

Service Beyond Expectation

Redistricting Overview

Overview of District and application of
State/Federal voting rights acts

What is Districting

definition

Districting is the process of creating election district boundaries for a jurisdiction that currently holds at-large district-wide elections, like the Cucamonga Valley Water District.

The districts are only for the purposes of electing members to the board and serve no other operational purpose.

What is Redistricting

definition

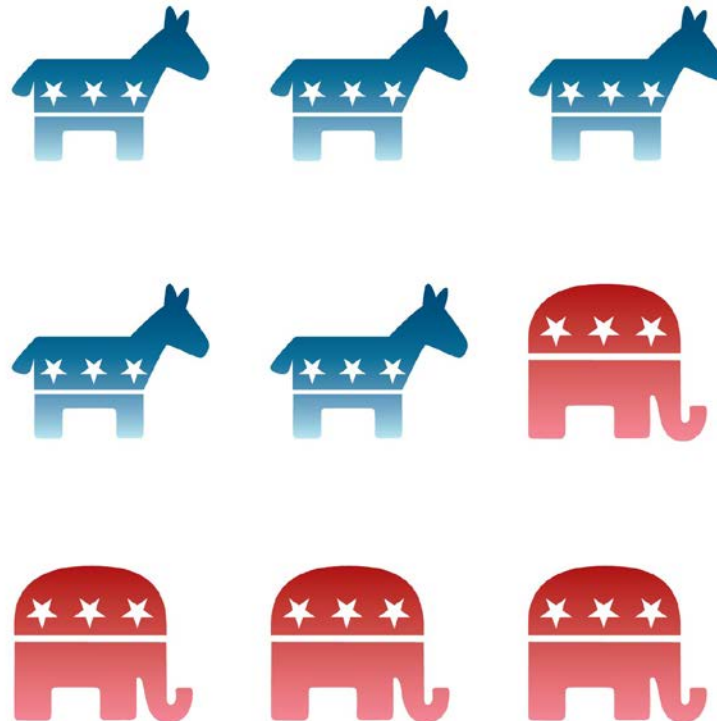
Redistricting is the process of adjusting district lines every 10 years after the release of the US Census. The well known examples are Congress and the legislature.

Within the US, redistricting has become an extremely politicized process and been the subject of more Supreme Court decisions than any other part of our elections system.

These cases continue with a major decision on partisan redistricting to be decided in this court session.

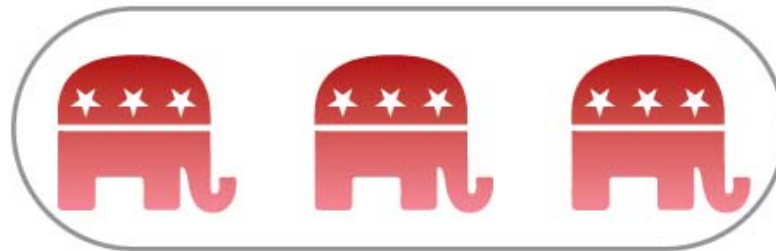
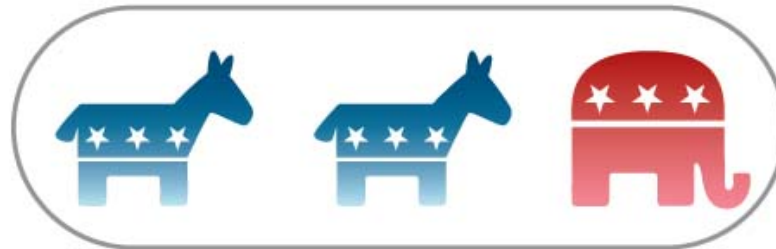
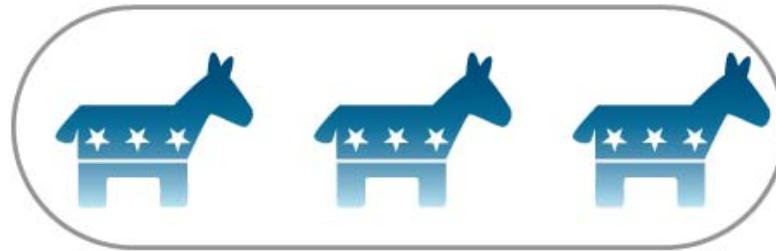
What is Redistricting

Why should anyone care?



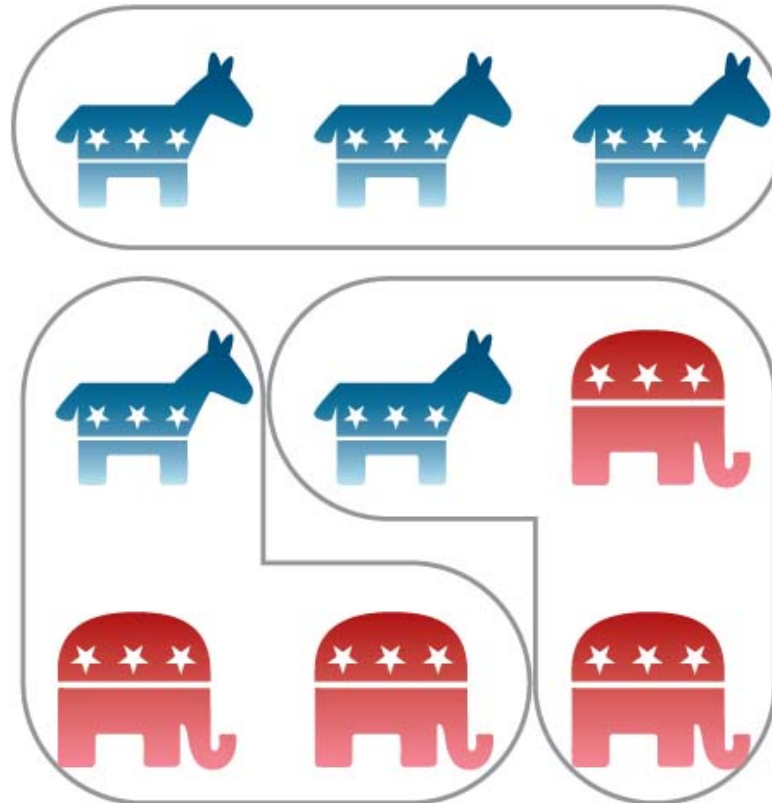
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What is Redistricting

Why should anyone care?



In local agencies this is unlikely to be about Partisanship as much as rural v. urban; old neighborhoods vs. new, one side of town vs. another.

Traditional Redistricting Principles

Should be followed by Local Agencies

There are a number of criteria that have been used nationally and upheld by courts.

- Relatively equal size - people, not citizens
- Contiguous – districts should not hop/jump
- Maintain “*communities of interest*”
- Follow city/county/local government lines
- Keep districts compact – appearance/function

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Communities of Interest

Bringing like people together for representation

What is a community of interest includes ethnic and language minorities and other groups.

- Communities covered by the Voting Rights Act
 - Latinos
 - Asians
 - African Americans

Communities of Interest

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- Other Communities, example are:
 - People living near an industry (port, airport, downtown)
 - Senior Citizen communities
 - Coastal communities
 - Environmental Interests
 - Homeowners or Renters

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Cucamonga Valley Water District

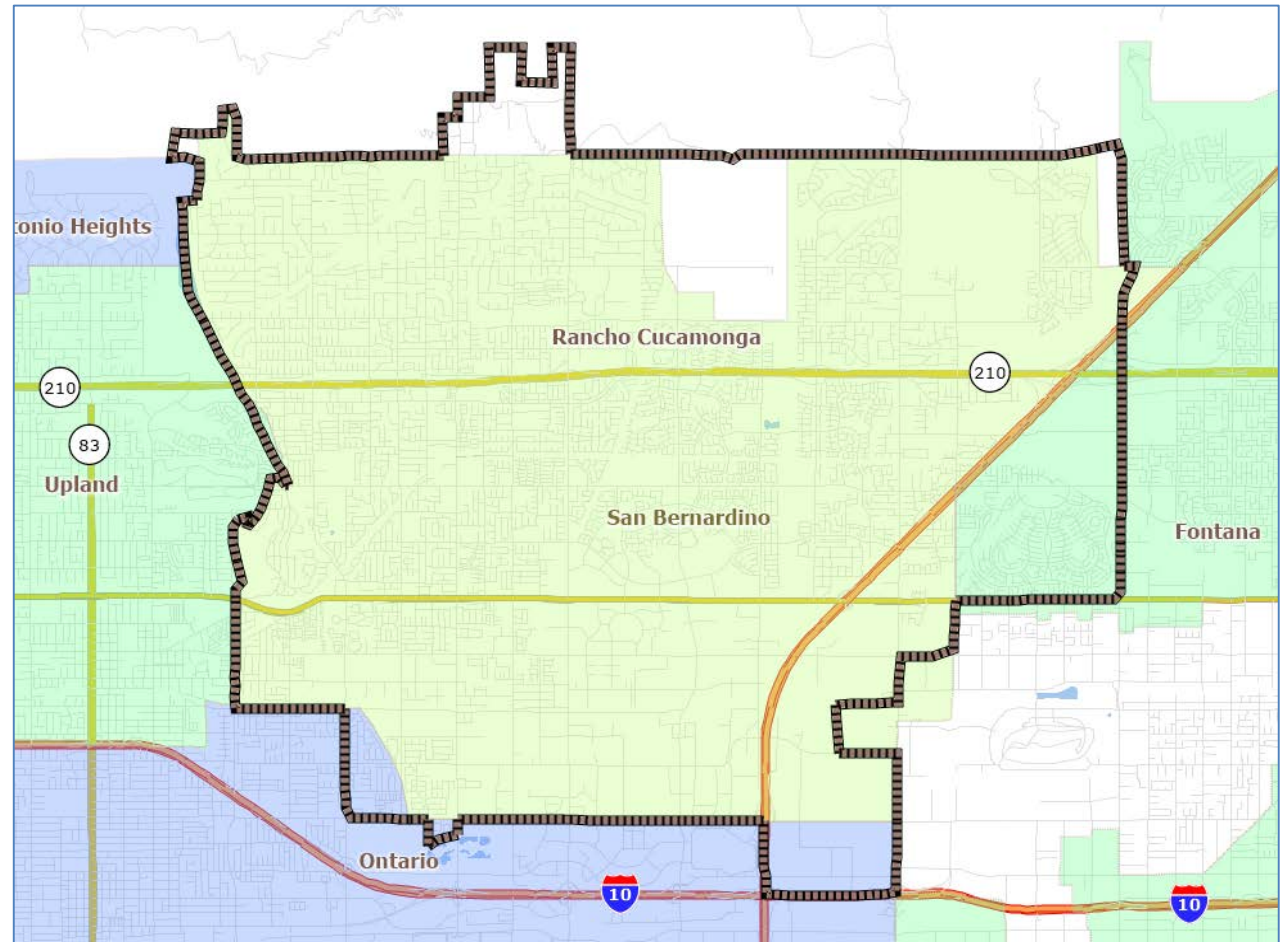
Preliminary Findings

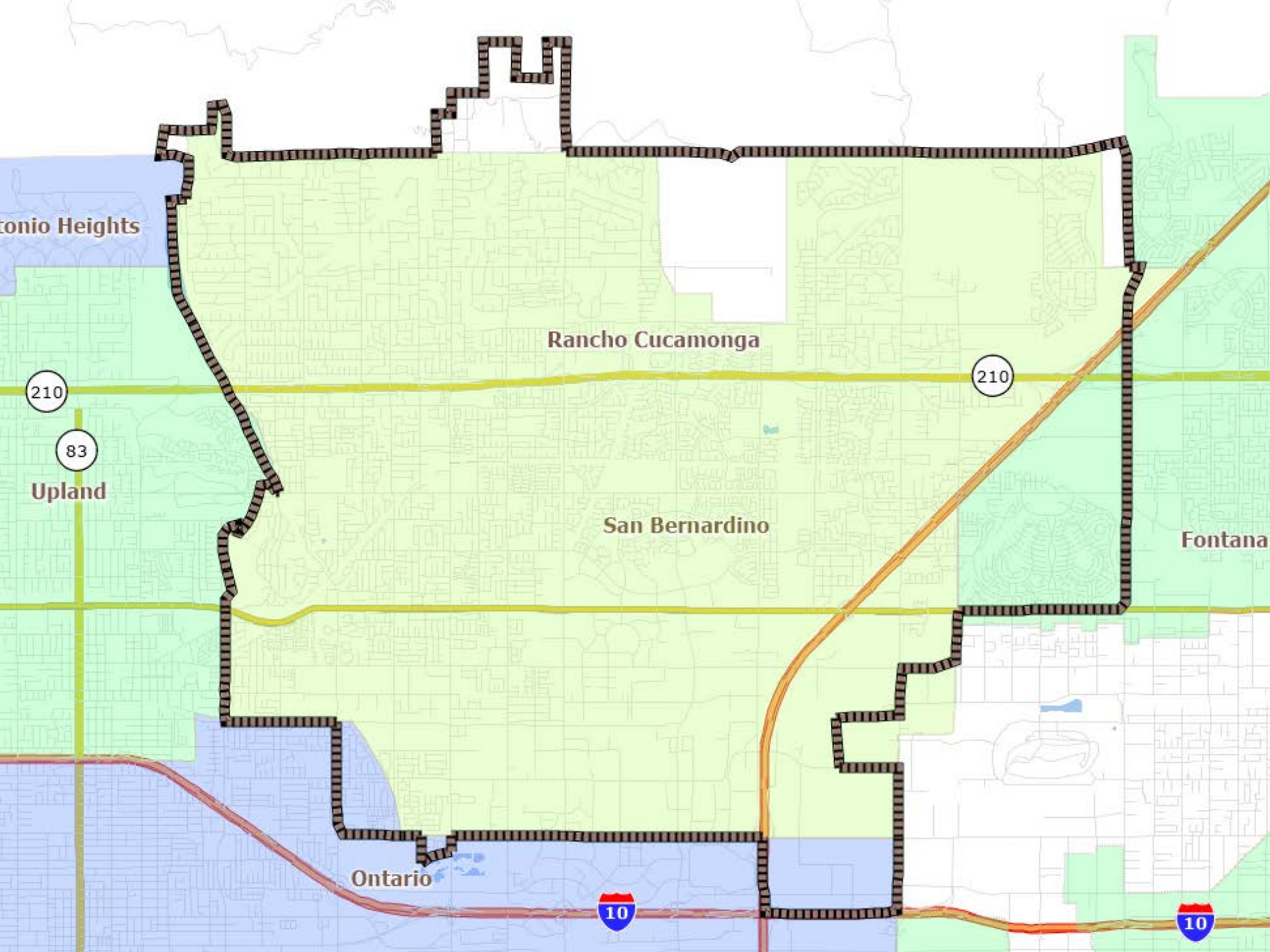
The Cucamonga Valley Water District has five board seats, elected at-large.

- Population of entire district 183,293 based on current US Census.
- Each district would be a target population of approximately 36,650 based on the 2010 Census.
- With a commonly allowed maximum deviation of 5% from largest to smallest district, each seat would be within approximately 37,575– 35,742.

Cucamonga Valley Water District

City Map





Antonio Heights

Rancho Cucamonga

210

210

83

Upland

San Bernardino

Fontana

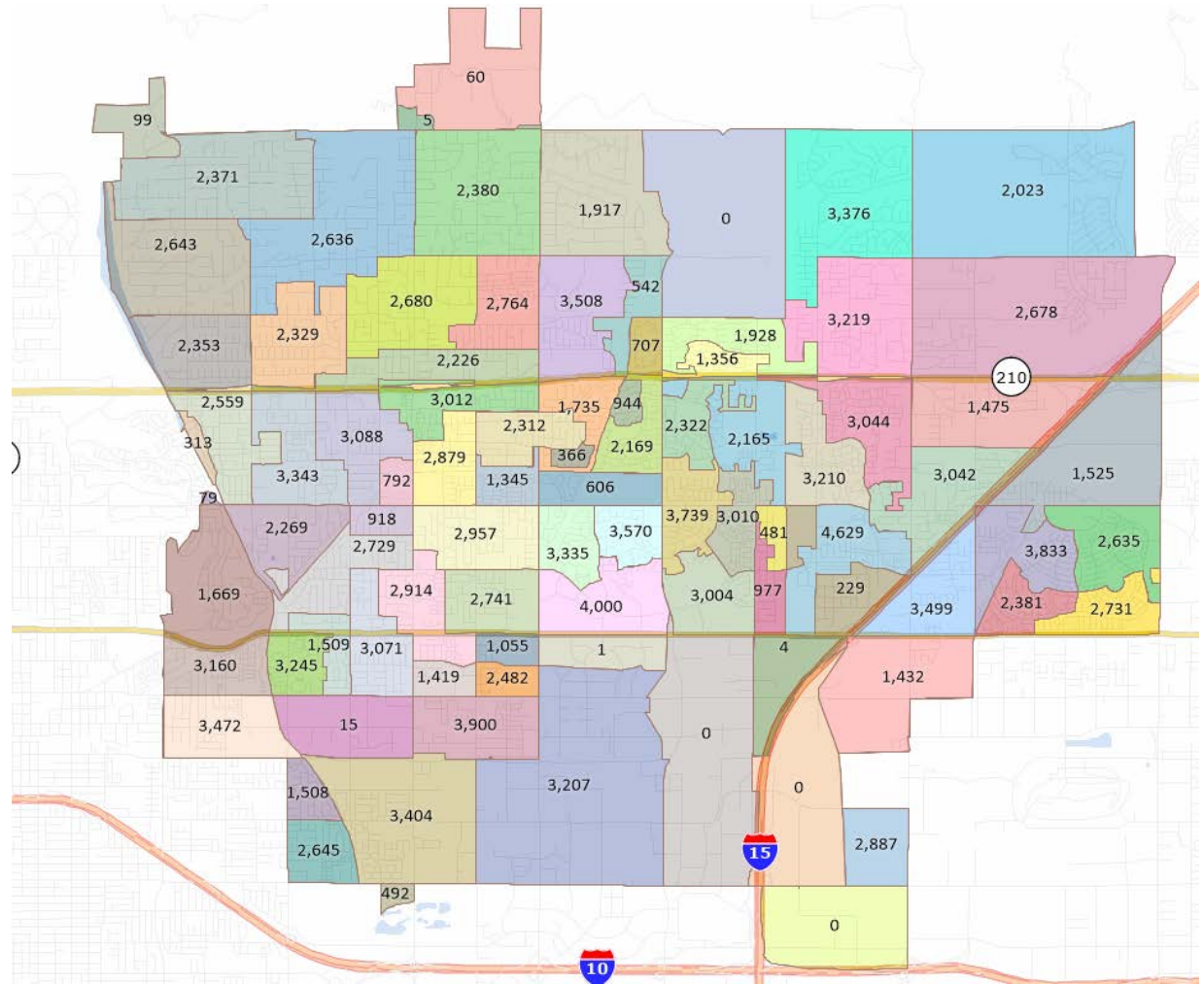
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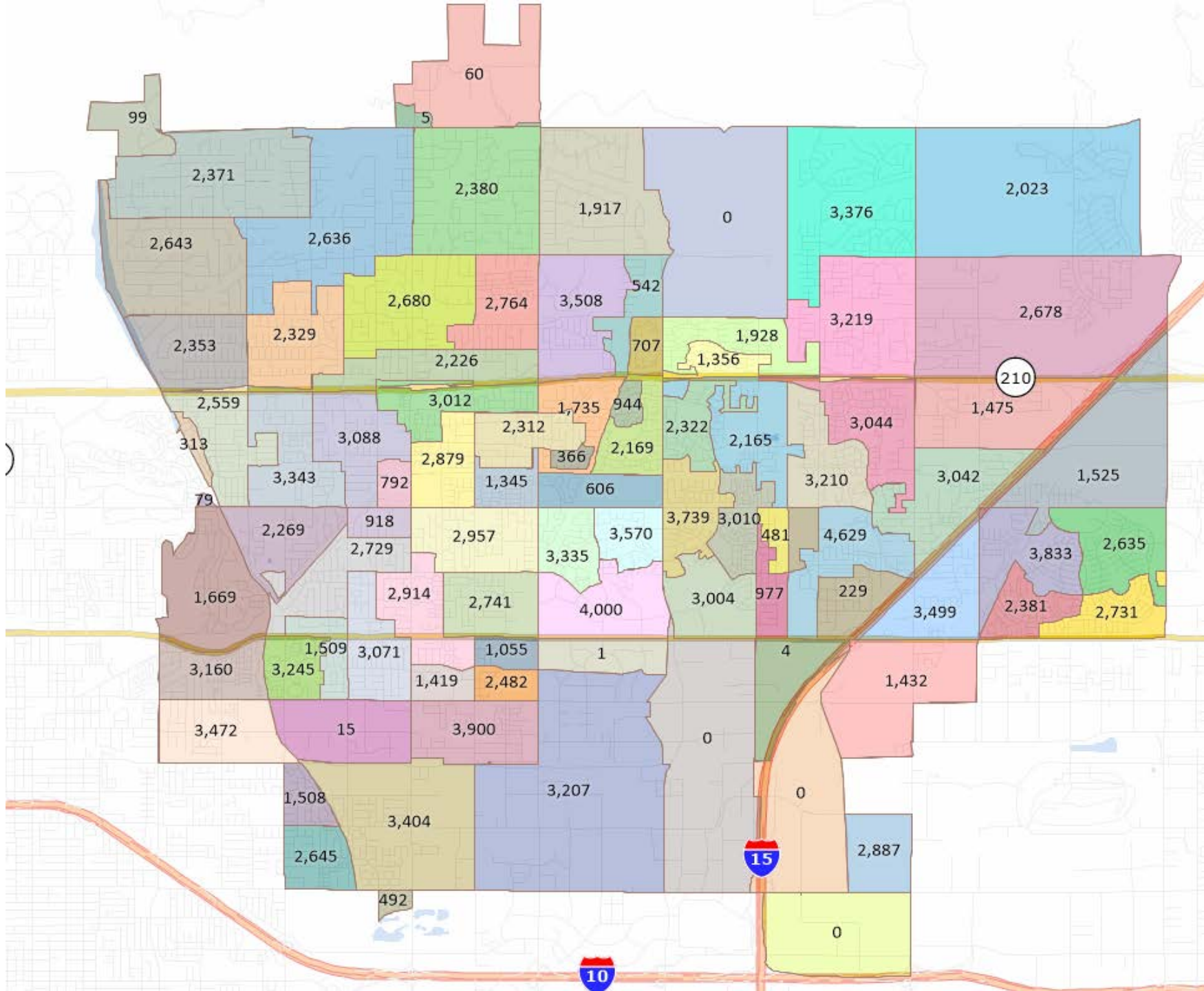
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Cucamonga Valley Water District

Precinct Map





Cucamonga Valley Water District

Ethnic Populations

There are Latino populations that will need to be considered in line drawing process.

- For ethnic populations we are concerned with the “Citizen Voting Age Population” (CVAP) as calculated by the US Census in annually through the American Community Survey.
- Base ethnicity of the district shows 14% Asian and 14% African American and 34% Latino CVAP. However, these populations are not evenly distributed - there are strong concentrations of each in parts of the district.

Cucamonga Valley Water District

Ethnic Populations

	POPULATION		CVAP		VOTERS	
Total	191,313		129,080		94,354	
Latino	70,941	37%	43,427	34%	26,763	28%
Asian	24,631	13%	17,472	14%	6,712	7%
Black	18,906	10%	17,786	14%	1,885*	2%

*African Americans are a known undercount on voter databases.

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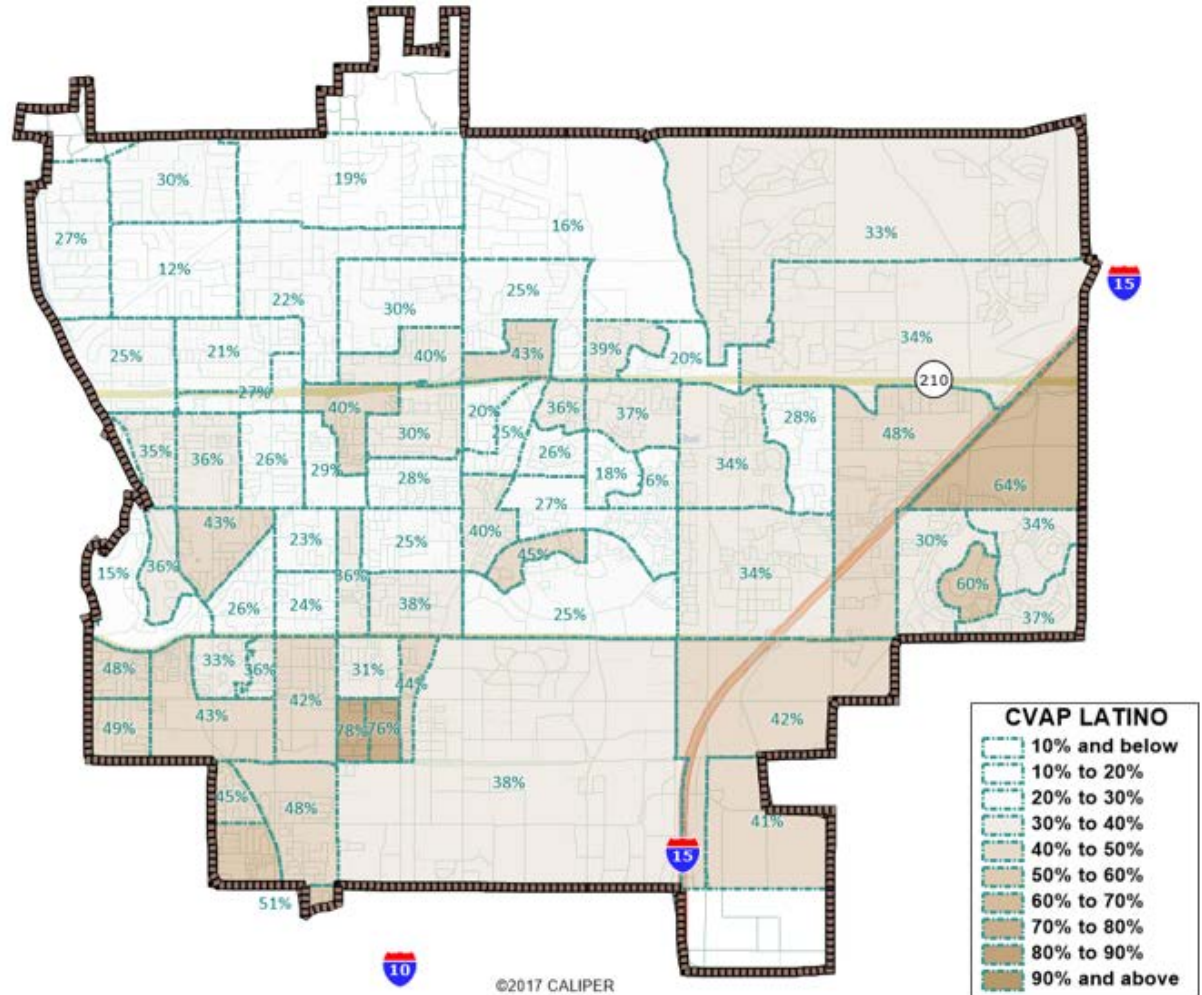
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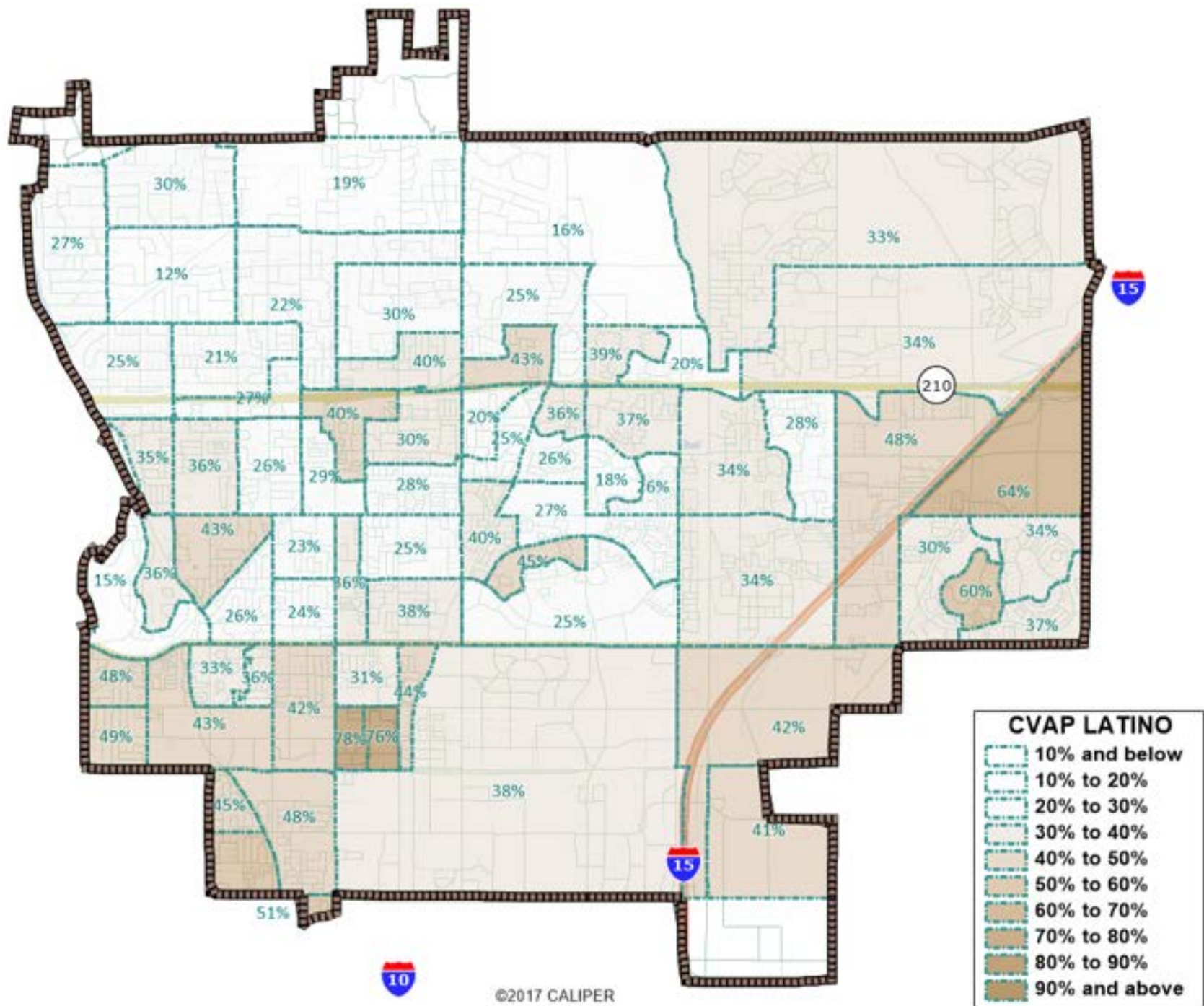
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Cucamonga Valley Water District

Latino CVAP Map





Cucamonga Valley Water District

Next Steps

The next steps would be to engage with the community and develop some criteria for the board to follow.

- What are potential communities of interest within the Cucamonga Valley Water District
- How does the location of facilities or other issues impact the line drawing process.
- What steps can be taken to include sufficient public input in the process.



REDISTRICTING PARTNERS

What is the CVRA?

The California Voting Rights Act is a state law that prohibits the use of At-Large election systems in local government if there is racially polarized voting.

“At Large” is defined as anything other than a system in which an elected official lives in a district, and is only elected by members of that district.

“Racially Polarized Voting” is determined through an analysis which quantifies the amount of voting which can be shown to be correlated to race.

What is the CVRA?

The California Voting Rights Act takes the principles of the Federal Voting Rights Act and expands it regarding districted elections in two key ways:

While Federal law uses “majority minority” districts as a standard for vulnerability, the CVRA only requires “ability to influence.”

The CVRA requires that plaintiffs get full reimbursement for legal fees associated with any successful challenge.

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What is the CVRA?

The California Voting Rights Act has seen several major and costly legal battles.

- \$110,000 (Gomez v. Hanford Joint Union School District)
- \$3 million (Sanchez v. City of Modesto)
- \$1.2 million (Rey v. Madera Unified School District)
- \$500,000 (Avitia, et al. v. Tulare Local Healthcare District)

It is important to note that these amounts do not account for the fees paid to the entity's own attorneys