

FINDINGS IN SUPPORT OF THE 2021 CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT MAP
AND IN SUPPORT OF RESOLUTION NO. 2021/393
ESTABLISHING THE 2021 DECENNIAL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors finds as follows:

1. The Board of Supervisors has adopted a 2021 supervisorial district map that complies with the Fair Maps Act, Elections Code section 21500 et seq.
2. The supervisorial districts established by the map are geographically contiguous to the extent practicable.
 - a. District 1 is bounded on the north by District 5, on the west by San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Bay, and on the south by Alameda County and District 2.
 - b. District 2 is bounded on the north by Districts 1, 4, and 5, on the west and south by Alameda County, and on the east by District 3.
 - c. District 3 is bounded on the west by Districts 2, 4, and 5, on the south by Alameda County, on the east by San Joaquin County, and on the north by Sacramento County and the San Joaquin River.
 - d. District 4 is bounded on the south and west by District 2, on the east by District 3, and on the north and west by District 5.
 - e. District 5 is bounded on the north by Solano County, Sacramento County, Suisun Bay, and the Carquinez Strait, on the northwest by San Pablo Bay, on the south by Districts 1, 2, and 4, and on the east and northeast by District 3.
 - f. No supervisorial districts meet at a single point of adjoining corners.
 - g. There are no areas in any supervisorial district that are separated by water and are not connected by a bridge, tunnel, or regular ferry service.
3. The geographic integrity and regional communities of interest are respected in a manner that minimize their divisions, to the extent practicable.
 - a. The County contains six primary regional communities of interest, which are based on geography, development patterns, transportation infrastructure, socio-economic characteristics, school districts, and environmental factors.
 - b. The West County regional community of interest is comprised of the area west of the East Bay hills and along the Interstate 80 corridor. This area is socio-economically and racially/ethnically diverse. Key public policy issues include environmental justice resulting from industrial uses, public health issues, protecting San Francisco and San Pablo bays, and affordable housing. The West County regional community of interest is contained primarily in District 1.

- c. The Northern Waterfront regional community of interest extends from Hercules and San Pablo Bay, along the Highway 4 corridor and the Carquinez Strait, to Oakley and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. Due to its proximity to railroads, shipping lines, and key trucking routes, the Northern Waterfront includes refineries and other industrial uses, a diversity of business, and waterfront recreational activities. This area is socio-economically and racially/ethnically diverse. Public policy issues impacting the Northern Waterfront include environmental justice issues, public health concerns related to asthma and other industry-related impacts, industrial oversight, and an economic development initiative capitalizing on the area's unique transportation assets. The Northern Waterfront regional community of interest is contained primarily in District 5.
- d. The Lamorinda regional community of interest is comprised of the cities of Lafayette, Orinda, and Moraga, and adjacent unincorporated areas. Lamorinda is located east of the Berkeley Hills between the Caldecott Tunnel and Walnut Creek. The cities operate as a collaborative entity on various issues such as transportation, public safety, and education. These cities tend to be more affluent bedroom communities, with small downtowns featuring community retail and restaurants. The Lamorinda regional community of interest is contained primarily in District 2.
- e. The San Ramon Valley/South County regional community of interest is located in the southern central portion of the County along the Interstate 680 corridor. The San Ramon Valley consists of the cities of San Ramon and Danville along with the unincorporated communities of Alamo, Diablo, Blackhawk, Camino Tassajara, and Norris Canyon. This area is typically more affluent than the County as a whole. The San Ramon Valley has seen rapid suburban development with an increasingly diverse population. For the last ten years, the San Ramon Valley was in two supervisorial districts, with unincorporated Blackhawk and Camino Tassajara in a separate district. The growing Asian population in this regional community of interest also was in two supervisorial districts. These areas are now in the San Ramon Valley/South County district. Public policy issues include expanding residential development, education, and public safety. The San Ramon Valley/South County regional community of interest is contained primarily in District 2.
- f. The East County regional community of interest consists of a mix of suburban development, agricultural and ranching uses, and Delta-related businesses and recreation. East County is becoming increasingly diverse due to a high rate of growth over the past decade. Public policy issues in East County include increased development, preservation of agricultural core, and policy issues related to water and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. The agricultural core and Delta islands communities of interest are located in the East County area. The East County regional community of interest is contained primarily in District 3.
- g. The Central County regional community of interest includes business, retail, and residential in the center of Contra Costa County. Geographically associated with Mt. Diablo, Central County has a mix of suburban development and is seeing increasing urbanization. It also includes the central business and downtown areas of Concord

and Walnut Creek. Public policy issues include infill development, transportation infrastructure and public transportation. The Central County regional community of interest is contained primarily in District 4.

4. The geographic integrity of local neighborhoods and local communities of interest are respected in a manner that minimize their divisions, to the extent practicable.
 - a. The neighborhoods and communities of Montara Bay (Montalvin Manor, Tara Hills, and Bayview) and the greater Richmond/San Pablo area (Richmond, San Pablo, El Sobrante, East Richmond Heights, Rollingwood, and Northern Richmond) are contained in District 1.
 - b. The neighborhoods and communities of Canyon, Tice Valley (including Rossmoor, Saranap, and Castle Hill), and unincorporated Blackhawk, Camino Tassajara, Diablo and Tassajara Valley, are contained in District 2.
 - c. The neighborhoods and communities of the East County Agricultural Core, Byron Airport (Byron, Discovery Bay, and the Byron Airport area), and the Delta Islands are contained in District 3.
 - d. The neighborhoods of the Clayton-Morgan Territory Road area, Contra Costa Centre, and the Monument Corridor in Concord and Pleasant Hill, are contained in District 4.
 - e. The neighborhoods and communities of Alhambra Valley, Pacheco, Clyde, and Bay Point are contained in District 5.
5. The geographic integrity of cities and census designated places are respected in a manner that minimize their division, to the extent practicable.
 - a. The cities of Richmond, San Pablo, El Cerrito, and Pinole are contained in District 1. The census designated places of Kensington, North Richmond, East Richmond Heights, El Sobrante, Rollingwood, Tara Hills, Montalvin Manor, and Bayview are contained in District 1.
 - b. The cities of San Ramon, Danville, Moraga, Lafayette, and Orinda are contained in District 2. The census designated places of Alamo, Blackhawk, Diablo, Camino Tassajara, Saranap, and Castle Hill are contained in District 2.
 - c. The cities of Brentwood and Oakley are contained in District 3. The census designated places of Bethel Island, Knightsen, Discovery Bay, and Byron are contained in District 3.
 - d. The cities of Pleasant Hill and Clayton are contained in District 4. The census designated places of Contra Costa Centre, Acalanes Ridge, Shell Ridge, San Miguel, and North Gate are contained in District 4.

- e. The cities of Pittsburg, Martinez, and Hercules are contained in District 5. The census designated places of Rodeo, Crockett, Port Costa, Mountain View, Vine Hill, Pacheco, Clyde, Bay Point, and Alhambra Valley are contained in District 5.
 - f. The Reliez Valley community is divided by school district boundaries. The portion of Reliez Valley located within the Lafayette School District is contained in District 2. The portion of Reliez Valley located within the Mount Diablo Unified School District is contained in District 4. The portion of Reliez Valley located within the Martinez Unified School District is contained in District 5.
 - g. The city of Walnut Creek is divided between Districts 2 and 4 by Highway 24 and Interstate 680.
 - h. The city of Concord is divided between Districts 4 and 5 by Highways 4 and 242, and by the former railroad right-of-way.
 - i. The city of Antioch is divided between Districts 3 and 5 by Somersville Road, Auto Center Drive, and the Union Pacific Railroad.
6. Supervisorial district boundaries are easily identifiable and understandable by residents, as shown on the map and as described above. Supervisorial district boundaries are bounded by natural and artificial barriers, by streets, and by the boundaries of the County, to the extent practicable, as shown on the map and as described above.
 7. Supervisorial district boundaries are drawn to encourage geographical compactness in a manner that nearby areas of population are not bypassed in favor of more distant populations, as shown on the map and as described above.
 8. Supervisorial district boundaries are not drawn for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a political party. The office of county supervisor is a non-partisan office, and the political party affiliation of registered voters was not taken into account when drawing the 2021 supervisorial district map.
 9. The Board of Supervisors has adopted a 2021 supervisorial district map that complies with the United States Constitution, the California Constitution, and the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. Sec. 10301 et seq.).
 10. The supervisorial districts established by the 2021 supervisorial district map are substantially equal in population with only a minor deviation in population of approximately 9.77% between the largest and smallest supervisorial districts. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that a deviation of less than 10% between the largest and smallest district does not establish a prima facie case of invidious discrimination under the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. (*Harris v. Ariz. Indep. Redistricting Comm.* (2015) 136 S. Ct. 1301.)
 11. The minor 9.77% deviation in population among the supervisorial districts is the result of drawing supervisorial districts based on traditional redistricting requirements, including the requirements of the Fair Maps Act.

12. Contra Costa County's diverse population is distributed throughout the County. More than 31% of the citizen age voting population lives in census blocks where there is no majority, which reflects the County's overall demographic composition.
13. To establish a minority majority supervisorial district, a sufficient concentration of minority population must be located in a geographic area. Given Contra Costa County's dispersed racial and ethnic populations, members of a racial minority group cannot represent a majority of the population or voting-age population within a single supervisorial district unless supervisorial districts are drawn in a manner that violates traditional redistricting requirements, including those in the Fair Maps Act.
14. It is not possible to draw a supervisorial district map with a minority majority district unless a map shows a deviation of more than 10% between the largest and smallest districts.
15. The 2021 supervisorial district map is not drawn in a manner that causes an inequality in the opportunities enjoyed by minority and majority voters to elect their preferred representatives. There is no evidence in the record to establish that: (a) a minority group is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district drawn in accordance with traditional redistricting requirements, including those in the Fair Maps Act; or (b) that minority group is politically cohesive; or (c) the majority group votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it, in the absence of special circumstances, usually to defeat that minority group's preferred candidate; or (d) that, based on the totality of the circumstances, the supervisorial districts established by the map will impermissibly impair that minority group's ability to elect representatives of its choice.
16. The new supervisorial districts established by the 2021 supervisorial district map do not diminish the number of districts in which any minority group constitutes a majority of the population or voting-age population.
17. The 2021 supervisorial district map reduces the number of supervisorial districts in which white persons constitute a majority of the citizen voting-age population.
 - a. Based on 2020 census data, the 2011 supervisorial district map has three districts (Districts 2, 3, and 4) where white persons represent a majority of the citizen voting age population.
 - b. Based on 2020 census data, the 2021 supervisorial district map has two districts (Districts 2 and 4) where white persons represent a majority of the citizen voting age population.