



MALDEF
CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE
REDISTRICTING PLANS

STATE ASSEMBLY AND
U.S. HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL
DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND

SUBMITTED TO THE CALIFORNIA CITIZENS
REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The statewide redistricting process that occurs after the decennial Census is an opportunity to examine questions of fair representation, inclusiveness, and political empowerment. Redistricting is an essential element of our democracy, a value that MALDEF works to promote. This will be MALDEF's 6th redistricting cycle.

MALDEF submits two statewide redistricting plans for State Assembly and U.S. House of Representatives (or Congressional) for consideration by the California Citizens Redistricting Commission. These configurations work to satisfy the following criteria, in order of priority, compliance with the United States Constitution, the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the California Constitution, and focus on keeping communities of interest together to the greatest extent practicable.

MALDEF's community of interest choices were informed by three sources: MALDEF's community outreach and education efforts, collaboration with other civil rights and civic engagement groups, and public testimony submitted to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission (CCRC).

The attached plans are submitted as reasonable, fair, equitable, and legally defensible pictures of electoral districts that fully comply with redistricting criteria mandated by Federal and State law. This assessment is based on MALDEF's over 50 years of redistricting experience, knowledge of the law, and information from the community.

These redistricting plans comply with the following redistricting criteria as required by state and federal law:

These redistricting plans contain the following deviations:

The Congressional redistricting plan contains a total overall deviation of 6 (-3 to +3) persons and a deviation range of 0.00%, in compliance with the equal population requirement of the United States Constitution.

The State Assembly redistricting plan contains a total overall deviation of 29,190 (-14,810 to +14,380) persons and a deviation range of 5.91% (-3.00% to +2.91%), in compliance with the equal population requirement of the United States Constitution.

These plans fully comply with Section 2 of the Federal Voting Rights Act, as they do not dilute minority voting strength.

These plans do not elevate race above other traditional redistricting criteria.

These plans create districts that are contiguous.

These plans respect political subdivisions by avoiding, to the extent practicable the splitting of counties and cities except to comply with the rules of equal population and the Voting Rights Act.

These plans respect communities of interest, based on information gathered by MALDEF community outreach and education meetings, collaborations with other civil rights and civic engagement groups, and testimony heard at CCRC public input meetings.¹

¹ *THE PARTNERSHIPS WITH THESE ORGANIZATIONS IS LIMITED TO EDUCATIONAL AND OUTREACH EFFORTS AND IN NO WAY INDICATES ENDORSEMENT OF THE MALDEF REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS.*

ABOUT MALDEF

MISSION STATEMENT

Founded in 1968, MALDEF is the nation's leading Latino legal civil rights organization. Often described as the "law firm of the Latino community," MALDEF promotes social change through advocacy, communications, community education, and litigation in the areas of education, employment, immigrant rights, and political access.

ABOUT MALDEF AND PAST REDISTRICTING WORK

In 1968, out of a national and multi-racial civil rights movement, Latino community leaders created an organization to protect the constitutional rights of the Latino community. With the support of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, they founded the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF). MALDEF quickly gained recognition as the "law firm of the Latino community". Throughout our 53-year history, MALDEF has promoted social change through advocacy, communications, community education, and impact litigation in the areas of education, employment, immigrant rights, and political access.

MALDEF's expertise in advancing Latino redistricting equity is singular. In MALDEF's first redistricting decade, following the 1970 Census, MALDEF secured an historic ruling from the U.S. Supreme Court in *White v. Regester*, striking down a discriminatory multi member districting plan for the Texas House of Representatives and leading to the creation of the first Latino-majority Texas House districts in Bexar County. Following the 1980 Census, MALDEF expanded its redistricting work beyond achieving greater political opportunity for Latinos in Texas. For example, in *Valle v. State Board of Elections of the State of Illinois* and in *Velasco v. Byrne*, MALDEF successfully challenged the Chicago ward redistricting and the Illinois legislative redistricting plans, respectively. MALDEF's litigation led to the creation of the first Latino majority wards and state legislative districts in Illinois. Similarly, in 1989, in *Garza v. County of Los Angeles*, MALDEF successfully challenged Los Angeles County's supervisorial districts as intentionally discriminatory against Latinos and secured the first Latino-majority supervisorial district in Los Angeles County. The U.S. Attorney General praised this litigation as "a victory against discrimination in the most important role citizens play in our democracy: the right to vote in free and fair elections in districts drawn without bias."

Following the 2000 Census, MALDEF brought highly publicized litigation, *Cano v. Davis*, arguing Latino vote dilution in redistricting of congressional districts in California's San Fernando Valley and San Diego city. This was the only federal litigation challenging California's 2001 redistricting exercise. Although the three-judge district court denied relief, impeding a re-drawing of the congressional district lines for that decade, MALDEF's educational outreach efforts and litigation deterred and will continue to deter similar attempts at Latino vote dilution in Los Angeles County and in redistricting elsewhere. In 2006, MALDEF secured another landmark redistricting victory in the U.S. Supreme Court in the *LULAC v. Perry* case out of Texas. In MALDEF's Latino vote-dilution challenge to the 2003 Texas congressional redistricting plan, the Supreme Court ruled for the first time that the rights of Latino voters under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 had been violated. The New York Times hailed MALDEF's litigation as the most important voting rights case of the decade. (June 28, 2006).

In 2017, MALDEF successfully challenged under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 the use of racially gerrymandered district boundaries for the election of the Board of Supervisors in Kern County, California. The lawsuit, *Luna v. County of Kern*, marked the first challenge to a California jurisdiction for violating the federal Voting Rights Act since 2001. This past decade, MALDEF also pursued another successful challenge to Texas statewide redistricting; that case took eight years and went to the U.S. Supreme Court twice, with MALDEF achieving the most significant victories out of many prevailing plaintiffs.

MALDEF is headquartered in Los Angeles and operates regional and program offices in Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Antonio, and Washington, D.C. Since August 2009, MALDEF has been led by President and General Counsel Thomas Saenz.

More information on MALDEF is available at www.maldef.org.

MALDEF'S 2021 REDISTRICTING EFFORTS

In 2021, MALDEF is conducting its largest redistricting effort in its over 50-year history. MALDEF is currently conducting redistricting efforts at either the statewide or local level in states such as California, Arizona, Nevada, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, and more. This national program is led by MALDEF's President and General Counsel Thomas Saenz, Vice President of Litigation Nina Perales, and National Redistricting Coordinator Steven Ochoa. MALDEF's California efforts were executed by Western Redistricting Coordinators Mayra Valadez and Kathy Ramirez and supported by National Redistricting Program Assistant Gabriel Lizardo.

MALDEF's California Redistricting program consists of two primary phases. The first phase is the community education and outreach conducted from June through August, and the second phase is advocacy efforts as presented through these redistricting plan proposals, which were informed by the outreach experience and are submitted today for consideration to the California Citizens Redistricting Commission.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND OUTREACH DESCRIPTION

From June through August 2021, MALDEF conducted 16 community education and outreach sessions throughout California, reaching more than 242 participants. The objectives of MALDEF's redistricting workshops were to provide civic education and encourage Californians to participate in the redistricting process. Workshops were held in areas with large Latino communities.

MALDEF partnered with nonprofit organizations that were also working in areas with large Latino communities and providing education on the redistricting process. The National Association of Latino Elected and Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund was a key partner and co-hosted all 16 workshops. Other partners included the Santa Paula Latino Town Hall, Mixteco Indigena Community Organizing Project (MICOP), Coastal Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE), San Benito County LULAC, Central Valley Immigrant Integration Collaborative (CVIIC) – Fresno County and Bakersfield city and Modesto City, Strength Based Community Change (SBCC) in San Gabriel Valley and El Monte, South LA, San Fernando Valley and Antelope Valley, AltaMed, Re-Imagine Our Community (ROC) Coalition in the High Desert, LULAC Riverside and Inland Equity Partnership, Latino and Latina Roundtable in Pomona Valley, COFEM Coachella Valley, Orange County Communities Organized for Responsible Development (OCCORD), and Universidad Popular California in San Diego².

The workshop curriculum included redistricting and fundamentals, such as equal population, the importance of the Voting Rights Act (VRA), and communities of interest. Workshop attendees also learned about California's redistricting process, including the redistricting criteria and timeline of the California Citizens Redistricting Commission. At the conclusion of each presentation, participants were also given the opportunity to break out into rooms to discuss their communities of interests with other community members.

MALDEF provided the groups with community map exercises to assist them in identifying their communities of interest. MALDEF led an exercise where each group had to identify communities of interest, established its boundaries, gathered demographic statistics for their respective community of interests, and established important community networks. The discussion and training provided community members a rough outline of their community of interest testimonies. Community members were encouraged to continue developing their testimonies and to provide their comments and input to the Redistricting Commission through the public hearing process, written testimony, and the *DrawMyCommunity* tool.

MALDEF and its key partner, NALEO Educational Fund, followed up with participants after the workshops. MALDEF compiled the various communities of interests from the maps and worksheets that participants marked up over the 16 workshops conducted June through August. NALEO Educational Fund, as part of its program did more personal follow up with participants, encouraging individuals to attend public hearings and provide testimony to the Commission and continued gathering more community of interest information. NALEO Educational Fund provided MALDEF with greater details on the community of interests that individuals were submitting to the Redistricting Commission and helped inform MALDEF's map drawing efforts.

In addition to providing education about redistricting, MALDEF and the NALEO Educational Fund provided additional support to workshop attendees as community members prepared to participate in California's redistricting process. MALDEF and NALEO Educational Fund provided assistance on testimony structure,

² THE PARTNERSHIPS WITH THESE ORGANIZATIONS IS LIMITED TO EDUCATIONAL AND OUTREACH EFFORTS AND IN NO WAY INDICATES ENDORSEMENT OF THE MALDEF REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS.

demographic data of their community of interest, and information on the California Citizens Redistricting Commission (CCRC) public input hearing calendar and meeting locations and how to submit testimony in writing or through the *DrawMyCommunity* tool.

Below is a complete list of MALDEF's co-sponsored community education and virtual outreach workshops conducted for the 2021 California redistricting process via Zoom, including sponsorship partners:

June 12, 2021 - San Bernardino, High Desert

Region: I - Inland Empire

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & Re-Imagine Our Community (ROC) Coalition

June 29, 2021 - Fresno County

Region: F - Central Valley

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & Central Valley Immigrant Integration Collaborative (CVIIC)

July 8, 2021 - Ventura County

Region: E - Central Coast

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & Santa Paula Town Hall

July 14, 2021 - San Gabriel Valley

Region: H - LA County

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & Strength Based Community Change (SBCC)

July 16, 2021 - Riverside County

Region: I - Inland Empire

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & LULAC Riverside/Inland Equity Partnership

July 19, 2021 - LA Metro

Region: H - Los Angeles County

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & Strength Based Community Change (SBCC)

July 28, 2021 - San Fernando Valley/Antelope Valley

Region: H - Los Angeles County

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & Strength Based Community Change (SBCC)

July 29, 2021 - San Diego County

Region: K - San Diego County

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & Universidad Popular California

August 2, 2021 - Los Angeles County, Southeast Cities

Region: H - Los Angeles County

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & AltaMed

August 5, 2021- Kern & Stanislaus Counties

Region: F - Central Valley

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & Central Valley Immigrant Integration Collaborative (CVIIC)

August 6, 2021 - Pomona Valley

Region: I - Inland Empire

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & Latino-Latina Roundtable

August 12, 2021 - Coachella Valley

Region: I - Inland Empire

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & COFEM

August 13, 2021 - Ventura & Santa Barbara Counties

Region: E - Central Coast

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & Mixteco Indigena Community Organizing Project (MICOP)

August 14, 2021 - Monterey & San Benito County

Region: E - Central Coast

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & San Benito County LULAC

August 16, 2021 - Anaheim & Santa Ana Cities

Region: J - Orange County

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & Universidad Popular California

August 19, 2021 - San Diego County

Region: K - San Diego County

Partner: NALEO Educational Fund & Universidad Popular California

STATEMENT OF USE OF REDISTRICTING CRITERIA

MALDEF ensured that each of the districts in the accompanying redistricting plan comply with the ranked redistricting criteria outlined by California Proposition 11 passed in November 2008 and California Proposition 20 passed in 2010.

Compliance with the U.S. Constitution: One Person, One Vote³

These plans are in compliance with the one person, one vote rule in Article 1, Section 2 of the United States Constitution.

The Congressional districts presented contain an overall deviation range of 6 persons, or 0.00% (-3 persons to +3 persons). The plan features an absolute average deviation of 0.00%.

The State Assembly districts presented contain an overall deviation range of 29,190 (-14,810 to +14,380) persons and a deviation range of 5.91% (-3.00% to +2.91%).

Compliance with the Federal Voting Rights Act⁴

The MALDEF Plan contains several districts that contain legally protectable communities under Section 2 of the Federal Voting Rights Act. MALDEF evaluated evidence as to these districts' satisfaction of the three prongs of *Thornburg v Gingles*, as well as other factors that help the courts in evaluating whether a plan illegally dilutes minority voting strength. Please See the Section "*Statement of Voting Rights Act Compliance*" for a detailed, per district description of Voting Rights Act compliance.

Contiguity

The districts in this plan are contiguous.

Preservation of Communities of Interest, Cities, and Counties

The MALDEF plan respects communities of interest and incorporates both quantitative and qualitative data in determining whether residents of a district might be fairly and effectively represented. MALDEF conducted over a dozen workshops where local residents shared their unique knowledge about their community and their similarities and differences with neighboring communities. In addition, demographic and socioeconomic information reported by U.S. Census Bureau, including information on income, linguistic isolation, housing, educational attainment, unemployment, were also used as guides to reasonably group communities within the newly shaped districts⁵. MALDEF also received community of interest information from other civil rights

³ TOTAL POPULATION FOR CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE DISTRICTS ARE BASED ON THE ADJUSTED REDISTRICTING DATA, GENERATED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE DATABASE. [HTTPS://STATEWIDEDATABASE.ORG/REDISTRICTING2021/](https://statewidedatabase.org/redistricting2021/)

⁴ CITIZEN VOTING AGE POPULATION FOR CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE DISTRICTS ARE GENERATED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE DATABASE. [HTTPS://STATEWIDEDATABASE.ORG/REDISTRICTING2021/](https://statewidedatabase.org/redistricting2021/)

⁵ U.S. CENSUS BUREAU'S AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY 5-YEAR ESTIMATE DATA (2015-2019)

and civic engagement groups working around California, such as NALEO Educational Fund, Asian Americans Advancing Justice, the Black Census and Redistricting Hub, California Environmental Voters, Orange County Civic Engagement Table (OCCET), the Inland Empire Alliance, and the Coastal Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy (CAUSE). MALDEF staff observed CCRC public input hearings listening to additional testimony about different areas of California.⁶ MALDEF Staff also reviewed COI submissions and public input available using the AirTable tool.

This plan also respects political subdivision boundaries to the extent possible after compliance with the one person, one vote constitutional requirement and the Federal Voting Rights Act.

Broadly, the MALDEF plan also strives to respect the integrity of California's basic geographic regions (coastal, mountain, desert, central valley, and intermediate valley regions), to the extent possible after compliance with one person, one vote constitutional requirement and the Federal Voting Rights Act.

MALDEF did not use partisanship, relationships to elected officials or relationships to candidates for public office to identify communities of interest. Nor did it use partisan data as a basis for redistricting and only reviewed such information to examine proposed districts for compliance with the Federal Voting Rights Act.

Compactness

The districts in these plans are as compact as higher ranked criteria allow. MALDEF acknowledges that there is not a standard measure of compactness.

⁶ *THE PARTNERSHIPS WITH THESE ORGANIZATIONS IS LIMITED TO EDUCATIONAL AND OUTREACH EFFORTS AND IN NO WAY INDICATES ENDORSEMENT OF THE MALDEF REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS BY THESE GROUPS.*

STATEMENT OF VOTING RIGHTS ACT COMPLIANCE

After the rule of equal population, the first rule of redistricting is constructing districts to comply with Section 2 of the Federal Voting Rights Act.

The MALDEF U.S. Congress Redistricting Plan presents 16 Latino majority citizen voting age population districts that are legally protectable under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act⁷:

Congressional District 10 (Fresno/Merced/Madera/Stanislaus/San Joaquin) - NEW
Congressional District 16 (Fresno) - NEW
Congressional District 19 (San Benito/Santa Clara/Monterey) - NEW
Congressional District 21 (Kern/Kings/Tulare)
Congressional District 29 (Los Angeles)
Congressional District 31 (San Bernardino) - NEW
Congressional District 32 (Los Angeles)
Congressional District 34 (Los Angeles) - NEW
Congressional District 35 (San Bernardino)
Congressional District 36 (Riverside/Imperial) - NEW
Congressional District 38 (Los Angeles)
Congressional District 40 (Los Angeles)
Congressional District 41 (Riverside)
Congressional District 44 (Los Angeles)
Congressional District 46 (Orange County)
Congressional District 51 (San Diego)

The MALDEF California State Assembly Redistricting Plan presents 24 Latino majority citizen voting age population districts that are legally protectable under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act⁸:

Assembly District 21 (Central Valley) – NEW
Assembly District 26 (Central Valley) - NEW
Assembly District 30 (Central Coast)
Assembly District 31 (Central Valley)
Assembly District 32 (Central Valley)
Assembly District 36 (Inland Empire/Imperial County) - NEW
Assembly District 39 (Los Angeles County)
Assembly District 40 (Inland Empire) - NEW
Assembly District 43 (Los Angeles County) - NEW
Assembly District 47 (Inland Empire)
Assembly District 48 (Los Angeles County)
Assembly District 51 (Los Angeles County)
Assembly District 52 (Inland Empire)
Assembly District 53 (Los Angeles County)
Assembly District 56 (Inland Empire)
Assembly District 57 (Los Angeles County)
Assembly District 58 (Los Angeles County)
Assembly District 59 (Los Angeles County)
Assembly District 60 (Inland Empire) - NEW

⁷ THIS LIST DOES NOT COVER ADDITIONAL DISTRICTS REQUIRED BY SECTION 2 OF THE FEDERAL VOTING RIGHTS ACT THAT MAY BE REQUIRED FOR OTHER LEGALLY PROTECTED GROUPS.

⁸ *IBID.*

Assembly District 61 (Inland Empire) - NEW
Assembly District 63 (Los Angeles County)
Assembly District 69 (Orange County)
Assembly District 70 (Los Angeles County) - NEW
Assembly District 80 (San Diego County)

The districts listed above provide Latinos with an equal opportunity to participate in the political process. These redistricting plans do not fragment or over-concentrate Latino communities into districts that dilute their vote. The Latino population within these districts is geographically compact and sufficiently large enough that Latinos have an opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice. In keeping with the rules under the 9th Federal Court Circuit, all districts feature a standard of 50% or higher Latino Citizen Voting Age Population percentage as the definition of sufficiently large.

SECTION 2 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NARRATIVES

CENTRAL VALLEY – CONGRESS

District: MALDEF CD 10

CCRC Region: F

Total Population: 760,065 Deviation: -1 %Deviation: 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

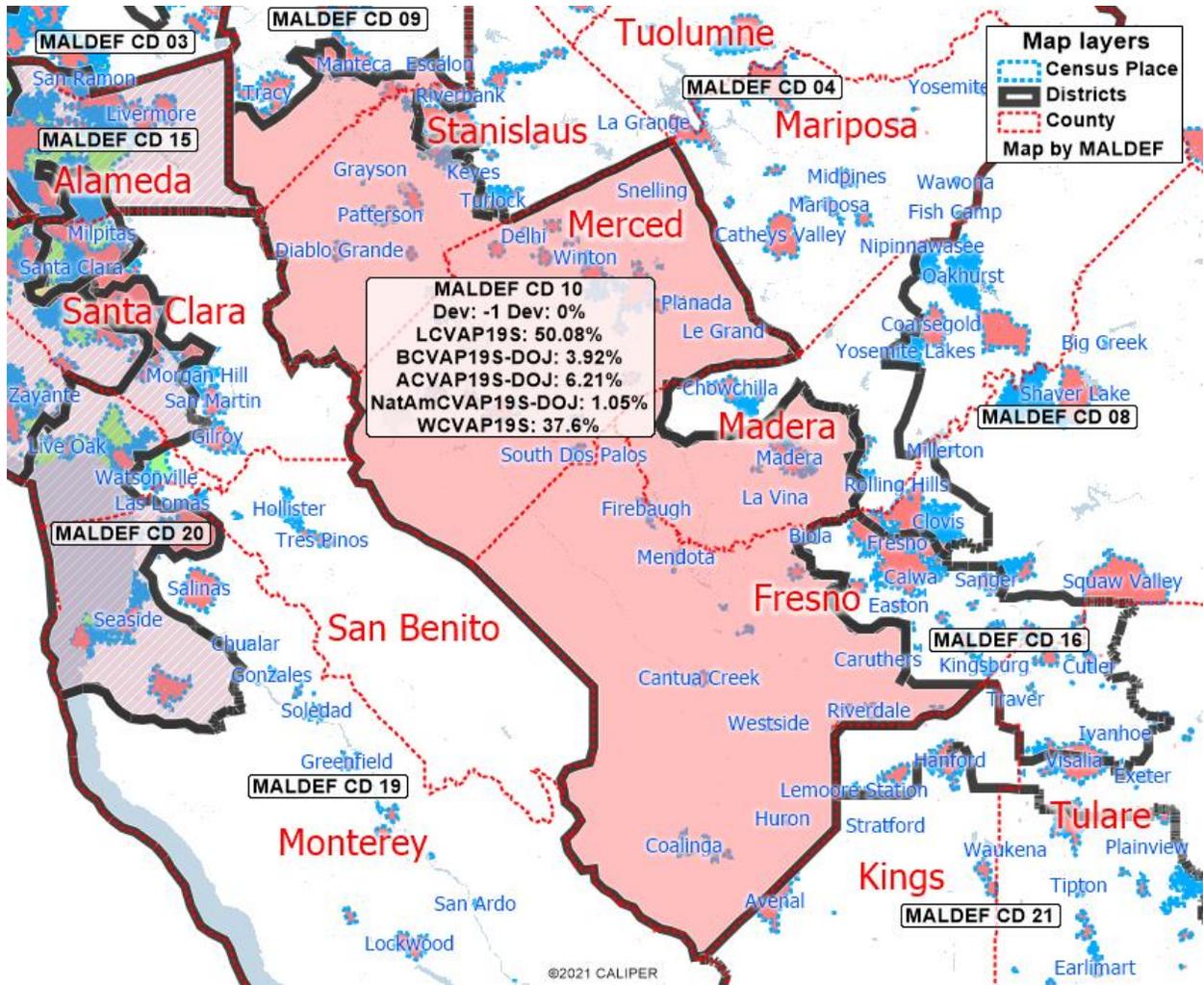
- Latino CVAP 50.08%
- NL Black (DOJ) CVAP 3.92%
- NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP 6.21%
- NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP 1.05%
- NL White Alone CVAP 37.6%

Counties: San Joaquin (split), Stanislaus (split), Merced, Madera (split), Fresno (split, respecting county line with Kings)

Cities/Communities: Lathrop, Manteca (split). Includes Riverbank, West Modesto, Bystrom, Turlock (split), Merced cities/communities along the 99 freeway, Stanislaus cities/communities along the 5 freeway.

Other Partner Feedback: Center for a New California and Dolores Huerta Foundation provided feedback

Narrative: MALDEF CD 10 (LCVAP 50.08%) is a Northern Central Valley District which includes the Counties of Fresno, Merced and Stanislaus. Anchored by Merced County, MALDEF CD 10 is a new opportunity for Latinos to elect candidates of choice, which features natural population flows following the I-5 Freeway and State Highway 99. Merced has historically been paired with Madera and parts of Fresno. However, given population growth over the last decade in rural areas, this map removes the Metro Fresno area to bring in the rural communities around the 5 freeway, which includes Latino communities bounded by the 99. Modesto and Turlock are moved out of the district in this configuration for Section 2 compliance and equal population. The Latino community in rural Fresno and Merced Counties along the 5 freeway have common lived experiences and are united by similar challenges like access to a quality education, access to the internet, and clean drinking water. From community workshops conducted in partnership with NALEO and Central Valley Immigrant Integration Collaborative (CVIIC), community members identified that the families in these communities are united by common ancestry, Spanish and Indigenous languages, culture, and socioeconomic issues. The shared characteristics of these communities was also shared in testimony given to the Commission. Community members also identified a preference to remove Tray from this District.



District: MALDEF CD 16

CCRC Region: F

Total Population: 760,068

Deviation: 2

%Deviation: 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

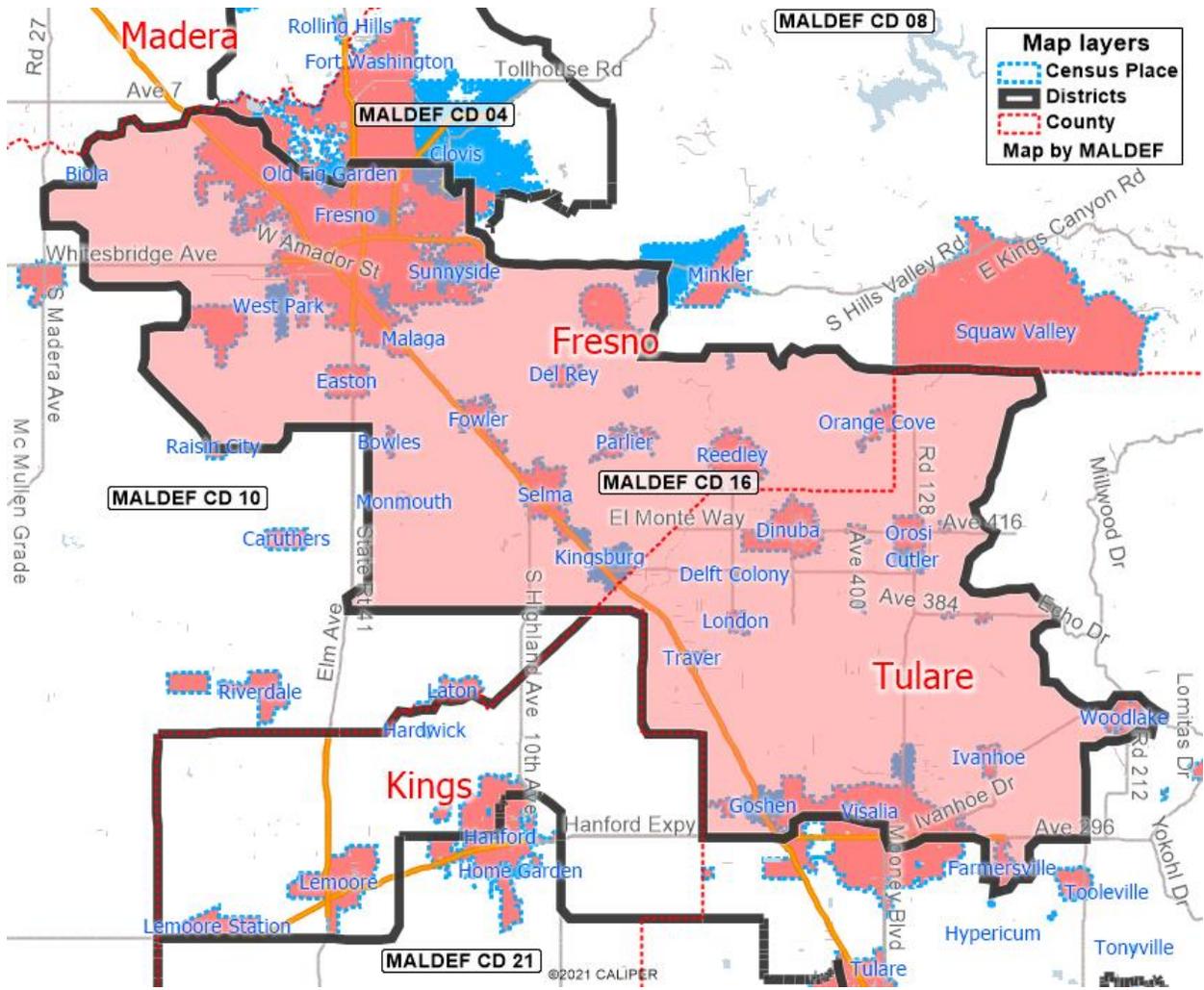
▪ Latino CVAP	53.76%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	6.58%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	10.03%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	1.28%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	27.67%

Counties: Fresno (split, respecting northern county line with Madera), Tulare (split, respecting western county line with Kings)

Cities/Communities: West Fresno, Malaga, Fowley, Delma, Kingsburg, Traver, Goshen, Goshen, Ivanhoe, Farmersville, northern Visalia (split using Avenue 296 as a southern boundary).

Other Partner Feedback: Center for a New California and Dolores Huerta Foundation provided feedback

Narrative: MALDEF CD 16 (LCVAP 53.76%) consists primarily of Metro Fresno and Tulare, with Fresno City and Sunnyside in the North, following the 99 South to include the cities of Fowler, Selma, and Kingsburg. This District also includes cities Northwest Tulare such as Travel, Dinuba, Orosi, and Visalia (split). The communities across West Fresno and Tulare counties share many similarities and thus were brought together. Previously, this District was wholly in Stanislaus County, and the presence of Modesto City didn't allow Latinos to elect candidates of their choice. In community workshops with NALEO and Central Valley Immigrant Integration Collaborative (CVIIC), community feedback identified that Clovis is different socioeconomically than the communities in Mayfair and Sunnyside and does not share common interests with communities connected by the I-5 freeway. Compelled by the strict one person one vote standards and the need to satisfy the Section 2 mandate to keep the district at a specific Latino voter strength, several detailed cuts had to be implemented which split cities in both Counties. However, in testimony to the Commission, community members known from a neighborhood called "The Oval" located in Northern Visalia shared they do not have shared interests with communities south of Ave 296.



District: MALDEF CD 19

CCRC Region: C/E

Total Population: 760,066

Deviation: 0

%Deviation: 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

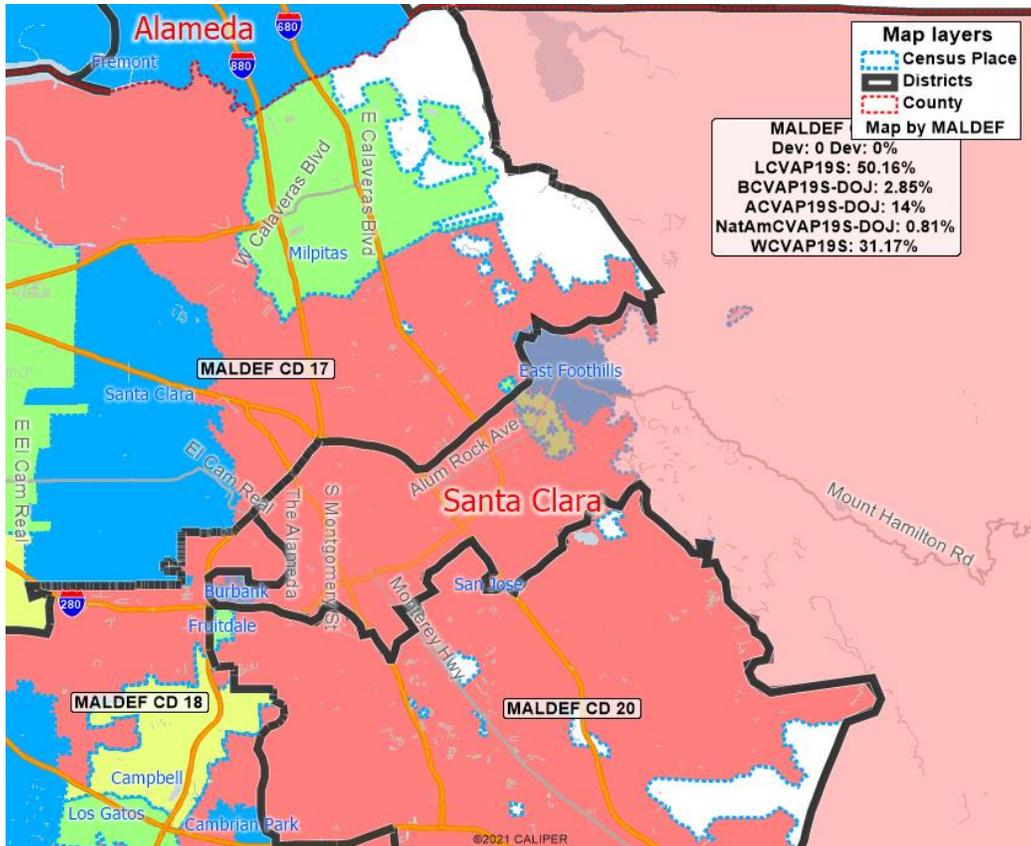
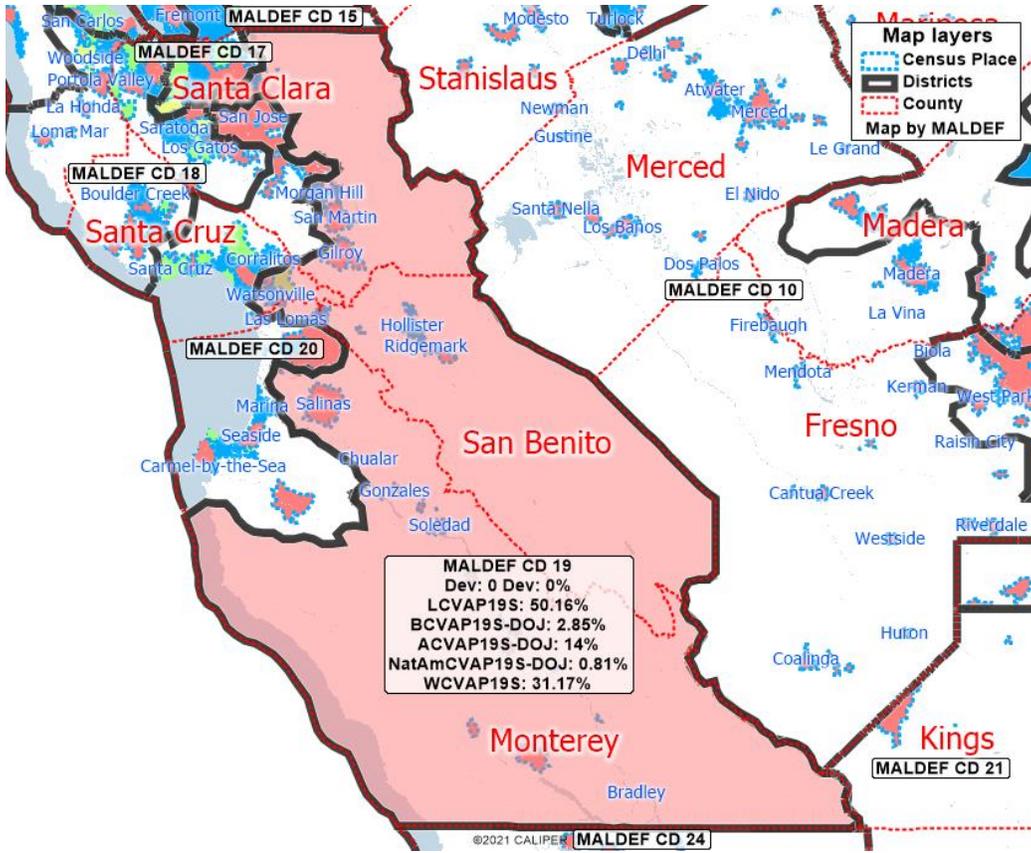
▪ Latino CVAP	50.16%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	2.85%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	14%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.81%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	31.17%

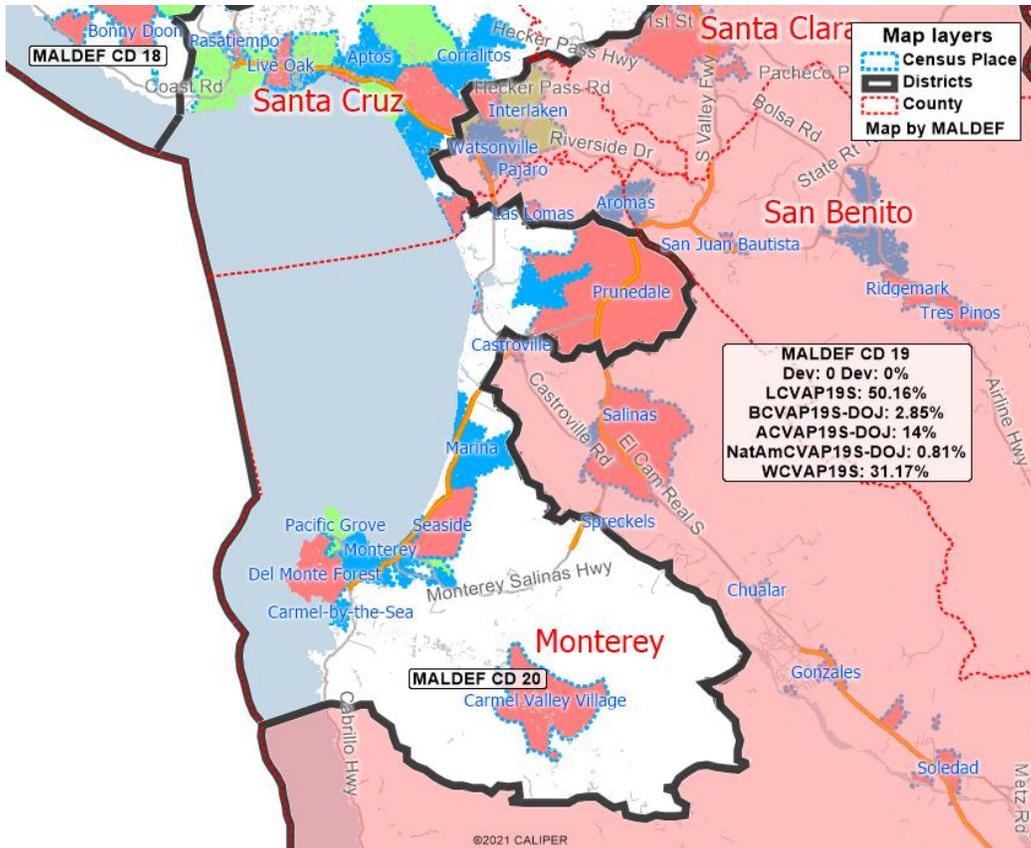
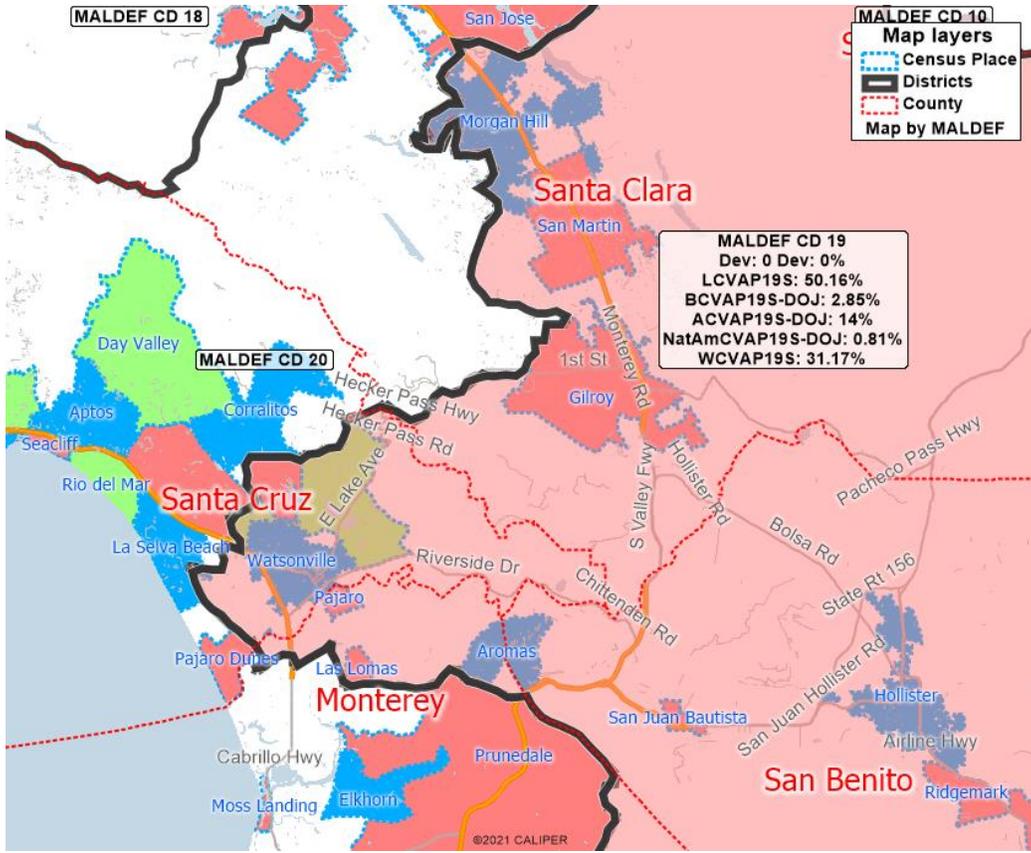
Counties: San Benito, Santa Clara (split, east San Jose City), Monterey (split, respecting county line with San Luis Obispo), Santa Cruz (split)

Cities/Communities: San Jose City (split). Gilroy farming communities, Watsonville, Salinas, Del Rey, Orange Cove, Soledad, Greenfield, King City

Other Partner Feedback: Asian Americans Advancing Justice (AAAJ) provided some suggestions on how to draw around the Alum Rock region of San Jose

Narrative: MALDEF CD 19 (LCVAP 50.16%) is a North Central Coast district. Which includes the San Benito and Monterey rural areas and brings in the East San Jose area of Santa Clara. This District unites Latinos across the North Central Coast while also including Alum Rock, a community of interest of the AAPI community identified by Asian Americans Advancing Justice. The County and City splits were carefully drawn with feedback from the rural Latino community in San Benito and Monterey. Further, this District excludes areas of Monterey along the coast which have little in common with the rural Latino communities along the 101 Freeway and 21 Freeway in all three counties, including Salinas, Hollister, Gilroy, San Martin, Morgan Hill, and part of the City of San Jose. In a workshop with San Benito LULAC, community members mentioned common language and ancestry among people in the rural towns in these three counties. This District was carefully drawn to comply with Section 2 and equal population and taking into consideration the feedback from workshops and testimony to the Commission during COI hearings.





District: MALDEF CD 21

CCRC Region: F

Total Population: 760,067

Deviation: 1

%Deviation: 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

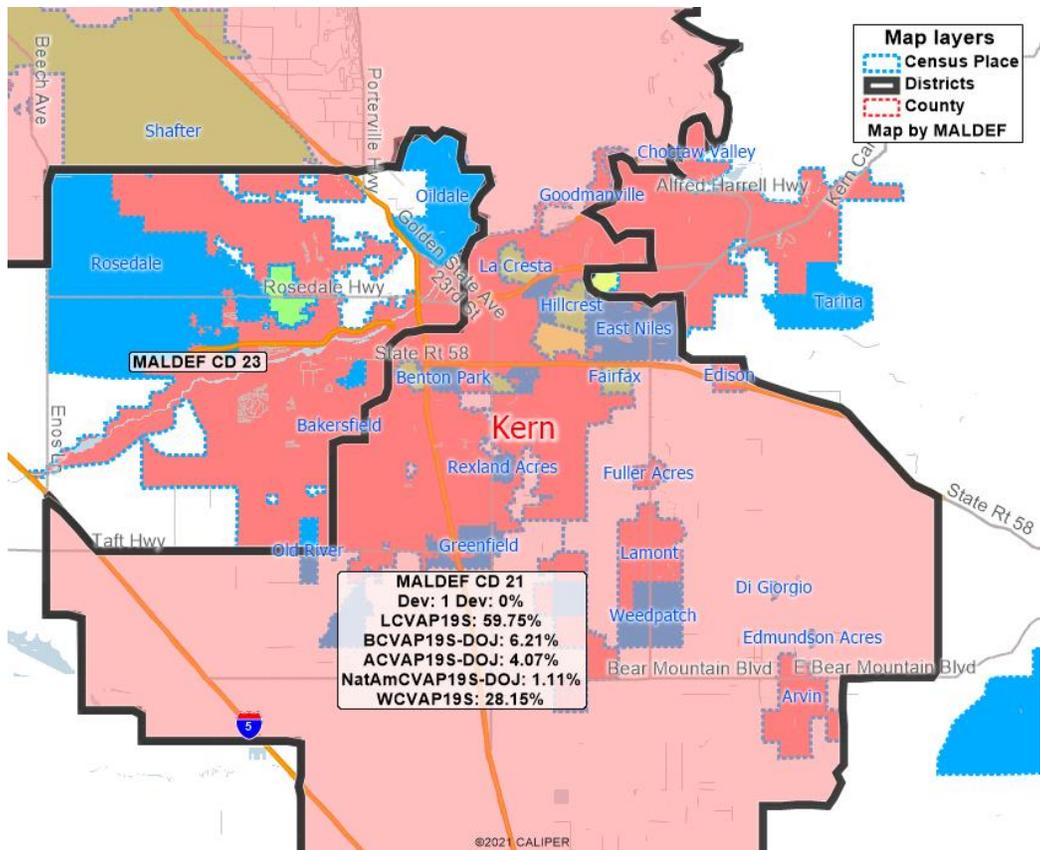
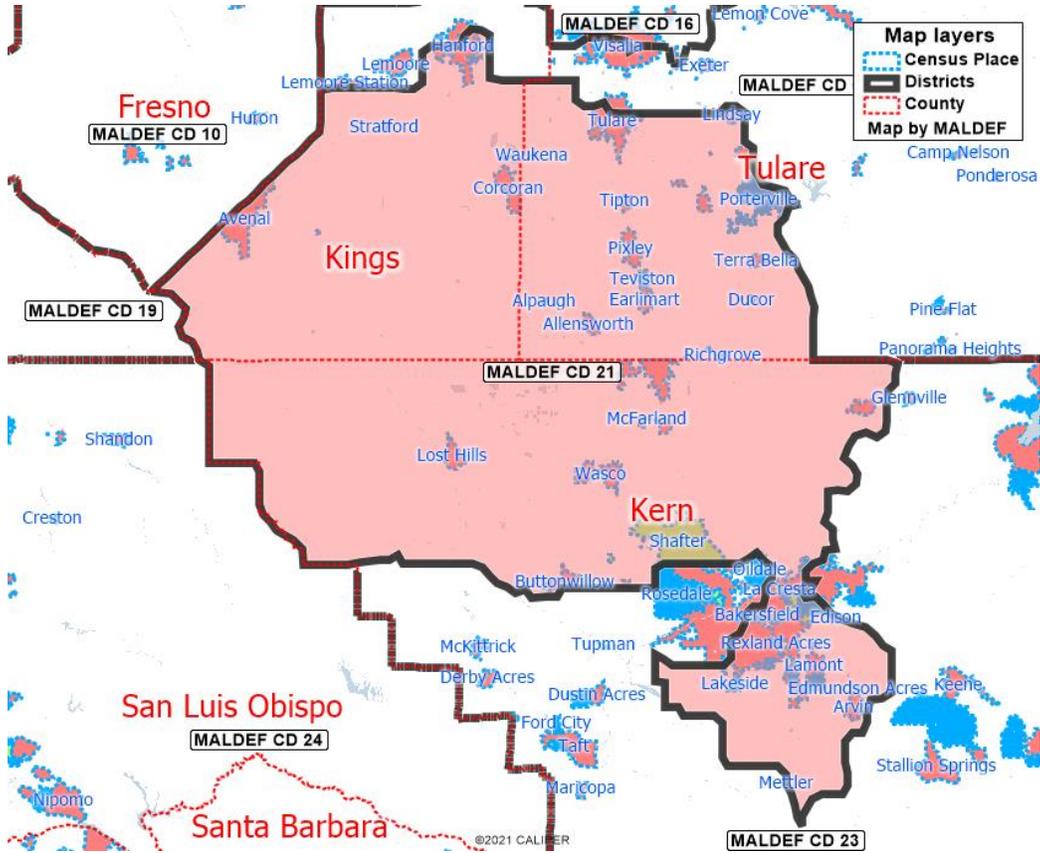
▪ Latino CVAP	59.75%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	6.21%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	4.07%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	1.11%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	28.15%

Counties: Kern (split for VRA, § 2), Kings (split for VRA, § 2), Tulare (split for VRA, § 2)

Cities/Communities: Avenal, Home Garden, Hanford (split). Farming communities of Delano, Wasco, McFarland, including “Bakersfield Hook”

Other Partner Feedback: Center for a New California and Dolores Huerta Foundation provided feedback

Narrative: MALDEF CD 21 (LCVAP 59.75%) is a southern Central Valley District, anchored by Tri-County communities in Kings, Tulare, and Kern. This District includes connected rural farming communities across counties via the 5 and 99 freeways. It was drawn with community input, and in a more compact shape. This district removed areas of Kings County which have historically not supported Latino candidates of choice. The District also unites Southwestern Tulare County farm towns with those in Kern County, maintaining the Bakersfield Hook which has been supported by case law in *Luna v. County of Kern* at the county level, with slight modifications based on guidance from the Dolores Huerta Foundation. Testimony shared with the Commission and guidance from community workshops identified that the Bakersfield area of Kern has a lot in common with Tulare, and that rural Tulare and Kings County share many commonalities.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY - CONGRESS

District: MALDEF CD 29

CCRC Region: H

Total Population: 760,065 Deviation: -1 %Deviation: 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

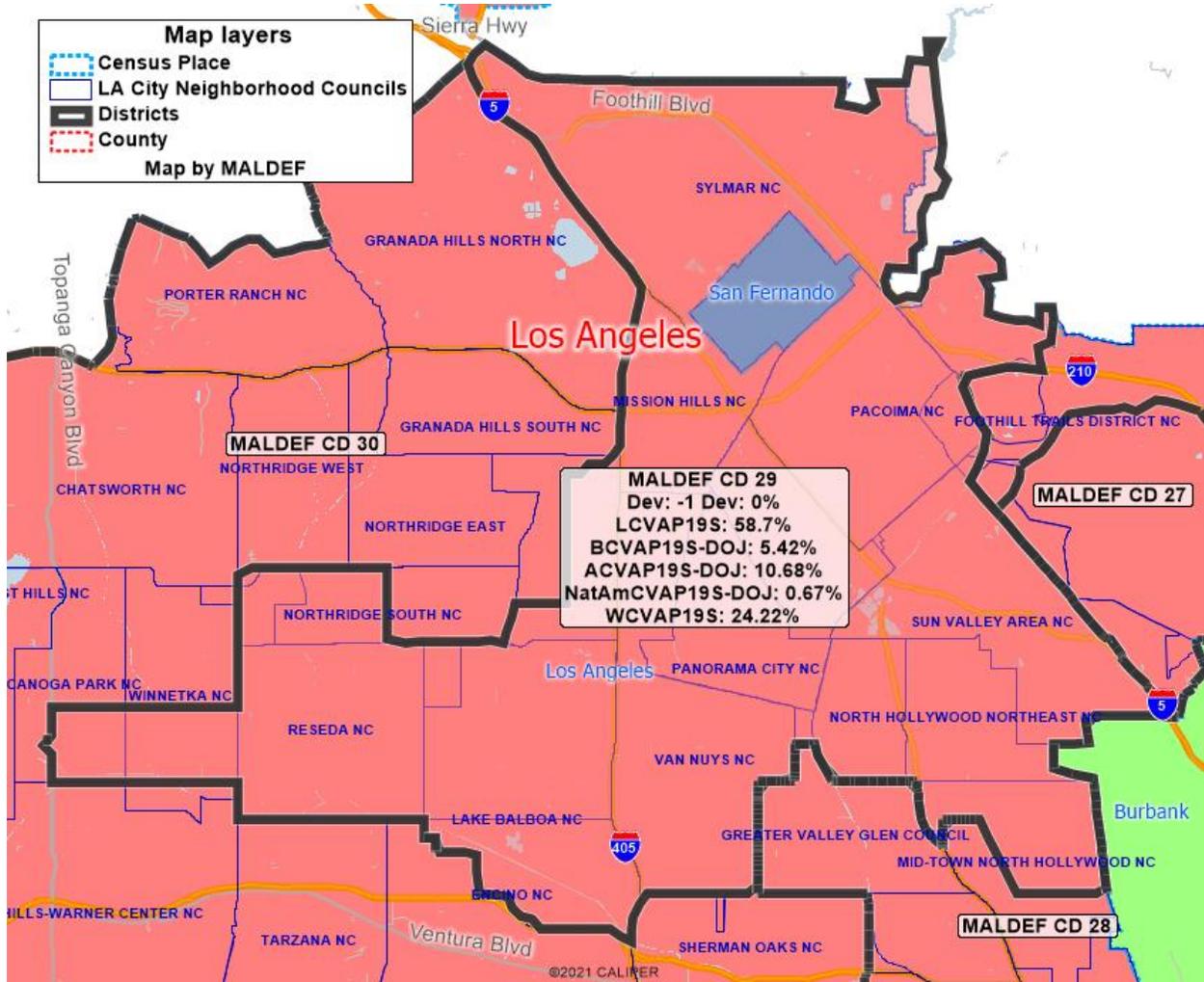
▪ Latino CVAP	58.7%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	5.42%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	10.68%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.67%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	24.22%

Counties: Los Angeles

Cities/Communities: Los Angeles, San Fernando, Pacoima, Mission Hills, Arleta, Panorama City, Sun Valley, North Hollywood (split), Van Nuys, Lake Balboa, Encino (split), Reseda, Northridge (split), Winnetka (split), and Canoga Park (split)

Other Partner Feedback: San Fernando Valley kept whole based on input from community members and Latino groups

Narrative: MALDEF CD 29 (LCVAP 58.7%) is entirely in the County of Los Angeles, and within the San Fernando Valley. Spanning from the Northeast San Fernando Valley communities of Sylmar and the City of San Fernando, down to North Hollywood, and East along the Sherman Way corridor, past the 405 Freeway to include the West San Fernando Valley Communities of Lake Balboa, Reseda, Winnetka, and Canoga Park. This District unites the largely working class, renter areas in the West San Fernando Valley, with communities in the East San Fernando Valley that have shared ancestry, language, and socioeconomic interests. The communities in Congressional District 29 are connected by the 5, 118, and 405 freeways. These communities are also connected by public transit and bus rapid transit routes, which are heavily trafficked during rush hour, a major shared concern for this region. This District was drawn with communities of interest in mind and feedback that communities south of the 101 and east of Canoga Park, do not have much in common with the central San Fernando Valley communities as they do with the surrounding residential neighborhoods in a "C" shape that which have shared interests of being single family home neighborhoods. Testimony to the Commission asks that the Valley be kept whole as a COI. This District is entirely in the San Fernando Valley and takes into consideration feedback received from a workshop and community organizations, including the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights Los Angeles (CHIRLA).



District: MALDEF CD 34

CCRC Region: H

Total Population: 760,065 **Deviation:** -1 **%Deviation:** 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

▪ Latino CVAP	56.59%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	5.84%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	20.3%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.52%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	15.86%

Counties: Los Angeles

Cities/Communities: Koreatown, Pico Union, Eagle Rock, Boyle Heights, Lincoln Heights, Glassell Park, Atwater Village, Echo Park (Split) and East Los Angeles

Other Partner Feedback: Chinatown, Koreatown, and Filipinotown all kept whole with input from AAAJ

Narrative: MALDEF CD 34 (LCVAP 56.59%) is anchored by most of the Northeast communities in Los Angeles County. Eagle Rock and Highland Park are in the Northern part of the district incorporating Atwater Village and stretching West to include all of Koreatown and keeping it whole, Pico Union along with Lincoln and Boyle Heights, East Los Angeles in the East. This District was drawn with the goal of respecting as many Neighborhood Council boundaries as possible. Some communities in the southern part of the district were carefully cut for population and Section 2 compliance, taking into account input from community workshops with NALEO. These communities are connected via the 5, 110, and 10 freeways. Testimony to the Commission mentioned shared ancestry of residents from this region, with a large Central American population and local Latino restaurants. This District also includes the Historic neighborhoods of Chinatown and Filipinotown, keeping them whole with Koreatown, all Communities of Interest of the AAPI community according to AAAJ.

District: MALDEF CD 40

CCRC Region: H

Total Population: 760,066 **Deviation:** 0 **%Deviation:** 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

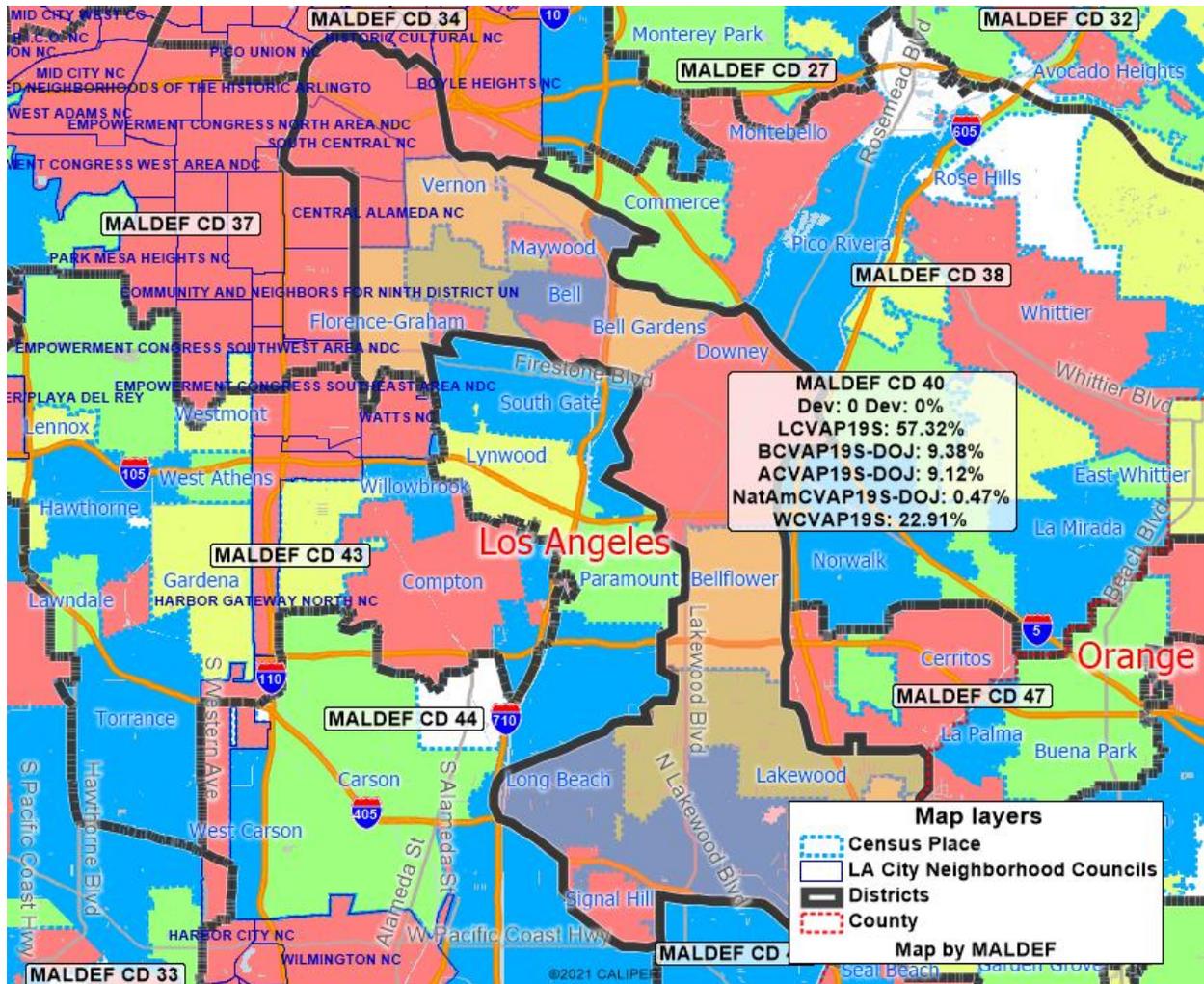
▪ Latino CVAP	57.32%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	9.38%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	9.12%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.47%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	22.19%

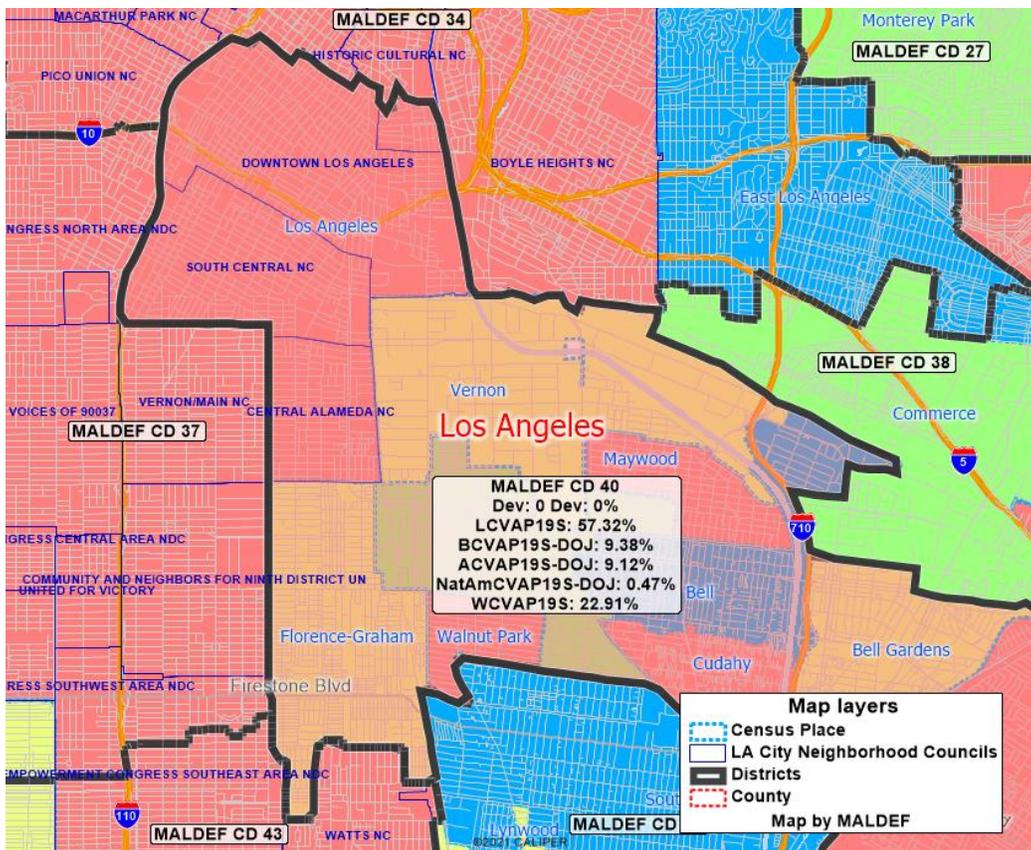
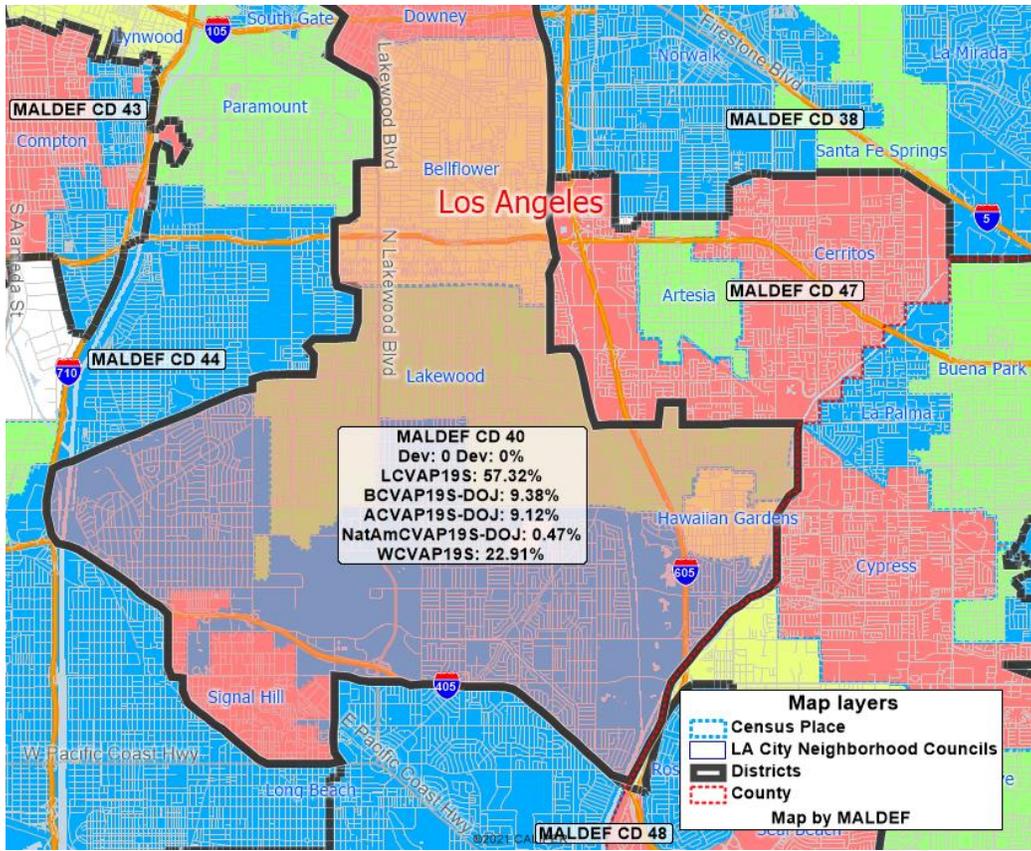
Counties: Los Angeles

Cities/Communities: Downtown LA, Huntington Park, Bellflower, Lakewood, Florence-Graham, Bell Gardens, Downey, Lakewood, Long Beach (split), Signal Hill, Hawaiian Gardens, Florence-Graham (split)

Other Partner Feedback: AAPI community of interest in Cerritos kept whole, with Orange County

Narrative: MALDEF CD 40 (LCVAP 57.32%) includes Downtown LA, and the South-Central Community in the north which is most of the Southeast cities in Los Angeles County that includes Vernon, Cudahy, Bell Gardens, and Downey serving as the central anchor. The Southeast communities united in this district are more concentrated with Latino population activities aligned with commercial businesses, making the pairing with Vernon viable. Additionally, the district includes part of Florence-Graham due to testimony made to the Commission mentioning the shared ancestry of residents from this region, with a large Latin American population and local restaurants with surrounding Southeast cities in the District. The District remains in LA County, unites the South-Central Community while creating a respectable boundary between itself and South Los Angeles and Westmont community, recognizing the socioeconomic differences. Additionally, Florence-Graham is located Northwest of the district, and is split due to balancing out population purposes. The District does into Signal Hill and South Long Beach for population needs to avoid packing and in order to preserve and keep Asian American community of interest in Cerritos whole.





District: MALDEF CD 38

CCRC Region: H/I/J

Total Population: 760,068

Deviation: 2

%Deviation: 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

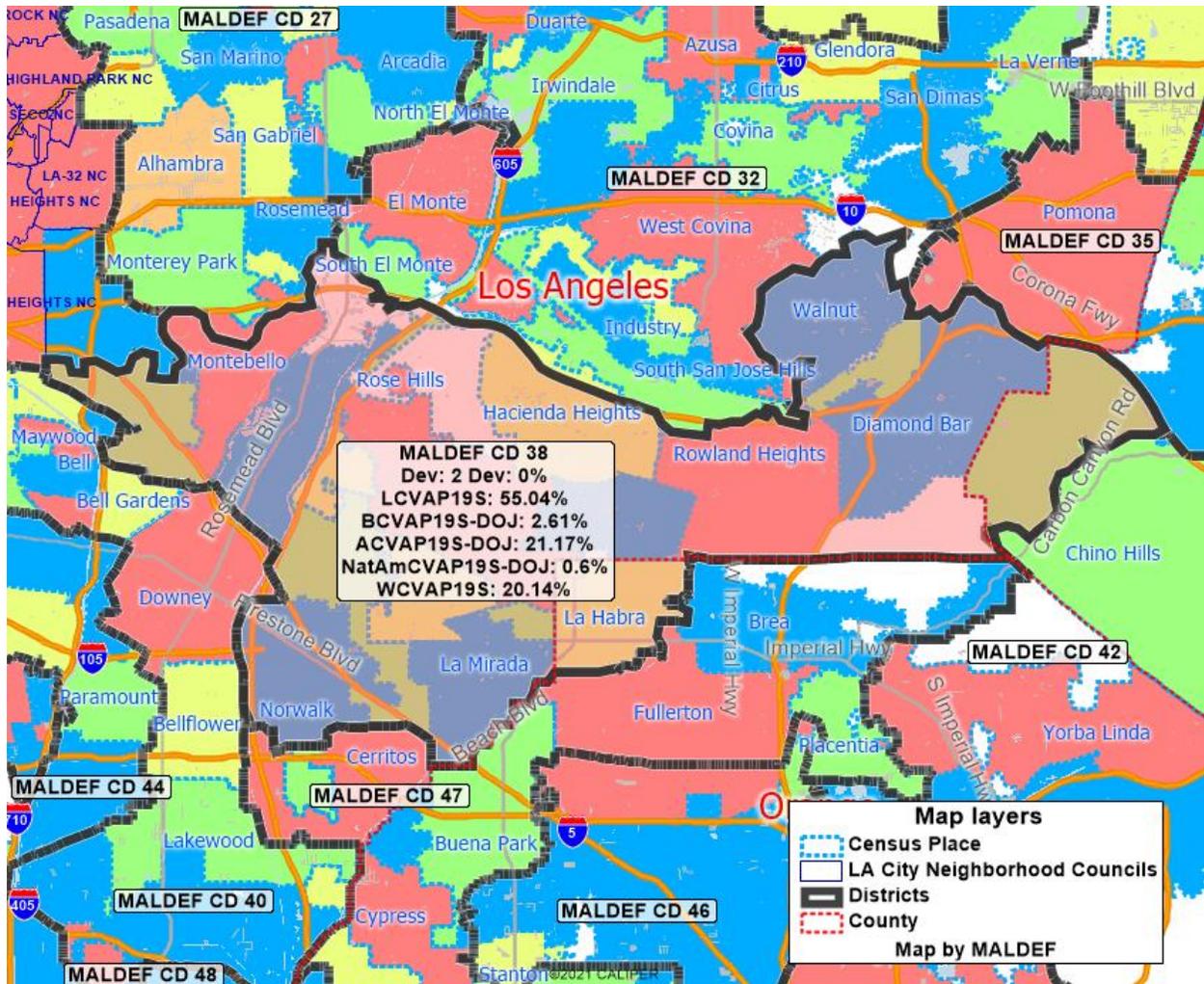
▪ Latino CVAP	55.04%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	2.61%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	21.17%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.6%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	20.14%

Counties: Los Angeles (split), Orange County (split for La Habra), San Bernardino (split for western Chino Hills)

Cities/Communities: Commerce, Montebello, Pico Rivera, Whittier, La Habra Heights, La Habra, Hacienda Heights (split, south of 60 freeway), Rowland Heights, Walnut, Diamond Bar, Chino Hills (split, western portion)

Other Partner Feedback: AAPI Communities in Rowland Heights, Diamond Bar, Walnut kept whole within this District in consultation with AAAJ

Narrative: MALDEF CD 38 (LCVAP 55.04%) is a Southeast LA County based District and includes La Habra in Orange County, and Chino Hills in San Bernardino County. County and City splits were done to take into account communities of interest of the AAPI Community and is Section 2 compliant as a District with Majority Latino Citizen Voting Age Population. This District includes Commerce and Montebello whole in the West of the district and goes East to include cities South of the 60 freeway. Cities in the center of the District include Whittier, Santa Fe Springs, and La Mirada. This District picks up La Habra, a Latino community in Orange County, splitting that county line due to shared and socioeconomic interests, it also keeps together the AAPI communities of Rowland Heights, Diamond Bar, Walnut, and Chino Hills, per the feedback from AAAJ. Additionally, testimony to the Commission mentioned that the communities of Norwalk, Whittier, and Montebello, are socioeconomically dissimilar to Lakewood and Cerritos.



District: MALDEF CD 32

CCRC Region: H

Total Population: 760,066 **Deviation:** 0 **%Deviation:** 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

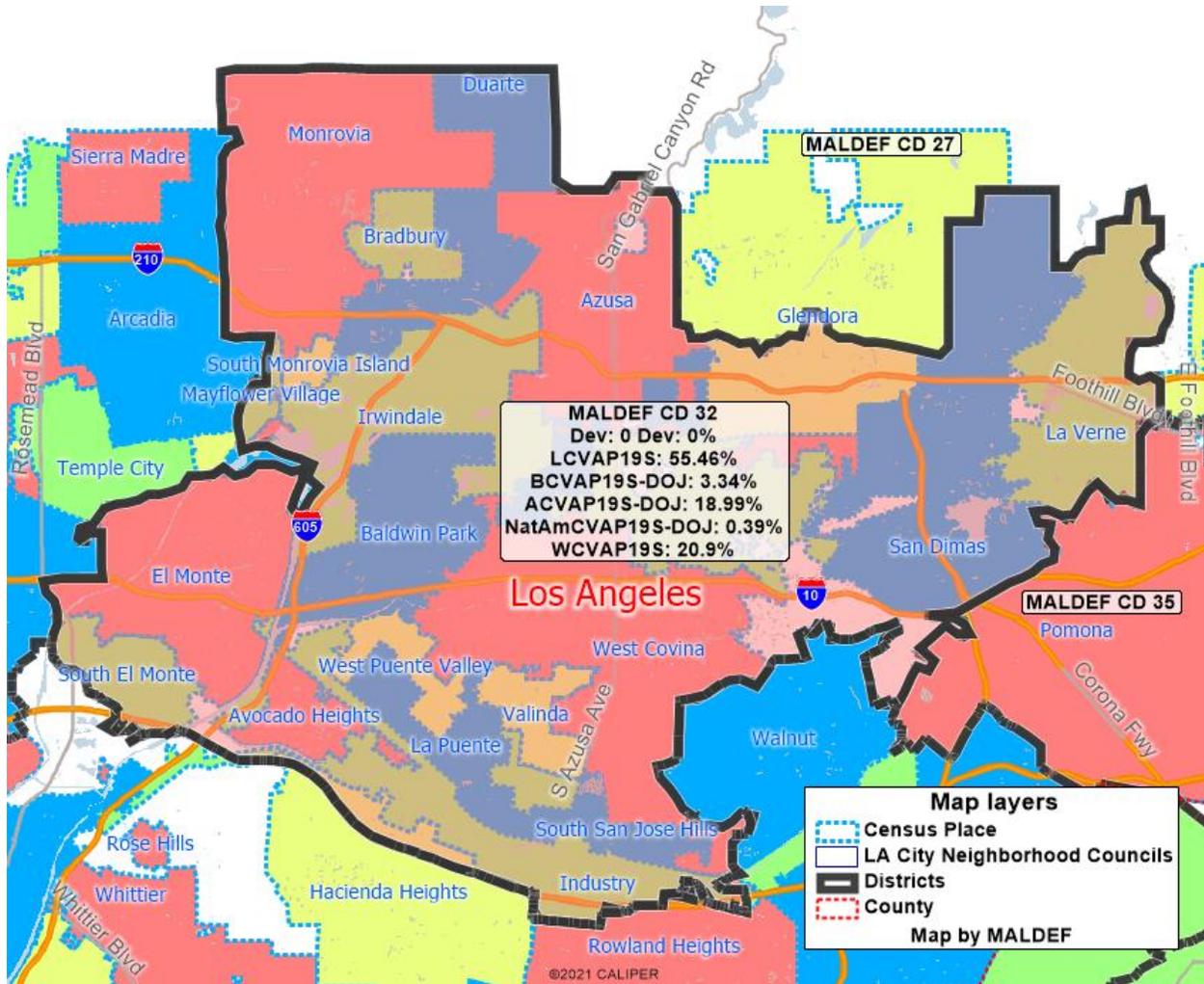
▪ Latino CVAP	55.46%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	3.34%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	18.99%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.39%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	20.9%

Counties: Los Angeles

Cities/Communities: El Monte, South El Monte, Baldwin Park, La Puente, West La Puente, Duarte, Irwindale, Azusa, Vincent, Glendora (split for population), Charter Oak, Covina, San Dimas, La Verne, Avocado Heights, Hacienda Heights (split, above 60 freeway)

Other Partner Feedback:

Narrative: MALDEF CD 32 (LCVAP 55.46%) is anchored in the East San Gabriel Valley in LA County with Monrovia and Duarte in the North, Industry in the South, El Monte and South El Monte together in the East, and La Verne in the East. The District keeps most cities whole but makes delicate splits for population in Hacienda Heights at the 60 freeway, and North in Glendora for population. It's worth noting that Hacienda Heights and La Puente share a school District and are together as a community of interest. The 210 and 15 freeways connect cities East-West in the District. This District complies with Section 2 and keeps whole the communities of South El Monte, El Monte, and Baldwin Park.



District: MALDEF CD 44

CCRC Region: H

Total Population: 760,066 **Deviation:** 0 **%Deviation:** 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

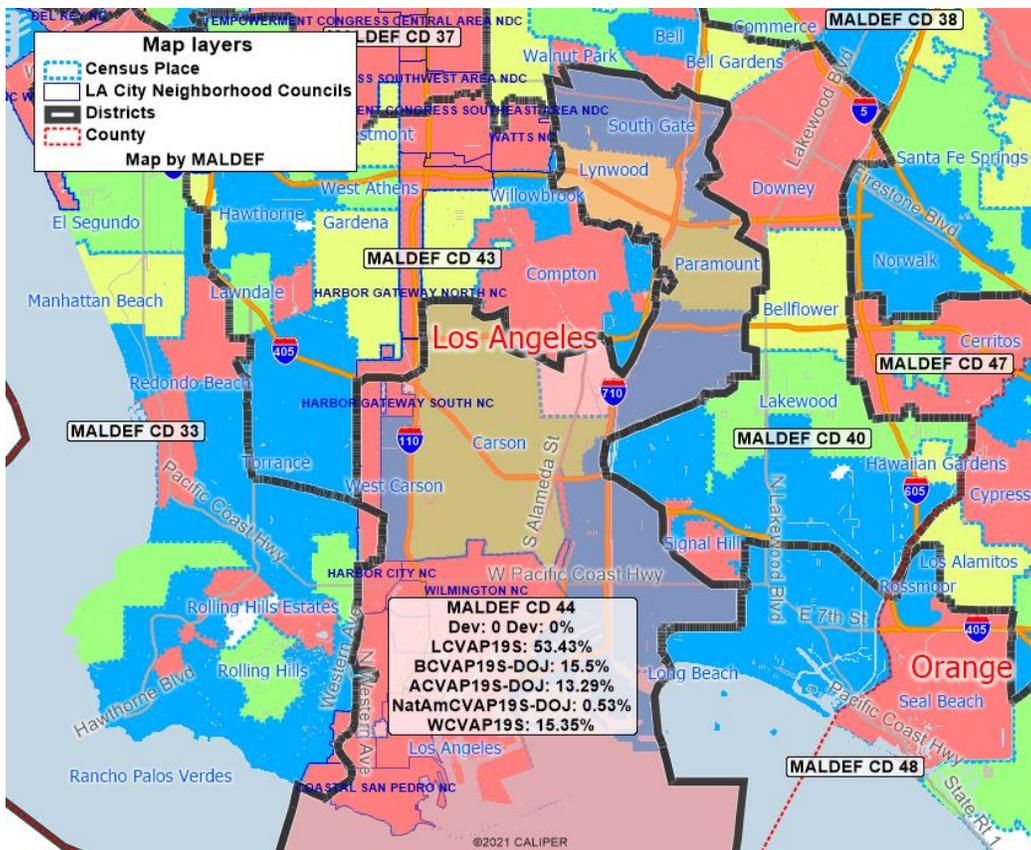
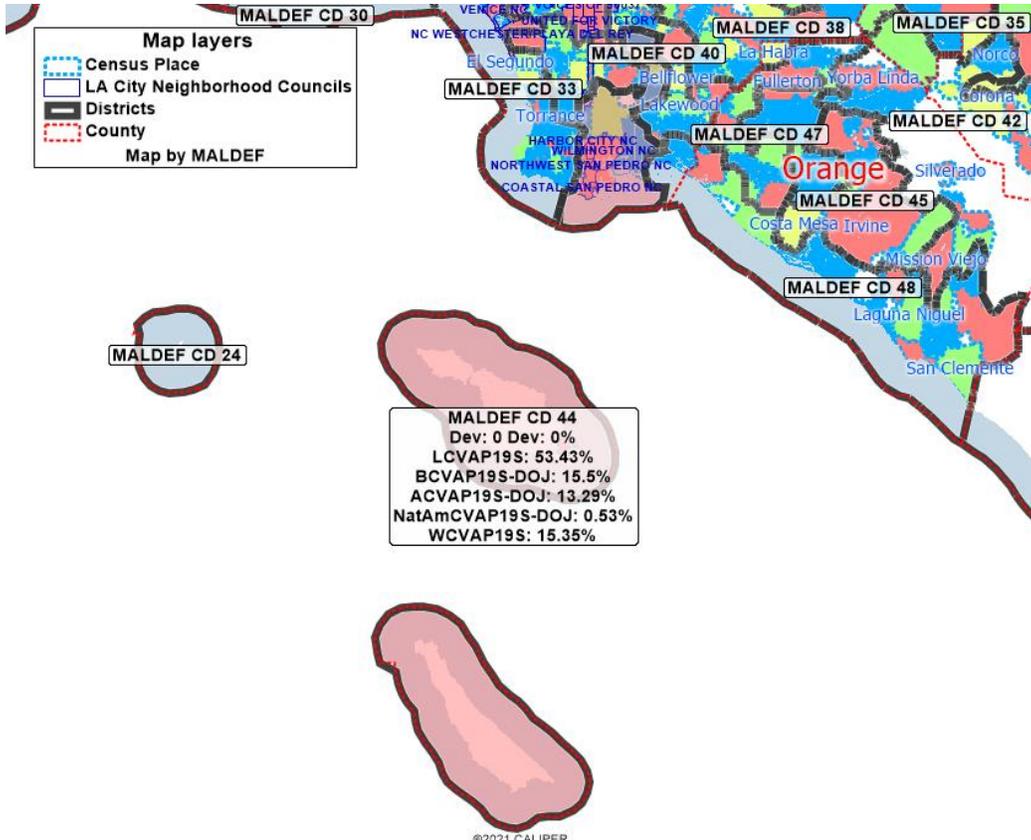
▪ Latino CVAP	53.43%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	15.5%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	13.29%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.53%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	15.35%

Counties: Los Angeles

Cities/Communities: San Pedro, West Carson, Carson, Long Beach

Other Partner Feedback: Carson whole with West Carson and Cambodian Community of Interest in Long Beach respected with AAAJ input; Worked with Black Census and Redistricting Hub and People’s Bloc to draw around Compton and Watts.

Narrative: MALDEF CD 44 (LCVAP 53.43%) is a South Bay District corridor of Long Beach, drawn for VRA compliance. The District includes San Pedro and Wilmington with the west of Long Beach and Carson as a whole, per public input. The District lines are drawn going around Compton and Watts. This District goes up the 710 Freeway to incorporate Paramount, Lynwood, and South Gate. Keeping these cities whole as well which are socioeconomically similar. North from the Coastal Harbor communities of San Pedro keeping whole, Wilmington, Harbor City, West Long Beach City, and keeping the greater Carson area together.



INLAND EMPIRE - CONGRESS

District: MALDEF CD 31

CCRC Region: I

Total Population: 760,067 **Deviation:** 1 **%Deviation:** 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

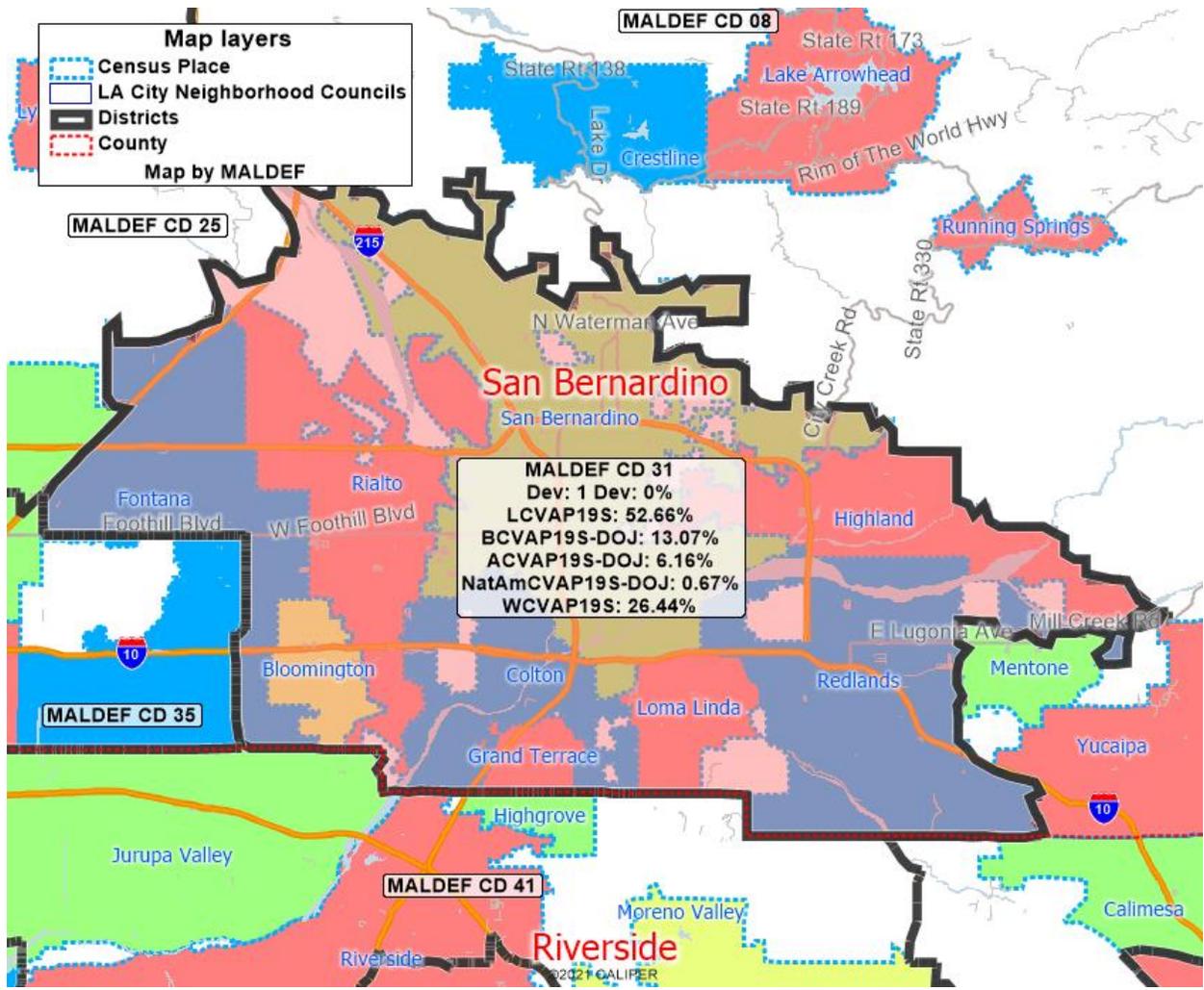
▪ Latino CVAP	52.66%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	13.07%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	6.16%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.67%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	26.44%

Counties: San Bernardino

Cities/Communities: Northern Fontana, Bloomington, Rialto, San Bernardino (Northern District boundary is City line), Redlands, Highland, Colton, Grand Terrace, and Loma Linda

Other Partner Feedback: Black communities of the Ebony Triangle kept together.

Narrative: MALDEF CD 31 (LCVAP 52.66%) is anchored around San Bernardino City and entirely within San Bernardino County. Northern Fontana has been joined with eastern Fontana in the western part of the District. The cities along the 10 freeway make up the southern portion of the District, starting with Bloomington, which has been kept whole, in the west, and continuing through Colton, Loma Linda, and Grand Terrace, and bounded on the eastern end by the City of Redlands. Community input from Highland residents made it clear that they identify more with the urban populations of the Inland Empire than the more rural communities to their north, and the MALDEF plan includes the city of Highland in CD 31 to respect these views. To respect the priorities of the black community in the Ebony Triangle and in consultation with Inland Empowerment and Black Census and Redistricting Hub, care has been taken to keep the black communities of the Ebony Triangle together, and this allows the MALDEF plan to separate the socioeconomically different North and South Rancho Cucamonga.



District: MALDEF CD 35

CCRC Region: H/I

Total Population: 760,063 **Deviation:** -3 **%Deviation:** 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

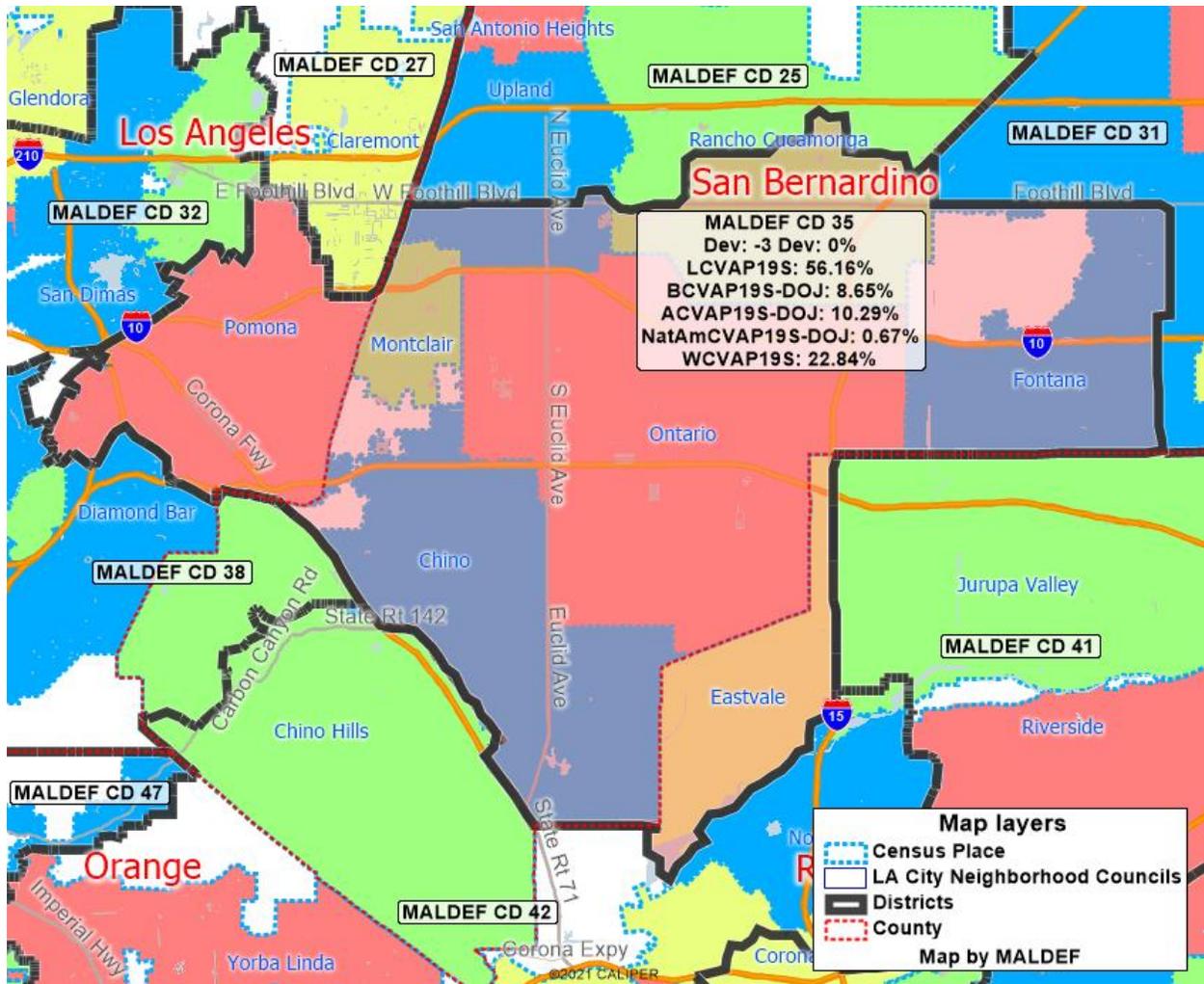
▪ Latino CVAP	56.16%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	8.65%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	10.29%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.67%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	22.84%

Counties: Los Angeles (split for Pomona), San Bernardino, Riverside (split for Eastvale)

Cities/Communities: Pomona, Montclair, Chino, Ontario, Upland (split), Rancho Cucamonga (split, southern portion), Fontana (split), and Eastvale.

Other Partner Feedback: Eastvale put within this District after input from Inland Empowerment and other Latino community members

Narrative: MALDEF CD 35 (LCVAP 56,16%) is a largely San Bernardino County District that includes the similar cities of Pomona and Eastvale in neighboring Los Angeles and Riverside counties, respectively. The cities and communities between the 60 and 10 freeways, including Montclair and Ontario, make up the central portion of the District which is bounded on the east by a large portion of Fontana. To the south are the cities of Chino and Eastvale. Eastvale, specifically, is kept whole as part of a demographically cohesive District in the MALDEF plan after significant community input and the greater connection of both Eastvale and Chino to the communities of Ontario. The northern extent of the District is in southern Rancho Cucamonga, which is socioeconomically distinct from the northern portion. For similar reasons, the southern portions of Upland are also brought into MALDEF CD 35.



District: MALDEF CD 36

CCRC Region: I/K

Total Population: 760,066 **Deviation:** 0 **%Deviation:** 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

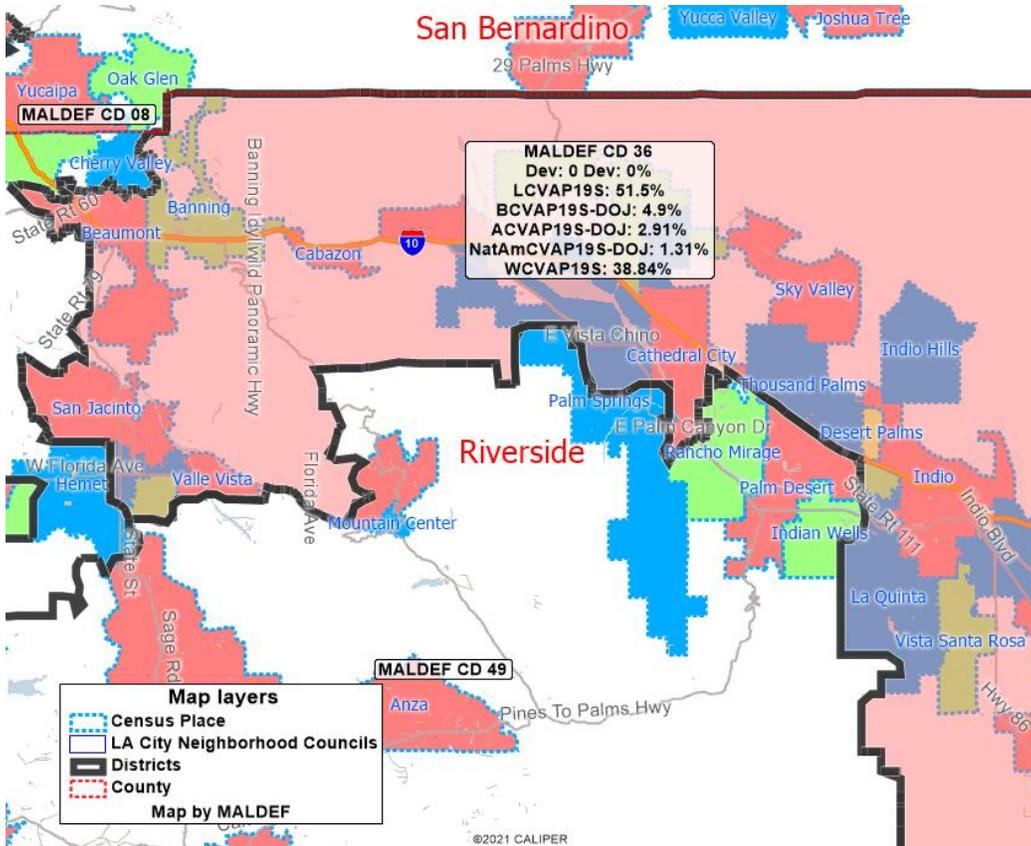
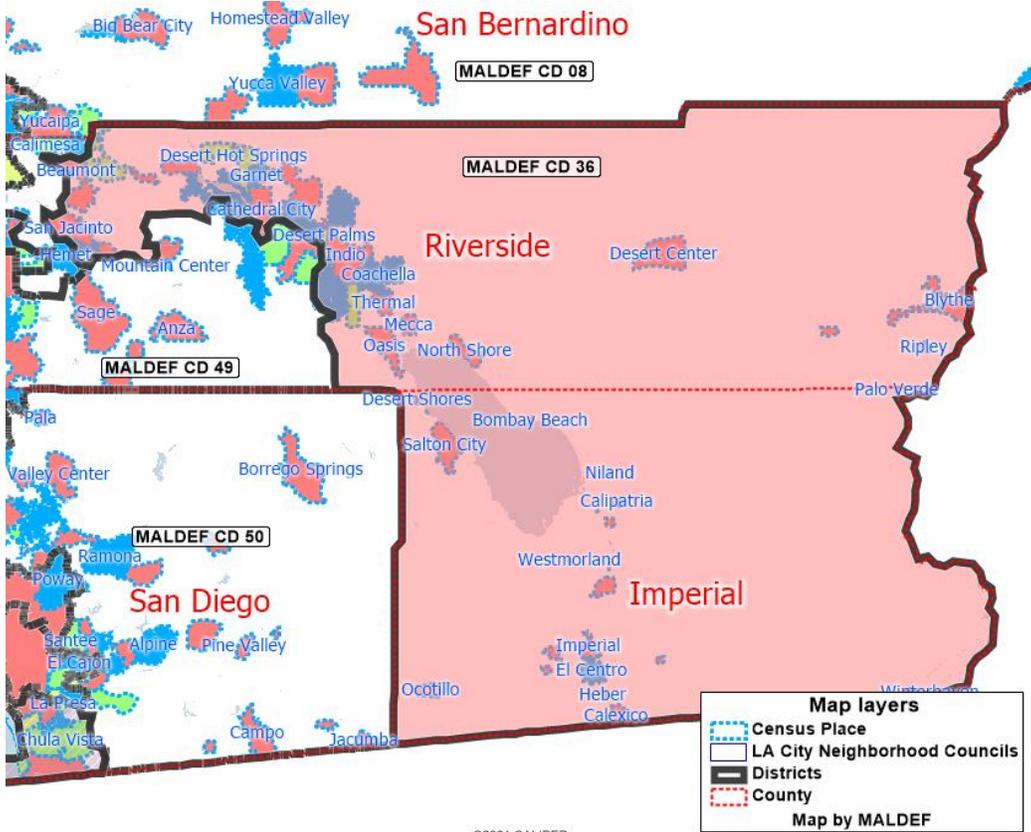
- **Latino CVAP** 51.5%
- **NL Black (DOJ) CVAP** 4.9%
- **NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP** 2.91%
- **NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP** 1.31%
- **NL White Alone CVAP** 38.84%

Counties: Riverside (Split), Imperial

Cities/Communities: Banning San Jacinto, East Hemet, Valley Vista, Cabazon, Cathedral City, Thousand Palms, Indio, La Quinta, Coachella, Oasis, and North Shore.

Other Partner Feedback:

Narrative: MALDEF CD 36 (LCVAP 51.5%) is anchored by the cities and communities of the Coachella Valley along the 10 freeway. The Coachella Valley cities and communities are separated from the much larger and demographically distinct cities of Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, and Indian Wells. Northern Palms Springs was included due to various partner feedback from Latino and Black organizers. The southwestern cities of San Jacinto, East Hemet, and Valley Vista are also included for total population and voting rights compliance. The cities of Banning and Beaumont anchor the eastern end of the District. The whole of Imperial County is included in MALDEF CD 36, joining the Salton Sea cities of Salton City and Desert Shores, and the border cities of El Centro, Calexico, and Brawley with the Coachella Valley Community input from outreach events made clear that there was a push to be connected with the less urban Coachella Valley as opposed to the very urban cities of San Diego County.



District: MALDEF CD 41

CCRC Region: I

Total Population: 760,069

Deviation: 3

%Deviation: 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

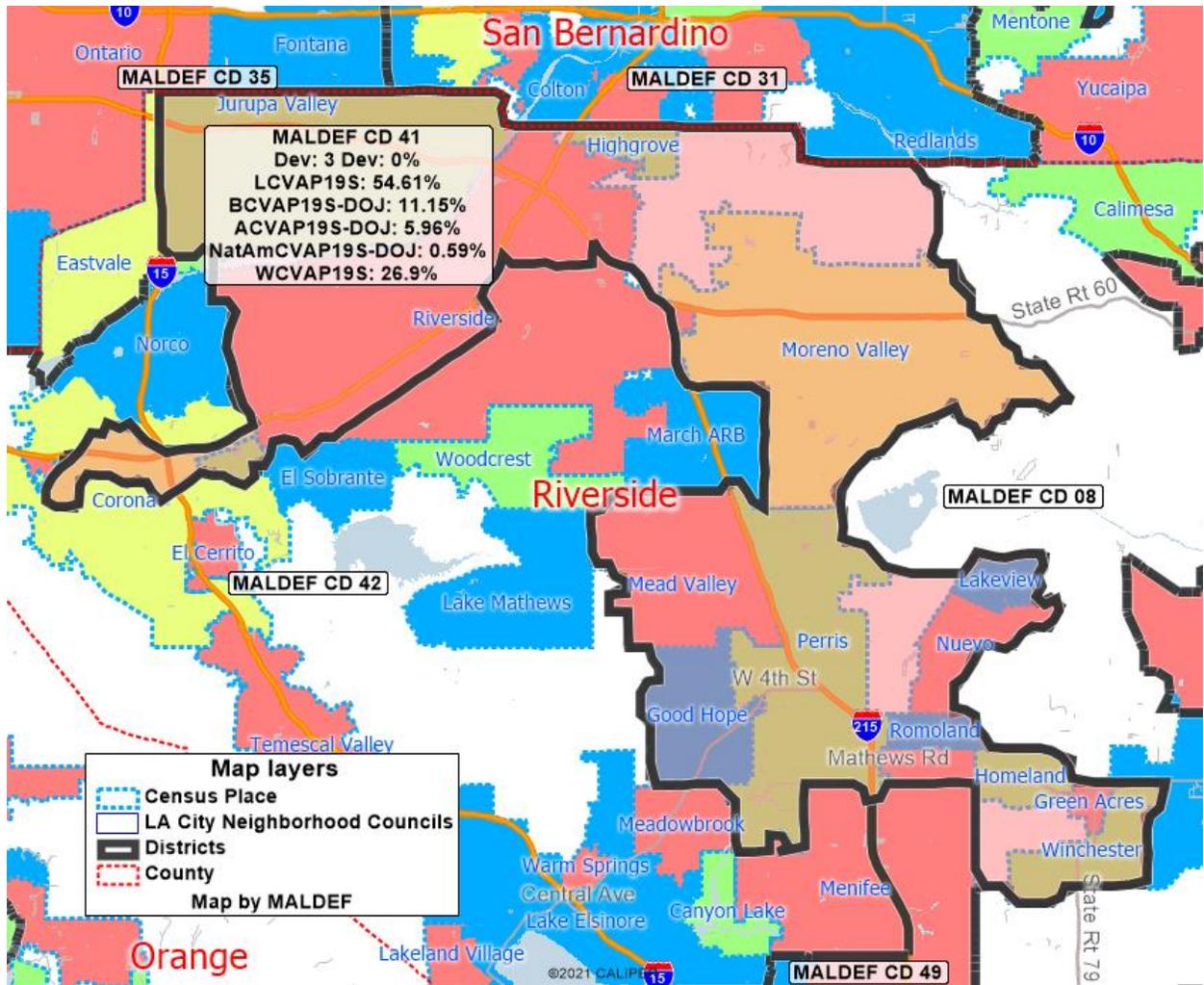
▪ Latino CVAP	54.61%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	11.15%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	5.96%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.59%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	26.9%

Counties: Riverside

Cities/Communities: Jurupa Valley, Riverside, High Grove, Moreno Valley, Mead Valley, Good Hope, Perris, Nuevo, Romoland, Homeland, Green Acres, Winchester

Other Partner Feedback:

Narrative: MALDEF CD 41 (LCVAP 54.61%) is a Riverside County District built from the largest cities in the county, including Riverside, Jurupa Valley, and Moreno Valley in the north, with Perris, Mead Valley, and Good Hope anchoring the southern portion. At local outreach events in the area, many community members voiced their desire to see Riverside, Jurupa Valley, and Moreno Valley joined with the region surrounding Perris, citing the similar demographics and needs of the residents. The northwest region is anchored by northwest Riverside and Jurupa Valley, while also including most of the northern half of Corona, which is demographically dissimilar from the District of which it is currently a part. The MALDEF plan includes the more socioeconomically similar southeast cities and Latino Communities of Interest: Lakeview, Nuevo, Romoland, Homeland, and Winchester in CD 41. This inclusion of communities in the southern portion of the District was made with significant input from the community members in the region.



ORANGE COUNTY – CONGRESS

District: MALDEF CD 46

CCRC Region: J

Total Population: 760,066 **Deviation:** 0 **%Deviation:** 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

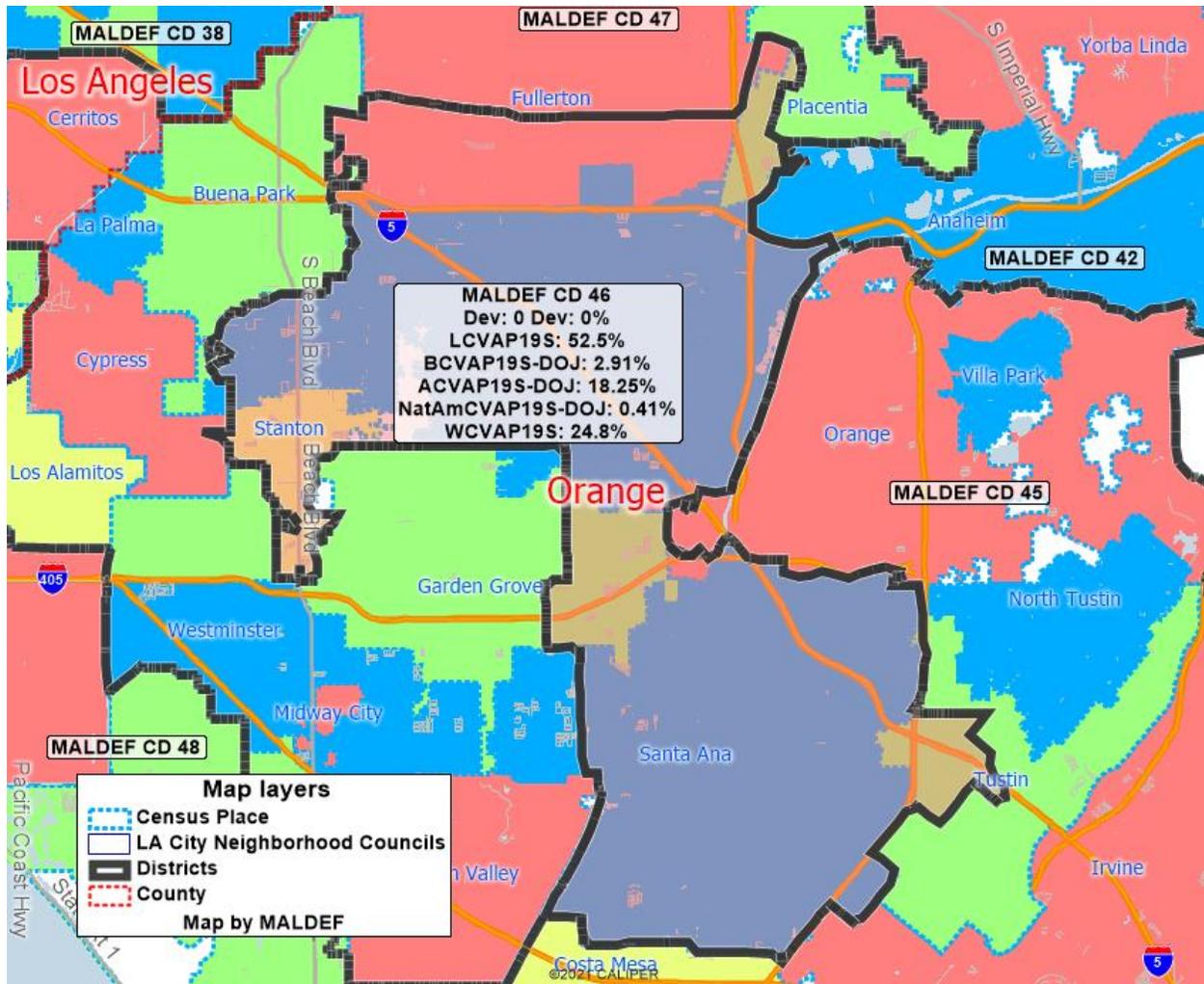
▪ Latino CVAP	52.5%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	2.91%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	18.25%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.41%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	24.8%

Counties: Orange

Cities/Communities: Fullerton (split), Stanton, Santa Ana, Tustin (split)

Other Partner Feedback:

Narrative: MALDEF CD 46 (LCVAP 52.5%) is an Eastside Anaheim District with the 5-freeway running across. Fullerton is located North of the District, stretching to Stanton on the Northwest. South of the District is Santa Ana and a portion of Tustin in the southeast. The District was drawn to maintain an opportunity for the Latino community to elect their candidate of choice. Southern Fullerton and southwestern Placentia have been added for population. The District complies with Section 2 in preserving socioeconomically and culturally similar communities of interest together in Santa Ana, having received feedback from Latino community members in workshops with NALEO.



SAN DIEGO COUNTY – CONGRESS

District: MALDEF CD 51

CCRC Region: K

Total Population: 760,067 **Deviation:** 1 **%Deviation:** 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

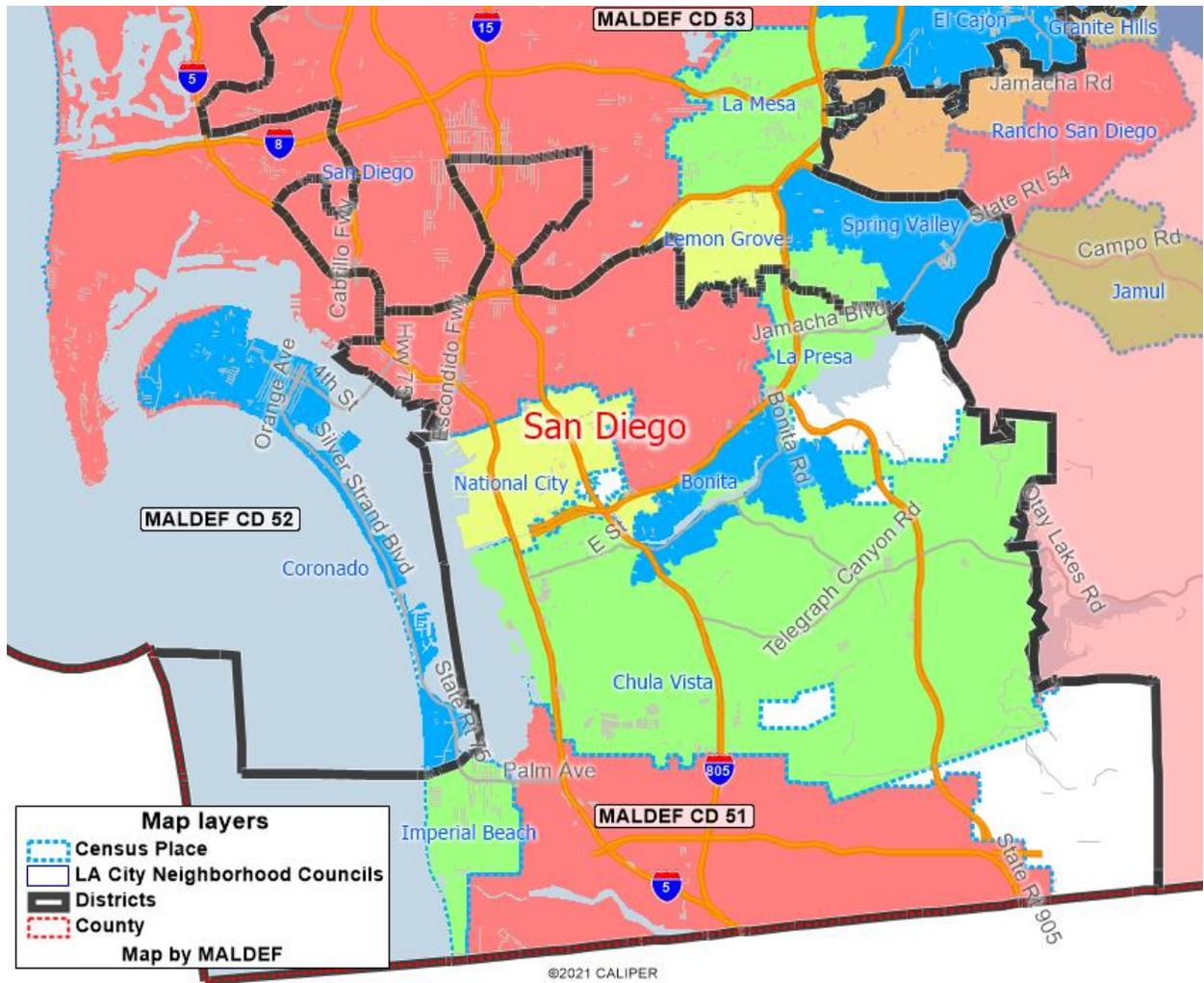
▪ Latino CVAP	51.49%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	9.99%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	16.53%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.31%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	20.1%

Counties: San Diego

Cities/Communities: San Diego (split), National City, Imperial Beach, Chula Vista

Other Partner Feedback: Alliance San Diego helped inform us with making a reasonable split in City Heights.

Narrative: MALDEF CD 51 (LCVAP 51.49%) is anchored by the southwest cities of Chula Vista, Imperial Beach, and National City. La Presa and San Diego make up the northern part of the District. To compensate for the additional population, the District has added Barrio Logan keeping it whole given the testimony Latino’s have made to the CCRC expressing concerns of being split and paired with Coronado Island, an affluent area that the community of Barrio Logan doesn’t share cultural or socio-economic similarities. Similarly, the District pairs National City with Logan Heights, and Chula Vista taking into account the public input received in workshops with NALEO. National City was identified as a community of interest. National City can best be characterized by having residents with low-income rates, migrant and Spanish speaking communities. Additionally, they experience similar issues to its neighboring communities Barrio Logan and Chula Vista, on issues of high cost of rent, unequitable public transportation and polluted ports creating a negative impact on the environmental and health quality of residents. Feedback from Alliance San Diego informed a reasonable split in City Heights. The District was drawn also considering that the City Heights and Chula Vista community have been electing candidates of choice east of the 105 freeway.



SECTION 2 ASSEMBLY NARRATIVES

CENTRAL COAST – ASSEMBLY

The MALDEF Central Coast region features 1 Section 2 District, AD 30 at 54.8% Latino CVAP. MALDEF AD 30 is Inland Monterey (split) and San Benito County (whole), and Santa Clara County (split) District. Detailed cuts were required for equal population goals and Voting Rights Act Compliance. While not a Section 2 District, MALDEF AD 45 is an area of growing Latino influence, and includes the farming towns of Fillmore, Santa Paula, and Piru, across the Oxnard plain, through the City of Oxnard to Port Hueneme. In this region, MALDEF heard from the community in San Benito County LULAC, Mixteco Indigena Community Organizing Project (MICOP), and the Santa Paula Latino Town Hall in Ventura County. Additionally, testimony to the commission from these groups is reflected in AirTable with a clear request to be in a District together because of shared interests, language, and ancestry.

CENTRAL VALLEY – ASSEMBLY

The MALDEF Central Valley region features 4 Assembly Districts that are Section 2 compliant. These Districts are AD 21, AD 31, AD 26, and AD 32. MALDEF AD 21 (51.5% LCVAP) is a District that includes Merced (whole), Fresno, and Madera (split), including towns along the I-5 Freeway. MALDEF AD 31 (54.7% LCVAP) is a Fresno Metro District which was drawn to exclude Clovis, given community feedback that it was not like the Metro, urban and socioeconomically diverse areas. MALDEF AD 26 (56.9% LCVAP) is a Fresno, Tulare, and Kings based district, which keeps the southern County line with Kern. MALDEF AD 32 (61.0% LCVAP) is a Kern County District which includes communities in Bakersfield which were added for population and based on feedback from community-based organizations. While not a Section 2 District, MALDEF AD 23 (40.8% LCVAP) is a District with growing Latino influence. MALDEF worked with NALEO to host workshops and received feedback from the Central Valley Immigrant Integration Collaborative (CVIIC) in Fresno County, Bakersfield, and Modesto. Additionally, MALDEF has been in conversation with the Dolores Huerta Foundation and the Center for a New California (CNC) to hear their feedback.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY – ASSEMBLY

MALDEF Los Angeles County region features 10 Districts with majority Latino Citizen Voting Age Population. These Districts are MALDEF AD 43 (San Fernando Valley North), AD 39 (San Fernando Valley South), AD 48 (East San Gabriel Valley), AD 51 (Northeast LA), AD 53 (Downtown LA), AD 57 (South LA County to San Bernardino), AD 58 (Southeast LA), AD 59 (South LA), AD 63 (South LA to Long Beach), and AD 70 (Southeast LA). The MALDEF plan adds an additional Section 2 District, wholly within the San Fernando Valley (AD 43) and an additional Section 2 District stretching from Whittier through the South San Gabriel Valley (AD 70). MALDEF Los Angeles Districts were drawn with the goal of respecting neighborhood council boundaries given feedback given to the Commission. County and community splits were made for Section 2 compliance and Community of Interest feedback. MALDEF AD 43 (51.7% LCVAP) is a new Latino majority District in the Northeast San Fernando Valley, in the communities of Sylmar, San Fernando, Panorama City, stretching West to Canoga Park. MALDEF 39 (52.7% LCVAP) is a South San Fernando Valley district which includes Pacoima and Arleta. These two San Fernando Valley Districts have a lot in common with one another. Given testimony to the Commission to keep all San Fernando Valley Districts in the Valley, MALDEF AD 43 and 39 accomplish this goal and give Latinos an additional opportunity to elect a candidate of choice. MALDEF 48 (51.9% CVAP) keeps together cities in the East San Gabriel Valley whole and within LA County while respecting the AAPI seat that is MALDEF AD 49. In the Northeast Los Angeles and Downtown areas,

MALDEF 51 (50.8% LCVAP) and MALDEF 53 (51.2%), respectively, were drawn to balance a diversifying population and keep together communities with shared cultural and economic ties to one another. MALDEF 57 (54.0%), MALDEF 58 (59.3%) is a South LA Cities to Lakewood District. MALDEF 59 (59.8%), is a South LA District which includes part of South Central and extends into Watts, keeping it whole. MALDEF 63 (59.9%) is a South LA to Long Beach District which brings in Signal Hill, an important Community of Interest to the AAPI Community. MALDEF 70 (58.5%) is anchored in Whittier and South Whittier and includes them in a District with La Habra and Brea in Orange County. In collaboration with NALEO, MALDEF hosted workshops in English and Spanish with Strength Based Community Change (SBCC) and AltaMed where community members learned. Additionally, MALDEF Los Angeles Districts respect 3 historic Black districts in South LA.

INLAND EMPIRE – ASSEMBLY

MALDEF Inland Empire region features 5 Districts with majority Latino Citizen Voting Age Population. These Districts are AD 36 (50.6%), AD 52 (52.2%), AD 56 (61.3%), AD 60 (50.6%), AD 61 (51.7%). MALDEF AD 36 (50.6% LCVAP) is drawn to bring the East Antelope Valley Communities in with Victor Valley communities in San Bernardino. MALDEF AD 52 configuration stretches from Upland north of it, including Pomona Northwest, Montclair center and Chino south. AD 56 is drawn uniting Riverside and Imperial County. MALDEF AD 60 incorporates Jurupa Valley north, Riverside, Home Gardens, Corona and Eastvale, Home Gardens preserving the Latino population concentration in those cities. Additionally, MALDEF 61 preserves east of Riverside intact with the following Latino concentrated cities in Moreno and Mead Valley, Good Hope, and Meadowbrook. AD 40 and AD 47 are not Section 2 compliant, however they are Latino Influence Districts. MALDEF AD 40 covers the San Bernardino Metro area and AD 47 the West San Bernardino area. In collaboration with NALEO, MALDEF hosted workshops with LULAC Riverside /Inland Equity Partnership, Latino and Latina Roundtable and received community input. Additionally, MALDEF has been in conversation with the following: Re-imagine Our Community (ROC) Coalition, LULAC Riverside /Inland Equity Partnership, Latino and Latina Roundtable, COFEM Coachella Valley.

ORANGE COUNTY – ASSEMBLY

MALDEF Orange County region includes AD 69 with a 55.42% LCVAP. The district includes Orange County Northeast and Northwest of Anaheim and Santa Ana south of it. The District complies with Section 2 and input received from Latino community members in workshops with NALEO, in preserving the Santa Ana community of interest that share similar socioeconomic status, cultural and social activities. While not a Section 2 District, MALDEF's AD 65 is a Latino Influence District, with the city of Placentia, Fullerton Northwest of it with a large Latino concentration and Stanton. In collaboration with NALEO, MALDEF hosted workshops in Spanish with Orange County Communities Organized for Responsible Development (OCCORD) Additionally, MALDEF has been in conversation with Orange County Civic Engagement Table (OCCET)

SAN DIEGO COUNTY – ASSEMBLY

MALDEF San Diego region features 1 District, AD 80 at 55% Latino CVAP. MALDEF AD 80 encompasses part of San Diego County uniting communities of interest of Logan Heights, National City, Chula Vista and Imperial Beach. The district pairs National City with Logan Heights, and Chula Vista along with Imperial Beach due to the similarities in socioeconomic and environment issues the neighboring communities have been experiencing ranging from

polluted ports to housing displacement. Moreover, the input takes account the public input received in workshops with NALEO and AirTable. Although AD 79 is not Section 2 compliant, it is a growing Latino influence district which also preserves multicultural communities, including a large concentration of Syrian and African refugees in City Heights having received consultation from Alliance San Diego. In collaboration with NALEO, MALDEF hosted workshops in Spanish with Universidad Popular California, and received community members' feedback.

OTHER MALDEF DISTRICT OF INTEREST NARRATIVES

In addition to the 16 districts above which are mandated to be created for Section 2 compliance, MALDEF also created other districts throughout California which have important considerations, be it communities of interest or were drawn to respect the opportunities to elect other minority groups' candidates of choice.

CENTRAL COAST - CONGRESS

District: MALDEF CD 9

CCRC Region: D/F

Total Population: 760,065 **Deviation:** -1 **%Deviation:** 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

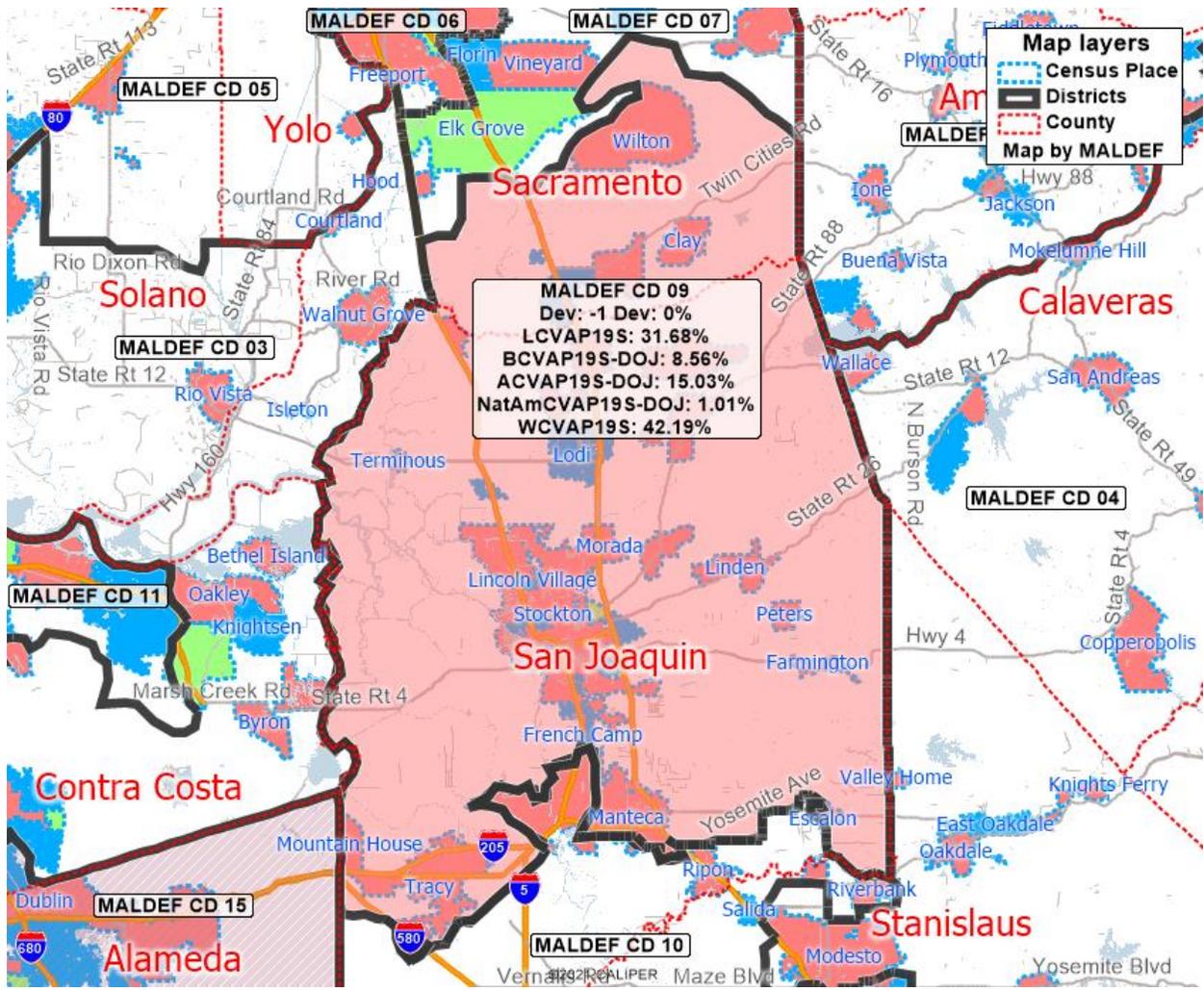
- **Latino CVAP** 31.68%
- **NL Black (DOJ) CVAP** 8.56%
- **NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP** 15.03%
- **NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP** 1.01%
- **NL White Alone CVAP** 42.19%

Counties: San Joaquin, Sacramento (split)

Cities: Wilton, Herald, Clay, Galt, Collierville, Woodbridge, Lodi, Victor, Terminus, Peters, Farmington, Garden Acres, Stockton, Lincoln Village, Morada, Tracy, Manteca, Escalon

Other Partner Feedback: Communities for a New California (CNC) provided some feedback for this region.

Narrative: MALDEF CD 9 (LCVAP 31.68%) is a Latino Influence District with a 31% Latino Citizen Voting Age population primarily based in Stockton. It stretches from Wilton and Herald in the north and down the I-5 and State Highway 99 through cities such as Lodi, Manteca and Tracy. The District doesn't include Lathrop for total population purposes. The District reflects the feedback received from community members in workshops with NALEO.



District: MALDEF CD 24

CCRC Region: E

Total Population: 760,066 **Deviation:** 0 **%Deviation:** 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

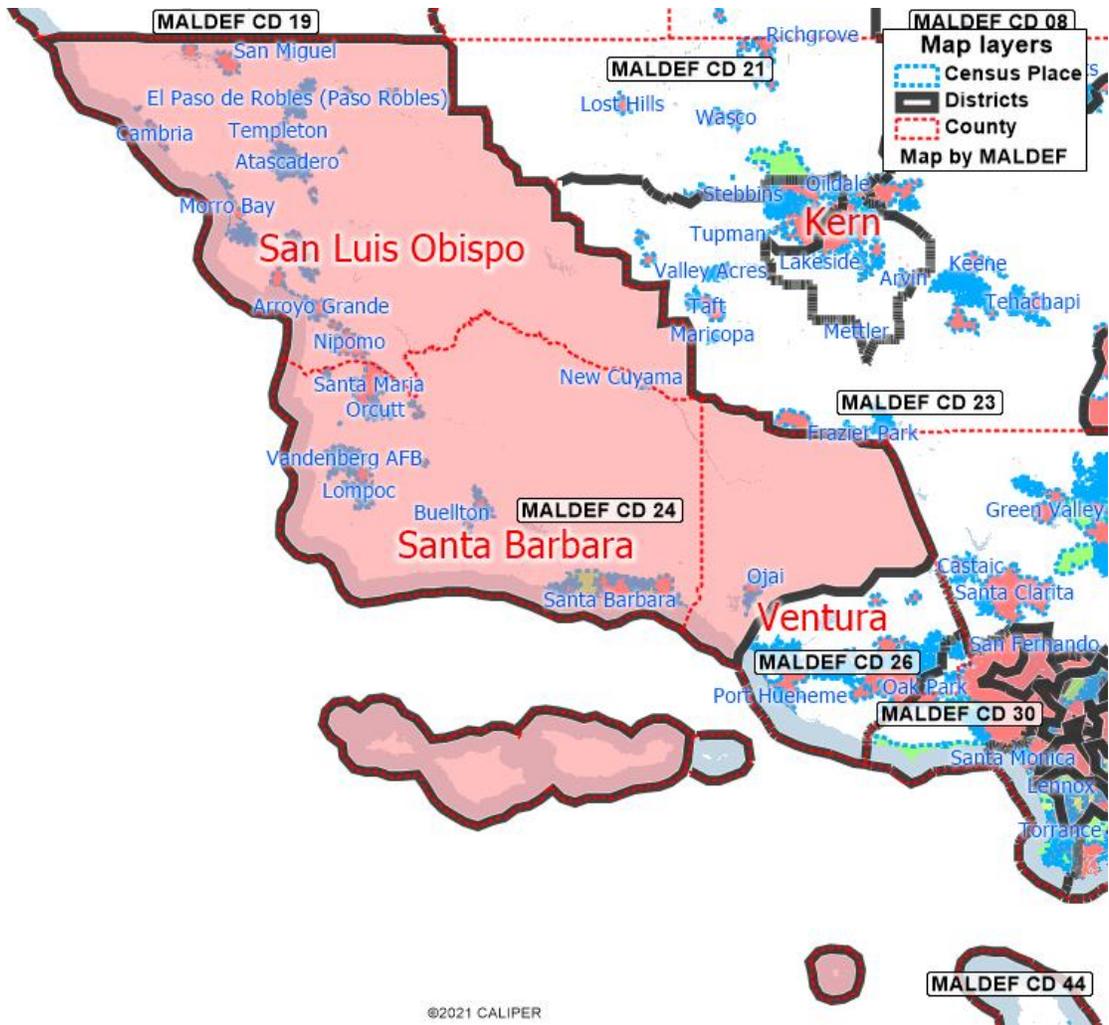
▪ Latino CVAP	23.85%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	2.1%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	5.24%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	1.12%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	67.17%

Counties: Ventura (split), Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo

Cities: San Luis Obispo, Ventura, Santa Barbara, Ojai, Mira Monte, Oakview

Other Partner Feedback: CAUSE provided some feedback for this district.

Narrative: MALDEF CD24 (LCVAP 23.85%) is a Central Coast district stretching from San Luis Obispo down to the northern portion of Ventura in the south. Testimony to the CCRC has emphasized that the following counties are connected regionally because they are made up of small cities and rural populations with an agriculture economy. After adding the whole of Santa Barbara County, Ventura County is split for population reasons.



District: MALDEF CD 26

CCRC Region: E

Total Population: 760,064

Deviation: -2

%Deviation: 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

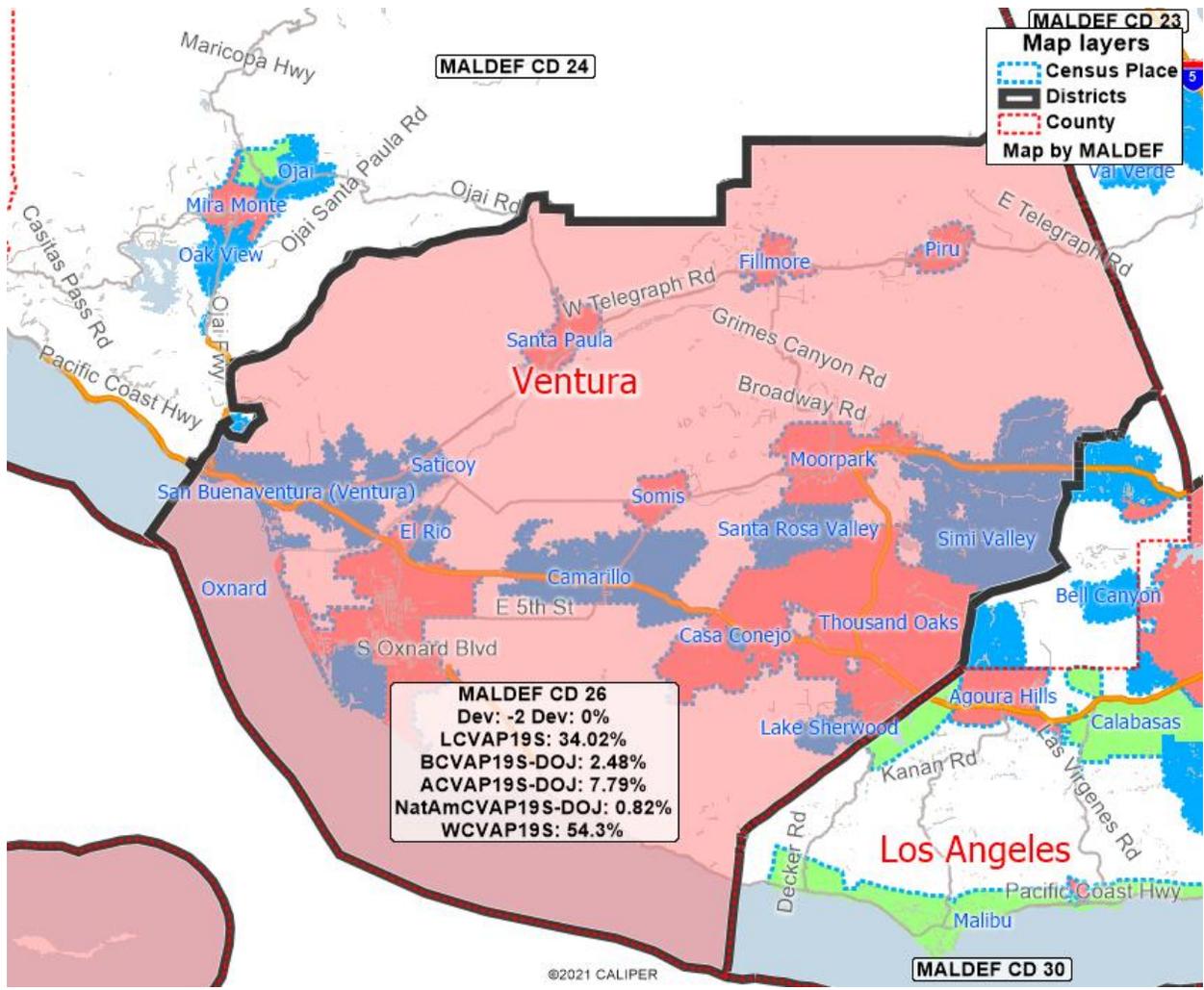
▪ Latino CVAP	34.02%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	2.48%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	7.79%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.82%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	54.3%

County: Ventura

Cities/Communities: Filmore, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, Oak Park, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Piru

Other Partner Feedback: CAUSE provided some feedback for this district.

Narrative: MALDEF CD 26 (LCVAP 34.02%) is a Latino influence District that has a 34% Latino Citizen Voting Age Population and has a core Latino community of interest that has been voting consistently for the last decade. The district takes into consideration the cultural interests of the large indigenous Latino and Oxnard. Given the feedback MALDEF received from workshops with NALEO, Oxnard is kept whole with its population paired with Latino farmworkers who reside in the farming towns of Santa Paula, Filmore, and Piri, and the neighboring Oxnard Plain and Port Hueneme who vote and advocate for similar issues. For example, over the course of the pandemic, farmworkers have been advocating for better working conditions and healthcare. The district includes Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley for total population needs and maintaining the county boundary.



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NORTH LOS ANGELES COUNTY – CONGRESS

District: MALDEF CD 25

CCRC Region: H/I

Total Population: 760,066 **Deviation:** 0 **%Deviation:** 0.00%

CVAP Demographics for Voting Rights Act Consideration:

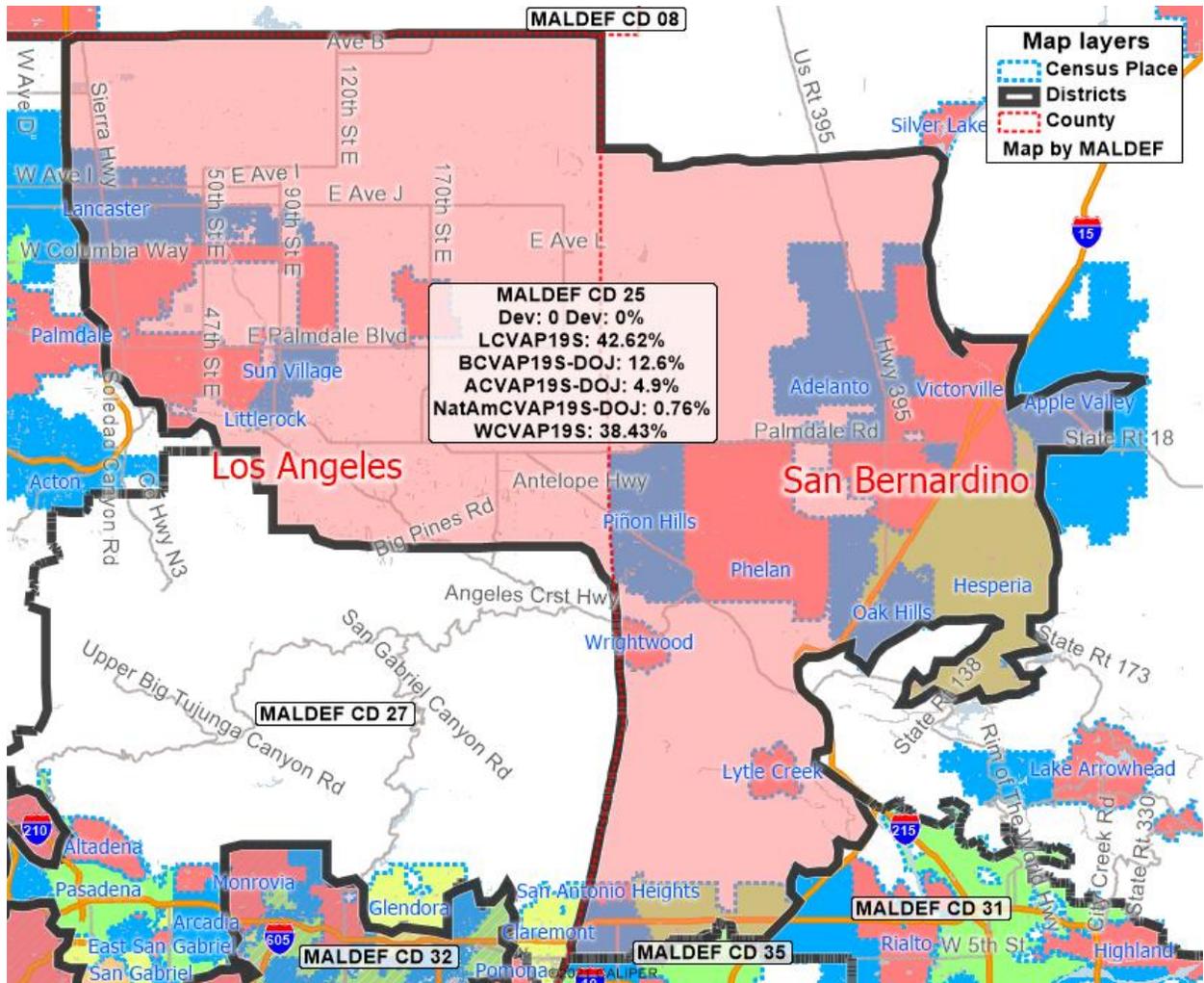
▪ Latino CVAP	42.62%
▪ NL Black (DOJ) CVAP	12.6%
▪ NL Asian (DOJ) CVAP	4.9%
▪ NL Native American (DOJ) CVAP	0.76%
▪ NL White Alone CVAP	38.43%

Counties: Los Angeles (split), San Bernardino (split)

Cities/Communities: Palmdale (split), Lancaster (split), Sun Village, Adelanto, Victorville, Spring Silverlake, Hesperia, Wrightwood, San Antonio Heights, Rancho Cucamonga (split), and Upland (split)

Other Partner Feedback: Coalition for Immigrant Justice recommended keeping the High Desert communities together.

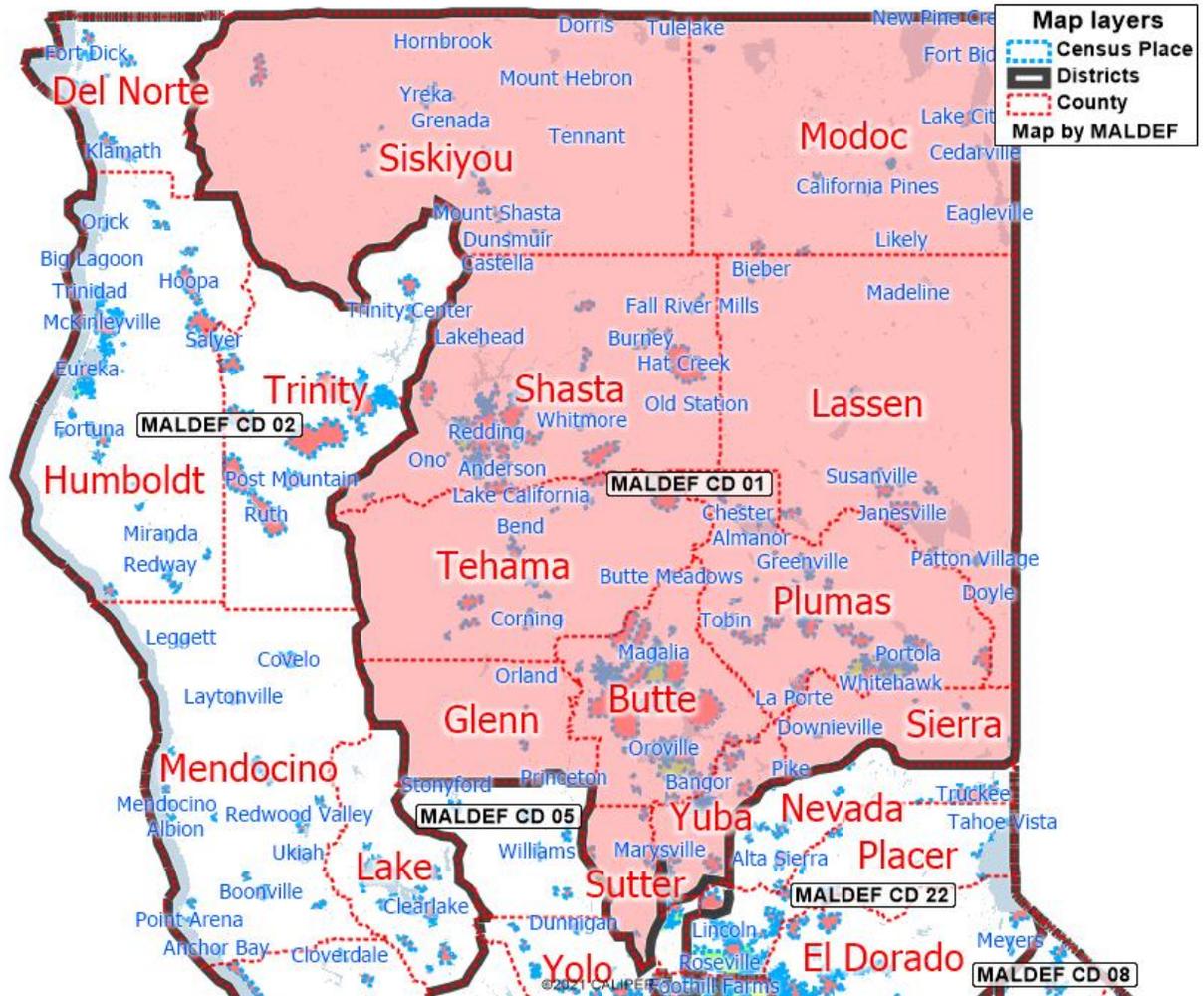
Narrative: MALDEF Congressional District 25 (LCVAP 42.62%) is a Latino influence District, at over 42% Latino Citizen Voting Age Population stretching from the Antelope Valley through the Victor Valley area of the High Desert. This District is a growing Latino area of influence but has not had the opportunity to elect a candidate of choice, as they are often divided due to the prioritization of County lines over communities of interest. The Antelope Valley cities of Palmdale and Lancaster are split for equal population and to respect the communities of interest on either side of the Antelope Valley Freeway, defined by shared socioeconomic and cultural characteristics. The diverse areas of Little Rock, Sun Village, and Lake Los Angeles are together with the High Desert San Bernardino areas of Wrightwood, Pinon Hills, Phalen, Adelanto, Oak Hills, Hesperia, Victorville, and splitting Apple Valley in the far east of the District. Additionally, for equal population compliance, Upland and Rancho Cucamonga are integrated in the South. In testimony to the CCRC, the Latino community from this region shared that the communities of East Palmdale and East Lancaster have a lot in common socioeconomically and would benefit from being kept together. Additionally, testimony stated that these communities do not have much in common from the West sides of each city. Further testimony from the Coalition for Immigrant Justice, a local community-based organization, asked the Commission to keep these cities together so that these communities have an opportunity for better representation.



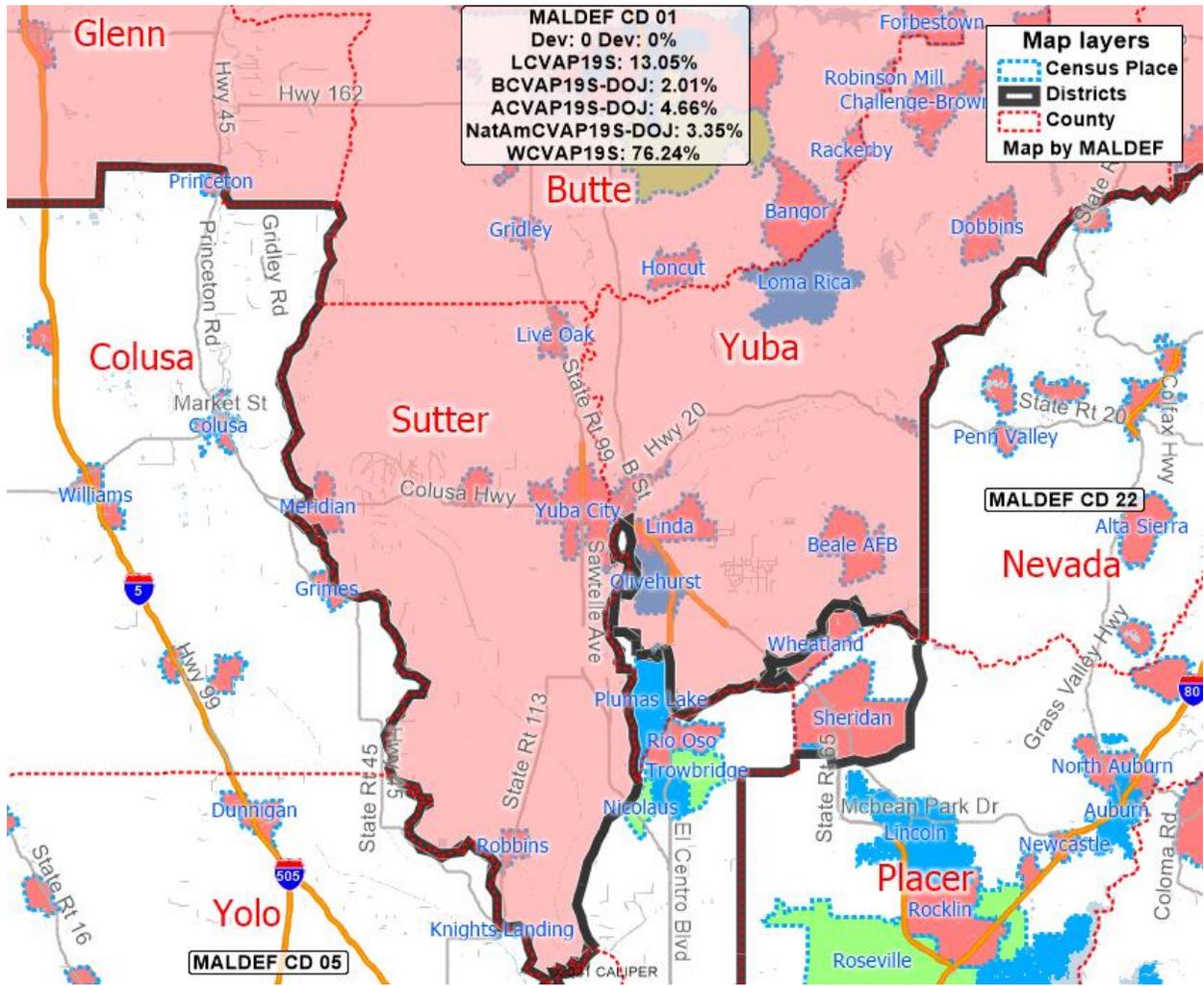
APPENDIX

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MAPS

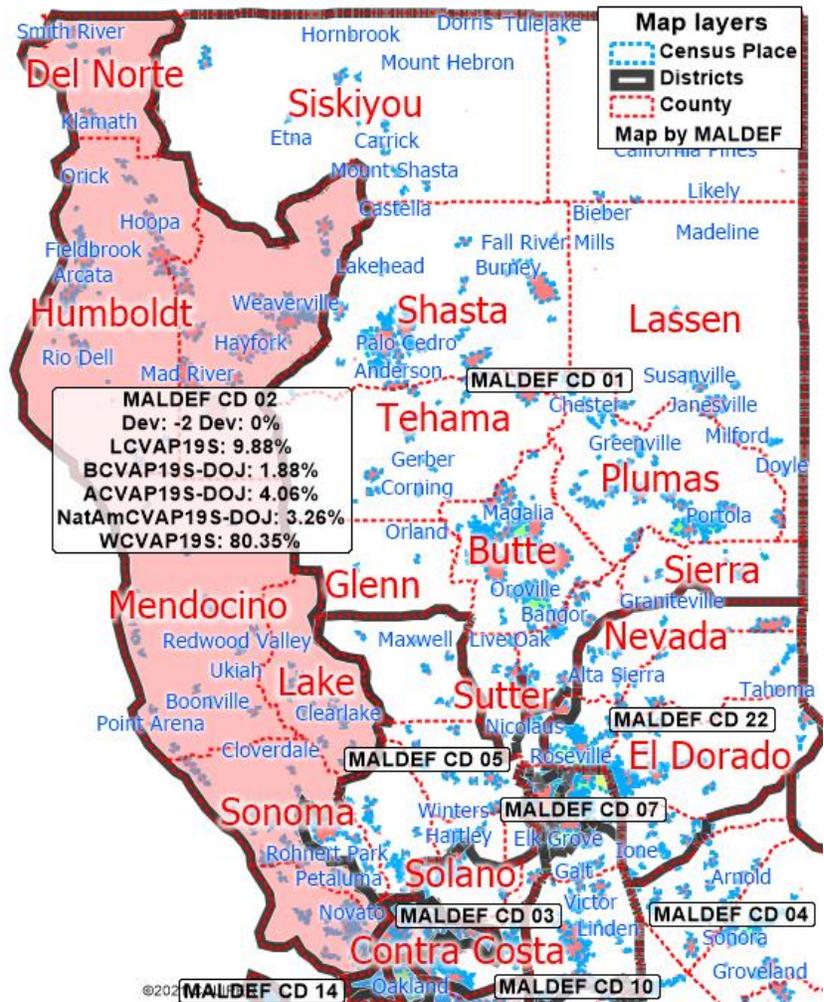
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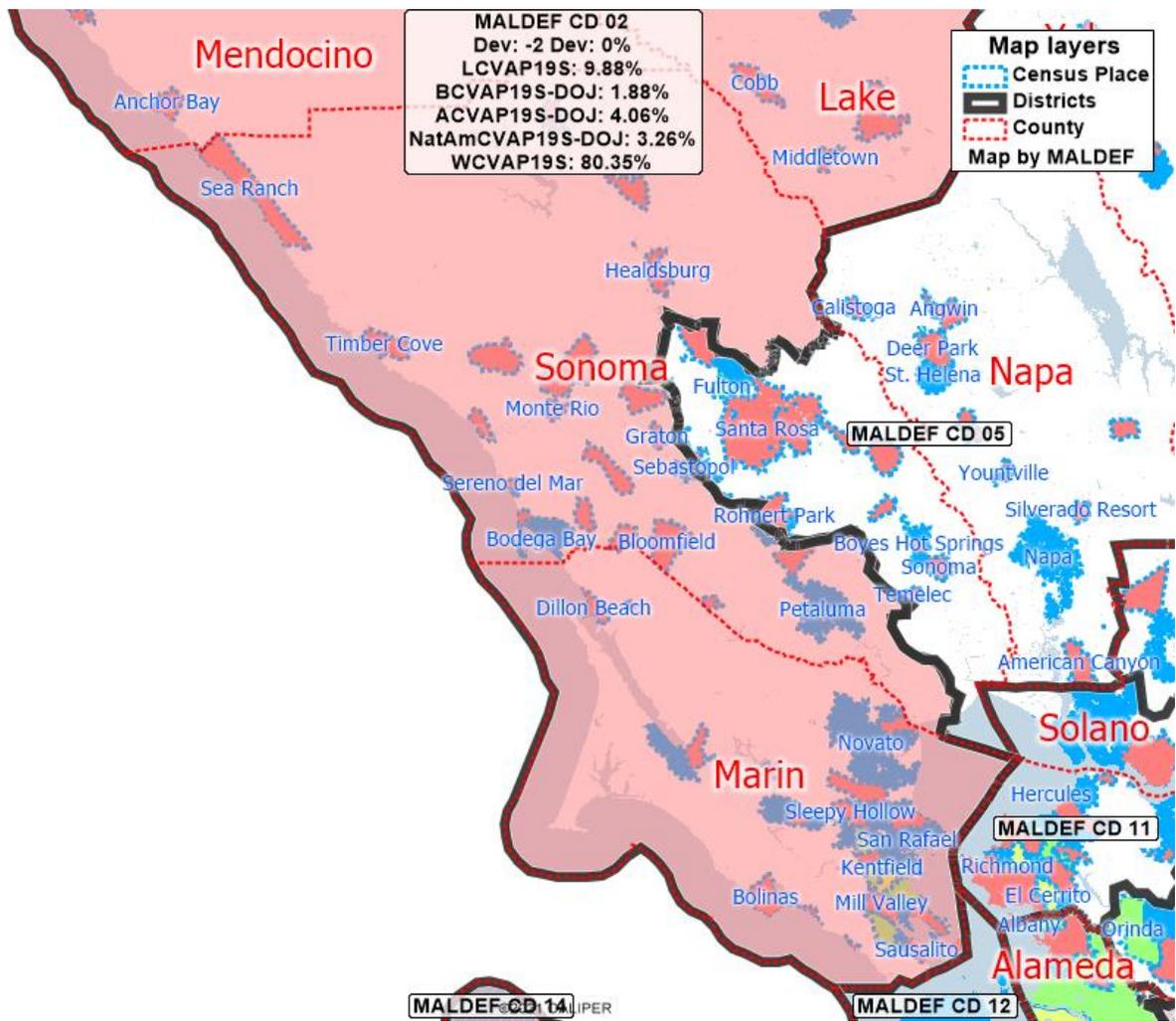
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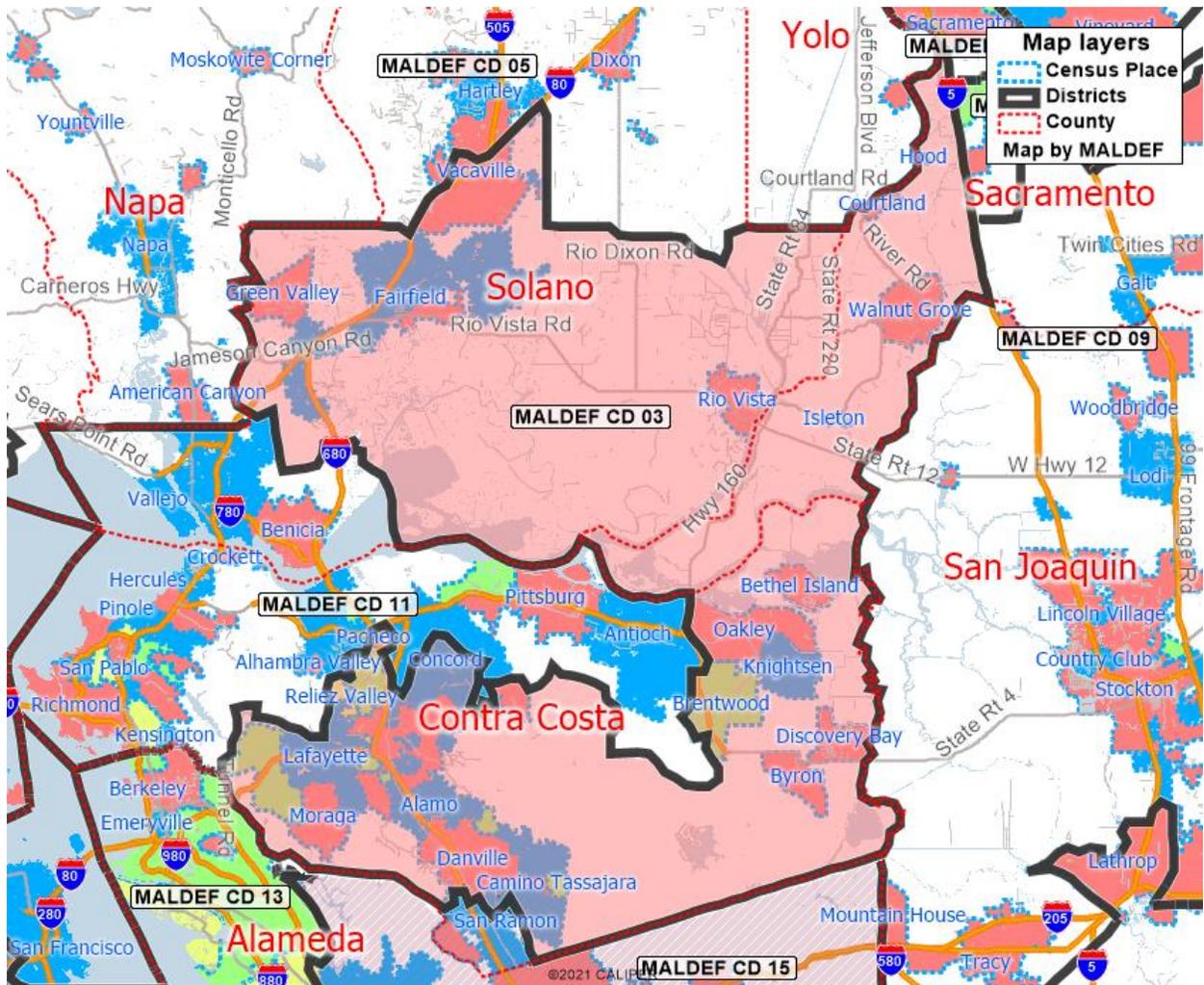
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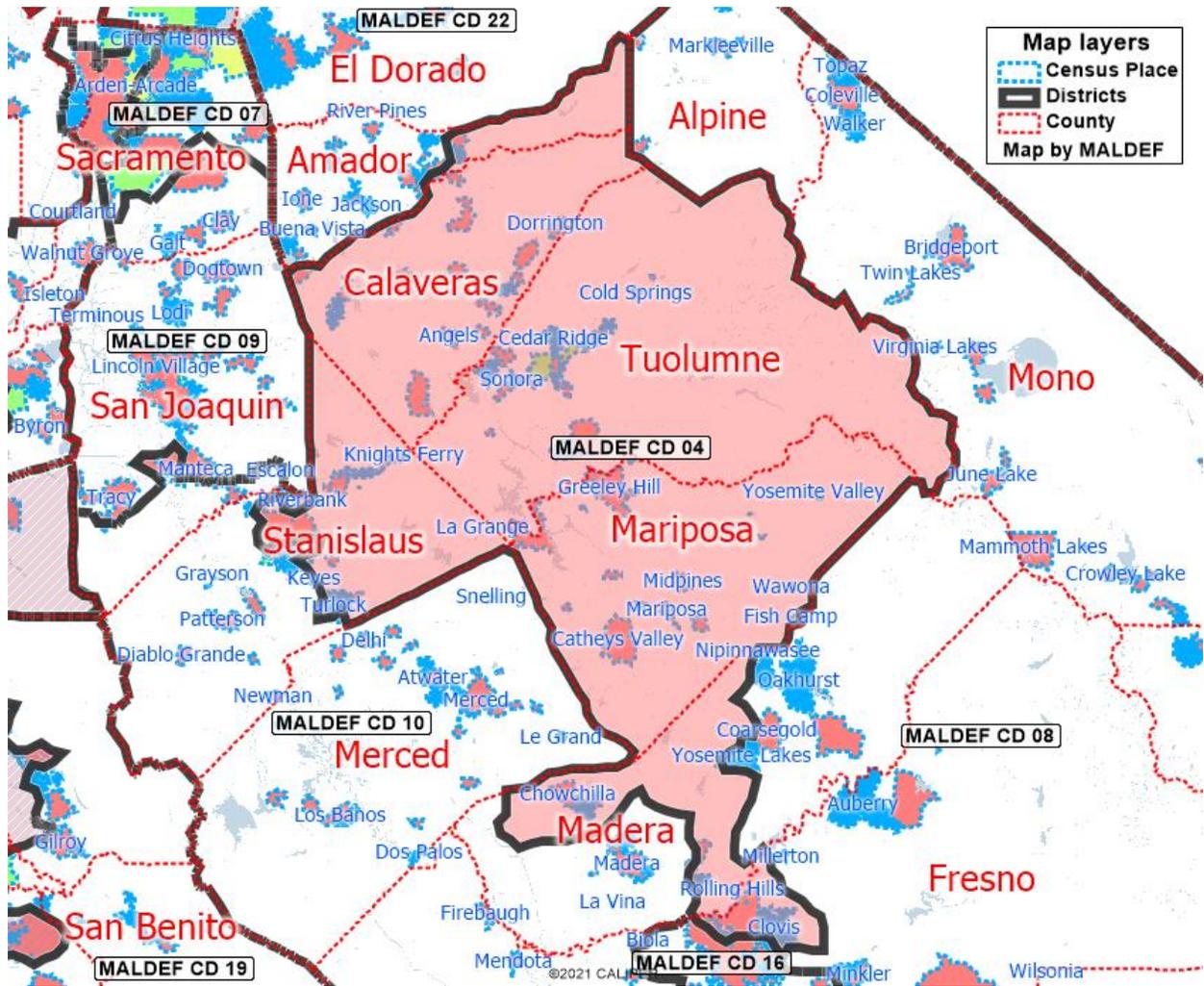
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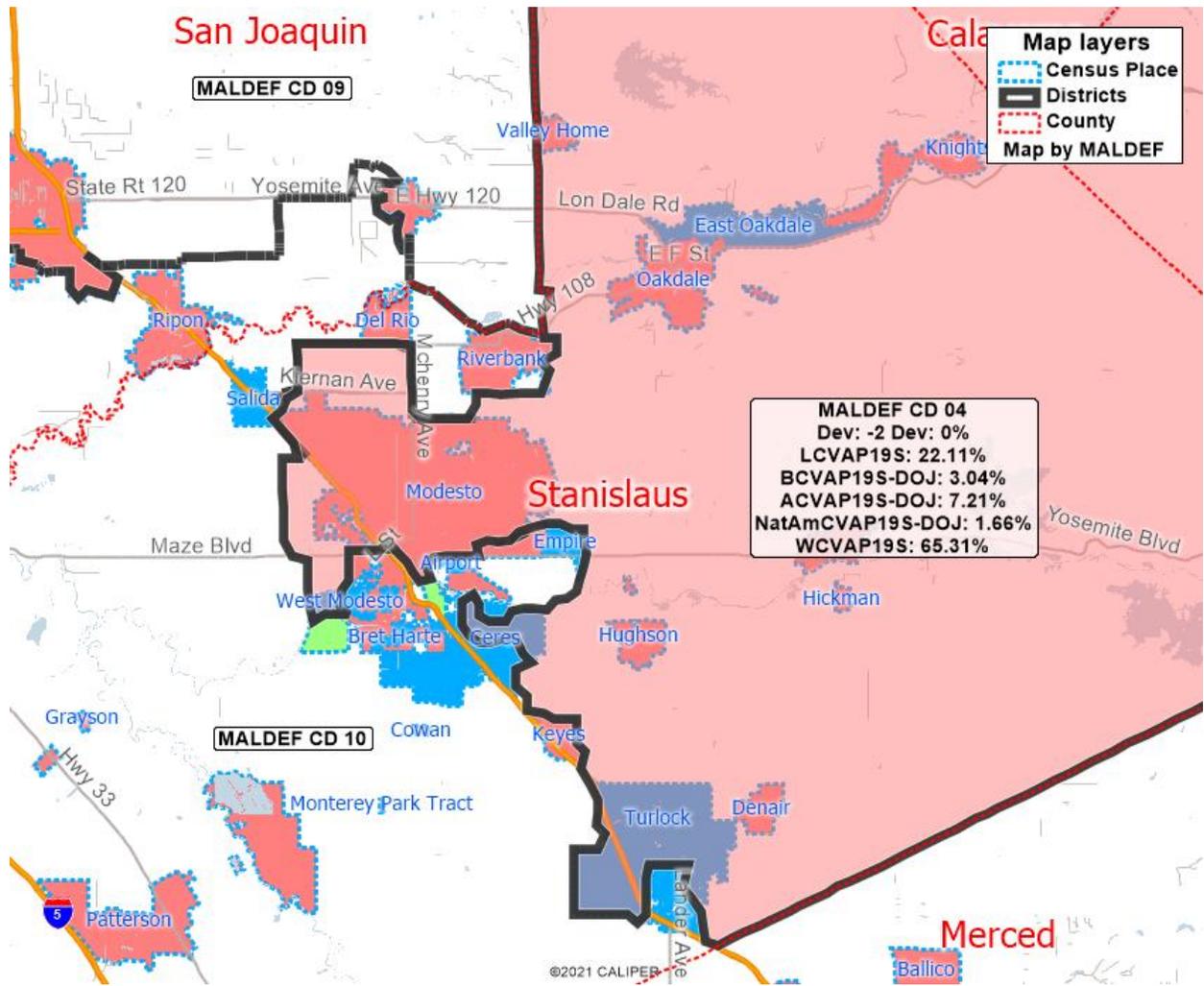
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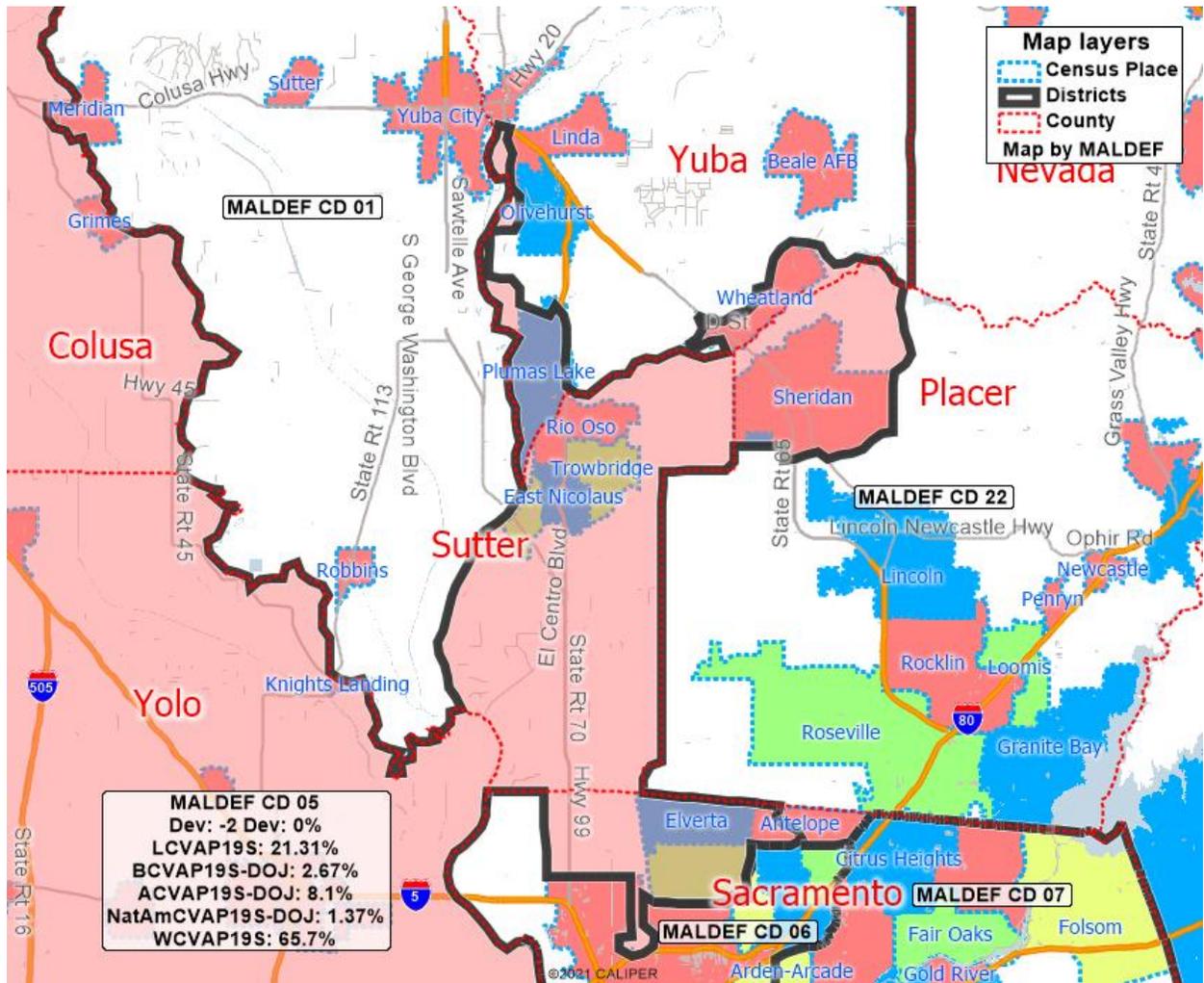
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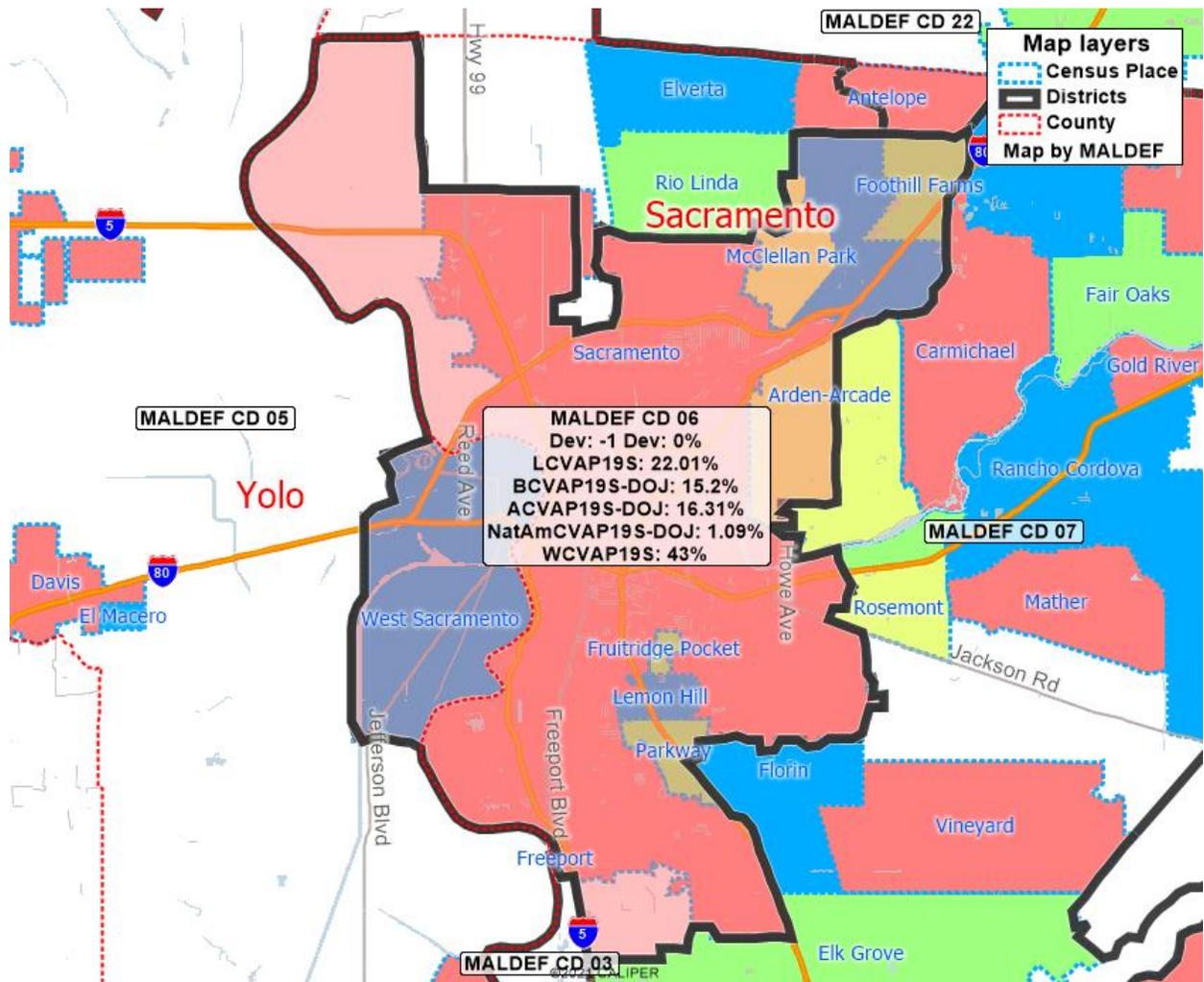
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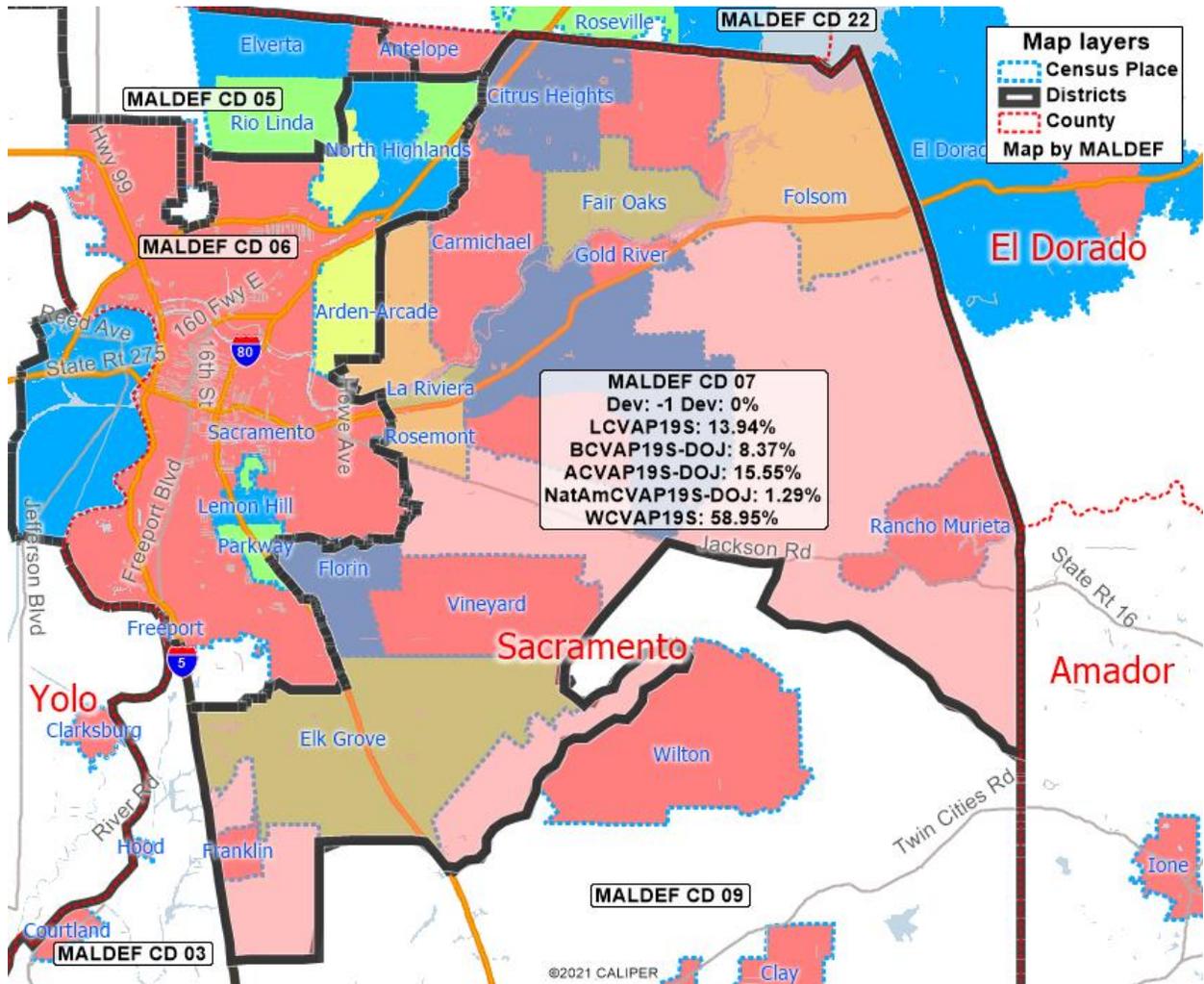
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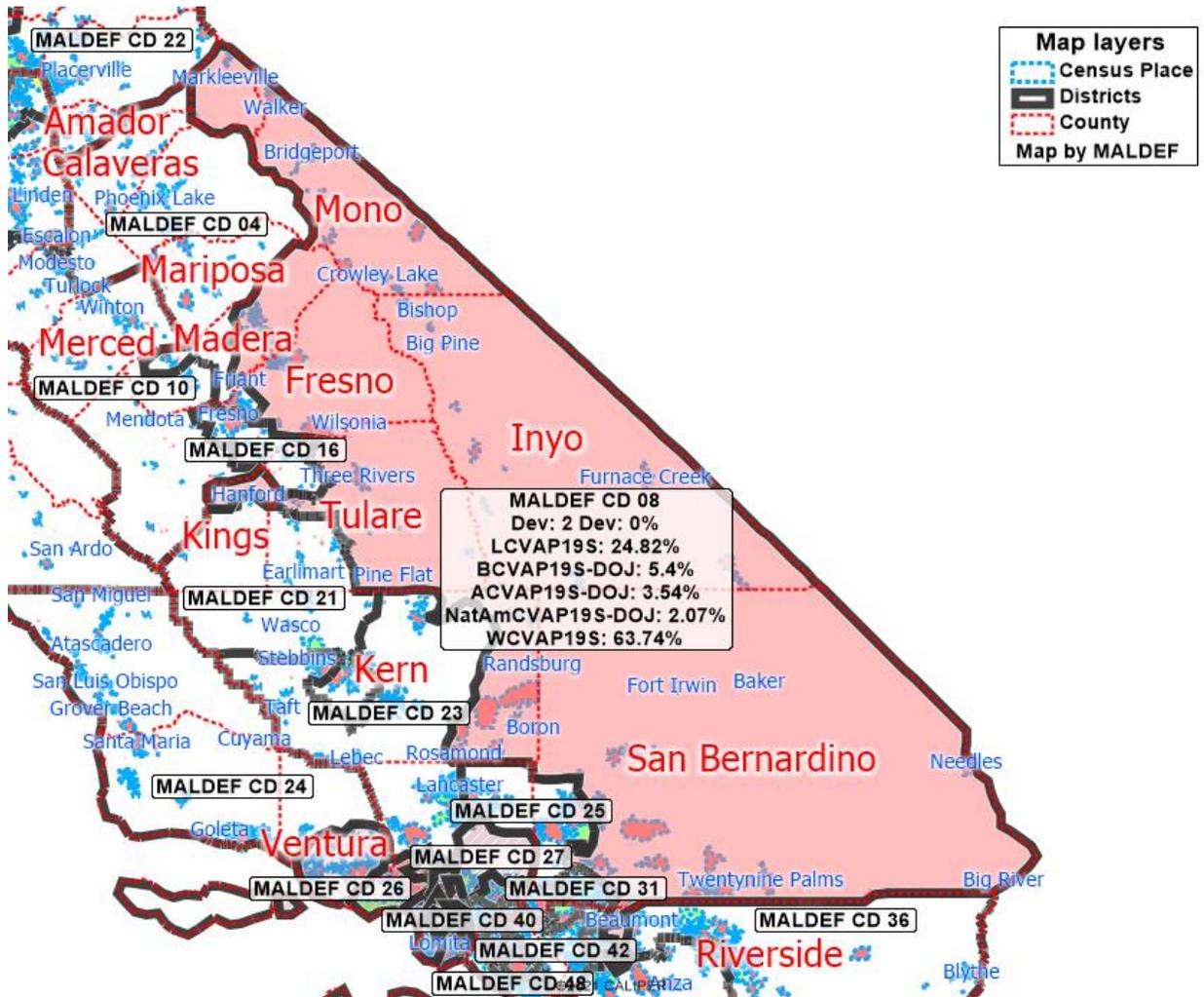
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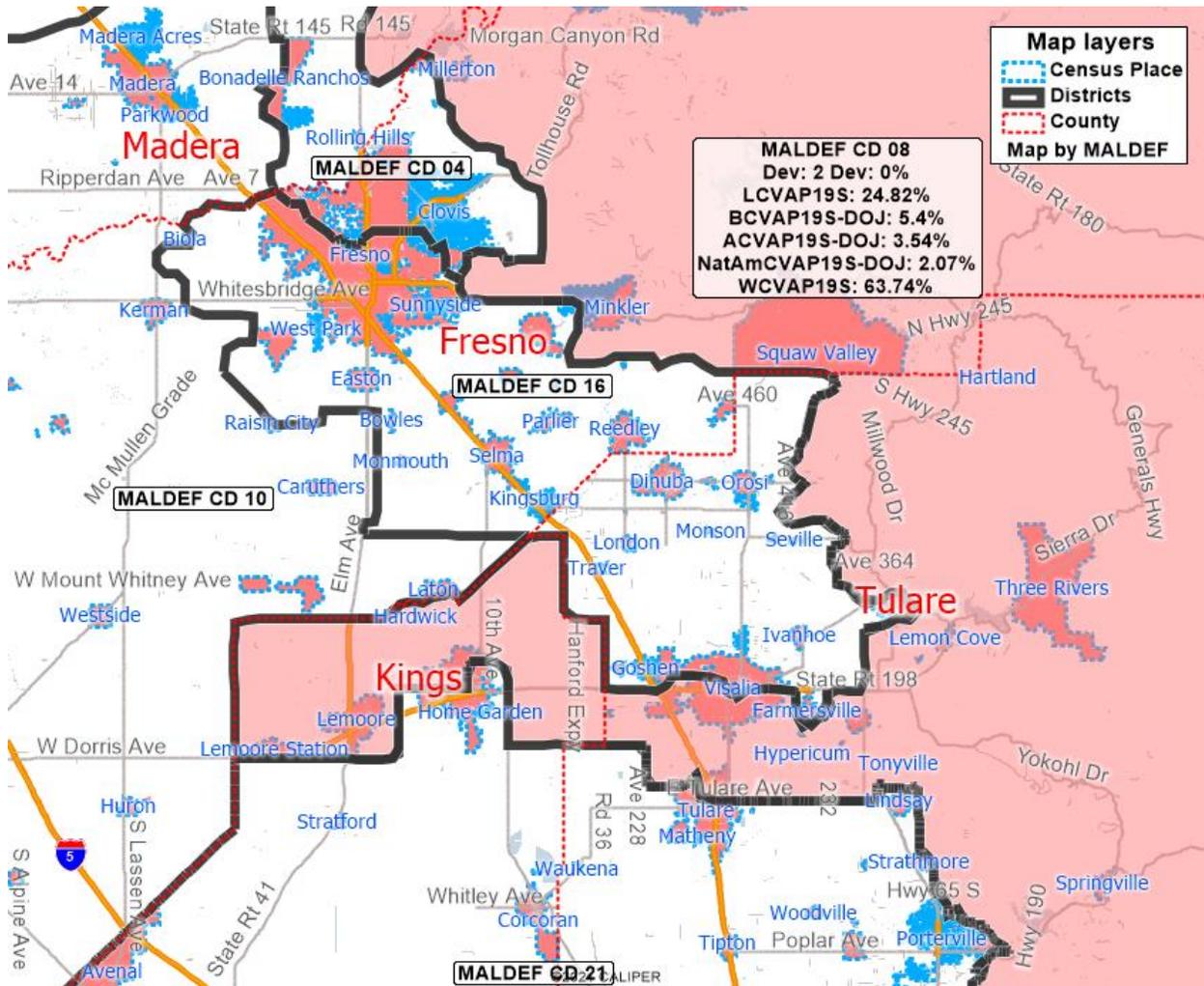
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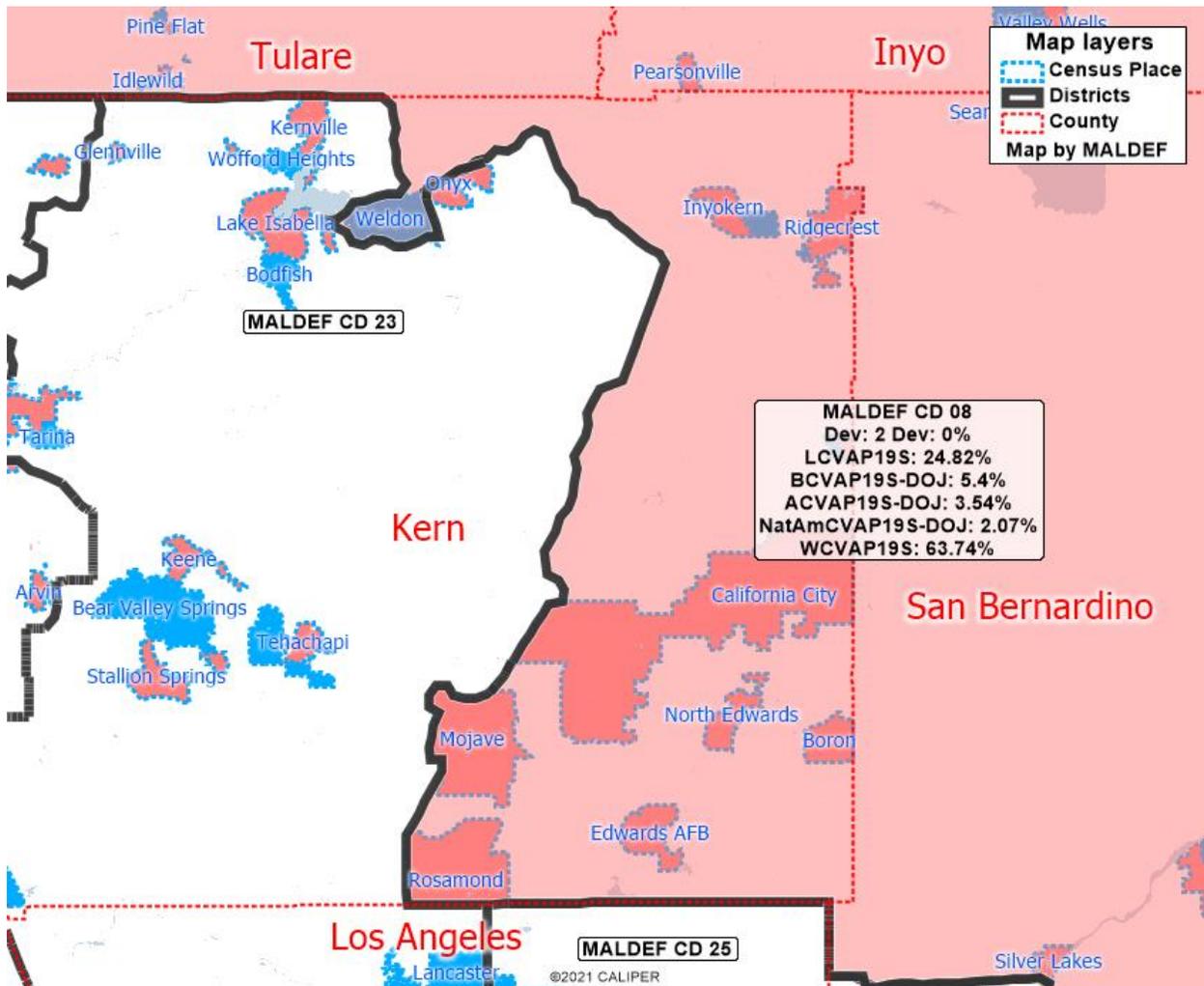
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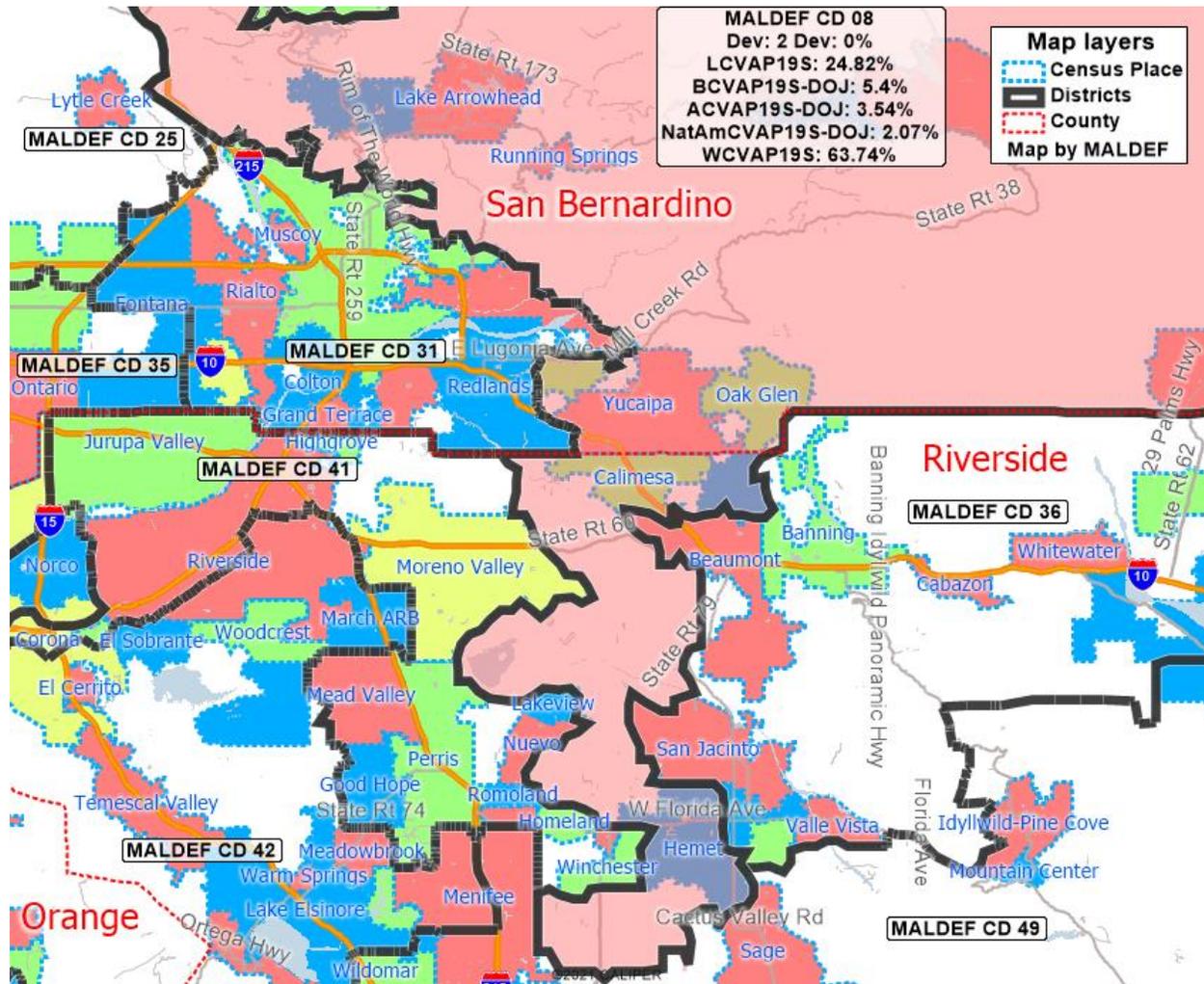
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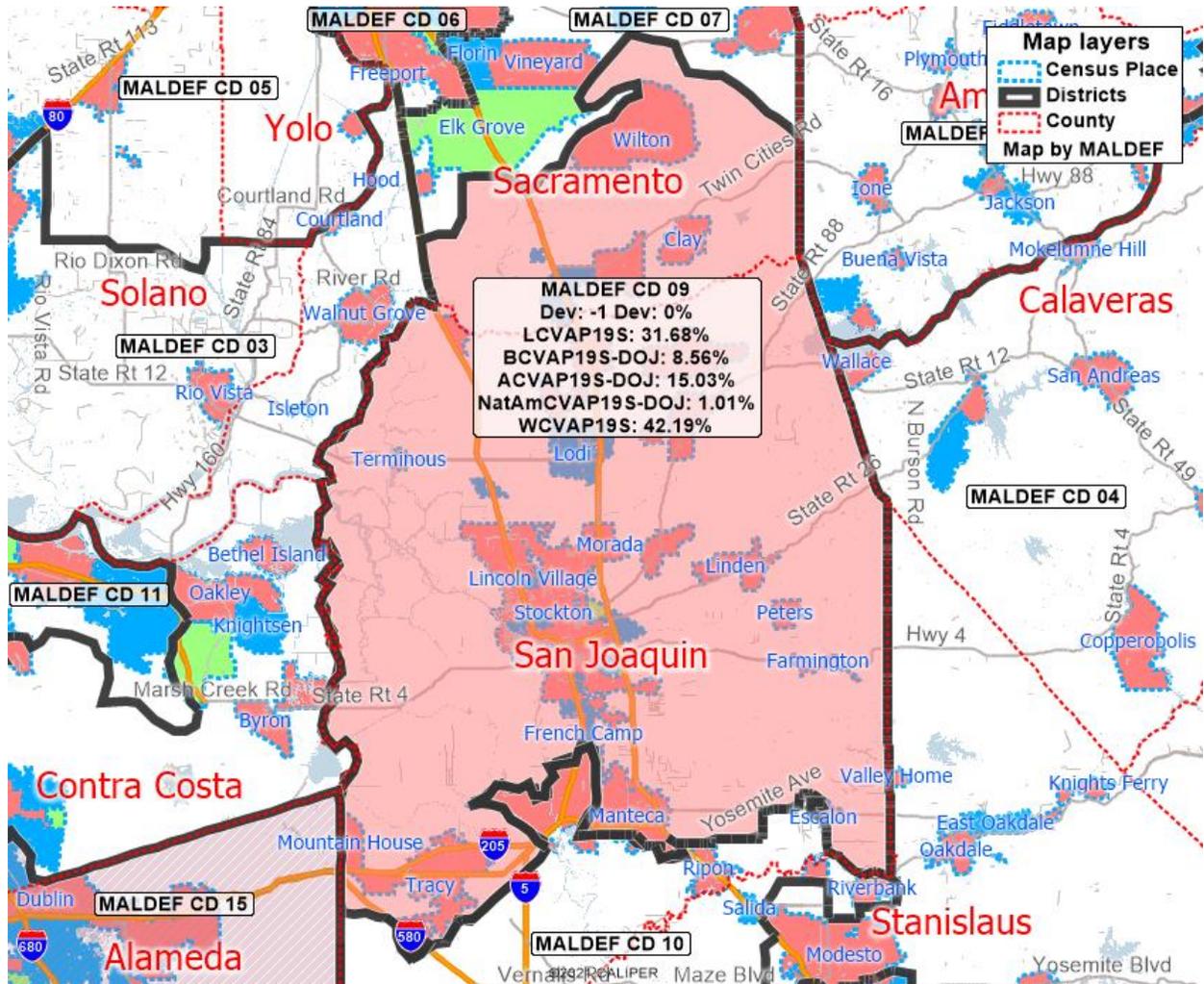
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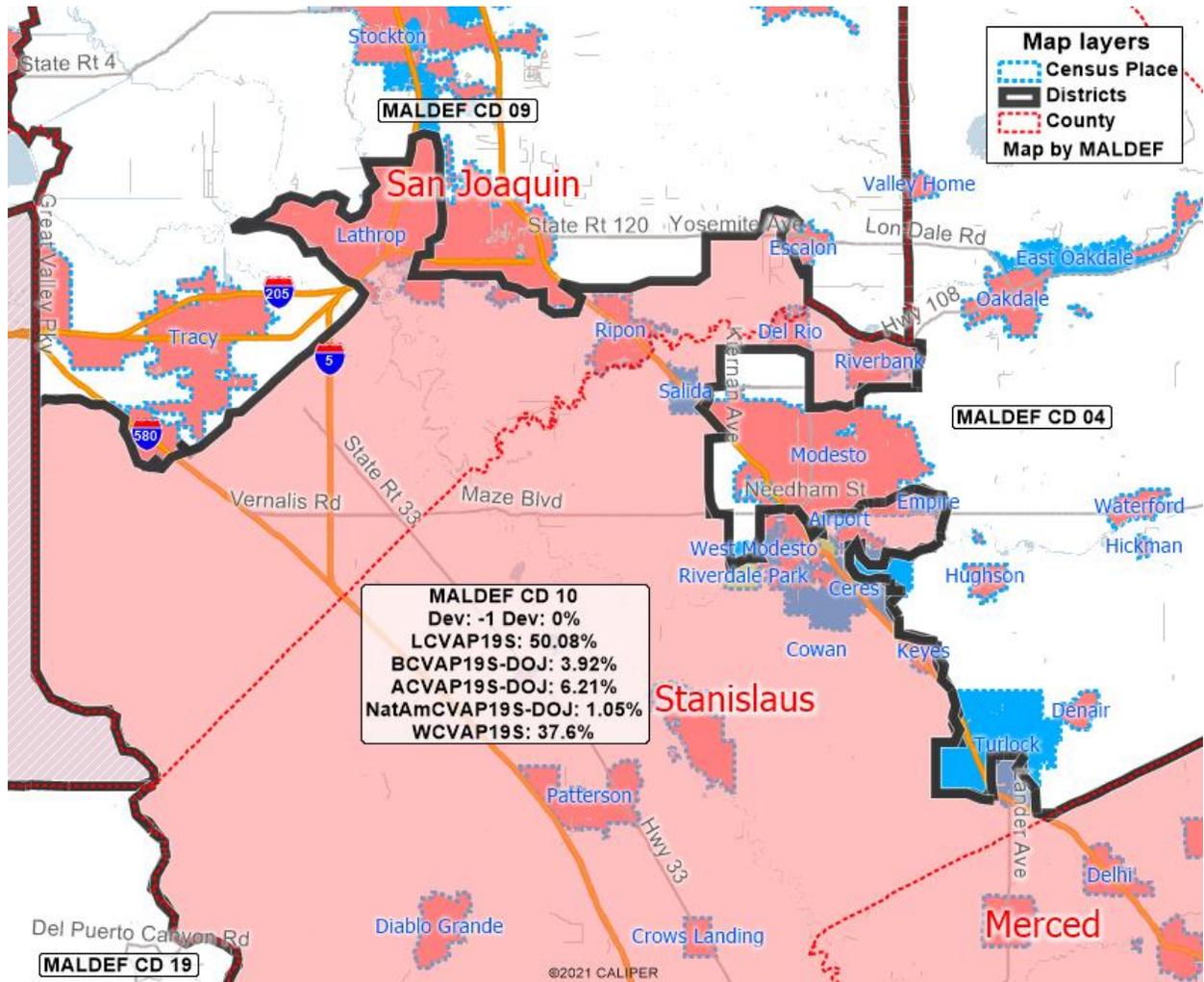
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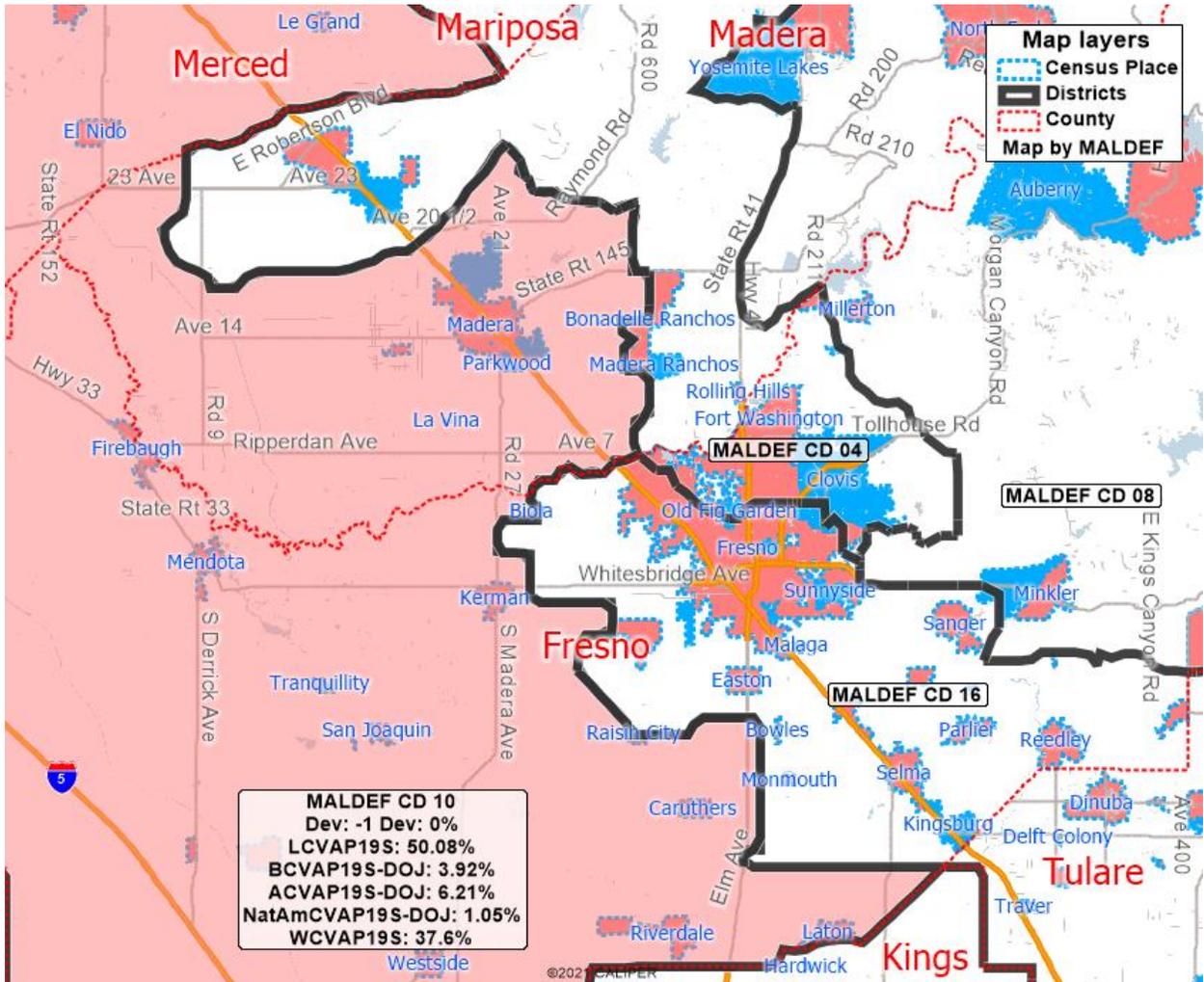
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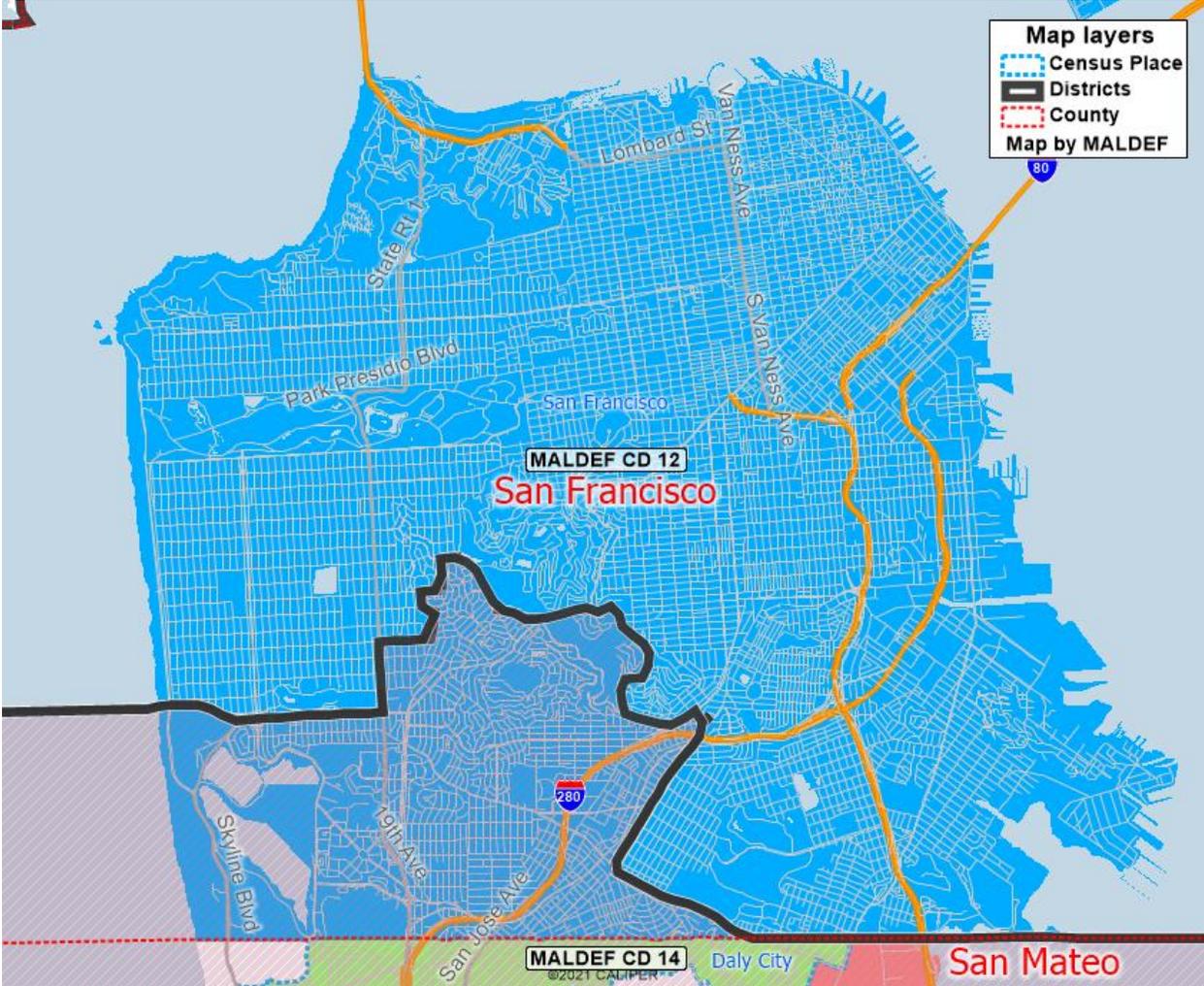
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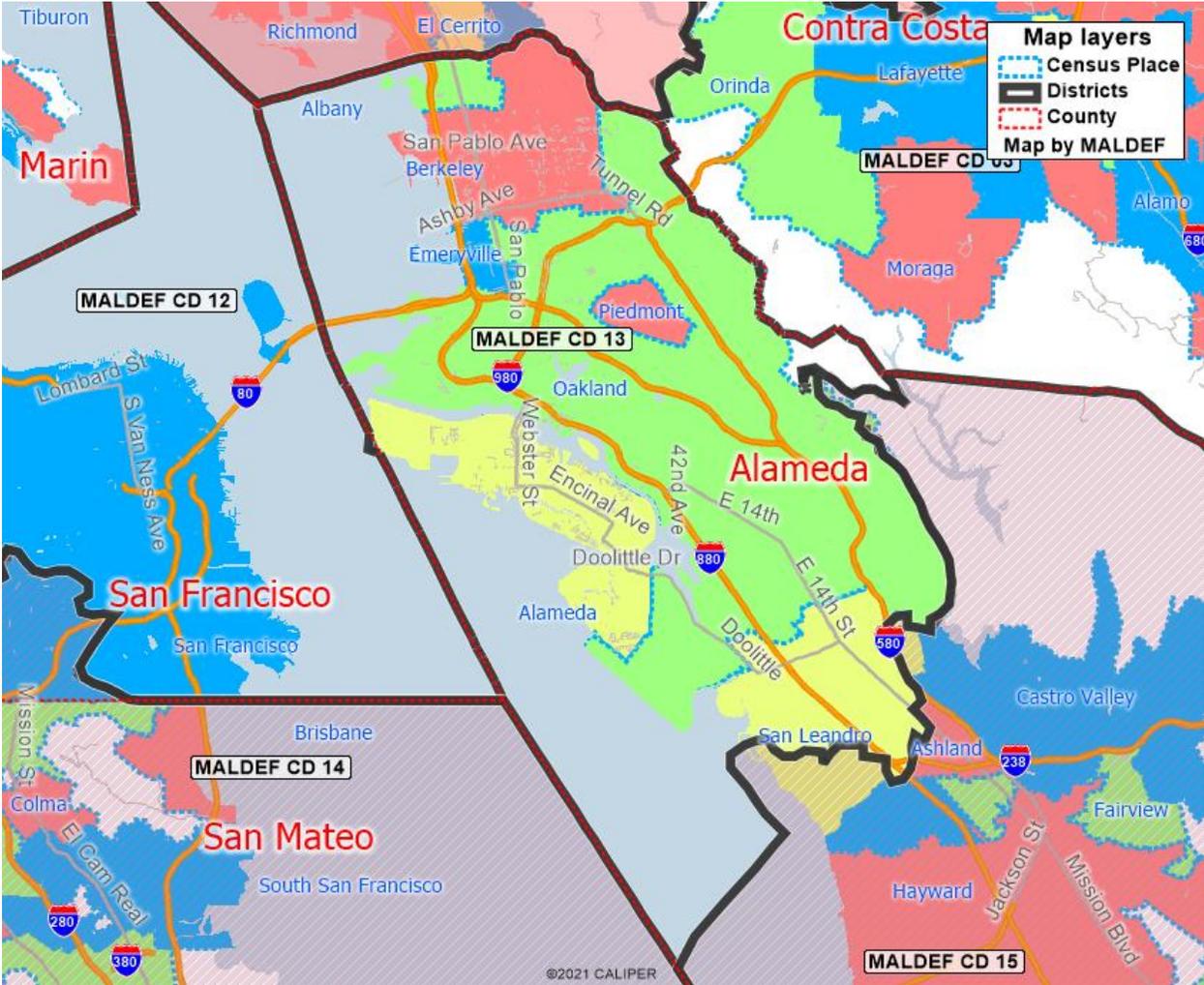
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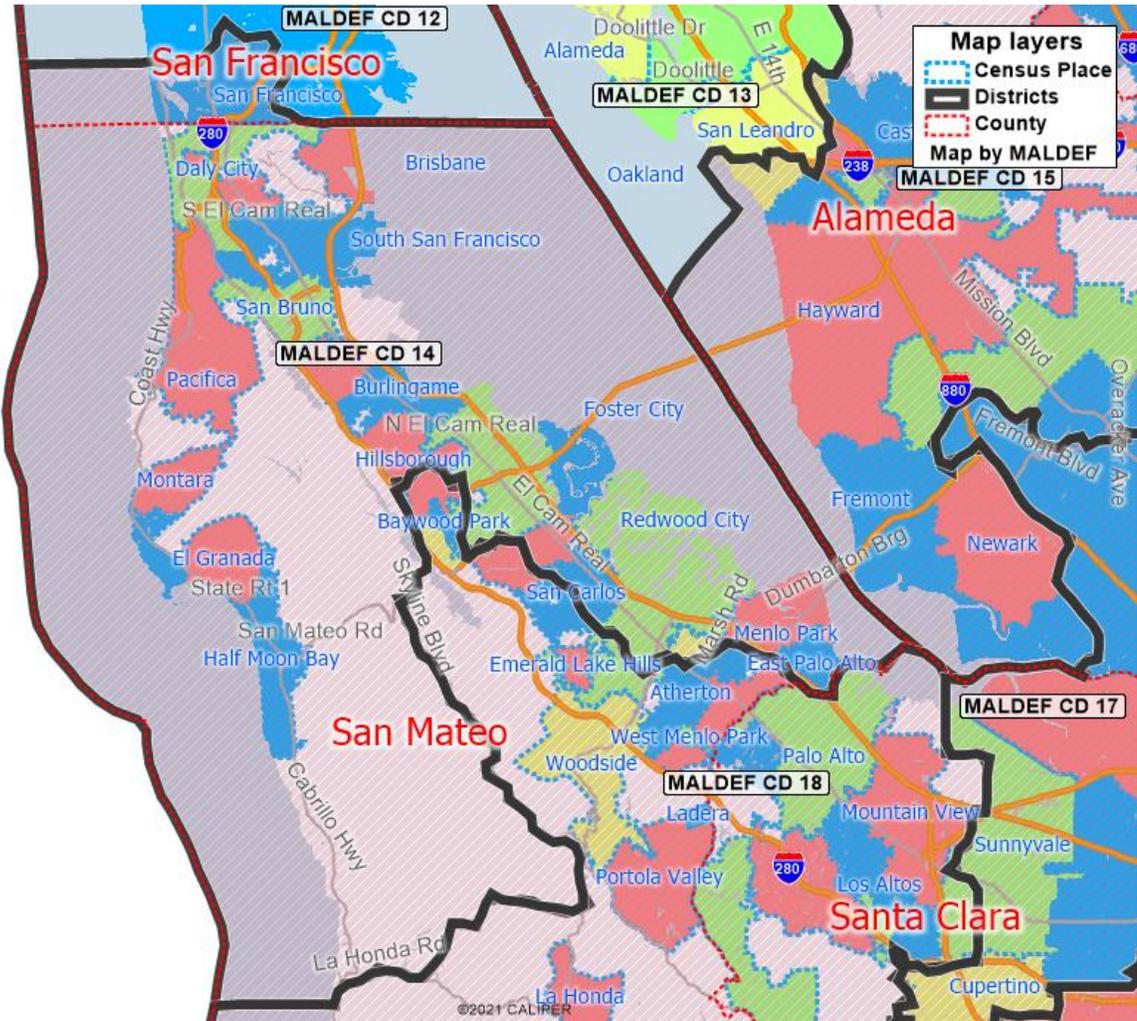
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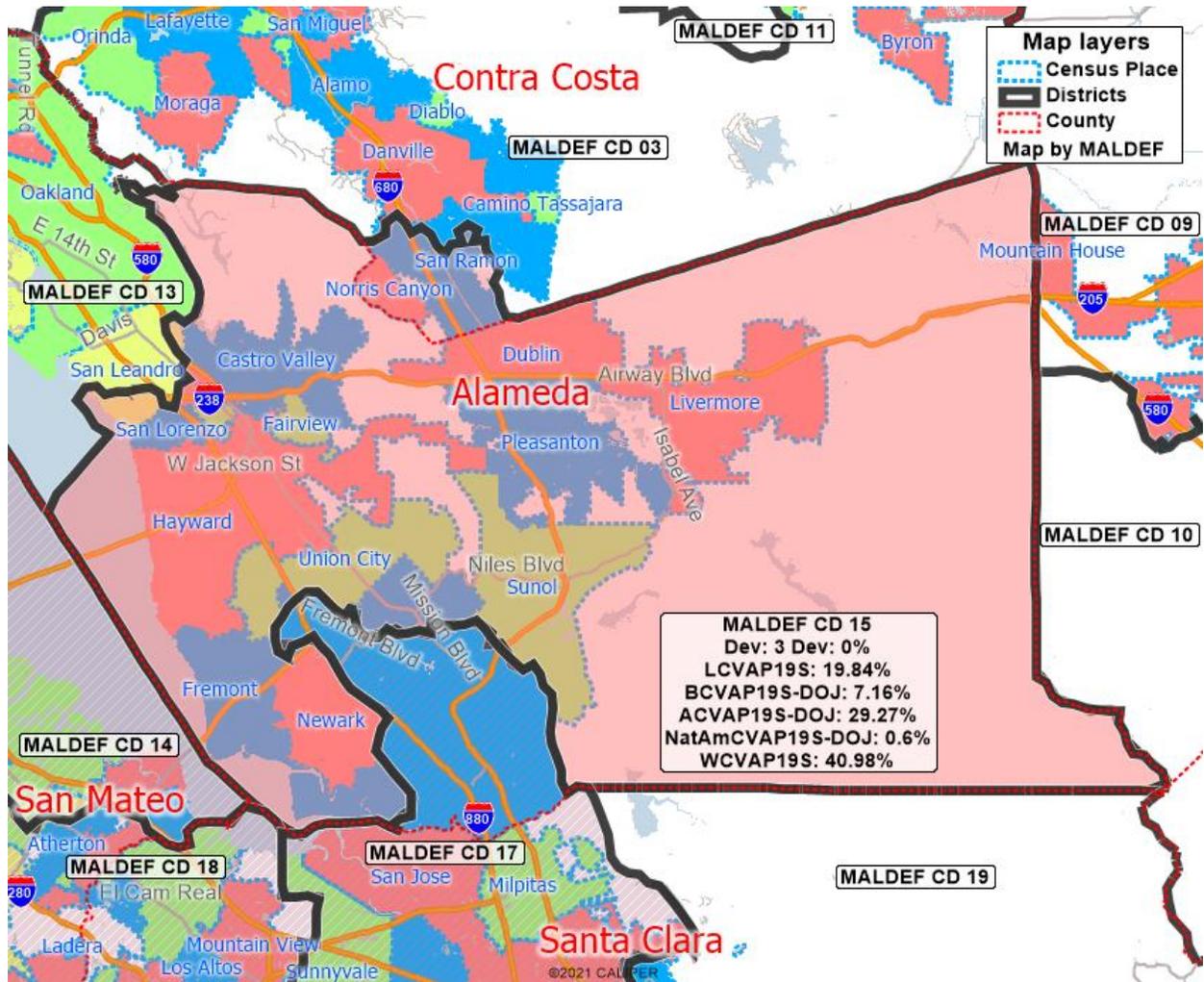
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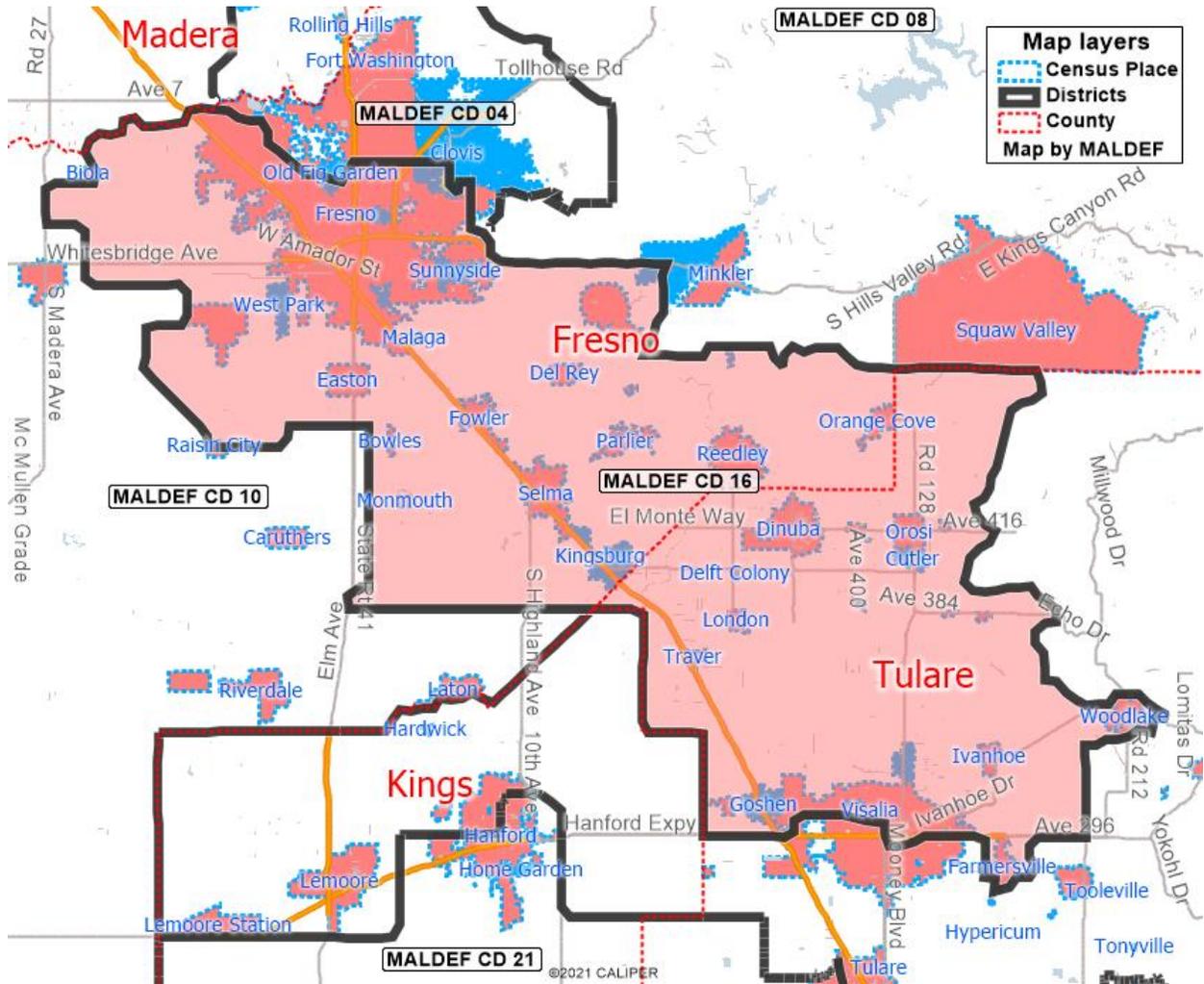
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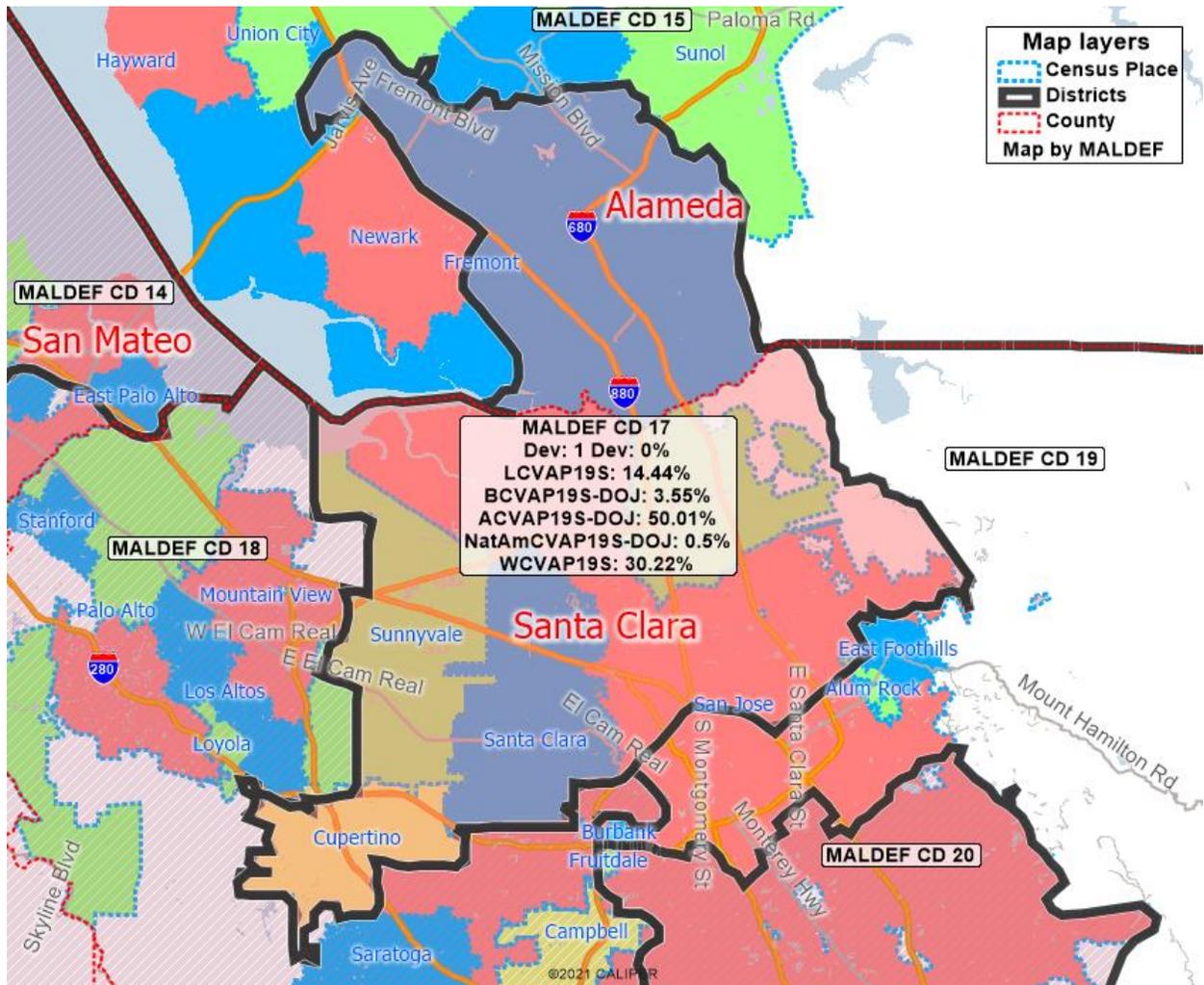
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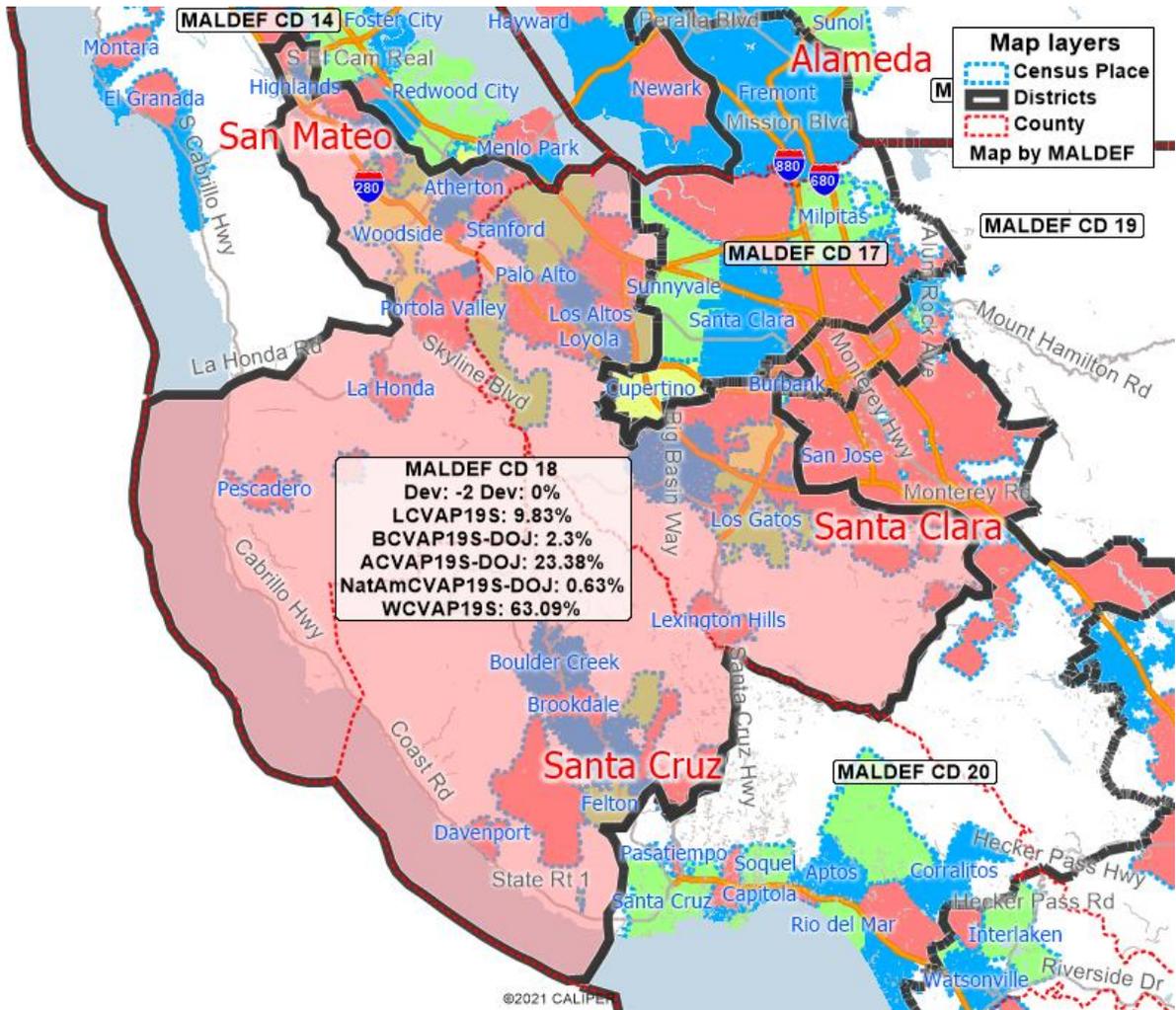
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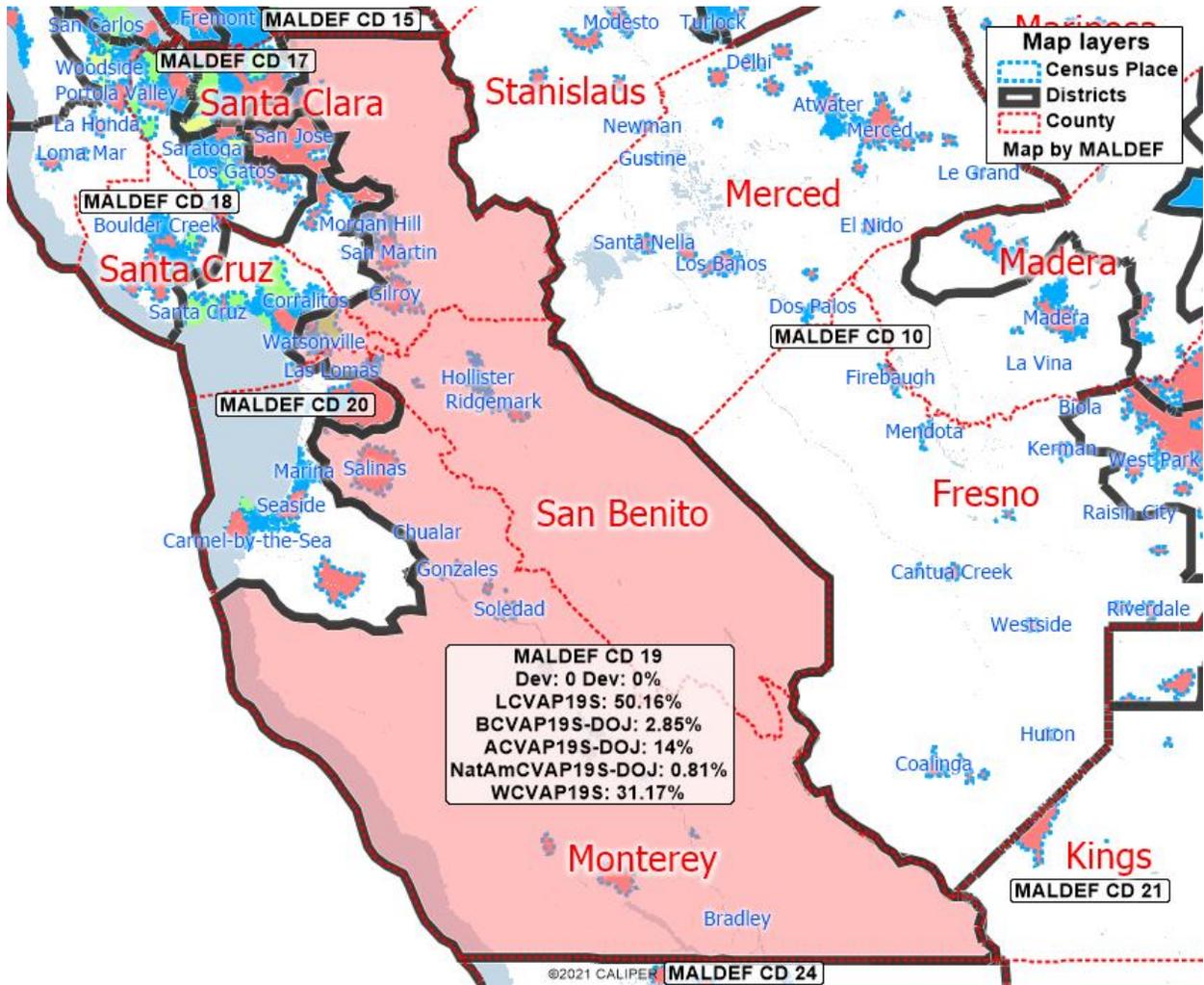
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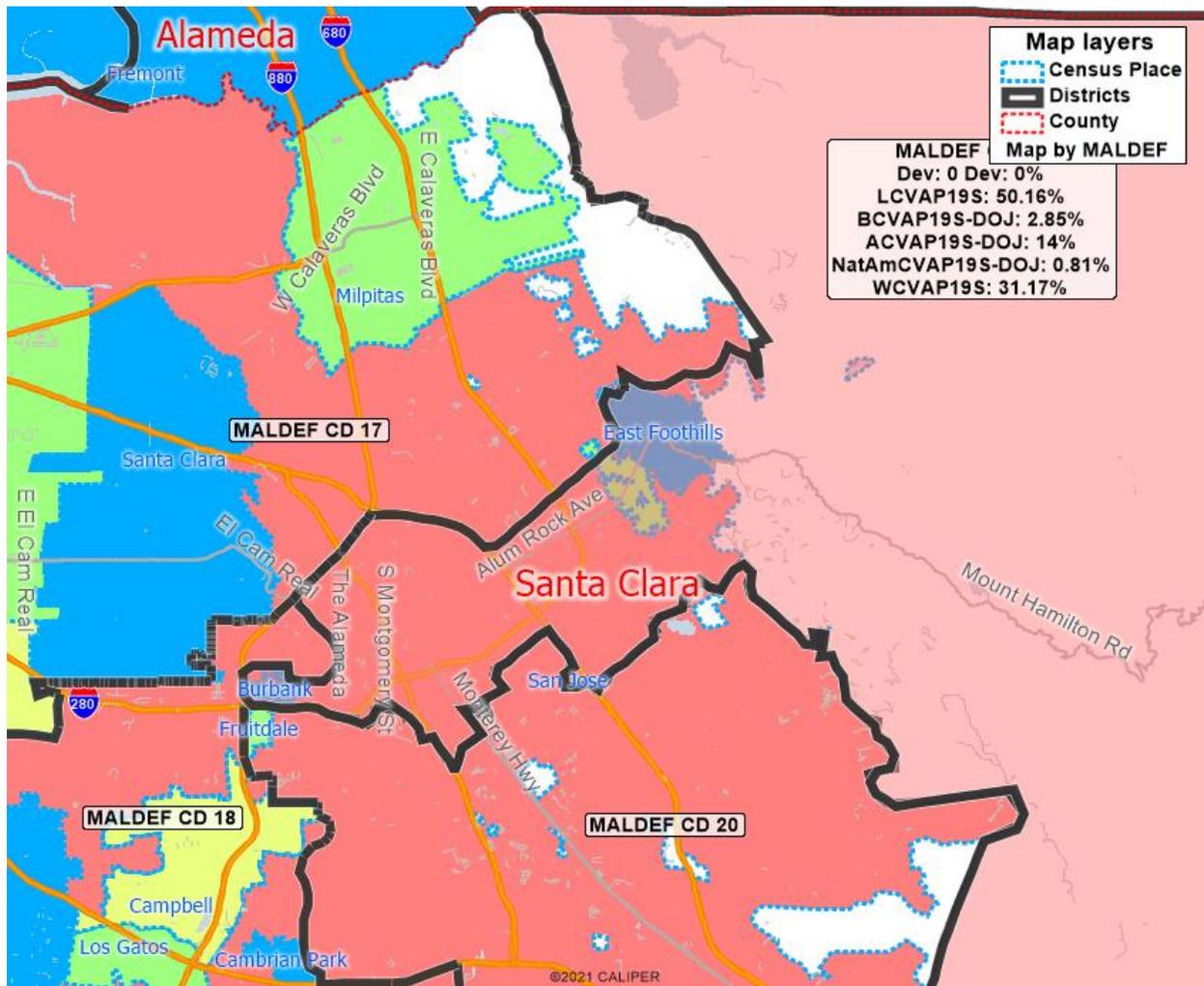
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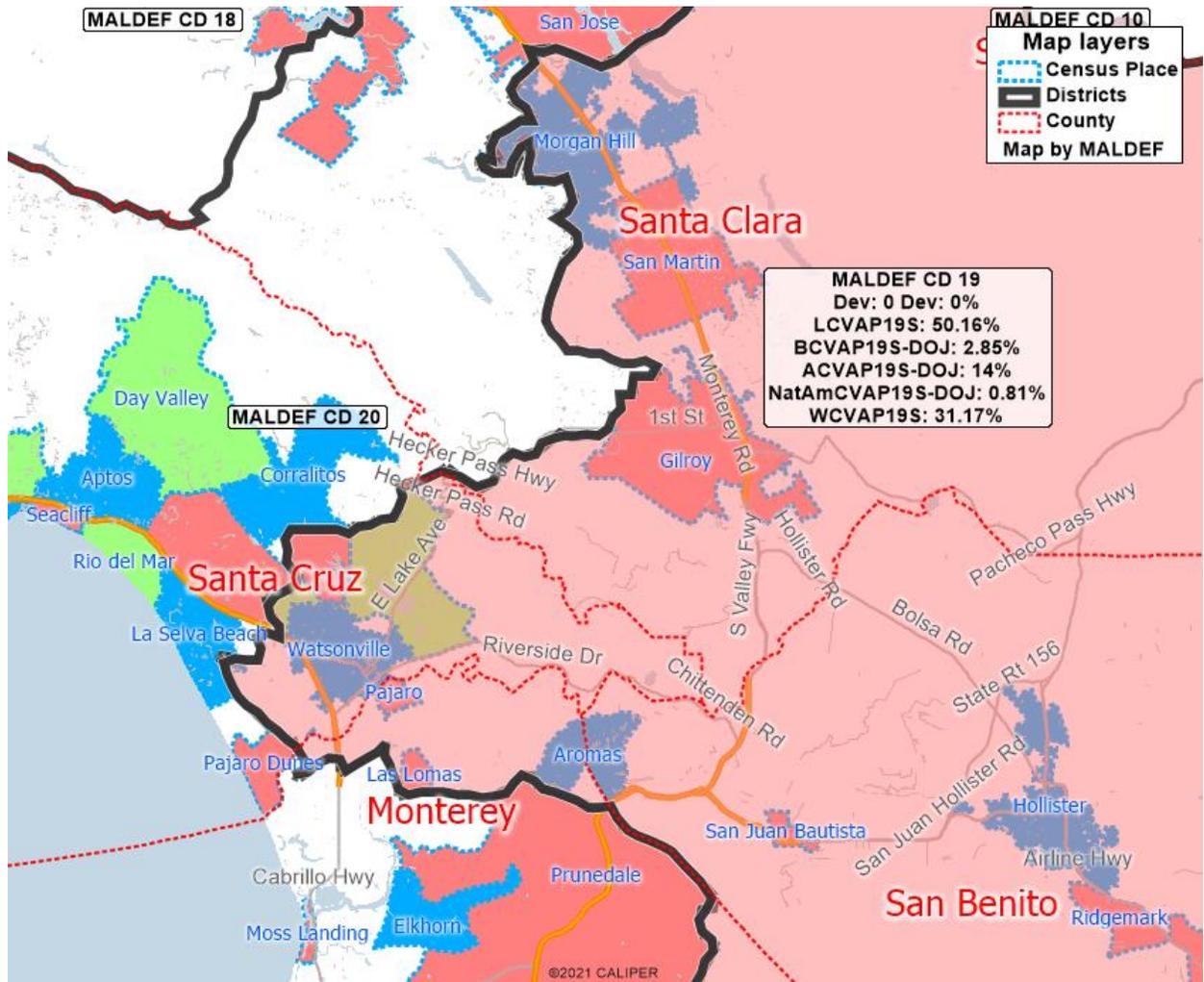
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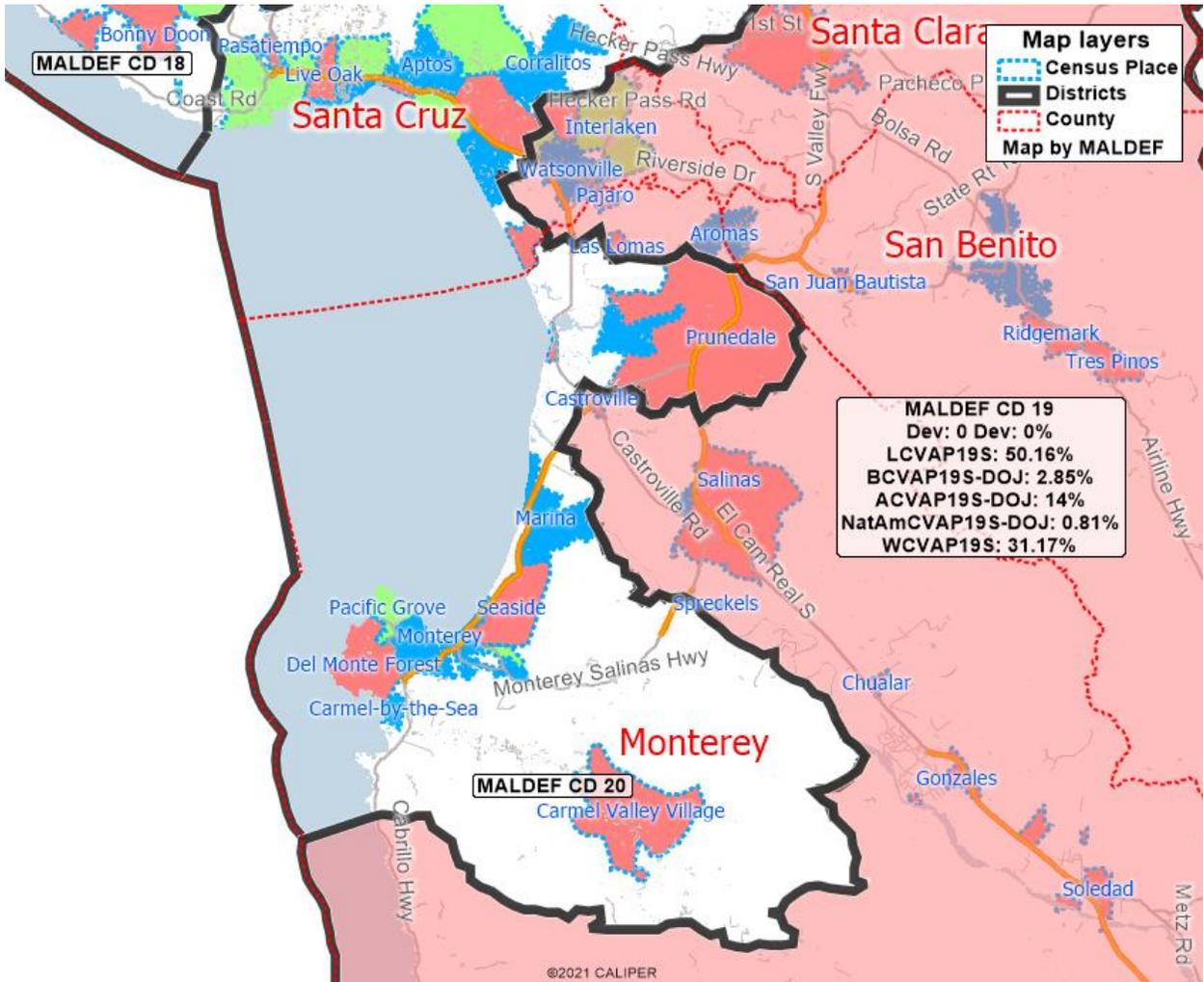
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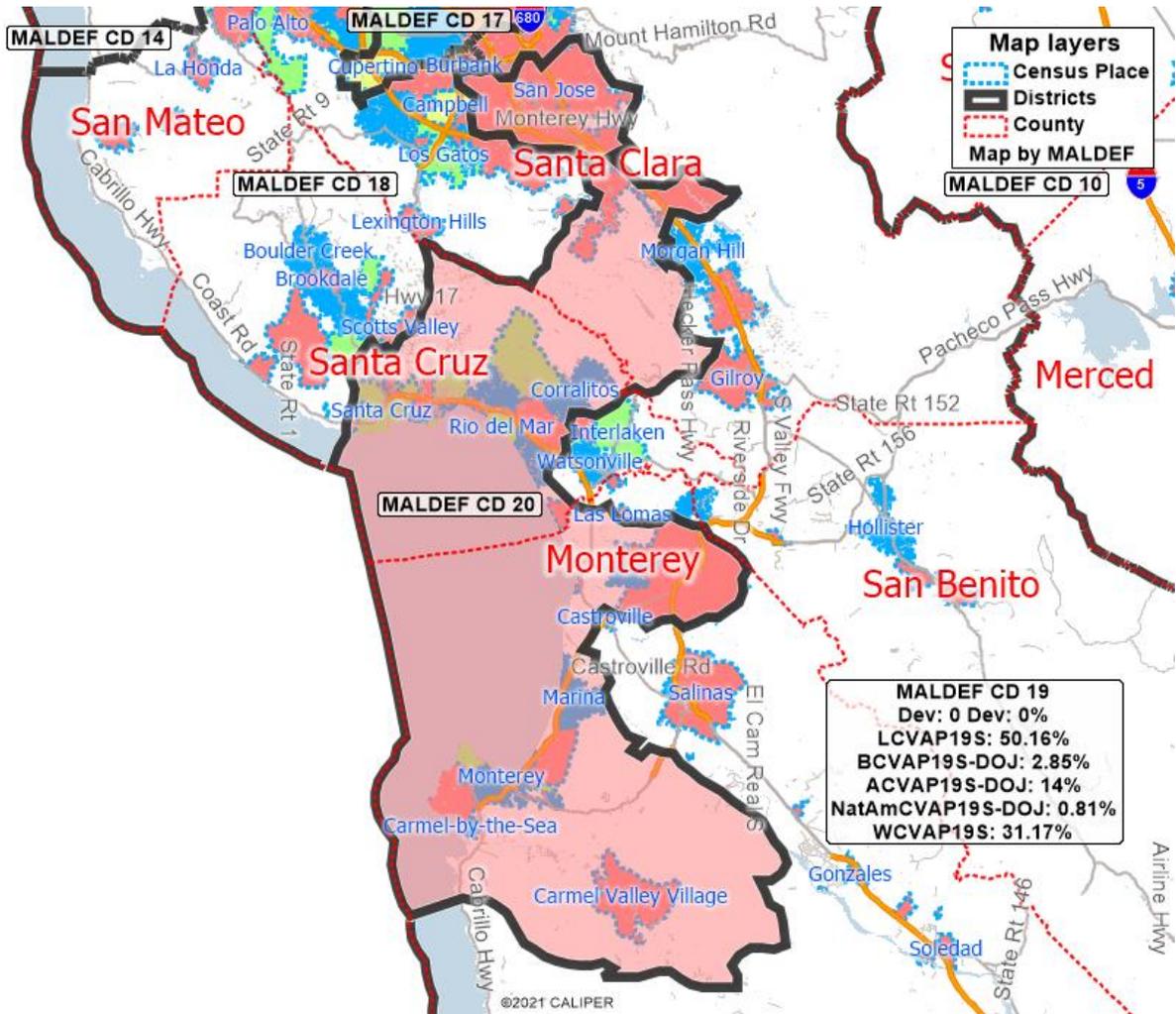
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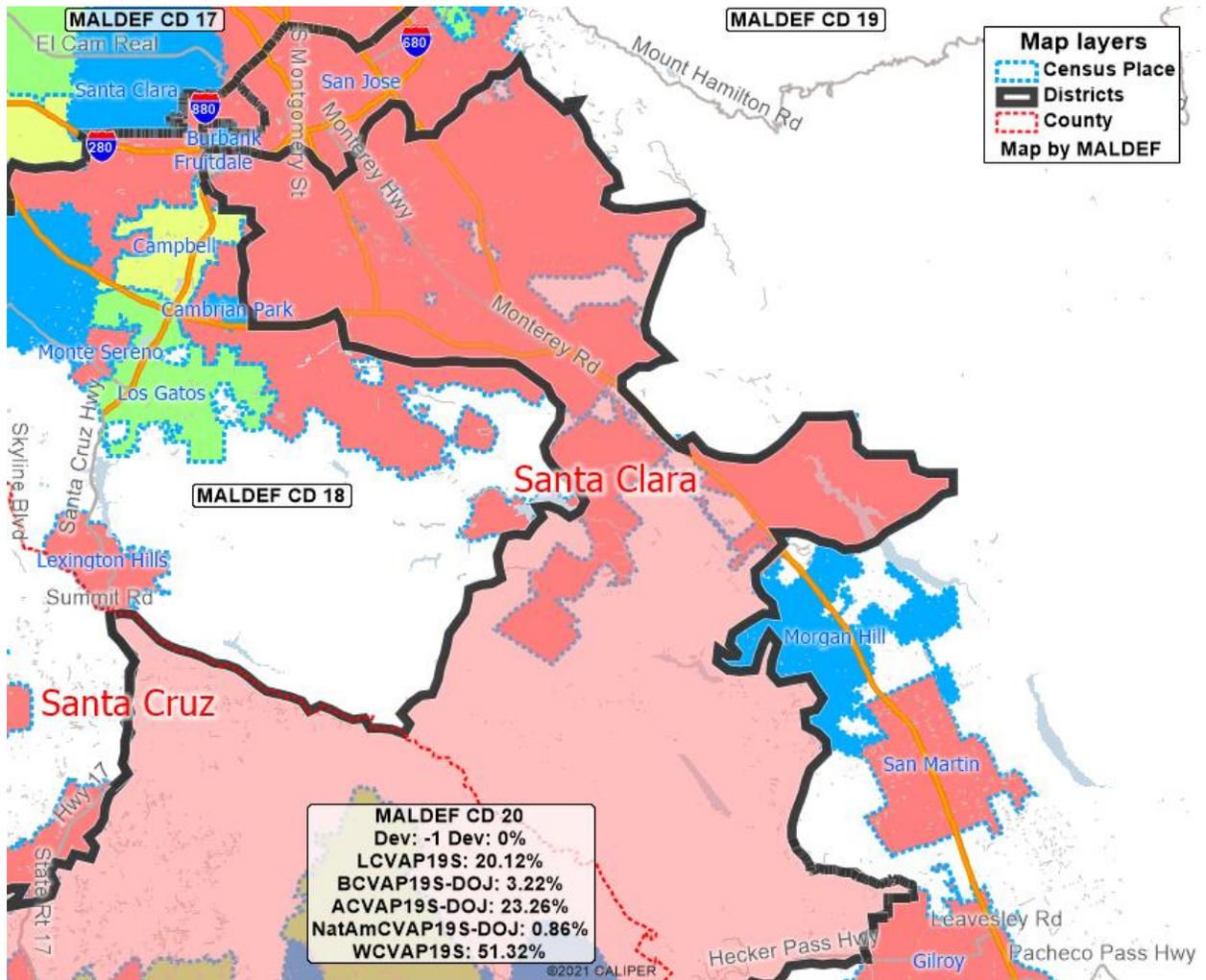
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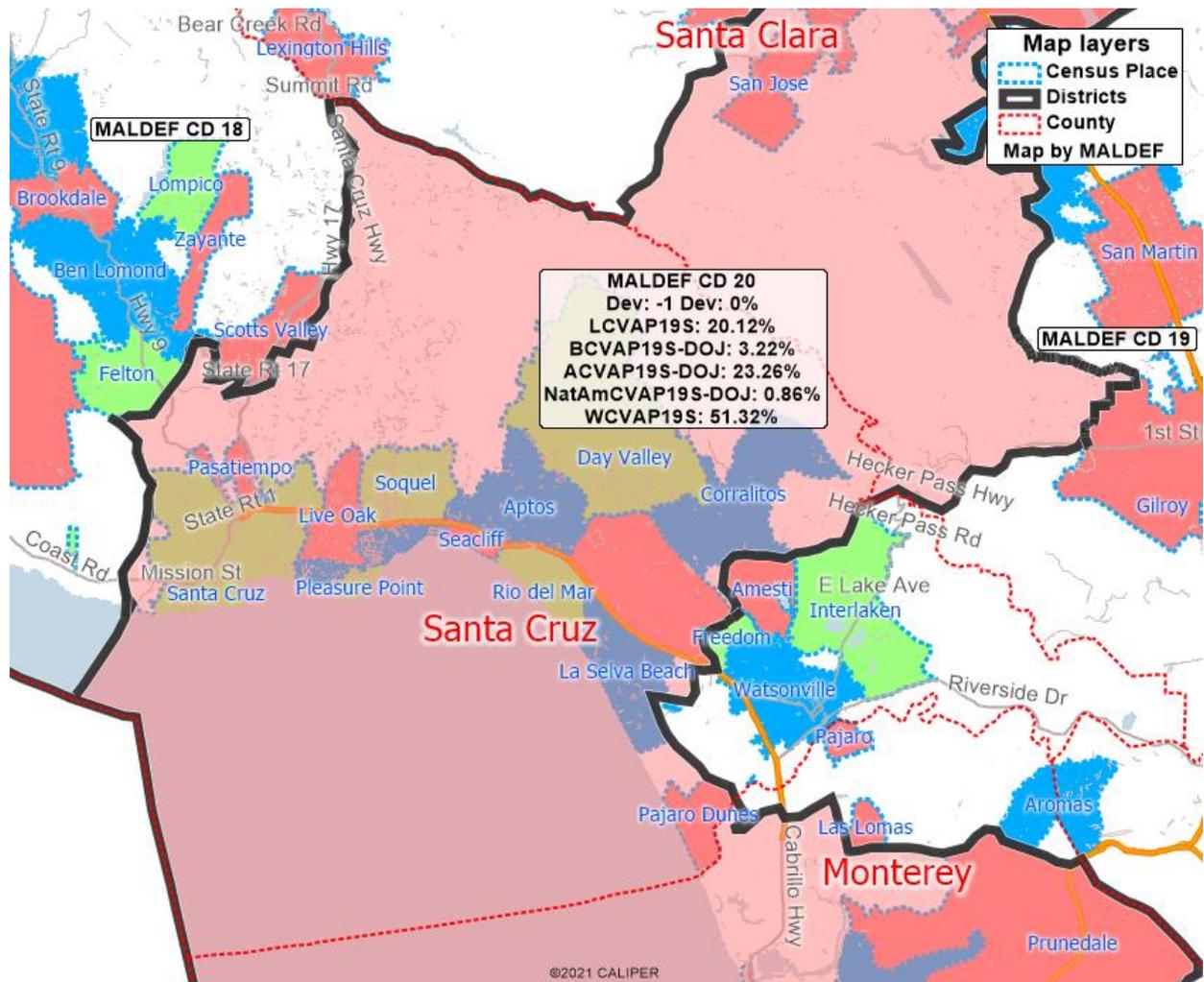
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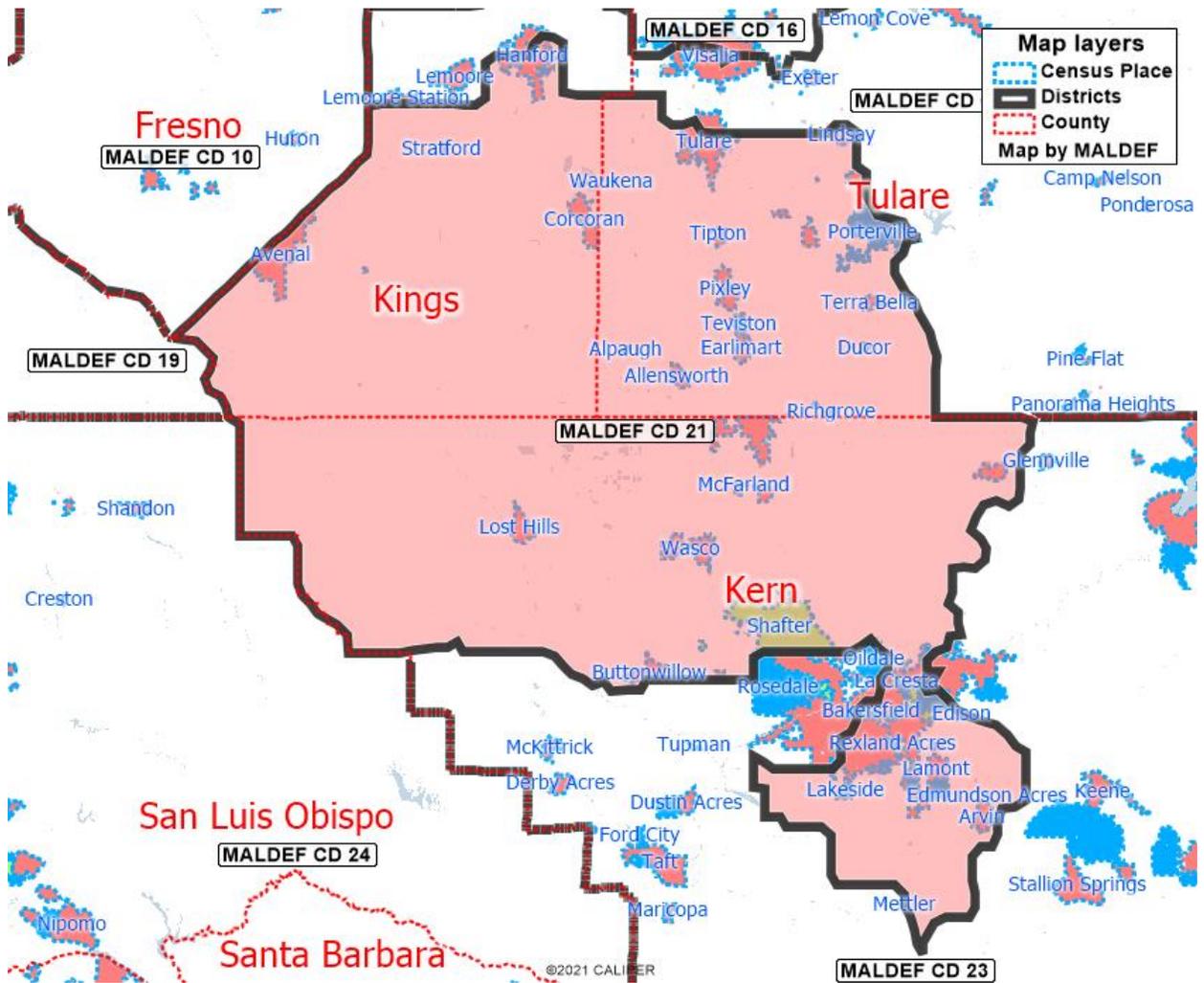
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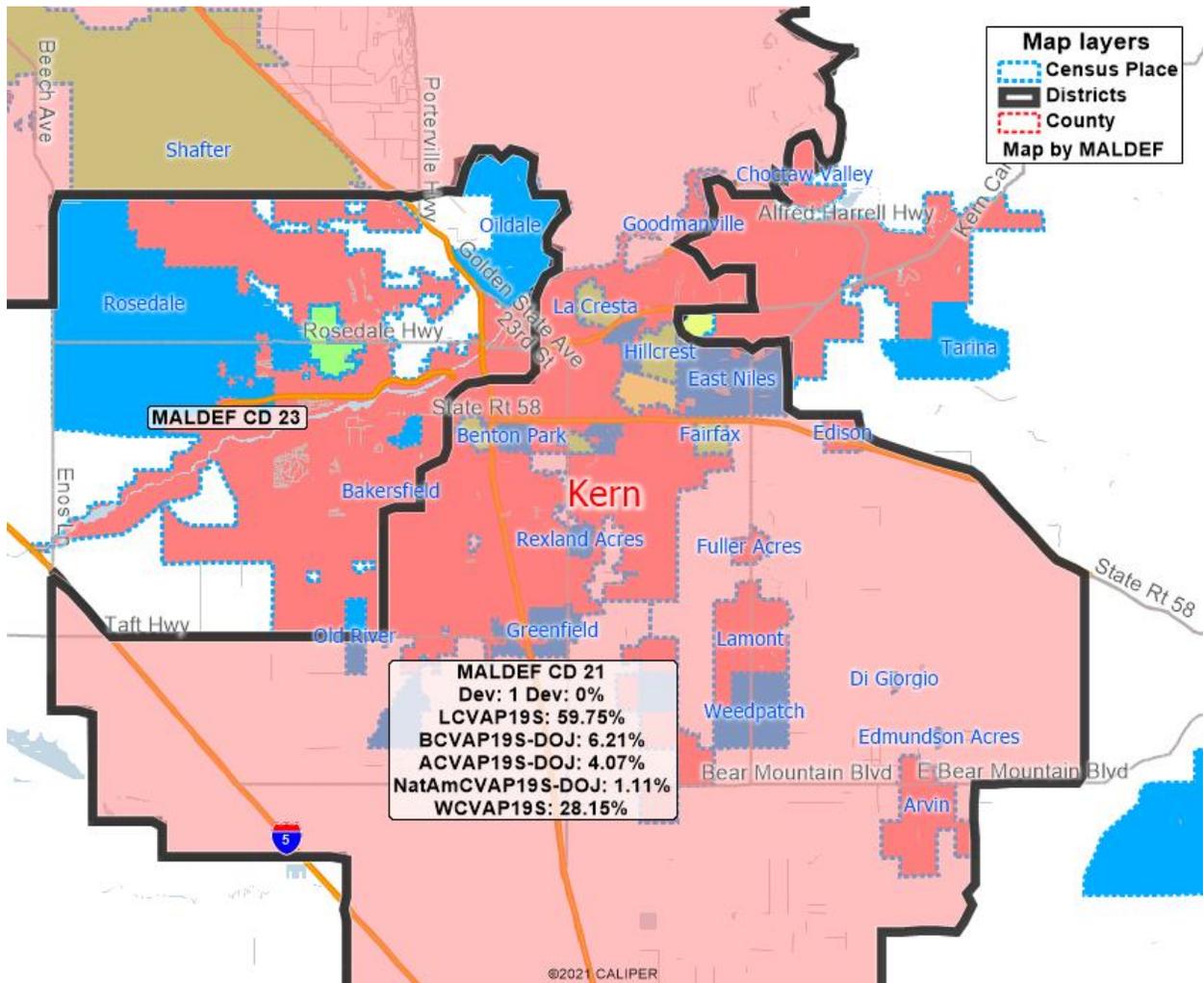
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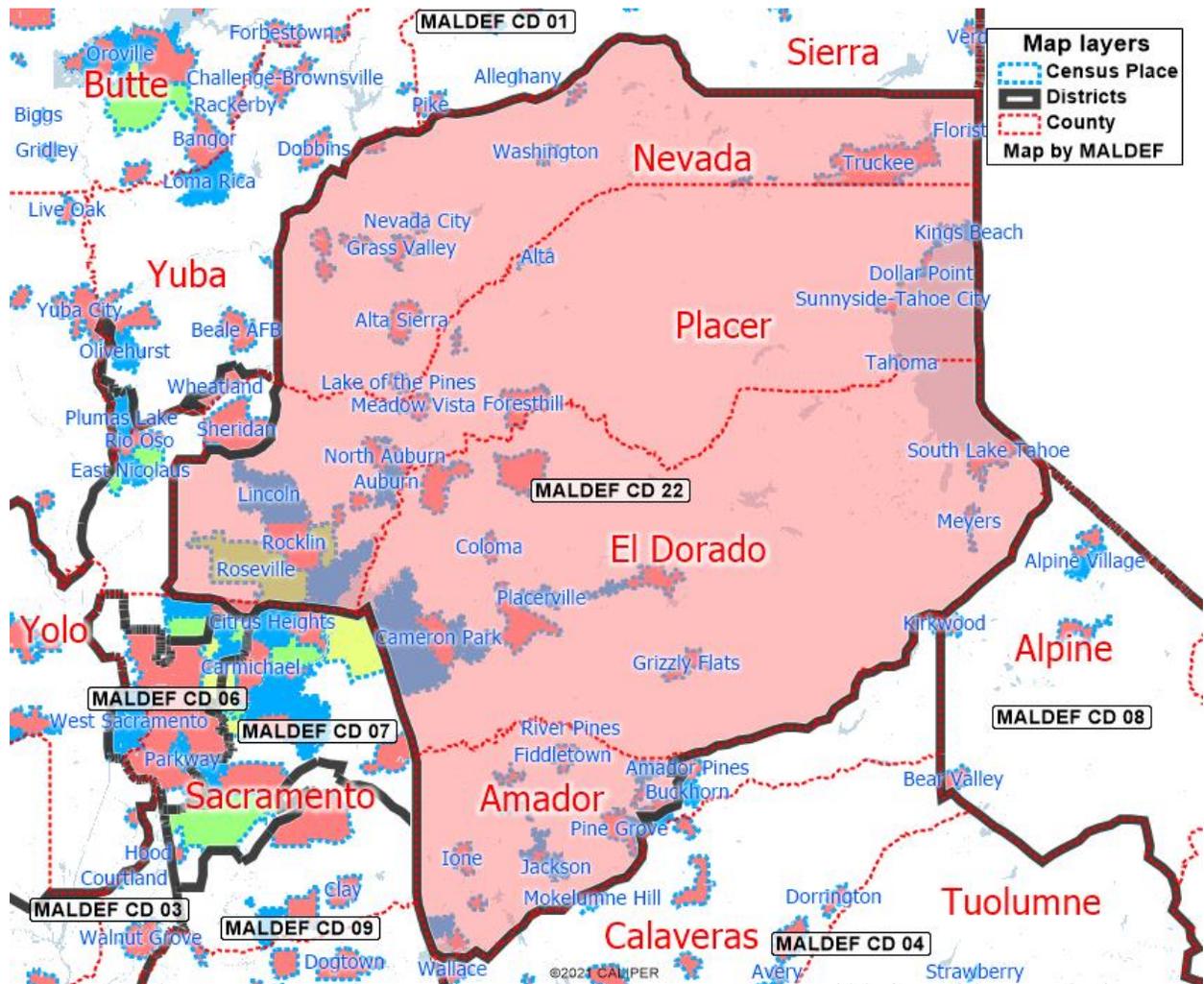
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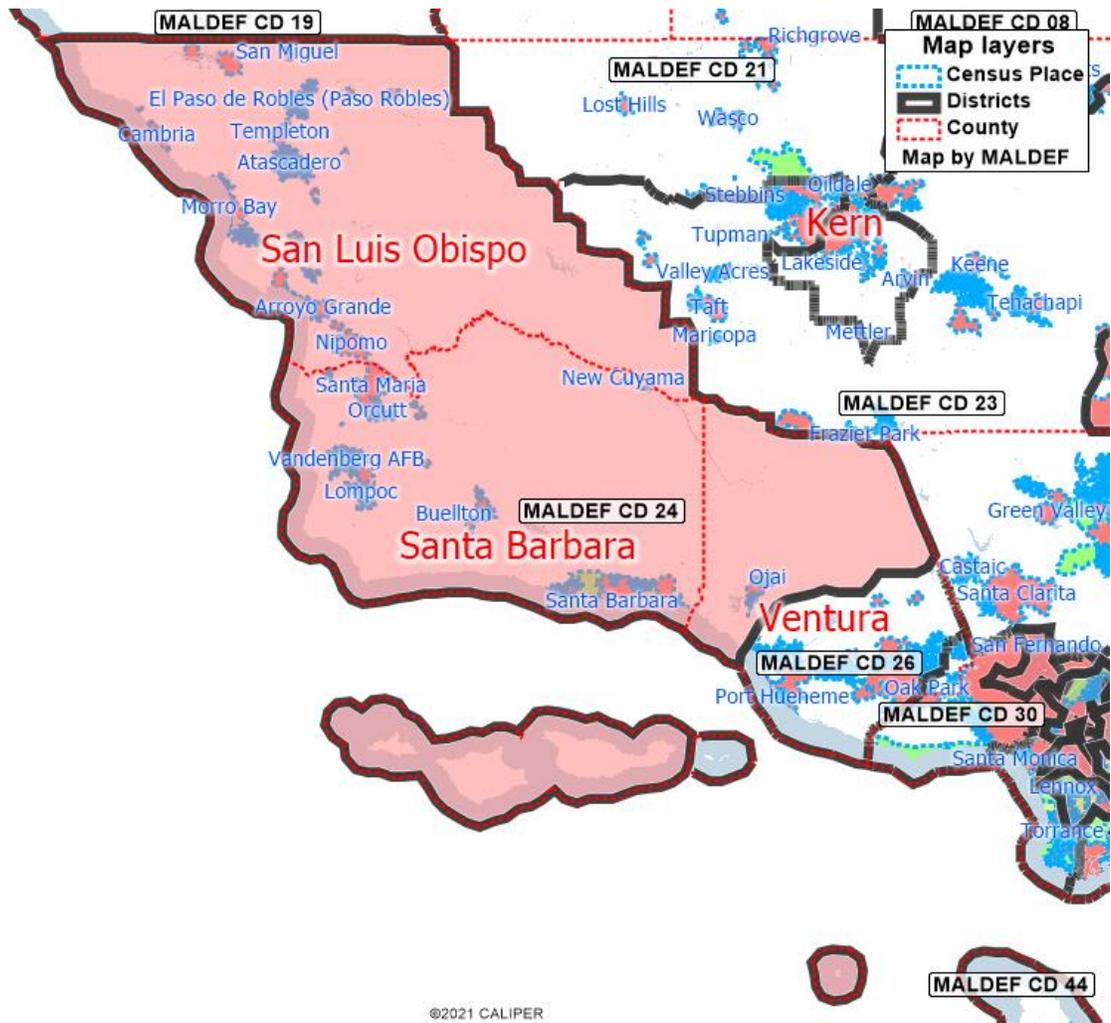
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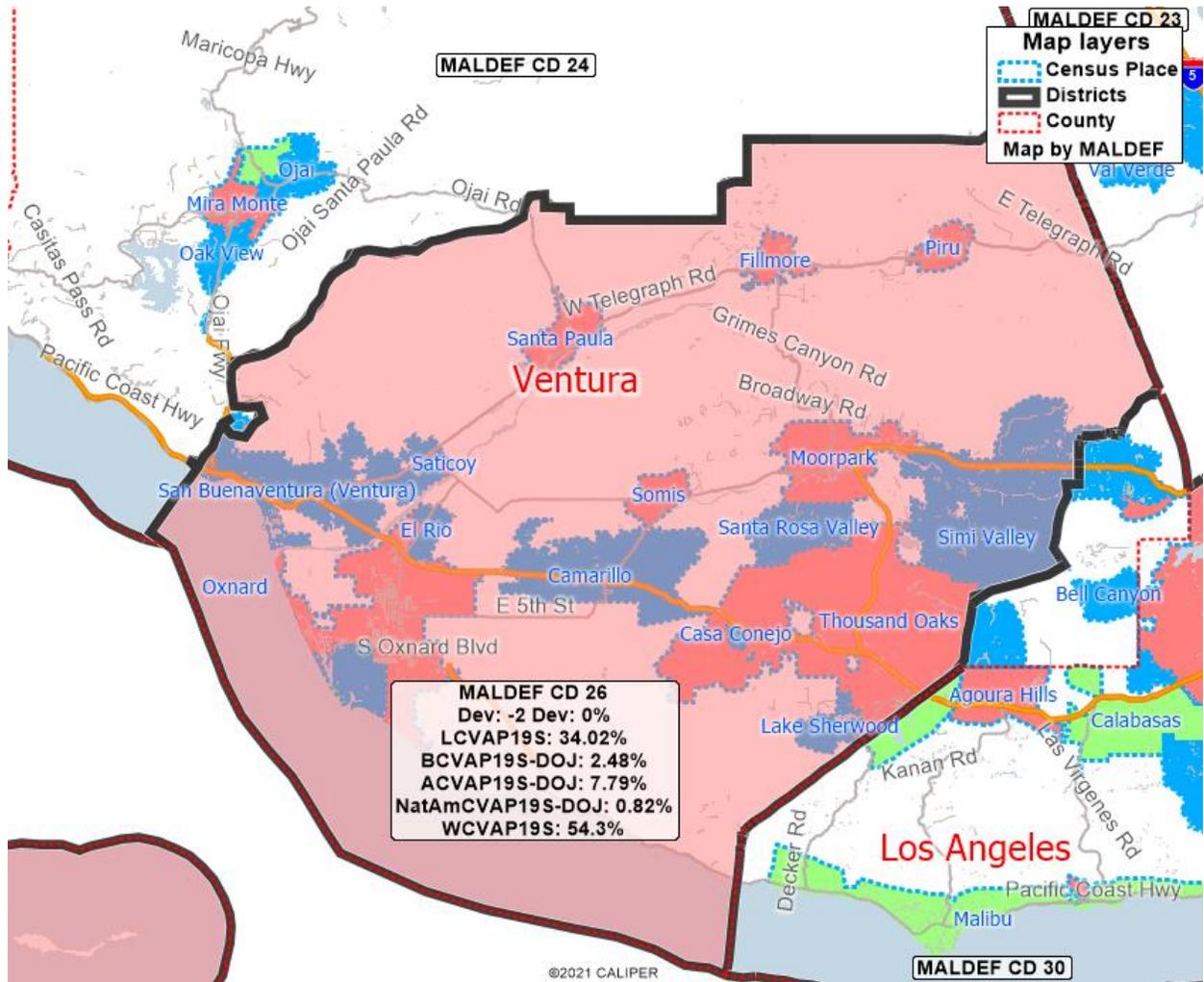
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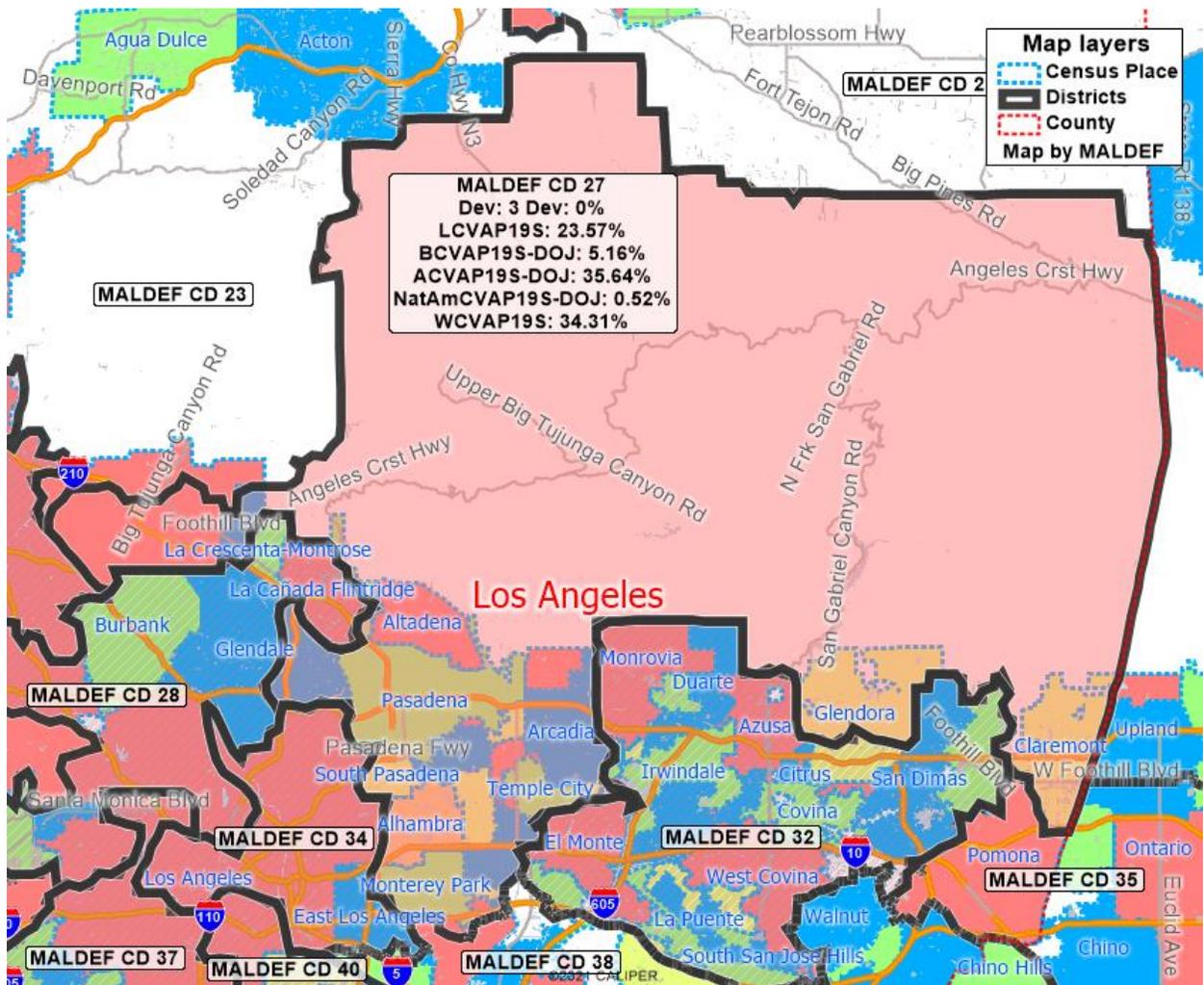
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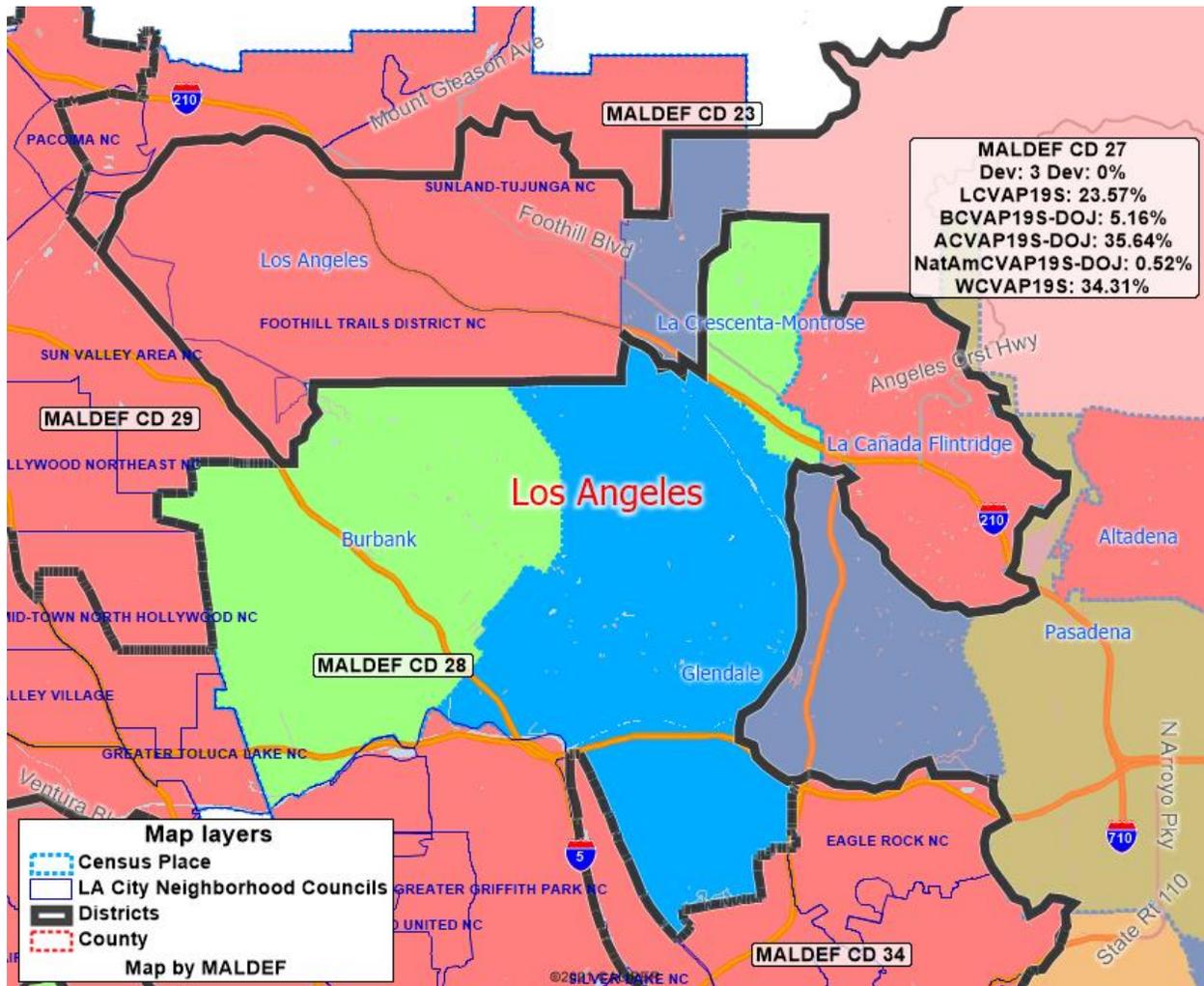
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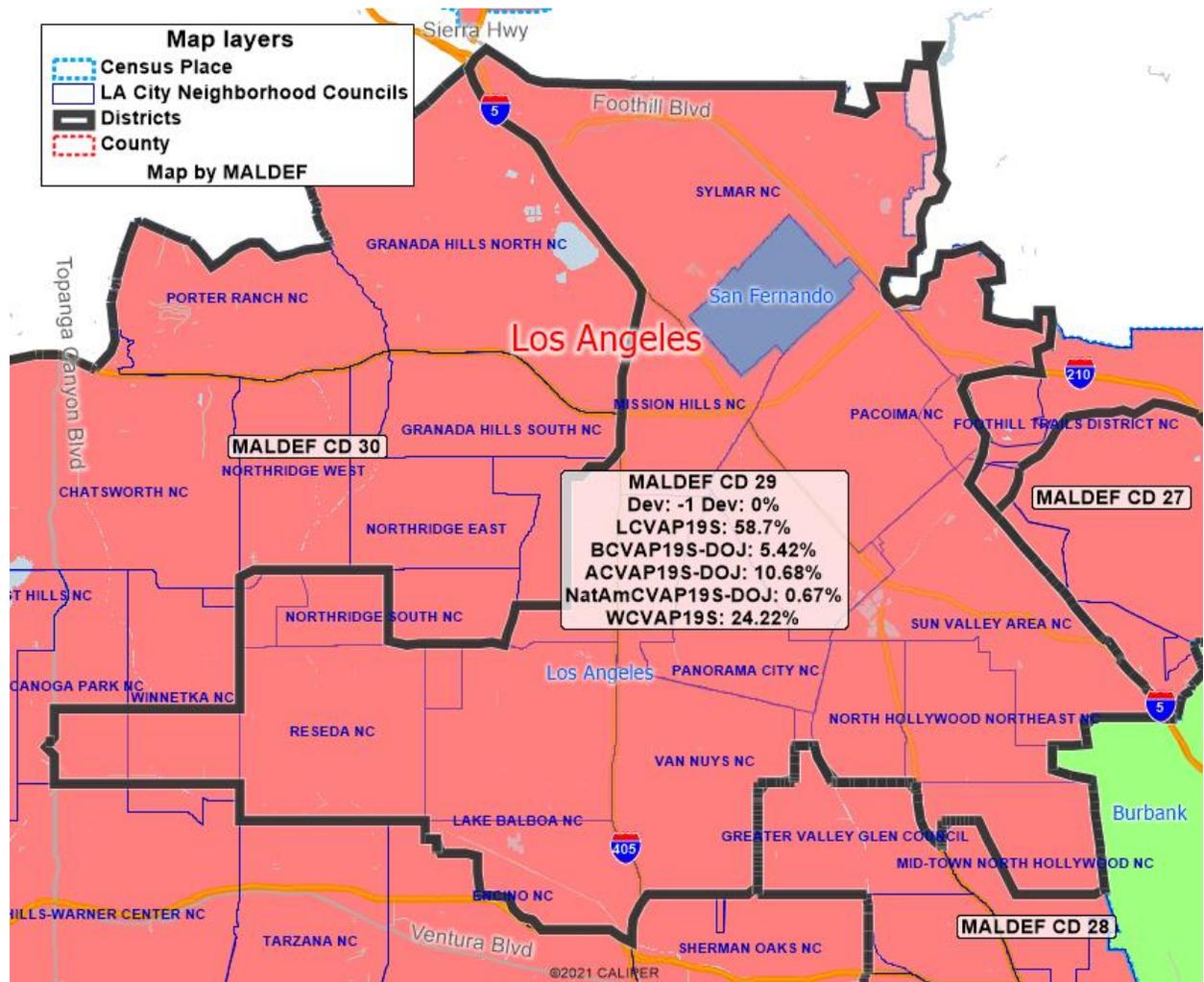
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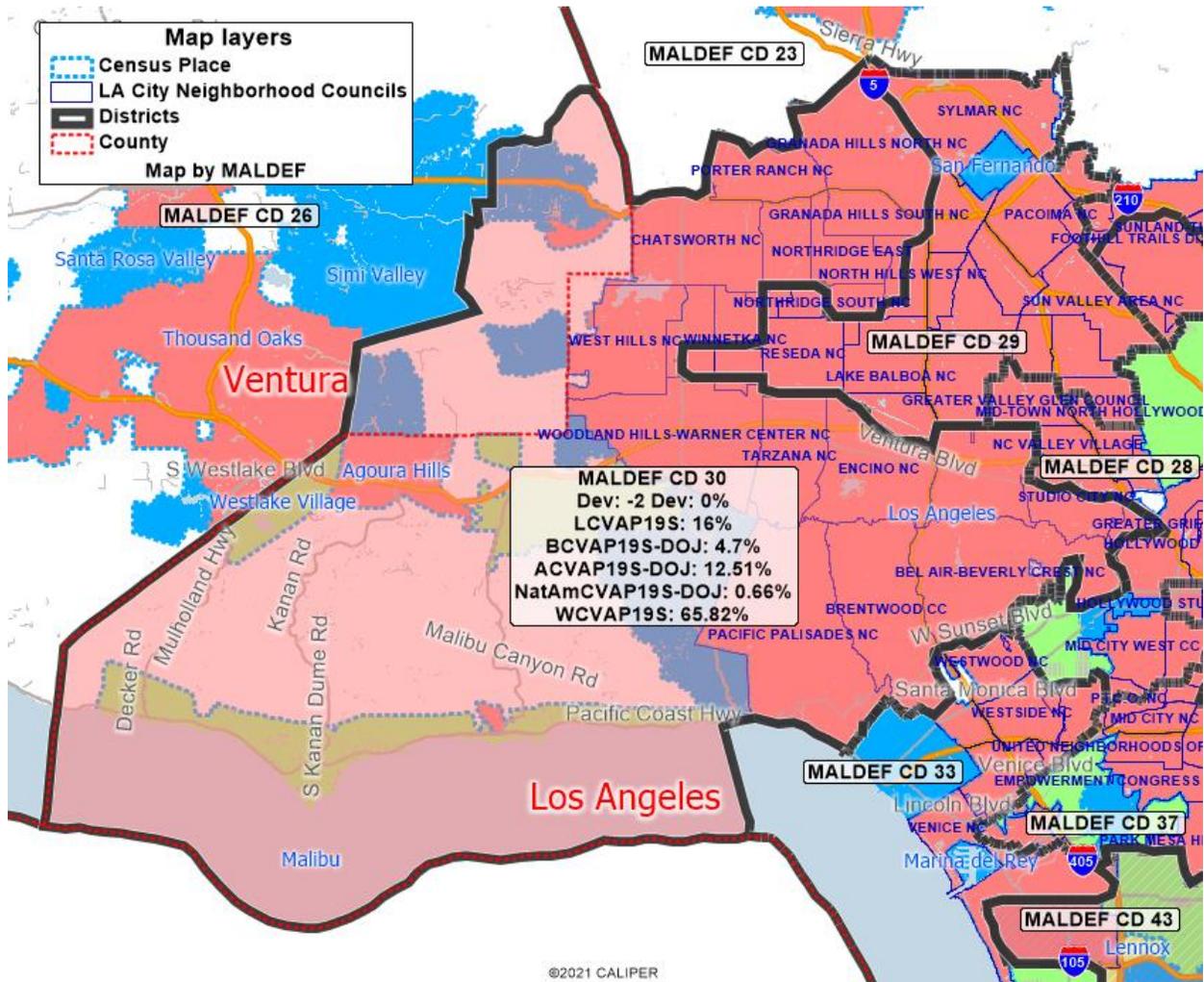
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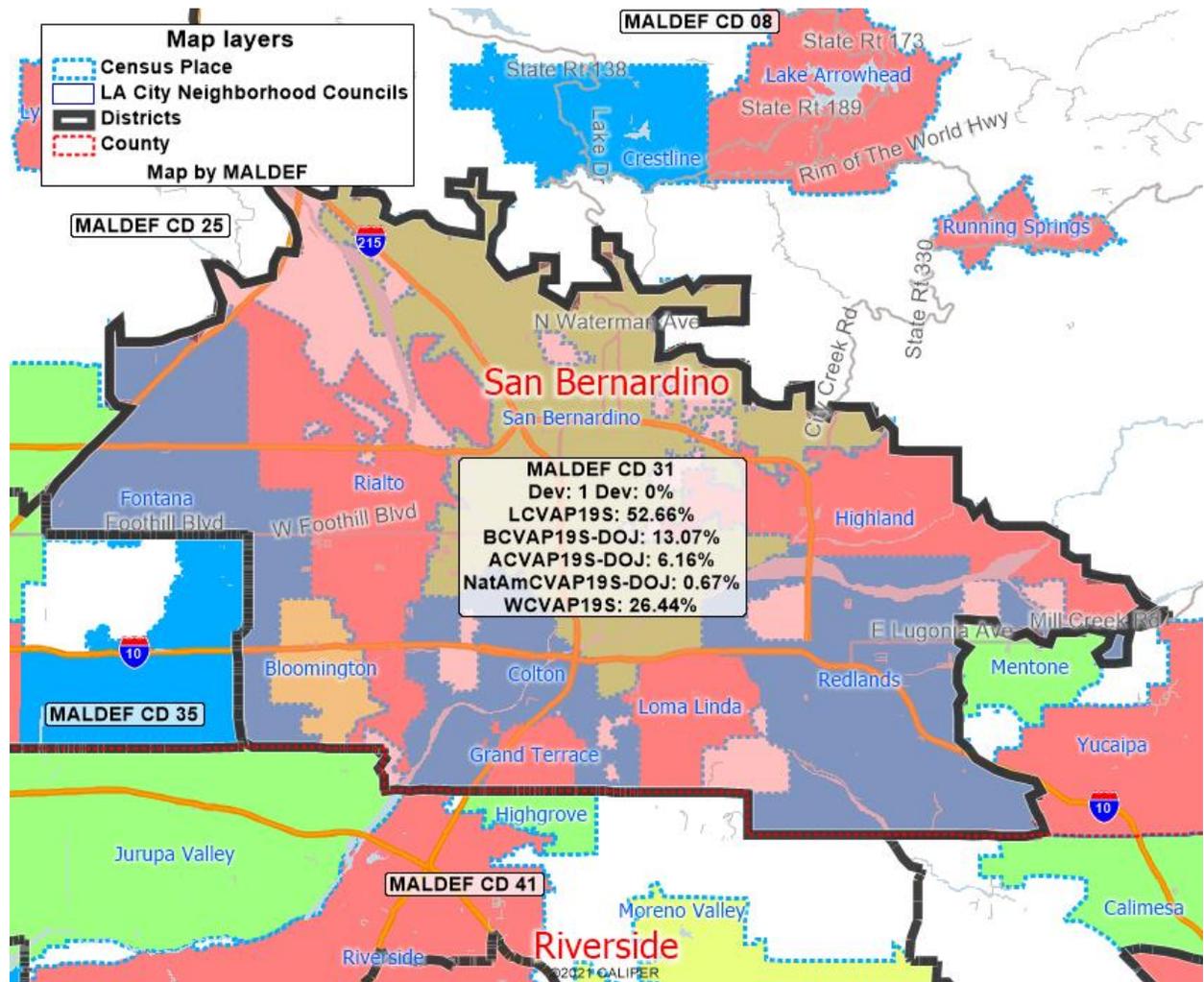
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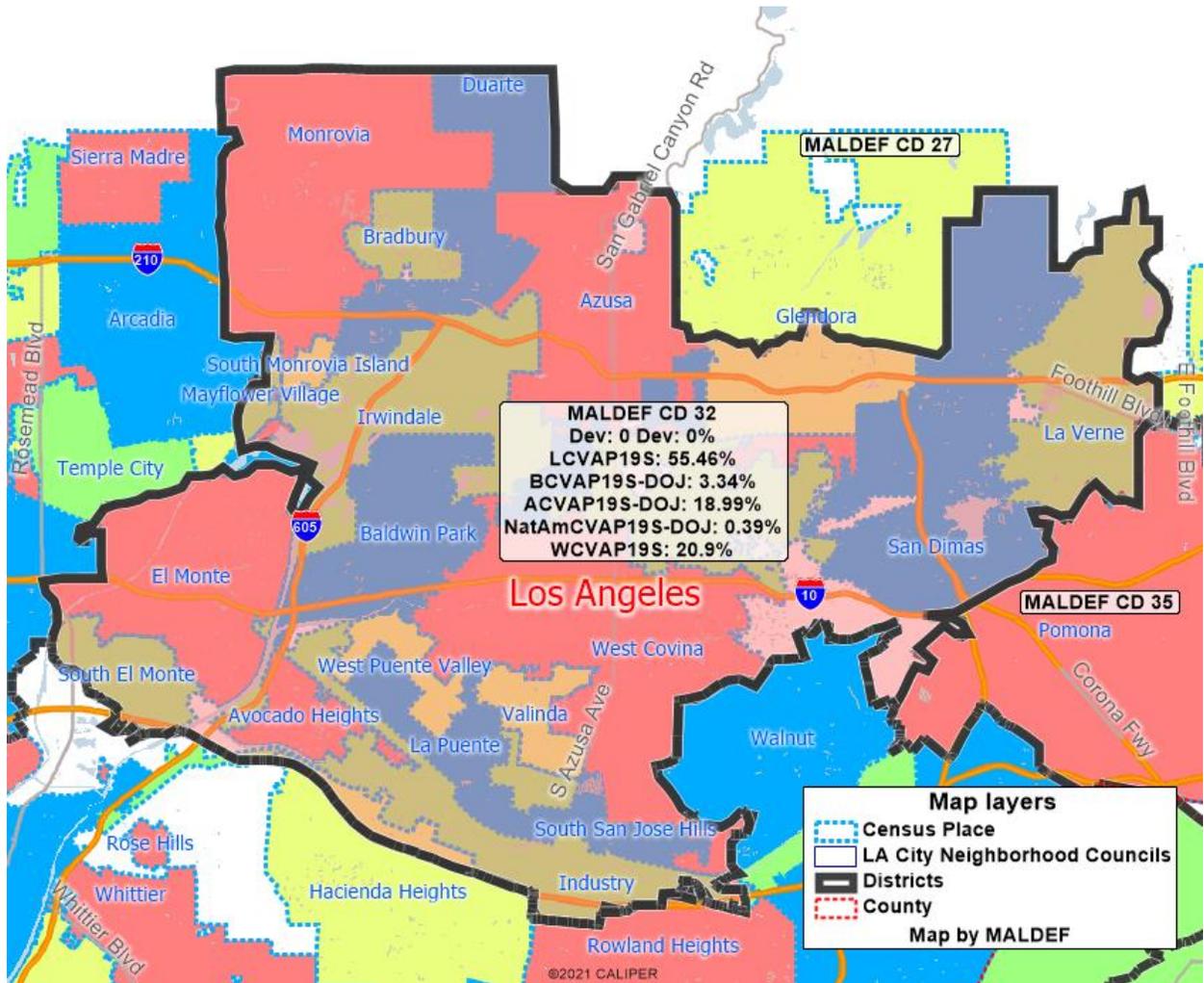
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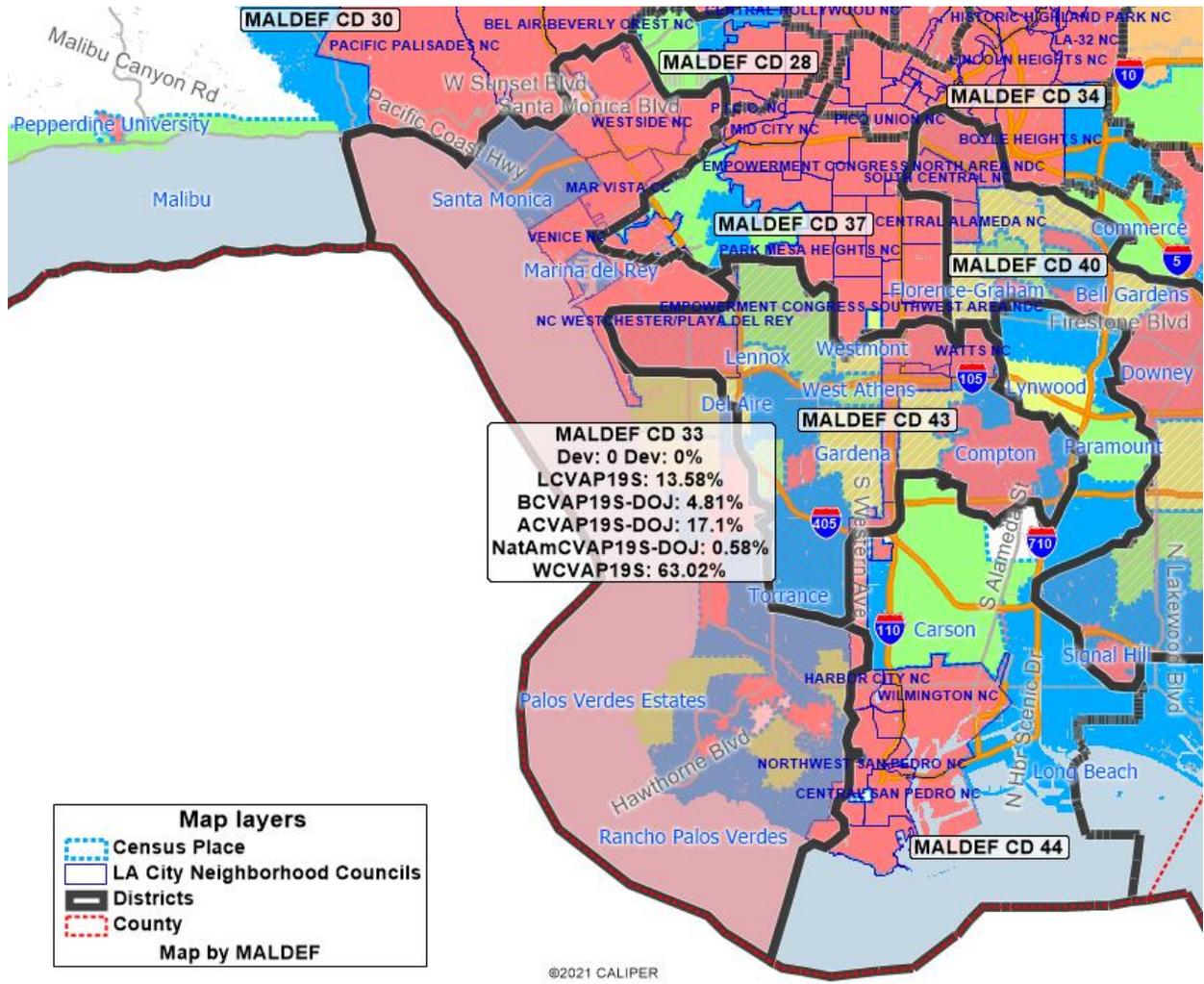
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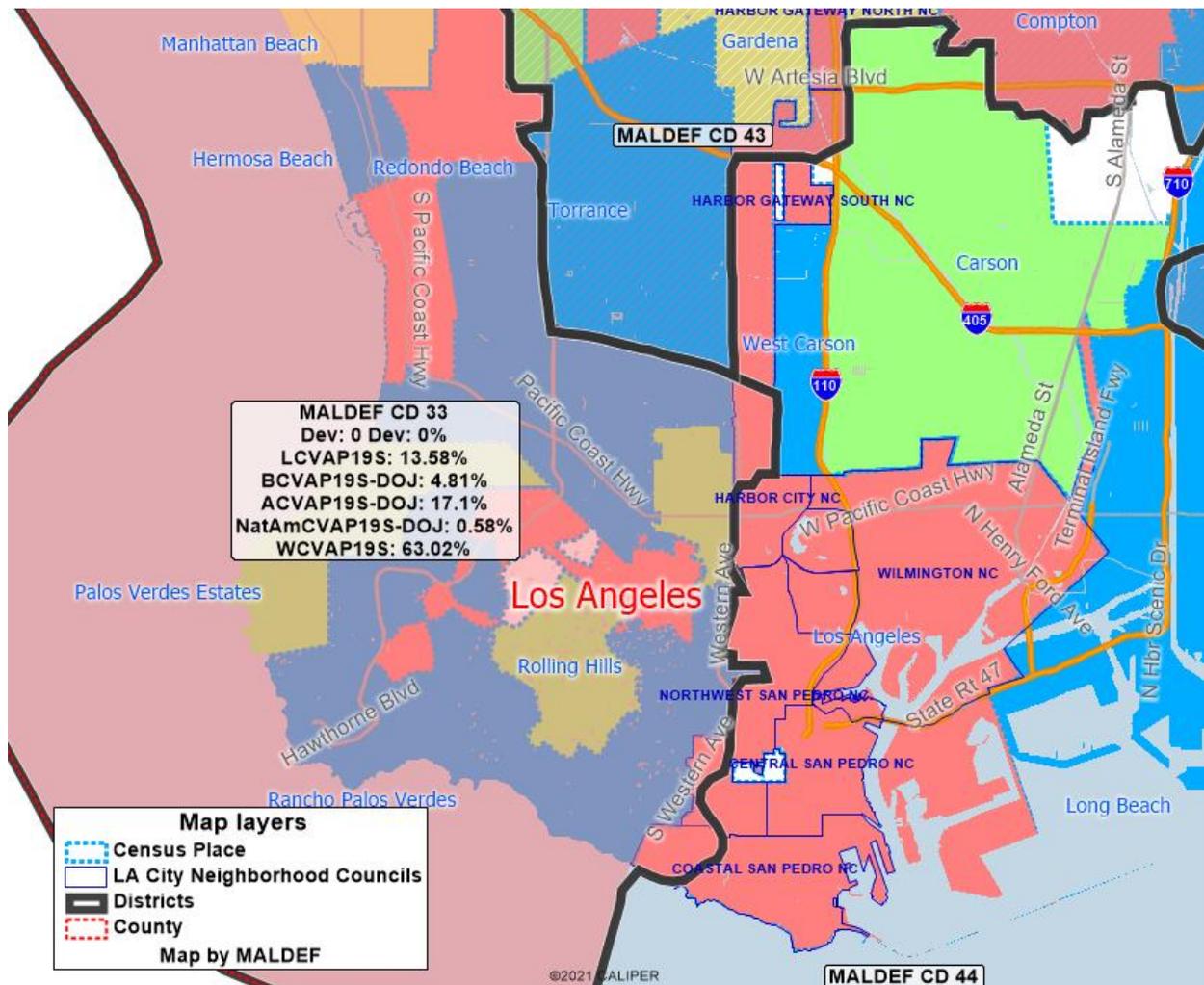
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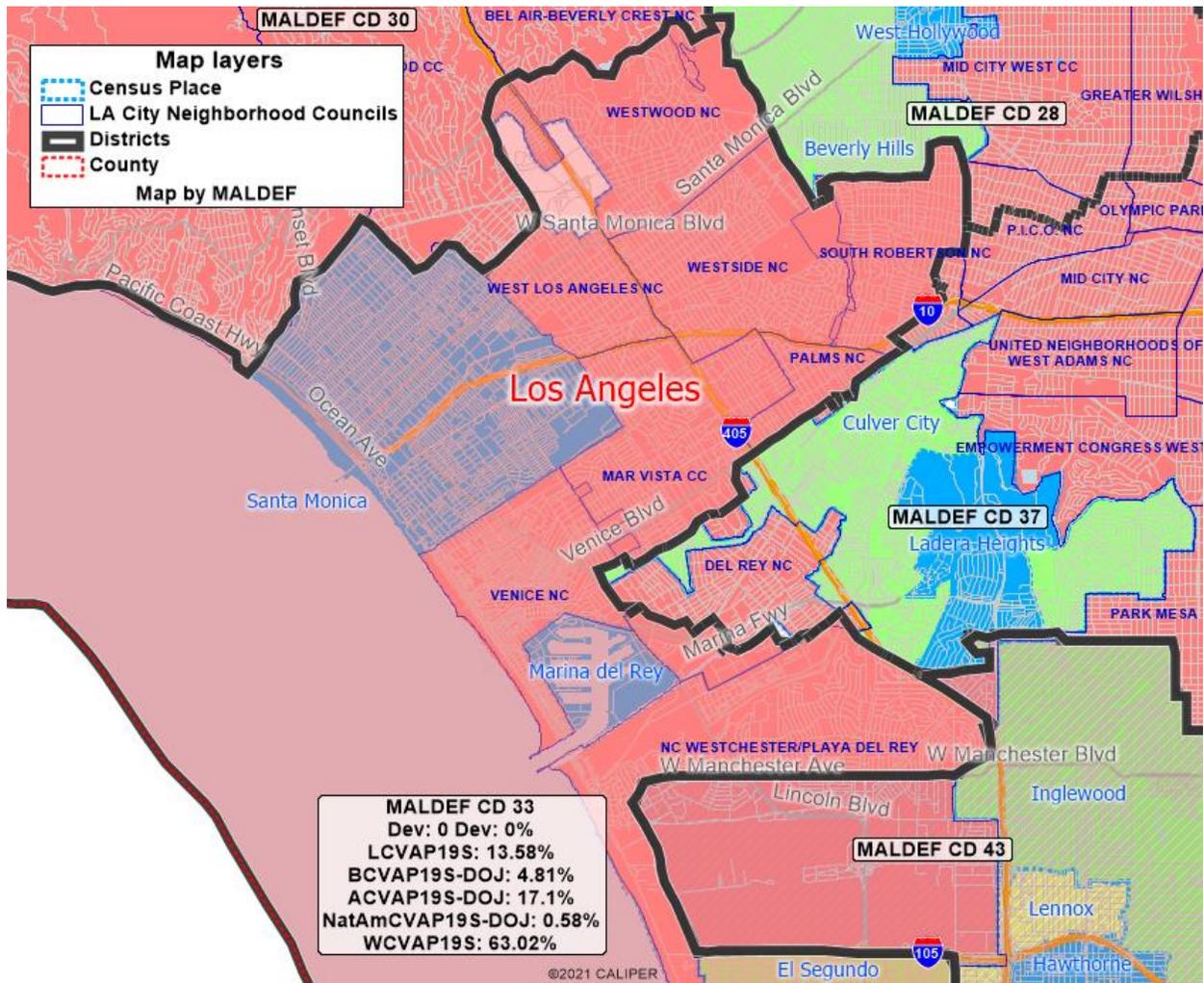
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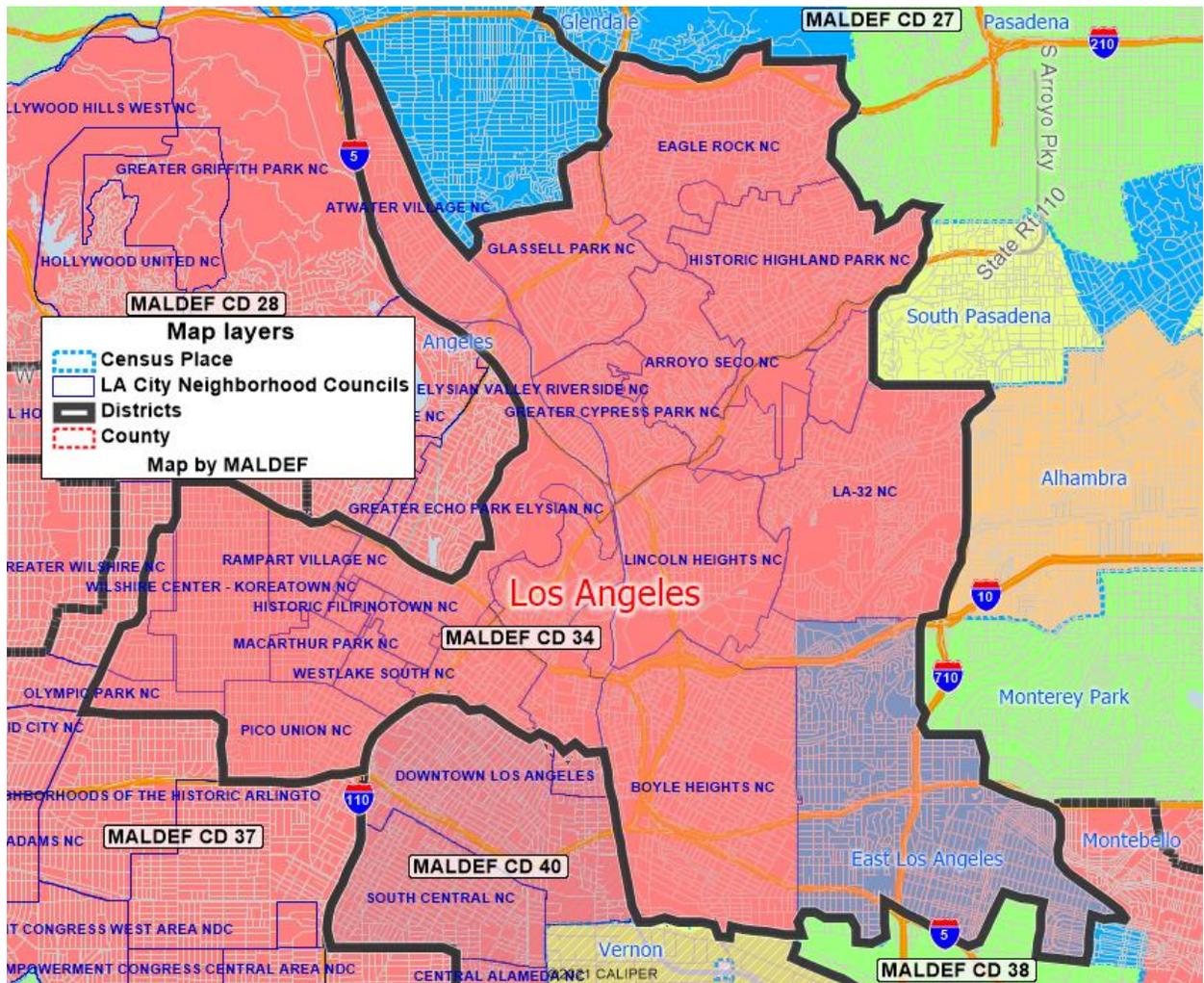
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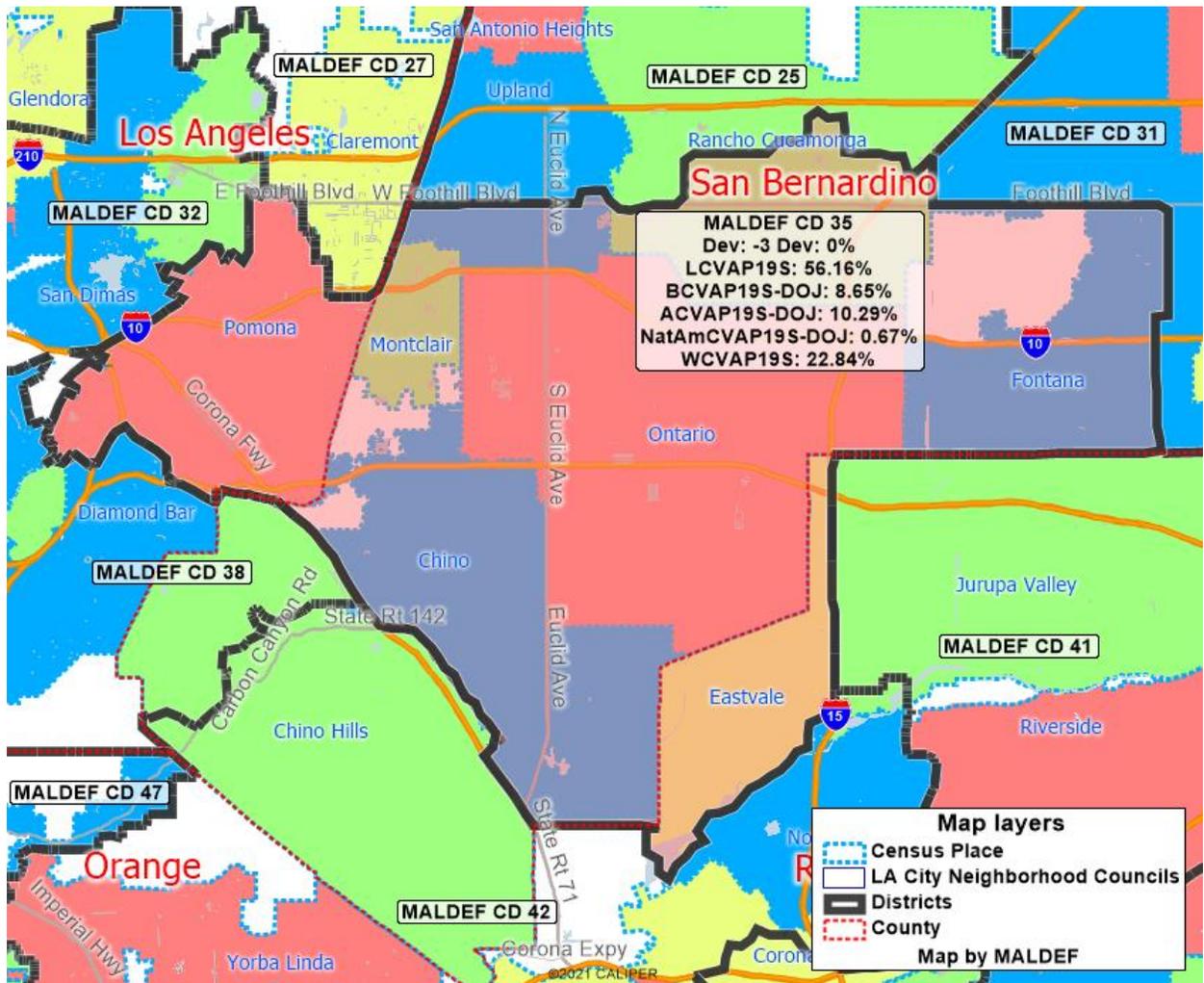
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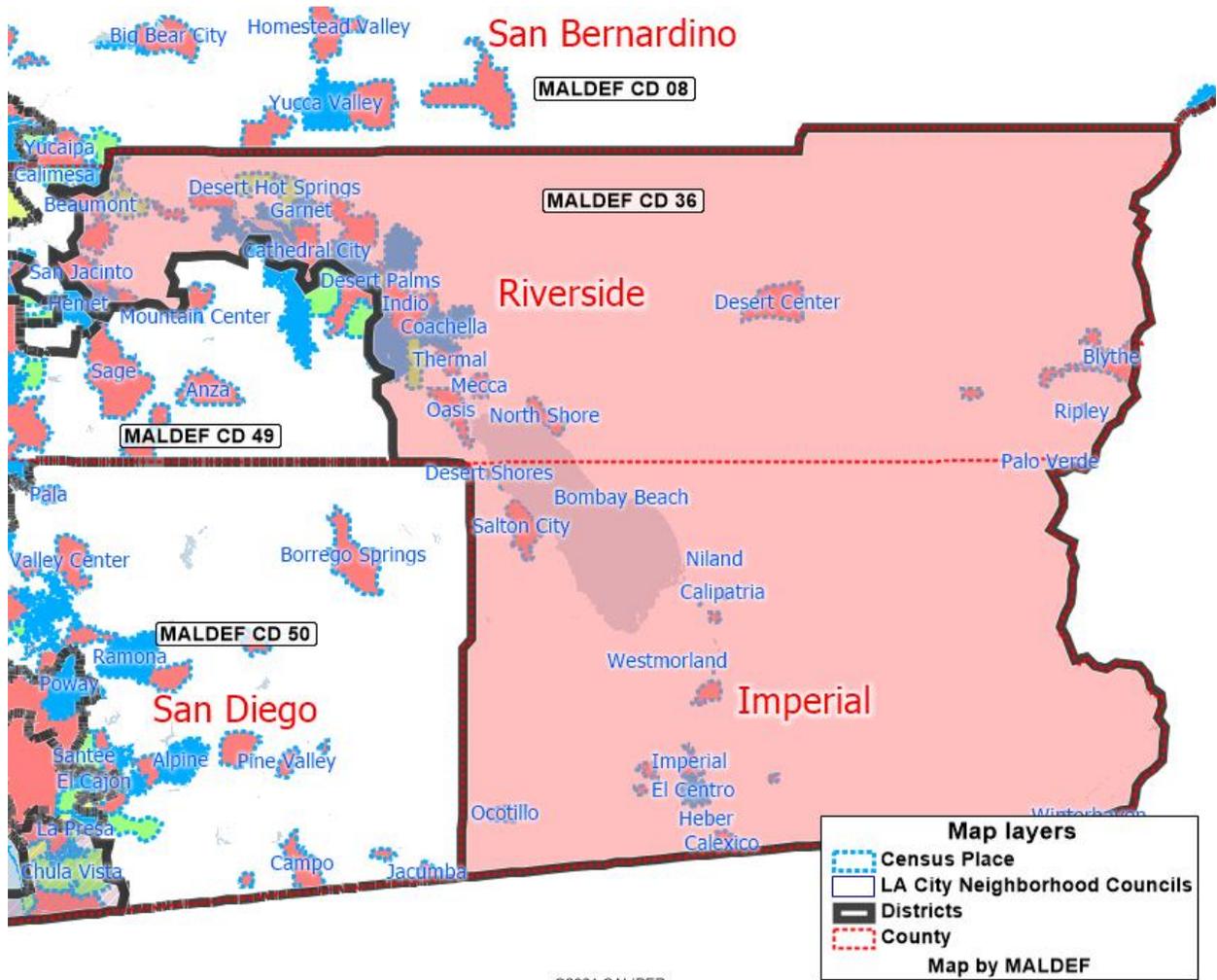
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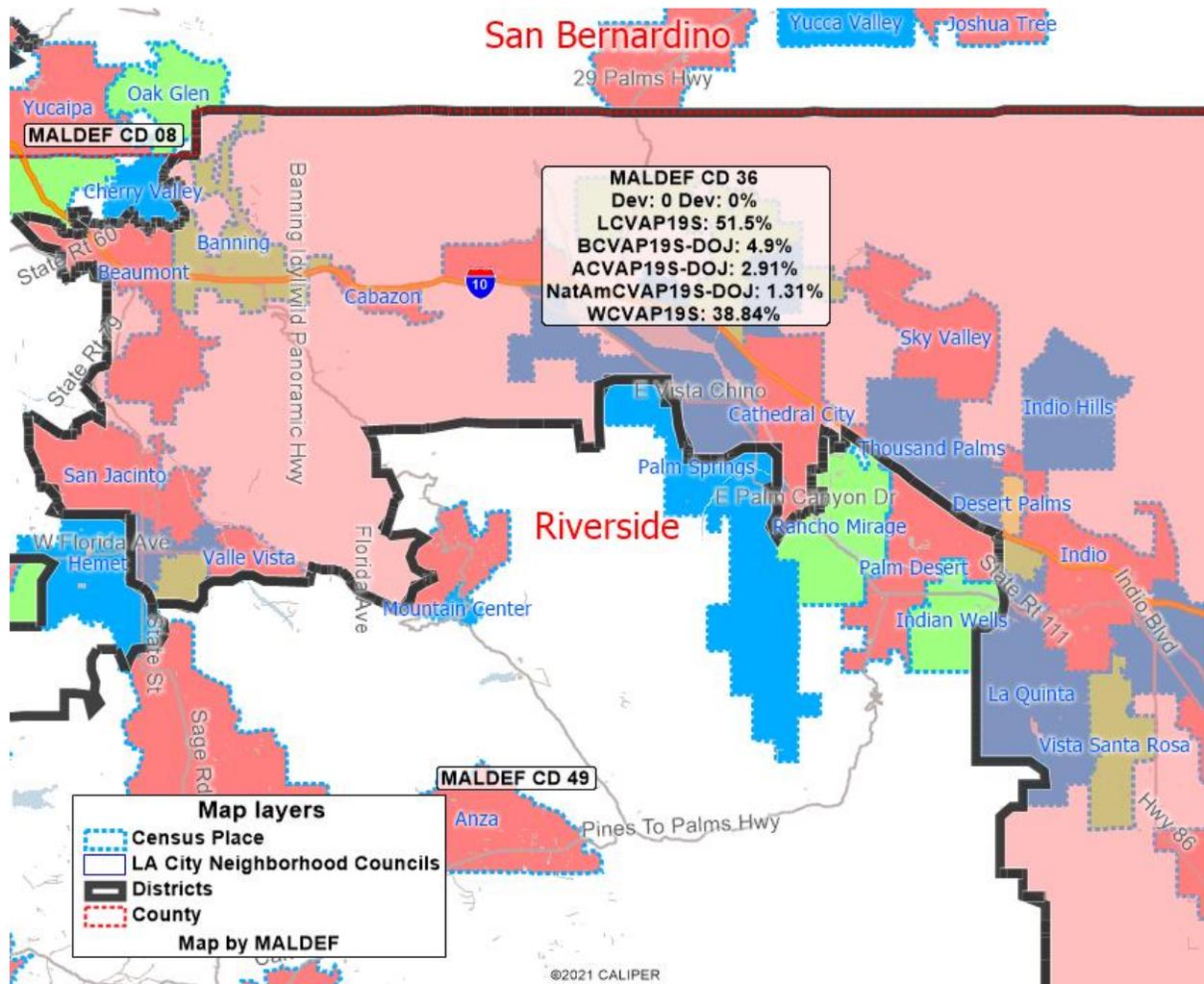
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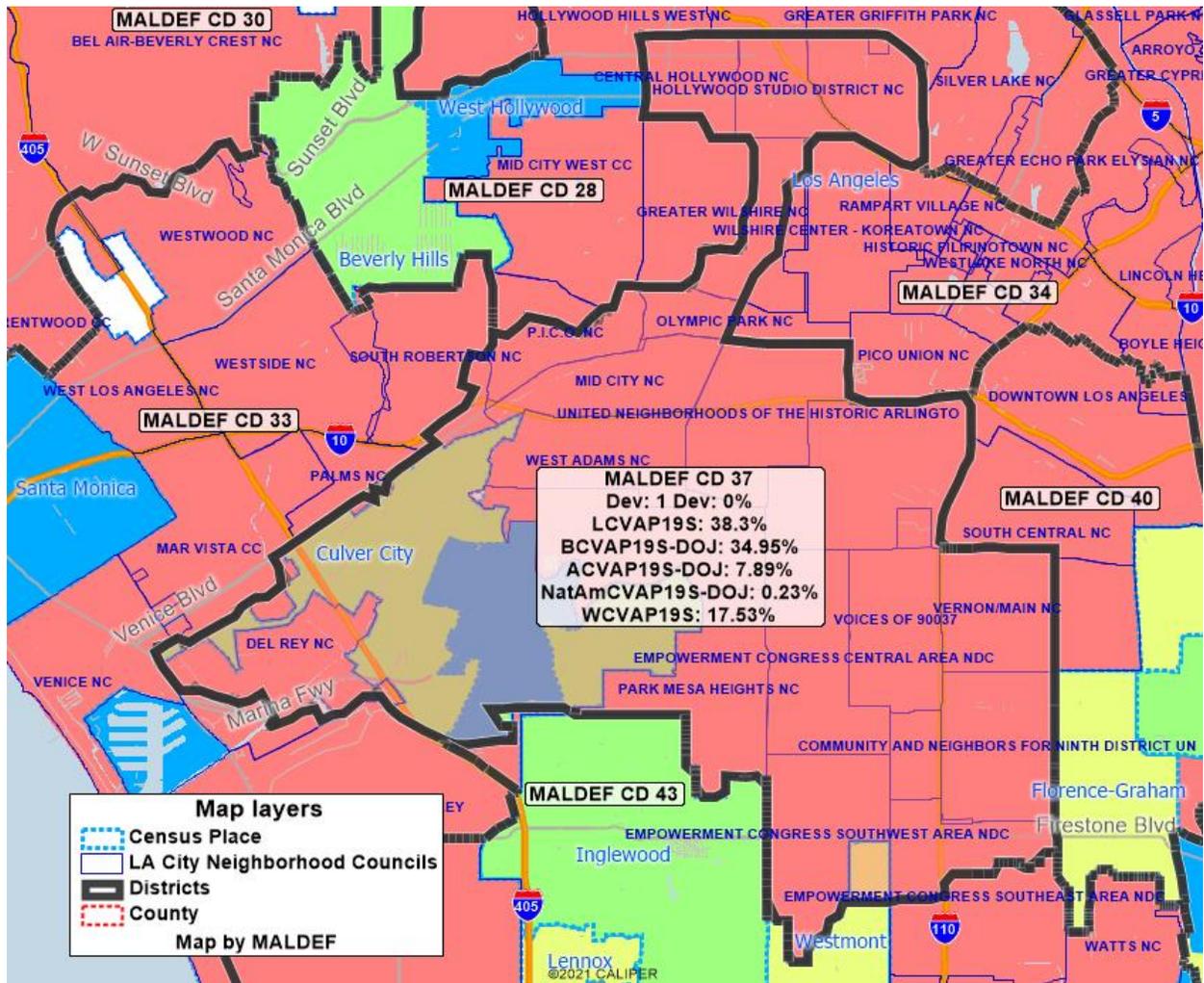
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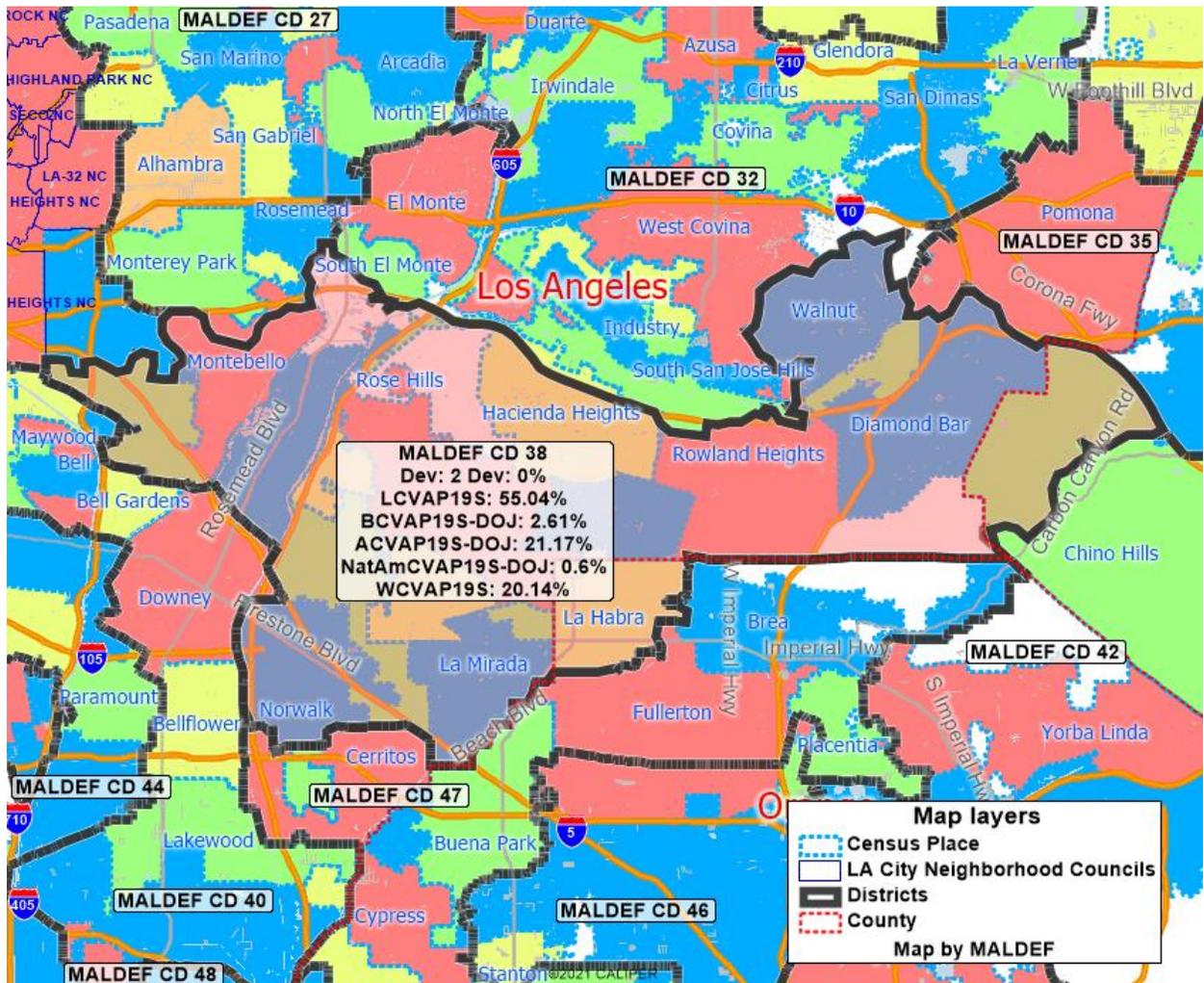
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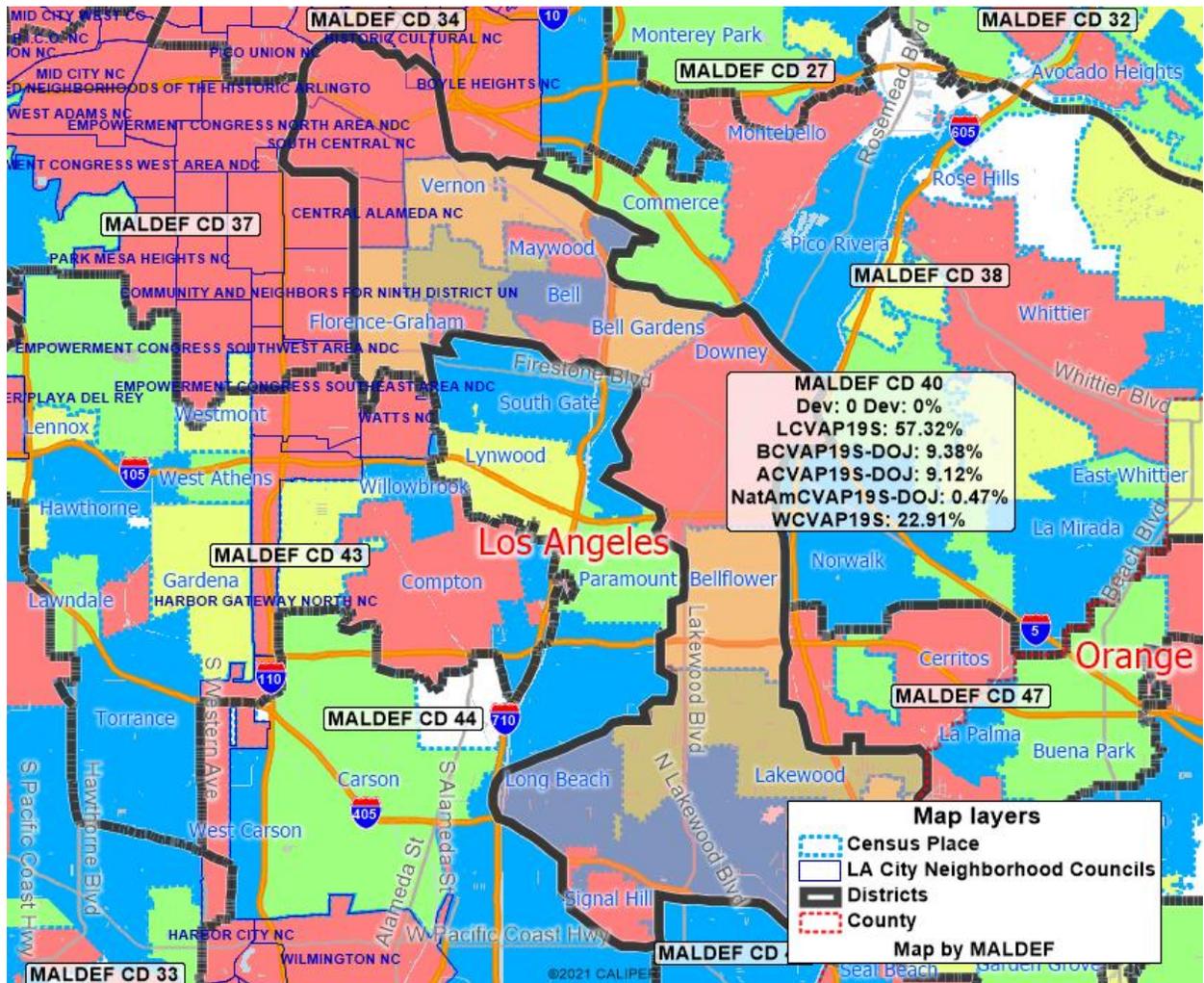
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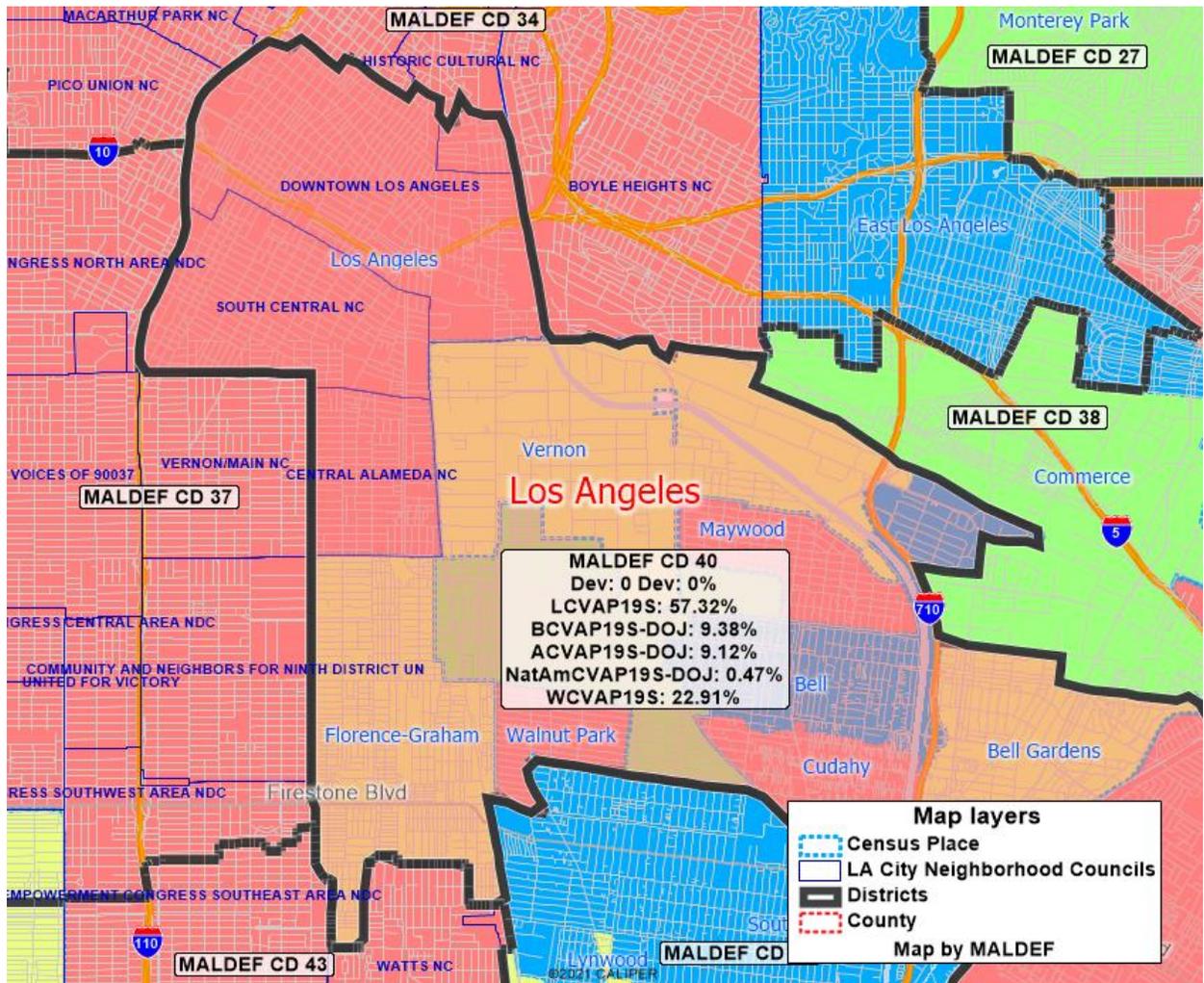
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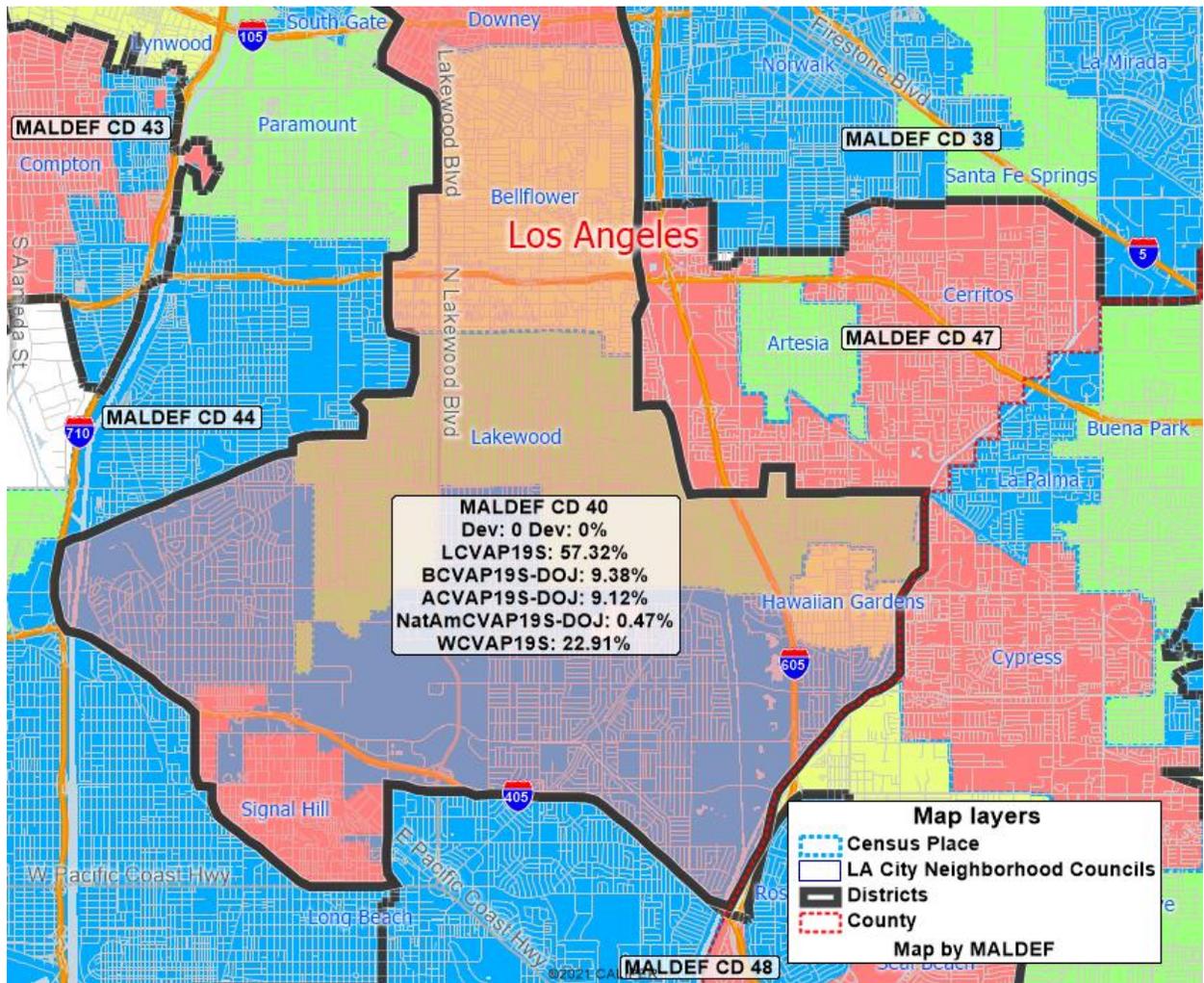
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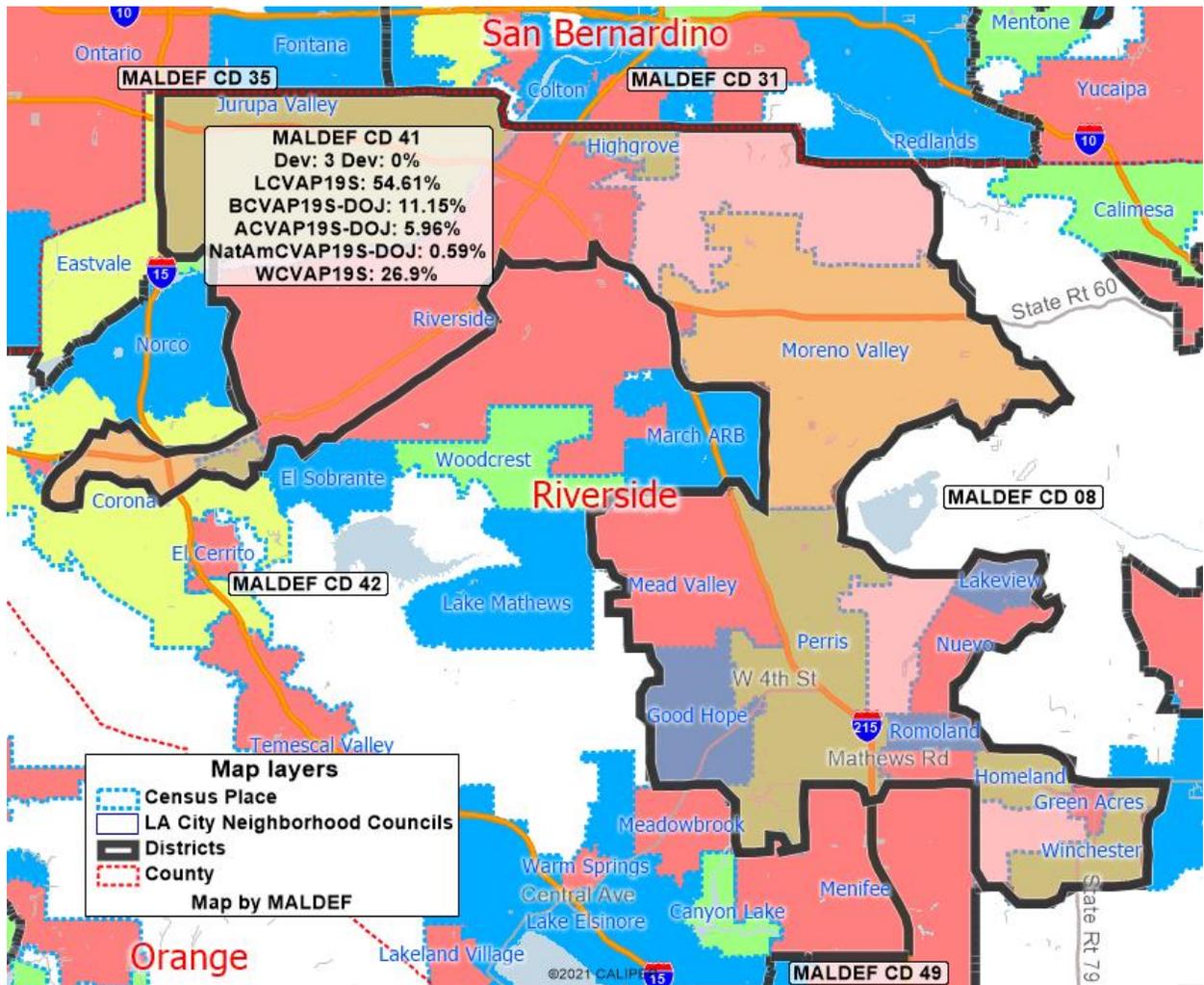
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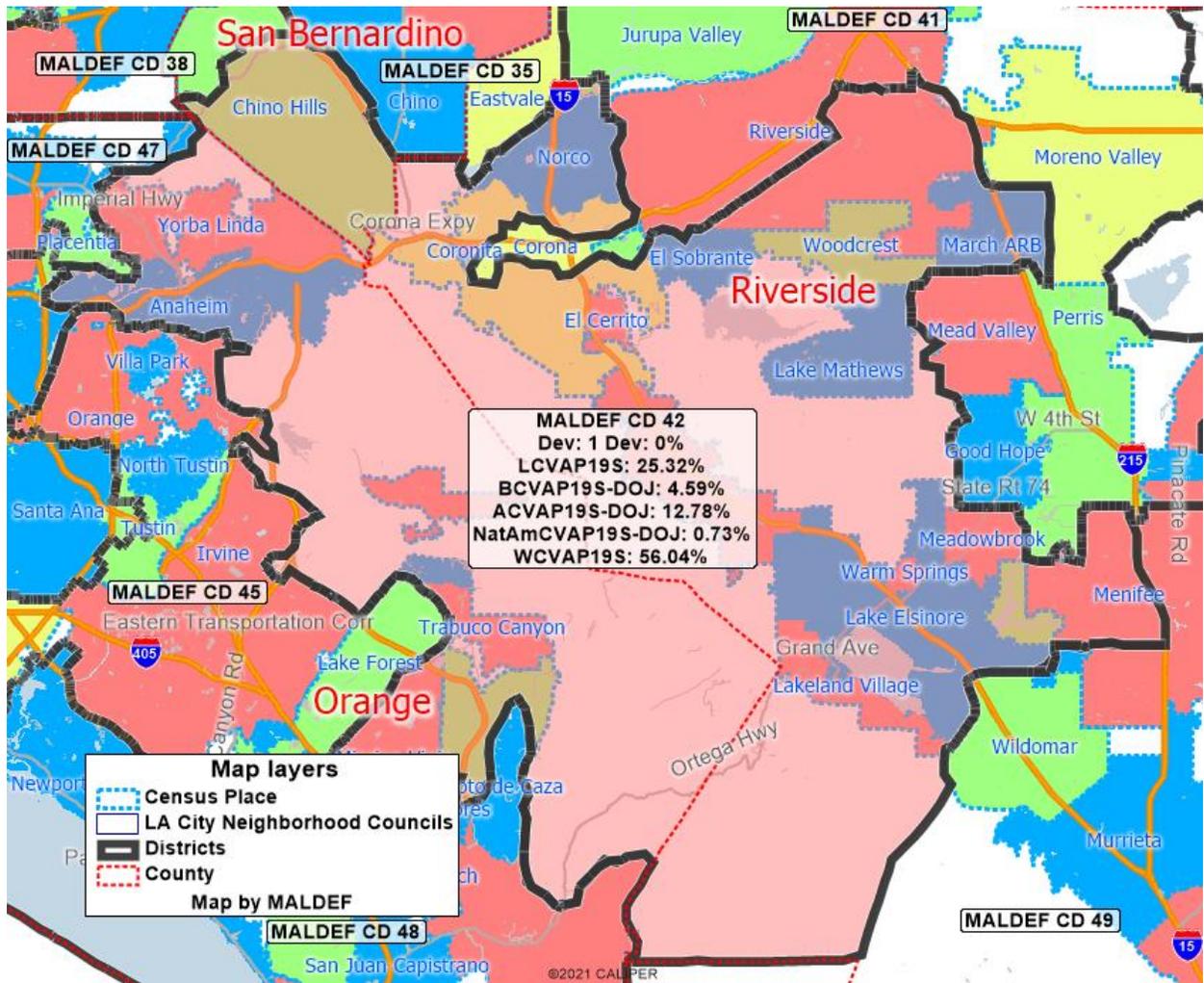
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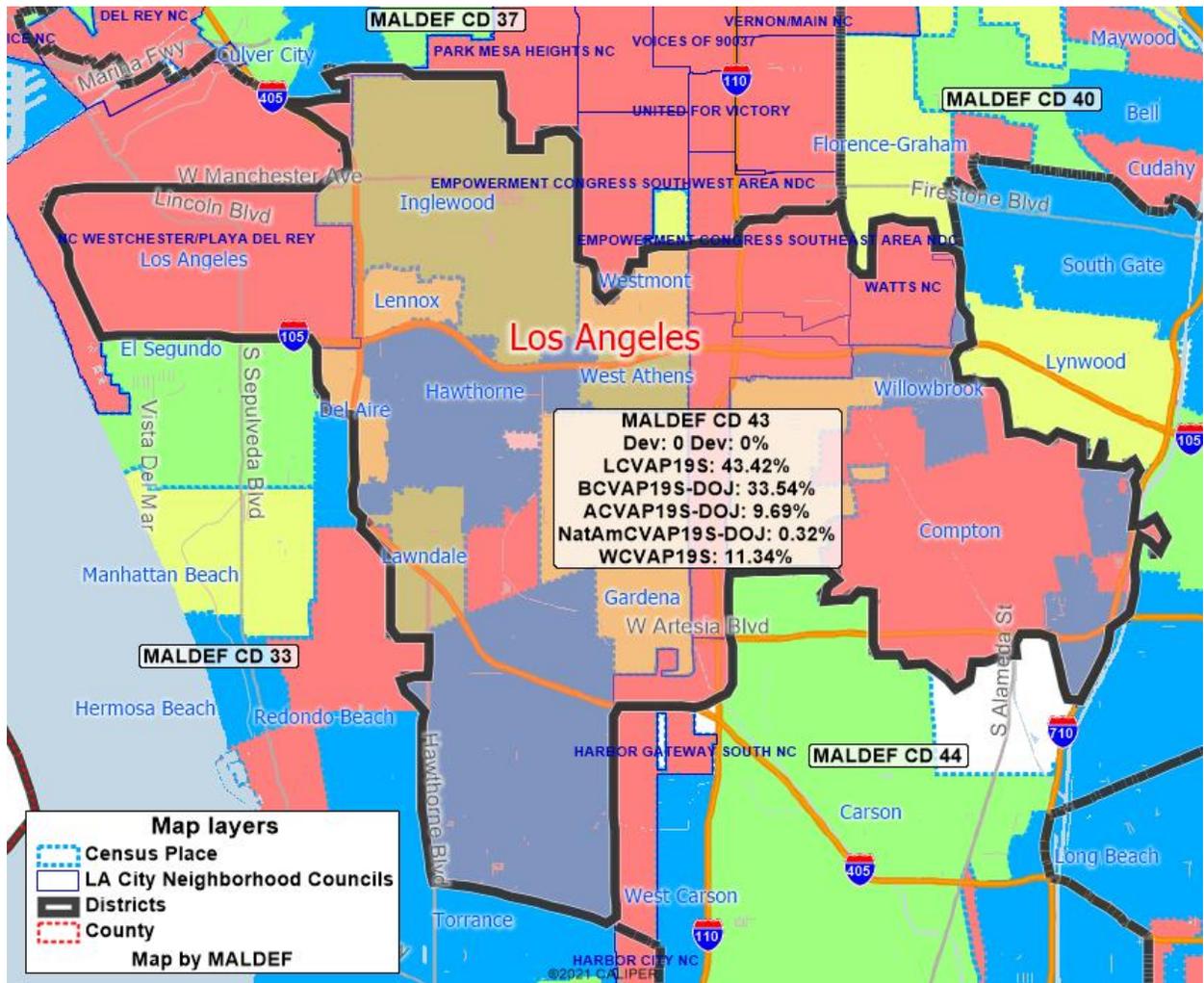
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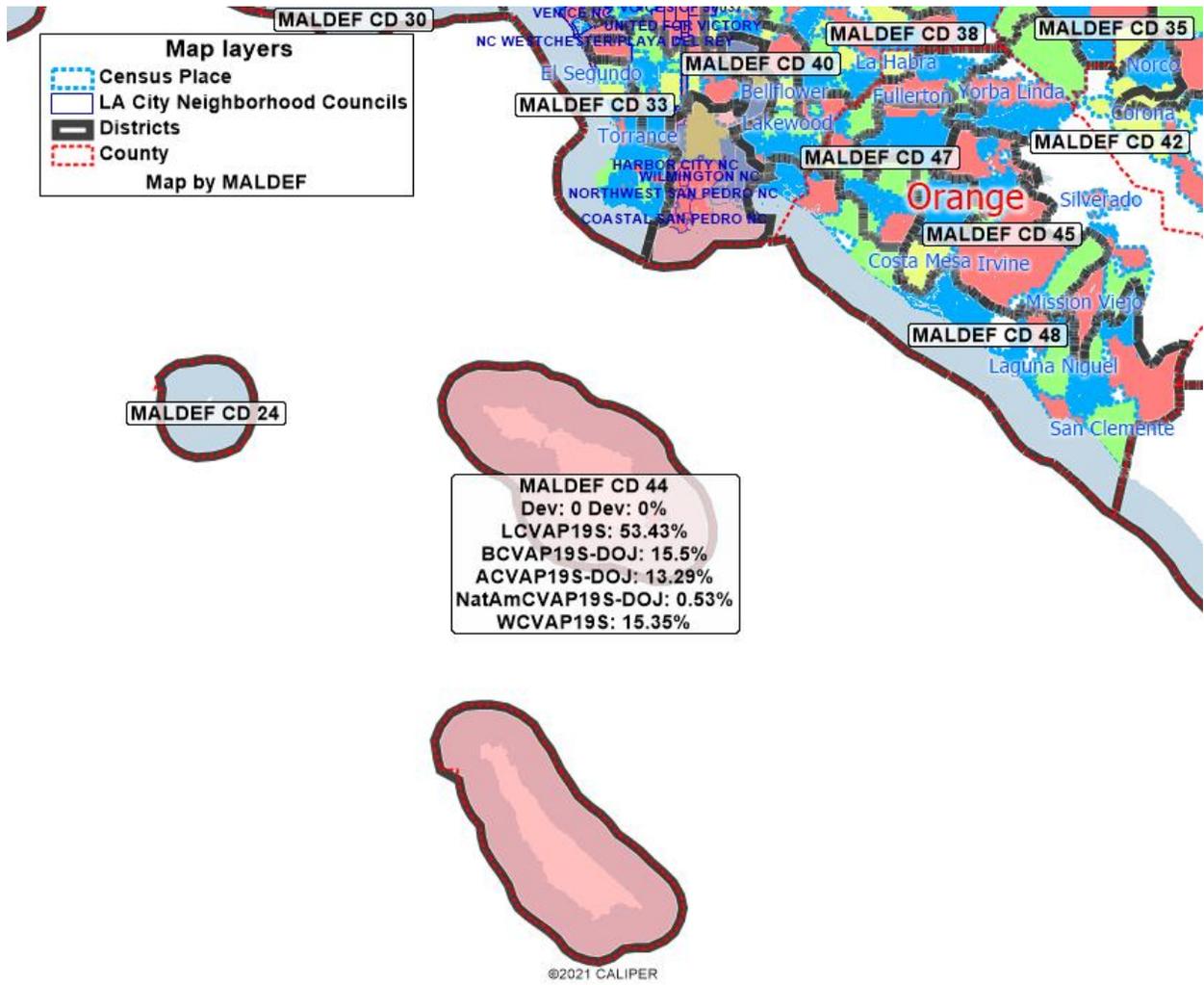
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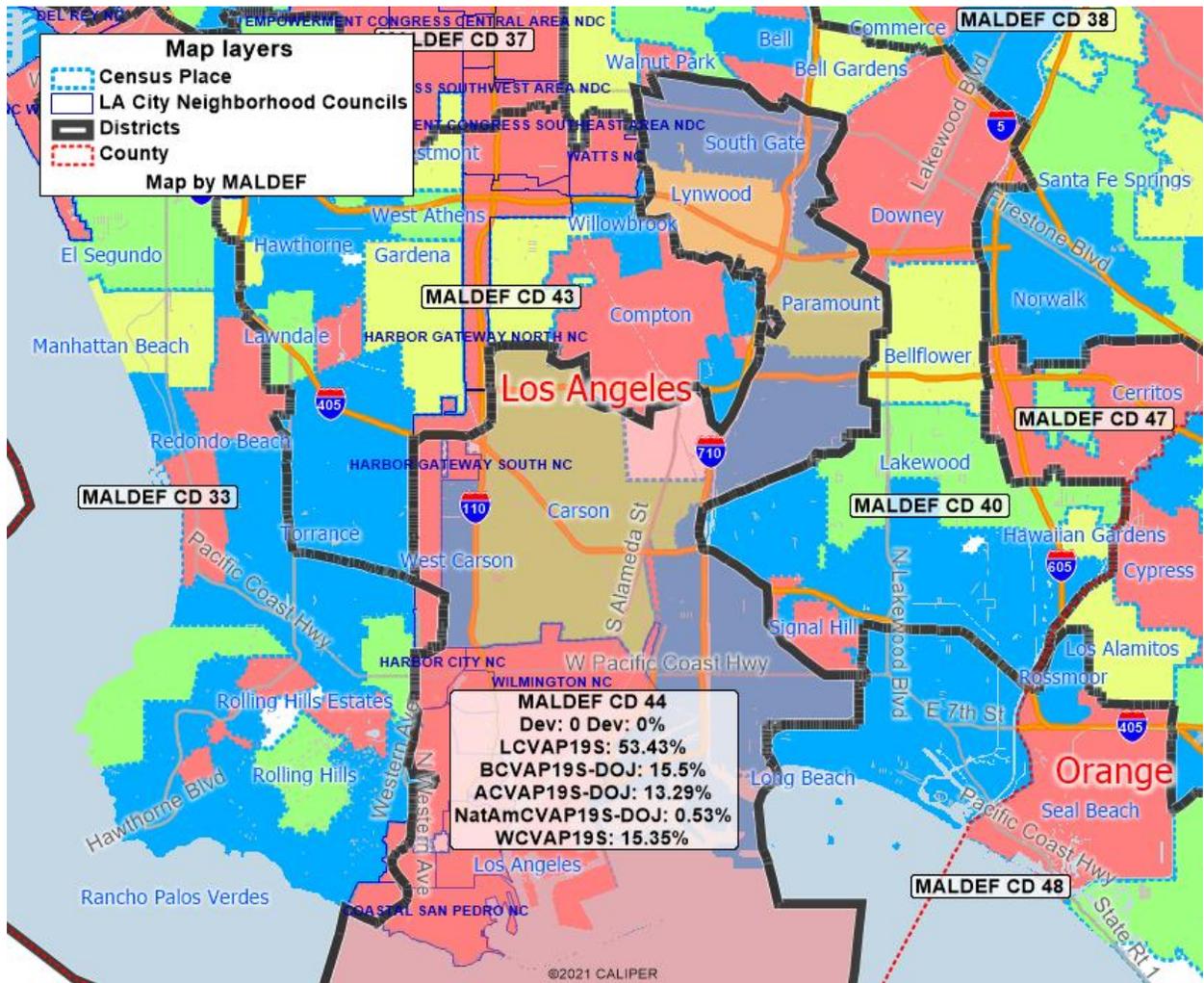
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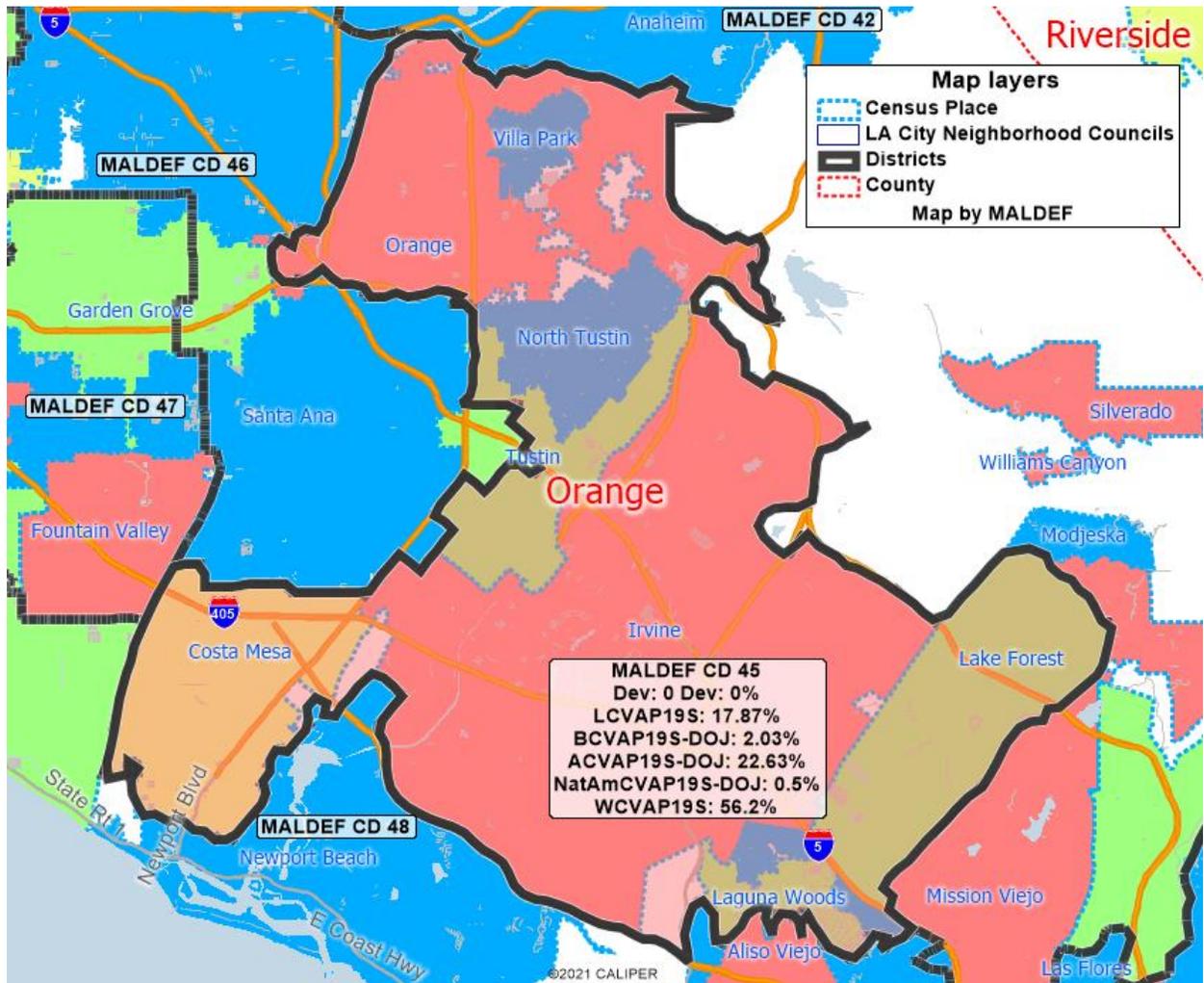
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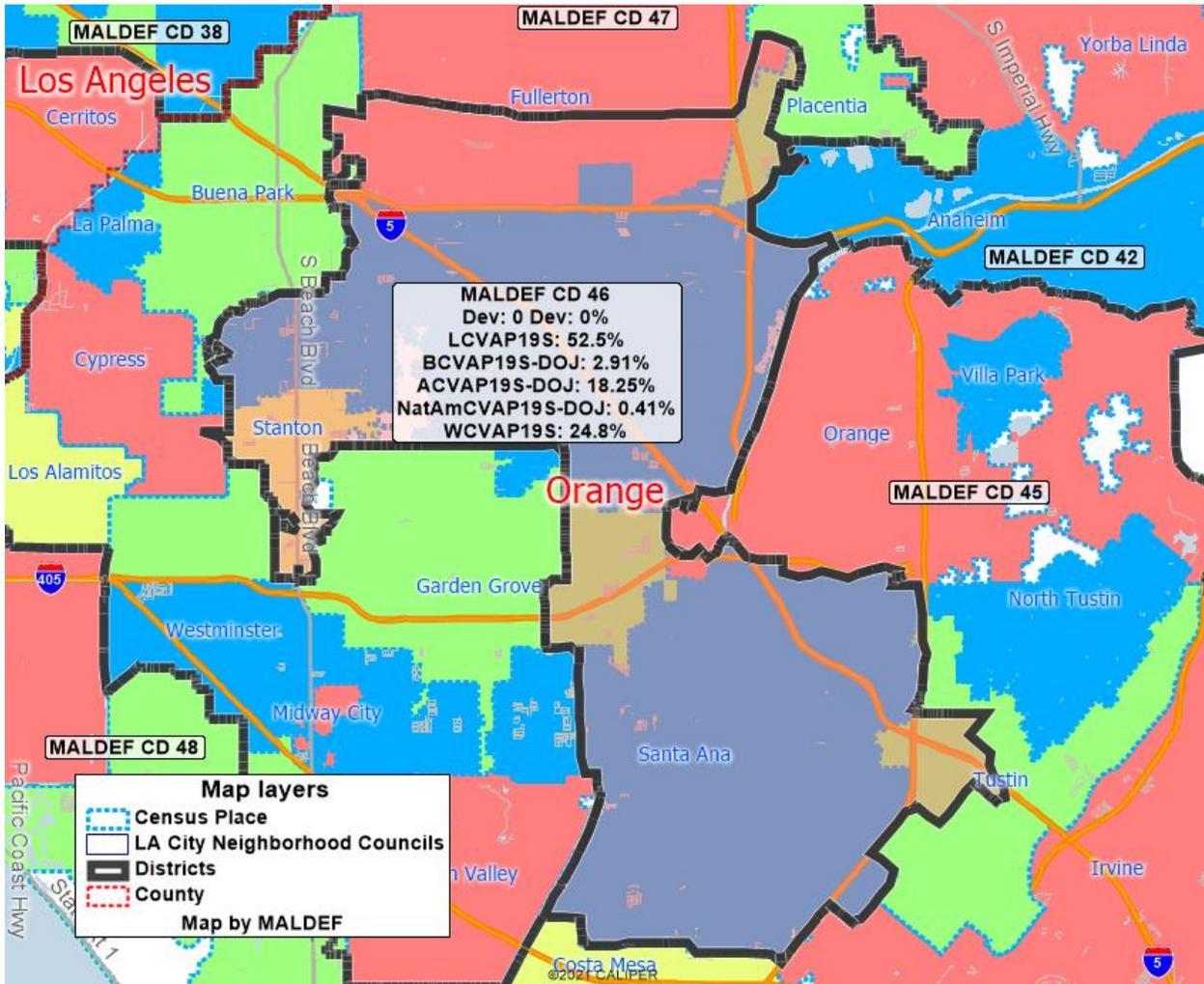
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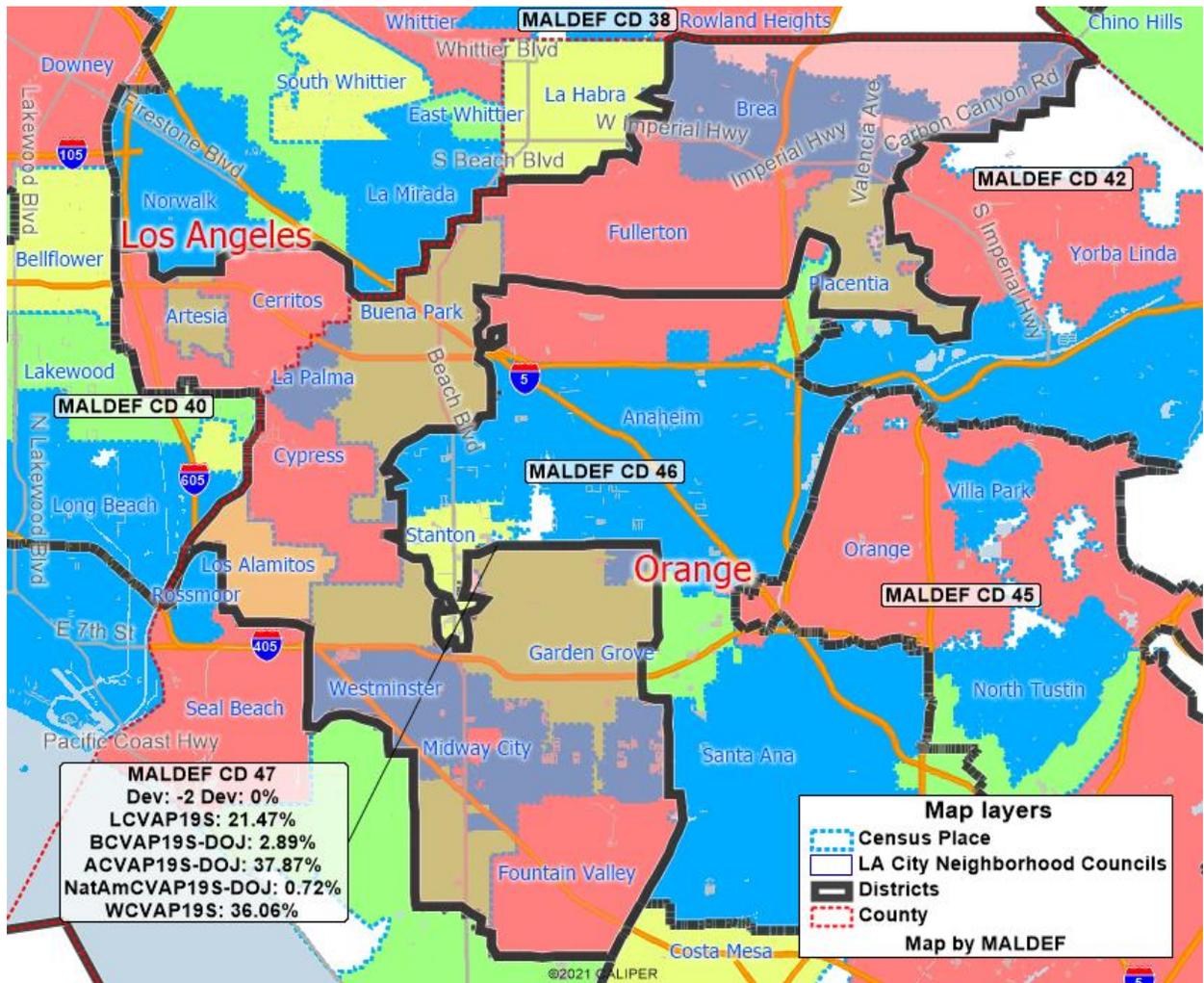
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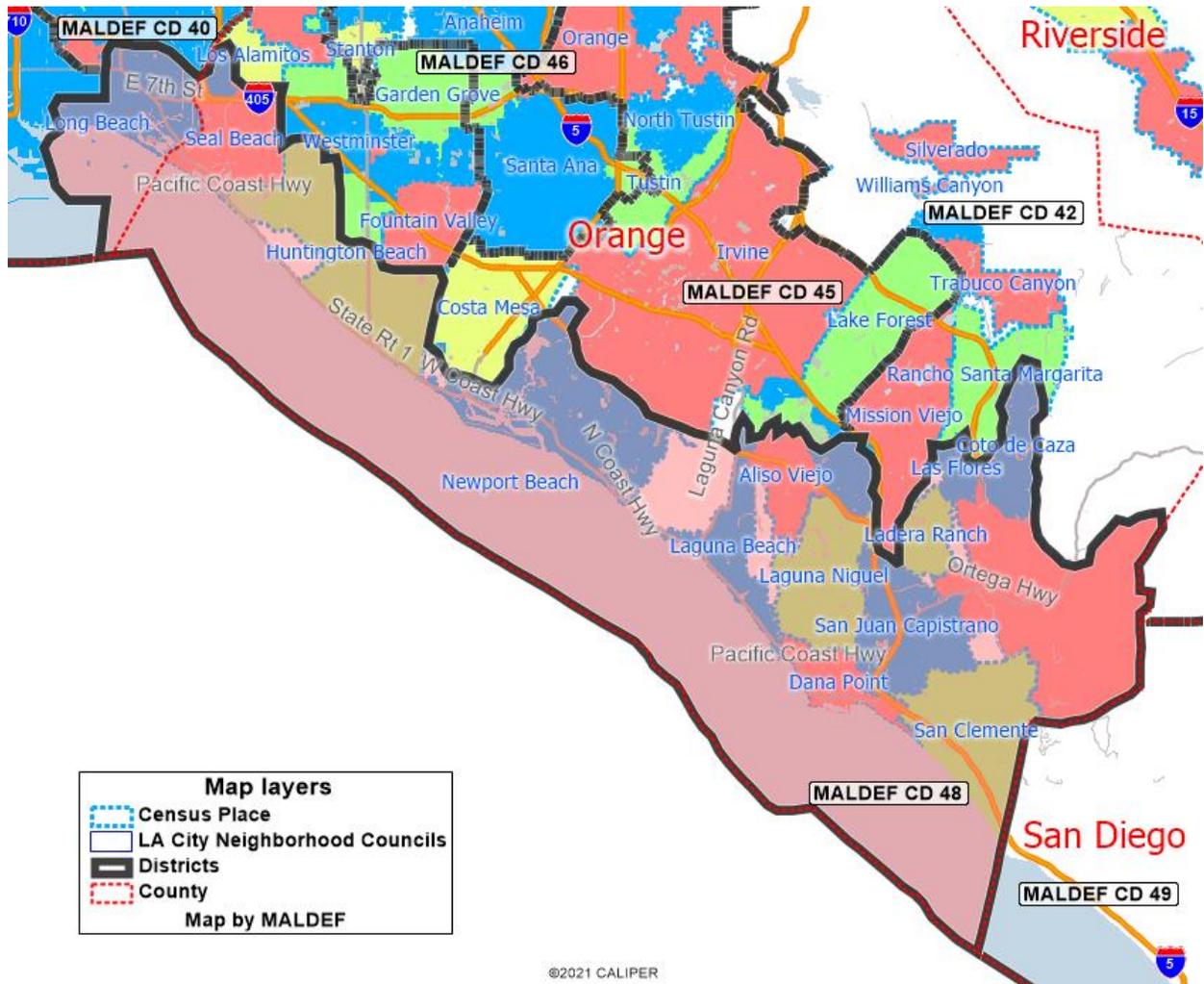
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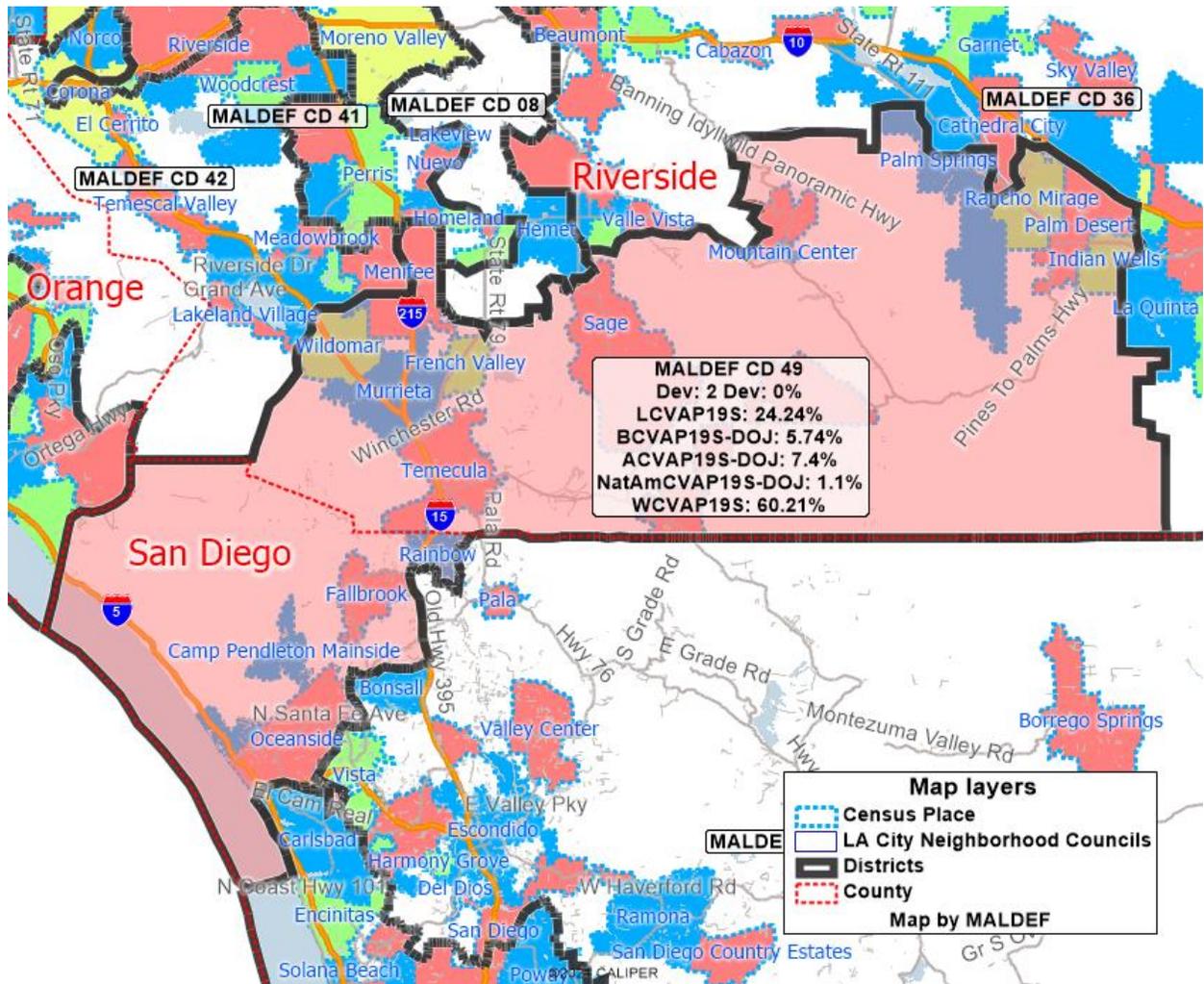
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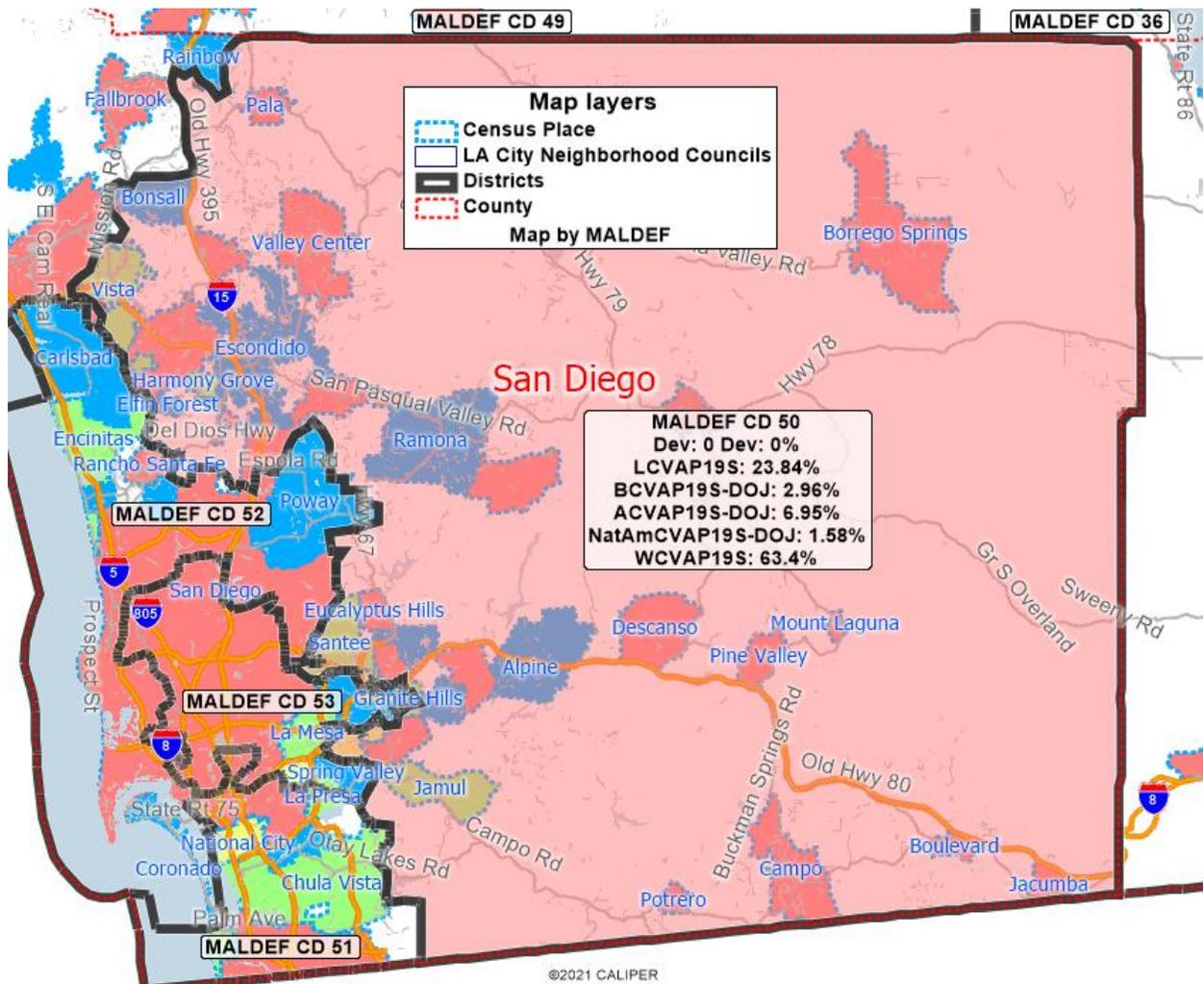
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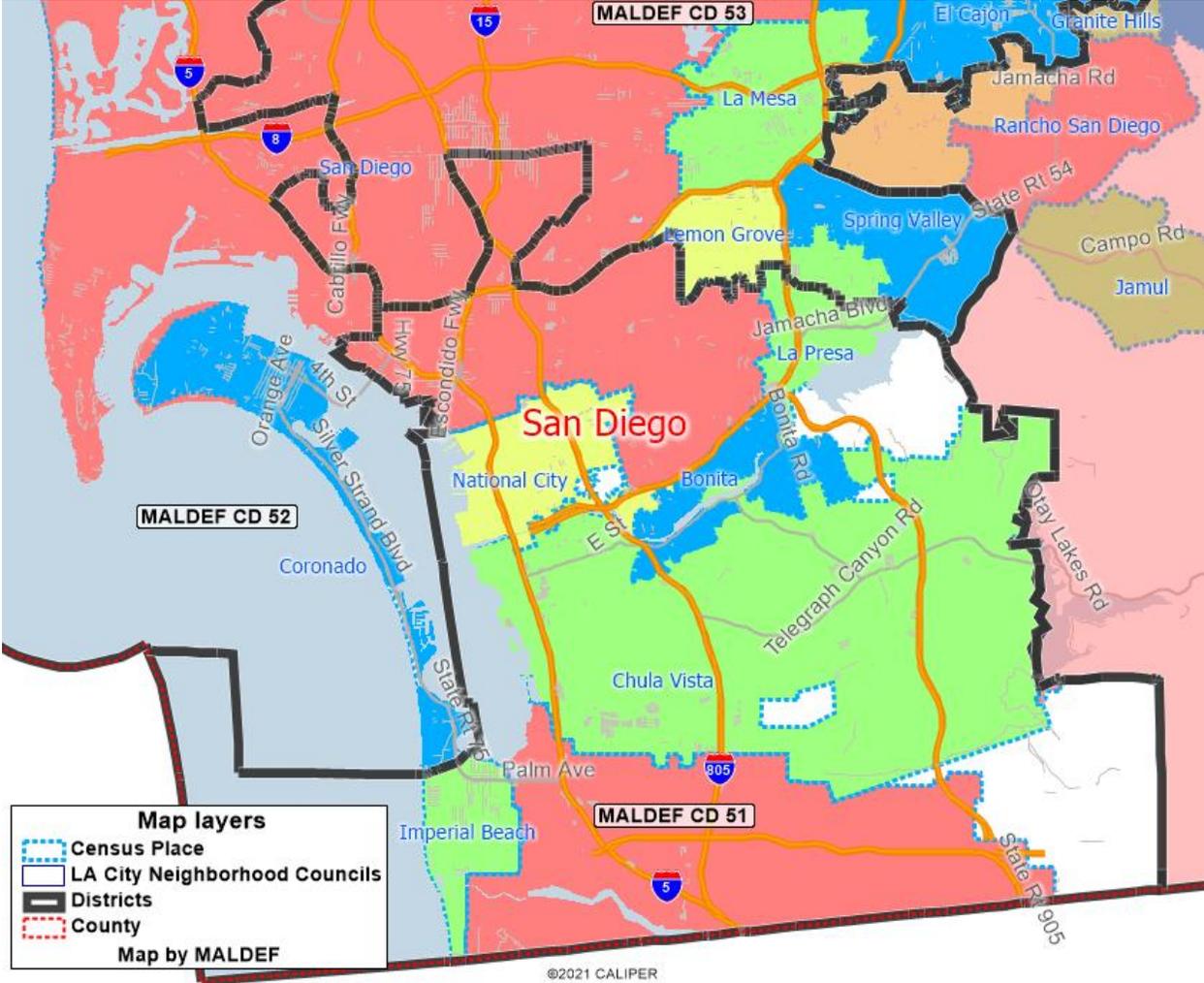
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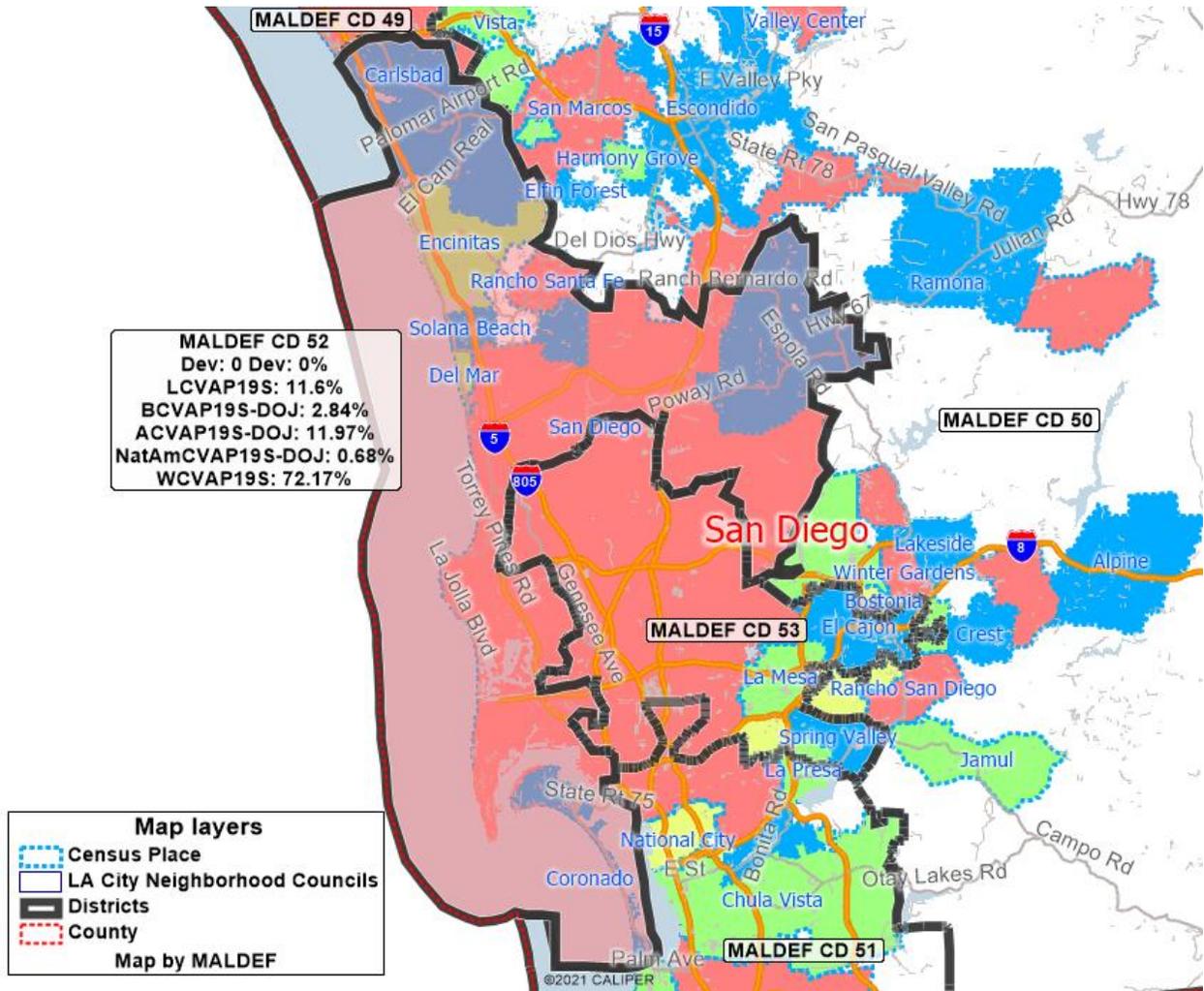
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CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 51

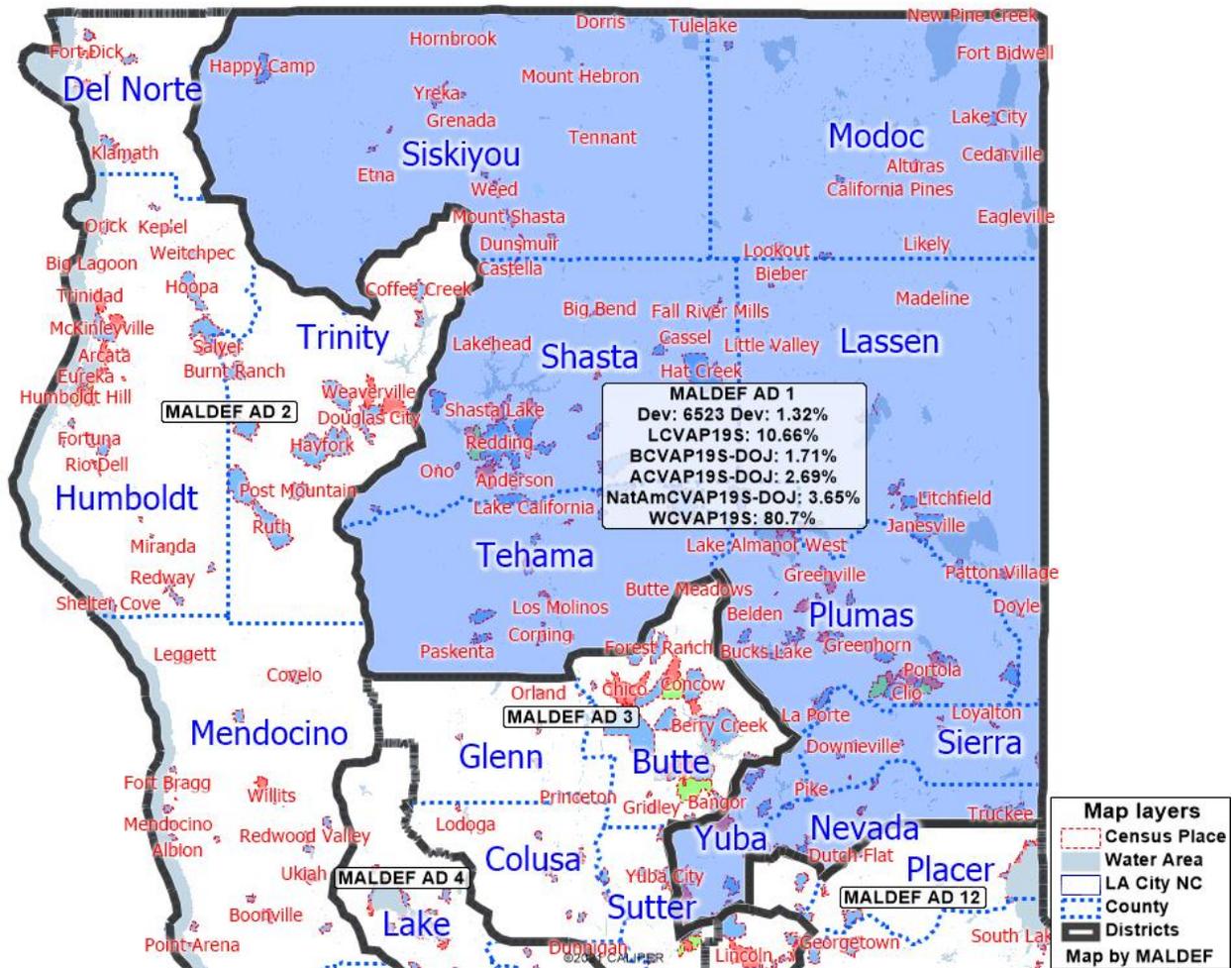


CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 52

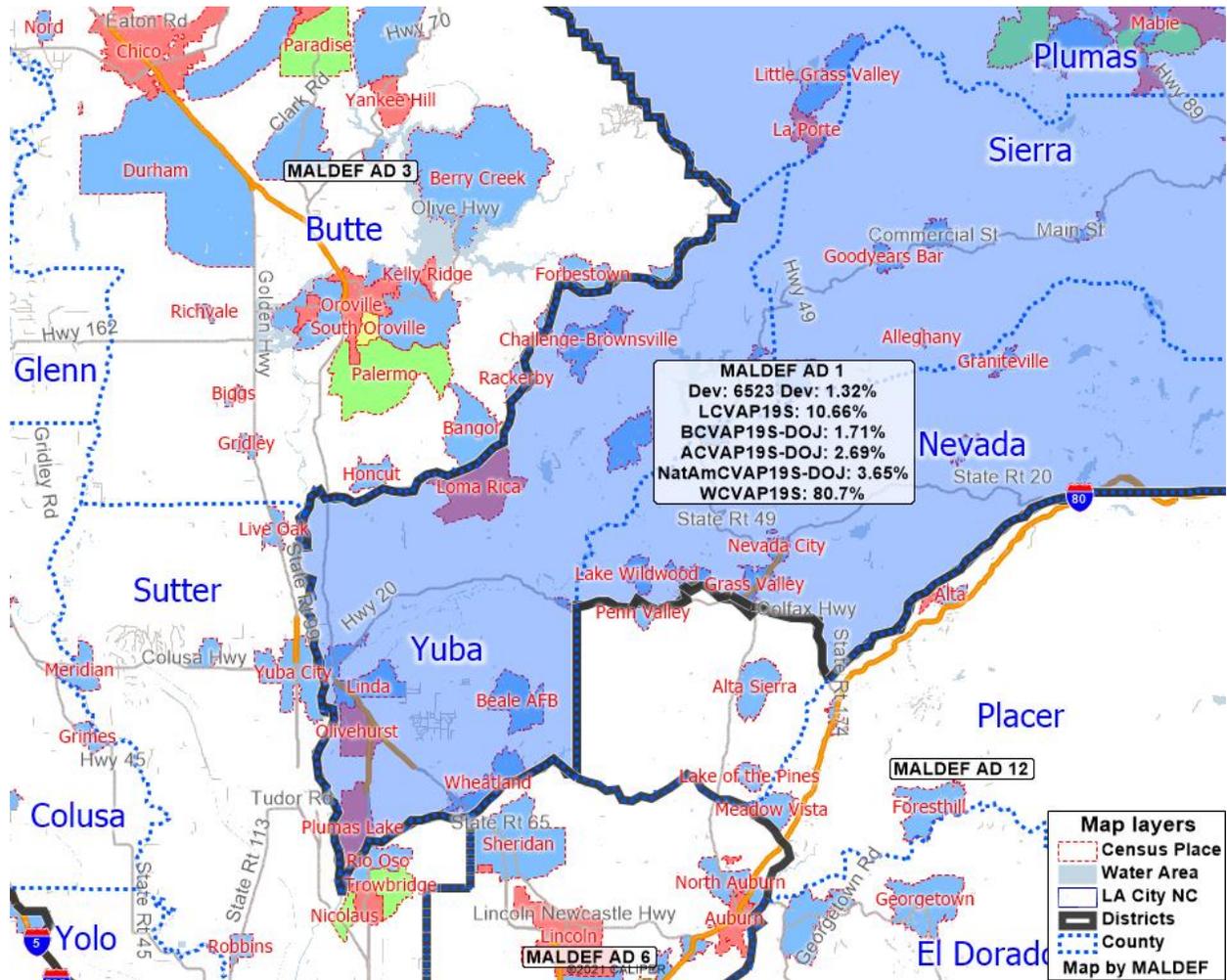


ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MAPS

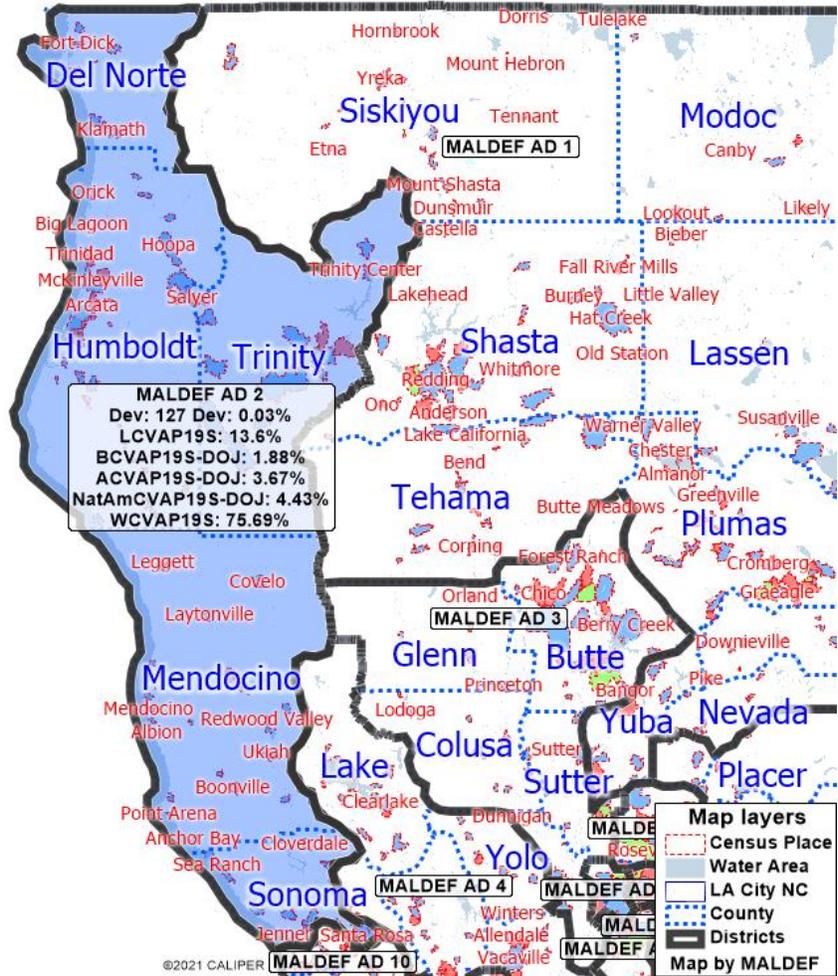
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 1



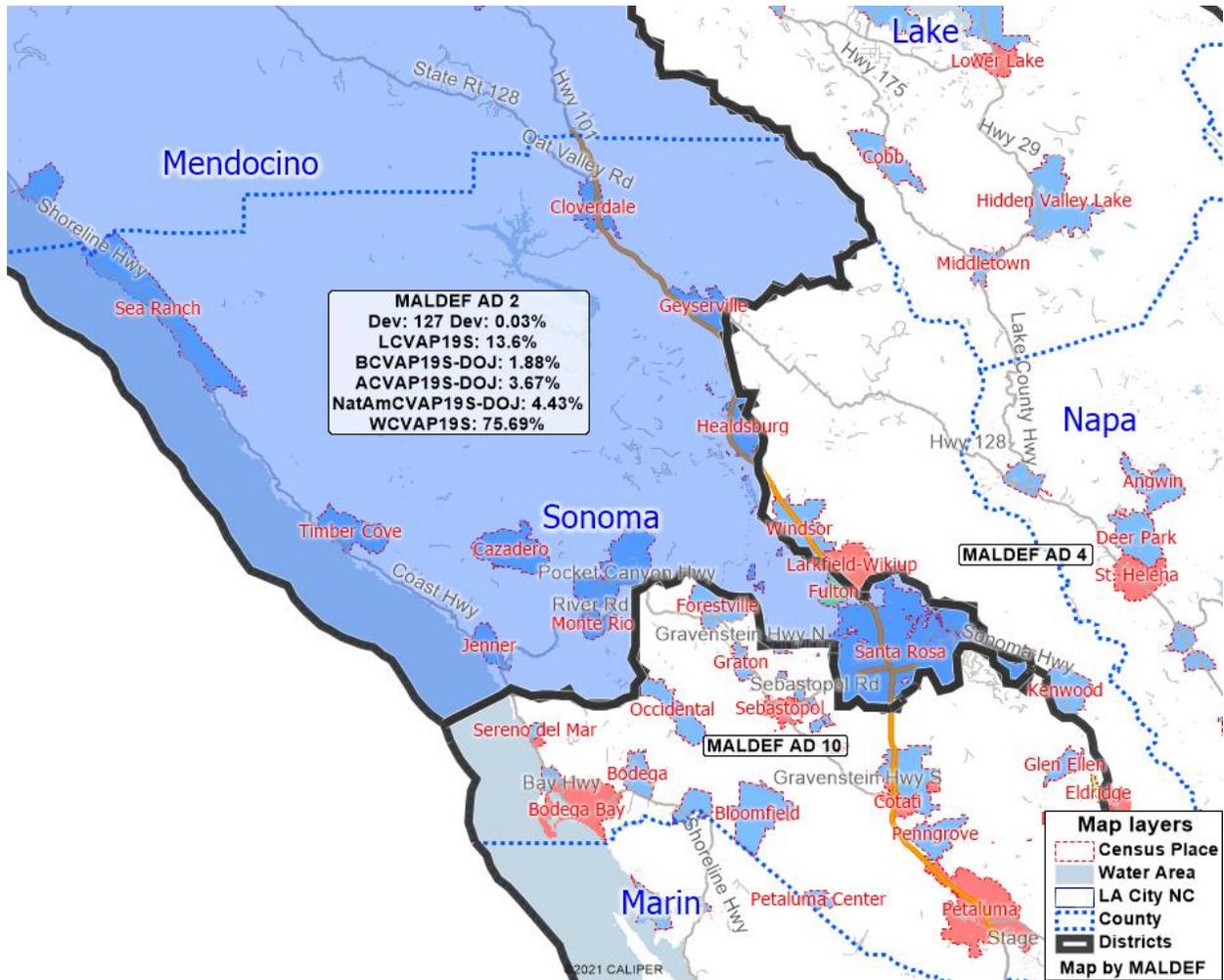
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 1 – DETAIL



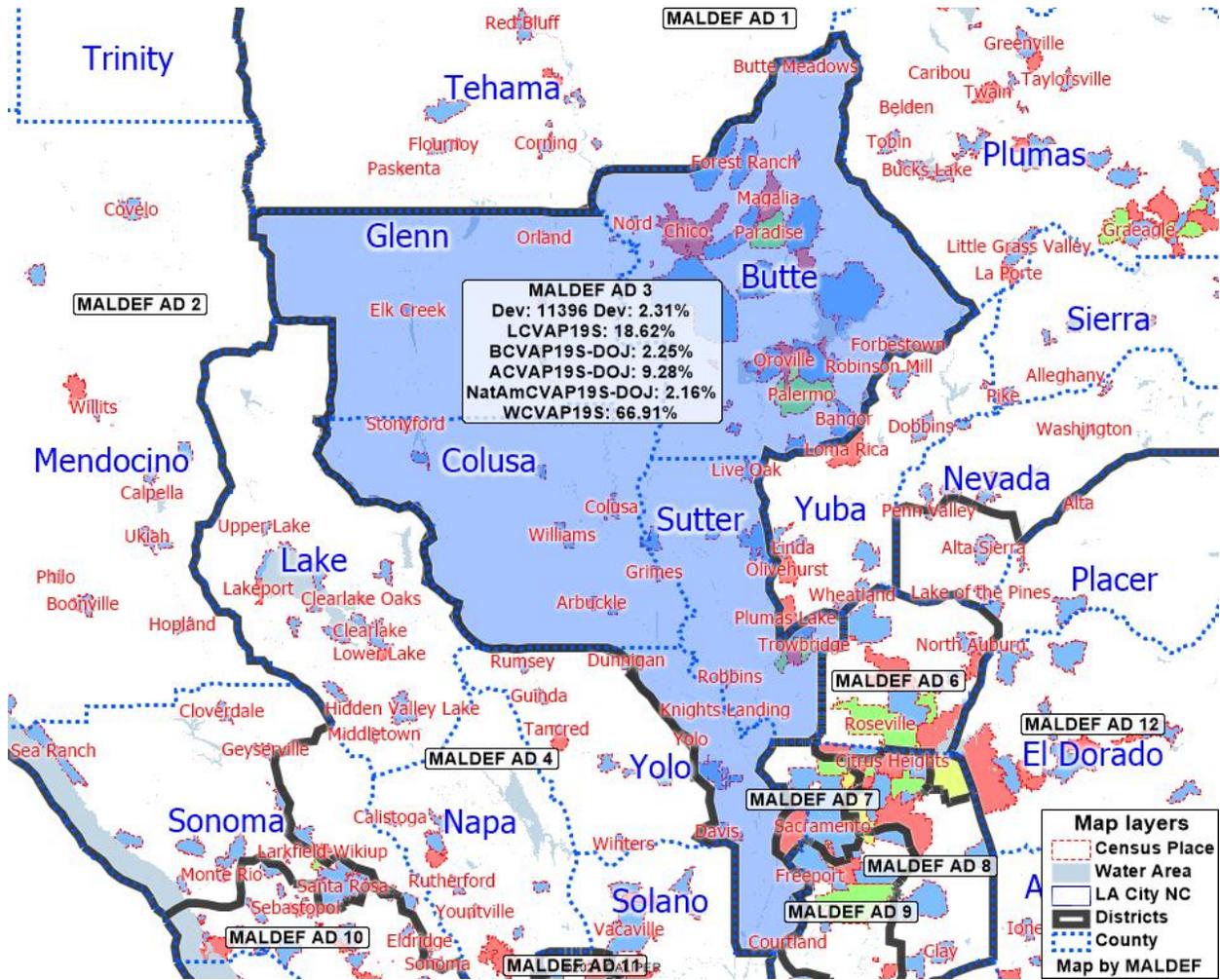
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 2



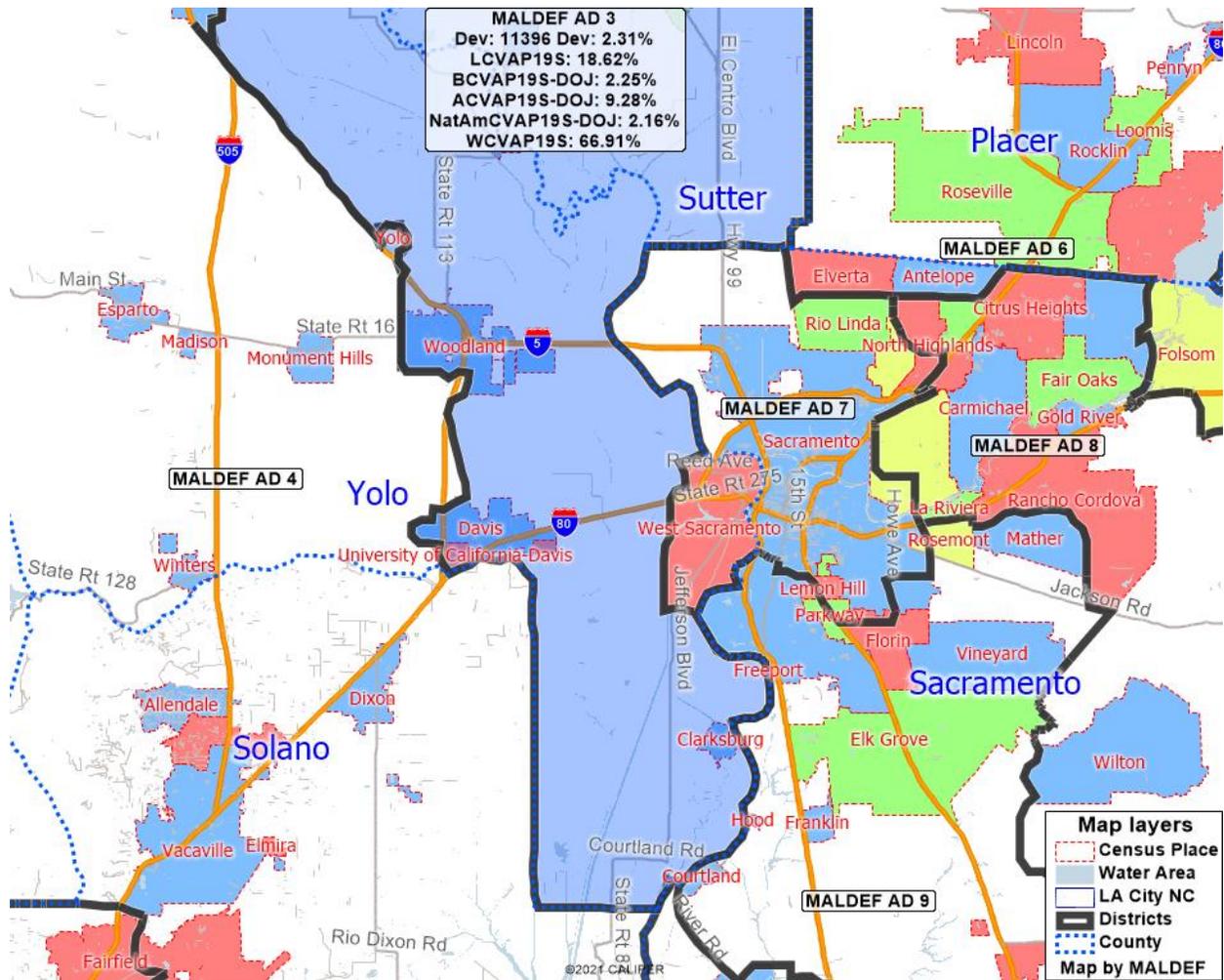
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 2 – DETAIL



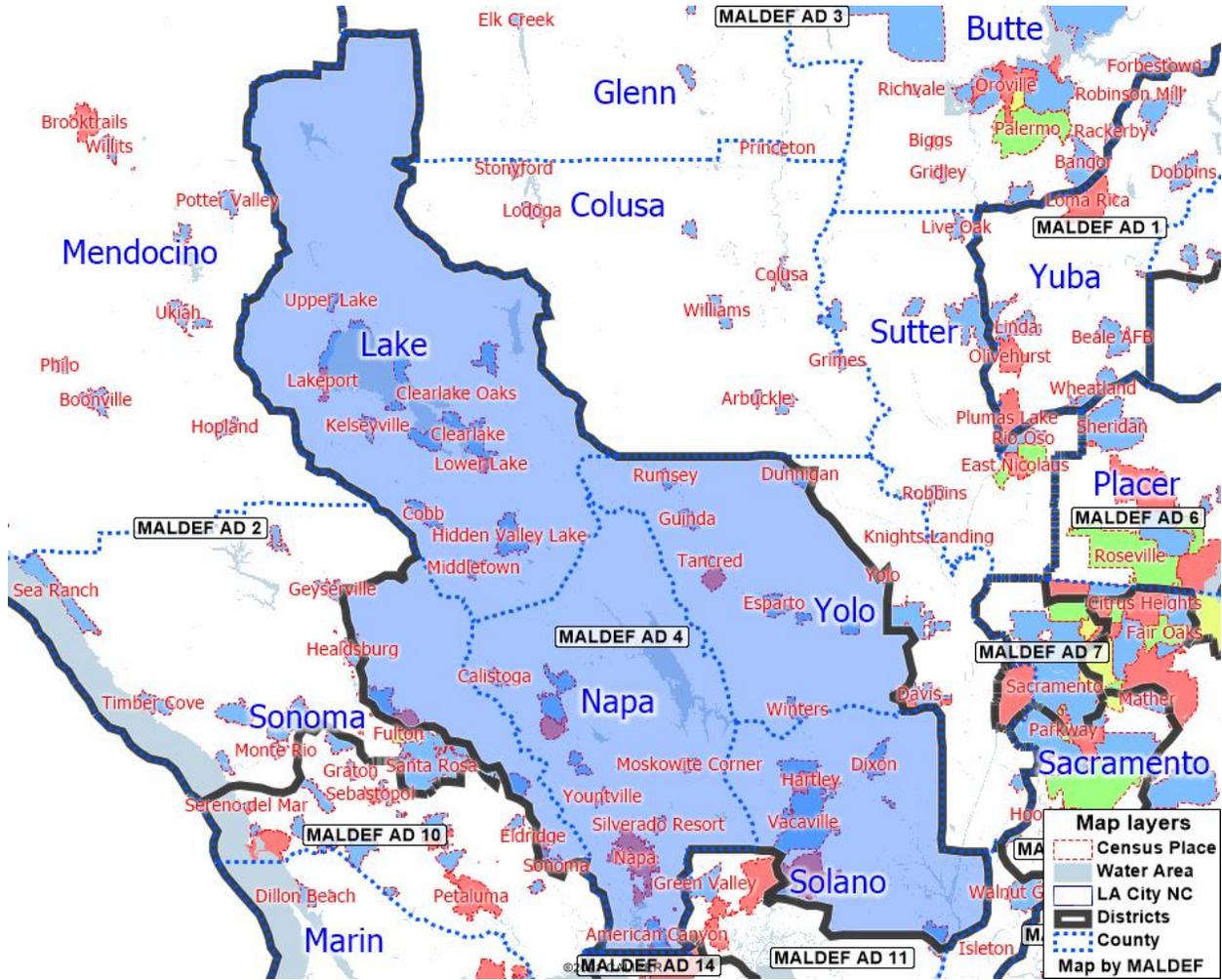
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 3



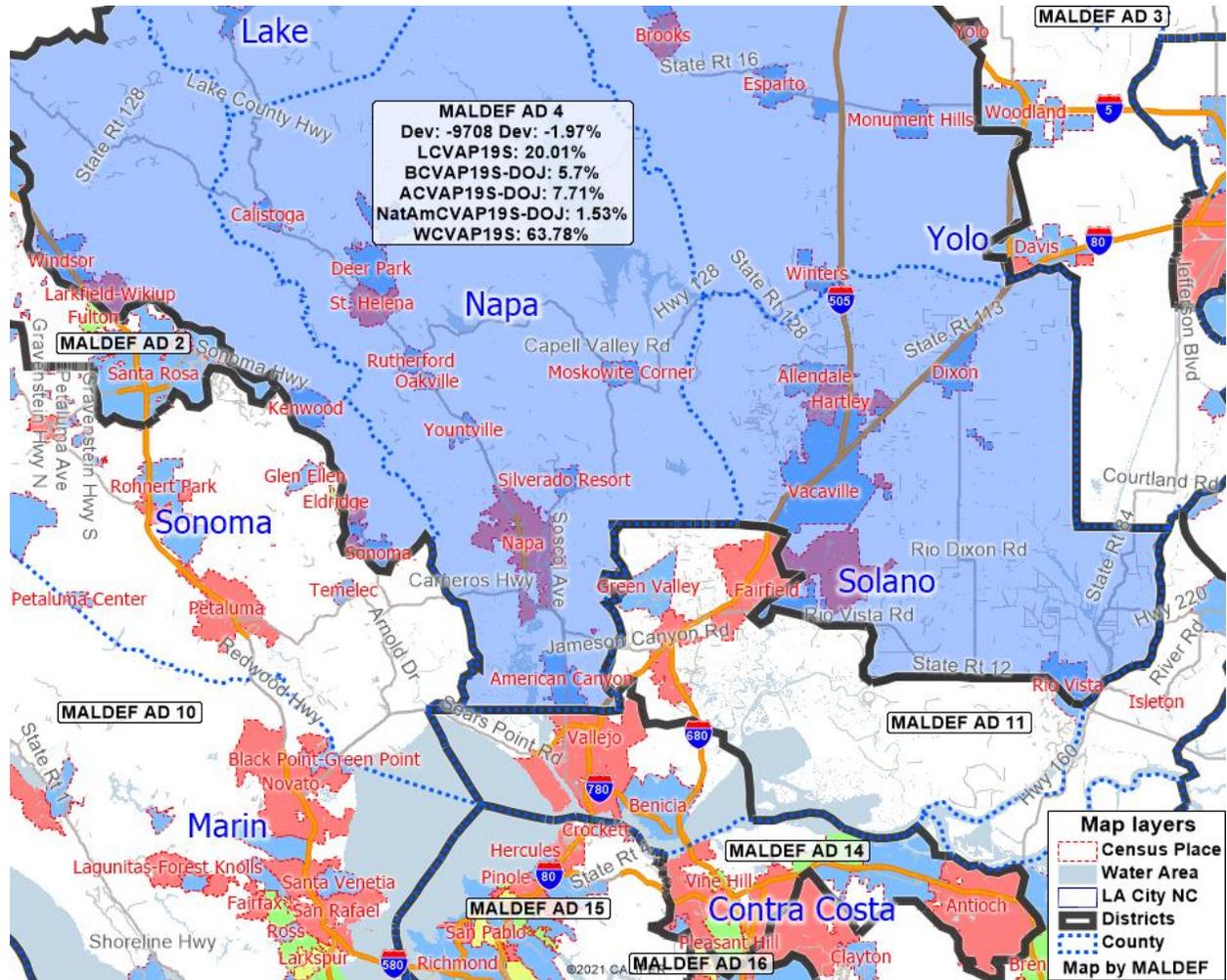
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 3 - DETAIL



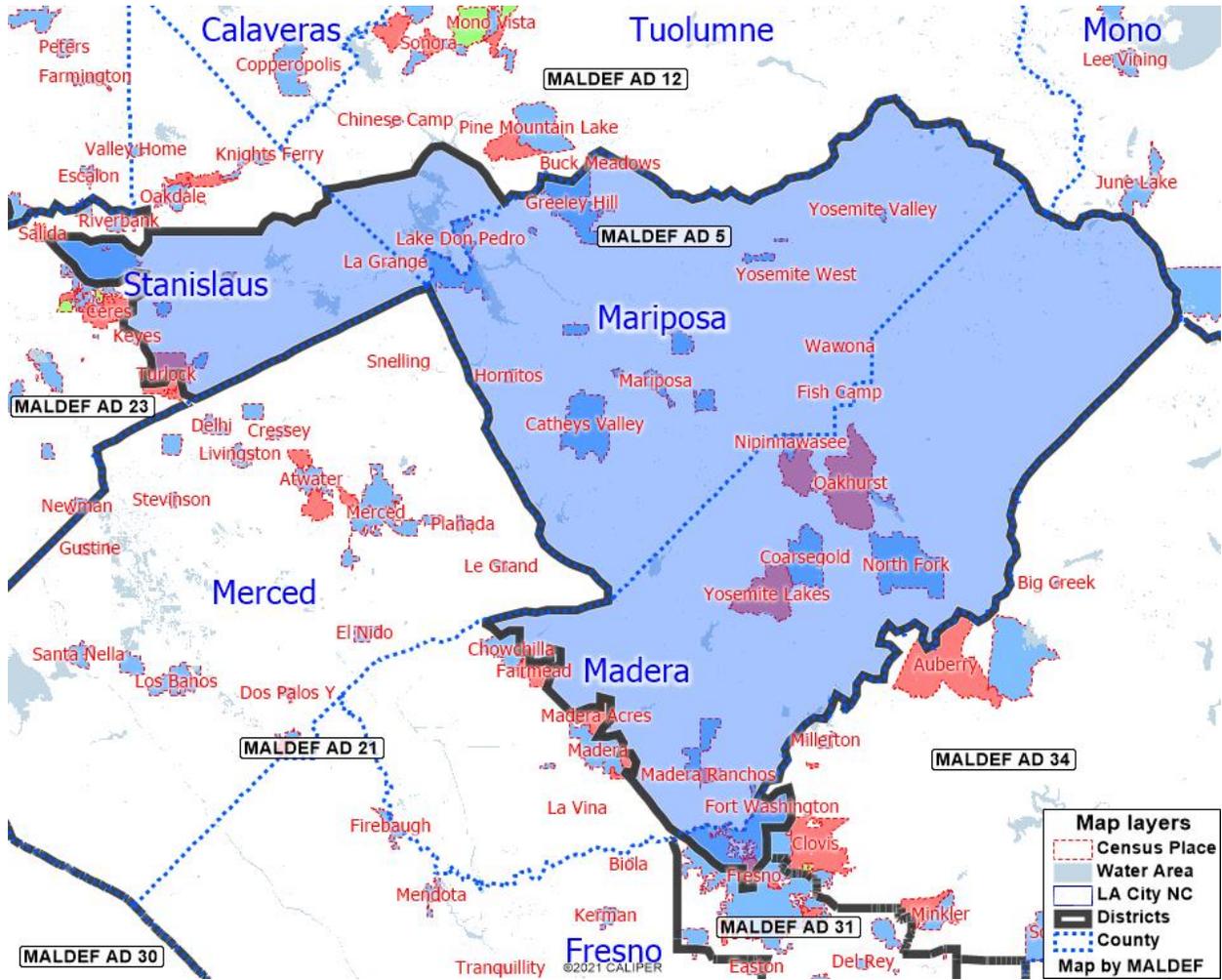
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 4



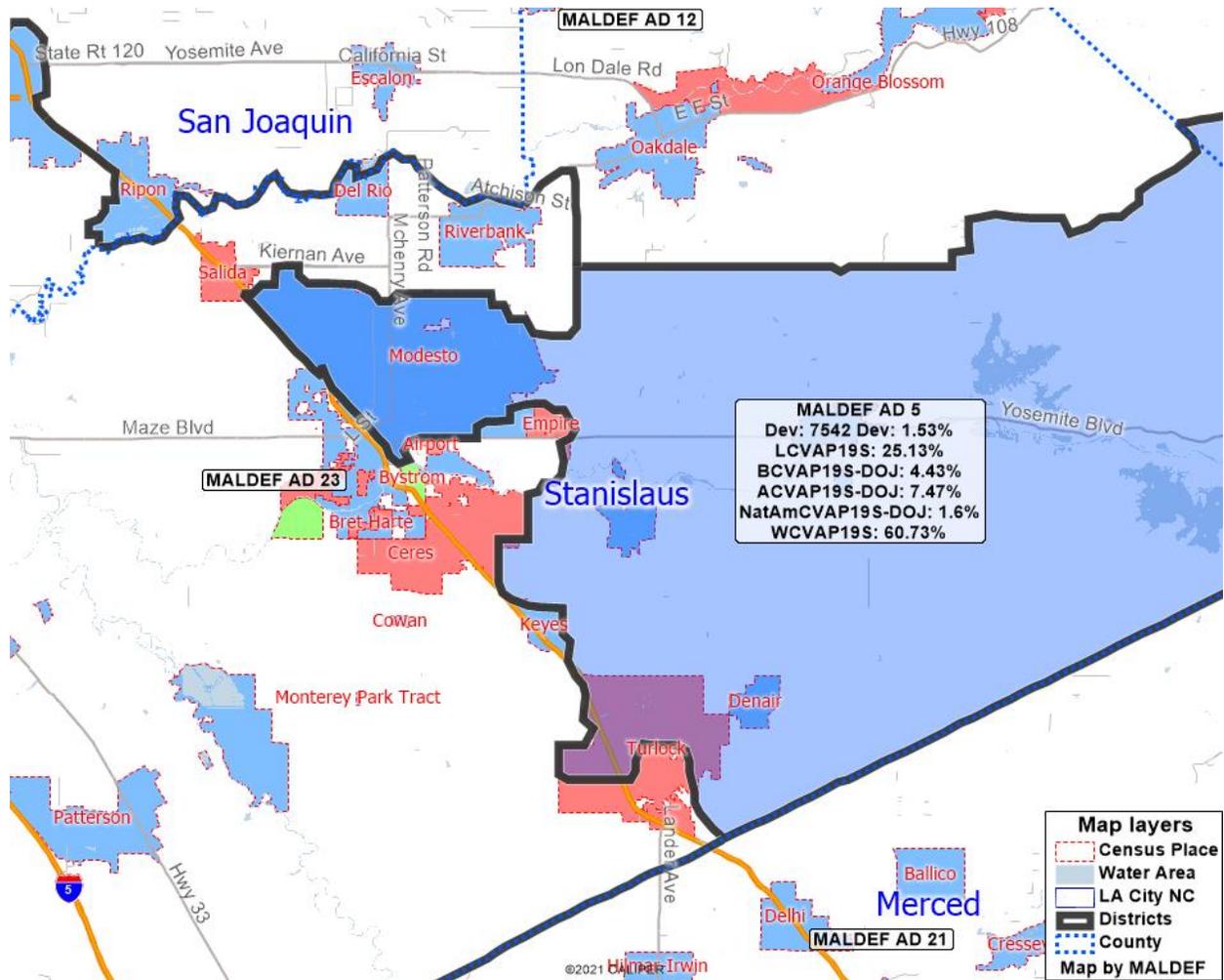
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 4 - DETAIL



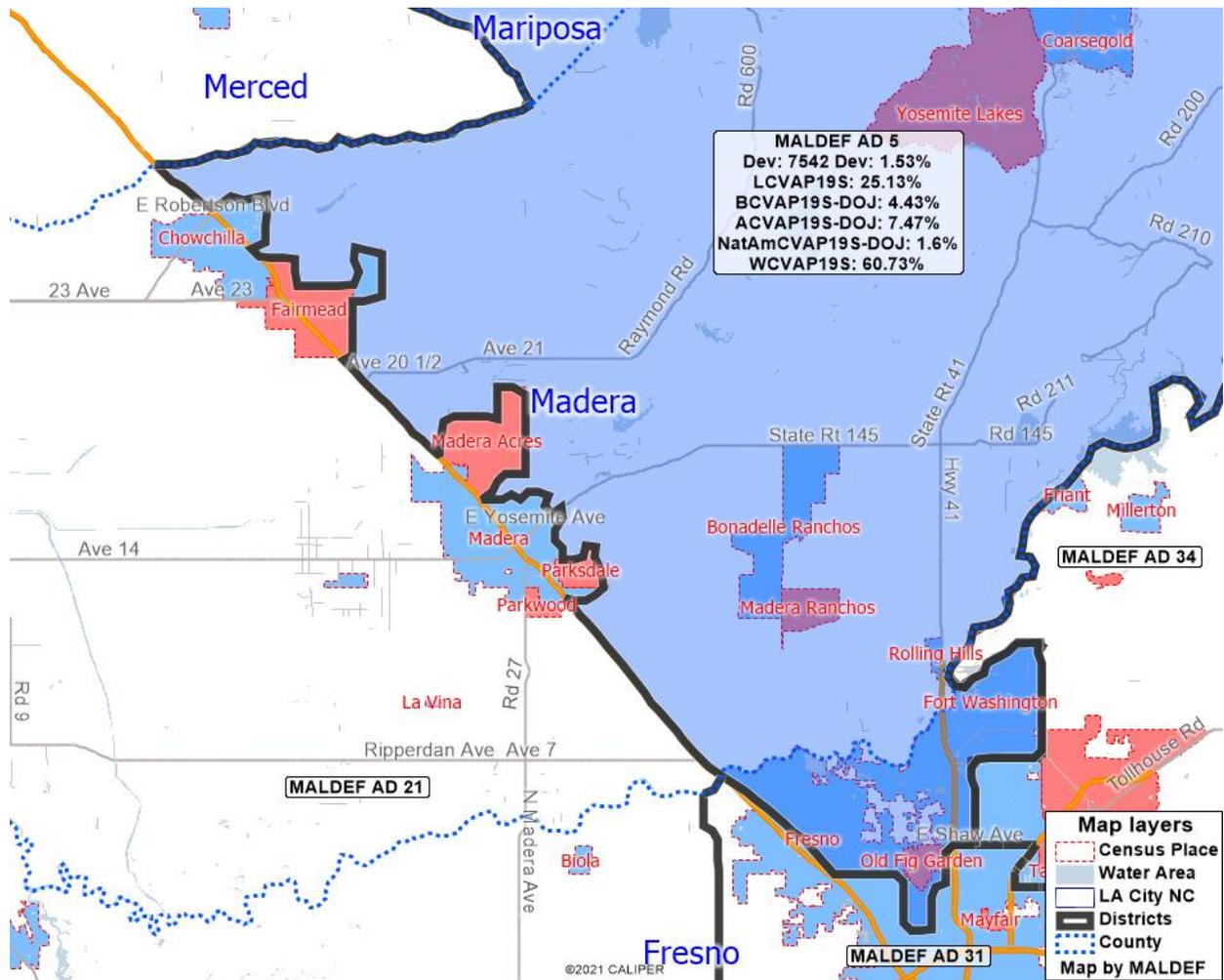
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 5



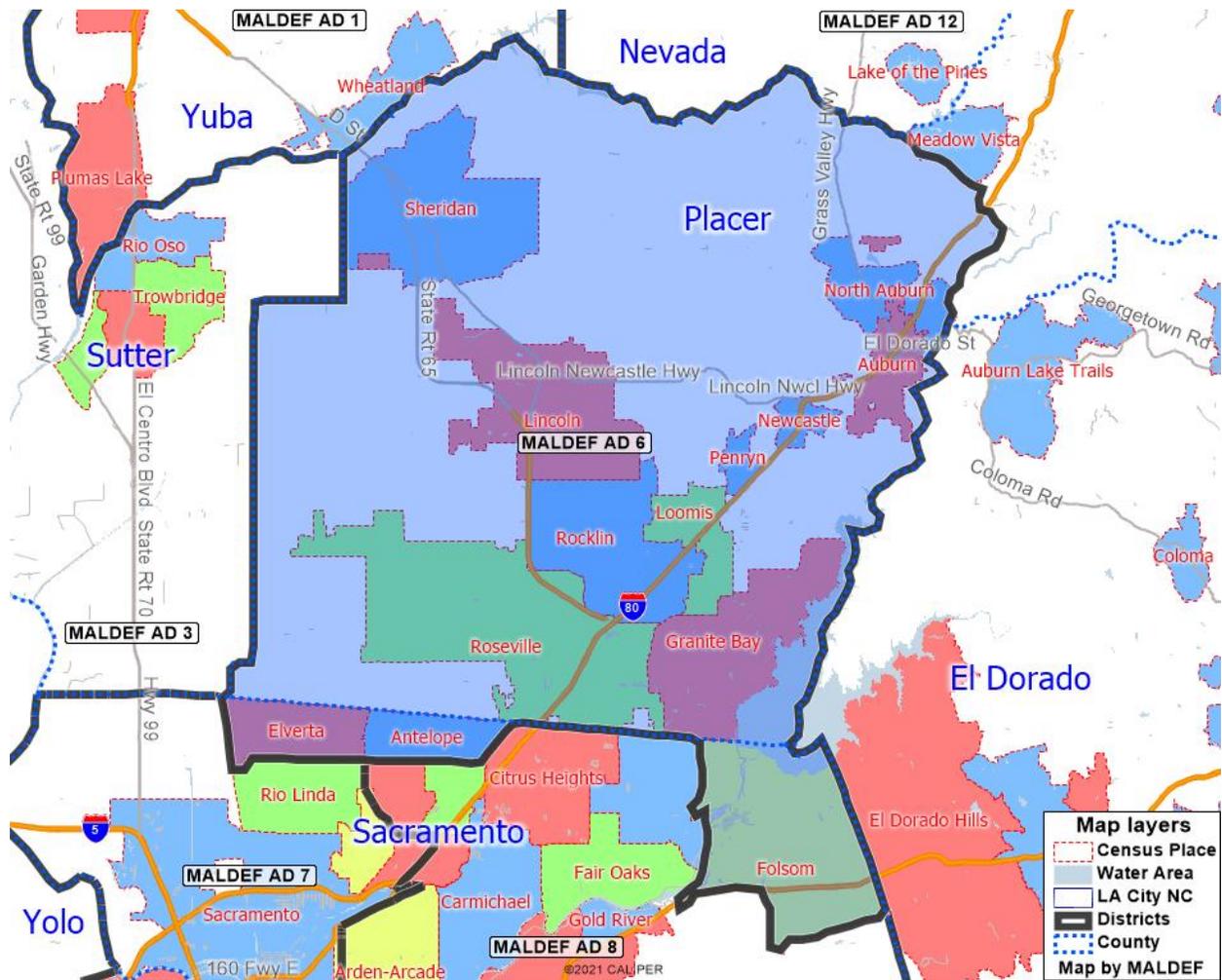
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 5 – DETAIL A



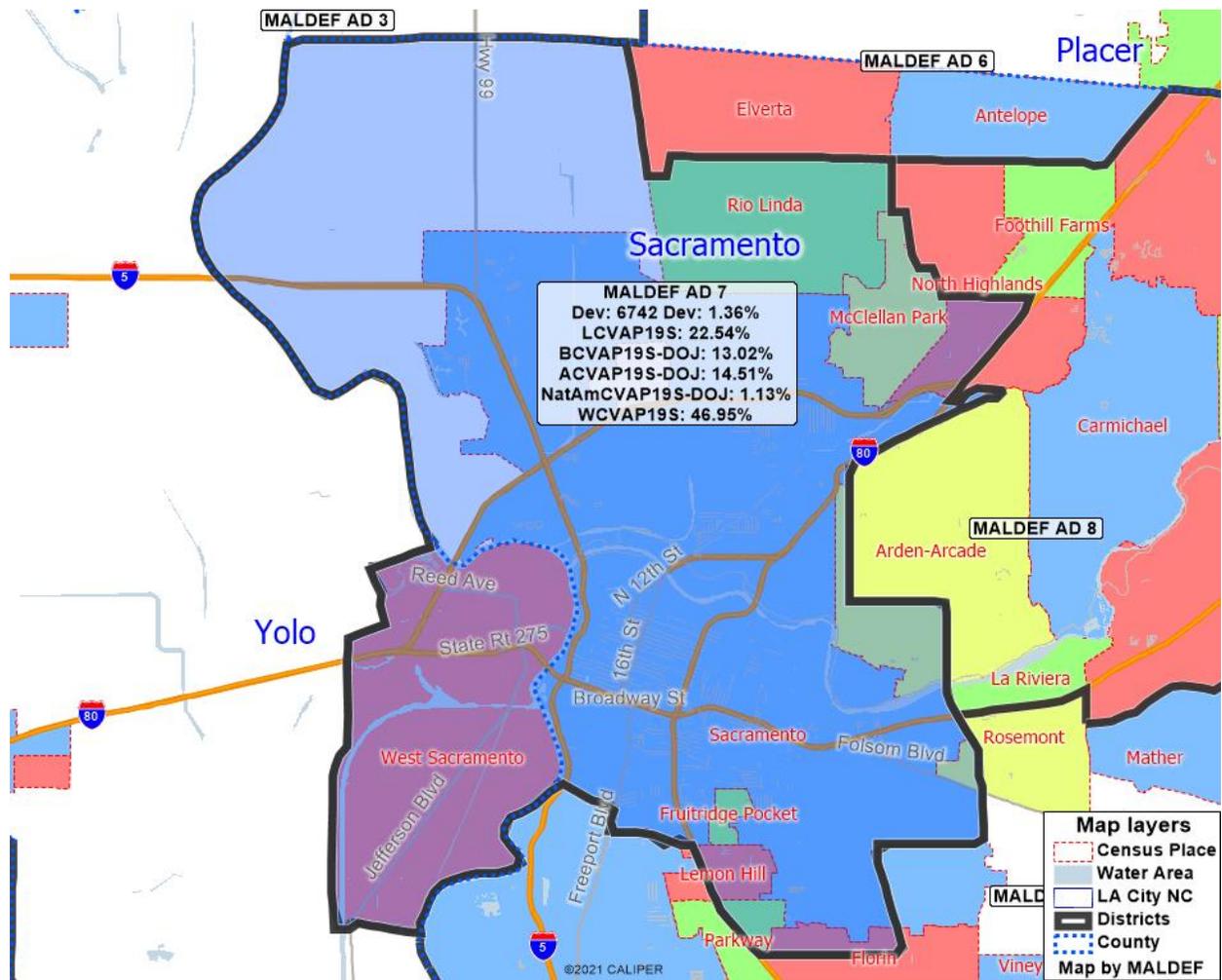
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 5 – DETAIL B



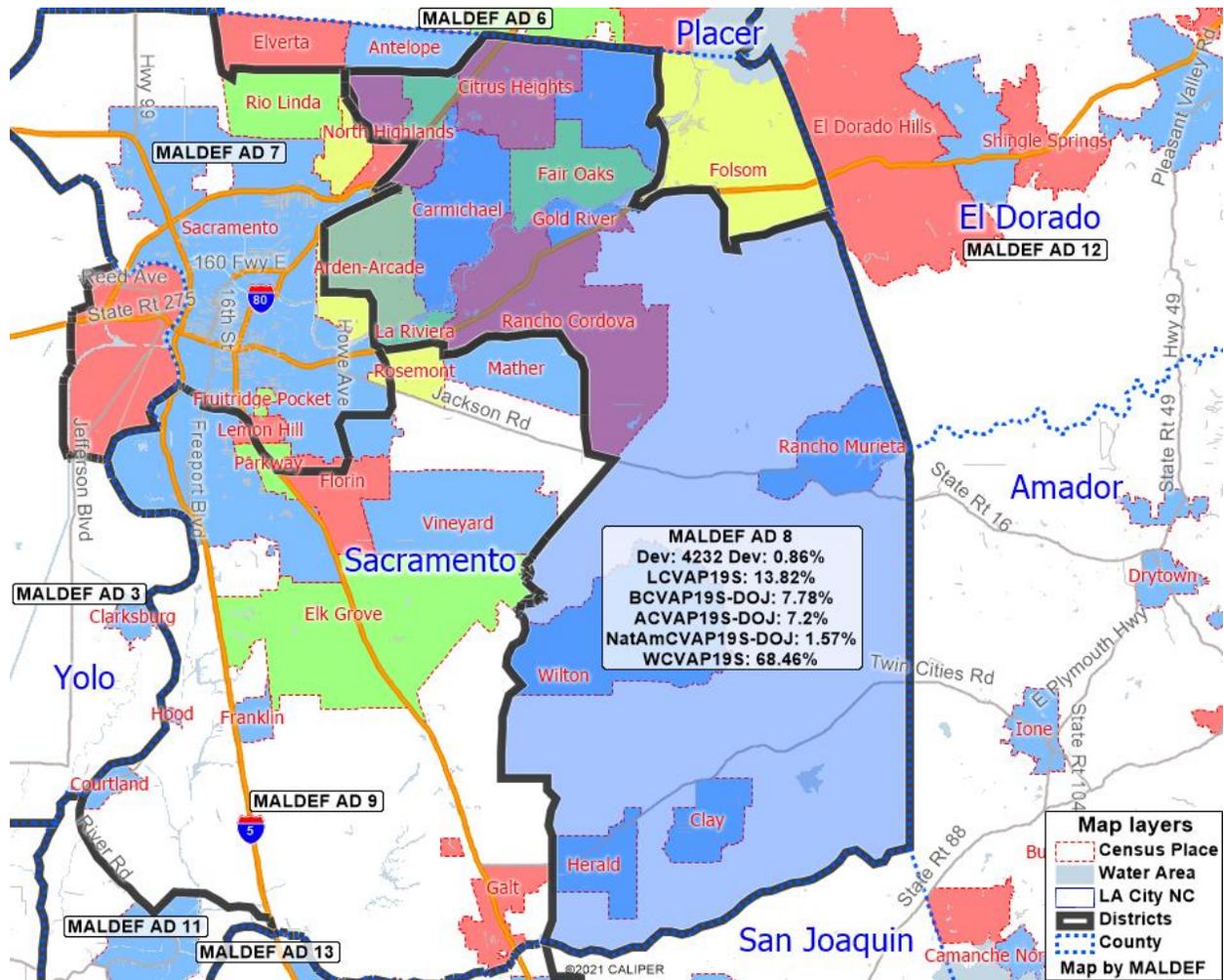
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 6



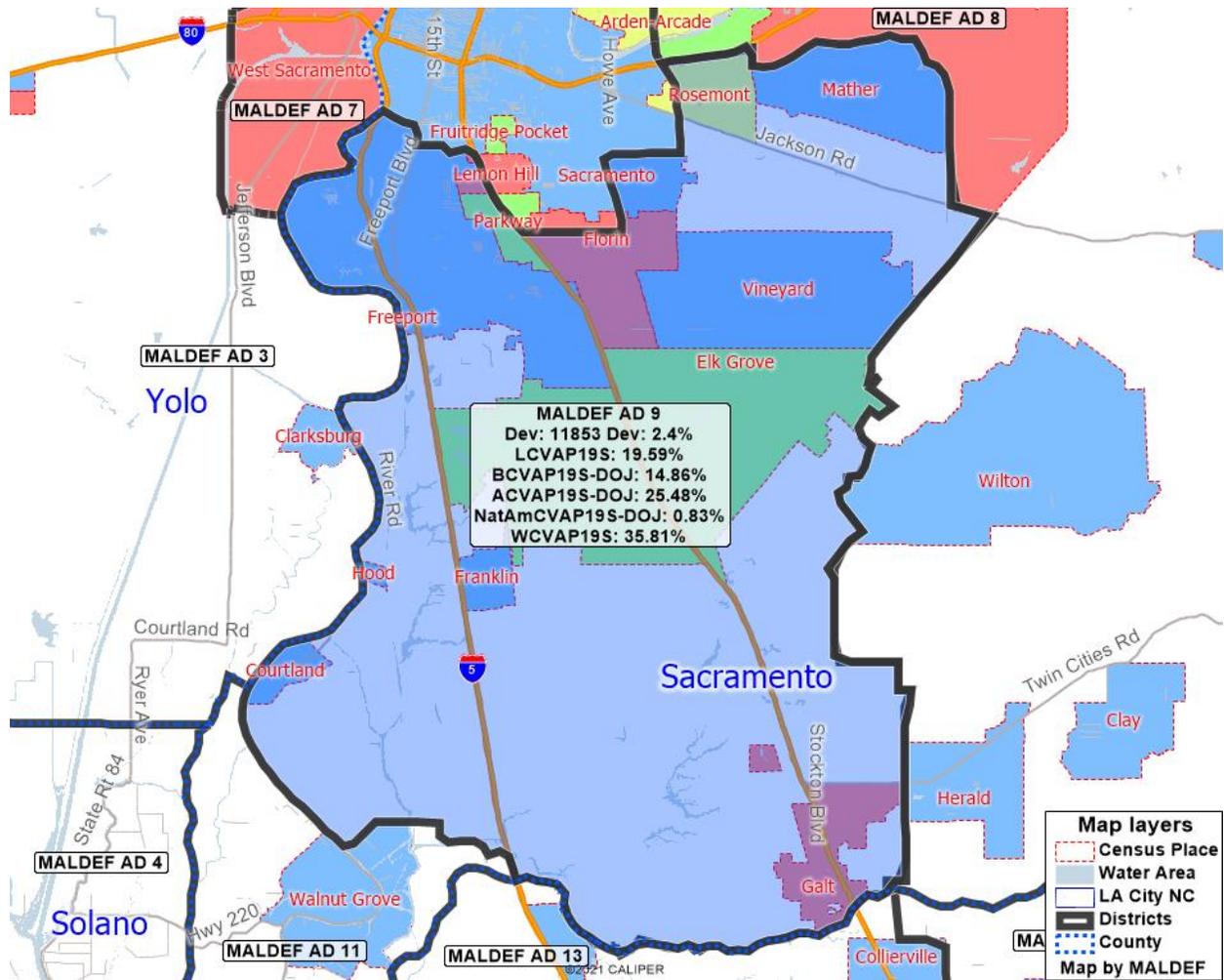
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 7



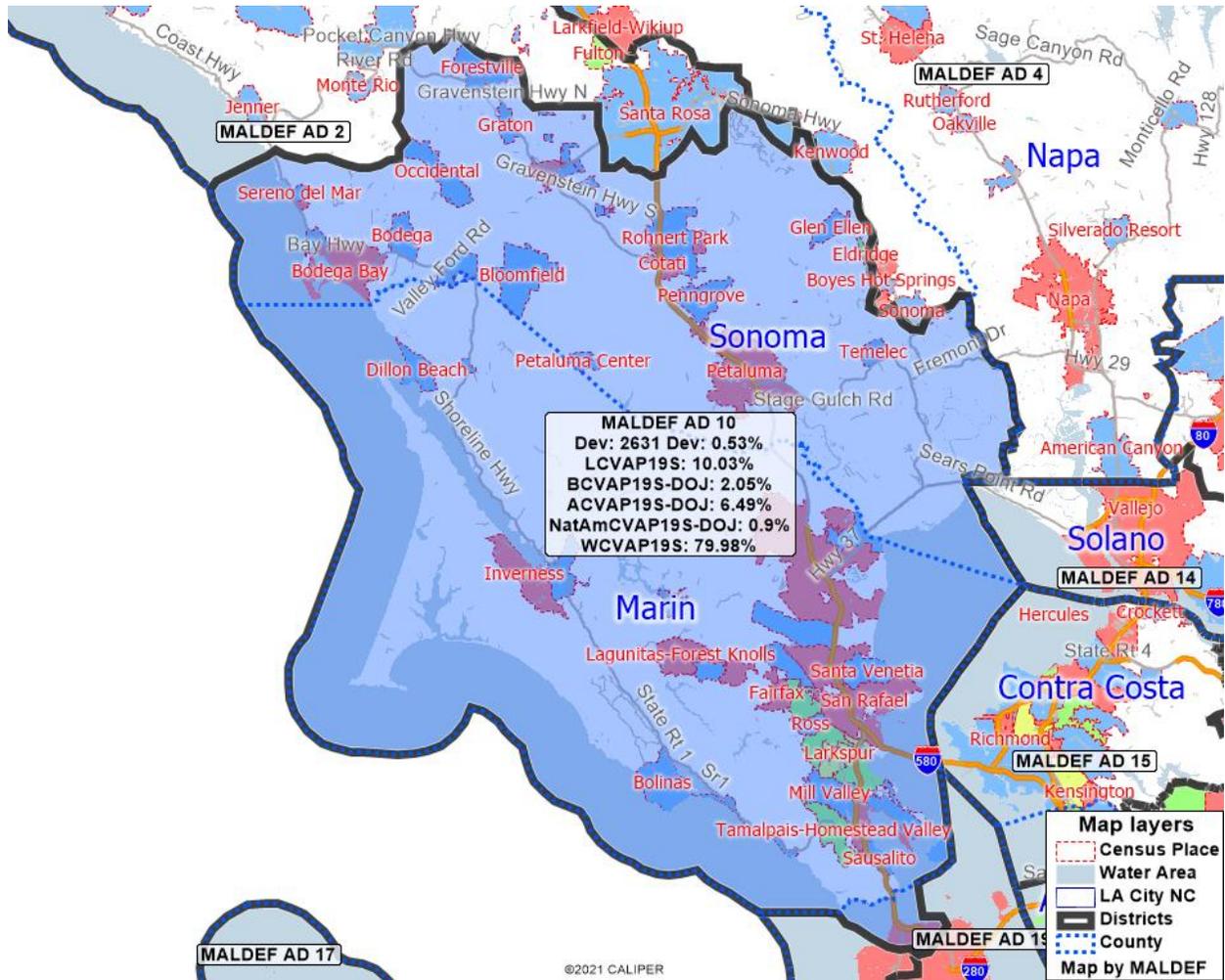
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 8



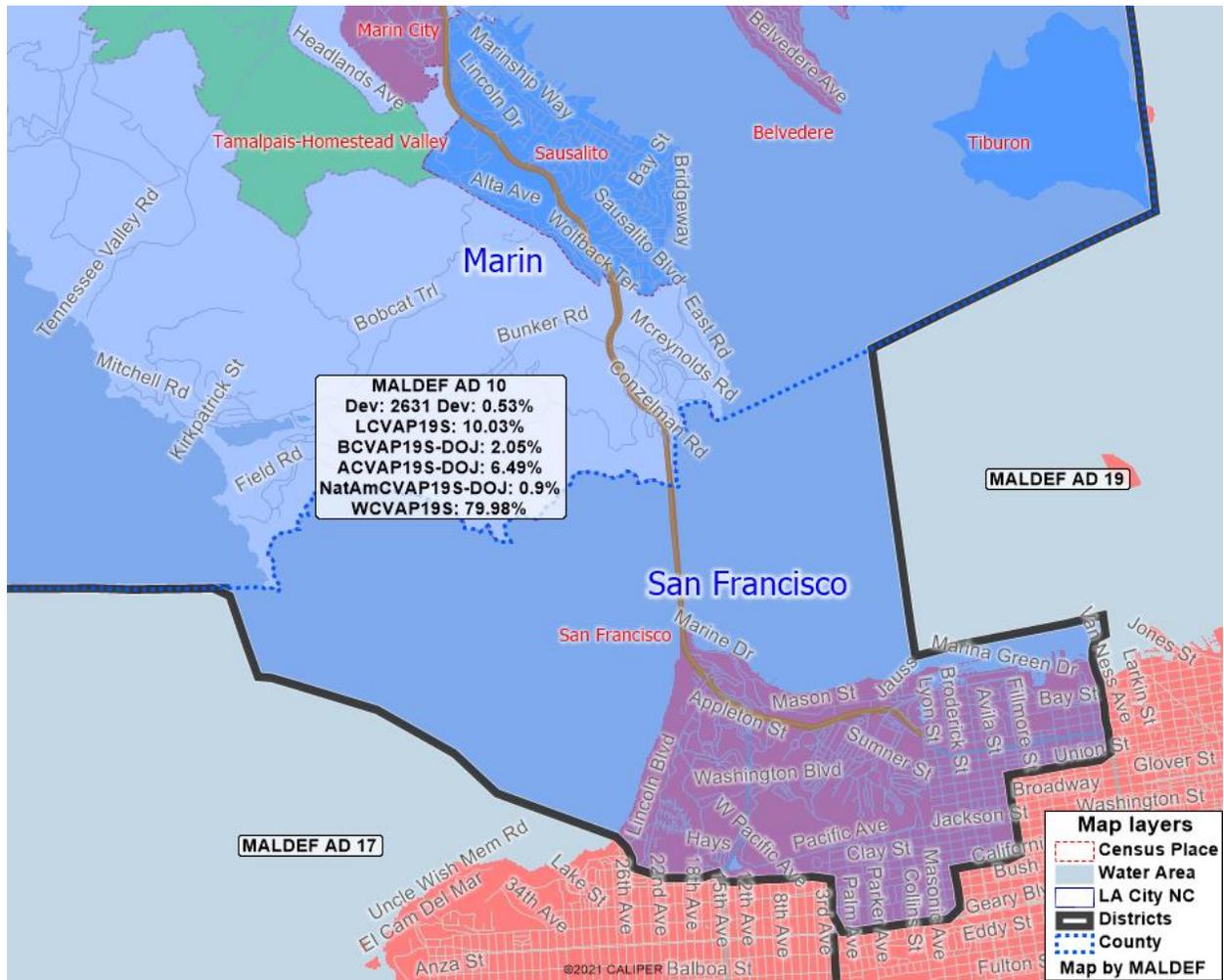
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 9



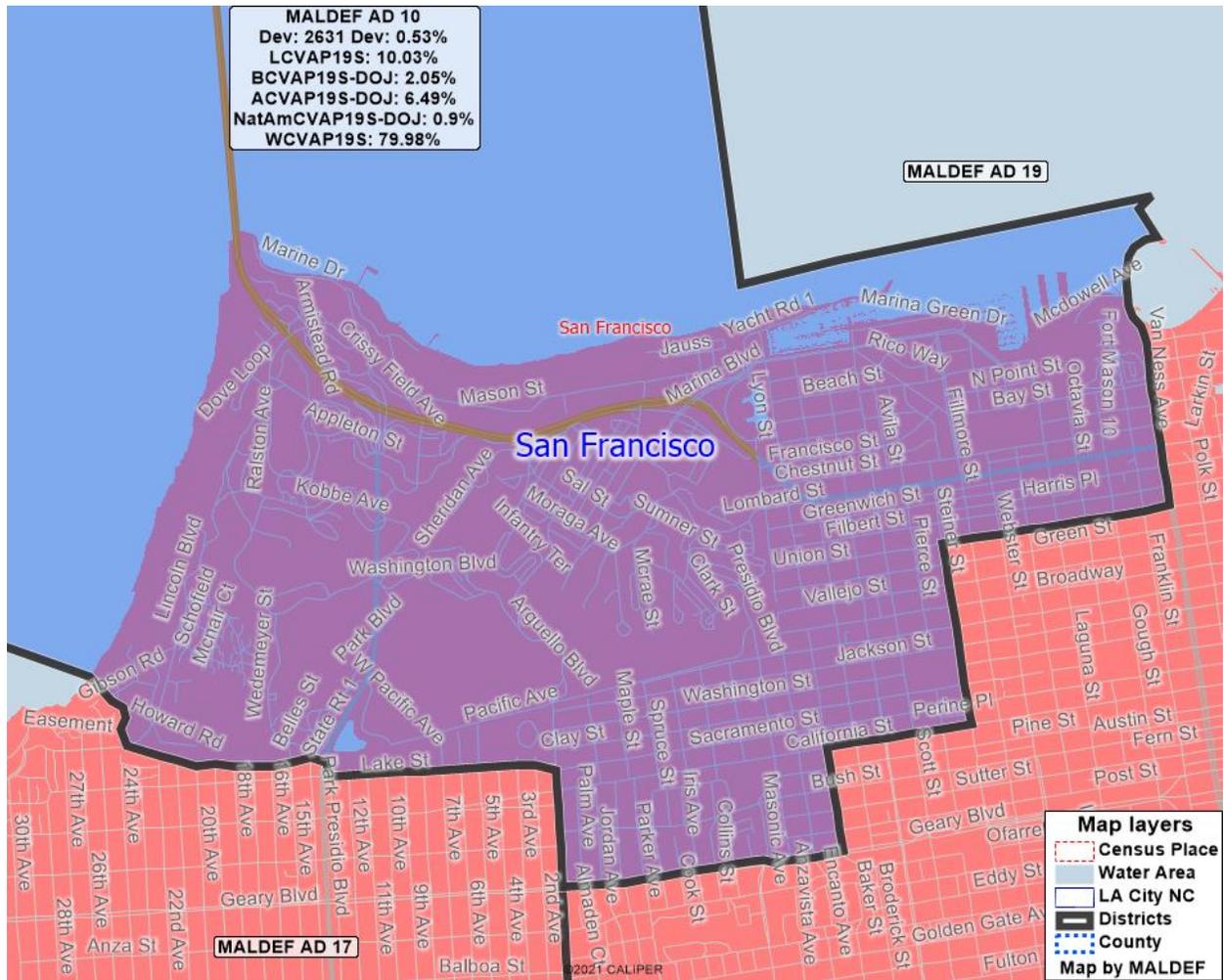
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 10



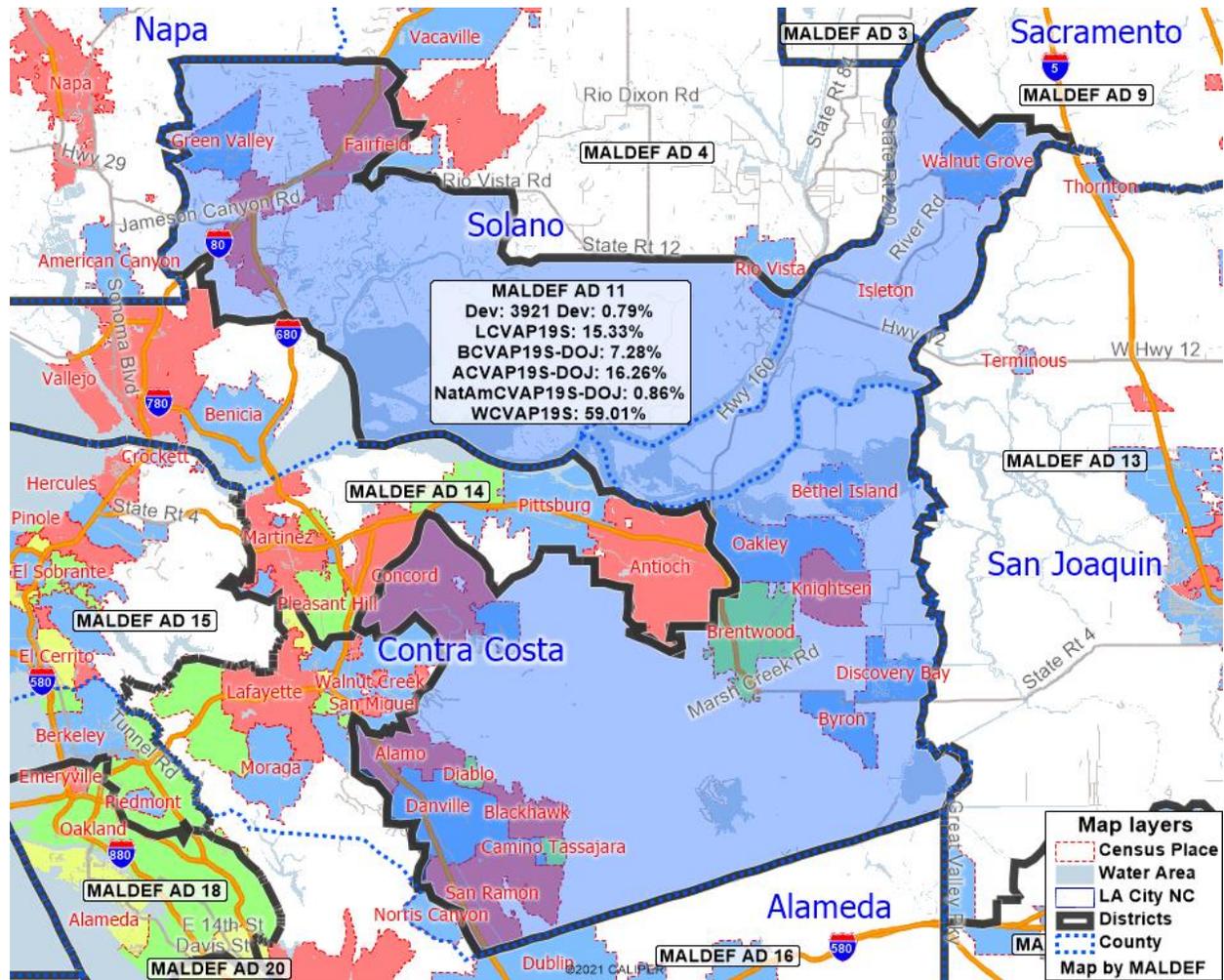
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 10 – DETAIL A



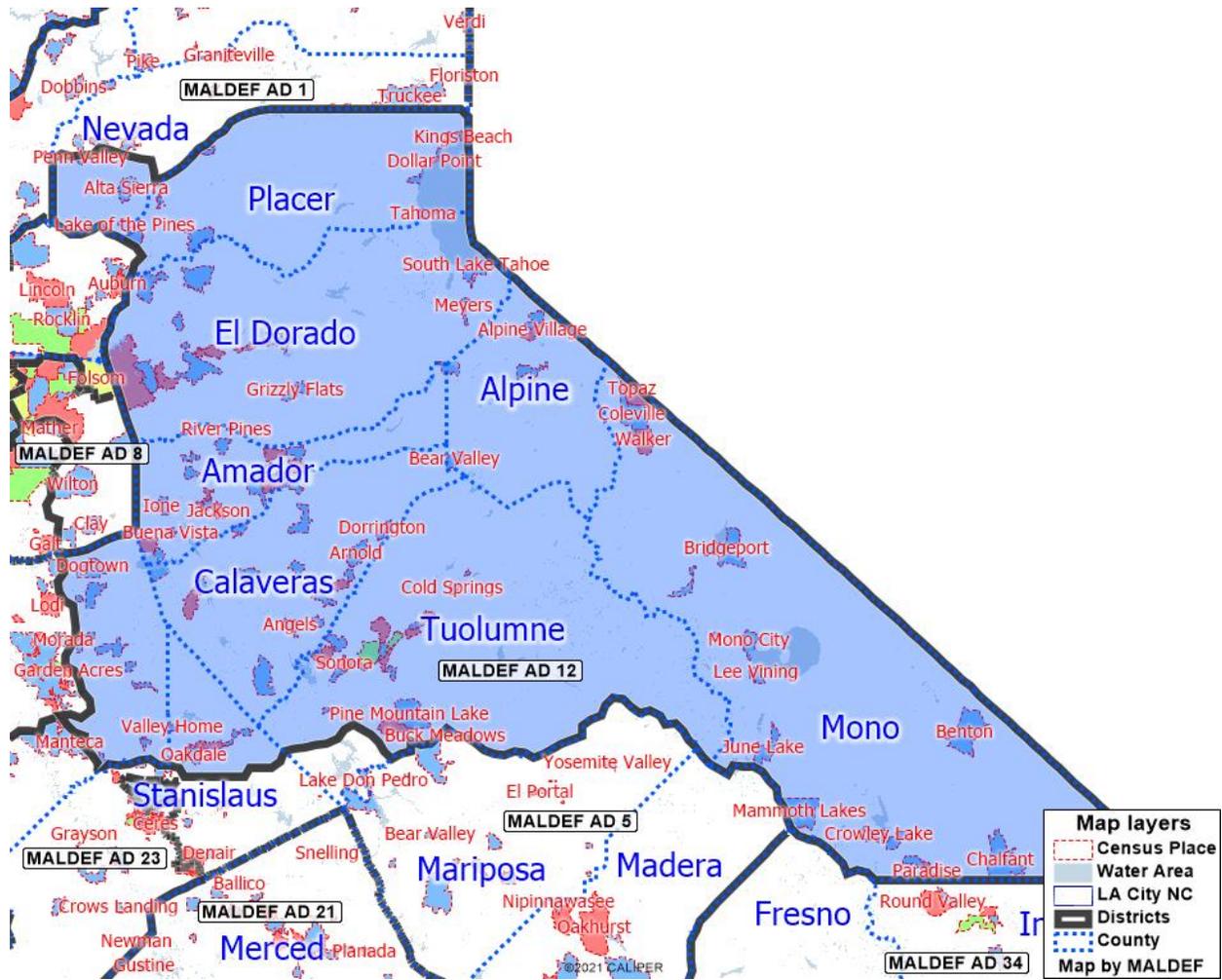
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 10 – DETAIL B



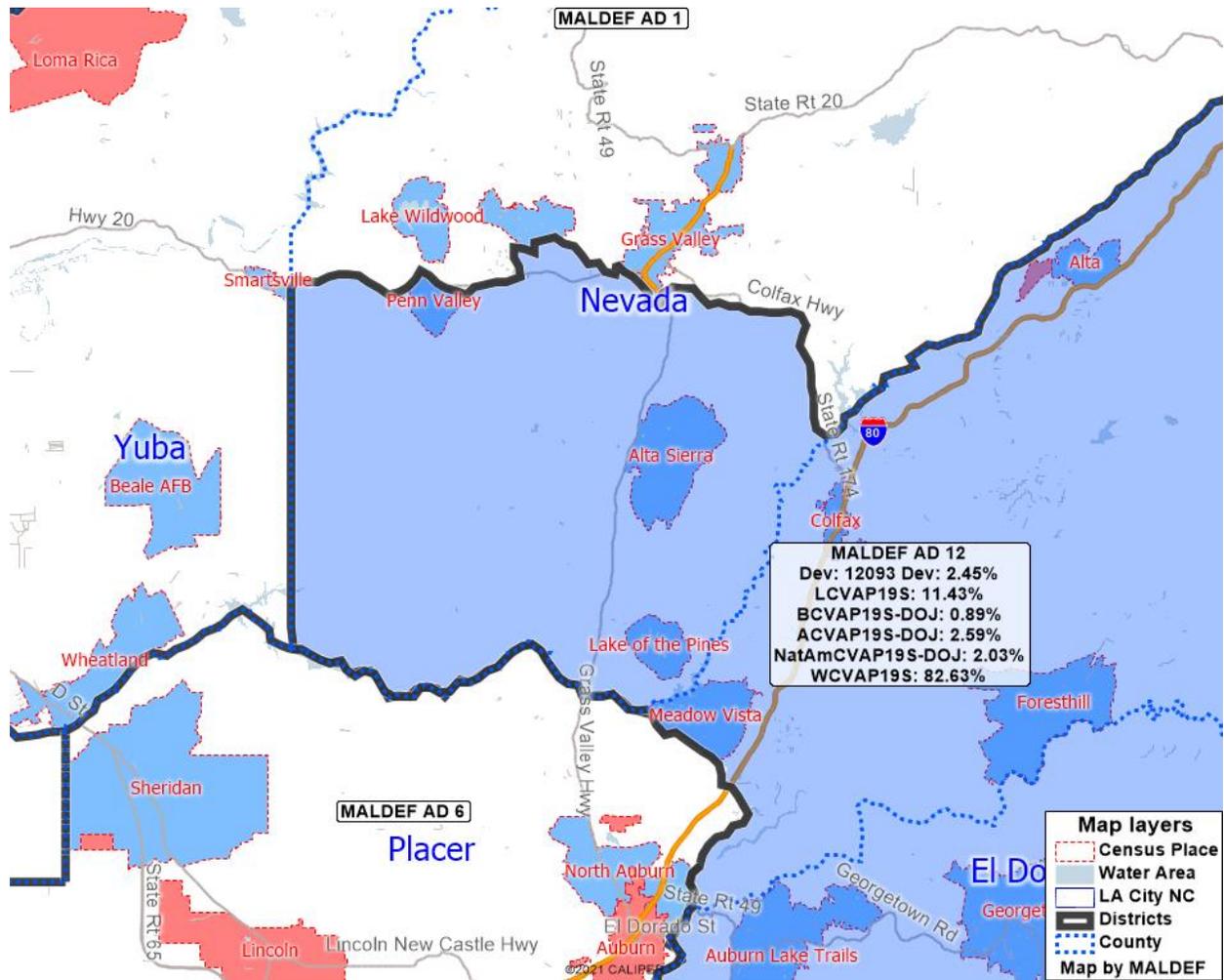
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 11



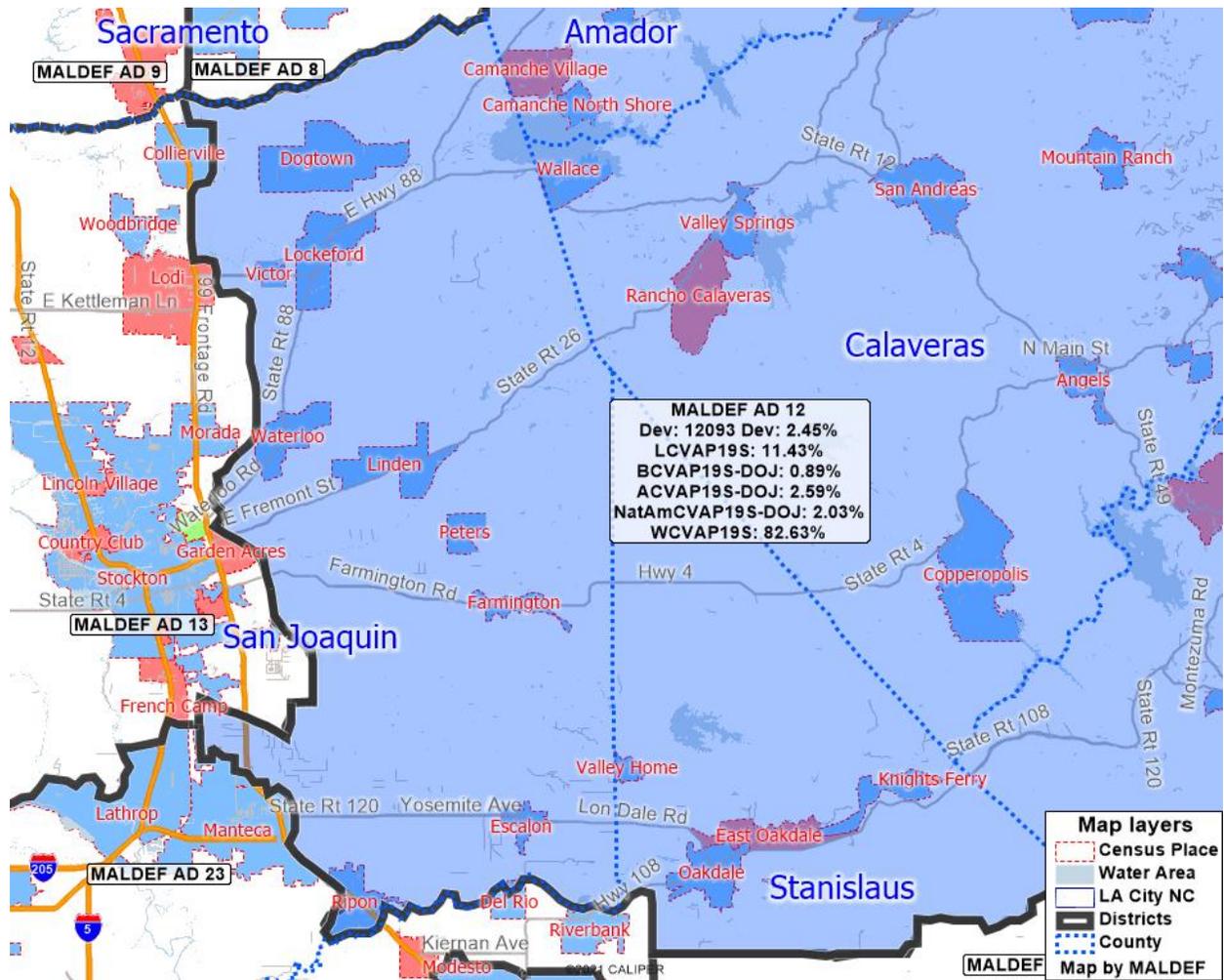
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 12



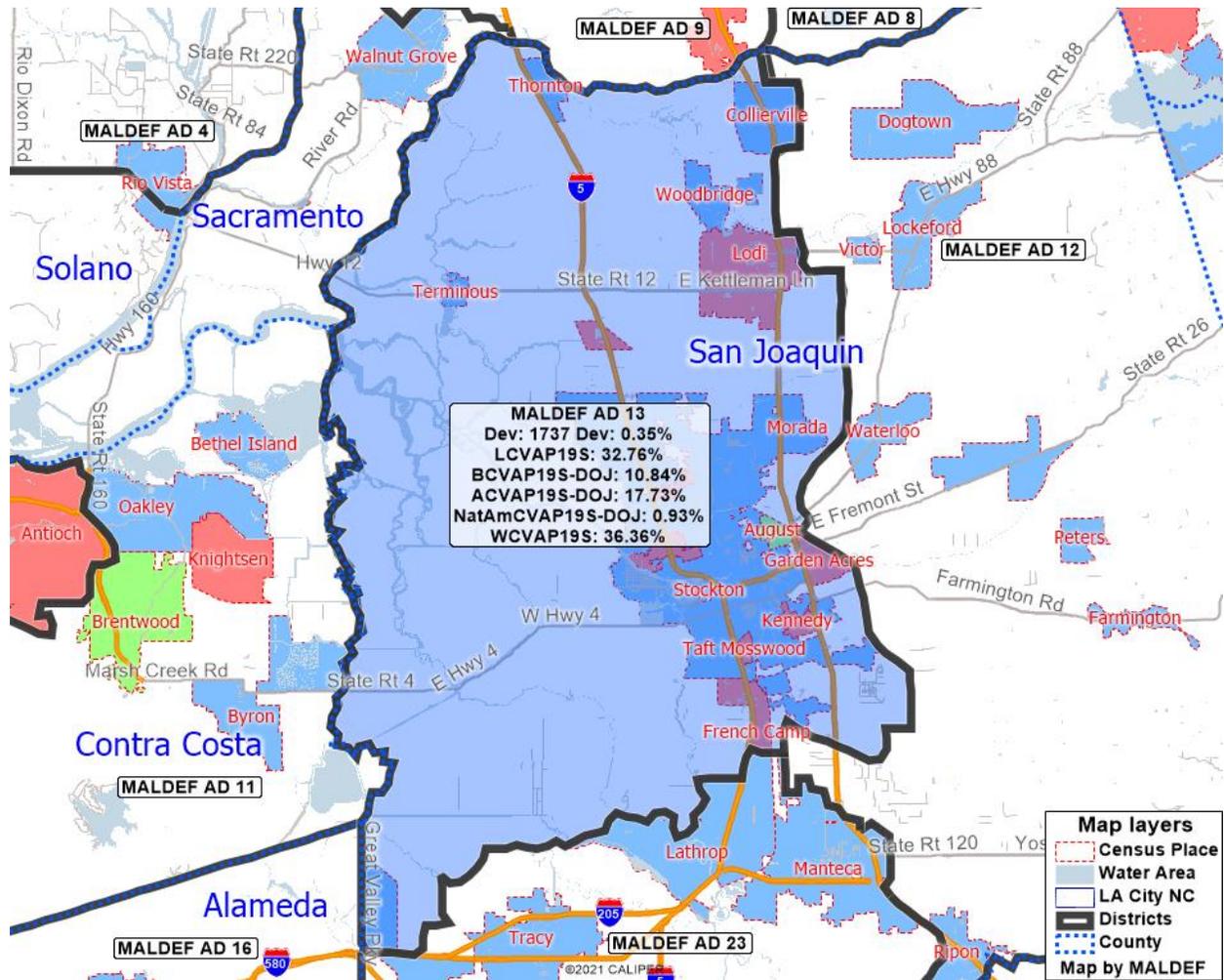
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 12 – DETAIL A



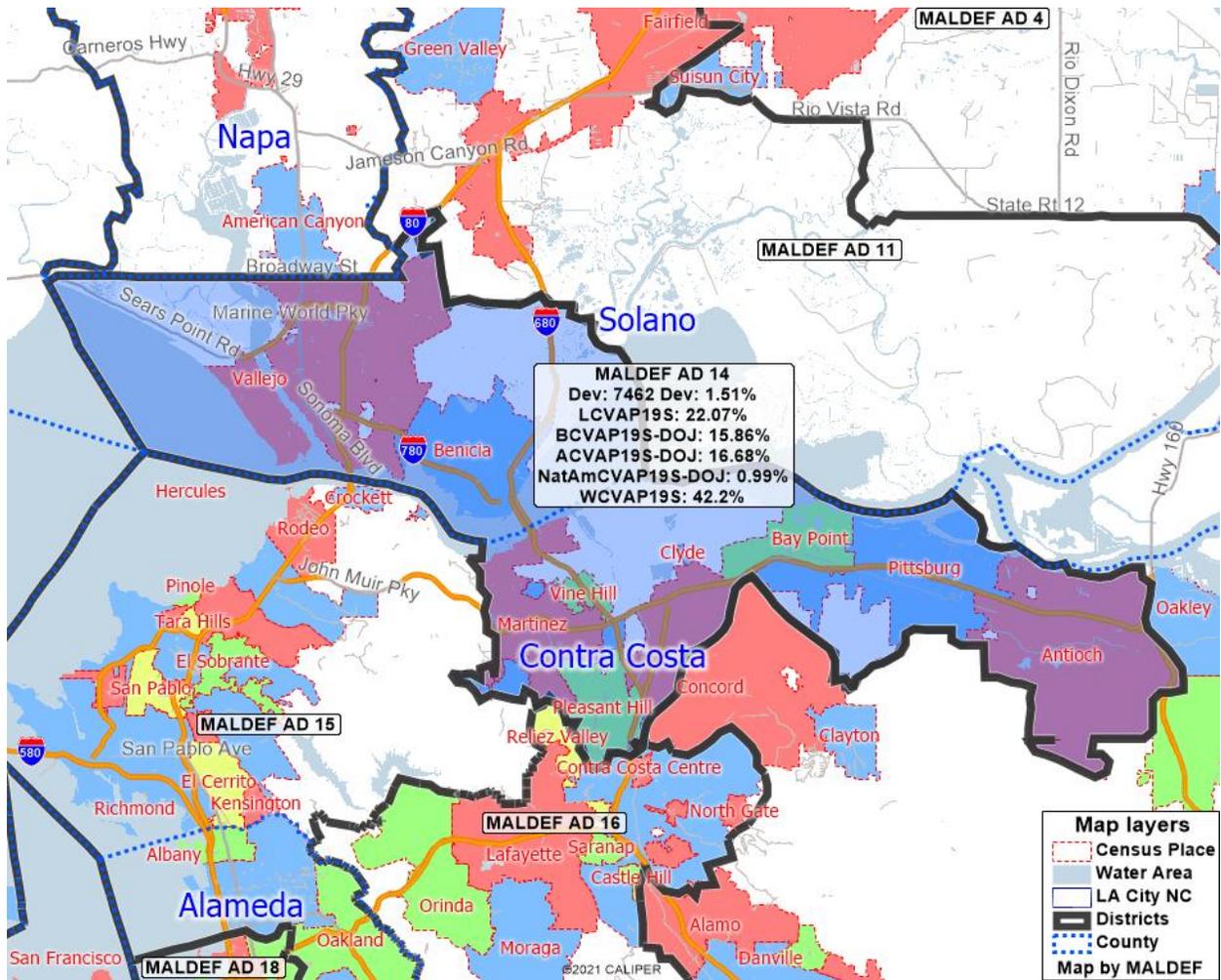
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 12 – DETAIL B



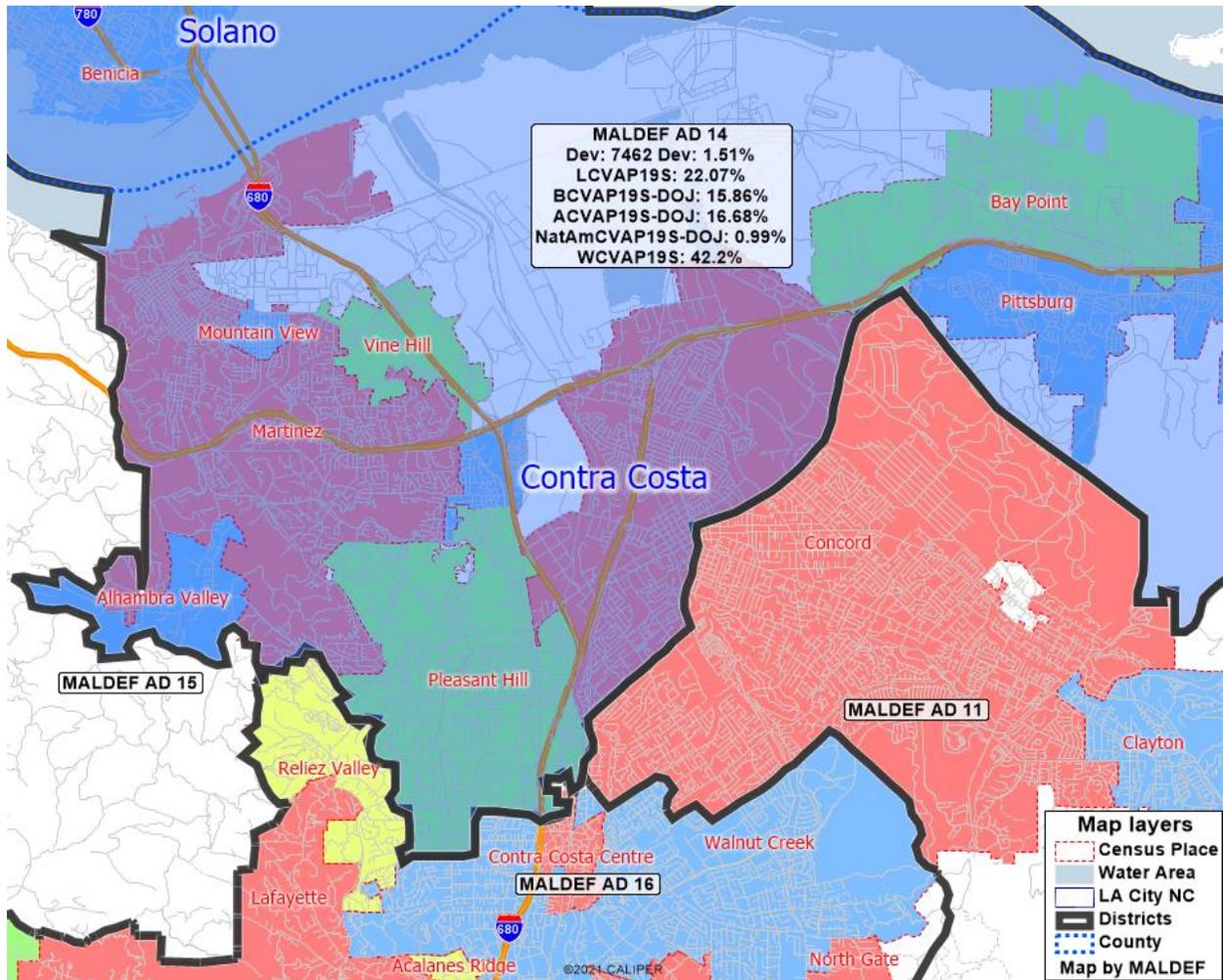
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 13



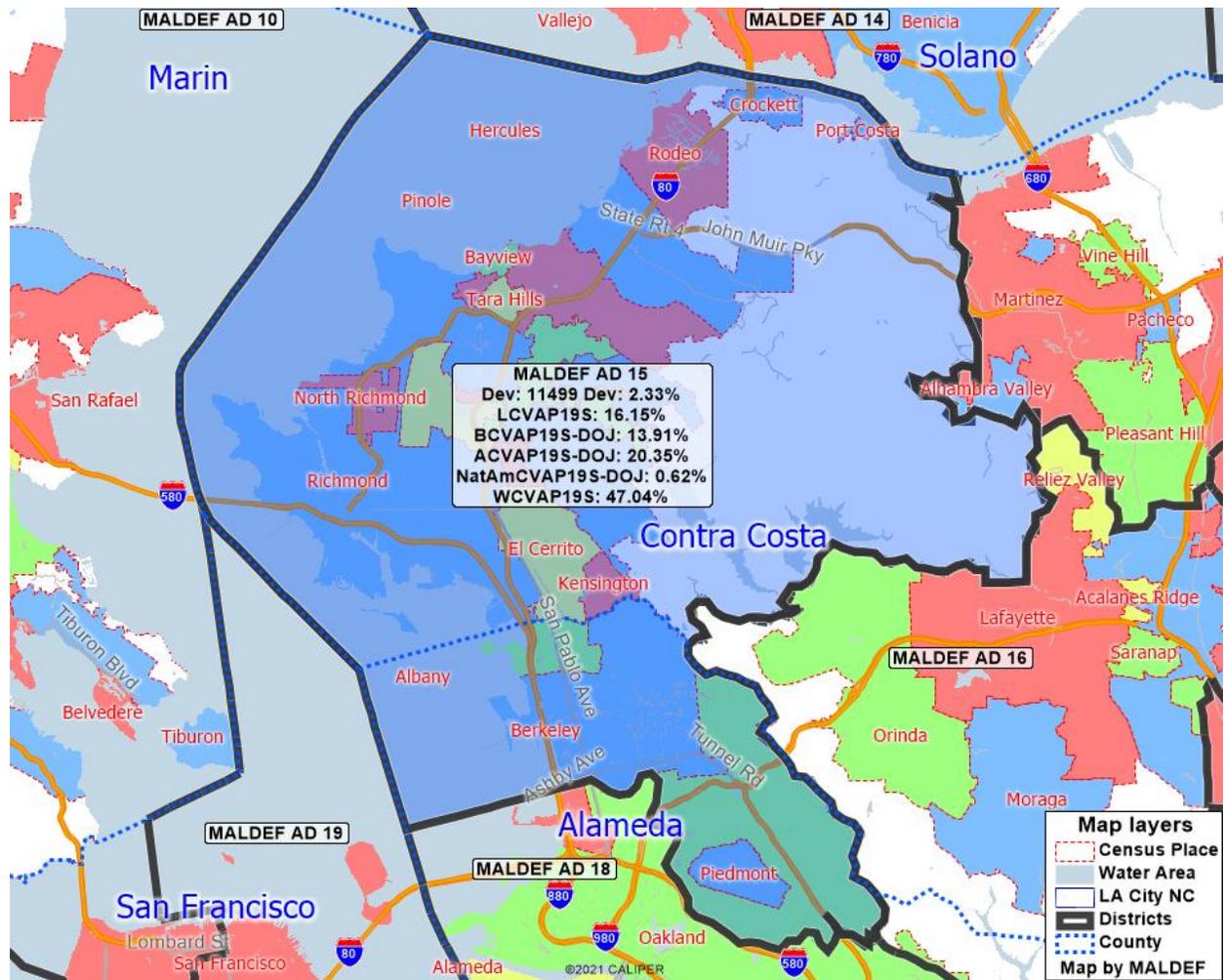
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 14



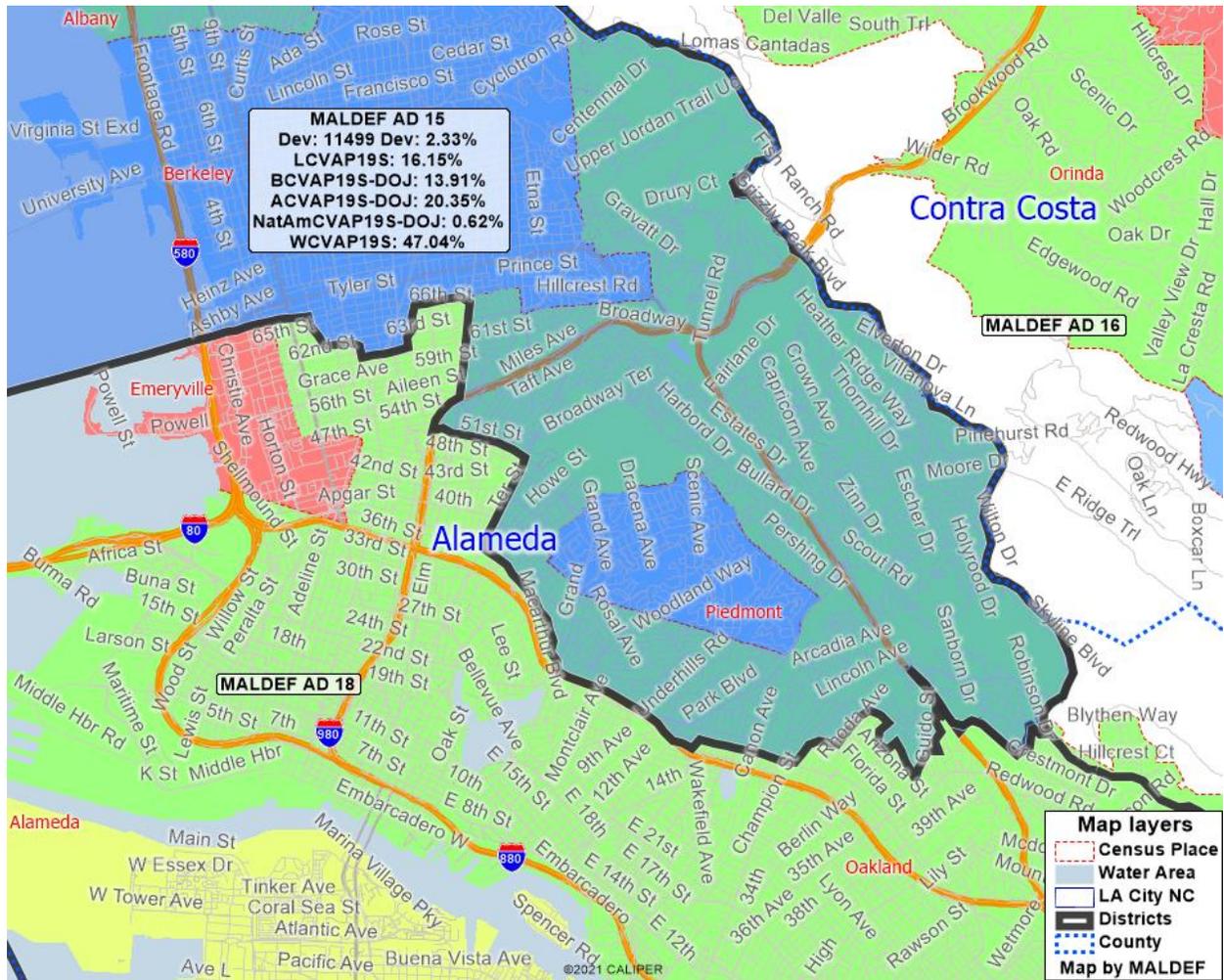
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 14 - DETAIL



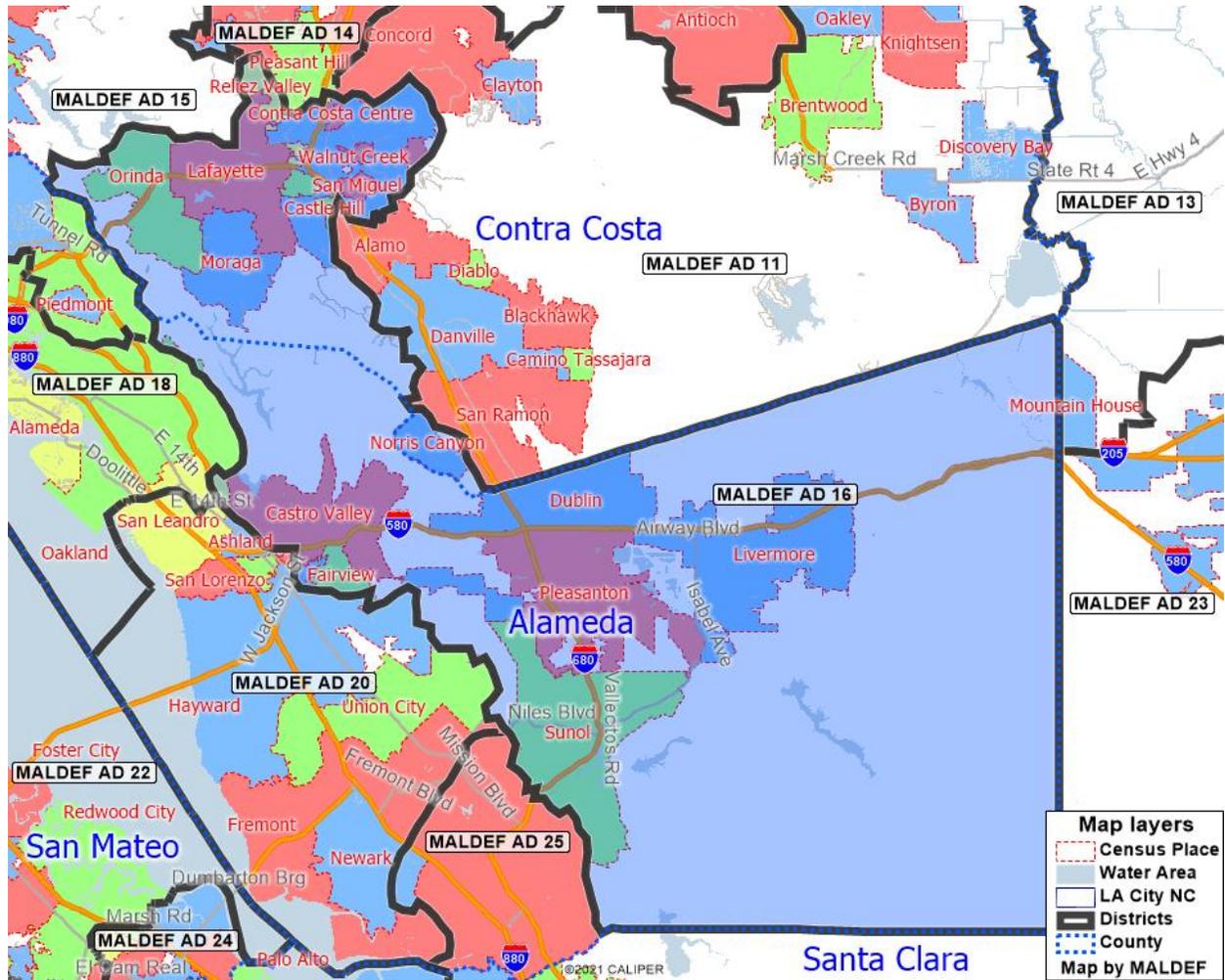
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 15



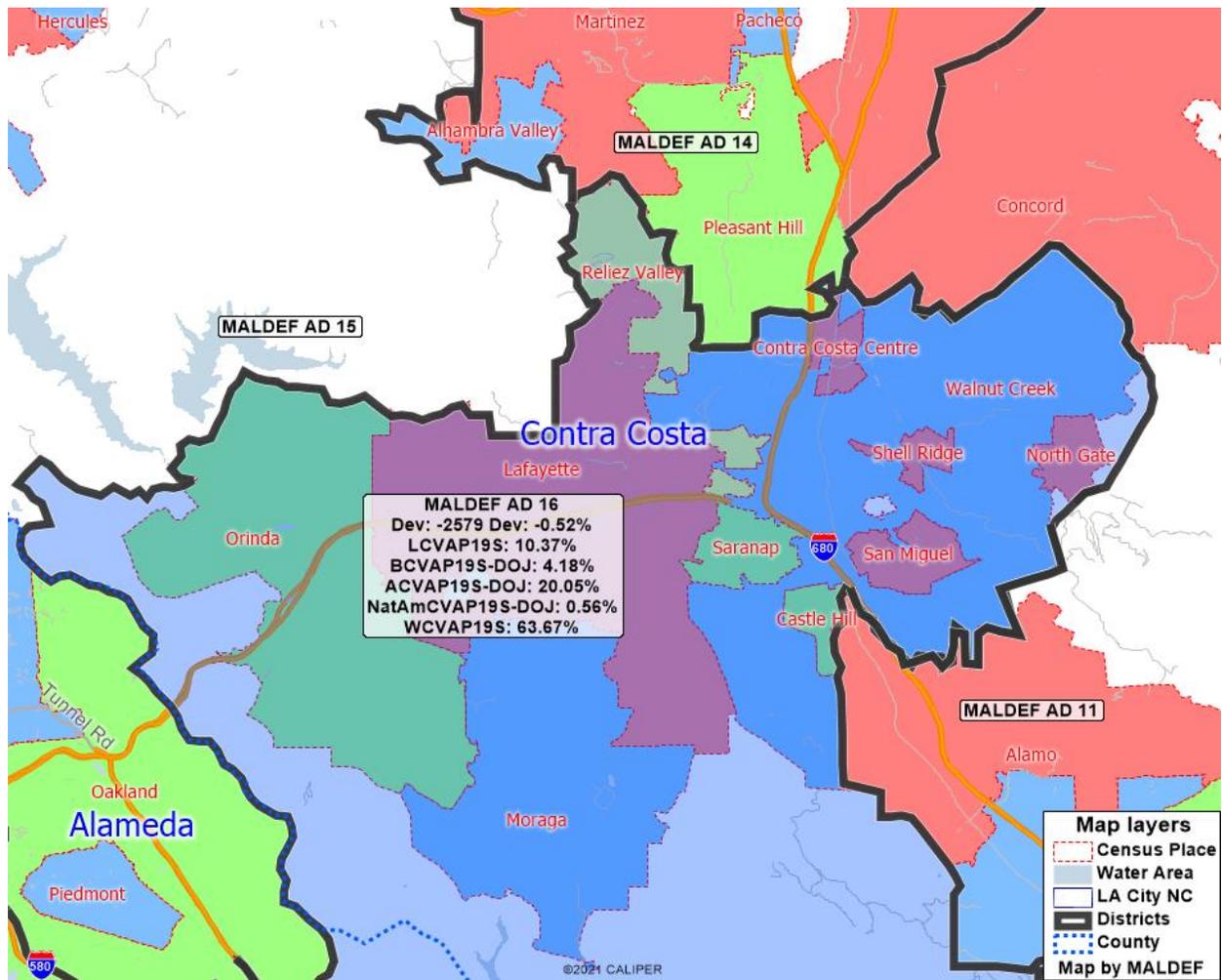
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 15 – DETAIL



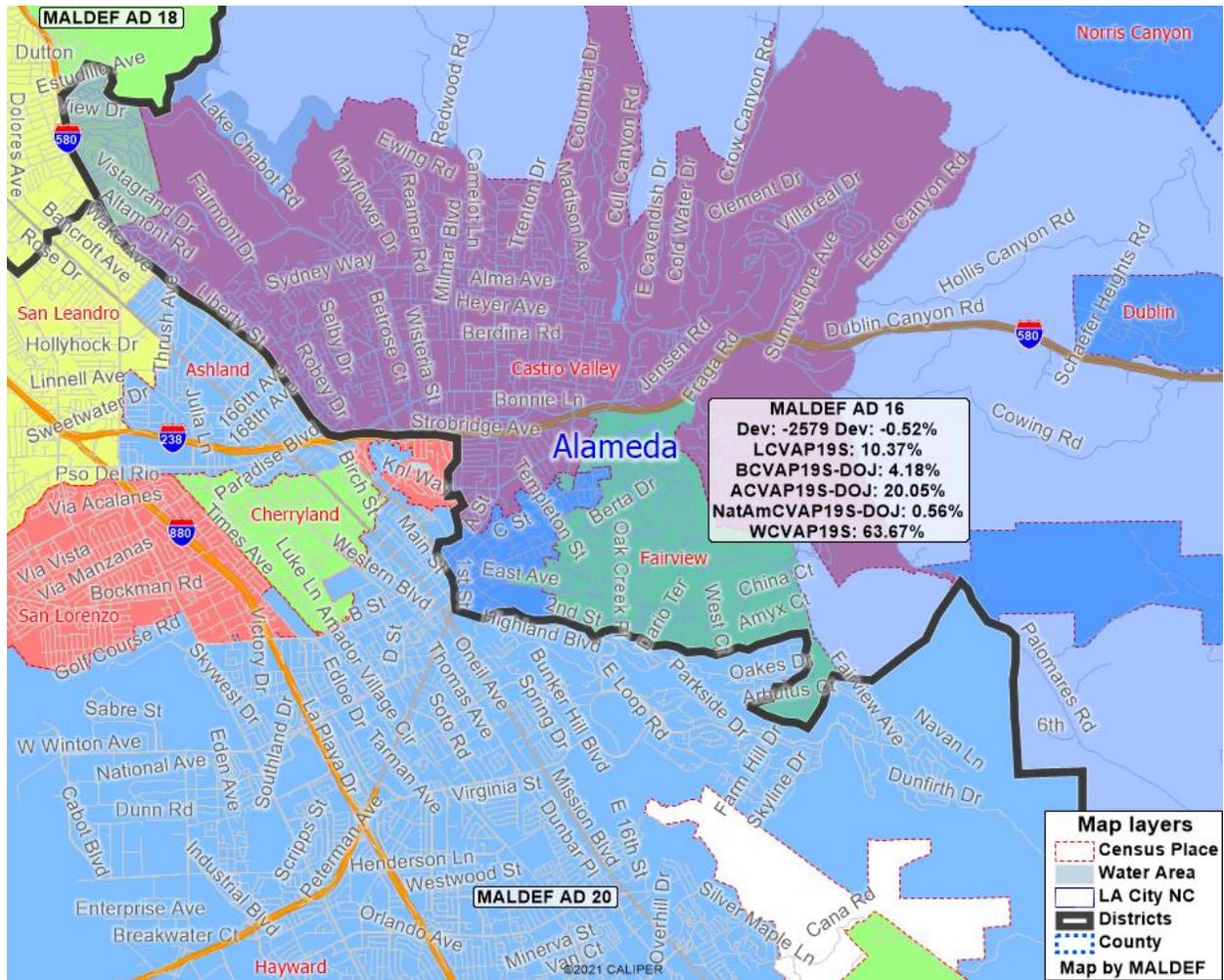
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 16



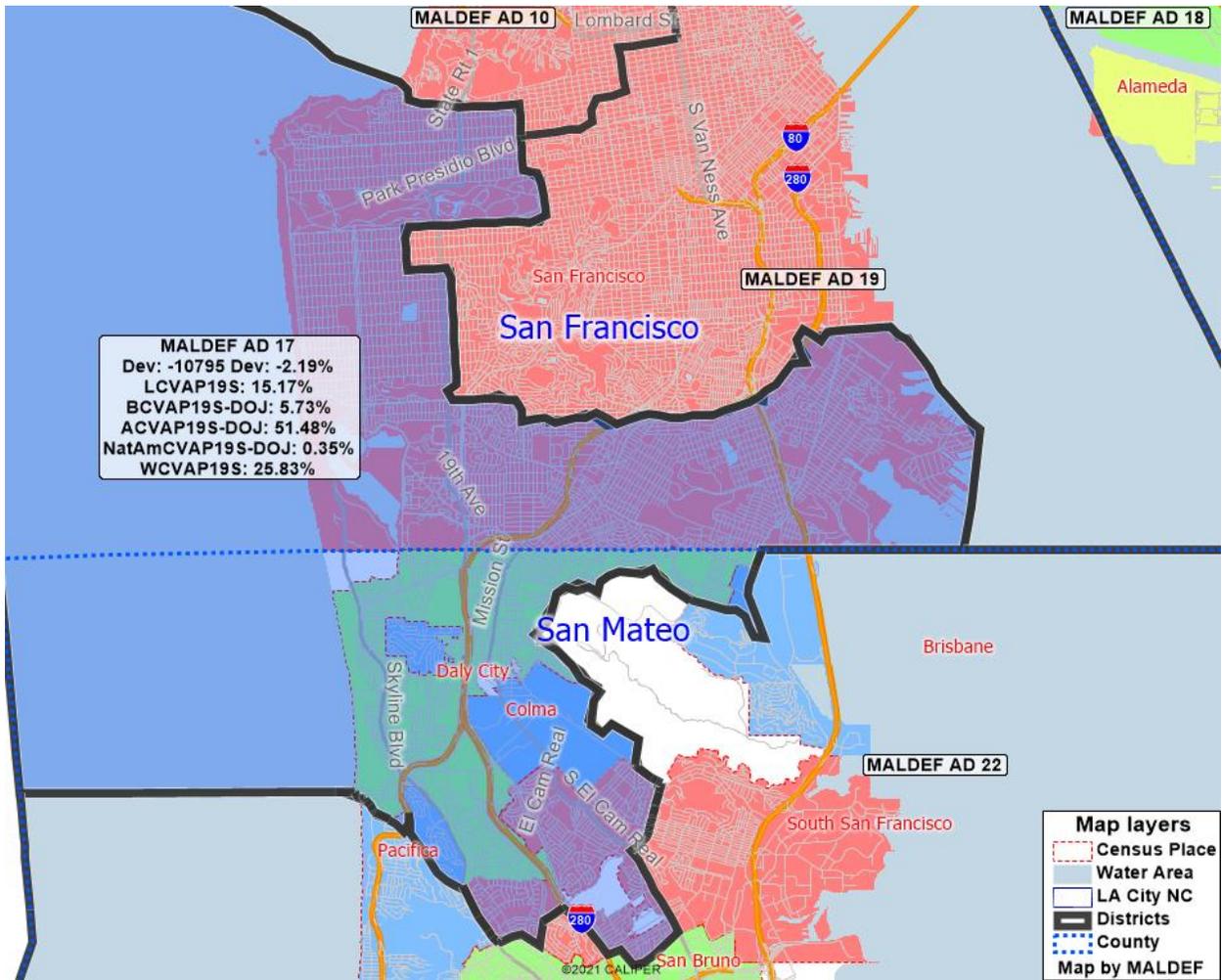
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 16 – DETAIL A



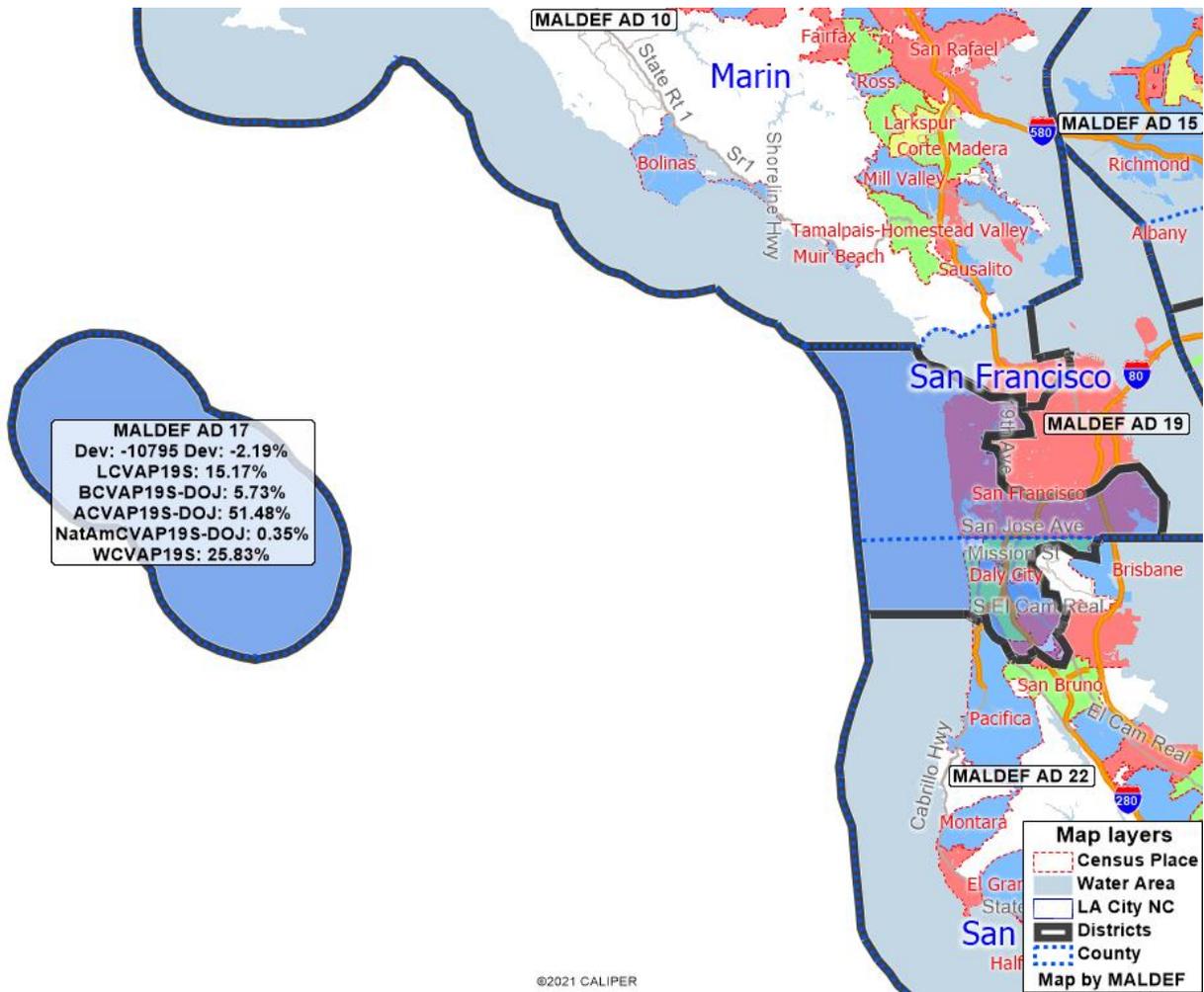
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 16 – DETAIL B



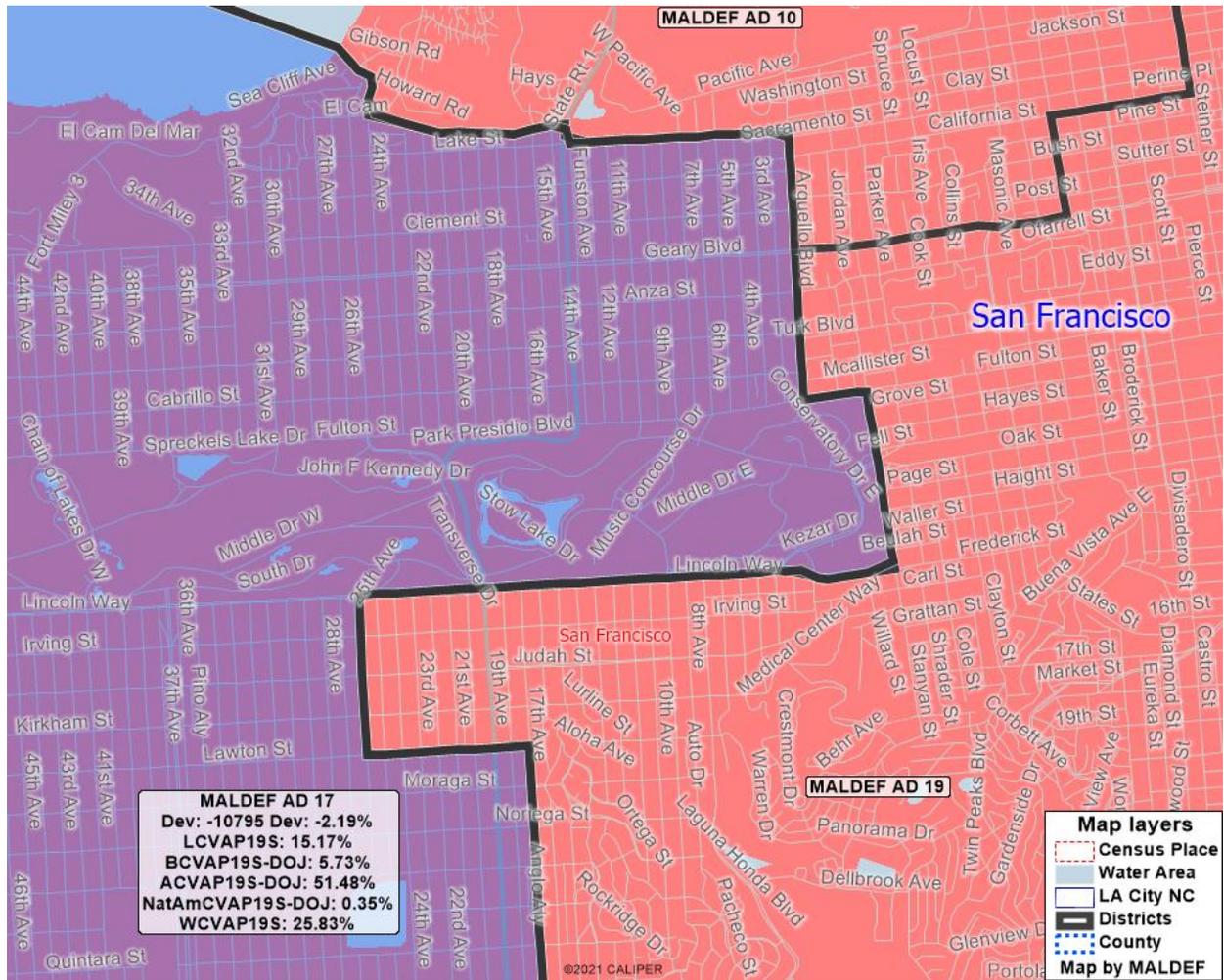
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 17



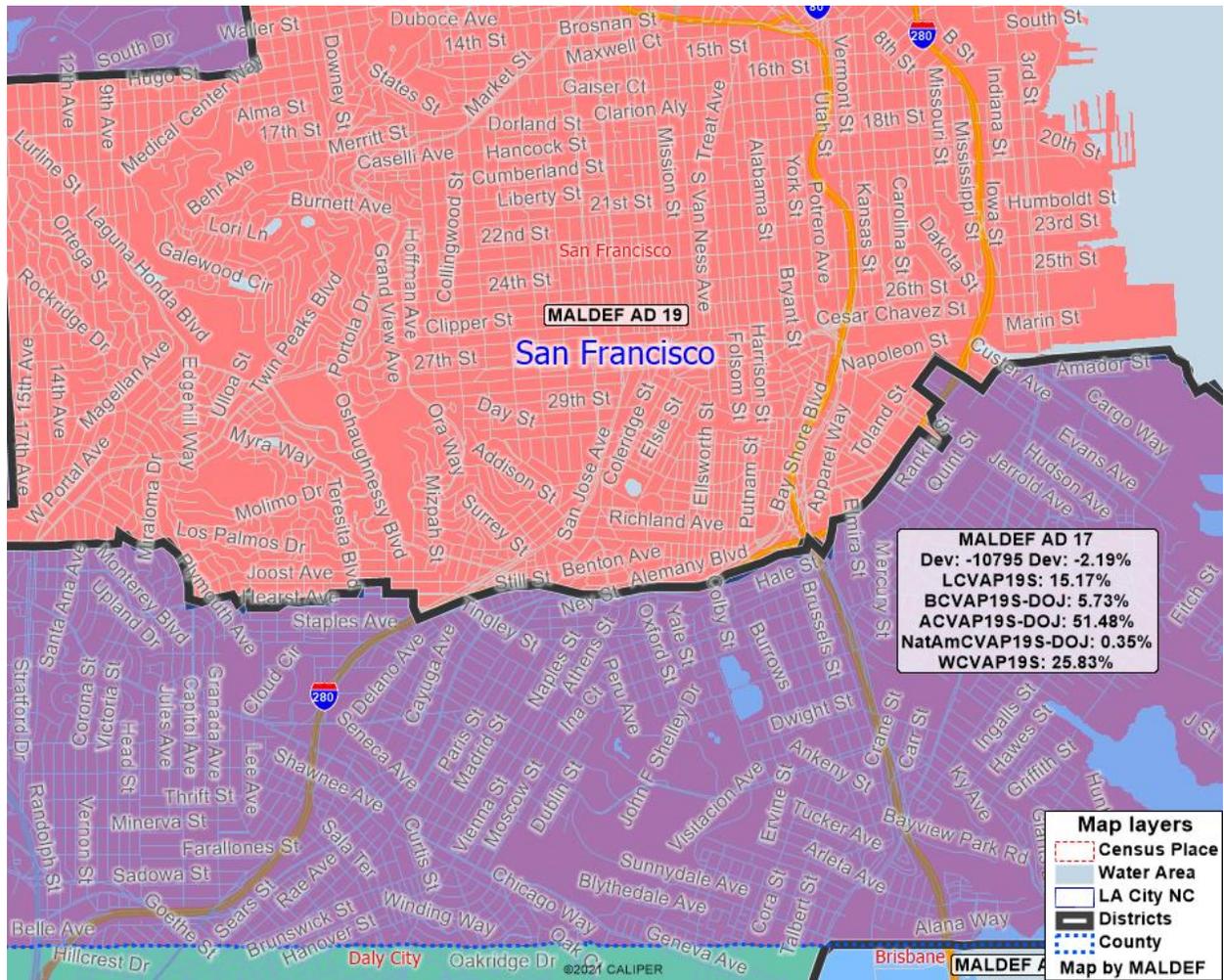
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 17 – DETAIL A



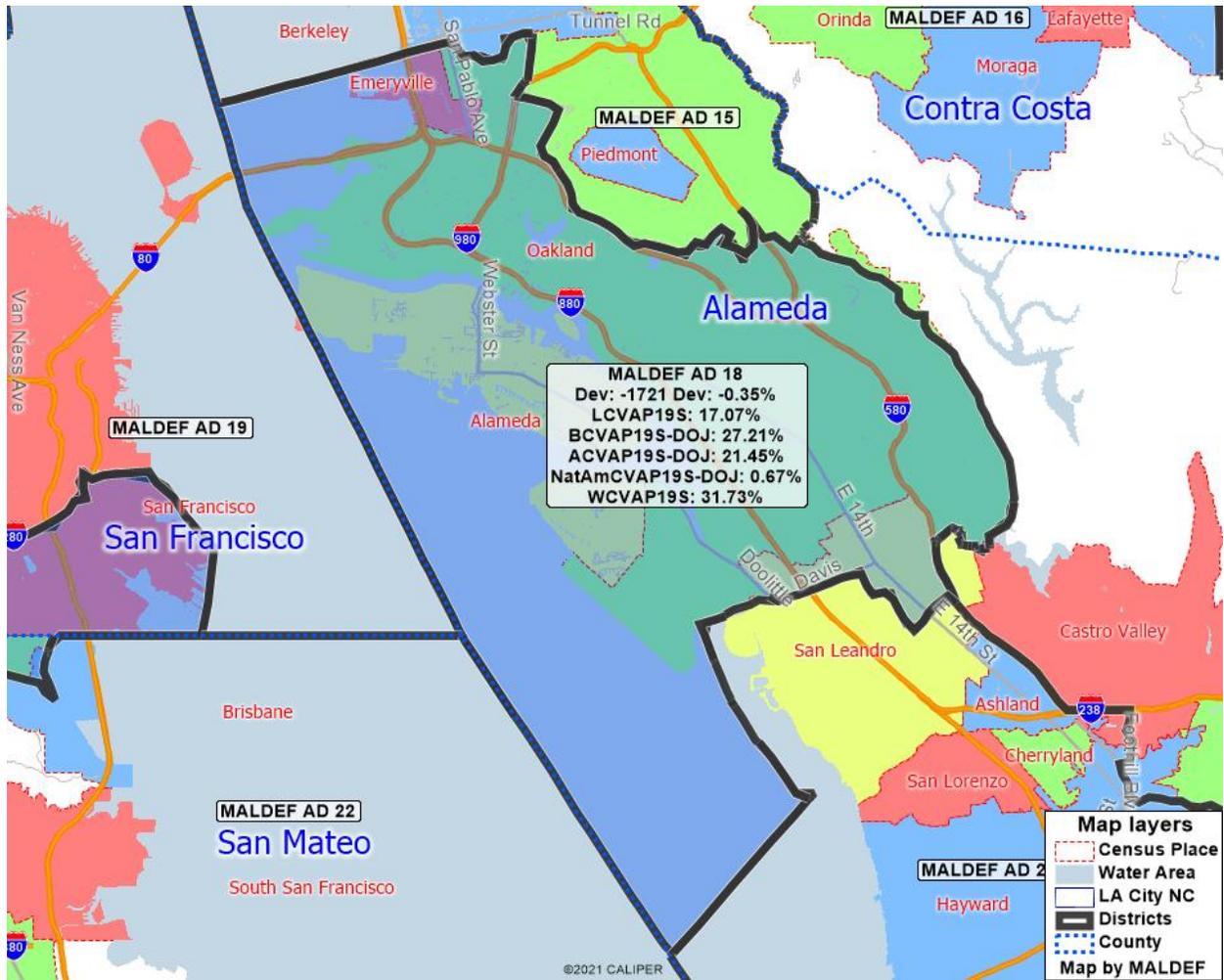
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 17 – DETAIL B



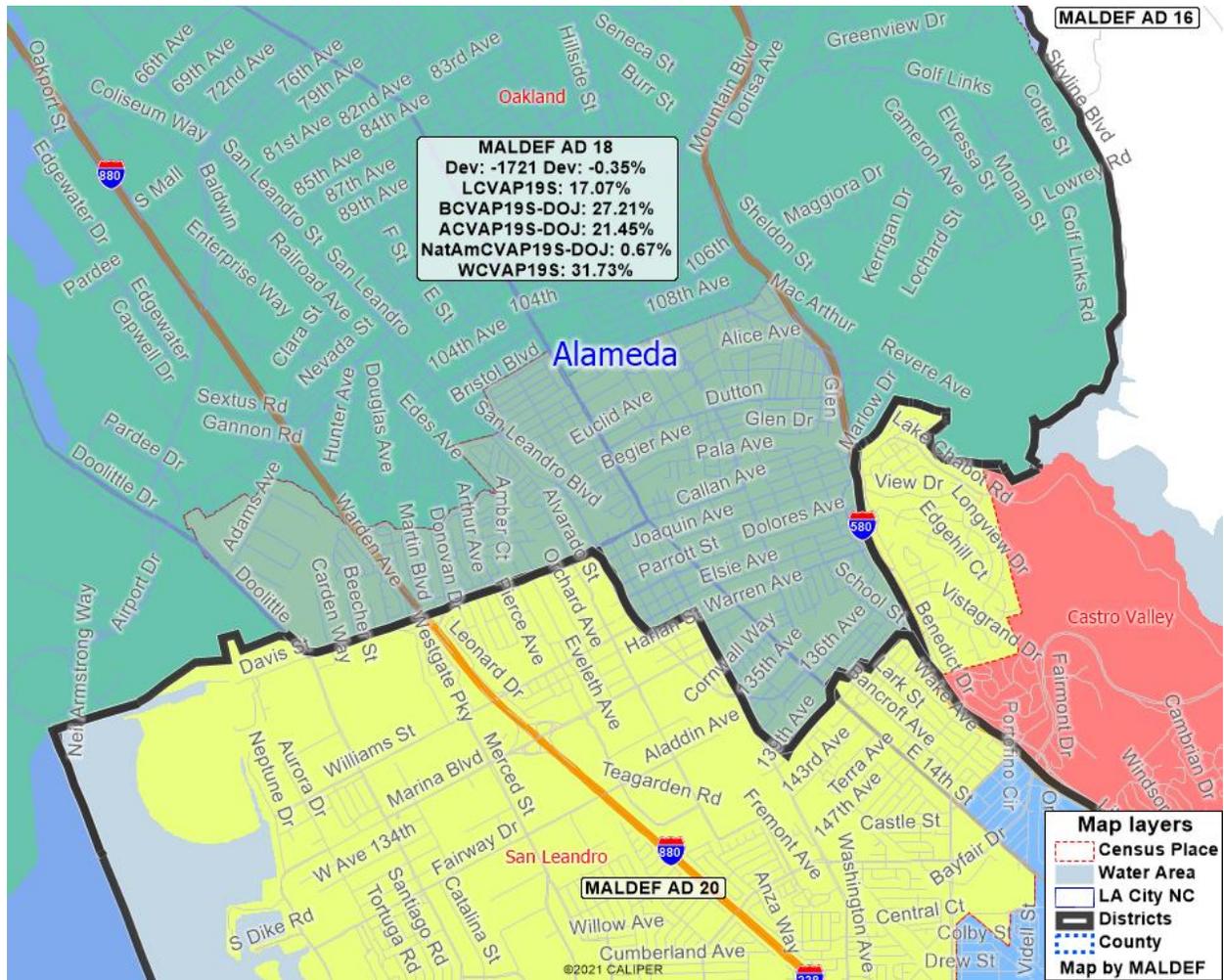
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 17 – DETAIL C



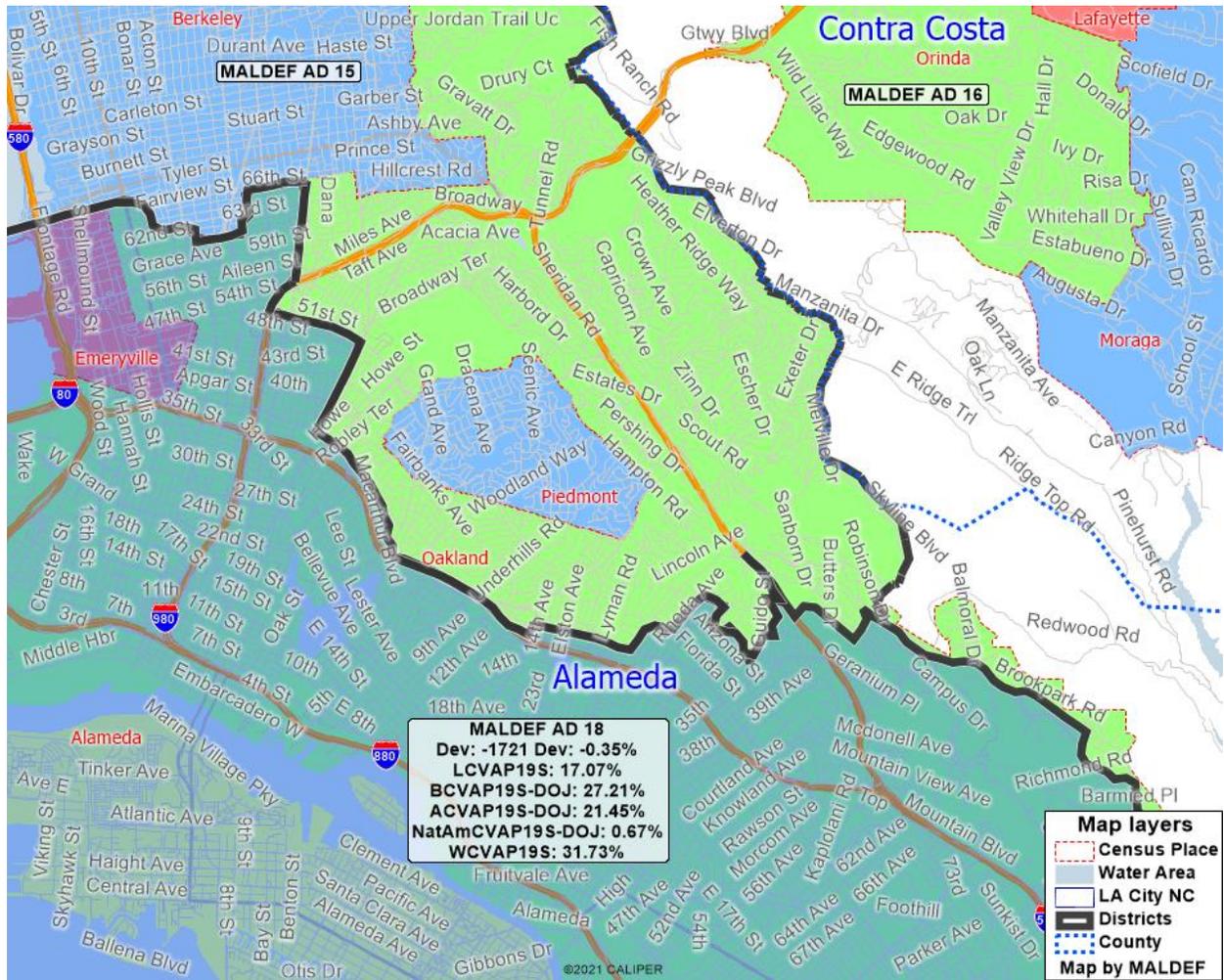
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 18



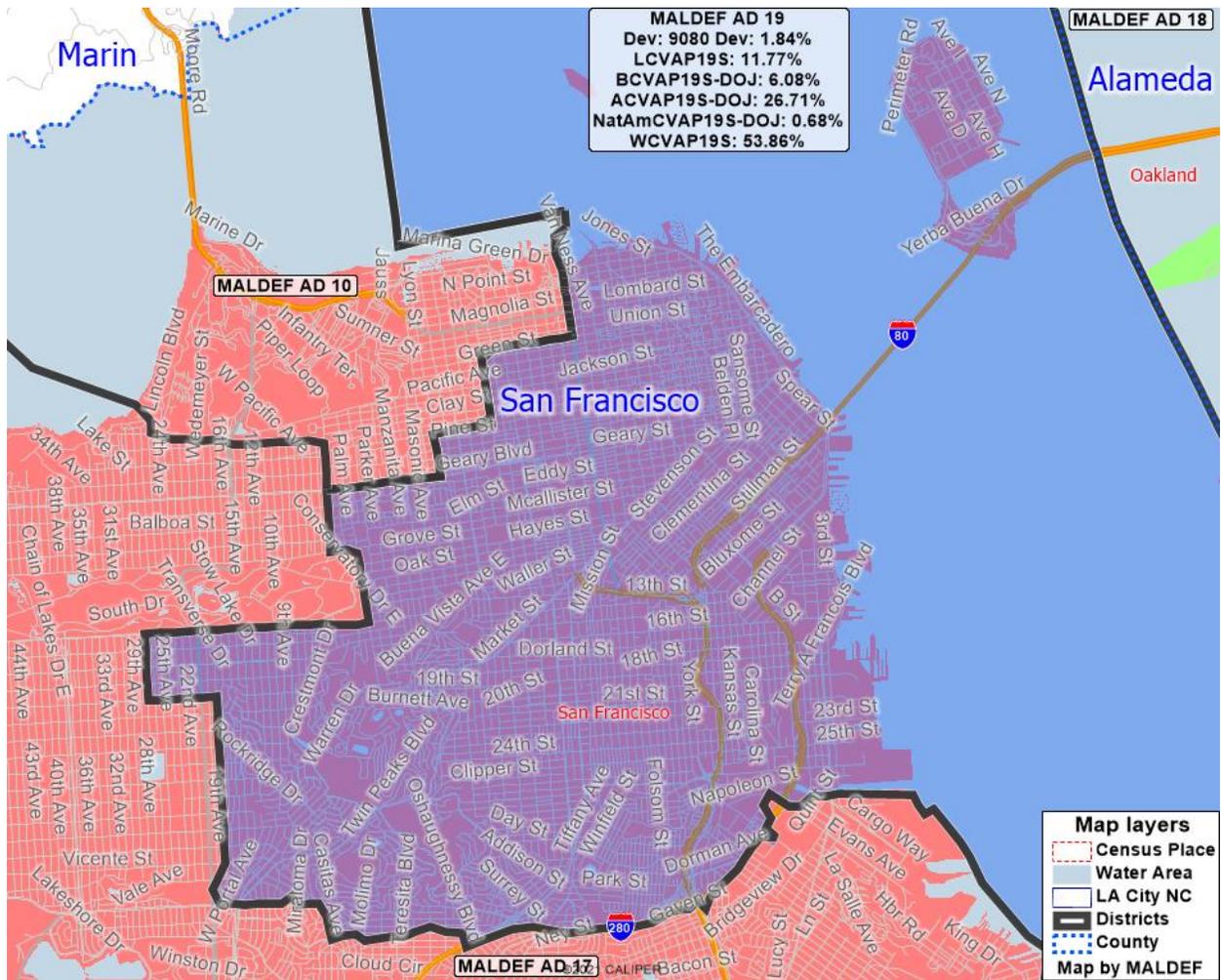
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 18 – DETAIL A



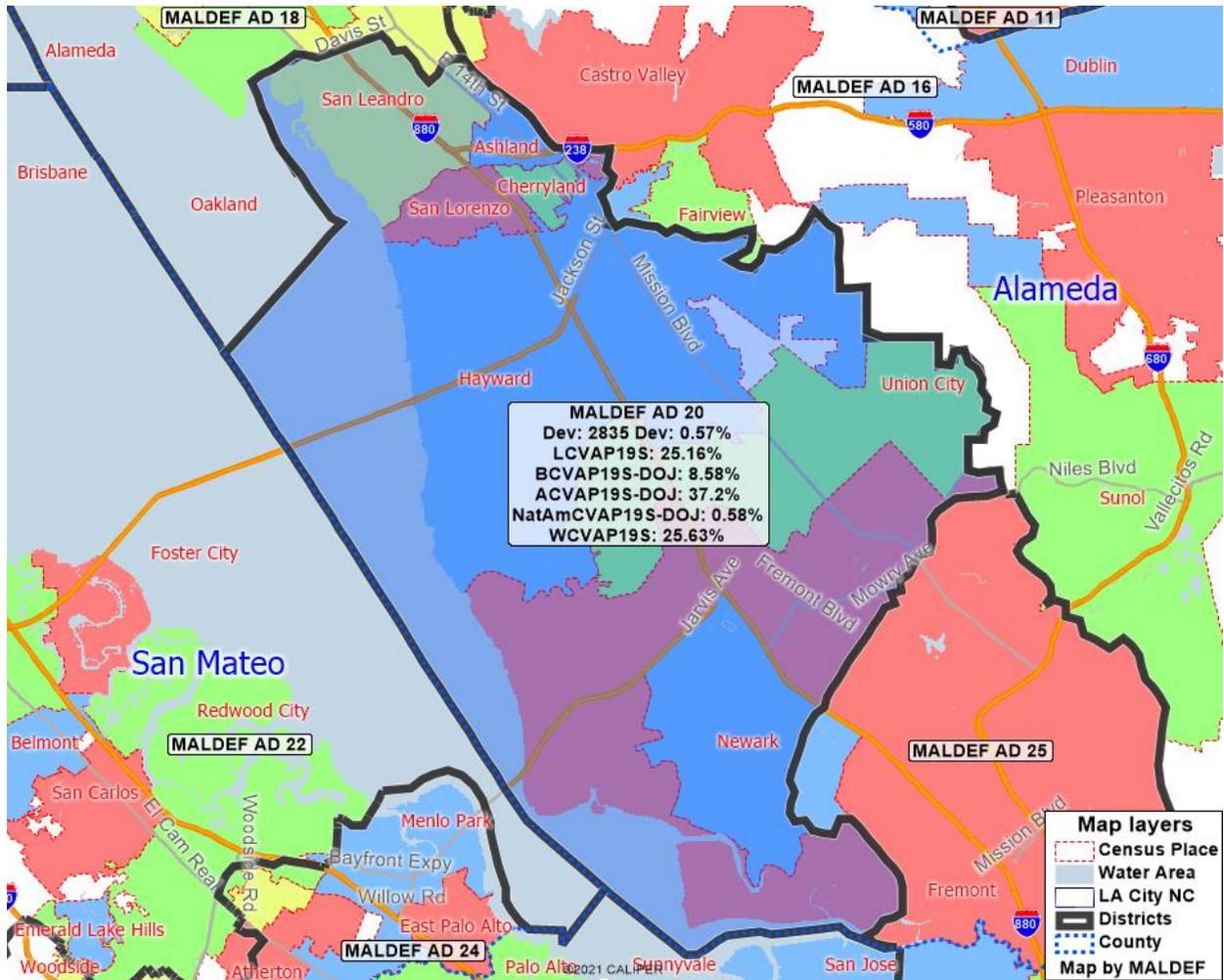
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 18 – DETAIL B



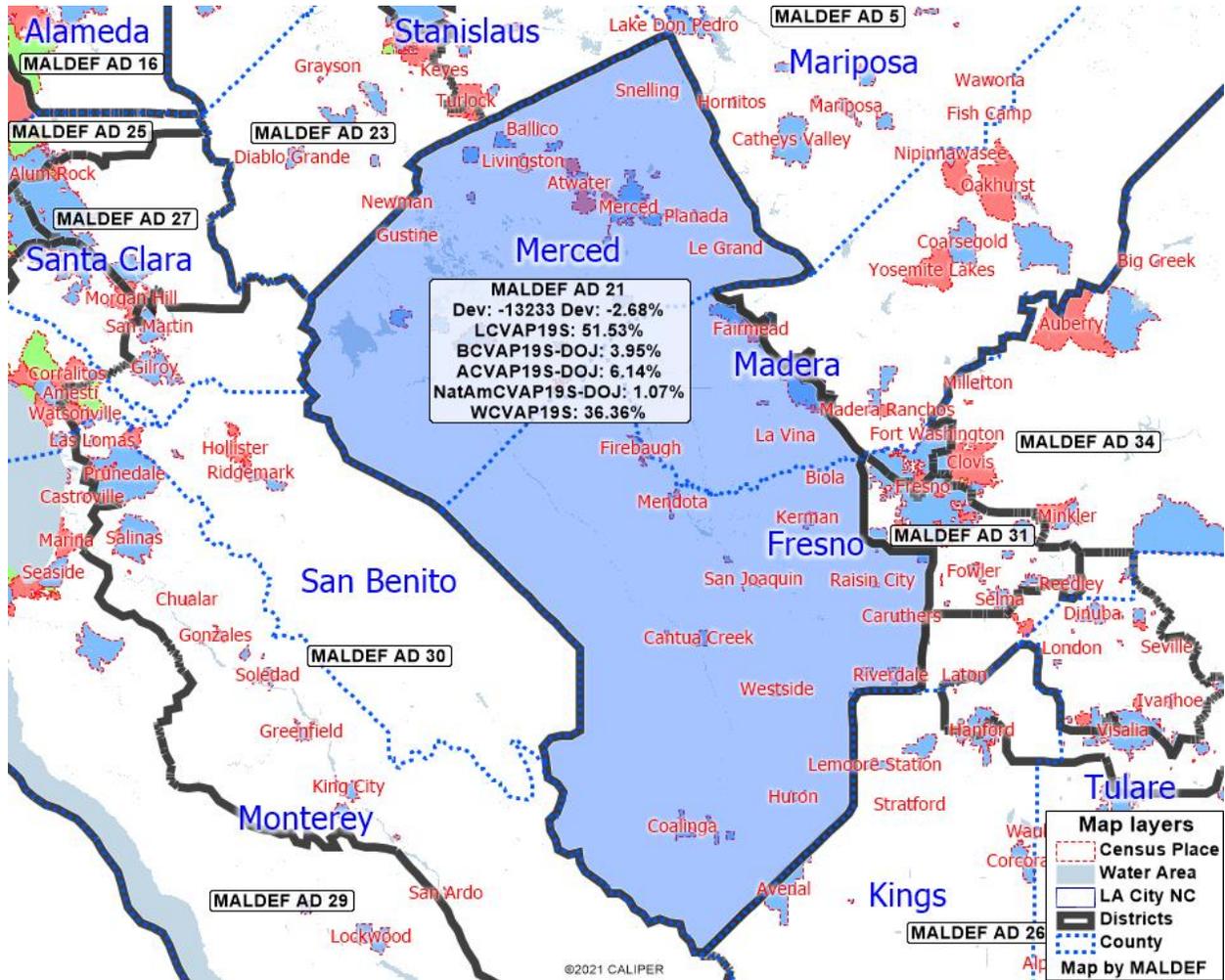
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 19



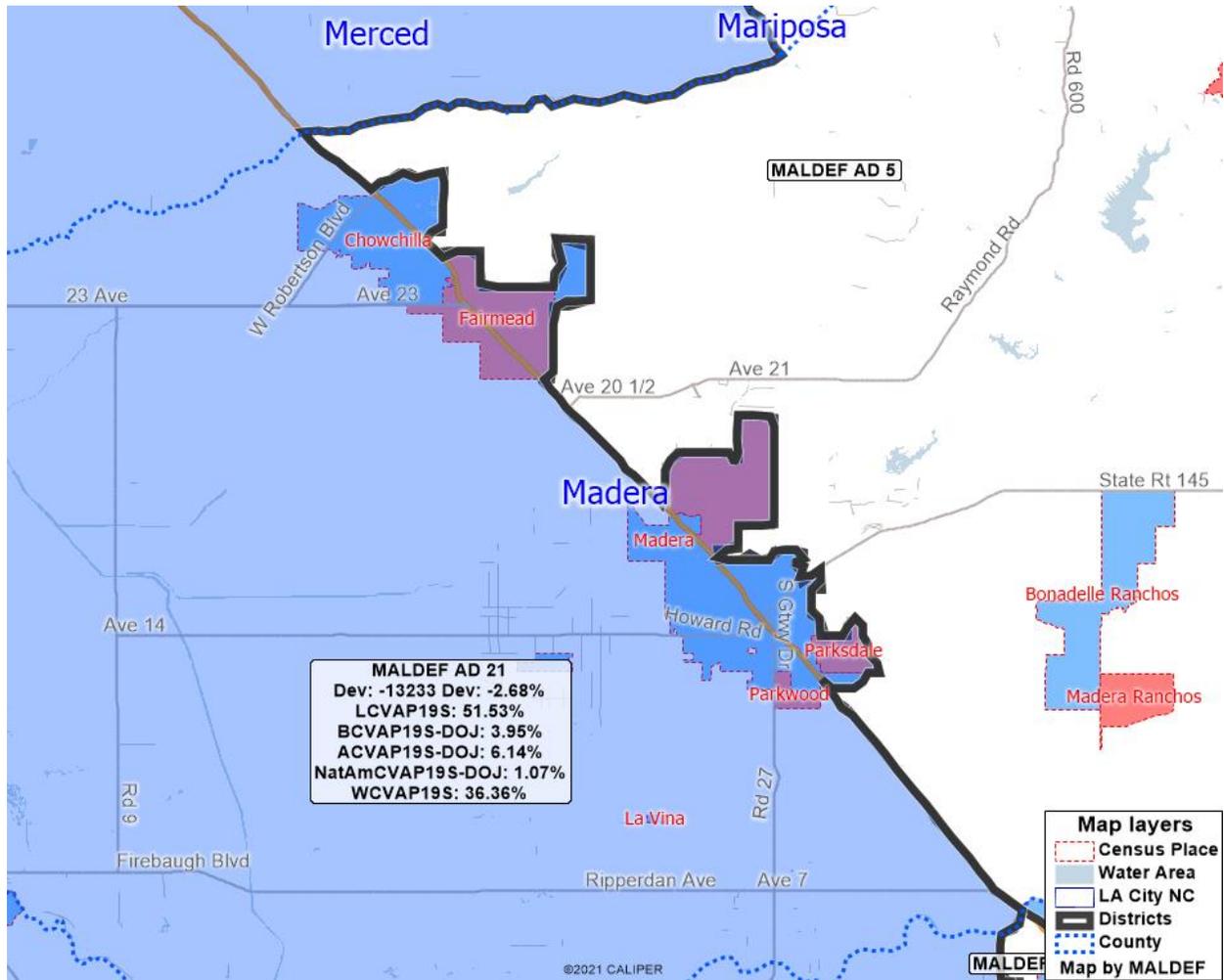
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 20



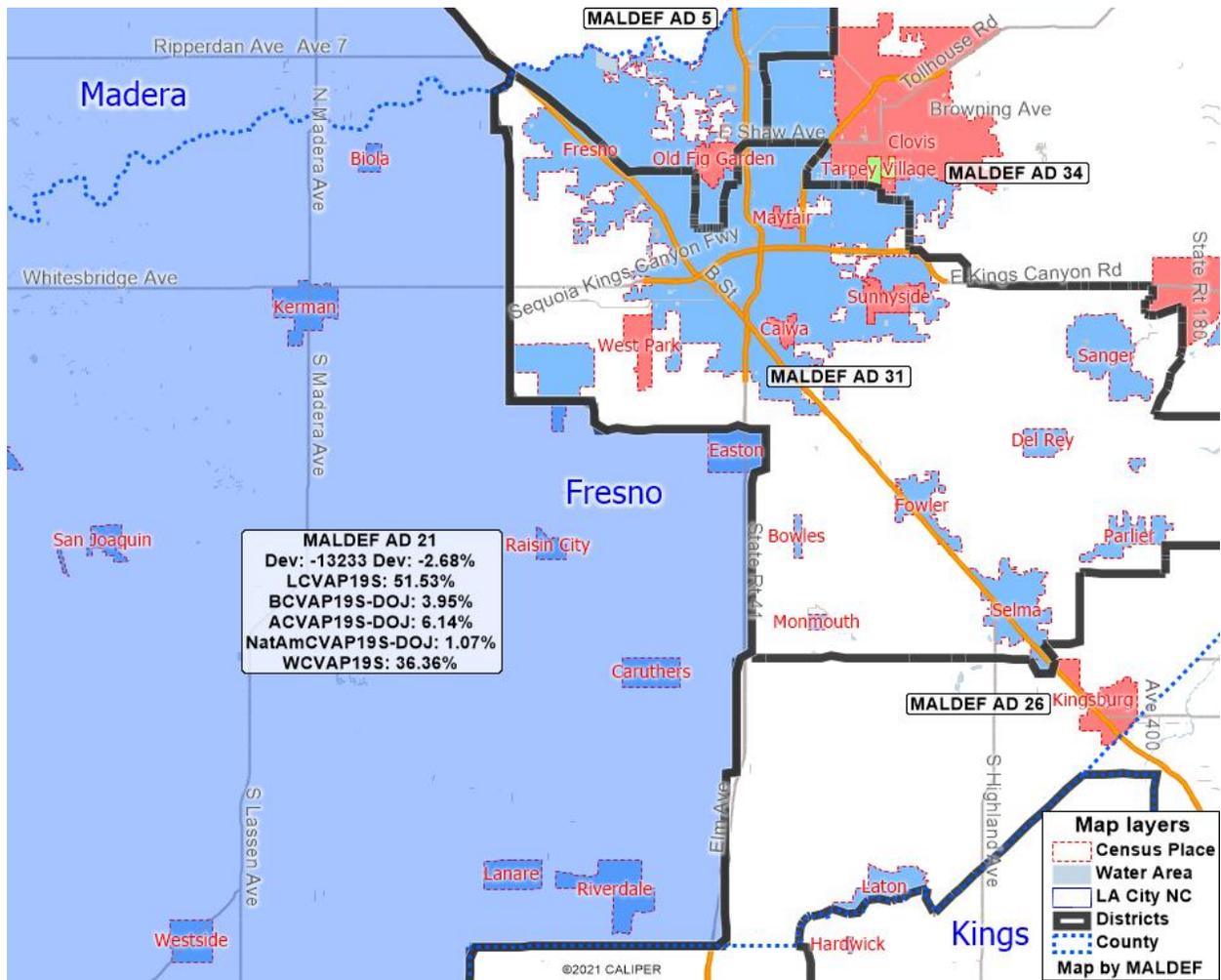
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 21



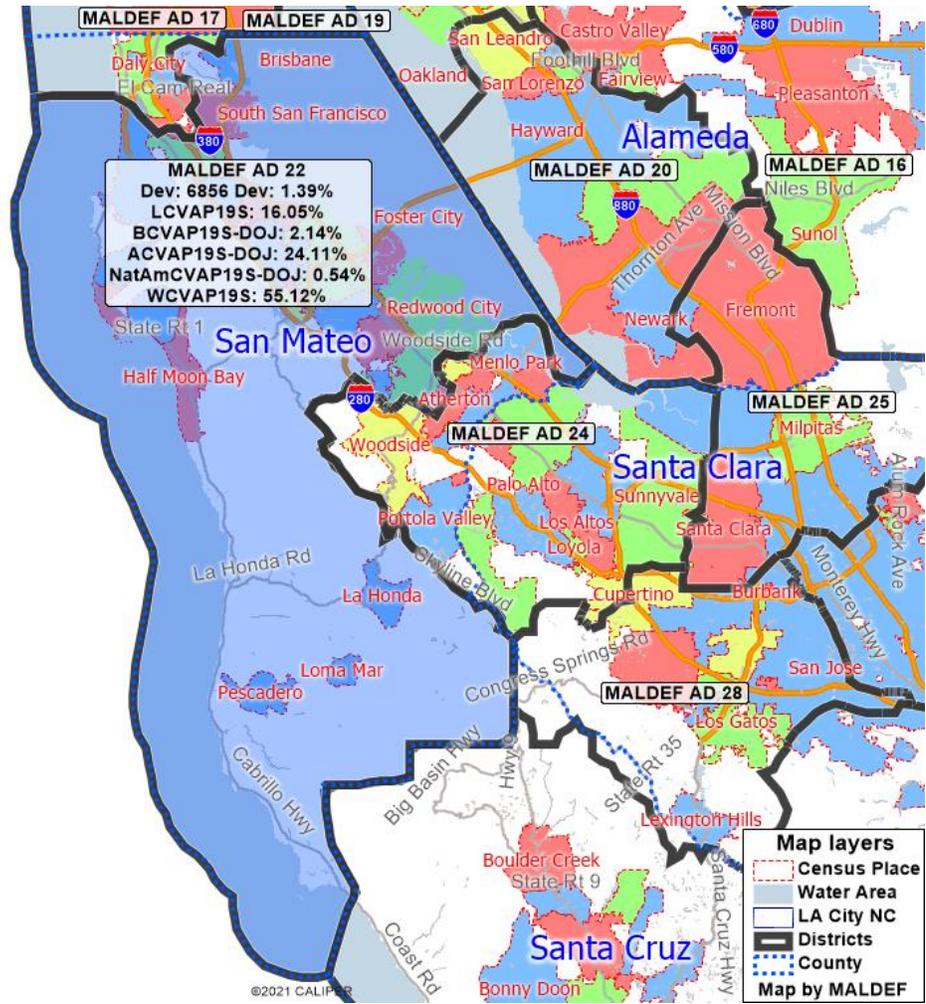
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 21 – DETAIL A



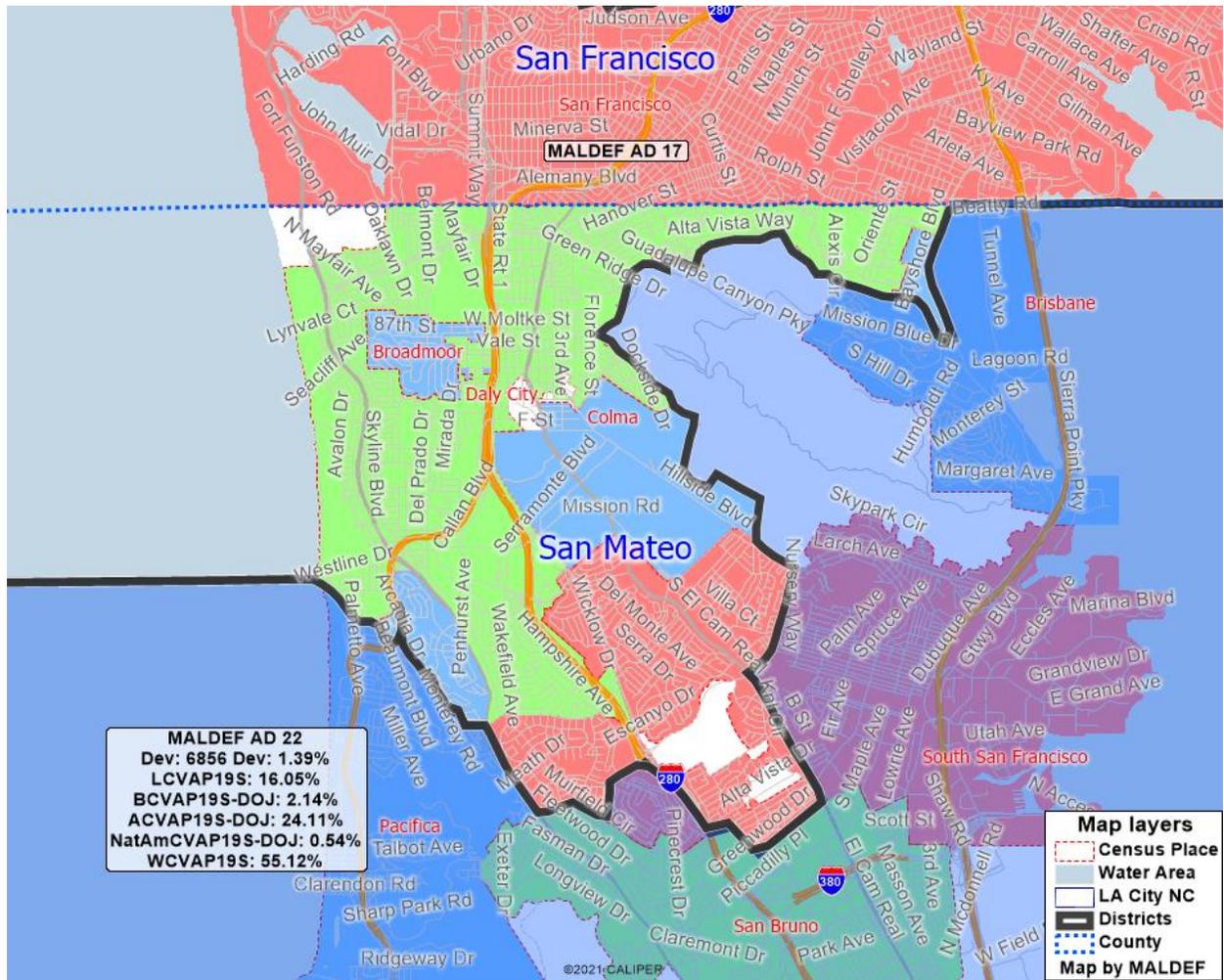
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 21 – DETAIL B



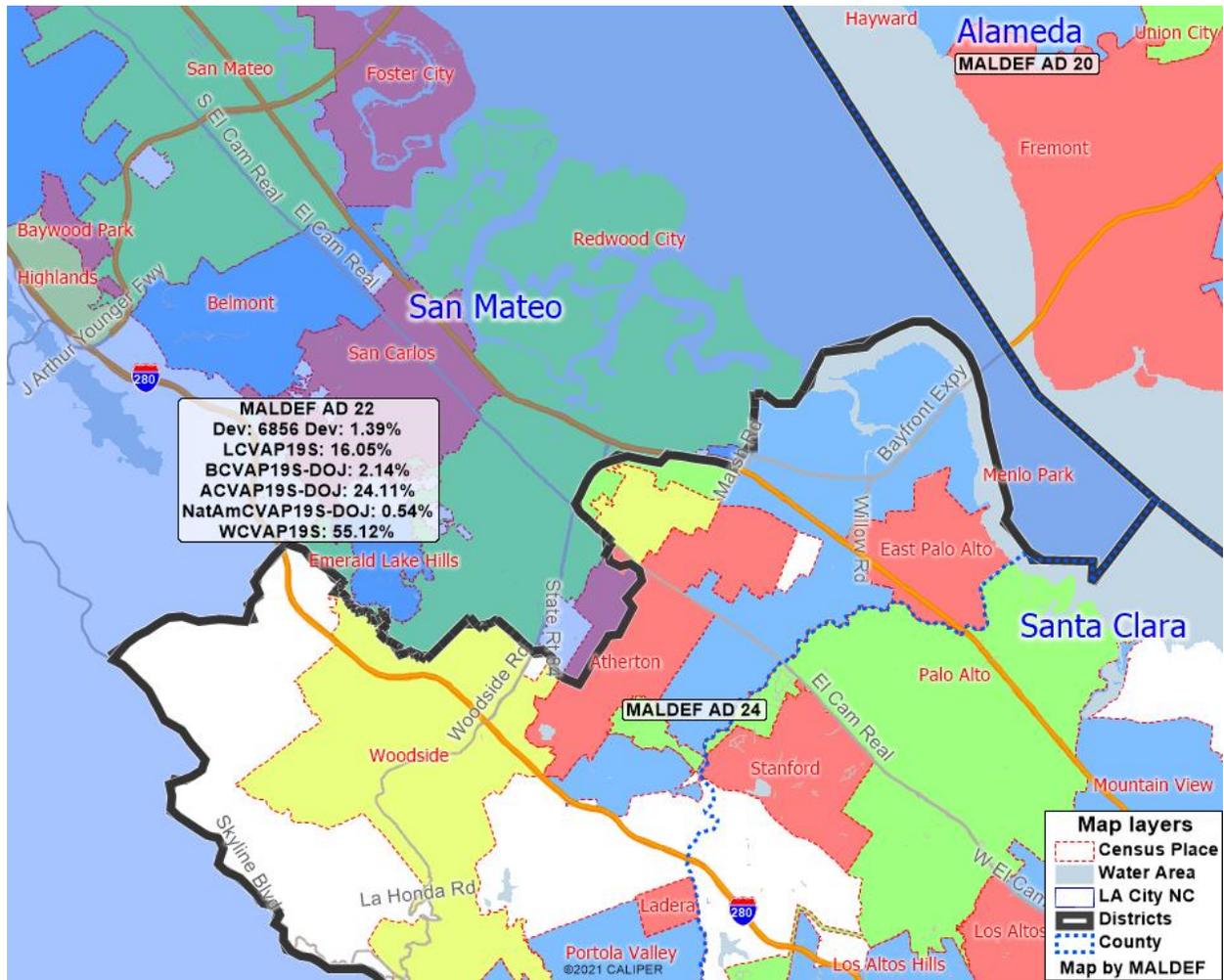
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 22



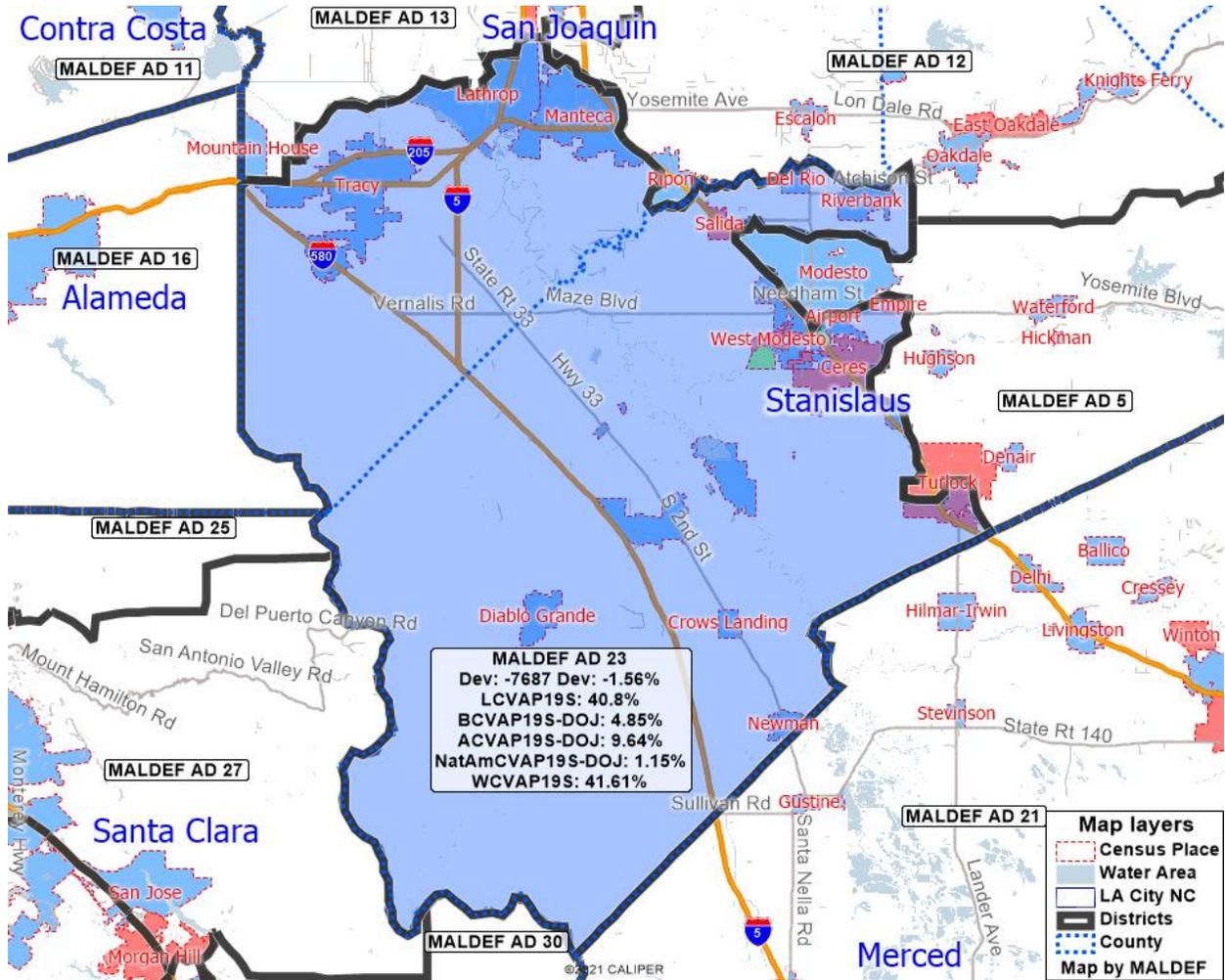
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 22 – DETAIL A



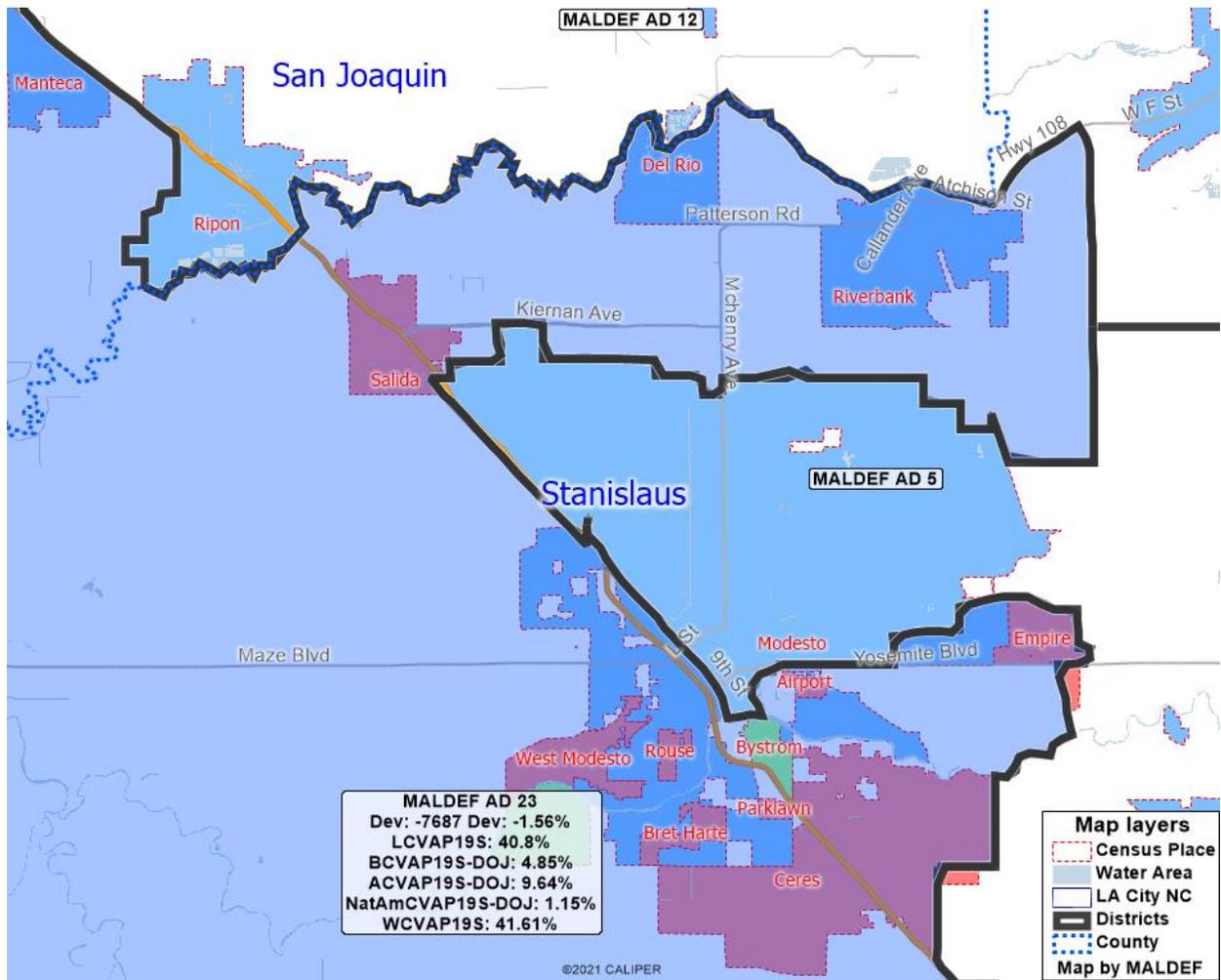
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 22 – DETAIL B



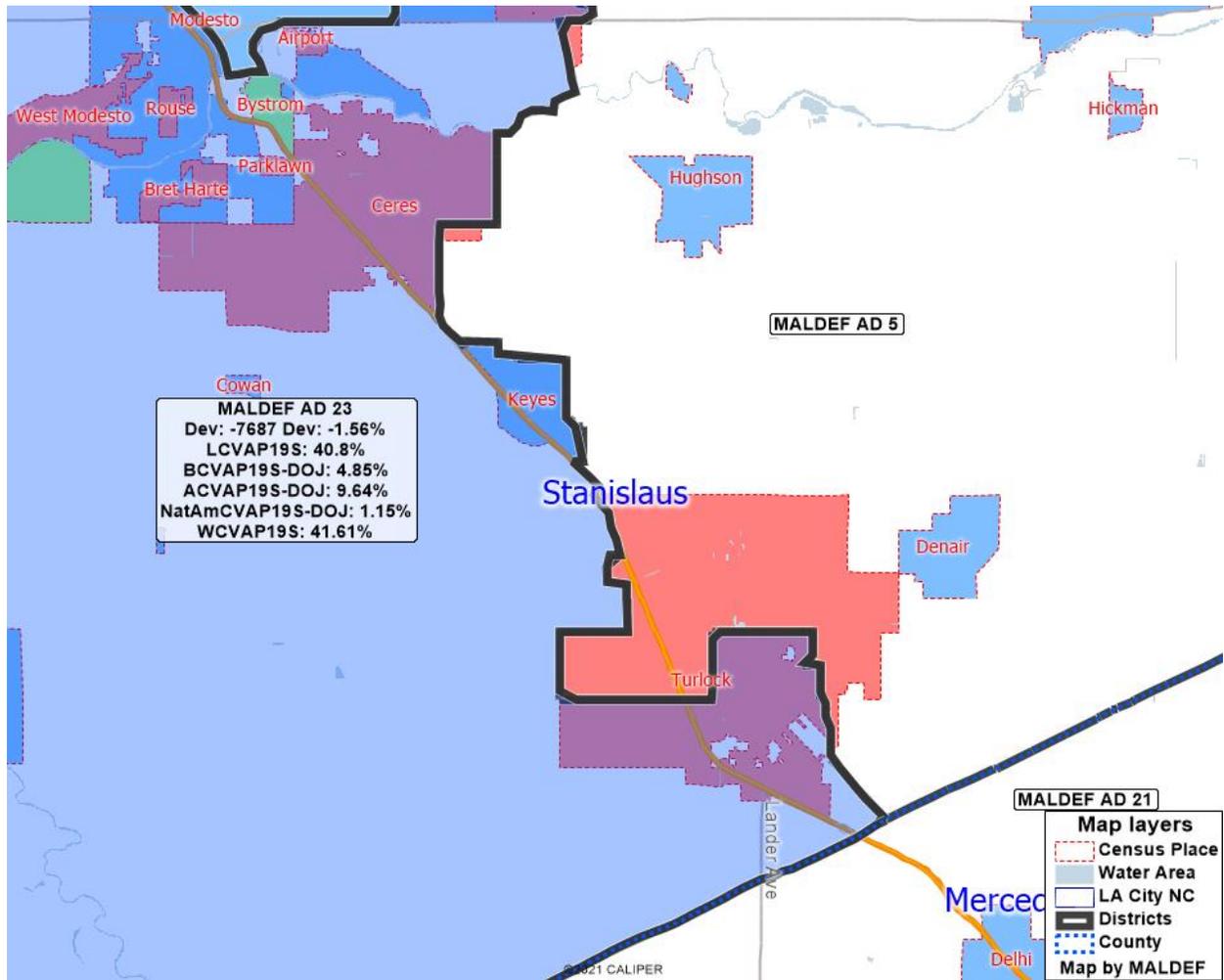
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 23



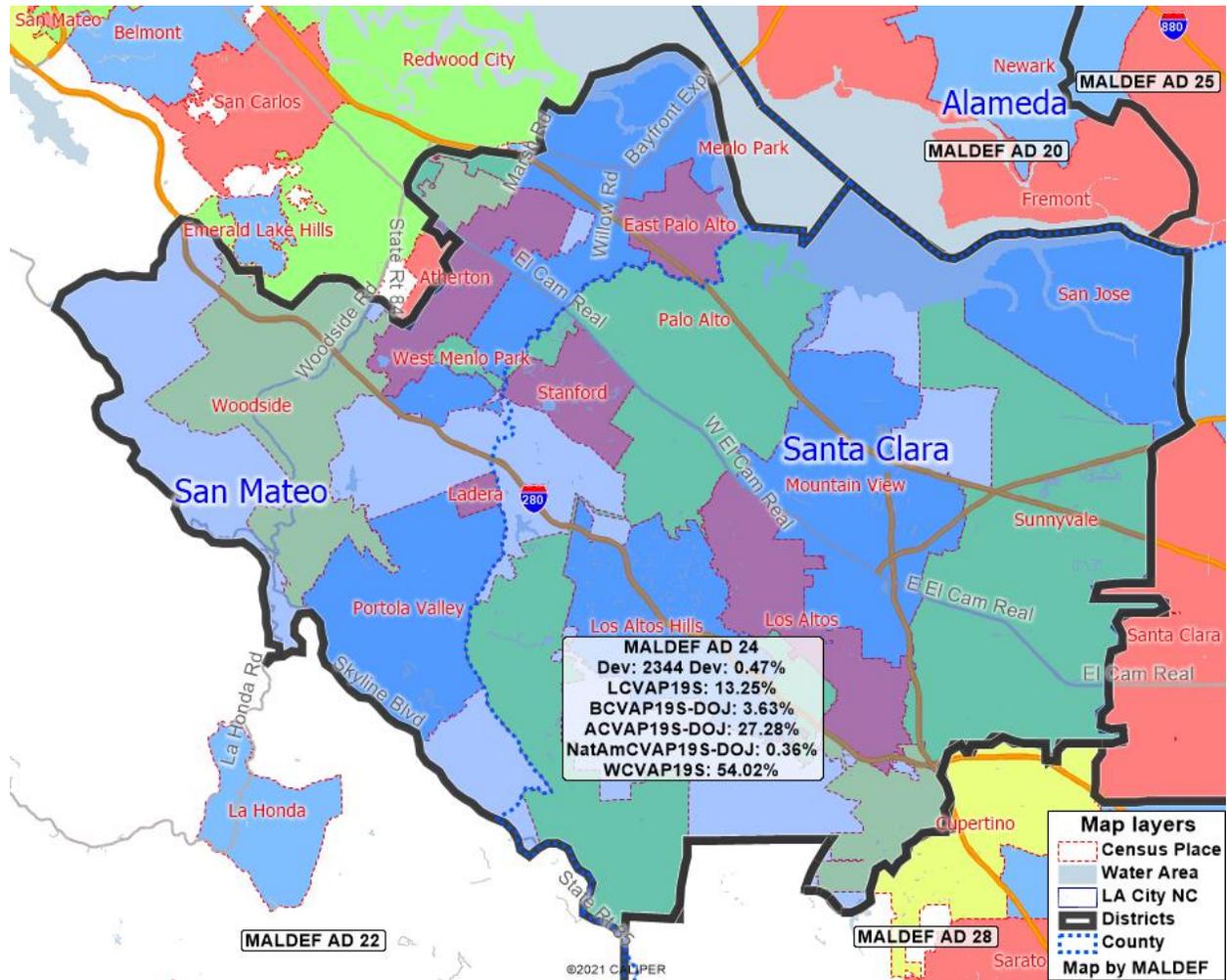
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 23 – DETAIL A



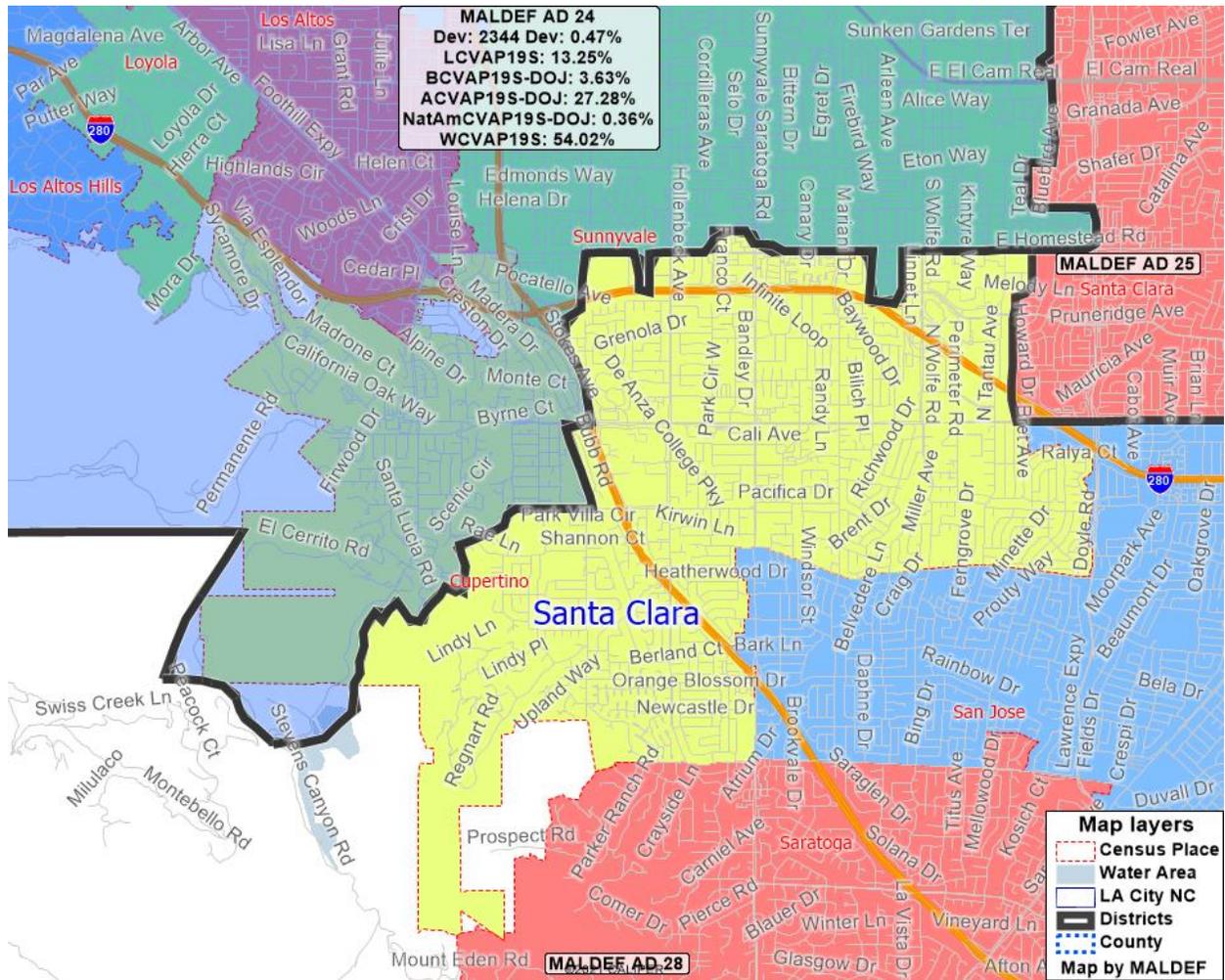
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 23 – DETAIL B



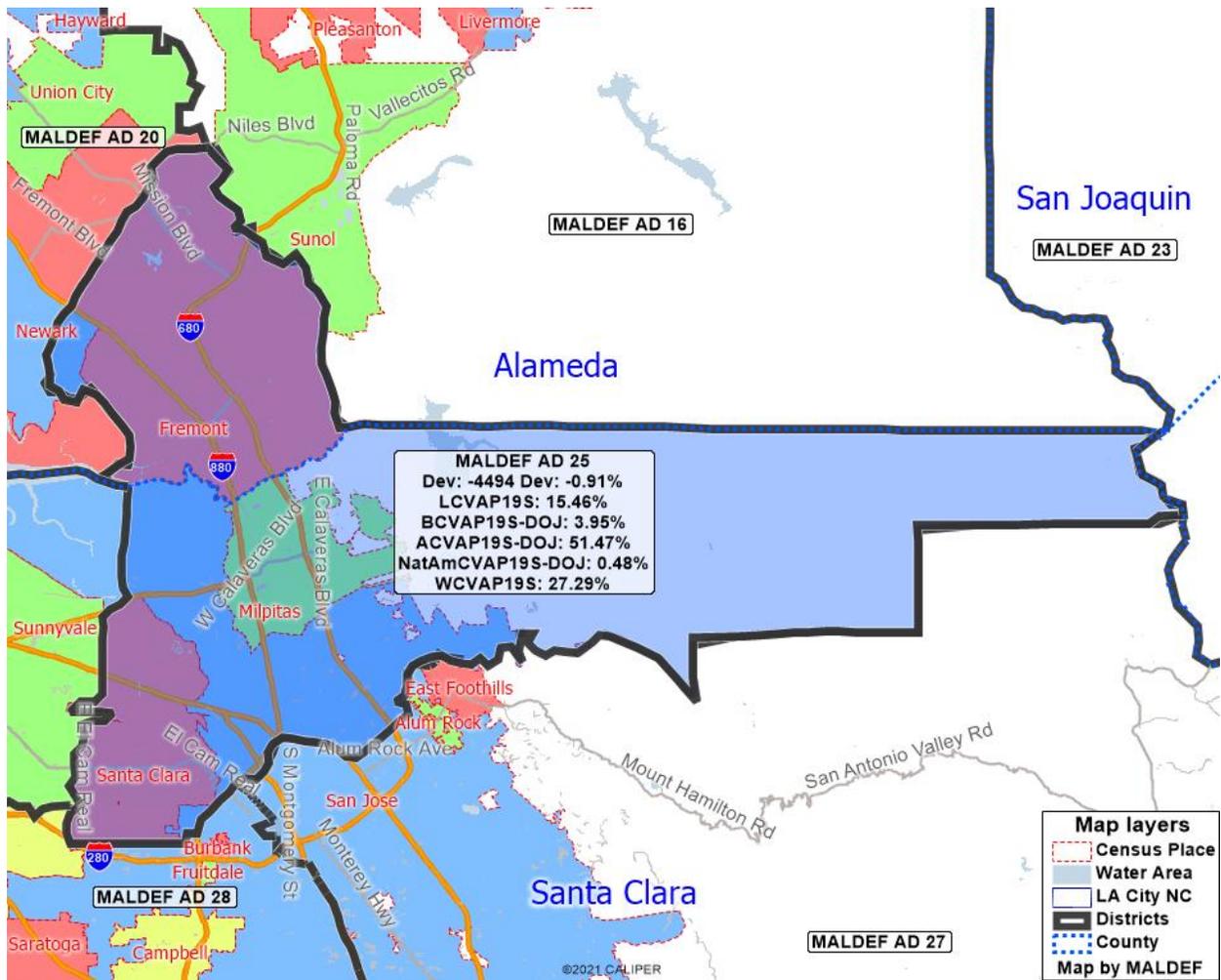
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 24



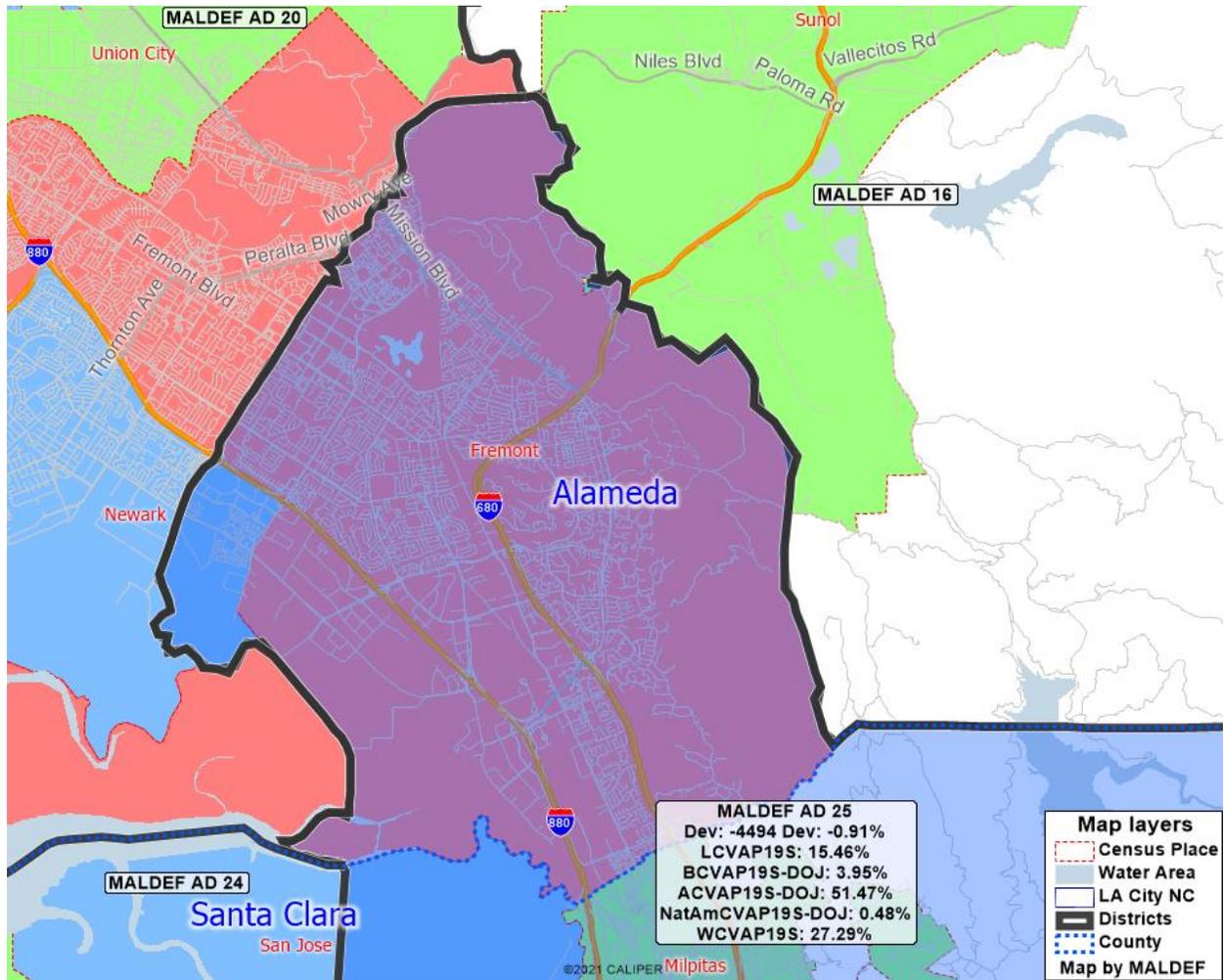
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 24 – DETAIL



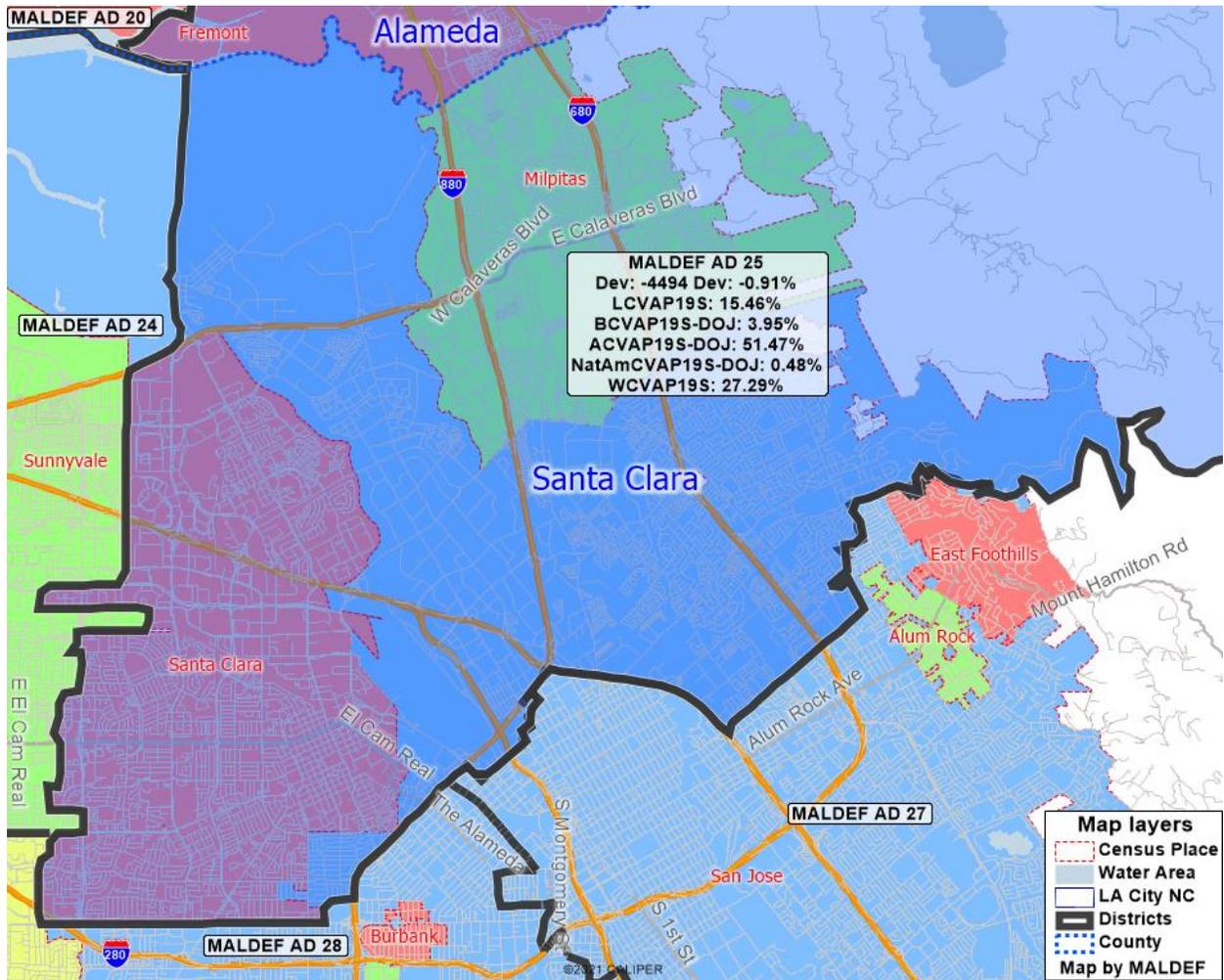
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 25



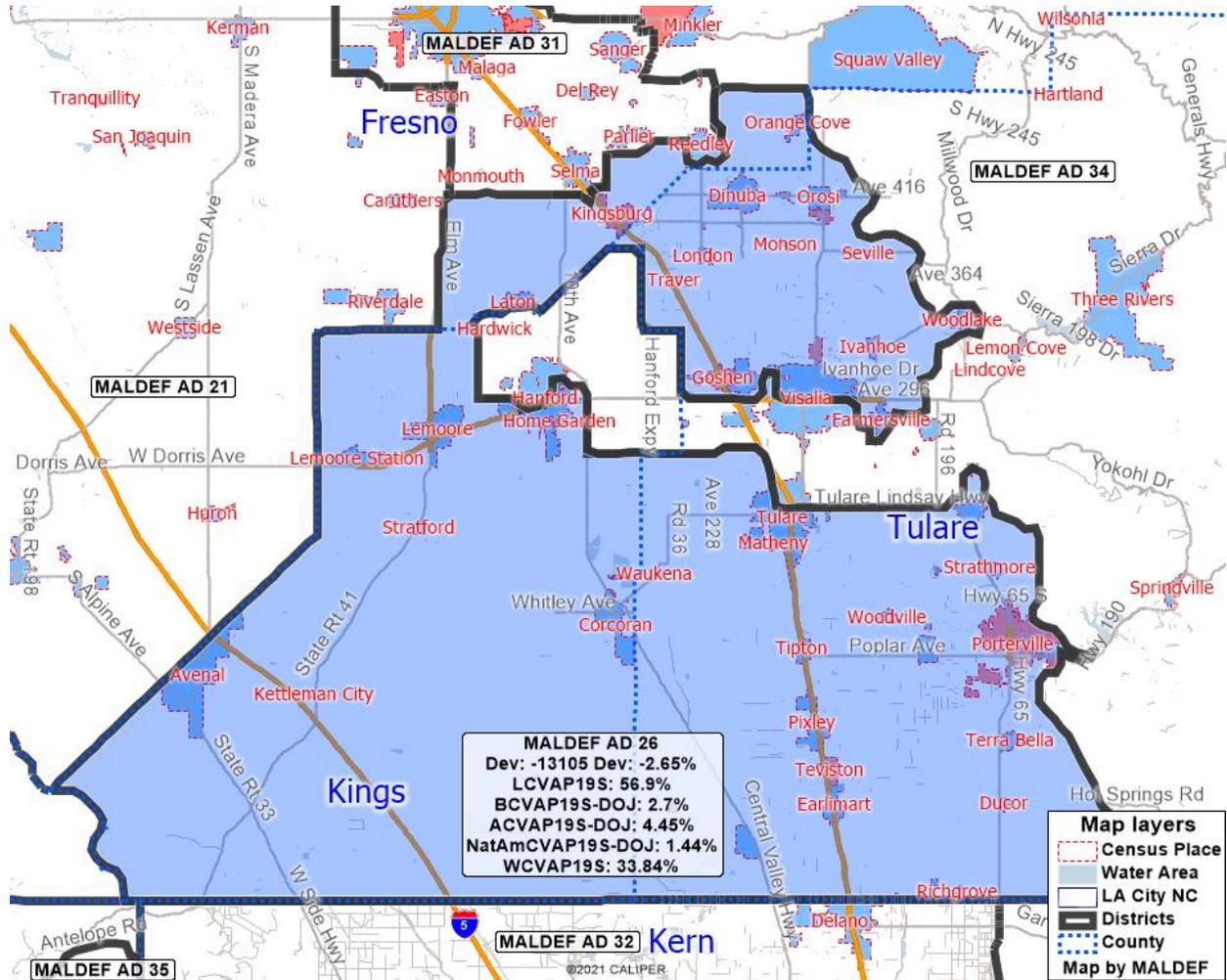
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 25 – DETAIL A



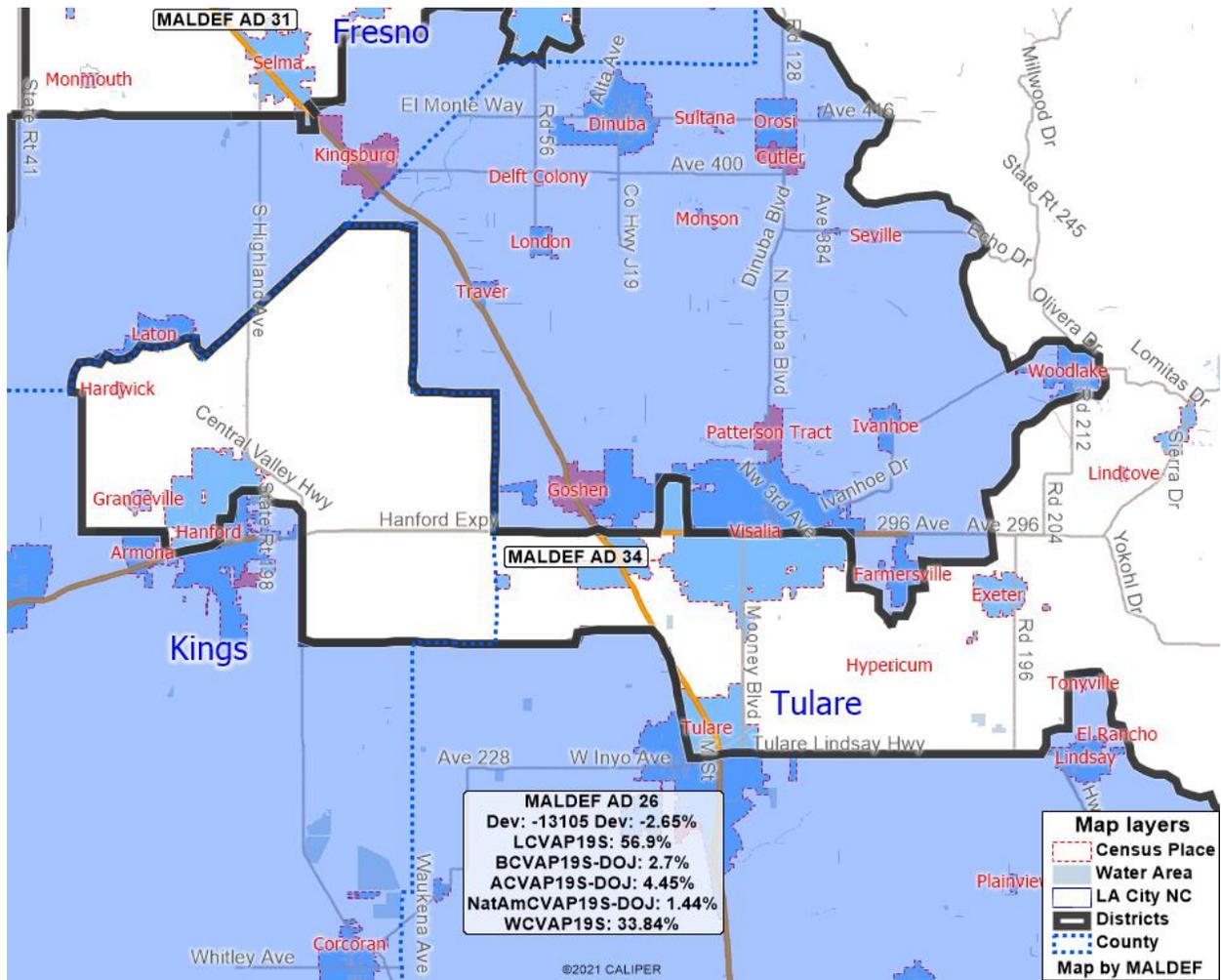
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 25 – DETAIL B



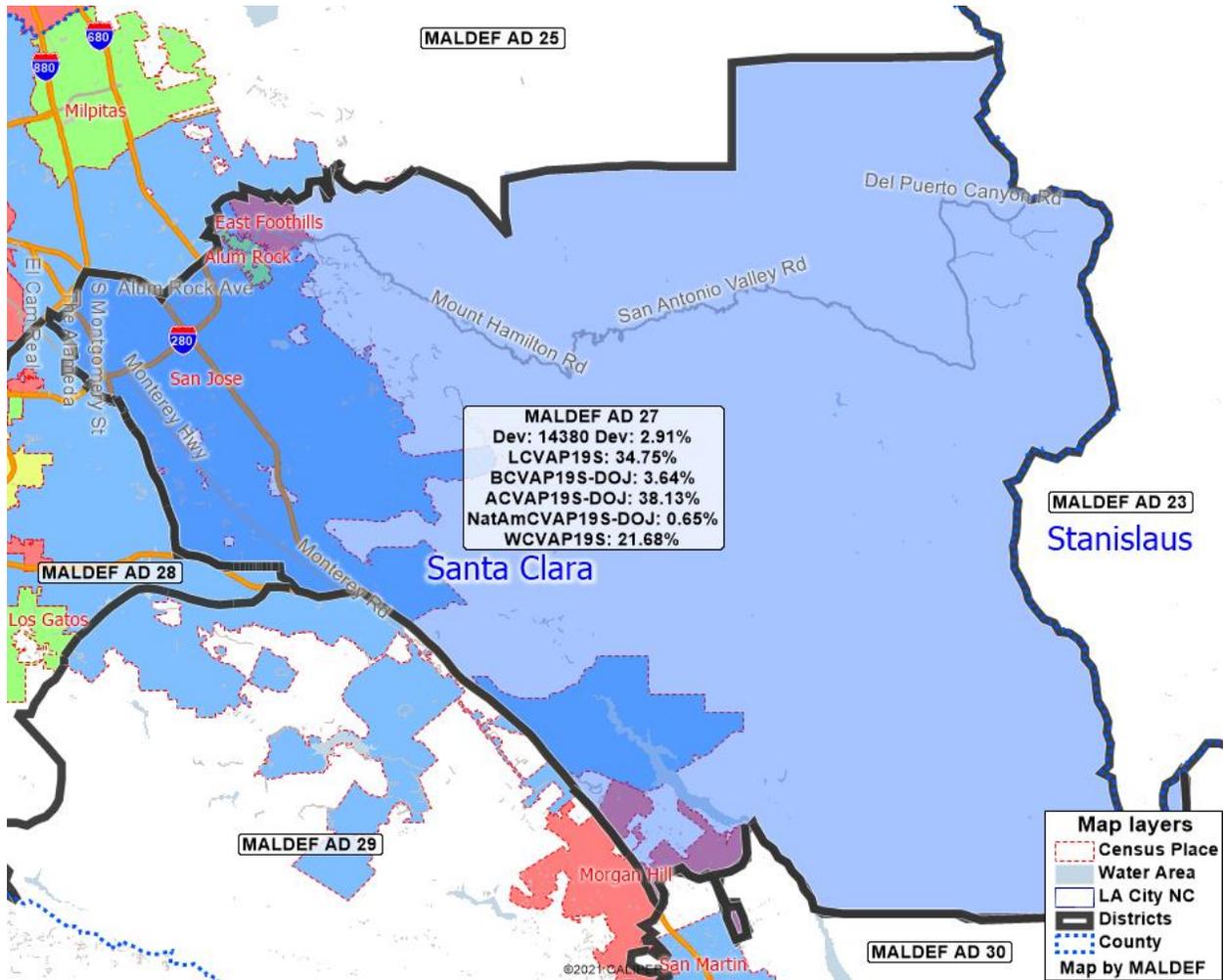
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 26



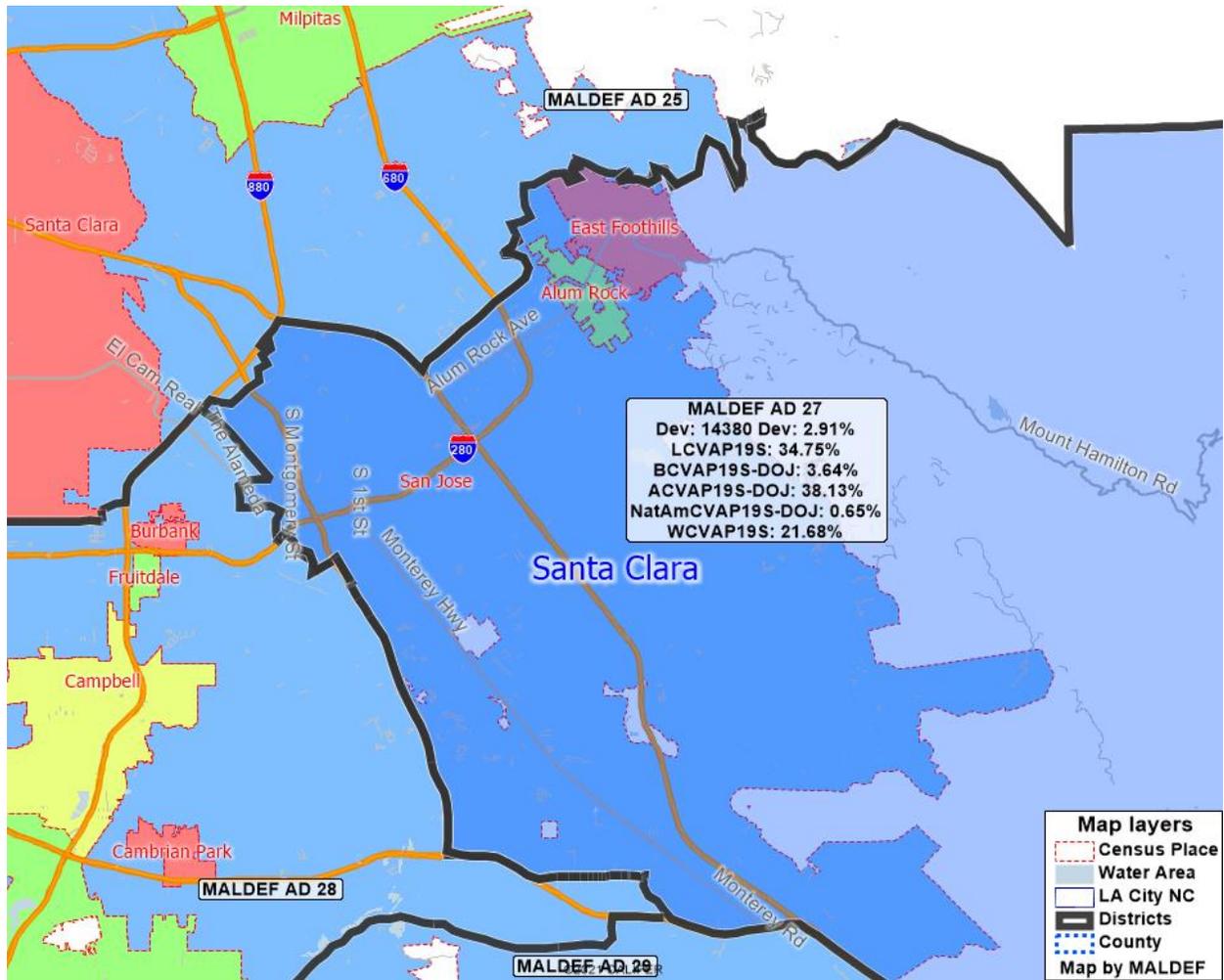
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 26 – DETAIL



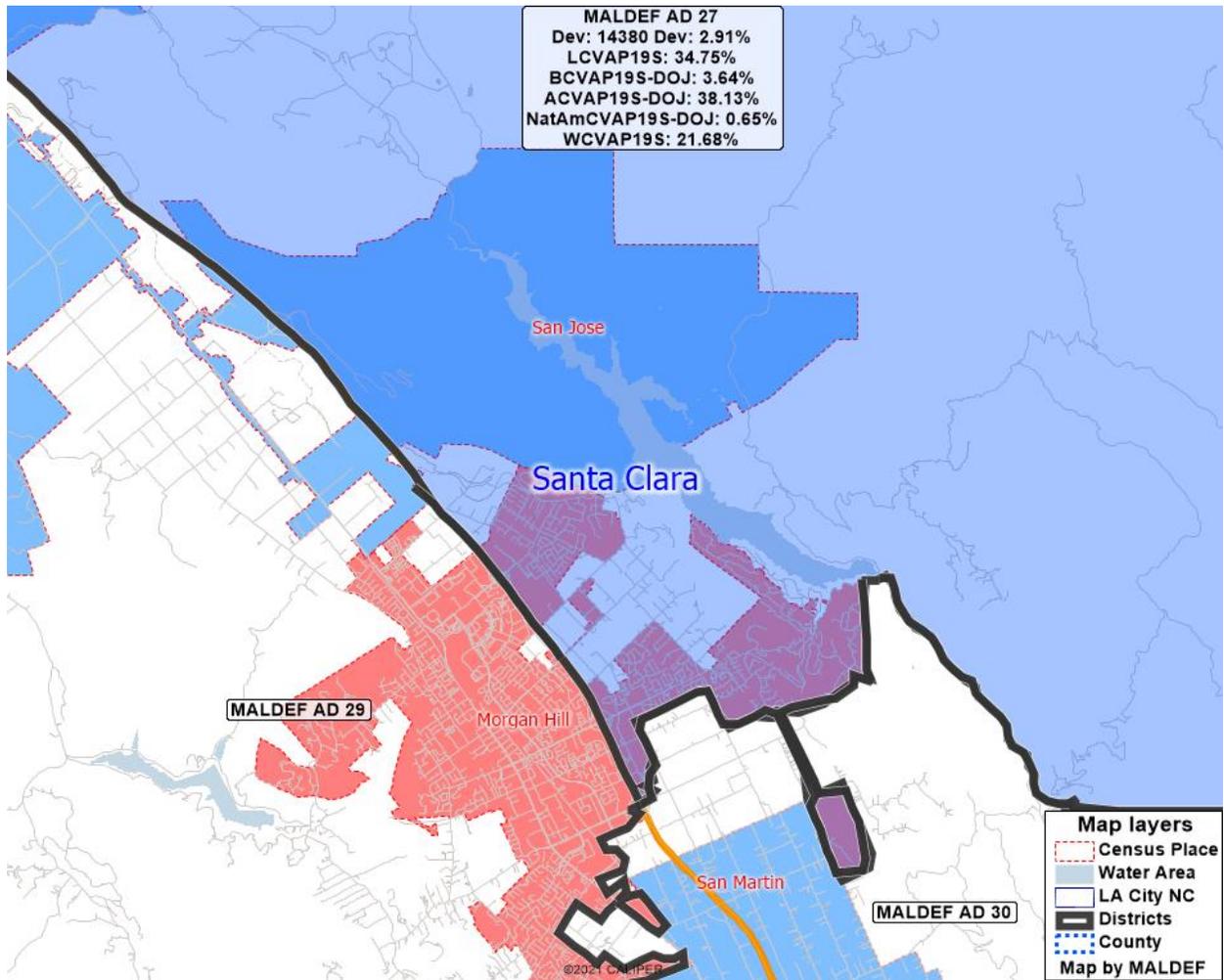
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 27



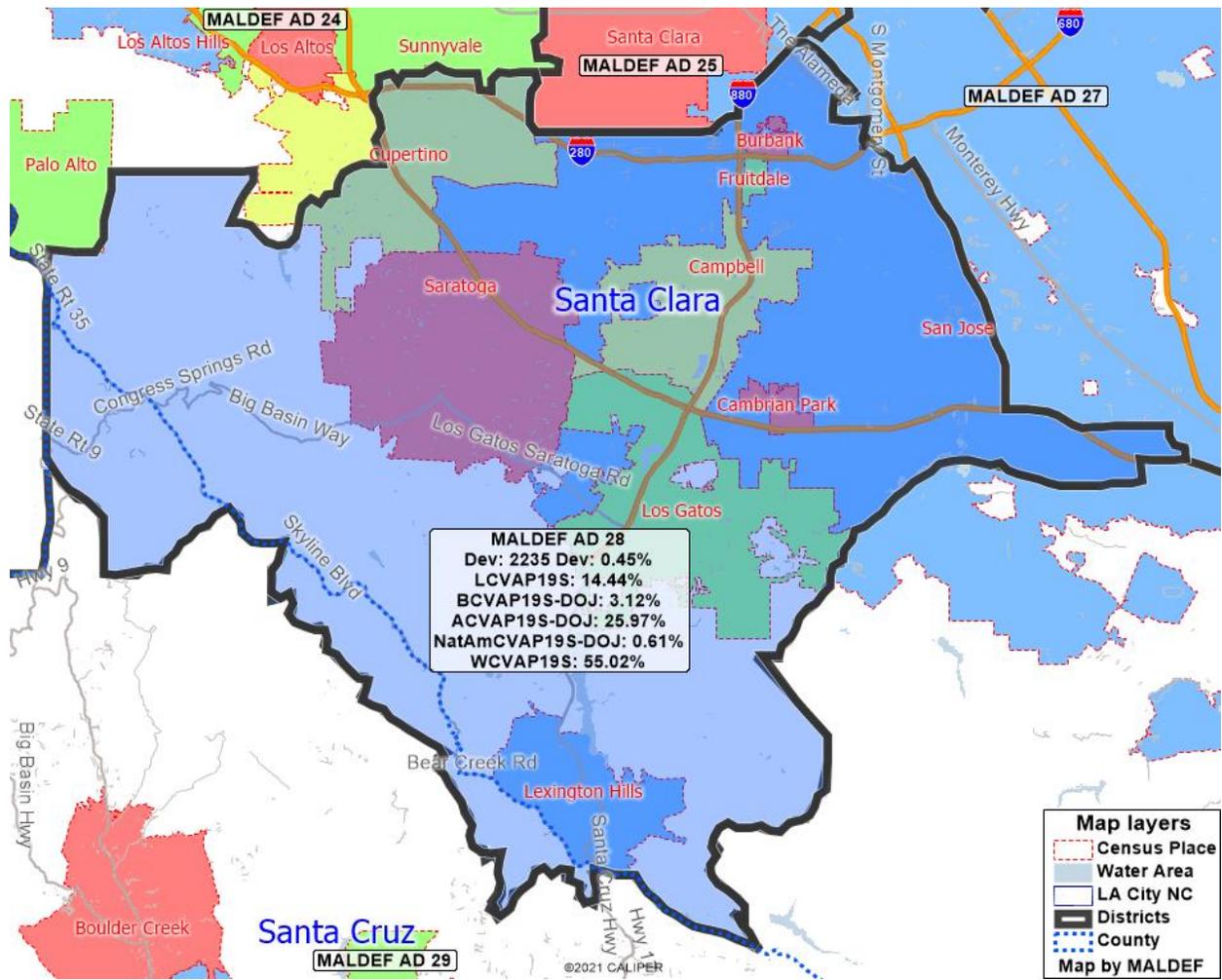
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 27 – DETAIL A



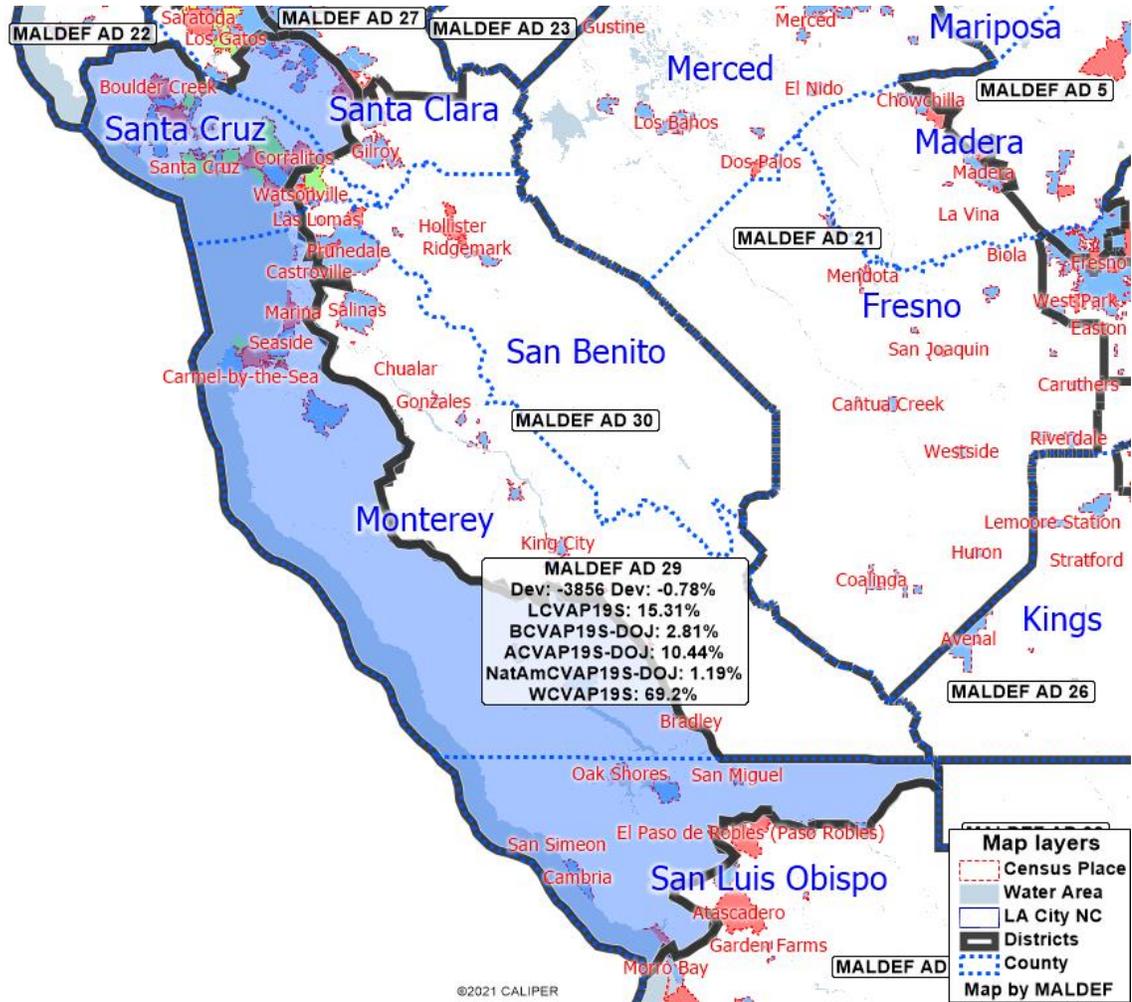
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 27 – DETAIL B



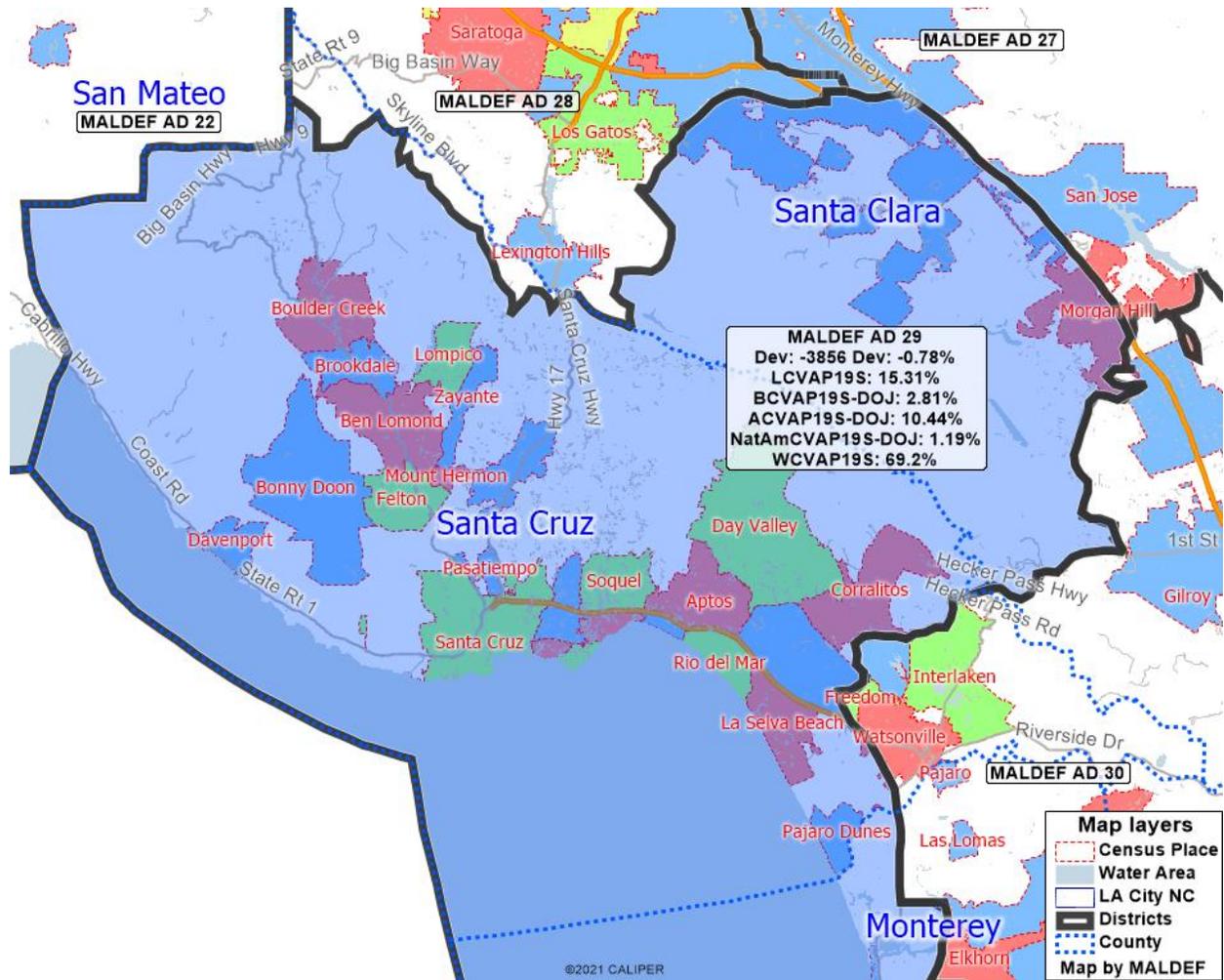
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 28



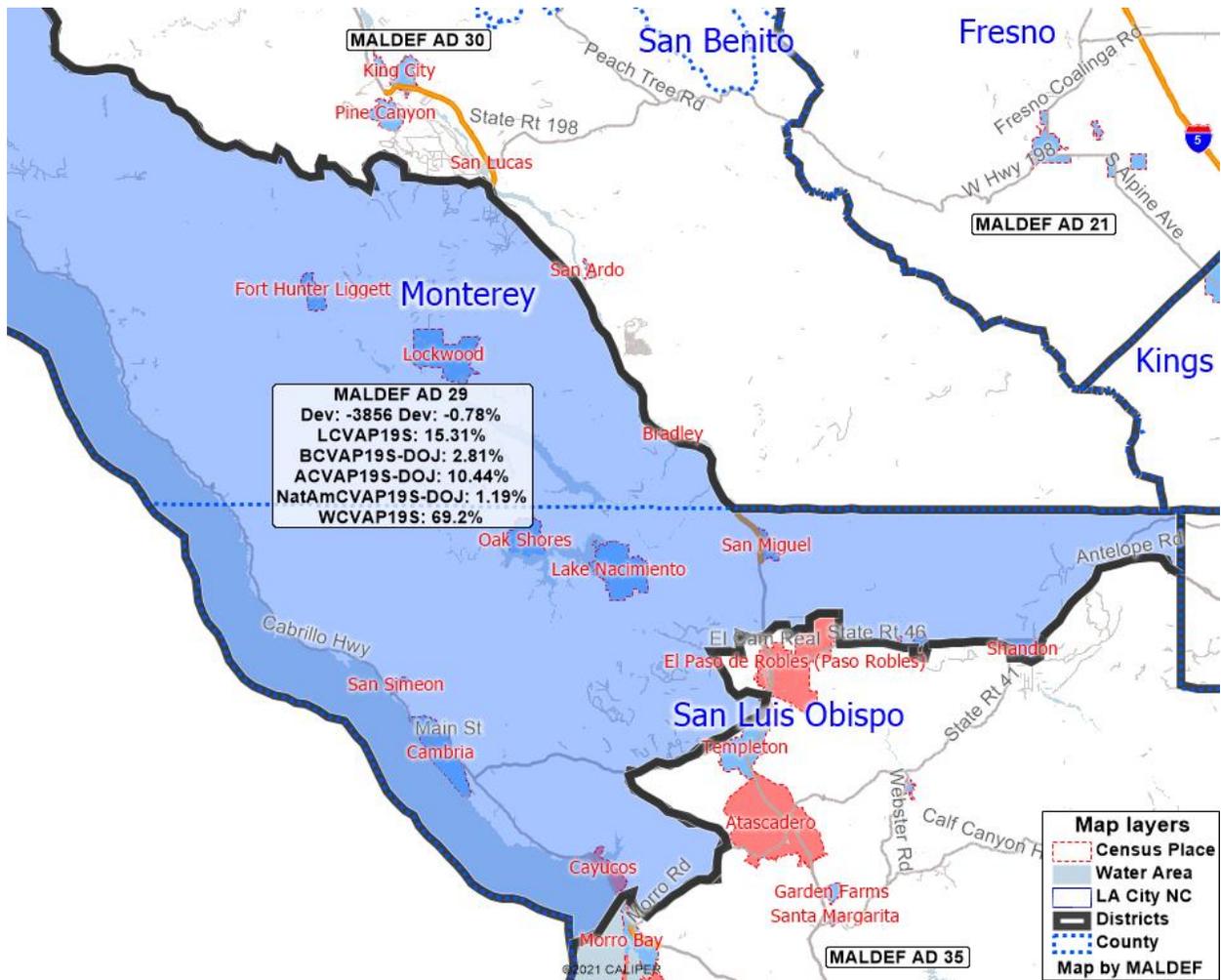
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 29



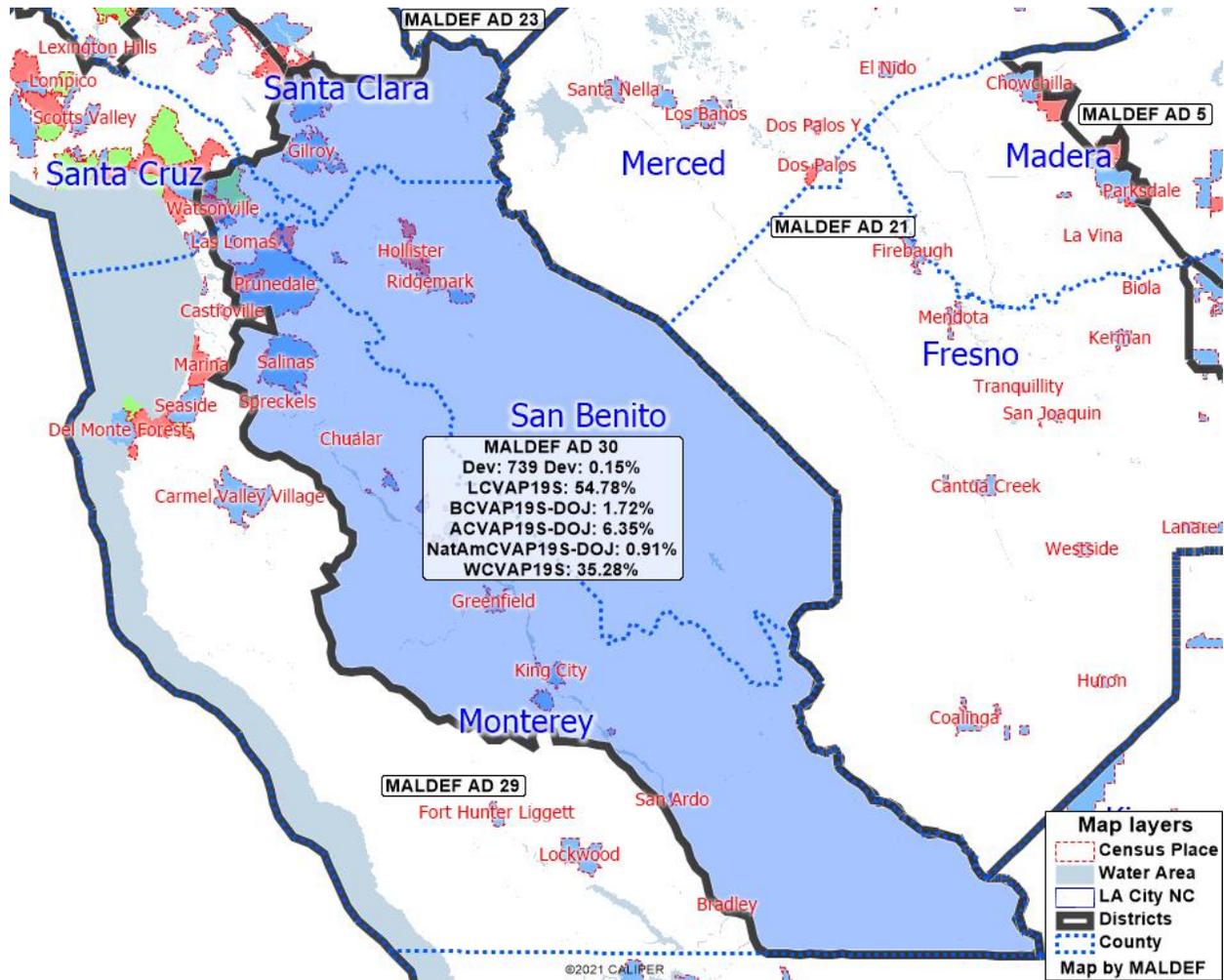
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 29 – DETAIL A



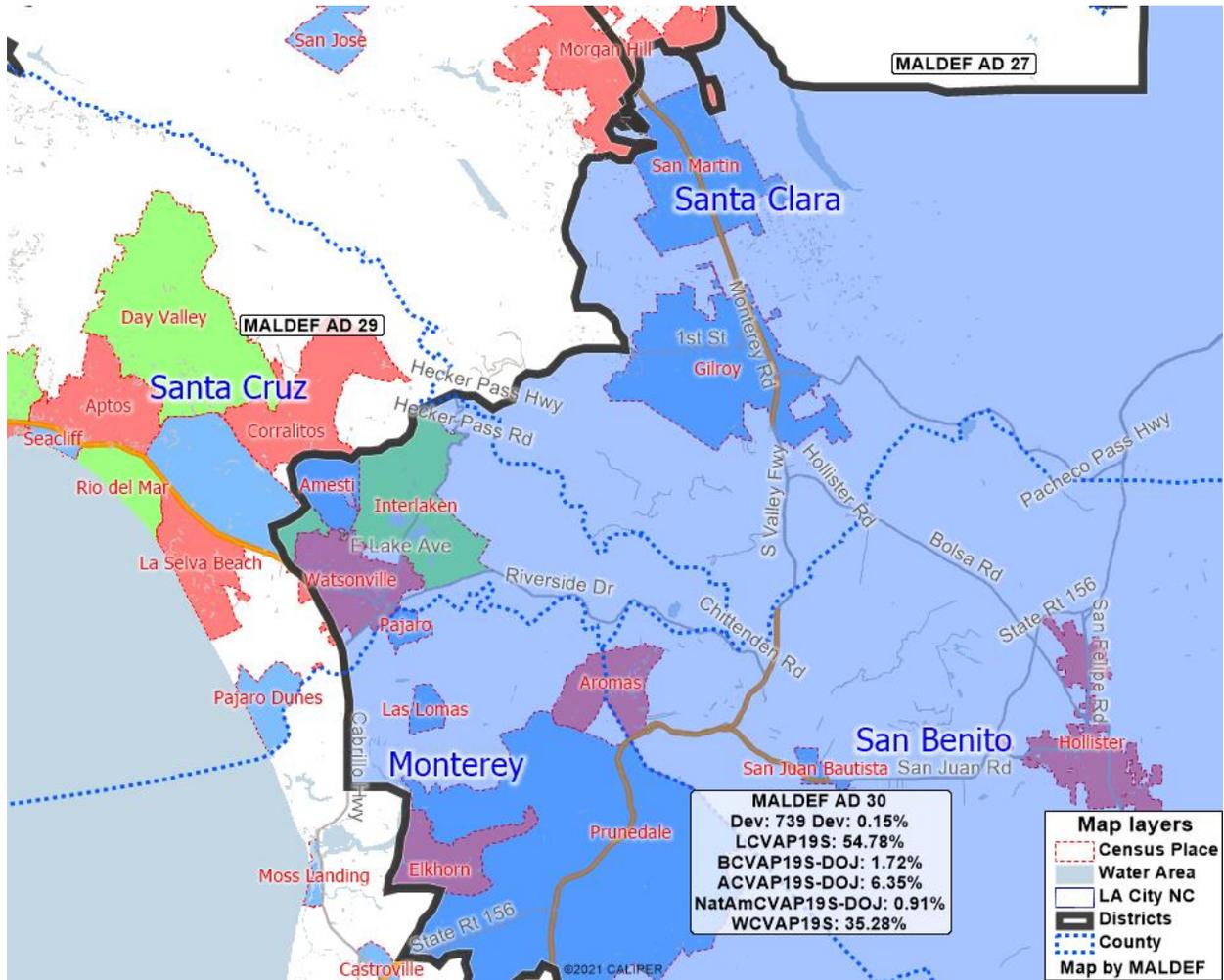
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 29 – DETAIL B



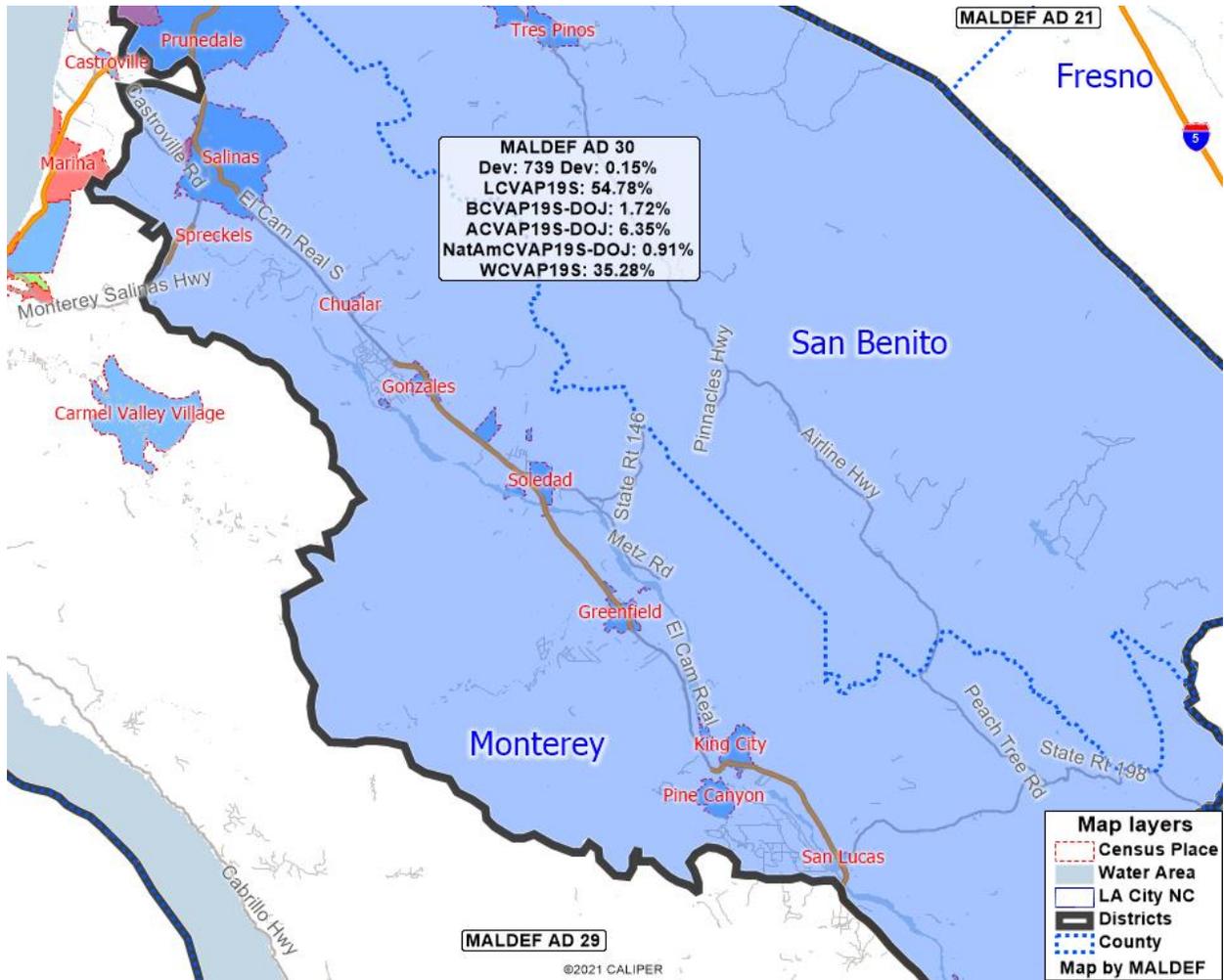
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 30



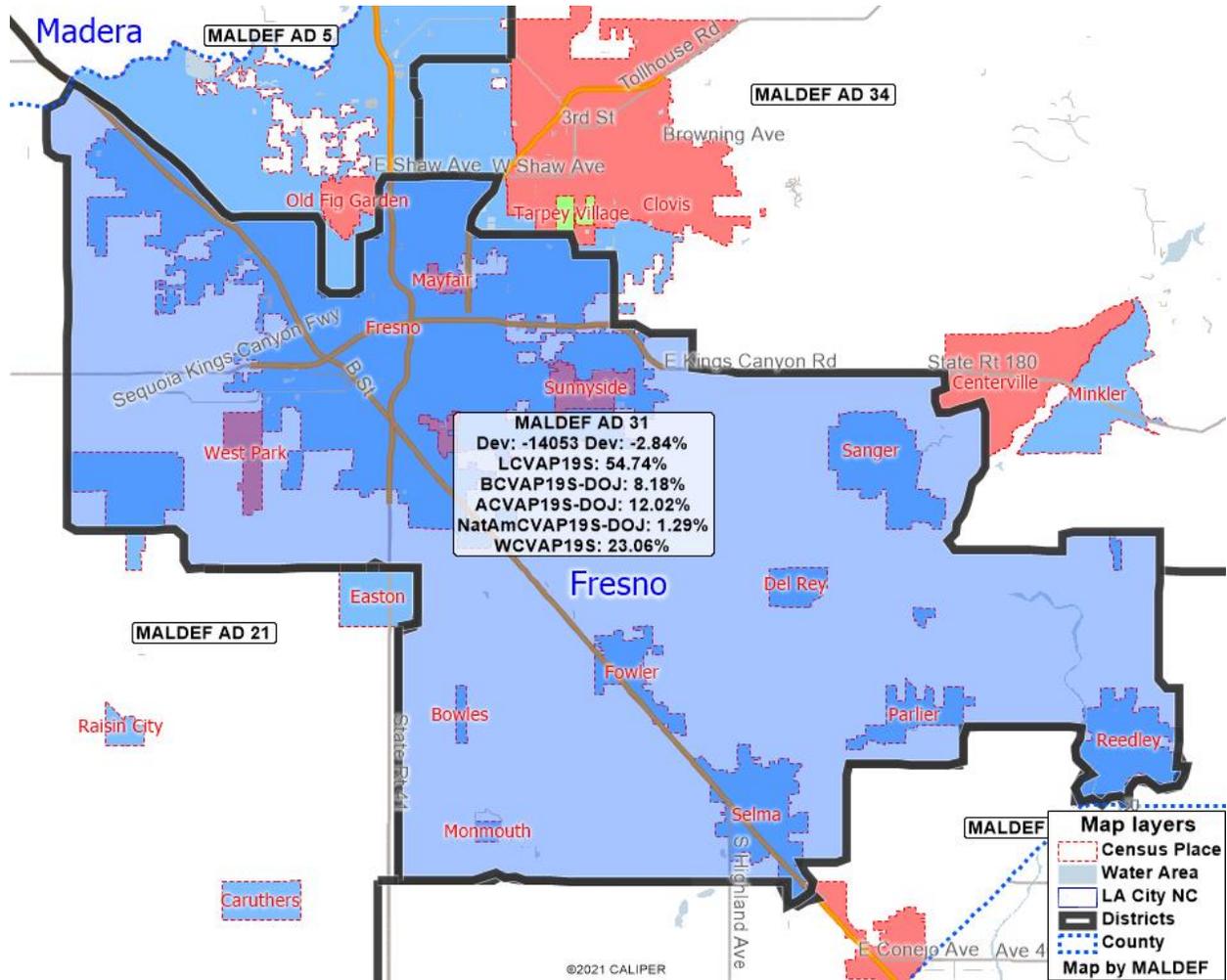
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 30 – DETAIL A



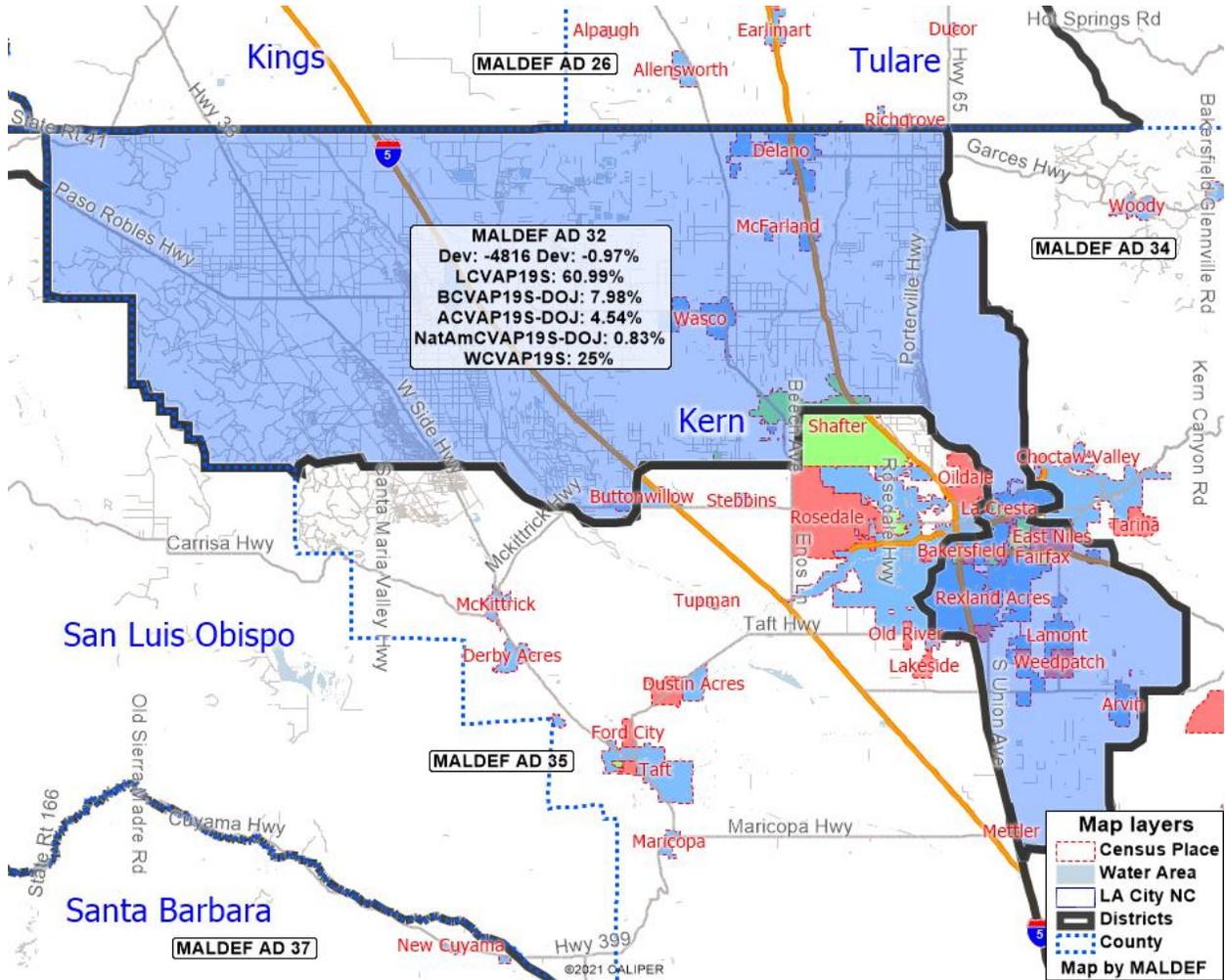
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 30 – DETAIL B



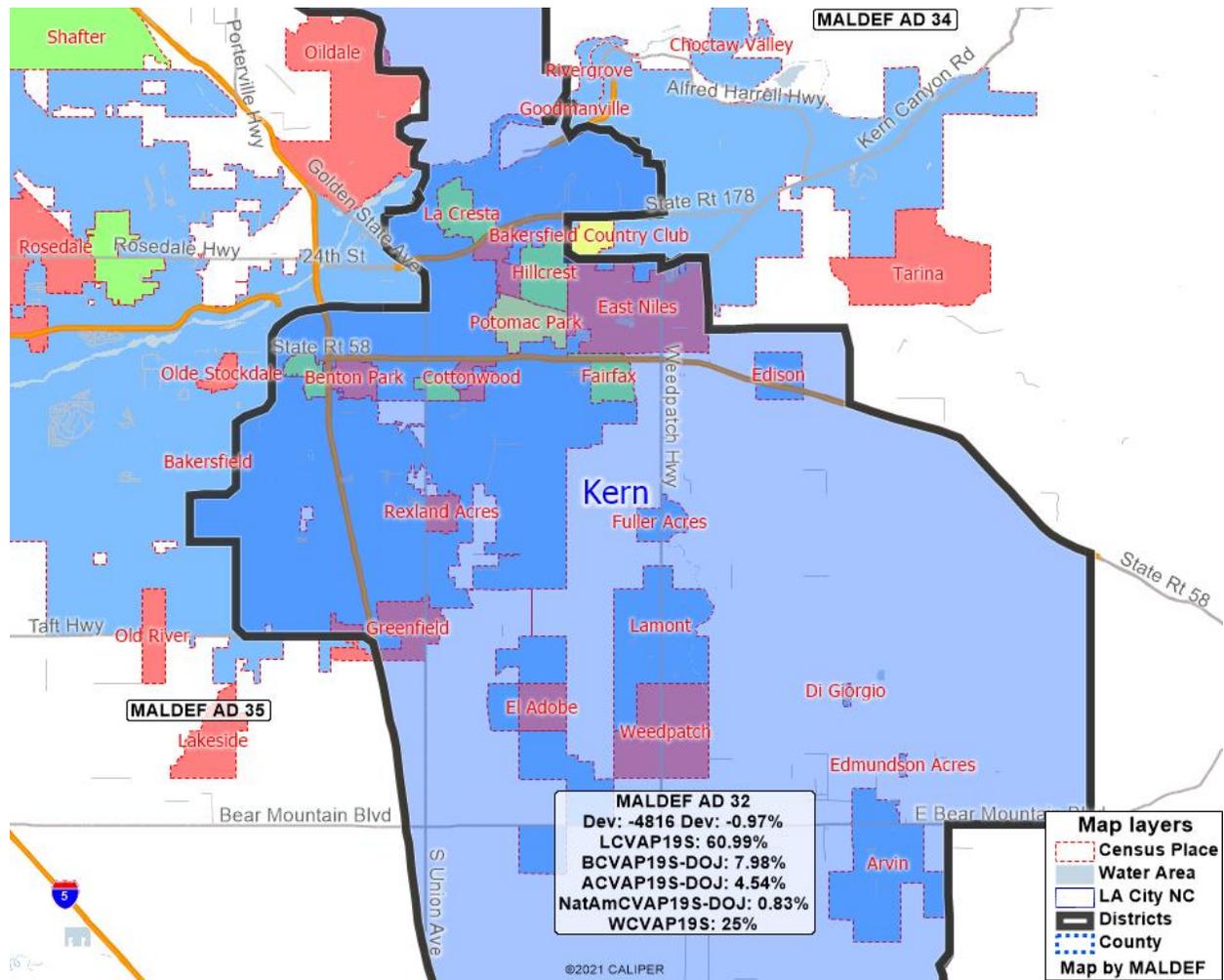
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 31



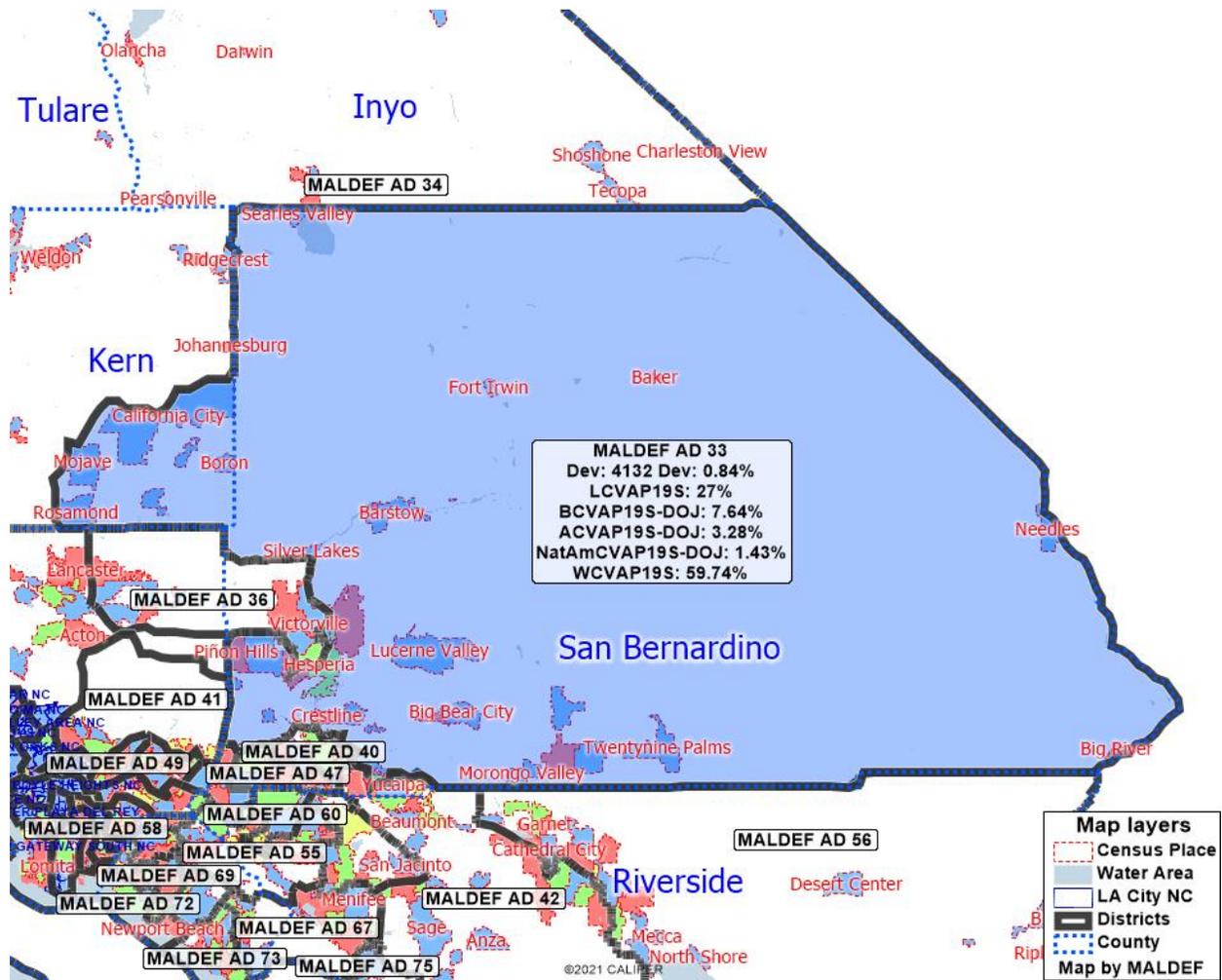
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 32



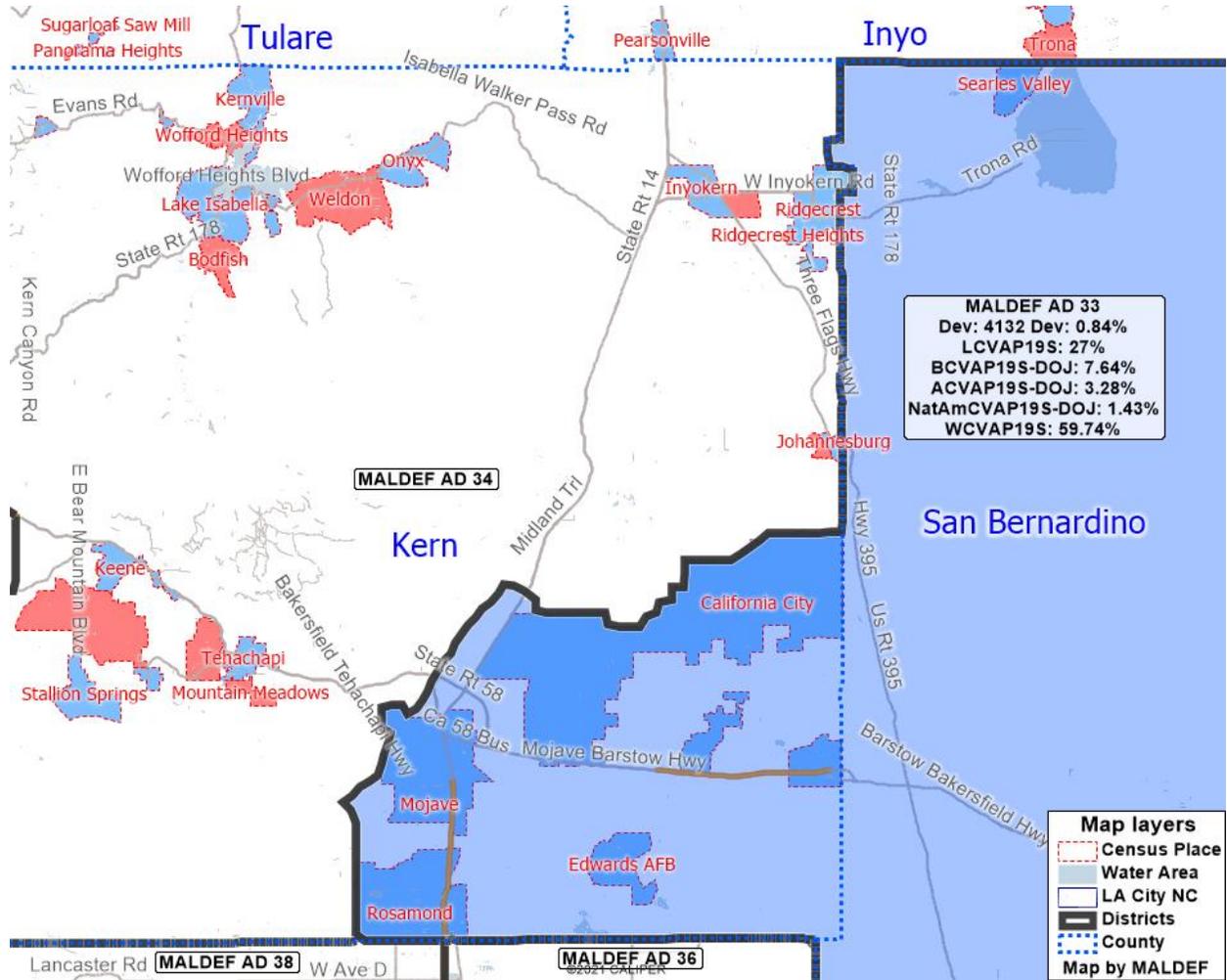
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 32 - DETAIL



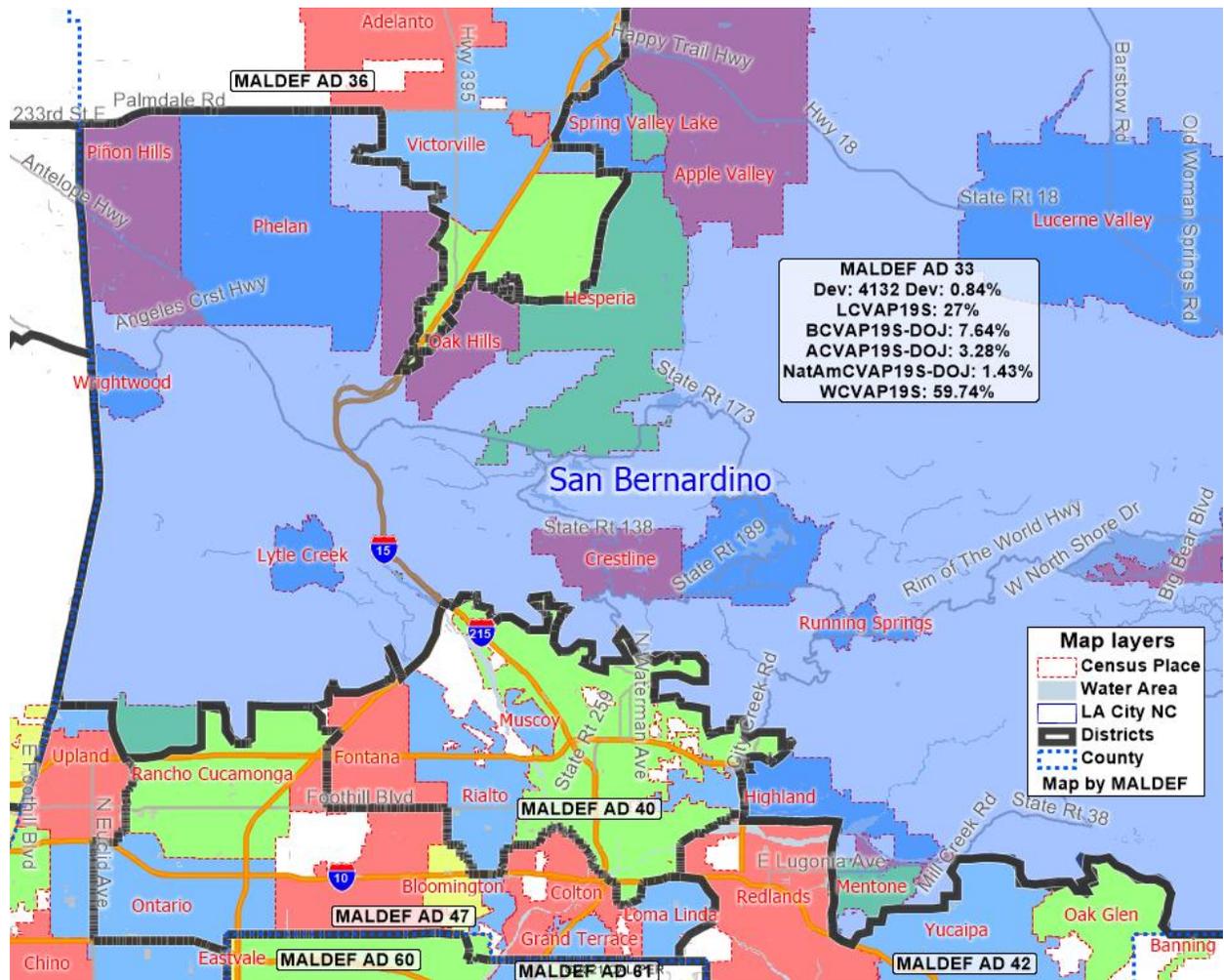
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 33



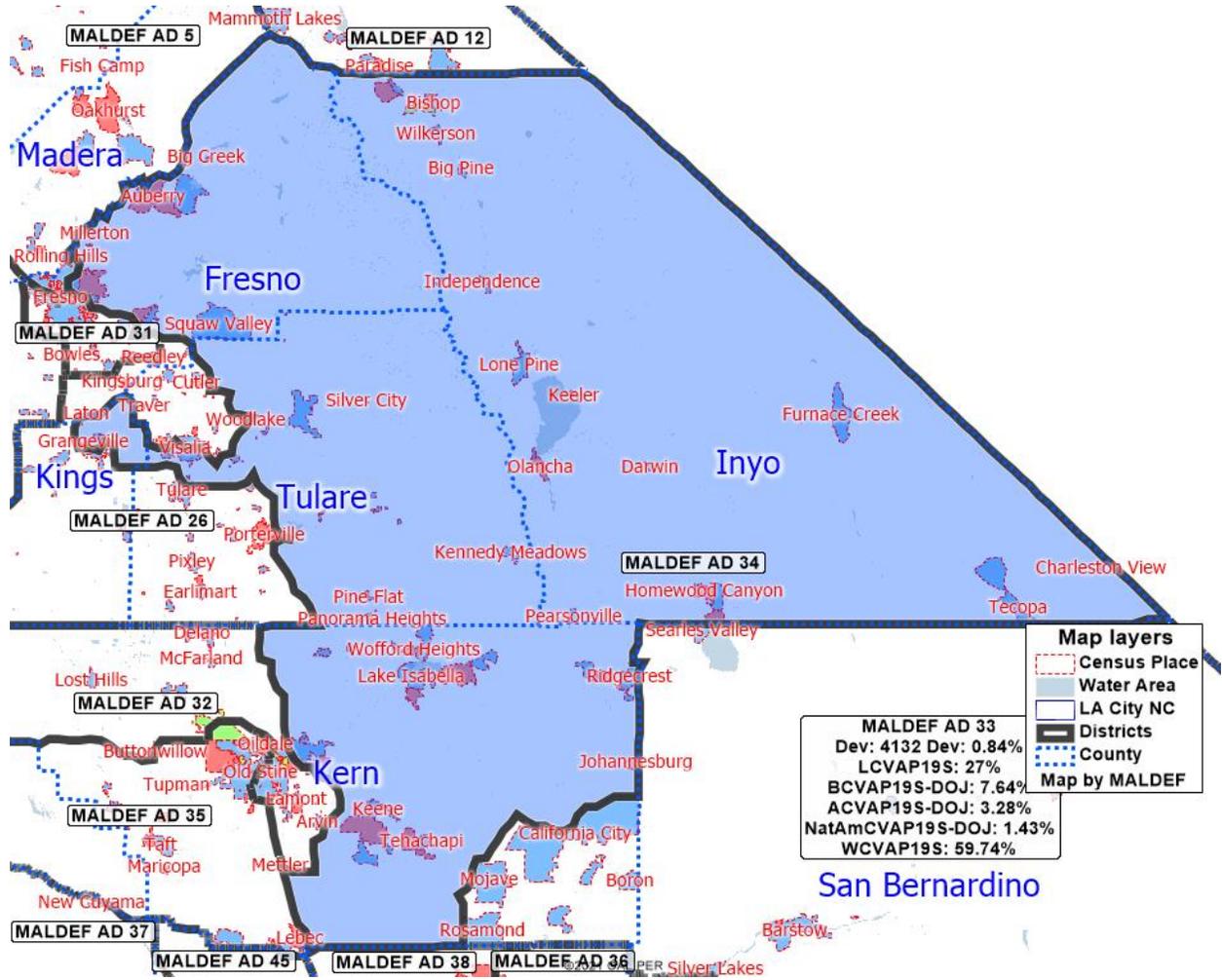
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 33 – DETAIL A



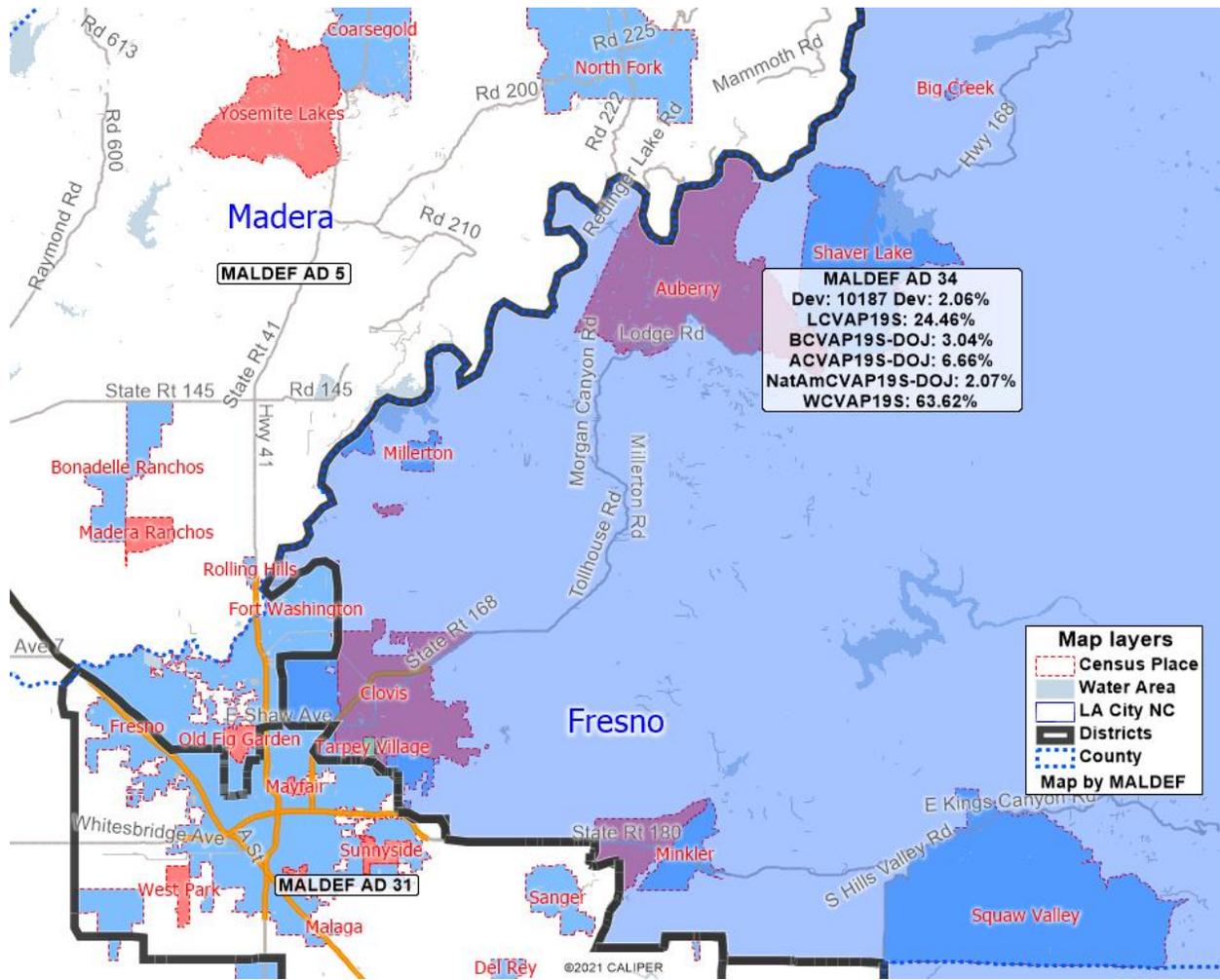
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 33 – DETAIL B



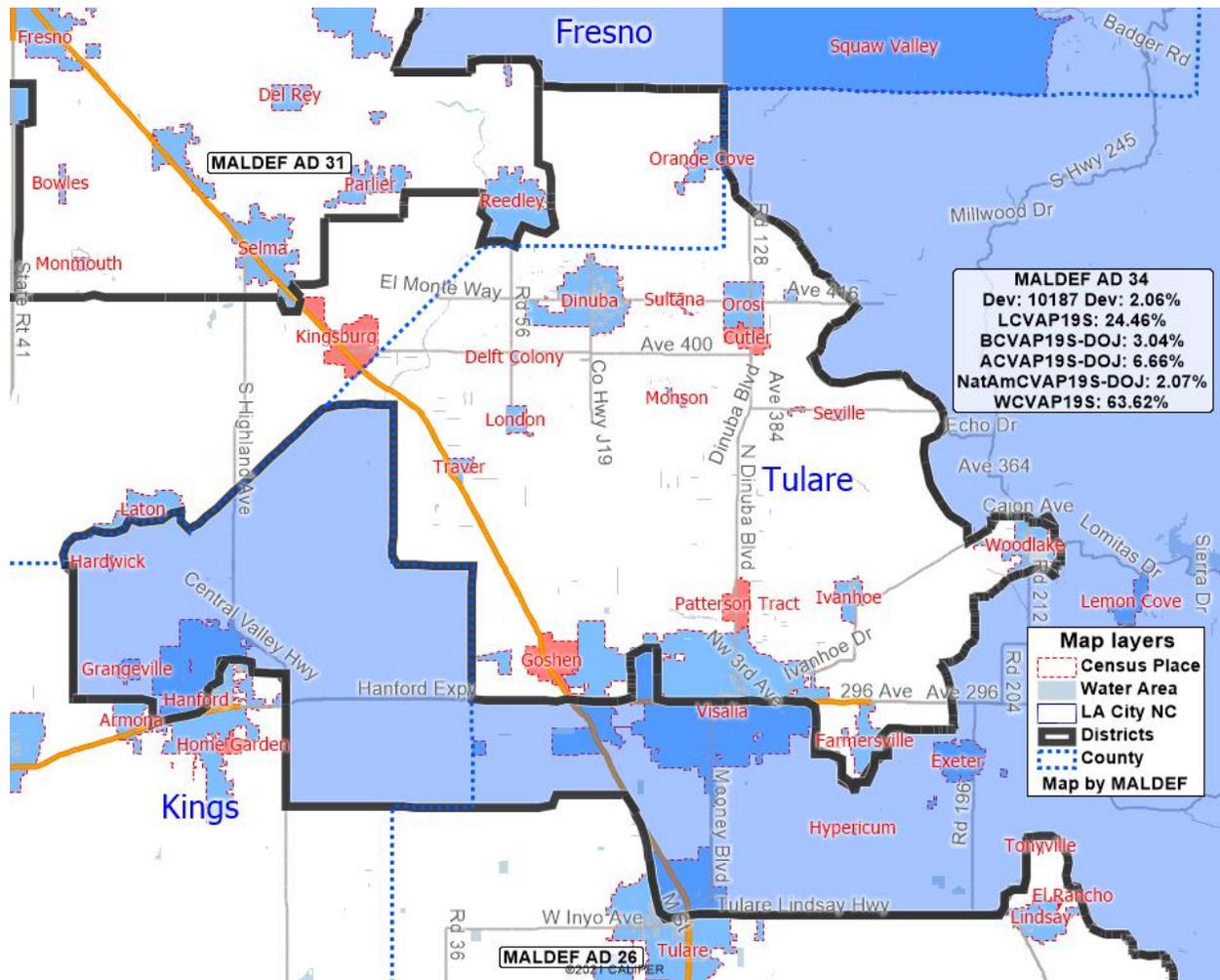
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 34



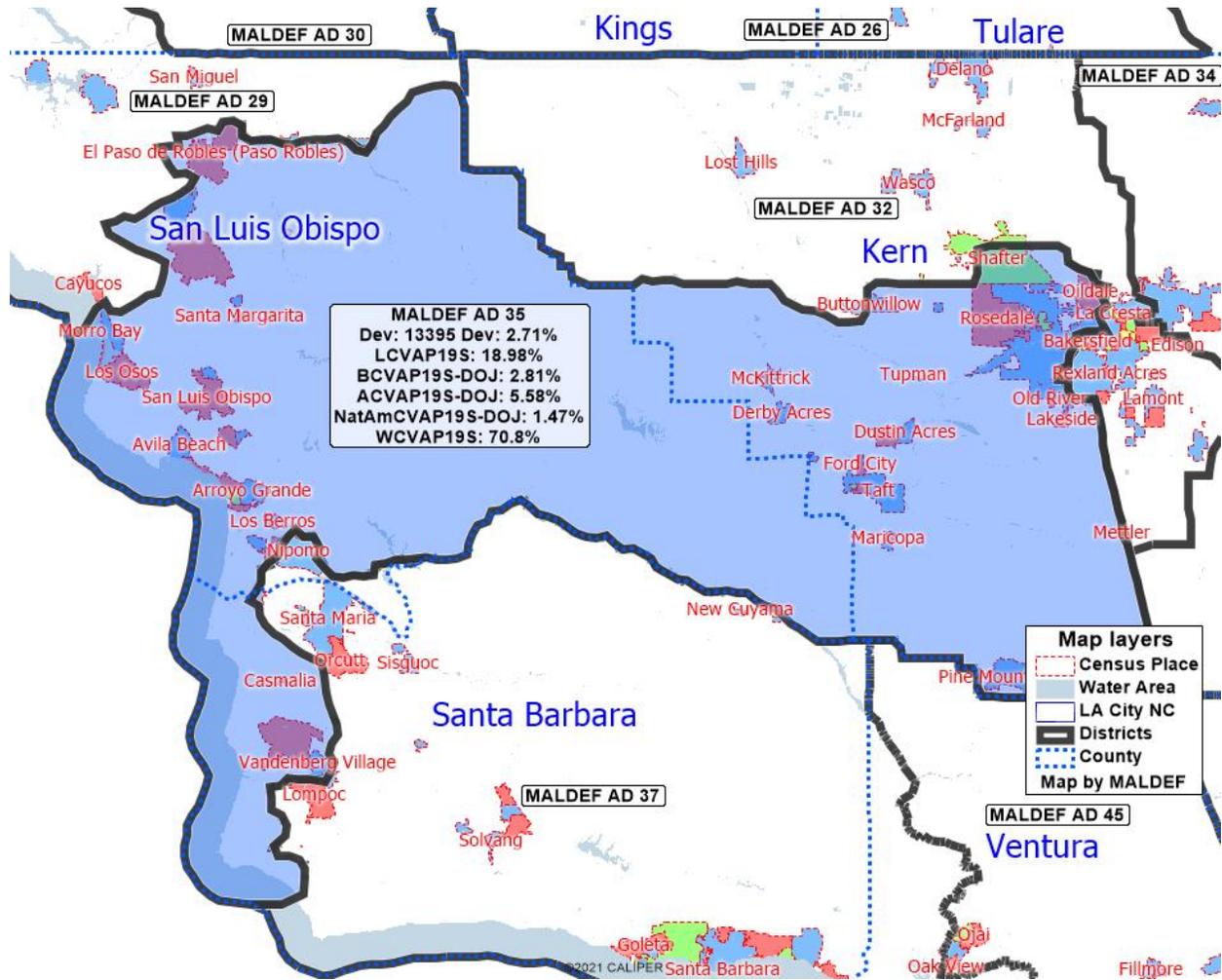
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 34 – DETAIL A



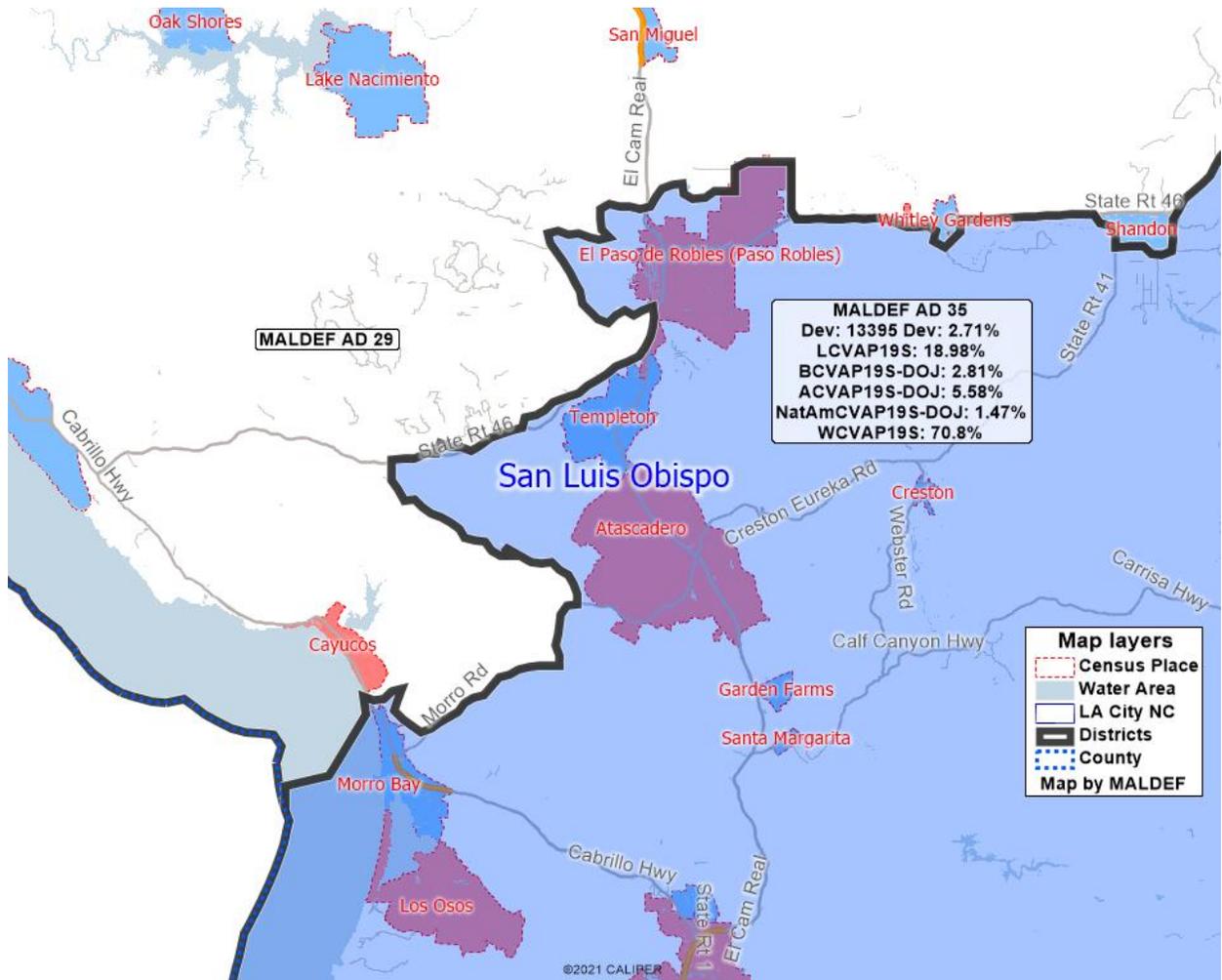
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 34 – DETAIL B



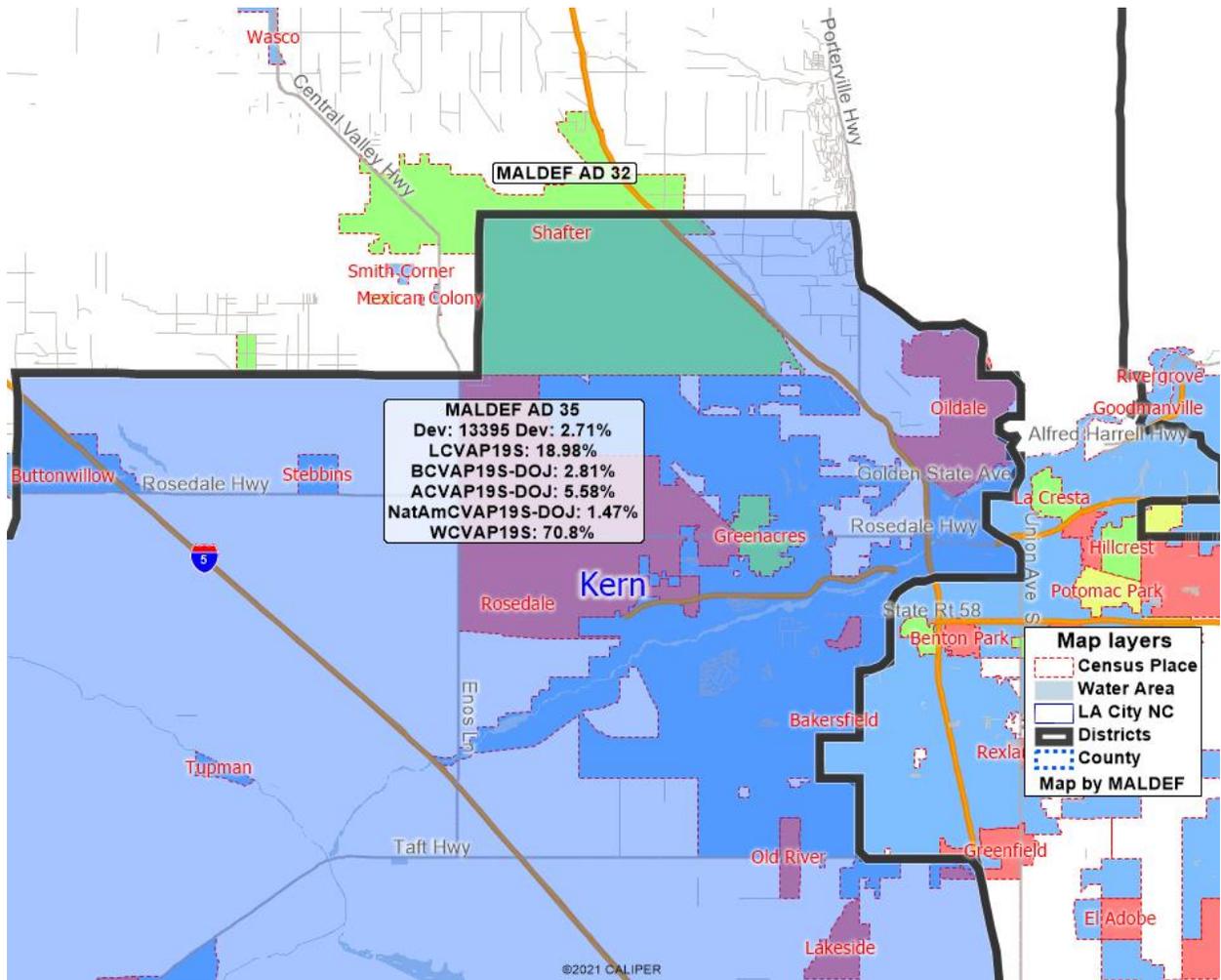
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 35



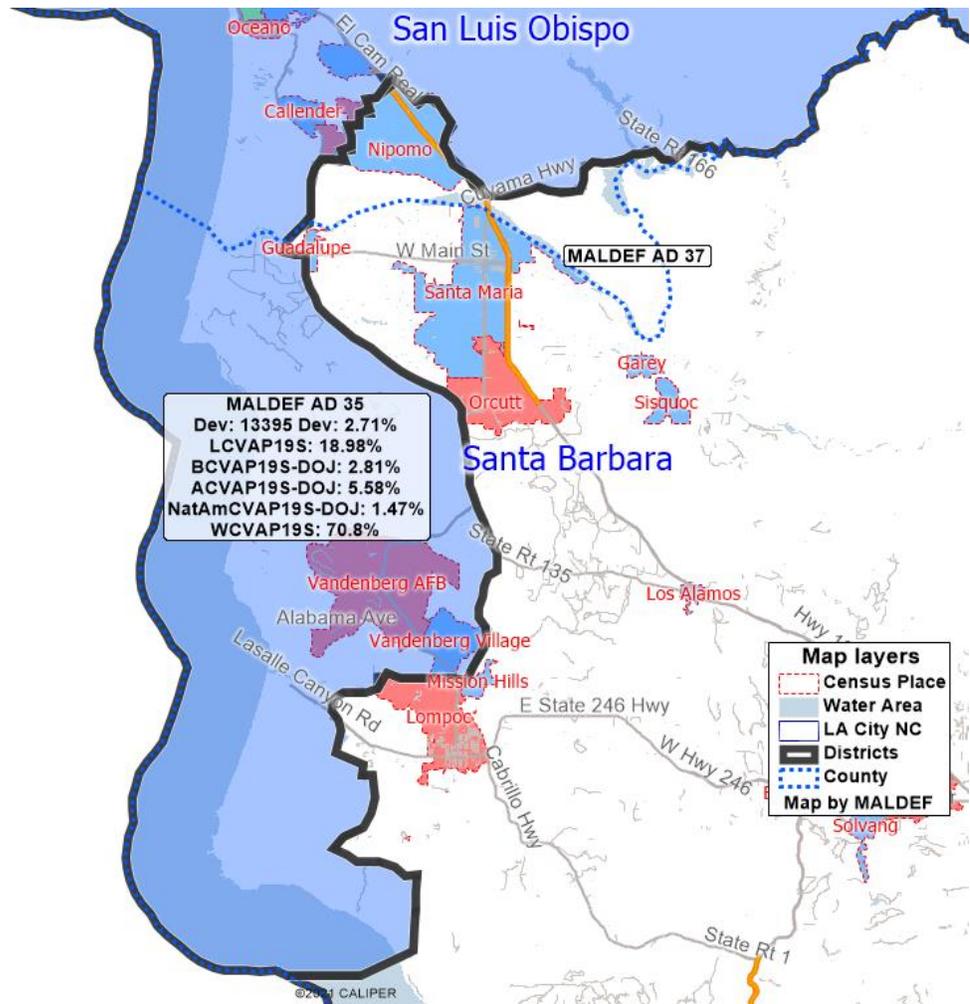
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 35 – DETAIL A



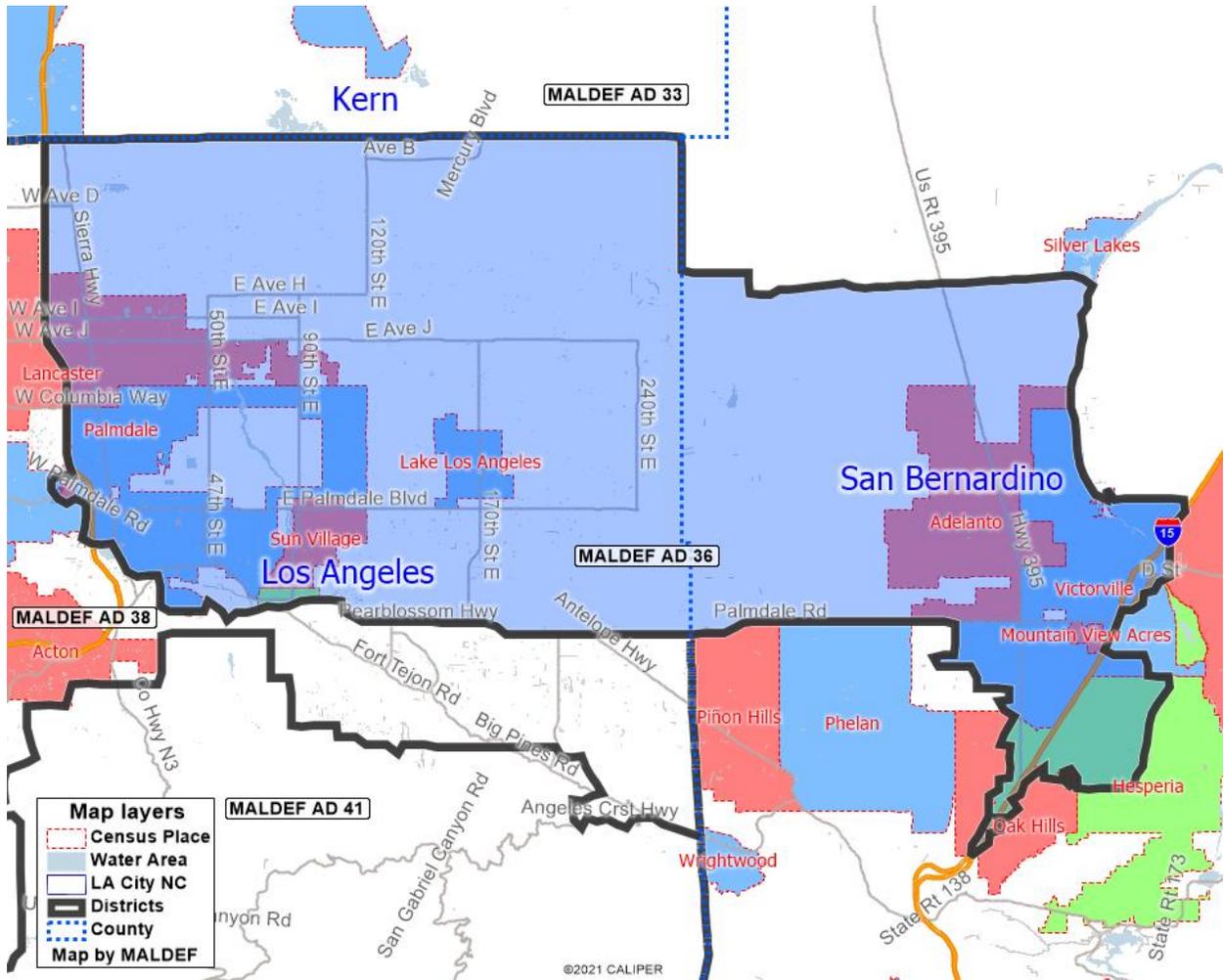
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 35 – DETAIL B



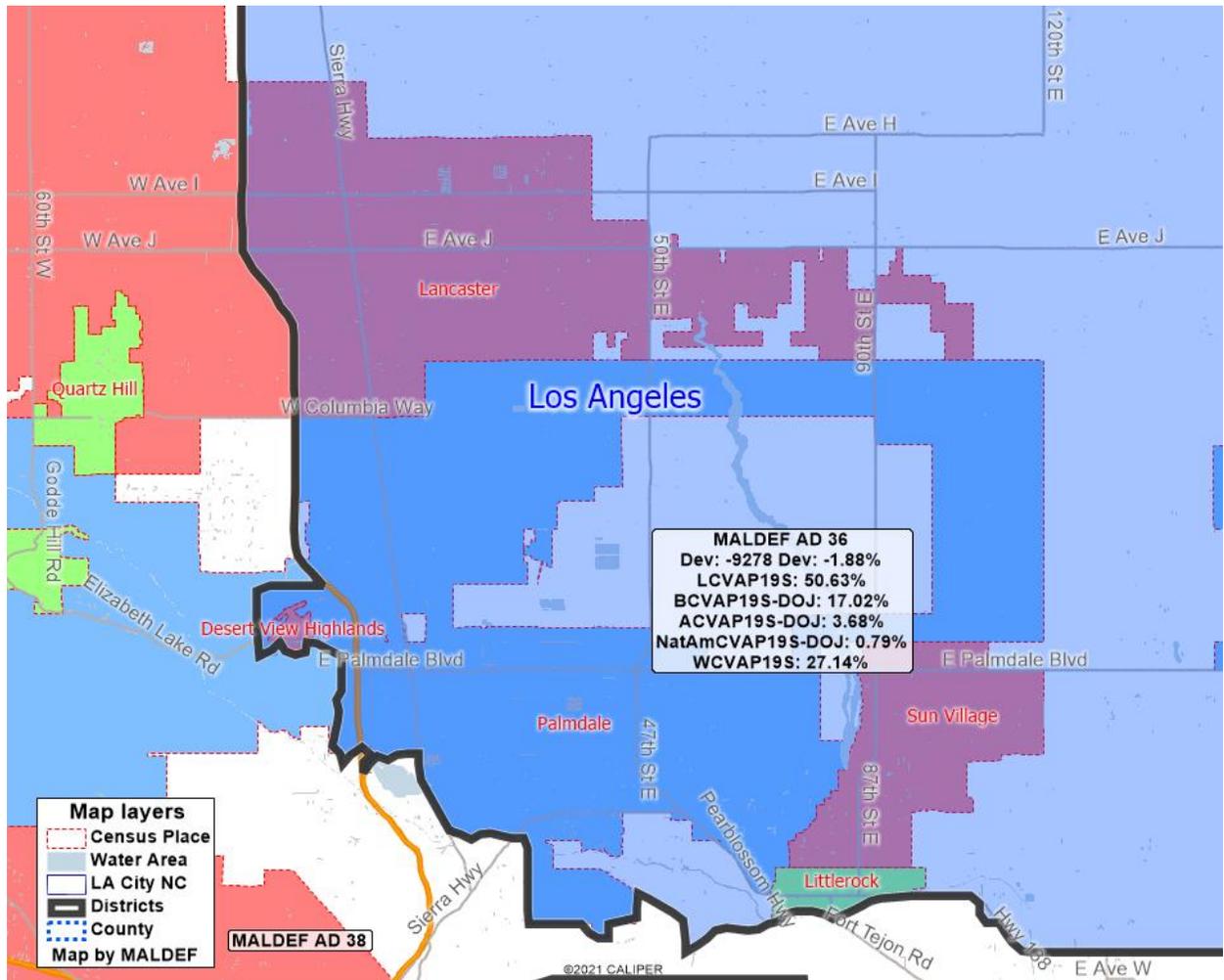
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 35 – DETAIL C



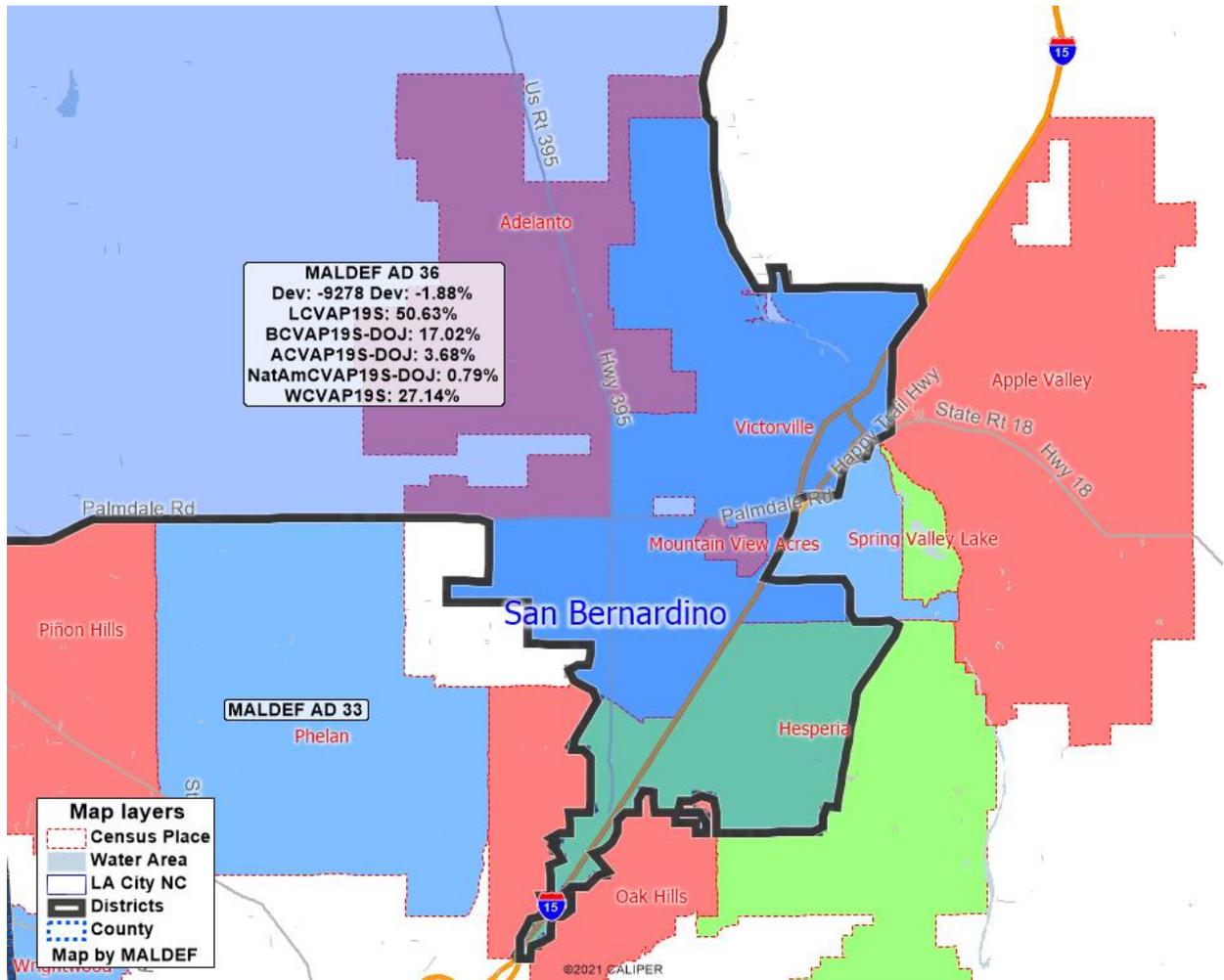
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 36



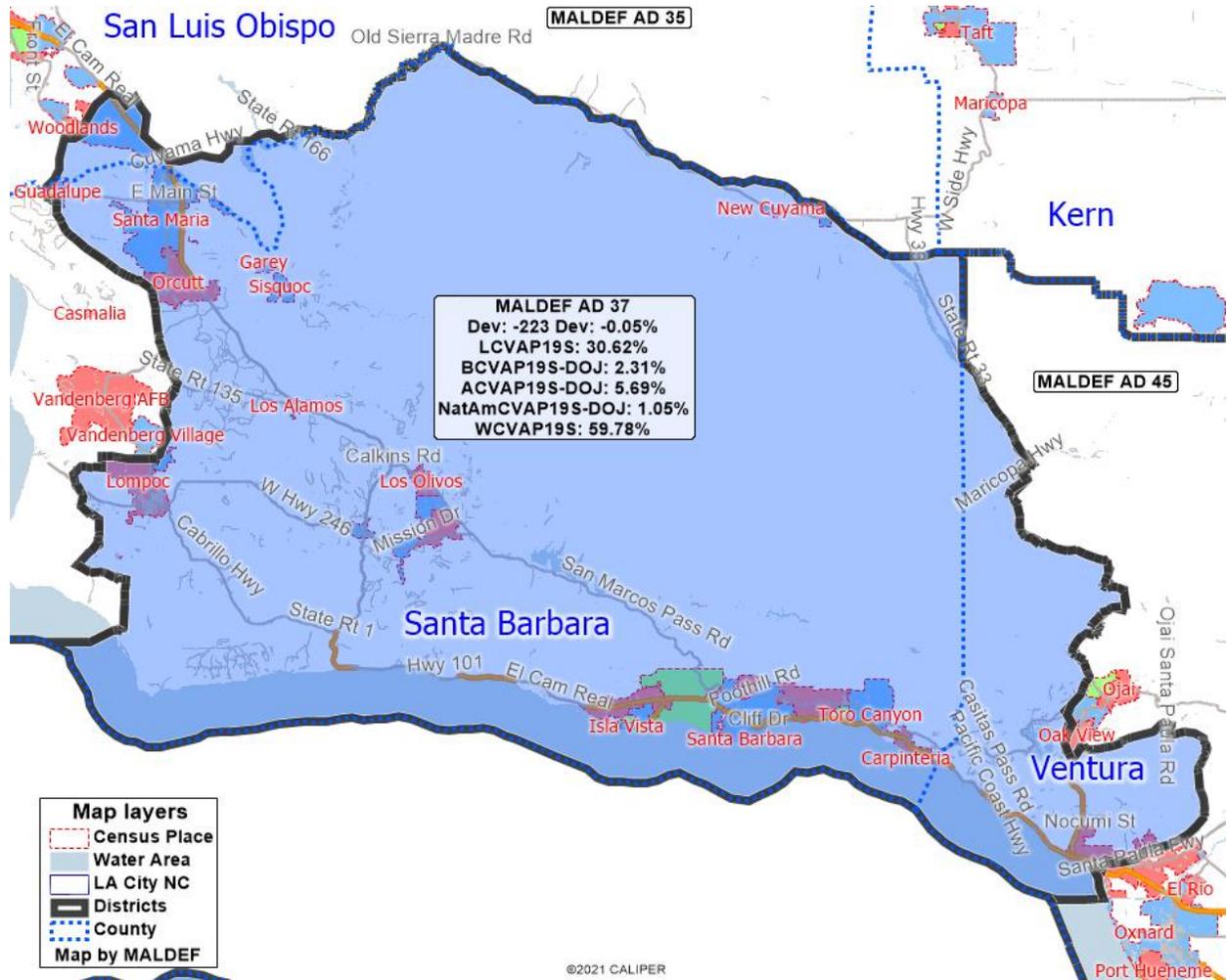
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 36 – DETAIL A



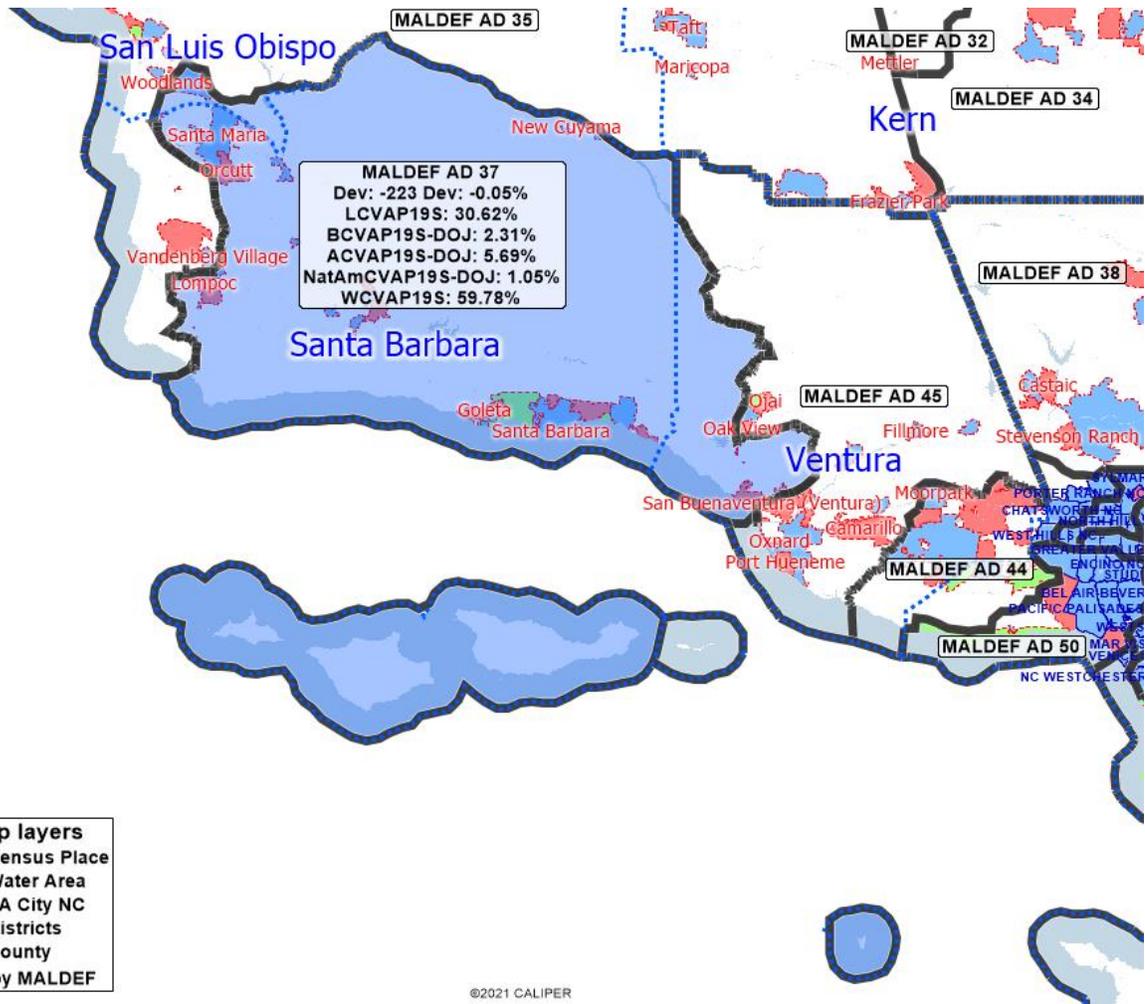
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 36 – DETAIL B



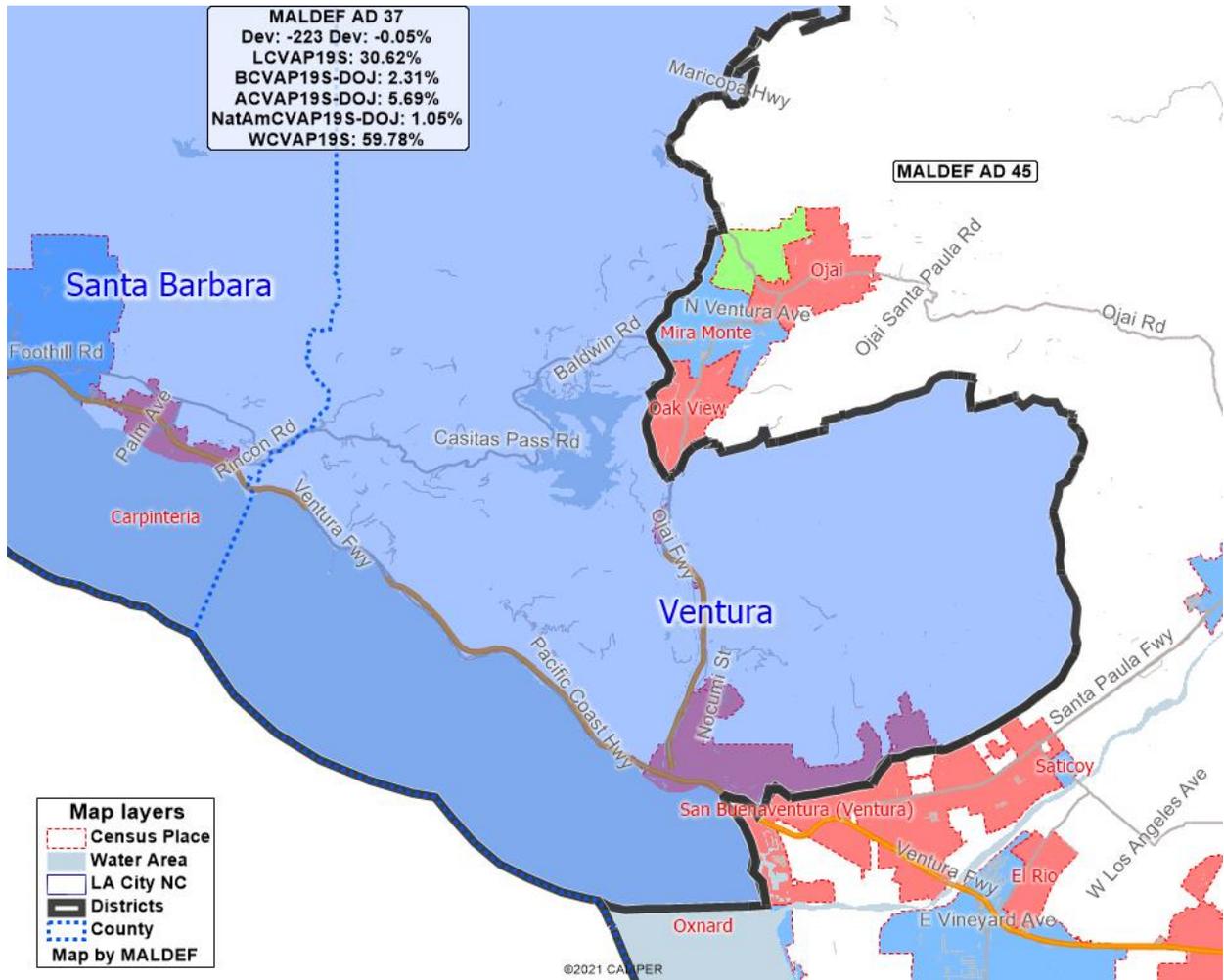
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 37



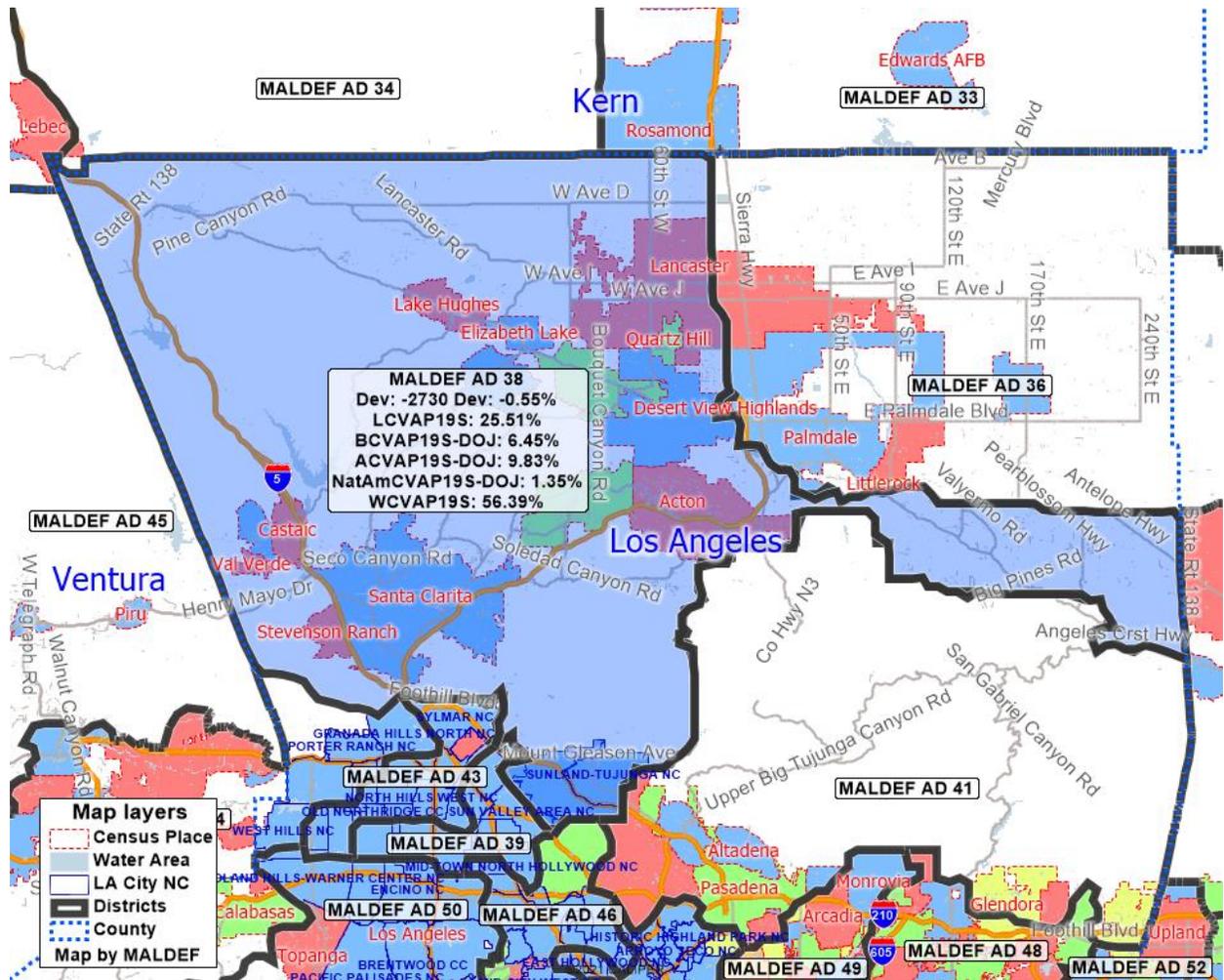
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 37 – DETAIL A



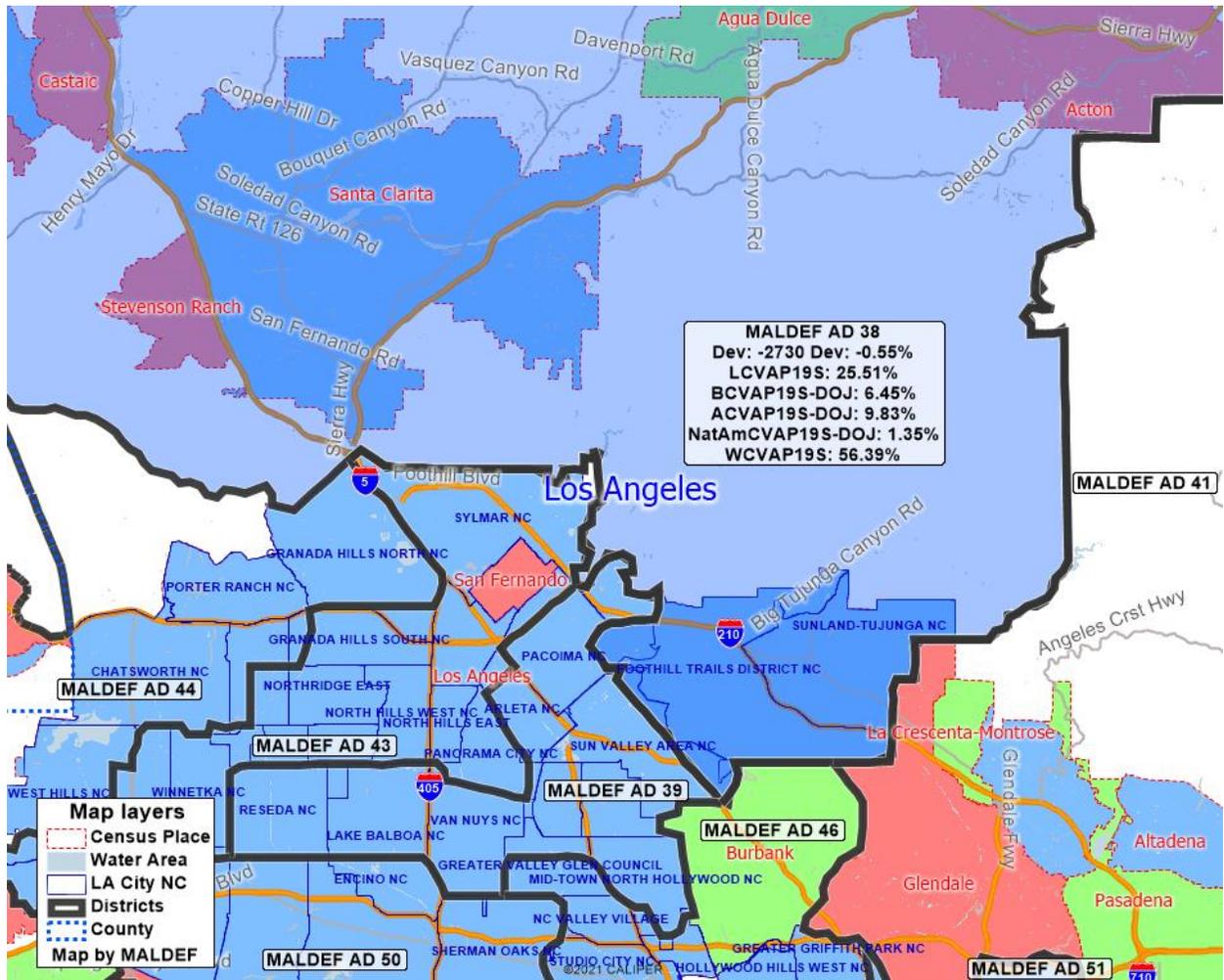
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 37 – DETAIL B



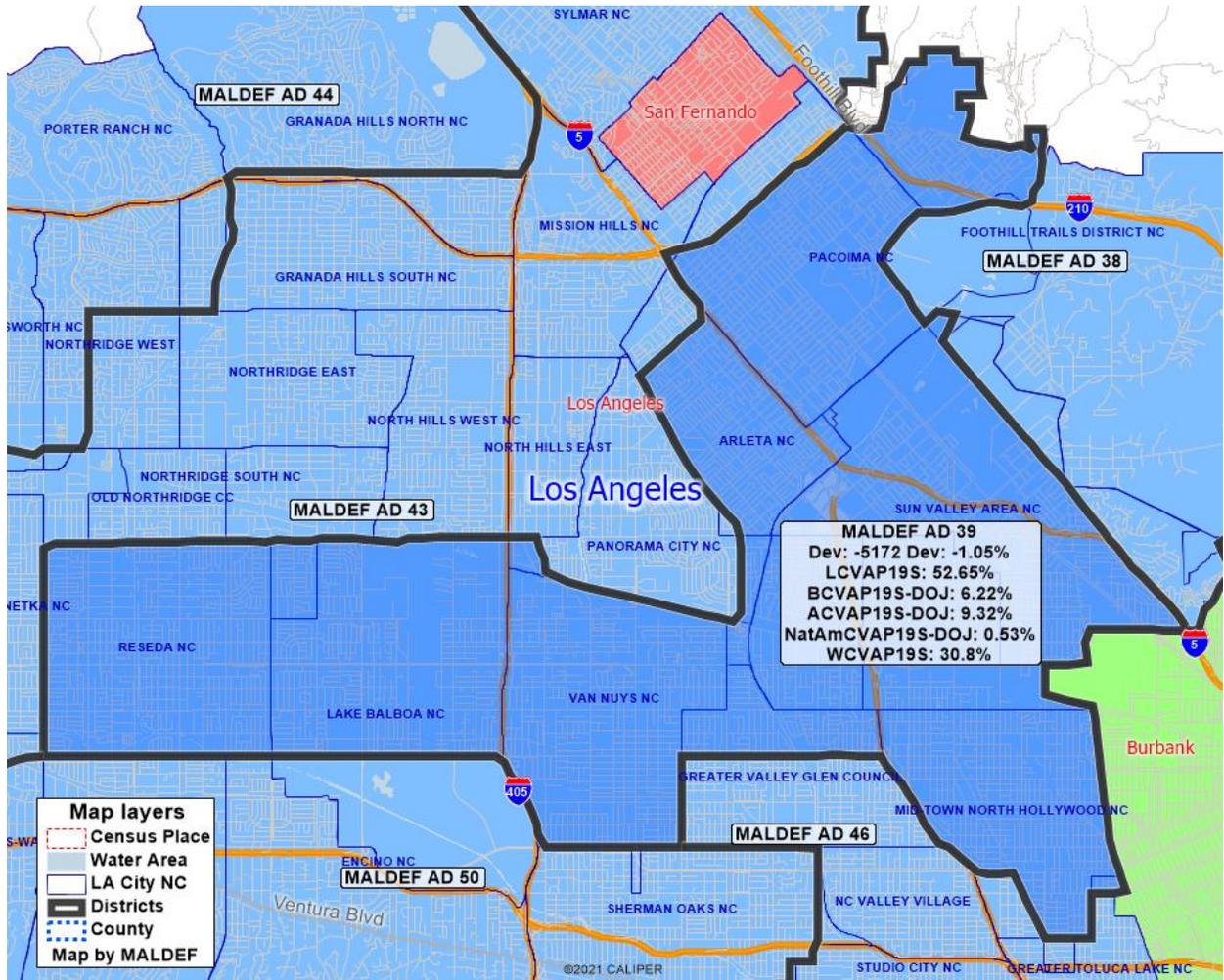
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 38



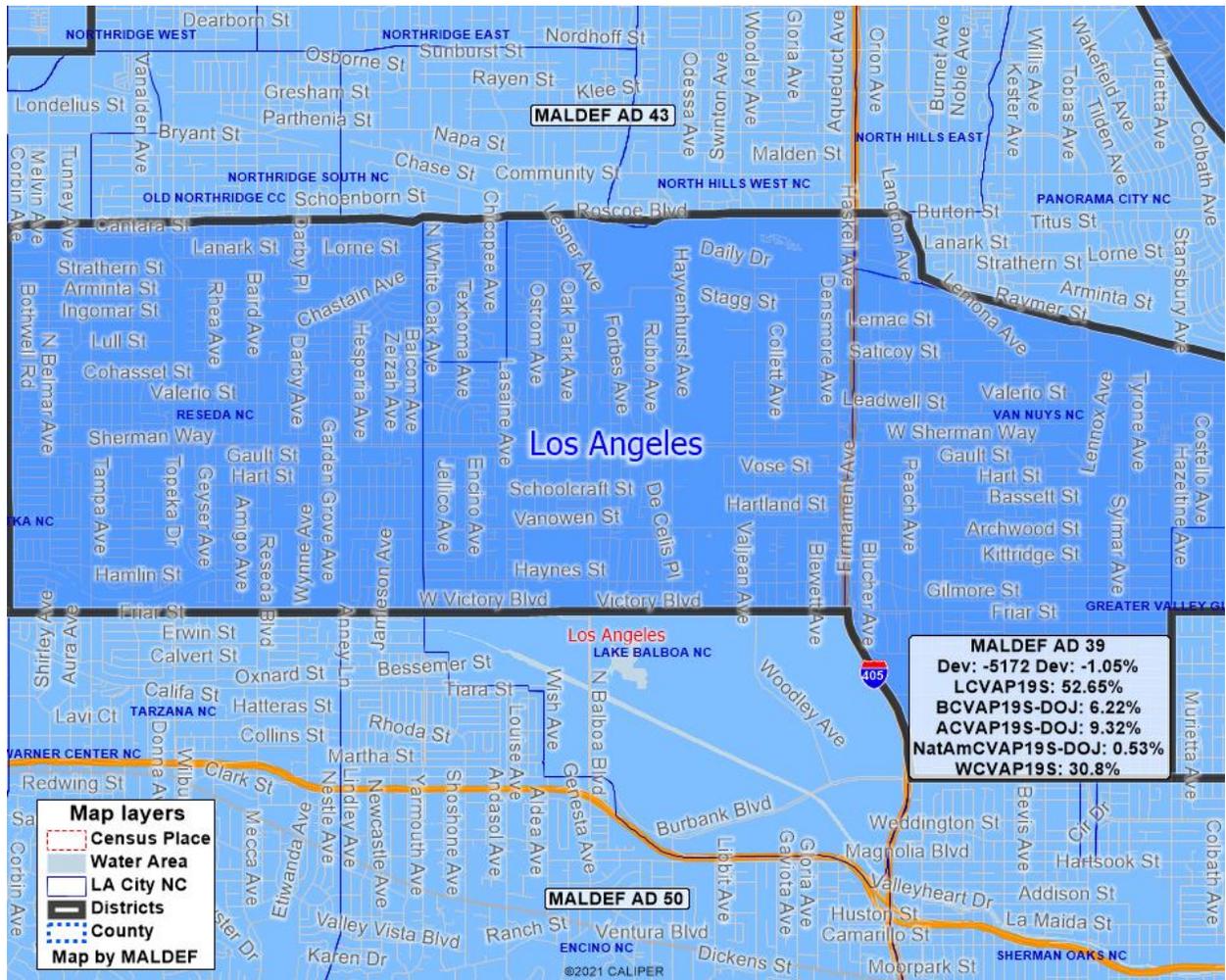
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 38 – DETAIL



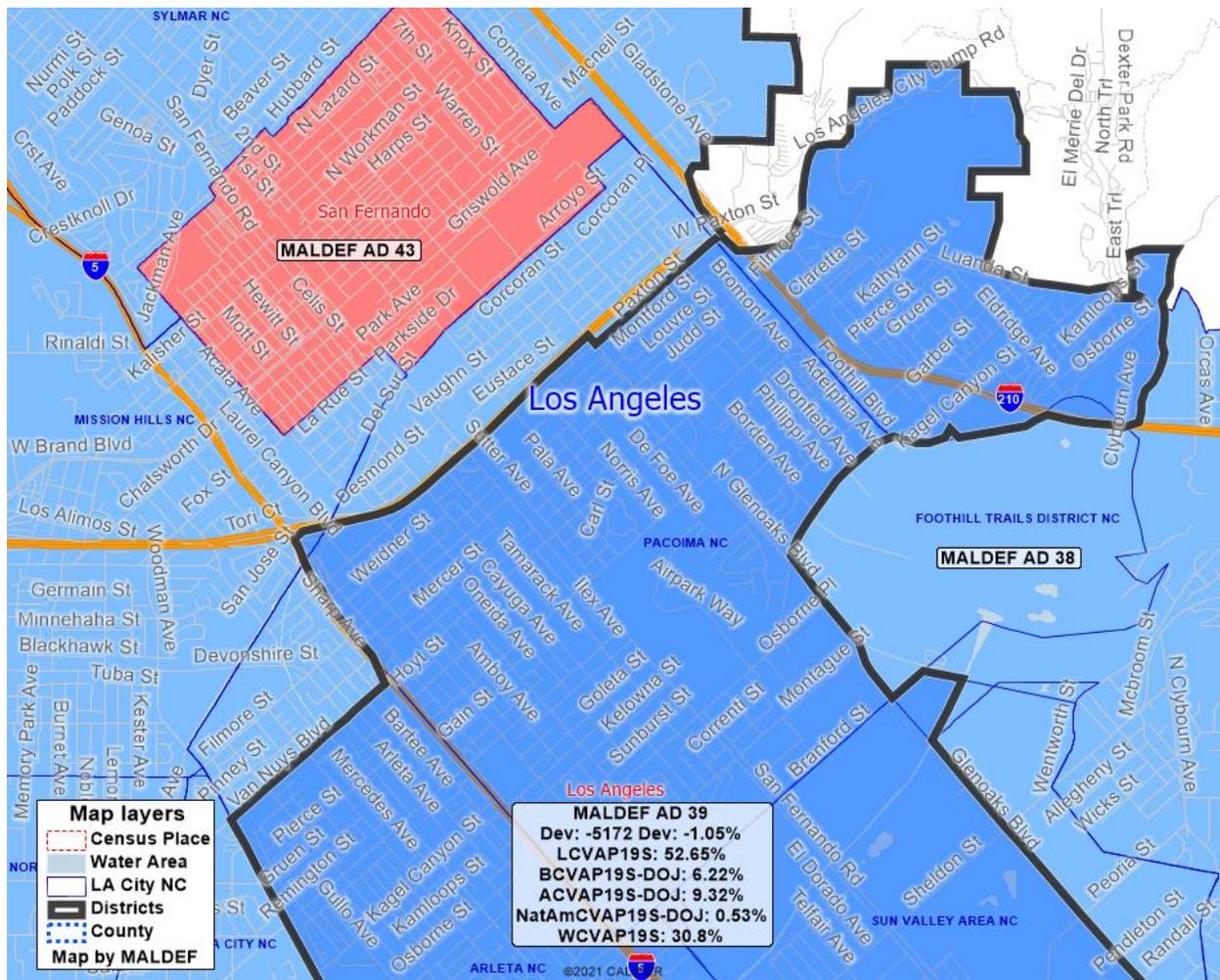
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 39



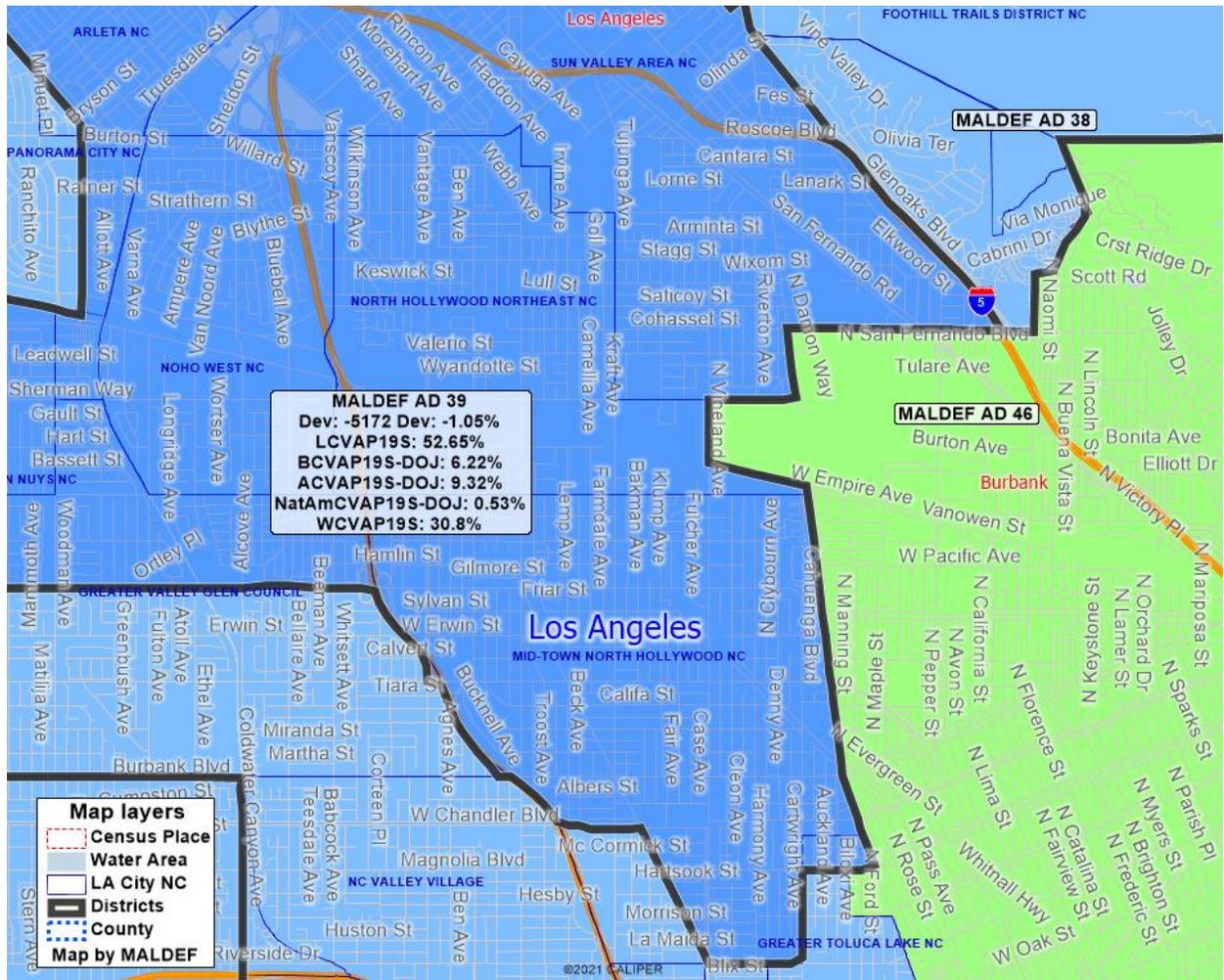
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 39 – DETAIL A



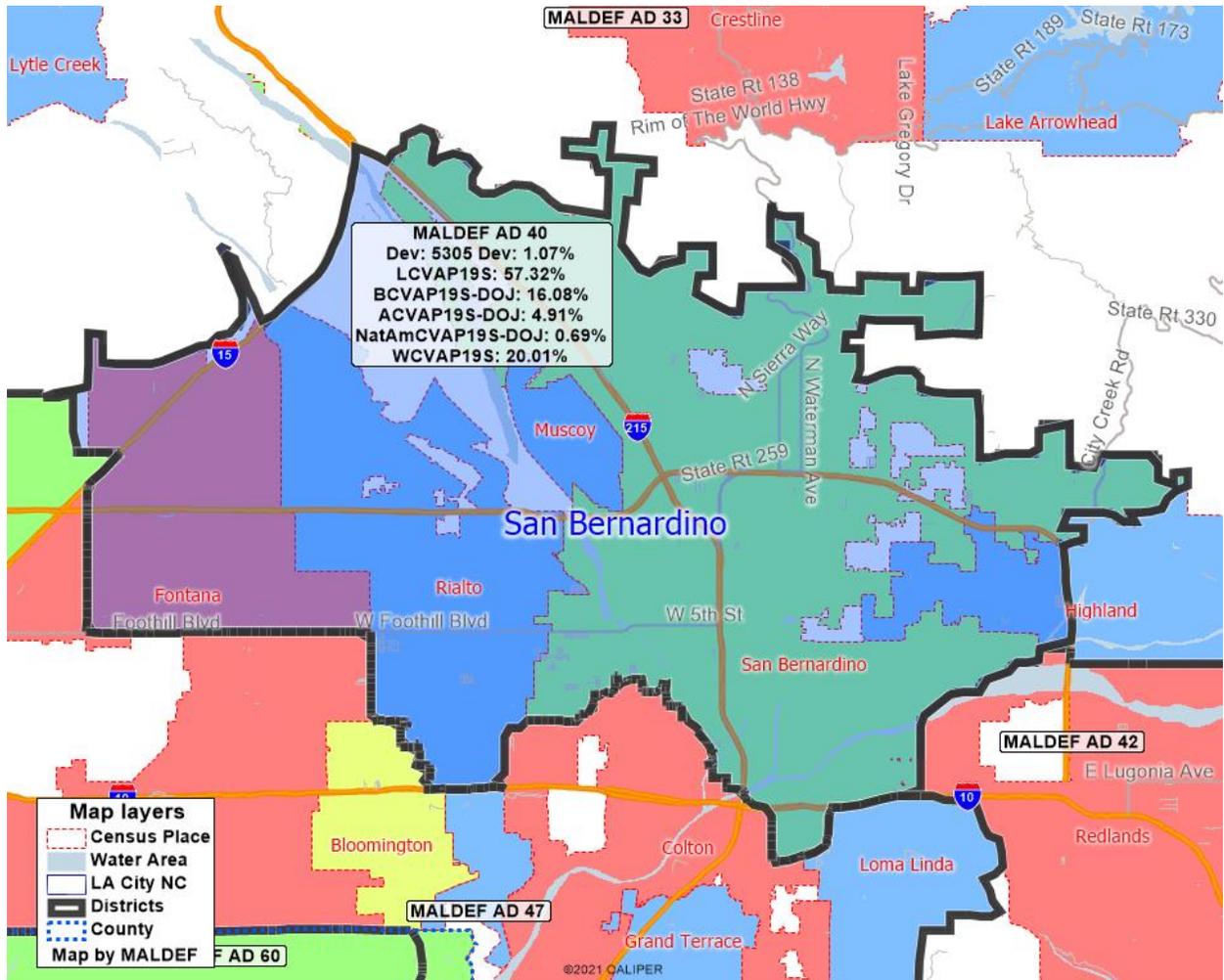
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 39 – DETAIL B



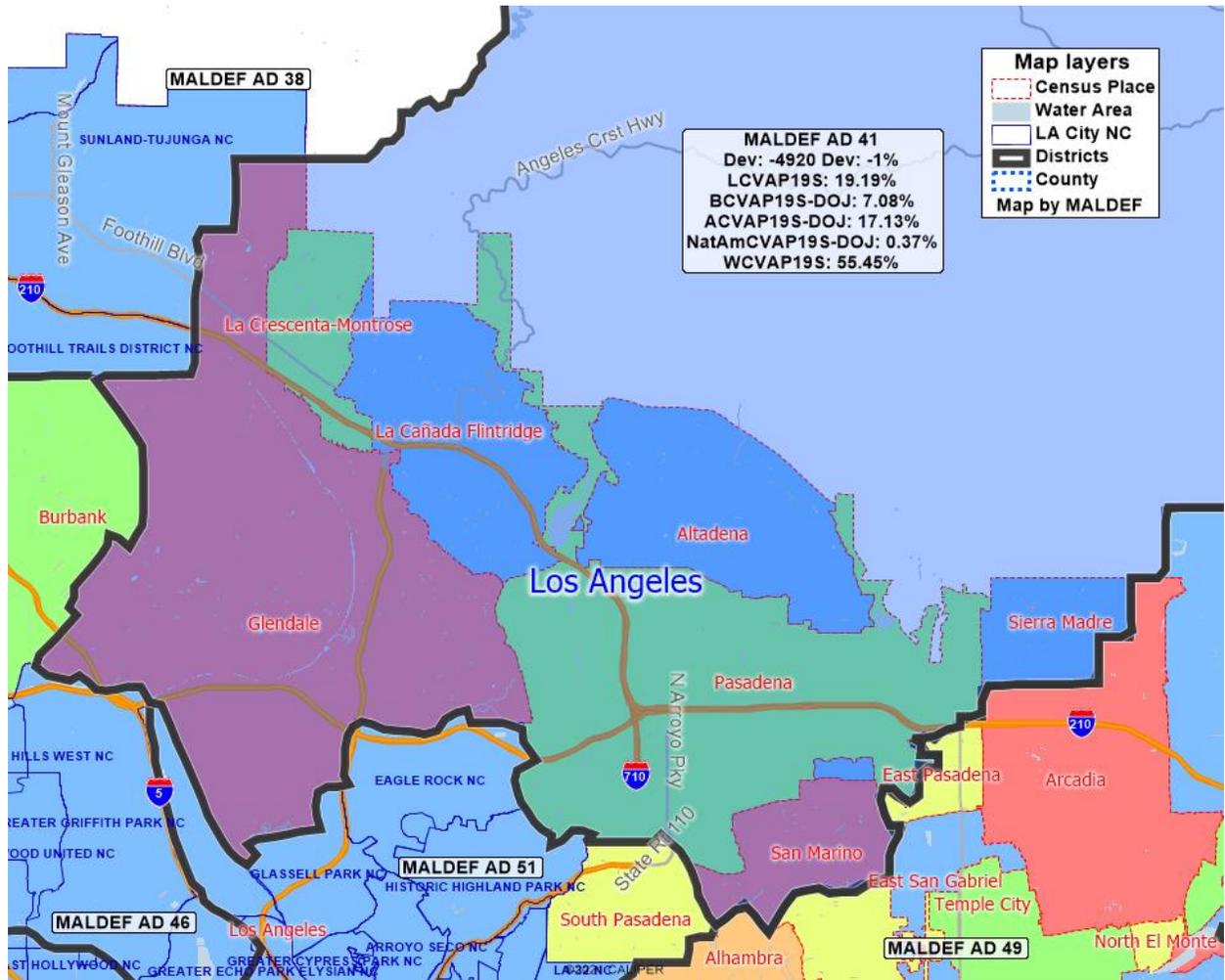
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 39 – DETAIL C



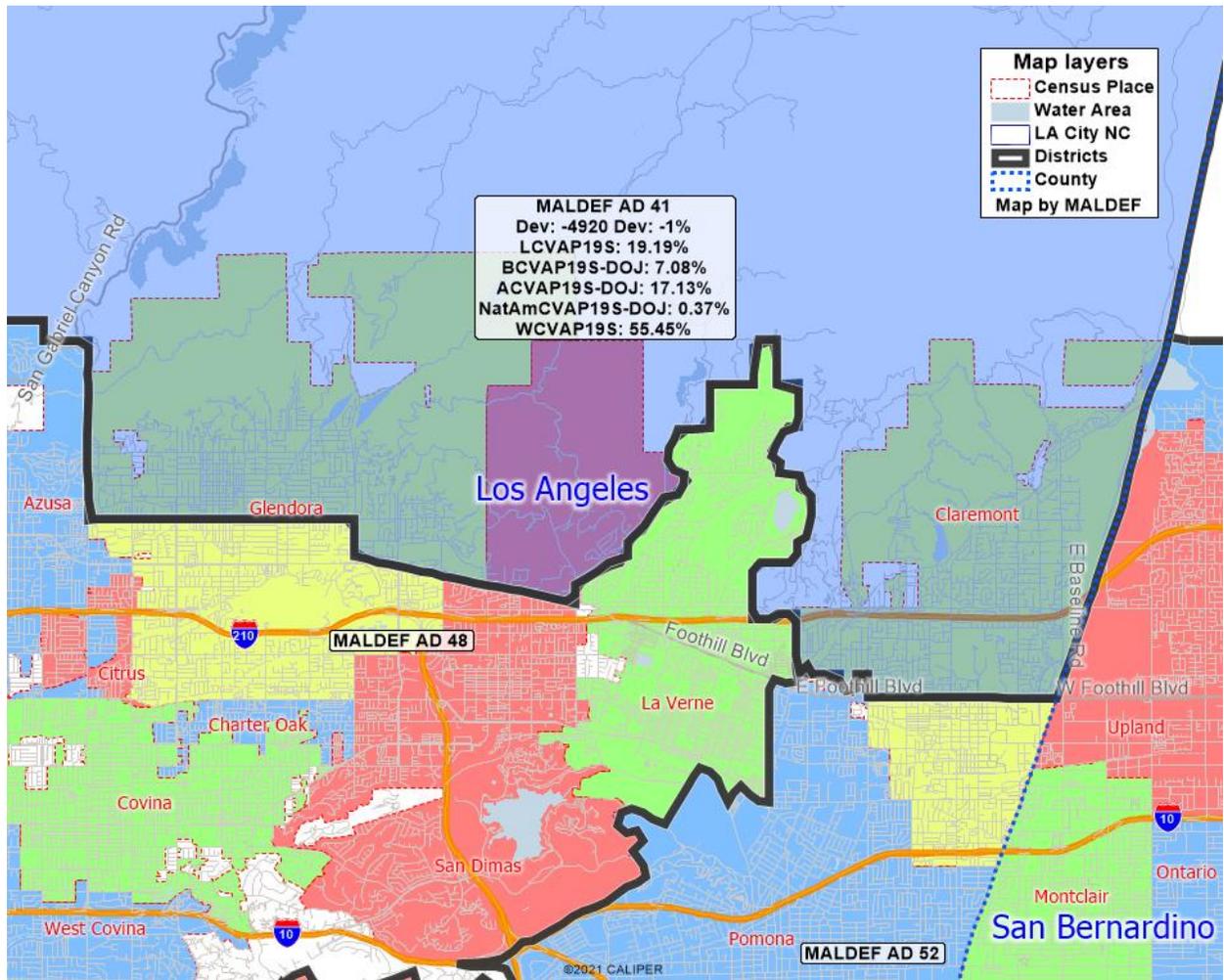
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 40



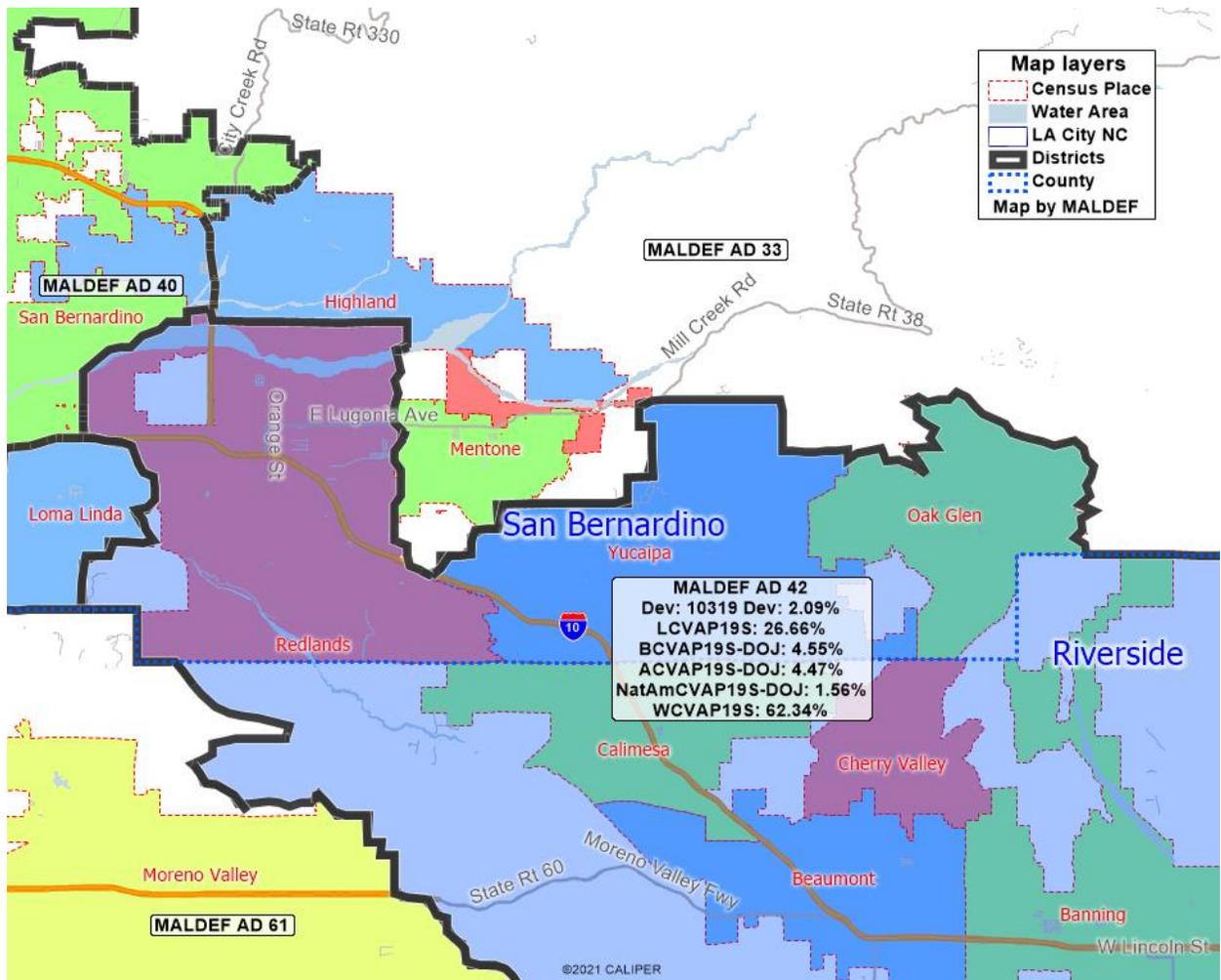
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 41 – DETAIL A



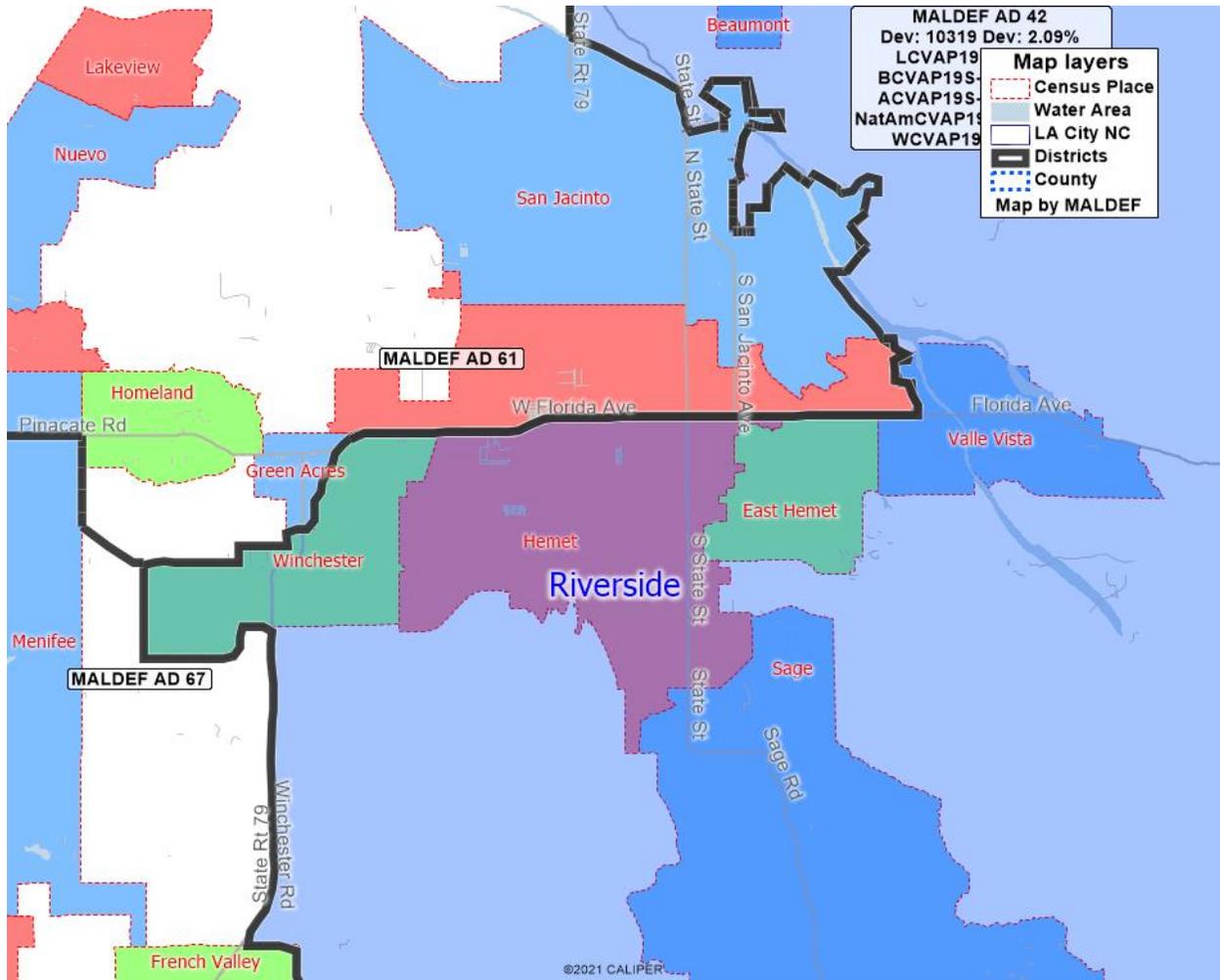
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 41 – DETAIL B



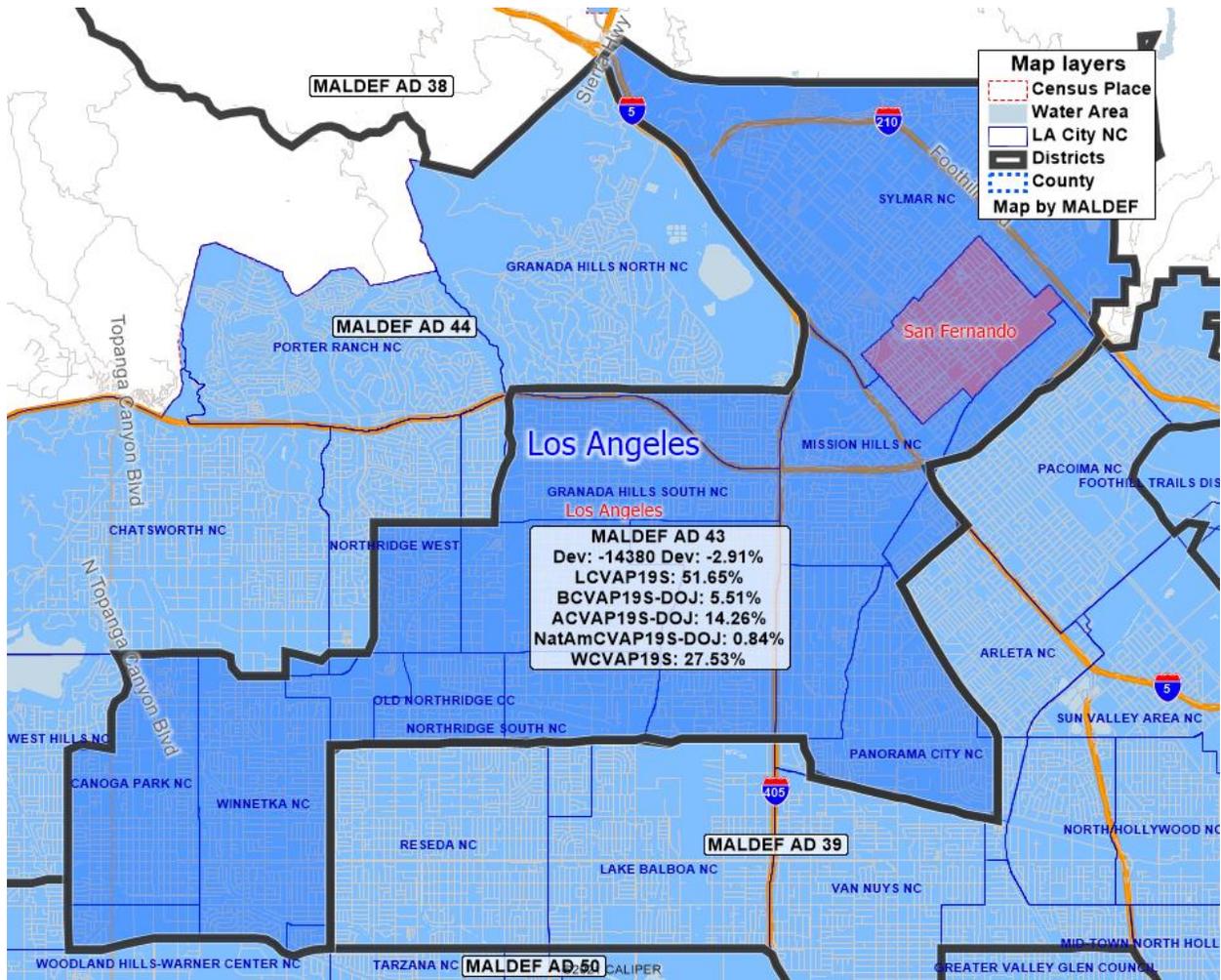
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 42 – DETAIL A



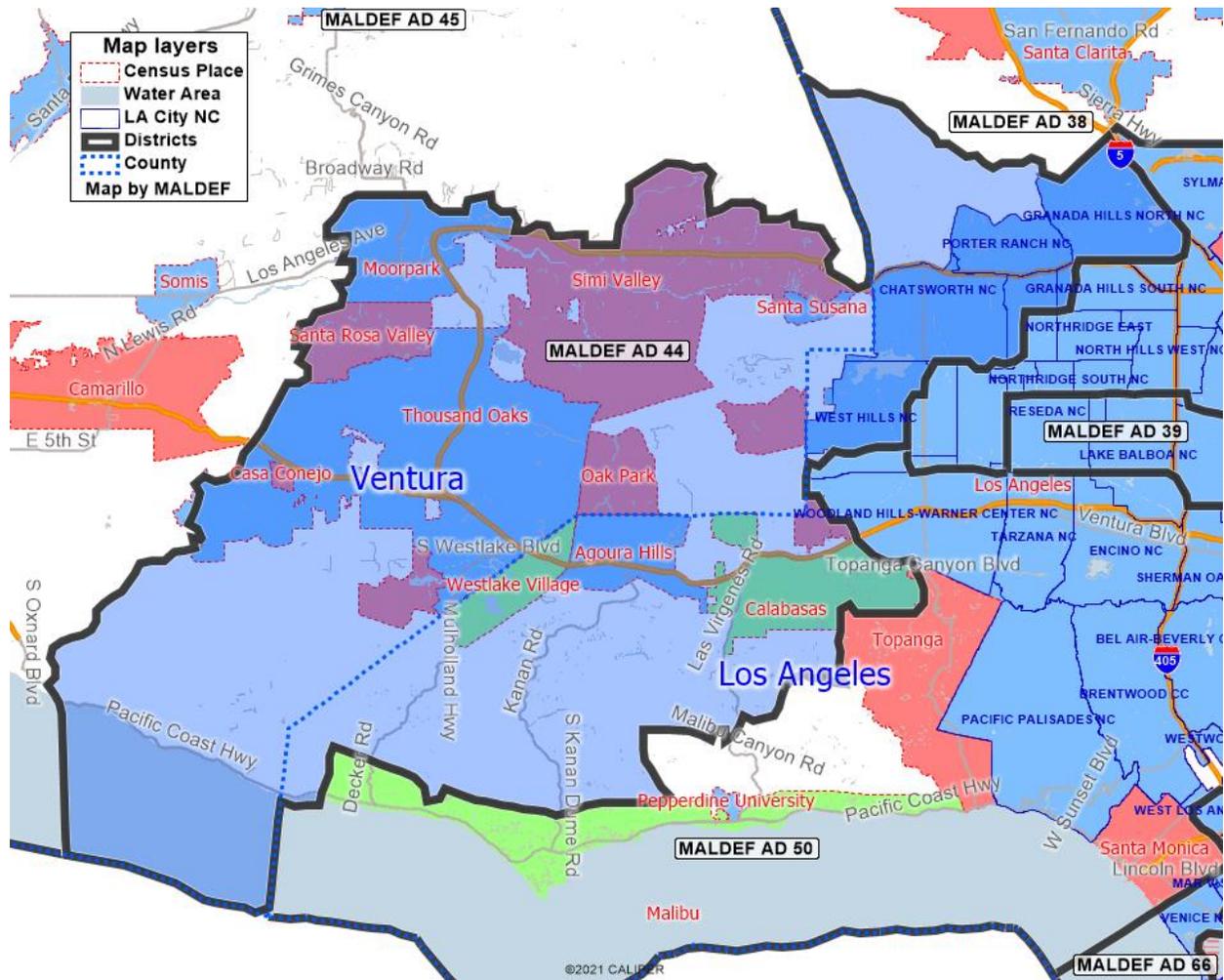
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 42 – DETAIL B



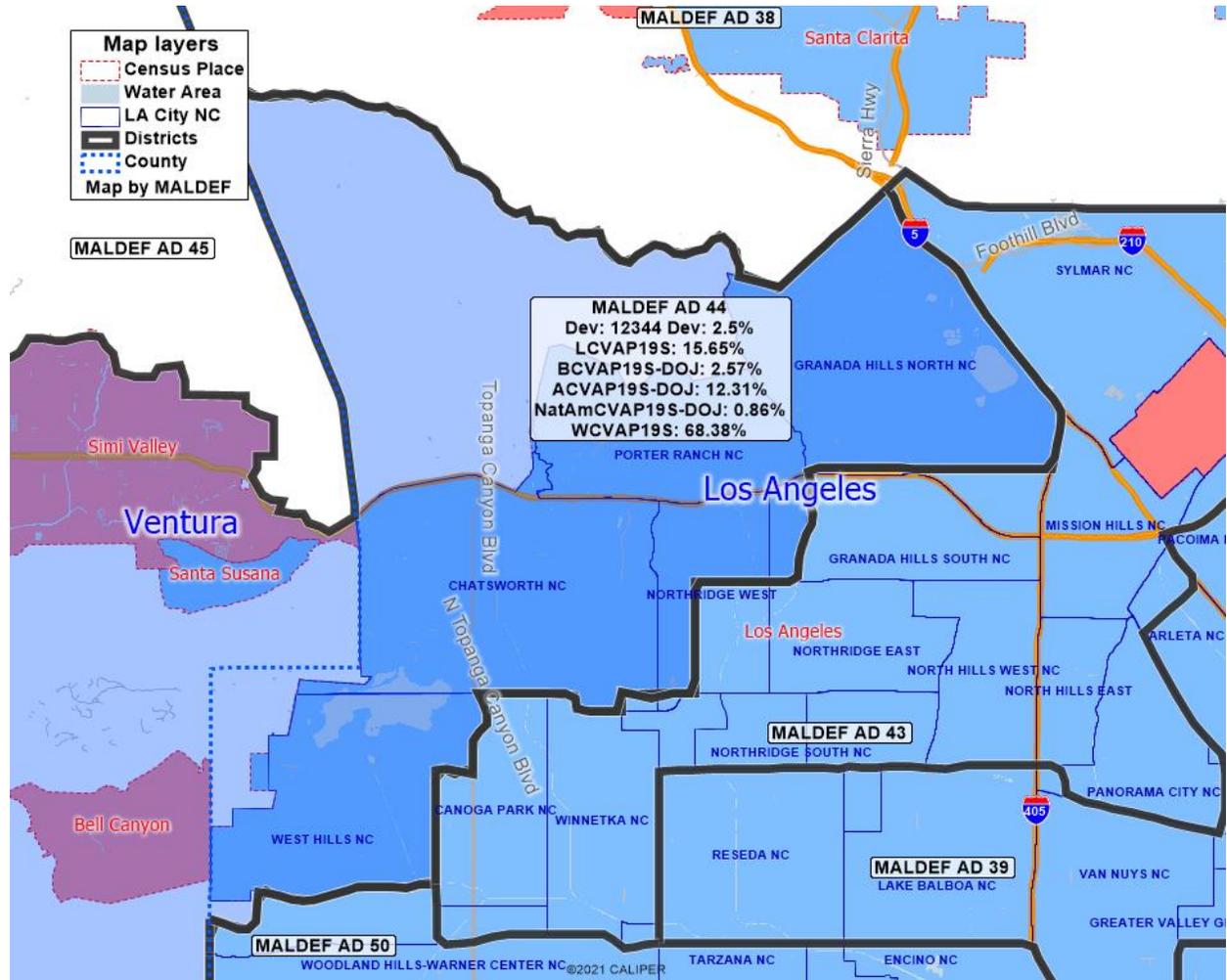
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 43



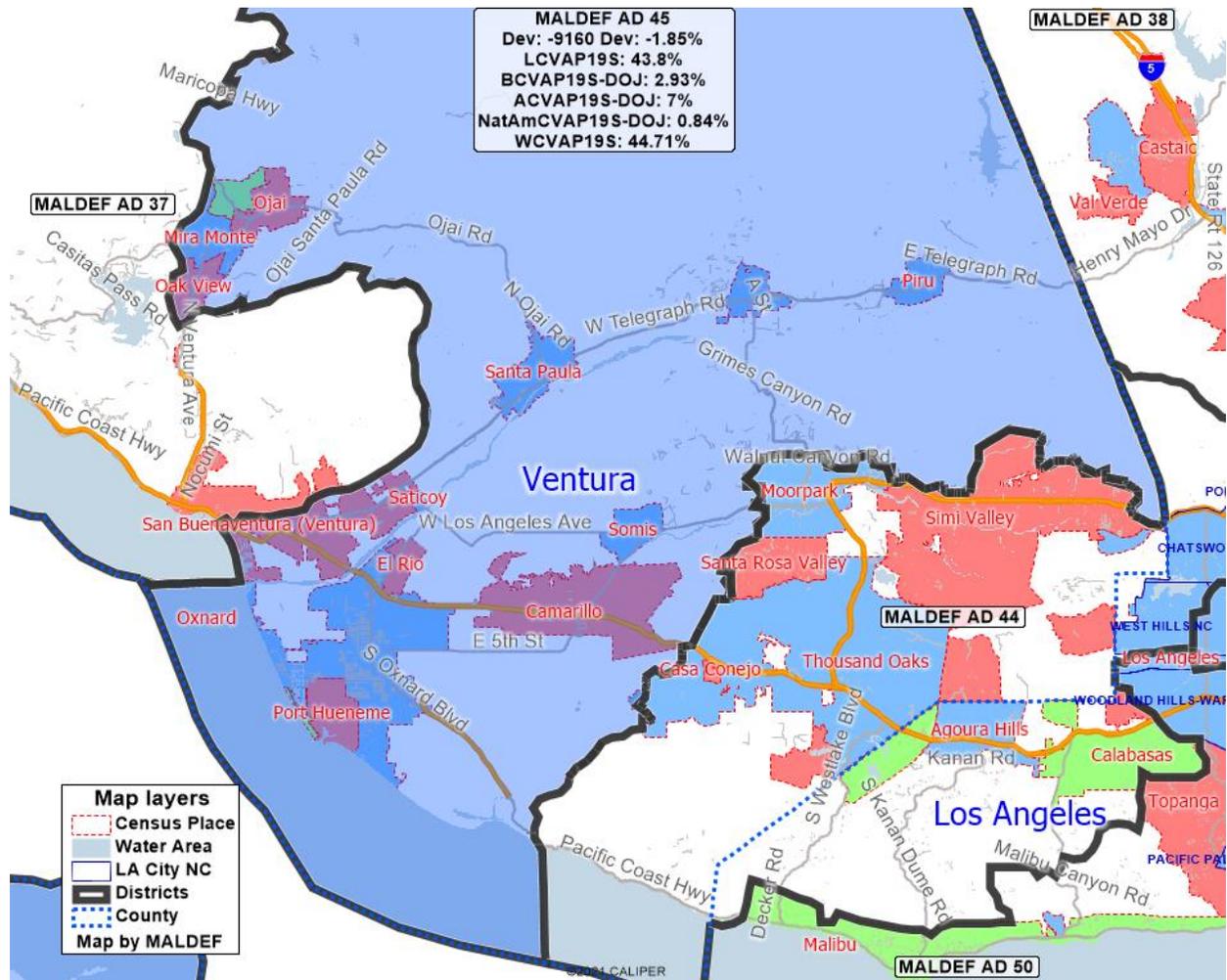
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 44



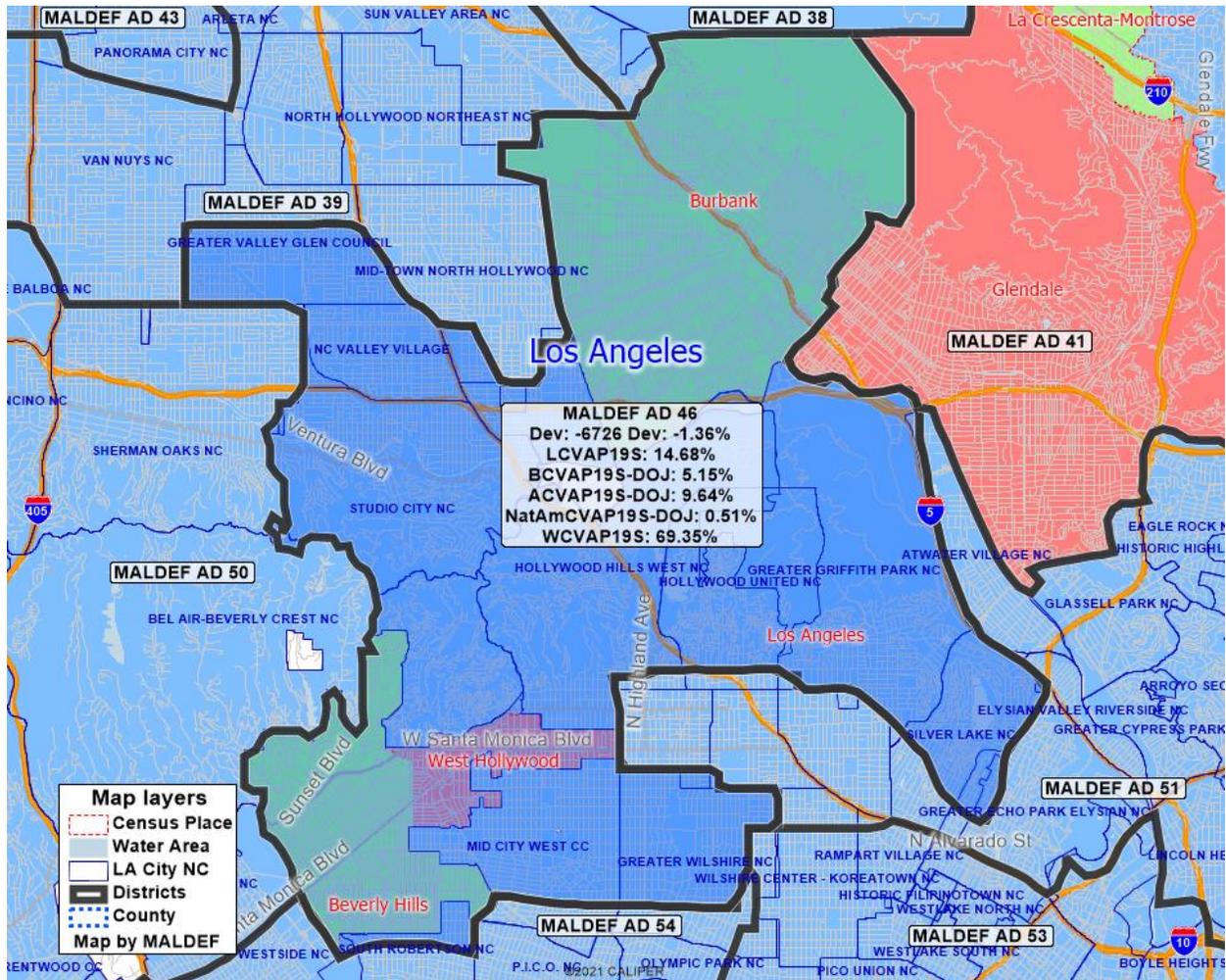
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 44 – DETAIL



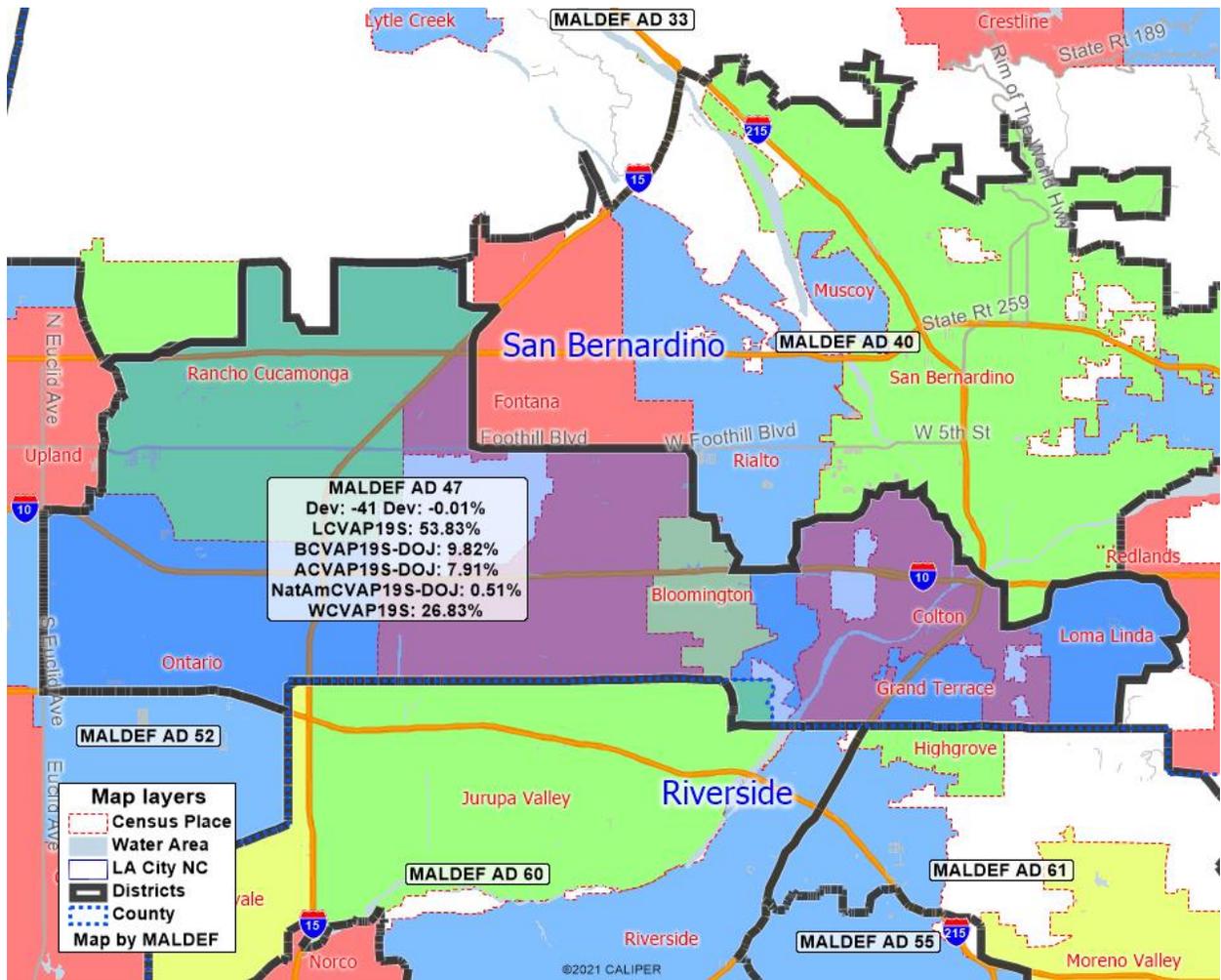
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 45



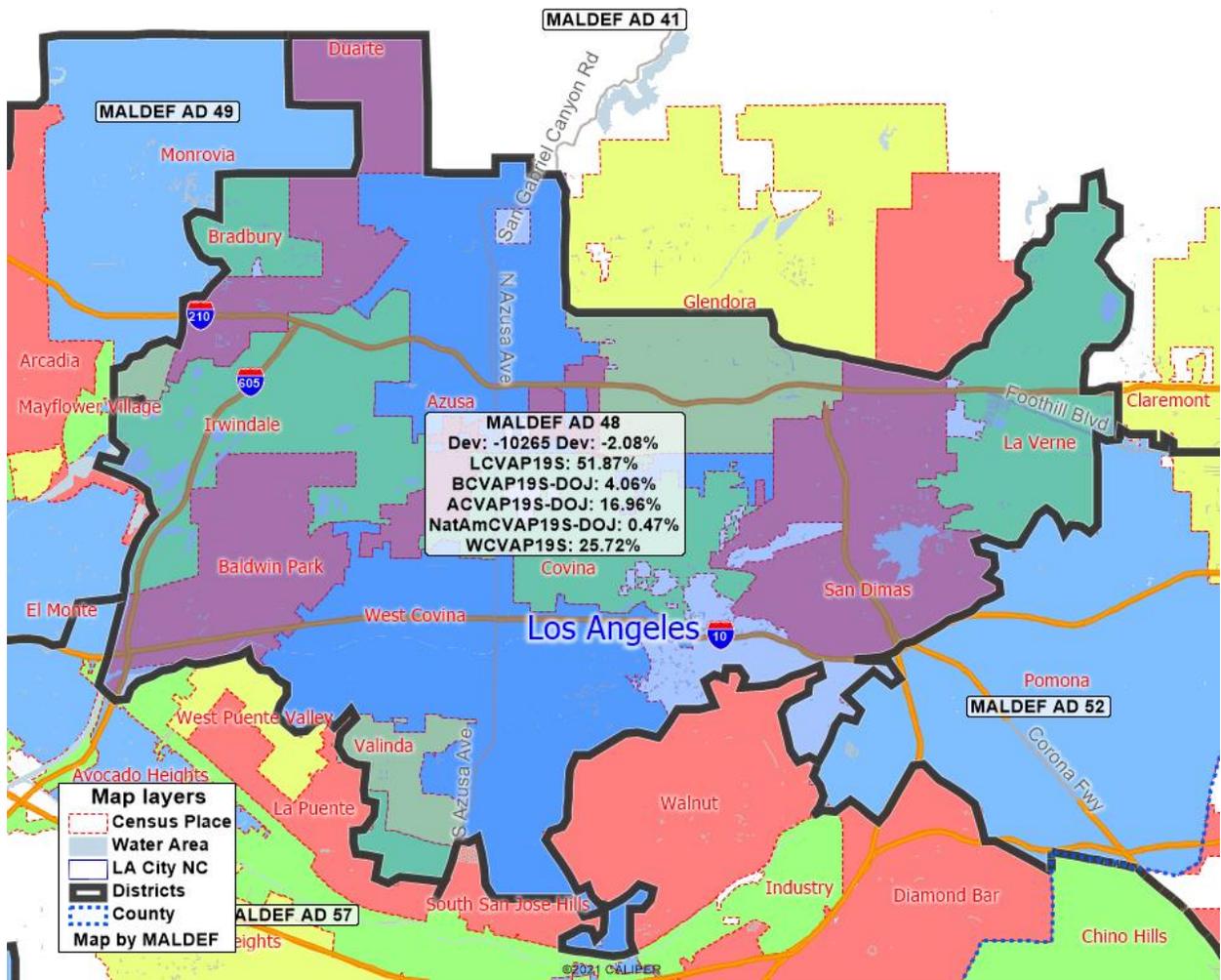
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 46



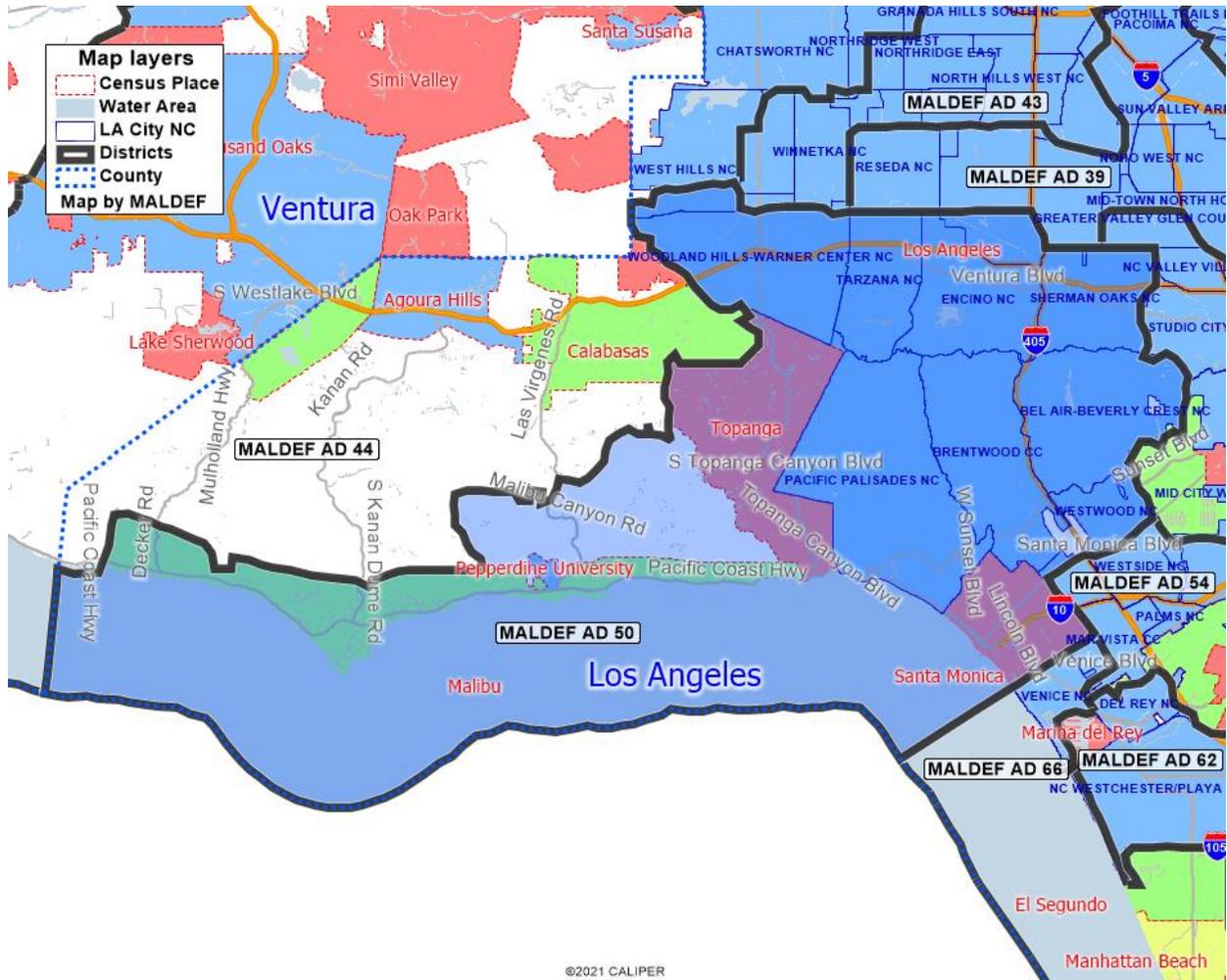
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 47



ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 48

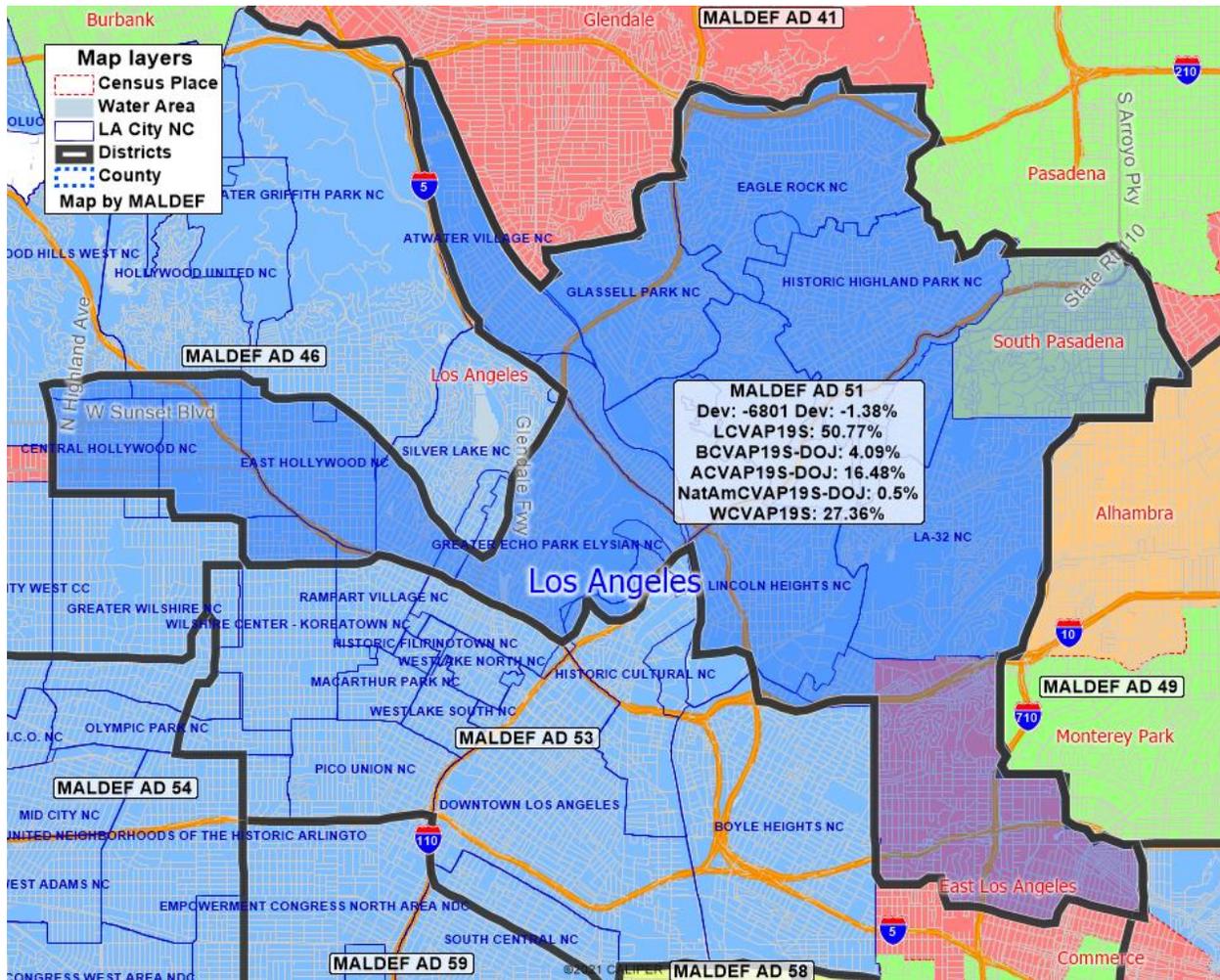


ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 50

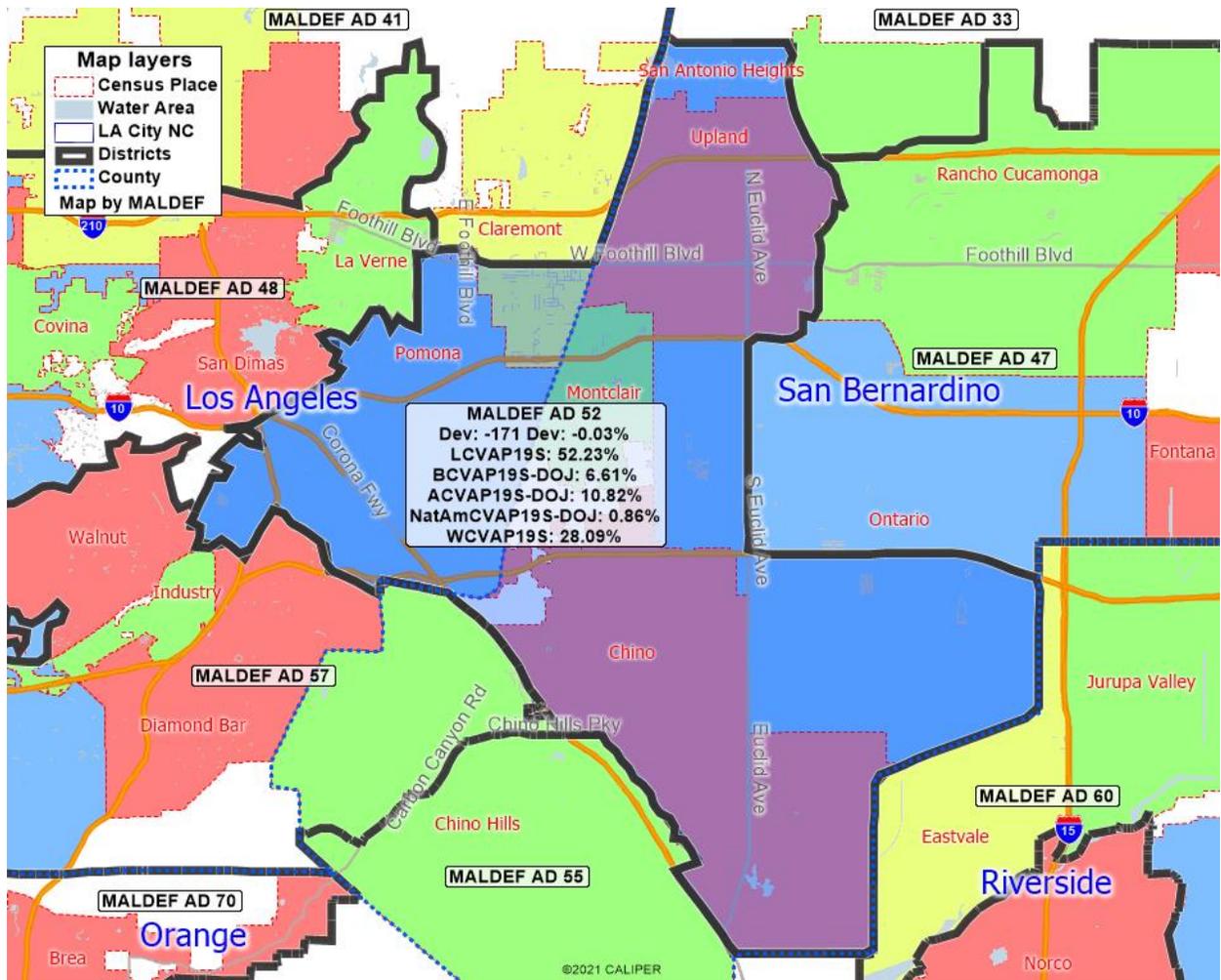


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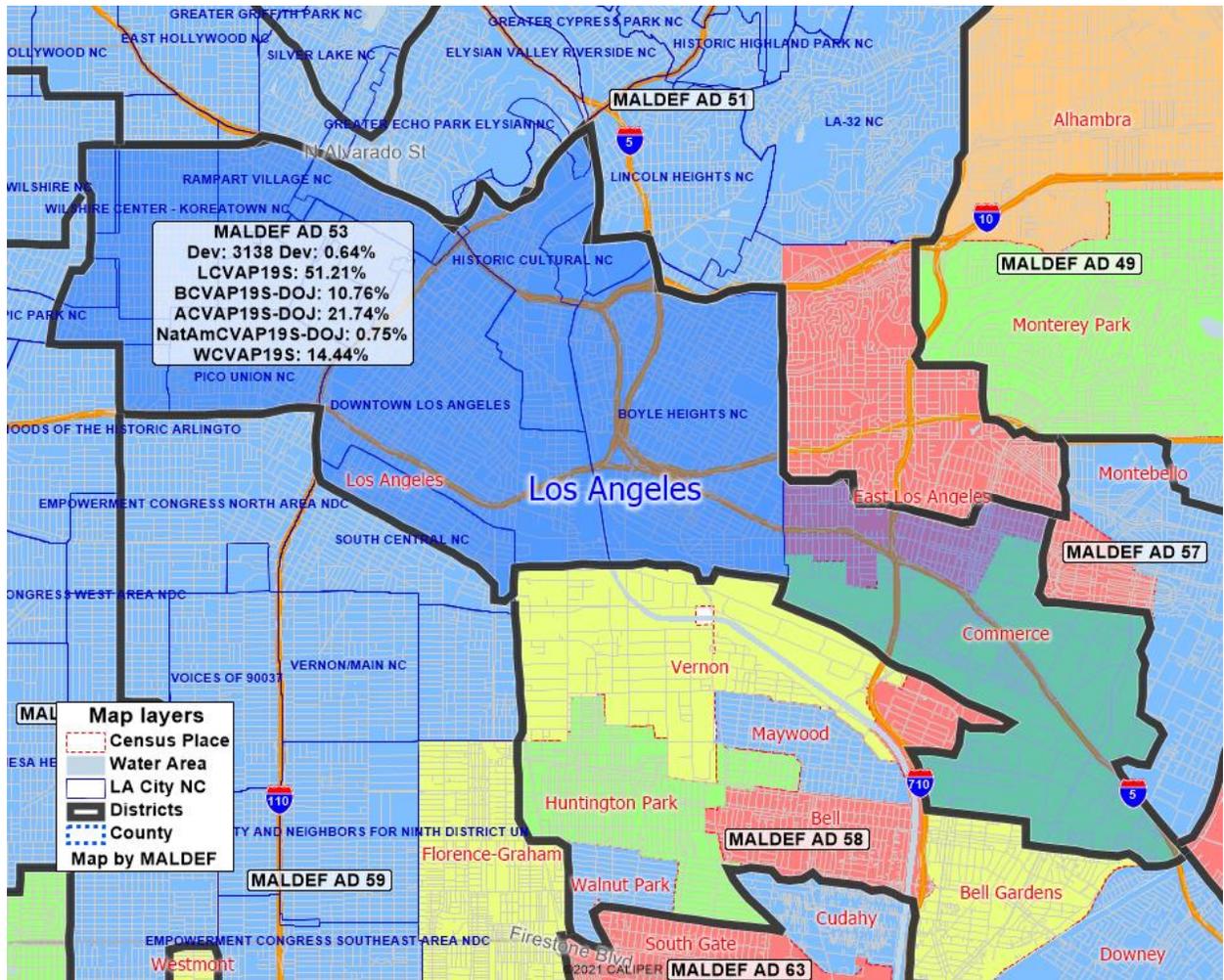
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 51



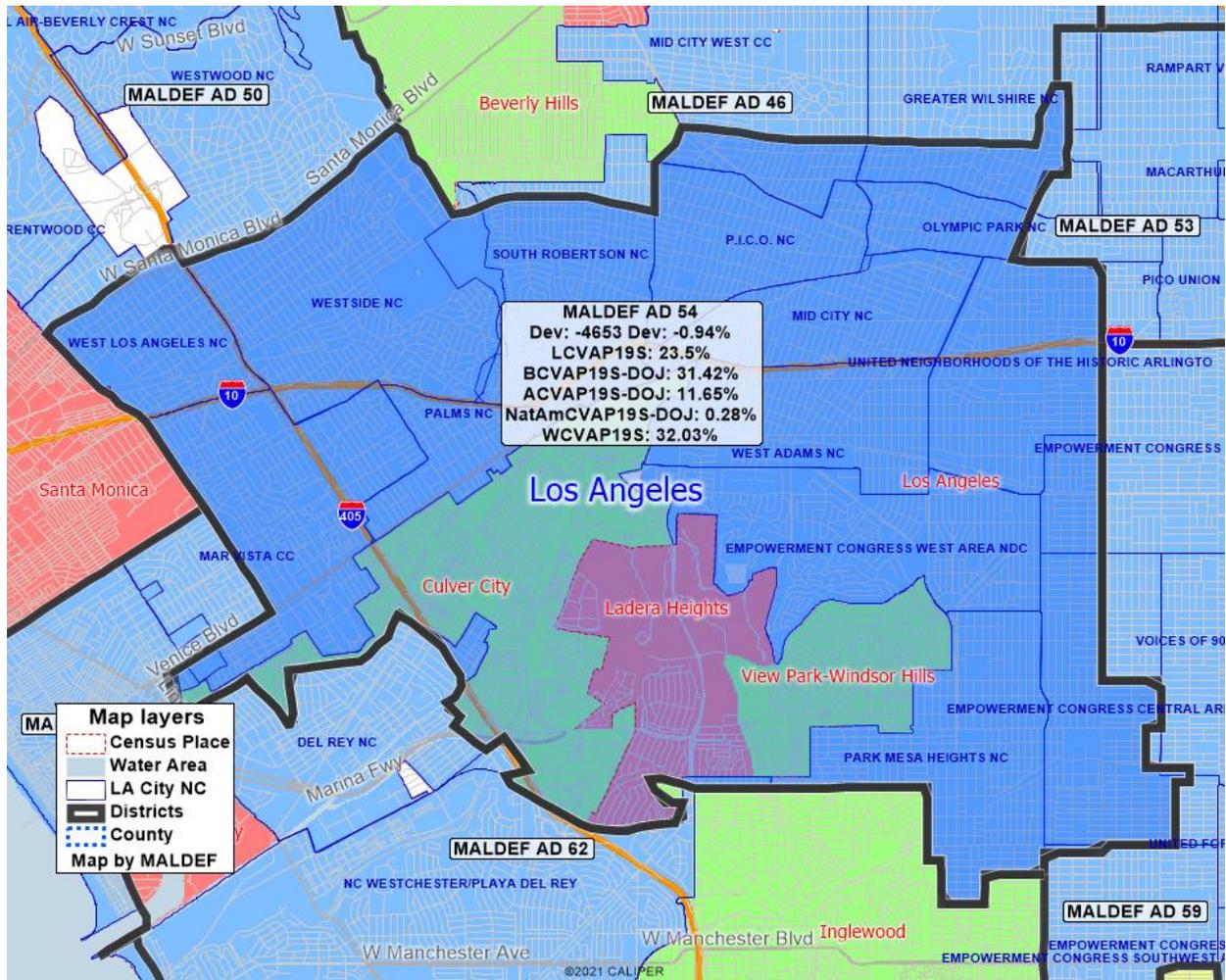
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 52



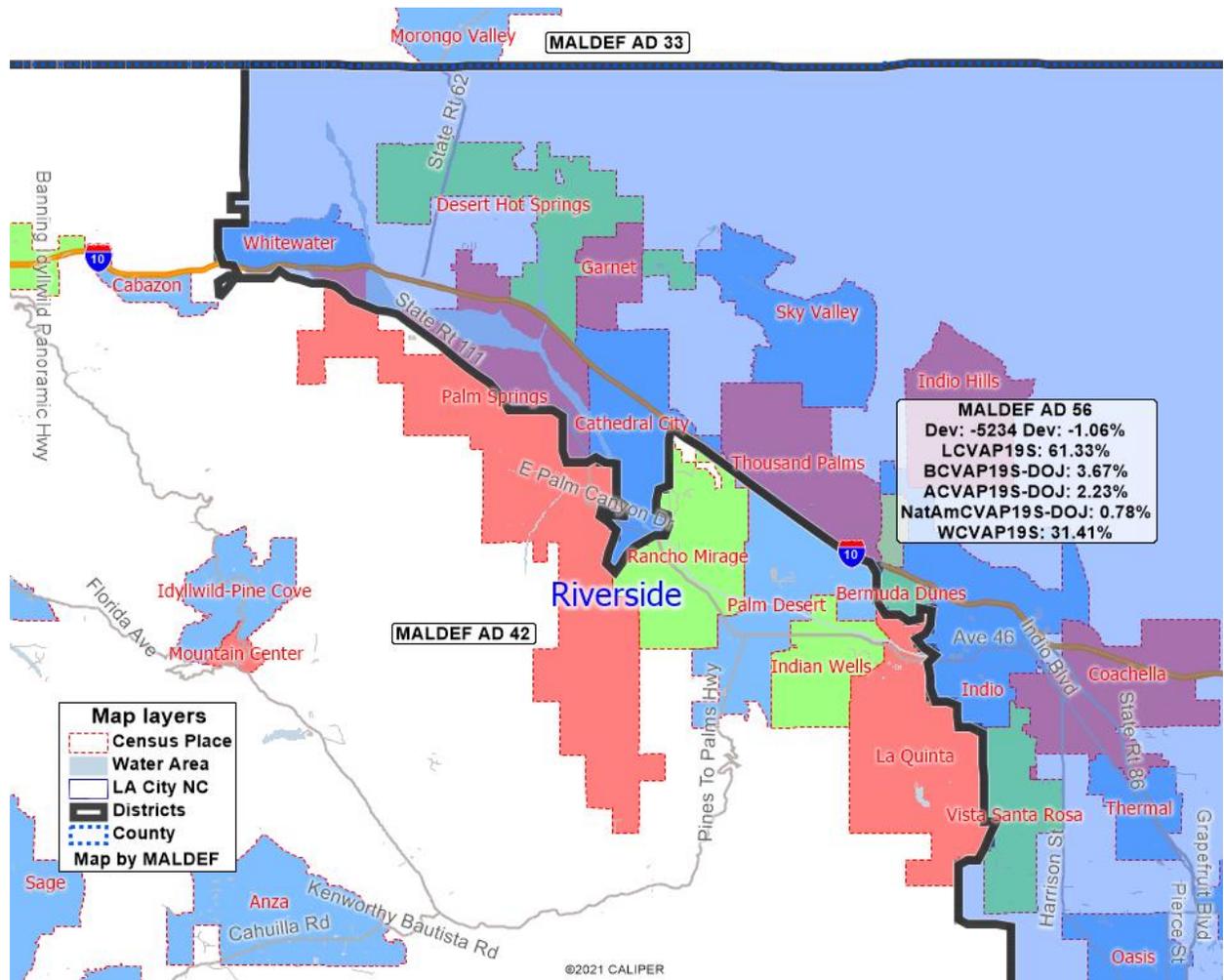
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 53



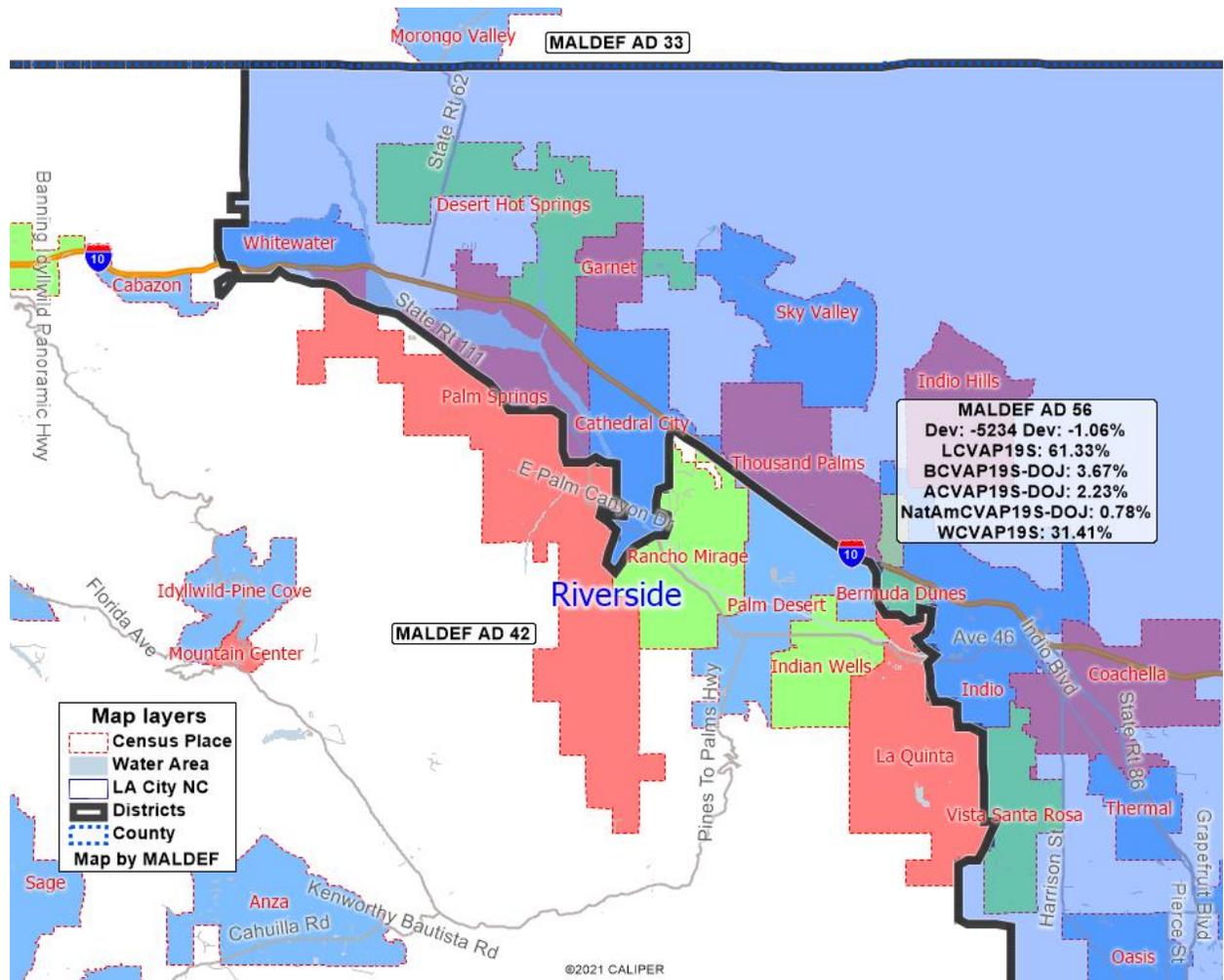
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 54



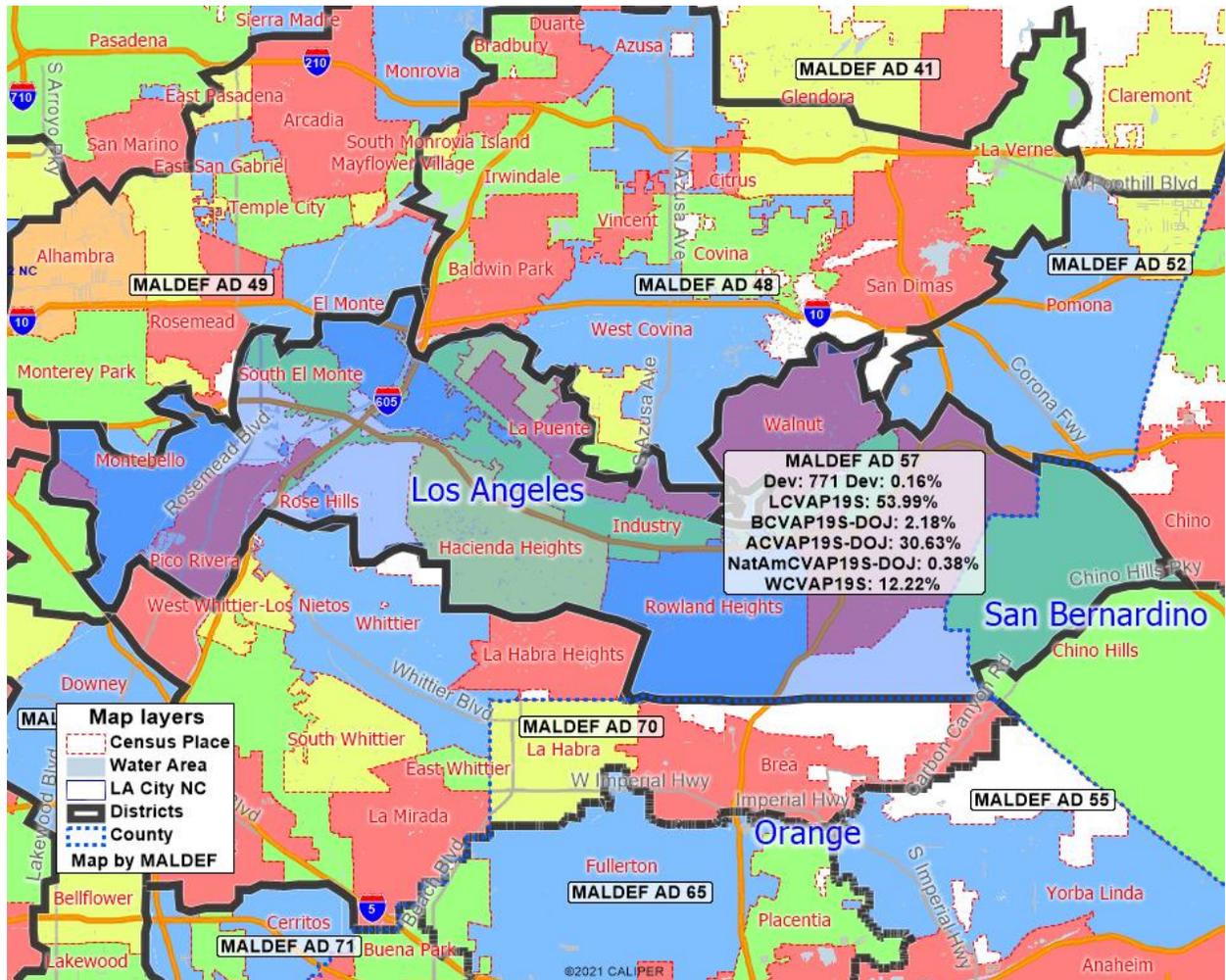
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 56



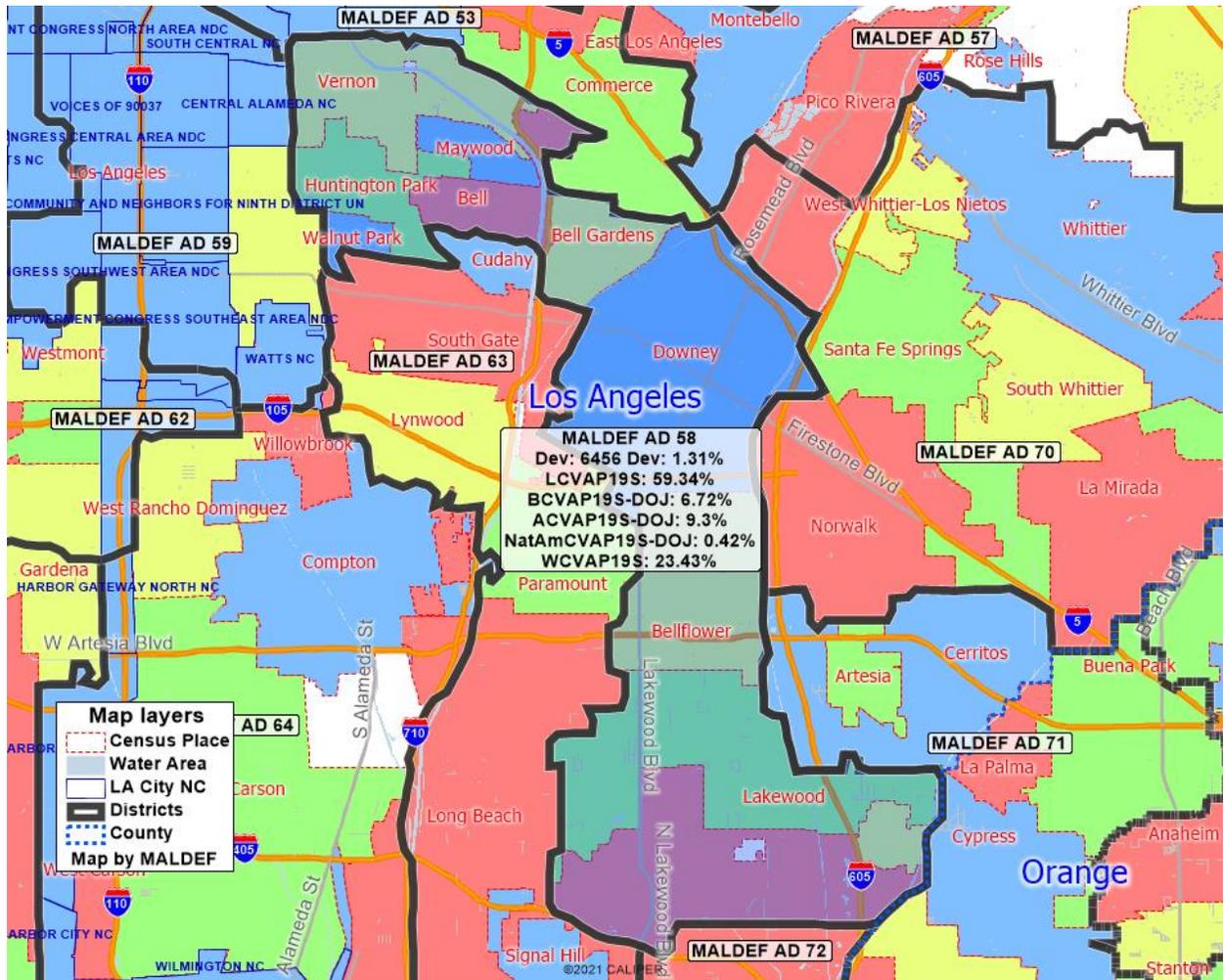
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 56 – DETAIL



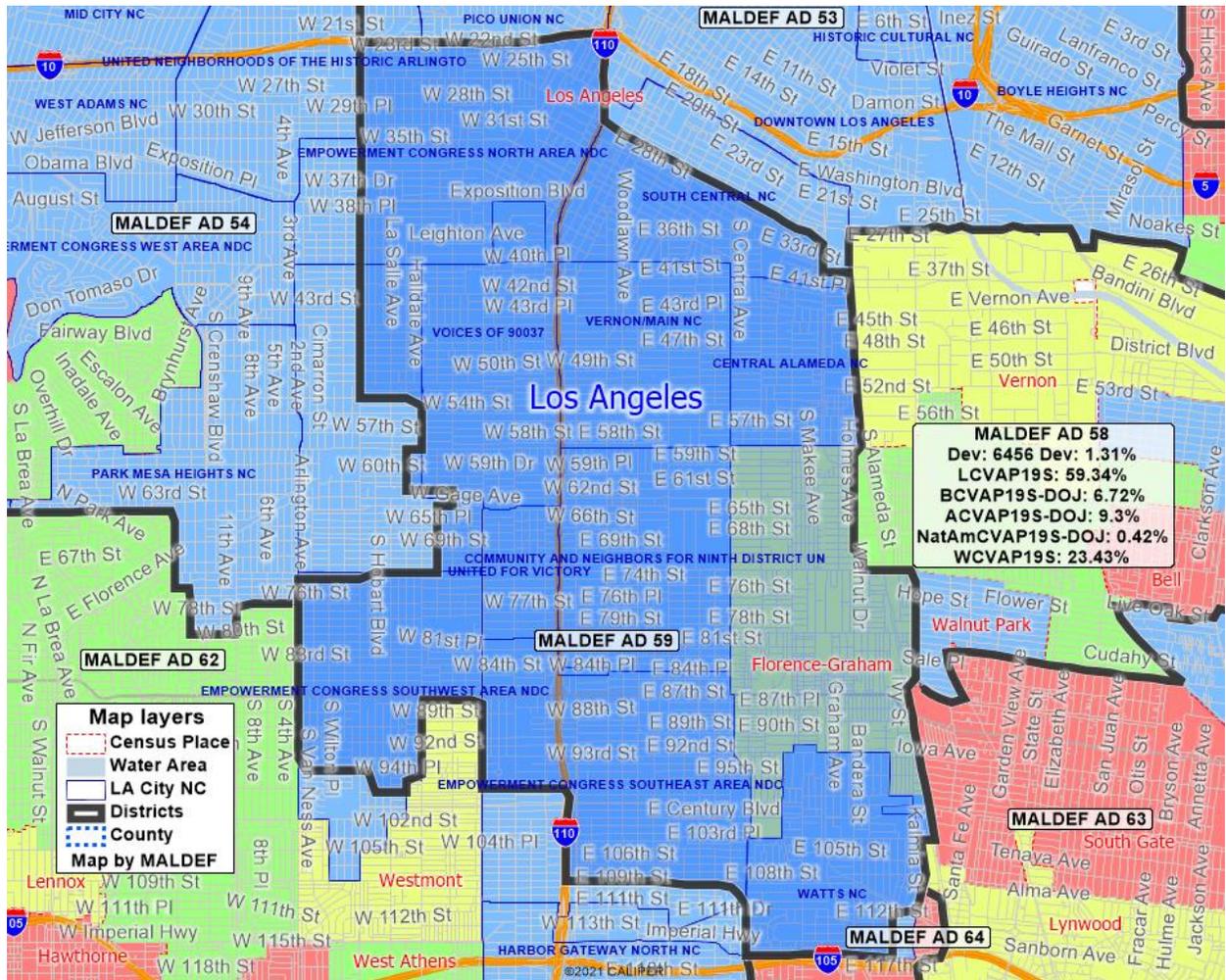
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 57



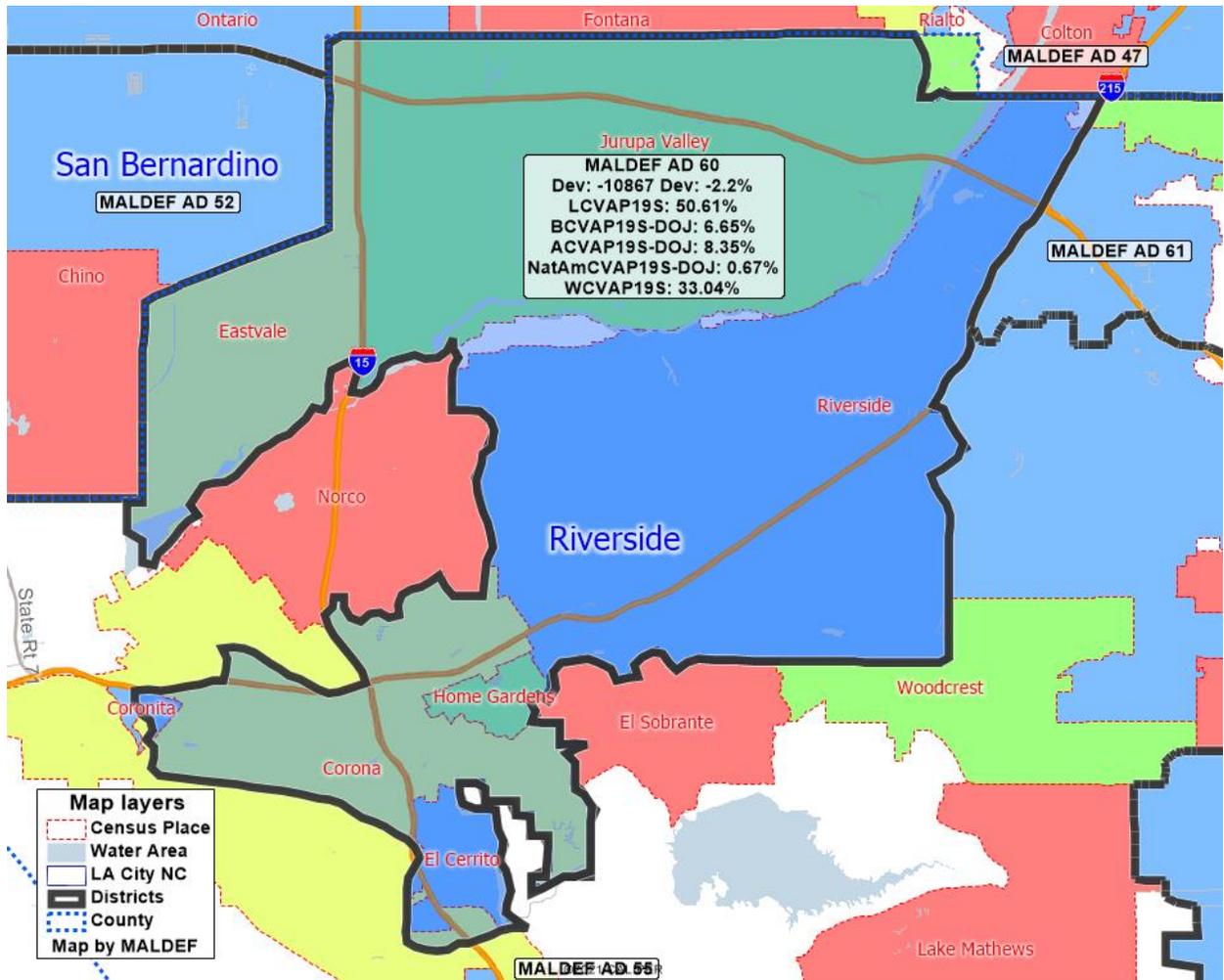
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 58



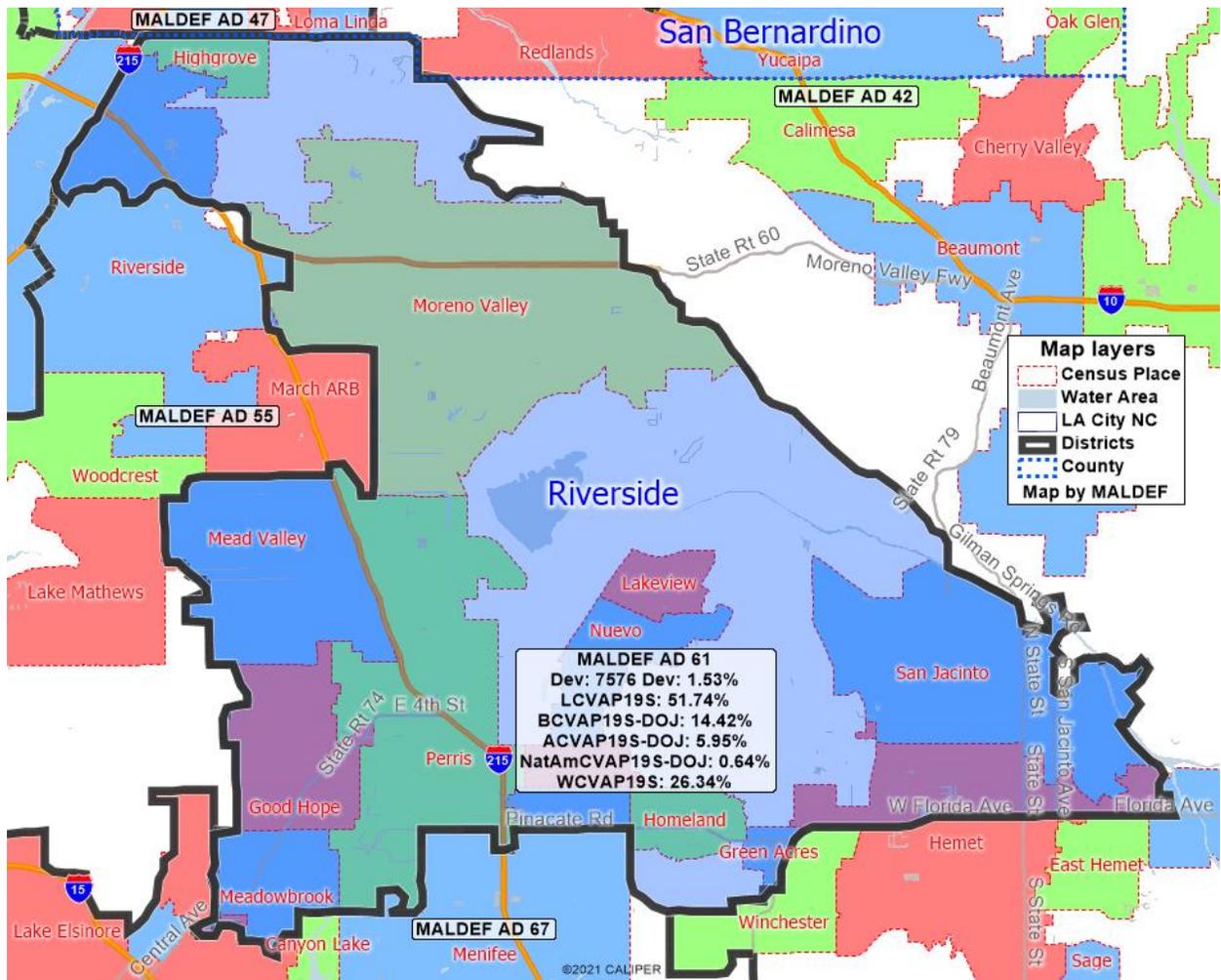
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 59



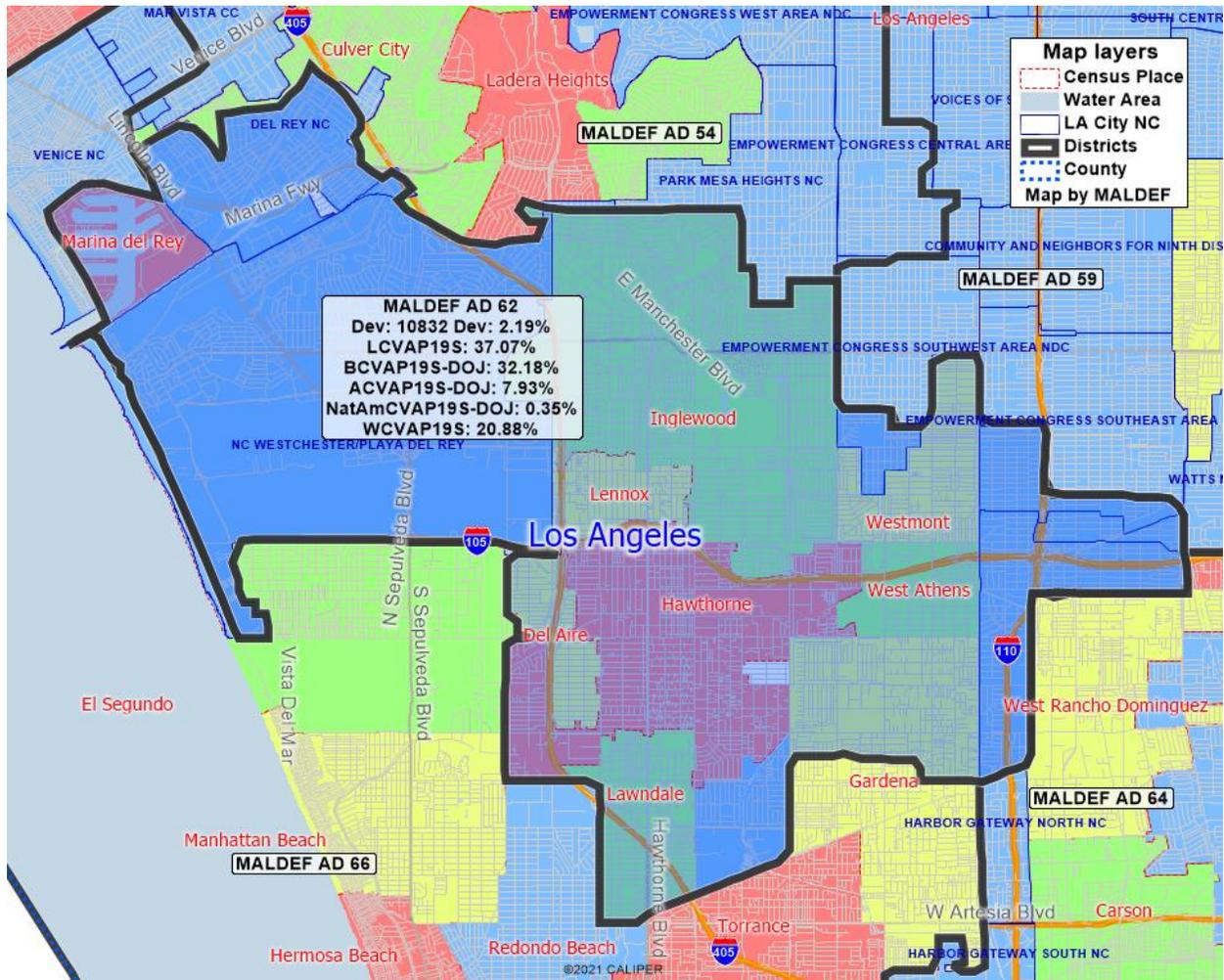
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 60



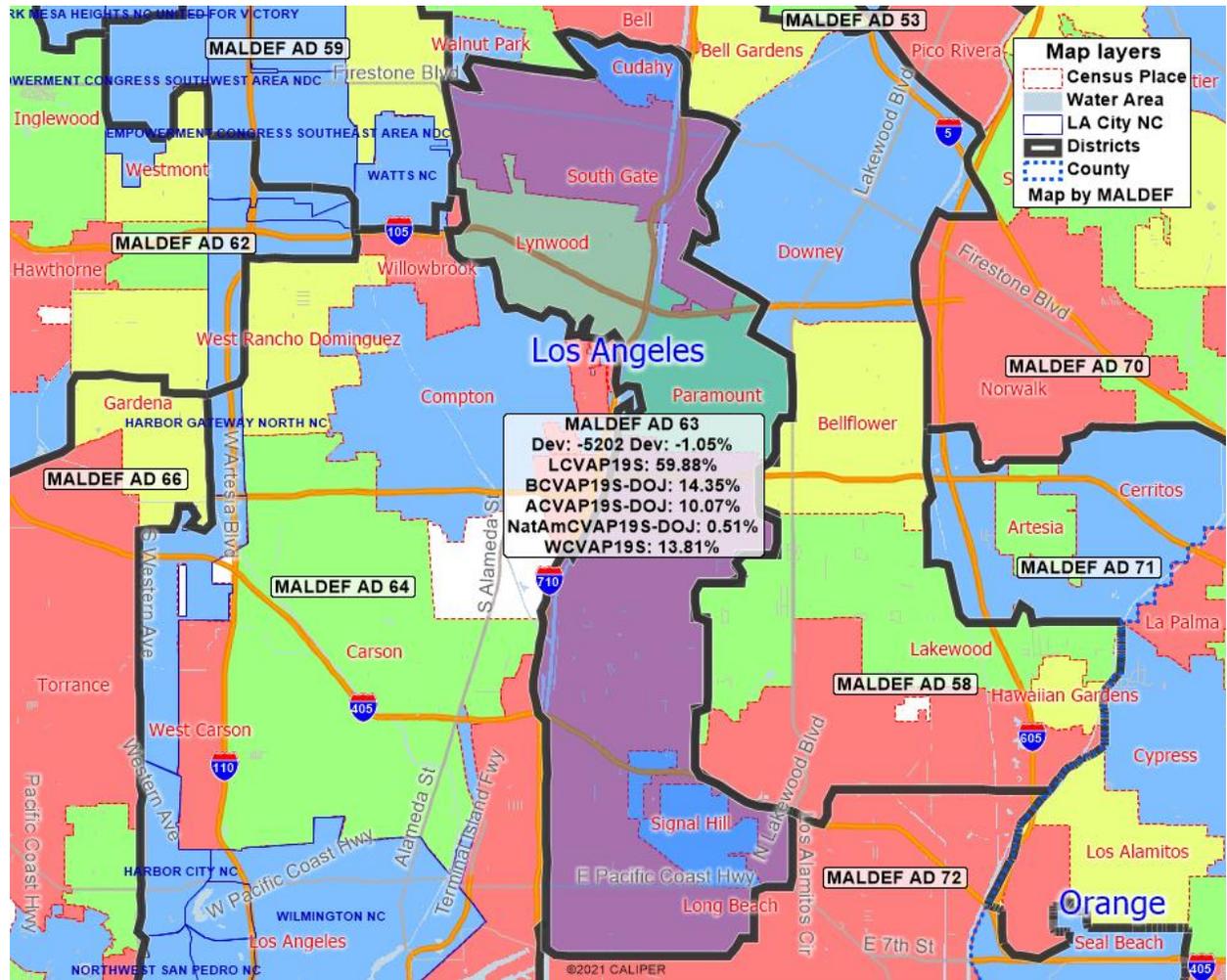
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 61



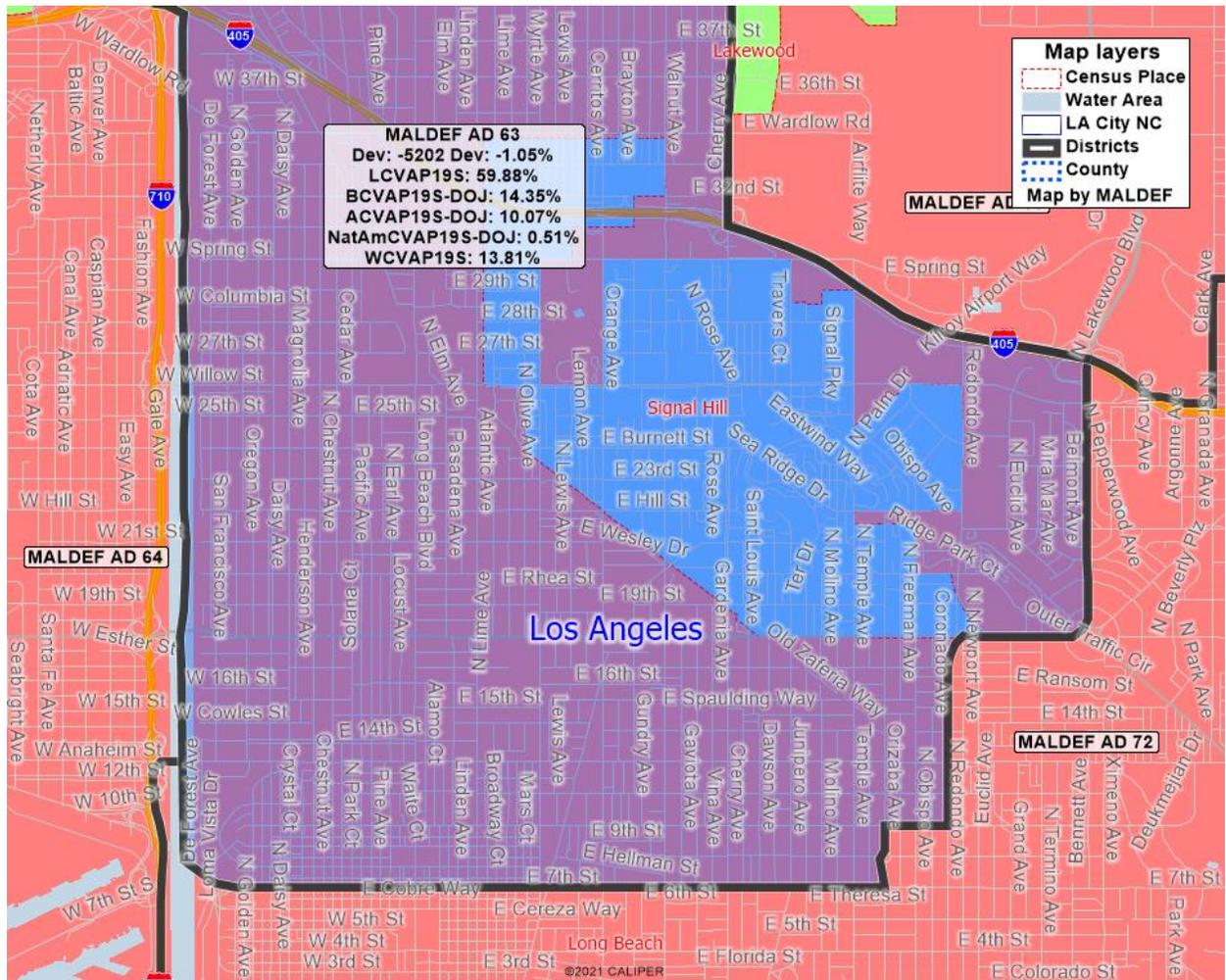
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 62



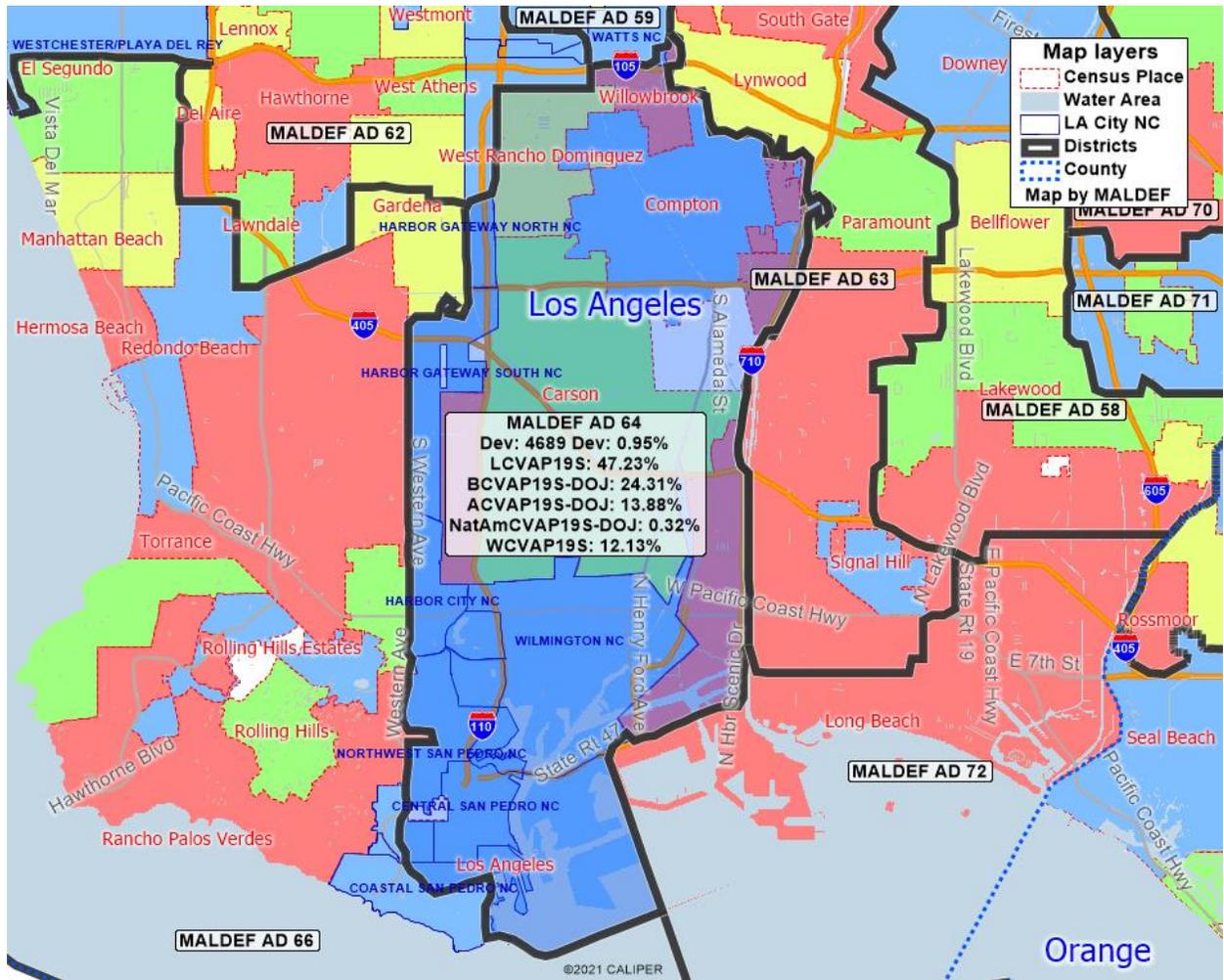
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 63



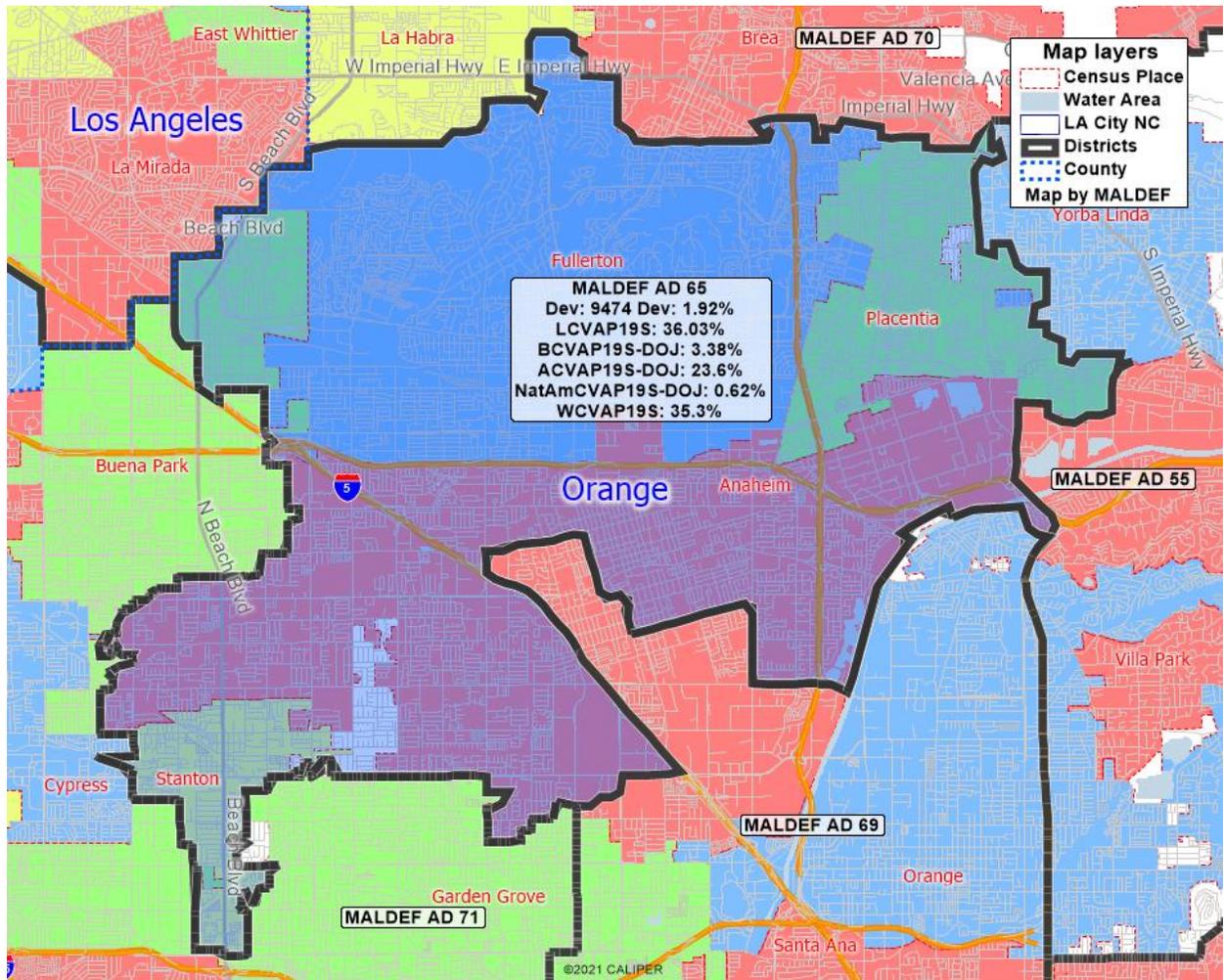
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 63 – DETAIL



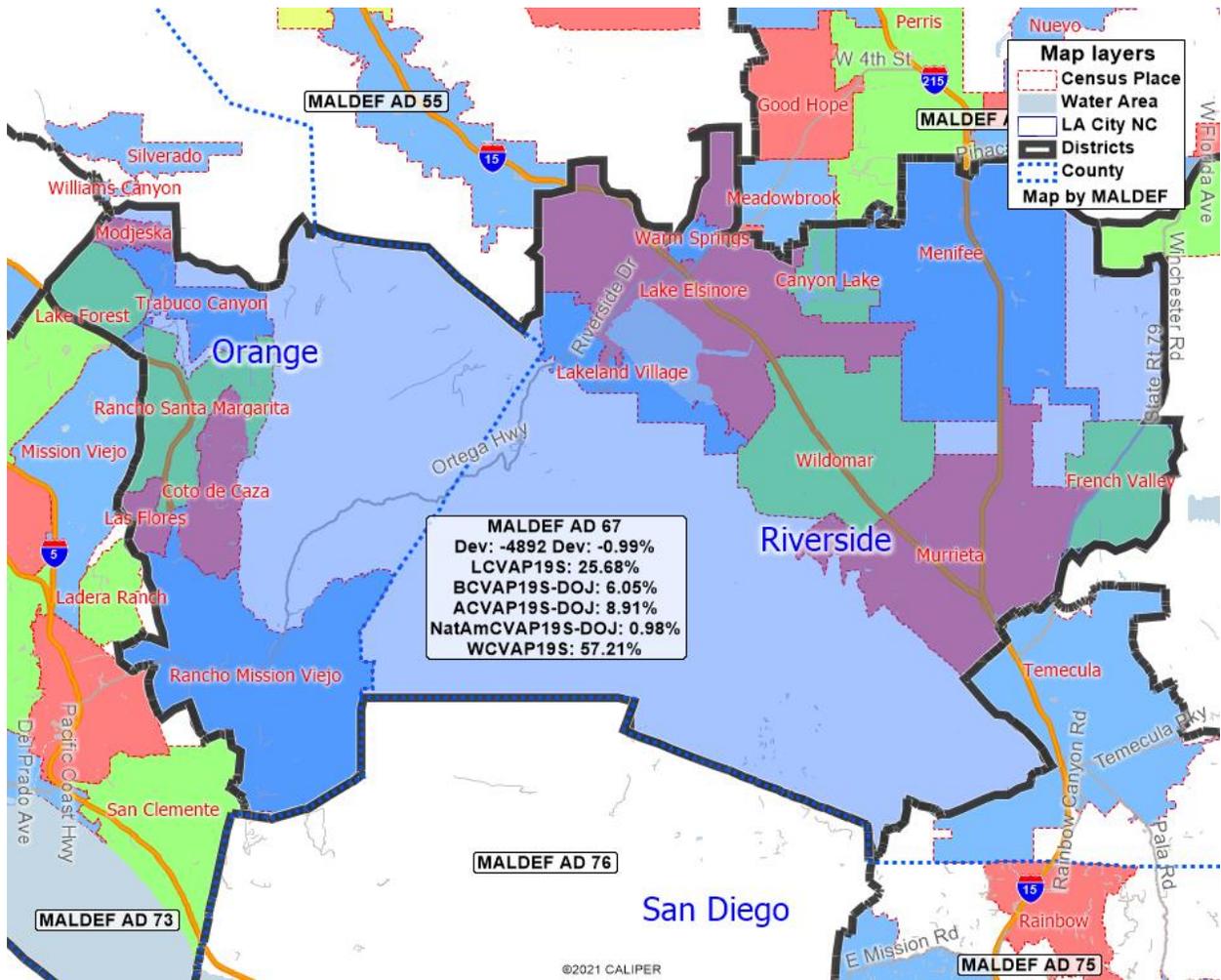
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 64



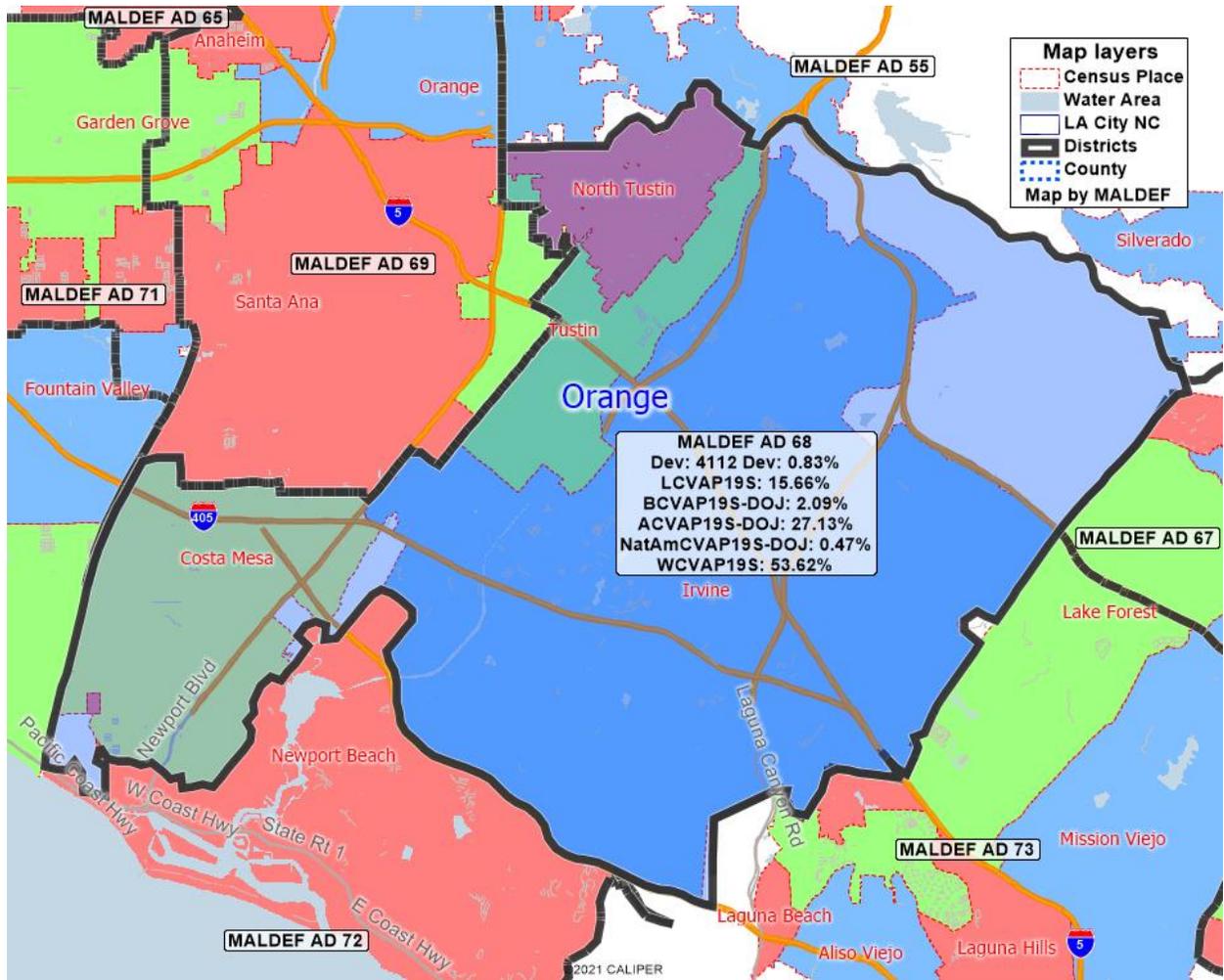
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 65



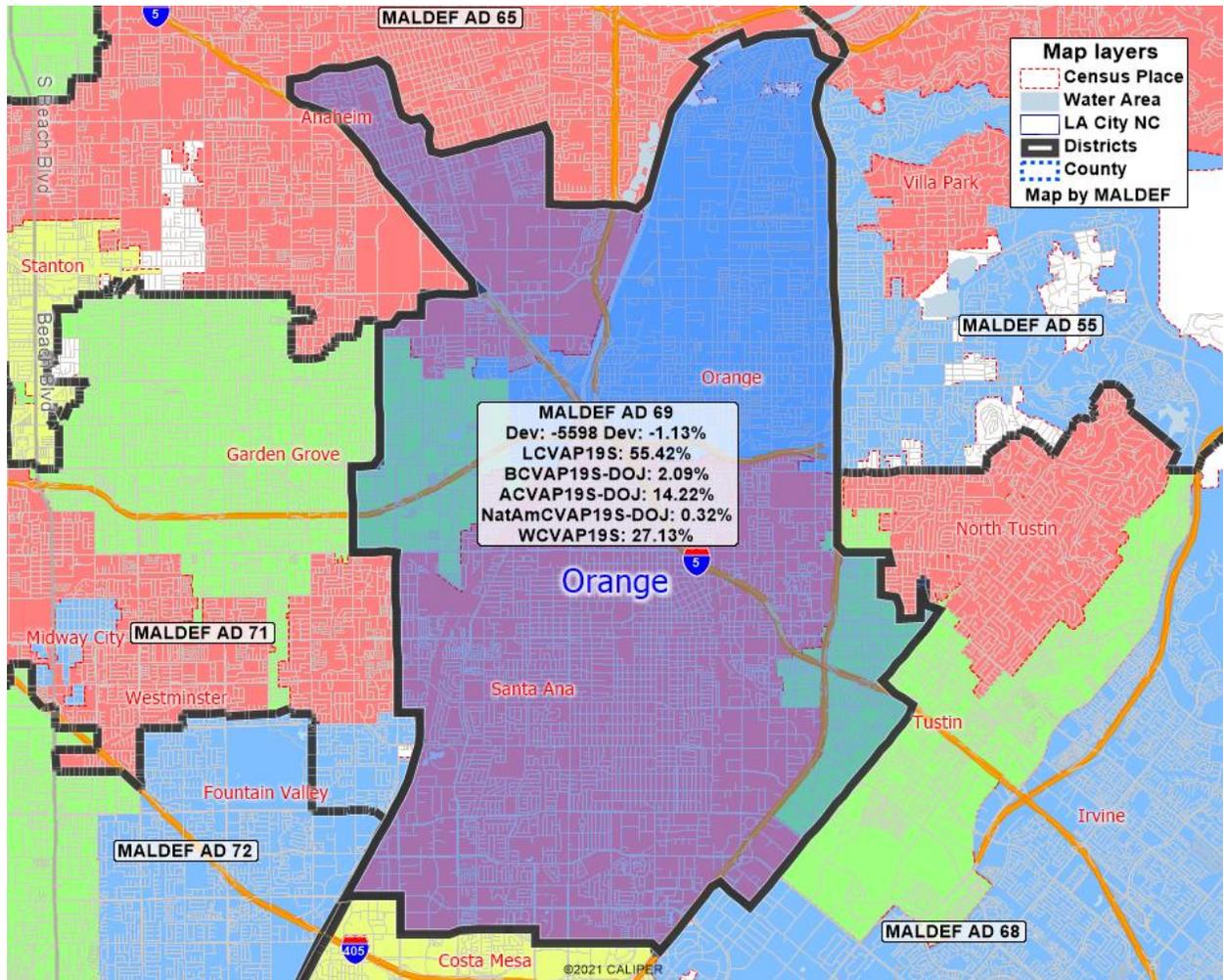
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 67



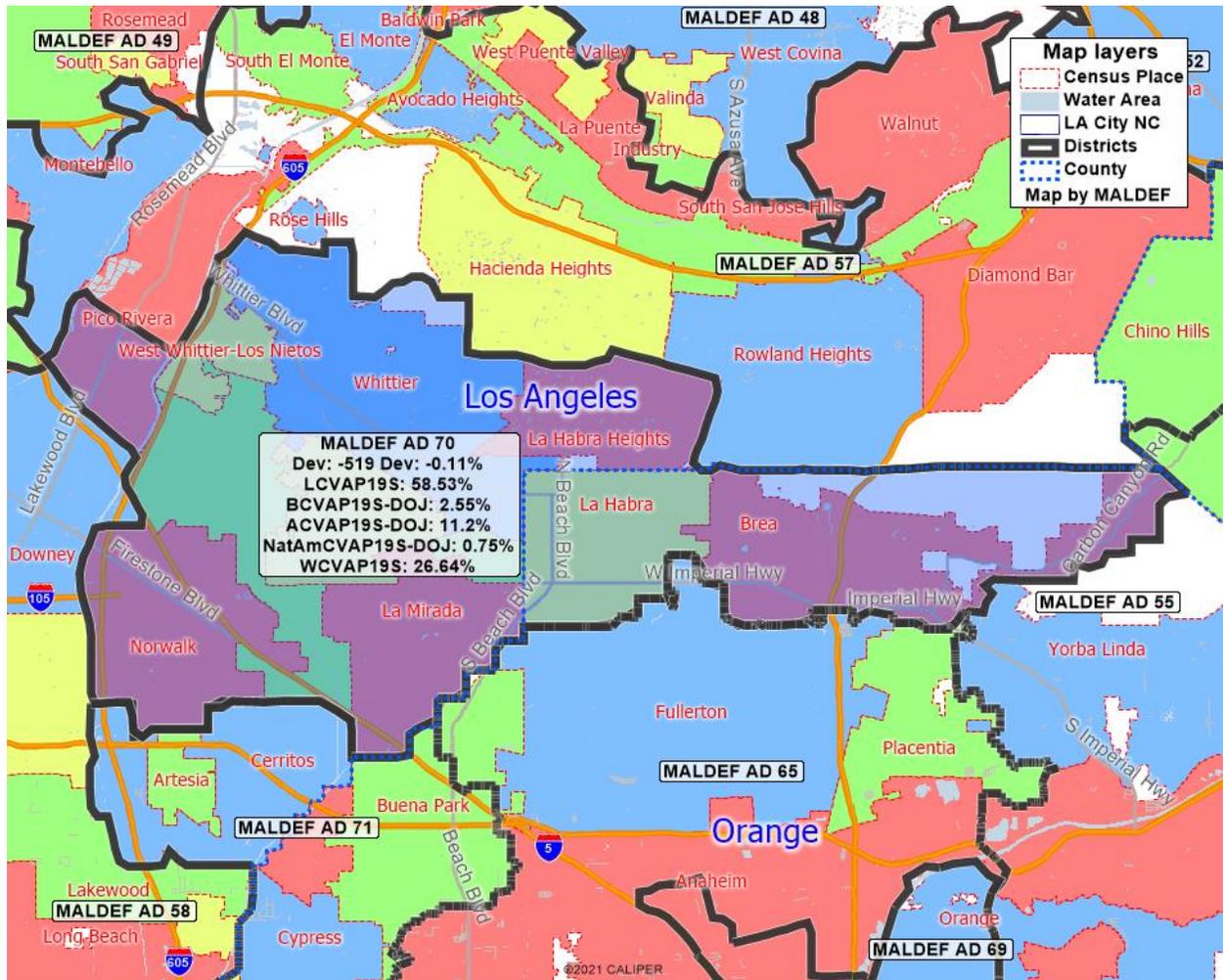
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 68



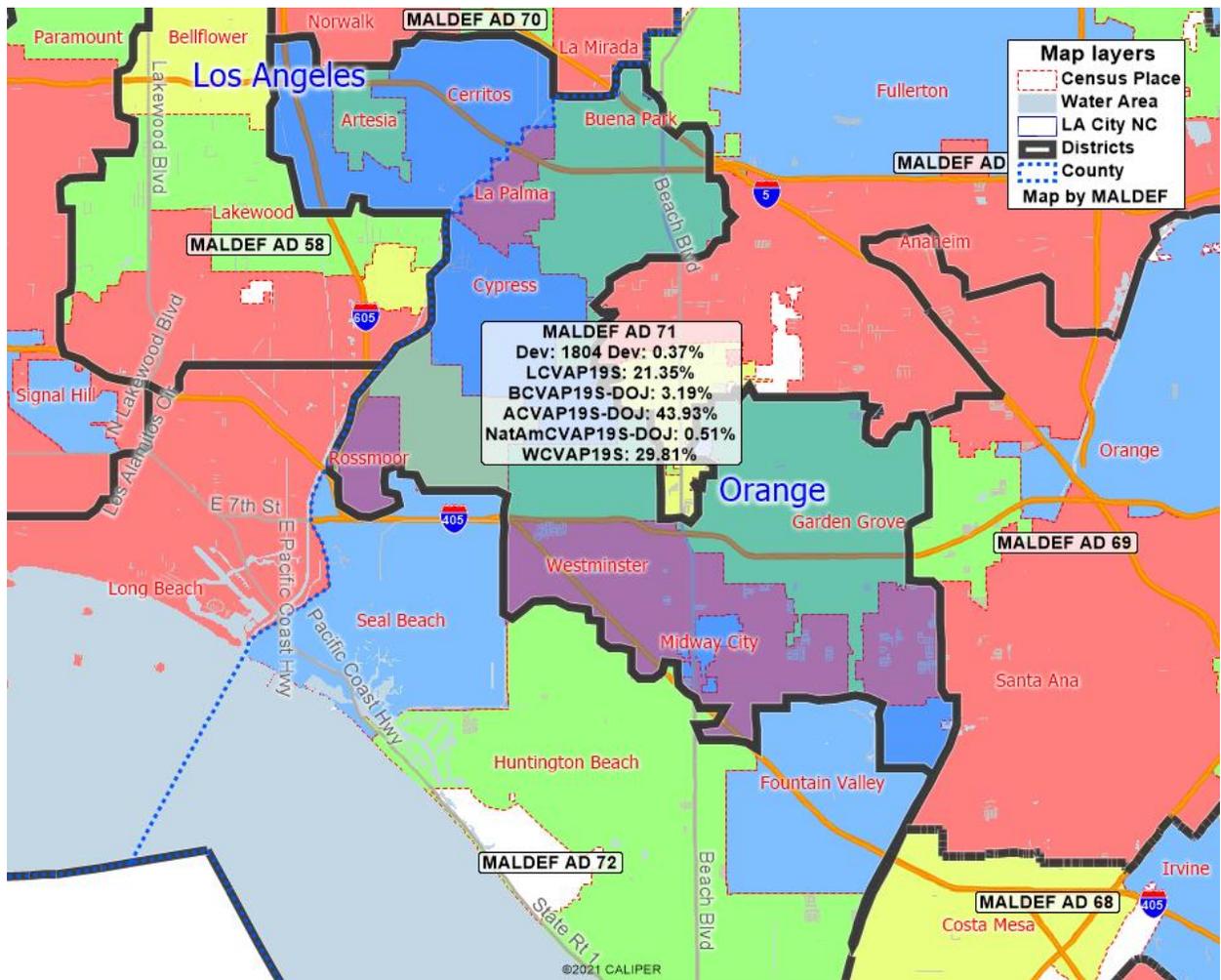
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 69



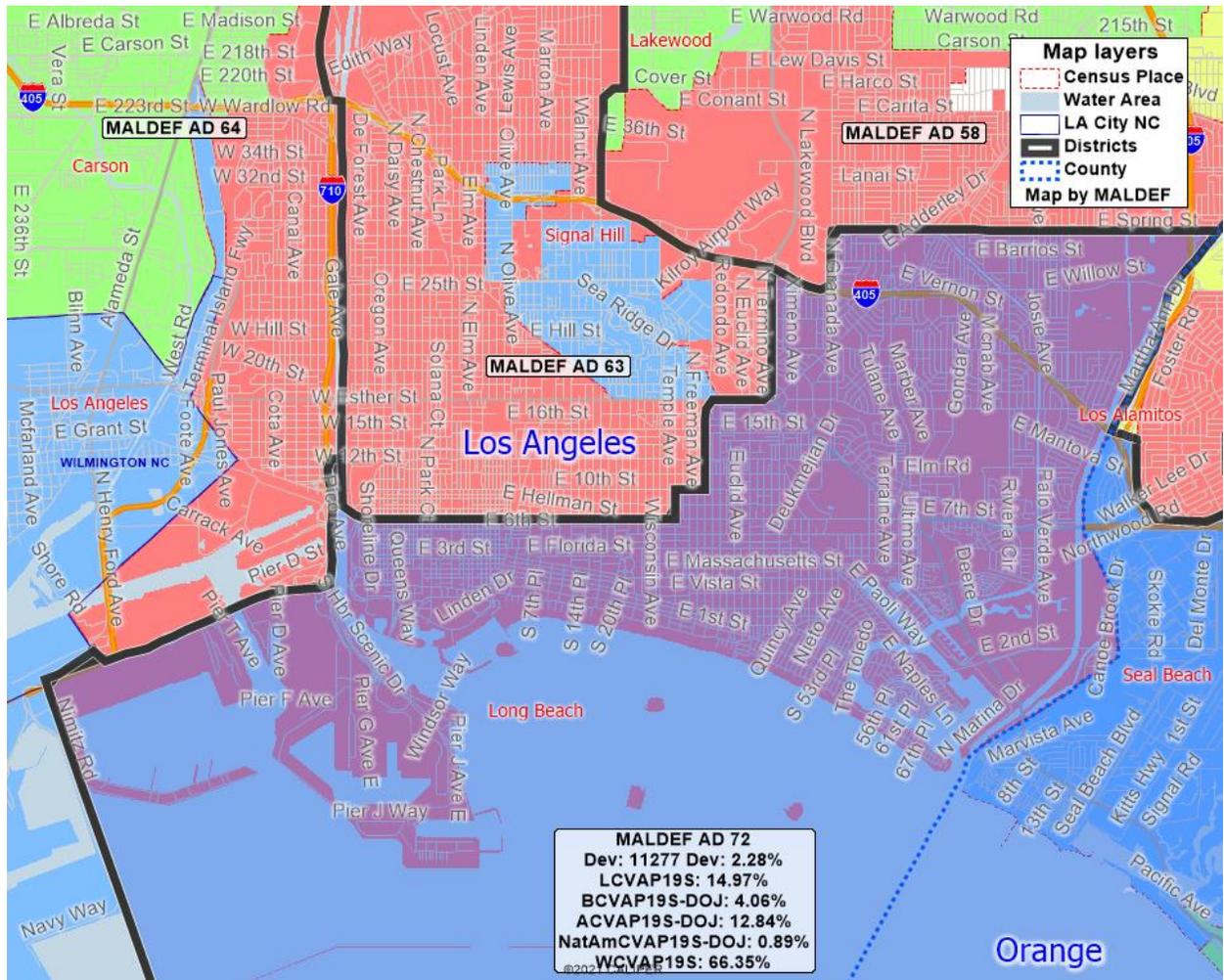
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 70



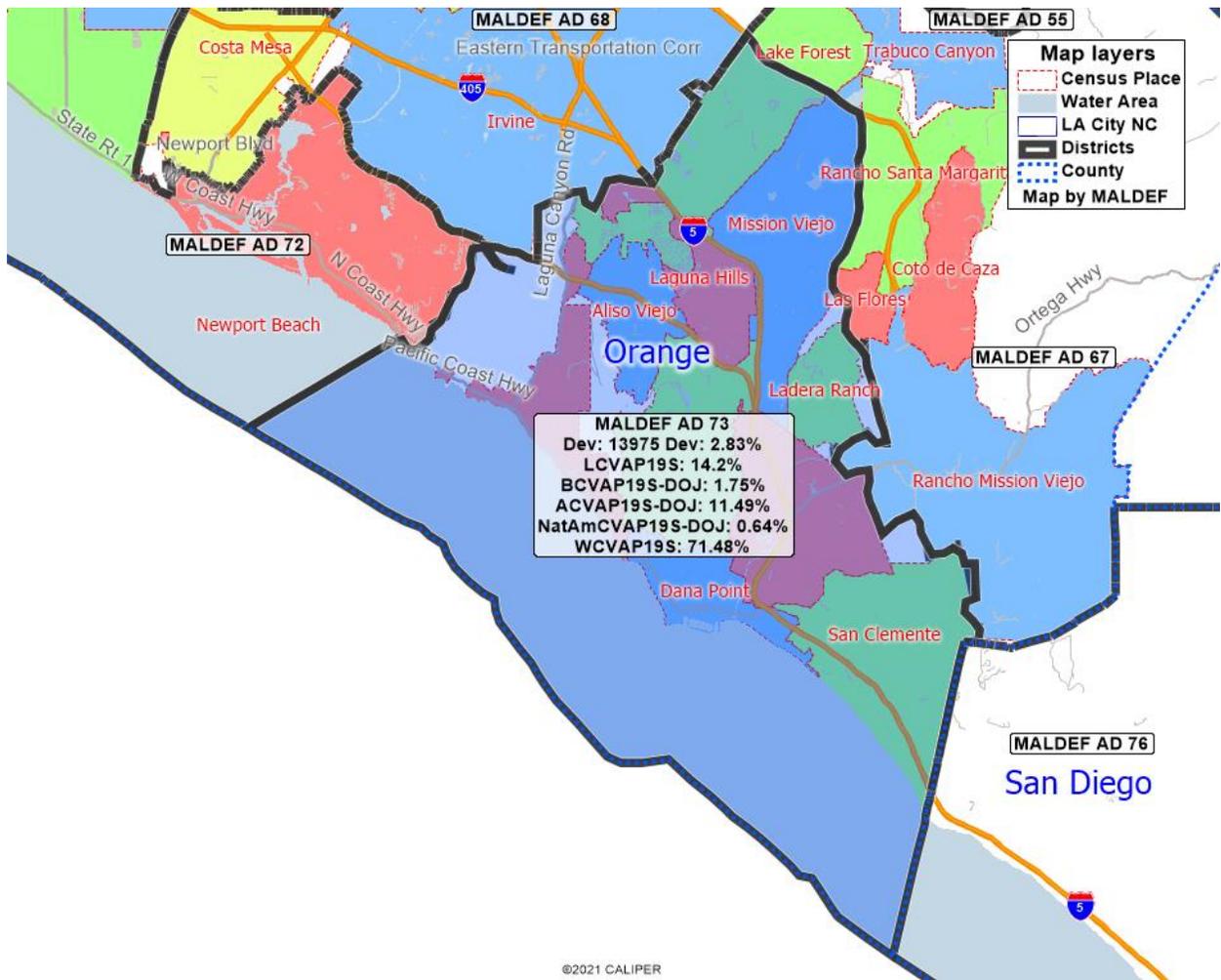
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 71



ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 72 – DETAIL

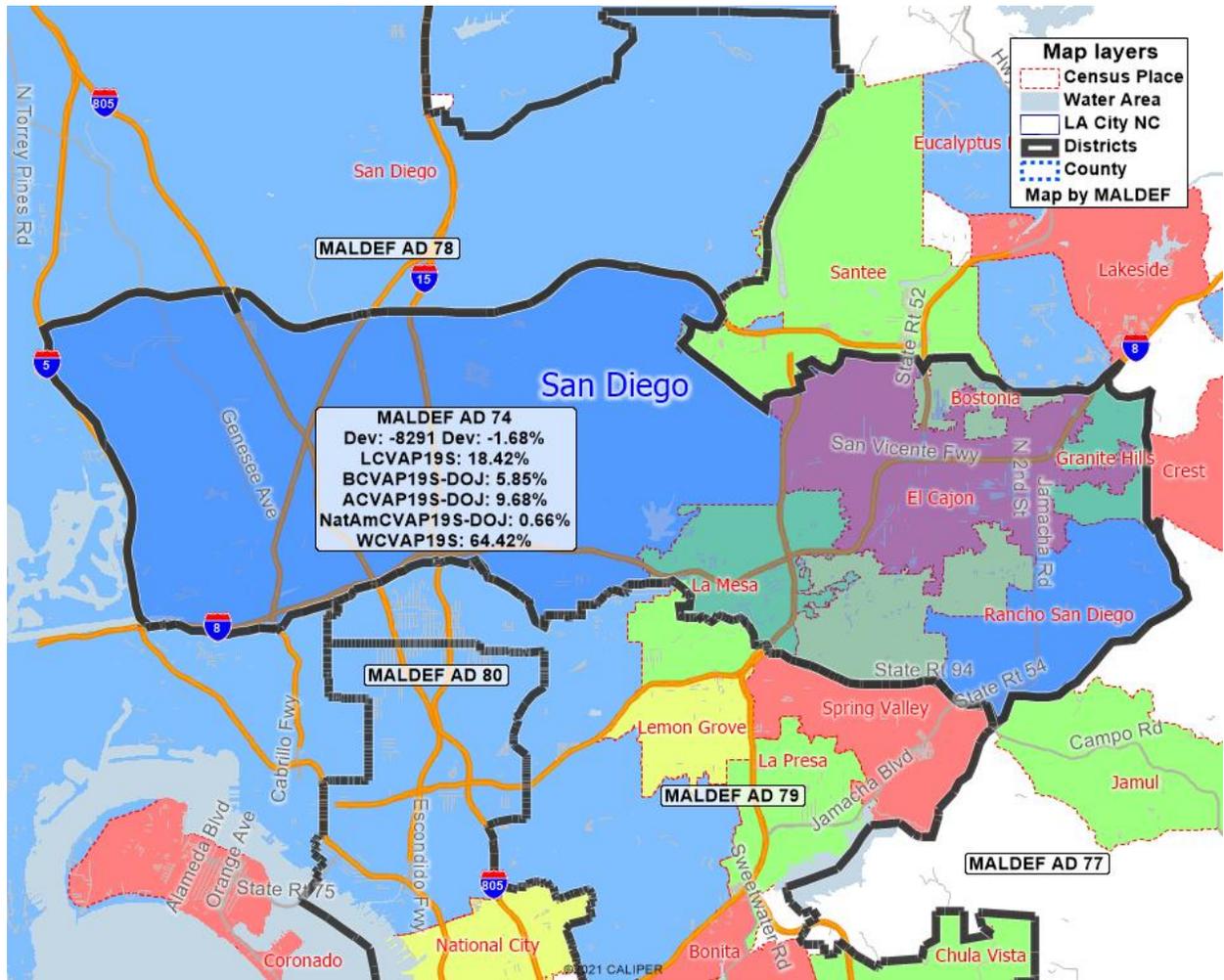


ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 73

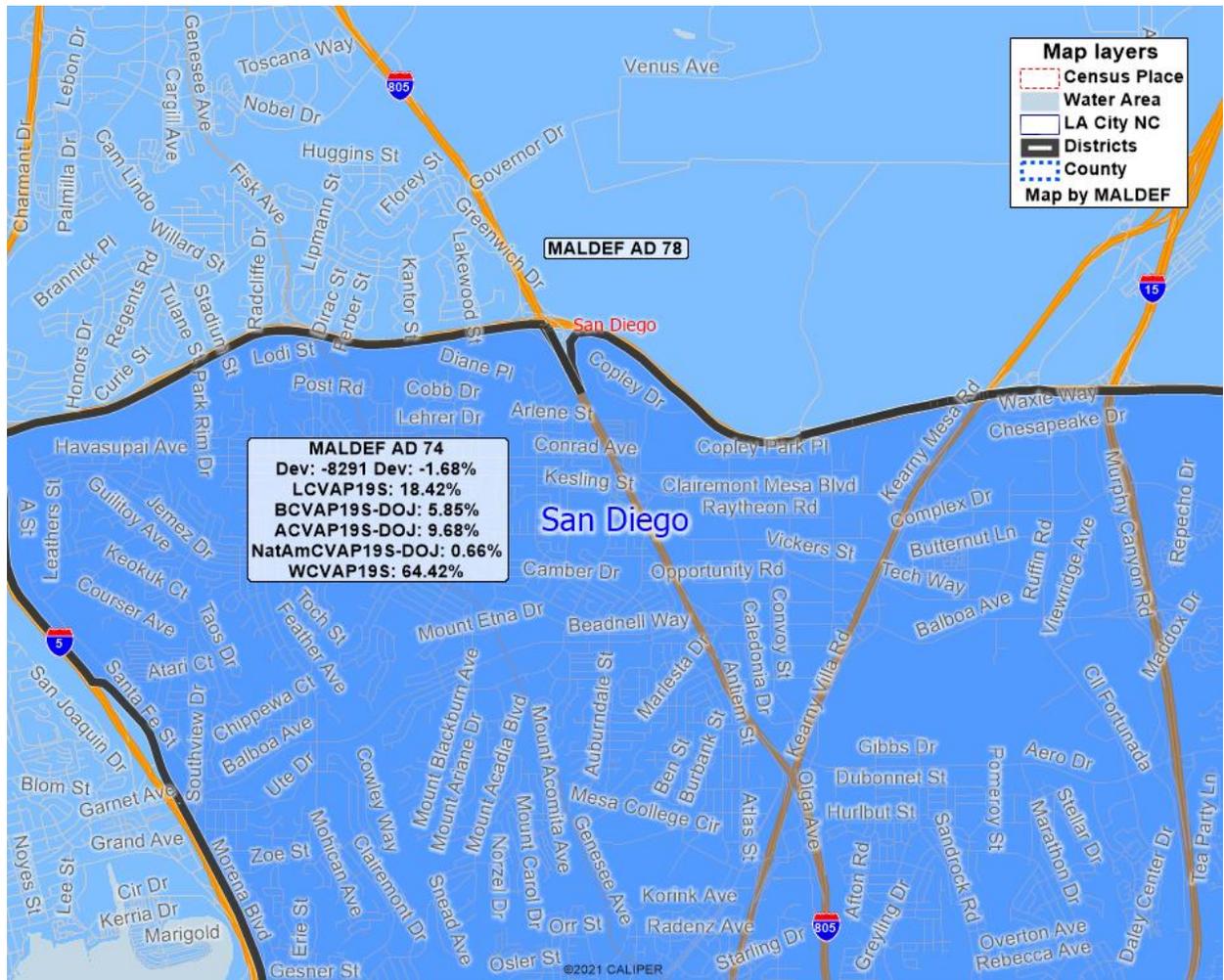


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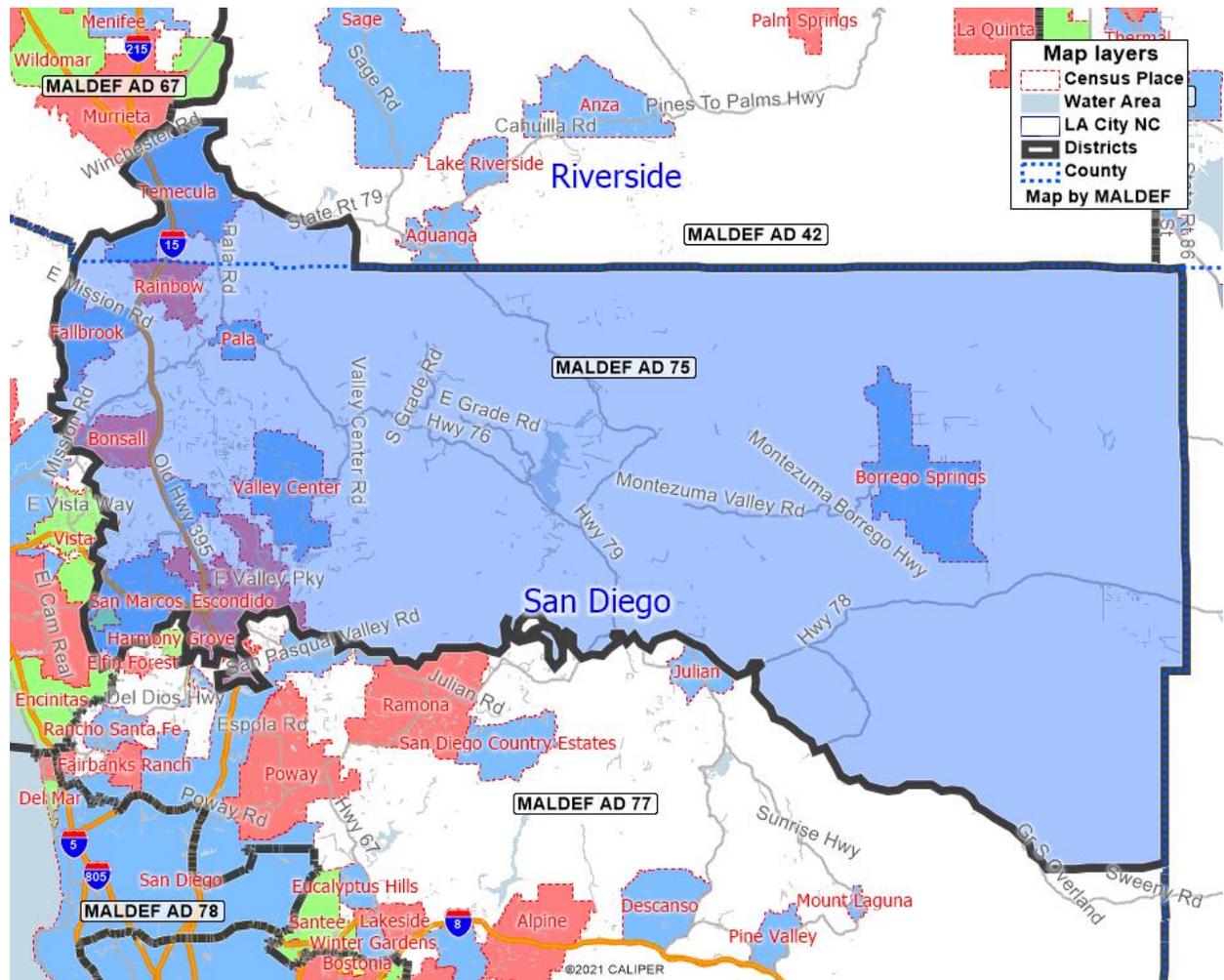
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 74



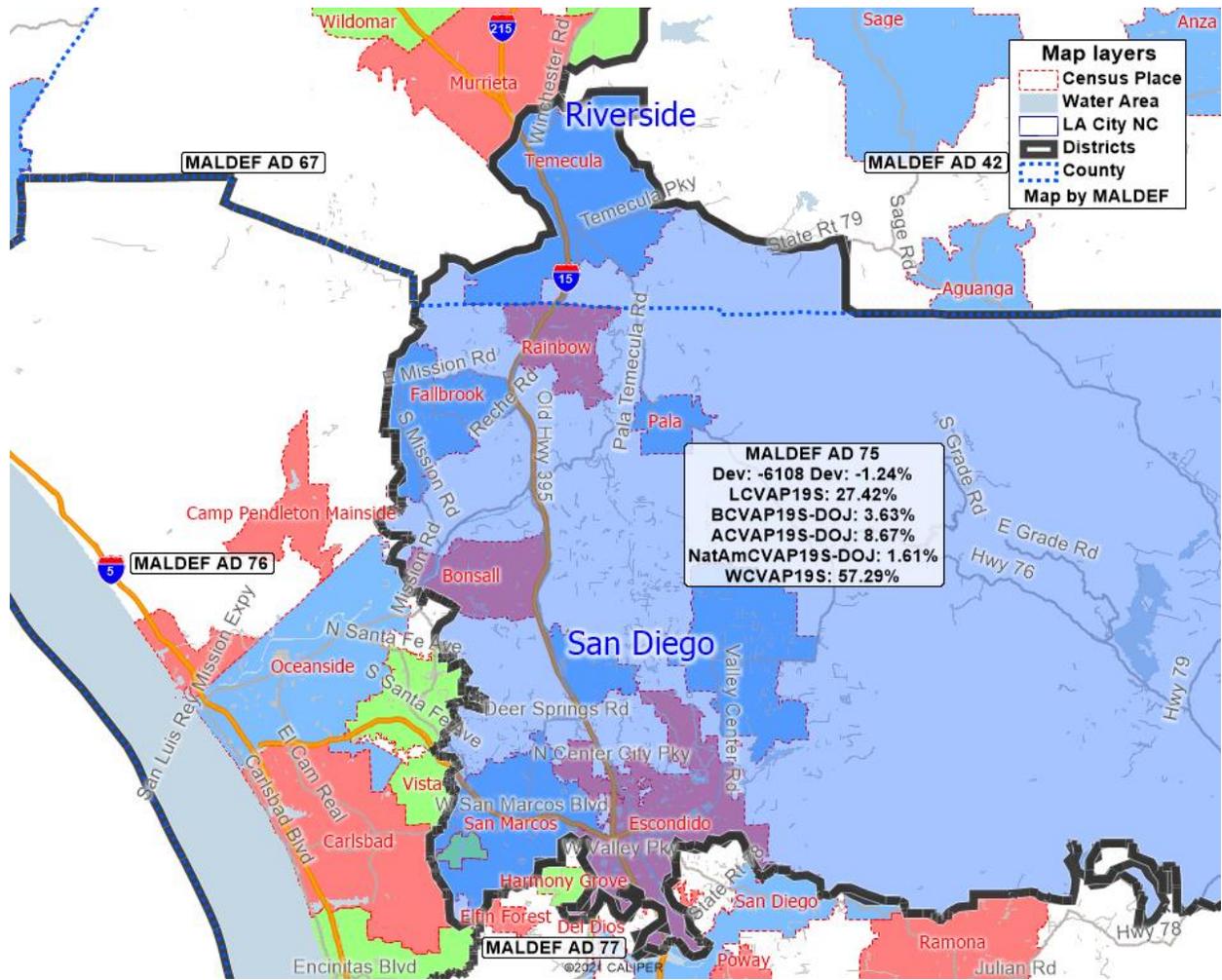
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 74 – DETAIL



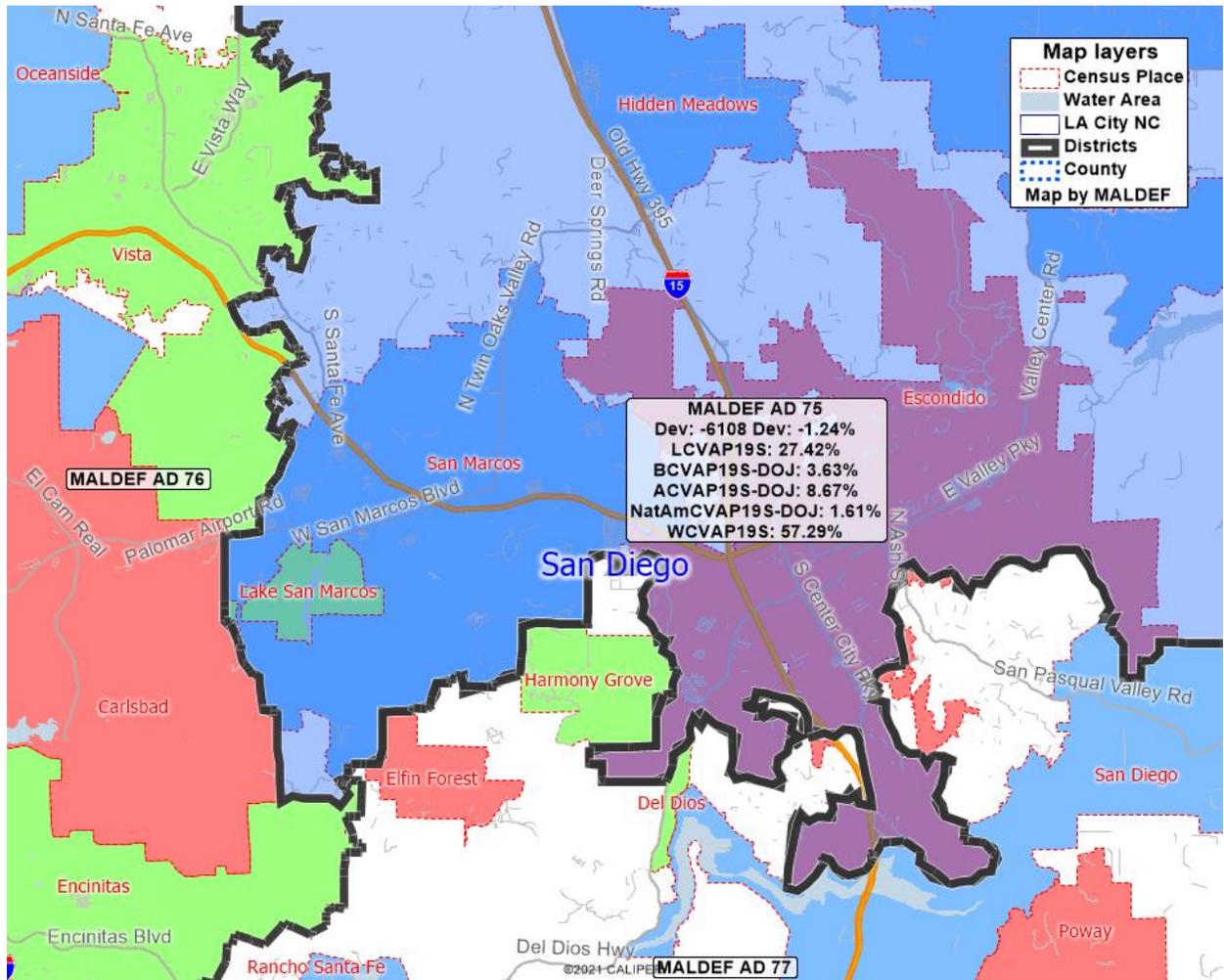
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 75



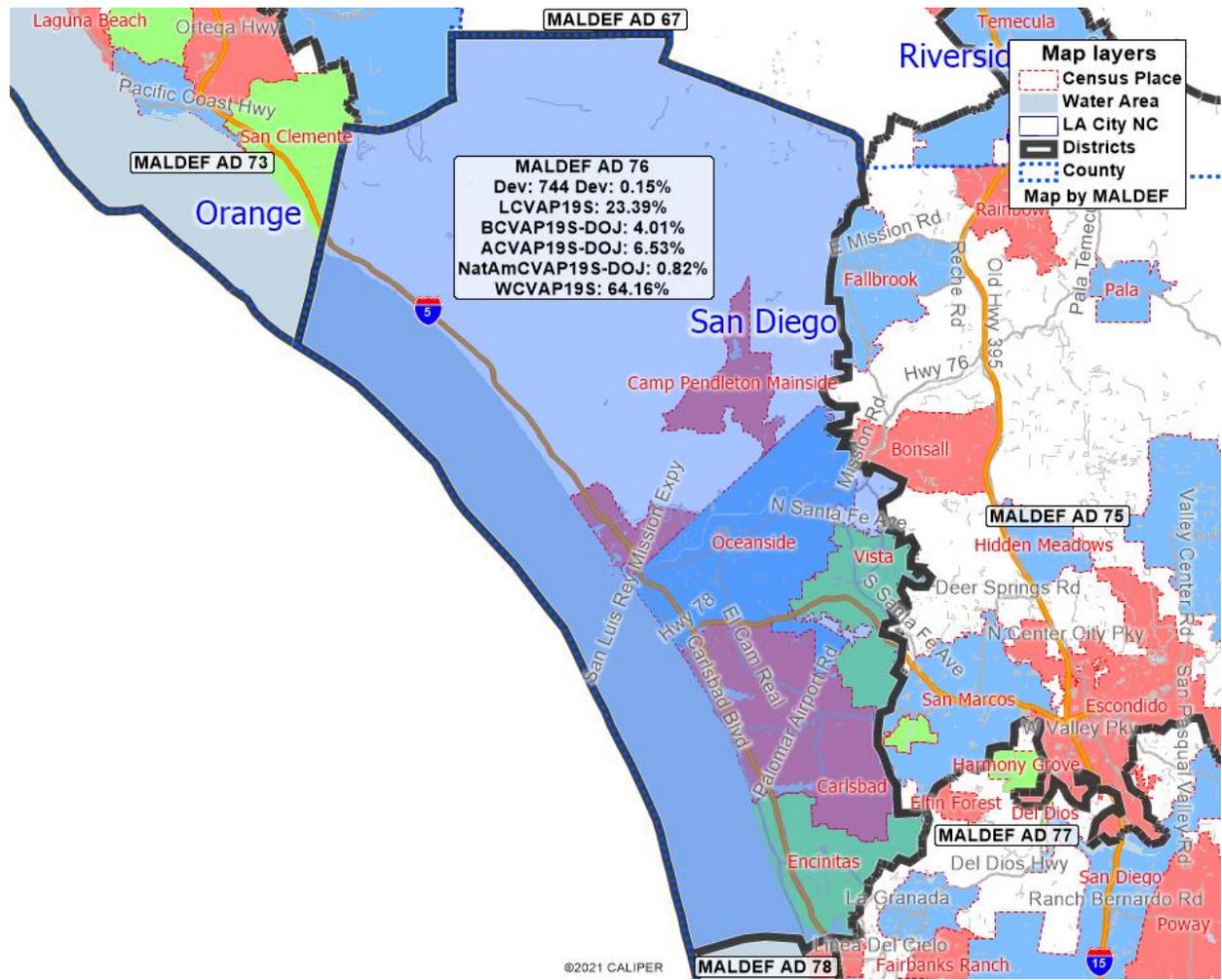
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 75 – DETAIL A



ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 75 – DETAIL B

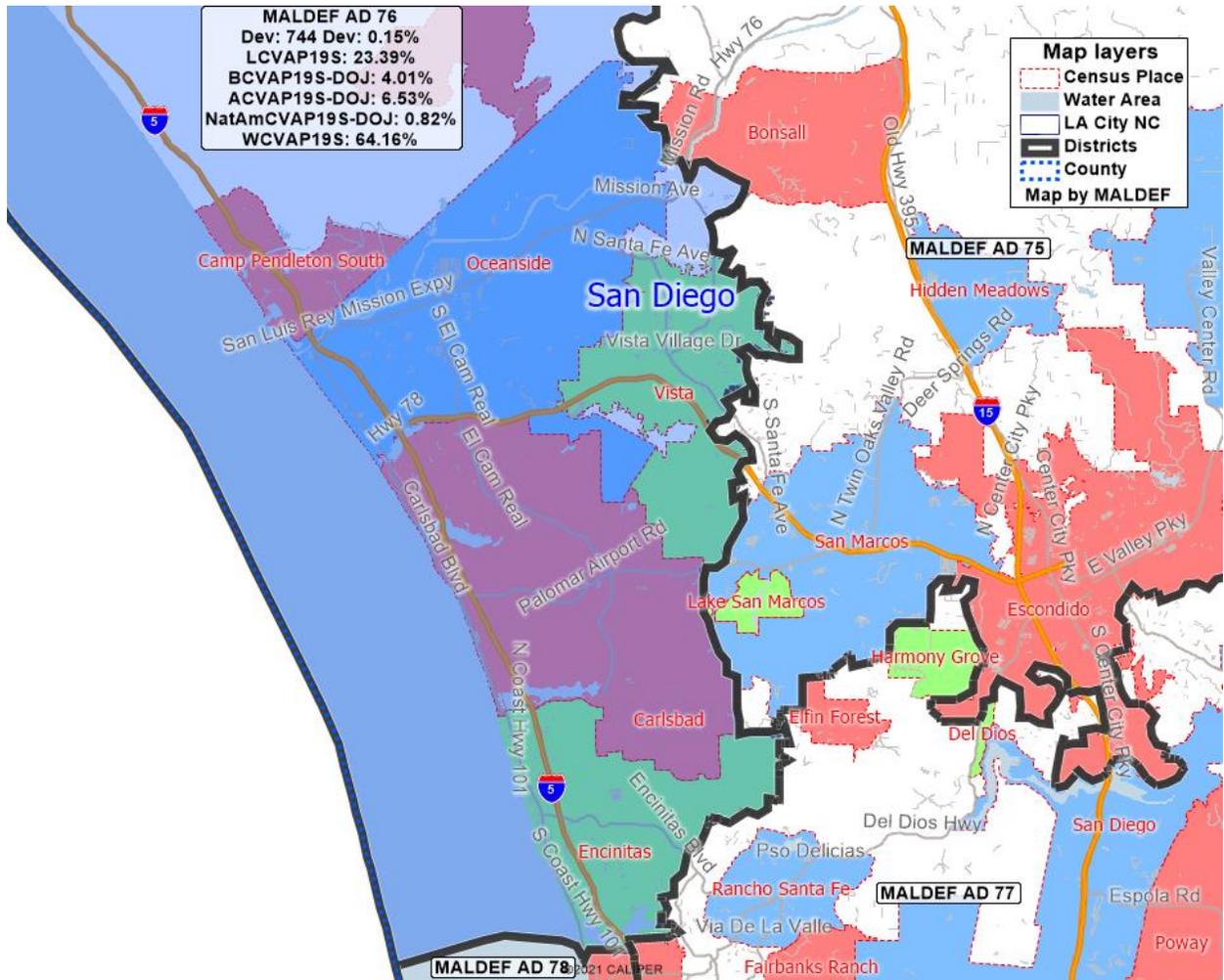


ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 76

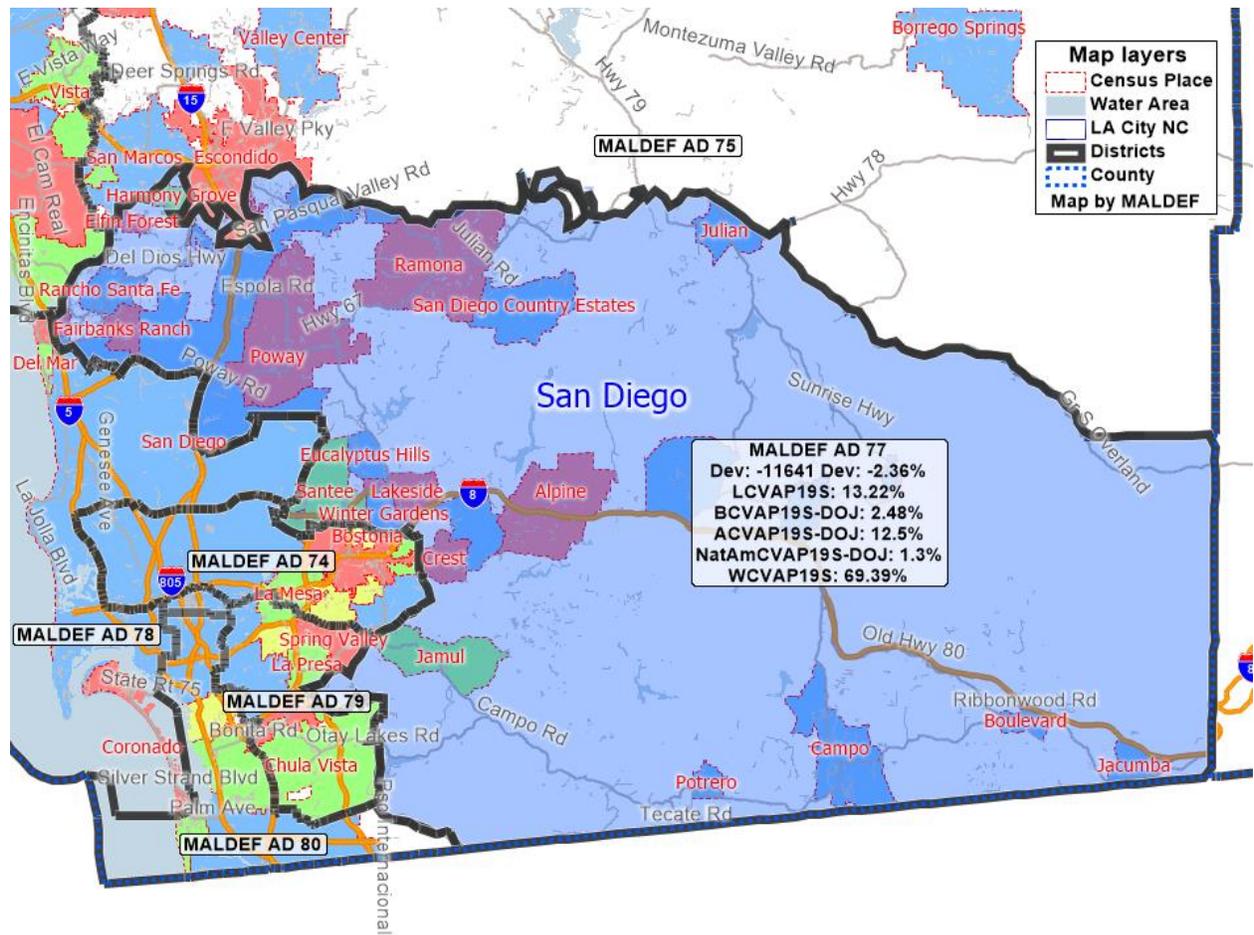


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ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 76 – DETAIL

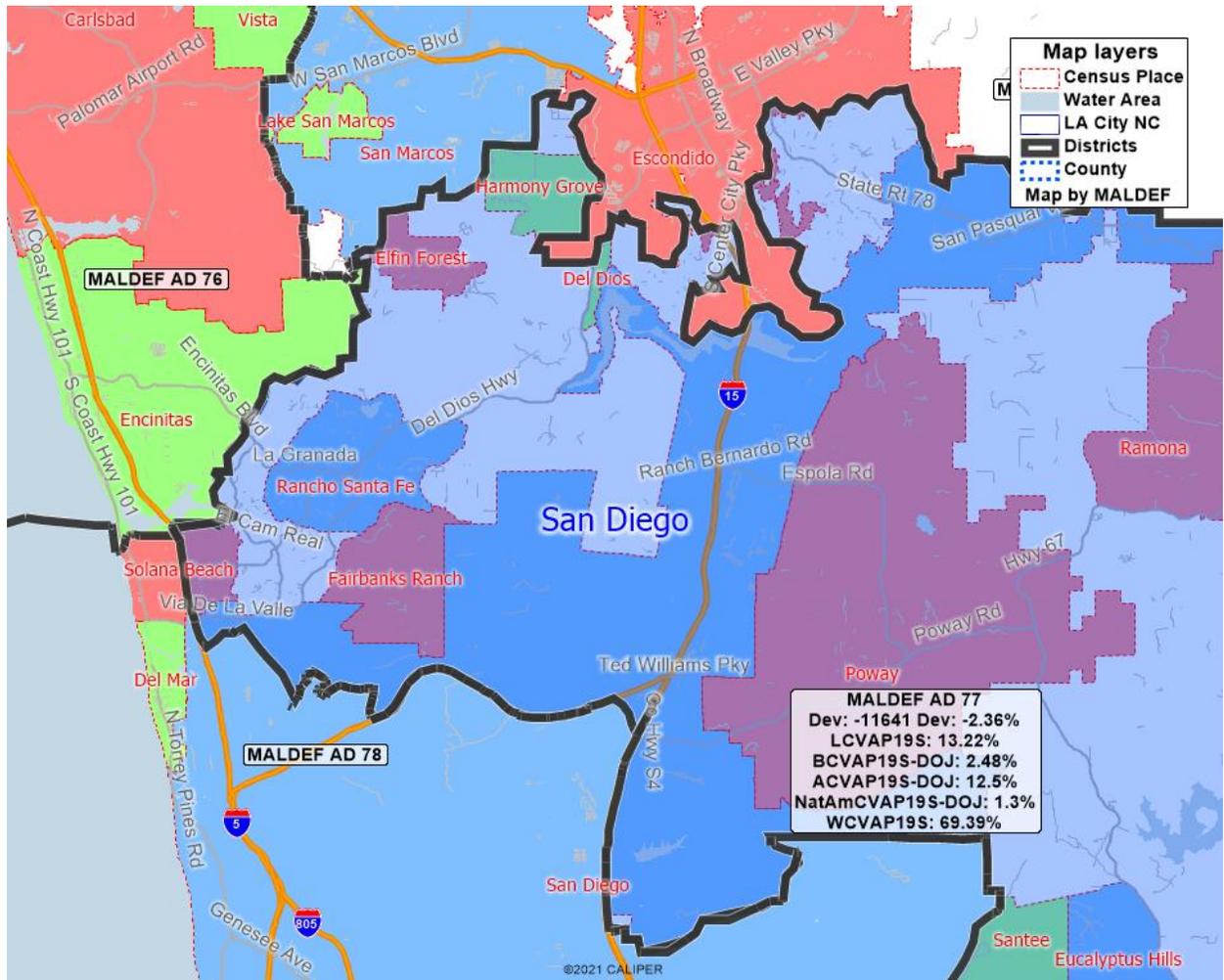


ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 77

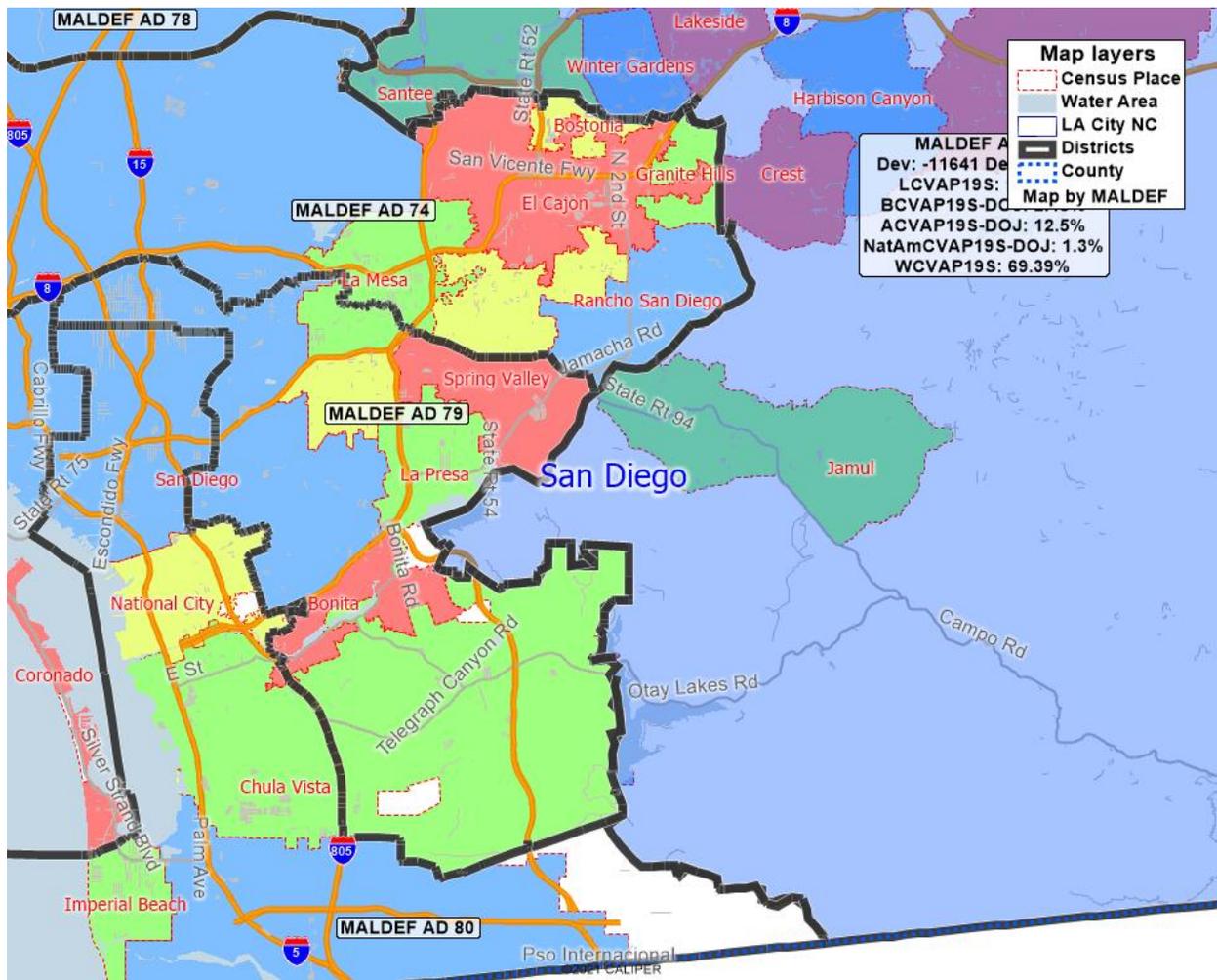


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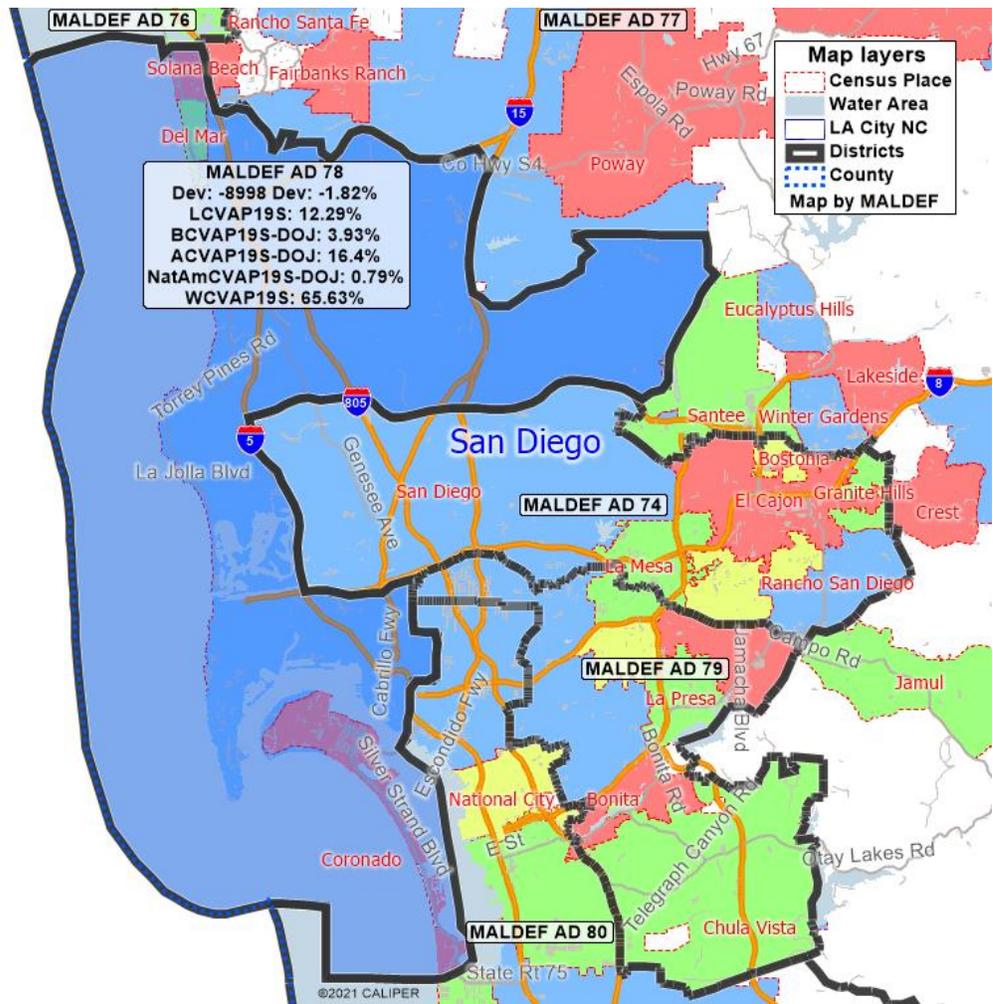
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 77 – DETAIL A



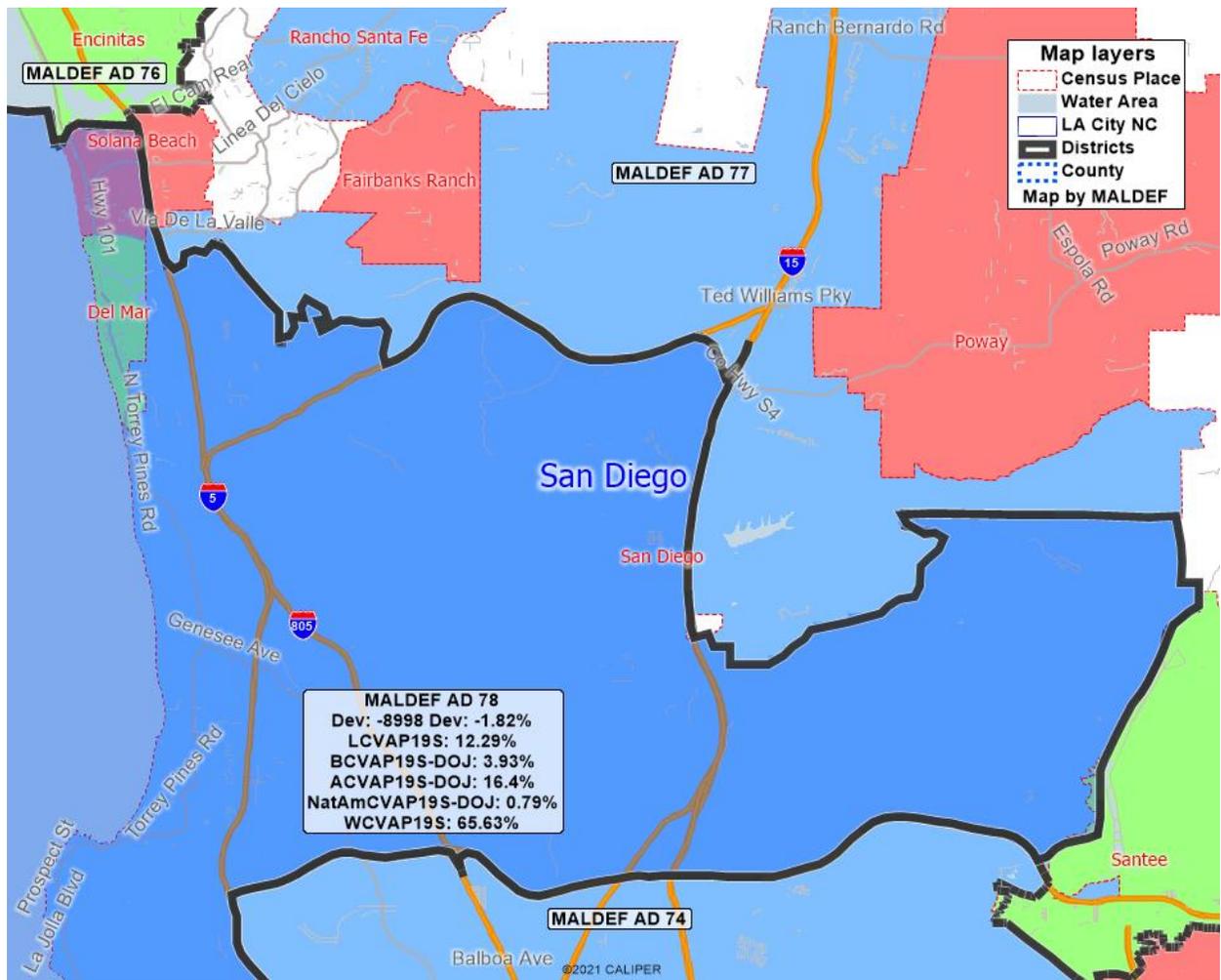
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 77 – DETAIL B



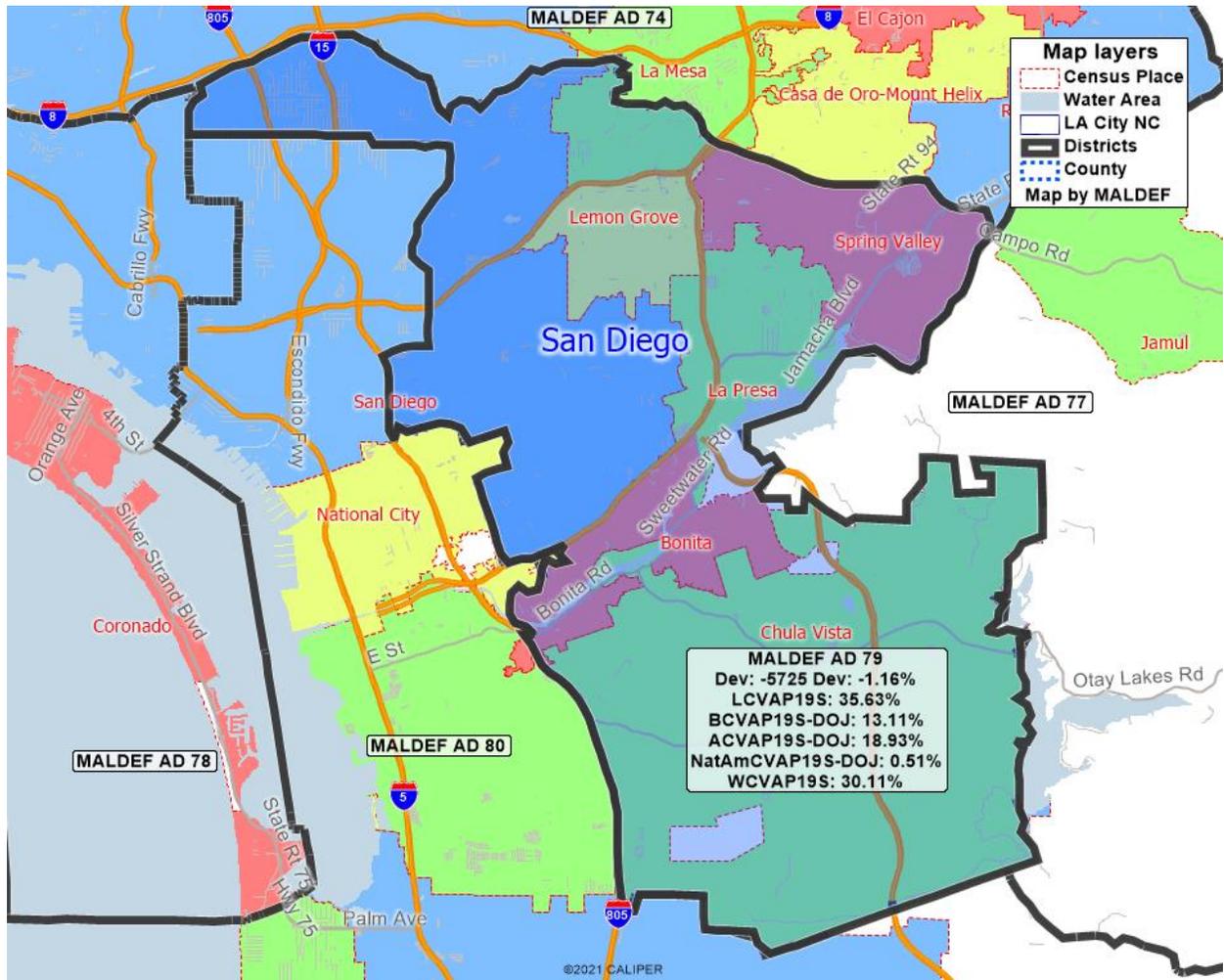
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 78



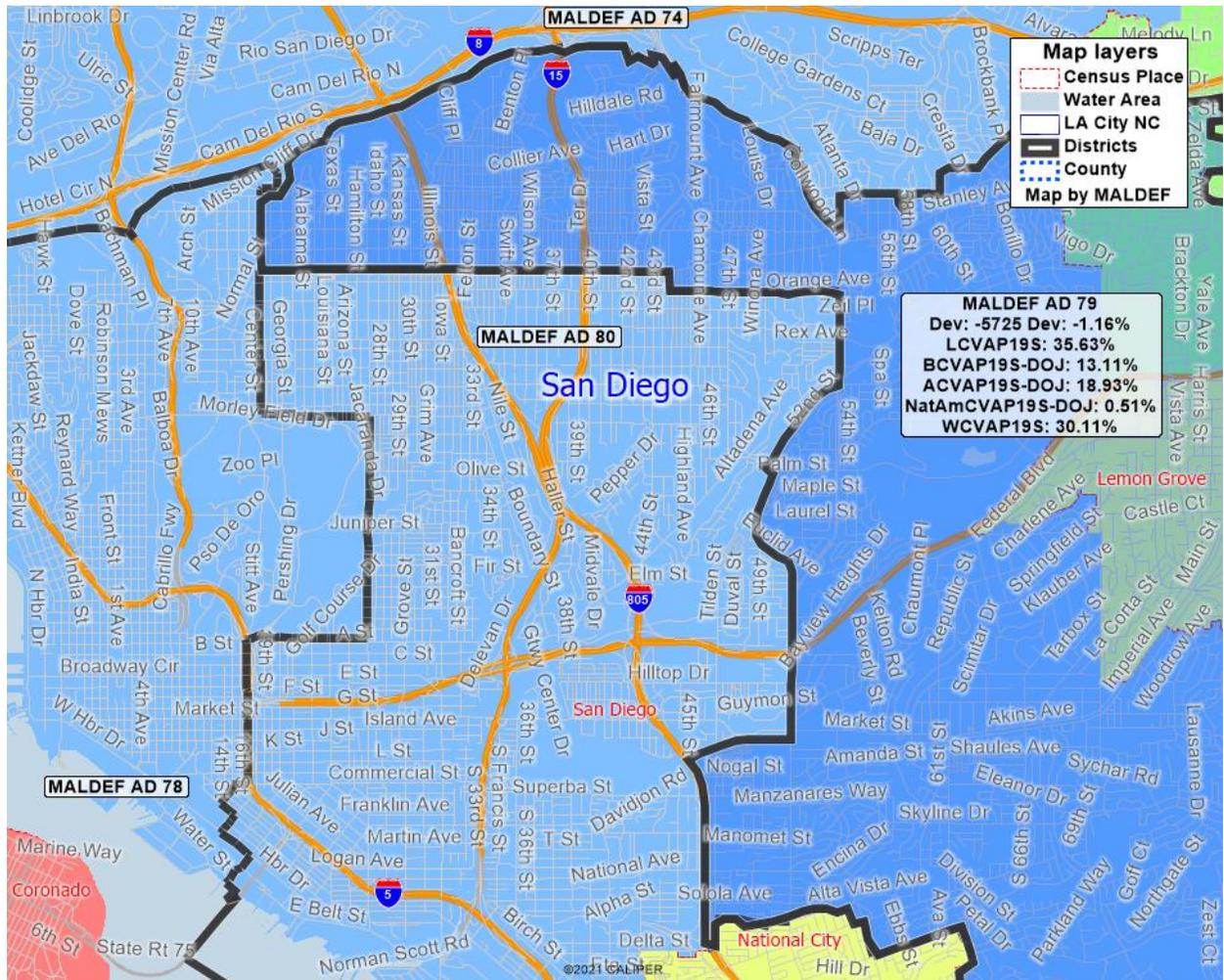
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 78 – DETAIL



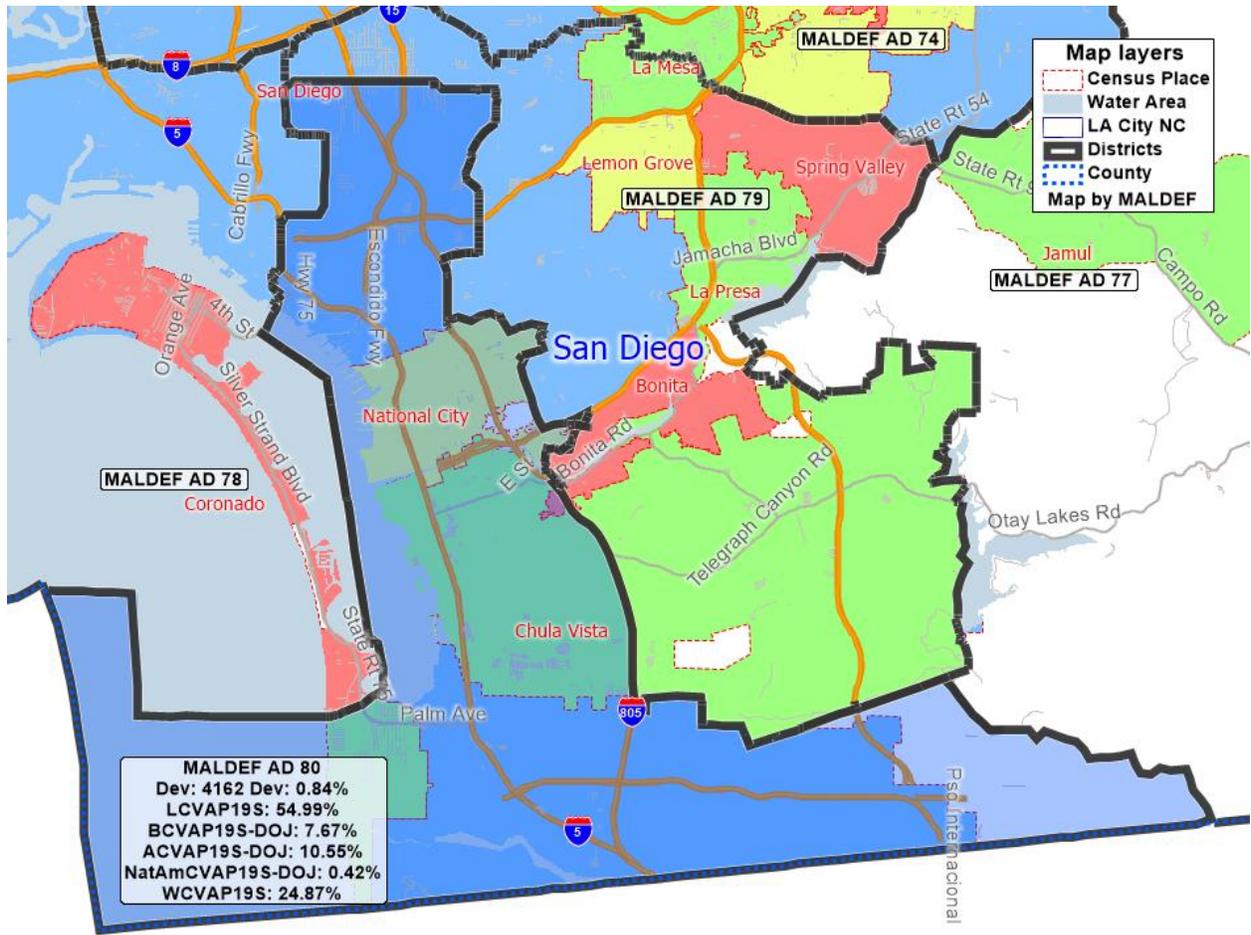
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 79



ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 79 – DETAIL



ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 80



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ASSEMBLY DISTRICT 80 – DETAIL

