



City of Marina
Districting Overview

September 17, 2019

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California Voting Rights Act (CVRA)

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- 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

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- Switched (or in the process of switching) as a result of CVRA:
 - At least 202 school districts
 - 34 Community College Districts
 - 120 cities
 - 1 County Board of Supervisors
 - 15 water and other special districts.
- Palmdale, Santa Clara and Santa Monica fought “on the merits.” All lost.
 - Santa Monica and Santa Clara are appealing.
 - Palmdale spent about \$1.8 million, Santa Clara about \$800,000, and Santa Monica between \$5 and \$8 million, just on their defense.
 - Santa Monica plaintiffs requested \$22 million
 - No jurisdiction has won a case.
- Key settlements:
 - Palmdale: \$4.7 million
 - Santa Clara: \$3.16 million
 - Modesto: \$3 million
 - Highland: \$1.3 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

Districting Process

Step	Description
Two Initial Hearings Sept. 17 and Oct. 1	Held prior to release of draft maps. Education and to solicit input on the communities in the District. Hearings must be within 30 days of each other
Release draft maps	Maps must be posted at least 7 days prior to 3rd hearing.
Two Hearings on Draft Maps November 5 and 19	Two meetings to discuss and revise the draft maps and to discuss the election sequencing. Hearings must be within 45 days of each other
Introduce Ordinance and Final Adoption December 3	Map must be posted 7 days prior to adoption.
Election Day November 2020	First by-district election held in two districts.
Adjust Maps 2021	Map adjusted using 2020 Census data
Election Day November 2022	First by-district election held in two districts. (Mayor remains elected Citywide)

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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Demographic Summary

Each of the four Council districts will need to contain about 4,930 residents.

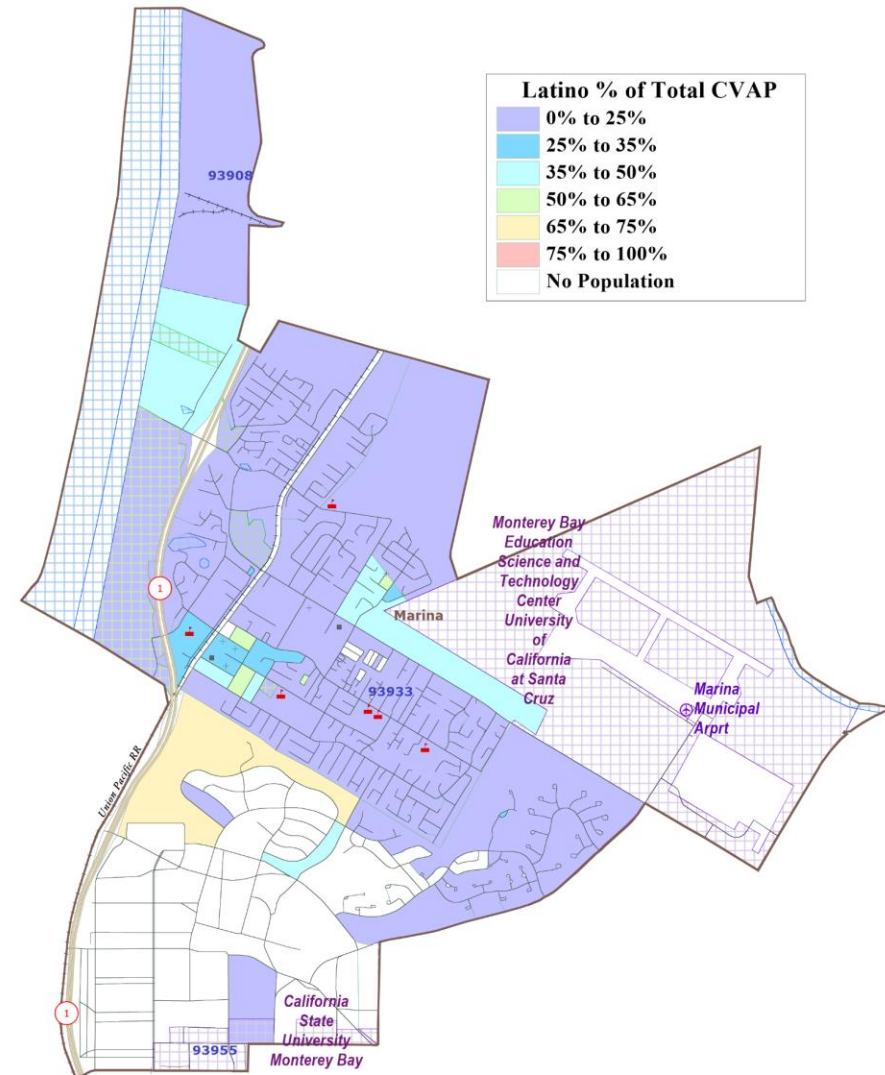
Citizen Voting Age Population data, also referred to as “eligible voter” data, are the key data for voting rights analysis.

The additional data fields can be used, where appropriate, to assist in identifying “communities of interest.”

Category	Field	Count	Pct	Category	Field	Count	Pct
	Total Pop	19,718		ACS Pop. Est.	Total	21,059	
Total Pop	Hisp	5,372	27%	Age	age0-19	5,435	26%
	NH White	7,112	36%		age20-60	11,409	54%
	NH Black	1,581	8%		age60plus	4,214	20%
	Asian-American	4,314	22%	Immigration	immigrants	4,947	23%
	Total	14,281			naturalized	2,758	56%
Citizen Voting Age Pop	Hisp	2,497	17%	Language spoken at home	english	12,439	64%
	NH White	6,396	45%		spanish	3,313	17%
	NH Black	1,325	9%		asian-lang	2,924	15%
	Asian/PacIsl.	2,903	23%		other lang	896	5%
		Total	10,447			Language Fluency	Speaks Eng. "Less than Very Well"
Voter Registration (Nov 2018)	Latino est.	2,390	23%	Education (among those age 25+)	hs-grad	7,521	55%
	Spanish-Surnamed	2,147	21%		bachelor	2,598	19%
	Asian-Surnamed	891	9%		graduatedegree	1,485	11%
	Filipino-Surnamed	363	3%	Child in Household	child-under18	2,042	27%
	NH White est.	5,613	54%	Pct of Pop. Age 16+	employed	9,943	59%
	NH Black	1,188	11%		Household Income	income 0-25k	1,416
	Total	6,374		income 25-50k		1,655	22%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2018)	Latino est.	1,254	20%	income 50-75k		1,395	19%
	Spanish-Surnamed	1,127	18%	income 75-200k		2,792	37%
	Asian-Surnamed	419	7%	income 200k-plus		264	4%
	Filipino-Surnamed	189	3%	Housing Stats	single family	4,802	59%
	NH White est.	3,727	58%		multi-family	3,284	41%
	NH Black	784	12%		rented	4,303	57%
	Total	7,473			owned	3,218	43%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2016)	Latino est.	1,563	21%	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 Pop., Age, Immigration, and other demographics from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey and Special Tabulation 5-year data.			
	Spanish-Surnamed	1,404	19%				
	Asian-Surnamed	507	7%				
	Filipino-Surnamed	242	3%				
	NH White est.	4,356	58%				
	NH Black est.	791	11%				

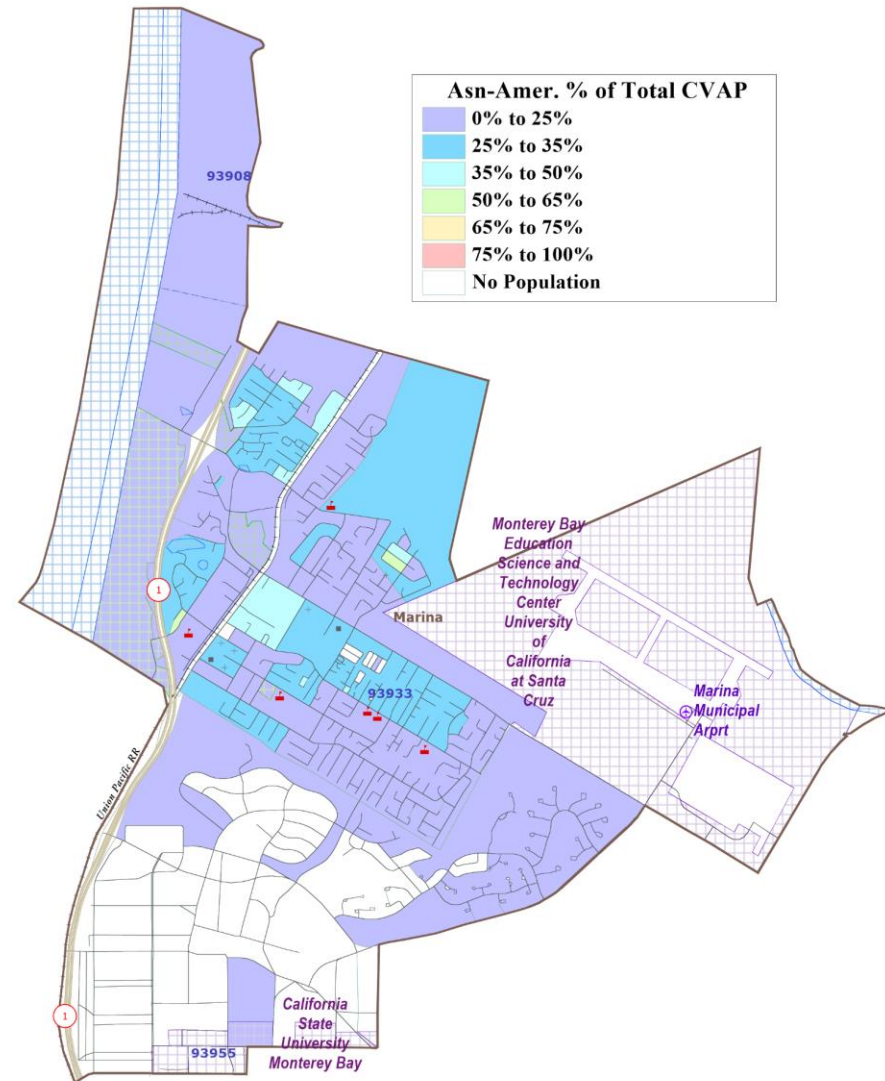
Latino Concentrations

Latino eligible voters are particularly concentrated along Sunset Ave between Carmel Ave and Reindollar Ave, and in the yellow Census Block along the outer ring of Hayes Circle.



Asian Concentrations

Asian-American eligible voters are somewhat more concentrated near the UCSC Center, but overall are not particularly geographically concentrated.



There are no geographic concentrations of African-American or Native American eligible voters in the City.

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

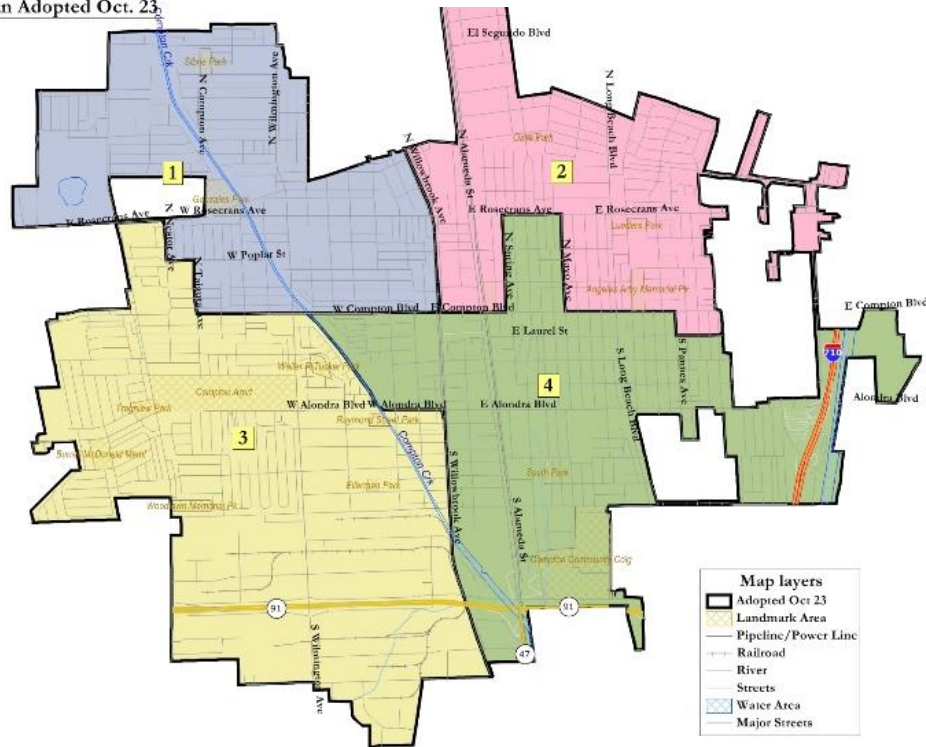
2nd Question: Does a Community of Interest want to be united in one district, or to be divided to have a voice in multiple elections?



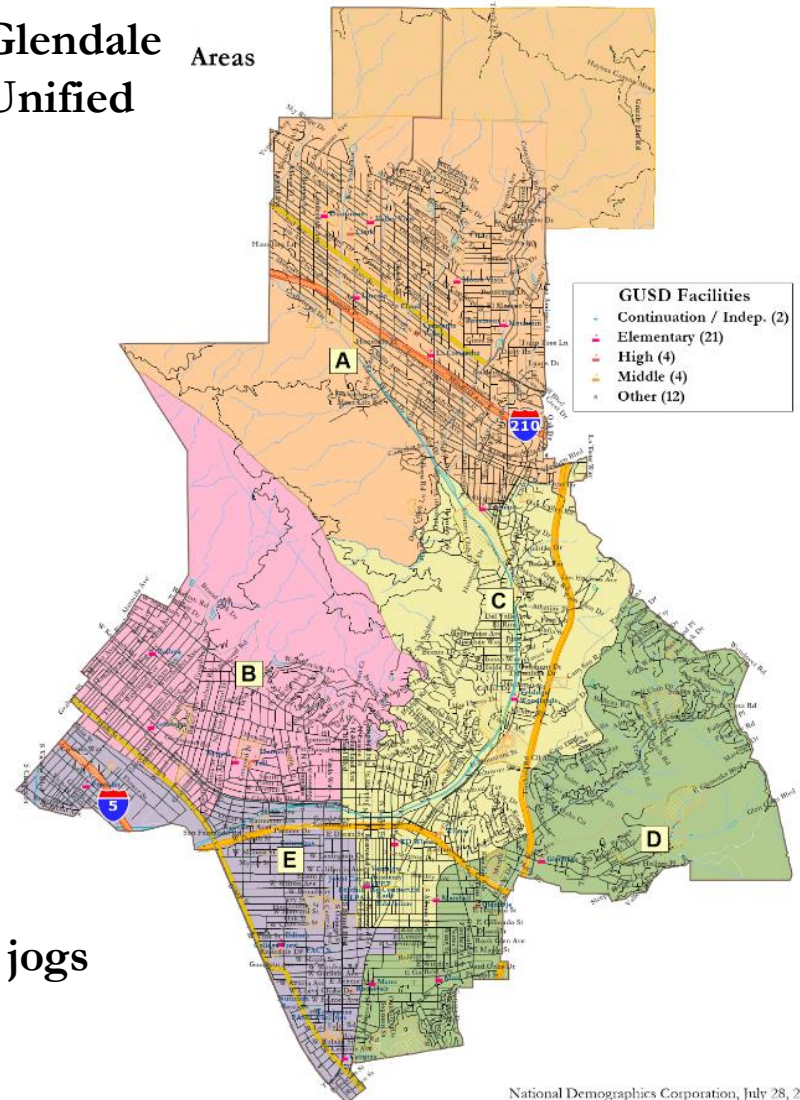
Sample Compact Maps

City of Compton
2012 Redistricting
Plan Adopted Oct. 23

Compton

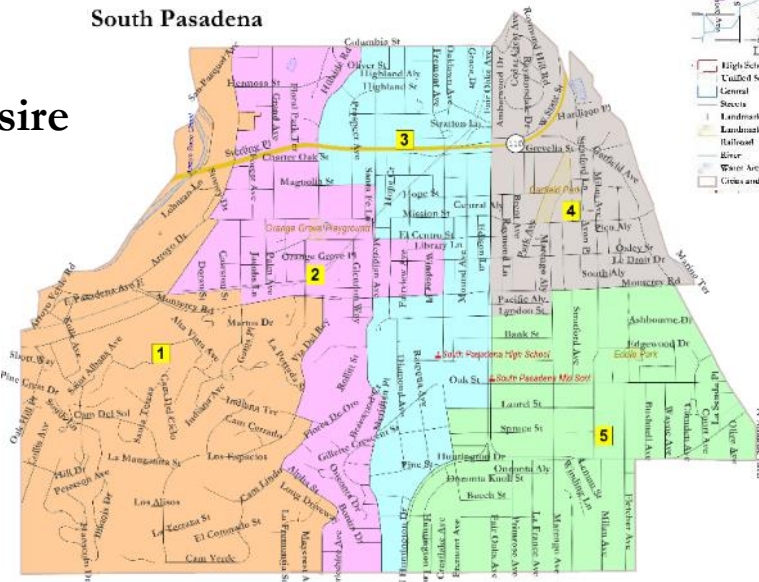
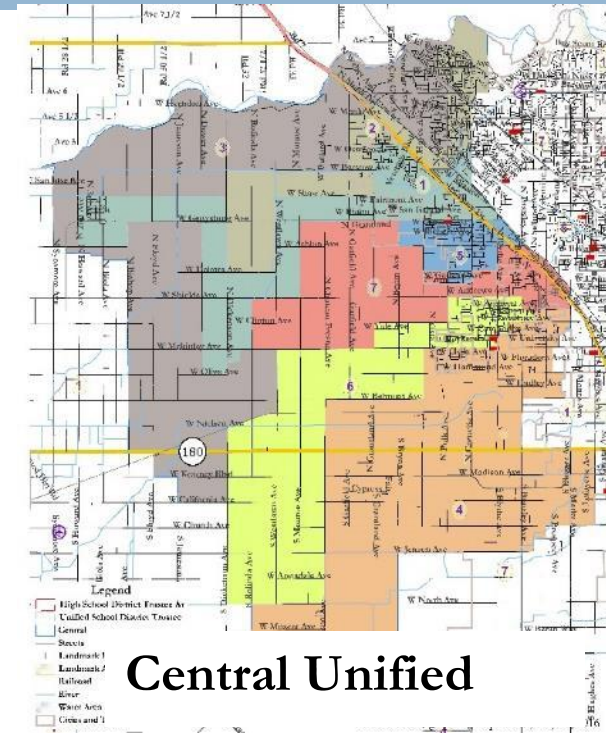
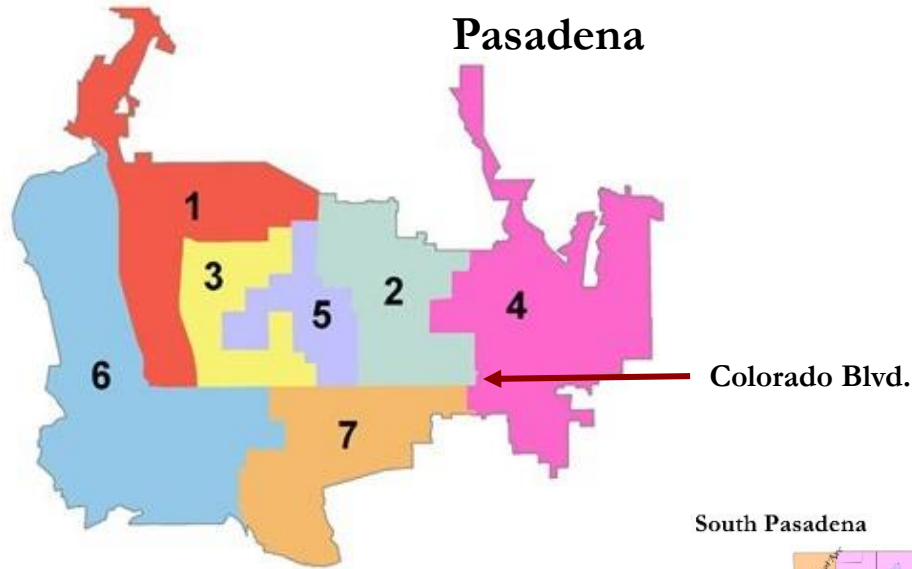


Glendale Unified Areas



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

Sample Multiple-Representative Maps



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.

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 trustee area, or have multiple representatives?
3. What are other communities of interest in the District that should be considered when drafting maps?

