

City of Everett
Districting Commission Special Meeting
Monday – July 6, 2020

Location: Everett Online Platform Time: 6:00 p.m.
Everett

AGENDA

- **District Commission Roll Call**
- **Approve minutes**
- **Staff Comments**

Item 1: Map review and presentation

Item 2: Communications update

Item 3: Community input process

Discussion Items

Notes:

Please review website and provide comments

**Everett, Washington
Districting Commission**

To: City of Everett, WA Districting Commission
From: Tony Fairfax, Districting Master
Date: July 3, 2020
Re: July 6, 2020 District Commission Meeting (Plan A-8)

The attached document not only covers the suggested Initial Final Draft Plan A-8 but also includes a background of the plan development process to-date. This document is developed in preparation for a final plan document, which will describe the final proposed and approved plan. There remains a section on the “rationale of the district configuration” that is still not included. I would like to discuss this aspect with the commission before that section is generated.

Although there will be a PowerPoint presentation for the meeting, the document provides more detailed descriptive aspects of the plan and districts contained. The associated appendix contains the district statistic reports and maps. Finally, there is also an attachment that includes maps that display the turnout of the 2018 and 2019 elections at the precinct level.

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11
 12
 13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

14 ROGELIO MONTES and
 15 MATEO ARTEAGA,
 16
 Plaintiffs,
 17
 v.
 18
 19 CITY OF YAKIMA, et al.,
 20
 Defendants.

Case No. 12-CV-3108-TOR

STATEMENT OF INTEREST
 OF THE UNITED STATES OF
 AMERICA

21
 22
 23
 24 The United States respectfully submits this Statement of Interest pursuant to
 25 28 U.S.C. § 517, which authorizes the Attorney General to attend to the interests of

1 the United States in any pending suit. Given the Attorney General's broad authority
2 to enforce the Voting Rights Act, *see* 42 U.S.C. § 1973j(d), the United States has a
3 strong interest in the resolution of this matter, which implicates the interpretation of
4 Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973. Specifically, this case raises
5 important questions about the appropriate population standard that a plaintiff should
6 use when drawing illustrative election districts to establish that a city's at-large
7 election system dilutes minority voting strength in violation of Section 2.

8 The defendants argue, among other things, that a plaintiff cannot prevail under
9 Section 2 unless its illustrative districts contain approximately equal numbers of
10 people and approximately equal numbers of eligible voters. The limited purpose of
11 this Statement is to explain why defendants' interpretation of Section 2 lacks merit
12 and therefore cannot support a grant of summary judgment in their favor. This
13 Statement does not address any other issue pending before this Court.

14 **I. BACKGROUND**

15 The City of Yakima is governed by a seven-member city council. Members
16 are elected at large to staggered four-year terms, and the city holds elections every
17 two years. The city also uses a non-partisan top-two primary election system to
18 nominate candidates for the general election. Candidates for four seats are
19 nominated by election within four single-member residency districts, and candidates
20 for the other three seats are nominated at large.

21 According to the 2010 Census, the city has a total population of 91,067
22 persons. Latinos make up 41.3% of the city's total population and 33.4% of the
23 city's voting-age population. According to estimates from the 2008-2012 American
24
25

1 Community Survey, Latinos constitute approximately 22.7% of the city’s citizen
2 voting-age population.

3 Plaintiffs allege that no Latino candidate has ever been elected to the Yakima
4 city council.

5 * * *

6 Two Latino voters brought this suit in 2012. They allege that the city’s at-
7 large method of electing its city council violates Section 2 by diluting the votes of
8 Latino citizens. Compl., ECF No. 1.

9 Under Section 2, a claim of vote dilution ordinarily requires proof of three
10 threshold conditions set forth in *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 47-49 (1986).¹
11 The first of these so-called *Gingles* preconditions requires the minority group “to
12 demonstrate that it is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a
13 majority in a single-member district.” *Id.* at 50.

14 To establish the first *Gingles* precondition in this case, the plaintiffs produced
15 seven illustrative redistricting plans, each containing seven single-member districts,
16 and each including at least one district in which Latino citizens would constitute a
17 majority of the citizen voting-age population of that district. Ps.’ Mot. Summ. J.,
18 ECF No. 64 at 17; Ps.’ Statement of Undisputed Facts re Mot. Summ J., ECF No. 65
19 at 8-9.

20 The first five of the plaintiffs’ illustrative redistricting plans used total
21 population as the basis for apportioning the districts, so that each district in those
22

23 ¹ This Statement of Interest does not address the second and third *Gingles*
24 preconditions.
25

1 five plans contains approximately equal numbers of persons. Even though those
2 districts are relatively equal in total population, there are differences among the
3 plaintiffs' illustrative districts in citizen voting-age population. The majority-Latino
4 districts contain fewer citizens of voting age than the majority-Anglo districts.

5 The plaintiffs' sixth and seventh illustrative redistricting plans used total
6 citizen population and total citizen voting-age population, respectively, as the basis
7 for apportioning the districts. Each district in those two plans contains
8 approximately equal numbers of citizens or citizens of voting age. In those plans,
9 however, there are differences among the districts in total population. The majority-
10 Latino districts in those plans contain more total population than the majority-Anglo
11 districts.

12 On July 1, 2014, the parties filed cross motions for summary judgment.
13 Among other things, the defendants argue that they are entitled to summary
14 judgment because the plaintiffs have not satisfied the first *Gingles* precondition.
15 They contend that the first *Gingles* precondition requires the plaintiffs to use *both*
16 total population and citizen voting-age population when drawing illustrative
17 redistricting plans, so that each district in an illustrative plan is approximately equal
18 in *both* total population and citizen voting-age population. Defs.' Mot. Summ. J.,
19 ECF No. 67.

20 **II. SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARD**

21 Under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a court shall grant
22 summary judgment "if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any
23 material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R.
24 Civ. P. 56(a); accord *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 247 (1986). In
25

1 deciding whether there is a genuine issue of material fact, the court must draw all
2 justifiable inferences in the nonmoving party's favor and accept the nonmoving
3 party's evidence as true. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255. To determine which facts are
4 "material," a court must look to the substantive law on which each claim rests.
5 *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986). A "genuine issue" is one whose
6 resolution could establish an element of a claim or defense and, therefore, could
7 affect the outcome of the action. *Id.*

8 **III. ARGUMENT**

9 The plaintiffs' use of total population as the basis for the apportionment of its
10 illustrative redistricting plans is consistent with Supreme Court and Ninth Circuit
11 precedent and is therefore an appropriate method of apportionment to satisfy the first
12 *Gingles* precondition. *See Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964) (holding that
13 districts *may* be apportioned based on total population); *Garza v. County of Los*
14 *Angeles*, 918 F.2d 763 (9th Cir. 1990) (holding, specifically in the Section 2 context,
15 that districts *must* be apportioned based on total population rather than voting-age
16 population when the difference matters). As a result, the Court should reject the
17 defendants' argument and deny their motion for summary judgment on this issue.

18 **A. Illustrative plans that use total population as the basis for apportioning** 19 **single-member districts are not unconstitutional.**

20 No court has ever required a plaintiff to use anything other than total
21 population as the basis for apportioning single-member districts in order to satisfy
22 the first *Gingles* precondition in a vote-dilution case. The Supreme Court and lower
23 courts have ruled on the issue of what apportionment bases for redistricting single-
24 member districts are appropriate, holding that using total population as the basis for
25

1 apportionment is acceptable. Moreover, the Ninth Circuit requires it in some
2 circumstances.

3 *Using Total Population to Apportion Districts is Permissible Under*
4 *Supreme Court Precedent.*

5 In *Reynolds* and its progeny, the Supreme Court consistently has recognized
6 that it is permissible for a municipality to apportion based on total population rather
7 than citizen voting age population in order to satisfy the Equal Protection Clause's
8 one-person, one-vote requirement. The *Reynolds* Court held that "the Equal
9 Protection Clause requires that the seats in both houses of a bicameral state
10 legislature must be apportioned on a population basis." 377 U.S. at 568. Although
11 total population figures were the basis of comparison among the districts at issue in
12 that case, the Court did not address whether total population figures would be the
13 *only* permissible measure of the "population" in drawing district lines. As the Court
14 later noted in *Burns v. Richardson*, 384 U.S. 73, 91 (1966), the discussion in
15 *Reynolds* "carefully left open the question what population was being referred to,"
16 addressing "substantial equivalence in terms of voter population or citizen
17 population, making no distinction between the acceptability of such a test and a test
18 based on total population." *See Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 577.

19 The rule of population equality "is a principle designed to prevent debasement
20 of voting power." *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526, 531 (1969). But the Court
21 in *Reynolds* indicated that the principle of one-person, one-vote serves the dual
22 ideals of equality of representation and voter equality. *See, e.g., Reynolds*, 377 U.S.
23 at 565-566 ("the achieving of fair and effective representation for all citizens is
24 concededly the basic aim of legislative apportionment"); *id.* at 565 ("Full and
25 effective participation by all citizens in state government requires, therefore, that

1 each citizen have an equally effective voice in the election of members of his state
2 legislature.”). In many cases, the goals of one-person, one-vote and voter equality
3 will be advanced regardless of whether a jurisdiction draws district lines based on
4 total population figures or citizen voting age population figures because each figure
5 is often a good proxy for the other. But in some cases, such as here, the choice
6 between the two sets of numbers will have a material effect on how districts may be
7 drawn.

8 The Supreme Court has never held that jurisdictions must use one particular
9 measure of population in state or local districting; it has instead indicated that that
10 choice should be left to states. In *Burns*, the Court rejected an argument that the
11 Equal Protection Clause’s guarantee of one-person, one-vote required the State of
12 Hawaii to use total population figures rather than registered voter figures in drawing
13 district lines. 384 U.S. at 92. It held, rather, that the decision whether to include
14 groups such as “aliens, transients, short-term or temporary residents, or persons
15 denied the vote for conviction of crime in the apportionment base by which [a
16 state’s] legislators are distributed and against which compliance with the Equal
17 Protection Clause is to be measured ... involves choices about the nature of
18 representation with which [the Court had] been shown no constitutionally founded
19 reason to interfere.” *Id.* The *Burns* reasoning demonstrates that a state is not
20 forbidden from using total population figures to draw districts.

1 *The Ninth Circuit Has Held That Using Total Population to Apportion*
2 *Single-Member Districts is Appropriate, and, in Some Circumstances,*
3 *Required.*

4 The Ninth Circuit in *Garza* followed Supreme Court precedent in finding that
5 use of total population as a basis for apportionment is constitutionally permissible.²
6 In *Garza*, the county defendant challenged a court-ordered redistricting plan that
7 created a Hispanic majority district as a remedy for a violation of Section 2 of the
8 Voting Rights Act, arguing that the remedial plan unconstitutionally weighed votes
9 of citizens in that district more heavily than those in other districts. 918 F.2d at 773.
10 The majority in *Garza* rejected the county’s contention that under *Reynolds*, the
11 district court was required to formulate a remedy in which each one of the districts
12 had an equal number of eligible voters. *Id.* at 774-775. The *Garza* majority held
13 that although Supreme Court precedent “seems to permit states to consider the
14 distribution of the voting population as well as that of the total population in
15 constructing electoral districts,” 918 F.2d at 774 (citing *Burns*, 384 U.S. at 91-92), it
16 “does not ... *require* states to do so.” *Id.* (emphasis in original). Accordingly, the
17 *Garza* majority ruled that a court-approved plan designed to equalize the total
18 number of persons in each district satisfied *Reynolds*. *Id.*

19 ² Other than the Ninth Circuit, two other courts of appeals (the Fifth and the Fourth
20 Circuits) have also considered and rejected claims identical to defendants’ claims
21 that using total population as the basis for apportionment is unconstitutional. *See*
22 *Chen v. City of Houston*, 206 F.3d 502, 523 (5th Cir. 2000), cert. denied, 532 U.S.
23 1046 (2001) and *Lepak v. City of Irving*, 453 Fed.Appx. 522 (5th Cir. 2011), cert.
24 denied, 133 S.Ct. 1725 (2013); *Daly v. Hunt*, 93 F.3d 1212 (4th Cir. 1996).

1 The *Garza* majority further found that when it results in population inequality,
2 the use of citizen voting-age population as the basis for apportionment burdens the
3 right to equal representation and would therefore “constitute a denial of equal
4 protection.” *Id.* at 774-776. “The purpose of redistricting is not only to protect the
5 voting power of citizens” but also equally “to ensure equal representation for equal
6 numbers of people.” *Id.* at 775 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

7 **B. Constitutional values are furthered by the use of total population.**

8 The use of total population supports the constitutional values of equality and
9 of representative government. Population equality will not always accommodate the
10 twin goals of equality of representation and equality of voting power in precisely
11 equal measure. As the population of a district changes, the figures on which
12 apportionment is based are inherently imprecise. The inhabitants of a district who at
13 the time of apportionment may not be citizens or eligible to vote may become
14 eligible voters before reapportionment occurs. *Gaffney v. Cummings*, 412 U.S. 735,
15 744-746 & n.10.

16 The Supreme Court has explicitly recognized that population-based
17 redistricting need not precisely equalize voting power. *Gaffney* observed that even
18 though decennial apportionments are based primarily on census figures, “[t]he
19 proportion of the census population too young to vote or disqualified by alienage or
20 nonresidence varies substantially among the States and among localities within the
21 States.” 412 U.S. at 746-747. The Court noted that the 1970 Census, for example,
22 showed that “New York has a 29% variation in age-eligible voters among its
23 congressional districts, while California has a 25% and Illinois a 20% variation.” *Id.*
24 at 747 n.13. The Court recognized that population-based apportionment would by
25

1 necessity include individuals who were not eligible to vote, including “aliens,
2 nonresident military personnel, [and] nonresident students.” *Id.* at 747. Despite
3 these disparities, the Court was not concerned that the practice in these states of
4 apportioning districts on the basis of total population violated the Fourteenth
5 Amendment. On the contrary, the Court cited the inherent imprecision in
6 population-based apportionment as the reason why “[f]air and effective
7 representation ... does not depend solely on mathematical equality among district
8 populations. There are other relevant factors to be taken into account and other
9 important interests that states may legitimately be mindful of.” *Id.* at 748-749
10 (footnote omitted).

11 The rule of population equality is designed in part to prevent “diminution of
12 access to elected representatives.” *Kirkpatrick*, 394 U.S. at 531. Under the
13 representative form of government, an elected official represents all persons residing
14 within his or her district, whether or not they are eligible to vote and whether or not
15 they voted for the official in the preceding election. *Davis v. Bandemer*, 478 U.S.
16 109, 132 (1986) (plurality). Because elected officials represent all individuals in
17 their jurisdiction, population equality therefore “assures that all persons living within
18 a district – whether eligible to vote or not – have roughly equal representation in the
19 governing body.” *Garza*, 918 F.2d at 781.

20 Apportionment based on population equality recognizes the representative’s
21 role in providing services to the residents of the district. An elected official
22 therefore has a duty to ensure that the government addresses the concerns of his or
23 her constituents, regardless of their ability to vote, and ensure that his or her district
24 receives its fair share of equal government services. *See, e.g., Garza*, 918 F.2d at
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1 781 (“[a] principle of equal representation serves important purposes,” including
2 assuring “that constituents have more or less equal access to their elected officials”
3 and assuring “that constituents are not afforded unequal government services
4 depending on the size of the population in their districts.”).

5 In sum, it is entirely appropriate for a jurisdiction to recognize that its government
6 represents all people, including those who are ineligible to vote or who choose not to
7 vote. *See Reynolds*, 377 U.S. at 560-561 (“the fundamental principle of
8 representative government is one of equal representation for equal numbers of
9 people, without regard to race, sex, economic status, or place of residence within a
10 state”).

11 **C. Strict reliance on citizen voting age population would disrupt a broad**
12 **range of well-established and valid apportionment systems.**

13 Redistricting manuals relied on by states and local jurisdictions across the
14 United States have long made clear that, in practice, total population is the standard
15 baseline used to draw districts that comply with the one-person, one-vote
16 requirement. For example, the “Guide to Redistricting” published by the Office of
17 the Secretary of State Certification and Training Program and the Washington State
18 Redistricting Commission, in partnership with the Washington County Election
19 Administrators, *available at*
20 http://www.sos.wa.gov/_assets/elections/RedistrictingGuide.pdf, revised October
21 2011, instructs that “[e]ach [county legislative authority] district shall comprise as
22 nearly as possible equal portions of the population of the county.” Yakima County’s
23 board of commissioner districts are, by ordinance, consistent with the criteria set
24 forth in RCW 29A.76.010(4), in that, among other criteria, “the commissioner
25

1 districts are as nearly equal in population as possible.” *See* Board of Yakima County
2 Commissioners Ordinance No. 9-2011, *available at*
3 http://www.yakimacounty.us/cmrs/ordinance/2011/9_2011.pdf. In fact, the City of
4 Yakima’s city charter requires, for its residency districts, that the “City shall be
5 divided ... into four districts as nearly equal in population as practicable.” Charter,
6 Ordinance No. 261, Article II, Section 1(B)(1), *available at*
7 <http://www.codepublishing.com/WA/yakima/html/yakimach.html#II.1>.

8 Additional examples can be found in the manual on reapportionment
9 published by the National Conference of State Legislatures in advance of the 1990
10 redistricting cycle, which states that to measure population equality among districts,
11 “a logical starting point is the ‘ideal’ district population,” explaining that in “a
12 single-member district plan, the ‘ideal’ district population is equal to the total state
13 population divided by the total number of districts.” National Conference of State
14 Legislatures Reapportionment Task Force, *Reapportionment Law: The 1990s* at 18
15 (1989). This guidance was repeated during the 2000 redistricting cycle and 2010
16 redistricting cycle. *See, e.g.*, J. Gerald Hebert et al., *The Realist’s Guide to*
17 *Redistricting* at 1 (2000) (“Perhaps the most fundamental requirement the law
18 imposes on redistricters is ‘population equality’ In practical terms, population
19 equality means that each district in an apportionment plan should have roughly, if
20 not precisely, the same number of people as every other district.”); National
21 Conference of State Legislatures, *Redistricting Law 2000* at 21 (1999) (same); J.
22 Gerald Hebert, et al., *The Realist’s Guide to Redistricting* at 1 (2d ed. 2010) (same);
23 National Conference of State Legislatures, *Redistricting Law 2010* at 23 (2009)
24 (same). A ruling that the use of total population as an apportionment measure is
25

1 unconstitutional not only would conflict with binding precedent, but also would be
2 disruptive to normal redistricting.

3 **IV. CONCLUSION**

4 The plaintiffs' use of total population as the basis for drawing districts
5 satisfies the first *Gingles* precondition because it is constitutionally acceptable as an
6 apportionment method under binding Supreme Court precedent and is
7 constitutionally mandated here under binding Ninth Circuit precedent. Accordingly,
8 this Court should deny the defendants' motion for summary judgment on that issue.

9 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 18th day of August, 2014.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on August 18, 2014, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to the email addresses indicated on the Court's Electronic Mail Notice List.

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City of Everett Districting Commission

Meeting Date and Time: June 01, 2020 6:00 PM

District Commission Roll Call

In Attendance: Mary Fosse, Chris Geray, Jim Langus, Kari Quaas, Simone Tarver, Julius Wilson, Benjamin Young, Ethel McNeal, and John Monroe.

Not in Attendance:

City Staff in Attendance: Nichole Webber and Flora Diaz

Approve minutes: Minutes to be approved on 06.22.20

Approved Minutes: Approved 05.04.20 pending a period is added at the end of “In Attendance”

Chair Comments: Reviews duties/responsibilities of the committee

Vice Chair Comments: None

Staff Comments: Ensures board members reviewed packet items

Legal Comments: Time line and community input reminder. The public will still (even in light of COVID-19) need to be allowed to comment on maps, there must be one meeting per proposed district. Legal encourages allowing public to participate remotely, but a physical location is required as well.

Staff Comments: Board may need to have 2 meetings a month, or increase meeting length, starting in June, as final map needs to be completed by November.

Item 1: Presentation from Tony Fairfax

Tony reviews maps with cores, and alternative maps made after hearing comments/concerns. Maps had a key which showed what concepts were met.

Tony opens up the floor to questions for the board.

Mary Fosse and Simone Tarver want to later discuss putting Everett 18 into District 2 and 17 into District 1. Tony explains what is possible regarding keeping areas whole and how they could fit them together. Jim Langus expresses ideas, in attempt to keep Riverside intact, he wants to keep East Everett strong and keep the map compact. Ethel also expresses a desire to keep Riverside together. John Monroe is not opposed to the splitting of Riverside. Kari Quaas agrees with the splitting as well, she is more concerned about keeping together “like-housing.” Julius Wilson agreed with what Kari was saying.

Tony offers voting away B-2, this map extended District 2 down. Mary motions to eliminate B-2, as she thinks it is a bad idea to break up downtown, and John does not think South Forest Park belongs with Lowell. 8 vote to remove B-2, Benjamin Young was excused as he needed to depart before this vote.

Jim expresses District 3 should stay as intact as possible, though he does not know where to pick up a little extra population. Simone reminds everyone that splitting precincts is not possible. Jim wonders if focusing around precincts is the direction they want to go in, but Tony says if they split them it impacts voting on a larger scale. John wants to keep South Forest Park intact as much as possible. Kari is not concerned with splitting either. Julius would prefer to keep it together.

Board votes to have a second meeting in June, on the 22nd, but board members will send in feedback by the 8th, and they will have a new map by the 15th.

Next Meeting: 06.22.20

Materials Provided: Presentation

Adjourned 7:30

Appendix

Plan A-8

District Statistics Report

Compactness Measures Report

Socioeconomic Attributes Maps

District Statistics

Thursday, July 2, 2020

9:56 PM

District 1

Total Population	20,685	Total18+	16,240
Deviation	81		
Dev Percentage	0.39%		

	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_Blck	NH_Ind	NH_Asn	NH_Hwn
Total	2,300	15,311	748	295	975	243
Total %	11.12%	74.02%	3.62%	1.43%	4.71%	1.17%
Total18+	1,386	12,692	587	241	763	138
Total18+%	8.53%	78.15%	3.61%	1.48%	4.70%	0.85%

District 2

Total Population	20,995	Total18+	17,251
Deviation	391		
Dev Percentage	1.90%		

	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_Blck	NH_Ind	NH_Asn	NH_Hwn
Total	1,988	16,351	792	315	716	70
Total %	9.47%	77.88%	3.77%	1.50%	3.41%	0.33%
Total18+	1,303	13,949	649	264	578	49
Total18+%	7.55%	80.86%	3.76%	1.53%	3.35%	0.28%

District 3

Total Population	19,765	Total18+	15,057
Deviation	-839		
Dev Percentage	-4.07%		

	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_Blck	NH_Ind	NH_Asn	NH_Hwn
Total	2,015	14,438	580	174	1,646	118
Total %	10.19%	73.05%	2.93%	0.88%	8.33%	0.60%
Total18+	1,192	11,554	400	128	1,283	72
Total18+%	7.92%	76.74%	2.66%	0.85%	8.52%	0.48%

District 4

Total Population	20,105	Total18+	14,921
Deviation	-499		
Dev Percentage	-2.42%		

	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_Blck	NH_Ind	NH_Asn	NH_Hwn
Total	5,374	10,409	988	162	2,172	156
Total %	26.73%	51.77%	4.91%	0.81%	10.80%	0.78%
Total18+	3,276	8,532	764	130	1,680	105
Total18+%	21.96%	57.18%	5.12%	0.87%	11.26%	0.70%

District 5

Total Population 21,469 Total18+ 16,135
 Deviation 865
 Dev Percentage 4.20%

	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_Blk	NH_Ind	NH_Asn	NH_Hwn
Total	2,918	13,980	813	183	2,440	125
Total %	13.59%	65.12%	3.79%	0.85%	11.37%	0.58%
Total18+	1,720	11,241	587	143	1,843	93
Total18+ %	10.66%	69.67%	3.64%	0.89%	11.42%	0.58%

User: Tony Fairfax

Plan Name: EWA A-8

Plan Type: 5-Districts

Measures of Compactness Report

Thursday, July 2, 2020

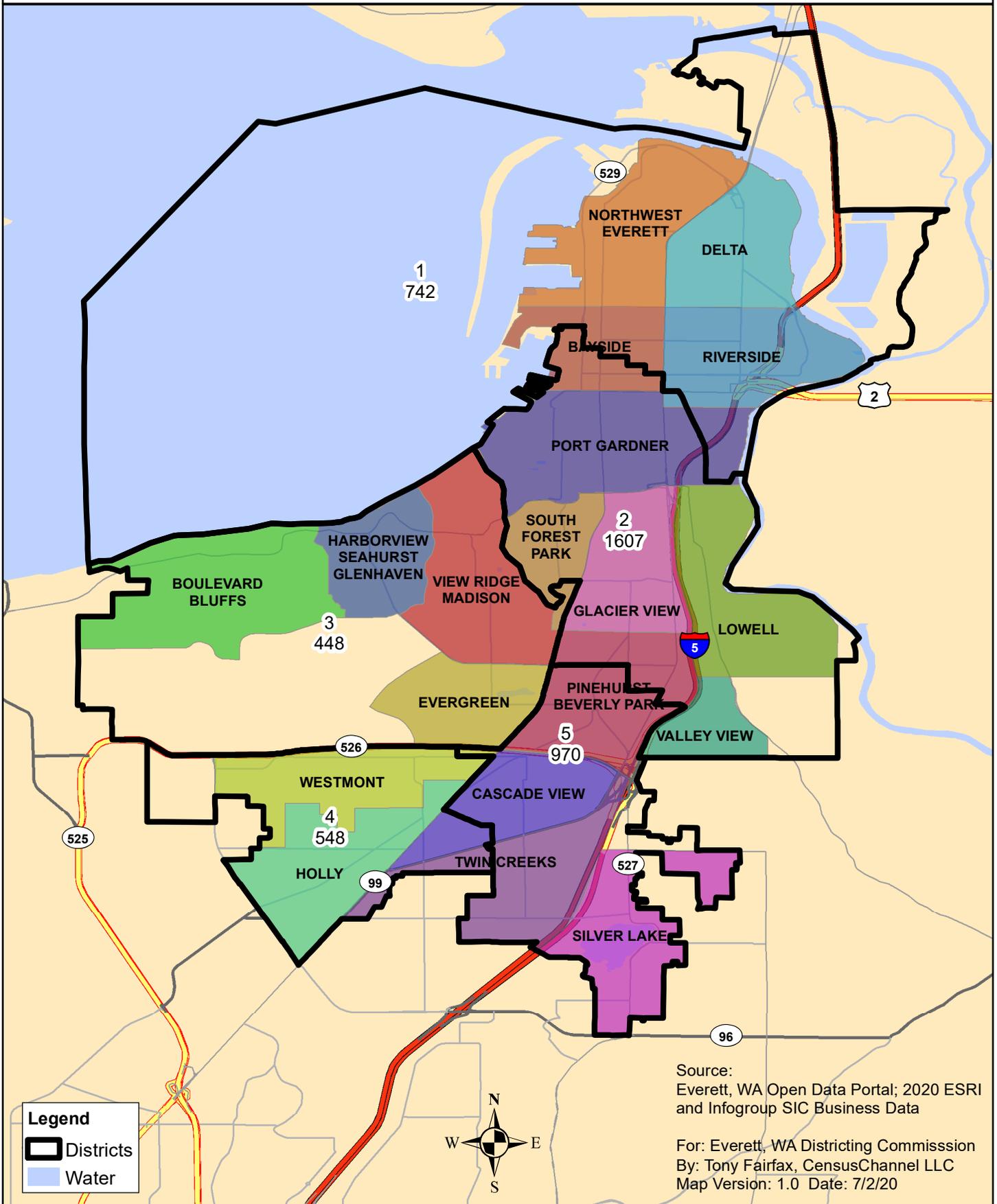
9:58 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.33	0.20	0.66
Max	0.60	0.54	0.88
Mean	0.43	0.35	0.78
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.12	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
1	0.43	0.35	0.80
2	0.33	0.31	0.82
3	0.60	0.54	0.88
4	0.46	0.35	0.75
5	0.33	0.20	0.66

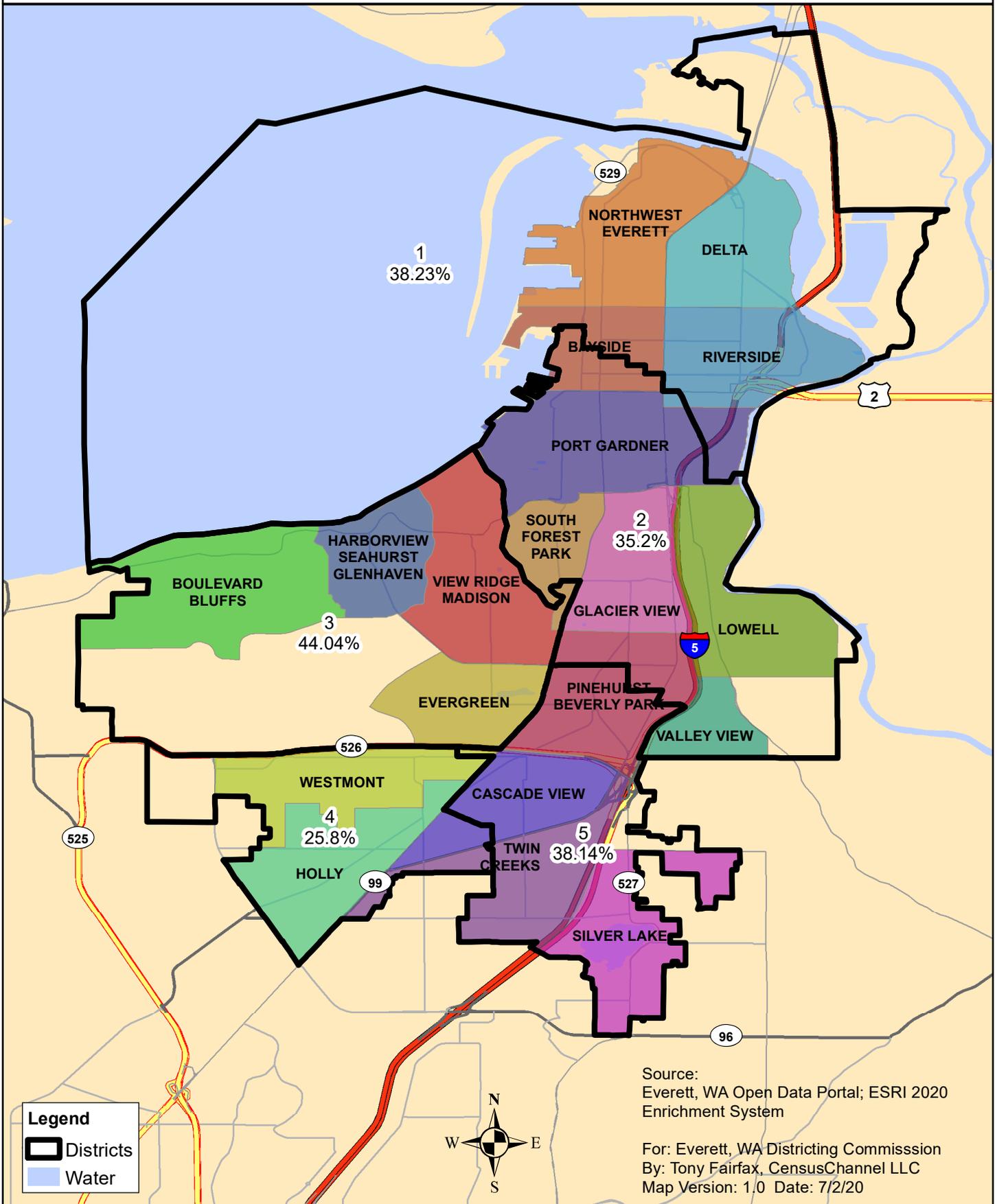
Everett, Washington

Plan A-8 - # of Businesses



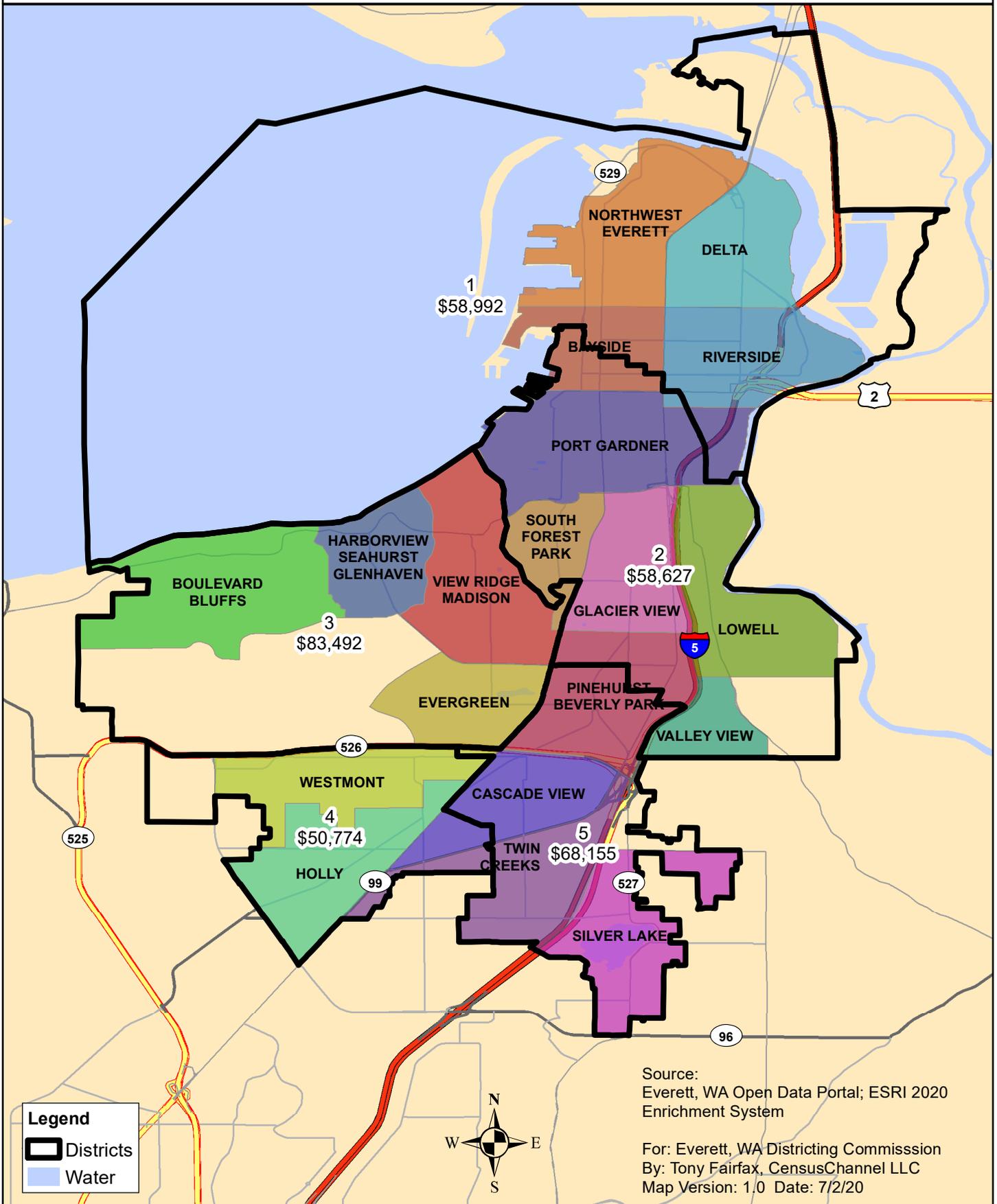
Everett, Washington

Plan A-8 - College Degree%



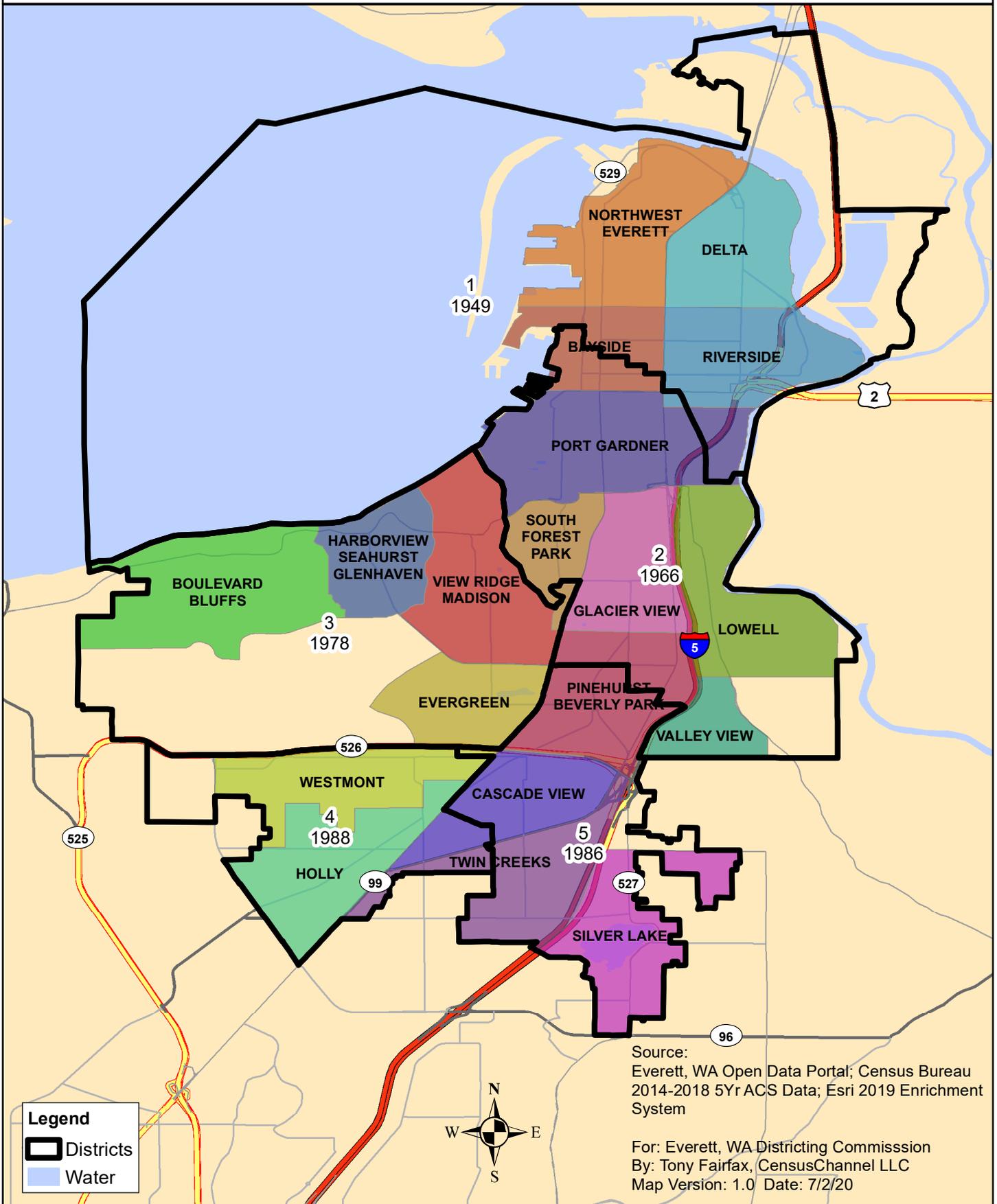
Everett, Washington

Plan A-8 - Median Household Income



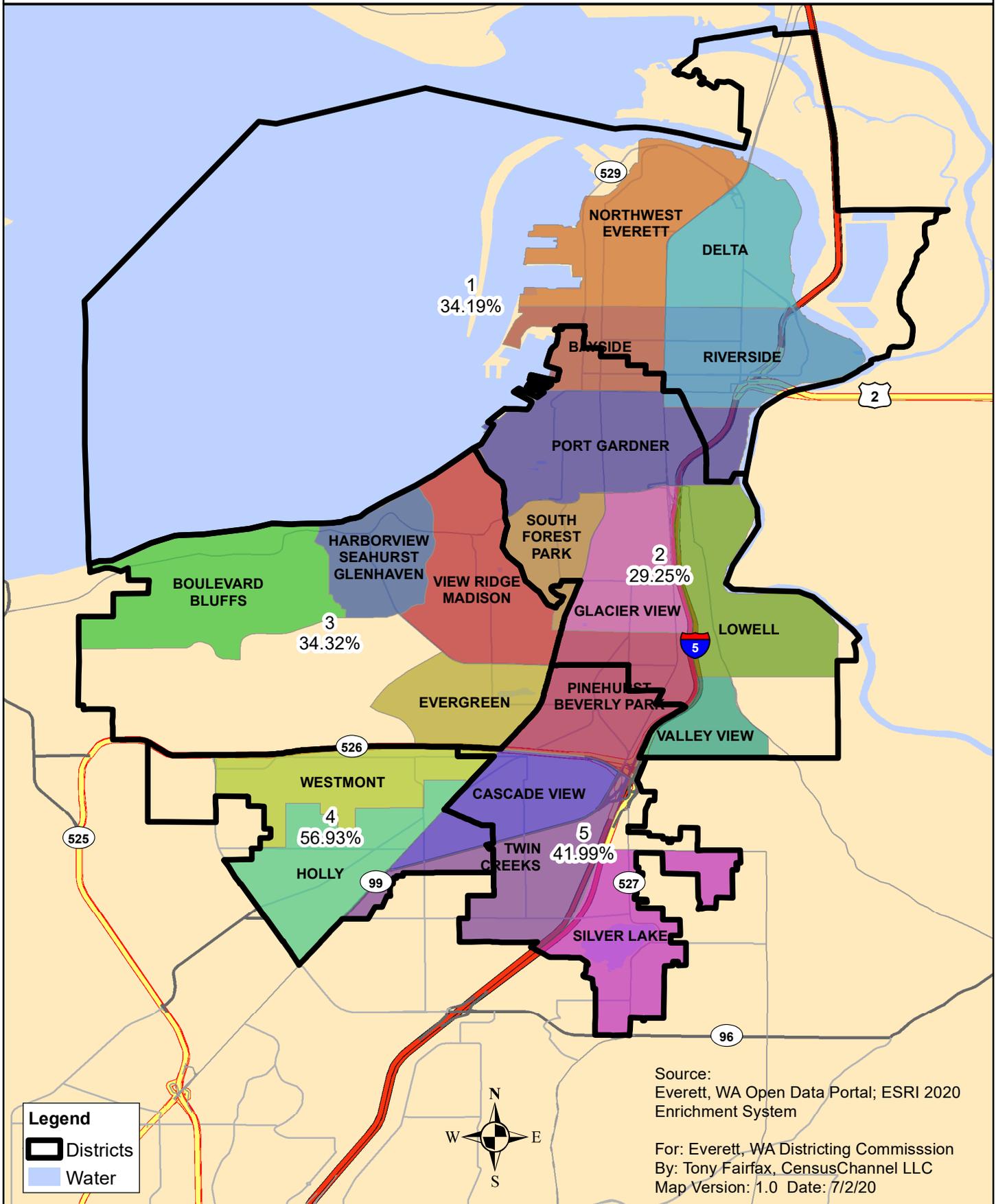
Everett, Washington

Plan A-8 - Median Year Housing Structure Built



Everett, Washington

Plan A-8 - Minority%

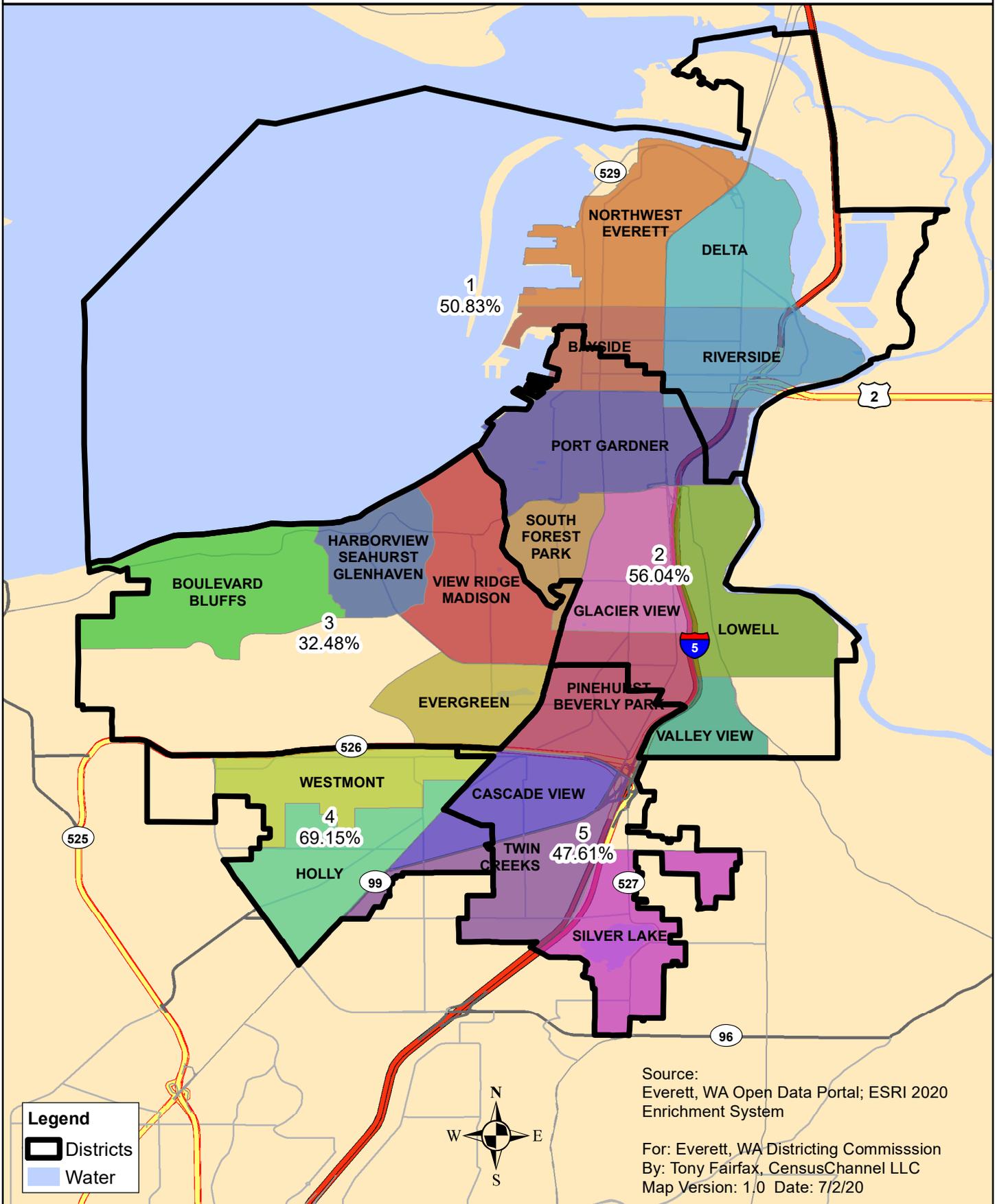


Source:
Everett, WA Open Data Portal; ESRI 2020
Enrichment System

For: Everett, WA Districting Commission
By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Map Version: 1.0 Date: 7/2/20

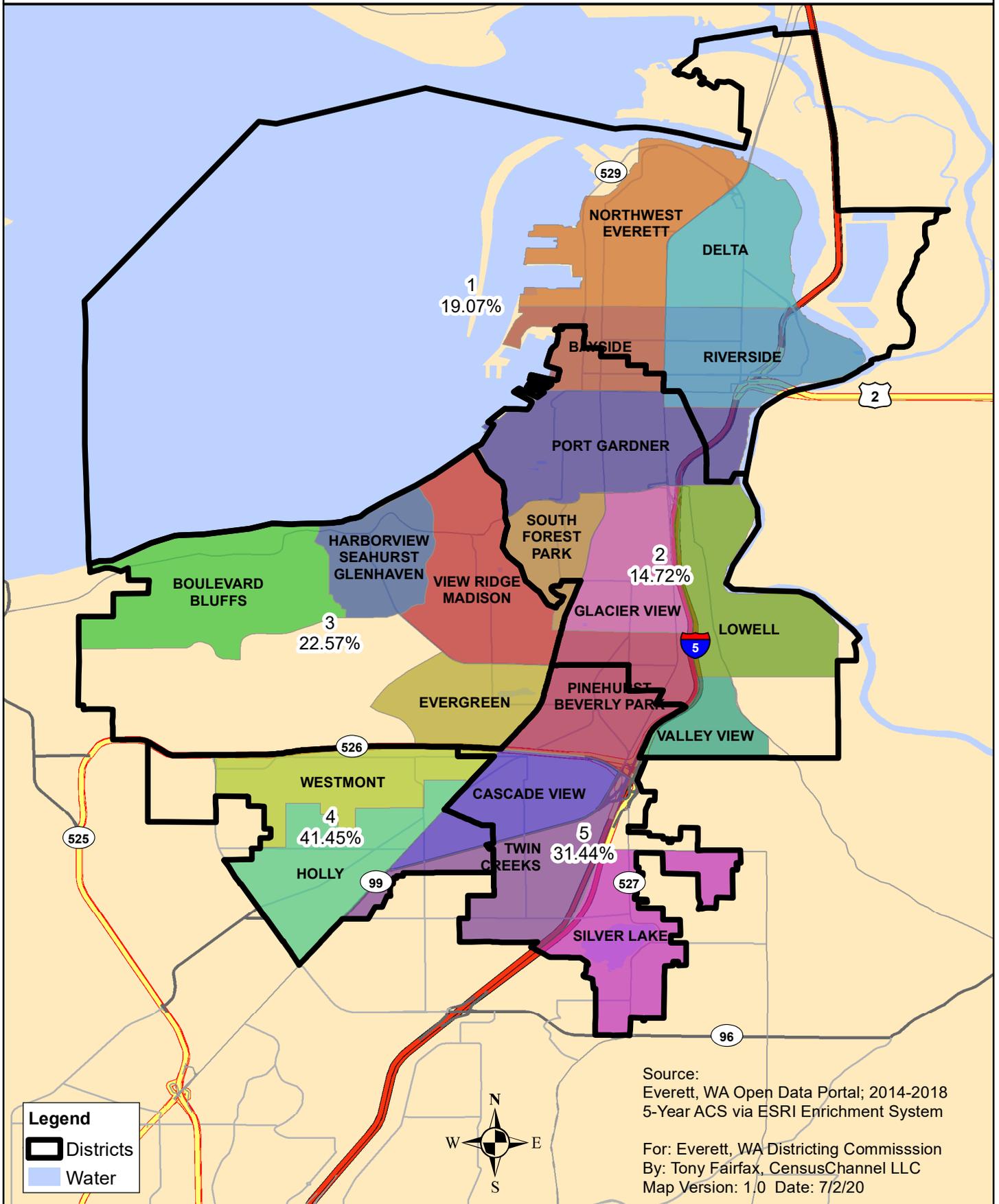
Everett, Washington

Plan A-8 - Renter%



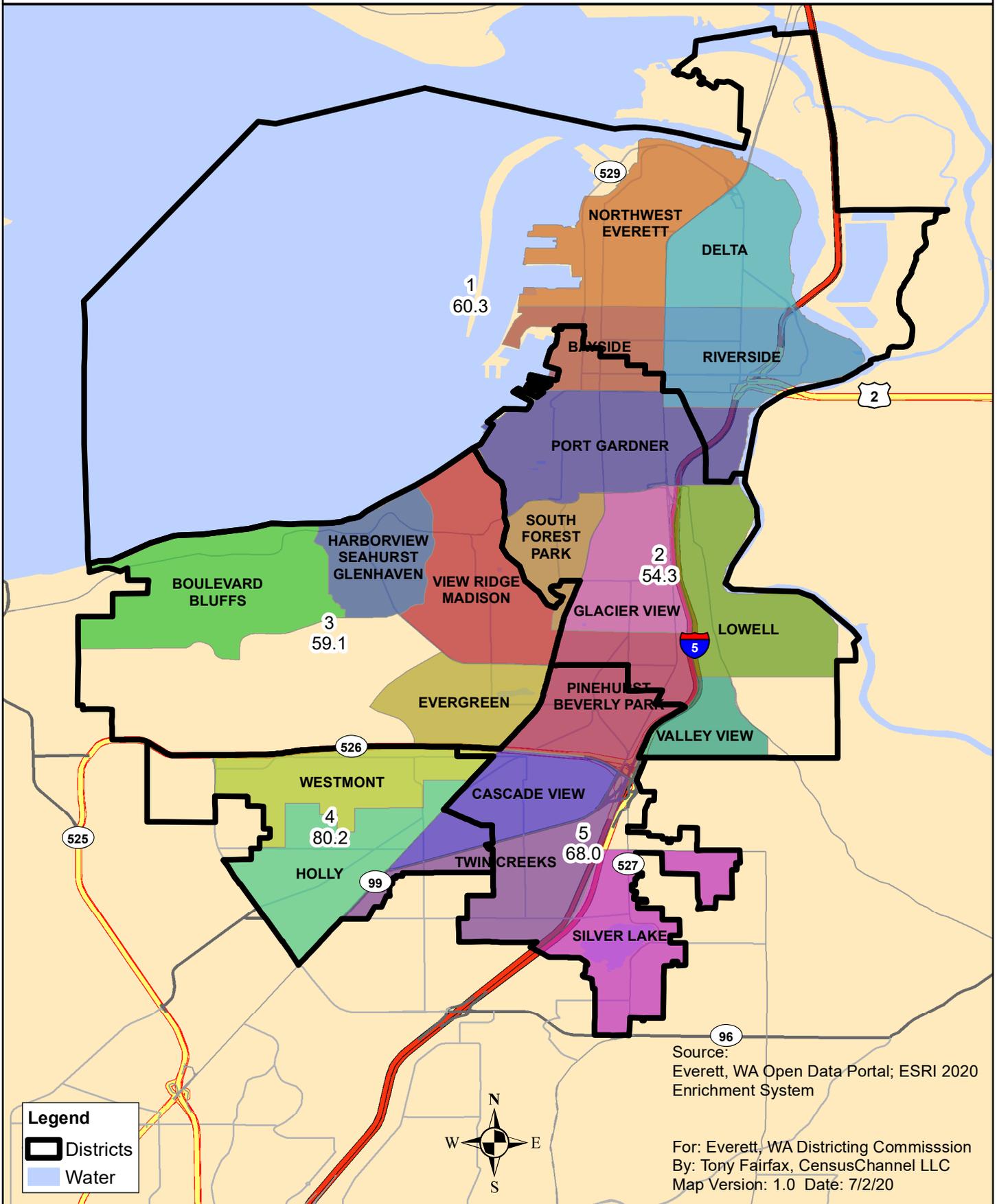
Everett, Washington

Plan A-8 - Speak Another Language (Other than English)



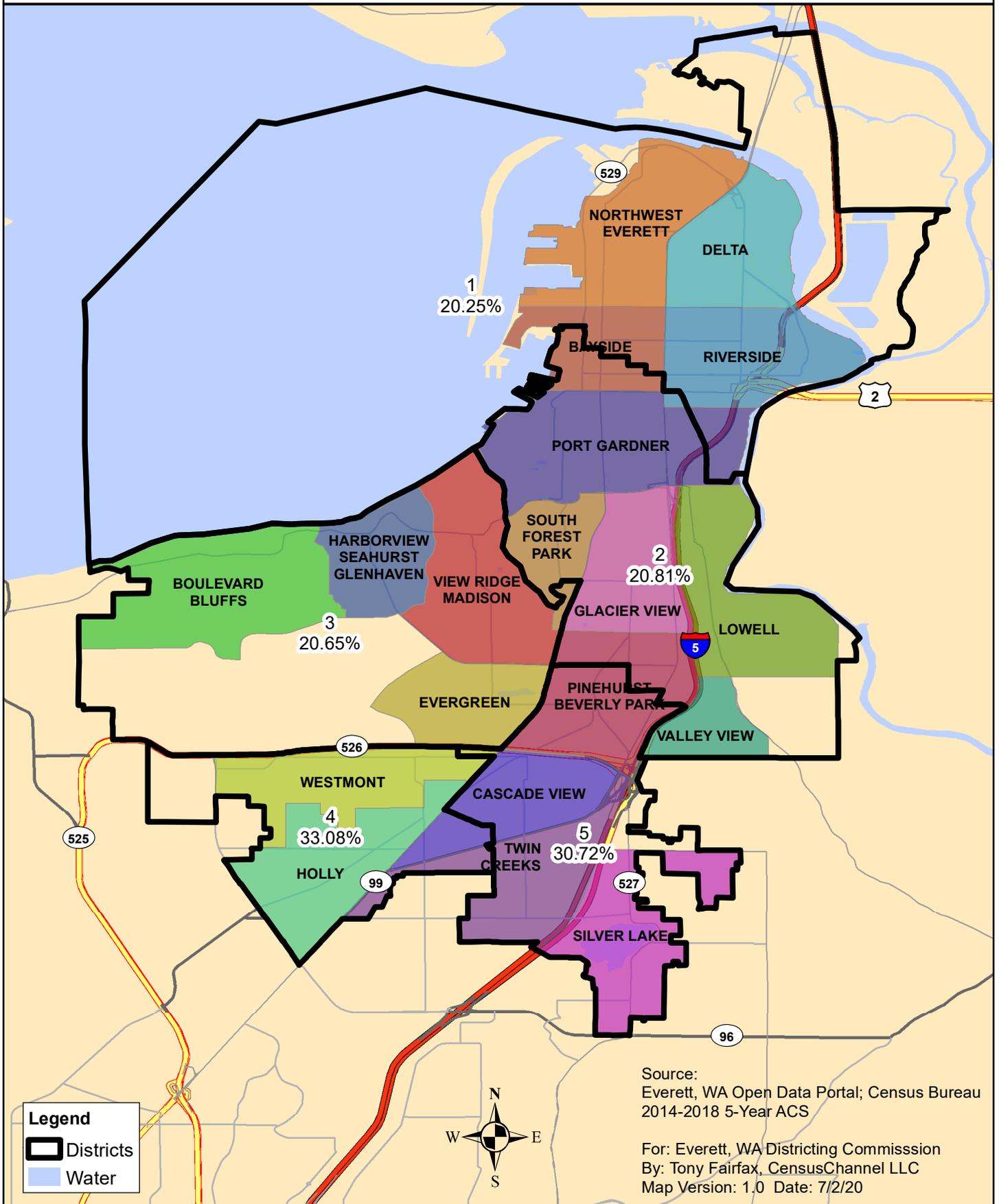
Everett, Washington

Plan A-8 - Diversity Index



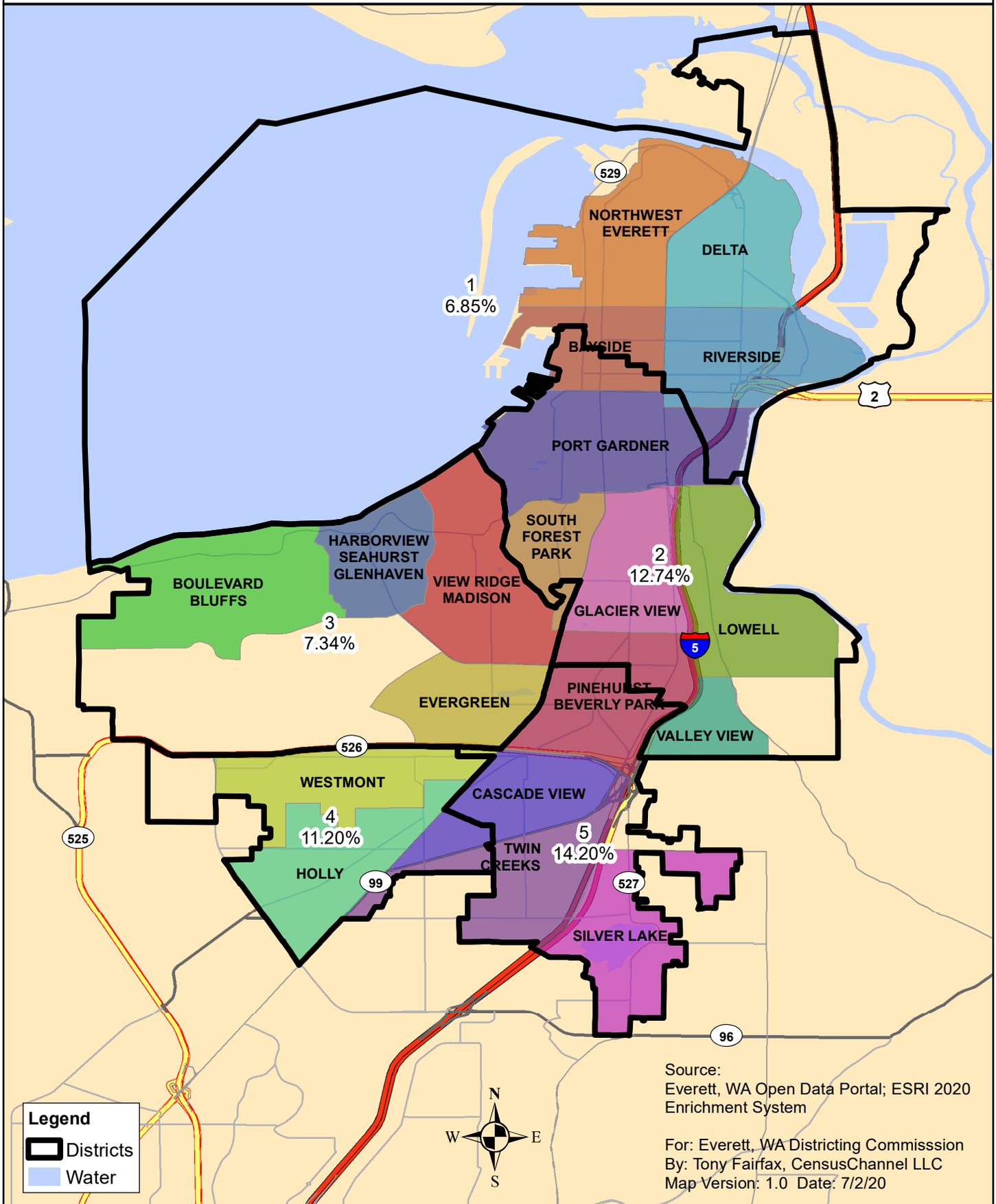
Everett, Washington

Plan A-8 - Minority Citizen Voting Age Population%



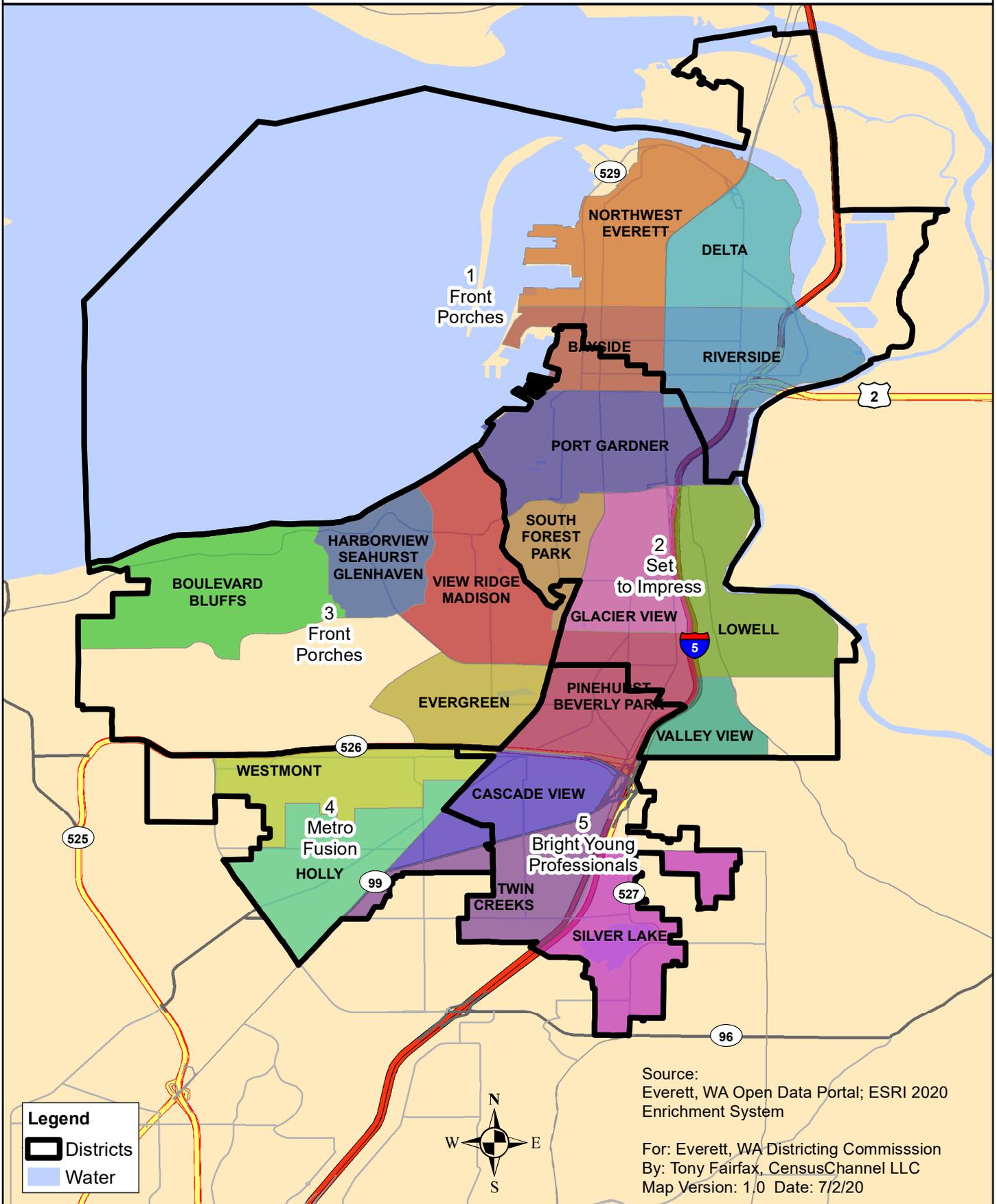
Everett, Washington

Plan A-8 - 2010 to 2020 Population % Increase



Everett, Washington

Plan A-8 - ESRI Tapestry Lifestyle





City of Everett Districting Commission

Meeting Date and Time: June 22, 2020 6:00 PM

District Commission Roll Call

In Attendance: Mary Fosse, Chris Geray, Jim Langus, Kari Quaas, Julius Wilson, Benjamin Young, Ethel McNeal, and John Monroe.

Not in Attendance: Simone Tarver (excused)

City Staff in Attendance: Nichole Webber and Flora Diaz

Approve minutes: Minutes to be approved on 07.06.20

Approved Minutes: None

Chair Comments: None

Vice Chair Comments: New information will be reviewed today continuing the conversation from last time

Staff Comments: None

Legal Comments: Gives short presentation on why keeping together precincts is necessary.

Staff Comments:

Item 1: Tony Fairfax gives a presentation

Tony reviews the comments and questions emailed to him by the commissioners.

Tony goes over keeping Riverside whole, and what other steps would need to be taken to make that happen. Kari likes the stair step option, not minding if Bayside is split. Others support that, but some were concerned over the seemingly odd split. Mary asks to see the data behind it. Tony goes over diversity spread, as well as the definition of diversity he is using.

All 9 commissioners vote in favor to get rid of the map which keeps Riverside whole.

Mary would like to see more data; she struggles to vote without seeing more stats. She agrees to vote given that there will be an opportunity to review more data and make edits to the map as the commission continues to learn more.

Chris moves to adopt plan A-7. John seconds. All approve.

Tony continues talking about options surrounding South Forest Park. Ethel and John do not want to split South Forest Park. John can accept the way Tony split Evergreen, and Jim is in support of splitting South Forest Park. Kari raises concern over the effect on schools and where they are placed.

Kari moves to keep Evergreen Neighborhood whole, John seconds, all are in favor.

Tony then discusses ways to deviate population in Districts 4 and 5. Ethel does not want Casino Road to be split but is open to the conversation, Jim wants to ensure District 4 gets a strong voter turnout.

John makes a motion to put the remaining piece of Westmont in District 5. All are in favor.

Mary expresses her concern over the lack of community engagement the board has allowed for so far. The board all wants to invite the community, but are unsure when the best time is, and how they should allow participation. More steps on the staff side would be needed to allow comment, and the board needs to agree on the process. Written comment however would be very easy to get started on.

Staff will post her email and invite public comment, and then distribute the comments out to the board, erasing any personal information within written comments.

Additional meeting is set for the 20th of July. September meeting is moved a week earlier to August 31st.

Next Meeting: 07.06.20

Materials Provided: emails from the county, memo from legal, presentation

Adjourned: 8:12pm

1.0 Background

The City of Everett, in 2018, passed a referendum to move from an At-Large system for all city council members to a system with three at-large and five city council members elected within single-member districts. In order to facilitate this process, the city has selected a nine-member Districting Commission and a Districting Master to develop the city's first districting plan.

The laws of redistricting for the city of Everett, WA are governed by and derived by several sources including, U.S. constitution, Federal laws (including the Voting Rights Act), Washington State constitution (including the Washington State Voting Rights Act), and the city of Everett, WA districting criteria. The commission via the Districting Master followed standard traditional redistricting principles¹ as well as the following legal redistricting codes and guidelines during the development of all plans:

Washington State Constitution redistricting guidelines (RCW 29A.76.010)

(4) The plan shall be consistent with the following criteria:

(a) Each internal director, council, or commissioner district shall be as nearly equal in population as possible to each and every other such district comprising the municipal corporation, county, or special purpose district.

(b) Each district shall be as compact as possible.

(c) Each district shall consist of geographically contiguous area.

(d) Population data may not be used for purposes of favoring or disfavoring any racial group or political party.

(e) To the extent feasible and if not inconsistent with the basic enabling legislation for the municipal corporation, county, or district, the district boundaries shall coincide with existing recognized natural boundaries and shall, to the extent possible, preserve existing communities of related and mutual interest.

Washington State Voting Rights Act RCW (29A.92.050)

(3) If a political subdivision implements a district-based election system under RCW 29A.92.040(2), the plan shall be consistent with the following criteria:

(a) Each district shall be as reasonably equal in population as possible to each and every other such district comprising the political subdivision.

(b) Each district shall be reasonably compact.

(c) Each district shall consist of geographically contiguous area.

¹ Traditional Redistricting Principles or Criteria are acceptable guidelines that have been formulated out of court cases over the decades. They usually encompass equal population, contiguity, compactness, minimizing political subdivision splits, preservation of communities of interest, preservation of district cores.

(d) To the extent feasible, the district boundaries shall coincide with existing recognized natural boundaries and shall, to the extent possible, preserve existing communities of related and mutual interest.

(e) District boundaries may not be drawn or maintained in a manner that creates or perpetuates the dilution of the votes of the members of a protected class or classes.

Redistricting (RCW 29A.76.010)

(4) The plan shall be consistent with the following criteria:

(a) Each internal director, council, or commissioner district shall be as nearly equal in population as possible to each and every other such district comprising the municipal corporation, county, or special purpose district.

(b) Each district shall be as compact as possible.

(c) Each district shall consist of geographically contiguous area.

(d) Population data may not be used for purposes of favoring or disfavoring any racial group or political party.

(e) To the extent feasible and if not inconsistent with the basic enabling legislation for the municipal corporation, county, or district, the district boundaries shall coincide with existing recognized natural boundaries and shall, to the extent possible, preserve existing communities of related and mutual interest.

City of Everett, WA Criteria for Districting Master

The Districting Master will be responsible for:

Obtaining current Census data and drawing district boundaries to ensure that each district contains approximately the same total population within a +/- 5% threshold of the mean.

Obtaining shape files of the city limits and ensuring that the boundaries are compact and contiguous.

Avoiding splitting (or "cracking") concentrated populations of racial or ethnic minorities into more than one district.

Drawing district boundaries that follow existing voting precinct boundaries and obtaining shape files from Snohomish County that contain the city's voting precincts.

The Districting Commission will conduct public hearings, and provide the Districting Master with the following information:

The location of existing recognized natural boundaries.

The location of existing communities of related and mutual interest.

Whether the Districting Master should attempt to draw districts to minimize the instances of more than one incumbent residing in the same district, or whether the Districting Master is free to ignore incumbency.

The Districting Master will incorporate; location of existing communities of related and mutual interest into proposed maps, location of existing recognized natural boundaries and information gathered from public/community hearings. The Districting Master may also consult with the city's special outside legal counsel on applicable legal requirements.

2.0 Districting Commission Activities

A summary of the activities of the nine-member Districting Commission and Districting Master to date include:

- 1) Redistricting Training to the commissioners by the Districting Master
- 2) Creation of socioeconomic attributes of Everett, WA neighborhoods by the Districting Master
- 3) Review of socioeconomic attributes of Everett, WA neighborhoods by the Commissioners
- 4) Determination and submission of suggestions on the location of district cores from the Commissioners
- 5) Summarization and collation the district core suggestions by the Districting Master
- 6) Selection of district cores by the Commissioners
- 7) Expansion around districts cores using districting criteria to develop initial draft plans (A-1 to A-3, B1) by the Districting Master online map review capabilities for initial draft plans by the Districting Masters
- 8) Submission of comments on initial draft plans from the commissioners to the Districting Master
- 9) Creation of alternative draft plans (A-4 to A-6, B-2) by altering initial draft plans using commissioner's comments by the Districting Master
- 10) Summarization of comments on second alternative draft plans from the commissioners by the Districting Master
- 11) Development of plan A-7 to accommodate comments of initial and alternative draft plans by the Districting Master
- 12) Submission of comments on Plan A-7 from the commissioners to the Districting Master
- 13) Development of plan A-8 to accommodate comments of plan A-7 (in addition to initial and alternative draft plans) by the Districting Master
- 14) Commissioners approve plan A-8 to become the initial suggested final plan
- 15) Development of expanded description of plan A-8 for commissioners and initial public review by the Districting Master

3.0 Initial Development Process

Minimizing Political Subdivision Splits

One of the standard traditional redistricting criteria is to minimize political subdivisions splits. Criteria usually include minimizing splits of counties, cities, precincts, and voting tabulation districts (VTDs)². During the development of all plans, precincts (i.e., VTDs) were left intact and not split in any plan.

Prioritization of Preserving Neighborhoods within Districts

According to a city-wide study (______), the primary community of interest selected by the citizens of Everett, WA were neighborhoods. Consequently, the development of the initial final draft plan incorporated preserving neighborhoods. However, there exist areas of the city that are not included in a neighborhood. Examples include areas in the port as well as industrial areas.

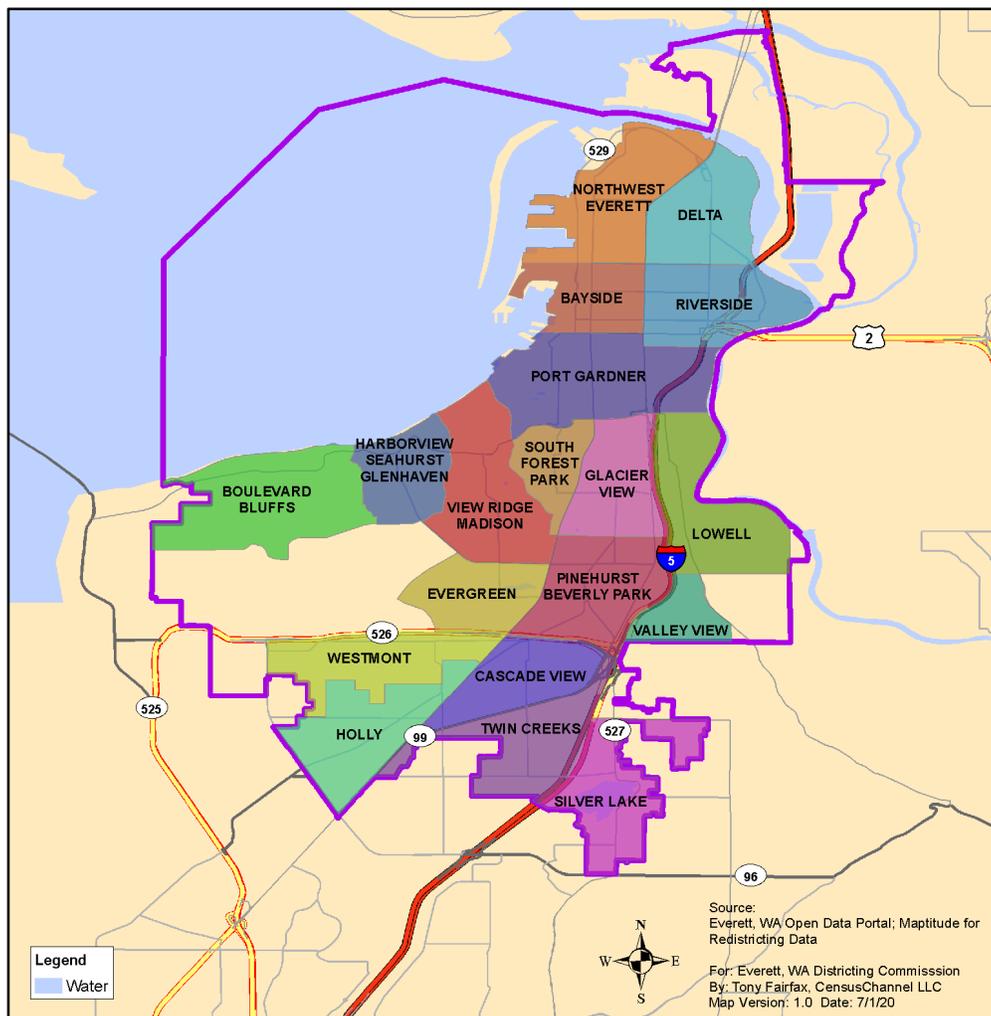


Figure 3-1 Everett, WA Neighborhoods

² Voting Tabulation Districts are analogous to precincts, however, always follow census block boundaries. Precincts, however, may split census blocks. Everett, WA precincts are aligned with VTDs, such that VTDs can be used as a proxy for precincts during plan development.

In addition, although splitting neighborhoods was a priority, Everett precincts overlap and split neighborhoods. Thus, there were several split neighborhoods included in all of the developed plans.

Selection of the District Cores for the City

The initial step for the districting commission was to select district cores. The core areas represent various sections where the districts will form and are located in different geographic areas of the city. In essence, the cores are the seeds of the district. Although not mandated, it is the assumption that district cores will usually remain intact over multiple redistricting cycles. The commissioner deliberated and ultimately selected five core areas Northwest & Delta neighborhoods, Lowell neighborhood, Boulevard Bluff - Harborview Seahurst Glenhaven – View Ridge Madison neighborhood, Casino Road, and the Silver Lake neighborhood. Figure 3-2 presents the district cores that were selected for the city.

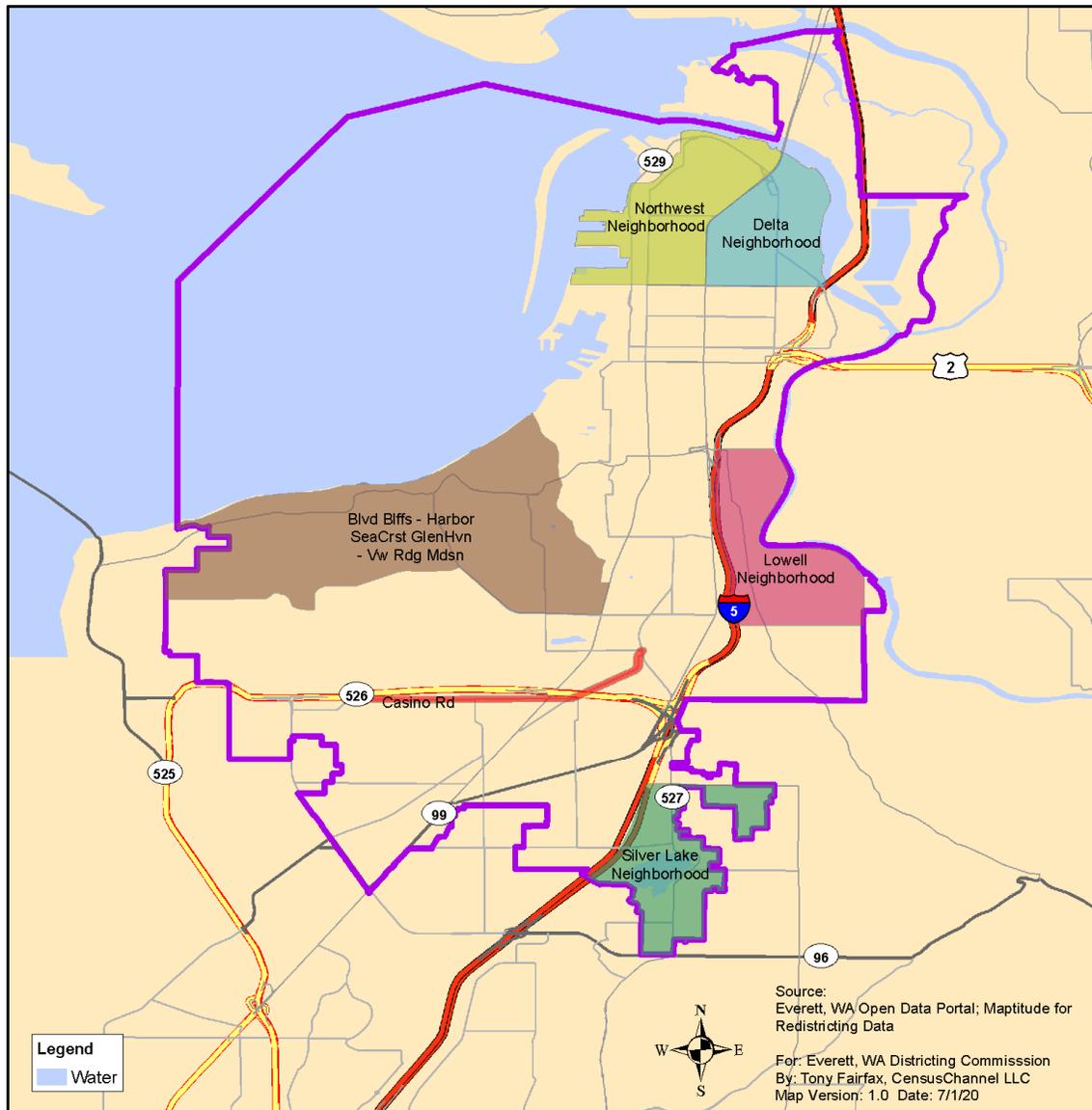


Figure 3-2

4.0 Initial Suggested Final Draft Plan A-8 & District Comparison

After the selection of the district cores, development of several preliminary alternative plans, and the integration of the commissioner’s comments, the initial suggested final plan (Plan A-8) was generated (see Figure 4 – 1 below).

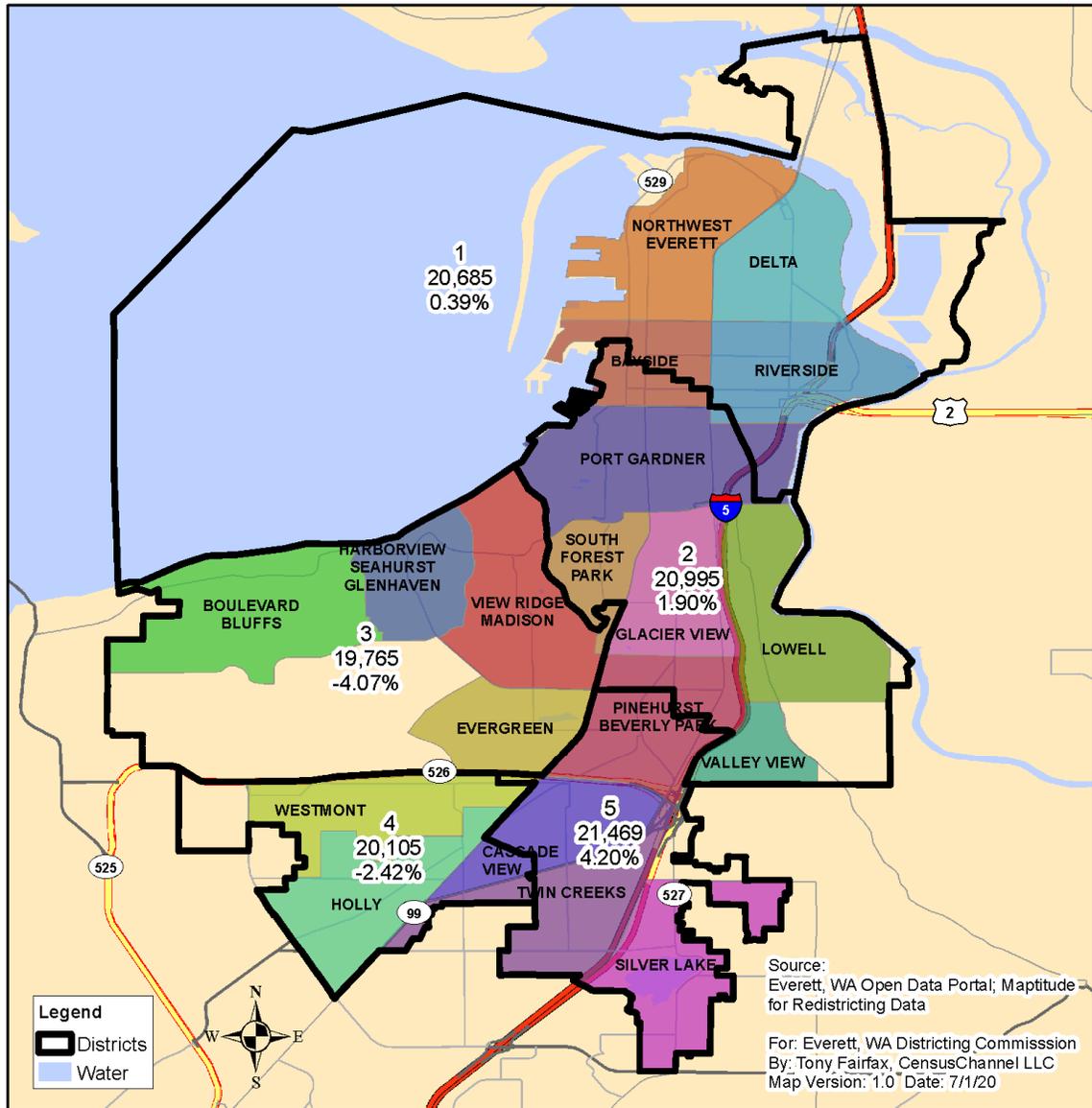


Figure 4 - 1

District Population & Deviation Statistics

The following tables pertaining to Plan A-8 presents basic demographic 2010 Census totals and voting age populations (VAP)³ and deviation statistics.

Dist	TTLPop	Dev	Lat	Wht	Blk	Ind	Asn	Pac	Min
1	20,685	81	2,300	15,311	748	295	975	243	5,374
2	20,995	391	1,988	16,351	792	315	716	70	4,644
3	19,765	-839	2,015	14,438	580	174	1,646	118	5,327
4	20,105	-499	5,374	10,409	988	162	2,172	156	9,696
5	21,469	865	2,918	13,980	813	183	2,440	125	7,489

Dist	TTLPop	Dev%	Lat%	Wht%	Blk%	Ind%	Asn%	Pac%	Min%
1	20,685	0.39%	11.12%	74.02%	3.62%	1.43%	4.71%	1.17%	25.98%
2	20,995	1.90%	9.47%	77.88%	3.77%	1.50%	3.41%	0.33%	22.12%
3	19,765	-4.07%	10.19%	73.05%	2.93%	0.88%	8.33%	0.60%	26.95%
4	20,105	-2.42%	26.73%	51.77%	4.91%	0.81%	10.80%	0.78%	48.23%
5	21,469	4.20%	13.59%	65.12%	3.79%	0.85%	11.37%	0.58%	34.88%

District	VAP	Dev	Lat18	Wht18	Blk18	Ind18	Asn18	Hwn18	Min18
1	16,240	81	1,386	12,692	587	241	763	138	3,548
2	17,251	391	1,303	13,949	649	264	578	49	3,302
3	15,057	-839	1,192	11,554	400	128	1,283	72	3,503
4	14,921	-499	3,276	8,532	764	130	1,680	105	6,389
5	16,135	865	1,720	11,241	587	143	1,843	93	4,894

District	VAP	Dev18%	Lat18%	Wht18%	Blk18%	Ind18%	Asn18%	Hwn18%	Min18%
1	16,240	0.39%	8.53%	78.15%	3.61%	1.48%	4.70%	0.85%	21.85%
2	17,251	1.90%	7.55%	80.86%	3.76%	1.53%	3.35%	0.28%	19.14%
3	15,057	-4.07%	7.92%	76.74%	2.66%	0.85%	8.52%	0.48%	23.26%
4	14,921	-2.42%	21.96%	57.18%	5.12%	0.87%	11.26%	0.70%	42.82%
5	16,135	4.20%	10.66%	69.67%	3.64%	0.89%	11.42%	0.58%	30.33%

Source: 2010 Census Data via Maptitude for Redistricting

Note: Dist: District Number, TTLPop: Total Population, Dev: Deviation, Lat: Hispanic or Latino, Wht: White, Blk: Black, Asn: Asian, Hwn: Pacific Islander, Min: Minority

Citizen Voting Age Population

The 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year dataset was used to determine the Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) for each district within Plan A-8. CVAP data provide a more accurate depiction of the number of voters who are able to register and vote (i.e., only citizens who can vote are included). However, the ACS 5-year dataset is known as a “rolling survey,” and thus, surveys are

³ Voting Age Population includes those persons above the age of 18.

performed over five years. It has no specific year or date associated with the dataset. The closest understandable data point that is mentioned in technical documents is the midpoint, in this case, 2016.⁴ Therefore, the 2014-2018 5-Year ACS most likely provides a mid-decade timeframe estimate.

Plan A-8 has the following population estimates using the 2014-2018 5-Year ACS dataset:

District	CVAP	Dev	LatCVP 1418	WhtCVP 1418	NatCVP 1418	BlkCVP 1418	AsnCVP 1418	PacCVP 1418	MinCVP 1418
1	16,038	81	1,239	12,790	87	573	624	90	3,248
2	16,591	391	1,330	13,138	267	619	551	10	3,453
3	14,352	-839	791	11,388	51	404	1,261	0	2,964
4	12,593	-499	1,140	8,427	134	955	1,190	125	4,166
5	15,763	865	1,361	10,920	111	633	1,988	89	4,843

District	CVAP	Dev%	LatCVP 1418%	WhtCVP 1418%	NatCVP 1418%	BlkCVP 1418%	AsnCVP 1418%	PacCVP 1418%	MinCVP 1418%
1	16,038	0.39%	7.73%	79.75%	0.54%	3.57%	3.89%	0.56%	20.25%
2	16,591	1.90%	8.02%	79.19%	1.61%	3.73%	3.32%	0.06%	20.81%
3	14,352	-4.07%	5.51%	79.35%	0.36%	2.81%	8.79%	0.00%	20.65%
4	12,593	-2.42%	9.05%	66.92%	1.06%	7.58%	9.45%	0.99%	33.08%
5	15,763	4.20%	8.63%	69.28%	0.70%	4.02%	12.61%	0.56%	30.72%

Source: Census Bureau 2014-2018 5-Year American Community Survey Data

2020 Population Estimates

ESRI's 2020 data enrichment services were accessed and applied to obtain estimates of current population and demographic data pertaining to the districts within Plan A-8.

Dist	Pop20	Lat20	Wht20	Blk20	Ind20	Asn20	Hwn20	Min20
1	22,102	3,150	14,545	1,368	298	1,297	416	7,557
2	23,669	2,855	16,745	1,400	310	1,128	143	6,924
3	21,215	2,634	13,933	935	161	2,343	207	7,282
4	22,356	6,734	9,629	1,578	148	2,980	265	12,727
5	24,518	3,914	14,224	1,372	179	3,314	186	10,294

Dist	Pop20	Lat20%	Wht20%	Blk20%	Ind20%	Asn20%	Hwn20%	Min20%
1	22,102	14.25	65.81	7.22	1.57	6.84	2.2	34.19
2	23,669	12.06	70.75	6.73	1.49	5.42	0.69	29.25
3	21,215	12.42	65.68	5.03	0.87	12.61	1.11	34.32
4	22,356	30.12	43.07	10.1	0.95	19.07	1.7	56.93
5	24,518	15.96	58.01	6.66	0.87	16.08	0.9	41.99

Source: ESRI's 2020 Data Enrichment Services

⁴ The Census Bureau dissuades the use of the midpoint as a designation of its 5-Year ACS.

Registered Voters and Turnout for 2018 and 2019 Elections

Plan A-8 has the following estimated 2018 and 2019 registered voter and turnout statistics:

District	CVAP	Reg Voters 2018	Reg Voters 2018%	Votes 2018	Votes 2018%	Reg Voters 2019	Reg Voters 2019%	Votes 2019	Votes 2019%
1	16,038	11,490	71.64%	7,844	68.27%	11,929	74.38%	5,019	42.07%
2	16,591	12,359	74.49%	8,272	66.93%	12,631	76.13%	5,133	40.64%
3	14,352	12,003	83.63%	8,266	68.87%	12,275	85.53%	5,177	42.18%
4	12,593	7,897	62.71%	4,390	55.59%	8,306	65.96%	2,318	27.91%
5	15,763	11,199	71.05%	7,051	62.96%	11,594	73.55%	4,121	35.54%

Source: Snohomish, WA Election Office Website for 2018 & 2019 Elections

Compactness Measures

Three compactness measures were used to quantify the dispersion and irregularity of the district boundaries. The three measurements used (Reock, Polsby-Popper, and Convex Hull), are extensively utilized when comparing district compactness. All of the districts contained in Plan A-8 were found to be, at a minimum, reasonably compact. District 3 was shown to be the most compact with the highest scores on all three measurements. District 5 was found to be the least compact on three out of the three measurements.

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Convex Hull
1	0.43	0.35	0.80
2	0.33	0.31	0.82
3	0.60	0.54	0.88
4	0.46	0.35	0.75
5	0.33	0.20	0.66
Min	0.33	0.20	0.66
Max	0.60	0.54	0.88
Mean	0.43	0.35	0.78

Source: Maptitude for Redistricting Compactness Measurements on Plan A-8

Preservation of Communities of Interest (Neighborhood Splits)

Priority was given to preserving communities of interest. For the city of Everett, WA, that was primarily minimizing the splitting of neighborhoods. In addition, the neighborhood boundaries and precinct geographies were developed by two different governmental entities and tended to have geographic files that overlap each other. However, a manual review of the split neighborhoods within each district within is presented in Table 4-1.

Many of the neighborhood splits were due to precincts that split neighborhoods. When this occurred, in many cases, there was no alternative other than splitting the neighborhood since precinct were kept whole as the district building block. District 2 had the greatest amount of split neighborhoods and District 3 the least.

District	# Split Neighborhoods	Neighborhoods Split
1	3	Bayside, Port Gardner, Riverside
2	5	Bayside, Pinehurst Beverly Park, Port Gardner, Riverside, South Forrest Park,
3	1	Evergreen
4	3	Cascade View, Twin Creeks, Westmont
5	4	Cascade View, Pinehurst Beverly Park, Twin Creeks, Westmont

Source: Maptitude for Redistricting Manual Visualization of Split Neighborhoods on Plan A-8

Socioeconomic Attributes

Several socioeconomic attributes that assist in further defining the districts were analyzed using ESRI's 2020 Enrichment Service. The district results appear in Table 4-12 below.

District	2010 To 2020 Growth%	Median Year Housing Built	# Businesses (SIC)	Median Household Income	College Degree%	Speak Other Language% (Oth Engl)	Renter%	ESRI Tapestry Segment ⁵
1	6.85	1949	742	\$58,992	38.23	19.07	50.83	Front Porches
2	12.74	1966	1,607	\$58,627	35.20	14.72	56.04	Set to Impress
3	7.34	1978	448	\$83,492	44.04	22.57	32.48	Front Porches
4	11.20	1988	548	\$50,774	25.80	41.45	69.15	Metro Fusion
5	14.20	1986	970	\$68,155	38.14	31.44	47.61	Bright Young Professionals

Source: ESRI 2020 Enrichment Services on Plan A-8

5.0 Plan A-8 District Descriptions

Note: Precinct and Neighborhood boundaries on the following maps do not align in certain locations due to different mapping systems generating two different boundaries perspectives (i.e. the county GIS [precincts] versus the city GIS [neighborhoods] systems).

⁵ ESRI provides a single description of the population lifestyle that is contained within the district. See the appendix for explanation of ESRI's tapestry segmentation

District 1

District Core: Delta/Northwest Everett Neighborhood

2010 Population: 20,684

Deviation: 0.39%

2020 Estimated Population: 22,102

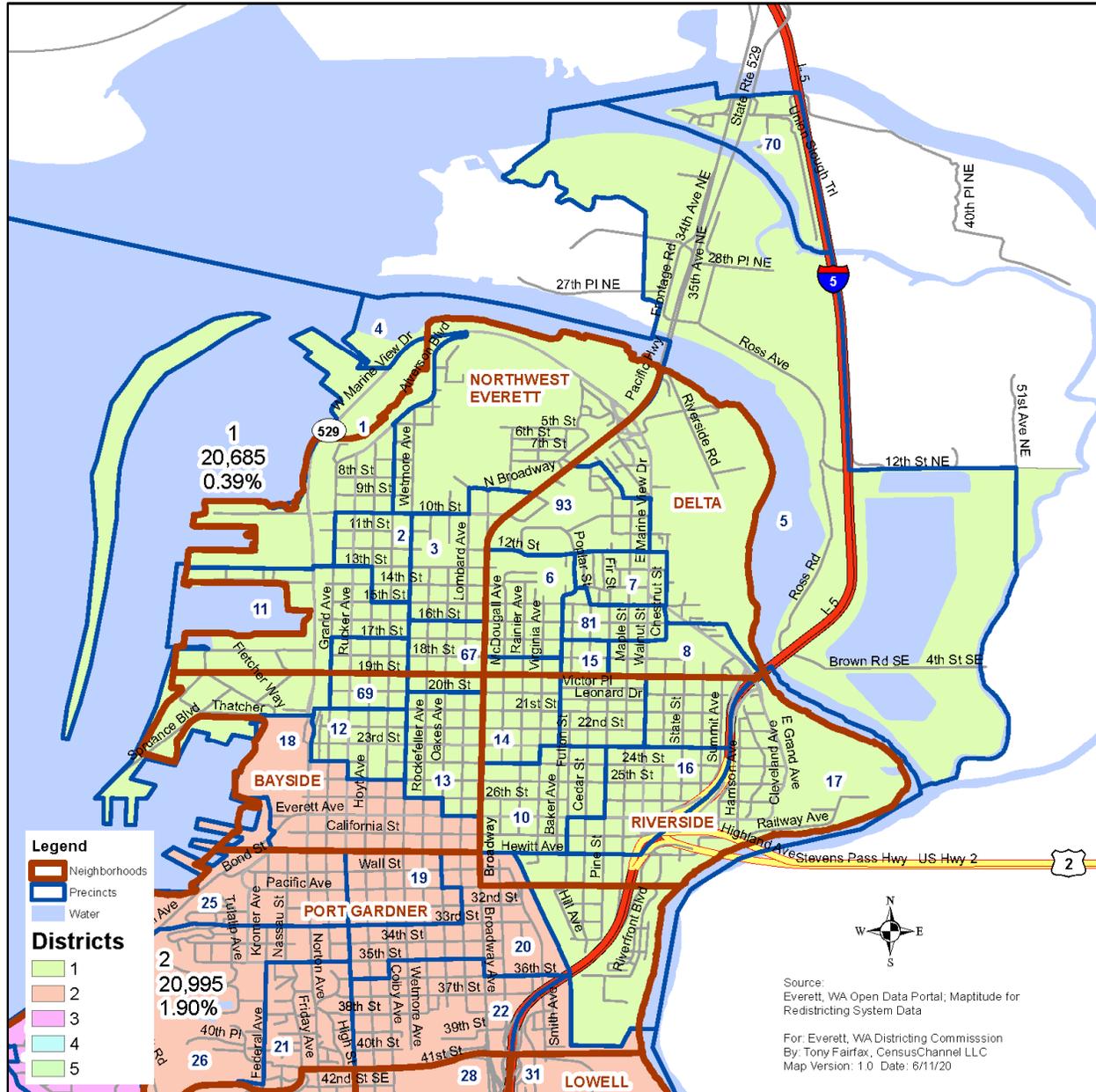


Figure 5 - 1

District 1 Description

District 1 is a northern-based district with its core selected as the Delta and Northwest Everett neighborhoods. The district contains the following neighborhoods: Bayside (part), Delta (whole), Northwest Everett (whole), Port Gardner (part), and Riverside (part). Only a small southwest corner of Riverside is not contained within the district. This segment extends from Hewitt Ave to Pacific Ave (north to south) and Broadway to the boundary of precinct 17 (east to west). This portion also contains within Riverside includes zero persons, according to the 2010 population.

Bayside is split along a staircase shaped precinct (Precinct 18). In order to include the vast majority of Riverside, Bayside must be split (due to adhering to the population equality requirement). Precinct 18 provides a clear demarcation and tends to match the northwest precincts' socioeconomic attributes closer than the northern Bayside precincts.

Part of Port Gardner is contained within District 1. This segment is necessary to be included since it is part of Precinct 17. In order to include the southern-eastern portion of Riverside (which extends to the Snohomish River), Precinct 17 must be contained within the district. The portion contained within Port Gardner includes seven (7) persons, according to the 2010 population.

Major Places of Interest contained within District 1 includes:

- Everett Naval Station
- Everett Community College
- Riverside Historic Area
- Rucker Grand-Historic Area
- Snohomish County Public Utility District (PUD) #1
- Washington State University (Everett)
- View Crest Abby Cemetery

District 2

District Core: Lowell Neighborhood

2010 Population: 20,995

Deviation: 1.90%

2019 Estimated Population: 23,669

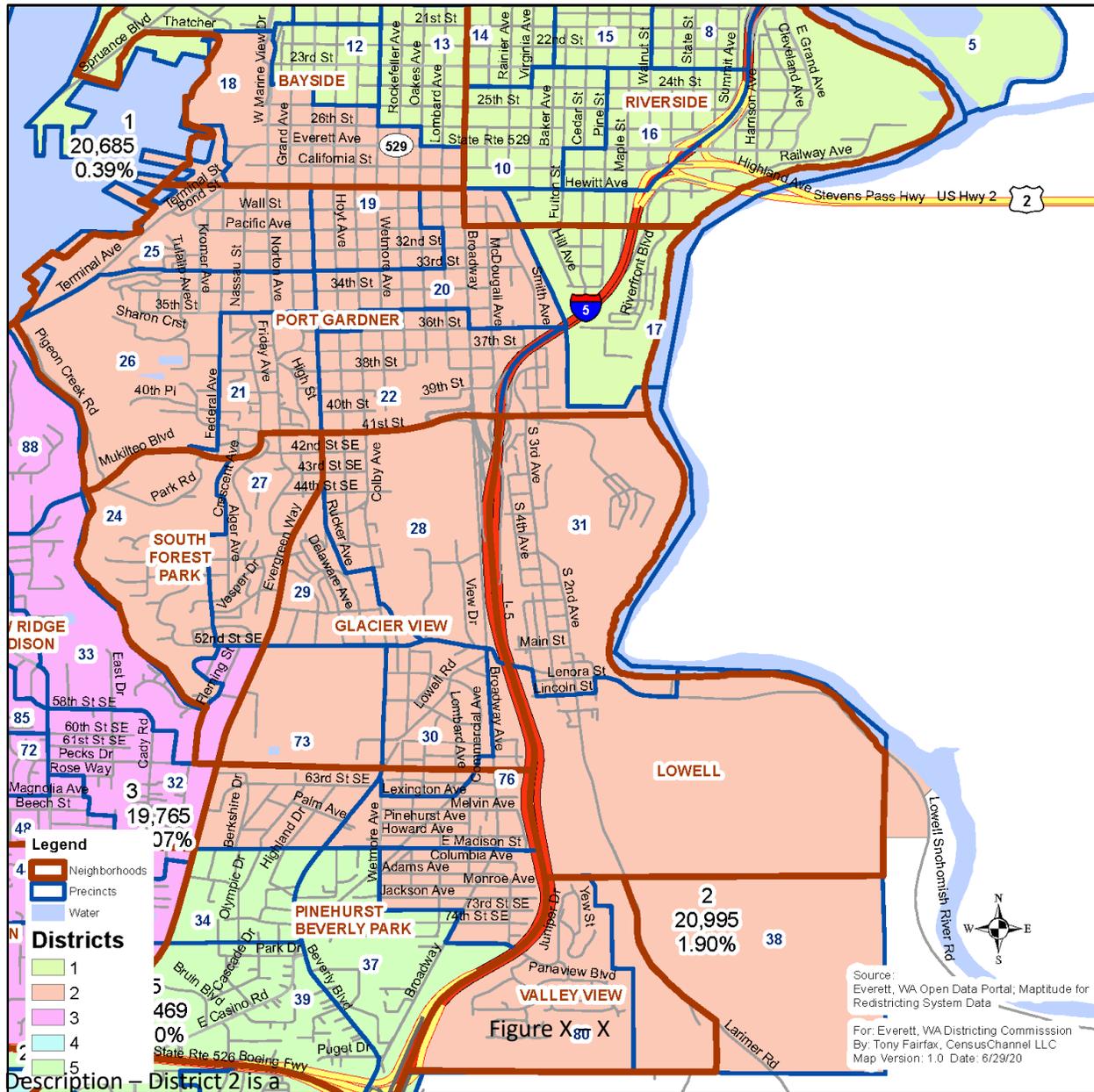


Figure 5 - 2

District 2 Description

District 2 is a central city-based district with its core selected as the Lowell neighborhood. The district extends from the west to the east of central Everett and contains the following neighborhoods: Glacier view (whole), Lowell (whole), Pinehurst Beverly Park (part), Port Gardner (part), South Forrest Park (part). Only one precinct (Precinct 18) of Bayside is included in District 2. Precinct 18 of Bayside was added to District 2 to meet equal population requirements for District 1.

The majority of downtown is contained within District 2. The stairstep shaped precinct 18 represents the northern portion of District 2 with Thatcher road as the uppermost boundary. The district's northern boundary stairsteps downward toward Hewitt Ave and then to the boundary of Precinct 17.

South Forrest Park is wholly contained within the district except for a sliver of the area in the south. In 2010 there were 341 persons residing in that area, which will be included in District 3.

This area is contained within District 3 because it lies inside a precinct that is mostly part of View Ridge-Madison (Precinct 33). Thus, Precinct 33 splits the neighborhood of South Forrest Park. The part of South Forrest Park that is not within District 2 extends from 52nd Street SE to Peck Dr (north to south), Evergreen Way on the east and Precinct 33 boundary on the west (from the south - Fleming St to 56 St SE to Fairview Ave to College Ave).

Major Places of Interest contained within District 2 includes:

- Everett Events Center
- Everett Golf and Country Club
- Everett Performing Arts Center
- Evergreen Cemetery
- Norton-Grand Historic Areas
- Memorial Stadium
- Snohomish County Court House

District 3

District Core – Boulevard Bluff - Harborview Seahurst Glenhaven – View Ridge Madison

2010 Population: 19,765

Deviation: -4.07%

2019 Estimated Population: 21,215

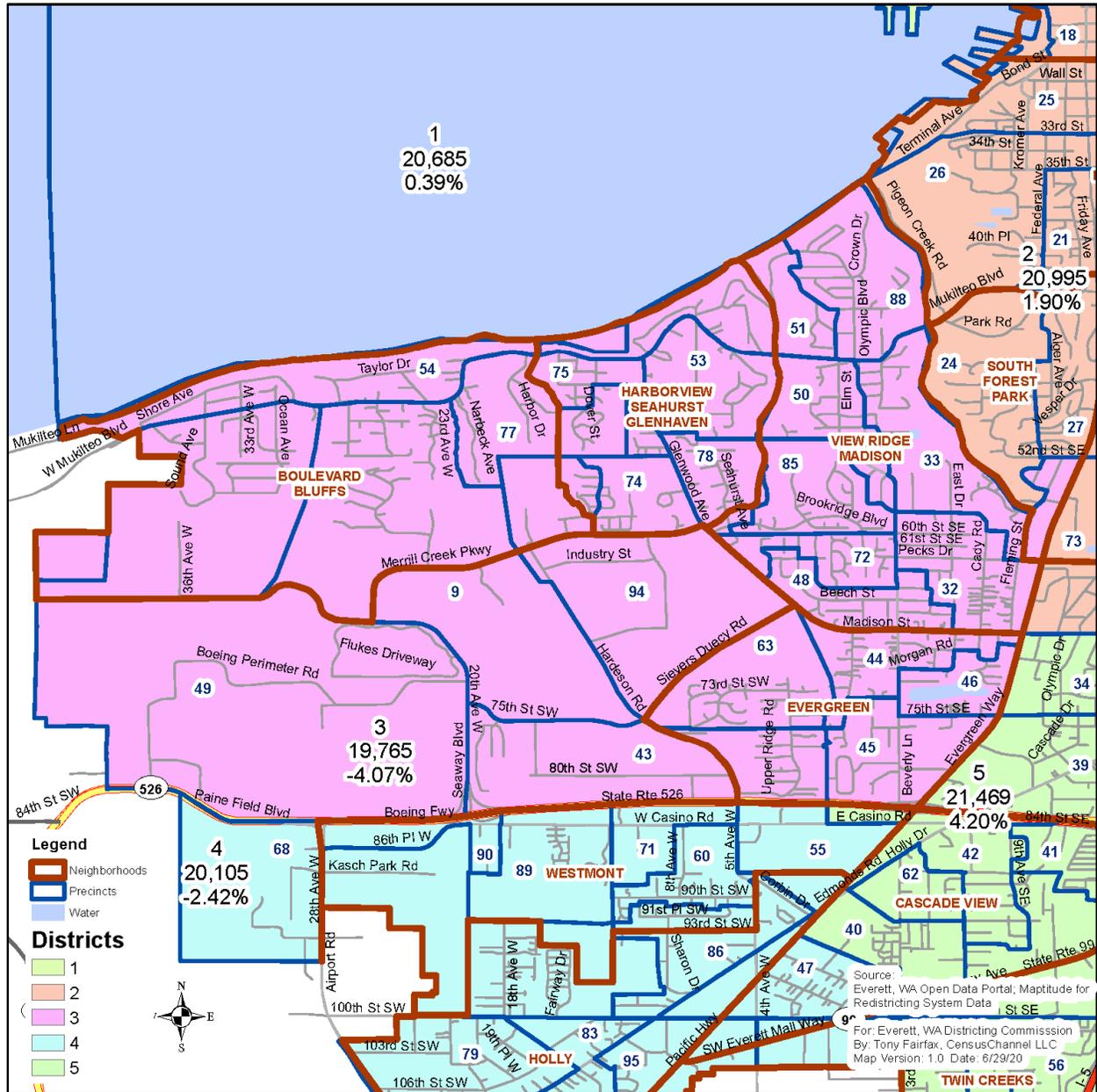


Figure 5 – 3

District 3 Description

District 3 is a western coastal based district with its core selected as the – Boulevard Bluff, Harborview Seahurst Glenhaven, and View Ridge Madison neighborhoods. The district contains the following neighborhoods: Boulevard Bluff (whole), Evergreen (whole), Harborview Seahurst Glenhaven (whole), South Forrest Park (part), and View Ridge Madison (whole).

The district extends from the Possession Sound to the Boeing Freeway (north to south) and west city boundary to the eastern boundary of precinct 33 and 88 as well as Evergreen Way (west to east). The district contains a small portion of South Forrest Park that exists inside precinct 33. As with District 2, this was necessary due to the splitting of South Forrest Park by precinct 33.

Major Places of Interest contained within District 3 includes:

- The Boeing Company

District 4

District Core: Casino Road
 2010 Population: 20,105
 Deviation: -2.42%
 2019 Estimated Population: 22,356

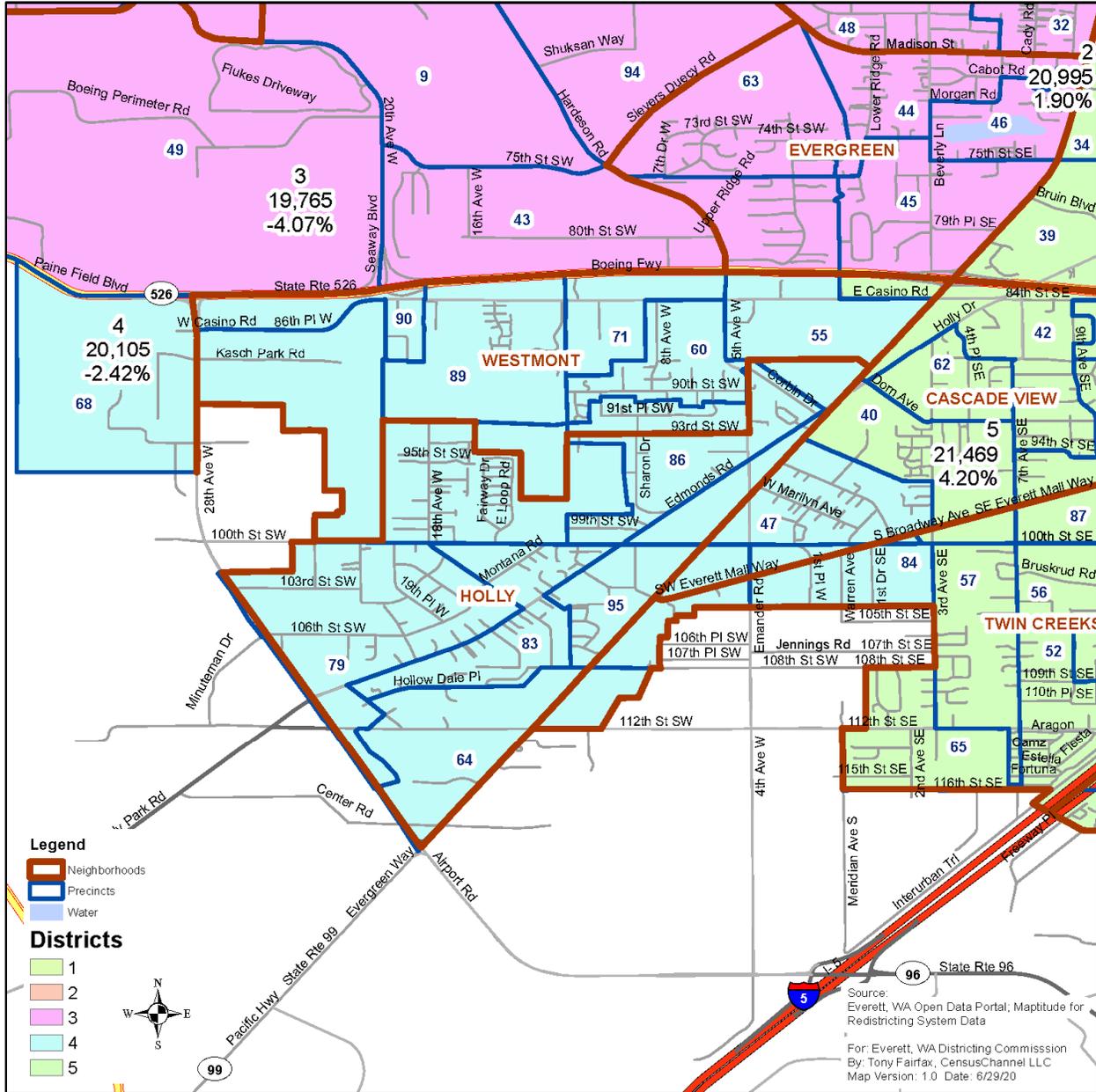


Figure 5 – 4

District 4 Description

District 4 is a southern-based district with its core selected as Casino Road. Since roads cannot be solely encompassed as a core, the neighborhood of Westmont was mostly contained within the district. The district contains the following neighborhoods: Cascade View (part), Holly (whole), Twin Creeks (part), and Westmont (part). A small portion of Westmont is not contained in District 4. In 2010, five (5) persons resided in this area.

This portion is bounded by Casino Road, Evergreen Way, and the Boeing Free Way. Precinct 42 is split by Westmont and Cascade View. In order to include that portion of Westmont, all of Precinct 42 must be contained within District 4.

The northern boundary of the district is the Boeing Free Way. The Western boundary of the district is the southern city boundary (Precincts 68, 79, 64) with the intersection of Airport Road and Evergreen Way, the southernmost point.

Major Places of Interest contained within District 4 includes:

- The Boeing Company

District 5

District Core: Silver Creek Neighborhood
 2010 Population: 21,469
 Deviation: 4.20%
 2019 Estimated Population: 24,518

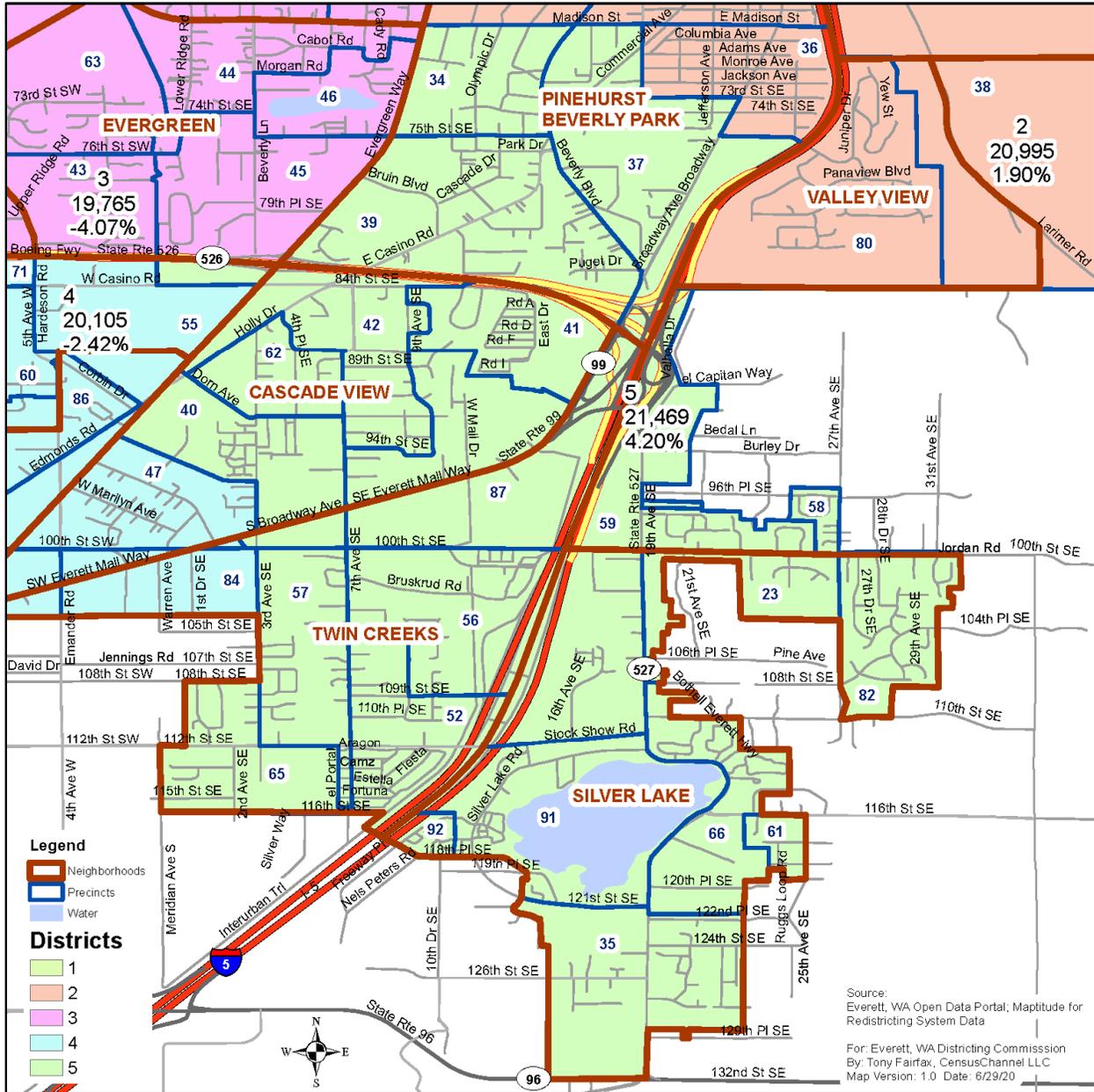


Figure 5 – 5

District 5 Description

District 5 is a southern-based district with its core selected as Silver Creek neighborhood. The district contains the following neighborhoods: Cascade View (part), Pinehurst Beverly Park (part), Silver Creek (whole), and Twin Creeks (part), Westmont (part). A small portion of Westmont is contained in District 5. This portion is bounded by Casino Road, Evergreen Way, and the Boeing Free Way.

The northern end of the district is Madison Street and follows Evergreen Way on the western boundary until precinct 40, then follows the precinct boundary until it reaches 3rd Ave SE (Precinct 57). The western boundary continues to follow precinct 57 until it reaches 108th Street (Precinct 65).

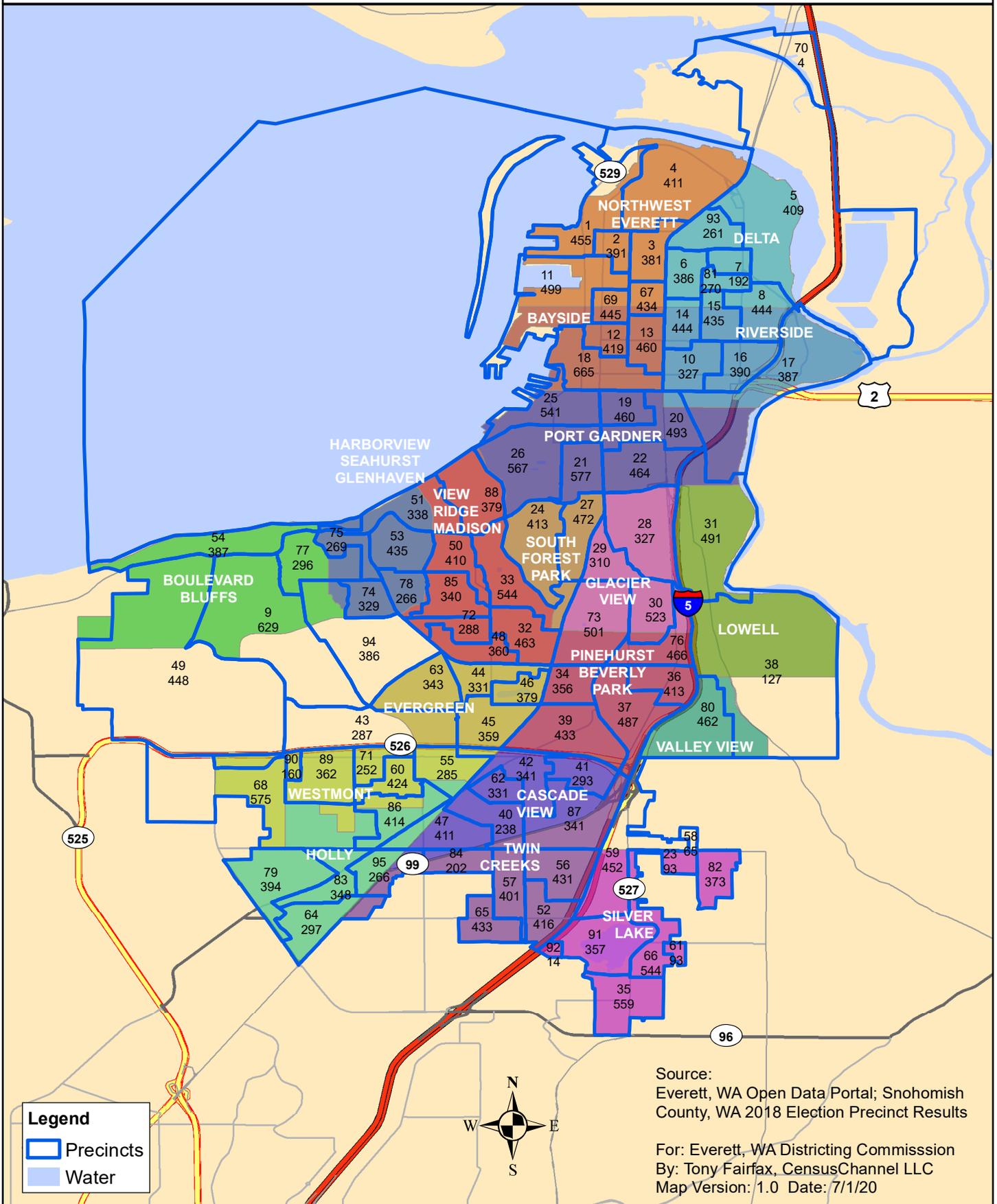
precinct 37 along the eastern end until it

Major Places of Interest contained within District 5 includes:

- Everett Mall
- Cypress Lawn Cemetery

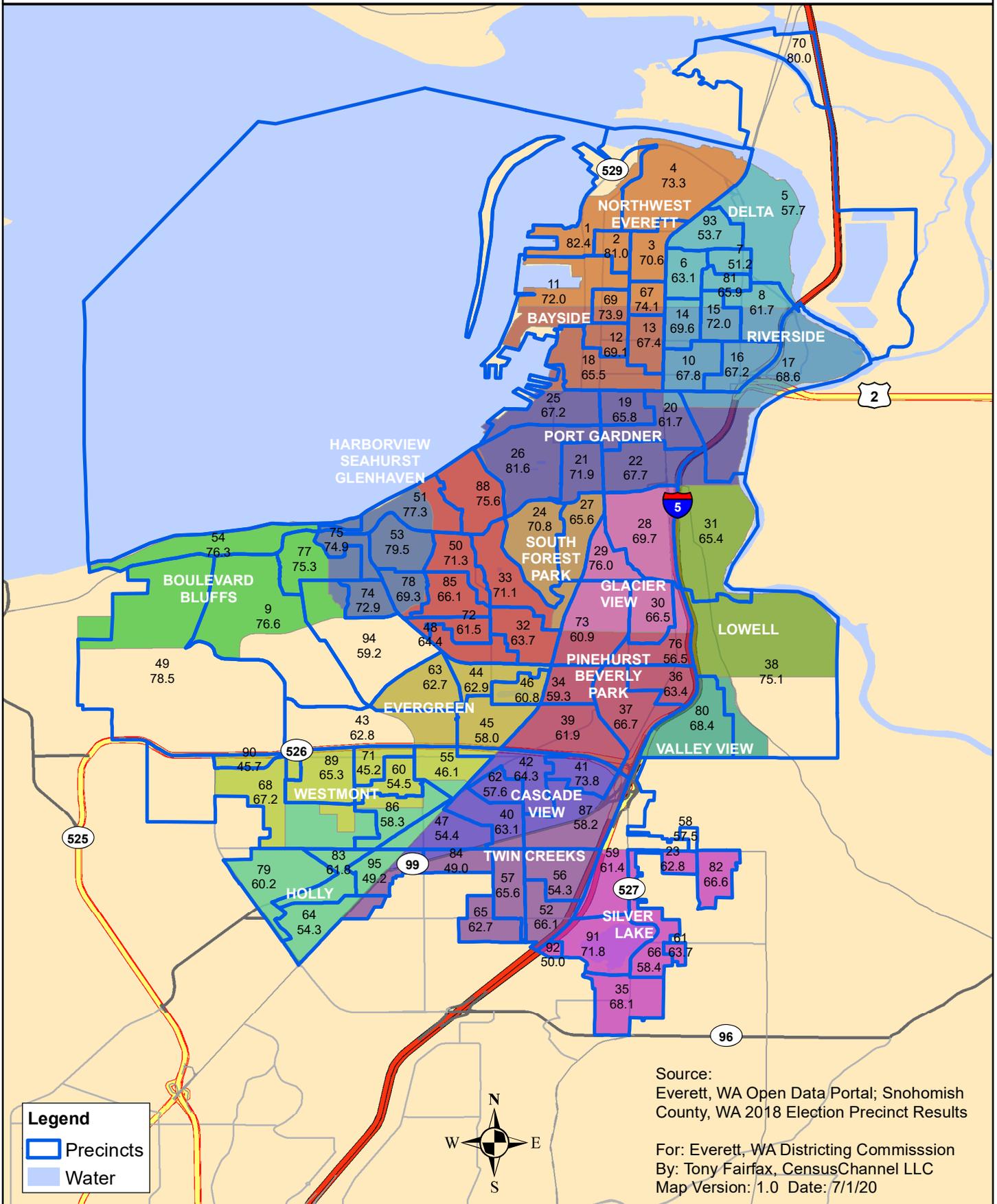
Everett, Washington

Precinct Number & 2018 Turnout



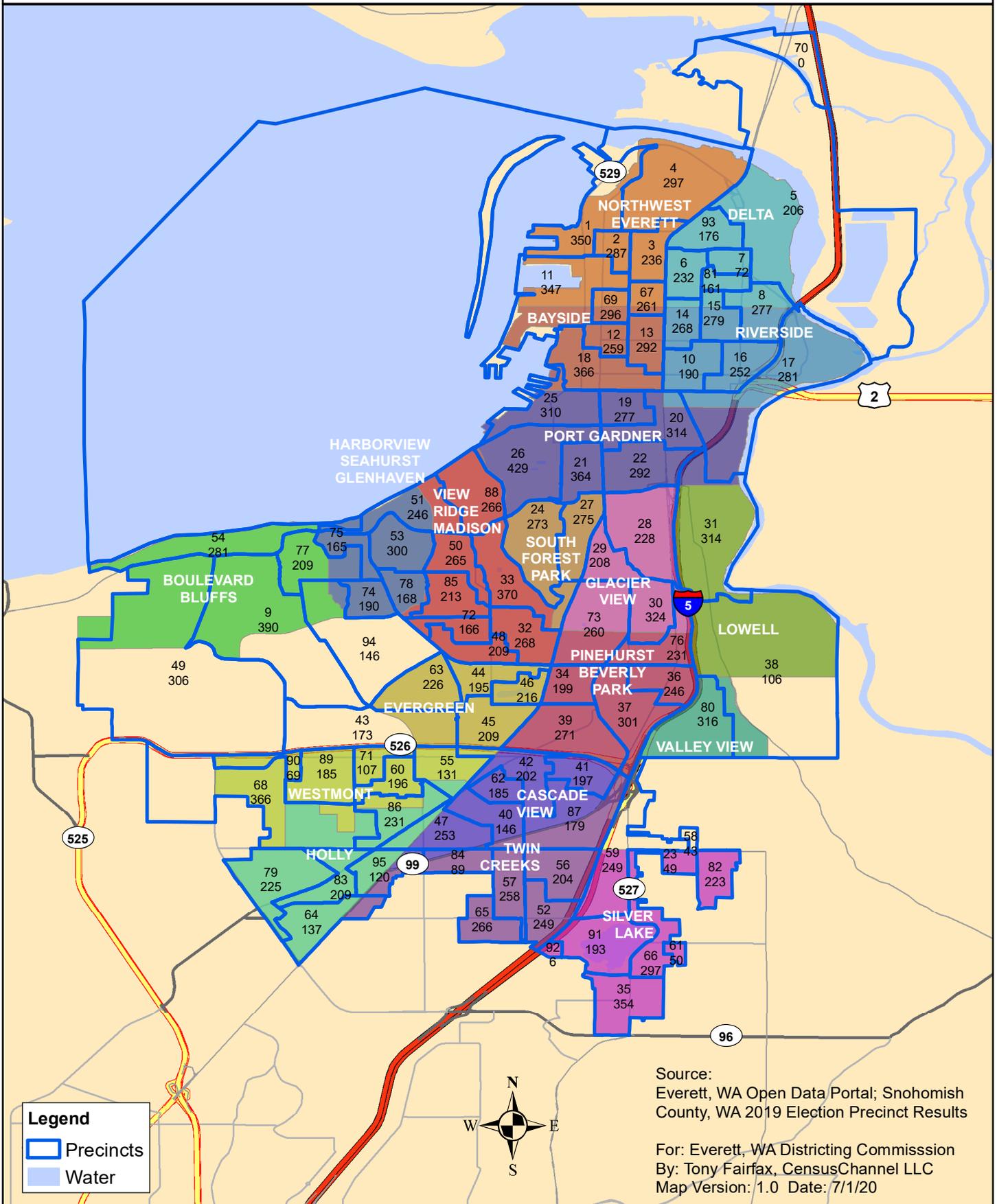
Everett, Washington

Precinct Number & 2018 Turnout%



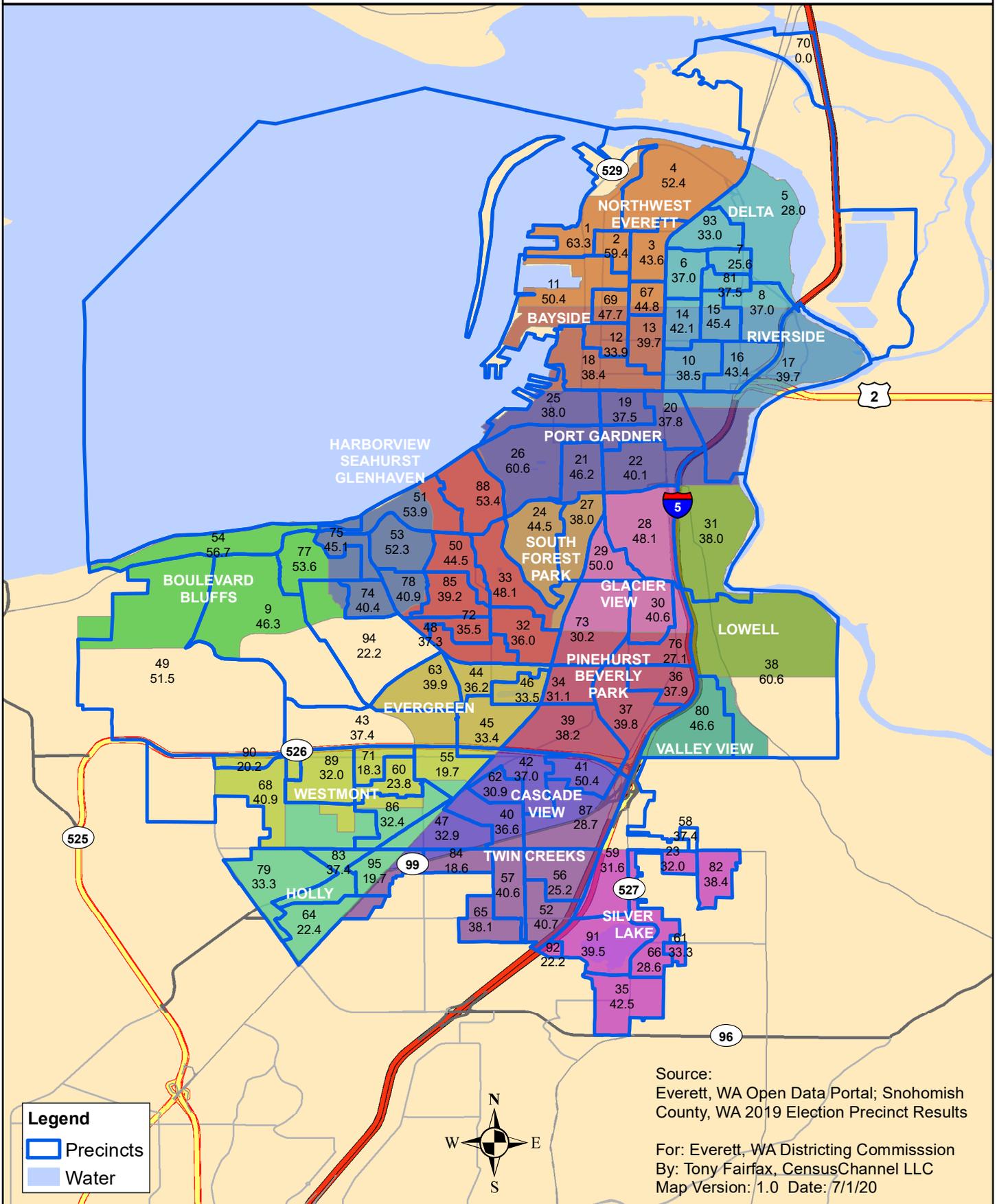
Everett, Washington

Precinct Number & 2019 Turnout



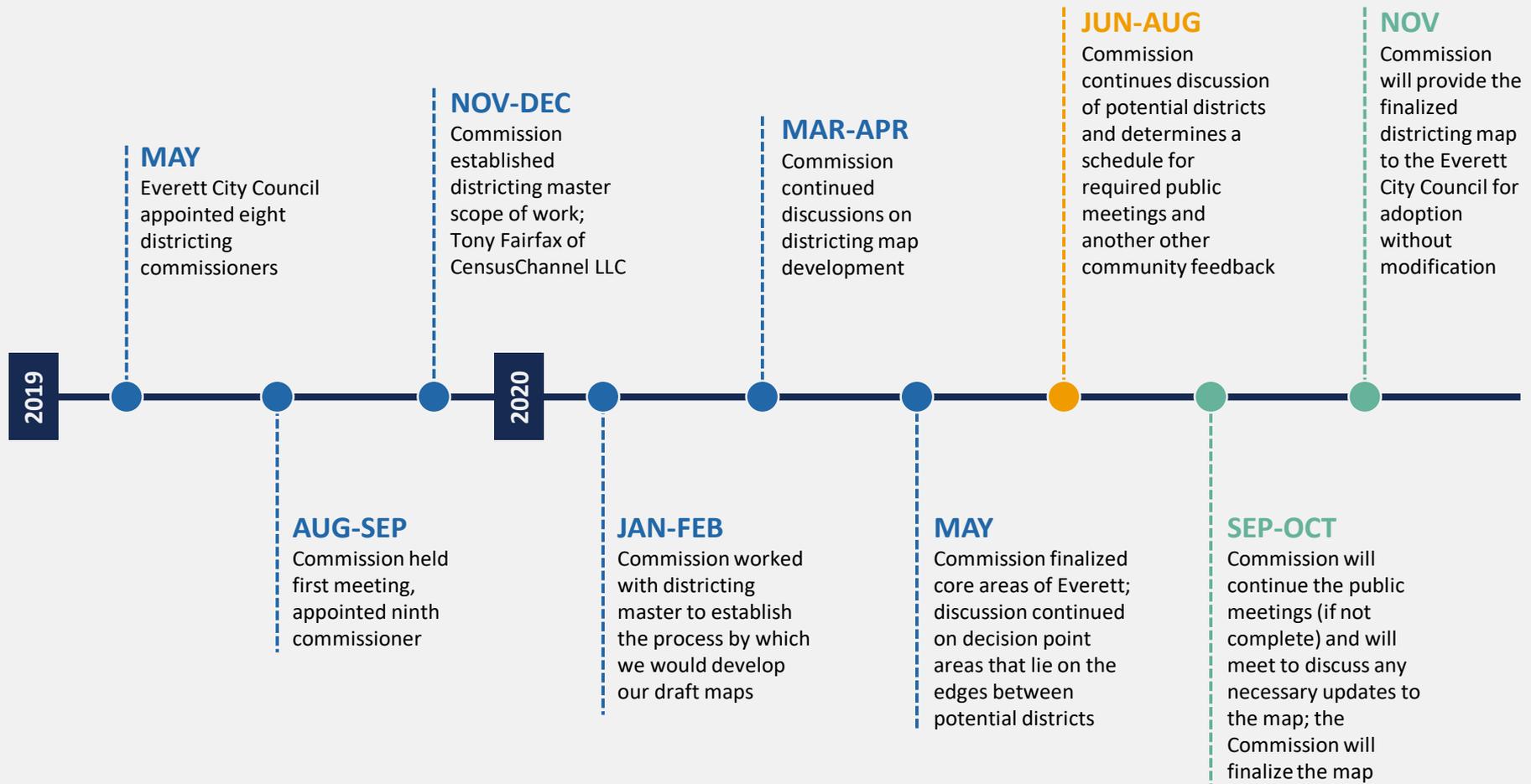
Everett, Washington

Precinct Number & 2019 Turnout%



Timeline

Where we've been, where we are, where we're going



Community Comment for the 7/6/2020 Districting Meeting

Received: 7/3/2020

Hello,

I'm a Delta neighborhood resident and I'm writing to give input to the Districting Commission.

I understand that right now the Delta neighborhood and the Grand Ave/Marina side of Broadway are slated to be one district.

I do not believe the needs and concerns of the Delta are the same as those on Grand Ave.

Our sidewalks are disjointed and in need of updating, if present at all. Jackson Park lacks pedestrian sidewalks at more than one entry point and a gorgeous mountain view that was accessible to all who visit the park is now blocked by apartment buildings.

The obstructed mountain view and condition of sidewalks, in particular, when compared to amenities in the Northwest neighborhood, are two immediate visual markers of the preferential treatment given and funding allocated to the Northwest neighborhood.

The Delta is a historically working-class neighborhood and remains so. It's also one of the most diverse neighborhoods in Everett. The needs of the Delta are different than those in the Northwest neighborhood. The more I learn of plans, or lack of funding for plans, for the Delta neighborhood, the more apparent it is that the Delta is a neighborhood that goes unseen and unheard by those who make decisions in Everett. By putting Delta in the same district as Grand Ave, I fear this will only be perpetuated.

Please consider changing the districts so the Delta neighborhood can be heard!

Cat Snapp

Received: 7/01/2020

I support establishing a district boundary line along Broadway Avenue, separating the Northwest neighborhood to the west and the Delta neighborhood to the east.. Thank you. Rod Amburgy, Delta neighborhood resident.

*Rodney ******

Received: 7/1/2020

Hello this is Citlalli "Alli" Zarate, and I am from the Delta Neighborhood. I am writing regarding the new districting.

As a neighbor from Delta, I deeply feel it would be a mistake to favor creating a North District rather than making the separation on Broadway .

We often experience difficulties making our voices heard because people think of us as part of the beautiful and wealthy neighborhoods from West of Broadway.

Often when I talk to some city officials about the disparity and lack of opportunities in our neighborhood and they brush it off by saying that "South Everett is less privileged" as if by denying talking about us will make the problems go away.

I don't know where this whole North vs South narrative started but many people from the general public have bought that idea that the whole North Everett is privileged, in an extent it is until you look closely at the east side of Broadway.

We exist for the city when it's convenient then we become invisible when it comes to provide comprehensible solutions for our community.

I'm not trying to dismiss our underrepresented South neighbors but I would like to point out that there's plenty of wealth clustered in Mukiteo, Silver lake and some of the unincorporated areas, there are talks lately about investing on a trail around there, while we don't have proper pedestrian access around our parks

If we got the nickname "Dynamic Delta" it's because we work extremely hard to be like this, we are used to live in a place full of obstacles, constraints and limits.

We've learned that if we want to thrive with a small amount of resources we need to put ourselves to work hard because years of historical neglect won't just go away.

I love my neighbors from Northwest and Bayside yet I can't relate with their problems and struggles.

There should be a better way of doing the districting because we risk being represented by the people in Grand Avenue.

I invite you to revisit the data and demographics on Delta, Riverside, Lowell and everything east of Broadway. You might notice that Delta's median household income is between 22.8 to 39.3k.

We are the neighborhood for subsidized housing, , needle exchange sites, self storage places, slumlords and motels.

Have you ever wondered why is the Juvenile jail next to the largest EHA complex in Everett?

Every time there's funding for something big we are included but excluded, because most officials think that we benefit from anything done on the West side.

They don't even know the struggle we go through just to get a new crosswalk painted, clean soil without arsenic, or to find a spot in the cafeteria for the free summer lunch program.

Recently I had to explain my new neighbor who is also an immigrant why we don't have sidewalks and I had to go on a long history lesson about Everett's. history and how hard we had to fight to make sure the remediation fund from the Riverview development to get sidewalks to serve our future neighbors.

I really appreciate your time, feel free to contact me if you want to talk about my neighborhood's needs.

Citlalli "Alli" Zarate

Received: 7/01/20

Nicole Webber,

Please see attached doc. Letter to Chair Simone Tarver and Members of the Everett Districting Committee for their consideration. I would appreciate your help. Could you reply to this email that you have received my email.

Thank you,

David Simpson

Stay safe and Stay healthy

July 1, 2020

Chair Simone Tarver and Members of the Everett Districting Committee:

I want to thank you all for the work you have done at this point to develop an acceptable district mapping plan for consideration by the voters of Everett.

I am a long time resident of the city of Everett, the committee is preparing to present the draft propose districting mapping plan to the public for their consideration.

I and many of the Delta Neighborhood community members disagree with your proposed mapping plan that will see the Northwest, Bayside, Delta and Riverside Neighborhoods combined. This will disenfranchise our historically working class, more diverse neighborhood.

I believe it would serve all the Neighborhoods if the north districts are split along Broadway in recognition of a long history of city power being held and controlled by West Marine View Drive, West Grand Avenue side of the city.

I would appreciate your consideration of my comments to make our city greater.

***Thank you,
David Simpson***

Received: 6/30/2020

To whom it may concern,

I live in the Delta neighborhood and I have an issue with the combining Northwest neighborhood with Delta. We have more people, less people who vote and a massive socioeconomic and racial disparity. I am very concerned that as a brown, working class vet, like many of my neighbors, we will not be properly represented in our city council. These disparities have been historically constant.

I believe Delta matches the Riverside and Lowell neighborhoods than any of the neighborhoods west of Broadway. It makes sense in this age of attempting to create equal representation that North Everett should be split by Broadway. I hope this strong suggestion is researched and reviewed as many of my neighbors in the Delta neighborhood are concerned for our future.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Michael Dippery

Received: 6/29/30

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to let you know that I do not agree with the new plan to redistrict the neighborhood. I live in Delta and would be districted with the Northwest neighborhood.

This right here I believe is not a good idea. The Northwest neighborhood is mainly filled with rich, white people. The Delta is filled with lower income and POC. Doing this redistricting will really take away the voice of the lower class. It also will eventually lead to gentrification. Property tax will go up and lower income people will be chased out. That is not the Everett I know. The Everett I know cares about everyone.

I ask that this be stopped. I think that instead of dividing this way the new districts be divided along Broadway. This way everyone will have a say. Not just the rich and powerful.

Thank you for taking time to read this. I hope you make the right choice. The choice that will better everyone.

Regan Beal

Received 6/27/20

I believe that the boundary should be split North/South, at Broadway.

I feel there needs to be more public notice and participation than just the legal minimum required.

It is my opinion that putting Delta Neighborhood in the same district as the Northwest Neighborhood does NOT meet "Preserve existing communities of related and mutual interest" .

There are just too many differences between NW & Delta neighborhoods: diversity & economic advantages immediately come to mind.

The boundaries should be elected by the voters.

Terri Amburgy



CITY OF EVERETT

Districting Commission

ABOUT THE DISTRICTING COMMISSION

In 2018, Everett voters approved Proposition 1 to fundamentally change how city councilmembers will be elected and establish districts throughout the city. Also, via Proposition 2, the voters decided that of the seven city council seats, two will be at-large (meaning they can live anywhere within the city) and five must live in the district they want to represent. Within this ballot measure, it was determined that the City would need to establish a districting commission, composed of Everett residents and appointed by the current city council and the mayor.

In May 2019, the Everett City Council appointed eight commissioners. During the commission's first meeting in August 2019, the commission appointed the ninth commissioner.

Members:

Simone Tarver (Chair)
James Langus
Kari Quaas

Chris Geray (Vice-Chair)
Ethel McNeal
Benjamin Young

Mary Fosse
John Monroe
Julius Wilson

MILESTONES

- Appointed ninth commissioner
- Hired a districting master (Tony Fairfax)
- Determined a schedule for completing the process by November 2020
- Established the core areas of the city
- Utilized their collective knowledge of their community to provide feedback on draft districting maps prepared by the districting master

WHAT'S NEXT

- Continue work on refining and discussing draft districting maps
- Finalize the draft districting map
- Establish the schedule for the public meetings to gather input from the community
- Review and discuss any feedback received
- Make any necessary updates to districting map
- Present the final version of the districting map to the Everett City Council to adopt without modification by November 2020

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT

All districting meetings are available online, live on Everett Channel and by phone. After the meetings, the recorded videos are available at everettwa.gov/districting, as well as the minutes and any meeting materials.

The Districting Commission welcomes any feedback or comments from the public via email. Reach out via email to nwebber@everettwa.gov, and your feedback will be shared with the commission.