

Region 6 - Kern County

May 4, 2011

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Citizens Redistricting Commission

1130 K Street, Suite 101

Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Committee Members:

On April 14 you conducted a meeting in Bakersfield to seek input on communities of interest and other factors the committee should consider in redistricting of congressional and state senate and assembly districts within or including all or part of Kern County. I spoke as speaker number 22 and presented considerable detail by census tracts (as best I could remember them) grouped into major communities of interest in Kern County. I had no map and you requested I provide one with clarification of my suggestions on redistricted borders depicted in the map. I enclose maps that I downloaded from the Census Bureau website along with added detail and explanations.

The first part of this letter discusses redistricting options for U.S. Congressional districts and for California Assembly and Senate districts.

The second part is in the form of an appendix but one in which I attempt to define the regions to which I refer, demographic factors of significance, and explanations by which I attempt to explain the significance of regions outside Kern County to redistricting that includes Kern County.

While I address each of the redistricting options from the perspective of Kern County, none of these alternatives exist in a vacuum. This is why I felt it necessary to describe extensive areas outside the County because those areas would ultimately have a significant role in determining which alternative for Kern County would best address the redistricting conundrum for the State as a whole.

I have included a number of maps to address the Kern County regions described, regions described outside Kern County to illustrate their significance to Kern County redistricting, and illustrations of each of the district options described.

My address, phone number, and E-mail address are at the bottom of this letter.

I – REDISTRICTING OPTIONS

SUMMARY:

In the case of the Congressional districts I saw and addressed a number of options based both on the input and on my independent observations of the areas described. I have attempted to describe the strengths and weaknesses of each. While the last option described is the one I tend to favor, I don't see such a strong argument for any one of them over the others that I could leave the others out. This is why I felt it necessary to describe so many of them.

In the case of the Assembly district, I saw one option, at least as it involves Kern County, as so strongly preferable to any other that I discussed it only in terms of possible variations for those districts including areas outside Kern County, where I saw more possible alternatives. This option places one district entirely inside Kern County and two others partially in and partially outside Kern County.

In the case of the Senate district, I discussed which of the two Assembly districts extending outside Kern County I felt would better be combined with the Assembly district entirely within Kern County. As with the Congressional districts, I have a preference but feel there are strong arguments for and disadvantages of each alternative.

As noted, for each redistricting option described I put together maps and have grouped them separately from other groups of maps. In a couple of cases I referred to Kern County maps for details—basically to clarify plans in which portions of Metro Bakersfield were separated from other portions. The remaining regional maps are for background and to illustrate terms and my reasoning.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:

OPTION 1

This option puts the San Joaquin Valley portion of Kern County into one district and the mountain and desert regions into another district with the high desert and mountain regions of Los Angeles County.

The Kern – San Joaquin Valley district, as drawn, has a population of 700,928. A little refining can bring this up to the required number. The three areas from which this could be done are the area in the Kern Valley county subdivision west of the summit of the Greenhorn Mountains (about 800 people in the Woody – Linns Valley (Glennville) – Poso Flat area), the area around Keene (in the Tehachapi county subdivision, but more connected with the San Joaquin Valley especially since the United Farm Workers moved their headquarters there)—about 400 – 500 people), or the western part of the San Emigdio community area (Pine Mountain Club, with about 2300 people). The district would be a little over 54% Latino, roughly split between a lower income, largely immigrant population tied strongly to

agricultural employment and a more middle class, urbanized and acculturated population in Bakersfield's middle class and upper class neighborhoods.

The other district includes the balance of Kern County—the mountain and desert areas, with 139,573 residents—and the greater part of the Newhall, North Antelope Valley and South Antelope Valley county subdivisions in Los Angeles County—a total population of 653,945. This area has a total population of 793,518 (of which about 35% is Latino), so about 87,000 people would have to be reallocated from these areas, with the southern part of the Santa Clarita area or the high desert area east of Palmdale probably being the most obvious choices.

The advantage of this option is that the economic core of the San Joaquin Valley portion of Kern County would be unified. While Bakersfield has outgrown its past as a town tied to agriculture and oil, those are its mainstays and the agricultural base of the county as well as all its petroleum fields and production facilities are in this area. The other district would be primarily a Los Angeles County district but one that included the distinctive area of its mountains and deserts largely intact. East Kern County is in many ways an extension of this area and the mountain areas, except for the Kern Valley, are significant linked to this area even if somewhat less integrally than to the rest of Kern County. In addition, this arrangement would make it relatively to create another Congressional district made up mostly of the relatively distinct Transverse Ranges – South Lahontan region.

The main disadvantage is that the culturally distinct communities of the agricultural area of the County would probably have a relatively weak voice in the district centered in Metro Bakersfield. The voice most clearly heard would likely be that of the agri-businessmen rather than that of their workers. This may not be avoidable in the end but there exist other options that at least should be considered as ones that would more nearly equalize the political clout of both sides.

The mountain and desert portions of Kern County would also have a secondary voice under this arrangement but their voice would probably be somewhat more proportionate to their population than that of the agricultural communities in western Kern County. Also the population, culture, and economic status and interests would be considerably closer to those of the Los Angeles County areas than the rural areas of the San Joaquin Valley would be to most of Metro Bakersfield.

OPTION 2

Under this option, Metro Bakersfield, a part of the San Joaquin rural-small city area, and the mountain and desert areas of Kern County would be placed in one district. The balance of the San Joaquin Valley area would be placed in another district that also included Tulare County and most of Kings County, with most of the Lemoore area excluded.

As shown on the accompanying maps, the district centered on Metro Bakersfield would have a total population of 715,470 while the district anchored by Tulare County would have only 682,972, so a certain part of the population of the Bakersfield district would have to be shifted into the Tulare district, and a smaller number of persons (about 9,500) living in the Lemoore county subdivision would also be shifted into this district.

This option would put about two-thirds to three-fourths of the rural agricultural San Joaquin Valley population in the district anchored by Tulare County. The rest of the agricultural non-urbanized population, and particularly the population of the Arvin-Lamont area would remain in the Bakersfield anchored district.

There are a number of advantages to this approach. Overall the districts would be relatively compact, and each would contain all or most of the population of one of the three counties in the districts. Each district would have a relatively well-defined character, the one being primarily a medium-sized urban area and the other being basically small city and rural. The Tulare district would be one for which agribusiness would frankly be the main concern and its representative would probably be a strong voice for that issue.

The Bakersfield district (as with option 1) would encompass most of Kern County keeping it from *being much divided*. It would also keep most of the oil producing area and activity in this district. The district would have a primarily urban character and the small town – rural population of the outlying areas would have an influence generally proportionate to their share of the population. This district would be a little under 45% Latino.

The towns shifted to the Tulare County centered district, like those in Kings and Tulare Counties, would have in common their primarily agricultural base and small city – rural character. This district would also have a secondary characteristic because it would contain six of California's state prisons with a total inmate population of close to 36,000. In the case of the Kern County based prisons, a number of the staff, and particularly the correctional officers, reside in Bakersfield, but numerous others, particularly the civilian staff (food preparers, maintenance, clean up) live in the towns adjacent to the prisons. In Kings County nearly all the staff would reside in the district. This district would be about 62% Latino—probably closer to 63% for the non-institutionalized population.

There are certain disadvantages to this plan. A considerable part of the small town – rural population (notably around Lamont and Arvin) of the Bakersfield district would be in a district with a generally dissimilar cultural and economic character. This area would probably feel rather excluded from the political process. At another level, Option 1 has a little more economic and geographical logic than the configuration in this option—even if a larger part of the population in Option 1 might feel they had relatively little clout.

Even in the Tulare County anchored district, large as the Latino share of the population is, voting patterns being what they are, the voting majority would probably be white and would reflect the interests of agribusiness owners over that of those who work their farms. As noted above, this is ultimately a problem most appropriately solved by the under-franchised majority, but it is one that cannot be ignored.

Finally, there may be something a little unsettling about having a district so heavily weighted toward the prison industry. This is particularly the case because of the political power of the California Correctional Peace Officers Association (CCPOA), a union with considerable resources and great power, in a district that would house approximately one-fifth of the prison inmates in the state. Since the

federal government is only secondarily involved with the issues that most concern the CCPOA, this factor probably should not be decisive as to a Congressional district but it is one that will come up again as to state legislative redistricting.

OPTION 3

This is a variant on Option 2. The Bakersfield district would remain the same as for option 2 but the Tulare district would include agricultural parts of Fresno County in place of the bulk of Kings County. The Fresno Country would include the Fowler, Kingsburg, Orange Cove, Parlier, Reedley and Selma county subdivisions. The Tulare district would thus include all or parts of the agricultural regions of the three largest agricultural producing counties in the state. This district would have a population of 683,710 as described plus about another 11,500 shifted from the Metro Bakersfield district. A portion (about 9,000 persons) of the Sanger subdivision of Fresno County could be added to reach the target population. This district would be approximately 65% Latino, a little higher than the proportion for the Kings County variant. Its inmate population would be about half that of Option 2. Even at 65%, the Latino voting population would probably be only a little over 40% of the total electorate actually voting—but again the ultimate solution to the concerns of the issues of most concern to this population would be in registration and voting participation rather than redistricting.

OPTION 4

This option and the following option each are designed to address the concerns of the residents of the Arvin-Lamont area and of a number of persons in low income heavily Latino areas in southeast Bakersfield in a way Options 2 and 3 do not meet. Numerous speakers, most of them Latino, spoke of their concern about what might be called functional disenfranchisement if they were moved into a less culturally receptive district. Many of these speakers were from the Arvin-Lamont area or from southeast Bakersfield. This and the following option would address these concerns—the first at the partial expense of Metro Bakersfield as a unit, the second which would leave Metro Bakersfield intact.

This option is best viewed by examining the CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAPS (“CTRM’s”) enclosed with this letter, particularly Maps 3 and 7. The maps generally show in detail the regions described herein about Kern County and more specifically show the individual census tracts.

A hatched line is drawn along those Census Tracts of southeast Metro Bakersfield that are lowest income and generally most heavily Latino (with significant black populations in Census Tracts 20, 22 and 25 of what remains of Bakersfield’s former segregated black neighborhood). Two tracts (24 and 32.02 (old Greenfield with more recent housing sprawl around it), both quite heavily Latino but not low income) are included to smooth the borders. This area has about 70,000 residents and is probably about 70% Latino but unfortunately I have been unable to access Census Tract data to confirm this. (Note also a yellow line around a smaller number of districts. The yellow line is designed to address Assembly districting and can be disregarded for the Congressional redistricting plans.)

Maps covering larger areas depicting this as well as option 5 are also included, recognizing that the area more precisely depicted in the CTRM’s cannot easily be detected from these maps.

In essence, one district in this option would consist of Tulare County, the rural – small city area of the San Joaquin portion of Kern County, and the low-income and heavily Latino southeast part of Metro Bakersfield. The district would be about 67% Latino.

The other district would consist of about 86% of Metro Bakersfield, the mountain and desert parts of Kern County, and the greater part of Lancaster with some counties to the west of Lancaster in the North Antelope Valley county subdivision of Los Angeles County and that part of Edwards AFB protruding into Los Angeles County. About 121,000 persons in this district would live in Los Angeles County. The Searles subdivision of San Bernardino County (Trona) is added because of its links to Ridgecrest and the Los Padres county subdivision of Ventura County because of its links to Kern County's San Emigdio communities, but these two areas, with a combined population of 2,993 persons could as easily be excluded if it made a difference.

This plan meets the interest of the low income Latino communities of Arvin and Lamont and of southeast Bakersfield for a sense of enfranchisement in a basically Latino, small town and rural agricultural district. As with Options 3 and 5, it gives primary control of the district to Tulare County.

The basic problem with this option is that it less effectively satisfies the interests of those who feel Metro Bakersfield should be kept as a unit if possible. Also it splits off a large part of Lancaster and it separates Lancaster from the closely related city of Palmdale. The alternative of shifting the Los Angeles County portion to the Newhall subdivision is even less satisfactory because that alternative would split a different community (Santa Clarita) and discount the substantial linkage of East Kern to the Antelope Valley area of Los Angeles County.

OPTION 5

This option leaves Metro Bakersfield intact.

The 70,000 persons eliminated from the agricultural district are compensated by adding the Orange Cove, Reedley, Parlier and Kingsburg subdivisions of Fresno County. (The alternative of adding half of Kings County was rejected basically because it almost exactly splits the county in half, minimizing the clout of both portions.) The resultant district would be about 66% Latino and would consist wholly of medium sized to small cities and rural areas. It would have a significant petroleum economic base in the south and three prisons but would be basically agricultural. It would have Tulare County as its core.

The other district would be basically controlled by Metro Bakersfield but, outside the metro area itself, it would contain no significant low income areas. Over 90% of the population of the district would be in Kern County and the Los Angeles County portion of this district would have only about 50,000 persons.

The virtues of this option are in extending a basically small town agricultural district all the way to its southern terminus and in preserving Metro Bakersfield as a unit.

Its main weaknesses are in splitting off a significant portion of the Antelope Valley (and/or alternately the Newhall area) from the rest of that area, and in complicating the redistricting of the

balance of the Transverse Ranges – South Lahontan region (which is a problem with all options except Option 1). However, if some of the focus was on the northern end of the Newhall subdivision (Gorman, Castaic, Shirley Canyon, Val Verde) and some on the westernmost Antelope Valley (Lake Hughes, Elizabeth Lake, Grass Valley), it might be possible to minimize the division of both areas to preserve the rest of them for a more integrated mountain – High Desert district that would be reasonably cohesive.

Viewed overall, this may be the least disruptive of the various options in placing the smallest number of persons into districts into which they do not quite fit. While the mountain – high desert region would have at least one district partly shared with areas in the Southland (about 200,000 residents being from the Southland), there would probably be less of a clash with those areas, if carefully chosen, than Option 1 would create for the agricultural areas in Kern County.

This is why this is the option I prefer, notwithstanding the strength of the arguments that could be made for each of the other options.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS:

The *only* option I saw that made sense, both with respect to the concerns raised by other speakers at the meeting and in the terms of actual communities of interest is one that divides Kern County among three assembly districts.

The first is a district comprised of most of Metro Bakersfield. Since Metro Bakersfield has a population of approximately 510,000, it is not possible to put the whole metro area into a single district.

The second is a district that would remove part of southeast Bakersfield (approximately 45,000 persons) into a district of which the balance would include the small town – rural San Joaquin Valley portions of Kern County and approximately half the population of Tulare County. The Kern County portion would have a population of about 235,000, leaving the remaining 230,000 persons outside the County.

The third district would include the small city and rural areas in the mountain and desert areas of south and east Kern County. The total population of this area would be about 140,000, leaving the other 325,000 residents outside Kern County, all or almost all of them in Los Angeles County.

The problem with any plan that place all the population of Kern County outside Metro Bakersfield within a single district is that it would combine two sets of areas with widely differing economies and interests into a single area, with Metro Bakersfield as a doughnut hole in the center of that area and the need to add another 90,000 persons from somewhere else into that district for no purpose other than minimizing the number of assembly districts inside Kern County.

Each district is described below. All three districts are shown on a single map that is placed behind the Congressional district option maps.

METRO BAKERSFIELD DISTRICT:

There was a strong sentiment expressed at the April 14 community meeting for keeping Metro Bakersfield in a unified district. I concur with this sentiment. But given the fact this could not be done consistent with redistricting law, the question is of which 45,000 persons to place in another district.

Numerous Latino speakers from southeast Bakersfield argued it should be that part of Metro Bakersfield. No speaker argued for any other area, nor do I think any other area would appropriately be combined with either the mountain areas of Kern County or with the small town – rural San Joaquin Valley area of west Kern County. Adding to the argument of the Latino speakers is the fact a number of persons in the southeast Bakersfield area work in the fields or packing sheds and has a similar interest to that of the residents of nearby Lamont and Arvin. Also a high proportion of this area is unincorporated compared with other parts of Metro Bakersfield.

There was some sentiment among these speakers for making the excluded southeast area as large as possible. I see no way this could be done other than perhaps to append the Kern Valley to Metro Bakersfield and remove another 16,000 or so residents of southeast Bakersfield into the San Joaquin Valley district. I do not believe this would be a good alternative. Even though the Kern Valley is more connected with Bakersfield than any other mountain or desert area in the County, moving this area into a Metro Bakersfield district would leave them with less effective power than they would have in a district mixed with numerous other rural and small territories. The incremental benefit to the transferred residents would be more than offset by the substantially greater detriment for the Kern Valley residents.

KERN – SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY DISTRICT:

Overall this district would be unified by its agricultural base, bolstered by the petroleum economic base in West Kern, and by its overall mix of small cities and rural areas, most of them heavily Latino and all with large numbers of farmworkers and food processing workers. The added Tulare County areas would reinforce this district character. They include the Earlimart, Pixley, Tipton, Terra Bella, Porterville, Strathmore, Lindsay, Tulare, and Terra Bella subdivisions of Tulare County. A general map of the area is attached.

This district would be about 70% Latino. About 10% of its population would be in the southeast corner of Metro Bakersfield. The rest of it would be rural or live in small to medium-sized towns and cities, the largest of which would be Tulare and Porterville (each with just under 70,000 residents). The southern parts of the Tulare County area would have rather strong ties to Kern County as Earlimart is within the Delano Joint Unified High School District and Porterville College is operated through the Bakersfield Community College District. Even the northernmost parts of this area (Exeter and Tulare) are about equidistant between Bakersfield and Fresno. The population of the district as defined would be very close to 465,000.

A variant on this district that encompassed Kings County and only the southernmost part of Tulare County was considered, particularly as it could keep most of Tulare County in a single district and all of Kings County in another district. It is shown by a hatched line. I consider this a less desirable alternative for a few reasons. First, most of Kings County's population lives in the northern part of that county and is closer to Fresno than to Bakersfield, as is illustrated on the redistricting map. Second, this is a less heavily agricultural area. Third, and of largest concern, is the fact there would be six prisons in that area with nearly one-fifth of California's inmate population (or about 8% of the population of the district). What appears problematic is not the number of the prisons themselves as the level of political control the California Correctional Peace Officers Association (CCPOA) could have in this area. This union has a very high level of political power in the State generally, particularly as it has strong pull with the political interests of both political parties—the Republicans for its law and order and protective role and the Democrats for its trade unionism role. The real problem is that such a district, though most of its productive economy is agricultural or petroleum based, could have both interests compromised by the clout of this unrelated interest group—in essence having the CCPOA tail wagging the agriculture and petroleum based dog. If Kings County were in an adjacent district, this factor would still be significant but at least moderated by the fact a State Senate district is twice as large.

ANTELOPE VALLEY – MOUNTAIN DISTRICT:

The third district, also shown on an accompanying map, would include all of Kern County's mountain communities and its high desert area in the east. It could also include the Los Padres district of Ventura County, given the ties of half this area to the San Emigdio mountain communities in Kern County, though this is not essential and would involve only 819 people. It probably should include the Searles subdivision of San Bernardino County as Trona—the main and almost only town in the area, is close to Ridgecrest in East Kern and economically and culturally more linked to that community than to any of the rest of San Bernardino County. But most of the population of the district—about 322,000 persons—would live in the Antelope Valley portion of Los Angeles County. It would include most of the North Antelope Valley county subdivision, centered around Lancaster, (but excluding the area from Lake Los Angeles east) and almost all of Palmdale, thus keeping it linked with its sister city, Lancaster, all of which would be included in this district.

The additional advantage of this district is that it allows for the creation of two additional Assembly and one State Senate district comprised almost entirely of the distinctive areas of the Transverse Ranges and the South Lahontan Basin (see description in the appendix). This also factors into what I suggest is the optimal sister district to Metro Bakersfield for inclusion in a State Senate district.

I considered the mountain and valley subdivision of Newhall (basically centered around Santa Clarita) as an alternative, but that area is considerably farther from the Kern County areas and linked perhaps mainly by long shared commutes to Los Angeles for work. Also, a significant area in other mountain areas would need to be included, leapfrogging Lancaster and Palmdale. East Kern in fact has considerably linkage to Lancaster and Palmdale, for work, for a shared economy, and for a shared connection to Edwards AFB and the defense industry, and Tehachapi is also closer to Lancaster than to Santa Clarita.

STATE SENATE DISTRICTS:

The basic question is of which of the other two Assembly districts to combine the Metro Bakersfield district with.

Though there are arguments to be made for each of the adjoining districts, I believe the Metro Bakersfield district would be better placed with the eastern Kern - Antelope Valley district.

The basic merit of this configuration would be in placing two relatively substantial urbanized centers in the same district so that each would have a significant voice. Roughly 315,000 persons in the Antelope Valley area would live in the urbanized area of Lancaster and Palmdale, along with the 465,000 residents of the Metro Bakersfield area. Most of the balance of the population, roughly 150,000 persons, would have linkages of some degree with both of these areas. East Kern would be most strongly connected with Lancaster-Palmdale but, because of county boundaries, would have governmental functions linked through Bakersfield as the Kern County seat. The Tehachapi area is nearly equidistant from Bakersfield (about 40 miles) and Lancaster (about 50 miles) and a significant number of persons living there commute to one or the other urbanized center for work. The linkage there is somewhat stronger to Bakersfield because of the governmental role of Kern County. Only the San Emigdio communities and the Kern River Valley have no significant connection with Lancaster-Palmdale, though even the San Emigdio communities do have significant linkages to other parts of Los Angeles County. All of these mountain and desert rural and small town areas have relatively similar educational and income profiles to the metro areas and in that sense would have more proportionate functional representation than areas with lower income and educational levels and lower levels of voter participation. Finally, and more broadly, this would make it possible to create another State Senate district that would include the rest of the population of the Transverse Ranges and South Lahontan Basin in an essentially unified district.

At one level placing the Metro Bakersfield district with the less urbanized San Joaquin Valley district has the virtue of somewhat more geographic and economic cohesiveness. Though Bakersfield's economy has undergone considerable diversification, it remains a city for which agricultural and petroleum processing remain significant parts of the economy. This is further significant with respect to petroleum production as the greater part of the petroleum extraction occurs outside Metro Bakersfield—though the oil fields just north of Bakersfield and within the Metro Bakersfield area are also very large.

The basic problem is that I think the agricultural part of the electorate would be overwhelmed and to a considerable extent negated by the Metro Bakersfield area. This negation would be further exacerbated by the added influence of the petroleum industry and prison industry in the Kern-Tulare

San Joaquin district when combined with Metro Bakersfield. The agribusiness voice would be heard, but far less those who are agricultural laborers.

If the Kern-Tulare San Joaquin district were instead combined with another primarily agricultural district immediately to the north (which would probably include the balance of Tulare County, all of Kings County, and some portion of Fresno County), there would be a better chance that both components of the agricultural base of this district—agricultural labor as well as agribusiness—would have some level of parity. The district would also have a significant petroleum base, but more in the extraction than the processing role. The district would contain six prisons—or possibly even seven if the Fresno County part of the district were in the western part of that county (where the ironically named “Pleasant Valley State Prison” near Coalinga is located)—but in a district as large as a State Senate district, this would be more likely a major than a dominant player. This district would have no urban area of more than 135,000, and only one of over 70,000 people, and would maintain a small city – rural character not dominated by any one city. In this respect, such a district would have a more unitary character than one in which a sizeable urban center would have just over half the population of the district but a level of control disproportionate to its population.

I have not attempted to create an outline for the second Assembly district in this rural agricultural State Senate district as that Assembly district would be situated entirely outside Kern County. As noted, such a district would probably contain the balance of Tulare County and all of Kings County—a total of about 382,000 persons—with the remaining 83,000 persons from small town – rural Fresno County.

APPENDIX – EXPLANATION OF AREAS AS THEY RELATE TO REDISTRICTING OPTIONS

PROLOGUE ON DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

THE LATINO VOTING PROBLEM:

Pretty much throughout all the areas described below, the two largest ethnic groups by far are non-Hispanic whites and Latinos.

I have given data on the percentage of Latinos in regions where relevant (and known—I encountered some difficulty navigating the census website). In Kern County, high concentrations of Latinos are typically connected with agribusiness—farm labor and work in produce sheds. This is the chief “community of interest” that has an ethnic component, as you were told by numerous speakers at the April 14 meeting. This is true generally throughout the San Joaquin Valley. A number of county subdivisions are over 80% Latino and some are over 90% Latino. For example, the Arvin-Lamont county subdivision in Kern County is about 91% Latino.

I have not given data on other ethnic groups as both the numbers and concentrations of ethnic groups other than non-Hispanic whites are small. No census tract in Kern County is over one third black. There are no significant concentrations of other nonwhite racial groups in any region, the nearest perhaps being in Delano where about a fifth of the non-institutionalized population is Filipino.

This is generally true of the contiguous areas with Kern County as well. For most of them, the non-Latino population is in the range of 5-15%. The Antelope Valley of Los Angeles County, at about 20% ethnic population other than white or Latino is at about the upper limit.

It is unfortunately necessary to address the fact that the size of the Latino population in any district bears only a limited relation to the percentage of actual voters who are Latino. A recent study of the Pew Foundation indicated that only 31.2% of Latinos eligible to vote actually voted in 2010 compared with 48.6% of eligible white and 44.0% of eligible black voters. This study further noted that only 42.7% of the total Latino population was actually eligible to vote compared with 77.7% of whites, 67.2% of blacks, and 52.8% of Asians. (Those ineligible to vote included of course minors as well as non-citizens and certain categories of other persons ineligible to vote for other reasons, such as prison inmates and ex-felons without voting rights restored. The Latino population has proportionally the largest number of children in addition to non-citizens.) Extrapolated these figures indicate that 37.8% of the total white population and 29.6% of the total black population voted in 2010, but only 13.3% of the total Latino population.

A couple examples are given. In a district that was 25% non-Hispanic white, 70% Latino and 5% other ethnic groups, the number of non-Hispanic voters would be about equal to the number of Latino voters. In a district that was 35% white, 43% Latino, 15% black and 7% others (the approximate demography for the Antelope Valley area of Los Angeles County), the projected breakdown of the actual voters would be about 53% white, 23% Latino, 17% black and 7% others.

The effect appears particularly pronounced for Latinos with low income and educational levels, both of which factors are pronounced in the Latino population in the small towns and cities and rural areas of the San Joaquin Valley agricultural area. Tulare County (61% Latino) has 104% the population of Santa Barbara County (43% Latino), but in 2010 only 89% as many persons eligible to vote, 75% as many persons actually registered to vote and only 62% as many persons who actually voted. The difference in the percentage of the Latino population in these counties is not alone sufficient to explain the differences in these figures. I note this as a problem ultimately unsolvable by redistricting but as one I have attempted to factor into the suggested redistricting alternatives below. This is also why I generally have not given ethnic breakdowns for districts less than about 45% Latino.

THE INMATE POPULATION:

In Kern County, and in Kings County (which was considered in a number of redistricting plans that necessarily extended outside Kern County), the prison inmate population is a significant factor. Prison inmates of course cannot vote, but the ethnic data for given areas can be skewed by the ethnic composition of the inmate population.

Recent data through the California Department of Corrections (CDC) gives the overall prison inmate population as about 39% Latino, 27% white, 28% black and 6% others. Since the system is by law desegregated, these figures are probably roughly accurate for any given prison. For example, the Wasco county subdivision contains a prison with just under 6,000 inmates in a total population of 29,808. That county subdivision is about 79% Latino. If the inmate population is factored out, the Latino population for that area rises to about 86%.

For this reason, where it seemed probable the inmate population would significantly skew the demographic data, I have attempted to correct for this. Where the inmate population was a relatively low percentage of the total or where it differed little from the overall demography, I have made no such attempt. For example, the West Kern county subdivision, with just under 23,000 persons (excluding CT 33.06, containing the San Emigdio mountain communities) has a federal prison in which about 0% of that population lives. But this area is about 34% Latino so the inmate population probably has little effect on this total.

1 – KERN COUNTY AND ITS REGIONS:

Note the color coding on the accompanying Kern County map. Also note the outlines for relevant Census “County Subdivisions” in some adjacent counties that may factor into your deliberations. I have not divided out the numerous county subdivisions in Tulare and Kings Counties but have shown where the most heavy population in each county is most heavily concentrated.

EAST KERN: (Population: 78,648)

In general this is the region that is most distinct from the rest of Kern County. It is in the South Lahontan drainage region as defined by the California Department of Water Resources. It is in the western Mojave Desert. There are two main areas of population concentrations. The Ridgecrest-China Lake-Indian Wells area in the north is separated by a considerable distance from a number of smaller communities (including Mojave, Rosamond, California City, Boron and the Edwards AFB-North Edwards area. China Lake is a naval station from which some of the most significant high performance aircraft have set aeronautical records. Yeager first broke the sound barrier flying a Bell X-1 from China Lake. The space shuttle used Edwards AFB as an alternate landing site to Cape Kennedy. Inspired by the location and activities, Dick Rutan flew the first plane around the world non-stop and without refueling.

A lady from Ridgecrest commented at the hearing of her hope that east Kern would be seen as a community of interest given the link to these historic military installations. I agree with her. Edwards AFB in southeast Kern and China Lake in northeast Kern link the regions together even though Ridgecrest is separated by some 40 miles from the southeast communities. Each of those on Highway 58 or north is about 30 miles farther from Bakersfield than from Lancaster. Rosamond is only 15 miles

from Lancaster and about 75 miles from Bakersfield. The rest of Kern County feels a certain pride of kinship with east Kern for its achievements, but in other respects the area tilts more to the Antelope Valley region of Los Angeles County.

One minor added comment. Trona in San Bernardino County in a number of ways seems more linked to Ridgecrest in Kern County than to other parts of San Bernardino County. Not the least of these links is distance. This is because of the proximity of Trona to Ridgecrest for shopping, etc, and its distance from the rest of its own county. In fact, for at least certain court matters, Trona residents are allowed to have their court cases heard in Ridgecrest rather than being forced to travel to Barstow. The Searles County Subdivision in which Trona is located has only 2,174 people but in a close case, you might consider this in redistricting considerations as I have.

KERN MOUNTAIN REGIONS: (Total Population: 60,925)

I have identified three of these. They have in common a number of characteristics but each is sufficiently geographically separated that they probably have relatively little sense of community with each other. The first two are County Subdivisions. The third consists of a single Census Tract in the West Kern County Subdivision but one that is so distinct from the rest of that subdivision that it probably has very little sense of community with the rest of that region.

TEHACHAPI: (Population: 36,300)

This is the most populous of the three regions. It includes Tehachapi, an unincorporated area called Golden Valley, Bear Valley Springs, Stallion Springs and a few other small communities. It has a small agricultural base, but is basically nonagricultural. It has one prison that in the CCI 2008-09 Report had about 5900 inmates. Tehachapi is about 40 miles from Bakersfield and 50 miles from Lancaster and has a considerable commuting work force to each area. A sizeable part of the work force includes correctional officers, though many of them commute there from Bakersfield. It has an independent school district. Though an attractive area for retirement, it does not have an especially large senior population. There is a high level of community cohesion among almost all the towns in the area (an exception being Keene, a small town in the foothills but the location of the United Farm Worker union headquarters.) This area has a stronger sense of linkage to Bakersfield than does east Kern but probably stands on its own as a community for redistricting considerations and could be flexibly allocated. (A lady at the April 14 meeting spoke of the wish to keep Bear Valley Springs with Tehachapi in any redistricting. This is clearly reasonable as it is one of the towns with the high level of local community cohesion described.)

KERN VALLEY: (Population: 16,234)

This is most basically a resort and retirement area, the recreational draw being Lake Isabella, an 18 square mile reservoir, and fishing, camping, and white water rafting on the Kern River. The largest community is the Lake Isabella – Bodfish area, but there are several other towns grouped chiefly around

the lake including Kernville, Wofford Heights and Mountain Mesa. Outside this area are a few scattered very small towns and ranches. There is no agriculture beyond livestock grazing to speak of. Its population is about 86% non-Hispanic white. A high percentage of the population is elderly and about half the housing consists of mobile homes. In general the area has a very high sense of cohesion and should be regarded as a unit. There is a very narrow winding road south of Lake Isabella that ultimately reaches Highway 58 and, after another 15 miles, reaches Tehachapi, but nobody would see this as a link between the two communities. Lake Isabella is a little over 40 miles from Bakersfield down another winding canyon road and Bakersfield is the chief if not the only locale for significant shopping. Overall it probably has a more exclusive sense of linkage to Bakersfield than Tehachapi does, but the drive from Tehachapi for work commuting is considerably easier than from the Kern Valley especially since the canyon road is occasionally blocked by rockslides in winter.

SAN EMIGDIO MOUNTAIN COMMUNITIES: (Population: 7,391)

This is a term, for want of a better one, to describe the communities in the San Emigdio Mountains of South Kern. This consists of Census Tract 33.06 and basically includes Frasier Park, Lebec, Lake of the Woods and Pine Mountain Club. The population is the total for those communities (as I was unable to access Census Tract data). The towns are just north of Tejon Pass and Gorman, in Los Angeles County, which has occasionally been proposed to be shifted to Kern County. There is no local industry to speak of unless one counts the truck stop in that area. Much of the population in these towns commutes either south to Santa Clarita (35 miles) or to Los Angeles, or to Bakersfield (39 miles north). They have some level of community identity regionally and a rather loose identity with the rest of Kern County. Some years ago they seceded from a school district in the valley to form their own district, further cementing their distinct identity. They have no identity with Tehachapi, let alone the Kern Valley, and none with the rest of the West Kern County Subdivision.

(In connection with this area, the **Los Padres county subdivision of Ventura County** is noted. Lake of the Woods abuts the border of Ventura County and the residents scattered in Lockwood Valley have most direct access to basic shopping needs in the Lake of the Woods – Frasier Park area. They comprise about half the residents of this county subdivision. The other half is closer to Cuyama-New Cuyama in Santa Barbara but those towns have a smaller population and shopping base than the San Emigdio communities. The total population is only 819—only 0.1% of the population of Ventura County in about half that county's area. Their access to the rest of Ventura County is over a 5000 foot pass frequently blocked in winter. As with Trona, the question is whether this is enough of a consideration in redistricting, but I have used it in that way for some proposals, always with the caveat it is probably not essential to any redistricting scheme.)

METRO BAKERSFIELD: (Population: 512,260*)

Metro Bakersfield consists of three county subdivisions from which the greater part of the area of one basically rural Census Tract (No. 32.04 should probably be subtracted. (The northeast corner of that tract, now with a majority of its population, is a part of urban Bakersfield. If the rural part of Tract

32.04 is excluded, the total population of Metro Bakersfield is probably between 510,000 and 511,000, or just over 60% of the county's population.)

About two-thirds of the population of Metro Bakersfield lives within the Bakersfield city limits. The rest reside in various unincorporated areas and enclaves of which only one, Oildale, even has a name identity. The proportion of the metro area population within Bakersfield has increased over the years as the City typically incorporates tracts of rural land before they are developed with new homes. As a result, the portion of the population within the city limits has gradually become more affluent than the population remaining in unincorporated areas, and nearly all the newest housing in Metro Bakersfield is within the city limits. The most affluent neighborhoods are in northwest Bakersfield (primarily the Rosedale County Subdivision), southwest Bakersfield, and certain parts of northeast Bakersfield. The poorest area, and the one that has languished the most, is the southeast part of the metro area. The area west of Highway 99 grew particularly rapidly after Cal State Bakersfield was opened in 1970.

Metro Bakersfield has considerably diversified in recent decades from its agricultural / petroleum extraction and production base. It has grown more notably in the service sector than the manufacturing sector. Within the last two decades, three new prisons have been built in Kern County and each is staffed by a large number of correctional officers. The prisons are within the Wasco and Delano city limits (which were incorporated within those cities, but probably the majority of the correctional officers commute to these places from Bakersfield). The growth of Bakersfield also led to a boom in the need for construction workers before the housing market crashed, leaving many of these workers unemployed or underemployed. Bakersfield's average house prices peaked at nearly \$300,000 before falling to a level a little below \$130,000. Over 50% of the homes now have negative equity and the foreclosure rate ranks among the highest in the state. The decline in housing prices has been most marked in the low income areas, which consist primarily of older housing.

Bakersfield formerly had a sizeable black neighborhood, the product of decades of segregation. That neighborhood has become predominately if not mostly Latino as blacks have dispersed throughout Bakersfield, many of them moving to the southwest. There is no longer a primarily black concentration in any Bakersfield neighborhood. Likewise no other ethnic group is significantly concentrated in any neighborhood—excepting the Latinos.

The Latino population is significant in all sections of Metro Bakersfield, which as a whole is about 47% Latino. Even Oildale, formerly a very segregated community, is now about 19% Latino and Rosedale, a relatively affluent area of mostly newer housing is about 23% Latino. Much of southeast Bakersfield is over 80% Latino. In the affluent and middle income areas the Latino population is primarily American born and acculturated but in the lower income areas a much higher proportion of them are foreign born and monolingual or have limited proficiency in English. Similarly a higher proportion, while residing in Bakersfield, are employed in farm labor or in the packing sheds. In general southeast Metro Bakersfield has a disproportionately part of the metro area that remains unincorporated and, while urbanized, has a stronger affinity to the small town and rural areas in the rest of the San Joaquin Valley portion of Kern County.

The existing gerrymandered insert in southeast Metro Bakersfield is a product of the attempt following the 1990 Census to create primarily Latino assembly, Congressional, and state senate districts in the lower San Joaquin Valley. Those districts were modified after the 2000 Census with those updated modifications the California legislature determined were needed to preserve the character of the districts while also preserving the seats of the incumbents. Does this all make sense—no more than most of the rest of the past redistricting around the State! But there was at the core of this plan a “community of interest” basis—among others-- for creating such oddly-designed districts in the first place. The sentiments expressed by many of the speakers at the April 14 meeting reflected their concern over losing the representation and political clout these districts gave them.

The rest of Metro Bakersfield has been kept as a unit in past legislative districting. Whether southeast Metro Bakersfield would or could be better served in different legislative districts, the remainder of Metro Bakersfield—which is to say, most of it, should be kept together if possible.

“RURAL” SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY REGION OF KERN COUNTY: (Population: 188,668*)

This term, for want of a better name, encompasses rural areas, towns, and relatively small cities in that portion of Kern County outside Metro Bakersfield that is situated in the San Joaquin Valley (technically, the Tulare Basin portion of the San Joaquin Valley). The primary economic activity here is agriculture and petroleum extraction with related basic food and petroleum processing (most of the latter done in Metro Bakersfield). To this, in recent times, should be added the prison industry—there are nearly 17,000 inmates in the three state prisons in this area and an additional 2000 or more in a federal prison in Taft. (Note that the population is probably about 190,000 to 191,000 if the rural part of Census Tract 32.04 is included.)

This area is now about 74% Latino, and probably closer to 78% Latino if the inmate population is excluded. A high proportion of this population consists of immigrants and is monolingual or has limited fluency in English. This area in general has chronically very high unemployment—about 25-30%, with considerable seasonal variation—and, except for the west side, low per-capita income. The petroleum industry employees and prison correctional officers are considerably more highly paid than the agricultural and food packing employees, but many of the former actually live in metro Bakersfield and commute to work.

This area can be better understood if divided into two subsections.

WEST KERN: (Population: 22,838)

This area consists of the West Kern [Census] Subdivision excluding Census Tract 33.06 (the San Emigdio Mountain communities, which are separated from Maricopa, the nearest town in this area, by some 40 miles and which in other respects have little interaction with this area). The population is about 34% Latino—a very large increase since the 2000 Census. More than three-fourths of the population lives in Taft and its surrounding unincorporated areas. Taft has a federal prison (with about 10% of the area’s population) and a community college. But the main industry here is petroleum, and

the West Kern area has two of Kern County's three largest oil fields. The Latino population consists in large part of agricultural workers who commute to work from Taft.

West Kern was excluded from the Latino-based districts created after the 1990 Census because of its different character and voting patterns. Also there were very few Latinos in the area in 1990, and even in 2000 the Latino population remained small. Though this pattern is changing, this remains a distinct area from the more agricultural communities of the San Joaquin portion of Kern County. But having noted this, I see no way of separating this from the more agricultural area just to its east that makes more sense than including it with them without doing needless violence to the criteria behind the whole revision of the redistricting process.

AGRICULTURAL VALLEY COMMUNITIES: (Population: 165,830 + CT 32.04)

This is the agricultural part of this region, and most of the agricultural region for Kern County as a whole. It is the southern extension of the enormous agricultural area that extends all the way through the San Joaquin Valley and up into the lower Sacramento Valley. It is about 80% Latino, and probably nearly 85% if the inmate population is excluded. Nearly 5% of the population is Asian, mostly consisting of the large Filipino population in Delano that is descended from the agricultural workers in that area whose strike of the grape fields in 1965 impelled Cesar Chavez to persuade the workers of Mexican origin to join them and initiate the farm labor unionization movement. The Filipinos in Delano have mostly left agricultural labor for other pursuits.

This was the southern core of the Latino legislative districts created after the 1990 Census and that also includes the low-income heavily minority neighborhoods of southeast Metro Bakersfield. It was considerably modified in the 2000 Census redistricting with the area being divided up with little logic beyond meeting the other criteria of that redistricting venture. But I think the starting point is to consider this region as a whole and that it is more logical at this stage to include the West Side than to continue to divide these two regions.

2 – KERN COUNTY REDISTRICTING IN CONTEXT

Since Kern County will inevitably be divided in such a way it will share legislative districts with other counties, and since there are definable communities of interest that probably can assist with that process, I offer these additional considerations in viewing those areas in context.

KINGS AND TULARE COUNTIES: (Population: 595,161—{Kings: 152,982; Tulare: 442,179})

The most significant component to any redistricting plan involving Kern County necessarily includes parts or all of one or the other of these two San Joaquin Valley counties adjoining Kern County, and more indirectly Fresno County as well.

Kern County's legislative districts have historically included Kings and/or Tulare Counties, just to the north of Kern. They have also included portions of other counties farther north, particularly since the creation of the heavily Latino districts in the 1990's. The revised redistricting law probably does not support a continuation of the gerrymandered districts created to achieve this goal. But the Latino

districts were attempts to serve the communities of interest common to the small and medium sized communities and the connecting rural areas dominated by the labor-intensive agriculture of the San Joaquin Valley, and for this reason this goal should not and need not be discarded.

In the 1990's, a considerable amount of gerrymandering was needed to achieve the goal of creating predominately Latino districts in the San Joaquin Valley. This is no longer the case. The Valley portion of Kern County (basically consisting of Metro Bakersfield and the rural agricultural portions of the Valley) has a total population of 701,008 of which 381,388, or about 54½% are Latinos. (Note that this total population is almost exactly that required for a Congressional district. This is one solution, addressed at more length below, but not a solution for the State legislative districts, even if it is adopted for a Congressional district.) Kings County is about 51% Latino. Tulare County is about 61% Latino and Fresno County is just over 50% Latino.

Having said that, there are among the various possibilities some redistricting solutions that better address the needs of the varying communities of interest in these counties than others and that nonetheless do not require the gerrymandering of the past.

To assist with this I have included maps showing the Latino proportion of the population of the county subdivisions of Kings and Tulare Counties. I have excluded the prison inmate populations of these subdivisions. There is a naval air station near Lemoore, but I have not attempted to factor that in because military personnel can vote where they are stationed, though many choose not to, and because they are connected with, and a community of interest in the areas where they are stationed.

It is noted that Kings County has proportionally a very large prison population, totaling about 19,000 in three prisons in a county of only 152,000 people. Thus a very significant part of Kings County's population is employed by the California Department of Corrections. In addition, Lemoore NAS has a population of over 7,000—which includes dependents as well as military personnel but does not include those personnel stationed there who choose to live off base. Other than these two economic forces—which are huge, as Kings County has 35% of its employment in government services as compared with only 12% in agriculture—Kings County is primarily agricultural. It is a less significant agricultural county than most in the San Joaquin Valley. There is a large vacant area in the southeast part of the county that was formerly Tulare Lake and that has never been significant in agricultural terms. The western part of the county has little population outside Avenal where the mainstay is the Avenal State Prison. Though Kings County is adjacent to Kern County, most of the population of the county is in the northern part and probably tilted more toward Fresno than Bakersfield. The two southern [Census] county subdivisions (Stratford and Avenal) cover more than two thirds of the county's area but have only about one tenth of its non-institutionalized population.

By contrast, Tulare County has a significant population right to its southern border and the southern part tilts more toward Bakersfield while the northern part tilts more toward Fresno. It should be understood that Tulare County is relatively self-contained, as much as other counties in the San Joaquin Valley, but if it must share legislative districts with other counties, this relative north-south

division is worth factoring in. Porterville's community college is part of the Kern Community College District. Earlimart and Richgrove are in the Delano Union High School District.

While Kings County has a governmental employment sector that now exceeds its agricultural sector, Tulare remains dominated by agriculture. Tulare County regularly ranks second in California (and the United States) behind Fresno. (Kern County is typically third.) The proportion of the population of each county subdivision that is Latino is generally a pretty good guide to the level by which agriculture dominates the economy.

The county contains no state prisons and the only large institutional employer is the Porterville Developmental Center, serving severely mentally ill and developmentally disabled persons from around the State. Other governmental employment is mostly directed at local needs (the Forest Service and National Park Service being notable exceptions). Likewise there are few private employers of note not connected with agriculture. The cities are basically regional commercial and cultural centers for the county. The largest of them, Visalia, has a population of about 130,000. Porterville and Tulare follow, each with about half the population of Visalia. The other towns are smaller, generally serving the surrounding agricultural areas. There are fewer than 10,000 persons in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada and those persons generally go to Porterville (from the Tule River basin) or to Visalia (from the Kaweah River basin) for needs that can't be met locally. The eastern half of the county is mountainous and all but uninhabited and inaccessible except by foot.

TRANSVERSE RANGES – SOUTH LAHONTAN REGIONS (Total Population: 1,386,763)

The other component to any redistricting plan involving Kern County includes a large area, of which East Kern and the mountain regions of Kern County are a part. This includes the Transverse Ranges and the South Lahontan region, and the two regions sprawl over several counties. A map of this region is included. Mono County, at the north end, is connected by the headwaters of the Owens River and the Mammoth Ski Resort, to which residents of the Southland flock in winter, but may be too far north to appropriately fit into this region. The Los Padres county subdivision of Ventura County might also be excluded for practical reasons related to Ventura County redistricting. Even without these areas, the population would be 1,371,742.

The Transverse Ranges basically consist of those mountain ranges north of the South Coast Basin, running west to east. They include numerous communities, mostly relatively small (the exception being the Santa Clarita area), rather divided by mountains, but with large numbers of persons who commute to the Los Angeles Basin but choose not to live there. The population of this area (including the parts in Kern County) is 372,118 (371,299 if the Los Padres subdivision of Ventura County is excluded.)

The South Lahontan area is part of that endorheic region that includes the Great Basin. The primary population centers are in the southern part close to those passes that enable the residents to commute to the South Coast Basin—Los Angeles, San Bernardino *et al.* As used here, it includes parts of

the Colorado Basin (Needles) but it really is used because of the shared character of the population in the region and the fact these areas are part of San Bernardino County. It also includes Mono County (which could be excluded, as noted above) and Inyo County, which really can't be fit anywhere else. This area has a population of 1,014,645 (1,000,443 if Mono County is excluded.)

As for other comments, a map is attached. About five-sixths of the population in this broad region lives in the Newhall and North and South Antelope Valley subdivisions of Los Angeles County and in the Victorville-Hesperia-Apple Valley subdivision of San Bernardino County. A considerable part of the rest of the population of this area is within sufficient range of these areas to commute to them (and/or to the South Coast Basin) to work or shop. Kern County has 139,573 residents in this broadly defined area.

East Kern County, as was noted at the hearing, is in the Mojave Desert, which is part of the South Lahontan drainage area. It is more generally tied in economic and probably in cultural terms to the Antelope Valley communities of Lancaster and Palmdale than to Bakersfield.

The mountain areas of Kern County, while more closely tied to Bakersfield, diverge in general from the San Joaquin Valley of which Bakersfield is an integral part. Both Tehachapi and (particularly) the San Emigdio communities have considerable numbers of persons who commute to Los Angeles County as well as to Bakersfield. Tehachapi has links to the Antelope Valley, to the Santa Clarita area, and more generally to Los Angeles County for those who can work out of their homes. The San Emigdio communities have roughly comparable numbers of persons who commute to Los Angeles County, (and particularly to Santa Clarita and its surrounding areas) compared with those commuting to Bakersfield. Only the Kern Valley is much more heavily linked to Bakersfield than to other communities, and even this area has in cultural and to a considerable extent in economic terms substantial autonomy from the San Joaquin Valley. (As noted above, the Kern Valley has a large retired population.) Also while the Kern Valley is in the southern Sierra Nevada range, it is separated from the rest of the Sierra Nevada communities by the Great Western Divide, closing the only road connecting it to most of Tulare County for six months of the year.

Notably, this area has a population just about sufficient for two Congressional districts, three State Assembly districts, and 1½ State Senate Districts. Whether or not districted in this fashion, a significant part of Kern County is impinged by this region. Options tilting both toward the Transverse Ranges – South Lahontan and the San Joaquin Valley are discussed above in the various redistricting proposals.

CONCLUSION:

I hope all this information and the maps are helpful. If you need and want clarification, please call me or contact me through my E-mail.

Throughout this process I have tried to filter and comment on the community input of others at the meeting. I don't purport to speak for any of them or for anybody other than myself. But most often the comments they made were ones I have heard many times in the past and most of them include conclusions I would have reached independently even though the details and often the reasons would differ.



ROY F. MALAHOWSKI



Bakersfield, CA 93309



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS: Op 1, p 1 of 1

U.S. Census Bureau

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ID	Title	Dataset	About
QT-PL	Race: Hispanic or Latino, Age, and Housing Occupancy: 2010	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	
	Selected: View Download Compare Clear All		
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Map

Legend:

- Boundaries: State, County, County Subdivision
- Features: Major Road, Street, Stream/Waterbody
- Your Selections: Your Selections

Source: U

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OPTION 1 Congressional districts. The Kern-San Joaquin Valley district is shown (red) is about 2,000 persons below the target population. The county subdivisions in the north Los Angeles County - Kern mountain and desert district is nearly 90,000 persons above the target population. The area illustrated in orange is an approximation only and could vary considerably depending on where shifting was done.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS: Ops 2 and 3, p 1 of 3

U.S. Census Bureau

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Your Selections

County Subdivision
 East Kern CCD, Kern County, California
 West Kern CCD, Kern County, California
 Lake Isabella CCD, Kern County, California
 Rosedale CCD, Kern County, California
 Bakersfield CCD, Kern County, California
 Greenfield-Panama CCD, Kern County, California
 Arvin-Lamont CCD, Kern County, California

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Topics

Geographies (states, counties, places...)
 Population Groups (race, ancestry...)
 Industry Codes (NAICS...)

Search Results: 1-7 of 7 per page: 25

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ID	Title	Dataset	About
QT-PL	Race, Hispanic or Latino, Age, and Housing Occupancy 2010	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	?
	OCCUPANCY STATUS	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	?
	RACE	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	?
	HISPANIC OR LAT	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	?
	RACE FOR THE P	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	?
	HISPANIC OR LAT POPULATION 18+	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	?
	G001 GEOGRAPHIC ID	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	?

Legend

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Your Selections
 Your Selections
 Items in grey text are not visible at this zoom level
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Modify the map using the options below:

Boundaries and Features

Find a Location

Map Markers

Options 2 and 3

Page 1

This district is the same for both Options 2 and 3. As drawn it has a population of 715,470, or about 11,500 above the target population. The best candidate is the West Kern county subdivision. It would probably be necessary to do the split in the Taft area, effectively dividing that community into two roughly equal parts.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS: Op 2 and 3, p 2 of 3

The screenshot displays the U.S. Census Bureau American FactFinder interface. On the left, there are navigation tabs for 'MAIN', 'SEARCH', 'WHAT WE PROVIDE', and 'USING FACTFINDER'. Below these are search filters for 'Your Selections' (24 selected), 'Search within Results for...', 'Topics', 'Geographies', 'Population Groups', and 'Industry Codes'. The main area shows search results for 'Race: Hispanic or Latino, Age, and Housing Occupancy, 2010'. A table lists results with columns for ID, Title, Dataset, and About. A map of Kern County is shown with several districts highlighted in orange. The map includes a legend, a scale bar, and navigation controls.

OPTION 2

Page 2

This is the distinctive district for Option 2, it has a population of 682,972, or about 21,000 below the target population. About 11,500 of that number would come from the other Kern County district (page 1, above). The rest of the needed population could just about

(TOTAL ADDITION NEEDED c. 9500

be met by adding a part of the Kern County subdivisions outlined but not shaded in orange, as is the rest of the distinctive part of this option

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS; Ops 2 and 3, p 3 of 3

U.S. Census Bureau

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ID	Title	Dataset	About
QT-PL	Rate, Hispanic or Latin, Age, and Housing Occupancy 2010	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	
P1	RACE	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	
P2	HISPANIC OR LAT	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	
P3	RACE FOR THE P	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	
P4	HISPANIC OR LAT POPULATION 18	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	
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Features: Major Road Street Stream/Waterbody

Your Selections: Your Selections

Items in grey text are not visible at this zoom level

Modify the map using the options below:

- Boundaries and Features
- Find a Location
- Map Markers

Option 3

Page 3

This is the alternate district to that in Option 2. It has a population of 683,710 as shown, to which about 11,500 persons would come from the district shown at Ops 2 and 3, p 1 of 3. About another 9,000 persons would need to be added with the Sanger subdivision of Fresno County being the most probable candidate. (That subdivision has nearly 35,000 residents.) Again, the distinct part of the district is shown in Orange, the candidate area for partial inclusion being outlined but not shaded.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS : Op 4, p 1 of 1

The screenshot shows the U.S. Census Bureau American FactFinder interface. At the top, there are navigation links: MAIN, SEARCH, WHAT WE PROVIDE, USING FACTFINDER, Feedback, FAQs, Glossary, and Help. Below this is a search bar and a section for 'Your Selections' with 30 selected items. The search results show 1-7 of 7 items, with a 'per page' dropdown set to 25. A table lists results with columns for ID, Title, Dataset, and About. A map of California is displayed, showing several districts highlighted in green and red. The map includes a legend, a search box, and various map controls. The bottom of the page features the USCENSUSBUREAU logo and the tagline 'Helping You Make Informed Decisions'.

OPTION 4 ? Exact census tracts and areas are not defined except to say that whatever fine tuning would be needed would be done in census tracts in metro Bakersfield and in Lancaster. Note that there is a small protrusion in Bakersfield, more specifically identified in the Census Tract Reference Maps for Kern County covering Metro Bakersfield. The small indentation in the eastern part of the North Antelope Valley subdivision of Los Angeles County represents the portion of Edwards AFB extending south from Kern County. The Los Padres subdivision of Ventura County and the Searles subdivision of San Bernardino County appear more imposing visually than they are. Combined they have only 3000 residents and could easily be eliminated and replaced by perhaps half a census tract in Lancaster.

See map pages KC-3 and KC-7 for further details of the Metro Bakersfield indentation

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS: Op 5, p 1 of 1

U.S. Census Bureau

MAIN SEARCH WHAT WE PROVIDE USING FACTFINDER Feedback FAQs Glossary Help

Search - Use the options on the left (search, topics, geographies, ...) to find the data you're looking for

Your Selections: 34 selected

Search Results: 1-7 of 7 per page: 25

ID	Title	Dataset	About
QT-R1	Race, Hispanic or Latino, Age, and Housing Occupancy - 2010	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	
P1	RACE	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	
P2	HISPANIC OR LAT.	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	
P3	RACE FOR THE P	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	
P4	HISPANIC OR LAT POPULATION 18 Y	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	
G001	GEOGRAPHIC IDE	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	

Legend

- Boundaries: State, 10 County, 10 Co Sub
- Features: Major Road, Street, Stream/Waterbody
- Your Selections: Your Selections

Items in grey text are not visible at this zoom level

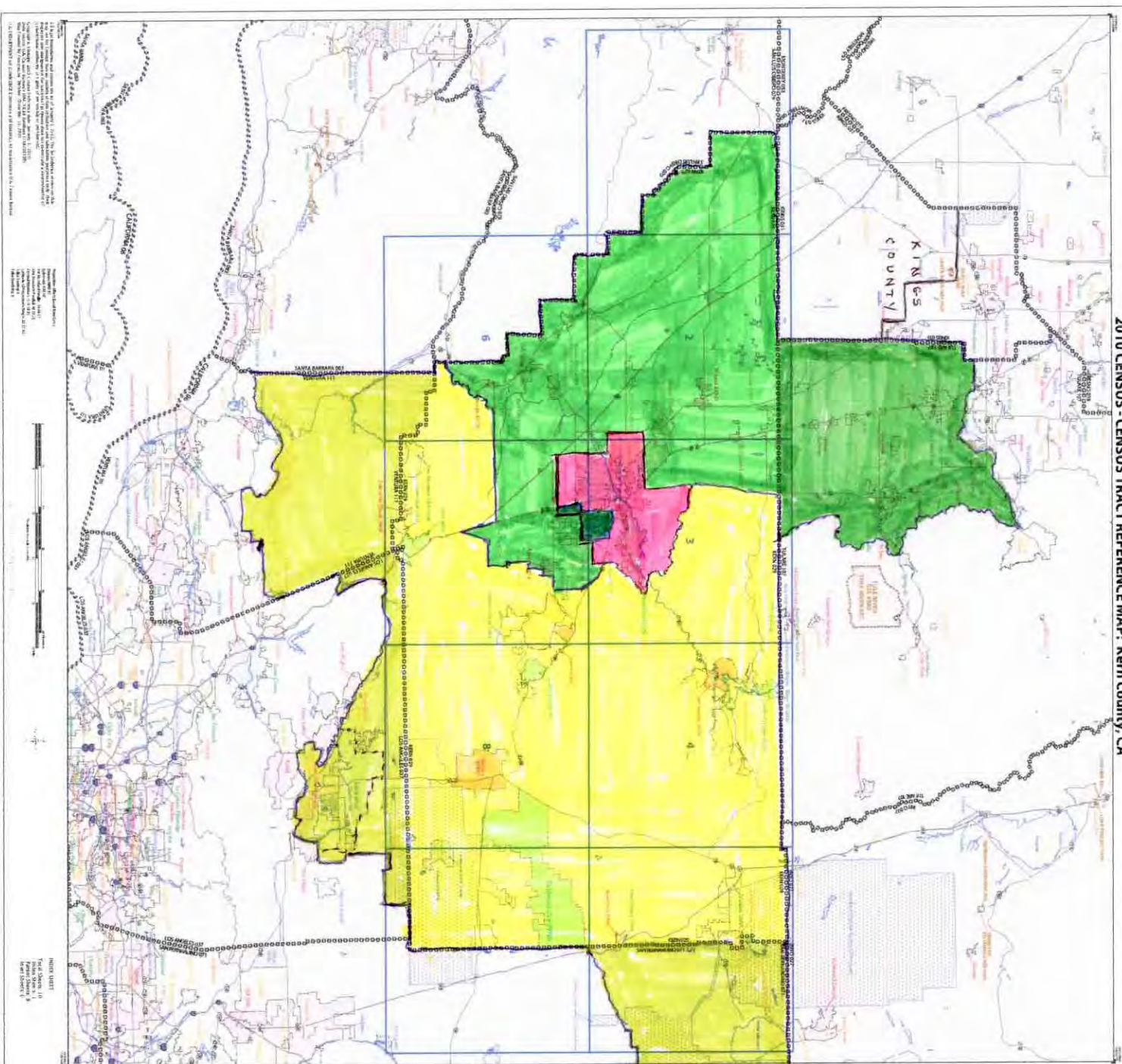
Modify the map using the options below:

- Boundaries and Features
- Find a Location
- Map Markers

OPTION 5: At this scale, the difference from Option 4 appears slight. But note that the small indentation of the San Joaquin Valley district into Metro Bakersfield has been replaced with a few small but densely populated county subdivisions in Fresno County, highlighted here in blue-green and identified in the text. Likewise the visible difference in Los Angeles County is small, but comprised of densely settled census tracts in Lancaster. A total of about 70,000 people are shifted in each district - more than 20 times the population of the much more visible Los Padres subdivision in Ventura County and Searles [Trona] subdivision in San Bernardino County - both described and explained in the Appendix.

PROPOSED ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS WITH KERN COUNTY COMPONENTS

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Kern County, CA



LEGEND

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT	POPULATION	POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE
1	133,000	133.0
2	193,000	193.0
3	193,000	193.0
4	193,000	193.0
5	193,000	193.0
6	193,000	193.0

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE

33.07

NOTES:

Portions of Metro Bakersfield proposed for inclusion in Kern-San Joaquin agricultural district are blue-green. Note Metro Bakersfield area is outlined to highlight these transferred areas to meet district numerical requirements.

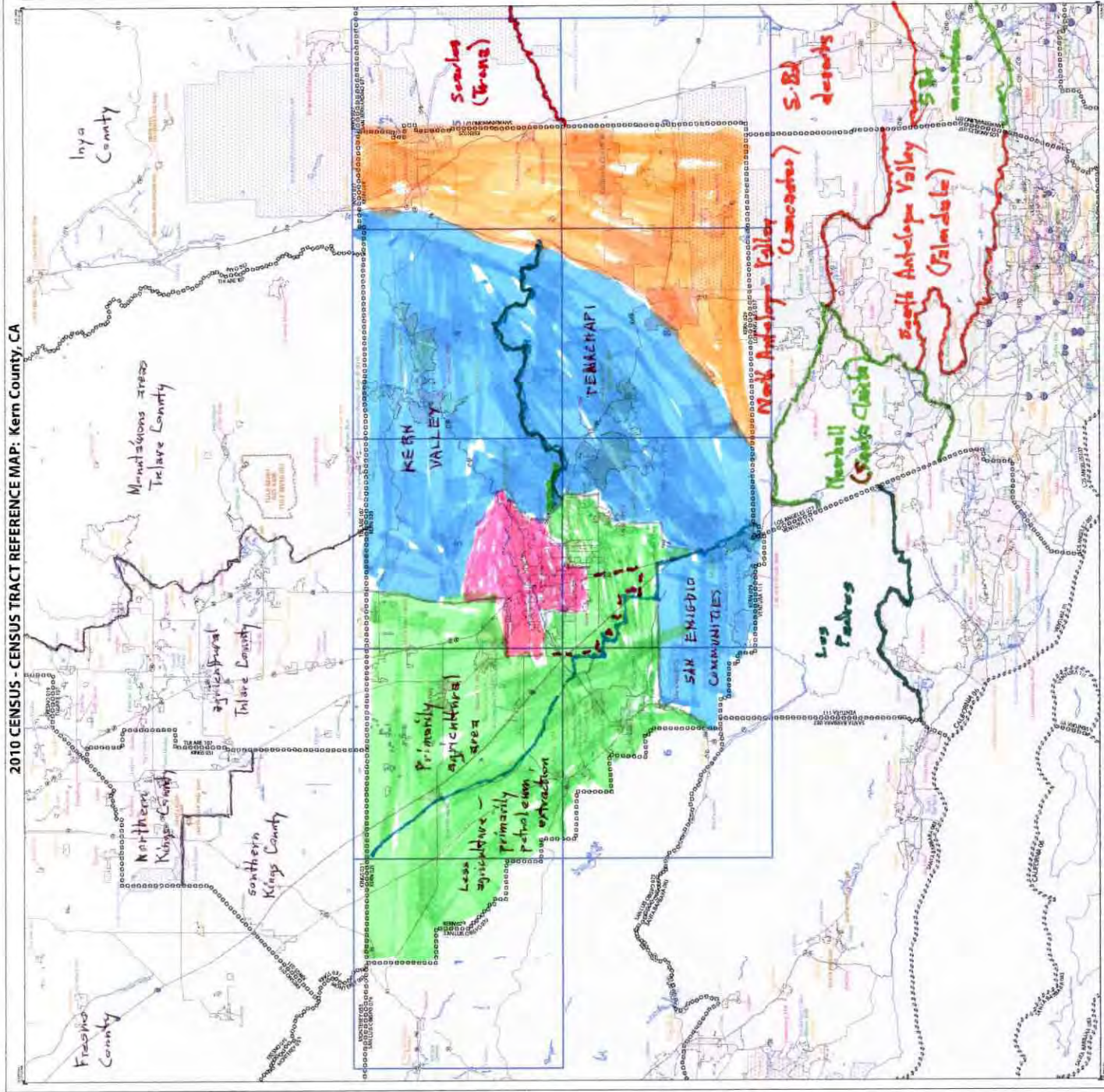
Part of Searles Subdivision extends off map. That area is probably uninhabited. Hatched lines are drawn to show general area of Lancaster-Palmdale



MAPS: Kern County, 2010
 Prepared by: [Name]
 Date: [Date]

Note also the line dividing north from south Kings County. Of the nearly 153,000 persons in Kings County, only about 32,200 live south of the line. Of these, over 19,000 are person inmates of whom few if any are allowed by law to vote, leaving only about 13,000 non-institutionalized residents. The remaining 121,000 non-institutionalized residents are in the northern area, which is one reason for connecting the Kern-San Joaquin district with Inland rather than Kings County

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Kern County, CA



General county geographic divisions

The agricultural eastern part of western Kern County is predominately Latino (34)

The petroleum extraction area of western Kern County is about 1/3 Latino

Most of the population of Kings County is in the northern part.

Nearly all the population of Tulare County is in the agricultural western part of the county

LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
[Symbol]	Water
[Symbol]	Highway
[Symbol]	Railroad
[Symbol]	County Boundary
[Symbol]	City Boundary
[Symbol]	Water
[Symbol]	Highway
[Symbol]	Railroad
[Symbol]	County Boundary
[Symbol]	City Boundary

- OFF-ROAD TRACT LAND NAMES
- East Kern
 - Kern Mountains
 - lines designating individual regions
 - Metro-Bakersfield
 - Rural tract in Metro-Bakersfield (Greenfield) County subdivision
 - West Kern areas (San Joaquin Valley small city & rural)
 - Individual region division

INDEX SHEET

Scale: 1 inch = 10 miles

Map Date: 2010

Map Sheet: KC - A

Map of Kern County, CA

Scale: 1 inch = 10 miles

Map Date: 2010

Map Sheet: KC - A

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Kern County, CA

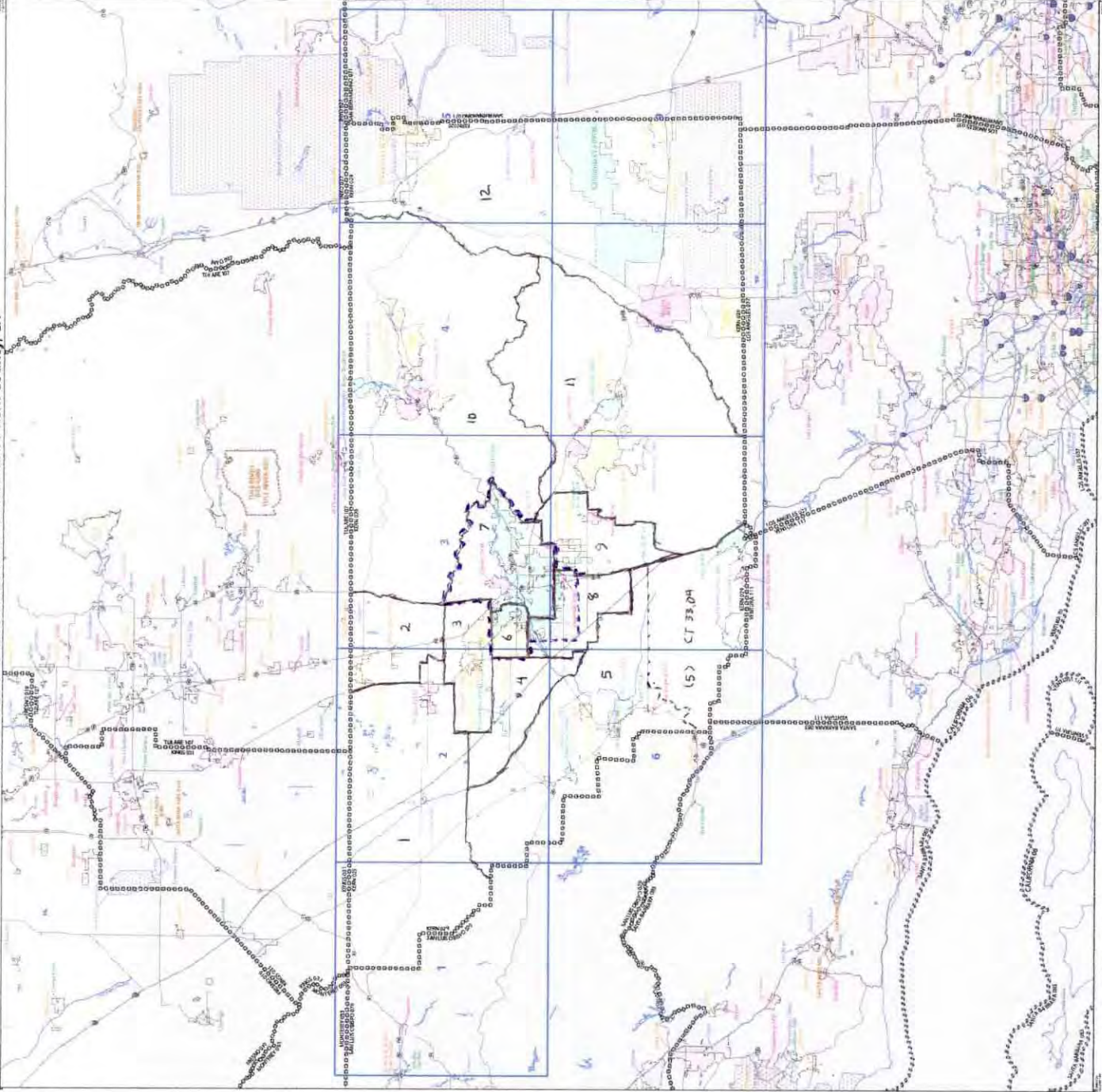
Note use of hatched lines: Blue for Metro Bakersfield Black for San Emigilin communities (CT 33.04), marked as a discrete part of West Kern because of different character

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
[Symbol]	Metropolitan Area
[Symbol]	County
[Symbol]	City
[Symbol]	Unincorporated Area
[Symbol]	Water
[Symbol]	Highway
[Symbol]	Railroad
[Symbol]	Power Line
[Symbol]	Other

OTIE-RENOVATION TRACT LAND NAMES

- 1 Wasco - Lost Hills
- 2 Delano - McFarland
- 3 Shafter
- 4 Batten Willow
- 5 West Kern
- 6 [San Emigilin communities]
- 7 Rosedale
- 8 Bakersfield
- 9 Greenfield
- 9 Arvin - Lamont
- 10 Kern Valley
- 11 Tehachapi
- 12 East Kern

METRO BAKERSFIELD
(All of 6 & 7, all but most rural part of 8)



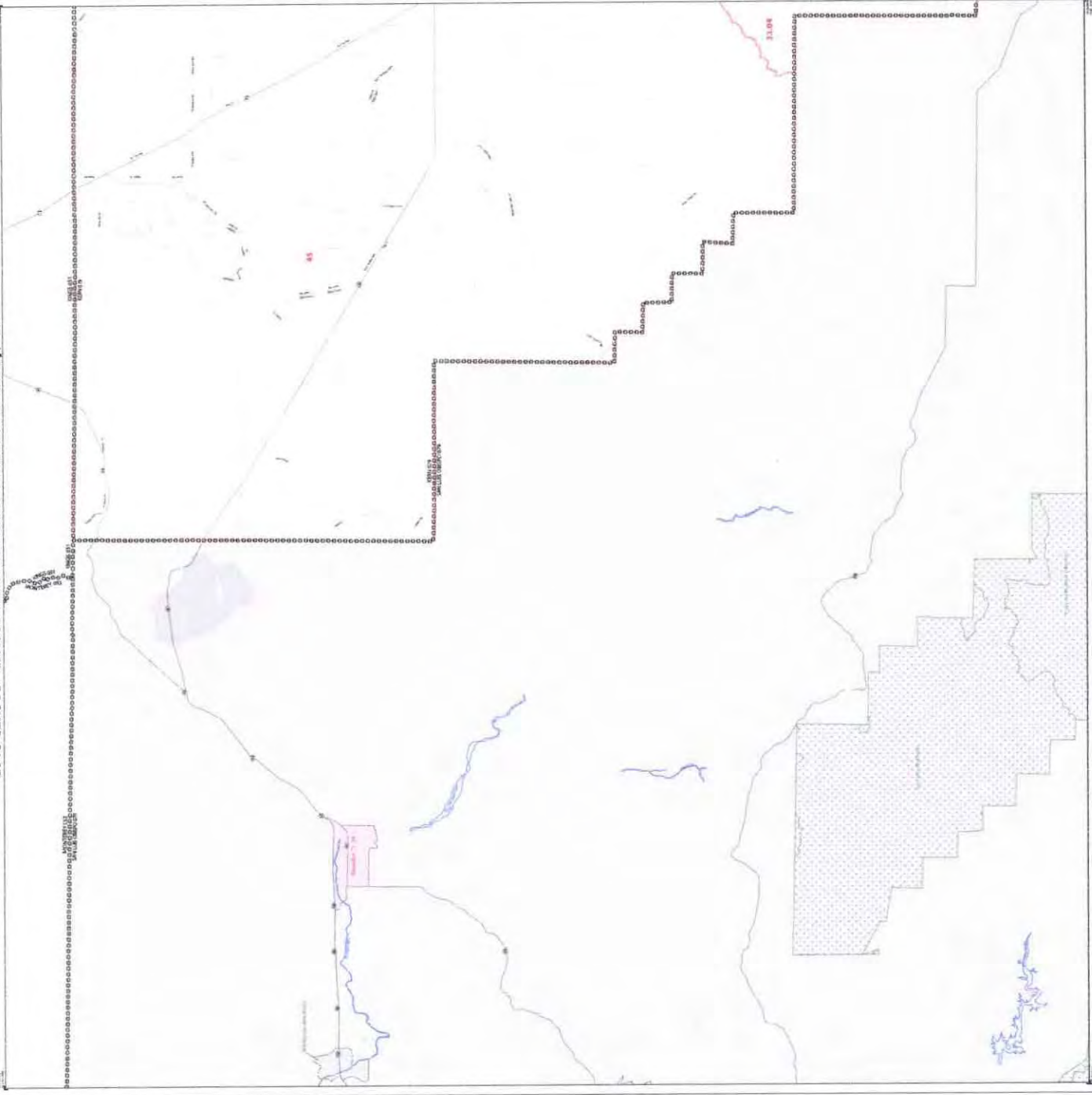
Scale: 1 inch = 10 miles
 Date: 12/15/2010
 Author: [Name]

Notes:
 1. This map is a reference map and does not constitute a legal description.
 2. The boundaries shown on this map are based on the 2010 Census data.
 3. The names of the tracts are based on the 2010 Census data.
 4. The names of the cities and unincorporated areas are based on the 2010 Census data.
 5. The names of the counties are based on the 2010 Census data.
 6. The names of the states are based on the 2010 Census data.

KC-1

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Kern County, CA

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	Interstate
	State Route
	County Route
	Local Road
	Waterway
	Water Body
	Airport
	School
	Church
	Cemetery
	Public Building
	Industrial Building
	Residential Building
	Unimproved Land
	Forest Land
	Open Space
	Wetland
	Flood Hazard
	Boundary
	Contour
	Spot Elevation
	Elevation Contour
	Elevation Spot
	Elevation Contour Interval
	Elevation Spot Interval
	Elevation Contour Interval and Spot Interval



NAME: Kern County (CA)
 STATE: CA
 COUNTY: Kern County, CA
 DATE: 11/11/2010

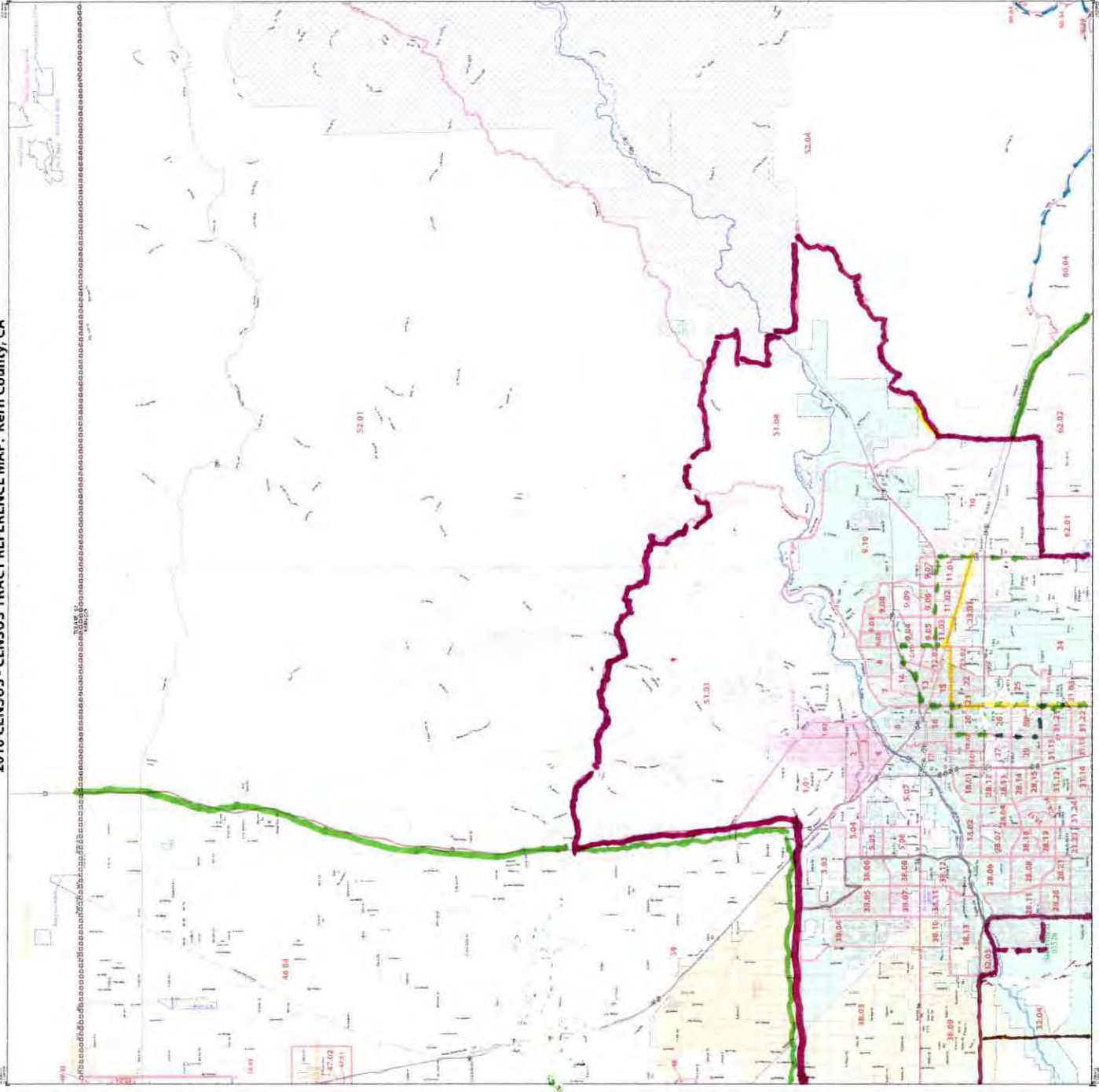
1	2
3	4
5	6

SCALE: 1:50,000
 NORTH ARROW

2010 CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Kern County, CA
 DATE: 11/11/2010
 SCALE: 1:50,000
 NORTH ARROW

2010 CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Kern County, CA
 DATE: 11/11/2010
 SCALE: 1:50,000
 NORTH ARROW

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Kern County, CA



LEGEND

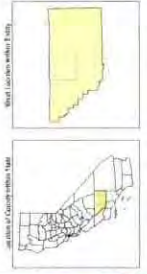
BOUNDARY	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Metropolitan Area Boundary	Thick Red Line	Metropolitan Area Boundary
County Boundary	Thin Red Line	County Boundary
City Boundary	Thin Blue Line	City Boundary
Water Boundary	Blue Line	Water Boundary
Other Boundary	Thin Black Line	Other Boundary
AREA	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Metropolitan Area	Light Green Fill	Metropolitan Area
County	Light Yellow Fill	County
City	Light Blue Fill	City
Water	Blue Fill	Water
Other	White Fill	Other

NOTES:

- This map was prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau for the 2010 Census. It is not to be used for any other purpose without the express written consent of the U.S. Census Bureau.
- The U.S. Census Bureau is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this map.
- This map is a reference map and does not show political boundaries.
- The U.S. Census Bureau is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this map.

Hatched area indicating approximate area designated for exclusion from Metro Bakersfield under Option 4 of Congressional district options

Solid line indicating approximate area designated for exclusion from Metro Bakersfield under proposed Assembly district plan (due to need to exclude part of Metro Bakersfield to meet target population goal for Assembly district)



MAP OF KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
 U.S. GEOGRAPHIC NAME BOARD
 1:500,000 Scale

PARENT SHEETS

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

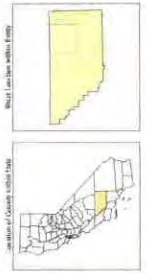
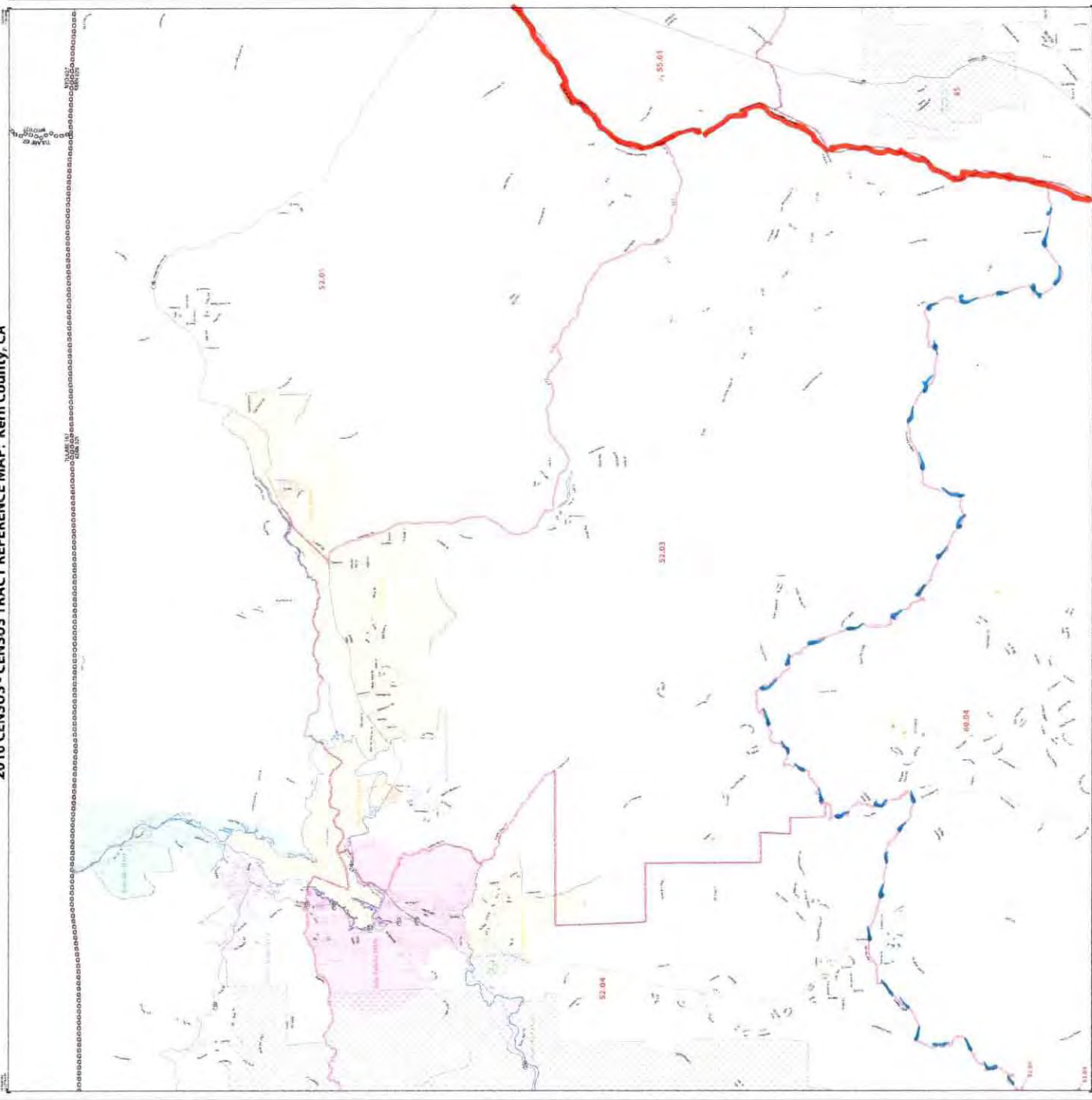


Notes:

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2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Kern County, CA

FEATURE	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Administrative Boundaries	Thin solid line	County, State, and Federal boundaries
City Limits	Thick solid line	City limits boundaries
Water	Blue shading	Rivers, streams, and other water bodies
Highways	Thick solid line with double lines	Interstates and major highways
Roads	Thin solid line	Local roads
Railroads	Thin solid line with cross-ticks	Railroad lines
Utilities	Thin dashed line	Gas, electric, and telephone lines
Topography	Contour lines	Elevation contours
Land Use	Color shading	Urban, residential, agricultural, and forested areas
Population	Shaded areas	Population density and census tracts
Other	Various symbols	Points of interest, landmarks, and other features



NAME: Kern County 2010
 DATE: 05/2010
 SCALE: 1:250,000

TRACT INDEX

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010
 Data: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010
 Projection: NAD 83
 Contour Interval: 20 feet
 Date: 05/2010

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
 INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

KC - 5

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Kern County, CA

Note proximity of Seaview Valley (Trona) to Ridgecrest - China Lake

LEGEND

BOUNDARIES
 Precinct Boundary (Thin Solid Line)
 County Boundary (Thick Solid Line)
 Interstate (Thick Dashed Line)
 State Route (Thin Dashed Line)
 County Route (Thin Solid Line)
 Local Road (Thin Dotted Line)
 Water (Blue)
 Unincorporated Area (Thin Dotted Line)
 Incorporated City (Thick Dotted Line)
 Census Tract (Thin Solid Line)

POPULATION
 100,000+ (Dark Blue)
 50,000 - 99,999 (Medium Blue)
 25,000 - 49,999 (Light Blue)
 10,000 - 24,999 (Very Light Blue)
 5,000 - 9,999 (Lightest Blue)

POPULATION DENSITY
 100+ (Dark Blue)
 50 - 99 (Medium Blue)
 25 - 49 (Light Blue)
 10 - 24 (Very Light Blue)
 5 - 9 (Lightest Blue)

POPULATION CHANGE
 100%+ (Dark Blue)
 50% - 99% (Medium Blue)
 25% - 49% (Light Blue)
 10% - 24% (Very Light Blue)
 5% - 9% (Lightest Blue)

POPULATION CHANGE DENSITY
 100+ (Dark Blue)
 50 - 99 (Medium Blue)
 25 - 49 (Light Blue)
 10 - 24 (Very Light Blue)
 5 - 9 (Lightest Blue)

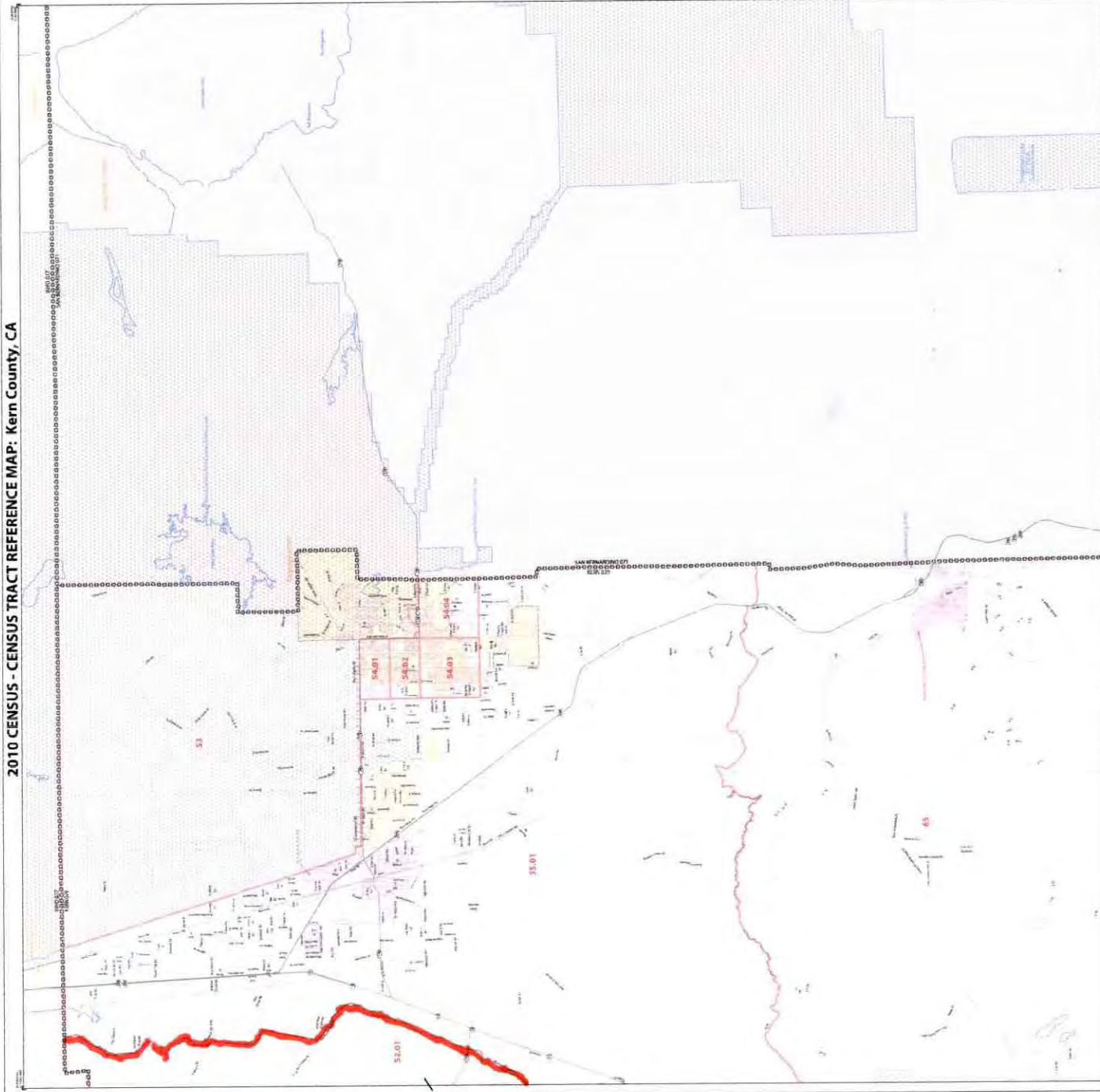
POPULATION CHANGE PER 1,000
 100+ (Dark Blue)
 50 - 99 (Medium Blue)
 25 - 49 (Light Blue)
 10 - 24 (Very Light Blue)
 5 - 9 (Lightest Blue)

POPULATION CHANGE PER 1,000 DENSITY
 100+ (Dark Blue)
 50 - 99 (Medium Blue)
 25 - 49 (Light Blue)
 10 - 24 (Very Light Blue)
 5 - 9 (Lightest Blue)

POPULATION CHANGE PER 1,000 DENSITY
 100+ (Dark Blue)
 50 - 99 (Medium Blue)
 25 - 49 (Light Blue)
 10 - 24 (Very Light Blue)
 5 - 9 (Lightest Blue)

POPULATION CHANGE PER 1,000 DENSITY
 100+ (Dark Blue)
 50 - 99 (Medium Blue)
 25 - 49 (Light Blue)
 10 - 24 (Very Light Blue)
 5 - 9 (Lightest Blue)

POPULATION CHANGE PER 1,000 DENSITY
 100+ (Dark Blue)
 50 - 99 (Medium Blue)
 25 - 49 (Light Blue)
 10 - 24 (Very Light Blue)
 5 - 9 (Lightest Blue)



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 COUNTY OF KERN
 CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP
 2010 CENSUS

POPULATION

Total Population	10
Population Density	5
Population Change	8
Population Change Density	9

POPULATION DENSITY
 Total Population
 Population Density
 Population Change
 Population Change Density

POPULATION CHANGE
 Total Population
 Population Density
 Population Change
 Population Change Density

POPULATION CHANGE DENSITY
 Total Population
 Population Density
 Population Change
 Population Change Density

POPULATION CHANGE PER 1,000
 Total Population
 Population Density
 Population Change
 Population Change Density

POPULATION CHANGE PER 1,000 DENSITY
 Total Population
 Population Density
 Population Change
 Population Change Density

POPULATION CHANGE PER 1,000 DENSITY
 Total Population
 Population Density
 Population Change
 Population Change Density

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Kern County, CA

Taft and its
contiguous
villages incorporated
areas (Ford City, Taft
Heights, South Taft)
includes over 3/4 the
population of the West
Kern county subdivision
when the San Emigdio
mountain communities
were excluded - see
CTS 31.35 & 36.
The large area of Taft in
CT 33.04 was incorporated
into a federal prison housing
about 2000 inmates.

LEGEND

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. The state boundary is shown as a thick black line.
 2. The county boundary is shown as a thin black line.
 3. The census tract boundary is shown as a red line.
 4. The census route boundary is shown as a blue line.
 5. The census route is shown as a dashed blue line.
 6. The census route is shown as a solid blue line.
 7. The census route is shown as a solid black line.

SYMBOLS:

ROADS:
 Interstate Highway: Yellow line with red and blue stripes.
 State Route: Orange line with black dashes.
 County Road: Red line with black dashes.
 Local Road: Black line.

LAND USE:
 Agricultural Land: Yellow.
 Pasture: Light Green.
 Forest: Dark Green.
 Water: Blue.
 Wetland: Light Blue with wavy lines.
 Developed Land: Grey.
 High Density Residential: Pink.
 Medium Density Residential: Light Purple.
 Single-Family Residential: Yellow-Green.
 Open Space: Green.
 Water Body: Blue.
 Wetland: Light Blue with wavy lines.
 Roadway: Grey.

BOUNDARIES:
 County Boundary: Thin black line.
 Census Tract Boundary: Red line.
 Census Route Boundary: Blue line.

POPULATION DENSITY (PER 1000 PEOPLE):

33.07

POPULATION (1990):

1000000
 500000
 100000
 50000
 10000
 5000
 1000

POPULATION (2000):

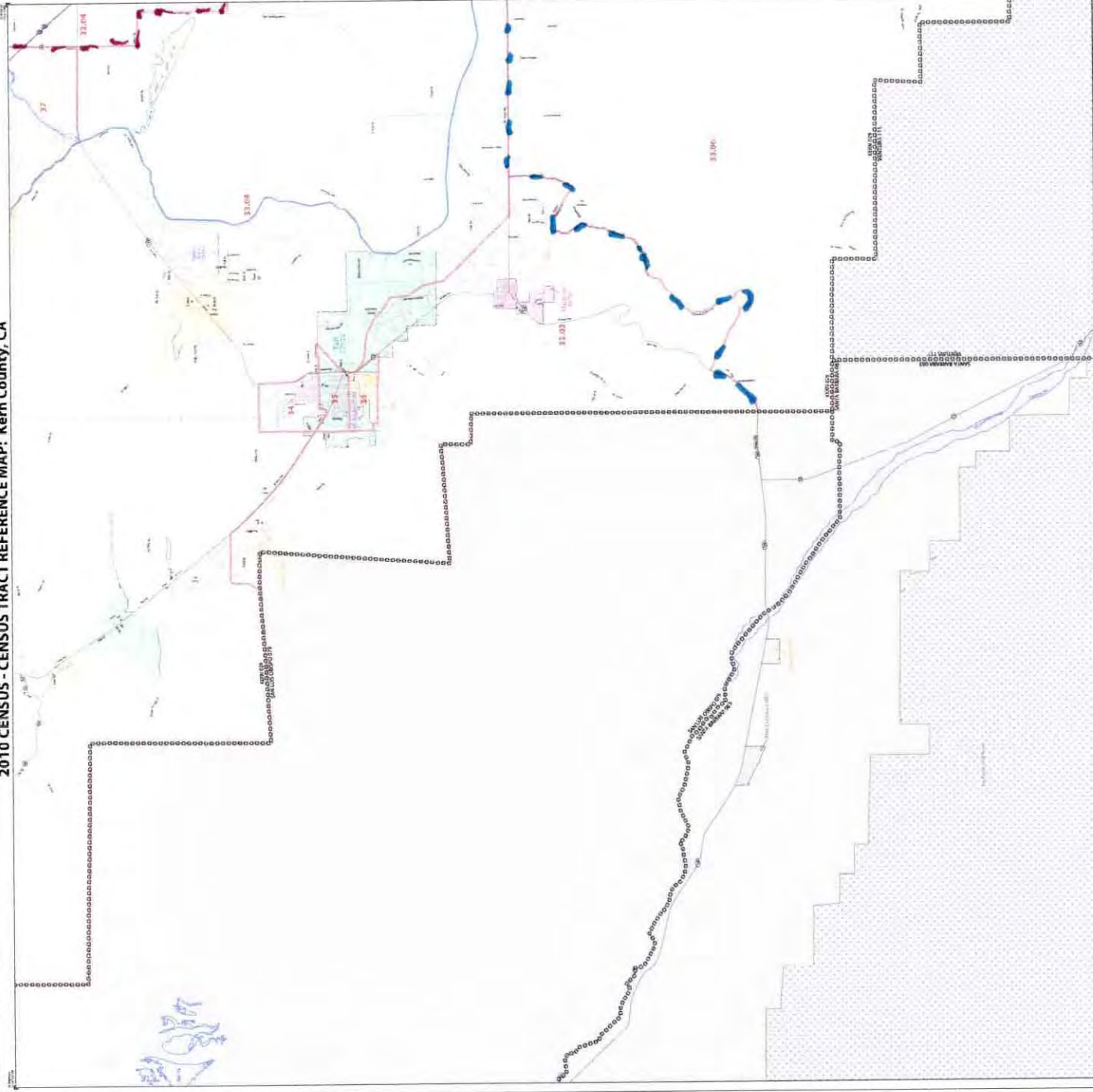
1000000
 500000
 100000
 50000
 10000
 5000
 1000

POPULATION (2010):

1000000
 500000
 100000
 50000
 10000
 5000
 1000

POPULATION (2020):

1000000
 500000
 100000
 50000
 10000
 5000
 1000



MAP OF CALIFORNIA

INDEX MAP

SCALE

DATE

PROJECT SHEET #

TRACT

COUNTY

POPULATION

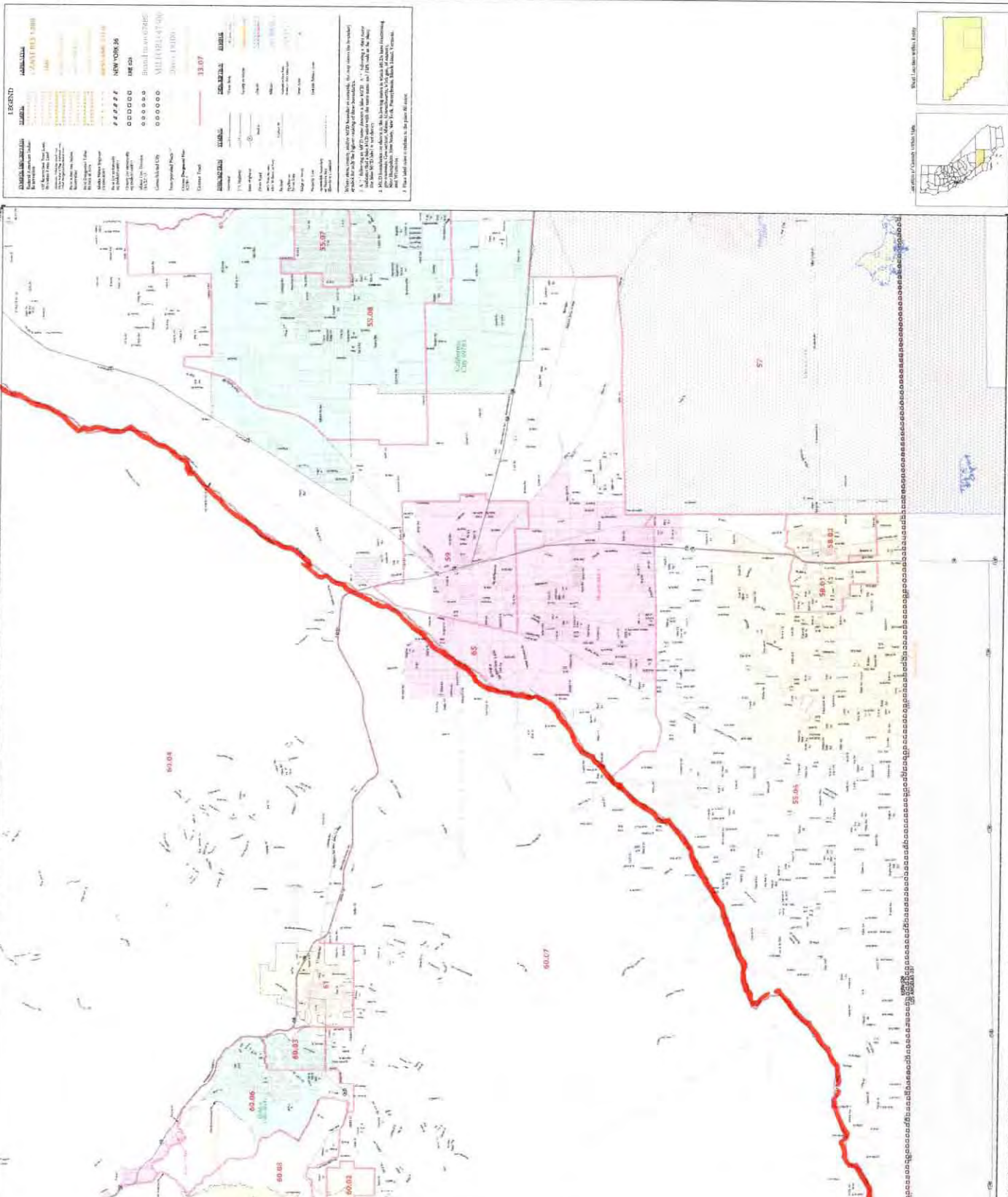
AREA

PERCENTAGE

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEMOGRAPHIC DIVISION, 1990 AND 2000 CENSUS DATA FOR CALIFORNIA
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEMOGRAPHIC DIVISION, 2010 AND 2020 CENSUS DATA FOR CALIFORNIA
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEMOGRAPHIC DIVISION, 1990 AND 2000 CENSUS DATA FOR CALIFORNIA
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEMOGRAPHIC DIVISION, 2010 AND 2020 CENSUS DATA FOR CALIFORNIA

KC-8

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Kern County, CA



Legend

SUBDIVISIONS

- 2010 Census Tract Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- City Boundaries
- San Bernardino County Boundaries
- Los Angeles County Boundaries
- Orange County Boundaries
- San Diego County Boundaries
- San Francisco County Boundaries
- San Jose County Boundaries
- San Luis Obispo County Boundaries
- San Mateo County Boundaries
- Santa Clara County Boundaries
- Santa Cruz County Boundaries
- Stanislaus County Boundaries
- Tulare County Boundaries
- Yuba County Boundaries

INDUSTRIES

- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Retail
- Health care
- Education
- Government
- Finance
- Professional
- Other

POPULATION

- 0-100,000
- 100,000-200,000
- 200,000-300,000
- 300,000-400,000
- 400,000-500,000
- 500,000-600,000
- 600,000-700,000
- 700,000-800,000
- 800,000-900,000
- 900,000-1,000,000

DEMOGRAPHIC

- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- Asian
- Native American
- Other

UNEMPLOYMENT

- 0-10%
- 10-15%
- 15-20%
- 20-25%
- 25-30%

POVERTY

- 0-10%
- 10-15%
- 15-20%
- 20-25%
- 25-30%

UNPOPULATED AREAS

- Water
- Forest
- Barren
- Woods

Other

- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Railroad
- Airport
- Public Water
- Public Sewer
- Public Gas
- Public Electric
- Public Telephone
- Public Cable
- Public Internet
- Public Other

Note: Edwards AFB in the southeast corner. Also note that it extends into Los Angeles County

CT 60.02 shear Tehachapis is a prison census tract



Map of California showing Kern County location
Map of Kern County showing Census Tract 60.02 location

City	1	2	3
City	4	5	6
City	7	8	9



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of the United States

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of Economic Analysis

KINGS AND TULARE COUNTIES
K-T 1

U.S. Census Bureau

MAIN SEARCH WHAT WE PROVIDE USING FACTFINDER Feedback FAQs Glossary Help

Search - Use the options on the left (search, topics, geographies, ...) to find the data you're looking for

Your Selections: 21 selected

Search Results: 1-25 of 1,590 per page: 25

Selected: View Download Compare Clear All

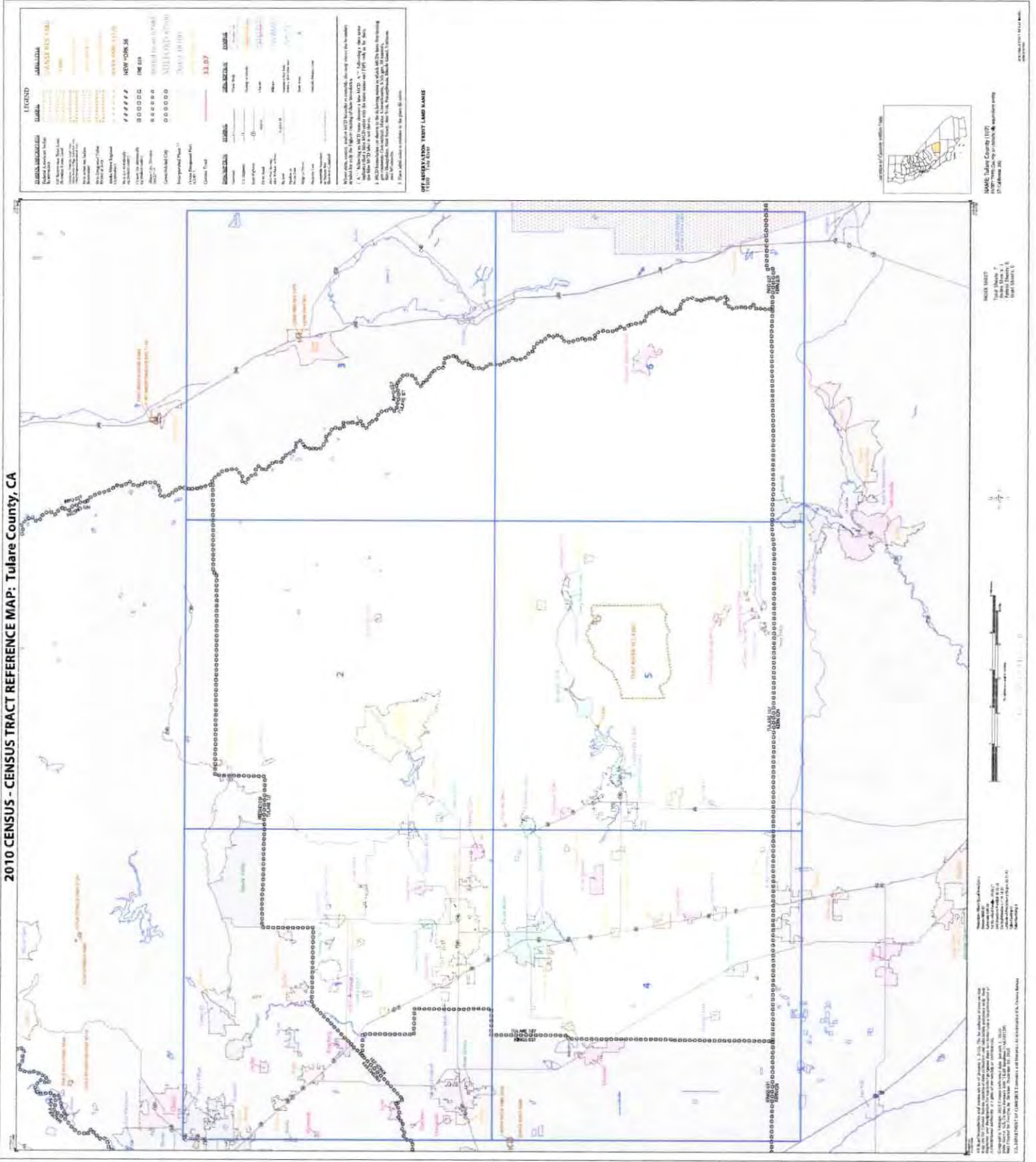
ID	Title	Dataset	About
QT-PL	Race, Hispanic or Latino, Age, and Housing Occupancy: 2010	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	?
P1	RACE	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	?
P2	HISPANIC OR LI	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	?
P3	RACE FOR THE HISPANIC OR LI POPULATION 18	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	?
P4	HISPANIC OR LI POPULATION 18	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	?
G001	GEOGRAPHIC (I)	2010 Redistricting Data SF (PL 94-171)	?
DP-1	Profile of Genera	2000 SF1 100% Data	?
DP-1	Profile of Genera	2000 SF3 Sample Data	?
DP-1	Profile of Genera	2000 SF4 Sample Data	?
DP-2	Profile of Selecte	2000 SF4 Sample Data	?
DP-2	Profile of Selecte	2000 SF3 Sample Data	?
DP-3	Profile of Selecte	2000 SF4 Sample Data	?
DP-3	Profile of Selecte	2000 SF3 Sample Data	?
DP-4	Profile of Selecte	2000 SF4 Sample Data	?
DP-4	Profile of Selecte	2000 SF3 Sample Data	?
QT-H10	Units in Structure, Householder 65 Years and Over, and Householder Below Poverty Level: 2000	2000 SF3 Sample Data	?
QT-H10	Units in Structure, Householder 65 Years and Over, and Householder Below Poverty Level: 2000	2000 SF4 Sample Data	?
QT-H11	Vehicles Available and Household Income in 1999-2000	2000 SF4 Sample Data	?
QT-H11	Vehicles Available and Household Income in 1999-2000	2000 SF3 Sample Data	?
QT-H12	Contract Rent and Gross Rent: 2000	2000 SF3 Sample Data	?
QT-H12	Contract Rent and Gross Rent: 2000	2000 SF4 Sample Data	?
QT-H13	Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999-2000	2000 SF3 Sample Data	?

Selected: View Download Compare Clear All

1 2 3 4 5

K-T 2 Tulare County overview of communities and Indian reservation

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Tulare County, CA



LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
(Symbol)	Indian Reservation
(Symbol)	State Route
(Symbol)	County Route
(Symbol)	Water
(Symbol)	Wetland
(Symbol)	Forest
(Symbol)	Urban
(Symbol)	Rural
(Symbol)	Open Space
(Symbol)	Other

OFF-INVESTIGATION TRACT LAND VALUES
 (2007) (Unit: \$100)

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
(Symbol)	Urban
(Symbol)	Rural
(Symbol)	Open Space
(Symbol)	Other

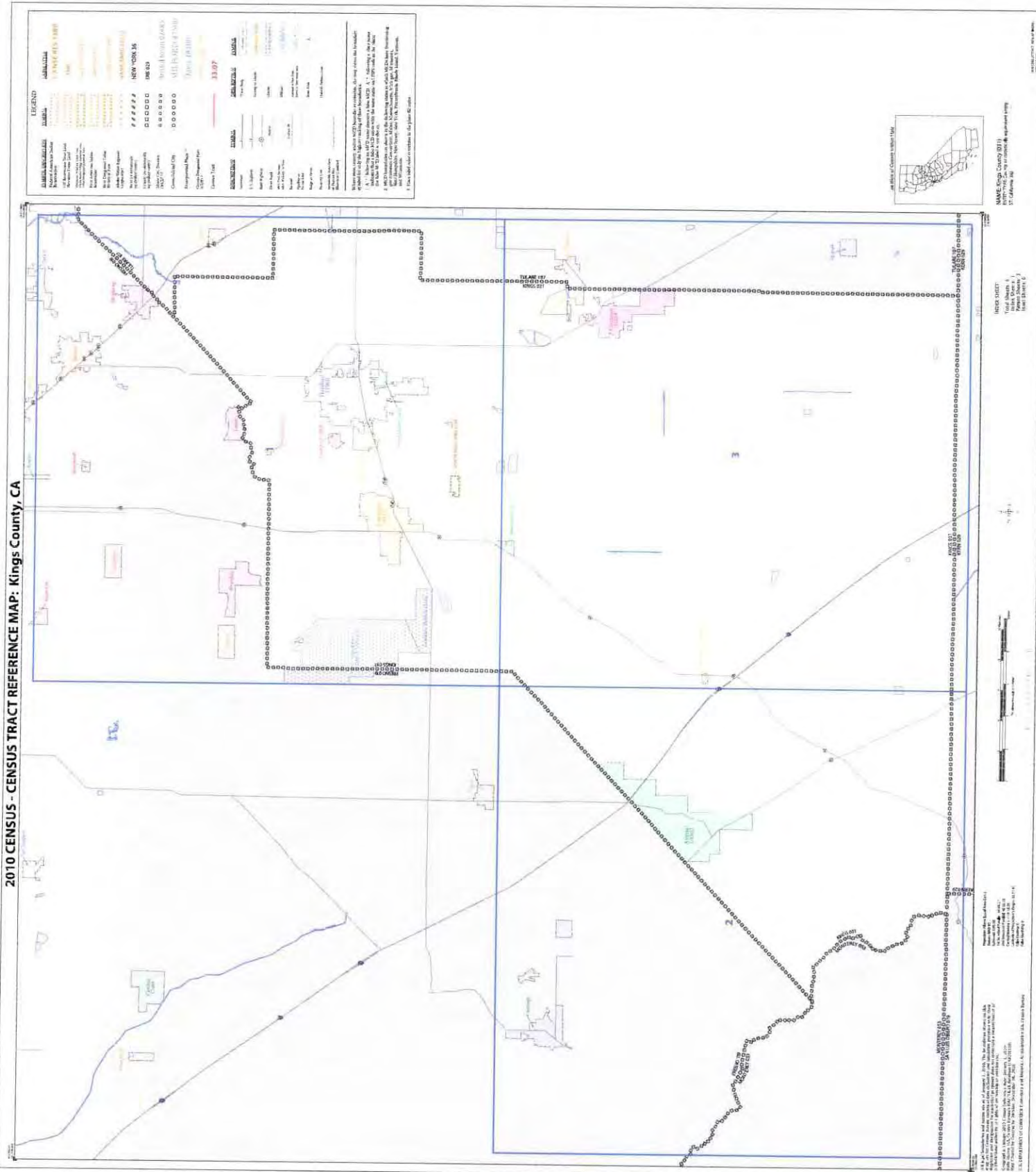


Scale: 1:50,000
 Date: 11/11/10
 Author: [Name]
 Project: [Name]
 Contact: [Name]
 [Additional metadata and contact information]

K-T 3

Kings County
overview of communities and
Naval Air Station border

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Kings County, CA



LEGEND

ADMINISTRATIVE

- State Boundary
- County Boundary
- City Boundary
- Census Tract Boundary
- Water
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Highway
- Canal
- Waterway
- Interstate
- State Route
- County Route
- City Route
- Local Road
- Other Road
- Other
- Other Building
- Other Structure
- Other Feature

STANDARDIZATION

- 1:1 Light
- 1:1 Medium
- 1:1 Dark
- 1:1 Other
- 1:2 Light
- 1:2 Medium
- 1:2 Dark
- 1:2 Other
- 1:3 Light
- 1:3 Medium
- 1:3 Dark
- 1:3 Other
- 1:4 Light
- 1:4 Medium
- 1:4 Dark
- 1:4 Other
- 1:5 Light
- 1:5 Medium
- 1:5 Dark
- 1:5 Other

NEIGHBORHOOD

- 1:1 Light
- 1:1 Medium
- 1:1 Dark
- 1:1 Other
- 1:2 Light
- 1:2 Medium
- 1:2 Dark
- 1:2 Other
- 1:3 Light
- 1:3 Medium
- 1:3 Dark
- 1:3 Other
- 1:4 Light
- 1:4 Medium
- 1:4 Dark
- 1:4 Other
- 1:5 Light
- 1:5 Medium
- 1:5 Dark
- 1:5 Other

POPULATION

- 0-99
- 100-499
- 500-999
- 1,000-4,999
- 5,000-9,999
- 10,000-49,999
- 50,000-99,999
- 100,000-499,999
- 500,000-999,999
- 1,000,000+

NEW WORDS

- NEW WORDS
- NEW WORDS
- NEW WORDS

Other

- Other
- Other
- Other

Scale

- Scale
- Scale
- Scale

Notes

- This map is intended to provide a general overview of the census tracts in Kings County, California. It is not intended to be used for legal purposes.
- The map is based on the 2010 Census data and is subject to change.
- The map is a reference map and is not a legal document.
- The map is not to be used for legal purposes.
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NAVY AIR STATION
AVALON BLVD
AVENUE 17

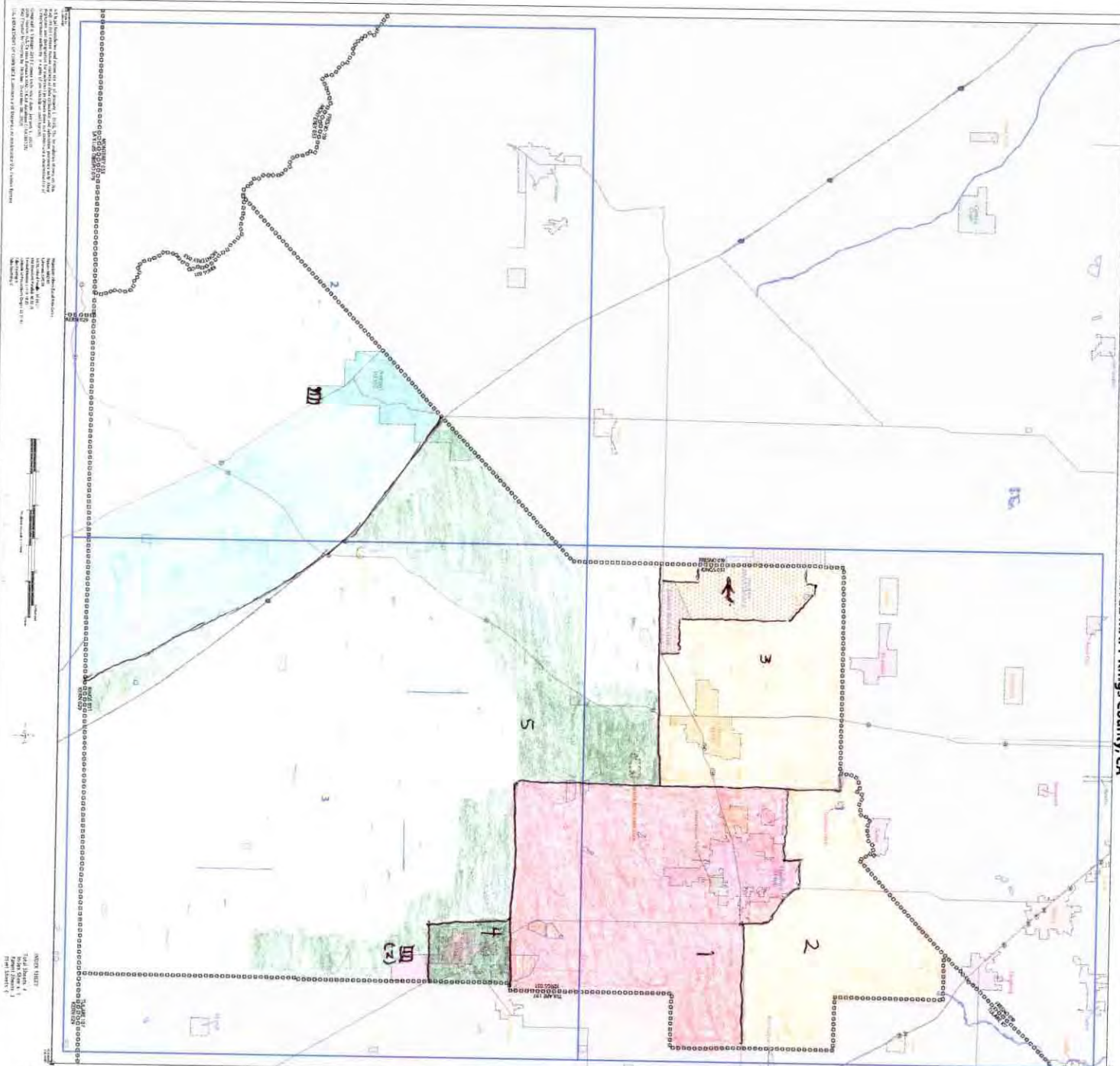
INDEX MAP
Total Area: 1
Area: 1
Scale: 1

Metadata block containing technical details about the map's creation and data sources.

Metadata block containing technical details about the map's creation and data sources.

K-T 5 Kings County non-institutionalized population by % of Latino

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Kings County, CA



TRACT NUMBER	AREA (SQ. MILES)	POPULATION	PERCENT LATINO
1	47.210	34,570	42.5%
2	34.570	34,570	40-50%
3	34.570	13,766	70-80%
4	16.634	15,565	> 80%
5	15.565	15,565	> 80%
6	15.565	15,565	> 80%

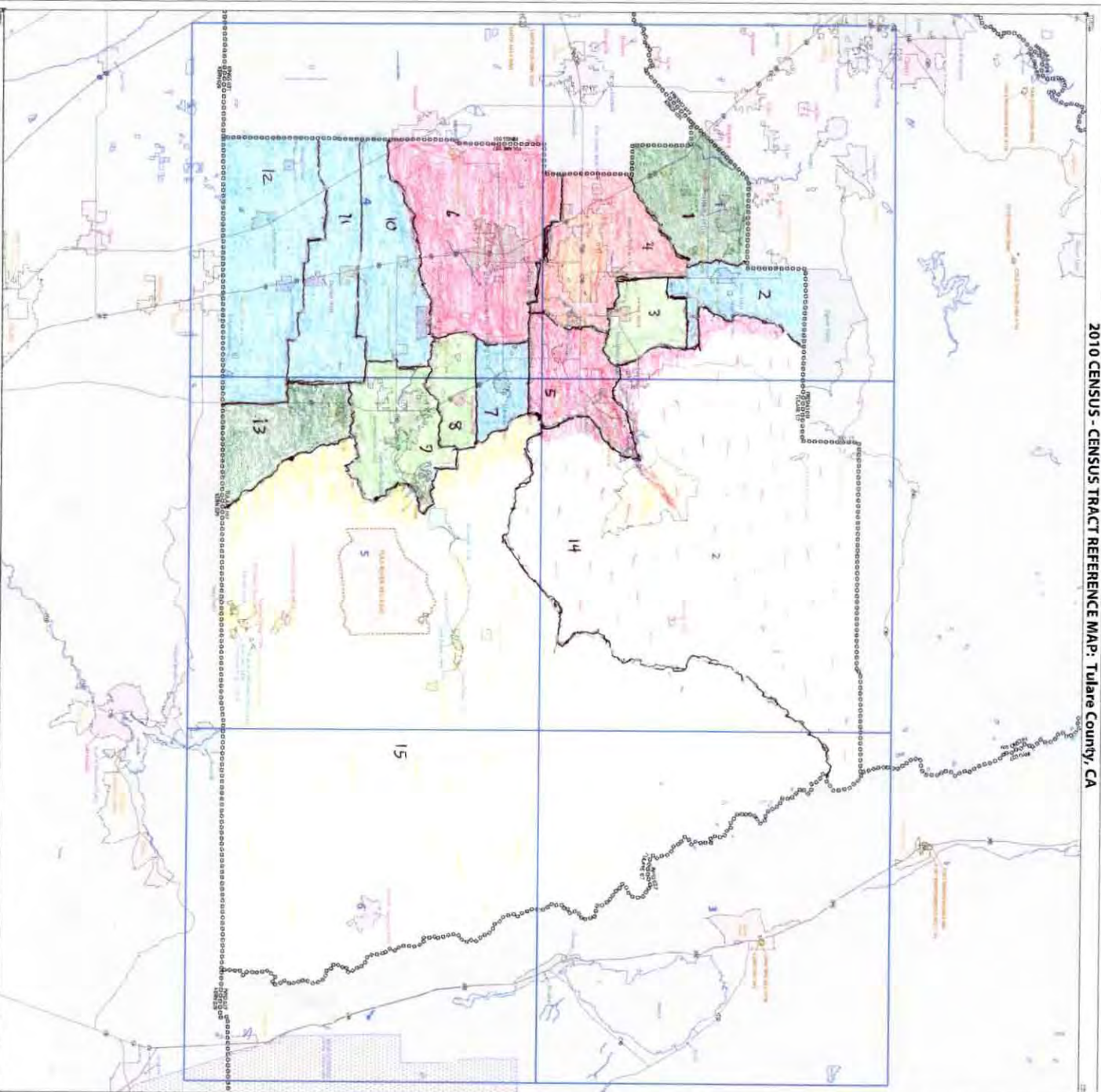
- 1 Hanford 47,210
 - 2 Hanford NE 34,570
 - 3 Lemoore 34,350
 - 4 Corcoran 13,766
 - 5 Stafford 16,634
 - 6 Avenal 15,565
- * Over 70% incarcerated
 † Over 40% incarcerated
 ‡ 21% in Lemoore NAS

NAME: Kings County (01)
 STATE: CA
 COUNTY: Kings
 DATE: 11/11/2010
 TIME: 11:11:11 AM

Hispanic %
 < 25
 25-40
 40-50
 50-60
 60-70
 70-80
 > 80
 figures are low non-incarcerated population only
 hatched color indicates uninhabited or sparsely settled
 Naval Air station
 DTP
 prison (5)

K-T 4 Tulare County population by % of Latino

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Tulare County, CA



TRACT	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE OF LATINO
1 Dinuba	32,456	70-80
2 Orosi	18,269	60-70
3 Woodhoxe	7,416	50-60
4 Visalia	135,978	40-50
5 Exeter	28,889	25-40
6 Tulare	68,347	15-25
7 Lindsay	16,952	< 25
8 Strathmore	7,887	< 25
9 Fosterville	73,297	< 25
10 Tipton	6,446	< 25
11 Palmy	6,529	< 25
12 Exilemont	15,152	< 25
13 Terra Bella	6,628	< 25
14 Woodlake	13,168	< 25
15 Springville	5,615	< 25

* 1976 in Tule River Indian Reservation



MAP: Tulare County, CA
 2010 Census
 2010 Census

Hispanic %

- < 25
- 25-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 60-70
- 70-80
- > 80

Hatched
 color means
 uninhabited
 or very
 sparsely
 inhabited

Native American
 reservation

TRANSVERSE RANGES - SOUTH LAHONTAN
(TR-SL 1)

The screenshot shows the American FactFinder interface with the following elements:

- Header:** U.S. Census Bureau, MAIN, SEARCH, WHAT WE PROVIDE, USING FACTFINDER, Feedback, FAQs, Glossary, Help.
- Search Area:** "Use the options on the left (search, topics, geographies, ...) to find the data you're looking for".
- Map:** A map of California with county subdivisions highlighted in yellow. A green line separates the Transverse Range areas from the South Lahontan areas.
- Left Panel:** Includes "Your Selections", "Dataset: Select Geographies SF (PL 94-171)", "State: 20 selected", "Search" box with "ir es 's fr" and "GO" button, "Legend" (Topics, Boundaries, Features, Population Groups, Your Selections, Industry Codes), "Boundaries and Features", "Find a Location", and "Map Markers".
- Right Panel:** Includes "per page: 25", "About" section with "ting Data SF (PL)" repeated multiple times, and a "1" button.
- Footer:** "Source: U.S. Census Bureau | American FactFinder", "Privacy Policy", "Census 2010", "Data Tools", "Information Quality", "Product Catalog", "Contact Us", "Home".

TRANSVERSE RANGES - SOUTH LAHONTAN County Subdivisions, etc. (w populations

			COUNTY
1	East Kern	78,648	Kern
2	Kern Valley	16,234	"
3	Tehachapi	36,300	"
4*	San Emigdio Basin	7,391	"
5	Los Padres	819	Ventura
6	N Antelope Valley	190,690	Los Angeles
7	S Antelope Valley	208,925	" "
8	Newhall	254,330	" "
9	Wrightwood	6,852	San Bernardino
10	Lt Arrowhead	24,257	" "
11	Big Bear	25,635	" "
12	Victorville, etc.	370,441	" "
13	Burston	41,257	" "
14	Scars (Trona)	2,174	" "
15	Yucca Valley/29 Palms	69,870	" "
16	Needles	7,006	" "
17	Newbury Spr/Baker	12,696	" "
18	Inyo County	18,596	Inyo
19	Mono County	14,202	Mono

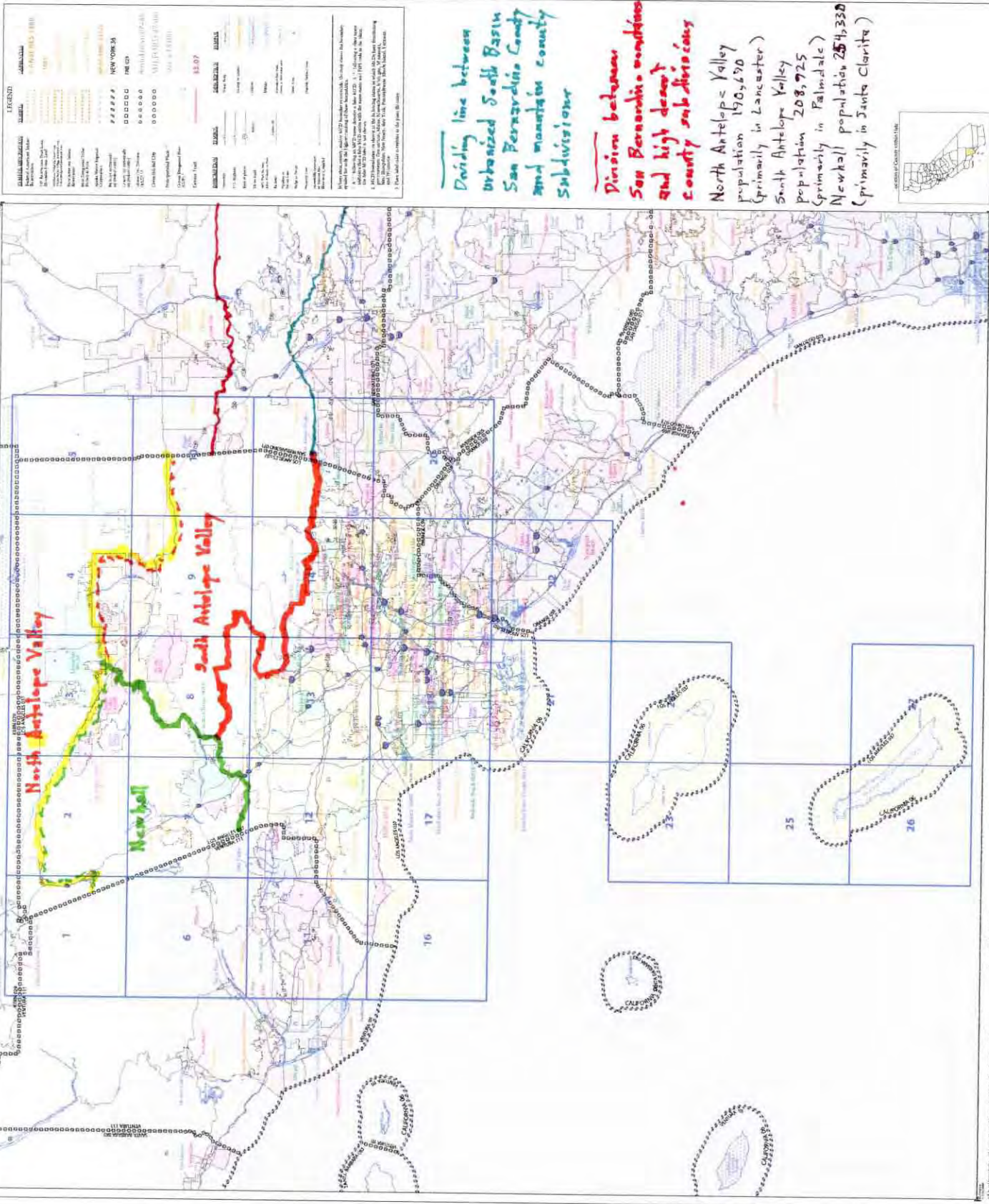
MAP OF TRANSVERSE RANGES - SOUTH LAHONTAN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS.

Basically equated with mountain areas north of L.A. Basin and other areas of the Southland and the High Desert. Mono County, though in this geographical area, is a mountain county of high altitude and often associated with other areas of northern California.

County lines are highlighted and a green line separates the Transverse Range areas from the South Lahontan areas.

TR-52 2 — Los Angeles county subdivisions

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Los Angeles County, CA



Dividing line between urbanized South Basin San Bernardino County and mountain county subdivisions

Division between San Bernardino mountains and high density county subdivisions

North Antelope Valley
 Population 190,690
 (primarily in Lancaster)

South Antelope Valley
 Population 208,925
 (primarily in Palmdale)

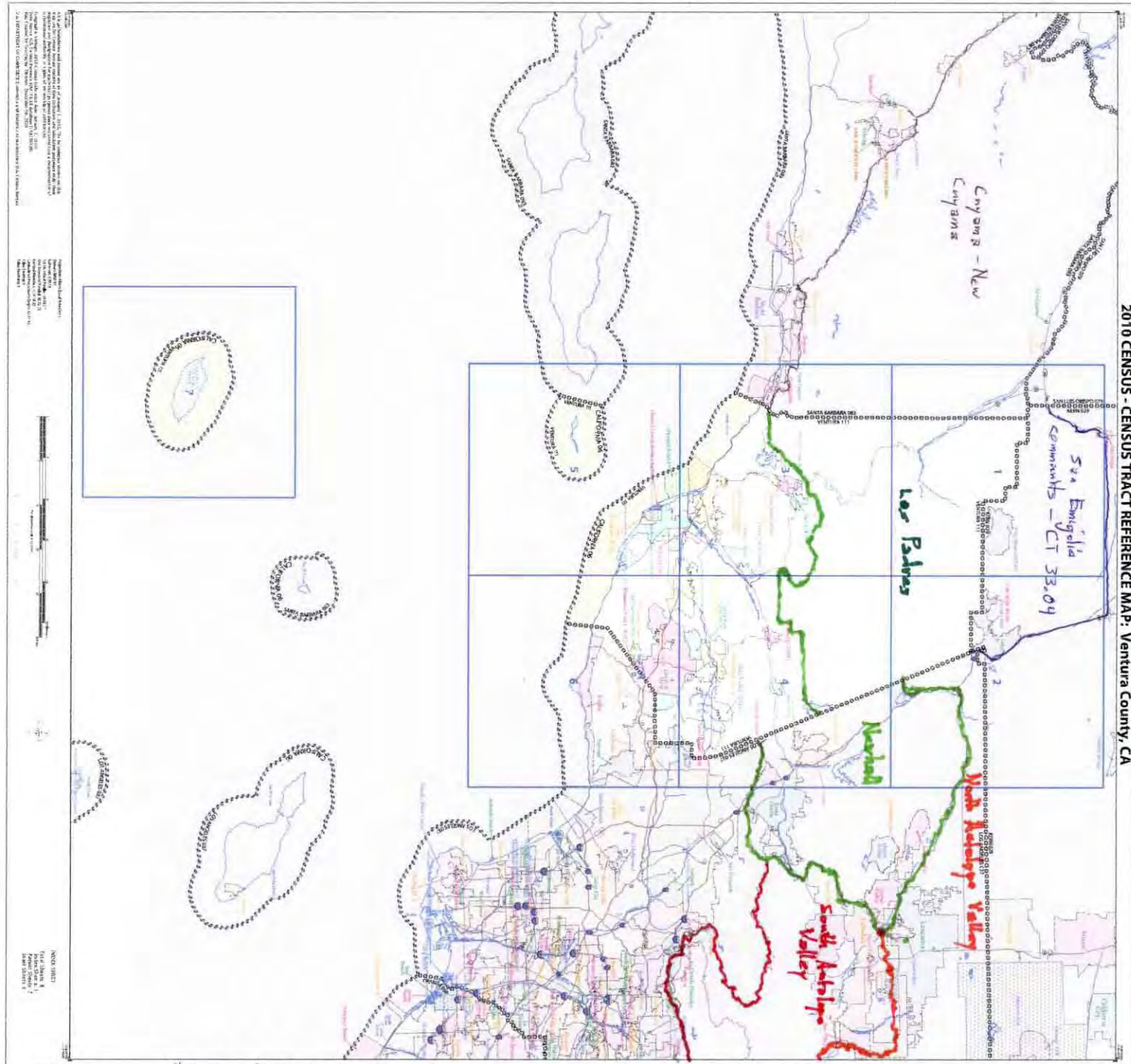
Newhall population 254,330
 (primarily in Santa Clarita)



Map of Census Tract 16
 NAME: Los Angeles County (037)
 STATE: CA
 COUNTY: Los Angeles
 DATE: 2010
 SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010
 SCALE: 1:100,000
 UNIT: METER

TR-SL 4 - Los Padres subdivision of Ventura County
in context

2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP: Ventura County, CA



TRACT	POPULATION	POPULATION DENSITY
010	1,234	12.34
020	2,345	23.45
030	3,456	34.56
040	4,567	45.67
050	5,678	56.78
060	6,789	67.89
070	7,890	78.90
080	8,901	89.01
090	9,012	90.12
100	10,123	101.23
110	11,234	112.34
120	12,345	123.45
130	13,456	134.56
140	14,567	145.67
150	15,678	156.78
160	16,789	167.89
170	17,890	178.90
180	18,901	189.01
190	19,012	190.12
200	20,123	201.23
210	21,234	212.34
220	22,345	223.45
230	23,456	234.56
240	24,567	245.67
250	25,678	256.78
260	26,789	267.89
270	27,890	278.90
280	28,901	289.01
290	29,012	290.12
300	30,123	301.23
310	31,234	312.34
320	32,345	323.45
330	33,456	334.56
340	34,567	345.67
350	35,678	356.78
360	36,789	367.89
370	37,890	378.90
380	38,901	389.01
390	39,012	390.12
400	40,123	401.23
410	41,234	412.34
420	42,345	423.45
430	43,456	434.56
440	44,567	445.67
450	45,678	456.78
460	46,789	467.89
470	47,890	478.90
480	48,901	489.01
490	49,012	490.12
500	50,123	501.23
510	51,234	512.34
520	52,345	523.45
530	53,456	534.56
540	54,567	545.67
550	55,678	556.78
560	56,789	567.89
570	57,890	578.90
580	58,901	589.01
590	59,012	590.12
600	60,123	601.23
610	61,234	612.34
620	62,345	623.45
630	63,456	634.56
640	64,567	645.67
650	65,678	656.78
660	66,789	667.89
670	67,890	678.90
680	68,901	689.01
690	69,012	690.12
700	70,123	701.23
710	71,234	712.34
720	72,345	723.45
730	73,456	734.56
740	74,567	745.67
750	75,678	756.78
760	76,789	767.89
770	77,890	778.90
780	78,901	789.01
790	79,012	790.12
800	80,123	801.23
810	81,234	812.34
820	82,345	823.45
830	83,456	834.56
840	84,567	845.67
850	85,678	856.78
860	86,789	867.89
870	87,890	878.90
880	88,901	889.01
890	89,012	890.12
900	90,123	901.23
910	91,234	912.34
920	92,345	923.45
930	93,456	934.56
940	94,567	945.67
950	95,678	956.78
960	96,789	967.89
970	97,890	978.90
980	98,901	989.01
990	99,012	990.12
1000	100,123	1001.23

Los Padres
subdivision - population
819
balance of Ventura
County - population
822,999

The western part of the Los Padres area has same ties with the Cayama subdivision of Santa Barbara County but that area has a very low population and limited shipping. The road to Santa Maria from New Cayama is all downhill, which is separated from the rest of Ventura County by a 5,033 foot pass, often blocked in winter.



MAP: Ventura County, CA
DATE: 10/10/11
SCALE: 1:100,000
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census