Subject:

FW: Letter of Support for: Board of Supervisors and Fresno County Advisory

Commission Members

Attachments:

LEIR letter of Support for DHF Equity Map (5) (3).docx

From: V Gaona < vgaona@education-leadership.org > Sent: Wednesday, September 29, 2021 10:45 AM

To: Thompson, John R. < jothompson@fresnocountyca.gov>

Subject: Letter of Support for: Board of Supervisors and Fresno County Advisory Commission Members

CAUTION!!! - EXTERNAL EMAIL - THINK BEFORE YOU CLICK

TO: N

Mr. John R. Thompson:

Assistant Director

Department of Public Works and Planning |

Please provide a copy of the Latino Educational issues Roundtable organization's letter being sent to each of the following entities' members:

- 1. The Board of Supervisor.
- 2. The members of the Fresno County Advisory Redistricting Commission.

Thank you for your assistance on the telephone and in the delivery of the emailed letter.

Respectfully,

Venancio G. Gaona

P. S. Mr. Thompson, please email me that you have the attached letter as well!

Latino Educational Issues Roundtable

September 27,2021

TO: Fresno County Board of Supervisors

& Fresno County Advisory Redistricting Commission

RE: Latino Educational Issues Roundtable Support

for the Equitable Map Coalition (EMC) Map

My name is Venancio G. Gaona, chair of the Latino Educational Issues Roundtable (LEIR) organization. The Latino Educational Issues Roundtable organization is an advocate for the advancement of the socio-economic and educational programs and services for the Chicano/Latino residents in the County of Fresno. The LEIR advocacy is conducted before federal, state, municipal, and county agencies and offices.

The LEIR organization has carefully studied the map developed and proposed by the Equity Map Coalition for Supervisorial district boundaries. We are in full support. The proposed districts are compact and easily understandable.

We have also reviewed the U.S. Census data, which confirms the significant demographic changes that have transformed the County of Fresno. The Chicano/Latino population has increased dramatically over the past 30 years, yet the opportunity for disadvantaged communities of interest to elect candidates of their choice for supervisorial seats has not kept pace.

The proposed supervisorial redistricting map complies with our review of all mandated federal and state laws, especially the California Fair Maps Act (A.B. 849) passed in 2019 to standardize the local redistricting process, to ensure fairness and prohibit gerrymandering.

We particularly support the grouping of communities of interest and the division between the rural areas of the Eastside and the Westside of the County, at Highway 41. There is a significant difference between the two mentioned areas. Each deserves to have its own supervisorial representative. The proposed map by EMC attempts to keep the whole Westside together for the first time, including all the area served by West Hills College, Westlands Water District, and Fresno County Rural Transit's Westside routs.

We believe incorporating Southeast Fresno with the rural towns in District 4 makes sense, as residents are bound together by work, family, ethnicity, income levels, language, and face the similar socio-economic challenges and living conditions.

We also strongly support the concept of the City of Clovis having its own Supervisor, along with the new growth, foothill, and mountain areas. Furthermore, we especially support Willow Avenue as the border between not only the City of Fresno and the City of Clovis, but also between District 2 and District 5, respectively.

Conclusion: The Equitable Map Coalition map proposal is fair, research-based, meets all federal and state legal requirements, and provides a democratic opportunity for fair representation for a significant underrepresented numbers of citizens with the right to vote.

Respectfully,

Venancio G. Gaona, Chair Latino Educational Issues Roundtable 5209 E. Hamilton Avenue Fresno, CA 93727 559---367-8554 vaona@education-leadership.org From: Marianne Kast <fourkasts@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 30, 2021 9:34 PM
To: Clerk/BOS; Fresno County 2021 Redistricting

Subject:2021 RedistrictingAttachments:rBOS_ARC_9_30_21.pdf



September 30, 2021

Fresno County Board of Supervisors Fresno County Advisory Redistricting Commission 2282 Tulare Street, Third floor Fresno, CA 93721

Sent via email
Cc: John Thompson

Dear Members of the Board of Supervisors and Members of the Advisory Redistricting Commission,

Redistricting, the drawing of new district boundaries, fosters fair and effective representation for all residents. How those districts are drawn will impact our lives for the next ten years.

Most Fresno County Supervisors have stated on the record that they want to keep the existing supervisorial districts largely the same, with only minor changes to balance population. This approach is not only a mistake; it is likely illegal. It sends a signal to County residents that the County Supervisors have predetermined this process before giving the public an opportunity to participate. This disregards the dramatic demographic changes that have occurred over the last few decades.

This approach is also contrary to law. This time, the Board cannot simply balance the population of existing districts (One Person, One Vote) and comply with the Voting Rights Act. The Fair Maps Act creates a new set of mandatory criteria that must guide the drawing of district lines. Keeping the core of existing Supervisor Districts intact is not one of the ranked criteria.

A different legal standard was in effect the last time the Board went through redistricting and adopted the 2011 District Map, and County Supervisors were permitted to consider or ignore traditional redistricting principles. But, a new supervisorial map in 2021 that is largely the same as the 2011 map (which is largely the same as the 2001) map would likely violate state law.

To ensure fair representation in Fresno County, the Advisory Commission and the Board of Supervisors must start with a blank slate. Public testimony must be heard and considered, and a map drawn that gathers together communities of interest with similar values, backgrounds, and characteristics. This is required by the California Fair Maps Act.

We ask that you approach this process with the intent of the law, that every resident of Fresno County be equally and fairly represented.

Sincerely,

Milter

Marianne Kast, President

From:

fresnocountyca@enotify.visioninternet.com

To:

Dawson, Troy; Tataryan, David; Thompson, John R.; Eropkin, Rebekah

Subject: Date:

County of Fresno: Redistricting Comment Submission Wednesday, September 29, 2021 12:14:19 PM

CAUTION!!! - EXTERNAL EMAIL - THINK BEFORE YOU CLICK

A new entry to a form/survey has been submitted.

Form Name:

Submit Redistricting Comment

Date & Time:

09/29/2021 12:13 PM

Response #:

13

Submitter ID:

29078

IP address:

69.132.53.69

Time to complete: 31 min., 25 sec.

Survey Details

Page 1

To submit written comments residents may:

- 1.) complete the on-line form below
- 2.) mail comments to: County CAO's Office, Redistricting 2021 2281 Tulare Street, Room 304, Fresno, CA 93721
- 3.) hand delivery to: County CAO's Office at 2281 Tulare Street, Room 304, Fresno, CA 93721
- 4.) email comments to: FresnoCounty2021Redistricting@fresnocountyca.gov

Note: Submitted comments will be part of the public record.

First Name

Kao

Last Name

Lao

Agency/Organization (If Applicable)

Central Valley United for Power

Email

kaocheng.cvup@gmail.com

5. Address (Street Number and Name)

Not answered

6. City

Not answered

7. ZIP Code

Not answered

8. Contact Phone

7047730683

9. Supervisorial District

(Please refer to this district lookup tool if necessary)

Not answered

If comment is specific to a Commissioner Hearing, please fill in Hearing date and Agenda # (please note comments specific to a hearing date, must be submitted by 5:00 pm one (1) day in advance of the meeting)

10. Hearing Date

09/29/2021

11. Agenda Item

Not answered

12. Comment (please note that all comments received will be part of the public record)

Hello Fresno County Board of Supervisors,

My name is Kao Cheng Lao and I am the Civic Engagement Table Coordinator for Central Valley United for Power (also known as CVUP). I am writing on behalf of CVUP. CVUP is a coalition of eight community based organizations and they are: 99 Rootz/Power California; Californians for Justice; The Center on Race, Poverty & the Environment; Community Water Center; Dolores Huerta Foundation; Faith in the Valley; Hmong Innovating Politics; and Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability.

As you redraw the county's district lines, we urge you all to keep the following communities together:

- 1) The Hmong community that lives in the Sunnyside area. At the moment, the Hmong community who calls the Sunnyside area home is split into three Districts (3, 4, and 5), which also means that their unified voice is being split and we all know that this leads to a lack of adequate representation. We want the Sunnyside Hmong community to be together in one district, preferably District 3.
- 2) The communities of Lanare and Cantua Creek are both unincorporated communities in the western part of the county, and the two communities face similar issues. Although these two communities are currently divided, with Cantua Creek in District 1 and Lanare in District 4, community members would like to be in the same district, so that they can advocate together on issues that both communities face.

These communities of interests were put together through conversations with local community leaders and Fresno County residents. We ask that the Fresno County Board of Supervisors give our public comment on COIs a serious consideration as propose district maps are drawn.

Sincerely,

The Central Valley United for Power Coalition & its members:

Californians for Justice
Center on Race, Poverty & the Environment
Community Water Center
Dolores Huerta Foundation
Faith in the Valley
Hmong Innovating Politics
Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability
Power California- 99Rootz

13. Attach File

Fresno County 09 29 Redistricting Workshop.pdf

Thank you,

County of Fresno

This is an automated message generated by Granicus. Please do not reply directly to this email.

From:

Hatzune Aguilar

To:

Fresno County 2021 Redistricting

Cc:

Pedro Navarro Cruz; Imelda Ramirez; Pablo Rodriguez

Subject:

Fresno Inclusive Families Map

Date:

Wednesday, September 29, 2021 6:23:29 PM

Attachments:

Fresno Inclusive Families Map - Justification 9 29 2021.pdf

Fresno Inclusive Families Map Sept 29, 2021.pdf

CAUTION!!! - EXTERNAL EMAIL - THINK BEFORE YOU CLICK

To Whom It May Concern,

Please see the attached Fresno Inclusive Families Map and Justification on behalf of the Central Labor Council, Communities for a New California Education Fund, the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), the Fresno Metro Black Chamber of Commerce, Hmong Innovating Politics (HIP), and Jakara Movement (JM).

We are respectfully submitting these as public comment and for the Commission's consideration.

Thank you, Hatzune

Hatzune Aguilar Strategic Engagement Director Communities for a New California

CNCEF Website **CNCEF** Facebook **CNCEF** Instagram

Fresno Inclusive Families Map Justification

The Central Labor Council, Communities for a New California Education Fund, the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), the Fresno Metro Black Chamber of Commerce, Hmong Innovating Politics (HIP), and Jakara Movement (JM) brought residents together to inform a revised map that would keep communities of interest whole, provide a more accurate balance of representation, and would ensure a smaller percentage of population deviation.

The Fresno Inclusive Families map changes the current North - South divide that currently gives greater advantage to District 2 and District 5. The North Fresno and North Clovis metro area is where the voting propensity is very high and voters do not vote in favor of uplifting working families. These two parts of Clovis and Fresno have more in common with each other than they do really with the rest of the county. District 2 and District 4 on the revised map balances the representation and gives more voice to the working families across the entire county.

Note: The map submitted was redrawn using Maptitude that accounts for 2020 Census data (PL 94-171 Redistricting Data).

District

District 1 includes such a large amount of land, because it encompasses so many low density rural areas of the county. This Western region of the county is currently divided by Districts 1 and 4. This map would bring the West part of the county together and would give more voice to residents living in the West and developing part of Fresno. District 1 is consistently an agricultural district. It also uplifts Fresno's most historical black part of town (Southwest) by keeping it together with the rest of Southwest Fresno and West of the 99 together instead of being divided into Districts 1 and 3 as it is currently.

Areas included in this District:

- o Mendota
- Firebaugh
- San Joaquin
- Tranquility
- Kerman
- o Huron
- Coalinga
- o Five Points
- o Lanare
- Riverdale
- o Raisin City
- Caruthers
- Biola
- City of Fresno COI Neighborhoods with similar interests
 - Highway City

- Hemdon
- Central Unified
- Southwest Fresno (Westside)

The Fresno Inclusive Families Map tells a more complete story of who is moving to Northwest Fresno and how there are complete 180-degree realities between neighborhoods in Northwest Fresno. In a quick Zillow search of sold homes in Figarden, Fresno, you will notice that some homes recently sold in the neighborhood Southeast of the Bullard & Marks intersection for an average of \$350k but in a bordering neighborhood closer to Van Ness Ave for an average of \$750k. Some even go above \$1 million. For example, families living in the neighborhood Southeast of the Bullard & Marks intersection work hard labor jobs, are more diverse, and overall live a completely different reality from the families more North of them and closer to or on Van Ness Ave.

Van Ness Ave is weirdly just East of Palm Ave, South of Shaw Ave and just East of Marks Ave, North of Shaw Ave. However, the same dichotomy previously mentioned exists South and North of Shaw Ave. This is why District 2 goes narrowly South until it meets the Herndon No. 39 Canal. The difference is most apparent when you drive through the part of Van Ness Ave that is commonly known as 'Christmas Tree Lane,' where it feels completely separated from the rest of the city.

Areas included in this district are:

- Old Figarden
- Figarden
- Woodward Park
- Clovis West High area
- Buchanan High area
- Clovis North High area
- All mountain and foothill communities

DISTRICT

The Fresno Inclusive Families Map brings rural towns together into District 3 that include Latino communities of interest and are in closer proximity to Highway 99. This is a coalition district in that it includes an intersection of multiple communities of interest such as Latino, Asian, and Black families.

Additionally, a major element of this map is keeping as much of the historic Sunnyside community whole as a community of interest. Sunnyside High School is the largest high school in Fresno Unified and the most diverse in terms of its robust Hispanic/Latinx, Hmong, and Punjabi communities. The Sunnyside area also importantly includes both the Hmong and Punjabi communities, keeping them whole. It is important to understand that this area has become a vibrant and growing area for Hmong and Punjabi families and businesses as well.

District 3 areas include:

- Orange Cove
- Sanger
- o Parlier
- o Selma
- Fowler
- Reedley
- Kingsburg
- Easton
- o Laton
- Unincorporated Areas of Fresno
 - Calwa
 - Another note of interest is that in Malaga, students in this region go to Fowler Unified schools. In the current map, they are not in the same district and are unincorporated areas of the County. This revised map brings the communities of interest together.

District 4

This district brings together neighborhoods in both Clovis and Fresno that have more in common with each other than the more affluent parts of Clovis and the City of Fresno.

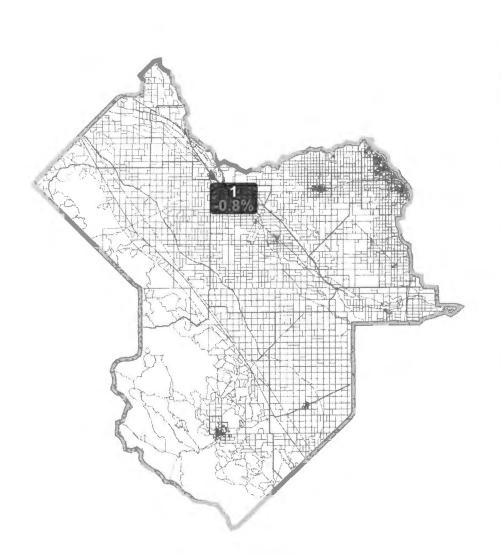
- o City of Fresno Neighborhoods:
 - Pinedale
 - Central Fresno along the Blackstone corridor and East of Van Ness Ave.
 Ends south on Dakota
 - Mayfair District (County Island)
 - Apartments surrounding Fresno State
 - The more working class part of the Hoover High area
 - County Islands of East Central Fresno that are predominantly working class families of color
- Clovis Neighborhoods:
 - Tarpey Village
 - Clovis High area

District 5

In this map, District 5 includes more working families in the Northwestern part of Fresno and extends into the more urban center of the all Fresno district (currently District 3). The Hmong community of interest is included in District 5.

District 5 areas include:

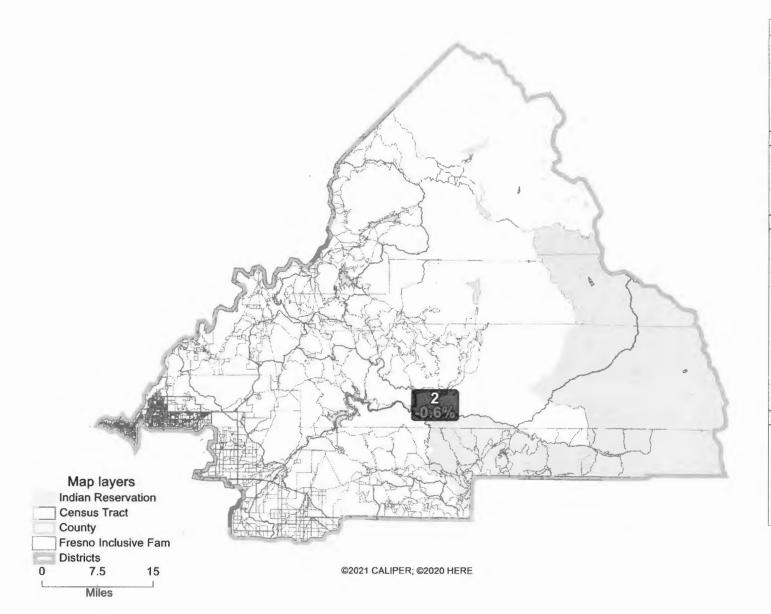
- Apartments between San Jose Ave and Barstow Ave and Brawley and Valentine.
- Lawless Elementary neighborhood
- Apartments Southeast of Marty Ave and Bullard Ave
- Neighborhood southeast of Bullard and Marks Ave
- Keeps Fresno City limits and Southeast Fresno together



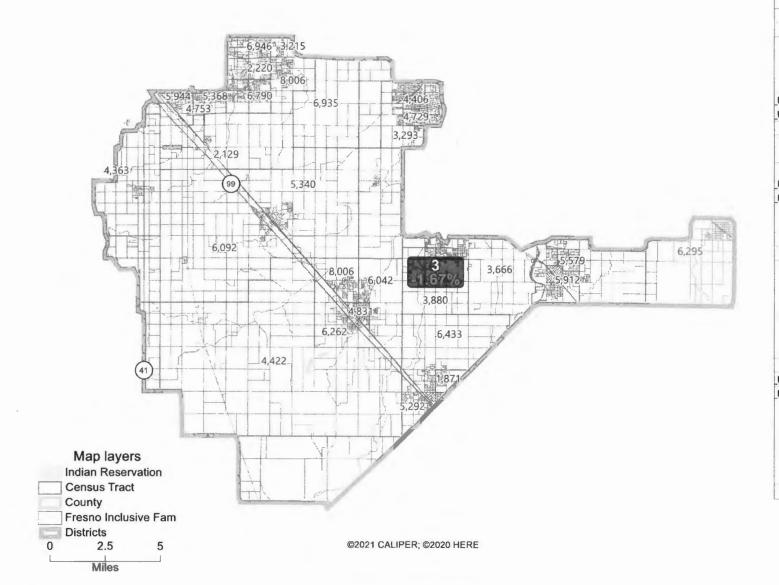
| Field | Value | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| District | 1 | | | |
| Population | 200110 | | | |
| Deviation | -1,621 | | | |
| % Deviation | -0.8% | | | |
| 18+_Pop | 139463 | | | |
| % 18+_Pop | 69.69% | | | |
| US citizens 18+ EST | 62172 | | | |
| US citizens 18+ EST | 31.07% | | | |
| Hispanic Origin | 135768 | | | |
| % Hispanic Origin | 67.85% | | | |
| H18+_Pop | 89510 | | | |
| % H18+_Pop | 64.18% | | | |
| US citizens 18+ EST | 33343 | | | |
| US citizens 18+ EST | 53.63% | | | |
| NH_Wht | 28766 | | | |
| % NH_Wht | 14.38% | | | |
| NH18+_Wht | 23849 | | | |
| % NH18+_Wht | 17.1% | | | |
| NH_Blk | 11426 | | | |
| % NH_Blk | 5.71% 8311 | | | |
| NH18+_Blk | | | | |
| % NH18+_Blk | 5.96% | | | |
| NH_Asn | 18440 | | | |
| % NH_Asn | 9.21% | | | |
| NH18+_Asn | 13906 | | | |
| % NH18+_Asn | 9.97% | | | |
| US citizens 18+ EST | 4936 | | | |
| US citizens 18+ EST | 7.94% | | | |
| NH_Ind | 1040 | | | |
| % NH_Ind | 0.52% | | | |
| NH18+_Ind | 765 | | | |
| % NH18+_Ind | 0.55% | | | |
| NH_Hwn | 174 | | | |
| % NH_Hwn | 0.09% | | | |
| NH18+_Hwn | 139 | | | |
| % NH18+_Hwn | 0.1% | | | |

©2021 CALIPER; ©2020 HERE

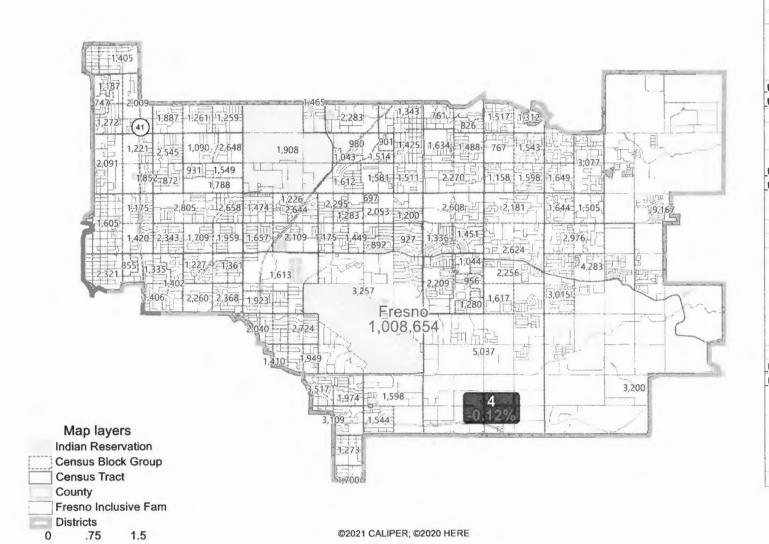
Map layers
Indian Reservation
Census Tract
County
Fresno Inclusive Fam
Districts
0 7.5 15
Miles



| Value | Field | | | |
|--------|--|--|--|--|
| 2 | District | | | |
| 200521 | Population | | | |
| -1,210 | Deviation | | | |
| -0.6% | % Deviation | | | |
| 155073 | 18+_Pop | | | |
| 77.34% | % 18+_Pop | | | |
| 108228 | US citizens 18+ EST | | | |
| 53.97% | US citizens 18+ EST | | | |
| 52082 | Hispanic Origin | | | |
| 25.97% | % Hispanic Origin | | | |
| 35920 | H18+_Pop | | | |
| 23.16% | % H18+_Pop | | | |
| 23573 | US citizens 18+ EST | | | |
| 21.78% | US citizens 18+ EST | | | |
| 108439 | NH_Wht | | | |
| 54.08% | % NH_Wht | | | |
| 89248 | NH18+_Wht | | | |
| 57.55% | % NH18+_Wht | | | |
| 5440 | NH_Blk | | | |
| 2.71% | % NH_Blk | | | |
| 4236 | NH18+_Blk % NH18+_Blk NH_Asn % NH_Asn | | | |
| 2.73% | | | | |
| 22623 | | | | |
| 11.28% | | | | |
| 17794 | NH18+_Asn | | | |
| 11.47% | % NH18+_Asn | | | |
| 11001 | US citizens 18+ EST | | | |
| 10.16% | US citizens 18+ EST | | | |
| 1417 | NH_Ind | | | |
| 0.71% | % NH_Ind | | | |
| 1061 | NH18+_Ind | | | |
| 0.68% | % NH18+_Ind | | | |
| 240 | NH_Hwn | | | |
| 0.12% | % NH_Hwn | | | |
| 190 | NH18+_Hwn | | | |

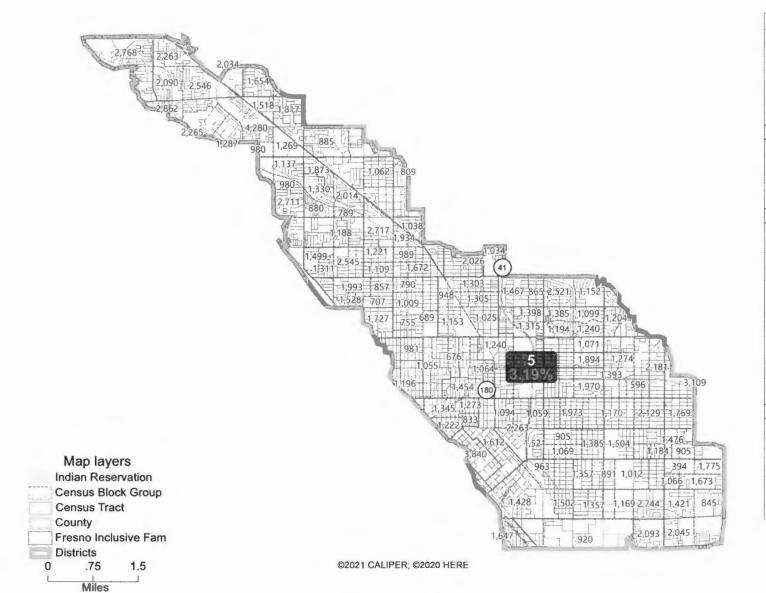


| Value | Field | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 3 | District | | | | | |
| 198357 | Population | | | | | |
| -3,374 | Deviation | | | | | |
| -1.67% | % Deviation | | | | | |
| 139474 | 18+_Pop | | | | | |
| 70.31% | % 18+_Pop | | | | | |
| 70302 | US citizens 18+ EST | | | | | |
| 35.44% | US citizens 18+ EST | | | | | |
| 139168 | Hispanic Origin | | | | | |
| 70.16% | % Hispanic Origin | | | | | |
| 93703 | H18+_Pop | | | | | |
| 67.18% | % H18+_Pop | | | | | |
| 41622 | US citizens 18+ EST | | | | | |
| 59.2% | US citizens 18+ EST | | | | | |
| 30333 | NH_Wht | | | | | |
| 15.29% | % NH_Wht | | | | | |
| 25137 | NH18+_Wht | | | | | |
| 18.02% | % NH18+_Wht | | | | | |
| 3261 | NH_Blk | | | | | |
| 1.64% | % NH_Blk | | | | | |
| 2408 | NH18+_Blk | | | | | |
| 1.73% | % NH18+_Blk | | | | | |
| 20344 | NH_Asn | | | | | |
| 10.26% | % NH_Asn | | | | | |
| 14670 | NH18+_Asn | | | | | |
| 10.52% | % NH18+_Asn | | | | | |
| 7031 | US citizens 18+ EST | | | | | |
| 10% | US citizens 18+ EST | | | | | |
| 632 | NH_Ind | | | | | |
| 0.32% | % NH_Ind | | | | | |
| 457 | NH18+_Ind | | | | | |
| 0.33% | % NH18+_Ind | | | | | |
| 115 | NH_Hwn | | | | | |
| 0.06% | % NH_Hwn | | | | | |
| 85 | NH18+_Hwn | | | | | |



Miles

| Value | Field | | | |
|--------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| 4 | District | | | |
| 201499 | Population | | | |
| -232 | Deviation | | | |
| -0.12% | % Deviation 18+_Pop | | | |
| 148180 | | | | |
| 73.54% | % 18+_Pop | | | |
| 115673 | US citizens 18+ EST | | | |
| 57.41% | US citizens 18+ EST | | | |
| 85218 | Hispanic Origin | | | |
| 42.29% | % Hispanic Origin | | | |
| 57397 | H18+_Pop | | | |
| 38.73% | % H18+_Pop | | | |
| 41592 | US citizens 18+ EST | | | |
| 35.96% | US citizens 18+ EST | | | |
| 67803 | NH_Wht | | | |
| 33.65% | % NH_Wht | | | |
| 56318 | NH18+_Wht | | | |
| 38.01% | % NH18+_Wht | | | |
| 9340 | NH_Blk | | | |
| 4.64% | % NH_BIk | | | |
| 6813 | NH18+_BIK | | | |
| 4.6% | % NH18+_Blk | | | |
| 28025 | NH_Asn | | | |
| 13.91% | % NH_Asn | | | |
| 20225 | NH18+_Asn | | | |
| 13.65% | % NH18+_Asn | | | |
| 13047 | US citizens 18+ EST | | | |
| 11.28% | US citizens 18+ EST | | | |
| 1538 | NH_Ind | | | |
| 0.76% | % NH_Ind | | | |
| 1160 | NH18+_Ind | | | |
| 0.78% | % NH18+_Ind | | | |
| 424 | NH_Hwn | | | |
| 0.21% | % NH_Hwn | | | |
| 334 | NH18+ Hwn | | | |



| Field | Value |
|---------------------|--------|
| District | 5 |
| Population | 208167 |
| Deviation | 6,436 |
| % Deviation | 3.19% |
| 18+_Pop | 148055 |
| % 18+_Pop | 71.12% |
| US citizens 18+ EST | 101715 |
| US citizens 18+ EST | 48.86% |
| Hispanic Origin | 128507 |
| % Hispanic Origin | 61.73% |
| H18+_Pop | 85673 |
| % H18+_Pop | 57.87% |
| US citizens 18+ EST | 51235 |
| US citizens 18+ EST | 50.37% |
| NH_Wht | 36548 |
| % NH_Wht | 17.56% |
| NH18+_Wht | 31521 |
| % NH18+_Wht | 21.29% |
| NH_Blk | 14828 |
| % NH_Blk | 7.12% |
| NH18+_Blk | 10515 |
| % NH18+_Blk | 7.1% |
| NH_Asn | 20233 |
| % NH_Asn | 9.72% |
| NH18+_Asn | 14752 |
| % NH18+_Asn | 9.96% |
| US citizens 18+ EST | 8724 |
| US citizens 18+ EST | 8.58% |
| NH_Ind | 1447 |
| % NH_Ind | 0.7% |
| NH18+_Ind | 1089 |
| % NH18+_Ind | 0.74% |
| NH_Hwn | 280 |
| % NH_Hwn | 0.13% |
| NH18+_Hwn | 220 |

CCCFER

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA COALITION FOR EQUITABLE REALIGNMENT

October 2, 2021

To: Board of Supervisors Redistricting Advisory Commission

Re: Equity Coalition Map

The Central California Coalition for Equitable Realignment (CCCFER) began meeting more than a year ago to lay the groundwork for community participation in redistricting discussions this year. Many of us had been involved with the process 10 years ago and recognized how challenging it was to ensure that the community was effectively informed and given every opportunity to engage.

We reached out to several community-based organizations and advocacy groups to collaborate. Earlier this year, when we learned of a larger Valley-wide collaborative, we combined our group with theirs. The Equity Coalition Map is the product of our collective input.

Board of Supervisor districts throughout the Central Valley are not currently designed to reflect the region's demographics or its diversity. Moreover, in previous cycles, the process has often been rushed, opaque and lacking community voices.

The Equity Coalition Map outlines a path to achieving equitable realignment. The map addresses the most problematic issue with the county's current districts, which is not respecting the east and west divide in rural farming communities. Indeed, the current District 4 runs from Orange Cove to Coalinga. How many people in Coalinga have ever been to Orange Cove? Or even know where it is?

Several laws now govern the development of maps for legislative districts, and the Equity Coalition Map adheres to all those requirements. The map accurately reflects communities of interest throughout the county and is a data-driven proposal that is legally defensible.

The map reflects three majority-minority districts, which is reflective of the county's current population. Such districts increase the likelihood of electing supervisors who are knowledgeable of and committed to addressing the many issues that face our challenged communities.

We reiterate our support of the Equity Coalition Map for the Fresno County Board of Supervisors.

Sincerely,

Michael D. Evans, Chair

704-975-8874 evansm@usa.net





September 16, 2021

Via Email

Fresno County Board of Supervisors Fresno County Hall of Records 2281 Tulare Street, Room 301 Fresno, CA 93721 Clerk/BOS@co.fresno.ca.us Fresno County Redistricting Advisory Commission County Administrative Office 2281 Tulare Street, Room 304 Fresno, CA 93721 FresnoCounty2021Redistricting@fresnocountyca.gov

Re: Supervisorial Redistricting Process

Dear Members of the Fresno County Board of Supervisors and Members of the Fresno County Redistricting Advisory Commission:

The American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Northern California and the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Southern California write to address comments made by some members of the Fresno Board of Supervisors (Board) regarding their intent to keep the existing supervisorial districts largely the same during this redistricting cycle by only changing the districts at the margins to balance the population. These comments are extremely concerning because this approach prioritizes maintaining the core of existing districts over mandatory criteria, something prohibited by federal law and by the Fair and Inclusive Redistricting for Municipalities and Political Subdivisions (FAIR MAPS) Act (hereinafter, the Fair Maps Act). This approach also defeats the purpose of the redistricting process: to periodically redraw district boundaries to provide residents with fair representation.

¹ During the April 13, 2021, Fresno County Board of Supervisors meeting, Supervisors stated that, as part of the 2021 redistricting process, they expected only minor changes to the existing Fresno County supervisorial map. See Agenda Item 6 starting at 1:07:45, available at

http://fresnocounty.granicus.com/player/clip/804?view_id=1&redirect=true. For example, Supervisor Buddy Mendes said that the 2021 redistricting process was simply about "tweaking" or "moving over" somewhere "between 3 to 5 census tracts." Id. at 1:15:37. He noted that during the 2010 redistricting process, any district line changes mostly occurred in District 5 where "the census tract boundaries basically moved slightly to the North East...just slightly." Id. at 1:16:03. Supervisor Nathan Magsig stated that he was saddened that his district will likely be impacted the most with the redistricting process and if he could, he would "keep the lines exactly as they are because [he] appreciate[s] the opportunity to serve everyone in [his] district." Id. at 1:36:52. Supervisor Brian Pacheco echoed the sentiment that the redistricting process would result in little change because he did not expect "wholesale changes" in the Fresno County districts lines. Id. at 1:45:40. Lastly, Supervisor Steve Brandau foreshadowed to the public that the Fresno County district map would only "shift relatively slightly" because of some "border changes based on population growth." Id. at 1:51:52.

² Cal. Elec. Code § 21500 et. seq. (relevant provisions for counties).

Letter to Fresno County Board of Supervisors and Redistricting Advisory Commission September 16, 2021 Page 2 of 5

The Board adopted the 2011 district map using 2010 data and under a different legal landscape. Unlike this cycle, in 2011 the Board was not explicitly required to keep communities of interest together or to engage in a robust outreach and education campaign to solicit public testimony. In 2011, line drawers in California were only required to ensure equality of population and to avoid vote dilution. They were permitted to consider traditional redistricting principles but could ignore them completely and could place as much or as little weight as they wanted on other factors, including undemocratic factors such as protecting incumbents by largely maintaining existing lines. Because the Board adopted the current map under a different legal scheme, the Board may well be in violation of the Fair Maps Act if it decides to adopt a map that simply balances the population of the existing map.³ We urge the Fresno County Advisory Redistricting Commission (Advisory Commission) to instead start with a blank slate when drafting a district map and allowing testimony from the public about communities of interest in Fresno County to guide line-drawing. Similarly, we urge the Board to adopt a map that keeps these communities of interest together and that does not dilute the vote of any protected groups.

I. Decennial Redistricting and Traditional Redistricting Principles

The Board's interest in maintaining the current lines by only slightly adjusting them to bring the districts within the allowable population deviation reflects a basic misunderstanding of the decennial redistricting process. Equality of population is not important for its own sake. Instead, equality of population serves the larger goal of decennial redistricting: to "achiev[e] fair and effective representation for all citizens." *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 565-56, 560-61 (1964) (noting that "the fundamental principle of representative government in this country" mandates "equal representation for equal numbers of people"). The purpose of periodic redistricting is to "maintain[] a reasonably current scheme of legislative representation" that reflects not just population changes, but also reflects communities of interest and any changes over time in other demographic trends. *See id.* at 583-84.

Line drawers use a series of tools in addition to equality of population to draft maps that "observe and advance neutral democratic values." See Bethune-Hill v. Va. State Bd. of Elec., 141 F. Supp. 3d 505. 534-35 (E.D. Va. 2015), affirmed in part, vacated in part, 137 S. Ct. 788 (2017). Indeed, line drawers are permitted to deviate from perfect equality of population precisely to accommodate these principles. See Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 578-79 (indicating when divergence from the strict population standard is constitutionally permissible). They include communities of interest, compactness, contiguity, and following natural, artificial, and political subdivision boundaries. Cal. Elec. Code § 21500(c); see also Evenwel v. Abbot, 136 S. Ct. 1120, 1124 (2016) (listing traditional redistricting principles). Contiguity and compactness, for example, facilitate political organization, electoral campaigning, and constituent representation by binding geographic communities of interest together. Karcher v. Daggett, 462 U.S. 725, 756 (1983) (noting importance of compactness); Bethune-Hill, 141 F. Supp. 3d at 536-37 (noting importance of contiguity). Courts in turn have found that preserving neighborhoods, political subdivisions, and "communities of interest is important because the sense of community derived from established governmental units tends to foster effective representation." Arizonans for Fair Representation v. Symington, 828 F. Supp. 684, 690 (D. Ariz. 1992) (quotations omitted). Without these criteria, line drawers would be free to engage in "indiscriminate redistricting" which would be "little more than an open invitation to partisan gerrymandering." Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 578-79.

³ During the 2011 redistricting process, the Board appointed an advisory redistricting commission but ultimately rejected the group's map recommendations. See Kurtis Alexander, "Fresno Co. Supes End Stalemate on district," THE FRESNO BEE (Aug. 30, 2011) available at: https://www.fresnobee.com/news/local/community/clovis-news/article19512345.html. At the time, at least one Board member indicated that "she wanted to shuffle around as few people as possible." Id.

Letter to Fresno County Board of Supervisors and Redistricting Advisory Commission September 16, 2021 Page 3 of 5

While courts have for decades uplifted the importance of traditional redistricting principles, they have spoken disapprovingly of individualized, political criteria such as incumbency protection and partisan gerrymandering. See, e.g., Johnson v. Miller, 922 F. Supp. 1556, 1565 (S.D. Ga. 1995) (threejudge court) (noting that incumbency protection is a politicized factor); Ariz. State Leg. v. Ariz. Indep. Redist. Com'n, 576 U.S. 787, 791 (2015) (noting that partisan gerrymanders "are incompatible with democratic principles") (quotations omitted). Courts also recognize that some incumbents are improperly motivated to keep district lines the same precisely to protect their seats. Evenwel, 136 S. Ct. at 1123 (observing the problem that legislators have "scant incentive to adopt new maps that might put them out of office"); Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 583 (recognizing that even redistricting only once a decade has drawbacks because it leads "to the development of resistance to change on the part of some incumbent legislators"). Because incumbency protection and partisan gerrymandering defy the basic principle that "voters should choose their representatives, not the other way around," Ariz. State Leg., 576 U.S. at 824, courts have subordinated these criteria to traditional redistricting principles, see, e.g., Johnson, 922 F. Supp. at 1565 (subordinating incumbency protection to communities of interest); Ga. State Conf. of the NAACP v. Favette Cntv. Bd. of Com'rs, 996 F. Sup. 2d 1353, 1363 (N.D. Ga. 2014) (noting that "when incumbent protection has been considered, courts have routinely treated this principle as a distinctly subordinate consideration to the other traditional redistricting principles") (quotations excluded, emphasis in original). The Board and Advisory Commission must do the same this cycle.

II. The Fair Maps Act and Mandatory Redistricting Criteria

Although courts have highlighted the importance of traditional redistricting criteria, these criteria were discretionary for decades, including during the 2011 redistricting cycle. Compare Miller v. Bd. of Super. of Santa Clara Cnty., 63 Cal. 2d 343, 345 n.1 (1965) (listing discretionary criteria in place at the time), with Cal. Elec. Code § 21500 (2019) (amended 2020) (listing the same discretionary criteria); see also A.B. 849 Assemb. Floor Analysis at 2 (Sep. 4, 2019) (noting that county redistricting criteria has been largely unchanged since 1947). In 2019, however, the California Legislature passed the Fair Maps Act, requiring counties to, in order of priority: ensure substantial equality of population, comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, and create districts that are geographically contiguous, maintain communities of interest, avoid dividing cities and census designated places, use boundaries that are easily identifiable and understandable by residents, and are compact. Cal. Elec. Code § 21500(a)-(c). The Fair Maps Act further requires the Board and Advisory Commission to engage in a robust outreach and education campaign to encourage public participation and solicit testimony about communities of interest in the County. Id. §§ 21507, 21507.1, 21508(a), (g).

Notably, preserving existing supervisorial lines has never been listed as a discretionary factor in state law. See Miller, 63 Cal. 2d at 345 n.1 (listing discretionary criteria in place in 1965 which did not include preserving existing districts); Cal. Elec. Code § 21500 (2019) (amended 2020) (same). Neither does the Fair Maps Act list this criterion as one of the ranked, mandatory factors. See Cal. Elec. Code § 21500. Instead, the Act explicitly prohibits many of the practices that animate the desire to keep existing lines largely the same. For example, the Fair Maps Act prohibits the Board from adopting a supervisorial map "for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a political party." Id. § 21500(d). The Fair

⁴ The Fair Maps Act was amended in 2020 by A.B. 1276.

⁵ State law in 1965 and in 2019 provided the following: "In establishing the boundaries of the [supervisorial] districts the board may give consideration to the following factors: (a) topography, (b) geography, (c) cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity, and compactness of territory, and (d) community of interests of the [supervisorial] districts." Cal. Gov't Code § 25001 (1964) (current version Cal. Elec. Code § 21500 (2021)); Cal. Elec. Code § 21500 (2019).

Letter to Fresno County Board of Supervisors and Redistricting Advisory Commission September 16, 2021 Page 4 of 5

Maps Act also excludes incumbency protection and continuity of representation⁶ from the ranked criteria and is instead clear that "[c]communities of interest *do not* include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates." Cal. Elec. Code § 21500(c)(2) (emphasis added).

Although prior to the passage of the Fair Maps Act courts had noted that jurisdictions may have their own, local redistricting criteria, these same courts disregarded these criteria when they conflicted with mandatory and permissive factors found in state and federal law. In Luna v. County of Kern, for example, the district court rejected Kern County's argument that any remedial supervisorial district map had to remain as unchanged as possible from the 2011 map, particularly because doing so would violate Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act by fragmenting the Latino population. 291 F. Supp. 3d 1088, 1112 (E.D. Cal. 2018). Similarly, in Garza v. County of Los Angeles, the Ninth Circuit upheld a district court's rejection of the 1981 Los Angeles County supervisorial district map because supervisors had prioritized incumbency protection even though that cracked a cohesive Latino community of interest, 918 F.2d 763. 771 (9th Cir. 1990). Finally, in Miller, the California Supreme Court rejected a supervisorial map because it was "readily apparent that the factors on which the board relie[d] in apportioning the districts [were] not the fundamental factors prescribed" in state law. 63 Cal. 2d at 349. Instead of following or considering state law factors, the board's draft map was "primarily compelled by a desire and the result of an effort to preserve traditional political subdivisions," a factor absent from state law at the time. Id. at 349. A court would no doubt also reject a Fresno County supervisorial map that prioritizes preserving existing lines, a factor absent from the Fair Maps Act, over mandatory factors, such as preserving communities of interest.

III. The Board Must Adopt a Map that Complies with Mandatory Criteria

In adopting the Fair Maps Act and making traditional redistricting criteria mandatory, the California Legislature took the firm position that counties may not simply tweak lines every ten years to address malapportionment. Instead, line drawers must conduct a thorough process that, in the end, results in a map that keeps communities of interest together. During prior redistricting cycles, Fresno County did not have to create districts that were contiguous, maintained communities of interest, and were compact. California law also did not explicitly prohibit the Board from favoring or discriminating against a political party, or from considering incumbency, partisan affiliation, and relationships with representatives. Because in 2011 and during prior redistricting cycles the Board was not required to consider now mandatory criteria, the current Board and the Advisory Commission are under no obligation to give any deference to existing district lines or to use them as a starting point.

A review of demographic changes over the past two decades strongly suggests that the Board has for decades prioritized largely maintaining existing lines over ensuring that lines capture communities of interest. In 2011, for example, the Board adopted a map almost identical to the 2001 supervisorial map

⁶ Some have framed the preservation of existing lines as an effort to maintain the relationships between the public and their representatives. Even if this were truly a concern about County residents and not about protecting incumbents, the California Legislature has determined that other criteria outweigh this concern. Cal. Elec. Code § 21500(c)(2) (excluding relationships with incumbents from the communities of interest assessment); see also Rodriguez v. Harris Cnty., Tex., 964 F. Supp. 2d 686, 746 (S.D. Tex. 2013) (noting that redistricting criteria are often in tension with each other "such that adherence to one redistricting principle necessitates the subjugation of a competing principle").

⁷ During the 2011 redistricting cycle, supervisors made comments indicating that they were considering now prohibited criteria. For example, then-Supervisor Susan Anderson prioritized maintaining relationships with her constituents, stating that "[t]here should not be one voter that comes out of my district[.]" Kurtis Alexander, "7 proposals for Fresno Co. supervisor districts," The Fresno Bee (Jun. 7, 2011), available at https://www.fresnobee.com/news/local/community/clovis-news/article19511334.html.

Letter to Fresno County Board of Supervisors and Redistricting Advisory Commission September 16, 2021 Page 5 of 5

notwithstanding the fact that between 2000 and 2010 the Latino population grew from 44 to 50.3 percent of the total Fresno County population.⁸ Redistricting data from the 2020 census shows that the Latino population has now grown to 53.6 percent, an almost 10 percent increase in the last 20 years. These demographic changes have not been uniform throughout the county. For example, between 2010 and 2019, the Latino population increased 2.5 percentage points in district 4 and increased 4.7 percentage points in district 2.9

Public testimony will no doubt confirm what the data suggest: that a new supervisorial map that is largely the same as the 2011 map and is, in turn, largely the same as the 2000 map does not take into account dramatic demographic shifts since 2000 and likely violates state law. To avoid violating the law and to ensure fair and effective representation in the County, the Board must dispense of its misguided goal to maintain existing lines as much as possible. The Advisory Commission must start fresh and, among other things: solicit and listen to public testimony with an open mind; start to understand the location of distinct neighborhoods and communities of interest in the County; look to American Community Survey data to identify which areas in the County have similar socioeconomic characteristics; and work with consultants to draft a map that captures these communities while following other mandatory, ranked criteria. If the Advisory Commission fails to comply with such requirements when drafting and recommending maps, it is incumbent on the Board to ensure that any final map complies with both state and federal law.

* * *

Redistricting inherently involves changes in current district lines. These changes can be large or small, depending on how representative the lines were during prior redistricting cycles and how drastic changes have been since the last cycle. In this case, we know that the 2011 lines were drawn under an entirely different legal regime and that there have been drastic demographic changes in Fresno County in the past few decades. We urge the Board and the Advisory Commission to follow the Fair Maps Act and engage in a good faith effort to adopt a fair and equitable supervisorial district map. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at asalceda@aclunc.org and jgomez@aclusocal.org.

Sincerely,

Angélica Salceda

Democracy & Civic Engagement Director ACLU Foundation of Northern California Luis Ojeda

Regional Organizing & Program Manager ACLU Foundation of Northern California

Julia A. Gomez

Staff Attorney
ACLU Foundation of Southern California

⁸ Data from the 2000 decennial census and the 2010 decennial census.

⁹ Using 2010 decennial census data and 2019 5-year American Community Survey data.



SEIU local 521 Fresno COPE

September 22, 2021

Submitted via Electronic Mail FresnoCounty2021Redistricting@fresnocountyca.gov

To: Fresno County Board of Supervisors

& The County's Advisory Redistricting Commission

Re: SEIU local 521 Fresno COPE Strong Support

for Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition (EMC) Map Proposal

Service Employees International Union (SEIU), local 521 Fresno Committee on Political Education (COPE) is a group of concerned workers and community members in Fresno County. We note with concern that our representatives often do not reflect the region's diversity. We strongly believe that fair maps must be drawn and approved this redistricting cycle, so that minority voters have an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

SEIU local 521 Fresno COPE represents many families and cities in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley. We advocate for working families in the Central Valley to have rights and get the support they need to thrive.

We have carefully reviewed the new Census data, which confirms that significant demographic changes continue to transform Fresno County.

Fresno County Board of Supervisors - 2020

| Current Districts | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| YEAR | Total Population | Year % Change | Latino % | White % | Black % | Asian % | % of Pop |
| 1990 | 666,675 | 1 | 35.4% | 50.7% | 4.7% | 8.1% | 1.0% |
| 2000 | 798,800 | 19.82% | 44.0% | 39.7% | 5.0% | 7.9% | 3.4% |
| 2010 | 930,450 | 16.48% | 50.3% | 32.7% | 4.8% | 9.3% | 2.8% |
| 2020 | 1,008,654 | 8.40% | 53.6% | 27.0% | 4.4% | 10.9% | 2.7% |

Re: SEIU local 521 Fresno COPE

for Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition Map Proposal

Page Two

While the Latino population has increased dramatically over the past 30 years, the opportunity for disadvantaged populations to elect candidates of their choice at the County Supervisor level, has not kept pace. We see the Fair Maps Act of 2019 and the Federal Voting Rights Act as opportunities and requirements to do more than simply move a few census tracts between urban districts to equalize population.

We are excited at the potential for significant change in the boundaries of County Supervisorial Districts, to reflect the demographic shifts that have occurred.

SEIU local 521 Fresno COPE believes the current map for the Fresno Board of Supervisors should be changed to reflect two distinct communities of interest separated by Highway 41: the rural Westside (Proposed District 1) and the rural Eastside (Proposed District 4).

EMC's Proposed Map recognizes the significant differences between these two regions, whether we look at crops grown, soil type, or transportation patterns. Even their water comes from different sources. On the Eastside, the farms are smaller, with more communities that are more densely populated. On the Westside, the communities are fewer and farther apart, with much bigger farms and more mechanized agriculture, requiring less labor.

We are pleased District 1, as proposed by EMC, covers the entire rural Westside, everything west of Highway 41 and all areas of the City of Fresno west of Highway 99.

- Rural Cities: Firebaugh, Kerman, Mendota, San Joaquin. Proposed District 1
 ADDS Huron and Coalinga, which are now in District 4. The current District 4
 stretches 100 miles, from Coalinga to Orange Cove.
- Unincorporated communities: Biola, Cantua Creek, Five Points,
 Tranquility, and West Park. As proposed, District 1 ADDS Caruthers, Easton,
 Lanare, Raisin City, & Riverdale, which are now in District 4.

These unincorporated rural communities are among the poorest and most isolated, and lack the basic features of a safe, healthy, sustainable neighborhood—potable drinking water, sewer systems, safe housing, public transportation, parks, sidewalks, and streetlights. Moreover, these communities are systematically underserved in the overall allocation of public resources and are frequently overlooked in local decisions.

The Fresno County Rural Transit Agency transit routes shed light on transportation patterns in the rural Westside and support use of Highway 41 as the dividing line.

Westlands and Westhills College District are currently split into two supervisor districts, but EMC's Proposed District 1 includes:

 All the West Hills Community College District located within Fresno County, including the main Coalinga campus and the Firebaugh campus. All the Westlands Water District
 Re: SEIU local 521 Fresno COPE
 for Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition Map Proposal
 Page Three

For these, and many other reasons, and after carefully reviewing the Supervisorial District map proposed by the Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition and the Dolores Huerta Foundation, the SEIU local 521 Fresno COPE stands in strong support.

EMC's map is fair, research-based, meets all federal and state legal requirements, and provides an opportunity for fair representation.

Sincerely,

Brain Murillo

Fresno COPE Chair SEIU local 521 Fresno COPE 5228 E Pine Ave Fresno, CA 93727 (559) 447-2560 Bmurillo84@gmail.com

Sincerely,

Heather Evans

Fresno COPE Vice Chair SEIU local 521 Fresno COPE 5228 E Pine Ave Fresno, CA 93727 (559) 447-2560 Marie.heather@gmail.com

Central Valley Progressive PAC



September 22, 2021

Submitted via Electronic Mail FresnoCounty2021Redistricting@fresnocountyca.gov

To: Fresno County Board of Supervisors

& the County's Advisory Redistricting Commission

Re: Central Valley Progressive PAC Strong Support

for the Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition (EMC) Map Proposal

The Central Valley Progressive PAC is a group of concerned activists in Fresno County. We note with concern that our representatives often do not reflect the region's diversity. We strongly believe that fair maps must be drawn and approved this redistricting cycle, so that minority voters would have an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

The Central Valley Progressive PAC represents many families and cities in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley. We advocate for all progressives in the Central Valley to have a voice and get the resources they need to thrive.

We have carefully reviewed the new Census data, which confirms that significant demographic changes continue to transform Fresno County.

Fresno County Board of Supervisors - 2020

| Current Districts | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
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| 2010 | 930,450 | 16.48% | 50.3% | 32.7% | 4.8% | 9.3% | 2.8% |
| 2020 | 1,008,654 | 8.40% | 53.6% | 27.0% | 4.4% | 10.9% | 2.7% |

Although the Latino population has increased dramatically over the past 30 years, the opportunity for disadvantaged populations to elect candidates of their choice at the County Supervisor level has not kept pace. We see the Fair Maps Act of 2019 and the Federal Voting Rights Act as opportunities and requirements to do more than simply move a few Census tracts between urban districts to equalize population.

Re: Central Valley Progressive PAC Strong Support for the Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition Map Proposal Page Two

We are excited at the potential for significant change in the boundaries of County Supervisorial districts to reflect the demographic shifts that have occurred.

The Central Valley Progressive PAC believes the current map for the Fresno County Board of Supervisors should be changed to reflect two distinct communities of interest separated by Highway 41: the rural Westside (Proposed District 1) and the rural Eastside (Proposed District 4).

EMC's proposed map recognizes the significant differences between these two regions, whether we look at crops grown, soil type or transportation patterns. Even their water comes from different sources. On the Eastside, the farms are smaller, with more communities that are more densely populated. On the Westside, the communities are fewer and farther apart, with much bigger farms and more mechanized agriculture, requiring less labor.

We are pleased that District 1, as proposed by the EMC, covers the entire rural Westside, everything west of Highway 41 and all areas of the city of Fresno west of Highway 99.

- Rural Cities: Firebaugh, Kerman, Mendota, San Joaquin. Proposed District 1
 ADDS Huron and Coalinga, which are now in District 4. The current District 4
 stretches 100 miles, from Coalinga to Orange Cove.
- Unincorporated communities: Biola, Cantua Creek, Five Points, Tranquillity and West Park. As proposed, District 1 ADDS Caruthers, Easton, Lanare, Raisin City and Riverdale, which are now in District 4.

These unincorporated rural communities are among the poorest and most isolated, many of which lack the basic features of a safe, healthy, sustainable neighborhoods—potable drinking water, sewer systems, safe housing, public transportation, parks, sidewalks, and streetlights. Moreover, these communities are systematically underserved in the overall allocation of public resources and are frequently overlooked in local decisions.

The Fresno County Rural Transit Agency transit routes shed light on transportation patterns in the rural Westside and support use of Highway 41 as the dividing line.

Westlands and the West Hills Community College District are currently split into two supervisorial districts, but EMC's proposed District 1 includes the following:

- All the West Hills Community College District located within Fresno County, including the main Coalinga campus and the Firebaugh campus.
- · All the Westlands Water District.

For these, and many other reasons, and after carefully reviewing the supervisorial district map proposed by the Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition and the Dolores Huerta Foundation, the Central Valley Progressive PAC stands in strong support.

Re:

Central Valley Progressive PAC Strong Support

for the Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition Map Proposal

Page Three

The EMC's map is fair, research-based, meets all federal and state legal requirements, and provides an opportunity for fair representation.

Thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Simone Cranston Phodes

Central Valley Progressive PAC President P.O. Box 5845 Fresno, CA 93755 559-978-4504

centralvalleyprogressives@gmail.com



Central Valley Leadership Round Table

September 15, 2021

Submitted via Electronic Mail FresnoCounty2021Redistricting@fresnocountyca.gov

To: Fresno County Board of Supervisors

& the County's Advisory Redistricting Commission

Re: Central Valley Leadership Round Table Strong Support

for Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition (EMC) Map Proposal

The Central Valley Leadership Round Table (CVLRT) is a group of rural elected and community leaders in Fresno County, many of whom are former farm laborers or the children of farmworkers. We note with concern that our representatives often do not reflect the region's diversity. We strongly believe that fair maps must be drawn and approved this redistricting cycle, so that minority voters have an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

The CVLRT represents many families and cities in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley. We advocate for more farmworker protections, a pathway to citizenship, and inclusion in coronavirus relief funding.

We have carefully reviewed the new Census data, which confirms that significant demographic changes continue to transform Fresno County.

Fresno County Board of Supervisors - 2020

| Current Districts | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|---------|------------|------------|-------------|
| YEAR | Total Population | Year % Change | Latino % | White % | Black % | Asian % | % of Pop |
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| 2020 | 1,008,654 | 8.40% | 53.6% | 27.0% | 4.4% | 10.9% | 2.7% |

While the Latino population has increased dramatically over the past 30 years, the opportunity for disadvantaged populations to elect candidates of their choice at the County Supervisor level, has not kept pace. We see the Fair Maps Act of 2019 and the federal Voting Rights Act as opportunities and requirements to do more than simply move a few census tracts between urban districts to equalize population.

Re: Central Valley Leadership Roundtable's Strong Support for Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition Map Proposal Page Two

We are excited at the potential for significant change in the boundaries of County Supervisorial Districts, to reflect the demographic shifts that have occurred.

The CVLRT believes the current map for the Fresno Board of Supervisors should be changed to reflect two distinct communities of interest separated by Highway 41: the rural Westside (Proposed District 1) and the rural Eastside (Proposed District 4).

EMC's Proposed Map recognizes the significant differences between these two regions, whether we look at crops grown, soil type, or transportation patterns. Even their water comes from different sources. On the Eastside, the farms are smaller, with more communities that are more densely populated. On the Westside, the communities are fewer and farther apart, with much bigger farms and more mechanized agriculture, requiring less labor.

We are pleased District 1, as proposed by EMC, covers the entire rural Westside, everything west of Highway 41 and all areas of the City of Fresno west of Highway 99.

- Rural Cities: Firebaugh, Kerman, Mendota, San Joaquin. Proposed District 1
 ADDS Huron and Coalinga, which are now in District 4. The current District 4
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- Unincorporated communities: Biola, Cantua Creek, Five Points,
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These unincorporated rural communities are among the poorest and most isolated, and lack the basic features of a safe, healthy, sustainable neighborhood—potable drinking water, sewer systems, safe housing, public transportation, parks, sidewalks, and streetlights. Moreover, these communities are systematically underserved in the overall allocation of public resources and are frequently overlooked in local decisions.

The Fresno County Rural Transit Agency transit routes shed light on transportation patterns in the rural Westside and support use of Highway 41 as the dividing line.

Westlands and Westhills College District are currently split into two supervisor districts, but EMC's Proposed District 1 includes:

- All of the West Hills Community College District located within Fresno County, including the main Coalinga campus and the Firebaugh campus.
- All of the Westlands Water District

For these, and many other reasons, and after carefully reviewing the Supervisorial District map proposed by the Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition and the Dolores Huerta Foundation, the Central Valley Leadership Round Table stands in strong support.

Re: Central Valley Leadership Roundtable's Strong Support

for Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition Map Proposal Page Three

EMC's map is fair, research-based, meets all federal and state legal requirements, and provides an opportunity for fair representation.

Sincerely,

Eliseo Gamiño

President, Central Valley Leadership Round Table P.O. Box# 1201, Firebaugh, CA 93622 (559) 250-1253 gamayer20@gmail.com



October 5, 2021

Via Email
Fresno County Board of Supervisors
Fresno County Hall of Records
2281 Tulare Street, Room 301
Fresno, CA 93721
Clerk/BOS@co.fresno.ca.us

Fresno County Redistricting Advisory Commission County Administrative Office 2281 Tulare Street, Room 304 Fresno, CA 93721 FresnoCounty2021Redistricting@fresnocountyca.gov

Re: Support for Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition (EMC) Map Proposal

Dear Members of the Fresno County Board of Supervisors and Members of the Fresno County Redistricting Advisory Commission:

I write to express Cultiva La Salud's strong support of the Equity Map Coalition's ("EMC") proposed revised map, specifically as it relates to proposed District 4 which includes the communities of Fowler, Kingsburg, Orange Cove, Parlier, Reedley, Sanger, Selma, and other disadvantaged unincorporated communities such as Calwa, Del Rey, Malaga, and Laton. The proposed District 4 also includes the older urban neighborhoods in Southeast Fresno, as these residents share much in common with residents in the rural communities on the Eastside.

Cultiva La Salud works closely with those communities and strongly believe that they share socioeconomic and environmental similarities that warrant them being in the same district. Keeping these communities of interest whole in proposed District 4 will allow them to receive the adequate representation they deserve, and that Fresno County has failed to provide under existing supervisorial maps. During our years of work in these communities we know that they often lack equitable investments that promote health such as easy access to healthy foods, clean water and safe places to be physically active. The absence of these investments played a role in residents' susceptibility to COVID, given the burden of pre-existing conditions in these communities. During the pandemic, there has been a lack of early outreach and education as well as the provision of resources, such as PPE, that could have helped prevent COVID spread. Now these communities are struggling to fight back against COVID. For these and the following reasons, I urge the Commission and Board of Supervisors to adopt the Equitable Map Coalition's proposed map and preserve our communities of interest.

Under the current Fresno County Board of Supervisors map, the communities east of Highway 41, in EMC's proposed District 4, are grouped in with towns and unincorporated

communities in West Fresno County, like Huron and Coalinga, that tend to rely on Interstate 5, rather than the Highway 99. The communities in proposed District 4 are also grouped with unincorporated communities like Raisin City in West Fresno County, for which Kerman serves as its hub for shopping, pharmacy, and banking needs.



EMC's proposed District 4

The communities in proposed District 4 share socioeconomic similarities

The communities in EMC's proposed District 4 share demographic and socioeconomic similarities. For example, in the jurisdictions of Calwa (90%), Orange Cove (94.8%), Malaga (92.8%) and Parlier (97.5%), over 90 percent of the population identified as Hispanic in the 2020 census. In the jurisdictions of Laton (73.6%), Reedley (79.1%), Selma (89.2%), Del Rey (88.8%), and Sanger (82.6%), over 70 percent of the population identified as Hispanic in the 2020 census.

Residents from the older urban neighborhoods in Southeast Fresno and Calwa share much in common with residents in the rural communities on the eastside of Fresno County, including living in high poverty areas, heavily Latino (as described above), seasonal income

because of seasonal work, and difficulty accessing health and social services. Because these areas are heavily Latino, it also means that they share linguistic similarities.

These communities also have a more difficult time accessing broadband internet. According to ACS 2019 data, only 53.7% of Parlier residents have a subscription to broadband; only 60.3% in Orange Cove; and 68.9% in Reedley. When it comes to residents with a bachelor's degree or higher, only 4.1% have one in Parlier; 1.6% in Orange Cove; and only 12.7% in Reedley.

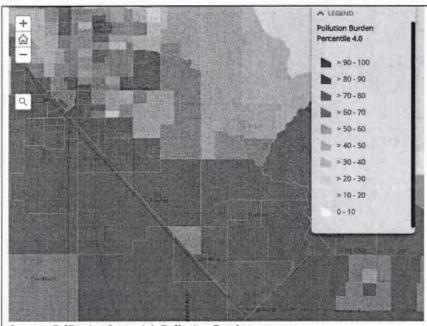
Many residents in these communities also travel more than 20 minutes each day to work. Specifically, ACS 2019 data reveals that Kingsburg residents travel an average of 22.9 minutes; Sanger residents 26.7 minutes; Orange Cove 27.5 minutes and, Parlier 23.2 minutes.

The communities in proposed District 4 experience shared environmental burdens While much of Fresno County experiences environmental burdens such as poor air quality and water insecurity issues, the communities in proposed District 4 share similarities in how they are disproportionally burdened with pollution and pesticide contamination. The undersigned organizations used California's CalEnviroScreen's mapping tool to illustrate this point. This screening tool is particularly effective because it uses environmental, health, and socioeconomic information to produce scores for every census tract in the state. Under such screen, almost all of the communities in proposed District 4 have a CalEnvironScreen 3.0 score of 91-100% or above. This means that these communities are some of the most environmentally burdened and vulnerable communities in California. The screen is also used by CalEPA and its departments to aid in administering environmental justice grants, promote compliance with environmental laws, prioritize site-cleanup activities and identify opportunities for sustainable economic development. As such, it is important that these communities remain "whole" to ensure that they benefit from the same grants and funding that could be available through the state using such screening tool.

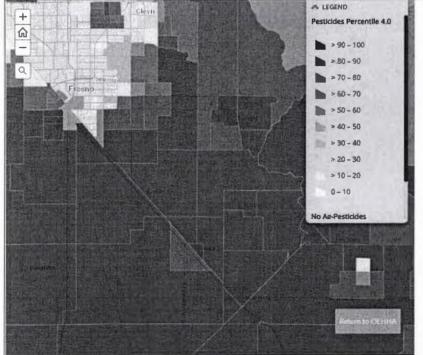
When analyzing these communities further, these communities are similarly burdened by pollution and pesticides. According to the screening tool, the communities of Fowler, Kingsburg, Selma, Parlier, Kingsburg and the unincorporated community's in-between all have a pollution burden percentile in the 80 to 100 range and a pesticide range in the 90 to 100 percentiles. See Images below.

These communities have and will continue to advocate for environmental protections, as illustrated by the screening tool. As such, they will benefit from remaining together in one district as proposed in the Equitable Map Coalition's map.

¹ CalEnviroScreen 3.0, available at: https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-30.







Source: CalEnviro Scree 4.0, Pesticides Percentile 4.0

Letter in Support of Equity Maps Coalition October 5, 2021 Page 5 of 5

Similarities in the type of crops farmworkers harvest

Residents who live in the communities in proposed District 4 also work in and harvest similar crops, including crops that are different from those grown in West Fresno County. For example, citrus and fresh fruit are more commonly grown in the communities of proposed District 4 while West Fresno County is known for row crops like processing tomatoes, garlic, alfalfa, and cotton. Specifically, in the Orange Cove Irrigation District, 75% of farmland is citrus and only 16% nuts and grapes.² These differences are important because it impacts skills required to cultivate and harvest the different crops. In other words, the farmworkers in West Fresno County are more familiar working with row-crops while those in Sanger, Selma, and Parlier are more familiar with citrus.

Conclusion

We urge that the Commission and Board of Supervisors take our comments about our communities of interest seriously and adopt the proposed Equity Maps Coalition's map that keeps the communities of Calwa, Fowler, Kingsburg, Orange Cove, Parlier, Reedley, Sanger, Selma, and other disadvantaged unincorporated communities, and the older urban neighborhoods in Southeast Fresno together within one district. If you have any questions or need further information, please do not hesitate to reach out to me at Genoveva@CultivaLaSalud.org.

Sincerely,

Genoveva Islas, MPH

Executive Director, Cultiva La Salud

Lous

 $^{^2\} Orange\ Cove\ Irrigation\ District,\ available\ at: \\ \underline{http://www.orangecoveid.org/about\%20the\%20district.php\#}.$



October 3, 2021

Submitted via Electronic Mail FresnoCounty2021Redistricting@fresnocountyca.gov

To: Fresno County Board of Supervisors

Fresno County Advisory Redistricting Commission

Re: Sierra Club Tehipite Chapter support for the Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition

map proposal

The Sierra Club is our nation's premier, volunteer-driven environmental organization, with more than 760,000 dues-paying members. Our Club's Tehipite Chapter covers four counties in the Sierra Nevada foothills and central San Joaquin Valley, including 1,330 members in Fresno County. Our Club's mission is, "To explore, enjoy and protect the planet. To practice and promote the responsible use of the earth's ecosystems and resources; to educate and enlist humanity to protect and restore the quality of the natural and human environment; and to use all lawful means to carry out those objectives."

The Sierra Club is best known for advocating for protection of the magnificent wildlands of the United States, and has played a significant role in preserving public lands, including Yosemite National Park, back to our founding by John Muir in 1892. In the past decade, however, the Club has recognized that we need to influence local government, as well, if we are to limit climate change, which is breaking our planet's life support system. For this reason, the Sierra Club is involved with electing and supporting elected officials with the courage to speak up on environmental issues, and has allied with communities on the front lines of the environment, including San Joaquin Valley residents confronting air pollution, toxic waste, or a lack of safe and affordable drinking water.

Our Sierra Club believes that elected government functions best when it makes decisions in the open, with transparency and accountability to the public. The California FAIR Map Act, passed in 2019, provides the guidance for local government to use in redistricting. The Act lays out clear guidelines for how political district lines, including County Supervisorial districts, need to be drawn in time for the 2022 elections. Districts must comply with seven criteria, in the following order: (1) equal population to comply with the U.S. Constitution; (2) compliance with the federal Voting Rights Acts to ensure minorities have an equal opportunity to elect representatives of their choice; (3) districts must be contiguous; (4) they must respect the boundaries of cities, counties, neighborhoods and communities of interest; (5) they should be geographically compact; (6) they should have two Assembly districts nested within each State Senate district; and (7) they shall not be drawn to favor or discriminate against an incumbent, candidate or political party. California Constitution article XXI; CA Government Code, §§ 8251 - 8253.6.

Despite these explicit instructions required by state law, three Fresno County Supervisors have stated on the record that existing Supervisorial districts, with very minor modifications, will be left unchanged in the current redistricting. This intransigence in the face of significant shifts in the County's demographics would, in our opinion, violate the California FAIR Map Act.

The Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition has done an impressive amount of work to carefully identify the Communities of Interest in our county, and to work to ensure these are not diluted by splitting them across County Supervisor districts in our proposed map.

For example, in our proposed map, Supervisorial District 4 is reduced to a manageable geographic size, combining the population centers along Highway 99 south of Fresno, from Calwa to Kingsburg, and adding in the farming communities of Reedley and Sanger. Also, Westside Fresno County is no longer arbitrarily split in two, and the western half of existing District 4 is merged with District 1. Also, District 5 includes East Clovis and the developing region of former farmland, now transforming into bedroom communities, and keeps the City of Clovis intact. Communities of Interest of District 5 are preserved, including the surviving groves of Sequoia trees and Sierra foothill tourism-oriented communities such as Squaw Valley.

In conclusion, the Sierra Club urges that you support the proposed map of the Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition. We believe it is healthy when government responds to the needs of the entire electorate rather than catering to the needs of a limited segment of our population, one which has historically had the ear of our Fresno County Supervisors.

Sincerely,

Gary Lasky, Chair

Sierra Club Tehipite Chapter

4677 N Safford Ave Fresno, CA 93704 tehipite.chapter@sierraclub.org and data.nations@icloud.com 559-790-3495 cell



Central California Environmental Justice Network

October 4th, 2021

Via Email

Fresno County Board of Supervisors Fresno County Hall of Records 2281 Tulare Street, Room 301 Fresno, CA 93721 Clerk/BOS@co.fresno.ca.us

Fresno County Redistricting Advisory Commission County Administrative Office 2281 Tulare Street, Room 304 Fresno, CA 93721 FresnoCounty2021Redistricting@fresnocountyca.gov

Re: Support for Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition (EMC) Map Proposal

Dear Members of the Fresno County Board of Supervisors and Members of the Fresno County Redistricting Advisory Commission:

On behalf of the Central California Environmental Justice Network (CCEJN), we write to express our strong support of the Equity Map Coalition's ("EMC") proposed revised map, specifically as it relates to proposed District 4 which includes the communities of Fowler, Kingsburg, Orange Cove, Parlier, Reedley, Sanger, Selma, and other disadvantaged unincorporated communities such as Calwa, Del Rey, Malaga, and Laton. The proposed District 4 also includes the older urban neighborhoods in Southeast Fresno, as these residents share much in common with residents in the rural communities on the Eastside.

For over 20 years, CCEJN has worked closely with residents of the disadvantaged communities of Calwa, Del Rey, Malaga, Orange Cove and Southeast Fresno and we have seen firsthand the socioeconomic and environmental similarities that warrant them being in the same district. Keeping these communities of interest whole in proposed District 4 will allow them to receive the adequate representation they deserve, and that Fresno County has failed to provide under existing supervisorial maps. For these and the following reasons, we urge the Commission and Board of Supervisors to adopt the Equitable Map Coalition's proposed map and preserve our communities of interest.

Under the current Fresno County Board of Supervisors map, the communities east of Highway 41, in EMC's proposed District 4, are grouped in with towns and unincorporated communities in West Fresno County, like Huron and Coalinga, that tend to rely on Interstate 5, rather than the Highway 99. The communities in proposed District 4 are also grouped with unincorporated communities like Raisin City in West Fresno County, for which Kerman serves as its hub for shopping, pharmacy and banking needs.



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Many residents in these communities also travel more than 20 minutes each day to work. Specifically, ACS 2019 data reveals that Kingsburg residents travel an average of 22.9 minutes; Sanger residents 26.7 minutes; Orange Cove 27.5 minutes and, Parlier 23.2 minutes.

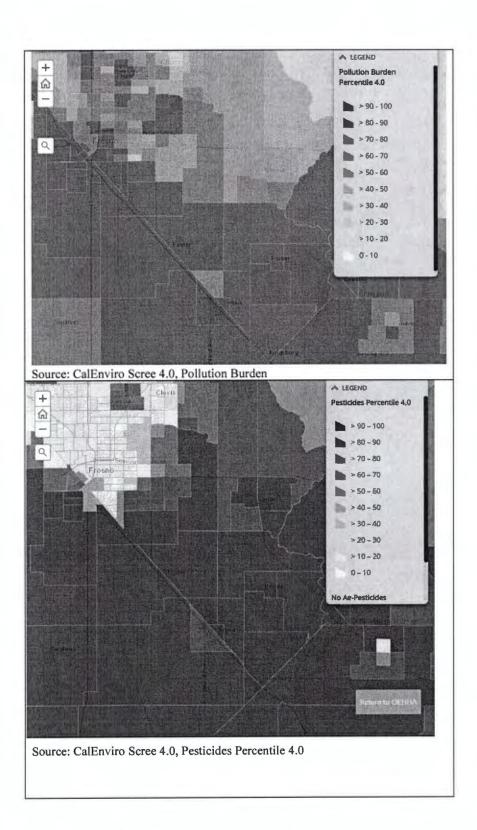
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We urge that the Commission and Board of Supervisors take our comments about our communities of interest seriously and adopt the proposed Equity Maps Coalition's map that keeps the communities of Calwa, Fowler, Kingsburg, Orange Cove, Parlier, Reedley, Sanger, Selma, and other disadvantaged unincorporated communities, and the older urban neighborhoods in Southeast Fresno together within one district. If you have any questions or need further information, please do not hesitate to reach out to the undersigned organizations.

Sincerely,

Nayamin Martinez, MPH
Executive Director
Central California Environmental Justice Network
4991 E McKinley Ave. Ste. 109
Fresno CA 93727
www.ccejn.og

² Orange Cove Irrigation District, available at: http://www.orangecoveid.org/about%20the%20district.php#.

CENTRAL VALLEY PARTNERSHIP

October 4th, 2021

To: Fresno County Board of Supervisors & the Fresno County Advisory Redistricting Commission

Re: Central Valley Partnership Strongly Supports Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition (EMC)
Map Proposal

The Central Valley Partnership (CVP) is a progressive network of labor unions, environmental organizations and community leadership with a mission to achieve social, racial, environmental and economic justice in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

Noting the history of exclusion, segregation and racism prevalent in the San Joaquin Valley, often resulting in the disenfranchisement of democratic voting for the region's residents, we strongly believe that fair maps must be drawn and approved this redistricting cycle, so that voters from underrepresented groups, communities of color and immigrant backgrounds have an opportunity to participate fully in our electoral system of government and to have their voices heard at the ballot box.

We preface our comment letter with reference to new Census data, which confirms that significant demographic changes continue to transform Fresno County.

Fresno County Board of Supervisors - 2020

| Current Districts | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| YEAR | Total Population | Year % Change | Latino % | White % | Black % | Asian % | % of Pop |
| 1990 | 666,675 | | 35.4% | 50.7% | 4.7% | 8.1% | 1.0% |
| 2000 | 798,800 | 19.82% | 44.0% | 39.7% | 5.0% | 7.9% | 3.4% |
| 2010 | 930,450 | 16.48% | 50.3% | 32.7% | 4.8% | 9.3% | 2.8% |
| 2020 | 1,008,654 | 8.40% | 53.6% | 27.0% | 4.4% | 10.9% | 2.7% |

While the Latino population has increased dramatically over the past 30 years, the opportunity for disadvantaged populations to elect candidates of their choice at the county supervisor level, has not kept pace. We see the Fair Maps Act of 2019 and the federal Voting Rights Act as opportunities and

requirements to do more than simply move a few census tracts between urban districts to equalize population.

After a thorough review of the district boundaries proposed by the Equity Map Coalition for the Fresno County Board of Supervisors, the Central Valley Partnership is in full, strong support of the map. The proposed districts are contiguous, respect neighborhoods and cities as well as communities of interest, have easily identifiable boundaries, and are compact.

We particularly support the use of Highway 41 as an easily identifiable artificial boundary between rural communities of interest in Westside and Eastside Fresno County. The two distinct regions have significant differences in the areas of agricultural economic drivers, education access, and transportation. Each region deserves to have its own representative that will meet its challenges and uplift its needs.

Under the proposed maps, the entirety of the Westside is kept whole. We support this because it would strengthen the Westside community of interest by including together all the area served by West Hills Community College District and Westlands Water District, and all the areas connected by Fresno County Rural Transit's Westside routes. The Westside has been divided for too long.

In order to meet population requirements and in keeping with the use of easily identifiable boundaries, the proposed map uses Highway 99 as a boundary and includes City of Fresno communities west of the highway with the rural Westside communities. There is precedent for this in the current Supervisorial District map and neighborhoods west of Highway 99 are tied to some of the rural Westside communities via the many farmworkers and ag-related employees living in this area.

City of Fresno neighborhoods in Southeast Fresno and Calwa are put in a proposed district with the rural Eastside cities in current Supervisorial District Four. We support this because these neighborhoods and cities together form a community of interest and are bound together by work, family, shared culture and religion, and socioeconomics. Additionally, together, they all face similar challenges around educational attainment, housing, and healthcare access. District Four includes all the rural towns connected by Fresno County Rural Transit's Eastside routes.

We support keeping the City of Clovis whole and together, anchoring its own supervisorial district and including areas with new growth along with the foothill and mountain areas. Willow Avenue serves as the border between the City of Fresno and the City of Clovis and should also serve as an easily identifiable artificial boundary between Supervisorial District Two and District Five, respectively.

The proposed districts for Central and North City of Fresno maintain the geographic integrity of neighborhoods and respects the ethnic communities of interest in the city's urban core. The Central Supervisorial District Three is largely preserved, along with well-established and historic neighborhoods of working class and low-income families. The North Fresno Supervisorial District Two is also largely preserved and uses well understood natural and artificial boundaries like the San Joaquin River, Highway 99, Shaw and Ashlan Avenues.

The latest Census data shows the great diversity and significant growth of Fresno County. That diversity is represented in the map proposed by the Equity Map Coalition, which creates three effective Latino majority districts, while also ensuring our Supervisors represent distinct regions and communities of

interest within our county. These proposed districts will result in policy, programmatic, and funding decisions that will have a positive and equitable impact for all residents of Fresno County.

We strongly support these proposed districts and urge your serious consideration and ultimate support for this Equity Coalition map.

Sincerely,

Daniel O'Connell Executive Director

Central Valley Partnership

Da O'Lu

From: Olivia Seideman

To: Fresno County 2021 Redistricting

Cc: Mariana Alvarenga

Subject: Letter of Support for Equitable Map Coalition"s Proposed Map and COIs

Date: Tuesday, October 05, 2021 11:05:34 AM

Attachments: Fresno Redistricting COIs.pdf

Letter of Support for Equitable Map LCJA 10052021.pdf

CAUTION!!! - EXTERNAL EMAIL - THINK BEFORE YOU CLICK

Hello,

My name is Olivia Seideman and I work for Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability, a community-based organization that works with communities in Lanare, Cantua Creek/El Porvenir, and Tombstone in Fresno County.

Attached to this email is our letter of support for the Equitable Map Coalition's proposed map, as well as 29 COI maps from residents in the communities of Lanare and Cantua Creek/El Porvenir. These COIs reflect community support for the EMC's proposed map as well.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you, Olivia Seideman

--

Olivia Seideman (she/her)

Civic Engagement Coordinator
Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability
2210 San Joaquin St, Fresno, CA 93721
oseideman@leadershipcounsel.org | leadershipcounsel.org

Cell: (510) 410-0151



October 5, 2021

Submitted via Electronic Mail FresnoCounty2021Redistricting@fresnocountyca.gov

To: Fresno County Board of Supervisors & the County's Advisory Redistricting Commission

Re: Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability's Strong Support for Fresno County Equitable Map Coalition (EMC) Map Proposal

Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability works alongside low-income communities of color in the San Joaquin Valley and the Eastern Coachella Valley. As is most relevant here, we work with community leaders across Fresno City and in Lanare, Tombstone, and Cantua Creek to advocate for local, regional and state government entities to address their community's needs for the basic elements that make up a safe and healthy community, including safe and affordable drinking water, affordable housing, effective and safe transportation, efficient and affordable energy, green spaces, and clean air.

Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability is in strong support of the Equitable Map Coalition (EMC)'s map proposal, as we believe that it accurately reflects the demographic change of Fresno County between 2011 and 2021. After holding multiple community meetings focused on redistricting in the communities of Cantua Creek/El Porvenir and Lanare in the western part of the county and Tombstone in the eastern region, we also support the EMC's map proposal because it preserves the communities of interest articulated by many residents in these communities. Included with this letter are 25 COIs that reflect this.

Community members in Lanare and Cantua Creek/El Porvenir would like to be in the same district, as they face similar issues in the Western part of the county around land use, housing, water, agriculture, and more. Community members in Tombstone do not want to be in the same district as the western communities, as they face different challenges around water and agriculture and feel that a district that includes more eastern communities, rather than encompassing both eastern and western parts of the county (as the map drawn in 2011 does) would allow them to be in a district with other communities with similar interests.

EMC's map is fair, research-based, meets all federal and state legal requirements, and provides an opportunity for fair representation.



Best, Olivia Seideman Civic Engagement Coordinator, Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability

