Assembly District Proposal

District SB1

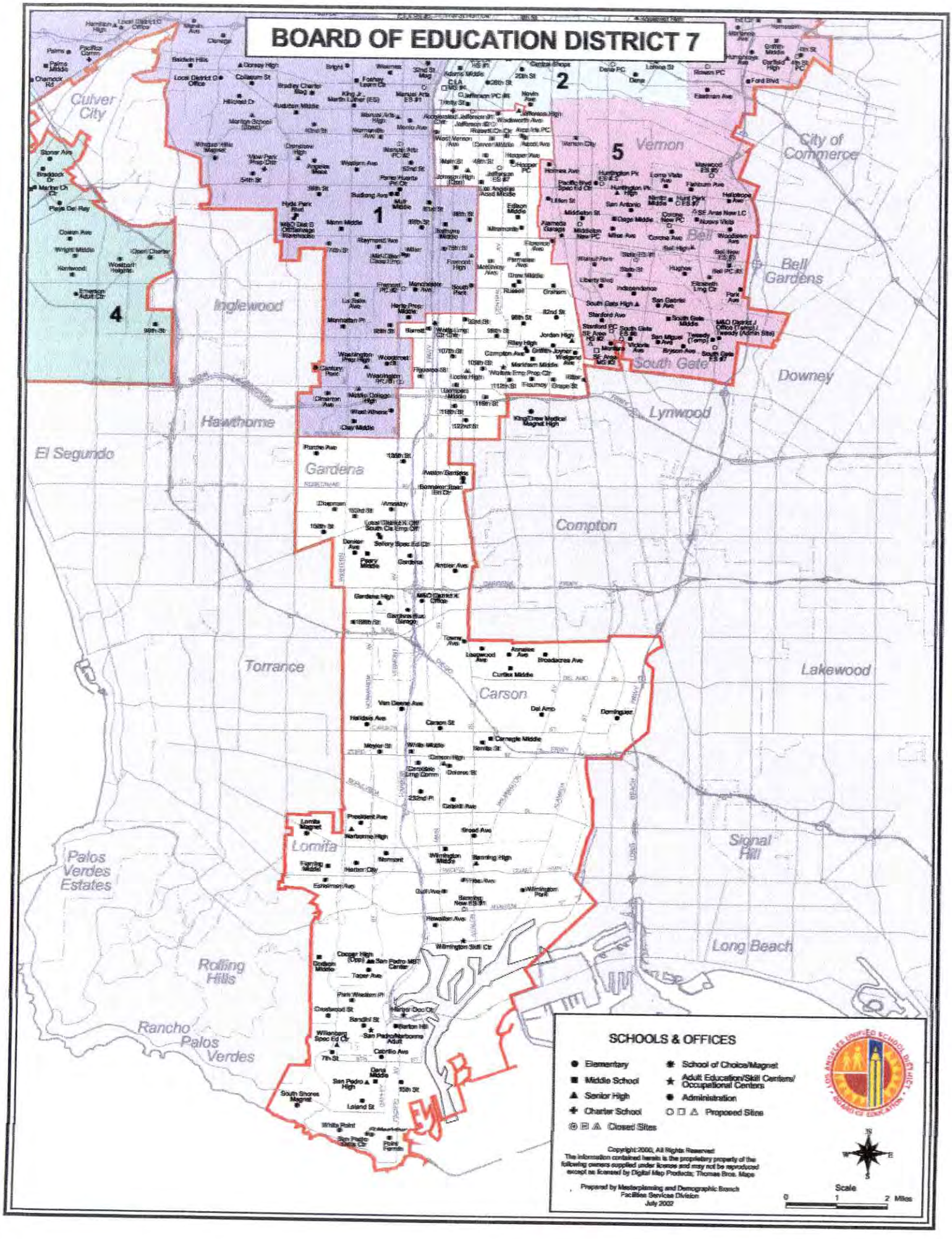
Cities	Population	Commonalities
15th Council District of Los Angeles (San Pedro, Harbor City, Harbor Gateway, Wilmington, Watts)	268,920	L.A. City Neighborhood Councils - currently split among 3 AD's
Carson	91,714	All cities are part of Los Angeles Unified School District - Seat 7
Gardena	58,829	Port of Los Angeles - Split among 2 AD's
West Carson	21,563	Refineries, Chemical Storage facilities
Lomita	20,256	Transportation Corridor
Alondra Park (unincorp.)	8,592	Keeps City of L.A. together - L.A. Chamber, City Council member,
Rancho Dominguez (unincorp.)	2,526	Keeps unincorporated communities with their "sister cities"
La Rambla (unincorp.)	1,704	Current district connectors, incl. Vincent Thomas Bridge and "very south" San Pedro, now c
Proposed District total	**474,104**	**Variance: -1.810%**
Assembly Population target	**465,674**	

District SB2

Cities	Population	Commonalities
Torrance	145,438	
Hawthorne	84,293	Contiguous - all South Bay cities south of LAX and west of proposed district above
Redondo Beach	66,748	Aerospace community - every city contains businesses and resident-employees
Rancho Palos Verdes	41,643	Independent School Districts - none are "member cities" of LAUSD
Manhattan Beach	35,135	Independent Chambers of Commerce
Lawndale	32,769	Issues south of LAX different than north of LAX - airport noise, traffic,
Hermosa Beach	19,506	Unites South Redondo Beach and South Torrance with PVP - similar terrain
El Segundo	16,654	Unites beach cities with Hawthorne & Lawndale - all considered "South Bay" cities
Palos Verdes Estates	13,438	
Rolling Hilles Estates	8,067	
Avalon	3,094	
City of Rolling Hills	1,860	
Proposed District total	**468,645**	**Variance: -0.638%**
Assembly Population target	**465,674**	

Combined Senatorial District	**942,749**	**Variance: -1.224%**
Senatorial Population target	**931,349**	

#3


BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICT 7
1
2
4
5
Culver City
Inglewood
Hawthorne
El Segundo
Gardena
Torrance
Lomita
Palos Verdes Estates
Rolling Hills
Rancho Palos Verdes
Vernon
City of Commerce
Bell
Bell Gardens
South Gate
Downey
Lynwood
Compton
Carson
Lakewood
Long Beach
Signal Hill
SCHOOLS & OFFICES
Elementary
Middle School
Senior High
Charter School
Closed Sites
School of Choice/Magnet
Adult Education/Skill Centers/ Occupational Centers
Administration
Proposed Sites
Copyright 2002, All Rights Reserved
Prepared by Masterplanning and Demographic Branch
Facilities Services Division
July 2002
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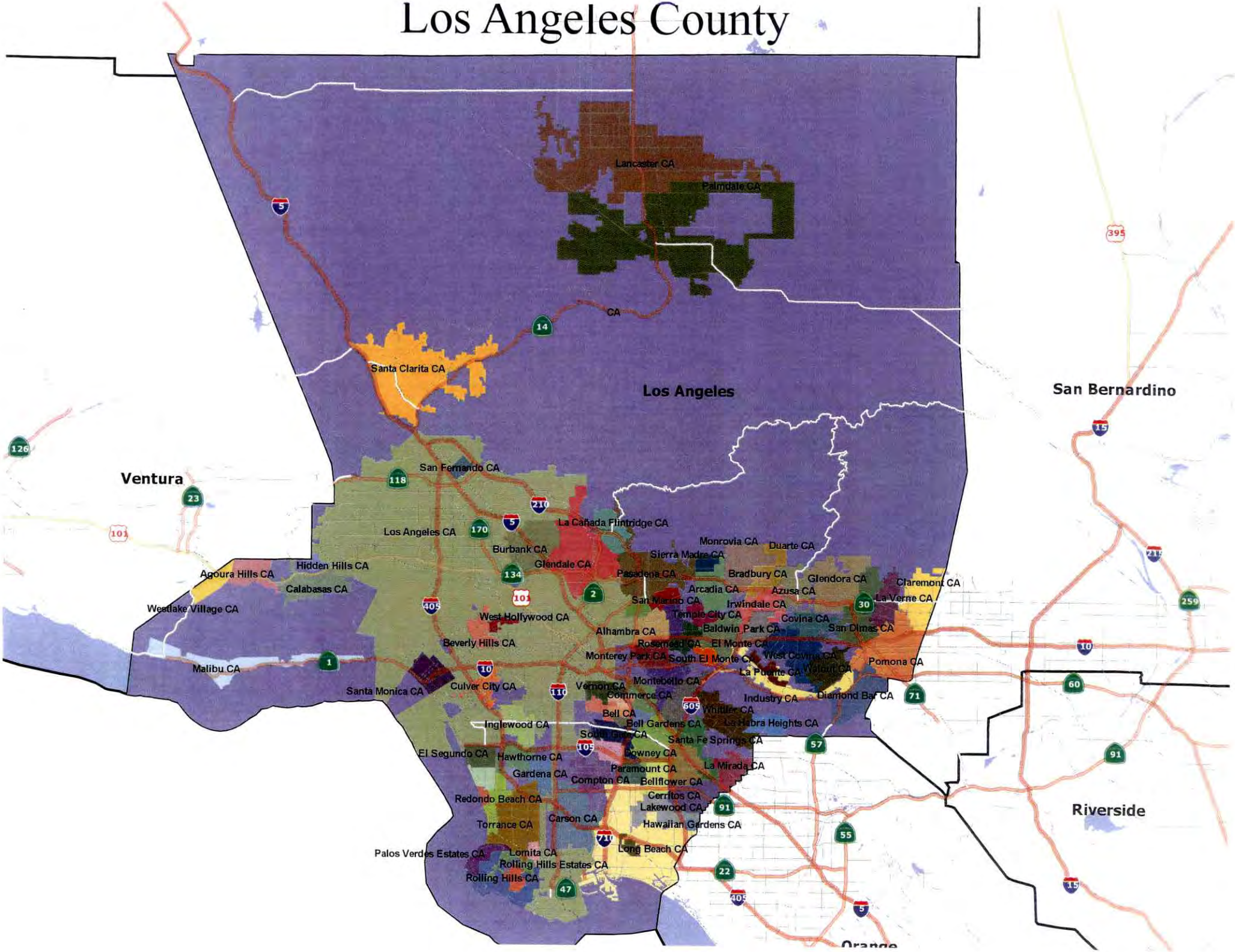
Los Angeles County



CITY OF RANCHO PALOS VERDES

THOMAS D. LONG, MAYOR

ANTHONY M. MISETICH, MAYOR PRO TEM

BRIAN CAMPBELL, COUNCILMAN
DOUGLAS W. STERN, COUNCILMAN
STEFAN WOLOWICZ, COUNCILMAN

April 21, 2011

California Citizens Redistricting Commission
1130 'K' St., Ste. 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

SUBJECT: Comments on the Redistricting of the Palos Verdes Peninsula and the South Bay Area of Los Angeles County

Dear Commissioners:

The Rancho Palos Verdes City Council is pleased that the California Citizens Redistricting Commission will be conducting public hearings in the Los Angeles area over the next few weeks. Rancho Palos Verdes is one of four cities that occupy the Palos Verdes Peninsula along the coastline of the South Bay area of Los Angeles County. Currently, the Peninsula falls within several, heavily "gerrymandered" congressional and legislative districts, which result in the alignment of our communities with such disparate areas as eastern Long Beach (54th State Assembly District), central Orange County (46th U.S. Congressional District) and central Los Angeles County (25th State Senate District).

Historically, Rancho Palos Verdes has been intimately tied to the north coastal cities and communities of the South Bay region, including (but not limited to) Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan Beach and El Segundo. We share with our northerly South Bay neighbors a dependence upon a common transportation network for access to the rest of the Los Angeles region. We serve as a "bedroom community" for the regional aerospace and manufacturing hub of the South Bay. We also share a common affinity and appreciation of the unique physical and cultural environment afforded by our location along the coast. Many of the prominent regional community organizations (such as the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs) serve the area extending northward from Rancho Palos Verdes towards LAX. Rancho Palos Verdes considers itself to be an integral part of the South Bay, as evidenced by its active participation and leadership in the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (SBCCOG).

My City Council colleagues and I encourage the Commission to take the opportunity provided by the decennial redistricting of the state to consider re-aligning the City of Rancho Palos Verdes with the north coastal cities and communities of the South Bay—located generally west of the I-110 and I-405 freeways and south of LAX—for the traditional reasons of shared transportation, economic and cultural factors.

Sincerely yours,

Anthony M. Misetich

Anthony M. Misetich
Mayor Pro Tem

30940 HAWTHORNE BLVD. / RANCHO PALOS VERDES, CA 90275-5391 / [redacted]

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

#88

CREATING A COMMUNITY OF INTEREST

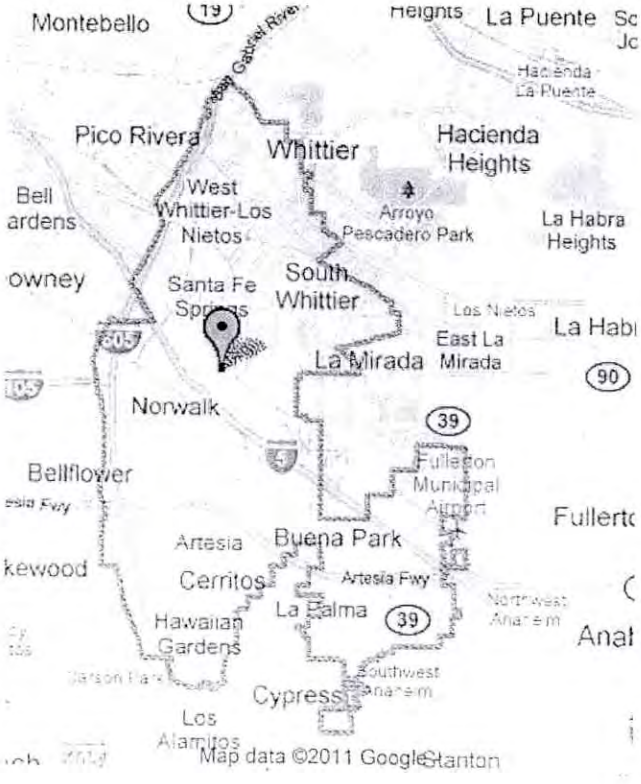
A community of interest is a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.

-Section 2(d)(4) of Article XXI of the California Constitution

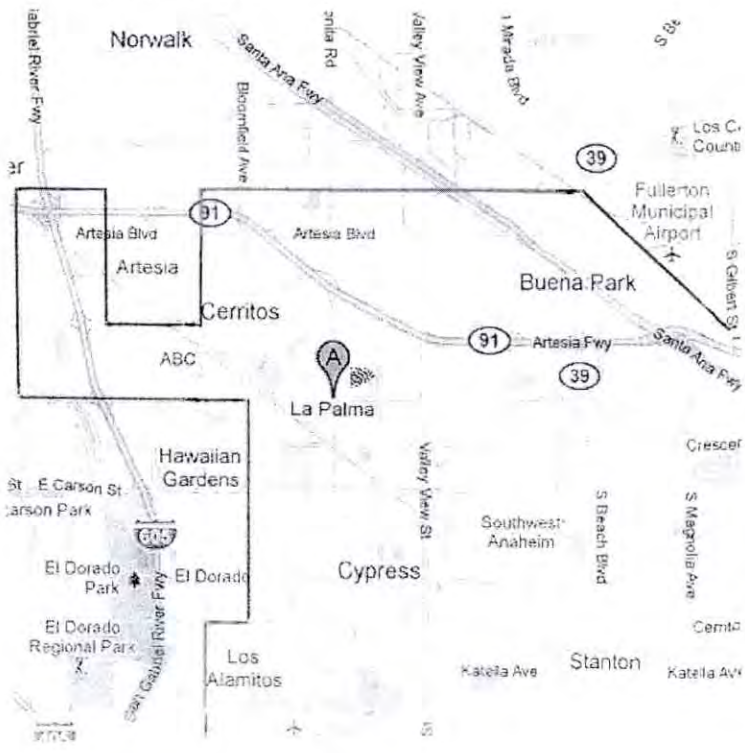
		Median Income	Median Home	Education (at least BA)	Population breakdown
CURRENT	Hawaiian Gardens[2]	$49,000	$357,000	8%	10% Asian
	Artesia[2]	$51,000	$474,000	22%	37% Asian
	Norwalk[1]	$62,000	$401,000	14%	12% Asian
	Cerritos[1]	***$90,000***	***$638,000***	***47%***	***61% Asian***
PROPOSED	***Cerritos***[1]	***$90,000***	***$638,000***	***47%***	***61% Asian***
	La Palma[2]	**$89,000**	**$627,000**	**41%**	**40% Asian**
	Cypress[1]	**$88,000**	**$587,000**	**38%**	**30% Asian**
	Buena Park[1]	**$64,000**	**$493,000**	**25%**	**24% Asian**

Shared and common interests in the PROPOSED Community of Interest include: Shopping, Senior Events, Social Activities, Newspaper coverage, crime prevention, library usage, park usage and medical care needs.

CURRENT



PROPOSED



Although the proposed area crosses county lines, that criterion is not more important than Community of Interest. "Keeping communities of interest intact, along with maintaining counties, cities, and neighborhoods, is the fourth criterion the Commission uses to draw lines."

- *Source: Citizens Redistricting Commission Community of Interest Brochure*

[1] US Census estimates based on the 2007-2009 community profiles for each city

[2] US Census estimates based on the 2005-2009 community profiles for each city

#148

ORANGE COUNTY BORDERS – INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL

Orange County is roughly the dimensions of an iPhone tilted at a 30° slope tilted towards the left, with the upper corner clipped off. With 3,009,217 residents, it accommodates 4 Congressional Districts (of 709,207 residents apiece) with 197,589 to be shared with other counties.

The first step is to consider which external borders are and are not best shared with other counties: **Los Angeles** to the North and Northwest, a small part of **San Bernardino**, **Riverside** to most of the Northeast and Southeast, and **San Diego** to the Southeast.

EXTERNAL BORDERS: OC has Northwest, North, Northeast, Southeast, and Southwest borders. The Southeast border, with the Pacific Ocean, need not be discussed further.

North: Generally, districts should not cross the Puente Hills at the North border (or the Chino Hills to their east.) With the exception of La Habra Heights, the populated part of Los Angeles County across the North border is on the opposite slope and separated by mostly empty land. These communities have few ties to North Orange County, reached only through SR-57 threading through hilly passes or via small hilly roads.

Northeast: Generally, districts should not cross the Northeast border. SR-91 threads between the sparsely populated Chino Hills and unpopulated Cleveland National Forest. Neighboring communities in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties have more in common and more commerce with their own counties than with North Orange County.

Northwest: The Northwest border is crossed often by Orange County residents; east of the San Gabriel River (and 605 freeway), little marks the separates of OC from Los Angeles County. Communities like Cerritos and La Mirada are close and not separated by empty space. At the south end, however, Long Beach is its own distinct community.

Southeast: The border with Riverside County is the depopulated Santa Ana Mountains. At the coast, commerce down I-5 between the southernmost communities of San Juan Capistrano and San Clemente and communities in North San Diego County (Oceanside, Carlsbad and Vista) beyond Camp Pendleton is comparatively large. If San Diego and Imperial Counties are combined, they require 251,545 residents from other counties to make 5 full districts. Taking 197,589 of these from Orange County makes good sense.

INTERNAL BORDERS:

Orange County has some inconveniently shaped cities – horizontal, long and narrow. I tried to keep all cities intact and drew lines through unincorporated areas as much as possible. Due to compactness and equal population concerns Cities I could not keep together Anaheim, Orange, Costa Mesa (down the 55.) Freeways are as important as civic boundaries here, partly for travel time.

OC Communities of interest: (1) Hispanic, around CD 47. (2) Asian (especially Vietnamese) moved to CD 40. (3) Wealthier and more rural east of I-55.

CURRENT: Orange County has parts of 6 districts. CD 40, 47, and 48 are entirely within the county. CD 42 is shared with Los Angeles and San Bernardino. CD 44 is shared with Riverside. CD 46 is shared with Los Angeles. OC should have ~4¼.

CURRENT CD	Latino	White Only	Black Only	Asian	Other/2+	Total Pop.
40	35.22%	39.08%	2.19%	20.85%	2.66%	665,653
42	29.26%	45.06%	2.45%	20.35% (LA)	2.88%	667,638
42 (OC only)	24.40%	58.24%	1.43%	12.69%	3.24%	379,775
44	43.46%	40.53%	5.18%	8.07%	2.76%	844,756
44 (OC only)	16.19%	73.90%	0.78%	5.90%	3.23%	124,389
46	20.21%	55.85%	1.51%	19.10%	3.32%	648,663
46 (OC only)	22.49%	52.88%	0.99%	20.52%	0.43%	481,160
47	67.60%	12.43%	1.34%	17.33%	1.31%	631,422
48	17.95%	58.03%	1.35%	19.00%	3.67%	727,833
Countywide	33.65%	44.12%	1.46%	17.97%	2.79%	3,009,217
PROPOSED						
40	27.25%	44.23%	1.03%	24.68%	2.81%	702,753
42	31.52%	43.97%	1.98%	19.72% (OC)	2.81%	702,874
46 (*c.f.* 44)	29.61%	58.62%	2.43%	5.91%	3.42%	703,174
46 (OC only)	19.58%	71.52%	0.76%	5.11%	3.03%	197,837
47	66.48%	18.08%	1.71%	12.21%	1.52%	700,643
48	13.48%	62.40%	1.33%	18.85%	3.94	706,725

40: Seal Beach, Stanton, Garden Grove, Westminster, Hunt. Bch, Fountain Valley, Costa Mesa (W of 55)

42: Cypress, La Palma, Fullerton, La Habra, Brea, Yorba Linda, Placentia, Yorba Linda, Tustin, Villa Park, Anaheim (E of 55), Orange (E of 55), North Canyons

46: Dana Point, Laguna Niguel, San Juan Capistrano, San Clemente, East Canyons, NW San Diego County (including San Onofre, Oceanside, Fallbrook, Carlsbad, and Vista; excl. Encinitas, Escondido, San Marcos)

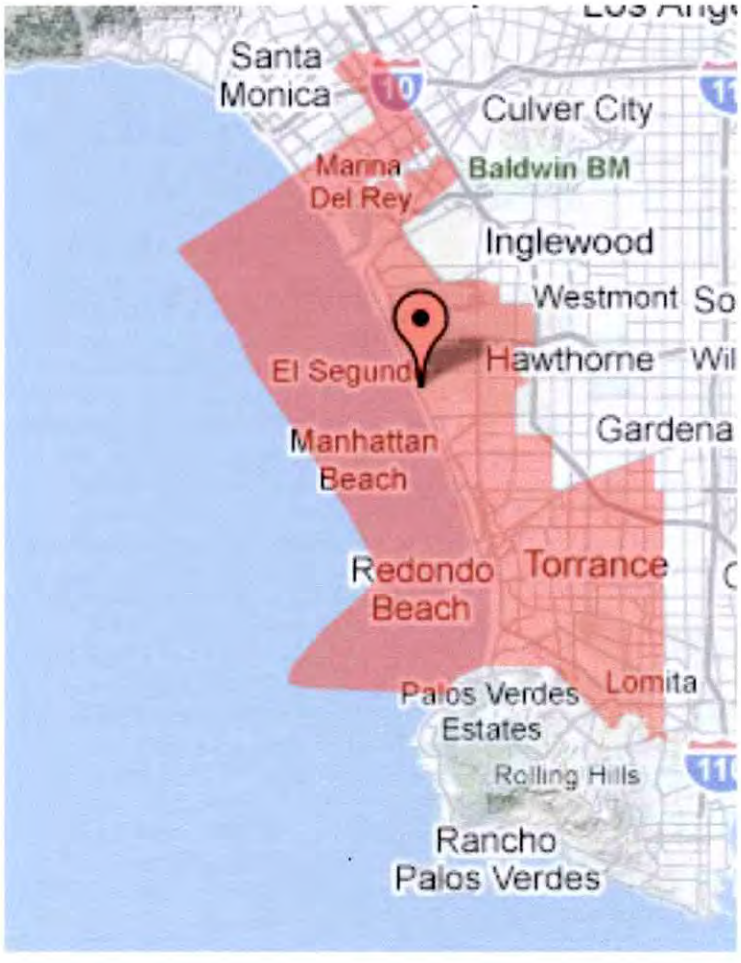
47: Santa Ana, Anaheim (W of 55), Orange (W of 55)

48: Newport Beach, Costa Mesa (W of 55), Irvine, Laguna Beach, Lake Forest, Mission Viejo, Laguna Woods, Laguna Hills, Aliso Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, Most of Canyon Country

#58

Presentation to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission
Diane Wallace, Manhattan Beach
April 27, 2011

53rd Assembly District



The 53rd AD is a diverse community along the southern shore of the Santa Monica Bay.

- Diverse socio-economic: homeless & section 8 housing through million dollar homes
- All of the world's major religions
- All ethnic groups and racial groups
- Over 45 home languages
- Loss of employment in blue collar through top management = foreclosures
- Impacted by the economic downturn

Residents of the 53rd Assembly District are Joined by the Environment
Air, Land and Water

Our community is unified in many ways, but especially by the urgency to protect our environment for all of us – and for all of the rest of the county. What happens in the 53rd has an impact on the rest of LA County. We take this responsibility seriously. Community-based environmental groups, with members representing the entire 53rd Assembly District, focus on specific issues that encourage environmental stewardship.

Air

The 53rd is home to several power plants, oil refineries, and other large manufacturing. Working with all elected city, county, state and federal officials, we have created legislation to reduce pollution. Wind from the sea carries cleaner air to Los Angeles County.

The Land

The Land connects us – by streets, public transportation and the Metro Link. Protecting the Ballona Wetlands in Playa del Rey and Marina del Rey took decades. The City of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles County approved plans to destroy the wetlands and build condos and commercial buildings – and expand the marina. Residents of the 53rd from Torrance and Redondo Beach, through the Beach Cities to Venice, Mar Vista and West LA joined together to protect the Wetlands. The effort took over 15 years. We succeeded in protecting the wetlands and they flourish today – with native plants. The wetlands provide a permanent home for many species and also offer seasonal nesting for migratory fowl.

The Water

Concerns for the environment have led to the elimination or significant decrease of the use of pesticides in gardening and landscaping. This is healthier for the plants and people and protects the groundwater in our aquifers.

All of our beaches are public. Residents from all 53rd AD areas participate in all of the annual beach clean-up days from Venice at the north end to Torrance in the south.

We are currently united in opposition to a proposed desalination plant on the wharf in Redondo Beach.

Suggestion

The 53rd needs to add territory due to our loss of 6+% of residents. Some of the angles, jut-outs, and jut-ins make sense because of adjoining city boundaries. See yellow highlight.

Understanding that we have lost 6.1% of our population and with the goal of smoothing the borders of the Assembly Districts, my suggestions:

1) Remove the northern part that goes above the 10 Freeway. It's a division within LA that makes sense to allocate this area to another AD - perhaps the 47th. Outlined in black.

2) Leave the Culver City finger towards Marina Del Rey in the 47th AD because it really is Culver City.

3) Add the rest of Playa del Rey and Westchester to the 53rd AD – west of the 405 Freeway. See blue highlighted area.

This would added the necessary residents to the 53rd and also smooth out the boundaries.

Thank you for your consideration of my suggestion. I have endeavored to be thoughtful in the development of my suggestion. I drove along the boundaries of the 53rd except for the line along the south, which cuts through the middle of the Palos Verdes Hill. I am sincerely grateful for your willingness to participate in this commission on behalf of all of the citizens of California.

Best wishes in your decision-making.

Diane Wallace

#95

EDWARD EVERETT VAILL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
20249 INLAND LANE
MALIBU, CALIFORNIA 90265
[redacted]

April 27, 2011

To the California Citizens Redistricting Commission:

My name is Ted Vaill, and I have been a resident of Malibu, California for 37 years, and I have been a lawyer in Los Angeles for over 40 years. I take this opportunity to testify before the Citizens Redistricting Commission (CRC) to urge that the current districts for the 30th Congressional District, the 23rd Senate District and the 41st Assembly District be retained in approximately their same configurations for the 2012 elections and beyond. I have attached as Exhibit 1 hereto diagrams of those three districts as they now exist.

Malibu is a world-famous beach community which runs for 22 miles along the Pacific coast at the far west part of Los Angeles County, and it runs about a mile inland from the coast into the Santa Monica Mountains. The City of Malibu, established in 1991, has a population of about 13,000 people, and the greater Malibu area (zip code 90265), which reaches up to the crest of the Santa Monica Mountains and beyond, has a population of about 20,000. Its beaches are among the most beautiful in California. It is also known for its devastating fires, which usually originate over the mountains in the Topanga-Calabasas-Agoura areas, and for its landslides, which have periodically closed its main thoroughfare, Pacific Coast Highway.

The three districts now in existence begin at the Santa Monica-Venice border, and go northwest along the coast to the boundary of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, in the case of the 23rd Congressional District, and into Ventura County to the Port Hueneme-Oxnard area for the two state legislative districts. They go northward over the Santa Monica Mountains approximately to Route 101 and the cities of Agoura Hills and Calabasas, and then

eastward to Encino/Sherman Oaks, and in the case of the Senate and Congressional Districts, to Beverly Hills and West Hollywood. I am aware that you are obligated to draw districts that will reflect Congressional districts of approximately 702,905 residents, State Senate districts of about 931,349 residents, and State Assembly districts of about 465,674 residents. How you draw the districts in the case of Malibu and its surrounding areas is very important, not only for those of us who live here, but for the 16+ million visitors who come to our community each year.

When you draw the district boundaries, I urge that you keep the following things in mind:

1. **All of Malibu should be in one district, including greater Malibu.**

2. **Malibu and its adjoining coastal city of Santa Monica (and the parts of the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County in between, namely Sunset Mesa, Pacific Palisades and Santa Monica/Rustic Canyons) should be in the same districts. To do otherwise would split up the Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District.**

3. **The communities of the Santa Monica Mountains, in addition to Malibu, including Topanga, Calabasas, Agoura, and others, should remain in the same districts, so that the serious watershed, water district and fire issues in these communities and in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and related state and federal parks are not adversely affected by fragmentation of jurisdiction over this community of interest.**

4. **The road system of Mulholland, Kanan Dume, Malibu Canyon, Topanga Canyon, PCH and Route 101 also needs to be addressed as a whole. Over 40,000 cars a day travel over PCH in Malibu to get where they are going.**

One possibility when you draw the lines would be to place the Oxnard-Port Hueneme areas in other districts, as they have different issues (agricultural, etc.) than the Santa Monica Mountains communities. It might also be logical to include the Venice-Marina del Rey-Playa del Rey coastal areas in the same districts as Malibu and Santa Monica, as they face many of the same coastal issues (water quality, beach traffic, etc.). LAX would be a logical southern breakpoint for this district. How far north into the San Fernando Valley, and/or east towards Beverly Hills and West Hollywood you go in drawing the districts depends in part on how many residents you need to fill out the districts.

I have enclosed as Exhibit 2 a map of the Malibu area showing its public lands and beaches (and the areas which must be kept together in these three districts as a "community of interest"), and a Wikipedia piece on Malibu as general information for you, enclosed as Exhibit 3.

I would be pleased to answer any questions you might have regarding my presentation. I will file a copy of my statement with the CRC at the conclusion of my remarks.

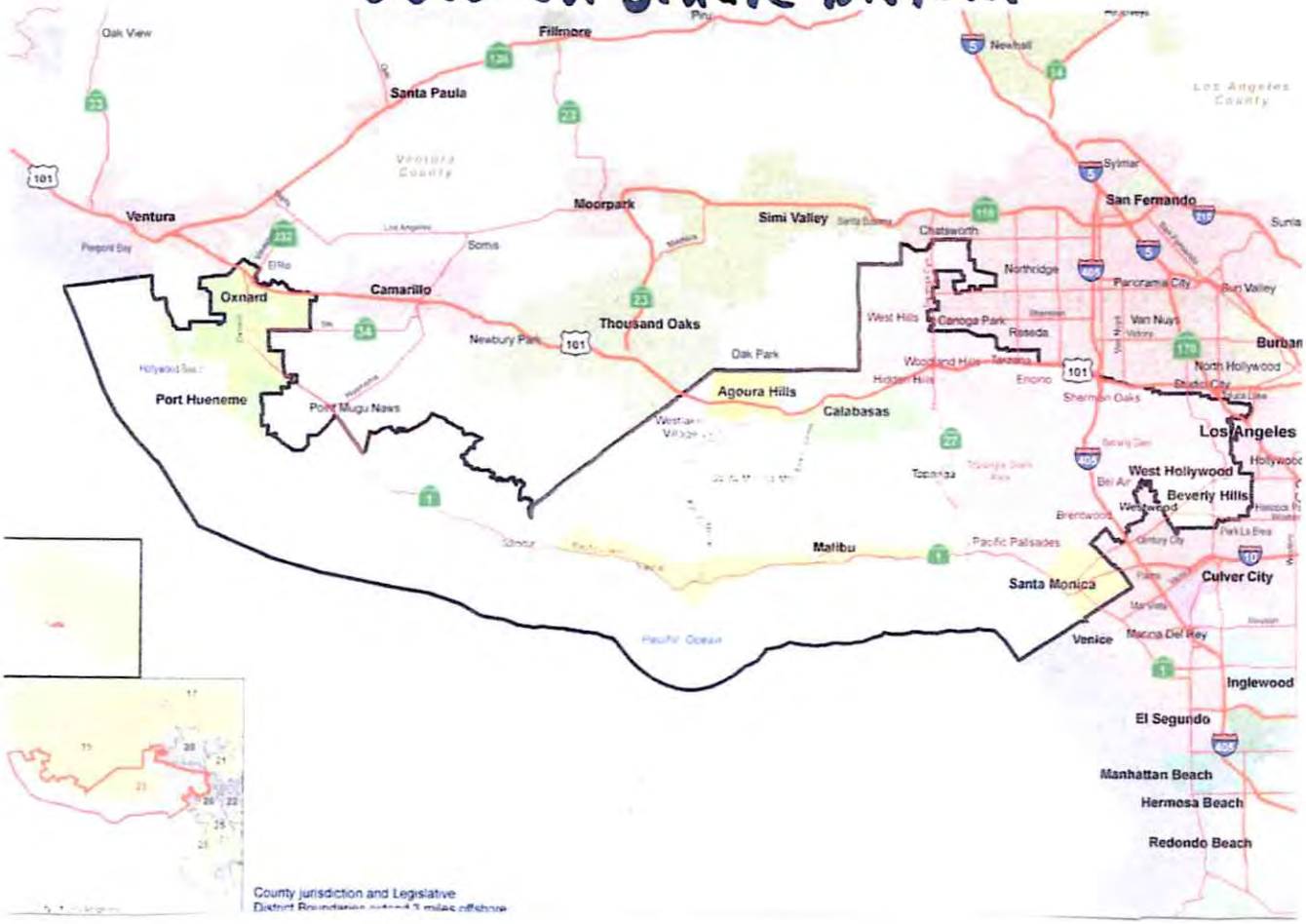
Sincerely

Edward E. Vaill

Edward E. (Ted) Vaill

[redacted]

23rd CA Senate District



31st Distict Map

California's 30th Congressional District & Map

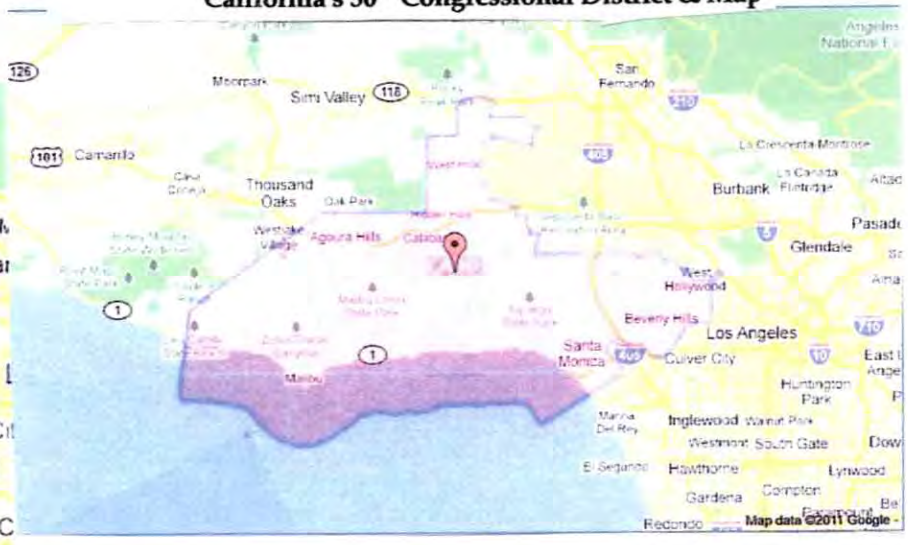


Exhibit 1

PAGE

PageFinder™ Map

PageFinder™ Map
U.S. Patent No. 5,419,586
Canadian Patent No. 2,116,425
Patente Mexicana No. 188186

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Ex 4.1.4 2

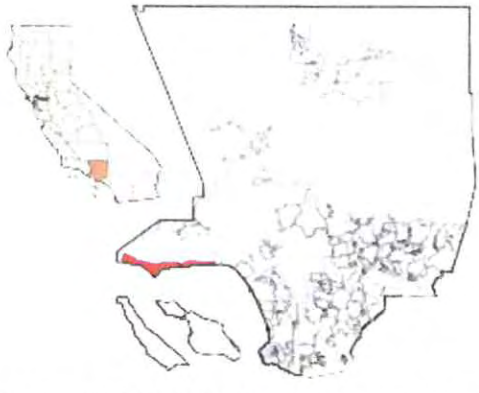
Malibu

— City —

aerial view

Seal

Nickname(s): The BU[*citation needed*]



Location of Malibu in Los Angeles County, California

Exhibit 3

Location in California

Coordinates: 34.03°N 118.75°W

Country	United States
State	California
County	Los Angeles
Incorporated (city)	March 28, 1991[1]
Government	
- Mayor	John Sibert[2]
Area	
- Total	100.96 sq mi (261.50 km^2)
- Land	19.87 sq mi (51.46 km^2)
- Water	81.09 sq mi (210.03 km^2) 80.32%
Elevation	105 ft (32 m)
Population (2000)[3]	
- Total	12,575
- Density	632.9/sq mi (244.3/km^2)
Time zone	PST (UTC-8)
- Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP Code	90263, 90264, 90265[4]
Area code(s)	310
FIPS code	06-45246
GNIS feature ID	1668257

Malibu (pronounced /ˈmælɨbuː/) is an affluent, beachfront city in western Los Angeles County, California, United States. As of the 2000 census, the city population was 12,575. Malibu consists of a 21-mile (34 km)[5] strip of prime Pacific coastline. The community is famous for its warm, sandy beaches, and for being the home of many Hollywood movie stars and others associated with the entertainment industry. Signs around the city proclaim "27 miles of scenic beauty", referring to Malibu's original length of 27 miles (43 km) before it was incorporated in 1991.

Website	http://www.ci.malibu.ca.us/ City of Malibu (http://www.ci.malibu.ca.us/)

Dawn in the Santa Monica Mountains.

Most Malibu residents live within a few hundred yards of Pacific Coast Highway (State Route 1), which traverses the city, with some residents living up to a mile away from the beach up narrow canyons, and many more residents of the unincorporated canyon areas identifying Malibu as their hometown. The city is also bounded (more or less) by Topanga Canyon to the east, the Santa Monica Mountains consisting of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, and Woodland Hills to the north, the Pacific Ocean to the south, and Ventura County to the west.

Malibu's beaches include Surfrider Beach, Zuma Beach, Malibu State Beach, Topanga State Beach, Point Dume State Beach and Dan Blocker Beach; its local parks include Malibu Bluffs Park[6] (formerly Malibu Bluffs State Park), Trancas Canyon Park, Las Flores Creek Park, and Legacy Park,[7] with neighboring parks Malibu Creek State Park, Leo Carrillo State Beach and Park,[8] Point Mugu State Park,[9] and the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and neighboring state beach Robert H. Meyer Memorial State Beach,[10] that was once part of Old Malibu (before Malibu became a city), and better known as pristine beaches, El Pescador, La Piedra and El Matador.

History

Malibu was originally settled by the Chumash, Native Americans whose territory extended loosely from the San Joaquin Valley to San Luis Obispo to Malibu, as well as several islands off the southern coast of California. They named it "*Humaliwo*"[11] or "the surf sounds loudly." The city's name derives from this, as the "Hu" syllable is not stressed.

Spanish explorer Juan Cabrillo is believed to have moored at Malibu Lagoon, at the mouth of Malibu Creek, to obtain fresh water in 1542. The Spanish presence returned with the California mission system, and the area was part of Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit — a 13,000-acre (53 km^2) land grant — in 1802. That ranch passed intact to Frederick Hastings Rindge in 1891. He and his widow, Rhoda May Rindge, guarded their privacy zealously by hiring guards to evict all trespassers and fighting a lengthy court battle to prevent the building of a Southern Pacific railroad line. Few roads even entered the area before 1929, when the state won another court case and built what is now known as the Pacific Coast Highway. By then May Rindge was forced to subdivide her property and begin selling and leasing lots. The Rindge house, known as the Adamson House[12] (a National Register of Historic Places site and California Historical Landmark), is now part of Malibu Creek State Park and is situated between Malibu

Lagoon State Beach[13] and Surfrider Beach, beside the Malibu Pier[14] that was originally built for the family yacht.

In 1926, in an effort to avoid selling land to stave off insolvency, Rhoda May Rindge created a small ceramic tile factory. At its height, Malibu Potteries employed over 100 workers, and produced decorative tiles which furnish many Los Angeles-area public buildings and Beverly Hills residences. The factory, located one-half mile east of the pier, was ravaged by a fire in 1931. Although the factory partially reopened in 1932, it could not recover from the effects of the Great Depression and a steep downturn in Southern California construction projects. A distinct hybrid of Moorish and Arts and crafts designs, Malibu tile is considered highly collectible. Fine examples of the tiles may be seen at the Adamson House and Serra Retreat, a fifty-room mansion that was started in the 1920s as the main Rindge home on a hill overlooking the lagoon. The unfinished building was sold to the Franciscan Order in 1942[15] and is operated as a retreat facility,[16] Serra Retreat. It burned in the 1970 fire and was rebuilt using many of the original tiles.

Malibu Colony was one of the first areas inhabited after Malibu was opened to the public in 1929 and it is one of Malibu's most famous districts.[17] It is located along Malibu Road, westward of the Pacific Coast Highway, on the opposite shore of the Malibu Lagoon State Beach and adjacent to the Malibu Bluffs Park (former state park). Initially May Rindge kept control of Malibu Beach, allowing a few wealthy Hollywood stars to build vacation homes. Nearly a decade later, money woes forced Rindge to sell the land, and the Colony was born. Long known as a popular private enclave for wealthy celebrities,[18] the Malibu Colony today is a gated community, with multi-million dollar homes on small lots. The Colony commands breathtaking views of the Pacific Ocean, affording a spectacular coastline view stretching from Santa Monica to Rancho Palos Verdes to the south (known locally as the *Queen's Necklace*[19]) and the bluffs of Point Dume to the north.

High technology in Malibu: the first working model of a laser was demonstrated by Dr. Theodore Maiman in 1960 in Malibu at then Hughes Research Laboratory[20] (now known as HRL Laboratories LLC). In the 1990s HRL Laboratories developed the FastScat computer code,[21] for frequency domain algorithms and implementation, recognized as perhaps the most accurate code in the world for radar cross-section calculations.[*citation needed*] TRW built a laboratory in Solstice Canyon without any structural steel to test magnetic detectors for satellites and medical devices.[22]

Celebrity anecdotes abound: Cat Stevens had his famous near-death experience there in 1976, when he nearly drowned while he was swimming. The accident led him to embrace Islam in 1977 and change his name to Yusuf Islam. Actor Martin Sheen was named honorary mayor in 1989.[23]

Incorporation: in 1991 most of the old Malibu land grant was incorporated as a city to allow local control of the area (as cities, unlike townships, are not subject to the same level of county government oversight). Prior to achieving municipal status, the local residents had fought several county-proposed developments, including an offshore freeway, a nuclear power plant, and several plans to replace septic tanks with sewer lines. The incorporation drive gained impetus in 1986, when the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved plans for a regional sewer that would have been large enough to serve 400,000 people in the western Santa Monica Mountains. Residents were incensed that they would be

assessed taxes and fees to pay for the oversized sewer project, and feared that the already-capacity Pacific Coast Highway would need to be widened into a freeway to accommodate growth that they did not want. The Supervisors fought the incorporation drive and prevented the residents from voting, a decision that was overturned in courts.

The city councils that were elected in the 1990s were unable to write a Local Coastal Plan (LCP) that preserved enough public access to satisfy the California Coastal Commission, as required by the California Coastal Act. The state Legislature eventually passed a Malibu-specific law that allowed the Coastal Commission to write an LCP for Malibu, thus neutering the city's ability to control many aspects of land use. Because of the failure to adequately address sewage disposal problems in the heart of the city, the local water board ordered Malibu in November 2009 to build a sewage plant for the Civic Center area. The city council has objected to that solution.

The Pacific Coast Highway (PCH) in central Malibu

Geography

Malibu is located at 34°1′50″N 118°46′43″W (34.030450, −118.778612).[24]

The Paradise Cove pier in Malibu

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 101.0 square miles (261.5 km²). Thus, Malibu is one of the largest cities in California and the United States in terms of land and water area. 19.9 square miles (51.5 km²) of it is land and 81.1 square miles (210.0 km²) of it is water (the city boundaries extend three miles (5 km) into the ocean). The total area is 80.32% water. Malibu has a population density of 632.9 persons per square mile of land area.

Malibu's dry brush and steep clay slopes make it susceptible to fires, floods, and mudslides. Poor grading practices and over-irrigation or leaking pipes exacerbate the tendency for landslides.[*citation needed*]

Carbon Beach, Paradise Cove, Escondido Beach, Surfrider Beach, Broad Beach, Pirate's Cove, Westward Beach, Zuma Beach, and Trancas are places along the coast in Malibu. Point Dume forms the northern end of the Santa Monica Bay, and Point Dume Headlands Park affords a vista of stretching to the Palos Verdes Peninsula and Santa Catalina Island. Directly below the park, on the western side of the point, is Pirates Cove, named for rum-runners during Prohibition who liked the secluded beach for offloading their cargo.[*citation needed*] Because of its relative seclusion, Pirate's Cove was previously used as a nude beach, but because nudity is now illegal on all Los Angeles County beaches, nude sunbathers are subject to fines and/or arrest. On the eastern side of the point is "Little Dume", a surf spot which is accessible only by an unmarked trail below Wildlife Drive which has a locked gate.[*citation needed*]

Surfers often paddle out from Paradise Cove to the area when the waves are breaking.

Like all California beaches, Malibu beaches are technically public land below the mean high tide line. Many large public beaches (Zuma Beach, Surfrider Beach) are easy to access, but such access is sometimes limited in some of the smaller and more remote beaches. Some Malibu beaches are private, such as Paradise Cove, which charges an entrance fee to keep the crowds at bay.[25] Although access to most all Malibu beaches can be obtained after a bit of a walk, the issue of expanded public access is continuously addressed and debated by the City. Many Malibu homeowners favor limited public access expansions to some beaches, claiming that many visitors are less likely than residents to respect the beaches or private property.

Natural disasters

Malibu lies on the fringe of an extensive chaparral wilderness area, the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.[26] Various environmental elements collectively create a recipe for natural disasters: the mountainous and geologically unstable terrain; seasonal rainstorms that result in dense vegetation growth; seasonal dry Santa Ana winds; and a naturally dry topography and climate.

View from Malibu Bluffs State Park. Camera facing West toward Point Dume.

Wildfires

See also: California wildfires of October 2007

Malibu has seen dozens of wildfires over the course of its history, before and after incorporation. Notably:[27]

- 26 October 1929 – Malibu Colony, 13 homes burned.[28]
- 1930 – "Potrero," Decker Canyon Road Corridor, 15,000 acres (61 km^2), accidental blaze caused by walnut pickers in Thousand Oaks area.[28]
- 23 October 1935 – "Malibu" or "Latigo/Sherwood," Kanan/Decker Corridor, 30,000 acres (120 km^2).[28]
- 23 November 1938 – "Topanga," Topanga Canyon, 14,500 acres (59 km^2).[28]
- 20 October 1943 – "Las Flores," Malibu Canyon, 5,800 acres (23 km^2).[28]
- 6 November 1943 – "Woodland Hills (Las Virgenes)," Kanan/Decker Corridor, 15,000 acres (61 km^2).[28]
- 26 December 1956 – "Newton," Kanan/Decker Corridor, 26,000 acres (110 km^2), 100 homes, one death, Frank Dickover.[28]
- 2 December 1958 – "Liberty," Malibu Canyon, 18,000 acres (73 km^2), eight firefighters injured, 74 homes destroyed (17 in Corral Canyon).[28]
- 6 November 1961 – "Topanga," Topanga Canyon, 8,000 acres (32 km^2).[28]

- 25 September 1970 – "Wright," Malibu Canyon, 28,000 acres (110 km^2), 10 deaths, 403 homes destroyed.[29]
- 30 October 1973 – "Topanga," Topanga Canyon, 2,800 acres (11 km^2).[28]
- 23 October 1978 – "Kanan," Kanan/Decker Corridor, 25,000 acres (100 km^2), 2 deaths, 230 homes.[29]
- 9 October 1982 – "Dayton," Malibu Canyon Corridor, 44,000 acres (180 km^2), 15 homes in Paradise Cove destroyed.[30]
- 14 October 1985 – "Piuma," Las Flores area, Topanga Canyon, 4,700 acres (19 km^2).[28]
- 14 October 1985 – "Decker," Kanan/Decker Corridor, 6,600 acres (27 km^2). Both arson-caused; six homes destroyed; $1 million damage.[28]

Malibu incorporated as a city.

- 2 November 1993 – "Old Topanga / North Malibu." In 1993, from November 2 to 11, Malibu experienced one of the largest fires in its history, which burned more than 16,516 acres (67 km^2).[31] The 1993 fire storm was composed of two separate fires, one ravaging most of central Malibu/Old Topanga, and another, larger fire affecting areas north of Encinal Canyon. Three lives were lost and 739 homes destroyed in the central Malibu/Old Topanga blaze. 18,949 acres (77 km^2) were torched in the north Malibu fire, with zero lives taken and few homes lost in the less densely populated region. Los Angeles County Fire Department officials announced suspicions that the fire was started by arson.[32] The fire and widespread damage to properties and infrastructure resulted in the City of Malibu adopting the strictest fire codes in the country.[33]
- 28 October 1996 – "Calabasas," Malibu Canyon Corridor, Brush fire ignited by arcing power line, 13,000 acres (53 km^2); 10 houses destroyed.[28]
- 6 January 2003 – "Trancas", Trancas Canyon, 759 acres (3.07 km^2).[34]
- 8 January 2007 – On January 8, 2007 at approximately 5:00 p.m. a fire started in the vicinity of Bluffs Park, south of Pacific Coast Highway in Malibu. The fire hit near the Colony area, burning down four houses on Malibu Road, including the oceanfront home of *Step By Step* star Suzanne Somers. Los Angeles County Fire Department officials announced that a discarded cigarette stub started the blaze.
- 21 October 2007 – On October 21, 2007 at approximately 5:00 a.m. a fire started off of Malibu Canyon Road. As of 1:00pm there were 500+ personnel on scene. 1,200 acres (4.9 km^2) burned with no containment. 200+ homes have been evacuated. Five homes confirmed to have been destroyed, with at least nine others damaged. Two commercial structures were completely destroyed. Castle Kashan and the Malibu Presbyterian Church have both been destroyed. Los Angeles County Fire Department officials announced that the fire is still under investigation.
- 24 November 2007 – "Corral." On November 24, 2007, the Corral Fire destroyed 53 homes, damaged 35, and burned over 4,720 acres (19.1 km^2), forcing as many as 14,000 people to evacuate. Damages from the fire were expected to reach more than $100 million. The blaze originated at the top of Corral Canyon, where a group of young people who were in closed parkland after dusk had started a bonfire despite the presence of high Santa Ana winds. The individuals responsible for starting the fire were later identified, and are the subject of ongoing

civil and criminal litigation.[35][36]

Mudslides

One of the most problematic side-effects of the fires that periodically rage through Malibu is the destruction of vegetation, which normally provides some degree of topographical stability to the loosely-packed shale and sandstone hills during periods of heavy precipitation. Rainstorms following large wildfires can thus cause a phenomenon known as mudslides, in which water-saturated earth and rock moves quickly down mountainsides, or entire slices of mountainside abruptly detach and fall downward.

After the 1993 wildfire stripped the surrounding mountains of their earth-hugging chaparral, torrential rainstorms in early 1994 caused a massive mudslide near Las Flores Canyon that closed down the main coastal transport artery, Pacific Coast Highway, for months. Thousands of tons of mud, rocks, and water rained down on the Pacific Coast Highway like it was a sluicebox. The destruction to property and infrastructure was exacerbated by the narrow constriction of the road at that point, with beachside houses buttressing the highway with little or no frontage land acting as a buffer to the mudslide.[37] Another large mudslide occurred on Malibu Canyon Road, between the Pepperdine University campus and HRL Laboratories LLC, closing down Malibu Canyon for two months.[38] Yet another behemoth slide occurred on another main canyon road, Kanan-Dume Road about one mile (1.6 km) up the canyon from the Pacific Coast Highway. This last road closure lasted over a period of many months, with Kanan finally fixed by the California Department of Transportation (Cal-Trans)[39] over a year after the road collapse.

Mudslides can and do happen at any time in Malibu, whether or not there has been a recent fire or rainstorm. Pacific Coast Highway, Kanan-Dume Road, and Malibu Canyon road (as well as many other local roads) have all been subject to many subsequent mudslide-related closures. During any period of prolonged or intense rain, Caltrans snowplows will patrol most canyon roads in the area, clearing mud, rocks, and other fallen debris from the roadways. Such efforts keep most roads passable, but it is nevertheless common for one or more of the major avenues in and out of Malibu to be temporarily shut down during the rainy season.

Storms

Malibu is periodically subject to intense coastal storms, although its Mediterranean climate means that such occurrences are relatively infrequent.

Friday, January 25, 2008, during a storm which was unusually large for the SoCal area, a tornado came off the shore and struck a naval base's hangar, ripping off the roof. It was the first tornado to strike Malibu's shoreline in recorded history.[*citation needed*]

Earthquakes

Malibu lies fairly close to the San Andreas Fault, and is subject to the same regional geological unrest as the rest of the Los Angeles Basin.

Demographics

As of the census[40] of 2000,[41] there were 12,575 people, 5,137 households, and 3,164 families residing in the city. The population density was 632.9 inhabitants per square mile (244.4/km²). There were 6,126 housing units at an average density of 308.3 per square mile (119.0/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 91.91% White, 8.49% Asian, 0.90% African American, 0.21% Native American, 0.10% Pacific Islander, 1.67% from other races, and 2.72% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 1.48% of the population.

There were 5,137 households out of which 25.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 51.5% were married couples living together, 6.7% had a female householder with no husband present, and 38.4% were non-families. 27.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 6.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.39 and the average family size was 2.86.

The age distribution was 19.6% under the age of 18, 7.9% from 18 to 24, 26.4% from 25 to 44, 32.0% from 45 to 64, and 14.0% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 43 years. For every 100 females there were 97.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 95.6 males.

The median income for a household in the city was $102,031, and the median income for a family was $123,293. Males had a median income of $100,000+ versus $46,919 for females. The per capita income for the city was $74,336. About 3.2% of families and 7.6% of the population were below the poverty line, including 6.8% of those under age 18 and 1.1% of those age 65 or over.

Government and infrastructure

Local government

Malibu is a general law city governed with a five-member City Council including the mayor and mayor pro tem. The City Council hires a city manager to carry out policies and serve as executive officer. Every even-numbered year either two or three members are elected by the people to serve a four-year term. Usually, the City Council meets in April and chooses one of its members as mayor and one as mayor-pro-tem. In 2006, this pattern was deviated from when the council decided to have a cycle of three mayors and mayor pro-tems in the coming two years.

Fire protection is served by the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) operates the Malibu/Lost Hills Station in Calabasas, serving Malibu under contract with the City.[42][43]

County, state, and federal representation

In the state legislature Malibu is located in the 23rd Senate District, represented by Democrat Fran Pavley, and in the 41st Assembly District, represented by Democrat Julia Brownley. Federally, Malibu is located in California's 30th congressional district, which has a Cook PVI of D +20[44] and is represented

by Democrat Henry Waxman.

Malibu residents tend to be politically left of center, like much of Los Angeles County.[*citation needed*] 60% of Malibu voters chose presidential candidate John Kerry in the 2004 election, compared to 39% for incumbent President George W. Bush.

The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services SPA 5 West Area Health Office serves Malibu.[45] The department operates the Simms/Mann Health and Wellness Center in Santa Monica, serving Malibu.[46]

The United States Postal Service operates the Malibu Post Office at 23838 Pacific Coast Highway,[47] the Colony Annex at 23648 Pacific Coast Highway, adjacent to the Malibu Post Office,[48] and the La Costa Malibu Post Office at 21229 Pacific Coast Highway.[49]

Education

Schools

The Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District serves Malibu with three elementary schools: John L. Webster Elementary School (grades K-5, located in central Malibu), Juan Cabrillo Elementary School (grades K-5, located in northwestern Malibu's Malibu Park district), and Point Dume Elementary School (grades K-5, located in northwestern Malibu's Pt. Dume district).

Private schools include: Calmont [2] (http://www.calmontschool.org/) Our Lady Of Malibu (Catholic)[3] (http://www.olmalibu.org/) , Colin Mc Ewen High School, New Roads [4] (http://www.newroads.org/) , and St. Aidan's School.

Malibu High School (MHS) provides secondary public education for both middle school (grades 6–8) and high school (grades 9–12). MHS is located in the northwestern region of Malibu.

Pepperdine University, a private college affiliated with the Church of Christ, which is located in central Malibu, north of the Malibu Colony at the intersection of the Pacific Coast Highway and Malibu Canyon Road. Malibu is also served by Santa Monica College, a community college in the neighboring city of Santa Monica to the south.

Library

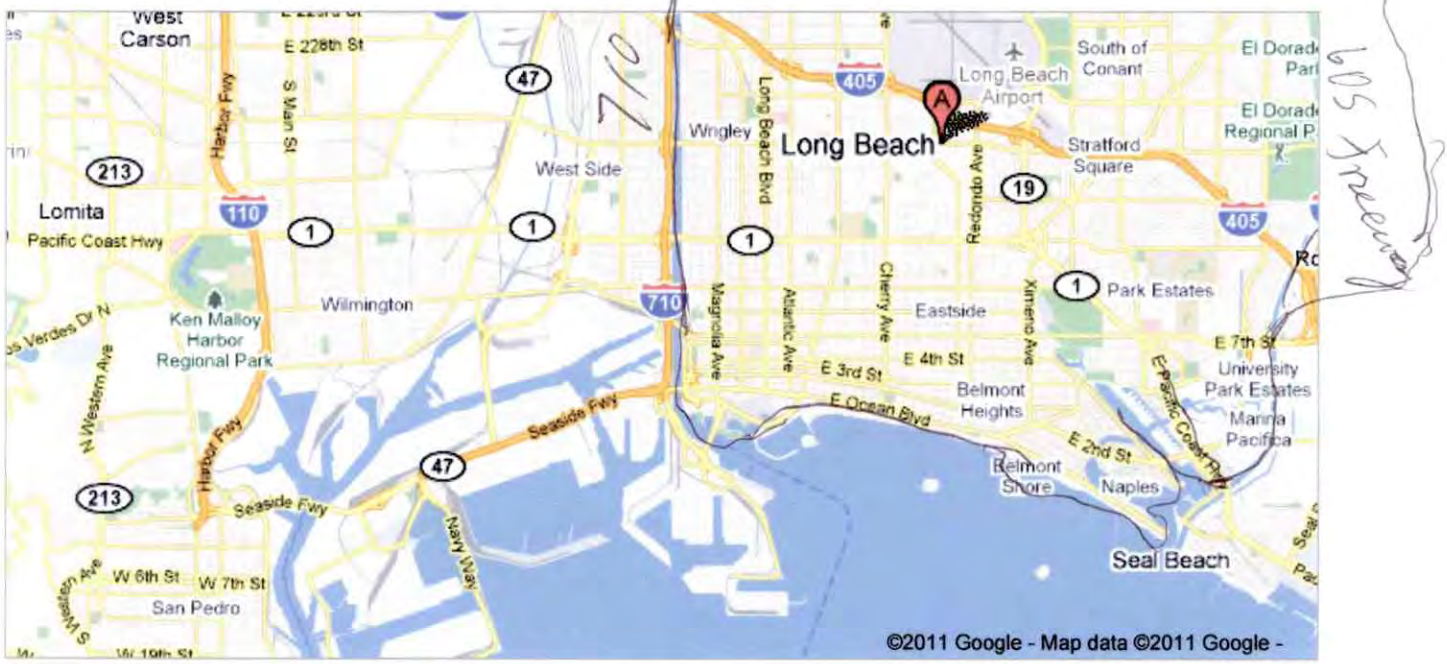
Malibu Public Library, a 16,530 square feet (1,536 m^2) branch of the County of Los Angeles Public Library, is in the Malibu Civic Center Complex. The branch has an adult reading area, a children's reading area, a 125 person meeting room, and free parking. The library opened in 1970. Prior to 1970 residents were served by a bookmobile.[50]

The Library is currently undergoing an extensive renovation, for the duration of which the library staff and a subset of its collections have been temporarily relocated to a small building on the opposite side of the Civic Center Complex from the main Library building.

Google maps

To see all the details that are visible on the screen, use the "Print" link next to the map.

Del Amo Blvd



Long Beach

State Assembly

710 Freeway / along the ocean to Seal Beach

P.C.H. to 605 Freeway to Del Amo to 710 Freeway