

Majority-Minority Analysis

Pursuant to AB 764's revisions to the FAIR MAPS Act, effective January 1, 2024, Elections Code § 21130 (b)(1) states:

“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.”

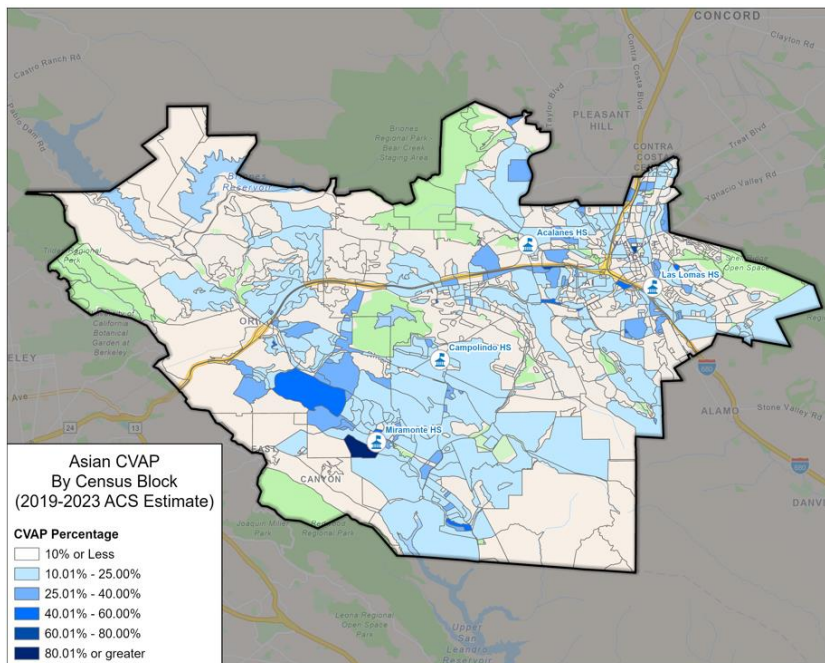
Based on total population, District-wide, the largest protected classes comprise the following population percentages:

- Asian – 15.3%
- Hispanic/Latino – 9.1%
- Black/African American – 1.6%

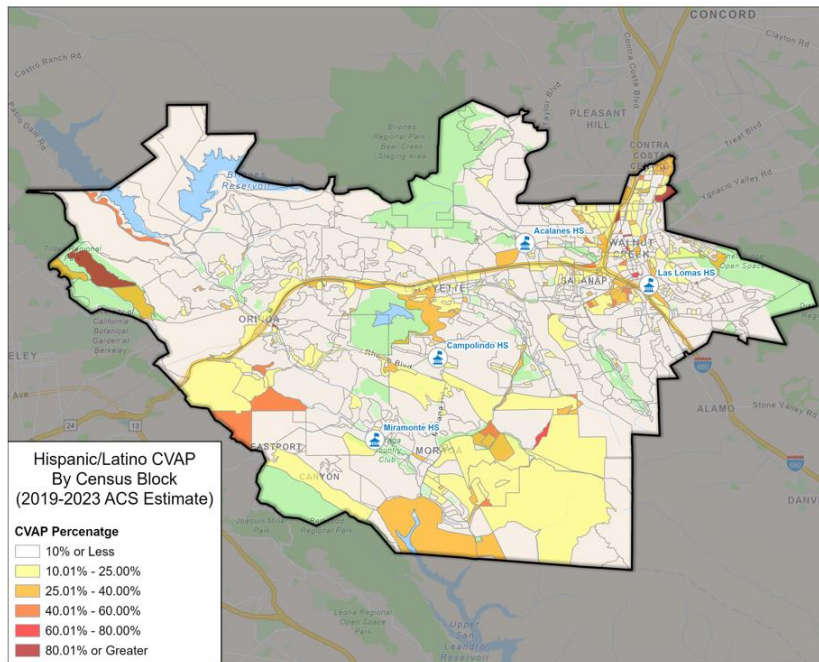
Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) figures estimate the number of persons who are both U.S. citizens and over the age of 18. Based on the most recent CVAP estimates, the largest protected classes comprise the following CVAP percentage District-wide:

- Asian – 12.7%
- Hispanic/Latino – 8.3%
- Black/African American – 1.8%

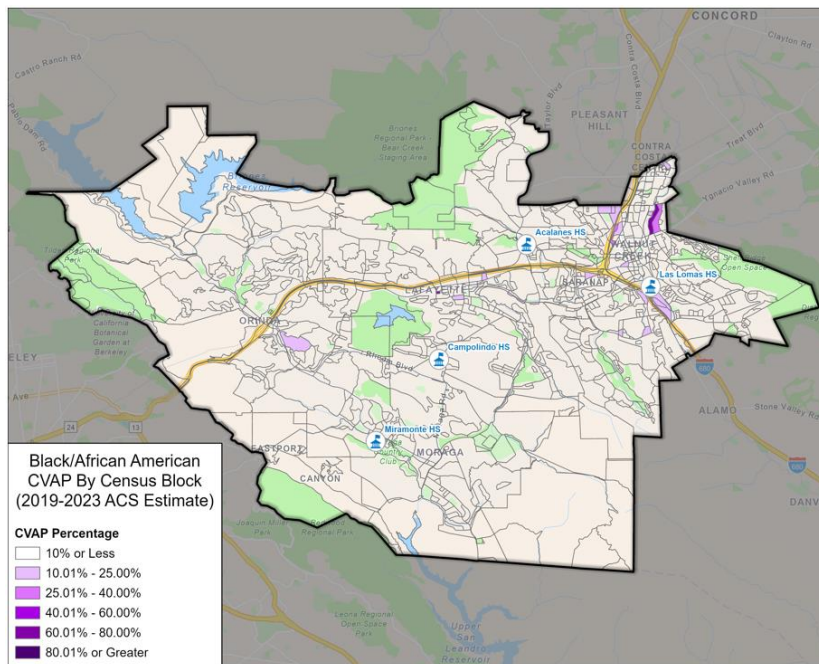
CVAP map for the Asian-American Population:



CVAP map for the Hispanic/Latino Population:



CVAP map for the Black/African-American Population:



Western Schools Strategic Consulting (WSSC), on behalf of the Acalanes Union High School District, has analyzed the District's demographics and determined that it is not possible to create one or more election district or districts in which Asian-Americans, Latinos, or African-Americans are a sufficiently large and geographically compact population of 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 districting and redistricting.