Demographers' Orientation for the City of Salinas Public Hearing #1

OCTOBER 12, 2021



Our Qualifications

- □ LGDR has provided districting and redistricting services since 1990
- LGDR has helped redistrict dozens of California jurisdictions, including most that are in Monterey County
- We helped the city redistrict in 2000 and 2010
- We contributed to the City's preclearance submissions to the U.S. Dept. of Justice* and have assured that redistricting plans met Federal Voting Rights Act requirements.

* The Section 5 Federal Voting Rights Act preclearance requirement was suspended by the US Supreme Court in 2013

LGDR's agenda for this presentation

- What is redistricting?
- Why redistrict?
- Current Council Districts
- Legal requirements (that demographers follow)
- Communities of interest
- Next steps

What is Redistricting?

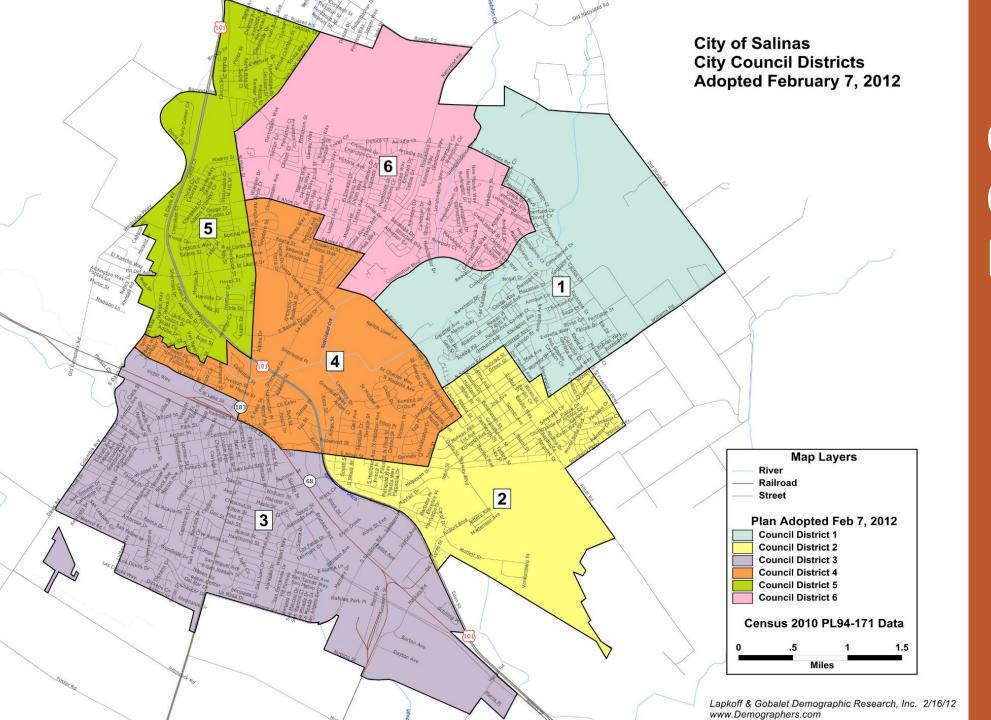
Every 10 years, cities must redistrict (adjust Council District boundaries to equalize total populations) using the new Census counts

Federal and state laws apply

Cities must adopt new boundaries before April 17, 2022

The new council districts will be used until Census 2030 data are released

Incumbents will complete their terms of office even if they no longer live in the district they were elected to represent



Current City Council Districts

Legal guidelines that demographers follow:

- **✓** Federal Law & Supreme Court Decisions:
 - Population equality
 - Voting Rights Act
 - No Racial Gerrymandering
- ✓ California Fair Maps Act (AB 849, 2019), as amended by AB 1276 (2020):
 - Redistricting criteria
 - Public outreach

#1 Redistricting Priority: Population Equality

Council Districts need to be nearly equal in population (some leeway is permitted)

Ideal district size = 1/6 of the 2020 Census population

City of Salinas=164,231 total population; 1/6=27,372 is ideal district size

Plan deviation = Difference between the least and most populous districts, divided by the ideal trustee size

10% deviation is permitted = 2,737 persons ($27,372 \times 10\%$)

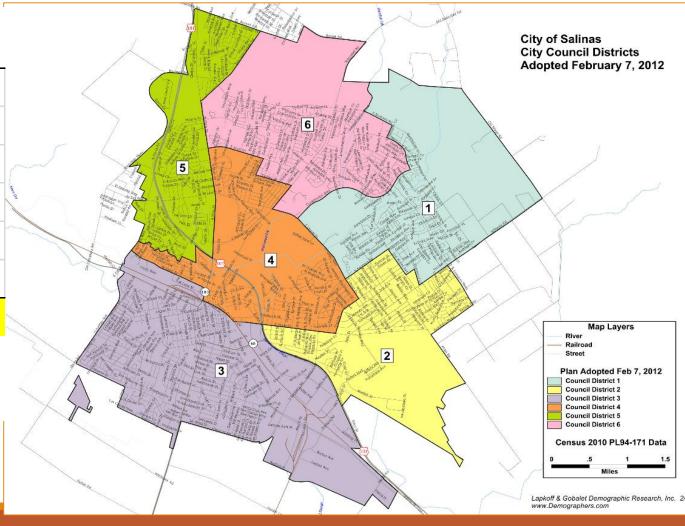
Current Council Districts Populations (Official 2020 Redistricting Data)

City of Salinas 2012 Plan - Population Balance

| 2011 District | 2020 Population | Deviation | % Deviation |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | 26,840 | -532 | -1.9% |
| 2 | 27,079 | -293 | -1.1% |
| 3 | 27,177 | -195 | -0.7% |
| 4 | 26,955 | -417 | -1.5% |
| 5 | 28,834 | 1,462 | 5.3% |
| 6 | 27,347 | -25 | -0.1% |
| Total | 164,232 | 1,994 | 7.3% |

Ideal Population 27,372

Using official redistricting data from California Statewide Database



California's FAIR MAPS Act (AB 849, 2019) applies to cities and counties. It requires that cities:

- 1. Encourage residents to participate in the redistricting process by
 - Maintaining a redistricting website for 10 years
 - Providing translation services upon request
 - Offering multiple ways for the public to provide testimony and feedback (in writing and electronically)
 - Public access to demographic/mapping data and software

California's FAIR MAPS Act (AB 849, 2019) - continued The law requires that cities:

- 2. Hold at least 4 public hearings, with specific protocols
 - a) At least one meeting held before demographers begin to draft maps
 - b) At least one meeting after 6 pm or on a weekend
 - c) Meetings have definite start times
 - d) 5 days notice for public hearings; adopted plan must be published and available 7 days prior to adoption;

FAIR MAPS Act criteria, in order of priority, that should/should not be used during plan drawing.

- 1. Federal Law (population equality, Voting Rights Act)
- 2. Geographical contiguity
- 3. Geographic integrity of communities of interest (especially do not split communities of protected groups)
- 4. Easily identifiable and understood boundaries
- 5. Geographic compactness
- 6. No political party considerations

Since the current plan's Council district populations are still acceptably equal, how does the Council wish to proceed?

- It is our understanding that the Fair Maps Act requires four public hearings.
- The City could hold hearings to determine if there is sufficient interest in adjusting current district boundaries; if not, the current plan could be used until after Census 2030.
- The Fair Maps Act permits the City Council to use a Commission to evaluate changes (next slide has more detail). This option would be useful if the Council wants to consider plans that are very different plans from the current one.

Who takes public input and drafts the maps? Options for Redistricting

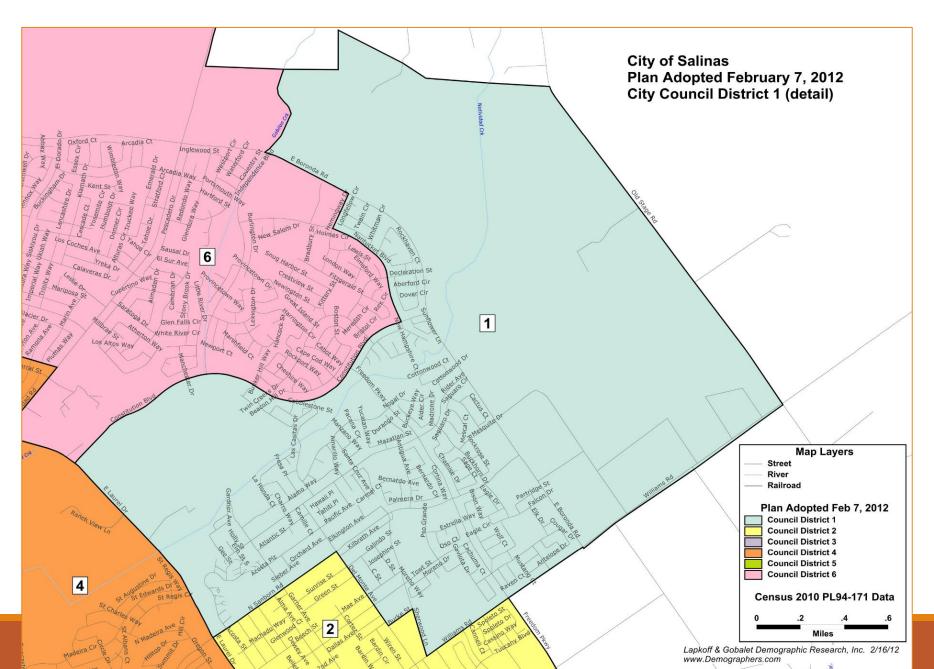
- 1. Council holds hearings, gets public input, and adopts map
- 2. Advisory Redistricting Commission (ARC)
 - Commission merely advisory Council has final decision
- 3. Independent Redistricting Commission (IRC)
 - Commission decides plan
- 4. Hybrid Redistricting Commission
 - Commission provides two or more plans and Council picks one

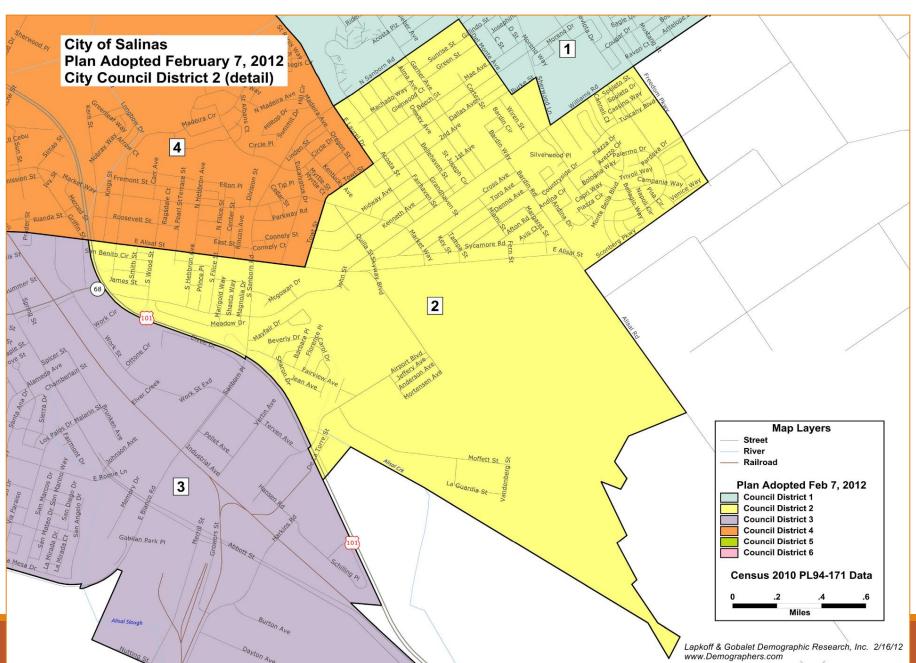
Deadlines and Requirements

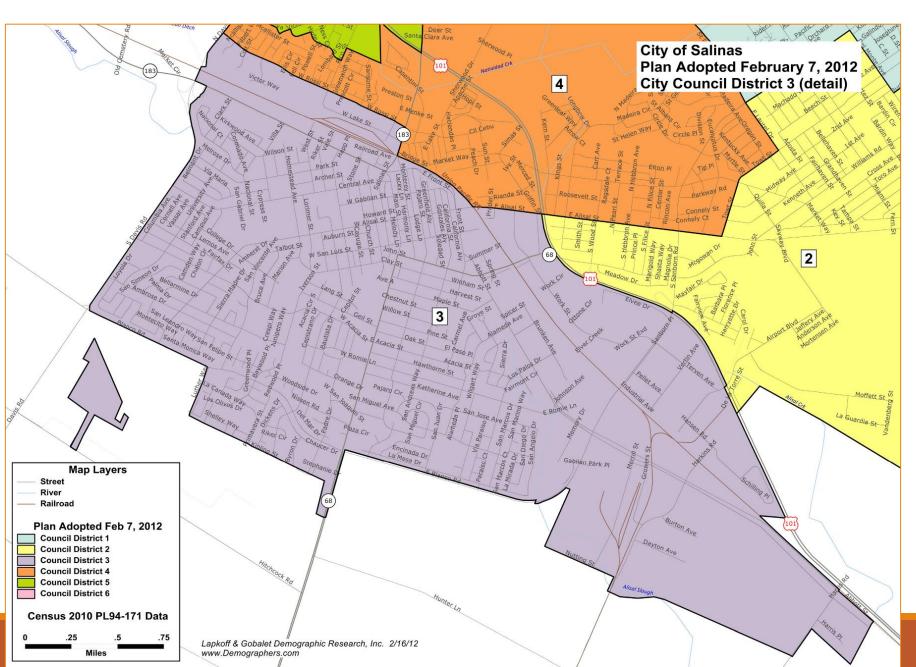
- Redistricting process must end before April 17, 2022
- The City Council must hold at least four public hearings, including this one
- The City must have a redistricting page(s) on their website and have it publicly available for the next 10 years
- Next steps: decide how to proceed and schedule public hearings

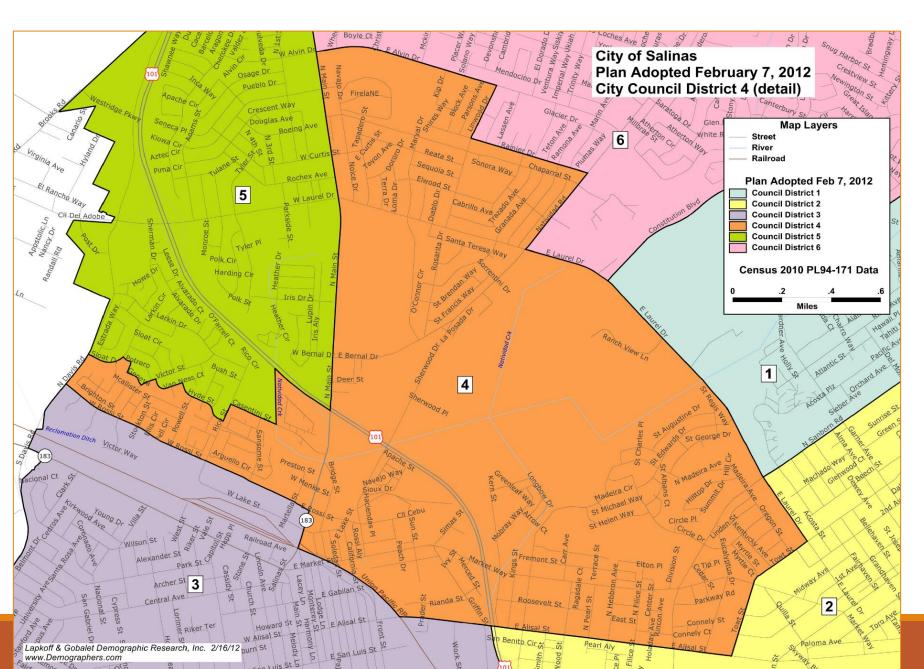
Questions?

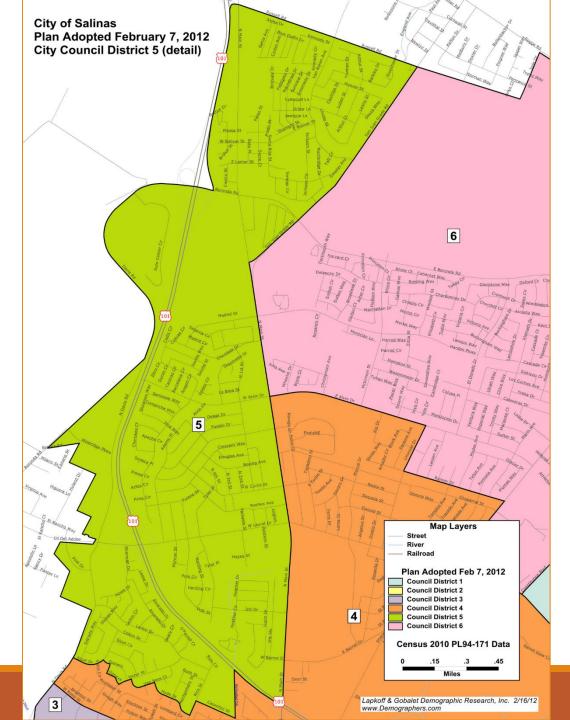
Appendix

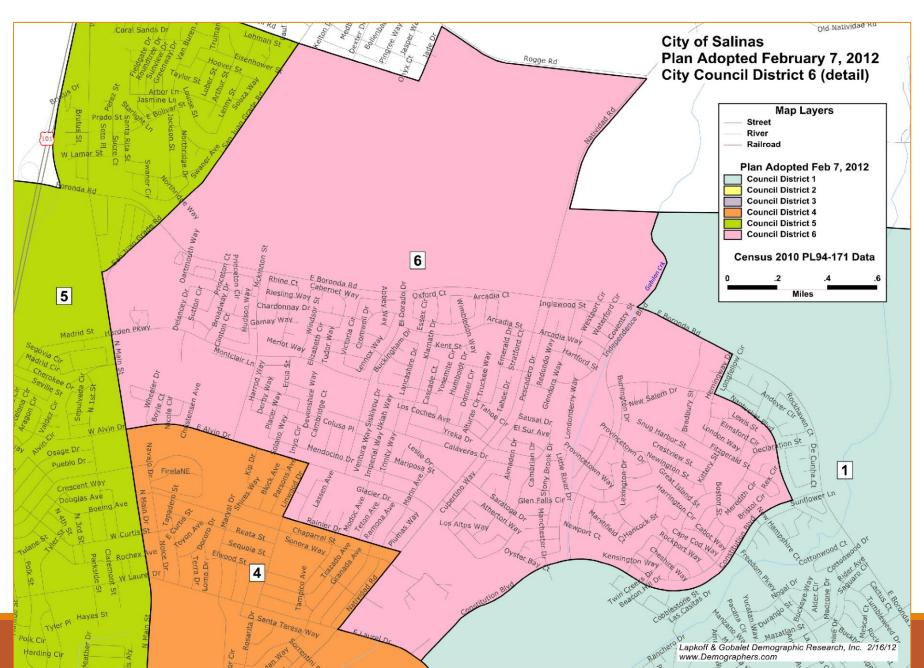












Definitions

| Redistricting | Adjusting election district boundaries to equalize total populations Required after each new U.S. Census. | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Community of interest | Geographical area where people share common social and economic interests and should be in a single District or be considered when drawing boundaries. | | | |
| Advisory Redistricting | Appointed group that will recommend a plan to the Board of | | | |
| Commission (ARC) | Supervisors (3 members per Sup. District) in late November | | | |
| Population equality | Districts need to have (almost) equal Census 2020 populations | | | |
| Voting Rights Act | Federal law that protects minority voting rights | | | |
| Gerrymander | To design odd-shaped election districts to achieve a purpose like reducing minority voting power or increasing a political party's representation | | | |
| Deviation/plan deviation | A measure of how equal the Districts' total populations are | | | |
| Redistricting criteria | Legally required things to consider when drawing boundaries | | | |

| | | Difference | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|---|----------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | from Ideal | | Latinx/ | | | | All Others |
| District | Population | Size | % Deviation | Hispanic | White (NH) | Black (NH) | Asian (NH) | (NH) |
| | | | _ | | Total Por | oulation Perc | entages | |
| 1 | 26,840 | -532 | -1.9% | 91% | 3% | 1% | 4% | 1% |
| 2 | 27,079 | -293 | -1.1% | 93% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 1% |
| 3 | 27,177 | -195 | -0.7% | 58% | 30% | 2% | 7% | 3% |
| 4 | 26,955 | -417 | -1.5% | 85% | 8% | 1% | 4% | 2% |
| 5 | 28,834 | 1,462 | 5.3% | 79% | 12% | 2% | 5% | 2% |
| 6 | 27,347 | -25 | -0.1% | 72% | 12% | 2% | 13% | 2% |
| Total | 164,232 | | | | | | | |
| Ideal | 27,372 | | 7.3% | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 18+ Population Percentages | | | | | |
| 1 | 17,899 | | | 89% | 4% | 1% | 5% | 1% |
| 2 | 18,510 | | | 92% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 1% |
| 3 | 20,669 | | | 52% | 35% | 2% | 7% | 3% |
| 4 | 18,893 | | | 82% | 10% | 2% | 5% | 2% |
| 5 | 20,318 | | | 74% | 15% | 2% | 7% | 2% |
| 6 | 20,315 | | | 68% | 14% | 2% | 14% | 2% |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | Total CVAP | | Citizens of Voting Age (CVAP) Percentages | | | | | |
| 1 | 29,199 | | | 78% | | | | |
| 2 | 48,761 | | | 87% | | | | |
| 3 | 32,136 | | | 42% | | | | |
| 4 | 55,117 | | | 71% | | | | |
| 5 | 67,965 | | | 58% | | | | |
| 6 | 67,965 | | | 61% | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

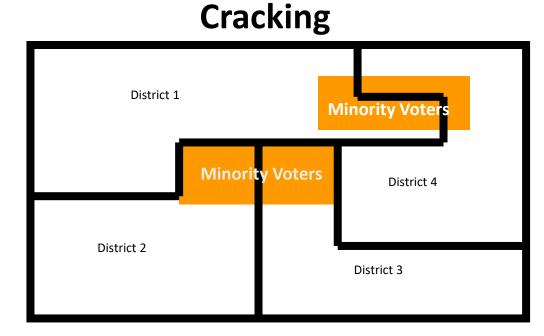
Detailed Statistics of Current City Council Districts

| | Total | Difference from | | Latinx/ | | | | All Others | |
|----------|-------------------|-----------------|---|----------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|-------|
| District | Population | Ideal Size | % Deviation | Hispanic | White (NH) | Black (NH) | Asian (NH) | (NH) | Total |
| | | | Total Population Percentages | | | | | | |
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| 4 | 55,117 | | | 71% | | | | | |
| 5 | 67,965 | | | 58% | | | | | |
| 6 | 67,965 | | | 61% | | | | | |

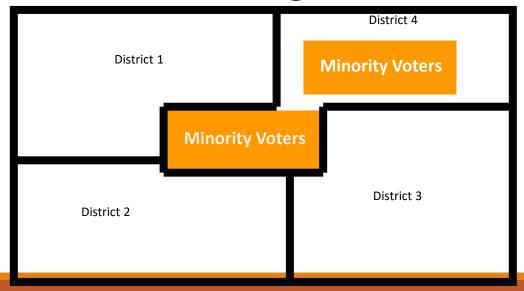
The Voting Rights Act "Cracking" and "Packing" are prohibited

"'Packing' refers to the practice of filling a district with a supermajority of a given group or party. 'Cracking' involves the splitting of a group or party among several districts to deny that group or party a majority in any of those districts."

- Vieth v. Jubelirer, 541 U.S. 267, 286 n.7 (2004)

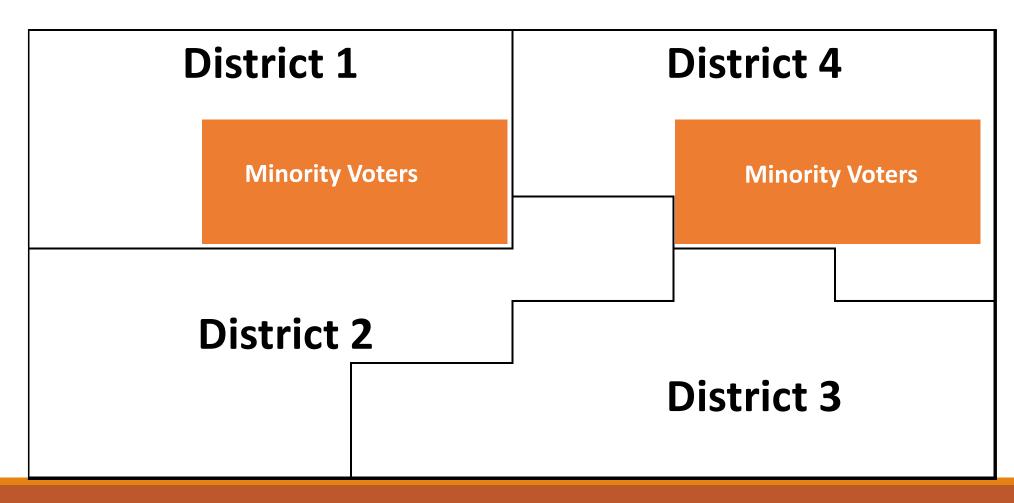


Packing



The Voting Rights Act

Best Practice: Each orange block representing minority voters is kept intact and in a separate District.



Racial Gerrymandering is not Permitted:

North Carolina's proposed Congressional Districts after Census 1990

