

**Report on the Possibility of Creating a
Majority-Minority District in the Dry
Creek Joint Elementary School District
Pursuant to Elections Code Section
21130, subdivision (b)(1)**

Pursuant to Elections Code Section 21130 subdivision (b)(1), this shall serve as the Dry Creek Joint Elementary School District's report on the possibility of creating a majority-minority trustee area.

Section 21130 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.

On behalf of the Dry Creek Joint Elementary School District, Redistricting Partners has analyzed the District's demographics and determined that it is not possible to create an election district or districts in which a protected class 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. During our analysis, we found that no minority group has a share of the citizen voting age population exceeding 45% in any Census Block Group (the smallest unit of geography for this data).