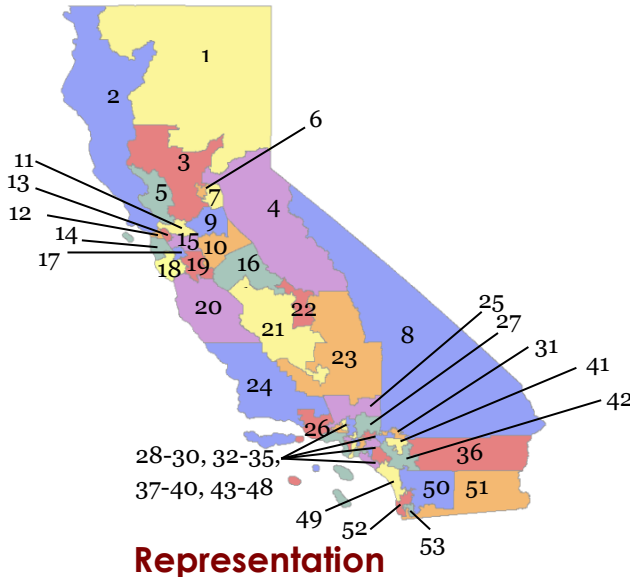
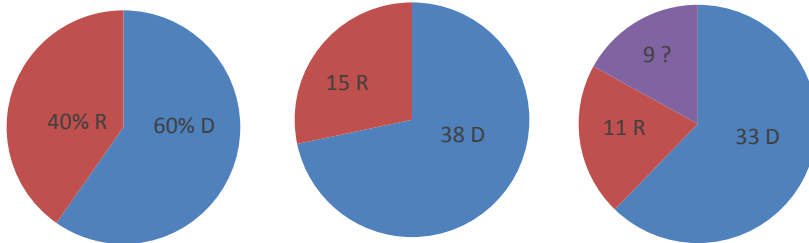


Current Congressional District Map



Representation

Statewide Partisanship Current Delegation 2014 Projections



Partisanship is a measure of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

District Competitiveness

Majority Partisanship	Swing (50-<53%)	Lean (53-<58%)	Safe (58%+)
Districts	5	11	37

Redistricting

Following the approval of Proposition 20 in the 2010 election, the California Citizens Redistricting Commission is responsible for redistricting. The 14 members must be representative of the state's population by gender, ethnicity, partisanship, and geography

The Commission released a draft map in June 2011 to gauge public reaction. Latino activists objected that the new districts harmed their chances for more representation, and some sitting members of the delegation complained about the Commission's lack of voter accountability. A revised plan was adopted in August and pre-cleared by the Department of Justice in January 2012.

2014 Projections: 12 R, 33 D, 8 ?

California's independent redistricting process shook up the delegation for the 2012 election, leading to several retirements and intra-party district fights. By 2014, however, the state should largely revert to its more static norm. Incumbents are heavily favored in 44 districts and have an edge in most others. More than half of its districts are permanently safe for their incumbents' party, with partisanship of at least 58% in favor of the incumbent.

One wildcard is California's "top-two" system, which sometimes results in general elections contested by two candidates of the same party.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 13 R, 33 D, 7 ?. All projections accurate

Races to Watch: With a Democratic partisanship of 49.7%, freshman representative Raul Ruiz's CA-36 district is the most Republican-leaning seat held by a California Democrat.

Strongest Candidate: Valadao (CA-21, R): +13.4% POAC*

Weakest Candidate: Costa (CA-16, D): -6.3% POAC

*POAC (Performance Over Average Candidate) is a measure of the quality of a winning candidate's campaign. It compares how well a winner did relative to what would be projected for a generic candidate of the same party and incumbency status. See our Methodology section to learn how POAC is determined.

Race and Gender in the U.S. House

California has 21 majority nonwhite districts, of which seven are majority Latino. In the states' U.S. House delegation, 35 Members are white, nine are Latino, four are African American, and five are Asian. California has 18 women in its delegation, and has had at least one woman in its delegation since 1981.

Dubious Democracy

California's Democracy Index Ranking: 23rd (of 50)

California's Democracy Index score is held down by low voter turnout in House races (41st in the nation) and the associated poor levels of representation: only 33.2% of eligible California voters voted for a winning House candidate in 2012.

California incumbents have historically done very well, including winning 253 of 255 general House elections from 2002-2010. In 2012, even with an increase in incumbent defeats due to redistricting, California House elections were still won by an average margin of 28.4%.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com

Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for California's fifty-three U.S. House districts. All metrics in this table are further explained in the Methodology section of this report.

Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. It is determined by measuring how the district voted for president in 2012 relative to the presidential candidates' national averages. Developed by FairVote in 1997 and adapted by Charlie Cook for the Cook Partisan Voting Index, this definition of partisanship is based on only the most recent presidential election.

Performance Over Average Candidate (POAC) is an indicator of how well the winner did compared to a hypothetical generic candidate of the same district, incumbency status, and party, based on their winning percentages in 2010 and 2012. A high POAC suggests that the winner appealed to independents and voters from other parties in addition to voters from his or her own party. A low POAC suggests that the winner did not draw many votes from independents and other parties.

District	Incumbent	Party	Race/ Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
1	LaMalfa, Doug	R	White/M	2012	57.4%	-0.7%	39.9%	39.4%	Safe R
2	Huffman, Jared	D	White/M	2012	71.2%	0.2%	69.1%	69.8%	Safe D
3	Garamendi, John	D	White/M	2009 ¹	54.2%	-4.1%	53.7%	53.7%	No Projection
4	McClintock, Tom	R	White/M	2008	61.1%	-1.7%	38.9%	N/A*	Safe R
5	Thompson, Mike	D	White/M	1998	74.5%	0.8%	69.2%	73.3%**	Safe D
6	Matsui, Doris	D	Asian/F	2005 ²	75.1%	3.0%	68.5%	74.4%	Safe D
7	Bera, Ami	D	Asian/M	2012	51.7%	4.1%	50.1%	51.4%	No Projection
8	Cook, Paul	R	White/M	2012	100.0% ³	0.0%	41.1%	40.5%	Safe R
9	McNerney, Jerry	D	White/M	2006	55.6%	-4.7%	56.9%	56.2%	Likely D
10	Denham, Jeff	R	White/M	2010	52.7%	2.2%	49.9%	44.5%	No Projection
11	OPEN (Miller, George)	D	White/M	1974	69.7%	-2.5%	66.9%	66.9%	Safe D

¹ Garamendi was originally elected in a November 2009 special election to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Ellen Tauscher.

² Matsui was originally elected in a March 2005 special election to fill a vacancy created by the death of her husband, Representative Bob Matsui.

³ Cook defeated fellow Republican Gregg Imus in the general election, 57.4% to 42.6%.

District	Incumbent	Party	Race/ Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
12	Pelosi, Nancy	D	White/F	1987 ⁴	85.1%	-2.4%	83.9%	85.2%	Safe D
13	Lee, Barbara	D	Black/F	1998	100.0% ⁵	1.3%	87.3%	92.0%	Safe D
14	Speier, Jackie	D	White/F	2008 ⁶	78.9%	2.2%	73.4%	78.5%	Safe D
15	Swalwell, Eric	D	White/M	2012	100.0% ⁷	0.0%	67.2%	67.9%	Safe D
16	Costa, Jim	D	White/M	2004	57.4%	-6.3%	57.7%	56.0%	Likely D
17	Honda, Michael	D	Asian/M	2000	73.5%	-1.4%	71.3%	N/A*	Safe D
18	Eshoo, Anna	D	White/F	1992	70.5%	-1.8%	67.7%	69.7%	Safe D
19	Lofgren, Zoe	D	White/F	1994	73.2%	1.2%	70.4%	N/A*	Safe D
20	Farr, Sam	D	White/M	1993 ⁸	74.1%	-1.9%	70.4%	N/A**	Safe D
21	Valadao, David	R	White/M	2012	57.8%	13.4%	53.6%	50.9%	No Projection
22	Nunes, Devin	R	White/M	2002	61.9%	0.0%	40.6%	36.8%	Safe R
23	McCarthy, Kevin	R	White/M	2006	100.0% ⁹	0.0%	35.4%	31.6%	Safe R
24	Capps, Lois	D	White/F	1998 ¹⁰	55.1%	-4.3%	53.6%	53.7%	No Projection
25	OPEN (McKeon, Buck)	R	White/M	1992	54.8%	-0.1%	47.1%	N/A*	Toss Up

⁴ Pelosi was originally elected in an April 1987 special election to fill a vacancy created by the death of Representative Sala Burton.

⁵ Lee defeated independent candidate Marilyn Singleton in the general election, 86.8% to 13.2%.

⁶ Speier was originally elected in an April 2008 special election to fill a vacancy created by the death of Representative Tom Lantos.

⁷ Swalwell narrowly defeated fellow Democrat and incumbent Representative Pete Stark in the general election, 52.1% to 47.9%.

⁸ Farr was originally elected in a June 1993 special election to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Leon Panetta.

⁹ McCarthy defeated independent candidate Terry Phillips in the general election, 73.2% to 26.8%.

¹⁰ Lois Capps was originally elected in a March 1998 special election to fill a vacancy created by the death of her husband, Representative Walter Capps.

District	Incumbent	Party	Race/ Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
26	Brownley, Julia	D	White/F	2012	52.7%	-2.5%	53.2%	53.5%	No Projection
27	Chu, Judy	D	Asian/F	2009 ¹¹	64.0%	0.3%	61.9%	65.1%	Safe D
28	Schiff, Adam	D	White/M	2000	76.5%	0.4%	70.0%	N/A**	Safe D
29	Cardenas, Tony	D	Latino/M	2012	100.0% ¹²	0.0%	76.3%	77.0%	Safe D
30	Sherman, Brad	D	White/M	1996	100.0% ¹³	0.8%	64.7%	69.0%	Safe D
31	OPEN (Miller, Gary)	R	White/M	1998	100.0% ¹⁴	0.1%	56.4%	56.4%	Likely D
32	Napolitano, Grace	D	Latina/F	1998	65.7%	-0.4%	64.4%	67.1%	Safe D
33	OPEN (Waxman, Henry)	D	White/M	1974	100.0% ¹⁵	-0.6%	60.0%	60.0%	Safe D
34	Becerra, Xavier	D	Latino/M	1992	85.6%	1.2%	82.5%	N/A*	Safe D
35	OPEN (Negrete McLeod, Gloria)	D	Latina/F	2012	100.0% ¹⁶	0.0%	66.5%	N/A*	Safe D
36	Ruiz, Raul	D	Latino/M	2012	52.9%	5.8%	49.7%	51.2%	No Projection
37	Bass, Karen	D	Black/F	2010	86.4%	0.9%	84.2%	87.9%	Safe D
38	Sanchez, Linda	D	Latina/F	2002	67.5%	-0.3%	64.0%	67.1%	Safe D
39	Royce, Ed	R	White/M	1992	57.8%	2.2%	46.2%	40.6%	Safe R
40	Roybal-Allard, Lucille	D	Latina/F	1992	100.0% ¹⁷	2.1%	80.6%	N/A*	Safe D
41	Takano, Mark	D	Asian/M	2012	59.0%	-3.7%	60.7%	60.8%	Safe D

¹¹ Chu was originally elected in a July 2009 special election to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Hilda Solis.

¹² Cardenas defeated independent candidate David R. Hernandez in the general election, 74.1%, to 25.9%.

¹³ Sherman defeated fellow Democratic incumbent Howard Berman in the general election, 60.3% to 39.7%.

¹⁴ Miller defeated fellow Republican Robert Dutton in the general election, 55.2% to 44.8%.

¹⁵ Waxman defeated independent candidate Bill Bloomfield in the general election, 54% to 46%.

¹⁶ Negrete McLeod defeated incumbent and fellow Democrat Joe Baca in the general election, 55.9% to 44.1%.

¹⁷ Roybal-Allard defeated fellow Democrat David Sanchez in the general election, 58.9 to 41.1

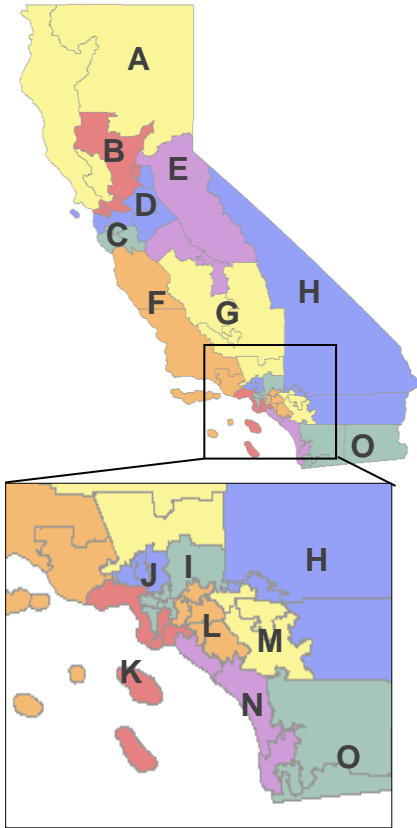
District	Incumbent	Party	Race/ Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
42	Calvert, Ken	R	White/M	1992	60.6%	-3.6%	40.5%	39.4%	Safe R
43	Waters, Maxine	D	Black/F	1990	100.0% ¹⁸	-1.4%	77.1%	80.0%	Safe D
44	Hahn, Janice	D	White/F	2011 ¹⁹	100.0% ²⁰	-3.3%	83.6%	N/A*	Safe D
45	OPEN (Campbell, John)	R	White/M	2005 ²¹	58.5%	-0.8%	42.2%	42.2%	Likely R
46	Sanchez, Loretta	D	Latina/F	1996	63.9%	-2.0%	60.7%	62.6%	Safe D
47	Lowenthal, Alan	D	White/M	2012	56.6%	-4.8%	59.3%	59.3%	Safe D
48	Rohrabacher, Dana	R	White/M	1988	61.0%	0.0%	42.2%	38.3%	Safe R
49	Issa, Darrell	R	White/M	2000	58.2%	0.5%	44.7%	40.5%	Safe R
50	Hunter, Duncan	R	White/M	2008	67.7%	1.1%	36.7%	31.8%	Safe R
51	Vargas, Juan	D	Latino/M	2012	71.5%	1.2%	68.3%	69.2%	Safe D
52	Peters, Scott	D	White/M	2012	51.2%	2.4%	51.3%	52.3%	No Projection
53	Davis, Susan	D	White/F	2000	61.4%	-3.5%	60.6%	61.0%	Safe D

¹⁸ Waters defeated fellow Democrat Bob Flores in the general election, 71.2% to 28.8%.

¹⁹ Hahn was originally elected in a July 2011 special election to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Jane Harman.

²⁰ Hahn defeated fellow Democratic incumbent Laura Richardson in the general election, 60.2 to 39.8.

²¹ Campbell was originally elected in a December 2005 special election runoff to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Christopher Cox.



California's Fair Representation Voting Plan

Super District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win* (plus 1 vote)	Partisan ship (D/R%)	Current Rep.: 38D, 15 R	Super District Rep.: 20 R, 32 D, 1 ?
A (CDs – 1, 2, 5)	3	702,905	25%	60 / 40	1 R, 2 D	1 R, 2 D
B (CDs – 3, 6, 11, 12, 13)	5	702,906	16.7%	73 / 27	5 D	1 R, 4 D
C (CDs – 17, 18, 19)	3	702,905	25%	70 / 30	3 D	1 R, 2 D
D (CDs – 7, 9, 10, 14, 15)	5	702,904	16.7%	60 / 40	1 R, 4 D	2 R, 3 D
E (CDs – 4, 16, 22)	3	702,905	25%	43 / 57	2 R, 1 D	2 R, 1 D
F (CDs – 20, 24, 26)	3	702,905	25%	58 / 42	3 D	1 R, 2 D
G (CDs – 21, 23, 25)	3	702,904	25%	44 / 56	3 R	2 R, 1 D
H (CDs – 8, 31, 36)	3	702,905	25%	49 / 51	2 R, 1 D	1 R, 1 D, 1 ?
I (CDs – 27, 34, 37, 40, 43)	5	702,904	16.7%	76 / 24	5 D	1 R, 4 D
J (CDs – 28, 29, 30)	3	702,904	25%	69 / 31	3 D	1 R, 2 D
K (CDs – 33, 44, 47)	3	702,904	25%	65 / 35	3 D	1 R, 2 D
L (CDs – 32, 38, 39, 45, 46)	5	702,905	16.7%	54 / 46	3 R, 2 D	2 R, 3 D
M (CDs – 35, 41, 42)	3	702,905	25%	54 / 46	1 R, 2 D	1 R, 2 D
N (CDs – 48, 49, 52)	3	702,905	25%	46 / 54	2 R, 1 D	2 R, 1 D
O (CDs – 50, 51, 53)	3	702,905	25%	53 / 47	1 R, 2 D	1 R, 2 D

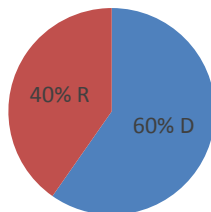
Partisan and Racial Impact: This fair voting plan would mitigate Democrats' overrepresentation in California, increasing the number of seats likely to be won by Republicans by eight over the current plan. California would have eight more seats where racial minorities have the ability to elect a candidate of choice, including three additional Latino seats, four more Asian seats, and one new black seat.

How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

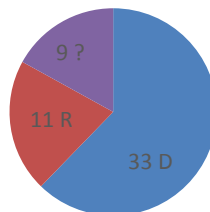
Fair representation voting describes American forms of proportional representation that uphold electoral traditions and are based on voting for candidates. They ensure meaningfully contested elections and provide voters with more accurate representation. Instead of 53 individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into 15 larger "super districts" with three or five representatives. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat. Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a sixth of voters will win in a five-seat district.

Comparing a Fair Representation Voting Plan to California's Current Districts

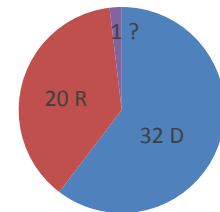
Statewide Partisanship



2014 Projections



FairVote's Plan



Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

Benefits of a Fair Representation Voting Plan

More accurate representation: Congressional delegations more faithfully reflect the preferences of all voters. Supporters of both major parties elect candidates in each district, with accurate balance of each district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice and competition: Third parties, independents and major party innovators have better chances, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat. Because voters have a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

Better representation of racial minorities: Racial minority candidates have a lower threshold to earn seats, even when not geographically concentrated. More voters of all races are in a position to elect candidates.

More women: More women are likely to run and win. Single-member districts often stifle potential candidates.

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com

FairVote.org // [@fairvote](https://twitter.com/fairvote) // (301) 270-4616 // info@fairvote.org