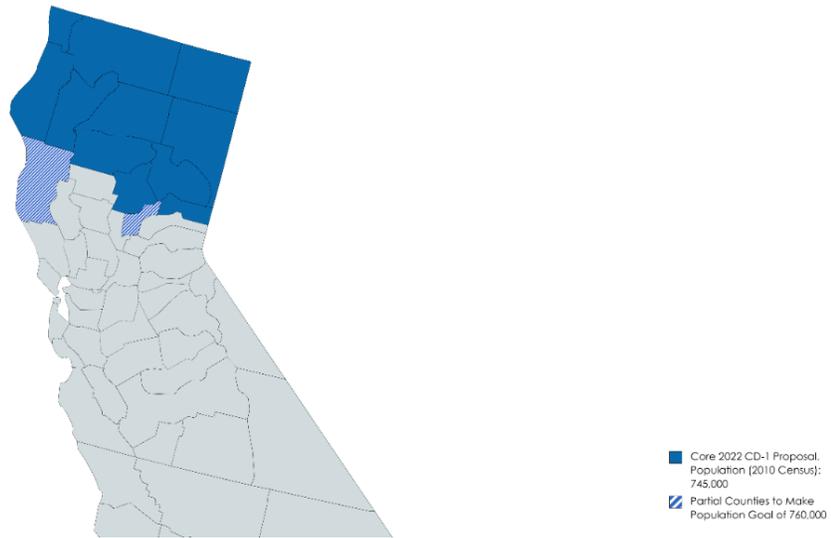Redistricting Map Plans

Hi Alice,

This is the map proposal for the 2020 Redistricting Process CD-1 we would like the CD-1 Alliance to push for. The solid blue district (which would need to be slightly larger, depending on final census results to achieve the target population) would be 31.6% Democratic, 39.2% Republican, and 29.2% Other. That is much more competitive than the current CD-1 district, which has a registration profile of 29.6% Democratic, 42.7% Republican, and 27.7% Other.

It would not be an "easy" district for Democrats but, with a 7.6% registration difference between Democrats and Republicans, it would be far closer than the current spread of 13.1%. For reference, Audrey beat the "spread" in 2018 by 3 percentage points (losing by 10%). Under this proposed map, she would have lost by 4.5%. That is a competitive race.

Here are the messaging toplines, broken down by Redistricting Priorities.

1) Population/Compactness:

These 11 counties approximate the "equal population" goal of the redistricting guidelines. A minor shortage can be addressed by incorporating Mendocino County northwards from the town of Leggett, which has similar concerns as Humboldt County residents. Or by including the eastern portion of Yuba Canyon, which shares forestry concerns with Plumas County. This district is large, but it is also "compact": as per the guidelines in the California Constitution, this district map would ensure that "nearby areas of population are not bypassed for more distant population".[1]

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[1] https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=CONS&sectionNum=SEC.%202.&article=XXI
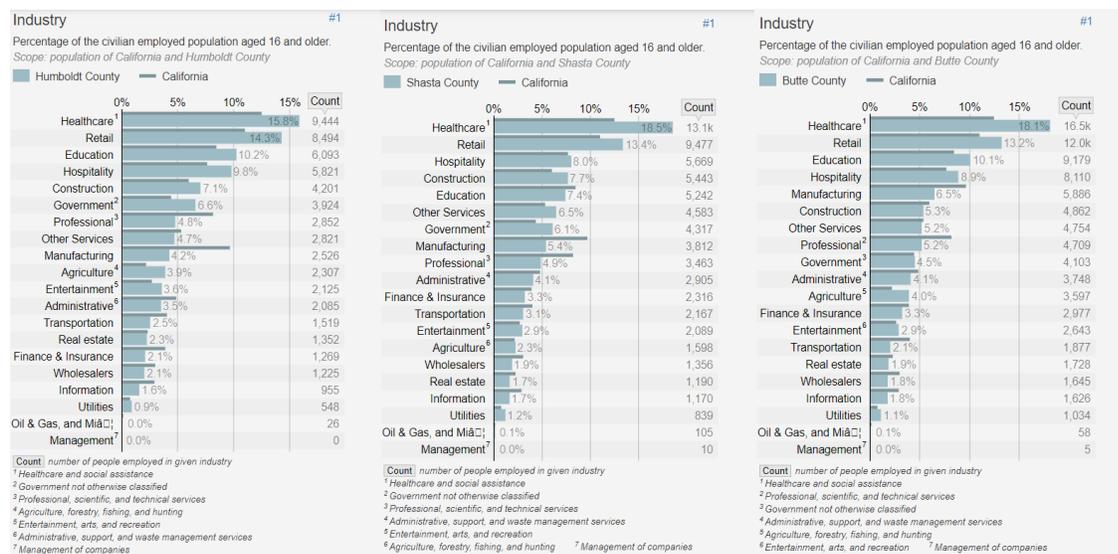
Under the new CD-1 map, the district would approximate a square: a far more "compact" shape than the narrow strip of coastline under the 2010 redistricting map. The guidance does not call to make districts "small", and that word choice was purposeful.

2) Community of Interest:

The north state counties share similar concerns in forestry, tourism, and agriculture.

The primary unifying factor economically is forestry, which is important from Humboldt to Plumas (even Tehama County has an SPI presence). This is especially important in an era of climate change, which is driving large changes in forest management. A 2016 Forest Service Study[2] found that Humboldt's forestry-related sectors contributed $657 million in economic impact, nearly 10% of the county's economy.[3] On the other hand, forestry-related sectors contribute less than 1% to the economy of Sonoma County. On forestry, Humboldt County is far closer to Shasta and Plumas Counties to the east than the populated counties to the south. (Humboldt is similar in economy to Mendocino, but it is impossible given population limits to draw a district with Humboldt, Mendocino, and the forestry-focused counties of the Northeastern Sierra. However, it makes sense to include enough of northern Mendocino to meet the district's population goal.)

Furthermore, the top three population counties (Humboldt, Shasta, and Butte) of the "new" CD-1 have similar concerns about their broader economic interests as well, as shown below:

Separation Lines:

<u>Southwest</u>: Sonoma County is dominated by the wine and hospitality industries – given it's status as a high-end vacation destination. Southern Mendocino, Sonoma, Napa, and Marin belong together as a community of interest given similar focuses.

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[2] https://www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/documents/psw_gtr258/psw_gtr258_371.pdf

[3] https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/GDPALL06023

<u>Central Valley:</u> Tehama County (5.9% of GDP from agriculture) is not nearly as focused on agriculture as Colusa (29.7%) and Glenn (21.4%) Counties to the south.[4] Those agricultural counties form a community of interest with Yolo, Sutter, and Yuba Counties in the Central Valley. None have a timber industry like Tehama, Shasta, Humboldt, Butte, or Plumas Counties.

<u>Southeast:</u> The Tahoe Basin and I-80 corridor form a natural southeastern border for the district. Tourism (from mountain biking in the summer to skiing in the winter) is a primary driver in Nevada and Placer Counties, and the Tahoe Basin represents a unique community of interest in its own right. Neither Nevada or Placer Counties have the same degree of forestry or agriculture economic weight as Plumas and Sierra Counties.

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[4] https://statisticalatlas.com/county/California/Colusa-County/Industries