

TAB 2: SUMMARY OF CAPAFR ASSEMBLY PLAN

Highlights of CAPAFR Assembly Plan

The general themes of CAPAFR's Assembly plan are that the plan (1) respects the Voting Rights Act interests of AAPIs, African Americans and Latinos and (2) respects communities of interest and neighborhoods while (3) also respecting other traditional redistricting criteria such as contiguity and respect for cities and counties.

CAPAFR's plan was drawn from the Commission's perspective, always keeping in mind the question of how proposed district lines are justified under and comport with the Voters First Act's ranked criteria.

Respect for Voting Rights Act

CAPAFR's plan maintains or creates 15 Latino Section 2 districts, and the first ever AAPI Section 2 district at the state level.

CAPAFR's plan also complies with Section 5 by preserving or enhancing electoral opportunities for minorities in Section 5 areas.

Respect for communities of interest

No one has done more outreach to and conducted more dialogue with other stakeholders than CAPAFR. CAPAFR members have discussed redistricting with African American communities, Latino communities, LGBT communities, and environmental leaders. CAPAFR's plan accommodates the interests of these various communities and generally balances immigrant, low-income, business, coastal, and agricultural interests.

Respect for population equality

Districts in CAPAFR's plan are drawn within 1% deviation from the ideal population of 465,674 persons per Assembly district.

Respects the requirement of contiguity

All districts in CAPAFR's plan are contiguous under the Commission's definition of contiguity except for three districts that include islands to which no means of transportation by water exist.

Respects cities and counties

Districts drawn to keep together communities of interest are also drawn to avoid city and county splits to the extent possible. However, where strong communities of interest cross city or county boundaries, where portions of cities and/or counties are required for Voting Rights Act, or where population equality is required, cities and counties have been split.

CAPAFR's Assembly plan splits 79 cities, an improvement upon the current Assembly districts, which split 97 cities.

CAPAFR Priorities for Assembly Districts¹

Sacramento County

- **In AD 7, keep the southern part of Sacramento (from Fruitridge Road south) with Elk Grove.** South Sacramento and Elk Grove are home to AAPI populations that are ethnically diverse and made up of both second, third and fourth-generation AAPIs and recent immigrants. South Sacramento residents have shared policy needs tied to their high rates of limited English proficiency, high rates of being foreign-born, and lower levels of income. South Sacramento and Elk Grove residents have developed common networks of organizations that provide key social services to both areas. In recent years, many community members have moved from South Sacramento to Elk Grove but continue to go to South Sacramento for social services. Supporting testimony: Alex Eng, Lilia Rivera, Elaine Abelaye
- **In AD 5, keep the neighborhoods of North Natomas/North Point with other northern Sacramento neighborhoods.** One of the pockets of Pacific Islanders in Sacramento lives in this area. The area is home to many immigrant communities. They have shared needs related to their high rates of limited English proficiency. Supporting testimony: Catherine Ofa Mann (particularly oral testimony)
- **In AD 6, keep West Sacramento with a district that includes the City of Sacramento.** Another pocket of Pacific Islanders in the Sacramento area lives in West Sacramento. The Pacific Islander communities in West Sacramento are connected with community institutions such as churches and health facilities in the City of Sacramento. Therefore, the West Sacramento Pacific Islanders are more connected with the City of Sacramento than with other areas in Yolo County. Supporting testimony: Catherine Ofa Mann (particularly oral testimony)

San Francisco County

- **Keep whole the neighborhood of Chinatown and areas adjacent.** San Francisco's Chinatown is the oldest and among the most densely populated Chinatowns in North America. Chinatown and the adjacent area are home to a large population of Asian Americans. Chinatown continues to be a gateway community for working class immigrants. The Chinatown residents share many common policy needs related to their limited English proficiency and their low-income status. Supporting testimony: Chris Punongbayan
- **Keep whole the neighborhood of Visitacion Valley.** Visitacion Valley is home to a large number of Asian American, working class immigrant families. The residents there have lower per capita income and share public transportation concerns. Supporting testimony: David Chan
- **In AD 13, keep Chinatown together with Excelsior, Visitacion Valley, and Bay View.** The San Francisco neighborhoods of Chinatown, Visitacion Valley, Excelsior, and Bayview have large Chinese American communities and share many socioeconomic factors. They are working class neighborhoods with low levels of income and high rates of limited English proficiency. Although a number of Chinatown community service centers have satellite offices in Visitacion Valley, many Chinese American residents in

¹ Supporting testimony identified below can be found in Tab 6.

these east side neighborhoods continue to go to Chinatown for social services, employment, shopping, and worship. Supporting testimony: Chris Punongbayan and David Chan

- **In AD 13, keep the core of the LGBT community whole.** The areas of the Tenderloin and South of Market (SOMA) are home to many AAPI LGBT individuals. They share similar socioeconomic status. Because AAPI LGBT community members in the Tenderloin and SOMA access the LGBT community centers and service agencies located in Upper Market, Castro, and Haight-Ashbury, all of these neighborhoods should be kept together in one district to allow the AAPI LGBT political voice to continue to grow. Supporting testimony: Ben Leung.

San Mateo County

- **Keep Daly City whole.** Daly City is home to the largest Filipino American population in the country, by city. Filipino Americans make up one-third of the Daly City population. The area shares policy concerns related to their shared status as immigrants. The current assembly lines split Daly City and the Filipino community. Especially in light of increasing levels of civic engagement among the Filipino American community, Daly City should be kept whole to avoid continuing fragmentation of this emerging political voice. Supporting testimony: Ray Satorre
- **Keep the Filipino community of interest in South San Francisco in a district with Daly City.** The Filipino American community in the southern part of the Bay Area peninsula is not limited to Daly City. It has expanded to much of South San Francisco. Filipino American families in South Francisco and Broadmoor access the Filipino community centers, schools, and local businesses found in Daly City. Supporting testimony: Ray Satorre
- **In AD 12, keep Daly City and the community of interest in South San Francisco together with the western part of San Francisco.** The Filipino American community in Daly City is currently in the same district with concentrations of Asian Americans in the western portion of San Francisco. CAPAFR's proposed AD 12 maintains this, recognizing that these communities share common interests related to higher rates of homeownership, foreign-born status, and limited English proficiency. The Filipino American community in Daly City also shares common interests with the San Francisco neighborhood of Excelsior. However, the Filipino American community recognizes that population equality restrictions will not allow it to unite the Filipino American communities in Daly City, South San Francisco, and Excelsior and also respect the priorities of the rest of the coalition - namely uniting Chinatown with Visitacion Valley and uniting the AAPI LGBT community with the core of the LGBT community. The primary priority of the Filipino American community is keeping Daly City whole and uniting it with the Filipino American community. Because this priority is achieved and because the Filipino American community in Daly City has common interests with the Asian Americans in the western portion of San Francisco, the Filipino American community in Daly City believes it is appropriate to be paired with the western portion of San Francisco. Supporting testimony: Ray Satorre

Alameda County

- **In AD 17, place Oakland flats and portions of Oakland Hills with Alameda and Berkeley.** To ensure that the needs of a low-income, underserved community of interests are met, these two areas of Oakland should be with Alameda and Berkeley. The population making up this community of interest is racially diverse, with sizable numbers of AAPIs, Latinos and African Americans. Residents of these areas have low levels of income and many are immigrants. Across racial groups, there are significant numbers of community members who are underserved and rely upon social services provided by government agencies and community institutions. Supporting testimony: Jennifer Pae, Gilbert Dong
- **In AD 19, keep Union City whole and together with Hayward, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Ashland and Cherryland as a central Alameda County community of interest.** These areas have sizable numbers of AAPIs, including many Filipino and Chinese Americans. Residents of San Leandro and adjacent areas frequent community and religious institutions in Hayward and Union City. Community members in this area also have common socioeconomic characteristics such as per capita income. CAPAFR-Alameda believes that Union City and Hayward should be kept in one district with the growing AAPI population in San Leandro and adjacent areas. Supporting testimony: Lillian Galedo, Suizi Lin
- **In AD 20, keep Fremont and Newark together with Milpitas and Berryessa as a community of interest.** Large numbers of AAPIs, including many South Asians, reside in Fremont and Newark, and are connected to communities in Milpitas and Berryessa by the 880 and 680 highways. Community members in these areas are socioeconomically similar, and residents of Fremont and Newark patronize businesses in Milpitas and Berryessa. Because of these similarities and also the presence of common industries in these areas, both CAPAFR-Alameda and CAPAFR-Santa Clara support the drawing of a district that includes these portions of south Alameda County and north Santa Clara County. Supporting testimony: Albert Wang

Santa Clara County

- **In AD 24, preserve the integrity of, and keep together, the San Jose neighborhood of Evergreen and the Little Saigon area of San Jose.** Santa Clara County is home to the second-largest population of Vietnamese outside of Vietnam, and many of the county's Vietnamese Americans reside in Evergreen and Little Saigon. Bounded by Story Road to the north, King Road to the east, Capitol Expressway to the south and Senter Road to the west, Little Saigon has been and continues to be an important entry point for Vietnamese coming to the country. Little Saigon is intimately connected to Evergreen, which is where many Vietnamese Americans move to if they leave Little Saigon. Vietnamese Americans and other residents in San Jose have shared social service and language access needs, marked by their low levels of income and high rates of limited English proficiency. So that these needs can be more effectively addressed, Evergreen should be kept with Little Saigon, instead of its current placement in a separate, rural district to the east. Supporting testimony: Jacquelyn Maruhashi, Alain Dang, Cat Nguyen, Matthew Mo
- **In AD 22, keep together the Silicon Valley cities of Santa Clara, Cupertino, Sunnyvale and Mountain View as a community of interest.** Home to significant AAPI populations, these cities are known for the technology companies that are located there.

These cities have common educational interests because they share school districts and their students have similar levels of academic performance. Residents live in and commute to and from these cities, which are connected by common thoroughfares such as the 101 freeway, 280 freeway and El Camino Real as well as common public transit systems. Supporting testimony: Jacquelyn Maruhashi, Wesley Mukoyama, James Nguyen

- **In AD 20, preserve the integrity of the San Jose neighborhood of Berryessa and keep Berryessa together with Milpitas, Fremont and Newark.** During the past decade, Berryessa has been split among four assembly districts, taking away the voice of this community, which is majority-AAPI. Because of Berryessa residents have socioeconomic similarities with communities in Milpitas, Fremont and Newark, both CAPAFR-Santa Clara and CAPAFR-Alameda support the drawing of a district that keeps these areas together. Supporting testimony: Jacquelyn Maruhashi

Fresno County

- **Keep the Hmong/Southeast Asian refugee neighborhood whole.** Fresno is home to one of the nation's largest Hmong populations. Roughly half of the county's Hmong population lives in the Hmong/Southeast Asian neighborhood with the following boundaries: Shields to the north; Highway 41 to the west until Belmont, then to First Street; Jensen to the south; and Temperance to the east. Large number of Lao and Cambodians also live in this neighborhood. The neighborhood has historical and cultural significance to the Southeast Asian community. Within the neighborhood are organizations/institutions which provide vital services to the Southeast Asian community. Residents in the neighborhood advocate for policy changes affecting the Southeast Asian community at all levels of government and their efforts would benefit from having unified representation. Supporting testimony: Silas Cha, Jennifer Rakaphoume
- **Draw AD 30 as a Latino Voting Rights Act district that preserves the integrity of the Hmong/Southeast Asian refugee neighborhood and includes the southern part of the City of Fresno.** The Hmong refugees and the Latino community in Fresno share common policy interests due to their many shared socioeconomic characteristics. Both have high rates of poverty, high rates of unemployment, low rates of high school graduation and low rates of English proficiency. The Fresno Center for New Americans, a community based organization serving the Southeast Asian community has worked with Latino community based organizations on education issues. Supporting testimony: Fuehoua Thao, Daniel Ichinose
- **As part of the Latino Voting Rights Act district in AD 30, include the area from Ashland Avenue (at Academy) south to Selma.** Southeast Asian farmers operate small farms in Fresno County. The majority of the farms are located south of Ashland Avenue to Selma and west of Academy. Approximately 40% of the Southeast Asian farmers live in the Hmong/Southeast Asian refugee neighborhood. They have unique needs among Fresno County farmers because they generally lease their land, do not live on their farms, and grow vegetables for the Southeast Asian markets. Supporting testimony: Richard Molinar

Los Angeles County – Metro

- **Keep whole the five AAPI ethnic neighborhoods in the City of Los Angeles:**
 - **Thai Town** – Thai Town has its own distinct identity and character and is focused on an economic development strategy to revitalize the area through cultural-based tourism. Part of its strategy is to preserve the historic and cultural flavor of the neighborhood. It is host to various cultural events and has seen a proliferation of Thai owned business over the last five decades. In 2008, Thai Town was designated as a Preserve America Community by the White House. The community defines Thai Town as Hollywood Boulevard between Western and Normandie. (note: defined by City of Los Angeles designation). Supporting testimony: Chanchanit Martorell
 - **Keep Thai Town with the East Hollywood Business Improvement District** which is generally Vermont Boulevard from Prospect on the north to the 101 Freeway on the south. Both Thai Town and the East Hollywood Business Improvement District are tied together by a transportation corridor and work together towards common economic goals for the East Hollywood area. Supporting testimony: Chanchanit Martorell
 - **Little Tokyo** – Little Tokyo is an 125 year old ethnic neighborhood which has fought to preserve the cultural and historic flavor of the community while revitalizing the area. It has fought off civic center expansion plans which would have undermined the character of the neighborhood. It has also worked on transit issues in the city. It is not only a tourist destination, but a neighborhood where churches, temples and local businesses cater to the community. The White House has designated Little Tokyo as a Preserve America Community. The community defines Little Tokyo as Los Angeles and Aiso Streets on the west, Temple on the north, Alameda on the east, and Third Street on the south. (note: based on community redevelopment agency’s project area). Supporting testimony: Bill Watanabe
 - **Historic Filipinotown** – Historic Filipinotown has been since the first half of the 20th century, and continues to be, a gateway community for Filipino immigrants living in Los Angeles. It is also home to many community based organizations and businesses serving the Filipino American community. The community has strived to preserve the historic and cultural significance of the neighborhood. The residents of Historic Filipinotown share many needs related to health access issues due to limited English proficiency, cultural concepts about health, lack of affordable health care, and geographic inaccessibility of health care providers. The community defines Historic Filipinotown as Hoover on the west, the 101 Freeway on north, Third Street on the south, Glendale/Lucas on the east. (note: based on City of Los Angeles designation). Supporting testimony: Aquilina Soriano Versoza
 - **Chinatown** – Chinatown is a residential neighborhood, a cultural center, and a tourist-friendly destination. The White House designated Chinatown as a Preserve America Community and the community has done much to preserve the neighborhood and promote tourism. Chinatown continues to be a gateway community for Chinese and, more recently, Southeast Asian immigrants moving

to Los Angeles. Chinatown residents have high rates of poverty and limited English proficiency. Due to these factors, the residents need culturally sensitive health care and specialized job training. The community defines as Chinatown as the Los Angeles River at Broadway, south to Main Street, southwest to Vignes, Street, southeast to 101 Freeway, west to Alameda Street, north to Cesar Chavez Avenue, west to Spring Street, south to 101 Freeway, west to 110 Freeway, north to Cottage Home Street, southeast to Broadway, and northeast to Los Angeles River. (note: defined by Chinatown Historic Cultural Neighborhood Council).

Supporting testimony: Lawrence Lue

- **Koreatown** – The White House designated Koreatown as a Preserve America Community. Koreatown continues to be a gateway neighborhood for the Korean American community in Los Angeles. It has a large number of Korean American residents and Korean-owned businesses catering to the Korean-speaking community. More than 70% of the Korean Americans within the LAPD Olympic station boundaries are limited English proficient. Koreatown is currently split into multiple assembly districts and has difficulty getting state officials to address their needs. The community defines Koreatown as Melrose on the north, Hoover on the east, the 10 Freeway on the south, and Plymouth/Crenshaw on the west. (note: based on LAPD Olympic station boundaries). Supporting testimony: Grace Yoo, Mark Masaoka
- **In AD 48 and AD 54, keep neighborhoods in districts where the City of Los Angeles is core to the district.** Los Angeles has over 480,000 Asian Americans, the third largest population of any U.S. City. All five AAPI neighborhoods have been recognized by the City of Los Angeles and have strong historic preservation goals of protecting and celebrating AAPI culture and heritage. The five AAPI neighborhoods also share similar social and economic characteristics. Compared to Los Angeles generally, the five AAPI neighborhoods have relatively low per capita income, high percentages living in poverty, high percentages of foreign born, and high rates of limited English proficiency. All five neighborhoods are in close proximity to downtown Los Angeles. Keeping the AAPI neighborhoods in two districts where the City of Los Angeles is core, allows those districts to be Latino Voting Rights Act districts. Supporting testimony: Mark Masaoka and Joanna Lee

Los Angeles County – San Gabriel Valley

- **In AD 49, keep whole the community of interest in the west San Gabriel Valley, including the cities of Alhambra, Monterey Park, Rosemead, San Gabriel, Arcadia, San Marino and Temple City.** These cities are majority-AAPI and large proportions of their residents are limited English proficient and foreign-born. These cities' residents have common educational interests, underscored by similar academic performance index scores among students and the needs of the various school districts in the area. Language access is also an important issue, as seen in instances of AAPI residents falling victim to consumer fraud schemes that target customers with limited English speaking ability. Supporting testimony: Janet Chin, Daniel Ichinose
- **Draw AD 49 as a west San Gabriel Valley district that respects the voting rights interests of Asian Americans and complies with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.** Asian Americans in Alhambra, Monterey Park, Rosemead, San Gabriel, Arcadia, San

Marino and Temple City, together with surrounding areas, can constitute a majority of an assembly district's citizen voting-age population, and should be drawn together to avoid vote dilution. AAPIs in the San Gabriel Valley have faced barriers to political participation; local jurisdictions' failures to provide language assistance mandated by Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act necessitated enforcement actions by the U.S. Department of Justice against the City of Rosemead in 2005 and the City of Walnut in 2007, each of which resulted in a consent decree. Supporting testimony: Eugene Lee, Daniel Ichinose

- **In AD 51, keep whole the community of interest in the east San Gabriel Valley, consisting of Hacienda Heights, Rowland Heights, Walnut and Diamond Bar.** These census-designated places and cities are majority-AAPI or near-majority AAPI and high numbers of residents are limited English proficient and foreign-born. Students in this area have similar academic performance index scores and the needs of local school districts would be better served by being kept together in the same assembly district. Colima Road, Valley Blvd and the 60 freeway are important economic corridors connecting residents and business owners in this area. Currently fragmented by district lines, this community of interest should be kept intact to provide AAPIs with an effective voice, particularly in light of public testimony indicating that AAPIs in this area have faced racially tinged opposition to Asian temples and language programs and that attempts by Hacienda Heights and Rowland Heights to gain cityhood were defeated because of fears over Asian Americans dominating new city councils. Supporting testimony: Jay Chen, Howard Wang, Daniel Ichinose

Los Angeles County – South Bay

- **Keep Torrance whole and with Gardena.** Many of the Japanese American cultural institutions, places of worship, and businesses are in Torrance and Gardena. The first and older second generations live in Gardena, where the Japanese American community in the area first established itself. Later generations moved to Torrance. However those in Torrance continue to return to Gardena because of the many cultural institutions that exist there. Supporting testimony: Iku Kiriya
- **Keep Carson whole.** For the past century, Carson has been home to large numbers of Filipino Americans. With continuing immigration from the Philippines, the Filipino American community in Carson continues to grow. Many organizations, religious institutions, and small businesses addressing Filipino American needs exist in Carson. Filipino Americans have successfully united to promote their cultural heritage and history. Carson is also home to Native Hawaiians, Chamorro, and Samoans. In addition to having a large community and community institutions in Carson, the Pacific Islander community sees CSU Dominguez Hills (CSUDH), in the northern part of Carson, as an important resource for their community. A dean at CSUDH has made a concerted effort to create partnerships with community organizations to encourage Pacific Islanders to attend college. Supporting testimony: Audrey Alo, Rose Ibanez, and Joanna Lee
- **In AD 60, keep Carson with Torrance and Gardena.** Carson, Torrance, and Gardena share many socioeconomic factors. Compared to other parts of the South Bay, such as Manhattan Beach, Carson, Torrance, and Gardena residents have similar per capita income and relatively high rates of foreign born residents and limited English proficiency. Supporting testimony: Joanna Lee and Audrey Alo.

- **In AD 58, keep Lennox, Hawthorne, and Inglewood together.** The largest Tongan community in Southern California is in the areas of Lennox, Hawthorne, and Inglewood. The largest concentration of Tongan churches, the gathering places for the community, is also in this area. Tongans believe in building community among themselves and with other communities. Tongans share the same socioeconomic status as the Latinos and African Americans in the area and work on issues in solidarity with these two communities. Supporting testimony: Audrey Alo and Joanna Lee
- **In AD 59 and AD 61, keep the two sets of Cambodian neighborhoods in Long Beach whole.** Long Beach is a gateway community for Cambodian immigrants and has the largest Cambodian American population in the U.S. The concentration of Cambodian residents can be found in two neighborhoods (one in central Long Beach and the other north of there). The central Long Beach neighborhood is home to many Cambodian American community institutions and is the core of the Cambodian American community in Long Beach. The Cambodian Americans there are generally renters. The boundaries for that neighborhood are generally Redondo Avenue on the east, 7th Street on the south, Long Beach Boulevard on the west, and Spring on the north except for a pocket of Signal Hill. The northern neighborhood boundaries are Atlantic Avenue on the west, Artesia Boulevard on the north, Cherry Avenue on the east, and San Antonio Drive on the South. Cambodian Americans there are generally homeowners. Cambodian Americans share many policy concerns because they tend to be recent immigrants who are on the lower end of the socioeconomic ladder. Supporting testimony: Suely Ngouy, Joanna Lee

Orange County

- **Keep whole the community of interest in north Orange County, made up of Cypress, La Palma, Buena Park, Fullerton and Brea.** These cities have significant AAPI populations, including a sizable number of Korean Americans who share cultural ties, attend church together, and prioritize education as a value. Students in these cities have similar levels of academic performance and these cities' residents have similar socioeconomic characteristics, including low per capita income, high rates of English proficiency, and high rates of being foreign-born. These cities are also home to a significant small business community, including many Korean American small business owners. Supporting testimony: Mary Anne Foo, Paul Joo, Joanna Lee
- **Keep whole the community of interest in south Los Angeles County, made up of Artesia and Cerritos.** Commonly referred to as Little India, Artesia and Cerritos have large populations of Asian Indians and other South Asians. South Asian immigrant families have common policy concerns around immigration, including the long wait times that separated family members face in obtaining family-based visas. South Asian seniors are vulnerable and many rely on social services such as the state's Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI) program. Mary Anne Foo, Saima Husain, Joanna Lee
- **In AD 63, keep together similar communities of interest in south Los Angeles County (Artesia, Cerritos) and north Orange County (Cypress, La Palma, Buena Park, Fullerton, Brea).** Although in different counties, these cities' residents have common ties. For example, there is a growing South Asian population in Buena Park that is connected to Artesia and Cerritos, and similarly, Korean Americans and other AAPIs in Cerritos are connected to Cypress, La Palma, Buena Park and Fullerton. This area's

residents would benefit from common representation on issues of language access, social services and education, evidenced by their similar socioeconomic characteristics.

Supporting testimony: Mary Anne Foo, Paul Joo, Saima Hasain, Joanna Lee

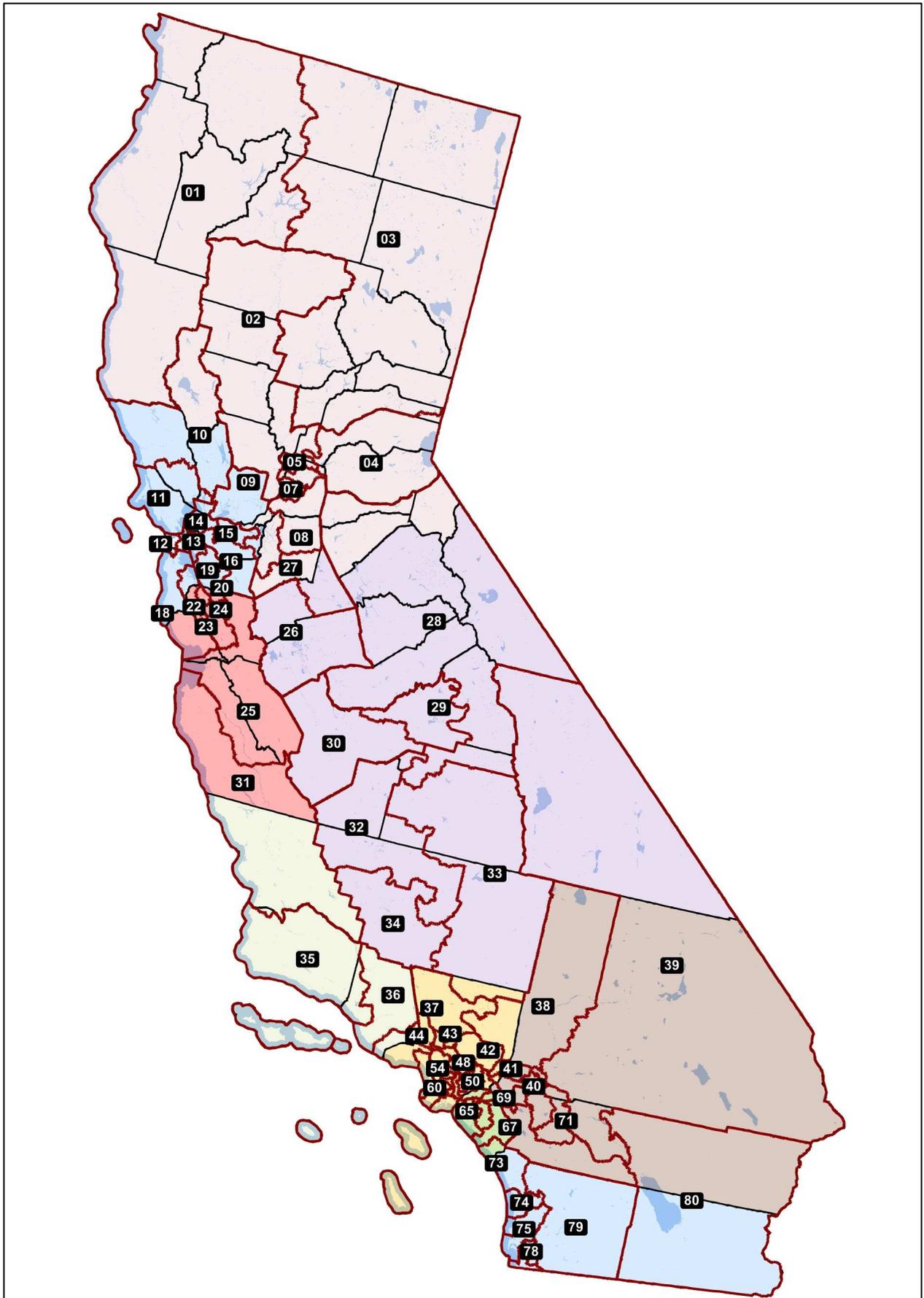
- **In AD 64, keep together the Little Saigon community of interest in central Orange County, consisting of Garden Grove, Westminster, Fountain Valley, Midway City, Stanton and west Santa Ana.** Primarily coming to the country as refugees, Vietnamese Americans in Orange County make up the largest population of Vietnamese outside of Vietnam. Two-thirds of the county's Vietnamese American population resides in Little Saigon, and many Vietnamese Americans rely on Vietnamese language media and community institutions based in Little Saigon. The residents of Little Saigon cities have low levels of per capita income, high rates of being foreign-born, and high rates of limited English proficiency, and these socioeconomic indicators are significantly different from those common in coastal areas such as Huntington Beach. Little Saigon is also home to many small businesses whose owners share common policy concerns around business regulation and licensing. Lastly, community testimony indicated that the Vietnamese American community's political voice would be diluted if Little Saigon is split across districts. Supporting testimony: Mary Anne Foo, Lac Tan Nguyen, Troy Nguyen
- **Draw AD 65 to respect the Voting Rights Act interests of Latinos in Santa Ana while also respecting the integrity of Little Saigon.** In solidarity with the Latino community, CAPAFR-Orange County supports the drawing of a Santa Ana-centered assembly district to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. CAPAFR-Orange County believes this district can be drawn while also drawing AD 64 to the west to respect the integrity of Little Saigon, which includes western portions of Santa Ana. Supporting testimony: Lac Tan Nguyen, Sundaram Rama.
- **In AD 66, keep together the City of Irvine.** Irvine is a completely planned city and its population includes a large number of AAPIs. Representing over 40% of the city's population, AAPIs both participate in local public service and also have strong interests in maintaining awareness of their cultural and language heritage. Supporting testimony: Mary Anne Foo, Keddy Chen.

San Diego County

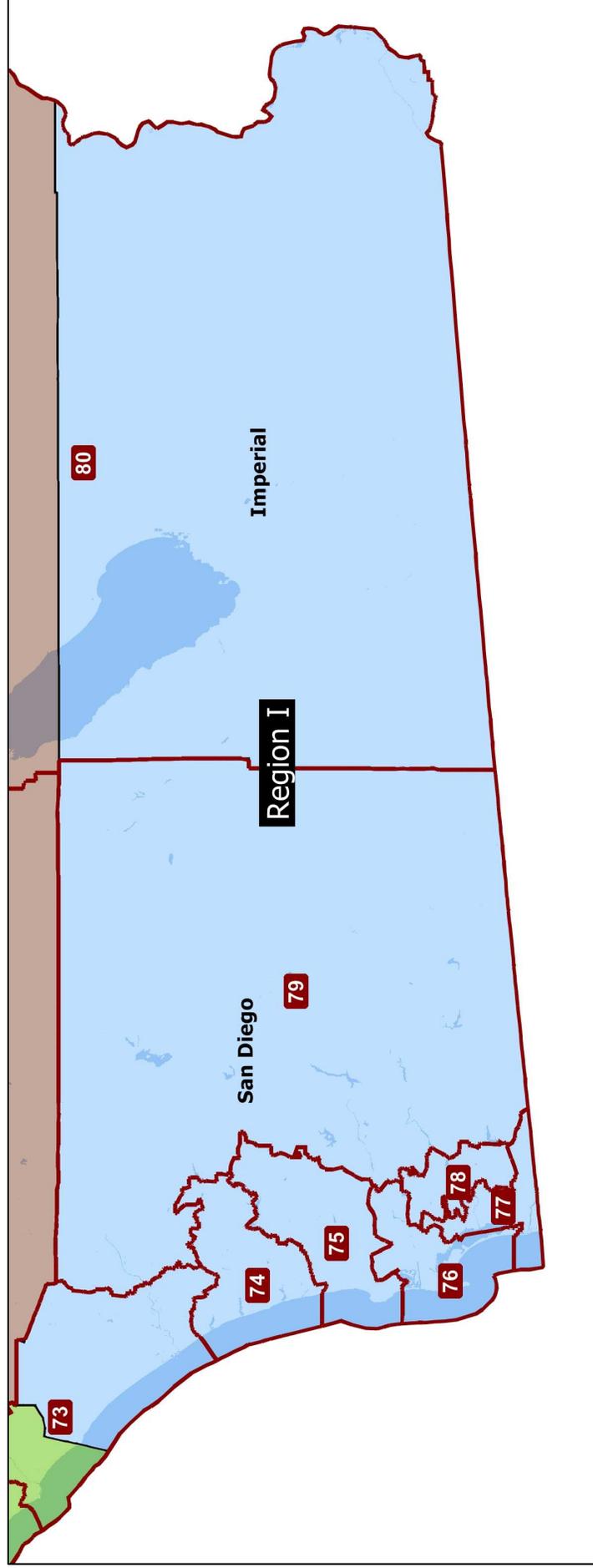
- **In AD 78, keep whole the community of interest in south San Diego County, made up of eastern National City, eastern Chula Vista, Bonita, Paradise Hills and Bay Terrace.** These neighborhoods are home to low-income communities and have large numbers of foreign-born and limited English proficient residents. The population in these neighborhoods is diverse, with significant numbers of Filipino Americans and other AAPIs, as well as Latinos and African Americans. A number of Filipino community institutions are located in National City, and because Filipino Americans rely upon these institutions for key services and social ties, these institutions should be kept in the same district with the communities they serve. Supporting testimony: Palma Hooper, Ofelia Dirige, Ed Aparis
- **Draw AD 77 to respect the Voting Rights Act interests of Latinos in western portions of National City and Chula Vista while drawing Filipino community institutions in National City into AD 78 to the east.** In solidarity with the Latino community, CAPAFR-San Diego supports the drawing of an assembly district that

encompasses western National City and western Chula Vista to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. CAPAFR-San Diego believes this district can be drawn while also drawing AD 78 to the east that keeps Filipino community institutions in National City together with Filipino American populations in eastern National City, eastern Chula Vista, Bonita, Paradise Hills and Bay Terrace. With major hotels, the port, and military business, western National City is the main economic corridor and focal point for tourism in National City. In contrast, eastern National City is home to a number of small businesses as well as Paradise Valley Hospital, which employs and serves large numbers of Filipino Americans. Supporting testimony: Ofelia Dirige, Ed Aparis

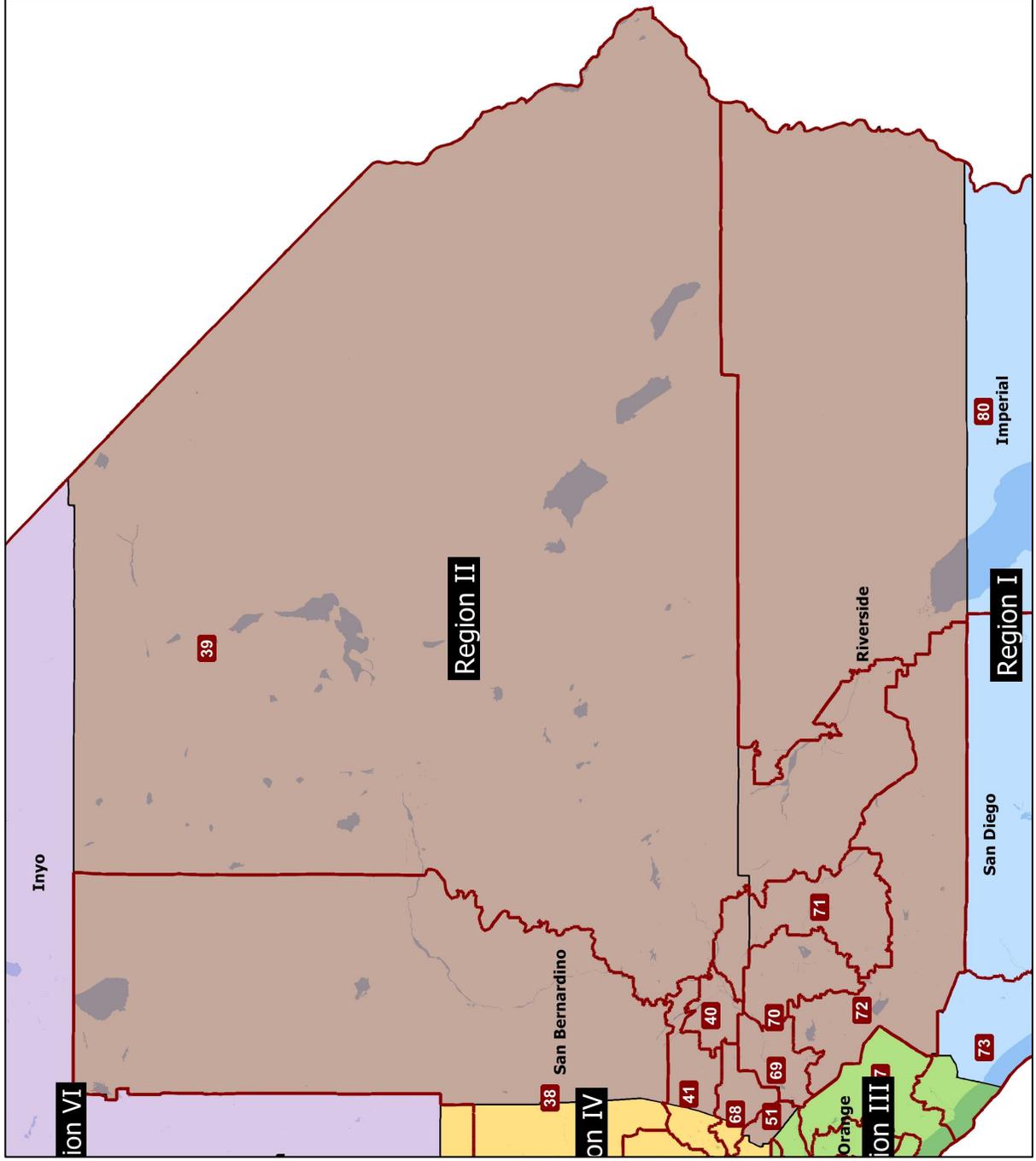
- **In AD 75, keep whole the community of interest in north San Diego County, consisting of Mira Mesa, the Convoy area of Kearny Mesa, Rancho Penasquitos, Sorrento Valley, Carmel Valley and Rancho Bernardo.** Residents in these neighborhoods tend to be low to moderate income, and many are immigrants. Home to significant AAPI populations that are ethnically diverse, these neighborhoods attract young AAPI families with common interests around education. Residents from across these neighborhoods frequent the large number of AAPI-owned businesses in Mira Mesa and the Convoy area of Kearny Mesa. CAPAFR-San Diego believes that AD 75 should not include socioeconomically different areas to the north such as Fairbanks Ranch, Del Mar and Rancho Santa Fe. Supporting testimony: Palma Hooper, Charles Kim, Patricia Gueverra
- **In AD 78, keep whole the Vietnamese American community in City Heights, Oak Park, El Cerrito and Redwood Village (formerly Darnall).** While most of City Heights must be drawn into AD 77 for Voting Rights Act purposes, CAPAFR-San Diego asks that the Vietnamese American community in City Heights east of the 15 highway and north of the 94 freeway be drawn into AD 78 so that they can be united with fellow community members residing in adjacent areas such as Oak Park, El Cerrito and Redwood Village. Many Vietnamese Americans in this area are limited English proficient and go to common churches, temples, grocery stores and other businesses, and health providers. Supporting testimony: Palma Hooper, Kim-Thoa Hoang
- **In AD 76, keep Linda Vista whole.** Linda Vista is a well-established residential area of lower-income residents with a sizable population of Southeast Asian residents. On the assembly side, Linda Vista cannot be connected to other areas with large AAPI populations, but it should be kept intact to avoid fragmenting the voice of its residents. Supporting testimony: Palma Hooper, Kim-Thoa Hoang



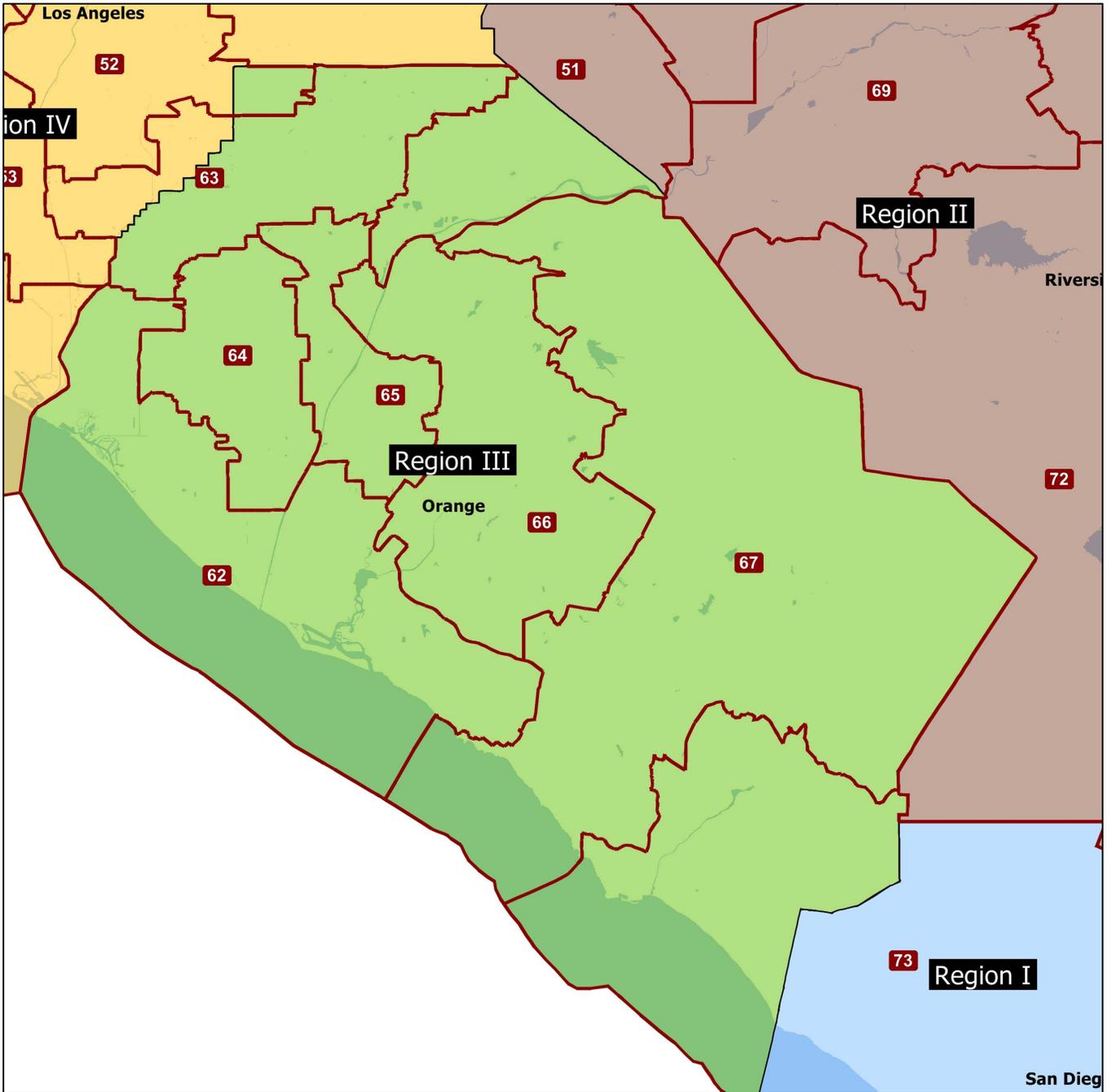
View of Assembly Districts in Region I

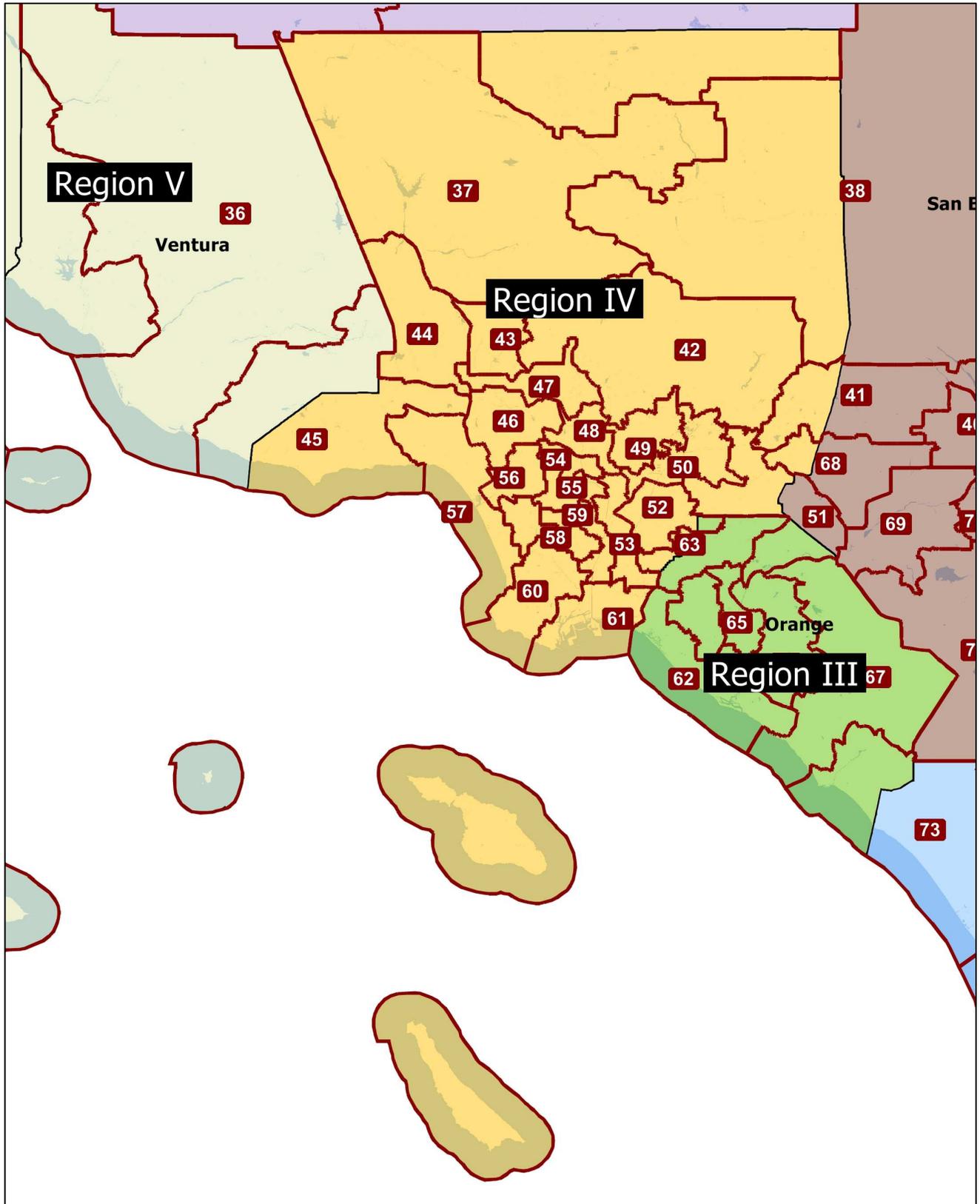


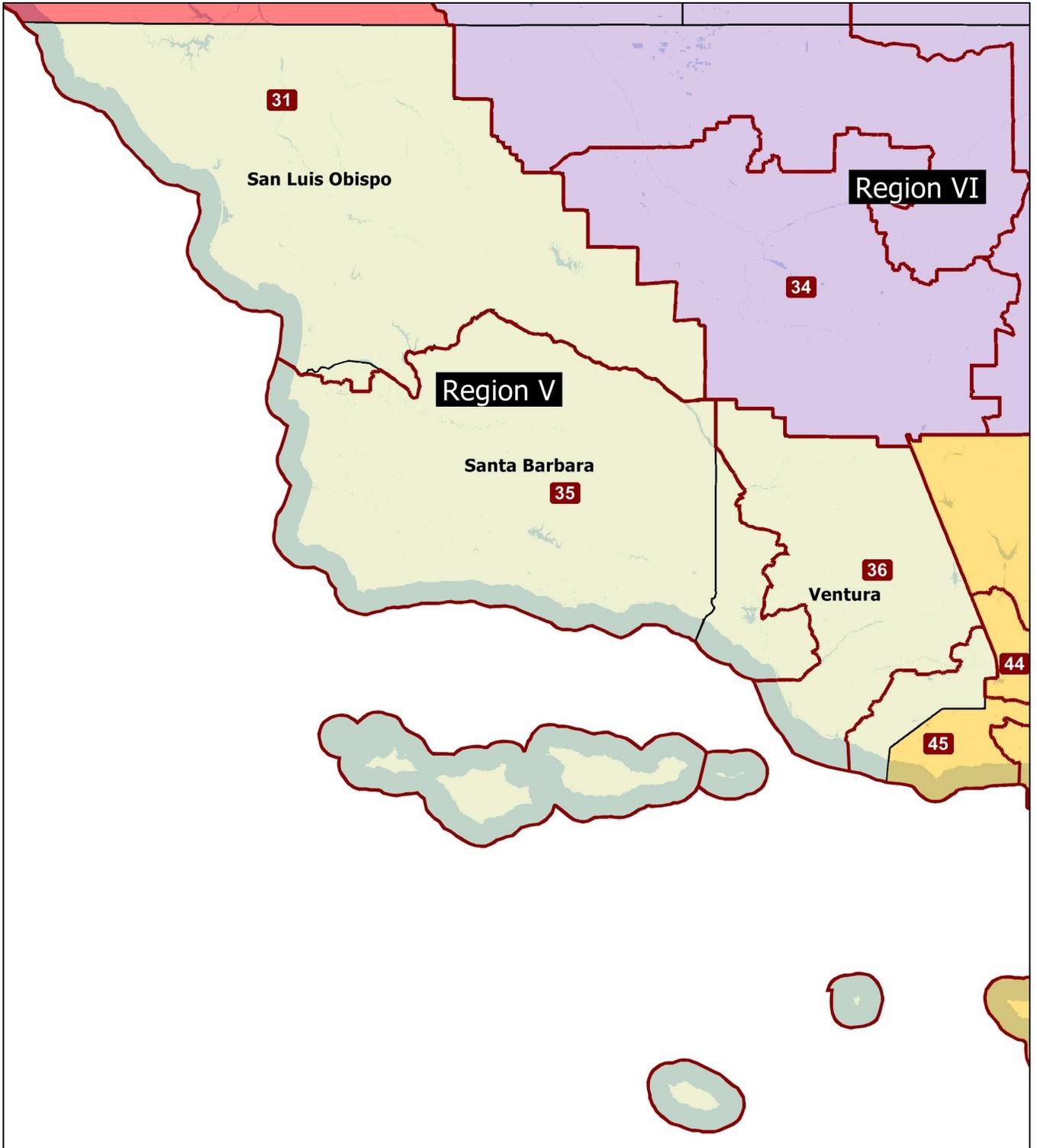
View of Assembly Districts in Region II



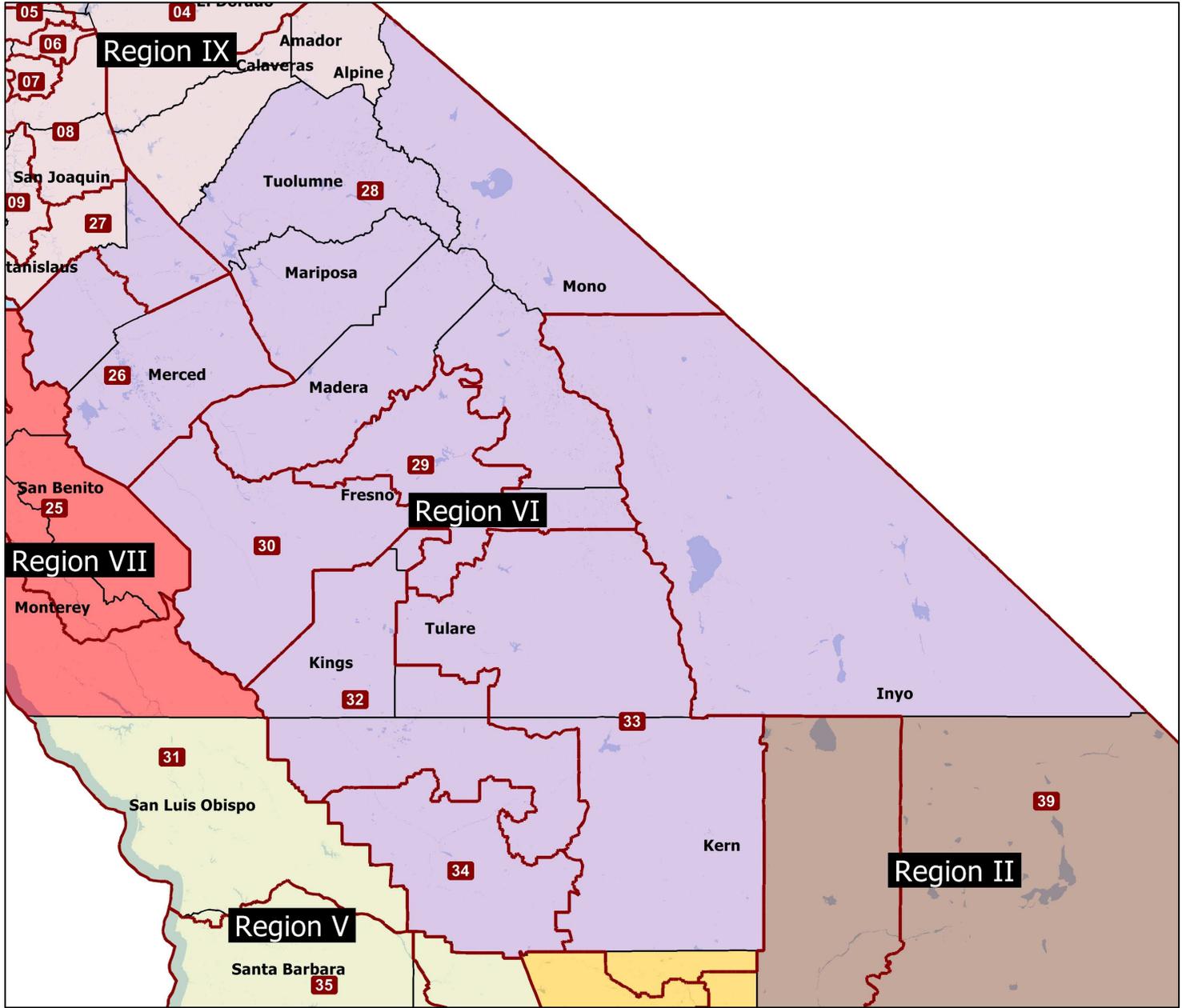
View of Assembly Districts in Region III

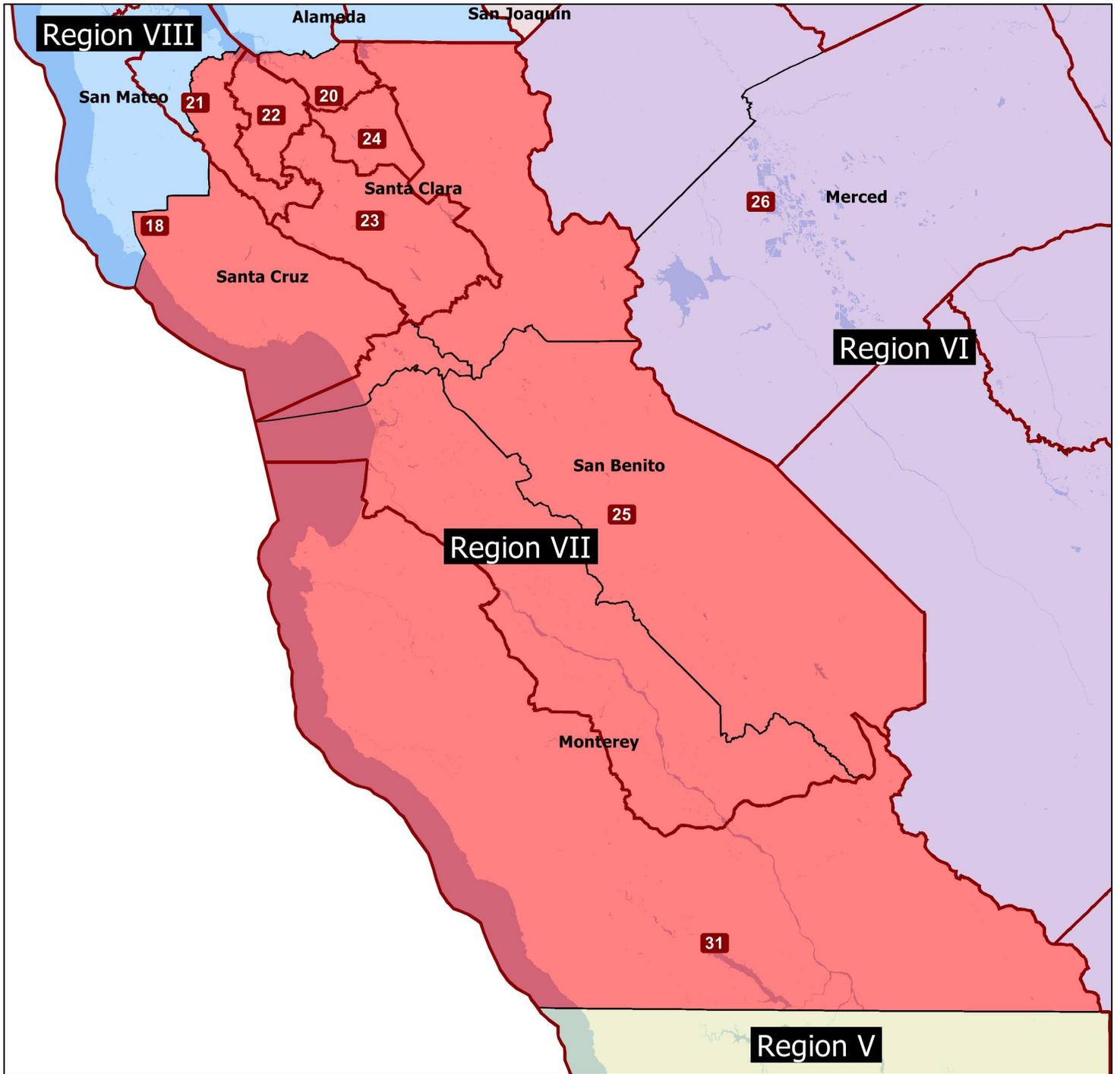


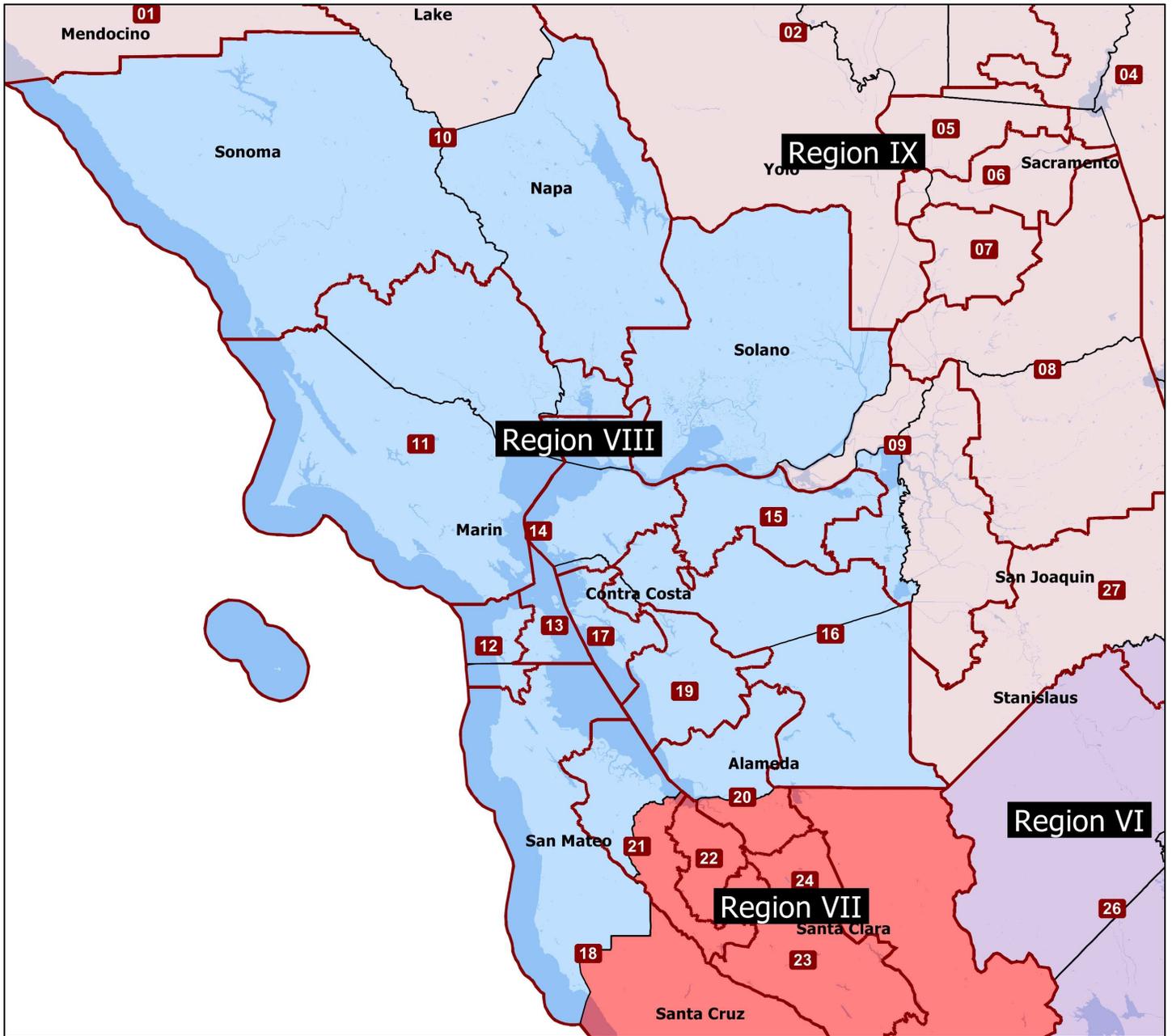




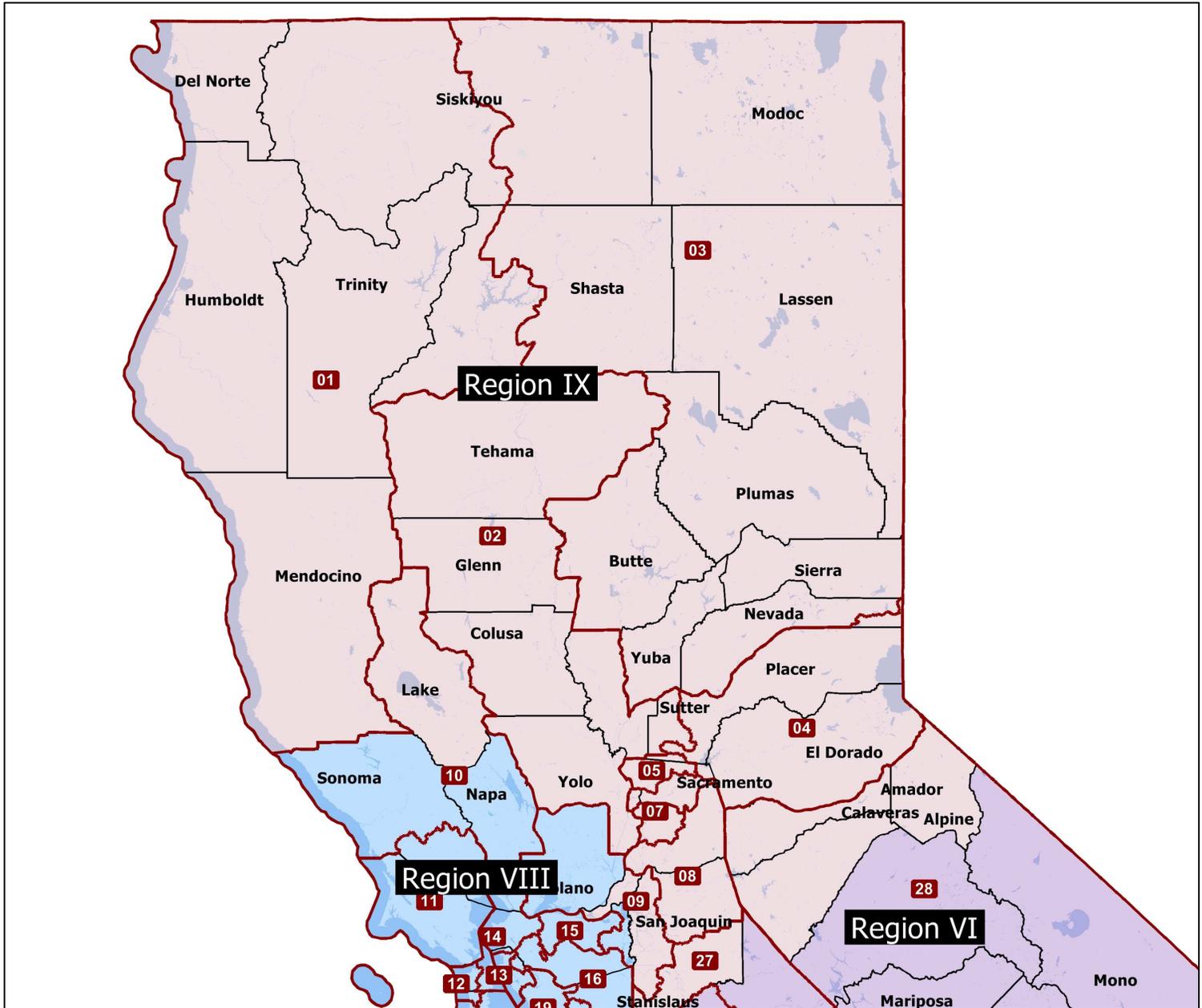
View of Assembly Districts in Region VI







View of Assembly Districts in Region IX



CAPAFR Assembly Plan – Population Equality

All districts, including Section 2 and 5 Voting Rights Act districts, are within one percent of the ideal population size for Assembly districts. Assembly District 38 is the least populated district, 0.95% less than ideal population (461,248 total population) and Assembly District 32 is the largest district, 0.99% from ideal population (470,293 total population). Half of the districts are within 0.50% deviation from ideal population size.

The plan’s maximum population deviation is 1.94%. The Commission’s submission guidelines define maximum population deviation as the sum of (1) the percentage deviation of the most populated district from the ideal population size and (2) the percentage deviation of the least populated district from the ideal population size.

CAPAFR Assembly Plan – Compliance with Federal Voting Rights Act

This plan contains 20 Voting Rights Act Districts: 15 Section 2 districts, four Section 5 districts and one district that is both a Section 2 and 5 district. Nineteen of these districts are drawn to protect Latino voters and one district is drawn to protect Asian American voters. Below is a chart listing the districts by type and covered group. Current Assembly districts include 14 Voting Rights Act Districts for Latinos: nine Section 2 Districts and five Section 5 districts.

District	Type of VRA Seat	Covered group
3	Section 5	Latino
25	Section 5	Latino
26	Section 5	Latino
30	Section 2	Latino
31	Section 5	Latino
32	Section 2 & 5	Latino
40	Section 2	Latino
43	Section 2	Latino
48	Section 2	Latino
49	Section 2	Asian American
50	Section 2	Latino
52	Section 2	Latino
53	Section 2	Latino
54	Section 2	Latino
55	Section 2	Latino
59	Section 2	Latino
65	Section 2	Latino
68	Section 2	Latino
77	Section 2	Latino
80	Section 2	Latino

Individual district summaries include information on the racial composition of districts drawn from Census 2010. All race groups are not included in the table, therefore totals for race groups will not sum to 100 percent. Voting Rights Act districts include additional information on

voting-age and citizen voting-age population for covered groups drawn from University of California, Berkeley's Statewide Database.

CAPAFR Assembly Plan – Contiguity

All districts in plan are contiguous under the Commission's definition of contiguity except for Assembly Districts 12, 36 and 61, each of which contain islands to which there is no means of transportation by water. Other than the non-contiguous islands, the districts are contiguous.

CAPAFR Assembly Plan – Cities, Counties, Communities of Interest and Neighborhoods

Cities are defined to include both incorporated cities and unincorporated areas (census designated places). This proposal splits 79 out of 1,427 census places, only 5% of all census places in the state. Most census places were split in 2, however 10 cities were split multiple times, due to the size of many cities and, in many cases, Voting Rights Act district compliance. Census places include cities and census designated places. The district-specific descriptions contained in Tab 3 outline each city or census designated place (unincorporated areas) that will be whole or split in each district and justification for any splits.

This proposal also keeps over one-half (52%) of counties whole (30 out of 58).

As described in the district-specific descriptions contained in Tab 3, the proposal keeps together numerous communities of interest and neighborhoods.

CAPAFR Assembly Plan – Compactness

Running a population polygon compactness test on Assembly districts drawn yields a mean compactness score of 0.66, with 1.0 being perfect compactness. The least compact district has a score of 0.26 while the most compact district has a score of 0.98. Comparatively, the current Assembly Districts have a compactness score of 0.64 with district scores ranging from 0.25 to 0.96. Districts in this proposal that are considered compact have a population polygon score of 0.50 or more. The individual district summaries include justification for districts in this proposal that do not reach this threshold. Given the absence of a uniformly accepted mathematical standard for measuring compactness, CAPAFR does not necessarily consider districts with a population polygon score of less than 0.50 to be non-compact and is providing compactness scores using this measure for informational purposes only.

CAPAFR Assembly Plan – Nesting

Sixteen Assembly Districts are fully or semi-nested in CAPAFR’s partial statewide Senate plan.

Senate District	Nested/Semi-Nested Assembly Districts
8	11
	13
9	12
	18
7	14
	17
10	16
	19
11	20
	22
12	23
	24
15	30
	32
33	40
	68
26	48
	54
32	51
	63
29	60
	61
31	64
	65
40	77
	80