

The Demographic Basis for Electing Trustees by Single-member District in the Santa Rosa City Schools

July 18, 2016

The seven members of the Santa Rosa City Schools (SRCS, or the District) Board of Trustees are elected at-large. That is, all of the school district's voters cast ballots in all trustee races. If the Board of Trustees decides to move from at-large election of trustees to election by individual trustee area (by-district), candidates will be required to live in the trustee area that they seek to represent, and only residents of that trustee area will vote for the candidate who will represent them. However, after trustee areas are adopted, sitting trustees will serve out their terms of office, regardless of where they live.

In addition to considering moving from at-large to trustee-area elections, the Board of Trustees may wish to consider whether to change from seven trustees to five trustees. We provide districting scenarios for five, as well as seven, trustee areas.

This report discusses:

- Reasons for moving from at-large to by-district elections;
- The demographic makeup of the District;
- Legal requirements governing the formation of trustee areas;
- Other relevant criteria for drawing trustee area boundaries;
- Process for implementing the plan for the November 2018 election;
- The number of trustees; and
- Background maps.

A separate report provides four preliminary districting plans – two plans assume five trustees and two plans assume seven trustees.

Reasons to Elect Trustees by District

The California Voting Rights Act (CVRA), enacted in 2002, made jurisdictions that elect trustees at-large vulnerable to lawsuit. We understand that jurisdictions whose voters in each election district elect a single trustee who lives in that district (a “by-district” election system) are protected from such lawsuits. Under the CVRA, it is not necessary for the protected group to comprise the majority of the population in a particular election district. In addition to the CVRA, the federal Voting Rights Act (VRA) requires that jurisdictions move from at-large to by-district elections under certain circumstances which are described below.

The CVRA disallows the use of the at-large method of election if it “impairs the ability of a protected class to elect candidates of its choice or its ability to influence the outcome of an election.” Unfortunately, the exact interpretation of this relatively new law remains unclear. To date, several lawsuits have been filed under this statute, but almost all have been settled out of court. Consequently, the legal standards regarding the demographic conditions that would necessitate a change to election by single member trustee areas remain unclear.

A major concern for potential defendants in CVRA litigation is that the law requires the defendant to pay the plaintiff's legal fees if the plaintiff's lawsuit is successful. The City of Modesto paid three million dollars to the attorneys for the plaintiff who sued them. Madera Unified School District was required to pay \$162,500 in plaintiff attorney fees (reduced from an original claim for \$1.8 million). In 2015, after a three-year court battle, the City of Palmdale agreed to pay \$4.5 million (plus interest) to the plaintiff's attorneys. Because of the cost of litigation, many jurisdictions are moving to by-district elections to protect against the threat of a lawsuit.

Another consideration is that the federal Voting Rights Act requires by-district elections if protected groups that are politically cohesive and geographically concentrated might be able to elect representatives of their choice under such a system but cannot do so under the current at-large system. Note that the protected group's candidate of choice does not need to be a member of the protected group.

Census 2010 counted 209,766¹ persons living in the District, of whom 29 percent were Hispanic. The sizable population of members of protected groups suggests that the District might be vulnerable to a lawsuit under either the CVRA or the federal Voting Rights Act, or both.

Demographic Profile of the District

Table 1 presents Census 2010 data for the District's total population. Non-Hispanic Whites are the predominant race/ethnic group, with 60 percent of the total population and 65 percent of the voting age population (VAP, those aged 18+). Hispanics are the largest protected group, with 29 percent of the total population and 24 percent of the VAP. Asians comprise six percent of the total population and five percent of the VAP. African-Americans comprise two percent of both the total and voting-age populations.

¹ The Census Bureau uses a boundary for the District that was constructed before precision was available in mapping software. Today, a more accurate and definitive boundary is available from the County Registrar of Voters. In the work presented here, we have used the Census Bureau's 2010 population counts within the County's definitive boundary. As a result, the population count for the District using the ROV boundary differs from that published by the Census Bureau. The difference is minor: the Census Bureau's boundary contains 209,622 persons, and the count within the County Registrar of Voter's boundary is 209,766.

Table 1

Census 2010 Population Counts for the District (adjusted)*				
	Total Population		Aged 18+ Pop	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Origin	60,999	29%	38,359	24%
Non-Hispanic				
White	125,671	60%	105,925	65%
Black/African American	5,244	2%	3,591	2%
Native American	3,468	2%	3,468	2%
Asian	11,586	6%	8,565	5%
Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1,093	1%	802	0%
Other	553	0%	363	0%
Other, Mixed Race	1,152	1%	684	0%
Total	209,766	100%	161,757	100%
*Census 2010 count adjusted by using the local boundary for the district rather than the Census boundary.				

Source: U.S. Census 2010 population counts, PL94-171 data release.
Percentages may appear to be incorrect because of rounding of the individual entries.

The relatively small Hispanic share of the District's total population (29 percent, as of Census 2010) may seem surprising to those familiar with the group's much larger share of the student body. Hispanics comprise 46 percent of SRCS' student body, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Number of 7th to 12th Grade Students, by Race/Ethnicity, 2015-16		
	Count	Percent
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	5,193	46%
White, NH	4,314	38%
African American, NH	238	2%
Asian, NH	619	5%
Filipino, NH	111	1%
Pacific Islander, NH	64	1%
American Indian or Alaska Native, NH	108	1%
Two or More Races, NH	581	5%
Not Reported	67	1%
Total	11,295	100%
NH=Not Hispanic		

Source: California Department of Education, Data and Statistics
Percentages may appear to be incorrect because of rounding of the individual entries.

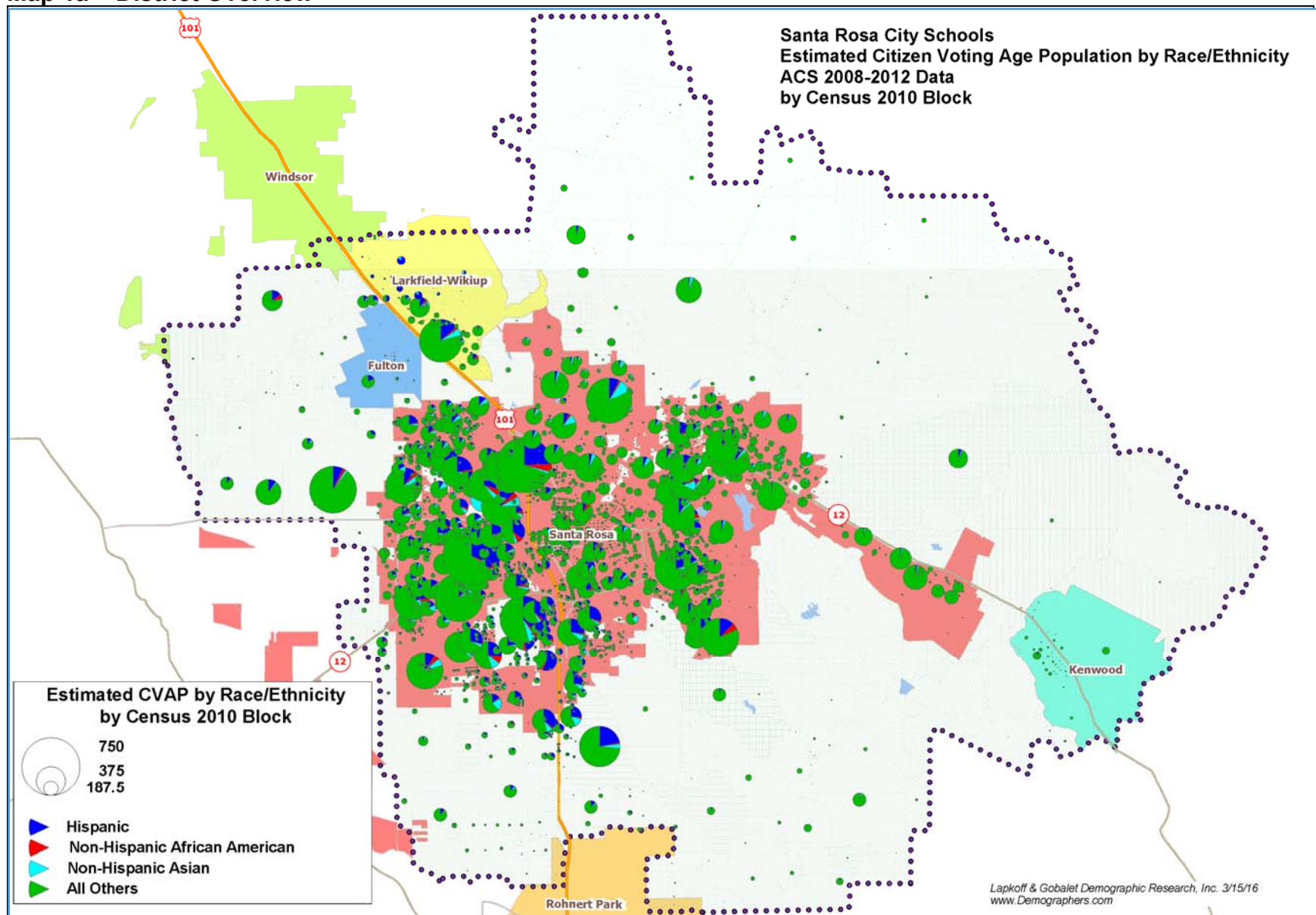
For voting purposes, only Census data are used. Maps 1a and 1b show the District's population and ethnic distribution of the citizen voting age population (CVAP, persons eligible to vote), by Census block. The size of each "pie" reflects the estimated number of citizens aged 18+ in the Census block,

while the colors indicate the racial/ethnic mix of the Census block. The pies also show where populations of eligible voters are concentrated. Although we must use Census counts of total population when drawing election districts, we show the CVAP counts because they suggest concentrations of voters.

Hispanics, the largest protected group, are shown in blue. Although Hispanics are dispersed throughout the District, they are concentrated close to and southwest of Highway 101 in the city of Santa Rosa.

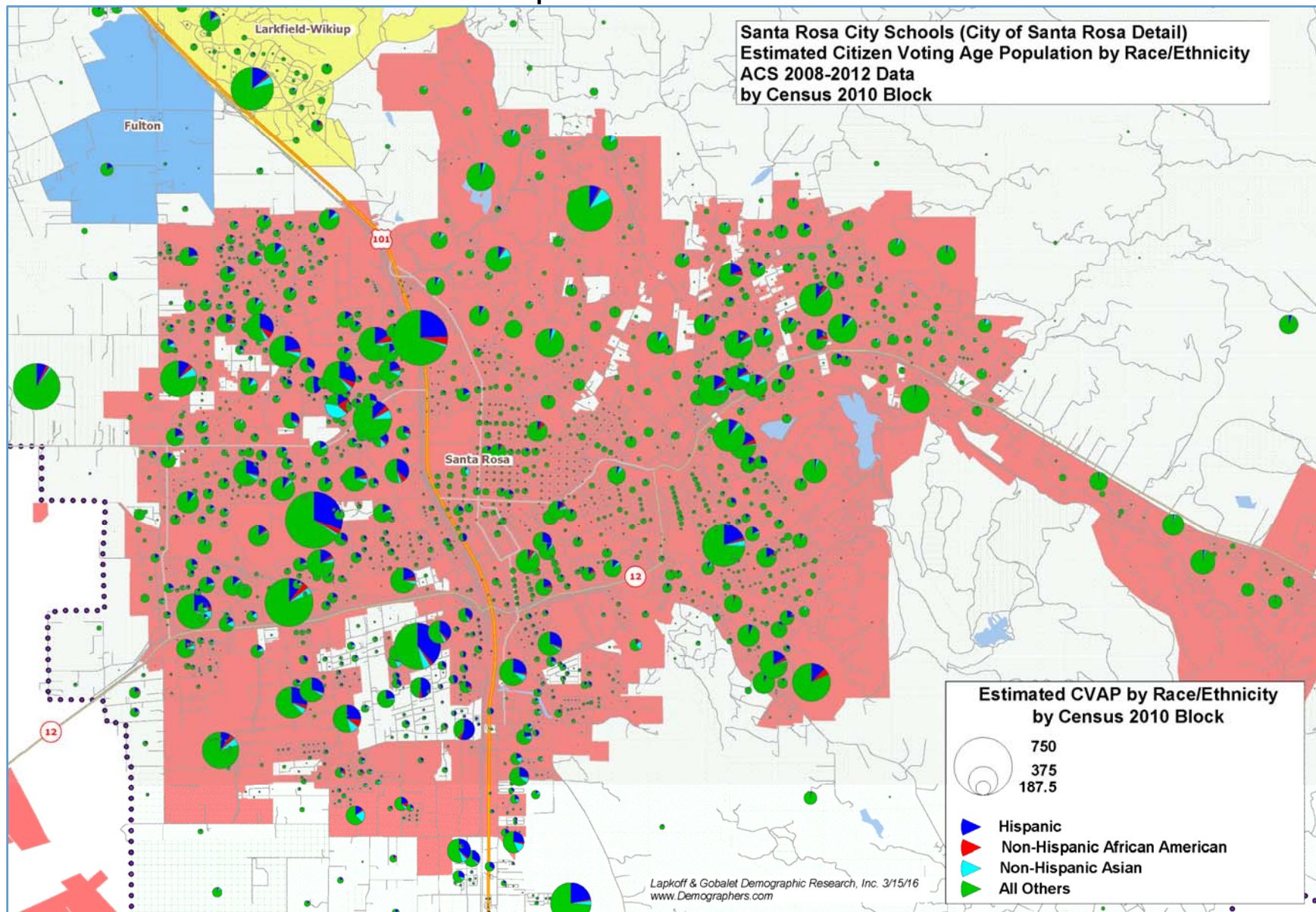
Table 3 shows the population distribution by elementary (feeder) district. Santa Rosa Elementary contains 34 percent of the District's population, followed by Rincon Valley with 19 percent and Bellevue with 12 percent. Hispanics are concentrated in Roseland and Bellevue. Asians are concentrated in Wright and Bellevue.

Map 1a – District Overview



Source: U.S. Census 2010, PL94-171 data adjusted using the Census Bureau's 2008-2012 American Community Survey estimated citizenship rates, by race/ethnicity; mapping by Lapkoﬀ & Gobalet Demographic Research, Inc.

Map 1b – Santa Rosa Detail



Source: U.S. Census 2010, PL94-171 data adjusted using the Census Bureau's 2008-2012 American Community Survey estimated citizenship rates, by race/ethnicity; mapping by Lapkoff & Gobalet Demographic Research, Inc.

Table 3**Census 2010 counts of the District's Voting Age Population, by Elementary Feeder District**

18+ Population (Voting Age Population)										
Elementary Feeder District	Total Population	Total	Hispanic	NH White	NH Black	NH Native	NH Asian	NH Hawaiian	NH Other	NH Multiple Race
Bellevue Union	24,461	17,458	7,273	7,989	480	434	1,189	81	34	80
Bennett Valley Union	9,608	7,713	600	6,575	97	109	262	38	25	32
Kenwood	4,129	3,728	145	3,474	5	26	72	12	4	1
Mark West Union	14,055	10,886	1,829	8,161	130	274	469	45	24	34
Piner-Olivet Union	15,893	12,168	2,231	8,483	325	268	787	61	25	56
Rincon Valley Union	40,285	32,008	3,246	26,120	485	516	1,390	194	62	121
Roseland Elementary School District	12,077	8,460	4,386	3,158	194	270	455	17	21	31
Santa Rosa	72,094	55,681	14,983	34,708	1,458	1,226	2,865	304	149	263
Wright	16,860	12,564	3,637	7,060	413	334	1,072	49	18	66
Adjusted data for incorrect Census boundary	304	247	29	197	4	11	4	1	1	0
Total	209,766	160,913	38,359	105,925	3,591	3,468	8,565	802	363	684
18+ Population (Voting Age Population)										
Elementary Feeder District	Total Population	Total	Hispanic	NH White	NH Black	NH Native	NH Asian	NH Hawaiian	NH Other	NH Multiple Race
Bellevue Union	12%	100%	42%	46%	3%	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Bennett Valley Union	5%	100%	8%	85%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Kenwood	2%	100%	4%	93%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Mark West Union	7%	100%	17%	75%	1%	3%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Piner-Olivet Union	8%	100%	18%	70%	3%	2%	6%	1%	0%	0%
Rincon Valley Union	19%	100%	10%	82%	2%	2%	4%	1%	0%	0%
Roseland Elementary School District	6%	100%	52%	37%	2%	3%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Santa Rosa	34%	100%	27%	62%	3%	2%	5%	1%	0%	0%
Wright	8%	100%	29%	56%	3%	3%	9%	0%	0%	1%
Adjusted data for incorrect Census boundary	0%	100%	12%	80%	2%	4%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	24%	66%	2%	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%

Source: U.S. Census 2010 counts, PL94-171 data release.

Percentages may appear to be incorrect because of rounding of the individual entries.

Legal Requirements Governing the Formation of Trustee Areas

Three important legal requirements govern the formation of trustee areas:

1. Population Equality: Trustee areas (election districts) must be fairly equal in total population). The difference between the largest and smallest trustee area should not exceed 10 percent of the ideal population of a trustee area. Furthermore, California statutes require that school districts electing trustees by-district check whether the election district boundaries need to be adjusted to maintain population equality.
2. Federal Voting Rights Act: Trustee areas must be created in ways that do not violate the federal Voting Rights Act. In particular, trustee areas should be formed to ensure the voting interests of protected groups (such as Hispanics).
3. Communities of Interest: The federal Voting Rights Act requirements have been tempered by the Supreme Court decision *Shaw v. Reno* (509 U.S. 630 (1993)), which states that race/ethnicity should not be the only basis for drawing trustee area boundaries. “Bizarrely-shaped” election districts can be evidence that racial considerations predominate. There needs to be a broad focus on communities of interest (including, but not limited to, race).

Each requirement is discussed below.

Population Equality

The California Education Code, along with other laws and regulations, requires that trustee areas be based on the latest U.S. Census counts of *total* population (not registered or actual voters, per the U.S. Supreme Court’s 2016 decision in *Evenwel et al. v. Abbott, Governor of Texas, et al.*, which affirmed that total population is to be used to balance election districts). “Total population” includes children as well as non-citizens (documented or undocumented) who have been enumerated in the decennial Census. Under some circumstances, prison inmates (convicted felons serving their sentences) may not count.

Census 2010 counted 209,766 people living in the District. Ideally, each trustee area would equal one-seventh or one-fifth of the District’s total population. If there were seven trustees, the ideal district size would be 29,967; if there were five trustees, the ideal district size would be 41,953 persons.

The law does not mandate that trustee area populations be *exactly* equal. For school districts, courts have permitted the difference between the most- and least-populous trustee areas to be up to 10 percent of the ideal trustee area population. With seven trustees and an ideal trustee area population of 29,967, 10 percent is 2,997; with five trustees and an ideal trustee area population of 41,953, 10 percent would be 4,195 persons. See Table 3.

Table 3

Seven Trustees	
209,766	District's Total Population
7	Number of Trustees
29,967	Ideal Size of Trustee Areas
28,468	Smallest Allowable Trustee Area
31,465	Largest Allowable Trustee Area
Five Trustees	
209,766	District's Total Population
5	Number of Trustees
41,953	Ideal Size of Trustee Areas
39,856	Smallest Allowable Trustee Area
44,051	Largest Allowable Trustee Area

Federal and California Voting Rights Acts

The federal Voting Rights Act requirements, as interpreted by the courts, apply to the creation of school district trustee areas. This law is intended to protect the voting rights of certain “protected” groups, specifically ethnic/racial minority groups and certain language minority groups. If the population of a protected group is sufficiently numerous, geographically compact, and politically cohesive, the courts have said that election district boundaries should be drawn so that members of the group are afforded the opportunity to elect representatives of their choice (who need not be members of a protected group). For the purposes of redistricting, the protected groups include African Americans, Asian Americans, native Hawaiians, Latinos/Hispanics, Native Americans, and Alaska Natives.

Potential voting strength is measured in several ways. The share of the group in the *total* population is a poor measure because only persons 18 and older who are citizens can vote. More suitable measures to assess political voting strength are the *voting-age population (VAP)* and the *citizen voting-age population (CVAP)*. Another useful measure is an estimate of the percentage of registered voters with Spanish surnames (a proxy for “Hispanic/Latino”), despite limitations with surname identification.

Table 4 summarizes these several measures of potential Hispanic voting power in the District.² Hispanics were 29 percent of the total population, and 24 percent of the VAP. Hispanics also were an estimated 13 percent of the CVAP, and people with Spanish surnames comprised an estimated 10 percent of registered voters and eight percent of actual voters in November 2010. These relatively small shares of registered and actual voters may mean that no trustee area can be constructed that will provide a majority of Hispanic registered and actual voters, but under the California Voting Rights Act, this does not exempt a jurisdiction from creating election districts in which a protected group’s ability to influence the election of preferred candidates is increased.

² Counts from the 2010 Census, citizenship estimates from Census Bureau’s 2008-12 American Community Survey, and November 2010 registered and actual voter estimates from the California Statewide Database.

Table 4: Percent of the District's Population that was Hispanic/Latino or Spanish Surname

	Counts		Estimates		
	Total Population (all ages)*	Voting Age Population*	Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)**	Registered Voters, 2010 (Spanish Surname and non- Spanish Surname)***	Actual Voters, 2010 (Spanish Surname and non-Spanish Surname)***
Total	209,766	160,913	136,942	99,703	68,000
Hispanic	60,999	38,359	17,669	9,888	5,359
White, non-Hispanic	125,671	105,925	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
All Others	23,096	17,473	119,273	89,815	62,641
Percent Hispanic	29%	24%	13%	10%	8%
*Census 2010 **LGDR Estimates ***California Statewide Database (SWDB) Estimates					

Communities of Interest

Race/ethnicity must not be the sole factor in forming trustee areas, especially if doing so would produce bizarrely-shaped trustee areas and split communities of interest (*Shaw v. Reno*). Examples of “communities of interest” for the District are its Census Designated Places (unincorporated communities, which have U.S. Census Bureau-defined boundaries), its elementary feeder districts, and any recognized neighborhoods. The Board of Trustees and the public should be afforded ample opportunity to voice their views regarding which are the most important “communities of interest” to be recognized and preserved within a new trustee area system.

Although not specifically applicable to school districts, the legislation that created the California Citizens Redistricting Commission (Section 2(d)(4) of Article XXI of the California Constitution) defines a community of interest as “a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.”

Additional Criteria that may be Used when Creating Trustee Areas

Beyond the legal requirements, other criteria for creating election districts may apply, some of which are detailed in the California Elections and California Education Codes:

- Geographical contiguity (all land in a trustee area must be connected);
- Geographical compactness (“bizarrely-shaped” trustee areas are discouraged);
- Respect for communities of interest (e.g., elementary feeder districts, areas with concentrations of specific homogeneous groups);
- Respect for political subdivisions (such as cities, elementary feeder districts, and election precincts);
- Use of whole Census geography (Census blocks, the smallest unit of Census geography for which population data are available);
- Retention of voting precincts, to make it easier for the Registrar of Voters to implement the plan; and
- Avoidance of head-to-head contests between incumbent trustees (insofar as possible, after all legal requirements are met, avoid putting two or more incumbents in the same trustee area).

Transparency and Public Outreach

In a separate report, draft (preliminary) trustee area plans (maps) for the five- and seven-member boards are provided, each of which we believe meets legal requirements. The District may wish to post these draft plans on a special Trustee Area page on the District’s website, and provide members of the public with the opportunity to comment on them.

The plans should be widely disseminated, i.e., placed on the District’s website and announced in the local newspaper(s). After comments by Trustees and the public are received, the draft plans may be modified and new plans may be developed for public scrutiny and comment.

Schedule

The board should have plenty of time to provide a trustee area plan to go into effect for the November 2018 election if it begins the process soon.

After the Board approves a plan, the Board will want to seek a waiver of election (allowing the District to change from at-large elections to election by trustee area) from the State Board of Education. The granting of a waiver of election can take several months. After the waiver is approved, the demographers will work with the Registrar of Voters to implement the plan.

Also, once approved, the plan should be disseminated on the District's website and other areas within the District, so that the trustee area boundaries are easily identified by members of the public, including those who might wish to run for office.

The Number of Trustees

We have found no studies on the advantages and disadvantages of having five or seven trustees. Santa Rosa City Schools changed from five to seven trustees in 1998, and perhaps long-tenured trustees can suggest pros and cons of the different numbers.

One possible advantage of the five trustee option is that it is more economical; a second advantage is that the smaller number of trustees will make it easier to achieve consensus.

Possible advantages of seven trustees are (1) having more board members among whom to distribute the workload and (2) a greater presence in the community. Moreover, with seven trustees, trustee areas will have smaller populations and it would be less expensive for candidates to run for office. Also, it may be easier for groups protected under the federal Voting Rights Act to elect representatives of their choice to the school board.

Tables 5 through 8 show the number of school board trustees in various California school districts. It is far more common to have five rather than seven trustees. Overall, only nine percent of California school districts have seven trustees, though among districts with similar enrollments to SRCS, the share is 20 percent.

Table 5

	Number of Trustees in California School Districts							
	Number of Trustees				Percentage			
	5	7	Other	Total	5	7	Other	Total
Districts with enrollments similar to SRCS	12	3	0	15	80%	20%	0%	100%
High School Districts	68	7	2	77	88%	9%	3%	100%
Sonoma County Districts	32	4	4	40	80%	10%	10%	100%
All Districts	787	83	70	940	84%	9%	7%	100%

Table 6

Number of Trustees in Districts with Enrollments Similar to SRCS			
Similarly Sized Districts	County	2014 CBEDS	
		Enrollment	# Trustees
Central Unified	Fresno	15,584	7
Santa Barbara Unified	Santa Barbara	15,593	5
Paramount Unified	Los Angeles	15,681	5
Santa Maria-Bonita	Santa Barbara	16,026	5
Burbank Unified	Los Angeles	16,332	5
Huntington Beach Union High	Orange	16,343	5
Cajon Valley Union	San Diego	16,601	5
Santa Rosa City Schools	Sonoma	16,790	7
Oxnard (Elem)	Ventura	16,916	5
Tracy Joint Unified	San Joaquin	16,935	7
Oxnard Union High	Ventura	17,148	5
Ventura Unified	Ventura	17,366	5
Panama-Buena Vista Union	San Joaquin	17,469	5
Alhambra Unified	Los Angeles	17,617	5
Simi Valley Unified	Ventura	17,821	5

Yellow highlight indicates boards with seven trustees.

Table 7

Number of Trustees in California High School Districts			
All High School Districts	County	2014 CBEDS	
		Enrollment	# Trustees
Acalanes Union High	Contra Costa	5,402	5
Anaheim Union High	Orange	31,659	5
Anderson Union High	Shasta	1,885	5
Antelope Valley Union High	Los Angeles	24,619	5
Brawley Union High	Imperial	1,878	5
Bret Harte Union High	Calaveras	723	5
Campbell Union High	Santa Clara	7,453	5
Centinela Valley Union High	Los Angeles	7,878	5
Central Union High	Imperial	4,106	5
Chaffey Joint Union High	San Bernardino	24,598	5
Chowchilla Union High	Madera	1,026	5
Corning Union High	Tehama	959	5
Delano Joint Union High	Kern	4,235	5
Dunsmuir Joint Union High	Siskiyou	55	5
East Nicolaus Joint Union High	Sutter	301	5
East Side Union High	Santa Clara	26,760	5
El Dorado Union High	El Dorado	6,810	5
El Monte Union High	Los Angeles	9,388	5
Escondido Union High	San Diego	9,442	5
Fallbrook Union High	San Diego	2,439	5
Fortuna Union High	Humboldt	1,066	5
Fremont Union High	Santa Clara	10,792	5
Galt Joint Union High	Sacramento	2,263	5
Grossmont Union High	San Diego	22,220	5
Hanford Joint Union High	Kings	3,845	5
Huntington Beach Union High	Orange	16,343	5
Jefferson Union High	San Mateo	4,906	5
Julian Union High	San Diego	157	5
Kern High	Kern	37,318	5
Kingsburg Joint Union High	Fresno	1,222	5
Lassen Union High	Lassen	873	5
Le Grand Union High	Merced	505	5
Lemoore Union High	Kings	2,340	5
Liberty Union High	Contra Costa	8,087	5
Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High	Santa Clara	3,302	5
Merced Union High	Merced	10,039	5
Mountain View-Los Altos Union High	Santa Clara	3,881	5
Nevada Joint Union High	Nevada	3,003	5
Northern Humboldt Union High	Humboldt	1,739	5
Oroville Union High	Butte	2,272	5
Oxnard Union High	Ventura	17,148	5
Perris Union High	Riverside	10,510	5
Petaluma Joint Union High	Sonoma	5,397	5
Placer Union High	Placer	4,137	5
Red Bluff Joint Union High	Tehama	1,601	5
Roseville Joint Union High	Placer	10,223	5
San Benito High	San Benito	3,003	5
San Dieguito Union High	San Diego	12,645	5
San Mateo Union High	San Mateo	8,321	5
San Rafael City High	Marin	2,365	5
Santa Maria Joint Union High	Santa Barbara	7,782	5
Santa Ynez Valley Union High	Santa Barbara	1,025	5
Sequoia Union High	San Mateo	9,693	5
Shasta Union High	Shasta	5,561	5
South Monterey County Joint Union High	Monterey	2,033	5
Summerville Union High	Tuolumne	1,097	5
Sutter Union High	Sutter	726	5
Sweetwater Union High	San Diego	41,018	5
Taft Union High	Kern	1,059	5
Tamalpais Union High	Marin	4,165	5
Tulare Joint Union High	Tulare	5,325	5
Upper Lake Union High	Lake	302	5
Victor Valley Union High	San Bernardino	13,889	5
Wasco Union High	Kern	1,747	5
West Sonoma County Union High	Sonoma	2,069	5
Wheatland Union High	Yuba	735	5
Whittier Union High	Los Angeles	12,983	5
William S. Hart Union High	Los Angeles	26,983	5
Fullerton Joint Union High	Orange	14,396	6
Sonora Union High	Tuolumne	1,101	6
Modesto City High	Stanislaus	14,969	7
Point Arena Joint Union High	Mendocino	153	7
Salinas Union High	Monterey	14,437	7
Santa Cruz City High	Santa Cruz	4,731	7
Santa Rosa High	Sonoma	11,244	7
Siskiyou Union High	Siskiyou	579	7
Yreka Union High	Siskiyou	670	7

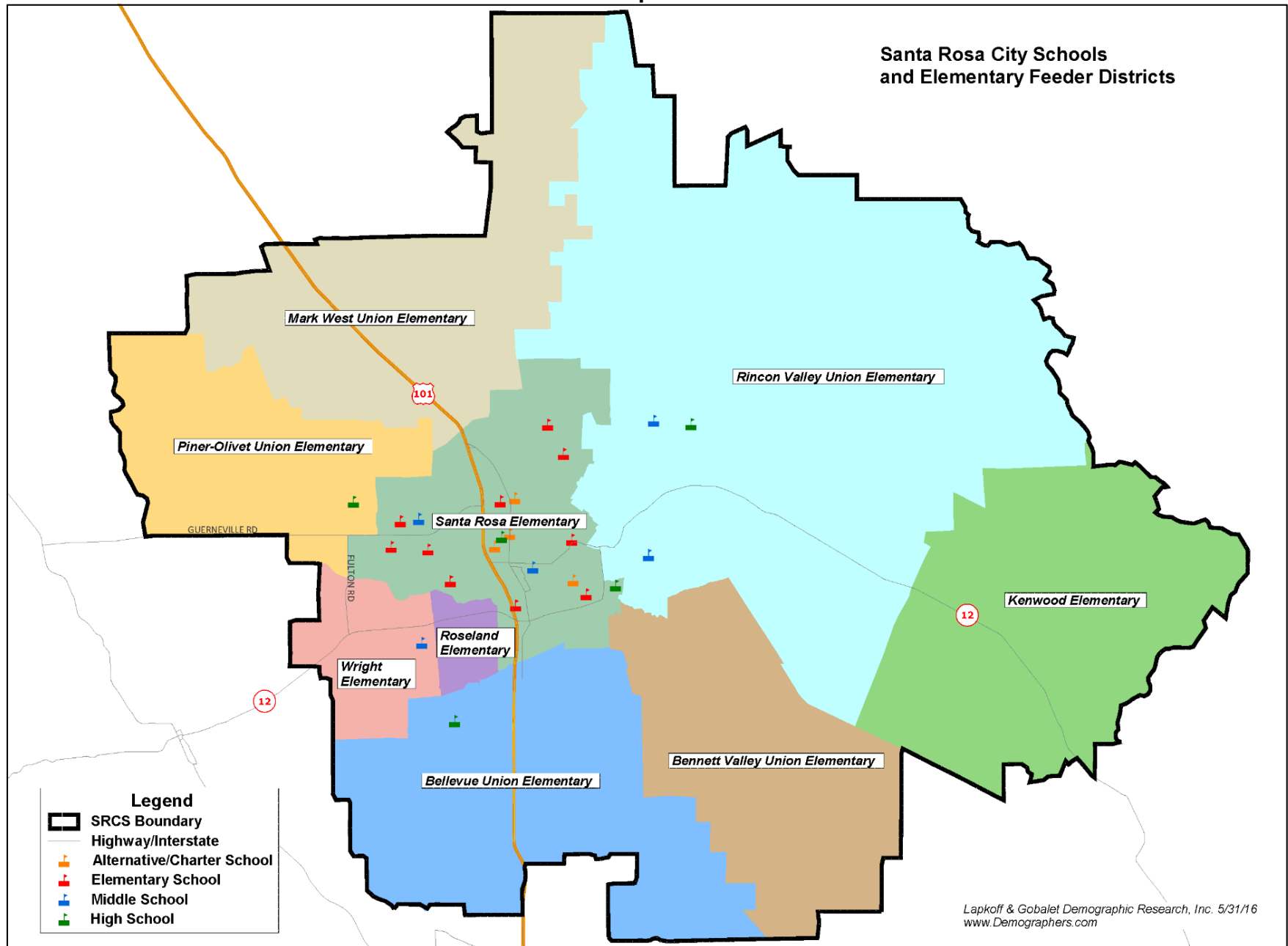
Table 8

Number of Trustees in Sonoma County School Districts			
Sonoma County School Districts	County	2014 CBEDS	
		Enrollment	# Trustees
Kashia Elementary	Sonoma	16	0
Fort Ross Elementary	Sonoma	32	3
Forestville Union Elementary	Sonoma	354	4
Harmony Union Elementary	Sonoma	714	4
Alexander Valley Union Elementary	Sonoma	119	5
Bellevue Union Elementary	Sonoma	1,872	5
Bennett Valley Union Elementary	Sonoma	1,048	5
Cinnabar Elementary	Sonoma	257	5
Cloverdale Unified	Sonoma	1,394	5
Cotati-Rohnert Park Unified	Sonoma	6,145	5
Dunham Elementary	Sonoma	201	5
Geyserville Unified	Sonoma	253	5
Gravenstein Union Elementary	Sonoma	704	5
Guerneville Elementary	Sonoma	270	5
Healdsburg Unified	Sonoma	1,650	5
Kenwood	Sonoma	150	5
Liberty Elementary	Sonoma	958	5
Mark West Union Elementary	Sonoma	1,433	5
Monte Rio Union Elementary	Sonoma	89	5
Montgomery Elementary	Sonoma	26	5
Oak Grove Union Elementary	Sonoma	975	5
Old Adobe Union	Sonoma	1,886	5
Petaluma City Elementary	Sonoma	2,379	5
Petaluma Joint Union High	Sonoma	5,397	5
Piner-Olivet Union Elementary	Sonoma	1,419	5
Rincon Valley Union Elementary	Sonoma	3,632	5
Roseland	Sonoma	2,755	5
Sebastopol Union Elementary	Sonoma	898	5
Sonoma Valley Unified	Sonoma	769	5
Twin Hills Union Elementary	Sonoma	4,635	5
Waugh Elementary	Sonoma	161	5
West Side Union Elementary	Sonoma	942	5
West Sonoma County Union High	Sonoma	166	5
Wilmar Union Elementary	Sonoma	2,069	5
Windsor Unified	Sonoma	234	5
Wright Elementary	Sonoma	5,415	5
Horicon Elementary	Sonoma	61	7
Santa Rosa Elementary	Sonoma	5,466	7
Santa Rosa High	Sonoma	11,244	7
Two Rock Union	Sonoma	1,286	7

Background Maps

1. Feeder Districts
2. Cities

Map 3



Map 4

