

City of Everett
Districting Commission Special Meeting
Monday – August 3, 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: Public Comment

Item 2: Community Meeting Proposal

Item 3: OPMA Ramsey

Item 4: Map Review

Discussion Items

Notes:

District Commission Community Meeting Agenda

- Simone Tarver: Open and Welcome (1 min)
- Meeting Expectations (2min)
- Commission Intro (6min 40sec/commissioner)
- Districting Master Tony Fairfax: Intro and Presentation (17 min)
- Community Comment (90min)

DRAFT

Task Name	Start	TIME
Community Meetings		
Dist. 1 Meeting	Thu 9/10/20	5:00 pm - 7:00 pm
Dist. 2 Meeting	Sat 9/12/20	8:30 am - 10:00 am
Dist. 3 Meeting	Sun 9/13/20	6:00 pm - 8:00 pm
Dist. 4 Meeting	Mon 9/14/20	3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Dist. 5 Meeting	Mon 9/14/20	6:00 pm - 8:00 pm
At Large Meeting	Thu 9/17/20	5:00 - 7:00 pm



EVERETT, WASHINGTON DISTRICTING COMMISSION

**Background & Plan
Development Process**

August 3, 2020

**Tony Fairfax
Districting Master**

Draft Document

BACKGROUND

- City of Everett, WA is moving from a voting system with seven city council members elected at-large to a system with two elected at-large and five city council members elected within single-member districts.
- In order to facilitate this process, the city created a nine-member Districting Commission (eight members selected by the city and one member selected by the commission) and hired a Districting Master (Tony Fairfax) to develop the city's first districting plan. The commission members included:
 - Mary Fosse
 - Chris Geray (Vice Chair)
 - James Langus
 - Ethel McNeal
 - John Monroe
 - Kari Quaas
 - Simone Tarver (Chair)
 - Benjamin Young
 - Julius Wilson

Executive Project Coordinator: Nichole Webber



COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Summary of Commission Plan Development 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 commissioners' comments on the draft plans
- Review of socioeconomic attributes of Everett, WA precincts
- Creation of alternative draft plans (A-4 to A-6, B-2) from comments
- Submission of commissioners' comments on the new draft plans
- 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-7
- Development of plan A-8 presentation products for public review



WHAT, WHEN, WHY, HOW?

What is Districting/Redistricting & When does it Occur?

Drawing/Redrawing of boundary lines that usually occur every 10 years, directly after the decennial Census



Why Draw/Redraw District Lines?

One-person, one-vote

Adjusting the boundary lines to equalize the population of the districts



How are districts developed?

The development of districts follow a set of guidelines called Traditional Redistricting Criteria



REDISTRICTING CRITERIA

- Laws/Guidelines governing the plan development aspect of districting for Everett, WA includes:
 - U.S. Constitution (specifically the Equal Protection Clause)
 - Federal Legislation (specifically the Voting Rights Act)
 - Washington State Constitution/Code on Redistricting Criteria (RCW 29A.76.010)
 - Washington State Voting Rights Act Redistricting Criteria (RCW 29A.92.050)
 - The city of Everett, WA Criteria/Directions for the Districting Master & Commission



CRITERIA SUMMARIZED

Districting criteria summarized from all 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.
- Draw district boundaries that follow existing voting precinct boundaries



PLAN DEVELOPMENT

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)

Prioritization of Preserving Communities of Interest (COI) within Districts:

- 75% in a city-wide study of Everett, WA, selected “Existing Neighborhoods” as the primary communities of interest to preserve.
 - Neighborhoods were prioritized for preserving
 - However, some precinct split neighborhoods
- The 2nd rank COI in the study was “other”, however, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th ranked communities of interest were language, income groups, and housing types, respectively
 - Language, income groups, and housing types and other common socioeconomic attributes were reviewed and attempted to be preserved



PLAN DEVELOPMENT (CONT)

Selection of the District Cores for the City

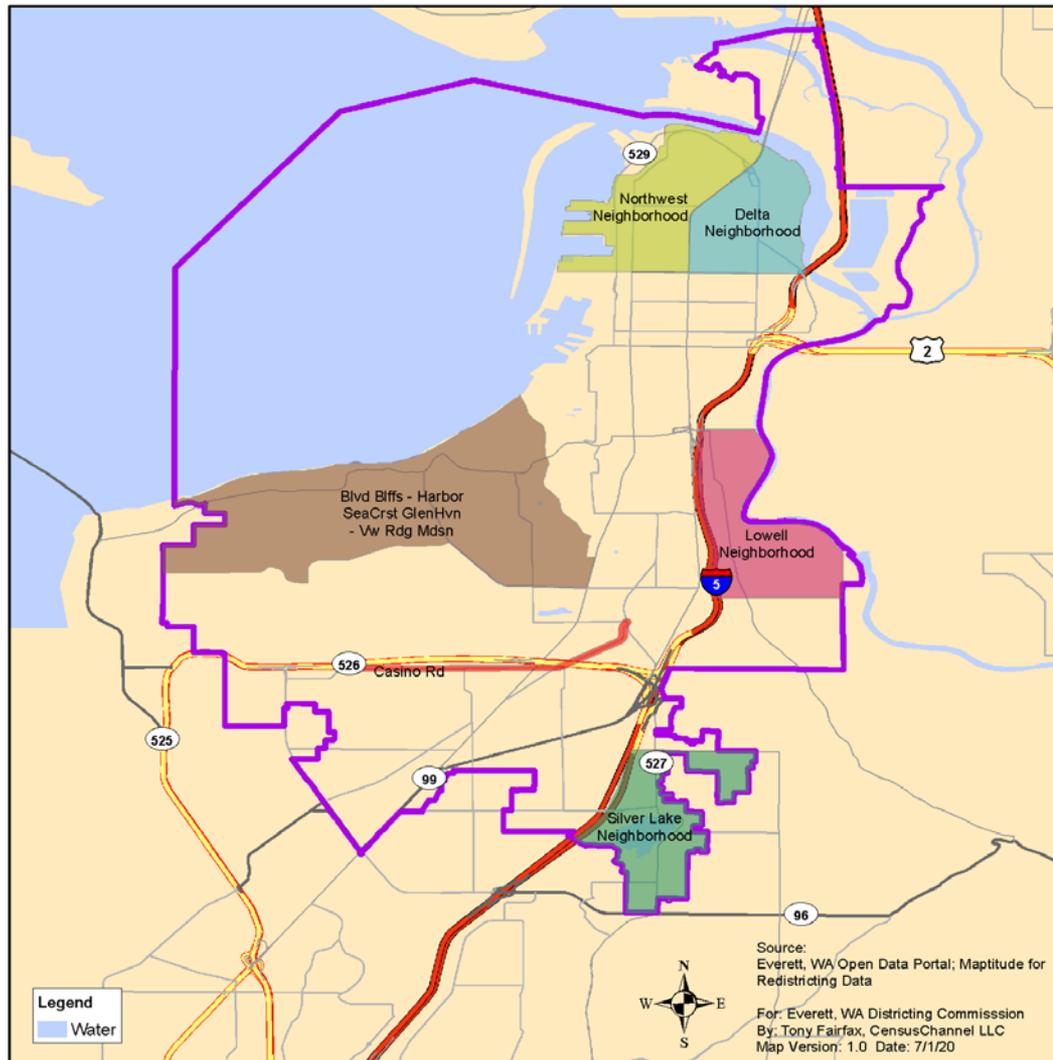
- Maintaining districts cores is one of the traditional redistricting criteria
- Should be geographically dispersed

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



- **Delta & Northwest Everett**
- Lowell
- Boulevard Bluffs - Harborview Seahurst
Glenhaven - View Ridge Madison
- Casino Road (within Westmont)
- Silver Lake



PRELIMINARY PLANS & PROPOSED FINAL DRAFT PLAN A-8

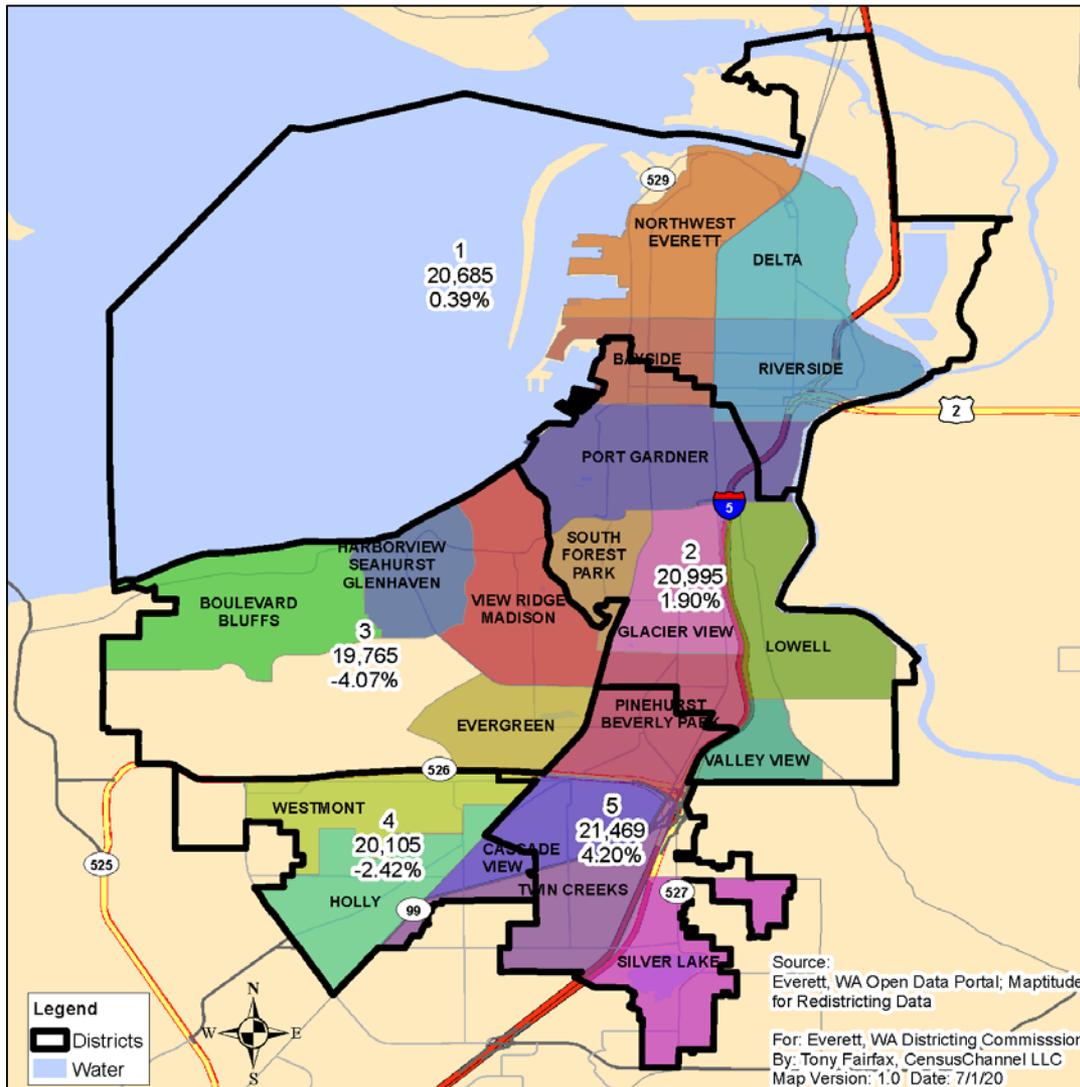
Plan Development Process

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



The subsequent slides provides the following for each district:

- map (and potential zoom map)
- descriptions & characteristics
- rationale for configurations





EVERETT, WASHINGTON DISTRICTING COMMISSION

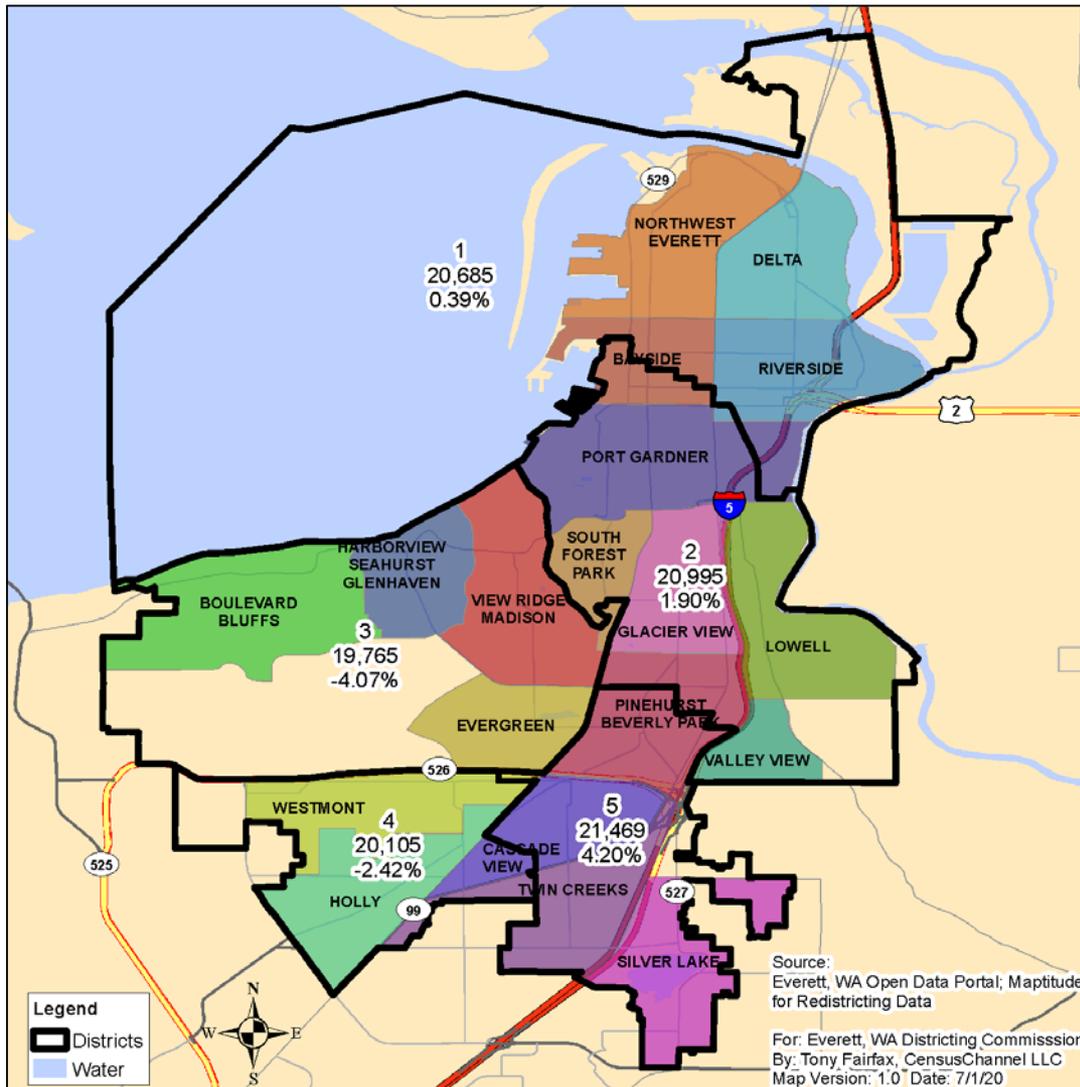
**Proposed Final Draft
Districting Plan A-8**

August 3, 2020

**Tony Fairfax
Districting Master**

Draft Document

PLAN A-8

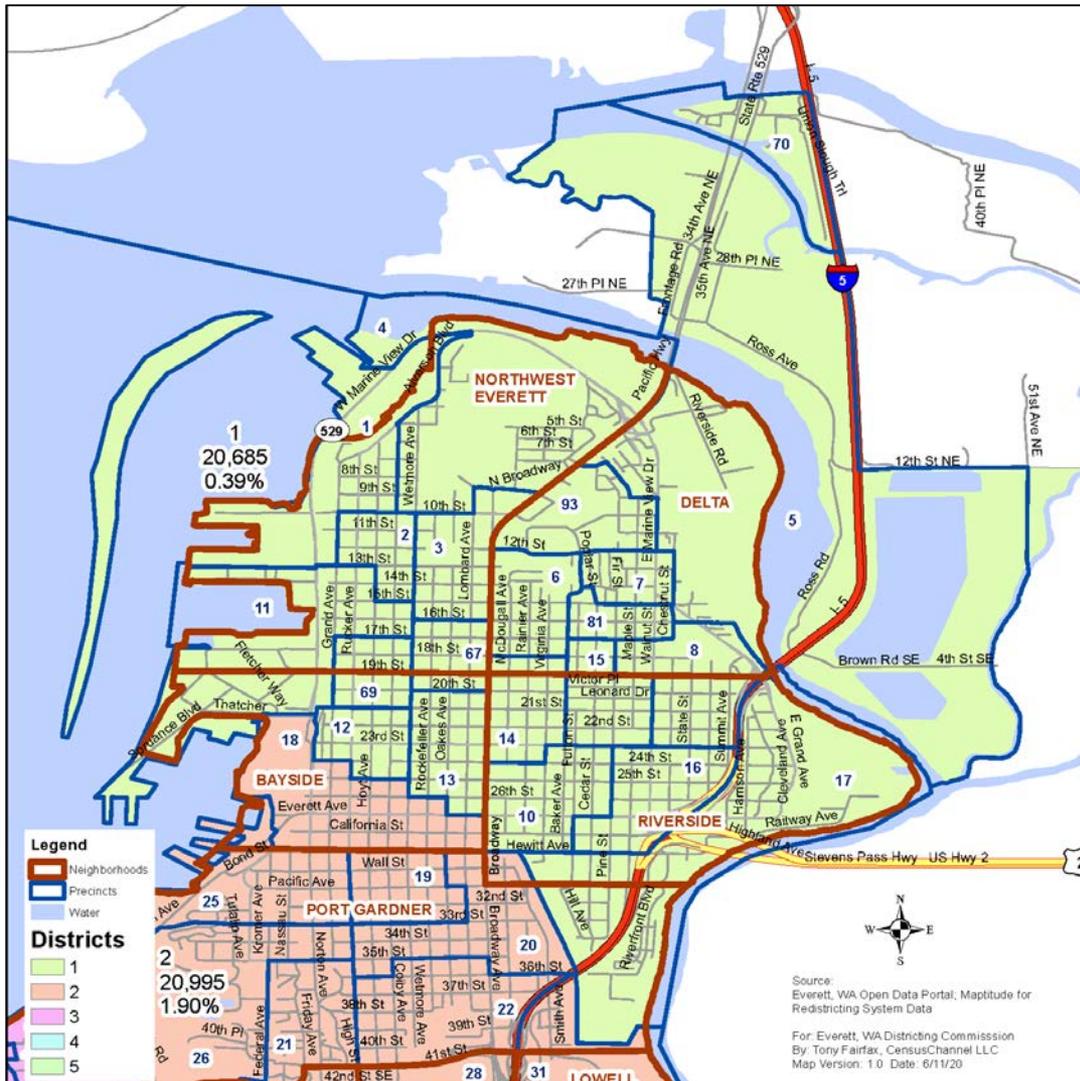


The subsequent slides provides the following for each district:

- map (and potential zoom map)
- descriptions & characteristics
- rationale for configurations



PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 1



- 2010 Pop (dev%):
 - 20,685 (0.39%)

Neighborhoods:

- Delta, Bayside (part), Northwest Everett, Port Gardner (part), Riverside (part)



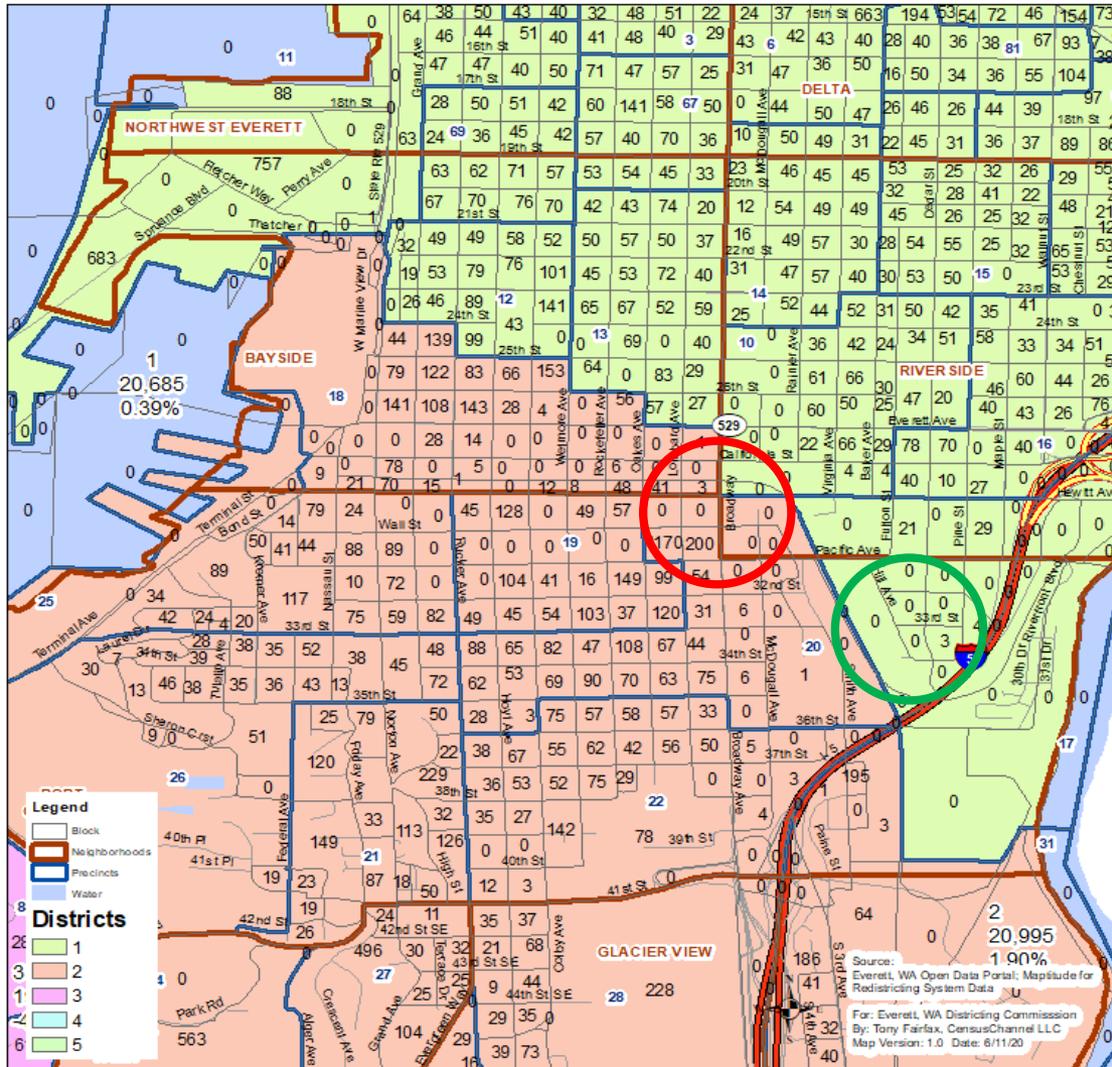
PLAN A-8

District 1

- Northern-based district
- **Core area – Delta/Northwest Everett**
- Largest populated neighborhood is Delta
- Two neighborhoods (Northwest Everett and Delta) are wholly contained. A small portion of Riverside (that contains zero population), is not contained within the district. The Port Gardner section contains only 7 persons
- Bayside is 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 percentage 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 – SOUTH ZOOM



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



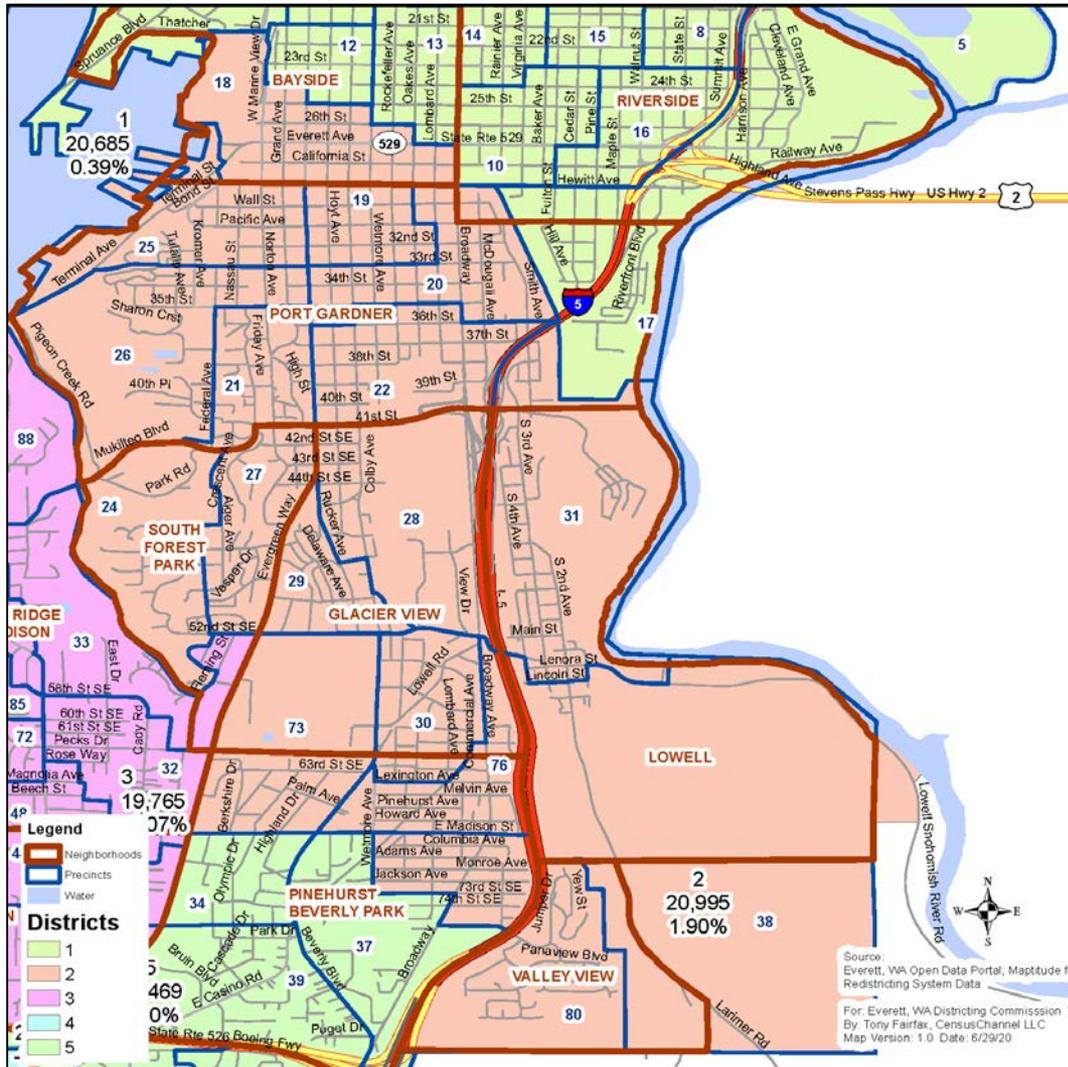
PLAN A-8

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 (NW) Everett was combined after analysis showed relatively small turnout difference between combining Delta with a NW Everett district 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 (see 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



- 2010 Pop (Dev%)
 - 20,995 (1.90%)

Neighborhoods:

- Bayside (part),
 Glacier View,
 Lowell, Pinehurst-
 Beverly Park (part),
 Port Gardner, South
 Forest Park (part),
 and Valley View



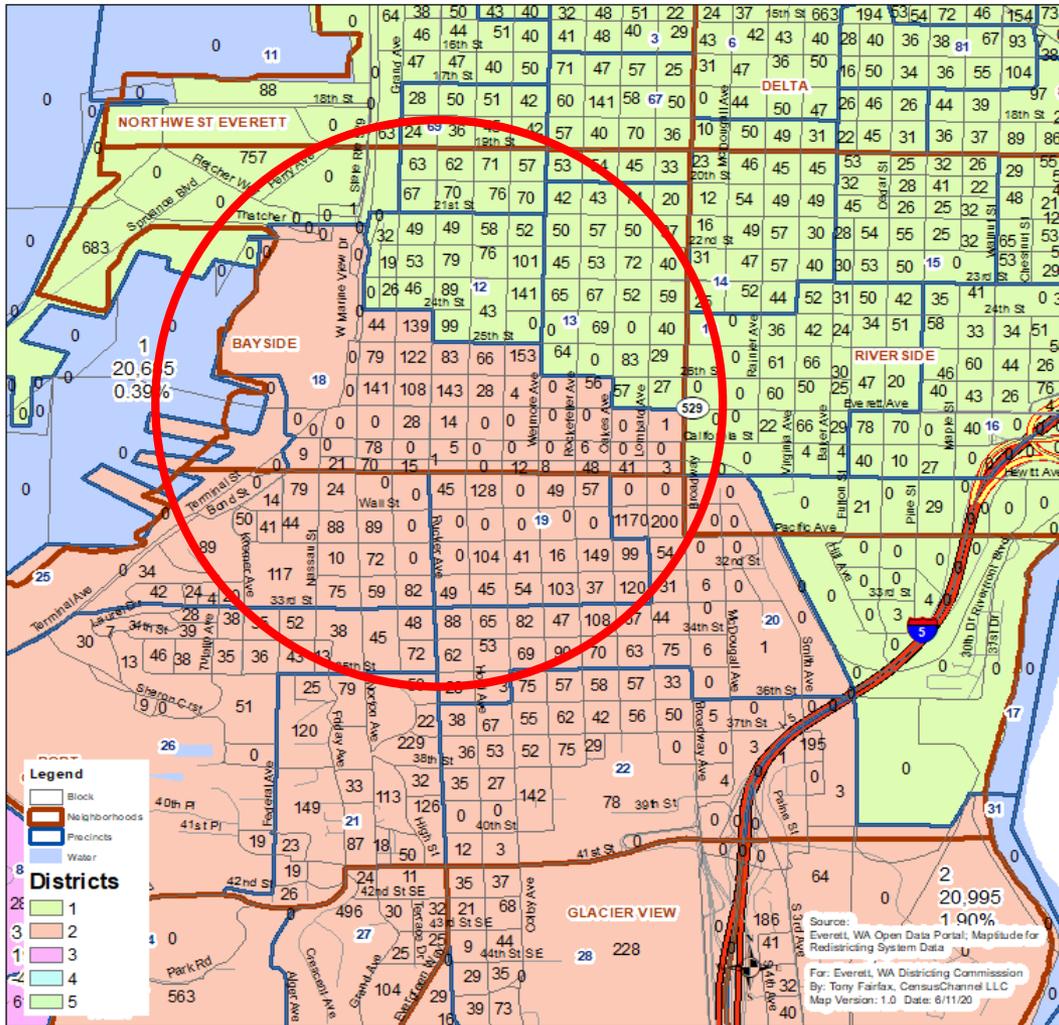
PLAN A-8

District 2

- Encompasses the northwestern to central to eastern portion of the city
- Core area for the district is Lowell
- 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 NORTHERN ZOOM



- Bayside PCT 18 Split (red circle)



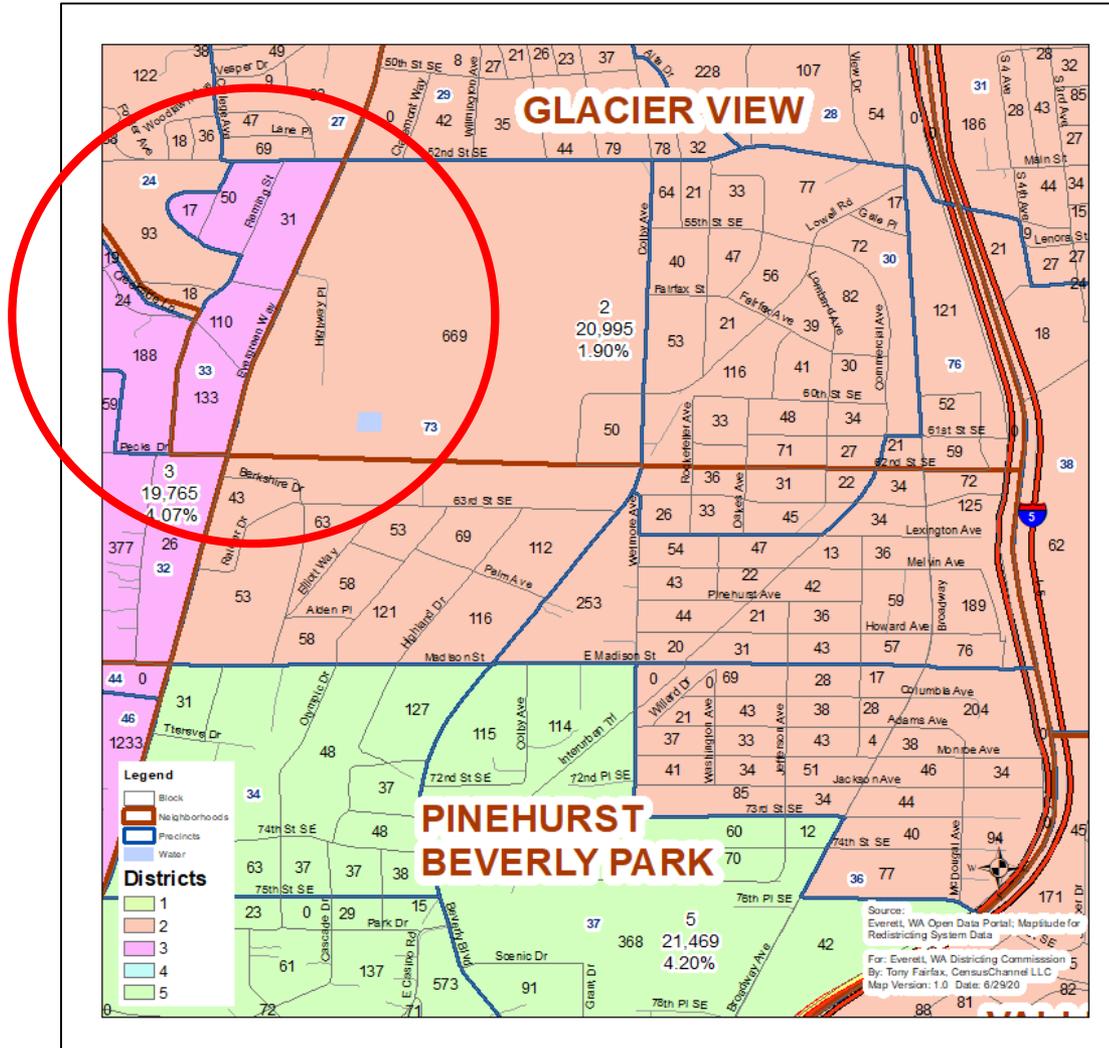
PLAN A-8

District 2 - Rationale For District Configuration

- District 2's configuration began with establishing Lowell as the core area and connecting the area to the downtown area directly below District 1
- 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 with the northwest precincts in Port Gardner
- PCT 17 was not included in District 2 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 neighborhoods



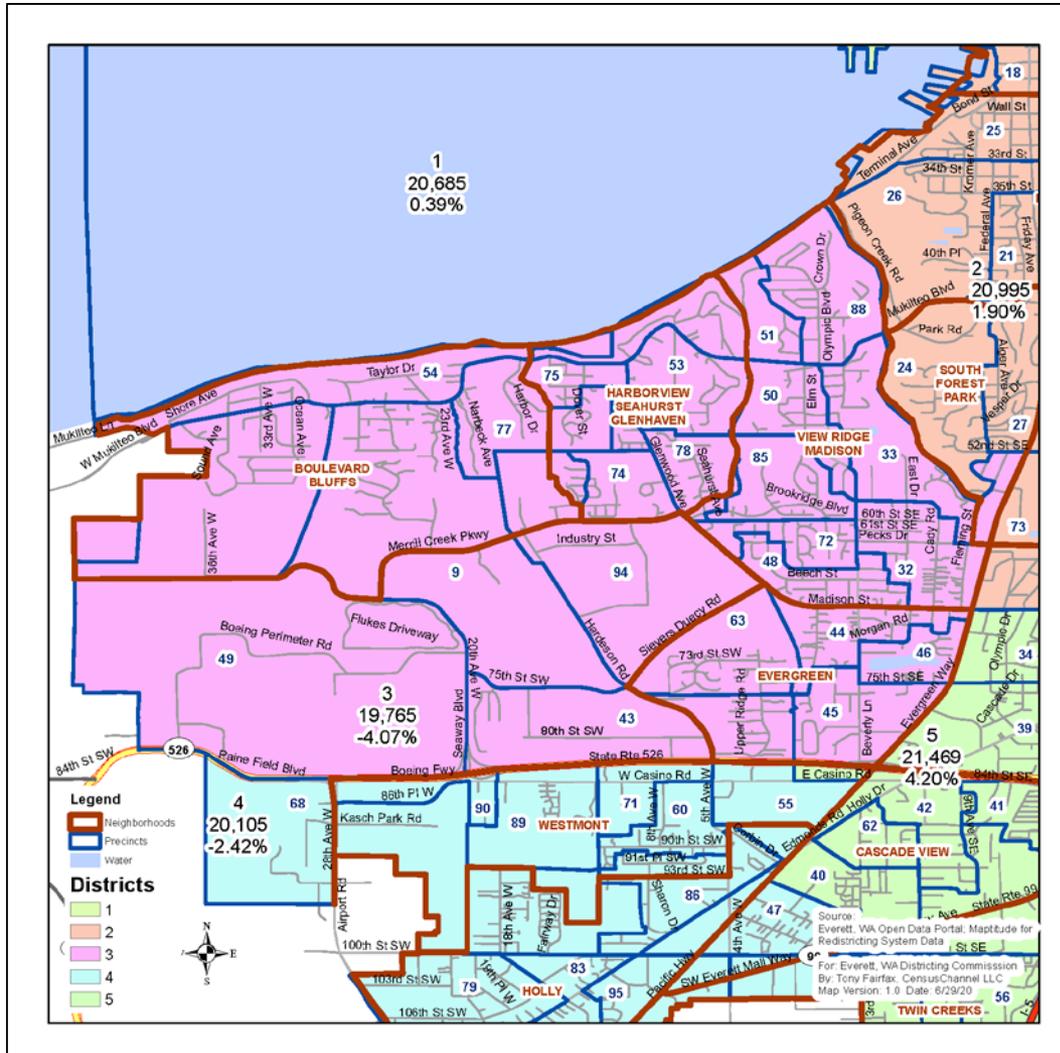
PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 2 SOUTH ZOOM



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



PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 3



- 2010 Pop (Dev%)
 - 19,765 (-4.07%)

Neighborhoods:

- Boulevard Bluffs, Evergreen, Harborview-Seahurst-Glenhaven, South Forest Park (part), and View Ridge-Madison



PLAN A-8

District 3

- Encompasses a portion of the western and coastal areas of the city
- 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%)



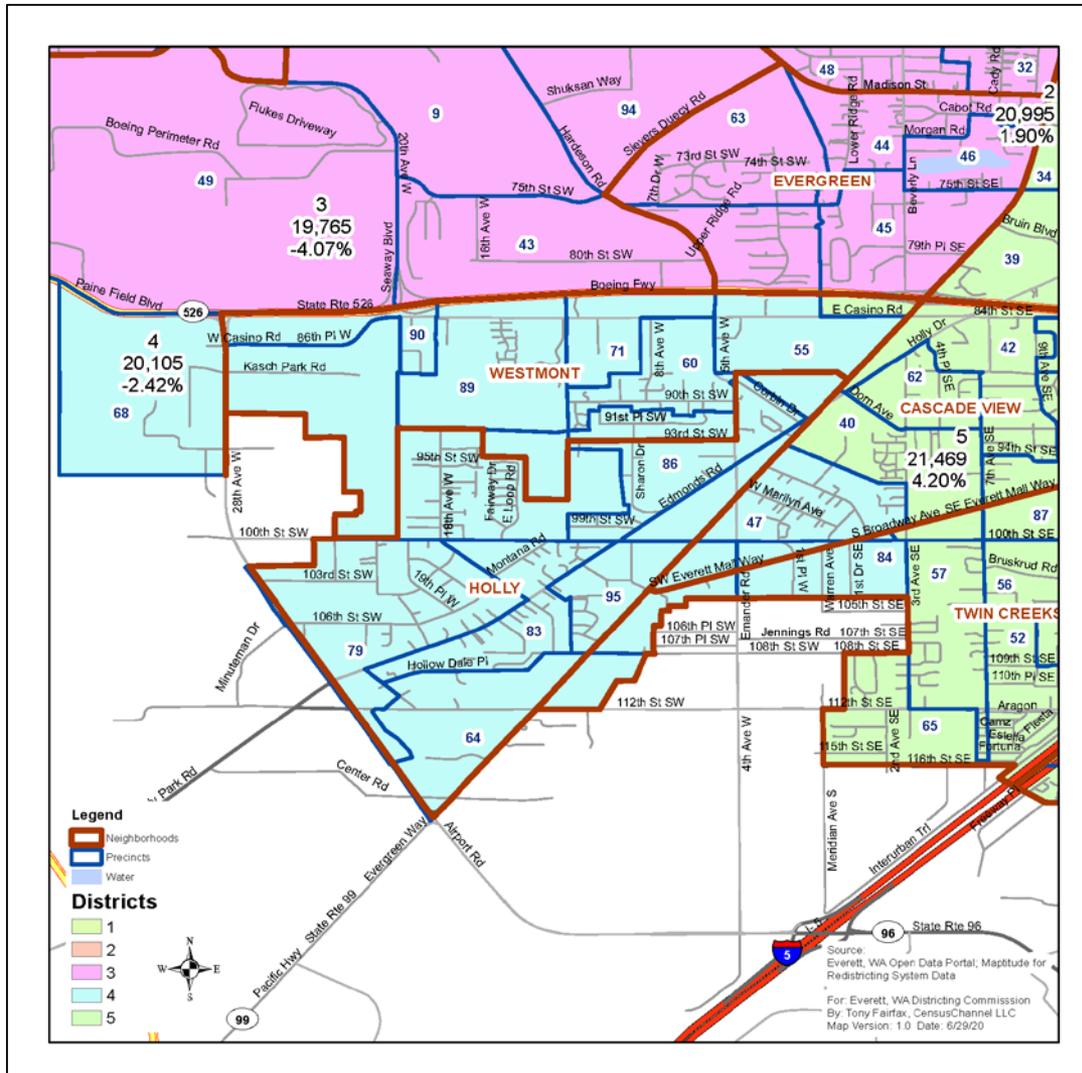
PLAN A-8

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



- 2010 Pop (Dev%)
 - 20,105 (-2.42%)

Neighborhoods:

- Cascade View (part), Holly, Twin Creeks (part), and Westmont (part)



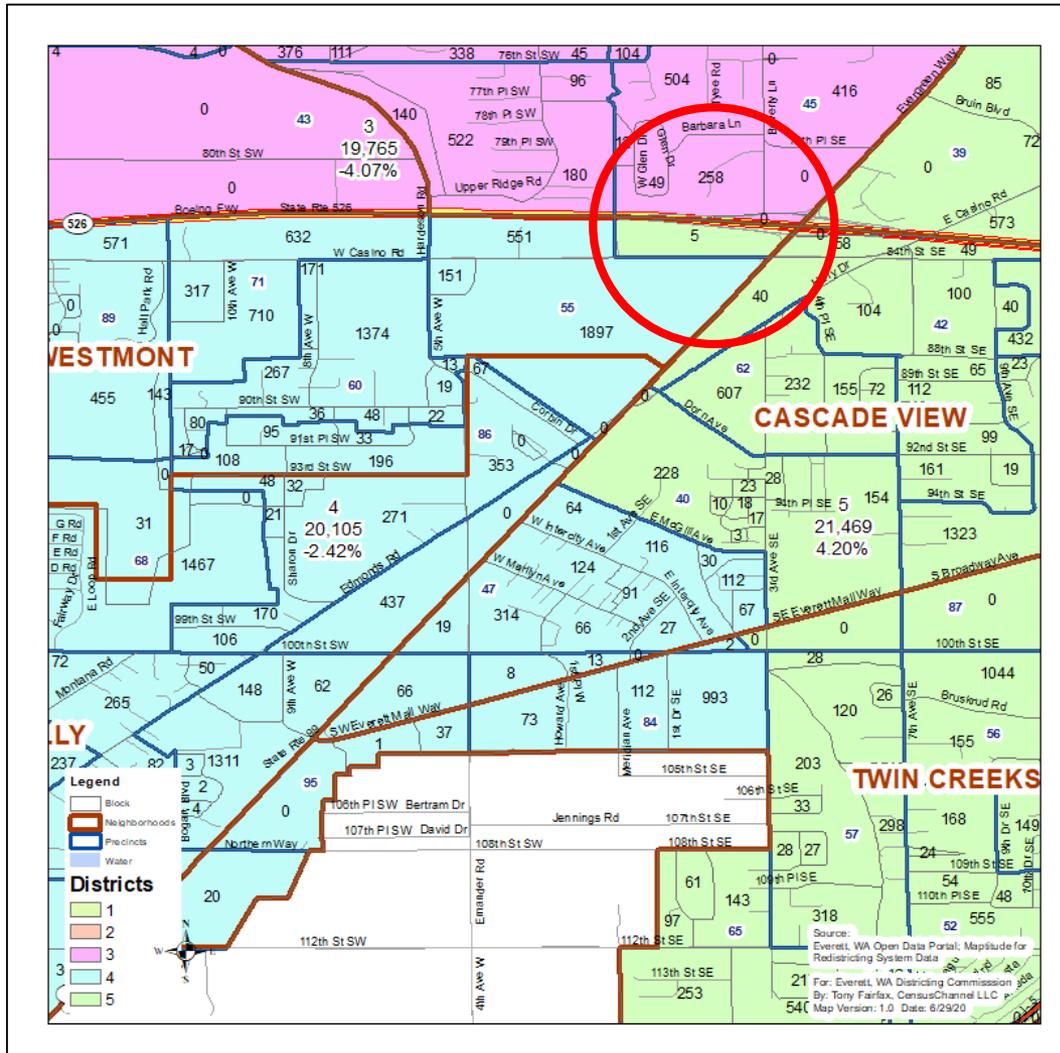
PLAN A-8

District 4

- Encompasses the southwestern portion of the city
- Core area for the district is Casino Road within 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 2020 total population estimates, the district is the only majority-minority district in the city



PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 4 EAST ZOOM



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



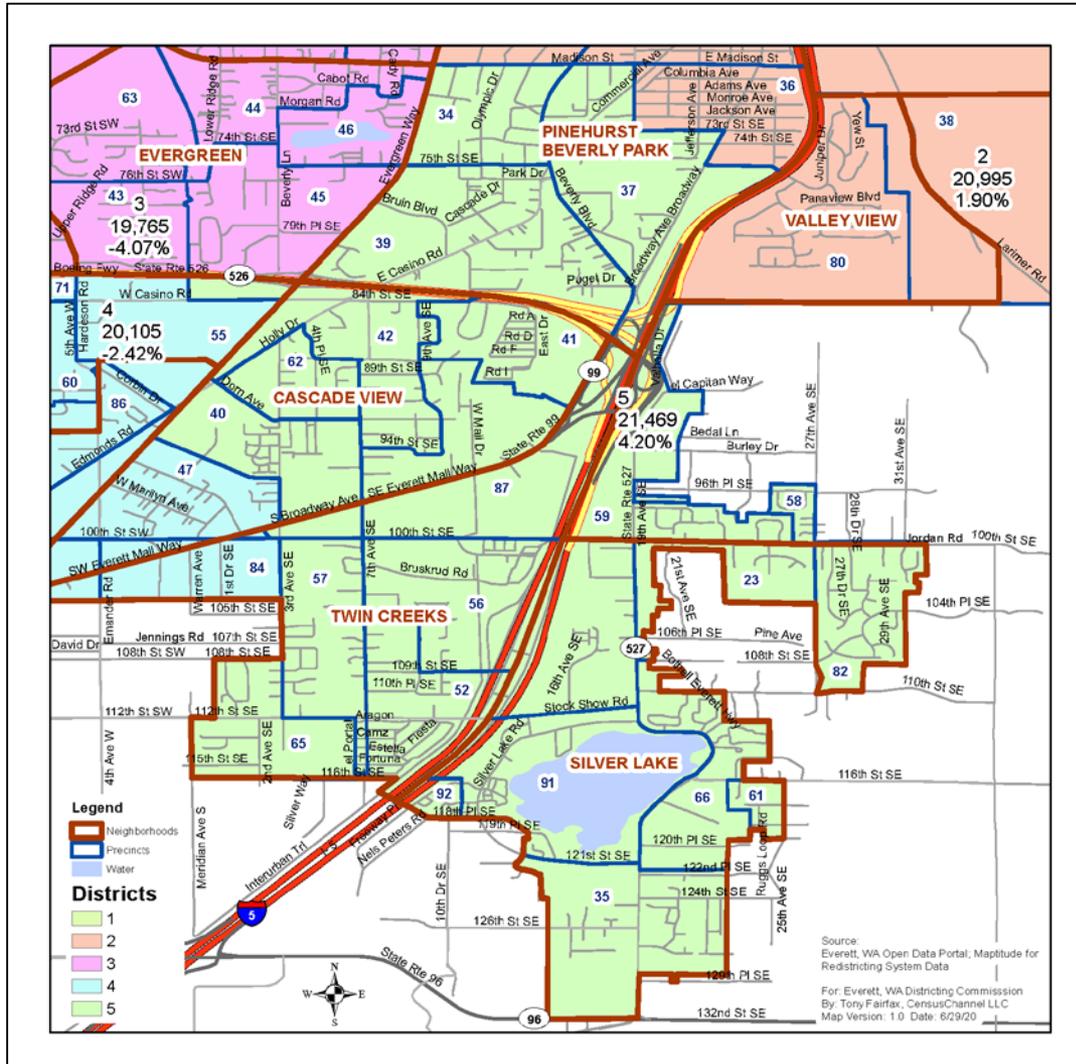
PLAN A-8

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 4
- PCT 47 and PCT 95 were added to wholly contain Holly within District 4 (the precincts also have similar socioeconomic attributes that match District 4). These PCTs are also split by Cascade View and Twin Creeks. PCT 84 was added to bring District 4 within acceptable population deviation and improve the compactness of the district



PLAN A-8 DISTRICT 5



- 2010 Pop (Dev%)
 - 21,469 (4.20%)

Neighborhood:

- Cascade View (part), Pinehurst-Beverly Park (part), Silver Lake, Twin Creeks (part), Westmont (part)



PLAN A-8

District 5

- Encompasses the southeastern portion of the city
- 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 (2nd 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%)



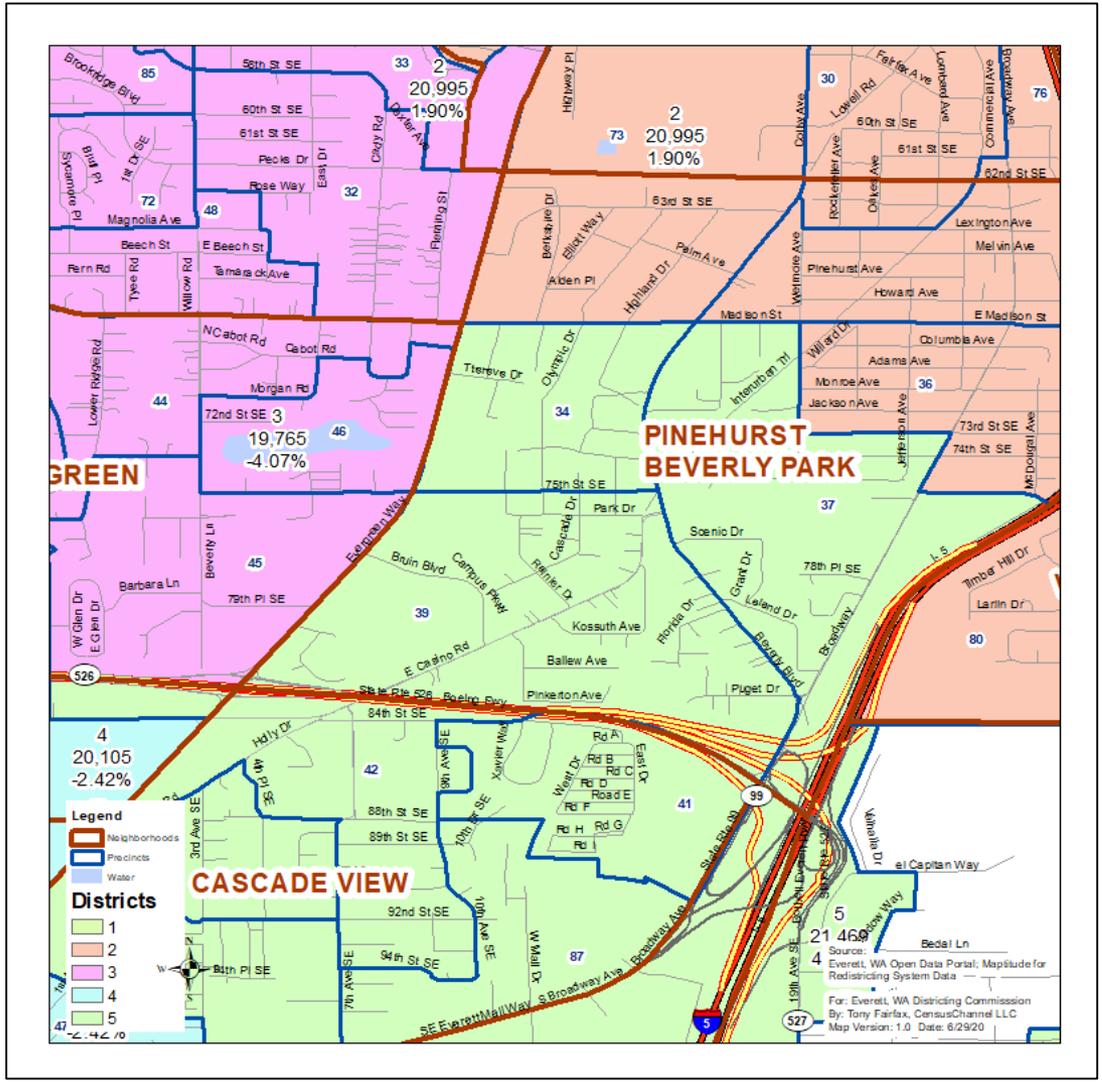
PLAN A-8

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 adding areas of Twin Creeks and Cascade View, population was needed for the district to reach an acceptable deviation. It was decided to not crossover Evergreen Way to add population (which would split the Evergreen neighborhood).
- Instead areas of Pinehurst Beverly Park was added in order to bring District 5's population deviation within the 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 (the options are limited since it is not desirable to add Evergreen or split Valley View in noncompact manner)



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



The City of Everett, Washington

Proposed

Final Draft Districting Plan A-8

August 3, 2020



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 a voting system with seven city council members elected at-large to a system with two elected at-large and five city council members elected within single-member districts. In order to facilitate this process, the city created a nine-member Districting Commission (eight members selected by the city and one member selected by the commission) and hired a Districting Master (Tony Fairfax) to develop the city's first districting plan. The commission members included:

- Mary Fosse
- Chris Geray (Vice Chair)
- James Langus
- Ethel McNeal
- John Monroe
- Kari Quaas
- Simone Tarver (Chair)
- Benjamin Young
- Julius Wilson

Redistricting Criteria

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 criteria¹ as well as the subsequent legal redistricting codes and guidelines during the development of all plans, including:

Washington State Constitution's/Code Redistricting Criteria (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.

¹ Traditional Redistricting Criteria or Principles are acceptable guidelines that have been formulated out of court cases over several decades. Although there are many criteria, they primarily center on equal population, contiguity, compactness, minimizing political subdivision splits, preservation of communities of interest, and preservation of district cores.

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.

(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, and 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 plans (A-1 to A-3, and B1) from the commissioners to the Districting Master
- 10) Creation of alternative draft plans (A-4 to A-6, B-2) by modifying initial draft plans plans (A-1 to A-3, and B1) 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) Approval of plan A-8 by the commissioners to become the proposed final draft plan
- 16) Development of plan A-8 report and presentation for commissioners by the Districting Master and for 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,² including:

Equally Populating the Districts within an 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.³ 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.⁴ 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 should fall between 19,574 and 21,634. During the development of all plans, district population was held within the acceptable deviation range for the city of Everett, WA.

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. Island land of the city can be connected to a district by water as well as an exception for annexed land area. Another specific exception for the city of Everett, is the noncontiguous area to the east of the city, Lake Chaplain. This area will ultimately be attached to one of the districts.⁵ This area will not be contiguous with the other parts of the district. However, this is an acceptable exception to the contiguity criteria. Except for Jetty Island and Lake Chaplain, all areas of the districts were contiguous.

Compact Districts

The geographic dispersion and irregularity of the district boundaries have been scrutinized by the Courts. The term used to describe this dispersion and irregularity is called compactness. In order to quantify this geographically, compactness measures have been created. 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. During the development of all plans, district boundaries were developed to be at least reasonably compact.

² 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.

³ 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*.

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

⁵ Lake Chaplain was found to connect to the city via water pipelines that travel to the city to the neighborhoods of Riverside and Lowell.

Minimizing Political Subdivision Splits

One of the commonly 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)⁶. During the development of all plans, precincts (i.e., VTDs) were left intact and not split in any plan.

Prioritization of Preserving Neighborhood Communities of Interest within Districts

According to a 2018 city-wide study of Everett, WA, approximately 75% of those survey 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).⁷ 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 consider 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.

⁶ 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 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.

⁷ 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.

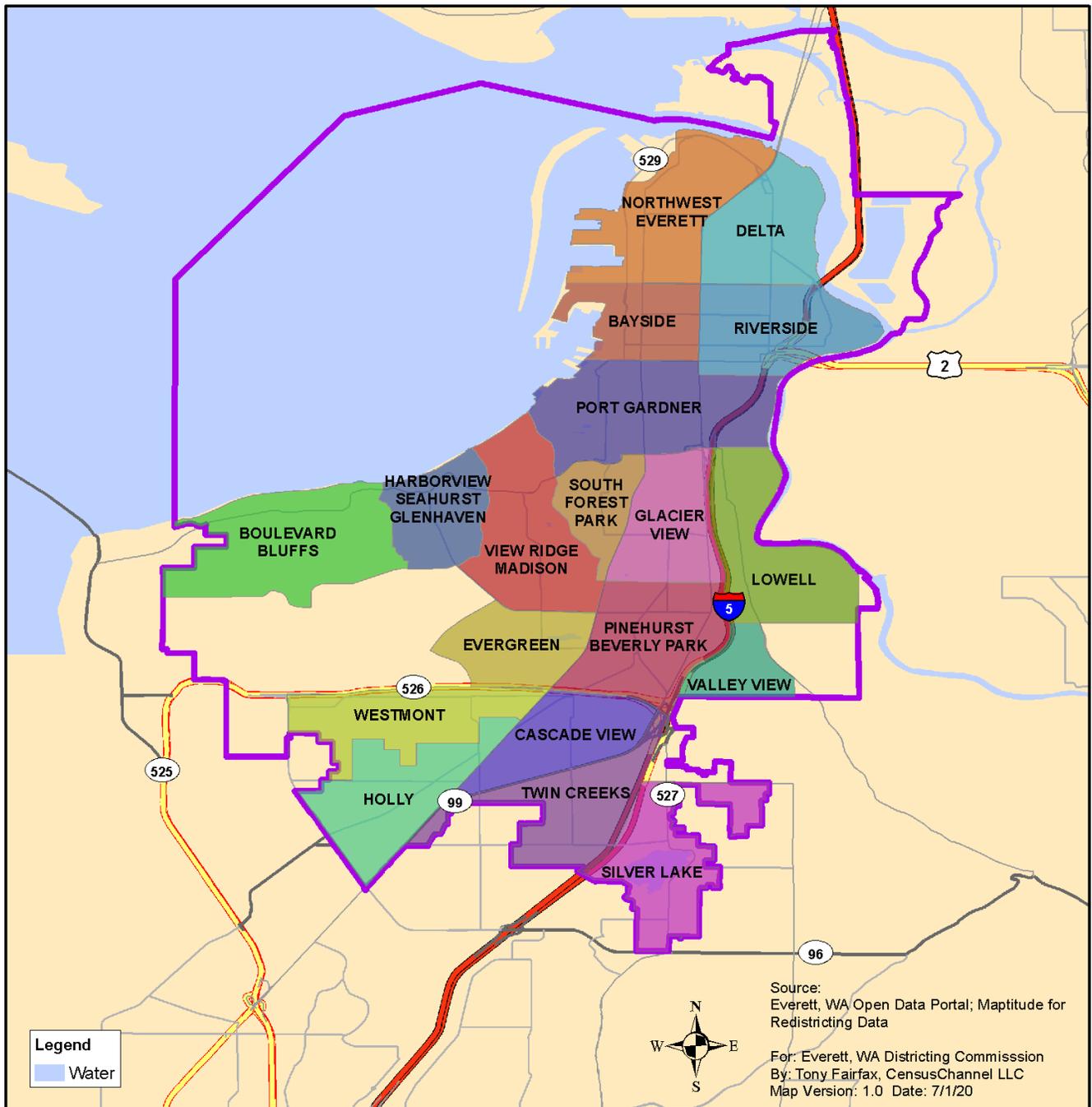


Figure 3-1 Everett, WA Neighborhoods

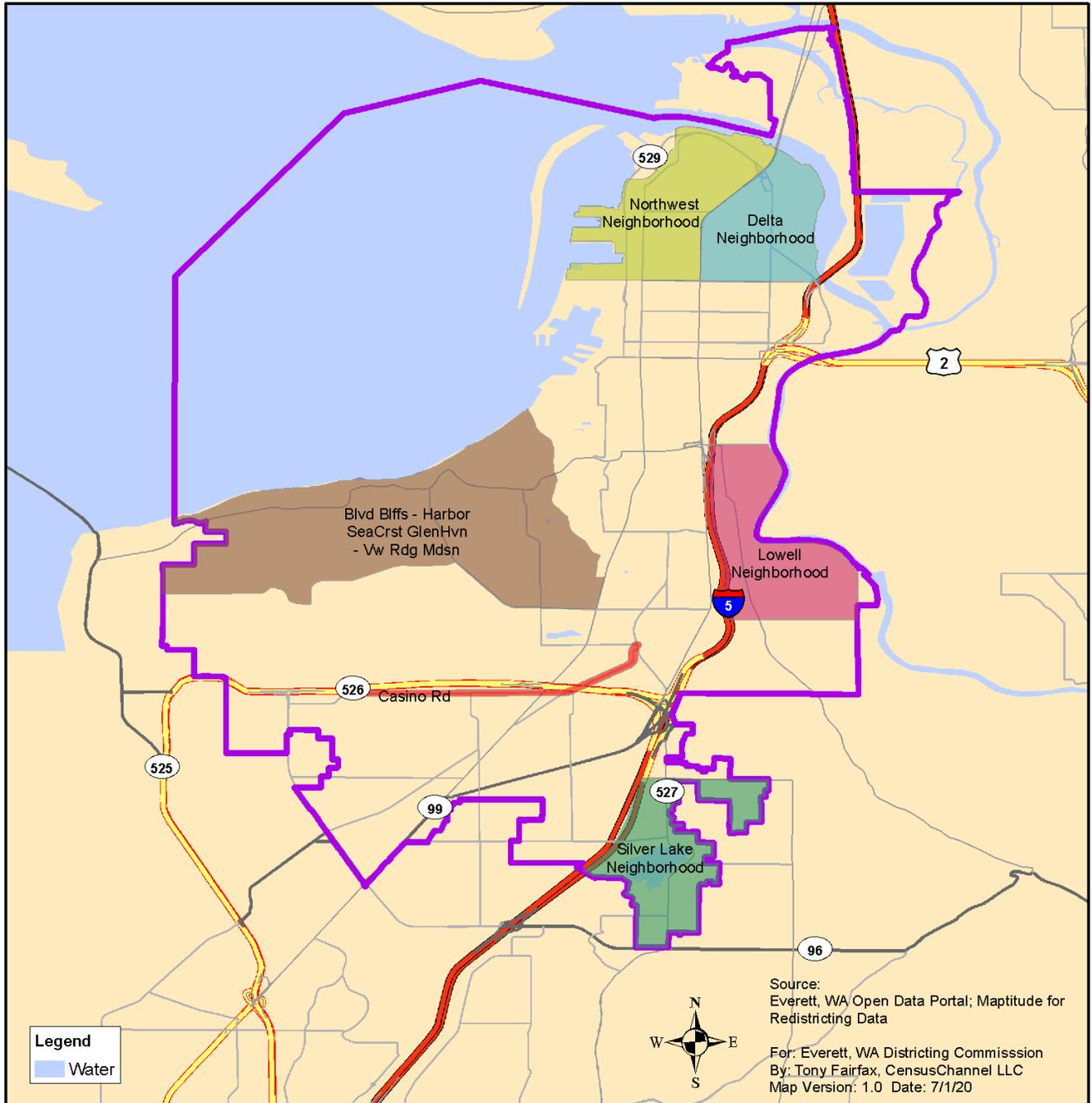


Figure 3-2 Everett, WA District Cores

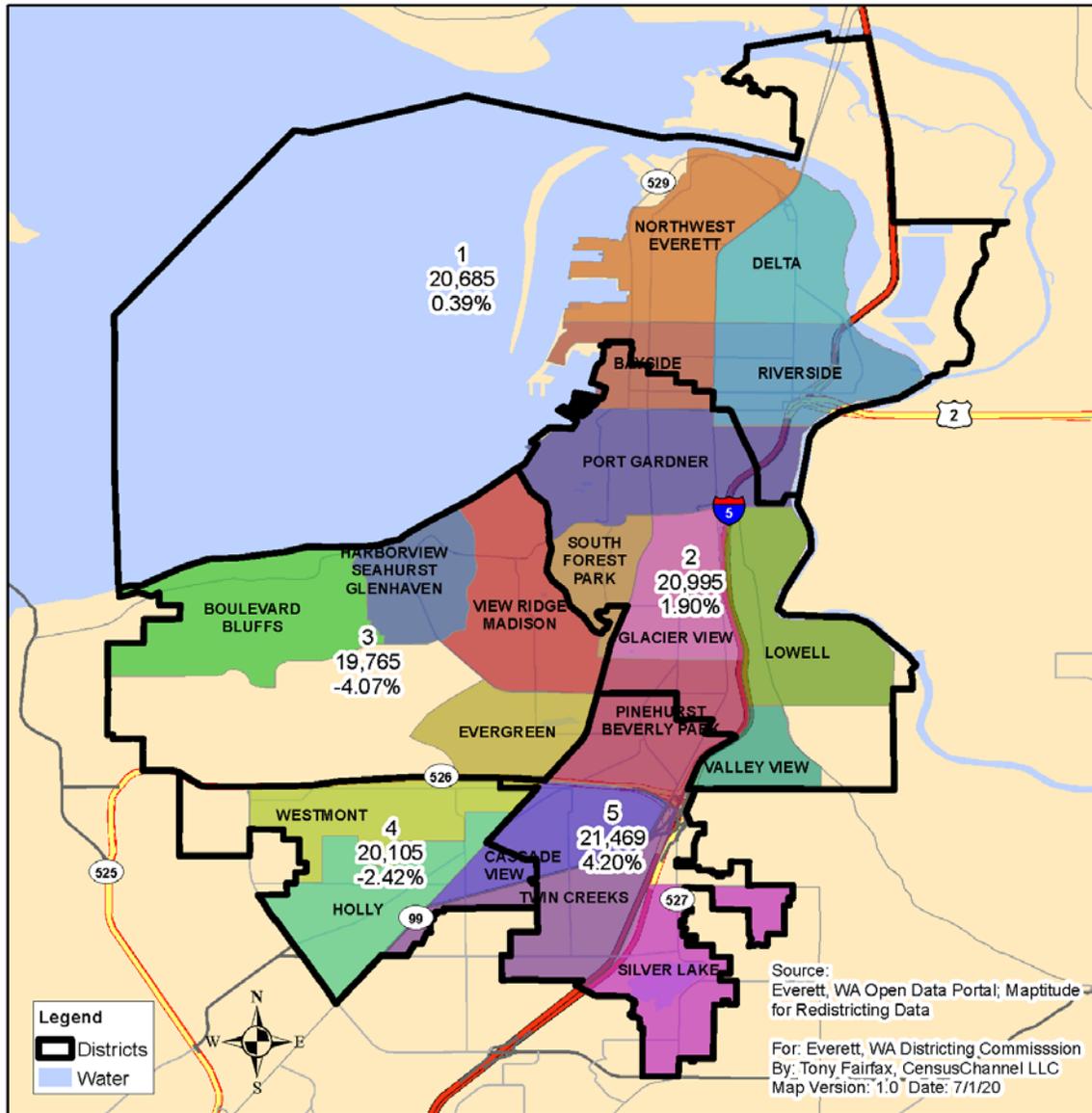
4.0 Preliminary Plans & The Proposed Final Draft Plan A-8 District Comparison

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).⁸⁸ 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:



⁸⁸ 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.

Figure 4 – 1 Everett, WA Plan A-8

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)⁹ 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	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

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

⁹ Voting Age Population includes those persons above the age of 18.

have the potential of voting are included). However, the ACS 5-year dataset is known as a “rolling 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, 2016.¹⁰ 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:

Table 4 - 5 Plan A-8 Census' 2014-2018 5-Year ACS Citizen Voting Age Population (VAP) & Deviation Statistics									
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
Table 4 - 6 Plan A-8 Census' 2014-2018 5-Year ACS Citizen Voting Age Population (VAP) & Dev Statistics%									
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.

Table 4 - 7 Plan A-8 Estimated 2020 Total Population								
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
Table 4 - 8 Plan A-8 Estimated 2020 Total Population%								
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

¹⁰ 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:

Table 4 – 9 Plan A-8 2018 and 2019 Registered Voters and Voter Turnout and %									
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.¹¹ 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.

Table 4 – 10 Plan A-8 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 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

¹¹ 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.¹²

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 manual¹³ 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 ¹⁴
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

¹² 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.

¹³¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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

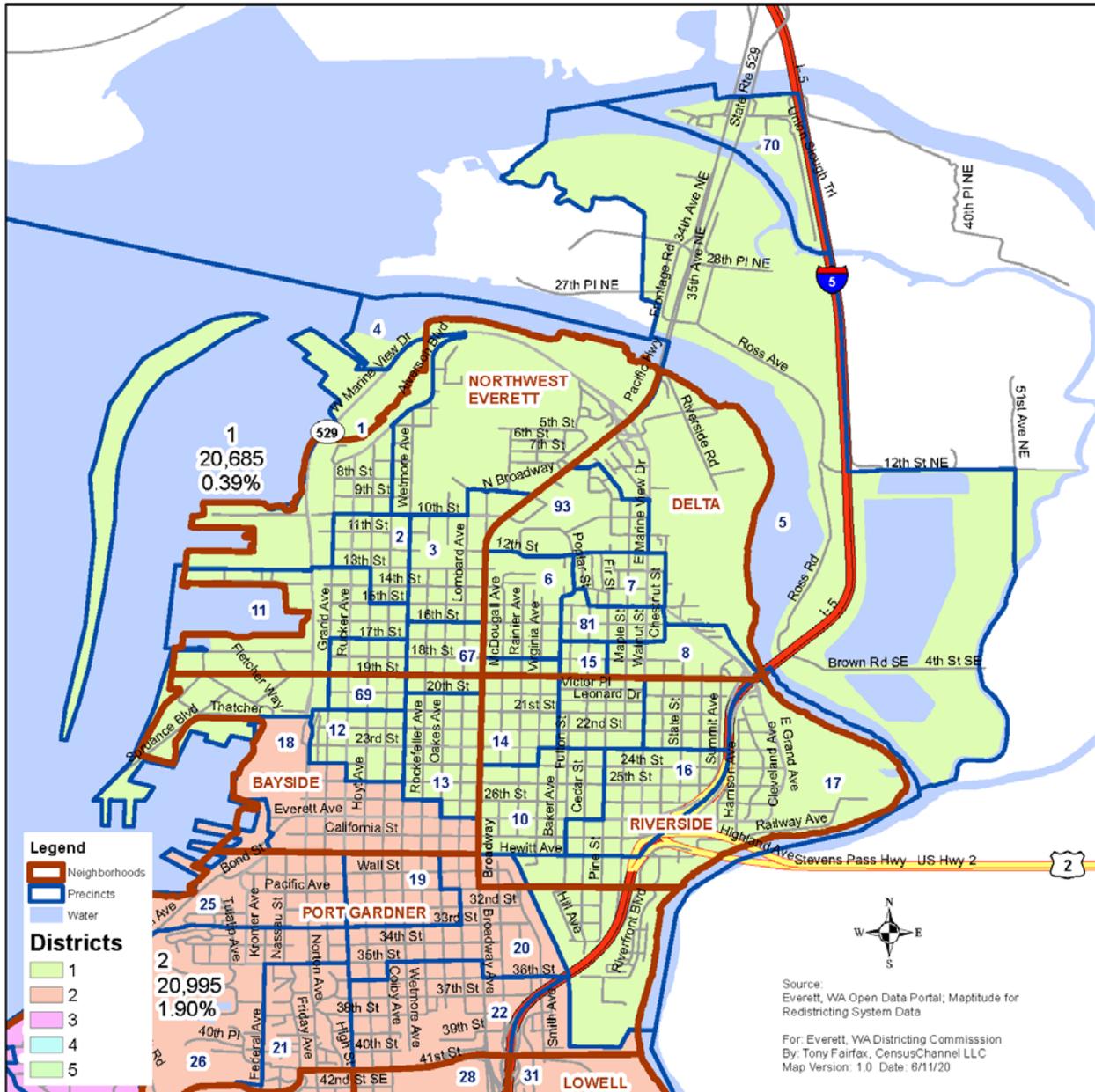


Figure 5 – 1 District 1

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).

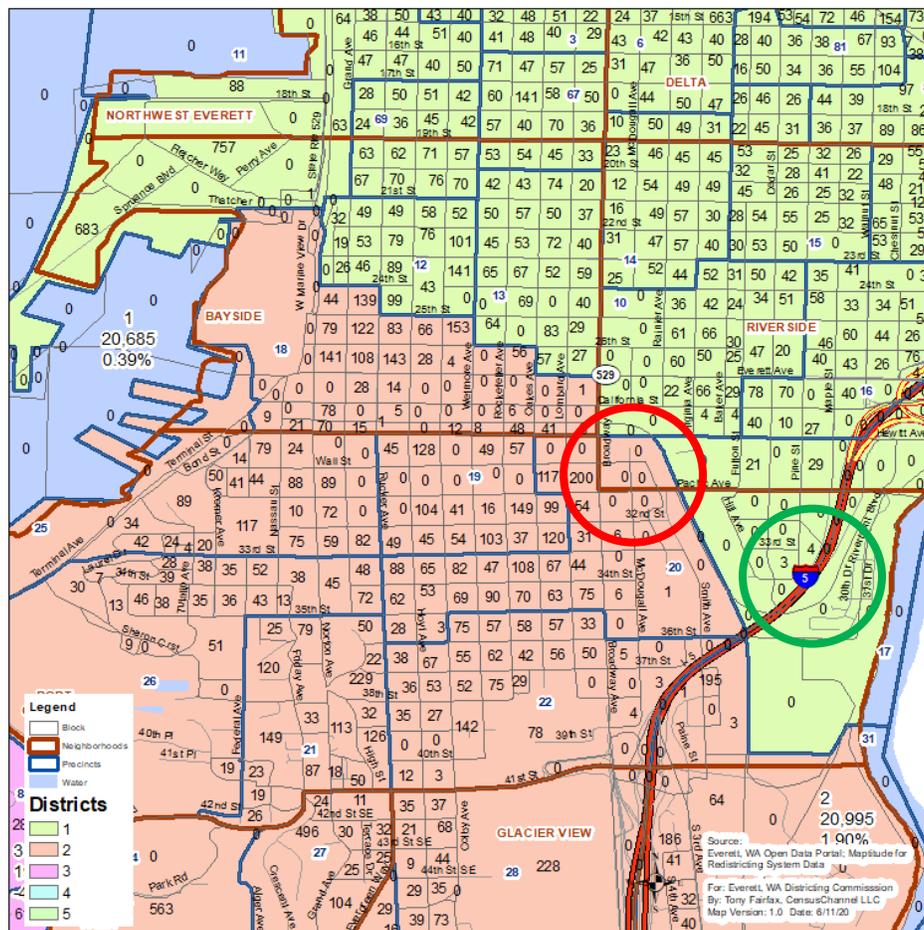


Figure 5 – 2 District 1 Southern Zoom w/2010 Block Population

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.¹⁵
- 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

¹⁵ 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

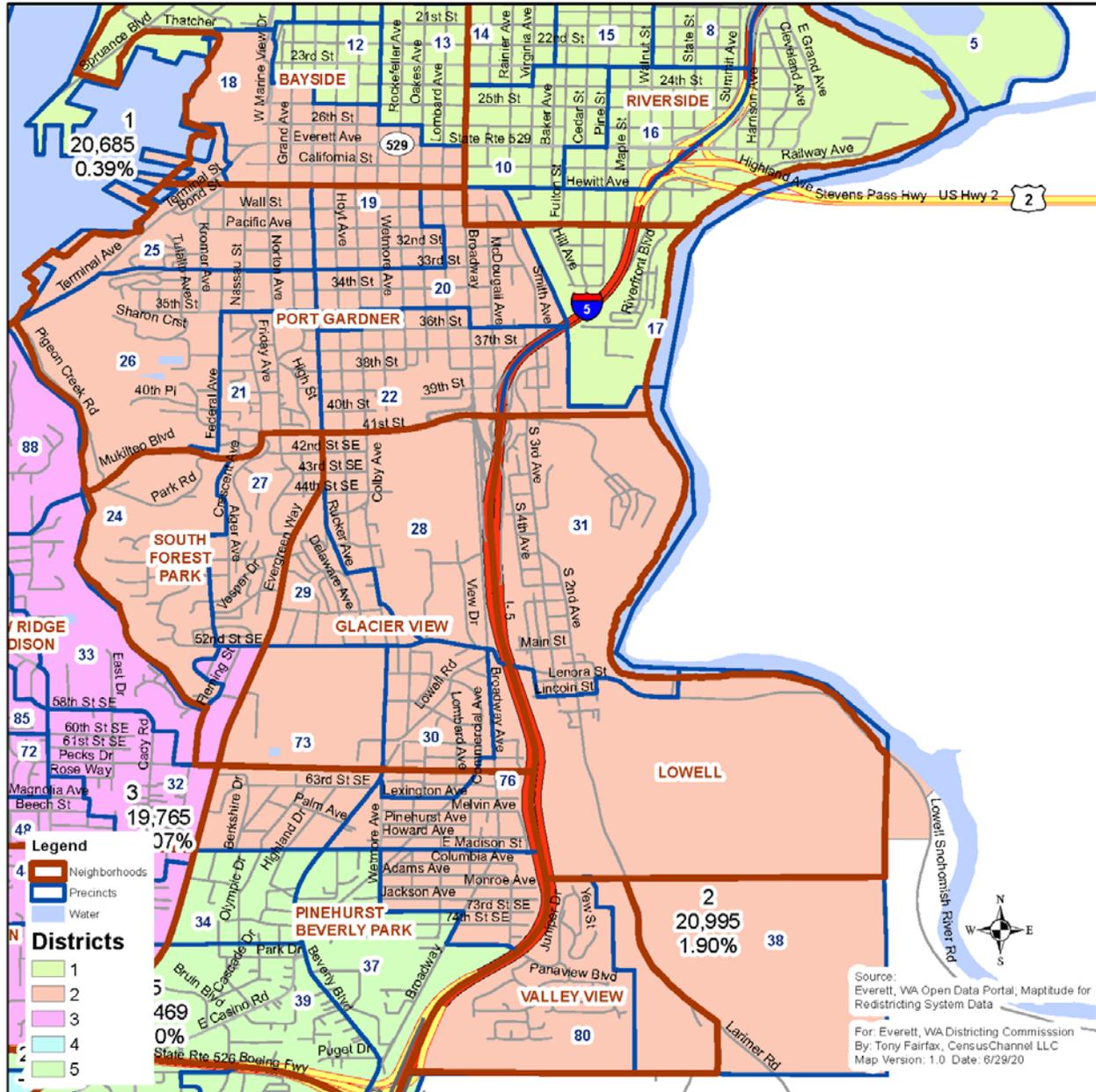


Figure 5-3 District 2

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.

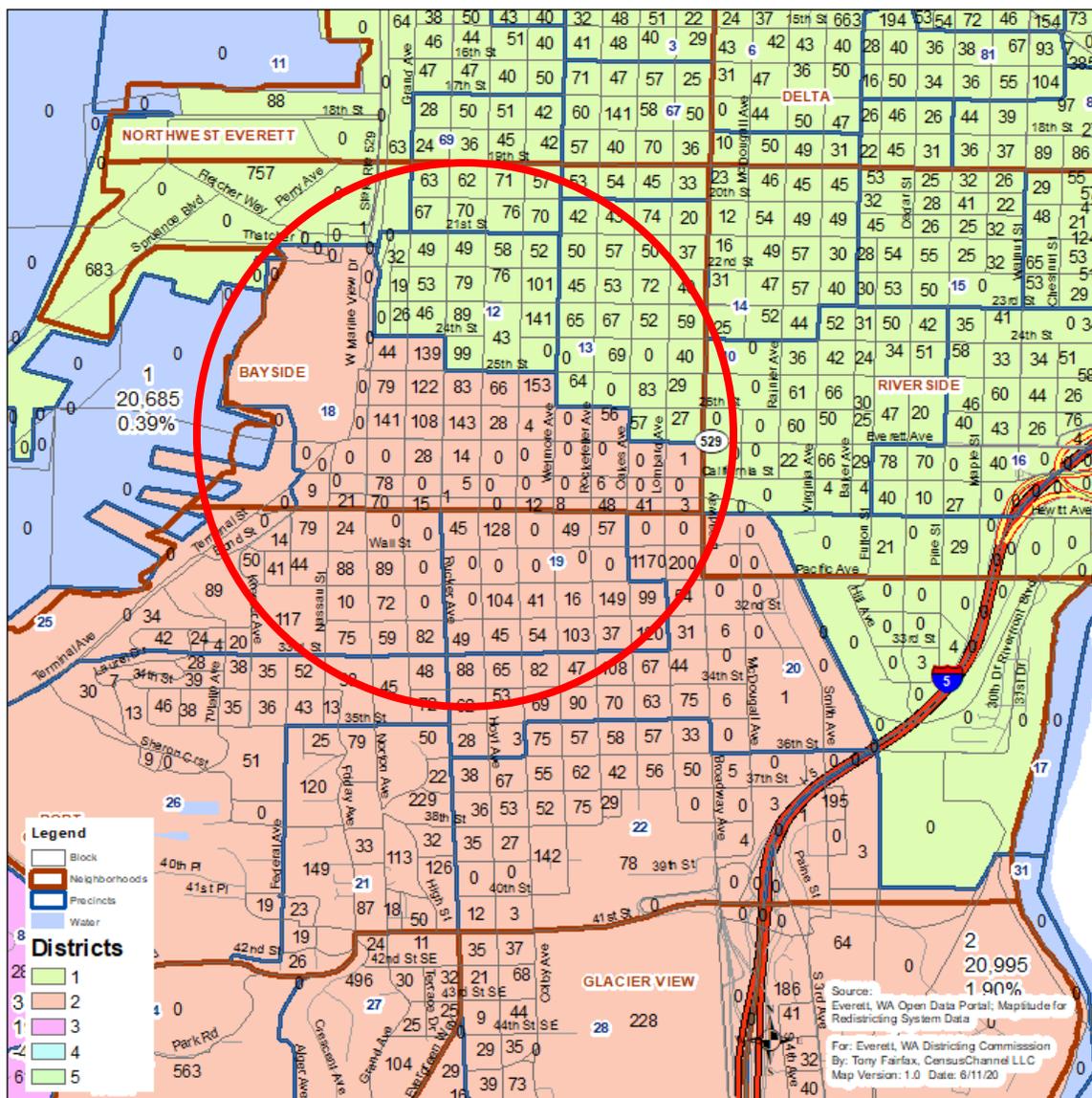


Figure 5-4 District 2 Northern Zoom Zoom w/2010 Block Population

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 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:

- 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

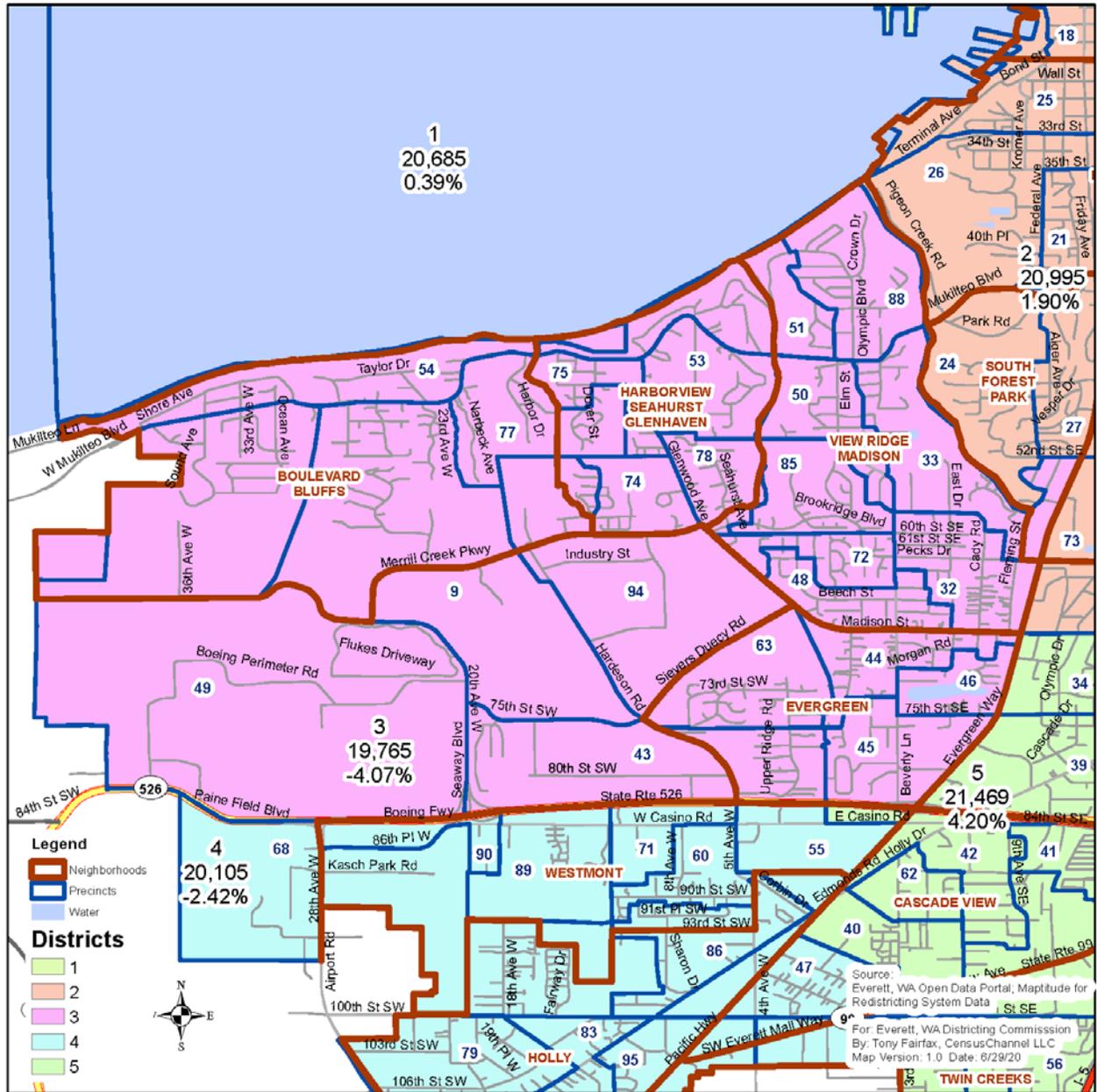


Figure 5-3 District 3

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.

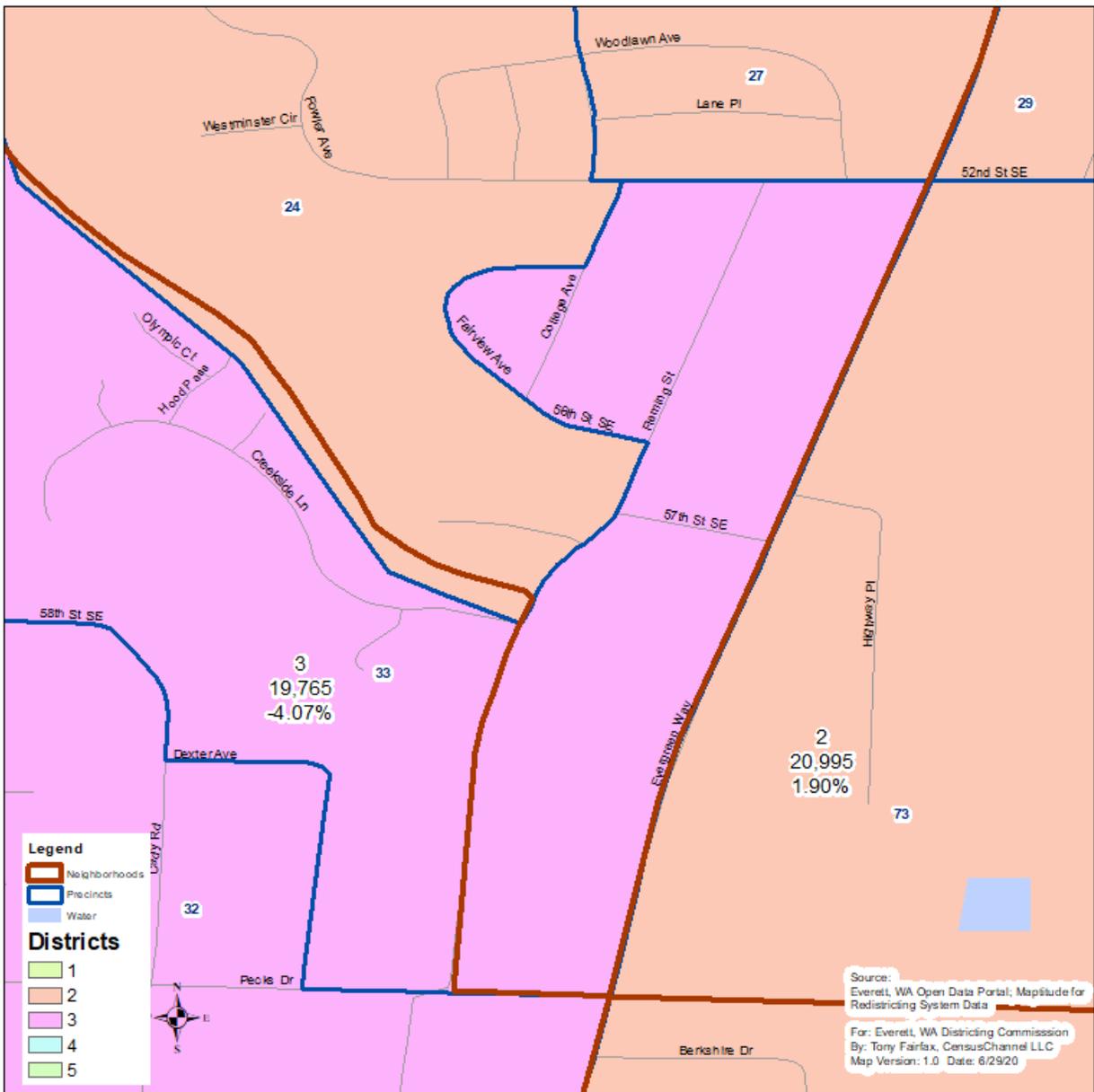


Figure 5–3 District 3 South Forest Park Zoom

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 most¹⁶ 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.

¹⁶ 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

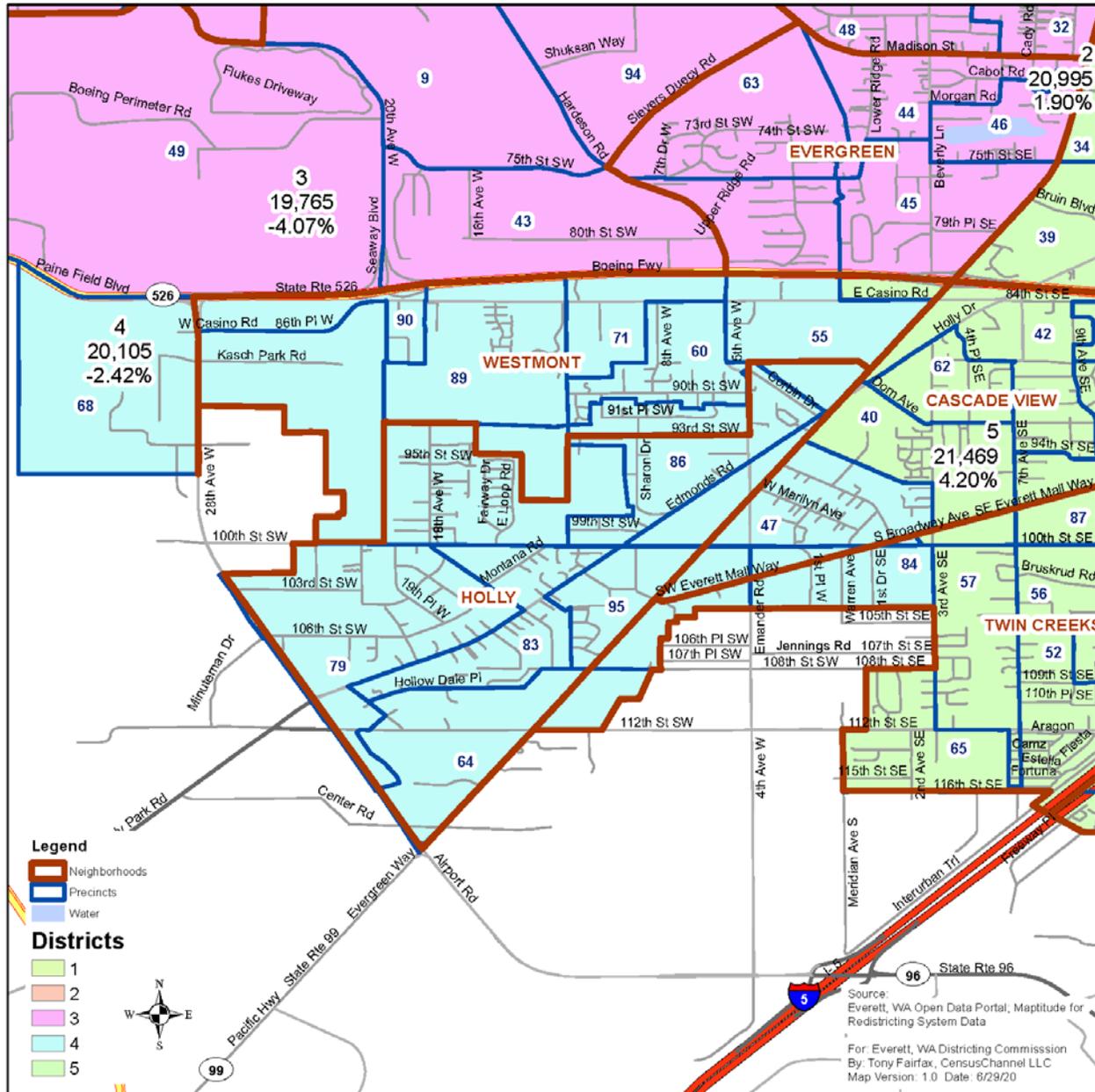


Figure 5 – 4 District 4

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

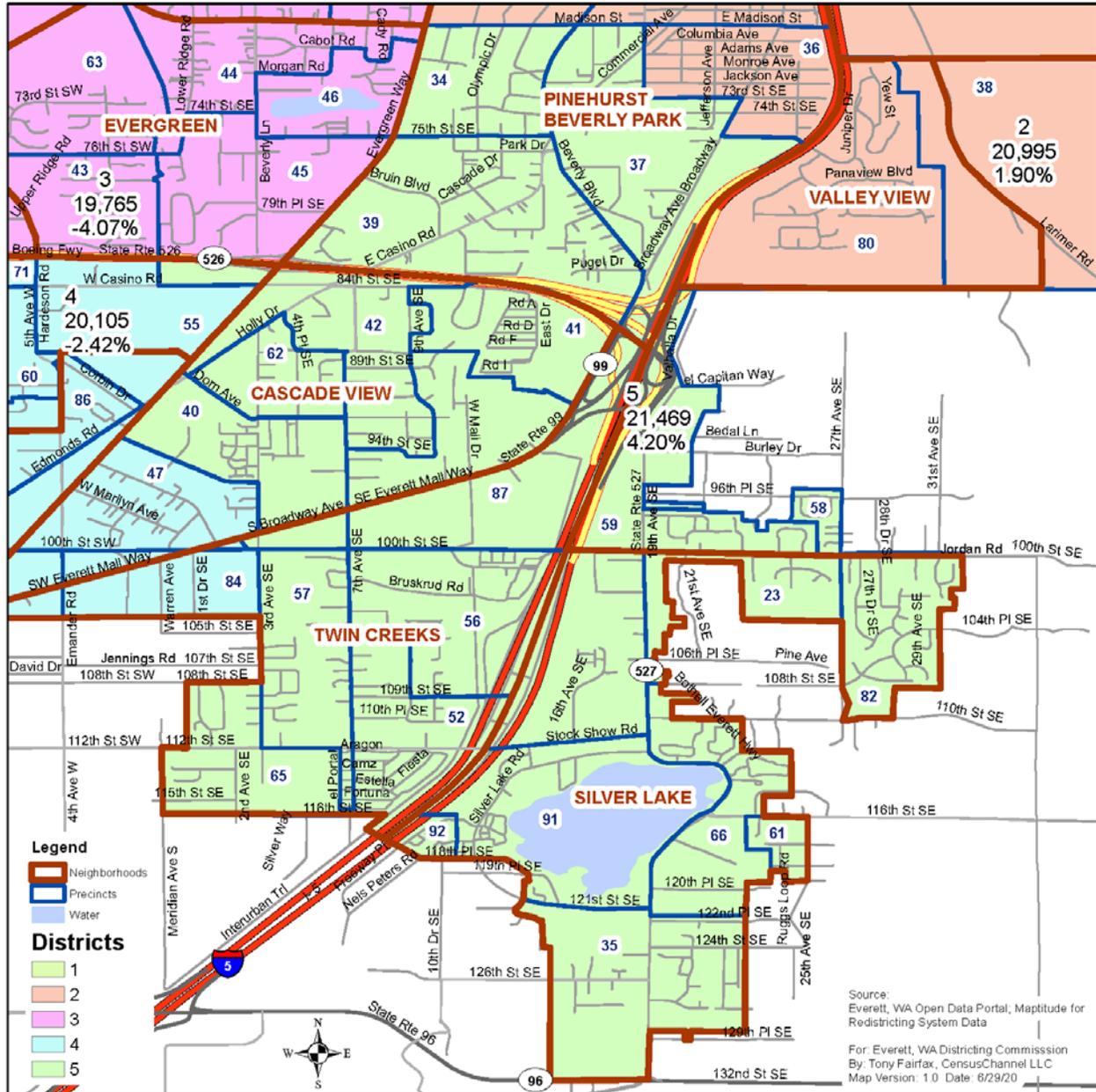


Figure 5 – 5 District 5

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 108th 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).



City of Everett Districting Commission

Meeting Date and Time: July 06, 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:

Approve minutes:

Approved Minutes: Approved 06.01.20 and 06.22.20 meeting minutes as they are.

Chair Comments:

Vice Chair Comments:

Staff Comments: Nichole Webber said a good amount of public comment was received. Simone thanked everyone for commenting.

Legal Comments:

Staff Comments:

Item 1: Map Review and Presentation

Tony Fairfax discussed the proposed final draft document and the plan A-8 district details. The proposed final draft document includes the beginning characteristics of the districts, background details, and a rationale for district configuration. An associated presentation will also be made to summarize the report.

John asked if it would be of value to talk about the legal requirements they are required to satisfy in the document. Tony said the legal and city districting criteria are already inside near the beginning. Tony continued to speak about the plan A-8 district details. He presented statistics and a district map, then talked about the rationale for district configurations.

The point of not having the 2020 census published, especially regarding Silverlake's standard deviation is mentioned. Chris asked about the ramifications of redistricting district 2.

Tony went over the next steps: Finalize proposed plan A-8 final draft document and slide presentation, then begin to present findings to public in August 2020. Then he opened the floor to questions and comments

Tony clarifies that the plans are not final and that everything is still preliminary. Kari expressed her desire to hear from more parts of Everett. Simone has been in favor of splitting down Broadway but can see why there is a case for combining them. She remembers one of the key reasons to combine them was compactness but feels having them be less compact and more similar would yield greater community representation. Benjamin wants Northwest Everett and Delta to merge, he feels representation is fair between them. Ethel agreed with Kari and Benjamin. Mary does not want to ignore the historic divide on areas of representation, she brought up how Council members since 1980 have been along the bay side of Everett (not Bayside neighborhood) and that the west side of Everett has had more council members compared to the east side of Everett.

Nichole asked what decision Tony needed from the body today. Tony wanted the greenlight to begin finalizing the two documents for plan A-8 and asked what we do with the issue of Northwest Everett. Tony interjected that the Delta neighborhoods' socio-economic aspects would not really change if you combined them with Northwest Everett or the southern areas. Simone responded that a single neighborhood should not be a leading entity in their district and disagreed with Tony's opinion. Chris likes the plan Tony made based on socio-economic factors and that anyone in the city can run for office. Ethel wants to take the plan and proceed with it to the public for their opinion.

Item 2: Communications Update

Nichole asked everyone what they thought about the districting timeline. Julius suggested adding the date when they hired Tony to the timeline milestone. Nichole was fine with that.

Item 3: Community Input Process

Benjamin thought comments should be written down and made available to the public through the packet. Nichole suggested utilizing the website instead of putting comments in the packet. No one supported the idea of reading them at the beginning of the meeting. Chris thinks we need to do a better job at advertising what we're doing. Nichole said everything about districting is already on one page on the city's website. She offered using Facebook live. Simone advocated for that and summarized the community input process.

Next Meeting: 07.22.20

Materials Provided:

Adjourned



City of Everett Districting Commission

Meeting Date and Time: July 20, 2020 6:00 PM

District Commission Roll Call

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

Not in Attendance:

City Staff in Attendance: Nichole Webber, Flora Diaz

Approve minutes: Minutes to be approved on 08.03.20

Chair Comments: None

Vice Chair Comments: None

Staff Comments: None

Legal Comments: None

Staff Comments: None

Item 1: Planning public comment meetings

Mary Fosse points out concerns coming from the public. She suggests either adjusting or issuing a statement of why an alternate map is not feasible.

Naming of core area conversation: entire commission open to discussion at next meeting

Tony brings up fact that board can create a second plan. The parameters the board must work with, such as shapes of districts and census info is brought up by Jim. He also brings up concerns over representation.

Kari discusses commonalities between Northwest and Delta. She thinks it is important to move forward with the plan as is and allow the public to comment. She agrees the commission should explain any decisions made. She believes a proper group where people feel they belong is more important than voting activity.

Mary mentions the importance of having a proper response, regardless of which plan they go with.

Tony believes it may be useful to have an alternative map available to show the people to increase their understanding.

Staff suggests tabling any renaming of districts until later in the meeting, which is seconded by Ethel.

Item 2: Tony gives presentation for public meeting

Ben strongly suggests starting with the criteria, to make further explaining easier. Simone also thinks it is important to echo the criteria throughout the presentation.

Item 3: Plan public meetings

John suggests moving a precinct from District 5 to 4, but it ended up not working out in a previous map. Some concern with a boundary line for the school districts, and Tony stated that he had struggled developing a pattern for school districts.

Staff gives a rundown of expectations and rules for future steps for board. Staff asks for recommendations for interpreters for public meetings. Kari suggests closed captioning, that way the meetings are easy to translate. Kari also suggests proving all plans and proper instructions on how to navigate.

Julius suggests including average income levels for neighborhoods to include in maps.

A 7th meeting is brought up as a possibility - Simone believes having that kind of meeting would be beneficial to have before the at-large meeting. Ben hopes all questions/comments will be written, to keep time to a minimum. Mary wants board to focus on increasing public involvement as much as possible. Kari wants to allow comments on the day of each forum as well, to improve the understanding of the people.

Mary, Simone, Chris, and Ethel create a subcommittee for planning community meetings with staff.

Additional meeting added August 24th, and a tentative for September 21st. Council must adopt the plan by November 4th, with no changes.

Next Meeting: 08.03.20

Materials Provided:

Adjourned: