

Antelope Valley Healthcare District Section 21130b Disclosure Report

March 27, 2025

Pursuant to Elections Code Section 21130 subdivision (b), this memo shall serve as the Antelope Valley Healthcare District's disclosure reports.

Section 21130(b)(1) provides:

Consistent with the districting body's existing obligations under the federal Voting Rights Act, the districting body shall determine whether it is possible to create an election district or districts in which a minority group is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district, as set forth in *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986), and as interpreted in case law regarding enforcement of the federal Voting Rights Act with respect to redistricting. The districting body shall publish on its redistricting web page, at a minimum, the results of its analysis within seven days of completing the analysis or prior to adopting election district boundaries, whichever occurs first.

National Demographics Corporation (NDC), on behalf of the Antelope Valley Healthcare District, has analyzed the District's demographics and determined that it is possible to create an election district or districts in which Latinos are a sufficiently large and geographically compact population of Citizens of Voting Age Population (CVAP) to constitute a majority of CVAP in one or more single-member districts, as set forth in *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986), and as interpreted in case law regarding enforcement of the federal Voting Rights Act with respect to redistricting.

NDC's analysis found there is no contiguous district possible that meets the requirements of the Fair Maps Act and includes a majority of CVAP who are African-American, Asian-American, or Native American.

The presentation at each of the first two Council hearings in this process includes maps showing the Latino, African-American, and Asian-Americans shares of Citizen Voting Age Population across the District.

Section 21130(b)(2) provides:

If the districting body, consistent with its existing obligations under the federal Voting Rights Act, conducts an analysis to determine whether "racially polarized voting," as defined in case law regarding enforcement of the federal Voting Rights Act, exists in the local jurisdiction, the districting body shall publish on its redistricting web page, at a minimum, a summary of its analysis and findings within seven days of completing the analysis or prior to adopting election district boundaries, whichever occurs first.

No racially polarized voting analysis was conducted by the districting body as part of this districting process.