Under the Federal Voting Rights Act (passed in 1965), a jurisdiction must fail 4 factual tests before it is in violation of the law.

The California VRA makes it significantly easier for plaintiffs to force jurisdictions into “by-district” election systems by eliminating 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?

Liability is now determined only by the presence of racially polarized voting
CVRA Impact

- Switched (or in the process of switching) as a result of CVRA:
  - At least 170 school districts
  - 28 Community College Districts
  - 90+ cities
  - 1 County Board of Supervisors
  - 8 water and other special districts.

- Key decisions & settlements
  - Only Palmdale has gone to trial on the merits (the city lost)
  - Key settlements:
    - Palmdale: $4.7 million
    - Modesto: $3 million
    - Anaheim: $1.1 million
    - Whittier: $1 million
    - Santa Barbara: $600,000
    - Tulare Hospital: $500,000
    - Madera Unified: about $170,000
    - Hanford Joint Union Schools: $118,000
    - Merced City: $42,000
    - Placentia: $20,000
## Districting Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 13</td>
<td>First hearing, to gather public input on communities of interest</td>
<td>(no draft maps drawn yet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 26</td>
<td>Second hearing, to gather public input on communities of interest</td>
<td>(no draft maps drawn yet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven Days prior to</td>
<td>Initial draft maps posted on or before this date</td>
<td>third hearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Third hearing, to gather public input on draft maps and election</td>
<td>sequencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Fourth hearing, to gather public input on draft maps and election</td>
<td>sequencing, Possible fifth hearing with Board action to select and adopt map and election sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(If Needed)</td>
<td>Fifth hearing with Board finalize adoption of map and election sequence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>First by-division elections held in three divisions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Division borders updated to reflect 2020 Census data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>By-division elections held in remaining two divisions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

July 12, 2018
# Districting Criteria

## 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 / continuity in office
- Planned future growth

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July 12, 2018
Latinos are 65% of the total population and 61% of the eligible voters (measured by Citizen Voting Age Population data).

Latino voters were about 56% of voters casting ballots in November 2016, but only 38% in November, 2014.

Each trustee area will contain about 15,497 residents.
Protected Class Concentrations: Latinos

Latino eligible voters are particularly concentrated south of Riverside Ave, especially east of Linden Ave, and in the southern part of the District.
Protected Class Concentrations: African-Americans

African-American eligible voters are particularly concentrated between Riverside Ave in the north, Linden Ave in the east, Summit Ave in the south, and Locust Ave in the west.

No concentrations of Asian-American or Native American eligible voters in the District.
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?
Examples of highly compact maps, with nooks and jogs driven only by equal population requirements.
Examples of maps where a desire to have all members touch downtown (Pasadena) or rural areas (Central), or as many neighborhoods as possible (South Pas), led to policy-driven but non-compact maps.
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 City that should be considered when drafting maps?