TAB 4: SUMMARY OF CAPAFR SENATE PLAN

Highlights of CAPAFR Senate Plan

CAPAFR's Senate plan is a region-based plan with 24 districts. The plan focuses on CAPAFR's ten priority areas and the surrounding Voting Rights Act districts. The ten priority areas are the counties of: Sacramento, San Francisco/San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Clara, Fresno, Los Angeles-Metro, Los Angeles-San Gabriel Valley, Los Angeles-South Bay, Orange, and San Diego.

As with CAPAFR's Assembly plan, the general themes of CAPAFR's Senate 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 seven Latino Section 2 districts.

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

All districts in CAPAFR's plan are drawn with less than 1% deviation from the ideal population of 931,348 persons per Senate district. Half of CAPAFR's districts are drawn with less than 0.5% deviation from the ideal.

Respects the requirement of contiguity

All districts in CAPAFR's plan are contiguous under the Commission's definition of contiguity except for two 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. Where nesting is a viable option, many of the Assembly districts are only partially nested in order to unify cities and counties.

CAPAFR's Senate plan splits 47 cities and 21 counties in regions where districts were drawn.

CAPAFR Priorities for Senate Districts[1]

Sacramento County

- **In SD 5, keep the City of Sacramento whole.** In CAPAFR's assembly proposal, the City of Sacramento was split into three districts due to population equality limitations and the desire to keep communities of interest whole. However, CAPAFR-Sacramento believes that the City of Sacramento should be kept whole in one senate district. A senate district which includes all of the City of Sacramento will still keep the AAPI communities of interest in South Sacramento, Elk Grove and North Natomas whole.
- **In SD 5, keep West Sacramento with a district that includes the City of Sacramento.** Pacific Islander communities in West Sacramento are connected to community institutions in the City of Sacramento. They are more connected with the City of Sacramento than with other parts of Yolo County. Supporting testimony: Catherine Ofa Mann (particularly oral testimony)

San Francisco/San Mateo Counties

- **In SD 9, keep together the Filipino American community of interest in San Mateo County.** The assembly proposal keeps the Filipino American community of interest in Daly City with the core of the Filipino American community of interest in South San Francisco. However, due to population equality restrictions, the assembly district could not take in the entire Filipino American community of interest. Because senate districts are twice as large as assembly districts, CAPAFR-San Francisco/San Mateo believes that the Filipino American community in San Mateo County, which shares socioeconomic characteristics, can and should be kept together in one senate district. The senate proposal keeps all of South San Francisco together resulting in the unification of all the Filipino American community in that city with the Filipino American community in Daly City.
- **In SD 9, keep Daly City and the community of interest in South San Francisco together with the western part of San Francisco.** As with the current assembly district, the Filipino American community in Daly City is currently in the same senate district with concentrations of Asian Americans in the western portion of San Francisco. CAPAFR's proposed SD 9 maintains this pairing, recognizing that these communities share common interests related to higher rates of homeownership, foreign-born status, and limited English proficiency. As noted in the Assembly Plan Summary (Tab 3), the Filipino American community in Daly City also shares common interests with the San Francisco neighborhood of Excelsior. However, in order to unite all the Filipino American community in San Mateo County, the community's primary Senate priority, as well as respect the priorities of Chinatown, Vistacion Valley, and API LGBT communities, the Filipino American community in San Mateo believes it is appropriate to be paired with the western portion of San Francisco. Supporting testimony: Ray Satorre

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

- **In SD 8, keep Chinatown, Excelsior, Visitacion Valley, Bay View, and the core of the LGBT community in the same district**. As with the assembly proposal, CAPAFR-SF/San Mateo believes the working class neighborhoods of Chinatown, Excelsior, Visitacion Valley, and Bay View should be kept together in one senate district. The coalition also believes that the AAPI LGBT communities in the Tenderloin and South of Market benefit by being in a district with the LGBT service agencies in the Upper Market, Castro, and Haight-Ashbury neighborhoods.
- **In SD 8, keep the core of the LGBT community whole and in a district that includes Marin County**. The CAPAFR-San Francisco/San Mateo mapping proposal process included multiple discussions with LGBT community leaders. CAPAFR-San Francisco/San Mateo respects the desires of the LGBT community to be in a district with Marin County to ensure that the LGBT communities in both counties can adequately advocate for resources for LGBT service agencies.

Alameda County

- **In SD 7, pair most of AD 17 (Oakland flats, portions of Oakland Hills, Alameda, Berkeley) with most of AD 14 (Richmond to Vallejo).** Proposed SD 7 is drawn to respect the interests of low-income communities in the two assembly districts it combines. SD7 also unifies African American communities in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley with African American communities in areas to the north such as Richmond and Vallejo.
- **In SD 10, pair most of AD 19 (San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Hayward, Union City) with most of AD 16 (Dublin, Pleasanton, Livermore, Orinda, Moraga).** Proposed SD 10 unites portions of Alameda County not in other senate districts. The district keeps together AAPI communities in Union City, Hayward, San Leandro and adjacent central county areas and joins them with the Tri-Valley area and the Contra Costas County cities of Orinda and Moraga). CAPAFR-Alameda prioritized uniting the Tri-Valley cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton in one senate district, recognizing that CAPAFR's proposed assembly districts in this area split Dublin and Pleasanton to achieve the coalition's priorities in keeping together Union City, Hayward, San Leandro and adjacent central county areas.
- **In SD 11, pair most of AD 20 (Fremont, Newark, Milpitas, Berryessa) with most of AD 22 (Silicon Valley cities of Santa Clara, Cupertino, Sunnyvale and Mountain View).** CAPAFR's proposed SD 11 creates a Silicon Valley-centered district that adds similar communities in the northern part of Santa Clara County and the southern part of Alameda County. The proposed district also strengthens the voice of AAPI communities in senate elections, something both CAPAFR-Alameda and CAPAFR-Santa Clara felt was appropriate given the historic lack of AAPI representation at the senate level in this area.

Santa Clara County

- **In SD 11, pair most of AD 20 (Fremont, Newark, Milpitas, Berryessa) and most of AD 22 (Silicon Valley cities of Santa Clara, Cupertino, Sunnyvale and Mountain View).** As noted above, CAPAFR's proposed SD 11 creates a Silicon Valley-centered district and strengthens the voice of AAPI communities in senate elections, something

both CAPAFR-Santa Clara and CAPAFR-Alameda felt was appropriate given the historic lack of AAPI representation at the senate level in this area.

- **In SD 12, pair most of AD 24 (Little Saigon, Evergreen) with most of AD 23 (Almaden, Morgan Hill, San Martin).** Proposed SD 12 unites east and south Santa Clara County areas that could not be combined within one assembly district. SD 12 also unites most of the City of San Jose.

Fresno County

- **Draw SD 15 as a district that respects the voting rights interests of Latinos in Fresno and Kings Counties and also includes the Hmong/Southeast Asian refugee neighborhood in the City of Fresno and the core of Fresno County's Southeast Asian farmers in the area from Ashland Avenue (at Academy) south to Selma.** The Hmong refugees and the Latino community in Fresno share common policy interests due to their many shared socioeconomic characteristics. (Supporting testimony: Fuehoua Thao, Daniel Ichinose, and Richard Molinar). By pairing AD __ (Latino Voting Rights Act Section 2 in southern part of Fresno County) with AD __ (Kings County Voting Rights Act Section 5 district), CAPAFR-Fresno believes the Commission will ensure a Voting Rights Act-compliant senate district which includes all of Kings County.

Los Angeles County – Metro

- **In SD 26, pair AD 48 (Chinatown, Thai Town) and AD 54 (Koreatown, Historic Filipinotown, Little Tokyo).** 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. (Supporting testimony: Mark Masaoka and Joanna Lee). By pairing AD 48 and AD 54, CAPAFR-LA Metro believes the AAPI neighborhoods will be better able to advocate for common issues such as cultural preservation and the needs of low-income residents. Pairing these assembly districts also creates a Latino Voting Rights Act senate district.

Los Angeles County – San Gabriel Valley

- **In SD 23, 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.** As noted in the summary of CAPAFR's assembly plan (Tab 3), these cities are majority-AAPI and large proportions of their residents are limited English proficient and foreign-born. Senate districts to the west (SD 26), south (SD 25) and southeast (SD 24) of this community of interest must be drawn to protect Latino voting strength in compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Recognizing these constraints, CAPAFR-San Gabriel Valley felt the only viable option was to draw SD 23 north to include Glendale, Pasadena, Altadena, La Crescenta, La Canada Flintridge, Sierra Madre and Monrovia. Drawing SD 23 in this way preserves much of the San Gabriel foothills community of interest referred to in public testimony received

by the Commission, while also providing AAPIs in the west San Gabriel Valley with some measure of influence at the senate level.

- **In SD 32, join similar communities of interest in the east San Gabriel Valley (Hacienda Heights, Rowland Heights, Walnut, Diamond Bar), south Los Angeles County (Artesia, Cerritos), and north Orange County (Cypress, La Palma, Buena Park, Fullerton, Brea).** Senate districts to the north (SD 24), east (SD 33) and west (SD 25) of Hacienda Heights, Rowland Heights, Walnut and Diamond Bar must be drawn to protect Latino voting strength in compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Recognizing that these senate configurations limit what areas could be added to Hacienda Heights, Rowland Heights, Walnut and Diamond Bar to make up a full senate district, both CAPAFR-San Gabriel Valley and CAPAFR-Orange County agreed that the east San Gabriel Valley community of interest should be drawn south into SD 32, pairing it with socioeconomically similar communities of interest in south Los Angeles County and north Orange County. Drawing SD 32 this way strengthens the voice of AAPIs at the senate level, something that CAPAFR participants felt was appropriate given the historic lack of AAPI representation at the senate level in this area.

Los Angeles County – South Bay

- **In SD 29, pair most of AD 60 (Torrance, Gardena, Carson) with most of AD 61 (Long Beach).** As with the assembly district, CAPAFR-LA South Bay believes Carson, Torrance, and Gardena should be kept together because of their shared similar socioeconomic factors. (Supporting testimony: Joanna Lee). The coalition believes that Long Beach has more in common with Torrance, Gardena, and Carson than with the other areas surrounding it. The proposed SD 29 respects the interests of Latinos in drawing surrounding Voting Rights Act districts (SD 25 and SD 27), respects the African American community to the north (SD 28), respects Long Beach residents' request that Orange County not be included in a district with Long Beach, and allows for the creation of a beach oriented district on the west side.
- **In SD 28, pair most of AD 58 (Lennox, Hawthorne, Inglewood) with AD 56 .** Tongans in Lennox, Hawthorne, and Inglewood share the same socioeconomic status as the Latinos and African Americans in the area and work on issues in solidarity with the two communities. (Supporting testimony: Audrey Alo and Joanna Lee). In order to unify the African American community, CAPAFR-LA South Bay believes that most of AD 58 should be paired with AD 56. Not only does this pairing respect the African American community of interest in the area, it also respects the beach communities' desire to maintain a beach-oriented district on the west side.

Orange County

- **In SD 32, join similar communities of interest in south Los Angeles County (Artesia, Cerritos), north Orange County (Cypress, La Palma, Buena Park, Fullerton, Brea), and the east San Gabriel Valley (Hacienda Heights, Rowland Heights, Walnut, Diamond Bar).** As noted above, Senate districts to the north, east and west of Hacienda Heights, Rowland Heights, Walnut and Diamond Bar must be drawn to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Recognizing these constraints, both CAPAFR-

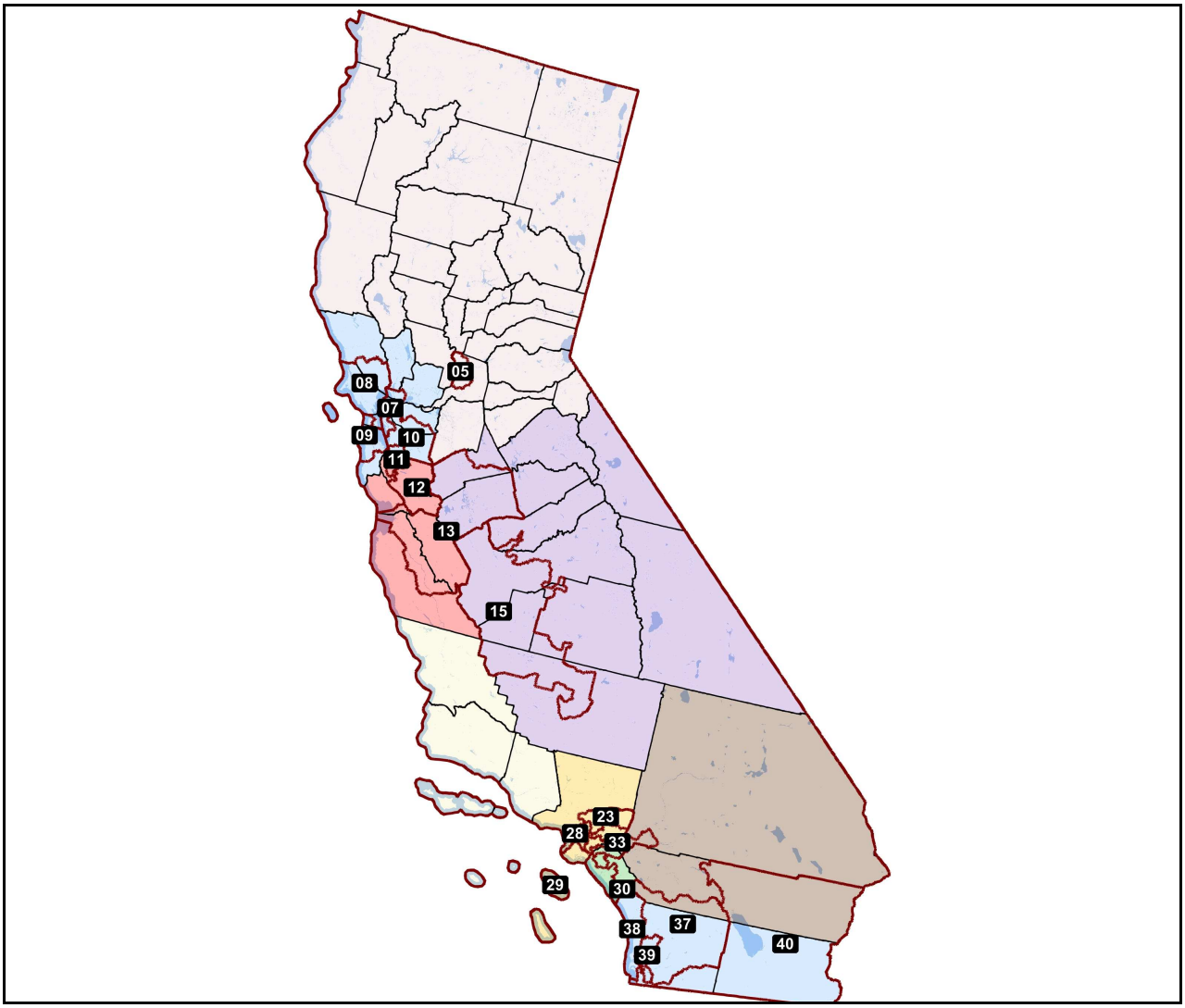
Orange County and CAPAFR-San Gabriel Valley agreed that the east San Gabriel Valley community of interest should be drawn south into SD 32, pairing it with socioeconomically similar communities of interest in south Los Angeles County and north Orange County. As noted above, drawing SD 32 this way strengthens the voice of AAPIs at the senate level.

- **In SD 31, pair AD 64 (Little Saigon) with most of AD 65 (Latino Voting Rights Act district) to join immigrant populations with socioeconomically similar interests and needs.** CAPAFR's proposed SD 31 provides central Orange County residents who have common needs for language access and social services with unified representation at the senate level. Residents of the proposed SD 31 share similar socioeconomic indicators such as rates of limited English proficiency. The proposed SD 31 avoids pairing areas with disproportionately low-income and foreign-born populations with coastal areas to the south that are higher income and have fewer immigrants.

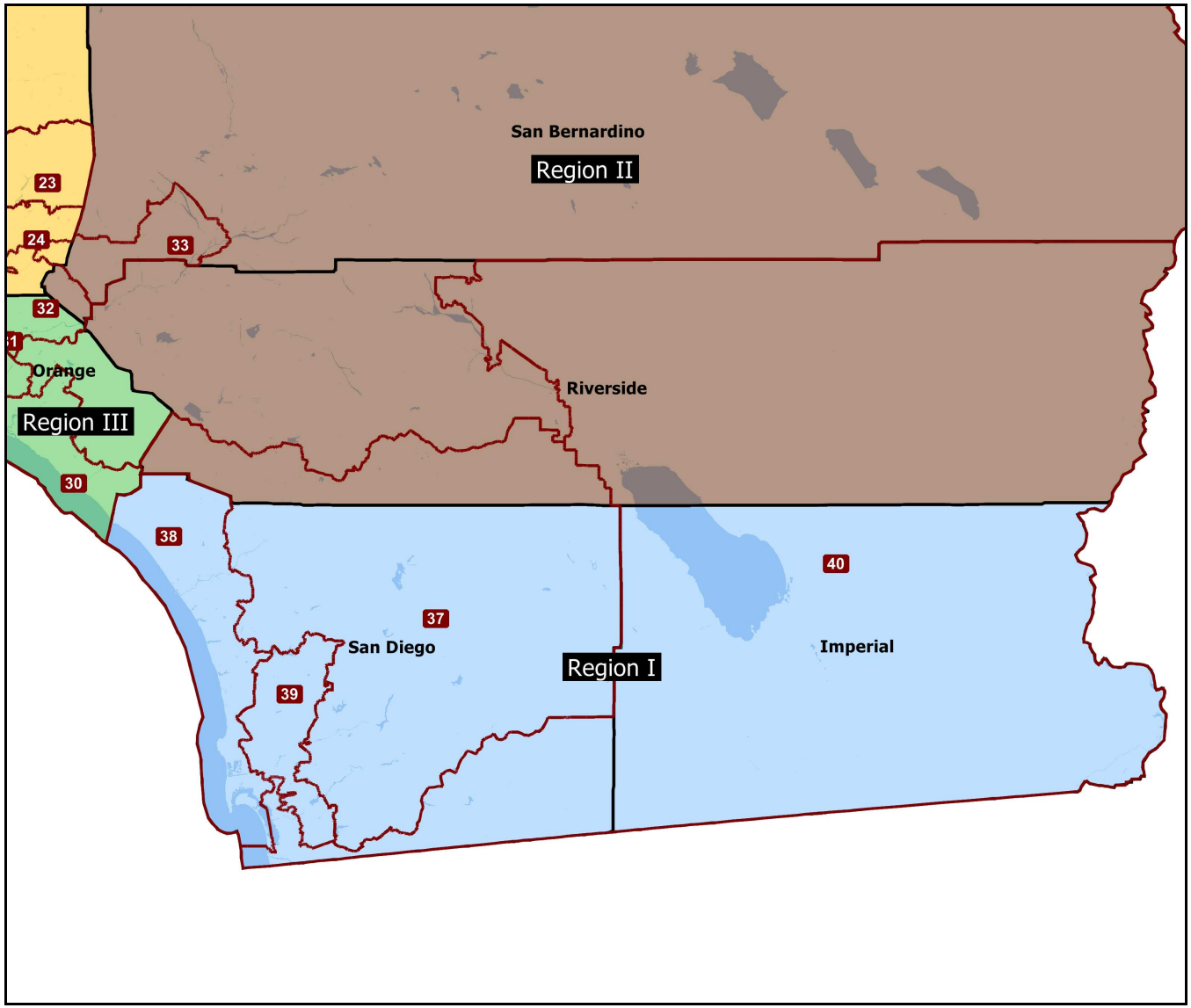
San Diego County

- **In SD 39, join similar communities of interest in south San Diego County (eastern National City, eastern Chula Vista, Bonita, Paradise Hills, Bay Terrace) and north San Diego County (Mira Mesa, the Convoy area of Kearny Mesa, Rancho Penasquitos, Sorrento Valley, Carmel Valley, Rancho Bernardo).** Drawing SD 39 to connect these two communities of interest both respects the interest of AAPI communities in having a strong voice at the senate level and unites the Southeast Asian community in Linda Vista with AAPI communities to the north and south. The proposed SD 39 is an urban, low to moderate income district with City of San Diego geography at its core. Drawing SD 39 in this way also allows the drawing of SD 38 to the west as a coastal community of interest district. Lastly, CAPAFR's SD 39 enables SD 40 to be maintained as a San Diego County-Imperial County border district drawn to protect Latino voting strength in compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

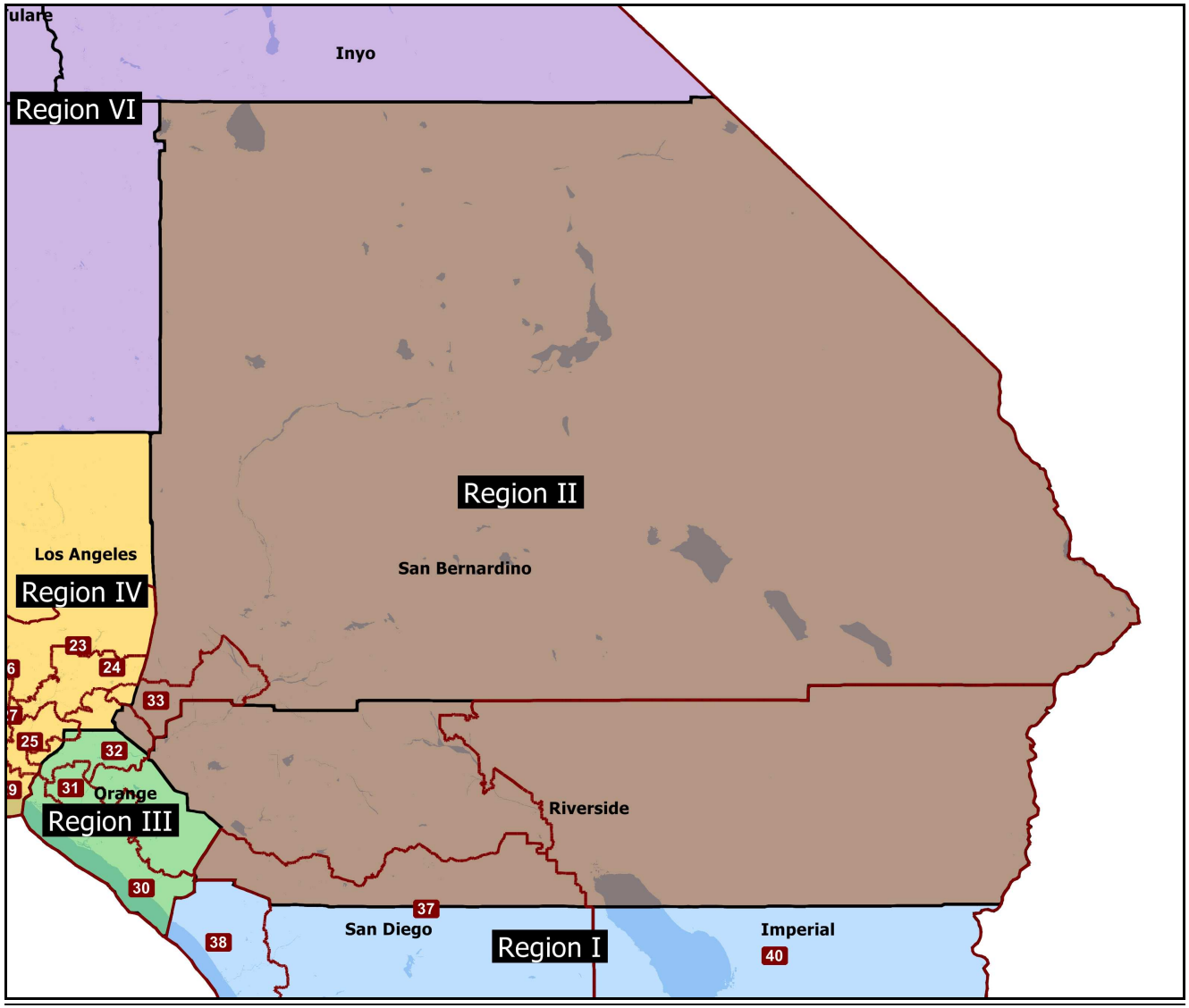
Statewide View of CAPAFR Senate Plan



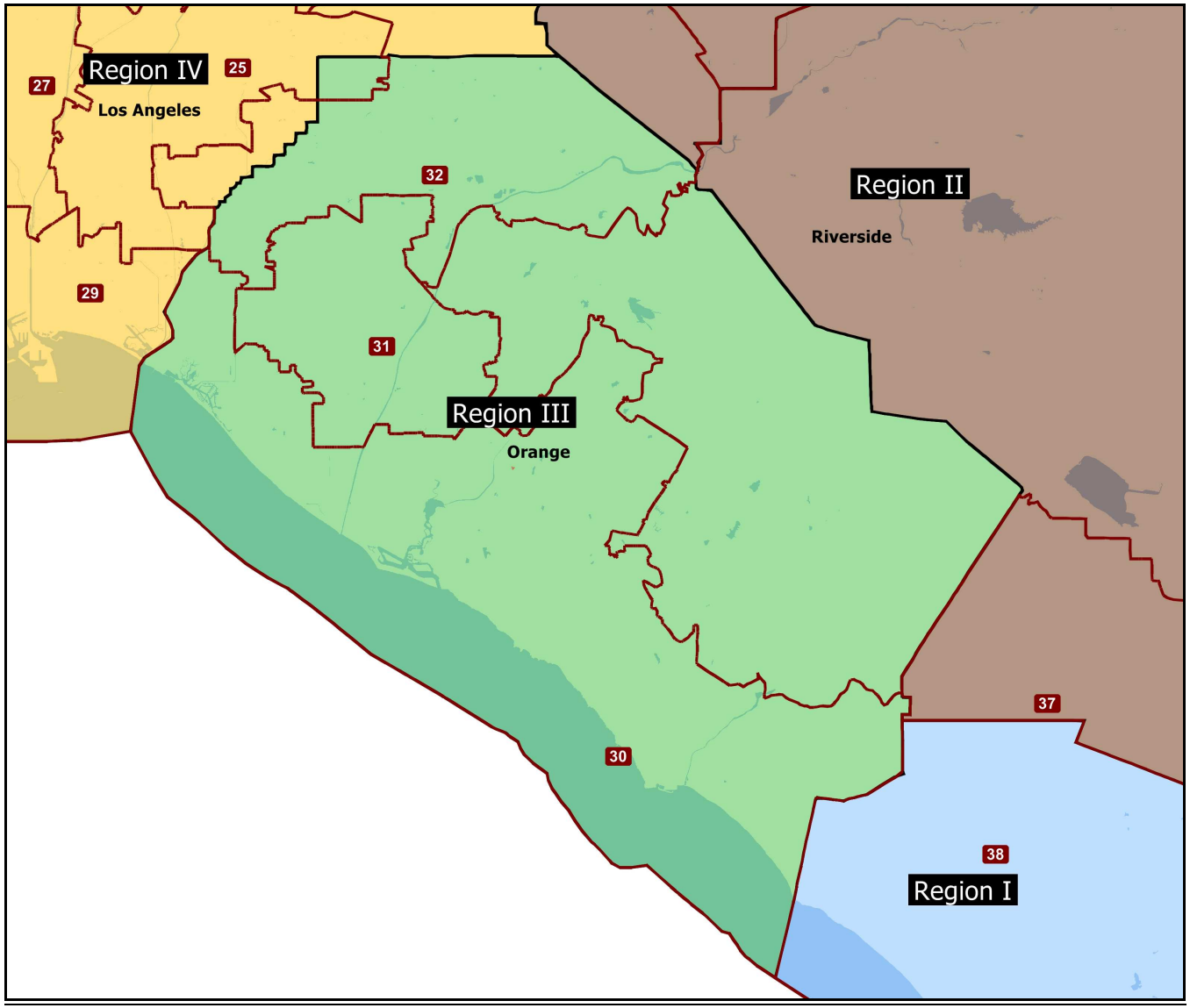
Regional Views of CAPAFR Senate Plan: Region 1



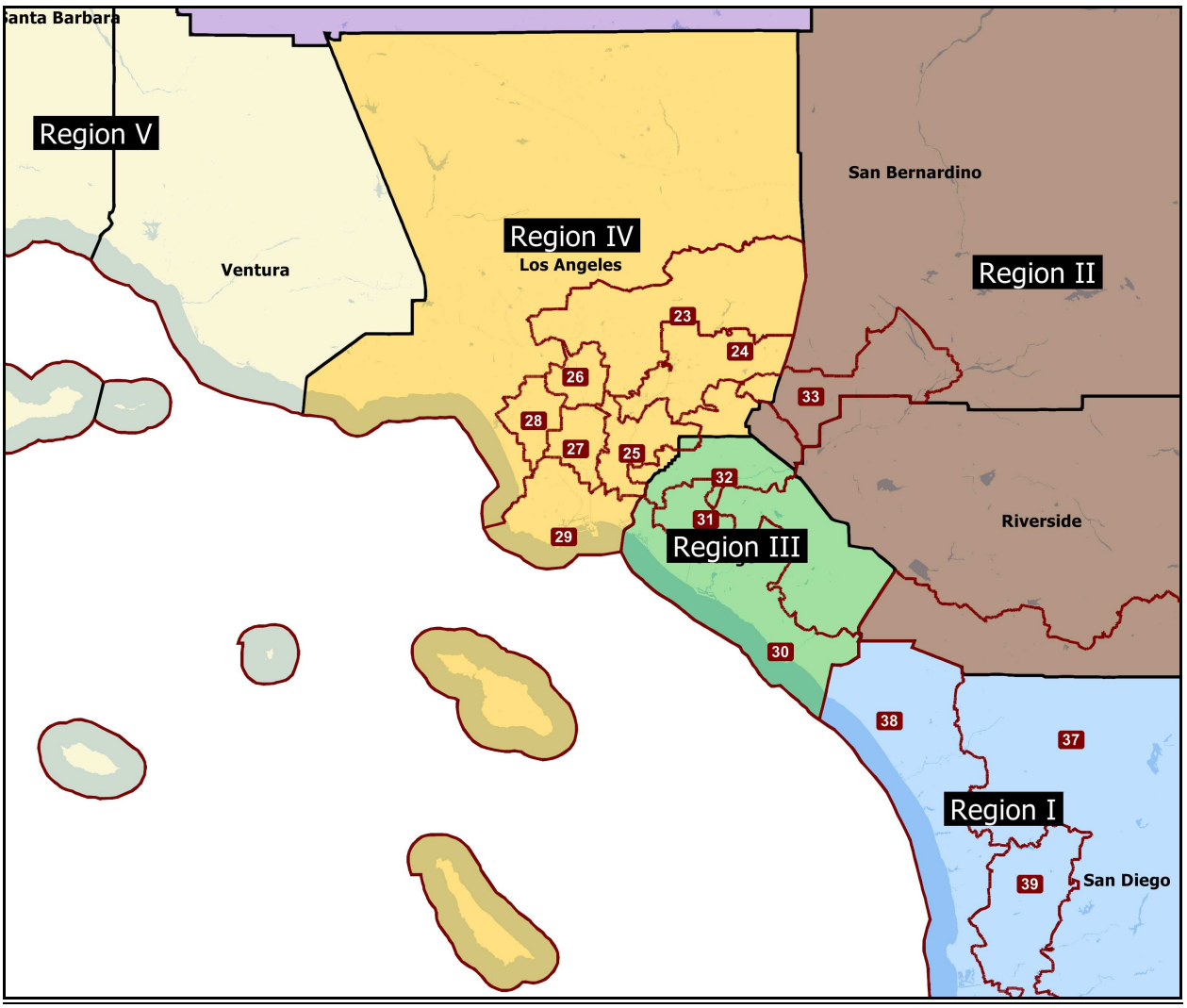
Regional Views of CAPAFR Senate Plan: Region 2



Regional Views of CAPAFR Senate Plan: Region 3



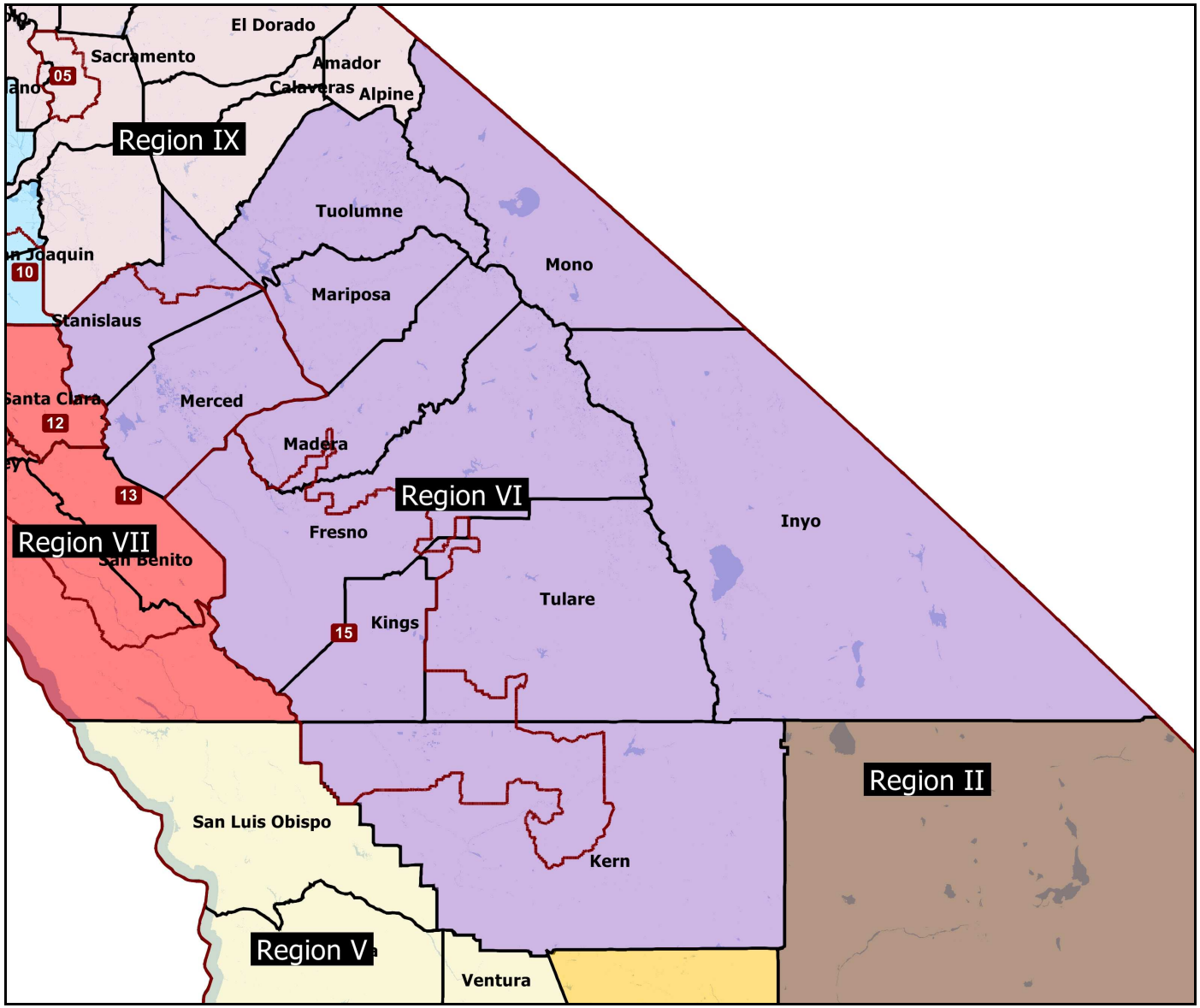
Regional Views of CAPAFR Senate Plan: Region 4



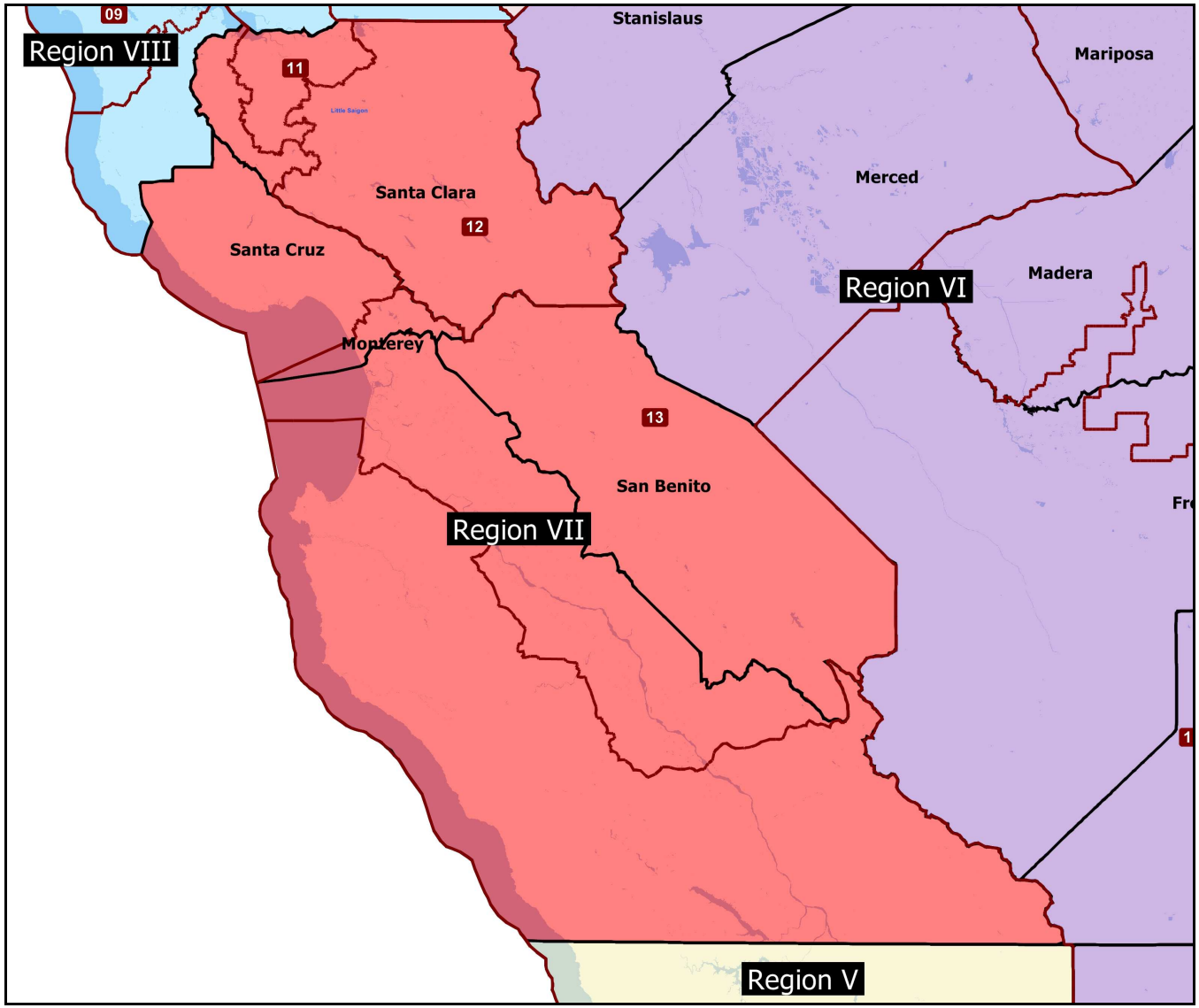
Regional Views of CAPAFR Senate Plan: Region 5

No districts proposed

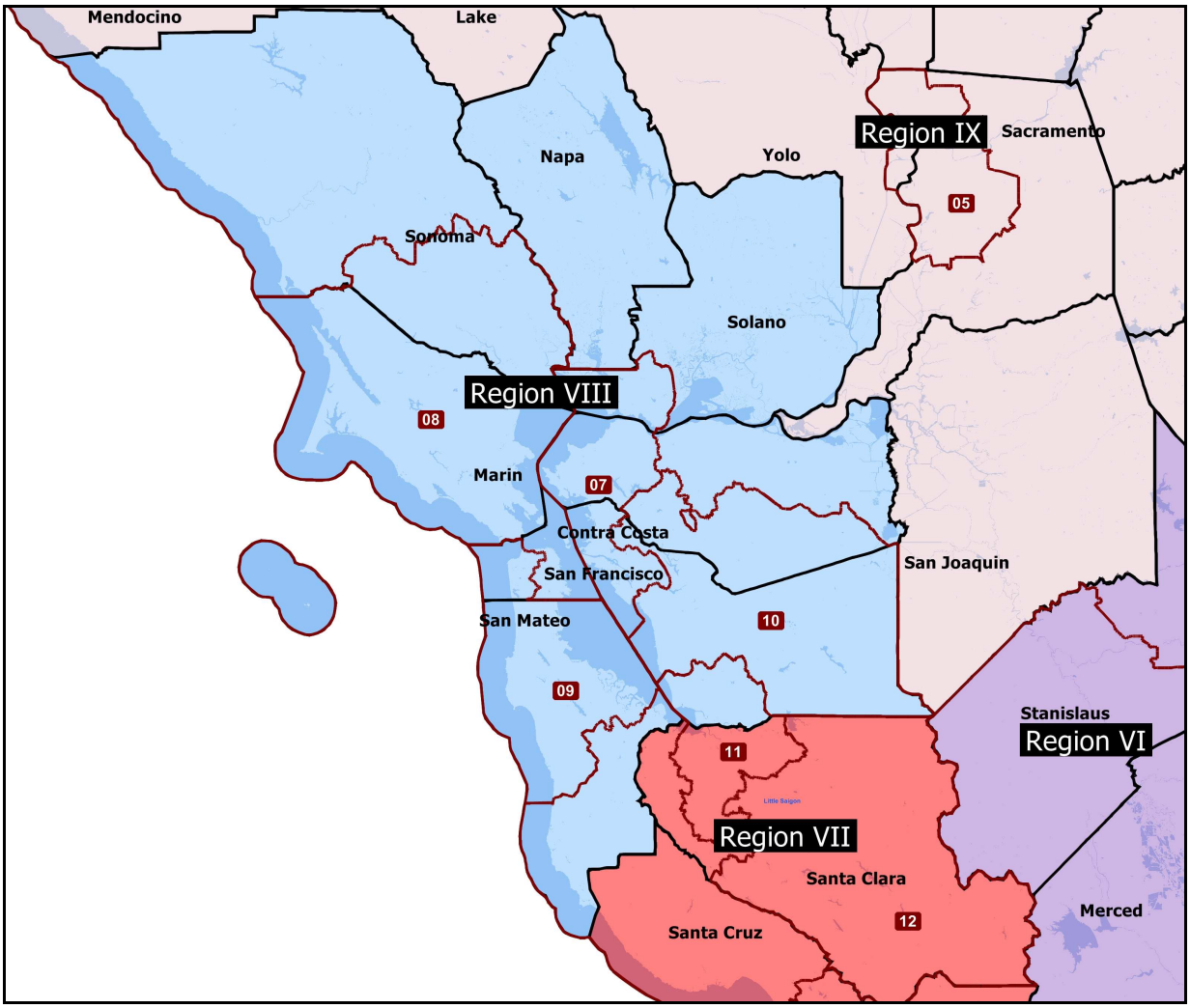
Regional Views of CAPAFR Senate Plan: Region 6



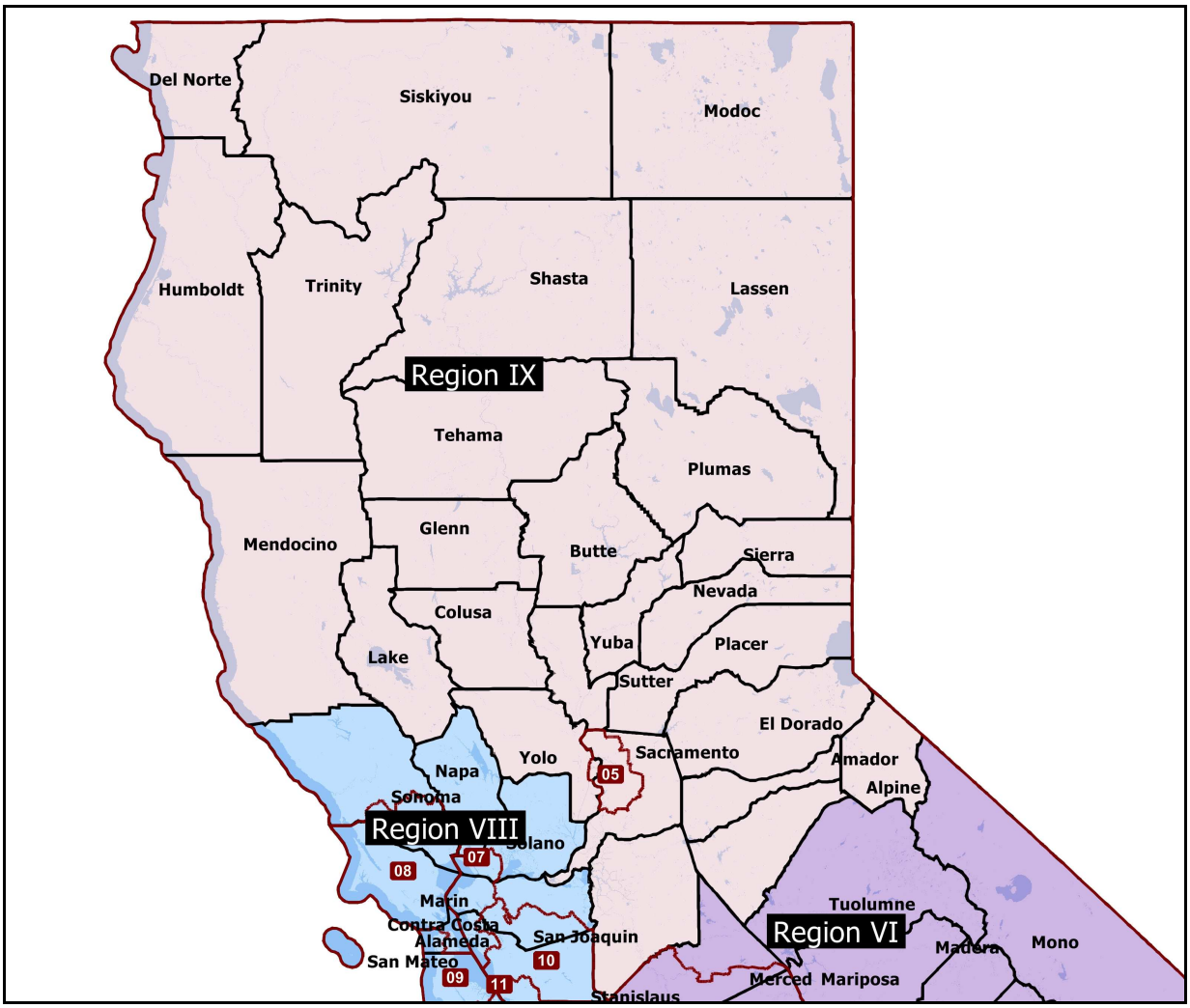
Regional Views of CAPAFR Senate Plan: Region 7



Regional Views of CAPAFR Senate Plan: Region 8



Regional Views of CAPAFR Senate Plan: Region 9



CAPAFR Senate Plan – Population Equality

All districts, including Section 2 and 5 Voting Rights Act districts, are within one percent of the ideal population size for Senate districts. Senate District 26 is the least populated district (922,335 or 0.97% less than ideal population), while Senate District 11 is the largest (940,537 or 0.99% more than the ideal population). Half of proposed Senate districts are within half a percent of the population ideal.

The plan's maximum population deviation is 1.95%. 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 Senate Plan – Compliance with Federal Voting Rights Act

As a set of regional plans, this plan does not include all possible Voting Rights Act districts that could be drawn statewide. Within targeted areas, it contains eight Voting Rights Act districts: six Section 2 districts, one Section 5 district and one district that is covered under both Sections 2 and 5. All are drawn to protect Latino voters. Below is a chart listing the districts by type and covered group.

District	Type of VRA Seat	Covered group
13	Section 5	Latino
15	Section 2 & 5	Latino
24	Section 2	Latino
25	Section 2	Latino
26	Section 2	Latino
27	Section 2	Latino
33	Section 2	Latino
40	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 Senate Plan – Contiguity

All districts in plan are contiguous under the Commission's definition of contiguity except for Senate Districts 9 and 29, 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 Senate 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 47 cities and 21 counties in regions where districts are proposed. Most cities and counties were split once. Four cities and eight counties were split multiple times, often due to their size or to comply with the Voting Rights Act. The district-specific descriptions contained in Tab 5 outline each city and county included in a given district and provide justification for any splits that occur.

As described in the district-specific descriptions contained in Tab 5, the proposal also respects the integrity of communities of interest, established by shared social and economic characteristics such as income, language, educational attainment, or school performance.

Finally, it respects the integrity of neighborhood boundaries where established by testimony before the commission.

CAPAFR Senate Plan – Compactness

Running a population polygon compactness test on Senate districts drawn yields a mean compactness score of 0.66, with 1.0 being perfect compactness. The least compact district has a score of 0.42, while the most compact district has a score of 0.93. Reasonably compact districts are considered to be those with a population polygon score of 0.50 or more. The individual district summaries include justification for districts whose population polygon score is less than 0.50. 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 Senate Plan – Nesting

This plan nests State Assembly districts into Senate districts when doing so does not violate other redistricting principles laid out by Proposition 11. Sixteen Assembly Districts are fully or semi-nested in CAPAFR's partial statewide Senate plan.

The following Senate districts are semi-nested:

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