S196493, S196852

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JULIE VANDERMOST,

GEORGE RADANOVICH, ET AL.,

Petitioners,

v.

DEBRA BOWEN, SECRETARY OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Respondent,

CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION.

Real Party in Interest.

Filed Pursuant to Cal. Const., Art. XXI, § 3(b)(1)
and the Court's Order dated September 16, 2011

APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS

[VOLUME I OF 4]

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CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

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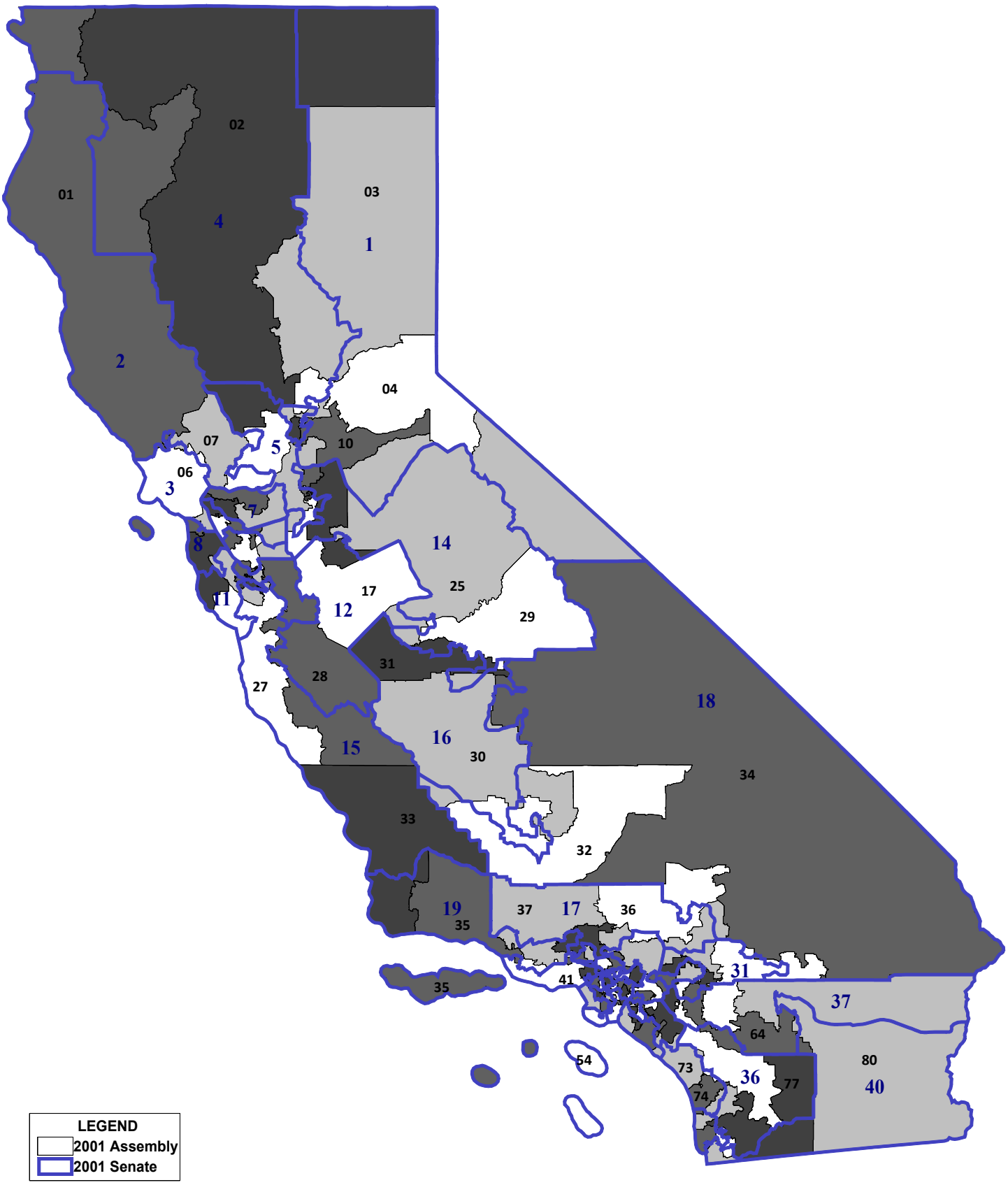
TAB 1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LEGEND
2001 Assembly
2001 Senate

Appen. 1

TAB 2

Comment for the Public Input Hearing in Redding and on April 9, 2011

April 8, 2011
Peter Van Meter
Former City Council Member, City of Sausalito, CRC Applicant

Dear Commissioners:

Set the Golden Gate as the southwestern boundary for all northern California districts. This action cures a major past defect, and will result in three conforming senate districts, with nested assembly districts.

The error to be corrected starts with the current 3rd Senate District. It encompasses just half of Sonoma County, all of Marin, and incredibly, half of San Francisco. This district is a poster child for non-compliance with both former and current law:

- It is NOT contiguous (leaps across the Bay)
- It is NOT compact (classic gerrymandered shape)
- It does NOT respect city/county lines (splits two of three counties, and cities)
- It is NOT a community of interest (Ross and Hunters Point?)
- It probably VIOLATES the Voting Rights Act (diluting San Francisco's minority neighborhoods)
- It does NOT include nested Assembly districts (no congruency).

When I was on the Sausalito City Council in the early 1980s, a council member from another Marin city (of the other major party) and I testified together at legislative "hearings" against this debacle, but to no avail. Now that politics is (hopefully) out of the process, constitutional mandates should be properly followed.

Logic and the law dictate that the Golden Gate should become an anchor point for "blank slate" redistricting. As you break the unnatural link between Marin and San Francisco, population allocations will move north and east, resulting in major improvements in representation.

The North Coast can be unified, as Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt Counties can form a new senate district. They deviate from the required population by less than 3%. A historic North Coast community of interest can be maintained that also respects county boundaries. It is wonderful when a correct outcome is so easy to achieve. (attached map, "Senate District 1").

Moving east, the combined size of Solano, Napa, Yolo, Lake, Colusa, Glenn and Tehama Counties is within less than a half a percent of the ideal population. ("Senate District 2").

This leaves the balance of the northern part of the state as the third senate district in the region. ("Senate District 3"). Whole counties in this district would be Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Butte, Sierra, Plumas, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Del Norte, Siskiyou and Modoc.

Rural census tracts in the foothill and Lake Tahoe portions of Placer County can be added to meet the district's population requirements, leaving the County's urban portions in the greater Sacramento area for combining with a Sacramento centered district to the south.

These three new senate districts lend themselves well to nesting assembly districts. Marin, and Sonoma north to Rohnert Park, can be one district like the current 6th. No longer would another district cut the heart out of Sonoma County, as the current 7th does, taking the City of Santa Rosa to Napa County. The balance of "Senate District 1", northern Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt Counties now become another assembly district.

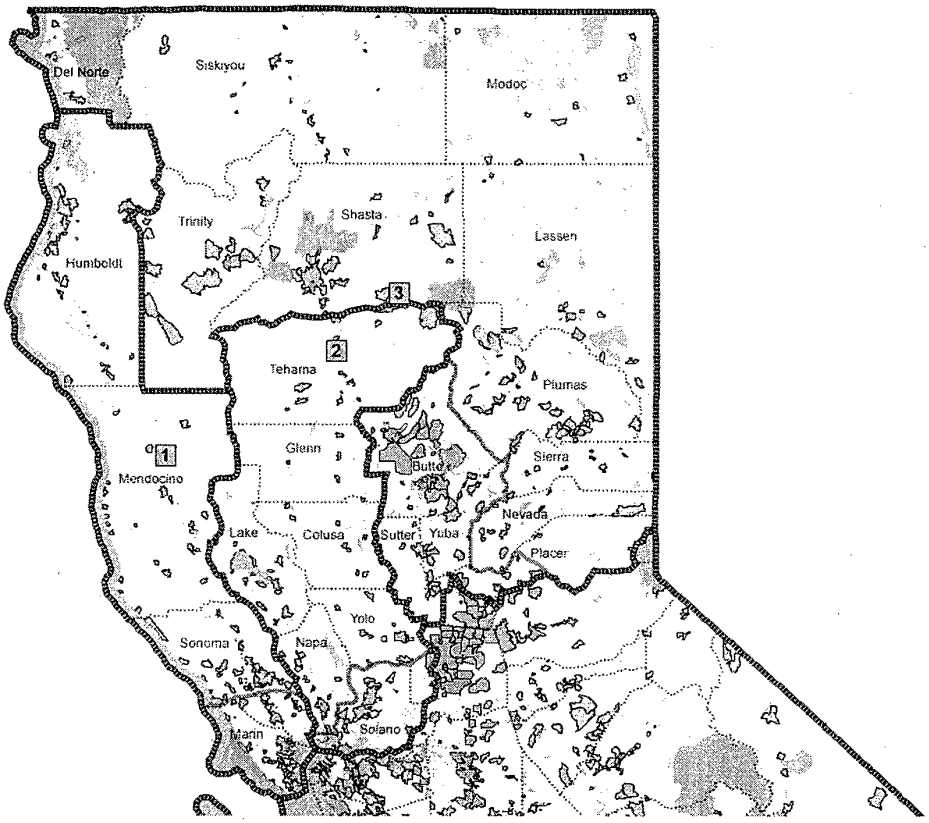
Assembly district nesting works well in the other two new senate districts as well, keeping communities of interest for urban/rural areas and mountain areas, while mostly maintaining county integrity. In "Senate District 2", Solano County and West Sacramento (from Yolo) can be an assembly district. Likewise, Butte, Sutter, Yuba Counties and the down slope portion of Placer can be grouped into a district in "Senate District 3".

This plan unites the northern portion of the state along a line from San Francisco Bay to Lake Tahoe, roughly following long established transportation corridors – Interstate 80 and the Southern Pacific railroad. Many Californians think of Northern California this way, and lines can now be drawn to acknowledge this.

A copy of this map is attached for your consideration.

Comment for the Public Input Hearing in Yuba City and on April 10, 2011

April 9, 2011
Peter Van Meter
Former City Council Member, City of Sausalito, CRC Applicant



Proposed State Senate Districts (heavy/black lines) based upon establishing the Golden Gate as the southwestern boundary for Northern California line drawing. Nested Assembly Districts are shown (red/thin lines.)

TAB 3

Mary Helen Barro

April 13, 2011

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
[redacted]
Sacramento, CA 95814

Honorable Commissioners:

I wish to submit comments for your consideration regarding the redistricting of Congressional District 22, located in Kern County. At present, our community of interest is divided into two districts, the 20th and 22nd Congressional Districts. Throughout the years, our community has suffered due to lack of a cohesive, united representative voice. We therefore request that our community of interest be reunited within one Congressional District, the 22nd District.

My opinion is based on decades of serving on various local boards and commissions, as well as my experiences as a broadcaster in Kern County. Additionally, for approximately ten (10) years (1986-1995), I was the owner/operator of KAFY Spanish Radio (970 AM), which served the greater Bakersfield, Arvin and Lamont communities as a cohesive unit. Residents in these cities continually participated in, and continue to enjoy a strong bond due to shared experiences, including:

- All students attend Kern High School District schools
- Common shopping at the Mercado Latino, an extremely large shopping complex in East Bakersfield
- Numerous cultural events and parades (Oaxacan, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Black History and Good Neighbor Festivals)
- A common soccer league, with participation by over 150 teams
- Extensive investments in commercial core and senior housing complexes
- Kern Regional Transit links all three cities

There is general agreement of the importance to preserve this community of interest, which is bordered by the following boundaries:

- North boundary – Columbus Street in Northeast Bakersfield
- South boundary – below the cities of Arvin and Lamont
- East boundary – El Tejon Mountains
- West boundary – Highway (Freeway) 99

[redacted] ♦ Bakersfield, CA 93305 ♦ Telephone [redacted] ♦ Email: [redacted]

A map outlining our community of interest is attached for your reference.

Other pertinent criteria/unifying data affecting our community of interest has been sourced from various county, state and federal agencies (ACS, Census, school enrollment, free lunches, etc.), as follows:

- The community needs jobs, better education, access to better healthcare, improved roads, better flood control, access to public transit, greater teen pregnancy prevention
- The primary employment is in agriculture
- The three largest employers in our community are Grimmway Farms, Bolthouse Farms and Giumarra Vineyards
- The majority of the residents earn less than $30K annually
- The majority of the residents are largely Mexican American, Oaxacan and Puerto Rican, and the majority of Kern's Black residents also reside within this area
- The majority of homeless people and services they need, not just in Bakersfield but throughout all of Kern County, are located/concentrated in the Southeast Bakersfield area, which falls within the reconfigured district proposed herein.

It is our urgent hope that our community of interest will be kept intact under one Congressional District in order that we may work toward having a stronger and united voice with our elected officials in the state legislature and in Congress, so that we can improve the quality of life for our families.

If you or your staff have any questions regarding my written testimony, which I request be entered as part of the public comments regarding the 2011 Redistricting for California's Congressional, State Senate, State Assembly and Board of Equalization districts, you can reach me at my contact information included below.

Thank you for your consideration.

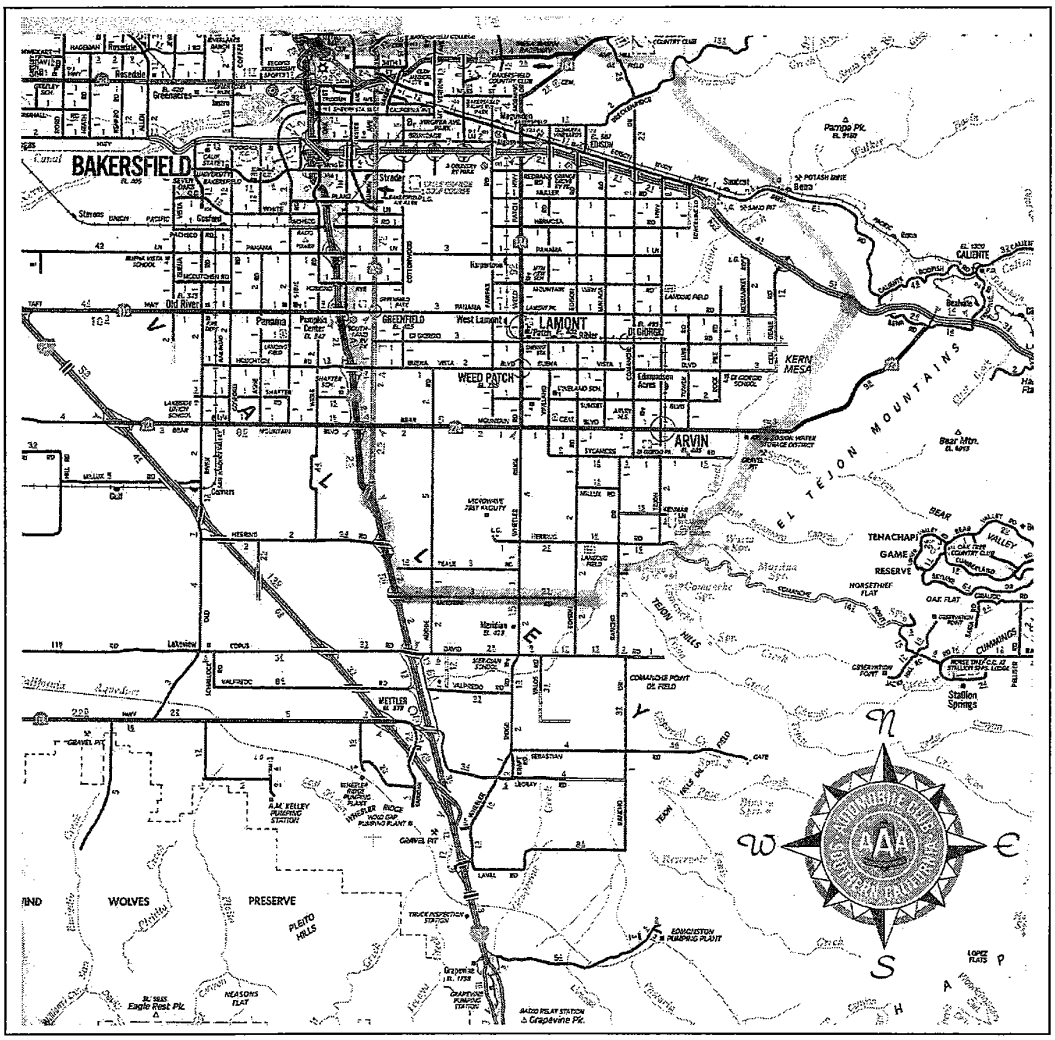
Respectfully,

Mary Helen Barro

Mary Helen Barro
[redacted]
Bakersfield, CA 93305
[redacted]

MHB:a
Attachment – Map of Kern County Community of Interest

Map of Kern County Community of Interest



TAB 4

04.14.11.A – [redacted] (14)

April 14, 2011

California State Redistricting Commission
Public Hearing Testimony by Lori de León

On behalf of the Dolores Huerta Foundation and the various organizations that requested a hearing in Kern County, I would like to thank the Citizen's Redistricting Commission for honoring our request and welcome you to Bakersfield.

Previous testimony has been presented as to the makeup and needs of a few of the towns and cities that are primarily farm worker communities here in Kern County. As an individual that from the time I was a young teen, I lived Kern County and in Delano. Much of my adult life has been working in the farm workers communities of Kern County, representing the needs of farm workers, along the side of Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta.

Although the community assessments presented previously were from the southeastern farm worker communities of Kern, from my experience I can honestly say that those communities share the same common interests and needs or our farm worker communities in northern Kern County and the farm worker community in East Bakersfield, a non-incorporated part of the city. The commonality of these communities are primarily agricultural farm workers who are primarily people of Latino decent, and whose communities lack infrastructure support, schools, health, and education.

I am here to present a proposed map of a district that includes the farm worker communities of Arvin, Lamont, Weedpatch, East Bakersfield, Mc Farland, Shafter, Wasco and Delano. This map constitutes communities that historically have not had true representation either in Sacramento nor the Congress.

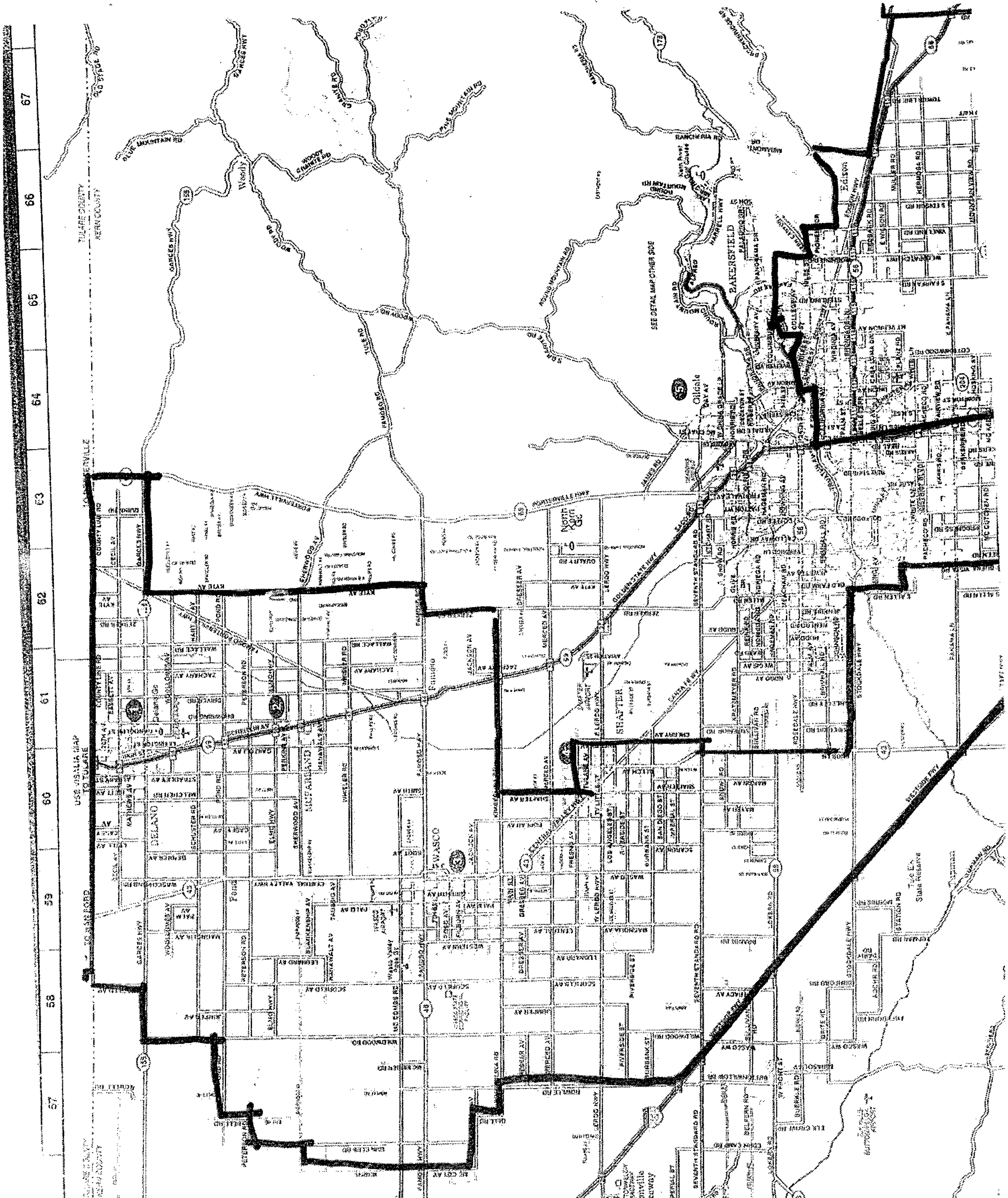
The current 30th Assembly District representative, David Valadao does not even have an office, staff person or telephone in Kern County, and Congressman Kevin McCarthy of the 22nd District has never represented the interests of farm workers or immigrants.

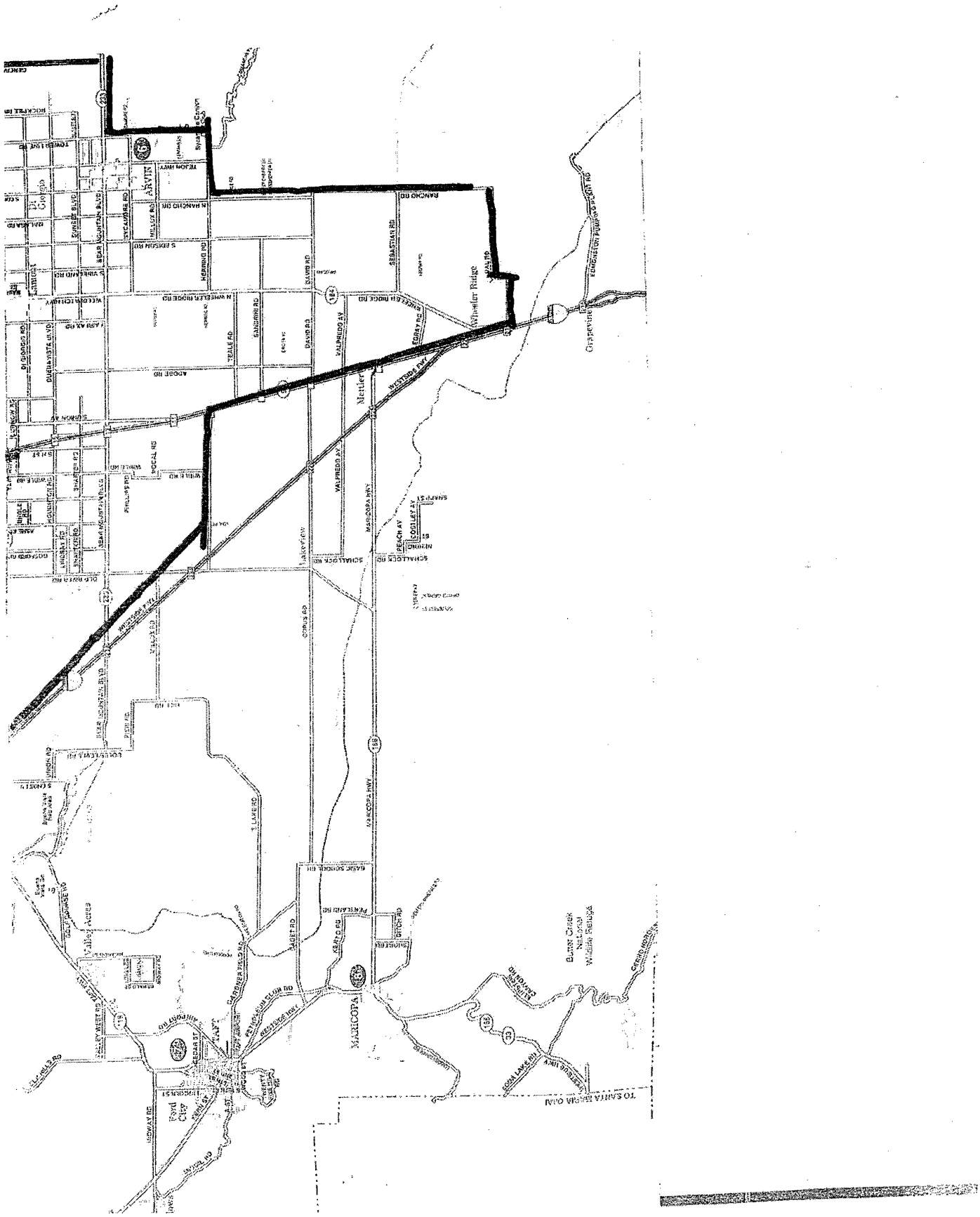
This Commission has the opportunity to give to those in most need, the people that pick the food we eat every day yet have very little to feed their own families, true representation in the State and Congress.

Thank you,

Lori de León

[redacted]


BAKERSFIELD
DELANO
WASCO
SHAFTER
TULARE COUNTY
KERN COUNTY


ARVIN
Lamont
Di Giorgio
Wheeler Ridge
Grapevine
Mettler
Lakeview
MARICOPA
Valley Acres
Buttar Creek National Wildlife Refuge
Ford City
TO SANTA MARIA OJAI

TAB 5

From: **Fred Keeley** [redacted]
Date: Thu, Apr 14, 2011 at 5:17 PM
Subject:
To: "votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov" <votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov>, Bill Maxfield <bill@millermaxfield.com>

Dear Commissioners,

From 1996 through 2002, I represented the Monterey Bay area in the California State Assembly. For most of that time, I served as Speaker pro Tempore. In 2001, I voted **against** the redistricting bills regarding the redrawing of district lines for the California State Legislature. I also spoke on the Assembly floor against the redistricting maps that were adopted by overwhelming votes of both Democrats and Republicans. My basic objection was this: The proposed 15th Senate District did violence to nearly a half century of respect for the communities of interest that is the Monterey Bay area, it violated the spirit of the Voting Rights Act, and, finally, it ignored all public testimony at noticed hearings of the Legislature regarding what the state Senate districts should look like.

As a result of the travesty that became the redistricting of central coast state Senate redistricting, I made two public pledges: 1) I would dedicated much of my time to amending the state Constitution to take the act of redistricting legislative boundaries out of the hands of the legislature and into the hands of an independent citizens redistricting commission; and, 2) **I would not seek election to any office subject to the jurisdiction of the commission.**

As a board member of California Forward, I have worked with other governance reform folks throughout California to create the current independent redistricting process, and am pleased with the work to date.

I do wish to express my belief that the best possible state Senate district for the Monterey Bay area is for this area to be redistricted back into a single district bounded by the Monterey Bay. Such a district, for which I will not seek election as noted above, would meet all requirements of the law: respect for the census results, compactness, adherence to the Voting Rights Act (of which Monterey County is one of the five areas in California that requires pre-clearance from the United States Department of Justice), and respect for "communities of interest."

A district that would continue the existing politically-motivated and executed redistricting of 2001 would do violence to both the spirit and letter of the law passed by voters in 2008 and 2010, that establish both the Citizens Independent Redistricting Commission and provided the elegant and

proper rules for the conduct of this year's redistricting. The loss representation for the people of the Monterey Bay area as a direct result of the 2001 redistricting can and must be cured by the fact-driven work of your commission. I strongly urge you to draw a compact state Senate district that includes all of Santa Cruz County and Monterey County, a district that would meet each and every criteria established in state and federal law, and is desired by the people of the Monterey Bay area.

Thank you for your service to the people of California.

Fred Keeley
[redacted]

TAB 6

From: **Rachel Dann** [redacted]
Date: Fri, Apr 15, 2011 at 10:51 AM
Subject: Santa Cruz/Monterey/San Benito Counties as a community of interest
To: votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov

Dear Citizens Redistricting Commission and Staff,

I understand that a public meeting was held in SLO County recently to discuss where the communities of interest are on the Central Coast. Prior to the last redistricting effort which dramatically and illogiocally split our Senate district into three separate Senate Districts, the Santa Cruz Monterey Bay Area had one Senator representing our area. Those senate lines closely mirrored the congressional district lines and kept the Monterey Bay Area together. Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Benito Counties have traditionally been a community of interest, our cities and counties work together regionally, we share the Monterey Bay, and share similar economies and demographic mix. SLO County has not shared interests with our area geographically, economically, or politically. This is further evidenced by the fact that our regional governing bodies such as AMBAG, the Monterey Bay Sanctuary Task Force, and the District's Air Quality Control Board has representatives from the three counties, but not a representative from SLO County. This is simply because they are not a community of interest with the Monterey Bay Area, and it is recognized as such.

Please consider returning our senate seat to one district which includes Santa Cruz County, Monterey County, and San Benito County as it was prior to the illogical redistricting done by the legislature ten years ago.

Thank you for your service to our State.

Sincerely,
Rachel Dann
Santa Cruz Resident
[redacted]

TAB 7

Region V, VI, IX Wrap-Up – Draft Executive Summary
Merced, CA, 4/16/11

I. Individual Hearings - Summary of Testimony

Redding – April 9, 2011

Geographic proposals:

- Draw northern CA districts from West (coast) to East (Nevada border)

  COI underlying:
  - shared economic interests: rural, agricultural needs, recreation/tourism; different from more populated areas at southern end of districts which are more urban, have different needs which currently dominate politics
  - shared social interests: similar rural culture, use each other's recreation opportunities; not much in common with urban populated areas, near Sacramento, southern end of current districts

- Keep North to South orientation of districts
  COI underlying:
  - shared economic interests: transportation along North/South highways (101, 5, 99), water issues, different crops between coast, valley, mountain
  - shared social interests: because of transportation corridors and similar crops, different cultures between coast, valley, mountain; coast is more liberal than inland
  - Diverse social and economic interests: better to put diverse interests into district for less divisive politics in Sacramento and more representatives with a stake in both rural north and southern urban parts of northern districts.

- Keep Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino together and separate from inland counties
  COI underlying:
  - shared economic interests: fishing, recreation/tourism, lumber, wine grapes, transportation/dependence on highway 101
  - shared social interests: coastal environmental issues, living in more isolated areas (such as Del Norte) and traveling over mountains inland is difficult.

- Proposal about Yolo County: Keep Yolo County whole because of shared water issues, land between two rivers (Cache and Putah): unique water community is COI, and currently split up into 2-3 of each (AD, SD, CD) so have to fight for help on water issues

- Neighborhoods: No testimony on individual neighborhoods

Marysville – April 10, 2011

Geographic proposals

- Keep Yuba County and Sutter County together
  - Keep Butte, Yuba, and Sutter together
  - Keep Colusa, Glenn, Butte, Yuba and Sutter together
  - More generally keep North/South districts in Valley part of North state vs. West/East districts proposed at Redding hearing; Valley area is very different from coast and also from mountains and even foothills in Nevada County
  - Highways 5, 99, 70 corridors bind counties

  COI underlying these groupings:
  - Share social interests: includes educational system, chamber of commerce, county agencies/services, non profit agencies, clubs and social organizations, health care services; share flood hazard with river between, air quality issues; Marysville metro area includes Yuba City and has shared transportation, water shed; Latino, Hmong, and Sikh populations are important part of two cities/counties community, culture
  - Share economic interests: share agricultural issues such as water needs, grow peaches, almonds, rice (unlike coast which grows wine grapes); share highways

  Differences between Sutter County (Yuba City) and Yuba county (Marysville) – not supporting keeping counties together:
  - Sutter is flat rural farming, and Yuba has foothills, several more urban areas

- Proposals about Yolo County:
  - Put Davis with Sacramento - has more in common with urban areas than with agricultural areas of Yolo.
  - Keep Yolo County together which shares air and transportation corridor with Solano County

- Neighborhoods: No testimony on individual neighborhoods

San Luis Obispo – April 13, 2011

  - Geographic proposals: County boundaries are important because the county is the key administrative subdivision: social services, social safety net (assisting most vulnerable populations), justice system, elections, county also directs art programs in schools

- Keep San Luis Obispo County whole

- COI underlying these groupings:
- Share social interests: higher education; broad range of political viewpoints, compared to Santa Barbara and Ventura (if have to divide the county, divide north and south along Mountain range - Cuesta Grade); small and special, not affluent; college students - share socially, recreationally, academically; wine industry is really unique
- **Shared economic interest:** higher education in addition to agriculture; economic downturn affecting county - need adequate representation and need everyone in county to work together to deal with economic issues; uniqueness of county: highest % of veterans of any county, very patriotic, and 50's- like; agricultural: labor force is farm, service in hotels/restaurants, government; small county without a big tax base; look at economic vitality of counties when drawing districts

- Keep Santa Barbara County whole
  - COI underlying these groupings:
  - Share social interests: higher education; college students - share socially, recreationally, academically share - face same struggles
  - Share economic interest: higher education in addition to agriculture

- Keep Ventura County whole
  - COI underlying these groupings:
  - Shared social interest: natural beauty, social events, mutual interests; college students - share socially, recreationally, academically face same struggles; environmental justice - Superfund site; youth violence prevention; faith - churches connected across Ventura
  - Shared economic interest: Tourism

- Keep SLO and Santa Barbara Counties together
  - COI underlying these groupings:
  - Shared social interest: mostly undeveloped , not a metropolis; county administrative structure is important; 32% Latino, rest primarily white, environmentally friendly and socially conscious, keep out Walmart and maintain green belts
  - Shared economic interest: #1 sector of economy is agriculture - very specific products, $5Bill industry which grows different types of produce than other counties and areas; area of higher education

- Keep Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties together
    - don't exclude people of color like now in 19th
    - Ventura, Santa Barbara and Oxnard suffer threat of loss of senior health care
    - If do not keep Ventura county whole, it makes sense to bifurcate it and keep west with Santa Barbara county (80% Latino, low income, farmworkers)

    - COI underlying these groupings:
    - Shared social interest: low-income communities, and people of color; reservoirs in Santa Clara Valley watershed, many historical sites
    - Shared economic interest: river is a geographical connection, important to economy/agricultural interests, many farmworkers, most born in Mexico and earning less than $15K/year

- Keep West Ventura County with Santa Barbara County and not LA County

    - COI underlying these groupings:
    - Shared social interest: clubs, schools; concern regarding jobs and affordable housing
    - Shared economic interest: Vandenburg air force base, 15% unemployment; socially low economic status

City/area level testimony:

- Port Huememe and Oxnard, El Rio, Camarillo, should be kept together: high Latino pop, 1st language is Spanish, concern with public transport (buses all over both cities) and environmental justice (toxic sites, almond beach)
    - Wetlands - need to be preserved.; elementary schools and HS very connected between two towns

    - largest exporter of strawberries, large middle class pop - employed at naval base
- Four subareas of San Luis Obispo County - Cuesta Grade is best divider: big retired community - right in between SF and LA; tourism has surpassed wine - but connected

    - Keep Atascadero & San Luis Obispo together: if you have to divide use Cuesta Grade - people consider themselves north SLO and south SLO based on this

- Keep Atascadero separate from San Luis Obispo because Atascadero has mostly retired people

- Don't use Cuesta Grande as a boundary and don't divide San Luis Obispo city

- South Monterey County and North San Luis Obispo County should be kept together because they share school districts and shopping areas

- Santa Clara valley - Fillmore, Santa Paula should be kept together with El Rio and Oxnard, not with Lancaster/Antelope Valley: migrant farmworker camps connects these areas as well as news, shopping, and health care

Bakersfield – April 14, 2011

Geographic proposals

- Keep farmworker communities &/or underrepresented/disadvantaged communities together

    - Weedpatch, Arvin and Lamont in Kern County (southeast of Bakersfield)
    - Weedpatch, Arvin, Lamont and East Bakersfield in Kern County
    - Delano, Wasco, Shafter, Oildale in northern Kern County (northwest of Bakerfield)
    - Kern County farmworker communities with farmworker communities in Tulare County - highway 99 connection

  COI underlying groupings
  Shared social and economic interests:
    - Towns where farmworkers live have a lot in common in terms of poor infrastructure: polluted water and air, rundown buildings, rough or no streets, no sidewalks, no street lighting, lack public transportation, no food or other shopping, no movie theatres, no pharmacy, no health care (one clinic only), high utility bills, prevalent illnesses (valley fever, cancer, pesticide-driven illnesses), high teen pregnancy, high dropout rate, not enough schools (only high school for Weedpatch, Lamont is in Arvin);
    - Have cultural activities, family-oriented events in common, celebration of religious holidays
    - ethnicity in common – mostly Latino; 75% don't speak English at home
    - hard hit by recession, no permanent or stable jobs, very low income, mostly farm/ranch work & packing plants; poverty still like in Depression;
    - Towns where farmworkers live are stark contrast to affluent areas of county
    - East Bakersfield has a lot in common with farmworker communities south east of it in terms of population & culture (East Bakerfield more in common with three towns than rest of Bakersfield) but infrastructure is better in East Bakersfield. East Bakersfield schools too tied with West Bakersfield schools so get 'fog days' when no fog in east part of city.
    - In general Bakersfield area has great job loss, only ag, oil, and prisons; many turn to crime, drug trade; mixed-used zoning leads to polluted neighborhoods

- Put east Kern County (Ridgecrest, China Lake, Edwards AFB) with northern LA County (Antelope Valley – Lancaster/Palmdale)
  COI underlying groupings:
    - Military bases/employees more similar to Antelope Valley

- Do not lump Tulare County with San Bernardino County as is now, as have nothing in common

- Keep Kern County whole
  COI underlying groupings:
  - Shared social interests: people are 'from San Joaquin Valley' not from East or West Kern and 'from Kern' not 'mountain people'
  - Southern Kern County residents do not feel part of Ventura or LA Counties

- Split Kern County east and west using highway 14, Kern River, Tehachapi mountains
  COI underlying groupings:
  - distinct community in Tehachapi-Kern Valley
  - Kern County has been divided culturally for a long time, so does a disservice to east and west communities to lump together into one district

- Keep Bakersfield whole
  - Keep greater Bakersfield together including Rosedale and Oildale – us High School district map

  COI underlying groupings
  - LGBT community in Bakersfield needs voice
  - Significant homeless community in Kern Co need voice
  - Greater Bakersfield area shares economic and social interests, water resources, diverse religious view points (5 major world religions)

- Keep districts same as currently drawn:
  COI underlying groupings:
  - Good to have military communities together in current CD
  - Some believe well represented in CD 20 (as opposed to other who do not)

- Neighborhoods:
  - SE Bakersfield – similar income level to farmworker communities nearby
  - SW Bakersfield (as opposed north central and east Bakersfield)– more affluent, educated, ethnicly diverse, younger people with families

<u>Hanford – April 15, 2011</u>

Geographic Proposals:

- Keep Kings County whole; we (Kings) know we are small, so add us to Fresno over Kern, and Kern over SLO; we have most in common with Fresno.
  COI underlying: dairy workers who have miserable working condition

- Separate Tulare County from northern San Bernardino County; we (Tulare) have nothing in common with San Bernardino County.

COI of Tulare, Kings, Fresno, Kern (especially northern Kern): shared interest in getting access to water

- Keep San Joaquin County whole because currently split up into AD, SD, CD; we (San Joaquin) only have a few cities, keep them whole, and possibly add towns like Gault in south Sacramento County rather than going up to Yolo County.

- Keep Fresno County whole
  COI underlying: all different ethnicities make up farming communities of Fresno County

- Divide Fresno County
  - West of 99 and East of 99

  COI underlying division:
  - Divided economic interest: Water issues different between west county agriculture (get water from Delta Canal) and east county agriculture (get water from Sierra snow melt)

- Keep neighborhoods in Fresno City whole
  - Southeast Fresno with diverse community
  - Draw majority-minority district in Southeast Fresno with Latino and Southeast Asian (mostly Hmong)
    COI underlying this: many details on shared economic and social interests in this area in terms of cultural events, diversity, poverty, limited English proficiency, low education, homelessness

II. Key Decisions About Regions

The following section is not intended to show every decision the Commission will have to reach in each region. It also does not reflect every potential tradeoff or scenario. It is also not intended to reflect a comprehensive summary of public testimony. Rather, it reflects key points where the Commission can provide early guidance to the technical consultants. This direction will be used to identify additional decision points for which the Commission needs to provide direction after the completion of the first round of input hearings.

Does the Commission have any preferences, priorities or directions on the following:

Region IX

Whether districts in northern California should ideally be drawn north-to-south or east-to-west?

Whether districts in northern California should ideally stay on one side of the coastal mountain range or cross it? Or does the Commission wish to wait to provide direction until it receives testimony from Region VIII for this issue?

Whether districts in northern California should ideally be drawn to avoid putting counties closer to the Oregon border into the same districts with counties closer to Sacramento or to follow major freeways like I-5 and HWY-99?

Whether Sutter County and Yuba County should ideally be put in the same district or different districts?

Whether Butte County should ideally be placed in the same district as Sutter County and Yuba County or a different district?

Region V

Whether San Luis Obispo County should ideally be kept whole or split to separate northern/southern communities (dividing line being Cuesta Grade) or coastal/eastern communities?

Whether San Luis Obispo County is ideally oriented south towards Santa Barbara, east to Kern or north to Monterey? Or should different communities ideally oriented in different directions? Or does the Commission wish to wait to provide direction until it receives testimony from Region VII?

Whether Santa Barbara County is ideally oriented east towards Ventura or north towards San Luis Obispo County? Or are different portions ideally oriented in different directions?

Whether the Conejo Grade should be used as a dividing line between communities of interest in Ventura County?

Whether eastern Ventura County is ideally oriented towards western Ventura County or western Los Angeles County? Or does the Commission on this point wish to wait to provide direction until it receives testimony from Region IV?

Region VI

Whether Fresno County should ideally be kept whole or split to separate western portions from eastern portions?

Whether Fresno City should ideally be kept whole or split to separate southern portions from northern portions?

Whether Tulare County should ideally be kept whole or split to separate eastern portions from western portions?

Whether Kern County should ideally be kept whole or split to separate northwestern portions or San Joaquin Valley portions from other portions?

Whether Bakersfield should ideally be kept whole or split to separate eastern portions from other portions?

To bridge the gap between northern and southern California, which is an unavoidable task due to California's geography, decisions will need to be made about how to connect the two areas. Here are some options about how the Central Valley may be connected to portions of Southern California:

- Should Western Kern County be combined with San Luis Obispo County,
- Should Southern/Eastern Kern County be combined with northern Los Angeles County,
- Should Eastern Kern County be combined with northern San Bernardino County,
- Should Eastern Tulare County be combined with northern San Bernardino County,
- Should Eastern Fresno County be combined with northern San Bernardino County
- Should the Central Valley be bypassed and should the foothill counties be combined with Southern California; or,
- Does the Commission wish to wait to provide direction on this issue until it receives testimony from Regions II and IV?

TAB 8

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[redacted]

April 16, 2011 04.16.11.H -

TO: CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

FROM: EDWARD J. McINTYRE

[redacted]

Dear Commission members:

I have lived in Cathys Valley, Midpines and Madera for the last 50 years. I graduated from UCLA with degree in Political Science and returned to the Valley. I was taught to take my civic responsibility seriously. I have been involved the campaign politics since at an early age. I walked door to door, worked on phone banks etc.

We are fortunate to live in a participatory democracy. However, participation has been steadily declining for a number of years, in our community and our state. The repeated lament of voters everywhere is "my vote won't make a difference" and "elected officials don't represent the interests me", those who voted for them. With depressing frequency, the laments are prophetic.

Why? Of the many reasons that voters don't engage is that candidates with gerrymandered districts allow much campaigning in their local communities. The way the districts have been drawn, communities of interest have been separated, a classic divide and conquer tactic and the lay-out and geography make election contests inordinately expensive, thereby removing many of the traditional outreach efforts that would engage voters. Candidates can't afford to spend time in far flung districts and must rely on television, direct mail and other expensive techniques to reach voters. The priority now is raising huge amounts of money, more than local communities' ability, especially in this region of the state. The void is filled with special interest financing. Special interests are now paramount in campaigns but too often have no common interests or even presence in the community that elects the candidate. It is no wonder that most voters are alienated and cynical.

You can rectify this situation. Above all, respect communities of interest. I define communities by the standard definition but also by the communities' economic interests. For example, in Madera County, the foothill/mountain region has an economic distinct from the valley region. The foothill/mountain region now depends on the tourist/hospitality industry while agriculture dominates the Valley region. I therefore request that you consider grouping the Foothill/Mountain region of Madera County with

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the Foothill/Mountain region of Fresno County and with Mariposa, Tuolumne and Calaveras Counties. These communities have common economic interests. Likewise, consider grouping Madera's Valley region with Merced County and Fresno County's Valley region. Representatives at the state level, I think, would find districts formed this way easier to represent. This will give local elected more influence and voters who are civically inclined will become more engaged, a healthy development for our democracy.

Finally, it is a good idea to embed two Assembly Districts into one Senate Districts as was done in the 1970s by the judicial panel that creating districts. This too, would accommodate constituents and representatives, all sharing common interests.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Edward J. McIntyre

TAB 9

From: [redacted]
Date: Fri, Apr 22, 2011 at 11:12 AM
Subject: NO! Redistricting of East Kern County
To: votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov

Dear Sirs

Many of us who live in east Kern County are against the redistricting East Kern Co. to be with Los Angeles and/or San Bernardino Counties. We moved to the desert in 1971 to get away from the Los Angeles area. We love east Kern and Kern Co. in general and travel often to Bakersfield to conduct business and shop.

As a low density and mostly rural area, we have nothing in common with the political and welfare attitudes of people who live there.

We share resources and services with west Kern businesses and people of California City, Mojave, Tehachapi, Isabella, and Bakersfield.

Some connections in Kern Co. include:

1. The common interests of the military between Edwards AFB and China Lake Naval Weapons Center. Also with the Mojave Air and Space Center where much space research is done.

2. A great many teachers and retired teachers bank at the the Kern Schools Federal Credit Union located in Bakersfield.

3. Even the lands of Kern and Los Angeles Co. are, for the most part different, not to mention the smog and population density of Los Angeles and San Bernardino areas.

5. We want our east Kern interests in Sacramento and Washington DC looked after by Kern County residents who know how we think and what we like, not by the big city politicians of Los Angeles and/or San Bernardino Counties.

Sincerely,

Richard and Maryann Butterfield

[redacted]
Ridgecrest CA 93556

TAB 10

Public Input Hearing Regional 2010 PL94-171 Data Profile

Region IV
Los Angeles Region- area population 9,818,605. (PL94-171 2010) 26% of the state's population. This region consists of Los Angeles County. Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the United States and has 88 incorporated cities.

Industry: Los Angeles is the main hub of the Entertainment industry and is home to the six largest film studios. Other major industries are international trade, aerospace, and professional services such as law and medicine.

Table 1. Ideal District Populations

District	State Total	Ideal Population
Congressional	53	702,905
Assembly	80	465,674
Senate	40	931,349
Board of Equalization	4	9,313,489

Table 2. Number of Districts Per City or Region

2010 – Number of Districts per city or region based on 2010 population
2001 splits – Number of splits per city or region in 2001

Name	Population	% Region	Congressional		Assembly		Senate		Board of Equalization	
			# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits
Region IV	9,818,605	100% (26.36% of state)	13.97	17	21.08	26	10.54	14	1.05	3
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	1,057,426	10.77%	1.5		2.27		1.14		0.11	
Agoura Hills	20,330	0.21%	0.03		0.04		0.02		0	
Alhambra	83,089	0.85%	0.12		0.18		0.09		0.01	
Arcadia	56,364	0.57%	0.08		0.12	2	0.06		0.01	
Artesia	16,522	0.17%	0.02		0.04		0.02		0	
Avalon	3,728	0.04%	0.01		0.01		0		0	
Azusa	46,361	0.47%	0.07		0.1		0.05		0	
Baldwin Park	75,390	0.77%	0.11		0.16		0.08		0.01	
Bell	35,477	0.36%	0.05		0.08		0.04		0	
Bell Gardens	42,072	0.43%	0.06		0.09		0.05		0	
Bellflower	76,616	0.78%	0.11		0.16		0.08		0.01	
Beverly Hills	34,109	0.35%	0.05		0.07		0.04		0	
Bradbury	1,048	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
Burbank	103,340	1.05%	0.15	2	0.22		0.11		0.01	
Calabasas	23,058	0.23%	0.03		0.05		0.02		0	
Carson	91,714	0.93%	0.13		0.2		0.1		0.01	
Cerritos	49,041	0.50%	0.07		0.11		0.05		0.01	
Claremont	34,926	0.36%	0.05		0.08		0.04		0	
Commerce	12,823	0.13%	0.02		0.03		0.01		0	

Name	Population	% Region	Congressional		Assembly		Senate		Board of Equalization	
			# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits
Compton	96,455	0.98%	0.14		0.21		0.1		0.01	
Covina	47,796	0.49%	0.07		0.1		0.05		0.01	
Cudahy	23,805	0.24%	0.03		0.05		0.03		0	
Culver City	38,883	0.40%	0.06		0.08		0.04		0	
Diamond Bar	55,544	0.57%	0.08		0.12		0.06		0.01	
Downey	111,772	1.14%	0.16		0.24	2	0.12		0.01	
Duarte	21,321	0.22%	0.03		0.05	2	0.02		0	
El Monte	113,475	1.16%	0.16		0.24		0.12		0.01	
El Segundo	16,654	0.17%	0.02		0.04		0.02		0	
Gardena	58,829	0.60%	0.08		0.13		0.06		0.01	
Glendale	191,719	1.95%	0.27		0.41	2	0.21		0.02	
Glendora	50,073	0.51%	0.07		0.11		0.05		0.01	
Hawaiian Gardens	14,254	0.15%	0.02		0.03		0.02		0	
Hawthorne	84,293	0.86%	0.12		0.18		0.09		0.01	
Hermosa Beach	19,506	0.20%	0.03		0.04		0.02		0	
Hidden Hills	1,856	0.02%	0		0		0		0	
Huntington Park	58,114	0.59%	0.08		0.12		0.06		0.01	
Industry	219	0.00%	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	
Inglewood	109,673	1.12%	0.16		0.24		0.12		0.01	
Irwindale	1,422	0.01%	0		0		0		0	
La Canada Flintridge	20,246	0.21%	0.03		0.04		0.02		0	
La Habra Heights	5,325	0.05%	0.01		0.01		0.01		0	
La Mirada	48,527	0.49%	0.07		0.1		0.05		0.01	
La Puente	39,816	0.41%	0.06		0.09		0.04		0	
La Verne	31,063	0.32%	0.04		0.07		0.03		0	
Lakewood	80,048	0.82%	0.11		0.17	2	0.09		0.01	
Lancaster	156,633	1.60%	0.22	2	0.34		0.17		0.02	
Lawndale	32,769	0.33%	0.05		0.07		0.04		0	
Lomita	20,256	0.21%	0.03		0.04		0.02		0	
Long Beach	462,257	4.71%	0.66	3	0.99	3	0.5	3	0.05	2
Los Angeles	3,792,621	38.63%	5.4	15	8.14	18	4.07	12	0.41	3
Lynwood	69,772	0.71%	0.1		0.15		0.07		0.01	
Malibu	12,645	0.13%	0.02		0.03		0.01		0	
Manhattan Beach	35,135	0.36%	0.05		0.08		0.04		0	
Maywood	27,395	0.28%	0.04		0.06		0.03		0	
Monrovia	36,590	0.37%	0.05		0.08	2	0.04		0	
Montebello	62,500	0.64%	0.09		0.13		0.07		0.01	
Monterey Park	60,269	0.61%	0.09	2	0.13		0.06		0.01	
Norwalk	105,549	1.07%	0.15		0.23		0.11		0.01	
Palmdale	152,750	1.56%	0.22		0.33		0.16		0.02	
Palos Verdes Estates	13,438	0.14%	0.02		0.03		0.01		0	
Paramount	54,098	0.55%	0.08		0.12		0.06		0.01	

Name	Population	% Region	Congressional		Assembly		Senate		Board of Equalization	
			# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits	# 2010	# 2001 splits
Pasadena	137,122	1.40%	0.2		0.29		0.15		0.01	
Pico Rivera	62,942	0.64%	0.09		0.14		0.07		0.01	
Pomona	149,058	1.52%	0.21		0.32		0.16		0.02	
Rancho Palos Verdes	41,643	0.42%	0.06		0.09		0.04		0	
Redondo Beach	66,748	0.68%	0.09		0.14		0.07		0.01	
Rolling Hills	1,860	0.02%	0		0		0		0	
Rolling Hills Estates	8,067	0.08%	0.01		0.02		0.01		0	
Rosemead	53,764	0.55%	0.08		0.12		0.06		0.01	
San Dimas	33,371	0.34%	0.05		0.07	2	0.04		0	
San Fernando	23,645	0.24%	0.03		0.05		0.03		0	
San Gabriel	39,718	0.40%	0.06		0.09		0.04		0	
San Marino	13,147	0.13%	0.02		0.03		0.01		0	
Santa Clarita	176,320	1.80%	0.25		0.38		0.19	2	0.02	
Santa Fe Springs	16,223	0.17%	0.02		0.03	2	0.02		0	
Santa Monica	89,736	0.91%	0.13		0.19		0.1		0.01	
Sierra Madre	10,917	0.11%	0.02		0.02		0.01		0	
Signal Hill	11,016	0.11%	0.02		0.02		0.01		0	
South El Monte	20,116	0.20%	0.03		0.04		0.02		0	
South Gate	94,396	0.96%	0.13		0.2		0.1	2	0.01	
South Pasadena	25,619	0.26%	0.04		0.06		0.03		0	
Temple City	35,558	0.36%	0.05		0.08		0.04		0	
Torrance	145,438	1.48%	0.21		0.31		0.16		0.02	
Vernon	112	0.00%	0		0		0		0	
Walnut	29,172	0.30%	0.04		0.06		0.03		0	
West Covina	106,098	1.08%	0.15		0.23		0.11		0.01	
West Hollywood	34,399	0.35%	0.05		0.07		0.04		0	
Westlake Village	8,270	0.08%	0.01		0.02		0.01		0	
Whittier	85,331	0.87%	0.12	4	0.18	3	0.09		0.01	

Census 2010 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File – California [machine-readable data files]/prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Table 3. 2010 PL94 DOJ Tabulations

Name	Population	% of Region	% Hispanic or Latino	% White	% Black	% Asian	% Other*
LA County	9,818,605	100.00%	48.00%	28.00%	9.00%	14.40%	3.00%
Agoura Hills	20,330	0.21%	9.52%	78.56%	1.61%	0.51%	1.42%
Alhambra	83,089	0.85%	34.40%	10.04%	1.40%	0.21%	0.94%
Arcadia	56,364	0.57%	12.06%	25.67%	1.25%	0.24%	1.03%

Name	Population	% of Region	% Hispanic or Latino	% White	% Black	% Asian	% Other*
Artesia	16,522	0.17%	35.77%	21.29%	3.43%	0.34%	2.12%
Avalon	3,728	0.04%	55.77%	41.09%	0.38%	0.54%	1.13%
Azusa	46,361	0.47%	67.57%	19.32%	3.03%	0.36%	1.07%
Baldwin Park	75,390	0.77%	80.12%	4.29%	0.92%	0.17%	0.60%
Bell	35,477	0.36%	93.10%	4.87%	0.62%	0.24%	0.55%
Bell Gardens	42,072	0.43%	95.72%	2.69%	0.49%	0.28%	0.51%
Bellflower	76,616	0.78%	52.32%	19.54%	13.99%	0.50%	2.33%
Beverly Hills	34,109	0.35%	5.69%	78.55%	2.40%	0.22%	1.23%
Bradbury	1,048	0.01%	20.80%	49.05%	2.10%	0.00%	0.76%
Burbank	103,340	1.05%	24.49%	58.32%	2.75%	0.44%	1.43%
Calabasas	23,058	0.23%	6.42%	79.50%	1.89%	0.30%	1.09%
Carson	91,714	0.93%	38.62%	7.66%	23.59%	0.30%	4.37%
Cerritos	49,041	0.50%	12.00%	16.60%	6.88%	0.19%	1.73%
Claremont	34,926	0.36%	19.81%	58.89%	4.97%	0.60%	1.58%
Commerce	12,823	0.13%	94.47%	3.13%	0.53%	0.43%	0.77%
Compton	96,455	0.98%	64.97%	0.81%	32.33%	0.19%	1.63%
Covina	47,796	0.49%	52.37%	29.89%	4.13%	0.50%	1.42%
Cudahy	23,805	0.24%	95.99%	2.12%	0.84%	0.22%	0.54%
Culver City	38,883	0.40%	23.21%	47.96%	10.04%	0.41%	2.44%
Diamond Bar	55,544	0.57%	20.05%	21.27%	4.16%	0.21%	1.34%
Downey	111,772	1.14%	70.68%	17.70%	3.58%	0.30%	0.99%
Duarte	21,321	0.22%	47.79%	26.87%	7.33%	0.48%	1.69%
El Monte	113,475	1.16%	69.02%	4.90%	0.48%	0.18%	0.54%
El Segundo	16,654	0.17%	15.67%	69.14%	2.31%	0.67%	2.10%
Gardena	58,829	0.60%	37.65%	9.32%	24.11%	0.23%	2.38%
Glendale	191,719	1.95%	17.43%	61.51%	1.39%	0.23%	1.20%
Glendora	50,073	0.51%	30.65%	57.05%	1.97%	0.51%	1.40%
Hawaiian Gardens	14,254	0.15%	77.24%	7.32%	3.49%	0.40%	1.30%
Hawthorne	84,293	0.86%	52.88%	10.25%	27.19%	0.28%	2.74%
Hermosa Beach	19,506	0.20%	8.37%	80.90%	1.37%	0.53%	1.48%
Hidden Hills	1,856	0.02%	6.63%	87.39%	1.94%	0.70%	1.19%
Huntington Park	58,114	0.59%	97.13%	1.61%	0.37%	0.07%	0.32%
Industry	219	0.00%	52.51%	37.90%	0.46%	0.00%	0.46%
Inglewood	109,673	1.12%	50.56%	2.89%	43.30%	0.24%	1.93%
Irwindale	1,422	0.01%	90.58%	6.12%	0.56%	0.21%	0.70%
La Cañada Flintridge	20,246	0.21%	6.26%	64.67%	0.62%	0.25%	0.90%
La Habra Heights	5,325	0.05%	23.55%	57.20%	1.03%	0.38%	0.86%
La Mirada	48,527	0.49%	39.71%	37.95%	2.28%	0.56%	1.60%
La Puente	39,816	0.41%	85.13%	4.61%	1.20%	0.24%	0.73%
La Verne	31,063	0.32%	31.02%	55.36%	3.52%	0.75%	1.70%
Lakewood	80,048	0.82%	30.11%	40.94%	8.85%	0.61%	2.81%

Name	Population	% of Region	% Hispanic or Latino	% White	% Black	% Asian	% Other*
Lancaster	156,633	1.60%	38.05%	34.20%	20.63%	0.76%	2.40%
Lawndale	32,769	0.33%	61.04%	16.21%	9.67%	0.44%	2.79%
Lomita	20,256	0.21%	32.84%	43.43%	5.26%	0.83%	2.76%
Long Beach	462,257	4.71%	40.76%	29.36%	13.50%	0.54%	2.89%
Los Angeles	3,792,621	38.63%	48.48%	28.66%	9.48%	0.30%	1.40%
Lynwood	69,772	0.71%	86.64%	2.21%	9.77%	0.14%	0.81%
Malibu	12,645	0.13%	6.08%	87.35%	1.41%	0.63%	1.38%
Manhattan Beach	35,135	0.36%	6.94%	79.33%	1.17%	0.35%	1.34%
Maywood	27,395	0.28%	97.45%	1.82%	0.19%	0.10%	0.29%
Monrovia	36,590	0.37%	38.38%	41.06%	6.90%	0.64%	1.73%
Montebello	62,500	0.64%	79.32%	8.52%	0.63%	0.21%	0.63%
Monterey Park	60,269	0.61%	26.91%	4.97%	0.37%	0.13%	0.80%
Norwalk	105,549	1.07%	70.15%	12.32%	4.07%	0.43%	1.42%
Palmdale	152,750	1.56%	54.40%	24.48%	14.74%	0.60%	1.79%
Palos Verdes Estates	13,438	0.14%	4.70%	73.43%	1.27%	0.33%	1.10%
Paramount	54,098	0.55%	78.65%	5.57%	11.24%	0.23%	1.59%
Pasadena	137,122	1.40%	33.67%	38.75%	10.61%	0.36%	1.57%
Pico Rivera	62,942	0.64%	91.20%	5.21%	0.63%	0.23%	0.53%
Pomona	149,058	1.52%	70.53%	12.53%	7.02%	0.33%	1.22%
Rancho Palos Verdes	41,643	0.42%	8.54%	56.01%	2.68%	0.32%	1.36%
Redondo Beach	66,748	0.68%	15.19%	65.22%	3.14%	0.56%	2.24%
Rolling Hills	1,860	0.02%	5.48%	74.14%	1.61%	0.05%	1.08%
Rolling Hills Estates	8,067	0.08%	6.19%	63.64%	1.64%	0.35%	1.21%
Rosemead	53,764	0.55%	33.75%	4.74%	0.35%	0.14%	0.47%
San Dimas	33,371	0.34%	31.44%	52.28%	3.37%	0.64%	1.63%
San Fernando	23,645	0.24%	92.48%	5.32%	0.71%	0.34%	0.56%
San Gabriel	39,718	0.40%	25.65%	11.43%	0.93%	0.22%	0.85%
San Marino	13,147	0.13%	6.50%	37.06%	0.58%	0.10%	0.98%
Santa Clarita	176,320	1.80%	29.46%	56.06%	3.33%	0.59%	1.59%
Santa Fe Springs	16,223	0.17%	80.98%	11.88%	1.98%	0.56%	1.07%
Santa Monica	89,736	0.91%	13.06%	70.11%	4.30%	0.48%	1.74%
Sierra Madre	10,917	0.11%	14.91%	72.28%	2.02%	0.65%	1.81%
Signal Hill	11,016	0.11%	31.52%	30.32%	13.63%	0.51%	3.30%
South El Monte	20,116	0.20%	84.90%	3.40%	0.17%	0.17%	0.54%
South Gate	94,396	0.96%	94.75%	3.42%	0.65%	0.16%	0.45%
South Pasadena	25,619	0.26%	18.61%	43.64%	3.40%	0.26%	1.23%
Temple City	35,558	0.36%	19.27%	22.77%	0.80%	0.19%	0.85%
Torrance	145,438	1.48%	16.12%	42.35%	2.86%	0.47%	2.15%
Vernon	112	0.00%	42.86%	51.79%	3.57%	0.00%	0.00%

Name	Population	% of Region	% Hispanic or Latino	% White	% Black	% Asian	% Other*
Walnut	29,172	0.30%	19.11%	12.49%	2.79%	0.15%	1.23%
West Covina	106,098	1.08%	53.23%	15.27%	4.23%	0.34%	1.34%
West Hollywood	34,399	0.35%	10.50%	77.89%	3.60%	0.48%	1.48%
Westlake Village	8,270	0.08%	6.44%	83.92%	1.46%	0.27%	0.86%
Whittier	85,331	0.87%	65.72%	28.27%	1.06%	0.41%	1.03%
Unincorporated LA County	1,057,426	10.77%	56.93%	20.77%	8.96%	0.37%	1.26%

*Other includes DOJ categories: Native American, Hawaiian and Pacific Islander and Other

TAB 11

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K.T. #10

california league of conservation voters

education fund

April 27, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 "K" Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Honorable Commissioners:

On behalf of the California League of Conservation Voters Educational Fund and our sister organization, the California League of Conservation Voters (with over 50,000 members and activists), we wish to go on record in urging the CRC to craft state and congressional lines that create a "San Gabriel Mountain foothills 210 corridor environmental community-of-interest" and balance any potential VRA-protected districts that buttress this district.

We believe this is consistent with the initial testimony to the CRC provide by Warner Chabot, CEO of the CLCV on February 26th in which he outlined two major concerns of the League: "to create boundaries and districts that contribute to the quality of life for the communities and people within them". We set forth two criteria that are key to us establishing new districts: 1) upholding the Federal Voting Rights Act and 2) the principle of contiguous areas that reflect 'environmental communities-of-interest'.

In the case of these foothill communities in the San Gabriel Valley, we believe the communities of interest have a high propensity in protecting the air and water quality in the region's airshed and watersheds. For example, the SGV Water Quality Authority states that the MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level in some of these communities exceeds 1000x the MCL. The South Coast Air Quality Management District cites high rates of ozone levels exceeding state and federal standards, and also adds transportation congestion as well.

The public health of these communities is linked by their unique geography and demographics. They share as well a common environmental and economic base. In essence there are really two distinct environmental communities-of-interest: First, San Gabriel Valley communities in the flats (bonded by common concerns mentioned above and a high ratio of superfund sites). Second, the foothill communities from Claremont to La Canada that lie within LA County, for example within one congressional district (bonded by those common concerns mentioned above and others like fire protection/safety; access to the mountains and Angeles Crest ; and mass transit like the Metro Gold line Phase 2, that hugs the 210).

In summary, the Commission should create and pay heed to the environmental factors that define these communities-of-interest. These communities would be best served by common political representation.

Sincerely,

H. Eric Schockman

H. Eric Schockman, Ph.D.
Vice President

california league of conservation voters education fund / *www.clcvedfund.org*
6310 San Vicente Boulevard, Suite 425, Los Angeles, California 90048 / phone: 323.939.6790 / fax: 323.939.6791
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TAB 12

#71

Bill Bogaard

#71

[redacted]

April 29, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This statement is prepared for submission to the Commission at its hearing today at the San Gabriel Mission Playhouse, 320 Mission Drive, in the City of San Gabriel. Thank you for this opportunity to present my views on the important subject of redistricting electoral jurisdictions, federal and state, based on the 2010 Census data.

The work of this Commission is both extremely important and complicated, particularly because it is a first time effort. Your work must be guided by a daunting set of criteria, including equal population, contiguity, compactness, compliance with the Voting Rights Act, and geographic integrity of cities, and communities of interest. *The thrust of my comments relates to this latter factor: communities of interest.*

A brief word about my background might be helpful in connection with this statement and the supporting information being submitted at this time.

With the close of business this afternoon, I have completed 12 years as Pasadena's first directly elected Mayor, having taken office in the spring of 1999. This followed an election held pursuant to a new provision of the Pasadena City charter providing for a directly elected Mayor. Previously, the Mayor of Pasadena was selected from and by Councilmembers who each had been elected from a Councilmanic district of the City. The past 12 years in this new position of political leadership has given me an opportunity to learn about the operation of local government and what has been helpful to the success of our City.

I am the first to recognize that it is the Commission's task to set an historic new direction for redistricting in California, and I strongly support your work. But I do not believe that your duties require significant change simply for the sake of change. *Accordingly, my position is that, if at all possible, the City of Pasadena be continued in the Congressional District that includes the Cities of Burbank and Glendale, and that the State Senate and Assembly Districts also take into account the same circumstances pertaining to communities of interest.*

I want to provide what seems to me to be compelling facts and circumstances in support of the proposition that the three Cities share strong and socially valuable communities of interest.

The City of Pasadena is a metropolitan center for an area comprising more than 750,000 persons, providing employment to more than 100,000 persons, and opportunities to this entire region for retail transactions, professional services, academic and cultural resources, transportation, and recreation. The important role of our City in supporting the area could not be accomplished without the numerous working relationships for operations and public service that have developed over the years with the Cities of Burbank and Glendale.

These relationships are too numerous to mention in the time allocated to me at this hearing, and I will simply describe those relationships in general terms and submit detailed information that will be available to you and your staff for examination during your deliberations and decision making.

In this regard, there are attached the following supplemental statements:

Attachment A: Operations and Service Integration Among the Cities of Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena

Attachment B: Examples of Past or Current Service Sharing

Attachment C: Full List of Service Sharing Ideas

The information contained therein reflects both the experience of our three cities in collaboration over time on a wide range of areas, including Fire Services, Police Services, Information Technology, Utility Operation, Coordination of Legislative Positions, and Workers Compensation; and the results of a recent management study documenting the specific ways in which the three Cities have shared operations and services along with a list of promising and possible service sharing ideas for the future.

Your review of the many ways in which our three Cities work together will, I believe, impress you and I hope support my view that the three Cities should be allowed to continue within the redistricting framework to pursue areas of collaboration.

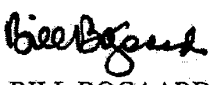
In closing, let me offer just one example of the unique ways in which Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena share communities of interest.

Since the late 1970's, the three cities have owned and operated what is now called the Bob Hope Airport, and many significant transportation networks have developed in support of this critically important regional transportation facility. Moreover, work is underway to strengthen transportation operations there, involving the creation of the new Regional Intermodal Transit Center at the Airport. This work will include a comprehensive study of ways to improve regional public transportation accessibility.

Bob Hope Airport is an economic engine for this region, serving 5 million passengers a year that travel to conduct business within the three cities and the entire region. Much of this cooperation results from the encouragement of federal and state representatives who recognize the importance of this transportation asset to the region and to all of Southern California. I am anxious to see this partnership continue in the years ahead and believe that such cooperation is in the public interest.

I hope that my statement and the information submitted for the record proves helpful to you in your work, and I wish you the very best of success in the months ahead. If there is any way in which I can be helpful to the Commission, I hope you will not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,



BILL BOGAARD
Mayor

BB:jls

attachments

Attachment A: Operations and Service Integration Among the Cities of Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena

The cities of Burbank, Glendale, and Pasadena have a long history of working together. As an example, the three cities own and operate Bob Hope Airport, the Verdugo Fire Dispatch. Over the past year, the Cities of Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena have been working on service integration opportunities. For more examples of current or past service sharing please see Attachment B.

The efforts included the hiring of Management Partners to help coordinate the effort and work through the analyses and prioritization of ideas. The outcome of the efforts is summarized in a report that provides recommendations for increasing service sharing and integration between the Tri-Cities for the following functional service areas: Fire, Police, Information Technology, and Workers Compensation. The savings potential could be estimated from $6 million to $8 million annually by changing to shared services models.

Fire Services:

- Implement a single, jointly purchased entry- level firefighter examination with a potential annual savings of $44,000 to $135,000:
  - Working together to purchase and administer one entry-level exam and then sharing the pool of successful applicants would reduce the test costs by two-thirds for each agency.
- Implement web-based video-conference Fire training:
  - A conservative cost estimate for a tri-cities system is $100,000 for the equipment and software to facilitate the delivery of training from centralized location and $10,000 to $25,000 for each participating location.
- Consolidate Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) and Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Response units when grant funding ceases

Police Services:

- Consolidate SWAT teams into one Tri-City SWAT team with a potential of $719,000 –$1,071,000 savings.
- Develop an implementation action plan to consolidate other specialized units within the three Police Departments (such as computer forensics, identify theft investigations, crime analysis, fraud investigations, arson investigations, and officer involved shootings/homicides).

- Further examine a regional Tri-Cities police dispatch operation.
- Consolidate Pasadena/FAST and Burbank/Glendale air support, resulting in a possible reduction of helicopters and operating cost savings of approximately $200,000 per agency.

Informational Technology:

- Share staff expertise for IT applications common amongst all cities.
- Upgrade and expand the Pasadena-hosted library system to add the Burbank library and other nearby cities.
- Establish fiber connectivity between Pasadena and Glendale and between Glendale and Burbank.
- Establish shared Data Centers.

Workers' Compensation:

- Evaluate the proposals received by Pasadena for workers' compensation third party administrators (TPA) to determine cost/benefit to the cities of Burbank and Glendale to also move to a TPA model.
- Issue a request for proposals (RFP) to jointly purchase investigative services for the workers' compensation program in the three cities.
- Issue a request for proposals (RFP) to jointly purchase legal services for the workers' compensation program in the three cities.
- Issue a request for proposals (RFP) for jointly purchasing medical services required as part of the Tri-Cities workers' compensation programs.

Supplemental Information:

The following initiatives are also being considered outside of the Tri-City Service Integration Study and have a high likelihood to produce positive outcomes and efficiencies as well as to improve public safety in the Tri-City area.

The current initiatives that are underway and likely to be accomplished include the following:

- **National Integrated Ballistic Information (NIBIN):**
  Collaborative effort with ATF who has agreed to supply the Tri-Cities with a $300,000 integrated ballistic identification system to acquire image comparison on markings of fired cartridges. This would produce results within hours increasing the likelihood of connecting crimes used by a single weapon. The current county lab turnaround time ranges from weeks to months on acquiring results on weapon image comparisons. The NIBIN system would likely be located at Glendale PD and to maintain the program it will require one FTE from each organization on a less than part-time basis. The Tri-Cities recently completed a needs assessment as well as site inspections of other NIBIN locations to determine costs and equipment. The next step is to determine the cost of implementing the program. Project timeline-late 2012.

- **DNA Crime-lab:**
  With the increasing turnaround time for lab and evidence results from the L.A. County Crime-Lab there is a great need to prepare for the future and develop a regional crime-lab. The City of Glendale has secured grants to further this initiative and has completed site visits to Scottsdale, Colorado Springs and LAPD to identify the best business plan. Pasadena currently does not incur costs for L.A. County lab services for evidence; however, that is not guaranteed. As enterprise operations materialize through local agency agreements Pasadena and Burbank's costs would significantly be reduced. Potential timeline is 2014.

- **Technology/Crime Analysis:**
  The lack of up-to-date police technology to improve public safety and reduce human effort will be critical in the coming years. An effort should be made to share crime analysis as Pasadena is the only city without a comprehensive crime analysis platform. Shared purchasing of technology software and equipment would be essential to future policing efforts.

- **Joint Terrorism Taskforce/Intelligence Efforts:**
  The police effort in prevention and deterrence regarding homeland security and intelligence strategies has greatly been reduced since 2001. The global threat to our region has not subsided and there is a need for the Tri-Cities to regenerate this effort. Based on the number of hard/soft targets and the great number of tourist destinations there is a need to participate in one of the four state fusion centers. JTTF/JRIC is that fusion center for the Los Angeles region and the FBI has agreed to supply the Tri-Cities with overtime, equipment and vehicles if one or two FTE's between the Tri-Cities would be committed to work at the fusion center.

- **Tri-City Forensic Services:**
  This would reduce the number of forensic specialists between the cities and reduce expenditure costs for FTE's and related equipment. The sacrifice is weighted on Pasadena as we provide wider coverage on a daily basis and we are a much more active city in terms of forensic requests. Pasadena is also the only of the three cities that provides enterprise work for local cities on forensics requests and print analysis.

- **Jail Services:**
  Each city has a full service jail all of which are operating significantly below full capacity. The ability to combine resources to one facility would greatly reduce costs, equipment and reduce liability. This initiative would improve staffing levels and ensure that operational capacity is achieved providing much higher efficiency levels.

Joint Utility Projects

As the Tri-Cities, we coordinate our Energy Resource Planning to maximize economies of scale. We jointly participate in several Southern California Public Power Association (SCPPA) Coordinated Generation, Transmission, and Natural Gas projects.

- **Generation Projects**
  The award winning high- efficiency, combine-cycle Magnolia Power Plant in Burbank California, Hoover Dam Hydroelectric Power Plant in Nevada, Palo Verde Nuclear Generation project in Arizona, and Ormat Geothermal Renewable Energy project in Heber, California.

- **Transmission Projects**
  Mead-Adelanto, Mead-Phoenix, and Southern Transmission Systems Transmission projects. The Tri-Cities coordinated their resources to gain partial ownership, or entitlements to over 900 miles of transmission lines across California, Nevada and Utah to deliver affordable power from anywhere in the region.

- **Natural Gas Projects**
  Natural gas wells in Pinedale Wyoming, and Barnett Texas. These natural gas resources will provide a secure source of fuel for the Tri-Cities, and provide stability against volatile natural gas market prices.

- **Water Issues**
  The Tri-Cities meet regularly to discuss common water issues and coordinate approaches to Ordinances, Outreach, Conservation Programs and Messaging.

  Water shortage related Water Use Ordinances are standardized. Coordinating ordinances and watering restrictions simplify messaging throughout the service territories. The Tri-Cities share costs by producing one advertisement using all three logos for the entire region.

  We collaborate and share costs for Water Conservation Workshops on Rainwater Harvesting, Turf Replacement, and Efficient Irrigation – more opportunities for customers to participate.

  The Tri-Cities, with the commitment from our local communities, are 15% below our baseline usage and well on target to achieve a 20% reduction in water use by 2020.

Alignment on Legislative Positions

The Tri-Cities support the continued work of the Legislature to address the water crisis, particularly in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. We support a 33% renewable energy target and are fully invested in accomplishing and meeting AB 32 objectives - including investment in development of new technology, implementation of existing technologies that can lead to new reductions and consumer compensation.

Attachment B: Examples of Past or Current Service Sharing

The following list contains examples of past or current service sharing and collaboration between the cities of Burbank, Pasadena and Glendale. Executives from the three cities provided the examples during interviews with Management Partners.

Airport	JPA for Bob Hope Airport (all three cities)
Community Development and Planning	Have consolidated training to meet ongoing education requirements
	Cannot consolidate planning or inspection due to Glendale specific procedures and policies. Inspectors do design review inspections
Electric	Magnolia power electric generation facility (first new electric generation facility built in southern California in many years and was a joint project of tri-cities, plus some others)
	SCPPA – JPA coordinates all public electric utility business (includes LADWP; purchasing on a huge scale for products and professional services; could be broadened to serve citywide interests)
	Planning more joint energy projects, such as transmission, renewable resource procurement
Fire	Hazmat, USAR (recently Glendale has started up Hazmat and USAR teams because of desire by firefighters and availability of grant funding)
	Tried mechanical, but they have different types of fire engines and philosophy
	Fire training (for large events, joint training exercises)
	Verdugo fire dispatch communications center (Pasadena, Burbank, Glendale, with service to 8 other cities) since 1979
	Boundary drops (potential impact due to elimination of service by Pasadena; Glendale has made reductions that have not resulted in engines or trucks being taken out of service (except for one ambulance), and instead has decreased equipment staffing levels
	Once shared specialized units
	Recruit training tower for all three cities (in Burbank; one recruit academy for the three cities)
Fleet	County fleet purchase contracts used
Human Resources	Recruitment/testing (tried but did not work well)

Human Services	Workforce Investment Board (WIB): Pasadena is the WIB for 6 cities (Pasadena, Sierra Madre, Arcadia, Monrovia, Duarte, South Pasadena); Glendale and Burbank are in the Verdugo WIB
	Training programs have been opened to the other cities
	Joint recruitment for firefighters
	Retirement seminars opened to other cities
	Conduct Department of Transportation exams for Glendale School District
Information Technology	Pasadena IT takes care of the Library Information Management System for both Pasadena and Glendale, including purchasing desktops for Glendale Library
	Pasadena and Glendale library system hosted by Pasadena
	Verdugo Fire communications hosted by Glendale
	Burbank/Glendale Traffic Control hosted by Burbank
	ICIS - Radio interoperability managed by Glendale
	Regional interagency communications integration system for public safety and disaster situations
	Purchasing for IT through state and other contracts
	Master service agreements (e.g. County of Riverside's Microsoft Enterprise Agreement with Compucom; County of Ventura's agreement with Gartner; Western States Contracting Alliance; California Multiple Award Schedule)
	Disaster recovery: Glendale contacted Burbank for a secondary site for its data center; will be making improvements to Burbank's location
	Some interactions with Glendale for IT networks
Legal	Share opinions
Library	Pasadena and Glendale share an automated catalogue system (Glendale pays Pasadena for part-time staff who work with a vendor for upgrading the system; both cities contribute to the fund for hardware replacement)
	Pasadena and Glendale collections are available to residents, and they get a great cut of state monies designed to encourage sharing by libraries
	Share basic backbone IT system with Pasadena
	Beginning to share or pool collection budgets, which works because they are on a

	common system
	Southern California Library Cooperative (for joint training and interlibrary sharing; for negotiating a great price for a jobs data base)
Parks, Community Services and Recreation	Meets regularly with directors from Burbank and Pasadena
	Contracts out median maintenance
Police	FAST (Foothill Air Support Team - helicopter services) provided to about 18 cities now, but not Burbank or Glendale
	Air support (helicopter program for Burbank and Glendale) – doesn't include Pasadena currently but discussions are taking place between the three cities to consolidate into one air support program
	Tri-Cities Fugitive Task Force (Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena, US Marshall; housed in Glendale)
	Eurasian Organized Crime Task Force (Burbank and Glendale)
	ICIS (interoperability communications system) – tri-cities, total of 7 agencies; gives a regional footprint of interoperability plus economies of scale by sharing equipment
	Grant funded new DNA lab underway – will serve the tri-cities
	Forensics unit: Pasadena provides services to San Marino and Sierra Madre on a fee basis when requested
	Purchase vehicles through LA County contract
Public Works	Prior relationship between Burbank and Glendale for maintenance of traffic signals
	Mutual aid for equipment, staffing in special circumstances
	Partner in LA sewer system
	Recycled water partnership
	Cities and county participate on the borders in street projects (i.e., paving)
	Traffic signal synchronization on the borders
	Traffic signal maintenance was provided by Burbank to Glendale but is no longer due to a cheaper private sector alternative

	Coordination with Glendale on water basin pollution issues
	City engineers are discussing potential of collaboration in design and construction
	Sewer TV van: Pasadena, Burbank and Glendale purchased and shared a van, but now each city needs its own due to the volume of work and there are regulations requiring more frequent use of equipment
Redevelopment	Collaboration on a Home Depot project located on property sitting on the boundary between Glendale and Burbank
	Valley Economic Alliance is a regional group to foster cooperation; recently used the group to create a council of government
Transit and Parking	Bus systems - considered some consolidation but not enough of a fleet size to make it worthwhile
	Transit staff work collaboratively with Glendale and Burbank (ex: Tier Two Program)
	Have collaborated with Metro to create a service route for the tri-cities
Water	Raymond Basin Management Board (doesn't include Burbank or Glendale due to the water basin they are in)
	Tri-Cities Water Group (Pasadena, Burbank, Glendale) created a water conservation team to design programs that are similar between the three cities; the tri-cities group meets periodically to discuss how they can work collaboratively (e.g., when acquiring a piece of equipment, they check with each other to see about piggybacking on contracts)

Attachment C: Full List of Service Sharing Ideas

The following is a complete list of potential options for future service sharing suggested by executives from the three cities during interviews with Management Partners.

Category	Potential Service Sharing Options
Airport	The number of fire units stationed around the airport could be rationalized (potentially eliminate one of three fire facilities near the airport) in conjunction with an RDA project
Animal Services	Combine animal control field and sheltering programs
City Clerk	Film permits could be handled by one city for all three
	Records management system could be created for all three (ranging from hiring a consultant to establish the same system in all three to purchasing one technology system to consolidating in one location)
	Purchase one voter verification machine for use by all three cities
	Combine the recruitment of poll workers so that they can work in all three cities (the three cities have elections on different dates and could share poll workers)
City Treasurer	Consolidate investment function to save on administration
Communications	Combine 911 police call centers (police and fire)
	Combine other call centers (Public Works, 311, Utilities, etc.)
Community Planning/ Development	Records management (Planning to be a pilot for records management system; first establish uniform records management and technology surcharge for tri-cities then install a common system for building permit and related records that could be assessed online - perhaps with another fee for the user)
Finance	Consolidate payables and receivables so one city does it for the others
	Broad use of SCPPA's purchasing power
	Centralize purchasing for all three cities (align policies)
	Payroll (complex pay systems; could work with next generation of combined PeopleSoft / Oracle system)
	Consolidate various finance functions (e.g., debt accounting and serving, financial reporting, grant accounting, payroll) with one city serving others (could have all three cities doing one or more of these)
Fire	Consolidate fire prevention, fire plan checking in one fire department (in conjunction with civilianizing the function). One arson investigator for the three cities (Glendale is entirely civilian except for one 40-hour sworn arson investigator and arson specialists in each company as a collateral assignment; all plan check and inspection done by civilian. If Burbank and Pasadena want to phase out of using sworn personnel this might have some advantages.
	Ambulance services (expand Glendale's service area for BLS ambulance to others; consolidate billing and subscription services)
	Create a regional fire department through consolidating departments (consolidate all of the areas served by Verdugo Fire to save money from elimination of redundant management and from elimination of a few fire stations)
	Combine apparatus and other fire vehicle purchasing (vehicle brand is an issue - Glendale uses Seagate and Burbank and Pasadena use Pierce)
	Consolidate CUPA (Glendale is certified; others use Los Angeles County)

Category	Potential Service Sharing Options
	Joint vehicle maintenance (Glendale has a shop with 4 or 5 bays and capacity to handle more work)
	Consolidate emergency preparedness with one city taking the lead for all three
	Expand interagency fire training (web-based within the fire stations; the three fire departments could work together to create three remote sites, with webcast to the fire stations; interactive with instructors)
Fleet	Share purchase, specification and use of specialty vehicles and heavy equipment
Housing	Consolidate the housing authorities in whole or just for administrative (back office) functions
Human Resources	Create pooled recruitments and job applications, candidate processing and background check (especially for recruitment of firefighters, police officers, dispatchers)
	Create one consolidated training program (shared space, diversity training, mandated training such as CPR, first aid, safety, driving, forklift operations, Glendale Supervisory Academy)
	HR studies (such as classification and compensation and salary surveys) could be done by one city for the other two
	Liability insurance (raising self-insurance limit) has technical viability but they have a bad loss record. They also do not have loss record history and only got two bids from commercial insurers
	Workers' compensation administration (all three cities now have in-house WC; could be a shared third party administrator, Risk Manager reports to both Finance and HR director; Workers' Compensation attorney – could have one for all three cities; Glendale could do WC for all three cities)
	Share labor negotiations expertise
Information Technology	Joint purchasing of software, hardware
	Create partnerships for IT backup capacity, disaster recovery backup
	Consolidate GIS in one agency to provide for all three
	Semi merge IT by expertise sharing (each city could specialize in an IT area rather than each city having all the expertise), if the cities use the same applications, hardware, and/or software
	Combine all radio operations staffing and maintenance
	Centralize PeopleSoft support; create a central host
	Consolidate Storage Area Network (SAN) staffing
	Consolidated Server Virtualization staffing
	Consolidate existing Internet ISPs (go from 3 without a backup to 2, with one for all three and one serving as a backup; no single point of failure and cheaper for everyone)
	Consolidate the data centers (also 3 to 2 with same benefits)
	Create a central host for Altiris Help Desk
	Consolidate all IT functions
Insurance/ Benefits	Create pooled medical, dental and vision insurance for current employees and retirees
Library Services	Move to the same library IT system. Pasadena and Glendale currently share and are ready to move to the next generation IT system (Burbank system is relatively new). This would have large payoff because it would make so many other consolidation efforts feasible.

Category	Potential Service Sharing Options
Library Services	Semi merge libraries - share library expertise rather than each library having all their own expertise in all areas
	Integrate the three library systems just for administrative (back office) functions
	Create shared catalogue systems (could lead to more buying power); RFID deployment / self check
	Combine technical services (audit in Glendale currently being completed on acquisitions and technical services part of the business; anticipates recommendations for streamlining and may point way to service sharing)
	Part-time library staffing pool
	Create shared library programming
Parks, Community Services, and Recreation	Consolidate preparation and production of recreation newsletters
	Combine senior recreation programming
	Share youth programming
	Create joint contracts with vendors for recreation programs
	Consolidate seasonal hiring for recreation programs, lifeguards
	Pool the median maintenance contract
	Consolidate and contract out most building repairs (now done in house)
	Consolidate CDBG administration
Plan Check/ Inspections	Create one contract for overflow, specialized plan check and inspections
	Combine building inspection staff
	Provide backup plan checking when workload warrants
Police	Consolidate Police Departments
	Merge helicopter services to include all three cities
	Create one arson investigations unit for all three cities
	Consolidate SWAT teams into one (expensive, time consuming service)
	Consolidate traffic units into one
	Consolidate evidence storage
	Jail bookings (potential to increase capacity at Pasadena jail; all three cities have jails) - Glendale has a modern Type 1 facility
	Police records (options range from full consolidation to joint purchasing of systems)
	Combined units for responses to gang problems, parolees, prostitution
	Shooting ranges (potential of sharing, but will be challenging due to potential of increasing overtime costs)
	Consolidate the vice and narcotics units into one
	Create one training unit
	Consolidate the hiring processes for police, including testing, backgrounds
	Create one unit for school resource officers
	Forensics unit: all three cities have a forensics unit and could be consolidated; Pasadena provides services to San Marino and Sierra Madre on a fee basis when requested
	Create a tri-cities crime analysis unit (to move toward predictive policing, real time analysis and critical response)
	Management of early release of parolees
	Consolidate the three canine units

Category	Potential Service Sharing Options
	Create one internal affairs unit
	Joint police car purchasing (current model of using LA County contract for vehicles is a good model for other purchasing)
	Consolidate media relations into one position for the three cities
Public Information	Consolidate routine public information and public service announcement work
Public Works	Consolidated building maintenance
	Construction management (cities could provide this service to each other, depending on current workload, or create one construction management unit for all three cities)
	Construction inspection
	Create a JPA for the landfill
	Consolidate design, bidding of capital projects
	Consolidate specification and combine capital projects that do not have a lot of deviation (e.g., sewer relining, storm drain relining, slurry seal, overlay, street resurfacing). Cities could agree on the specifications and then bid out for higher volume,
	Combine/consolidated maintenance management IT systems
	Consolidate the refuse collection operations, recyclable materials
	Certified arborists in Pasadena could provide expertise to other cities
	Create one large contract for tree maintenance/trimming for all three cities
	Create one dispatching unit for all three Public Works departments
	Pooled temporary services; contract custodial services or a pool of employees for all three cities
	Shared contracting for trades necessary for parks maintenance electrical, plumbing, irrigation
	Consolidate storm water management
	Combine all street sweeping into one operation
Redevelopment	Redevelopment expertise in city attorney's office could be shared with other cities
	Create a redevelopment project area for two cities that sits on the border
Traffic Engineering	Consolidate traffic signal maintenance under one contract
	Consolidate traffic signs and markings maintenance
	Create one unit to conduct traffic studies (or manage the contracts for traffic studies)
Transit and Parking	Consolidate bus systems in whole or just for administrative (back office) functions
	Consolidate bus maintenance (currently contract out operations, dispatch, maintenance)
	Establish a shared maintenance facility
	Shared administration and marketing
	Consolidate all parking administration
	Consolidate parking enforcement management (contracted out in Pasadena - could do management for all three cities)
Utilities	Pursue more development of generation capacity with Glendale
	Greater leverage of SCPPA; use for other city purposes
	Merge utilities to create Verdugo Water and Power
	Unified power purchasing

Category	Potential Service Sharing Options
	Create a central call center
	Consolidate billing
	Consolidate maintenance
	Create one dispatch operation
	Consolidate equipment
	Consolidate engineering
	Consolidate finance functions
	Merge HR functions

TAB 13

CITY OF BURBANK

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

#110

-04.29.11.AD

April 27, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: Communities of Interest

Dear Commission Members:

You have a difficult task ahead of you and I hope that this letter will help shed some light on the unique and strong ties that certain communities in our area share. I believe I have reasonably good insight into the ties that the various communities of interest in our area share as shortly I will be beginning my nineteenth year as an elected City Councilmember in the City of Burbank and have served three terms as Mayor. I have been fortunate to have worked with a great and diverse group of people representing these communities and I look back with pride on what we have been able to accomplish when we have worked together.

I ask that you consider keeping the cities of Pasadena, Glendale and Burbank in one Congressional and State Senate district. These cities share similar social and economic interests that should be included in single districts to the extent possible to help promote the cooperative approach to governance that has served them so well in the past. It goes without saying that splitting this community of cities across districts would be detrimental to that cooperation that we all seek from those charged with making the decisions that affect all aspects of our lives.

These three independent foothill cities are connected historically, economically, socially and operationally. The ways in which these cities are linked into a community of interest are many and varied. All three cities have their own municipal utilities, independent fire and police departments and share a strong pride in delivering excellent municipal services in an effective manner driven by local control. The City Managers of the three cities meet monthly to compare notes and examine ways to be more effective by working together.

Many of the residents of this community work in one city and reside in another. The memberships of the boards of non-profits and Chambers of Commerce span representation from all three cities. The challenges and issues as well as the strengths and opportunities do not recognize the city boundaries of this community. Transportation networks are strong between the cities and work is underway to strengthen them. An excellent example of this is the new Regional Intermodal Transit Center under design at the Bob Hope Airport, which includes a comprehensive study of ways to improve public transportation accessibility to this regional asset.

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The three cities have jointly overseen the Bob Hope Airport since 1987 through a Joint Powers Authority with each city appointing three of the nine Airport Commission members. Bob Hope Airport is an economic engine for the region, serving 5 million passengers each year that come to conduct business with the film industry, which is located throughout Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena. The airport and the cities are currently jointly pursuing a dialogue on the future of the airport and are working jointly improve transportation connections from the entire region to the airport. Much of this cooperation is a direct result of the support and encouragement from both State and Federal representatives that have recognized the importance this shared asset has to not only the region, but the greater Southern California area as well.

Another area of shared interest and concern for this community is that of Public Safety. Given the degree of interconnectedness between these fire and police departments, they often deal with the same issues and speak to their representatives with the same voice. The three cities have a long history of working together to effectively respond to public safety issues.

The three cities are founding members of the Verdugo Fire Communications Center. The cities operate in a pact that ignores borders, so that the closest apparatus responds to calls regardless of jurisdiction. There are now 23 fire stations in the system and up to 15 fire engines can be dispatched to a major incident with no delay. The regional dispatching system has been successful in saving taxpayer dollars and providing a higher level of service to participating cities' residents. In addition the three cities share The Verdugo Fire Recruit Academy. This partnership between the cities provides the highest quality training for fire recruits hired by each of the departments. The academy is held at the Burbank Fire Training Center and upon successful completion of the academy, the recruits continue on to their respective cities as probationary firefighters. The recruits are taught by members of the departments within the Verdugo system, as well as other southern California fire agencies.

Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena also cooperate to effectively respond to other local emergencies and disasters. Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena are all part of a larger Joint Powers Authority that operates the Interagency Communications Interoperability System (ICIS). While Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena are not the only member cities of the Joint Powers Authority, the geographic core of the ICIS service area centers around Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena. ICIS helps first responders, police and firefighters, communicate with each other for the cost of a small municipal communication system over a large regional footprint. This relationship ensures that Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena first responder units can communicate effectively amongst their own units when dealing with city challenges, but also that they can work together on shared regional challenges in the case of an earthquake or forest fire.

The Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena police departments also cooperate on a number of important local issues. The Burbank and Glendale Police Departments operate a joint police helicopter air support unit to strengthen public safety and provide an aerial law enforcement platform for the benefit of cities. In 2009, the Pasadena Police Department began a test program with the joint Burbank/Glendale police helicopter unit to maximize airborne assets while further reducing costs.

Finally, the Glendale Police Department has formed the Foothill Regional Forensic DNA Lab to provide DNA testing to solve violent crimes in Glendale, Pasadena and Burbank. This regional lab was conceived by the cities to avoid having to wait months for their crime samples to be returned from the larger county lab.

These are just a few examples of the many ways that the cities cooperate to serve the broader community of interest formed by the residents of these foothill communities. The list is long and includes shared service clubs, cooperative approaches to dealing with the homeless, joint city operations for data processing, traffic signal maintenance and many other areas that are important, but seldom recognized aspects of the overall high quality of life our communities enjoy.

It goes without saying that shared representation at the federal and state level will assist these communities in pursuing their goal of working cooperatively to further the effectiveness of the municipal services and governance. Many times all three cities speak as once voice and shared representation will help encourage that spirit of cooperation.

In the event that you need to supplement this district with additional population, I would also urge you to consider keeping together Griffith Park and the communities that touch it in one Assembly district. Currently, this one park, and the very similar neighborhoods that are adjacent to it are represented by a disparate group of legislators.

I agree with the sentiments expressed in the letter you received from the Griffith Park neighborhoods regarding the importance of keeping the Park and the surrounding neighborhoods in one state Assembly district because Griffith Park, as a dynamic, well-patronized urban wilderness, continually seeks state grant money and other appropriations, for which funding originates at the state level. Furthermore, the strong entertainment-industry presence in the area makes many area residents, and the local economy, dependent on the fortunes of the Entertainment Industry, which is largely regulated by the state.

The communities that touch Griffith Park share many things in common, making them, together, a community of interest. All feature similar socio-economic qualities, similar employment patterns, trail access, park egress and park access, distinct traffic patterns, equestrian trails, equestrian-zoned properties, foothill elevation, urban watershed pathways, similar crime patterns, and a similar history and outlook.

If possible, please consider keeping Griffith Park and surrounding neighborhoods in one Assembly district (not just one Senate District), so that this community of interest can have the approachable and responsive representation needed to make the most of this Regional asset.

Sincerely,

Dave Golonski
Burbank City Councilmember

TAB 14

DRAFT 4-29-11

Region IX Wrap-Up

Executive Summary delivered on April 29, 2011

The following is a summary of the major points that have been raised through public testimony about Region IX. It is not an exhaustive list of every public comment; those are available in a MS Access Database. Also, there are no recommendations in this document. It is merely a summary of what was communicated and proposed by the public and any technical notes related to those proposals of which the Commission should be aware.

Redding: April 9, 2011
* *26 Input Hearing speakers:*
Marysville: April 10, 2011 **(VRA Section 5 County)**
* *28 Input Hearing Speakers:*
54 Region IX speakers as of April 27

Publicly Submitted Written Comments on Region 9: 25 (note this is not 25 additional individuals because some of the 54 hearing speakers also submitted written comments)

Note: The cut-off date for public comments to be incorporated in this document was April 26, 2011. Public comments received after this date will be included in subsequent Executive Summaries to the Commission.

I. PUBLICLY SUBMITTED PROPOSALS:

1. **Draw Northern California districts from West to East (the coast to the Nevada border).**
   (Proposed by 6 out of 54 public speakers and 1 out of 25 written public comments.)
   - Pros (as expressed by the public):
     - Northern California would have to work together to solve problems
     - Representatives would serve the interests of all Northern Cal. and not just those in the southern, and more populated regions of their districts – i.e. one representative devoted entirely to the region is better than three that are not very devoted to the region.
     - Rural counties would have a rural representative not representing Sacramento and other urban areas in the south parts of current districts.
   - Cons (as expressed by the public):
     - The interests and COIs of the coast and the inland are too different from those of the inland and mountainous regions.
     - Transportation links are North/South as well as water issues, and other COIs
     - Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino need to be together, because they have a COI based on fishing, timber, vineyards, dependence on highway 101.
   - Technical Notes (from Q2):
     - Proposed district could include the intact counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta and Lassen, with a deviation of -21,951 for an assembly district.

2. **Keep North to South orientation of districts similar to existing 3 districts.**
   (Proposed by 6 out of 54 public speakers and 4 out of 25 written public comments.)
   - Pros (as expressed by the public):

- With three districts the north state has three representatives with some interest in their region.
- The COIs in the north state run along transportation corridors which are North/South highways. West/East highways are hard to travel and often impassible in winter.
- Distinctly different crops are grown in coast, valley and mountain areas.

- Cons (as expressed by the public):
  - Rural counties are ignored by representatives who have urban areas at bottom of districts. All northern rural counties need to work together to resolve rural issues.
- Technical Notes (from Q2):
  - Such districts would be similar to what currently exists, except Del Norte would go back in the Senate District with Humboldt and Mendocino.

3. **Create a coastal district (including Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino) and one other large district from the Coastal Range to the Nevada border.**
   (Proposed by 2 out of 54 public speakers and 7 out of 25 written public comments.)
   - Pros (as expressed by the public):
     - Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino need to be together, because they have an economic COI based on fishing, timber, vineyards, and dependence on highway 101, and a social COI based on coastal environmental issues and living in a more isolated area of state.
   - Cons (as expressed by the public):
     - Rural counties in far North are more alike than they are like any urban areas around Sacramento, Santa Rosa. Residents from thecoast and residents from the other side of coastal range travel to each other's regions to vacation.
   - Technical Notes (from Q2):
     - Proposed coastal district including intact Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino counties leaves a deviation of -214,600 for an assembly district.
     - Proposed coastal range to Nevada border district could include intact counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta and Lassen with a deviation -185,184 for an assembly district.

4. **Keep Yuba and Sutter together, and in some cases add Butte or Colusa, Glenn, & Butte.**
   (Proposed by 12 out of 54 public speakers and 0 out of 25 written public comments.)
   - Pros (as expressed by the public):
     - Yuba and Sutter share social and economic interests including an educational system, county agencies and services, clubs and social organizations, health care services, transportation, water shed, flood hazard from river between, highways (5, 99), and agricultural issues and crops.
   - Cons (as expressed by the public):
     - Yuba and Sutter are different, as Sutter is a flat rural farming area, and Yuba has several urban areas and foothills in addition to farming.
   - Technical Notes (from Q2):
     - The intact counties of Yuba and Sutter leave a deviation of -298,782 for an assembly district.
     - The intact counties of Yuba, Sutter and Butte leave a deviation of -78,782 for an assembly district.
     - The intact counties of Yuba, Sutter, Butter, Colusa and Glenn leave a deviation of -29,241 for an assembly district.

II. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS ABOUT REGION

* **Keep Yolo County whole.** *(Presented by 2 speakers)*
    - **Pros:** County residents share a water system which therefore forms a COI, and the current division of the county into several districts means county residents must fight for help on water issues.
* **Put Davis with Sacramento.** *(Submitted by 1 speaker)*
    - **Pros:** Davis, as a university town, has more in common with Sacramento than with the rural towns of Woodland and Winters.
    - **Cons:** Davis and Woodland are tightly joined economically because they are surrounded by the same crops, many UCD employees live in Woodland, Davis residents shop in Woodland, and UCD has roots as and remains significant agricultural school.
* **Keep Yolo County whole, and if have to divide, then put West Sacramento with Sacramento.** *((Submitted in writing by individual who spoke at hearing)*
    - **Pros:** Davis is tightly joined economically with other rural towns in Yolo County (see above), yet West Sacramento is economically joined more with Sacramento.

III. ADDITIONAL PUBLIC COMMENT ABOUT REGION

* **Hold meeting in Eureka or somewhere in Humboldt County.** *(Submitted by 10 individuals in written public comments)*
* **Hold hearing in Crescent City** *(Submitted by 1 individual twice in written comments)*

IV. COLLECTION OF COMMUNITY OF INTEREST DATA:

* Community of Interest (COI) data was collected in 44 instances of hearing testimony and written comments, including 14 of 26 speakers in Redding + 21 of 28 speakers in Marysville + 9 of 25 written comments). In Region IX the public tends to describe communities of interest that span one county or several counties; there has been no testimony about neighborhoods, or areas less than a city or town This material is recorded and can be utilized by the Commission in future deliberations.

V. FINAL TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS:

- This region includes Yuba County, which is a Section 5 county.
- Yuba County's current assembly district's percent minority populations, using 2010 Census data:
    - Hispanic: 16.37%
    - Non-Hispanic Black and African American (as defined by the Department of Justice): 1.71%
    - Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native (as defined by the Department of Justice): 3.22%
    - Non-Hispanic Asian (as defined by the Department of Justice): 5.25%
    - Non-Hispanic Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (as defined by the Department of Justice): 0.29%
    - Non-Hispanic Some Other Race (as defined by the Department of Justice): 0.22%
    - Non-Hispanic Other Multiple Race (as defined by the Department of Justice): 0.47%

TAB 15

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#5

[redacted]

May 1, 2011

From: Barbara Auld, Region 6
To: Citizens' Redistricting Commission

I have permission from Jill Board, President of Cerro Coso Community College, who cannot attend the Commission's May 1, 2011 meeting in Lancaster, to inform you that she and the college district chancellor concur that the information included in the attached e-mail to you from our son, Bruce Auld, former Sierra Sands Unified School District superintendent, relates in the same manner to Cerro Coso College Community, and that the college's and our area's rural needs would be better met by our present voting district than they would be met by a more metropolitan district. Current SSUSD superintendent Joanna Rummer also concurs with the information in Bruce Auld's e-mail to the Commission and is e-mailing you in that regard. Our locale was attested by Peggy Breeden.

I, Barbara Auld (86) and my husband, Howard (85) are 66-year citizens of the Indian Wells Valley, home of the City of Ridgecrest, the town of Inyokern, and the Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake. Howard (retired China Lake engineer with 35 years service) came to China Lake in the Navy in 1944 and Barbara (retired technical editor with 20 years service) lived on the naval base 27 years and have lived in Ridgecrest almost 40 years. Our three children were born and schooled in the Ridgecrest/ China Lake community. The have all returned by choice to their home town to live, work, and raise their children in Ridgecrest, which adjoins the Navy Base on three sides.

Our son, the former superintendent of SSUSD, was also superintendent of Lamont school district, El Segundo school district, and deputy superintendent of the Palos Verdes school district, while still maintaining a home in Ridgecrest; his wife is a retired school teacher; his son is assistant principal of the local high school (Burroughs); his son's wife is a school teacher; his daughter teaches in Inyokern. Our older daughter taught at the local high school for 20 years; her son was dean of students at the local high school and is now associate superintendent of the El Dorado County School District, and his wife is a school counselor. That dsughter's daughter is vice president of Cerro Coso College and her husband is principal of the local high school. Our younger daughter has been a technical illustrator for local defense contractors and has worked at China Lake; her husband owns a local automotive repair shop. Five of our great-grandchildren are in local schools and one in a local preschool. In light of our son Bruce's e-mail supporting our district status quo for our local school district's sake, you can see why we also support that status quo for our voting district as our regards schools. I was also heavily involved in the college drams program and in these hard economic times continue to support the college. Our four-generation family is replicated by many other four-generation families in our community. Many Base scientists and engineers and military personnel have retired to Ridgecrest. The Base Commander recently publicly said the Bsse is dependent on Ridgecrest and Ridgecrest is dependent on the Base. Three Naval Air Weapons Station Commanding Officers now live and work in this city.

My husband, Howard, served 10 years on the Ridgecrest Planning Commission and 8 1/2 years on the City Council. Together we spent years attending Air Polution District meetings, worked with the Bakerafield Board of Trade, Kern Council of Governments, and other entities in western Kern County. Others in the community have had the same experiences. Our ties with Western Kern County are strong. Ridgecrest has received 30 Kern Council of Goverments Awards of Merits, some in each of its award categories. We want our voting district to remain a part of Kern County. Thank you for your attention in this matter so vital to our Ridgecrest/China Lake community.

TAB 16

Scanned K.T. 5/5

#20

MATURANGO MUSEUM

Death Valley Tourist Center
and
Northern Mojave Visitor Center

www.maturango.org

100 East Las Flores Avenue
Ridgecrest, CA 93555

Phone: (760) 375-6900
Fax: (760) 375-0479

Petroglyph Tour Email
Matmus4@maturango.org

May 1, 2011

-05.01.11.H

To: California Citizens Redistricting Commission

Subject: Maintaining the status quo by keeping Ridgecrest CA in the same district as Bakersfield CA

The purpose of this letter is to request that the Ridgecrest area remain a part of the same district that includes Bakersfield and the greater Bakersfield area when the new district boundaries have been set. Ridgecrest is closely aligned with Kern County agencies located in Bakersfield for the economic and social endeavors of the arts, culture and tourism and needs to continue this alignment for several reasons.

Arts and Culture: The arts are important economically and socially to the Ridgecrest area and promoting the arts depends on several Kern County agencies for funding and support. Examples of this are the working relationship that Ridgecrest has with the Arts Council of Kern and Kern Community Foundation for programs dealing with the arts and culture as well as tourism. It is crucial that Ridgecrest continues to have a close working relationship with these Kern County agencies to be effective. This is best accomplished by having Ridgecrest in the same district as these agencies.

Tourism: Tourism in Kern County is a $1.5 billion per year industry. A major focus of tourism in the Ridgecrest area is participation in the Tour 178 project which promotes tourism along CA highway 178 from Bakersfield to Ridgecrest and beyond. Among the many tourism sites along this corridor are the Museums in Bakersfield, the Crystal Palace in Bakersfield, the Sequoia National Forest [and 100 giants] near Kernville, Red Rock Canyon, Fossil Falls, the Museums in Ridgecrest and the Trona Pinnacles east of Ridgecrest - to name a few. Ridgecrest works closely with the Kern County Board of Trade to promote tourism in all of Kern County and frequently receives grants from the board of trade to promote tourism. In addition Ridgecrest is aligned with the communities along the Eastern Sierra from Ridgecrest to Lee Vining as part of the Eastern Sierra Cultural Heritage Alliance [ESCHA] to promote tourism along the eastern Sierras.

Ridgecrest has virtually nothing in common with the Antelope Valley or San Bernardino on any aspect of the arts, culture or tourism. All of these activities are vital to the economic and cultural well being for the Ridgecrest area.

In addition to being the Executive Director & CEO of the Maturango Museum, I also serve as President of the Tourism Committee for the Ridgecrest area which is a working committee of the Ridgecrest Area Convention and Visitors Bureau. I would be happy to answer any questions that you may have on redistricting and its impact on the arts, culture and tourism in Ridgecrest.

Sincerely,

Harris M Brokke

Harris M. Brokke
Executive Director & CEO

A non-profit educational institution dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of the cultural and natural history of the Northern Mojave Desert. Founded in 1962.

TAB 17

Principles for Drawing Preliminary Maps

Resolved. With respect to the initial guidelines for wrap-up sessions and the preparation of preliminary maps, Congressional districts shall be drawn to be equal within one person and Assembly and Senate districts shall be drawn to vary as little as possible, but not vary more than 5 percent in population with documented reasons for any variance over 1-2%.

Resolved. That Q2 shall perform necessary Section 5 comparisons between 2010 census data in consultation with VRA consultants to identify Section 5 benchmark issues as to retrogression as follows:

A. Draw the districts that that cover all or part of the four counties subject to preclearance under section 5 of the Voting Rights Act: Kings, Merced, Monterey, and Yuba.

B. The Section 5 districts should be given priority because their creation will impact the adjacent districts. These districts must be designed to qualify for preclearance by the Department of Justice.

C. The districts covering these counties must preserve the current minority voting strength.

1. Because the U.S. Supreme Court has used both the current census data and the census data pursuant to which the existing districts were drawn (that is, the prior decade's census data) to determine voting strength, both data should be used to make certain that new districts do not lead to retrogression in the position of minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise. Q2 should work with VRA counsel to identify the relevant demographic information and to advise the Commission on the exact comparisons to consider.

2. Working with VRA counsel, and in conformity with the criteria in the California Constitution regarding contiguity, minimizing divisions of cities, counties, neighborhoods and communities of interest, and compactness, Q2 should preliminarily draw proposed districts that preserve minority voting strength in those districts. Where there are multiple alternatives, Q2 should identify for the

Commission its options for preserving the position of racial minorities, and identify the issues the Commission should consider.

3. Once the Section 5 issues are addressed, Q2 should identify for VRA counsel any geographically compact minority groups whose voting age populations equal or exceed 50% of a hypothetical district so that VRA counsel can determine whether section 2 of the VRA requires that the minority group be placed within a single district. Q2 should then work with VRA counsel to identify such areas and identify for the Commission its options.

Resolved. Q2 shall identify geographically compact single minority populations whose voting age populations are equal to or exceed 50% of a hypothetical assembly, senate or congressional district and further shall provide the same information on insight maps being drawn at wrap up meetings. Q2 shall work with VRA counsel to identify whether fragmenting those populations might result in a Section 2 benchmark issue and advise the Commission on whether to adjust district lines.

Resolved. When dealing with non-contiguous portions of a city that have no population, where maintaining the city intact does not interfere with communities of interest and simply makes the district less compact, the higher prioritized constitutional criteria shall govern. If however, including non-contiguous areas of the city will result in a non-contiguous district, we shall defer to the higher criterion of contiguity.

Resolved. With respect to the initial guidelines for wrap-up sessions and the preparation of preliminary maps, absent public testimony on communities of interest and neighborhoods, lines will be drawn along city and county lines.

TAB 18

Subject: Northern California Senate and Assembly Districts
Date: Sunday, May 8, 2011 9:58 PM
From: Casey Scott [redacted]
To: <votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov>
Conversation: Northern California Senate and Assembly Districts

If we were the ones that got to determine the State Senate and Assembly Districts in Northern California, this is how we would draw them. We would first recognize that counties with timber and large percentages of public lands have much more in common with each other than those counties with economies that rely heavily on irrigated crops on privately held farms. We would further refine our communities by trying to keep the coastal, mountain, and valley populations together. These are the political districts that we would recommend:

The 1st Senate District would start at the San Francisco Bay and run along the coast all the way to the Oregon border. It would include Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin, and all of Sonoma County except the southeast corner adjacent to Napa County (the Sonoma Valley). One Assembly District would be formed from this Senate District by combining Del Norte, Humboldt, and Mendocino counties with northeastern Sonoma County along the State Route 101 corridor, including the cities of Cloverdale, Healdsburg, Windsor, and Santa Rosa. The second Assembly District would be comprised of the remainder of Sonoma County and all of Marin County.

The 2nd Senate District would include the northern mountain counties and stretch down into the northern Sierra Nevada to include the Lake Tahoe region. It would include Trinity, Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, and El Dorado counties. One Assembly District would be created by combining the southwest corner of Placer County (Rocklin area) with all of El Dorado County. The remainder of eastern Placer County would be combined with the remaining eight counties to form the second Assembly District within this Senate District.

The 3rd Senate District would include Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Yolo, Lake, and Napa counties along with the southeastern portion of Sonoma County that was not included in the 1st Senate District. Tehama, Glenn, Butte, Sutter, and Yuba counties would form one Assembly District to the northeast and the remainder would form the second Assembly District to the southwest.

We believe that the Senate and Assembly Districts that we propose make good sense and they represent the kind of changes the voters of California were looking for when they enacted the Citizens Redistricting Commission by passing Propositions 11 and 20.

Thank you for considering our suggestions. A map that roughly delineates our proposals is attached for your reference.

1ST SENATE
1ST ASSEMBLY - DEL NORTE, HUMBOLDT, MENDOCINO, NE SONOMA
2ND ASSEMBLY - MARIN, SW SONOMA
OREGON
2ND SENATE
3RD ASSEMBLY - NE PLACER, SISKIYOU, MODOC, TRINITY, SHASTA, LASSEN, PLUMAS, SIERRA, NEVADA
4TH ASSEMBLY - EL DORADO, SW PLACER
CALIFORNIA'S 58 COUNTIES
3RD SENATE
5TH ASSEMBLY - TEHAMA, GLENN, BUTTE YUBA, SUTTER
6TH ASSEMBLY - LAKE, COLUSA, NAPA, YOLO, SE SONOMA
NEVADA
PACIFIC OCEAN
MEXICO
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
Humboldt
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Tehama
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
Colusa
Lake
Sutter
Yuba
Nevada
Placer
Yolo
El Dorado
Sonoma
Napa
Sacramento
Alpine
Amador
Solano
Marin
Calaveras
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Contra Costa
Mono
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
San Benito
Fresno
Inyo
Tulare
Monterey
Kings
San Luis Obispo
Kern
San Bernardino
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange
Riverside
San Diego
Imperial

TAB 19

-------- Original Message --------
Subject: Public Comment: New Congressional / State Senate/ Assembly Districts For Central Coast
Date: Mon, 9 May 2011 03:51:49 +0000
From: Gary A. Patton [redacted]
To: votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov

From: Gary A. Patton [redacted]
Subject: New Congressional / State Senate/ Assembly Districts For Central Coast

Message Body:
Dear Commission Members:

I am a resident of Santa Cruz County. From 1975 to 1995, I served on the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors. While I am no longer an elected official, and haven't been for sixteen years, I continue to be very interested in making sure that our governmental institutions are effective, and that they inspire public confidence.

I very much look forward to your work, because I think that your redistricting decisions can play a key role in making our the State Senate and State Assembly better, and that your decisions on these districts, plus on our Congressional Districts, can help inspire (or restore) greater public confidence in government.

I URGE the Commission to ensure that the Monterey Bay Region be treated as the community of interest that it is. Currently, Santa Cruz County, in particular, is

fragmented in terms of political representation. I urge you to ensure that Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties are combined in common Assembly, State Senate, and Congressional Districts. We have a great deal in common:

1. History
2. Agriculture as a key industry
3. Existing regional relationships
4. Incredible educational networks
5. Common media markets
6. Diversity

MOST important, we are united by the Monterey Bay.

Please design representative districts that maintain the community of interest between Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties.

Thank you for taking my concerns seriously.

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 20

[redacted]

Subject: Public Comment: Redistricting
Date: Monday, May 9, 2011 10:48 AM
From: Cathy Brudnicki [redacted]
To: <votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov>
Conversation: Public Comment: Redistricting

From: Cathy Brudnicki [redacted]
Subject: Redistricting

Message Body:
Commissioners,
I thank you for taking on this important work for our communities and for making it easy for the public to communicate with you.
I am a 33 year resident of Thousand Oaks in eastern Ventura County. I have worked in Oxnard, Simi, Ventura and presently have an office in Camarillo. My current position as the executive director of a county-wide non profit agency affords me the opportunity to visit all ten cities in Ventura County and adjacent areas of Los Angeles County and Santa Barbara County.
The Conejo Grade is a natural dividing line in Ventura County, and, in my experience, a psychological barrier as well. Residents of eastern Ventura County are more likely to travel to Los Angeles for service than they are to visit west Ventura County. Similarly, residents of West County are more likely to stay west of the Conejo grade and to travel to Santa Barbara rather than east Ventura County or Los Angeles. Your decision should reflect this reality when considering re-districting.
Thank you for the opportunity to be heard.

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 21

Reg 6 – Kern

INDIAN WELLS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Harold W. Manning, President
Peggy Breeden, Vice President
Peter Brown
Leroy Corlett
Donald J. Cortichiato

Thomas F. Mulvihill
General Manager
Krieger & Stewart, Incorporated
Engineers
McMurtrey, Hartsock & Worth
Attorneys-at-Law

RECEIVED
MAY 1 2 2011
Per CS

May 10, 2011

Citizen's Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Congressional and /State Redistricting

Dear Members of the Commission:

The Indian Wells Valley Water District is located in Region 6, in the northeastern portion of Kern County. We are the main water supplier of Ridgecrest, CA.

On behalf of the Board of Directors I am writing this letter to inform you that the Directors are in favor of keeping Ridgecrest, CA located within the Kern County boundaries with respect to our federal and state legislative districts. Our area forms a definite "Community of Interest" with the rest of Kern County. We share county resources and services with our neighbors in communities such as Bakersfield, Tehachapi, and Mojave, and should therefore share political representation. Our community is home to the Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, which is part of an aerospace corridor with installations at Mojave Spaceport and Edwards Air Force Base. In addition, the Indian Wells Valley Water District has relationships with Kern County representatives and elected officials and is a member of the Kern County Water Agency. From a water standpoint, keeping Ridgecrest located as is makes the most sense for our community.

Sincerely,

Tom Mulvihill

Tom Mulvihill
General Manager

500 West Ridgecrest Boulevard - Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1329, Ridgecrest, California 93556-1329
[redacted]
www.iwwwd.com [redacted]

TAB 22

Remarks to the California Redistricting Commission
From: Herb Aarons [redacted], Carmel Valley, CA 93924

I am a resident of Monterey County. My remarks are intended for the Commission's consideration of the 15th State Senate district. The current district, created almost from scratch, is the poster child for political gerrymandering. The district wandered through wilderness areas, skirted cities directly in its path and ignored history which centered the district squarely in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.

The 15th should not include San Luis Obispo or Santa Barbara area which by themselves should be a separate Senate District that is compact and has jurisdictional integrity. There is little historical connection between the cities of Monterey county and Santa Maria.

The new 15th should restore its roots to the Monterey Bay and ignore the current serpent. My attached map shows a compact district that respects county boundaries and does not diminish the large, Latino population centers in Salinas, Watsonville, Hollister and the cities of the Salinas valley-- all of which are historical market towns as are the cities of the Salinas valley. It would include entirely the counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito as well as southern Santa Clara which shares a community of interest in the agricultural market towns of Gilroy, Morgan Hill and San Martin.

The cities of the Monterey Bay (Monterey, Seaside, Carmel, Aptos, Capitola, Santa Cruz) have always been jurisdictionally connected their respective counties. The district as outlined would be within 1.19% of the ideal according to the data on healthycity.org. The question becomes where to best align "communities of interest" to the central core unit and impeaching as little as possible on the San Jose urban space.

Logically, the rural and urban tracts around Gilroy, San Martin and Morgan Hill closely border the existing boundaries of the three counties. They are similar demographics to Watsonville, Salinas and Hollister and have historical roots to this district. The 27th Assembly district already includes Morgan Hill. The exact configuration of the northern Santa Clara boundary is open to debate.

The key advantages of this district are as follows:

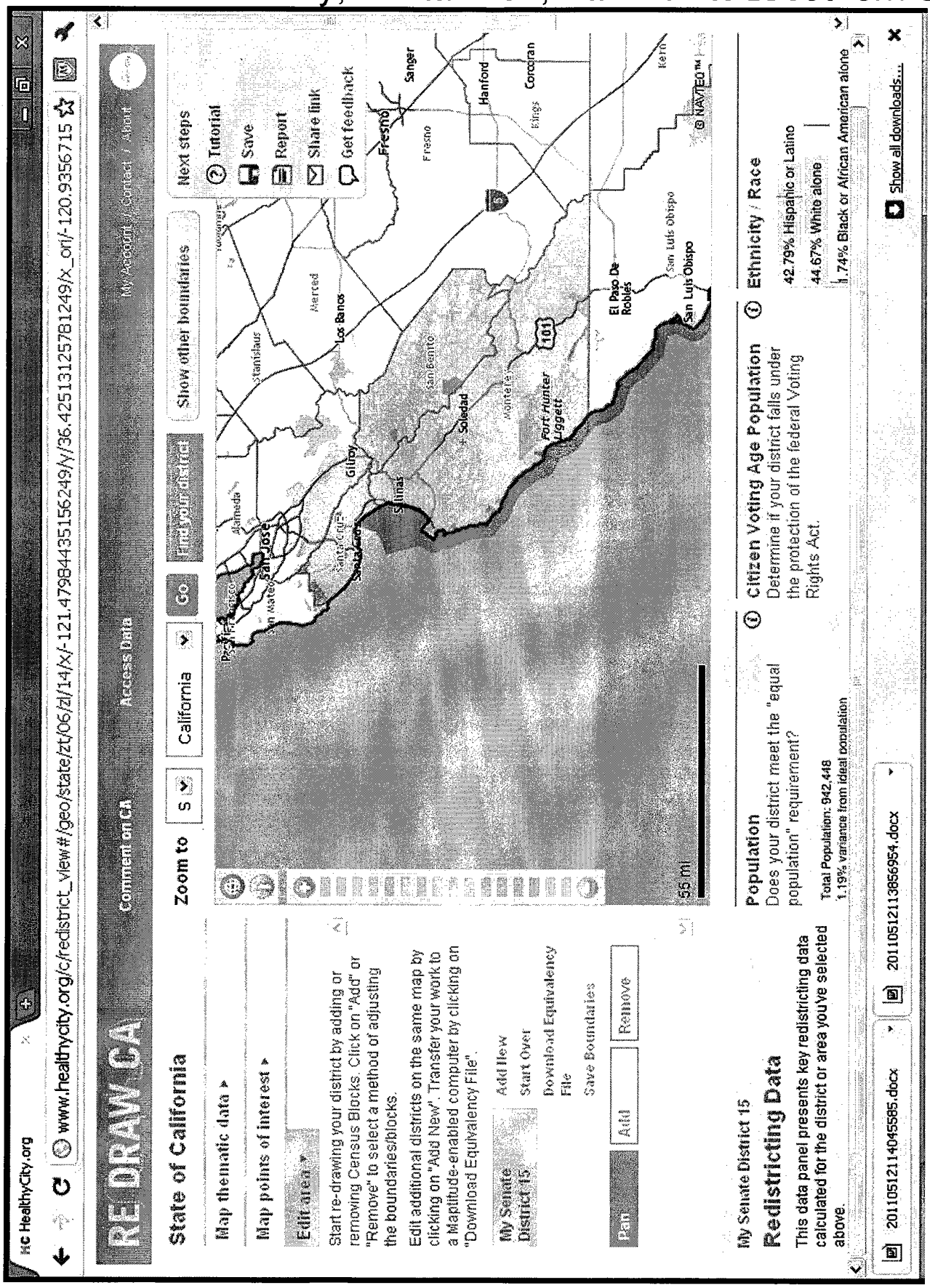
- Jurisdictional enclosure.
- Compactness
- Non diminishment for minority voters.
- Nesting of logical Assembly districts.
- Natural edge boundaries of Pacific Ocean
- Respects current county jurisdiction for economic communities of interest.

The current Senate 15th was created specifically to disenfranchise voters who were thought to be sympathetic with a legislator who was politically "out of favor" and had nothing to do creating representative government.

Sincerely;

Herb Aarons

15th Senate--Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito _Southern S...



TAB 23

Region #9: Sac / N. Cali Region Sacramento

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

RECEIVED
MAY 23 2011
Per

May 13, 2011

Dear Commissioners:

As a 20-year legislative representative for a number of counties in northwestern California, I appreciate the opportunity to share some thoughts. The area was once known as the north coast (small letters), but now, precisely because of its distinctiveness, it is typically referred to in capital letters as the *North Coast.*

I am retired and have no political ambitions; I have been far removed from politics since 1992, but I am still deeply attached emotionally to a region I have known so well for so many years. My senatorial district stretched, along the coast, from the Golden Gate Bridge to the border of Oregon – tough to represent, but at least possible.

Partly because of geographic differences – it is separated from the inland northern California by the coastal mountain chain – I respectfully ask that you consider treating the North Coast as a unit and maintaining its integrity by drawing districts where the counties connect North and South rather than East and West. Here is why:

The geography of the region gives rise to some critically important distinctions. Pacific coastal weather conditions are vastly different from those in the eastern valley and mountain region, "the area beyond the mountains." Not found in the latter, for example, are the floods, landslides, and dense coastal fog common to the North Coast, which, in turn, generate yet further differences with the inland region.

The ocean and its coastal moisture production grow redwoods and Douglas fir, some of the tallest tress in the world, which are also fast-growing and suitable to benign *lumber production.* While less vigorous than it once was, coastal forests are of major economic interest to all of California. In fact, the price of lumber is directly related to the cost of homes across the nation.

The Pacific Ocean and the North Coast streams also support an economically important wild salmon *fishing industry*, which has been faced with challenges far different from those facing the inland area across the coastal mountains. Political action, and some helpful legislation distinctive to the North Coast, has been a major contributor to the replenishment of salmon and other stocks and to the very survival of the commercial fishing industry.

The natural features of the North Coast give rise to a growing *tourist industry*, its environmental assets, and national and state parks, attractive to all California and well beyond. Clashes between local environmentalists and those dependent on natural resource industries, especially logging and fishing have diminished, thanks, in large part, to legislative representatives able to provide forums for the competing interests, and finding ways to get them to live with one another.

The climatically cooling fog permits *wine-grape production*, an agricultural product entirely different from that produced by the valley farms beyond the mountains. I do not need to tell you how economically important that industry is.

Historically, the *Native American communities* of the North Coast, and their traditions and means of sustenance, differ entirely from those in the valley beyond the mountains. The clashes of the past between coastal Indian fishermen and the commercial fishermen, competing for salmon, could never have been reduced by a legislator whose time and attention were significantly oriented towards inland issues, and whose driving challenges – air travel is rarely available, and rather dangerous because of the fog -- claimed a large part of his time and energy.

A man-made feature, *Highway 101*, connects the communities of the North Coast. Another, Interstate Highway 80, connects the communities of the northern valley and mountains. These are two different sets of communities, each joined by its own separate major artery that runs North and South. Are there not East and West highways? Barely. The cost of constructing highways across mountain chains has been, and is still, economically unfeasible. The situation improves as one goes south, but not above the southern portion of Sonoma County.

There are two items I want to mention in closing. First, I realize the population density and distribution have changed since my tenure. That is why I do not presume to specify which North Coast counties should be connected. I realize lines must be drawn separating districts, whether Senate or Assembly. However, I feel certain that connecting coastal with inland counties, in an East-West connection of counties, would be a grave error. Any representative, already confronted by geographic sprawl due to low density compared with urban areas, and then having to serve vastly different regional communities of interest, would have to be Superman to provide even minimally adequate representation.

Second, as a former legislator, who survived three reapportionments, once chaired the Assembly Reapportionment Committee, and optimistically carried legislation to supplant partisan reapportionment, I am probably as close as anyone to appreciate the complexities associated with your task. Accordingly, I applaud the devotion to public service expressed by your willingness to serve, especially in these unfortunately partisan times. I wish you the very best.

Sincerely,

Senator Barry Keene (ret.)

Barry Keene

keenebd@gmail.com

TAB 24

From: Dorelle Rawlings [redacted]
Subject: Monterey Bay districts

Message Body:
Welcome to our home, Citizens Redistricting Commission.

We were gerrymandered in the last redistricting, so we're counting on you to restore our traditional districts.

The Monterey Bay area, long recognized as the three counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito, has always been viewed as a single region. We share our major industries: marine research in the bay, tourism in our coastal communities, and agriculture inland. Our county governments and transportation districts cooperate.

Our region is separated by mountains from other areas, so even our media coverage tends to be local. One of the annoyances of driving very far from home is losing my favorite radio station.

Since I have limited income and rent housing, I tend to move frequently - a few miles in one direction and then a few miles in another, but always in my "home" region. The election districts here are so badly gerrymandered, that it seems every time I move my elected representatives change.

Please reinstate our districts: a California State Senate district that encompasses the three counties of the Monterey Bay, with the same area forming Assembly districts split between the coastal communities and the inland agricultural areas. The coastal vs. inland alignment provides the best representation for our diverse population and their

industry interests. We want our congressional district here as well. Our population is very close to what is required for the different districts, and these districts are a great match for all of your redistricting criteria.

Since Monterey is the oldest county in California, it even makes sense to start drawing the lines around Monterey bay!

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 25

[redacted]

Subject: Public Comment: San Gorgonio Pass Area
Date: Saturday, May 14, 2011 5:06 PM
From: Bob Botts [redacted]
To: <votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov>
Conversation: Public Comment: San Gorgonio Pass Area

From: Bob Botts [redacted]
Subject: San Gorgonio Pass Area

Message Body:
Obviously large Cities want to be in one assembly or senate district as do smaller cities that share "communities of interest".
The San Gorgonio Pass Area is made up of the Cities of Calimesa, Banning and Beaumont and who share many common interests and desire to be kept together in one Assembly, One Senate District and one Congressional District.
The communities are located and isolated in San Gorgonio Pass between Western Riverside County on the West and the Coachella Valley Cities on the East. Both the Coachella area and the Cities of Riverside, Moreno Valley, Hemet, etc., represent very different demographics, from the Cities of the Pass Area. Please keep the Pass Area Cities in tact!!
Bob Bob
Council and former Mayor
City of Banning

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 26

Subject: Public Comment: Redistricting for Ridgecrest
Date: Tuesday, May 17, 2011 10:07 AM
From: Gary R. Burgner
To: <votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov>
Conversation: Public Comment: Redistricting for Ridgecrest

From: Gary R. Burgner
Subject: Redistricting for Ridgecrest

Message Body:
I am opposed to any redistricting plan that would combine Ridgecrest and surrounding rural area residents with urban areas south of roughly a line drawn through Palmdale and the south side of Barstow. The citizens of my area have more in common with the deserts from the Sierra crest all the way to Nevada and the Colorado River (including the vast military and other federal lands) than with the southern deserts, the LA basin, Inland Empire, or Kern County west of the Sierra Crest.

However, if there is not enough population in the high desert areas I describe to form a whole district, then the 22nd Congressional district now defined is a geometry that gives Ridgecrest reasonable representation, even though there are often disputes with the dominant west Kern County folks. Our major concern is that if we are combined with heavily urban areas to the south, we will lose representation of on issues related to the military missions and land-use in the nigh deserts and eastern Sierra areas.

Until and unless the high desert areas of east Kern County form a new county or otherwise dissociates itself from Kern County, it will be important that East Kern not be penalized by being subject to regulations and services under Kern County while being represented in Congress and the Assembly by different regulations and services.

I am equally concerned that redistricting does not involve gerrymandering that would allow political parties or their representatives to disregard minority issues within any district.

Respectfully submited,
Gary R. Burgner

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 27

Subject: <no subject>
Date: Tuesday, May 17, 2011 1:11 PM
From: Bill Ruh
To: <votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov>
Cc: Jennifer Nesslar

I want to keep Chino, Montclair, Ontario, and Pomona together. We have a lot in common and all of the cities work together well.

In the development of new district boundaries established by the California Citizens Redistricting Commission, it is imperative that the cities of Chino, Montclair, Ontario, and Pomona continue to be included in the same Assembly, State Senate, and Congressional District.

These cities were first joined in the same 61st Assembly District created by the Special Masters on Reapportionment in 1991 to give minority voters a chance to elect the representative of their choice.

The State Supreme Court established this district;

to break it up would be to inject politics into the process.

It is geographically compact. It is generally bounded by four freeways, I-10 on the north, I-15 on the east, SR 60 on the south, and SR 71 on the west.

The four cities are remarkably similar -- stable, working class communities with strong blue-collar, family roots.

Two-thirds of our people were born in the U.S.A. More than half were born in California, and more than 80% have lived in the same residence for more than a year.

We have young families, our median age is 30 years of age and household size is almost four persons.

More than two-thirds of adults have graduated high school. Most work in manufacturing, retail, transportation/warehousing and construction.

Almost two-thirds of homes are owner-occupied.

Children in the four cities participate in the same youth activities and sports leagues

Boys & Girls Club of Pomona Valley serves both Pomona and Ontario

Pomona YMCA serves Pomona and Ontario Families

American Youth Soccer Leagues share the same fields in Ontario, Montclair, Pomona &Chino

Girl Scouts of America is based in Montclair but it serves the entire Pomona Valley

I have resided in the District my entire life. I know first hand that these communities are

connected by a social, familial, economic and demographic factors. We work together, we recreate together and we shop together. We do not want to be divided along artificial county lines; county lines which were created in a very different era, time and place.

Sincerely,

Bill Ruh
Councilmember
City of Montclair

TAB 28

Region 9: El Dorado

- 05.19.11.D

A Mountain Redistricting Plan: Conserving a Rural Quality of Life

By Don Nicodemus
Cameron Park, El Dorado County
May 17, 2011

Speaker #5
May 19, 2011

We ask the Citizen Redistricting Commission to do the following:
1) support a mountain redistricting plan which protects a community of interest that is made up of rural towns, forests, and widely dispersed housing,
2) separate suburbs into different districts from this rural mountain community of interest,
3) keep coastal areas in costal districts, valley areas in valley districts, and mountain areas in mountain districts.

Small towns and rural residences like Chico, Oroville, Auburn, Grass Valley, Truckee, Placerville, and South Lake Tahoe are part of one geographically large, low density, widely dispersed community of interest. Mountain residences and some urban communities have a common interest in conserving the rural nature of this community, but many suburbs have a different attitude toward conservation. Environmental resources are at stake.

This wide-spread Sierra community of interest wants to conserve the rural land, forests, and parks here in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and foothills. This community exists in counties like El Dorado, Alpine, Mono, Nevada, Butte, in eastern Placer County (Auburn, Truckee, etc.). This community is concerned about rural quality of life. Majorities in some of these counties have actually passed smart growth ideas like "Measure Y" in El Dorado County, but local ballot measures to keep counties rural, protect Lake Tahoe, or save Mono Lake are **limited when suburban developers pick our representatives.**

There are economic and social ties that bind the community together. Tourism, forestry, and agricultural crops like wine grapes and apples are an important part of the economy. Water resources and watersheds are important to this community and to urban communities that claim water rights here. Please don't split up this community simply because part of the community is in same county as a large suburb.

Separate Suburbs and Rural Mountain Areas

Suburban land use and other policies are often antagonistic to the quality of life sought after by most rural residents of these mountain communities. Many urban planners know that there are economic and social problems created when new suburban communities grow next to traditional rural areas, but it can be just as bad to draw districts that allow suburban areas to divide up and dilute the power of the rural mountain community.

Districts can be drawn here in a way that promotes conservation, environmentally friendly tourism, and local agriculture OR districts can be drawn that promote runaway suburban development at the expense of rural land and water.

Rural Mountain Community vs. Compactness

Preserving rural communities of interests is more important in the law than compactness. The Mountain Redistricting Plan creates districts of nearly equal size, respects the voting rights act, encourages nesting, but see the rural community of interest as more important than keeping every county in one and only one district. As legal scholars have informed us – county boundaries are not necessarily determinative. The Mountain Redistricting Plan supports nesting of Assemble districts in State Senate districts that support rural conservation. Some compact districts do result, but compactness is not a priority greater than community of interest.

Conclusion

The Citizens Redistricting Commission should be thanked for taking testimony here in Auburn to hear directly from mountain and foothill residents. Most members of the Citizen Redistricting Commission have little idea of what it's like to be a resident of a smaller mountain community. So, it's great to see the Commission taking testimony here.

It is more important to not divide this community, that is interested in Sierra conservation, than it is to have undivided counties. Put **Auburn, Chico, Grass Valley, Nevada City, Oroville, Placerville, Truckee, and South Lake Tahoe in one Assembly district** are very different from communities like Rocklin and Roseville. These **west Placer County suburbs need to be together with other suburbs like Folsom, Orangevale, Citrus Heights, and Lincoln**. Other parts of Sacramento are more supportive of conservation. **El Dorado Hills is more like Rancho Cordova and Elk Grove** than it is like Placerville **and should be together in another Assembly district**.

Included below is a proposed Assembly map of the Sacramento Region that is part of the Mountain Redistricting Plan. Details of this plan will be submitted electronically to the Commission next week.

Some Badly Drawn Mountain Districts in 2001

Consider two districts drawn in California in 2001 -- Assembly District 4 and Congressional District 4 which include the Tahoe Basin. California districts were drawn in 2001 by politicians in the State Senate and Assembly to protect incumbents in both major parties. AD4 and CD4 were designed to protect suburban incumbents so naturally they were drawn to include strongholds of suburban power in western Placer County like the cities of Rocklin and Roseville, but they divided the conservation community of interest in Sierra counties. The districts dis-empowered local people who seek smart growth and environmental conservation of their rural quality of life.

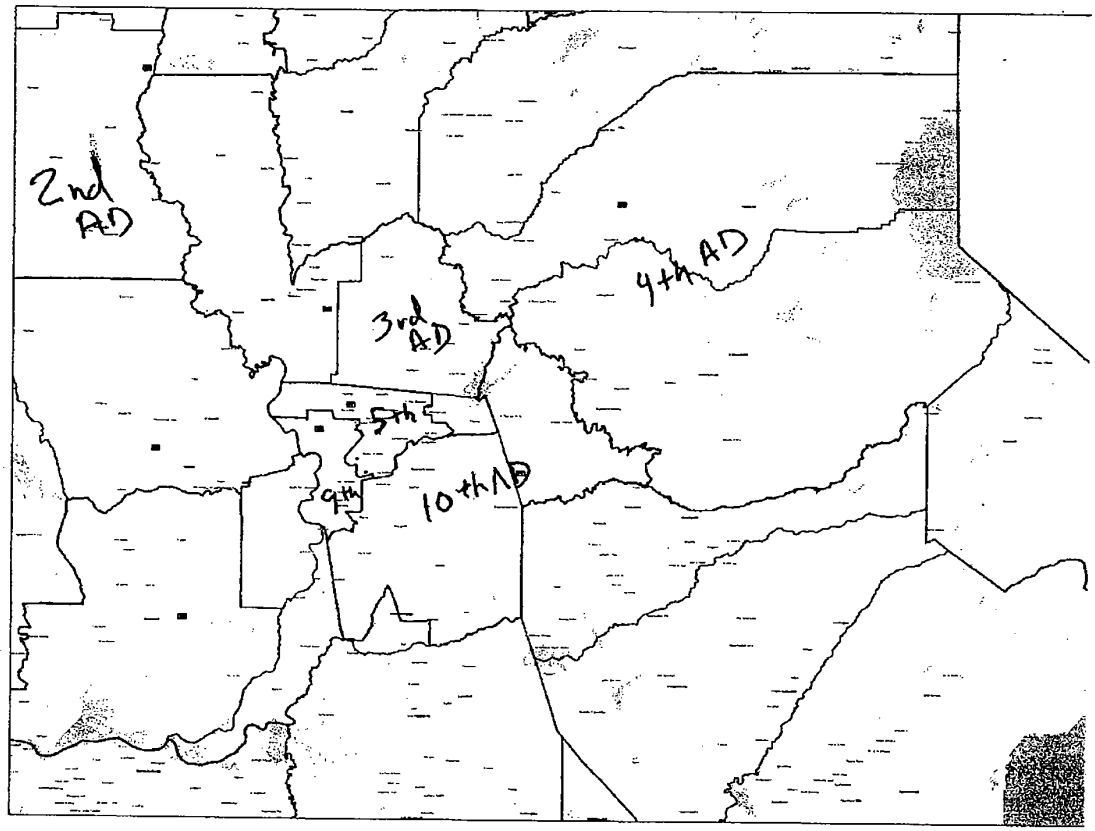
While there are some great people that live in western Placer County, the politics there tend to be dominated by vested, development interests. These interests even imported one of the most corporate politicians from southern California to run for Congress when the incumbent had to step down due to corruption.

Consider the proposed Auburn Dam that these developer interests want to be build on an earthquake fault -- not a smart development; it may be supported by the current and former Congressman and by some Rocklinites but not by the majority of people who live in the town of Auburn itself. The point is the way you draw the district determines representation and the use of resources. We should be concerned about the thoughtless cutting up of watersheds and rural land upon which local communities depend. How do we protect Lake Tahoe, the American River basin, its floodplains in Sacramento County, and even EDC farmland from suburban sprawl? Draw districts that support rural conservation and elected leadership will support it as well.

Protect Coastal Mountain Communities Too

Other mountain communities of interest exist on the coast and around Yosemite National Park, but those are different communities. Lake Tahoe and Yosemite National Park are the center of two districts in the Mountain Redistricting Plan that are not dominated by suburban areas.

Coastal mountain range communities need protection too, but they are not the same type of community as the Sierra Nevada Mountain community of interest. The weather and quality of life is different. They should be kept separate from central valley and inland, mountain communities where possible. The Mountain Redistricting Plan for drawing Assembly, State Senate, and Congressional lines in California takes environmental, social, environmental factors into account to help conserve watersheds for all of California. It doesn't just divide up the mountains as an afterthought and tack mountain areas that are small slices of a rural community onto the nearest suburb.


2nd AD
3rd AD
4th AD
5th
9th
10th AD

TAB 29

[redacted]

-05.20.11.5 #38

[redacted]
Arcata, CA 95521

City Manager [redacted] | Environmental Services [redacted] | Police [redacted] | Recreation [redacted]
Community Development [redacted] | Finance [redacted] | Public Works [redacted] | Transportation [redacted]

May 19, 2011

via Facsimile and U.S.P.S.
(916) 651-5711

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Commissioners,

The Arcata City Council respectfully requests that the Citizens Redistricting Commission immediately schedule a Public Input Hearing on the North Coast, preferably in Humboldt County. If this cannot be done within the timeframe of the current redistricting process, we encourage you to delay your decisions and take additional steps to encourage input from North Coast communities.

The Commission is most likely not aware of how remote our area is from the Public Input Hearings that have been scheduled for the very large region IX. The closest hearing was held in Redding, a hazardous three- to four-hour drive from Arcata. The next closest hearing is in Santa Rosa, a four-hour drive for our residents.

This situation itself is indicative of the need for more input from the North Coast. The mountainous terrain that made driving to Redding impractical for our residents is a natural barrier that divides coastal counties from inland counties. It is important that such factors be seriously considered in this process.

The counties of the North Coast have more in common with each other than they do with counties to the east. Our economies are dependent on our coastal resources. We share industries such as fishing, timber, tourism, and agriculture. Geographical, environmental, and economic bonds are the basis of a shared culture that is uniquely coastal in character.

North Coast counties—particularly Humboldt, Mendocino, and Del Norte—clearly represent a community of common interest and belong together. Dividing them from each other in favor of east-west districts, as some have suggested, would likely change the focus and priorities of our elected officials. We are concerned that coastal counties would suffer under such an arrangement.

#38

Underrepresentation in this process could lead to years of underrepresentation in Washington, D.C., and Sacramento. It is essential that our citizens have equal representation and fair access to the Commission. I would, therefore, like to offer a public building where the Commission could hold a Public Input Hearing for our area.

I am anxiously awaiting your reply.

Sincerely,

Susan Ornelas

Susan Ornelas
Mayor

SO:bd

TAB 30

Subject: Public Comment: District 3 Lines: Neither Fair nor Effective
Date: Thursday, May 19, 2011 7:33 PM
From: Linda Pfeifer <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Public Comment: District 3 Lines: Neither Fair nor Effective

From: Linda Pfeifer <[redacted]
Subject: District 3 Lines: Neither Fair nor Effective

Message Body:
District 3's current boundaries must be changed to provide fair representation. Please do not allow District 3 to remain as it is today, slicing up urban San Francisco, then leaping over the Golden Gate Bridge to grab select chunks of suburban and rural Northern California.

District 3 should begin at the Golden Gate Bridge and extend through Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt Counties to create one new senate district. This new District 3 would meet the criteria of a Community of Interest because it would represent "a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests".

The current boundary lines of District 3 are not contiguous, are not compact, and do not respect city lines or county lines. The voters of San Francisco and Northern California deserve fair and effective representation; they do not have that today. Redraw the lines of District 3.

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 31

[redacted]

- 05.20.11.R #38

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT

[redacted]

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA 95501 [redacted]

May 20, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) 322-0904
votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov.

Dear Members of the Redistricting Commission,

I am writing as Chair of the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors to urge you to keep our North Coast counties linked through Assembly, State Senate and Congressional district boundaries that recognize our unique character and protect our common interests.

The North Coast is a rugged and isolated area, with small rural communities strung together along the Highway 101 corridor. We self-identify not as Northern California, but rather as the North Coast or the Redwood Region, as these are the two primary influences that define us, and which we all share.

Our climate, our watersheds, our soils and geology are all significantly different than our inland neighbors. These factors make our timberlands unique in all the world, and help distinguish our farms, ranches, dairies and vineyards from those found elsewhere in the State. Our identity as the Redwood Region drives our vital tourism industry.

We are, by definition, a coastal region. We share the edge of the continent in a way that distinguishes us as fundamentally different, not only from California's inland counties, but from all other counties in all other states to the East of us, until you reach the opposite edge of the continent.

Our shared coastline binds us together with our neighbors to the North and South. When we think of those commonalities that define our coastal counties as distinct communities of interest, the list is long. These issues cause us to regularly work with a long list of State and Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations that are unique to coastal regions, and which inland regions simply don't deal with. A partial list of these unique issues, industries, agencies and organizations would include the following:

- Commercial and recreational fishing
- Crabbing
- Aquaculture and mariculture
- Marine research
- Maritime shipping
- The Marine Highways program
- Cruise lines and sea-going travel
- Ocean watersports and recreational boating
- Sea level rise
- Tsunamis
- Beach erosion and replenishment
- Desalination
- Wave and tidal energy
- Off-shore oil drilling

#38

- The Marine Life Protection Act
- Ocean pollution
- The California Coastal Commission
- The Coastal Conservancy
- The Coast Guard
- The Navy
- The Maritime Administration
- The Bureau of Oceanic Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement
- The Ocean Protection Council
- The Ocean Research and Conservation Association
- Surfriders
- The Ocean Conservancy

Humboldt County was incorporated in 1853 specifically because the legislature recognized that our coastal communities could not be adequately or appropriately represented by someone on the other side of the mountains. In their book *Two Peoples, One Place*, historians Ray Raphael and Freeman House describe the reasons for establishment of Humboldt County this way:

> *"In 1853, responding to angry residents from the coast who did not wish to venture across the mountains to conduct official business, the California Legislature split Trinity County once more, this time creating Humboldt County out of the western section."*

Since then our roads have improved tremendously and our travel times have been greatly reduced, and yet the fundamental difference between the distinct and unique interests of our coastal communities and those of our inland counties is as clear today as it was 158 years ago. While we share common interests with our neighbors to the North and South, we often find ourselves at odds with inland counties, most notably on water-related issues such as the Klamath Dams and the Trinity River.

Perhaps nowhere are these differences illustrated more clearly than in the House of Representatives' recent vote to open up the North Coast to off-shore oil drilling. This has been one of the most important and unifying issues for coastal counties and communities for the last 40 years, and accordingly our coastal Congressional representatives voted against the bill. The North State's two Inland representatives voted for it, thus highlighting our concern as to whether an inland representative would have our best interests at heart on critical coastal issues.

Lastly, I wish to repeat our Board's previous request that the Redistricting Commission hold a hearing on the North Coast, rather than in a location so distant that it requires a two day trip for citizens to be able to attend. The May 20th meeting in Santa Rosa is 4 ½ hours from Eureka, and a full 6 hours from Crescent City. Such distance makes it prohibitive for citizens to be meaningfully involved in this issue that is so important to ensuring that we are accurately and fairly represented.

I thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Mark Lovelace, Chair
Board of Supervisors
County of Humboldt

TAB 32

(5)

Jennifer Poole
Willits, Mendocino County
(Copy of emailed comment)

May 20, 2011

Dear CRC members:

I believe the California Citizens Redistricting Commission would be making a big mistake to change the current North Coast district to horizontal districts. I really hope the redistricting commission is looking at 3-D maps – because commission members really need to understand what a huge barrier the mountain ranges that would be in the middle of any horizontal east-west districts in Northern California would be to communication between the east and west end of any political district. These mountains are impassible in the winter, and barely passable in the summer. Does it makes any sense to build a political district with such a barrier in the middle of it? No, it doesn't. Local politicians running for state or national office from the east end of such a district would be / are unknown to citizens on the west end, and vice versa. That means – even more so than today – the politician with the most money to spend on advertising would win elections.

We here in Mendocino County have much more in common with our neighbors in Sonoma, Lake, Humboldt and Del Norte counties than we do with inland counties. We don't know much about the inland counties, and they don't know much about us. Our newspapers don't report about issues from those counties, and their newspapers don't report about issues from our counties. The big daily paper for the North Coast is the Santa Rosa Press Democrat – the PD covers Mendocino and Lake counties regularly and sell many newspapers, by subscription and on the street, in my own Mendocino County. Our own local papers – the Willits, Ukiah, Mendocino and Fort Bragg papers are in the same ownership group as the Eureka and Lake County papers – MediaNews Group. They print each other's stories. The Northwestern Pacific Railroad tracks go from Marin to Humboldt County, and some hope to see the trains running that whole route again, too.

Our climates, our economies, our culture, our political interests, our economic and environmental interest in seeing the coastal waters and harbors and fisheries protected – even the trees and the wild creatures – are similar. That's why they call it "The North Coast," "The Redwood Empire" and the "Highway 101 corridor" – because we are a distinct and cohesive unit. Our district is not "liberal" due to gerrymandering, but because of the people who live here and their common interests, just like San Francisco. It would be terrible gerrymandering to try to impose some kind of fake "balance" by redrawing districts that put people with no common interests and minimal knowledge of each other's issues or history together. It would also negatively impact many North Coast regional organizations who are interested in what the government does – from the North Coast county fair organizations who just got hit with a big cut in their budgets to the Coast Guard to the regional economic development organizations. Unfortunately, many members of these organizations don't even know the possibility that their membership and region might be divided up into different political districts.

1 of 2

Because, as I need to stress once more, Mendocino County's voice has not been heard at these hearings. And likely other coastal counties' voices have not been heard, either. There was no publicity sent to any of our North Coast news outlets about the District 9 hearings in April in Redding or Marysville. When I wrote an earlier comment about this I was told by the PR person Rob Wilcox that "we thought you'd rather come to Santa Rosa."

But the May 20 hearing in Santa Rosa is a hearing for what you've designated as District 8, not for what you've designated as District 9, which includes Mendocino and other coastal counties. The CRC notice says the committee will "taking testimony from local area residents" – do residents of District 9 count as "local area residents"? We know that earlier hearings have been ended before all those present who wished to speak had a chance to speak.

Also – and most importantly – checking the Agenda for the May 19 meeting (today) in Auburn, I see (see below) that the committee is expected to hear a "wrap-up" by the consultant, "provide direction" to the consultant for line-drawing and possibly even "vote on preliminary maps." **This wrap-up, direction and vote will take place before the hearing that Mendocino County and other North Coast residents were invited to even takes place.**

Agenda, May 19
1. Regions 1,2, and 3 Wrap-up by Q2 Data and Research
2. Commission provides direction to Q2 for line-drawing
3. Possible Commission vote on preliminary maps

Obviously, it's only common sense that after action on those three agenda items, any testimony by Mendocino County or other coastal county residents that is heard at the Santa Rosa hearing on May 20 will be late to the discussion. It's only common sense that it's better to get your voice heard before any decisions, even "first draft" decisions, are made, then to try to argue after the fact.

Thanks for reading.

Jennifer Poole
[redacted]
Willits, CA 95490
[redacted]

262

TAB 33

[redacted] #45

-05.20.11.X

RESOLUTION NO. 2011-37

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE COUNTY OF NAPA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO
THE CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION REQUESTING
RECOGNITION OF THE COMMUNITY OF INTEREST OF NAPA,
SONOMA, MENDOCINO AND LAKE COUNTIES

WHEREAS, Napa County currently shares a California State Senate District with Sonoma, Mendocino and Lake counties; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article XXI Section 2 of the California Constitution the California Citizens Redistricting Commission is responsible for establishing new State Senate district boundaries based on information gathered in the 2010 US Census; and

WHEREAS, Article XXI, Section 2 of the California Constitution states Senate districts shall be geographically compact and contiguous, and that the geographic integrity of any city, county, neighborhood, or community of interest shall be respected to the greatest extent possible; and

WHEREAS, Napa County shares one daily newspaper, one valley-wide local radio station, one bus system and one large school district that serves most of the school population of the county, so that keeping Napa County within the same Senate district would be consistent with preserving the geographic integrity of the valley; and

WHEREAS, Napa County shares a community of interest as a Great Wine Capital of the world, and premium grapes are grown in Napa County from the south in American Canyon to the northernmost area of Pope Valley; and

WHEREAS, the winegrape industry, the tourism industry, local government partnerships and the regional watersheds provide strong ties and long-term relationships that are shared by Lake, Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties, and it is therefore very important and essential that these interests and relationships be represented in a common, shared State Senate District;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Napa, State of California, strongly encourages the California Citizens Redistricting Commission to keep Napa County together as one State Senate District and furthermore to keep, Lake, Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties within the same California State Senate District in order for these counties to be served by the most logical, efficient and effective representation possible.

TAB 34

Subject: Public Comment: Marin County
Date: Friday, May 20, 2011 12:10 AM
From: Kernan Jang <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Public Comment: Marin County

From: Kernan Jang <[redacted]
Subject: Marin County

Message Body:
Dear Commissioners,

I urge you to keep Marin County whole within all three districts and to include it with portions of Sonoma County, and not to include Marin with any of Contra Costa or San Francisco.

I was born in San Francisco and love it, but I grew up in and have lived mostly in Marin. Marinites understand San Francisco because it's the city. San Franciscans do not understand Marin because they don't have to leave the city.

Any line draw across a bridge would be a ridiculous gerrymander, first on its face by geography. Beyond that, the Bay Area is already known as the San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose area (or in reverse order if you ask the Census). Marin is suburban and rural. San Francisco and the East Bay are densely urban.

Our AD and CD are Marin and Sonoma, which is how they should stay. Our SD is thrown in with part of San Francisco, and we are always at the mercy of whichever San Franciscan wins the nomination. Throwing Congress to San Francisco or the East Bay would be disenfranchising to Marinites. No candidate would even find it worthwhile to campaign in more sparsely populated Marin, and no politician would represent us. And to make a show of representing us, any politician would have a Marin office and waste time and money with rent, staff, and transportation

Thank you for your consideration.

--
This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 35

Subject: Unified Elected Representation for Sonoma and Marin Counties
Date: Friday, May 20, 2011 3:14 PM
From: Tiffany Renée <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Unified Elected Representation for Sonoma and Marin Counties

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing to urge the State Redistricting Commission to maintain unified elected representation for Sonoma and Marin Counties north of the Golden Gate Bridge.

The same Assembly, State Senate and Congressional members currently represent the City of Petaluma and our neighbors to south in Marin County. Marin and Sonoma Counties are a community of interest that share local food systems, transportation along the Highway 101, bus systems, the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District and the future SMART train.

Our small urban cities focus housing in urban settings while maintaining precious open space and rural, agricultural lands to draw visitors from all over the world to wine country. Our economies are based on shared values of growing local food and preserving majestic ecosystems inland and along the coast. Our populations travel between counties for work and recreation. Keeping our district intact maintains the integrity of fair representation.

As has been stated by our neighbors to the south in Marin, to maintain these existing communities of interests, it is essential that we have unified elected representation for the counties north of the Golden Gate Bridge by establishing the southern boundary for North Bay communities' state and federal legislative districts at the Golden Gate Bridge.

Thank you for your consideration of maintaining the Counties of Sonoma and Marin wholly with one congressional, mostly one state assembly, and state senate district, and to continue unified representation for North Bay counties by establishing the Golden Gate Bridge as the southern district boundary.

Sincerely,
Tiffany Renée
Petaluma City Councilmember
Sonoma County

[redacted] C.

Haz bien y no mires a quién -Spanish Proverb
(Do good and don't look at whom)

TAB 36

Subject: Letter for Comment to the Citizens Redistricting Commission
From: "Bob Beck" <[redacted]
Date: Sun, 22 May 2011 22:56:21 -0700
To: "Citizens Redistricting Commission" <[redacted]

Dear Citizens Redistricting Commission,

Attached is my letter for your consideration. It is also copied below in case you would prefer it in an email instead of a standalone attachment.
Thank you for accepting emails in the process.

Bob

Robert N. Beck
Beck Consulting Group LLC
[redacted] (Office)
(Cell)
(Fax)
[redacted]
Linking Culture to Strategy

Robert N. Beck

[redacted]

Pebble Beach, CA 93953

May 22, 2011

Citizens Redistricting Commission

1130 K Street, Suite 101

Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Commission Members:

As a landowner for over 25 years I am pleased to see that you have accepted the responsibility to address the needed changes in redistricting to ensure better alignment of voter districts as required in the California Constitution. As you know, over the years our geographic area has changed and now this is a time to recognize those changes.

I believe the population, culture, jobs, business focus and education in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties have developed a homogenous linkage. This is reflected in the strong focus in the two counties on agriculture and tourism. While Santa Cruz County has looked northward and developed a strong orientation to high technology with strong links to the Silicon Valley and Santa Clara County. This can readily be seen in the educational courses offered and the predominate jobs available. Courses that relate to jobs in agriculture are very different than the high tech jobs. In addition, the rapid growth of the wine industry and its related tourism is very strong in Monterey and San Luis Obispo today.

While some would argue that the geographic coverage of the Monterey and San Luis Obispo county combination is too large to cover, that actually is understandable and the point I am making. The development and production of farm, vegetable, flowers and wine crops requires thousands of acres of open space that is not available in quantity in Santa Cruz County. Today, transportation systems as well as advanced communications systems make coverage of the proposed territory very workable for an elected official. When one considers the flow of tourist through the various wineries, they typically start in the Monterey/Salinas area and work their way south to Paso Robles and San Luis Obispo. They don't drive north unless they are going to a very different experience of factory outlets, other forms of shopping, sightseeing or mountainous park atmosphere.

The citizens of Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties would benefit greatly if you can make these adjustments. Such a combination would very much enhance the ability of their representatives at all levels to work together on common issues and concerns. The complexities of agricultural issues in King City and Atascadero are so different than high technology issues of high tech centers like Scotts Valley and San Jose. In the end, the changes will enhance the State of California as a place to do business by focusing common industry needs by our representatives. Today, a representative has to try to grasp multiple industries in a more complex world by knowing a little about each instead of the needed deep knowledge to be most effective. We must stop the loss of jobs and be able to attract new jobs to each of these areas. Taking these considerations into account as you complete the very important work of redistricting is critical to our future.

Thank you for holding the hearings and accepting our written comments.

Sincerely,

Robert N. Beck

Robert N. Beck

Monterey County Resident

Redistricting Letter 05 22 11 4.0.docx

TAB 37

Subject: Public Comment to CRC - May 20th, 2011 Santa Rosa, CA
Date: Sunday, May 22, 2011 4:12 PM
From: Al&Kathy <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Cc: Kathleen P DiStasio <[redacted]
Conversation: Public Comment to CRC - May 20th, 2011 Santa Rosa, CA

Sunday, May 22, 2011

To: CRC Members

From: Kathleen DiStasio -- Speaker #37
Larkspur CA
[redacted]
Registered voter in: AD6, SD3, CD6

SUBJECT: Text of Public Comments to the CRC Friday, May 20th, in Santa Rosa, CA

Thank you for the opportunity to speak. My name is Kathy DiStasio (Speaker #37). My husband, Al, and I have lived in California 16 years. The first ten were as busy career people in San Francisco. When we semi-retired and wanted a quieter, more rural lifestyle, closer to nature, we moved across the Golden Gate to Larkspur, in southern Marin County.

On both sides of the bridge we have been active in our community. Their concerns couldn't be more different. We care about grass fires and light pollution now, not graffiti and noise pollution. We care about the 101 corridor north to Santa Rosa, and 37 to Napa, not Muni and BART line fares and schedules. We care about the Mt. Tam watershed and Russian River reservoir, not Hetch Hetchy. When we shop we go two towns north to the Costco in Novato, rather than south to San Francisco, even though it's much closer.

Currently State Senate District 3 is comprised of Marin and parts of San Francisco. We think our state senator should not be asked to represent so many diverse and sometimes even conflicting interests. It serves neither community of interest well enough. Al and I would like to see our state senate district be comprised of two, truly contiguous assembly districts north of the the Golden Gate -- districts that have more in common than a mile-wide Bay and a $6.00 toll bridge. Thank you.

TAB 38

Subject: Testamony re: Redistricting for Monterey County
From: "Gloria Garrettson" <g.[redacted]
Date: Sun, 22 May 2011 23:21:57 -0700
To: <[redacted]
CC: <g.[redacted]

Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 K Street Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

May 22, 2011

Fax: (916)[redacted]
Email: [redacted]

Dear Commission Members:

As a citizen and resident of Monterey County, I am very interested in the redistricting process currently underway in Monterey and surrounding counties. The Commission's work is important to us all, and I would appreciate your consideration of the many commonalities that encompass Monterey County and San Luis Obispo County in the district line determination.

1. Agricultural industry is a significant common factor throughout Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties which are also linked by the Highway 101 transportation corridor.

2. Water use of Monterey County and San Luis County, particularly in agricultural use is in common with Lake Naciemento and Lake San Antonio reservoirs.

3. Fishing industries are historic in Monterey Bay and Morro Bay regions

4. The Military community within the two county region includes: Naval Post Graduate School, Defense Language Institute, Fort Hunter Liggett, Camp Roberts, and Vandenburg Air Force Base.

5. Higher education colleges of CSU Monterey Bay, Cal Poly State University, Cuesta and others are top choices for students' attending from this agricultural region of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties.

Please take these considerations into account of the important common links between Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, when formulating districts that will maintain representation and the community of interests shared by both counties.

Sincerely,

Gloria G. Garrettson

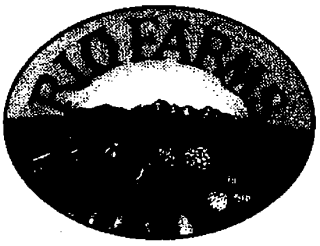
[redacted] Pebble Beach, CA 93953
Ph: 831-[redacted] / Fax: [redacted]
Email: [redacted]

TAB 39

#2

-05.22.11.B

[redacted]



Citizens Redistricting Commission

1130 K Street, Suite 101

Sacramento, CA 95814

May 22, 2011

Dear Commissioners:

My name is Bob Martin, General Manager of Rio Farms in King City. We farm over 6000 acres of vegetables throughout the South County area.

As a native of Monterey County, past President of the Monterey County Farm Bureau, current Board Member of the Grower-Shipper Assn. of Central California, Chair of the Monterey County Water Resources Agency Ag Water Advisory Committee, and member of numerous other organizations in the area, I have a deep involvement in the future of our industry in this section of the Golden State.

I am writing to help provide you, the commission with some essential data on the economic backbone of the Central Coast, namely agriculture.

The Central Coast communities that are linked by Highway 101 and stretch from the Salinas Valley in Monterey County to northern Santa Barbara County all have economies that are dominated by agriculture.

The reality is that Northern Santa Barbara County, San Luis Obispo County and the Salinas Valley have ag based economies that have unique work forces as well as unique worker safety concerns. We also have pesticide issues, marketing concerns, water quality and regulatory concerns that are complex and require attention from

[redacted] · King City, CA 93930 · [redacted] · [redacted]

representatives who must learn these topics. Our heavily export based economies are unique in California and deserve a single voice in Congress and the State Legislature.

Wine grape growers and vintners from the Salinas Valley to the Paso Robles region and Edna Valley in San Luis Obispo to the Santa Ynez and Santa Maria Valleys in northern Santa Barbara County all share identical concerns.

While cites like Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz are wonderful places to visit, their tourism based economies share very few common concerns with agriculture and are simply stated, radically different.

To sum it up, I am speaking to advocate for a (district) that is connected by Highway 101 that stretches from the Salinas Valley in Monterey County through San Luis Obispo County to the Santa Maria Valley in northern Santa Barbara County.

The population of this region is approximately 700,000, which is about the size of a Congressional seat.

Sincerely,

Bob Martin

TAB 40

-05.22.11.C #3

[redacted]

Melanie Horwath
[redacted]
Gonzales, CA 93926

Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Commission Members:

For four generations our family has operated an agricultural business in Gonzales California which is located in the heart of the Salinas Valley. We strongly urge that Monterey County be paired with San Louis Obispo County to form a new congressional district because of our shared physical and rural social economic interests. Those interests include:

1. **WATER**—both counties share the Salinas River Basin, a 170 mile-long river that originates in the foothills 20 miles east of the City of San Luis Obispo and flows along the 101 corridor out to the Monterey Bay by Marina. The Salinas River drains 4,160 square miles of ground. Two man-made lakes, Lakes San Antonio and Nacimiento, were built by Salinas Valley growers to control flooding in the Salinas Valley and to provide valuable irrigation water for farming. The largest city on the central coast is Salinas, its' economic base is agriculture and agriculture is the biggest employer in Monterey County. Without the Salinas River Basin both counties would become economically and physically a dust bowl.

   The environmental battles over water restriction in the Central Valley show the importance of water to growers, farm workers, agricultural support industry and rural communities up and down the San Joaquin Valley. Look at the unemployment rate in the San Joaquin Valley and you can see that access to water is life and death to agricultural communities and our food supply. It is imperative that our elective representatives understand the importance of the Salinas River Basin to both Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, in particular to the agricultural industry and to those residents who live and work here.

2. **AGRICULTURE**—Because of water and climate, most all of Monterey and San Luis Obispo communities are rural and agriculturally based and many are dependant the Salinas River Basin. Agriculture particularly here in California has been under assault by more and more government regulations that has driven many farmers out of business or go farm in other countries like Mexico, Chile or even China where regulations are almost non-existent and production cost are far cheaper. That foreign produce is then imported into the USA in increasing amounts. In order for this country to be able to feed itself we have to start supporting our rural-agricultural base; if we fail to do so, we will become dependent on foreign food just like we are now dependent on foreign oil. We cannot stress enough the importance of having safe food supply to our national security.

3. **SIMULAR COMMUNITIES**—because the communities along the 101 corridor are rural they each have active youth programs like 4H and FFA. If you are a high school student interested in higher education in agriculture your first choice is Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, UC Davis or even Fresno State because of their agricultural programs. Because Cal Poly is so impacted many agricultural bound students from this area go to Cuesta Junior College in the City of San Luis hoping that their two-year degree will open the door to Cal Poly. In the last few years our local State University here at Monterey Bay has started to recognize the importance of agriculture and has geared more of its programs to fit that need for the students from Monterey County.

4. **WINE TOURISM INDUSTRY** unites both Monterey County and San Luis Obispo Counties. No doubt the wine and tourism industry has been growing in leaps and bounds adding vast amounts of revenue to both.

5. **LAKES NACIMINTO AND LAKE SAN ANTONIO TOURISM** impacts both counties because of the recreational opportunities. Paso Robles is the gateway to both lakes for folks coming from the east and south. Monterey County also owes the marina on Lake Naciminto.

In closing, the Salinas River Watershed is the lifeblood of both Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties and they share the same water source, agricultural job base, the 101 corridor, similar rural communities, types of tourism jobs, and recreational opportunities. Some would argue that because Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties share the Monterey Bay these two counties should be joined into one district. Yes Monterey County has a slice of the Monterey Bay, but its heritage, economic viability, social structure is dominantly rural and agricultural and does not rely on the Monterey Bay for its economic strength. Furthermore Santa Cruz County's interests are strikingly different than Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties. Santa Cruz's emphasis is on high tech sharing that interest with Silicon Valley, and it is a support community for UCSC. That university has nothing in common with agriculture preferring to graduate activist not agronomists. Ask the once vibrant fishing industry in the Monterey Bay how well environmental activism worked for them.

Please consider combining the Monterey County with San Luis Obispo for a new agricultural based district that stresses the value of the rich water resource and rural agricultural communities that we share.

Sincerely,

Melanie Horwath

TAB 41

-05.22.11.A

#1

Citizen Redistricting Committee Testimony
Salinas, California
May 22, 2011

Good afternoon and welcome to Monterey County. My name is Steve Emerson, speaker number 1. I am both a long time Monterey County resident and a small business owner.

Today you will hear many who will advocate for keeping Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties tied together. I would like to say otherwise. Now is the time to recognize that Santa Cruz County really has much more in common with their neighbor Santa Clara County than with Monterey County.

Today I would like to urge you to seriously look at designing your maps to incorporate Monterey County with our more natural neighboring County, San Luis Obispo to the south. I say this due to a wide variety of common interests that we share like the highway 101 corridor, the Big Sur Coastline, the wine industry and, of course, our agricultural industry.

Now, I am sure that you will hear about these common interests in much more detail as the day goes on but I would like to focus on just two additional and important common themes due to our time constraints today.

Number one is the common military facilities that Monterey County shares with San Luis Obispo County. These facilities include The Naval Post Graduate School, the Defense Language Institute and several Ft. Ord based military services here in Monterey County. To the south we have Fort Hunter Leggett and Camp Roberts in San Luis Obispo County and of course, just a bit further south Vandenberg Air Force Base in northern Santa Barbara County. All of these installations require unique representation both in Sacramento and in Washington that understands the common needs of these facilities.

Quite frankly, Santa Cruz County does not share any similar military facilities nor do they have any real interest in them. These facilities are vital to the health and well being of both Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties and they deserve common representation.

The second common interest is that of water. Monterey County and San Luis Obispo County share our water resources through Lake San Antonio and Lake Naciamiento. These lakes provide everything from a basic water resource to flood control and from recreational activities to tourism. As you are all very aware, water is vital to the growth of our crops, our jobs and our future economies. Common representation is vital to keeping these resources safe and protected for both of our counties.

~~It is important to note that Santa Cruz County relies on State water and does not have any of the issues that Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties have with ground water~~. Our Counties deserve common representation that understands these unique issues.

For these reasons and many more I urge you all to link Monterey County and San Luis Obispo Counties together with common representation to better serve the constituents in our two counties.

Thank you for your time and service on this Commission.

Steve Emerson
Monterey County Citizen

TAB 42

Subject: Monterey County Congressional Redistricting
Date: Sunday, May 22, 2011 4:25 PM
From: [redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Monterey County Congressional Redistricting

Monterey County

Current Status

In one congressional district, two state assembly districts, and two state senate districts

Could be entirely in one congressional, one state assembly, and one state senate district

Pajaro CDP, Las Lomas CDP, Castroville CDP, Boronda CDP, Salinas, Chualar CDP, Gonzales, Soledad, Greenfield, and King City (the ten communities) should be in the same congressional district.

What do the ten communities have in common?

In each of these communities a very low proportion of people age twenty-five and older have completed a bachelor's or higher degree. Most of the residents of these areas age five and older speak Spanish at home. The median age for each of these communities is less than the state average.

The ten communities should be in the same congressional district as Amesti CDP, Freedom CDP, Interlaken CDP, Watsonville, Gilroy, and San Benito County.

Monterey (the city), Pacific Grove, Carmel-by-the-Sea, and Carmel Valley Village should not be in the same congressional district as the ten communities.

The bachelor's or higher degree attainment percentages among the twenty-five and older populations for Monterey (the city), Pacific Grove, Carmel-by-the-Sea, and Carmel Valley Village are higher than the state average. The speak Spanish at home percentages among the five and older populations for these four communities are lower than the state average.

It would be better if Monterey (the city), Pacific Grove, Carmel-by-the-Sea, and Carmel Valley Village are in a congressional district that includes San Luis Obispo County or Santa Cruz County communities Aptos CDP, Ben Lomond CDP, Boulder Creek CDP, Capitola, Felton CDP, Rio del Mar CDP, Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley, Soquel CDP, and Twin Lakes CDP.

The source for the educational attainment and language data is the 2005-2009 American Community Survey five-year estimates.

Presented by J. Nakamura

TAB 43

Subject: Public Comment: Congressional Redistricting
Date: Sunday, May 22, 2011 9:50 PM
From: Mary Kate McDermott <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Public Comment: Congressional Redistricting

From: Mary Kate McDermott <[redacted]
Subject: Congressional Redistricting

Message Body:
I have lived in Camarillo for 30 years and have never had a Democrat represent me in Congress because the lines are drawn to favor GOP voters.
It makes one feel hopeless and not want to make the effort to be involved or contact my Congressman.
Please include OJai, Santa Paula, Fillmore, Oxnard, Camarillo, Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley in one district. We are all in the same county and it should NOT be drawn to continue to favor one party by cutting out Santa Paula and Fillmore and Oxnard.

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This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 44

Subject: Monterey County
From: Brian Higgins <[redacted]
Date: Mon, 23 May 2011 07:43:21 -0700
To: [redacted]

Please make Monterey County's district more centralized - combine us with SLO county instead of drawing our district 100's of miles north and south, or gerrymandered over to Merced... Thank you.

Brian Higgins
Salinas, CA

TAB 45

Subject: Public Comment: Use watersheds and bioregions in redistricting
Date: Monday, May 23, 2011 1:27 PM
From: Kevin Wolf <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Public Comment: Use watersheds and bioregions in redistricting

From: Kevin Wolf <[redacted]
Subject: Use watersheds and bioregions in redistricting

Message Body:
Dear Redistricting Commission,

Water quality, water supply, flood control, species habitat and associated growth and transportation issues should compel you to consider bioregions and watersheds as a key criteria in how you redistrict the state.

I will use Yolo and Solano County as the example. These counties share Putah Creek as part of their watershed. The other major tributary is Cache Creek and the salmon and steelhead that have returned to Putah Creek will make take a similar route up from the Delta to Cache Creek when that stream's native fisheries are restored.

These two counties have very similar water rights both in area of origin and Sacramento River rights. They both use similar ground water supplies. They both deal with similar pollution problems that threaten their groundwater supplies.

These two counties face similar flood threats. They are not so much threatened by Sacramento Valley and River floods as local flooding created by creeks and steams that flow through their common counties.

Both these counties have a stake in the Delta. They should be combined to have a strong say in the delta's preservation and restoration. Counties in the northern part of the valley have little at stake with the Delta except in how they might be able to export more or less water through the Delta to buyers in the south.

These two counties face growth pressures along the I80 corridor yet both are trying to preserve prime ag land and habitat. They would benefit being linked together politically to help them better deal with and make the best land use decisions this growth pressure creates. As growth continues, they have a more pressing common need to preserve land and habitat and densify their housing and improve mass transit.

Splitting these counties apart will weaken each in their ability to advance their common agendas and protect their citizens and natural assets.

Thank you for considering this.

Sincerely,

Kevin Wolf
[redacted]

P.S. I have been a volunteer (unpaid) environmental (with a specialty in water) and politcal activist for many years as well as an entrepreneur with a wind energy start up business. I was the chair of the City of Davis' Housing Element Committee for the General Plan and have served on the boards of a number of local organizations.

TAB 46

Subject: 052311 - My personal input for redistricting in California.
From: Liz Silva <[redacted]
Date: Mon, 23 May 2011 16:26:07 -0700 (PDT)
To: [redacted]

State Redistricting Panel:
I was raised and continue to live in Gonzales, a small community in the middle of Monterey County surrounded by lush fields of produce and many vineyards that fill our hillsides. I currently serve on the Gonzales City Council & Redevelopment Agency, Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority Board, as well as several other local non-profit boards.

Personally, I would prefer that the redistricting panel consider re-drawing its lines to include Monterey and San Luis Obispo (*keeping San Benito*) counties and exclude Santa Cruz County from our district, as I believe that since our counties (*Monterey, and SLO*) share the same water source, both are along the Central Coast, and both have more rural agricultural communities with similar demographics this would mean that our community needs would be more aligned than those with Santa Cruz County, in my opinion.

Our local transit district (MST) has just expanded its service to include a line from Fort Hunter Liggett to Paso Robles, and it's become very popular in the short time that it's been in service. Personally, my husband and I prefer to attend more functions and events in the SLO County, and seldom venture to the Santa Cruz County.

Respectfully,
Elizabeth Silva
[redacted] Gonzales CA 93926

TAB 47

Subject: Redistricting
From: [redacted]
Date: Mon, 23 May 2011 19:12:04 +0000 (UTC)
To: [redacted]
CC: [redacted]

Renard Appraisal Company
Martha Renard
[redacted]
Salinas, California 93908
[redacted]
[redacted] Fax
[redacted] Cell

May 23, 2011

Dear Citizens Redistricting Commission

I'm writing in reference to the Redistricting of Monterey, Santa Cruz and part of San Luis Obispo Counties. I have been a resident of Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties for over 30 years, have been a real estate appraiser in this county for over 25 years and have owned my own business for over 20 years. I understand these counties, their needs and what laws affect these two counties. It is very critical to consider the interests and dynamics of these counties being very different. San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties are more agricultural based. They share more community interests which include agricultural water resources, military influences, the hospitality industry, the Highway 101 corridor and the Big Sur coastline. Our leaders and representatives need to have the best interest of the communities as they make bills, plan our future and directly affect our livelihoods and our future. Santa Cruz County has quite a different dynamics with more youth, students, and beach influences. Their needs are very different from Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties. While a representative can keep all the needs of the counties in mind, often a vote will help one and adversely affect the other. I urge you to keep this in mind and please determine the districts for Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties as one and Santa Cruz County as an entirely separate district.

Thank you. Respectfully submitted.

Martha Renard
Renard Appraisal Company
[redacted] Salinas, California 93908
[redacted] fax [redacted] cell

TAB 48

May 23, 2011

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
1120 K Street, Ste. 101
Sacramento, CA 95814
Via email: [redacted]

RE: Assembly, Senate and Congressional Districts representing the City of Oxnard

Dear Commissioners,

My name is Carmen Ramirez and I write this letter as an individual and not oficially on behalf of the city but only for myself as an elected Council Member of the City of Oxnard in Ventura County. For over 36 years I have been a civil rights advocate on behalf of low-income, immigrant and people of color in my professional capacity as an attorney and as a leader in civic organizations locally in Ventura County and statewide, such as the State Bar of California Board of Governors, the Tri-Counties Regional Center, the Public Interest Clearinghouse, the Ventura County Community Foundation and the Center for Civic Education, which is a national group.

As a person who has worked in Oxnard since 1978 and been a homeowner in this city for almost 20 years, I urge you to keep Oxnard whole and in Ventura County based assembly, senate and congressional districts. The City of Oxnard is the single largest city in the entire six-county central coast region. Oxnard is a majority minority city with 85% people of color population. With a very high concentration of low-wage working, farmworker and immigrant population, including a 31% non-citizen adult population, the City of Oxnard includes people that are among the most socio-economically and politically disenfranchised.

The City of Oxnard as a community of interest shares much income with West Ventura County west of the Conejo Grade, including the cities of Port Hueneme, Ventura, Santa Paula, Fillmore and the unincorporated areas of El Rio, Nyland Acres, and Piru. Based on these communities of interest, I recommend the assembly, senate and congressional districts recommended by the Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE) as the districts that provide the City of Oxnard with the best representation for the coming decade.

The proposed assembly district that includes the cities of Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Ventura, Santa Paula, Fillmore and Camarillo includes a 50% Latino voting age population. Please have your Voting Rights Act legal staff study the possibility of this proposed assembly district being a VRA Sec. 2 district.

Sincerely,

Carmen Ramirez Esq.
Council Member
City of Oxnard
[redacted] Oxnard CA 93036

TAB 49

Subject: Public Comment: Redistricting
From: Chris Brown <chris@rosspainting.com>
Date: Mon, 23 May 2011 21:17:23 +0000
To: [redacted]

From: Chris Brown <[redacted]
Subject: Redistricting

Message Body:
Hello Commissioners, My name is Chris Brown I have lived in San Rafael in Marin for 13 years. I am an average citizen. I'm in Assembly District #6, Senate District #3 and Congressional District #6
I am a small business owner and my wife is a small business owner employing 20 people. I am not a part of a special interest group. I have 3 adult children; I raised 2 of them in Marin County.

I am writing today because I voted for Prop 11/20 because I don't like the politicians choosing their voters, I am concerned about the fact that as a small business man, every time I turn around I have some new law I have to comply with because the politicians in my district and state are responding to groups and not the individual rights of it's citizens.

My community of interest is based around the larger community of Marin and Sonoma. We share many interests such as open space, farms, wineries, family life and small businesses. I would like Marin to be combined with Sonoma County up to and including Santa Rosa, as a district. I don't think we should be combined with San Francisco. San Francisco is an adult community and the small cities in Marin and Sonoma are family communities.

I am writing to represent the most ignored and unrepresented minority, the individual citizen. This citizen right now is working, in his or her car, driving home from work to their family, making dinner, going to a movie, they are busy with their lives. They probably don't know that there is re-districting going on right now. I am trying to speak for them, for myself and for my family. I think they would say that they want fairness, fairness for the individual citizen.

I want fair lines drawn! I want an open process. I do NOT want "so called" citizen groups like MALDEF, NALEO, The Greenlining Institute or C.A.U.S.E running the show. I would never have voted for Prop 11/20 had I known "group think" might run the commission. I don't want my vote or anyone's vote stolen or made irrelevant. I don't think race and ethnicity is a good criteria… we're all Americans… we're all Californians…we're all in this together… don't divide us by race or some other group.

You may be deceived, if you could see me, you would see just another white guy, well, my grandmother was full blooded Creek Indian and she always considered herself an American Citizen first, she did not consider herself a part of any ethnic group or some special interest group and I agree with her.

We are counting on you commissioners, we're expecting you to deliver a good, fair result, we're watching the process closely, we, the individual citizens are trusting you.

Thank you

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This mail is sent via contact form on Citizens Redistricting Commission

TAB 50

Citizens Redistricting Commission
901 P Street, Suite 154-A
Sacramento, CA 95814

Via Email: [redacted]
Via Facsimile: (916) [redacted]

Dear Commission Members:

For 13 years I have supported my family by working for two different integrated manufacturers that make corrugated containers for the agricultural industry. Like so many others I live on the Monterey Peninsula and I commute to the Salinas Valley for work.

Monterey County and San Luis Obispo County should be joined to comprise a new congressional district that supports the rich type of agricultural heritage we share. Both counties:

- Are predominately rural and overwhelming dependant on agriculture
- Share water from the same water source, the Salinas River.
- Have similar types of agricultural crops (row crops, cattle ranching, wine grapes, lettuce, broccoli, cabbage, celery, spinach, tomatoes, avocados, citrus trees). Certainly not all agriculture is similar, Santa Cruz grows a lot of brussels sprouts, have different water source and their crops require different cultural practices than that grown in Monterey or SLO counties.
- Because crops are similar or the same we have similar agricultural labor needs and similar agricultural support industries,
- Share a growing wine tourism corridor.
- Share the Highway 101 corridor, a main artery through the Central Coast.
- Share recreational activities at Lake San Antonio and Lake Naciminto (that is part of the Salinas River aquifer.
- Vast majority of students who seek higher education in agriculture go to Cal Poly San Luis Obispo or even Cuesta Junior College both are located in San Luis Obispo County.
- Those who live in South Monterey County shop in Paso Robles area or send their children to school in Paso.

In fact Monterey County has more in common (because of the similar type of farming) with Santa Maria to the south than with Santa Cruz County to the north.

The rural agricultural communities need to have a strong voice so that we can continue to farm and produce a reliable food supply for our country. For so many years the agricultural community has had its voice drowned out by the folks in Santa Cruz County who would rather see agricultural fields go back to unused open space and they have demanded more and more government regulation on farmers and ranchers, unfortunately driving many farmers/ranchers out of business.

Please keep our agricultural communities together so our agricultural way of life is protected and promoted.

Sincerely,

John R Huston
Business Unit Sales Manager
Smurfit Stone Container Corporation
[redacted]
Salinas, Ca 93901
[redacted]

1. **WATER**—both counties share the Salinas River Basin, a 170 mile-long river that originates in the foothills 20 miles east of the City of San Luis Obispo and flows along the 101 corridor out to the Monterey Bay by Marina. The Salinas River drains 4,160 square miles of ground. Two man-made lakes, Lakes San Antonio and Nacimiento, were built by Salinas Valley growers to control flooding in the Salinas Valley and to provide valuable irrigation water for farming. The largest city on the central coast is Salinas, its' economic base is agriculture and agriculture is the biggest employer in Monterey County. Without the Salinas River Basin both counties would become economically and physically a dust bowl.

   The environmental battles over water restriction in the Central Valley show the importance of water to growers, farm workers, agricultural support industry and rural communities up and down the San Joaquin Valley. Look at the unemployment rate in the San Joaquin Valley and you can see that access to

TAB 51

Subject: Concerned Citizen - Redistricting Plan
Date: Monday, May 23, 2011 10:02 PM
From: Frank Perez <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Concerned Citizen - Redistricting Plan

Hello,

I am a concerned citizen of the West San Fernando Valley who would like to make my voice heard about the redistricting plan currently underway. I feel that although the Valley is recognized locally as an area with a distinct culture and identity, for years this has not been recognized at the state or federal level. Rather than our own district, based within and on our local community, we are currently used to round out the populations of outside districts for places like Santa Clarita, Beverly Hills, and parts of West Los Angeles. I would ask that when you look at our area, you respect the identity of the San Fernando Valley and try to maximize the number of districts based purely within the Valley. The West Valley includes the cities of Canoga Park, Northridge, Lake Balboa, Encino, Woodlandhills, Chatsworth, Tarzana and Winnetka to name a few, and its hard to think that such a cohesive and unique area does not command its own representation in government. I can certainly respect that the drawing of district lines can be a complicated matter, but having spent nearly ten years without true representation, I simply ask that you respect the wholeness of our community

Sincerely,

Mike Tucker

TAB 52

Subject: Redistricting, San Fernando Valley
Date: Monday, May 23, 2011 7:00 PM
From: Bob Peppermuller <[redacted]
Reply-To: Bob Peppermuller <[redacted]
To: "[redacted] <[redacted]
Conversation: Redistricting, San Fernando Valley

The following paragraphs are from a form but we agree 100% with it's contents.

Our name is Robert and Joanne Peppermuller we are residents of North Hollywood in the San Fernando Valley portion of the county of Los Angeles.

The San Fernando Valley is a unique and distinct area home to 1.8 million people, more than 100,000 businesses and 4,000 charities. The Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles Police Department and even Habitat for Humanity all separate the San Fernando Valley from the rest of Los Angeles through district boundaries.

The San Fernando Valley is a geographical area roughly bounded by the Santa Susana Mountains to the north and west, the Mulholland Drive to the south, and the San Gabriel Mountains to the east. It lies wholly within Los Angeles County and includes the cities of Burbank, Calabasas, Glendale, Hidden Hills and San Fernando, as well as the Valley portion of the City of Los Angeles.

For too long Assembly, Senate and Congressional districts have carved up the San Fernando Valley so that most of the districts that represent San Fernando Valley contain less than 40 percent San Fernando Valley residents. Therefore, I ask that you draw lines that maximize the number of districts that are either wholly within the San Fernando Valley or in which the San Fernando Valley is the most influential voter bloc.

TAB 53

Subject: Boundaries
Date: Monday, May 23, 2011 9:25 PM
From: davidahyman <[redacted]
To: <[redacted]
Conversation: Boundaries

Dear Commissioners,

I have a simple request, please don't split San Fernando Valley communities such as North Hills and Van Nuys. There are rumors of splitting the San Fernando Valley at the 405. The 405 is not a mountain, canyon or river. It is a road and should be treated like any other road. Roads are a tool to connect communities, not divide them.
David Hyman
North Hills stakeholder and member of the North Hills West Neighborhood Council
[redacted]

TAB 54

League of Women Voters of the Salinas Valley
[redacted] **Salinas, CA 93902**

May 23, 2011

Dear Commissioners:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the redistricting boundaries. We attended your meeting in Salinas yesterday and were very impressed with the process. We look forward to continued participation as you move forward.

The jurisdiction of the League of Women Voters of the Salinas Valley begins at the northern boundary of Monterey moving south on the west through Castroville and on the east through San Benito County and the Monterey cities of Aromas, Prunedale, and Salinas, down the Salinas Valley to the southern end of Monterey County (i.e.; all of San Benito and Monterey County except the Monterey peninsula (Marina through Carmel Valley and Big Sur)).

Our primary concerns are that the state Senate districts be compact, that Assembly districts be nested compactly within them, and that the more populated areas do not get subdivided. At the hearing in Salinas, many people spoke about the communities of interest in Senate District 15, with some people being in favor of excluding Santa Cruz County and extending farther south in San Luis Obispo, and others being in favor of lines similar to the present. Re the Assembly Districts, there were speakers favoring extending AD27 along the coast. We believe that that the most compact, logical combination for the Senate District would be the Counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Benito together with the South Santa Clara County cities of Morgan Hill, San Martin and Gilroy. Those areas are already joined for planning purposes by many organizations including the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG), a federally-designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and Council of Governments (see www.ambag.org), the Pajaro Water Management Authority, the Monterey Bay Sanctuary, the school districts, the Pajaro Flood Management agencies, etc. Furthermore, we believe that the two nested Assembly Districts should also be divided compactly so as make the representation more local. That means that the dividing line should probably be an east-west line as north to south distance for the area is approximately 140 miles while the east to west distance is 26 miles.

In terms of the statements concerning military installations, the bases in southern Monterey County, namely Camp Roberts and Fort Hunter-Liggett, do not have a large number of permanent residents, but are used primarily as training facilities. As Federal institutions, it may make sense to keep bases in the same district, but in terms of state government, it does not seem important.

Sincerely,

MaryEllen Dick, President

TAB 55

May 23, 2011

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
1120 K Street, Ste. 101
Sacramento, CA 95814
Via email: [redacted]

RE: Assembly, Senate and Congressional Districts representing the City of Oxnard

Dear Commissioners,

My name is Carmen Ramirez and I write this letter as an individual and not oficially on behalf of the city but only for myself as an elected Council Member of the City of Oxnard in Ventura County. For over 36 years I have been a civil rights advocate on behalf of low-income, immigrant and people of color in my professional capacity as an attorney and as a leader in civic organizations locally in Ventura County and statewide, such as the State Bar of California Board of Governors, the Tri-Counties Regional Center, the Public Interest Clearinghouse, the Ventura County Community Foundation and the Center for Civic Education, which is a national group.

As a person who has worked in Oxnard since 1978 and been a homeowner in this city for almost 20 years, I urge you to keep Oxnard whole and in Ventura County based assembly, senate and congressional districts. The City of Oxnard is the single largest city in the entire six-county central coast region. Oxnard is a majority minority city with 85% people of color population. With a very high concentration of low-wage working, farmworker and immigrant population, including a 31% non-citizen adult population, the City of Oxnard includes people that are among the most socio-economically and politically disenfranchised.

The City of Oxnard as a community of interest shares much income with West Ventura County west of the Conejo Grade, including the cities of Port Hueneme, Ventura, Santa Paula, Fillmore and the unincorporated areas of El Rio, Nyland Acres, and Piru. Based on these communities of interest, I recommend the assembly, senate and congressional districts recommended by the Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE) as the districts that provide the City of Oxnard with the best representation for the coming decade.

The proposed assembly district that includes the cities of Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Ventura, Santa Paula, Fillmore and Camarillo includes a 50% Latino voting age population. Please have your Voting Rights Act legal staff study the possibility of this proposed assembly district being a VRA Sec. 2 district.

Sincerely,

Carmen Ramirez Esq.
Council Member
City of Oxnard
[redacted] Oxnard CA 93036

TAB 56

Testimony for California Citizens Redistricting Commission

May 24, 2011

Laney College

Oakland, California

Presented by William Boyer, Boyer and Associates
Representing the Black Farmers and Agriculturalist Association

Black Farmers and Agriculturalist, 5400 San Francisco Boulevard, 916- 454-6061

TESTIMONY AND SUBMITTAL OF STATEWIDE MULTIPLE DISTRICT PLANS FOR CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY PRESENTED TO THE CALIFORNIA REDISTRICTING COMMISSION Tuesday, May 24, 2011

My name is William Boyer and I am here this morning to present the Statewide Multiple Redistricting Plan for the State Senate and Assembly to the California Redistricting Commission.

In 2001, I collaborated with the African American Redistricting Project for the City of Sacramento. We coalesced with two other community groups and submitted a map that was used by the City for the final approved plan. In 2002, I worked with community members in Elk Grove, California for the city's first redistricting process. Our proposed map was recommended by the City's consultant and adopted by the Elk Grove City Council. In 2004, I worked with local Sacramento teachers to assist them in the analysis of alternative proposals for seven area trustee districts for the Sacramento City Unified School District. All trustees had to live in the area they sought to represent. I have more than 50 years of experience as a community organizer. I have worked as labor union organizer and organized and recruited workers in Washington, D.C., New York City, Detroit Michigan, Florida and California. I currently own and operate two internet radio stations called www.realblackradio.com.

My associate is Helen Hewitt, former District Director for Sacramento City Council District 5. Ms. Hewitt has over 25 years of professional management experience and support in a fast paced environment demanding strong analytical, organizational, management, prioritization, and interpersonal skills. She has expert knowledge of the principles and practices of government operations, organizations, and public administration. In 2001 Ms. Hewitt worked with the coalition and council staff to finalize the community drawn map for council approval and has acquired a working knowledge of GIS systems.

I would like to give you a very short history of African Americans in California. The Conquistadors with their Native American and Black slaves and freemen founded the Pueblo De Los Angeles in 1781. We have been in this state for 320 years.

In 1855 the Democratic State Journal printed and reported the proceedings of the first State Convention of the Colored People of California which was held in Sacramento

from November 20-22. The Colored Methodist Bethel A.M.E. Church was the host. The purpose of the convention was taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the California State Legislature for a change in the law relating to testimony of Colored people in the courts of Justice in this state. And, adopt plans for the general improvement of the condition of Colored people throughout the State. The delegates included representatives from Sierra, Nevada, Yuba, Eldorado, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, San Francisco, Contra Costa, and Santa Clara counties. ***Democratic State Journal (1855)***

My reason for telling you these facts is to make it clear to you that Sacramento's Black citizens have been at the forefront of assuring the general improvement of the political condition throughout the State of California for centuries. In 1832 William A. Leidesdorff, a man whose mother was African and Father was a Danish Jew, who developed San Francisco, built its first school, was Treasurer of its government, and also the U.S. Consul to Mexico. He secured for himself a land grant from Mexico of 35,000 acres that we know today as the City of Folsom, Negro Bar State Recreation Area, and also the City of Rancho Cordova. Another important Californian was James Beckwourth, an African descended trader, mountain guide, U.S. Army Scout who discovered the Beckwourth Pass through the Sierra Nevada Mountains and with Kit Carson accepted the surrender of Mexican General Vallejo, and the territory of California to the United States.

California, over the last decade, has experienced a seismic shift in population growth and migration. The demographics are punctuated by recent immigrants truly from around the globe. This new reality of demographic makeup can, but must not threaten the legacy, contribution, achievements, and stability of the Negro political improvement. The shift is so great that every elected official is worried that every political boundary may be changed.

Just before her death in 1955, Dr. Mary McCloud Bethune, a Black educator and founder of the National Council of Negro Women, left us these words to guide our civic improvement. "I leave you love, injuries quickly forgotten quickly pass away. Personally and racially our enemies must be forgiven. Our aim must be to create a world of fellowship and justice where no man's color or religion is held against him. Love thy neighbor is a precept which could transform the world if it were universally practiced... Loving your neighbor means being interracial, interreligious, and international... Yesterday, our ancestors endured the degradation of slavery, yet they retained their dignity... Tomorrow, a new Negro unhindered by race taboos and shackles will benefit from this striving and struggling." ***Crisis Magazine, (October 1999)***

And today, Barack Obama is President of these United States.

The seats now held by African Americans in the State Senate and Congress all transect in State Assembly Districts 47, 48, 51, and 52. None of these seats exceeded 30% Black population when drawn in 2001. Yet they reflect the communities in core areas where Black people have lived for centuries. Assembly District 62, which has a 14% Black population, has an African-descended incumbent. Black people have persistently won seats in jurisdictions with less than 20% Black populations. As constituents and candidates, we must organize these potential districts while we build coalitions with recent immigrants and our friends and neighbors.

We hereby submit two Statewide Multiple Redistricting plans drawing your attention to Assembly Districts 9, 16, 47, 48, 51, 52, 62, and Senate Districts 6, 9, 25, and 26. These districts are as near zero deviation as practical. In drawing these districts we took into consideration the raw population numbers, congruity, and the intent of the law as outlined in the following court cases.

In *Baker v Carr* the Supreme Court created the one man, one vote rule. This required greater equality among district populations. In *Wesberry v Sanders* the Supreme Court extended the equal population of districts to congressional seats and required states to make a good faith effort to achieve mathematical equality for each district, hence the phrase "ideal" population. ***Baker v Carr,* 369 U.S. 186 (1962), *Wesberry v Sanders 376 U.S. 1 (1964)***

In *Thornburg v Gingles* the Supreme Court created the Gingles Threshold Test.

1. Is the minority population geographically compact?
2. Does the minority population vote in a cohesive fashion?
3. Would the majority population be able to defeat the preferred candidate of the minority population if it were not protected?

The Gingles Test was created to eliminate multi member districts in southern states where Black populations could vote in their candidate of choice, but for the way the district was drawn. Today, in California the majority population is language protected minorities. The language protected minorities are now the majority population in California. For Black voters that means the exception has eaten up the rule.

Thornburg v Gingles, 478 U.S. 30 (1986)

In *Cox v Larios* the Supreme Court hired their own demographer who redrew the Georgia state districts with +/- 1% deviation. ***Cox v Larios 542 U.S. 947 (2004)***

We petition you, the California Redistricting Commission and your demographer, to accept and approve these submissions. Your favorable consideration and approval of these proposed plans will ensure that congruent political communities truly exist. We

humbly submit this recommendation in the hope that it will assist in ensuring freedom and justice for all and equal representation under the law.

Thank you.

TAB 57

SIERRA CLUB CALIFORNIA

Testimony to Redistricting Commission, May 24, 2011

The San Francisco Bay Area has several unique geographic features that have shaped natural groupings of communities, and which also place large constraints on the practical shape of districts. Therefore, we recommend that the Commission begin by drawing lines there, starting at the southern foot of the Golden Gate Bridge, and then work to match up lines from this region to those of other regions.

These geographic constraints made the job of drawing the lines easier in some ways and also challenging. There is less room to maneuver. It is like solving a big puzzle. Happily, we were able to develop boundaries that honor local community interests, minimize splitting of cities, and create groupings that make sense to the local people. We believe these lines will be favored by the general populace of local communities that are involved.

In drawing these lines, a priority for us was keeping coastal communities together. We also had strong consideration for neighborhoods, for city and county boundaries, for the demographics of the communities, and for public transit connecting the areas. In urbanized areas such as the Bay Area, highest priority was given to what locals felt constituted the areas their community has the closest association with, and our lines were guided by geographic features that naturally separate the communities.

So, let's start at the foot of the Golden Gate Bridge.

San Francisco County, at the tip of the peninsula, is an entity unto itself. The first principle for drawing lines is that the San Francisco districts should not cross the bay to either Marin or Alameda counties. There is a $6 toll on the Golden Gate Bridge to Marin County, and a $5 toll on the Bay Bridge to Oakland. Residents of Oakland and Marin County have a distinct community identity and do not wish to be grouped with San Francisco.

San Franciscans have a strong sense of the city as an operational unit, and while they have a general sense that the eastern part of the city is different from the west, we found there were not any strong opinions on which parts of the city go best with the other parts. As we did not have a strong rationale on how to draw lines to divide the city, we are not suggesting a specific line to divide San Francisco. We leave it to other groups to inform the commission on how the line separating the two San Francisco districts should be drawn.

Instead we will consider the city as a whole. Based on population, one of the San Francisco districts will need to include approximately 145,000 people in San Mateo County. We have drawn a boundary that would provide approximately that number of people to add to a San Francisco assembly district.

San Mateo County

Daly City has very little coastal activity or awareness, and was built out to the bluff edges in Westlake in the 1940s and 50s. In terms of environment, housing stock, demographics, and population density, Daly City would be considered to have much in common with San Francisco.

The BART transit line runs through San Francisco and into Daly City, Colma, South San Francisco, San Bruno, as does the I-280 corridor. They are also connected to San Francisco by Mission St and Mission Rd, the original Mission route through the area that well predates the freeways and becomes El Camino Real.

Residents of Filipino heritage constitute more than 40% of Daly City's population, the largest Filipino community in a mid-size city in the U.S. Commuities of Filipino Americans also reside in the southeastern part of San Francisco, the western part of South San Francisco, and part of San Bruno, but very few in Pacifica. The housing construction in the southeastern part of San Francisco is similar to that of houses in Daly City. Colma is a town that mostly consists of cemeteries, and has a large Hispanic population.

Much of Brisbane is built on the San Bruno Mountain hillside facing north toward San Francisco and they have a lot of social affinity with San Francisco. On the other side of San Bruno Mountain State Park, South San Francisco is built up on the hillsides facing south and east, with newer developments in the northeastern part of the section.

Both the Caltrain commuter rail line (which runs from Gilroy in Santa Clara County to San Francisco) and Hwy 101 pass through the east side of San Bruno, South San Francisco, and Brisbane en route to San Francisco. There are Caltrain station stops in the eastern part of San Bruno and South San Francisco, and a stop close to Brisbane (Bayshore station) in the very southernmost part of San Francisco. The eastern portion of South San Francisco has different demographics and neighborhood characteristics than some neighborhoods in the western portion. We paid attention to school district boundaries for the western portion in drawing the line.

Coastal San Mateo County - like all of the California coast - is governed by either the California Coastal Act or a Coastal-Commission-Certified Local Coastal Program (LCP) that functions as a localized version of the Act, which addresses specific local zoning issues. The LCPs use somewhat different methodologies and definitions for local coastal resources (wetlands, plants, etc.)

Starting from the north, Daly City has only rare circumstances that cause involvement with the California Coastal Act due to the fact that the City was built-out to the bluff edges in the '40s and the '50s.

The coastal communities of San Mateo and Santa Cruz County are governed by separate local coastal programs.

- **The Sierra Club considers it very important to keep sets of coastal communities intact. The coast line in Santa Cruz County includes part of Monterey Bay, and it is especially critical to keep the Monterey Bay coastline area in both Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties together to preserve their ability to protect the Monterey Bay.**

The southern part of San Mateo County includes Sand Hill Road in Menlo Park, which is famous for its concentration of venture capital firms. There are also many venture capital firms in neighboring Palo Alto, which is home to Stanford University. The venture capitalists and associated company CEOs for the most part live in Menlo Park, Woodside, Atherton, Palo Alto, Los Altos Hills and Los Altos. Many of the startup companies that they have funded are in Santa Clara County, especially in Palo Alto, Mountain View, and Sunnyvale.

East Palo Alto has a completely different socioeconomic demographic and ethnic makeup than most of the communities that surround it. The majority of its residents are Latino (about 65% of the population), non-Hispanic African American, or Pacific Islander. It has similar socioeconomic demographics with the largely Mexican North Fair Oaks area (which is about 73% Hispanic), an unincorporated area that has a postal address of Menlo Park, as well as the area known as East Menlo Park which is comprised of the Menlo Park neighborhoods located to the east of highway 101. Children in East Palo Alto and North Fair Oaks attend schools in Redwood City, rather than in the other much wealthier communities to the south. The neighborhood areas in western Redwood City closer to Alameda de Las Pulgas, and to the south and west of that road, are generally comprised of single-family homes and are wealthier than the areas close to El Camino Real or the downtown and eastern areas. Alameda de Las Pulgas roughly demarcates the beginning of the ascent into the hills. Compared to most of the Redwood City area to the west of El Camino Real, there is a higher concentration of Hispanics residing in the area roughly outlined by Highway 84/Woodside Rd, Valota Rd, Jefferson Ave and El Camino Real.

Residences along El Camino Real in Redwood City, and in downtown and by the railroad tracks downtown are primarily comprised of multi-unit housing. East Palo Alto and the North Fair Oaks area contain many single family homes.

Santa Clara County

What used to be called the Valley of Hearts' Delight, consisting mainly of orchards and other agriculture, is now what is commonly referred to as the Silicon Valley, which is generally considered to comprise an area from Menlo Park to San Jose, although it is sometimes considered to extend to Redwood City to the north and also to Fremont in the east bay.

Sunnyvale is the second largest city in the county after San Jose. Sunnyvale is home to many of the workers in the Silicon Valley area, and many of them commute to Mountain View and Palo Alto.

Residents in Sunnyvale tend to conduct most of their personal errands within the city, rather than traveling to the downtown of the smaller city of Santa Clara. The housing prices in the city of Santa Clara are generally lower than in Sunnyvale.

The Santa Clara County Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) is the Congestion Management Agency for Santa Clara County and is governed by a board of directors that are partly selected based on groupings of cities. The cities of Palo Alto, Los Altos Hills, Los Altos, and Mountain View, Sunnyvale and Santa Clara comprise one such grouping of the VTA. The cities of Campbell, Cupertino, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, and Saratoga comprise another grouping.

Cupertino, home to Apple, has a population that is 63% Asian American. The city of Sunnyvale, to its north, has a population that is much more mixed when it comes to ethnicities and races.

San Jose has large Latino and Vietnamese populations and is generally diverse. There is a main transit corridor that runs along Santa Clara Street which becomes Alum Rock Avenue and is served by buses 22 and 522. Thus the downtown has a close connection to the area to the east. The division between the downtown and the southern and northern neighborhoods of the city is less distinct, but is generally considered to be around Alma Ave. and perhaps Story Road to south and Maybury Road to the north.

San Jose, at about population one million is the tenth largest city in the U.S., having edged out Detroit a few years ago. San Jose grew very rapidly in the 1980's, mostly by annexing surrounding jurisdictions. Part of the hills flanking Morgan Hill are incorporated into San Jose. The neighborhoods that were incorporated into San Jose by being annexed have largely retained their unique character and neighborhood orientation. Residents in the western half of San Jose, to the west of the Guadalupe River, generally consider themselves as primarily identified with their local neighborhood and as having affinity with the other neighborhoods in the western part, such as Cambrian Park, or neighboring cities such as Campbell or Cupertino rather than with the other parts of the vast sprawl of San Jose. Residents of the Cambrian Park neighborhood of San Jose frequent downtown Los Gatos and consider themselves as having a close association with Los Gatos.

Los Gatos, Saratoga, and Monte Sereno contain many large multi-million dollar mansions and estates. Cupertino and Saratoga consider themselves to have a close association as "west valley" cities.

Los Gatos is separated from Santa Cruz County by the Santa Cruz Mountains. The Los Gatos area and Santa Cruz County have completely separate media markets and the residents of the two areas do not consider themselves to share a common community. Even the Lexington Hills area within unincorporated Santa Clara County, between Los Gatos and Santa Cruz, is considered remote and is not closely tied to the Los Gatos community.

Santa Cruz County

As previously stated, the Sierra Club considers it especially critical to keep the Monterey Bay coastline area in both Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties together and intact to improve their ability to protect the Monterey Bay. The environs of the coastal rivers in Santa Cruz County are of a much different character than the agricultural Salinas River in Monterey County. The threatened marbled murrelet nests in the mountains of Santa Cruz County.

Contra Costa County

For transportation planning purposes, Contra Costa County consists of four planning areas. The part of the county to the west of the ridgeline of the Oakland Berkeley Hills is one such planning areas—WCCTAC (Western Contra Costa Planning Advisory Commission). It is very different from the central, eastern, and southern parts of Contra Costa County, each of whom have their own transportation planning areas. The residents of the central/northern bedroom communities generally travel through the southern area to get to other areas, rather than traveling through the western area.

Just north of Hercules is a big hill. The residents on that hill go down the hill to buy their groceries in Hercules. They generally do not travel to Martinez to do their shopping. There is a $5 toll to cross the Carquinez Bridge between Solano County to the north and Contra Costa County.

Alameda County

Oakland is currently divided into three Assembly districts. The Sierra Club proposal would divide Oakland into two. Given the geographic constraints, we had the good fortune that the likely boundary in Oakland would fall along what many would consider an appropriate dividing line, Broadway, a six-lane road which used to be a state highway, and Lake Merritt.

Residences in Oakland to the north side of Lake Merritt consist almost entirely multi-unit buildings, with many seniors mixed in with many young LGBT residents. The south/east side of Lake Merritt is a comprised of a mix of large and small single family homes.

The south/east side of Broadway tends to be a higher income area than the Temescal neighborhood on the north/west side of Broadway. Both are a mix of single-family and multi-unit housing. There is less of an income difference on the two sides the further east you go on Broadway, and also less diversity.

Sunol is generally considered to go with Fremont, as they are closely connected by the I-680 commute corridor. There is not much population in Sunol.

Commuters from the Tri-Valley cities of Danville, San Ramon, Dublin, Pleasanton, and Livermore traveling along I-580 have an especially big transportation impact on the cities of Castro Valley and San Lorenzo. It is a major commute corridor.

San Joaquin County

The cities of Stockton, Manteca, Lathrop, and Tracy share a common rail commuter line, the Altamont Commuter Express. The cities of Stockton, Manteca and Lathrop have a strong affinity for each other, a bit less with Tracy and very little association with the communities in the northeastern portion of Contra Costa County. The Altamont Commuter Express train runs from Stockton to San Jose with station stops in Manteca, Tracy, Livermore, Pleasanton, Fremont, Santa Clara, and San Jose.

Those San Joaquin County cities have a combined population of 459,748, almost enough to make an assembly district, although we did not define boundaries for such a district in our plan. The I-580 corridor is the second most congested commute corridor in the Bay Area.

Marin, Sonoma, and Napa Counties

Marin and Sonoma Counties share similar demographics, type of development and population densities, lifestyle, and land use—in particular ranches and vineyards. The counties have much more in common with each other than with San Francisco, and our members would very much like for those two counties to be kept together.

The Sonoma Marin Area Transit District (SMART) was formed by the state legislature as a recognition of a community of interest. The rail line administered by the district connects the principal cities of the two counties.

The Napa Valley is world-famous for its wineries and vineyards. While there are a few vineyards in Marin County, the wine tourism industry is concentrated in Napa, the town of Sonoma itself in the eastern part of the county, Yountville, St. Helena, Calistoga, and to a lesser extent, Healdsburg. It would make sense for a senate district to be formed that includes those three counties.

Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, and Siskiyou Counties

Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte strongly identify with the coast. Humboldt County is densely forested, mountainous, and rural. Humboldt County contains over forty percent of all remaining old growth Coast Redwood forests.

The mountains in the western part Siskiyou County such as Mount Shasta, and the Trinity Alps are all part of the same watershed with the coast. The Klamath, Scott, Salmon, Trinity and Sacramento Rivers all pass through Siskiyou County. The watershed consists of the mountains and the rivers that flow from them to comprise an ecosystem that sustain the fish and other life around the rivers, which in turn form the basis for economic activities.

The Eel River is the third largest watershed that is contained entirely within California, after the San Joaquin and Salinas Rivers.

Senate Districts

If Senate Districts are formed by nesting Assembly districts, we recommend the following pairings based on the Assembly districts whose boundaries we have defined.

- The two San Francisco Assembly districts, which we did not divide as stated previously.
- The two other Assembly districts that include San Mateo County, and the northwestern portion of Santa Clara County.
- The Assembly districts comprised of Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Benito Counties, and the southernmost portion of Santa Clara County.
- The Assembly districts comprised of Hayward, Union City, Newark, Fremont, and the northern eastern portion of Santa Clara County including Milpitas, Santa Clara, and north San Jose. The demographics of the portions of southern Fremont are very similar to that of Milpitas and north San Jose, with a large Chinese community. Those cities/areas also share common concerns with respect to the salt marshes and land use of the southern part of San Francisco Bay, such as the water control plant and landfill in that area.
- The two districts that include Oakland.
- The tri-valley area that encompasses the cities of Dublin, Pleasanton, Livermore, San Ramon and Danville should probably be paired with an assembly district, the boundaries of which are not defined in our plan, that includes Stockton, Manteca, Lathrop, and Tracy, to facilitate representation for improvements to the Altamont Commuter Express rail system.
- The district that includes Concord and Pittsburgh should be paired with a district, the boundaries of which are not defined in our plan, that includes Antioch, Brentwood, and Oakley. Those communities share a BART line and proposed BART extension in common.

Some benefits of our plan include:

- Our districts honor most local peoples' intuitive sense of logical groupings, or what communities have the most affinity for each other with respect to demographics, travel patterns, and common interests and issues.
- Splitting of cities is held to a minimum. County lines are followed where they make sense for communities of interest.
- Natural geographic features are taken into account in drawing the lines wherever they are most important in shaping the landscape and in defining an environmental community of interest.

TAB 58

-------- Original Message --------
Subject: Citizens Redistricting Commission
Date: Wed, 25 May 2011 12:44:01 -0700 (PDT)
From: Gary Boatwright <[redacted]
To: [redacted]
CC: Gary Boatwright <[redacted]

Dear Commissioners,

My name is Gary Boatwright and I am a resident of Gold River. I am asking that you look at the communities that border Folsom Lake as a community of interest. Specifically, Folsom in Sacramento County, which has strong ties to cities circling Folsom Lake like Granite Bay and other cities in the El Dorado Hills area into Placer County along the Lake and its tributary, the American River.

The federal government is currently in the middle of a multi-million dollar renovation of Folsom Dam. This is part of a major renovation to the spillway that is expected to continue until at least 2015. This is a MAJOR local issue and having a common voice in Congress and in the Legislature to address issues relating to this project will be very important to our communities.

To understand how critical the dam is to our communities, you have to look no further than 2001. After the terrorist attacks, the federal government closed Folsom Dam Road for security reasons. This paralyzed traffic for years in the area. Despite pleas from city officials to re-open the road, the federal government balked. Thankfully, in 2009, the Folsom Lake Crossing was completed creating a 1,000 foot four lane road with pedestrian walkway and bike lanes which reconnected this vital traffic corridor. This is a good example of why it is important that communities along Folsom Lake have a common representation.

Again, please consider keeping communities along Folsom Lake together in any legislative districts you draw for Assembly, Senate and Congress: Gold River, Folsom, Granite Bay, El Dorado Hills etc.

Sincerely,

Gary Boatwright

[redacted]

Gold River, Ca 95670

TAB 59

Appendix 5: Demographic Statistics of MALDEF California Statewide Redistricting Plans for State Senate

The following demographic and registration information tables identify the racial and ethnic composition of the districts in the MALDEF State Senate District Redistricting Plans.

Data Notes and Sources:

- The Population and Voting Age Population Data are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 PL94-171 Redistricting Data. Population figures are the U.S. Department of Justice suggested aggregations for race and ethnicity used for compliance with the Voting Rights Act.
- The Citizen Voting Age Population data is the aggregation of the 2010 block level database derived from the U.C. Berkeley Statewide Database (http://swdb.berkeley.edu), 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). Citizen Voting Age Population figures are the U.S. Department of Justice suggested aggregations for race and ethnicity used for compliance with the Voting Rights Act.
- The registration data is the aggregation of the 2010 block level database derived from the U.C. Berkeley Statewide Database (http://swdb.berkeley.edu). Only surname registration figures for Latinos and Asians were present in the database and compiled for the following tables. Asian Registration is the aggregation of the Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Asian Indian, and Vietnamese surname dictionaries.
- Registration figures are based on the November 2010 General Election.

Notes About District Labeling:
For ease of comparison, the district numbers presented here attempt to line up with current existing (or "benchmark") districts, and are not an attempt to official renumber districts.

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Total Population and Deviation Statistics: Districts 1-40

District	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation Percent
1	933,162	1,813	0.19%
2	938,930	7,581	0.81%
3	939,493	8,144	0.87%
4	894,690	-36,659	-3.94%
5	936,127	4,778	0.51%
6	935,818	4,469	0.48%
7	932,079	730	0.08%
8	939,266	7,917	0.85%
9	935,298	3,949	0.42%
10	939,248	7,899	0.85%
11	942,983	11,634	1.25%
12	937,981	6,632	0.71%
13	938,253	6,904	0.74%
14	928,500	-2,849	-0.31%
15	943,907	12,558	1.35%
16	893,280	-38,069	-4.09%
17	940,397	9,048	0.97%
18	934,106	2,757	0.30%
19	938,661	7,312	0.79%
20	923,147	-8,202	-0.88%
21	939,891	8,542	0.92%
22	919,462	-11,887	-1.28%
23	932,553	1,204	0.13%
24	925,014	-6,335	-0.68%
25	919,960	-11,389	-1.22%
26	932,315	966	0.10%
27	919,407	-11,942	-1.28%
28	913,684	-17,665	-1.90%
29	940,148	8,799	0.94%
30	922,246	-9,103	-0.98%
31	941,434	10,085	1.08%
32	915,467	-15,882	-1.71%
33	935,719	4,370	0.47%
34	919,755	-11,594	-1.24%
35	946,982	15,633	1.68%
36	933,461	2,112	0.23%
37	944,087	12,738	1.37%
38	940,814	9,465	1.02%
39	929,354	-1,995	-0.21%
40	936,877	5,528	0.59%

Highest Deviation:	15,633	1.68%
Lowest Deviation:	-38,069	-4.09%
Deviation Range:	53,702	5.77%

Absolute Deviation Average :		9,178	0.99%

Data Sources: Population and VAP Data from 2010 Census PL94-171; CVAP Data from Census ASC (2005-2009 5-Year Estimates); Registration Data from Statewide Database; Race/ Ethnicity Statistics are DOJ Recommended Aggregations

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Latino Population and Registration Statistics: Districts 1-40

Proposed: May 26, 2011

District	Total Population	Total Voting Age Population	Total Citizen Voting Age Population	Total Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Latino Population	Latino Population Percent	Latino Voting Age Population	Latino Voting Age Population Percentage	Latino Citizen Voting Age Population	Latino Citizen Voting Age Population Percentage	Latino Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Latino Registered Voters Percentage
1	933,162	722,330	657,904	511,971	131,806	14.1%	85,098	11.8%	52,488	8.0%	33,968	6.6%
2	938,930	725,461	643,145	484,713	185,893	19.8%	116,887	16.1%	57,823	9.0%	36,504	7.5%
3	939,493	733,036	632,288	502,656	201,227	21.4%	133,734	18.2%	64,998	10.3%	51,006	10.1%
4	894,690	607,985	393,519	290,633	618,404	69.1%	392,824	64.6%	196,901	50.0%	140,821	48.5%
5	936,127	706,690	598,661	449,149	235,900	25.2%	152,629	21.6%	89,722	15.0%	62,302	13.9%
6	935,818	691,622	579,780	458,724	183,174	19.6%	116,185	16.8%	71,539	12.3%	51,962	11.3%
7	932,079	698,213	582,311	494,329	197,935	21.2%	129,560	18.6%	70,363	12.1%	55,167	11.2%
8	939,266	805,515	668,868	517,255	151,489	16.1%	119,553	14.8%	73,376	11.0%	60,139	11.6%
9	935,298	736,564	588,762	507,160	209,149	22.4%	142,332	19.3%	67,858	11.5%	50,203	9.9%
10	939,248	716,107	528,208	395,063	235,392	25.1%	159,496	22.3%	92,182	17.5%	75,455	19.1%
11	942,983	727,274	599,941	492,484	209,267	22.2%	143,410	19.7%	76,380	12.7%	54,029	11.0%
12	937,981	656,077	502,416	358,079	445,716	47.5%	276,249	42.1%	152,605	30.4%	107,574	30.0%
13	938,253	706,598	499,525	374,300	303,934	32.4%	204,562	29.0%	108,583	21.7%	70,539	18.8%
14	928,500	678,776	586,916	445,340	296,091	31.9%	187,636	27.6%	119,940	20.4%	82,090	18.4%
15	943,907	735,920	626,857	496,617	268,127	28.4%	175,616	23.9%	90,460	14.4%	62,132	12.5%
16	893,280	595,261	395,490	249,234	627,218	70.2%	387,175	65.0%	197,751	50.0%	122,248	49.0%
17	940,397	687,082	554,791	460,780	307,968	32.7%	199,110	29.0%	117,280	21.1%	81,689	17.7%
18	934,106	672,590	517,776	389,880	360,675	38.6%	230,003	34.2%	135,441	26.2%	88,507	22.7%
19	938,661	713,724	575,622	490,358	376,355	40.1%	252,572	35.4%	136,454	23.7%	102,933	21.0%
20	923,147	678,811	425,210	325,207	592,142	64.1%	403,679	59.5%	193,071	45.4%	142,771	43.9%
21	939,891	738,828	633,664	503,361	257,036	27.3%	180,296	24.4%	137,709	21.7%	90,959	18.1%
22	919,462	693,051	480,801	364,098	559,362	60.8%	391,763	56.5%	240,782	50.1%	187,408	51.5%
23	932,553	783,767	679,453	581,952	115,837	12.4%	89,843	11.5%	60,906	9.0%	41,942	7.2%
24	925,014	668,598	505,605	364,343	597,251	64.6%	398,956	59.7%	253,749	50.2%	175,072	48.1%
25	919,960	682,876	524,640	459,953	349,074	37.9%	229,626	33.6%	115,197	22.0%	89,103	19.4%
26	932,315	723,271	554,578	472,722	357,210	38.3%	248,383	34.3%	124,510	22.5%	90,849	19.2%
27	919,407	640,469	423,002	347,064	614,117	66.8%	401,079	62.6%	211,704	50.0%	161,324	46.5%
28	913,684	679,289	333,442	259,443	641,332	70.2%	441,086	64.9%	166,578	50.0%	126,735	48.8%
29	940,148	698,749	611,864	453,196	274,914	29.2%	173,185	24.8%	107,122	17.5%	71,383	15.8%
30	922,246	686,365	515,858	413,922	546,079	59.2%	376,698	54.9%	258,380	50.1%	194,806	47.1%
31	941,434	683,087	578,728	411,981	326,782	34.7%	203,808	29.8%	131,092	22.7%	79,118	19.2%
32	915,467	607,863	409,754	289,745	628,389	68.6%	390,015	64.2%	205,208	50.1%	134,542	46.4%
33	935,719	717,469	592,681	536,198	220,685	23.6%	149,995	20.9%	97,766	16.5%	80,778	15.1%
34	919,755	658,093	403,447	355,245	574,302	62.4%	373,474	56.8%	157,379	39.0%	136,507	38.4%
35	946,982	751,581	647,597	581,651	200,212	21.1%	137,840	18.3%	85,763	13.2%	64,143	11.0%
36	933,461	710,162	598,883	464,672	261,666	28.0%	173,253	24.4%	109,322	18.3%	81,132	17.5%
37	944,087	705,526	554,486	422,963	334,992	35.5%	211,923	30.0%	106,807	19.3%	73,234	17.3%
38	940,814	714,610	614,897	524,838	225,127	23.9%	147,804	20.7%	82,221	13.4%	55,065	10.5%
39	929,354	753,011	663,282	492,299	145,060	15.6%	104,585	13.9%	72,297	10.9%	45,418	9.2%
40	936,877	666,615	451,794	307,113	646,430	69.0%	425,577	63.8%	226,531	50.1%	154,033	50.2%

Data Sources: Population and VAP Data from 2010 Census PL94-171; CVAP Data from Census ASC (2005-2009 5-Year Estimates); Registration Data from Statewide Database; Race/ Ethnicity Statistics are DOJ Recommended Aggregations

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Black Population Statistics: Districts 1-40

Proposed: May 26, 2011

District	Total Population	Total Voting Age Population	Total Citizen Voting Age Population	Black Population	Black Population Percent	Black Voting Age Population	Black Voting Age Population Percentage	Black Citizen Voting Age Population	Black Citizens Voting Age Population Percentage
1	933,162	722,330	657,904	17,593	1.9%	12,376	1.7%	22,980	1.9%
2	938,930	725,461	643,145	15,070	1.6%	10,297	1.4%	59,744	1.7%
3	939,493	733,036	632,288	71,533	7.6%	52,288	7.1%	74,049	7.7%
4	894,690	607,985	393,519	36,971	4.1%	26,289	4.3%	76,417	6.4%
5	936,127	706,690	598,661	78,442	8.4%	55,466	7.8%	113,498	8.6%
6	935,818	691,622	579,780	99,024	10.6%	67,908	9.8%	97,289	10.7%
7	932,079	698,213	582,311	58,368	6.3%	40,462	5.8%	81,393	6.0%
8	939,266	805,515	668,868	54,407	5.8%	44,923	5.6%	178,391	6.9%
9	935,298	736,564	588,762	172,244	18.4%	133,853	18.2%	170,879	22.4%
10	939,248	716,107	528,208	58,004	6.2%	42,166	5.9%	58,904	7.3%
11	942,983	727,274	599,941	25,385	2.7%	19,518	2.7%	57,471	3.4%
12	937,981	656,077	502,416	58,920	6.3%	40,126	6.1%	56,091	7.4%
13	938,253	706,598	499,525	26,198	2.8%	20,219	2.9%	45,750	3.8%
14	928,500	678,776	586,916	41,680	4.5%	27,765	4.1%	44,450	4.6%
15	943,907	735,920	626,857	22,300	2.4%	17,209	2.3%	44,654	2.8%
16	893,280	595,261	395,490	37,655	4.2%	27,880	4.7%	72,189	6.9%
17	940,397	687,082	554,791	79,091	8.4%	52,771	7.7%	80,075	8.1%
18	934,106	672,590	517,776	55,956	6.0%	39,970	5.9%	48,174	6.8%
19	938,661	713,724	575,622	16,986	1.8%	12,865	1.8%	39,424	2.3%
20	923,147	678,811	425,210	36,497	4.0%	28,121	4.1%	69,927	6.2%
21	939,891	738,828	633,664	55,846	5.9%	42,896	5.8%	54,608	6.9%
22	919,462	693,051	480,801	12,795	1.4%	10,632	1.5%	40,859	2.3%
23	932,553	783,767	679,453	37,842	4.1%	30,880	3.9%	68,682	4.4%
24	925,014	668,598	505,605	44,170	4.8%	34,205	5.1%	183,927	7.7%
25	919,960	682,876	524,640	189,120	20.6%	141,982	20.8%	322,562	27.7%
26	932,315	723,271	554,578	223,671	24.0%	176,563	24.4%	246,257	32.0%
27	919,407	640,469	423,002	102,225	11.1%	72,740	11.4%	116,615	16.3%
28	913,684	679,289	333,442	61,467	6.7%	50,079	7.4%	71,558	14.3%
29	940,148	698,749	611,864	33,263	3.5%	23,610	3.4%	37,732	3.9%
30	922,246	686,365	515,858	18,058	2.0%	13,753	2.0%	59,458	2.7%
31	941,434	683,087	578,728	79,287	8.4%	52,701	7.7%	111,467	7.9%
32	915,467	607,863	409,754	101,611	11.1%	69,546	11.4%	80,942	16.1%
33	935,719	717,469	592,681	19,265	2.1%	14,341	2.0%	28,224	2.5%
34	919,755	658,093	403,447	18,230	2.0%	13,721	2.1%	34,752	3.3%
35	946,982	751,581	647,597	31,313	3.3%	23,845	3.2%	63,780	3.3%
36	933,461	710,162	598,883	65,324	7.0%	46,377	6.5%	65,953	7.1%
37	944,087	705,526	554,486	44,071	4.7%	29,998	4.3%	39,601	4.3%
38	940,814	714,610	614,897	23,286	2.5%	16,650	2.3%	37,845	2.6%
39	929,354	753,011	663,282	33,376	3.6%	25,347	3.4%	62,738	3.3%
40	936,877	666,615	451,794	53,514	5.7%	41,001	6.2%	40,836	9.0%

Data Sources: Population and VAP Data from 2010 Census PL94-171; CVAP Data from Census ASC (2005-2009 5-Year Estimates); Registration Data from Statewide Database; Race/ Ethnicity Statistics are DOJ Recommended Aggregations

MALDEF - State Senate District Plan

Asian Population and Registration Statistics: Districts 1-40

Proposed: May 26, 2011

District	Total Population	Total Voting Age Population	Total Citizen Voting Age Population	Total Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Asian Population	Asian Population Percent	Asian Voting Age Population	Asian Voting Age Population Percentage	Asian Citizen Voting Age Population	Asian Citizen Voting Age Population Percentage	Asian Registered Voters (Nov 2010)	Asian Registered Voters Percentage
1	933,162	722,330	657,904	511,971	47,006	5.0%	32,423	4.5%	23,072	3.5%	11,078	2.2%
2	938,930	725,461	643,145	484,713	28,769	3.1%	20,471	2.8%	14,034	2.2%	7,815	1.6%
3	939,493	733,036	632,288	502,656	109,232	11.6%	83,903	11.4%	64,890	10.3%	25,232	5.0%
4	894,690	607,985	393,519	290,633	63,529	7.1%	44,235	7.3%	26,797	6.8%	12,972	4.5%
5	936,127	706,690	598,661	449,149	111,006	11.9%	84,705	12.0%	54,496	9.1%	24,852	5.5%
6	935,818	691,622	579,780	458,724	166,322	17.8%	120,105	17.4%	80,574	13.9%	38,230	8.3%
7	932,079	698,213	582,311	494,329	139,066	14.9%	100,452	14.4%	64,435	11.1%	35,472	7.2%
8	939,266	805,515	668,868	517,255	352,363	37.5%	296,413	36.8%	214,748	32.1%	103,626	20.0%
9	935,298	736,564	588,762	507,160	193,024	20.6%	154,537	21.0%	101,218	17.2%	56,762	11.2%
10	939,248	716,107	528,208	395,063	393,940	41.9%	300,360	41.9%	184,799	35.0%	100,333	25.4%
11	942,983	727,274	599,941	492,484	187,417	19.9%	141,046	19.4%	95,882	16.0%	53,215	10.8%
12	937,981	656,077	502,416	358,079	106,600	11.4%	76,127	11.6%	49,485	9.8%	21,401	6.0%
13	938,253	706,598	499,525	374,300	334,109	35.6%	250,939	35.5%	151,882	30.4%	93,465	25.0%
14	928,500	678,776	586,916	445,340	59,441	6.4%	42,091	6.2%	25,760	4.4%	12,374	2.8%
15	943,907	735,920	626,857	496,617	66,396	7.0%	51,297	7.0%	37,381	6.0%	20,508	4.1%
16	893,280	595,261	395,490	249,234	32,984	3.7%	24,108	4.0%	15,105	3.8%	8,072	3.2%
17	940,397	687,082	554,791	460,780	90,521	9.6%	67,377	9.8%	43,528	7.8%	23,288	5.1%
18	934,106	672,590	517,776	389,880	85,574	9.2%	64,153	9.5%	37,463	7.2%	16,569	4.2%
19	938,661	713,724	575,622	490,358	65,312	7.0%	50,271	7.0%	35,623	6.2%	19,321	3.9%
20	923,147	678,811	425,210	325,207	92,468	10.0%	75,032	11.1%	48,856	11.5%	21,358	6.6%
21	939,891	738,828	633,664	503,361	134,218	14.3%	105,941	14.3%	67,864	10.7%	35,597	7.1%
22	919,462	693,051	480,801	364,098	251,133	27.3%	207,040	29.9%	142,620	29.7%	73,656	20.2%
23	932,553	783,767	679,453	581,952	96,742	10.4%	79,825	10.2%	48,590	7.2%	28,004	4.8%
24	925,014	668,598	505,605	364,343	117,777	12.7%	94,757	14.2%	60,456	12.0%	32,693	9.0%
25	919,960	682,876	524,640	459,953	143,819	15.6%	113,664	16.6%	75,926	14.5%	42,751	9.3%
26	932,315	723,271	554,578	472,722	91,191	9.8%	78,005	10.8%	49,595	8.9%	29,058	6.1%
27	919,407	640,469	423,002	347,064	76,790	8.4%	60,606	9.5%	40,577	9.6%	17,373	5.0%
28	913,684	679,289	333,442	259,443	118,983	13.0%	105,135	15.5%	49,627	14.9%	26,056	10.0%
29	940,148	698,749	611,864	453,196	65,160	6.9%	46,286	6.6%	32,046	5.2%	17,904	4.0%
30	922,246	686,365	515,858	413,922	215,837	23.4%	173,232	25.2%	117,679	22.8%	71,552	17.3%
31	941,434	683,087	578,728	411,981	46,694	5.0%	35,405	5.2%	21,239	3.7%	10,502	2.5%
32	915,467	607,863	409,754	289,745	39,504	4.3%	30,469	5.0%	19,603	4.8%	8,918	3.1%
33	935,719	717,469	592,681	536,198	231,843	24.8%	175,712	24.5%	109,689	18.5%	70,557	13.2%
34	919,755	658,093	403,447	355,245	150,712	16.4%	119,567	18.2%	77,646	19.2%	54,882	15.4%
35	946,982	751,581	647,597	581,651	193,935	20.5%	150,638	20.0%	105,653	16.3%	74,492	12.8%
36	933,461	710,162	598,883	464,672	110,038	11.8%	84,338	11.9%	58,076	9.7%	21,996	4.7%
37	944,087	705,526	554,486	422,963	56,888	6.0%	42,305	6.0%	26,421	4.8%	11,617	2.7%
38	940,814	714,610	614,897	524,838	82,066	8.7%	61,315	8.6%	42,778	7.0%	23,841	4.5%
39	929,354	753,011	663,282	492,299	163,276	17.6%	127,244	16.9%	81,220	12.2%	36,039	7.3%
40	936,877	666,615	451,794	307,113	55,768	6.0%	43,926	6.6%	28,714	6.4%	12,312	4.0%

Data Sources: Population and VAP Data from 2010 Census PL94-171; CVAP Data from Census ASC (2005-2009 5-Year Estimates); Registration Data from Statewide Database; Race/Ethnicity Statistics are DOJ Recommended Aggregations