

2020 Census Introduction to Districting

A Presentation to the
Covina City Council

November 2, 2021

Process & Timeline

Districing Process: Anticipated Council Meetings/Hearings

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| November 2, 2021 Council Meeting | Presentations at Council meeting re (1) legal and policy criteria governing redistricting, and (2) demographics of existing council districts; Council conducts <u>first</u> required public hearing on communities of interest and composition of the districts. Elec. Code § 10010(a)(1). |
| November 16, 2021 Council Meeting | Presentations at Council meeting re (1) legal and policy criteria governing redistricting, and (2) demographics of existing council districts; Council conducts <u>second</u> required public hearing on communities of interest and composition of the districts, instructs demographic consultant to prepare draft district plans. Elec. Code § 10010(a)(1). |
| December 21, 2021 Council Meeting | Demographic consultant to present initial draft district plan(s). Council holds <u>first</u> required public hearing on draft plan(s). Elec. Code § 10010(a)(2). Council may order modifications to any of the plan(s). |
| January 4, 2022 Council Meeting | Demographic consultant to present revised draft district plan(s), if any. Council holds <u>second</u> required public hearing on draft plan(s). Elec. Code § 10010(a)(2). Council introduces ordinance for adoption of district map. |
| January 18, 2022 Council Meeting | Council holds final public hearing on draft plans, adopts ordinance setting actual boundaries. Elec. Code § 10010(a). |

Process: Effect on Current Councilmembers

- No councilmember's term cut short (*see* Gov. Code § 34873), but
- When his or her term ends, an incumbent can only run from the new district in which he or she resides.

Public Participation: Redistricting Contact Info

- Website: <https://mapcovina.org/>
- Phone: (626) 384-5430
- E-mail: districting@covinaca.gov

CITY OF COVINA DISTRICTING

Select Language Search

Welcome Calendar Draw A Map FAQ Resources Contact

District Elections

Background

The City of Covina ("City") currently elects its City Councilmembers through an "at-large" election system in which each Councilmember can reside anywhere in the City and is elected by the voters of the entire City to provide citywide representation. On September 7, 2021, the City received a letter dated September 1, 2021, challenging the City's current election method and asserting that the City's at-large election system violates the California Voting Rights Act ("CVRA") and demanding that the City change its at-large voting system to a district-based election system. A district-based election system is generally one in which a city is divided into separate districts, with each district's voters electing a representative from that district, who must also be a resident of the district.

While the City believes its current election system is consistent with the law and does not violate state or federal voting rights, the cost of litigation to defend the at-large system, coupled with the track record of other public agencies that have fought similar challenges, poses a significant financial and legal risk to the City. Due to these risks, on October 21, 2021, the Covina City Council adopted Resolution CC 2021-117, declaring its intent to transition to district-based elections beginning in the upcoming June 2022 election cycle.

The City of Covina is not unique in this situation. Agencies throughout the State have received similar demand letters prompting a shift from at-large to district-based elections. Locally, the cities of West Covina, San Dimas, Glendora and Duarte have engaged in similar processes and statewide, it has been reported that over three hundred (300) public agencies have made this transition.

District Elections

The City of Covina, like hundreds of cities and school districts across the state, is making a change in how voters elect its City Councilmembers. Beginning in 2022, voters will vote for one City Council Member who lives in their district. This will replace the current system of at-large citywide elections in which voters have the ability to vote for all City Council Members.

We need your help to make this change and draw City Council districts!

Public Participation: Paper Mapping Kit

- Download from website
- Draw lines
- Send to City
- Available in English & Spanish

**REDISTRIBUCIÓN DE DISTRITOS DE COVINA 2021
KIT DE PARTICIPACIÓN PÚBLICA
POBLACIÓN TOTAL POR UNIDAD DE POBLACIÓN**

Nombre: _____
Teléfono y / o Correo Electrónico: _____

Utilice un bolígrafo grueso de color oscuro para dibujar su mapa, luego envíelo al Consejo Municipal o por correo electrónico a districting@covinaca.gov. Puede entregar personalmente, enviar por correo, fax, escanear y enviar por correo electrónico, o fotografiar y enviar su mapa por correo electrónico.

**COVINA REDISTRICTING 2021
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION KIT
TOTAL POPULATION BY POPULATION UNIT**

Name: _____
Phone and/or Email: _____

Please use a thick dark-colored pen to draw your map, then submit it at City Hall or by email to districting@covinaca.gov. You can hand deliver, mail, fax, scan and email, or photograph and email your map.

Each number indicates the total population of that "population unit" area. Each district must have essentially equal population. The population of each of the 5 districts should be between 9,775 and 10,803.

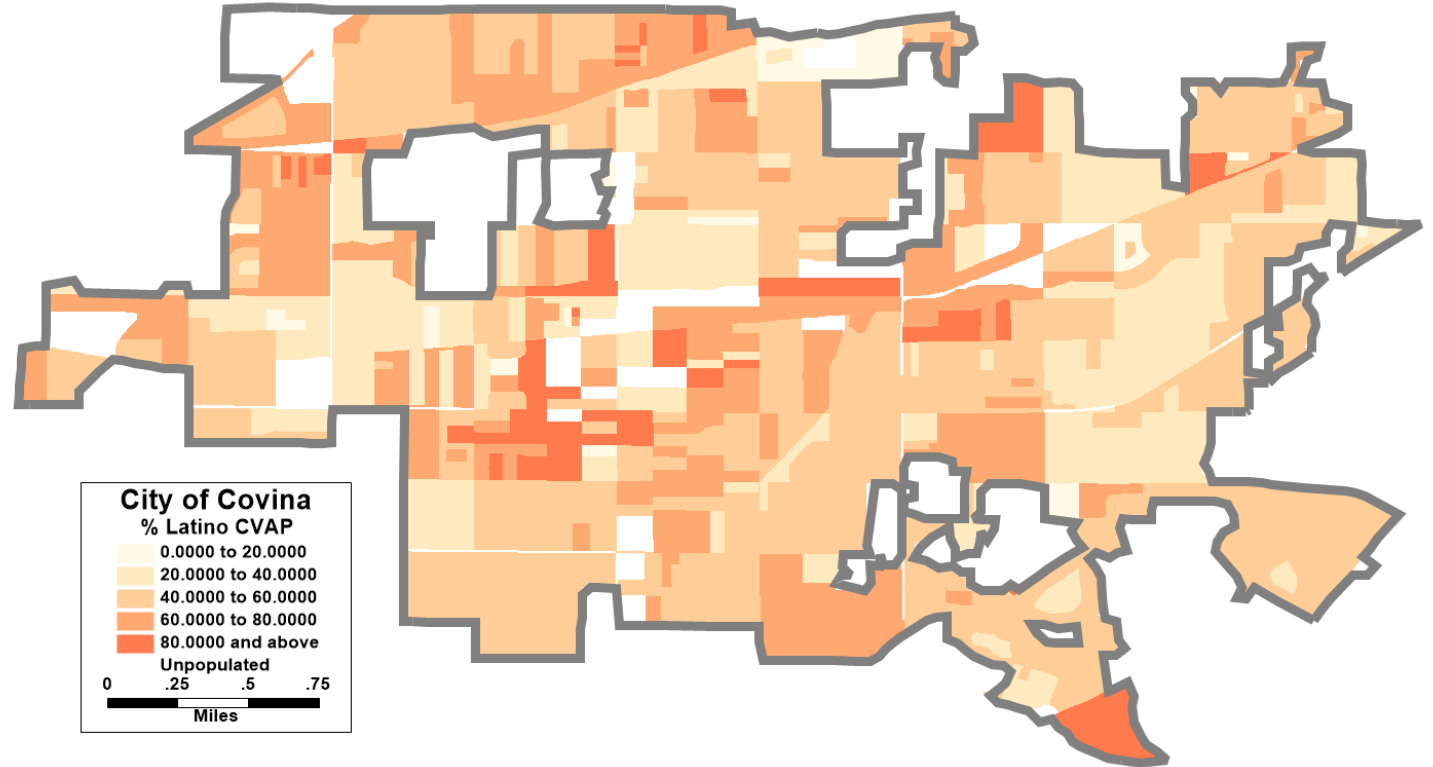
An online version of this map that allows you to zoom in and out for more detail is available as a link from the project website: <https://mapcovina.org/>

Summary Demographics

Summary Demographics

| City of Covina | Totals | % |
|---|--------|--------|
| Total Pop. (SWDB 2021) | 51,444 | - |
| Hispanic Pop. | 30,201 | 58.71% |
| NH White Pop. | 10,075 | 19.58% |
| NH Black Pop. (DOJ) | 1,977 | 3.84% |
| NH Indian Pop. (DOJ) | 358 | 0.70% |
| NH Asian Pop. (DOJ) | 7,997 | 15.55% |
| NH Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Pop. (DOJ) | 116 | 0.23% |
| NH Other Pop. (DOJ) | 412 | 0.80% |
| NH Other MR Pop. (DOJ) | 308 | 0.60% |
| Voting Age Pop. (18+) (SWDB 2021) | 40,681 | - |
| Hispanic VAP | 22,389 | 55.04% |
| NH White VAP | 9,028 | 22.19% |
| NH Black VAP (DOJ) | 1,652 | 4.06% |
| NH Indian VAP (DOJ) | 299 | 0.73% |
| NH Asian VAP (DOJ) | 6,652 | 16.35% |
| NH Hawaiian/Pacific Islander VAP (DOJ) | 99 | 0.24% |
| NH Other VAP (DOJ) | 346 | 0.85% |
| NH Other MR VAP (DOJ) | 216 | 0.53% |
| CVAP (SWDB 2021) | 33,555 | - |
| Hispanic CVAP | 17,704 | 52.76% |
| NH White CVAP | 9,170 | 27.33% |
| NH Black CVAP | 1,488 | 4.43% |
| NH Amer. Ind. CVAP | 137 | 0.41% |
| NH Asian CVAP | 4,617 | 13.76% |

NH = Not of Hispanic Origin
 MR = Multiracial
 CVAP = Citizen Voting Age Population
 SWDB = Statewide Database
 DOJ = USDOJ/OMB's Aggregation



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* Ideal District Population: 10,289 total persons

Legal & Policy Criteria

Federal Criteria:

- Equal Population
- Voting Right Act
- No Racial Gerrymandering

Statutory Criteria:

1. Geographically contiguous
2. Minimize division of neighborhoods and “communities of interest” to the extent practicable
3. Easily identifiable boundaries (major streets, etc.)
4. Compactness of population

Traditional Criteria:

- Keep incumbents in their current districts/respect voters’ choices/avoid head-to-head elections
- Minimize election year changes
- Future population growth

Federal Criteria: Equal Population

- Overriding criterion is total population equality, *see Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964).
- Unlike congressional districts, local electoral districts do not require perfect equality—some deviation acceptable to serve valid governmental interests.
- Total deviation less than 10% presumptively constitutional. (Caution: the presumption *can* be overcome!)

Federal Criteria: Equal Population (cont.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Population: | 414,076 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Ideal: | 82,815 | Pop. | 84,683 | 82,167 | 83,661 | 80,568 | 82,997 |
| Deviation Range: | 4,115 | Dev. | 1,868 | -648 | 846 | -2,247 | 182 |
| Total Deviation %: | 4.97% | Dev. % | 2.26% | -0.78% | 1.02% | -2.71% | 0.22% |

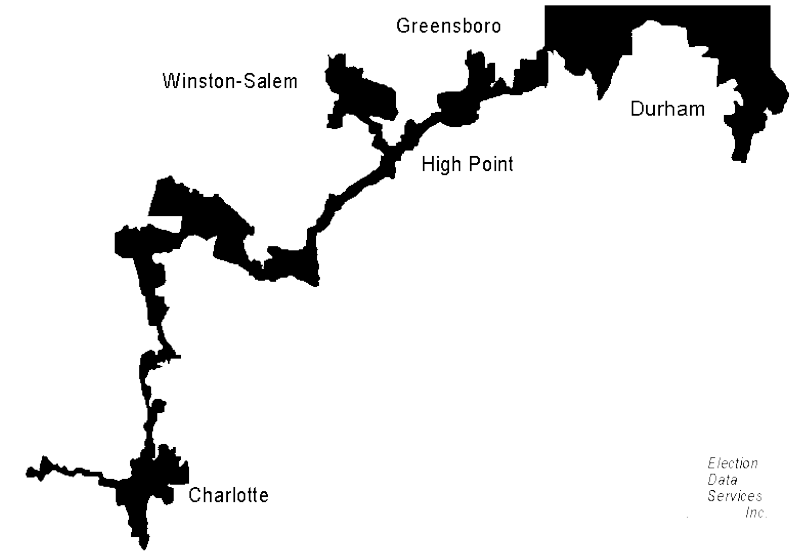
1. Divide the **total population** by the **number of seats** to get the **ideal population**
2. Subtract the **smallest district's population** from the **largest** to get the **deviation range**
3. Divide #2 by #1 to get the **total plan deviation**

Federal Criteria: Voting Rights Act

- Section 2 of the federal Voting Rights Act prohibits electoral systems (including district plans), which dilute racial and language minority voting rights by denying them an equal opportunity to nominate and elect candidates of their choice.
- “Language minorities” are specifically defined in federal law to mean persons of American Indian, Asian American, Alaskan Natives or Spanish heritage.
- Creation of minority districts required only if the minority group can form the majority in a single member district that otherwise complies with the law. *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1 (2009).

Federal Criteria: No Racial Gerrymandering

- The Fourteenth Amendment restricts the use of race as the “predominant” criterion in drawing districts and the subordination of other considerations. *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993); *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900 (1995).
 - Such predominant use must be justified as narrowly tailored to fulfill a compelling state interest – *i.e.*, strict scrutiny
- Bizarrely shaped electoral districts can be evidence that racial considerations predominate, but bizarre shape is not required for racial considerations to “predominate.”
- Fourteenth Amendment does not, however, prohibit all consideration of race in redistricting. *Easley v. Cromartie*, 532 U.S. 234 (2001).
- **Focus on communities of interest.**



Election
Data
Services
Inc.

State Law Criteria (FAIR MAPS Act):

Used to be discretionary; now mandatory & ranked:

1. Contiguity
2. Geographic integrity of Neighborhoods/Communities of Interest (COIs)
3. Easily identifiable natural and artificial boundaries
4. Compactness of population

Elections Code § 21621(c):

(c) The council shall adopt district boundaries using the following criteria as set forth in the following order of priority:

(1) To the extent practicable, council districts shall be geographically contiguous. Areas that meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous. Areas that are separated by water and not connected by a bridge, tunnel, or regular ferry service are not contiguous.

(2) To the extent practicable, the geographic integrity of any local neighborhood or local community of interest shall be respected in a manner that minimizes its division. A “community of interest” is a population that shares common social or economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation. Communities of interest do not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.

(3) Council district boundaries should be easily identifiable and understandable by residents. To the extent practicable, council districts shall be bounded by natural and artificial barriers, by streets, or by the boundaries of the city.

(4) To the extent practicable, and where it does not conflict with the preceding criteria in this subdivision, council districts shall be drawn to encourage geographical compactness in a manner that nearby areas of population are not bypassed in favor of more distant populations.

(d) The council shall not adopt council district boundaries for the purpose of favoring or discriminating against a political party.

COIs: What Are They?

- State Law Definition: “a population that shares common social or economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation”
- Application:
 - Must have a common social or economic interest
 - That has a connection to City policy
 - Can be geographically described
 - And benefits from being in a single district
- NOT a community of interest: “Communities of interest do not include relationships with political parties, incumbents, or political candidates.”

COIs: What Could They Include?

- Lifestyle: *e.g.*, community character, recreation, shared social gatherings
- Economy: *e.g.*, major employer/industry, commercial areas
- Demography: *e.g.*, race*, income, education, language, immigration status, housing, etc.
- Geography: *e.g.*, urban/suburban/rural, mountainous, coastal
- Political subdivisions: CSDs, planning areas, etc.
- Place-based issues/needs: *e.g.*, public safety (wildfire concerns), environmental (air pollution)

COIs: 2011 State Commission Examples

- “Its primary **shared economic interest is agriculture**, both valley agricultural bases, such as wheat, corn, tomatoes, alfalfa and various tree crops, and the wine-growing regions of Napa, Lake, and Sonoma counties.”
- The district “includes communities of Crestline to Big Bear that share the **common lifestyle of the mountain forest area** of the county and **similar interests in wildlife and emergency services concerns regarding wildfire danger.**”
- “This district also joins a **community of interest made up of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders with shared economic and social ties based on income status, housing, language, and immigration status**, including a large Hmong immigrant community.”
- “It includes the communities that surround Folsom Lake with its **shared recreational interests.**”
- “This district includes the **core neighborhoods containing the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (“LGBT”) community**, as well as several **lower-income, immigrant and working-class neighborhoods.**”
- “This district is characterized by the interests of the western Coachella Valley, and includes tourism, **a retirement community with needs for health care access**, and bedroom communities.”
- “The district reflects **shared concerns about education, safety, and economic interests, along with transportation interests** among cities that share the 605 Freeway as a major corridor”
- “This district is characterized by common interests of the communities of western Riverside County, **animal-keeping interests of Jurupa Valley and Norco**; and shared interests between Eastvale, Norco, and Corona. Corona and Norco **share a common school district.**”
- “Cities and communities surrounding LAX **work together in addressing jet noise mitigation** issues and managing airport traffic.”

Communities of Interest: Identifying Them

- Demographic data: *e.g.*, American Community Survey data, etc.
- Official county and city neighborhood maps/business districts
- Neighborhood groups/neighborhood watch groups/NextDoor groups/HOA Associations
- Welcome signs/gateway monument signs
- Online mapping tools

- **Community testimony**

- What bonds your community – what do you see as the common links in your community?

- Where is your community located – what are the boundaries of your community?

- Why should the community be kept together – or separate from another area?

“[T]he identification of a ‘community of interest,’ a necessary first step to ‘preservation,’ requires insights that cannot be obtained from maps or even census figures. Such insights require an understanding of the community at issue, which can often be acquired only through direct and extensive experience with the day-to-day lives of an area’s residents.” *Favors v. Cuomo, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 36910, *27 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 19, 2012) (footnote omitted).*

Limited Role of Other Traditional Criteria

- May be considered to the extent they do not result in violation of the mandatory statutory criteria.
- Examples:
 - Minimize shifting voters from one election year to another/retaining core of existing districts
 - Voters currently in districts scheduled to vote in 2022 could be redistricted into a 2024 district, meaning there would be a six-year gap between their voting in Board elections
 - Avoid head-to-head contests
 - Anticipating future growth?
 - Other political subdivisions' boundaries (*e.g.*, community service districts, school districts)

Questions?