Coastside County Water
Districting Overview

December 17, 2019   Shalice Tilton, Sr. Consultant

California Voting Rights Act (CVRA)

National Demographics Corporation

☐ 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:

  ◼ (crossed-out tests are Federal Tests that plaintiffs no longer have to prove to show a violation of the California law)

  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 a statistical test for a correlation (not causation) between ethnicity and voting

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CVRA's Financial Impact

- No jurisdiction has successfully fought a CVRA lawsuit

- 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
  - Compton Unified: $200,000
  - Madera Unified: about $170,000
  - Hanford Joint Union Schools: $118,000
  - Merced City: $42,000

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CVRA Governance Impact

- Switched (or in the process of switching) as a result of CVRA:
  - At least 215 school districts
  - 34 Community College Districts
  - 126 cities
    - For comparison, before passage of CVRA only 29 California cities used by-district elections. With all of the CVRA-driven changes we have gone from 29 to over 150 cities
  - 1 County Board of Supervisors
  - 35 water and other special districts.

Tentative Districting Timeline

Step	Description
Two Initial Hearings Dec. 10 and 17	**Held prior to release of draft maps. Education and to solicit input on the communities in the City.**
Hearings on Draft Maps Jan. 14 and 28	**Two meetings to discuss and revise the draft maps and to discuss the election sequencing.**
Final Hearing and Adoption Feb. 11	**Final public hearing; selection of map and election year sequence; Board adoption.**
Election Day: November 2020	**First by-division elections held.**
Adjust Maps: 2021	**Map adjusted using 2020 Census data**
Election Day: November 2022	**First by-division election held in remaining divisions.**

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Districting Rules and Goals

Federal Laws	Traditional Redistricting Principles
☐ **Equal Population** ☐ **Federal Voting Rights Act** ☐ **No Racial Gerrymandering**	☐ **Communities of interest** ☐ **Compact** ☐ **Contiguous** ☐ **Visible (Natural & man-made) boundaries** ☐ **Respect voters' choices / continuity in office** ☐ *Planned future growth (2021 consideration)*

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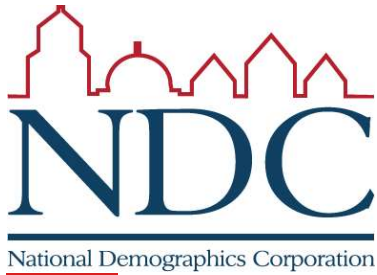
Demographic Summary

Each of the 5 zones must contain about 3,569 residents.

Category	Field	Count	Pct	Category	Field	Count	Pct
	Total Pop	17,845		ACS Pop. Est.	Total	19,769	
Total Pop	Hisp	5,225	29%	Age	age0-19	4,407	22%
	NH White	11,348	64%		age20-60	9,812	50%
	NH Black	148	1%		age60plus	5,550	28%
	Asian-American	889	5%	Immigration	immigrants	4,727	24%
Citizen Voting Age Pop	Total	13,598			naturalized	2,193	46%
	Hisp	2,278	17%	Language spoken at home	english	12,722	68%
	NH White	10,010	74%		spanish	4,561	24%
	NH Black	59	0%		asian-lang	513	3%
	Asian/Pac.Isl.	943	8%		other lang	875	5%
Voter Registration (Nov 2018)	Total	11,182		Language Fluency	Speaks Eng. "Less than Very Well"	2,858	15%
	Latino est.	1,515	14%	Education (among those age 25+)	hs-grad	5,412	37%
	Spanish-Surnamed	1,361	12%		bachelor	4,089	28%
	Asian-Surnamed	305	3%		graduatedegree	3,062	21%
	Filipino-Surnamed	158	1%	Child in Household	child-under18	1,680	24%
	NH White est.	9,191	82%	Pct of Pop. Age 16+	employed	10,807	66%
	NH Black	65	1%	Household Income	income 0-25k	681	10%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2018)	Total	8,711			income 25-50k	844	12%
	Latino est.	950	11%		income 50-75k	803	11%
	Spanish-Surnamed	853	10%		income 75-200k	2,870	40%
	Asian-Surnamed	231	3%		income 200k-plus	1,902	27%
	Filipino-Surnamed	106	1%	Housing Stats	single family	6,473	85%
	NH White est.	7,396	85%		multi-family	1,186	15%
	NH Black	53	1%		rented	2,012	28%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2016)	Total	9,386			owned	5,088	72%
	Latino est.	1,128	12%				
	Spanish-Surnamed	1,014	11%				
	Asian-Surnamed	229	2%				
	Filipino-Surnamed	117	1%				
	NH White est.	7,738	82%				
	NH Black est.	45	0%				

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.

![NDC National Demographics Corporation]

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Population Density

There are three distinct pockets of relatively dense population, with sparsely populated areas in between.

PopDensity
- 0 to 100
- 100 to 1,000
- 1,000 to 5,000
- 5,000 to 25,000
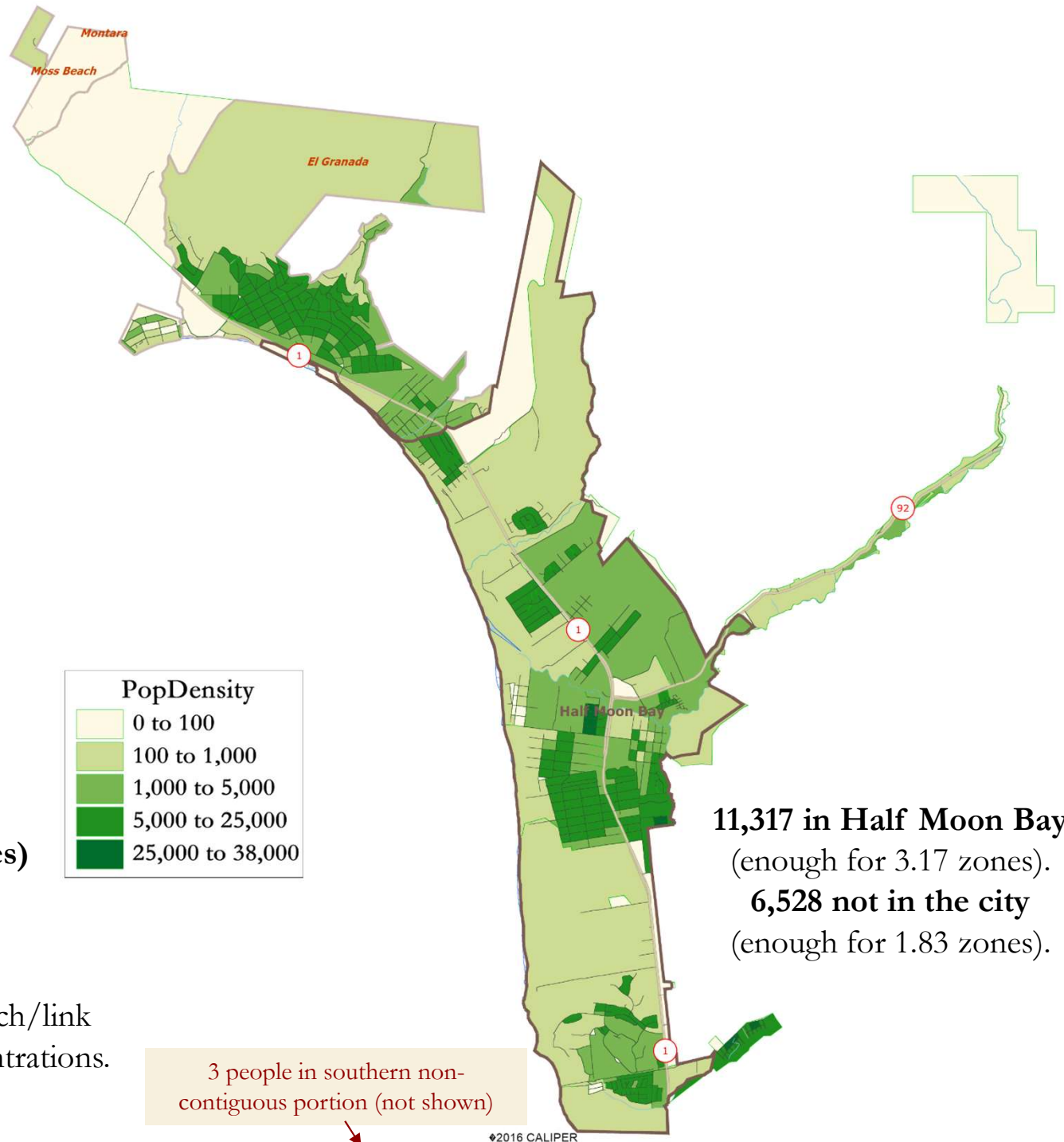- 25,000 to 38,000

North: 4,893 (1.37 zones)
Central: 6,869 (1.92)
South: 2,651 (0.74)
Other: 3,432 (0.96)
Some zones will have to stretch/link between the population concentrations.

11,317 in Half Moon Bay
(enough for 3.17 zones).
6,528 not in the city
(enough for 1.83 zones).

3 people in southern non-contiguous portion (not shown)

Montara
Moss Beach
El Granada
Half Moon Bay

February 20, 2018

⬥2016 CALIPER

Latino Population

Latinos are particularly concentrated around the Hwy 1 / San Mateo Rd (Hwy 92) intersection, and in the south along Miramontes Rd.

Latino % of CVAP
- 0% to 25%
- 25% to 35%
- 35% to 50%
- 50% to 65%
- 65% to 75%
- 75% to 100%
- No Population

February 20, 2018

Defining Communities of Interest

NDC
National Demographics Corporation
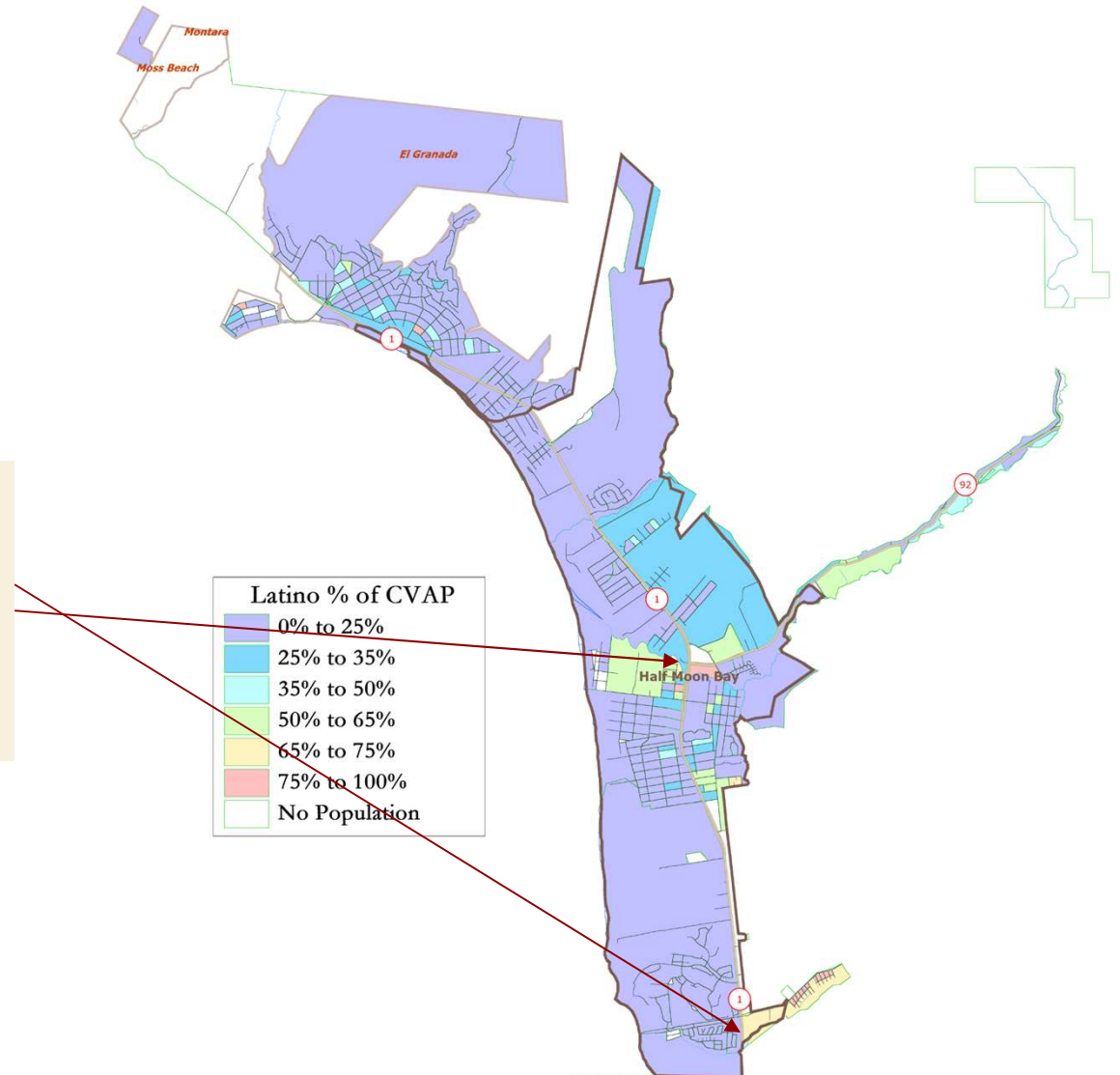
1ˢᵗ Question: what is your neighborhood or community of interest?

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

Defining Communities of Interest

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?
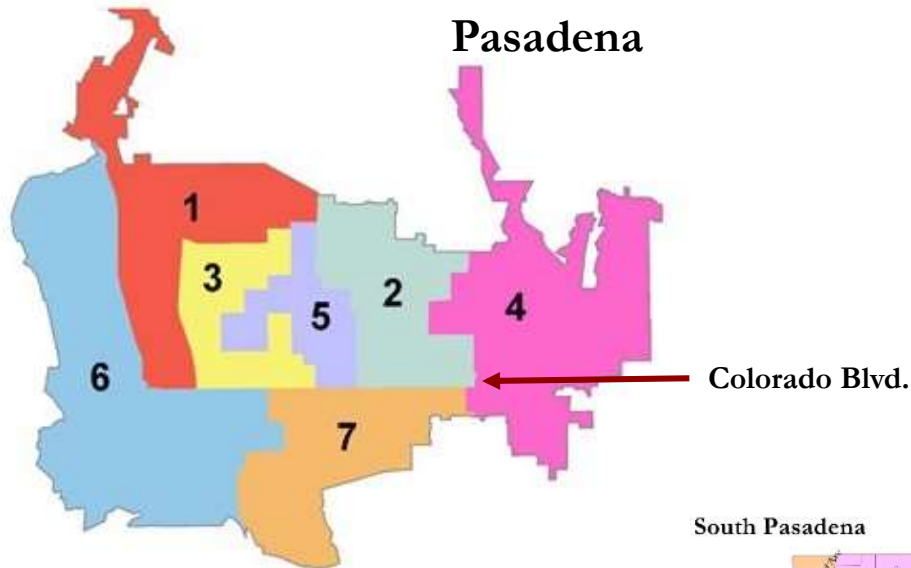
Sample Compact Maps

Compton

City of Compton
2012 Redistricting
Plan Adopted Oct. 23

Glendale Unified

Areas

GUSD Facilities
- Continuation / Indep. (2)
- Elementary (21)
- High (4)
- Middle (4)
- Other (12)

Map layers
- Adopted Oct 23
- Landmark Area
- Pipeline/Power Line
- Railroad
- River
- Streets
- Water Area
- Major Streets

Examples of highly compact maps that keep regions and communities united, with nooks and jogs driven only by equal population requirements.

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National Demographics Corporation, July 28, 2016

Sample Multiple-Representative Maps

Pasadena

Colorado Blvd.

South Pasadena

Central Unified

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.

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Half Moon Bay Maps
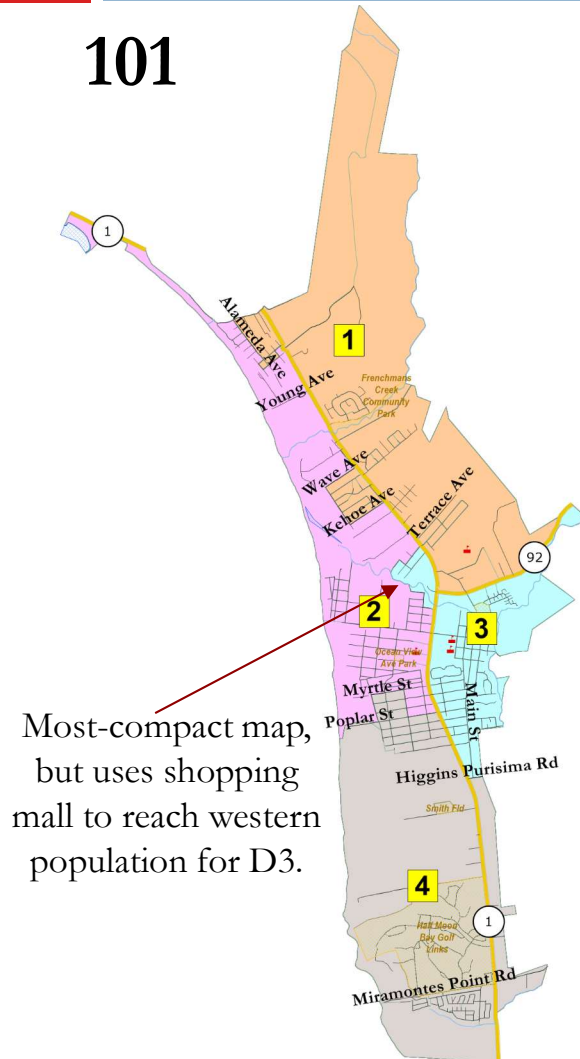
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Key Concerns in Half Moon Bay

1. Limited public input

2. Shared interests of seniors in Canada Cove (in the south) and Lesley Gardens (on east side of Main St above Arnold Way)

   - Some felt the Canada Cove mobile home park should not be with the significantly different, though adjacent, Ocean Colony

   - But other Councilmembers preferred the much more compact approach of Canada Cove with Ocean Colony

3. Desire for multiple districts touching Main Street (downtown)

4. Desire to respect voter wishes (avoid pairing Councilmembers)

   - Except one pairing required in any 4-district map
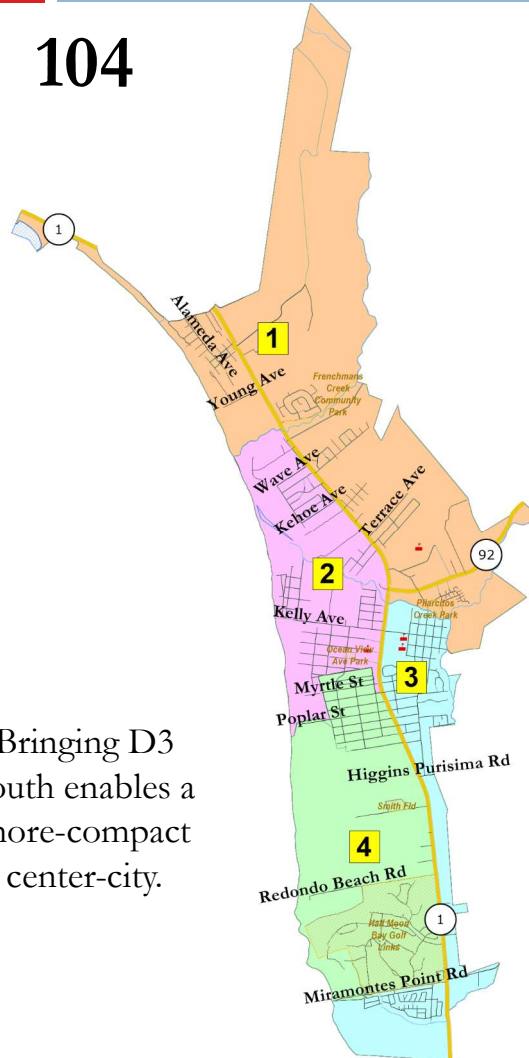
Initial Maps 101 - 103

101

Most-compact map, but uses shopping mall to reach western population for D3.

102

Only map to include two "pairs" of Councilmembers (D3 and D4).

103

Also highly compact, but note western D3's odd shape.
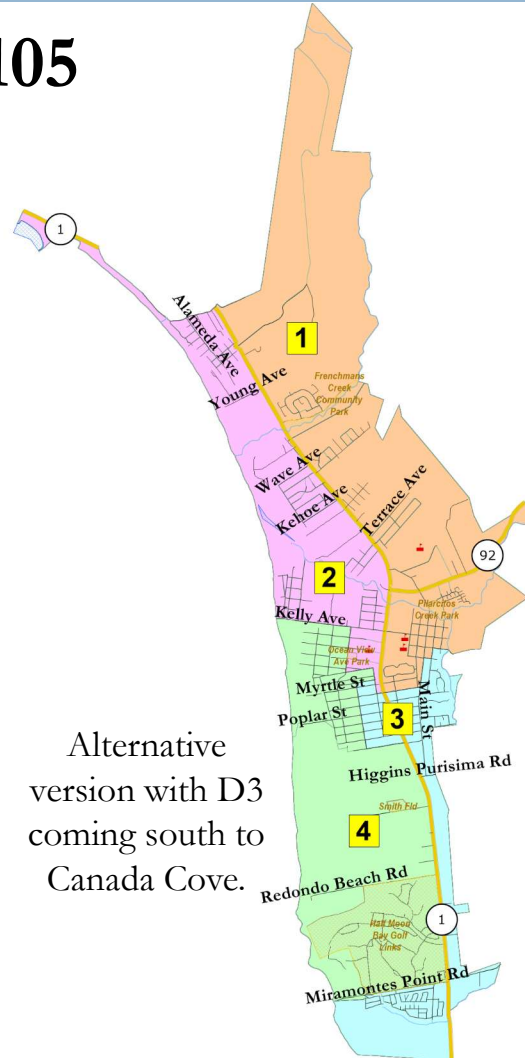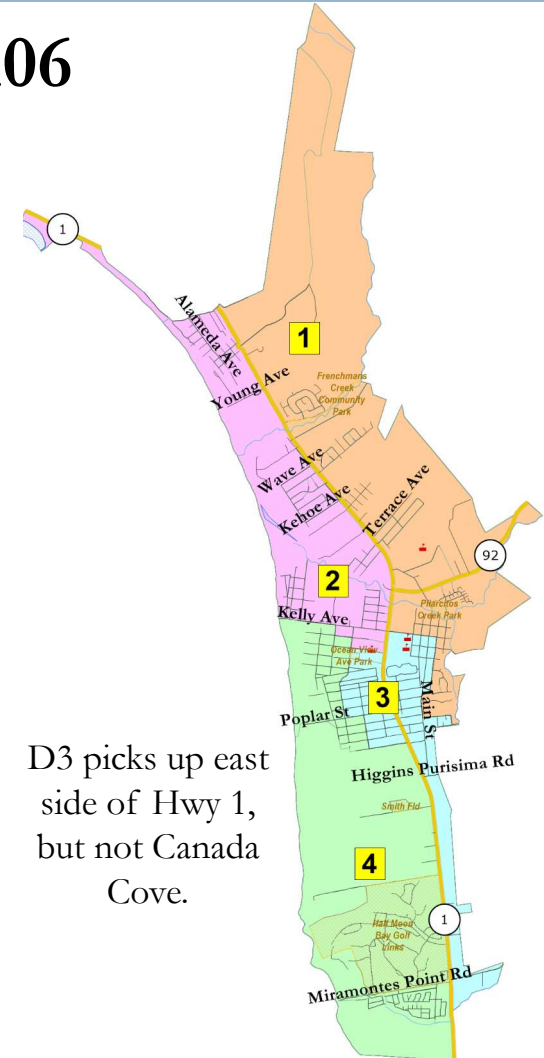
December 17, 2019
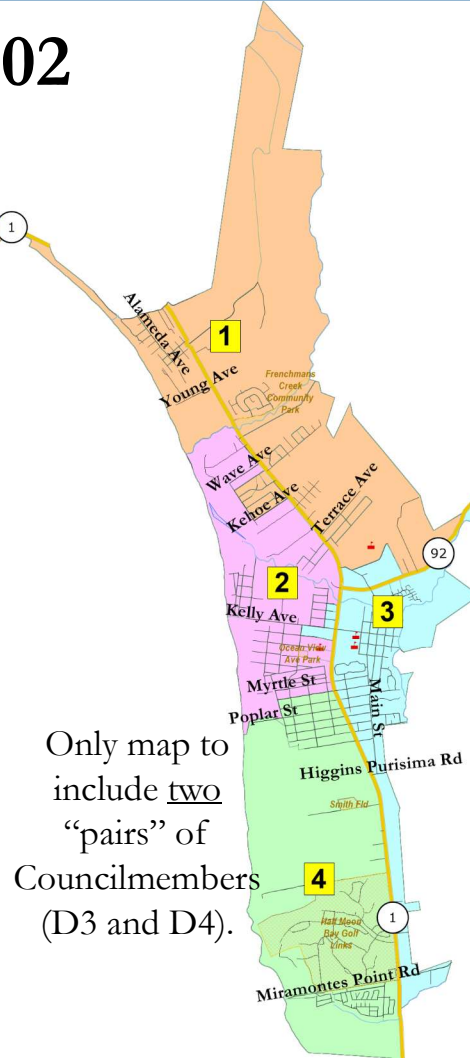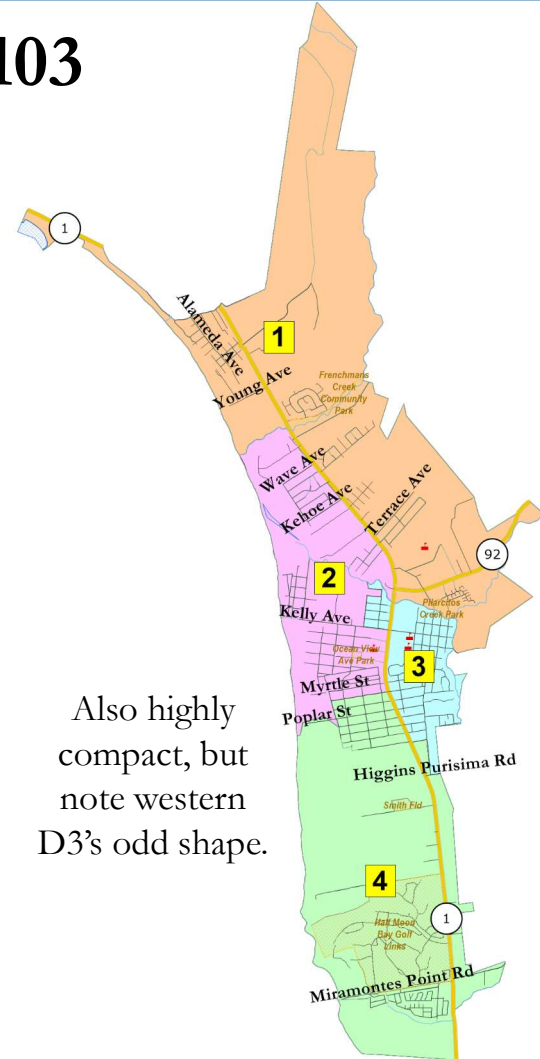
Initial Maps 104 - 106

104

Bringing D3 south enables a more-compact center-city.

105

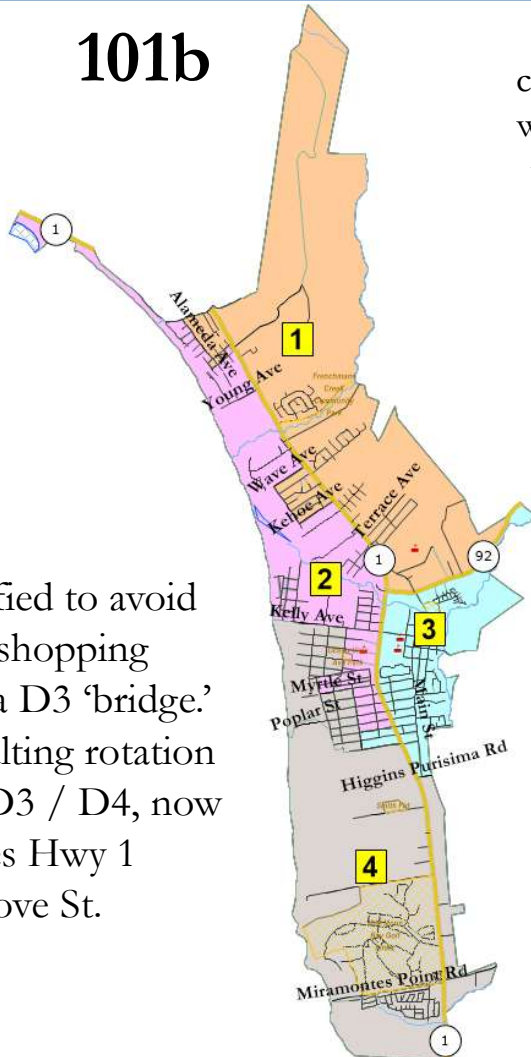Alternative version with D3 coming south to Canada Cove.

106

D3 picks up east side of Hwy 1, but not Canada Cove.

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Half Moon Bay Focus Maps

101b

106b

Council had decided connecting Canada Cove with Lesley Gardens was too much of a 'stretch' district.

101 modified to avoid using the shopping center as a D3 'bridge.' After resulting rotation of D2 / D3 / D4, now D3 crosses Hwy 1 below Grove St.

106 modified to bring D2 east above Kelly Ave instead of crossing Kelly and to align D1 along Main St instead of Johnston. Population-balancing changes to D3 and D4.
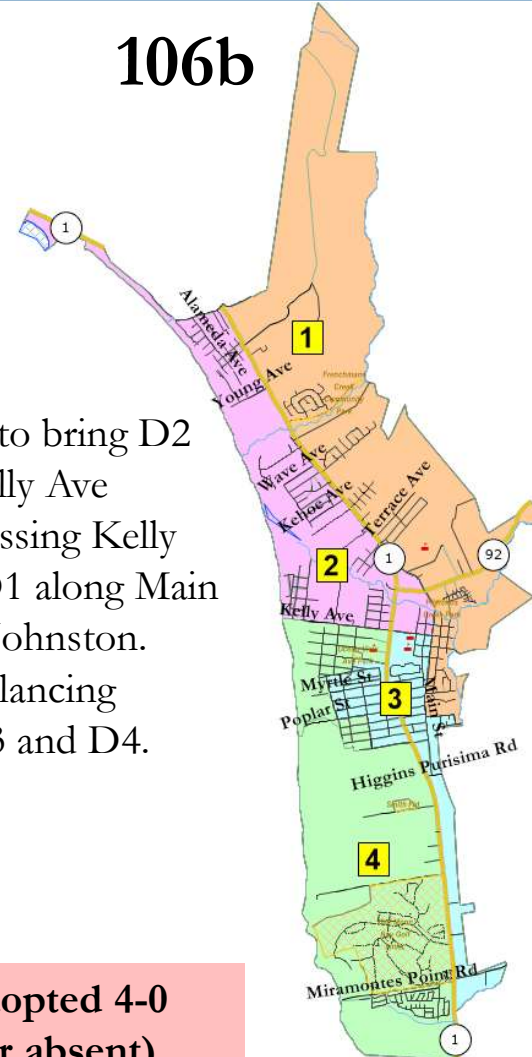
Map 106b adopted 4-0 (one member absent).

August 21, 2018

Coastside Discussion

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?