REPORT ON FINAL MAPS

2020 CALIFORNIA CITIZENS REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

December 26, 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with the provisions of Article XXI of the California Constitution, the California Citizens Redistricting Commission (the "Commission") has created statewide district maps for the State Assembly, State Senate, State Board of Equalization, and United States Congress. The Commission has prepared this report to fulfill its duty to explain how it achieved compliance with the criteria established in the California Constitution. (See Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (h).)

The Constitution requires that the Commission "(1) conduct an open and transparent process enabling full public consideration of and comment on the drawing of district lines; (2) draw district lines according to the redistricting criteria specified in this article; and (3) conduct themselves with integrity and fairness." (*Id.*, art. XXI, § 2, subd. (b).) The Commission has met all of these requirements.

As an initial matter, and as explained in **Part II**, the Commission was selected through a fair, impartial, and transparent process. Following an exhaustive review of more than 20,000 applicants—including public interviews and a review by the leaders of both parties in the California Legislature—the first eight members of the Commission were selected at random from qualified sub-pools of Democrats, Republicans, and others not affiliated with either party. Those eight Commissioners then reviewed the candidates remaining in the sub-pools and filled the remaining seats to ensure that the Commission broadly reflected the diversity of California. In the end, five Democrats, five Republicans, and four unaffiliated Californians with a variety of personal and professional backgrounds, and hailing from different parts of the state, came together to serve all of California in this important effort.

Once it was formed, the Commission drew district maps in an open and transparent process that did more than merely allow public input—the Commission affirmatively sought out and encouraged broad public participation in the redistricting process through a massive education and outreach program. This public education and engagement mission, detailed in **Part III**, had three specific goals: (1) activate and involve a historic number of Californians in the redistricting process; (2) ensure the redistricting process equitably reflected the voices of California's diverse population; and (3) make participation in the redistricting process accessible to all Californians.

To achieve these goals, the Commission implemented three phases of education and outreach, which are described in **Part IV** of the Report. In Phase I, the Commission focused on raising public awareness of California's redistricting process and engaging entities with significant local and regional networks that could reach thousands of Californians as part of these education efforts. In Phase II, the Commission encouraged individuals and groups to provide input to the Commission on their "communities of interest," or populations sharing common social or economic interests. The focus during Phase III, when the Commission

began the line-drawing process, was on receiving the public's proposed district plans and receiving input on the Commission's visualizations and draft maps.

Throughout these three phases, the Commission ensured accessibility and maximum public participation by providing language access and structuring its meetings to maximize involvement of all Californians in the redistricting process, regardless of English-language proficiency or audio or visual impairments. To these ends, the Commission translated any non-English public input and comment submitted to the Commission, provided interpretation services when requested, set meeting times to ensure they would be convenient for the participation of average Californians and, during particularly high-volume periods of public input, offered appointments to eliminate long wait times to provide comment. The Commission also promoted multilingual educational content regarding redistricting to Californians in all geographic areas, across all demographic categories, from students to the elderly, and in all socio-economic groups, including Californians who have traditionally been underrepresented or less involved in public affairs. In total, the Commission received over 36,280 comments and suggestions from the public.

The Commission's outreach and education efforts were successful largely because it developed and utilized new electronic tools that were particularly effective during the COVID-19 pandemic. These included new tools for public input on communities of interest, free-to-use mapping tools to help Californians develop and share their own maps with the Commission, a map viewing tool that allowed the public to compare various iterations of the Commission's district plans to existing district boundaries, and an online portal that provided timely public access to the public input received by the Commission.

Finally, as detailed in **Part V**, the Commission's final maps fully satisfy all legal requirements. Article XXI of the California Constitution establishes the legal framework for drawing new political districts in California every ten years. This framework establishes and prioritizes several map-drawing criteria, starting with compliance with the United States Constitution and the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (the "Voting Rights Act" or "VRA"), and then adherence to a set of traditional redistricting criteria.

The resulting maps comply with all California and United States constitutional requirements, including those relating to population equality and to the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The maps also satisfy all requirements under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. To meet its obligations, the Commission hired Voting Rights Act counsel and a racially polarized voting expert to analyze voting patterns and historical conditions in districts throughout the state so as to identify all areas in California with VRA obligations. The Commission used this information to create maps that fully comply with the VRA. As explained below, the Commission carefully adhered to all other redistricting criteria throughout the line-drawing process, including drawing districts that are contiguous and that respect the geographic integrity of counties, cities,

neighborhoods, and communities of interest. To the extent practicable and without violating higher-ranked criteria, the Commission drew districts that are compact and nest Assembly districts into Senate districts and Senate districts into Board of Equalization districts. Through this process, the Commission created final district maps that achieve effective and fair representation for all Californians—precisely what the voters intended when they enacted Propositions 11 and 20. (See, e.g., Prop. 20 (2010), § 2, subd. (d), "Findings and Purpose.")

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Citizens Redistricting Commission for the State of California (the "Commission") has created statewide district maps for the State Assembly State Senate, State Board of Equalization, and United States Congress in accordance with the provisions of Article XXI of the California Constitution. The Commission has approved the final maps and certified them to the Secretary of State.

The 2020 redistricting cycle has taken place in the midst of a global pandemic that saw the Census results significantly delayed. This delay brought with it prolonged mapping uncertainties and required the Commission to seek an extension and clarification of its deadlines, but did not prevent the Commission from carrying out its core responsibilities. The global pandemic also required the Commission to meet—both as a body and with the public at large—largely by video conference, which brought with it both advantages and disadvantages. While in-person meetings always have benefits, video conference and telephonic public comments arguably made the Commission's meetings more accessible to a wider audience, fulfilling the Commission's duty to "conduct an open and transparent process enabling full public consideration of and comment on the drawing of district lines" at each level. (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (b).)

The Commission did its work under a changed legal landscape. At the Legislature's request to be consistent with new state laws, the Commission reallocated individuals in state prisons to their last known addresses.[1] Also, in prior redistricting cycles, the federal Voting Rights Act required California to seek federal preclearance for redistricting plans affecting several counties, but in 2013, the United States Supreme Court issued a landmark decision rendering a key part of the law unconstitutional. (*Shelby County v. Holder* (2013) 570 U.S. 529, 557.) This meant that federal preclearance—which had previously applied to Kings, Merced, Monterey, and Yuba counties—was no longer required.

Technological advances enabled the Commission to hear from the public and publicly track input to a greater degree. The Commission received the benefit of thousands of submissions on newly designed online tools that allowed the public to map and describe communities of interest and even propose their own district plans directly to the Commission.

Given the delay in the release of the 2020 Census results, the Commission had a considerably longer education and outreach phase as compared to its predecessor. It used this period to develop and carry out an extensive effort to educate Californians about the importance of redistricting, the criteria to be

[1] As noted in Part IV.A.3, the Commission also sought—but was ultimately unable to obtain—the last known address information for those in federal custody and thus was unable to undertake a reallocation of those populations.

implemented by the Commission under the state's Constitution, and ways that the public could provide input at each stage of the process. These efforts were in line with the requirement that the Commission undertake an "outreach program to solicit broad public participation in the redistricting public review process." (Gov. Code, § 8253, subd. (a)(7).) The result of the Commission's concerted efforts to involve all Californians in the redistricting process was an outpouring of public engagement.

Altogether, the Commission held 196 public meetings, including public meetings to solicit information on communities of interest, public meetings to receive feedback on visualizations, and live line-drawing sessions. The Commission received more than 3,870 verbal comments, input, and suggestions during Commission meetings. The Commission also received over 32,410 written comments, input, and suggestions from individuals and groups. These commenters shared information about their communities of interest, suggested parameters for district boundaries, proposed alternative maps, and made recommendations to the Commission on the overall redistricting process.

The result of this effort is a set of statewide district maps for the State Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and United States Congress that reflects the input of the people of California and the best judgment of the Commission—a group of 14 citizens, chosen from an initial applicant pool of more than 20,000—based on the criteria established in the California Constitution. The people of California demanded a fair and open process when they adopted Propositions 11 and 20, which amended the California Constitution and created the Commission. The process was open, transparent, and free of partisanship. There were long and difficult debates over where to draw the lines, and frequent disagreements among competing communities and interested persons. No person or group was excluded from full participation in the process. In the end, the full Commission unanimously voted to approve the four final district maps.

It was an honor for the Commission to serve the people of California, and, while aware that not every Californian will be fully satisfied with the outcome of the process, the Commission urges everyone to accept and support the resulting maps that were created in collaboration with the public. This document serves as the report that the Commission is required to submit that explains the bases on which the Commission made its decisions in achieving compliance with the criteria established in the state Constitution, including definitions of the terms and standards used in drawing each final map. (See Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (h).)

II. SELECTING A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL COMMISSION

Before the 2010 cycle, redistricting was conducted by the Legislature, when the Legislature and the Governor could agree, or by the courts, when they could not. In November 2008, voters approved Proposition 11 and enacted the Voters First Act to shift the responsibility for drawing Assembly, Senate, and Board of Equalization

districts to an independent Commission made up of citizens. In November 2010, the voters approved Proposition 20 and amended the Act to include Congressional redistricting within the Commission's mandate. The stated purpose of the Voters First Act includes the following:

> The independent Citizens Redistricting Commission will draw districts based on strict, nonpartisan rules designed to ensure fair representation.

The Voters First Act also charged the Commissioners with applying the law in a manner that is "impartial and reinforces public confidence in the integrity of the redistricting process." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (c)(6).) Consequently, the Act provides that each Commissioner is prohibited from holding elective public office at the federal, state, county, or city level for a period of ten years from the date of their appointment, and from holding appointive public office for a period of five years from the date of their appointment. (*Ibid*.) In addition, Commissioners are ineligible for five years from holding any paid position with the Legislature or with any individual legislator, and cannot be a registered federal, state, or local lobbyist during this period. (*Ibid*.) There are similar criteria related to applicants' activities before the formation of the Commission.

The selection process for Commissioners was designed to be fair and impartial, and to lead to a group of Commissioners who would meet very high standards of independence and reflect the diverse population of our state. The Act established new sections of the Government Code to create a process that required the State Auditor, a constitutional officer independent of the executive branch and legislative control, to select the Commissioners through an application process open to all registered voters in a manner that promoted a diverse and qualified applicant pool. (Gov. Code, § 8252.) To ensure that the Commission was selected from a broad pool of Californians, the State Auditor undertook a significant outreach process throughout the state utilizing a wide variety of communications media, including mainstream and ethnic media, social media, a website, and staff assigned to respond to all telephone calls and emails.

The implementing laws required the State Auditor to establish an independent Applicant Review Panel ("ARP") consisting of three qualified senior auditors licensed by the California Board of Accountancy, to screen the applicants for the Commission. (Gov. Code, § 8252, subd. (b).) The ARP was randomly selected in a manner identical to the first eight Commissioners, including one member for the largest party in the state, one member from the second largest party in the state, and one member not affiliated with either party. (*Ibid*.) Once the ARP was established, it held all of its meetings and interviews in public, and every event was live-streamed and archived for public review. It was trained in a public meeting on all aspects of the Commission's job to better enable the ARP to review the necessary qualifications of the applicants.

The ARP engaged in a review of all applicants who had preliminarily qualified after being screened against a detailed set of conflict-of-interest rules. (Gov. Code, § 8252, subds. (a)(2) & (d).) The selection process was public. The ARP was charged with first narrowing the initial pool to 120 applicants (40 from each of the three political subgroups) to interview. Following those interviews, the ARP selected 60 qualified applicants (20 from each of the three political subgroups) based on their "analytical skills, ability to be impartial, and appreciation for California's diverse demographics and geography" to be presented to the leaders of both parties in both houses of the Legislature. (*Id*., § 8252, subd. (d).)

The leaders of the two major parties in the Assembly and the Senate were each allowed to eliminate two persons from each pool of applicants, based on their judgment and discretion. (Gov. Code, § 8252, subd. (e).) This procedure allowed for further scrutiny of the applicant pool by both Republican and Democratic party leaders to help ensure that real or perceived partisan leanings were further minimized. This process eliminated eight individuals from each of the three pools of 20 applicants, leaving 12 Republicans, 12 Democrats, and 12 not affiliated with either major party. (*Ibid*.) Following those strikes, one Democrat withdrew from consideration, leaving 11 applicants in that sub-pool.

From the remaining pool, the State Auditor randomly selected three Democrats, three Republicans, and two not affiliated with either party, to become the first eight Commissioners. (Gov. Code, § 8252, subd. (f).) Upon their selection on July 2, 2020, the terms of all 14 of the 2010 Commissioners concluded.

This extraordinary effort to implement a fair selection process then continued, with the first eight Commissioners charged with selecting the remaining six Commissioners (two Democrats, two Republicans, and two not affiliated with either party) from the applicants remaining in the three sub-pools. Specifically, the eight Commissioners were charged with applying the following additional criteria:

> The six appointees shall be chosen to ensure the commission reflects this state's diversity, including but not limited to racial, ethnic, geographic, and gender diversity. However, it is not intended that formulas or specific ratios be applied for this purpose. Applicants shall also be chosen based on relevant analytical skills and ability to be impartial. (Gov. Code, § 8252, subd. (g).)

The eight Commissioners deliberated on each applicant and applied all necessary criteria during the course of their discussions. In all, more than two dozen potential slates were proposed and debated, with extensive public input throughout the discussions. In the end, on August 7, 2020, the eight Commissioners agreed on a proposed slate of six Commissioners by the required supermajority vote of at least two Democrats, two Republicans, and one affiliated with neither major party.

As a result of this process, and as required by the Constitution, the full Commission consisted of five individuals who were registered as Democrats, five who were registered as Republicans, and four unaffiliated voters. The Commission also highlights the diversity of our state in several ways. There are eight women and six men of various ages, with different lived, educational, and employment experiences, who come from different geographic regions, have worked and lived in multiple locations around the state, and reflect the ethnic diversity of California.

The Commissioners' backgrounds and biographic information are available on the Commission's website (www.wedrawthelinesca.org).

III. THE COMMISSION UNDERTOOK AN EXTENSIVE PUBLIC EDUCATION EFFORT

The Voters First Act amended Article XXI, section 2(b) of the California Constitution to require that the Commission "conduct an open and transparent process enabling full public consideration of and comment on the drawing of district lines." In addition, the Commission was required to "establish and implement an open hearing process for public input and deliberation" and to conduct an "outreach program to solicit broad public participation in the redistricting public review process." (Gov. Code, § 8253, subd. (a)(7).) The Commission took this obligation very seriously and made extensive efforts to ensure compliance by creating an open public hearing and input process. Based on this extensive process, the Commission successfully met its mandate to hold open and transparent proceedings so that the public could participate meaningfully in the line drawing and redistricting process.

A. Goals for the Commission's Education and Outreach

The Commission's public education and engagement mission had three specific goals in its efforts to reach all Californians, including communities that have been historically disenfranchised, communities protected under the federal Voting Rights Act, and others who wished to have their input heard and considered in the redistricting of California. First, the Commission sought to activate and involve a historic number of Californians in the redistricting process by setting a goal activation rate—the rate of individuals who participated in the process by providing input in any format to the commission—of 1/1,000, or .1% of any given area, be it neighborhood, city, county, or region.

Second, the Commission sought to ensure Californians' engagement was *representative*. In other words, the Commission sought to elicit input from individuals and groups so that the redistricting process equitably reflected the voices of California's diverse population, which represented different geographies (mountain, desert, coastal, urban, suburban, rural, county centers, and non-county centers), races, ethnicities, citizenship and immigration statuses, genders, disabilities, economic backgrounds (small businesses to big businesses to nonprofits, educators to students, employers, employees, laborers, farm workers to farm owners, homeowners to renters to homeless), ages, sexual orientations, sexual

identities, and language abilities (native English speakers to non-native English speakers to American Sign language users).

Third, the Commission sought to ensure that participating in the redistricting process was *accessible* to all Californians. Such accessibility considerations included, but were not limited to: access and proficiency with technology or internet connectivity; language or transportation barriers; education levels; understanding of the political system; historic political disenfranchisement; eligibility to vote (for example, whether someone is undocumented, a U.S. citizen, formerly or currently incarcerated, or under 18 years old); isolated or afraid to engage; religious considerations; cultural considerations; and disability status.

B. Key Elements of the Commission's Outreach, Education, and Activation Strategy

The Commission's outreach efforts took place in multiple phases and were strategically developed to ensure coverage throughout the state. Building on civic engagement best practices, the Commission leveraged trusted messengers, local leaders, and stakeholders across numerous sectors to educate and activate Californians in this once-in-a-decade redistricting process. The following elements were key to these efforts.

1. Language Access Policy

To make Commission business accessible to as many Californians as possible, the Commission approved a Language Access Policy in January 2021 that guided the translation of outreach materials and the interpretation of public input and comment. This policy identified the top 13 languages of California's Limited English Proficient populations: Arabic, Armenian, Simplified and Traditional Chinese (for written materials) and Mandarin and Cantonese (for spoken interpretation), Cambodian/Khmer, Farsi, Japanese, Korean, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese.

To comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Commission provided American Sign Language (ASL) interpretation and captions for all public meetings. Besides ASL and English captioning, spoken-language interpretation was provided for anyone seeking to provide comment in another language, so long as they provided sufficient notice for the request. For example, almost half of the meetings specifically devoted to receiving input from communities of interest offered Spanish listening lines and had Spanish interpreters on standby for those wishing to provide input. For 6 of these meetings, the Commission provided additional language listening lines in 12 other languages and offered interpreters on standby.

The Commission also took steps to encourage participation by those who are blind and visually impaired, including providing audio descriptions of draft maps.

2. Structuring Commission Meetings for Public Engagement

The Commission structured its meetings to maximize involvement of all Californians in the redistricting process. Specifically, Commission meeting times were intentionally varied and selected to include times that were convenient for average Californians to participate. Furthermore, the Commission regularly incorporated public feedback at business meetings, allowing an opportunity for public input and comment, generally at the beginning or end of each day—sometimes both—and before any Commission vote. The Commission also extended the hours of its designated input sessions, allowing many meetings to go well beyond the scheduled adjournment to ensure that all Californians who wished to be heard had the opportunity to address the Commission.

3. Statewide and Regional Outreach

Statewide outreach focused on large associations, coalitions, networks, and entities that could engage dozens of affiliates or local chapters, ultimately reaching thousands of Californians. Additionally, state agencies disseminated information to groups serving people with disabilities, incarcerated individuals, people experiencing homelessness, seniors, and economically disadvantaged people.

The Commission also engaged in outreach at the regional level. To do this, the Commission divided the state into eleven (11) "Outreach Zones" and assigned two Commissioners to each zone to lead regional efforts. The intent was to mirror the process used by the California Complete Count Census 2020 outreach campaign and enable the Commission to leverage the relationships with grassroots and other stakeholders who engaged on Census outreach within the respective zones. These statewide and regional outreach efforts were solely to raise awareness of the Commission and its process, and included no discussions about substantive line drawing. The efforts helped build trust among local communities and the Commission, resulting in an outreach network for the Commission to disperse information and updates throughout California. During this early education process, the Commission engaged over 50 statewide entities and hundreds of local associations to leverage their local and regional networks.

4. Additional Resources For Public Education and Engagement Efforts & Engaging Hard-to-Reach Populations

The Commission successfully augmented its budget to expand outreach efforts and took advantage of a longer time period to hire staff, especially once it became apparent that there would be Census delays. With a sufficient budget for outreach, the Commission's Communications and Outreach staff were able to receive, track, and follow up on a wide variety of information requests from the

public, associations, and the press, develop a new website, create videos to promote awareness of the Commission's work, and educate Californians about redistricting.

The Commission also undertook a significant effort to educate and engage populations in the redistricting process that are traditionally less civically engaged. These included people incarcerated individuals, K-12 youth, Native American communities, military families and veterans, limited English speakers, refugees and immigrants, and unhoused individuals. Dedicated outreach resources and staff time ensured that opportunities to participate in the statewide redistricting process reached even these traditionally hard-to-engage populations.

a. Gathering Input From Incarcerated Populations

To engage California's incarcerated population in the redistricting process, the Commission developed an unprecedented campaign to reach adults and youth in California's state and county prison facilities. Critical to the Commission's outreach and education efforts were the California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation, county probation officers, sheriff's associations, and community-based organizations, as well as their families and staff in each of these systems.

This work led to the development of a paper Communities of Interest Input form (the "Paper COI Tool") that could be distributed to people in each of these systems who did not have internet access. The two-page form and one-page cover insert provided context to the Commission's work while providing examples of community-of-interest input and inviting participation.

Paper COI Tools were shipped to 190 facilities around the state. Additionally, by working with engaged community-based organizations and Department of Corrections staff, the Commission produced a video about redistricting that was played in prisons statewide, and two community-based organizations created their own independent introduction videos. These community-produced videos provided additional context and were critical trusted messengers to invite engagement. Additionally, partnering facilities provided communications to staff across the statewide institutions to also share opportunities of how they could participate in the redistricting process. Nearly 1,300 incarcerated youth and adults returned Paper COI Tools, providing a unique source of community-of-interest input for the Commissioners.

b. Reaching Those With Limited Broadband Through Libraries

The Commission coordinated with statewide networks like the California State Library and California Library Association along with local branches to inform libraries about the redistricting process and also encouraged the public to take advantage of computer access at the library to participate in the redistricting process in those communities with limited broadband access at home.

5. Numerous Materials and Online Tools for Educating and Engaging the Public

Although on-the-ground outreach faced numerous challenges including the COVID-19 pandemic and California wildfires, the Commission took advantage of the delay in receiving 2020 Census data to mount a comprehensive public education and outreach campaign. The following were the main online and offline tools of the Commission's outreach and education efforts.

a. The "California Redistricting Basics" Presentation

One of the Commission's primary educational tools was a presentation called "California Redistricting Basics," which offered the public an explanation of redistricting in California (including mention of the various local redistricting efforts that would be underway simultaneously), an overview of the Commission's history, an introduction to the Commissioners, and discussion of ways to participate in the redistricting process.[2] The presentations set out the six criteria to be followed in the line-drawing process, as well as examples and guidance on how the public could describe their communities of interest. The Commission's "California Redistricting Basics" presentation was also available for streaming in both English and Spanish through the Commission's website. In total, the Commissioners conducted 182 presentations of "California Redistricting Basics," including two Commission-hosted statewide presentations, one in English and another in Spanish. Organizations in 34 of the state's 58 counties hosted these presentations, covering each of the Commission's 11 designated outreach zones and directly reaching more than 7,000 individuals. The Commission's outreach and communications team promoted these presentations to engage an even broader audience. The full list of presentations is available on the Commission's website (www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps_report).

b. New Tools for Public Input on Communities of Interest and Proposed District Plans

California's Statewide Database, based at the University of California at Berkeley, is responsible for providing the Commission with a comprehensive database containing both Census and election data for use in the redistricting process. For this redistricting cycle, the Statewide Database developed an online tool (www.drawmycacommunity.org) that enabled Californians to provide the Commission with descriptions and maps of their communities of interest. Working with the Commission, the Statewide Database developed and tested the tool in late

[2] Given the restrictions against receiving input on maps outside of public meetings, Commissioners only answered questions regarding the content of the presentation itself or about how Californians could participate in the process and directed those interested in providing input on the maps to do so through the Commission's website, electronic mail, postal mail, and the online community of interest tool.

2020 and early 2021. The "Draw My CA Community" tool was subsequently released in 15 other languages, and the Statewide Database opened six access centers throughout California to assist the public with using the online tool to submit their public input related to communities of interest.

Given the success of the Draw My CA Community tool, the Statewide Database subsequently developed two other free-to-use online mapping tools—Draw My CA Districts and Draw My CA QGIS, both available at www.drawmycalifornia.org—to help Californians develop and share their own maps with the Commission. Although the 2020 redistricting cycle witnessed the wide public availability of a number of online mapping tools, the tools offered by the Statewide Database were the only redistricting applications through which users could submit their input directly to the Commission.

Additionally, the Commission set up an online form through which Californians could provide feedback on the Commission's visualizations, draft maps, and subsequent district iterations, and made that feedback immediately available to Commissioners and the public on the Commission's website.

c. A Robust, Easy-to-Navigate Website

The Commission's website was one of the most important tools for maintaining a transparent and public redistricting process. All of the Commission's public meetings were live streamed, captured on video, and posted on the Commission's website for public viewing at any time. Stenographers were present at the Commission business meetings and meetings where line-drawing instructions were provided, and transcripts of these meetings were also placed on the Commission's website. The Commission's website, which incorporated a tool to facilitate translation into 104 languages, also housed documents prepared by the Commission and its staff, along with a public database containing all documents presented to the Commission by the public and suitable for posting.

d. Comprehensive Outreach Materials

A suite of professionally created public outreach materials—including digital flyers, videos, a Digital Action Toolkit, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), and sample newsletter articles— helped the Commission reach as many Californians as possible, educating the public about the redistricting process and how to get involved. Copies of these outreach materials are available on the Commission's website (www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps_report).

e. Social Media

With almost daily posting on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, and YouTube, social media marketing campaigns also helped to increase the Commission's online presence and promote participation in the Commission's public meetings. In addition, a weekly social media toolkit was sent to parties interested in sharing messaging from the Commission. Each Monday, five graphics and

suggested language were shared for Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. This allowed for up-to-date content to be shared with external audiences on a regular basis. The toolkit went to approximately 625 people weekly, starting the week of April 5, 2021.

f. Statewide 11th and 12th Grade Curriculum

A partnership between the Sacramento and Los Angeles County Offices of Education resulted in a statewide curriculum on redistricting geared towards 11th and 12th graders. Commission staff collaborated with the curriculum developers to include available Commission tools and links, increase engagement opportunities, ensure accuracy, and consult on the timing of the curriculum's release. Commission staff also encouraged all 58 county Offices of Education across the state, as well as facilities housing incarcerated youth, to disseminate the redistricting curriculum and otherwise engage students, teachers, and families in the redistricting process. Facilities housing incarcerated youth were particularly enthusiastic about receiving this curriculum, which is available on the Commission's website (www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps_report).

C. Total Public Input

The Commission received over 36,280 public comments in total:

Source Type	Approximate Number of Inputs
Commission Public Input Forms	21,947
Email (votersfirstact@crc.ca.gov)	5,348
Letter	1,728
Input during Public Meeting[3]	3,871
Paper Community of Interest (COI) Tool	1,278
Submissions from online COI tool (drawmycacommunity.org)	1,809
Submissions from online district mapping tools, including Drawmycadistricts.org and Draw My CA QGIS Plugin	305
Total	**36,286**

[3] This figure does not include input during the Commission's public meetings prior to June 10, 2021.

IV. THE REDISTRICTING TIMELINE

Once the basic timeline resulting from the Census delays became clear, the Commission developed a three-phase approach to its work.

A. Phase I: Public Education and Outreach (October 2020 to July 2021)

From October 2020 through July 2021, the Commission focused on educating itself as well as raising public awareness and understanding about the statewide redistricting process.

1. Initial Outreach and Education Efforts

The Commission's initial outreach and education efforts included a learning phase for the Commission, featuring 23 educational panels between October 2020 and May 2021 for Commissioners to learn about specific topics, discuss methods to reach various populations, facilitate training opportunities, and inform Commission policy decisions. Presenters included:

- Access California Services
- Advancement Project CA
- Asian Americans Advancing Justice
- Asian Health Services
- California Black Census and Redistricting Hub
- California Chamber of Commerce
- California Complete Count Census 2020
- California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation
- California Farm Bureau Federation
- California Labor Federation
- California League of Conservation Voters
- California Native Vote Project
- California School Board Association
- California State Parent Teachers Association
- California Statewide Database
- Common Cause California
- Disability Rights California
- Dolores Huerta Foundation
- Equality California
- HaystaqDNA (Haystaq)
- Imperial Valley LGBT Resource Center
- Initiate Justice
- Justin Levitt (professor, Loyola Law School)
- Connie Galambos Malloy (former Commissioner, 2010)
- Mexican American Legal Defense & Education Fund (MALDEF)
- National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO)

- Partnership for the Advancement of New Americans
- Philanthropy California
- Prison Policy Initiative
- Public Policy Institute of CA
- Power California
- Redistricting Partners
- Sacramento County Office of Education
- San Diego LGBTQ Community Center
- San Ysidro Health
- Service Employee International Union (SEIU)
- Silicon Valley Leadership Group
- Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association
- True North Organizing Network
- UCLA Voting Rights Project
- U.S. Digital Response
- Alberto Vásquez (formerly incarcerated individual)
- Q2 Data & Research LLP (Q2)

In addition, during Phase I, Commissioners conducted more than 180 educational presentations of "California Redistricting Basics" as described earlier.

2. Launch of Draw My CA Community

During Phase I, the Statewide Database launched Draw My CA Community, an online tool allowing the public to draw and share information about their communities of interest directly with the Commission. The Commission understood that an individual could belong to multiple communities of interest (i.e., an economic community of interest, a cultural community of interest, and an environmental community of interest) and communicated that understanding through its California Redistricting Basics presentation.

3. Setting Policy to Reallocate Incarcerated Populations

During Phase I, the Commission also made an important decision regarding the redistricting process. The United States Census Bureau's long-standing practice counts persons who are incarcerated in state and federal correctional facilities as residents of the district where they are confined. But this practice can lead to unfair representation in communities with facilities located in their jurisdiction (sometimes referred to as "prison gerrymandering"), so the California Legislature requested that the Commission deem each incarcerated person as residing at that person's last known place of residence, rather than at the institution of that person's incarceration. (Elections Code, § 21003, subd. (d).) If the last known place of residence is outside California or cannot be determined, the Legislature requested that the Commission deem inmates as residing in an "unknown geographical location" and to "exclude the inmate from the population count for any district, ward, or precinct." (*Ibid.*)

Following an educational panel and robust discussion on the issue, the Commission decided to reallocate those in state custody to their last known address. The Commission also sought the last known address information for those in federal custody, but was unable to obtain the necessary information to complete the task of reallocating that population.

B. Phase II: Activation, Receiving Input, and Receiving Census Data (June to September 2021)

Phase II consisted of additional, more targeted outreach efforts, gathering input from the public, receiving Census data, and obtaining clarity from the California Supreme Court on revised Commission deadlines that were thrown into question by the timing and format of multiple Census data releases.

1. Communities of Interest Input Meetings

In June 2021, the Commission began hosting virtual Communities of Interest ("COI") Public Input meetings, as well as spreading the word about online and other opportunities to provide community-of-interest input. Building on the Commission's outreach efforts in Phase I, Commission staff began engaging thousands of stakeholder organizations throughout California, providing information about public meetings, online input tools, sign-ups for the weekly social media toolkits and monthly newsletters, and encouraging participation in the redistricting process.

The Commission created an online appointment sign-up system for the COI Public Input meetings, eliminating the need for members of the public to wait in long lines to provide testimony, as well as providing same-day call-in opportunities for those choosing not to or unable to make an appointment. This process helped reduce barriers for many Californians balancing work and family time, and allowed for easier access to participation in the redistricting process. Those sharing public input with an appointment could enable video capabilities so that they could personally address the Commission, much as they would have during an in-person meeting. In all, technology allowed these virtual meetings to be as inclusive and accessible as possible.

The Commission held 35 COI Public Input meetings, with 1,340 individuals providing their input during these virtual, Zoom-platform meetings. Thousands of Californians listened in or watched the live-feed stream. On the busiest day, 80 Californians provided community-of-interest input or public comment to the Commissioners.

2. Additional Education Trainings

In early September 2021, Commission staff began a separate round of educational presentations geared toward increasing community-of-interest input to the Commission through a variety of channels. More than 1,900 viewer screens signed on to attend the more than 80 presentations, which covered each of the Commission's 11 outreach zones.

3. Access Centers

Recognizing that many Californians may not have reliable access to computers and the Internet, or required assistance with submitting input using online portals, the Statewide Database opened six "Access Centers" in late August to help ensure all Californians had the opportunity to provide input on their communities of interest. These Access Centers, located in Fresno, Long Beach, Oakland, Sacramento, San Bernardino, and San Diego, allowed the public to obtain help in-person or to utilize publicly accessible computers and redistricting software developed by the Statewide Database. Staff at the Access Centers also provided telephone-based support for users.

4. Launch of Draw My CA Districts

In September 2021, the Statewide Database launched two more online free-to-use tools—Draw My CA Districts and Draw My CA QGIS—enabling members of the public to draw their own proposed district maps and submit them directly to the Commission for consideration.

5. Receipt of Census Data

The Legislature has the obligation to provide the Commission and the public with a dataset that can be used for redistricting, but the process of constructing that dataset cannot begin until the Census Bureau has released the census data, known as the P.L. 94-171 data. In April 2020, however, the Census Bureau announced that it would not be able to deliver these data by its March 31, 2021, deadline and that it did not expect the data to be available for release until July 31, 2021. In February 2021, the Census Bureau announced that the projected release of the P.L. 94-171 dataset had been delayed even further, to as late as September 30, 2021.

Amid considerable push-back and even legal action by states with redistricting and election deadlines that could not be met according to that schedule, on March 15, 2021, the Census Bureau announced that it would release a version of the P.L. 94-171 dataset by mid-to-late August of 2021. This interim data product was referred to as the "legacy" dataset. The "legacy" dataset was not user friendly and necessitated the application of more advanced database, analysis, and manipulation skills to be usable for redistricting purposes than the originally planned for, later release of the P.L. 94-171 dataset.

The Census Bureau released the "legacy" redistricting dataset on August 12, 2021, and the Statewide Database immediately downloaded the data and began the reformatting and data verification process necessary to convert the "legacy" data into a usable format for the public and for building the statewide redistricting database for the Legislature and the Commission. Alongside the Statewide Database, the California Demographic Research Unit parallel processed the data to ensure its accuracy. Once the Chief of the California Demographic Research Unit,

State Demographer Dr. Walter Schwarm, validated the accuracy of the reformatted data, the dataset was released on the Statewide Database's website on the afternoon of August 18, 2021.

Once that occurred, the Statewide Database began the next tasks required to build the redistricting database for the State of California: adjusting the decennial Census data to reallocate data about incarcerated persons that had been enumerated in facilities under the control of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to their last residential address; removing data about incarcerated persons that were enumerated in federal facilities in California (per the Commission's August 20, 2021 decision), and merging the census data with historical individual-level voter registration records and historical precinct-level election results. The Statewide Database completed the redistricting dataset and made the data available to the Commission and to the public on September 20, 2021.

6. Supreme Court Ruling on Commission Deadlines

In July 2020, the California Supreme Court granted a request from the California Legislature to extend the deadline to finalize the state's maps by four months due to the anticipated delay in the federal government's release of the Census data from March 31, 2021, to July 31, 2021. The Court's opinion also provided that the adjusted deadlines should be further extended by the length of any additional federal delay in the release of the Census data to the states beyond four months.

The Supreme Court's order, however, did not foresee the Census Bureau's decision to transmit the Census data to the states in two different formats on two different dates, creating an ambiguity in how the length of the "additional federal delay" should be calculated. The Commission was also concerned that the additional delay in receiving the Census data had pushed the crucial phase of the state's redistricting process—the period for the public to review and comment upon the Commission's preliminary maps—into the traditional Thanksgiving-Christmas-New Year's holiday period, diminishing the opportunity for meaningful public engagement and participation in the line-drawing process.

The Commission therefore filed a motion on August 20, 2021, asking the Supreme Court to clarify and to slightly extend the deadlines for its issuance of the preliminary and final maps. On September 22, 2021, the Supreme Court granted the motion in part, directing the Commission to release its preliminary statewide maps for congressional, State Senatorial, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization districts for public display and comment no later than November 15, 2021, and to approve and certify its final maps to the Secretary of State no later than December 27, 2021.

C. Phase III: Line Drawing and Additional Public Input (October to December 2021)

1. Beginning Visualizations

As the Commission began the line-drawing process in the fall of 2021, it dedicated several weeks to reviewing geographic areas for potential district ideas. Using the communities-of-interest testimony it had received, the Commission assessed how that testimony could potentially inform district boundaries and considered the tradeoffs that would need to be made in eventual maps in light of other considerations, such as compliance with the Voting Rights Act. This resulted in several visualizations of potential district maps.

During this process, the Commission continued to provide a variety of opportunities for public input on the visualizations and line-drawing processes, even creating a database for Commissioners and the public to view feedback received thus far. Redistricting presentations by Commission staff continued through Phase III to highlight the ongoing ways to participate in the redistricting process, including submitting input on communities of interest, visualizations, and eventually draft maps.

2. Media Blitz

Over the final months of the redistricting process, the Commission's public communications activities expanded even further into paid media efforts, including 30-second and 60-second radio spots, billboards, and bus-shelter advertisements in high-visibility areas all designed to publicize the Commission's public meetings and the Commission's website. A statewide print media campaign designed to reach diverse racial, ethnic, and rural communities also ran from August 2021 through December 2021, with ads running for seven days in 46 daily newspapers and over 15 weeks in 142 weekly community newspapers. Public communications staff also engaged members of the ethnic press, holding roundtables and mini town-halls.

3. Proposed Maps from the Public

The Commission held 168 public meetings, including several public live line-drawing sessions, before it issued a set of preliminary draft maps on November 10, 2021. Three of these public input meetings offered members of the public the opportunity to present their own proposed district maps. During these meetings, more than 40 organizations or individuals gave public presentations of their proposed maps. The list of stakeholders that presented to the Commission is available on the Commission's website (www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps_report).

Meanwhile, the public continued to utilize the Commission's free online mapping tools and other options for providing input to the Commission. Ultimately, the Commission received more than 3,750 separate submissions containing maps of

districts or communities of interest designed on the Commission's tools or other mapping software.[4]

4. Draft Map Public Input Meetings

In the final days leading up to the release of the Commission's preliminary draft maps, the Commission was receiving an outpouring of public input and comment. Between November 7 and 10, the Commission received more than 3,640 written submissions and as many as 1,122 members of the public provided their input on a single day (November 9, 2021). By the time draft maps were released, the Commission had received more than 17,000 public submissions. On November 10, five days ahead of the Supreme Court mandated deadline, the Commissioners posted a set of preliminary draft maps for public comment.

After the release of the draft maps, the Commission held six Draft Map Public Input meetings that focused on community feedback and input to the preliminary draft maps. Again, an online appointment system allowed members of the public to participate in the process without needing to wait hours. The Commission also opened daily non-appointment public comment, allowing for hundreds more to participate over the six days of meetings. This generally resulted in the meetings extending one to two hours past the scheduled end time to allow all callers in the queue to speak. In all, about 720 members of the public provided verbal input at one of the six Draft Map Public Input meetings and the Commission received 5,846 pieces of input submitted via other means during the two-week period after draft maps were published.

5. Incorporating Public Input for the Final Maps

From November 29 to December 18, 2021, the Commission continued the process of considering and incorporating the public input it had received both prior to and following the release of its draft maps, and using that input to work toward final maps. The Commission used December 18th and 19th to make minor refinements to all maps before voting to approve final maps on December 20, 2021.

For this period, the Commission relied on an electronic Map Viewer tool on its website, which allowed members of the public to view recent iterations of the Commission's working maps, its November draft maps, and the existing maps as different layers in the tool, currently available at www.wedrawthelinesca.org/map_viewer. The Map Viewer also allowed users to see counties and other geopolitical boundaries. The Map Viewer tool allowed members of the public to upload shape files to view their own or other suggested maps submitted by members of the public in the same tool. The Commission updated its

[4] Some submissions contained more than one map.

latest iterations of its working maps in the Map Viewer regularly throughout this three-week process.

In order to maximize public input during this crucial final process, the Commission revised its public comment policy in a way that decreased the amount of time that callers would typically have to wait on hold before being heard. So that it was able to meet its deadlines, the Commission also limited public input to three hours per day. Nevertheless, between November 29 and December 20, 2021, the Commission dedicated over 40 hours to receiving public comment, hearing from over 1,340 callers and receiving over 11,065 written submissions.

V. CRITERIA USED IN DRAWING MAPS

When voters approved the constitutional amendments tasking an independent citizens commission with drawing districts for Congress, the Legislature (Senate and Assembly), and the Board of Equalization, they declared that the Commission would "draw districts based on strict, nonpartisan rules designed to ensure fair representation." (Prop. 20 (2010), § 2, subd. (d), "Findings and Purpose.") To fulfill this purpose, Article XXI of the California Constitution establishes the legal framework for drawing new districts.

First, Article XXI codifies six specific criteria, in descending order of priority, that the Commission must consider:

(1) Districts shall comply with the United States Constitution. Congressional districts shall achieve population equality as nearly as is practicable, and Senatorial, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization districts shall have reasonably equal population with other districts for the same office, except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or allowable by law.

(2) Districts shall comply with the federal Voting Rights Act. . .

(3) Districts shall be geographically contiguous.

(4) The geographic integrity of any city, county, city and county, local neighborhood, or local community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes their division to the extent possible without violating the requirements of any of the preceding subdivisions. A community of interest is a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Examples of such shared interests are those common to an urban area, a rural area, an industrial area, or an agricultural area, and those common to areas in which the people share similar living standards, use the same transportation facilities, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process.

Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.

(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.

(6) To the extent practicable, and where this does not conflict with the criteria above, each Senate district shall be comprised of two whole, complete, and adjacent Assembly districts, and each Board of Equalization district shall be comprised of 10 whole, complete, and adjacent Senate districts. (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d).)

Second, in addition to listing the criteria the Commission must consider, Article XXI also precludes the Commission from considering the residence of an incumbent or from favoring or discriminating against particular candidates or parties. Specifically, Article XXI states the "place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate shall not be considered in the creation of a map. Districts shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (e).)

Finally, Article XXI provides that "[d]istricts for the Congress, Senate, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization shall be numbered consecutively commencing at the northern boundary of the State and ending at the southern boundary." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (f).)

As explained below, the Commission carefully adhered to these criteria throughout the line-drawing process.

A. Criterion One: The United States Constitution

The Commission's highest-ranking criterion is to comply with the United States Constitution. (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(1).) The federal Constitution prohibits substantial disparities or malapportionment in total population between electoral districts in the same districting plan, known as the principle of "one person, one vote." (See *Reynolds v. Sims* (1964) 377 U.S. 533, 559 (*Reynolds*).) Furthermore, the Fourteenth Amendment of the federal Constitution prohibits the use of race when it "predominates" in the redistricting process unless it is narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling state interest. (See *Miller v. Johnson* (1995) 515 U.S. 900, 916–920 (*Miller*).)

1. Population Equality

The United States Constitution requires that any redistricting plan must achieve population equality among electoral districts. The population-equality requirement for Congressional districts flows from Article I, Section 2, which states that the "House of Representatives . . . shall be apportioned among the several

States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers." (U.S. Const., art. I, § 2.) The population-equality requirement for state legislative districts derives from the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. (*Reynolds*, *supra*, 377 U.S. at p. 568 ["[T]he Equal Protection Clause requires that the seats in both houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis."].)

Maintaining equal numbers of people in state legislative and congressional districts helps to ensure individuals living in every part of the state have equal voting power and access to elected representatives. (*Kirkpatrick v. Preisler* (1969) 394 U.S. 526, 531 (*Kirkpatrick*).) Indeed, an individual's right to vote for state or federal legislators may be unconstitutionally impaired when the weight of that vote is diluted, as compared with the votes of citizens living in other parts of the state. (E.g., *Reynolds*, *supra*, 377 U.S. at p. 568.)

As far as who is counted for purpose of equalizing state and local districts, the United States Supreme Court has provided fewer clear answers about what the federal Constitution requires. Most states, including California, rely on total population figures, where counts are based on the total number of people in each district, including children, noncitizens, and others not eligible to vote. (*Evenwel v. Abbott* (2016) 578 U.S. 54, 60 (*Evenwel*) [noting that, "in the overwhelming majority of cases, jurisdictions have equalized total population, as measured by the decennial census."].) In recent years, other measures have been suggested, such as voting-age population ("VAP"), citizen voting-age population ("CVAP"), or registered voters. Nevertheless, in a unanimous decision, the Supreme Court approved relying on total population for equalizing districts—which is the approach that the Commission used—and called it "plainly permissible." (*Id.*, at p. 64.)

a. United States Congressional Districts

There are different standards governing population equality for United States congressional districts, on the one hand, and state legislative districts (Assembly and Senate) and districts for state entities such as the Board of Equalization, on the other. For congressional districts, populations must be "as close to perfect equality as possible." (*Evenwel*, *supra*, 578 U.S. at p. 59.) This strict standard of population equality requires that states "make a good-faith effort to achieve precise mathematical equality." (*Kirkpatrick*, *supra*, 394 U.S. at pp. 530–531; see also *Karcher v. Daggett* (1983) 462 U.S. 725, 739–743 (*Karcher*).)

Nonetheless, recognizing that "[p]recise mathematical equality . . . may be difficult to achieve in an imperfect world," the United States Supreme Court has explained that the population equality "standard is enforced only to the extent of requiring that districts be apportioned to achieve population equality *as nearly as is practicable*." (*Karcher*, *supra*, 462 U.S. at p. 730, italics added, internal quotation marks and citation omitted.) Article XXI of the California Constitution uses very

similar language, stating that "Congressional districts shall achieve population equality as nearly as is practicable." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(1).)

Applying the "as nearly as practicable" standard, the United States Supreme Court has explained that any deviation, no matter how small, must be either unavoidable (despite a good-faith effort to achieve absolute equality) or necessary to achieve a legitimate legislative policy. (*Tennant v. Jefferson County Comm'n* (2012) 567 U.S. 758, 760; *Karcher*, *supra*, 462 U.S. at pp. 740−741; see also *Kirkpatrick*, *supra*, 394 U.S. at p. 530 [rejecting contention "that there is a fixed numerical or percentage population variance small enough to be considered *de minimis* and to satisfy without question the [population equality] standard."].) Whether a nondiscriminatory legislative policy justifies a deviation depends on case-specific circumstances such as "the size of the deviations, the importance of the State's interests, the consistency with which the plan as a whole reflects those interests, and the availability of alternatives that might substantially vindicate those interests yet approximate population equality more closely." (*Karcher*, *supra*, 462 U.S. at pp. 740−741.)

The Commission's congressional district maps comply with these equal population standards. The Commission's congressional district maps achieved a total deviation of +/- one person. Specifically, 21 of the 52 congressional districts achieved the ideal population of 760,066 persons. Eighteen of the 52 districts achieved a population of 760,067 persons, or one person more than the ideal. Thirteen of the 52 districts achieved a population of 760,065 persons, or one person less than the ideal.

b. State Legislative and Board of Equalization Districts

In contrast to the strict standard applicable to congressional districts, when drawing state legislative districts, the United States Supreme Court has interpreted the federal Constitution to allow jurisdictions "to deviate somewhat from perfect population equality to accommodate traditional districting objectives, among them, preserving the integrity of political subdivisions, maintaining communities of interest, and creating geographic compactness." (*Evenwel*, *supra*, 578 U.S. at p. 59.)

"Where the maximum population deviation between the largest and smallest district is less than 10%," the Court has held, "a state or local legislative map presumptively complies with the one-person, one-vote rule." (*Evenwel*, *supra*, 578 U.S. at p. 60.)[5] By contrast, maximum deviations above 10% are "presumptively

[5] "Maximum population deviation" refers to the sum of the percentage deviations from the ideal population equality of the most- and least-populated districts. (*Id.*, at p. 60.) For example, if the least-populated district in a plan is 6% below the "ideal" population and the largest district in a plan is 5% above the "ideal" population, then the maximum population deviation is 11%.

impermissible." (*Ibid*.) Importantly, this is only a general rule. In one case, the United States Supreme Court affirmed a district court decision holding that a state redistricting plan with a total deviation under 10% nonetheless violated the population equality requirement, because the maps were designed to give rural and inner-city areas more legislative influence at the expense of suburbs, and the deviations were created to protect incumbents in an inconsistent and discriminatory manner. (*Larios v. Cox* (N.D.Ga. 2004) 300 F.Supp.2d 1320, *affd.* (2004) 542 U.S. 947.) In another case, by contrast, the United States Supreme Court approved a state legislative map with a maximum population deviation of 16% to accommodate the state's interest in "maintaining the integrity of political subdivision lines." (*Mahan v. Howell* (1973) 410 U.S. 315, 325.)

To sum up: state legislative districts have "[s]omewhat more flexibility" in drawing state districts (*Reynolds*, *supra*, 377 U.S. at p. 578) and, under the federal Constitution, these districts can have smaller or larger populations than the mean if deviations are supported by legitimate state interests that are consistently applied, without "any taint of arbitrariness or discrimination." (*Brown v. Thompson* (1983) 462 U.S. 835, 843, quoting *Roman v. Sincock* (1964) 377 U.S. 695, 710.)

In addition to the standard under the federal constitution, Article XXI of the California Constitution states that "Senatorial, Assembly, and State Board of Equalization districts shall have reasonably equal population with other districts for the same office, except where deviation is required to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act or allowable by law." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(1).) Although this language has not been interpreted by the California Supreme Court since it was amended by Proposition 11 and Proposition 20, it is consistent with and appears to incorporate the federal constitutional standard applicable to state legislative districts described above.

Applying the guidance provided by the United States Supreme Court and the text of Article XXI, the Commission ensured that districts in all of the state maps maintained a population size within +/- 5% of the ideal.

The ideal population of an Assembly district is 494,043. Thirty-eight Assembly districts achieved a deviation within 3% of the ideal; 16 of the 80 Assembly districts achieved a deviation within 1% of the ideal. The total deviation of the Assembly districts is 9.88%, ranging from -4.89% to +4.99%.

The ideal population of a Senate district in California is 988,086 people. Thirteen Senate districts have a deviation within 3% of the ideal; seven of the 40 Senate districts have a deviation from the ideal of less than 1.0%. The total deviation of the Senate districts is 9.78%, ranging from -4.98% to +4.89%.

The ideal population of a Board of Equalization district is 9,880,859. The total deviation of the Board of Equalization districts is 2.88%, ranging from -1.47% to +1.69%.

2. Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment

The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that "no state shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." (U.S. Const., 14th Amend., § 1.) As interpreted by the United States Supreme Court, this text prohibits certain forms of racial gerrymandering in drawing electoral districts. (*Miller*, *supra*, 515 U.S. at pp. 916, 920.) Specifically, the United States Supreme Court has explained that a state's "predominant" use of race in drawing district lines is only permissible when it satisfies the Court's "strict scrutiny" standard, meaning that the use of race is narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling state interest. (*Ibid.*) Simply put, a redistricting body violates the federal Constitution if race is the "predominant" factor in determining which voters to put where and the use of race was not justified by some other compelling interest.

Importantly, considering race during redistricting is not the same as allowing racial considerations to "predominate." Redistricting bodies, the United States Supreme Court has acknowledged, will "almost always be aware of racial demographics" (*Miller*, *supra*, 515 U.S. at p. 916), and race does not predominate "merely because redistricting is performed with consciousness of race." (*Bush v. Vera* (1996) 517 U.S. 952, 958–959 (*Vera*).) "Nor does [strict scrutiny] apply to all cases of intentional creation of majority-minority districts," as required by the Voting Rights Act, discussed in Part V.B. (*Ibid.*) Rather, the Supreme Court has stated that race "predominates" where a redistricting body "subordinated traditional race-neutral districting principles, including but not limited to compactness, contiguity, and respect for political subdivisions or communities defined by actual shared interests, to racial considerations." (*Miller*, *supra*, 515 U.S. at p. 916; see also *Cooper v. Harris* (2017) 137 S.Ct. 1455, 1464–1465 [predominance "entails demonstrating that the legislature 'subordinated' other factors—compactness, respect for political subdivisions, partisan advantage, what have you—to 'racial considerations'"].)

Even if race were the predominant reason for moving some significant populations into or out of a district, that would not necessarily render the districting process unconstitutional. The United States Supreme Court has explained that a predominant focus on race does not violate the Fourteenth Amendment if the use of race is narrowly tailored to achieve a compelling state interest. (*Miller*, *supra*, 515 U.S. at p. 920.) The United States Supreme Court has not directly stated which state interests are adequately compelling to survive strict scrutiny in the redistricting context, but it has repeatedly assumed that compliance with Sections 2 or 5 of the Voting Rights Act constitutes a "compelling governmental interest" that would justify drawing districts based predominantly on race. (E.g., *Bethune-Hill v. Va. State Bd. of Elections* (2017) 137 S.Ct. 788, 801 (*Bethune-Hill*) ["As in previous cases, therefore, the Court assumes, without

deciding, that the State's interest in complying with the Voting Rights Act was compelling."].)

"When a State justifies the predominant use of race in redistricting on the basis of the need to comply with the Voting Rights Act, 'the narrow tailoring requirement insists only that the legislature have a strong basis in evidence in support of the (race-based) choice that it has made.'" (*Bethune-Hill*, *supra*, 137 S.Ct. at p. 801, quoting *Ala. Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama* (2015) 575 U.S. 254, 278.) Put another way, if the redistricting body has a "strong basis in evidence" for concluding that the "creation of a majority-minority district is reasonably necessary to comply with § 2, and the districting that is based on race substantially addresses the § 2 violation, it satisfies strict scrutiny." (*Vera*, *supra*, 517 U.S. at p. 977, citations omitted.)

The Commission's map-drawing process complied with these principles because it relied on race-neutral, traditional redistricting criteria as its primary focus in crafting district lines, even in areas where the Commission needed to ensure district lines were consistent with the Voting Rights Act. While the Commission was aware of and sensitive to the Census data and demographics of the areas under review—particularly in areas with sizeable minority populations, evidence of racially polarized voting, and a history of discrimination—the Commission did not impermissibly use race as the sole or predominant criterion to draw district lines. Rather, the Commission's iterative process weighed a host of traditional, race-neutral redistricting criteria, including balancing population, maintaining the geographic integrity of cities, counties, neighborhoods, and communities of interest, and considering natural topography, ecological zones, transportation corridors, and industrial/economic interests that define communities. The Commission made a substantial effort to focus on the shared interests and community relationships that belonged together for fair and effective representation of all of the people of the State of California when drawing district lines.

B. Criterion Two: The Federal Voting Rights Act

The Commission's second criterion in order of priority is that "[d]istricts shall comply with the federal Voting Rights Act." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(2).)[6]

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[6] In addition, the Voters First Act requires that at least one of the legal counsel hired by the Commission has experience and expertise in implementation and enforcement of the federal Voting Rights Act ("VRA"). (Gov. Code, § 8253, subd. (a)(5).) Accordingly, the Commission retained experienced election law and redistricting attorneys Strumwasser & Woocher LLP and David Becker to serve as its Voting Rights Act counsel and to help ensure compliance with the VRA. Voting Rights Act counsel conducted legal compliance trainings for the Commission and the public, advised the Commission on VRA compliance, attended and provided legal counsel in all visualization and line-drawing meetings, reviewed all

1. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

Congress enacted Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act in an effort to combat minority vote dilution. Section 2, subdivision (a) provides that no "standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied . . . in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right . . . to vote on account of race or color" or membership in a language minority group. (52 U.S.C. § 10301, subd. (a); *Id.*, § 10303, subd. (f)(2).)

Section 2, subdivision (b) provides that:

> "A violation [of Section 2] is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes . . . are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice." (52 U.S.C. § 10301(b).)

a. The Legal Standard

In 1982, Congress clarified that Section 2 plaintiffs need not prove that "a contested electoral mechanism was intentionally adopted or maintained by state officials for a discriminatory purpose." (*Thornburg v. Gingles* (1986) 478 U.S. 30, 35 (*Gingles*).) Rather, a "violation [can] be proved by showing discriminatory effect alone." (*Ibid.*) Accordingly, a Section 2 violation occurs where "a contested electoral practice or structure results in members of a protected group having less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice." (*Id.*, at p. 63.) Importantly, the United States Supreme Court has invoked Section 2 to strike down legislative redistricting plans that result in minority vote dilution as defined by Section 2. (See *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry* (2006) 548 U.S. 399, 423–443 (*LULAC*).)

A single-member redistricting scheme can run afoul of Section 2 either through "cracking" or "packing" minority voters. "Cracking" occurs when a redistricting plan fragments a minority group that is large enough to constitute the majority in a single-member district among various districts so that it is a majority in none. (*Voinovich v. Quilter* (1993) 507 U.S. 146, 153 (*Voinovich*).) "If the majority in each district votes as a bloc against the minority[- preferred] candidate, the fragmented minority group will be unable to muster sufficient votes in any district to carry its candidate to victory." (*Ibid.*; see also *LULAC*, *supra*, 548 U.S. at pp.

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visualizations and map drafts for legal compliance, retained and managed a racially polarized voting expert, and drafted pertinent portions of this report.

427−443 [redistricting program violated Section 2 by reducing Latino citizen voting-age population from 57.5% to 46% in challenged district].)

"Packing," on the other hand, occurs when a redistricting plan results in excessive concentration of minority voters within a single district, thereby depriving minority voters of influence in surrounding districts. (*Voinovich*, *supra*, 507 U.S. at p. 153; e.g., *Bone Shirt v. Hazeltine* (8th Cir. 2006) 461 F.3d 1011, 1016−1019 [finding a Section 2 violation where Native Americans comprised 86% of the voting-age population in a district].)

The Supreme Court has established a number of elements that a plaintiff must prove to establish that a redistricting plan violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. As an initial matter, a Section 2 plaintiff must prove the three so-called "*Gingles* preconditions" articulated by the Court in *Thornburg v. Gingles*. (See *Growe v. Emison* (1993) 507 U.S. 25, 37−42.) The *Gingles* preconditions are as follows:

> First, the minority group must be able to demonstrate that it is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district.
>
> Second, the minority group must be able to show that it is politically cohesive.
>
> Third, the minority must be able to demonstrate that the white majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it . . . usually to defeat the minority's preferred candidate. (*Gingles*, *supra*, 478 U.S. at pp. 50−51.)[7]

With respect to the first *Gingles* precondition—a sufficiently large and geographically compact minority group—a minority group is sufficiently large only where "the minority population in the potential election district is greater than 50 percent." (*Bartlett v. Strickland* (2009) 556 U.S. 1, 20 (*Bartlett*) (plur. opn. of Kennedy, J., joined by Roberts, C.J. and Alito, J.).) Although the Supreme Court has not expressly defined the proper measure of "minority population," the Ninth

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[7] The "majority" does not actually have to be White (as opposed to some other racial group), or even composed of a single racial group, in order to satisfy the third *Gingles* precondition. (See *Gomez v. City of Watsonville* (9th Cir. 1988) 863 F.2d 1407, 1417 ["Although the court did not separately find that Anglo bloc voting occurs, it is clear that the non-Hispanic majority in Watsonville usually votes sufficiently as a bloc to defeat the minority votes plus any crossover votes."]; *Meek v. Metropolitan Dade County, Fla.* (S.D. Fla. 1992) 805 F.Supp. 967, 976 & fn.14 ["In order to prove the third prong in *Gingles*, Black Plaintiffs must be able to demonstrate that the Non-Black majority votes sufficiently as a bloc . . . . Non-Blacks refer to Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites."], *affd. in part & revd. in part on other grounds* (11th Cir. 1993) 985 F.2d 1471.)

Circuit Court of Appeals has endorsed the use of citizen voting-age population ("CVAP") statistics, rather than total population or voting-age population statistics, to satisfy the first *Gingles* precondition. (*Romero v. City of Pomona* (9th Cir. 1989) 883 F.2d 1418, 1426 ["The district court was correct in holding that eligible minority voter population, rather than total minority population, is the appropriate measure of geographical compactness."], *abrogated on other grounds*, *Townsend v. Holman Consulting Corp.* (9th Cir. 1990) 914 F.2d 1136 [en banc]; see also *LULAC*, *supra*, 548 U.S. at p. 429 [observing that CVAP "fits the language of § 2 because only eligible voters affect a group's opportunity to elect candidates"].)[8]

In addition, proof that the minority population in a hypothetical election district is large enough to form a "crossover" district does *not* satisfy the first *Gingles* precondition. (See *Bartlett*, *supra*, 556 U.S. at pp. 12–15.) A district in which minority voters make up less than a majority, but can nevertheless elect a candidate of the minority group's choice because White voters "cross over" in sufficient numbers to support the minority's preferred candidate, is referred to as a "crossover district." (*Id.*, at p. 13.) Notably, that the possibility of drawing an influence or crossover district cannot be used as a basis for asserting a Section 2 violation does not mean that these district types are prohibited. To the contrary, the Supreme Court has acknowledged that state legislative bodies may legitimately consider the use of crossover districts to enhance or protect minority voting interests. (See *id.*, at p. 23 ["Our holding that § 2 does not require crossover districts does not consider the permissibility of such districts as a matter of legislative choice or discretion. Assuming a majority-minority district with a substantial minority population, a legislative determination, based on proper factors, to create two crossover districts may serve to diminish the significance and influence of race by encouraging minority and majority voters to work together toward a common goal.

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[8] The decennial Census does not collect or report data on citizenship. The Census Bureau's American Community Survey ("ACS") does collect information on citizenship. ACS data are released in 1-year and 5-year data collection intervals, with smaller units of analysis being released in the 5-year datasets. Based on citizenship data collected by the ACS, the Census Bureau releases a special tabulation of CVAP data by race and ethnicity on census block group geography specifically for Voting Rights Act assessments. The Census Bureau cautions users that this data consists of estimates rather than counts and explains that it cannot be used as an estimate of a specific population at a specific point in time. Because of the requirements of the Voting Rights Act, the Commission needed to use the most readily available and commonly used data in order to make its determinations about whether the Voting Rights Act required the drawing of certain districts. The Commission's mapping consultant used CVAP data from California's Statewide Database (which provides the ACS CVAP data by census block) to provide estimates to the Commission and its counsel of the CVAP in any given area. While these CVAP data are not exact, the Commission, with expert guidance from its mapping consultant, exercised its judgment and relied on the CVAP data from the Statewide Database as the best available estimate of the CVAP in a given area.

The option to draw such districts gives legislatures a choice that can lead to less racial isolation, not more."].)

Further, the *Gingles* "compactness" inquiry focuses on the compactness of the minority population, not the shape of the district itself. (*LULAC*, *supra*, 548 U.S. at p. 433.) "[W]hile no precise rule has emerged governing [*Gingles*] compactness, the inquiry should take into account traditional districting principles such as maintaining communities of interest and traditional boundaries." (*Ibid.*, quotation marks and citations omitted.)[9]

The second and third *Gingles* preconditions are often referred to collectively as "racially polarized voting" and are generally considered together. Courts first assess whether a politically cohesive minority group exists, i.e., whether a significant number of minority group members usually vote for the same candidates. (*Gingles*, *supra*, 478 U.S. at p. 56.) Then, courts look for legally significant majority bloc voting, i.e., a pattern in which the majority's bloc vote normally will defeat the combined strength of minority support plus majority crossover votes. (*Ibid.*) This analysis typically requires expert evaluation and evidence regarding prior voting patterns. (See, e.g., *id.*, at pp. 53−74 [considering expert testimony].)

A plaintiff who establishes all three *Gingles* preconditions has not yet established that a challenged district violates Section 2. Instead, once the *Gingles* preconditions have been shown, a court must then consider whether, based on the "'totality of the circumstances,' minorities have been denied an 'equal opportunity' to 'participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.'" (*Abrams v. Johnson* (1997) 521 U.S. 74, 90, quoting 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b).)

Courts look to the following non-exhaustive list of factors (the so-called "Senate Factors," based on the Senate Report accompanying the 1982 amendments to Section 2) to determine whether, based on the totality of circumstances, a Section 2 violation exists:

(1) "[T]he extent of any history of official discrimination in the state or political subdivision that touched the right of the members of the minority group to register, to vote, or otherwise participate in the democratic process." (*Gingles*, *supra*, 478 U.S. at pp. 36–37, quoting Sen. Rep. No. 97-417, 2d Sess. (1982), reprinted in 1982 U.S. Code Cong. & Admin. News, pp. 206–207.)

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[9] "Because *Gingles* advances a functional evaluation of whether the minority population is large enough to form a district in the first instance, the Circuits have been flexible in assessing the showing made for this precondition." (*Sanchez v. State of Colorado* (10th Cir. 1996) 97 F.3d 1303, 1311; see *Houston v. Lafayette County, Miss.* (5th Cir. 1995) 56 F.3d 606, 611.)

(2) "[T]he extent to which voting in the elections of the state or political subdivision is racially polarized." (*Id.*, at p. 37.)

(3) "[T]he extent to which the state or political subdivision has used unusually large election districts, majority vote requirements, anti-single shot provisions, or other voting practices or procedures that may enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group." (*Ibid.*)

(4) "[I]f there is a candidate slating process, whether the members of the minority group have been denied access to the process." (*Ibid.*)

(5) "[T]he extent to which members of the minority group in the state or political subdivision bear the effects of discrimination in such areas as education, employment and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process." (*Ibid.*)

(6) "[W]hether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle racial appeals." (*Ibid.*)

(7) "[W]hether the number of districts in which the minority group forms an effective majority is roughly proportional to its share of the population in the relevant area." (*LULAC*, *supra*, 548 U.S. at p. 426.) "[T]he proper geographic scope for assessing proportionality [is] statewide." (*Id.*, at p. 437.)

If, under the above-described analysis, a jurisdiction has the obligation to draw one or more districts, any such district must ensure that the voters of the relevant protected group have an effective opportunity to elect candidates of choice. (See *LULAC*, *supra*, 548 U.S. at pp. 428–429 [tying the existence of a violation to efforts that "prevented the immediate success of the emergent Latino majority"].) This is measured not by a single election, but rather by the ability of the voters of the protected group to consistently control the outcome of elections in the district.

The proportion of minority voters within a district necessary to yield a consistent effective opportunity to elect candidates of choice is not a number that can be assessed in the abstract. In some cases, based on turnout or other considerations, a district may have to substantially comprise more than 50% minority voters to yield an effective opportunity district; in other cases, by contrast, because of local political conditions, a district may be an effective opportunity district for the minority community even with less than a majority of voters.

b. The Commission's Compliance

With the legal framework of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act in mind, the Commission—with the assistance of its line drawing team and VRA counsel—initially worked to identify areas of the state in which, at least potentially, the first *Gingles* precondition was met—that is, areas of the state where a geographically

compact concentration of a single minority group could form a majority (50% or greater CVAP) of voters in an Assembly, Senate, or congressional district. For this exercise, the identification of *Gingles* 1 areas was not limited by traditional redistricting principles. Instead, the Commission analyzed any area with a potential *Gingles* 1 district that was above the minority population threshold of 50% plus one person, no matter the shape of the district or other geographical or community-of-interest considerations. Based on population statistics, the Commission also included possible coalition districts for further analysis.

In the areas so identified, the Commission next sought to analyze whether racially polarized voting (RPV) existed in these areas. As noted above, RPV is said to exist when minority and majority voters systematically vote for different candidates. Both groups therefore express different candidates of choice. The second *Gingles* precondition is designed to examine *minority* voting patterns and the existence of polarization around preferred candidates; the third *Gingles* precondition is designed to evaluate *majority* voting patterns, especially as they relate to minority voting patterns in the same area.

As is well known, we maintain a secret ballot in the United States, so it is impossible to simply tally up and compare how different racial groups voted in any given election. Instead, RPV analysis relies upon ecological measures in an effort to assess voting patterns. Ecological analyses use aggregate data to make inferences about voting behavior at the individual level. More specifically here, RPV analysis uses vote and demographic data aggregated into precincts in order to infer how voters behave.

With the Commission's approval, VRA counsel hired RPV expert Dr. Megan Gall to help evaluate the existence and degree of racially polarized voting in the areas of the state where the Commission had identified significant minority concentrations and to assist counsel in forming its legal judgment about Section 2-required districts. For her analyses, Dr. Gall used data from the Statewide Database, which houses Census, voting, registration, and geographic data sets for statewide elections beginning in 1992. Consistent with all RPV methodologies, these analyses were based on precinct level data; demographic data reflected the citizen voting age population.

There are a number of statistical methods available to test for the presence of RPV in a jurisdiction, and all of them were employed, to one degree or another, in the Commission's California RPV analysis. The first method examines homogenous precincts. This is a primitive test that ascribes the voting patterns observed in the most homogenous precincts (i.e., those precincts with the greatest percentage of voters with similar racial and ethnic characteristics) to the jurisdiction as a whole. The second method is a bivariate regression analysis called ecological regression (ER), which summarizes the relationship between the racial or ethnic composition of the jurisdiction and the election results for candidates. In certain circumstances, however, ER can produce estimates outside the bounds of logic; for example, ER

models can estimate that a racial group voted for a candidate at levels above 100% or below 0%, both real-world impossibilities.

The third and most predominant technique is called Ecological Inference (EI), developed by Gary King. EI has been approved as an appropriate RPV methodology by the courts and remains a staple in RPV analysis today. EI combines ER with a method of bounds first developed in 1953[10] in order to create a method that keeps results inside of real-world logical boundaries. Finally, Ecological Inference Rows by Columns (EI RxC) is the most recent methodological advance in RPV analysis, allowing for the modeling of two or more candidates and two or more demographic groups.[11]

The RPV analysis examined elections conducted in the areas identified as relevant for the redistricting efforts across all Congressional, State Senate, State Assembly, and State Board of Equalization districts over the past ten years. (Assembly and Congressional contests take place every two years; Senate contests occur every four years, with odd- and even-numbered districts alternating election years.) Overall, the RPV analysis incorporated the results of some 735 separate electoral contests held from 2012 to 2020 and included both primary and general elections, as well as both endogenous and exogenous elections.[12] Like all RPV analyses, the Commission's analysis sought to identify and discern consistent patterns of racial bloc voting based on the prior decade's election results, taking into account shifting demographic trends and discounting the inevitable "outlier" elections in favor of the more reliable and generalizable findings.

The preliminary results of the RPV analysis were memorialized in a series of maps that were posted on the Commission's website and that are included in Appendix 7 (Maps 1-5). Generally speaking, levels of RPV varied by demographics and region across the state, but certain patterns emerged: Areas in the Central Valley and Southern California indicate Voting Rights Act ("VRA") considerations were likely present in those regions, with the Antelope Valley, the Gateway Cities, and San Gabriel Valley being the areas where VRA considerations most likely exist in Los Angeles. VRA considerations were likely less relevant in drawing districts in the Bay Area and the Central Coast, and minority populations were generally not

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[10] See Duncan, Otis Dudley & David, Beverly, *An Alternative to Ecological Correlation* (1953) 18 American Sociological Review, at pp. 665–66.

[11] See Rosen, Ori, et. al. *Bayesian and Frequentist Inference for Ecological Inference* (2001) 55 *Statistica Neerlandica* 2, at pp. 134–56.

[12] Endogenous elections refer to elections in the specific jurisdiction under consideration; exogenous elections refer to elections with jurisdictional boundaries that extend outside of, or overlap with, the endogenous jurisdiction under consideration (e.g., when examining an Assembly district, Senate and Congressional districts in the same area are considered exogenous elections).

large enough in Northern and Eastern California to create VRA obligations in those regions. For the most part, the RPV findings were similar across Assembly, Senate, and Congressional districts.

More specifically, Map 1 highlights the areas that show where all three *Gingles* preconditions were determined to have been met for the current (2012-2020) State Assembly districts. (The bold lines are county boundaries.) Dark red indicates areas where all three *Gingles* preconditions are likely met. The swath through the Central Valley area and in southern California stands out in this respect. Portions of Los Angeles County likely met all three preconditions, including areas in and around portions of the Antelope Valley, the Gateway Cities, and San Gabriel Valley. Current Assembly districts in the Bay Area and into the Central Coast area, including San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey counties, likely only satisfied *Gingles* 1 and 2, but not 3. The same preliminary result was found in several Assembly districts around South and Central Los Angeles, one district in Orange County, and one district in San Diego County.

Map 2 in Appendix 7 highlights the areas that show which *Gingles* preconditions were met for state Senate contests in the existing Senate district configurations. The dark blue areas are the Senate districts where all three *Gingles* preconditions are likely met. The geographic patterns largely mimic what was observed in Map 1's display of Assembly districts: All three *Gingles* preconditions are likely met in the Central Valley area and down through the southern part of the state. The exceptions are a handful of Senate districts in Los Angeles that likely only demonstrate *Gingles* 1 and 2. These districts overlap with the Assembly districts in Los Angeles that also do not likely demonstrate the existence of all three *Gingles* preconditions. As with the Assembly districts, the Bay Area and parts of the Central Coast likely satisfy *Gingles* 1 and 2, but not 3.

Map 3 displays the *Gingles* preconditions findings for the current Congressional districts. The areas where all three *Gingles* preconditions are likely met are colored in dark green. Most of the patterns observed in the State Assembly and Senate districts hold for Congressional districts, as well, with a few exceptions. The northern part of the Central Valley and areas throughout Southern California likely met all three *Gingles* preconditions. Congressional Districts 23 (Tulare and Kern county area) and 36 (Riverside county) appear to be exceptions, but in both cases, the district has been held by one person during the past decade and thus incumbency is likely a complicating factor. As seen in the Assembly and State Senate analyses, the Bay Area and northern part of the Central Coast likely satisfy *Gingles* 1 and 2, but not necessarily *Gingles* 3. The same is true for several Congressional districts in Los Angeles. This pattern, too, mimics the findings in other jurisdictions.

Map 4 in Appendix 7 overlays all of the likely *Gingles* determinations across Assembly, Senate, and Congressional districts. The darkest areas illustrate

overlapping findings; areas in lighter shades indicate areas where some, but not all, of the preconditions were met. Finally, Map 5 isolates the areas where all 3 *Gingles* preconditions were likely met for all existing Assembly, Senate, and Congressional districts in the area, once again providing a visual display of where RPV most likely exists across the state.

Following the completion of the preliminary RPV analysis in October 2021, further analyses were conducted in certain selected districts and areas for which the preliminary RPV analysis had yielded somewhat mixed or inconclusive results (such as where analyses of elections in overlapping Assembly, Senate, or Congressional districts were not fully consistent) or in which more precise geographical distinctions might be needed to be drawn (such as where an existing state Senate district included "pockets" of minority populations that might qualify for protection under the VRA even if the current district as a whole did not satisfy all three *Gingles* preconditions). The additional analyses included RPV analyses of recent exogenous statewide primary and general elections, a more detailed examination of voting and population data in the affected precincts, public input from stakeholders in the impacted areas, and historical considerations, including prior coverage for some areas under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. The results of these additional analyses, which are portrayed pictorially in Map 6 and Map 7 of Appendix 7, confirmed the existence of RPV and resulting VRA considerations in two existing Congressional districts in Los Angeles and Orange Counties (but not in two other Los Angeles County Congressional districts) and allowed for a refinement in the geographic identification of the VRA-protected minority population in San Benito and Monterey Counties.

The final conclusions from all of these RPV analyses are incorporated into Map 8 in Appendix 7, which shows the geographic areas in the state where, in the judgment of VRA counsel based upon consideration of the totality of the circumstances, all three *Gingles* preconditions were determined to have been satisfied in an existing Assembly, Senate, or Congressional district. In sum, racially polarized voting was found to exist between Latino voters and non-Latino voters in all or certain portions of the counties of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, San Benito, Monterey, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, and Imperial. With respect to other minority voters, the RPV analyses presented strong evidence that the three *Gingles* preconditions were likely satisfied in a portion of the San Gabriel Valley of Los Angeles County for Asian voters.[13]

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[13] The relative dearth of additional districts where the *Gingles* preconditions were satisfied with respect to Asian and Black voters is primarily the result of these voters being geographically dispersed, lacking political cohesion, or benefitting from significant cross-over voting from majority White voters.

In addition to the RPV analyses, the Commission and its VRA counsel considered public input, testimony received in educational presentations, academic papers, and published reports that documented and provided ample evidence that social and historical conditions compounded racially polarized voting to provide Latino and Asian voters less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice throughout the state. While California is the most diverse state in the country and there is a rich history of African American, Asian American, and Latino presence and culture, the history of voting rights discrimination in California is well documented. Accordingly, the "totality of the circumstances," as outlined in the above-mentioned Senate Factors, fully supported the drawing of districts designed to provide Latino and Asian voters with the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

For example, Albert Camarillo, a Stanford University historian, previously catalogued the history of discrimination against Latinos in California. (Camarillo, Albert M., Expert Witness Report, *Cano v. Davis*, CV 01-08477 MMM (RCx) (C.D. Cal. 2002), Apr. 12, 2002, pp. 3-20, available at www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps_report.) In that report, Professor Camarillo details the manner in which Mexican Americans soon after statehood "fell victim to discriminatory policies and practices that defined them as a second class, racial minority group." (*Id.*, at p. 3.) In every sphere of life, he recounts, "Mexican Americans were pushed to the margins of society in the half century after California was admitted to the Union." (*Ibid.*) This process of marginalization included "land loss, political exclusion, residential segregation, economic inequality, and social ostracism." (*Ibid.*) By the end of the nineteenth century, "it was rare to find a Spanish-surname elected official anywhere in southern California towns and cities," and "Mexican Americans were a disenfranchised minority population whose right of suffrage and other civil rights as American citizens, guaranteed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, had been violated and abridged." (*Id.*, at p. 5.) Professor Camarillo's report also outlines official discrimination that has taken place within recent memory and details, for example, the racial appeals of political campaigns during Pete Wilson's governorship and how Propositions 187 (a statewide initiative that sought to restrict public services and education to undocumented immigrants and their children) and 209 (an anti-affirmative action statewide initiative) contributed to an anti-Latino climate in California. (*Id.*, at p. 17.) The published literature on voting discrimination in California echoes Professor Camarillo's conclusions. (E.g., Avila, Joaquin G., Lee, Eugene, & Ao, Terry, *Voting Rights in California: 1982-2006* (2007) 17 Southern California Review of Law and Social Justice 1, 131, available at www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps_report.)

Regarding the extent to which members of protected groups bear the effects of discrimination, Latino and Black Californians continue to experience disparities in education, employment, and health. For example, according to a CalMatters June 2020 report that cites data from the California Department of Education, Black and

Latino students significantly trail their White and Asian American counterparts in meeting the state's reading and math standards, graduation rates, and college-readiness. (Cano, Ricardo & Hong, Joe, *Mind the Achievement Gap: California's Disparities in Education, Explained*, CalMatters (Feb. 3, 2020) (updated Dec. 21, 2021) available at www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps_report.) Perhaps no fact is as evocative and representative of persistent health disparities as the outcomes that have resulted from the recent and ongoing global pandemic. As of November 2021, data from the Kaiser Family Foundation shows that Latino and Black Californians are overrepresented by approximately 115 percent and 140 percent, respectively, in their share of deaths due to COVID-19 relative to their share of the population. (*COVID-19 Deaths by Race/Ethnicity*, Kaiser Family Foundation (Nov. 10, 2021), available at www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps_report.) Moreover, a report from the Public Policy Institute of California ("PPIC") found that although "the Latino poverty rate has fallen from 30.9% in 2011, Latinos remain disproportionately poor—comprising 51.6% of poor Californians but only 39.7% of the state population." (Bohn, Sarah et al., *Poverty in California*, PPIC (July 2021), available at www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps_report.) Indeed, a 2020 report from UC Berkeley's Labor Center concluded that Latino workers have the highest rate of employment in front-line, low-wage, essential jobs and are particularly overrepresented in occupations in agriculture, construction, trucking, food preparation, and janitorial services. (Thomason, Sarah & Bernhardt, Annette, *Front-line Essential Jobs in California: A Profile of Job and Worker Characteristics*, UC Berkeley Labor Center (May 14, 2020), available at www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps_report.)

Although not directly applicable to the Commission's redistricting effort, recent studies and litigation in California relating to at-large electoral systems by local governments provide an example of the extent to which voting in California has been racially polarized, and to which certain electoral practices have enhanced opportunities for discrimination against minority groups. (See, e.g., *Gingles, supra,* 478 U.S. at p. 47 ["This Court has long recognized that multimember districts and at-large voting schemes may operate to minimize or cancel out the voting strength of racial minorities in the voting population."], internal quotations omitted.) In response to this well-documented concern, the state legislature enacted the California Voting Rights Act to address the specific and continuing harm of vote dilution caused by racial polarization in at-large election systems. Under the law, a violation is established if it is shown that racially polarized voting occurs in elections for members of the challenged governing body of the political subdivision or in elections incorporating other electoral choices by voters of the political subdivision. Since the law's enactment in 2002, hundreds of cities, school districts, community college districts, and special districts have abandoned at-large elections and transitioned to district-based elections as a result of a court order, under the threat of litigation, or voluntarily. (See *NDC and the California Voting Rights Act*

(CVRA), National Demographics Corporation (May 20, 2020), available at www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps_report.)

Regarding the extent to which members of minority groups have been elected to public offices, Latinos remain underrepresented in California. A recent analysis from the PPIC found that, as of December 2020, 62% of the state's congressional delegation and 54% of state legislators are White. (Paluch, Jennifer, *Diversity in the California Statehouse*, PPIC (December 17, 2020), available at www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps_report.) By contrast, only 25% of state legislators are Latino, despite Latinos now constituting almost 40% of the total population and almost 30% of the citizen voting-age population in California.

The history of official discrimination against Asian Americans in California is just as long. Until it was made void by the federal Civil Rights Act in 1870, a discriminatory tax levied only on foreign miners (most of whom were Chinese) generated between one-fourth and one-half of California's total state revenue. (Ancheta, A.N., *Race, Rights, and the Asian Experience* (2d ed., 2006), p. 28.) During the nineteenth century, the California Legislature passed laws explicitly named and designed to promote White supremacy, barred Asian Americans from attending public schools, abridged rights to own property, and California's Supreme Court held that a Chinese witness could not testify against a White defendant in a criminal trial. (*Id.*, at pp. 28–30.) Perhaps the most notorious form of discrimination against an Asian American community during the twentieth century was the forced relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. (*Id.*, at p. 30.) And even after the 1960s, with the passage of expansive legislation prohibiting racial discrimination, anti-immigrant sentiment and legislation have not only appeared, but have become more prominent. (*Id.*, at p. 41.) In fact, according to Angelo Ancheta, a well-published legal scholar and author of *Race, Rights, and the Asian American Experience*, the 1990s and 2000s "witnessed nativist scapegoating that rivals the explicitly racist rhetoric of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries" and the subordination of Asian Americans "by government persists in the form of anti-immigrant laws having adverse effects on Asian Americans." (*Id.*, at pp. 20, 41.) Moreover, analysis from PPIC found that, compared to White people, a greater share of California's Asian American and Pacific Islanders population is poor. (Bohn, *supra*, available at www.wedrawthelinesca.org/ final_maps_report.)

The Commission also heard significant public testimony that an overwhelming majority of Asian Americans living in Los Angeles County are foreign-born and face significant language barriers to political participation and accessing social services, and that a history of racial tension plagues the area. Indeed, in early 2021, a study by the Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism at California State University, San Bernadino revealed that anti-Asian hate crimes surged in Los Angeles County by 115% in 2020. (*Report to the Nation: Anti-Asian Prejudice & Hate Crime*, Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism (April 28, 2021), p. 3, available at www.wedrawthelinesca.org/ final_maps_report.)

Based on all of this information, the Commission determined it had the obligation to draw several districts where populations of minority voters were given an effective opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. To accomplish this task, the Commission employed both racial/ethnic data and traditional redistricting criteria to the extent practicable. In particular, the Commission focused its efforts on trying to group neighborhoods, communities, and cities together based on shared interests and commonalities, including social, economic, cultural, and geographic factors. The Commission obtained this information by evaluating public input, publicly available information and data (including Census figures), and by considering the Commissioners' own personal knowledge of the relevant areas as informed by their public outreach and engagement efforts.

Further, in analyzing the proportion of minority voters within a district necessary to yield an effective opportunity to elect candidates of choice, the Commission assessed, on a district-by-district basis, such factors as past election results, turnout figures, registration numbers, the degree of racial polarization, and public input from members of the affected communities. Decisions as to how best to create these effective districts were often very difficult. For example, the Commission determined, as did all other public stakeholders who provided proposed maps, that it was possible to draw only two effective majority-minority Latino Senate districts in the Central Valley area, yet these two districts could not possibly cover the entirety of the Latino population in the Central Valley in areas that arguably had VRA obligations. As such, the Commission drew districts that it believed were most effective in meeting its VRA obligations, informed by population analysis, voting histories, and considerable public input.

As a result of this process, among the 176 districts it was charged with drawing, the Commission drew 42 districts to address VRA obligations—19 Assembly districts, 9 Senate districts, and 14 congressional districts. These districts are Assembly Districts 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 36, 39, 45, 48, 49, 50, 53, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 68, and 80; Senate Districts 14, 16, 18, 22, 29, 30, 31, 33, and 34; and Congressional Districts 13, 18, 21, 22, 25, 31, 33, 35, 38, 39, 42, 44, 46, 52. One of the districts, Assembly District 49, was drawn to provide Asian American voters an opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. The remainder of the districts were drawn to provide Latino voters the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. Detailed descriptions of and information regarding these districts are included with the discussion of all newly drawn districts later in this report, as well as in the accompanying data, appendices, and maps.

2. Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act

A core provision of the Voting Rights Act is the "preclearance" requirement found in Section 5, which prohibited certain jurisdictions from implementing any changes affecting voting without receiving prior approval from the Department of Justice or a federal district court in Washington, D.C. A different section of the VRA, Section 4(b), contains the "coverage formula" that determines which

jurisdictions Section 5 applies to. However, in 2013, the Supreme Court held that the coverage formula in Section 4(b) is unconstitutional. (*Shelby County*, *supra*, 570 U.S. at p. 557.) Accordingly, there are no jurisdictions currently covered by Section 5, and jurisdictions previously covered by the Section 4(b) formula do not need to seek preclearance for new voting changes, such as redistricting plans, absent enactment of a new coverage provision. In prior redistricting cycles, Section 5 applied to Kings, Merced, Monterey, and Yuba counties, and California was required to submit any statewide voting-related change that affected these counties for pre-clearance. (E.g., *Lopez v. Monterey County* (1999) 525 U.S. 266, 287.) At present, the only jurisdictions that need to seek preclearance for redistricting plans (or other changes in methods of election) are those covered for such changes by a current federal court order entered under Section 3(c) of the VRA. (52 U.S.C. § 10302(c).) The State of California is not among those jurisdictions.

C. Criterion Three: Geographic Contiguity

The Commission's third criterion is that "[d]istricts shall be geographically contiguous." (Cal. Const. art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(3).)

The California Supreme Court has endorsed a "functional" approach to contiguity as it appeared in prior iterations of the Constitution. (See *Wilson v. Eu* (1992) 1 Cal.4th 707, 725 [approving special masters' "concept of functional contiguity and compactness"].) Although there is no judicial decision interpreting the term "contiguous" after the adoption of Propositions 11 or 20, the Commission has relied on commonly accepted interpretations of contiguity that focus on ensuring that areas within a district are connected to each other.

All of the Commission's districts comply with the geographic contiguity criterion. Historically, several islands that lie off the California coast (e.g., Santa Catalina Island, the Farallon Islands, and the Channel Islands) have formed portions of California counties—these islands traditionally have been maintained in Congressional, legislative, or Board of Equalization districts that contain all or part of such counties. The islands satisfy contiguity requirements by being contiguous by water travel. The Commission employed a functional approach to contiguity, relying on forms of water travel, such as regularly scheduled ferryboats, to maintain contiguity within a district.

D. Criterion Four: Geographic Integrity

The Commission's fourth criterion provides:

> The geographic integrity of any city, county, city and county, local neighborhood, or local community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes their division to the extent possible without violating the requirements of any of the preceding subdivisions. (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(4).)

To determine the boundaries of cities, counties, and the City and County of San Francisco, the Commission relied on 2020 Census geography. In addition, the Commission relied on appropriate municipal data such as planning department boundaries or neighborhood council boundaries to help determine the boundaries of some neighborhoods in major cities such as Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco.

A "community of interest" is "a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation." (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(4).) The Constitution provides several examples of such shared interests, including

> those common to an urban area, a rural area, an industrial area, or an agricultural area, and those common to areas in which the people share similar living standards, use the same transportation facilities, have similar work opportunities, or have access to the same media of communication relevant to the election process. (*Ibid.*)

Notably, communities of interest are not based on "relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates." (*Ibid.*)

Public input is critical to respecting the geographic integrity of communities of interest, so the Commission launched the innovative public engagement tool, described above, that allowed Californians to tell the Commission about their communities, draw them on a map, and submit their comments directly to the Commission. To capture anecdotal information used to shape the boundaries of a community, users were prompted to describe the shared interests of their community, what brings people in their community together, and what their community finds important. Users were specifically asked whether there were nearby areas that their community would prefer to be in a district with or separated from. In total, the Commission received more than 3,085 submissions through its online and Paper COI Tools, not including thousands of submissions providing community-of-interest testimony at public meetings or responding to visualizations or draft maps.

Because identifying communities of interest depended on public input rather than the Census or municipal data the Commission could use for identifying other geographic areas, the Commission began accepting input from communities of interest even before it had considered specific visualizations of district-sized areas. This was also to preclude any "tailoring" of communities of interest to achieve very specific outcomes, such as the crafting of a specific district nominally for a community of interest but actually for some other, unrelated purpose. This robust public input continued throughout the process.

The Commission sought to minimize the division of geographical units whenever possible by using an iterative approach, in which the Commission deliberated options to minimize the splitting of cities, counties, neighborhoods and communities of interest district by district. However, because the California Constitution does not require the Commission to prioritize the geographic integrity of "any city, county, city and county, local neighborhood, or local community of interest" relative to each other, there is often no clear or ideal way to resolve competing claims between these various entities. For example, maintaining the geographical integrity of a community of interest might involve bisecting a county or small city. To resolve these challenging mapping realities, the Commission paid careful attention to instances when maintaining the geographical integrity of a particular geographic unit could aid in satisfying other statutory criteria.

E. Criterion Five: Geographic Compactness

The Commission's fifth criterion states:

> 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. (Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(5).)

As conveyed in the Commission's California Redistricting Basics presentation, the concept of compactness is subordinate to the higher-ranked criteria. Indeed, the Commission's districts are geographically compact under the definition of compactness within the Act, both to the extent practicable and in consideration of other higher-ranked criteria such as compliance with the United States Constitution, the federal Voting Rights Act, geographic contiguity, and maintaining the geographic integrity of cities, counties, local neighborhoods, and local communities of interest.

F. Criterion Six: Nesting

The Commission's sixth criterion states:

> To the extent practicable, and where this does not conflict with the criteria above, each Senate district shall be comprised of two whole, complete, and adjacent Assembly districts, and each Board of Equalization district shall be comprised of 10 whole, complete, and adjacent Senate districts." (See Cal. Const., art. XXI, § 2, subd. (d)(6).)

Simply put, this criterion indicates a constitutional preference for plans for Senate and Board of Equalization districts that are "nested," provided it would not conflict with higher-ordered criteria.

The Commission's final maps attempted to nest two whole Assembly districts within a single Senate district, where practicable, and ten whole Senate districts within a single Board of Equalization District, where practicable. In most instances,

however, the Commission achieved only partial nesting in order to comply with higher-ranked criteria, such as compliance with the Voting Rights Act or minimizing the division of cities and counties within Senate and Board of Equalization districts. Nevertheless, the Commission achieved significant partial nesting, or "blended" Senate districts with substantial portions of two Assembly districts put together in one Senate district. This allowed the Commission to best comply with the higher-ranked criteria and repair unavoidable splits that occurred in the Assembly districts.

Specifically, one of the Commission's Senate districts is 100% nested. Twelve of the Senate districts are between 90% and 99.9% nested. Seven of the Senate districts are between 80% and 89.9% nested. Sixteen of the Senate districts are between 70% and 79.9% nested. Three of the Commission's Senate districts are between 65% and 69.9% nested. The final Senate district is 52.3% nested.

All of the Board of Equalization districts are between 77.4% and 81.1% nested and were adjusted only to respect the borders of counties and cities.

G. No Consideration of Incumbent Status

Article XXI, section 2, subdivision (e) of the California Constitution states:

> The place of residence of any incumbent or political candidate shall not be considered in the creation of a map. Districts shall not be drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against an incumbent, political candidate, or political party.

(See also *id.*, § 2, subd. (d)(4) ["Communities of interest shall not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates."].) The Commission gave no consideration to incumbent status, partisan registration, or residences of candidates or incumbents when drawing districts.

H. Numbering of Districts

The California Constitution provides that California's 40 Senators are elected to four-year terms, half of which begin every two years. (Cal. Const., art. IV, § 2, subd. (a).) Under this system, 20 of California's Senate seats are up for election every two years. The next Senate election—in 2022—will apply to all of the even-numbered Senate districts, while odd-numbered Senate districts are up for election in 2024.

Because all of the even-numbered Senate district seats will be up for election in 2022, the Commission took note of the following practical issue: following the release of the new maps, some Californians who had voted in Senate elections in 2018 and would have been eligible to vote again in 2022, because they had been in an even-numbered district, might have to wait until 2024 to vote, because they would subsequently be in an odd-numbered district after the decennial redistricting. This issue is commonly known as "deferral." Conversely, other Californians who had

voted in Senate elections in 2020 and would have been eligible to vote again in 2024, because they had been in an odd-numbered district, might be able to vote two years earlier in 2022, because they would subsequently be in an even-numbered district. This is commonly known as "acceleration."

In light of these issues, the Commission chose a numbering alternative for Senate districts that best maintained continuity in terms of the placement of voters in odd and even numbered districts. In other words, if a voter lived in an odd-numbered Senate district during the last decade, the Commission chose the numbering alternative that maximized the likelihood that this same voter would remain in an odd-numbered Senate district for the next decade, thereby minimizing accelerations and deferrals.

VI. DETAILS ABOUT THE DISTRICTS

Set forth below is a discussion of each of the statewide maps for State Assembly, State Senate, State Board of Equalization, and California's Congressional delegation. Below is an overview of some considerations and includes references to some of the important issues and decisions made for each district.

Details about each district are provided in the data Appendices attached to this report. In addition, interactive maps are available on the Commission's website (www.wedrawthelinesca.org). The official version of the final maps and accompanying data are being timely delivered to the Secretary of State.

A. Map Overviews

California is the most diverse state in the nation and the third largest by landmass. And though it also remains by far the most populous state, the Commission had to consider many demographic shifts in the decennial process of redistricting, including the reduction of California's Congressional delegation (from 53 to 52). To realize its mission of creating fair representation for Californians, and to fully understand the contours of various communities of interest, the Commission also considered natural topography, ecological zones, and industrial/economic interests that define communities, as well as transportation corridors that either link or serve as barriers to access.

The 80 Assembly districts have an ideal population of around 500,000 people each, and in consideration of population equality, the Commission chose to limit the population deviation range to as close to zero percent as practicable. With these districts, the Commission was able to respect many local communities of interest and group similar communities; however, it was more difficult to keep densely populated counties, cities, neighborhoods, and larger communities of interest whole due to the district size and correspondingly smaller number allowable in the population deviation percentage.

Each of the 40 Senate districts has an ideal population of nearly one million people and represents the largest state legislative districts in the nation. In

consideration of population equality, the Commission chose to limit the population deviation as close to zero percent as practicable. Per the California Constitution, the Commission strived to nest two Assembly districts where practicable. However, higher ranking criteria made this difficult in practice.

While the size of the Senate districts allowed the Commission to recognize broadly shared interests, these interests did not always overlap exactly with the interests of smaller communities recognized in the related Assembly districts. Based on the large number of people in each district, there were a variety of different interests that were balanced and included.

The four Board of Equalization (BOE) districts have a population larger than most other states in the country. In consideration of population equality, the Commission chose to limit the population deviation to under 2%. The BOE is responsible for property tax programs, the alcoholic beverage tax, the tax on insurers, and the private railroad car tax, including conducting appraisals and audits of state-assessed public utility companies and railroad companies, and ensuring statewide uniformity in the assessment of properties by county assessors. Given this, the Commission recognized the relevant shared interests included business and economic interests. In addition, tax revenues are distributed to counties independent of electoral districts. The Commission's BOE districts reflect a balancing of multiple requirements and interests, including maintaining, to the extent practicable, county, city, neighborhood, and community of interest boundaries. In particular, because the main mission of the BOE focuses on county tax assessment, the Commission attempted to keep counties whole in these districts.

Each of the 52 Congressional districts apportioned to California have an ideal population of 760,066, and the Commission adhered to federal constitutional mandates by requiring a district population deviation of no more than +/- one person. These districts also posed some of the Commission's biggest challenges, and, because of strict population equality requirements, resulted in many more splits of counties, cities, neighborhoods, and communities of interest compared to State Assembly or Senate plans.

B. District Descriptions

1. The Assembly Districts

AD 1 consists of the whole Counties of Alpine, Siskiyou, Sierra, Shasta, Plumas, Lassen, Nevada, and Modoc. Portions of Placer, Amador, and El Dorado Counties are included to balance population while considering communities of interest to maintain a mountainous, more rural district. This district includes the whole Cities of Nevada City, Grass Valley, Mount Shasta, Redding, Fort Jones, Loyalton, Colfax, Tulelake, Portola, Shasta Lake, Montague, Etna, Plymouth, Amador City, Dorris, Dunsmuir, Yreka, Alturas, Susanville, Anderson, Sutter Creek, Weed, South Lake Tahoe, and Jackson, and the town of Truckee. Shared

history and concerns over wildfire protection join these eastern mountain communities, which feature many natural landmarks including Mt. Shasta and Lake Tahoe.

AD 2 consists of the whole Counties of Trinity, Del Norte, Humboldt, and Mendocino, and portions of Sonoma. This district includes the whole Cities of Sebastopol, Crescent City, Ukiah, Blue Lake, Fortuna, Eureka, Cloverdale, Fort Bragg, Ferndale, Arcata, Trinidad, Willits, Rio Dell, Point Arena, Healdsburg, the town of Windsor, and portions of the City of Santa Rosa to equalize population amongst districts. This district includes coastal communities that share environmental concerns and the Highway 101 corridor.

AD 3 consists of the whole Counties of Tehama, Sutter, Yuba, Glenn, and Butte, and portions of Placer. The district includes the whole Cities of Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff, Tehama, Corning, Willows, Wheatland, Live Oak, Gridley, Biggs, Oroville, Yuba City, Orland and the town of Paradise and portions of Lincoln to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district unites agricultural communities that share their workforce and various waterways. This district also joins communities that regularly partner together for fire protection and to offer mutual assistance following wildfires.

AD 4 consists of the whole Counties of Yolo, Napa, Lake, and Colusa, and portions of Sonoma. This district includes the Cities of Clearlake, Yountville, Williams, West Sacramento, Colusa, Sonoma, Lakeport, Winters, Napa, Woodland, Calistoga, Davis, St. Helena, and American Canyon. The communities in this district are bound together by shared waterways and transportation corridors. The wine industry-based communities of Napa and Sonoma Counties are representative of this district's shared interests as agriculturally-focused economies.

AD 5 consists of portions of Placer, Sacramento, and El Dorado Counties, including the whole Cities of Auburn, Placerville, Loomis, Rocklin, and Roseville, and portions of Lincoln to balance population while considering communities of interest. These suburban communities form a distinct economic area and share school districts, a community college district, and their own independent water agency.

AD 6 consists of portions of Sacramento County, including portions of the City of Sacramento, which was split to balance population while considering communities of interest. Downtown Sacramento and the Capitol are featured in this district as well as Sacramento's more northern neighborhoods, which share transit systems and community parks. Communities of interest highlighted in this district also include an LGBTQ+ community and a refugee community spanning across the suburbs of Carmichael and Arden-Arcade.

AD 7 consists of portions of Sacramento County, including the whole Cities of Folsom, Rancho Cordova, and Citrus Heights. Following the American River, these

cities and unincorporated communities of Sacramento County routinely come together in shared school districts and commercial centers. This district is more suburban than the neighboring City of Sacramento and shares concerns related to homelessness.

AD 8 consists of the whole Counties of Inyo, Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Mono, and portions of Fresno, Madera, and Calaveras Counties. This district includes the whole Cities of Sonora, Angels, Bishop, the town of Mammoth Lakes, and portions of the Cities of Clovis and Fresno. Calaveras County is divided to balance population while considering communities of interest; portions of Madera and Fresno foothill communities are added to respect mountainous communities and to balance population. This district keeps Sierra communities together, reflecting shared interests such as watersheds, fire protection, emergency response, and recreation.

AD 9 consists of portions of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Amador, Sacramento, and Stanislaus Counties. This district consists of the whole Cities of Ione, Ripon, Riverbank, Manteca, Galt, Waterford, Oakdale, Lodi, Escalon, Hughson, Isleton, and Lathrop. This district splits San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Sacramento Counties to balance population while considering communities of interest to put smaller agricultural communities together with foothills communities from Amador and Calaveras.

AD 10 consists of portions of Sacramento County, including the whole City of Elk Grove, and portions of the City of Sacramento, which was split to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district consists of many working-class communities, including the Sacramento neighborhoods of Fruitridge Manor, Lemon Hill, and Florin. Communities in this district are linked by, among other things, their shared school districts and transportation routes.

AD 11 consists of the whole County of Solano and portions of Contra Costa and Sacramento Counties surrounding the Delta. This district includes the whole Cities of Dixon, Suisun City, Fairfield, Benicia, Oakley, Vacaville, Vallejo, and Rio Vista. Solano County and other Delta communities are brought together in this district. Common interests relate to water management, land use, flood control, ecosystem restoration, and agriculture. The area is connected by Interstate 80 and features a strong military community.

AD 12 consists of all of Marin County and portions of Sonoma and San Francisco Counties including the whole Cities of San Rafael, Rohnert Park, Larkspur, Sausalito, Novato, Petaluma, Belvedere, Mill Valley, Cotati, the communities of Corte Madera, Fairfax, Ross, San Anselmo, Tiburon, and portions of the Cities of Santa Rosa. The City of San Francisco has a zero-population split. Sonoma County and the City of Santa Rosa were split to balance population while considering communities of interest. Communities in this district share a small-

town feel, interests in coastal protection and open spaces, and are linked by transportation corridors such as Highway 101.

AD 13 consists of portions of San Joaquin County and the whole Cities of Stockton and Tracy. Splits in other communities of San Joaquin County are made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district links the Central Valley with communities that border the Delta to the west. These communities are bound together by shared waterways and similar commuting patterns.

AD 14 consists of portions of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, including the whole Cities of Albany, San Pablo, Hercules, Berkeley, Piedmont, Richmond, Pinole, and El Cerrito, and portions of the City of Oakland. The counties as well as the City of Oakland were split to balance population while considering communities of interest. These communities share service districts, including ones charged with transportation and regional parks. A prominent K-12 school district is also featured in the area, as well as University of California, Berkeley. Additionally, these communities have common interests in housing affordability and environmental issues.

AD 15 consists of portions of Contra Costa County, including the Cities of Concord, Brentwood, Clayton, Martinez, Antioch, Pittsburg, and Pleasant Hill, and portions of the City of Walnut Creek, which was split to balance population while considering communities of interest. Included in this district are a collection of diverse, lower-income, and working-class communities that run along Highway 4.

AD 16 consists of portions of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, including the whole Cities of Livermore, San Ramon, Orinda, and Lafayette, and the towns of Moraga, and Danville. The Cities of Walnut Creek, Dublin, and Pleasanton were split to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes wealthier and culturally similar communities of Lamorinda and the Tri-Valley. These East Bay suburban communities share, among other things, the same commercial centers and transportation corridors.

AD 17 consists of portions of the City and County of San Francisco County. Shared interests include historical, cultural, and community ties as well as socio-economic composition. The Chinatown neighborhood includes working-class communities, many struggling with poverty and housing issues. This district also has a large LGBTQ+ community.

AD 18 consists of portions of San Francisco and Alameda Counties, including the whole Cities of Alameda and Emeryville, and portions of the Cities of Oakland and San Francisco. The City of Oakland had to be split to balance population while considering communities of interest. A zero-population split of the City and County of San Francisco is included to make Alameda Island whole in this district. The communities in this district are bound by shared concerns relating to homelessness,

gentrification, and displacement. This urban area also has a large nonprofit sector, a variety of local businesses, and yearly community events and gatherings, many of which happen around Lake Merritt.

AD 19 consists of portions of San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, including all of Daly City and the town of Colma, as well as portions of the Cities of San Francisco, South San Francisco, and San Bruno. This western San Francisco district maintained the more residential and coastal neighborhoods of San Francisco together with portions of San Mateo County linked by Highway 1 and Interstate 280. This district features multiple parks, including Golden Gate Park and the Presidio of San Francisco, as well as both San Francisco State University and University of California, San Francisco. The communities in this district have shared interests in improving their public transit system and commonly come together at their shared commercial centers and beachfronts.

AD 20 consists of portions of Alameda County, including the whole Cities of Hayward, San Leandro, and Union City, and portions of the Cities of Pleasanton, Dublin to balance population while considering communities of interest. There is a zero-population split of the City of Oakland. Many working families and immigrant communities make up this district, which share interests in small businesses, housing, economic development, and education. The Eden Township is brought together in this district along with communities linked by Highway 580 and Highway 880.

AD 21 consists of portions of San Mateo County, including the whole Cities of San Mateo, Belmont, Millbrae, East Palo Alto, Redwood City, San Carlos, Brisbane, Burlingame, and Foster City, and the town of Hillsborough, and portions of the Cities of San Bruno, Menlo Park, Atherton, and South San Francisco. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest, including communities that share similar social and economic interests.

AD 22 consists of portions of Merced and Stanislaus Counties, including the whole Cities of Newman, Turlock, Ceres, Modesto, Patterson, and Gustine. While this district includes the entire City of Modesto, it splits off north-eastern Stanislaus County in order to keep the City of Oakdale whole in neighboring AD 9. Modesto and Turlock are heavily commuter communities that share transportation corridors (Interstate 5 and Highway 99), water systems for agriculture, and challenges relating to access to healthcare and higher education. This district places rural communities together.

AD 23 consists of portions of San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, including the whole Cities of Mountain View, Saratoga, Palo Alto, Pacifica, Los Altos, Campbell, and Half Moon Bay, and the towns of Portola Valley, Los Altos Hills, and Woodside, as well as portions of the Cities of Menlo Park, San Jose, and the town of Atherton. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes smaller, rural, and agricultural communities, mostly

along the coast, together with Silicon Valley communities. These communities are bound by the shared Caltrain transportation system, the 101 transit corridor, and parks and recreation areas in the Santa Cruz mountains.

AD 24 consists of portions of Santa Clara and Alameda Counties, including the whole Cities of Milpitas, Fremont, and Newark, and portions of the City of San Jose, which was split to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes a large immigrant Asian American Pacific Islander community that shares deep cultural and linguistic ties. Many people in this district are employed in the tech industry and rely on Highway 680 and Highway 880 to get to work.

AD 25 consists of portions of Santa Clara County, including portions of the City of San Jose. Splits in this district are made to balance population while considering communities of interest, and to meet obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act in neighboring districts. This district also keeps together communities of interest connected to Berryessa.

AD 26 consists of portions of Santa Clara County, including the whole Cities of Santa Clara, Cupertino, and Sunnyvale, and portions of the City of San Jose. Santa Clara County and the City of San Jose were split to balance population while considering communities of interest. Cities in this district are the heart of Silicon Valley's tech industry, house Apple headquarters, and support the innovation economy. They share concerns about quality of life and feature large immigrant Asian American communities.

AD 27 consists of portions of Merced, Fresno, and Madera Counties, including the whole Cities of Coalinga, Kerman, San Joaquin, Merced, Mendota, Dos Palos, Madera, Los Banos, Firebaugh, Huron, Atwater, Chowchilla, and Livingston, and portions of the City of Fresno. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The district splits Fresno and Madera Counties to meet those obligations and to keep communities of interest together. Major commuting and transportation corridors are Interstate 5 and Highway 99. Communities in this district share concerns related to affordable housing, transportation, healthcare, water, broadband accessibility, and access to well-paying jobs.

AD 28 consists of portions of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, including the whole Cities of Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Scotts Valley, and Santa Cruz, the town of Los Gatos, and portions of the City of San Jose. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. The district configuration honors Santa Cruz's growing ties with Silicon Valley. The district also features University of California, Santa Cruz and its surrounding community.

AD 29 consists of the whole County of San Benito and portions of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties. This district includes the whole Cities of

Hollister, San Juan Bautista, Greenfield, King City, Salinas, Gonzales, Gilroy, and Soledad, and portions of Watsonville. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Counties and the City of Watsonville were split to meet these obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes smaller, rural, and agricultural-based communities that are connected to the larger communities of Watsonville and Gilroy. Communities in the Salinas Valley, which are kept together, have shared housing and transportation concerns.

AD 30 consists of portions of Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Luis Obispo Counties, including the whole Cities of Sand City, Del Rey Oaks, Morro Bay, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Capitola, Pacific Grove, Atascadero, Seaside, Arroyo Grande, Pismo Beach, Marina, El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles), Monterey, Grover Beach, and San Luis Obispo, and a zero-population split of Watsonville. Splits were made to balance the population and respect communities of interest. This coastal district shares a tourism-based economy and strong ties to higher education institutions, including the Monterey Institute of International Studies and California State University, Monterey Bay.

AD 31 consists of portions of Fresno County, including the whole Cities of Parlier, Selma, Orange Cove, Fowler, and Sanger, as well as portions of the Cities of Fresno, Clovis, and a zero-population split of Reedley. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The City of Fresno was split to meet these obligations. This district consists largely of the City of Fresno and communities along Highway 99. Eastern communities are connected to metropolitan Fresno via Highway 180. Another major commuter and transportation corridor is Highway 41, which connects southwestern communities to the City of Fresno. This is a culturally diverse district with significant Latino, Hmong, Sikh, Black, and Middle Eastern populations. Shared concerns in these communities include immigrant rights, education, housing, and transportation.

AD 32 consists of portions of Kern and Tulare Counties, including the whole Cities of Exeter, Ridgecrest, Tehachapi, Maricopa, and Taft, and portions of the Cities of Bakersfield and Visalia. The Cities of Bakersfield and Visalia were split to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district's border is impacted by Voting Rights Act obligations in three neighboring districts. The district maintains local communities of interest along the Valley floor. Areas within the district share common social and economic characteristics as well as shared environmental concerns.

AD 33 consists of all of Kings County and portions of Tulare and Fresno Counties, including the whole Cities of Farmersville, Kingsburg, Lemoore, Tulare, Woodlake, Avenal, Porterville, Corcoran, Lindsay, Dinuba, and Hanford, and portions of the Cities of Visalia and Reedley. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits in Fresno and Kern Counties were made to meet these obligations and to balance population while

considering communities of interest. Communities along Interstate 5 in Kings and Kern Counties are maintained together along with many communities connected by Highway 99. Communities in this district share common barriers to employment, affordable housing, and access to higher education.

AD 34 consists of portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Kern Counties. This district includes the whole Cities of California City, Barstow, Twentynine Palms, Big Bear Lake, and the town of Apple Valley, as well as portions of the Cities of Palmdale, Highland, Hesperia, Victorville, Lancaster, and a zero-population split of Adelanto. The splits in the counties and cities are to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes the High Desert communities in San Bernardino County, Apple Valley in Los Angeles County, and the area around California City in Kern County. The communities in these areas share interests and concerns related to desert and mountainous terrain, oil production, aerospace industry, Edwards Air Force Base, Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Base, and the Mojave National Preserve.

AD 35 consists of portions of Kern County including the whole Cities of McFarland, Shafter, Arvin, Delano, and Wasco, and portions of the City of Bakersfield. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The City of Bakersfield was split to meet these obligations and to keep communities of interest whole. Communities in the western portion of the county along the Interstate 5 corridor are kept together. Shared social and economic characteristics include an agriculture-based economy, and common concerns relate to land use and water accessibility. The district also features large farmworker communities that commute throughout the district for work.

AD 36 consists of all of Imperial County and a large portion of Riverside County, including areas on the eastern and northeastern sides of the Coachella Valley. The district also includes portions of San Bernardino County and the whole Cities of Indio, Calexico, Brawley, Calipatria, Holtville, Imperial, Blythe, El Centro, Coachella, Needles, and Westmorland, and portions of the City of Hemet. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district includes tribal lands and communities that run along the California/Arizona border and the United States/Mexico border, which are all connected by environmental and health concerns related to the Salton Sea and agricultural interests. It includes the town of Needles and the surrounding unincorporated area that makes up the Colorado River basin.

AD 37 includes all of Santa Barbara County and portions of San Luis Obispo County. This district includes the whole Cities of Guadalupe, Buellton, Lompoc, Santa Maria, Goleta, Carpinteria, Solvang, and Santa Barbara. This is a coastal district with strong communities of farmworkers to the north, and includes University of California, Santa Barbara.

AD 38 consists of portions of Ventura County, including the whole Cities of Ojai, Port Hueneme, Fillmore, Oxnard, Santa Paula, and San Buenaventura (Ventura), and portions of the City of Camarillo. Camarillo was split to balance population while considering communities of interest to keep Santa Barbara County whole and to keep Simi Valley and Moorpark together. This is a largely coastal district that includes significant immigrant communities. Shared interests include, among other things, agriculture, oil production, and the military.

AD 39 consists of portions of Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, including portions of the Cities of Palmdale, Adelanto, Victorville, Hesperia, and Lancaster. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district includes working-class communities with shared interests in, among other things, transportation, wildfire safety, the aerospace industry, economic development, and access to higher education.

AD 40 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole City of Santa Clarita and portions of the City of Los Angeles. Splits in the City and County of Los Angeles are to balance population while considering communities of interest. Communities in this district share interests and concerns related to water, education, traffic, wildfires, and housing.

AD 41 consists of portions of San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, including the whole Cities of La Verne, Pasadena, Sierra Madre, La Cañada Flintridge, Bradbury, Claremont, and San Dimas, as well as portions of the Cities of Hesperia, Monrovia, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland, and a zero-population split of Duarte. Other splits in this district were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes foothill communities of the San Gabriel Mountains. Communities in the region share interests and concerns related to the environment, wildlife management, wildfires, and transportation.

AD 42 consists of portions of Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, including the whole Cities of Westlake Village, Thousand Oaks, Simi Valley, Agoura Hills, Hidden Hills, Calabasas, Malibu, and Moorpark, and portions of the Cities of Los Angeles and Camarillo. Splits in this district were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district consists of 40 miles of Pacific coastline, the Santa Monica Mountains, and small communities surrounded by mountains. Communities in this region work together on issues such as transportation, the environment, wildlife protection, and emergency management.

AD 43 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole City of San Fernando and portions of the City of Los Angeles. Splits in the County and City of Los Angeles were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes East San Fernando Valley communities that are socially and economically distinct from the Santa Clarita Valley. A network of neighborhood councils advocates for the area within the City of Los Angeles. These

communities are impacted by the Hollywood Burbank Airport and share common challenges, which include noise and air pollution.

AD 44 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole City of Burbank, and portions of the City of Glendale and San Fernando Valley neighborhoods in the City of Los Angeles, including Sherman Oaks, Studio City, Valley Village, North Hollywood, Toluca Lake, La Crescenta, and Sunland-Tujunga. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This area is a high-risk fire district and home to numerous public lands, including the Santa Monica Mountains. The district also includes a large portion of the Hollywood Burbank Airport and is impacted by its flight paths. San Fernando Valley communities have a distinct culture from those on the westside Los Angeles.

AD 45 consists of portions of San Bernardino County, including portions of Fontana, Highland, Rialto, Redlands, San Bernardino, and a zero-population split of Rancho Cucamonga. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district's splits were made to meet these obligations and to balance the population while considering communities of interest. This district includes significant working-class communities, major universities, local community colleges, shared transportation issues, and common economic development interests.

AD 46 consists of portions of Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, including portions of the City of Los Angeles. These splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes the West Valley communities of the San Fernando Valley. The region has a distinct culture and has multiple neighborhood councils that advocate on their behalf within the City of Los Angeles. This district is suburban and home to diverse communities and working families.

AD 47 consists of portions of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, including the whole Cities of Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Cathedral City, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, La Quinta, Yucaipa, Palm Springs, Palm Desert, and Rancho Mirage, and the town of Yucca Valley. This district also includes portions of the Cities of Redlands, Highland, and San Jacinto. The splits in the district were to balance the population while considering communities of interest. This district includes a significant portion of the Coachella Valley and features the Joshua Tree National Park, a tourism-based economy, rapid population growth, and infrastructure and transportation issues.

AD 48 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Covina, Irwindale, West Covina, Baldwin Park, Azusa, and Glendora, as well as portions of Monrovia and Duarte. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The district's boundaries were drawn to meet these obligations, to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district consists of Eastern San Gabriel Valley

communities that have significant Latino and Asian American and Pacific Islander populations. Communities in this district share transportation corridors and concerns related to healthcare, wildfires, forest management, wildlife, and watersheds.

AD 49 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of San Marino, South Pasadena, Temple City, Alhambra, Rosemead, Monterey, San Gabriel, and Arcadia, and portions of the City of El Monte. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The district's boundaries were drawn to meet those obligations, to balance population while considering communities of interest This district consists of West San Gabriel Valley cities that are home to significant Asian American and Pacific Islander and Latino communities. The district includes a large transportation hub, the El Monte Station. Common concerns and interests across this district include language access, immigrant rights, education, economic development, homelessness, and housing affordability.

AD 50 consists of portions of San Bernardino County, including the whole Cities of Loma Linda and Colton, and portions of the Cities of San Bernardino, Redlands, Rialto, Rancho Cucamonga, Fontana, and Ontario. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The district's boundaries were drawn to meet those obligations, to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district consists of multi-ethnic communities that share concerns related to affordable housing, wildfires, and rural living.

AD 51 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Beverly Hills, West Hollywood, and Santa Monica, and portions of the City of Los Angeles. Splits in the County and City of Los Angeles were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes LGBTQ+ communities and is home to entertainment, tourism, and hospitality industries. It features Santa Monica College, the Santa Monica Municipal Airport, and the heavily commercial and residential Wilshire corridor. This is an east-to-west district with common transportation and commuting corridors.

AD 52 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including portions of the Cities of Glendale and Los Angeles. These cities were split to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district consists of Northeast Los Angeles communities and includes Dodger Stadium and Echo Park Lake.

AD 53 consists of portions of Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, including the whole Cities of Montclair and Pomona, and portions of the Cities of Ontario, Chino, and Upland. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The district's boundaries are drawn to meet those obligations and to balance population while considering

communities of interest. This district features racial, ethnic, and religious diversity. Common interests and concerns include education and economic development.

AD 54 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Commerce, Montebello, and Vernon, and portions of the City of Los Angeles. Splits in the County and City of Los Angeles were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes parts of downtown Los Angeles and historic working-class, immigrant neighborhoods. This district also has a history of political activism and shared concerns regarding housing, education, and gentrification.

AD 55 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including all of Culver City and portions of the City of Los Angeles. Splits in the City of Los Angeles were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. Communities in this district include historic Black neighborhoods such as Mid City, West Adams, the Crenshaw Corridor, Baldwin Hills, and the unincorporated communities of Ladera Heights and View Park-Windsor Hills, which share socio-economic characteristics. Additionally, communities throughout this district share interests related to housing, environmental risks that come from a significant concentration of oil wells at the Inglewood Oil field. These communities are also connected by light rail transit, educational institutions, like West LA Community College, and the Ballona Creek.

AD 56 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of La Habra Heights, Walnut, South El Monte, Pico Rivera, Whitter, Diamond Bar, Industry, and La Puente, and portions of the City of El Monte. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The district's boundaries were drawn to meet those obligations, to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district features significant Latino and Asian American and Pacific Islander communities. These communities share interests and concerns related to language access and education. The district includes Mt. San Antonio College, which serves as a commuter school for students across Los Angeles County.

AD 57 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including portions of the City of Los Angeles such as downtown Los Angeles and Skid Row. Splits in the County and City of Los Angeles were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes historic South Los Angeles Black and immigrant Latino communities. The district features the Los Angeles Coliseum, the University of Southern California, and Mount St. Mary's University. Shared interests and concerns in these communities include housing, education, and economic development.

AD 58 consists of portions of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, including the whole Cities of Jurupa Valley and Grand Terrace, as well as portions of the Cities of Corona, Eastvale, and Riverside. This district is located in areas

where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits to counties and cities in the district were made to meet these obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. The northwestern area of the City of Riverside is grouped with Jurupa Valley and Corona because of, among other things, shared economic interests and affordable housing issues.

AD 59 consists of portions of Orange and San Bernardino Counties, including the whole Cities of Chino Hills, Brea, Placentia, Yorba Linda, and Villa Park, as well as portions of the Cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Orange, and Chino to balance population while considering communities of interest. There is a zero-population split of the city of Tustin. This inland district has shared interests in economic development, open space, and education.

AD 60 consists of portions of Riverside County, including the whole Cities of Perris and Moreno Valley, as well as portions of the Cities of Riverside, San Jacinto, and Hemet. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits to counties and cities in the district were made to meet these obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. This valley district is made up of communities that are demographically similar, and which share interests related to community planning, economic development, and open spaces such as the Lake Perris Recreational Park.

AD 61 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Inglewood, Lawndale, and Hawthorne, and portions of the Cities of Gardena and Los Angeles. Splits in Gardena and the County and City of Los Angeles were to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district connects the Westside of Los Angeles and portions of the South Bay. This district features Los Angeles International Airport, SoFi Stadium, and the Forum. This area is impacted by the airport and the 405, 105, and 110 Freeways, which result in noise, air pollution, and other environmental impacts.

AD 62 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Bellflower, Lynwood, Lakewood, South Gate, Paramount, Huntington Park, and Maywood. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The district's boundaries were drawn to meet these obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district consists of some Gateway Cities of Southeast Los Angeles County, which have historically collaborated together, share similar demographics, and are primarily immigrant and working-class communities. Funding for infrastructure and addressing environmental health, pollution, and interstate highway issues are priorities for these communities.

AD 63 consists of portions of Riverside County, including the whole Cities of Norco, Menifee, Lake Elsinore, and Canyon Lake, as well as portions of the Cities of Eastvale, Riverside, and Corona. The cities in this district were split to balance the population while considering communities of interest. This district in western

Riverside County keeps rural communities next to the Cleveland National Forest and along the Interstate 15 corridor together. These communities have shared interests related to forest management, wildfires, developable land, and transportation. The district's borders are impacted by Voting Rights Act obligations to the north and east.

AD 64 consists of portions of Orange and Los Angeles Counties, including the whole Cities of Santa Fe Springs, Bell Gardens, Downey, La Mirada, Bell, Norwalk, Cudahy, and La Habra. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Orange and Los Angeles Counties were split to meet these obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district consists of cities near the Interstate 5 corridor. Communities like Downey and Whittier are similar in density and share local economies, transportation interests, and common public service agencies.

AD 65 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including all of the City of Compton, as well as portions of the Cities of Long Beach, Carson, and Los Angeles. Splits in this district were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district consists of Harbor Gateway communities that have similar socio-economic characteristics. Communities like Watts, Willowbrook, Rancho Dominguez, Harbor Gateway, and Compton work together on issues like transportation, public safety, economic development, and education.

AD 66 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Lomita, El Segundo, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills Estates, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Torrance, Rolling Hills, and Palos Verdes Estates, as well as portions of the Cities of Gardena and Los Angeles. City splits in the City and County of Los Angeles were to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district honors long-standing ties between South Bay cities and Palos Verdes Peninsula communities.

AD 67 consists of portions of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, including the whole Cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Hawaiian Gardens, Artesia, Buena Park, and Cypress, as well as portions of the Cities of Fullerton and Anaheim. Splits in this district were made to satisfy Voting Rights Act obligations in neighboring districts and to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district is ethnically diverse and generally low-to-middle income. Residents in this district have shared interests in education, health, and hospitality. The district is also home to the largest Muslim humanitarian relief organization and a major commercial district that is important to Arab, Middle Eastern, Muslim, and South Asian ("AMEMSA") communities.

AD 68 consists of portions of Orange County, including portions of the Cities of Santa Ana, Orange, and Anaheim. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits in Orange County were made to meet these obligations and to balance population while considering

communities of interest. Residents in this district share similar social and economic characteristics. Common interests include housing, public safety, immigration, and the environment.

AD 69 consists of portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Signal Hill and Avalon, as well as portions of the Cities of Carson and Long Beach. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes Long Beach City College, the Long Beach Unified School District, and the Long Beach Airport. This district includes historic immigrant and working-class communities in North Long Beach. Downtown Long Beach is home to an LGBTQ+ community. Common community concerns relate to the quality of education, policing, supply chain infrastructure, healthcare, sewage, and water quality. This area provides much of the oil drilling and refinery capacity for the Los Angeles area.

AD 70 consists of portions of Orange County, including the whole Cities of Westminster, Stanton, Los Alamitos, Fountain Valley, and Garden Grove, as well as portions of the Cities of Seal Beach, Santa Ana, and Huntington Beach. The Cities in Orange County were split due to Voting Rights Act obligations in a neighboring district and to balance population while considering communities of interest, including preserving the integrity of the socio-economically cohesive community of Little Saigon. Communities in this district share concerns related to economic development, language access, education, and housing. Residents in this district share school systems and socio-economic characteristics.

AD 71 consists of portions of Riverside and Orange Counties, including the whole Cities of Wildomar, Murrieta, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, and Temecula. The counties in this district were split to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district keeps most of the rural areas of Orange and Riverside Counties together. Shared interests include the Temecula-based wine industry, transportation corridors such as Interstate 15 and Interstate 215, suburban lifestyles, and outdoor recreational activities.

AD 72 consists of portions of Orange County, including the whole Cities of Laguna Hills, Aliso Viejo, Newport Beach, Laguna Woods, Laguna Beach, and Lake Forest, as well as portions of the Cities of Seal Beach and Huntington Beach to balance population while considering communities of interest. This is a largely coastal district that shares economic, environmental, and economic interests.

AD 73 consists of portions of Orange County, including the whole Cities of Costa Mesa and Irvine, as well as portions of the City of Tustin to balance population while considering communities of interest. Common interests include open space, affordable housing, workforce development, healthcare, economic development, education, and transportation.

AD 74 consists of portions of San Diego and Orange Counties, including the whole Cities of Laguna Niguel, Dana Point, Oceanside, San Juan Capistrano, Vista, and San Clemente. This district honors community of interest testimony requesting South Orange County and North San Diego County communities to be grouped together. Common interests in these communities include coastal erosion, tourism, infrastructure, and issues relating to the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base.

AD 75 consists of portions of San Diego County, including the whole Cities of Santee and Poway, as well as portions of the City of San Diego. This district splits the City of San Diego to balance population while considering communities of interest. These are suburban and rural areas whose concerns include urban sprawl and fires. This district also includes the east San Diego County region that features vast valleys, mountainous terrain, unincorporated areas, and tribal lands.

AD 76 consists of portions of San Diego County, including the whole Cities of San Marcos and Escondido, as well as portions of the City of San Diego. The district splits the City of San Diego to maintain population deviation and respect communities of interest. This district is a mix of urban and suburban communities along the Interstate 15 and State Route 78 corridors that share interests and concerns related to environmental stewardship, education, fire safety, and recreational outdoor activities. The district features California State University San Marcos.

AD 77 consists of portions of San Diego County, including the whole Cities of Del Mar, Carlsbad, Encinitas, Solana Beach, and Coronado, as well as portions of the City of San Diego. This district splits the City of San Diego to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district runs along Interstate 5 from Carlsbad to Coronado and its communities share interests related to coastal erosion, tourism, retirement living, and Naval Base Coronado.

AD 78 consists of portions of San Diego County, including portions of the Cities of San Diego and El Cajon. This district splits the Cities of San Diego and El Cajon to balance population while considering communities of interest. This City of San Diego-based district is both urban and suburban. It is home to a historic LGBTQ+ community in Hillcrest and cultural assets such as Balboa Park.

AD 79 consists of portions of San Diego County, including the whole Cities of Lemon Grove and La Mesa, as well as portions of the Cities of San Diego and El Cajon. This district splits the Cities of San Diego and El Cajon to balance population while considering communities of interest. It includes several immigrant and refugee communities that are connected by shared interests such as affordable housing, commercial centers, and community-based organizations.

AD 80 consists of portions of San Diego County including the whole Cities of National City, Chula Vista, and Imperial Beach, as well as portions of the City of San Diego. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The district's boundaries were drawn to meet those obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. Communities in this district share common interests in the environment (including the Tijuana River Valley), air quality, affordable housing, and immigration. One of this district's shared assets and concerns is the busy international border between the United States and Mexico.

2. The Senate Districts

SD 1 is based on nesting AD 1 and AD 3 and includes the whole Counties of Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, and Yuba, and portions of Nevada and Placer Counties. This district includes the whole Cities of Alturas, Anderson, Biggs, Chico, Colfax, Colusa, Corning, Dorris, Dunsmuir, Etna, Fort Jones, Grass Valley, Gridley, Live Oak, Loyalton, Marysville, Montague, Mount Shasta, Nevada City, Orland, Oroville, Portola, Red Bluff, Redding, Shasta Lake, Susanville, Tehama, Tulelake, Weed, Wheatland, Williams, Willows, Yreka, Yuba City, the town of Paradise, and portions of the City of Auburn to meet population requirements. This district consists of the northern inland and mountainous counties, primarily rural communities with agriculture as a major economic contributor. They are joined by north-to-south transportation arteries and share concerns related to wildfires, forest management, and water issues.

SD 2 is based on nesting AD 2 and AD 12 and includes the whole Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, and Trinity, and portions of Sonoma County to meet population requirements. A zero-population portion of the City and County of San Francisco is also included in order to keep the Angel Island State Park whole. This district includes the whole Cities of Arcata, Belvedere, Blue Lake, Clearlake, Cloverdale, Crescent City, Eureka, Ferndale, Fort Bragg, Fortuna, Healdsburg, Lakeport, Larkspur, Mill Valley, Novato, Petaluma, Point Arena, Rio Dell, San Rafael, Santa Rosa, Sausalito, Sebastopol, Trinidad, Ukiah Willits, the towns of Corte Madera, Fairfax, Ross, San Anselmo, Tiburon, and Windsor. This district features the northern coastline, stretching from Del Norte to Marin County. The communities in this district share similar terrain, a transportation corridor running north to south, and healthcare networks. The district includes the Emerald Triangle, tribal lands, and brings together counties with shared issues related to the environment, wildfires, agriculture, as well as the fishing, timber, and tourism industries.

SD 3 is based on nesting AD 4 and AD 11 and includes the whole Counties of Napa, Solano, Yolo, and portions of Contra Costa, Sacramento, and Sonoma Counties in order to incorporate the Delta-oriented regions of Contra Costa and Sacramento Counties and the essential worker and farming communities of Sonoma County. This district includes the whole Cities of American Canyon, Benicia, Brentwood, Calistoga, Cotati, Davis, Dixon, Fairfield, Isleton, Napa, Oakley, Rio Vista, Rohnert Park, St. Helena, Sonoma, Suisun City, Vacaville, Vallejo, West

Sacramento, Winters, Woodland, and Yountville. This district honors a pre-existing partnership amongst aforementioned counties and includes many agricultural and working-class communities. It also features the Delta and communities with an interest in delta management, University of California, Davis, Sonoma State University, and a strong wine-focused tourism industry.

SD 4 is based on nesting AD 8 and AD 22 and includes the whole Counties of Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and portions of Madera, Merced, Nevada, and Placer Counties. This district includes the whole Cities of Amador City, Angels, Bishop, Ceres, Hughson, Ione, Jackson, Modesto, Newman, Oakdale, Patterson, Placerville, Plymouth, Riverbank, Sonora, South Lake Tahoe, Sutter Creek, Turlock, Waterford, and the towns of Truckee and Mammoth Lakes. There is a zero-population split of the City of Livingston. The lines of this district are impacted by Voting Rights Act obligations to the west. This district follows communities-of-interest requests from Sierra counties to be placed with neighboring counties to the north. The inclusion of most Valley rural communities and some urban cities helps populate this Sierra district. The district brings together communities that have common interests in issues related to open space, water, broadband access, medical access, federal land management, national parks, tourism, emergency services, and transportation infrastructure challenges.

SD 5 is based on nesting AD 9 and AD 13 and includes San Joaquin County and portions of Alameda County, including the whole Cities of Dublin, Escalon, Lathrop, Livermore, Lodi, Manteca, Pleasanton, Ripon, Stockton, and Tracy. The split in Alameda County is a result of keeping cities whole and to comply with population requirements. This district is defined by suburban communities with job centers and main transportation and commuting routes. Communities in this district are concerned with affordable housing and the cost of living. The area also includes agricultural communities and shared interests in water resources.

SD 6 is based on nesting AD 5 and AD 7 and includes portions of Placer and Sacramento Counties, including the whole Cities of Citrus Heights, Folsom, Galt, Lincoln, Rancho Cordova, Rocklin, Roseville, the town of Loomis, and portions of the City of Auburn, which was split to meet population requirements. This district encompasses the more suburban communities of the Counties of Sacramento and Placer, which share school districts and commercial centers. Many in this district rely on the US 50 and Interstate 80 freeways for travel and commuting to work. This district is also home to large immigrant communities of Slavic, Afghan origin, and senior citizen communities.

SD 7 is the perfect nesting of AD 14 and AD 18 and includes portions of Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco Counties, including the whole Cities of Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, El Cerrito, Emeryville, Hercules, Oakland, Piedmont, Pinole, Richmond, and San Pablo, and a zero-population portion of the City and County of San Francisco to keep Alameda Island whole. This district includes the

western portions of the East Bay and the eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay. Communities here have a long history of working together and share concerns related to homelessness, gentrification, and access to affordable housing. The communities of this district are very diverse, vary in income and wealth by neighborhood and city, and share transportation corridors and transit systems.

SD 8 is based on nesting A6 and AD 10 and includes portions of Sacramento County, including the whole Cities of Elk Grove and Sacramento. This district is united by a shared transit system, and the major transportation corridors of Interstate 5 and Highway 99. Keeping these cities together enables them to work on shared issues, including flood control, updating infrastructure, and supporting local businesses. This district also honors various communities of interest including an LGBTQ+ community, a growing immigrant community, and California State University, Sacramento.

SD 9 is based on nesting AD 15 and AD 16 and includes portions of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, including the whole Cities of Antioch, Clayton, Concord, Lafayette, Martinez, Orinda, Pittsburg, Pleasant Hill, San Leandro, San Ramon, Walnut Creek, and the towns of Danville and Moraga. This district encompasses much of Contra Costa County, including the county seat of Martinez. Also included are whole or portions of Lamorinda, the Tri-Valley, and the Eden Township of Alameda County. Other East Bay suburban communities are incorporated into this district that all share the transportation corridors of Interstate 680 and Highway 4.

SD 10 is based on nesting AD 24 and AD 26 and includes portions of Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, including the whole Cities of Fremont, Hayward, Milpitas, Newark, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara, and Union City, and portions of the City of San Jose. The City of San Jose was split to balance population while considering communities of interest, such as uniting the northern neighborhood of Berryessa with similar communities to the north. Many Silicon Valley-based communities are brought together in this district, representing a large population that works in the tech industry. This district is home to large immigrant Asian-American communities that share similar cultures and languages.

SD 11 is based on an almost complete nesting of AD 17 and AD 19 and includes portions of San Mateo and San Francisco Counties, including the whole City of Daly City, the town of Colma, and portions of the Cities of San Bruno, San Francisco, and South San Francisco. This district keeps all populated areas of San Francisco whole, including keeping the LGBTQ+ community united, but does not include a few unpopulated census blocks cut out to keep Alameda, Angel Island, and Tiburon each whole. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district also keeps together multiple communities of interest, including historic immigrant Asian American and Pacific Islander communities such as the largest Filipino community in the United States. This district also unites the working-class neighborhoods on the west side of San Francisco.

SD 12 is based on nesting AD 8 and AD 32 and includes portions of Fresno, Kern, and Tulare Counties, including the whole Cities of California City, Clovis, Exeter, Maricopa, Ridgecrest, Taft, and Tehachapi, and portions of the Cities of Bakersfield, Fresno, Shafter, Tulare, and Visalia. Splits in the Cities of Fresno, Tulare, Visalia, and Bakersfield were to populate foothill communities, and honor communities-of-interest input. The district links Central Valley communities to foothill communities. Shared interests in these communities include natural resources, transportation infrastructure, aging populations, tourism, agriculture, ranching, and being a gateway to recreational activities. The borders of this district are also shaped by Voting Rights Act obligations to the west.

SD 13 is based on nesting AD 21 and AD 23 and includes portions of San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, including the whole Cities of Belmont, Brisbane, Burlingame, Campbell, Cupertino, East Palo Alto, Foster City, Half Moon Bay, Los Altos, Menlo Park, Millbrae, Monte Sereno, Mountain View, Pacifica, Palo Alto, Redwood City, San Carlos, San Mateo, Saratoga, the towns of Atherton, Hillsborough, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Portola Valley, and Woodside, and portions of the Cities of San Bruno and South San Francisco. Splits in cities and counties in this district are made to balance population while considering communities of interest, to keep South San Francisco, Daly City, and Redwood City areas together. The district includes rural coastal communities on the western side of the ridgeline of the Santa Cruz Mountains and more urban communities on the Bay side, closer to Highway 101. Communities in this district share a transit corridor and access to Caltrain and other modes of transportation, have ties to the tech industry, and include areas of great economic disparity. This district's communities face transportation and housing challenges.

SD 14 is based on nesting AD 27 and AD 31 and includes portions of Fresno, Madera, Merced, and Tulare Counties, including the whole Cities of Atwater, Chowchilla, Coalinga, Dos Palos, Firebaugh, Fowler, Gustine, Huron, Kerman, Los Banos, Madera, Mendota, Merced, Orange Cove, Parlier, Reedley, Sanger, San Joaquin, and Selma, and portions of the Cities of Fresno and Livingston. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits of counties and cities are made to meet those obligations and to balance population in neighboring districts, while considering communities of interest. Many of the cities in this district run along the main transportation routes of Interstate 5 and Highway 99, and share interests in the food processing economy, water, and agriculture. These are largely Latino and immigrant communities that confront infrastructure challenges and concerns related to healthcare.

SD 15 is based on nesting AD 25 and AD 28 and includes the majority of Santa Clara County, including its rural and agricultural-based communities. This district also includes the whole Cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill, and portions of the City of San Jose. San Jose was split to balance the population in the eastern part of Santa Clara County. Linked by Highway 101, communities in this district have

common interests associated with language access, healthcare, infrastructure, and housing.

SD 16 is based on an almost complete nesting of AD 33 and AD 35 and includes Kings County and portions of Fresno, Kern, and Tulare Counties. This district includes the whole Cities of Arvin, Avenal, Corcoran, Delano, Dinuba, Farmersville, Hanford, Kingsburg, Lemoore, Lindsay, McFarland, Porterville, Wasco, and Woodlake, and portions of the Cities of Bakersfield, Shafter, Tulare, and Visalia. This district is located in an area where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits in the Counties of Fresno, Kern, and Tulare are to balance population in neighboring districts and splits in the Cities of Bakersfield, Shafter, Tulare, and Visalia are made to meet Voting Rights Act obligations. This district is largely an immigrant Latino working-class region with shared interests in water and an agriculture-based economy.

SD 17 is based on nesting AD 29 and AD 30 and includes the whole Counties of Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and portions of San Luis Obispo County, which was split to balance population, but keeps together small coastal communities and cities. This district includes the whole Cities of Arroyo Grande, Atascadero, Capitola, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Del Rey Oaks, El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles), Gonzales, Greenfield, Hollister, King City, Marina, Monterey, Morro Bay, Pacific Grove, Pismo Beach, Salinas, Sand City, San Juan Bautista, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley, Seaside, Soledad, and Watsonville. This coastal district includes a mix of urban and suburban cities and rural communities. Shared interests include agriculture, tourism, and marine conservation. The district also includes the largest protected marine sanctuary in the United States and universities renowned in the biological sciences, including University of California, Santa Cruz and California State University, Monterey Bay.

SD 18 is based on nesting AD 36 and AD 80 and includes Imperial County and portions of Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. This district includes the whole Cities of Blythe, Brawley, Calexico, Calipatria, Chula Vista, Coachella, El Centro, Holtville, Imperial, Imperial Beach, Indio, National City, Needles, and Westmorland, and portions of the City of San Diego. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The splits in these counties are made to keep cities whole while considering communities of interest. This district is characterized by the shared concerns associated with the Salton Sea, agriculture, the Colorado River Basin, and the US/Mexico border.

SD 19 is based on nesting AD 34 and AD 47 and includes portions of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties including the whole Cities of Banning, Barstow, Beaumont, Big Bear Lake, Calimesa, Cathedral City, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, Rancho Mirage, Twentynine Palms, and Yucaipa, and the towns of Yucca Valley and Apple Valley. This district splits the Cities of Colton, Grand Terrace, Hemet, Highland, Loma Linda, and

Redlands for population requirements and in light of the district's terrain. This district consists of the majority of the High Desert communities of San Bernardino County, which share common interests in national parks, recreational activities, and tourism. This district links the communities next to the Nevada and Arizona borders with urban communities through Interstate 40 and Interstate 15. Northern communities are linked by Highway 58.

SD 20 is based on nesting AD 43 and AD 46 and includes portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Burbank, San Fernando, and a portion of the City of Los Angeles. The City of Los Angeles split was made to honor community of interest testimony to keep the neighborhood of Toluca Lake with the neighborhoods of North Hollywood and Valley Glen together as much as possible. This district consists of small-to-mid-size communities that share similar economies, management of environmental resources, commercial districts, immigrant backgrounds, and income levels. For example, the area is home to an Armenian community defined by places of worship, the headquarters of the Armenian church, cultural landmarks, and memorials.

SD 21 is based on nesting AD 37 and AD 38 and includes Santa Barbara County and portions of San Luis Obispo and Ventura Counties. All splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes the whole Cities of Buellton, Camarillo, Carpinteria, Fillmore, Goleta, Grover Beach, Guadalupe, Lompoc, Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, San Buenaventura (Ventura), Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, Santa Paula, and Solvang. This district consists of coastal communities and smaller, rural, agricultural communities.

SD 22 is based on nesting AD 48 and AD 53 and includes portions of Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, including the whole Cities of Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bradbury, Chino, Covina, Duarte, El Monte, Irwindale, La Verne, Montclair, Ontario, Pomona, San Dimas, and South El Monte, and portions of the City of West Covina for population considerations. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Cities in this district share water and school districts. This district features numerous middle- and working-class Latino communities. Pomona serves as a transition area between San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties.

SD 23 is based on nesting AD 39 and AD 40 and includes portions of Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, including the whole Cities of Adelanto, Hesperia, Lancaster, Palmdale, Santa Clarita, and Victorville. This district includes the High Desert communities of the Antelope Valley and parts of the Victor Valley. This district groups together communities with similar suburban backgrounds and commuter patterns. The region is home to clean energy and aerospace industries.

SD 24 is based on nesting AD 51 and AD 66 and includes coastal portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Agoura Hills, Beverly Hills,

Calabasas, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Hidden Hills, Lomita, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Monica, Torrance, West Hollywood, Westlake Village, and southern portions of Gardena. The Cities of Los Angeles and Gardena were split to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes the Los Angeles communities of Bel Air, Westwood, West Los Angeles, Mid City West, Hollywood, and Venice. This district keeps the coastal Council of Governments together with small communities with similar cultures, income levels, and shared coastal interests.

SD 25 is based on nesting AD 41 and AD 49 and includes portions of Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes the whole Cities of Alhambra, Arcadia, Claremont, Glendale, Glendora, La Cañada Flintridge, Monrovia, Monterey Park, Pasadena, Rosemead, San Gabriel, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena, and Temple City, and portions of the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Upland. Rancho Cucamonga and Upland were split to respect public input regarding forest access to the Angeles National Forest. Preservation of natural resources is important to the region. The district is composed of smaller, middle-sized cities that work together on shared economic and education issues. The district's borders are impacted by Voting Rights Act obligations to the south.

SD 26 is based on nesting AD 52 and AD 54 and includes portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole City of Vernon and portions of the City of Los Angeles. The Los Angeles neighborhood of Boyle Heights and unincorporated areas of East Los Angeles, which are adjacent, are historic working-class, immigrant areas that share deep cultural bonds. This district also has a history of political activism and shared concerns regarding housing, education, and gentrification. Other historic immigrant enclaves such as Koreatown, Chinatown, Thai Town, the Historic Filipino District, and Little Tokyo Area are included in the district. The district also includes neighboring higher income communities with economic ties to the entertainment industry.

SD 27 is based on nesting AD 42 and AD 46 and includes portions of the Counties of Ventura and Los Angeles. County splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. Communities in Ventura County include Simi Valley, Bell Canyon, Oak Park, Thousand Oaks, Lake Sherwood, Santa Rosa Valley, and Moorpark. Communities in Los Angeles County include the City of Los Angeles neighborhoods in the San Fernando Valley such as Toluca Lake, North Hollywood, Valley Glen, Studio City, Sherman Oaks, Encino, Tarzana, Woodland Hills, West Hills, Chatsworth, Northridge, Porter Ranch, and Granada Hills. The San Fernando Valley is defined by a diversity of languages, immigrant backgrounds, religions, and socio-economic statuses. In this district, LGBTQ+ communities and historic Jewish communities are preserved. Communities affected by the Aliso Canyon gas leak are also kept together.

SD 28 is based on nesting AD 55 and AD 57 and includes portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole City of Culver City and portions of the City of Los Angeles. The City of Los Angeles was split to balance population. The district consists of South Los Angeles and many historic Black neighborhoods such as Leimert Park and Ladera Heights. Food insecurity, housing, gentrification, and criminal justice issues are of particular concern in this district.

SD 29 is based on nesting AD 45 and AD 50 and includes portions of San Bernardino County, including the whole Cities of Rialto, and San Bernardino, and portions of the Cities of Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Highland, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, Upland, and a zero-population split of the City of Loma Linda. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district keeps together a significant Latino population alongside a growing Black community. Shared community interests include food accessibility, wildfire concerns, and shared school districts.

SD 30 is based on nesting AD 56 and AD 64 and includes portions of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, including the whole Cities of Bellflower, Diamond Bar, Downey, Industry, La Habra Heights, La Mirada, La Puente, Montebello, Norwalk, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Walnut, and Whittier, and portions of the Cities of Brea, Placentia, and West Covina. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. In addition to a significant Latino population, this district includes East San Gabriel Valley cities with sizable Asian American and Pacific Islander communities that share language schools, commercial centers, and religious institutions.

SD 31 is based on nesting AD 58 and AD 60 and includes portions of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, including the whole Cities of Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Moreno Valley, Perris, and San Jacinto, and portions of the Cities of Corona, Fontana, Menifee, and Riverside, and zero-population split of Hemet. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits in this district are made to meet these obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district is composed of communities that have changed significantly over the last 10 years. Shared interests include a robust freight and logistics industry, environmental and air quality concerns, the Interstate 215 transportation corridor, and higher education (University of California, Riverside is in this district).

SD 32 is based on nesting AD 63 and AD 71 and includes portions of Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, including the whole Cities of Canyon Lake, Chino Hills, Lake Elsinore, Murrieta, Norco, Temecula, and Wildomar, portions of the Cities of Brea, Corona, Menifee, Riverside, and Yorba Linda. This district consists of agricultural lands, open space, national and state parks, and areas for recreational activities. This district also shares major transportation corridors. The splits in this district are due to natural geographic

boundaries and terrain. The borders of this district are shaped by Voting Rights Act obligations in neighboring districts.

SD 33 is based on nesting AD 62 and AD 69 and includes portions of Los Angeles County, including the Cities of Avalon, Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, Huntington Park, Lakewood, Long Beach, Lynwood, Maywood, Paramount, Signal Hill, and South Gate. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits were made to meet those obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. The Southeast Los Angeles communities in this district share a connection to Long Beach through Interstate 605 and Interstate 710. Communities here share demographics, socio-economic status, language, environmental health concerns, and school districts.

SD 34 is based on nesting AD 67 and AD 68 and includes portions of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, including the whole City of La Habra, and portions of the Cities of Anaheim, Buena Park, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Orange, Placentia, and Santa Ana. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits were made to meet those obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. Residents of these communities consider themselves welcoming to immigrants and refugees. This district is rich in diversity and includes a number of working-class communities, many of which are home to essential workers and others with ties to the entertainment industry.

SD 35 is based on nesting AD 61 and AD 65 and includes portions of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Carson, Compton, Hawthorne, Inglewood, and Lawndale, and portions of the Cities of Gardena and Los Angeles. The district is defined by low-income, working-class communities that are predominantly Black. The area is affected by pollution resulting from its numerous highways, Los Angeles International Airport, and the Los Angeles Harbor. Communities in this district share concerns related to environmental justice, and housing insecurity.

SD 36 is based on nesting AD 70 and AD 72 and includes portions of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, including the whole Cities of Artesia, Cerritos, Cypress, Dana Point, Fountain Valley, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Beach, Laguna Beach, La Palma, Los Alamitos, Newport Beach, San Clemente, Seal Beach, Stanton, and Westminster, and portions of the Cities of Buena Park and Garden Grove. The district's configuration is partially the result of Voting Rights Act obligations in two neighboring districts. The district also preserves the integrity of immigrant communities that share significant ties, including language and culture. Additionally, residents of this coastal district share concerns related to pollution, coastal erosion, climate change, and oil spills. This district also reflects input from inland communities in Orange County, including Little Saigon, which share economic interests with the beach cities.

SD 37 is based on nesting AD 59 and AD 73 and includes portions of Orange County, including the whole Cities of Aliso Viejo, Costa Mesa, Irvine, Laguna Niguel, Laguna Woods, Lake Forest, Tustin, and Villa Park, and portions of the Cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, Orange, Placentia, Santa Ana, and Yorba Linda. Splits in the district were made to balance the population while considering communities of interest. Communities in this district have shared interests and concerns related to open space, affordable housing, an aging population, and traffic.

SD 38 is based on nesting AD 74 and AD 77 and includes portions of Orange and San Diego Counties, including the whole Cities of Carlsbad, Del Mar, Encinitas, Laguna Hills, Mission Viejo, Oceanside, Rancho Santa Margarita, San Juan Capistrano, Solana Beach, and Vista, and portions of the City of San Diego. This district connects the inland and coastal communities of south Orange County with the north San Diego County coast. The split of Orange County was made to keep Camp Pendleton together with surrounding communities which share interests and concerns related to military life.

SD 39 is based on nesting AD 78 and AD 79 and includes portions of San Diego County, including the whole Cities of Coronado, El Cajon, La Mesa, and Lemon Grove, and portions of the City of San Diego. These splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district is defined by highly urbanized neighborhoods, a thriving LGBTQ+ community, multiple post-secondary educational institutions (San Diego State University and the University of San Diego), and military installations.

SD 40 is based on nesting AD 75 and AD 76 and includes portions of San Diego County including the whole Cities of Escondido, Poway, San Marcos, and Santee, and portions of the City of San Diego. This district was split to balance population and to honor community-of-interest testimony received that highlighted the region's rural communities, agricultural interests, tribal nations, shared water and fire districts, recreational enthusiasts, open space and common transportation corridor along Interstate 15. The district includes the eastern part of the City of San Diego, including San Pasqual Valley and Rancho Peñasquitos, which is predominantly suburban, and requested to be kept together with the aforementioned eastern San Diego cities.

3. The Board of Equalization Districts

BOE 1 is based on nesting SD 1, SD 4, SD 5, SD 6, SD8, SD 12, SD 14, and SD 16, and stretches from the Oregon border to the southern border of San Bernardino County. The district consists of 33 whole inland counties, including Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba. San Bernardino County was split to balance population while considering communities of interest.

BOE 2 is based on nesting SD 2, SD 9, SD 10, SD 11, SD13, SD 15, SD 17, and SD 21, and includes 19 whole coastal counties stretching from the Oregon border to the Ventura-Los Angeles County line. Counties include Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Trinity, and Ventura.

BOE 3 is based on nesting SD 20, SD 24, SD 25, SD 26, SD 28, SD 30, SD 33, and SD 35, and includes all of Los Angeles County.

BOE 4 is based on nesting SD 18, SD 31, SD 32, SD 36, SD 37, SD 38, SD 39, and SD 40, and is composed of four whole Southern California counties, including Imperial, Orange, Riverside and San Diego. San Bernardino County was split to balance population while considering communities of interest.

4. The Congressional Districts

CD 1 contains the whole Counties of Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sutter, and Tehama, and portions of Yuba County, which was split to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes the whole Cities of Alturas, Anderson, Biggs, Chico, Colusa, Corning, Dorris, Dunsmuir, Etna, Fort Jones, Gridley, Live Oak, Marysville, Montague, Mount Shasta, Orland, Oroville, Red Bluff, Redding, Shasta Lake, Susanville, Tehama, Tulelake, Weed, Wheatland, Williams, Willows, Yreka, and Yuba City, and the community of Paradise. This district unites the counties of the far north, which share a rural lifestyle and an agriculture- and ranching-based economy. Residents of this region also share concerns related to wildfires and are linked by Interstate 5, which runs north to south through this district.

CD 2 includes the whole Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Mendocino, and Trinity, portions of Sonoma County, a zero-population split of the City and County of San Francisco, the whole Cities of Arcata, Belvedere, Blue Lake, Cloverdale, Crescent City, Eureka, Ferndale, Fort Bragg, Fortuna, Healdsburg, Larkspur, Mill Valley, Novato, Point Arena, Rio Dell, San Rafael, Sausalito, Sebastopol, Trinidad, Ukiah, and Willits, and the communities of Corte Madera, Fairfax, Ross, San Anselmo, Tiburon, and Windsor and portions of the Cities of Santa Rosa and Petaluma to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes coastal counties which share concerns related to climate, the environment, water quality, and commercial fishing. These communities are linked together by Highway 101.

CD 3 includes the whole Counties of Placer, Nevada, Mono, Sierra, Inyo, Plumas and Alpine, portions of Yuba, Sacramento, and El Dorado Counties to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes the whole Cities of Auburn, Bishop, Colfax, Folsom, Grass Valley, Lincoln, Loyalton, Nevada City, Portola, Rocklin, Roseville, and South Lake Tahoe, and the towns of Loomis, Mammoth Lakes, and Truckee. This district incorporates communities

based in the Sierras, its foothills, and Placer County suburbs. The mountainous communities of the Eastern Sierras are kept together in this district, including the entire Tahoe Basin. Communities in this region share a more rural lifestyle and have common interests in protecting their undeveloped lands and natural landmarks.

CD 4 includes the whole Counties of Napa and Lake, portions of Solano, Sonoma, and Yolo Counties, and portions of the Cities of Vacaville and Santa Rosa, which were split to balance population and to incorporate more agriculture-based areas into the district. There is a zero-population split of the city of Petaluma. This district includes the whole Cities of American Canyon, Calistoga, Clearlake, Cotati, Davis, Dixon, Lakeport, Napa, Rio Vista, Rohnert Park, St. Helena, Sonoma, Winters, Woodland, and Yountville. This district is composed of agricultural communities, regions with a wine-focused economy, is home to numerous essential workers, and features University of California, Davis and Sonoma State University.

CD 5 includes the whole Counties of Amador, Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Calaveras, portions of Fresno, Stanislaus, Madera and El Dorado Counties, the whole the Cities Amador City, Angels, Hughson, Ione, Jackson, Oakdale, Placerville, Plymouth, Riverbank, Sonora, Sutter Creek, and Waterford, and portions of the Cities of Fresno, Turlock, and Modesto to balance population while considering communities of interest. In large part, these communities have tourism- and agriculture-based economies are nestled in large swaths of federal public lands. Shared interests include recreation, natural resource management, access to broadband, access to healthcare, wildfires, and forest conservation.

CD 6 contains a portion of Sacramento County, the whole Cities of Citrus Heights and Rancho Cordova, and a portion of the City of Sacramento to balance population while considering communities of interest. Communities included in this district have similar socio-economic characteristics and shared community resources. Shared concerns and interests include transportation and homelessness.

CD 7 includes portions of the Counties of Solano and Yolo, the whole Cities of Isleton, Elk Grove, West Sacramento, and Galt, and portions of the City of Sacramento and Sacramento County to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district features the downtown areas of Sacramento that share metropolitan services and school districts. The district follows the American River as a natural border. Suburban and more rural areas in this district have a shared interest in flood control and protecting green spaces. Bringing these communities together into a district enables them to take a more regional approach to issues related to transportation, infrastructure, housing, and economic development.

CD 8 includes portions of Contra Costa and Solano Counties, the whole Cities of Benicia, El Cerrito, Fairfield, Hercules, Pinole, Pittsburg, Richmond, San Pablo, Suisun City, and Vallejo, and portions of the Cities of Antioch, Martinez, and

Vacaville to balance population while considering communities of interest to create a working-class focused district. This district houses many who work in San Francisco and Oakland and is linked together by the BART transportation system. The district also encompasses the refineries along the San Francisco Bay and Delta waterways.

CD 9 includes portions of Contra Costa, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus Counties, including the whole Cities of Escalon, Lodi, Manteca, Ripon, Stockton, and Tracy, and portions of Brentwood. This district connects the Valley communities of southern San Joaquin County with the northeastern part of Stanislaus County. This district features an economy that is, in part, based on agriculture and food processing. Major transportation and commuting routes connect the district's larger cities like Tracy, Manteca, and Modesto with Bay Area communities.

CD 10 includes a portion of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, the whole Cities of Clayton, Concord, Lafayette, Orinda, Pleasant Hill, San Ramon, Oakley, and Walnut Creek, the towns of Danville and Moraga, and portions of the Cities of Antioch, Brentwood, Dublin, and Martinez. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. The district includes many of the suburban areas of the East Bay along Interstate 680 and cities and communities along the Delta, where common interests include Delta management and recreation.

CD 11 includes a portion of the City and County of San Francisco. This district keeps most of San Francisco whole except for a southeastern portion to balance population, while connecting communities of interest in the southeastern portion of the city with their counterparts in San Mateo County. The district keeps historic as well as culturally and socioeconomically cohesive LGBTQ+ and immigrant communities intact. The district also includes a number of working-class communities such as Chinatown, Excelsior, Crocker Amazon, and Bayview-Hunters Point.

CD 12 includes a portion of Alameda County, including the whole Cities of Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland, and Piedmont, and a portion of the City of San Leandro. The City of San Leandro was split to balance population while considering communities of interest. There is a zero-population split of the City and County of San Francisco. This district is linked by Interstate 580 and Interstate 880, and features University of California, Berkeley, the Oakland Airport, and Oakland Children's Hospital. Communities in this district have shared concerns related to gentrification, homelessness, and access to affordable housing.

CD 13 includes all of Merced County, portions of Fresno, Madera, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus Counties, the whole Cities of San Joaquin, Patterson, Livingston, Dos Palos, Los Banos, Kerman, Madera, Atwater, Huron, Ceres, Mendota, Merced, Firebaugh, Lathrop, Coalinga, Newman, Gustine, and

Chowchilla, and portions of the Cities of Modesto and Turlock. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits were made to meet these obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes cities along Interstate 5 from Fresno County to San Joaquin County and communities along Highway 99. The district connects rural Valley communities with larger cities. These communities share interests in transportation and issues related to an agriculture- and food processing-based economy.

CD 14 includes a portion of Alameda County, including the whole Cities of Hayward, Pleasanton, Livermore, and Union City, and portions of the Cities of Dublin, Fremont, and San Leandro to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes many suburban areas of Alameda County, including Eden Township and portions of the Tri-Valley.

CD 15 includes portions of San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, including the whole Cities of Brisbane, San Mateo, Foster City, East Palo Alto, Millbrae, Redwood City, Belmont, Daly City, San Bruno, Burlingame, San Carlos, and South San Francisco, the towns of Colma and Hillsborough, and portions of the Cities of Menlo Park, San Francisco, and the town of Atherton to balance population while considering communities of interest. The district includes more rural coastal communities on the western side of the ridgeline and more urban communities on the Bay side that are closer to Highway 101. Communities along Highway 101 share concerns related to wildfires and water access. Communities in this district share a transit corridor and have ties to the tech industry.

CD 16 includes a portion of Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties, including the whole Cities of Palo Alto, Pacifica, Los Altos, Saratoga, Monte Sereno, Campbell, Mountain View, Half Moon Bay, the towns of Los Gatos, Woodside, Los Altos Hills, and Portola Valley, and a portion of the Cities of Menlo Park, San Jose, and the town of Atherton. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest and to meet Voting Rights Act obligations in a neighboring district. The district includes a mix of urban and suburban Silicon Valley-influenced cities, small coastal cities, rural communities with agricultural interests and some tourism-based economies. The district also includes the largest protected marine sanctuary in the United States and features University of California, Santa Cruz and California State University, Monterey Bay.

CD 17 includes a portion of Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, including the whole Cities of Cupertino, Milpitas, Newark, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale, and portions of the Cities of Fremont and San Jose. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest and to meet Voting Rights Act obligations in a neighboring district. This district is home to a large immigrant Asian American Pacific Islander community that shares deep cultural and linguistic ties. Many people in this district are employed in the tech industry.

CD 18 contains all of San Benito County, portions of Monterey, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz Counties, including the whole Cities of Gilroy, Gonzales, Greenfield, Hollister, King City, Morgan Hill, Salinas, San Juan Bautista, and Soledad, and portions of the Cities of San Jose and Watsonville. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits were made to meet those obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. The district is composed of significant Latino communities, which share cultural and economic interests. Common concerns in these communities include issues relating to housing and transportation.

CD 19 includes a portion of Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz Counties, including the whole Cities of Atascadero, Capitola, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Del Rey Oaks, El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles), Marina, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Sand City, Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley, and Seaside, and portions of the City of San Jose. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest and to meet Voting Rights Act obligations in a neighboring district. There is a zero-population split of the City of Watsonville. This district includes immigrant communities of tech workers who share common interests related to education. The district also includes working-class communities in parts of San Mateo and the southern coastal portion of the district along northern Monterey Bay, near California State University, Monterey Bay.

CD 20 includes portions of Fresno, Kern, Kings, and Tulare County, including the whole Cities of Clovis, Lemoore, Maricopa, Ridgecrest, Taft, and Tehachapi, and portions of the Cities of Bakersfield, Fresno, Hanford, Tulare, and Visalia. Splits were made to respect communities of interest and to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district borders two districts that have obligations under the Voting Rights Act. The borders of this district are impacted by these obligations. Communities within this district share common socio-economic characteristics and are primarily rural and suburban. Communities here share environmental concerns related to water, air quality, and public lands.

CD 21 includes portions of Fresno and Tulare Counties, including the whole Cities of Sanger, Farmersville, Fowler, Exeter, Parlier, Selma, Dinuba, Woodlake, Kingsburg, Reedley, and Orange Cove, and portions of the Cities of Fresno and Visalia. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits were made to meet these obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district shares the Valley's major transportation corridors of Highway 99, Highway 41, Highway 168, Highway 180, and Highway 198. Communities in this district share interests in agriculture, water, air quality.

CD 22 includes portions of Kern, Kings, and Tulare Counties, including the whole Cities of Arvin, Avenal, Corcoran, Delano, Lindsay, McFarland, Porterville, Shafter, and Wasco, and portions of the Cities of Bakersfield, Hanford, and Tulare.

This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits were made to meet these obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. Cities along Interstate 5 in Kings and Kern Counties are kept together along with many communities connected by Highway 99. Communities in this district share common interests in water, broadband accessibility, agriculture, and economic development.

CD 23 includes a portion of Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties, including the whole Cities of Adelanto, Barstow, Big Bear Lake, California City, Hesperia, Twentynine Palms, Victorville, and Yucaipa, the towns of Apple Valley and Yucca Valley, and portions of the Cities of Colton, Highland, Loma Linda, Redlands, and San Bernardino. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes communities in the High Desert, rural mountainous communities, the entire Morongo Basin, recreational areas, and an association of local governments. Shared interests include protection and preservation of lands, tourism, and economic development.

CD 24 includes the whole County of Santa Barbara, portions of San Luis Obispo and Ventura Counties, including the whole Cities of Arroyo Grande, Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Grover Beach, Guadalupe, Lompoc, Morro Bay, Ojai, Pismo Beach, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and Solvang, and portions of San Buenaventura (Ventura). The district consists of coastal communities and smaller and rural agriculture-based communities, including family farmers.

CD 25 includes all of Imperial County, portions of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, including the whole Cities of Banning, Beaumont, Blythe, Brawley, Calexico, Calipatria, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, El Centro, Holtville, Imperial, Indio, Needles, San Jacinto, and Westmorland, and portions of the City of Hemet. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits were made to meet those obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district is characterized by interests related to environmental and health concerns associated with the Salton Sea, agriculture, tribal lands, the Colorado River Basin, and the United States/Mexico border.

CD 26 includes portions of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, including the whole Cities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Port Hueneme, Santa Paula, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, Oxnard, and Westlake Village, and a portion of San Buenaventura (Ventura). Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. The Cities of Oxnard, Port Hueneme, and Ventura include significant immigrant communities of farmworkers that are socioeconomically cohesive.

CD 27 includes a portion of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Lancaster, Palmdale, and Santa Clarita, and a portion of the City of Los Angeles.

Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes High Desert communities that commute between Antelope Valley and Santa Clarita using SR 14 and public transit like the Metrolink Antelope Valley line. The district encompasses a regional economy and is a hub of the aerospace industry.

CD 28 includes a portion of Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, including the whole Cities of Alhambra, Arcadia, Claremont, La Cañada Flintridge, Monterey Park, Rosemead, San Gabriel, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena, and Temple City, and portions of the Cities of Glendora, Los Angeles, Monrovia, Pasadena, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. There is a zero-population split of the City of San Bernardino. This district is home to long-standing and significant immigrant Asian American and Pacific Islander communities that share deep cultural and linguistic ties.

CD 29 includes a portion of Los Angeles County, including the entire City of San Fernando and the City of Los Angeles neighborhoods of Lake Balboa, North Hollywood, Pacoima, Panorama City, Van Nuys, Valley Village, Sun Valley, and Sylmar. These San Fernando Valley communities strongly define themselves as north of Mulholland Drive. This district features a number of immigrant, working-class communities that are socio-economically cohesive.

CD 30 includes a portion of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Burbank, Glendale, and West Hollywood, and portions of the Cities of Los Angeles and Pasadena. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes the Verdugo Mountains Open Space and includes the Armenian communities in Glendale and Burbank, the Thai Town community in Hollywood, and the LGBTQ+ communities in Hollywood and West Hollywood.

CD 31 includes a portion of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bradbury, Covina, Duarte, El Monte, Irwindale, La Puente, La Verne, San Dimas, South El Monte, and West Covina, and portions of the Cities of Glendora, Industry, and Monrovia. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits were made to meet these obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district consists of communities of interest in the Eastern San Gabriel Valley, including those with shared interests in forest management, recreation, and environmental protection due to recent fires.

CD 32 includes portions of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, including the whole Cities of Hidden Hills and Malibu, and the City of Los Angeles neighborhoods of Sherman Oaks, Encino, Woodland Hills, Canoga Park, Winnetka, Northridge, and Chatsworth. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes numerous smaller Valley

communities tied together via Highway 101, which are themselves, connected the coastal communities in the district via Topanga Canyon Boulevard.

CD 33 includes a portion of San Bernardino County, including the whole Cities of Grand Terrace and Rialto, and portions of the Cities of Colton, Fontana, Highland, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, and San Bernardino. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits were made to meet these obligations, to balance population while considering communities of interest. There is a zero-population split of the City of Loma Linda. Communities in this district have shared interests relating to healthcare, education, and economic development.

CD 34 includes a portion of Los Angeles County, including the northeastern and eastern portions of the City of Los Angeles. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district is home to numerous historic working-class, immigrant neighborhoods that are socioeconomically cohesive. Shared concerns relate to housing, gentrification, displacement, and education.

CD 35 includes portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, including the whole Cities of Chino, Montclair, and Ontario, and portions of the Cities of Chino Hills, Eastvale, Fontana, Pomona, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district is composed of working-class communities with similar socioeconomic characteristics, shared transportation issues, and common economic interests.

CD 36 includes a western portion of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Redondo Beach, El Segundo, Rancho Palos Verdes, Palos Verdes Estates, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and Lomita, and a portion of the City of Los Angeles, Torrance, and Culver City. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district consists of beach communities, the Palos Verdes Peninsula, and UCLA. Economically, it features a growing tech industry and a focus on tourism.

CD 37 includes a portion of Los Angeles County, including portions of the Cities of Culver City and Los Angeles. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes South Los Angeles and many historic Black neighborhoods such as Leimert Park and Ladera Heights. Food insecurity, housing, gentrification, and criminal justice issues are of particular concern in this district.

CD 38 includes a portion of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, including the whole Cities of Norwalk, Diamond Bar, Walnut, Montebello, Whittier, La Habra, La Habra Heights, La Mirada, Santa Fe Springs, and Pico Rivera. This district

includes a portion of the Cities of Downey, Pomona, and Industry. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. In addition to a significant Latino population, this district includes East San Gabriel Valley Cities with sizable communities that share language schools, commercial centers, and religious institutions.

CD 39 includes a portion of Riverside County, including the whole Cities of Perris, Jurupa Valley, and Moreno Valley, and portions of the City of Riverside. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The Interstate 215 corridor connects the major communities within this district. Communities within this district share interests related to environmental and air-quality concerns, a booming freight and logistics industry, economic development, University of California, Riverside, and March Air Reserve Base.

CD 40 includes portions of Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, including the whole Cities of Aliso Viejo, Lake Forest, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, Tustin, and Villa Park, and portions of the Cities of Anaheim, Brea, Chino Hills, Corona, Laguna Hills, Laguna Woods, Orange, and Yorba Linda. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. Communities in this district have common interests in issues related to the environment, open spaces, and education.

CD 41 includes a portion of Riverside County, including the whole Cities of Calimesa, Canyon Lake, Indian Wells, Lake Elsinore, La Quinta, Menifee, Norco, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, Rancho Mirage and Wildomar, and portions of the Cities of Corona, Eastvale, and Riverside. The lines of this district are impacted by Voting Rights Act obligations in three neighboring districts. Additionally, a northern border was drawn to respect the San Bernardino-Riverside County border. There is a zero-population split of the City of Hemet. This district is characterized by common interests and issues related to tourism, tribal lands, low desert geography, and housing. Communities in this district are connected by Interstate 15 and State Route 74.

CD 42 includes a portion of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Avalon, Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, Huntington Park, Maywood, Signal Hill, and Vernon, and portions of the Cities of Lakewood, Long Beach, Bellflower and Downey. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits were made to meet these obligations to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district ties Long Beach to Southeast Los Angeles communities along highway corridors, connecting many who are impacted by pollution from freight and heavy traffic associated with the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

CD 43 includes a portion of Los Angeles County, the whole Cities of Compton, Gardena, Hawthorne, Inglewood, and Lawndale, and portions of the

Cities of Los Angeles and Torrance. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This largely Black and Latino district is socioeconomically cohesive and predominantly lower income. The district is home to various industries, including aerospace, automobile, and oil. The district also features Los Angeles International Airport. Communities in this district share concerns related to environmental justice and housing insecurity.

CD 44 includes a portion of Los Angeles County, including the whole Cities of Carson, Lynwood, Paramount, and South Gate, and portions of Bellflower, Lakewood, Long Beach, and Los Angeles. This district is located in and adjacent to areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district consists of some Gateway Cities of Southeast Los Angeles County, which have historically collaborated together, share similar demographics, and are primarily immigrant and working-class communities. Funding for infrastructure and addressing environmental health, pollution, and interstate highway issues are priorities for these communities.

CD 45 includes portions of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, including the whole Cities of Artesia, Buena Park, Cerritos, Cypress, Fountain Valley, Hawaiian Gardens, La Palma, Los Alamitos, Placentia, and Westminster, and portions of the Cities of Brea, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Lakewood, and Yorba Linda. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district features cohesive immigrant and refugee communities of Vietnamese, Arab, Middle Eastern, Muslim, South Asian, and North African origin. Communities in this district share socio-economic status and deep linguistic and cultural ties. The lines of this district are impacted by Voting Rights Act obligations in neighboring districts.

CD 46 includes a portion of Orange County, including the whole Cities of Santa Ana and Stanton, and portions of Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, and Orange. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Splits were made to meet these obligations and to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district is defined by multi-racial and multi-ethnic working-class communities, which share social and economic interests such as education, healthcare, and housing.

CD 47 includes a portion of Orange County, including the whole Cities of Costa Mesa, Huntington Beach, Irvine, Newport Beach, and Seal Beach, and portions of Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, and Laguna Woods. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. Communities in this district share socio-economic characteristics and have common interests in coastal issues, including water quality and beach erosion.

CD 48 includes portions of Riverside and San Diego Counties, including the whole Cities of Murrieta, Poway, Santee, and Temecula, and portions of the Cities of Escondido and La Mesa. Splits were made to balance population while

considering communities of interest. There is a zero-population split of the City of San Diego. This district consists of a significant portion of eastern San Diego County and includes agriculture lands, open space, and public lands, and areas for recreational activities. This district shares major transportation corridors such as Interstate 8, Highway 76, and the Interstate 15 corridor. These commuting and transportation routes connect less urbanized and rural communities along the foothills and mountain ranges in the east to educational, health, and social service in the more urbanized communities in south San Diego County.

CD 49 includes portions of Orange and San Diego Counties, including the whole Cities of Carlsbad, Dana Point, Del Mar, Encinitas, Laguna Niguel, Oceanside, San Clemente, San Juan Capistrano, Solana Beach, and Vista, and a portion of Laguna Beach. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. The coastal communities of southern Orange County and northern San Diego County share common interests in coastal erosion, tourism, infrastructure, and issues and opportunities relating to the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base.

CD 50 includes a portion of San Diego County, including the whole Cities of Coronado and San Marcos, and portions of the Cities of Escondido and San Diego. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district includes coastal cities and neighborhoods that share transportation corridors. It includes a mix of working-class and wealthier communities. Shared interests include coastal issues and tourism.

CD 51 includes a portion of San Diego County, including the whole Cities of El Cajon and Lemon Grove, and portions of the Cities of La Mesa and San Diego. Splits were made to balance population while considering communities of interest. This district features highly urbanized neighborhoods, significant LGBTQ+ communities, and diverse ethnic enclaves. The district also includes the University of San Diego and San Diego State University, tourist attractions, a growing tech industry, and Marine Corps Air Station Miramar.

CD 52 includes a portion of San Diego County, including the whole Cities of Chula Vista, Imperial Beach, and National City, and portions of the City of San Diego. This district is located in areas where there are obligations under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. This district keeps the South Bay community whole and respects communities of interests around historic Barrio Logan. Common interests relate to environmental and air quality concerns, affordable housing, and immigration.

APPENDICES

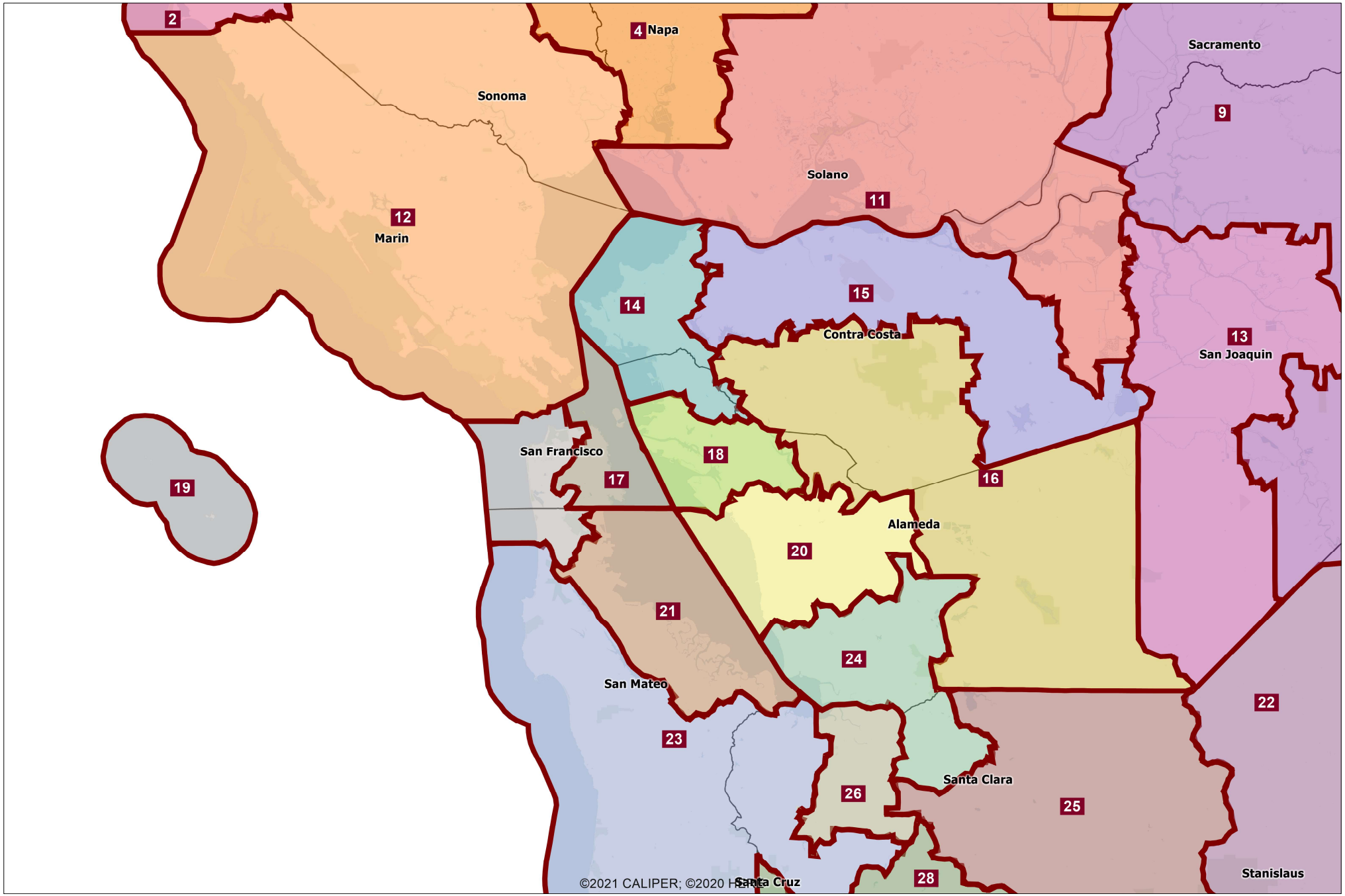
APPENDIX 1

District Maps
(Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization,
and Congressional)

CRC Statewide Assembly Plan Overview

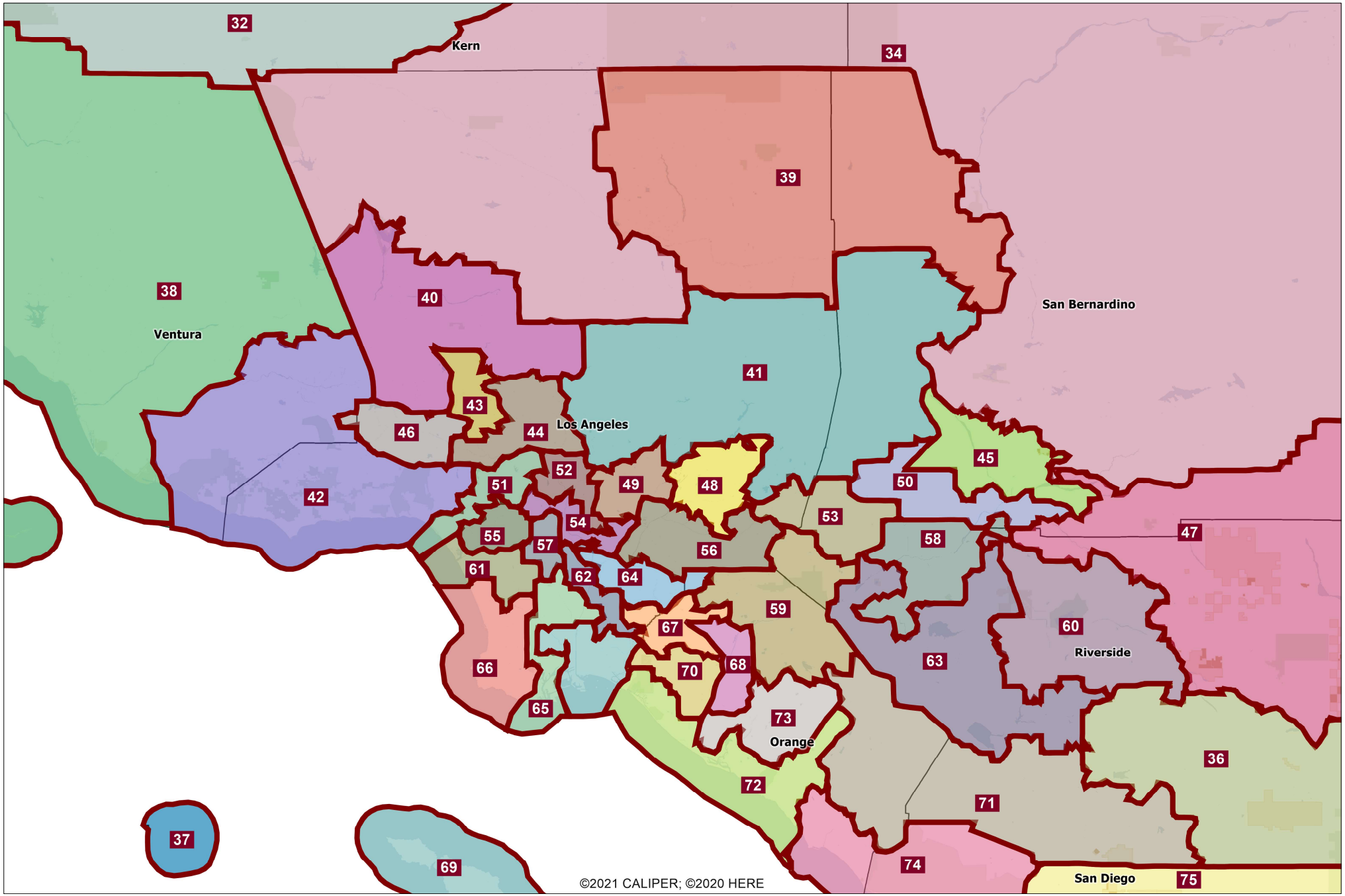
For more detailed maps and information, see https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/

CRC Statewide Assembly Bay Area Detail



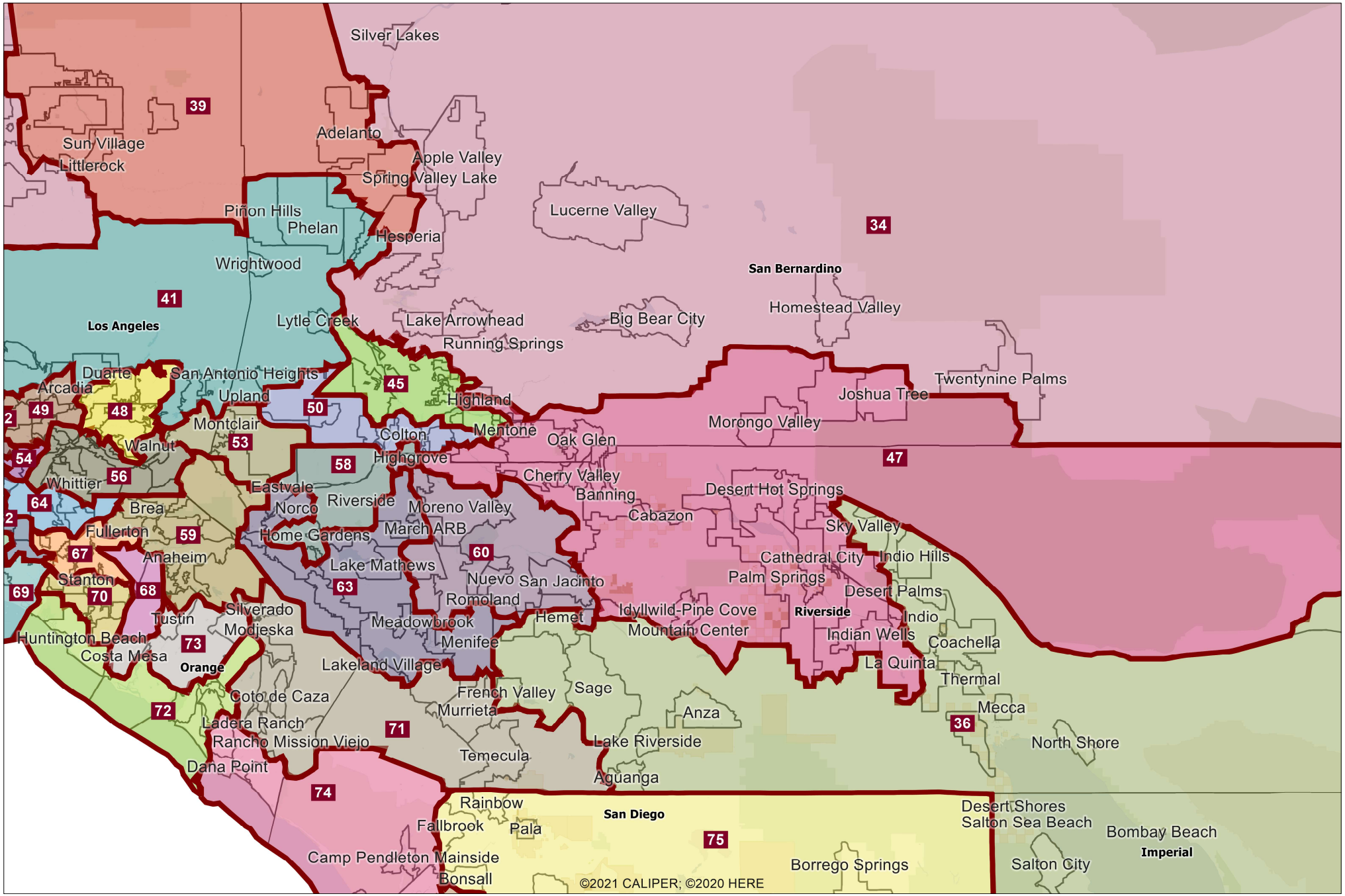
For more detailed maps and information, see https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/

CRC Statewide Assembly Plan Los Angeles Area Detail



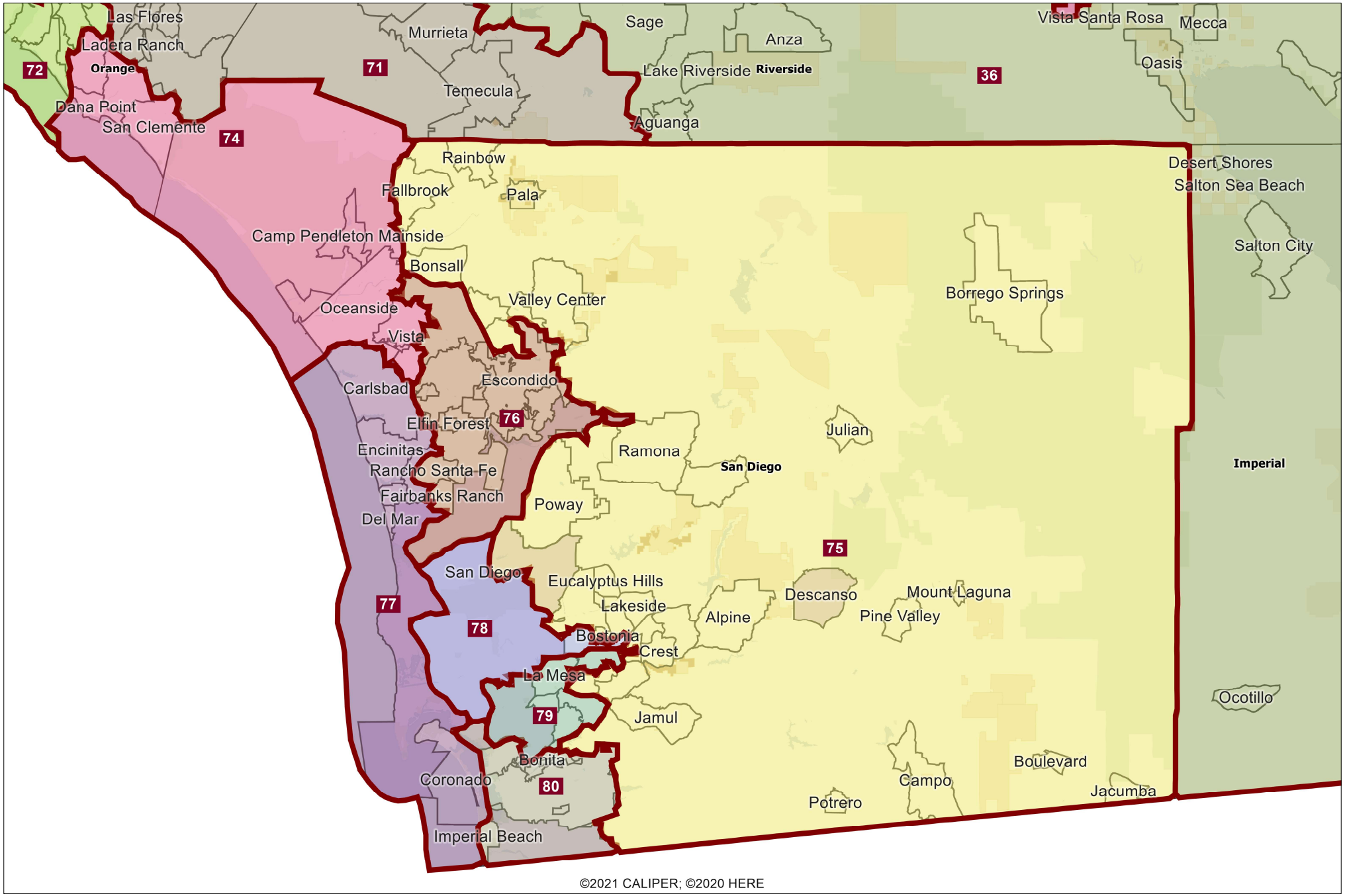
For more detailed maps and information, see https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/

CRC Statewide Assembly Plan San Bernadino/Riverside Detail



For more detailed maps and information, see https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/

CRC Statewide Assembly Plan San Diego Detail

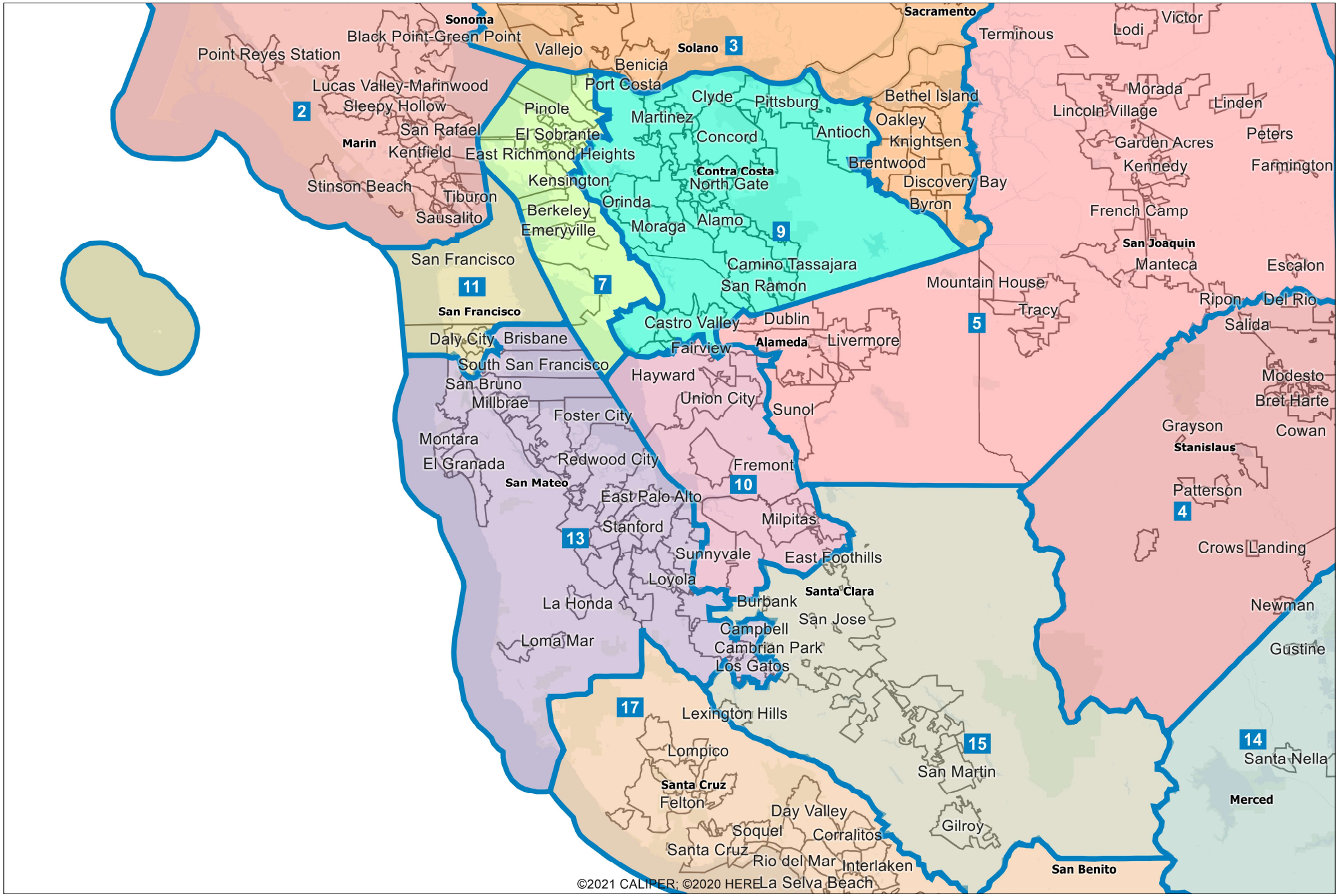


For more detailed maps and information, see https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/

CRC Statewide Senate Plan Overview

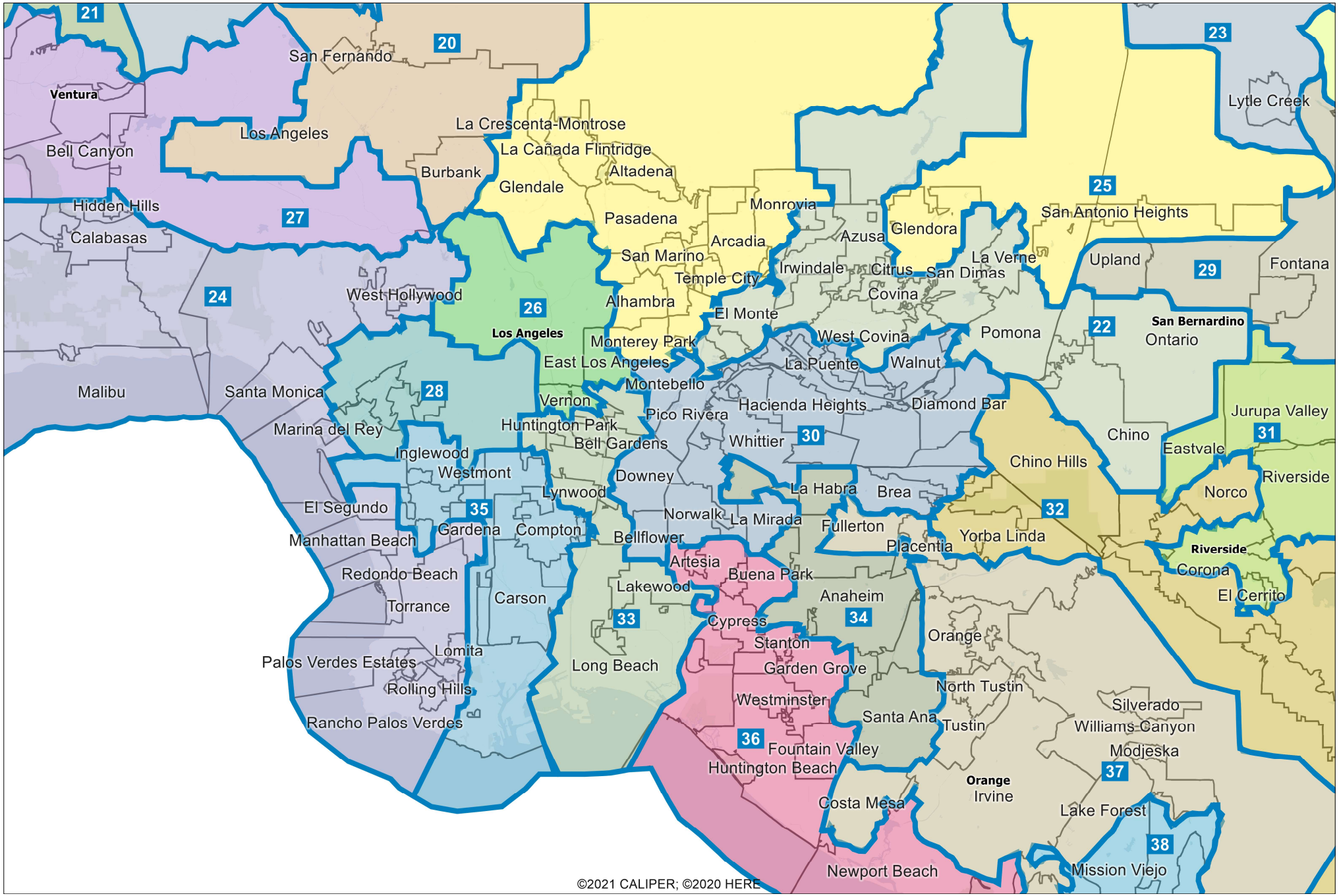
For more detailed maps and information, see https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/

CRC Statewide Senate Plan Bay Area Detail



For more detailed maps and information, see https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/

CRC Statewide Senate Plan Los Angeles Area Detail

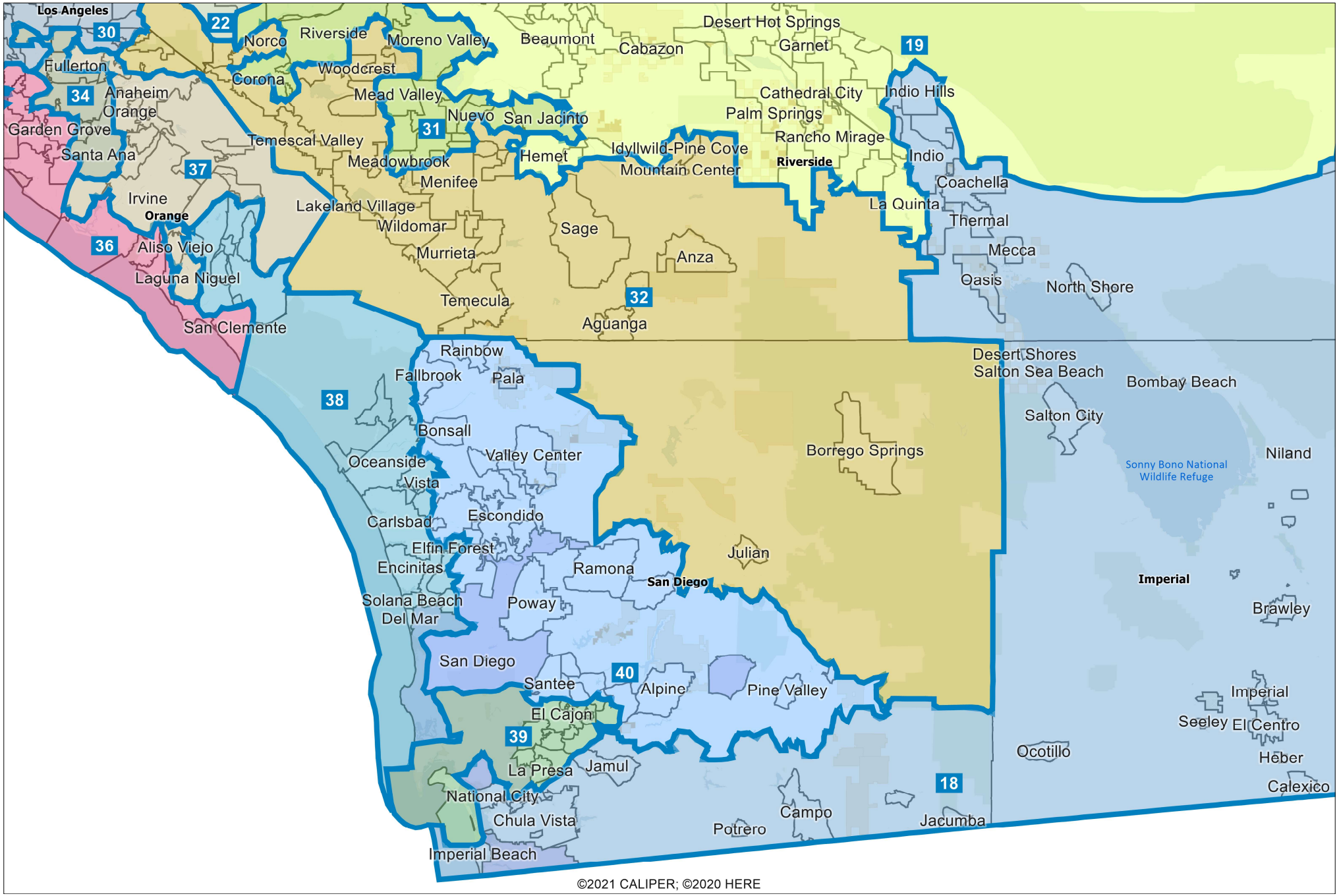


For more detailed maps and information, see https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/

CRC Statewide Senate Plan San Bernadino/Riverside Detail

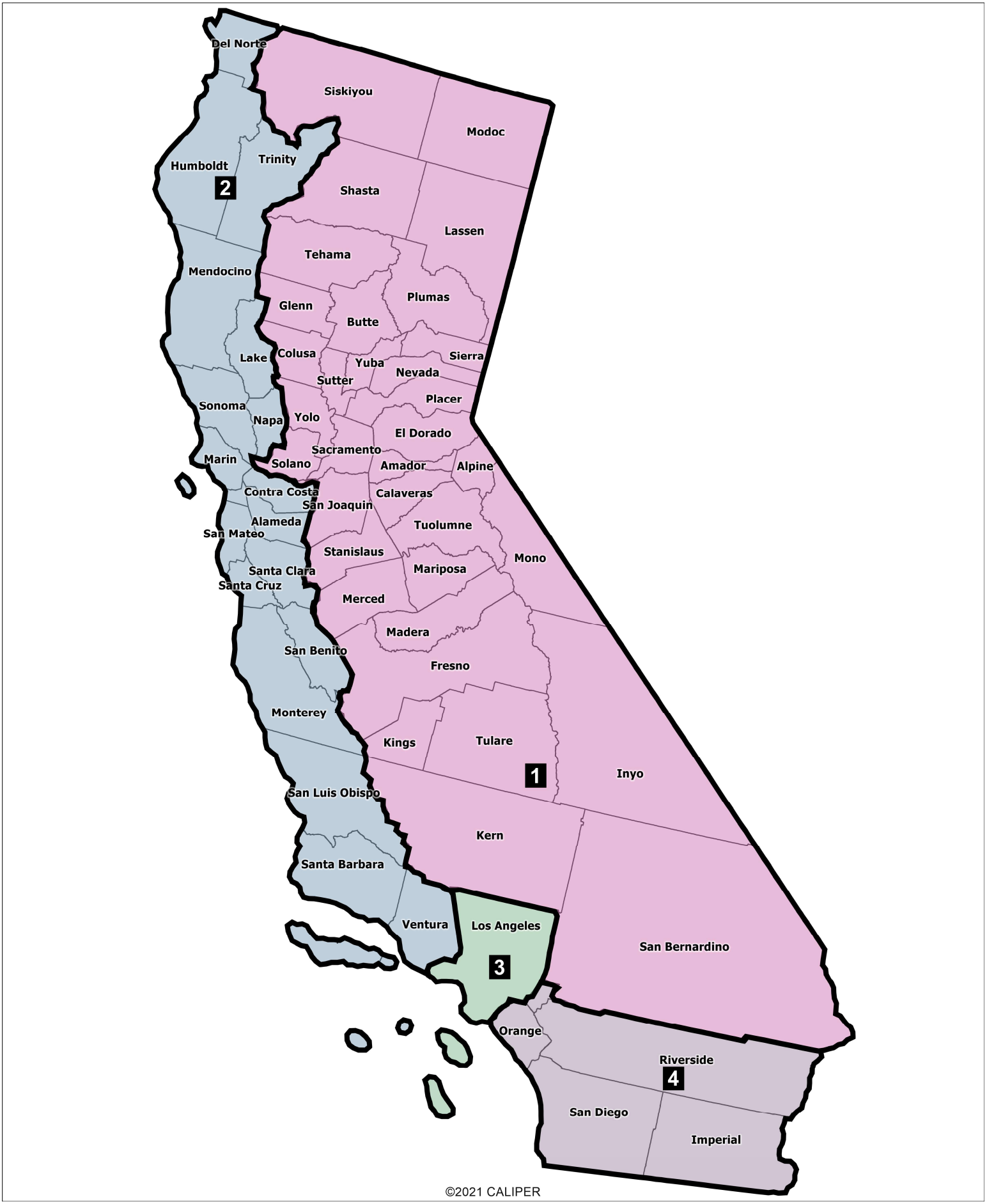
For more detailed maps and information, see https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/

CRC Statewide Senate Plan San Diego Detail



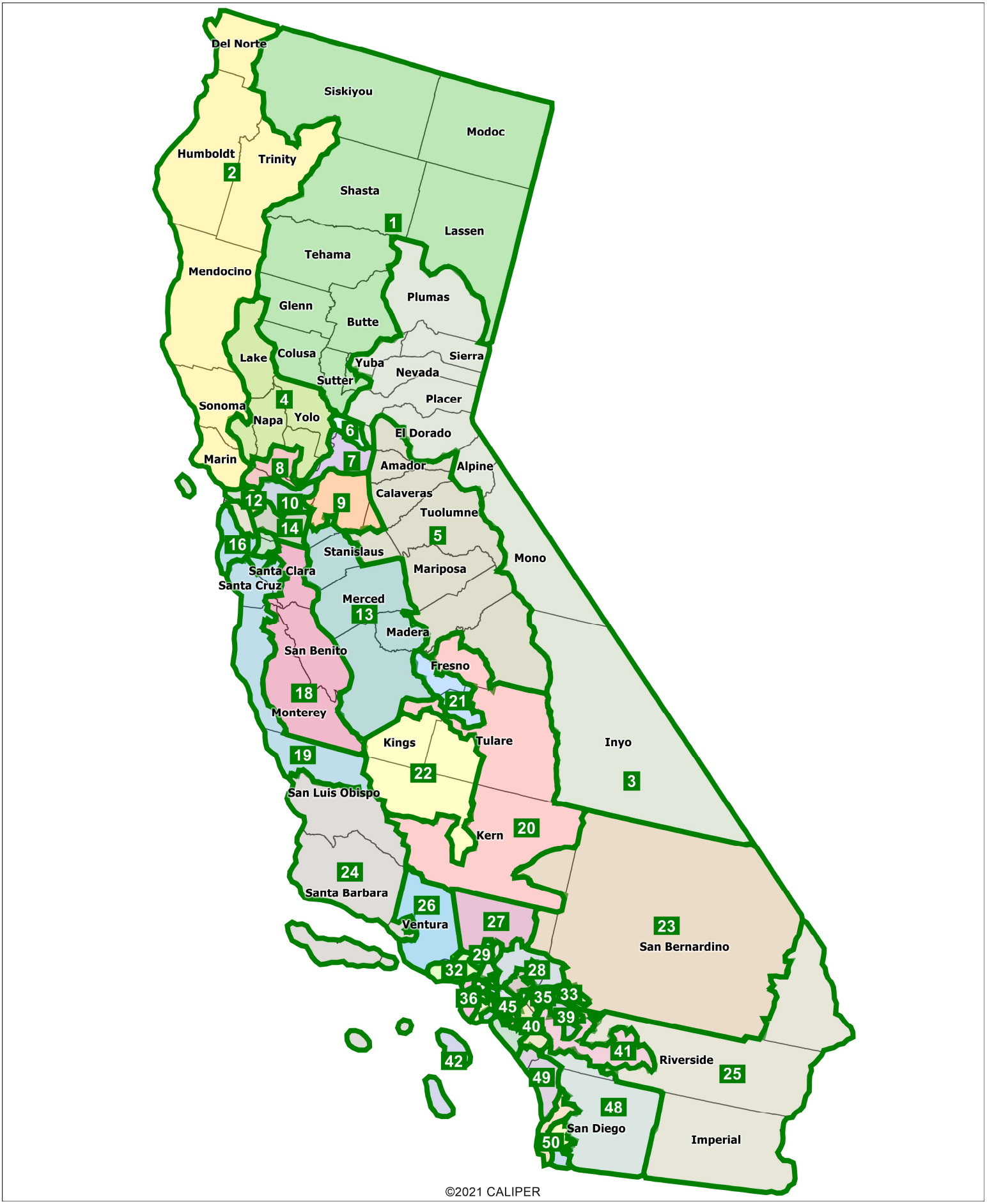
For more detailed maps and information, see https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/

CRC Statewide Board of Equalization Plan Overview



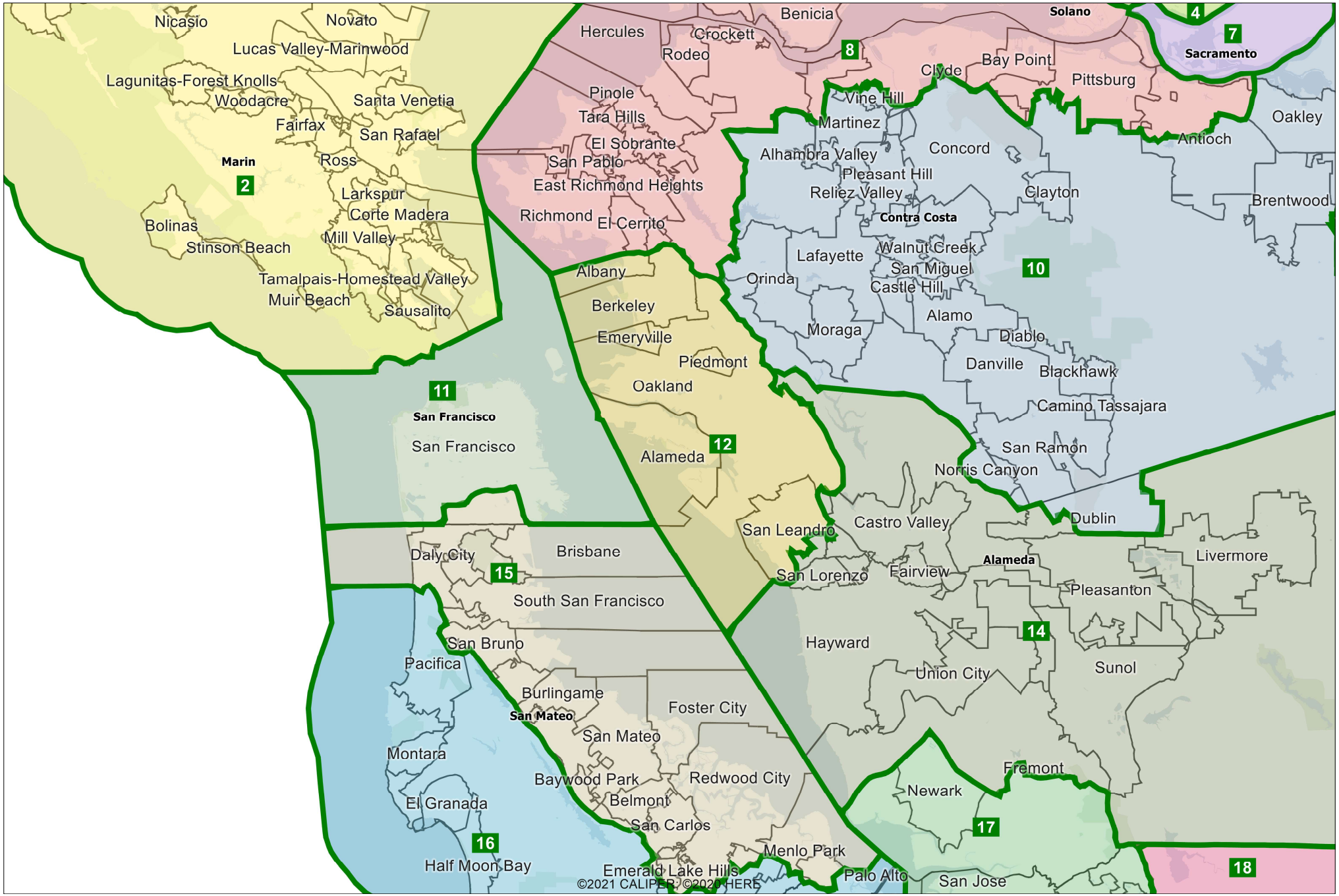
For more detailed maps and information, see https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/

CRC Statewide Congressional Plan Overview



For more detailed maps and information, see https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/

CRC Statewide Congressional Plan Bay Area Detail



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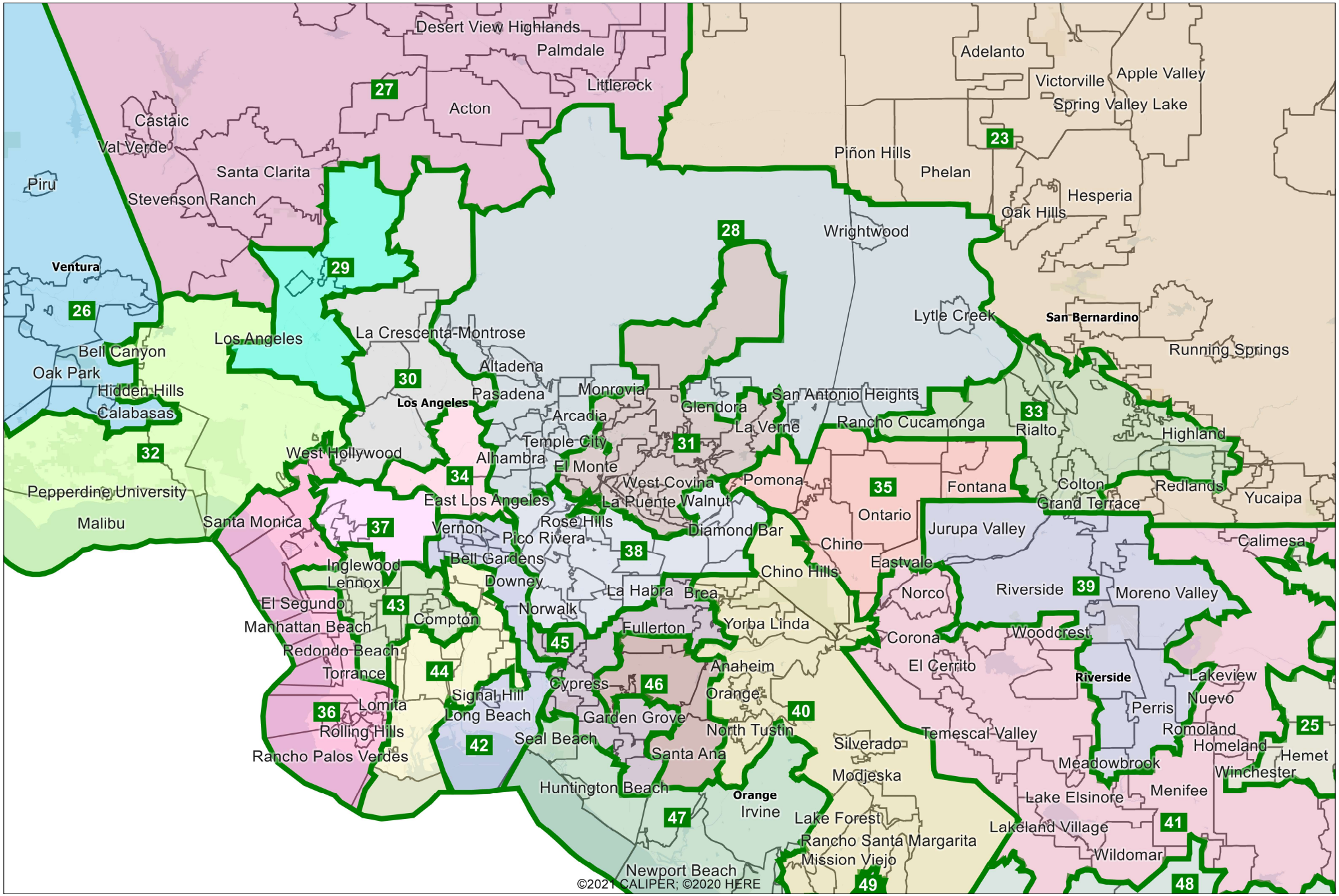
CRC Statewide Congressional Plan Los Angeles Area Detail



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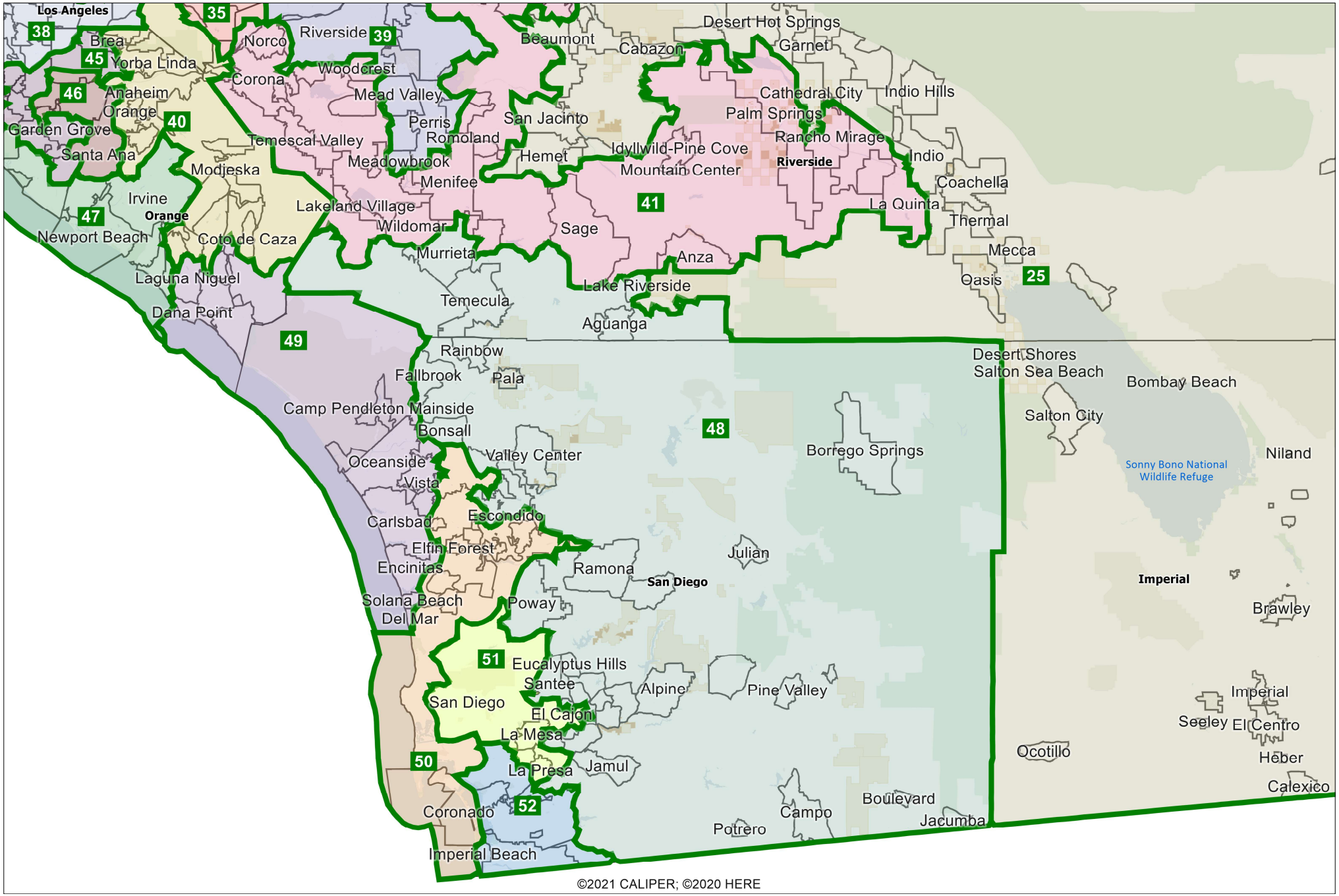
CRC Statewide Congressional Plan San Diego Detail



For more detailed maps and information, see https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/

APPENDIX 2

Population Deviation Report

	Total Deviation	%Total Deviation	Deviation Range	% Deviation Range
Assembly	18,329	9.88%	-24,141 to 24,662	-4.89% to 4.99%
Senate	11725	9.78%	-49,252 to 48,290	-4.89% to 4.89%
Congressional	5	0.00%	-1 to 1	-0.013% to 0.013%
BOE	0	2.88%	-145,333 to 167,067	-1.47% to 1.69%

APPENDIX 3

District Population Statistics
(Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization,
and Congressional)

Assembly Districts

Table 1: Total Population and Deviation from Ideal Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171 adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database			
District	**Total Population**	**Deviation**	**% Deviation**
1	506,402	12,359	2.50%
2	504,804	10,761	2.18%
3	496,832	2,789	0.56%
4	475,880	-18,163	-3.68%
5	498,465	4,422	0.90%
6	518,242	24,199	4.90%
7	491,703	-2,340	-0.47%
8	501,653	7,610	1.54%
9	470,020	-24,023	-4.86%
10	518,416	24,373	4.93%
11	514,921	20,878	4.23%
12	482,778	-11,265	-2.28%
13	489,925	-4,118	-0.83%
14	475,705	-18,338	-3.71%
15	512,289	18,246	3.69%
16	516,216	22,173	4.49%
17	518,498	24,455	4.95%
18	485,267	-8,776	-1.78%
19	503,871	9,828	1.99%
20	516,830	22,787	4.61%
21	493,702	-341	-0.07%
22	471,588	-22,455	-4.55%
23	474,000	-20,043	-4.06%
24	478,426	-15,617	-3.16%
25	497,894	3,851	0.78%
26	472,660	-21,383	-4.33%
27	512,647	18,604	3.77%
28	473,114	-20,929	-4.24%
29	495,410	1,367	0.28%
30	474,319	-19,724	-3.99%
31	498,044	4,001	0.81%
32	515,015	20,972	4.24%
33	505,368	11,325	2.29%
34	518,705	24,662	4.99%
35	482,837	-11,206	-2.27%
36	469,902	-24,141	-4.89%
37	474,067	-19,976	-4.04%
38	485,654	-8,389	-1.70%
39	484,755	-9,288	-1.88%
40	517,085	23,042	4.66%
41	485,018	-9,025	-1.83%
42	517,503	23,460	4.75%
43	508,082	14,039	2.84%
44	514,568	20,525	4.15%
45	490,577	-3,466	-0.70%
46	503,724	9,681	1.96%
47	518,651	24,608	4.98%
48	482,665	-11,378	-2.30%
49	474,851	-19,192	-3.88%
50	489,965	-4,078	-0.83%
51	497,330	3,287	0.67%
52	518,060	24,017	4.86%
53	475,714	-18,329	-3.71%
54	505,678	11,635	2.36%
55	476,444	-17,599	-3.56%
56	493,173	-870	-0.18%
57	507,191	13,148	2.66%
58	496,636	2,593	0.52%
59	470,576	-23,467	-4.75%
60	469,942	-24,101	-4.88%
61	491,779	-2,264	-0.46%
62	472,817	-21,226	-4.30%
63	478,438	-15,605	-3.16%
64	512,311	18,268	3.70%
65	503,396	9,353	1.89%
66	474,015	-20,028	-4.05%
67	473,294	-20,749	-4.20%
68	485,224	-8,819	-1.79%
69	479,919	-14,124	-2.86%
70	472,278	-21,765	-4.41%
71	494,346	303	0.06%
72	495,360	1,317	0.27%
73	500,525	6,482	1.31%
74	512,202	18,159	3.68%
75	471,193	-22,850	-4.63%
76	471,670	-22,373	-4.53%
77	508,556	14,513	2.94%
78	512,852	18,809	3.81%
79	505,901	11,858	2.40%
80	517,104	23,061	4.67%

Table 2: Total Population
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171 adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database

District	Total Population	Latino	%Latino	White	% White	Black	% Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	% Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	% Other	Remainder of Multiracial	% Remainder of Multiracial
1	506,402	61,320	12.11%	385,383	76.10%	3,879	0.77%	9,409	1.86%	11,176	2.21%	963	0.19%	3,066	0.61%	31,206	6.16%
2	504,804	111,716	22.13%	319,259	63.24%	5,810	1.15%	15,389	3.05%	17,121	3.39%	1,451	0.29%	3,335	0.66%	30,723	6.09%
3	496,832	127,144	25.59%	284,694	57.30%	8,636	1.74%	6,748	1.36%	35,831	7.21%	1,306	0.26%	2,800	0.56%	29,673	5.97%
4	475,880	160,194	33.66%	232,099	48.77%	9,663	2.03%	3,614	0.76%	42,328	8.89%	1,624	0.34%	2,821	0.59%	23,537	4.95%
5	498,465	71,404	14.32%	340,554	68.32%	7,435	1.49%	2,593	0.52%	41,409	8.31%	1,121	0.22%	2,713	0.54%	31,236	6.27%
6	518,242	125,429	24.20%	223,122	43.05%	51,221	9.88%	2,614	0.50%	71,851	13.86%	4,686	0.90%	3,695	0.71%	35,624	6.87%
7	491,703	90,415	18.39%	281,873	57.33%	28,341	5.76%	2,401	0.49%	49,168	10.00%	2,874	0.58%	3,334	0.68%	33,297	6.77%
8	501,653	126,391	25.19%	286,864	57.18%	11,158	2.22%	7,262	1.45%	41,424	8.26%	786	0.16%	2,948	0.59%	24,820	4.95%
9	470,020	181,924	38.71%	212,247	45.16%	10,693	2.28%	2,254	0.48%	37,144	7.90%	1,925	0.41%	2,488	0.53%	21,345	4.54%
10	518,416	137,890	26.60%	116,165	22.41%	65,024	12.54%	2,060	0.40%	152,874	29.49%	10,294	1.99%	3,258	0.63%	30,851	5.95%
11	514,921	147,700	28.68%	185,273	35.98%	62,062	12.05%	1,731	0.34%	75,835	14.73%	4,101	0.80%	3,394	0.66%	34,825	6.76%
12	482,778	115,506	23.93%	298,367	61.80%	8,241	1.71%	1,737	0.36%	28,745	5.95%	1,235	0.26%	3,444	0.71%	25,503	5.28%
13	489,925	209,919	42.85%	97,982	20.00%	48,695	9.94%	1,881	0.38%	103,640	21.15%	3,663	0.75%	2,780	0.57%	21,365	4.36%
14	475,705	126,917	26.68%	165,697	34.83%	52,290	10.99%	891	0.19%	94,218	19.81%	1,627	0.34%	4,582	0.96%	29,483	6.20%
15	512,289	163,715	31.96%	189,720	37.03%	50,108	9.78%	1,447	0.28%	70,582	13.78%	3,627	0.71%	3,415	0.67%	29,675	5.79%
16	516,216	57,837	11.20%	263,314	51.01%	9,985	1.93%	934	0.18%	150,525	29.16%	867	0.17%	3,005	0.58%	29,749	5.76%
17	518,498	98,157	18.93%	185,973	35.87%	36,052	6.95%	1,195	0.23%	165,066	31.84%	2,641	0.51%	3,689	0.71%	25,725	4.96%
18	485,267	133,632	27.54%	127,200	26.21%	95,862	19.75%	1,508	0.31%	92,886	19.14%	3,005	0.62%	3,288	0.68%	27,886	5.75%
19	503,871	73,494	14.59%	175,635	34.86%	12,733	2.53%	575	0.11%	210,401	41.76%	1,810	0.36%	3,951	0.78%	25,272	5.02%
20	516,830	162,051	31.35%	103,913	20.11%	40,513	7.84%	1,115	0.22%	175,261	33.91%	7,852	1.52%	2,767	0.54%	23,358	4.52%
21	493,702	136,842	27.72%	180,943	36.65%	10,369	2.10%	654	0.13%	128,370	26.00%	7,168	1.45%	3,897	0.79%	25,459	5.16%
22	471,588	232,464	49.29%	169,036	35.84%	13,273	2.81%	2,267	0.48%	30,162	6.40%	3,305	0.70%	2,391	0.51%	18,690	3.96%
23	474,000	63,307	13.36%	224,078	47.27%	7,651	1.61%	555	0.12%	147,031	31.02%	1,517	0.32%	3,057	0.64%	26,804	5.65%
24	478,426	77,346	16.17%	69,089	14.44%	10,610	2.22%	845	0.18%	299,343	62.57%	2,410	0.50%	2,427	0.51%	16,356	3.42%
25	497,894	209,945	42.17%	72,195	14.50%	14,120	2.84%	1,139	0.23%	183,186	36.79%	1,781	0.36%	2,385	0.48%	13,143	2.64%
26	472,660	84,697	17.92%	128,966	27.29%	9,954	2.11%	648	0.14%	225,839	47.78%	1,391	0.29%	2,618	0.55%	18,547	3.92%
27	512,647	342,307	66.77%	101,747	19.85%	16,040	3.13%	2,225	0.43%	35,302	6.89%	851	0.17%	2,403	0.47%	11,772	2.30%
28	473,114	100,277	21.20%	247,711	52.36%	9,141	1.93%	1,092	0.23%	83,656	17.68%	990	0.21%	2,944	0.62%	27,303	5.77%
29	495,410	359,841	72.63%	92,791	18.73%	4,632	0.93%	1,332	0.27%	22,523	4.55%	860	0.17%	2,231	0.45%	11,200	2.26%
30	474,319	112,838	23.79%	296,616	62.54%	7,927	1.67%	1,732	0.37%	25,361	5.35%	1,674	0.35%	2,893	0.61%	25,278	5.33%
31	498,044	319,750	64.20%	76,069	15.27%	28,603	5.74%	3,069	0.62%	56,637	11.37%	503	0.10%	2,402	0.48%	11,011	2.21%
32	515,015	181,026	35.15%	260,872	50.65%	13,507	2.62%	4,661	0.91%	28,731	5.58%	754	0.15%	2,898	0.56%	22,566	4.38%
33	505,368	349,293	69.12%	113,374	22.43%	9,266	1.83%	3,186	0.63%	16,017	3.17%	680	0.13%	2,395	0.47%	11,157	2.21%
34	518,705	187,646	36.18%	230,267	44.39%	46,215	8.91%	2,917	0.56%	21,193	4.09%	1,874	0.36%	3,367	0.65%	25,226	4.86%
35	482,837	361,868	74.95%	62,520	12.95%	24,869	5.15%	2,030	0.42%	20,684	4.28%	381	0.08%	2,137	0.44%	8,348	1.73%
36	469,902	328,453	69.90%	100,556	21.40%	12,550	2.67%	3,935	0.84%	12,443	2.65%	595	0.13%	1,803	0.38%	9,567	2.04%
37	474,067	219,741	46.35%	199,678	42.12%	6,323	1.33%	1,791	0.38%	25,941	5.47%	572	0.12%	2,513	0.53%	17,508	3.69%
38	485,654	279,892	57.63%	151,635	31.22%	8,589	1.77%	1,322	0.27%	25,924	5.34%	967	0.20%	2,351	0.48%	14,974	3.08%
39	484,755	292,372	60.31%	81,917	16.90%	74,690	15.41%	1,697	0.35%	14,122	2.91%	1,292	0.27%	3,375	0.70%	15,290	3.15%
40	517,085	172,455	33.35%	214,972	41.57%	22,499	4.35%	911	0.18%	81,004	15.67%	710	0.14%	3,335	0.64%	21,199	4.10%
41	485,018	152,668	31.48%	210,091	43.32%	29,041	5.99%	1,096	0.23%	67,201	13.86%	507	0.10%	2,982	0.61%	21,432	4.42%
42	517,503	99,129	19.16%	329,596	63.69%	8,110	1.57%	947	0.18%	49,746	9.61%	549	0.11%	3,207	0.62%	26,219	5.07%
43	508,082	365,106	71.86%	78,365	15.42%	15,240	3.00%	863	0.17%	38,794	7.64%	391	0.08%	2,562	0.50%	6,761	1.33%
44	514,568	108,552	21.10%	305,541	59.38%	17,741	3.45%	768	0.15%	55,599	10.80%	431	0.08%	3,103	0.60%	22,833	4.44%
45	490,577	322,821	65.80%	73,089	14.90%	53,804	10.97%	1,567	0.32%	23,427	4.78%	1,451	0.30%	2,603	0.53%	11,815	2.41%
46	503,724	198,787	39.46%	201,185	39.94%	22,542	4.48%	685	0.14%	56,990	11.31%	450	0.09%	3,589	0.71%	19,496	3.87%
47	518,651	194,801	37.56%	256,111	49.38%	18,994	3.66%	3,928	0.76%	23,288	4.49%	733	0.14%	2,544	0.49%	18,252	3.52%
48	482,665	294,083	60.93%	72,213	14.96%	12,381	2.57%	1,009	0.21%	91,116	18.88%	546	0.11%	2,264	0.47%	9,053	1.88%
49	474,851	145,855	30.72%	51,145	10.77%	5,559	1.17%	589	0.12%	259,998	54.75%	278	0.06%	1,777	0.37%	9,650	2.03%
50	489,965	291,693	59.53%	94,785	19.35%	37,455	7.64%	1,187	0.24%	47,826	9.76%	1,167	0.24%	2,587	0.53%	13,265	2.71%
51	497,330	87,402	17.57%	291,269	58.57%	20,563	4.13%	764	0.15%	66,752	13.42%	509	0.10%	4,330	0.87%	25,741	5.18%

Table 2: Total Population

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171 adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database

District	Total Population	Latino	%Latino	White	% White	Black	% Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	% Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	% Other	Remainder of Multiracial	% Remainder of Multiracial
52	518,060	295,448	57.03%	133,732	25.81%	9,823	1.90%	1,014	0.20%	61,751	11.92%	317	0.06%	2,401	0.46%	13,574	2.62%
53	475,714	314,721	66.16%	67,821	14.26%	24,903	5.23%	1,094	0.23%	54,006	11.35%	795	0.17%	2,452	0.52%	9,922	2.09%
54	505,678	324,353	64.14%	42,854	8.47%	22,536	4.46%	913	0.18%	103,692	20.51%	361	0.07%	2,675	0.53%	8,294	1.64%
55	476,444	161,746	33.95%	141,663	29.73%	95,563	20.06%	740	0.16%	47,861	10.05%	565	0.12%	4,619	0.97%	23,687	4.97%
56	493,173	293,792	59.57%	49,741	10.09%	6,426	1.30%	846	0.17%	132,872	26.94%	479	0.10%	1,933	0.39%	7,084	1.44%
57	507,191	360,880	71.15%	26,949	5.31%	86,165	16.99%	953	0.19%	20,040	3.95%	430	0.08%	3,226	0.64%	8,548	1.69%
58	496,636	307,217	61.86%	109,496	22.05%	25,344	5.10%	1,562	0.31%	35,706	7.19%	1,437	0.29%	2,736	0.55%	13,138	2.65%
59	470,576	130,307	27.69%	196,461	41.75%	9,765	2.08%	816	0.17%	110,662	23.52%	695	0.15%	2,260	0.48%	19,610	4.17%
60	469,942	296,167	63.02%	82,324	17.52%	52,348	11.14%	1,806	0.38%	19,545	4.16%	1,770	0.38%	2,522	0.54%	13,460	2.86%
61	491,779	223,994	45.55%	90,469	18.40%	124,160	25.25%	880	0.18%	28,237	5.74%	1,927	0.39%	4,022	0.82%	18,090	3.68%
62	472,817	359,283	75.99%	44,009	9.31%	28,925	6.12%	733	0.16%	28,190	5.96%	1,641	0.35%	2,024	0.43%	8,012	1.69%
63	478,438	177,798	37.16%	191,897	40.11%	29,150	6.09%	1,629	0.34%	53,129	11.10%	1,445	0.30%	2,586	0.54%	20,804	4.35%
64	512,311	375,760	73.35%	66,470	12.97%	12,139	2.37%	1,208	0.24%	45,300	8.84%	1,027	0.20%	2,366	0.46%	8,041	1.57%
65	503,396	316,444	62.86%	34,512	6.86%	100,018	19.87%	881	0.18%	34,724	6.90%	3,436	0.68%	2,682	0.53%	10,699	2.13%
66	474,015	101,741	21.46%	207,619	43.80%	20,154	4.25%	860	0.18%	111,356	23.49%	1,436	0.30%	3,245	0.68%	27,604	5.82%
67	473,294	191,354	40.43%	94,855	20.04%	15,910	3.36%	908	0.19%	152,120	32.14%	2,006	0.42%	2,115	0.45%	14,026	2.96%
68	485,224	344,456	70.99%	75,394	15.54%	6,984	1.44%	831	0.17%	45,740	9.43%	1,070	0.22%	1,760	0.36%	8,989	1.85%
69	479,919	195,581	40.75%	127,412	26.55%	51,158	10.66%	1,138	0.24%	77,013	16.05%	4,133	0.86%	2,890	0.60%	20,594	4.29%
70	472,278	160,286	33.94%	104,171	22.06%	5,114	1.08%	699	0.15%	184,921	39.16%	1,924	0.41%	1,898	0.40%	13,265	2.81%
71	494,346	124,072	25.10%	266,343	53.88%	16,357	3.31%	2,277	0.46%	52,334	10.59%	1,439	0.29%	2,641	0.53%	28,883	5.84%
72	495,360	87,526	17.67%	304,106	61.39%	5,697	1.15%	805	0.16%	66,947	13.51%	938	0.19%	2,711	0.55%	26,630	5.38%
73	500,525	109,667	21.91%	183,345	36.63%	9,644	1.93%	616	0.12%	168,240	33.61%	949	0.19%	2,865	0.57%	25,199	5.03%
74	512,202	167,692	32.74%	267,901	52.30%	13,761	2.69%	1,601	0.31%	30,495	5.95%	3,090	0.60%	2,715	0.53%	24,947	4.87%
75	471,193	114,133	24.22%	278,073	59.01%	10,298	2.19%	5,703	1.21%	33,019	7.01%	1,327	0.28%	2,638	0.56%	26,002	5.52%
76	471,670	144,028	30.54%	209,366	44.39%	9,107	1.93%	1,045	0.22%	80,104	16.98%	1,064	0.23%	2,464	0.52%	24,492	5.19%
77	508,556	74,762	14.70%	333,247	65.53%	10,943	2.15%	1,251	0.25%	54,447	10.71%	859	0.17%	3,531	0.69%	29,516	5.80%
78	512,852	113,278	22.08%	253,559	49.44%	24,121	4.70%	1,413	0.27%	82,915	16.16%	2,057	0.41%	3,362	0.65%	32,146	6.29%
79	505,901	217,631	43.02%	136,743	27.02%	56,466	11.08%	1,345	0.27%	65,703	12.98%	2,846	0.55%	2,725	0.54%	22,436	4.45%
80	517,104	331,792	64.16%	74,982	14.50%	22,776	4.40%	1,006	0.19%	65,353	12.64%	2,001	0.39%	2,088	0.40%	17,106	3.31%

Table 3: Total Voting Age Population
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171 adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database

District	Total_Population	Total VAP	% Total VAP	Latino VAP	% Latino VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	American Indian VAP	%American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	% Remainder of Multiracial VAP
1	506,402	408,813	80.73%	41,658	10.19%	323,259	79.07%	3,088	0.76%	7,046	1.72%	9,053	2.21%	746	0.18%	2,395	0.59%	21,568	5.28%
2	504,804	405,776	80.38%	77,019	18.98%	273,862	67.49%	4,815	1.19%	11,089	2.73%	13,956	3.44%	1,160	0.29%	2,640	0.65%	21,235	5.23%
3	496,832	381,552	76.80%	85,069	22.30%	234,257	61.40%	6,786	1.78%	5,079	1.33%	27,304	7.16%	1,042	0.27%	2,086	0.55%	19,929	5.22%
4	475,880	377,225	79.27%	112,208	29.75%	199,494	52.88%	7,876	2.09%	2,776	0.74%	35,205	9.33%	1,357	0.36%	2,189	0.58%	16,120	4.27%
5	498,465	385,836	77.40%	47,502	12.31%	276,648	71.70%	5,917	1.53%	2,032	0.53%	31,634	8.20%	897	0.23%	1,962	0.51%	19,244	4.99%
6	518,242	404,683	78.09%	88,739	21.93%	189,331	46.79%	39,317	9.72%	2,131	0.53%	55,708	13.77%	3,679	0.91%	2,790	0.69%	22,988	5.68%
7	491,703	380,781	77.44%	60,894	15.99%	232,410	61.04%	21,582	5.67%	1,964	0.52%	37,705	9.90%	2,165	0.57%	2,492	0.65%	21,569	5.66%
8	501,653	391,787	78.10%	86,255	22.02%	240,056	61.27%	8,661	2.21%	5,531	1.41%	31,868	8.13%	636	0.16%	2,143	0.55%	16,637	4.25%
9	470,020	353,038	75.11%	121,664	34.46%	174,790	49.51%	8,459	2.40%	1,888	0.53%	28,511	8.08%	1,509	0.43%	1,779	0.50%	14,438	4.09%
10	518,416	387,751	74.80%	93,302	24.06%	98,131	25.31%	49,430	12.75%	1,551	0.40%	116,206	29.97%	7,768	2.00%	2,268	0.58%	19,095	4.92%
11	514,921	399,596	77.60%	101,072	25.29%	157,097	39.31%	49,096	12.29%	1,437	0.36%	62,960	15.76%	3,281	0.82%	2,450	0.61%	22,203	5.56%
12	482,778	385,110	79.77%	80,304	20.85%	252,088	65.46%	6,764	1.76%	1,380	0.36%	24,586	6.38%	1,043	0.27%	2,579	0.67%	16,366	4.25%
13	489,925	356,573	72.78%	140,342	39.36%	82,605	23.17%	36,431	10.22%	1,444	0.40%	77,834	21.83%	2,751	0.77%	2,046	0.57%	13,120	3.68%
14	475,705	387,386	81.43%	92,692	23.93%	144,768	37.37%	43,422	11.21%	755	0.19%	81,729	21.10%	1,294	0.33%	3,509	0.91%	19,217	4.96%
15	512,289	395,841	77.27%	114,210	28.85%	160,554	40.56%	38,020	9.60%	1,170	0.30%	57,682	14.57%	2,761	0.70%	2,363	0.60%	19,081	4.82%
16	516,216	395,434	76.60%	40,677	10.29%	217,259	54.94%	7,911	2.00%	727	0.18%	109,425	27.67%	715	0.18%	2,117	0.54%	16,603	4.20%
17	518,498	453,436	87.45%	79,301	17.49%	170,821	37.67%	31,042	6.85%	1,072	0.24%	147,452	32.52%	2,148	0.47%	3,028	0.67%	18,572	4.10%
18	485,267	392,113	80.80%	96,317	24.56%	111,949	28.55%	79,318	20.23%	1,206	0.31%	79,924	20.38%	2,256	0.58%	2,515	0.64%	18,628	4.75%
19	503,871	430,170	85.37%	58,603	13.62%	155,814	36.22%	11,422	2.66%	496	0.12%	182,252	42.37%	1,530	0.36%	3,171	0.74%	16,882	3.92%
20	516,830	408,760	79.09%	116,701	28.55%	91,361	22.35%	32,715	8.00%	936	0.23%	143,301	35.06%	6,261	1.53%	1,951	0.48%	15,534	3.80%
21	493,702	390,302	79.06%	100,379	25.72%	152,727	39.13%	9,029	2.31%	536	0.14%	104,658	26.81%	5,590	1.43%	2,840	0.73%	14,543	3.73%
22	471,588	348,457	73.89%	155,390	44.59%	140,452	40.31%	10,275	2.95%	1,851	0.53%	23,307	6.69%	2,637	0.76%	1,680	0.48%	12,865	3.69%
23	474,000	378,104	79.77%	46,009	12.17%	189,800	50.20%	6,561	1.74%	453	0.12%	116,354	30.77%	1,239	0.33%	2,240	0.59%	15,448	4.09%
24	478,426	374,736	78.33%	57,112	15.24%	61,135	16.31%	8,714	2.33%	590	0.16%	233,359	62.27%	1,896	0.51%	1,776	0.47%	10,154	2.71%
25	497,894	393,777	79.09%	153,791	39.06%	65,009	16.51%	11,779	2.99%	967	0.25%	150,194	38.14%	1,416	0.36%	1,791	0.45%	8,830	2.24%
26	472,660	378,662	80.11%	62,348	16.47%	111,805	29.53%	8,234	2.17%	447	0.12%	181,190	47.85%	1,159	0.31%	1,950	0.51%	11,529	3.04%
27	512,647	359,919	70.21%	224,786	62.45%	83,810	23.29%	12,156	3.38%	1,708	0.47%	27,266	7.58%	640	0.18%	1,703	0.47%	7,850	2.18%
28	473,114	374,485	79.15%	72,655	19.40%	208,099	55.57%	7,580	2.02%	964	0.26%	65,328	17.44%	817	0.22%	2,181	0.58%	16,861	4.50%
29	495,410	357,685	72.20%	244,522	68.36%	79,339	22.18%	3,868	1.08%	1,096	0.31%	18,822	5.26%	694	0.19%	1,527	0.43%	7,817	2.19%
30	474,319	388,797	81.97%	79,562	20.46%	257,452	66.22%	6,783	1.74%	1,474	0.38%	21,863	5.62%	1,393	0.36%	2,287	0.59%	17,983	4.63%
31	498,044	351,028	70.48%	213,452	60.81%	64,733	18.44%	20,602	5.87%	2,299	0.65%	40,549	11.55%	398	0.11%	1,713	0.49%	7,282	2.07%
32	515,015	382,585	74.29%	118,555	30.99%	209,994	54.89%	10,123	2.65%	3,614	0.94%	22,496	5.88%	583	0.15%	2,013	0.53%	15,207	3.97%
33	505,368	351,645	69.58%	228,547	64.99%	91,573	26.04%	7,090	2.02%	2,252	0.64%	12,825	3.65%	477	0.14%	1,524	0.43%	7,357	2.09%
34	518,705	392,699	75.71%	126,608	32.24%	191,296	48.71%	33,550	8.54%	2,407	0.61%	17,986	4.58%	1,440	0.37%	2,509	0.64%	16,903	4.30%
35	482,837	330,424	68.43%	236,336	71.53%	51,501	15.59%	17,419	5.27%	1,536	0.46%	16,466	4.98%	277	0.08%	1,351	0.41%	5,538	1.68%
36	469,902	344,493	73.31%	227,922	66.16%	85,972	24.96%	9,626	2.79%	2,851	0.83%	10,188	2.96%	472	0.14%	1,148	0.33%	6,314	1.83%
37	474,067	371,151	78.29%	152,365	41.05%	173,877	46.85%	5,441	1.47%	1,433	0.39%	23,222	6.26%	451	0.12%	1,922	0.52%	12,440	3.35%
38	485,654	371,652	76.53%	196,879	52.97%	131,568	35.40%	7,174	1.93%	1,092	0.29%	22,046	5.93%	794	0.21%	1,717	0.46%	10,382	2.79%
39	484,755	342,600	70.67%	195,741	57.13%	68,220	19.91%	52,167	15.23%	1,354	0.40%	11,919	3.48%	956	0.28%	2,190	0.64%	10,053	2.93%
40	517,085	407,255	78.76%	125,983	30.93%	180,031	44.21%	18,407	4.52%	743	0.18%	65,616	16.11%	600	0.15%	2,366	0.58%	13,509	3.32%
41	485,018	394,336	81.30%	113,451	28.77%	181,405	46.00%	24,797	6.29%	927	0.24%	56,786	14.40%	415	0.11%	2,236	0.57%	14,319	3.63%
42	517,503	414,411	80.08%	71,451	17.24%	275,214	66.41%	6,795	1.64%	797	0.19%	40,643	9.81%	431	0.10%	2,349	0.57%	16,731	4.04%
43	508,082	391,724	77.10%	270,951	69.17%	66,564	16.99%	12,909	3.30%	718	0.18%	33,619	8.58%	326	0.08%	1,726	0.44%	4,911	1.25%
44	514,568	428,360	83.25%	84,869	19.81%	261,354	61.01%	15,586	3.64%	661	0.15%	47,054	10.98%	349	0.08%	2,440	0.57%	16,047	3.75%
45	490,577	354,848	72.33%	221,101	62.31%	61,764	17.41%	41,039	11.57%	1,231	0.35%	19,240	5.42%	1,033	0.29%	1,796	0.51%	7,644	2.15%
46	503,724	402,141	79.83%	147,750	36.74%	171,061	42.54%	18,769	4.67%	535	0.13%	47,760	11.88%	348	0.09%	2,396	0.60%	13,522	3.36%
47	518,651	416,032	80.21%	136,009	32.69%	227,409	54.66%	14,839	3.57%	2,974	0.71%	19,541	4.70%	541	0.13%	1,908	0.46%	12,811	3.08%
48	482,665	381,913	79.13%	221,221	57.92%	63,744	16.69%	10,569	2.77%	885	0.23%	77,083	20.18%	472	0.12%	1,611	0.42%	6,328	1.66%
49	474,851	385,958	81.28%	110,546	28.64%	45,384	11.76%	4,711	1.22%	470	0.12%	217,687	56.40%	192	0.05%	1,248	0.32%	5,720	1.48%
50	489,965	368,013	75.11%	207,800	56.47%	79,849	21.70%	29,373	7.98%	964	0.26%	38,572	10.48%	883	0.24%	1,821	0.49%	8,751	2.38%
51	497,330	438,580	88.19%	72,992	16.64%	261,902	59.72%	18,848	4.30%	652	0.15%	60,639	13.83%	437	0.10%	3,569	0.81%	19,541	4.46%
52	518,060	422,574	81.57%	228,086	53.98%	118,015	27.93%	8,695	2.06%	844	0.20%	54,988	13.01%	255	0.06%	1,791	0.42%	9,900	2.34%
53	475,714	361,538	76.00%	227,016	62.79%	59,191	16.37%	20,139	5.57%	883	0.24%	45,069	12.47%	620	0.17%	1,695	0.47%	6,925	1.92%
54	505,678	408,605	80.80%	245,350	60.05%	39,737	9.73%	20,070	4.91%	719	0.18%	94,079	23.02%	286	0.07%	1,808	0.44%	6,556	1.60%
55	476,444	395,024	82.91%	124,089	31.41%	123,550	31.28%	81,978	20.75%	659	0.17%	43,169	10.93%	474	0.12%	3,705	0.94%	17,400	4.40%
56	493,173	391,260	79.34%	222,831	56.95%	44,384	11.34%	5,537	1.42%	714	0.18%	111,258	28.44%	398	0.10%	1,277	0.33%	4,861	1.24%
57	507,191	381,136	75.15%	257,862	67.66%	25,001	6.56%	69,191	18.15%	779	0.20%	18,965	4.98%	354	0.09%	2,179	0.57%	6,805	1.79%
58	496,636	372,127	74.93%	216,130	58.08%	93,407	25.10%	20,318	5.46%	1,291	0.35%	29,067	7.81%	1,085	0.29%	1,929	0.52%	8,900	2.39%
59	470,576	371,646	78.98%	94,050	25.31%	166,936	44.92%	8,138	2.19%	684	0.18%	87,425	23.52%	550	0.15%	1,665	0.45%	12,198	3.28%
60	469,942	339,639	72.27%	201,628	59.37%	69,229	20.38%	39,008	11.49%	1,349	0.40%	16,393	4.83%	1,334	0.39%	1,695	0.50%	9,003	2.65%
61	491,779	389,814	79.27%	165,049	42.34%	80,382	20.62%	101,269	25.98%	708	0.18%	24,711	6.34%	1,523	0.39%	2,964	0.76%	13,208	3.39%
62	472,817	358,258	75.77%	264,746	73.90%	38,148	10.65%	23,077	6.44%	647	0.18%	23,635	6.60%	1,345	0.38%	1,287	0.36%	5,373	1.50%
63	478,438	364,268	76.14%	123,220	33.83%	157,126	43.13%	23,203	6.37%	1,320	0.36%	42,897	11.78%	1,146	0.31%	1,828	0.50%	13,528	3.71%

Table 3: Total Voting Age Population

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171, DOJ Tabulation adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database

District	Total_Population	Total VAP	% Total VAP	Latino VAP	% Latino VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	American Indian VAP	%American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	% Remainder of Multiracial VAP
64	512,311	396,003	77.30%	279,440	70.57%	58,175	14.69%	10,006	2.53%	1,045	0.26%	39,209	9.90%	819	0.21%	1,605	0.41%	5,704	1.44%
65	503,396	376,905	74.87%	224,455	59.55%	30,561	8.11%	78,973	20.95%	696	0.18%	30,060	7.98%	2,633	0.70%	1,814	0.48%	7,713	2.05%
66	474,015	380,660	80.31%	75,134	19.74%	176,735	46.43%	16,214	4.26%	737	0.19%	91,597	24.06%	1,125	0.30%	2,395	0.63%	16,723	4.39%
67	473,294	372,100	78.62%	137,520	36.96%	83,219	22.36%	12,779	3.43%	781	0.21%	125,320	33.68%	1,626	0.44%	1,502	0.40%	9,353	2.51%
68	485,224	370,764	76.41%	248,455	67.01%	67,547	18.22%	6,028	1.63%	698	0.19%	39,396	10.63%	841	0.23%	1,229	0.33%	6,570	1.77%
69	479,919	386,923	80.62%	144,129	37.25%	114,248	29.53%	41,457	10.71%	990	0.26%	65,980	17.05%	3,387	0.88%	2,248	0.58%	14,484	3.74%
70	472,278	375,023	79.41%	115,178	30.71%	90,556	24.15%	4,223	1.13%	580	0.15%	152,819	40.75%	1,540	0.41%	1,428	0.38%	8,699	2.32%
71	494,346	374,008	75.66%	84,901	22.70%	212,436	56.80%	12,813	3.43%	1,681	0.45%	41,867	11.19%	1,121	0.30%	1,865	0.50%	17,324	4.63%
72	495,360	407,922	82.35%	64,272	15.76%	261,619	64.13%	4,869	1.19%	723	0.18%	56,239	13.79%	734	0.18%	2,055	0.50%	17,411	4.27%
73	500,525	395,979	79.11%	81,593	20.61%	155,295	39.22%	7,915	2.00%	474	0.12%	131,573	33.23%	746	0.19%	2,109	0.53%	16,274	4.11%
74	512,202	409,337	79.92%	120,128	29.35%	228,513	55.83%	11,679	2.85%	1,391	0.34%	26,460	6.46%	2,469	0.60%	2,098	0.51%	16,599	4.06%
75	471,193	367,965	78.09%	78,876	21.44%	230,619	62.67%	8,103	2.20%	4,208	1.14%	26,504	7.20%	1,110	0.30%	1,894	0.51%	16,651	4.53%
76	471,670	357,657	75.83%	98,995	27.68%	172,035	48.10%	7,409	2.07%	856	0.24%	61,430	17.18%	882	0.25%	1,754	0.49%	14,296	4.00%
77	508,556	425,142	83.60%	57,764	13.59%	286,346	67.35%	9,589	2.26%	1,086	0.26%	46,954	11.04%	745	0.18%	2,835	0.67%	19,823	4.66%
78	512,852	428,349	83.52%	86,489	20.19%	222,813	52.01%	19,818	4.62%	1,209	0.28%	71,757	16.75%	1,762	0.42%	2,629	0.63%	21,381	5.10%
79	505,901	389,058	76.90%	154,176	39.63%	116,200	29.87%	43,646	11..22%	1,127	0.29%	54,599	14.03%	2,326	0.59%	2,688	0.69%	15,454	3.88%
80	517,104	394,237	76.24%	242,455	61.50%	64,919	16.47%	18,433	4.68%	847	0.21%	53,626	13.60%	1,631	0.41%	1,425	0.36%	10,901	2.77%

Table 4: Total Citizen Voting Age Population - Statewide Database, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 year estimates																	
District	Total Population	CVAP Total	% CVAP Total	CVAP White	% CVAP White	CVAP Black	% CVAP Black	CVAP Latino	% CVAP Latino	American Indian CVAP	%American Indian CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander CVAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander CVAP	CVAP Other	% CVAP Other
1	506,402	385,757	76.18%	326,701	84.69%	3,776	0.98%	31,651	8.20%	6,467	1.68%	6,656	1.73%	659	0.17%	1,217	0.32%
2	504,804	374,380	74.16%	289,350	77.29%	4,334	1.16%	47,614	12.72%	10,139	2.71%	9,602	2.56%	933	0.25%	1,847	0.49%
3	496,832	355,979	71.65%	255,300	71.72%	6,845	1.92%	57,587	16.18%	3,561	1.00%	19,661	5.52%	841	0.24%	1,931	0.54%
4	475,880	324,932	68.28%	205,778	63.33%	8,332	2.56%	71,910	22.13%	2,515	0.77%	26,694	8.22%	970	0.30%	1,393	0.43%
5	498,465	354,476	71.11%	279,341	78.80%	5,326	1.50%	37,279	10.52%	1,193	0.34%	21,463	6.05%	657	0.19%	1,519	0.43%
6	518,242	338,575	65.33%	181,727	53.67%	37,516	11.08%	65,079	19.22%	1,451	0.43%	37,718	11.14%	2,708	0.80%	2,260	0.67%
7	491,703	334,637	68.06%	228,500	68.28%	20,671	6.18%	44,598	13.33%	1,594	0.48%	24,613	7.36%	886	0.26%	2,497	0.75%
8	501,653	357,483	71.26%	244,484	68.39%	8,392	2.35%	69,611	19.47%	4,481	1.25%	22,897	6.41%	412	0.12%	1,011	0.28%
9	470,020	298,780	63.57%	181,918	60.89%	7,164	2.40%	82,699	27.68%	1,292	0.43%	17,402	5.82%	1,347	0.45%	1,843	0.62%
10	518,416	331,333	63.91%	107,077	32.32%	49,986	15.09%	67,051	20.24%	1,421	0.43%	84,952	25.64%	6,814	2.06%	4,230	1.28%
11	514,921	347,923	67.57%	165,274	47.50%	48,238	13.86%	67,467	19.39%	1,254	0.36%	48,051	13.81%	3,114	0.90%	4,266	1.23%
12	482,778	340,861	70.60%	265,690	77.95%	6,538	1.92%	41,334	12.13%	1,174	0.34%	17,360	5.09%	464	0.14%	1,498	0.44%
13	489,925	282,484	57.66%	90,444	32.02%	31,463	11.14%	93,960	33.26%	685	0.24%	53,988	19.11%	1,554	0.55%	2,792	0.99%
14	475,705	315,979	66.42%	143,865	45.53%	42,137	13.34%	52,805	16.71%	1,010	0.32%	60,882	19.27%	1,390	0.44%	3,217	1.02%
15	512,289	338,742	66.12%	174,032	51.38%	35,222	10.40%	73,716	21.76%	999	0.29%	38,913	11.49%	1,458	0.43%	3,523	1.04%
16	516,216	335,284	64.95%	224,563	66.98%	6,846	2.04%	28,405	8.47%	439	0.13%	63,307	18.88%	1,247	0.37%	1,807	0.54%
17	518,498	362,292	69.87%	157,459	43.46%	27,647	7.63%	52,060	14.37%	1,050	0.29%	111,213	30.70%	1,545	0.43%	2,366	0.65%
18	485,267	314,879	64.89%	106,525	33.83%	81,139	25.77%	50,601	16.07%	1,336	0.42%	60,699	19.28%	1,678	0.53%	3,192	1.01%
19	503,871	395,427	78.48%	158,393	40.06%	12,764	3.23%	46,684	11.81%	634	0.16%	163,667	41.39%	1,660	0.42%	2,644	0.67%
20	516,830	333,056	64.44%	104,054	31.24%	32,778	9.84%	78,454	23.56%	1,352	0.41%	100,669	30.23%	4,933	1.48%	3,903	1.17%
21	493,702	306,315	62.04%	152,221	49.69%	8,993	2.94%	59,837	19.53%	473	0.15%	70,832	23.12%	4,980	1.63%	2,363	0.77%
22	471,588	288,046	61.08%	147,951	51.36%	10,954	3.80%	103,373	35.89%	1,861	0.65%	15,903	5.52%	2,379	0.83%	1,189	0.41%
23	474,000	305,410	64.43%	186,860	61.18%	5,798	1.90%	28,460	9.32%	366	0.12%	73,483	24.06%	1,106	0.36%	1,852	0.61%
24	478,426	287,565	60.11%	69,096	24.03%	10,574	3.68%	46,851	16.29%	915	0.32%	150,715	52.41%	1,876	0.65%	1,517	0.53%
25	497,894	311,695	62.60%	67,414	21.63%	10,779	3.46%	107,153	34.38%	1,241	0.40%	116,047	37.23%	2,128	0.68%	2,070	0.66%
26	472,660	257,017	54.38%	111,035	43.20%	9,187	3.57%	40,351	15.70%	392	0.15%	86,683	33.73%	1,111	0.43%	1,497	0.58%
27	512,647	261,631	51.04%	88,753	33.92%	12,834	4.91%	134,464	51.39%	1,166	0.45%	18,560	7.09%	458	0.18%	1,232	0.47%
28	473,114	331,939	70.16%	215,320	64.87%	6,777	2.04%	52,467	15.81%	582	0.18%	45,469	13.70%	424	0.13%	1,992	0.60%
29	495,410	237,805	48.00%	83,455	35.09%	3,593	1.51%	131,525	55.31%	652	0.27%	12,718	5.35%	430	0.18%	1,452	0.61%
30	474,319	359,420	75.78%	267,525	74.43%	7,781	2.16%	53,971	15.02%	1,647	0.46%	17,350	4.83%	1,277	0.36%	2,167	0.60%
31	498,044	275,817	55.38%	70,810	25.67%	20,479	7.42%	147,551	53.50%	1,837	0.67%	30,173	10.94%	518	0.19%	886	0.32%
32	515,015	333,916	64.84%	213,854	64.04%	9,866	2.95%	84,676	25.36%	2,900	0.87%	16,132	4.83%	584	0.17%	1,033	0.31%
33	505,368	271,595	53.74%	98,277	36.19%	7,689	2.83%	146,828	54.06%	1,966	0.72%	10,236	3.77%	201	0.07%	1,163	0.43%
34	518,705	340,808	65.70%	193,054	56.65%	30,171	8.85%	94,677	27.78%	2,525	0.74%	11,656	3.42%	1,197	0.35%	1,614	0.47%
35	482,837	237,739	49.24%	59,382	24.98%	18,401	7.74%	145,217	61.08%	955	0.40%	10,080	4.24%	217	0.09%	411	0.17%
36	469,902	277,918	59.14%	90,202	32.46%	9,716	3.50%	164,665	59.25%	2,118	0.76%	6,439	2.32%	1,015	0.37%	670	0.24%
37	474,067	300,697	63.43%	180,178	59.92%	6,784	2.26%	90,252	30.01%	1,421	0.47%	15,003	4.99%	406	0.14%	1,344	0.45%
38	485,654	304,438	62.69%	135,775	44.60%	7,854	2.58%	135,179	44.40%	1,231	0.40%	17,491	5.75%	929	0.31%	1,188	0.39%
39	484,755	267,725	55.23%	73,482	27.45%	44,356	16.57%	134,702	50.31%	1,116	0.42%	8,370	3.13%	172	0.06%	1,000	0.37%
40	517,085	349,018	67.50%	178,273	51.08%	18,269	5.23%	93,043	26.66%	1,897	0.54%	49,258	14.11%	2,212	0.63%	2,124	0.61%
41	485,018	347,566	71.66%	179,542	51.66%	26,298	7.57%	91,232	26.25%	635	0.18%	40,465	11.64%	681	0.20%	2,079	0.60%
42	517,503	379,809	73.39%	279,676	73.64%	5,838	1.54%	54,328	14.30%	720	0.19%	29,846	7.86%	241	0.06%	1,316	0.35%
43	508,082	283,271	55.75%	61,286	21.64%	12,884	4.55%	180,252	63.63%	1,700	0.60%	25,384	8.96%	1,442	0.51%	888	0.31%
44	514,568	372,819	72.45%	243,171	65.22%	14,622	3.92%	67,431	18.09%	1,042	0.28%	36,337	9.75%	709	0.19%	1,617	0.43%
45	490,577	284,167	57.93%	65,329	22.99%	42,310	14.89%	155,557	54.74%	727	0.26%	12,556	4.42%	868	0.31%	1,357	0.48%
46	503,724	321,846	63.89%	166,391	51.70%	17,740	5.51%	94,282	29.29%	775	0.24%	36,039	11.20%	500	0.16%	981	0.30%
47	518,651	366,475	70.66%	226,909	61.92%	15,958	4.35%	100,058	27.30%	3,323	0.91%	14,255	3.89%	418	0.11%	1,005	0.27%
48	482,665	314,553	65.17%	67,785	21.55%	11,558	3.67%	175,733	55.87%	816	0.26%	53,600	17.04%	458	0.15%	1,550	0.49%
49	474,851	306,663	64.58%	49,610	16.18%	4,437	1.45%	86,107	28.08%	580	0.19%	160,689	52.40%	291	0.09%	991	0.32%
50	489,965	308,252	62.91%	85,094	27.61%	29,839	9.68%	162,141	52.60%	907	0.29%	23,211	7.53%	992	0.32%	1,597	0.52%
51	497,330	364,998	73.39%	237,818	65.16%	18,298	5.01%	52,286	14.33%	322	0.09%	42,237	11.57%	250	0.07%	2,871	0.79%
52	518,060	337,013	65.05%	103,758	30.79%	8,334	2.47%	169,515	50.30%	691	0.21%	47,908	14.22%	208	0.06%	1,371	0.41%
53	475,714	285,909	60.10%	64,899	22.70%	18,418	6.44%	165,520	57.89%	834	0.29%	28,333	9.91%	335	0.12%	1,282	0.45%
54	505,678	259,809	51.38%	34,228	13.17%	19,592	7.54%	139,781	53.80%	1,011	0.39%	60,235	23.18%	404	0.16%	1,057	0.41%
55	476,444	319,767	67.12%	108,183	33.83%	91,079	28.48%	79,446	24.84%	399	0.12%	30,496	9.54%	403	0.13%	2,113	0.66%
56	493,173	327,448	66.40%	50,802	15.51%	5,781	1.77%	180,135	55.01%	896	0.27%	86,261	26.34%	205	0.06%	933	0.28%

Table 4: Total Citizen Voting Age Population - Statewide Database, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 year estimates																	
District	Total Population	CVAP Total	% CVAP Total	CVAP White	% CVAP White	CVAP Black	% CVAP Black	CVAP Latino	% CVAP Latino	American Indian CVAP	%American Indian CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander CVAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander CVAP	CVAP Other	% CVAP Other
57	507,191	241,552	47.63%	19,379	8.02%	70,526	29.20%	137,455	56.90%	648	0.27%	9,501	3.93%	93	0.04%	701	0.29%
58	496,636	310,998	62.62%	104,110	33.48%	19,417	6.24%	160,517	51.61%	1,025	0.33%	20,204	6.50%	859	0.28%	1,223	0.39%
59	470,576	327,647	69.63%	177,625	54.21%	7,149	2.18%	74,153	22.63%	954	0.29%	60,969	18.61%	1,181	0.36%	1,147	0.35%
60	469,942	274,689	58.45%	75,868	27.62%	39,031	14.21%	140,447	51.13%	1,149	0.42%	12,495	4.55%	577	0.21%	822	0.30%
61	491,779	305,884	62.20%	72,000	23.54%	101,594	33.21%	104,988	34.32%	500	0.16%	17,483	5.72%	1,321	0.43%	1,899	0.62%
62	472,817	261,727	55.35%	40,709	15.55%	22,783	8.70%	175,542	67.07%	568	0.22%	17,955	6.86%	1,020	0.39%	625	0.24%
63	478,438	321,655	67.23%	159,962	49.73%	21,893	6.81%	98,210	30.53%	1,079	0.34%	31,440	9.77%	1,274	0.40%	1,778	0.55%
64	512,311	315,796	61.64%	64,623	20.46%	9,473	3.00%	205,750	65.15%	1,181	0.37%	31,137	9.86%	1,162	0.37%	848	0.27%
65	503,396	283,861	56.39%	30,980	10.91%	82,097	28.92%	139,969	49.31%	627	0.22%	23,248	8.19%	1,883	0.66%	1,687	0.59%
66	474,015	326,555	68.89%	172,525	52.83%	14,441	4.42%	60,338	18.48%	732	0.22%	67,061	20.54%	574	0.18%	2,414	0.74%
67	473,294	293,550	62.02%	90,429	30.81%	14,305	4.87%	88,647	30.20%	727	0.25%	91,250	31.08%	1,803	0.61%	1,782	0.61%
68	485,224	259,760	53.53%	72,943	28.08%	4,985	1.92%	145,743	56.11%	525	0.20%	30,869	11.88%	979	0.38%	718	0.28%
69	479,919	323,841	67.48%	118,421	36.57%	40,327	12.45%	98,811	30.51%	1,145	0.35%	53,560	16.54%	3,337	1.03%	2,397	0.74%
70	472,278	312,399	66.15%	99,477	31.84%	4,088	1.31%	77,162	24.70%	646	0.21%	123,813	39.63%	930	0.30%	1,773	0.57%
71	494,346	342,930	69.37%	214,997	62.69%	13,207	3.85%	70,068	20.43%	1,212	0.35%	32,156	9.38%	1,286	0.38%	2,266	0.66%
72	495,360	367,245	74.14%	261,132	71.11%	5,753	1.57%	47,122	12.83%	1,007	0.27%	42,715	11.63%	737	0.20%	1,705	0.46%
73	500,525	290,795	58.10%	149,037	51.25%	6,153	2.12%	50,387	17.33%	553	0.19%	74,928	25.77%	843	0.29%	1,519	0.52%
74	512,202	366,198	71.49%	232,677	63.54%	12,664	3.46%	87,868	23.99%	1,494	0.41%	20,489	5.60%	1,616	0.44%	2,114	0.58%
75	471,193	338,590	71.86%	238,700	70.50%	8,213	2.43%	57,043	16.85%	4,436	1.31%	19,918	5.88%	1,089	0.32%	2,235	0.66%
76	471,670	299,697	63.54%	172,106	57.43%	7,367	2.46%	65,937	22.00%	1,288	0.43%	42,445	14.16%	1,073	0.36%	2,677	0.89%
77	508,556	371,455	73.04%	279,457	75.23%	9,390	2.53%	43,374	11.68%	934	0.25%	27,660	7.45%	681	0.18%	1,733	0.47%
78	512,852	391,900	76.42%	232,848	59.42%	22,319	5.7%	68,845	17.57%	2,583	0.66%	60,535	15.45%	1,607	0.46%	2,711	0.41%
79	505,901	328,649	64.96%	117,064	35.61%	48,004	14.61%	109,075	33.19%	1713	0.16%	46,804	13.06%	1,980	0.60%	2,653	0.81%
80	517,104	318,973	61.68%	68,245	21.40%	18,253	5.72%	178,226	55.87%	601	0.19%	45,112	14.14%	2,077	0.65%	1,996	0.63%

Senate Districts			
Table 1: Total Population and Deviation from Ideal **Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171 adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database**			
District	**Total Population**	**Deviation**	**% Deviation**
1	938,834	-49,252	-4.98%
2	991,571	3,485	0.35%
3	1,034,770	46,684	4.72%
4	1,032,056	43,970	4.45%
5	1,021,134	33,048	3.34%
6	966,763	-21,323	-2.16%
7	960,880	-27,206	-2.75%
8	945,172	-42,914	-4.34%
9	992,658	4,572	0.46%
10	1,036,376	48,290	4.89%
11	1,022,311	34,225	3.46%
12	939,354	-48,732	-4.93%
13	1,012,486	24,400	2.47%
14	998,216	10,130	1.03%
15	1,032,570	44,484	4.50%
16	942,212	-45,874	-4.64%
17	993,921	5,835	0.59%
18	956,746	-31,340	-3.17%
19	952,665	-35,421	-3.58%
20	946,077	-42,009	-4.25%
21	1,024,600	36,514	3.70%
22	1,009,475	21,389	2.16%
23	1,033,749	45,663	4.62%
24	1,035,622	47,536	4.81%
25	1,034,541	46,455	4.70%
26	948,823	-39,263	-3.97%
27	993,140	5,054	0.51%
28	985,823	-2,263	-0.23%
29	943,463	-44,623	-4.52%
30	991,239	3,153	0.32%
31	955,140	-32,946	-3.33%
32	940,016	-48,070	-4.86%
33	1,036,292	48,206	4.88%
34	948,688	-39,398	-3.99%
35	953,821	-34,265	-3.47%
36	988,357	271	0.03%
37	1,019,944	31,858	3.22%
38	975,288	-12,798	-1.30%
39	1,036,034	47,948	4.85%
40	952,610	-35,476	-3.59%

Table 2: Total Population
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171 adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database

District	Total Population	Latino	%Latino	White	% White	Black	% Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	% Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	% Other	Remainder of Multiracial	% Remainder of Multiracial
1	938,834	186,781	19.89%	614,368	65.44%	12,377	1.32%	15,642	1.67%	45,098	4.80%	2,243	0.24%	5,368	0.57%	56,957	6.07%
2	991,571	225,802	22.77%	624,874	63.02%	14,052	1.42%	18,572	1.87%	42,106	4.25%	2,574	0.26%	6,690	0.67%	56,901	5.74%
3	1,034,770	315,457	30.49%	435,047	42.04%	75,863	7.33%	3,813	0.37%	130,314	12.59%	6,062	0.59%	6,626	0.64%	61,588	5.95%
4	1,032,056	350,352	33.95%	548,138	53.11%	17,468	1.69%	9,912	0.96%	47,097	4.56%	4,392	0.43%	5,655	0.55%	49,042	4.75%
5	1,021,134	360,574	35.31%	318,265	31.17%	61,981	6.07%	3,731	0.37%	218,041	21.35%	5,498	0.54%	5,725	0.56%	47,319	4.63%
6	966,763	168,161	17.39%	578,085	59.80%	41,819	4.33%	4,497	0.47%	98,856	10.23%	4,313	0.45%	5,800	0.60%	65,232	6.75%
7	960,880	260,531	27.11%	292,840	30.48%	148,151	15.42%	2,399	0.25%	187,100	19.47%	4,632	0.48%	7,870	0.82%	57,357	5.97%
8	945,172	253,471	26.82%	286,608	30.32%	110,293	11.67%	4,330	0.46%	210,906	22.31%	14,548	1.54%	6,419	0.68%	58,597	6.20%
9	992,658	245,684	24.75%	391,626	39.45%	71,869	7.24%	2,202	0.22%	214,543	21.61%	5,672	0.57%	6,145	0.62%	54,917	5.53%
10	1,036,376	215,623	20.81%	186,651	18.01%	35,165	3.39%	1,736	0.17%	543,425	52.44%	9,234	0.89%	5,544	0.53%	38,998	3.76%
11	1,022,311	171,623	16.79%	361,610	35.37%	48,778	4.77%	1,770	0.17%	375,461	36.73%	4,440	0.43%	7,640	0.75%	50,989	4.99%
12	939,354	317,166	33.76%	457,719	48.73%	33,143	3.53%	7,634	0.81%	74,614	7.94%	1,519	0.16%	5,435	0.58%	42,124	4.48%
13	1,012,486	196,754	19.43%	429,262	42.40%	17,394	1.72%	1,253	0.12%	297,631	29.40%	8,593	0.85%	7,188	0.71%	54,411	5.37%
14	998,216	664,171	66.54%	172,570	17.29%	42,116	4.22%	5,078	0.51%	86,616	8.68%	1,264	0.13%	4,792	0.48%	21,609	2.16%
15	1,032,570	362,953	35.15%	276,167	26.75%	27,467	2.66%	2,167	0.21%	315,732	30.58%	3,315	0.32%	5,346	0.52%	39,423	3.82%
16	942,212	681,563	72.34%	162,844	17.28%	33,601	3.57%	5,058	0.54%	35,454	3.76%	1,040	0.11%	4,208	0.45%	18,444	1.96%
17	993,921	446,170	44.89%	435,618	43.83%	12,988	1.31%	3,178	0.32%	47,750	4.80%	2,478	0.25%	5,504	0.55%	40,235	4.05%
18	956,746	662,239	69.22%	153,751	16.07%	32,683	3.42%	4,550	0.48%	73,453	7.68%	2,358	0.25%	3,761	0.39%	23,951	2.50%
19	952,665	352,905	37.04%	448,275	47.05%	52,793	5.54%	6,584	0.69%	45,803	4.81%	2,595	0.27%	5,173	0.54%	38,537	4.05%
20	946,077	568,757	60.12%	225,398	23.82%	32,124	3.40%	1,572	0.17%	90,680	9.58%	796	0.08%	5,472	0.58%	21,278	2.25%
21	1,024,600	516,915	50.45%	388,554	37.92%	15,859	1.55%	3,335	0.33%	57,213	5.58%	1,642	0.16%	5,279	0.52%	35,803	3.49%
22	1,009,475	637,986	63.20%	141,401	14.01%	37,457	3.71%	2,176	0.22%	165,528	16.40%	1,283	0.13%	4,792	0.47%	18,852	1.87%
23	1,033,749	492,569	47.65%	317,109	30.68%	109,208	10.56%	3,399	0.33%	62,857	6.08%	2,191	0.21%	6,866	0.66%	39,550	3.83%
24	1,035,622	161,819	15.63%	592,971	57.26%	39,442	3.81%	1,684	0.16%	171,128	16.52%	1,914	0.18%	8,181	0.79%	58,483	5.65%
25	1,034,541	266,640	25.77%	353,067	34.13%	35,286	3.41%	1,393	0.13%	337,232	32.60%	747	0.07%	4,889	0.47%	35,287	3.41%
26	948,823	565,775	59.63%	162,333	17.11%	33,450	3.53%	1,796	0.19%	157,695	16.62%	603	0.06%	5,118	0.54%	22,053	2.32%
27	993,140	238,008	23.97%	547,646	55.14%	36,248	3.65%	1,567	0.16%	115,097	11.59%	1,115	0.11%	6,729	0.68%	46,730	4.71%
28	985,823	454,174	46.07%	210,378	21.34%	187,555	19.03%	1,753	0.18%	84,783	8.60%	1,120	0.11%	8,223	0.83%	37,837	3.84%
29	943,463	600,695	63.67%	161,105	17.08%	86,661	9.19%	2,666	0.28%	61,597	6.53%	2,490	0.26%	4,967	0.53%	23,282	2.47%
30	991,239	609,395	61.48%	125,800	12.69%	29,104	2.94%	2,027	0.20%	200,972	20.27%	2,039	0.21%	4,416	0.45%	17,486	1.76%
31	955,140	594,756	62.27%	177,606	18.59%	77,012	8.06%	3,161	0.33%	68,425	7.16%	3,072	0.32%	5,227	0.55%	25,881	2.71%
32	940,016	304,007	32.34%	411,806	43.81%	45,554	4.85%	4,756	0.51%	120,089	12.78%	2,926	0.31%	5,108	0.54%	45,770	4.87%
33	1,036,292	671,063	64.76%	163,890	15.82%	80,471	7.77%	1,999	0.19%	81,316	7.85%	5,221	0.50%	5,162	0.50%	27,170	2.62%
34	948,688	611,987	64.51%	140,395	14.80%	16,723	1.76%	1,808	0.19%	153,746	16.21%	2,643	0.28%	3,645	0.38%	17,741	1.87%
35	953,821	566,137	59.35%	74,219	7.78%	209,044	21.92%	1,668	0.17%	68,261	7.16%	5,396	0.57%	5,896	0.62%	23,200	2.43%
36	988,357	232,166	23.49%	415,000	41.99%	16,301	1.65%	1,718	0.17%	274,964	27.82%	3,190	0.32%	4,705	0.48%	40,313	4.08%
37	1,019,944	238,137	23.35%	449,475	44.07%	17,446	1.71%	1,470	0.14%	255,180	25.02%	1,844	0.18%	5,506	0.54%	50,886	4.99%
38	975,288	237,106	24.31%	562,494	57.67%	19,973	2.05%	2,254	0.23%	91,103	9.34%	3,810	0.39%	5,530	0.57%	53,018	5.44%
39	1,036,034	316,940	30.59%	454,324	43.85%	82,197	7.93%	3,216	0.31%	111,400	10.75%	4,816	0.46%	6,535	0.63%	56,606	5.46%
40	952,610	248,916	26.13%	459,984	48.29%	19,298	2.03%	5,818	0.61%	158,847	16.67%	2,581	0.27%	5,157	0.54%	52,009	5.46%

Table 3: Total Voting Age Population
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171 adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database

District	Total_Population	Total VAP	% Total VAP	Latino VAP	% Latino VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	American Indian VAP	%American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	% Remainder of Multiracial VAP
1	938,834	736,055	78.40%	125,094	17.00%	510,234	69.32%	9,758	1.33%	11,698	1.59%	34,773	4.72%	1,761	0.24%	4,074	0.55%	38,663	5.25%
2	991,571	792,264	79.90%	155,380	19.61%	531,439	67.08%	11,594	1.46%	13,447	1.70%	35,093	4.43%	2,102	0.27%	5,135	0.65%	38,074	4.81%
3	1,034,770	811,524	78.43%	219,651	27.07%	370,868	45.70%	59,988	7.39%	3,182	0.39%	107,934	13.30%	4,915	0.61%	4,930	0.61%	40,056	4.94%
4	1,032,056	791,999	76.74%	235,206	29.70%	457,017	57.70%	13,604	1.72%	7,768	0.98%	36,848	4.65%	3,495	0.44%	4,191	0.53%	33,870	4.28%
5	1,021,134	756,775	74.11%	242,124	31.99%	265,678	35.11%	46,814	6.19%	2,975	0.39%	161,308	21.32%	4,231	0.56%	4,062	0.54%	29,583	3.91%
6	966,763	745,141	77.08%	113,593	15.24%	472,093	63.36%	32,354	4.34%	3,650	0.49%	74,716	10.03%	3,351	0.45%	4,258	0.57%	41,126	5.52%
7	960,880	779,415	81.11%	188,992	24.25%	256,664	32.93%	122,739	15.75%	1,961	0.25%	161,649	20.74%	3,550	0.46%	6,024	0.77%	37,836	4.85%
8	945,172	721,763	76.36%	174,762	24.21%	244,345	33.85%	84,067	11.65%	3,407	0.47%	162,303	22.49%	11,080	1.54%	4,657	0.65%	37,142	5.15%
9	992,658	772,859	77.86%	173,217	22.41%	330,495	42.76%	55,663	7.20%	1,804	0.23%	169,335	21.91%	4,399	0.57%	4,364	0.56%	33,582	4.35%
10	1,036,376	822,372	79.35%	158,007	19.21%	163,616	19.90%	28,897	3.51%	1,267	0.15%	434,215	52.80%	7,378	0.90%	4,079	0.50%	24,913	3.03%
11	1,022,311	883,572	86.43%	137,886	15.61%	326,639	36.97%	42,457	4.81%	1,568	0.18%	329,701	37.31%	3,674	0.42%	6,199	0.70%	35,448	4.01%
12	939,354	703,636	74.91%	211,001	29.99%	371,819	52.84%	24,560	3.49%	5,877	0.84%	57,732	8.20%	1,173	0.17%	3,772	0.54%	27,702	3.94%
13	1,012,486	802,880	79.30%	144,217	17.96%	362,440	45.14%	15,131	1.88%	1,005	0.13%	236,986	29.52%	6,753	0.84%	5,237	0.65%	31,111	3.87%
14	998,216	701,053	70.23%	439,358	62.67%	144,408	20.60%	30,956	4.42%	3,830	0.55%	63,771	9.10%	961	0.14%	3,380	0.48%	14,389	2.05%
15	1,032,570	806,950	78.15%	261,690	32.43%	236,378	29.29%	22,576	2.80%	1,820	0.23%	253,265	31.39%	2,667	0.33%	3,916	0.49%	24,638	3.05%
16	942,212	648,611	68.84%	444,724	68.57%	132,319	20.40%	24,087	3.71%	3,670	0.57%	28,246	4.35%	741	0.11%	2,684	0.41%	12,140	1.87%
17	993,921	775,529	78.03%	307,817	39.69%	377,497	48.68%	11,182	1.44%	2,695	0.35%	41,451	5.34%	2,045	0.26%	4,134	0.53%	28,708	3.70%
18	956,746	718,826	75.13%	474,180	65.97%	133,969	18.64%	26,542	3.69%	3,414	0.47%	60,560	8.42%	1,920	0.27%	2,498	0.35%	15,743	2.19%
19	952,665	749,619	78.69%	243,600	32.50%	389,973	52.02%	39,880	5.32%	5,130	0.68%	38,798	5.18%	1,949	0.26%	3,848	0.51%	26,441	3.53%
20	946,077	741,237	78.35%	422,411	56.99%	193,736	26.14%	26,909	3.63%	1,308	0.18%	77,560	10.46%	639	0.09%	3,687	0.50%	14,987	2.02%
21	1,024,600	795,477	77.64%	361,730	45.47%	337,406	42.42%	13,419	1.69%	2,725	0.34%	49,792	6.26%	1,340	0.17%	3,996	0.50%	25,069	3.15%
22	1,009,475	782,649	77.53%	468,314	59.84%	124,379	15.89%	30,663	3.92%	1,813	0.23%	139,867	17.87%	1,037	0.13%	3,365	0.43%	13,211	1.69%
23	1,033,749	761,223	73.64%	335,277	44.04%	261,919	34.41%	78,302	10.29%	2,767	0.36%	50,717	6.66%	1,680	0.22%	4,726	0.62%	25,835	3.39%
24	1,035,622	873,006	84.30%	126,817	14.53%	517,065	59.23%	33,878	3.88%	1,451	0.17%	146,295	16.76%	1,544	0.18%	6,445	0.74%	39,511	4.53%
25	1,034,541	846,656	81.84%	203,148	23.99%	303,407	35.84%	30,323	3.58%	1,156	0.14%	281,619	33.26%	585	0.07%	3,569	0.42%	22,849	2.70%
26	948,823	773,551	81.53%	432,638	55.93%	146,578	18.95%	29,851	3.86%	1,447	0.19%	142,408	18.41%	484	0.06%	3,622	0.47%	16,523	2.14%
27	993,140	808,934	81.45%	178,783	22.10%	464,789	57.46%	31,002	3.83%	1,284	0.16%	95,485	11.80%	922	0.11%	4,964	0.61%	31,705	3.92%
28	985,823	791,238	80.26%	336,090	42.48%	184,391	23.30%	157,362	19.89%	1,525	0.19%	76,509	9.67%	934	0.12%	6,329	0.80%	28,098	3.55%
29	943,463	694,792	73.64%	418,860	60.29%	136,232	19.61%	66,926	9.63%	2,105	0.30%	50,115	7.21%	1,811	0.26%	3,498	0.50%	15,245	2.19%
30	991,239	784,257	79.12%	461,373	58.83%	111,305	14.19%	23,933	3.05%	1,755	0.22%	168,985	21.55%	1,690	0.22%	3,014	0.38%	12,202	1.56%
31	955,140	703,726	73.68%	413,454	58.75%	149,710	21.27%	59,132	8.40%	2,488	0.35%	55,725	7.92%	2,316	0.33%	3,598	0.51%	17,303	2.46%
32	940,016	713,238	75.88%	209,100	29.32%	334,879	46.95%	36,033	5.05%	3,628	0.51%	95,138	13.34%	2,284	0.32%	3,572	0.50%	28,604	4.01%
33	1,036,292	798,830	77.09%	491,799	61.56%	145,204	18.18%	64,558	8.08%	1,717	0.21%	69,023	8.64%	4,149	0.52%	3,609	0.45%	18,771	2.35%
34	948,688	727,736	76.71%	440,820	60.57%	124,743	17.14%	13,884	1.91%	1,517	0.21%	129,555	17.80%	2,114	0.29%	2,569	0.35%	12,534	1.72%
35	953,821	724,000	75.91%	406,415	56.13%	65,223	9.01%	166,989	23.06%	1,319	0.18%	59,011	8.15%	4,262	0.59%	4,028	0.56%	16,753	2.31%
36	988,357	800,862	81.03%	168,738	21.07%	357,594	44.65%	13,361	1.67%	1,533	0.19%	226,945	28.34%	2,580	0.32%	3,586	0.45%	26,525	3.31%
37	1,019,944	813,878	79.80%	174,493	21.44%	382,313	46.97%	14,557	1.79%	1,206	0.15%	203,166	24.96%	1,447	0.18%	4,049	0.50%	32,647	4.01%
38	975,288	778,478	79.82%	171,002	21.97%	471,961	60.63%	16,925	2.17%	1,897	0.24%	75,553	9.71%	3,069	0.39%	4,256	0.55%	33,815	4.34%
39	1,036,034	836,311	80.72%	231,235	27.65%	394,177	47.13%	64,853	7.75%	2,740	0.33%	95,365	11.40%	4,007	0.48%	5,057	0.60%	38,877	4.65%
40	952,610	741,427	77.83%	172,640	23.28%	382,640	51.61%	15,753	2.12%	4,368	0.59%	128,102	17.28%	2,183	0.29%	3,734	0.50%	32,007	4.32%

Table 4: Total Citizen Voting Age Population - Statewide Database, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 year estimates																	
District	Total Population	CVAP Total	% CVAP Total	CVAP White	% CVAP White	CVAP Black	% CVAP Black	CVAP Latino	% CVAP Latino	American Indian CVAP	%American Indian CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander CVAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander CVAP	CVAP Other	% CVAP Other
1	938,834	691767	73.68%	537,448	77.69%	10,393	1.50%	87,045	12.58%	9,571	1.38%	25,014	3.62%	1,349	0.20%	2,943	0
2	991,571	716007	72.21%	557,218	77.82%	11,406	1.59%	87,666	12.24%	12,678	1.77%	25,348	3.54%	1,293	0.18%	3,085	0.43%
3	1,034,770	706203	68.25%	389,510	55.16%	59,436	8.42%	144,840	20.51%	2,504	0.35%	80,539	11.40%	4,385	0.62%	6,344	0.90%
4	1,032,056	699823	67.81%	472,280	67.49%	13,777	1.97%	162,517	23.22%	6,604	0.94%	26,439	3.78%	3,170	0.45%	2,523	0.36%
5	1,021,134	608459	59.59%	283,014	46.51%	40,555	6.67%	161,903	26.61%	1,776	0.29%	98,104	16.12%	3,209	0.53%	4,911	0.81%
6	966,763	658539	68.12%	467,049	70.92%	30,523	4.63%	86,687	13.16%	2,355	0.36%	47,867	7.27%	1,974	0.30%	4,196	0.64%
7	960,880	630784	65.65%	250,338	39.69%	123,275	19.54%	103,396	16.39%	2,346	0.37%	121,578	19.27%	3,068	0.49%	6,407	1.02%
8	945,172	610582	64.60%	246,269	40.33%	83,157	13.62%	125,827	20.61%	2,972	0.49%	118,481	19.40%	9,001	1.47%	6,094	1.00%
9	992,658	657141	66.20%	351,140	53.43%	51,218	7.79%	113,175	17.22%	1,683	0.26%	112,993	17.19%	3,493	0.53%	5,599	0.85%
10	1,036,376	607051	58.57%	173,697	28.61%	32,137	5.29%	114,305	18.83%	1,643	0.27%	260,582	42.93%	5,998	0.99%	4,992	0.82%
11	1,022,311	757682	74.11%	315,847	41.69%	40,403	5.33%	98,737	13.03%	1,684	0.22%	274,878	36.28%	3,195	0.42%	5,010	0.66%
12	939,354	618054	65.80%	379,205	61.35%	23,456	3.80%	156,642	25.34%	4,643	0.75%	40,972	6.63%	869	0.14%	2,349	0.38%
13	1,012,486	639754	63.19%	356,939	55.79%	14,850	2.32%	87,862	13.73%	831	0.13%	154,283	24.12%	5,937	0.93%	4,255	0.67%
14	998,216	524984	52.59%	154,899	29.51%	31,939	6.08%	278,851	53.12%	2,815	0.54%	46,031	8.77%	977	0.19%	1,967	0.37%
15	1,032,570	651881	63.13%	246,967	37.89%	20,823	3.19%	181,657	27.87%	1,941	0.30%	180,098	27.63%	2,895	0.44%	4,067	0.62%
16	942,212	486081	51.59%	147,433	30.33%	25,312	5.21%	281,743	57.96%	2,831	0.58%	19,659	4.04%	385	0.08%	1,350	0.28%
17	993,921	633370	63.72%	394,169	62.23%	11,685	1.84%	174,412	27.54%	2,291	0.36%	31,741	5.01%	1,766	0.28%	4,029	0.64%
18	956,746	580446	60.67%	142,749	24.59%	27,976	4.82%	344,727	59.39%	2,515	0.43%	50,026	8.62%	2,604	0.45%	2,630	0.45%
19	952,665	655642	68.82%	390,938	59.63%	37,407	5.71%	182,695	27.87%	5,388	0.82%	26,029	3.97%	1,888	0.29%	2,292	0.35%
20	946,077	557655	58.94%	181,609	32.57%	26,940	4.83%	280,037	50.22%	3,060	0.55%	58,572	10.50%	2,599	0.47%	1,984	0.36%
21	1,024,600	654134	63.84%	349,112	53.37%	15,419	2.36%	236,033	36.08%	2,817	0.43%	35,670	5.45%	1,378	0.21%	2,588	0.40%
22	1,009,475	623001	61.72%	134,674	21.62%	28,115	4.51%	348,709	55.97%	1,608	0.26%	96,174	15.44%	949	0.15%	2,664	0.43%
23	1,033,749	622824	60.25%	266,159	42.73%	67,430	10.83%	236,103	37.91%	2,441	0.39%	35,901	5.76%	901	0.14%	2,615	0.42%
24	1,035,622	753948	72.80%	488,240	64.76%	31,964	4.24%	99,367	13.18%	1,156	0.15%	105,808	14.03%	758	0.10%	5,388	0.71%
25	1,034,541	703167	67.97%	284,620	40.48%	31,844	4.53%	162,332	23.09%	1,065	0.15%	206,561	29.38%	803	0.11%	3,608	0.51%
26	948,823	554318	58.42%	132,102	23.83%	28,383	5.12%	276,967	49.97%	1,529	0.28%	103,491	18.67%	566	0.10%	2,594	0.47%
27	993,140	718289	72.33%	465,621	64.82%	29,210	4.07%	132,113	18.39%	2,375	0.33%	72,350	10.07%	2,190	0.30%	2,852	0.40%
28	985,823	588409	59.69%	160,835	27.33%	168,250	28.59%	193,203	32.83%	1,153	0.20%	48,673	8.27%	644	0.11%	3,182	0.54%
29	943,463	570603	60.48%	145,296	25.46%	69,508	12.18%	308,616	54.09%	1,685	0.30%	31,562	5.53%	1,403	0.25%	2,960	0.52%
30	991,239	653890	65.97%	121,412	18.57%	24,280	3.71%	369,891	56.57%	1,831	0.28%	128,799	19.70%	1,203	0.18%	1,979	0.30%
31	955,140	576258	60.33%	163,280	28.33%	59,036	10.24%	300,399	52.13%	1,897	0.33%	39,726	6.89%	1,368	0.24%	2,062	0.36%
32	940,016	640024	68.09%	345,596	54.00%	35,191	5.50%	169,527	26.49%	3,176	0.50%	67,813	10.60%	3,571	0.56%	3,623	0.57%
33	1,036,292	611131	58.97%	152,837	25.01%	64,896	10.62%	320,744	52.48%	1,976	0.32%	56,309	9.21%	3,540	0.58%	2,720	0.45%
34	948,688	534842	56.38%	136,213	25.47%	12,749	2.38%	275,735	51.55%	1,601	0.30%	98,552	18.43%	2,738	0.51%	1,606	0.30%
35	953,821	548281	57.48%	62,689	11.43%	168,921	30.81%	255,500	46.60%	825	0.15%	45,054	8.22%	3,757	0.69%	3,474	0.63%
36	988,357	705360	71.37%	371,054	52.60%	15,086	2.14%	119,840	16.99%	1,833	0.26%	178,898	25.36%	2,347	0.33%	4,375	0.62%
37	1,019,944	658799	64.59%	380,949	57.82%	12,939	1.96%	116,791	17.73%	1,216	0.18%	128,326	19.48%	1,294	0.20%	2,759	0.42%
38	975,288	686327	70.37%	468,605	68.28%	17,238	2.51%	126,634	18.45%	2,194	0.32%	51,838	7.55%	2,050	0.30%	3,465	0.50%
39	1,036,034	749285	72.32%	404,406	53.97%	67,592	9.02%	172,813	23.06%	1,844	0.25%	76,530	10.21%	3,540	0.47%	5,349	0.71%
40	952,610	641604	67.35%	390,706	60.90%	15,656	2.44%	119,285	18.59%	5,049	0.79%	87,907	13.70%	2,597	0.40%	5,343	0.83%

Board of Equalization Districts

Table 1: Total Population and Deviation from Ideal
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171 adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database

District	Total Population	Deviation	% Deviation
1	9,741,596	-139,263	-1.41%
2	9,998,389	117,530	1.19%
3	10,047,926	167,067	1.69%
4	9,735,526	-145,333	-1.47%

Table 2: Total Population:
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171, DOJ Tabulation adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database

District	Total Population	Latino	%Latino	White	% White	Black	% Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	% Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	% Other	Remainder of Multiracial	% Remainder of Multiracial
1	9,741,596	3,992,081	40.98%	3,695,663	37.94%	544,519	5.59%	64,571	0.66%	907,626	9.32%	44,080	0.45%	55,193	0.57%	437,863	4.49%
2	9,998,389	2,870,221	28.71%	3,863,825	38.64%	414,254	4.14%	39,160	0.39%	2,226,493	22.27%	44,718	0.45%	62,746	0.63%	476,972	4.77%
3	10,047,926	4,821,703	47.99%	2,565,941	25.54%	773,737	7.70%	18,500	0.18%	1,474,271	14.67%	20,562	0.20%	60,226	0.60%	312,986	3.11%
4	9,735,526	3,887,923	39.94%	3,583,844	36.81%	383,904	3.94%	33,111	0.34%	1,369,723	14.07%	28,849	0.30%	50,127	0.51%	398,045	4.09%

Table 3: Total Voting Age Population Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171, DOJ Tabulation adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database

District	Total_Population	Total VAP	% Total VAP	Latino VAP	% Latino VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	American Indian VAP	%American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	% Remainder of Multiracial VAP
1	9,741,596	7,274,144	74.67%	2,679,029	36.83%	3,067,888	42.18%	411,902	5.66%	49,917	0.69%	705,092	9.69%	33,921	0.47%	39,547	0.54%	286,848	3.94%
2	9,998,389	7,958,701	79.60%	2,049,630	25.75%	3,323,327	41.76%	341,262	4.29%	30,406	0.38%	1,821,473	22.89%	35,669	0.45%	47,078	0.59%	309,856	3.89%
3	10,047,926	7,993,713	79.56%	3,579,695	44.78%	2,228,127	27.87%	633,102	7.92%	15,494	0.19%	1,259,513	15.76%	16,533	0.21%	43,492	0.54%	217,757	2.72%
4	9,735,526	7,585,791	77.92%	2,767,282	36.48%	3,048,200	40.18%	305,196	4.02%	26,100	0.34%	1,119,541	14.76%	23,099	0.30%	36,598	0.48%	259,775	3.42%

Table 4: Total Citizen Voting Age Population - Statewide Database, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 year estimates

District	Total Population	CVAP Total	% CVAP Total	CVAP White	% CVAP White	CVAP Black	% CVAP Black	CVAP Latino	% CVAP Latino	American Indian CVAP	%American Indian CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander CVAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander CVAP	CVAP Other	% CVAP Other
1	9,741,596	6,135,359	62.98%	3,167,752	51.63%	400,207	6.52%	1,842,274	30.03%	39,315	0.64%	493,254	8.04%	26,616	0.43%	34,501	0.56%
2	9,998,389	6,582,852	65.84%	3,417,967	51.92%	337,815	5.13%	1,305,123	19.83%	29,644	0.45%	1,264,721	19.21%	30,941	0.47%	43,035	0.65%
3	10,047,926	6,352,442	63.22%	2,149,391	33.84%	638,309	10.05%	2,468,312	38.86%	17,298	0.27%	932,648	14.68%	16,991	0.27%	30,766	0.48%
4	9,735,526	6,415,746	65.90%	3,128,014	48.76%	304,044	4.74%	1,979,617	30.86%	25,145	0.39%	804,553	12.54%	23,104	0.36%	33,931	0.53%

Congressional Districts

Table 1: Total Population and Deviation from Ideal Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171 adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database			
District	**Total_Population**	**Deviation**	**% Deviation**
1	760,066	0	0.00%
2	760,067	1	0.00%
3	760,065	-1	0.00%
4	760,065	-1	0.00%
5	760,065	-1	0.00%
6	760,066	0	0.00%
7	760,066	0	0.00%
8	760,065	-1	0.00%
9	760,066	0	0.00%
10	760,066	0	0.00%
11	760,067	1	0.00%
12	760,065	-1	0.00%
13	760,065	-1	0.00%
14	760,065	-1	0.00%
15	760,066	0	0.00%
16	760,067	1	0.00%
17	760,066	0	0.00%
18	760,065	-1	0.00%
19	760,067	1	0.00%
20	760,067	1	0.00%
21	760,065	-1	0.00%
22	760,067	1	0.00%
23	760,066	0	0.00%
24	760,066	0	0.00%
25	760,066	0	0.00%
26	760,067	1	0.00%
27	760,067	1	0.00%
28	760,066	0	0.00%
29	760,066	0	0.00%
30	760,066	0	0.00%
31	760,066	0	0.00%
32	760,067	1	0.00%
33	760,067	1	0.00%
34	760,067	1	0.00%
35	760,067	1	0.00%
36	760,066	0	0.00%
37	760,066	0	0.00%
38	760,065	-1	0.00%
39	760,067	1	0.00%
40	760,066	0	0.00%
41	760,067	1	0.00%
42	760,066	0	0.00%
43	760,067	1	0.00%
44	760,065	-1	0.00%
45	760,067	1	0.00%
46	760,067	1	0.00%
47	760,066	0	0.00%
48	760,065	-1	0.00%
49	760,066	0	0.00%
50	760,067	1	0.00%
51	760,065	-1	0.00%
52	760,066	0	0.00%

Table 2: Total Population

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171 adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database

District	Total Population	Latino	%Latino	White	% White	Black	% Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	% Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	% Other	Remainder of Multiracial	% Remainder of Multiracial
1	760,066	168,674	22.19%	470,764	61.94%	11,441	1.51%	13,839	1.82%	42,702	5.62%	1,977	0.26%	4,272	0.56%	46,397	6.10%
2	760,067	155,391	20.44%	494,857	65.11%	9,855	1.30%	15,567	2.05%	32,468	4.27%	1,643	0.22%	5,436	0.72%	44,850	5.90%
3	760,065	107,658	14.16%	527,693	69.43%	9,494	1.25%	6,794	0.89%	56,266	7.40%	1,519	0.20%	4,400	0.58%	46,241	6.08%
4	760,065	238,697	31.40%	391,914	51.56%	18,955	2.49%	5,071	0.67%	58,015	7.63%	2,748	0.36%	4,559	0.60%	40,106	5.28%
5	760,065	193,669	25.48%	451,671	59.43%	15,005	1.97%	6,414	0.84%	45,767	6.02%	3,034	0.40%	4,335	0.57%	40,170	5.29%
6	760,066	174,324	22.94%	358,160	47.12%	68,766	9.05%	3,943	0.52%	91,078	11.98%	6,550	0.86%	5,098	0.67%	52,147	6.86%
7	760,066	202,409	26.63%	238,259	31.35%	77,916	10.25%	3,379	0.44%	174,909	23.01%	11,787	1.55%	5,014	0.66%	46,393	6.10%
8	760,065	267,016	35.13%	181,978	23.94%	115,172	15.15%	2,212	0.29%	138,470	18.22%	6,126	0.81%	6,037	0.79%	43,054	5.66%
9	760,066	315,472	41.51%	218,118	28.70%	54,905	7.22%	3,040	0.40%	126,111	16.59%	4,665	0.61%	4,212	0.55%	33,543	4.41%
10	760,066	138,593	18.23%	362,247	47.66%	35,066	4.61%	1,630	0.21%	168,816	22.21%	2,697	0.35%	4,763	0.63%	46,254	6.09%
11	760,067	107,106	14.09%	328,242	43.19%	40,055	5.27%	1,466	0.19%	232,590	30.60%	2,508	0.33%	5,905	0.78%	42,195	5.55%
12	760,065	179,534	23.62%	249,406	32.81%	116,970	15.39%	2,002	0.26%	156,144	20.54%	3,874	0.51%	5,427	0.71%	46,708	6.15%
13	760,065	497,280	65.43%	168,166	22.13%	19,545	2.57%	3,176	0.42%	46,737	6.15%	2,486	0.33%	3,536	0.47%	19,139	2.52%
14	760,065	188,159	24.76%	194,317	25.57%	39,221	5.16%	1,602	0.21%	288,820	38.00%	8,419	1.11%	4,326	0.57%	35,201	4.63%
15	760,066	201,867	26.56%	216,763	28.52%	19,176	2.52%	962	0.13%	271,935	35.78%	9,166	1.21%	5,656	0.74%	34,541	4.54%
16	760,067	145,361	19.12%	330,179	43.44%	14,368	1.89%	1,096	0.14%	222,888	29.32%	2,288	0.30%	4,523	0.60%	39,364	5.18%
17	760,066	124,180	16.34%	158,606	20.87%	14,967	1.97%	1,041	0.14%	427,569	56.25%	2,797	0.37%	3,863	0.51%	27,043	3.56%
18	760,065	497,849	65.50%	139,755	18.39%	12,610	1.66%	2,088	0.27%	83,322	10.96%	1,828	0.24%	3,647	0.48%	18,966	2.50%
19	760,067	187,658	24.69%	366,442	48.21%	16,414	2.16%	2,220	0.29%	141,729	18.65%	2,659	0.35%	4,461	0.59%	38,484	5.06%
20	760,067	256,296	33.72%	376,499	49.53%	24,465	3.22%	6,635	0.87%	55,322	7.28%	1,365	0.18%	4,409	0.58%	35,076	4.61%
21	760,065	488,680	64.29%	135,852	17.87%	35,786	4.71%	4,115	0.54%	74,111	9.75%	733	0.10%	3,811	0.50%	16,977	2.23%
22	760,067	560,774	73.78%	118,980	15.65%	30,003	3.95%	4,185	0.55%	28,197	3.71%	776	0.10%	3,334	0.44%	13,818	1.82%
23	760,066	315,549	41.52%	302,945	39.86%	64,657	8.51%	3,963	0.52%	32,663	4.30%	2,881	0.38%	4,798	0.63%	32,610	4.29%
24	760,066	293,830	38.66%	379,230	49.89%	9,580	1.26%	2,816	0.37%	37,760	4.97%	912	0.12%	4,318	0.57%	31,620	4.16%
25	760,066	492,481	64.79%	186,235	24.50%	31,305	4.12%	7,065	0.93%	21,142	2.78%	1,106	0.15%	3,181	0.42%	17,551	2.31%
26	760,067	326,572	42.97%	321,851	42.35%	12,799	1.68%	1,580	0.21%	62,954	8.28%	1,256	0.17%	3,993	0.53%	29,062	3.82%
27	760,067	322,512	42.43%	256,708	33.77%	73,902	9.72%	2,113	0.28%	68,443	9.00%	1,039	0.14%	4,996	0.66%	30,354	3.99%
28	760,066	201,974	26.57%	206,811	27.21%	27,667	3.64%	1,074	0.14%	292,530	38.49%	589	0.08%	3,721	0.49%	25,700	3.38%
29	760,066	488,578	64.28%	162,054	21.32%	28,956	3.81%	1,223	0.16%	58,895	7.75%	665	0.09%	4,387	0.58%	15,308	2.01%
30	760,066	178,008	23.42%	422,161	55.54%	25,754	3.39%	1,148	0.15%	95,219	12.53%	640	0.08%	5,068	0.67%	32,068	4.22%
31	760,066	460,464	60.58%	113,842	14.98%	17,890	2.35%	1,485	0.20%	148,322	19.51%	733	0.10%	3,414	0.45%	13,916	1.83%
32	760,067	194,247	25.56%	398,035	52.37%	31,762	4.18%	1,101	0.14%	93,779	12.34%	740	0.10%	5,532	0.73%	34,871	4.59%
33	760,067	470,902	61.96%	132,971	17.49%	74,936	9.86%	2,218	0.29%	52,922	6.96%	2,084	0.27%	4,023	0.53%	20,011	2.63%
34	760,067	497,280	65.43%	82,569	10.86%	30,947	4.07%	1,685	0.22%	128,548	16.91%	506	0.07%	3,863	0.51%	14,669	1.93%
35	760,067	490,236	64.50%	112,267	14.77%	45,353	5.97%	1,708	0.22%	88,406	11.63%	1,490	0.20%	3,931	0.52%	16,676	2.19%
36	760,066	126,932	16.70%	420,849	55.37%	26,663	3.51%	1,221	0.16%	131,473	17.30%	1,404	0.18%	5,838	0.77%	45,686	6.01%
37	760,066	409,691	53.90%	99,490	13.09%	171,387	22.55%	1,227	0.16%	47,245	6.22%	698	0.09%	6,300	0.83%	24,028	3.16%
38	760,065	464,502	61.11%	102,413	13.47%	14,332	1.89%	1,636	0.22%	159,469	20.98%	1,223	0.16%	3,272	0.43%	13,218	1.74%
39	760,067	473,337	62.28%	148,112	19.49%	64,604	8.50%	2,343	0.31%	44,034	5.79%	2,485	0.33%	4,201	0.55%	20,951	2.76%
40	760,066	191,405	25.18%	368,663	48.50%	12,409	1.63%	1,120	0.15%	144,467	19.01%	1,325	0.17%	3,841	0.51%	36,836	4.85%
41	760,067	290,858	38.27%	334,941	44.07%	35,816	4.71%	2,816	0.37%	59,123	7.78%	2,123	0.28%	3,975	0.52%	30,415	4.00%
42	760,066	489,779	64.44%	137,105	18.04%	48,269	6.35%	1,585	0.21%	57,249	7.53%	2,271	0.30%	3,974	0.52%	19,834	2.61%
43	760,067	433,512	57.04%	52,450	6.90%	182,478	24.01%	1,174	0.15%	62,451	8.22%	3,138	0.41%	5,024	0.66%	19,840	2.61%
44	760,065	464,204	61.07%	94,688	12.46%	83,013	10.92%	1,513	0.20%	86,441	11.37%	6,485	0.85%	3,967	0.52%	19,754	2.60%
45	760,067	228,657	30.08%	191,564	25.20%	16,292	2.14%	1,207	0.16%	291,651	38.37%	2,671	0.35%	3,146	0.41%	24,879	3.27%
46	760,067	495,991	65.26%	112,657	14.82%	13,766	1.81%	1,401	0.18%	116,358	15.31%	2,412	0.32%	2,952	0.39%	14,530	1.91%
47	760,066	131,641	17.32%	381,669	50.22%	11,448	1.51%	1,147	0.15%	188,227	24.76%	1,441	0.19%	4,366	0.57%	40,127	5.28%

Table 2: Total Population

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171 adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database

District	Total Population	Latino	%Latino	White	% White	Black	% Black	American Indian	%American Indian	Asian	% Asian	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	% Other	Remainder of Multiracial	% Remainder of Multiracial
48	760,065	223,522	29.41%	404,879	53.27%	23,422	3.08%	7,755	1.02%	52,660	6.93%	2,393	0.31%	4,147	0.55%	41,287	5.43%
49	760,066	206,882	27.22%	439,259	57.79%	16,080	2.12%	2,128	0.28%	48,765	6.42%	3,460	0.46%	4,118	0.54%	39,374	5.18%
50	760,067	164,328	21.62%	415,912	54.72%	19,953	2.63%	1,806	0.24%	108,905	14.33%	1,536	0.20%	5,002	0.66%	42,625	5.61%
51	760,065	190,017	25.00%	346,781	45.63%	44,305	5.83%	2,066	0.27%	122,351	16.10%	3,371	0.44%	4,733	0.62%	46,441	6.11%
52	760,066	457,390	60.18%	101,294	13.33%	56,514	7.44%	1,541	0.20%	111,695	14.70%	3,487	0.46%	3,187	0.42%	24,958	3.28%

Table 3: Total Voting Age Population

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 P.L. 94-171 adjusted for incarcerated populations by Statewide Database

District	Total_Population	Total VAP	% Total VAP	Latino VAP	% Latino VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	American Indian VAP	%American Indian VAP	Asian VAP	% Asian VAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Remainder of Multiracial VAP	% Remainder of Multiracial VAP
1	760,066	588,093	77.37%	112,571	19.14%	387,606	65.91%	9,030	1.54%	10,261	1.74%	32,690	5.56%	1,554	0.26%	3,211	0.55%	31,170	5.30%
2	760,067	608,823	80.10%	107,796	17.71%	419,330	68.88%	8,162	1.34%	11,202	1.84%	27,119	4.45%	1,345	0.22%	4,174	0.69%	29,695	4.88%
3	760,065	599,321	78.85%	72,908	12.17%	436,399	72.82%	7,529	1.26%	5,247	0.88%	42,859	7.15%	1,243	0.21%	3,295	0.55%	29,841	4.98%
4	760,065	606,240	79.76%	166,854	27.52%	337,555	55.68%	15,567	2.57%	4,023	0.66%	49,050	8.09%	2,275	0.38%	3,532	0.58%	27,384	4.52%
5	760,065	594,548	78.22%	131,880	22.18%	376,607	63.34%	11,897	2.00%	5,042	0.85%	35,966	6.05%	2,462	0.41%	3,221	0.54%	27,473	4.62%
6	760,066	580,860	76.42%	118,062	20.33%	296,343	51.02%	52,062	8.96%	3,207	0.55%	69,281	11.93%	5,004	0.86%	3,766	0.65%	33,135	5.70%
7	760,066	584,794	76.94%	140,548	24.03%	204,224	34.92%	60,014	10.26%	2,688	0.46%	134,913	23.07%	8,978	1.54%	3,628	0.62%	29,801	5.10%
8	760,065	590,587	77.70%	186,009	31.50%	158,885	26.90%	91,145	15.43%	1,790	0.30%	115,729	19.60%	4,819	0.82%	4,372	0.74%	27,838	4.71%
9	760,066	559,859	73.66%	210,713	37.64%	182,469	32.59%	41,300	7.38%	2,426	0.43%	95,032	16.97%	3,557	0.64%	3,064	0.55%	21,298	3.80%
10	760,066	585,495	77.03%	97,175	16.60%	300,298	51.29%	26,947	4.60%	1,316	0.22%	126,980	21.69%	2,139	0.37%	3,361	0.57%	27,279	4.66%
11	760,067	665,870	87.61%	87,889	13.20%	296,973	44.60%	34,852	5.23%	1,312	0.20%	208,437	31.30%	2,069	0.31%	4,875	0.73%	29,463	4.42%
12	760,065	622,597	81.91%	131,750	21.16%	218,609	35.11%	97,281	15.63%	1,624	0.26%	135,322	21.74%	2,895	0.46%	4,205	0.68%	30,911	4.96%
13	760,065	536,737	70.62%	327,686	61.05%	138,262	25.76%	15,012	2.80%	2,523	0.47%	35,948	6.70%	1,874	0.35%	2,451	0.46%	12,981	2.42%
14	760,065	593,383	78.07%	135,167	22.78%	167,001	28.14%	31,585	5.32%	1,268	0.21%	225,974	38.08%	6,727	1.13%	3,055	0.51%	22,606	3.81%
15	760,066	610,975	80.38%	150,720	24.67%	184,255	30.16%	16,710	2.73%	796	0.13%	226,408	37.06%	7,232	1.18%	4,173	0.68%	20,681	3.38%
16	760,067	601,756	79.17%	104,871	17.43%	278,210	46.23%	12,054	2.00%	908	0.15%	177,733	29.54%	1,861	0.31%	3,311	0.55%	22,808	3.79%
17	760,066	604,629	79.55%	91,489	15.13%	138,100	22.84%	12,293	2.03%	714	0.12%	340,230	56.27%	2,258	0.37%	2,848	0.47%	16,697	2.76%
18	760,065	566,896	74.59%	345,625	60.97%	120,776	21.30%	10,644	1.88%	1,715	0.30%	70,914	12.51%	1,467	0.26%	2,622	0.46%	13,133	2.32%
19	760,067	611,107	80.40%	134,705	22.04%	315,648	51.65%	13,790	2.26%	1,939	0.32%	113,449	18.56%	2,207	0.36%	3,359	0.55%	26,010	4.26%
20	760,067	566,298	74.51%	169,518	29.93%	303,658	53.62%	18,334	3.24%	5,085	0.90%	42,719	7.54%	1,049	0.19%	3,022	0.53%	22,913	4.05%
21	760,065	535,159	70.41%	324,874	60.71%	113,000	21.12%	25,697	4.80%	3,063	0.57%	54,000	10.09%	570	0.11%	2,655	0.50%	11,300	2.11%
22	760,067	520,872	68.53%	364,858	70.05%	97,351	18.69%	21,324	4.09%	3,054	0.59%	22,428	4.31%	555	0.11%	2,123	0.41%	9,179	1.76%
23	760,066	567,431	74.66%	210,902	37.17%	251,727	44.36%	46,256	8.15%	3,300	0.58%	27,823	4.90%	2,143	0.38%	3,400	0.60%	21,880	3.86%
24	760,066	607,415	79.92%	206,090	33.93%	330,484	54.41%	8,270	1.36%	2,312	0.38%	33,645	5.54%	741	0.12%	3,376	0.56%	22,497	3.70%
25	760,066	563,295	74.11%	339,965	60.35%	162,087	28.77%	23,529	4.18%	5,070	0.90%	17,725	3.15%	825	0.15%	2,153	0.38%	11,941	2.12%
26	760,067	588,606	77.44%	230,342	39.13%	271,725	46.16%	10,605	1.80%	1,284	0.22%	51,767	8.79%	1,020	0.17%	2,889	0.49%	18,974	3.22%
27	760,067	572,306	75.30%	224,506	39.23%	213,235	37.26%	53,984	9.43%	1,694	0.30%	54,886	9.59%	837	0.15%	3,481	0.61%	19,683	3.44%
28	760,066	621,567	81.78%	153,705	24.73%	179,545	28.89%	23,743	3.82%	880	0.14%	244,327	39.31%	456	0.07%	2,736	0.44%	16,175	2.60%
29	760,066	596,033	78.42%	364,092	61.09%	140,066	23.50%	24,804	4.16%	1,033	0.17%	51,224	8.59%	550	0.09%	2,993	0.50%	11,271	1.89%
30	760,066	651,744	85.75%	143,455	22.01%	371,389	56.98%	23,434	3.60%	959	0.15%	83,800	12.86%	519	0.08%	4,089	0.63%	24,099	3.70%
31	760,066	599,429	78.87%	344,238	57.43%	100,167	16.71%	15,184	2.53%	1,295	0.22%	125,889	21.00%	620	0.10%	2,365	0.39%	9,671	1.61%
32	760,067	621,809	81.81%	146,365	23.54%	339,908	54.66%	26,822	4.31%	907	0.15%	79,211	12.74%	604	0.10%	4,012	0.65%	23,980	3.86%
33	760,067	556,317	73.19%	325,991	58.60%	111,424	20.03%	57,533	10.34%	1,764	0.32%	42,340	7.61%	1,499	0.27%	2,822	0.51%	12,944	2.33%
34	760,067	612,908	80.64%	377,917	61.66%	75,482	12.32%	27,821	4.54%	1,383	0.23%	116,091	18.94%	416	0.07%	2,679	0.44%	11,119	1.81%
35	760,067	573,143	75.41%	351,928	61.40%	96,406	16.82%	36,143	6.31%	1,367	0.24%	72,215	12.60%	1,153	0.20%	2,725	0.48%	11,206	1.96%
36	760,066	636,444	83.74%	98,903	15.54%	365,480	57.43%	22,870	3.59%	1,030	0.16%	112,551	17.68%	1,152	0.18%	4,588	0.72%	29,870	4.69%
37	760,066	597,024	78.55%	299,770	50.21%	86,609	14.51%	142,690	23.90%	1,047	0.18%	43,366	7.26%	570	0.10%	4,720	0.79%	18,252	3.06%
38	760,065	603,028	79.34%	351,515	58.29%	90,886	15.07%	12,055	2.00%	1,418	0.24%	134,616	22.32%	997	0.17%	2,285	0.38%	9,256	1.53%
39	760,067	564,244	74.24%	330,032	58.49%	126,076	22.34%	50,002	8.86%	1,892	0.34%	37,132	6.58%	1,888	0.33%	2,911	0.52%	14,311	2.54%
40	760,066	603,225	79.36%	137,556	22.80%	311,069	51.57%	10,417	1.73%	933	0.15%	116,390	19.29%	1,042	0.17%	2,787	0.46%	23,031	3.82%
41	760,067	591,459	77.82%	202,329	34.21%	285,940	48.34%	28,335	4.79%	2,287	0.39%	47,845	8.09%	1,660	0.28%	2,861	0.48%	20,202	3.42%
42	760,066	589,612	77.57%	359,948	61.05%	121,502	20.61%	39,118	6.63%	1,353	0.23%	48,958	8.30%	1,904	0.32%	2,810	0.48%	14,019	2.38%
43	760,067	574,835	75.63%	309,772	53.89%	45,569	7.93%	145,342	25.28%	900	0.16%	53,186	9.25%	2,433	0.42%	3,497	0.61%	14,136	2.46%
44	760,065	587,509	77.30%	340,237	57.91%	84,061	14.31%	66,421	11.31%	1,312	0.22%	73,990	12.59%	5,121	0.87%	2,732	0.47%	13,635	2.32%
45	760,067	605,421	79.65%	165,397	27.32%	166,431	27.49%	13,272	2.19%	1,048	0.17%	238,572	39.41%	2,146	0.35%	2,319	0.38%	16,236	2.68%
46	760,067	582,217	76.60%	356,346	61.21%	100,354	17.24%	11,464	1.97%	1,147	0.20%	98,632	16.94%	1,924	0.33%	2,048	0.35%	10,302	1.77%
47	760,066	617,109	81.19%	98,991	16.04%	327,125	53.01%	9,569	1.55%	969	0.16%	149,571	24.24%	1,151	0.19%	3,354	0.54%	26,379	4.27%
48	760,065	583,680	76.79%	153,163	26.24%	332,822	57.02%	18,266	3.13%	5,712	0.98%	42,830	7.34%	1,959	0.34%	2,944	0.50%	25,984	4.45%
49	760,066	601,528	79.14%	147,601	24.54%	366,264	60.89%	13,542	2.25%	1,821	0.30%	41,253	6.86%	2,781	0.46%	3,163	0.53%	25,103	4.17%
50	760,067	620,725	81.67%	121,504	19.57%	358,893	57.82%	17,195	2.77%	1,567	0.25%	88,249	14.22%	1,322	0.21%	3,892	0.63%	28,103	4.53%
51	760,065	608,749	80.09%	137,752	22.63%	295,227	48.50%	35,057	5.76%	1,738	0.29%	102,264	16.80%	2,834	0.47%	3,575	0.59%	30,302	4.98%
52	760,066	578,638	76.13%	331,656	57.32%	88,030	15.21%	44,490	7.69%	1,292	0.22%	92,090	15.91%	2,815	0.49%	2,186	0.38%	16,079	2.78%

Table 4: Total Citizen Voting Age Population - Statewide Database, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5 year estimates																	
District	Total Population	CVAP Total	% CVAP Total	CVAP White	% CVAP White	CVAP Black	% CVAP Black	CVAP Latino	% CVAP Latino	American Indian CVAP	%American Indian CVAP	Asian CVAP	% Asian CVAP	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander CVAP	% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander CVAP	CVAP Other	% CVAP Other
1	760,066	549,317	72.27%	412,356	75.07%	9,472	1.72%	77,151	14.04%	8,525	1.55%	23,536	4.28%	1,216	0.22%	2,491	0.45%
2	760,067	556,787	73.25%	440,520	79.12%	7,945	1.43%	61,121	10.98%	10,210	1.83%	19,163	3.44%	975	0.18%	2,508	0.45%
3	760,065	549,549	72.30%	438,686	79.83%	7,053	1.28%	55,915	10.17%	4,013	0.73%	27,481	5.00%	1,050	0.19%	2,191	0.40%
4	760,065	530,038	69.74%	352,678	66.54%	15,236	2.87%	105,859	19.97%	3,743	0.71%	36,467	6.88%	1,535	0.29%	2,931	0.55%
5	760,065	546,713	71.93%	389,929	71.32%	11,525	2.11%	99,281	18.16%	4,131	0.76%	27,521	5.03%	2,020	0.37%	1,931	0.35%
6	760,066	494,581	65.07%	288,509	58.33%	50,627	10.24%	83,580	16.90%	2,429	0.49%	46,912	9.49%	3,270	0.66%	3,946	0.80%
7	760,066	500,291	65.82%	209,777	41.93%	59,669	11.93%	102,018	20.39%	2,172	0.43%	99,246	19.84%	7,408	1.48%	5,359	1.07%
8	760,065	480,805	63.26%	168,268	35.00%	88,733	18.46%	109,496	22.77%	1,571	0.33%	87,663	18.23%	3,588	0.75%	5,946	1.24%
9	760,066	453,987	59.73%	194,743	42.90%	36,390	8.02%	140,803	31.01%	1,478	0.33%	63,896	14.07%	2,382	0.52%	3,825	0.84%
10	760,066	503,022	66.18%	312,970	62.22%	24,566	4.88%	67,198	13.36%	832	0.17%	76,959	15.30%	2,143	0.43%	4,052	0.81%
11	760,067	568,435	74.79%	284,633	50.07%	31,722	5.58%	61,235	10.77%	1,229	0.22%	169,135	29.75%	1,626	0.29%	3,650	0.64%
12	760,065	511,002	67.23%	213,077	41.70%	97,261	19.03%	74,108	14.50%	2,042	0.40%	100,754	19.72%	2,781	0.54%	5,058	0.99%
13	760,065	393,777	51.81%	146,114	37.11%	15,199	3.86%	197,735	50.21%	2,066	0.52%	23,112	5.87%	1,647	0.42%	1,901	0.48%
14	760,065	483,036	63.55%	186,880	38.69%	33,412	6.92%	93,400	19.34%	1,948	0.40%	146,965	30.43%	5,629	1.17%	4,209	0.87%
15	760,066	498,304	65.56%	185,250	37.18%	17,918	3.60%	97,499	19.57%	928	0.19%	177,123	35.55%	6,595	1.32%	3,734	0.75%
16	760,067	489,694	64.43%	277,655	56.70%	10,730	2.19%	67,044	13.69%	793	0.16%	116,965	23.89%	1,597	0.33%	2,742	0.56%
17	760,066	431,867	56.82%	142,667	33.03%	13,817	3.20%	66,361	15.37%	764	0.18%	194,314	44.99%	2,037	0.47%	2,523	0.58%
18	760,065	400,085	52.64%	123,283	30.81%	10,214	2.55%	202,060	50.50%	1,479	0.37%	51,786	12.94%	1,567	0.39%	2,324	0.58%
19	760,067	544,300	71.61%	329,594	60.55%	13,092	2.41%	95,032	17.46%	1,643	0.30%	86,442	15.88%	2,161	0.40%	4,213	0.77%
20	760,067	500,385	65.83%	310,816	62.12%	17,898	3.58%	127,062	25.39%	3,878	0.78%	30,319	6.06%	755	0.15%	1,816	0.36%
21	760,065	421,048	55.40%	120,662	28.66%	25,793	6.13%	224,513	53.32%	2,382	0.57%	39,143	9.30%	625	0.15%	1,503	0.36%
22	760,067	377,384	49.65%	107,873	28.58%	22,333	5.92%	224,189	59.41%	2,342	0.62%	14,204	3.76%	330	0.09%	861	0.23%
23	760,066	483,628	63.63%	252,739	52.26%	40,059	8.28%	158,828	32.84%	2,713	0.56%	17,085	3.53%	1,899	0.39%	2,170	0.45%
24	760,066	522,242	68.71%	341,375	65.37%	10,267	1.97%	131,998	25.28%	2,505	0.48%	23,934	4.58%	503	0.10%	1,859	0.36%
25	760,066	455,219	59.89%	170,047	37.35%	22,069	4.85%	238,991	52.50%	4,848	1.06%	11,819	2.60%	547	0.12%	1,258	0.28%
26	760,067	503,800	66.28%	281,765	55.93%	10,749	2.13%	159,001	31.56%	1,293	0.26%	39,320	7.80%	1,099	0.22%	1,881	0.37%
27	760,067	475,645	62.58%	213,697	44.93%	48,486	10.19%	158,420	33.31%	2,435	0.51%	42,240	8.88%	1,067	0.22%	2,132	0.45%
28	760,066	519,088	68.30%	178,483	34.38%	25,598	4.93%	123,192	23.73%	921	0.18%	179,217	34.53%	443	0.09%	2,451	0.47%
29	760,066	439,412	57.81%	131,385	29.90%	23,902	5.44%	238,242	54.22%	2,034	0.46%	38,131	8.68%	1,541	0.35%	1,524	0.35%
30	760,066	540,712	71.14%	330,766	61.17%	22,499	4.16%	106,347	19.67%	1,382	0.26%	64,572	11.94%	905	0.17%	3,034	0.56%
31	760,066	484,948	63.80%	105,589	21.77%	15,117	3.12%	265,096	54.66%	1,041	0.21%	89,779	18.51%	859	0.18%	2,184	0.45%
32	760,067	544,080	71.58%	336,200	61.79%	26,268	4.83%	106,962	19.66%	1,529	0.28%	59,258	10.89%	1,827	0.34%	2,584	0.47%
33	760,067	458,222	60.29%	118,342	25.83%	59,338	12.95%	240,582	52.50%	1,337	0.29%	26,949	5.88%	1,382	0.30%	2,225	0.49%
34	760,067	422,807	55.63%	67,268	15.91%	27,530	6.51%	236,944	56.04%	1,470	0.35%	81,280	19.22%	489	0.12%	1,755	0.42%
35	760,067	452,910	59.59%	103,682	22.89%	33,466	7.39%	259,793	57.36%	1,295	0.29%	43,024	9.50%	763	0.17%	2,260	0.50%
36	760,066	543,290	71.48%	339,961	62.57%	22,716	4.18%	78,590	14.47%	771	0.14%	81,294	14.96%	720	0.13%	3,749	0.69%
37	760,066	429,294	56.48%	72,336	16.85%	152,726	35.58%	166,235	38.72%	768	0.18%	26,878	6.26%	377	0.09%	2,231	0.52%
38	760,065	513,520	67.56%	102,034	19.87%	12,135	2.36%	285,685	55.63%	1,893	0.37%	105,653	20.57%	1,246	0.24%	1,517	0.30%
39	760,067	469,914	61.83%	137,628	29.29%	52,253	11.12%	240,390	51.16%	1,456	0.31%	28,809	6.13%	1,165	0.25%	1,533	0.33%
40	760,066	534,780	70.36%	323,518	60.50%	10,816	2.02%	101,048	18.90%	971	0.18%	86,331	16.14%	866	0.16%	2,040	0.38%
41	760,067	523,538	68.88%	291,989	55.77%	27,267	5.21%	155,383	29.68%	2,051	0.39%	34,548	6.60%	2,223	0.42%	2,072	0.40%
42	760,066	452,163	59.49%	127,198	28.13%	37,938	8.39%	236,424	52.29%	1,364	0.30%	40,355	8.92%	1,517	0.34%	1,551	0.34%
43	760,067	431,321	56.75%	44,729	10.37%	146,275	33.91%	189,861	44.02%	636	0.15%	38,178	8.85%	1,593	0.37%	2,569	0.60%
44	760,065	456,512	60.06%	85,268	18.68%	66,846	14.64%	232,889	51.01%	1,189	0.26%	56,811	12.44%	4,553	1.00%	2,968	0.65%
45	760,067	505,783	66.54%	180,093	35.61%	14,036	2.78%	116,476	23.03%	1,448	0.29%	181,684	35.92%	1,828	0.36%	3,127	0.62%
46	760,067	417,412	54.92%	108,576	26.01%	10,937	2.62%	210,839	50.51%	788	0.19%	77,197	18.49%	2,170	0.52%	1,249	0.30%
47	760,066	504,593	66.39%	320,898	63.60%	8,361	1.66%	68,423	13.56%	1,323	0.26%	89,740	17.78%	1,549	0.31%	2,682	0.53%
48	760,065	531,977	69.99%	344,643	64.79%	18,370	3.45%	113,841	21.40%	5,576	1.05%	32,365	6.08%	2,181	0.41%	4,017	0.76%
49	760,066	542,969	71.44%	369,776	68.10%	14,701	2.71%	109,071	20.09%	1,936	0.36%	32,141	5.92%	1,946	0.36%	2,921	0.54%
50	760,067	530,555	69.80%	350,218	66.01%	17,546	3.31%	88,396	16.66%	1,816	0.34%	54,945	10.36%	1,587	0.30%	3,563	0.67%
51	760,065	543,127	71.46%	302,481	55.69%	35,060	6.46%	106,186	19.55%	1,234	0.23%	76,977	14.17%	2,698	0.50%	4,012	0.74%
52	760,066	468,531	61.64%	93,500	19.96%	46,439	9.91%	238,533	50.91%	781	0.17%	75,556	16.13%	3,172	0.68%	3,401	0.73%

APPENDIX 4

County and City Report, By District
(Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization,
and Congressional)

All Plan Types: Splits Summary

	Assembly	Senate	BOE	Congressional
Counties split in two	11	8	1	13
Counties split in three	6	6	0	7
# Total Counties split	28	20	1	29
Cities split in two	43	60	0	31
Cities split in three	9	5	0	2
Total cities split	56	69	0	35

*count for total Cities and County splits include Counties and Cities in which the total population is larger than the Ideal Population for each district type. Multiple districts may be included in these jurisdictions.

California State Assembly Plan

	Assembly	Senate	BOE	Congressional
Counties split in two	11	8	1	13
Counties split in three	6	6	0	7
# Total Counties split	28	20	1	29
Cities split in two	43	60	0	31
Cities split in three	9	5	0	2
Total cities split	56	69	0	35

Split across # of districts	Number of Counties	
1	31	31 counties are not split
2	10	10 county/counties are split across 2 districts
3	6	6 county/counties are split across 3 districts
4	3	3 county/counties are split across 4 districts
5	2	2 county/counties are split across 5 districts
6	2	2 county/counties are split across 6 districts
7	1	1 county/counties are split across 7 districts
9	1	1 county/counties are split across 9 districts
10	1	1 county/counties are split across 10 districts
24	1	1 county/counties are split across 24 districts

COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	Total Population
Alpine	1	1,207
Amador	1	27,639
El Dorado	1	57,759
Lassen	1	25,286
Modoc	1	8,673
Nevada	1	102,284
Placer	1	33,065
Plumas	1	19,839
Shasta	1	183,199
Sierra	1	3,244
Siskiyou	1	44,207
Del Norte	2	25,140
Humboldt	2	136,810
Mendocino	2	91,624
Sonoma	2	235,129
Trinity	2	16,101
Butte	3	212,549
Glenn	3	28,916
Placer	3	7,475
Sutter	3	99,926
Tehama	3	65,973
Yuba	3	81,993
Colusa	4	21,898
Lake	4	68,401
Napa	4	138,298
Sonoma	4	30,361
Yolo	4	216,922
El Dorado	5	133,698
Placer	5	364,767
Sacramento	6	518,242
Sacramento	7	491,703

California State Assembly Plan

Calaveras	8	30,991
Fresno	8	321,191
Inyo	8	18,963
Madera	8	47,189
Mariposa	8	17,094
Mono	8	13,217
Tuolumne	8	53,008
Amador	9	8,953
Calaveras	9	14,315
Sacramento	9	55,548
San Joaquin	9	287,388
Stanislaus	9	103,816
Sacramento	10	518,416
Contra Costa	11	66,089
Sacramento	11	975
Solano	11	447,857
Marin	12	258,555
San Francisco	12	-
Sonoma	12	224,223
San Joaquin	13	489,925
Alameda	14	203,921
Contra Costa	14	271,784
Contra Costa	15	512,289
Alameda	16	198,309
Contra Costa	16	317,907
San Francisco	17	518,498
Alameda	18	485,267
San Francisco	18	-
San Francisco	19	356,495
San Mateo	19	147,376
Alameda	20	516,830
San Mateo	21	493,702
Merced	22	20,674
Stanislaus	22	450,914
San Mateo	23	124,339
Santa Clara	23	349,661
Alameda	24	279,141
Santa Clara	24	199,285
Santa Clara	25	497,894
Santa Clara	26	472,660
Fresno	27	148,298
Madera	27	103,924
Merced	27	260,425
Santa Clara	28	349,372

Santa Cruz	28	123,742
Monterey	29	286,401
San Benito	29	64,338
Santa Clara	29	71,268
Santa Cruz	29	73,403
Monterey	30	148,259
San Luis Obispo	30	251,853
Santa Cruz	30	74,207
Fresno	31	498,044
Kern	32	364,012
Tulare	32	151,003
Fresno	33	40,993
Kings	33	140,322
Tulare	33	324,053
Kern	34	45,825
Los Angeles	34	145,214
San Bernardino	34	327,666
Kern	35	482,837
Imperial	36	173,626
Riverside	36	289,258
San Bernardino	36	7,018
San Luis Obispo	37	27,363
Santa Barbara	37	446,704
Ventura	38	485,654
Los Angeles	39	275,579
San Bernardino	39	209,176
Los Angeles	40	517,085
Los Angeles	41	363,672
San Bernardino	41	121,346
Los Angeles	42	159,714
Ventura	42	357,789
Los Angeles	43	508,082
Los Angeles	44	514,568
San Bernardino	45	490,577
Los Angeles	46	501,777
Ventura	46	1,947
Riverside	47	404,594
San Bernardino	47	114,057
Los Angeles	48	482,665
Los Angeles	49	474,851
San Bernardino	50	489,965
Los Angeles	51	497,330
Los Angeles	52	518,060
Los Angeles	53	155,466

San Bernardino	53	320,248
Los Angeles	54	505,678
Los Angeles	55	476,444
Los Angeles	56	493,173
Los Angeles	57	507,191
Riverside	58	483,451
San Bernardino	58	13,185
Orange	59	383,662
San Bernardino	59	86,914
Riverside	60	469,942
Los Angeles	61	491,779
Los Angeles	62	472,817
Riverside	63	478,438
Los Angeles	64	449,077
Orange	64	63,234
Los Angeles	65	503,396
Los Angeles	66	474,015
Los Angeles	67	80,374
Orange	67	392,920
Orange	68	485,224
Los Angeles	69	479,919
Orange	70	472,278
Orange	71	202,591
Riverside	71	291,755
Orange	72	495,360
Orange	73	500,525
Orange	74	197,216
San Diego	74	314,986
San Diego	75	471,193
San Diego	76	471,670
San Diego	77	508,556
San Diego	78	492,156
San Diego	79	526,597
San Diego	80	517,104

COUNTY NAME	districts
Alameda	5
Amador	2
Calaveras	2
Contra Costa	4
El Dorado	2
Fresno	4
Kern	3
Los Angeles	24
Madera	2
Merced	2
Monterey	2
Orange	9
Placer	3
Riverside	6
Sacramento	5
San Bernardino	10
San Diego	7
San Francisco	4
San Joaquin	2
San Luis Obispo	2
San Mateo	3
Santa Clara	6
Santa Cruz	3
Sonoma	3
Stanislaus	2
Tulare	2
Ventura	3

DISTRICT	Contains # of Counties
1	11
10	1
11	3
12	3
13	1
14	2
15	1
16	2
17	1
18	2
19	2
2	5
20	1
21	1
22	2
23	2
24	2
25	1
26	1
27	3
28	2
29	4
3	6
30	3
31	1
32	2
33	3
34	3
35	1
36	3
37	2
38	1
39	2
4	5
40	1
41	2
42	2
43	1
44	1
45	1
46	2
47	2
48	1

	49	1
	5	2
	50	1
	51	1
	52	1
	53	2
	54	1
	55	1
	56	1
	57	1
	58	2
	59	2
	6	1
	60	1
	61	1
	62	1
	63	1
	64	2
	65	1
	66	1
	67	2
	68	1
	69	1
	7	1
	70	1
	71	2
	72	1
	73	1
	74	2
	75	1
	76	1
	77	1
	78	1
	79	1
	8	7
	80	1
	9	5

California State Assembly Plan

Split across # of districts	Number of Cities	
1	426	426 municipalities are not split
2	44	44 municipality/municipalities are split across 2 districts
3	8	8 municipality/municipalities are split across 3 districts
4	1	1 municipality/municipalities are split across 4 districts
5	1	1 municipality/municipalities are split across 5 districts
6	1	1 municipality/municipalities are split across 6 districts
13	1	1 municipality/municipalities are split across 13 districts

Place Name	DISTRICT	Total Population
Alturas city	1	2,735
Amador City city	1	201
Anderson city	1	11,408
Colfax city	1	2,000
Dorris city	1	866
Dunsmuir city	1	1,713
Etna city	1	682
Fort Jones city	1	699
Grass Valley city	1	14,043
Jackson city	1	5,037
Loyalton city	1	741
Montague city	1	1,233
Mount Shasta city	1	3,237
Nevada City city	1	3,160
Plymouth city	1	1,082
Portola city	1	2,113
Redding city	1	94,245
Shasta Lake city	1	10,452
South Lake Tahoe city	1	21,393
Susanville city	1	10,319
Sutter Creek city	1	2,653
Truckee town	1	16,740
Tulelake city	1	905
Weed city	1	2,873
Yreka city	1	7,856
Arcata city	2	18,898
Blue Lake city	2	1,213
Cloverdale city	2	9,011
Crescent City city	2	4,038
Eureka city	2	26,635
Ferndale city	2	1,404
Fort Bragg city	2	7,006
Fortuna city	2	12,557
Healdsburg city	2	11,360
Point Arena city	2	461
Rio Dell city	2	3,397
Santa Rosa city	2	115,482
Sebastopol city	2	7,533
Trinidad city	2	311
Ukiah city	2	16,650
Willits city	2	5,011
Windsor town	2	26,378
Biggs city	3	1,970

Chico city	3	101,823
Corning city	3	8,305
Gridley city	3	7,451
Lincoln city	3	-
Live Oak city	3	9,122
Marysville city	3	12,939
Orland city	3	8,338
Oroville city	3	20,191
Paradise town	3	4,816
Red Bluff city	3	14,839
Tehama city	3	439
Wheatland city	3	3,724
Willows city	3	6,309
Yuba City city	3	70,338
American Canyon city	4	21,881
Calistoga city	4	5,237
Clearlake city	4	16,817
Colusa city	4	6,430
Davis city	4	66,948
Lakeport city	4	5,046
Napa city	4	79,413
St. Helena city	4	5,436
Sonoma city	4	10,761
West Sacramento city	4	54,071
Williams city	4	5,550
Winters city	4	7,132
Woodland city	4	61,233
Yountville city	4	3,442
Auburn city	5	13,820
Lincoln city	5	49,825
Loomis town	5	6,846
Placerville city	5	10,783
Rocklin city	5	71,685
Roseville city	5	147,969
Sacramento city	6	318,285
Citrus Heights city	7	87,851
Folsom city	7	75,038
Rancho Cordova city	7	79,643
Angels city	8	3,670
Bishop city	8	3,831
Clovis city	8	117,645
Fresno city	8	145,494
Mammoth Lakes town	8	7,201
Sonora city	8	5,046

Escalon city	9	7,491
Galt city	9	25,473
Hughson city	9	7,499
Ione city	9	4,915
Isleton city	9	802
Lathrop city	9	28,765
Lodi city	9	66,569
Manteca city	9	83,702
Oakdale city	9	23,242
Ripon city	9	16,049
Riverbank city	9	24,933
Waterford city	9	9,149
Elk Grove city	10	176,561
Sacramento city	10	208,235
Benicia city	11	27,167
Dixon city	11	19,012
Fairfield city	11	120,178
Oakley city	11	43,443
Rio Vista city	11	10,017
Suisun City city	11	29,590
Vacaville city	11	95,941
Vallejo city	11	126,496
Belvedere city	12	2,126
Corte Madera town	12	10,229
Cotati city	12	7,593
Fairfax town	12	7,608
Larkspur city	12	13,072
Mill Valley city	12	14,239
Novato city	12	53,273
Petaluma city	12	59,846
Rohnert Park city	12	44,465
Ross town	12	2,339
San Anselmo town	12	12,842
San Francisco city	12	-
San Rafael city	12	61,333
Santa Rosa city	12	63,033
Sausalito city	12	7,272
Tiburon town	12	9,150
Stockton city	13	322,344
Tracy city	13	93,226
Albany city	14	20,275
Berkeley city	14	124,433
El Cerrito city	14	26,000
Hercules city	14	26,053

Oakland city	14	47,939
Piedmont city	14	11,274
Pinole city	14	19,057
Richmond city	14	116,791
San Pablo city	14	32,221
Antioch city	15	115,580
Brentwood city	15	64,381
Clayton city	15	11,085
Concord city	15	125,617
Martinez city	15	37,349
Pittsburg city	15	76,657
Pleasant Hill city	15	34,649
Walnut Creek city	15	351
Danville town	16	43,618
Dublin city	16	43,281
Lafayette city	16	25,413
Livermore city	16	88,006
Moraga town	16	16,880
Orinda city	16	19,529
Pleasanton city	16	63,894
San Ramon city	16	84,682
Walnut Creek city	16	69,848
San Francisco city	17	518,498
Alameda city	18	78,351
Emeryville city	18	12,911
Oakland city	18	393,952
San Francisco city	18	-
Colma town	19	1,510
Daly City city	19	105,024
San Bruno city	19	1,865
San Francisco city	19	356,495
South San Francisco city	19	32,960
Dublin city	20	28,187
Hayward city	20	163,172
Oakland city	20	-
Pleasanton city	20	16,000
San Leandro city	20	91,103
Union City city	20	70,218
Atherton town	21	199
Belmont city	21	28,360
Brisbane city	21	4,858
Burlingame city	21	31,416
East Palo Alto city	21	30,139
Foster City city	21	33,842

Hillsborough town	21	11,393
Menlo Park city	21	6,566
Millbrae city	21	23,228
Redwood City city	21	84,423
San Bruno city	21	42,082
San Carlos city	21	30,748
San Mateo city	21	105,804
South San Francisco city	21	33,225
Ceres city	22	49,464
Gustine city	22	6,123
Modesto city	22	219,251
Newman city	22	12,379
Patterson city	22	23,840
Turlock city	22	72,935
Atherton town	23	6,995
Campbell city	23	44,027
Half Moon Bay city	23	11,814
Los Altos city	23	31,668
Los Altos Hills town	23	8,500
Menlo Park city	23	27,264
Mountain View city	23	82,486
Pacifica city	23	38,674
Palo Alto city	23	68,654
Portola Valley town	23	4,457
San Jose city	23	55,628
Saratoga city	23	31,079
Woodside town	23	5,313
Fremont city	24	230,649
Milpitas city	24	80,393
Newark city	24	47,570
San Jose city	24	114,847
San Jose city	25	477,544
Cupertino city	26	60,446
San Jose city	26	121,975
Santa Clara city	26	127,854
Sunnyvale city	26	156,034
Atwater city	27	32,085
Chowchilla city	27	13,426
Coalinga city	27	14,479
Dos Palos city	27	5,832
Firebaugh city	27	8,128
Fresno city	27	61,676
Huron city	27	6,230
Kerman city	27	16,058

Livingston city	27	14,214
Los Banos city	27	45,677
Madera city	27	66,591
Mendota city	27	12,639
Merced city	27	86,681
San Joaquin city	27	3,710
Los Gatos town	28	33,585
Monte Sereno city	28	3,482
Morgan Hill city	28	45,566
San Jose city	28	245,689
Santa Cruz city	28	63,092
Scotts Valley city	28	12,242
Gilroy city	29	59,692
Gonzales city	29	8,674
Greenfield city	29	19,010
Hollister city	29	41,771
King City city	29	13,395
Salinas city	29	164,232
San Juan Bautista city	29	2,092
Soledad city	29	19,093
Watsonville city	29	52,760
Arroyo Grande city	30	18,469
Atascadero city	30	29,857
Capitola city	30	9,949
Carmel-by-the-Sea city	30	3,224
Del Rey Oaks city	30	1,596
El Paso de Robles (Paso R	30	31,565
Grover Beach city	30	12,739
Marina city	30	22,422
Monterey city	30	30,290
Morro Bay city	30	10,784
Pacific Grove city	30	15,125
Pismo Beach city	30	8,086
Sand City city	30	327
San Luis Obispo city	30	47,159
Seaside city	30	32,509
Watsonville city	30	-
Clovis city	31	2,729
Fowler city	31	6,723
Fresno city	31	337,405
Orange Cove city	31	9,689
Parlier city	31	14,648
Reedley city	31	-
Sanger city	31	26,720

Selma city	31	24,768
Bakersfield city	32	174,634
Exeter city	32	10,385
Maricopa city	32	1,031
Ridgecrest city	32	28,057
Taft city	32	7,062
Tehachapi city	32	9,337
Visalia city	32	111,322
Avenal city	33	9,496
Corcoran city	33	13,646
Dinuba city	33	24,688
Farmersville city	33	10,455
Hanford city	33	58,342
Kingsburg city	33	12,414
Lemoore city	33	27,190
Lindsay city	33	12,732
Porterville city	33	62,906
Reedley city	33	25,292
Tulare city	33	69,200
Visalia city	33	30,490
Woodlake city	33	7,463
Adelanto city	34	-
Apple Valley town	34	76,063
Barstow city	34	25,595
Big Bear Lake city	34	5,061
California City city	34	12,971
Hesperia city	34	48,016
Highland city	34	13,064
Lancaster city	34	54,268
Palmdale city	34	48,158
Twentynine Palms city	34	28,142
Victorville city	34	17,485
Arvin city	35	19,566
Bakersfield city	35	230,527
Delano city	35	43,637
McFarland city	35	13,818
Shafter city	35	19,469
Wasco city	35	22,800
Blythe city	36	12,406
Brawley city	36	26,482
Calexico city	36	38,693
Calipatria city	36	3,618
Coachella city	36	42,129
El Centro city	36	44,438

Hemet city	36	46,372
Holtville city	36	5,612
Imperial city	36	20,287
Indio city	36	89,518
Needles city	36	4,953
Westmorland city	36	2,018
Buellton city	37	5,174
Carpinteria city	37	13,293
Goleta city	37	32,755
Guadalupe city	37	8,075
Lompoc city	37	41,864
Santa Barbara city	37	88,930
Santa Maria city	37	110,136
Solvang city	37	6,135
Camarillo city	38	37,479
Fillmore city	38	16,462
Ojai city	38	7,653
Oxnard city	38	202,614
Port Hueneme city	38	22,029
San Buenaventura (Ventura	38	111,009
Santa Paula city	38	30,772
Adelanto city	39	38,243
Hesperia city	39	50,977
Lancaster city	39	117,220
Palmdale city	39	122,233
Victorville city	39	113,932
Los Angeles city	40	227,694
Santa Clarita city	40	229,158
Bradbury city	41	925
Claremont city	41	37,410
Duarte city	41	-
Hesperia city	41	1,173
La Cañada Flintridge city	41	20,602
La Verne city	41	31,426
Monrovia city	41	37,763
Pasadena city	41	139,254
Rancho Cucamonga city	41	36,694
San Dimas city	41	35,018
Sierra Madre city	41	11,302
Upland city	41	40,398
Agoura Hills city	42	20,346
Calabasas city	42	23,280
Camarillo city	42	33,371
Hidden Hills city	42	1,732

Los Angeles city	42	76,049
Malibu city	42	10,673
Moorpark city	42	36,325
Simi Valley city	42	126,360
Thousand Oaks city	42	127,134
Westlake Village city	42	8,047
Los Angeles city	43	483,374
San Fernando city	43	24,056
Burbank city	44	107,613
Glendale city	44	117,152
Los Angeles city	44	269,760
Fontana city	45	43,923
Highland city	45	32,051
Rancho Cucamonga city	45	-
Redlands city	45	38,793
Rialto city	45	104,282
San Bernardino city	45	214,416
Los Angeles city	46	499,151
Banning city	47	29,691
Beaumont city	47	53,193
Calimesa city	47	10,057
Cathedral City city	47	51,683
Desert Hot Springs city	47	32,747
Highland city	47	12,118
Indian Wells city	47	4,762
La Quinta city	47	37,642
Palm Desert city	47	51,317
Palm Springs city	47	44,786
Rancho Mirage city	47	17,049
Redlands city	47	10,190
San Jacinto city	47	313
Yucaipa city	47	54,670
Yucca Valley town	47	21,814
Azusa city	48	50,204
Baldwin Park city	48	72,490
Covina city	48	51,444
Duarte city	48	21,798
Glendora city	48	52,726
Irwindale city	48	1,483
Monrovia city	48	285
West Covina city	48	109,856
Alhambra city	49	83,108
Arcadia city	49	56,780
El Monte city	49	65,441

Monterey Park city	49	61,255
Rosemead city	49	51,336
San Gabriel city	49	39,687
San Marino city	49	12,536
South Pasadena city	49	27,021
Temple City city	49	36,592
Colton city	50	54,129
Fontana city	50	165,139
Loma Linda city	50	24,855
Ontario city	50	23,366
Rancho Cucamonga city	50	138,116
Redlands city	50	24,403
Rialto city	50	176
San Bernardino city	50	8,773
Beverly Hills city	51	32,761
Los Angeles city	51	335,448
Santa Monica city	51	93,291
West Hollywood city	51	35,829
Glendale city	52	79,828
Los Angeles city	52	318,933
Chino city	53	78,203
Montclair city	53	37,989
Ontario city	53	152,471
Pomona city	53	152,555
Upland city	53	38,970
Commerce city	54	12,445
Los Angeles city	54	430,128
Montebello city	54	62,879
Vernon city	54	226
Culver City city	55	40,892
Los Angeles city	55	416,810
Diamond Bar city	56	55,181
El Monte city	56	44,464
Industry city	56	276
La Habra Heights city	56	5,711
La Puente city	56	38,279
Pico Rivera city	56	62,335
South El Monte city	56	19,649
Walnut city	56	28,488
Whittier city	56	87,592
Los Angeles city	57	444,735
Corona city	58	81,962
Eastvale city	58	36,039
Grand Terrace city	58	13,185

Jurupa Valley city	58	105,456
Riverside city	58	232,429
Anaheim city	59	66,003
Brea city	59	47,397
Chino city	59	8,370
Chino Hills city	59	78,544
Fullerton city	59	52,222
Orange city	59	55,578
Placentia city	59	51,925
Tustin city	59	-
Villa Park city	59	5,850
Yorba Linda city	59	68,415
Hemet city	60	43,977
Moreno Valley city	60	209,666
Perris city	60	79,092
Riverside city	60	7,731
San Jacinto city	60	53,879
Gardena city	61	15,521
Hawthorne city	61	88,502
Inglewood city	61	108,396
Lawndale city	61	31,930
Los Angeles city	61	159,043
Bellflower city	62	79,560
Huntington Park city	62	55,141
Lakewood city	62	82,712
Lynwood city	62	67,622
Maywood city	62	25,254
Paramount city	62	54,003
South Gate city	62	93,114
Canyon Lake city	63	11,112
Corona city	63	75,717
Eastvale city	63	33,862
Lake Elsinore city	63	70,517
Menifee city	63	102,795
Norco city	63	22,406
Riverside city	63	76,285
Bell city	64	33,701
Bell Gardens city	64	39,701
Cudahy city	64	22,903
Downey city	64	114,712
La Habra city	64	63,234
La Mirada city	64	48,123
Norwalk city	64	103,180
Santa Fe Springs city	64	19,236

Carson city	65	27,417
Compton city	65	96,687
Long Beach city	65	74,797
Los Angeles city	65	213,988
El Segundo city	66	17,358
Gardena city	66	45,775
Hermosa Beach city	66	19,789
Lomita city	66	20,982
Los Angeles city	66	37,002
Manhattan Beach city	66	35,669
Palos Verdes Estates city	66	13,373
Rancho Palos Verdes city	66	42,358
Redondo Beach city	66	71,748
Rolling Hills city	66	1,742
Rolling Hills Estates city	66	8,298
Torrance city	66	147,385
Anaheim city	67	141,388
Artesia city	67	16,446
Buena Park city	67	84,187
Cerritos city	67	49,697
Cypress city	67	50,235
Fullerton city	67	91,708
Hawaiian Gardens city	67	14,231
La Palma city	67	15,597
Anaheim city	68	140,362
Orange city	68	84,613
Santa Ana city	68	259,760
Avalon city	69	3,467
Carson city	69	68,577
Long Beach city	69	394,097
Signal Hill city	69	11,911
Fountain Valley city	70	57,120
Garden Grove city	70	172,346
Huntington Beach city	70	19,688
Los Alamitos city	70	11,795
Santa Ana city	70	51,633
Seal Beach city	70	6,936
Stanton city	70	38,067
Westminster city	70	91,083
Mission Viejo city	71	93,760
Murrieta city	71	111,187
Rancho Santa Margarita cit	71	48,000
Temecula city	71	110,240
Wildomar city	71	36,998

Aliso Viejo city	72	52,222
Huntington Beach city	72	179,345
Laguna Beach city	72	23,061
Laguna Hills city	72	31,399
Laguna Woods city	72	17,658
Lake Forest city	72	85,965
Newport Beach city	72	85,338
Seal Beach city	72	18,347
Costa Mesa city	73	112,139
Irvine city	73	307,958
Tustin city	73	80,412
Dana Point city	74	33,144
Laguna Niguel city	74	64,417
Oceanside city	74	174,578
San Clemente city	74	64,384
San Juan Capistrano city	74	35,271
Vista city	74	98,710
Poway city	75	48,923
San Diego city	75	47,300
Santee city	75	60,173
Escondido city	76	151,516
San Diego city	76	152,246
San Marcos city	76	95,035
Carlsbad city	77	114,952
Coronado city	77	20,226
Del Mar city	77	3,966
Encinitas city	77	62,110
San Diego city	77	290,185
Solana Beach city	77	12,954
El Cajon city	78	33,109
San Diego city	78	469,387
El Cajon city	79	73,476
La Mesa city	79	61,268
Lemon Grove city	79	27,743
San Diego city	79	285,356
Chula Vista city	80	276,061
Imperial Beach city	80	26,230
National City city	80	56,373
San Diego city	80	145,400

Place name	districts
Adelanto city	2
Anaheim city	3
Atherton town	2
Bakersfield city	2
Camarillo city	2
Carson city	2
Chino city	2
Clovis city	2
Corona city	2
Duarte city	2
Dublin city	2
Eastvale city	2
El Cajon city	2
El Monte city	2
Fontana city	2
Fresno city	3
Fullerton city	2
Gardena city	2
Glendale city	2
Hemet city	2
Hesperia city	3
Highland city	3
Huntington Beach city	2
Lancaster city	2
Lincoln city	2
Long Beach city	2
Los Angeles city	13
Menlo Park city	2
Monrovia city	2
Oakland city	3
Ontario city	2
Orange city	2
Palmdale city	2
Pleasanton city	2
Rancho Cucamonga city	3
Redlands city	3
Reedley city	2
Rialto city	2
Riverside city	3
Sacramento city	2
San Bernardino city	2
San Bruno city	2
San Diego city	6

DISTRICT	Number of Municipalities
1	26
2	18
3	16
4	15
5	7
6	2
7	4
8	7
9	13
10	3
11	9
12	17
13	3
14	10
15	9
16	10
17	1
18	5
19	6
20	7
21	15
22	7
23	14
24	5
25	2
26	5
27	15
28	7
29	10
30	17
31	9
32	8
33	14
34	12
35	7
36	13
37	9
38	8
39	6
40	3
41	13
42	11
43	3

San Francisco city	4
San Jacinto city	2
San Jose city	5
Santa Ana city	2
Santa Rosa city	2
Seal Beach city	2
South San Francisco city	2
Tustin city	2
Upland city	2
Victorville city	2
Visalia city	2
Walnut Creek city	2
Watsonville city	2

44	4
45	7
46	2
47	16
48	9
49	10
50	9
51	5
52	3
53	6
54	5
55	3
56	10
57	2
58	6
59	11
60	6
61	6
62	8
63	8
64	9
65	5
66	13
67	9
68	4
69	5
70	9
71	6
72	9
73	4
74	7
75	4
76	4
77	7
78	3
79	5
80	5

Split across # of districts	Number of counties	
1	37	37 counties are not split
2	8	8 county/counties are split across 2 districts
3	7	7 county/counties are split across 3 districts
4	2	2 county/counties are split across 4 districts
5	1	1 county/counties are split across 5 districts
6	1	1 county/counties are split across 6 districts
8	1	1 county/counties are split across 8 districts
13	1	1 county/counties are split across 13 districts

COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	Total Population
Butte	1	212,549
Colusa	1	21,898
Glenn	1	28,916
Lassen	1	25,286
Modoc	1	8,673
Nevada	1	84,915
Placer	1	58,216
Plumas	1	19,839
Shasta	1	183,199
Sierra	1	3,244
Siskiyou	1	44,207
Sutter	1	99,926
Tehama	1	65,973
Yuba	1	81,993
Del Norte	2	25,140
Humboldt	2	136,810
Lake	2	68,401
Marin	2	258,555
Mendocino	2	91,624
San Francisco	2	-
Sonoma	2	394,940
Trinity	2	16,101
Contra Costa	3	130,985
Napa	3	138,298
Sacramento	3	5,935
Solano	3	447,857
Sonoma	3	94,773
Yolo	3	216,922
Alpine	4	1,207
Amador	4	36,592
Calaveras	4	45,306
El Dorado	4	191,457
Inyo	4	18,963
Madera	4	43,808
Mariposa	4	17,094
Merced	4	25,200
Mono	4	13,217
Nevada	4	17,369
Placer	4	14,105
Stanislaus	4	554,730
Tuolumne	4	53,008
Alameda	5	243,821
San Joaquin	5	777,313

Placer	6	332,986
Sacramento	6	633,777
Alameda	7	689,135
Contra Costa	7	271,745
San Francisco	7	-
Sacramento	8	945,172
Alameda	9	227,319
Contra Costa	9	765,339
Alameda	10	523,193
Santa Clara	10	513,183
San Francisco	11	874,993
San Mateo	11	147,318
Fresno	12	358,658
Kern	12	414,952
Tulare	12	165,744
San Mateo	13	618,099
Santa Clara	13	394,387
Fresno	14	635,005
Madera	14	107,305
Merced	14	255,899
Tulare	14	7
Santa Clara	15	1,032,570
Fresno	16	14,863
Kern	16	477,722
Kings	16	140,322
Tulare	16	309,305
Monterey	17	434,660
San Benito	17	64,338
San Luis Obispo	17	223,571
Santa Cruz	17	271,352
Imperial	18	173,626
Riverside	18	182,138
San Bernardino	18	7,021
San Diego	18	593,961
Riverside	19	513,746
San Bernardino	19	438,919
Los Angeles	20	946,077
San Luis Obispo	21	55,645
Santa Barbara	21	446,704
Ventura	21	522,251
Los Angeles	22	696,461
San Bernardino	22	313,014
Los Angeles	23	709,044
San Bernardino	23	324,705

Los Angeles	24	1,035,622
Los Angeles	25	975,351
San Bernardino	25	59,190
Los Angeles	26	948,823
Los Angeles	27	670,001
Ventura	27	323,139
Los Angeles	28	985,823
San Bernardino	29	943,463
Los Angeles	30	943,195
Orange	30	48,044
Riverside	31	939,844
San Bernardino	31	15,296
Orange	32	69,565
Riverside	32	781,710
San Bernardino	32	78,544
San Diego	32	10,197
Los Angeles	33	1,036,292
Los Angeles	34	67,042
Orange	34	881,646
Los Angeles	35	953,821
Los Angeles	36	80,374
Orange	36	907,983
Orange	37	1,019,944
Orange	38	265,828
San Diego	38	709,460
San Diego	39	1,036,034
San Diego	40	952,610

COUNTY NAME	split across # of districts
Alameda	4
Contra Costa	3
Fresno	3
Kern	2
Los Angeles	13
Madera	2
Merced	2
Nevada	2
Orange	6
Placer	3
Riverside	4
Sacramento	3
San Bernardino	8
San Diego	5
San Francisco	3
San Luis Obispo	2
San Mateo	2
Santa Clara	3
Sonoma	2
Tulare	3
Ventura	2

DISTRICT	Number of Counties
1	14
2	8
3	6
4	13
5	2
6	2
7	3
8	1
9	2
10	2
11	2
12	3
13	2
14	4
15	1
16	4
17	4
18	4
19	2
20	1
21	3
22	2
23	2
24	1
25	2
26	1
27	2
28	1
29	1
30	2
31	2
32	4
33	1
34	2
35	1
36	2
37	1
38	2
39	1
40	1

split across # of districts	# of municipalities	
1	446	446 municipalities are not split
2	32	32 municipality/municipalities are split across 2 districts
3	2	2 municipality/municipalities are split across 3 districts
4	1	1 municipality/municipalities are split across 4 districts
6	1	1 municipality/municipalities are split across 6 districts

INCPLACE	DISTRICT	Total Population
Alturas city	1	2,735
Anderson city	1	11,408
Auburn city	1	9,727
Biggs city	1	1,970
Chico city	1	101,823
Colfax city	1	2,000
Colusa city	1	6,430
Corning city	1	8,305
Dorris city	1	866
Dunsmuir city	1	1,713
Etna city	1	682
Fort Jones city	1	699
Grass Valley city	1	14,043
Gridley city	1	7,451
Live Oak city	1	9,122
Loyalton city	1	741
Marysville city	1	12,939
Montague city	1	1,233
Mount Shasta city	1	3,237
Nevada City city	1	3,160
Orland city	1	8,338
Oroville city	1	20,191
Paradise town	1	4,816
Portola city	1	2,113
Red Bluff city	1	14,839
Redding city	1	94,245
Shasta Lake city	1	10,452
Susanville city	1	10,319
Tehama city	1	439
Tulelake city	1	905
Weed city	1	2,873
Wheatland city	1	3,724
Williams city	1	5,550
Willows city	1	6,309

Yreka city	1	7,856
Yuba City city	1	70,338
Arcata city	2	18,898
Belvedere city	2	2,126
Blue Lake city	2	1,213
Clearlake city	2	16,817
Cloverdale city	2	9,011
Corte Madera tov	2	10,229
Crescent City city	2	4,038
Eureka city	2	26,635
Fairfax town	2	7,608
Ferndale city	2	1,404
Fort Bragg city	2	7,006
Fortuna city	2	12,557
Healdsburg city	2	11,360
Lakeport city	2	5,046
Larkspur city	2	13,072
Mill Valley city	2	14,239
Novato city	2	53,273
Petaluma city	2	59,846
Point Arena city	2	461
Rio Dell city	2	3,397
Ross town	2	2,339
San Anselmo tow	2	12,842
San Francisco cit	2	-
San Rafael city	2	61,333
Santa Rosa city	2	178,515
Sausalito city	2	7,272
Sebastopol city	2	7,533
Tiburon town	2	9,150
Trinidad city	2	311
Ukiah city	2	16,650
Willits city	2	5,011
Windsor town	2	26,378
American Canyor	3	21,881
Benicia city	3	27,167
Brentwood city	3	64,381
Calistoga city	3	5,237
Cotati city	3	7,593
Davis city	3	66,948
Dixon city	3	19,012
Fairfield city	3	120,178
Isleton city	3	802
Napa city	3	79,413

Oakley city	3	43,443
Rio Vista city	3	10,017
Rohnert Park city	3	44,465
St. Helena city	3	5,436
Sonoma city	3	10,761
Suisun City city	3	29,590
Vacaville city	3	95,941
Vallejo city	3	126,496
West Sacramento	3	54,071
Winters city	3	7,132
Woodland city	3	61,233
Yountville city	3	3,442
Amador City city	4	201
Angels city	4	3,670
Bishop city	4	3,831
Ceres city	4	49,464
Hughson city	4	7,499
Ione city	4	4,915
Jackson city	4	5,037
Livingston city	4	-
Mammoth Lakes	4	7,201
Modesto city	4	219,251
Newman city	4	12,379
Oakdale city	4	23,242
Patterson city	4	23,840
Placerville city	4	10,783
Plymouth city	4	1,082
Riverbank city	4	24,933
Sonora city	4	5,046
South Lake Taho	4	21,393
Sutter Creek city	4	2,653
Truckee town	4	16,740
Turlock city	4	72,935
Waterford city	4	9,149
Dublin city	5	71,468
Escalon city	5	7,491
Lathrop city	5	28,765
Livermore city	5	88,006
Lodi city	5	66,569
Manteca city	5	83,702
Pleasanton city	5	79,894
Ripon city	5	16,049
Stockton city	5	322,344
Tracy city	5	93,226

Auburn city	6	4,093
Citrus Heights cit	6	87,851
Folsom city	6	75,038
Galt city	6	25,473
Lincoln city	6	49,825
Loomis town	6	6,846
Rancho Cordova	6	79,643
Rocklin city	6	71,685
Roseville city	6	147,969
Alameda city	7	78,351
Albany city	7	20,275
Berkeley city	7	124,433
El Cerrito city	7	26,000
Emeryville city	7	12,911
Hercules city	7	26,053
Oakland city	7	441,891
Piedmont city	7	11,274
Pinole city	7	19,057
Richmond city	7	116,791
San Francisco cit	7	-
San Pablo city	7	32,221
Elk Grove city	8	176,561
Sacramento city	8	526,520
Antioch city	9	115,580
Clayton city	9	11,085
Concord city	9	125,617
Danville town	9	43,618
Lafayette city	9	25,413
Martinez city	9	37,349
Moraga town	9	16,880
Orinda city	9	19,529
Pittsburg city	9	76,657
Pleasant Hill city	9	34,649
San Leandro city	9	91,103
San Ramon city	9	84,682
Walnut Creek city	9	70,199
Fremont city	10	230,649
Hayward city	10	163,172
Milpitas city	10	80,393
Newark city	10	47,570
San Jose city	10	145,010
Santa Clara city	10	127,854
Sunnyvale city	10	156,034
Union City city	10	70,218

Colma town	11	1,510
Daly City city	11	105,024
San Bruno city	11	1,755
San Francisco cit	11	874,993
South San Franc	11	33,012
Bakersfield city	12	174,634
California City city	12	12,971
Clovis city	12	120,374
Exeter city	12	10,385
Fresno city	12	179,805
Maricopa city	12	1,031
Ridgecrest city	12	28,057
Shafter city	12	1,794
Taft city	12	7,062
Tehachapi city	12	9,337
Tulare city	12	19,277
Visalia city	12	105,838
Atherton town	13	7,194
Belmont city	13	28,360
Brisbane city	13	4,858
Burlingame city	13	31,416
Campbell city	13	44,027
Cupertino city	13	60,446
East Palo Alto cit	13	30,139
Foster City city	13	33,842
Half Moon Bay ci	13	11,814
Hillsborough town	13	11,393
Los Altos city	13	31,668
Los Altos Hills tov	13	8,500
Los Gatos town	13	33,585
Menlo Park city	13	33,830
Millbrae city	13	23,228
Monte Sereno cit	13	3,482
Mountain View ci	13	82,486
Pacifica city	13	38,674
Palo Alto city	13	68,654
Portola Valley tov	13	4,457
Redwood City city	13	84,423
San Bruno city	13	42,192
San Carlos city	13	30,748
San Mateo city	13	105,804
Saratoga city	13	31,079
South San Franc	13	33,173
Woodside town	13	5,313

Atwater city	14	32,085
Chowchilla city	14	13,426
Coalinga city	14	14,479
Dos Palos city	14	5,832
Firebaugh city	14	8,128
Fowler city	14	6,723
Fresno city	14	364,770
Gustine city	14	6,123
Huron city	14	6,230
Kerman city	14	16,058
Livingston city	14	14,214
Los Banos city	14	45,677
Madera city	14	66,591
Mendota city	14	12,639
Merced city	14	86,681
Orange Cove city	14	9,689
Parlier city	14	14,648
Reedley city	14	25,292
Sanger city	14	26,720
San Joaquin city	14	3,710
Selma city	14	24,768
Gilroy city	15	59,692
Morgan Hill city	15	45,566
San Jose city	15	870,673
Arvin city	16	19,566
Avenal city	16	9,496
Bakersfield city	16	230,527
Corcoran city	16	13,646
Delano city	16	43,637
Dinuba city	16	24,688
Farmersville city	16	10,455
Hanford city	16	58,342
Kingsburg city	16	12,414
Lemoore city	16	27,190
Lindsay city	16	12,732
McFarland city	16	13,818
Porterville city	16	62,906
Shafter city	16	17,675
Tulare city	16	49,923
Visalia city	16	35,974
Wasco city	16	22,800
Woodlake city	16	7,463
Arroyo Grande ci	17	18,469
Atascadero city	17	29,857

Capitola city	17	9,949
Carmel-by-the-Se	17	3,224
Del Rey Oaks city	17	1,596
El Paso de Roble	17	31,565
Gonzales city	17	8,674
Greenfield city	17	19,010
Hollister city	17	41,771
King City city	17	13,395
Marina city	17	22,422
Monterey city	17	30,290
Morro Bay city	17	10,784
Pacific Grove city	17	15,125
Pismo Beach city	17	8,086
Salinas city	17	164,232
Sand City city	17	327
San Juan Bautist	17	2,092
San Luis Obispo	17	47,159
Santa Cruz city	17	63,092
Scotts Valley city	17	12,242
Seaside city	17	32,509
Soledad city	17	19,093
Watsonville city	17	52,760
Blythe city	18	12,406
Brawley city	18	26,482
Calexico city	18	38,693
Calipatria city	18	3,618
Chula Vista city	18	276,061
Coachella city	18	42,129
El Centro city	18	44,438
Holtville city	18	5,612
Imperial city	18	20,287
Imperial Beach ci	18	26,230
Indio city	18	89,518
National City city	18	56,373
Needles city	18	4,953
San Diego city	18	196,610
Westmorland city	18	2,018
Apple Valley towr	19	76,063
Banning city	19	29,691
Barstow city	19	25,595
Beaumont city	19	53,193
Big Bear Lake cit	19	5,061
Calimesa city	19	10,057
Cathedral City cit	19	51,683

Colton city	19	10,056
Desert Hot Spring	19	32,747
Grand Terrace ci	19	13,084
Hemet city	19	90,349
Highland city	19	17,918
Indian Wells city	19	4,762
La Quinta city	19	37,642
Loma Linda city	19	24,855
Palm Desert city	19	51,317
Palm Springs city	19	44,786
Rancho Mirage c	19	17,049
Redlands city	19	34,628
Twentynine Palm	19	28,142
Yucaipa city	19	54,670
Yucca Valley tow	19	21,814
Burbank city	20	107,613
Los Angeles city	20	812,604
San Fernando cit	20	24,056
Buellton city	21	5,174
Camarillo city	21	70,850
Carpinteria city	21	13,293
Fillmore city	21	16,462
Goleta city	21	32,755
Grover Beach city	21	12,739
Guadalupe city	21	8,075
Lompoc city	21	41,864
Ojai city	21	7,653
Oxnard city	21	202,614
Port Hueneme cit	21	22,029
San Buenaventur	21	111,009
Santa Barbara cit	21	88,930
Santa Maria city	21	110,136
Santa Paula city	21	30,772
Solvang city	21	6,135
Azusa city	22	50,204
Baldwin Park city	22	72,490
Bradbury city	22	925
Chino city	22	86,573
Covina city	22	51,444
Duarte city	22	21,798
El Monte city	22	109,905
Irwindale city	22	1,483
La Verne city	22	31,426
Montclair city	22	37,989

Ontario city	22	175,837
Pomona city	22	152,555
San Dimas city	22	35,018
South El Monte c	22	19,649
West Covina city	22	89,919
Adelanto city	23	38,243
Hesperia city	23	100,166
Lancaster city	23	171,488
Palmdale city	23	170,391
Santa Clarita city	23	229,158
Victorville city	23	131,417
Agoura Hills city	24	20,346
Beverly Hills city	24	32,761
Calabasas city	24	23,280
El Segundo city	24	17,358
Gardena city	24	45,775
Hermosa Beach	24	19,789
Hidden Hills city	24	1,732
Lomita city	24	20,982
Los Angeles city	24	343,489
Malibu city	24	10,673
Manhattan Beach	24	35,669
Palos Verdes Est	24	13,373
Rancho Palos Ve	24	42,358
Redondo Beach	24	71,748
Rolling Hills city	24	1,742
Rolling Hills Estat	24	8,298
Santa Monica city	24	93,291
Torrance city	24	147,385
West Hollywood	24	35,829
Westlake Village	24	8,047
Alhambra city	25	83,108
Arcadia city	25	56,780
Claremont city	25	37,410
Glendale city	25	196,980
Glendora city	25	52,726
La Cañada Flintri	25	20,602
Monrovia city	25	38,048
Monterey Park ci	25	61,255
Pasadena city	25	139,254
Rancho Cucamo	25	46,137
Rosemead city	25	51,336
San Gabriel city	25	39,687
San Marino city	25	12,536

Sierra Madre city	25	11,302
South Pasadena	25	27,021
Temple City city	25	36,592
Upland city	25	8,920
Los Angeles city	26	829,298
Vernon city	26	226
Los Angeles city	27	667,375
Moorpark city	27	36,325
Simi Valley city	27	126,360
Thousand Oaks c	27	127,134
Culver City city	28	40,892
Los Angeles city	28	926,189
Colton city	29	44,073
Fontana city	29	193,766
Grand Terrace ci	29	101
Highland city	29	39,315
Loma Linda city	29	-
Rancho Cucamor	29	128,673
Redlands city	29	38,758
Rialto city	29	104,458
San Bernardino c	29	223,189
Upland city	29	70,448
Bellflower city	30	79,560
Brea city	30	46,409
Diamond Bar city	30	55,181
Downey city	30	114,712
Industry city	30	276
La Habra Heights	30	5,711
La Mirada city	30	48,123
La Puente city	30	38,279
Montebello city	30	62,879
Norwalk city	30	103,180
Pico Rivera city	30	62,335
Placentia city	30	1,614
Santa Fe Springs	30	19,236
Walnut city	30	28,488
West Covina city	30	19,937
Whittier city	30	87,592
Corona city	31	81,962
Eastvale city	31	69,901
Fontana city	31	15,296
Hemet city	31	-
Jurupa Valley city	31	105,456
Menifee city	31	6,654

Moreno Valley cit	31	209,666
Perris city	31	79,092
Riverside city	31	259,378
San Jacinto city	31	54,192
Brea city	32	988
Canyon Lake city	32	11,112
Chino Hills city	32	78,544
Corona city	32	75,717
Lake Elsinore city	32	70,517
Menifee city	32	96,141
Murrieta city	32	111,187
Norco city	32	22,406
Riverside city	32	57,067
Temecula city	32	110,240
Wildomar city	32	36,998
Yorba Linda city	32	66,705
Avalon city	33	3,467
Bell city	33	33,701
Bell Gardens city	33	39,701
Commerce city	33	12,445
Cudahy city	33	22,903
Huntington Park c	33	55,141
Lakewood city	33	82,712
Long Beach city	33	468,894
Lynwood city	33	67,622
Maywood city	33	25,254
Paramount city	33	54,003
Signal Hill city	33	11,911
South Gate city	33	93,114
Anaheim city	34	287,400
Buena Park city	34	27,464
Fullerton city	34	86,704
Garden Grove cit	34	39,173
La Habra city	34	63,234
Orange city	34	39,878
Placentia city	34	15,660
Santa Ana city	34	310,640
Carson city	35	95,994
Compton city	35	96,687
Gardena city	35	15,521
Hawthorne city	35	88,502
Inglewood city	35	108,396
Lawndale city	35	31,930
Los Angeles city	35	333,160

Artesia city	36	16,446
Buena Park city	36	56,723
Cerritos city	36	49,697
Cypress city	36	50,235
Dana Point city	36	33,144
Fountain Valley c	36	57,120
Garden Grove cit	36	133,173
Hawaiian Garden	36	14,231
Huntington Beach	36	199,033
Laguna Beach cit	36	23,061
La Palma city	36	15,597
Los Alamitos city	36	11,795
Newport Beach c	36	85,338
San Clemente cit	36	64,384
Seal Beach city	36	25,283
Stanton city	36	38,067
Westminster city	36	91,083
Aliso Viejo city	37	52,222
Anaheim city	37	60,353
Costa Mesa city	37	112,139
Fullerton city	37	57,226
Irvine city	37	307,958
Laguna Niguel cit	37	64,417
Laguna Woods c	37	17,658
Lake Forest city	37	85,965
Orange city	37	100,313
Placentia city	37	34,651
Santa Ana city	37	753
Tustin city	37	80,412
Villa Park city	37	5,850
Yorba Linda city	37	1,710
Carlsbad city	38	114,952
Del Mar city	38	3,966
Encinitas city	38	62,110
Laguna Hills city	38	31,399
Mission Viejo city	38	93,760
Oceanside city	38	174,578
Rancho Santa Ma	38	48,000
San Diego city	38	188,523
San Juan Capistr	38	35,271
Solana Beach city	38	12,954
Vista city	38	98,710
Coronado city	39	20,226
El Cajon city	39	106,585

La Mesa city	39	61,268
Lemon Grove city	39	27,743
San Diego city	39	687,694
Escondido city	40	151,516
Poway city	40	48,923
San Diego city	40	317,047
San Marcos city	40	95,035
Santee city	40	60,173

Place name	Split across # of districts
Anaheim city	2
Auburn city	2
Bakersfield city	2
Brea city	2
Buena Park city	2
Colton city	2
Corona city	2
Fontana city	2
Fresno city	2
Fullerton city	2
Gardena city	2
Garden Grove city	2
Grand Terrace city	2
Hemet city	2
Highland city	2
Livingston city	2
Loma Linda city	2
Los Angeles city	6
Menifee city	2
Orange city	2
Placentia city	3
Rancho Cucamonga city	2
Redlands city	2
Riverside city	2
San Bruno city	2
San Diego city	4
San Francisco city	3
San Jose city	2
Santa Ana city	2
Shafter city	2
South San Francisco city	2
Tulare city	2
Upland city	2
Visalia city	2
West Covina city	2
Yorba Linda city	2

DISTRICT	contains # of municipalities
1	37
2	33
3	23
4	23
5	11
6	10
7	13
8	3
9	14
10	9
11	6
12	13
13	28
14	22
15	4
16	19
17	25
18	16
19	23
20	4
21	17
22	16
23	7
24	21
25	18
26	3
27	5
28	3
29	11
30	17
31	11
32	13
33	14
34	9
35	8
36	18
37	15
38	12
39	6
40	6

California State Board of Equalization

Split across number of districts	number of counties	
1	57	57 counties are not split
2	1	1 county/counties are split across 2 districts

COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	Total Population
Alpine	1	1,207
Amador	1	36,592
Butte	1	212,549
Calaveras	1	45,306
Colusa	1	21,898
El Dorado	1	191,457
Fresno	1	1,008,526
Glenn	1	28,916
Inyo	1	18,963
Kern	1	892,674
Kings	1	140,322
Lassen	1	25,286
Madera	1	151,113
Mariposa	1	17,094
Merced	1	281,099
Modoc	1	8,673
Mono	1	13,217
Nevada	1	102,284
Placer	1	405,307
Plumas	1	19,839
Sacramento	1	1,584,884
San Bernardino	1	1,530,962
San Joaquin	1	777,313
Shasta	1	183,199
Sierra	1	3,244
Siskiyou	1	44,207
Solano	1	447,857
Stanislaus	1	554,730
Sutter	1	99,926
Tehama	1	65,973
Tulare	1	475,056
Tuolumne	1	53,008
Yolo	1	216,922
Yuba	1	81,993
Alameda	2	1,683,468
Contra Costa	2	1,168,069

Del Norte	2	25,140	
Humboldt	2	136,810	
Lake	2	68,401	
Marin	2	258,555	
Mendocino	2	91,624	
Monterey	2	434,660	
Napa	2	138,298	
San Benito	2	64,338	
San Francisco	2	874,993	
San Luis Obispo	2	279,216	
San Mateo	2	765,417	
Santa Barbara	2	446,704	
Santa Clara	2	1,940,140	
Santa Cruz	2	271,352	
Sonoma	2	489,713	
Trinity	2	16,101	
Ventura	2	845,390	
Los Angeles	3	10,047,926	
Imperial	4	173,626	
Orange	4	3,193,010	
Riverside	4	2,417,438	
San Bernardino	4	649,190	
San Diego	4	3,302,262	

California State Board of Equalization

COUNTY NAME	districts
San Bernardino	2
* San Bernadino is the only county split in the BOE plan	

DISTRICT	number of counties
1	34
2	19
3	1
4	5

***All 482 municipalities are kept whole**

Place name	DISTRICT	Total Population
Adelanto city	1	38,243
Alturas city	1	2,735
Amador City city	1	201
Anderson city	1	11,408
Angels city	1	3,670
Apple Valley town	1	76,063
Arvin city	1	19,566
Atwater city	1	32,085
Auburn city	1	13,820
Avenal city	1	9,496
Bakersfield city	1	405,161
Barstow city	1	25,595
Benicia city	1	27,167
Big Bear Lake city	1	5,061
Biggs city	1	1,970
Bishop city	1	3,831
California City city	1	12,971
Ceres city	1	49,464
Chico city	1	101,823
Chowchilla city	1	13,426
Citrus Heights city	1	87,851
Clovis city	1	120,374
Coalinga city	1	14,479
Colfax city	1	2,000
Colton city	1	54,129
Colusa city	1	6,430
Corcoran city	1	13,646
Corning city	1	8,305
Davis city	1	66,948
Delano city	1	43,637
Dinuba city	1	24,688
Dixon city	1	19,012
Dorris city	1	866
Dos Palos city	1	5,832
Dunsmuir city	1	1,713
Elk Grove city	1	176,561
Escalon city	1	7,491
Etna city	1	682
Exeter city	1	10,385

Fairfield city	1	120,178
Farmersville city	1	10,455
Firebaugh city	1	8,128
Folsom city	1	75,038
Fontana city	1	209,062
Fort Jones city	1	699
Fowler city	1	6,723
Fresno city	1	544,575
Galt city	1	25,473
Grand Terrace city	1	13,185
Grass Valley city	1	14,043
Gridley city	1	7,451
Gustine city	1	6,123
Hanford city	1	58,342
Hesperia city	1	100,166
Highland city	1	57,233
Hughson city	1	7,499
Huron city	1	6,230
Ione city	1	4,915
Isleton city	1	802
Jackson city	1	5,037
Kerman city	1	16,058
Kingsburg city	1	12,414
Lathrop city	1	28,765
Lemoore city	1	27,190
Lincoln city	1	49,825
Lindsay city	1	12,732
Live Oak city	1	9,122
Livingston city	1	14,214
Lodi city	1	66,569
Loma Linda city	1	24,855
Loomis town	1	6,846
Los Banos city	1	45,677
Loyalton city	1	741
McFarland city	1	13,818
Madera city	1	66,591
Mammoth Lakes town	1	7,201
Manteca city	1	83,702
Maricopa city	1	1,031
Marysville city	1	12,939
Mendota city	1	12,639
Merced city	1	86,681
Modesto city	1	219,251

Montague city	1	1,233
Mount Shasta city	1	3,237
Needles city	1	4,953
Nevada City city	1	3,160
Newman city	1	12,379
Oakdale city	1	23,242
Orange Cove city	1	9,689
Orland city	1	8,338
Oroville city	1	20,191
Paradise town	1	4,816
Parlier city	1	14,648
Patterson city	1	23,840
Placerville city	1	10,783
Plymouth city	1	1,082
Porterville city	1	62,906
Portola city	1	2,113
Rancho Cordova city	1	79,643
Red Bluff city	1	14,839
Redding city	1	94,245
Redlands city	1	73,386
Reedley city	1	25,292
Rialto city	1	104,458
Ridgecrest city	1	28,057
Rio Vista city	1	10,017
Ripon city	1	16,049
Riverbank city	1	24,933
Rocklin city	1	71,685
Roseville city	1	147,969
Sacramento city	1	526,520
San Bernardino city	1	223,189
Sanger city	1	26,720
San Joaquin city	1	3,710
Selma city	1	24,768
Shafter city	1	19,469
Shasta Lake city	1	10,452
Sonora city	1	5,046
South Lake Tahoe city	1	21,393
Stockton city	1	322,344
Suisun City city	1	29,590
Susanville city	1	10,319
Sutter Creek city	1	2,653
Taft city	1	7,062
Tehachapi city	1	9,337

Tehama city	1	439
Tracy city	1	93,226
Truckee town	1	16,740
Tulare city	1	69,200
Tulelake city	1	905
Turlock city	1	72,935
Twentynine Palms city	1	28,142
Vacaville city	1	95,941
Vallejo city	1	126,496
Victorville city	1	131,417
Visalia city	1	141,812
Wasco city	1	22,800
Waterford city	1	9,149
Weed city	1	2,873
West Sacramento city	1	54,071
Wheatland city	1	3,724
Williams city	1	5,550
Willows city	1	6,309
Winters city	1	7,132
Woodlake city	1	7,463
Woodland city	1	61,233
Yreka city	1	7,856
Yuba City city	1	70,338
Yucaipa city	1	54,670
Yucca Valley town	1	21,814
Alameda city	2	78,351
Albany city	2	20,275
American Canyon city	2	21,881
Antioch city	2	115,580
Arcata city	2	18,898
Arroyo Grande city	2	18,469
Atascadero city	2	29,857
Atherton town	2	7,194
Belmont city	2	28,360
Belvedere city	2	2,126
Berkeley city	2	124,433
Blue Lake city	2	1,213
Brentwood city	2	64,381
Brisbane city	2	4,858
Buellton city	2	5,174
Burlingame city	2	31,416
Calistoga city	2	5,237
Camarillo city	2	70,850

Campbell city	2	44,027
Capitola city	2	9,949
Carmel-by-the-Sea city	2	3,224
Carpinteria city	2	13,293
Clayton city	2	11,085
Clearlake city	2	16,817
Cloverdale city	2	9,011
Colma town	2	1,510
Concord city	2	125,617
Corte Madera town	2	10,229
Cotati city	2	7,593
Crescent City city	2	4,038
Cupertino city	2	60,446
Daly City city	2	105,024
Danville town	2	43,618
Del Rey Oaks city	2	1,596
Dublin city	2	71,468
East Palo Alto city	2	30,139
El Cerrito city	2	26,000
El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles) city	2	31,565
Emeryville city	2	12,911
Eureka city	2	26,635
Fairfax town	2	7,608
Ferndale city	2	1,404
Fillmore city	2	16,462
Fort Bragg city	2	7,006
Fortuna city	2	12,557
Foster City city	2	33,842
Fremont city	2	230,649
Gilroy city	2	59,692
Goleta city	2	32,755
Gonzales city	2	8,674
Greenfield city	2	19,010
Grover Beach city	2	12,739
Guadalupe city	2	8,075
Half Moon Bay city	2	11,814
Hayward city	2	163,172
Healdsburg city	2	11,360
Hercules city	2	26,053
Hillsborough town	2	11,393
Hollister city	2	41,771
King City city	2	13,395
Lafayette city	2	25,413

Lakeport city	2	5,046
Larkspur city	2	13,072
Livermore city	2	88,006
Lompoc city	2	41,864
Los Altos city	2	31,668
Los Altos Hills town	2	8,500
Los Gatos town	2	33,585
Marina city	2	22,422
Martinez city	2	37,349
Menlo Park city	2	33,830
Millbrae city	2	23,228
Mill Valley city	2	14,239
Milpitas city	2	80,393
Monterey city	2	30,290
Monte Sereno city	2	3,482
Moorpark city	2	36,325
Moraga town	2	16,880
Morgan Hill city	2	45,566
Morro Bay city	2	10,784
Mountain View city	2	82,486
Napa city	2	79,413
Newark city	2	47,570
Novato city	2	53,273
Oakland city	2	441,891
Oakley city	2	43,443
Ojai city	2	7,653
Orinda city	2	19,529
Oxnard city	2	202,614
Pacifica city	2	38,674
Pacific Grove city	2	15,125
Palo Alto city	2	68,654
Petaluma city	2	59,846
Piedmont city	2	11,274
Pinole city	2	19,057
Pismo Beach city	2	8,086
Pittsburg city	2	76,657
Pleasant Hill city	2	34,649
Pleasanton city	2	79,894
Point Arena city	2	461
Port Hueneme city	2	22,029
Portola Valley town	2	4,457
Redwood City city	2	84,423
Richmond city	2	116,791

Rio Dell city	2	3,397
Rohnert Park city	2	44,465
Ross town	2	2,339
St. Helena city	2	5,436
Salinas city	2	164,232
San Anselmo town	2	12,842
San Bruno city	2	43,947
San Buenaventura (Ventura) city	2	111,009
San Carlos city	2	30,748
Sand City city	2	327
San Francisco city	2	874,993
San Jose city	2	1,015,683
San Juan Bautista city	2	2,092
San Leandro city	2	91,103
San Luis Obispo city	2	47,159
San Mateo city	2	105,804
San Pablo city	2	32,221
San Rafael city	2	61,333
San Ramon city	2	84,682
Santa Barbara city	2	88,930
Santa Clara city	2	127,854
Santa Cruz city	2	63,092
Santa Maria city	2	110,136
Santa Paula city	2	30,772
Santa Rosa city	2	178,515
Saratoga city	2	31,079
Sausalito city	2	7,272
Scotts Valley city	2	12,242
Seaside city	2	32,509
Sebastopol city	2	7,533
Simi Valley city	2	126,360
Soledad city	2	19,093
Solvang city	2	6,135
Sonoma city	2	10,761
South San Francisco city	2	66,185
Sunnyvale city	2	156,034
Thousand Oaks city	2	127,134
Tiburon town	2	9,150
Trinidad city	2	311
Ukiah city	2	16,650
Union City city	2	70,218
Walnut Creek city	2	70,199
Watsonville city	2	52,760

Willits city	2	5,011
Windsor town	2	26,378
Woodside town	2	5,313
Yountville city	2	3,442
Agoura Hills city	3	20,346
Alhambra city	3	83,108
Arcadia city	3	56,780
Artesia city	3	16,446
Avalon city	3	3,467
Azusa city	3	50,204
Baldwin Park city	3	72,490
Bell city	3	33,701
Bellflower city	3	79,560
Bell Gardens city	3	39,701
Beverly Hills city	3	32,761
Bradbury city	3	925
Burbank city	3	107,613
Calabasas city	3	23,280
Carson city	3	95,994
Cerritos city	3	49,697
Claremont city	3	37,410
Commerce city	3	12,445
Compton city	3	96,687
Covina city	3	51,444
Cudahy city	3	22,903
Culver City city	3	40,892
Diamond Bar city	3	55,181
Downey city	3	114,712
Duarte city	3	21,798
El Monte city	3	109,905
El Segundo city	3	17,358
Gardena city	3	61,296
Glendale city	3	196,980
Glendora city	3	52,726
Hawaiian Gardens city	3	14,231
Hawthorne city	3	88,502
Hermosa Beach city	3	19,789
Hidden Hills city	3	1,732
Huntington Park city	3	55,141
Industry city	3	276
Inglewood city	3	108,396
Irwindale city	3	1,483
La Cañada Flintridge city	3	20,602

La Habra Heights city	3	5,711
Lakewood city	3	82,712
La Mirada city	3	48,123
Lancaster city	3	171,488
La Puente city	3	38,279
La Verne city	3	31,426
Lawndale city	3	31,930
Lomita city	3	20,982
Long Beach city	3	468,894
Los Angeles city	3	3,912,115
Lynwood city	3	67,622
Malibu city	3	10,673
Manhattan Beach city	3	35,669
Maywood city	3	25,254
Monrovia city	3	38,048
Montebello city	3	62,879
Monterey Park city	3	61,255
Norwalk city	3	103,180
Palmdale city	3	170,391
Palos Verdes Estates city	3	13,373
Paramount city	3	54,003
Pasadena city	3	139,254
Pico Rivera city	3	62,335
Pomona city	3	152,555
Rancho Palos Verdes city	3	42,358
Redondo Beach city	3	71,748
Rolling Hills city	3	1,742
Rolling Hills Estates city	3	8,298
Rosemead city	3	51,336
San Dimas city	3	35,018
San Fernando city	3	24,056
San Gabriel city	3	39,687
San Marino city	3	12,536
Santa Clarita city	3	229,158
Santa Fe Springs city	3	19,236
Santa Monica city	3	93,291
Sierra Madre city	3	11,302
Signal Hill city	3	11,911
South El Monte city	3	19,649
South Gate city	3	93,114
South Pasadena city	3	27,021
Temple City city	3	36,592
Torrance city	3	147,385

Vernon city	3	226
Walnut city	3	28,488
West Covina city	3	109,856
West Hollywood city	3	35,829
Westlake Village city	3	8,047
Whittier city	3	87,592
Aliso Viejo city	4	52,222
Anaheim city	4	347,753
Banning city	4	29,691
Beaumont city	4	53,193
Blythe city	4	12,406
Brawley city	4	26,482
Brea city	4	47,397
Buena Park city	4	84,187
Calexico city	4	38,693
Calimesa city	4	10,057
Calipatria city	4	3,618
Canyon Lake city	4	11,112
Carlsbad city	4	114,952
Cathedral City city	4	51,683
Chino city	4	86,573
Chino Hills city	4	78,544
Chula Vista city	4	276,061
Coachella city	4	42,129
Corona city	4	157,679
Coronado city	4	20,226
Costa Mesa city	4	112,139
Cypress city	4	50,235
Dana Point city	4	33,144
Del Mar city	4	3,966
Desert Hot Springs city	4	32,747
Eastvale city	4	69,901
El Cajon city	4	106,585
El Centro city	4	44,438
Encinitas city	4	62,110
Escondido city	4	151,516
Fountain Valley city	4	57,120
Fullerton city	4	143,930
Garden Grove city	4	172,346
Hemet city	4	90,349
Holtville city	4	5,612
Huntington Beach city	4	199,033
Imperial city	4	20,287

Imperial Beach city	4	26,230
Indian Wells city	4	4,762
Indio city	4	89,518
Irvine city	4	307,958
Jurupa Valley city	4	105,456
Laguna Beach city	4	23,061
Laguna Hills city	4	31,399
Laguna Niguel city	4	64,417
Laguna Woods city	4	17,658
La Habra city	4	63,234
Lake Elsinore city	4	70,517
Lake Forest city	4	85,965
La Mesa city	4	61,268
La Palma city	4	15,597
La Quinta city	4	37,642
Lemon Grove city	4	27,743
Los Alamitos city	4	11,795
Menifee city	4	102,795
Mission Viejo city	4	93,760
Montclair city	4	37,989
Moreno Valley city	4	209,666
Murrieta city	4	111,187
National City city	4	56,373
Newport Beach city	4	85,338
Norco city	4	22,406
Oceanside city	4	174,578
Ontario city	4	175,837
Orange city	4	140,191
Palm Desert city	4	51,317
Palm Springs city	4	44,786
Perris city	4	79,092
Placentia city	4	51,925
Poway city	4	48,923
Rancho Cucamonga city	4	174,810
Rancho Mirage city	4	17,049
Rancho Santa Margarita city	4	48,000
Riverside city	4	316,445
San Clemente city	4	64,384
San Diego city	4	1,389,874
San Jacinto city	4	54,192
San Juan Capistrano city	4	35,271
San Marcos city	4	95,035
Santa Ana city	4	311,393

Santee city	4	60,173
Seal Beach city	4	25,283
Solana Beach city	4	12,954
Stanton city	4	38,067
Temecula city	4	110,240
Tustin city	4	80,412
Upland city	4	79,368
Villa Park city	4	5,850
Vista city	4	98,710
Westminster city	4	91,083
Westmorland city	4	2,018
Wildomar city	4	36,998
Yorba Linda city	4	68,415

California State Congressional Plan

Split across # of districts	number of counties	
1	31	31 counties are not split
2	11	11 county/counties are split across 2 districts
3	7	7 county/counties are split across 3 districts
4	4	4 county/counties are split across 4 districts
5	1	1 county/counties are split across 5 districts
6	3	3 county/counties are split across 6 districts
17	1	1 county/counties are split across 17 districts

COUNTY NAME	DISTRICT	Total Population
Butte	1	212,549
Colusa	1	21,898
Glenn	1	28,916
Lassen	1	25,286
Modoc	1	8,673
Shasta	1	183,199
Siskiyou	1	44,207
Sutter	1	99,926
Tehama	1	65,973
Yuba	1	69,439
Del Norte	2	25,140
Humboldt	2	136,810
Marin	2	258,555
Mendocino	2	91,624
San Francisco	2	0
Sonoma	2	231,837
Trinity	2	16,101
Alpine	3	1,207
El Dorado	3	64,223
Inyo	3	18,963
Mono	3	13,217
Nevada	3	102,284
Placer	3	405,307
Plumas	3	19,839
Sacramento	3	119,227
Sierra	3	3,244
Yuba	3	12,554
Lake	4	68,401
Napa	4	138,298
Solano	4	132,798
Sonoma	4	257,876
Yolo	4	162,692

Amador	5	36,592	
Calaveras	5	45,306	
El Dorado	5	127,234	
Fresno	5	122,619	
Madera	5	30,484	
Mariposa	5	17,094	
Stanislaus	5	327,728	
Tuolumne	5	53,008	
Sacramento	6	760,066	
Sacramento	7	705,591	
Solano	7	245	
Yolo	7	54,230	
Contra Costa	8	445,251	
Solano	8	314,814	
Contra Costa	9	17,640	
San Joaquin	9	740,396	
Stanislaus	9	2,030	
Alameda	10	54,888	
Contra Costa	10	705,178	
San Francisco	11	760,067	
Alameda	12	760,065	
San Francisco	12	0	
Fresno	13	96,448	
Madera	13	120,629	
Merced	13	281,099	
San Joaquin	13	36,917	
Stanislaus	13	224,972	
Alameda	14	760,065	
San Francisco	15	114,926	
San Mateo	15	645,140	
San Mateo	16	120,277	
Santa Clara	16	639,790	
Alameda	17	108,450	
Santa Clara	17	651,616	
Monterey	18	265,578	
San Benito	18	64,338	
Santa Clara	18	362,658	
Santa Cruz	18	67,491	
Monterey	19	169,082	
San Luis Obispo	19	101,048	
Santa Clara	19	286,076	
Santa Cruz	19	203,861	
Fresno	20	200,014	

Kern	20	384,240
Kings	20	62,169
Tulare	20	113,644
Fresno	21	589,445
Tulare	21	170,620
Kern	22	491,122
Kings	22	78,153
Tulare	22	190,792
Kern	23	17,312
Los Angeles	23	16,828
San Bernardino	23	725,926
San Luis Obispo	24	178,168
Santa Barbara	24	446,704
Ventura	24	135,194
Imperial	25	173,626
Riverside	25	579,424
San Bernardino	25	7,016
Los Angeles	26	51,818
Ventura	26	708,249
Los Angeles	27	760,067
Los Angeles	28	687,173
San Bernardino	28	72,893
Los Angeles	29	760,066
Los Angeles	30	760,066
Los Angeles	31	760,066
Los Angeles	32	758,120
Ventura	32	1,947
San Bernardino	33	760,067
Los Angeles	34	760,067
Los Angeles	35	153,160
Riverside	35	49,612
San Bernardino	35	557,295
Los Angeles	36	760,066
Los Angeles	37	760,066
Los Angeles	38	696,831
Orange	38	63,234
Riverside	39	760,067
Orange	40	692,172
Riverside	40	10,939
San Bernardino	40	56,955
Riverside	41	760,067
Los Angeles	42	760,066
Los Angeles	43	760,067

Los Angeles	44	760,065	
Los Angeles	45	83,334	
Orange	45	676,733	
Orange	46	760,067	
Orange	47	760,066	
Riverside	48	257,329	
San Diego	48	502,736	
Orange	49	240,738	
San Diego	49	519,328	
San Diego	50	760,067	
San Diego	51	760,065	
San Diego	52	760,066	

California State Congressional Plan

COUNTYNAME	Split across # of districts		DISTRICT	# of counties
Alameda	4		1	10
Contra Costa	3		2	7
El Dorado	2		3	10
Fresno	4		4	5
Kern	3		5	8
Kings	2		6	1
Los Angeles	17		7	3
Madera	2		8	2
Monterey	2		9	3
Orange	6		10	2
Riverside	6		11	1
Sacramento	3		12	2
San Bernardino	6		13	5
San Diego	5		14	1
San Francisco	4		15	2
San Joaquin	2		16	2
San Luis Obispo	2		17	2
San Mateo	2		18	4
Santa Clara	4		19	4
Santa Cruz	2		20	4
Solano	3		21	2
Sonoma	2		22	3
Stanislaus	3		23	3
Tulare	3		24	3
Ventura	3		25	3
Yolo	2		26	2
Yuba	2		27	1
			28	2
			29	1
			30	1
			31	1
			32	2
			33	1
			34	1
			35	3
			36	1
			37	1
			38	2
			39	1
			40	3
			41	1

			42	1
			43	1
			44	1
			45	2
			46	1
			47	1
			48	2
			49	2
			50	1
			51	1
			52	1

Split across # of districts	Number of municipalities	
1	422	422 municipalities are not split
2	52	52 municipality/municipalities are split across 2 districts
3	4	4 municipality/municipalities are split across 3 districts
4	3	3 municipality/municipalities are split across 4 districts
10	1	1 municipality/municipalities are split across 10 districts

Place name	DISTRICT	Total Population
Alturas city	1	2,735
Anderson city	1	11,408
Biggs city	1	1,970
Chico city	1	101,823
Colusa city	1	6,430
Corning city	1	8,305
Dorris city	1	866
Dunsmuir city	1	1,713
Etna city	1	682
Fort Jones city	1	699
Gridley city	1	7,451
Live Oak city	1	9,122
Marysville city	1	12,939
Montague city	1	1,233
Mount Shasta city	1	3,237
Orland city	1	8,338
Oroville city	1	20,191
Paradise town	1	4,816
Red Bluff city	1	14,839
Redding city	1	94,245
Shasta Lake city	1	10,452
Susanville city	1	10,319
Tehama city	1	439
Tulelake city	1	905
Weed city	1	2,873
Wheatland city	1	3,724
Williams city	1	5,550
Willows city	1	6,309
Yreka city	1	7,856
Yuba City city	1	70,338
Arcata city	2	18,898
Belvedere city	2	2,126
Blue Lake city	2	1,213

Cloverdale city	2	9,011
Corte Madera town	2	10,229
Crescent City city	2	4,038
Eureka city	2	26,635
Fairfax town	2	7,608
Ferndale city	2	1,404
Fort Bragg city	2	7,006
Fortuna city	2	12,557
Healdsburg city	2	11,360
Larkspur city	2	13,072
Mill Valley city	2	14,239
Novato city	2	53,273
Petaluma city	2	59,846
Point Arena city	2	461
Rio Dell city	2	3,397
Ross town	2	2,339
San Anselmo town	2	12,842
San Francisco city	2	0
San Rafael city	2	61,333
Santa Rosa city	2	36,625
Sausalito city	2	7,272
Sebastopol city	2	7,533
Tiburon town	2	9,150
Trinidad city	2	311
Ukiah city	2	16,650
Willits city	2	5,011
Windsor town	2	26,378
Auburn city	3	13,820
Bishop city	3	3,831
Colfax city	3	2,000
Folsom city	3	75,038
Grass Valley city	3	14,043
Lincoln city	3	49,825
Loomis town	3	6,846
Loyalton city	3	741
Mammoth Lakes town	3	7,201
Nevada City city	3	3,160
Portola city	3	2,113
Rocklin city	3	71,685
Roseville city	3	147,969
South Lake Tahoe city	3	21,393
Truckee town	3	16,740
American Canyon city	4	21,881

Calistoga city	4	5,237
Clearlake city	4	16,817
Cotati city	4	7,593
Davis city	4	66,948
Dixon city	4	19,012
Lakeport city	4	5,046
Napa city	4	79,413
Petaluma city	4	0
Rio Vista city	4	10,017
Rohnert Park city	4	44,465
St. Helena city	4	5,436
Santa Rosa city	4	141,890
Sonoma city	4	10,761
Vacaville city	4	92,879
Winters city	4	7,132
Woodland city	4	61,233
Yountville city	4	3,442
Amador City city	5	201
Angels city	5	3,670
Fresno city	5	105,435
Hughson city	5	7,499
Ione city	5	4,915
Jackson city	5	5,037
Modesto city	5	169,495
Oakdale city	5	23,242
Placerville city	5	10,783
Plymouth city	5	1,082
Riverbank city	5	24,933
Sonora city	5	5,046
Sutter Creek city	5	2,653
Turlock city	5	44,846
Waterford city	5	9,149
Citrus Heights city	6	87,851
Rancho Cordova city	6	79,643
Sacramento city	6	188,100
Elk Grove city	7	176,561
Galt city	7	25,473
Isleton city	7	802
Sacramento city	7	338,420
West Sacramento city	7	54,071
Antioch city	8	63,146
Benicia city	8	27,167
El Cerrito city	8	26,000

Fairfield city	8	120,178
Hercules city	8	26,053
Martinez city	8	6,059
Pinole city	8	19,057
Pittsburg city	8	76,657
Richmond city	8	116,791
San Pablo city	8	32,221
Suisun City city	8	29,590
Vacaville city	8	3,062
Vallejo city	8	126,496
Brentwood city	9	541
Escalon city	9	7,491
Lodi city	9	66,569
Manteca city	9	83,702
Ripon city	9	16,049
Stockton city	9	322,344
Tracy city	9	93,226
Antioch city	10	52,434
Brentwood city	10	63,840
Clayton city	10	11,085
Concord city	10	125,617
Danville town	10	43,618
Dublin city	10	54,888
Lafayette city	10	25,413
Martinez city	10	31,290
Moraga town	10	16,880
Oakley city	10	43,443
Orinda city	10	19,529
Pleasant Hill city	10	34,649
San Ramon city	10	84,682
Walnut Creek city	10	70,199
San Francisco city	11	760,067
Alameda city	12	78,351
Albany city	12	20,275
Berkeley city	12	124,433
Emeryville city	12	12,911
Oakland city	12	441,891
Piedmont city	12	11,274
San Francisco city	12	0
San Leandro city	12	70,930
Atwater city	13	32,085
Ceres city	13	49,464
Chowchilla city	13	13,426

Coalinga city	13	14,479
Dos Palos city	13	5,832
Firebaugh city	13	8,128
Gustine city	13	6,123
Huron city	13	6,230
Kerman city	13	16,058
Lathrop city	13	28,765
Livingston city	13	14,214
Los Banos city	13	45,677
Madera city	13	66,591
Mendota city	13	12,639
Merced city	13	86,681
Modesto city	13	49,756
Newman city	13	12,379
Patterson city	13	23,840
San Joaquin city	13	3,710
Turlock city	13	28,089
Dublin city	14	16,580
Fremont city	14	169,769
Hayward city	14	163,172
Livermore city	14	88,006
Pleasanton city	14	79,894
San Leandro city	14	20,173
Union City city	14	70,218
Atherton town	15	199
Belmont city	15	28,360
Brisbane city	15	4,858
Burlingame city	15	31,416
Colma town	15	1,510
Daly City city	15	105,024
East Palo Alto city	15	30,139
Foster City city	15	33,842
Hillsborough town	15	11,393
Menlo Park city	15	10,622
Millbrae city	15	23,228
Redwood City city	15	84,423
San Bruno city	15	43,947
San Carlos city	15	30,748
San Francisco city	15	114,926
San Mateo city	15	105,804
South San Francisco city	15	66,185
Atherton town	16	6,995
Campbell city	16	44,027

Half Moon Bay city	16	11,814
Los Altos city	16	31,668
Los Altos Hills town	16	8,500
Los Gatos town	16	33,585
Menlo Park city	16	23,208
Monte Sereno city	16	3,482
Mountain View city	16	82,486
Pacifica city	16	38,674
Palo Alto city	16	68,654
Portola Valley town	16	4,457
San Jose city	16	297,413
Saratoga city	16	31,079
Woodside town	16	5,313
Cupertino city	17	60,446
Fremont city	17	60,880
Milpitas city	17	80,393
Newark city	17	47,570
San Jose city	17	225,249
Santa Clara city	17	127,854
Sunnyvale city	17	156,034
Gilroy city	18	59,692
Gonzales city	18	8,674
Greenfield city	18	19,010
Hollister city	18	41,771
King City city	18	13,395
Morgan Hill city	18	45,566
Salinas city	18	164,232
San Jose city	18	215,663
San Juan Bautista city	18	2,092
Soledad city	18	19,093
Watsonville city	18	52,760
Atascadero city	19	29,857
Capitola city	19	9,949
Carmel-by-the-Sea city	19	3,224
Del Rey Oaks city	19	1,596
El Paso de Robles (Paso	19	31,565
Marina city	19	22,422
Monterey city	19	30,290
Pacific Grove city	19	15,125
Sand City city	19	327
San Jose city	19	277,358
Santa Cruz city	19	63,092
Scotts Valley city	19	12,242

Seaside city	19	32,509
Watsonville city	19	0
Bakersfield city	20	171,722
Clovis city	20	120,374
Fresno city	20	39,668
Hanford city	20	19,569
Lemoore city	20	27,190
Maricopa city	20	1,031
Ridgecrest city	20	28,057
Taft city	20	7,062
Tehachapi city	20	9,337
Tulare city	20	17,913
Visalia city	20	77,058
Dinuba city	21	24,688
Exeter city	21	10,385
Farmersville city	21	10,455
Fowler city	21	6,723
Fresno city	21	399,472
Kingsburg city	21	12,414
Orange Cove city	21	9,689
Parlier city	21	14,648
Reedley city	21	25,292
Sanger city	21	26,720
Selma city	21	24,768
Visalia city	21	64,754
Woodlake city	21	7,463
Arvin city	22	19,566
Avenal city	22	9,496
Bakersfield city	22	233,439
Corcoran city	22	13,646
Delano city	22	43,637
Hanford city	22	38,773
Lindsay city	22	12,732
McFarland city	22	13,818
Porterville city	22	62,906
Shafter city	22	19,469
Tulare city	22	51,287
Wasco city	22	22,800
Adelanto city	23	38,243
Apple Valley town	23	76,063
Barstow city	23	25,595
Big Bear Lake city	23	5,061
California City city	23	12,971

Colton city	23	4,399
Hesperia city	23	100,166
Highland city	23	2,893
Loma Linda city	23	24,855
Redlands city	23	38,070
San Bernardino city	23	5,549
Twentynine Palms city	23	28,142
Victorville city	23	131,417
Yucaipa city	23	54,670
Yucca Valley town	23	21,814
Arroyo Grande city	24	18,469
Buellton city	24	5,174
Carpinteria city	24	13,293
Goleta city	24	32,755
Grover Beach city	24	12,739
Guadalupe city	24	8,075
Lompoc city	24	41,864
Morro Bay city	24	10,784
Ojai city	24	7,653
Pismo Beach city	24	8,086
San Buenaventura (Ventu	24	107,998
San Luis Obispo city	24	47,159
Santa Barbara city	24	88,930
Santa Maria city	24	110,136
Solvang city	24	6,135
Banning city	25	29,691
Beaumont city	25	53,193
Blythe city	25	12,406
Brawley city	25	26,482
Calexico city	25	38,693
Calipatria city	25	3,618
Cathedral City city	25	51,683
Coachella city	25	42,129
Desert Hot Springs city	25	32,747
El Centro city	25	44,438
Hemet city	25	90,349
Holtville city	25	5,612
Imperial city	25	20,287
Indio city	25	89,518
Needles city	25	4,953
San Jacinto city	25	54,192
Westmorland city	25	2,018
Agoura Hills city	26	20,346

Calabasas city	26	23,280
Camarillo city	26	70,850
Fillmore city	26	16,462
Moorpark city	26	36,325
Oxnard city	26	202,614
Port Hueneme city	26	22,029
San Buenaventura (Ventu	26	3,011
Santa Paula city	26	30,772
Simi Valley city	26	126,360
Thousand Oaks city	26	127,134
Westlake Village city	26	8,047
Lancaster city	27	171,488
Los Angeles city	27	67,830
Palmdale city	27	170,391
Santa Clarita city	27	229,158
Alhambra city	28	83,108
Arcadia city	28	56,780
Claremont city	28	37,410
Glendora city	28	10,335
La Cañada Flintridge city	28	20,602
Los Angeles city	28	154
Monrovia city	28	3,587
Monterey Park city	28	61,255
Pasadena city	28	130,262
Rancho Cucamonga city	28	38,089
Rosemead city	28	51,336
San Bernardino city	28	0
San Gabriel city	28	39,687
San Marino city	28	12,536
Sierra Madre city	28	11,302
South Pasadena city	28	27,021
Temple City city	28	36,592
Upland city	28	24,612
Los Angeles city	29	734,369
San Fernando city	29	24,056
Burbank city	30	107,613
Glendale city	30	196,980
Los Angeles city	30	410,524
Pasadena city	30	8,992
West Hollywood city	30	35,829
Azusa city	31	50,204
Baldwin Park city	31	72,490
Bradbury city	31	925

Covina city	31	51,444
Duarte city	31	21,798
El Monte city	31	109,905
Glendora city	31	42,391
Industry city	31	270
Irwindale city	31	1,483
La Puente city	31	38,279
La Verne city	31	31,426
Monrovia city	31	34,461
San Dimas city	31	35,018
South El Monte city	31	19,649
West Covina city	31	109,856
Hidden Hills city	32	1,732
Los Angeles city	32	723,646
Malibu city	32	10,673
Colton city	33	49,730
Fontana city	33	101,219
Grand Terrace city	33	13,185
Highland city	33	54,340
Loma Linda city	33	0
Rancho Cucamonga city	33	99,950
Redlands city	33	35,316
Rialto city	33	104,458
San Bernardino city	33	217,640
Los Angeles city	34	640,768
Chino city	35	86,573
Chino Hills city	35	21,589
Eastvale city	35	49,608
Fontana city	35	107,843
Montclair city	35	37,989
Ontario city	35	175,837
Pomona city	35	150,249
Rancho Cucamonga city	35	36,771
Upland city	35	54,756
Beverly Hills city	36	32,761
Culver City city	36	5,934
El Segundo city	36	17,358
Hermosa Beach city	36	19,789
Lomita city	36	20,982
Los Angeles city	36	302,418
Manhattan Beach city	36	35,669
Palos Verdes Estates city	36	13,373
Rancho Palos Verdes city	36	42,358

Redondo Beach city	36	71,748
Rolling Hills city	36	1,742
Rolling Hills Estates city	36	8,298
Santa Monica city	36	93,291
Torrance city	36	80,229
Culver City city	37	34,958
Los Angeles city	37	706,970
Diamond Bar city	38	55,181
Downey city	38	15,736
Industry city	38	6
La Habra city	38	63,234
La Habra Heights city	38	5,711
La Mirada city	38	48,123
Montebello city	38	62,879
Norwalk city	38	103,180
Pico Rivera city	38	62,335
Pomona city	38	2,306
Santa Fe Springs city	38	19,236
Walnut city	38	28,488
Whittier city	38	87,592
Jurupa Valley city	39	105,456
Moreno Valley city	39	209,666
Perris city	39	79,092
Riverside city	39	309,179
Aliso Viejo city	40	52,222
Anaheim city	40	59,451
Brea city	40	10,438
Chino Hills city	40	56,955
Corona city	40	10,936
Laguna Hills city	40	26,150
Laguna Woods city	40	16,831
Lake Forest city	40	85,965
Mission Viejo city	40	93,760
Orange city	40	91,759
Rancho Santa Margarita	40	48,000
Tustin city	40	80,412
Villa Park city	40	5,850
Yorba Linda city	40	67,809
Calimesa city	41	10,057
Canyon Lake city	41	11,112
Corona city	41	146,743
Eastvale city	41	20,293
Hemet city	41	0

Indian Wells city	41	4,762
Lake Elsinore city	41	70,517
La Quinta city	41	37,642
Menifee city	41	102,795
Norco city	41	22,406
Palm Desert city	41	51,317
Palm Springs city	41	44,786
Rancho Mirage city	41	17,049
Riverside city	41	7,266
Wildomar city	41	36,998
Avalon city	42	3,467
Bell city	42	33,701
Bellflower city	42	64,185
Bell Gardens city	42	39,701
Commerce city	42	12,445
Cudahy city	42	22,903
Downey city	42	98,976
Huntington Park city	42	55,141
Lakewood city	42	46,904
Long Beach city	42	265,524
Maywood city	42	25,254
Signal Hill city	42	11,911
Vernon city	42	226
Compton city	43	96,687
Gardena city	43	61,296
Hawthorne city	43	88,502
Inglewood city	43	108,396
Lawndale city	43	31,930
Los Angeles city	43	156,200
Torrance city	43	67,156
Bellflower city	44	15,375
Carson city	44	95,994
Lakewood city	44	33,327
Long Beach city	44	203,370
Los Angeles city	44	169,236
Lynwood city	44	67,622
Paramount city	44	54,003
South Gate city	44	93,114
Artesia city	45	16,446
Brea city	45	36,959
Buena Park city	45	84,187
Cerritos city	45	49,697
Cypress city	45	50,235

Fountain Valley city	45	57,120
Fullerton city	45	82,842
Garden Grove city	45	172,200
Hawaiian Gardens city	45	14,231
Lakewood city	45	2,481
La Palma city	45	15,597
Los Alamitos city	45	11,795
Placentia city	45	51,925
Westminster city	45	91,083
Yorba Linda city	45	606
Anaheim city	46	288,302
Fullerton city	46	61,088
Garden Grove city	46	146
Orange city	46	48,432
Santa Ana city	46	311,393
Stanton city	46	38,067
Costa Mesa city	47	112,139
Huntington Beach city	47	199,033
Irvine city	47	307,958
Laguna Beach city	47	22,214
Laguna Hills city	47	5,249
Laguna Woods city	47	827
Newport Beach city	47	85,338
Seal Beach city	47	25,283
Escondido city	48	78,708
La Mesa city	48	7
Murrieta city	48	111,187
Poway city	48	48,923
San Diego city	48	0
Santee city	48	60,173
Temecula city	48	110,240
Carlsbad city	49	114,952
Dana Point city	49	33,144
Del Mar city	49	3,966
Encinitas city	49	62,110
Laguna Beach city	49	847
Laguna Niguel city	49	64,417
Oceanside city	49	174,578
San Clemente city	49	64,384
San Juan Capistrano city	49	35,271
Solana Beach city	49	12,954
Vista city	49	98,710
Coronado city	50	20,226

Escondido city	50	72,808
San Diego city	50	506,531
San Marcos city	50	95,035
El Cajon city	51	106,585
La Mesa city	51	61,261
Lemon Grove city	51	27,743
San Diego city	51	498,204
Chula Vista city	52	276,061
Imperial Beach city	52	26,230
National City city	52	56,373
San Diego city	52	385,139

California State Congressional Plan

Place name	Split across # of districts
Anaheim city	2
Antioch city	2
Atherton town	2
Bakersfield city	2
Bellflower city	2
Brea city	2
Brentwood city	2
Chino Hills city	2
Colton city	2
Corona city	2
Culver City city	2
Downey city	2
Dublin city	2
Eastvale city	2
Escondido city	2
Fontana city	2
Fremont city	2
Fresno city	3
Fullerton city	2
Garden Grove city	2
Glendora city	2
Hanford city	2
Hemet city	2
Highland city	2
Industry city	2
Laguna Beach city	2
Laguna Hills city	2
Laguna Woods city	2
Lakewood city	3
La Mesa city	2
Loma Linda city	2
Long Beach city	2
Los Angeles city	10
Martinez city	2
Menlo Park city	2
Modesto city	2
Monrovia city	2
Orange city	2
Pasadena city	2
Petaluma city	2
Pomona city	2

DISTRICT #	Number of municipalities in district
1	31
2	31
3	16
4	19
5	16
6	4
7	6
8	14
9	8
10	15
11	1
12	8
13	21
14	8
15	18
16	16
17	8
18	12
19	15
20	12
21	14
22	13
23	16
24	16
25	18
26	13
27	5
28	19
29	3
30	6
31	16
32	4
33	10
34	2
35	10
36	15
37	3
38	14
39	5
40	15
41	16

Rancho Cucamonga city	3		42	14
Redlands city	2		43	8
Riverside city	2		44	9
Sacramento city	2		45	16
San Bernardino city	3		46	7
San Buenaventura (Ventu	2		47	9
San Diego city	4		48	8
San Francisco city	4		49	12
San Jose city	4		50	5
San Leandro city	2		51	5
Santa Rosa city	2		52	5
Torrance city	2			
Tulare city	2			
Turlock city	2			
Upland city	2			
Vacaville city	2			
Visalia city	2			
Watsonville city	2			
Yorba Linda city	2			

APPENDIX 5

Nesting Report
(Senate and Board of Equalization)

SD	AD	Population	% SD
Senate District 01	01 & 03	877,680	93.49%
	Other	61,154	6.51%
	Total	938,834	
Senate District 02	02 & 12	923,170	93.10%
	Other	68,401	6.90%
	Total	991,571	
Senate District 03	04 & 11	900,502	87.02%
	Other	134,268	12.98%
	Total	1,034,770	
Senate District 04	08 & 22	639,572	61.97%
	Other	392,484	38.03%
	Total	1,032,056	
Senate District 05	09 & 13	777,313	76.12%
	Other	243,821	23.88%
	Total	1,021,134	
Senate District 06	05 & 07	743,062	76.86%
	Other	223,701	23.14%
	Total	966,763	
Senate District 07	14 & 18	960,880	100.00%
	Other	-	0.00%
	Total	960,880	
Senate District 08	06 & 10	870,086	92.06%
	Other	75,086	7.94%
	Total	945,172	
Senate District 09	15 & 16	765,667	77.13%
	Other	226,991	22.87%
	Total	992,658	
Senate District 10	24 & 26	791,221	76.34%
	Other	245,155	23.66%
	Total	1,036,376	
Senate District 11	17 & 19	1,022,259	99.99%
	Other	52	0.01%
	Total	1,022,311	
Senate District 12	08 & 32	827,504	88.09%
	Other	111,850	11.91%
	Total	939,354	
Senate District 13	21 & 23	911,894	90.06%
	Other	100,592	9.94%
	Total	1,012,486	
Senate District 14	27 & 31	957,777	95.95%
	Other	40,439	4.05%
	Total	998,216	
Senate District 15	25 & 28	807,454	78.20%
	Other	225,116	21.80%
	Total	1,032,570	

SD	AD	Population	% SD
Senate District 16	33 & 35	935,334	99.27%
	Other	6,878	0.73%
	Total	942,212	
Senate District 17	29 & 30	870,179	87.55%
	Other	123,742	12.45%
	Total	993,921	
Senate District 18	36 & 80	879,886	91.97%
	Other	76,860	8.03%
	Total	956,746	
Senate District 19	34 & 47	758,677	79.64%
	Other	193,988	20.36%
	Total	952,665	
Senate District 20	43 & 46	731,563	77.33%
	Other	214,514	22.67%
	Total	946,077	
Senate District 21	37 & 38	958,289	93.53%
	Other	66,311	6.47%
	Total	1,024,600	
Senate District 22	48 & 53	772,785	76.55%
	Other	236,690	23.45%
	Total	1,009,475	
Senate District 23	39 & 40	772,983	74.77%
	Other	260,766	25.23%
	Total	1,033,749	
Senate District 24	51 & 66	797,768	77.03%
	Other	237,854	22.97%
	Total	1,035,622	
Senate District 25	41 & 49	744,857	72.00%
	Other	289,684	28.00%
	Total	1,034,541	
Senate District 26	52 & 54	859,966	90.64%
	Other	88,857	9.36%
	Total	948,823	
Senate District 27	42 & 46	528,578	53.22%
	Other	464,562	46.78%
	Total	993,140	
Senate District 28	55 & 57	852,877	86.51%
	Other	132,946	13.49%
	Total	985,823	
Senate District 29	45 & 50	861,175	91.28%
	Other	82,288	8.72%
	Total	943,463	
Senate District 30	56 & 64	712,872	71.92%
	Other	278,367	28.08%
	Total	991,239	

SD	AD	Population	% SD
Senate District 31	58 & 60	876,518	91.77%
	Other	78,622	8.23%
	Total	955,140	
Senate District 32	63 & 71	707,298	75.24%
	Other	232,718	24.76%
	Total	940,016	
Senate District 33	62 & 69	804,599	77.64%
	Other	231,693	22.36%
	Total	1,036,292	
Senate District 34	67 & 68	697,742	73.55%
	Other	250,946	26.45%
	Total	948,688	
Senate District 35	61 & 65	774,817	81.23%
	Other	179,004	18.77%
	Total	953,821	
Senate District 36	70 & 72	687,900	69.60%
	Other	300,457	30.40%
	Total	988,357	
Senate District 37	59 & 73	738,402	72.40%
	Other	281,542	27.60%
	Total	1,019,944	
Senate District 38	74 & 77	677,316	69.45%
	Other	297,972	30.55%
	Total	975,288	
Senate District 39	78 & 79	840,645	81.14%
	Other	195,389	18.86%
	Total	1,036,034	
Senate District 40	75 & 76	814,238	85.47%
	Other	138,372	14.53%
	Total	952,610	

BOE District	Senate District	Total Population	% BOE
1st Board of Equalization District	01, 04, 05, 06, 08, 12, 14, 16	7,539,920	77.40%
	Other	2,201,676	22.60%
	Total	9,741,596	100.00%
2nd Board of Equalization District	02, 09, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21	8,106,493	81.08%
	Other	1,891,896	18.92%
	Total	9,998,389	100.00%
3rd Board of Equalization District	20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 35	7,825,004	77.88%
	Other	2,222,922	22.12%
	Total	10,047,926	100.00%
4th Board of Equalization District	18, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40	7,721,444	79.31%
	Other	2,014,082	20.69%
	Total	9,735,526	100.00%

APPENDIX 6

Hash Report

The Citizens Redistricting Commission's final certified maps for 2021 are submitted in the following electronic formats:

SHAPEFILE (.shp, .dbf, .prj, .shx)
EQUIVALENCY FILE (.csv)

Each set of files (Assembly, Senate, Congress, and Board of Equalization) has been compressed into a single zipped folder. This zipped folder has then been run through a hash generator using a SHA-512 algorithm to create a digital signature capable of confirming bit-level data accuracy. Files were compressed using the native tool available through the Microsoft Windows 11 operating system. The SHA-512 digital signature was created using the freeware application WinHasher 1.6.

Hash Digest:

Assembly

CRC_2021_Assembly_Final.zip

SHA-512:
c98d1111c63c227ce8363dd3dced442d009548b4705445dbda5228597e2d9fbcfa22ce75caf761b32f50aa914aa8e81ee5414ec57f50f5de9bdb0399d52f59b9

Senate

CRC_2021_Senate_Final.zip

SHA-512:
e4ee1cfdd545ffbe97c4afc5b2acc0fcaee81761f217ccde8baa5955f6eed789b52a0bd3152d03cffa7a8e52f36c7e18f58e53fbf01b05939fef2aa54314ce99

Congress

CRC_2021_Congressional_Final.zip

SHA-512:
49d40b0cd1c2a92c6a3321e420082eb335c72c08fbb85b5fccc7de0b53fa49ccaf01e2681be0fbcdb4e59cbf6c744dc504be0b1fd720fde9321c878c36bd99e2

Board of Equalization

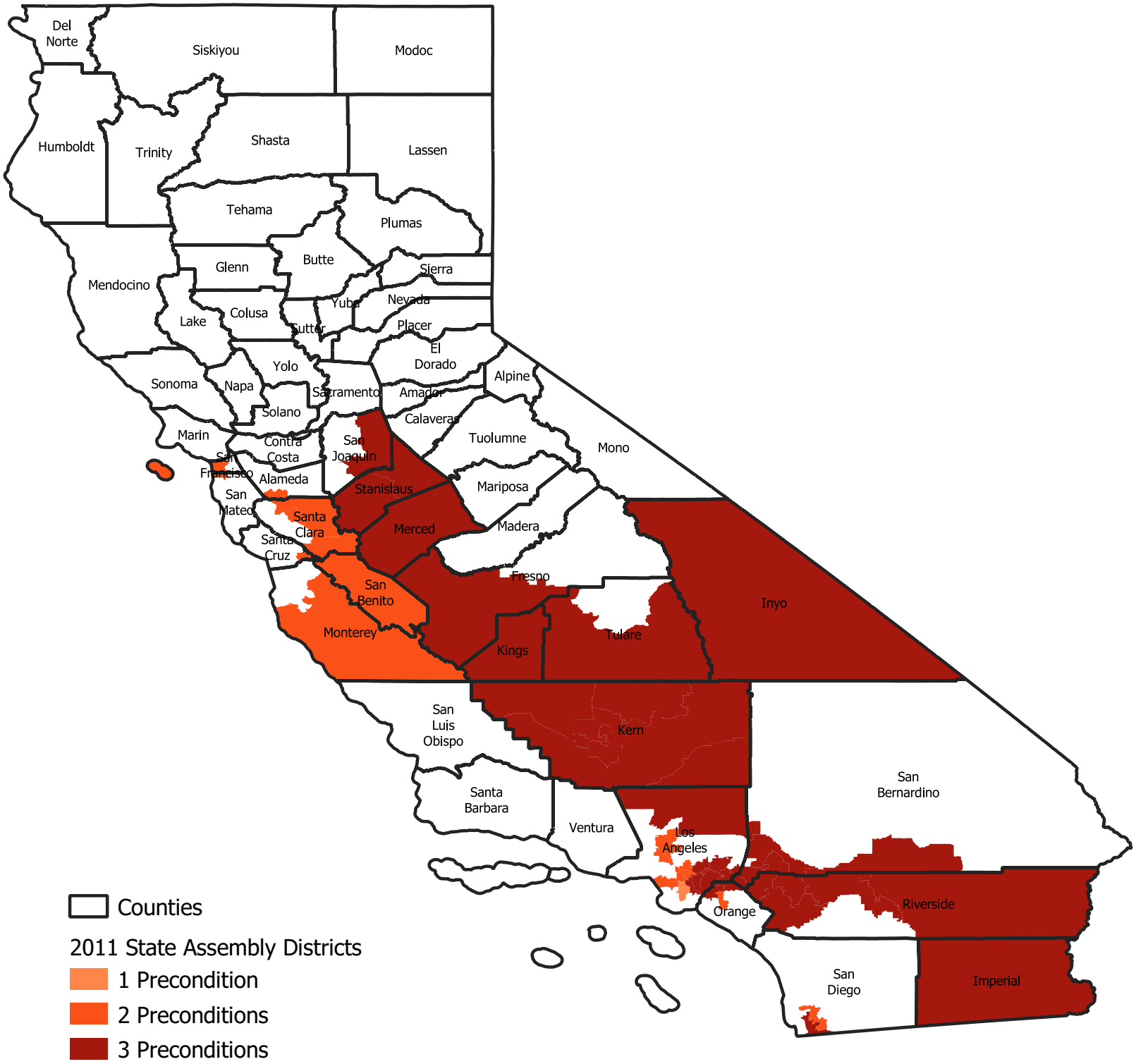
CRC_2021_boardofequalization_Final.zip

SHA-512:
f722c72eeeca3fc4abf129b008820d2d7c6094e830b09758915b15445a980738f720314fe3d4ae55781de7e3652d713bed115fdcf5338850d2ddfda0fc406833

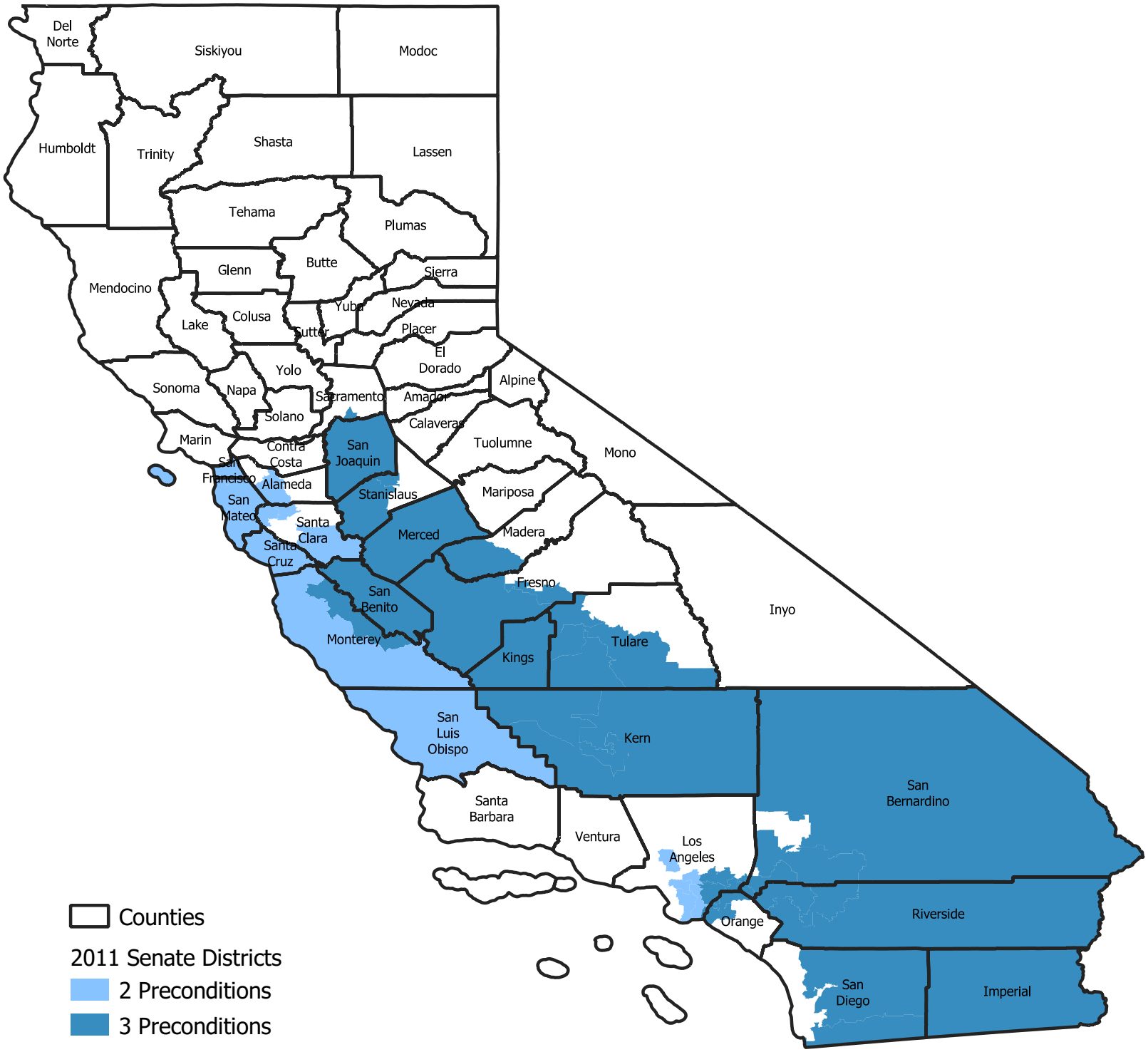
APPENDIX 7

Maps Showing Areas with
Racially Polarized Voting

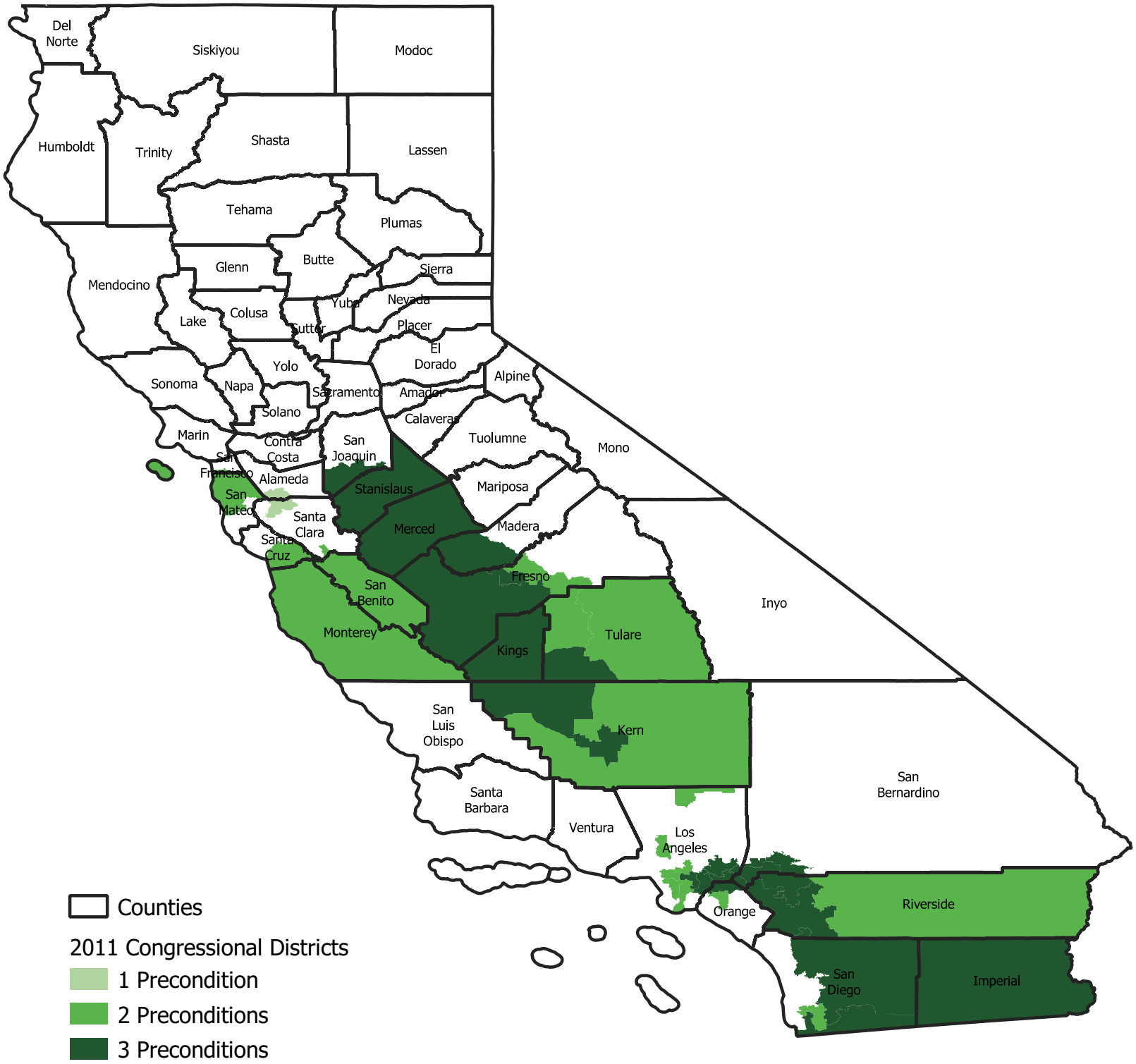
Map 1:
Gingles Preconditions in State Assembly Districts



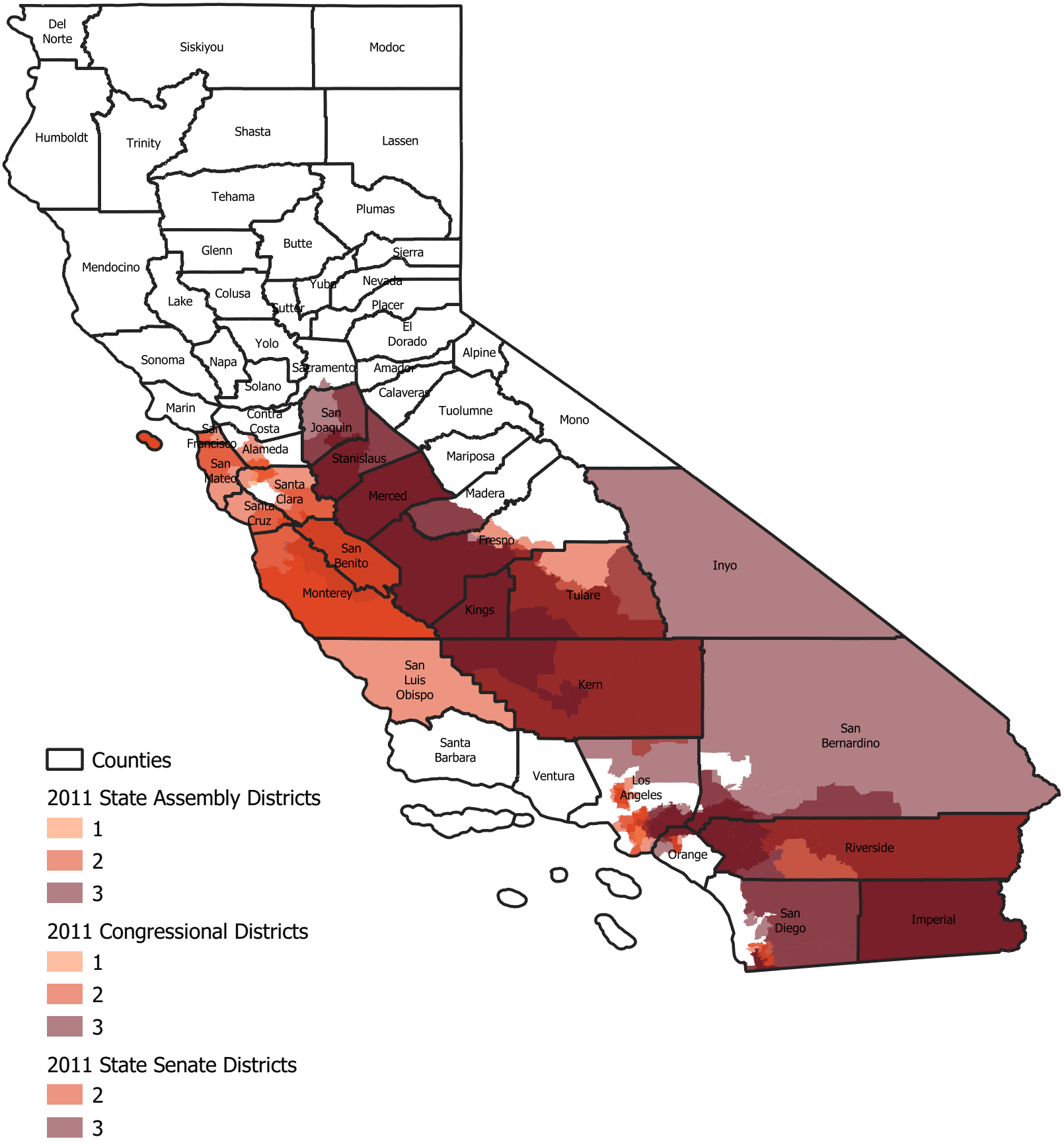
Map 2:
Gingles Preconditions in State Senate Districts



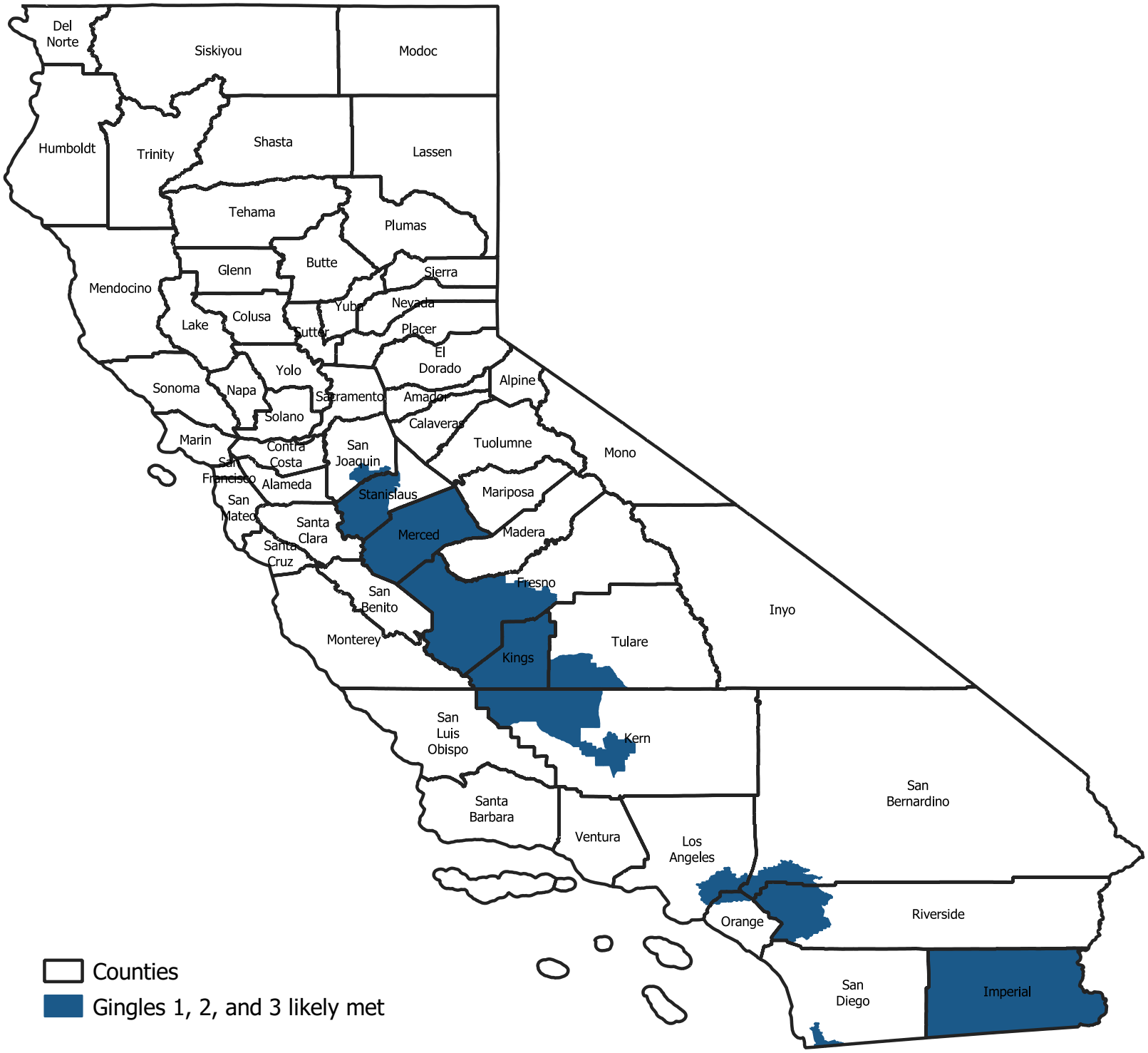
Map 3:
Gingles Preconditions in Congressional Districts



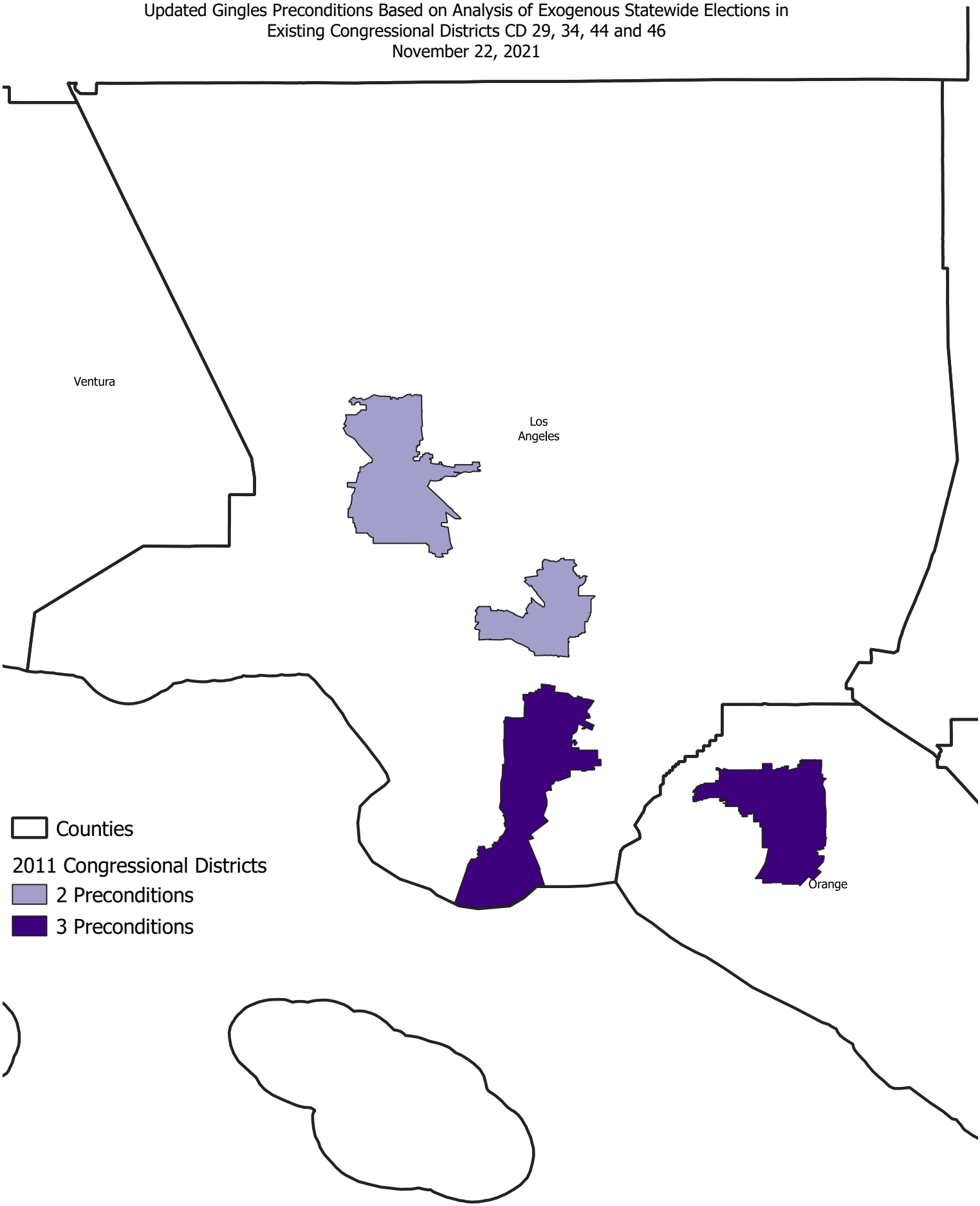
Map 4:
Gingles Preconditions in State Assembly, State Senate, and Congressional Districts



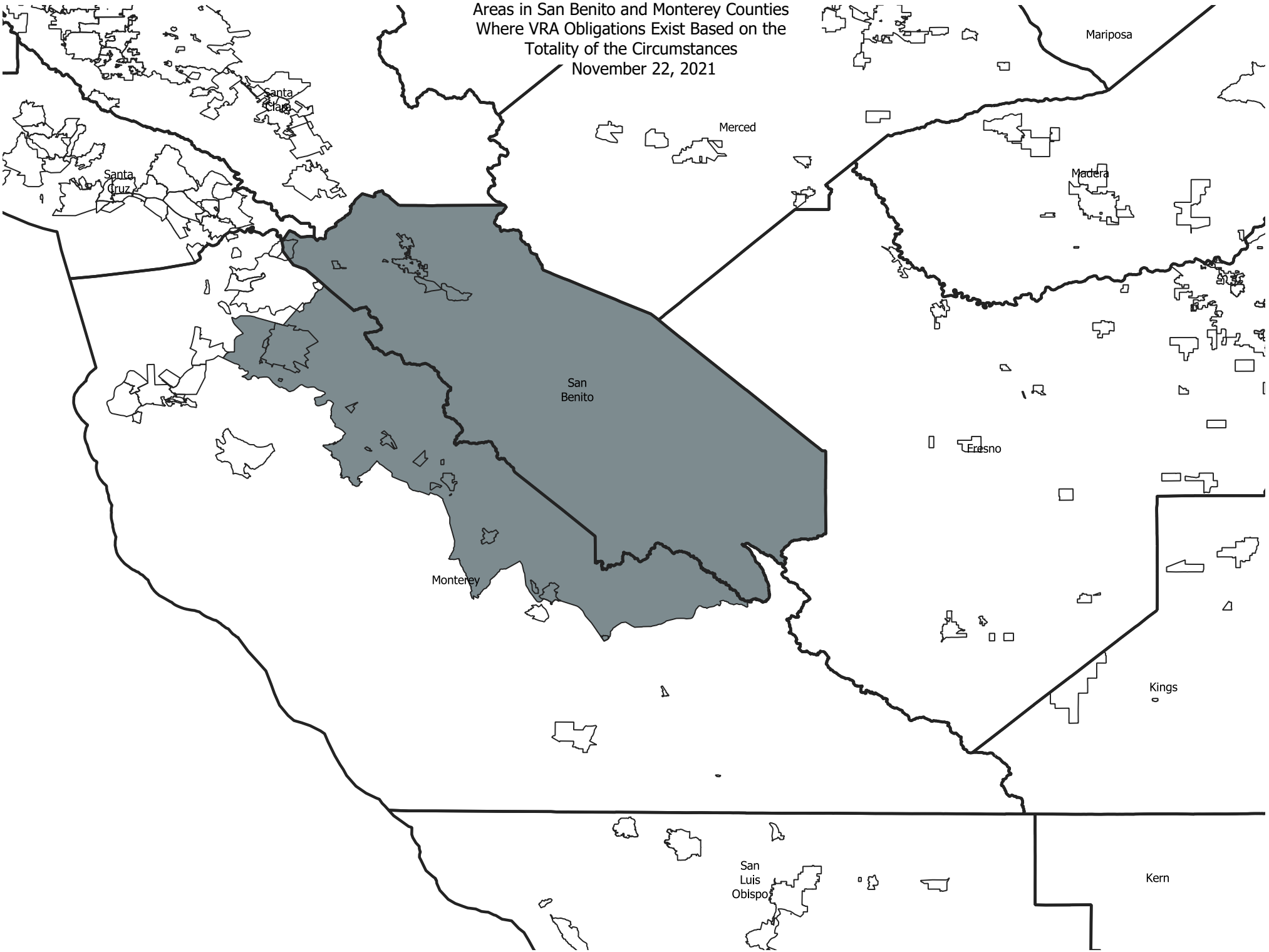
Map 5:
Areas where all three Gingles Preconditions are likely met in all jurisdictions



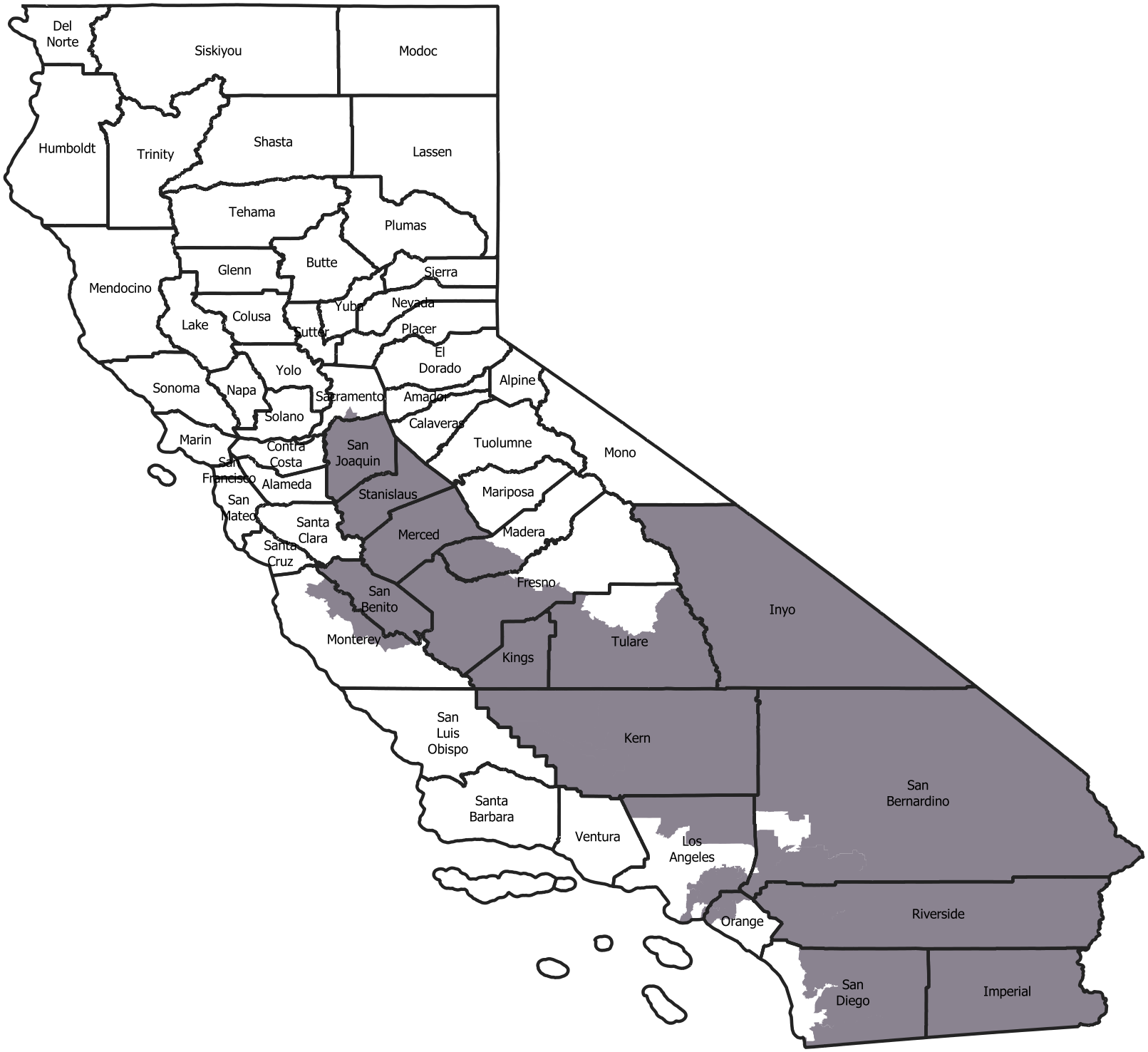
Map 6:
Updated Gingles Preconditions Based on Analysis of Exogenous Statewide Elections in
Existing Congressional Districts CD 29, 34, 44 and 46
November 22, 2021



Map 7:
Areas in San Benito and Monterey Counties
Where VRA Obligations Exist Based on the
Totality of the Circumstances
November 22, 2021



Map 8:
Areas Where All Three Gingles Preconditions Were Met in Existing Assembly, Senate, or Congressional Districts, Based on Endogenous or Exogenous Elections



Based on Analysis as of November 22, 2021.