



JOSHUA BASIN WATER DISTRICT
REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 2019, AT 6:30 PM
61750 CHOLLITA ROAD, JOSHUA TREE, CA 92252

AGENDA

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
3. **DETERMINATION OF A QUORUM**
4. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT**
Members of the public may address the Board at this time with regard to matters within the Board's jurisdiction that are not listed on the agenda. State law prohibits the Board of Directors from discussing or taking action on items not included on the agenda. Members of the public will have the opportunity for public comment on any item listed on the agenda when it is addressed on the agenda. Please limit comments to three (3) minutes or less.
6. **CONSENT CALENDAR –**
 - Draft Minutes, March 6, 2019, Regular Board of Directors Meeting
 - Draft Minutes, March 13, 2019, Special Board of Directors Meeting
7. **UPDATING THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT STRATEGY –** At the March 6, 2019 Board meeting, Mike Metts, Dudek Engineering, gave a presentation and staff was asked to bring this back to the Board for approval, with the following recommendation.
Recommend that the Board of Directors approve the update of 2009 Wastewater Treatment Strategy, by the original author of the document, Dudek Engineering, at a cost not to exceed \$44,000 with a ten percent contingency fee.
8. **PUBLIC HEARING #3–** At this time the Board will conduct a Public Hearing to receive and discuss public input & comment regarding the potential transition from an “at-large” election system to a “district-based” election system pursuant to Elections Code Section 10010 (a) (1).

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Pages 12-42

The public hearing should be conducted as follows:

- A. HEARING OPENED BY PRESIDING OFFICER
- B. STAFF AND CONSULTANT PRESENTATIONS
- C. QUESTIONS OF STAFF BY BOARD
- D. PUBLIC TESTIMONY OPENED BY PRESIDING OFFICER
- E. PUBLIC TESTIMONY HEARING CLOSED
- F. DISCUSSION AND QUESTIONS BY BOARD MEMBERS
- G. BOARD ACTION

9. **DISTRICT GENERAL COUNSEL REPORT** – Mr. Gil Granito
10. **GENERAL MANAGER REPORT** – Curt Sauer
11. **DIRECTOR COMMENTS & REPORTS ON MEETINGS ATTENDED**
 - Public Outreach Consultant – Kathleen Radnich
 - Mojave Water Agency- March 28, 2019 – Vice President Unger
12. **FUTURE DIRECTOR MEETINGS AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES**
 - Mojave Water Agency Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) – April 4, 2019, at 10:00 a.m. – Director Luckman
 - Finance Committee Meeting April 10, 2019, at 9:00 a.m.-President Johnson & Vice President Unger
 - Water Resources & Operations Committee – April 10, 2019, at 10:30 a.m. – Director Hund & Director Reynolds.
 - ASBCSD Dinner (Hosted by MWA) El Pescador Seafood Restaurant, Victorville, CA, - April 15, 2019.at 6:00 p.m. – Director Reynolds
13. **ADJOURNMENT**

INFORMATION

The public is invited to comment on any item on the Agenda during discussion of that item.

Any person with a disability who requires accommodation in order to participate in this meeting should telephone Joshua Basin Water District at (760) 974-0072, at least 48 hours prior to the meeting in order to make a request for a disability-related modification or accommodation.

Materials related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the Board of Directors after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection in the District's office located at 61750 Chollita Road, Joshua Tree, California 92252 during normal business hours.

JOSHUA BASIN WATER DISTRICT
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 2019

CALL TO ORDER/PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Vice President Unger called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

DETERMINATION OF A QUORUM –Vice President Unger, Vice President Unger, Director Hund, Director Luckman, and Director Reynolds. President Johnson is absent.

STAFF PRESENT -Curt Sauer, GM, Mark Ban, AGM-Ops, Susan Greer, AGM/Controller, Sarah Johnson, HR Manager, and Beverly Waszak, Executive Assistant

CONSULTANTS PRESENT - Kathleen Radnich, Public Outreach, Jennifer Farrell, Rutan & Tucker, LLP

APPROVAL OF AGENDA –Director Reynolds commented that he made a request at the last Board meeting for a financial report to be on this Agenda and it is not. Director Reynolds requested to have it on the next Board meeting agenda. GM Sauer responded that it would be on the next Board meeting agenda.

Director Luckman motioned to approve the agenda. Director Reynolds seconded.

MSC¹ (Luckman/Reynolds) motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Hund, Luckman, Reynolds, and Unger

Noes: None

Absent: Johnson

Abstain: None

PUBLIC COMMENT – David Ficke, Joshua Tree, commented on his three months of high water bills and asked if it was possible for a payment plan for the event instead of the current bill.

General Manager Sauer responded to Mr. Ficke to make an appointment.

CONSENT CALENDAR - Director Luckman made a motion to approve the Consent Calendar. Director Hund seconded.

MSC¹ (Luckman/Hund) motion carried by the following vote

Ayes: Hund, Luckman, Reynolds, and Unger

Noes: None

Absent: Johnson

Abstain: None

PRESENTATION FROM DUDEK ENGINEERING UPDATING THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT STRATEGY – Mike Metts, Dudek Engineering gave a presentation followed by a brief Q&A with the Board.

PUBLIC COMMENT –

Steven Whitman, Joshua Tree asked if Mike Metts had implied that with the increased tourism comes increased nitrates that infiltrate into our water. If so, is there any program to receive Federal reimbursement to solve this problem?

Mike Metts replied that he didn't necessarily mean the tourists; however, the Nitrate problem is generated by the number of people that are in the area. From time to time there are Federal grants and funding available, which we will take advantage of those as we move forward.

David Ficke, Joshua Tree commented on the MAC and who was on the Board at the time. He also commented on the Alta Mira project.

Tom Floen, Joshua Tree, thinks it is premature to get into some of the concerns we might have now because we don't have the full picture of what the current situation is. He asked if this was State-mandated or are we just being proactive?

Mike Metts responded that it is not State mandated yet, however, treating your wastewater is.

Al Marquez, Joshua Tree commented on when the District had an in-house engineer and the costs associated with that person.

David Ficke asked what the liabilities are when hooking up your own septic tank.

AGM Ban stated that when he left Hi-Desert it was still being discussed.

Director Hund made a motion to approve the update of the 2009 Wastewater Treatment Strategy by the original author of the document, Dudek Engineering, at a cost not to exceed \$44,000 with a 10% contingency fee. Director Luckman seconded.

Director Reynolds stated that he was concerned that it wasn't noted on the Agenda correctly. GM Sauer informed the Board that staff would bring it back for approval at the next Board meeting. The Board concurred.

ACCEPT SENSUS/AQUA METRIC PROPOSAL FOR WATER METER REPLACEMENT – AGM Greer reported on the condition of the water meters in the District.

PUBLIC COMMENT –

Gayle Austin, Joshua Tree, commented that she would prefer that the Board remain with AMR, even though the AMI has more bells and whistles, it can also come with more problems and possibly higher costs.

Tom Floen, Joshua Tree, stated that in order to switch to a different person, and we have already been with AMR for 19 Years, it doesn't seem like a practical thing to do.

Al Marquez, Joshua Tree, gave his support of AMR because they have been good meters, however, he didn't agree with the percentage numbers that staff brought forward.

PUBLIC COMMENT CLOSED –

Director Reynolds made a motion to accept the proposal from SENSUS/AQUA Metric for a multi-year AMR meter replacement project; bid \$1,343,719 plus a 10% contingency, for a total of \$1,478,091.

Motion¹ (Reynolds/Luckman) was carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Hund, Luckman, Reynolds, and Unger

Noes: None

Absent: Johnson

Abstain: None

The Board and GM Sauer complimented AGM Greer on her outstanding analysis for this project.

EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION AND AWARDS PROGRAM – GM Sauer gave the report and a Q&A period followed with the Board.

PUBLIC COMMENT –

Al Marquez, Joshua Tree stated that he agreed with everything in the report except the procedures. Specifically, item #2 non-monetary recognition, for instance, certificate, trophy, time off (Mr. Marquez does not agree with), etc. or monetary recognition (Mr. Marquez doesn't accept), cash award or step increase. This is going over and above recognition for an employee.

Gayle Austin, Joshua Tree stated that if an employee does an outstanding job or thinks of something that can help the District, then you should be able to reward that person on the spot.

PUBLIC COMMENT CLOSED –

Director Reynolds stated that he would like the GM to bring it back to the Board with a budgeted line item.

GM Sauer responded that he would bring back a \$5,000.00 line item back to the Board.

The Board discussed whether to approve the Employee Recognition Awards Program tonight or postpone to the next Board Meeting.

Director Hund made a motion to approve the Employee Recognition and Awards Program as stated. Director Luckman seconded

The motion was defeated by the following tied vote:

Ayes: Hund, Luckman,
Noes: Reynolds, and Unger
Absent: Johnson
Abstain: None

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT REPLACEMENT PROGRAM (CIRP) CREW ALTERNATE WORK SCHEDULE -

AGM Ban gave the staff report of the alternative work schedule for the District's CIRP Crew.

PUBLIC COMMENT –

Tom Floen, Joshua Tree, commented that the 9/80 and the 4/10 schedule are very popular and we can use it as a recruitment tool during a time when the labor market is tight.

Gayle Austin, Joshua Tree, commented that with traffic on Friday's trying to leave town and tourists entering town, it may be a good idea to stay off the roads.

Steven Whitman, Joshua Tree, attends the Finance Committee meetings and a lot of information is discussed openly because the videographer is not in the room. The public needs to know what is discussed in the Finance Committee and it should be discussed in the Board meetings also.

PUBLIC COMMENT CLOSED –

Director Reynolds made a motion to approve the alternative work schedule presented by AGM Ban. Director Hund seconded.

MSC¹ (Reynolds/Hund) was carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Hund, Luckman, Reynolds, and Unger
Noes: None
Absent: Johnson
Abstain: None

DISTRICT GENERAL COUNSEL REPORT – Mr. Gil Granito – None

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT – GM Sauer requested that AGM Ban give his report first.

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER-OPERATIONS REPORT – AGM Ban informed the Board that he would give a full report on Well 14 at the March 20, 2019 Board meeting.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT - GM Sauer stated that the California Energy Commission (CEC) has completed our Solar Feasibility Study. The next step is to find a consultant to do all the planning and to coordinate with Southern California Edison (SCE) and what it will cost to construct this project here and over at the shop.

DIRECTOR COMMENTS & REPORTS ON MEETINGS ATTENDED –

Kathleen Radnich, Public Outreach consultant, reported on the following:

- Low-Income Assistance Program
- Water Education Day, Sunday, March 31, 2019, from 1-4 p.m.
- Farmers' Market –

Director Luckman reported on the Mojave Water Agency Board meeting and that Jennifer Pierre is the State Water Contractor Manager, and her job is to interact with the State Contractors.

FUTURE DIRECTOR MEETINGS AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES – Vice President Unger started to read off the future director meetings and training opportunities, Director Reynolds interrupted Vice President Unger to say that he had one more meeting to comment on.

Director Reynolds reported on the ASBCSD meeting February 25, 2019, at the Castaway Restaurant, San Bernardino

After Director Reynolds comments Vice President Unger continued reading off the future meetings.

ADJOURN –

Director Hund made a motion to adjourn the Board Meeting at 8:46 p.m. Director Luckman seconded.

MSC¹ (Hund/Luckman) was carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Hund, Luckman, Reynolds, and Unger
Noes: None
Absent: Johnson
Abstain: None

Respectfully Submitted:

Curt Sauer, GM and Board Secretary

JOSHUA BASIN WATER DISTRICT
SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 2019

CALL TO ORDER/PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE - Vice President Unger called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

DETERMINATION OF A QUORUM –Vice President Unger, Director Hund, Director Luckman, and Director Reynolds. President Johnson is absent.

STAFF PRESENT -Curt Sauer, GM, Mark Ban, AGM-Ops, Susan Greer, AGM-Controller, Sarah Johnson, HR Manager, and Beverly Waszak, Executive Assistant

CONSULTANTS PRESENT - Kathleen Radnich, Public Outreach, Jennifer Farrell, Rutan & Tucker, LLP, and Jeff Tilton, National Demographics Corporation (NDC) Research.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA –Director Reynolds made a motion to approve the Agenda. Director Luckman seconded.

MSC¹ (Reynolds/Luckman) motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Hund, Luckman, Reynolds, and Unger

Noes: None

Absent: Johnson

Abstain: None

PUBLIC COMMENT – None.

PUBLIC HEARING – Vice President Unger opened the Public Hearing to receive and discuss public input & comment regarding the potential transition from an “at large” election system to a “district-based election” pursuant to Elections Code Section 10010 (a) (1).

Ms. Jennifer Farrell, Rutan & Tucker began by introducing Mr. Jeff Tilton, National Demographics Corporation (NDC), who will lead the discussion tonight on a “District-Based Election”. As in where we want the Districts to be and what we want them to look like. Mr. Tilton is looking to the Board and the community tonight for direction as to what the community interests are and what makes sense to us.

Ms. Farrell asked everyone to amend the Tentative Timeline under 03/20/2019 Public Hearing #2 and to remove “after maps drawn,” this is a typo.

Mr. Jeff Tilton gave a presentation on an Introduction to Districting, which was followed by a Q&A with the Board.

Ms. Jennifer Farrell, Rutan & Tucker LLP, stated that the rules are a little difficult to comprehend; you cannot use race as your predominate factor in drawing any of the Districts. Taking away race completely, how does your community naturally divide into five different subsections? This is the type of information are we seeking from the Board and community tonight. A discussion followed, on how to divide out the District, continued with the staff and Board.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY –

Gayle Austin, Joshua Tree commented that the thing she loves about this area is the diversity, the fact that old live with young, hippies hang out with engineers, and everyone gets along and yet we are all so dynamic. If you lump people into Monument Manor, or Copper Mountain Mesa, they are different, but now they are too much together. Ms. Austin strongly suggested to the Board for a more diversified re-districting, and break up Copper Mountain Mesa and Monument Manor.

Tom Floen, Joshua Tree said that his initial impression was the letter, which he has been disregarding because he has been focused more on how we will comply with the law. Are we supposed to put an even amount of protected class into each District, which is actually deluding their voting power? Or do we form these Districts in a way that they are concentrated on the protected class electing someone that looks like they do, which is it?

Ms. Farrell, Rutan and Tucker, LLP responded that under the law we should look at whether or not there is a majority/minority District. If you do not have a majority/minority District then you are endeavored to make one. However, looking at the map, we are probably not going to have one, and the fall back is to make the District's equal in population for all of the ethnicities.

Tom Floen, Joshua Tree responded that if you add the criteria of trying to continue with the same set of Directors, on a map based on where they are living, it will add a layer to this that would make this whole experience impossible.

Kathleen Radnich, Public Outreach Consultant, asked that once the boundaries are drawn, does each District have to have someone from it. As in three incumbents can be from one District and two can be "at large"?

Ms. Farrell, Rutan and Tucker, LLP replied that this is called the transition period, so of five total Districts, (once they are drawn out for 2020) the three Directors that will be up for re-election will likely go to District-Based seats, depending on how the Directors have the Districting set up, the other two will remain "at large". This was followed by more Q&A with the Board.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY CLOSED –

Ms. Farrell, Rutan and Tucker, LLP clarified that the instruction she has received from the Board is to work with the GM and Board to provide a large map for everyone to look at that includes; roads, census, and the communities you have identified. We will not be drawing the maps on March 20, 2019, but you will have more detail on what the Districts may look like on March 20, 2019.

EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION AND AWARDS PROGRAM – GM Sauer gave the staff report on the Employee Recognition and Awards Program.

HR Manager Johnson stated that the last time she had brought this to the Board, monetary and non-monetary were separated, now it is guarded by the budget threshold of \$5,000.00.

A Q&A period continued with the Board.

Director Hund made a motion to approve the Employee Recognition and Awards Program. Director Luckman seconded.

MSC' (Hund/Luckman) motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Hund, Luckman, Reynolds, and Unger
Noes: None
Absent: Johnson
Abstain: None

REQUEST FOR STAFF REPORT ON EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - GM Sauer gave the staff report on Employee Benefits. An in-depth discussion continued with the Board.

PUBLIC COMMENT –

Gayle Austin, Joshua Tree stated that all of the Board members put in a lot of their time reading reports, researching information, and writing reports. We realize, as rate payers, that this is what their job is. Ms. Austin said that she realizes that the Board members may all have a different definition of what your job is but you have to answer to the rate payers and a report that could take 8 to 10 hours of staff time, I don't want to pay for that.

PUBLIC COMMENT CLOSED -

Vice President Unger recommended that GM Sauer proceed with a meeting between staff, Director Reynolds and President Johnson to review the State Controller report and upcoming budgets.

CLOSED SESSION - At this time the Board will go into Closed Session pursuant to Government Code Section 54957 (b) (1) – General Manager Performance Evaluation; and

Pursuant to Government Code Section 5497.6 to consult with the Board’s designated representatives (Ad Hoc Negotiation Committee, (President Johnson and Vice President Unger) with regard to potential compensation adjustments and the potential extension of the General Manager’s Employment Agreement.

CLOSED SESSION REPORT-

Mr. Granito reported that the Board went into closed session at approximately 8:15 p.m. pursuant to the authority and purposes noted in Item 9 of tonight’s agenda. Mr. Granito further reported as follows:

In Part 1 of the Closed Session, the Board conducted the annual performance evaluation of the District’s General Manager, as reference in Item 9 of tonight’s agenda.

In Part 2 of the Closed Session, during which the General Manager was excused for the most part, the Board consulted with Vice President Unger as a member of the Board’s designated representatives (Ad Hoc Negotiation Committee (President Johnson and Vice President Unger), as referenced in item 9 of tonight’s Agenda, with regard to the potential extension of the General Manager’s Employment Agreement and the potential for a merit increase in the General Manager’s compensation during any such extension. Action on the potential extension and the potential merit increase in compensation would be considered in open session at the March 20, 2019 Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors. Mr. Sauer participated only in the later stage of Part 2.

The Closed Session ended at approximately 9:45 p.m. and the Board returned to Open Session.

ADJOURNMENT- The Board meeting was adjourned at 9:50 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted:

Curt Sauer, GM and Board Secretary

JOSHUA BASIN WATER DISTRICT
MEETING AGENDA REPORT

Meeting of the Board of Directors

April 3, 2019

Report to: President and Board of Directors

Prepared by: Susan Greer and Curt Sauer

TOPIC: UPDATING THE WASTE-WATER TREATMENT STRATEGY

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve update of 2009 Wastewater Treatment Strategy, by the original author of the document, Dudek Engineering, at a cost not to exceed \$44,000 with a ten percent contingency.

ANALYSIS:

The WTS was adopted in 2009, nearly ten years ago. At the same time, wastewater capacity fees were put in place, which has been increased each year since in accordance with the construction industry cost index, although utilizing the same methodology as from 2009.

Applying the existing strategy, we project that income to be generated via wastewater capacity fees will not be near enough to fund the future wastewater system infrastructure, as the WTS suggests. We should revisit the WTS for the following reasons:

- The actual cost of future facilities will likely be significantly greater than projected in the WTS.
- We have thousands of meters already located in the WTS area that never contributed fees towards the wastewater system infrastructure, although the sewer project will be constructed in front of their parcels and we will want them to connect to protect groundwater.
- The WTS has deducted acreage that is presumed not to be developed, such as slopes, rock outcroppings, and flood plain. We don't expect to need a wastewater system in those areas, so the cost is not included. To the extent that any of those areas are developed, the system would have to be expanded, at additional cost.
- The WTS includes currently-occupied parcels as projected contributors to future capacity fees if the general plan indicates a potential for higher density. If those parcels never develop further, we have overestimated the number of contributors.

The table below indicates how the number of parcels with new meters in the WTS are compared against overall meters sold since the wastewater capacity charges were implemented in 2009:

Fiscal Year	# Water	# Wastewater
09/10	2	0
10/11	8	5
11/12	7	2
12/13	8	2
13/14	4	1
14/15	5	0
15/16	5	0
16/17	14	1
17/18	22	5
TOTAL	75	16

- In nine years, only 16 of the 75 new meters purchased have been in the WTS area, meaning that only 21% of new meters have paid fees associated with construction of a future wastewater system.
- In the last fiscal year alone, that means we didn't collect wastewater capacity charges for 59 parcels totaling at least \$369,989.
- Note the significant increase in meter purchases in the last two years totaling 36, while the meters sold in the previous seven years total 39.
- Because of the current upward development trend, we recommend that the Board move forward as quickly as possible to revisit the Wastewater Treatment Strategy in order to ensure that new development pays its own way and the District collects appropriate amounts required to fund the future wastewater system.

Updating the WTS is not currently budgeted. This action will approve \$44,000 so that work may begin immediately.

Mike Metts is here tonight to present more detail about the rewrite.

FISCAL IMPACT: \$44,000 with 10 percent contingency

JOSHUA BASIN WATER DISTRICT
AGENDA REPORT

DATE: APRIL 3, 2019

TO: GENERAL MANAGER/BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: SPECIAL COUNSEL, JENNIFER FARRELL (RUTAN & TUCKER LLP)

SUBJECT: PUBLIC HEARING TO TAKE INPUT REGARDING POTENTIAL TRANSITION TO BY-DISTRICT ELECTIONS FOR BOARD MEMBERS AND CONSIDER DRAFT VOTING DISTRICT MAPS

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

It is recommended that the Board receive public comment and discuss the draft voting district maps presented (Attachment E) pursuant to Elections Code section 10010(a)(2). It is further recommended that the Board consider eliminating any draft maps that it no longer wishes to consider adopting.

BACKGROUND:

On December 21, 2018, the District received a letter from Kevin Shenkman, an attorney of the law firm of Shenkman & Hughes threatening to sue the District for alleged violations of the California Voting Rights Act ("CVRA") (Elec. Code §§ 14025-14032) unless the District voluntarily converts to a district-based election system. The CVRA only applies to jurisdictions, like the Joshua Basin Water District, that utilizes an at-large election method, where voters of the entire jurisdiction elect each of the members of the Board. Similar letters have been served and lawsuits have been filed in recent years against dozens of cities and other public agencies for alleged CVRA violations, including many nearby cities. Every public agency defendant in the history of the CVRA that has challenged the conversion to district elections has either lost in court or settled/agreed to implement district elections, and been forced to pay at least some portion of the plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and costs. A copy of Mr. Shenkman's letter is attached to this staff report (Attachment A).

The threshold to establish liability under the CVRA is extremely low, and prevailing CVRA plaintiffs are guaranteed to recover their attorneys' fees and costs. As a result, every government defendant in the history of the CVRA that has challenged the conversion to district elections has either lost in court or settled/agreed to implement district elections, and been forced to pay at least some portion of the plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and costs. Several cities that have extensively litigated CVRA cases have been eventually forced to pay multi-million dollar fee awards.

In order to avoid the potentially significant litigation expenses that are likely to occur if the District retains its at-large election method of election, at the District's February 6, 2019 hearing, the Board adopted Resolution No. 19-994 outlining its intention to transition from at-large to district-based elections, pursuant to Elections Code section 10010(e)(3)(A). (Attachment B.) As stated in that Resolution, the Board took that action in furtherance of the purposes of the CVRA. Pursuant to Elections Code section 10010(a)(1), the Board must now hold two public hearings within a thirty day period (before drawing any draft maps of proposed voting districts) in order to receive public input regarding the composition of the districts. The first public hearing was held on March 13, 2019. The second public hearing was held on March 20, 2019. This is the third public hearing.

DISCUSSION:

- **The California Voting Rights Act**

The CVRA was specifically enacted in 2002 to eliminate several key burden of proof requirements that exist under the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 ("FVRA") (52 U.S.C. § 10301 *et seq.*) after several jurisdictions in California successfully defended themselves in litigation brought under the FVRA. The intent of the legislature was to facilitate private suits that ultimately force public entities to shift from "at-large" to "district-based" elections.

Specifically, the CVRA removes two elements that must be met in order to establish a violation under the FVRA: (1) the "geographically compact" FVRA precondition (e.g., can a majority-minority district be drawn?), and; (2) the "totality of the circumstances" or "reasonableness" test, whereby the defendant can defeat a lawsuit by demonstrating that certain voting trends – such as racially polarized voting – occur for reasons other than race, or that minority voters are still able to elect their candidate of choice. Under the CVRA, the only "element" a plaintiff must establish is that racially polarized voting occurs in a jurisdiction with at-large elections, without regard for why it might exist. (Elec. Code § 14028.) Despite its removal of key safeguards contained in the FVRA, California courts have held that the CVRA is constitutional. (See, *Sanchez v. City of Modesto* (2006) 145 Cal.App.4th 660.)

Most recently, on February 23, 2018, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California dismissed a lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the CVRA and of the City of Poway's adopted district map. The lawsuit was initiated by the former mayor of Poway, Don Higginson, who alleged that the CVRA and Poway's by district map adopted pursuant thereto violate the equal protection clause of the U.S. Constitution. Higginson sought an order declaring both the CVRA and Poway's map unconstitutional and enjoining their enforcement and use. The Court not only denied Higginson's motion for a preliminary injunction, but also dismissed the case in its entirety based on lack of standing. (See *Higginson v. Becerra, et al.* (Feb. 23, 2018, No. 17cv2032-WQH-JLB) ___ F.Supp.___.)

Over the relatively short history of the CVRA, plaintiff public agencies have paid over \$15 million to CVRA plaintiff attorneys, including a recent settlement in West Covina for \$220,000. (See Table of Results of CVRA Litigation (Attachment C).) The City of Modesto, which challenged the CVRA's constitutionality, ultimately paid \$3 million to the

plaintiffs' attorneys, and the cities of Palmdale and Anaheim, who also aggressively litigated CVRA claims, ultimately paid \$4.5 million and \$1.2 million in attorneys' fees, respectively. These figures do not include the tens of millions of dollars government agency defendants have spent on their own attorneys and associated defense costs. All of the above cities – like all other CVRA defendants – ultimately ended up converting to district elections.

Recognizing the heavy financial burden at-large jurisdictions are now facing, in 2016, the California Legislature amended the Elections Code to simplify the process of converting to district-based elections to provide a “safe harbor” process designed to protect agencies from litigation. (Elec. Code § 10010(e) (3).). If a public entity receives a demand letter, such as the Shenkman letter here, the public entity is given 45 days of protection from litigation to assess its situation. If within that 45 days, the public entity adopts a resolution declaring the Council or Board’s intent to transition from at-large to district-based elections, the potential plaintiff is prohibited from filing a CVRA action for an additional 90 day period, during which time the process outlined below must occur. (Elec. Code § 10010(e) (3).)

- **Process For Switching To By-District Elections**

In order to avoid the significant litigation expenses that are likely to occur if the District retains its at-large election method of election, at the Board’s February 6, 2019 hearing, the Council adopted Resolution No. 19-994 outlining its intention to transition from at-large to by-district elections, pursuant to Elections Code section 10010(e)(3)(A). (Attachment B.) As a result, no potential plaintiff can file a CVRA lawsuit against the District before May 7, 2019.

Now that the District has adopted a resolution of intent, the first step in the process in the District’s conversion from its current at-large method of election to a district-based system is to hold two public hearings to receive public comment regarding the composition of the yet to be formed voting districts. (Elec. Code § 10010(a) (1).) The first public hearing was held on March 13, 2019. The second public hearing was held on March 20, 2019. This is the third public hearing.

Based in part on input received at these hearings, the District’s districting consultant, National Demographics Corporation (“NDC”), has now drawn several proposed voting district maps. (Attachment E).

The purpose of this meeting is to take public comment, discuss these proposed maps and provide any further input to NDC that the Board deems necessary. The Board should also eliminate any maps that it no longer wishes to consider.

The Council will hold a second public hearing concerning draft voting district maps on April 10, 2019. Any maps the public would like the Board to consider at this April 3, 2019 meeting must be received by the City no later than April 3, 2019 in order to be publically posted for the legally required amount of time. The public may submit a hand-drawn district map in person or via email to the following email address: joshuabasin@NDCresearch.com.

- **Criteria to be Considered**

While all public input concerning the composition of the District's yet to be formed voting districts should be considered, there are several mandatory criteria that the District will have to comply with when the actual districts are created:

1. Population equality across districts. (Elec. Code § 21601; Gov. Code § 34884 ["The districts shall be as nearly equal in population as may be."].)
2. Race cannot be the "predominant" factor or criteria when drawing districts. (*Shaw v. Reno* (1993) 509 U.S. 630; *Miller v. Johnson* (1995) 515 U.S. 900.)
3. Compliance with the FVRA, which, among other things, prohibits districts that dilute minority voting rights, and encourages a majority-minority district if the minority group is sufficient large and such a district can be drawn without race being the predominant factor. (See, *Bartlett v. Strickland* (2009) 556 U.S. 1.)

Additionally, pursuant to Elections Code section 21601 and Government Code section 34884, the Board *may* consider the following factors when establishing districts (which are not exclusive): (a) topography, (b) geography, (c) cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity, and compactness of territory, and (d) community of interests. The Board may also plan for future growth, avoid head-to-head contests between incumbents (to the extent possible), consider boundaries of other political subdivisions, and consider physical/visual geographical and topographical features (natural and man-made). The Board may choose to include some, all or none of these criteria, or may choose to come up with unique criteria that Board believes is applicable to the District. In addition, members of the community may suggest additional or alternative criteria that the Board may want to consider.

- **Permissible Forms of By District Government**

In addition to the above criteria, the District has several options when it comes to the number of districts permitted. A public entity may adopt an ordinance that requires the members of the legislative body to be elected in five, seven, or nine districts (Gov. Code § 34871(a)); or in four, six, or eight districts, with an elective mayor/president (Gov. Code § 34871(c)). Thus, the District should consider (in conjunction with NDC) the number of districts to be established.

Although permitted by Government Code 34871(c), there is an open legal question as to whether a public entity that adopts a district-based method of election but establishes a separately elected at-large mayoral/presidential office is insulated from liability under the CVRA. The CVRA defines "at-large method of election" to include any method of election "that combines at-large elections with district-based elections". (Elec. Code § 14026(a) (3).) This definition could arguably include district elections where the mayor/president is separately elected at large. Only an at-large method of election can violate the CVRA.

This item is not subject to CEQA review.

CONCLUSION:

It is recommended that the Board receive public comment and discuss the draft voting district maps presented (Attachment E) pursuant to Elections Code section 10010(a)(2). It is further recommended that the Board consider eliminating any draft maps that it no longer wishes to consider adopting.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no fiscal impact associated with holding this public hearing.

The fiscal impact of moving forward with the transition to district elections, including the demographic consultant cost (\$8,500), the District’s anticipated legal fees (\$18,000), and the amount likely to be paid to Shenkman under the CVRA safe harbor provision (\$30,000), is estimated to be approximately \$56,500. Additional legal costs could be incurred for additional analysis and public hearings.

ALTERNATIVE ACTION:

The Board could provide other direction.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS:

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28905 Wight Road
Malibu, California 90265
(310) 457-0970
klshekman@shekmanhughes.com

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

JBWD
DEC 26 2018
RECEIVED BY: PE

December 21, 2018

Mickey Luckman, President
Curt Sauer, General Manager
Joshua Basin Water District
P.O. Box 675
61750 Chollita Road
Joshua Tree, CA 92252

Re: Violation of California Voting Rights Act

I write on behalf of our client, Southwest Voter Registration Education Project and its members. The Joshua Basin Water District ("JBWD" or "District") relies upon an at-large election system for electing candidates to its Board of Directors. Moreover, voting within the Joshua Basin Water District is racially polarized, resulting in minority vote dilution, and, therefore, the District's at-large elections violate the California Voting Rights Act of 2001 ("CVRA").

The CVRA disfavors the use of so-called "at-large" voting—an election method that permits voters of an entire jurisdiction to elect candidates to each open seat. *See generally Sanchez v. City of Modesto* (2006) 145 Cal.App.4th 660, 667 ("*Sanchez*"). For example, if the U.S. Congress were elected through a nationwide at-large election, rather than through typical single-member districts, each voter could cast up to 435 votes and vote for any candidate in the country, not just the candidates in the voter's district, and the 435 candidates receiving the most nationwide votes would be elected. At-large elections thus allow a bare majority of voters to control every seat, not just the seats in a particular district or a proportional majority of seats.

Voting rights advocates have targeted "at-large" election schemes for decades, because they often result in "vote dilution," or the impairment of minority groups' ability to elect their preferred candidates or influence the outcome of elections, which occurs when the electorate votes in a racially polarized manner. *See Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 46 (1986) ("*Gingles*"). The U.S. Supreme Court "has long recognized that multi-member districts and at-large voting schemes may operate to minimize or cancel out the voting

strength” of minorities. *Id.* at 47; *see also id.* at 48, fn. 14 (at-large elections may also cause elected officials to “ignore [minority] interests without fear of political consequences”), citing *Rogers v. Lodge*, 458 U.S. 613, 623 (1982); *White v. Register*, 412 U.S. 755, 769 (1973). “[T]he majority, by virtue of its numerical superiority, will regularly defeat the choices of minority voters.” *Gingles*, at 47. When racially polarized voting occurs, dividing the political unit into single-member districts, or some other appropriate remedy, may facilitate a minority group’s ability to elect its preferred representatives. *Rogers*, at 616.

Section 2 of the federal Voting Rights Act (“FVRA”), 42 U.S.C. § 1973, which Congress enacted in 1965 and amended in 1982, targets, among other things, at-large election schemes. *Gingles* at 37; *see also* Boyd & Markman, *The 1982 Amendments to the Voting Rights Act: A Legislative History* (1983) 40 Wash. & Lee L. Rev. 1347, 1402. Although enforcement of the FVRA was successful in many states, California was an exception. By enacting the CVRA, “[t]he Legislature intended to expand protections against vote dilution over those provided by the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965.” *Jauregui v. City of Palmdale* (2014) 226 Cal. App. 4th 781, 808. Thus, while the CVRA is similar to the FVRA in several respects, it is also different in several key respects, as the Legislature sought to remedy what it considered “restrictive interpretations given to the federal act.” Assem. Com. on Judiciary, Analysis of Sen. Bill No. 976 (2001-2002 Reg. Sess.) as amended Apr. 9, 2002, p. 2.

The California Legislature dispensed with the requirement in *Gingles* that a minority group demonstrate that it is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a “majority-minority district.” *Sanchez*, at 669. Rather, the CVRA requires only that a plaintiff show the existence of racially polarized voting to establish that an at-large method of election violates the CVRA, not the desirability of any particular remedy. *See* Cal. Elec. Code § 14028 (“A violation of Section 14027 is established if it is shown that racially polarized voting occurs ...”) (emphasis added); *also see* Assem. Com. on Judiciary, Analysis of Sen. Bill No. 976 (2001-2002 Reg. Sess.) as amended Apr. 9, 2002, p. 3 (“Thus, this bill puts the voting rights horse (the discrimination issue) back where it sensibly belongs in front of the cart (what type of remedy is appropriate once racially polarized voting has been shown).”)

To establish a violation of the CVRA, a plaintiff must generally show that “racially polarized voting occurs in elections for members of the governing body of the political subdivision or in elections incorporating other electoral choices by the voters of the political subdivision.” Elec. Code § 14028(a). The CVRA specifies the elections that are most probative: “elections in which at least one candidate is a member of a protected class or elections involving ballot measures, or other electoral choices that affect the rights and privileges of members of a protected class.” Elec. Code § 14028(a). The CVRA also makes clear that “[e]lections conducted prior to the filing of an action ... are

more probative to establish the existence of racially polarized voting than elections conducted after the filing of the action.” *Id.*

Factors other than “racially polarized voting” that are required to make out a claim under the FVRA – under the “totality of the circumstances” test – “are probative, but not necessary factors to establish a violation of” the CVRA. Elec. Code § 14028(e). These “other factors” include “the history of discrimination, the use of electoral devices or other voting practices or procedures that may enhance the dilutive effects of at-large elections, denial of access to those processes determining which groups of candidates will receive financial or other support in a given election, the extent to which members of a protected class bear the effects of past discrimination in areas such as education, employment, and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process, and the use of overt or subtle racial appeals in political campaigns.” *Id.*

The Joshua Basin Water District’s at-large system dilutes the ability of Latinos (a “protected class”) – to elect candidates of their choice or otherwise influence the outcome of the District’s elections. The District serves the city of Joshua Tree. As of the 2010 Census, the City of Joshua Tree had a population of 7,414. According to this data, Latinos comprise approximately 18%. However, in the District’s history, there has not been a single Latino Board member. Therefore, not only is the contrast between the significant Latino proportion of the electorate and the absence of Latinos to be elected to the JBWD Board of Directors outwardly disturbing, it is also fundamentally hostile towards participation by members of this protected class.

The JBWD’s at-large election system has also impeded the emergence of Latino candidates from the community. Again, in the District’s history, there has only been one Latino who has emerged as a candidate for the JBWD Board. Opponents of fair, district-based elections may attribute the lack of Latinos vying for elected positions to a lack of interest in local government from these communities. On the contrary, the alarming absence of Latino candidates seeking election to the District’s Board reveals vote dilution. See *Westwego Citizens for Better Government v. City of Westwego*, 872 F. 2d 1201, 1208-1209, n. 9 (5th Cir. 1989).

- The District’s election history is additionally illustrative. Notwithstanding the fact that there has never been a Latino to serve on the JBWD’s Board, Al Marquez announced his candidacy in 2008 but lost that election. Once more, in 2010, Mr. Marquez ran for the Board and lost. Even still, Mr. Marquez declared his candidacy in 2012 and most recently in 2018. Despite support from the local Latino community in each of these four elections, Mr. Marquez lost each time. These four (4) elections evidence vote dilution which is directly attributable to the JBWD’s unlawful at-large election system.

As you may be aware, in 2012, we sued the City of Palmdale for violating the CVRA. After an eight-day trial, we prevailed. After spending millions of dollars, a district-based remedy was ultimately imposed upon the Palmdale city council, with districts that combine all incumbents into one of the four districts.

More recently, this month, after a 7-week trial, we also prevailed against the City of Santa Monica, after that city needlessly spent millions of dollars defending its illegal election system – far in excess of what was spent in the Palmdale litigation - taxpayer dollars which could have been more appropriately spent on indispensable municipal services and critical infrastructure improvements. Just prior to the trial in that case, counsel for the City of Santa Monica - Kahn Scolnick, a partner at Gibson Dunn & Crutcher LLP proclaimed that, “the reality is that if Santa Monica fails the CVRA test, then no city could pass, because Santa Monica is doing really well in terms of full representation and success of minority candidates.” (“In Rare California Voting Rights Trial, Gibson Dunn Steps Up for Santa Monica”, Law.com, August 1, 2018). Notwithstanding Mr. Scolnick’s prediction, Plaintiffs succeeded in proving that Santa Monica’s election system was in violation of the CVRA and the Equal Protection Clause of the California Constitution.

Given the historical lack of Latino representation on the Joshua Basin Water District’s Board of Directors in the context of racially polarized elections, we urge the District to voluntarily change its at-large system of electing its Board members. Otherwise, on behalf of residents within the jurisdiction, we will be forced to seek judicial relief. Please advise us no later than February 12, 2019 as to whether you would like to discuss a voluntary change to your current at-large system.

We look forward to your response.

Very truly yours,



Kevin I. Shenkman

RESOLUTION NO. 19-994

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE JOSHUA BASIN WATER DISTRICT EXPRESSING THE BOARD'S INTENTION, PURSUANT TO ELECTIONS CODE SECTION 10010 (e)(3)(A), TO INITIATE PROCEDURES FOR ESTABLISHING AND IMPLEMENTING DISTRICT-BASED ELECTIONS FOR BOARD MEMBERS

WHEREAS, the Joshua Basin Water District, ("District") is duly organized under the constitution and laws of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, the members of the Board of Directors of the District are currently elected in at-large elections, in which each Board member is elected by all registered voters of the entire District; and

WHEREAS, Section 10650 of the Elections Code authorizes any district change to a district-based system without the need to put such a change to voters; and

WHEREAS, the District Board of Directors has determined that it is in the best interest of the District to move from its current at-large electoral system to a district-based election for members of the District Board, in response to the provisions of the California Voting Rights Act (CVRA); and

WHEREAS, the District intends to make the transition from an at-large system to a district-based system in accordance with the procedural rules outlined in Election Code 10650 and Elections Code 10010; and

WHEREAS, the District received a letter threatening action under the California Voting Rights Act on December 26, 2018 less than forty-five (45) days before the date of this Resolution; and

WHEREAS, the District will begin by working with an experienced demographer to assist the District in establishing maps for a district-based electoral system; and

WHEREAS, before drawing a draft map of the proposed boundaries of the districts, the District will hold at least two (2) public hearings over no more than thirty (30) days, at which time the public is invited to provide input regarding the composition of the districts; and

WHEREAS, the District will then publish and make available for release at least one (1) draft map of the new electoral districts, including the potential sequence of elections shown; and

WHEREAS, once the draft map(s) have been publicized for at least seven (7) days, the District will hold at least two (2) additional public hearings, over no more than forty-five days, at which time the public is invited to provide input regarding the content of the draft map and the proposed sequence of elections prior to the public hearing at which the District Board of Directors adopts a map; and

WHEREAS, if a draft map is revised at or following a public hearing, the revised map will be published and made available to the public at least seven (7) days before the District chooses to adopt it; and

WHEREAS, in determining the final sequence of staggered District elections, the District Board of Directors will give special consideration to the purposes of the CVRA, and will take into account the preferences expressed by the public; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of the Joshua Basin Water District, as follows:

1. The above recitals are true and correct and are incorporated herein by this reference.
2. The Board of Directors hereby resolves, pursuant to Elections Code section 10010, to consider adopting a district-based election system by ordinance as authorized by California Elections Code section 10650, for use in the Districts General Election for Board Members.
3. The Board of Directors further resolves to retain a qualified demographer, hold at least five (5) public hearings and publish at least one (1) draft map and staggering sequence, pursuant to the proposed tentative hearing schedule attached hereto as Exhibit "1".
4. The District's redistricting/demographic consulting firm, acting under the supervision of special counsel, is hereby authorized to direct and formulate one or more electoral district scenarios for review by the public and Board at two or more public hearings if necessary, in accordance with the District's proposed tentative timeline.
5. Working with the demographic consulting firm, staff is directed to publicize relevant maps, information, notices, agendas and other materials regarding District-based elections and to establish means of communication to answer questions from the public.

6. All public hearings shall be noticed on the District's website, and in addition, as follows: posting on the District's website at least ten (10) calendar days in advance of the hearing and publication at least ten (10) days in advance of the hearing in the newspaper adjudicated to provide notice within the District.
7. The General Manager is authorized to take any and all other necessary actions to give effect to this Resolution.
8. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED at the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Joshua Basin Water District on the 6th day of February, 2019, by the following vote:



Bob Johnson, President
Joshua Basin Water District and of
the Board of Directors thereof;

ATTEST:



Curt Sauer, Secretary
Joshua Basin Water District and of
the Board of Directors thereof;

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE) ss
CITY OF)

I, Curt Sauer, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Joshua Basin Water District do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No.19-994 was duly adopted and passed at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors on the 6th day of February 2019, by the following vote to wit:

AYES: Reynolds, Huckman, Hund, Unger, Johnson

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

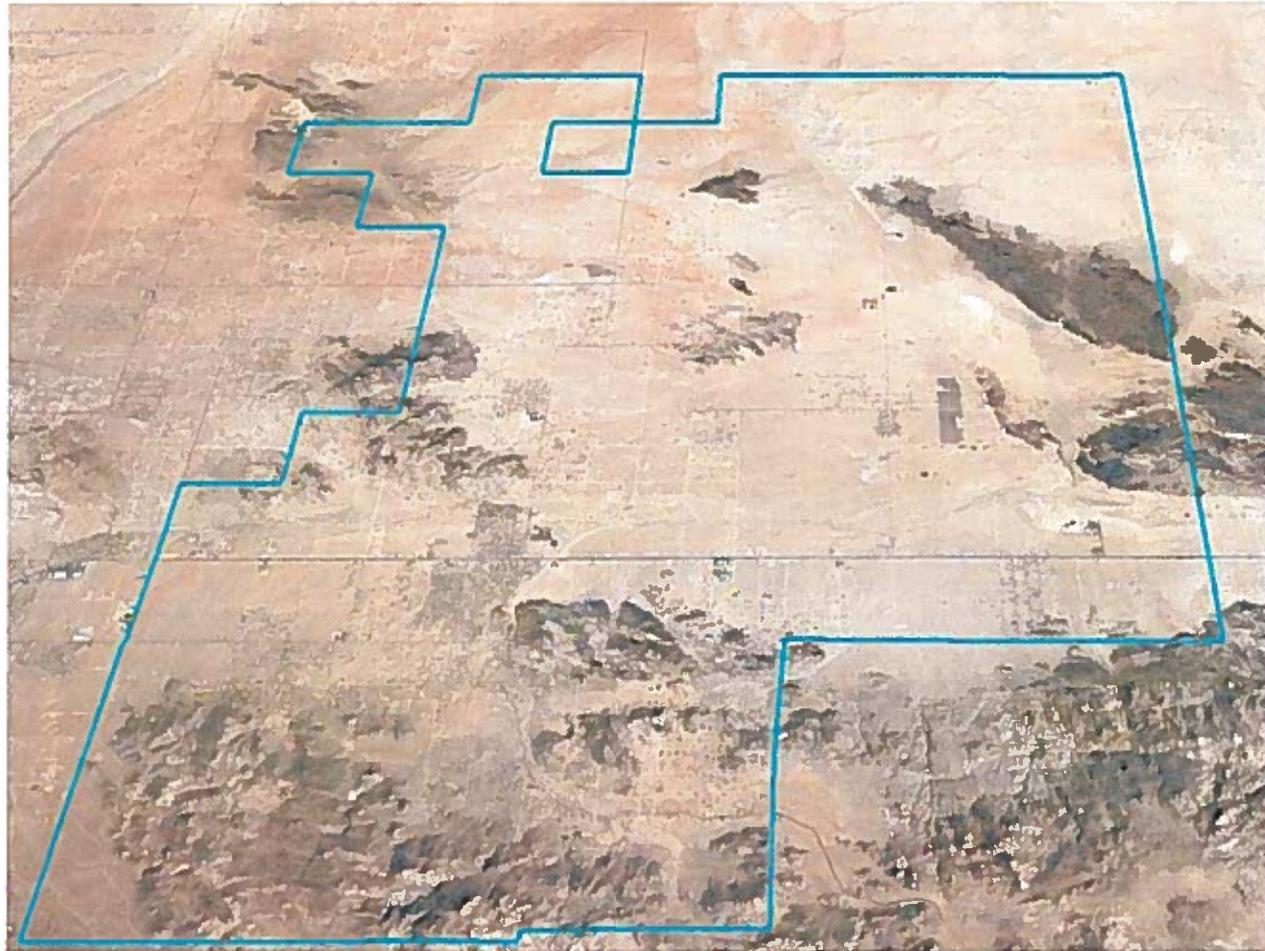

Curt Sauer, Secretary
Joshua Basin Water District and of
the Board of Directors thereof;

City/Political	Subdivision Defendant Settlement Conditions	Attorneys' Fees	Notes
City of Palmdale	Agreed to have voters choose elected officials by districts, including two with Latino majorities	\$4,500,000	City lost trial on the merits, held an election that plaintiffs argued was illegal, and unsuccessfully challenged an injunction stopping the city from certifying the results of the election; settlement subsequently reached
City of Modesto	Moved to District elections; voters had already approved a move to districts before settlement	\$3,000,000	Settlement; Additional \$1,700,000 to defense attorneys
Madera Unified School District / Madera County Board of Education	Moved to "by trustee" area elections via admission of liability	\$162,500	Court award
City of Compton	Moved to by-district elections via ballot measure; kept mayor at large	Confidential	Settlement
Tulare Local Healthcare District	Agreed to hold an election re changing to district elections in 2012 and agreed to cancel 2010 elections	\$500,000	Settlement
City of Tulare	City agreed to place a ballot measure before voters regarding a move to district elections	\$225,000	Settlement
Hanford Unified School District	Agreed to move to by-trustee district elections	\$110,000	Settlement

City/Political	Subdivision Defendant Settlement Conditions	Attorneys' Fees	Notes
Compton Community College District	Agreed to move to by-district elections	\$40,000	Settlement
Ceres Unified School District	Moved to by-trustee district elections before litigation was filed	\$3,000	Settlement
Cerritos Community College District	Moved to by-district elections	\$55,000	Settlement
San Mateo County	County moved to by-district elections (through a ballot measure) and further agreed to redraw its previously-approved district boundaries by forming a nine-person redistricting committee	\$650,000	Settlement
City of Anaheim	Agreed to place ballot measure on November 2016 ballot re moving to by-district elections	\$1,200,000	Settlement after first litigating; expected costs include at least another \$800,000
City of Whittier	Case dismissed as moot when City changed voting system; unsuccessful post-election challenge re at-large mayor	\$1,000,000	Court awarded fees under catalyst theory, even though case was dismissed
Santa Clarita Community College District	Agreed to conduct cumulative voting, and by trustees	\$850,000	Settlement
City of Garden Grove	Moved to by-district elections via stipulated judgment	\$290,000	Settlement

City/Political	Subdivision Defendant Settlement Conditions	Attorneys' Fees	Notes
City of Escondido	Settled via court order (consent decree) after vote of the people failed to adopt by district elections	\$385,000	Settlement
City of Santa Clarita	Agreed to move to cumulative voting method	\$600,000	Settlement
City of Visalia	Stipulated judgment, court ordered by-districts	\$125,000	Settlement
City of Santa Barbara	Agreed to move to by-district; major remained elected at-large	\$599,500	Settlement
City of Fullerton	Agreed to pay attorneys' fees – negotiate in good faith; required placing measure on November 2016 ballot to move to districts	Undisclosed	Settlement
City of Merced	Settled before lawsuit filed; agreed to ballot measure	\$43,000	Settlement
City of Bellflower	Agreed to place ballot measure on November 2016 ballot; measure adopted	\$250,000	Settlement
Sulphur Springs School District	Agreed to move to by-district elections	\$144,000	Settlement
City of Costa Mesa	Moved to districts before lawsuit was filed	\$55,000	Pre-Litigation Settlement

City/Political	Subdivision Defendant Settlement Conditions	Attorneys' Fees	Notes
City of West Covina	Waited until after lawsuit was filed to hire demographer and voluntarily move to by-district elections via ordinance	\$220,000	Settlement
City of Rancho Cucamonga	Ongoing; currently being litigated	Ongoing	Ongoing
City of San Marcus	Moved to districts within safe harbor before lawsuit could be filed	\$0	Transitioned to districts before lawsuit could be filed
City of Carlsbad	Moved to districts within safe harbor before lawsuit could be filed	\$0	Transitioned to districts before lawsuit could be filed
City of Poway	Ongoing; moved to districts within safe harbor	Ongoing	Ongoing
	TOTAL PAYMENTS TO PLAINTIFFS' ATTORNEYS	\$15,007,000	



Joshua Basin Water District

April 3, 2019

PUBLIC HEARING NO. 3

Districing Rules and Goals

2

Federal Laws

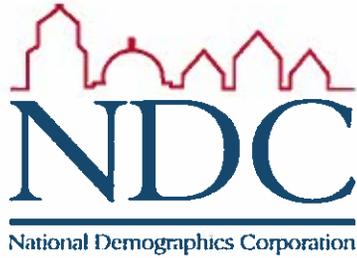
- ❑ Equal Population
- ❑ Federal Voting Rights Act
- ❑ No Racial Gerrymandering

Traditional Redistricting Principles

- ❑ Communities of interest
- ❑ Compact
- ❑ Contiguous
- ❑ Visible (Natural & man-made) boundaries
- ❑ Respect voters' choices / continuity in office
- ❑ *Planned future growth*



April 3, 2019



3

Demographic Summary

Latinos are 16% of the total population and 16% of the eligible voters (measured by CVAP data).

The most-Latino legal division possible is 21 to 23 percent of CVAP.

Asian-Americans are 7% of eligible voters and African-Americans are 1%.

Neither group is large or concentrated enough to impact a division's demographics.

With 5 divisions, each district would have about 1,908 residents.

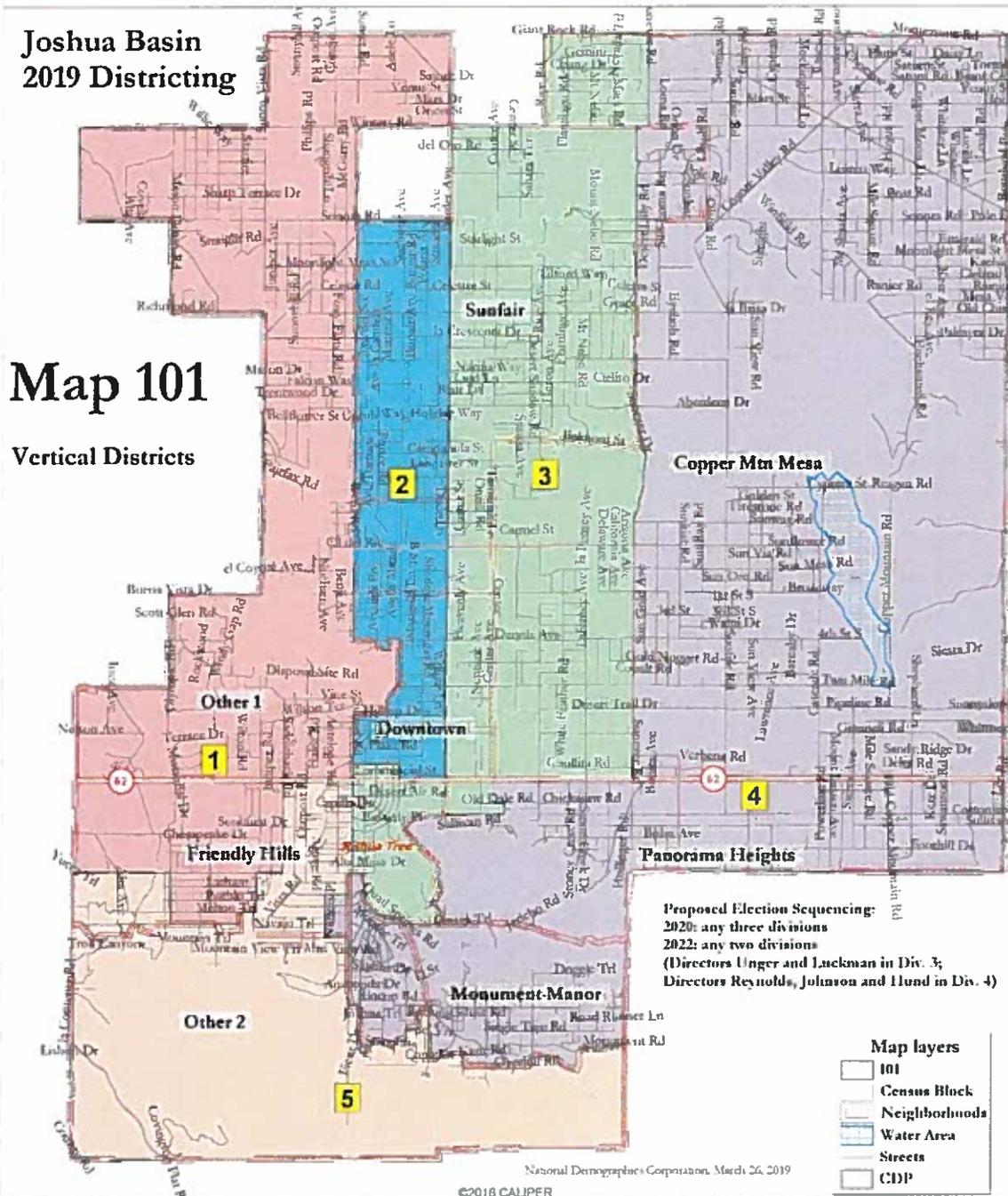
April 3, 2019

Category	Field	Count	Pct	Category	Field
	Total Pop	9,542		ACS Pop. Est.	Total
Total Pop	Hisp	1,556	16%	Age	age0-19
	NH White	7,184	75%		age20-60
	NH Black	317	3%		age60plus
	Asian-American	186	2%	Immigration	immigrants
Citizen Voting Age Pop	Total	6,737			naturalized
	Hisp	1,092	16%	Language spoken at home	english
	NH White	4,947	73%		spanish
	NH Black	63	1%		asian-lang
	Asian/Pac.Isl.	417	7%		other lang
Voter Registration (Nov 2016)	Total	4,238		Language Fluency	Speaks Eng. "Less than Very Well"
	Latino est.	421	10%	Education (among those age 25+)	hs-grad
	Spanish-Surnamed	378	9%		bachelor
	Asian-Surnamed	35	1%		graduatedegree
	Filipino-Surnamed	18	0%	Child in Household	child-under18
	NH White est.	3,582	85%	Pct of Pop. Age 16+	employed
	NH Black	86	2%	Household Income	income 0-25k
Total	3,349		income 25-50k		
Latino est.	303	9%	income 50-75k		
Spanish-Surnamed	272	8%	income 75-200k		
Asian-Surnamed	26	1%	income 200k-plus		
Filipino-Surnamed	13	0%	Housing Stats	single family	
NH White est.	2,862	85%		multi-family	
NH Black	69	2%		rented	
Voter Turnout (Nov 2014)	Total	1,820			owned
	Latino est.	125	7%		
	Spanish-Surnamed	112	6%		
	Asian-Surnamed	13	1%		
	Filipino-Surnamed	10	1%		
	NH White est.	1,576	87%		
NH Black est.	60	3%			

**Joshua Basin
2019 Districting**

Map 101

Vertical Districts



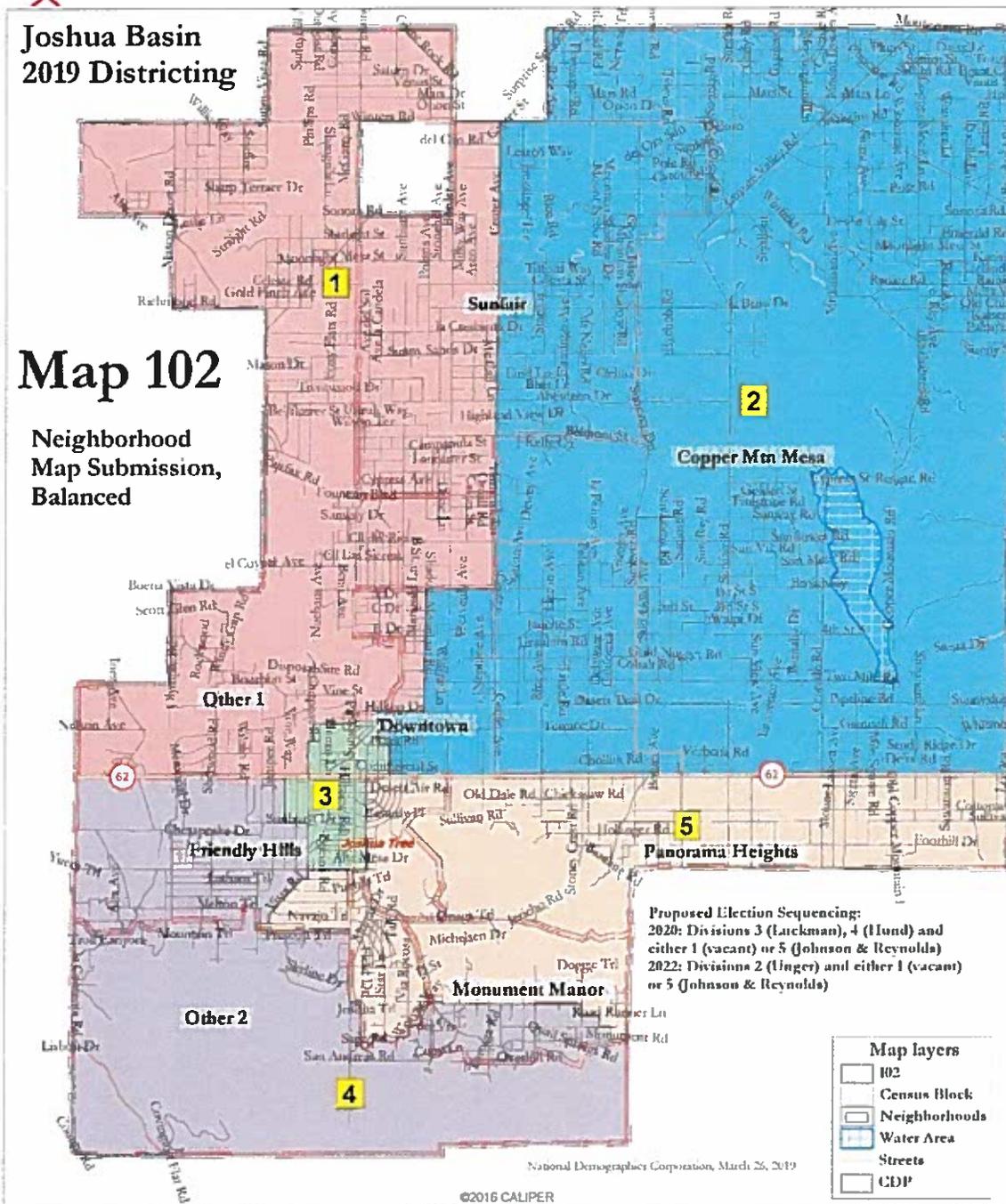
Joshua Basin - Map 101							
District		2	1	3	4	5	Total
Total	Total Pop	1,529	1,854	1,901	1,909	1,909	9,542
	Deviation from ideal	21	-14	-7	1	1	35
	% Deviation	1.10%	-0.73%	-0.37%	0.05%	0.05%	1.83%
Total Pop	% Hisp	21%	14%	17%	11%	19%	16%
	% NH White	70%	78%	74%	81%	73%	75%
	% NH Black	5%	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%
	% Asian American	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%
	Total	1,254	1,331	1,293	1,352	1,507	6,737
Citizen Voting Age Pop	% Hisp	22%	15%	11%	17%	16%	16%
	% NH White	70%	74%	81%	78%	66%	73%
	% NH Black	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Asian/Pac. Isl.	5%	6%	2%	1%	17%	7%
	Total	563	935	931	910	879	4,238
Voter Registration (Nov 2016)	% Latino est.	11%	9%	11%	11%	8%	10%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	10%	8%	10%	10%	9%	9%
	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
	% NH White est.	87%	94%	82%	82%	68%	65%
% NH Black	0%	2%	4%	1%	2%	2%	
Voter Turnout (Nov 2016)	Total	442	750	721	714	722	3,349
	% Latino est.	10%	6%	10%	10%	8%	9%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	9%	7%	9%	9%	7%	8%
	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
% NH White est.	88%	85%	83%	83%	69%	85%	
% NH Black	0%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	
Voter Turnout (Nov 2014)	Total	222	362	400	455	381	1,820
	% Latino est.	9%	6%	6%	7%	5%	7%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	6%	5%	7%	6%	4%	6%
	% Asian-Surnamed	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%
% NH White est.	87%	89%	80%	85%	90%	87%	
% NH Black est.	2%	1%	0%	1%	4%	3%	
ACS Pop. est.	Total	1,768	1,750	1,731	1,804	1,782	8,775
Age	age 0-19	23%	24%	24%	23%	24%	24%
	age 20-60	55%	52%	54%	53%	52%	53%
	age 60plus	21%	24%	23%	25%	24%	23%
Immigration	immigrants	6%	10%	8%	8%	11%	9%
	naturalized	39%	70%	62%	66%	79%	66%
Language spoken at home	english	88%	90%	89%	87%	90%	89%
	spanish	9%	7%	8%	7%	6%	7%
	asian-lang	3%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%
	other lang	0%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Language Fluency	Speaks Eng. "Less than Very Well"	1%	5%	3%	4%	6%	4%
	hs grad	72%	64%	67%	64%	60%	65%
Education (among those age 25+)	bachelor	13%	15%	14%	14%	17%	15%
	graduate degree	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	8%
	child under 18	25%	23%	24%	22%	24%	24%
Pet of Pop. Age 16+	employed	49%	40%	43%	40%	37%	42%
	income 0-25k	37%	33%	35%	35%	30%	35%
Household Income	income 25-50k	33%	28%	29%	26%	25%	28%
	income 50-75k	11%	15%	14%	17%	16%	14%
	income 75-200k	19%	21%	20%	18%	22%	20%
	income 200k-plus	0%	4%	3%	4%	7%	3%
Housing Stats	single family	88%	91%	90%	93%	90%	91%
	multi family	12%	9%	10%	7%	10%	9%
	rented	-8%	45%	47%	43%	48%	46%
	owned	52%	55%	53%	57%	52%	54%

Total population data from the 2010 Decennial Census
 Spanish-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 2012-2015 American Community Survey and Special Tabulation 5-year data

**Joshua Basin
2019 Districting**

Map 102

**Neighborhood
Map Submission,
Balanced**



Proposed Election Sequencing:
2020: Divisions 3 (Lackman), 4 (Hund) and either 1 (vacant) or 5 (Johnson & Reynolds)
2022: Divisions 2 (Unger) and either 1 (vacant) or 5 (Johnson & Reynolds)

April 3, 2019

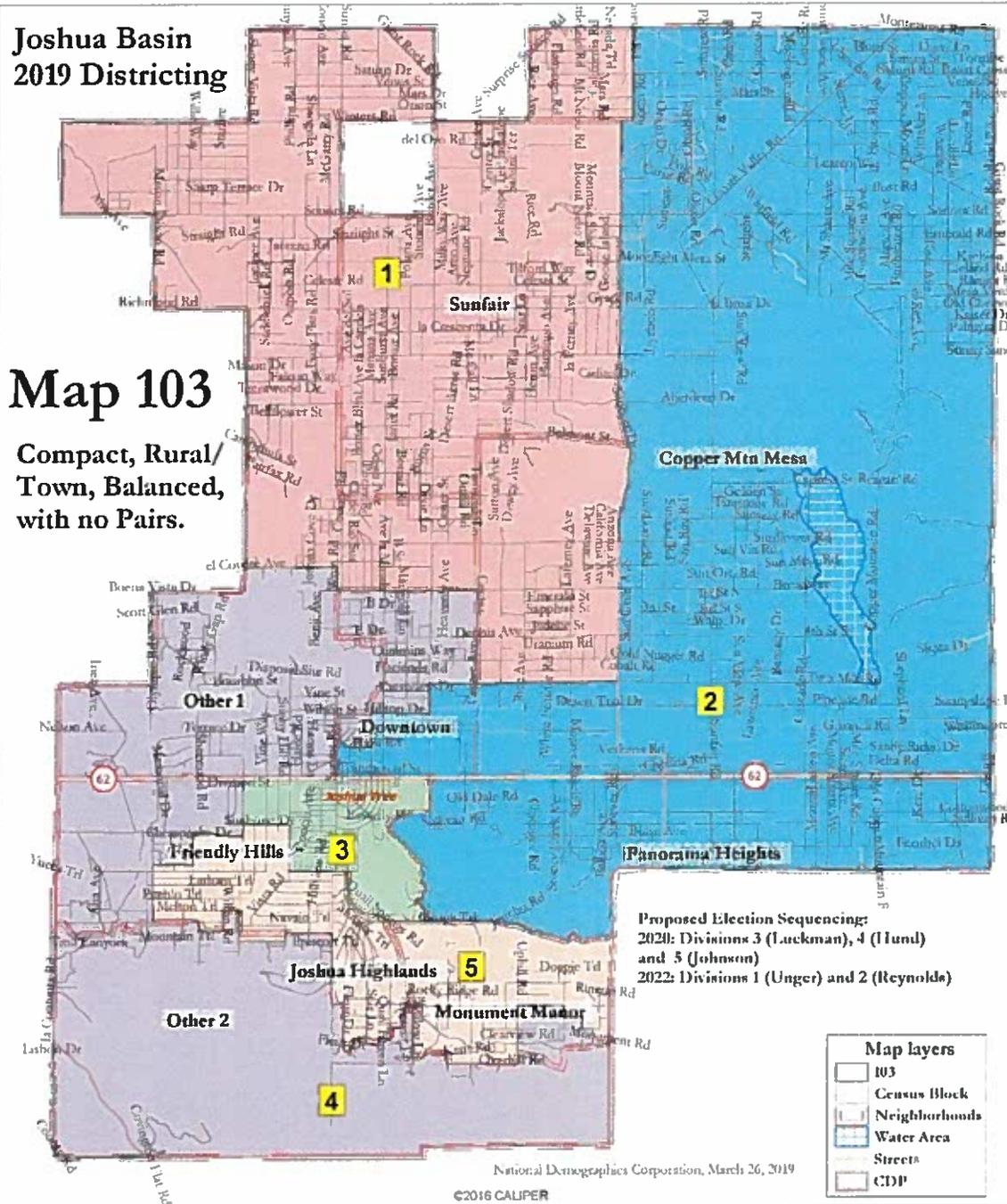
Joshua Basin - Map 102							
District	Ideal	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1,906	Total Pop	1,902	1,917	1,915	1,856	1,922	9,542
	Deviation from ideal	-6	9	7	-22	14	36
	% Deviation	-0.31%	0.47%	0.37%	-1.15%	0.73%	1.89%
Total Pop	% Hisp	18%	14%	21%	12%	16%	16%
	% NH White	73%	76%	70%	80%	77%	75%
	% NH Black	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%
	% Asian-American	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Cuzen Voung Age Pop	Total	1,298	1,389	1,673	1,262	1,204	6,737
	% Hisp	17%	17%	16%	16%	15%	16%
	% NH White	74%	74%	66%	75%	81%	73%
	% NH Black	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Voter Registration (Nov 2016)	% Asian/Pac Isl.	4%	3%	16%	7%	2%	7%
	Total	641	779	782	1,007	1,020	4,238
	% Latino est.	9%	11%	10%	9%	11%	10%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	8%	10%	9%	8%	9%	9%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2016)	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	% NH White est.	85%	82%	86%	89%	84%	85%
	% NH Black	1%	0%	2%	2%	5%	2%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2014)	Total	271	323	315	428	484	1,820
	% Latino est.	8%	9%	7%	5%	6%	7%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	7%	8%	6%	5%	6%	6%
	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
ACS Pop. Est.	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	% NH White est.	87%	81%	86%	83%	85%	87%
	% NH Black est.	1%	3%	4%	1%	7%	3%
	Total	1,698	1,750	1,758	1,760	1,808	8,775
Age	age 0-19	23%	23%	24%	24%	24%	24%
	age 20-60	55%	55%	53%	52%	52%	53%
	age 60plus	22%	23%	23%	24%	24%	23%
Immigration	immigrants	6%	6%	10%	11%	10%	9%
	naturalized	39%	41%	71%	79%	78%	66%
	english	68%	88%	90%	90%	90%	69%
Language spoken at home	spanish	9%	9%	7%	6%	6%	7%
	asian lang.	2%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%
	other lang.	0%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Language Fluency	Speaks Ling. "Less than Very Well"	1%	2%	4%	6%	6%	4%
	has grad	71%	71%	63%	69%	61%	65%
Education (among those age 25+)	bachelor	12%	12%	15%	17%	16%	15%
	graduate degree	7%	7%	8%	9%	6%	8%
	child in household	24%	23%	24%	24%	23%	24%
Per of Pop. Age 16+	employed	48%	46%	41%	37%	37%	42%
	income 0-25k	37%	38%	33%	30%	31%	34%
	income 25-50k	32%	30%	28%	25%	24%	28%
Household Income	income 50-75k	12%	14%	14%	16%	17%	14%
	income 75-200k	19%	17%	21%	22%	21%	20%
	income 200k plus	0%	1%	4%	7%	6%	3%
	single family	90%	91%	90%	90%	91%	91%
Housing Stats	multi-family	10%	9%	10%	10%	9%	9%
	rented	45%	43%	43%	43%	43%	46%
	owned	55%	57%	52%	52%	54%	54%
	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 INDC Cuzen Voung Age Pop., Age, Immigration, and other demographics from the 2012-2015 American Community Survey and Special Tabulation 1-year data

Joshua Basin 2019 Districting

Map 103

Compact, Rural/
Town, Balanced,
with no Pairs.



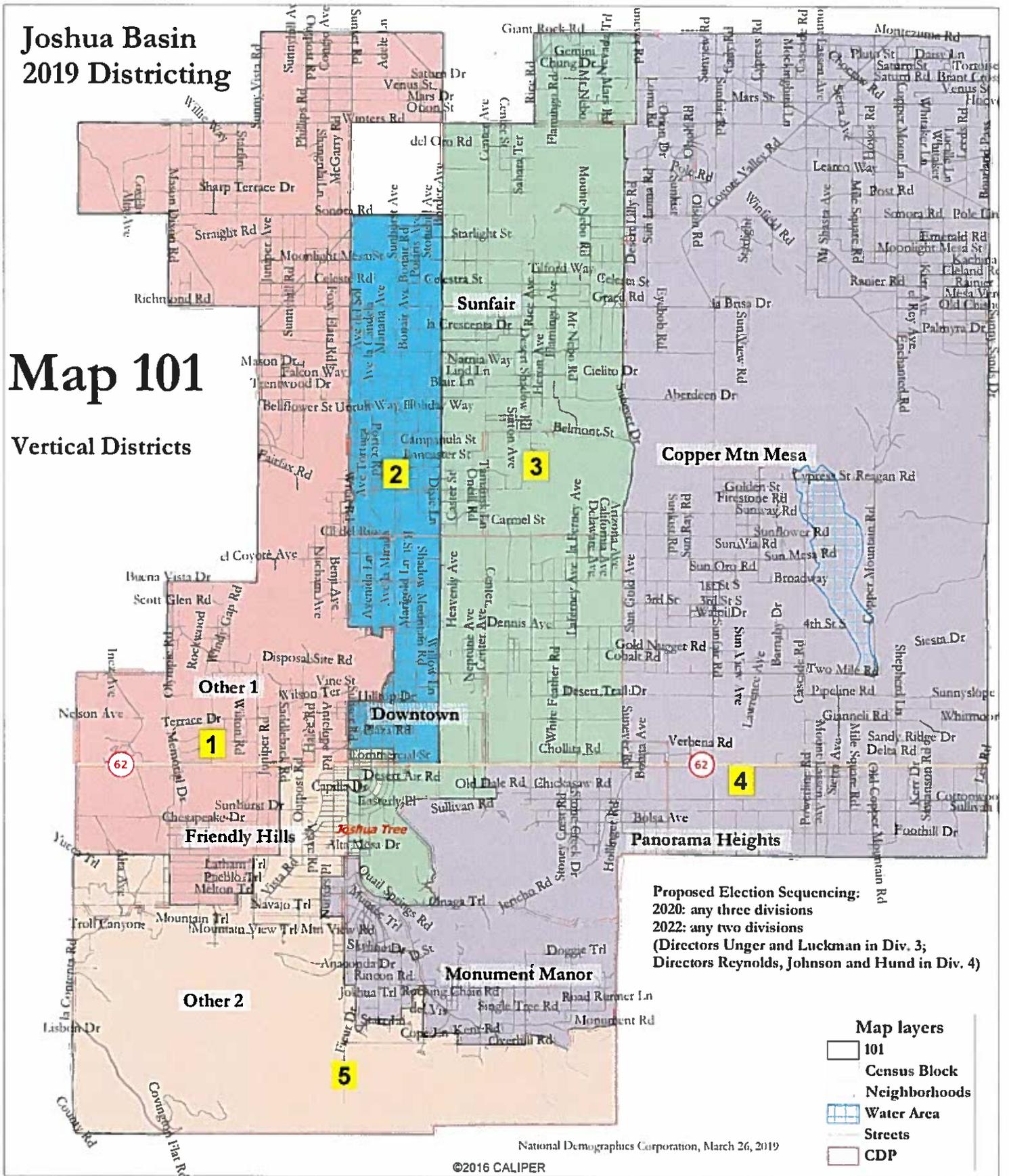
Proposed Election Sequencing:
2020: Divisions 3 (Luckman), 4 (Hund)
and 5 (Johnson)
2022: Divisions 1 (Unger) and 2 (Reynolds)

Joshua Basin - Map 103							
District	Legal	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1,908	Total Pop	1,907	1,887	1,983	1,900	1,856	9,542
	Deviation from ideal	-1	-21	75	1	-52	127
	% Deviation	-0.05%	-1.10%	3.93%	0.05%	-2.73%	0.66%
Total Pop	% Hisp	15%	13%	24%	17%	12%	16%
	% NH White	77%	77%	67%	75%	81%	75%
	% NH Black	3%	4%	4%	4%	2%	3%
	% Asian-American	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Citizen Voting Age Pop	Total	1,250	1,452	1,557	1,394	1,104	6,737
	% Hisp	13%	16%	13%	19%	21%	16%
	% NH White	83%	76%	67%	71%	75%	73%
	% NH Black	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Voter Registration (Nov 2016)	% Asian/Pac. Isl.	1%	3%	17%	5%	2%	7%
	Total	632	701	986	861	1,058	4,238
	% Latino est.	9%	12%	10%	10%	9%	10%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	8%	11%	9%	9%	8%	9%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2016)	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	% NH White est.	84%	81%	84%	85%	87%	85%
	% NH Black	1%	1%	5%	1%	2%	2%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2014)	Total	508	538	785	661	657	3,340
	% Latino est.	8%	11%	9%	9%	8%	9%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	7%	10%	6%	8%	7%	8%
	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
ACS Pop. Est.	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	% NH White est.	85%	83%	82%	88%	93%	87%
	% NH Black est.	2%	2%	10%	1%	0%	3%
	Total	1,712	1,751	1,851	1,729	1,732	6,775
Age	age 0-19	23%	23%	24%	24%	24%	24%
	age 20-60	55%	54%	52%	54%	52%	53%
	age 60plus	22%	23%	24%	22%	24%	23%
Immigration	immigrants	6%	6%	11%	8%	11%	9%
	naturalized	39%	51%	79%	62%	77%	66%
Language spoken at home	english	88%	88%	93%	99%	99%	99%
	spanish	9%	8%	6%	6%	6%	7%
	asian-lang	2%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	other lang	1%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Language Fluency	Speaks Eng "Less than Very Well"	1%	2%	6%	3%	6%	4%
	hs-grad	71%	68%	60%	67%	60%	65%
Education (among those age 25+)	bachelor	12%	13%	17%	14%	17%	15%
	graduate degree	7%	7%	9%	8%	9%	8%
	child in household	24%	23%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Pct of Pop. Age 16+	employed	47%	43%	37%	43%	37%	42%
	income 0-25k	37%	38%	30%	34%	30%	34%
	income 25-50k	32%	29%	25%	29%	25%	28%
	income 50-75k	12%	15%	16%	13%	16%	14%
Household Income	income 75-200k	18%	17%	22%	20%	22%	20%
	income 200k plus	0%	2%	7%	3%	7%	3%
	single family	90%	93%	90%	89%	90%	91%
	multi-family	10%	7%	10%	11%	10%	9%
Housing Stats	rented	44%	42%	45%	48%	43%	43%
	owned	56%	58%	52%	52%	52%	54%

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 Census Voting Age Pop, Age, Immigration, and other demographic from the 2012-2016 American Community Survey and Special Tabulation 5-year data

Joshua Basin 2019 Districting

Map 101 Vertical Districts



Joshua Basin - Map 101

District		2	1	3	4	5	Total
Ideal	Total Pop	1,929	1,894	1,901	1,909	1,909	9,542
1,908	Deviation from ideal	21	-14	-7	1	1	35
	% Deviation	1.10%	-0.73%	-0.37%	0.05%	0.05%	1.83%
Total Pop	% Hisp	21%	14%	17%	11%	19%	16%
	% NH White	70%	78%	74%	81%	73%	75%
	% NH Black	5%	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%
	% Asian-American	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Citizen Voting Age Pop	Total	1,254	1,331	1,293	1,352	1,507	6,737
	% Hisp	22%	15%	11%	17%	16%	16%
	% NH White	70%	74%	81%	78%	66%	73%
	% NH Black	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Asian/Pac.Isl.	5%	6%	2%	1%	17%	7%
Voter Registration (Nov 2016)	Total	583	935	931	910	879	4,238
	% Latino est.	11%	9%	11%	11%	8%	10%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	10%	8%	10%	10%	8%	9%
	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
	% NH White est.	87%	84%	82%	82%	88%	85%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2016)	% NH Black	0%	2%	4%	1%	2%	2%
	Total	442	750	721	714	722	3,349
	% Latino est.	10%	8%	10%	10%	8%	9%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	9%	7%	9%	9%	7%	8%
	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2014)	% NH White est.	88%	85%	83%	83%	89%	85%
	% NH Black	0%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%
	Total	222	362	400	455	381	1,820
	% Latino est.	9%	6%	8%	7%	5%	7%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	8%	5%	7%	6%	4%	6%
	% Asian-Surnamed	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
ACS Pop. Est.	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%
	% NH White est.	87%	89%	80%	86%	90%	87%
	% NH Black est.	2%	1%	9%	1%	4%	3%
	Total	1,708	1,750	1,731	1,804	1,782	8,775
	Age	age0-19	23%	24%	24%	23%	24%
age20-60		55%	52%	54%	53%	52%	53%
age60plus		21%	24%	23%	25%	24%	23%
Immigration	immigrants	6%	10%	8%	8%	11%	9%
	naturalized	39%	70%	62%	68%	79%	66%
Language spoken at home	english	88%	90%	89%	89%	90%	89%
	spanish	9%	7%	8%	7%	6%	7%
	asian-lang	3%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%
	other lang	0%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Language Fluency	Speaks Eng. "Less than Very Well"	1%	5%	3%	4%	6%	4%
Education (among those age 25+)	hs-grad	72%	64%	67%	64%	60%	65%
	bachelor	13%	15%	14%	14%	17%	15%
	graduatedgree	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	8%
Child in Household	child-under18	25%	23%	24%	22%	24%	24%
Pct of Pop. Age 16+	employed	49%	40%	43%	40%	37%	42%
Household Income	income 0-25k	37%	33%	35%	35%	30%	34%
	income 25-50k	33%	28%	29%	26%	25%	28%
	income 50-75k	11%	15%	14%	17%	16%	14%
	income 75-200k	19%	21%	20%	18%	22%	20%
	income 200k-plus	0%	4%	3%	4%	7%	3%
Housing Stats	single family	88%	91%	90%	93%	90%	91%
	multi-family	12%	9%	10%	7%	10%	9%
	rented	48%	45%	47%	43%	48%	46%
	owned	52%	55%	53%	57%	52%	54%

Total population data from the 2010 Decennial Census.

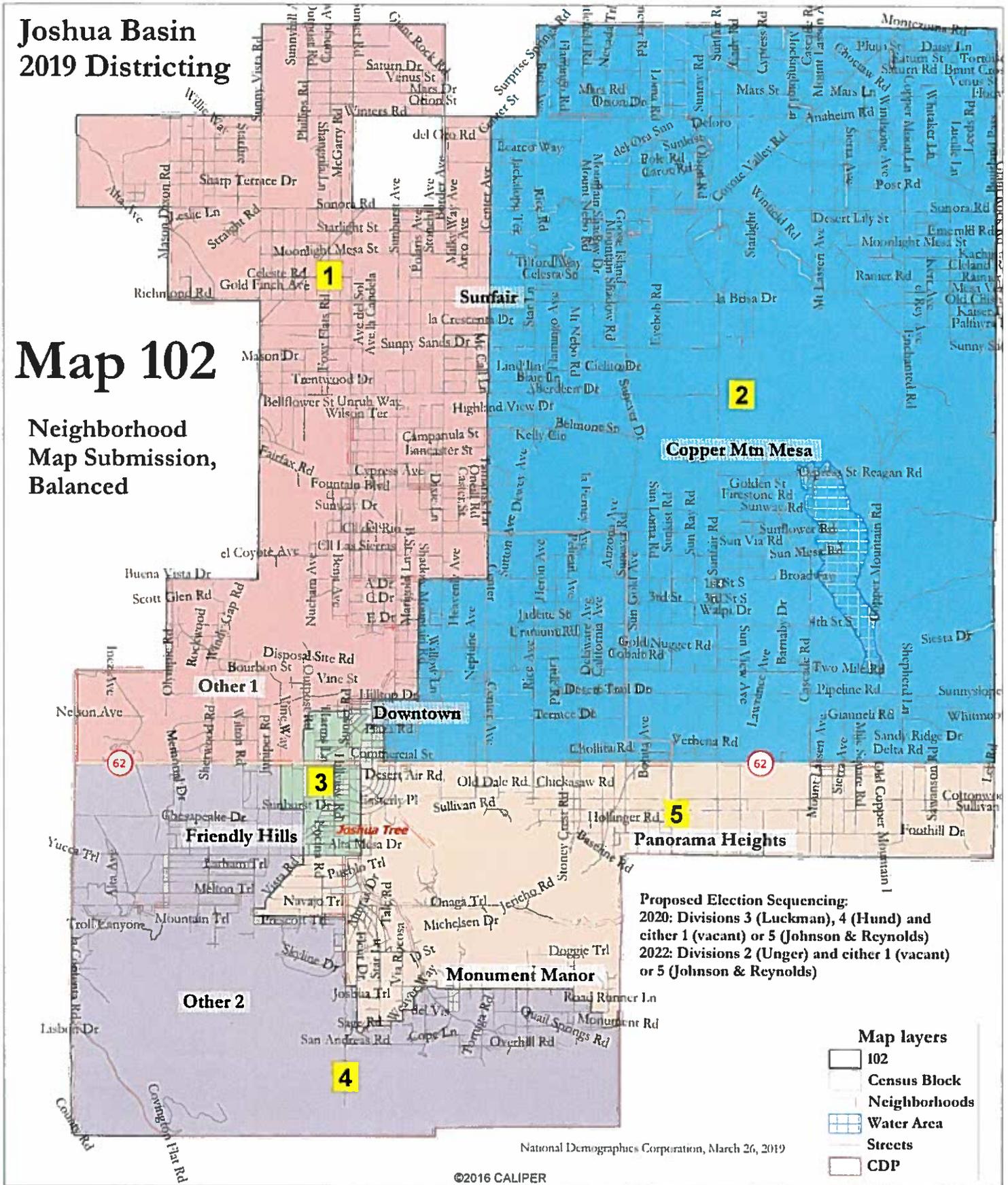
Surname-based Voter Registration and Turnout data from the California Statewide Database.

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 2012-2016 American Community Survey and Special Tabulation 5-year data.

Joshua Basin 2019 Districting

Map 102

Neighborhood
Map Submission,
Balanced



Proposed Election Sequencing:
 2020: Divisions 3 (Luckman), 4 (Hund) and either 1 (vacant) or 5 (Johnson & Reynolds)
 2022: Divisions 2 (Unger) and either 1 (vacant) or 5 (Johnson & Reynolds)

- Map layers**
- 102
 - Census Block
 - Neighborhoods
 - Water Area
 - Streets
 - CDP

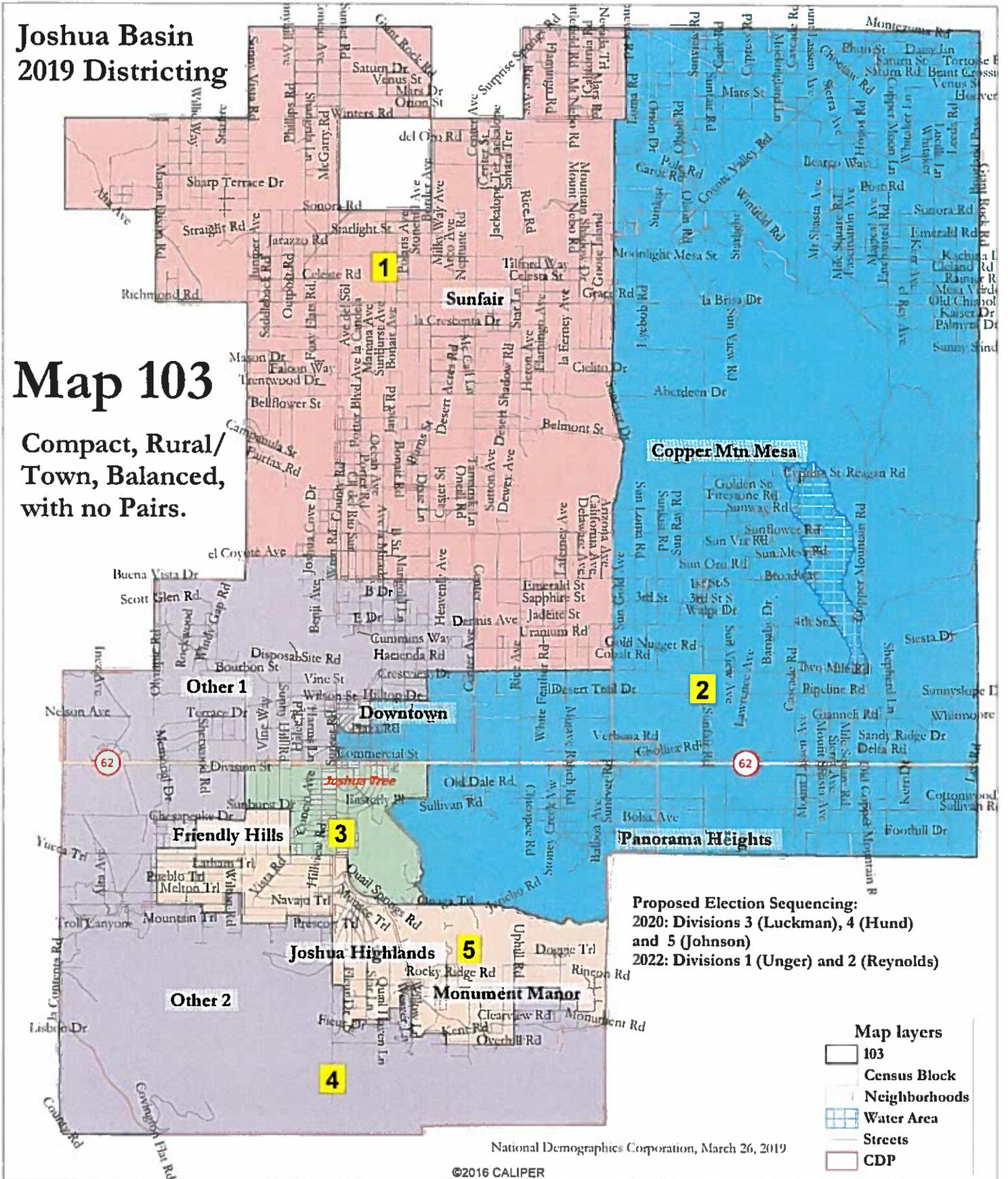
Joshua Basin - Map 102

District		1	2	3	4	5	Total
Ideal	Total Pop	1,902	1,917	1,915	1,886	1,922	9,542
1,908	Deviation from ideal	-6	9	7	-22	14	36
	% Deviation	-0.31%	0.47%	0.37%	-1.15%	0.73%	1.89%
Total Pop	% Hisp	18%	14%	21%	12%	16%	16%
	% NH White	73%	76%	70%	80%	77%	75%
	% NH Black	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%
	% Asian-American	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Citizen Voting Age Pop	Total	1,208	1,389	1,673	1,262	1,204	6,737
	% Hisp	17%	17%	16%	16%	15%	16%
	% NH White	74%	74%	66%	75%	81%	73%
	% NH Black	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%
	% Asian/Pac. Isl.	4%	3%	16%	7%	2%	7%
Voter Registration (Nov 2016)	Total	641	779	782	1,007	1,029	4,238
	% Latino est.	9%	11%	10%	9%	11%	10%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	8%	10%	9%	8%	9%	9%
	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	% NH White est.	85%	82%	85%	88%	83%	85%
	% NH Black	1%	0%	2%	2%	5%	2%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2016)	Total	501	605	615	821	807	3,349
	% Latino est.	9%	11%	9%	8%	9%	9%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	8%	10%	8%	7%	8%	8%
	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	% NH White est.	85%	82%	86%	89%	84%	85%
% NH Black	1%	0%	2%	2%	5%	2%	
Voter Turnout (Nov 2014)	Total	271	323	315	428	484	1,820
	% Latino est.	8%	9%	7%	5%	6%	7%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	7%	8%	6%	5%	6%	6%
	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	% NH White est.	87%	81%	86%	93%	85%	87%
% NH Black est.	1%	3%	4%	1%	7%	3%	
ACS Pop. Est.	Total	1,698	1,750	1,758	1,760	1,808	8,775
Age	age0-19	23%	23%	24%	24%	24%	24%
	age20-60	55%	55%	53%	52%	52%	53%
	age60plus	22%	23%	23%	24%	24%	23%
Immigration	immigrants	6%	6%	10%	11%	10%	9%
	naturalized	39%	41%	71%	79%	78%	66%
Language spoken at home	english	88%	88%	90%	90%	90%	89%
	spanish	9%	9%	7%	6%	6%	7%
	asian-lang	2%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%
	other lang	0%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Language Fluency	Speaks Eng. "Less than Very Well"	1%	2%	4%	6%	6%	4%
Education (among those age 25+)	hs-grad	71%	71%	63%	60%	61%	65%
	bachelor	12%	12%	15%	17%	16%	15%
	graduatedegree	7%	7%	8%	9%	8%	8%
Child in Household	child-under18	24%	23%	24%	24%	23%	24%
Pct of Pop. Age 16+	employed	48%	46%	41%	37%	37%	42%
	income 0-25k	37%	38%	33%	30%	31%	34%
Household Income	income 25-50k	32%	30%	28%	25%	24%	28%
	income 50-75k	12%	14%	14%	16%	17%	14%
	income 75-200k	19%	17%	21%	22%	21%	20%
	income 200k-plus	0%	1%	4%	7%	6%	3%
	single family	90%	91%	90%	90%	91%	91%
Housing Stats	multi-family	10%	9%	10%	10%	9%	9%
	rented	45%	43%	48%	48%	46%	46%
	owned	55%	57%	52%	52%	54%	54%
	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 2012-2016 American Community Survey and Special Tabulation 5-year data.							

Joshua Basin 2019 Districting

Map 103

Compact, Rural/
Town, Balanced,
with no Pairs.



Proposed Election Sequencing:
 2020: Divisions 3 (Luckman), 4 (Hund)
 and 5 (Johnson)
 2022: Divisions 1 (Unger) and 2 (Reynolds)

- Map layers**
- 103
 - Census Block
 - Neighborhoods
 - Water Area
 - Streets
 - CDP

National Demographics Corporation, March 26, 2019

©2016 CALIPER

Joshua Basin - Map 103

District		1	2	3	4	5	Total
	Ideal						
	Total Pop	1,907	1,887	1,983	1,909	1,856	9,542
1,908	Deviation from ideal	-1	-21	75	1	-52	127
	% Deviation	-0.05%	-1.10%	3.93%	0.05%	-2.73%	6.66%
Total Pop	% Hisp	15%	13%	24%	17%	12%	16%
	% NH White	77%	77%	67%	75%	81%	75%
	% NH Black	3%	4%	4%	4%	2%	3%
	% Asian-American	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Citizen Voting Age Pop	Total	1,230	1,452	1,557	1,394	1,104	6,737
	% Hisp	13%	16%	13%	19%	21%	16%
	% NH White	80%	76%	67%	71%	75%	73%
	% NH Black	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Asian/Pac.Isl.	1%	3%	17%	8%	2%	7%
Voter Registration (Nov 2016)	Total	632	701	986	861	1,058	4,238
	% Latino est.	9%	12%	10%	10%	9%	10%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	8%	11%	9%	9%	8%	9%
	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	% NH White est.	84%	81%	84%	85%	87%	85%
	% NH Black	1%	1%	5%	1%	2%	2%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2016)	Total	508	538	785	661	857	3,349
	% Latino est.	8%	11%	9%	9%	8%	9%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	7%	10%	8%	8%	7%	8%
	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	% NH White est.	84%	82%	85%	86%	88%	85%
	% NH Black	1%	1%	5%	1%	2%	2%
Voter Turnout (Nov 2014)	Total	275	315	435	331	463	1,820
	% Latino est.	7%	8%	6%	8%	6%	7%
	% Spanish-Surnamed	7%	7%	6%	7%	5%	6%
	% Asian-Surnamed	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
	% Filipino-Surnamed	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
	% NH White est.	85%	83%	82%	88%	93%	87%
	% NH Black est.	2%	2%	10%	1%	0%	3%
ACS Pop. Est.	Total	1,712	1,751	1,851	1,729	1,732	8,775
Age	age0-19	23%	23%	24%	24%	24%	24%
	age20-60	55%	54%	52%	54%	52%	53%
	age60plus	22%	24%	24%	22%	24%	23%
Immigration	immigrants	6%	6%	11%	8%	11%	9%
	naturalized	39%	51%	79%	62%	79%	66%
Language spoken at home	english	88%	88%	90%	89%	90%	89%
	spanish	9%	8%	6%	8%	6%	7%
	asian-lang	2%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	other lang	1%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Language Fluency	Speaks Eng. "Less than Very Well"	1%	2%	6%	3%	6%	4%
Education (among those age 25+)	hs-grad	71%	68%	60%	67%	60%	65%
	bachelor	12%	13%	17%	14%	17%	15%
	graduatedegree	7%	7%	9%	8%	9%	8%
Child in Household	child-under18	24%	23%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Pct of Pop. Age 16+	employed	47%	43%	37%	43%	37%	42%
Household Income	income 0-25k	37%	38%	30%	34%	30%	34%
	income 25-50k	32%	29%	25%	29%	25%	28%
	income 50-75k	12%	15%	16%	13%	16%	14%
	income 75-200k	18%	17%	22%	20%	22%	20%
	income 200k-plus	0%	2%	7%	3%	7%	3%
Housing Stats	single family	90%	93%	90%	89%	90%	91%
	multi-family	10%	7%	10%	11%	10%	9%
	rented	44%	42%	48%	48%	48%	46%
	owned	56%	58%	52%	52%	52%	54%

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 2012-2016 American Community Survey and Special Tabulation 5-year data.