

**City of Everett**  
**Districting Commission Special Meeting**  
**Monday – July 20, 2020**

Location:            Everett Online Platform            Time: 6:00 p.m.  
Everett Council Chambers – 3002 Wetmore Ave – Everett WA

**AGENDA**

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

**Item 1:** Community input/ email recognition and discussion

**Item 2:** Review proposed final draft A-8 plan report and PowerPoint

**Item 3:** Map adjustment and comments

**Item 4:** Delta/Northwest Everett core

**Item 5:** Discuss first draft plan of public meeting proposal

Discussion Items

**Notes:**



# EVERETT *City of Everett*

WASHINGTON

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**TO:** Districting Commission; David Hall, City Attorney  
**FROM:** Flora Diaz, Assistant City Attorney  
**DATE:** July 17, 2020  
**SUBJECT:** Districting Public Forums

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**Issue:** The Districting Commission is seeking to have public forums/meetings which are safe for the community due to the current pandemic, while still complying with the OPMA (Open Public Meetings Act) and districting regulations.

**Remote Public Forums:** Once the Districting Commission has approved a districting plan/district boundaries, before it can be formally approved as a final plan by the Districting Commission and presented to City Council there must be a minimum of **six** public forums: one in each potential district, and one city-wide forum. Remote public forums are permitted under the OPMA but must meet certain guidelines. [NOTE: the current waiver of the in-person OPMA requirements due to the pandemic is set to expire August 1, 2020]

- Each forum can be attended and held virtually, but must also have a physical location
  - The physical location must provide the ability to see/hear the virtual public forum (such as a video screen with sound on)
  - None of the **six** public forums can be exclusively virtual.
  - Extra forums beyond the six required ones could be held virtually without a physical location, if desired.
- Public comment must be accepted at the forum
  - These could be made telephonically. A phone could be provided at the physical location of the forum so that people who show up in person can make their comments into the remote meeting.
  - Public comments do not require a response from the commissioners or presenters.

**Notice, Publication, Changes to Districting Plan:** Please see below for details regarding the non-OPMA requirements for the public forums. This is an excerpt from a larger document you were previously provided.

### Notice and Public Forums/Meetings:

**Public forums/meetings must be held seven days or longer before** the districting plan/district boundaries are adopted by the Districting Commission.<sup>1</sup> The draft must be published before the public forums/meetings are held.<sup>2</sup> It must be republished if changes are made to the draft districting plan/district boundaries in response to the public comments.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> RCW 29A.76.010(5)(a)

<sup>2</sup> RCW 29A.76.010(5)(a)

<sup>3</sup> RCW 29A.76.010(5)(b)

Practically speaking, it would be best to have the draft ready to publish and ready for public forums/meetings by **September 1, 2020 or sooner** due to the various notice requirements.

A. Public forums/meetings (having extra is permitted; this list is only the minimum)

1. At least one citywide public forum/meeting seven days or longer before the Districting Commission adopts the draft plan.<sup>4</sup>

a. Notice: The draft must be published “within ten days” of the public forum/meeting.<sup>5</sup> The use of the word “within” means that it can’t be published more than ten days before the public forum/meeting.

1) It would be best to publish the draft as close to the ten days before the public meeting/forum as possible to provide the public as much time as the statute permits to read the draft.

b. Note: this is referred to as a “public forum” in the City Charter<sup>6</sup> which is the same as a “public meeting” in RCW 29A.76.010.

2. At least one public forum in each then-existing district<sup>7</sup>

a. Since the City won’t have any districts yet in 2020, hold the “district” public forums in each of the proposed district areas

B. Revisions to the draft plan (if any revisions are made after receiving public comment)

1. The revised draft plan must be published seven days or longer before the draft plan is adopted by the Districting Commission.<sup>8</sup> This allows for additional *written* public comment before the draft plan is adopted.

C. There must be notice of the public forums/meetings, and comments must be permitted.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> RCW 29A.76.010(5)(a)

<sup>5</sup> RCW 29A.76.010(5)(a)

<sup>6</sup> Everett Charter Sec. 2.1(c)

<sup>7</sup> Everett Charter Sec. 2.1(c)

<sup>8</sup> RCW 29A.76.010(5)(b)

<sup>9</sup> RCW 29A.76.010(5)

# The City of Everett, Washington

Proposed

Final Draft Districting Plan A-8

July 20, 2020



**DRAFT**

by

Everett, WA Districting Commission

Tony Fairfax, Districting Master

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## 1.0 Background & Redistricting Criteria

In 2018, the City of Everett passed a referendum to move from an at-large system with eight city council members (including mayor) to a system with three at-large (including mayor) 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 governing districting (i.e., redistricting) for the city of Everett, WA are derived by several sources including, U.S. Constitution, Federal Legislation (specifically the Voting Rights Act), Washington State constitution (including the Washington State Voting Rights Act), and the city of Everett, WA redistricting criteria. The Districting Commission via the Districting Master followed traditional redistricting criteria<sup>1</sup> as well as the subsequent legal redistricting codes and guidelines during the development of all plans, including:

### Washington State Constitution's 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.*

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<sup>1</sup> Traditional Redistricting Criteria or Principles are acceptable guidelines that have been formulated out of court cases over several decades. They center on equal population, contiguity, compactness, minimizing political subdivision splits, preservation of communities of interest, and preservation of district cores.

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

*(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.*

The city of Everett, WA Criteria for the Districting Master & Districting Commission

*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 leading to the development of the proposed final draft plan include:

- 1) Redistricting Training for 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.
- 8) Development of online map review capabilities for initial draft plans by the Districting Master
- 9) Submission of comments on initial draft plans from the commissioners to the Districting Master
- 10) 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
- 11) Summarization of comments on second alternative draft plans from the commissioners by the Districting Master
- 12) Development of plan A-7 to accommodate comments of initial and alternative draft plans by the Districting Master
- 13) Submission of comments on plan A-7 from the commissioners to the Districting Master
- 14) Development of plan A-8 to accommodate comments of plan A-7 (in addition to initial and alternative draft plans) by the Districting Master
- 15) Commissioners approve plan A-8 to become the initial suggested final plan
- 16) Development of plan A-8 report and presentation for commissioners by the Districting Master and initial public review

### 3.0 Plan Development Process

All of the plans that were developed followed traditional districting criteria as well as relevant redistricting laws and guidelines,<sup>2</sup> including:

#### Equally Populate the Districts within acceptable Deviation

The central criterion that launched modern-day redistricting is to equally populate political districts in order to adhere to the “Equal Protection Clause” that extends from the U.S. Constitution.<sup>3</sup> However, the courts have ruled that legislative and local districting plans will not violate the “Equal Protection Clause” if the smallest to largest populated district (overall range) does not have a deviation percentage greater than ten percent (10%) from the ideal population size.<sup>4</sup> The Districting Commission has refined this criterion to include +/- 5% for each district. Throughout the development of all plans, districts were held within the 10% overall range and +/- 5% population deviation from the ideal. Specifically for Everett, WA, the ideal district population size is 20,604 (using 2010 Census data), 10% is 2,060 persons while 5% is 1,030 persons. Thus, the population of each district must fall between 19,574 and 21,634.

#### Districts that are Geographically Contiguous

The Courts have ruled that all parts of the district must be geographically connected to each other or contiguous. There are exceptions to this criterion. Specifically, for the city of Everett, the noncontiguous area to the west of the city, Lake Chaplain, will ultimately be attached to one of the districts. This area will not be contiguous with the other parts of the district. However, this is an acceptable exception to the contiguity criteria.

#### Compact Districts

The geographic dispersion and irregularity of the district boundaries have been scrutinized by the Courts. The term used for this is called compactness. In order to measure this dispersion and irregularity, compactness measures have been created to quantify. The Courts have ruled that geographically compact districts are beneficial to voters. For example, a district shaped like a circle or a square would be considered extremely geographically compact. However, traditionally, most districts have some imperfections or irregularities in their shape. Nonetheless, the more bizarre the district shape, the less likely it is to be compact.

#### Minimizing Political Subdivision Splits

One of the universally accepted traditional redistricting criteria is to minimize political subdivisions splits. This criterion usually includes minimizing splits of counties, cities, precincts, and voting tabulation districts (VTDs)<sup>5</sup>. During the development of all plans, precincts (i.e., VTDs) were left intact and not split in any plan.

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<sup>2</sup> Caliper’s Maptitude for Redistricting was the primary redistricting software used to develop each plan. ESRI’s ArcGIS desktop software was used to generate the presentation maps.

<sup>3</sup> The court case *Avery v. Midland County*, 390 U.S. 474 ruled that local government districts had to be roughly equal in population and follow the same concept found under the case *Reynolds v. Sims*.

<sup>4</sup> Ideal or average district population is calculated by dividing the jurisdiction’s population by the number of districts within the plan.

<sup>5</sup> 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. There were some areas of the city that had been annexed

### Prioritization of Preserving Neighborhood Communities of Interest within Districts

According to a 2018 city-wide study of Everett, WA, approximately 75% of those surveyed selected “Existing Neighborhoods” as the primary communities of interest to preserve. Consequently, the development of the proposed final draft plan incorporated the preservation of neighborhoods within districts (see Figure 3-1).<sup>6</sup> Although splitting neighborhoods was a priority, Everett precincts overlap and split neighborhoods. Thus, it was inevitable that there would be several split neighborhoods included in all of the developed plans.

### Preserving of other Communities of Interest within Districts

According to the 2018 city-wide study of Everett, WA, the second-ranked community of interest surveyed by the citizens, was “other.” However, the third, fourth, and fifth-ranked communities of interest were language, Income groups, and housing types, respectively. Each of these communities of interests or their “socioeconomic attributes” were considered when developing the plans.

### Selection of the District Cores for the City

Maintaining or preserving district core areas as previously drawn is considered as one of the traditional redistricting criteria. However, since Everett, WA, is converting from an at-large system to a hybrid system that contains five single-member districts, district cores do not exist. Thus, the first step in the plan development process was to establish the initial district core areas for the districts.

The district cores, in essence, are the seeds of the district. They represent various sections where each district forms and are usually located in different geographic areas of the city. Although not mandated, it is assumed that district cores will usually remain intact over multiple redistricting cycles.

The commissioners deliberated and ultimately selected five core areas: Delta & Northwest Everett neighborhoods, Lowell neighborhood, Boulevard Bluff - Harborview Seahurst Glenhaven – View Ridge Madison neighborhoods, Casino Road, and the Silver Lake neighborhood. Figure 3-2 presents the district cores that were selected for the city.

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between 2010 and 2020 and deviated from the 2010 VTDs. However, all four of those areas except for one contained zero population in 2010. The fourth area splits a census block that contains 130 persons and even if the full amount (130 persons) is added to the district (District 5), it continues to be within the acceptable population deviation for the district.

<sup>6</sup> There exist areas of the city that are not included in a specific neighborhood. Examples include areas in the port as well as industrial areas.

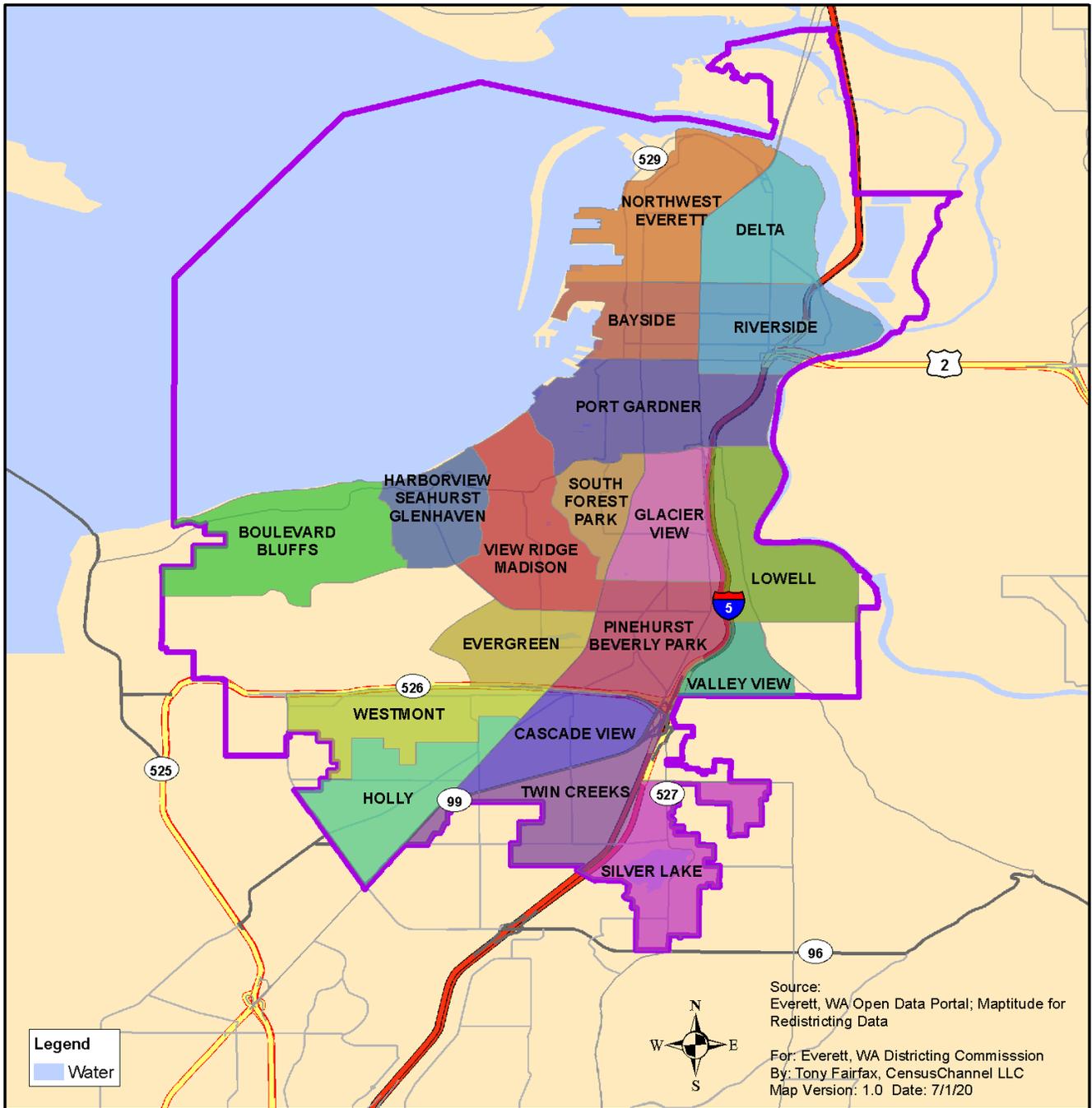


Figure 3-1 Everett, WA Neighborhoods

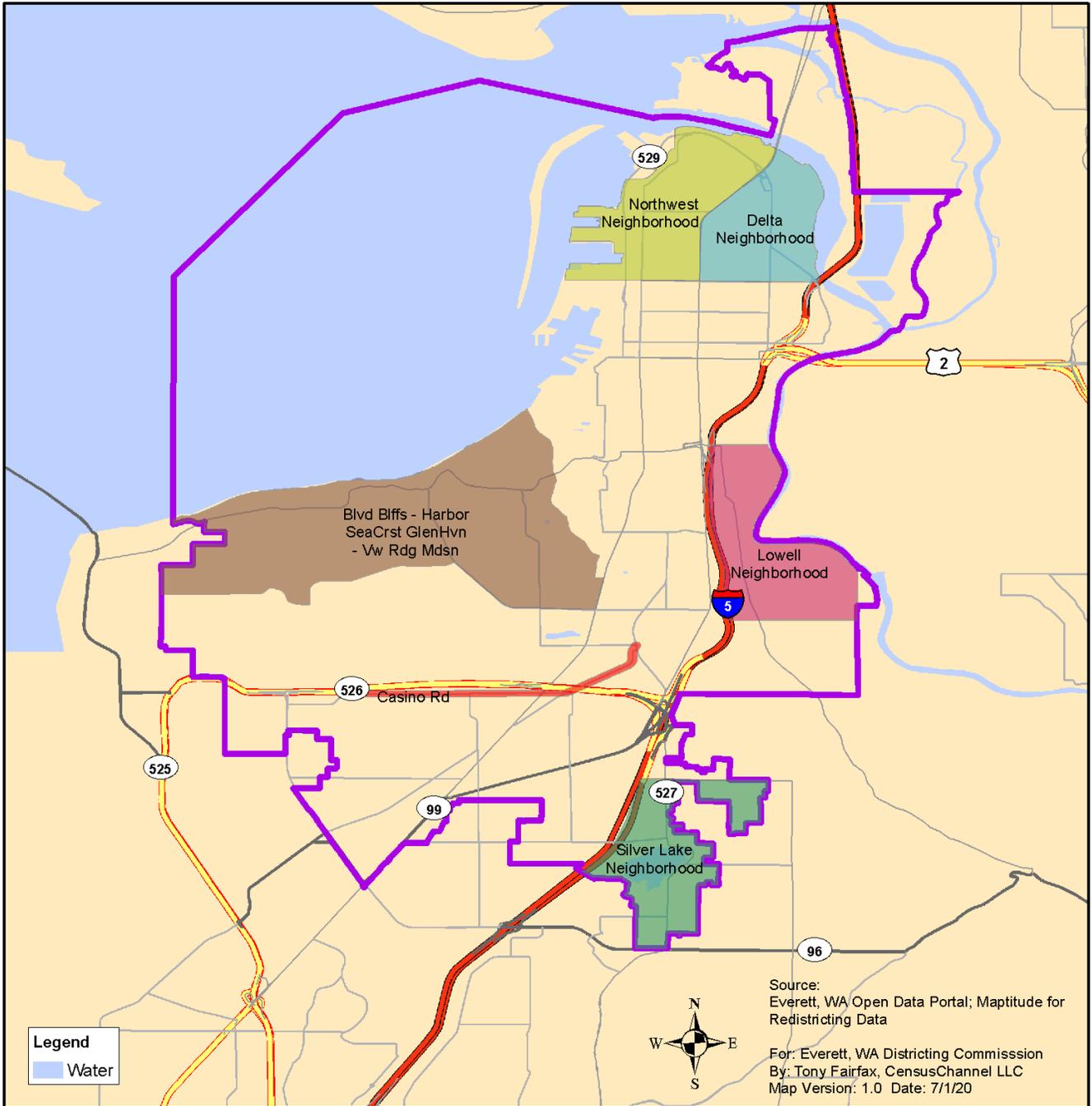


Figure 3-2 Everett, WA District Cores

#### 4.0 Preliminary Plans & The Proposed Final Draft Plan A-8 District Comparison

##### Preliminary Plans

After the selection of the district cores, several preliminary plans were generated by the Districting Master and presented to the commission. The commissioners provided comments on the advantages

and disadvantages of each plan (Plans A-1 to A-3, and B-1).<sup>77</sup> From those comments, the Districting Master developed a new set of alternative plans (Plans A-4-to A-6, B-2). A new set of comments were provided by the commissioners on the second set of alternative plans. These comments were incorporated into an initial proposed draft final plan, A-7. Additional comments on Plan A-7 were integrated to produce Plan A-8, the proposed final draft plan.

Plan A-8

Plan A-8, shown in Figure 4 – 1, includes the following demographic and socioeconomic characteristics:

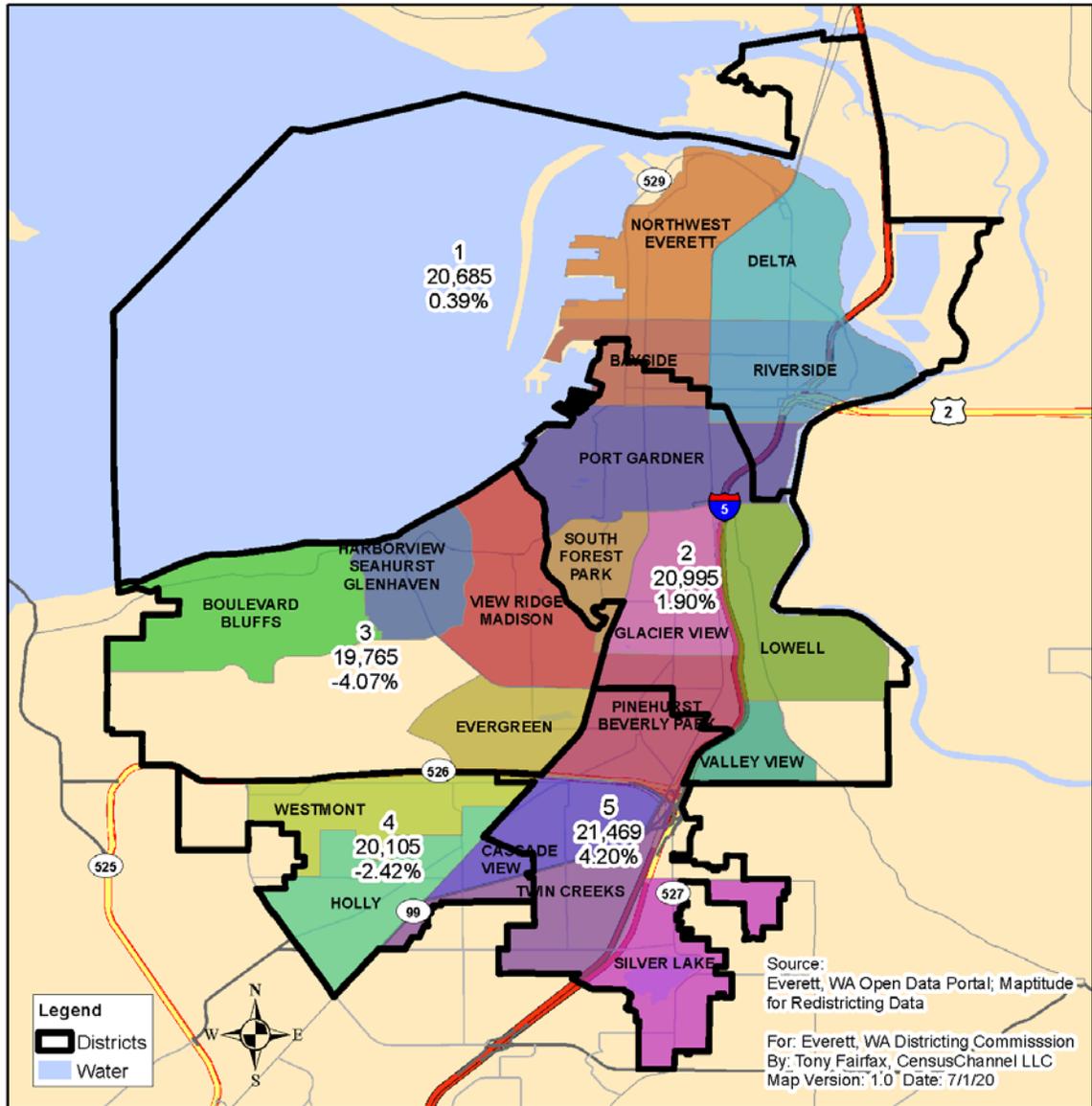


Figure 4 – 1 Everett, WA Plan A-8

<sup>77</sup> The numbering scheme centered on similar plans had the same alpha character. When there was a significant difference, the alpha character changed to the next value.

## District Population & Deviation Statistics

Plan A-8's overall population deviation was 8.27% and thus fell within the acceptable 10% range. Each district also existed within the specified +/-5% deviation criteria. The following tables pertaining to Plan A-8 presents basic demographic 2010 Census totals and voting age populations (VAP)<sup>8</sup> and deviation statistics.

Table 4 - 1 Plan A-8 2010 Census Total Population 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

Table 4 - 2 Plan A-8 2010 Census Total Populations and Deviation Statistics%									
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%

Table 4 - 3 Plan A-8 2010 Census Voting Age Population (VAP) and Deviation Statistics									
District	VAP	Dev	LatVAP	WhtVAP	BlkVAP	IndVAP	AsnVAP	HwnVAP	MinVAP
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

Table 4 - 4 Plan A-8 2010 Census Voting Age Population (VAP) and Deviation Statistics%									
District	VAP	Dev%	LatVAP%	WhtVAP%	BlkVAP%	IndVAP%	AsnVAP%	HwnVAP%	MinVAP%
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. The CVAP dataset provides a more accurate depiction of the number of persons who are able to register and vote (i.e., only citizens who have the potential of voting are included). However, the ACS 5-year dataset is known as a "rolling

<sup>8</sup> Voting Age Population includes those persons above the age of 18.

survey,” and thus, surveys are performed over five years. It has no specific single year associated with the dataset. The closest understandable data point that is mentioned in some technical documents is the midpoint, in this case, 2016.<sup>9</sup> Therefore, the 2014-2018 5-Year ACS “most likely” provides somewhat of a mid-decade timeframe estimate.

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

<b>Table 4 - 5 Plan A-8 Census' 2014-2018 5-Year ACS Citizen Voting Age Population (VAP) &amp; Deviation Statistics</b>									
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

<b>Table 4 - 6 Plan A-8 Census' 2014-2018 5-Year ACS Citizen Voting Age Population (VAP) &amp; Dev Statistics%</b>									
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 the current 2020 population and demographic statistics pertaining to the districts within Plan A-8.

<b>Table 4 - 7 Plan A-8 Estimated 2020 Total Population</b>								
District	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

<b>Table 4 - 8 Plan A-8 Estimated 2020 Total Population%</b>								
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

<sup>9</sup> The Census Bureau dissuades the use of the midpoint as a designation of its 5-Year ACS.

## Registered Voters and Turnout for the 2018 and 2019 Elections

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

District	CVAP 1418	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 & Census Bureau's 2014-2018 5-Year ACS Data

## Compactness Measures

The compactness measures that were utilized included Reock, Polsby-Popper, and Convex Hull. Each of these measures are widely applied when comparing district compactness. All of the districts contained in Plan A-8 were found to be, at a minimum, reasonably compact.<sup>10</sup> District 3 was shown to be the most compact with the highest scores on all three measurements (i.e. the highest score closest to the value of 1). District 5 was found to be the least compact on three out of the three measurements. However, District 5's compactness is lower due to the shape and configuration of the city's southern boundaries and not due to any nefarious or improper districting configuration.

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

Importance was given to other traditional redistricting criteria of preserving communities of interest. These included minimizing the splitting of neighborhoods and endeavoring to preserve common socioeconomic attributes within districts. Since neighborhood boundaries and precinct geographies are

<sup>10</sup> Although not a true comparison, all of the compactness measures in Plan A-8 were contained within the state of Washington's legislative district's compactness measures using the same three measures.

usually generated by two different governmental entities with different objectives, they tend to occasionally overlap and split each other.<sup>11</sup>

Consequently, 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. A manual<sup>12</sup> review of the split neighborhoods within each district is presented in Table 4-11.

District	# Split Neighborhoods	Neighborhoods Splits
1	3	Bayside, Port Gardner, Riverside
2	5	Bayside, Pinehurst Beverly Park, Port Gardner, Riverside, South Forest Park
3	1	South Forest Park
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 Services. The district results appear in Table 4-12.

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 <sup>13</sup>
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

<sup>11</sup> Neighborhoods are developed largely by city planning departments and tend to be defined by local housing development areas. Precincts are developed by county or city elections departments/boards and are developed for the purpose of conducting elections. Because of these divergent missions, the two may overlap and split each other's boundaries.

<sup>12</sup> The digital shapefiles of the precincts and the neighborhoods were slightly misaligned in certain areas. The misalignment eliminated the use of Maptitude for Redistricting's automated report analysis for neighborhood communities of interest. Instead, there was a manual visual review and counting of the splitting of neighborhoods.

<sup>13</sup> 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

## 5.0 Plan A-8 District Descriptions

### District 1

District Core: Delta/Northwest Everett Neighborhoods  
 2010 Population: 20,684  
 Population Deviation: 0.39%  
 2020 Est. Population: 22,102

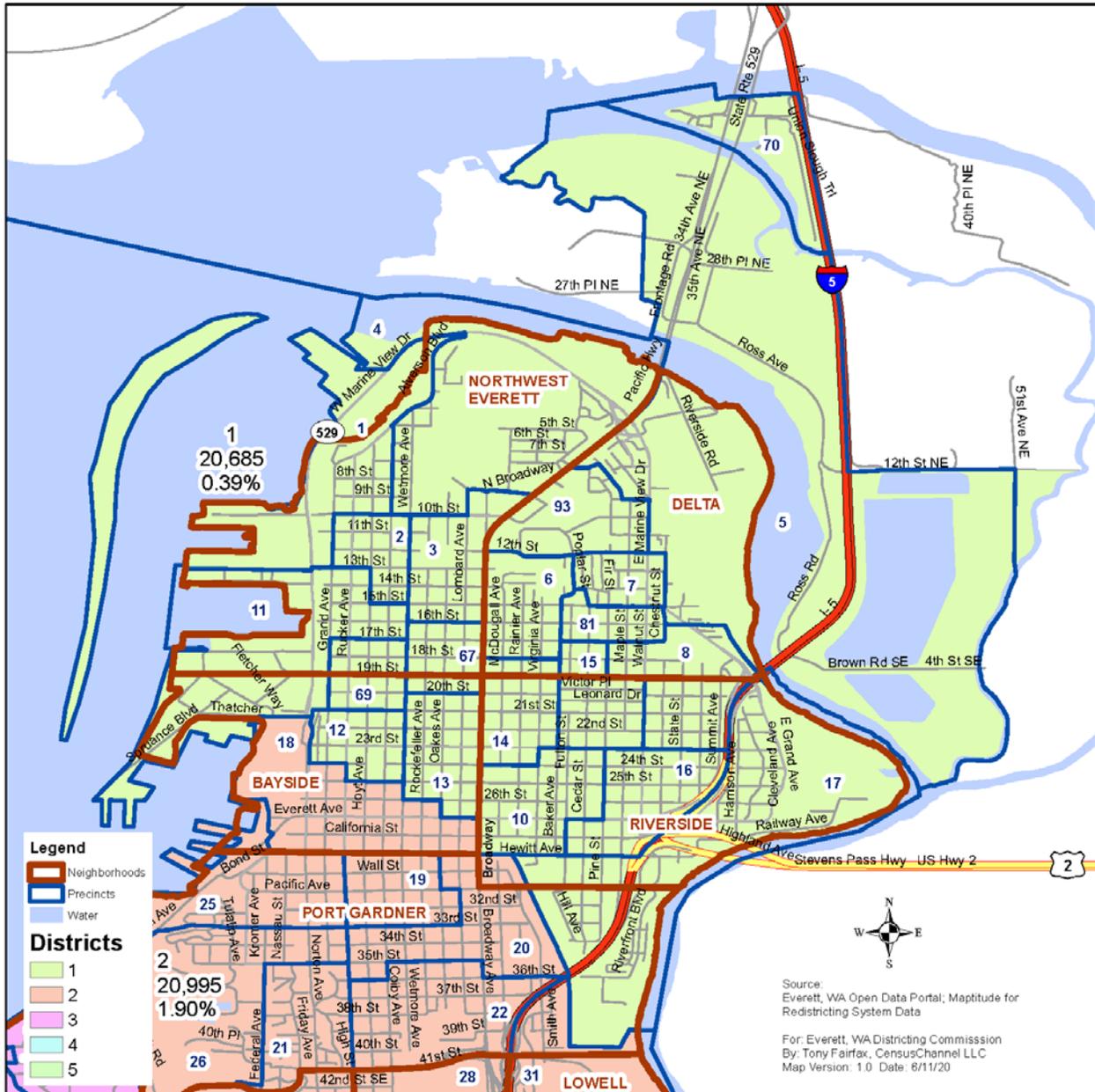


Figure 5 – 1 District 1

## District 1 Geographic Description & Characteristics:

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 (see Figure 5-2 red circle). This segment extends from Hewitt Ave to Pacific Ave (north to south) and Broadway to the boundary of precinct 17 (east to west). Precinct 17 contains a portion within Riverside that includes zero persons, according to the 2010 population.

Bayside is split above a staircase shaped precinct (Precinct 18). In order to include the vast majority of Riverside, Bayside must be split (due to adhering to the equal population criteria). Precinct 18 provides a clear demarcation and tends to match the socioeconomic attributes of Port Gardner's northwest precincts' that are contained within District 2.

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 (see Figure 5-2 green circle).

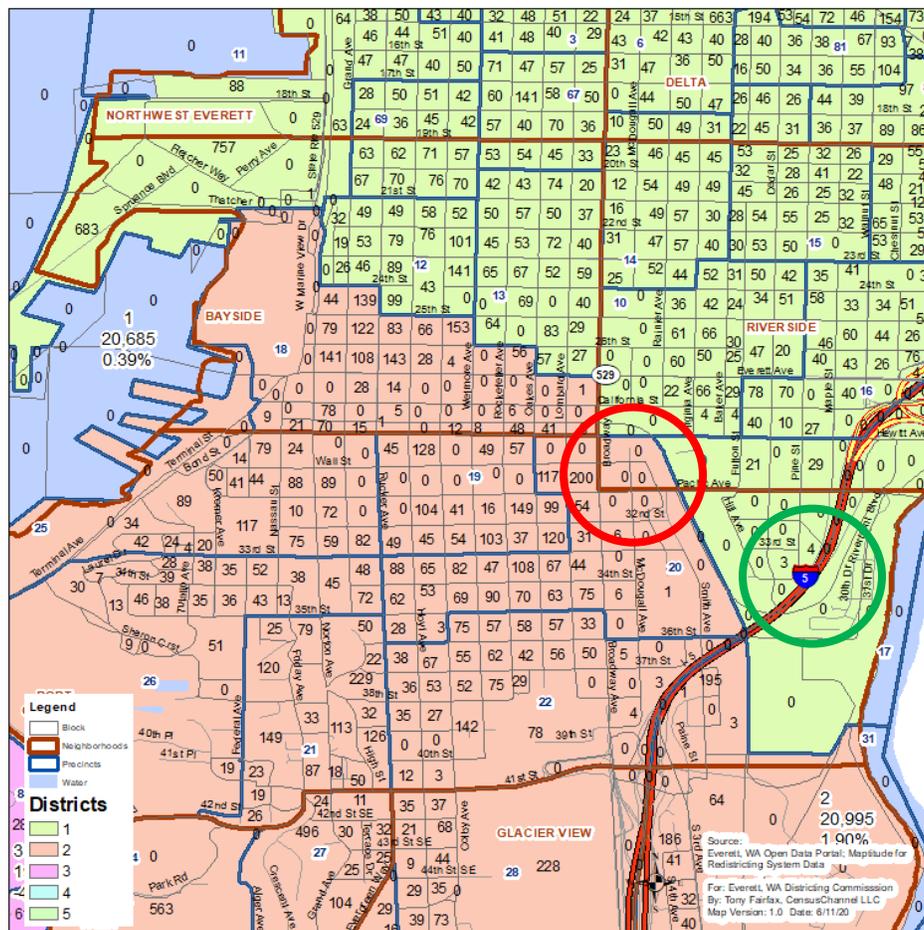


Figure 5 – 2 District 1 Southern Zoom w/2010 Block Population

The district is also characterized by being the location of the city's colleges, older housing structures (excluding the Delta neighborhood with newer rental structures), and moderate household income.

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

Rationale for District Configuration:

- District 1's configuration started with determining whether Northwest Everett and Delta should exist in the same district as the core areas
- Delta and Northwest Everett were combined in the same district after an analysis showed a relatively small turnout difference between combining Delta with a NW Everett/Bayside/Riverside configuration or an alternative district that adjoins areas south of Delta in a Riverside/Port Gardner/Lowell configuration.<sup>14</sup>
- The next decision was to split mostly Bayside or Riverside. Bayside was split along PCT 18, which allowed for most of downtown to be included in District 2. Also, PCT 18 is a good demarcation point since it appears to match socioeconomically with the northwest precincts in Port Gardner.
- PCT 17 was added to contain most of Riverside. Only a small portion of Riverside was left in District 2 (with zero population). PCT 17 also splits Port Gardner, with 7 persons left contained within District 1

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<sup>14</sup> An analysis of the difference in turnout in 2019 between Plan A-8's District 1 and a most likely alternative southern district configuration varied from 38.26% to 42.07%, respectively. The turnout in 2018 between Plan A-8's District 1 and the alternative southern district varied from 68.27% to 64.16%, respectively.

District 2

District Core: Lowell Neighborhood  
 2010 Population: 20,995  
 Population Deviation: 1.90%  
 2019 Estimated Population: 23,669

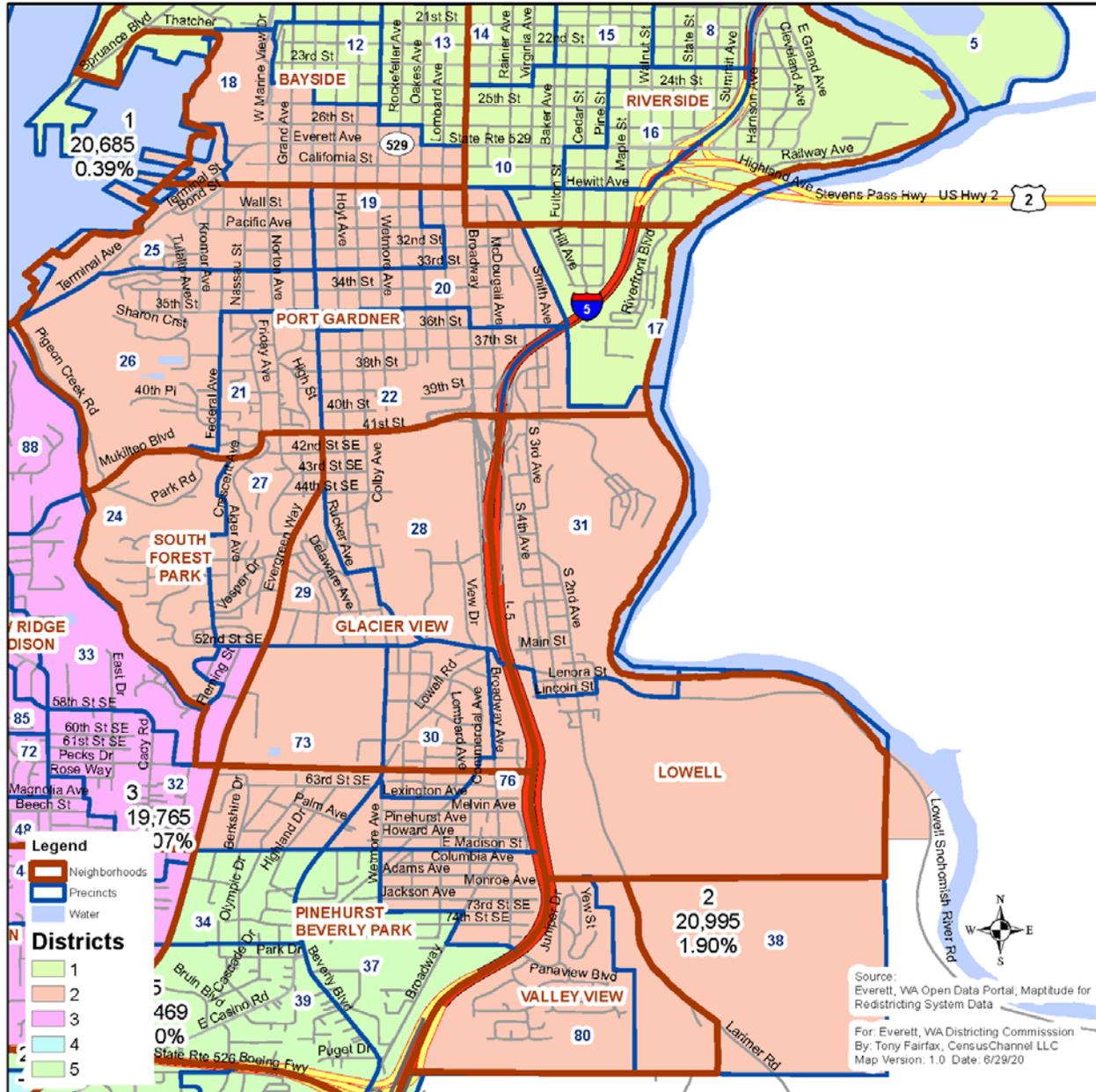


Figure 5-3 District 2

## District 2 Geographic Description & Characteristics:

District 2 is a central city-based district with its core selected as the Lowell neighborhood. The district extends diagonally northward from the east to the west of central Everett and contains the following neighborhoods: Glacier view (whole), Lowell (whole), Pinehurst Beverly Park (part), Port Gardner (part), South Forest 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 (see Figure 5-4 red circle)

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 the east to Hewitt Ave and then to the boundary of Precinct 17.

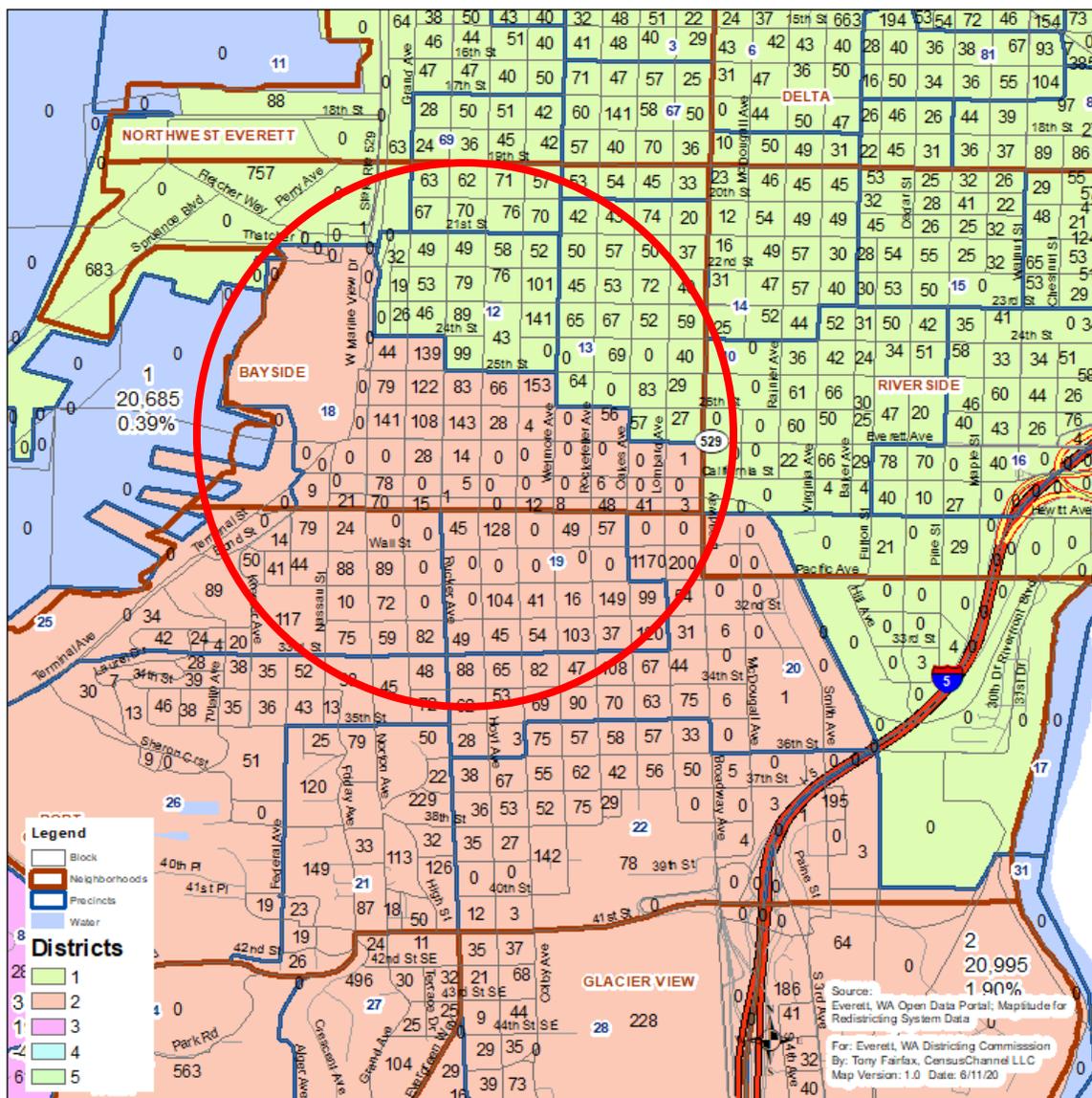


Figure 5–4 District 2 Northern Zoom Zoom w/2010 Block Population

South Forest 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 small 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 Forest Park. The part of South Forest Park that is not within District 2 extends from 52<sup>nd</sup> 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:

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

Rationale for District Configuration:

- District 2's configuration began with establishing Lowell as the core area. Valley View was added to District 2 due to PCT 38 splitting both Lowell and Valley View. In order to keep Lowell whole and Valley View whole, and to minimize neighborhood splits, PCT 80 was added to District 2, which allowed for Valley View to exist wholly contained within the district.
- From Lowell and Valley View the district expanded northwest to include Port Gardner and a portion a Bayside. Since Bayside was split by District 1 by removing PCT 18, most of downtown could be included in District 2. In addition, most of Port Gardner was contained as well (PCT 17 was previously removed and placed in District 1, which contained only seven (7) persons).
- Although District 2 could not extend further northwest, due to abutting with View Ridge Madison (a district core area), it could add South Forest Park. Thus, there was a determination on whether to include South Forest Park within District 2 or District 3. Socioeconomically South Forest Park could match either District 2 or 3.
- It was determined that in order for District 3 to exist within the acceptable population deviation, Evergreen and South Forest Park could not both be wholly contained within District 3. Thus, most of South Forest Park was placed in District 2. Only a small segment of South Forest Park remains in District 3 (341 persons) due to PCT 33 splitting the neighborhood.
- The entire neighborhood of Glacier View and a portion of Pinehurst Beverly Park was added to District 2 in order to bring the district within acceptable population deviation.

District 3

District Core: Boulevard Bluff - Harborview Seahurst Glenhaven – View Ridge Madison  
 2010 Population: 19,765  
 Population Deviation: -4.07%  
 2019 Estimated Population: 21,215

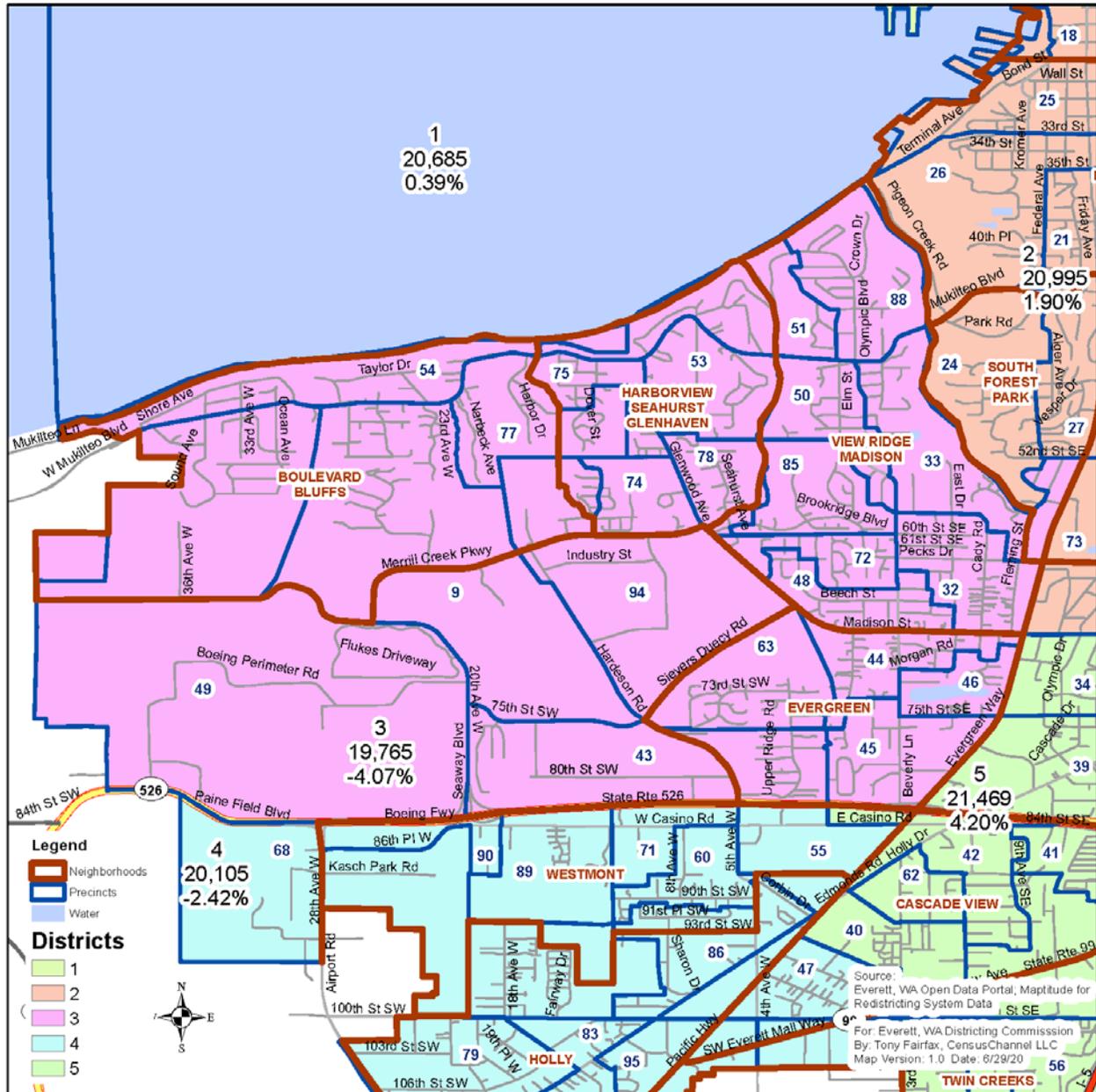


Figure 5-3 District 3

### District 3 Geographic Description & Characteristics:

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 Forest 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 Forest Park that exists inside precinct 33 (see Figure 5-3). As with District 2, this was necessary due to the splitting of South Forest Park by precinct 33.

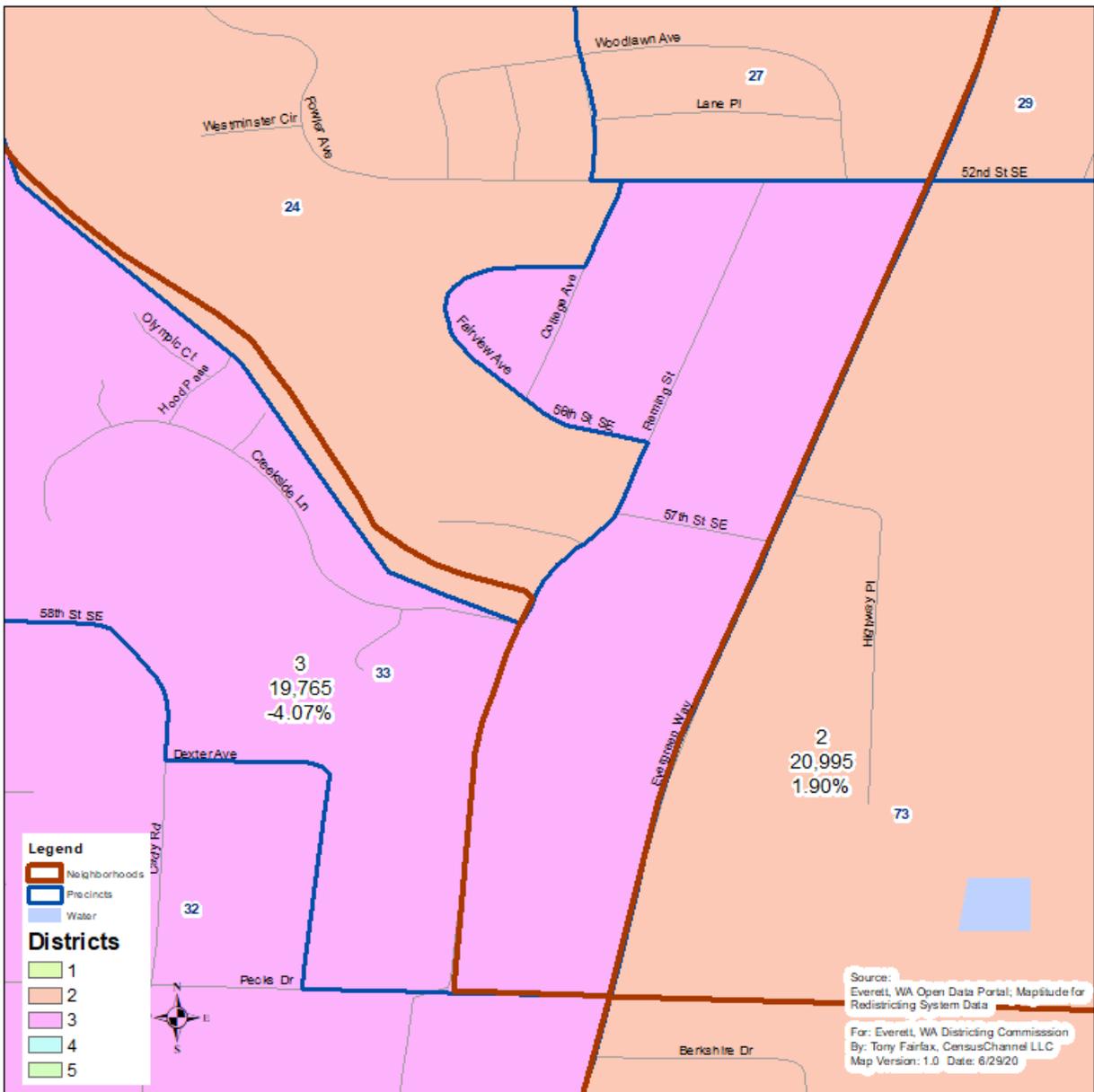


Figure 5–3 District 3 South Forest Park Zoom

Major Places of Interest contained within District 3 includes:

- The Boeing Company
- Beverly Lake
- EVCC Corporate and Continuing Education Center
- Howarth Park

Rationale for District 3 Configuration:

- District 3's configuration began with wholly containing the district's core of Boulevard Bluffs, Harborview-Seahurst-Glenhaven, and View Ridge-Madison neighborhoods. Once it was determined that most<sup>15</sup> of South Forest Park would be added to District 2, Evergreen could be added wholly within Districts 3. Adding Evergreen brought the district within acceptable population deviation.

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<sup>15</sup> A small portion of South Forest Park (341 persons) would continue to exist in District 3 due to PCT 33 splitting the neighborhoods of South Forest Park and View Ridge-Madison.

District 4

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

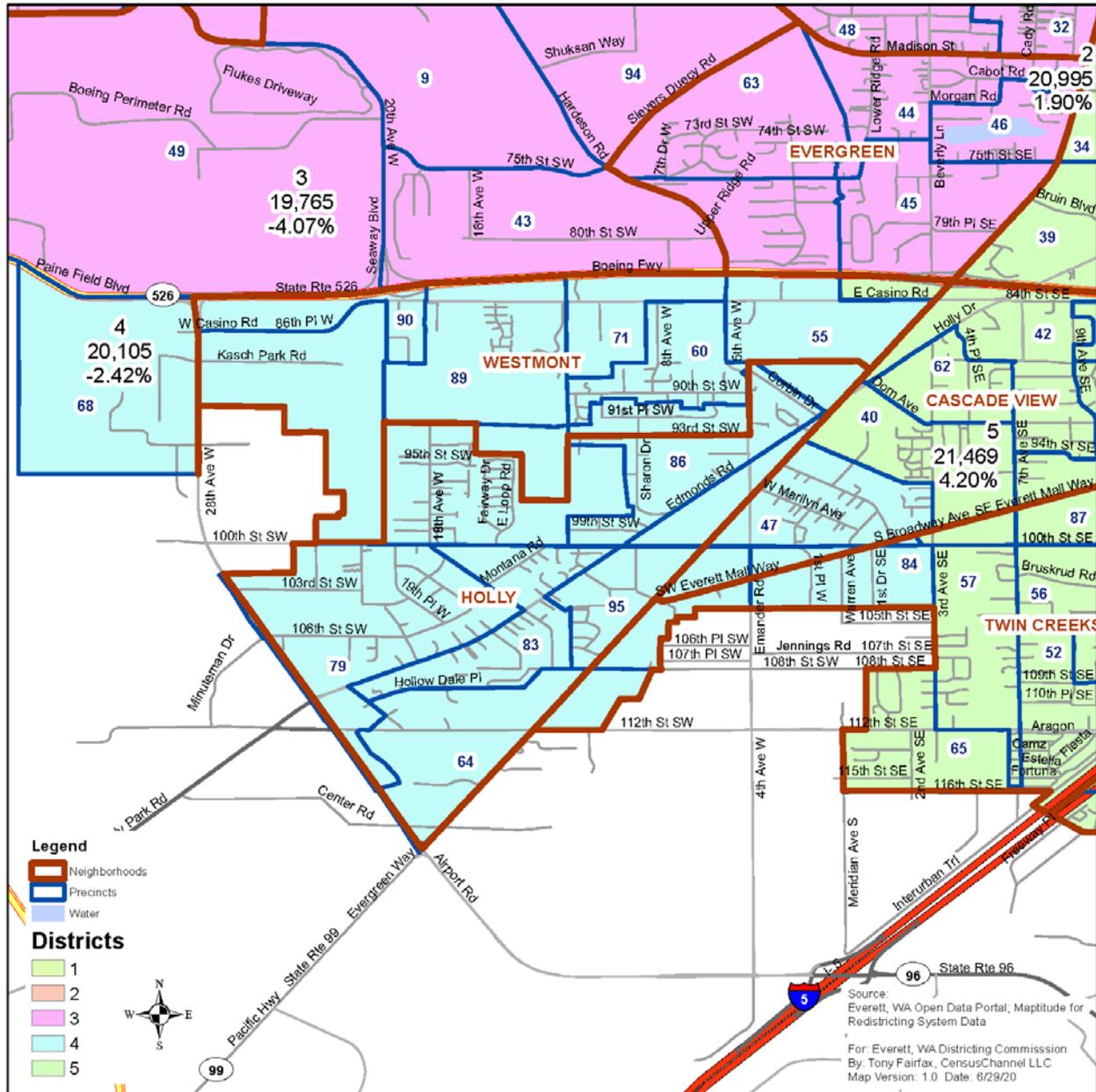


Figure 5 – 4 District 4

#### District 4 Geographic Description & Characteristics:

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
- Kasch Memorial Park
- Sno-Isle Technical Skill Center
- Walter E Hall Golf Course
- Walter E Hall Park

Rationale for District Configuration:

- District 4's configuration began with the core area of Casino Road. Since it was not conventional redistricting practice to follow only a road, the neighborhood of Westmont was the starting point for District 4. Only a single census block in Westmont remained "not" included in District 4 (containing 5 persons). This block exists in PCT 42 (which splits Westmont and Cascade View).
- Crossing over the Boeing Freeway (a natural infrastructure boundary) and splitting Evergreen was not a desirable choice (due to preserving communities of interest). Instead, it was decided to add the neighborhood of Holly to District 4, which had similar socioeconomic and demographic attributes, and is geographically intertwined with Westmont.
- PCT 47 and PCT 95 were added to wholly contain Holly within District 4 and to bring the district population within an acceptable deviation from the ideal. These two precincts also had similar socioeconomic attributes that matched District 4.

District 5

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

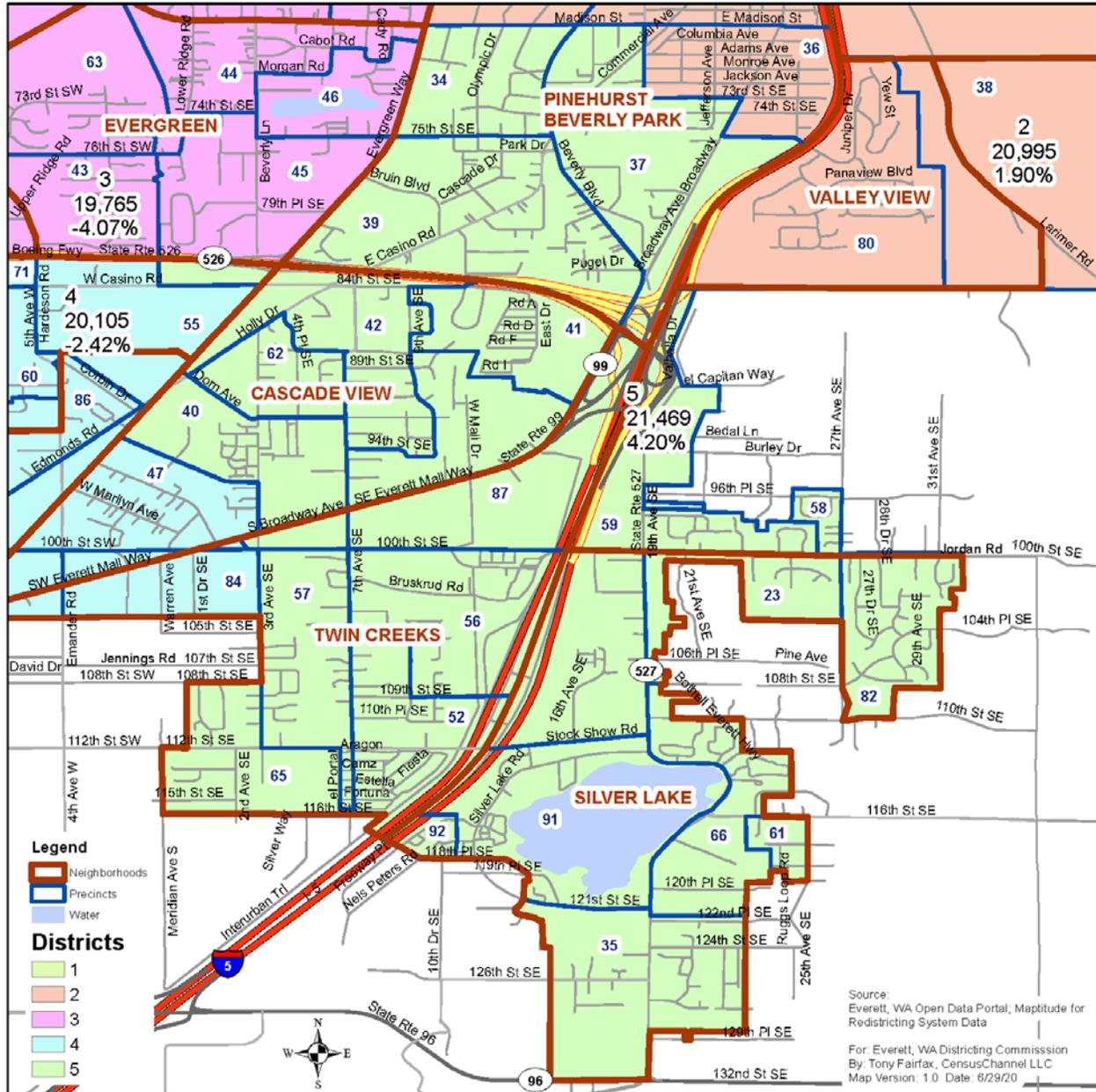


Figure 5 – 5 District 5

### District 5 Geographic Description & Characteristics:

District 5 is a southern-based district with its core selected as the 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 Freeway.

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 northern end of District 5 also includes three precincts in Pinehurst Beverly Park. The precincts are 34, 37, and 39. The district extends on the northeast side to Valley View neighborhood.

The northwestern boundary continues to follow precinct 57 until it reaches 108<sup>th</sup> Street (Precinct 65). Precinct 35 is the southern end of the district. In fact, all of the precincts south and east of Interstate 5 is contained within District 5.

Major Places of Interest contained within the District includes:

- Everett Mall
- Cypress Lawn Cemetery
- Cypress Lawn Memorial Park
- Silver Lake
- Silver Lake Park

### Rationale for District Configuration:

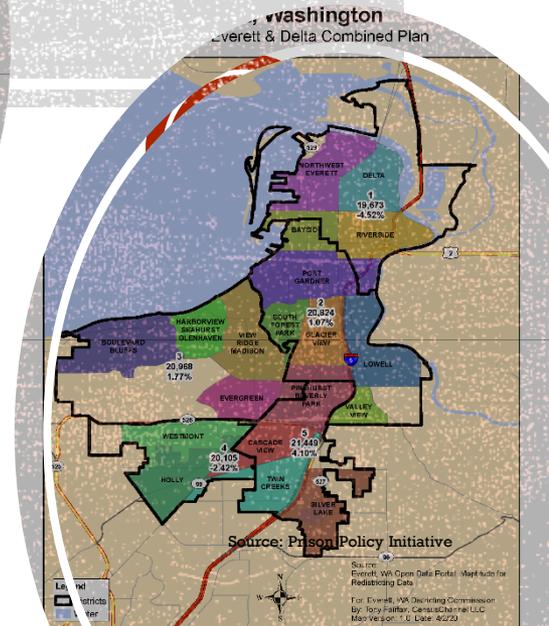
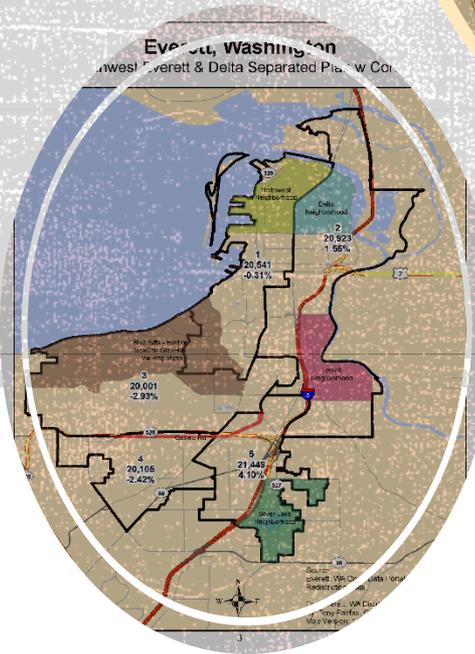
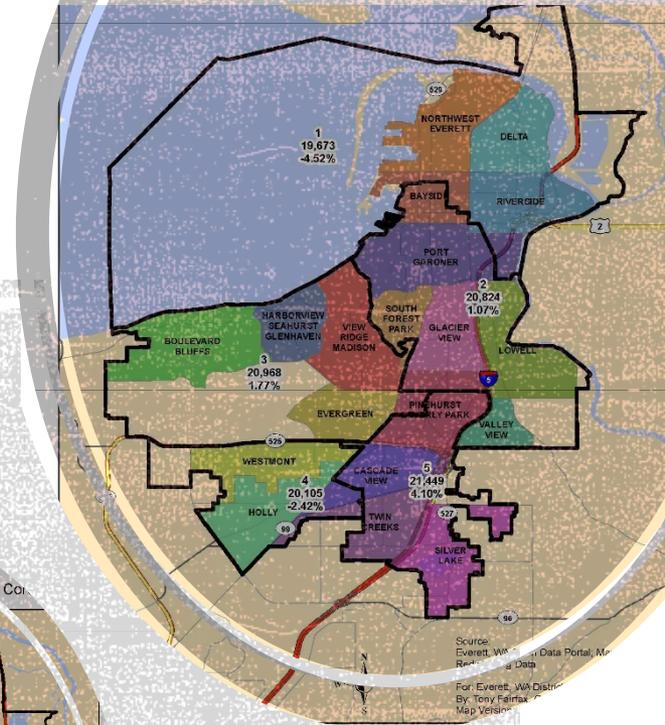
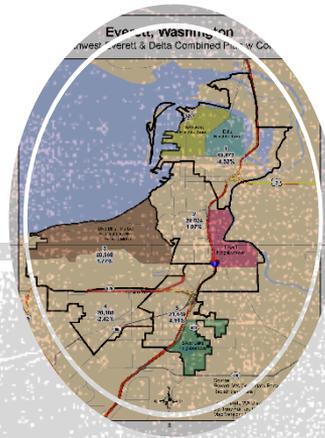
- District 5's configuration began with the core area of Silver Lake. District 5 added the nearby neighborhood precincts of Twin Creeks and Cascade View. Twin Creeks must be added since Silver Lake is landlocked. The remaining portions of Cascade View were added to District 5. These precincts have slightly similar socioeconomic attributes to District 5.
- After the additions of Twin Creeks and Cascade View, additional population was needed for the district. It was decided not to crossover Evergreen Way and split the Evergreen neighborhood to add population.
- Instead, areas of Pinehurst Beverly Park were added in order to bring District 5's population deviation within an acceptable range. PCT 34, 37, and 39 were included in District 5. These precincts have socioeconomic attributes that are reasonably close to District 5's (the choice is limited since we do not desire to add Evergreen or split Valley View in noncompact manner).

# EVERETT, WASHINGTON DISTRICTING COMMISSION

## Proposed Final Draft Districting Plan A-8

- July 20, 2020
- Tony Fairfax
- CensusChannel LLC
- [fairfax@censuschannel.com](mailto:fairfax@censuschannel.com)

# Draft Document



# PROPOSED FINAL DRAFT DOCUMENT

## Plan A-8

- Background & Redistricting Criteria
- Commission Activities
- Plan Development Process
- Preliminary Plans & Proposed Final Draft Plan A-8
- Plan A-8 District Descriptions



# BACKGROUND

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- City of Everett moving an at-large system to an eight city council members (including mayor) to a system with three at-large (including mayor) and five city council members elected within single-member districts.
- City selected a nine-member Districting Commission and a Districting Master to develop the city's first districting plan.
- The laws governing the plan development aspect of districting for Everett, WA:
  - U.S. Constitution
  - Federal Legislation (specifically the Voting Rights Act)
  - Washington State Constitution's Redistricting Guidelines (RCW 29A.76.010)
  - Washington State Voting Rights Act (RCW 29A.92.050)
  - The city of Everett, WA Criteria for the Districting Master & Commission



# CRITERIA SUMMARIZED

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Redistricting criteria summarized from all three sources:

- District shall be as reasonably equal in population as possible.
- District shall be reasonably compact.
- District shall consist of geographically contiguous area.
- District boundaries shall coincide with existing recognized natural boundaries and shall, to the extent possible, preserve existing communities of related and mutual interest (to the extent feasible)
- Population data may not be used for purposes of favoring or disfavoring any racial group or political party.
- 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.
- Drawing district boundaries follow existing voting precinct boundaries



# COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

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## Summary of Commission Activities:

- Redistricting training for the commissioners
- Review of socioeconomic attributes of Everett, WA neighborhoods
- Determination of district cores
- Development of preliminary draft plans (A-1 to A-3, B1)
- Submission of comments from the commissioners
- Review of socioeconomic attributes of Everett, WA precincts
- Creation of alternative draft plans (A-4 to A-6, B-2) from comments
- Development of plan A-7 to accommodate comments
- Submission of comments on plan A-7 from the commissioners
- Development of plan A-8 to accommodate comments of plan A-
- Development of plan A-8 products for the public review



# PLAN DEVELOPMENT

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All of the plans that were developed followed traditional districting criteria as well as relevant redistricting laws and guidelines, including:

- Equally Populate the Districts within acceptable Deviation
  - Ideal Population Size is 20,604 (using 2010 Census data), 10% is 2,060 persons while 5% is 1,030 persons. Thus, the population of each district must fall between 19,574 and 21,634.
- Districts that are Geographically Contiguous
  - Exception is Lake Chaplain
- Compact Districts
  - Three compactness measures used (Reock, Polsby-Popper, Convex Hull)
- Minimizing Political Subdivision Splits
  - Precincts (i.e., VTDs) were left intact and not split in any plan.



# PLAN DEVELOPMENT (CONT)

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## Prioritization of Preserving Neighborhood Communities of Interest within Districts

- 75% in a city-wide study of Everett, WA, selected “Existing Neighborhoods” as the primary communities of interest to preserve.
- Some precinct split neighborhoods
- Preserving of other Communities of Interest within Districts
  - The 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup> communities of interest were language, Income groups, and housing types, (2<sup>nd</sup> was other).
- Selection of the District Cores for the City
  - Maintaining districts cores is one of the traditional redistricting criteria



# PLAN DEVELOPMENT (CONT)

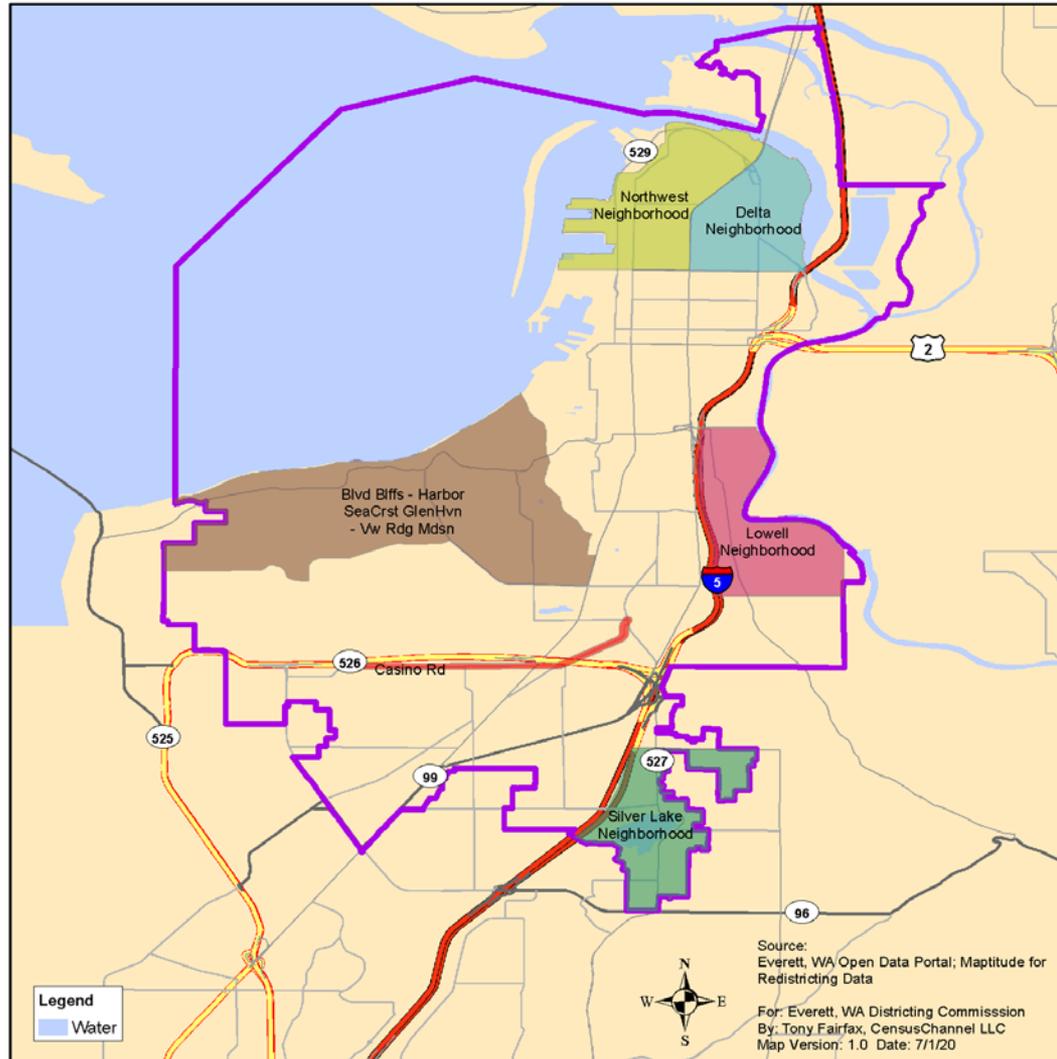
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Commissioners deliberated and ultimately selected five core areas:

- Delta & Northwest Everett neighborhoods,
- Lowell neighborhood
- Boulevard Bluff - Harborview Seahurst Glenhaven – View Ridge  
Madison neighborhoods
- Casino Road (within Westmont)
- Silver Lake neighborhood



# CITY OF EVERETT, WA DISTRICT CORES

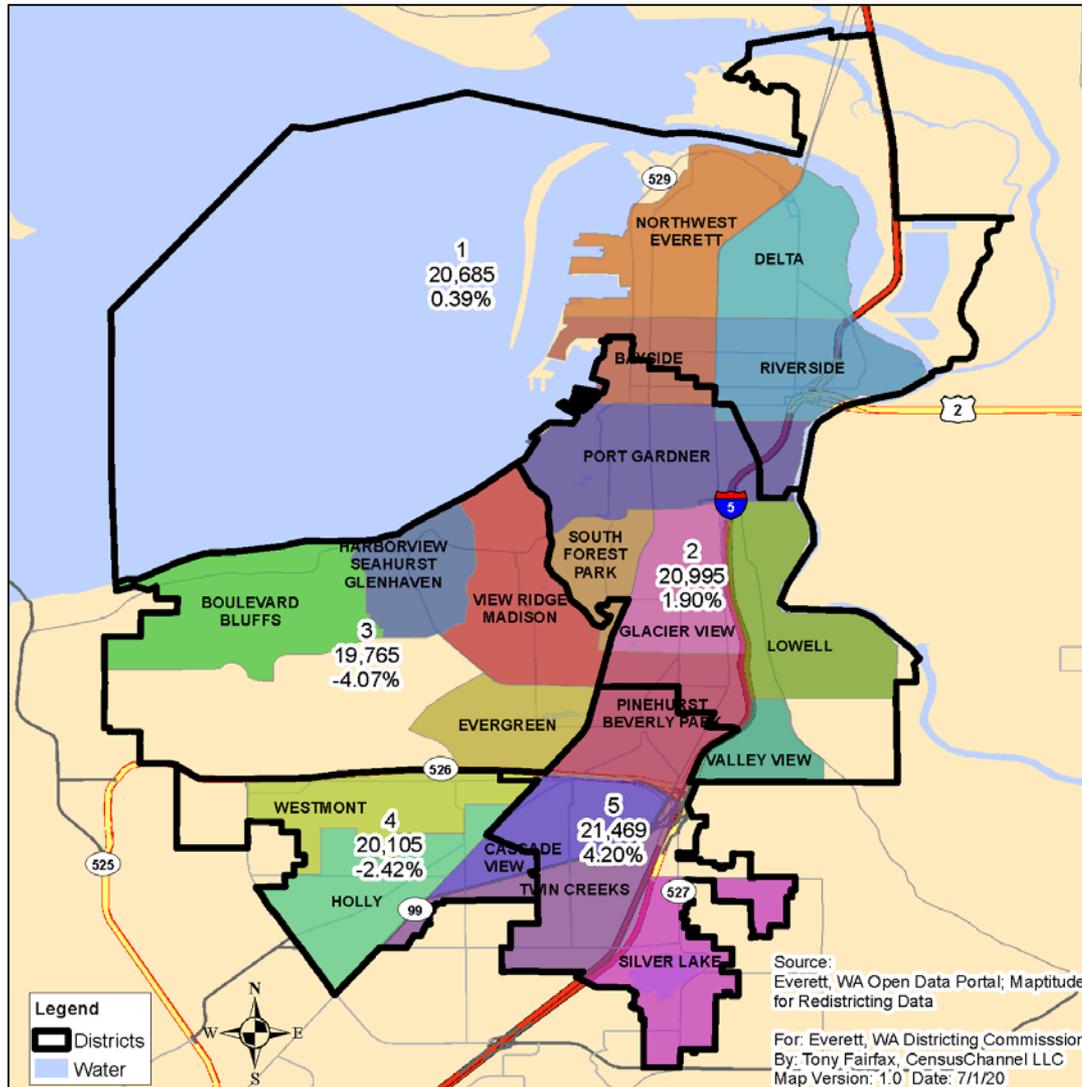


# PRELIMINARY PLANS & PROPOSED FINAL DRAFT PLAN A-8

- After the selection of the district cores, several preliminary plans were generated by the Districting Master and presented to the commission.
- The commissioners provided comments on the advantages and disadvantages of each plan (Plans A-1 to A-3, and B-1).
- From those comments, the Districting Master developed a new set of alternative plans (Plans A-4-to A-6, B-2).
- A new set of comments were provided by the commissioners on the second set of alternative plans. These comments were incorporated into an initial proposed draft final plan, A-7.
- Additional comments on Plan A-7 were integrated to produce Plan A-8, the proposed final draft plan.



# PLAN A-8



# PROPOSED FINAL DRAFT PLAN A-8

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Plan A-8 incorporates the following statistics for each district:

- 2010 Census Total Populations and Deviation Statistics%
- 2010 Census Voting Age Population (VAP) and Deviation Statistics%
- Census 2014-2018 5-Year ACS Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) and Deviation Statistics%
- ESRI Estimated 2020 Total Population%
- 2018 and 2019 Registered Voters and Voter Turnout and %
- Compactness Measures
- Neighborhood Splits
- Socioeconomic Attributes



# PLAN A-8

## Plan District Statistics

2010 Census Total Populations and Deviation Statistics%

2010 Census Voting Age Population (VAP) and Deviation Statistics%

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%	LatVAP%	WhtVAP	BlkVAP%	IndVAP%	AsnVAP%	HwnVAP%	MinVAP%
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: Census Bureau 2010 Census Data



# PLAN A-8

## Plan District Statistics

Census 2014-2018 5-Year ACS Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) and Deviation Statistics%

ESRI Estimated 2020 Total Population%

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%

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: Census 2014-2018 5-Year American Community Survey & ESRI Enrichment Services Data



# PLAN A-8

## Plan District Statistics

### 2018 and 2019 Registered Voters and Voter Turnout and %

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, County Elections Website Precinct Results for Everest, WA in 2018 & 2019



# PLAN A-8

## Plan District Statistics – Compactness Measures

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 Analysis of Plan A-8

**Note: Although not an exact comparison, all compactness measurements lie between the minimum and maximum compactness measurements for all Washington State Legislature Districts**



# PLAN A-8

## Plan District Statistics – Neighborhood Splits

District	# Split Neighborhoods	Neighborhoods Split
1	3	Bayside, Port Gardner, Riverside
2	5	Bayside, Pinehurst Beverly Park, Port Gardner, Riverside, South Forest Park,
3	1	<b>South Forest Park</b>
4	3	Cascade View, Twin Creeks, Westmont
5	4	Cascade View, Pinehurst Beverly Park, Twin Creeks, Westmont



# PLAN A-8

## Plan District Statistics Socioeconomic Attributes

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
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



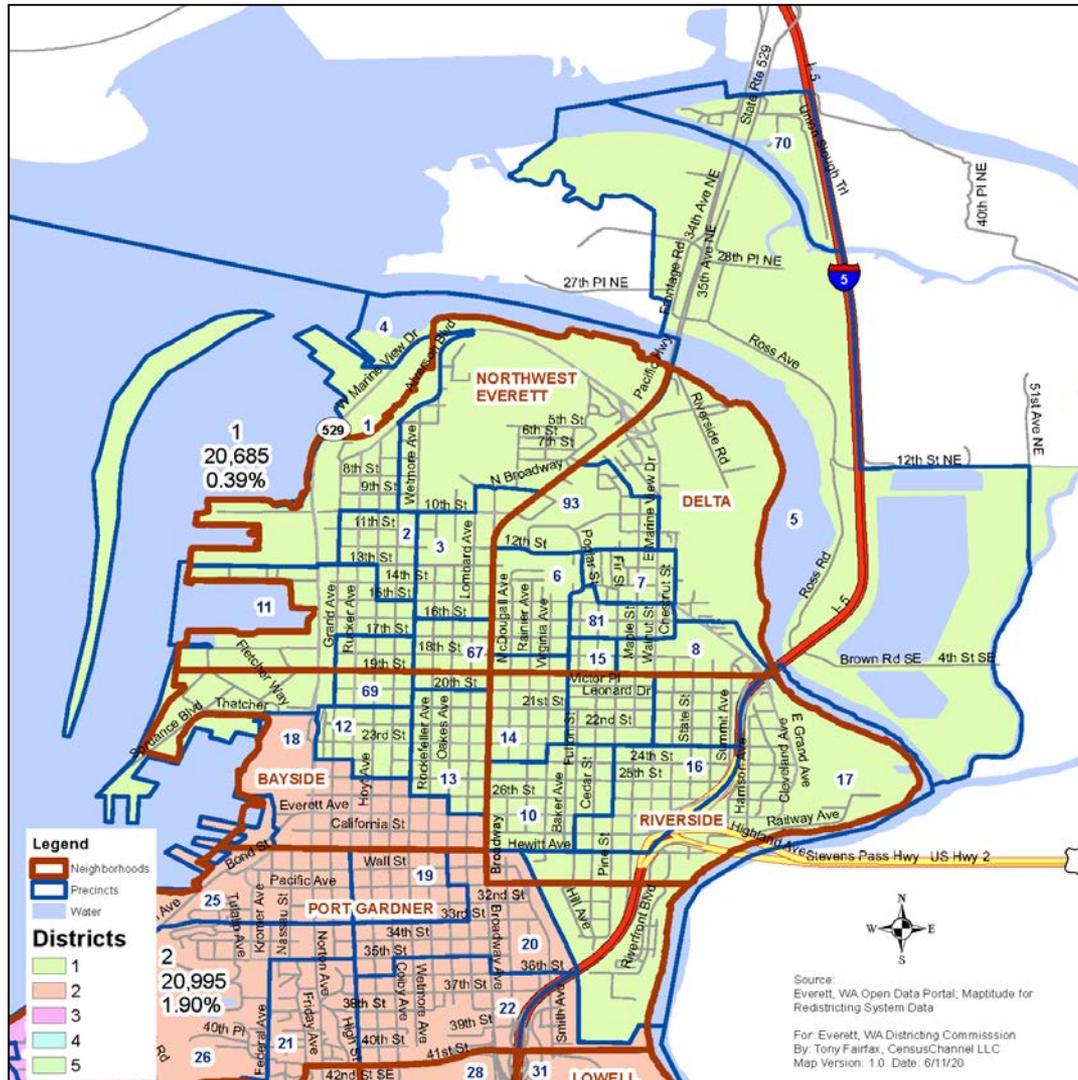
# PROPOSED FINAL DRAFT PLAN A-8 DISTRICTS DESCRIPTIONS

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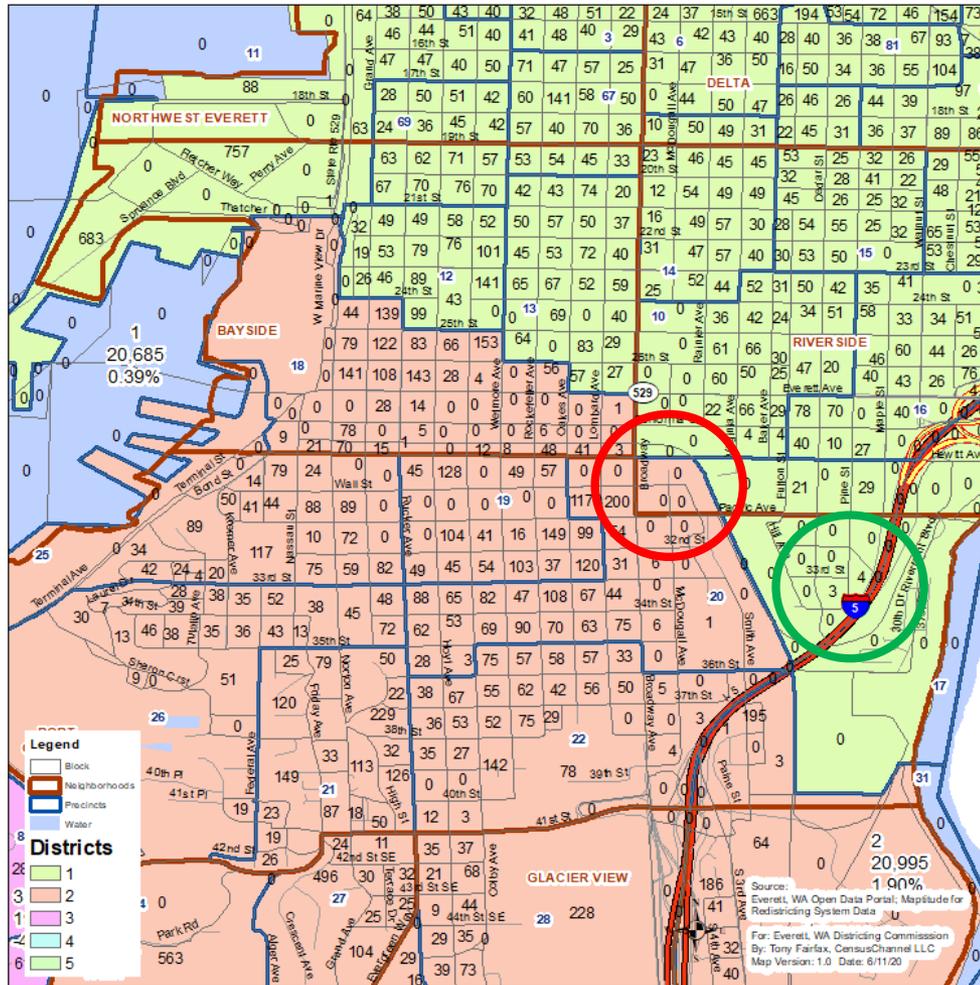
The following provides a district map (and potential zoom map), highlights, descriptions and characteristics, and rationale for configurations.



# PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 1



# PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 1 — SOUTH ZOOM



- *Note: Census Block population is contained inside each block*
- Small unpopulated portion of Riverside remains in District 2 (red)
- Segment of Port Gardner exists in District 1 (population is 7 persons) – (green)
- PCT 17 splits Riverside and Port Gardner



# PLAN A-8

## District 1

- Northern-based district
- **Core area – Delta/Northwest Everett**
- Neighborhoods - Delta, Bayside, Northwest Everett, Port Gardner Riverside
- Largest populated neighborhood is Delta
- Two neighborhoods (Northwest Everett and Delta) are wholly contained. A portion of Riverside (that contains zero population), is cut off from the district. The Port Gardner section contains only 7 persons
- Bayside remains split without PCT 18 in the district
- The district includes the diverse population of Delta that has a third of the persons speaking another language and over 42% minority (2020 est.). The district is also characterized by containing the city's colleges and older housing structures (excluding the Delta neighborhood which has a greater % of more rental units). District 1 has the lowest estimated population growth (2010-2020) out of the districts (6.85%)



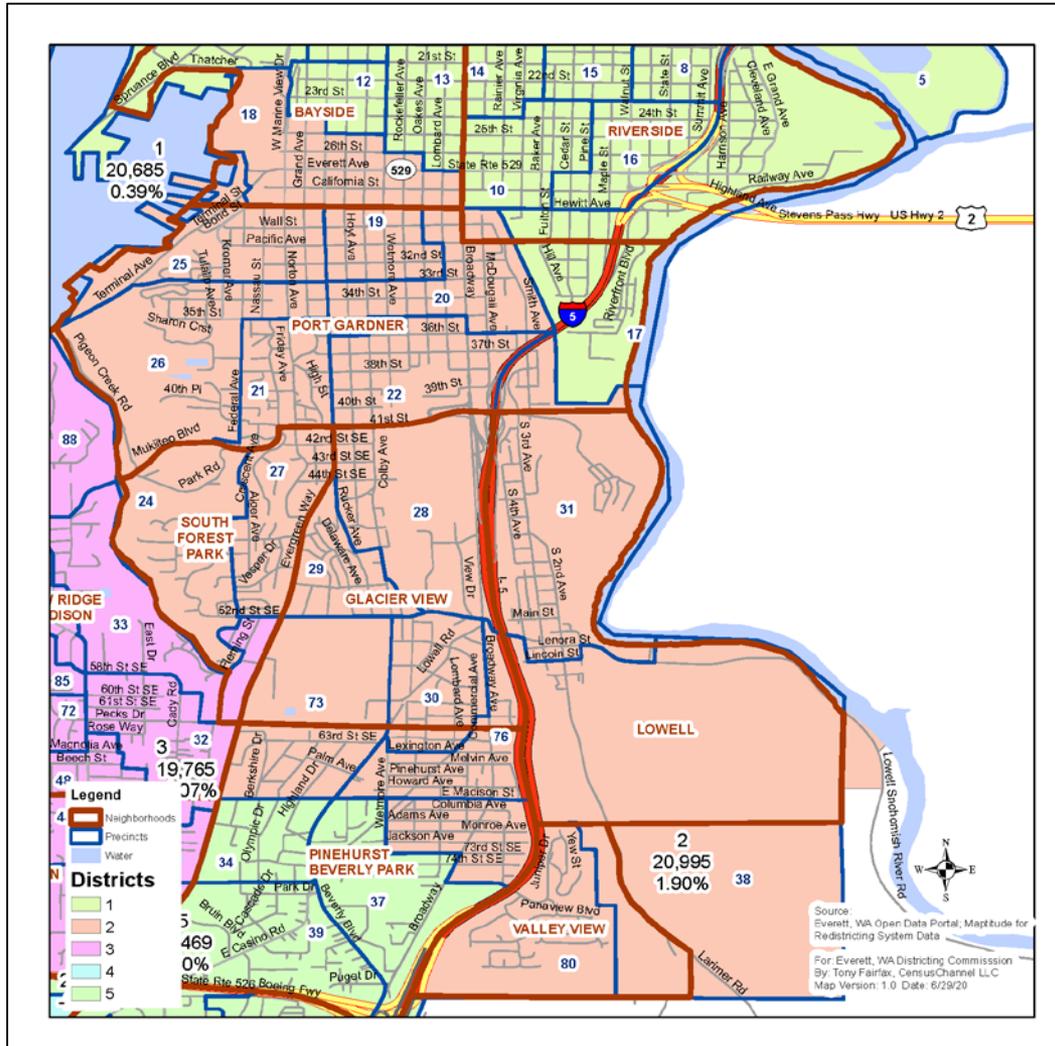
# PLAN A-8

## District 1 - Rationale For District Configuration

- District 1's configuration started with determining whether Northwest Everett and Delta should exist in the same district as the core areas
- Delta and Northwest Everett was combined after analysis showed relatively small turnout difference between combining Delta with a NW Everett configuration and a district that adjoins areas south of Delta
- The next decision was to split mostly Bayside or Riverside. Bayside was split along PCT 18 which allowed for most of downtown to be included in District 2. Also, PCT 18 is a good demarcation point since it appears to match socioeconomically with the northwest precincts in Port Gardner.
- PCT 17 was added to contain most of Riverside. Only a small portion of Riverside was left in District 2 (with zero population). PCT 17 also splits Port Gardner, with 7 persons left contained within District 1



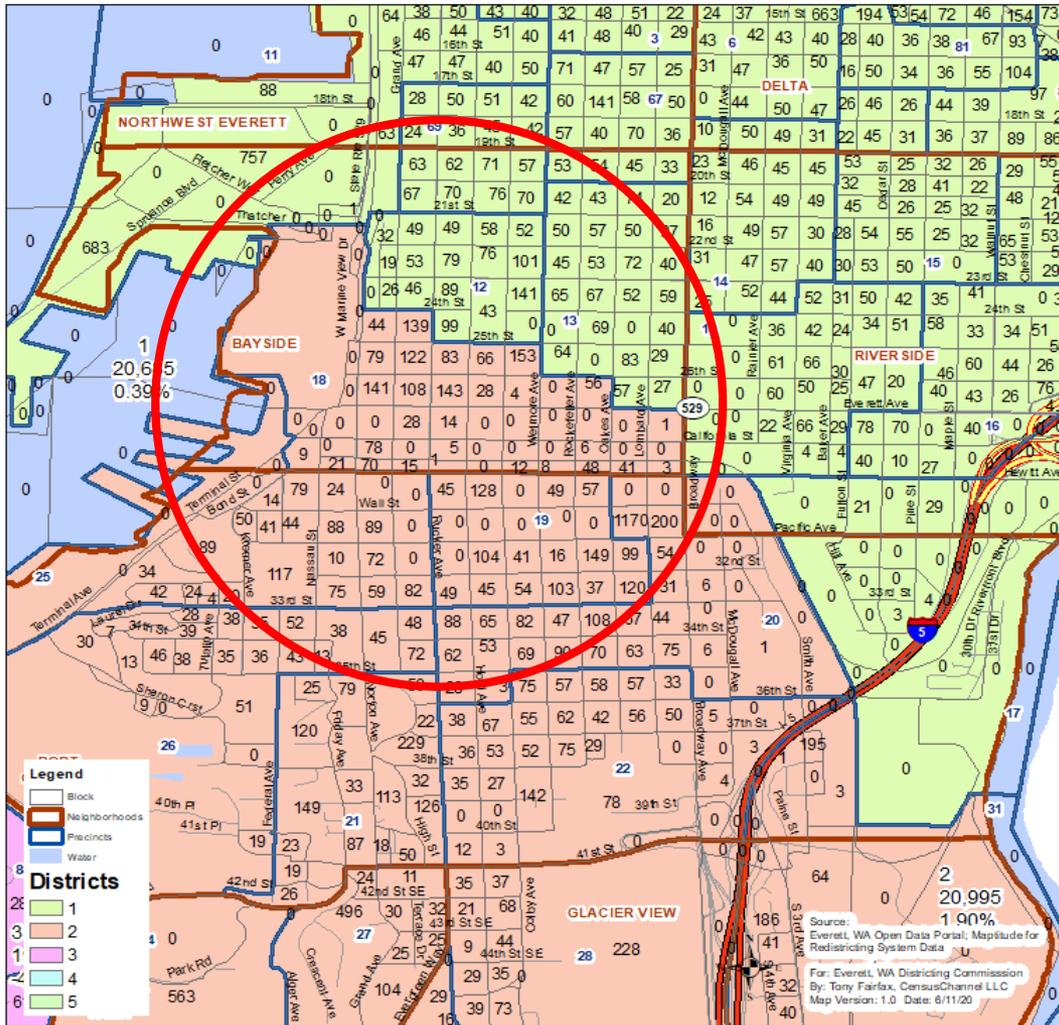
# PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 2



- PCT 18 is included in District 2
- Most of downtown is in District 2
- Most of Port Gardner population is in District 2
- South Forest Park is mostly contained within District 2
- Pinehurst Beverly Park is split with District 5



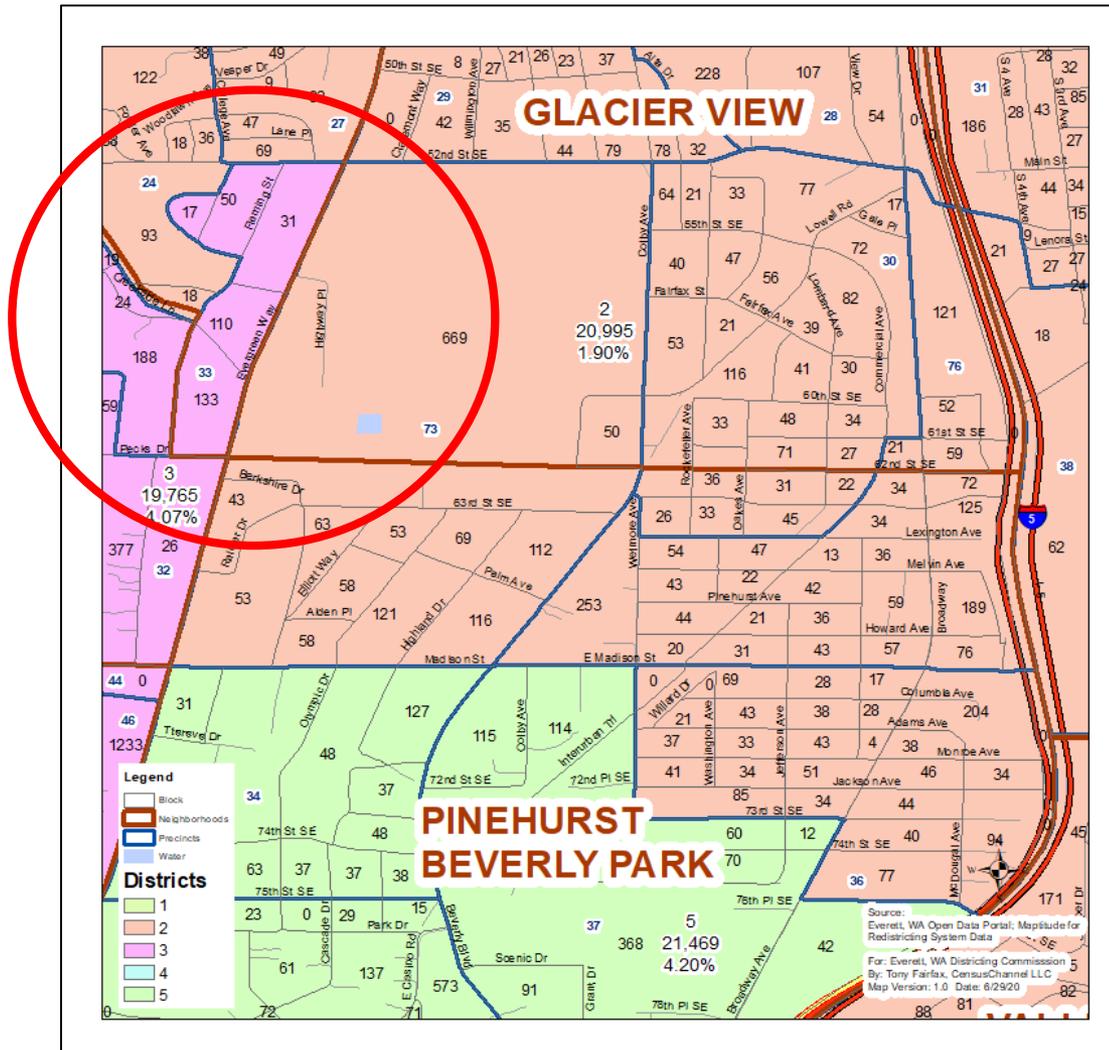
# PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 2 NORTHERN ZOOM



- Bayside Precinct 18 Split (red)



# PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 2 SOUTH ZOOM



- South Forest Park is mostly contained within District 2 (excl 341 persons)
- Pinehurst Beverly Park is split with District 5



# PLAN A-8

## District 2

- Encompasses the central to eastern portion of the city
- Core area for the district is Lowell
- Neighborhoods - Bayside, Glacier View, Lowell, Pinehurst-Beverly Park, Port Gardner, South Forest Park, and Valley View
- Extends from the upper downtown area of Bayside (PCT 18) diagonally to the southeast central portion of the city that includes Lowell and Valley View
- The largest populated neighborhood is Port Gardener (excl 7 persons)
- Three neighborhoods (Glacier View, Lowell, and Valley View) are wholly contained
- The district neighborhoods also include very similar “median” housing age that centers around the mid 1960s era. The district has the second highest estimated population growth from 2010 to 2020 (12.74%) and the largest amount of businesses (1,607).



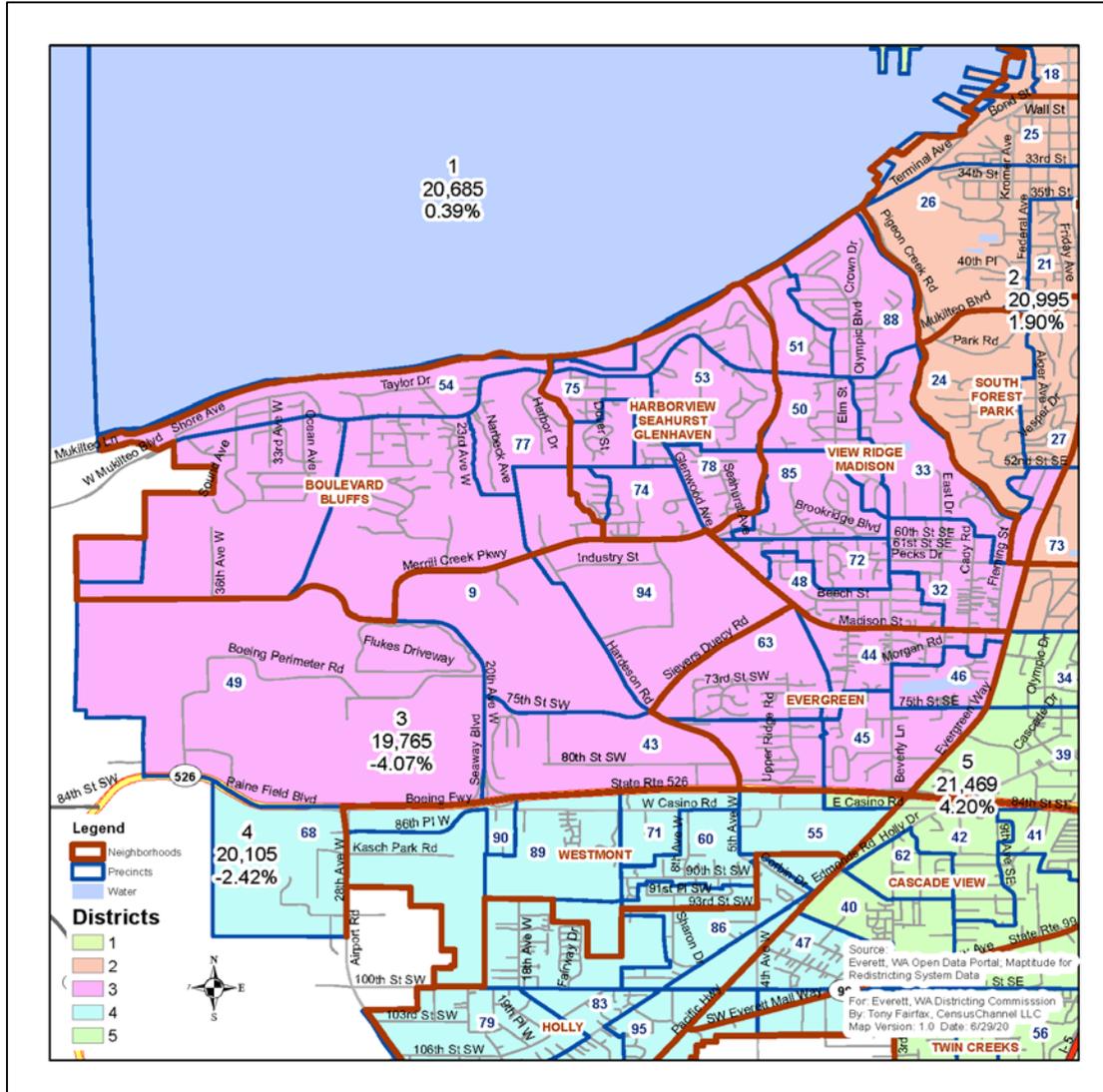
# PLAN A-8

## District 2 - Rationale For District Configuration

- District 2's configuration began with establishing Lowell as the core area
- Bayside was split along PCT 18 which allows for most of downtown to be included in District 2 and it appears that the PCT 18 matches socioeconomically the northwest precincts in Port Gardner
- PCT 17 was removed to contain most of Riverside in District 1. Only a small portion of Riverside was left in District 2 (with zero population). Since PCT 17 also splits Port Gardner, 7 persons in Port Gardner were left within District 1
- Next, there was a determination on whether to include South Forest Park within District 2 or District 3. Socioeconomically South Forest Park could match either District 2 or 3
- In order for District 3 to exist within the acceptable population deviation, Evergreen and South Forest Park could not be both wholly contained within District 3. Thus, most of South Forest Park was placed in District 2. Only a small segment of South Forest Park remains in District 3 due to PCT 33 splitting the neighborhood.



# PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 3



- Small portion of South Forest Park is contained within District 3 (341 persons)
- All others are wholly contained neighborhoods



# PLAN A-8

## District 3

- Encompasses a portion of the western and coastal areas of the city
- Neighborhoods - Boulevard Bluffs, Evergreen, Harborview-Seahurst-Glenhaven, South Forest Park, and View Ridge-Madison
- Core area for the district includes Boulevard Bluffs, Harborview-Seahurst-Glenhaven, and View Ridge-Madison
- The largest populated neighborhood is View Ridge-Madison.
- Four of the neighborhoods (Boulevard Bluffs, Evergreen, Harborview-Seahurst-Glenhaven, View Ridge-Madison) are wholly contained
- South Forest Park is split to include a small portion (341 persons) within the district
- District 3 is characterized by its coastal western boundary as well as moderately newer housing structures (1978) and the highest median household income (\$83,492). The district also has the second lowest population growth from 2010 to 2020 (7.34%)



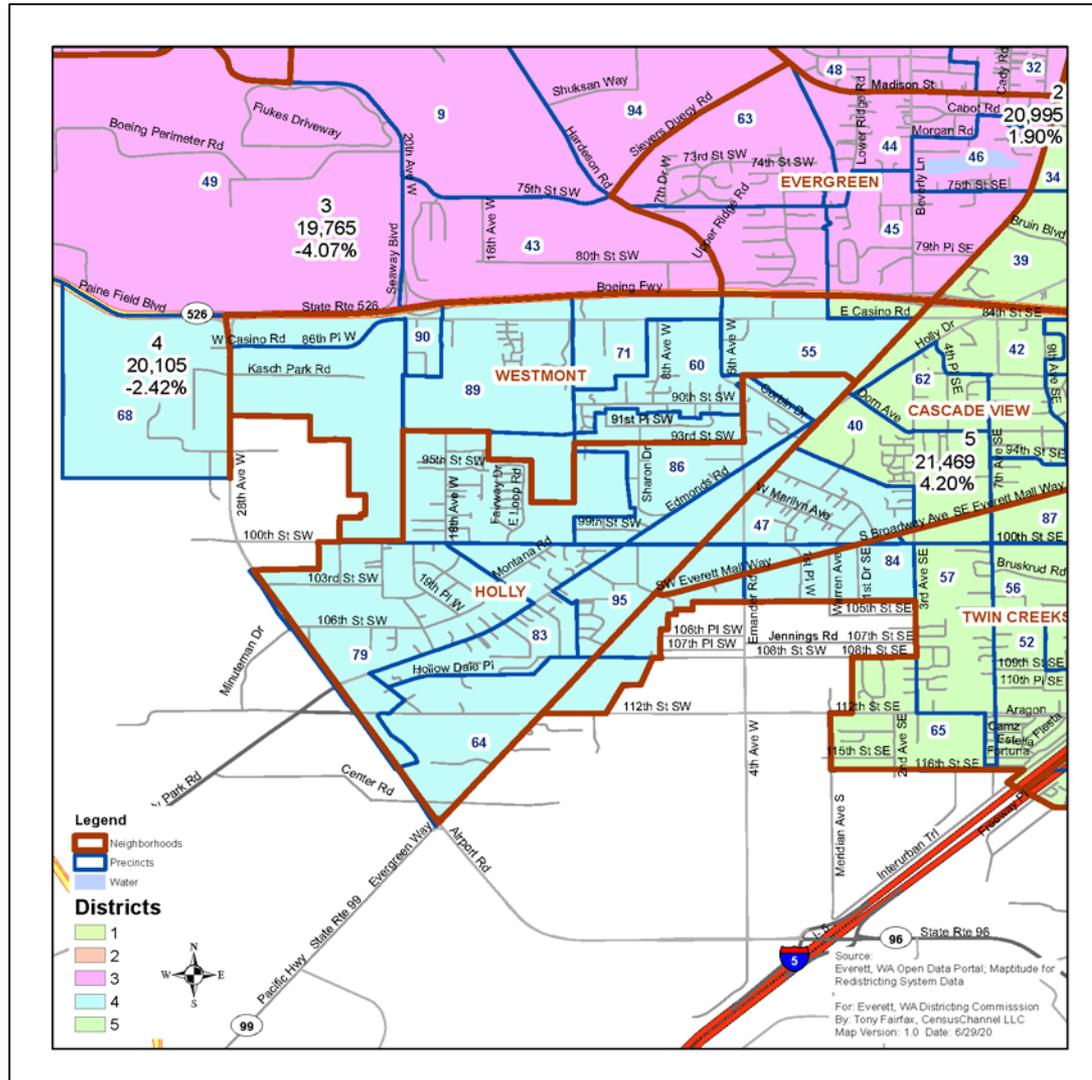
# PLAN A-8

## District 3 – Rationale for District Configuration

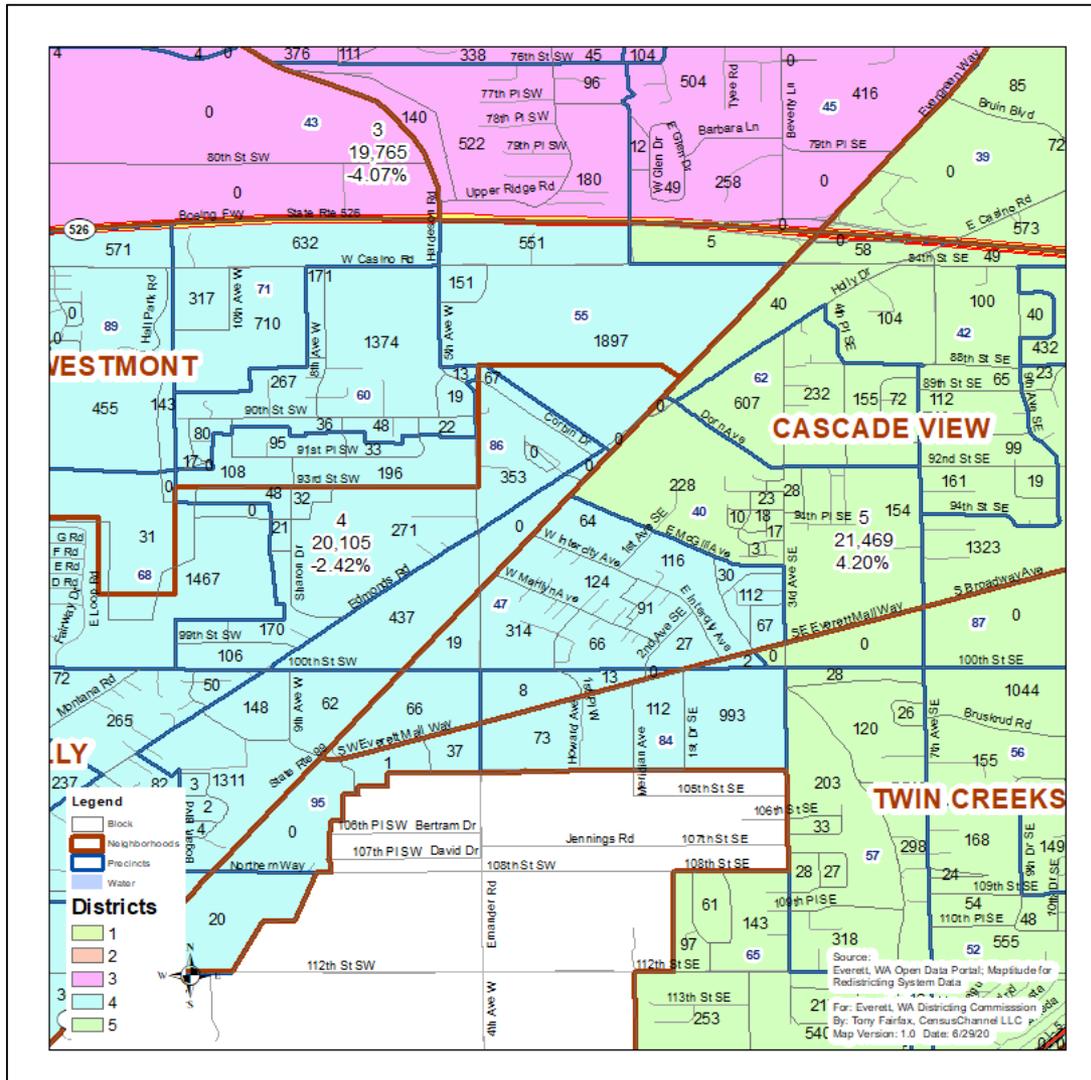
- District 3's configuration began with wholly containing the district's core of Boulevard Bluffs, Harborview-Seahurst-Glenhaven, and View Ridge-Madison neighborhoods
- Once it was determined that most of South Forest Park exist inside District 2, Evergreen could remain wholly contained within Districts 3. A small portion of South Forest Park would exist in District 3 due to PCT 33 splitting the neighborhoods of South Forest Park and View Ridge-Madison
- Also, the industrial areas around Boeing could remain mostly intact above the Boeing Freeway and included in District 3. The portion below the Boeing Freeway would be contained in District 4



# PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 4



# PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 4 EAST ZOOM



- Small portion of Westmont not included (5 persons)
- Portions of Cascade View and Twin Creeks are contained within District 4



# PLAN A-8

## District 4

- Encompasses the southwestern portion of the city
- Core area for the district is Casino Road within Westmont
- Neighborhoods – Cascade View, Holly, Twin Creeks, and Westmont
- The entire district exists below the Boeing Freeway
- The largest populated neighborhood is Westmont
- One neighborhood (Holly) is wholly contained. Westmont is almost wholly contained. It does not contain a small portion (5 persons)
- The district is characterized by its diverse population, higher than average percentage that speak another language in addition to English (41.45%), and newer housing structures (1988) and higher renter percentage (69.15%) than other districts
- Using 2019 estimates, the district also contains the only majority-minority neighborhood in the city (Westmont)



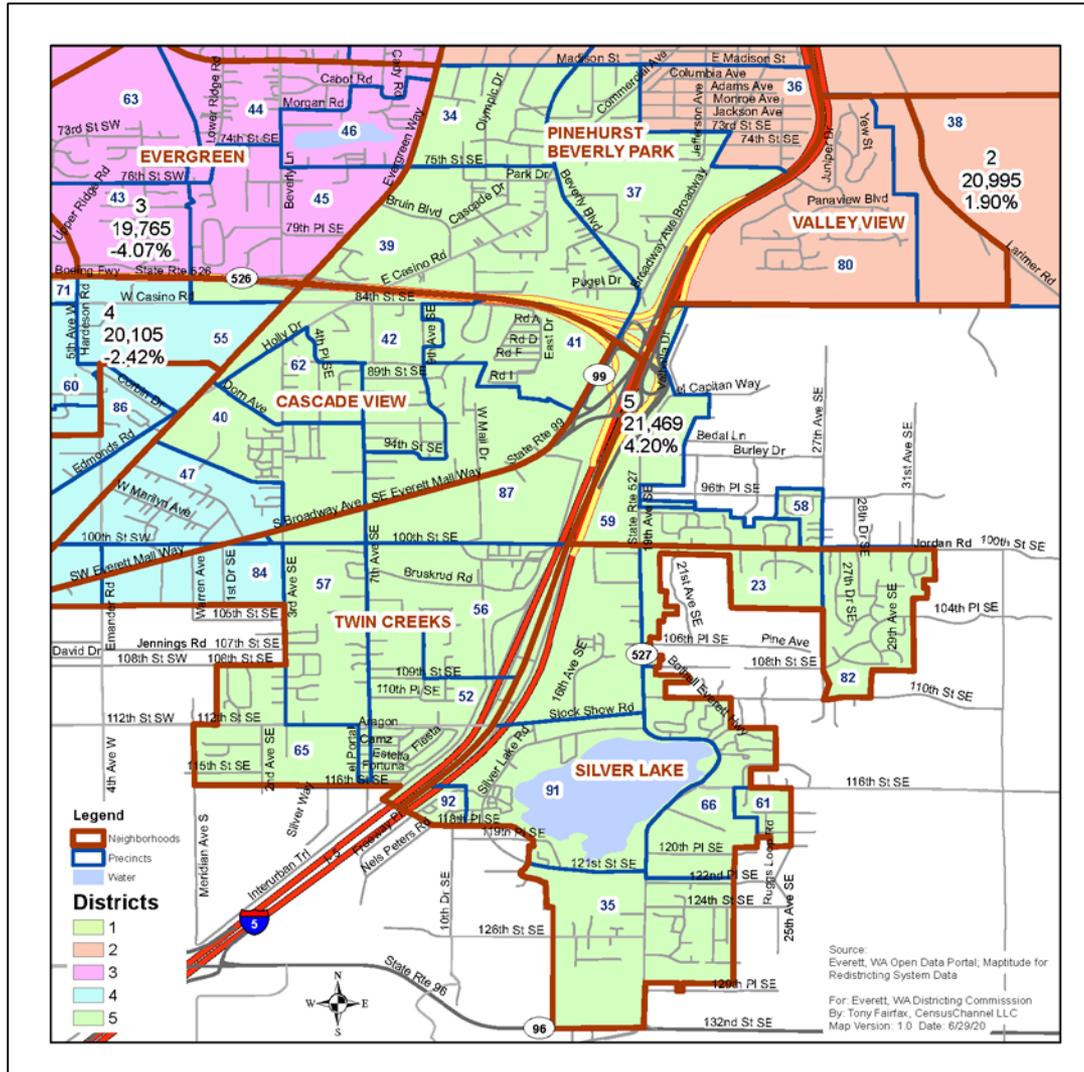
# PLAN A-8

## District 4 – Rationale for District Configuration

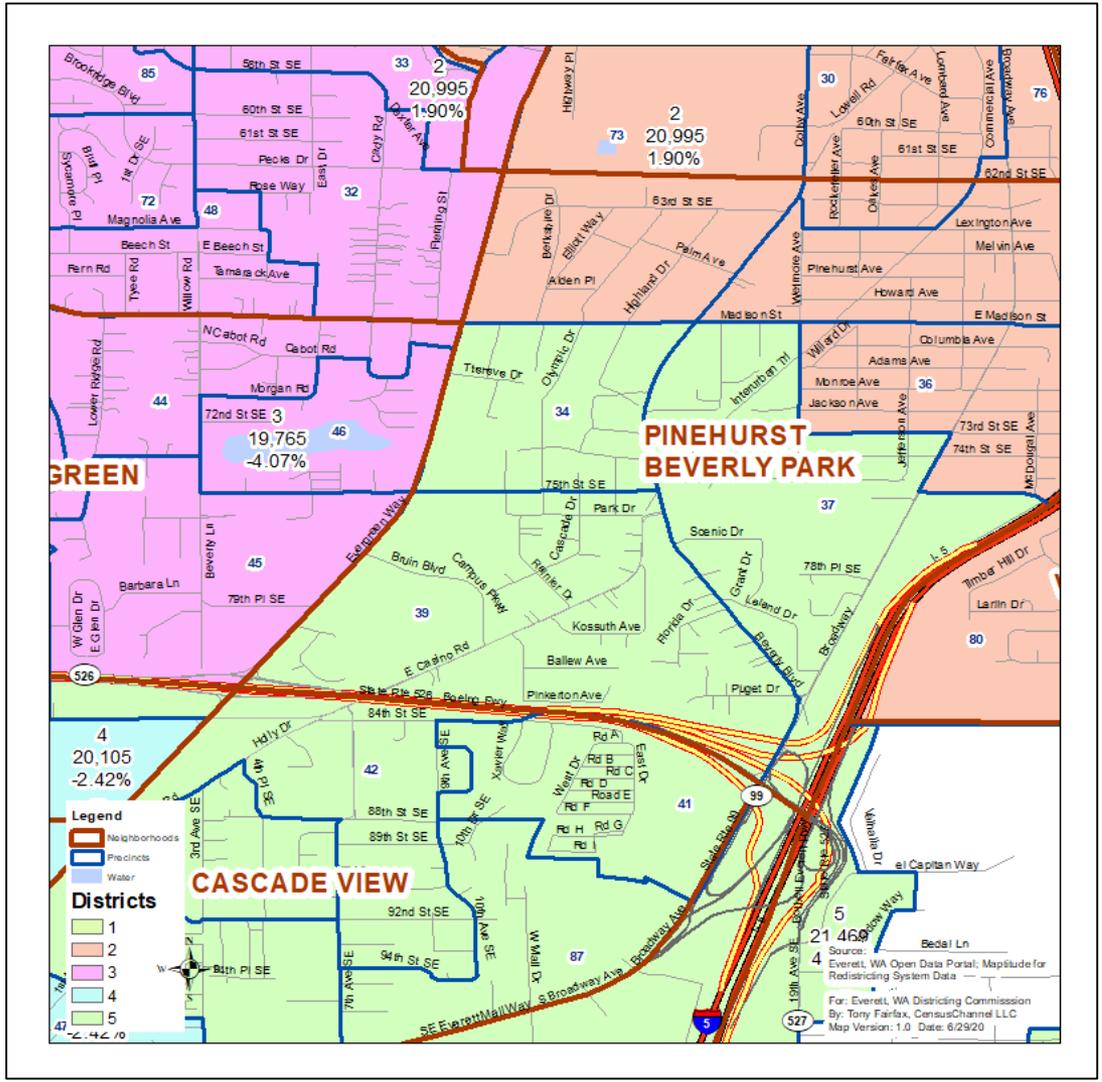
- District 4's configuration began with the core area of Casino Road. Since, it was not conventional redistricting practice to follow only a road, the neighborhood of Westmont was the starting point for District 4. Only a single census block of Westmont remained "not" included in District 4 (with 5 persons). This block exists in PCT 42 (which splits Westmont and Cascade View).
- Since, the neighborhood of Holly had similar socioeconomic and demographic attributes, and it is geographically intertwined with Westmont, it was added to District 3.
- PCT 47 and PCT 95 were added to wholly contain Holly within District 4 (they also have similar socioeconomic attributes that match District 4). These PCTs are also split by Cascade View and Twin Creeks



# PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 5



# PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 5 – NORTH ZOOM



- Pinehurst Beverly Park is split between District 5 and District 2
- PCT 34, 37, and 39 were added to District 5
- Evergreen was “not” split to add to District 5



# PLAN A-8

## District 5

- Encompasses the southeastern portion of the city
- Cascade View, Pinehurst-Beverly Park, Silver Lake, Twin Creeks, Westmont (small sliver)
- Core area for the district is Silver Lake
- The largest populated neighborhood is Silver Lake
- One of the neighborhoods (Silver Lake) is wholly contained
- The district is characterized by a mixture of diverse population (2<sup>nd</sup> highest of the districts), newer housing structures (1986), moderately higher income levels (\$68,155), and a fairly high percentage that speak another language in addition to English (31.44%).



# PLAN A-8

## District 5 – Rationale for District Configuration

- District 5's configuration began with the core area of Silver Lake
- District 5 added the nearby neighborhood areas of Twin Creeks and Cascade View to the district (compelled due to land locked or add from Holly)
- After the additions of Twin Creeks and Cascade View, additional population was needed for the district. It was decided to not crossover Evergreen Way and split Evergreen neighborhood to add population.
- Instead areas of Pinehurst Beverly Park was added in order to bring District 5's population deviation within an acceptable standard. PCT 34, 37, and 39 were included in District 5. These precincts have socioeconomic attributes that are reasonably close to District 5's (choice is limited since we do not desire to add Evergreen or split Valley View in noncompact manner)

