

Narrative for Congressional Plan, CD01-24
Submitted by the California Conservative Action Group
Dated July 15, 2011

Introduction.

On July 16th, the California Conservative Action Group will electronically submit its final Congressional Plan for Congressional Districts 01-24, covering the 52 counties of Northern and Central California.

David Salaverry, the Chair of CCAG, and Chris Bowman, one of the group's two line-drawers will testify briefly to the Commission about the group's final congressional plan and answer any questions that may arise.

The earlier submissions of the group over the past three days were incomplete and inaccurate due to a multitude of technical glitches that arose at the redistricting assistance center at 2850 Telegraph Avenue in Berkeley.

Due to the diligence and persistent efforts of staff and volunteers, these technical problems were overcome and at 7:30 pm. on July 14th, the final district in the 24 district plan was validated and verified as complete.

Since that time, we have reformatted our plan into user-friendly maps and written a narrative describing the hotspots we addressed, and the degree we were successful in that regard as well as meeting all five criteria in the State Constitution that apply to a fair congressional redistricting plan. Included in our submission will be this narrative and attached tables, jpg images and KMZ Google files of our maps and close-ups of areas which may be of interest to the Commissioners, staff, and members of the public, a block equivalency file, and exce; sheet with the total population and LVAP, BVAP, and AVAP percentages for each district.

As such this plan supersedes any submissions by CCAG to the Commission in the past couple of days.

CCAG has monitored closely much of the COI testimony at hearings as well as the written testimony posted on the Commission's website, the questions asked by the Commissioners to witnesses and staff and the essence of the Commissioners' discussions and debates, the testimony of the attorneys from Gibson Dunn, Professor Barreto, and Q2, and feedback from the members of our group and other groups we are in communication with concerning the redistricting process and proposed maps and visualizations.

Some of the COI testimony is mutually contradictory or internally inconsistent, or if implemented would have adverse ripple effects across a wide swath of the State.

We have attempted in our plan to address many of the "hotspots" which have arisen since the release of the first draft maps on June 10th and subsequent visualizations from Q2, recognizing that some issues may be unresolvable at least in a Congressional Plan.

As we said at our presentation on May 24th, the Commission should find a Pareto optimal path – no one gets 100% of what they want all the time (unless there is an across-the-board consensus), but everyone with a legitimate concern gets 80% of what they need – and it may be that their concerns. due to the need to balance for population and address other COIs, can be successfully addressed in at least one or two of the plans ultimately adopted by the Commission.

We hope the Commission agrees, and will consider our proposal in the same light and on its merits.

Summary of key aspects of CCAG's final Congressional Plan.

1) We have attempted to meet all five criteria in the State Constitution which apply to Congressional redistricting – equal population, VRA compliance, contiguity, keeping communities intact, and creating compact districts. (Please see Enclosure One.) In addition, we have attempted to address some of the hotspots arising from the publication of the Commission's draft maps on June 10th and the subsequent posting of Q2's visualizations.

a) We attempted to optimize the LVAP percentages above benchmark in all four Section 5 districts, and redraw these districts as compact as possible to create a level playing field in which a Hispanic candidate can be elected.

We were successful as far as raising the LVAP percentages in all four districts, and creating compact Section 5 districts for Yuba, Monterey, and Merced counties. Unfortunately, the LVAP for the Kings County Section 5 district is so high, that it is impossible to reach that percentage without wrapping an arm around the bulk of Bakersfield to capture Hispanic populations in parts of Bakersfield and East Bakersfield.

The current Kings district has two tendrils going both to Fresno and to Bakersfield.

It is our belief that this approach of inflating LVAP is misguided in that it creates a “dumbbell” district in which the two centers of Hispanic concentrations, a hundred miles apart, don’t work together but rather in competition for elective office, thereby neutralizing their voting power and helping to elect a non-Hispanic to office. But the law is the law, and we have made a diligent effort to comply with the letter and spirit of that law.

In the case of the Monterey Section 5 congressional district, the latest Q2 visualization split the county of Santa Cruz, as well as the City of Santa Cruz into two districts

We addressed that issue by substituting for the eastern half of the City of Santa Cruz, Soquel, Capitola, Aptos, and Rio Del Mar (which are not particularly Hispanic), the more Hispanic cities of Morgan Hill and El Paso de Robles and environs in San Luis Obispo County, and as a result (1) increased the LVAP for the district, (2) reunited Santa Cruz and the beach communities in to a separate congressional district (CD15), and shifted enough population so that it would be unnecessary to cross the Golden Gate and create a district dominated by San Francisco but which included more than half of Marin County.

b) Several cities of the Bay Area were divided by the Commission’s first draft or subsequent Q2 visualizations. Redwood City and Menlo Park were split and each placed in two congressional districts; Fremont was divided, as San Leandro and the City of Richmond.

We were able to reunite both Redwood City and Menlo Park as well as San Leandro and Richmond, with Redwood City in CD12 and Menlo Park in CD14, San Leandro in CD13, and Richmond in CD09, but were unable to unite Fremont which is divided by CD13 and CD16. Oakland became divided as a result with the southern 10% joined with the City of Alameda and San Leandro into CD13, and the northern 90% in CD09 with Berkeley and Richmond. Nevertheless, the BVAP for CD09 is 19.18%, the LVAP is 19,86%, and AVAP is 20.31%, making for an interesting race for Congress once the seat becomes open.

In all likelihood, Oakland will be united in any Assembly and Senate plan adopted by the Commission, and hopefully, the same will be true for the Tri-City area of Fremont, Newark, and Union City. It also may not be a sufficient base, however the districts to be configured in a Congressional plan, to elect the State’s first Asian Indian. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, Table PCT5, Fremont is only 18.08% “Asian Indian”.

c) There had been extensive COI testimony both from the Tri-Valley area (the Livermore and San Ramon Valleys, and Lamorinda and Walnut Creek, to place all those communities into one congressional district and to keep all the blue collar communities west of the East Bay hills into separate congressional districts.

The first draft placed parts of Richmond, and all of San Pablo and El Cerrito, in with Lamorinda, Walnut Creek, and the San Ramon Valley, and detached the northeastern communities of Contra Costa County – Antioch, Brentwood, Oakley, Byron, Bethel Island, and Discovery Bay with a San Joaquin dominated Congressional district. The communities of the Livermore Valley – Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton, and Sunol, were placed in a district dominated by San Leandro, Hayward, Castro Valley, Union City, and northern Fremont..

Thus, Alameda and Contra Costa east of the East Bay Hills was partitioned into three congressional districts.

Subsequent maps from the Fremont Coalition reflected most recently in a Q2 visualization proposed partitioning this affluent bloc of voters into a different configuration of three congressional districts. The Livermore Valley would be connected with Milpitas, East San Jose, and Morgan Hill, via the 4,000 foot high Hamilton range; San Ramon, Camino Tassajara, and Norris Canyon would be joined with Hayward and Fremont; and Richmond would be included with Lamorinda.

Our plan creates two blue-collar districts, CD07 and CD13 west of the East Bay Hills. CD-09 runs from Hercules to the Oakland Coliseum, and CD-13, runs from East Oakland, including Alameda and Castro Valley, to northern Fremont. East of the East Bay hills, the Tri-Valley region and the cities of eastern Contra Costa County are grouped into CD10.

d) In the first draft, the Commission by the act of omission declared that there was no such thing as the North Bay. The four counties of the North Bay – Marin, Sonoma, Napa, and Solano were parceled off to districts as far away as Del Norte, Woodland, and the High Sierras..

Marin via the rural coastal area of Sonoma County was joined with the counties of the northern coast to the Oregon border. That clearly was a stretch of any reasonable COI. Indeed there has been extensive written COI testimony from Del Norte and Humboldt counties, suggesting that Marin stay out of their Congressional district because it would dominate their area with their numbers (Marin has slightly more people than Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino Counties combined) and wealth.

El Sobrante, just north of the City of Richmond, was linked with Woodland – the county seat of Yolo County, about 100 miles distant.

The core cities of Sonoma County – Santa Rosa (the county seat), Sebastopol, Rohnert Park, and Cotati, were joined with Napa, and then linked to Yolo, Colusa, Glenn, Sutter, and far away Yuba County all the way to the Sierra Nevada.

We have largely solved that problem by creating two North Bay districts – one that connects Marin with Sonoma County just north of Santa Rosa (CD06), one that connects Hercules, Rodeo, Crockett, Port Costa, Martinez, Pleasant Hill, Bay Point, Pittsburg, and downtown Antioch across the Benicia/Martinez and Carquinez Bridges with Benicia Vallejo, Fairfield, Suisun Valley, and Vacaville – all of 45 miles.

Napa by the preponderance of its COI testimony, opted out of being part of either North Bay district, and instead chose to be linked with the wine-growing regions of northern Sonoma, Lake, Mendocino, and the north coast counties.

We respected their wishes by including them in CD01, even though we consider it quite a stretch to create a district which runs from American Canyon to the Oregon border.

e. Up to this point, we have been talking about largely incorporated cities, but in the City and County of San Francisco, there are only neighborhoods, some better defined than others, which desire to be intact and connected to like minded-neighborhoods. The Commission failed badly in its first draft congressional map in that regard

While it united the Sunset District into CD08, which was the right thing to do, it divided several neighborhoods west of Twin Peaks. St. Francis Wood, West Portal, and Forest Hill were all divided between CD08 and CD12, and

Diamond Heights and which is currently united in CD12, was divided between the two districts in Narrative for the draft plan. Furthermore, all of the Outer Mission was in CD08. Now, under the first draft plan, a third of the region, including the neighborhoods of Mission Terrace, Cayuga Park, and the OMI (Oceanside, Merced Manor, and Ingleside are in the CD12.

Traditionally, the OMI and Outer Mission have had the highest concentration of union households in San Francisco. Additionally, the streets of the Crocker Amazon along the Daly City border continue with the same street names and trajectory into Daly City, and in many ways the residents of those who districts have more in common with the working class communities of Daly City, South San Francisco, and San Bruno than with the rest of the City.

Additionally, CD08 is currently heavily white, while CD12 is heavily Hispanic and Asian (including a large Filipino community in Serramonte. (The highest concentration of Filipinos in San Francisco are in the Crocker Amazon.) By splitting the Hispanic and Asian vote between the two districts, one reduces the chances of a Hispanic or Asian being elected once the CD12 seat becomes vacant.

We have solved this problem by including all of the OMI and all of the neighborhoods south of I-280 (other than Visitacion Valley and Sunnysdale which have a close affinity to Bayview Hunters Point as all three neighborhoods are currently in Supervisorial District X) in CD12 and the rest of the City into CD08. By so doing, none of the currently divided neighborhoods under the first draft would remain divided.

There are other highlights of our plan. We've kept the cities of Sacramento whole and in one congressional district, CD05, Stockton whole in CD11, and Modesto whole in CD18, and Merced and Madera whole in CD19.

The cities of Tulare and Visalia are also whole, albeit in different districts, CD20 and CD22, respectively.

We have moved both Mono and Inyo County into Central Californian districts instead of being a remote and ignored appendage of San Bernardino County.

Finally, we have united the Tahoe Basin with their home counties of Placer and El Dorado, in a district which runs from Kirkwood Meadows to Mt. Shasta.

Conclusion:

No plan is perfect – and we are not particularly happy with how our plan or any other plan currently on the table is treating Tulare County. It would make the late Congressman Phil Burton blush, but if one reviews our compliance with the criteria set in the State Constitution (please see our enclosures), we believe that our plan will be viewed in many ways superior to many of the current plans that have been recently presented to the Commission.

Compliance with Section 2 to ARTICLE XXI of the California Constitution
For the Final Congressional Plan, CD01-24, Submitted by the California Conservative Action Group
on July 15, 2011

(1) Districts . . . shall have reasonably equal population with other districts for the same office.

In full compliance.

Twenty of our proposed twenty-four Congressional Districts have a population of 702,905, including: CD01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 08, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, and 24. Four districts have a population of 702,904, including CD07, 09, 13, and 22. This is the same ratio as statewide, where 49 Congressional districts must have populations of 702,905, and 9 must have populations of 702,904, respectively.

(2) Districts shall comply with the federal Voting Rights Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1971).

In basic compliance.

There are four Section 5 VRA Congressional Districts in California, including those with a base of Yuba, Monterey, Merced, and Kings Counties. In all four cases, the LVAP for the CCAG proposed districts exceeds the benchmark LVAP, and the combined LVAP, BVAP, and AVAP for the proposed districts exceeds the combined benchmark LVAP, BVAP, and AVAP in the Yuba, Monterey, and Merced county districts. The combined LVAP, BVAP, and AVAP in the Kings County district shows a retrogression from the combined benchmark LVAP, BVAP, and AVAP, but in the totality of circumstances, George Brown of Gibson Dunn advised the Commission that as long as there was no retrogression of LVAP from the LVAP benchmark, that proposed districts for the four counties would be basically in compliance.

Additionally, we argue that there is no empirical evidence in the totality of circumstances that Black and Asian Voters voted in large percentage for Hispanic candidates.

(3) Districts shall be geographically contiguous.

In full compliance.

All parts of each district can be reached with other parts of each district by road without having to leave the district to do so. The Golden Gate is not crossed, nor are the East Bay hills between Richmond and Pacheco Pass.

(4) The geographic integrity of any city, county, city and county, neighborhood, or community of interest shall be respected to the extent possible. . .

In full compliance.

32 of 52 counties of Northern and Central California are kept intact under this proposal. In 10 others, the counties are larger than the population of a congressional district, so they must be split, and in all but two cases, no county is divided more than three times.

There are 1,912 cities and census places within the 52 counties. In only 13 cases, were cities and census places split under this proposal. In one instance the split was unavoidable because the city was non-contiguous (the City of Lincoln in Placer County), and in another instance the split was made to ensure that Mineta San Jose International Airport was in only one Congressional district. San Francisco and San Jose are larger than the population of a congressional district, Fresno and Bakersfield were split to comply with Section 5 of the VRA, and in 7 other cases, cities were split to comply with criteria (1) on equal population.

Additionally, a number of cities which were split in the first Congressional draft plan of the Commission and recent visualizations by Q2, have become intact under the CCAG plan, including Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa,

Richmond, Redwood City, and Menlo Park. In San Francisco, all of the roughly 50 neighborhoods are intact. The OMI, Crocker Amazon, Excelsior, Cayuga Park, Mission Terrace, and Portola Districts are included in CD12, while Visitacion Valley and Sunnydale, plus every other neighborhood north of I-280 is in CD08. The first draft of the Commission, split St. Francis Wood, West Portal, Forest Hill, Diamond Heights, and Glen Park, and divided the West of Twin Peaks neighborhoods between the two districts and split the Outer Mission down the middle.

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

In basic compliance.

The only exceptions were in the creation of CD21 which includes communities in Fresno County, but bypasses Visalia and Tulare, Oildale and the bulk of Bakersfield to include East Bakersfield, and as a result, Visalia is included in CD20 and bypasses rural communities in Fresno County to link with Clovis and most of Fresno City, and Tulare is included in CD22 and bypasses Delano, Wasco, and Shafter, to be combined with most of Bakersfield.

Additionally, Napa County is not included in CD06, but is in CD01 and bypasses the heavily populated southern and central portion of Sonoma County to link with Northern Sonoma County and counties to the North. The preponderance of COI testimony was that Napa wanted to be kept intact and combined with the wine-growing areas to the North and West of the county.

Santa Rosa, Sebastopol, Rohnert Park, and Cotati are now included in CD06, rather than separated out from the rest of Sonoma County and combined in a district with distant Yuba County. Therefore, Petaluma is now connected with Santa Rosa, rather than having to go to the coast, through the Russian River, to be combined with Healdsburg and cities to the North, bypassing Santa Rosa, Sebastopol, Rohnert Park, and Cotati.

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+_Pop	H18+_Pop	% H18+_Pop	NH18+_Bik	% NH18+_Bik	NH18+_Asn	% NH18+_Asn
CD01	20384240	19681335	2799.999%	15237866	5914062	38.81%	994605	6.53%	1979854	12.99%
CD02	702905	0	0.000%	549452	78469	14.28%	6668	1.21%	15144	2.76%
CD03	702905	0	0.000%	543391	56037	10.31%	7756	1.43%	20654	3.80%
CD04	702905	0	0.000%	536597	107129	19.96%	8698	1.62%	40183	7.49%
CD05	702905	0	0.000%	539458	68755	12.75%	27029	5.01%	31643	5.87%
CD06	702905	0	0.000%	526000	122323	23.26%	63083	11.99%	86950	16.53%
CD07	702904	-1	0.000%	551087	98821	17.93%	10653	1.93%	25147	4.56%
CD08	702905	0	0.000%	532433	120259	22.59%	61734	11.59%	78275	14.70%
CD09	702904	-1	0.000%	614216	76762	12.50%	34443	5.61%	185204	30.15%
CD10	702905	0	0.000%	562996	111820	19.86%	107983	19.18%	114361	20.31%
CD11	702905	0	0.000%	521748	73709	14.13%	23665	4.54%	76137	14.59%
CD12	702905	0	0.000%	496979	150465	30.28%	40332	8.12%	88546	17.82%
CD13	702904	-1	0.000%	555163	120790	21.76%	15064	2.71%	179706	32.37%
CD14	702905	0	0.000%	532684	132319	24.84%	59742	11.22%	156859	29.45%
CD15	702905	0	0.000%	539668	89622	16.61%	14510	2.69%	172471	31.96%
CD16	702905	0	0.000%	543856	104087	19.14%	12024	2.21%	95712	17.60%
CD17	702905	0	0.000%	529714	162997	30.77%	15702	2.96%	218742	41.29%
CD18	702905	0	0.000%	509888	245660	48.18%	11781	2.31%	29500	5.79%
CD19	702905	0	0.000%	500375	170941	34.16%	16990	3.40%	33804	6.76%
CD20	702905	0	0.000%	485868	253240	52.12%	23727	4.88%	28560	5.88%
CD21	702905	0	0.000%	503974	170715	33.87%	19969	3.96%	48084	9.54%
CD22	702904	-1	0.000%	473033	315575	66.71%	21281	4.50%	16551	3.50%
CD23	702905	0	0.000%	497314	171304	34.45%	22677	4.56%	22050	4.43%
CD24	702905	0	0.000%	553420	161291	29.14%	10524	1.90%	24063	4.35%
				521736	180347	34.57%	9639	1.85%	40882	7.84%

Description of Section 5 County Congressional Districts and compliance with
the non-retrogression standard of the Voting Rights Act.

Yuba County, CD03. Total Population: 702,905

<u>Type of VAP</u>	<u>Proposed VAP</u>	<u>Current Benchmark VAP</u>	<u>VAP Difference</u>
LVAP	19.96%	15.48%	+4.48%
BVAP	1.62%	1.41%	+0.22%
AVAP	7.49%	4.57%	+2.92%
Combined VAP	29.07%	21.46%	+7.61%

District includes: Eastern Tehama, Butte, Glenn, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Yolo (minus West Sacramento and environs), rural western Nevada, rural western Placer, and rural northern, eastern, and southern Solano Counties.

Runs from the Tehama/Shasta County Line to Rio Vista in the Sacramento Delta.

The district is geographically compact and includes the cities of Chico, Oroville, Yuba City, Marysville, Woodland, Davis, and Dixon.

NOTE: The proposed district is overwhelmingly agricultural with small towns and small cities, and includes the Sierra foothills in Yuba, Nevada, and Placer counties. The portion of Tehama County excluded from the district is less Hispanic and consists of the Coastal range, live oak, and non agricultural areas of the county.

Monterey County, CD17. Total Population: 702,905

<u>Type of VAP</u>	<u>Proposed VAP</u>	<u>Current Benchmark VAP</u>	<u>VAP Difference</u>
LVAP	48.18%	44.16%	+4.02%
BVAP	2.31%	2.50%	-0.19%
AVAP	5.79%	6.54%	-0.75%
Combined VAP	56.28%	53.20%	+3.08%

District includes: Eastern portion of Santa Cruz, southern Santa Clara, all of San Benito, all of Monterey, and northern portion of San Luis Obispo Counties.

Runs from Morgan Hill in the north to El Paso de Robles in the south, and from the Pacific to the San Benito/Merced county line.

The district is geographically compact and includes the cities of Watsonville, Morgan Hill, Gilroy, Hollister, Salinas, Seaside, Monterey, Kings City, and El Paso de Robles

NOTE: The LVAP in CCAG's plan is higher than the LVAP of the visualization of Q2; because it substituted Morgan Hill and El Paso de Robles and environs which are less than 50% Hispanic, but more Hispanic than the eastern portion of the City of Santa Cruz, Soquel, Capitola, Aptos, and Rio Del Mar.

Merced County, CD19. Total Population: 702,905

<u>Type of VAP</u>	<u>Proposed VAP</u>	<u>Current Benchmark VAP</u>	<u>VAP Difference</u>
LVAP	52.12%	47.23%	+4.89%
BVAP	4.88%	5.92%	-1.04%
AVAP	5.88%	9.54%	-3.66%
Combined VAP	62.88%	62.69%	+0.17%

District includes: Southern Stanislaus, all of Merced, all of Mariposa, all of Madera, and western Fresno Counties.

Runs from Newman and Delhi in the north to Coalinga in the South.

The district is geographically compact and includes Atwater, Merced, Madera, and Fresno City west of Hwy 99 and all of downtown Fresno and environs.

NOTE: With the exception of the portions of the City of Fresno in the district, which constitute a large minority of the district's population, the district includes small towns and small cities and agricultural areas, with the exception of the foothills and High Sierra portions of Mariposa and Madera Counties. The retrogression for AVAP is similar to the one in the Commission's first draft map and Q2's latest visualizations due to the elimination of the "Stockton finger".

Kings County, CD 21. Total Population: 702,9i05

<u>Type of VAP</u>	<u>Proposed VAP</u>	<u>Current Benchmark VAP</u>	<u>VAP Difference</u>
LVAP	66.71%	65.72%	+0.99%
BVAP	4.50%	6.95%	-2.45%
AVAP	3.50%	5.41%	-1.91%
Combined VAP	74.71%	78.08%	-3.37%

District includes: All of Kinigs County, the rural parts of Eastern Fresno County, the rural parts of western Tulare County, the rural parts of Kern County, and a finger which reaches into the Hispanic portions of Bakersfield and East Bakersfield.

Runs from Sanger in Fresno County in the north to East Bakersfield and Arvin in Kern County in the south.

The district is not geographically compact, and bypasses both Visalia and Tulare but is twice as compact as the current CD20 which has spindles into both Fresno and Bakersfield. There are no major cities except for Bakersfield and East Bakersfield in the district, but smaller cities include Hanford, Lemoore, Delano, Wasco, and Shafter.

NOTE: George Brown, lead counsel for Gibson Dunn has repeatedly said that the LVAP is the primary statistic to look at for compliance with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act in determining whether or not there is retrogression. In the totality of circumstances, the fact that the BVAP and AVAP current benchmarks have retrogressed in the Kings, Merced, and Monterey districts is mitigated by the fact that the combined VAP in Monterey and Merced is above the combined VAP benchmark, and the combined BVAP and AVAP for the Kings district of 12.36% is below the combined BVAP and AVAP of 19.48% for the State. Additionally, there is no evidence that Blacks and Asian voters have been voting in large numbers for Hispanic candidates in the past.

List of Counties and Cities kept intact or split under the July 15, 2011 Final Congressional Plan, CD01-CD24
California Conservative Action Group

Counties (52 north of Southern California):

Intact Counties and their Proposed CD (32 total Counties)

CD01: Del Norte, Trinity, Shasta, Humboldt, Mendocino, Lake, and Napa
CD02: Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, El Dorado, and Alpine
CD03: Glenn, Butte, Colusa, Sutter, and Yuba.
CD04: Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mono, and Inyo.
CD06: Marin
CD17: Monterey and San Benito
CD19: Merced, Mariposa, and Madera
CD21: Kings
CD23 Santa Barbara

Counties with one split (13 total Counties)

Tehama (CD01 and CD03)
Sonoma (CD01 and CD06)
Nevada (CD02 and CD03)
Placer (CD02 and CD03)
Amador (CD02 and CD04)
Yolo (CD03 and CD05)
Solano (CD03 and CD07)
San Francisco (CD08 and CD12)
San Mateo (CD12 and CD14)
San Joaquin (CD11 and CD18)
Santa Cruz (CD15 and CD17)
Kern (CD21 and CD22)
San Luis Obispo (CD17 and CD23)

Counties with two splits (5 total Counties)

Sacramento (CD04, CD05, and CD11)
Contra Costa (CD07, CD09, and CD10)
Fresno (CD19, CD20, and CD21)
Tulare (CD20, CD21, and CD22)
Ventura (CD23, CD24, and CD with LA County)

Counties with three splits (2 total Counties)

Alameda (CD09, CD10, CD13, and CD16)
Santa Clara (CD14, CD15, CD16, and CD17)

NOTES: Counties underlined have populations larger than the population of one Congressional district.

9,876,811 people or 58.34% of the total population of Northern and Central California, live in the ten counties which must be split into two or more congressional districts because their population is greater than the population of a congressional district.

3,366,325 additional people, or 19.88% of the total population, live in ten counties smaller than the population of a congressional district which were split to balance for equal population.

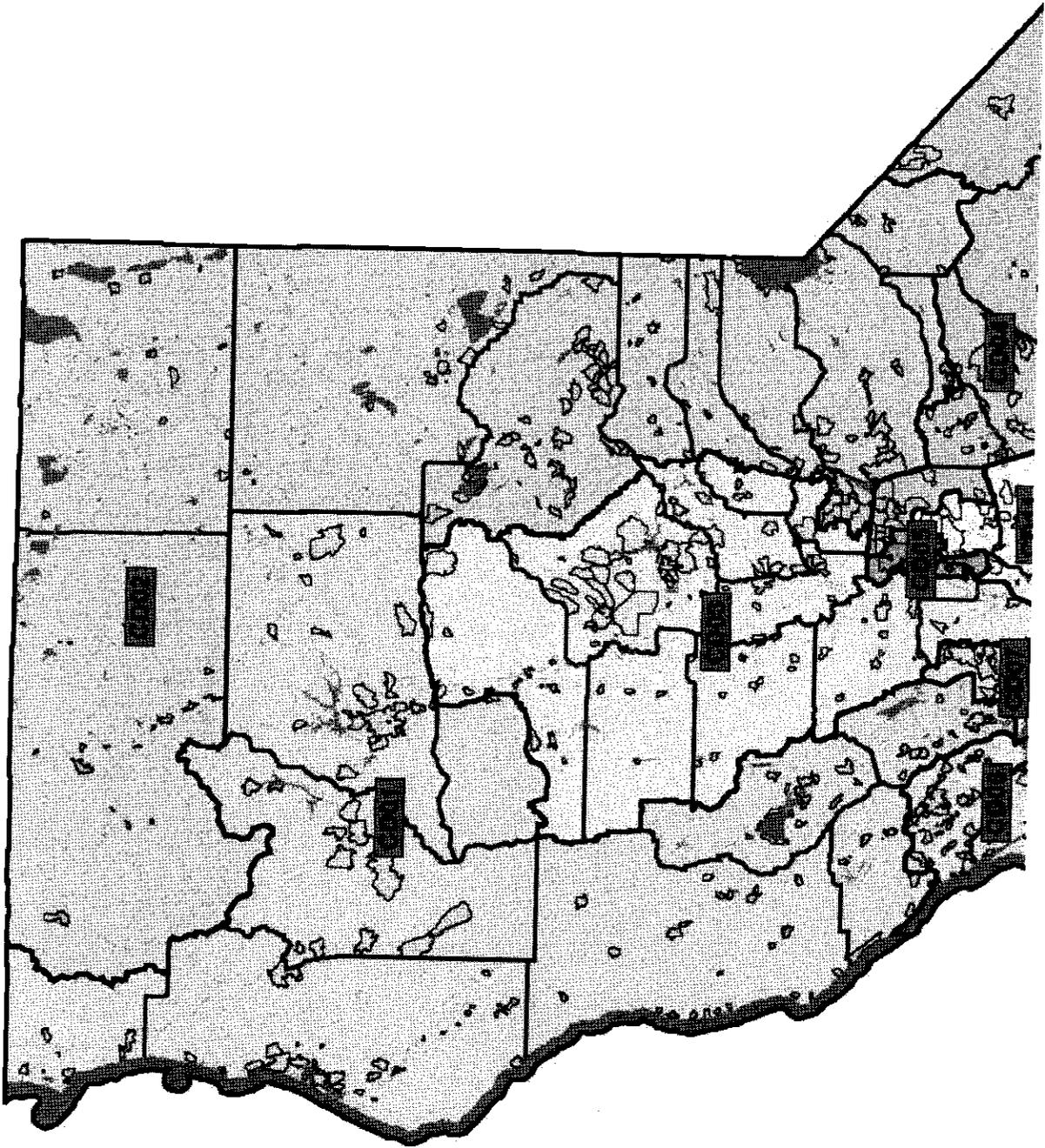
Cities and Census Places (1,912 north of Southern California)

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Districts</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Lincoln	Placer	(CD02 and CD03)	Not all parts of City are contiguous
Hercules	Contra Costa	(CD07 and CD09)	Balancing for Equal Population
Antioch	Contra Costa	(CD07 and CD10)	Balancing for Equal Population
Oakland	Alameda	(CD09 and CD13)	Balancing for Equal Population
Fremont	Alameda	(CD13 and CD16)	Balancing for Equal Population
San Francisco	San Francisco	(CD08 and CD12)	Larger than one Congressional district
Sunnyvale	Santa Clara	(CD14 and CD16)	Balancing for Equal Population
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	(CD14 and CD16)	Split to keep Mineta San Jose International Airport intact. Santa Clara city limits include part of the Airport perimeter.
San Jose	Santa Clara	(CD14, 15, and 16)	Larger than one Congressional district
Fresno	Fresno	(CD19 and CDf20)	To create a Merced Congressional district which complies with Section 5, VRA
Bakersfield	Kern	(CD21 and CD22)	To create a Kings Congressional district which complies with Section 5, VRA.
East Bakersfield*	Kern	(CD21 and CD22)	To create a Kings Congressional District which complies with Section 5, VRA
Sam Buenaventura	Ventura	(CD23 and CD24)	Balancing for Equal Population

NOTES: * East Bakersfield is not recognized as a census place by the United States Census Bureau, but according to Wikipedia, it has approximately 55,000 people.

Two of the 1,912 cities and census places of Northern and Central California, San Francisco and San Jose, have populations greater than the size of a Congressional District. 1,751,177 (10.34%) of the total population of 16,930,427 for the region reside in those two cities..

Another 11 cities and census places have populations less than the size of a Congressional District. 2,034,194 people (12.02%) reside there.





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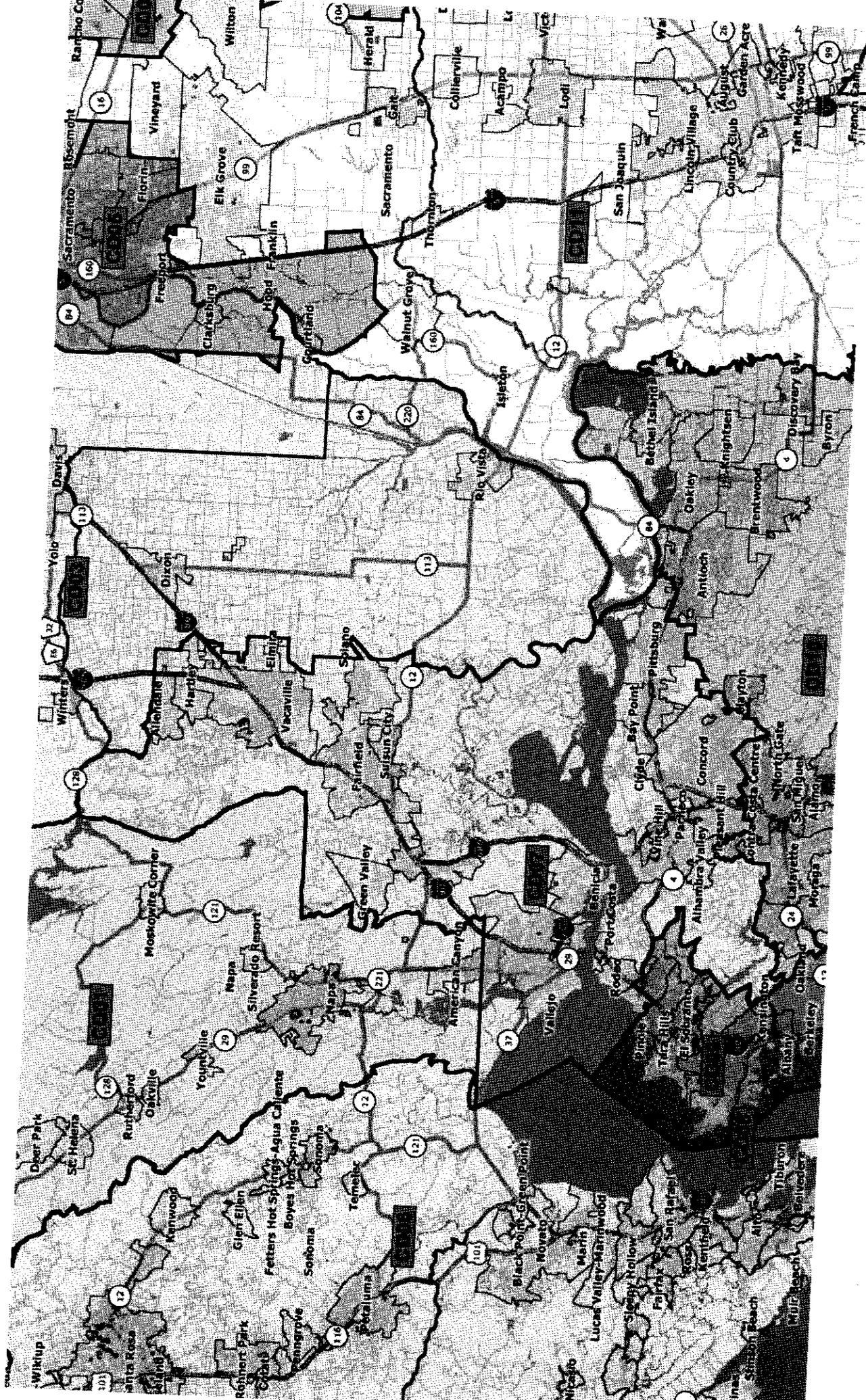
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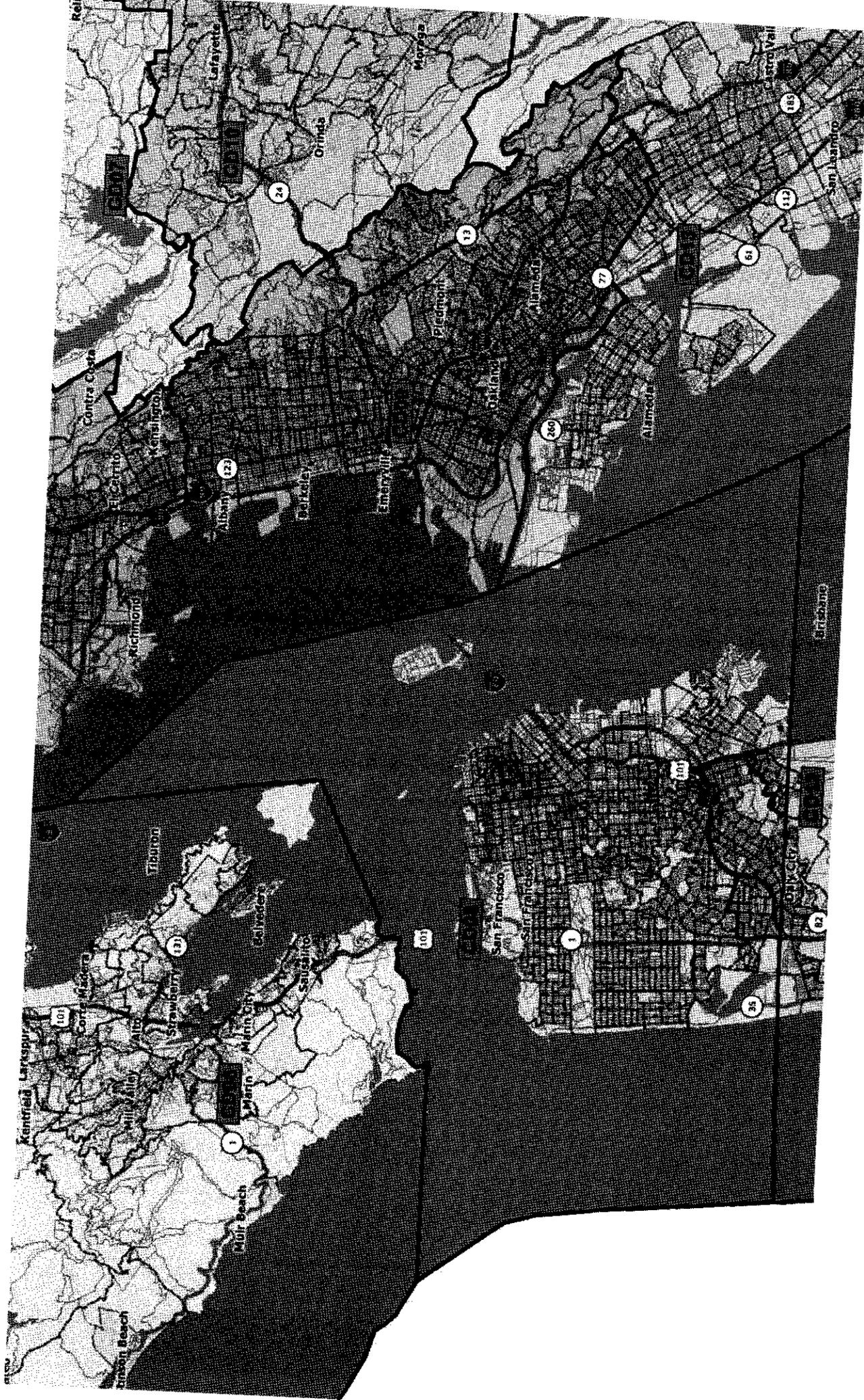
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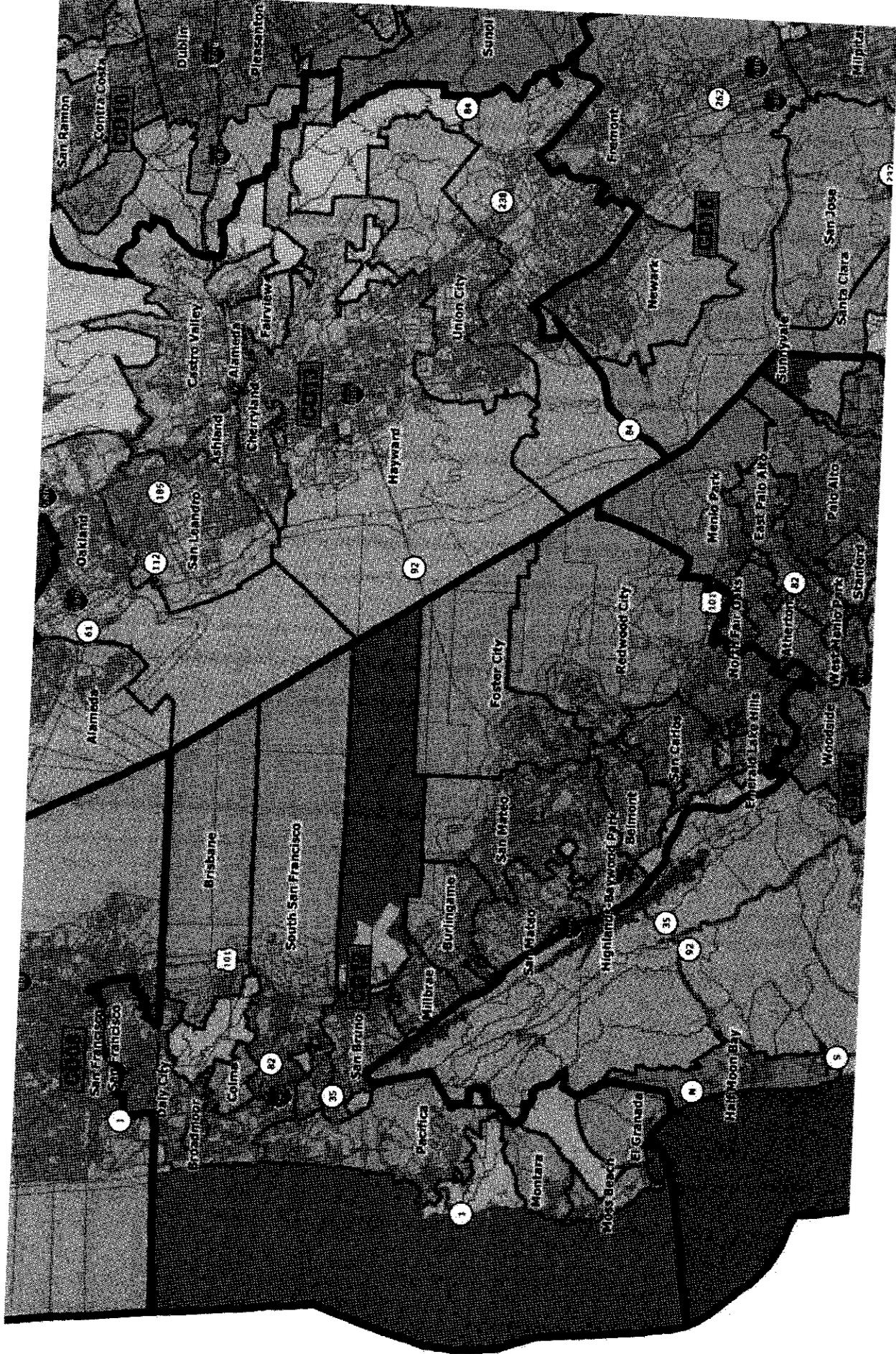
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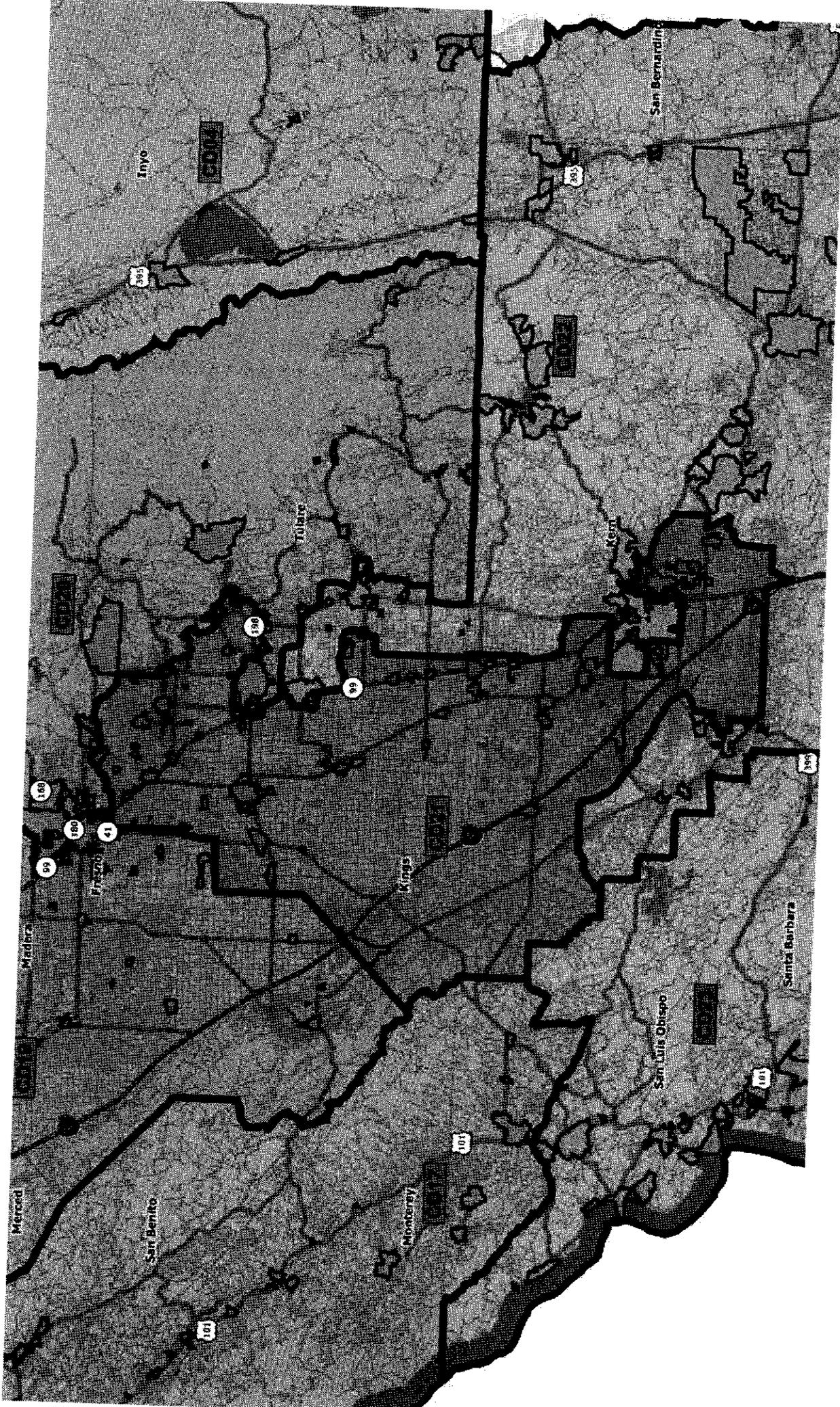
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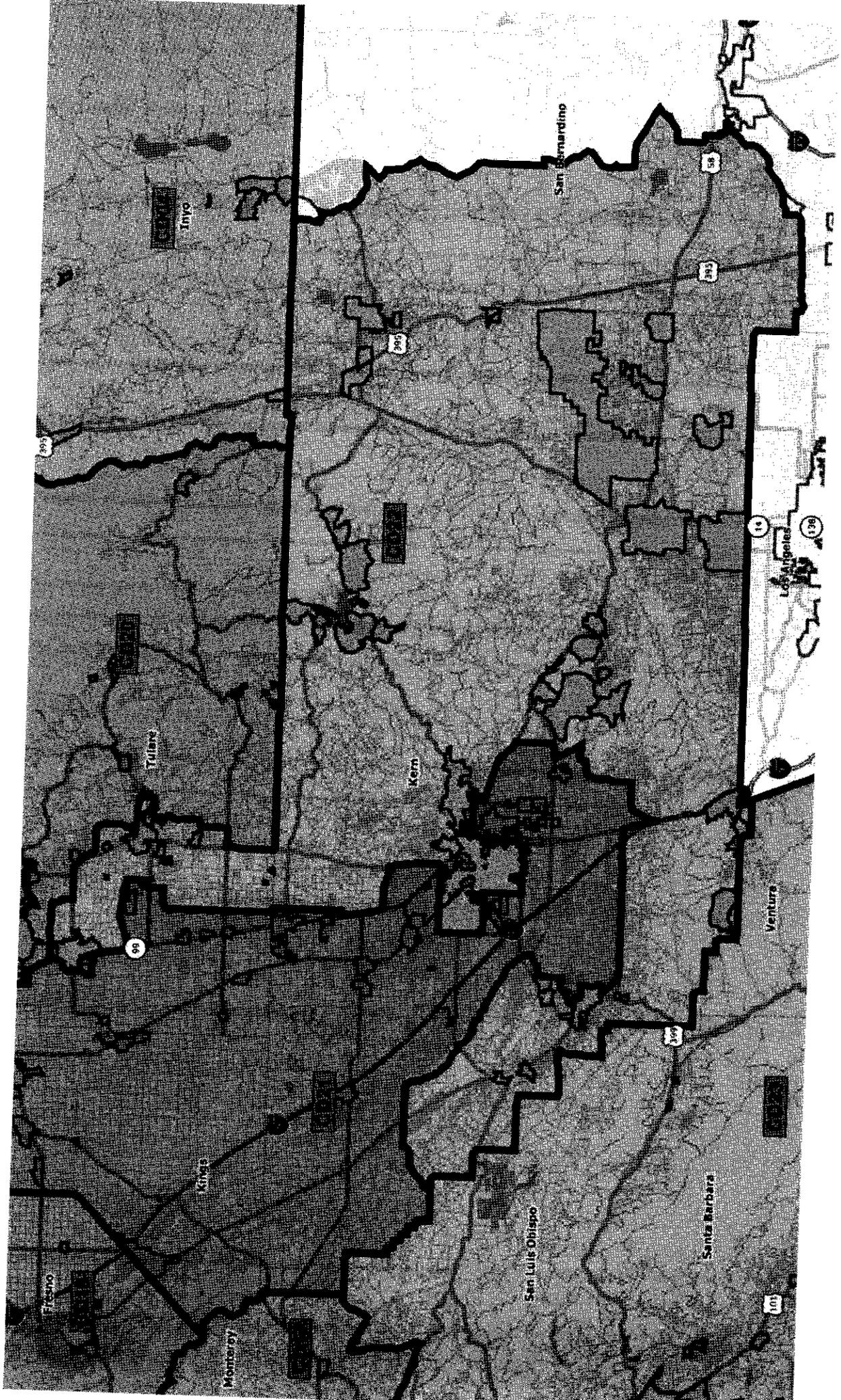
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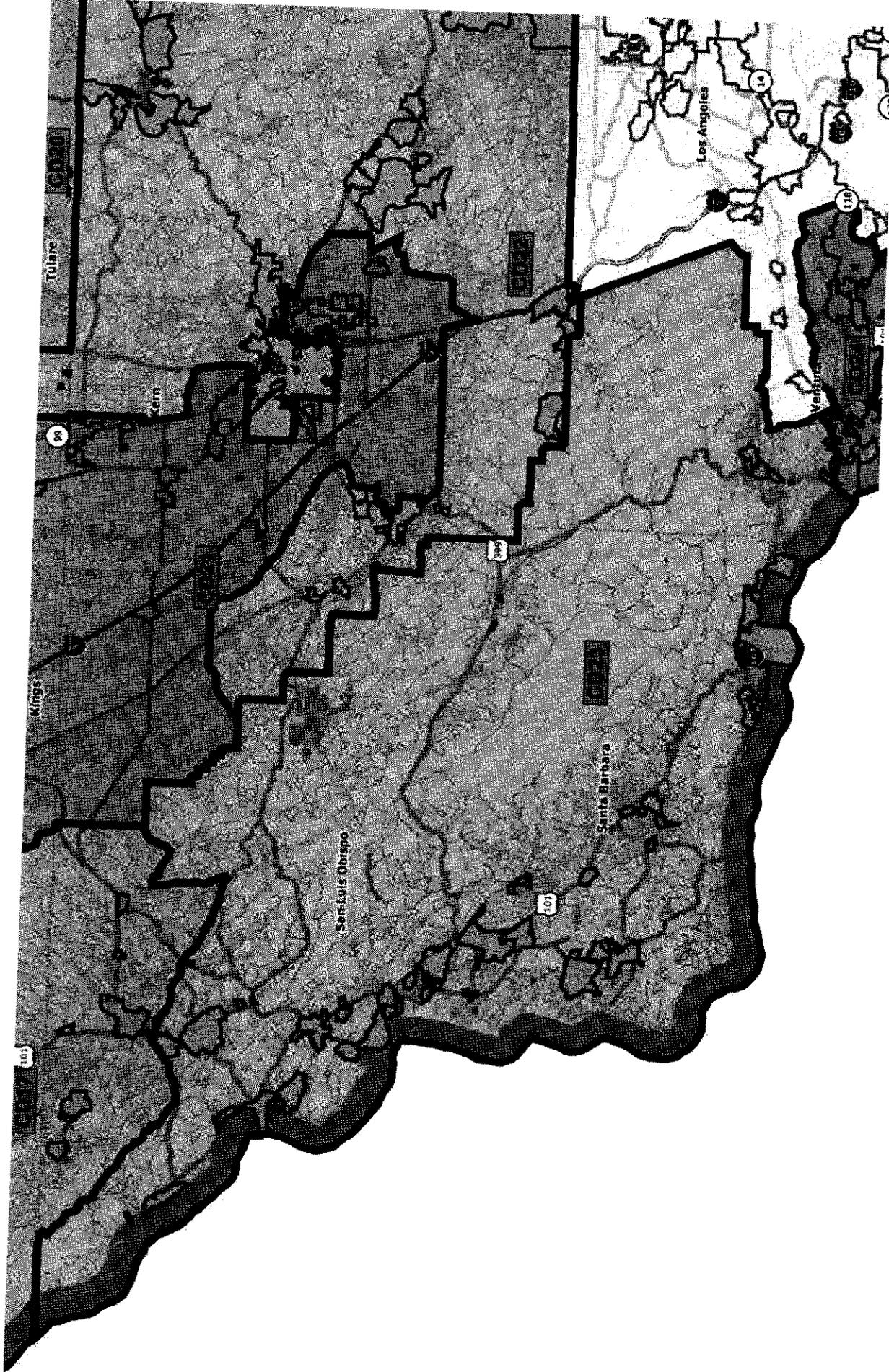


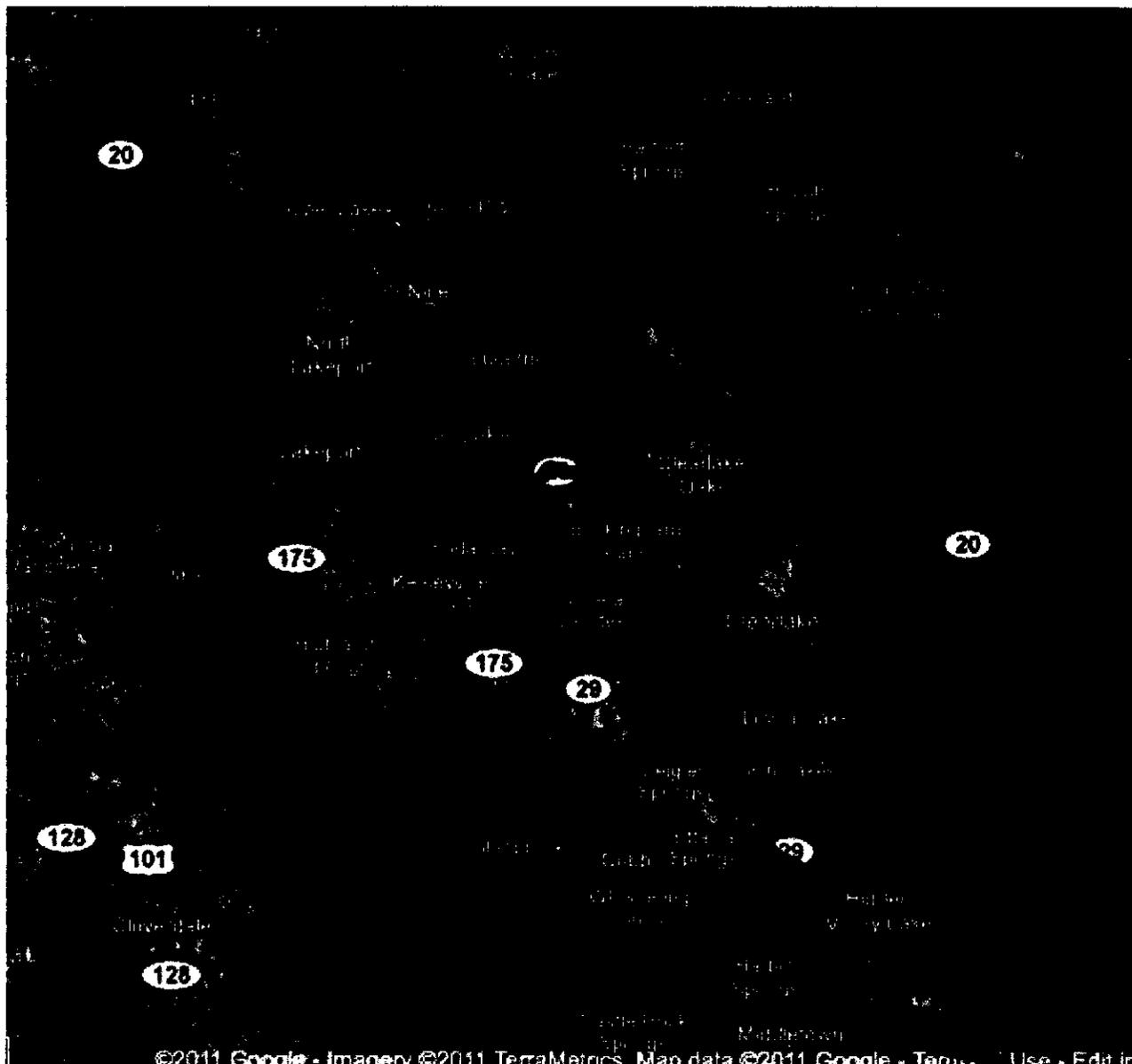












My name is Marlene Bell. My husband and I own a walnut ranch in Yolo County. I am also part of my family's vineyard in the Napa Valley. Like many residents of Davis, Winters, and Yolo County in general, I was very disappointed with your recent decision to split Yolo into three counties again after overwhelming testimony to the contrary.

The cause of your decision was concern by some commissioners that Vallejo had little to do with Napa and Lake Counties. On the other hand, I can tell you that Davis has nothing to do with Pittsburg (when I first heard about I thought you had drawn us to Pennsylvania).

However there is a potential compromise that does not require dismantling district ECC that most Commissioners actually liked. While there are certainly ties between Vallejo and Napa I can see the Commission's point that Lake is a long ways away. And while Lake has expressed a preference to go with Napa, it also has strong ties to Mendocino's wine industry.

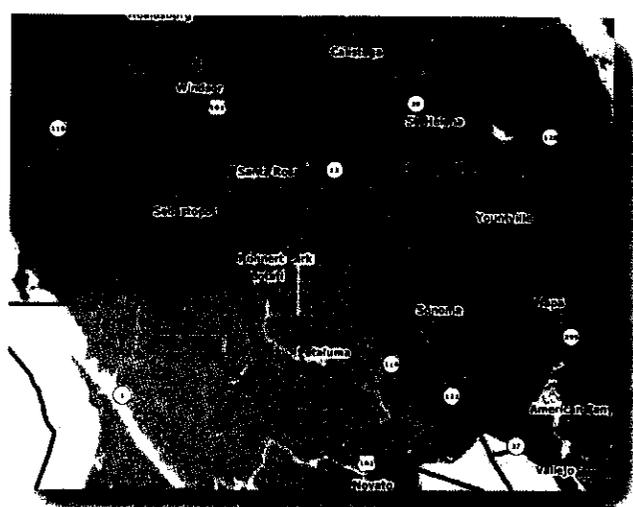
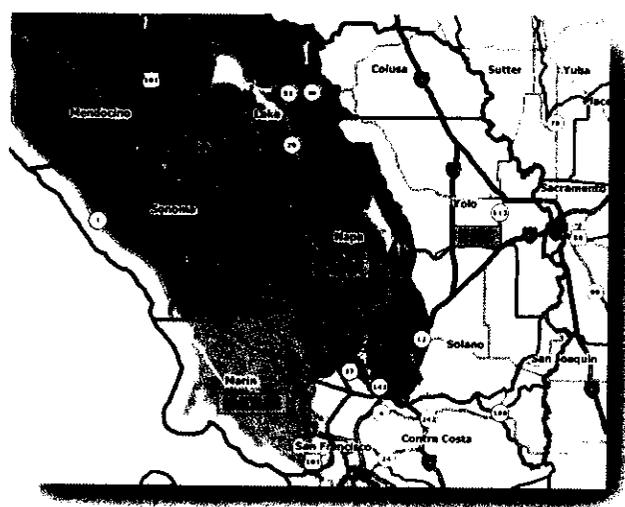
So try the following:

- Move Lake County to the north coast district with Mendocino (DMNDO).
- Take DMNDO out of Santa Rosa which is a much more urban community and give it Sebastopol instead.
- For the MARIN district add the western half of Santa Rosa plus Rohnert Park to reunite the communities along the 101.
- Give NAPA the entire Valley of the Moon (eastern Sonoma County) plus the eastern half of Santa Rosa.

This would offer several advantages:

1. **Wine Industry-** While you would separate Napa from the premium grapes in Lake you would unite it with the premium grapes in Sonoma.
2. **North Coast-** You would take the urban city of Santa Rosa out of the rural north coast.
3. **HWY-101-** You would unite the communities along HWY-101 in southern Sonoma.
4. **Santa Rosa-** While still split it would be kept with communities that are much more accessible in Napa and Marin counties.
5. **Vallejo/Benicia-** While still not connected to communities in Alameda they would no longer be connected to far flung communities in Lake.
6. **Yolo/Solano-** While both counties would still be split, both would only be split two-ways versus three-ways as under your recent rushed proposal.

I believe this is a reasonable compromise that effectively spreads the pain. Below is a map of the reconfigured districts created at the Sacramento Redistricting Center.



7.16

Jim Wright
a voter from San Jose

NOW YOU'VE DONE IT!

My new Assembly district pairs me with the coast from Santa Cruz to Carmel.

My new Senate district pairs me with Saratoga, Los Gatos and Mt. Hamilton.

My new Congressional district pairs me with Campbell, Los Gatos, Morgan Hill, San Martin, Mt Hamilton and Henry Coe State Park.

My new BOE district pairs me with most California's Pacific Coast from the Oregon border to Simi Valley.

Really, my fellow voters in these districts and I will do our best to elect the most qualified candidates who have a stated platform in tune with our needs, aspirations and wishes;

... with no consideration for the candidate's ethnicity, party, gender or any of several other factors.

Thank you

16 July 2011

California Conservative Action Group

██████████ Albany, CA 94706

MEMO

To: Citizens Redistricting Commission
From: David Salaverry, CCAG
RE: CCAG Congressional Maps of July 16, 2011
Date: July 16, 2011

Our CCAG Congressional maps were designed to solve several hotspot problems the Commission still has in Northern California. I will not reiterate our testimony, narrative or maps.

With respect to the East Bay, we vigorously oppose attempts by the "TriCity" COI to create a district over the hills from Fremont into San Ramon. This COI is centered in Fremont around a sitting city councilmember. The Commission should be aware that the total East Asian population of Fremont is only 18% but that East Asians have moved to San Ramon where they are 11% according to our mapper.

As we have stated often, Contra Costa and Alameda suburbs are welcoming communities that value diversity. However, if the driving force behind the East Asian "Tri-Cities" COI's Congressional maps is the ambition of one council member who wants to unite Fremont with San Ramon for a future campaign for higher office, that isn't supportable. It favors a huge COI against a tiny one.

The Commission needs to consider our COI testimony of over 300 letters, over 40 public comments and the efforts of our team to create maps fair to all, not just to one narrow interest. We mapped all of California north of the Tehachapis to make as many communities whole as possible. Tri-Cities mapped only their narrow area of concern. Please recognize the difference.

Likewise, the testimony to link Livermore to San Jose as a "high tech" COI is spurious. We have seen little community input for this novel idea, which challenges common sense. Instead, it seems designed to work against the Tri-Cities proposal but without much thought or support.

Finally, we also strongly oppose the attempt to make urban, blue collar Richmond whole at the expense of our suburban communities. Richmond should be whole. We have solved this problem elegantly.

Regards,



David Salaverry
CCAG, California Conservative Action Group
www.fairthelines.org