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June 3, 2023

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL 70151730000123442833

Ms. Stacy Leitner
Rancho Cordova City Clerk
2729 Prospect Park Drive
Rancho Cordova CA 95670
CityClerk@CityofRanchoCordova.org

Re: Petition to Comply with the California Voting Rights Act (CVRA)

Dear Ms. Leitner:

Neighborhood Elections Now, representing minority voters in Rancho Cordova, has asked the Bay Area Voting Rights Initiative to send this notice that the city of Rancho Cordova may be in violation of the California Voting Rights Act (CVRA). The at-large method of electing the city council has impaired the ability of Rancho Cordova's Latino and Black minorities, who often vote as a coalition, to influence the outcome of city council elections. My clients ask the city to begin the process to create single-member districts for the election to be held in November 2024.

The prospective plaintiffs can show racially polarized voting, which is the predicate for demonstrating that at-large elections are illegal, but race and ethnicity should not be the predominant factor in designing districts. The council should also ensure that every community of interest within the city has a dedicated voice in the choices made by the council.

Creating districts will guarantee that the neediest areas always have a dedicated voice in city governance. Perhaps most critically, district elections will ensure that whenever a difficult choice must be made, the council has a representative who is committed and accountable to each affected neighborhood. Even when there is contention over limited resources, each district will entrust their member to negotiate on behalf of their particular needs and values. District elections may impose some increased electoral risks on incumbents who gained election under the at-large system, but they benefit voters of all races. Elections will be more competitive and engage more voters in every part of the city. District elections also promote harmony and efficiency in local government, since effective incumbents develop mutual respect for the accountability and knowledge that each of their colleagues has regarding issues of particular concern to their constituents.

The entire city of Rancho Cordova has been a victim of at-large elections for its school board. In Folsom-Cordova USD, winner-take-all resulted in the chronic

Petition to Comply with California Voting Rights Act, page 2

underrepresentation of Rancho Cordova, which has the highest concentration of immigrant and low-income families, of students who are learning English or have special needs, and of voters protected by the CVRA. FCUSD did not open a high school in Rancho Cordova until 1963, although its population had surpassed Folsom five years earlier. In 1994 and again in 2002, the FCUSD Board sought to jettison Rancho Cordova schools. Two years later, Rancho Cordova's sole trustee was defeated, creating a Board entirely comprised of Folsom trustees. In 2020, FCUSD successfully transitioned to trustee area elections, guaranteeing that Rancho Cordova will always have two dedicated representatives.

I. THE PURPOSE AND HISTORY OF DISTRICT ELECTIONS

Ensuring that ethnic neighborhoods are represented in local government has been an important way in which our country have integrated generations of immigrants. For that reason, multi-member constituencies have been an anomaly in American democracy. When Madison and Hamilton proposed that the House of Representatives should include delegates elected individually from districts, their arguments relied on almost a century of experience in local government.¹ Hamilton attributed New York's success in integrating Irish and German immigrants during the 1600s to the fact that each ethnic neighborhood had democratic representation on the city council. New York not only provided the model for Congress, but by the time of the Revolution, most colonial legislatures, as well as the legislative bodies for cities and counties, had adopted single member constituencies. As local executive positions, such as mayor, surveyor, assessor, auditor, and tax collector, emerged, they were elected at large, often providing opportunities for immigrants with specialized qualifications.

The CVRA seeks to restore the representation that single-member constituencies have guaranteed in local government for most of our country's history. The model was challenged a century ago, when California's Republican Governor Hiram Johnson began promoting at-large election for cities and even counties.² During the first decade

¹ In [The Federalist Papers](#), both Madison and Hamilton advocate for single-member constituencies based on the system of city and county government prevalent in New York other mid-Atlantic states. In their view, representative democracy required as diverse group of delegates as possible to represent "so many parts, interests, and classes" of citizens. *e.g.*, [Federalist No. 51](#) (diversity of interests); [Federalist No. 10](#) (each representative chosen by constituents); [Federalist No. 6](#). New York City's charter of 1683 established a council of six aldermen, one per ward. New York's counties adopted supervisorial districts in 1691, a practice that other mid-Atlantic states followed decades before the revolution.

City government itself had been an American innovation. Until the Great Reform Act of 1832, unelected county officials provided most local government in Britain.

² Most states require counties to have districted supervisors, but Johnson's 1914 inaugural address committed to leave this to each county to decide. Until the CVRA, counties as large as

Petition to Comply with California Voting Rights Act, page 3

of the 20th Century, California's population grew by 60%, fueled largely by European immigration into the state's cities. The Republican Party dominated the state, holding all congressional seats until 1910. In contrast to the colonial New York, at-large elections sought to limit the influence of the newcomers by eliminating single-member constituencies. Their motives were profoundly nativist; the 1914 Progressive platform decried the "delinquency and criminality of the second-generation aliens," *i.e.*, those American citizens one of whose parents was born in Europe.³ After he was elected to the Senate in 1916, one of Johnson's first acts was to sponsor legislation banning immigration from India. He was also a leading supporter of immigration quotas that all but eliminated immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

The elimination of single-member districts became the centerpiece of his nation-wide program to "reform" municipal government. Johnson's "Progressive" movement attempted to make local elections nonpartisan, limiting the ability of political parties to vet the qualifications of executive city officers. They implemented what they called the "short ballot," in which at-large councilmembers appointed professionals to the specialized positions that elected officials had previously performed. Finally, the Progressives encouraged a practice they called "electoral preemption." When a councilmember decided not to seek reelection, he was expected to resign in time for his colleagues to appoint a member of the local establishment, who usually succeeded in defending the seat.⁴ While the two council appointments that have occurred in Rancho Cordova were involuntarily, each appointee had the advantage of incumbency and was never defeated.

In California, the combined effect of these practices was to allow Republican majorities installed early in the 20th century to survive decades of demographic change and political realignment. When the state began recording party registration in 1922, Republicans outnumbered Democrats three-to-one. By 1954, 60% of registered voters were Democrats. Yet, at the time of the 1955 municipal elections, 68 percent of councilmembers in California's 28 largest cities were still registered Republicans, as were 80 percent of large city mayors.⁵

While some of Governor Johnson's reforms have shown enduring merit, his objective was to perpetuate a power structure that was almost exclusively native white men. (Women were not yet entitled to vote.) His movement never intended to empower immigrants or minorities. He successfully campaigned to eliminate voting by

San Mateo elected supervisors at-large.

³ CALIFORNIA PROGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN BOOK FOR 1914, at 25.

⁴ Blair and Flournoy, Legislative Bodies in California at 74 (1967).

⁵ Lee, Politics of Nonpartisanship at 56-57 (1960).

Petition to Comply with California Voting Rights Act, page 4

noncitizens in the eight states that still permitted it.⁶ (California never permitted non-citizens to vote.) Japanese comprised 15% of the population in 1890, but Johnson ran for Senate on a platform supported Japanese exclusion. As Senator, he was the leading advocate for the Immigration Acts of 1917, which barred immigration from India, and of 1922, which placed strict quotas on immigration from all countries outside Western Europe.

The 1965 Voting Rights Act recognized how these Progressive-era reforms entrenched incumbents and marginalized minority influence. Bay Area congressman Don Edwards was one of the Act's leading advocates. In 1975, he convinced Congress to expand its protection to language minorities, including Asians and Latinos in California, New York, Massachusetts and other states outside the South. Congressman Edwards complained that southern jurisdictions were using at-large voting to dilute the influence of newly enfranchised African-Americans.⁷ He also believed that Latinos would not vote in California until single-member districts enabled candidates from their own neighborhoods to mobilize them. Congress responded in 1982 by amending Section 2 to require federal and state courts to strike down any device, including at-large elections, that was discriminatory in its effects on voters belonged to "protected groups," *i.e.*, racial or language minorities.

After the Voting Rights Act, most major American cities restored district elections without litigation. In California, however, at-large city councils continued to be the rule, rather than the exception. Sixty-three of the nation's 100 largest cities were at-large in 1965. Santa Clarita was the last of the 100 largest cities to elect at-large. As a result of a lawsuit filed by NEN, Santa Clarita adopted a map for district elections on May 30, 2023.

Federal courts often require plaintiffs to show that a single minority has a majority of eligible voters within a potential district before prohibiting at-large elections. This can make the federal Voting Rights Act difficult to apply in California. Because Asians, Latinos, and African-Americans often live in the same areas, it is common that none of these protected groups can demonstrate a majority district, even though the ability of any of these groups to elect candidates of its choice was still diluted by the at-large system. In 2002, the Legislature responded by enacting the

⁶ Walton, et al. The African-American Electorate: A Statistical History (2012), Table 2-18, Statistical Review of the Black Electorate. Eleven additional states had allowed non-citizens to vote, but abolished it between 1895 and the Progressive initiative of 1910.

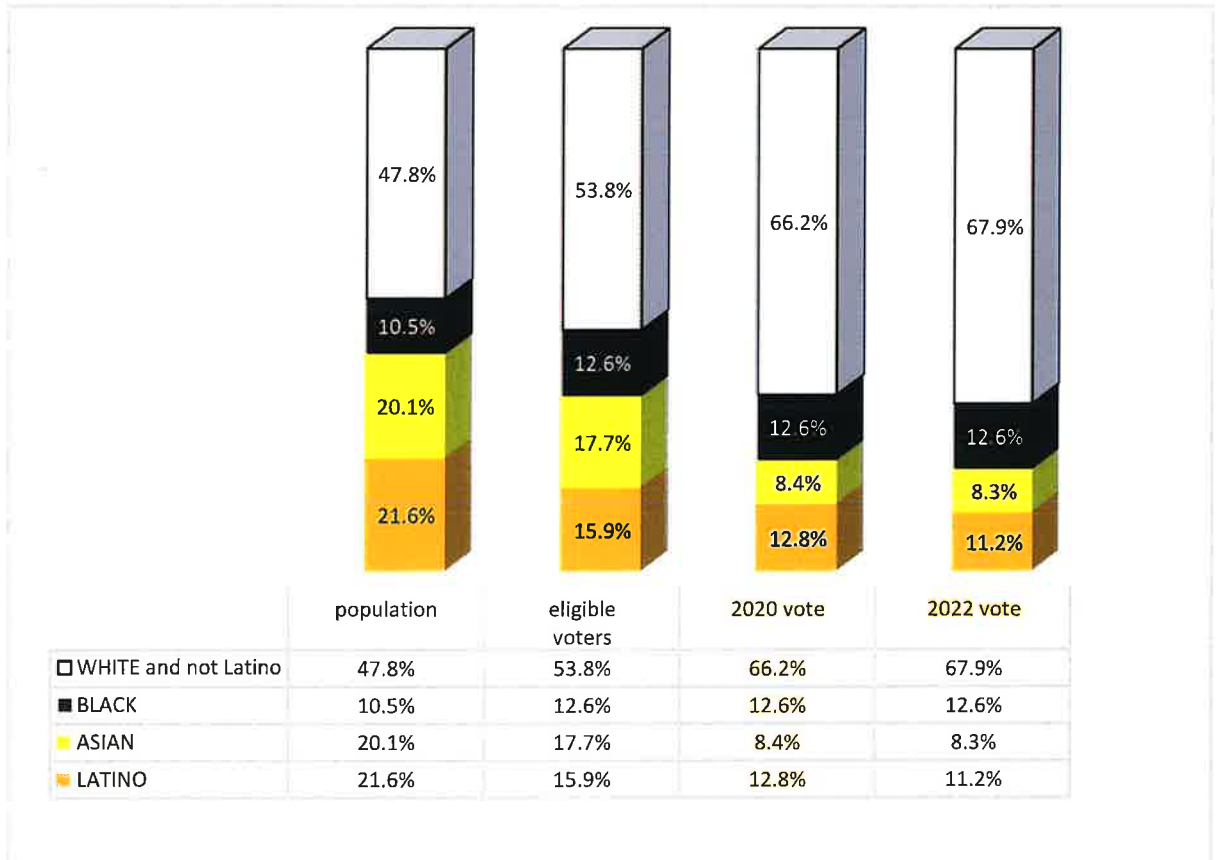
⁷ The Shameful Blight: The Survival of Racial Discrimination in Voting, (1975) After the 1965 Act enabled African-Americans to register and gain majority control in a legislative district, the district would be consolidated into a larger area controlled by whites, which would elect multiple legislators on a winner-take-all basis.

Petition to Comply with California Voting Rights Act, page 5

California Voting Rights Act (CVRA), which dispensed with any requirement of a majority-minority district. The dilution of minority influence, as demonstrated by “racially polarized voting,” is sufficient under state law to require a jurisdiction to create districts.

Although whites who are not Latino no longer constitute a majority of Rancho Cordova’s population, many Latino and Asian residents are not yet 18 and some are not yet citizens. As a result, almost 54% of eligible voters (citizens of voting age or “CVAP”) are white and not Latino. Latino and Asian citizens turn out when candidates from their own neighborhood explain the importance of voting. The Latino community has not sponsored a council candidate for 15 years, which has diluted voter turnout among Latinos citywide. Asian voter turnout has also been depressed, although it was bolstered by Ms. Pulipati’s campaign in 2020. Participation of both groups in the 2022 cycle fell, which is typical of gubernatorial elections. Although a minority in terms of population, white non-Latinos were more than two-thirds of the actual voters in the 2022 election.

AT-LARGE ELECTIONS GIVE RANCHO CORDOVA’S WHITE MINORITY DISPROPORTIONATE INFLUENCE



This result is devastating for democracy in our state. Using the at-large method

Petition to Comply with California Voting Rights Act, page 6

for local elections suppresses voter participation in majority-minority cities such as Rancho Cordova up and down the ballot. This reduces the influence of Rancho Cordova in state government, as was dramatically illustrated in the last Assembly election. Folsom, which has councilmanic districts, enjoyed 68% turnout, as compared to only 53% in Rancho Cordova. This was a factor in enabling a Folsom candidate to overcome his party's 6% registration deficit⁸ to defeat a long-time incumbent who lives in Rancho Cordova.

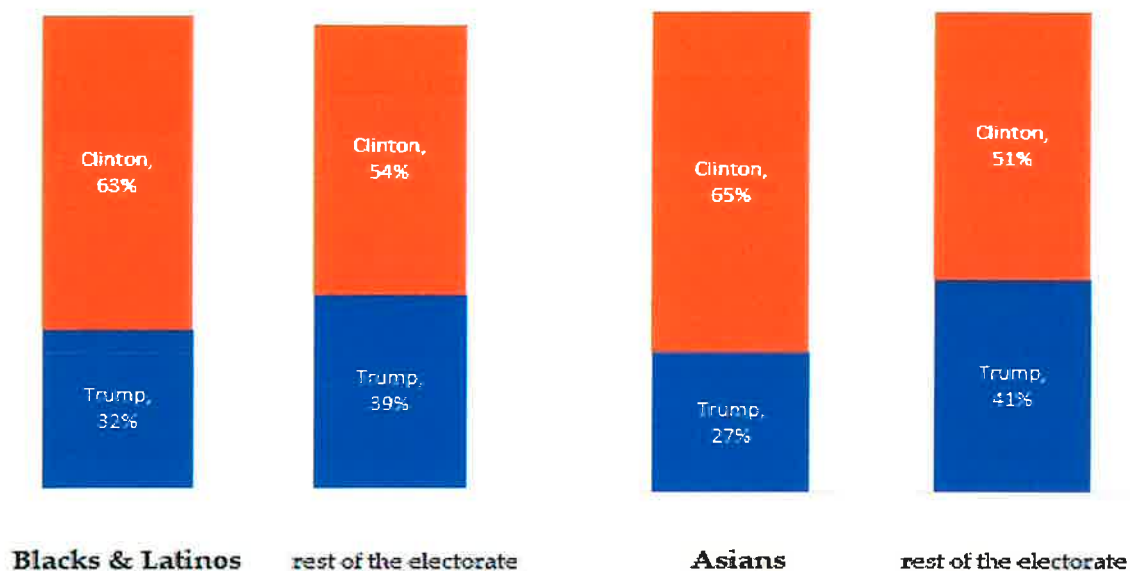
"Racially polarized voting" is not a bad thing; it simply means that a racial or ethnic group votes differently than the rest of the electorate. Elections Code, §14026(e). Although many factors determine voting behavior, it is only natural that the life experiences and values common to an ethnic group will inevitably influence the electoral choices that their members make. If this were not the case, a majority of white voters would determine the outcome of every election, whether minorities voted or not. Single-member districts ensure effective representation of the values and choices of these communities, thereby encouraging candidates to recruit minority voters. It is important not to misinterpret "RPV" data. Anglo candidates who are effective representatives and highly regarded by predominantly Anglo neighbors may be negatively polarized from the standpoint of the minority communities. This does not mean that they are opposed by the minority or disliked by its members. Polarization is a zero-sum game, so if the minority succeeds in recruiting its own candidate of choice, other candidates will automatically appear to be negatively polarized.

In Rancho Cordova, Blacks and Latinos often vote in coalition. Since there has been no Latino candidate for council since 2006, it is appropriate to use other elections to demonstrate polarized voting.⁹ In 2016, only 27% of Blacks and Latinos voted for Donald Trump, as opposed to 41% of the rest of the electorate. Ms. Clinton was also the candidate of choice for the Asian community, which gave her 62% of their votes, as opposed to only 51% of the rest of the electorate.

⁸ <https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/ror/15day-general-2022/assembly.pdf#p=3>. If district elections increased Rancho Cordova's turnout to that of Folsom, and 62% voted for Cooley, he would have been reelected. Since he was strongly favored by Latino voters, such an impact is not implausible.

⁹ Elections Code, §14028(b) "The occurrence of racially polarized voting shall be determined from examining results of 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."

POLARIZATION IN RANCO CORDOVA (2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION)



A.B. 849 (2019), known as the FAIRMAPS Act, creates the following priorities when cities create councilmanic districts: (1) contiguity, (2) minimizing the division of communities of interest, (3) use of understandable natural or artificial barriers as boundaries, (4) compactness. Elections Code, Section 21621(c). Boundaries may not favor or disfavor any political party, and cannot be gerrymandered because relationships with political parties, incumbents, and candidates do not constitute a “community of interest.” Elections Code, Section 21261(d) & (c)(2).

Race and ethnicity are important communities of interest, because ethnic groups have shared experiences, values, needs, and electoral preferences. Until the nativist movement of the 1910s, America integrated immigrants by giving them opportunities to elect representatives from their neighborhoods to local elected positions (from which some progressed to state and national office). Since 1965, most cities and states have recognized that single-member constituencies are necessary to give Black neighborhoods equal opportunities. Neither federal law nor the CVRA assume that any racial group is entitled to proportional representation. Rather, their purpose is to give these citizens an opportunity to aggregate their votes as effectively as the rest of the electorate. Given the dynamic, mobile and pluralistic nature of politics in California, this means forming coalitions among ethnic groups and appealing to like-minded crossover voters.

A clear residency ordinance is an important part of guaranteeing the integrity of electoral districts. Under the general law, council members must reside and be a registered voter in the city (and also in the district they represent). Government Code, Section 34882. Each council member must continue to be an “inhabitant” during their

Petition to Comply with California Voting Rights Act, page 8

term. Government Code, Section 1770(d). Since Section 349(c) of the Elections Code allows persons to have multiple residences, and Sections 2020, *et seq.*, provide multiple tests that govern the establishment of a new domicile, the ordinance should establish clear procedures to determine residency on a uniform and predictable basis.

II. AT-LARGE ELECTIONS IN RANCHO CORDOVA ARE NOT COMPETITIVE AND HAVE RESULTED IN UNDERREPRESENTATION FOR LARGE PARTS OF THE CITY.

As detailed in Attachment 1, council elections are seldom close. There is only one case in which an incumbent has been defeated. Otherwise, every incumbent has reelected in every election, leaving only by death (two cases) or promotion to the legislature (one case). Only two defeated candidates have run more than once. One of them, Pedro Hernandez, is the only candidate publicly recognized as Latino. In 2002 and 2006, he was the first runner-up.

LINDA	BUDGE	2003, 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022
KEN	COOLEY	2003, 2008 (elected to legislature)
GARRETT S	GATEWOOD	2018, 2022 (appointed 2003)
ROBERT J	MCGARVEY	2012, 2016, 2020 (lost)
SIRI	PULIPATI	2020
DAVID M	ROBERTS	2003 (died 2004)
DAVID M	SANDER	2003, 2008, 2012, 2016, 2020
DAN	SKOGLUND	2006, 2010, 2014 (appt 2003 died 2017)
DONALD	TERRY	2012, 2016

The only close election was Mr. Terry, who won by three votes in 2016. Less than two years later, the council appointed Garrett Gatewood, who was elected as an appointed incumbent. Since member Gatewood lived less than 100 yards from Mr. Terry, this created a concentration of council members in Anatolia, which increased when member Pulipati was elected in 2020. As a result, the newly developed area bounded by Grant Line Road, Douglas Road, and Sunrise Boulevard has 60% of the council members, but only 17% of the population.

Anatolia and the adjoining neighborhoods (including Sunridge Park, Kavala Ranch, and Cypress) form a clear community of interest, so its geographic integrity must be respected. Election Code, §21621. By virtue of its population, it is entitled to only one council member. Because this community is so distinct and so isolated from the older parts of Rancho Cordova, it is not possible to split it into two districts.

The traditional heart of Rancho Cordova – west of Zinfandel and north of Route 50 – has 75% of the city’s population, but no council members. (Mr. Sander lives in a

Petition to Comply with California Voting Rights Act, page 9

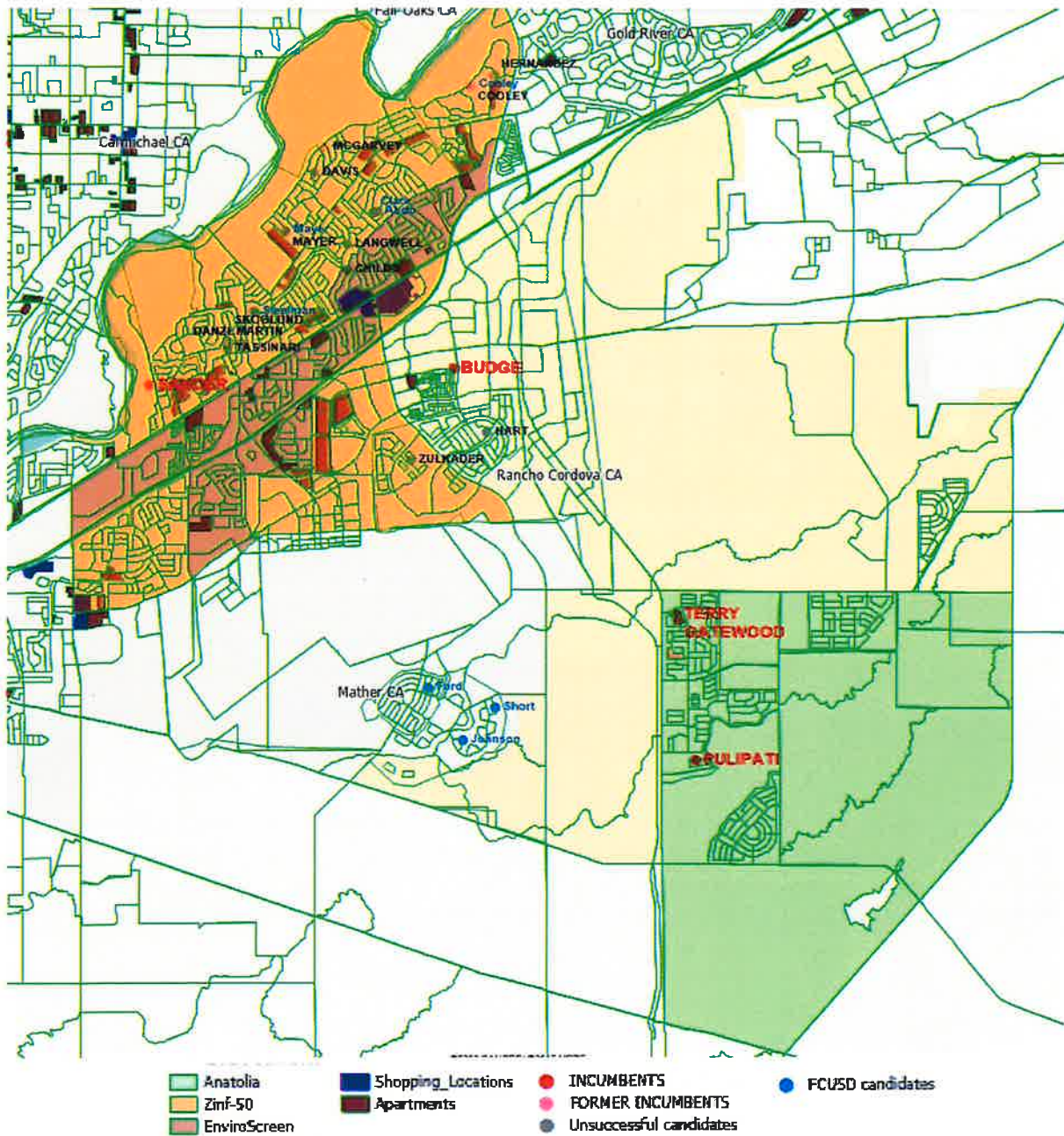
gated community along the American River boundary with a Sacramento address.) This area includes all the city's commercial properties and almost all of its apartments. The neighborhoods along Folsom Boulevard and between Routier and South White Rock Roads have been designated as a disadvantaged community for purposes of the California EnviroScreen (SB 535). The remaining four districts should serve this area, the Villages east of Zinfandel (where member Bunge lives) and the largely commercial areas along Sunrise Boulevard and White Rock Road.

Many areas in "old" Rancho Cordova confront social needs that impede civic participation. Most residents rent and do not own their homes. Unemployment in much of this area has exceeded 15%. In many of the areas, per capita income is below \$25,000. Many adults did not graduate high school or have limited English proficiency. These areas deserve dedicated representatives who are knowledgeable of their needs and the special challenges that they face.

Attachment 2 provides some of the socio-economic measures collected by the census office of the Department of Finance to target efforts to ensure that the census fully counted our state's residents. The data are reported at the "block group" level, which is the smallest geographic unit for which the census surveys and publishes demographic data between censuses. The reasons that certain communities were hard for the census to count include many factors that impede effectively engaging with local government. "Old" Rancho Cordova includes many block groups in which the following social characteristics are elevated:

- Renters (generally more than 50%)
- Households that have moved with the past 12 months
- Households with more than two persons per room
- Non-family households
- Households with limited English proficiency
- Foreign-born residents
- Adults who did not complete high school
- Households with income below 150% of the poverty level
- Households receiving welfare or food stamps
- High unemployment

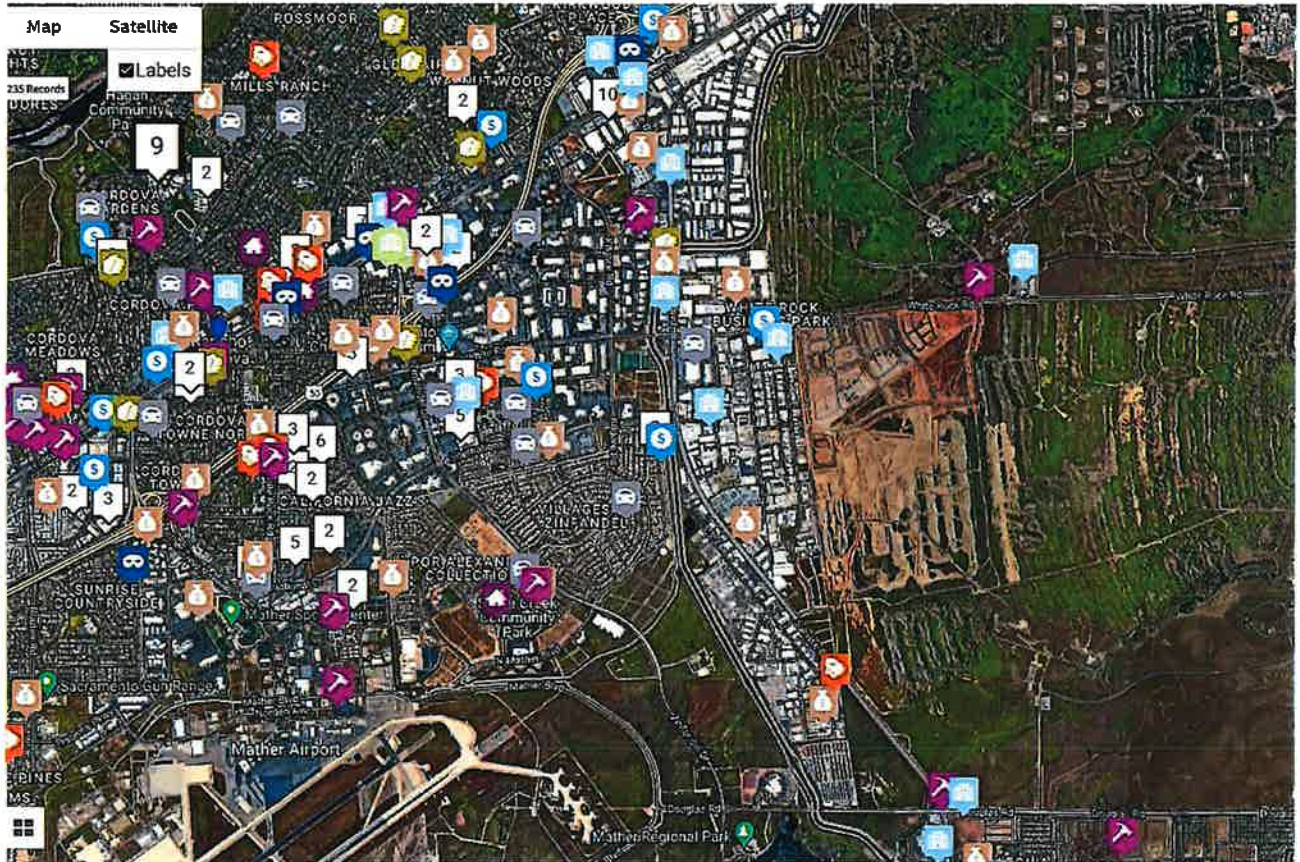
Attachment 3 provides the most current census survey data, showing the percentage of home ownership, median home values, and median household income at the larger census tract geography. Each of these measures demonstrates just how distinct many parts of Rancho Cordova are from the newer developments in Anatolia.



Parts of “old” Rancho Cordova also experience disproportionate rates of violent crime and theft, as documented on the city’s community crime map.¹⁰ Council members who live in these areas and are accountable to their neighbors will bring their communities’ first-hand knowledge to the challenges of preventing crime and insights into how to improve the social conditions that give rise to these disparities.

¹⁰ <https://www.communitycrimemap.com/?address=Rancho%20Cordova,%20CA>

VIOLENT CRIMES AND THEFTS SINCE JANUARY 1, 2023



District elections will permanently guarantee these areas representation on the city council, which they require and deserve to address needs that are at least as great as those faced by other parts of the city. Extensive academic literature suggests that cities governed by districted councils provide superior social services, which is essential in a mature city with the social characteristics shown in the maps displaying the Department of Finance data.¹¹

Latino and Asian-American turnout is an exceptionally acute problem in Rancho Cordova. Thirty percent of the eligible voters in a district including Anatolia and the area surrounding Hillside Park were Asian-American in 2020. Despite Ms. Pulipati's candidacy, Asian-Americans had only 15% share of those who actually voted.

¹¹ Langbein, "Rethinking ward and at-large elections in cities: Total spending, the number of locations of selected city services, and policy types," 88 PUBLIC CHOICE 275 (1996); Mehay, "District Elections and Municipal Employee Unions," 15 J. LAB. REL. 387 (1994).

Petition to Comply with California Voting Rights Act, page 12

Attachment 4 shows that Black and Latino voters are concentrated in northwest parts of the city. Participation by black voters is difficult to measure, but is generally assumed to be similar to whites. Latino participation had a banner year in 2000 in many parts of the state, but not in Rancho Cordova. An important objective in districting will be to isolate Latino neighborhoods with large numbers of children and non-citizens, or with low participation, from high-turnout areas. Even if few residents vote, they speak for the population whose needs per capita are as great as any part of the city. Over time, district elections should increase Latino participation, which is an important objective.

III. DISTRICTING CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ECONOMICALLY AND WITH INTEGRITY.

The City of Folsom, a neighboring jurisdiction, refuses to disclose how much it has spent to date first by unsuccessfully fighting the notion of district elections and now in seeking to preserve its gerrymandered map, but it likely exceeds a million dollars. There is no end in sight, and a substantial fee award to plaintiffs is a near certainty. Like Rancho Cordova, Folsom elected its first Asian-American in 2020, a banner year for minority turnout. Over 330 residents from all parts of the city (and every political affiliation) had already petitioned for district elections, but there was insufficient time to require the change before the presidential election. NEN sued when Folsom ignored the advice of its city attorney: that unless it completed hearings within four-and-a-half months, it would “lose control” of the map and entitle the Superior Court to “determine boundaries with input solely from plaintiffs’ counsel.” He acknowledged that of “zero success rate” defending CVRA actions.¹²

After three unsuccessful attempts to dismiss NEN’s lawsuit, Folsom adopted a gerrymandered map with the expressed purpose of “retain[ing] the council we have [because] we’ve already been elected” (by the illegal system). Council meeting, 2/8/22, tr. 2:36:38. The map split its well-defined Asian-American neighborhoods and scheduled the diluted Asian-American district to elect in 2022, in order to replace the first Asian-American ever elected with a white incumbent who announced her intention to “blow a hole” in the CVRA. The City has removed the action to federal court, where it claims that California’s state courts lack jurisdiction to review the map, despite the state law requirement to impose a judicial remedy. The Ninth Circuit will hear the case later this year.

Independent of the outcome of Folsom’s doomed legal defenses, the four white incumbents have already lost the long game. One was defeated in November; another is trying to evade the statutory requirement to reside in “his” district by claiming to live illegally on a campsite. The ousted Asian-American incumbent has re-registered as a

¹² Shetty v. Folsom, No. 22-16146, 9th Circuit, Excerpts of Record (ER)-40,150;ER- 94:¶2; ER-150.

Petition to Comply with California Voting Rights Act, page 13

Democrat. All other incumbents are white Republicans, but their maneuvers have cost the Republican Party its plurality status in Folsom. Since the lawsuit, there has been a six percent shift in voter registration to the Democratic Party.

This law protects the rights of voters, not incumbents. Rancho Cordova's incumbents are more concentrated than Folsom's were. They must confront the reality that Anatolia can only have one council member. The political consequences for these incumbents are clear and inevitable. Creating districts with integrity is a worthy legacy.

The law provides an opportunity for the council to comply by passing a resolution of intent within 45 days of the receipt of this letter, and enacting a map after at least four hearings, which must be completed within the following 90 days. NEN will receive a partial reimbursement, capped at approximately \$37,000. If, and only if, the city complies with this process, the map it adopts is subject to limited judicial review (only by petition for writ of mandate against a clear error).

Generally, jurisdictions retain a professional demographer, which is a much larger expense, especially for a medium-sized city such as Rancho Cordova. The undersigned has a doctoral degree in social science from Oxford University. Provided the city acts within the 135-day "safe harbor," NEN would consider performing this role for the council in order to reduce the fiscal impact on the city.¹³ We would prepare draft maps to the specification of council members, provided the council reserves an opportunity for us to submit an additional option if we deem it appropriate.

Many jurisdictions already adopt our maps in preference to drafts prepared by their own demographer. After four years of litigation, Ontario agreed to a hearing process, but ended up adopting our "Unity Map," which enjoyed very substantial public support. Victorville also adopted our map, rather than any of the drafts supplied by its demographer. West Sacramento declined to do so, but our map was imposed by the Superior Court. After several years of litigation, San Juan USD and West Contra Costa USD each adopted maps that were almost identical to the map that NEN proposed at the onset.

NEN's successes reflect core convictions about the benefits of district elections that are informed both by personal experience and centuries of American political history. Districts lower the costs of campaigning and avoid the entrenchment of incumbents. More competitive elections are good for voters of all races. Districts that are distinct, not homogenized, ensure that the council understands and considers the objectives and values of all minorities, political as well as ethnic. Greater representation leads to more informed and effective decision making. Giving five people the exact same job – always having an answer to every decision that is right for everyone in the

¹³ We could not stay within the cap unless hearing appearances were virtual.

Petition to Comply with California Voting Rights Act, page 14

city – can lead either to excessive competition or to excessive collegiality. When members each represent a separate constituency with distinct needs and values, they learn mutual accommodation and respect for the accountability of colleagues with whom they might not otherwise agree. That has been the genius of American democracy for most of our history.

CONCLUSION

District elections will give Rancho Cordova an opportunity to make its council more representative, more effective and more accountable to the voters. It will incorporate minority communities into the political life of the city and provide an equal opportunity for them to identify and support candidates of their choice for elective office. My clients look forward to working with the council and city attorney to implement district elections and to comply with the California Voting Rights Act.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Scott Rafferty". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Scott J. Rafferty

ATTACHMENT 1 – RANCHO CORDOVA ELECTORAL HISTORY

ATTACHMENT 2. ATTACHMENT 2 – THE COUNCIL MAJORITY IN ANATOLIA IS GEOGRAPHICALLY ISOLATED FROM POPULATIONS THAT FACE SOCIO-ECONOMIC NEEDS AND OBSTACLES TO CIVIC PARTICIPATION

ATTACHMENT 3. CURRENT (2017-21) CENSUS ECONOMIC DATA – RANCHO CORDOVA CENSUS TRACTS

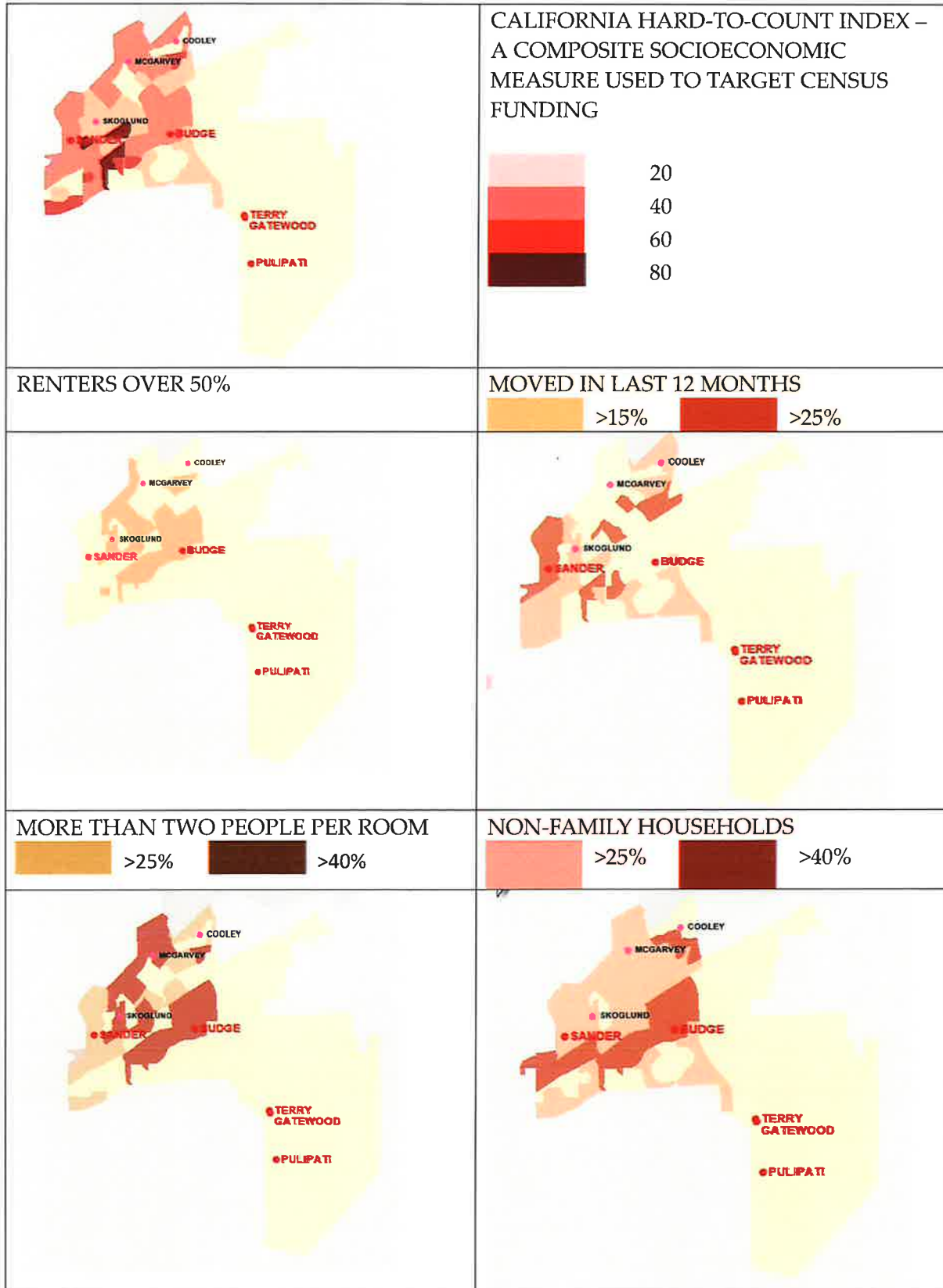
ATTACHMENT 4. MINORITY VOTE SHARE AND TURNOUT.

ATTACHMENT 1 – RANCHO CORDOVA ELECTORAL HISTORY

2002	ROBERTS	DAVID DIED 4/15/2004	14.1%	6595
2002	BUDGE	LINDA	12.3%	5760
2002	COOLEY	KEN	10.6%	4976
2002	MCGARVEY	ROBERT_J	10.0%	4671
2002	SANDER	DAVID_M	9.1%	4267
2002	HERNANDEZ	PEDRO_J	6.9%	3214
2002	STONE	AUBRY	6.7%	3153
2002	PARKS	CHARLES	4.2%	1982
2002	MARTIN	JAMES_R	3.6%	1666
2002	THRILL	BECKY	3.5%	1640
2002	11 CANDIDATES WITH LESS THAN 3%		18.9%	8837
2006	BUDGE	LINDA	41.2%	8281
2006	SKOGLUND	DAN APPT 2004	36.0%	7233
2006	HERNANDEZ	PEDRO_J	22.5%	4514
2008	COOLEY	KEN	32.1%	11456
2008	SANDER	DAVID_M	28.0%	9999
2008	MCGARVEY	ROBERT_J	27.2%	9699
2008	DAVIS	DEBRA_L	12.0%	4294
2010	BUDGE	LINDA	34.0%	7763
2010	SKOGLUND	DAN	26.0%	6033
2010	HART	WAYNE	19.0%	4395
2010	TASSINARI	PAUL	18.0%	4182
2012	SANDER	DAVID_M	32.0%	12872
2012	MCGARVEY	ROBERT_J	26.0%	10483
2012	TERRY	DONALD	19.0%	7783
2012	DANZL	BRIAN_M	19.0%	7780
2014	BUDGE	LINDA	34.0%	7195
2014	SKOGLUND	DAN DIED 4/20/2017	27.8%	5881
2014	MAYER	CONRADE_C	18.6%	3932
2014	JOHNSON	KEVIN_E	9.8%	2067
2014	FECI	JAMES_M	6.1%	1281
2014	MICHELINI	DEAN_P	3.8%	810
2016	SANDER	DAVID_M	31.0%	13243
2016	TERRY	DONALD	29.0%	12352
2016	MCGARVEY	ROBERT_J	22.0%	9478
2016	JOHNSON	KEVIN_E	16.0%	6735
2018	BUDGE	LINDA	38.0%	12130
2018	GATEWOOD	GARRET APPT 2017	29.0%	9291

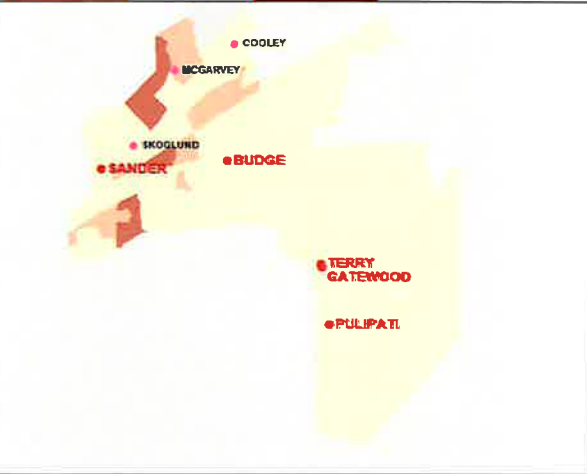
2020 SANDER	DAVID_M	22.0%	13470
2020 PULIPATI	SIRI	19.0%	12162
2020 TERRY	DONALD	19.0%	12151
2020 MCGARVEY	ROBERT_J	15.0%	9599
2020 ZWALD	JACK	14.0%	8647
2020 CHILDS	DONALD	8.0%	5095
2022 BUDGE	LINDA	46.0%	13697
2022 GATEWOOD	GARRETT_S	42.0%	12357
2022 ZULKADER	SHEIKH	11.0%	3349

ATTACHMENT 2 – THE COUNCIL MAJORITY IN ANATOLIA IS GEOGRAPHICALLY ISOLATED FROM POPULATIONS THAT FACE SOCIOECONOMIC NEEDS AND OBSTACLES TO CIVIC PARTICIPATION

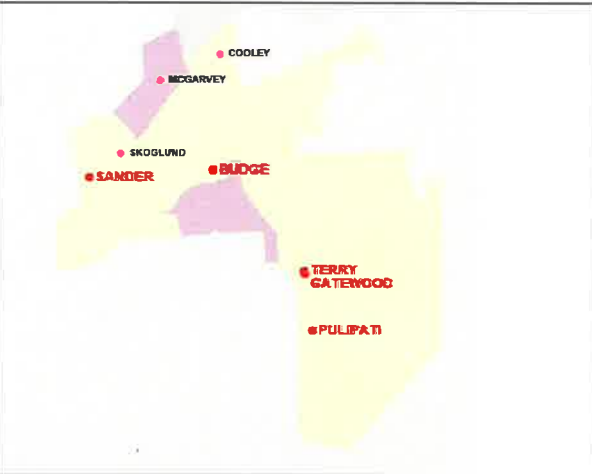


LIMITED ENGLISH HOUSEHOLDS

>10% >15%

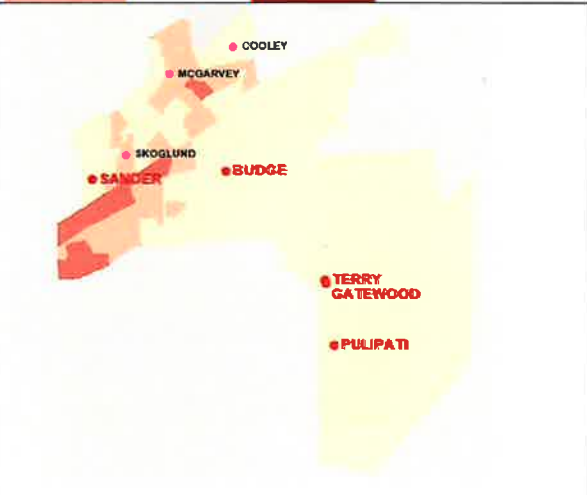


FOREIGN BORN OVER 33%



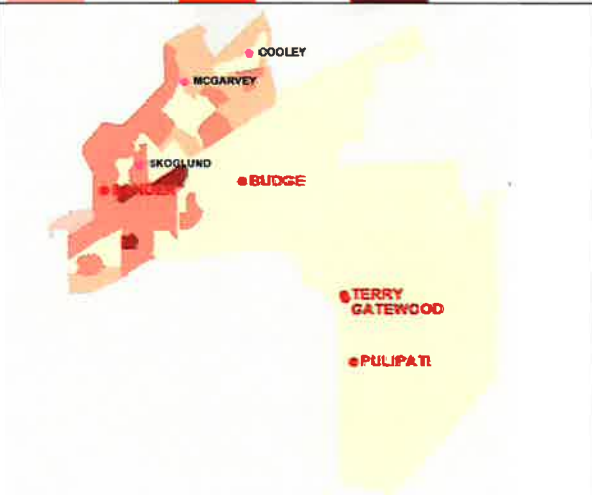
ADULTS WHO DID NOT GRADUATE HIGH SCHOOL

>15% >25%



HOUSEHOLD INCOME BELOW 150% POVERTY LEVEL

>20% >30% >50%



WELFARE OVER 5%

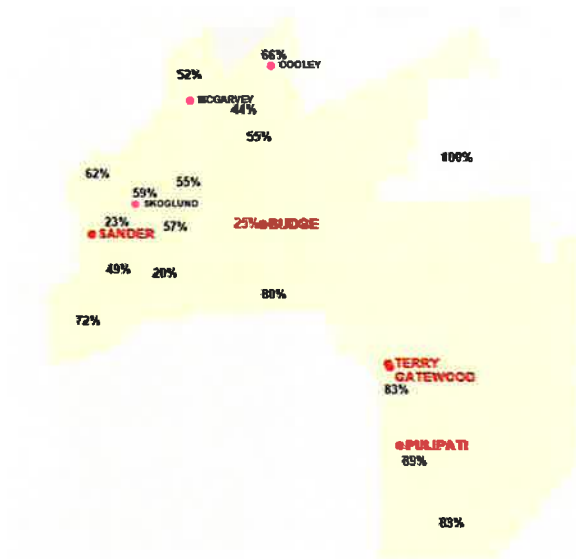


UNEMPLOYMENT OVER 10%



ATTACHMENT 3. CURRENT (2017-21) CENSUS ECONOMIC DATA – RANCHO CORDOVA CENSUS TRACTS

Percentage home ownership



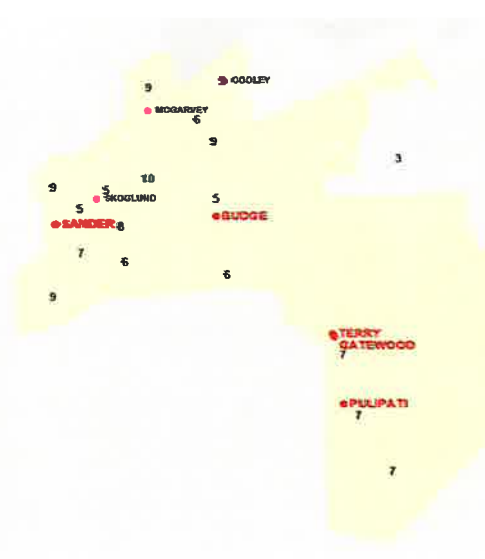
Median household income



Median home value



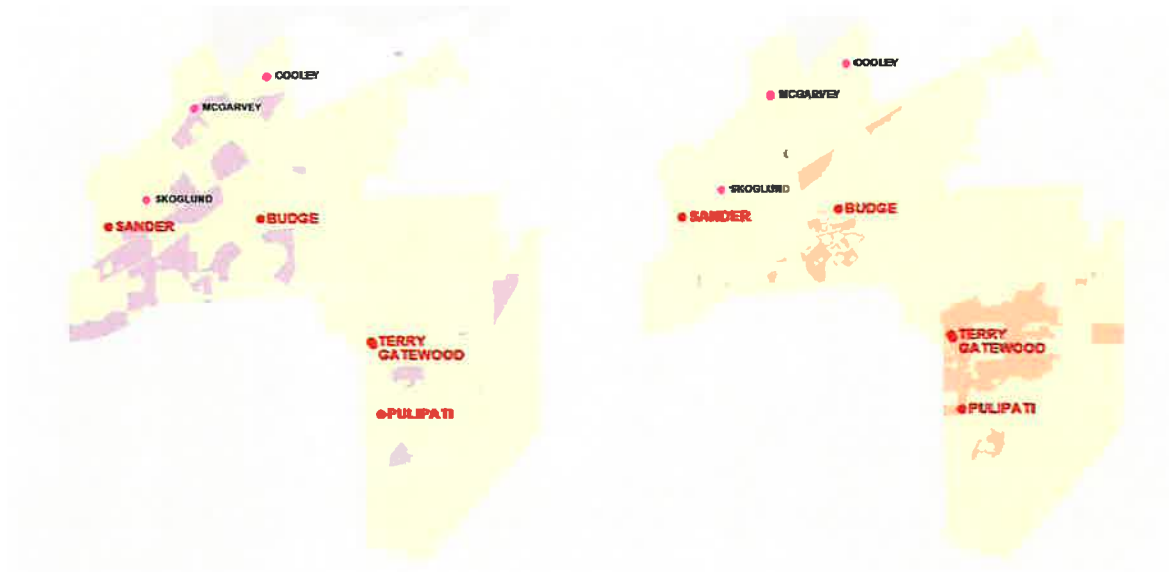
Median years at current address



ATTACHMENT 4. MINORITY VOTE SHARE AND TURNOUT

Combined Black/Latino share of eligible voters over 30%

Asian share of eligible voters over 30%



2020 turnout – all voters

2020 turnout – Latino voters only

