

Carpinteria Valley Water District Introduction to Director Divisions

June 24, 2020

1. **“At Large”**
2. **“From District” or “Residence” Districts**
3. **“By District”**

**The California Voting Rights Act
was written to specifically
encourage by-district elections.**

- Under the Federal Voting Rights Act (passed in 1965), a jurisdiction must fail four factual tests before it is in violation of the law.
- The California VRA makes it significantly easier for plaintiffs whose ability to elect has been impaired to force jurisdictions into “by-district” election systems by downplaying two of the US Supreme Court *Gingles* tests:
 - ~~1. Can the protected class constitute the majority of a district?~~
 2. Does the protected class vote as a bloc?
 3. Do the voters who are not in the protected class vote in a bloc to defeat the preferred candidates of the protected class?
 - ~~4. Do the “totality of circumstances” indicate race is a factor in elections?~~
- When a plaintiff’s ability to elect has been impaired, liability is heavily dependent on racially polarized voting

- Switched (or in the process of switching) as a result of CVRA:
 - 240 school districts
 - 34 Community College Districts
 - 144 cities
 - 1 County Board of Supervisors
 - 35 water and other special districts.
- Cases So Far:
 - Palmdale, Santa Clara and Santa Monica went to trial on the merits. Palmdale and Santa Clara lost. Santa Monica is awaiting a decision.
 - Modesto and Palmdale each spent about \$1.8 million on their defense (in addition to the attorney fee awards in those cases). Santa Monica has spent an estimated \$5 million so far.
- Key settlements:
 - Palmdale: \$4.7 million
 - Modesto: \$3 million
 - Highland: \$1.3 million
 - Anaheim: \$1.1 million
 - Whittier: \$1 million
 - Santa Barbara: \$600,000
 - Tulare Hospital: \$500,000
 - Camarillo: \$233,000
 - Compton Unified: \$200,000
 - Madera Unified: about \$170,000
 - Hanford Joint Union Schools: \$118,000
 - Merced City: \$42,000
- An estimated \$16 million in total settlements and court awards so far.

Districting Process

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Step	Description
Two Initial Hearings <i>June 24 & July 8</i>	Held prior to release of draft maps. Education and to solicit input on the communities in the District.
Release draft maps <i>July 15</i>	Maps must be posted at least 7 days prior to 3 rd hearing.
Two hearings on draft maps <i>July 22 & Aug. 12</i>	Two meetings to discuss and revise the draft maps and to discuss the election sequence.
Map adoption <i>Aug. 26</i>	Map adopted via ordinance. Final map must be posted at least 7 days prior to adoption.

Federal Laws

- ❑ Equal Population
- ❑ Federal Voting Rights Act
- ❑ No Racial Gerrymandering

Traditional Redistricting Principles

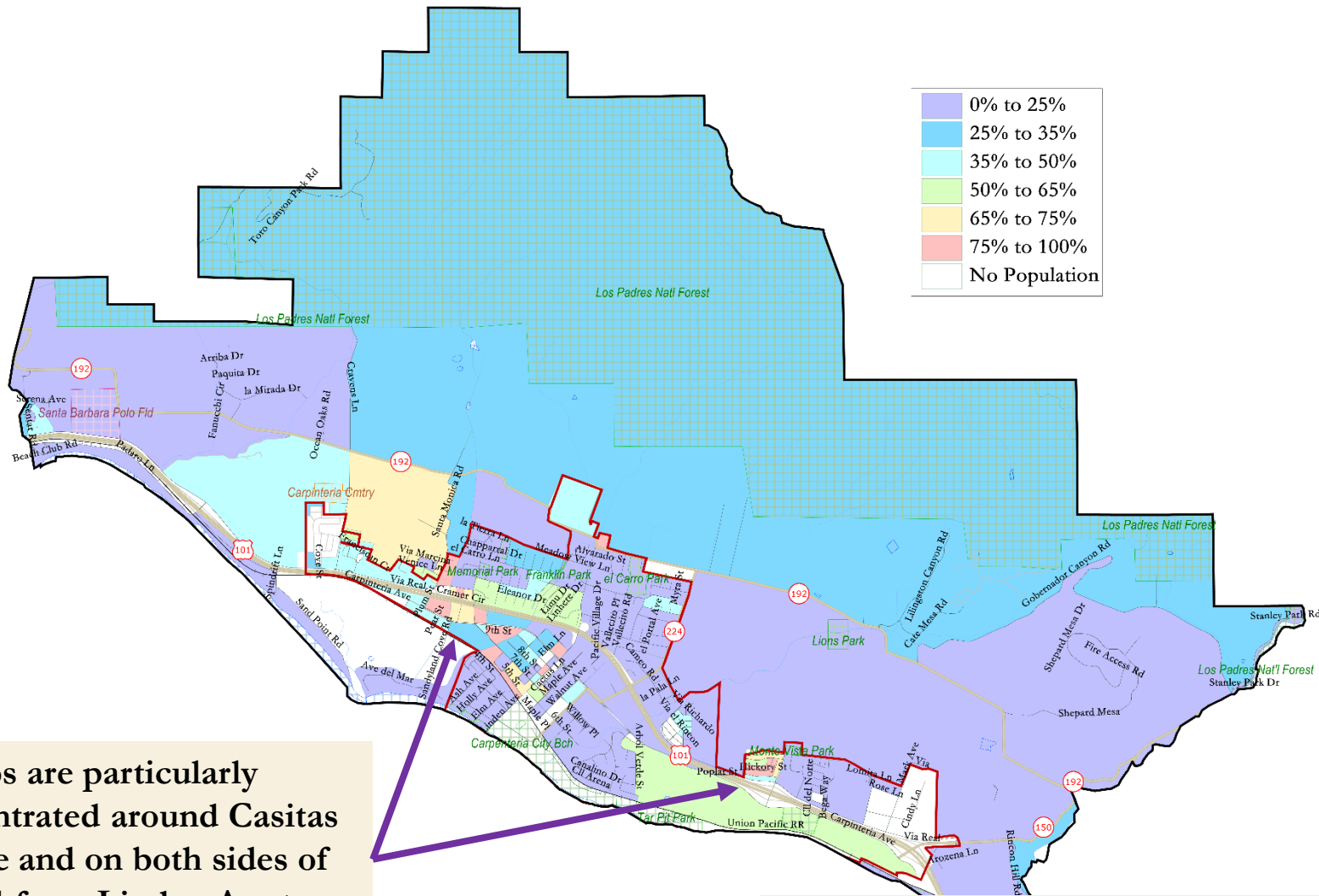
- ❑ Communities of interest
- ❑ Compact
- ❑ Contiguous
- ❑ Visible (Natural & man-made) boundaries
- ❑ Respect voters' choices / avoid pairing Board members
- ❑ *Planned future growth*



Demographic Summary

Each of the five divisions must contain about 3,160 residents.

Category	Field	Count	Pct	Category	Field	Count	Pct
	Total Pop	15,800		ACS Pop. Est.	Total	16,117	
Total Pop	Hisp	7,079	45%	Age	age0-19	3,376	21%
	NH White	7,986	51%		age20-60	8,317	52%
	NH Black	125	1%		age60plus	4,423	27%
	Asian-American	448	3%	Immigration	immigrants	3,825	24%
Citizen Voting Age Pop	Total	11,067			naturalized	1,550	41%
	Hisp	3,218	29%	Language spoken at home	english	9,522	62%
	NH White	7,264	66%		spanish	5,190	34%
	NH Black	63	1%		asian-lang	282	2%
	Asian/Pac.Isl.	0	1%		other lang	324	2%
Voter Registration (Nov 2018)	Total	8,959		Language Fluency	Speaks Eng. "Less than Very Well"	2,237	15%
	Latino est.	2,603	29%	Education (among those age 25+)	hs-grad	5,507	47%
	Spanish-Surnamed	2,338	26%		bachelor	2,688	23%
	Asian-Surnamed	158	2%		graduatedegree	1,551	13%
	Filipino-Surnamed	54	1%	Child in Household	child-under18	1,491	24%
	NH White est.	6,079	68%	Pct of Pop. Age 16+	employed	8,330	62%
	NH Black	49	1%		Household Income	income 0-25k	778
Voter Turnout (Nov 2018)	Total	6,852		income 25-50k		1,106	18%
	Latino est.	1,667	24%	income 50-75k		1,159	19%
	Spanish-Surnamed	1,497	22%	income 75-200k		2,185	36%
	Asian-Surnamed	113	2%	income 200k-plus		891	15%
	Filipino-Surnamed	39	1%	Housing Stats	single family	4,839	65%
	NH White est.	4,976	73%		multi-family	2,572	35%
	NH Black	41	1%		rented	2,799	46%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2016)	Total	7,778			owned	3,317	54%
	Latino est.	2,003	26%	Total population data from the 2010 Decennial Census. Surname-based Voter Registration and Turnout data from the California Statewide Database. Latino voter registration and turnout data are Spanish-surname counts adjusted using Census Population Department undercount estimates. NH White and NH Black registration and turnout counts estimated by NDC. Citizen Voting Age Population, Age, Immigration, and other demographics from the 2014-2018 American Community Survey and Special Tabulation 5-year data.			
	Spanish-Surnamed	1,799	23%				
	Asian-Surnamed	127	2%				
	Filipino-Surnamed	43	1%				
	NH White est.	5,507	71%				
NH Black est.	44	1%					



Latinos are particularly concentrated around Casitas Village and on both sides of the 101 from Linden Ave to Santa Monica Rd.

Neither Asian-Americans nor African-Americans are geographically concentrated in

Defining Communities of Interest

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1st Question: what is your neighborhood or community of interest?

A Community of Interest is generally defined as a neighborhood or community of shared interests, views, problems, or characteristics.

Possible community feature/boundary definitions include:

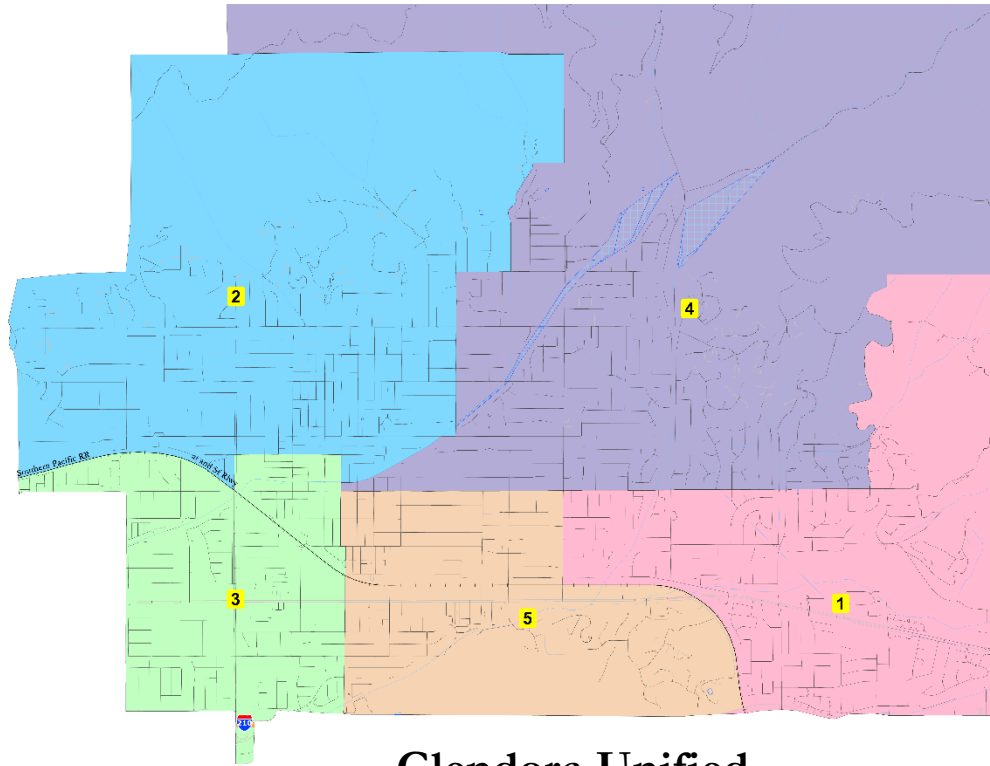
- ❑ School attendance areas
- ❑ Natural neighborhood dividing lines, such as highway or major roads, rivers, canals, and/or hills
- ❑ Areas around parks and other neighborhood landmarks
- ❑ Common issues, neighborhood activities, or legislative/election concerns
- ❑ Shared demographic characteristics
 - ▣ Such as similar levels of income, education, or linguistic isolation

2nd Question: Does a Community of Interest want to be united in one district, or to be divided to have a voice in multiple elections?

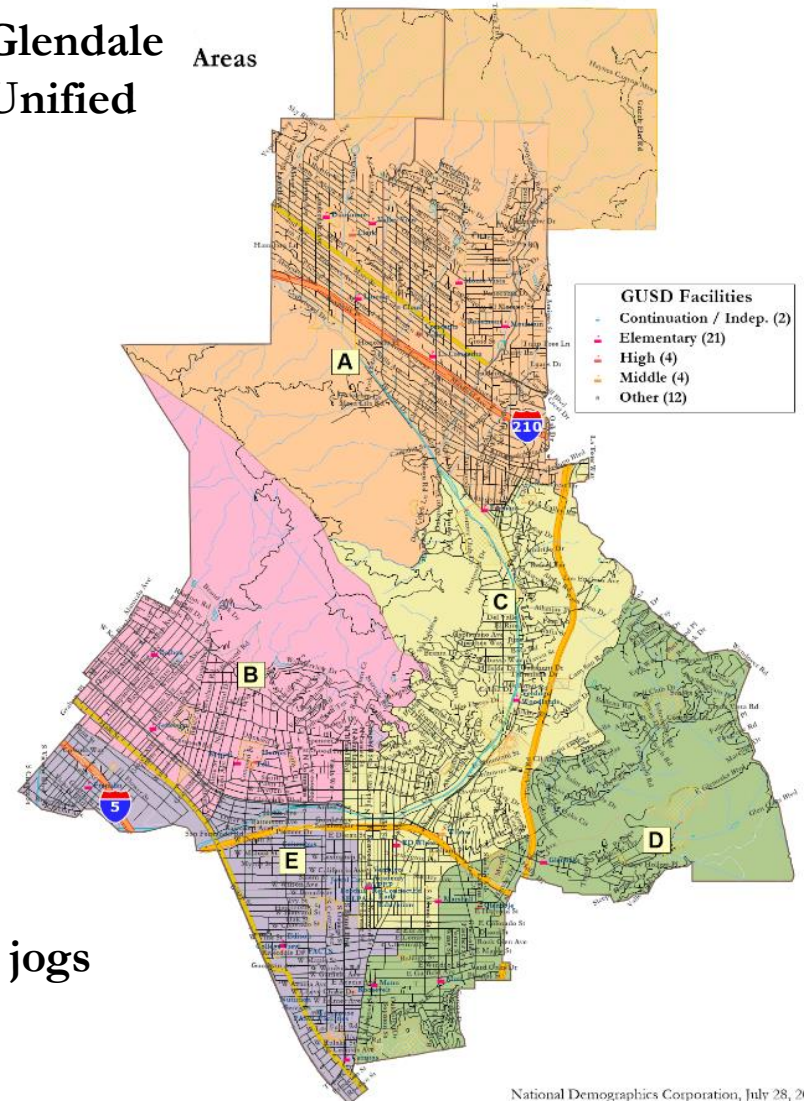


Sample Compact Maps

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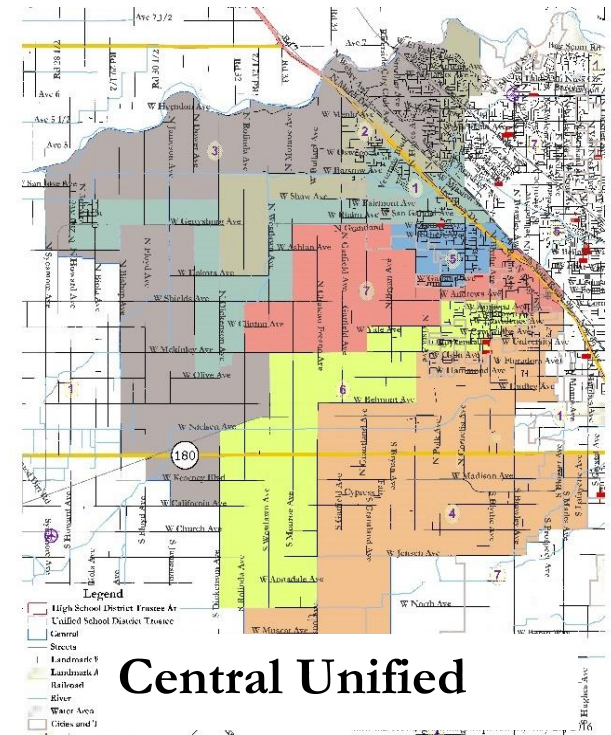
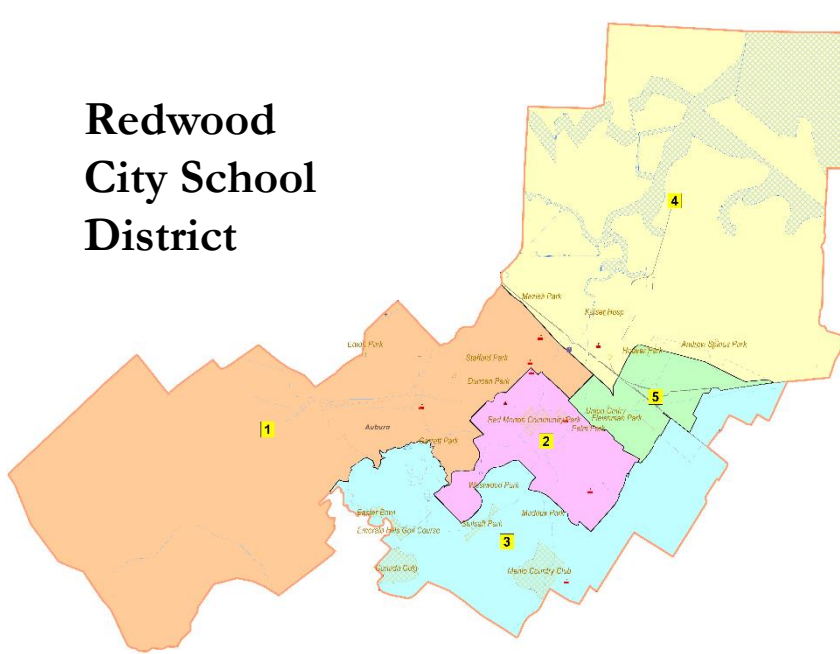
Glendale Unified Areas



Examples of highly compact maps, with nooks and jogs driven only by equal population requirements.

Sample Multiple-Representative Maps

Redwood City School District



Examples of maps where a desire to ensure each elected official represented multiple school attendance areas (to avoid Balkanizing the District), led to policy-driven but non-compact maps.

Public Hearing & Discussion

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1. What is your neighborhood or “community of interest”?
2. Do you prefer your neighborhood be kept together in one district or have multiple representatives?
3. What are other communities of interest in the District that should be considered when drafting maps?