UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No.: 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs, through undersigned counsel, respectfully move for a preliminary injunction under Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(a) and LCR 7 to enjoin Defendants from using the Washington state legislative plan enacted in HCR 4407 ("Enacted Plan") and to require Defendants to adopt a state legislative plan that complies with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 ("VRA"), 53 U.S.C. §10300.

Plaintiffs are substantially likely to succeed on their claim that the Enacted Plan discriminates against Latino voters in violation of the VRA. Latino[1] voters in the Yakima Valley region have continuously experienced deprivations of their right to vote due to racial vote dilution. *See, e.g., Montes v. City of Yakima,* 40 F. Supp. 3d 1377 (E.D. Wash. 2014); *Glatt v. City of Pasco*, No. 4:16-CV-05108 (E.D. Wash. Jan. 27, 2017); *Aguilar et al. v. Yakima County et al.*, No. 20-2-0018019 (Kittitas Cty. Sup. Ct. July 13, 2020). High levels of racially polarized voting exist in the region, and Latino voters are sufficiently large, geographically compact, and politically cohesive to elect a preferred candidate to an alternatively-configured state legislative district. *See Thornburgh v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 50-51 (1986). The totality of the circumstances demonstrate that Latino voters do not have an equal opportunity to participate in the political process. *Id*. at 36-38. The Enacted Plan, however, continues the legacy of vote dilution in the Yakima Valley by drawing Legislative District 15 ("LD 15") as a *façade* Latino opportunity district that does not provide Latino voters with the ability to elect their candidates of choice.

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LD 15 dilutes Latino voting strength in multiple ways: LD 15's Hispanic citizen voting age population ("HCVAP") is just barely 50%; Latino voters are grouped with a large number of rural white voters that participate at much higher rates and who vote against Latino-preferred candidates; and the map cracks apart adjacent and cohesive Latino voters in Yakima County, worsening the electoral prospects of Latino-preferred candidates. In addition, by giving the *façade* district an odd number, and thus elections that take place in non-presidential election years, Defendants ensured even lower Latino voter turnout. These tactics, which the U.S. Supreme Court

[1] Plaintiffs use the terms "Latino" and "Hispanic" interchangeably to refer to individuals who self-identify as Latino or Hispanic. Additionally, the terms "Latino" and "Hispanic" mean persons of Hispanic Origin as defined by the United States Census Bureau and U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

has held violate Section 2, result in a LD 15 that does not provide Latino voters an opportunity to elect their candidate of choice. *See, e.g., LULAC v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 441 (2006).

If preliminary relief is not granted, Latino voters in the Yakima Valley region—including Plaintiffs—will suffer irreparable harm. Plaintiffs will be denied the ability to elect candidates of choice to LD 15 for both the House and Senate elections in 2022 and would not obtain relief until the next election in 2024 (House) or 2026 (Senate), *halfway or more through the decade*. The balancing of harms and the public interest likewise weigh in favor of Plaintiffs' requested preliminary injunction. Additionally, at the parties' 26(f) conference on February 24, an attorney for Secretary Hobbs indicated that implementing new districts would be possible if the necessary information was received by the end of March 2022.[2] This Court should set an expedited hearing, grant Plaintiffs' motion, and order remedial relief, including a preliminary injunction that (1) enjoins Defendants from using the Enacted Plan, (2) orders Defendants to adopt a plan that complies with the VRA and provides Latino voters an equal opportunity to elect candidates of choice to an even-numbered legislative district in the Yakima Valley area, and (3) extends the candidate filing deadline with respect to the remedial legislative district if necessary.[3]

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FACTUAL BACKGROUND

I. The Latino Population in Washington Has Grown Since 2010 in the Yakima Valley Region and Washington as a Whole.

From 2010 to 2020, the Latino population in the Yakima Valley region and in the State of Washington grew dramatically. Based on the 2020 decennial Census, the Latino population in

[2] Under Washington law, "[p]recinct boundaries may be altered at any time as long as sufficient time exists prior to a given election for the necessary procedural steps to be honored." RCW 29A.16.040. The last day that precinct lines can be changed is fourteen days prior to the first day for candidate filing for the primary election; in this case the fourteen days prior to the first day for candidate filing is May 2, 2022. *Id*

[3] This motion seeks preliminary relief with respect to only Count I of Plaintiffs' Complaint, the discriminatory results claim under Section 2.

Washington grew by 303,423 people, or a 40.1% growth rate.[4] Non-Latinos in the state only had an 11.3% growth rate. *Id*. The state's Latino population growth is centered in the Yakima Valley region.[5] The region generally consists of Yakima, Benton, and Franklin Counties, and the municipalities of the City of Yakima, Toppenish, Sunnyside, Grandview, and the Tri-Cities (Pasco, Kennewick, and Richland), among others.

II. The 2021 Redistricting Commission and Legislature Chose to Adopt a Dilutive State Legislative District Map for Latino Voters in the Yakima Valley Region.

Under Washington law, a bipartisan Washington State Redistricting Commission ("Commission") composed of five members (four of whom are voting members) must be created to redistrict the state's congressional and state legislative districts following the decennial census. Wash. Const. Art II, § 43.[6] The Commission's maps must comply with federal law, including the VRA, as well as the criteria listed in RCW 44.05.090. None of the first four maps proposed by the Commissioners on September 21, 2021, had a HCVAP over 50%. Exs. 1-5 (Commissioners' Proposed Maps). On September 24, 2021, Commissioner Walkinshaw and his staff released an analysis of all four of these proposed maps to the media. Ex. 6 (Walkinshaw Analysis). The September 24, 2021, analysis stated that "[b]oth Republican Commissioners split Hispanic/Latino community in the Yakima Valley. Neither of them drew a majority-Hispanic district in this region; in fact they managed to split up the only majority-Hispanic district in our current map (15th)." *Id.*

On October 19, 2021, Dr. Matt A. Barreto, UCLA Political Science & Chicana/o Studies Professor and Faculty Director of the UCLA Voting Rights Project, who was hired by the

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[4] U.S. Census Bureau; 2020 Redistricting Data - PL94. Race by Hispanic Status 2020. Washington State.
[5] U.S. Census Bureau; 2020 Redistricting Data - PL94. Race by Hispanic Status 2020. Benton, Franklin, and Yakima Counties.
[6] Four members of the Commission are appointed by the legislative leaders of the two largest political parties in each house of the legislature, and the fifth member is selected by an affirmative vote of at least three of the four appointed members. Wash Const. Art II, § 43(2).

Washington Senate Democrats as a consultant on VRA compliance, released an analysis of voting patterns in the Yakima Valley region and of the proposed maps' compliance with the Voting Rights Act. Ex. 8; Ex. 27 (Barreto Dec.). Dr. Barreto's detailed analysis found that Latinos in the Yakima Valley region are sufficiently large and geographically compact to form the majority in a state legislative district and that there is racially polarized voting in the region. Ex. 8 at 17 ("from 2010 to 2020 *every major election* analyzed shows [a] clear pattern of racially polarized voting,"). Dr. Barreto also provided two demonstrative maps showing it is possible to draw a majority-Latino state legislative district in the region that would elect Latino candidates of choice. *Id.* at 22-24. This presentation was available to the Commission while they worked on the legislative map, and the Commissioners in fact reviewed it. Ex 27 at ¶ 9; Ex. 25 (Fain, Corry, Dufault Texts).

On October 25, 2021, Commissioners Sims and Walkinshaw released revised maps for public comment. These maps included a majority-HCVAP LD 14 that would elect Latino candidates of choice, but the maps were not adopted. Ex. 9, 10. In an email to Commissioner Sims about her proposed map, Sims' advisor states that the map "makes the 14th LD the VRA district." Ex. 24 (October 22, 2021 Email Chain). Plaintiff Southcentral Coalition of People of Color for Redistricting submitted a proposed state legislative district map that included a VRA compliant Yakima Valley district. Ex. 23 (Southcentral Redistricting Coalition Email). This map was not adopted. The Commission sent its final state legislative map to the legislature on November 16, 2021. Ex. 11.

On February 8, 2022, the legislature passed HCR 4407, which enacted the Commission's maps with minor boundary amendments. Ex. 12; *see* RCW 44.05.110. LD 15 was not affected by any boundary or population changes. Ex. 12. The candidate filing period for Washington's state

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legislative elections begins on May 16, 2022 and ends on May 20, 2022. The 2022 state legislative primary election takes place on August 2, 2022. The general election is November 8, 2022.[7]

LEGAL STANDARD

To succeed on a motion for preliminary injunction, Plaintiffs must show a "likelihood of success on the merits; her likelihood of suffering irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief; whether the balance of equities tips in her favor; and whether an injunction is in the public interest." *Garcia v. City of Los Angeles,* 11 F.4th 1113, 1118 (2021) (citing *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.,* 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008)). The Ninth Circuit evaluates the above factors on a "sliding scale." *Short v. Brown*, 893 F. 3d. 671, 675 (2018). Thus, "if a plaintiff can only show that there are serious questions going to the merits—a lesser showing than likelihood of success on the merits—then a preliminary injunction may still issue if the balance of hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff's favor, so long as the Plaintiff also shows there is a likelihood of irreparable injury and that the injunction is in the public interest." *Feldman v. Arizona Secretary of State's Office*, 843 F.3d 366, 375 (2016) (citations omitted). Because all of these criteria are met here, the Court should issue an injunction.

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ARGUMENT

I. Plaintiffs Are Likely to Succeed on the Merits of Their Section 2 Claim.

Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on their claim that the Enacted Plan violates the VRA by having the effect of unlawfully diluting the power of Latino voters in the Yakima Valley region. Section 2 prohibits any "standard, practice, or procedure" that "results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color . . . ." 52 U.S.C. § 10301(a). A violation of Section 2 is established if "the political processes leading to [a]

[7] *See Dates and Deadlines,* Washington Sect'y of State, https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/dates-and-deadlines.aspx

nomination or election" in the jurisdiction "are not equally open to participation by [a racial minority group] in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice." *Id.* § 10301(b).[8]

To succeed on a Section 2 claim, Plaintiffs must satisfy the preconditions identified in *Gingles,* including that (1) the minority group is "sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district"; (2) the minority group is "politically cohesive"; and (3) the majority votes "sufficiently as a bloc to enable it . . . usually to defeat the minority's preferred candidate." 478 U.S. at 50-51. The Court then must assess whether, under the totality of the circumstances, members of the minority group have less opportunity to participate in the electoral process and elect candidates of its choice. *Id* at 77-79; 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b). The U.S. Supreme Court has directed that the list of non-exhaustive factors in the Senate Report on the 1982 amendments to the VRA ("Senate Factors") be considered for the totality of the circumstances analysis. *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 35-37. "There is no requirement that any particular number of factors be proved, or that a majority of them point one way or the other." *United States v. Marengo Cty. Comm'n*, 731 F.2d 1546, 1566 n.33 (11th Cir. 1984) (quoting S. Rep. No. 97-417, at 29 (1982)).

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These requirements are met here. Latino voters in the Yakima Valley are sufficiently large and geographically compact to be the majority in a state legislative district; Latino voters are politically cohesive and prefer the same candidates for political office; and consistent white bloc voting prevents the election of Latino-preferred candidates. In addition, a review of the totality of the

[8] It is well established that racial minority voters who constitute a majority in a district, but lack a real opportunity to elect, are entitled to assert Section 2 challenges. *See, e.g, LULAC* 548 U.S. at 428; *Pope v. Cty. of Albany*, 687 F.3d 565, 575 n.8 (2d Cir. 2012) ("[T]he law allows plaintiffs to challenge legislatively created bare majority-minority districts on the ground that they do not present the 'real electoral opportunity' protected by Section 2.") (internal citations omitted); *Kingman Park Civic Ass'n v. Williams*, 348 F.3d 1033, 1041 (D.C. Cir. 2003); *Salas v. Southwest Texas Jr. College Dist.*, 964 F.2d at 1547 ("Unimpeachable authority from our circuit has rejected any *per se* rule that a racial minority that is a majority of a political subdivision cannot experience vote dilution." (quoting *Monroe v. City of Woodville,* 881 F.2d 1327, 1333 (5th Cir, 1989))**;** *Missouri State Conference of the Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People v. Ferguson-Florissant Sch. Dist.,* 894 F.3d 924, 933 (8th Cir. 2018).

circumstances demonstrates that Latino voters in the Yakima Valley region have less opportunity than other voters to participate in the political process. Despite these conditions, LD 15 in the Enacted Plan does not provide Latino voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

A. The Latino population in the Yakima Valley Region is Sufficiently Large and Geographically Compact to Constitute the Majority in a State Legislative District.

Plaintiffs can readily show that the Latino population in the Yakima Valley is sufficiently large and geographically compact to exceed 50% of the CVAP in a state legislative district. *See Bartlett v. Strickland,* 556 U.S. 1, 19-20 (2009); *see also LULAC,* 548 U.S. at 433 ("The first *Gingles* condition refers to the compactness of the minority population, not the compactness of the contested district.") (internal quotation marks omitted). Indeed, there can be no dispute that it is possible to create a majority-HCVAP district in the Yakima Valley. The Latino population in the state and region has grown enormously in the past decade and is compactly concentrated. *See* Ex. 8 at 2-4. LD 15 in the Enacted Plan itself contains a bare majority HCVAP. In addition, both Commissioners Sims and Walkinshaw proposed maps that created majority-HCVAP districts in the Yakima Valley. *See* Exs. 9, 10. Dr. Barreto also provided the Commission with two additional majority-HCVAP districts in the region that would elect candidates of choice, as did Plaintiffs and other groups. *See* Ex. 8 at 22-23 (containing 60% and 52% HCVAP); Ex. 27; Ex. 23. Plaintiffs can also provide an additional illustrative redistricting plan to this Court that shows it is possible to draw a majority-HCVAP district that gives Latino an equal opportunity to elect. Altogether, *at least five* maps exist that demonstrate that Latino voters can constitute the majority in a legislative district. This evidence demonstrates that *Gingles* prong 1 has been met here.

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B. Latinos in the Yakima Valley Region are Politically Cohesive

To demonstrate that Latinos are politically cohesive, Plaintiffs must show that "a significant number of minority group members usually vote for the same candidates." *Gingles,*

478 U.S. at 56. This typically requires a statistical analysis of election results to determine the degree of racially polarized voting, but may be established through other, non-statistical evidence. *See, e.g., Luna v. Cty. of Kern*, 291 F. Supp. 3d 1088, 1117 (E.D. Cal. 2018).

Plaintiffs' expert Dr. Loren Collingwood examined the extent of racially polarized voting in the Yakima Valley in eight different election contests from 2016 to 2020. Ex. 26. To conduct this analysis, Dr. Collingwood utilized the widely accepted statistical method of ecological inference to infer aggregate voting behavior by members of different racial groups based on election results and voter demographics. *Id*. at ¶ 11. Ecological inference is routinely accepted as reliable by Courts analyzing claims under the VRA. *See, e.g., Montes,* 40 F. Supp. 3d 1377 (E.D. Wash. 2014)*; Luna*, 291 F. Supp. At 1124; *Wright v. Sumter Cty. Bd. of Elections & Registration*, 301 F. Supp. 3d 1297, 1305 (M.D. Ga. 2018) (noting that "the EI method is currently the 'gold standard' for use in racial bloc voting analyses…"), *aff'd*, No. 18-11510, 2020 WL 6277718 (11th Cir. Oct. 27, 2020); *Patino v. City of Pasadena*, 230 F. Supp. 3d 667, 691 (S.D. Tex. 2017).

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Dr. Collingwood found that "the results clearly show the presence of racially polarized voting, with Latinos consistently voting at rates often as high as two to one in support of one set of candidates, and non-Hispanic whites supporting a different set of candidates at rates higher than two to one." Ex. 26 (Collingwood Dec.) at ¶ 13. Dr. Collingwood also found that in four state legislative races involving Latino candidates, "the Latino candidates won a majority of the vote in heavily Latino precincts across [LD 15] but received extremely little support in majority white precincts." *Id*. at ¶ 14. Additionally, analysis presented to the Commission by Dr. Barreto, demonstrated clear patterns of racial polarization in voting in the Yakima Valley. *See* Ex. 8 at 9-16; Ex. 27 (Barreto Dec.).

Finally, other courts have found that racially polarized voting exists in the region. For example, a federal court found that Latinos in the Yakima area are politically cohesive and that racially polarized voting exists in *Montes v. City of Yakima*, 40 F. Supp. 3d 1377 (E.D. Wash. 2014) ("Plaintiffs have made a strong showing that Latino voters in Yakima have "clear political preferences that are distinct from those of the majority."). Another federal court also found that racially polarized voting exists in elections in Pasco, Washington. *See Glatt v. City of Pasco*, No. 4:16-CV-05108-LRS, (E.D. Wash. Jan. 27, 2017). A Washington state court approved a settlement finding that the conditions for a violation of the Washington Voting Rights Act, including a showing of racially polarized voting, had been met in Yakima County. *See Aguilar et al. v. Yakima County et al.*, No. 20-2-0018019 (Kittitas Cty. Sup. Ct. July 13, 2020).

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C. White Bloc Voting Occurs in the Region and Will Defeat Latino-Preferred Candidates.

White voters in the region vote as a bloc usually to defeat Latino-preferred candidates for state legislative districts and other offices. In addition, as drawn in the Enacted Plan, white voters in LD 15 will vote sufficiently as a bloc and usually defeat minority preferred candidates. Under the third *Gingles* prong, the court inquires "whether the majority can usually overcome the political cohesiveness of the minority group." *Montes*, 40 F. Supp. 3d at 1405. Majority bloc voting is proven with historical election data. *Gingles,* 478 U.S. at 46.

First, no Latino candidate has *ever* been elected to the Washington legislature from the Yakima Valley region, despite numerous candidates running for seats. This "is powerful evidence that non-Latino majority will 'usually' defeat the Latino minority's preferred candidate." *Montes,* 40 F. Supp. 3d at 1405. Further, in conducting his racially polarized voting analysis, Dr. Collingwood also examined the levels of white bloc voting in eight statewide elections, and four legislative elections Ex. 26 at ¶ 14. Overall, Dr. Collingwood found that of the eight statewide

elections he analyzed, *seven out of eight* demonstrated white bloc voting, as did all four legislative elections. *Id.* at ¶ 14, 16. In these elections, white voters voted at high levels for the same candidate, and never for the Latino-preferred candidate. *Id.* Thus, Plaintiffs have established both *Gingles* prongs 2 and 3, *i.e*. high levels of racially polarized voting in the Yakima Valley region.

Given the satisfaction of *Gingles* prong 1 as well, Plaintiffs have shown a strong likelihood of success on the merits. Indeed, "It will only be the very unusual case in which the plaintiff can establish the existence of the three *Gingles* factors but still have failed to establish a violation of § 2 under a totality of the circumstances." *See, e.g., Georgia State Conference of the NAACP v. Fayette Cty. Bd. of Comm'rs,* 775 F.3d 1336, 1342 (2015).

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D. LD 15 in the Enacted Plan Does Not Provide Latino Voters An Equal Opportunity to Elect Candidates of Their Choice.

Although all three *Gingles* preconditions are present in the Yakima Valley region, including the ability to draw a majority-Latino legislative district, high levels of racially polarized voting, and consistent white bloc voting, LD 15 in the Enacted Plan does not provide Latino voters with an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice, in violation of the VRA.

LD 15 in the Enacted Plan was drawn to contain a *bare* Latino majority population, at best.[9] However, it was not drawn to perform for Latino voters, given local election conditions and turnout factors. For example, the enacted district was assigned an odd number, LD 15, instead of 14. But elections in odd-numbered districts are held in non-presidential years, Wash. Const. Art II, § 6, and Latino turnout is lower in non-presidential election years. Ex. 27 at ¶12. The Commission was presented with alternative versions of a Latino-majority district in the area that

[9] Plaintiffs uploaded the shapefile provided by the Commission for the Final Enacted Legislative District Map to Dave's Redistricting, a widely-used mapping platform, to view LD 15's demographics. According to Dave's, LD 15 has a 50.0% HCVAP percentage. This map is available here: https://davesredistricting.org/maps#viewmap::45bd8e19-f2b2-4063-8418-498a44509e06

would perform, including from Commissioners themselves and Plaintiffs and other residents, but instead selected a configuration of LD 15 that did not perform. Exs. 8-10, 23, 27.

Plaintiffs' expert Dr. Collingwood conducted analyses confirming that LD 15 in the Enacted Plan indeed does not provide Latino voters with an opportunity to elect a candidate of choice to the state legislature. Dr. Collingwood ran a performance analysis of eight recent past statewide elections in Washington and examined how candidates would perform in the new LD 15 and LD 14 in Plaintiffs' demonstrative map. *Id.* at ¶ 13. Dr. Collingwood's analysis demonstrates that LD 15 does not allow Latino voters an opportunity to elect candidates of choice, as *white-preferred candidates win seven out of eight elections under the enacted LD 15*. *Id.* The high level of bloc voting present in LD 15 makes it even harder for Latino voters to elect a candidate of choice. *Id*. at ¶ 16-18. In Plaintiffs' demonstrative LD 14, Latino voters' preferred candidate would win in eight of eight elections. *Id*. at ¶¶ 15-16.

This evidence demonstrates that that LD 15 as enacted does not provide an equal opportunity to elect, and that "under another configuration minority voters ha[ve] better electoral prospects." *LULAC*, 548 U.S. at 495; *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 99.

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E. The Totality of the Circumstances Demonstrates that the Electoral Process for is Not Equally Open to Participation by Latino Voters.

The totality of the circumstances demonstrates that Latino voters have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of choice. *See* 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b). The nine Senate Factors used to examine the totality of the circumstances confirm the Section 2 violation here.[10]

[10] The Senate Factors include: (1) the history of official voting-related discrimination in the state or political subdivision that touched the right of the members of the minority group to register, vote, or otherwise participate in the democratic process; (2) the extent of racially polarized voting in the jurisdiction; (3) practices that enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group; (4) if there is a candidate slating process, whether the members of the minority group have been denied access to that process; (5) the extent to which members of the

Senate Factor 1: Official Voting Discrimination. There is a history of official voting-related discrimination in the Yakima Valley. Two of the region's two largest cities, Yakima and Pasco, have both been found liable for maintaining election systems that dilute the electoral power of Latino voters in violation of Section 2. *See* 40 F. Supp. 3d at 1377; *Glatt v. City of Pasco*, No. 4:16-CV-05108 (E.D. Wash. Jan. 27, 2017). In *Montes*, the Eastern District of Washington found the at-large system used to elect the Yakima City Council "not equally open to participation by Latino voters" and had a dilutive effect . . . on Latino votes" enabling the non-Latino majority in Yakima [to] routinely suffocate[] the voting preferences of the Latino minority." 40 F. Supp. 3d at 1385, 1407. Latino voters also sued Yakima and Franklin Counties under the Washington Voting Rights Act for maintaining discriminatory at-large election systems. *See Aguilar et al. v. Yakima County et al.*, No. 20-2-0018019 (Kittitas Cty. Sup. Ct. July 13, 2020); *Portugal et al. v. Franklin County et al.*, No. 21-2-50210-11 (Franklin Cty. Sup. Ct. May 5, 2021). In December 2021, the state court in *Aguilar* found, and the parties agreed, that there was ample evidence that Yakima County's at-large election system for its Board of Commissioners denied Latino voters an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. *Id.* The parties agreed to a settlement, leading to the creation of a majority-Latino district for Board of Commissioner elections. *Id.*

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Further, official voting-related discrimination against Latino voters in the Yakima Valley stretches back decades. In 2004, Yakima County entered into a consent decree with the U.S. Department of Justice after being sued for failing to provide Spanish-language voting materials and voter assistance as required by Section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act. *See U.S. v.*

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minority group in the state bear the effects of discrimination in such areas as education, employment, and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process; (6) the use of overt or subtle racial appeals in political campaigns; (7) the extent to which minorities have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction; (8) a lack of responsiveness on the part of elected officials to the needs of the minority group; and (9) the tenuous nature of the policy underlying the law being challenged. *Id.* at 36-37.

Yakima County, No. 04-cv-3072 (E.D. Wash. Sept. 3, 2004). Further, for several years after the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and despite directives to end the discriminatory practice from the state attorney general, Yakima County continued to administer literacy tests to Latino voters. *Montes*, 40 F. Supp. 3d at 1409; *Oregon v. Mitchell*, 400 U.S. 112 (1970).

Senate Factor 2: Racially Polarized Voting. As described in Sections B and C, *supra*, elections in the Yakima Valley region feature high levels of racially polarized voting. *See, e.g.,* Exs. 8, 26, 27. Thus, this Factor weighs heavily in Plaintiffs' favor.

Senate Factor 4: Practices That Enhance Discrimination. As applied here, the practice of staggering the election of state legislative districts in presidential and non-presidential election years enhances the opportunity for vote dilution against Latino voters in the Yakima Valley region. In Washington state legislative elections, even-numbered districts are up for election in presidential election years. Wash. Const. Art II, § 6. Conversely, odd-numbered legislative districts are up for election in non-presidential election years, where voter turnout is lower. Wash. Const. Art II, § 6; Ex. 27. Since the *façade* LD 15 is odd-numbered, it is up for election in non-presidential election years, where Latino voter turnout in particular is lower, increasing the difficulty of electing candidates of choice. *Id*. This enhances the opportunity for Latino vote dilution, but could be remedied by renumbering the majority-HCVAP legislative district to an even number.

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Senate Factor 5: Effects of Past Discrimination. Latino voters in the Yakima Valley region also bear the effects of discrimination in employment, education, health, and other areas of life, hindering their ability to participate effectively in the political process. As an initial matter, racial animus has long been a fact of life for Latinos in the Yakima Valley. According to a report from Dr. Luis Fraga in the *Montes* case, "[t]he Yakima Valley has a long history of racial animus and hostile responses by Whites to minority groups seeking to gain more power or better position."

Ex. 17. A 2015 report by the Yakima Herald-Republic explained that the "cultural conflict" between Latino and white communities in Yakima is "apparent in public where Latinos and non-Latinos gather at different parks and many businesses, and on the Internet, where forums and comment boards for local audiences can often be loaded with xenophobic vitriol."[11] One recent example of the continuing racial tension in the Yakima Valley is outlined in the federal lawsuit brought by the Selah Alliance for Equality against the City of Selah, regarding the City's removal of signs promoting racial equality and protesting city policies. *See Selah Alliance for Equality v. City of Selah*, 1:20-cv-03228, ECF No. 1 (Complaint) (E.D. Wash. 2020).

The lingering effects of past discrimination are also apparent from clear and significant socioeconomic disparities between Latino and white voters in the Yakima Valley. *See* Ex. 28 (Table 1, Socioeconomic Disparities). According to the most recent U.S. Census Bureau's ACS 5-Year Estimates, Latinos in Yakima, Benton, and Franklin Counties have significantly higher rates of poverty and unemployment than white residents—in Benton and Franklin Counties the rate of poverty for Latinos is at least *triple* that of white residents. *Id.*[12] The Latino unemployment rate is almost double the white unemployment rate in Yakima and Franklin Counties. *Id*. Latinos in all three counties also face disparities in comparison to whites in median household income. *Id*.

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Latinos in the Yakima Valley are also less likely to have either a high school diploma or college degree than white residents. Over half—51.6%—of the Latino population over the age of

[11] *See* Mike Faulk, *Yakima's Cultural Divide*, Yakima Herald (Oct. 16, 2015) https://www.yakimaherald.com/news/elections/yakima_city_council/yakimas-cultural-divide/article_590c92b4-7416-11e5-949e-dbfb62c94960.html.

[12] In assessing this factor, courts routinely analyze data from the U.S. Census Bureau, namely American Community Survey ("ACS") estimates, relating to socioeconomic indicators. *See, e.g., Montes*, 40 F. Supp. 3d at 1413; *Luna*, 291 F. Supp. 3d at 1137. Further, the census data meet the requirements of Fed R. Evid. 201(b) in that they are "not subject to reasonable dispute" because they are "capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned." *See, e.g., United States v. Esquivel*, 88 F.3d 722, 727 (9th Cir. 1996) (taking judicial notice of 1990 census data showing the number of Hispanic individuals eligible for jury service).

25 in Yakima County does not have a high school diploma or its equivalent, compared to only 9.6% of white residents. *Id*. This trend continues for higher education, where only 5.7% of the County's Latino residents over the age of 25 have a bachelor's degree, compared to 24.1% of white residents. *Id.* The educational disparities are as stark in Benton and Franklin Counties.

Latinos in the region also bear the effects of past discrimination with respect to health and healthcare access. In Yakima County, 19.6% of Latinos do not have health insurance compared to only 5.9% of white residents. *Id*. Similarly, the Latino uninsured rate in Benton and Franklin Counties is more than three times the white uninsured rate. *Id*. Latinos in the Lower Yakima Valley are also disproportionately impacted by other serious health issues like water contamination, including high nitrate levels and fecal matter in wells.[13]

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Latinos in the Yakima Valley bear the impacts of discriminatory policing. On February 10, 2015, local Pasco police, themselves not racially reflective of the community, shot Antonio Zambrano-Montes seventeen times and killed him after he was allegedly throwing rocks at cars. Weeks of demonstrations calling for justice and more scrutiny over Pasco's policing of the Latino community followed. Ex. 14. In housing, Latino residents of Yakima County face major disadvantages compared to white residents. A report prepared by the Homeless Network of Yakima County found that "Hispanics are twice as likely as non-Hispanics to be denied financing when applying for conventional loans to purchase housing and to obtain refinancing of existing mortgages thereby limiting their housing choices." Ex. 15 at 84.

Latinos in the Yakima Valley also face other barriers to participating in the political process. Voter registration and turnout levels are substantially lower among Latino residents than white residents. January 2021 data provided by the Yakima County Elections Office shows there

[13] Wash. Dept. of Ecology, *Lower Yakima Valley Groundwater Management Area*, https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Groundwater/Protecting-aquifers/Lower-Yakima-Valley-groundwater.

are 127,512 registered voters countywide, but only 35,150 of those are "Spanish surnamed registered voters." Ex 16. Statistics collected by the Yakima County Auditor show that for the 2020 general election, ballots were issued to 37,978 voters with a Spanish surname, but only 21,281 (56%) of those ballots were returned. By comparison, of the 89,713 ballots issued to voters with a non-Spanish surname, 75,704 (84%) of those ballots were returned.[14] In Eastern Washington, including Yakima and Franklin Counties, Latino voters have their ballots challenged and rejected at much higher rates than white voters (around 7.5 times and 3.9 times higher, respectively).[15]

Senate Factor 6: Racial Appeals in Campaigns. Political campaigns in the Yakima Valley are also marked by overt and subtle racial appeals. In 2014, when Plaintiff Soto Palmer campaigned on behalf of Gabriel Muñoz, a Latino candidate for State Senate in Legislative District 15, she knocked on doors in the predominantly white town of Union Gap. At one home, a white resident who saw the campaign literature for Mr. Muñoz immediately said: "I'm not gonna vote for him, I'm racist." Ex. 18 (Soto Palmer Dec). Plaintiff Aguilar also encountered racial appeals during her re-election campaign for the Sunnyside City Council, when a local businessman distributed hate mail that expressed racial animus against the Latino community. Ex. 19 (Aguilar Dec). In a campaign for a seat on the Yakima City Council, Latina candidate Dulce Gutierrez was told by a white resident to "Go back to Mexico" while she was handing out campaign flyers, and had another individual ask her why they "had to vote for a Mexican" while she was campaigning.[16]

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[14] *2020 General Election Voter Participation by Surname*, Yakima County, https://www.yakimacounty.us/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/1130 (last visited Dec. 9, 2021).

[15] *See* Joy Borkholder, *Investigation Finds Latino Ballots in WA More Likely to Be Rejected,* CROSSCUT (Feb. 15, 2021), https://crosscut.com/politics/2021/02/investigation-finds-latino-ballots-wa-more-likely-be-rejected; In May 2021, an individual Latino voter, along with the Latino Community Fund and League of United Latin American Citizens, filed suit in federal court against these counties alleging that the system for verifying ballot signatures discriminate against Latino voters. *See, e.g.*, *Reyes v. Chilton,* No. 4:21-cv-05075 (E.D. Wash. 2021).

[16] Dionne Searcey & Robert Gebeloff, *The Divide in Yakima is the Divide in America*, N.Y. Times (Nov. 19, 2019), https://www.nytimes.com/2019/11/19/us/politics/yakima-washington-racial-differences-2020-elections.html.

Latino Republican candidates also face racist incidents while campaigning for office in the Yakima Valley. Jose Trevino, the Republican Mayor of Granger—a city in the Lower Yakima Valley with an 88.4% Latino population—experienced multiple incidents while campaigning for various offices. Mr. Trevino attributed his 2015 loss in the Granger mayoral race to a rumor spread during the campaign that he "was going to fire all the white people in the city." Ex. 30 (Trevino Dep.). Mr. Trevino also attributed his loss in the 2014 countywide race for Yakima County Clerk, 2018 countywide race for Yakima County Commissioner District 3, and his pulling out of the 2020 appointment process for a vacant Yakima County Board seat to negative coverage in the Yakima Herald-Republic. *Id*. at 72:22-73:12; 86:1-12; 87:3-88:21. He commented that his opponents in those races, almost all of whom were white, did not receive similar treatment, and that he was the "only [candidate] they picked on"' because "it was easier to pick on the Republican Mexican than anyone else." *Id.* at 88:16-21; 100:7-101:4.

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Elected officials in the Yakima Valley make overt and subtle racial appeals while in office. For example, Jim Honeyford, the white incumbent state senator in Legislative District 15, twice referred to Latinos and other people of color as "coloreds" and during a legislative hearing said that they are likely to "commit more crimes."[17] During a September 21, 2021, Franklin County Commissioners' meeting, Commissioner Mullen stated, in reference to the discussion of Latino citizen voting age population in the current commissioner districts, that he "believes that there are non-citizens that are voting in the elections." *See* Franklin County Commissioners Meeting (Sept. 21, 2021), https://media.avcaptureall.cloud/meeting/e3e60dfb-87e0-4b8f-bb49-14dbe5167045 at

[17] *Sen. Honeyford sorry for calling minorities 'coloreds,'* The Columbian (Mar. 6, 2015), https://www.columbian.com/news/2015/mar/06/sen-honeyford-sorry-calling-minorities-coloreds/; Ansel Herz, *Republican State Senator: Poor, "Colored" People Are More Likely to Commit Crimes*, The Stranger (Mar. 2, 2015), https://www.thestranger.com/blogs/slog/2015/03/02/21799665/washington-republican-poor-colored-people-are-more-likely-to-commit-crimes.

1:12:00-1:12:30. Similarly, in 2016 at the start of his campaign for a seat on the Yakima County Board of Commissioners, Ron Anderson shared a Facebook post stating that "Illegals are being seduced into America by Democrats to steal our elections. Act of Treason, Arrest all involved!" *See, e.g., Bone Shirt v. Hazeltine*, 336 F. Supp. 2d 976, 1041 (D.S.D. 2004) (finding racial appeals based on news articles focusing on allegations of voter fraud by Native American residents). Ex. 29 (Anderson Dep. at 145:2-146:5). In 2016, a Franklin County official shared an image of a white farmer with the caption, "When is white history month?" and on the corner of the image, there was a white raised fist used by white supremacists with the words "100% White, 100% Proud." Ex. 21.

Senate Factor 7: Extent of Minority Elected Officials. Few Latino candidates have been elected to public office in the Yakima Valley region with the exception of hyperlocal offices in areas with high majority Latino CVAP. Although several Latino candidates have run for election in Legislative District 15 in the last decade, including at least Pablo Gonzalez, Teodora Martinez-Chavez, and Bengie Aguilar, none have won. Legislative District 15 is currently represented by two white men in the state house, Bruce Chandler and Jeremie Dufault, and a white man in the state senate, Jim Honeyford.[18] Legislative District 14 is currently represented by two white representatives in the state house, Chris Corry and Gina Mosbrucker, and a white man in the state senate, Curtis King.[19]

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Latino voters lack representation at the county level in the Yakima Valley region. Only one Latino candidate, Jesse Palacios, has *ever* been elected to the Yakima County Board of Commissioners, and that was 20 years ago, in 2002. Ex. 19. No Latino-preferred candidates have been elected to the Franklin County Board of Commissioners. Ex. 22.

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[18] *State District 15 Legislators*, https://app.leg.wa.gov/districtfinder/displaydistrict/15. (last visited February 25, 2022.)

[19] See *State District 14 Legislators*, https://app.leg.wa.gov/districtfinder/displaydistrict/14. (last visited February 25, 2022.)

Proportionality. An additional factor courts consider is "whether the number of districts in which the minority group forms an effective majority is roughly proportional to its share of the population in the relevant area." *LULAC*, 548 U.S. at 426. Latino residents make up 7.3% of the state's CVAP according to the latest 5-year ACS data, but Latinos form an effective majority of voters in *none* of the Washington Legislative Districts and a bare majority in only one district, or 2% of the 49 districts. Therefore, the number of districts in which Latinos form a majority of voters is less than Latinos' share of Washington state's CVAP. This lack of proportionality is indicative of Latino voters' lesser opportunity to participate in the political process. *See Johnson v. De Grandy*, 512 U.S. 997, 1000 (1994).

In sum, because Plaintiffs satisfy all three *Gingles* prongs and the totality of the circumstances analysis weighs in their favor, Plaintiffs have shown a strong likelihood of success on the merits. Thus, this Court should enjoin the use of the state legislative map in order to remedy the Latino vote dilution in LD 15.

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II. Permitting an Election to Move Forward Under the Enacted Plan Constitutes Irreparable Injury That Justifies a Preliminary Injunction

Plaintiffs will be irreparably harmed absent an injunction preventing Defendants from holding elections for LD 15 under a map that dilutes Latino voting strength. Irreparable harm is "harm for which there is no adequate legal remedy." *Nat'l Ass'n of Manufacturers v. United States Dep't of Homeland Sec.,* 491 F. Supp. 3d 549, 569 (N.D. Cal. 2020), *appeal dismissed sub nom. Nat'l Ass'n of Manufacturers v. U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 20-17132, 2021 WL 1652546 (9th Cir. Apr. 8, 2021). State actions infringing on voting rights constitute irreparable injury. *Fayette County Ga. State Conf. of the N.A.A.C.P. v. Fayette Cty. Bd. of Com'rs*, 118 F. Supp. 3d 1338, 1347–18 (N.D. Ga. 2015); *Obama for Am. v. Husted,* 697 F.3d 423, 436 (6th Cir.2012); *United States v. City of Cambridge*, 799 F.2d 137, 140 (4th Cir. 1986) (holding that discriminatory voting procedures

"constitute the kind of serious violation of the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act for which courts have granted immediate relief."); *Williams v. Salerno,* 792 F.2d 323, 326 (2d Cir.1986).

Absent a preliminary injunction, the 2022 election will go forward under the Enacted Plan, thus denying Latino voters in the Yakima Valley area the ability to participate equally in elections to the state legislature. Every election that continues under an illegal map is one that harms Plaintiffs, and there is a legacy of vote dilution against Latinos in the Yakima Valley region. *See Garza v. Cty. of Los Angeles*, 918 F.2d 763, 772 (9th Cir. 1990) (finding that Latinos in Los Angeles County suffered an injury of vote dilution that "has been getting progressively worse, because each election has deprived Hispanics of more and more of the power accumulated through increased population."); *League of Women Voters of N. Carolina v. North Carolina*, 769 F.3d 224, 247 (4th Cir. 2014) ("[O]nce the election occurs, there can be no do-over and no redress."). This is especially so because if the use of LD 15 is not enjoined before the 2022 election, Latino voters will have to wait until 2024 (House) and 2026 (Senate) to have an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of choice to the legislature, compounding the harm for *over half of the decade*.

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The right "to vote freely for the candidate of one's choice is of the essence of a democratic society and any restrictions on that right strike at the heart of representative government." *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533,555 (1964); *see Williams v. Rhodes*, 393 U.S. 23, 30 (1968) ("[T]he right of qualified voters … to cast their votes effectively … rank[s] among our most precious freedoms."); *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, 370 (1886) (the right to vote is "preservative of all rights"). The dilution of Latino voters' voting strength constitutes irreparable harm and must be remedied.

III. The Balance of Equities Weigh in Favor of Granting a Preliminary Injunction

The balance of the equities favors Plaintiffs. When weighing the equities, "courts must balance the competing claims of injury and must consider the effect on each party of the granting

or withholding of the requested relief." *Disney Enter., Inc. v. VidAngel, Inc.*, 869 F.3d 848, 866 (9th Cir. 2017). The irreparable harm that Plaintiffs will suffer, including the deprivation of their right to vote free from vote dilution, outweighs any harm Defendants will suffer if the requested injunction is granted. *See, e.g., Fayette*, 118 F. Supp. 3d 1338, 1348 (N.D. Ga. 2015) ("[T]he harm [Plaintiffs] would suffer by way of vote dilution outweighs the harm" or administrative inconveniences to Defendants). Further, the length of the irreparable injury to Plaintiffs absent relief from this Court highlights the hardship on Plaintiffs' voting strength.

Defendants may argue that the burden of changing election deadlines is too great. But there can be "no harm from the state's nonenforcement of invalid legislation." *United States v. Alabama*, 691 F.3d 1269, 1301 (11th Cir. 2012). Even if this Court were to be concerned because of the timing of the election, Plaintiffs' requested injunction does not occur on the "eve" of an election. *Feldman v. Arizona Secretary of State's Office*, 843 F.3d 366, 419 (2016). The first event of the 2020 primary election, the start of the candidate filing period, is on May 16, 2022. The 2022 primary election is not until August 2, 2022. The November election is around *eight months* away. Plaintiffs are asking for limited changes to the map and it is possible for the state to remedy the VRA violation before the candidate filing window even opens on May 16. As noted *supra*, a number of legal alternatives already exist. In addition, at the parties' 26(f) conference on February 24, an attorney for Secretary Hobbs indicated that implementing new districts would be possible if the necessary information was received by the end of March 2022.

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Further, if necessary, the candidate filing deadline could be delayed without impacting the date of the primary or general elections. *See Wright*, 979 F.3d at 1286 (affirming a remedial order that changed election dates); *United States v. Dallas Cty. Comm'n*, 850 F.2d 1433, 1437 (11th Cir. 1988) (delaying qualification period until entry of a remedial plan). Moreover, "[w]hen federal

law is at issue and the public interest is involved, a federal court's equitable powers assume an even broader and more flexible character than when only a private controversy is at stake." *Kansas v. Nebraska*, 574 U.S. 445, 456 (2015). These principles apply in redistricting cases, where the Court "must undertake an equitable weighing process to select a fitting remedy for the legal violations it has identified, taking account of what is necessary, what is fair, and what is workable." *North Carolina v. Covington*, 137 S. Ct. 1625, 1625 (2017) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Thus, upon finding of a violation, this court can set an alternative candidate qualifying period for LD 15 and any potentially effected state legislative district.

IV. The Granting of a Preliminary Injunction is in the Public Interest

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The granting of Plaintiffs' requested injunction is in the public's interest. In granting a preliminary injunction, the court must "pay particular regard for the public consequences in employing the extraordinary remedy of injunction." *Disney Enter., Inc.*, 869 F.3d at 867. Washington's public includes the tens of thousands of Latino voters whose voting rights would be diluted by an election conducted under LD 15 in the Enacted Plan. And the State's "[f]rustration of federal statutes and prerogatives are not in the public interest." *See, e.g., United States v. Alabama*, 691 F.3d 1269, 1301 (11th Cir. 2012). The public interest favors remedying racial vote dilution and allowing Washington voters to have an equal opportunity to participate in state legislative elections, no matter their race.

CONCLUSION

LD 15 in the Enacted Plan dilutes the voting strength of Latino voters in the Yakima Valley in violation of Section 2. However, it is possible to draw a majority-HCVAP legislative district in the region that provides Latino voters an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of their discriminatory results claim, as they are able

to demonstrate all three *Gingles* preconditions and the totality of the circumstances weighs in Plaintiffs' favor. Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm if the 2022 elections occur under a map that dilutes Latino voting strength. Further, Plaintiffs' harm will be compounded because, if preliminary relief is not granted, Latino voters would have to wait almost halfway through the decade to elect a candidate of choice to the state legislature. The balance of the hardships weighs in Plaintiffs' favor, and far outweighs any burden on Defendants.

Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court grant their motion, and (1) preliminarily enjoin Defendants' use of the Enacted Plan, (2) order Defendants to adopt a plan that complies with the VRA and provides Latino voters an equal opportunity to elect candidates of choice to LD 15, and (3) extend the candidate filing deadline with respect to LD 15, if necessary.

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Dated: February 25, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

By: */s/Edwardo Morfin*

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that all counsel of record were served a copy of the foregoing this 25th day of February, 2022 via the Court's CM/ECF system.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 1: COMMISSION PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE MAPS

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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Washington State Redistricting Commission

COMMISSION PROPOSED MAPS

Legislative Maps

The Washington State Redistricting Commission released proposed Legislative District maps on Tuesday, September 21. Maps are available online to view and provide public comment, and also to download below.

View LD Map & Comment

April Sims

House Democratic Caucus Appointee

Proposed Legislative Map September 21, 2021

- View & Comment Online
- Download PDF of Map
- Download Shapefiles

Revised Map October 25, 2021

- View Revised Map & Comment Online
- Download PDF of Revised Map
- Download Shapefiles

Commissioner Statement on Draft Legislative District Map

Commissioner Sims' proposed map reflects a commitment to a values-driven process of rebalancing the 49 legislative districts of Washington. The map is responsive to public input, government-to-government consultations with Tribal Councils, and recognizes the responsibility to create districts that provide fair representation for communities of interest...

Read Full Statement +

View LD Map & Comment

Paul Graves

House Republican Caucus Appointee

Proposed Legislative Map September 21, 2021

- View & Comment Online
- Download PDF of Map
- Download Shapefiles

Commissioner Statement on Draft Legislative District Map

Graves's map is faithful to the legal guidelines governing redistricting because it focuses on communities of interest and is not drawn to favor either party or incumbents. Graves's map increases the overall number of competitive districts—those within 3 percent of 50/50, using an average of the 2020 statewide race results that pitted a Democrat against a Republican —to 11, nearly doubling the current six swing districts.

Read Full Statement +

View LD Map & Comment

Brady Piñero Walkinshaw

Senate Democratic Caucus Appointee

Proposed Legislative Map September 21, 2021

- View & Comment Online
- Download PDF of Map
- Download Shapefiles

Revised Map October 25, 2021

- View Revised Map & Comment Online
- Download PDF of Revised Map
- Download Shapefiles

REDISTRICTING@PARKER-PRESS.COM

Commissioner Statement on Draft Legislative District Map

Commissioner Walkinshaw's proposed map reflects a values-driven commitment to fair and effective representation in Washington State. The map is centered on the core belief, that is also expressed in the Commission's statute, that electoral representation is strongest when communities of interest are united. The plan is responsive to public input and government-to-government consultation with Tribal nations over the last several months. The work is reflected in the following areas:

Read Full Statement +

View LD Map & Comment

Joe Fain

Senate Republican Caucus Appointee

Proposed Legislative Map September 21, 2021

- View & Comment Online
- Download PDF of Map
- Download Shapefiles

Commissioner Statement on Draft Legislative District Map

Public education is the paramount duty of Washington State government. To reflect that constitutional directive, Commissioner Fain's map places existing school district boundaries at the cornerstone of his legislative framework. The proposal protects close to three-quarters of all school districts in Washington from being split between multiple legislative districts to give greater voice to students, educators, and parents in state government. There is no greater community of interest than our public schools.

Read Full Statement +

View the Congressional Maps

The Voting Commissioners of the Washington State Redistricting Commission will release draft Congressional District maps on Tuesday, September 28th, 2021.

View & Comment on Congressional Maps

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 2: COMMISSIONER APRIL SIMS - PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT MAP, SEPT. 21, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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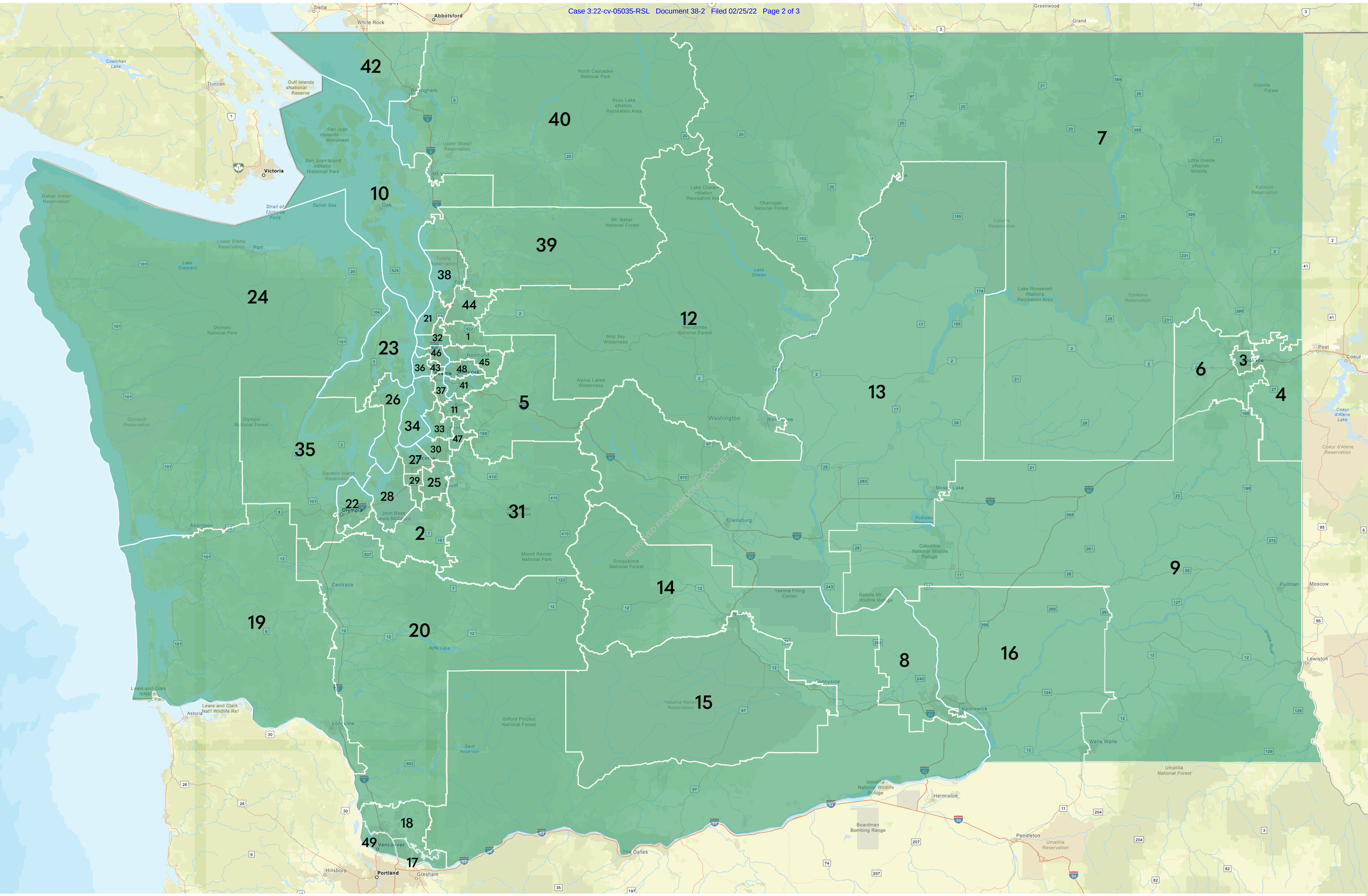
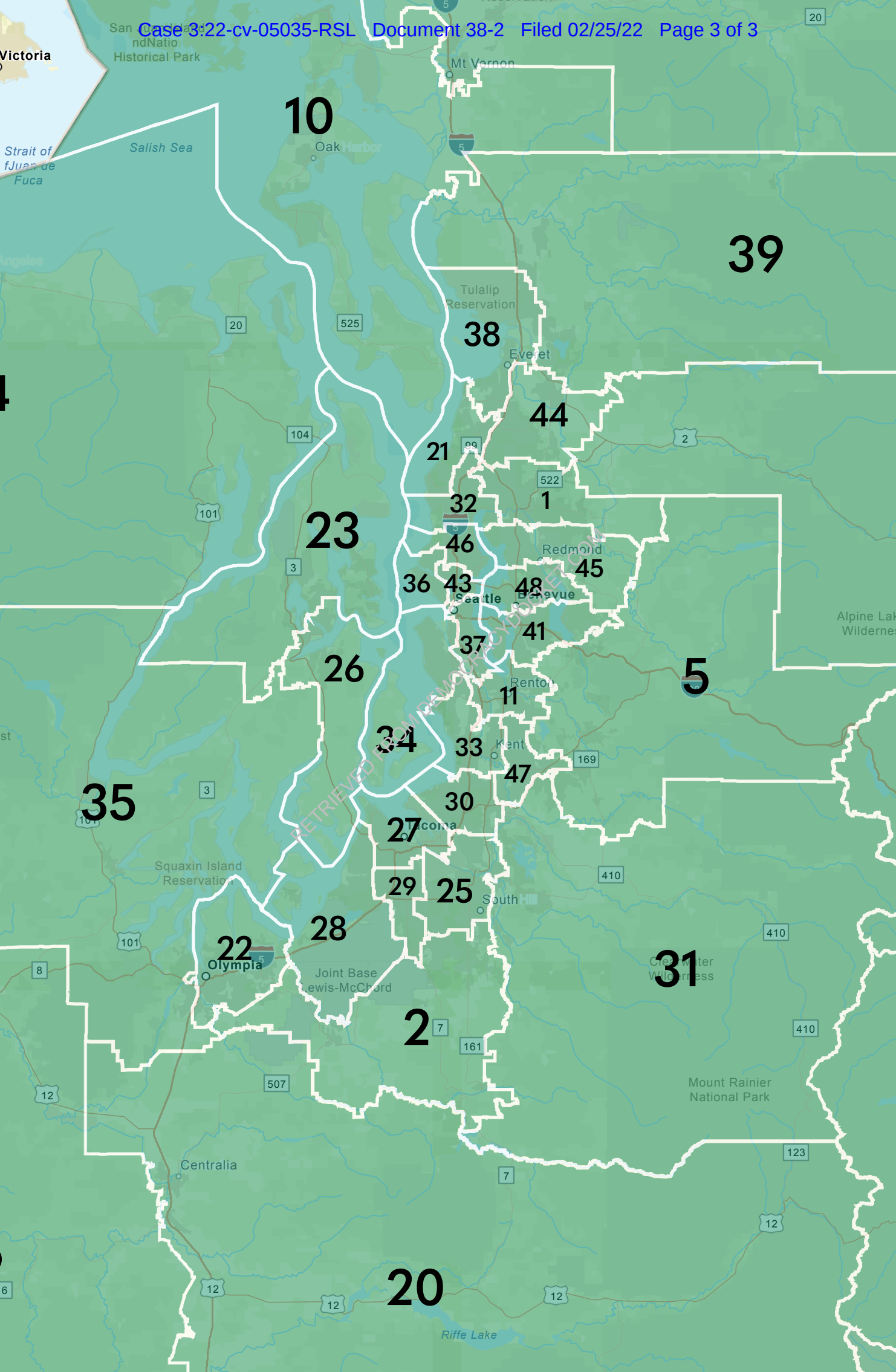


Washington State
Redistricting Commission

Commissioner April Sims - Proposed Legislative District Map, September 21, 2021



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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

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Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 3: COMMISSIONER BRADY PIÑERO WALKINSHAW - PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT MAP, SEPT. 21, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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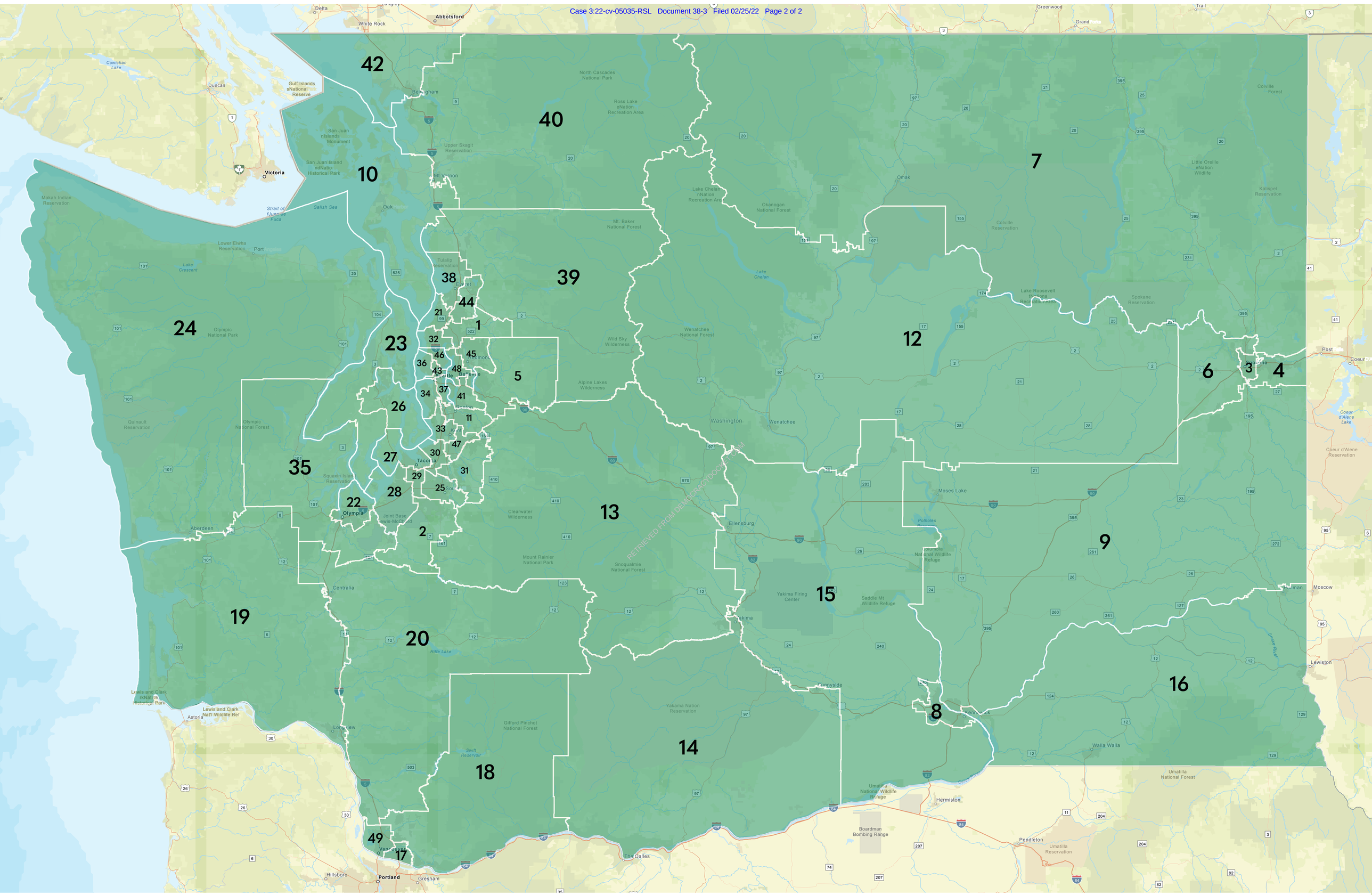

Washington State
Redistricting Commission

Commissioner Brady Piñero Walkinshaw - Proposed Legislative District Map, September 21, 2021

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

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Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 4: COMMISSIONER JOE FAIN - PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT MAP, SEPT. 21, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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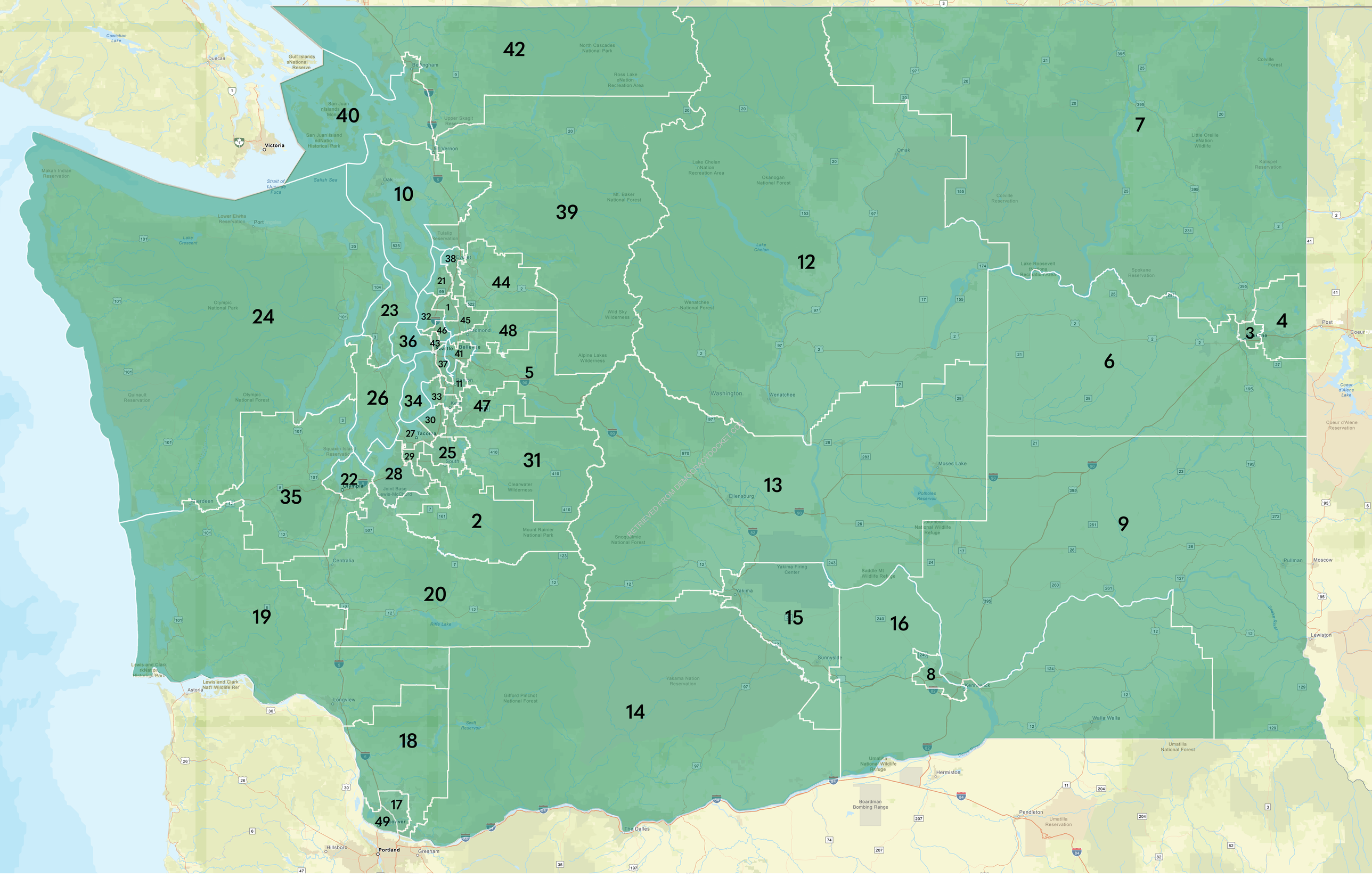
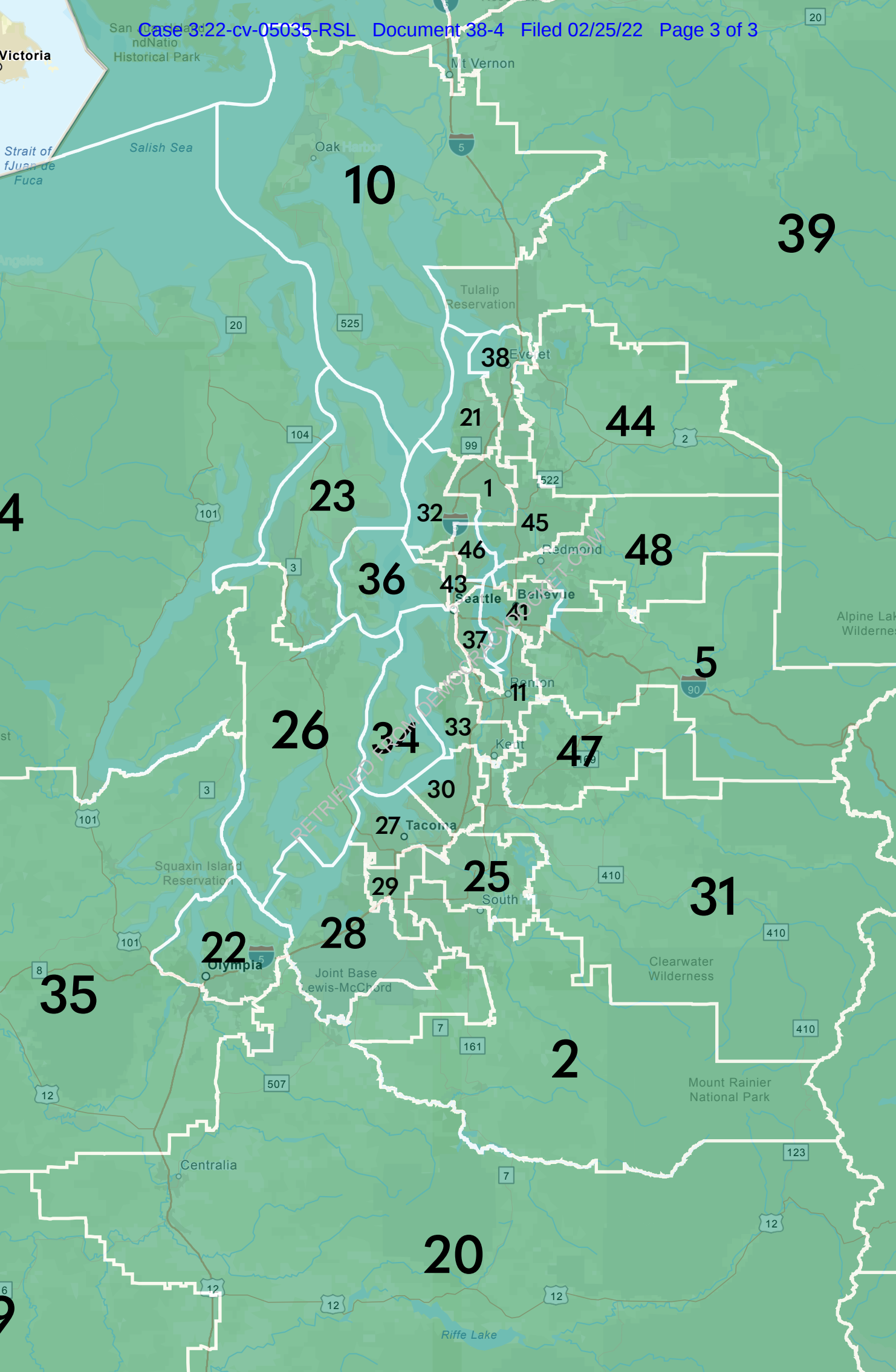


Washington State
Redistricting Commission

Commissioner Joe Fain - Proposed Legislative District Map, September 21, 2021


Victoria
Historical Park
Mt Vernon
Salish Sea
Strait of Juan de Fuca
Oak Harbor
10
39
Tulalip Reservation
38
Everett
21
44
1
23
32
45
4
46
Redmond
48
36
43
Seattle
Bellevue
41
Alpine Lak
Wilderne
37
5
Renton
11
26
34
33
Kent
47
30
27
Tacoma
Squaxin Island Reservation
29
25
South
31
28
22
Olympia
Joint Base Lewis-McChord
Clearwater Wilderness
35
2
Mount Rainier National Park
Centralia
20
Riffe Lake
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 5: COMMISSIONER PAUL GRAVES - PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT MAP, SEPT. 21, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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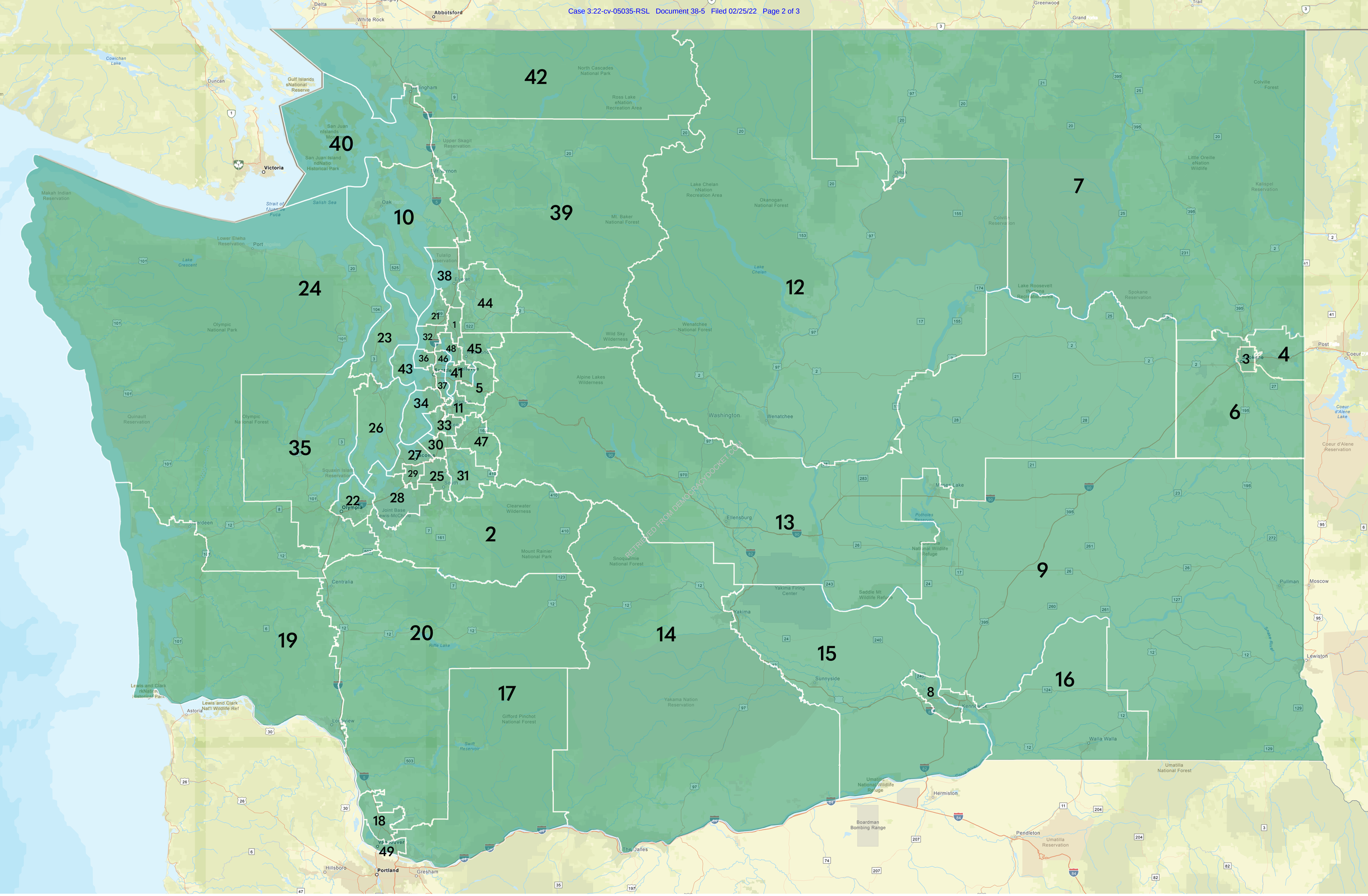
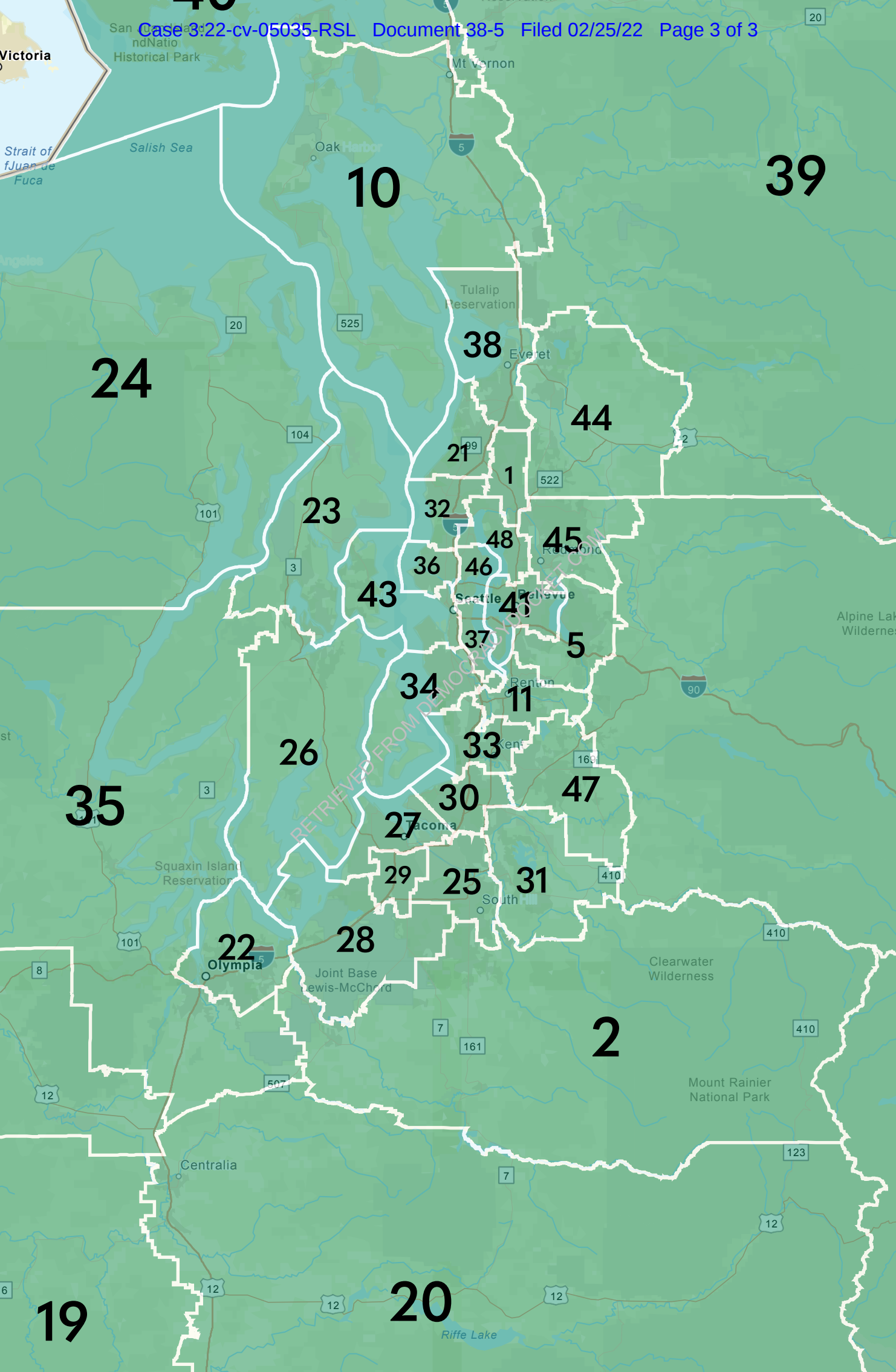


Washington State
Redistricting Commission

Commissioner Paul Graves - Proposed Legislative District Map, September 21, 2021



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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

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EXHIBIT 6: ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIONERS' PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT MAPS

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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From: O"Neil, Ali
To: jbrunner@seattletimes.com
Cc: Walkinshaw, Brady
Subject: Analysis of commissioners" proposed legislative maps
Date: Friday, September 24, 2021 12:03:18 PM
Attachments: Analysis of Commissioner Leg Maps FINAL.pdf

Hi Jim,

I hope this finds you well. Commissioner Walkinshaw asked me to reach out to you to share some information we've been compiling on the four commissioners' proposed legislative maps. We took some extra time to go through these last few days and compare all four maps based on the redistricting RCW, while also highlighting the metrics the Democratic commissioners' used when creating their maps. I've compiled the analysis in the attached PDF. I'm happy to go through any of this with you on background if you have any questions.

Some of these numbers were compiled by sight/hand, since the software we are working with is pretty challenging. So this is the best as we can see from the maps in the last few days, but if you notice something different please do let me know and I'll definitely take a look.

Thanks, don't hesitate to reach out if there's anything you else you may need.

--
Ali O'Neil
315-663-8393

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Statute & Criteria

RCW 44.05.090

Redistricting plan.

In the redistricting plan:

(1) Districts shall have a population as nearly **equal as is practicable**, excluding nonresident military personnel, based on the population reported in the federal decennial census as adjusted by RCW **44.05.140**.

(2) To the extent consistent with subsection (1) of this section the commission plan should, insofar as practical, accomplish the following:

(a) District lines should be drawn so as to coincide with the boundaries of **local political subdivisions** and **areas recognized as communities of interest**. The number of **counties and municipalities divided among more than one district should be as small as possible**;

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(3) The commission's plan and any plan adopted by the supreme court under RCW **44.05.100**(4) shall provide for forty-nine legislative districts.

(4) The house of representatives shall consist of ninety-eight members, two of whom shall be elected from and run at large within each legislative district. The senate shall consist of forty-nine members, one of whom shall be elected from each legislative district.

(5) The commission shall exercise its powers to provide **fair and effective representation and to encourage electoral competition**. The commission's plan shall **not be drawn purposely to favor or discriminate against any political party or group**.

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(1) Districts shall have a population as nearly equal as is practicable

Walkinshaw: 27 person deviation

Sims: 98 person deviation

Fain: 179 person deviation

Graves: 113 person deviation

(*Difference between most populous district and least populous district*)

(2)(a) District lines should be drawn so as to coincide with the boundaries of local political subdivisions and areas recognized as communities of interest — *cont'd*

- Both Republican Commissioners split Hispanic/Latino communities in the Yakima Valley. Neither of them drew a majority-Hispanic district in this region; in fact they managed to **split up** the only majority-Hispanic district in our current map (15th).
- The Chehalis Tribe asked to remain split between the 19th and the 20th during their tribal consultation, neither Republican Commissioner did this.
- Fain split Spokane Valley into 3 LDs, despite multiple commenters (including the local Chamber of Commerce) explicitly requesting to remain in one LD.
- Fain splits the Kent-Meridian School District in SE King among 4 LDs, despite the premise of his rationale that he prioritized school districts in his map.
  - *This is one of the most diverse districts in the state (20% Asian-American, 33% Hispanic, 19% Black, 17% White, 4% PI, 7% multi-racial).*

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(2)(a) District lines should be drawn so as to coincide with the boundaries of local political subdivisions and areas recognized as **communities of interest** — *cont'd*

Fain's map in particular further divided majority-POC cities:

- Kent (62% POC) in 5 LDs
- Renton (60% POC) in 5 LDs
- Auburn (51% POC) in 4 LDs
- Bellevue (56%) in 4 LDs
- Burien (55% POC) in 3 LDs
- Fife (60%) in 2 LDs
- Pasco (64% POC, 57% Hispanic) in 2 LDs
- Tukwila (72% POC) in 2 LDs
- Newcastle (51% POC) 2 LDs
- Lakewood (54% POC) in 2 LDs
- Grandview (84% Hispanic) in 2 LDs

(2)(a) The number of **counties** and **municipalities** divided among more than one district should be as small as possible — *cont'd*

Walkinshaw			
Counties Split	Total Splits	Multi County LDs	> 2 County LDs
20	57	22	11

Sims			
Counties Split	Total Splits	Multi County LDs	> 2 County LDs
19	56	19	11

Fain			
Counties Split	Total Splits	Multi County LDs	> 2 County LDs
19	60	24	13

Graves			
Counties Split	Total Splits	Multi County LDs	> 2 County LDs
17	55	22	12

Fain's map has the highest number of county splits with 60 and the most multi-county LDs with 24.

More than half of both Fain's and Graves' proposed multi-county LDs are in **more than two counties**.

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Counties & Municipalities — *cont'd*

Walkinshaw	Total Splits
20 Cities Split	26

Sims	Total Splits
32 Cities Split	42

Fain	Total Splits
54 Cities Split	86

Graves	Total Splits
41 Cities Split	52

Current Map	Total Splits
39	54

Joe Fain introduced **more than 30 additional splits** of cities in his legislative map.

Paul Graves' map added two new cities that were split at least once.

Both Sims and Walkinshaw's maps significantly reduce the number of overall splits and the number of cities split. Walkinshaw's map **reduces the overall number of cities split by half** compared to the current map.

Counties & Municipalities — *cont'd*

1 City	Current	Walkinshaw	Sims	Fain	Graves
2 Seattle	7	5	6	7	7
3 Kent	3	3	2	5	3
4 Renton	5	2	2	5	2
5 Spokane	2	2	2	4	3
6 Bellevue	2	3	2	4	3
7 Auburn	3	2	3	4	3
8 Vancouver	3	2	2	4	3
9 Tacoma	3	3	3	4	3
10 Lynnwood	2	1	2	3	2
11 Milton	2	1	1	3	2
12 Mount Vernon	2	1	1	3	2
13 Burien	2	2	2	3	2
14 Edmonds	2	2	1	3	2
15 Redmond	2	2	2	3	2
16 Marysville	3	2	2	3	2
17 Aberdeen	2	1	1	2	2
18 Battle Ground	2	1	1	2	2
19 Bothell	2	1	1	2	2
20 Des Moines	2	1	1	2	2
21 Fife	2	1	2	2	1
22 Kennewick	2	1	2	2	2
23 Lacey	2	1	1	2	1
24 Lakewood	2	1	2	2	2
25 Montesano	2	1	1	2	1
26 Olympia	2	1	2	2	2
27 Richland	2	1	1	2	2
28 Sammamish	2	1	4	2	1
29 Bellingham	2	2	2	2	2
30 Everett	2	2	2	2	1
31 Pasco	2	2	1	2	1
32 Tumwater	2	2	2	2	2
33 Yakima	2	2	2	2	2
34 Bremerton	3	1	2	2	2
35 Kirkland	3	2	3	2	2
36 Ephrata	2	1	1	1	1
37 Issaquah	2	1	2	1	1
38 Mountlake Terrace	2	1	1	1	2
39 Okanogan	2	1	1	1	2
40 Port Orchard	2	1	1	1	1

Of cities that are split in the current map, Fain went out of his way to introduce new splits.

In fact, he did this in ***12 different cities***.

Many of these go against what the Commission heard in public comment: Renton, Vancouver, Battle Ground, Lakewood, Mountlake Terrace. And those are just the ones we've heard about so far.

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Counties & Municipalities — *cont'd*

1 City	Current	Walkinshaw	Sims	Fain	Graves
2 Burlington	1	1	1	4	1
3 Spokane Valley	1	1	1	3	1
4 University Place	1	1	2	3	2
5 Anacortes	1	1	1	2	2
6 Arlington	1	1	1	2	2
7 Black Diamond	1	1	1	2	1
8 Bonney Lake	1	1	1	2	1
9 Camas	1	1	1	2	1
10 Fircrest	1	1	1	2	2
11 Grandview	1	1	1	2	1
12 Kenmore	1	1	1	2	1
13 Lake Forest Park	1	1	1	2	1
14 Mill Creek	1	1	1	2	1
15 Newcastle	1	1	1	2	1
16 Sedro Wooley	1	1	1	2	1
17 Soap Lake	1	1	1	2	1
18 Tenino	1	1	1	2	1
19 Tukwila	1	1	3	2	2
20 West Richland	1	1	1	2	1
21 Pacific	1	2	2	2	1
22 Monroe	1	2	1	1	1
62					
63 **Total # of LDs**	**21**			**45**	

Fain's map introduced brand new splits to ***20 different cities*** that are unified in the current map.

Burlington goes from 1 LD to 4.

Spokane Valley goes from 1 LD to 3, despite the Chamber of Commerce and local leaders explicitly asking during public comment to remain in 1 single LD.

In these cities, he ***more than doubled*** the number of total districts representing them.

(2) (b) Districts should be composed of **convenient**, **contiguous**, and **compact** territory… Areas separated by geographical boundaries or artificial barriers that prevent transportation within a district should not be deemed contiguous;

A few examples of areas of concern in the Republican Commissioners' maps:

I. Graves:
   A. 19th district along State Route 109 due West of Hoquiam does not have a contiguous transportation connection to Ocean Shores.
   B. Similarly, the 38th at the border with the 39th in Marysville does not have a contiguous transportation corridor to the Tulalip reservation and surrounding communities.
   C. Graves' 13th LD stretches more than **254 miles long** from east to west, incorporating 4 counties and putting High Point together with Reardan. At one point, this district is just barely **15 miles wide**.

II. Fain:
   A. Chooses State Route 106 as the dividing line between his 24th and 35th, rather than the far more logical Hood Canal, cutting off around 500 people from their community and neighbors.
   B. In his 39th along Hwy 2, from Index west there appears to be no transportation connectivity.

9

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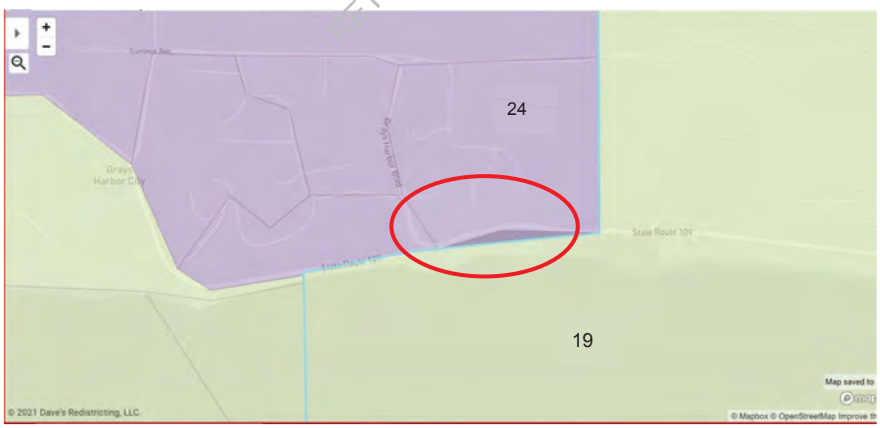
I (A) Graves' 19th

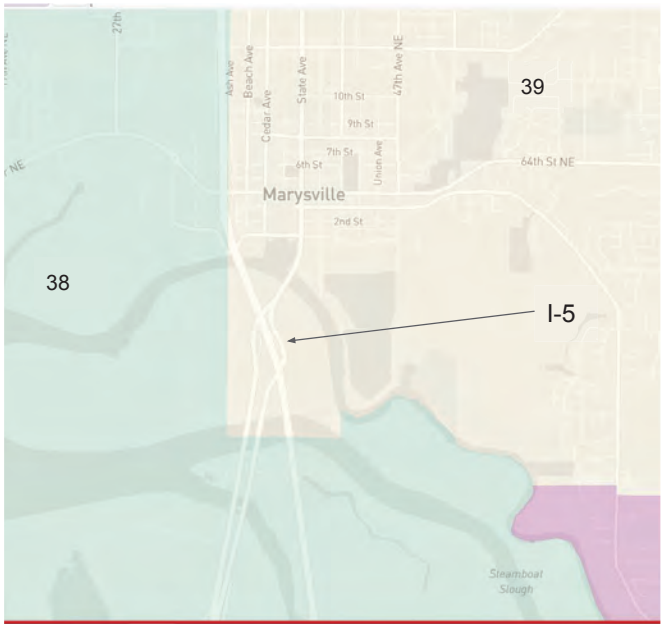


As stated in the RCW, transportation corridors need to be maintained.

This map severs the contiguous connection along State Route 109 going west to the rest of the proposed 19th, because you have to go through the 24th to get to it.

19th LD border just due West of Hoquiam at the mouth of the Chehalis River does not have a transportation connection to Ocean Shores.

10



I (B) Graves 38th

Similarly, Graves' 39th district near Marysville **completely severs** the I-5 connection from the Everett portion of the 38th to the Tulalip reservation and surrounding communities.

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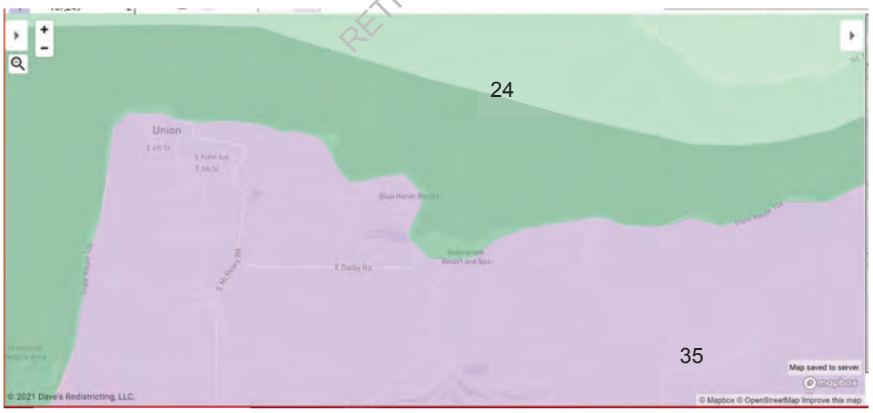
II(A) Fain's 24th

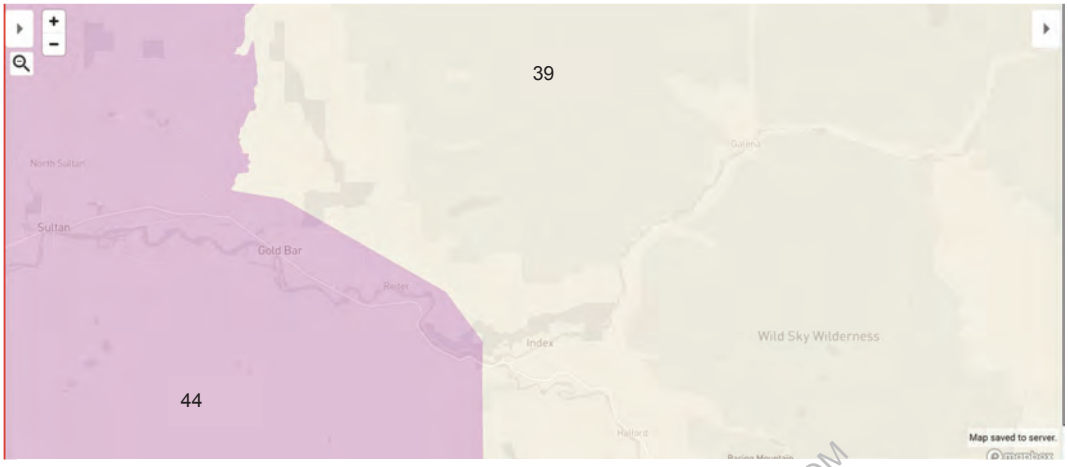


Fain inexplicably chooses the highway as the dividing line, rather than the impassable waters of Hood Canal as a logical and clearly legal boundary.

There are about 500 people who live on an 18.5 mile stretch of the north/west side of State Route 106, right on the Hood Canal. These people are in Fain's 24th district, **isolated from the rest of that district** by the Hood Canal while their neighbors just across the street are in the 35th.

This also puts Alderbrook Resort in a different LD than Union.

II (B) Fain's 39th



In this map, there is no way to get from Galena or Index to the other parts of the 39th, without going through Gold Bar and Sultan which are in the 44th.

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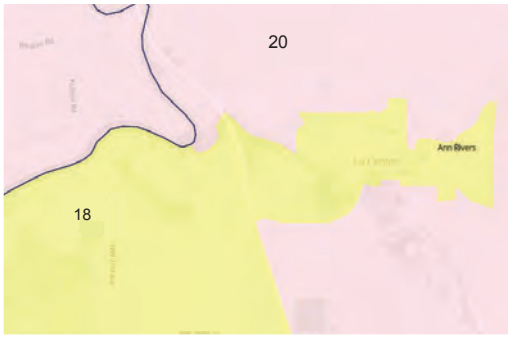
(2) (b) Convenient, contiguous, and compact territory — *cont'd*

Areas of concern in the Republican Commissioners' maps:

III. Graves claims that he drew this map for the people of Washington, not with current legislators in mind. However, he disregarded public input and broke up communities of interest across the state to displace **22 Democratic incumbents**, while also drawing awkward fingers and increasing city splits to keep **97% of Republican incumbents** in their districts.



(2) (c) Whenever practicable, a precinct shall be wholly within a single legislative district.

Split Precincts in each map:

Walkinshaw:	201
Sims:	246
Fain:	423
Graves:	261

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(5) The commission shall exercise its powers to provide **fair and effective representation** and to **encourage electoral competition**.

Electoral competition is vital for democracy, which is why it was included in the voter-approved initiative nearly 40 years ago. Electoral competition is not limited to the simple idea of parity between the two largest political parties—it must be judged by its ultimate consequences: more democratic debate, greater civic engagement and participation, and richer political discourse in every community across our state. This is especially critical for historically marginalized and underrepresented communities.

Although Commissioners Walkinshaw and Sims did not use partisan metrics to draw their maps, the end result are maps that keep communities together and reflect the reality of Washington state. The 2016-2020 Composite from DRA puts the state of WA at **57% Democratic**, which equals 28 D districts. The partisan split of the median district in Walkinshaw's proposed map matches that of the state overall.

Fain's plan would create **24 D districts**, which would be appropriate for a state that is **49% Democratic**. Graves' plan would create **23 D districts**, which would be appropriate for a state that is **47% Democratic**.

The people of Washington eliminated partisan primaries more than a decade ago, in part to ensure that **all districts are competitive**. Multiple legislators from both major parties have lost reelection to a challenger from within the same party. When communities are kept together, they can collectively exercise their political power and elect candidates of their choosing. Creating artificial partisan electoral competition at the expense of both logical community boundaries and historically underrepresented groups undermines fair and effective representation. Too often past legislative and congressional maps have reflected this unfortunate reality.

(5)The commission's plan shall not be drawn purposely to favor or discriminate against any political party or group — *cont'd*

According to independent analysis done through Dave's Redistricting App, both the Republican commissioners' maps showed bias toward Republicans in **all but one category**.

Analysis of Commissioner Proposed Maps – Bias

Using the "Advanced" Analytics tool on Dave's Redistricting App.

Metric	SDC	SRC	HDC	HRC	Description
Seats bias	0.67%	5.07%	1.92%	4.94%	Half the difference in seats at 50% vote share
Votes bias	0.20%	2.91%	0.59%	2.76%	The excess votes required for half the seats
Declination	-5.09%	10.93%	-3.18%	9.45%	A geometric measure of packing & cracking
Global symmetry	2.23%	3.19%	2.35%	3.03%	The overall symmetry of the seats-votes curve
Gamma	-4.33%	9.54%	-2.82%	9.50%	The fair difference in seats at the map-wide vote share
Efficiency gap	-2.21%	6.28%	-1.36%	5.40%	The relative two-party difference in wasted votes
Partisan bias	3.97%	6.66%	4.10%	6.06%	The difference in seats between the map-wide vote share & the symmetrical counterfactual share
Proportional	-8.95%	-0.46%	-8.10%	-1.34%	The simple deviation from proportionality using fractional seat shares
Mean–median	-0.49%	2.38%	0.26%	4.69%	The average vote share across all districts minus the median vote share
Turnout bias	0.18%	0.33%	0.16%	0.31%	The difference between the map-wide vote share and the average district share
Lopsided outcomes	5.30%	9.27%	5.78%	8.89%	The relative two-party difference in excess vote shares
Boundary bias	0.23%	8.72%	1.07%	7.84%	The bias due to district lines

D Bias (Count)	5	1	4	1
R Bias (Count)	7	11	8	11

**By convention, positive values of bias metrics favor Republicans & negative values favor Democrats*
**Data used is 2020 Governor's Race (but other races can be selected in Dave's to compare*

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Bias Measures (copied directly from the "Analytics" Section of Dave's Redistricting App):

Seats bias (α_s) — The seats bias at 50% Democratic vote share. This is the fraction of seats less than (or greater than) half that Democrats win with half the votes. Alternatively, you can think of this as the difference in seats won by the two parties when the vote is evenly split.[1]

Votes bias (α_v) — The votes bias at 50% Democratic seat share. This is the fraction of votes more than (or less than) half that Democrats need to win half the seats.[2]

Declination (δ) — This is the value of the declination angle (in degrees) calculated using fractional seats and votes.[3] Declination measures the packing and cracking in a plan. When shown graphically, it visually illustrates "walls" of safe seats that are characteristic of unfair maps. The declination lines are overlaid on the rank-vote graph at the top. Declination is not defined for states with fewer than five districts or when one party might "sweep" all the seats (like Massachusetts).

Global symmetry (GS) — This measures a combination of seats and votes bias.[4]

Gamma (γ) — This is a new measure of bias that combines seats and responsiveness.[5]

Efficiency gap (EG) — This is calculated by taking one party's total wasted votes in an election, subtracting the other party's total wasted votes, and dividing by the total number of votes cast. It measures the extent to which district lines crack and pack one party's voters more than the other party's voters.[7]

Partisan bias (β) — The seats bias at the statewide Democratic vote share, not 50%. IOW, this estimates the difference in seats won by the two parties at the statewide Democratic vote share.[8]

Proportional representation (PR) — This is the simple deviation from proportionality — the difference between the likely share of fractional seats won by Democrats and their statewide vote share.[9]

Mean–median (mM) — This is the mean Democratic vote share by district minus the median Democratic vote share. When the mean and the median diverge significantly, the district distribution is skewed in favor of one party and against its opponent.[10]

Turnout bias (TO) — This measures bias in voter turnout between the parties as the difference between the statewide Democratic vote share and the average their average district vote share.[11]

Lopsided outcomes (LO) — This measures discriminatory packing. The ideal is that the average excess vote share for districts won by the two parties is the same. You can gauge this using the rank-vote graph at the top as the difference between the average vote shares for the Democratic and Republican wins.[12] LO is not defined for states when one party might "sweep" all the seats (like Massachusetts).

Boundary bias — This measures the explicit bias due to where the district lines are drawn in the map, by subtracting map seats from geographic seats and dividing by the number of districts.

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1

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  - *This is one of the most diverse districts in the state (20% Asian-American, 33% Hispanic, 19% Black, 17% White, 4% PI, 7% multi-racial).*

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(2)(a) District lines should be drawn so as to coincide with the boundaries of local political subdivisions and areas recognized as **communities of interest** — *cont'd*

Fain's map in particular further divided majority-POC cities:

- Kent (62% POC) in 5 LDs
- Renton (60% POC) in 5 LDs
- Auburn (51% POC) in 4 LDs
- Bellevue (56%) in 4 LDs
- Burien (55% POC) in 3 LDs
- Fife (60%) in 2 LDs
- Pasco (64% POC, 57% Hispanic) in 2 LDs
- Tukwila (72% POC) in 2 LDs
- Newcastle (51% POC) 2 LDs
- Lakewood (54% POC) in 2 LDs
- Grandview (84% Hispanic) in 2 LDs

(2)(a) The number of **counties** and **municipalities** divided among more than one district should be as small as possible — *cont'd*

Walkinshaw				
Counties Split	Total Splits		Multi County LDs	> 2 County LDs
20	57		22	11

Sims				
Counties Split	Total Splits		Multi County LDs	> 2 County LDs
19	56		19	11

Fain				
Counties Split	Total Splits		Multi County LDs	> 2 County LDs
19	60		24	13

Graves				
Counties Split	Total Splits		Multi County LDs	> 2 County LDs
17	55		22	12

Fain's map has the highest number of county splits with 60 and the most multi-county LDs with 24.

More than half of both Fain's and Graves' proposed multi-county LDs are in **more than two counties**.

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Counties & Municipalities — *cont'd*

Walkinshaw	Total Splits
20 Cities Split	26

Sims	Total Splits
32 Cities Split	42

Fain	Total Splits
54 Cities Split	86

Graves	Total Splits
41 Cities Split	52

Current Map	Total Splits
39	54

Joe Fain introduced **more than 30 additional splits** of cities in his legislative map.

Paul Graves' map added two new cities that were split at least once.

Both Sims and Walkinshaw's maps significantly reduce the number of overall splits and the number of cities split. Walkinshaw's map **reduces the overall number of cities split by half** compared to the current map.

Counties & Municipalities — *cont'd*

1 City	Current	Walkinshaw	Sims	Fain	Graves
2 Seattle	7	5	6	7	7
3 Kent	3	3	2	5	3
4 Renton	5	2	2	5	2
5 Spokane	2	2	2	4	3
6 Bellevue	2	3	2	4	3
7 Auburn	3	2	3	4	3
8 Vancouver	3	2	2	4	3
9 Tacoma	3	3	3	4	3
10 Lynnwood	2	1	2	3	2
11 Milton	2	1	1	3	2
12 Mount Vernon	2	1	1	3	2
13 Burien	2	2	2	3	2
14 Edmonds	2	2	1	3	2
15 Redmond	2	2	2	3	2
16 Marysville	3	2	2	3	2
17 Aberdeen	2	1	1	2	2
18 Battle Ground	2	1	1	2	2
19 Bothell	2	1	1	2	2
20 Des Moines	2	1	1	2	2
21 Fife	2	1	2	2	1
22 Kennewick	2	1	2	2	2
23 Lacey	2	1	1	2	1
24 Lakewood	2	1	2	2	2
25 Montesano	2	1	1	2	1
26 Olympia	2	1	2	2	2
27 Richland	2	1	1	2	2
28 Sammamish	2	1	4	2	1
29 Bellingham	2	2	2	2	2
30 Everett	2	2	2	2	1
31 Pasco	2	2	1	2	1
32 Tumwater	2	2	2	2	2
33 Yakima	2	2	2	2	2
34 Bremerton	3	1	2	2	2
35 Kirkland	3	2	3	2	2
36 Ephrata	2	1	1	1	1
37 Issaquah	2	1	2	1	1
38 Mountlake Terrace	2	1	1	1	2
39 Okanogan	2	1	1	1	2
40 Port Orchard	2	1	1	1	1

Of cities that are split in the current map, Fain went out of his way to introduce new splits.

In fact, he did this in ***12 different cities***.

Many of these go against what the Commission heard in public comment: Renton, Vancouver, Battle Ground, Lakewood, Mountlake Terrace. And those are just the ones we've heard about so far.

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Counties & Municipalities — *cont'd*

1 City	Current	Walkinshaw	Sims	Fain	Graves
2 Burlington	1	1	1	4	1
3 Spokane Valley	1	1	1	3	1
4 University Place	1	1	2	3	2
5 Anacortes	1	1	1	2	2
6 Arlington	1	1	1	2	2
7 Black Diamond	1	1	1	2	1
8 Bonney Lake	1	1	1	2	1
9 Camas	1	1	1	2	1
10 Fircrest	1	1	1	2	2
11 Grandview	1	1	1	2	1
12 Kenmore	1	1	1	2	1
13 Lake Forest Park	1	1	1	2	1
14 Mill Creek	1	1	1	2	1
15 Newcastle	1	1	1	2	1
16 Sedro Wooley	1	1	1	2	1
17 Soap Lake	1	1	1	2	1
18 Tenino	1	1	1	2	1
19 Tukwila	1	1	3	2	2
20 West Richland	1	1	1	2	1
21 Pacific	1	2	2	2	1
22 Monroe	1	2	1	1	1
62					
63 **Total # of LDs**	**21**			**45**	

Fain's map introduced brand new splits to ***20 different cities*** that are unified in the current map.

Burlington goes from 1 LD to 4.

Spokane Valley goes from 1 LD to 3, despite the Chamber of Commerce and local leaders explicitly asking during public comment to remain in 1 single LD.

In these cities, he ***more than doubled*** the number of total districts representing them.

(2) (b) Districts should be composed of **convenient**, **contiguous**, and **compact** territory… Areas separated by geographical boundaries or artificial barriers that prevent transportation within a district should not be deemed contiguous;

A few examples of areas of concern in the Republican Commissioners' maps:

I. Graves:
   A. 19th district along State Route 109 due West of Hoquiam does not have a contiguous transportation connection to Ocean Shores.
   B. Similarly, the 38th at the border with the 39th in Marysville does not have a contiguous transportation corridor to the Tulalip reservation and surrounding communities.
   C. Graves' 13th LD stretches more than **254 miles long** from east to west, incorporating 4 counties and putting High Point together with Reardan. At one point, this district is just barely **15 miles wide**.

II. Fain:
   A. Chooses State Route 106 as the dividing line between his 24th and 35th, rather than the far more logical Hood Canal, cutting off around 500 people from their community and neighbors.
   B. In his 39th along Hwy 2, from Index west there appears to be no transportation connectivity.

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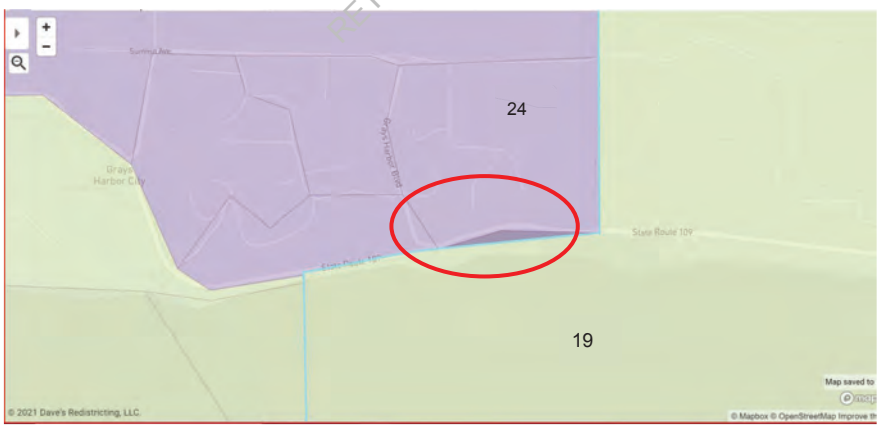
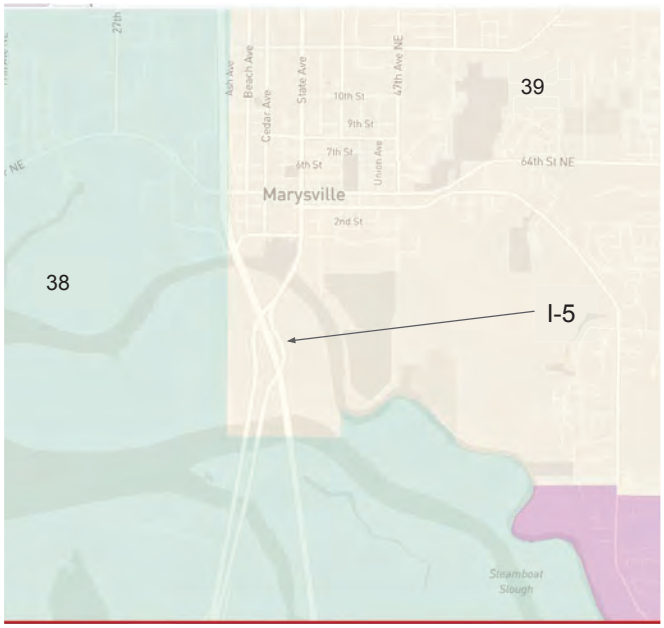
I (A) Graves' 19th



As stated in the RCW, transportation corridors need to be maintained.

This map severs the contiguous connection along State Route 109 going west to the rest of the proposed 19th, because you have to go through the 24th to get to it.

19th LD border just due West of Hoquiam at the mouth of the Chehalis River does not have a transportation connection to Ocean Shores.



I (B) Graves 38th

Similarly, Graves' 39th district near Marysville **completely severs** the I-5 connection from the Everett portion of the 38th to the Tulalip reservation and surrounding communities.

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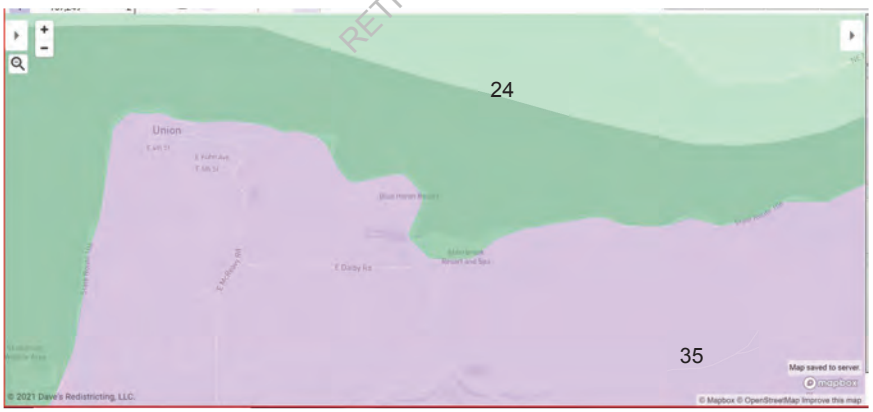
II(A) Fain's 24th

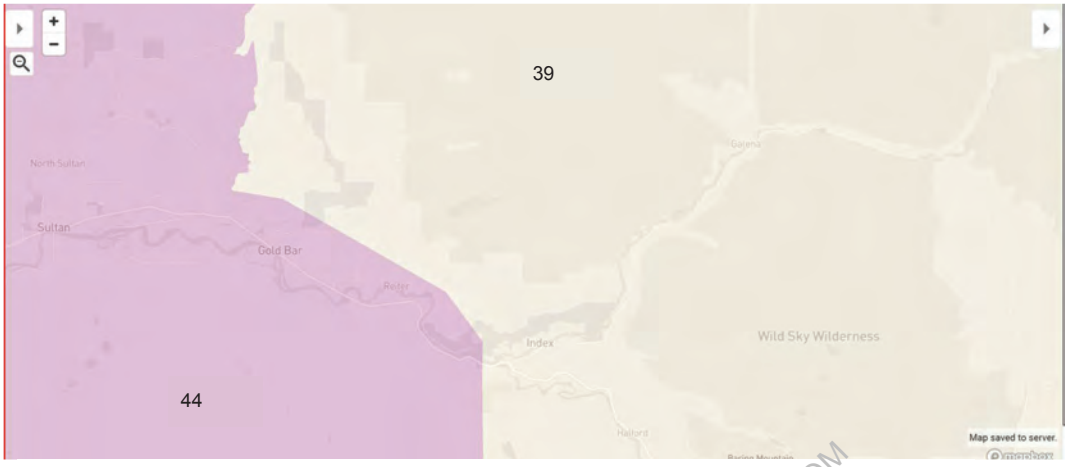


Fain inexplicably chooses the highway as the dividing line, rather than the impassable waters of Hood Canal as a logical and clearly legal boundary.

There are about 500 people who live on an 18.5 mile stretch of the north/west side of State Route 106, right on the Hood Canal. These people are in Fain's 24th district, **isolated from the rest of that district** by the Hood Canal while their neighbors just across the street are in the 35th.

This also puts Alderbrook Resort in a different LD than Union.

II (B) Fain's 39th



In this map, there is no way to get from Galena or Index to the other parts of the 39th, without going through Gold Bar and Sultan which are in the 44th.

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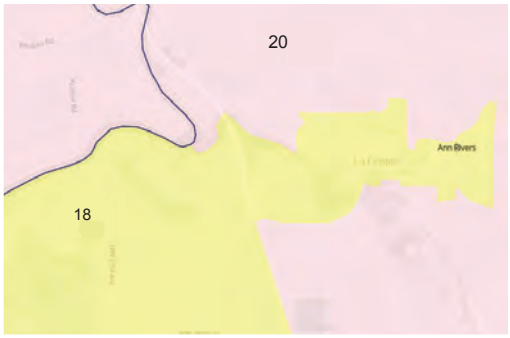
(2) (b) Convenient, contiguous, and compact territory — *cont'd*

Areas of concern in the Republican Commissioners' maps:

III. Graves claims that he drew this map for the people of Washington, not with current legislators in mind. However, he disregarded public input and broke up communities of interest across the state to displace **22 Democratic incumbents**, while also drawing awkward fingers and increasing city splits to keep **97% of Republican incumbents** in their districts.



(2) (c) Whenever practicable, a precinct shall be wholly within a single legislative district.

Split Precincts in each map:

Walkinshaw:	201
Sims:	246
Fain:	423
Graves:	261

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(5) The commission shall exercise its powers to provide **fair and effective representation** and to **encourage electoral competition**.

Electoral competition is vital for democracy, which is why it was included in the voter-approved initiative nearly 40 years ago. Electoral competition is not limited to the simple idea of parity between the two largest political parties—it must be judged by its ultimate consequences: more democratic debate, greater civic engagement and participation, and richer political discourse in every community across our state. This is especially critical for historically marginalized and underrepresented communities.

Although Commissioners Walkinshaw and Sims did not use partisan metrics to draw their maps, the end result are maps that keep communities together and reflect the reality of Washington state. The 2016-2020 Composite from DRA puts the state of WA at **57% Democratic**, which equals 28 D districts. The partisan split of the median district in Walkinshaw's proposed map matches that of the state overall.

Fain's plan would create **24 D districts**, which would be appropriate for a state that is **49% Democratic**. Graves' plan would create **23 D districts**, which would be appropriate for a state that is **47% Democratic**.

The people of Washington eliminated partisan primaries more than a decade ago, in part to ensure that **all districts are competitive**. Multiple legislators from both major parties have lost reelection to a challenger from within the same party. When communities are kept together, they can collectively exercise their political power and elect candidates of their choosing. Creating artificial partisan electoral competition at the expense of both logical community boundaries and historically underrepresented groups undermines fair and effective representation. Too often past legislative and congressional maps have reflected this unfortunate reality.

(5)The commission's plan shall not be drawn purposely to favor or discriminate against any political party or group — *cont'd*

According to independent analysis done through Dave's Redistricting App, both the Republican commissioners' maps showed bias toward Republicans in **all but one category**.

Analysis of Commissioner Proposed Maps – Bias

Using the "Advanced" Analytics tool on Dave's Redistricting App.

Metric	SDC	SRC	HDC	HRC	Description
Seats bias	0.67%	5.07%	1.92%	4.94%	Half the difference in seats at 50% vote share
Votes bias	0.20%	2.91%	0.59%	2.76%	The excess votes required for half the seats
Declination	-5.09%	10.93%	-3.18%	9.45%	A geometric measure of packing & cracking
Global symmetry	2.23%	3.19%	2.35%	3.03%	The overall symmetry of the seats-votes curve
Gamma	-4.33%	9.54%	-2.82%	9.50%	The fair difference in seats at the map-wide vote share
Efficiency gap	-2.21%	6.28%	-1.36%	5.40%	The relative two-party difference in wasted votes
Partisan bias	3.97%	6.66%	4.10%	6.06%	The difference in seats between the map-wide vote share & the symmetrical counterfactual share
Proportional	-8.95%	-0.46%	-8.10%	-1.34%	The simple deviation from proportionality using fractional seat shares
Mean–median	-0.49%	2.38%	0.26%	4.69%	The average vote share across all districts minus the median vote share
Turnout bias	0.18%	0.33%	0.16%	0.31%	The difference between the map-wide vote share and the average district share
Lopsided outcomes	5.30%	9.27%	5.78%	8.89%	The relative two-party difference in excess vote shares
Boundary bias	0.23%	8.72%	1.07%	7.84%	The bias due to district lines

D Bias (Count)	5	1	4	1
R Bias (Count)	7	11	8	11

**By convention, positive values of bias metrics favor Republicans & negative values favor Democrats*
**Data used is 2020 Governor's Race (but other races can be selected in Dave's to compare*

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Bias Measures (copied directly from the "Analytics" Section of Dave's Redistricting App):

Seats bias (α_s) — The seats bias at 50% Democratic vote share. This is the fraction of seats less than (or greater than) half that Democrats win with half the votes. Alternatively, you can think of this as the difference in seats won by the two parties when the vote is evenly split.[1]

Votes bias (α_v) — The votes bias at 50% Democratic seat share. This is the fraction of votes more than (or less than) half that Democrats need to win half the seats.[2]

Declination (δ) — This is the value of the declination angle (in degrees) calculated using fractional seats and votes.[3] Declination measures the packing and cracking in a plan. When shown graphically, it visually illustrates "walls" of safe seats that are characteristic of unfair maps. The declination lines are overlaid on the rank-vote graph at the top. Declination is not defined for states with fewer than five districts or when one party might "sweep" all the seats (like Massachusetts).

Global symmetry (GS) — This measures a combination of seats and votes bias.[4]

Gamma (γ) — This is a new measure of bias that combines seats and responsiveness.[5]

Efficiency gap (EG) — This is calculated by taking one party's total wasted votes in an election, subtracting the other party's total wasted votes, and dividing by the total number of votes cast. It measures the extent to which district lines crack and pack one party's voters more than the other party's voters.[7]

Partisan bias (β) — The seats bias at the statewide Democratic vote share, not 50%. IOW, this estimates the difference in seats won by the two parties at the statewide Democratic vote share.[8]

Proportional representation (PR) — This is the simple deviation from proportionality — the difference between the likely share of fractional seats won by Democrats and their statewide vote share.[9]

Mean–median (mM) — This is the mean Democratic vote share by district minus the median Democratic vote share. When the mean and the median diverge significantly, the district distribution is skewed in favor of one party and against its opponent.[10]

Turnout bias (TO) — This measures bias in voter turnout between the parties as the difference between the statewide Democratic vote share and the average their average district vote share.[11]

Lopsided outcomes (LO) — This measures discriminatory packing. The ideal is that the average excess vote share for districts won by the two parties is the same. You can gauge this using the rank-vote graph at the top as the difference between the average vote shares for the Democratic and Republican wins.[12] LO is not defined for states when one party might "sweep" all the seats (like Massachusetts).

Boundary bias — This measures the explicit bias due to where the district lines are drawn in the map, by subtracting map seats from geographic seats and dividing by the number of districts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 7: EMAIL, REDISTRICTING JUSTICE FOR WASHINGTON, OCT. 22, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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From: Redistricting Justice for Washington
To: Sims, April; Walkinshaw, Brady; Meyers, Dominique; O"Neil, Ali; Graves, Paul; Grose, Anton; Fain, Joe
Cc: Kamau Chege; Katie Stultz; Margot Spindola
Subject: Redistricting Justice for WA Ranked Priorities
Date: Friday, October 22, 2021 4:14:29 PM

CAUTION:External email.

Hello Commissioners,

Redistricting Justice for Washington is a community-based coalition of over 60 organizations seeking to protect the interests of community, especially Black, Indigenous, [and] people of color, throughout the 2021 redistricting process. As a statewide coalition we represent organizations from across more than 20 counties in Washington advocating for an effective, representative and transparent redistricting process in 2021.

As the Commission heads into final negotiations to produce a final statewide congressional and state legislative district map, the RJW coalition wants to name our priority regions explicitly based on what we believe is most crucial for voting rights and fair representation for people of color in Washington State. Ideally, we would like the Commission to exactly adopt all of our map proposals, but we recognize the challenges of that. So we created this so the Commission can prioritize our map proposals the same way our coalition does for voting rights.

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Our top two priorities are the following. These are the two proposals that we see as most important for voting rights in Washington:
Yakima-area proposal (LD14/15)- the Yakama Nation and Latino communities are currently split between two majority-white CVAP districts. Creating a Voting Rights Act-compliant, majority-Latino CVAP district that also keeps the Yakama Nation intact is crucial for fair representation of Yakima nonwhite residents. It is also crucial so we have a legal LD map that will not get challenged in court.
9th congressional district proposal- this is the sole congressional district where people of color in Washington can elect a representative to Washington D.C. Preserving this district is crucial for proportional federal representation for Washington communities of color.

The following proposals were also intentionally selected to preserve and expand voting rights for WA communities of color. However, they are not as crucial as the two proposals above:
South King County LD proposal (LD11, 30, 33, 37, 47)- this is the most diverse region of Washington State. It is crucial to expand POC CVAP majority LDs and majority-minority districts for POC representation in Olympia.
Snohomish County LD proposal (LD21)- we have the opportunity to draw Snohomish communities of color a new majority-minority 21st district for the first time ever.
Pierce County LD proposal (LD27, 28, 29)- we have the opportunity to draw a new majority-minority 28t district for the first time ever. We must also preserve the majority-

minority 29th district.
Tri Cities/Pasco LD proposal (LD16)- we have the opportunity to draw Tri Cities communities of color a new majority-minority 16th district for the first time ever.

Please see our final state legislative district and congressional district statewide reports for more details on each of these priority regions. You can also view our proposals at www.redistrictingjusticewa.org/district-proposals

Thank you,
Redistricting Justice for Washington

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the Legislature. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

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v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 8: DR. MATT BARRETO, ASSESSMENT OF VOTING PATTERNS IN WASHINGTON AND REVIEW OF FEDERAL VOTING RIGHTS ACT, SECTION 2 ISSUES

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

October 19, 2021

Assessment of voting patterns in Central / Eastern Washington and Review of Federal Voting Rights Act, Section 2 issues

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

Dr. Matt Barreto, UCLA Political Science & Chicana/o Studies
Faculty Director of the UCLA Voting Rights Project

matt@uclavrp.org 909.489.2955

VOTING RIGHTS PROJECT UCLA

Current Landscape in Washington

- Washington state Latino population surpassed 1 Million in 2020, now stands at 1,059,213, 12th largest of any state

	2010	2020	Growth
Total	6,724,540	7,705,281	980,741 (14.5%)
Latino	755,790	1,059,213	303,423 (40.1%)
Non-Latino	5,900,00	6,700,000	677,318 (11.3%)

- The growth has been especially large in the Yakima Valley region and is quite concentrated

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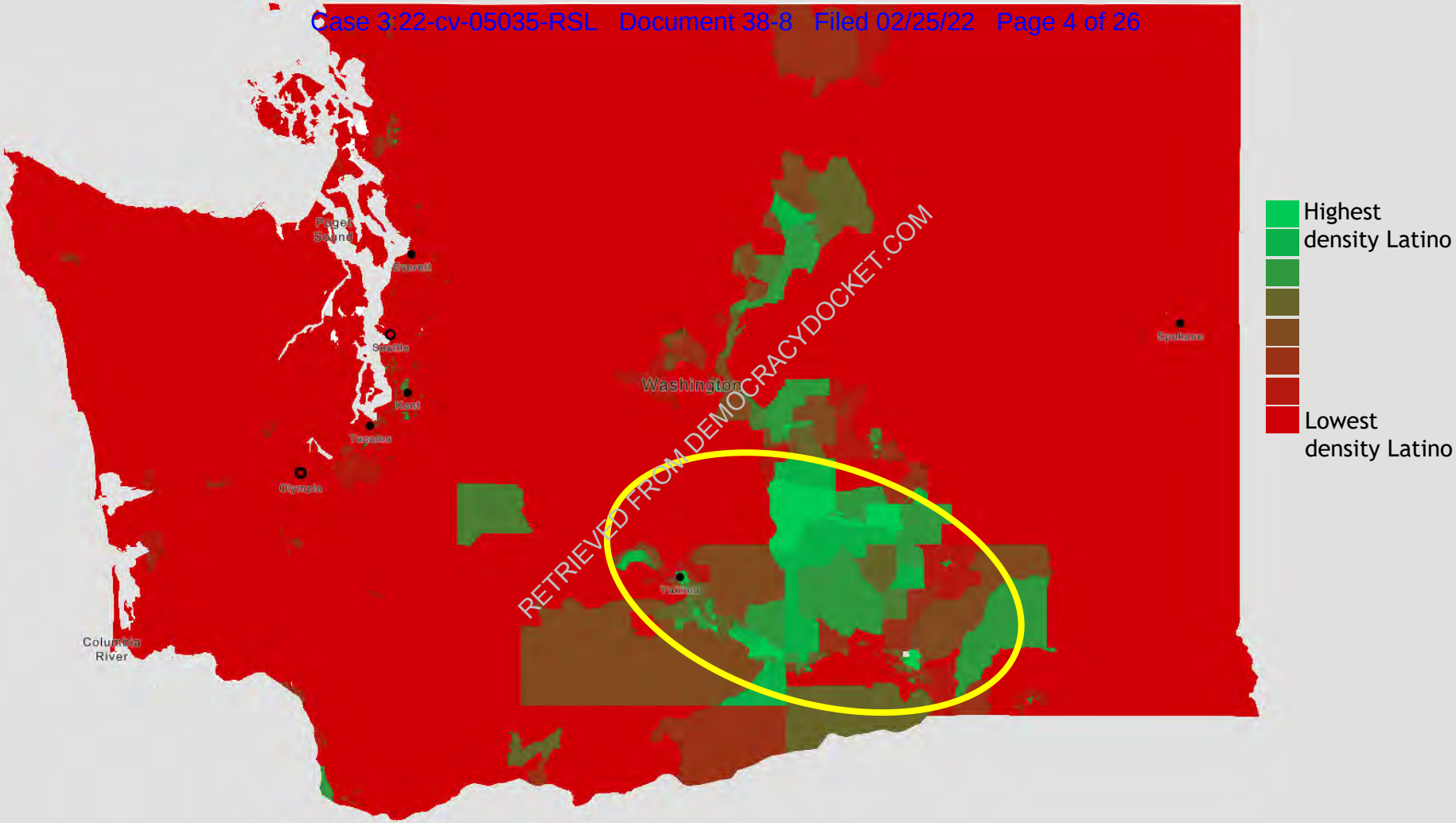

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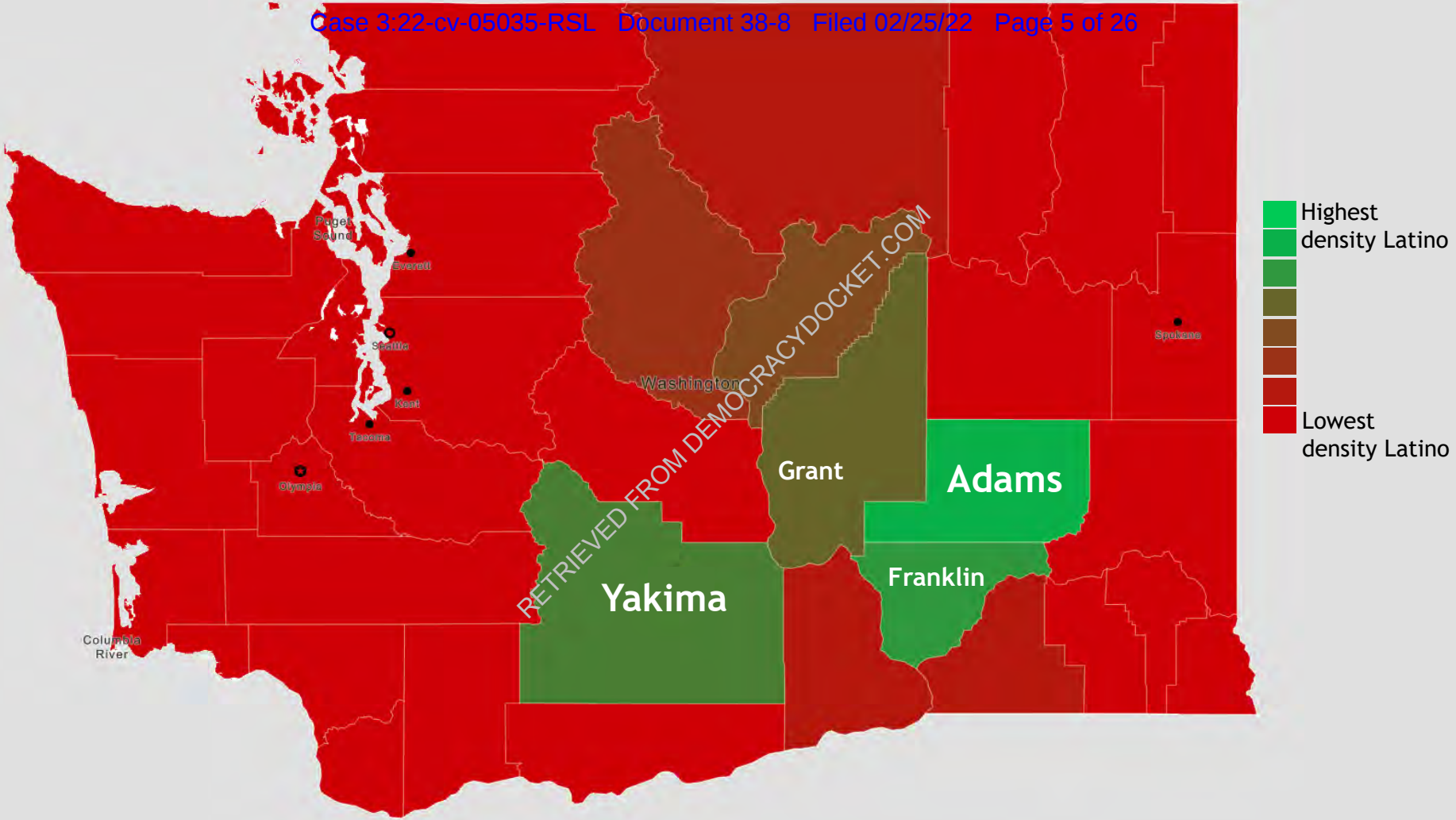

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Section 2 of the Federal VRA

- Section 2 – Prohibits discrimination in any voting standard, practice, or procedure that results in the denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen to vote on account of race, color, or membership in a language minority group.
- Section 2 applies nationwide
- *Montes v. Yakima*, 2014 created majority-Latino districts in city of Yakima

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Section 2 of the Federal VRA

Section 2(b) A violation of subsection (a) is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. The extent to which members of a protected class have been elected to office in the State or political subdivision is one circumstance which may be considered: *Provided*, That nothing in this section establishes a right to have members of a protected class elected in numbers equal to their proportion in the population.

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Section 2 of the Federal VRA

- Specifically, the VRA Section 2 prohibits districting plans that use racial gerrymandering to dilute minority rights to meaningful opportunity to elect candidates of choice
- Has been used by Black, Latino, AAPI, Native American, White plaintiffs to challenge districting schemes that draw lines in a way that "crack" or divide their population so it is too small to have influence
- State redistricting plans must comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act

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The Gingles Test: Factor 1

- Is the minority group sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a district?
- Can a sufficiently large and geographically contiguous district be drawn that will allow minority group to elect a candidate of their choice?
  - This is established using information from the Census Bureau and Statewide voter file
    - Decennial Census, ACS 1-year or 5-year for CVAP, Voter Reg Rates
  - District that is 50.1% or greater minority, among eligible voters

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The Gingles Test: Factors 2 – 3

- Minority voters are politically cohesive in supporting their candidate of choice
- Majority votes in a bloc to usually defeat minority's preferred candidate
- This requires an analysis of voting patterns by race/ethnicity
  - Question the courts will ask us to answer is: Is there evidence of "racially polarized voting"?

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Defining Racially Polarized Voting

- Racially polarized voting exists when voters of different racial or ethnic groups exhibit very different candidate preferences in an election.
- It means simply that voters of different groups are voting in polar opposite directions, rather than in a coalition.
- RPV does not necessarily mean voters are racist, it only measures the outcomes of voting patterns and determines whether patterns exist based on race/ethnicity

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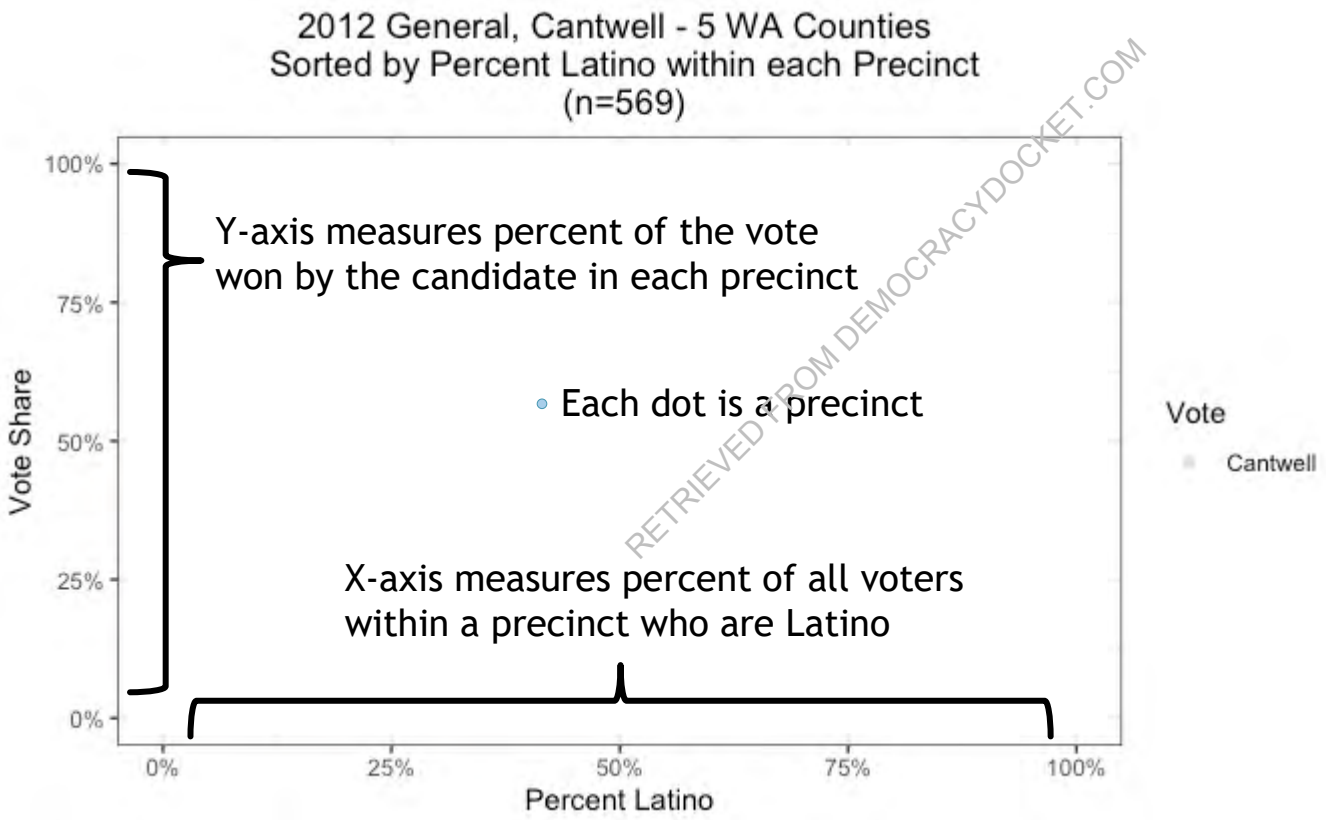
Measuring Racially Polarized Voting



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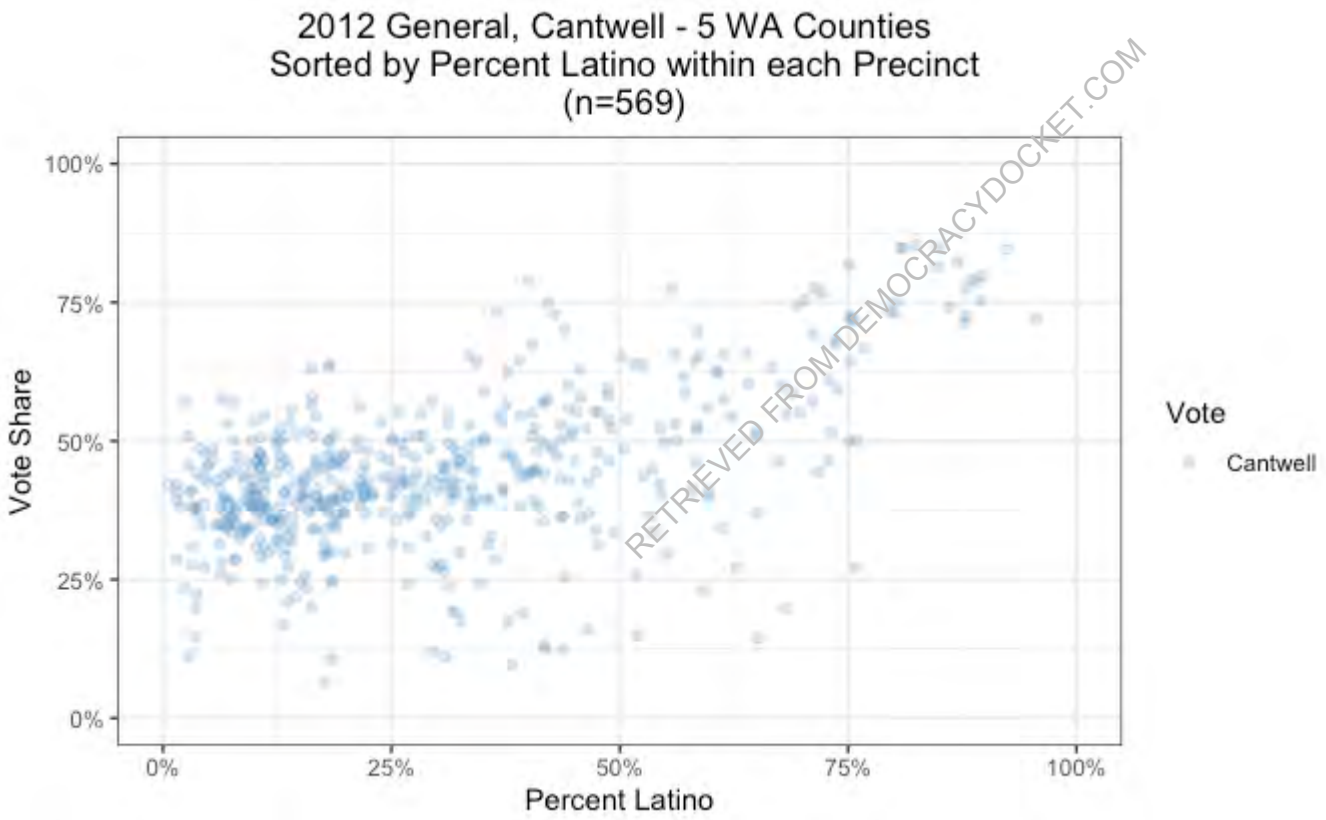
Measuring Racially Polarized Voting



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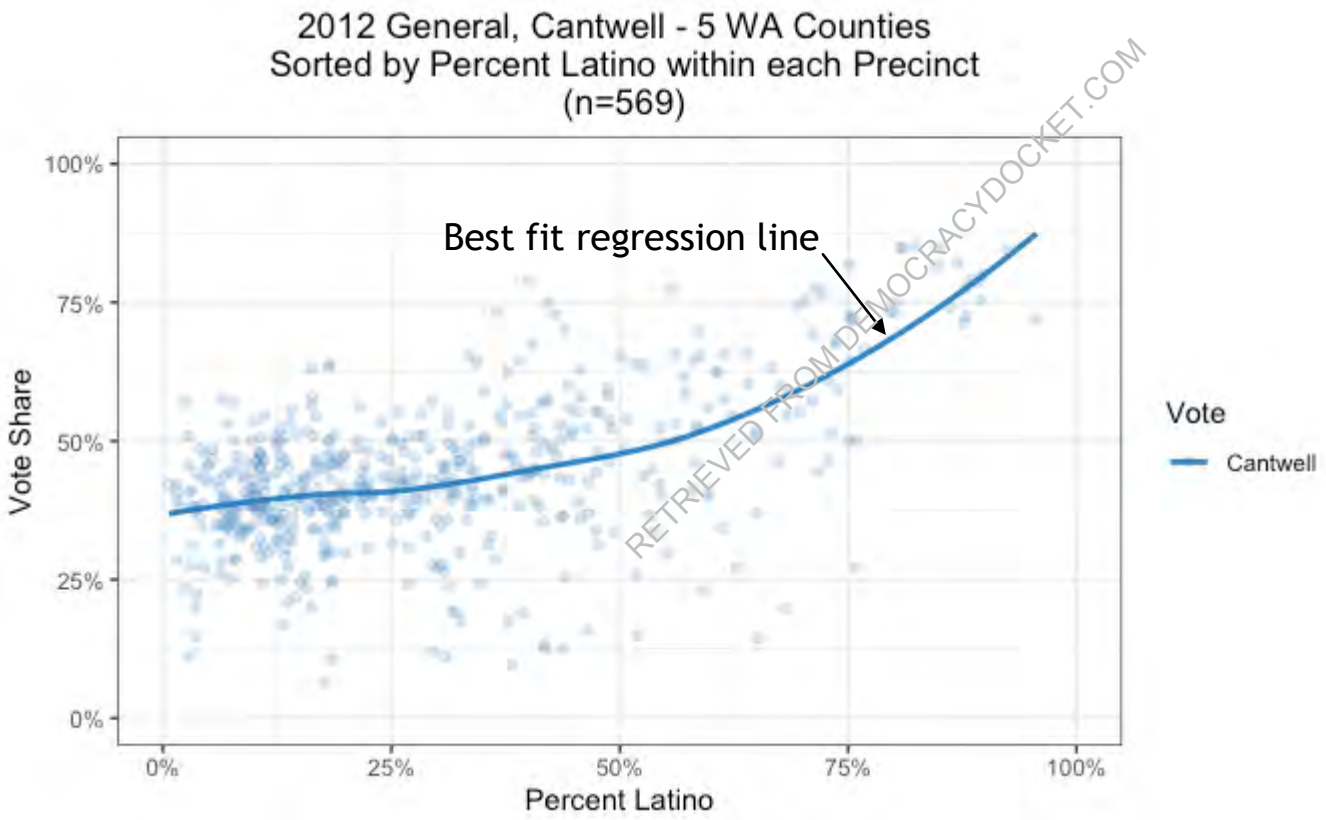
Measuring Racially Polarized Voting



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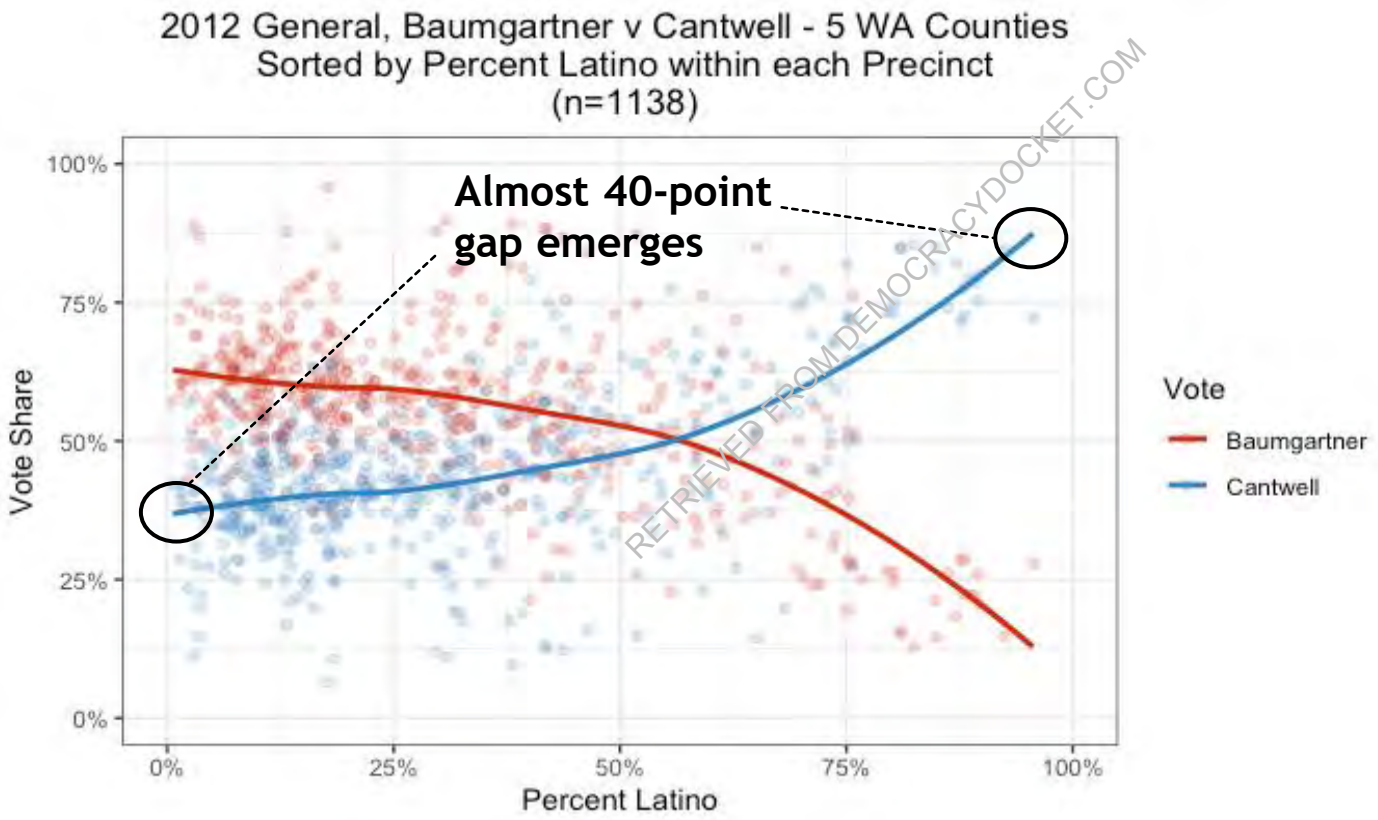
Measuring Racially Polarized Voting



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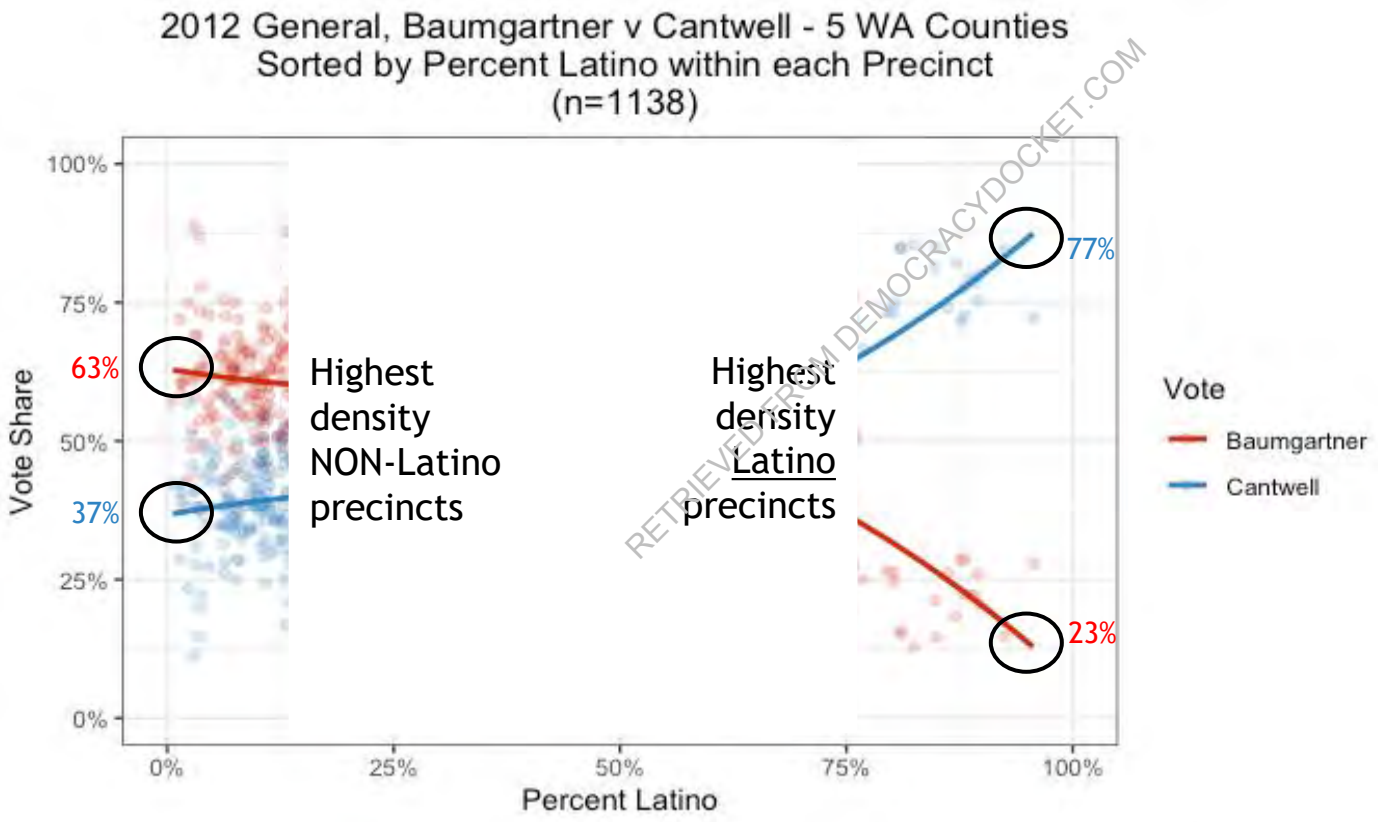
Measuring Racially Polarized Voting



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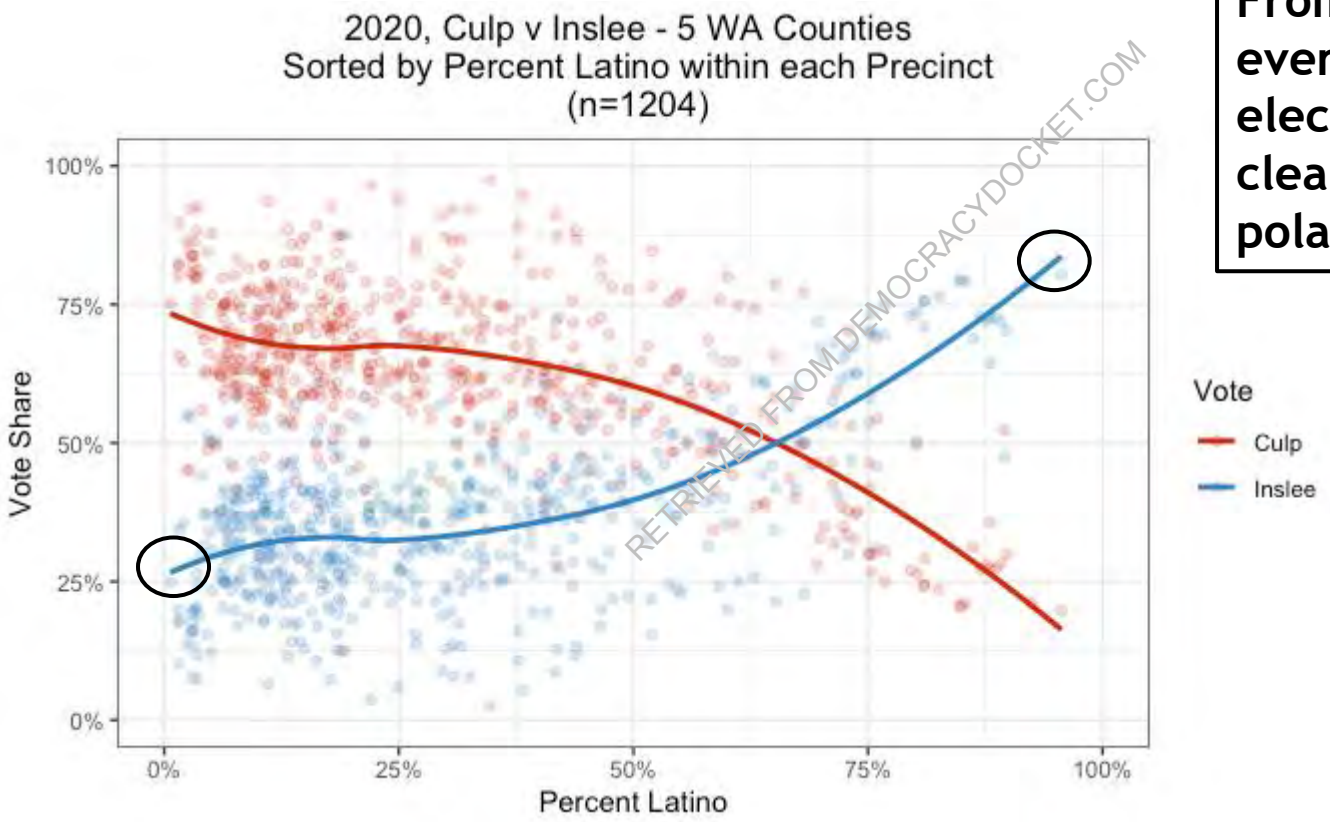
Voting Patterns in Yakima Valley Region: 2020



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From 2012 to 2020 – every single major election analyzed shows clear pattern of racially polarized voting

Evaluating Different Maps

- Latest analysis is crystal clear – there is a strong finding of racially polarized voting in this 5-county region
  - Federal Court agreed in *Montes* lawsuit 2014, State Court agreed in WVRA Yakima County settlement in 2021
- Question for maps are the following:

1. Is it possible to create a majority-CVAP Latino district in the Yakima Valley region?

2. Do the proposed maps dilute or crack Latino voting strength?

3. Do the proposed maps "perform" to allow election of Latino candidates of choice, or will Latino-favored candidates lose?

4. What is the strongest Latino performing map that is VRA-compliant and not dilutive?

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Evaluating Different Maps

- House Republicans – Commissioner Graves
  - https://washington.mydistricting.com/legdistricting/comments/plan/1185/15
  - Text-book "cracking" of Latino population into 3 districts (14, 15, 16)
  - Latino Total Pop: 14th = 37% / 15th = 54% / 16th = 41%
  - Latino CVAP: 14th = 22% / 15th = 34% / 16th = 23%
- Senate Republicans – Commissioner Fain
  - https://washington.mydistricting.com/legdistricting/comments/plan/1186/15
  - Obvious racial gerrymander/cracking, likely an "intent" finding
  - Text-book "cracking" of Latino population into 4 districts (13, 14, 15, 16)
  - Latino Total Pop: 13th = 33% / 14th = 23% / 15th = 55% / 16th = 42%
  - Latino CVAP: 13th = 16% / 14th = 13% / 15th = 34% / 16th = 23%

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Evaluating Different Maps

- House Democrats – Commissioner Sims
  - https://washington.mydistricting.com/legdistricting/comments/plan/1182/15
  - Latino Total Pop: 15th = 65% / 16th = 48%
  - Latino CVAP: 15th = 45% / 16th = 28%
  - TODAY Latino CVAP: 15th = 47.6%
- Senate Democrats – Commissioner Piñero Walkinshaw
  - https://washington.mydistricting.com/legdistricting/comments/plan/1183/15
  - Latino Total Pop: 14th = 61% / 15th = 34%
  - Latino CVAP: 14th = 40% / 15th = 16%
  - TODAY Latino CVAP: 14th = 43.2%

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Comparing Latino Pop, VAP, CVAP & Reg

- Total Population is used to balance all Senate districts across the state to the same total population size
  - Courts allow a total population deviation of 10% from largest to smallest district
- However, Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) is required by the Courts to establish a performing VRA-compliant district

<u>Majority-Latino Population DOES NOT WORK. Courts have recognized this.</u>

- For Latinos in the Yakima Valley 37% are UNDER 18 and can not vote
- For Whites in this same region, 17% are UNDER 18 and can not vote
- For Latino Adults, 40% are not currently U.S. citizens and can not vote
- In Yakima County 125,816 Total Latinos → 76,989 Adults → 46,611 Citizen Adults
- In Yakima County 105,255 Total Whites → 86,584 Adults → 85,629 Citizen Adults

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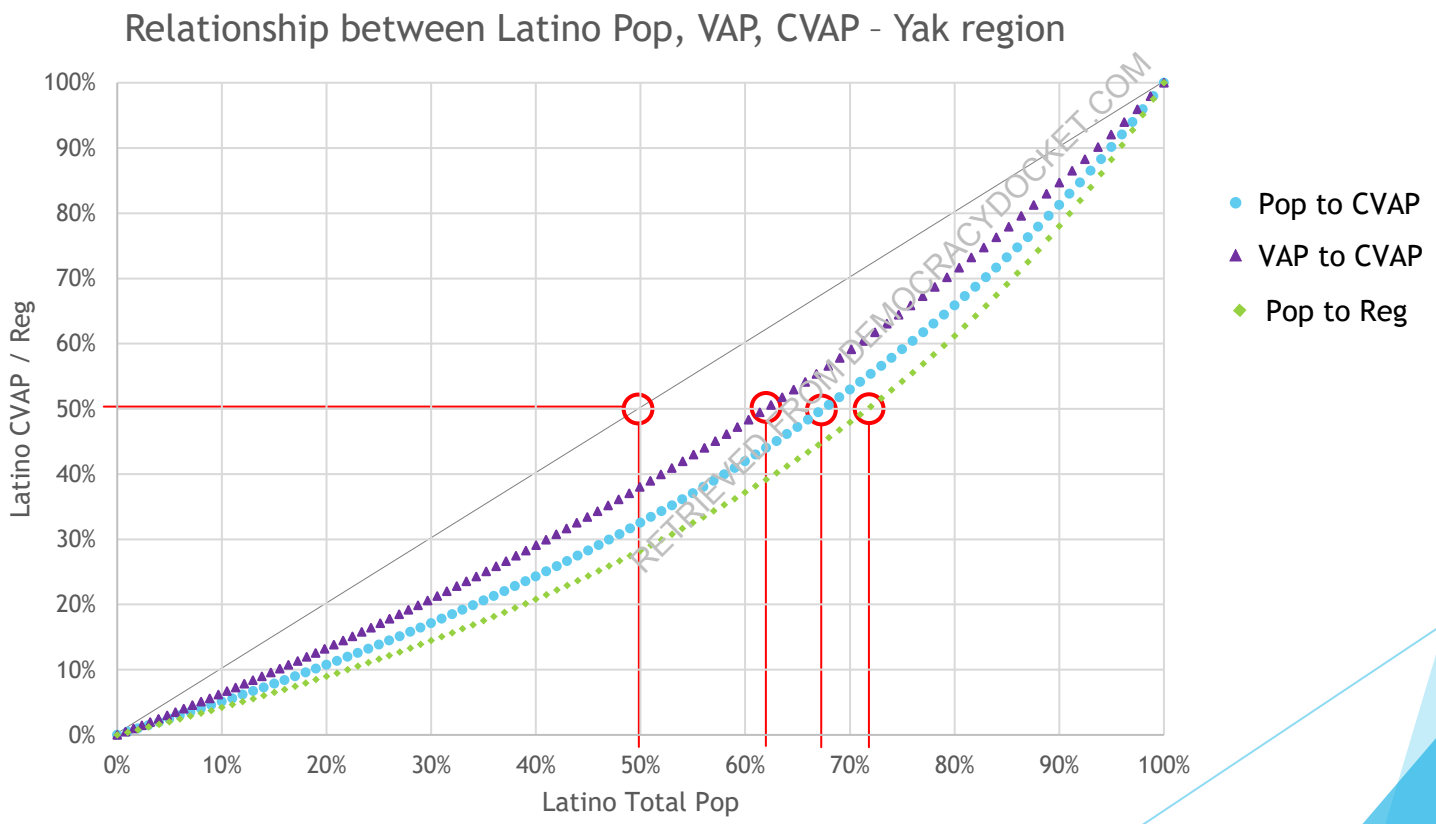
Comparing Latino Pop, VAP, CVAP & Reg



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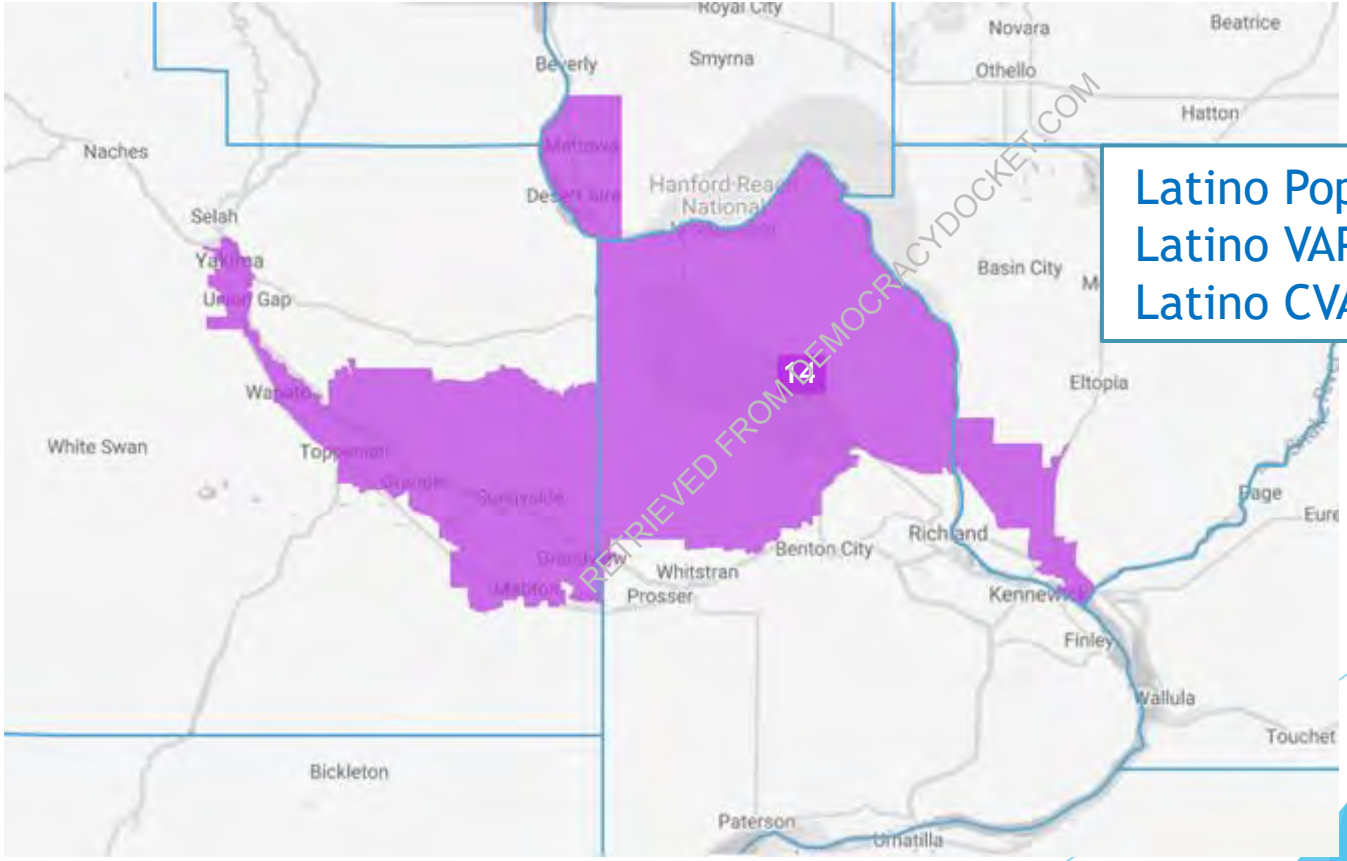
Based on 2019 1-year ACS VAP and Citizenship for Latinos in Yakima Region

VRA Compliant Option-1: Yakima-Columbia River Valley



Latino Pop 76%
Latino VAP 71%
Latino CVAP 60%

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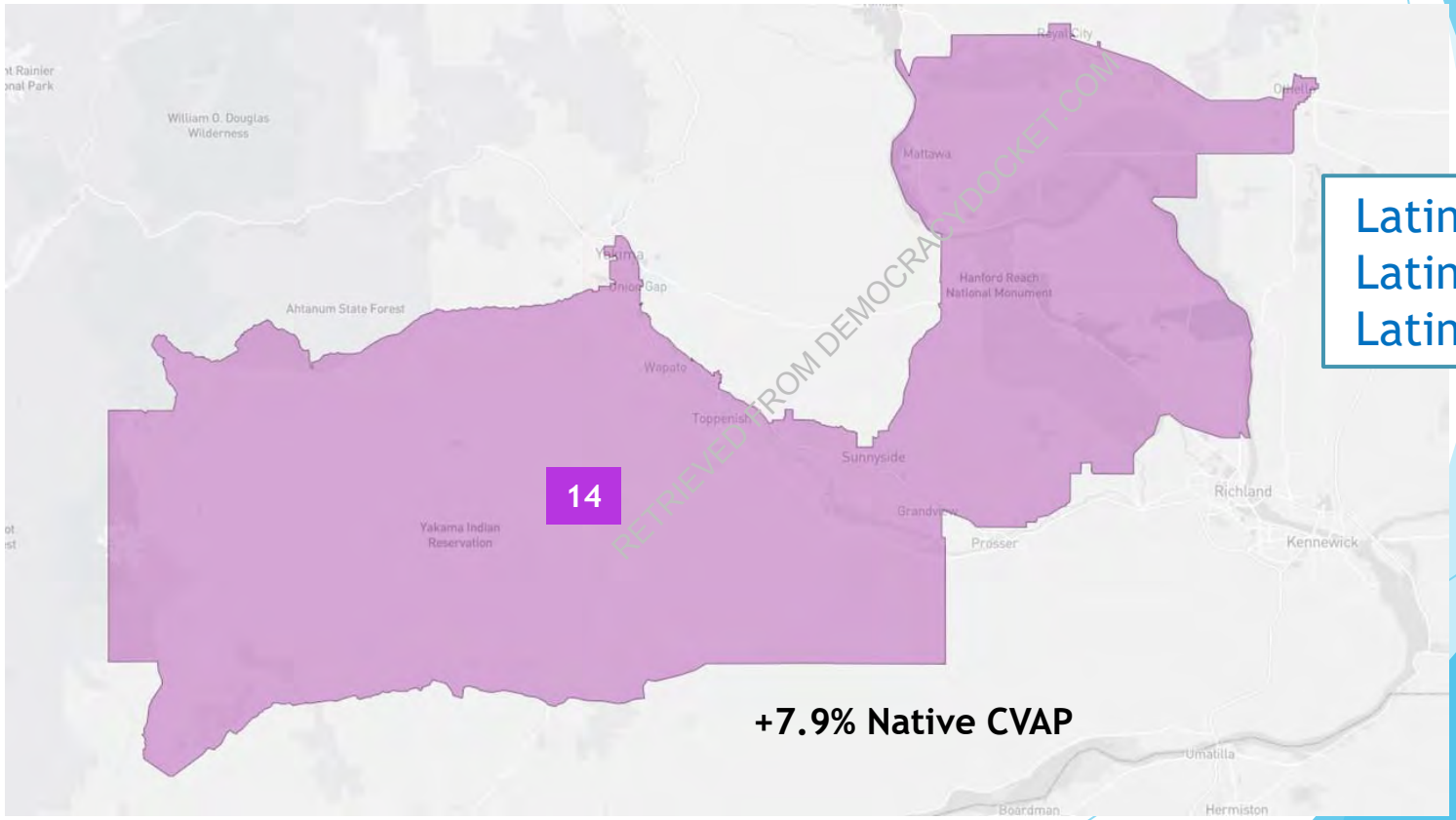
VRA Compliant Option-2: Yakama Reservation



Latino Pop 70%
Latino VAP 66%
Latino CVAP 52%

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Evaluating Different Maps

District Plan	Latino Pop	Latino CVAP '19	Latino CVAP now	Predict Dem	Predict Rep	Biden '20 margin
Graves	54	34	35.9	38	62	-8,925
Fain	55	34	36.1	43	57	-2,833
Sims	65	45	47.6	50	50	4,607
Walkinshaw	61	40	43.2	52	48	6,299
Yak-Rez	70	52	54.5	54	45	8,104
Yak-Col Riv	76	58	60.4	59	40	11,375

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* Partisan scores based on Campaign Legal Center election analysis and reconstituted precincts into proposed districts by Dr. Barreto

THANK YOU

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Dr. Matt Barreto, UCLA Political Science & Chicana/o Studies
Faculty Director of the UCLA Voting Rights Project

matt@uclavrp.org 909.489.2955

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 9: COMMISSIONER APRIL SIMS - REVISED LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT MAP, OCT. 25, 2021

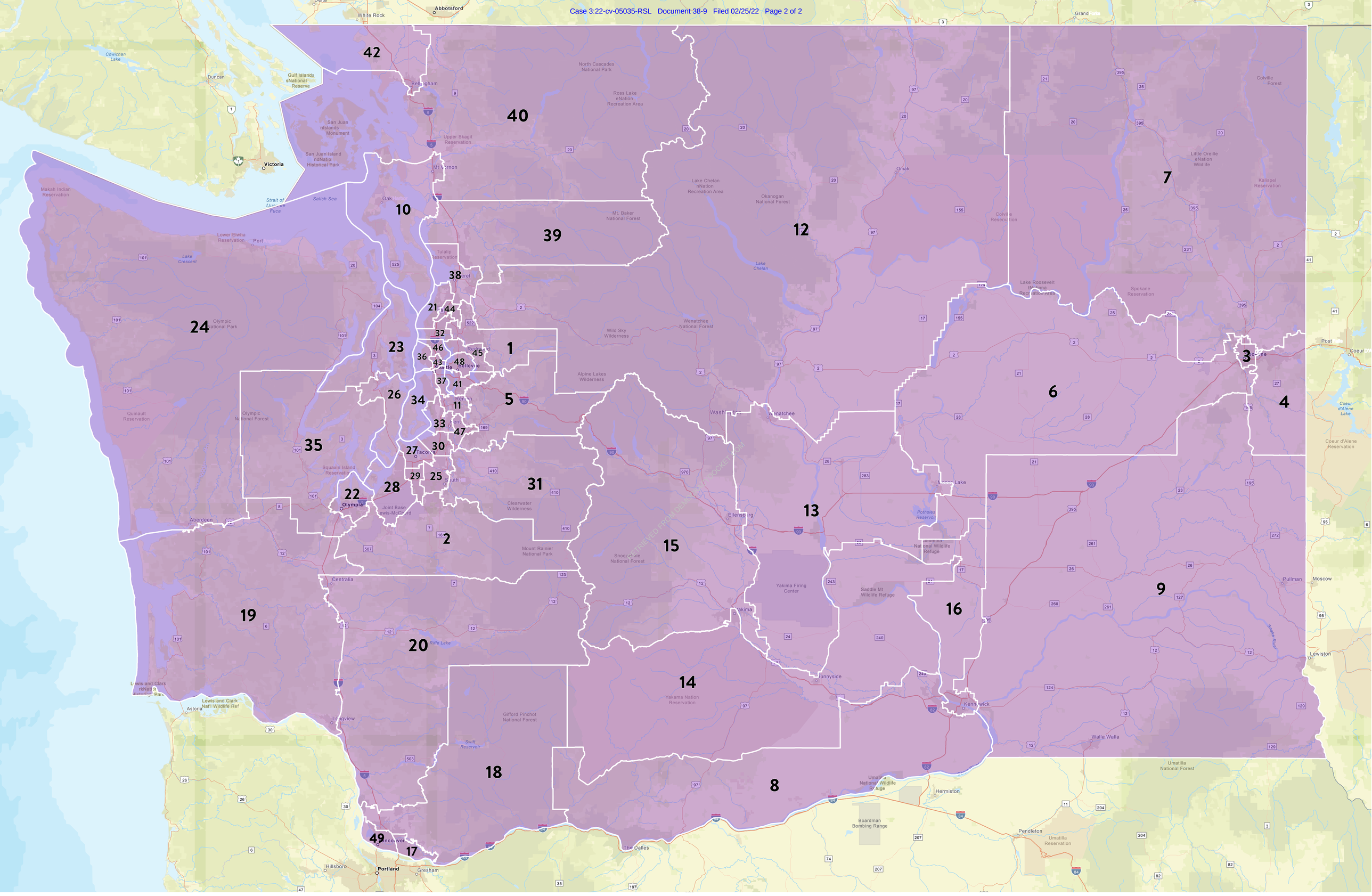
Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM



Washington State
Redistricting Commission

Commissioner April Sims - Revised Legislative District Map, October 25, 2021

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 10: COMMISSIONER BRADY PIÑERO WALKINSHAW - REVISED LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT MAP, OCT. 25, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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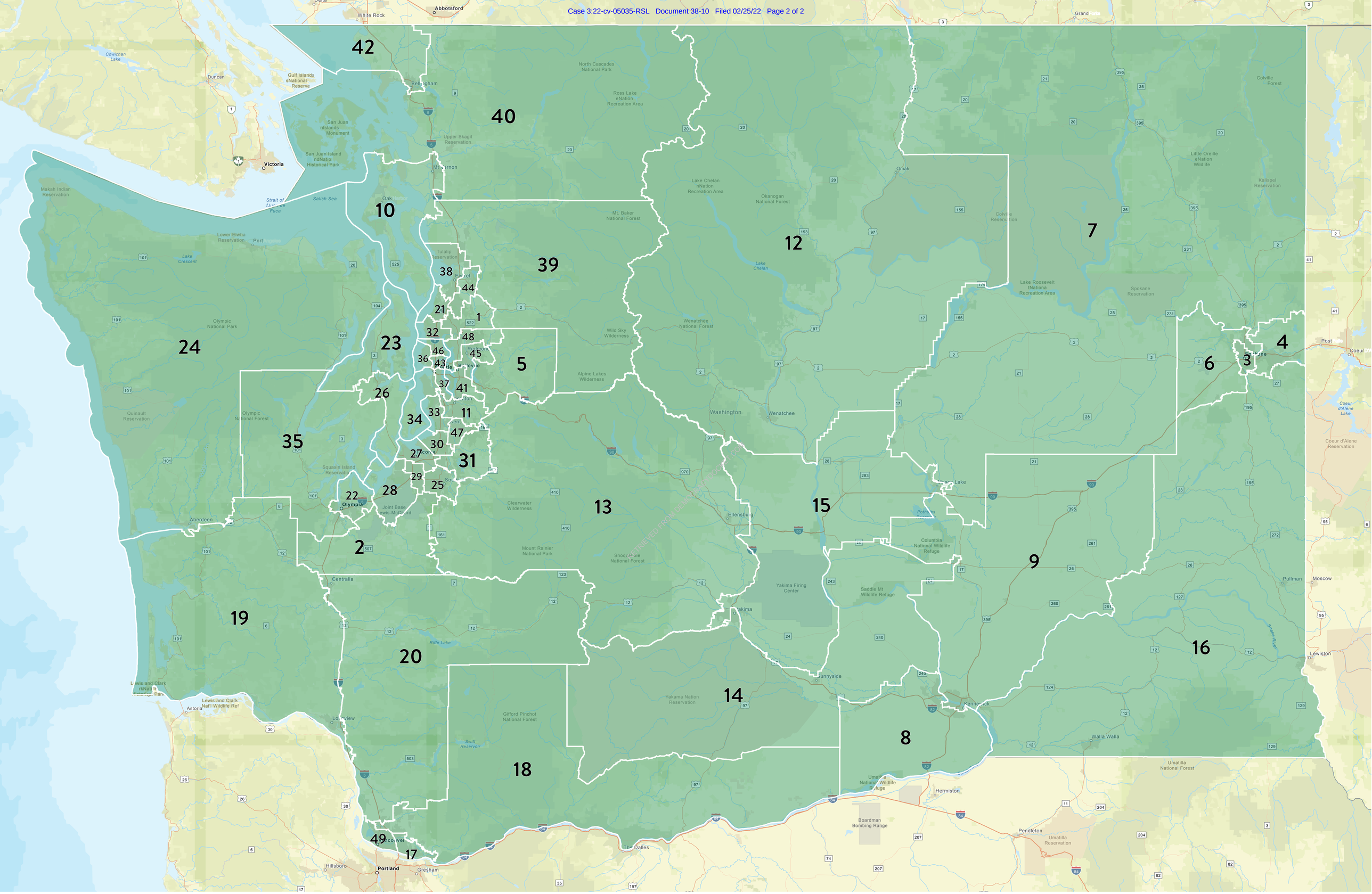

Washington State Redistricting Commission

Commissioner Brady Piñero Walkinshaw - Revised Legislative District Map, October 25, 2021

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 11: ARTICLE, THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW, NOV. 16, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW
Spokane, Washington Est. May 19, 1883

35° Partly Cloudy

Washington Idaho

NEWS > WASHINGTON

Washington redistricting commission admits it failed to meet deadline; questions on what happened in final hours remain

UPDATED: Tue., Nov. 16, 2021

A person walks near the Legislative Building last spring in Olympia. Legislators say they plan to work on fixing the long-term care tax that goes into effect Jan. 1. (Ted S. Warren)

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By Laurel Demkovich
laureld@spokesman.com
(509) 416-6260

OLYMPIA – Washington's redistricting commission missed its Monday deadline to redraw legislative and congressional maps, ceding the responsibility to the state Supreme Court.

It is the first time the court has been tasked with drawing districts since the task fell to a nonpartisan redistricting commission for redrawing districts after the 1990 Census. Its decisions will last for 10 years.

The commission, made up of two Republican appointees and two Democratic appointees, had until 11:59 p.m. Monday to approve maps for the 10 U.S. House districts and 49 state legislative districts. After hours of private meetings late Monday that raised questions about possible violations of the law requiring meetings to be open to the public, the commission seemingly approved new maps, although none had been seen by the public at that point.

Just after midnight, before the group adjourned, the group's chair even congratulated the other members for completing their tasks.

But in a statement released Tuesday morning, the commission acknowledged it missed the deadline. It was unclear how the deadline was missed because the vote appeared to be before midnight, although what the commission actually voted on was not made public.

The commission's spokesperson did not respond for comment on how the deadline was missed.

"Last night, after substantial work marked by mutual respect and dedication to the important task, the four voting commissioners on the state redistricting commission were unable to adopt a districting plan by the midnight deadline," a statement from the commission read.

The statement points to the late release of 2020 Census data and technical challenges during Monday's meeting as "hampering the commission's work considerably."

According to state law, if the commission fails to approve and submit a plan within the time limit, the Supreme Court must adopt a plan by April 30. It will be in effect for the next election that year.

What happened Monday night

Tuesday's statement followed a long, confusing and mostly closed-door meeting late Monday where commissioners were deliberating until the last possible moment.

As the midnight deadline drew closer, commissioners still seemed to have work undone. Within the last hour, Republican appointee Joe Fain was working to decide where Mercer Island should be placed in the final congressional maps. With less than 30 minutes before the deadline, Democratic appointee April Sims said the commission "might be able to take a vote" Monday night. With even 20 minutes to spare, commissioners kept saying they "were working toward an agreement."

After one final private caucus meeting, commissioners came back together in public with less than five minutes to spare for a hasty vote on final maps. What exactly was in those maps and how much of it was actually done on time still remained unknown by the public Tuesday afternoon.

Before the vote, chair Sarah Augustine said final maps passed by the commission would be uploaded on their website "before dawn," but as of Tuesday morning, no maps were available. The commission also canceled a news conference where they were expected to answer questions post-deadline.

Concerns with open meetings

The commission's long mostly private Monday meeting brought on questions of whether it complied with the Open Public Meetings Act.

The commission is subject to the law, which requires it to meet and make decisions in public. Other than a few brief check-ins with the public, most of Monday night was spent with the commissioners broken into groups of two, based on their political caucus.

There was only a brief, less-than-30-minute discussion in public before the final vote late Monday.

According to the law, public voting bodies can go behind closed doors for only select reasons, such as personnel matters, legal issues or security concerns. The commissioners did not explain how the mostly-private meetings complied with the Open Public Meetings Act.

Juli Bunting, executive director of the Washington Coalition for Open Government, said it appears that the commission "very blatantly" violated the Open Public Meetings Act.

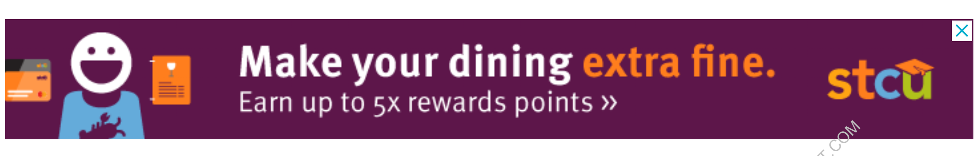
She said while she is not an attorney, if someone took the commission to court over it, "it's a pretty egregious violation for such an important task." She called it "a slap in the face."

"Any time a public government entity violates that law, it's a violation of the public trust," she said.

How they failed to meet their deadline

Past redistricting commissions have had more time to craft new boundaries.

In 2011, the commission had until Jan. 1 to release maps. Five years later, voters moved the deadline to Nov. 15 in an effort to give the state more time to implement districts before the following primary elections.



The COVID-19 pandemic also brought challenges for the 2021 commission, pushing back the arrival of Census data and making it unable to meet in person.

Throughout Monday night, the commissioners said they faced some technical issues as they were finishing up their map drawing but that they were hopeful they would be able to take action by midnight.

Despite the late data and new deadline, commissioners just last week were fairly confident they could reach a deal in time but hinted there was still disagreement. Some sticking points included creating a mostly-Latino legislative district in Yakima to comply with the Voting Rights Act and creating a district that spans both the east and west sides of the Cascades.

Washington is now the second state this year to send its redistricting to the state Supreme Court, according to a tweet from Dave Wasserman at the Cook Political Report. Last month, Virginia's independent redistricting commission failed to reach an agreement on maps, sending the final decision to the court. According to the Washington Post, Democratic and Republican leadership in Virginia can offer nominees for the court to hire as experts who can help with redrawing maps. It is in the process of appointing those experts.

It's unclear how Washington's Supreme Court will handle the job.

What's next

The Supreme Court does not have to follow what the commission already started, but as the commission seemed close to final maps late Monday, the court may just pick up where the commission left off.

Wendy Ferrell, spokesperson for the court, wrote in an email the court will create a plan and process for the justices' consideration. As of Monday, the court still was awaiting filings that the commission failed to meet its deadline.

"The commissioners have every faith that the Supreme Court will draw maps that are fair and worthy of the people of Washington," according to the commission's statement.

During Monday's meeting, commissioners' gave brief descriptions of what their final maps might have looked like.

Democratic appointee Brady Piñero Walkinshaw said in the final map the commission was contemplating the fourth district, which currently includes the Tri-Cities, and the fifth district, which includes Spokane, would continue to run north and south in Eastern Washington.

For legislative maps, Republican appointee Paul Graves said the maps the commission was considering worked to keep communities together but add new competitive districts.

Each commissioner had different priorities for their maps and negotiating compromises proved difficult. The two Republican appointees, Joe Fain and Graves, had prioritized creating more competitive districts across the state, which they said would encourage more political participation. The two Democratic appointees, April Sims and Walkinshaw, prioritized including those who have been historically left out in the conversations.

"Taking all the discussion we've had over the last few months and turning them into maps is a challenging process," Graves said.

In a statement, Senate Majority Leader Andy Billig, D-Spokane, said he was confident the Supreme Court will draw maps that represent the values of the state and meet state and federal requirements.

"Time and time again, Washingtonians expressed their desire for a map that keeps cities, counties and communities of interest together, offers fair, unbiased and equal representation to all, and importantly creates a majority Latino legislative district in Yakima as the federal Voting Rights Act requires," Billig said.

Sen. Mike Padden, R-Spokane Valley, said he hopes the court remains as "fair and impartial as possible," but he was worried about high turnover among legislators. The court may not look as closely at where incumbents live when drawing its districts, he said.

The Legislature could look at changing the redistricting process, but it's unclear if lawmakers will want to prioritize that in upcoming sessions.

Padden said the Legislature could try to include some form of arbitration into the process or moving the deadline but said he would want to hear from the commissioners about their experience this year before making any decisions.

"It's a shame it came down to the last minute and everything," Padden said. "I don't know if there's a magic formula that worked before, but it appears they were very, very close this year."

Laurel Demkovich's reporting for The Spokesman-Review is funded in part by Report for America and by members of the Spokane community. This story can be republished by other organizations for free under a Creative Commons license. For more information on this, please contact our newspaper's managing editor.

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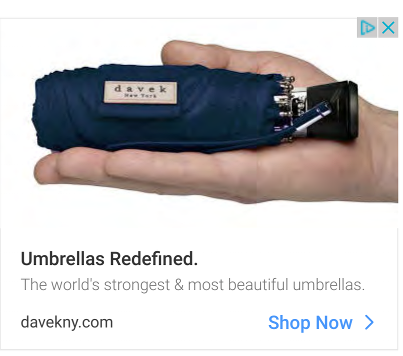
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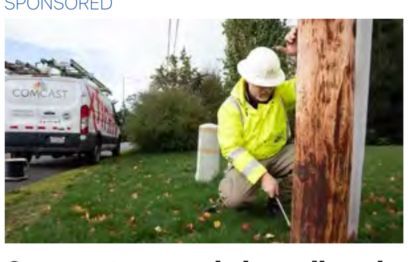
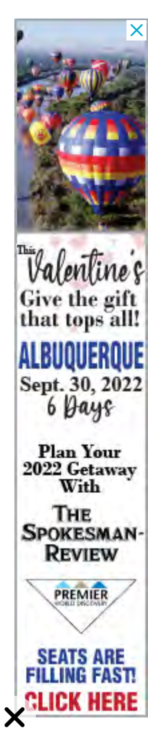


Comcast expands broadband to more people in Spokane County
Comcast expanded broadband service to 13,928 additional homes and 862 businesses in Washington, including major projects in Spokane County.



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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 12: HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4407

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4407

67th Legislature
2022 Regular Session

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

Adopted by the House February 2, 2022

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Adopted by the Senate February 8, 2022

President of the Senate

CERTIFICATE

I, Bernard Dean, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4407** as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

Chief Clerk

FILED

Secretary of State
State of Washington

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4407

Passed Legislature - 2022 Regular Session

State of Washington 67th Legislature 2022 Regular Session

By Representatives Sullivan and Kretz

Read first time 01/28/22.

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

WHEREAS, Pursuant to RCW 44.05.100 and Article II, section 43 of the state Constitution, the Washington State Redistricting Commission, on November 15, 2021, approved and submitted to the legislature a plan for the redistricting of state legislative and congressional districts, as represented by "The Resolution of Redistricting Congressional and Legislative Districts" (Z-0411.1/22); and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to RCW 44.05.100, the legislature desires to amend the boundaries of certain congressional districts as follows:

(1) Congressional district one, changing the population from 770,520 to 770,539 people; and

(2) Congressional district two, maintaining the population of 770,531 people; and

(3) Congressional district three, changing the population from 770,528 to 770,527 people; and

(4) Congressional district four, maintaining the population of 770,535 people; and

(5) Congressional district five, maintaining the population of 770,526 people; and

(6) Congressional district six, maintaining the population of 770,525 people; and

(7) Congressional district eight, changing the population from 770,507 to 770,512 people; and

(8) Congressional district nine, changing the population from 770,555 to 770,536 people; and

(9) Congressional district ten, changing the population from 770,533 to 770,529 people; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to RCW 44.05.100, the legislature desires to amend the boundaries of certain legislative districts as follows:

(1) Legislative district one, changing the population from 157,250 to 157,284 people; and

(2) Legislative district two, changing the population from 157,229 to 157,441 people; and

(3) Legislative district three, changing the population from 157,251 to 157,244 people; and

(4) Legislative district four, changing the population from 157,251 to 157,261 people; and

(5) Legislative district five, changing the population from 157,273 to 157,289 people; and

(6) Legislative district six, maintaining the population of 157,252 people; and

(7) Legislative district seven, maintaining the population of 157,250 people; and

(8) Legislative district eight, changing the population from 157,247 to 157,266 people; and

(9) Legislative district nine, changing the population from 157,250 to 157,247 people; and

(10) Legislative district ten, changing the population from 157,276 to 157,261 people; and

(11) Legislative district eleven, changing the population from 157,256 to 157,228 people; and

(12) Legislative district twelve, changing the population from 157,246 to 157,247 people; and

(13) Legislative district thirteen, changing the population from 157,250 to 157,248 people; and

(14) Legislative district fourteen, changing the population from 157,251 to 157,253 people; and

(15) Legislative district fifteen, maintaining the population of 157,231 people; and

(16) Legislative district sixteen, changing the population from 157,273 to 157,254 people; and

(17) Legislative district seventeen, changing the population from 157,270 to 157,239 people; and

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(18) Legislative district eighteen, changing the population from 157,225 to 157,261 people; and

(19) Legislative district nineteen, changing the population from 157,253 to 157,236 people; and

(20) Legislative district twenty, changing the population from 157,256 to 157,243 people; and

(21) Legislative district twenty-one, maintaining the population of 157,212 people; and

(22) Legislative district twenty-two, changing the population from 157,312 to 157,257 people; and

(23) Legislative district twenty-four, maintaining the population of 157,233 people; and

(24) Legislative district twenty-five, changing the population from 157,262 to 157,268 people; and

(25) Legislative district twenty-six, changing the population from 157,252 to 157,227 people; and

(26) Legislative district twenty-eight, maintaining the population of 157,287 people; and

(27) Legislative district twenty-nine, changing the population from 157,242 to 157,054 people; and

(28) Legislative district thirty, changing the population from 157,276 to 157,277 people; and

(29) Legislative district thirty-one, changing the population from 157,211 to 157,223 people; and

(30) Legislative district thirty-two, changing the population from 157,201 to 157,211 people; and

(31) Legislative district thirty-four, maintaining the population of 157,234 people; and

(32) Legislative district thirty-five, changing the population from 157,194 to 157,268 people; and

(33) Legislative district thirty-nine, changing the population from 157,266 to 157,306 people; and

(34) Legislative district forty, changing the population from 157,252 to 157,261 people; and

(35) Legislative district forty-one, changing the population from 157,230 to 157,234 people; and

(36) Legislative district forty-four, changing the population from 157,250 to 157,248 people; and

(37) Legislative district forty-five, changing the population from 157,351 to 157,270 people; and

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(38) Legislative district forty-seven, changing the population from 157,244 to 157,240 people; and

(39) Legislative district forty-nine, changing the population from 157,248 to 157,252 people; and

WHEREAS, These amendments include less than two percent of the population of each of the affected legislative districts as required by law;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the House of Representatives of the state of Washington, the Senate concurring, That the plan for legislative and congressional redistricting approved and submitted by the Washington State Redistricting Commission on November 15, 2021, be amended as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

District 1: King County: Tract 21600, Tract 21701, Tract 21702, Tract 21802, Tract 21803, Tract 21804, Tract 21903, Tract 21904, Tract 21905, Tract 21906, Tract 22001, Tract 22003, Tract 22005, Tract 22006, Tract 22101, Tract 22102, Tract 22201, Tract 22203, Tract 22204, Tract 22205, Tract 22300, Tract 22401, Tract 22402, Tract 22501, Tract 22502, Tract 22603, Tract 22604, Tract 22605, Tract 22606, Tract 22701, Tract 22702, Tract 22703, Tract 22802, Tract 22803, Tract 22804, Tract 22805, Tract 22901, Tract 22902, Tract 23000, Tract 23701, Tract 23702, Tract 23805, Tract 23806, Tract 23807, Tract 23808, Tract 24001, Tract 24002, Tract 24100, Tract 24200, Tract 32319, Tract 32323, Tract 32324, Tract 32325, Tract 32330, Tract 32331, Tract 21300: Block Group 1: Block 19; Tract 21500: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 25; Block Group 4: Block 10, Block 11; Tract 23100: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 23201: Block Group 1: Block 0; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 23202: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, ((~~Block 4,~~)) Block 7; Block Group 3; Tract 23601: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, ((~~Block 4,~~)) Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 15; Block Group 2: Block 7, Block 19; Tract 23603: Block Group 3, Block Group 4, Block Group 5: Block 0; Tract 23801: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5,

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Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 21; Tract 32313: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 3: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28; Block Group 4; Tract 32320: Block Group 1: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 2: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 3; Tract 32321: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 32326: Block Group 2: Block 10, Block 17; Block Group 3: Block 30; Snohomish County: Tract 41607, Tract 41609, Tract 41610, Tract 41703, Tract 41704, Tract 41809, Tract 41810, Tract 51100, Tract 51200, Tract 51301, Tract 51302, Tract 51804, Tract 51912, Tract 51913, Tract 51914, Tract 51916, Tract 51917, Tract 51918, Tract 51921, Tract 51922, Tract 51926, Tract 51927, Tract 51928, Tract 51931, Tract 51932, Tract 51933, Tract 51934, Tract 51935, Tract 51936, Tract 51937, Tract 51938, Tract 52004, Tract 52005, Tract 52006, Tract 52007, Tract 52008, Tract 52009, Tract 52010, Tract 52107, Tract 52108, Tract 52112, Tract 52114, Tract 52119, Tract 52120, Tract 52121, Tract 52122, Tract 52204, Tract 52208, Tract 52210, Tract 52211, Tract 52302, Tract 52401, Tract 52402, Tract 52502, Tract 52504, Tract 52505, Tract 52506, Tract 52603, Tract 52604, Tract 52605, Tract 52606, Tract 52607, Tract 52701, Tract 52706, Tract 52707, Tract 52708, Tract 52709, Tract 52710, Tract 52711, Tract 52803, Tract 52805, Tract 52807, Tract 52808, Tract 52809, Tract 52810, Tract 52903, Tract 52904, Tract 52905, Tract 52906, Tract 53507, Tract 41500: Block Group 2: Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35; Tract 41601: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 4: Block 9, Block 10, Block 11,

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Block 12, Block 13, Block 16, Block 17; Tract 41605: Block Group 1: Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 5; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5; Block Group 5: Block 0, Block 1, Block 6, Block 7; Tract 41606: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 5; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Tract 41701: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Tract 41808: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Block Group 2: Block 4; Block Group 3: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Tract 41813: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Block Group 3: Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 41814: Block Group 1: Block 10; Tract 50402: Block Group 1: Block 8; Tract 50900: Block Group 2: Block 4; Tract 51000: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 3; Tract 51401: Block Group 1: Block 16; Tract 51802: <u>Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7;</u> Block Group 3; Tract 51929: Block Group 1: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7; Tract 51930: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 52104: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 11, Block 31, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143,

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Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171; Block Group 3; Tract 52105: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46; Block Group 2; Tract 52113: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, ((~~Block 22,~~)) Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28; Tract 52203: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 4; Tract 52206: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 9, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 24, Block 25; Block Group 4: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 14, Block 20, Block 21; Tract 52207: Block Group 4: Block 9, Block 10, Block 15, Block 16, Block 24, Block 25; Tract 52301: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 53101: Block Group 1, Block Group 3: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12; Tract 53102: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 13, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Tract 53505: Block Group 2: ((~~Block 9,~~)) Block 10, Block 11, ((~~Block 16,~~)) Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45; Tract 53508: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 6, Block 8, Block 9, Block 13, Block 14, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 29, Block 30, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20,

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Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 41; Tract 53509: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 53510: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 20, Block 21; Tract 53511: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 5; Tract 53603: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 3: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 17, Block 18, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27; Tract 53604: Block Group 1: Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27; Tract 53801: Block Group 2: Block 13, Block 14.

District 2: Island County, San Juan County, Skagit County, Whatcom County, Snohomish County: Tract 40100, Tract 40200, Tract 40300, Tract 40400, Tract 40500, Tract 40700, Tract 40800, Tract 40900, Tract 41000, Tract 41100, Tract 41201, Tract 41202, Tract 41301, Tract 41303, Tract 41304, Tract 41400, Tract 41805, Tract 41812, Tract 41815, Tract 41816, Tract 41901, Tract 41904, Tract 41905, Tract 41906, Tract 41907, Tract 42001, Tract 42003, Tract 42004, Tract 42005, Tract 42006, Tract 50101, Tract 50102, Tract 50200, Tract 50300, Tract 50403, Tract 50404, Tract 50501, Tract 50502, Tract 50600, Tract 50700, Tract 50800, Tract 51402, Tract 51500, Tract 51601, Tract 51602, Tract 51701, Tract 51702, Tract 51803, Tract 53201, Tract 53202, Tract 53301, Tract 940001, Tract 940002, Tract 990002, Tract 990100, Tract 41500: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32; Tract 41601: Block

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Group 2: Block 3, Block 6, Block 7, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 3: Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 14, Block 15; Tract 41605: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 5; Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Block Group 3: Block 1; Block Group 4: Block 3; Block Group 5: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Tract 41606: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4; Block Group 2: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 4: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Tract 41701: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 6; Block Group 4; Tract 41808: Block Group 1: Block 0; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 5; Tract 41813: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 5; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 2, Block 5; Tract 41814: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 50402: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 50900: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Tract 51000: Block Group 1: Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 2: Block 5, Block 9; Tract 51401: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 51802: Block Group 1, Block Group 2((~~,~~)): Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 4, Block Group 5; Tract 51929: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3; Block Group 2: Block 1; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Tract 51930: Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 4; Tract 52104: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41,

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Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182, Block 183, Block 184, Block 185, Block 186, Block 187, Block 188, Block 189; Tract 52105: Block Group 1: Block 13, Block 19; Tract 53101: Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 11; Tract 53102: Block Group 1: Block 6, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 31; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 53302: Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4, Block Group 5; Tract 53508: Block Group 1: Block 5, Block 31.

District 3: Clark County, Cowlitz County, Lewis County, Pacific County, Skamania County, Wahkiakum County, Thurston County: Tract 12510, Tract 12531, Tract 12532, Tract 12720, Tract 12412: Block Group 1: Block 60, Block 61; Block Group 2: Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28; Block Group 3: ((~~Block 2, Block 3, Block 11,~~)) Block 12, ((~~Block 13,~~)) Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Tract 12420: Block Group 2: Block 10; Tract 12421: Block Group 1: Block 13, Block 25, Block 33, Block 34, Block 37; Tract 12530: Block Group 1: Block 32, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 39, Block 40, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 12610: Block Group 4: Block 40, Block 41; Block Group 5: Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 20, Block 22; Tract 12620: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50,

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Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56; Block Group 3: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Block Group 4, Block Group 5; Tract 12710: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51; Tract 12730: Block Group 1: Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 76, Block 77; Block Group 2: Block 42; Block Group 3.

District 4: Benton County, Grant County, Klickitat County, Okanogan County, Yakima County, Adams County: Tract 950302, Tract 950303, Tract 950400, Tract 950500, Tract 950301: Block Group 1: Block 16, Block 17, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 80, Block 81, Block 96, Block 115, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130; Douglas County: Tract 950101, Tract 950102, Tract 950200, Tract 950300, Tract 950500, Tract 950600, Tract 950700, Tract 950800, Tract 950400: Block Group 1: Block 6, Block 7, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Franklin County: Tract 20101, Tract 20102, Tract 20103, Tract 20201, Tract 20202, Tract 20300, Tract 20401, Tract 20402, Tract 20403, Tract 20404, Tract 20501, Tract 20503, Tract 20504, Tract 20603, Tract 20605, Tract 20606, Tract 20607, Tract 980100, Tract 20608: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 69, Block 70,

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Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74; Block Group 4: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 38, Block 39, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 47, Block 48, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55; Tract 20700: Block Group 1: Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 167, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182, Block 183, Block 184, Block 185, Block 186, Block 187, Block 188, Block 189, Block 190, Block 191, Block 192, Block 193, Block 194, Block 195, Block 197, Block 198, Block 199, Block 200, Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205.

District 5: Asotin County, Columbia County, Ferry County, Garfield County, Lincoln County, Pend Oreille County, Spokane County, Stevens County, Walla Walla County, Whitman County, Adams County: Tract 950100, Tract 950200, Tract 950301: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 28, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, ((~~Block 96,~~)) Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143; Franklin County: Tract 20801, Tract 20802, Tract 20608: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 59, Block 60, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 46, Block 49; Tract 20700: Block Group 1:

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Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 168, Block 169, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 196, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214.

District 6: Clallam County, Grays Harbor County, Jefferson County, Kitsap County, Mason County, Pierce County: Tract 60200, Tract 60300, Tract 60400, Tract 60500, Tract 60600, Tract 60700, Tract 60800, Tract 60903, Tract 60904, Tract 60906, Tract 60907, Tract 60908, Tract 61001, Tract 61002, Tract 61100, Tract 61200, Tract 61300, Tract 61400, Tract 61501, Tract 61502, Tract 61601, Tract 61602, Tract 61700, Tract 62600, Tract 62801, Tract 62901, Tract 62902, Tract 63000, Tract 72405, Tract 72406, Tract 72407, Tract 72408, Tract 72409, Tract 72410, Tract 72503, Tract 72504, Tract 72506, Tract 72507, Tract 72508, Tract 72509, Tract 72601, Tract 72602, Tract 940001, Tract 940002, Tract 940005, Tract 940008, Tract 940011, Tract 940012, Tract 940013, ((~~Tract 60200: Block Group~~

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~~1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182, Block 183, Block 184, Block 185, Block 186, Block 187, Block 188, Block 189, Block 190, Block 191, Block 192, Block 193, Block 194, Block 195, Block 196, Block 197, Block 198, Block 199, Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227;~~)) Tract 61800: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24; Block Group 2; Tract 62501: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 8, Block 9, Block 18, Block

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19, Block 20, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35; Tract 62502: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 16, Block 17, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Tract 62802: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38; Tract 63100: Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Tract 63501: Block Group 1: Block 22, Block 23; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Tract 70703: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3; Block Group 4, Block Group 5; Tract 71803: Block Group 2: Block 6; Tract 72309: Block Group 1: Block 0; Block Group 2: Block 4; Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 4: Block 1, Block 2, Block 5; Tract 72310: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1; Tract 72311: Block Group 1: Block 3; Tract 72312: Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Tract 72603: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 4; Tract 940009: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 23, Block 28, Block 29; Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Tract 940010: Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6.

District 8: Chelan County, Kittitas County, Douglas County: Tract 950400: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; King County: Tract 31000, Tract 31101, Tract 31102, Tract 31202, Tract 31204, Tract 31206, Tract 31207, Tract 31301, Tract 31302, Tract 31400, Tract 31501, Tract 31502, Tract 31601, Tract 31603, Tract 31604, Tract 31605, Tract 31704, Tract 31705, Tract 31707, Tract 31708, Tract 31709, Tract 31710, Tract 31904, Tract 31906, Tract 32002, Tract 32003, Tract 32005, Tract 32006, Tract 32007, Tract 32008, Tract 32010, Tract 32011, Tract 32102, Tract 32103,

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Tract 32104, Tract 32207, Tract 32211, Tract 32213, Tract 32215, Tract 32216, Tract 32217, Tract 32218, Tract 32219, Tract 32220, Tract 32221, Tract 32222, Tract 32223, Tract 32224, Tract 32225, Tract 32307, Tract 32311, Tract 32315, Tract 32316, Tract 32317, Tract 32318, Tract 32322, Tract 32327, Tract 32328, Tract 32332, Tract 32333, Tract 32401, Tract 32402, Tract 32500, Tract 32601, Tract 32603, Tract 32604, Tract 32605, Tract 32703, Tract 32704, Tract 32705, Tract 32706, Tract 32800, Tract 23404: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 2; Tract 25005: Block Group 1: Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 14; Tract 25006: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 2, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 4; Tract 25007: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 10; Tract 25101: Block Group 3: Block 17, Block 18; Tract 25104: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 25602: Block Group 1: Block 17, Block 18, Block 22; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 10, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; ((~~Block Group 3: Block 20, Block 22;~~)) Block Group 4: Block 6, Block 7, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Tract 29307: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 9; Block Group 3; Tract 29406: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: ((~~Block 14,~~)) Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 3; Tract 29507: Block Group 2; Tract 29508: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1; Block Group 3((~~: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6~~)); Tract 29602: Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 29604: Block Group 1, Block Group 3: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Tract 30600: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 19, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Tract 30700: Block Group 2: Block 24; Tract 30801: Block Group 1: Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block

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21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Tract 30802: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26; Tract 31208: Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7; Block Group 3; Tract 31800: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Block Group 3; Tract 31908: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 4, Block 10; Tract 31909: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 15, Block 16, Block 18; Tract 31910: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 31911: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 31912: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, ((~~Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11,~~)) Block 14, Block 15, ((~~Block 16, Block 17, Block 18,~~)) Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34; Block Group 3; Tract 31913: Block Group 1: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 4, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 3; Tract 32313: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 12, Block 16; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 5, Block 6; Tract 32320: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 8, Block 10; Tract 32321: Block Group 2: Block 20, Block 21; Tract 32326: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33; Pierce County: Tract 70100, Tract 70204, Tract 70205, Tract 70206, Tract 70207, Tract

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70208, Tract 70209, Tract 70307, Tract 70308, Tract 70309, Tract 70310, Tract 70311, Tract 70403, Tract 70404, Tract 73005, Tract 73006, Tract 73114, Tract 73115, Tract 73116, Tract 73117, Tract 73118, Tract 73119, Tract 73124, Tract 73129, Tract 73133, Tract 73200, Tract 70312: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 70313: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 7, Block 8, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 6, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, ((~~Block 25, Block 26,~~)) Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Block Group 3, Block Group 4, Block Group 5; Tract 70314: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Block Group 2; Tract 70315: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 22, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Tract 70316: Block Group 1: Block 12, Block 13, Block 15, Block 16, Block 18; Tract 70401: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 2; Tract 71210: Block Group 1: ((~~Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8,~~)) Block 11, Block 12, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, ((~~Block 30,~~)) Block 31; Block Group 2: Block 0; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Tract 71413: Block Group 1: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7; Tract 71414: Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 71415: Block Group 1: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Block Group 2; Tract 72909: Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 51, Block 52; Tract 73001: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 13, Block 15, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block

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48, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55; Block Group 3, Block Group 4, Block Group 5: Block 0, Block 1, Block 32, Block 33, Block 47, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 56, Block 57, Block 61, Block 62; Tract 73110: Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, ((~~Block 6,~~)) Block 7, Block 8, Block 11, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Tract 73123: Block Group 2: Block 22, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 10, Block 13, Block 14; Tract 73130: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, ((~~Block 13,~~)) Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 73132: Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7; Block Group 3; ((~~Tract 73302: Block Group 3: Block 11;~~)) Snohomish County: Tract 53400, Tract 53506, Tract 53605, Tract 53606, Tract 53700, Tract 53802, Tract 53803, Tract 52113: Block Group 2: Block 22, Block 23, Block 24; Tract 52203: Block Group 3: Block 14; Tract 52206: Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 23; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, ((~~Block 7,~~)) Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, ((~~Block 14,~~)) Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Tract 52207: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Tract 52301: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Tract 53302: Block Group 1; Tract 53505: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, ((~~Block 10,~~)) Block 9, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 46; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 53508: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 7, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 28, Block 39; Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 17, Block 25, Block 34, Block 35, Block 40, Block 42; Tract 53509: Block Group 1: Block 2; Tract 53510: Block Group 1: Block 1; Block Group 3: Block 1, Block 2, Block 8, Block 19; Tract

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53511: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 53603: Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24; Tract 53604: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 53801: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Block Group 3.

District 9: King County: Tract 8600, Tract 8700, Tract 8900, Tract 9000, Tract 9100, Tract 9400, Tract 9500, Tract 10001, Tract 10002, Tract 10101, Tract 10102, Tract 10200, Tract 10301, Tract 10302, Tract 10401, Tract 11001, Tract 11101, Tract 11102, Tract 11801, Tract 11802, Tract 11901, Tract 11902, Tract 23300, Tract 23401, Tract 23403, Tract 23500, Tract 23604, Tract 23901, Tract 23902, Tract 24301, Tract 24302, Tract 24400, Tract 24500, Tract 24601, Tract 24602, Tract 24701, Tract 24703, Tract 24704, Tract 24800, Tract 24901, Tract 24902, Tract 24904, Tract 24905, Tract 25001, Tract 25008, Tract 25103, Tract 25201, Tract 25202, Tract 25302, Tract 25303, Tract 25304, Tract 25401, Tract 25402, Tract 25500, Tract 25601, Tract 25702, Tract 25703, Tract 25704, Tract 25803, Tract 25804, Tract 25805, Tract 25806, Tract 26001, Tract 26003, Tract 26004, Tract 26101, Tract 26102, Tract 26200, Tract 26300, Tract 27200, Tract 27300, Tract 28100, Tract 28200, Tract 28300, Tract 28403, Tract 28700, Tract 28801, Tract 28802, Tract 28902, Tract 29001, Tract 29003, Tract 29004, Tract 29101, Tract 29102, Tract 29203, Tract 29205, Tract 29206, Tract 29207, Tract 29208, Tract 29304, Tract 29305, Tract 29306, Tract 29308, Tract 29309, Tract 29403, Tract 29405, Tract 29407, Tract 29408, Tract 29504, Tract 29505, Tract 29506, Tract 29603, Tract 29701, Tract 29702, Tract 29803, Tract 29804, Tract 29805, Tract 29806, Tract 29901, Tract 29902, Tract 30003, Tract 30005, Tract 30006, Tract

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30007, Tract 30008, Tract 30101, Tract 30102, Tract 30201, Tract 30203, Tract 30204, Tract 30304, Tract 30305, Tract 30306, Tract 30308, Tract 30309, Tract 30310, Tract 30311, Tract 30312, Tract 30313, Tract 30314, Tract 30403, Tract 30404, Tract 30405, Tract 30406, Tract 30407, Tract 30501, Tract 30503, Tract 30504, Tract 30901, Tract 30902, Tract 7800: Block Group 1: Block 41; Tract 7901: Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Tract 7902: Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 8102: Block Group 2: Block 5, Block 31, Block 32; Tract 8401: Block Group 3: Block 7, Block 8; Tract 8500: Block Group 1: Block 0; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 8800: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Block Group 3: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Tract 9200: Block Group 1; Tract 9300: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 38, Block 39; Block Group 2: Block 0; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 136, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 169, Block 174; Tract 10402: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 10900: Block Group 1: Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 28; Tract 11002: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 11700: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 23100: Block Group 2: Block 14; Block Group 3: ((~~Block 3,~~)) Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Tract 23201: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block

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Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 22, Block 23; Tract 28500: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 19; Block Group 2: Block 5, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Tract 28901: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Tract 29307: Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 29406: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; Tract 29507: Block Group 1; Tract 29508: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 9; Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; ((~~Block Group 3: Block 3;~~)) Tract 29602: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 5, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Tract 29604: Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 10; Tract 30600: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, ((~~Block 19,~~)) Block 20; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 30700: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 25, Block 26; Block Group 3; Tract 30801: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 30802: Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 27; Tract 31208: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1; Tract 31800: Block Group 2: Block 12, ((~~Block 19,~~)) Block 20; Tract 31908: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 31909: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3,

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Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 17((~~, Block 18~~)); Block Group 2; Tract 31910: Block Group 1: Block 4, Block 5, Block 8, Block 10, Block 12, Block 16; Tract 31911: Block Group 1: Block 13; Tract 31912: Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Tract 31913: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 990100: Block Group 0: Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129.

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Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 17; Tract 70312: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1; Tract 70313: Block Group 1: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, ((~~Block 7, Block 8,~~)) Block 9, Block 10, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 25, Block 26; Tract 70314: Block Group 1: Block 9, Block 10; Tract 70315: Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 70316: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 14, Block 17; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 70401: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1; Tract 70703: Block Group 2: Block 0; Block Group 3: Block 1; Tract 71210: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 32; Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 1, ((~~Block 2, Block 4,~~)) Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Tract 71413: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Block Group 2; Tract 71414: Block Group 1; Tract 71415: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Tract 71803: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 72309: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, ((~~Block 2,~~)) Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block

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10, Block 11; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 3, Block 4; Tract 72310: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 72311: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 72312: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 5; Tract 72603: Block Group 3, Block Group 5; Tract 72909: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 50, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180; Tract 73001: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 35, Block 49, Block 50, Block 56; Block Group 5: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24,

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Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 48, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 63; Tract 73110: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: ((~~Block 8,~~)) Block 6, Block 9, Block 10, ((~~Block 11,~~)) Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, ((~~Block 23,~~)) Block 24; Tract 73123: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, ((~~Block 22,~~)) Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26((~~, Block 27, Block 28~~)); Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12; Tract 73130: Block Group 1: ((~~Block 10, Block 11~~)) Block 13; Tract 73132: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5((~~, Block 6; Tract 73302: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18~~)); Tract 940009: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Tract 940010: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Thurston County: Tract 10100, Tract 10200, Tract 10300, Tract 10400, Tract 10510, Tract 10520, Tract 10600, Tract 10700, Tract 10801, Tract 10802, Tract 10910, Tract 10920, Tract 11000, Tract 11100, Tract 11200, Tract 11300, Tract 11410, Tract 11421, Tract 11422, Tract 11500, Tract 11622, Tract 11623, Tract 11624, Tract 11625, Tract 11626, Tract 11627, Tract 11628, Tract 11720, Tract 11721, Tract 11722, Tract 11810, Tract 11821, Tract 11822, Tract 11901, Tract 11902, Tract 12001, Tract 12002, Tract 12100, Tract 12211, Tract 12221, Tract 12223, Tract 12224, Tract 12225, Tract 12226, Tract 12320, Tract 12330, Tract 12331, Tract 12332, Tract 12422, Tract 990100, Tract 12412: Block Group 1((~~,~~)): Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3,

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Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 22, Block 23, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13; Tract 12420: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38; Block Group 3; Tract 12421: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 35, Block 36, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58; Tract 12530: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 33, Block 38, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, ((~~Block 45,~~)) Block 49, Block 50; Tract 12610: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26,

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Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 42, Block 43; Block Group 5: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, ((~~Block 16,~~)) Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 21, Block 23, Block 24; Tract 12620: Block Group 2: Block 4; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 15; Tract 12710: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 52; Tract 12730: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 41, Block 42, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 74, Block 75; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 43.

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LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

District 1: King County: Tract 21500, Tract 21600, Tract 21701, Tract 21702, Tract 21802, Tract 21803, Tract 21804, Tract 22001, Tract 22101, Tract 22102, Tract 22201, Tract 32319, Tract 20401: Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 4, Block 14, Block 18; Tract 20402: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 5; Tract 21300: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25; Tract 21400: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 12, Block 13, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7; Tract 21904: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Tract 21905: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0,

Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0; Tract 21906: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Tract 22203: Block Group 2: Block 3; Tract 22204: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Tract 22300: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Tract 32307: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 2, Block 11; Block Group 2((~~, Block Group 3: Block 1, Block 4~~)); Tract 32320: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 16, Block 17; Tract 32321: Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Snohomish County: Tract 51913, Tract 51914, Tract 51916, Tract 51917, Tract 51918, Tract 51921, Tract 51922, Tract 51931, Tract 51932, ((~~Tract 51301: Block Group 1: Block 6; Block Group 2: Block 7, Block 8;~~)) Tract 51802: Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7; Tract 51912: Block Group 1: Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34; Block Group 2; Tract 51926: Block Group 2: Block 21; Tract 51927: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Tract 51929: Block Group 2: Block 5, Block 8; Tract 51930: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 51933: Block Group 1: Block 6; Block Group 2; Tract 51937: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 19, Block 20; Tract 51938: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 3; Tract 52112: Block Group 1: Block 11, Block 12, Block 14; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block

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6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 16.

District 2: Pierce County: Tract 71413, Tract 71414, Tract 71415, Tract 73005, Tract 73006, Tract 73115, Tract 73116, Tract 73117, Tract 73118, Tract 73119, Tract 73124, Tract 73129, Tract 73133, Tract 73200, Tract 70100: Block Group 1: Block 104, Block 108, Block 112, Block 113, Block 128, Block 132, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 172, Block 179, Block 180, Block 184, Block 185, Block 186, Block 187, Block 188, Block 189, Block 190, Block 203, Block 208; Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 20, Block 26, Block 33; Tract 70208: Block Group 2: Block 31, Block 33; Tract 70403: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 70404: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, ((~~Block 2,~~)) Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, ((~~Block 16,~~)) Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 6; Tract 71306: Block Group 3: Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 22; Block Group 4: Block 0; Block Group 5; Tract 71309: Block Group 1: Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15,

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Block 16, Block 17; Tract 71411: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1; Tract 71412: Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 4, Block Group 5; Tract 71417: Block Group 2((~~: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17~~)); Tract 72909: Block Group 2: Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 51, Block 52, Block 131, Block 158; Tract 73001: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4, Block Group 5: Block 0, Block 1, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63; Tract 73114: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Block Group 2: Block 0; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Tract 73123: Block Group 2: Block 22, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Tract 73127: Block Group 1: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 73128: Block Group 1: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 4; Tract 73130: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 73131: Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7; Tract 73132: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 4; Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7; Block Group 3; Thurston County: Tract 12331, Tract 12332, Tract 12412, Tract 12421, Tract 12422, Tract 11200: Block Group 3: Block 9; ((~~Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 4, Block 5;~~)) Tract 11500: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 9; Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 3, Block Group 4((~~: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12,~~

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~~Block 13;~~)), Block Group 5; Tract 11624: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 9; Tract 11627: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 14, Block 15; Tract 11628: ((~~Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 6, Block 7, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 17; Block Group 2: Block 9;~~)) Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 24; Tract 12320: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 3: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Tract 12330: Block Group 1((~~: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 8, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15;~~)), Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 19, Block 20; Tract 12420: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 12, Block 31, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37; Tract 12510: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 16, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 42, ((~~Block 44, Block 45, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57,~~)) Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 64; Tract 12530: Block Group 1: Block 32; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 2, Block 4; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, ((~~Block 2,~~)) Block 3, Block 4, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Tract 12532: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 18; Block Group 2.

District 3: Spokane County: Tract 500, Tract 600, Tract 700, Tract 1100, Tract 1200, Tract 1300, Tract 1900, Tract 2000, Tract 2100, Tract 2300, Tract 2400, Tract 2501, Tract 2502, Tract 2503,

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Tract 2600, Tract 2900, Tract 3000, Tract 3100, Tract 3200, Tract 3500, Tract 3602, Tract 3900, Tract 4001, Tract 4002, Tract 4100, Tract 4200, Tract 4300, Tract 4400, Tract 4500, Tract 4601, Tract 4602, Tract 4701, Tract 4702, Tract 14500, Tract 800: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53; Block Group 2: Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53; Tract 900: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4, Block Group 5, Block Group 6: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32; Tract 1000: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 5, Block Group 6; Tract 1400: Block Group 2: Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55; Block Group 3: Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48; Tract 1500: Block Group 4: Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26; Tract 1800: Block Group 1: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 2: Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 47, Block 48; Tract 3601: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 28; Block Group 2; Tract 3800: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14,

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Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Tract 4800: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 8; Tract 4900: Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 4: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 5000: Block Group 1: Block 0; Tract 10601: Block Group 1: Block 18, Block 21; Tract 10701: Block Group 1: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 2: Block 11, Block 12; Tract 10702: Block Group 1: Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 22; Tract 11000: Block Group 3: Block 17, Block 18, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27; Tract 11302: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 16; Block Group 3: Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32; Tract 12200: Block Group 1: ((~~Block 0, Block 1,~~)) Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, ((~~Block 7,~~)) Block 8, Block 9, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 31, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129; Tract 13401: Block Group 1: Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 15, Block 17, Block 18, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Tract 13503: Block Group 2: Block 2; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block

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District 4: Spokane County: Tract 10101, Tract 10102, Tract 10201, Tract 10203, Tract 10204, Tract 11301, Tract 11400, Tract 11500, Tract 11600, Tract 11701, Tract 11702, Tract 11800, Tract 11900, Tract 12000, Tract 12100, Tract 12500, Tract 12600, Tract 12701, Tract 12702, Tract 12801, Tract 12802, Tract 12901, Tract 13002, Tract 13101, Tract 13201, Tract 10304: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Tract 10305: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 65, Block 66; Tract 11202: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 8, Block 9, Block 19, Block 29; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Tract 11203: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Block Group 3: Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 17, Block 18; Tract 11302: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 26,

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Block 27, Block 33; Tract 12200: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 7, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134; Block Group 2; Tract 12300: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 31; Block Group 4; Tract 12401: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 13, Block 16, Block 22, Block 23, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 43, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 17, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 35, Block 37, Block 38, Block 40; Tract 12402: Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Block Group 4: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 16; Tract 12902: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4, Block Group 5: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block

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6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 14, Block 16, Block 17; Tract 13001: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 20; Tract 13003: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 3: Block 5, Block 6; Tract 13102: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24; Block Group 4: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Tract 13203: Block Group 1: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40; Block Group 2; Tract 13204: Block Group 1: Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Block Group 3; Tract 13205: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 8; Tract 13401: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 5, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 26, Block 27; Tract 14400: Block Group 2: Block 11.

District 5: King County: Tract 31501, Tract 31603, Tract 31604, Tract 31605, Tract 31904, Tract 32002, Tract 32003, ((~~Tract 32008,~~)) Tract 32010, Tract 32011, Tract 32102, Tract 32103, Tract 32104, Tract 32220, Tract 32222, Tract 32223, Tract 32604, Tract 32605, Tract 32705, Tract 25005: Block Group 1: Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 14; Tract 25006: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 2, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 4; Tract 25007: Block Group 1: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 10; Tract 25101: Block Group 3: Block 17, Block 18; Tract 25104: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 5,

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Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 25602: Block Group 1: Block 17, Block 18, Block 22; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 10, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; ((~~Block Group 3: Block 20, Block 22;~~)) Block Group 4: Block 6, Block 7, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Tract 31202: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, ((~~Block 6, Block 13,~~)) Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 41; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 19, Block 20; Tract 31204: Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 22; Tract 31502: Block Group 1: Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 92, Block 93, Block 97, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 244; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 20; Tract 31601: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 4; Tract 31800: Block Group 3: Block 0; Tract 31906: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, ((~~Block 33, Block 34,~~)) Block 35; Block Group 2; Tract 31912: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, ((~~Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13,~~)) Block 14, Block 15, ((~~Block 16, Block 17, Block 18,~~)) Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31,

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Block 32, Block 33, Block 34; Block Group 3; Tract 31913: Block Group 1: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 32006: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 7, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 3: Block 18; Tract 32007: Block Group 1: Block 16, Block 17; Block Group 2: Block 13, Block 14, Block 17; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 12; Tract 32008: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 32211: Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 3; Tract 32213: Block Group 1: Block 6, Block 7; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Tract 32215: Block Group 2: Block 22; Tract 32218: Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6; Tract 32219: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 19, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5; Tract 32221: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Block Group 5; Tract 32601: Block Group 1: Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 36, Block 37, Block 41; Block Group 2: Block 69; Tract 32603: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Tract 32703: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25,

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Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53; Tract 32704: Block Group 1: Block 13, Block 15, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25; Block Group 2: Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 17, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1; Block Group 4: Block 4, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 32, Block 33, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37; Tract 32706: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 14, Block 19, Block 21, Block 24, Block 26, Block 29, Block 33, Block 34, Block 37, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 75, Block 76, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177; Tract 32800: Block Group 1: Block 42, Block 55, Block 56, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 74, Block 78.

District 6: Spokane County: Tract 201, Tract 202, Tract 301, Tract 302, Tract 400, Tract 1600, Tract 10401, Tract 10403, Tract 10404, Tract 10504, Tract 10505, Tract 10506, Tract 10507, Tract 10508, Tract 10603, Tract 10604, Tract 10800, Tract 10901, Tract 10902, Tract 11102, Tract 11103, Tract 11104, Tract 11204, Tract 13700, Tract 13800, Tract 800: Block Group 1: Block 7, Block 8; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block

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6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34; Tract 900: Block Group 6: Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 33; Tract 1000: Block Group 4; Tract 1400: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 56; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 36, Block 37, Block 45; Block Group 4; Tract 1500: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 5; Tract 1800: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 20; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 46, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62; Tract 3601: Block Group 1: Block 4, Block 27; Tract 3800: Block Group 1: Block 5, Block 6, Block 11, Block 23; Block Group 2: Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34; Tract 10303: Block Group 1: Block 30, Block 31, Block 32; Block Group 2; Tract 10304: Block Group 1: Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40; Block Group 3: Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 4: Block 21, Block 23, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block

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Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33; Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42; Block Group 3: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6; Tract 13900: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 46, Block 49; Block Group 2: Block 7, Block 9, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 27, Block 28, Block 30, Block 31; Block Group 3; Tract 14100: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 27; Block Group 3: Block 7, Block 8, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 43, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14; Block Group 5; Tract 14400: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block

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24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47; Block Group 3, Block Group 4.

District 7: Ferry County, Okanogan County, Pend Oreille County, Stevens County, Douglas County: Tract 950101, Tract 950102, Tract 950200, Tract 950300, Tract 950400: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 27, Block 28; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 31, Block 32; Tract 950600: Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Tract 950700: Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 16; Block Group 3; Tract 950800: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 28, Block 31, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61; ((~~Ferry County: Tract 970100, Tract 970200, Tract 940000: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81,~~

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~~Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175; Block Group 2;~~)) Grant County: Tract 10100, Tract 10200: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 104, Block 105, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 198, Block 199, Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37; Tract 10300: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4,

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Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 28, Block 32, Block 33, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62; Tract 10401: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 21, Block 31, Block 32, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 64, Block 65; Tract 10500: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 21; Tract 11200: Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 13, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 32, ((~~Block 33, Block 36,~~)) Block 37; Spokane County: Tract 10301, Tract 10303: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43; Tract 10304: Block Group 1: Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 14; Block Group 4: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 22, Block 24, Block 25, Block 34.

District 8: Benton County: Tract 10100, Tract 10203, Tract 10204, Tract 10300, Tract 10400, Tract 10500, Tract 10600, Tract 10809, Tract 10810, ((~~Tract 10811,~~)) Tract 10816, Tract 10817, Tract 10819, Tract 10820, Tract 10902, Tract 10201: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5,

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Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34; Tract 10807: Block Group 1: Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 72, Block 73; ((~~Tract 10814: Block Group 1: Block 3, Block 4, Block 17, Block 18, Block 32;~~)) Tract 10811: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51; Tract 10814: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 17, Block 18, Block 32, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89; Tract 10815: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, ((~~Block 40,~~)) Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 10818: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14,

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Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, ((~~Block 23,~~)) Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, ((~~Block 29,~~)) Block 30, Block 31; Tract 10901: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12; Tract 11001: Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5; Block Group 5: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 10; Tract 11100: Block Group 3: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 6; Tract 11505: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 11506: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 37, Block 42; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 12000: Block Group 1: Block 96; Franklin County: Tract 20501, Tract 20503, Tract 20504, Tract 20603, Tract 20607, Tract 20402: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 12; Block Group 2; Tract 20605: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 20606: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block

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26, Block 27, Block 28; Block Group 4; Tract 20608: Block Group 2: Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, ((~~Block 55,~~)) Block 56, Block 57.

District 9: Asotin County, Columbia County, Garfield County, Lincoln County, Whitman County, Adams County: Tract 950100, Tract 950200, Tract 950301: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 133, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 142, Block 143; ((~~Ferry County: Tract 940000: Block Group 1: Block 125;~~)) Franklin County: Tract 20802, Tract 20102: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 20, Block 25, Block 27; Tract 20608: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 47, Block 67; Block Group 3: Block 10, Block 11, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74; Block Group 4: Block 3; Tract 20700: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block

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104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182, Block 183, Block 184, Block 185, Block 186, Block 187, Block 188, Block 189, Block 190, Block 191, Block 192, Block 193, Block 194, Block 195, Block 196, Block 198, Block 199, Block 200, Block 201, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214; Tract 20801: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Spokane County: Tract 13300, Tract 13502, Tract 14001, Tract 14002, Tract 14200, Tract 14300, Tract 4800: Block Group 2: Block 20; Block Group 3: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7; Tract 4900: Block Group 1, Block Group 3: Block 12, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Tract 5000: Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 12300: Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 32, Block 33; Tract 12401: Block Group 1: Block 7, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 24, Block 25, Block 30, Block 38, Block 42, Block 44, Block 52, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 75;

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Block Group 3: Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 36, Block 39, Block 41, Block 42; Tract 12402: Block Group 1, Block Group 3: Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 14, Block 15, Block 17, Block 18; Tract 12902: Block Group 5: Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 15; Tract 13001: Block Group 1: Block 11, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Tract 13003: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 13102: Block Group 3: Block 9((~~, Block 10~~)); Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Tract 13203: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 11, Block 35, Block 36; Tract 13204: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Tract 13205: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7; Tract 13401: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 16, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39; Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 16, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33; Block Group 3; Tract 13501: Block Group 1: Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48; Tract 13503: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8,

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Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 3: Block 16; Tract 13900: Block Group 1: Block 44, Block 45, Block 47, Block 48; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 26, Block 29, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53; Tract 14100: Block Group 1: Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 38, Block 39; Block Group 2: Block 26, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 30, Block 42, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63; Block Group 4: Block 13, Block 15.

District 10: Island County, Skagit County: Tract 940801, Tract 952405, Tract 940301: Block Group 1: Block 36, Block 37, Block 39; Tract 940302: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37; Block Group 2; Tract 940401: Block Group 1: Block 23, Block 24, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Tract 940802: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57; Tract 950100: Block Group 2: Block 22, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44; Tract 951800: Block Group 1: ((~~Block 24, Block 25, Block 27,~~)) Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, ((~~Block 32,~~)) Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, ((~~Block 37, Block 38, Block 39,~~)) Block 40, Block 41, ((~~Block 58, Block 59,~~)) Block 60; Tract 951900: Block Group 2: Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53; Tract 952100: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block

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Group 3: Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63; Tract 952200: Block Group 1: Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 29; Tract 952401: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 21; Block Group 3; Tract 952500: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 18, Block 19, Block 22, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35; Block Group 3: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45; Tract 952600: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 26; Tract 952700: Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block

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108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114; Tract 990100: Block Group 0: Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100; Snohomish County: Tract 53201, Tract 53202, Tract 53301, Tract 53507, Tract 53508, Tract 53509, Tract 990100, Tract 52701: Block Group 1: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Tract 52803: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Tract 53101: Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, ((~~Block 8,~~)) Block 11; Tract 53102: Block Group 1: Block 6, ((~~Block 7, Block 8,~~)) Block 9, ((~~Block 10,~~)) Block 11, Block 12, ((~~Block 13,~~)) Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, ((~~Block 30,~~)) Block 31; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 53302: Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4, Block Group 5; Tract 53400: Block Group 2: Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 3: Block 39, Block 40, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46; Block Group 4: Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Tract 53505: Block Group 3: Block 9; Tract 53510: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Tract 53511: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 3: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 990002: Block Group 0: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5.

District 11: King County: Tract 25103, Tract 25201, Tract 25303, Tract 25304, Tract 25401, Tract 25402, Tract 25500, Tract 25601, Tract 25702, Tract 25703, Tract 25704, Tract 25803, Tract 25804,

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Tract 25805, Tract 25806, Tract 27200, Tract 28200, Tract 29304, Tract 29305, Tract 29306, Tract 29308, Tract 31908, Tract 31910, Tract 31911, Tract 10900: Block Group 1: Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 28; Tract 24703: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Tract 24704: Block Group 3: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Tract 25101: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 19; Block Group 4; Tract 25104: Block Group 1: Block 6, Block 7, ((~~Block 8, Block 9,~~)) Block 10((~~, Block 11~~)); Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 4, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Tract 25202: Block Group 1: Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 25302: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Block Group 4; Tract 25602: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 23; Block Group 2: Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 3((~~: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 21;~~)), Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 26001: Block Group 4: Block 27; Tract 26003: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1; Tract 26004: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Tract 26101: Block Group 1: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 13, Block 14,

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Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Block Group 3: Block 6, Block 16; Tract 26200: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 26300: Block Group 1: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43; Block Group 2; Tract 26400: Block Group 1: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 36, Block 37; Tract 27100: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 8, Block 9; Tract 27300: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 9, Block 11, Block 13; Tract 28100: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 4; Block Group 2: Block 0; Tract 28300: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 10; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 12; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 11, Block 21, Block 22, Block 32, Block 44, Block 45; Tract 28802: Block Group 2: Block 0; Tract 29207: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block

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9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 2: Block 0; Tract 29309: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Tract 29403: Block Group 3: Block 0; Tract 31906: Block Group 1: Block 9, Block 33, Block 34; Tract 31909: Block Group 1: ((~~Block 0,~~)) Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, ((~~Block 15,~~)) Block 17((~~, Block 18~~)); Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Tract 31912: Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Tract 31913: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5((~~, Block 6, Block 7~~)).

District 12: Chelan County, Douglas County: Tract 950500, Tract 950400: Block Group 1: Block 23; Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Block Group 3: Block 10, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26; Block Group 4: Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39; Tract 950600: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 19; Block Group 4; Tract 950700: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Tract 950800: Block Group 3: Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 29, Block 30, Block 32, Block 33, Block 58; King County: Tract 32401: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 40, Block 41, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 66, Block 67; Block Group 2: Block 8, Block 20; Block Group 3: Block 0; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, ((~~Block 9,~~)) Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28; Tract 32402: Block Group 3, Block Group 4: ((~~Block 19, Block 20,~~

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~~Block 24,~~)) Block 25, ((~~Block 26,~~)) Block 27; Tract 32500: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48; Block Group 3: Block 10, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78; Block Group 4; Tract 32601: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 35, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72; Tract 32603: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 3: Block 1; Tract 32703: Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, ((~~Block 47,~~)) Block 48, Block 49, Block 50; Tract 32704: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block

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11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 16, Block 18((~~, Block 22~~)); Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 31, Block 34; Tract 32706: Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 20, Block 22, Block 23, Block 25, Block 27, Block 28, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 35, Block 36, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 77, Block 166, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180; Tract 32800: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 57, Block 58, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Snohomish County: Tract 52208, Tract 52210, Tract 52211, Tract 52105: Block Group 2: Block 5, Block 6; Tract 52113: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 28; Tract 52203: Block Group 1: Block 2, ((~~Block 23,~~)) Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 24; Block Group 2: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block

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15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Block Group 3, Block Group 4((~~: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38~~)); Tract 52204: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 52206: Block Group 1: Block 0, ((~~Block 2, Block 3,~~)) Block 8((~~, Block 11; Block Group 2: Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17~~)); Block Group 3((~~,~~)): Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25; Block Group 4: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, ((~~Block 13,~~)) Block 14, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Tract 52207: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 7, ((~~Block 9,~~)) Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 52301: Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; ((~~Tract 52302: Block Group 3: Block 0;~~)) Tract 53801: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77,

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Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122; Tract 53802: Block Group 1: Block 6, ((~~Block 8,~~)) Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28; Block Group 4; Tract 53803: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 21, Block 22, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72.

District 13: Kittitas County, Grant County: Tract 10402, Tract 10600, Tract 10700, Tract 10800, Tract 10901, Tract 10903, Tract 10904, Tract 11001, Tract 11002, Tract 11101, Tract 11102, Tract 11300, Tract 11401, Tract 11404, Tract 11405, Tract 10200: Block Group 1: Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 102, Block 103, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182,

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Block 183, Block 184, Block 185, Block 186, Block 187, Block 188, Block 189, Block 190, Block 191, Block 192, Block 193, Block 194, Block 195, Block 196, Block 197, Block 200; Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128; Tract 10300: Block Group 2: Block 53; Block Group 3: Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 63; Tract 10401: Block Group 1: Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, ((~~Block 21,~~)) Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 33, ((~~Block 37, Block 38,~~)) Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69; Block Group 2; Tract 10500: Block Group 1: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block

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Block 10, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, ((~~Block 5, Block 6, Block 9,~~)) Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Block Group 4: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28; Block Group 5; Tract 1701: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60; Block Group 2: Block 43, Block 51, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110; Tract 1702: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 73, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 86, Block 87, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105; Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 32; Block Group 3: Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 38; Tract 2900: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 41, Block 42; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Block Group 5, Block Group 6; Tract 3002: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 5; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19,

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Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44; Block Group 3; Tract 3003: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 124, Block 125, Block 129, Block 130; Tract 3100: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 37, Block 42; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 3; Tract 3200: Block Group 3: Block 22; ((~~Block Group 4: Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 35;~~)) Tract 3400: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 5; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 17, Block 18, Block 22, Block 25.

District 14: Klickitat County, Yakima County: Tract 302, Tract 401, Tract 402, Tract 500, Tract 800, Tract 902, Tract 903, Tract 904, Tract 1000, Tract 1201, Tract 2701, Tract 2801, Tract 2803, Tract 2804, Tract 940005, Tract 940006, Tract 940007, Tract 940008, Tract 100: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72; Tract 200: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 19, Block 20; Tract 301: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Block Group 3; Tract 600: Block Group 1: Block 18, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 700: Block Group 1: Block 0,

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Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27; Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 22, Block 23, Block 26, Block 27; Block Group 3; Tract 1100: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 22, Block 23, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28; Block Group 4, Block Group 5; Tract 1202: Block Group 4; Tract 1300: Block Group 1: Block 10, Block 17, Block 18, Block 22; Block Group 2: Block 33, Block 34, Block 35; Tract 1601: Block Group 1: Block 16, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 33, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 48; Tract 1602: Block Group 3: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Tract 1702: Block Group 1: Block 66, Block 67; Block Group 2: Block 59, Block 68, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 85, Block 86, Block 88, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92; Tract 2103: Block Group 1: Block 8, Block 9; Tract 2104: Block Group 4: Block 0; Tract 2201: Block Group 4: Block 23; Tract 2202: Block Group 3: Block 34; Tract 2900: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 9, Block 13, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41; Block Group 3: Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40; Block Group 4: Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41; Tract 3002: Block Group 1: ((~~Block 0, Block 1,~~)) Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 2: Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 37; Tract 3003: Block Group 2: Block 0,

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Block 1, Block 2, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 131; Tract 3100: Block Group 1: Block 21, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41; Block Group 2: Block 10; Tract 3200: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Block Group 4((~~: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 36~~)); Tract 3400: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, ((~~Block 5,~~)) Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95; Block Group 2: ((~~Block 7,~~)) Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 19, Block

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Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182, Block 183, Block 184, Block 185, Block 186, Block 187, Block 188, Block 189, Block 190, Block 191, Block 192, Block 193, Block 194, Block 195, Block 196, Block 197, Block 198, Block 199, Block 200, Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254, Block 255, Block 256, Block 257, Block 258, Block 259, Block 260, Block 261, Block 262, Block 263, Block 264, Block 265, Block 266, Block 267, Block 268, Block 269, Block 270, Block 271, Block 272, Block 273, Block 274, Block 275, Block 276, Block 277, Block 278, Block 279, Block 280, Block 281, Block 282, Block 283, Block 284, Block 285, Block 286, Block 287, Block 288, Block 289, Block 290, Block 291, Block 292, Block 293, Block 294, Block 295, Block 296, Block 297, Block 298, Block 299, Block 300, Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 331, Block 332, Block 333, Block 334, Block 335, Block 336, Block 337, Block 338, Block 339, Block 340, Block 341, Block 342, Block 343, Block 344, Block 345, Block 346, Block 347, Block 348, Block 349, Block 350, Block 351; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, ((~~Block 6,~~)) Block 7, Block 8, ((~~Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12,~~)) Block 13, Block

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District 17: Skamania County, Clark County: Tract 40505, Tract 40507, Tract 40509, Tract 40510, Tract 40511, Tract 40512, Tract 40513, Tract 40603, Tract 40605, Tract 40608, Tract 40609, Tract 40610, Tract 41309, Tract 41310, Tract 41321, Tract 41322, Tract 41323, Tract 41325, Tract 41328, Tract 41329, Tract 41334, Tract 41335, Tract 41400, Tract 41500, Tract 40101: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50; Block Group 2:

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Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 6, Block 7, Block 13, Block 14, Block 24, Block 38; ((~~Tract 40407: Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1;~~)) Tract 40408: Block Group 1: Block 0; ((~~Tract 40416: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 14; Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 10;~~)) Tract 40504: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 40604: Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 40712: Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 29; Tract 40713: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 13, Block 14; Tract 40715: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 2, Block 4, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 28; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 7; Tract 41319: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32; Block Group 3; Tract 41320: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4, Block Group 5; Tract 41326: Block Group 1: Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 32; Tract 41332: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Tract 41333: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 6, Block 7, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Block Group 2; Tract 41337: Block Group 2: Block 7, Block 8.

District 18: Clark County: Tract 40407, Tract 40409, Tract 40411, Tract 40412, Tract 40413, Tract 40414, Tract 40415, Tract 40707, Tract 40709, Tract 40711, ((~~Tract 40713,~~)) Tract 40714, Tract 40803, Tract 40809, Tract 40810, Tract 40811, Tract 40904, Tract 40908, Tract 40909, Tract 41008, Tract 41009, Tract 40203: Block Group 2:

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Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6; Block Group 3: Block 53, Block 54, Block 55; Tract 40303: Block Group 2: Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 25, Block 37; Tract 40403: Block Group 1: Block 8, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52; Block Group 2; ((~~Tract 40407: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17;~~)) Tract 40408: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; ((~~Tract 40415: Block Group 1: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37; Block Group 2;~~)) Tract 40416: Block Group 1: Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 2((~~: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13;~~)), Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 40604: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Tract 40703: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Tract 40706: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Tract 40712: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 27, Block 28; Tract 40713: Block Group 1: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10,

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Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 40715: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 29; Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Tract 40806: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Tract 40808: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 34; Tract 40812: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 3; Tract 40905: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 17; Block Group 2: Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 21, ((~~Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26,~~)) Block 30, Block 31; Tract 40907: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24; Block Group 4; Tract 40910: Block Group 1: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36; Block Group 2; Tract 41003: Block Group 2: Block 0; Tract 41007: Block Group 2: Block 8, Block 9, ((~~Block 10,~~)) Block 13; Tract 41104: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Tract 41313: Block Group 2: Block 2.

District 19: Pacific County, Wahkiakum County, Cowlitz County: Tract 400, Tract 501, Tract 502, Tract 601, Tract 602, Tract 702, Tract 703, Tract 705, Tract 706, Tract 801, Tract 802, Tract 901, Tract 902, Tract 1000, Tract 1100, Tract 1900, Tract 2001, Tract 2100, Tract 1200: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1,

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Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 3: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 33, Block 34; Block Group 4; Tract 1300: Block Group 1: Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26; Block Group 2((~~: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37;~~)), Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 1700: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 26; Block Group 5: Block 4, Block 5; Tract 2003: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36; Block Group 3: Block 37; Block Group 4: Block 1, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32; Tract 2004: Block Group 1: Block 41, Block 42, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 56, Block 57, Block 61; Tract 980000: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block

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77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 106, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113; Grays Harbor County: Tract 1601, Tract 1602, Tract 402: Block Group 1: Block 59, Block 60; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 44, Block 45, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 56, Block 58, Block 60, Block 63, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 71, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76; Tract 501: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61; Tract 502: Block Group 3: Block 12, Block 13, Block 34; Tract 600: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 56, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 66; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 75, Block 76; Tract 700: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block

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Block 88; Tract 900: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4, Block Group 5, Block Group 6; Tract 1000: Block Group 1: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 41; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 1100: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 5; Tract 1200: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 6, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3; Block Group 3: Block 36; Tract 1300: Block Group 2: Block 31, Block 32; Tract 1500: Block Group 3: Block 22, Block 45; Tract 990000: Block Group 0: Block 7, Block 8, Block 11; Lewis County: Tract 970100, Tract 971501, Tract 971502, Tract 970200: Block Group 1: Block 6, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51; Block Group 2: Block 5, Block 14, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; <u>Tract 970300: Block Group 2: Block 15, Block 27, Block 28; Block Group 3: Block 16, Block 17;</u> Tract 970700: Block Group 4: Block 13, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Tract 970800: Block Group 1: Block 25, Block 26; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 11; Tract 970900: Block

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Group 1: Block 35, Block 36, Block 39, Block 40; Tract 971000: Block Group 1: Block 19, Block 23, Block 24, Block 26, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 45, Block 50, Block 51; Tract 971300: Block Group 1: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 28, Block 29, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42; Block Group 2: Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, ((~~Block 41,~~)) Block 42, ((~~Block 43,~~)) Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63; Block Group 3: Block 23, Block 34; Tract 971400: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 50, Block 51, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 63, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91; Tract 971600: Block Group 2, Block Group 3: ((~~Block 0,~~)) Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69; Tract 971700: Block Group 1: Block 104, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 120, Block 121; Thurston County: Tract 12710: Block Group 1: Block 9, ((~~Block 11, Block 12,~~)) Block 17, Block 18, Block 28, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, ((~~Block 36,~~)) Block 37, Block 38; Tract 12720: Block Group 1: ((~~Block 11,~~)) Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27; Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1,

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Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Block Group 4((~~: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48;~~)), Block Group 5; Tract 12730: Block Group 1: Block 31, ((~~Block 44,~~)) Block 45, ((~~Block 46, Block 47, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66,~~)) Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 76.

District 20: Clark County: Tract 40102, Tract 40201, Tract 40202, Tract 40301, Tract 40304, Tract 40305, Tract 40101: Block Group 1: Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 51; Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, ((~~Block 24,~~)) Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 40203: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 56; Tract 40303: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 38; Block Group 3; Tract 40403: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block

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3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, ((~~Block 41,~~)) Block 42, Block 43; ((~~Tract 40415: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3;~~)) Tract 40416: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Tract 40504: Block Group 1: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Tract 40905: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 10, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Tract 40907: Block Group 3: Block 17, Block 18; Tract 40910: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Tract 41005: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 61, Block 63, Block 64; Cowlitz County: Tract 1501, Tract 1503, Tract 1504, Tract 1601, Tract 1602, Tract 1800, Tract 1200: Block Group 2: Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 5, Block 6, Block 31, Block 32, Block 35; Tract 1300: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 27, Block 28; ((~~Block Group 2: Block 29;~~)) Tract 1700: Block Group 1: Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4, Block Group 5: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Tract 2003: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 8, Block 9, Block 15, Block 19, Block 33; Tract 2004: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block

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9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 43, Block 54, Block 55, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68; Tract 980000: Block Group 1: Block 96, Block 97, Block 104, Block 105, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109; Lewis County: ((~~Tract 970300,~~)) Tract 970400, Tract 970500, Tract 970600, Tract 971100, Tract 971200, Tract 971800, Tract 971900, Tract 972000, Tract 970200: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 43; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 15, Block 19; Block Group 3: Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37; Tract 970300: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Block Group 4; Tract 970700: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46; Tract 970800: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45; Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16,

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Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 970900: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 37, Block 38; Block Group 2; Tract 971000: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 25, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, ((~~Block 37, Block 38, Block 43,~~)) Block 44, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 52; Block Group 2; Tract 971300: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 21, Block 22, Block 41, Block 43; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86; Tract 971400: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, ((~~Block 3, Block 5,~~)) Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, ((~~Block 12,~~)) Block 13, Block 14, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36,

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Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, ((~~Block 58,~~)) Block 62, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95; Tract 971600: Block Group 1, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 9, Block 10, Block 31; Tract 971700: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Thurston County: Tract 12531, Tract 12510: Block Group 1: Block 15, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 28, Block 29, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 63; Block Group 2; Tract 12530: Block Group 1: ((~~Block 32,~~)) Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 39, Block 40, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48; Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 3, ((~~Block 4,~~)) Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27,

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Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35; Tract 12532: Block Group 1: Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Tract 12610: Block Group 4: Block 40, Block 41; Block Group 5: Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 20, Block 22, Block 23; Tract 12620: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56; Block Group 3: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Block Group 4, Block Group 5; Tract 12710: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 27, Block 29, Block 30, ((~~Block 33, Block 38,~~)) Block 36, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51((~~; Tract 12720: Block Group 4: Block 27~~)).

District 21: Snohomish County: Tract 41301, Tract 41703, Tract 41809, Tract 41810, Tract 41812, Tract 41815, Tract 41816, Tract 41901, Tract 42001, Tract 42003, Tract 42004, Tract 42005, Tract 42006, Tract 50101, Tract 50102, Tract 50200, Tract 50403, Tract 50404, Tract 51803, Tract 51804, Tract 51928, Tract 41304: Block Group 1: Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Tract 41701: Block Group 1: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 19, Block 20, Block 22; Tract 41704: Block Group 1: Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 4: Block 3, Block 4; Tract 41808: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3,

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Block 4; Block Group 3; Tract 41813: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6; Block Group 3; Tract 41814: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 41905: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 41906: Block Group 1; Tract 50300: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 50402: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 50501: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Tract 50502: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Tract 50800: Block Group 4: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 50900: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Tract 51000: Block Group 1: Block 16; Tract 51500: Block Group 3: Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Tract 51601: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Block Group 4: Block 3, Block 6; Tract 51802: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 6, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 5: Block 0; Tract 51927: Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 990002: Block Group 0: Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59.

District 22: Thurston County: Tract 10100, Tract 10200, Tract 10300, Tract 10400, Tract 10510, Tract 10520, Tract 10600, Tract 10700, Tract 10802, Tract 11100, Tract 11300, Tract 11410, Tract 11421, Tract 11422, Tract 11625, Tract 12001, Tract 12002, Tract 12100, Tract 12211, Tract 12221, Tract 12223, Tract 12224, Tract 12225, Tract 12226, Tract 990100, Tract 10801: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13,

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Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 28, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36; Tract 10910: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 10920: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 20, Block 22; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25; Tract 11000: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 24, Block 25, Block 31; Block Group 3: Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 16, Block 17; Tract 11200: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51; Block Group 4((~~: Block 2, Block 3, Block 6, Block 7; Tract 11422: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20~~)); Tract 11500: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 7, Block 8; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 3; ((~~Block Group 4: Block 0;~~)) Tract 11622: Block Group 1((~~: Block 2, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8;~~)), Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 1, Block

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3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; ((~~Tract 11623: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 2: Block 0;~~)) Tract 11626: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 11627: Block Group 1: Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 16; Tract 11628: Block Group 1((~~: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 15, Block 16;~~)), Block Group 2((~~: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10;~~)), Block Group 3: Block 23; Tract 11720: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 52; Tract 11721: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 11; Tract 11722: Block Group 1: Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Tract 11821: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 2: Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Tract 11822: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7; Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1; Tract 12320: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 4; Block Group 3: Block 0; Tract 12330: ((~~Block Group 1: Block 7, Block 9, Block 10;~~)) Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 8, Block 9, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 21.

District 24: Clallam County, Jefferson County, Grays Harbor County: Tract 201, Tract 202, Tract 300, Tract 401, Tract 1400, Tract 940000, Tract 402: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block

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Group 4: Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 55, Block 57, Block 59, Block 61, Block 62, Block 64, Block 70, Block 72; Tract 501: Block Group 1: Block 0, ((~~Block 1,~~)) Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 20, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 52, Block 53; Block Group 2; Tract 502: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 35; Tract 600: Block Group 1: Block 8, Block 9, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 55, Block 57, Block 58, Block 65, Block 67; Block Group 3: Block 74; Tract 700: Block Group 3: Block 104, Block 120; Tract 800: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 23, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 51, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61; Block Group 3: Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 36, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 86, Block 87; Tract 900: Block Group 1: Block 9, Block 21; Tract 1000: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 40; Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 11, Block 12, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27; Tract 1100: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 8, Block 10; Tract 1200: Block

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Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28; Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 37; Block Group 4, Block Group 5; Tract 1300: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 1500: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44; Tract 990000: Block Group 0: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 9, Block 10.

District 25: Pierce County: Tract 71205, Tract 71206, Tract 71207, Tract 71209, Tract 71211, Tract 71212, Tract 71304, Tract 71307, Tract 71310, Tract 73110, Tract 73111, Tract 73120, Tract 73121, Tract 73122, Tract 73126, Tract 73404, Tract 73405, Tract 73406, Tract 73407, Tract 73408, Tract 63301: Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 4, Block 11; Tract 70208: Block Group 1: Block 24; Block Group 2: Block 38, Block 39; Tract 70401: Block Group 1: Block 19; Block Group 2: Block 7, Block 8, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Tract 70404: Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Tract 71100: Block Group

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1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; Tract 71210: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 71305: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 27, Block 29, Block 30; Tract 71306: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Tract 71309: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 18; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 71604: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Tract 73123: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26; Block Group 3; Tract 73127: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Block Group 2; Tract 73128: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Tract 73130: Block Group 1: Block 13; Tract 73131: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4; Tract 73132: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Tract 73302: Block Group 1: Block 9, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 26, Block 28, Block 58, ((~~Block 60,~~)) Block 61, Block 62; Block Group 3: Block 11; Tract 940004: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24; Block Group 3,

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Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Block Group 5: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 940006: Block Group 2: Block 18; Tract 940007: Block Group 1: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 43; Block Group 2: Block 14, Block 15; Tract 940009: Block Group 1: Block 22, Block 24; Tract 940010: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 19, Block 20, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22.

District 26: Kitsap County: Tract 81000, Tract 81100, Tract 81200, Tract 81400, Tract 92200, Tract 92300, Tract 92400, Tract 92500, Tract 92600, Tract 92701, Tract 92704, Tract 92801, Tract 92802, Tract 92803, Tract 80400: Block Group 1: Block 45; Block Group 3: Block 14, Block 15; Tract 80500: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Tract 80600: Block Group 3: Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; Block Group 4: Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33; Tract 80900: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 4: Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26; Tract 92000: Block Group 2: Block 7, Block 8, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30,

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Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 44, Block 50, Block 53, Block 54, Block 56, Block 58, Block 61; Block Group 4: Block 34; Tract 92101: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 34, Block 35, Block 39, Block 40; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, ((~~Block 19,~~)) Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28; Tract 92102: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 92902: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 16; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 990100: Block Group 0: Block 78, Block 87, Block 88, Block 91, Block 92, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108; Pierce County: Tract 72405, Tract 72406, Tract 72407, Tract 72408, Tract 72409, Tract 72410, Tract 72503, Tract 72504, Tract 72506, Tract 72507, Tract 72508, Tract 72509, Tract 72601, Tract 72602, Tract 72603: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 4.

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District 28: Pierce County: Tract 71806, Tract 71901, Tract 71902, Tract 72000, Tract 72105, Tract 72106, Tract 72107, Tract 72108, Tract 72109, Tract 72111, Tract 72112, Tract 72305, Tract 72307, Tract 72313, Tract 72314, Tract 72315, Tract 72801, Tract 72802, Tract 72901, Tract 72903, Tract 72907, Tract 72908, Tract 62802: Block Group 3: Block 10; Tract 71403: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 10, Block 11; Tract 71411: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 71416: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 2; Tract 71706: Block Group 1: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 10, Block 25, Block 26; Tract 71803: Block Group 1: Block 9, Block 10, Block 15; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 71805: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 71807: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 8, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 3: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 4: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25; Tract 72309: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 3, Block 4; Tract 72310: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 72311: Block Group 1: Block 0,

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Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 72312: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 5; Tract 72603: Block Group 3, Block Group 5; Tract 72909: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 50, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180; Tract 73001: Block Group 5: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 23, Block 60; Tract 73114: Block Group 1: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7; Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3; Block Group 4: Block 3, Block 5, Block 8.

District 29: Pierce County: Tract 62000, Tract 62300, Tract 62502, Tract 62902, Tract 63000, Tract 63100, Tract 63200, Tract 63302, Tract 63401, Tract 63402, Tract 63501, Tract 63502, Tract 71408, Tract 71409, Tract 71503, Tract 71504, Tract 71505, Tract 71506, Tract 71601, Tract 71603, Tract 71703, Tract 71704, Tract 71705, Tract 71707, Tract 71808, Tract 61900: Block Group 1: Block

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14, Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 21; Tract 62400: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34; Tract 62600: Block Group 1: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 53, Block 54; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27; Tract 62802: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38; Tract 62901: Block Group 3: Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 13; Tract 63301: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 71100: Block Group 2: Block 14, Block 15; Tract 71305: Block Group 3: Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 26, Block 28; Tract 71306: Block Group 2: Block 13; Block Group 3: Block 4, Block 6, Block 7; Block Group 4: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Tract 71403: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 71412: Block Group 1, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Tract 71416: Block Group 1: Block 2; Tract 71417: Block Group 1((~~, Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5, Block 8~~)); Tract 71604: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6; Block Group 3; Tract 71706: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24; Tract 71803: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 2:

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Block 6, ((~~Block 10,~~)) Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Tract 71805: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 71807: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 16; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1; Tract 72312: Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Tract 940004: Block Group 2: Block 12, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 4: Block 12, Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 5: Block 11; Tract 940006: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Tract 940007: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 16, Block 17.

District 30: King County: Tract 29806, Tract 29901, Tract 30005, Tract 30006, Tract 30007, Tract 30008, Tract 30101, Tract 30102, Tract 30201, Tract 30203, Tract 30204, Tract 30305, Tract 30306, Tract 30308, Tract 30309, Tract 30310, Tract 30311, Tract 30312, Tract 30313, Tract 30314, Tract 30406, Tract 30407, Tract 30901, Tract 30902, Tract 29804: Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Tract 29805: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3; ((~~Tract 29806: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15;~~)) Tract 29902: Block Group 2: Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 27, Block 28; Tract 30003: Block Group 1: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 4: Block 4, Block 11; Tract 30304: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16,

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Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25; Tract 30403: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 3: Block 2; Tract 30404: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 25; Block Group 3; Tract 30405: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; Tract 30501: Block Group 1: Block 19, Block 22, Block 23, Block 50; Tract 30700: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 25, Block 26; Block Group 3; Tract 30801: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 25, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 30802: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27; ((~~Tract 31000: Block Group 2: Block 15;~~)) Tract 990100: Block Group 0: Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129.

District 31: King County: Tract 31000, Tract 31101, Tract 31102, Tract 31301, Tract 31302, Tract 31400, Tract 30304: Block Group 3: Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Tract 30403: Block Group 2: Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 30404: Block Group 1: Block 18,

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Block 19, Block 20; Block Group 2: Block 24; Tract 30600: Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 19, ((~~Block 21,~~)) Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Tract 30700: Block Group 2: Block 24; Tract 30801: Block Group 1: Block 16, Block 23, Block 24, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Tract 30802: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 23, Block 24; ((~~Tract 31000: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 3;~~)) Tract 31202: Block Group 1: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 34, ((~~Block 38,~~)) Block 40; Block Group 2, Block Group 4: Block 18; Block Group 5; Tract 31204: Block Group 3: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 21, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25; Block Group 5: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Tract 31502: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 33, Block 60, Block 91, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182, Block 183, Block 184, Block 185, Block 186, Block 187, Block 188, Block 189, Block 190, Block 191, Block 192, Block 193, Block 194, Block 195, Block 196, Block 197, Block 198, Block 199, Block 200, Block 201, Block 202, Block 203,

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Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251; Block Group 2: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 18, Block 19, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Block Group 3; Tract 32706: Block Group 3: Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128; Pierce County: Tract 70204, Tract 70205, Tract 70206, Tract 70207, Tract 70209, Tract 70307, Tract 70308, Tract 70309, Tract 70310, Tract 70311, Tract 70312, Tract 70313, Tract 70314, Tract 70315, Tract 70316, Tract 73301, Tract 73501, Tract 73502, Tract 70100: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 133, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 181, Block 182, Block 183, Block 191, Block 192, Block 193, Block 194, Block 195, Block 196, Block 197, Block 198, Block 199, Block 200, Block 201, Block 202, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218,

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Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, ((~~Block 26,~~)) Block 27, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 59, Block 60, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Tract 940002: Block Group 1: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 4: Block 32, Block 33; Tract 940009: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 20, Block 21, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33; Block Group 2; Tract 940010: Block Group 1: Block 1; Block Group 2: Block 18, Block 21, Block 46.

District 32: King County: Tract 403, Tract 404, Tract 500, Tract 20100, Tract 20200, Tract 20301, Tract 20302, Tract 20500, Tract 20600, Tract 20700, Tract 20800, Tract 20900, Tract 21000, Tract 21100, Tract 300: Block Group 1: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 2; Tract 402: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 1400: Block Group 1; Tract 20401: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 19, Block 20; Tract 20402: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Tract 21300: Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 3: Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Tract 21400: Block Group 2: Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 3: Block 3; Tract 990100: Block Group 0: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Snohomish County: Tract 50600, Tract 50700, ((~~Tract 51000,~~)) Tract 51100, Tract 51200, Tract 51301, Tract 51302, Tract

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51401, Tract 51402, Tract 51602, Tract 51701, Tract 51702, ((~~Tract 51929,~~)) Tract 50300: Block Group 2: Block 9; Tract 50402: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 50501: Block Group 3: Block 23; Tract 50502: Block Group 3: Block 6; Tract 50800: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 5; Tract 50900: Block Group 1: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 2; ((~~Tract 51301: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 3;~~)) Tract 51000: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 51500: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Block Group 4; Tract 51601: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7; Tract 51802: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, ((~~Block 6, Block 7,~~)) Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22; Block Group 4: Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 5: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6; Tract 51929: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9; Block Group 3; Tract 51930: Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 4; Tract 990002: Block Group 0: Block 60, Block 61.

District 34: King County: Tract 9600, Tract 9701, Tract 9702, Tract 9801, Tract 9802, Tract 9900, Tract 10501, Tract 10502, Tract 10601, Tract 10602, Tract 10701, Tract 10702, Tract 10800, Tract 11200, Tract 11300, Tract 11401, Tract 11402, Tract 11500, Tract 11601, Tract 11602, Tract 12000, Tract 12100, Tract 26500, Tract 26600, Tract 26700, Tract 26801, Tract 26802, Tract 27000, Tract 27701, Tract 27702, Tract 8101: Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17,

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Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 22; Tract 8102: Block Group 1: Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24; Block Group 2; Tract 8500: Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Tract 9200: Block Group 2; Tract 9300: Block Group 1: Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 37; Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 48; Block Group 3: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173; Tract 10402: Block Group 1: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 10900: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block

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District 35: Mason County, Kitsap County: Tract 91301, Tract 92901, Tract 80900: Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 13, Block 16, Block 17; Tract 90400: Block Group 3: Block 29; Tract 91201: Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 15; Block Group 3; Tract 91302: Block Group 1: Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 2: Block 5, Block 6, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Block Group 3, Block Group 4, Block Group 5; Tract 91400: Block Group 1: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10,

Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32; Block Group 2; Tract 92000: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 51, Block 52, Block 55, Block 57, Block 59, Block 60, Block 62; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43; Tract 92101: Block Group 2: Block 28, Block 29, Block 33, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 41; Block Group 3: Block 18, Block 19; Tract 92102: Block Group 1: Block 58, Block 59, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94; Tract 92902: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 3: Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 4: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Tract 990100: Block Group 0: Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28; Thurston County: Tract 11623, Tract 11810, Tract 11901, Tract 11902, Tract 10801: Block Group 2: Block 27, Block 29; Tract 10910: Block Group 1: Block 24; Tract 10920: Block Group 2: Block 19, Block 21; Block Group 3: Block 5; Tract 11000: Block Group 1: Block 7, Block 8, Block 23, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; ((~~Tract 11422: Block Group 1: Block 17; Block Group 2: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11;~~)) Tract 11622: ((~~Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 3, Block 4;~~)) Block Group 3: Block 0, ((~~Block 1,~~)) Block 2((~~, Block 4; Tract 11623: Block Group 1: Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 2: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 3, Block Group 4~~)); Tract 11624: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 7, Block 8; Block Group 3; Tract 11626: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Tract 11720: Block

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Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51; Tract 11721: Block Group 1: Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Tract 11722: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Block Group 2; Tract 11821: Block Group 1: Block 3, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41; Block Group 3; Tract 11822: Block Group 1: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46; Tract 12420: Block Group 2: Block 9, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 32, Block 38; Block Group 3; Tract 12530: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 33, Block 38, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, ((~~Block 45,~~)) Block 49, Block 50; Tract 12610: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block

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District 39: Skagit County: Tract 950900, Tract 951000, Tract 951101, Tract 951102, ((~~Tract 951200,~~)) Tract 951300, Tract 951400, Tract 951501, Tract 951502, Tract 951503, Tract 950802: Block Group 2: Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 39, Block 56; Tract 950803: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38; Tract 951200: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9,

Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99, Block 100, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103; Tract 951600: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 27; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 10; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 17; Tract 951700: Block Group 2: Block 0; Tract 952304: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 17, Block 35, Block 36, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43; Block Group 3: Block 0((~~, Block 1~~)); Tract 952403: Block Group 2: ((~~Block 0,~~)) Block 23, Block 24, Block 30, Block 31; Tract 952600: Block Group 4: Block 19, Block 22; Tract 952700: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 3; Snohomish County: Tract 52505, Tract 52506, Tract 52603, Tract 52604, Tract 52605, Tract 52606, Tract 52706, Tract 52709, Tract 52808, Tract 53506, Tract 53603, Tract 53604, Tract 53605, Tract 53606, Tract 53700, Tract 52104: Block Group 2: Block 31, Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114,

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Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 13, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30; Tract 53302: Block Group 1; Tract 53400: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 41, Block 42; Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25; Tract 53505: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25; Block Group 4; Tract 53510: Block Group 1: Block 1; Block Group 3: Block 1, Block 2; Tract 53511: Block Group 2: ((~~Block 0,~~)) Block 8((~~, Block 9, Block 10~~)); Block Group 3: Block 0((~~, Block 1~~)); Tract 53801: Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 13, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 117; Tract 53802: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Tract 53803: Block Group 1: Block 19((~~, Block 45~~)); Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 67, Block 68.

District 40: San Juan County, Skagit County: Tract 940201, Tract 940402, Tract 940403, Tract 940500, Tract 940600, Tract 940700, Tract 950801, ((~~Tract 951700,~~)) Tract 952301, Tract 952303, Tract 952404, Tract 940301: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block

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Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Tract 952500: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, ((~~Block 18, Block 19,~~)) Block 20, Block 21, ((~~Block 22,~~)) Block 23, Block 24((~~, Block 32~~)); Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Tract 952600: Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 20, Block 21, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25; Tract 952700: Block Group 1: Block 6; Tract 990100: Block Group 0: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64; Whatcom County: Tract 805, Tract 808, Tract 809, Tract 902, Tract 903, Tract 904, Tract 1000, Tract 1202, Tract 1203, Tract 1204, Tract 101: Block Group 1: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 16, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29; Tract 501: Block Group 2: Block 21, Block 46, Block 47; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31; Tract 700: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 23; Block Group 3: Block 18, Block 19; Tract 803: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 4: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 18, Block 19; Tract 804: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19,

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Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25; Block Group 3; Tract 807: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32; Tract 1101: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46; Tract 1102: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 10, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64; Block Group 2; Tract 10103: Block Group 1: Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182, Block 187, Block 188, Block 189, Block 190, Block 193, Block 194, Block 195, Block 196, Block 200, Block 201.

District 41: King County: Tract 23401, Tract 23403, Tract 23404, Tract 23500, Tract 23801, Tract 23901, Tract 23902, Tract 24301, Tract 24302, Tract 24400, Tract 24500, Tract 24601, Tract 24602, Tract 24701, Tract 24800, Tract 24901, Tract 24902, Tract 24904, Tract 24905, Tract 25001, Tract 25008, Tract 32207, Tract 32216, Tract 32224, Tract 23000: Block Group 1: Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 4: Block 10; Tract 23100: Block Group 1: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 2: Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 3; Tract 23202: Block Group 2; Tract 23300: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12,

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Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Block Group 4; Tract 23601: Block Group 2: Block 20; Block Group 3: Block 14, Block 15, Block 18, Block 19; Tract 23604: Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 4; Tract 24703: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 7; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 24704: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Tract 25005: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 12, Block 13; Block Group 2, Block Group 3; Tract 25006: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 3, Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12; Block Group 3: Block 12, Block 14; Tract 25007: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Tract 25101: Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 10; Tract 25202: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 9, Block 14, Block 15, Block 19, Block 20; Tract 32211: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3; Tract 32213: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 2: Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Block Group 3; Tract 32215: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Block Group 2: Block 4, ((~~Block 17, Block 21,~~)) Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32; Block Group 3; Tract 32217: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 4, Block 5; Tract 32218: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Tract 32219: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 17, Block 18, Block 20; Block Group 3: Block 3; Tract 32221: Block Group 4: Block 2, Block 3; Tract 32225: Block Group 1: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 2, Block Group 3.

District 44: Snohomish County: Tract 41605, Tract 41606, Tract 41607, Tract 41609, Tract 41610, Tract 51934, Tract 51935, Tract 51936, Tract 52004, Tract 52005, Tract 52006, Tract 52007, Tract 52008, Tract 52009, Tract 52010, Tract 52107, Tract 52108, Tract

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52114, Tract 52119, Tract 52120, Tract 52121, Tract 52122, Tract 52401, Tract 52402, Tract 52502, Tract 41500: Block Group 2: Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35; Tract 41601: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Block Group 2: Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 3: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Tract 41701: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 10, Block 17; Block Group 2: Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 21; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 5; Tract 41704: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27; Block Group 2: Block 7, Block 8, Block 11; Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8; Tract 51912: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13; Tract 51926: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 51927: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 3; Tract 51933: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Tract 51937: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 13; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 18; Block Group 3; Tract 51938: Block Group 2: Block 0; Tract 52104: Block Group 2: Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171; Tract 52105: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Tract 52112: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block

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9, Block 10, ((~~Block 11,~~)) Block 13; Block Group 2: Block 15; Tract 52113: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27; Tract 52203: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, ((~~Block 3, Block 4, Block 5,~~)) Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, ((~~Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22~~)) Block 23; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, ((~~Block 8,~~)) Block 25; ((~~Block Group 4: Block 22;~~)) Tract 52204: Block Group 1: Block 6; Tract 52206: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Block Group 2((~~: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20~~)), Block Group 3: Block 18; Tract 52301: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11; Tract 52302: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16; Tract 52504: Block Group 1: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Block Group 2: Block 8, Block 9, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 20, Block 21, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36; Tract 52607: Block Group 2, Block Group 4: Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28.

District 45: King County: Tract 21903, Tract 22003, Tract 22005, Tract 22006, Tract 22205, Tract 22401, Tract 32311, Tract 32315, Tract 32316, Tract 32317, Tract 32318, Tract 32322, Tract 32323, Tract 32326, Tract 32327, Tract 32328, Tract 32332, Tract 32333, Tract 21904: Block Group 1: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28; Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 21905: Block Group 2: Block 5, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 4: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4; Tract

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21906: Block Group 2: Block 13, Block 14, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Block Group 3: Block 14; Tract 22203: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 22204: Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 6, Block 7; Tract 22300: Block Group 2: Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14; Tract 22402: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43; Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 48, Block 49; Tract 22501: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 11; Tract 22502: Block Group 2: Block 11, Block 17; Tract 22603: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10; Block Group 3; Tract 22605: Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10, Block 11; Tract 32215: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 6, Block 15; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39; Tract 32217: Block Group 1: Block 1; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3((~~, Block 4~~)); Tract 32225: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 5; Tract 32307: Block Group 1: Block 1, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12; Block Group 3((~~: Block 0, Block 2, Block 3, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19;~~)), Block Group 4; Tract 32313: Block Group 2:

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Block 0, Block 1, Block 4, Block 5, Block 12, Block 14; Tract 32320: Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12; Block Group 3: Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15; Tract 32321: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, ((~~Block 5, Block 6, Block 7,~~)) Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, ((~~Block 12, Block 13, Block 14,~~)) Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 32324: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1; Block Group 4; Tract 32325: Block Group 2, Block Group 3, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9; Tract 32330: Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 15; Tract 32401: Block Group 1: ((~~Block 15,~~)) Block 16, Block 17, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, ((~~Block 41,~~)) Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, ((~~Block 45, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58,~~)) Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75; Block Group 2((~~,~~)): Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 21; Block Group 3((~~,~~)): Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 50, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55; Block Group 4: ((~~Block 4, Block 5, Block 6,~~)) Block 9, Block 29; Tract 32402: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 4: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 26, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36,

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Block 37, Block 38; Tract 32500: Block Group 2: Block 18, ((~~Block 19,~~)) Block 27, Block 28; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 31((~~, Block 66, Block 67, Block 77, Block 78~~)).

District 47: King County: Tract 29307, Tract 29405, Tract 29406, Tract 29407, Tract 29408, Tract 29504, Tract 29506, Tract 29507, Tract 29508, Tract 29602, Tract 29603, Tract 29604, ((~~Tract 30501,~~)) Tract 30504, Tract 31206, Tract 31207, Tract 31208, Tract 31704, Tract 31705, Tract 31707, Tract 31708, Tract 31709, Tract 31710, ((~~Tract 31800,~~)) Tract 32005, Tract 29403: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 4; Tract 29505: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1; Block Group 2; Tract 29702: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 21, Block 22; Tract 29805: Block Group 4; ((~~Tract 29806: Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 11, Block 12;~~)) Tract 29902: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26; Block Group 3; Tract 30405: Block Group 3: Block 1, Block 4; Tract 30501: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 20, Block 21, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36, Block 37, Block 38, Block 39, Block 40, Block 41, Block 42, Block 43, Block 44, Block 45, Block 46, Block 47, Block 48, Block 49, Block 51, Block 52, Block 53, Block 54, Block 55, Block 56, Block 57, Block 58, Block 59, Block 60, Block 61, Block 62, Block 63, Block 64, Block 65, Block 66, Block 67, Block 68, Block 69, Block 70, Block 71, Block 72, Block 73, Block 74, Block 75, Block 76, Block 77, Block 78, Block 79, Block 80, Block 81, Block 82, Block 83, Block 84, Block 85, Block 86, Block 87, Block 88, Block 89, Block 90, Block 91, Block 92, Block 93, Block 94, Block 95, Block 96, Block 97, Block 98, Block 99; Block Group 2; Tract 30503: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18; Block Group 3; Tract 30600: Block Group 1, Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block

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18, Block 20, Block 21; Block Group 3, Block Group 4; Tract 30700: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 3, Block 5, Block 15, Block 16; Tract 31204: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 4, Block Group 5: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6; Tract 31601: Block Group 3; Tract 31800: Block Group 1, Block Group 2, Block Group 3: Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23, Block 24, Block 25, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30, Block 31, Block 32, Block 33, Block 34, Block 35, Block 36; Tract 31909: Block Group 1: ((~~Block 13,~~)) Block 0, Block 15, Block 16, Block 18; Block Group 2: Block 3, Block 4; Tract 32006: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 4, Block 6, Block 8, Block 9; Block Group 2: Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 10; Block Group 3: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17; Tract 32007: Block Group 1: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21; Block Group 2: Block 0, Block 1, Block 2, Block 3, Block 4, Block 5, Block 6, Block 7, Block 8, Block 9, Block 10, Block 11, Block 12, Block 15, Block 16, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 21, Block 22, Block 23; Block Group 3: Block 2, Block 10, Block 11, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19; Tract 32008: Block Group 1: Block 1.

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District 49: Clark County: Tract 41010, Tract 41011, Tract 41105, Tract 41107, Tract 41110, Tract 41111, Tract 41112, Tract 41113, Tract 41114, Tract 41203, Tract 41205, Tract 41206, Tract 41207, Tract 41208, Tract 41312, ((~~Tract 41313,~~)) Tract 41317, Tract 41330, Tract 41331, Tract 41336, Tract 41600, Tract 41700, Tract 41800, Tract 41900, Tract 42000, Tract 42100, Tract 42300, Tract 42400, Tract 42500, Tract 42601, Tract 42602, Tract 42700, Tract 42800, Tract 42900, Tract 43000, Tract 43100, Tract 40604: Block Group 1: Block 19; Tract 40703: Block Group 4: Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 18; Tract 40706: Block Group 1: Block 12; Block Group 2: Block 15, Block 23, Block 24; Tract 40806: Block Group 3: Block 4, Block 7, Block 11, Block 12; Tract 40808: Block Group 1: Block 11, Block 12, Block 13, Block 14, Block 15, Block 16, Block 17, Block 18, Block 19, Block 20, Block 26, Block 27, Block 28, Block 29, Block 30,

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 14: ARTICLE, THE NEW YORK TIMES, FEB. 16, 2015

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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Killing in Washington State Offers 'Ferguson' Moment for Hispanics

Agapita Montes, mother of Antonio Zambrano-Montes, at a memorial where he was fatally shot last week in Pasco, Wash. Rajah Bose for The New York Times

By Julie Turkewitz and Richard A. Oppel Jr.
Sep. 24, 2019

PASCO, Wash. — Members of the Zambrano family began arriving here three decades ago, picking apples in nearby orchards. Over time they have become part of the fabric of this harvesting town, growing to more than 50 and settling in tiny candy-colored homes, some ringed by white picket fences.

Then, last week, one of their own was killed by the police, his death caught in a video that has sped around the Internet. Antonio Zambrano-Montes, 35, is shown running from three Pasco officers. He turns and swings his hands upward, before he is felled by a spray of bullets, his body slamming the concrete. He had been throwing rocks at cars and police officers.

It was the third killing by the Pasco police since July, and the video has brought international attention, with a flurry of online commenters criticizing the use of force against a man without a gun or a knife, making comparisons to the killing of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Mo.

It has drawn condemnation from the president of Mexico and multiple investigations, including inquiries by a task force of local police agencies, by the county coroner and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. An official from the United States attorney's office for the Eastern District of Washington has also called community leaders, assuring them that the shooting will get a thorough review, which may include an examination of police training and whether it played a role.

Maps for the Adventurous Soul
Muir May

But here in Pasco, a city of 68,000 that is 56 percent Hispanic, the public killing has pierced the immigrant enclave, sparring protests that have attracted hundreds and highlighting a division between the city's increasingly Latino populace and its power structure — the police, the city government — which remains largely white.

While many Hispanics have found work and stable, if not particularly affluent, lives here, the killing has drawn attention to their lack of clout. And, as with blacks in Ferguson, it has intensified feelings among Hispanics that they remain second-tier residents, despite their deep roots here, defined by the many Latino shops that now dominate the main thoroughfare, Lewis Street.

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"They had him like a deer, hunting him," said Maria Paniagua, 41, a resident with six children. "What happens when one of my kids gets in a jam and runs. Will they shoot him down?"

A demonstration on Saturday protesting the killing. Various agencies are investigating. Rajah Bose for The New York Times

Though Latino workers have been here since at least the 1960s, attracted by jobs gathering fruit and asparagus in the region's vast fields, few have moved into law enforcement or city government. Of the city's 68 officers, 14 are Hispanic. A dozen officers speak Spanish fluently, and some residents cite language barriers that complicate interactions with the police. The City Council has one Latino member. The five-member school board, which oversees a system that is 70 percent Latino, typically has one or two Latino members, but this year has none.

"People are finally getting their feelings out through this whole Antonio issue," said Alicia Curiel, 18, a former neighbor of Mr. Zambrano-Montes's who moderated a recent protest, guiding a sea of Latino residents through local streets, signs and fists held high. "The Hispanic community is finally trying to have the power."

All three officers involved in last week's shooting have been placed on paid leave. One of them, Adrian Alaniz, a Pasco native, is Hispanic.

The shooting has caused soul-searching among some city officials, who, even as they urge the residents to wait for the results of an investigation, say the protests have uncovered anger bubbling below the surface.

"This was about more than just Antonio," said City Manager Dave Zabell, who took over the job last August. "It's part of a community emerging," he continued, "and frankly, it's welcomed."

Mr. Zambrano-Montes was raised in Michoacán, Mexico. He came to the United States about a decade ago to work in the orchards, said family members, who described him as both caring — guiding newly arrived relatives — and troubled. His wife obtained a protection order against him several years ago, they said, alleging that he had abused her. She, along with their two daughters, eventually moved to California. Mr. Zambrano-Montes was in the country illegally and did not speak English.

He was arrested for assaulting a police officer in January 2014. The police said he had thrown objects at officers and tried to grab an officer's pistol. He pleaded guilty in June.

In recent months he was out of work and appeared increasingly depressed and disoriented, his aunts and cousins said, after falling from a ladder in an apple orchard and breaking both his wrists. Then, in January, he was trapped in a house fire where he was renting a room, which burned his belongings.

A cellphone video uploaded to YouTube appears to show the fatal police shooting of a man who threw rocks at officers before running across a crowded intersection.

"What I know is that he was alone, that his wife had left him, that he couldn't see his daughters," said his cousin Pedro Farias, 32. "I don't know what his reasons were" for throwing rocks at the police, "but I know all of this affected him."

There are some Hispanics who hold prominent positions in Pasco. Saul Martinez is a council member. Eight of 20 Pasco schools are headed by Latino principals.

And the Police Department said that it had worked to recruit Hispanic officers in recent years, recognizing the need to reach the group. An Explorer program is one of several recruitment efforts. Intended to train residents ages 14 to 21 in police practices, it has 15 enrollees, all but two or three of whom are Hispanic, said Capt. Ken Roske.

Still, despite deep roots here, Hispanics have struggled to break into the city's highest echelons. Community leaders cite several reasons, including apathy, lack of English skills and education, and the fact that many Latinos are not citizens and cannot vote.

"There are so many barriers, not only linguistic but psychological, that act like an obstacle," said Gabriel Portugal, 61, a former vice principal who came to Pasco from Mexico in the 1970s. He is now part of a community group called Consejo Latino, which lobbies the municipality for changes that will help immigrants and their children.

The video has been a near constant presence here in recent days, played repeatedly on television news in crowded taco shops and bakeries, each time drawing the gaze of those perched over plates of pupusas or pan dulce. Reyes Juarez, 54, said that she had slept little since viewing it, imagining her own son gunned down each time she shuts her eyes.

"It's like having the badge gives you the right to take the life of a Mexican," she said.

The killing of Mr. Zambrano-Montes has also drawn attention to past accusations of police misconduct. One officer involved in the shooting, Ryan Flanagan, was a defendant in a 2012 lawsuit in which he was accused of using excessive force in 2009 against Maria Davila-Marquez, then 30.

According to the lawsuit, Ms. Davila-Marquez was walking to pick up her children from child care after work when Officer Flanagan stopped her, somehow confusing her with a teenage suspect. When she requested an interpreter, he refused, said her lawyer, Vito de la Cruz. Another officer arrived, he said, and Ms. Davila-Marquez's hands were twisted behind her back and her face was shoved onto the hood of the hot car, causing burns.

The police chief exonerated both officers, saying their conduct was appropriate, Mr. De la Cruz said. The city settled the suit for $100,000.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 15: A TEN-YEAR PLAN TO END HOMELESSNESS IN YAKIMA COUNTY, 2012 UPDATE

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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From: Rhonda Hauff <rhonda.hauff@ynhs.org>
Sent time: 11/15/2016 12:20:48 PM
To: Mike Leita
Cc: Lowel Krueger; Crystal Testerman; Chris Wickenhagen
Subject: 2012 Homeless Network 10 Year Plan Update and Action Plan.docx
Attachments: 2012 Homeless Network 10 Year Plan Update and Action Plan.docx

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Commissioner, attached is the 2012 update to the 10 year plan that was referenced yesterday.

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PLAINTIFFS EXHIBIT 20

2012

A Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness

A Five Year Update

This document reports on the progress made in 5 years of implementation of the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Yakima County as well as documents the realignment of local strategies based on 5 years of implementation in the community and newly developed Federal and State strategies to end homelessness.

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Homeless Network of Yakima County
Working for the Homeless - A Continuum of Care

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The original *Ten-year Plan to End Homelessness in Yakima County* was the end result of a community-wide concern at the growing number of those at risk of becoming homeless as well as actual homeless individuals and families in the county. The original plan was written in 2005, by a coalition of over 40 local homeless service providers and involved individuals who formed the Homeless Network of Yakima County (Network).

Soon after the development of the *Ten-year Plan to End Homelessness in Yakima County,* Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (now the Department of Commerce) published the *Washington State Ten-Year Plan*. In 2010, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness published *Opening Doors – Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*. The release of this report in conjunction with the compiling of 6 years of local data prompted the Network to reassess the original strategies.

In addition to addressing the shifts in the Federal and State priorities, the Network also strove to reassess the current need in the community as well as the accomplishments in the last five years. One of the major changes from the original 10-Year Plan to this update is the ownership of the current objectives being given to the Network as where progress on the original strategies is the responsibility of the two 10-year plan committees; Affordable Housing Committee and the Services Committee. At the yearly retreat, typically held in June, these committees report on their progress and develop new objectives for the upcoming year. This ensures that this document remains current with the actual work of the Network being reported by the annual Needs Assessments that drive those discussions. The current assessments serve as attachments to this report.

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The *Yakima County Housing Needs Assessment 2011* was a detailed study to assess the barriers of affordable housing. The Homeless Network of Yakima County Affordable Housing Committee – which is comprised of multiple service providers, mental health housing organizations, and members of the community who are associated with the development, management, and access to affordable housing in the County – will assist in determining gaps in the housing continuum of care and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on how to best close those gaps in relation to the *Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Yakima County*. The key findings listed in that assessment are included in this update.

The *Yakima County Service Needs Assessment* 2011 was a detailed study to assess the barriers of self-sufficiency. The Homeless Network of Yakima County Self-Sufficiency Committee is comprised of multiple service providers and members of the community who are associated with addressing the need for prevention and services around the most basic of needs in Yakima County. The committee will assist in determining gaps in emergency services in the continuum of care and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on how to best close those gaps in relation to the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Yakima County. The key findings listed in that assessment are included in this update.

Since 2006, there has been a 29.9% decrease in the overall number of individuals experiencing homelessness. Five years of trend data are included in this report. Additionally, the amount of funds managed by the Network has increased dramatically in the last five years. A summary of the funding streams and how they are utilized in the County are also described.

> *People who are homeless are not social inadequates. They are people without homes.*
> *- Sheila McKechnie*

The following chart provides a side-by side of the various areas of focus as illustrated by the variety of sources described above.

		Themes/ Strategies						Population			
		Increase Leadership, Collaboration, and Civic Engagement	Stable and Affordable Housing	Increase Economic Security	Improve Health and Stability	Emergency Response	Prevention/ diversion/ Re-entry	Chronic homelessness	Homeless Veterans	Homeless Families, youth, and children	At Risk Populations (prevention)
Ten Year Plans	Federal Plan	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
	State Plan		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	County Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Funders	McKinney				X	X	X	X	X	X	
	HEARTH	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	CGP					X	X	X	X	X	X
	HEN					X	X	X			X
	HOME		X								X
	2060		X								
	2163[1]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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[1] Should Match County Plan.

Strategies and Current Objectives are adopted in the charters of the 10-Year Plan committees. The Capacity Building Committees (Resources and Data/Evaluation) also adopt objectives which will support the work of the 10-year planning committees. The chart below shows the updated Strategies of the Network and the committees assigned to accomplish them. While the current 2011 objectives are described towards the end of this document, current objectives will be tracked in the Need Assessments produced by the committees.

Strategy	Committee
Increase Leadership, Collaboration, and Civic Engagement	Executive Committee
Develop, enhance and expand affordable housing stock	Affordable Housing Committee
Develop an emergency response to prevent homelessness	Services Committee
Increase Economic Security	
Improve Health and Stability	
Capacity Building	Data/Evaluation Committee
	Resource Committee

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THE NETWORK

The Homeless Network of Yakima County is an association of emergency housing providers, service providers, community leaders, and any other interested person or entity who are concerned about addressing the emergency, transitional and permanent needs of the homeless.

VALUES

MISSION

The mission of the Homeless Network of Yakima County (Network) is to advocate for the homeless people of Yakima County in order to improve the quality of life, increase public awareness of issues of homelessness, impact public policy, and to prevent and end homelessness.

VISION

The Homeless Network will focus on realizable strategies to move homeless individuals and families beyond shelter to permanent housing and self-sufficiency by looking at a comprehensive range of needs and develop the local capacity to meet these needs. The Network will identify ways of coordinating and linking resources to avoid duplication by involving agencies and individuals currently involved with homeless and involve stakeholders outside of the traditional homeless system with a shared goal of building a comprehensive system to end homelessness and prevent return to homelessness.

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OPERATING PRINCIPLES

The purpose of the Network is:

1. Provide a place to share ideas, concerns and resources applicable to homeless issues and foster collaboration in addressing needs of the homeless.
2. Increase community awareness related to the causes of homelessness, the needs of homeless people and ways to end homelessness through a program of public education and advocacy.
3. Participate in developing and supporting public policy to assist homeless people and work toward ending homelessness.
4. Research and develop resources to support Network and Continuum of Care projects.
5. Develop, implement and annually review county-wide plans to end homelessness.

BACKGROUND

The Ten-year Plan to End Homelessness in Yakima County was the end result of a community-wide concern at the growing number of those at risk of becoming homeless as well as actual homeless individuals and families in the county. The original plan was written in 2005, by a coalition of over 40 local homeless service providers and involved individuals who formed the Homeless Network of Yakima County (Network). Members included:

- Mental health providers
- Correctional representatives
- Local government representatives
- Health care providers
- Housing finance services
- Affordable housing providers

It is simply unacceptable for individuals, children, families and our nation's Veterans to be faced with homelessness in this country.

- President Obama

- Child abuse/neglect service providers
- Funders
- Shelter providers
- Foster care services providers
- Substance abuse providers
- Community developers
- Domestic violence services providers
- Legal services providers
- Veterans services providers
- Homeless individuals

Soon after the development of the *Ten-year Plan to End Homelessness in Yakima County,* Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (now the Department of Commerce) published the *Washington State Ten-Year Plan*. In 2010, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness published *Opening Doors – Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*. The release of this report in conjunction with the compiling of 6 years of local data prompted the Network to reassess the original strategies.

Current Organization

While the Mission of the Network has remained the same over the last five years, the Network has grown and reshaped itself to meet the needs of the community. This section described the current organizational structure and lists the current membership.

Decision Making Framework

In 2009 the Network re-organized itself to streamline the decision making and bring stronger representation of affordable housing into the Network. The following figure illustrates the various committees that focus on both the ten-year plan objectives and building the capacity of the Network to meet the needs of the community:

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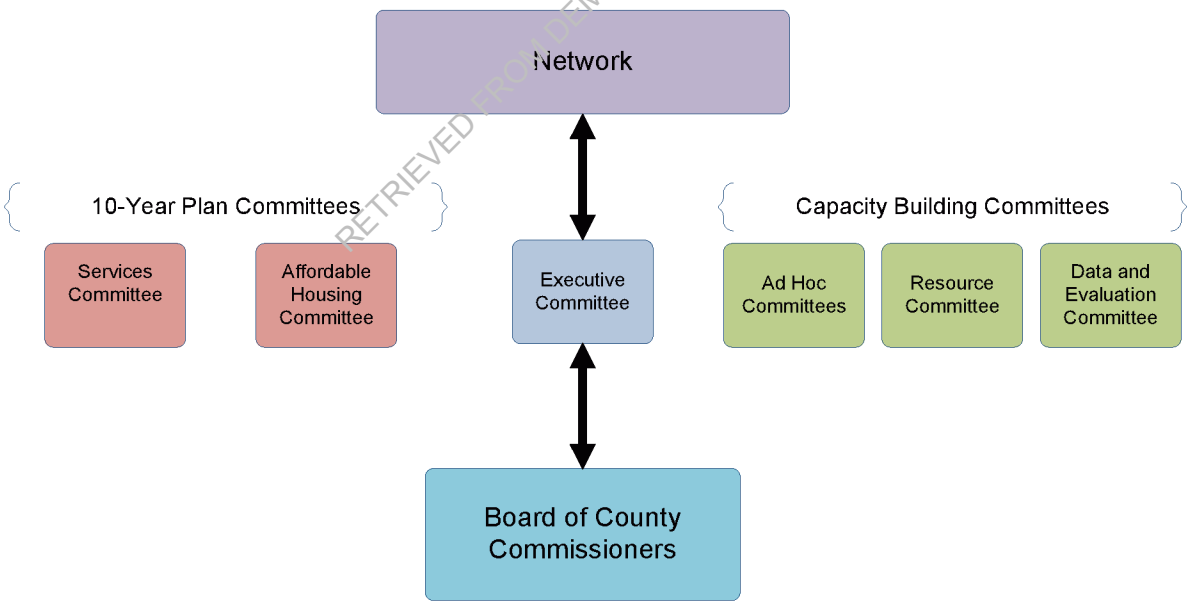
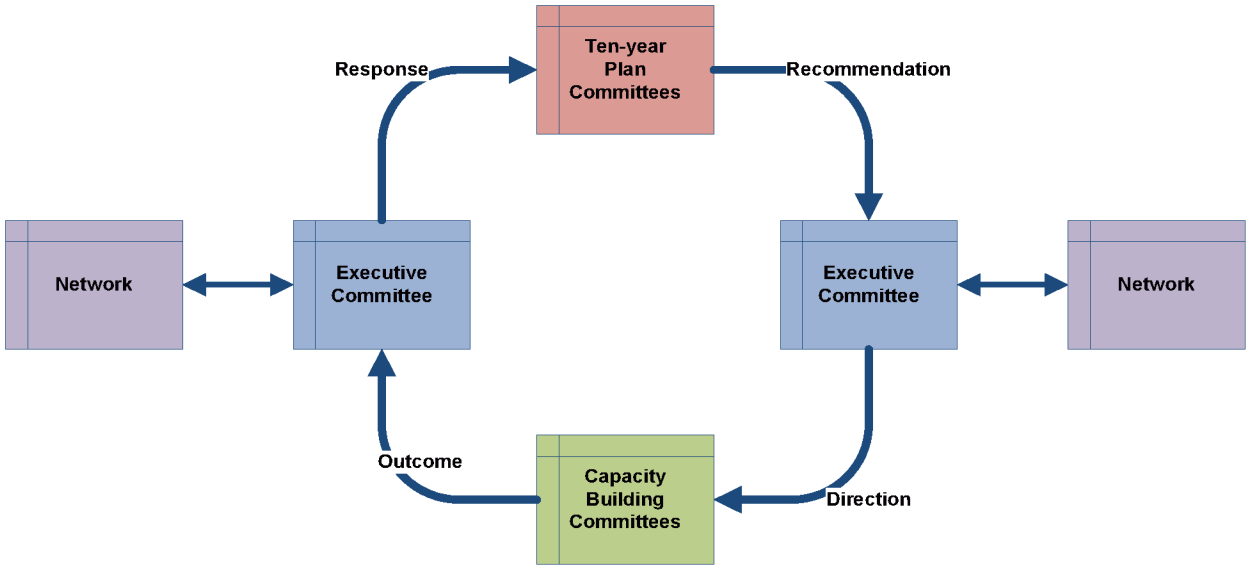


The following figure illustrates how decisions are made within the committee structure with recommendations coming from the 10-Year Planning Committees to the Executive Committee and then assigned, when approved, to the Capacity Building committees for implementation:



Membership

Current Membership of the Network includes the organizations below:

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- Catholic Charities Housing Services
- Consumer Credit Counseling Services
- Central Washington Comprehensive Mental Health
- Yakima County Department of Corrections
- Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
- Elmview
- EnTrust
- Educational School District-105
- Friday Night Live
- Generating Hope / Noah's Ark
- La Casa Hogar / Yakima Interfaith Coalition
- Landmark Management Services
- Lower Valley Crisis Support Services
- Next Step Housing
- Northwest Community Action Center
- Northwest Justice Project
- Office of Rural Farmworkers Housing
- People for People / 2-1-1
- Red Cross
- RiverRock Consulting
- Rod's House
- Salvation Army
- Southeast Community Center
- St. Vincent de Paul
- Sunrise Outreach Center
- Triumph Treatment Services
- United Way of Central Washington
- Vet Center/Veteran's Administration
- Yakima County Department of Human Services
- Yakima Housing Authority
- Yakima Neighborhood Health Services
- Yakima Valley Farmworkers Clinic
- YWCA

County Overview

This section provides a summary of the information gathered from multiple reports developed from the Homeless Network of Yakima County.

Yakima County is the state's second largest county in terms of square miles (4,296 miles) and has a population of 232,911. According to the Office of Financial Management, one-half of the entire state's Native American population lives in the County. Yakima County is also home to the largest population of migrant and seasonal farm workers in the State. According to the Washington Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers (MSFW) Enumeration Study for Washington State, there are 81,175 migrant and seasonal farm workers, including family members, temporarily resident in Yakima County.

The area's economic basis – agriculture and service industries – employs over 60 percent of the working population. Work in these sectors is traditionally low paying, is subject to seasonal employment, and offers little or no opportunities for upward advancement. Full-time occupations that pay more than minimum wage account for less than 13 percent of the workforce.

Yakima County has been designated an "economically distressed" county by the Washington State Legislature due to the county's chronically depressed economy. Only 22 percent of the land surface is taxable because of a Federal Military Training Center and the Yakama Indian Reservation. Despite the injection of millions of State and Federal dollars in the form of employment and training programs annually for the past 20 years, the county continues to experience severe economic hardships. Thirty-Seven percent of the county's population over the age of 16 is not in the workforce. In Yakima County, 10.2% of all residents 16 years of age or older in the workforce are unemployed.

Jurisdictions in the County are showing larger disparities with some have triple the rates of poverty and unemployment compared to their neighbors.

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Need

This section analyzes data from the *Yakima County Housing Needs Assessment* and the *Yakima County Service Needs Assessment* – both developed by the Network and available upon request.

Population and Poverty

Yakima County is growing, but at a slower rate than the state or nation. Between 1990 and 2000 the County's population grew by 33,758 residents which was an increase of 18%. However growth in the County between 2000 and 2009 dropped to 7%. While overall growth has slowed, large (5+) families increased by 38%. 2010 also marked the first year of retirement for "Baby Boomers". Between 2015 and 2030 the population 65 and over is projected to increase significantly from 11% to 14% requiring additional senior housing.

Yakima County's median household income decreased 8.8% in 2009 while the State's increased by almost 2%. Yakima County has more than twice the rate of families living below the poverty level than the state. Almost two-thirds of single women with children under 5 are living in

> *Homelessness is a large complicated problem that can be addressed and ended only through a comprehensive, multifaceted approach*
>
> *– Network Member*

poverty. Additionally, 1 in 4 children of all families are living in poverty – almost twice that of the state.

Housing

The *Yakima County Housing Needs Assessment* was a detailed study to assess the barriers of affordable housing. The Homeless Network of Yakima County Affordable Housing Committee – which is comprised of multiple service providers, mental health housing organizations, and members of the community who are associated with the development, management, and access to affordable housing in the County – will assist in determining gaps in the housing continuum of care and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on how to best close those gaps in relation to the *Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Yakima County*. The following are the key findings from that report.

Housing Stock

The current housing stock does not meet the needs of low-income and minority populations. Many minority families have larger than average family sizes and need larger homes or apartments to prevent overcrowding. Yakima County housing stock is also older than the state as a whole with 50% of all housing units constructed before 1970 and 21% built between 1970 and 1979. In 2009, only 9% of the housing stock was built after 2000 as compared with the state's 15%. Since 2007 there has been a sharp decline in new residence construction in both the County and the State.

Single family homes are the predominant housing type with 64.8% being 1-unit detached. Sixty-Five percent of housing units are owner-occupied; slightly higher than the state. A higher percentage of individuals own homes than in the state, in Yakima County, fewer families own homes.

There is also shortage of Permanent Supportive housing and affordable housing so individuals and families in transitional housing have nowhere to transition to which results in fewer openings in transitional housing for those in Emergency Shelter to move into which ultimately results in fewer vacancies in Emergency Shelter.

In 2008, approximately ¼ of all occupied units in Yakima County had the potential for lead-based problems due to unit age; an estimate 19,523 units in total with the majority being owner-occupied housing.

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Housing Affordability

Homeowners in Yakima County fair significantly better than those in the state in both affordability and housing costs. However, a minimum wage worker must work 67 hours a week to afford a 2 bedroom home or else earn $14.42 an hour. A wage earner in a family of five, which is our largest growing population, would need to work 91 hours a week at minimum wage or earn $19.44 an hour to afford a 4 bedroom home. Homeownership in Yakima County has continued to become more affordable than in the state as a whole.

Rental Housing

In Yakima County, 52% of renters spent 30% or more of household income on housing. The vacancy rate in Yakima County in the Spring of 2010 was 3.2% - almost half that of the state. Larger units have an even lower vacancy rate at 2.4% making locating affordable housing one of the main barriers to attaining it.

Homeownership

In 2010, Yakima County home sales were down 30% as compared to 20% for the state. The median home price is $153,200, a 6% decrease from 2009. Home prices for 3 bedroom units have decreased as smaller and larger homes have shown an increase in median price.

Special populations

There is a lack of affordable and accessible permanent supportive housing choices for persons with disabilities, including chronic homeless persons; persons with developmental disabilities, mental illness and chronic substance abuse; and among persons in need of adult care.

Rental housing vacancy rates are extremely low making it difficult for persons with limited income, poor credit history, large families, disabilities requiring accommodation, no citizen documentation and or unverified income sources to compete for limited standard rental housing meeting the needs of prospective renters.

These characteristics are more frequent among minorities, large families and disabled persons. Disadvantaged populations often do not have the necessary English language skills, financial literacy, and/or credit management skills to obtain and maintain affordable housing.

Services

The *Yakima County Service Needs Assessment* was a detailed study to assess the barriers of self-sufficiency. The Homeless Network of Yakima County Self-Sufficiency Committee is comprised of multiple service providers and members of the community who are associated with addressing the need for prevention and services around the most basic of needs in Yakima County. The committee will assist in determining gaps in emergency services in the continuum of care and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on how to best close those gaps in relation to the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Yakima County. The following are the key findings from that report.

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Unmet Needs

A report from 2-1-1 shows that the largest portion of unmet need from is for utility and housing cost assistance. The third highest is for transportation assistance. Family do not currently have the means to meet these needs and the community does not have enough resources to address those needs. This is further supported by the fact that of those individuals who are homeless, the inability to pay/rent or mortgage is listed as the number one cause.

The top five listed needs from the Point in Time Survey included Job Training, Health Care, Transportation, Food, and Education. Less than 9% responded that they had no services needs. This is further supported by individuals accessing services in the community which indicated that the Employment, Food, and Shelter domains were where individuals were experiencing crisis or vulnerability. None of the clients measured indicated they were empowered.

The number one service provided by agencies who track in the local database is shelter followed by transportation assistance and basic need assistance.

Point in Time Data

The purpose of the Yakima County Point in Time Survey is to determine the number of unduplicated homeless individuals living in Yakima County on a given day. The Homeless Network of Yakima County reviews the results, identifies gaps in services, and develops and implements plans to close the gaps.

In recent years, the Point in Time Survey has also included staging areas to assist in the distribution of needed items and services to homeless individuals. In 2009, these staging areas were built on a national model called Project Homeless Connect. This addition assists the community in supporting and creating lasting solutions for homeless residents of Yakima County by providing easy access to services that support the transition of homeless individuals and families off the streets and into housing.

While the main goal of the Point in Time Survey is to determine the number of homeless individuals in Yakima County, the Project Homeless Connect component augmented this goal by doing the following:

- Improving access to services and housing for homeless individuals and families;
- Engaging and increasing the collaborative involvement of homeless consumers, businesses, the non-profit community, and individual volunteers to work together to create solutions to homelessness;
- Improving the system of care by creating opportunities for collaboration and sharing of best practices among Yakima's homeless provider community;
- Leveraging private, corporate, and foundation money and in-kind support to augment city efforts to increase housing options and build service capacity for homeless individuals and families.

Two Project Homeless Connect events were conducted on January 27, 2011, one in the City of Yakima and one in Sunnyside. Additionally, there were three staging areas in Wapato, Toppenish, and White Swan where participants could receive donations and complete the Point in Time survey. This was the first year that a staging area was placed in White Swan, primarily due to the results in last year's counts.

Overall Count

This is a landmark year with an across the board decrease. While the trend has been moving downward for the last couple of years, this dramatic decrease has been mostly attributed to almost a million dollars in Stimulus money being used for Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP)[2]. 546 household were served by this program which provided prevention assistance and immediate housing. Thirty-five of those households were living in places not meant for human habitation.

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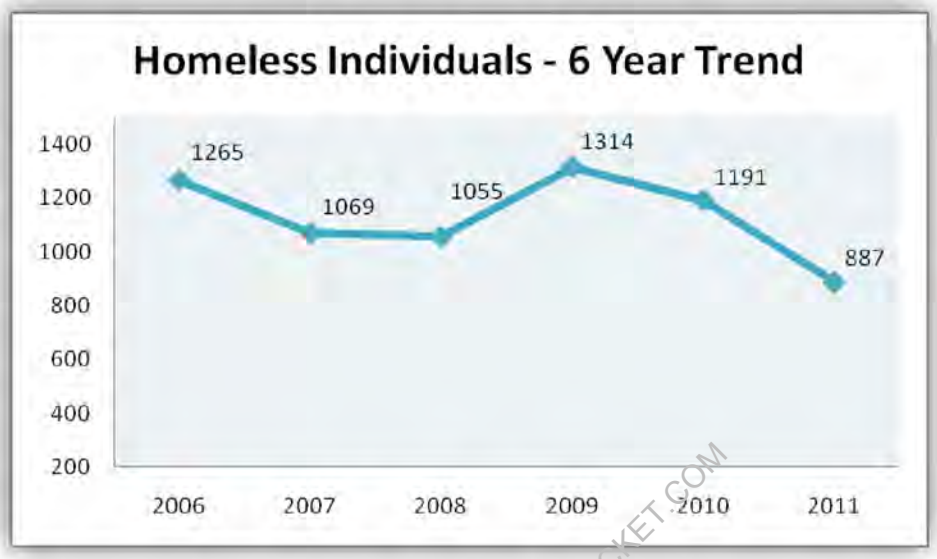
Category	Individuals	Households
All	887	581
Sheltered	827	549
Unsheltered	60	32 (6 Families)

[2] With the exception of the Overall Count – only trend Data has been included in this plan. For recent Point In Time Data contact the Yakima County Department of Human Services.

In the last year, there has been a 25.5% decrease in the overall number of individuals experiencing homelessness. Since 2006, there has been a 29.9% decrease in the overall number of individuals experiencing homelessness. We are 6 years into our 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness by 50%.



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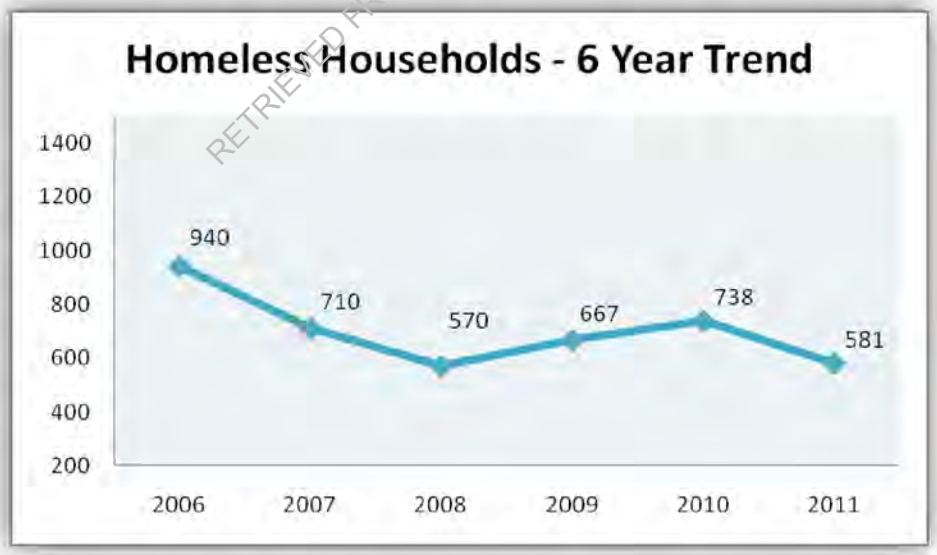
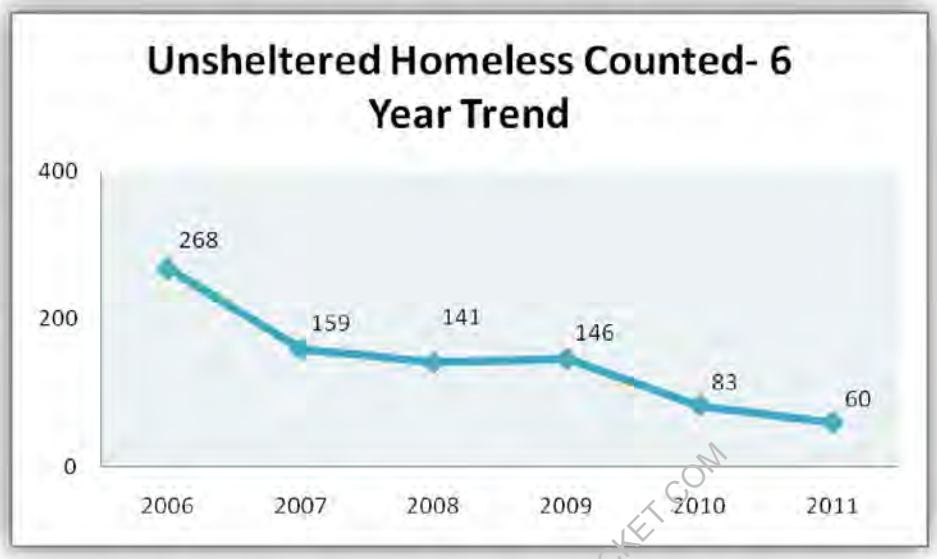
In the last year, there has been a 21.3% decrease in the overall number of families experiencing homelessness. Since 2006, there has been a 38.2% decrease in the overall number of families experiencing homelessness.



In the last year, there has been a 27.7% decrease in the number of unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness. Since 2006, there has been a 77.6% decrease in the number of unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness.



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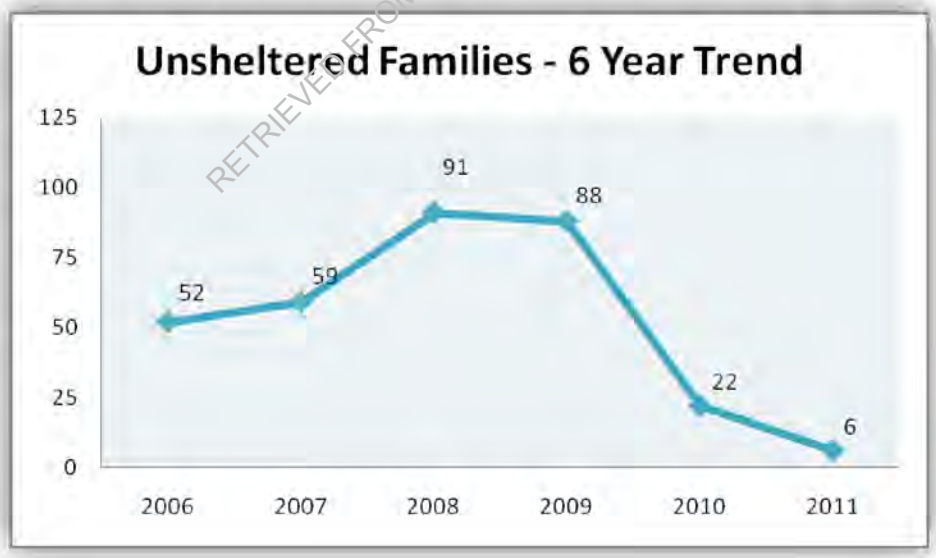
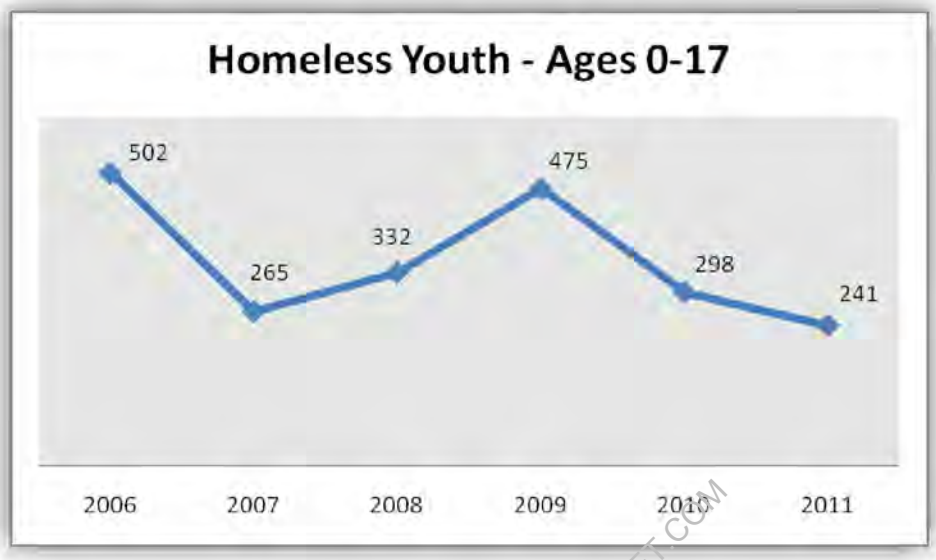
In the last year, there has been a 72.7% decrease in the number of unsheltered families experiencing homelessness. Since 2006, there has been an 88.4% decrease in the number of unsheltered families experiencing homelessness.



In the last year, there has been a 19.1% decrease in the number of youth experiencing homelessness. Since 2006, there has been a 52% decrease in the number of youth experiencing homelessness.



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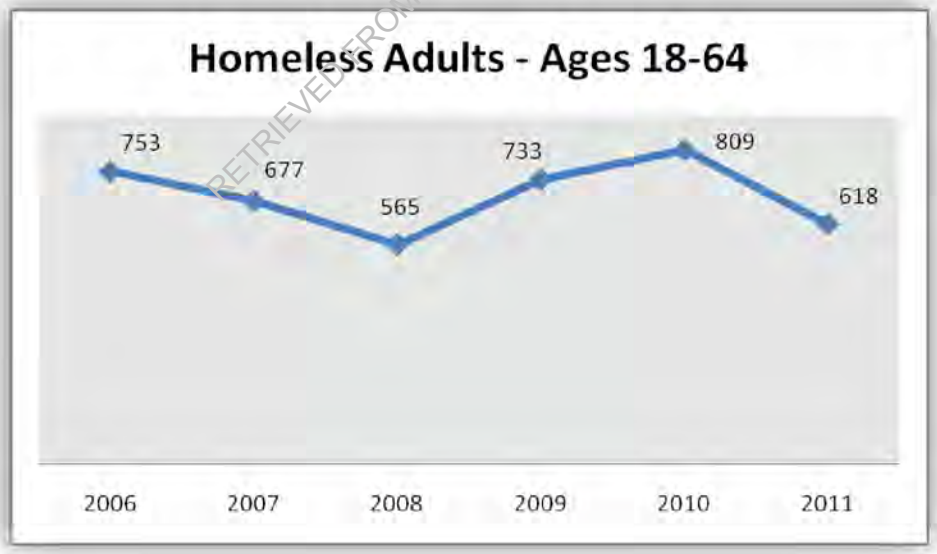
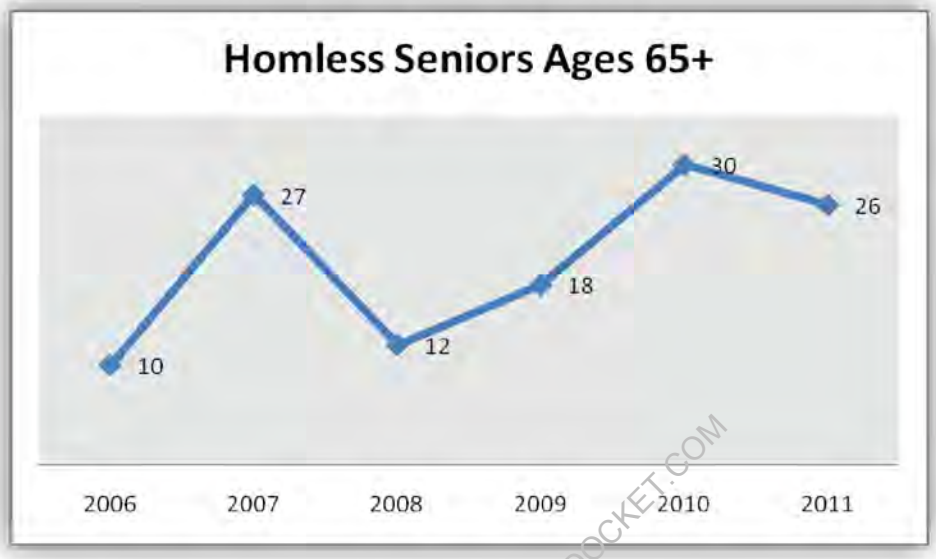
In the last year, there has been a 23.6% decrease in the number of adults experiencing homelessness. Since 2006, there has been an 18% decrease in the number of adults experiencing homelessness.



In the last year, there has been a 13.3% decrease in the number of seniors experiencing homelessness. Since 2006, there has been a 160% increase in the number of seniors experiencing homelessness.



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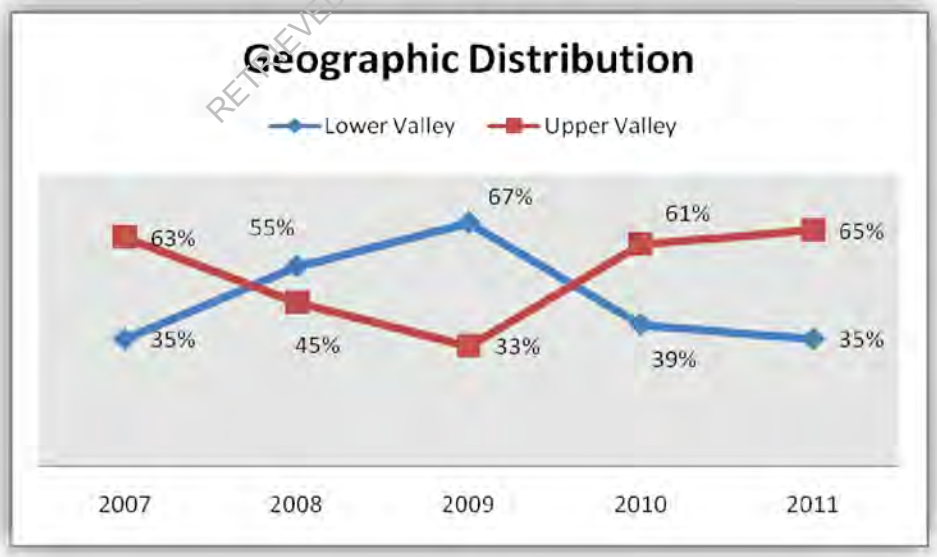
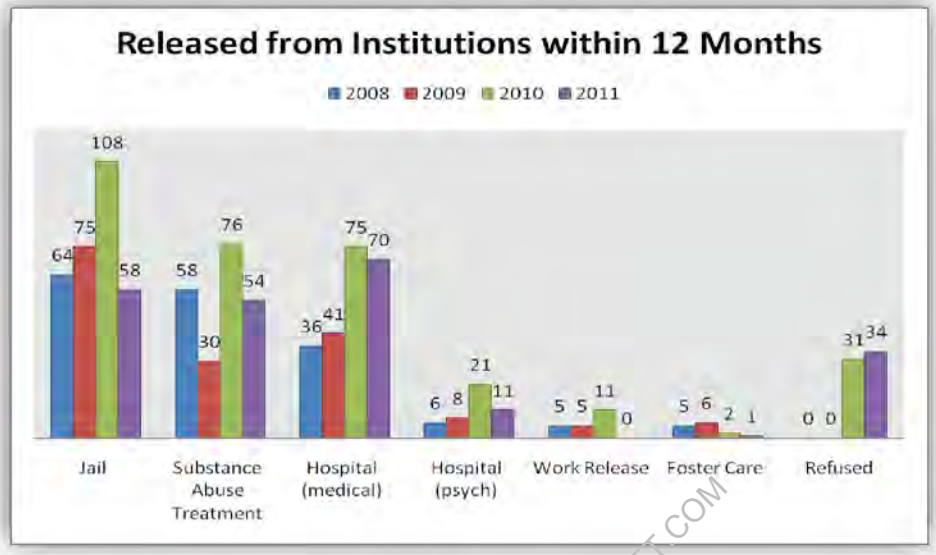
LOCATION

Due to the variance in questions asked – there is only a 5 year trend available for the geographic distribution. There were concerns stated last year that the 2009 count which showed a sharp spike in the number of those counted being in the lower valley. This year's count supports that premise.



Due to the variance in questions asked there is only a 4 year trend available for those released form institutions in the last 12 Months. Despite the reductions, the number of individuals who refused this question has increased.



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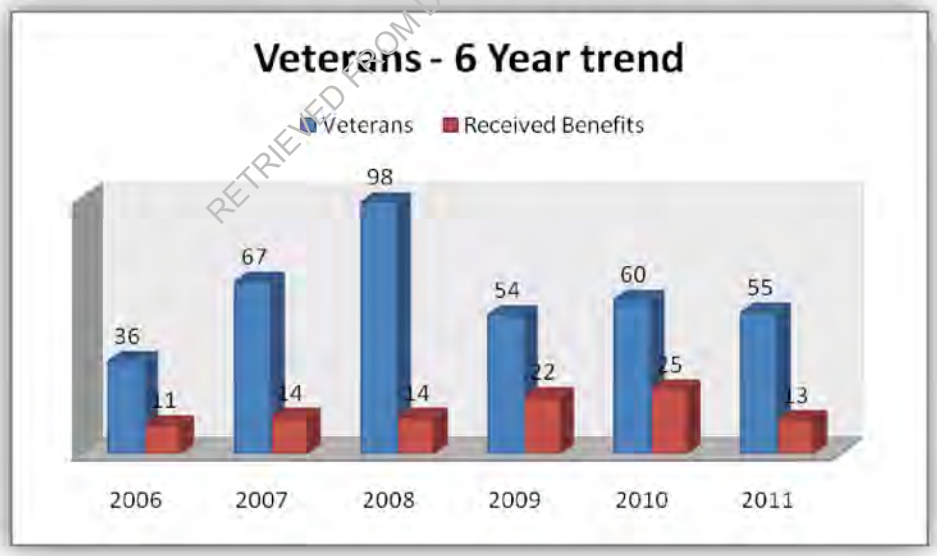
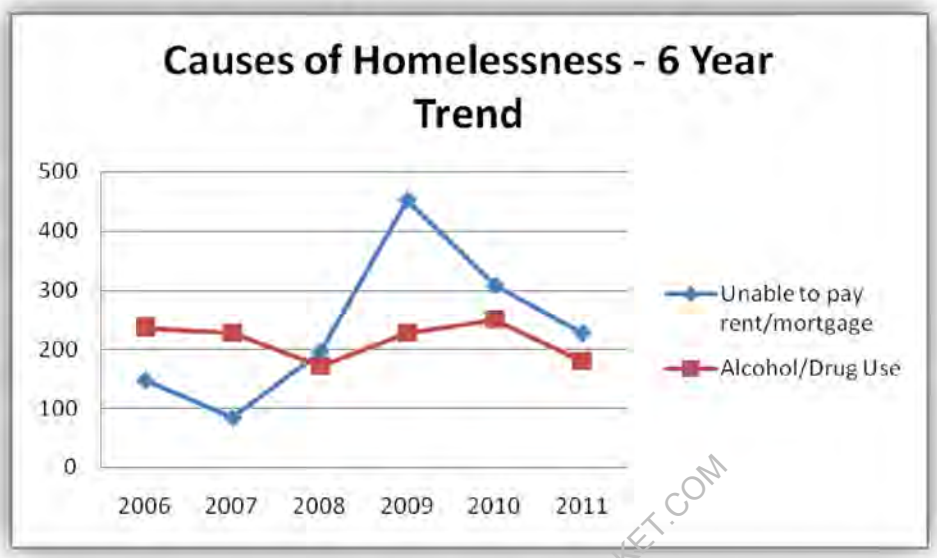
Conditions, Causes, and Needs

While the number of Veterans who have been counted has decreased, so has the ratio of Veterans who are receiving benefits.



The inability to pay rent/mortgage surpassed Alcohol/Drug use in 2008 as the number one reported cause.



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For the first time in the 6 years we have been tracking, the number of individuals who are receiving Social Security outnumber the people who have no source of income; of 581 households, 394 reported an income.

Source*	2010	2011	% Change
Social Security Benefits	129	143	11% increase
None	238	137	42% decrease
TANF	125	97	22% decrease
GAU	93	60	35% decrease
Per Capita	74	71	4% decrease
Part-time work	39	25	36% decrease
Low-Wage Job	34	20	41% decrease
Unemployment Insurance	16	13	19% decrease
Day Labor	7	6	14% decrease
Total Households Reporting	500	394	21% decrease

Project Homeless Connect

On January 27, 2011, in conjunction with the 8th Annual Point in Time Survey, Project Homeless Connect events were held in both Yakima and Sunnyside. The Yakima event was held at Morning Star Church and the Sunnyside event was held at St. Joseph's Church.

Project Homeless Connect is a national model used to by communities to remedy the homelessness of their neighbors. The "under one roof" offerings for consumers and the "mobile hospitality" of volunteers who act as escorts and conductors for their homeless neighbors help lower barriers and achieve results. Project Homeless Connect also gives people and organizations who have never been involved in homelessness a way to make a difference in their community.

Project Homeless Connect is designed to be a one-day, one-stop event that links people experiencing homelessness with a broad range of needed services such as housing, employment, health care, dental care, mental health care, and benefits. Project Homeless Connect is not an information fair, but instead engages homeless people directly with services. Project Homeless Connect provides an opportunity for businesses, universities, and community volunteers to be directly involved in helping individuals and families make significant steps towards ending their homelessness. Project Homeless Connect also facilitates improved collaboration between community service agencies.

This year, the second Project Homeless Connect event was held in Yakima County. In addition to helping multiple participants access multiple services under one roof, there was incredible community participation with high numbers of organizations, funders, and volunteers who helped provide those services.

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Day of the Event

Information regarding two Project Homeless Connect events was distributed in advance through service providers, outreach workers, and staff at the 107 House. In Yakima, participants started arriving at 8 am at the Morning Star Church.

Once the doors opened at 9 am, Greeter volunteers asked them if they had already taken the survey. If not, they were directed to the Surveyor volunteers. Once completed, they were directed to a continental breakfast or hot lunch served after 10:30am.

Once participants were done eating, they then entered the main room at the Church to the various services. Once they had accessed all the services they wanted, they were escorted to the haircut and donation section. Many participants received a haircut and while they were waiting for a Donation volunteer to assist them in selecting coats, clothes, shoes, and other items including premade care packages. Participants were free to stay as long they wanted and to access as many services as possible. The doors closed at 5 pm in time for participants to go to the Extreme Weather Shelters.

Results

Multiple entities from around the county gave money, time, services, and goods that made these events possible. These donations included items to put into care packages for the participants, funds to pay for food at the events, and services ensuring that participants received health care screenings, free legal advice, and much more. Without the generous support from the community, it would have been impossible to provide the necessary services for such a large event.

Over 200 volunteers on the day of the event conducted surveys, handed out donations and greeted participants. The majority of the volunteers worked 6-8 hours on the day of the event resulting in approximately 1,600 – 1,800 hours of volunteer time.

In both Yakima and Sunnyside, 45 separate agencies provided services free of charge to participants who attended. Not counting the number of individuals surveyed across the county the Project Homeless Connect events had approximately 475 attendees in Yakima and 352 attendees in Sunnyside. The following services were provided:

- Phone Calls
- *[3]Haircuts
- Clothing
- Baby Items
- Books for Children
- *Heath Services including:
  - Immunizations
  - Nutrition Counseling
  - Hepatitis C Screening
  - Medicaid Applications
  - Health Coverage Assistance
  - Blood Pressure Screening
  - Blood Glucose
  - Diabetes Screening
  - Flu & Pneumonia Shots
  - Hearing Screening Referral
  - Pregnancy Testing
- *Dental Screening & Referral
- HIV Testing
- Clean Kits
- Prescription Assistance Discount Cards
- Vision Screening
- Reading Glasses
- *Homeless Outreach Services
- Volunteer Attorney Services
- *Domestic Violence Services
- *Sexual Assault Services
- *Shelter & Housing Services
- Crisis Services
- *Veterans Outreach Services including:
  - Emergency Hotel & Food Vouchers
  - Case Management & Referral
  - Employment Services
  - VA Healthcare
  - Housing Assistance
  - Claims Assistance
- *Financial Benefit Screening & Eligibility
- Financial Education Services
- Income Tax Return Services
- Employment Services
- *WA State ID Information & Vouchers
- Voter Registration
- Senior Services & Referral
- Homeless Youth Services
- *Chemical Dependency Services
- Alcoholic Anonymous
- *Basic Food Program
- 2-1-1
- Showers
- EPIC Headstart
- *Diabetic and cancer screening
- *Housing

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[3] * Service also provided at Sunnyside event

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Network was established in 2004 with over 40 member organizations in reaction to a growing homeless population in Yakima County. The first major accomplishment of the Homeless network was to develop a 10-year plan to end homelessness which was adopted by the Yakima County Commissioners in early 2005. At this time the Network received the official designation as the advisory body for Yakima County's local homeless and housing funding program. Additional accomplishments include supporting local providers and fostering collaboration which have resulted in the following:

- Expansion of the annual Point in Time Homeless census into a Countywide Project Homeless Connect services event
- Creation of an annual Community BBQ event for the homeless and community members to socialize and share their stories
- Establishment of an Extreme Winter Weather Shelter program using local churches and Hotel/Motel vouchers to serve the homeless during the cold Central Washington Winters
- Development of a Homeless Health clinic
- Startup of a Homeless hygiene center
- Establishment of the 107 House centralized homeless resource center
- Development of Rod's House Homeless Youth Drop-in Center
- Support of Noah's Ark Homeless Shelter and Day Center
- Support of the Homeless Respite Housing program
- Development of the Red Roof Pantry to collect and distribute donations to homeless persons entering housing
- Creation and support of the Homeless Assistance Fund to provide emergency assistance to the homeless to assist them in gaining stability
- Establishment of a County Veteran's program to assist homeless Veterans
- Collaboration to support to Yakima Housing Authority for the conversion of 75 Section 8 vouchers to Project Based vouchers to serve the homeless as well as the receipt of both VASH Vouchers to serve homeless Veterans and Family Reunification Vouchers to serve homeless families
- Facilitation of a collaboration that received State Homeless Grant Assistance Program funding to create a coordinated homeless outreach and housing program that included a Homeless Youth Liaison position that coordinated services with Homeless Youth Liaisons within school districts
- Facilitation of a collaboration that received a 10 year Washington Fund Grant (WFF) to provide housing and case management services for 24 families which has also been awarded a second WFF grant to expand housing and services for families in the Lower Valley
- Facilitation of a collaboration that received a Housing Prevention Rapid Re-Housing Grant that provided housing and services to over 600 households over 18 months
- Development of a Homeless Resource VISTA position to help identify additional resources to serve the homeless
- Expansion of the HUD McKinney housing program to provide 23 additional units of housing for the homeless
- Creation of the County's first HUD HOME Consortium to provide funding to create and expand affordable housing units.

The Network now helps oversee $3.5 million in annual affordable housing and homeless funding and has decreased the homeless population by almost 30% since it was established over 6 years ago.

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Shifts in the Landscape

Various Acts of Congress, Legislation, and state and federally funded programs are described below. In these programs, upon which the Network is responsible for administering, two major themes emerge:

- A focus on Prevention and Rapid Re-housing with a movement away from the traditional "Continuum of Care" model.
- A strong emphasis on Collaboration and Partnerships within Communities

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009, which includes $1.5 billion for a Homelessness Prevention Fund. Funding for this program is called the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP).

Housing Prevention and Rapid Re-housing

The purpose of the Housing Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP) is to provide homelessness prevention assistance for households who would otherwise become homeless and rapid re-housing assistance for persons who are homeless. The overall goal of HPRP is for participants to achieve housing stability. Rapid re-housing, also known as Housing First, is a relatively recent innovation in human service programs and social policy regarding treatment of the homeless and is an alternative to a system of emergency shelter/transitional housing progressions. Rather than moving homeless individuals through different "levels" of housing, known as the Continuum of Care, whereby each level moves them closer to "independent housing" (for example: from the streets to a public shelter, and from a public shelter to a transitional housing program, and from there to their own apartment in the community) Housing First moves the homeless individual or household immediately from the streets or homeless shelters into their own apartments.

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Housing First approaches are based on the concept that a homeless individual or household's first and primary need is to obtain stable housing, and that other issues that may affect the household can and should be addressed once housing is obtained. In contrast, many other programs operate from a model of "housing readiness" — that is, that an individual or household must address other issues that may have led to the episode of homelessness prior to entering housing.

HPRP in Yakima County

The HPRP stimulus funding that was provided to Yakima County through the Washington State Department of Commerce was intended to provide both prevention and rapid re-housing to persons who are homeless or a risk of homelessness over a three year period. Yakima County expended all funds within 18 month, which contributed to a 25% reduction in the homeless population in the last year. The Network agreed to continue the HPRP service model with local filling fee revenue and will expand the program further in 2012 with the Washington State Consolidated Grant Program which incorporates the HPRP model.

HUD McKinney-Vento

The HUD McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act was created in 1987 to address the specific housing and supportive service needs of the country's homeless families and individuals. Communities are awarded funds competitively and require the development of a "Continuum of Care" system in the community where assistance is being sought. A continuum of care system is designed to address the critical problem of homelessness through a coordinated community-based process of identifying needs and building a system to address those needs.

The McKinney-Vento Act originally consisted of fifteen programs providing a range of services to homeless people, including the Continuum of Care Programs: the Supportive Housing Program, the Shelter Plus Care Program, and the Single Room Occupancy Program, as well as the Emergency Shelter Grant Program; most of which are in Title IV of the Act. The HUD McKinney Supportive Housing Program provides support to help homeless persons meet three overall goals:

- Achieve residential stability,
- Increase their skill levels and/or incomes, and
- Obtain greater self-determination (i.e., more influence over decisions that affect their lives).

Eligible activities include providing supportive services, leasing of homeless housing, acquisition, new construction & rehabilitation of homeless housing, and homeless housing operation costs

McKinney in Yakima County

Yakima County submits an annual application to HUD that supports 12 separate ongoing projects. The County directly funds 10 of these projects through sponsor organizations and the remaining two projects are operated by independent non-profit organizations that receive funding directly from HUD. Each of these SHP projects requires local matching funding with the exception of leasing projects.

HEARTH Act

The HEARTH Act, enacted in 2009, primarily amends Title IV of McKinney-Vento Act by consolidating the separate homeless assistance programs carried out under that title into a single program with specific eligible activities. It also codifies the continuum of care planning process as a required and integral local function necessary to generate the local strategies for ending homelessness. Most importantly, it establishes a federal goal of ensuring that individuals and families who become homeless return to permanent housing within 30 days.

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HEARTH in Yakima County

The HEARTH act will go into effect in 2012. The changes established by this ACT have impacted the Homeless Network organizational structure as well as the type of housing and services Yakima County can support with Federal HUD funds under the local Continuum of Care model. All current HUD McKinney projects will eventually fall under one grant and current and future providers will be able to expand their housing and services to provide both prevention and rapid re-housing support for more than just homeless individuals but also families and youth.

Consolidated Homeless Grant Program

The Consolidated Homeless Grant (CHG) combines state homeless resources into a single grant opportunity to county governments (and other designated entities) under the administration of the Washington State Department of Commerce (Commerce). The CHG is designed to support an integrated system of housing assistance to prevent homelessness and quickly re-house households who are unsheltered. This grant provides resources to address the needs of people who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness, as described in Local Homeless Plans. CHG funds support a variety of activities, including: operations of emergency shelter and transitional housing units, rental assistance, data collection and reporting.

The CHG program requires a regional homeless plan developed to ensure that intervention strategies and actions are coordinated, easily understood by clients and homeless providers, and agreed upon by the respective local authorities. Additionally, this program adds a

> *People walking the streets become invisible to our communities.*
>
> *- Network Member*

requirement for the development of a uniform method of client intake which may be customized for families or single adults, in the form of a common tool at intake that consistently screens for eligibility and need for housing and services.

Finally, this program requires that all Continuums have the following goals present in their 10-Year Plan:

- Reduce the number of homeless persons
- Reduce the amount of time persons are homeless
- Increase the number of people moving to permanent housing after receiving homeless assistance
- Reduce the number of people who recede back into homelessness after obtaining permanent housing

Consolidated Homeless Grant in Yakima County

The Yakima County Department of Human Services is the lead grantee for the Consolidated Grant Program (CGP). The County will partner with the Homeless Network of Yakima County to develop strategies that meet both the current needs and future needs of the County's homeless population as identified by the strategies outlined in this Plan. Yakima County will achieve the goals of the CGP and 10 year plan by sub-contracting with local homeless and emergency service providers selected through an open competitive RFP process who will provide services funded by CGP funds and local filing fee revenue that address the 10 year plan objectives.

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The Housing and Essential Needs Grant

The Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Grant is one of three new programs created by Engrossed Senate House Bill 2082 which terminates the Disability Lifeline Program, scheduled to end October 2011. The Disability Lifeline program was formerly known as the General Assistance – Unemployable or GAU program. Housing and Essential Needs Grant funds are limited to providing rental assistance, utility assistance and essential needs for Medical Care Services recipients whose eligibility is determined by the Department of Social and Health Services.

The Housing And Essential Needs Grant In Yakima County

The Yakima County Department of Human Services is the lead grantee for the Housing and Essential Needs Program. This program will provide rental vouchers and essential needs services for the estimated 663 clients in the county that are eligible under the grant program. The County will work with the Homeless Network to develop additional strategies to maintain housing and services for the DL Clients to move them onto more permanent benefits and housing.

HOME Investment Partnership

HOME is the largest Federal block grant to State and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households. Each year it allocates approximately $2 billion among the States and hundreds of localities nationwide. The program was designed to reinforce several important values and principles of community development:

- HOME's flexibility empowers people and communities to design and implement strategies tailored to their own needs and priorities.
- HOME's emphasis on consolidated planning expands and strengthens partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector in the development of affordable housing.
- HOME's technical assistance activities and set-aside for qualified community-based nonprofit housing groups builds the capacity of these partners.
- HOME's requirement that participating jurisdictions (PJs) match 25 cents of every dollar in program funds mobilizes community resources in support of affordable housing.

HOME in Yakima County

The following jurisdictions have formed a consortium to provide affordable housing throughout Yakima County in the participating jurisdictions. Additional jurisdictions may join the Consortium in subsequent years, which would increase the Consortium's Federal allocation. Current jurisdictions include the following:

- City of Grandview
- City of Mabton
- City of Sunnyside
- City of Toppenish
- City of Union Gap
- City of Wapato
- Yakima County representing Unincorporated Areas

The Yakima County HOME Consortium has developed the following goals to provide affordable housing activities:

- Goal I: Revitalize Neighborhoods through stabilization and the expansion of homeownership
- Goal II: Expand affordable housing opportunities for lower income Renter households

These goals will be accomplished with the following strategies:

- Strategy 1 - Support local efforts to improve residential neighborhoods.
    - Expected Outcome: 62 lower income homeowner households will have their homes brought up to code, in lead-free condition, and made energy efficient for the purpose of increasing the sustainability of decent housing.
- Strategy 2 -Demolish derelict and substandard housing not suitable for rehabilitation and construct new single-family housing for low- and moderate-income households in existing neighborhoods.
    - Expected Outcomes: 2 lower income households will obtain access to new decent affordable housing.
- Strategy 3 - Expand the supply of decent affordable rental housing through the development of new multi-family housing resources throughout the area.
    - Expected Outcomes: 37 lower income renter households will have access to new affordable housing

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Local Filing Fees

2060

The Washington State Legislature passed SHB 2060 into law in 2002. The law requires County Auditors to charge a $10 surcharge on all recorded documents with the exception of those previously excluded from any fees. The intent of this act is to assist in the development and preservation of affordable low-income housing to address critical local housing needs.

Major Objectives

The funds are to be allocated to very low-income housing projects or units within housing projects in the county, cities and towns according to an inter-local agreement between the county and the cities and towns within the county, consistent with countywide and local housing needs and policies.

Permissible Uses Under the Law

1. Acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing projects or units within housing projects that are affordable to very low-income persons with incomes at or below 50% of the area median income;
2. Supporting building operation and maintenance costs of housing projects or units within housing projects eligible to receive housing trust funds that are affordable to very low-income persons with incomes at or below 50% of the area median income, and require a supplement to rent income to cover ongoing operating expenses.
3. Rental assistance vouchers for housing projects or units within housing projects that are affordable to very low-income persons with incomes at or below 50% of the area median income, to be administered by a local public housing authority or other local organization that has an existing rental assistance voucher program, consistent with the United States HUD Section 8 rental assistance voucher program standards; and
4. Operating costs for emergency shelters and licensed overnight youth shelters.

The funds generated with this surcharge shall not be used for construction of new housing if at any time the vacancy rate for available low-income housing within the county rises above 10% prior to application approval by the Yakima County Board of Commissioners.

2163

The Washington State Legislature passed the Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act (ESSHB 2163) in the spring of 2005, directing local governments to develop ten-year homeless plans "which shall be aimed at eliminating homelessness, with a minimum goal of fifty percent by July 1, 2015."

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Major Objectives

The Act requires county governments to:

- Develop a ten-year plan to reduce homelessness by 50 percent.
- Conduct an annual point in time count of homeless persons.
- Report progress implementing plans annually to CTED.
- Use the local portion of a $10 document recording fee ($10 million per year) to reduce homelessness

Permissible Uses under the Law

1. Rental and furnishing of dwelling units for the use of homeless persons;
2. Costs of developing affordable housing for homeless persons, and services for formerly homeless individuals and families residing in transitional housing or permanent housing and still at risk of homelessness;
3. Operating subsidies for transitional housing or permanent housing serving formerly homeless families or individuals;
4. Services to prevent homelessness, such as emergency eviction prevention programs including temporary rental subsidies to prevent homelessness;
5. Temporary services to assist persons leaving state institutions and other state programs to prevent them from becoming or remaining homeless;
6. Outreach services for homeless individuals and families;
7. Development and management of local homeless plans including homeless census data collection; identification of goals, performance measures, strategies, and costs and evaluation of progress towards established goals;
8. Rental vouchers payable to landlords for persons who are homeless or below thirty percent of the median income or in immediate danger of becoming homeless; and
9. Other activities to reduce and prevent homelessness as identified for funding in the local plan.

OVERVIEW

The following chart provides a side-by side of the various areas of focus as illustrated by the variety of sources described above.

		Themes/ Strategies						Population			
		Increase Leadership, Collaboration, and Civic Engagement	Stable and Affordable Housing	Increase Economic Security	Improve Health and Stability	Emergency Response	Prevention/ diversion/ Re-entry	Chronic homelessness	Homeless Veterans	Homeless Families, youth, and children	At Risk Populations (prevention)
Ten Year Plans	Federal Plan	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
	State Plan		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	County Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Funders	McKinney				X	X	X	X	X	X	
	HEARTH	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	CGP					X	X	X	X	X	X
	HEN					X	X	X			X
	HOME		X								X
	2060		X								
	2163[4]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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[4] Should Match County Plan.

Local Response

This section outlines the changes to the Strategic Directions of the Homeless Network of Yakima County based on the following factors:

- Accomplishments in the last five years
- Current need in the community
- Shifts in the priorities of Federal and State initiatives

One of the major changes from the original 10-Year Plan to this update is the ownership of the current objectives being given to the Network as where progress on the original strategies is the responsibility of the two 10-year plan committees; Affordable Housing Committee and the Services Committee. At the yearly retreat, typically held in June, these committees report on their progress and develop new objectives for the upcoming year. This ensures that this document remains current with the actual work of the Network being reported by the annual Needs Assessments that drive those discussions.

Goal

Original Goal

The original goal of the 10-Year Plan was the following:

- Reduce the number of homeless persons in Yakima County by 50% by the year 2015.

Changes

At this time there will no change in the goal of this plan. While the Federal and State Plan aim to eliminate homelessness in the original 10-year timeframe, it remains the goal of this body to reduce it by 50%. As illustrated in the Needs Section, this goal has been surpassed in many populations; specifically in the unsheltered count of families, individuals, and youth.

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Strategies

This section outlines the original strategies of the 10-year plan and modifications to those strategies.

Original Strategies

The original strategies of the 10-Year plan were as follows:

1. Develop, enhance and expand affordable housing stock
2. Prevent homelessness from occurring
3. Increase household income
4. Improve access to health services

Changes

One additional strategy is added:

- Increase Leadership, Collaboration, and Civic Engagement

The remaining strategies will remain much the same, with some slight shifts in focus. Strategy number 2, Prevent homeless from occurring is slightly modified to include the focus of how we will do that. Strategy 3 will expand from addressing income to include economic security and Strategy 4 will expand from addressing health to include stability.

The final strategies are as follows:

1. Increase Leadership, Collaboration, and Civic Engagement
2. Develop, enhance and expand affordable housing stock
3. Develop an emergency response to prevent homelessness
4. Increase Economic Security
5. Improve Health and Stability

Rational

As stated in the Federal 10-Year plan, strong leadership and investment in the community is vital to the success of the Network efforts. Expanded inclusion of service providers, development of Communication Plans, and engagement of the community is vital. Much of this work has occurred in the last few years, but having it as a strategy will enable the Network to attach outcomes and measurements to this process.

Yakima County implementation of HPRP has implied that addressing prevention and providing an immediate response through rapid re-housing stops many from entering the system in the first place. Many area providers attribute the dramatic decrease in our 2011 Point in Time numbers to this strategy. The biggest decrease our community has shown in 2011 was in couch surfers – his population is usually right on the cusp of entering the homeless system. By closing the "front door" and reducing the number of individuals who become homeless it will increase success it progressing people out the "back door" into affordable quality housing.

Work done over the past five years has shown that with much of the population, income is fixed and efforts to increase it are not necessary successful. 2011 was the first year that the PIT results showed that the number one income source was not **None**, but instead was **Social Security Benefits**. This coupled with the changes in GAU and other entitlement programs indicate that in addition to trying to increase the populations' income through connections with additional sources, the Network must also assist individuals in meeting their needs with a fixed income.

Through the implementation of HPRP the value of Housing Stability Plans was realized. This in conjunction with data gathered as the result implementing the Arizona Self-Sufficiency Matrix has shown that to impact health, all the domains of the individual's life need to be addressed.

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Objectives

This section outlines the original objectives to and the modification how those objectives are realized and developed.

Original Objectives

The original objectives of the 10-Year plan were as follows:

1. Reduce the number of Homeless Families
2. Reduce the number of non-chronically homeless individuals
3. Reduce the number of chronically homeless individuals
4. Reduce the number of homeless youth
5. Conduct adequate data collection and planning to efficiently manage limited resources for homelessness

Changes

In the past, Objectives were centered on the populations that were the main focus of the plan. Objectives will now be developed by the 10-Year plan committees and will be based on Needs Assessments and current initiatives. Across all objectives the populations served will include individuals who are chronically homeless, Veterans, Families (which includes youth and children) and those at risk of being homeless. The following chart shows the

Strategies and Current Objectives adopted in the 2011 charters of the 10-Year Plan committees. Also included are the goals of the Capacity Building Committees (Resources and Data/Evaluation) which will support the work of the 10-year planning committees.

Strategy	Committee	Objectives
Increase Leadership, Collaboration, and Civic Engagement	Executive Committee	Chairs of all committees sit on the Executive Committee which manages local dollars and addresses leadership, collaboration, and civic engagement
Develop, enhance and expand affordable housing stock	Affordable Housing Committee	1. Advocate and educate consumers and the public through the development of a Communication Plan which will highlight Best Practices and Innovations for addressing gaps in housing as well as changes in the population being served. 2. Targeted engagement of stakeholders and investors of the for-profit industry 3. Development of a Landlord Support Program to provide engagement, incentives, and support 4. Development of a housing locator database
Develop an emergency response to prevent homelessness **Increase Economic Security** **Improve Health and Stability**	Services Committee	1. Standardized Community-wide intake and referral process using 211 and HMIS 2. Standardize the use of the Arizona Self-Sufficiency Matrix in evaluating client need and progress 3. Create standard practices of case management 4. Indentify gaps in the current homeless services system and develop strategies and resources to fill those gaps 5. Educate the public and consumers regarding the issues impacting basic needs and homeless services 6. Track legislative actions that impact the Network's services system and advocate 7. Creation of an Emergency Preparedness plan for the unsheltered population
Capacity Building	Data/Evaluation Committee	1. Make recommendations to the Homeless Network of Yakima County regarding HMIS management. 2. Regularly evaluate the effectiveness, inclusiveness, and level of collaboration of service providers, as well as evaluating the reliability of data collected describing the community. 3. Support outreach efforts to bring all homeless providers to the Homeless Network of Yakima County and advocate the usage of the various data collection systems. 4. Recommend Policies and Procedures for data evaluation to assist long range community planning. 5. Seek to standardize the technology network used by providers in Yakima County to collect data. 6. Evaluate issues related to HIPAA confidentiality and the Code of Federal Regulations Title 42 - Public Health.
	Resource Committee	The purpose of the Resource Committee is to identify the means to make the vision of the Homeless Network a reality. Priorities of the Resource Committee are determined by the current 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness. The Resource Committee supports the Continuum of Services needed to end homelessness, beginning with Homeless Prevention, supporting individuals and families toward Self Sufficiency.

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RATIONAL

Shifting the ownership of developing new objectives based on current need and new initiatives has provided more ownership to the Network as a whole and also assures that we are working in conjunction with Federal and State agencies to increase the impact of the programs that are developed. Rather than developing objectives during a one day retreat, the committees work all year to address current plans and then to create annual ones based on progress and new information learned. This provides monthly accountability and progress.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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ATTACHMENTS

The current Need Assessments and/or plans for each committee will be added each year. This provides stability in the plan while ensuring the most current information is being published.

ATTACHMENT A – HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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YAKIMA COUNTY HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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Prepared by the Homeless Network of Yakima County –

Affordable Housing Committee

2011

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a detailed study to assess the barriers of affordable housing. This is a major effort to develop a coordinated approach to the issue. The Homeless Network of Yakima County Affordable Housing Committee – which is comprised of multiple service providers, mental health housing organizations, and members of the community who are associated with the development, management, and access to affordable housing in the County – will assist in determining gaps in the housing continuum of care and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on how to best close those gaps in relation to the *Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Yakima County*.

The *Yakima County Housing Needs Assessment* is intended to assist community planners in determining the need for affordable housing within County Boundaries.

KEY FINDINGS

This report shows that Yakima County residents have diverse housing needs based on household size, income, householder age, and many other factors. The following are summary of the report's key findings.

Population and Poverty: Yakima County is growing, but at a slower rate than the state or nation. Between 1990 and 2000 the County's population grew by 33,758 residents which was an increase of 18%. However growth in the County between 2000 and 2009 dropped to 7%. While overall growth has slowed, large (5+) families increased by 38%. 2010 also marked the first year of retirement for "Baby Boomers". Between 2015 and 2030 the population 65 and over is projected to increase significantly from 11% to 14% requiring additional senior housing.

Yakima County's median household income decreased 3.8% in 2009 while the State's increased by almost 2%. Yakima County has more than twice the rate of families living below the poverty level than the state. Almost two-thirds of single women with children under 5 are living in poverty. Additionally, 1 in 4 children of all families are living in poverty – the highest rate in the state.

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Housing Stock: The current housing stock does not meet the needs of low-income and minority populations. Many minority families have larger than average family sizes and need larger homes or apartments to prevent overcrowding. Yakima County housing stock is also older than the state as a whole with 50% of all housing units constructed before 1970 and 21% built between 1970 and 1979. In 2009, only 9% of the housing stock was built after 2000 as compared with the state's 15%. Since 2007 there has been a sharp decline in new residence construction in both the County and the State.

Single family homes are the predominant housing type with 64.8% being 1-unit detached. Sixty-Five percent of housing units are owner-occupied; slightly higher than the state. A higher percentage of individuals own homes than in the state, in Yakima County, fewer families own homes.

There is also shortage of Permanent Supportive housing and affordable housing so individuals and families in transitional housing have nowhere to transition to which results in fewer openings in transitional housing for those in Emergency Shelter to move into which ultimately results in fewer vacancies in Emergency Shelter.

In 2008, approximately ¼ of all occupied units in Yakima County had the potential for lead-based problems due to unit age; an estimate 19,523 units in total with the majority being owner-occupied housing.

Housing Affordability: Homeowners in Yakima County fair significantly better than those in the state in both affordability and housing costs. However, a minimum wage worker must work 67 hours a week to afford a 2 bedroom home or else earn $14.42 an hour. A wage earner in a family of five, which is our largest growing

population, would need to work 91 hours a week at minimum wage or earn $19.44 an hour to afford a 4 bedroom home. Homeownership in Yakima County has continued to become more affordable than in the state as a whole.

Rental Housing: In Yakima County, 52% of renters spent 30% or more of household income on housing. The vacancy rate in Yakima County in the Spring of 2010 was 3.2% - almost half that of the state. Larger units have an even lower vacancy rate at 2.4% making locating affordable housing one of the main barriers to attaining it.

Homeownership: In 2010, Yakima County home sales were down 30% as compared to 20% for the state. The median home price is $153,200, a 6% decrease from 2009. Home prices for 3 bedroom units have decreased as smaller and larger homes have shown an increase in median price.

Special populations: There is a lack of affordable and accessible permanent supportive housing choices for persons with disabilities, including chronic homeless persons; persons with developmental disabilities, mental illness and chronic substance abuse; and among persons in need of adult care.

Rental housing vacancy rates are extremely low making it difficult for persons with limited income, poor credit history, large families, disabilities requiring accommodation, no citizen documentation and or unverified income sources to compete for limited standard rental housing meeting the needs of prospective renters.

These characteristics are more frequent among minorities, large families and disabled persons. Disadvantaged populations often do not have the necessary English language skills, financial literacy, and/or credit management skills to obtain and maintain affordable housing.

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INTRODUCTION

The Yakima County Housing Needs Assessment is intended to assist community planners in determining the need for affordable housing within County Boundaries. The Housing Needs Assessment focuses on the need for:

- Housing for Renters
- Housing for Homeownership
- Housing for Seniors
- Special Needs Housing

AFFORDABLE HOUSING COMMITTEE

The Homeless Network of Yakima County is taking action in 2010-11 to assess the barriers of affordable housing. This is a major effort to develop a coordinated approach to the issue. The Homeless Network of Yakima County Affordable Housing Committee – which is comprised of multiple service providers, mental health housing organizations, and members of the community who are associated with the development, management, and access to affordable housing in the County – will assist in determining gaps in the housing continuum of care and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on how to best close those gaps in relation to the *Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Yakima County*. To best make these recommendations, the committee will do the following:

- Complete a Housing Needs Assessment
- Compile, analyze, and disseminate "best practices" and innovations regarding affordable housing
- Identify potential partners to assist in addressing those gaps in the housing continuum of care including providers, municipalities, and members of the community
- Advocate and educate consumers and the public to address issues surrounding affordable housing

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The successful development of the Yakima County Housing Needs Assessment represents a major effort involving several key organizations and individuals. The dedication of the following has provided the opportunity for the County to conduct long-range planning that will lead to the expansion of affordable housing opportunities for all residents of the County:

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

- Amy Erickson – Rod's House
- Beth Dannhardt – Triumph Treatment Services
- Bill Cook – OIC of Washington
- Bob Hayes – Washington State Department of Corrections
- Bob Ponti – OIC of Washington
- Bruce Tabb – Yakima Valley Community Land Trust
- Candice Walla Walla – Veterans Administration
- Dave Hanson – Sunrise Outreach
- David Brown – Yakima County Veterans Program
- David Gilbreath – Consumer Credit Counseling of Yakima
- Diane McClaskey – Next Step Housing
- Erin Black – YWCA
- Kathy Tierney – Northwest Justice Project
- Kelly Nielsen - Yakima Housing Authority
- Lee Murdock – Yakima County Department of Human Services
- Lowel Krueger - Yakima Housing Authority
- Lynn Biggs – Casey Family Program
- Rosalinda Mendoza - Washington Farmworker Housing Trust
- Ryan Enright – Landmark Management
- Steve Lutin - Habitat for Humanity
- Susan Wilson – Office of Rural and Farmworker Housing
- Tim Sullivan – Yakima County Department of Human Services
- Tracy DeOchoa – Casey Family Programs

Board of Yakima County Commissioners

The Homeless Network of Yakima County serves as an advisory board to the Board of Yakima County Commissioners:

- Michael D. Leita, Chairman
- Kevin J. Bouchey, Commissioner
- J. Rand Elliott, Commissioner

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Housing Types

This section defines the various types housing available in Yakima County. This is meant as a guide to various housing designations for a general education about the most common programs. The definitions were taken from various sources including the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Washington State Department of Commerce (Commerce).

Shelters

Temporary Shelter

A term used to describe tents, cardboard shacks, and other jury-rigged shelters.

Emergency Shelter

This may be of many types:

- A clean, warm place to get out of the rain or weather. There are no mats and sometimes no blankets. Toilets provided, but no food. No storage facilities.
- A mat on the floor with blankets. Warm, clean, dry, with toilet facilities. Snacks may be provided. Meals and/or storage facilities are seldom provided.
- Beds, storage and meals

Emergency shelters may be staffed, volunteer-run, self-managed, or mixed-model. Different types of shelter are appropriate for different people.

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Severe Weather Shelter

This is a shelter that is open during the winter months, and accepts anyone – drunk or sober, referred or knocking at the door. This shelter is open only on nights when the weather is dangerous to the survival of people sleeping outdoors.

Domestic Violence Shelter

This is a place established to provide temporary food and shelter, counseling, and related services to victims of violent situations, such as rape, and domestic violence.

Respite

This provides beds for people who need bed rest but are not sick or injured enough to be in the hospital. Some are only day respite shelters; at night, the individual goes back to a regular night-time shelter. Some are 24-hour shelters. Most have a time limit, because there is more need than there is shelter.

Day Shelter/Warming Center

This is a warm, clean, dry place with toilet facilities that is open during the day when night shelters are closed. There are usually limited sleeping or respite facilities. Phones, food, showers, and laundry are often provided. At some centers, nurses or other services are available, and there are optional activities like games and study groups, AA meetings and other support groups. Some centers have temporary storage.

Housing Choice (Section 8) Vouchers

The Housing Choice (Section 8) voucher program is funded by the federal government through the HUD. With a Section 8 voucher, you can live anywhere in the service area of the provider. If you move, you can take the voucher with you and, after the first year, you can use it anywhere in the country.

There are variations to Section 8 vouchers which are described below.

Conversion Vouchers

This type of housing voucher is targeted to assist Public Housing Authorities and/or Private Landlords address the relocation needs of individuals affected by the demolition, conversion, or disposition of public housing units. The Public Housing Authority (PHA) is responsible for contacting families who are residing in these units and are eligible for conversion vouchers.

Vouchers for People with Disabilities

There are four types of housing vouchers specifically targeted to help people with disabilities.

- **Mainstream Vouchers** These are directed toward both elderly and non-elderly persons with disabilities.
- **Designated Housing Vouchers** These vouchers target non-elderly families who are eligible for public housing although that housing is restricted to elderly families, and can demonstrate a need for resources suited to disabled living.
- **Non-Elderly Disabled Vouchers** This applies for non-elderly disabled families served by public housing agencies with demonstrated experience and resources for supportive services.
- **Certain Development Vouchers** This applies to non-elderly families that include a disable person and who do not receive housing assistance currently in housing developments where a preference is for elderly families.

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Family Unification Program

This type of housing grant is available to families whose ability to stay together with their children or possibility of reunification with their children is negatively impacted by a lack of safe, adequate housing. These vouchers aid families in leasing or purchasing safe, sanitary housing that is considered affordable in the private housing market. Families can access this type of housing grant by contacting their local PHA (Public Housing Authority).

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program

The Family Self-Sufficiency program is open to all households that have a Section 8 voucher. The housing authority enters into a five-year contract with a participating family, and the participant establishes goals and describes the various work-related activities which the participant agrees to do. As the participant's income and rent share increase, an escrow account is established by the housing authority to set aside funds for the participant at the end of the program. Upon successful completion of the program, the participant can use these funds for any purpose, such as homeownership, starting a business, paying off loans, or going back to school. The participant is also able to use the money in the escrow account during the five-year contract term as long as it is for work-related purposes, such as paying car insurance, buying a uniform, or enrolling in a job-related course.

Welfare to Work Vouchers

This type of housing voucher is designed to address the reality that moving from welfare to employment does not necessarily adequately address the continued problem of accessing affordable housing. This program made available 50,000 additional Section 8 vouchers to address the need for housing in order to retain or obtain employment.

Homeownership Vouchers

Those interested in purchasing their first home but cannot meet mortgage requirements can get help through this housing program. Not all Public Housing Authorities participate in this program, and in order to apply, you must contact your local PHA. Those families who qualify as an 'elderly household' or disabled families have no time limit for the duration they can participate in this program. Other families have a maximum term of 15 years. Eligibility requirements include income limits and other factors.

Project Based Vouchers

These vouchers enable a Public Housing Authority (PHA) to use up to 20% of its voucher assistance to those housing units slated to be reconstructed or rehabilitated. Units subsidized require at least $1000 worth of upgrades. Eligible families have already applied for housing choice vouchers and are on waiting lists, and can apply for this assistance to rent upgraded housing in a desired Public Housing Development.

Tenant Based Vouchers

This type of housing grant is designed to increase choice of housing for very low-income families so that they can access safe, affordable privately owned rental housing. Very-low income families are those with family incomes below 50% of the area's median income, or for specific cases, families with incomes under 80% of an area's median income. Individuals must apply through their local Public Housing Agency.

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Veterans Affairs Supported Housing (VASH) Program

This is a pilot program established by HUD and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). The program is targeted to homeless disabled veterans who are Section 8 eligible and who have had severe psychiatric and/or substance abuse disorders. Participants must agree, as a condition for the subsidy, to participate in ongoing treatment. Case management and clinical services are provided by VASH.

Housing Options Programs (HOP)

The program combines Section 8 vouchers with support services. HOP subsidies are allocated by disability with appropriate services provided to each disability group. Clients must be disabled persons who are homeless or living in transitional housing.

Grandfamilies Program

Some Housing Authorities have set aside some of their Section 8 funds for low-income elderly or near elderly households (where the head of household is 50 years of age or older) that have custodial responsibility for raising young children.

Designated Vouchers

In some instances, federal law permits housing authorities and owners of certain project-based Section 8 multifamily housing to restrict the number of non-elderly disabled households that can occupy elderly/disabled public or assisted housing. When HUD has permitted this, it usually also authorizes an additional set-aside of Section 8 vouchers for regional nonprofit housing agencies or for the housing authority designated for non-elderly disabled households whose housing opportunities are limited due to the restrictions. You need to inquire at your regional nonprofit housing agency or local housing authority whether it has such vouchers.

Additional Vouchers

Washington State Department of Corrections Housing Vouchers

Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC) may provide rental vouchers to an inmate incarcerated in a Washington State Correctional Facility for a period of up to three months if the rental assistance will enable the inmate to have an approved release plan. A rental voucher must be provided in conjunction with other transitional support programming or services such as substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, sex offender treatment, educational programming, or employment programming.

Transitional Housing

Shelter with more amenities designed as a transition between emergency shelter and housing. Amenities usually include a room of you own, a common kitchen and laundry facilities. Transitional housing usually have a set time limit for residency and program steps that must be completed, intended to prepare a resident for housing and self-sufficiency.

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Clean and Sober Housing

Residents receive 24-hour support from peers in recovery and on-site resident managers. Residents can learn alcohol and drug-free living skills that one may have lost to addiction or never developed previously.

Staff can sometimes be assigned to each house to provide guidance and oversight at weekly house meetings. Most houses also require random drug testing.

Project Based Vouchers

See the section on Section 8 Vouchers.

Permanent Housing

This does not mean you have housing for life, but rather means normal housing: a home of your own that is not time limited.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Permanent Support Housing offers a place to live for individuals and families with special needs-including physical and mental disabilities. Supportive housing provides on-site services – such as healthcare, job training, and counseling – to help people live independently in their own apartments. Supportive housing is the favored model for housing individuals who are homeless.

SRO

Single Room Occupancy is a one-room apartment (bathroom separate), usually small.

Low-Income Housing

Low-income housing is housing that anyone who has 20% or less of the median income can pay for at no more than 30% of their monthly income. It is the type of permanent housing that most people move into out of homelessness.

Affordable Housing

Affordable Housing is housing that costs no more than 30% of an individual's income. Housing costs include utilities.

Public or Subsidized Housing

This is housing where a government or private agency pays a portion of the rent to bring the monthly cost to a level within the income of those intended to occupy the housing. Like regular market-rate housing, virtually all of the affordable housing that is developed today is privately built and owned – either by non-profit organizations or private businesses and corporations. These organizations use a combination of public subsidies and private loans to construct new homes and apartments that are affordable to very low-, low- and moderate-income families. In part because modern affordable housing contains a significant amount of public financing that comes with investor and lender oversight including affordability covenants that require its use as affordable housing for a long period of time, up to 40 years, developments are professionally managed to ensure that the new housing retains its value and remains attractive and affordable.

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Market Rate Housing

This is full-price, unsubsidized housing.

Farmworker Housing

Farmworker housing is housing that targets individuals working in agriculture. Farmworker housing often includes larger units that are flexible for families or groups of unaccompanied individuals. These units are either offered as year-round or seasonal-occupancy rentals.

Mixed Income Housing

This is an apartment building or housing development that has some units affordable to each income level. Developers generally build mixed-income housing because they have received some kind of public subsidy. Less often state or local laws require developers to reserve a few new homes and apartments for low- and moderate-income households. Local inclusionary zoning/housing programs are commonly introduced for this purpose. Mixed-income developments help create affordable places to live in desirable areas where new affordable housing developments would not otherwise be economically feasible.

Community Land Trust

The Community Land Trust (CLT) model of affordable housing was created over thirty years ago by the Institute for Community Economics in response to the rising costs of housing, limited space for new construction, growing number of abandoned buildings and an aging housing stock in eastern U.S. cities. The CLT model was born out of a search for a creative and innovative way to address the housing problem at the time. Since that time, unfortunately, the same housing problems that plagued

the eastern cities have spread across the country. In response, the CLT movement has spread as well, and there are now approximately 200 communities across the U.S. that currently operate or are forming CLTs.

A community land trust is a non-profit organization which acquires and holds land for the benefit of the community. It provides secure affordable access to land and housing for community residents. In particular, CLTs attempt to meet the needs of residents least served by the prevailing market. CLTs avoid speculation and absentee ownership of land and housing, promote ecologically sound land-use practices, and preserve the long-term affordability of housing in perpetuity. CLTs are designed to balance the interests of individuals and the interests of the community at large. Individuals want security, equity and a lasting legacy for the heirs. The community at large benefits from the stability brought about by owner occupied homes.

Tenant based vouchers

See the section on Section 8 Vouchers.

Senior Housing

Because of the large number of low- and moderate-income seniors with fixed incomes, there are various public subsidy programs designated specifically for the construction of new apartments for the elderly. With a growing population of people age 65 and older, there is an increasing need for the development of new senior housing.

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DATA

This section of the Needs Assessment looks at data that is available from various sources to measure the following:

- Population and demographic trends
- Housing Stock
- Housing Affordability
- Public Housing
- Rental Housing
- Homeownership
- Senior Housing
- Special Needs Housing

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Between the 1990 and 2000 Census, the population within the County grew by 18%, less than the Washington State growth rate of 21%. Between 2000 and 2009, the County population increased 7%, again less than both the state and the nation.

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Table 1 - Population Change 1990, 2000, and 2009

Location	Year		Change 1990-2000	Year	Change 2000-2009
	1990[5]	2000[6]		2009[7]	
Total Yakima County	**188,823**	**222,581**	**18%**	**238,400**	**7%**
Washington State	4,866,692	5,894,121	21%	6,668,200	13%
United States	248,709,873	281,421,906	13%	307,006,550	9%

Yakima County is projected to grow by 25% between 2010 and 2030, about the same rate as Washington State as a whole.

[5] US Census 1990
[6] US Census 2000
[7] Washington State Office of Financial Management; Forecasting Division, *April 1 Population of Cities, Towns, and Counties,* 2009

Table 2 - Projected Population Change, Yakima County 2000-2030[8]

Period	Change	Births	Deaths	Migration
2000-05	6,719	21,632	8,468	-6,445
2005-10	12,146	22,434	8,603	-1,685
2010-15	16,421	22,988	8,910	2,343
2015-20	15,125	24,046	9,209	288
2020-25	14,476	25,242	9,659	-1,107
2025-30	12,894	26,387	10,321	-3,172

Through 2015, the age of Yakima County's population is projected to remain relatively unchanged. However, between 2015 and 2030 the population 65 and over is projected to increase significantly from 11% to 14%. The population aged 85 and older is projected to remain steady at 2%.[9]

Like the rest of the US population, Yakima County's population is beginning to see growing numbers in its older population, as people born during the Baby Boom near retirement age. Between 2000 and 2009, the population aged 45 and over grew from 31% to 35% of the total population. As this generation nears retirement, there will be a growing need for more housing for seniors and assisted or supportive living units, as well as smaller housing units. By law, this population is eligible to live in legally "age-restricted" communities.

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Table 3 - Projected Age of Population, Yakima County 2000-2030[10]

Age	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Birth to 19	35%	34%	34%	34%	34%	33%	33%
20 to 44	34%	34%	33%	34%	34%	33%	33%
45 to 64	20%	21%	22%	21%	20%	20%	21%
65 and older	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%	13%	14%
Total Population	222,581	229,300	241,446	257,867	272,992	287,468	300,362

Currently the population of the County is relatively young with one-third of the population is under 19 years old. The median age in the County is 31.2 as compared to 35.3 for the State as a whole.

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[8] Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division; *Washington State Growth Management Population Projections for Counties: 2000 to 2030, Medium Projections*, 2007.
[9] Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division; *Yakima County Population Projection: Medium Series,* 2007.
[10] Ibid.

Table 4 - Age of Population, Yakima County 2009[11]

Age	Location	
	Yakima County	State
Birth to 19	33%	27%
20 to 44	32%	35%
45 to 64	23%	27%
65 and older	12%	12%
Median Age	31.2	35.3

In Yakima 70.1% of residents obtained a high school diploma or higher level of education as compared to 89.7% for the State.

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Table 5 - Educational Attainment 2009[12]

Educational Level	Yakima County	WA State
Less than 9th grade	16.40%	3.90%
9-12 Grade – no Diploma	13.50%	6.40%
High School Diploma or Equivalency	27.40%	24.00%
Some College	21.20%	25.40%
Associate Degree	6.90%	9.30%
Bachelor's Degree	8.70%	19.90%
Graduate or Professional Degree	6.00%	11.10%

In Yakima County, the unemployment rate (12.4) was nearly double that of the state (6.3) in 1991. After that time, however, Yakima County's rate slowly declined to (8.5) – a level slightly below that of the state in 2009 (8.9).

[11] Washington State Office of Financial Management; *Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of April 1 County Population by Age and Sex: 1990-2009*, September 2009.
[12] American Community Survey, One Year Estimates, 2009

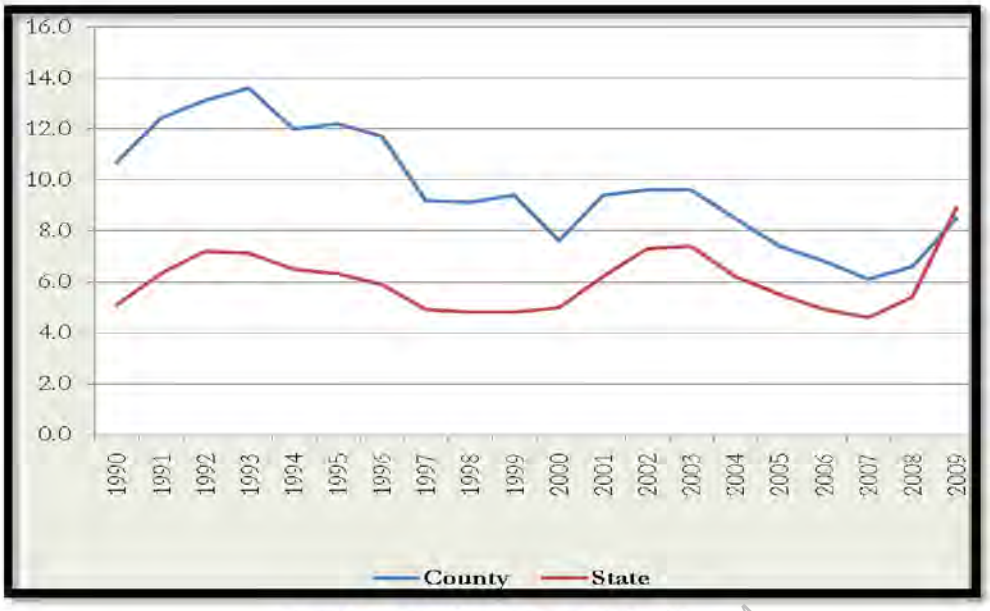

Figure 1 - Unemployment Rate 1990-2009[13]

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The unemployment rate in the first quarter of 2010 rose rapidly from the same time in 2009: the March 2010 unemployment rate for Yakima County was 10.6, compared to 9.5 in 2009. The rate for the state was 9.9 and 9.2 respectively.[14]

Table 6 - Biennial Unemployment Rate 1991-2009[15]

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Yakima County	12.4	13.6	12.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.6	7.4	6.1	8.5
Washington	6.3	7.1	6.3	4.9	4.8	6.2	7.4	5.5	4.6	8.9

Between 2000 and 2008, Yakima County's median household income rose 30%, compared to 24% in the U.S. and 21% in the state. However, during 2008 and 2009 median household and family income decreased in Yakima County while increasing in the state.

[13] *Not Seasonally Adjusted. Source: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; *Local Area Unemployment Statistics Searchable Database*, 1990-2009.
[14] Washington State Employment Security Department, *Washington Labor Market Quarterly Review*, March 2009.
[15] *Not Seasonally Adjusted. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; *Local Area Unemployment Statistics Searchable Database*, 1990-2009.

Table 7 - Income 2008 and 2009 Comparison

Income Measure	Yakima County			Washington		
	2008[16]	2009[17]	Change	2008	2009	Change
Median household income	$45,242	$41,249	8.826% decrease	$55,591	$56,548	1.722 % increase
Per capita income	$18,995	$18,150	4.449 % decrease	$29,027	$28,847	0.62 % decrease
Median family income	$48,879	$46,979	3.887 % decrease	$66,642	$68,360	2.578 % increase

In Yakima County, 16.6 % of families have an income that is below the federal poverty level – more than twice that of the state in 2009. Almost two-thirds of single women with children under 5 years old are living in poverty in Yakima County. One out of 4 children of all families are living in poverty in Yakima County – almost twice that of the state.

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Table 8 - Percentage of people whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level[18]

Population Type	Yakima County	Washington
Families*	16.6%	8.1%
Families with children < 18 years	25.5%	13.0%
Families with children <5 years	31.4%	14.0%
Families with female householder, no husband present	40.3%	26.6%
Female householder no husband present, with children < 18 years	49.0%	34.1%
Female householder no husband present, with children < 5 years	62.0%	41.0%
All People	22.2%	12.3%
Related children under 18 years	32.6%	15.8%
Related children under 5 years	38.1%	18.1%
65 and over	12.2%	7.7%

Medical facilities, school systems and local government are among the top employers in the county. In addition, the area depends on the agricultural sector for much of its employment. Opened in 2003,

[16] American Community Survey, One Year Estimates, 2008
[17] American Community Survey, One Year Estimates, 2009
[18] Ibid.

the Wal-Mart Distribution Center in Grandview created a significant number of new jobs in the county.

Table 9 -Major Employers, Yakima County 2009[19]

Top Private Employers	# of Employees
Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	2,200
Wal-Mart	1,500
Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic	1,181
Yakima Regional Cardiac & Medical Center	942
AB Foods	850
Yakama Nation Legends Casino	634
Tree Top	540
Rainier/Zirkle Fruit	500
Shields Bag & Printing	476
Central WA Comprehensive Mental Health	340
Ace Hardware Distribution Center	325
E.P.I.C.	310
Sno-kist Growers	302
Matson Fruit	300
GE Aviation Systems	297
Jack Frost Fruit	288
Del-Monte Foods	282
Yakama Forest Products	270
Monson Fruit	270
Safeway Stores	262
Top Public Employers	**# of Employees**

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[19] Yakima Valley Development Association; *Top Employers*, 2009.

Yakima School District, No. 7	1,731
Yakima County	1,224
Division of Social & Health Services (DSHS)	961
City of Yakima	753
Sunnyside School District	670
Yakima Army Training Center	550
West Valley School District	490
Yakima Valley Community College	467
Toppenish School District	366
WA State Department of Transportation	361
Selah School District	344
Grandview School District	341
East Valley School District	286

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In the Yakima County area, between 1990 and 2000, the number of non-family households decreased by 6%. At the same time, large (5+) families increased by 38%. The average household size is an average of 2.96 per household.

Table 10 - Change in Household types 1990-2000[20]

Type of Household	Yakima County	
	2000	% Change
Family households:[21]	54,584	13%
Small (2-4)	41,674	8%
Large (5+)	12,910	38%
Single:	15,901	6%
Single Elderly	7,117	1%
Nonfamily households:	19,409	-6%
Small (2-4)	3,388	21%
Large (5+)	120	3%
Total Households	73,993	12%
Average household size	2.96	

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Sixty-Four percent of Yakima County householders owned their homes in 2000, compared with 65% in the state as a whole. More individuals owned homes, but 5% fewer families owned their own home.

Table 11 - Tenure by Type of Household 2000[22]

Location	Total Units	Householders who:		Single Individuals who:		Elderly (65+) Singles who:		Non-Family Households who:		Family Households who:	
		Own	Rent	Own	Rent	Own	Rent	Own	Rent	Own	Rent
Total Yakima County	73,993	64%	36%	54%	46%	63%	37%	52%	48%	69%	31%
Washington State	2,271,398	65%	35%	49%	51%	63%	37%	47%	53%	74%	26%
United States	105,480,101	66%	34%	52%	48%	66%	34%	50%	50%	74%	26%

[20] US Census, 2000
[21] A family household is a household maintained by a householder who is in a family, defined as a group of two people or more related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together, and includes any unrelated people who may be residing there.
[22] US Census, 2000

Housing Stock

In 2009, Yakima County had a total of 84,600 housing units, 5% of which were vacant. Of the total housing units, there were significantly more Mobile Homes in Yakima County than in the state.

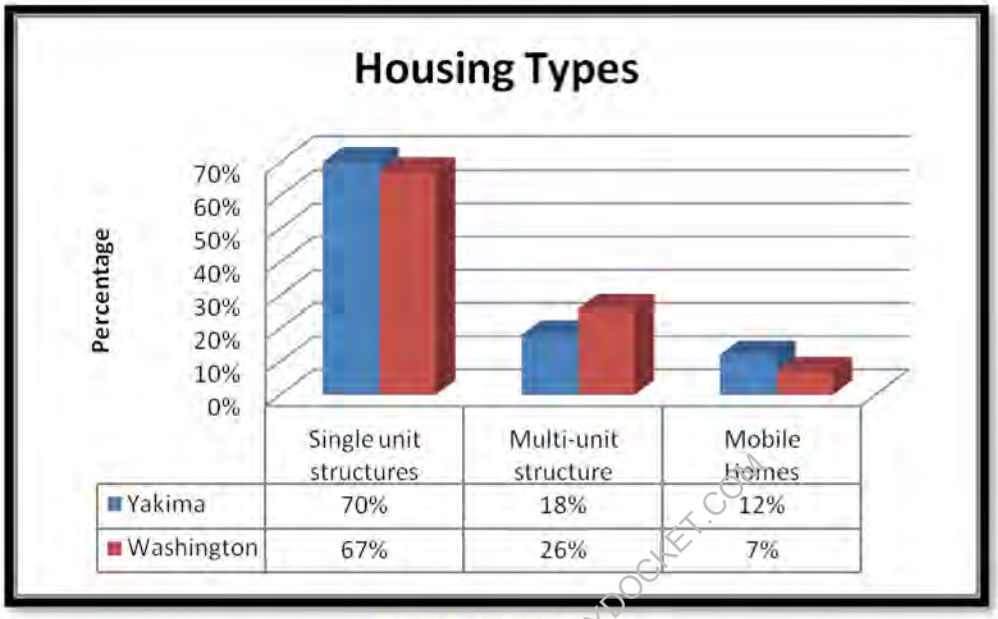

Figure 2 - Housing Types[23]

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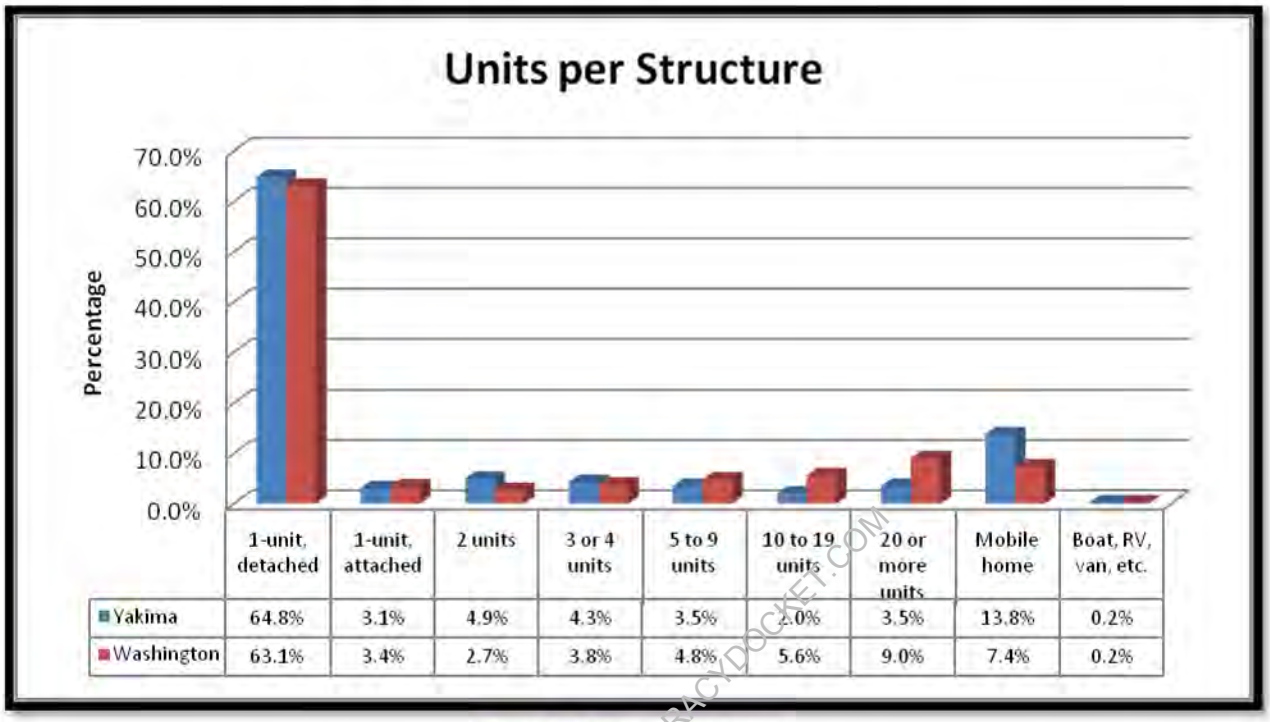
After 2003, the housing market in Yakima County went through a period of considerable activity in single-family production and a slow decline in multi-family production. This pattern has been consciously encouraged by significantly increased government incentives for homeownership and a limited level of government assistance for new multi-family housing.

Table 12 - Building Permits, Yakima County 2000-2008[24]

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Units	484	454	534	606	939	780	692	1,224	760
Units in Single-Family Structures	333	303	366	494	759	739	653	1,093	617
Units in All Multi-Family Structures	151	151	168	112	180	41	39	131	143
Units in 2-unit Multi-Family Structures	48	60	88	72	100	14	4	22	6
Units in 3- and 4-unit Multi-Family Structures	66	63	51	40	3	0	9	38	0
Units in 5+ Unit Multi-Family Structures	37	28	29	0	77	27	26	71	137

[23] American Community Survey, One year Estimates 2009
[24] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development; State of the Cities Data System, 2010

The following Figure shows the unit breakout for all structure types. Yakima County has slightly more single unit structures than the state percentages and a higher rate of residents who live in mobile homes.



	1-unit, detached	1-unit, attached	2 units	3 or 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 to 19 units	20 or more units	Mobile home	Boat, RV, van, etc.
Yakima	64.8%	3.1%	4.9%	4.3%	3.5%	2.0%	3.5%	13.8%	0.2%
Washington	63.1%	3.4%	2.7%	3.8%	4.8%	5.6%	9.0%	7.4%	0.2%

Figure 3 - Units per Structure[25]

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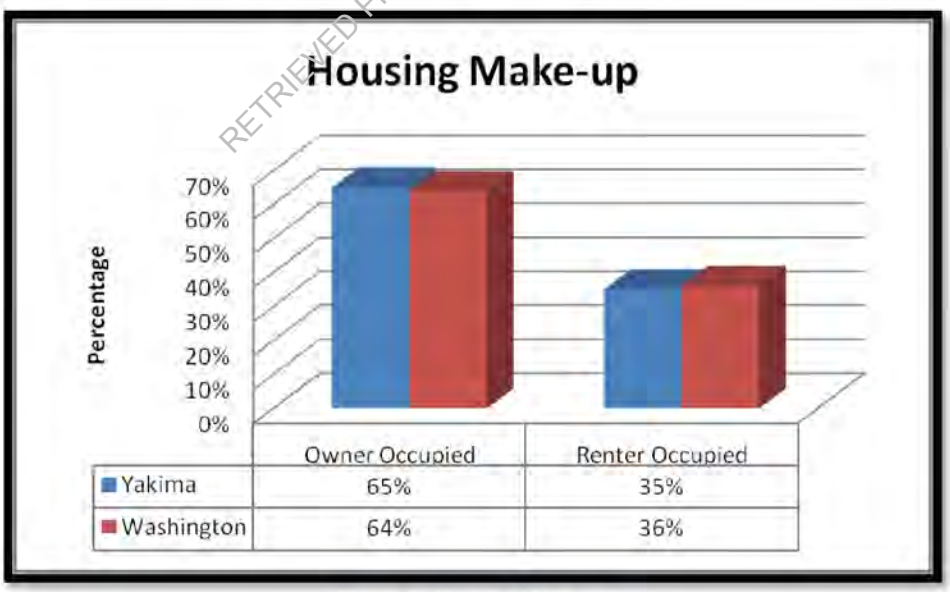
In 2009, Yakima County had slightly more owner occupied units that the state average with 65% owner occupied and 35% or ~28,000 rental units.



	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
Yakima	65%	35%
Washington	64%	36%

Figure 4 - Housing Make-up[26]

[25] American Community Survey, One year Estimates 2009

Yakima County was a little better than the state with only half as many residents not having telephone service. In both the state and the county, 6% do not have access to a vehicle for private use.

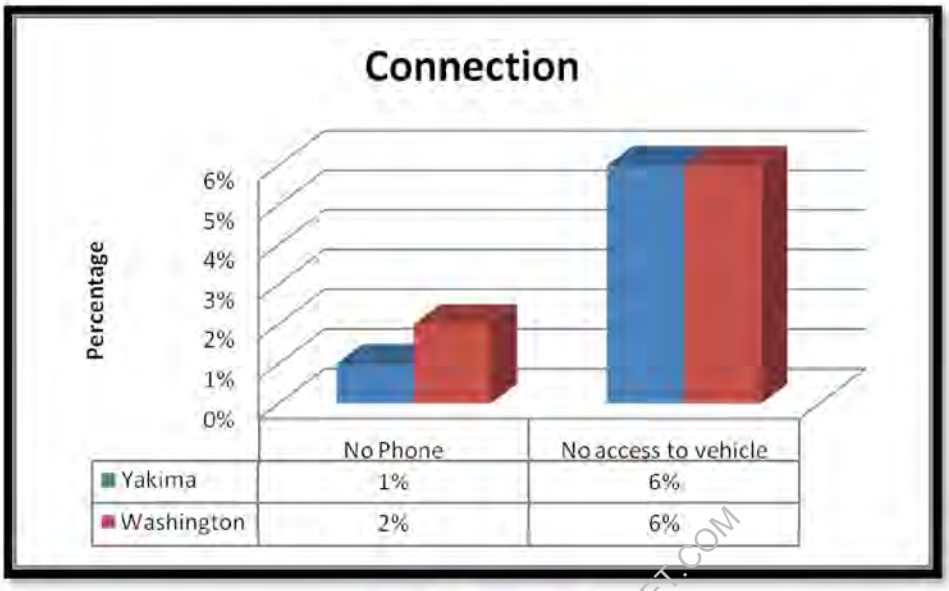


Figure 5 - Connection[27]

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A major factor in determining housing condition is the age of the housing stock. The 2000 Decennial Census found the Yakima County housing stock to be older than the state as a whole. Approximately 50% of housing units in the County area were built before 1970, compared with 42% in the state as a whole. Nearly one-quarter (21.6%) of all housing in the County was built between 1970 and 1979. Common problems found in older units include asbestos siding and wraps on older furnaces, unreliable knob and tube wiring, lead-based paint on walls, woodwork and saturated plaster, lead-based solders on utilities pipes, and occasionally wood and timber treatments with toxic components.

Table 13 - Age of Housing Units 2000

Location	1999 to March 2000	1995 to 1998	1990 to 1994	1980 to 1989	1970 to 1979	1960 to 1969	1950 to 1959	1940 to 1949	1939 or earlier
Yakima County	1.7%	7.3%	7.2%	11.8%	21.6%	13.0%	14.1%	10.5%	12.8%
Washington State	2.6%	9.1%	10.0%	16.2%	20.2%	12.5%	10.1%	6.9%	12.5%
United States	2.4%	7.3%	7.3%	15.8%	18.5%	13.7%	12.7%	7.3%	15.0%

In 2009, almost 9% of the County's 2008 housing stock was built after 2000, compared with the state's 15%, suggesting the disparity in age of units continues to widen.

[26] Ibid.
[27] Ibid.

Table 14 - Age of Housing Units 2009

	Total Housing Units	Built 2000 or Later	%	Built 1980-1999	%	Built 1960-1979	%	Built 1940-1959	%	Built 1939 or earlier	%
Yakima County	84,600	7,506	8.90%	21,291	25.10%	25,514	30.20%	18,098	21.40%	12,191	14.40%
Washington	2,814,297	418,436	14.90%	903,472	32.10%	777,941	27.60%	396,726	14.10%	317,722	11.30%

Since 2005 there has been a decline in new residence construction with a sharp decline in 2007 in both the state and the County.

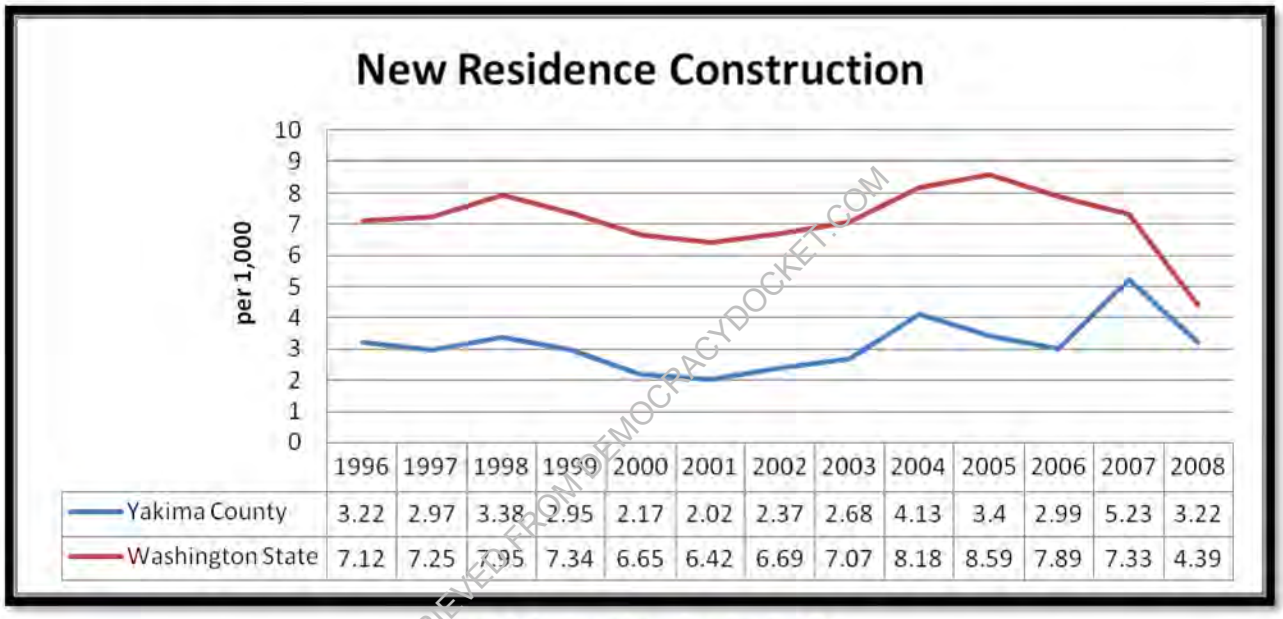

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Figure 6 - New residence Construction[28]

In 2005 and 2006, windshield surveys[29] of the condition of housing in single-family neighborhoods were conducted in Wapato, Toppenish and Union Gap by the housing inspection staff of the Yakima Valley Conference of Governments. These surveys provide insight into the condition of the housing stock – all single-family residences in the three cities were surveyed. The results, indicated below, reveal that a significant proportion of the single-family residences surveyed were rated as in need of repair (70.2% in "substandard" or "poor" condition) or beyond repair (10.1% in "deteriorated" condition). Observational information indicates that there are pockets of housing in poor condition in the three communities and several pockets in the unincorporated areas of the county.

[28] Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis Division, *Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention in Yakima County*, 2010

[29] A windshield survey relies on observations for data and other information instead of directing questions to participants. The windshield surveys got its name because many of these projects are done while the observers sit in a car.

Table 15 - Survey of Housing Conditions 2005-2006[30]

	Wapato		Toppenish		Union Gap		All Three Cities	
Condition	Number of Units	Percent of Total	Number of Units	Percent of Total	Number of Units	Percent of Total	Number of Units	Percent of Total
Standard	172	20.2%	408	24.4%	162	13.0%	742	19.7%
Substandard	319	37.4%	707	42.3%	503	40.3%	1,529	40.5%
Poor	266	31.2%	407	24.3%	447	35.8%	1,120	29.7%
Deteriorated	95	11.2%	151	9%	137	11.0%	383	10.1%
Total	852		1,673		1,249		3,774	

Farmworker Housing Conditions

A 2008 survey on housing needs and living conditions of farmworkers in Yakima and Klickitat Counties found that 27% had problems with their current housing conditions and 35% lived in overcrowded conditions. "Problems" identified by those surveyed included: "a lack of heat" (17% of the respondents); "poor water quality" (13%); and "electrical problems" (16%). While the regional data does include Klickitat County, Yakima County farmworkers were well represented in the survey of nearly 1000 respondents.

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Yakama Nation Housing Conditions

According to a 2009 survey of Yakama Nation residents, 4% of the households lacked complete plumbing facilities and another 4% did not have complete kitchen facilities (comparable percentages for Yakima County were 0.6% and 1% respectively).[31] The Assessment concluded that a total of 76% of households had structural or other significant problems with their homes. Almost one quarter of all respondents to the survey indicated other housing difficulties such as mold, missing doors or windows, holes in/problems with floors, cracking or chipping paint.

While the rate of overcrowding for the county is 1.3% of households, almost 32% of Yakama Nation households are living in overcrowded conditions.[32]

Lead paint

The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 seeks to identify and mitigate sources of lead in the home. A high level of lead in the blood is particularly toxic to children age six and younger. Lead can

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[30] Cities of Wapato, Toppenish and Union Gap; *CDBG Applications*, 2005 & 2006.
[31] Yakama Nation Housing Authority, et al; *2009 Yakama Nation Housing Assessment Survey (Draft 1)*, February 2010.
[32] Ibid.

damage the central nervous system, cause mental retardation, convulsions, and sometimes death. Even low levels of lead can result in lowered intelligence, reading and learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, and aggressive behavior.

A leading source of lead in the home is painted surfaces. Deteriorating paint, friction in sliding windows, lead on impact surfaces, as well as unsafe renovation practices, can all result in the accumulation of dust in the house and lead in the soil. Unfortunately lead contamination can also be found in some water pipes, generally in the soldering materials used in early infrastructure systems. That method of contamination is not subject to HUD residential issues so is not reported here. It is generally the responsibility of communities to review the potential in their own water systems and make decisions in concert with engineers and other experts on utility systems.

The presence of deteriorating paint, lead-contaminated dust, and/or bare, lead-contaminated soil can result in significant lead-based paint hazards.[33] According to a 1999 national survey of homes, 27% of all homes in the United States had significant lead-based paint (LBP) hazards.[34] However, the national survey found that location in the country was a factor in the probability of hazards: significant LBP hazards are more prevalent in the northeast (43%) than in the west (19%).

Age of housing is commonly used to estimate the risk of significant hazards in the home. Lead was banned from residential paint in 1978. The 1999 national survey found that 67% of housing built before 1940 had significant LBP hazards. This declined to 51% of houses built between 1940 and 1959, 10% of houses built between 1960 and 1977, and just 1% after that. The figure below shows the number of housing units by date of construction per the 2008 American Community Survey, and an estimate of the percentages of possible LBP hazards. The estimates derived in this figure may be high because they are based on national averages, and the incidence of lead-based paint hazards is lower in the west. In 2008, approximately one-quarter of all renter occupied units in Yakima County had the potential for lead-based paint problems. A total of 19,523 units in the county had the potential for these hazards with the majority in owner-occupied housing.

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Table 16 - Age of Housing and Estimates of Presence of Lead-Based Paint by Income Level 2008

Income Group	Year Built[35]			Total Units	# of Units with LBP Hazards[36]	% of Units with LBP Hazards
	Before 1940	1940-1959	1960-1979			
All Housing Units	12,914	16,541	24,351	53,806	19,523	23%
Owner Occupied	6,750	10,049	15,493	32,292	11,197	22%
Renter Occupied	4,882	4,882	9,764	19,528	6,737	26%

Housing Affordability

[33] United States Department of Housing and Urban Development; *Lead Safe Housing Rule (24 CFR 35).*
[34] Clickner, Robert et al; *National Survey of Lead Allergens in Housing, Final Report, Volume I: Analysis of Lead Hazards*, *Report to Office of Lead Hazard Control*, 2001.
[35] American Community Survey, One Year Estimates, 2008.
[36] Clickner et al; National Survey of Lead Allergens in Housing, Final Report, Volume I: Analysis of Lead Hazards. Report to Office of Lead Hazard Control, 2001.

In Yakima County, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is $750. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities, without paying more than 30% of income on housing, a household must earn $2,500 monthly or $30,000 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into a Housing Wage of $14.42.

In Yakima County, during the time this report was pulled, a minimum wage worker earned an hourly wage of $8.55. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment, a minimum wage earner must work 67 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. Or, a household must include 1.7 minimum wage earner(s) working 40 hours per week year-round in order to make the two bedroom FMR affordable.

In Yakima County, the estimated mean (average) wage for a renter is $9.20 an hour. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment at this wage, a renter must work 63 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. Or, working 40 hours per week year-round, a household must include 1.6 worker(s) earning the mean renter wage in order to make the two-bedroom FMR affordable.

Monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments for an individual are $674 in Yakima County. If SSI represents an individual's sole source of income, $202 in monthly rent is affordable, while the FMR for a one-bedroom is $580.

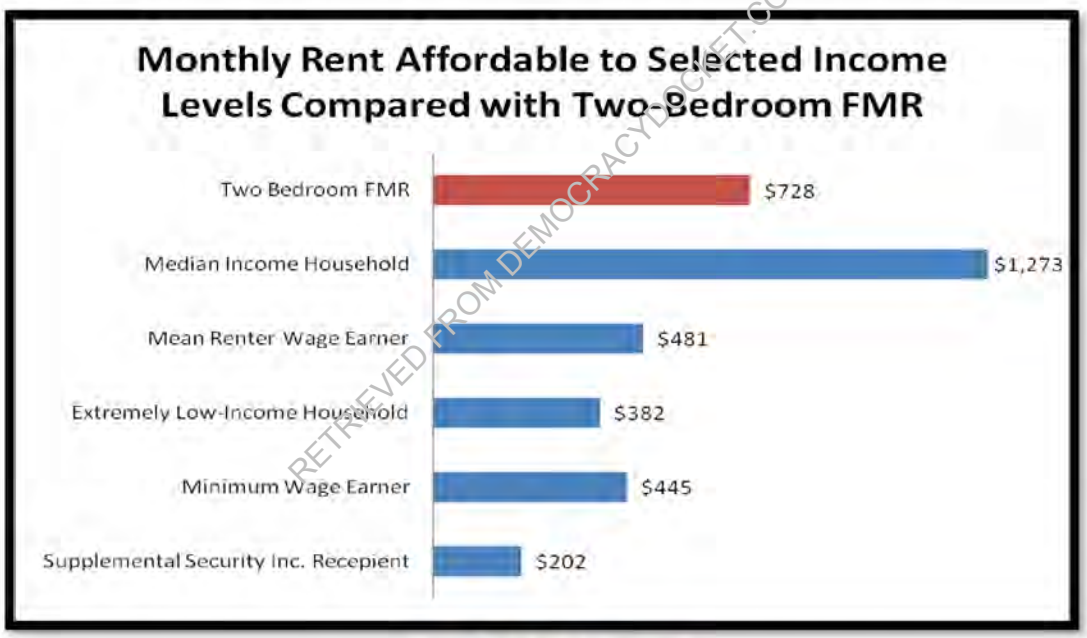

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Figure 7 - Affordability Gap[37]

Population trends indicate that larger families are on the increase, yet the following data indicate that a four bedroom is twice as much as a one bedroom home requiring either multiple wage earners at minimum wage or a wage of almost 20 dollars an hour to be able to afford housing. The following table shows the data for all bedroom configurations:

[37] National Low Income Housing Coalition; Out of Reach, 2010.

Table 17 - Renter Housing Costs and Income, Yakima County 2010[38]

Housing/Income Factor	Number of Bedrooms				
	Zero	One	Two	Three	Four
Fair Market Rent (FMR)	$480	$563	$728	$959	$1,011
Income Needed to Afford	$19,200	$22,520	$29,120	$38,360	$40,440
Hourly Wage needed to afford[39] (working 40hrs/week)	$9.23	$10.83	$14.00	$18.44	$19.44
Hours per week at minimum wage	43	51	65	86	91

In Yakima County, 52 percent of renters spent 30 percent or more of household income on housing which was a bit higher than the state.

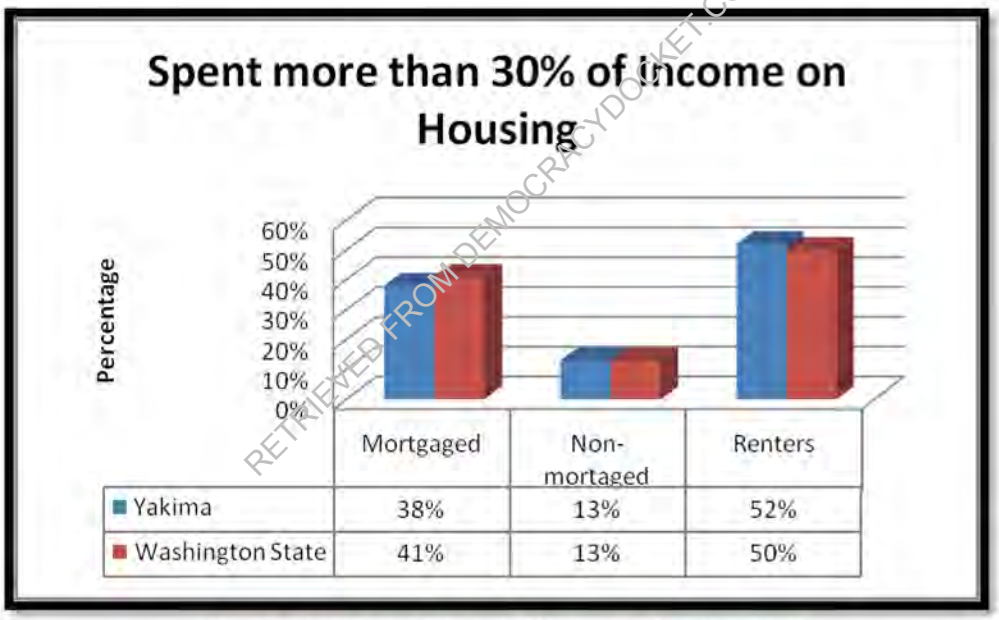

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Figure 8 - Spent more than 30% of income on housing costs[40]

Despite the fact that slightly more renters spend more than 30% of their income towards housing costs, those costs are significantly lower than those for the state as a whole. Conversely, homeowners in Yakima County fair significantly better than those in the state both in affordability and costs.

[38] National Low Income Housing Coalition; Out of Reach, 2010.
[39] Washington State University Center for Real Estate Research states that "Affordable" rents represent the generally accepted standard of spending not more than 30% of gross income on gross housing costs.
[40] American Community Survey, One-Year Estimates, 2009

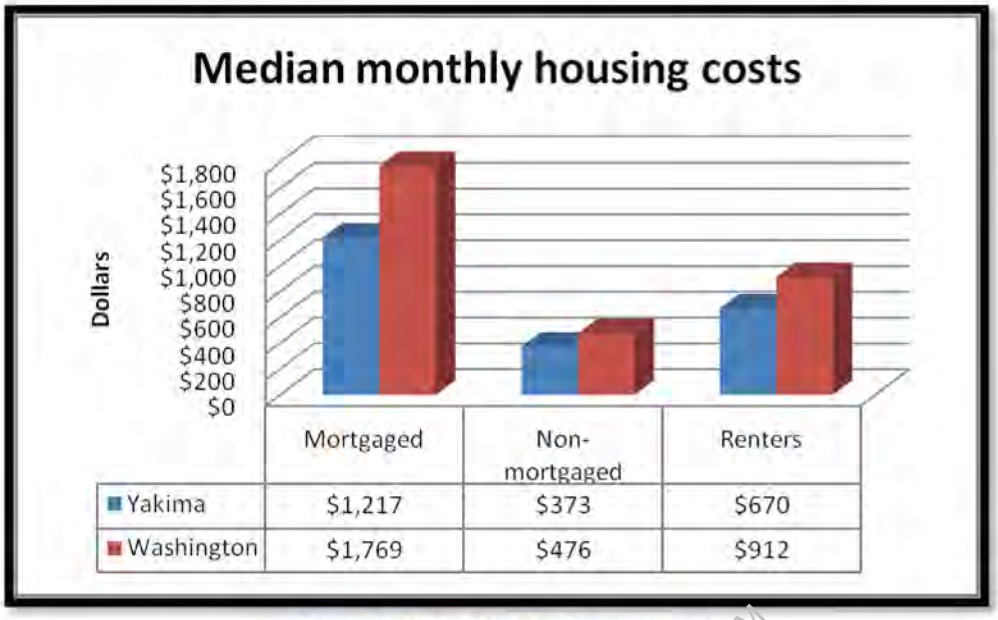

Figure 9 - Median Monthly Housing Costs[41]

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The Affordable Housing Index (HAI) measures the ability of a middle-income family to carry the mortgage payments on a median price home. When the index is 100 there is a balance between the family's ability to pay and the cost. Higher indexes indicate housing is more affordable.

In the third quarter of 2009, HAI was 150.3 in Yakima County. By contrast, statewide the HAI was 122.9, suggesting that the Yakima County area is currently more affordable than the state as a whole. However, the lower-income population in the Yakima County is still finding it difficult to afford housing. For example, the HAI for first-time homeowners was much lower, at 92.0.[42]

The following figure shows the relationship between income ranges and the affordable housing costs in the county.

Table 18 - Low-Income Ranges and Affordable Housing Costs, Yakima County 2009[43]

Definition	Percent of AMI	Income Limit	Maximum Monthly Housing Costs
Extremely low income	to 30% of AMI	$15,270	$382
Very low income	to 50% of AMI	$25,450	$636
Moderate income	to 80% of AMI	$40,720	$1,018
Notes: Estimated AMI (Area Median Income) for the City of Yakima was $50,900 in 2009.			

[41] American Community Survey, One-Year Estimates, 2009
[42] Washington Center for Real Estate Research, The Housing Affordability Index, First Quarter 2009.
[43] National Low Income Housing Coalition; *Out of Reach*, 2009.

For farmworkers and Native Americans, the problems are even more severe. In 2008, the average farmworker household in the county earned $20,213 per year, only 69% of what is needed for an affordable two-bedroom unit.[44] In 2009, the Yakama Nation Housing Assessment found the median household income for Yakama Nation households was $17,790, so it is no surprise that 68% of households surveyed said they were unable to find a place to live that was affordable.

Due to the housing bubble burst during the recession, in Yakima County the trend over the past three years has been toward steadily increasing affordability among homeowners and homebuyers: the affordable housing index for middle–income single-family housing purchasers in Yakima County rose from 125.7 in the fourth quarter of 2007, to 145.2 in 2008, and to 165.7 in 2009.[45]

For first-time homebuyers, in the fourth Quarter of 2009, Yakima County housing became more affordable (HAI 101.4) than it had been the year before (HAI 88.9). The statewide index of 79.4 reflects that housing is relatively less affordable to first-time homebuyers in most other areas of the state. A barrier to affordable homeownership is the inability of lower-income households to save enough money to make the down payment and pay closing costs for home purchase, which is even more difficult for those households below 70% of median.

Additionally, due to an increase in area job loss and unemployment plus general financial stress, home buying still remains unattainable to a large portion of the Yakima County households. Yet among those who rent in Yakima County, 31% are paying more for housing costs than is considered "affordable".

Groups with even more limited choices are renters who are elderly or living with disabilities; particularly those in the lower income brackets. With limited choices of affordable assisted- and independent-living units, members of this group face difficulty in obtaining affordable housing – with a large number of elderly with housing cost burdens, it's likely that an insufficient range or number of units in Yakima County adequately address their needs.

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Low-Income Tax Credits

The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC Program), which is based on Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, was enacted by Congress in 1986 to provide the private market with an incentive to invest in affordable rental housing. Federal housing tax credits are awarded to developers of qualified projects. Developers then sell these credits to investors to raise capital (or equity) for their projects, which reduces the debt that the developer would otherwise have to borrow. Because the debt is lower, a tax credit property can in turn offer lower, more affordable rents.

Provided the property maintains compliance with the program requirements, investors receive a dollar-for-dollar credit against their Federal tax liability each year over a period of 10 years. The amount of the annual credit is based on the amount invested in the affordable housing. In Yakima County, there is an estimated 1,318 LIHTC units of housing.

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[44] Washington State Farmworker Housing Trust; *A Sustainable Bounty: Investing in Our Agricultural Bounty, The Washington State Farmworker Survey*, July 2008.

Table 19 - Low Income Housing Tax Credit units in Yakima County[46]

City	Number of units
Yakima	558
West Valley	120
Grandview	109
Granger	25
Mabton	25
Selah	24
Sunnyside	262
Toppenish	68
Wapato	127

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Public Housing

Three public housing authorities serve the housing needs of low- and moderate-income households in the Yakima Valley. Each operates independently of each other managing a variety of housing for residents in their jurisdiction. While they have separate Boards of Commissioners, informal relationships exist between them.

The Yakima Housing Authority

The Yakima Housing Authority (YHA) operates 1,093 units of rental housing for low and moderate income households in the City of Yakima and also in other areas of the both Yakima and Kittitas Counties. This includes the following:

- 150 units of Low Rent Public Housing are managed by YHA. These units are considered to be in "good" condition, not requiring major rehabilitation.
- 39 units of general multi-family housing located in the City of Yakima.
- 618 (more than one-half of the units operated by YHA) are Section 8 tenant-based and project-based rental assistance vouchers that are provided in Yakima and Kittitas Counties. Approximately 25% of the households assisted reside in areas outside of the City of Yakima. Some of the project based assistance supports permanent supportive housing for homeless disabled persons.
- 60 units funded through the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's Veteran's Affair's Supportive Housing (HUD VASH) program
- 15 vouchers for the HUD Non-Elderly Disabled program.
- 147 units of farmworker housing throughout Yakima County, including Toppenish, Granger, Cowiche, and Tieton.
- 26 units in Yakima County funded through the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program.
- 38 units of rental assistance for seniors.

[46] US Department of Housing and Urban Development; The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Database; http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/lihtc.html#data

As of May 2011, there were 830 persons on the waiting list for United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development (USDA – RD) housing, the current 2011 Section 8 Voucher Waiting List has over 1,329 people on it indicating a strong demand.

The *YHA Five Year Plan* includes the following goals:

1. Preserve Public Housing as a viable and attractive housing resource for low-income citizens of the community
2. Facilitate greater resident self-determination and self-sufficiency
3. Provide housing stability within an overall context of supportive services for homeless persons with mental illness

The Yakama Nation Housing Authority

The Yakama Nation Housing Authority (YNHA) manages ~600 units of subsidized housing for tribal members, one-half of which are Low Rent Public Housing Units. They are currently very active in upgrading existing housing resources and developing new rental and homeownership housing.

A major project underway is the redevelopment of 54 units of housing on tribal lands. Federal stimulus funds are being used to rehabilitate 124 homes and to implement a weatherization program, making improvements in ventilation and installing energy efficient doors and windows in 60 private units. Among several projects in the planning stage is a 68-unit new construction rental housing project near Fort Road.

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The Sunnyside Housing Authority

The Sunnyside Housing Authority (SHA) operates a total of 285 units of HUD Low Rent Public Housing, USDA Farmers Home Housing, Farmworker Housing and locally owned temporary war housing but does not administer any Section 8 Vouchers. Eighty-three units are designated for seniors/disabled persons. The 140 units of Low-Rent Public Housing for seniors and families have been maintained in good condition and require no major rehabilitation at this time.

SHA maintains an open waiting list of applicants for housing. As of May 2010, there were 1,621 *duplicated* households on the SHA waiting list, with the majority seeking 2- and 3-bedroom units.

The *SHA Five Year Plan* establishes three primary goals:

1. Increase opportunities for tenant identification of capital and managements needs, through an annual survey of tenant households
2. Promote energy conservation through physical enhancements to its residential units, resulting in reduced utilities consumption
3. Improve the quality of the living environment in tenant communities through the installation of surveillance systems on all sites

Rental Housing

In Yakima County, between 2000 and 2009, 569 new apartment units were constructed bringing the county to a total 7,590 apartment units[47].

[47] Washington State University Center for Real Estate Research, Washington Apartment Market, 2010

Per the Washington Center for Real Estate Research, Yakima County has the smallest average apartment sizes in the state at 718 Square Feet[48]. The largest apartments are found in Clark County where the average apartment is a significantly larger at 910 square feet.

Apartment markets nationwide registered record vacancies in the second quarter of 2004. For the next two years national apartment rental markets improved consistently, but increased multifamily construction thereafter resulted in a modest increase in rental vacancies. As of the first quarter of 2010, the statewide vacancy rate was recorded at 6.1 percent reflecting a slight decrease from Spring 2009 which registered at 6.3 percent. The rates for Yakima County have consistently been lower than the state – bur recently that gap has widened with an almost half the vacancy rate than the state. .

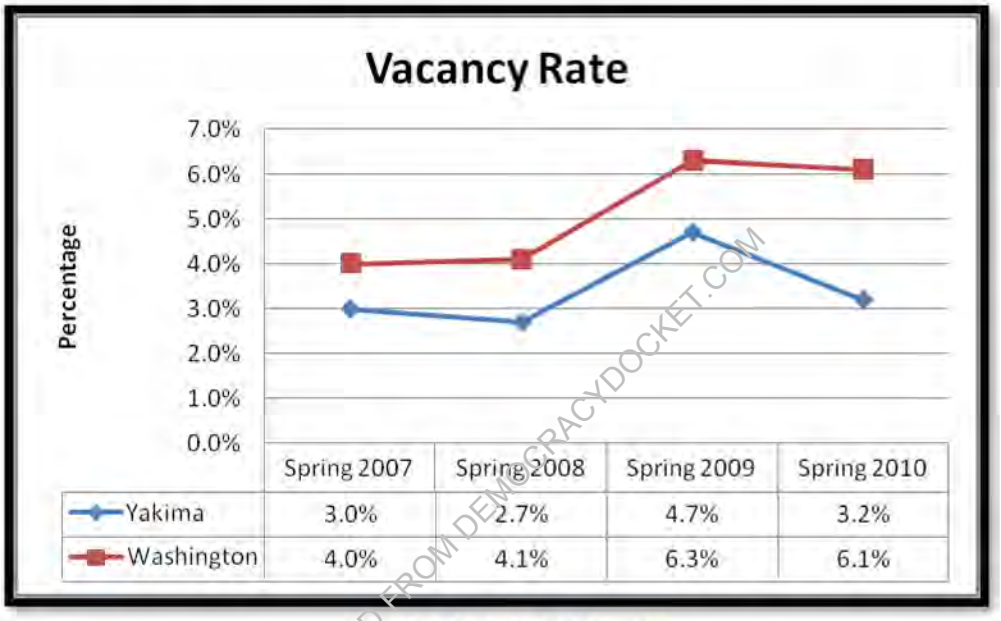

Figure 10 - Vacancy Rate Trend[49]

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In Yakima County, the larger units show a much lower vacancy rate (2.4%) than the state or county averages. The following table shows the various vacancy rates based on apartment unit size:

Table 20 - Vacancy Rate my unit size

Unit type	Average Size (Sq Feet)		Average Rent		Vacancy Rate	
	Yakima	**State**	**Yakima**	**State**	**Yakima**	**State**
One Bedroom	613	676	$495	$803	3.9%	5.9%
Two Bedroom	814	833	$586	$830	2.4%	6.6%

[48] Ibid.
[49] Ibid.

HOMEOWNERSHIP

In Yakima County, in the third quarter of 2010, home sales were down 30% as compared to the state which was down 20%[50]. During the same time period the median home price was $153,200 – a .6% decrease from the year previous. This is significantly better than the state that showed a 4.2% decrease in the median home price during the same time period. [51].

Home sales have shown a significant decrease since its peak in 2006 – from 19.52 per 1,000 residents to 15.39 per 1,000.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Yakima County	14.29	14.2	15.98	14.49	13.07	13.14	14.21	16.77	16.18	17.58	19.52	19.13	15.39
Washington State	16.7	17.86	19.67	20.61	17.5	18.21	19.29	22.36	23.97	25.51	22.68	18.61	12.99

Figure 11 - Existing Home Sales[52]

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As of the second quarter of 2010, the current homes that were listed fell into the following categories:

Table 21 - Home Prices in Categories[53]

	At or below $80,000	At or below $160,000	At or below $250,000	At or below $500,000
Yakima County	7.0%	38.6%	69.6%	94.9%
Washington State	2.2%	14.8%	42.5%	81.8%

Median home prices in Yakima County have fallen 3.7% from $158,600 in the Second Quarter of 2009 to $152,700 in 2010[54]. Home prices for 3 bedroom units have decreased as smaller and larger homes have increased as shown in the following table:

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[50] Washington State University Center for Real Estate Research, Housing Market Snapshot, 2010 Q3
[51] Ibid.
[52] Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis Division, *Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention in Yakima County*, 2010
[53] Washington State University Center for Real Estate Research, *Washington State's Housing Market – 2nd Quarter 2010*, 2010

Table 22 - Percentage Change in Home Prices[55]

	2 bedroom	3 bedroom	4 or more bedroom
Yakima County	32.4% Increase	7.2% Decrease	5.1% Increase
Washington State	4.9% Decrease	5.7% Decrease	7.7% Decrease

Special Needs Housing

The Needs Assessment identifies gaps between the housing needs of specific Yakima County populations and the existing special needs and affordable housing inventory available for each of those populations. The goal is to understand the housing circumstances of local populations and target limited housing resources to groups that face the greatest housing shortage. While a person may belong to a special needs group, that person may not need affordable housing. As a result, the assessment inflates housing needs for all groups except people experiencing homelessness.

This assessment also reflects a certain amount of inevitable duplication for both population and unit counts. For example, a frail elderly person will also appear in the count of elderly persons. Similarly, a unit designated as frail elderly will also appear in the count of units designated as serving an elderly population. In addition, a person can fall into multiple special needs housing groups, and a person with a special need can live in housing without services designed for their need group. As a result, summing all of these populations will generate an inflated number due to these duplications.

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Housing for the Elderly

For the purposes of this Assessment, an elderly household is defined as a person 65 years of age or older living alone, or a group of more than one person who shares a common dwelling, and has at least one person in residence 65 years of age or older.

The demographics of the elderly population have changed significantly in the United State as a whole, as well as in the Yakima County. Nationally, since the beginning of the century the number of persons 65 years and older has increased tenfold, while the general population has only experienced a twofold increase.[56] The percentage of Yakima County populations that were elderly in 2000 is provided below.

Table 23 - Yakima County Elderly Populations 2000

Location	Total Elderly Population 65+	% of Elderly in General Population
Total Yakima County	**24,921**	**11%**
Washington State	662,148	11%

[54] Washington State University Center for Real Estate Research, *Housing Market Snapshot*, 2010 Q3
[55] Washington State University Center for Real Estate Research, *Washington State's Housing Market – 2nd Quarter 2010*, 2010
[56] United States Census; 2000 and *Special Report: US Census Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*, 2000.

United States	34,991,753	12%

The post-war "Baby Boomers" are just now becoming today's seniors. Since today's Boomers are considered to be the core community of middle-class consumers, taxpayers, and key workers, their aging into the normal retirement years may initiate significant sociological as well as financial transitions in the communities. Most "Baby Boomers" will have lower incomes in retirement than they had while in the workforce, less comprehensive (if any) medical insurance, and will have increasing health conditions typical of elderly persons.

The first group of aging boomers is entering the early-mid 60s in 2010. In 2009 Yakima County as a whole had 56,021 individuals aged 45 to 64 – nearly one-quarter of the entire population.[57]

The figure below shows a steady increase in population over 65 in relation to other age groups from 2010 to 2030, where independent and assisted-living residential units, medical or nursing care-based units, and in-home services will all be in increasing demand. Today's local facilities and resources are insufficient to address this significant increase in need. This data suggests the vast majority of elderly still remain in their own homes or in independent retirement apartments.

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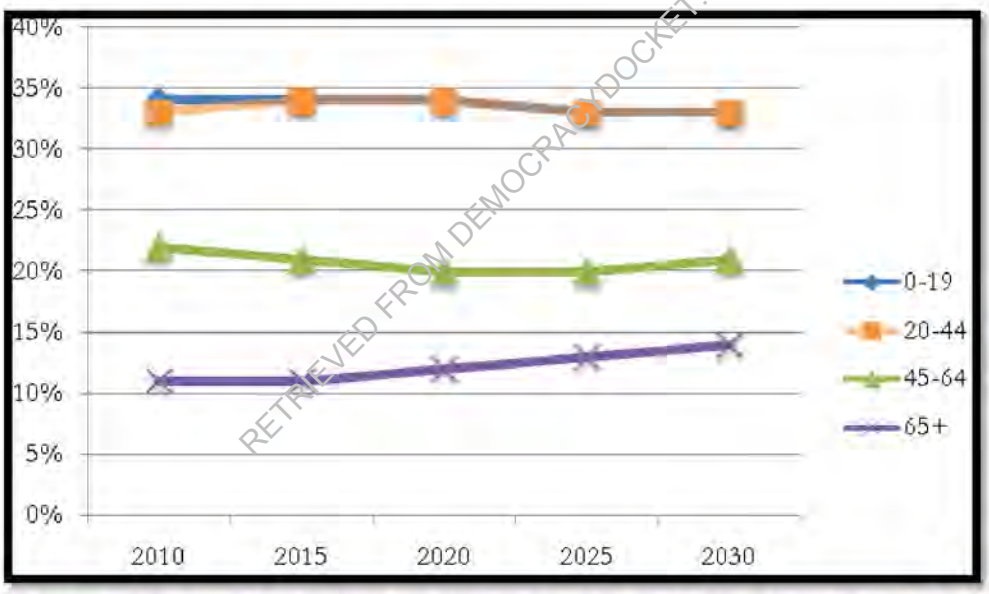

Figure 12 - Forecast of Population Over 65 As Percentage of Total Population, Yakima County 2010-2030[58]

Frail Elderly

Frail elderly are defined as persons over the age of 65 that have significant physical and cognitive health problems. As people age the probability they will become "frail" increases. Furthermore, as life expectancy rates increase in the US, the elderly population becomes older. According to the *U.S. Census Special Reports on*

[57] Washington State Office of Financial Management, *Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of April 1 County Population by Age and Sex: 1990-2009*, September 2009.
[58] Ibid

Elderly, an estimated 9.2% of 65 years olds need help with basic living needs; 11% of 70 to 74 year olds, and more than 49% over 80 years olds need assistance with everyday activities. [59]

Data on the actual number of frail elderly is not available; generally related data is used to create estimates. Census data for disabled persons by age can provide a close estimate of the number of frail elderly. In 2008, Yakima County had an estimated 12,445 non-institutionalized persons over the age of 65 with a disability, which was 49% of all individuals over 65.[60] Although not all disabled persons are frail, the number of frail elderly who consider themselves sick rather than disabled (and accordingly did not report a disability to the census) probably balances these numbers.

Frail elderly are more likely to need intensive living and health supports than the general population of elderly. According to the Census Bureau, 70% of all women and 53% of all men who live to be 65 will live to the age of 80. Five years later, almost one-half of all 85 year olds will have severe disabling conditions.[61]

In 2009, 4,974 people in Yakima County who were 85 years and older. The U.S. population of age 85 and older has been the fastest population growth of any age group since the beginning of the 20th century.[62] Many frail elderly have difficulty obtaining suitable affordable housing with supportive services. Among the elderly, the incidence of low income is higher than in the general population and many of the frail elderly have fixed social-security incomes. Many are limited to care that can be obtained through Medicaid. Independent living and in-home support costs force many into group living facilities and into facilities that have openings for Medicaid-paid care.

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Homeless Housing

On January 27, 2011, a total of 887 persons and in 581 households were found homeless on the streets, in cars, staying temporarily with friends or relatives, in shelters or in transitional housing in Yakima County. In the last year, there has been a 25.5% decrease in the overall number of individuals experiencing homelessness. Since 2006, there has been a 29.9% decrease in the overall number of individuals experiencing homelessness. While the trend has been moving downward for the last couple of years, this dramatic decrease has been mostly attributed to almost a million dollars in Stimulus money being used for Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP). 546 household were served by this program which provided prevention assistance and immediate housing. Thirty-five of those households were living in places not meant for human habitation.

According to HUD, the number counted in the annual surveys nationally is estimated to be one-third of the actual number of homeless persons. A total of 581 individual homeless persons were found in the Upper Valley and 306 were counted in the Lower Valley.

The number of homeless counted has remained relatively constant over the past five years as the following chart indicates. In some respects, it is surprising that the numbers have not increased dramatically as a result of the economic recession.

Importantly, the count information reveals that the number of unsheltered homeless persons has dropped significantly. In the last year, there has been a 27.7% decrease in the number of unsheltered individuals

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[59] United States Census; *U.S. Census Special Reports on Elderly*, 2000.
[60] American Community Survey; 2008.
[61] Washington State Department of Health; *Special Report on Elderly,* YEAR.
[62] Washington State Office of Financial Management, *Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of April 1 County Population by Age and Sex: 1990-2009*, September 2009.

experiencing homelessness. Since 2006, there has been a 77.6% decrease in the number of unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness. This in part reflects on the fine progress made by the local Continuum of Care planners and housing and services providers in the County.

Table 24 - Homeless Persons Counted I n Yakima County 2006-2011[63]

Year of Survey	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Homeless Individuals	1,265	1,065	1,055	1,131	1,191	887
Homeless Households	940	710	570	667	738	581
Unsheltered Individuals	268	159	141	146	83	60
Unsheltered Families	52	59	91	88	22	6

Community volunteers conducted the survey in conjunction with a Project Homeless Connect, consisting of two events which assisted connecting almost 1,000 persons with appropriate service providers at the site, including counseling, food assistance, meals, legal assistance, and health screening.

It is important to understand that while the number of homeless counted is useful in establishing a base number of individuals who are homeless and in understanding the detailed needs of these individuals; the count numbers do not represent the full extent of homelessness in the county. Part of the undercounting is due to the timing of the year required by HUD (the end of January) – time when homeless persons are more difficult to find because they are not outdoors. In addition, the vast geographical area of the county makes it difficult to cover all potential locations of homeless persons. In addition, HUD requires that the count be conducted in the middle of winter, at a time when many homeless persons are taken in doors temporarily by the community, relatives, and friends to protect them from the harsh weather. One advantage of having the count in January is that many communities, including Yakima County, have set up extreme weather shelters to house people during the winter months. This makes the population easier to locate as they come in for shelter. This and the implementation of Project Homeless Connect, a one day service fair held the same day, helps balance out the disadvantages of counting in the winter months.

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In 2009 the Homeless Network of Yakima County contracted with the Office of Rural Farmworker Housing to conduct a Feasibility Study to analyze existing published data to assess the demand for housing serving homeless persons and to recommend a number of beds and/or units that could feasibly be developed to serve Yakima County's homeless population.

The Feasibility Study used available Point-in-Time data from 2006 to 2008 to determine the population of homeless that have the most severe lack of housing opportunities in Yakima County. This study shows that:

- There is a great need for housing opportunities for those homeless who are not already engaged in services within the community (such as mental health or substance abuse treatment) and for those who have difficulty adhering to the structure of existing shelter and housing options.
- A significant portion of the Yakima County homeless are couch surfing or are doubled-up with family or friends.
- Substance abuse and the inability to pay the rent or mortgage are two major reasons for homelessness in Yakima County.

[63] Yakima County; Point-in-Time Survey of Homeless Persons, 2006-11.

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) methodology entitled *Calculating Unmet Need for Homeless Individuals and Families* was used to determine a number of shelter beds and housing units that could be supported within Yakima County. Using this methodology, it was found that Yakima County could support *at least*:

- 42 additional shelter beds for individuals and three additional family shelter units;
- 56 transitional housing units for individuals and four additional transitional housing units for families; and,
- 44 units of permanent supportive housing for individuals.

In 2010 the inventory of 622 Emergency Shelter, Transitional, and Permanent Shelter beds was as follows:

Table 25 - Homeless Bed Inventory 2009[64]

Emergency Shelter Beds (3 month maximum)	
Current Year-Round Individual Emergency Shelter (ES) Beds	144
Current Year-Round Family Emergency Shelter (ES) Beds:	120
Transitional Housing Beds (2 year maximum)	
Current Year-Round Individual Transitional Housing (TH) Beds	66
Current Year-Round Family Transitional Housing (TH) Beds:	179
Permanent Supportive Housing Beds (No maximum)	
1. Current Year-Round Individual Permanent Housing (PH) Beds	92
6. Current Year-Round Family Permanent Housing (PH) Beds:	21
Total	**622**

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In addition to the beds listed above, there are Hotel/Motel Vouchers, Extreme Weather Shelters, and rental assistance.

One of the focuses of the homeless Network is to provide a continuum of care. Ideally, clients will move from the shelters, to transitional housing and then into either Affordable Housing or Permanent Supportive Care depending on their need. With the current vacancy rate hovering around 3% - transitioning to affordable housing has been a challenges as there is a demonstrated shortage of housing.

The current Continuum of care for housing is shown below:

Table 26 - Continuum of Care for Housing[65]

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive

[64] Yakima County; *Electronic Housing Inventory* Chart (E-HIC), 2009
[65] Ibid.

2009	264	245	113

Persons with HIV/AIDS

As of December 31, 2008, Yakima County had a cumulative history of 249 HIV diagnoses (1% of the state's total diagnoses). Of those, 59 were newly diagnosed between 2003 and 2008. One hundred fifty-nine people in Yakima County were living with HIV at the end of 2008, with 105 of those people living with AIDS.

Currently the incidence of HIV diagnosis is almost twice as high for Hispanics as it is for non-Hispanics. The Washington State Department of Health believes this disparity is due to barriers to services access: language barriers, geographic isolation, lack of health insurance, and an increased cultural stigma of being HIV positive. Yakima County has the third highest population of Hispanics of all Washington State counties. With headquarters in Union Gap, the Yakima Health District has bilingual staff offering testing, referrals, counseling, prevention education, coping sessions, and needle exchange programs. Located in Yakima, the People of Color against AIDS Network focuses on one-on-one outreach and behavior change sessions to reduce the risk of STD and HIV transmission in the Yakima Valley in communities of color, specifically the Latino community. The New Hope Clinic in Yakima provides holistic health care for people with HIV/AIDS.

Survivors of Domestic Violence

The Yakima County Sheriff's Office reported 485 incidences of domestic violence in 2008. During the same year, the Wapato Police Department reported 47 violent crimes, the Union Gap Police Department reported 23 violent crimes, and the Toppenish Police Department reported 64 violent crimes. However it is unknown how many violent crime offenses occurred specifically due to domestic violence.[66]

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The YWCA Family Crisis Program opened in Yakima in 1978 to shelter battered women and their children. In 2006/2007 it served 8,416 individuals with issues of abuse:

- The 24-hour Domestic Violence Shelter housed 169 women and 150 children for a total of 4,751 bed nights.
- The 72-hour Response program – a partnership between the YWCA and local law enforcement where victims of abuse are called within 72 hours of incidence – contacted 3,034 survivors of domestic violence to help them with their situation.
- The YWCA's counseling program called Changing Patterns provided 1,052 women with domestic violence counseling.
- Legal Advocacy clinics are held twice per month, with ongoing support offered for survivors of domestic violence to learn their legal rights.
- Drop-in groups are offered 3 nights per week for survivors of domestic violence, with child care provided.

They have identified the following needs:

- Secured affordable housing for very low income families - We have families that are going from two parent homes to single parent homes, often times income is reduced dramatically. Lack of housing is one reason many women do not leave an abusive situation or return to their abuser.
- Transportation in general as well as secure transportation - We need funding for public transportation. Secure transportation for clients that may be unsafe because they are fleeing an abuser is also needed.

[66] Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, *Crime in Washington 2008 Annual Report*, 2008

- Separate space to accommodate male victims and/or Clients with co-occurring disorders that have trouble with community living. We currently don't have shelter space available for male victims. Women who suffer from mental health disorders, especially high anxiety or PTSD may find that community living exacerbates their symptoms. Having a separate space could be invaluable.
- Immigration issues - Immigrant women that are victims of DV qualify to apply for their citizenship, but we can only house these families for up to ninety days (per our grant). This is not enough time to complete the process, seek employment, and find suitable housing.

Veterans

Yakima County is home to around 18,000 Veterans plus their family members. In 2010 the Veteran's Administration (VA) estimated there are 102 homeless Veterans in our county. The 2011 Point in Time count surveyed 55 homeless Veterans. There are no Veteran specific emergency shelters and Veterans must depend upon the few emergency shelters available. The recent wars in Iraq and Afghanistan are already adding to the number of homeless Veterans; many of them will choose to live unsheltered, in vehicles, or couch surf.

Veteran specific transitional housing is limited - An 11 Bed Veteran's House is operated by Central Washington Comprehensive Mental Health and provides transitional housing to a Veteran for up to 24 months. Unfortunately there are no openings for families. Transitional housing is often a key stepping stone to permanent housing. Increasing our transitional housing inventory to 30 would be a great advantage to Veterans coming from the streets or shelters.

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The most recent change in housing opportunities for Veterans is the addition of 70 HUD VASH voucher from the VA which begun in 2010. The Yakima Housing Authority distributes these vouchers and VA case managers provide the support to the Veterans and their families. The greatest challenge is finding adequate housing in a poor rental market. Another hurdle is the cost of deposits and move in costs.

Affordable housing, poor economy, and employment make housing a challenge from many low income Veterans. Often, Veterans and their families have to pay a very high percentage of their income to rent. There is no Veteran specific subsidized housing and Veterans must compete for what they can find. The Veteran population is made up of high percentage of seniors with minimal incomes. Disabled Veterans (many service connected) are provided low compensation that does not adequately meet their needs. Our newer Veterans from the Iraq and Afghanistan wars are struggling to transition back into the community.

Youth Exiting from Foster Care

Youth transitioning out of foster care are at high risk of becoming homeless. Every year, approximately 29,000 youth, ages 18 and older, age out of the foster care system[67]. In 2010 in Yakima County, 5,183 youth exited from foster care[68]. Without a home, family support, or other resources, homeless youth are often locked up because they are without supervision. Homeless youth are socially marginalized and often arrested for "status" offenses, such as running away or breaking curfew. For youth who are released from juvenile corrections facilities, reentry is often difficult because they lack support systems and opportunities for work and housing. Despite all of these setbacks, most homeless youth are still in school. In 2005, a survey indicated

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[67] National Alliance to End Homelessness; *Fact Sheet: Youth Homelessness*; 2010

[68] Department of Health and Human Services; Administration for Children and Families; *Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System*; 2010

that prior to shelter 79 percent of homeless youth were attending school on a regular basis and, of homeless youth in transitional housing, 78 percent were still in school[69].

Persons with Disabilities

In 2008, 31,713 people in Yakima County had a disability (14% of the population). Of those who were disabled, 1,030 were children under 18 and 12,445 were adults over 65 years of age (43% of all individuals over 65).

As many disabled persons rely on social security supplemental income (the majority income source within the disabled community), housing for persons with disabilities is a tremendous affordability problem. As discussed earlier in this document in an example of cost burden, persons on social security supplemental income can afford less than $202 a month for rent and utilities (approximately 1/3 of total SSI income). In order to pay the fair market rent for a one-bedroom, a disabled Yakima County renter would have to pay 83.5% of their SSI benefit. Without rent assistance, this extremely low-income group of individuals has little choice but to live in over-crowded or substandard units, reside in their parent's or sibling's homes well into adulthood, couch surf, or become homeless.

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Housing for adult developmentally disabled persons is a severe affordability need. As with other disabled persons, they most likely live on social security supplemental income and thus have extremely low incomes. With the advent of de-institutionalization, which began occurring in the 1970's, most DDD persons live in community settings within the general population. Adults with developmental disabilities also pay for their own rent, food and transportation, though they may receive other funded services to pay for other living expenses, skills development, or job training.

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The State of Washington Division of Developmental Disabilities Region 2 reports that as of January 2011 there are 1,825 individuals enrolled in services in Yakima County. Almost 750 of these individuals are not currently receiving services from the division and live in the community independently or with the support of their family.

The Division of Developmental Disabilities Region 2 also reports that in addition to the need of more units, the following Affordability, Safety, and Accessibility needs exist:

- The need for Necessary Supplemental accommodation (to assist with Section 8 Applications).
- Assistance with deposits and first and last month's rent
- Low-income housing where they are not at risk for exploitation
- Affordable housing where there is no restriction on individual rights – particularly when the individual with a disability does have a substance abuse disorder.
- Low-income housing in typical neighborhoods
- Housing with wheelchair accessibility, access to public transportation, and the use of lifts and other specialized equipment.

Persons with Mental Illness

Mental illness can range from mild conditions requiring short-term treatment to chronic seriously persistent disorders that are lifetime conditions and require ongoing treatment. Most individuals with a mental illness can be treated and self-managed in the community. These individuals do not routinely require institutions i.e., psychiatric hospital. However, individuals with seriously persistent mental illness do at times require

[69] National Alliance to End Homelessness; *Fact Sheet: Youth Homelessness*; 2010

psychiatric hospitalization. Hospitalization for individuals with seriously persistent mental illness can be episodic or require longer stays. Publicly funded services focus on persons whose mental illness affects their ability to work and live in the community independently. Further these funds focus on mental health services that stabilize an individual and keep then within their community in order to avoid hospitalization.

The Washington State Department of Social and Health Services identified that 6,285 individuals were provided mental services in Yakima County in 2006-2007, representing nearly 3% of the population. Thirty-five percent of all those served under mental health programs were children under 17. Central Washington Comprehensive Mental Health currently has a Project for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH). This is a program that assists individuals who have severe mental illness , or who have co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorders , and who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless. The Path Program staff provides assertive outreach and case-management services in order to engage individuals who are both mentally ill and experiencing homelessness.

The following table shows the number of contacts made since 2005 and how many of those contacts became enrolled clients.

Table 26 - PATH Contacts and Clients[70]

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Serious mental illness	306	287	598	124
Persons served	285	253	665	121
Persons enrolled	41	34	110	9
Outreach, not enrolled	244	219	555	112
Not enrolled, ineligible	26	7	111	41
Enrolled PATH clients	78	68	110	38
Total receiving any services	322	287	665	150

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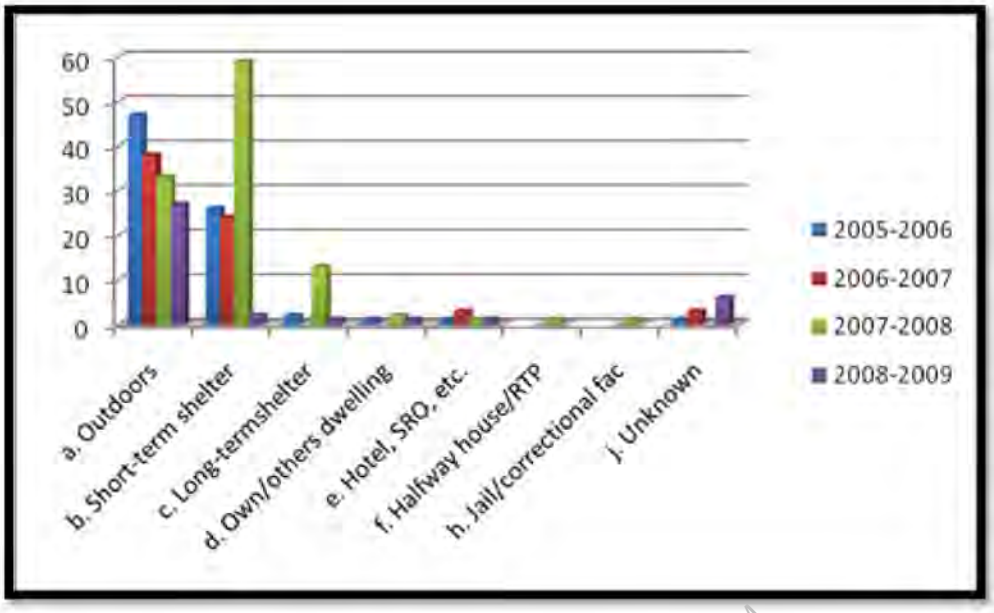
A review of enrolled clients indicates their housing status as shown in the following graph. The graph clearly indicates that the number of clients in this program who are living outdoors outweighs most all other housing types. This housing type has shown a consistent decrease since 2005 from 47 to 27 clients living outdoors. In 2009, the number of clients without permanent housing was 38.

Table 27 - Housing Status of PATH Clients

[70] Not unduplicated



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In the past PATH staff tracked outreach and enrolled PATH clients via a mobile data collection device. Moving forward the PATH program will be entering information into the state's HMIS system within the calendar year 2011. This will allow for more targeted data analysis. For now, the numbers from the PATH program indicates both a large number of individuals who are living out of doors (where the majority of contacts are being made) and a significant portion of them who have mental health issues. A significant issue facing the individual who is experiencing both homelessness and mental illness is the lack of affordable housing. Most of the homeless mental ill qualify for disabilities i.e., SSI, SSDI but do not have them in place. Meaning that funding for affordable housing is restricted until eligibility for the disability is in place. Even when a homeless mentally ill individual obtains the disability entitlement affordable housing can still be challenging given the variable rental rates on affordable housing within the community.

The Greater Columbia Behavioral Health (Regional Support Network), *Housing Development Plan* estimated that in Yakima County 8,271 clients are being served by the mental health system with 307 dedicated housing units which results in an estimate 26.94 clients per unit[2] . This same report recommended that local governments be encouraged to identify specific plans for mental health housing development in their communities. Additionally they recommended that each RSN within the State of Washington create at least 30 new units of housing as an intermediate term goal.

Persons Recovering from Substance Abuse

DSHS estimates 33.1% of Medicaid Disabled, 31.1% of Other Medicaid Adults, and 47.3% of General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U) clients in need of drug and alcohol treatment actually received treatment in 2008 in Washington.

Many treatment programs require aftercare maintenance treatments that include transitional housing in alcohol/drug-free environments. During FY2007, 4,109 persons received some type of state-funded alcohol/drug-abuse related services from DSHS in Yakima County (including 2,682 in outpatient treatment

[2] Greater Columbia Behavioral Health, Housing Development Plan, 2008

and 903 in residential treatment). The type of help ranged from assessment of their alcoholism to residential treatment programs.

The most visible social issues associated with drug abuse are crime, poverty, neglect and abuse of children, family problems, and the decline of neighborhoods, public schools and areas associated with heavy drug trafficking and use. Additionally, addictions have been reported as a major cause of homelessness in Yakima County. In the January 2010 homeless count, 289 (29%) of the persons found homeless in the Yakima County self-reported alcoholism/drug abuse as the reason for their homelessness, with 58 of those identifying themselves as persons with both substance use and mental health problems.

Affordable transitional and permanent housing is vital, particularly for lower-income chemically dependent persons. Yakima County, like most communities in Washington and the US, does not have enough assisted affordable housing to meet the current need, let alone the growing need for post-recovering chemical dependents. Rental assistance vouchers or development of group-setting housing units are needed to add to the chances that lower-income persons exiting treatment remain clean and sober.

Some communities have created so-called "low barrier" housing units with on-site supervision and response access for emergencies. These units do not require sobriety or clean time from drugs as a lease condition. They keep the target population off the streets, near medical/mental health intervention services, and provide a degree of day-to-day supervision. It is also considered a possible connection to treatment over the long-term. For the most part it is a less threatening environment that can somewhat protect the hardest to reach alcoholic/drug addicts. At the same time, it protects the community and general public from the damage and costs suffered from the potentially detrimental lifestyle and ill health of an addict. HUD's Safe Haven housing program is a funding source for development of such units. While there are low barrier facilities and facilities that tolerate resident alcohol use, there are currently no Safe Haven units in Yakima County.

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Farmworker Housing

Washington State Farmworker Housing Trust is a nonprofit organization founded in 2003 through the leadership of U.S. Senator Patty Murray. In July of 2008 the Trust released *A Sustainable Bounty: Investing in Our Agricultural Future - Washington State Farmworker Survey*. In this report they state:

> Agricultural production contributes $6.4 billion per year to Washington State's economy[71], with over one third of the state's crops intended for the export market.[72] The diversity of crops grown is second only to California[73]. Washington's farmers face growing competition domestically for labor and globally for price and market. As many as 187,000 farmworkers are employed in the state, playing an indispensable role in the agricultural economy[74]. The seasonal nature of agricultural employment, however, provides these workers with limited resources for securing housing and addressing other needs. The lack of safe, affordable housing for farmworkers is a key issue in attracting and retaining skilled workers. To help retain experienced workers and stabilize the workforce, Washington's growers have extended the work season through innovation, technology

[71] Washington State Employment Security Department, "2006 Agricultural Workforce in Washington State," (2007), 1.
[72] Washington State Employment Security Department, "2007 Agricultural Workforce in Washington State," (2008), 48.
[73] Washington State Employment Security Department (2007), 70.
[74] Alice C. Larson, *Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study: Washington*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000).

and new crop varieties. Yet the demanding nature of farm work, seasonal income and competition from other sectors of the economy has made this increasingly difficult.

Over the course of the 2006 growing season 2,845 one-on-one interviews were conducted in the 14 principal agricultural counties that employ 95% of Washington's farmworkers. This is the largest direct survey of farmworkers undertaken in Washington State history and the survey interviews included questions about household composition, work history, income, housing conditions, access to health care, community engagement and use of public services[75].

The importance of adequate affordable housing for the agricultural workforce is revealed by these findings:

- Although half of the survey respondents are uncertain how much longer they will continue working in agriculture or plan to find other employment within a year, 91% said that more and better housing would encourage them to continue working in Washington agriculture.
- More than three-quarters of the farmworkers surveyed live with their families and nearly 60% have children in their home.
- Seventy-nine percent are permanent Washington residents and 70% don't travel away from home for work.
- Forty-four percent pay more than 30% of their income for housing costs, 36% report housing problems, 32% are overcrowded and 6% are homeless.

In Yakima County, the average household income for Farm Workers was $20,462. As stated earlier - in order to afford an average two-bedroom home in Yakima County with both rent and utilities, without paying more than 30% of income on housing, a household must earn $2,500 monthly or $30,000 annually. Of the survey respondents, 64.1% stated that they would need a unit larger than a two-bedroom unit.

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Group Quarters

As of 1983, group quarters were defined in the current population survey as non-institutional living arrangements for groups not living in conventional housing units or groups living in housing units containing ten or more unrelated people or nine or more people unrelated to the person in charge. Examples of people in group quarters include a person residing in a rooming house, in staff quarters at a hospital, or in a halfway house. Beginning in 1972, inmates of institutions have not been included in the Current Population Survey. In 2008, 3% of Yakima County's households lived in group quarters, up from 2% in 2000.

Impediments to Fair Housing

The assessment of impediments was conducted in Fall and Winter of 2010 by the consulting firm John Epler & Associates, under a contract with the Yakima County Department of Human Services as a part of their steps that affirmatively further fair housing by conducting an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and appropriate action to overcome the effects of impediments identified through that analysis. The *Yakima County HOME Consortium Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing* can be obtained by contacting the Department of Human Services at 509-574-1520.

Several sources of information were utilized in the course of this study. First, basic information and data on housing and demographic issues in the community was obtained from the U.S. Census, the Washington State Office of Finance Management, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the National

[75] Washington State Farmworker Housing Trust; *A Sustainable Bounty: Investing in Our Agricultural Future - Washington State Farmworker Survey,* 2008.

Low Income Housing Coalition, and the National Fair Housing Alliance. Secondly, the information and analysis of the Yakima County Consortium 2010-14 Consolidated Plan for Affordable Housing provided a strong base for understanding local conditions and trends. Third, local laws, policies and practices were reviewed. Fourth, public data and records on housing complaints and issues were reviewed. Finally, interviews with representatives and staff of key private and public sector organizations proved to be extremely valuable in identifying issues, data and recommendations.

Fair Housing Practices

Housing lenders are required by the Federal Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) to report regularly on their lending activity. The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFEIC) prepares and distributes aggregate reports on behalf of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Reserve Board, National Credit Union Administration, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Office of Thrift Supervision, and HUD. The Federal government compiles the results of the loan applications for home purchase, refinancing and improvements made by federally-insured lenders on an annual basis. The data include information on race, ethnicity, gender and income of applicants, which allows an analysis of lending nationally and at the local (regional) level.

While the data does not represent 100% of the home lending that takes place and is based on data collected on the entire metropolitan statistical area, the data show some trends affecting fair housing in the area.

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The following shows the applications that resulted in loan originations and the percent denied by type of institution broken down by race, ethnicity, overall minority status and income of applicants. This is consistent with the census, which in recent decades contains expanded race identifiers, including the option of selecting more than one race. While lending institutions have been more rigorous about collecting demographic information about applicants, there are still gaps, which should be recognized in interpreting the summary data.

Table 27 - 2009 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Aggregate Report Disposition by Race/Ethnicity of Applicant[76]

Race, Ethnicity and Income of Applicant	FHA, VA, FSA/RHS Loans			Conventional Loans			Refinance Loans		
	N	Orig.*	Denied	N	Orig.	Denied	N	Orig.	Denied
By Race									
White (Hispanic & Non-Hispanic)	1,188	71%	11%	925	68%	17%	5,646	52%	23%
By Ethnicity									
Hispanic/Latino	481	64%	14%	245	50%	33%	1,642	30%	42%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	755	78%	8%	728	72%	12%	4,448	58%	19%
By Minority Status									
White, Non-Hispanic/Latino	706	77%	8%	675	72%	12%	4,142	59%	18%

[76] Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council *2009 Home Mortgage Disclosure Report,* Aggregate Report. (www.ffiec.gov)

Minority and/or Hispanic/Latino	574	65%	13%	325	54%	29%	2,078	34%	38%
By Income of Applicants Less than 50% of MSA/MD Median	137	61%	13%	**	**	**	454	31%	46%
50%-79% of MSA/MD Median	402	71%	13%	210	63%	22%	1,094	39%	35%
80%-99% of MSA/MD Median	220	70%	9%	152	61%	22%	856	45%	29%
100%-119% of MSA/MD Median	195	72%	8%	128	70%	16%	839	47%	26%
120% or more of MSA/MD Median	374	78%	9%	561	73%	11%	3,230	57%	19%
Total Applications	**1,346**	**72%**	**11%**	**1,144**	**67%**	**17%**	**7,042**	**50%**	**25%**

*Applications accepted and resulting in origination of a loan. There were also applications that were approved but not accepted by the applicant or withdrawn.

**Information not displayed if fewer than 100 loan applications

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The 2009 summary was derived from loan applications reported by 88 institutions with a home or branch office in the Metropolitan Statistical Area/Metropolitan Division (MSA/MD) and 165 institutions without a home or branch office in the area. The MSA/MD is an area that has at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.

The data in Table 26 include loan applications for single family and small multifamily units (1 to 4 dwellings). The largest number of applications (7,042) was for refinance loans – 5 to 6 times as many applications than for conventional home purchase loans and FHA, VA, FSA/RHS loans. Most (72%) of the FHA, VA, FSA/RHS loan applications resulted in a loan origination and 11% were denied. The remainder were approved but not accepted, withdrawn by the applicant, or were incomplete.

Among conventional loan applications in 2009, 67% resulted in a loan origination and 17% were denied. A much lower percentage of refinance loan applications resulted in loan originations – just 50% of refinance loan applications in 2009 resulted in a loan origination and 25% were denied. Not surprisingly across all loan types presented, the percent of loan originations increased and denials decreased as incomes of applicants increased.

The HMDA data are useful in indentifying possible discrepancies in loans. Review of the 2009 aggregate reports for the Yakima MSA/MD indicates that Hispanic/Latino and minority applicants had lower percentages of loan originations and higher percentages of denials than non-Hispanic/Latino and non-minority applicants. The information did not provide enough data to determine if this was due to a consistent pattern of racial discrimination or if there are other factors affecting decision. Lenders consider many factors in rating loans, such as debt to income ration, employment history, credit history, collateral and cash on hand. Additional research is required to determine the real cause of differences observed in the table.

There are many reasons for denial of an application. Lenders consider a variety of factors in determining acceptability including debt to income ratios, employment history, credit history, collateral and cash on hand. Loans are denied based on high debt to income ratios, poor credit history, poor rent history, a lack of

collateral, insufficient cash/savings, inability to verify or document information, incomplete applications and denial of mortgage insurance among other reasons.

In discussions with bankers and realtors three very significant issues were identified that affected many Hispanics. Many lacked documentation of income as many are paid in cash for their work. Secondly, many applications were left incomplete for either lack of documentation or lack of understanding of how to fulfill the documentation requirements. In addition, in spite of the fact that most lenders and many realtors had some Spanish language capacity within their organizations, understanding of the application requirements/translation issues were cited as problems by several persons we interviewed. Third, realtors indicated that there were cases of Hispanics applicants withdrawing from potential purchases because they (or a family member) did not have proof of citizenship.

Predatory Lending Practices

State Interest and Usury Law, RCW 19.52.020 (1), limits the amount of interest that can be charged to consumers at either 12% per year or 4% above the auction quotes for Federal Reserve 26-week Treasury Bills (whichever is the greater). The usury law applies to consumer loans that are not related to a credit card debt, a retail installment contract or a consumer lease.

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In recent years there has been a proliferation of "Payday Loan Stores", often located in areas where low and moderate income persons and/or where ethnic/minority groups are prominent. These stores offer short term loans to meet the emergency cash needs of borrowers. Many of the loans have resulted in pushing persons further into poverty and ruining credit. The state has limited the number of payday loans that can be made to an individual to 8 loans and has placed limits on the amount of the loan.

According to the State Department of Financial Institutions (WDFI), the following are among the common predatory lending practices:[77]

- **Equity Stripping:** The lender makes a loan based upon the equity in your home, whether or not you can make the payments. If you cannot make payments, you could lose your home through foreclosure.
- **Bait-and-switch schemes:** The lender may promise one type of loan or interest rate but without good reason, give you a different one. Sometimes a higher (and unaffordable) interest rate doesn't kick in until months after you have begun to pay on your loan.
- **Loan Flipping:** A lender refinances your loan with a new long-term, high cost loan. Each time the lender "flips" the existing loan, you must pay points and assorted fees.
- **Packing:** You receive a loan that contains charges for services you did not request or need. "Packing" most often involves making the borrower believe that credit insurance must be purchased and financed into the loan in order to qualify.
- **Hidden Balloon Payments:** You believe that you have applied for a low rate loan requiring low monthly payments only to learn at closing that it is a short-term loan that you will have to refinance within a few years.

Other unregulated predatory lending businesses have offered very low interest rates for home loans in order to entice less knowledgeable homeowners or homebuyers to take out a loan. These businesses often charge

[77] WA State Department of Financial Institutions website information, www.dfi.wa.gov.

extremely high fees and/or include quickly escalating interest rates which go far beyond regulated lending industry standards. Persons with limited financing experience, limited English skills or fear of loss of their property if immediate lending is not approved often fall prey to these practices and in doing so end up damaging their credit when they are unable to meet payments.

A recent phenomenon is the rise of on-line internet services offering payday loans. Many of these operate outside of the regulations and are not licensed in the State of Washington. A recent cease and desist order was obtained in October 2010 by WDFI against an on-line payday loan business operating out of Costa Rica.

Fair Housing Complaints

HUD has the responsibility of enforcing the Fair Housing Act. Complaints that are filed may be investigated directly by HUD or may be investigated and processed by local certified agencies. In the state of Washington, the Washington State Human Rights Commission is the certified agency for fair housing and receives reimbursement from HUD under the Fair Housing Assistance Program. The Commission has separate jurisdiction over claims of discrimination covered under State law that are not otherwise covered under federal law.

The Northwest Fair Housing Alliance (NWFHA), located in Spokane, assists people in Eastern and Central Washington who have been discriminated against in housing because of race, color, national origin, disability, familial status (presence of children), marital status, religion, gender (sexual harassment or domestic violence may qualify), or sexual orientation with the investigation and filing of fair housing complaints with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Washington State Human Rights Commission (WSHRC). Their mission statement indicates the Alliance's goal is to eliminate housing discrimination and to ensure equal housing opportunity for people in Washington State through education, counseling and advocacy.

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After a complaint is filed, it is normally investigated to determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe the Fair Housing Act has been violated. HUD will also try to help conciliate the complaint and resolve the issue before taking it further. If conciliation is not reached and there is reasonable cause, the complaint goes before an Administrative Law Judge to be heard. The Administrative Law Judge can order relief, and award damages, attorney's fees and costs. Either the respondent or complainant may choose to have the case decided in Federal District Court.

Complaints Filed with HUD

Over the past five years only four fair housing complaints have been filed with HUD involving cases in the County excluding the City of Yakima[78]. The basis for the formal complaints were national origin (2 cases), disability and race. There were six violations alleged in the four cases reflecting multiple allegations filed in two cases. The alleged violations cited were:

- Discrimination in terms/conditions/privileges relating to rental agreements (3 cases)
- Discriminatory acts under Section 818 such as coercion, intimidating, threatening or interfering with the rights of individuals (2 cases)
- Failure to make reasonable accommodation for disabilities (1 case)

All of these cases are closed and three were closed with a "no cause determination" indicating there was no violation established with the case. These cases, which were closed without a finding, do not provide

[78] FOIA Request to the Seattle Office of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Report of complaints filed between January 1, 2006-December 31, 2010.

sufficient information to demonstrate a pattern of discrimination. However, one case in 2009 involving alleged violation of the rights of a person with disabilities based on a failure to make reasonable accommodation for their needs and for discriminatory terms, conditions or privileges related to a rental agreement was concluded with a successful conciliation/settlement.

Complaints Filed with the Northwest Fair Housing Alliance

According to the Northwest Fair Housing Alliance (NWFHA), since October 2008 when they began maintaining an electronic database on inquiries, they received a total of 87 contacts from individuals in Yakima County excluding the City of Yakima on issues involving fair housing and non-fair housing issues[79].

NWFHA records show that three fair housing intakes were processed (excluding duplication of HUD intakes noted above). These cases involved disability (2 cases) and national origin (1 case).

Complaints Filed with the Washington State Human Rights Commission

In data provided by the Washington State Human Rights Commission, a total of 55 fair housing complaints were filed in Yakima County from 1999 to 2008. There undoubtedly some duplication of the Commission's data with HUD and NWFHA data[80].

The most common bases for filing the cases were: Disability (13 cases); National Origin (13 cases); Race (12 cases); and Retaliation (8 cases) with the remaining 9 spread among familial status, sex and marital status. The number of cases ranged from 3-4 for the years 1999-2002, gradually to 7-8 cases during the period 2004-06 before dropping to 5-6 in 2007-08.

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The primary violations alleged were:

- Terms and conditions of rental agreements (23 cases)
- Reasonable accommodation (7 cases)
- Eviction (6 cases)
- Refusal to rent (6 cases)
- Intimidation (5 cases)
- Other (11 cases)

Records on disposition of the complaints revealed that more than one-half (54%) resulted in a determination of "no reasonable cause", "pre-finding settlement" (11), and the remaining some form of closure without resolution or were otherwise withdrawn.

Conclusions on Complaint Data

Caution should be followed in considering the data on complaints as there are different bases of information (the Commission data does includes City of Yakima data whereas HUD and NWFHA data do not) and different definitions are used among the three agencies.

However, the following observations can be made. The number of complaints made in recent years does not appear to be increasing. Few cases result in actual determinations of cause requiring resolution. Disability, National Origin and Race are the primary bases for filing the complaints. Disputes over the terms and conditions of rental agreements and a lack of reasonable accommodations for disabilities were clearly the most common issues raised by complainants.

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[79] Records of the NWFHA. January 1, 2006 – January 7, 2011.
[80] Washington State Human Rights fair housing complaints database 1999 – 2008.

Identification of Impediments & Recommendations

Below are five issues which have the effect of impeding fair housing choices in Yakima County. Several recommendations can be considered to reduce these impediments, some of which can best be implemented through coordinating efforts of local governmental agencies, non-profit agencies and/or planning organizations. Other recommendations may lead to new initiatives or changes in policies or approaches. Many can be considered through cooperative efforts between governmental agencies and local planning groups and organizations that are seeking to increase affordable housing and encourage self-sufficiency among all residents of the county.

1. **Hispanics are twice as likely as non-Hispanics to be denied financing when applying for conventional loans to purchase housing and to obtain refinancing of existing mortgages thereby limiting their housing choices.**

A review of the 2009 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data on applications for housing financing reveals that the rate of denial of Hispanic applicants is 33% for conventional loans and 42% for refinancing compared with non-Hispanic applicant's rate of 17% and 23% respectively. Discussions with bankers and real estate brokers and organizations assisting minorities to obtain housing financing, as well as revealed that the difficulties may stem from a lack of documentation of citizenship, lack of documentation of actual earned income, limited income, lack of understanding of the lending requirements, lack of understanding of loan application requirements, and poor rental or credit history.

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In addition, advocates of minority and disabled groups have indicated that consumers are generally not aware of their rights and responsibilities under the Fair Housing Laws.

Recommendations:

- Support community activities that provide workshops, training and information on housing choices to racial/ethnic minorities and persons with limited language skills. Support the provision of citizenship classes.
- When marketing the HOME Program activities such as homeownership new construction and rehabilitation, be certain that the agency displays the fair housing logo among its materials and places of business, provides prospective applicants with information on their fair housing rights, and assists them to obtain counseling on financing and refinancing as appropriate. As the HOME Program website is further developed, add information and logos on fair housing.
- Provide households representing racial and ethnic minorities with affirmative opportunities to participate in HOME Program homeownership activities.

2. **Rental housing vacancy rates are extremely low making it difficult for persons with limited income, poor credit history, large families, disabilities requiring accommodation, no citizen documentation and or unverified income sources to compete for limited standard rental housing meeting the needs of prospective renters. These characteristics are more frequent among minorities, large families and disabled persons.**

Some of the same reasons minorities fare poorer than whites in obtaining and retaining homeownership, also result in creating barriers to their ability to find standard rental housing meeting their needs. According to agencies providing case management and services to low income populations, weak rent history, an inability to document income, applicant fears related to undocumented family members, discrimination against persons with Section 8 Vouchers, large families and a lack of understanding of their rights under landlord-

tenant laws, make it difficult for low-income populations and minorities to find and retain housing affordable to them.

Yakima County apartment vacancy rates in March 2010 were a very low 3.2%, the second lowest rate for metropolitan areas in the state (compared to 6.1% statewide and a 5% rate which is considered a "healthy market rate"). For 2 bedroom units it was even lower at 2.4%, indicating that families had even fewer choices than singles and couples.

Hispanic populations are at a major disadvantage as 72% of Hispanic renter households have "housing problems" (cost burdened or overcrowding) compared to all County renters at 52%. Representing 41% of the total population in the HOME Consortium, the affected Hispanic population is a significant segment of the population in the area. While representing less than 1% of the Consortium population, African-American households have incomes at less than 50% of the median in the area.

The impact of these factors is that minorities and Hispanics are often forced to take rental housing that is too small for their needs, is in substandard or dilapidated condition or is otherwise poorly maintained.

Finally, landlords may not be fully aware of their responsibilities, particularly related to persons with disabilities.

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Recommendations:

- Promote programs and activities that offer the opportunity to construct new affordable rental housing programs serving lower income populations. Encourage programs and projects which most closely meet the specific needs of the disabled, large families, lower income populations and the elderly.
- Utilize the HOME Program as a subsidy to support the construction of affordable rental housing (this is currently planned for a second year activity).
- Support activities which provide counseling to renters on their rights
- Support local efforts and activities to provide landlords with information and understanding of fair housing rights of renters.

3. **Disadvantaged populations often do not have the necessary English language skills, financial literacy, and/or credit management skills to obtain and maintain affordable housing.**

Area lenders and realtors have identified that many prospective borrowers have difficulty in understanding the potential pitfalls and ramifications of borrowing. Many borrowers do not understand "balloon" payment provisions and refinancing charges. Language is a major barrier to comprehension as fully 10% of the HOME Consortium Hispanic population is "linguistically isolated" meaning they are unable understand complicated rules and regulations.

Many low- moderate-income households lack simple budgeting skills and skill in landlord/tenant relations. Others require preventative education to assist them in avoiding situations that may damage their credit or rent history such as experiences with the many predatory lenders that set up shop in low income and minority areas. Discussions with credit counselors, lenders and social services agencies indicate that predatory lending practices are a major issue, particularly among the lowest income groups. Predatory lending often causes the borrower to go further into debt and ultimately ruin their credit. The result can lead to reducing their housing choices in future years.

Finally, persons with disabilities have similar issues and often must rely on family members or case managers to advocate for them and protect their rights.

Recommendations:

- Support programs and activities which focus on improving self-sufficiency skills and/or assist low income persons with budgeting skills and knowledge of budgeting, home maintenance, credit management, loan terminology and financing, real estate transactions, tenant/landlord relations, and the dangers of predatory lending.
- Support activities which provide classes on English as a second language to persons with limited language skills.
- Wherever feasible, encourage bi-lingual instruction in any public workshops on housing and encourage and support the efforts of the banking and real estate industry to provide culturally sensitive, bi-lingual assistance to homebuyers, renters and borrowers.
- Seek funding and/or assistance of community agencies to expand education to low- and moderate income persons to provide them with tools and understanding to prevent poor credit and rent histories. Encourage cooperative efforts of city government, local lenders, local realtors, local legal assistance and counseling programs and the state to expand the set of educational and support tools for targeted populations.

4. **The current housing stock does not meet the needs of low-income and minority populations. Many minority families have larger than average family sizes and need larger homes or apartments to prevent overcrowding.**

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There already is an insufficient supply of standard, large apartments in the County. However, this situation has only worsened in recent years. Between 1990-2000, the number large families (five or more persons) in the County grew by 28%, a pace new construction would not be able to match. This trend has continued into the following decade.

Permits for multi-family housing have fallen far behind demand. In 2000, 36% of the County population was renters. However, 83% of housing permitted in the first 8 years of the decade were single family homes. This trend increased in the last 4 years to 90% of the units permitted for single family housing.

Affordability becomes an issue as the large apartments are almost non-existent, forcing large families into large single family homes which tend to have much higher rents than large apartments.

The lack of resources to construct multi-family housing at rents affordable to lower income households is a major barrier to housing choice. Subsidies are needed to encourage the development of new rental housing meeting this demand. Unfortunately, two major sources of public assistance to support new housing development, the State Housing Trust Fund and the 2060 Housing Assistance Fund have been reduced to a fraction of their pre-Recession levels. Funds for infrastructure to support new subsidized housing construction are similarly in limited supply and state infrastructure grant funds are limited to supporting existing housing.

Recommendations:

- Encourage consideration of inclusionary zoning and other actions which support affordable housing in the updating of local planning documents.
- Encourage the development of affordable rental housing by housing developers and housing authorities, including housing which is suitable for the needs of large families.
- Encourage the development of new housing resources in locations close to jobs, transportation and services, utilizing "in-fill" sites wherever feasible.

5. **There is a lack of affordable and accessible permanent supportive housing choices for persons with disabilities, including chronic homeless persons; persons with developmental disabilities, mental illness and chronic substance abuse; and among persons in need of adult care.**

Fourteen percent of the County population is considered disabled. As a result of restructuring of social services during the Recession, Title 19 funds and Senior Citizens Act Funds have been deeply cut. Discussions with elder care agencies indicate that there are not enough adult group homes to care for seniors who have challenging behaviors or severe disabilities. In addition, there is a general lack of preparedness on the part of the general population of the need to plan for long-term care for themselves and older family members.

As a result, many find themselves without adequate care in their later years. There is a significant population with mental health issues that lacks both adequate housing and services. A new emphasis on ending homelessness offers the opportunity to develop programs and activities that have a major impact on the seriously mentally ill and chronic substance abusing population that is at risk of homelessness or has fallen into homelessness. The County's Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness recognizes the need for additional permanent supportive housing resources for persons with disabilities.

Another looming mismatch of housing stock with need is the "aging out" of "Baby Boomers" who are now entering retirement stage. It is estimated that the over 65 population in the County will grow from 11% to 14% of the population in the next 20 years. This will mean the need for a significant amount of small, affordable apartments and group homes (and services) for those needing care.

Recommendation:

- Consider in long-range housing planning efforts the trending housing needs of the elderly and the disabled.
- Continue to aggressively pursue on an annual basis the McKinney-Vento Homeless Program bonus funds to increase permanent supportive housing resources in the county.
- Advocate for the retention or restoration of critical social service programs supporting the most severely disabled populations.

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ATTACHMENT B – SERVICES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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HOMELESS SERVICES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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Prepared by the Homeless Network of Yakima County –

Services Committee

2011

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a detailed study to assess the barriers of self-sufficiency. This is a major effort to develop a coordinated approach to the issue. The Homeless Network of Yakima County Services Committee is comprised of multiple service providers and members of the community who are associated with addressing the need for prevention and services around the most basic of needs in Yakima County. The committee will assist in determining gaps in emergency and homeless services in the continuum of care and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on how to best close those gaps in relation to the *Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Yakima County*.

The *Yakima County Homeless Services Needs Assessment* is intended to assist community planners in determining the need for additional services within County Boundaries.

KEY FINDINGS

This report shows that Yakima County residents have diverse service needs based on household size, income, householder age, and many other factors. The following are summary of the report's key findings.

Yakima County is growing, but at a slower rate than the state or nation. Between 1990 and 2000 the County's population grew by 33,758 residents which was an increase of 18%. However growth in the County between 2000 and 2009 dropped to 7%. While overall growth has slowed, large (5+) families increased by 38%. 2010 also marked the first year of retirement for "Baby Boomers". Between 2015 and 2030 the population 65 and over is projected to increase significantly from 11% to 14% requiring additional senior services.

Yakima County's median household income decreased 8.8% in 2009 while the State's increased by almost 2%. Yakima County has more than twice the rate of families living below the poverty level than the state. Almost two-thirds of single women with children under 5 are living in poverty. Additionally, 1 in 4 children of all families are living in poverty – the highest rate in the state.

A report from 2-1-1 shows that the largest portion of unmet need from is for utility and housing cost assistance. The third highest is for transportation assistance. Family do not currently have the means to meet these needs and the community does not have enough resources to address those needs. This is further supported by the fact that of those individuals who are homeless, the inability to pay/rent or mortgage is listed as the number one cause.

The top five listed needs from the Point in Time Survey included Job Training, Health Care, Transportation, Food, and Education. Less than 90% responded that they had not services needs. This is further supported by individuals accessing services in the community which indicated that the Employment, Food, and Shelter domains were where individuals were experiencing crisis or vulnerability. None of the clients measured indicated they were empowered.

The number one service provided by agencies who track in the local database is shelter followed by transportation assistance and basic need assistance.

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INTRODUCTION

The Yakima County Homeless Services Needs Assessment is intended to assist community planners in determining the need for additional services within County Boundaries. The Needs Assessment focuses on data obtained from the US Census, Point in Time Data, Data gathered by the Arizona Self-Sufficiency Matrix and the HMIS system.

SERVICES COMMITTEE

The Homeless Network of Yakima County is taking action in 2010-11 to assess the barriers of affordable housing. This is a major effort to develop a coordinated approach to the issue. The Homeless Network of Yakima County Services Committee is comprised of multiple service providers and members of the community who are associated with addressing the need for prevention and services around the most basic of needs in Yakima County. The committee will assist in determining gaps in services in the continuum of care and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on how to best close those gaps in relation to the *Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Yakima County*. To best make these recommendations, the committee will do the following:

- Expand Homeless Outreach Services
- Compile, Analyze, and disseminate Best Practices and Innovations regarding emergency, prevention and supportive services.
- Inventory current services system and address the gap between existing services and those that are needed.
- Advocate and educate the public and consumers regarding the issues impacting basic needs.
- Creation of an Emergency Preparedness Plan for the unsheltered population

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The successful development of the Yakima County Homeless Services Needs Assessment represents a major effort involving several key organizations and individuals. The dedication of the following has provided the opportunity for the County to conduct long-range planning that will lead to the expansion of affordable housing opportunities for all residents of the County:

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

David Brown	Dave Hanson	Robin Perches	Tim Sullivan
Sonya Bueno	Karen Hilbert	Laura Phillips	Cody Tusler
Mitchell Desgrosel	Kristi Hunziker	Gary Rhode	Rosa Uberuaga
Carole Folsom Hill	Stacy Kellogg	Annette Rodriguez	
Tom Gaulke	TJ Mattingly	Sophia Sanabria	
Janice Gonzales	Carole Miller Rhodes	Lisa Sargent	
David Hacker	Lee Murdock	Lisa Simmons	
Rhonda Hauff	Drew Pease	Nichole Southard	

BOARD OF YAKIMA COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

The Homeless Network of Yakima County serves as an advisory board to the Board of Yakima County Commissioners:

- Michael D. Leita, Chairman

- Kevin J. Bouchey, Commissioner
- J. Rand Elliott, Commissioner

DATA

This section of the Needs Assessment looks at data that is available from various sources to measure the following:

- Population and demographic trends
- 211 Unmet Need trends
- Point in Time Data and Trends
- Arizona Self-Sufficiency Matrix
- HMIS Reporting

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Between the 1990 and 2000 Census, the population within the County grew by 18%, less than the Washington State growth rate of 21%. Between 2000 and 2009, the County population increased 7%, again less than both the state and the nation.

Table 28 - Population Change 1990, 2000, and 2009

Location	Year		Change 1990-2000	Year	Change 2000-2009
	1990[81]	2000[82]		2009[83]	
Total Yakima County	**188,823**	**222,581**	**18%**	**238,400**	**7%**
Washington State	4,866,692	5,894,121	21%	6,668,200	13%
United States	248,709,873	281,421,906	13%	307,006,550	9%

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Yakima County is projected to grow by 25% between 2010 and 2030, about the same rate as Washington State as a whole.

Table 29 - Projected Population Change, Yakima County 2000-2030[84]

Period	Change	Births	Deaths	Migration
2000-05	6,719	21,632	8,468	-6,445
2005-10	12,146	22,434	8,603	-1,685
2010-15	16,421	22,988	8,910	2,343

[81] US Census 1990
[82] US Census 2000
[83] Washington State Office of Financial Management; Forecasting Division, *April 1 Population of Cities, Towns, and Counties,* 2009
[84] Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division; *Washington State Growth Management Population Projections for Counties: 2000 to 2030, Medium Projections*, 2007.

2015-20	15,125	24,046	9,209	288
2020-25	14,476	25,242	9,659	-1,107
2025-30	12,894	26,387	10,321	-3,172

Through 2015, the age of Yakima County's population is projected to remain relatively unchanged. However, between 2015 and 2030 the population 65 and over is projected to increase significantly from 11% to 14%. The population aged 85 and older is projected to remain steady at 2%.[85]

Like the rest of the US population, Yakima County's population is beginning to see growing numbers in its older population, as people born during the Baby Boom near retirement age. Between 2000 and 2009, the population aged 45 and over grew from 31% to 35% of the total population. As this generation nears retirement, there will be a growing need for more housing for seniors and assisted or supportive living units, as well as smaller housing units. By law, this population is eligible to live in legally "age-restricted" communities.

Table 30 - Projected Age of Population, Yakima County 2000-2030[86]

Age	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Birth to 19	35%	34%	34%	34%	34%	33%	33%
20 to 44	34%	34%	33%	34%	34%	33%	33%
45 to 64	20%	21%	22%	21%	20%	20%	21%
65 and older	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%	13%	14%
Total Population	222,581	229,300	241,446	257,867	272,992	287,468	300,362

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Currently the population of the County is relatively young with one-third of the population is under 19 years old. The median age in the County is 31.2 as compared to 35.3 for the State as a whole.

Table 31 - Age of Population, Yakima County 2009[87]

Age	Location	
	Yakima County	State
Birth to 19	33%	27%
20 to 44	32%	35%

[85] Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division; *Yakima County Population Projection: Medium Series,* 2007.
[86] Ibid.
[87] Washington State Office of Financial Management; *Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of April 1 County Population by Age and Sex: 1990-2009*, September 2009.

45 to 64	23%	27%
65 and older	12%	12%
Median Age	31.2	35.3

In Yakima 70.1% of residents obtained a high school diploma or higher level of education as compared to 89.7% for the State.

Table 32 - Educational Attainment 2009[88]

Educational Level	Yakima County	WA State
Less than 9th grade	16.40%	3.90%
9-12 Grade – no Diploma	13.50%	6.40%
High School Diploma or Equivalency	27.40%	24.00%
Some College	21.20%	25.40%
Associate Degree	6.90%	9.30%
Bachelor's Degree	8.70%	19.90%
Graduate or Professional Degree	6.00%	11.10%

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In Yakima County, the unemployment rate (12.4) was nearly double that of the state (6.3) in 1991. After that time, however, Yakima County's rate slowly declined to (8.5) – a level slightly below that of the state in 2009 (8.9).

[88] American Community Survey, One Year Estimates, 2009

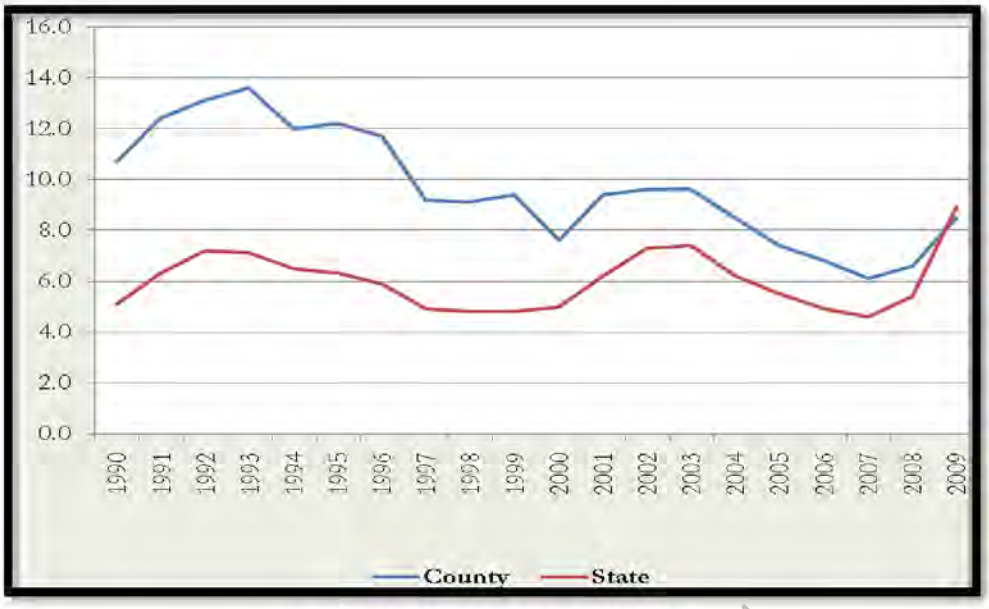

Figure 13 - Unemployment Rate 1990-2009[89]

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The unemployment rate in the first quarter of 2010 rose rapidly from the same time in 2009: the March 2010 unemployment rate for Yakima County was 10.6, compared to 9.5 in 2009. The rate for the state was 9.9 and 9.2 respectively.[90]

Table 33 - Biennial Unemployment Rate 1991-2009[91]

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Yakima County	12.4	13.6	12.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.6	7.4	6.1	8.5
Washington	6.3	7.1	6.3	4.9	4.8	6.2	7.4	5.5	4.6	8.9

Between 2000 and 2008, Yakima County's median household income rose 30%, compared to 24% in the U.S. and 21% in the state. However, during 2008 and 2009 median household and family income decreased in Yakima County while increasing in the state.

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[89] *Not Seasonally Adjusted. Source: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; *Local Area Unemployment Statistics Searchable Database*, 1990-2009.

[90] Washington State Employment Security Department, *Washington Labor Market Quarterly Review*, March 2009.

[91] *Not Seasonally Adjusted. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; *Local Area Unemployment Statistics Searchable Database*, 1990-2009.

Table 34 - Income 2008 and 2009 Comparison

Income Measure	Yakima County			Washington		
	2008[92]	2009[93]	Change	2008	2009	Change
Median household income	$45,242	$41,249	8.826% decrease	$55,591	$56,548	1.722 % increase
Per capita income	$18,995	$18,150	4.449 % decrease	$29,027	$28,847	0.62 % decrease
Median family income	$48,879	$46,979	3.887 % decrease	$66,642	$68,360	2.578 % increase

In Yakima County, 16.6 % of families have an income that is below the federal poverty level – more than twice that of the state in 2009. Almost two-thirds of single women with children under 5 years old are living in poverty in Yakima County. One out of 4 children of all families are living in poverty in Yakima County – almost twice that of the state.

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Table 35 - Percentage of people whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level[94]

Population Type	Yakima County	Washington
Families*	16.6%	8.1%
Families with children < 18 years	25.5%	13.0%
Families with children <5 years	31.4%	14.0%
Families with female householder, no husband present	40.3%	26.6%
Female householder no husband present, with children < 18 years	49.0%	34.1%
Female householder no husband present, with children < 5 years	62.0%	41.0%
All People	22.2%	12.3%
Related children under 18 years	32.6%	15.8%
Related children under 5 years	38.1%	18.1%
65 and over	12.2%	7.7%

[92] American Community Survey, One Year Estimates, 2008
[93] American Community Survey, One Year Estimates, 2009
[94] Ibid.

Medical facilities, school systems and local government are among the top employers in the county. In addition, the area depends on the agricultural sector for much of its employment. Opened in 2003, the Wal-Mart Distribution Center in Grandview created a significant number of new jobs in the county.

Table 36 -Major Employers, Yakima County 2009[95]

Top Private Employers	# of Employees
Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	2,200
Wal-Mart	1,500
Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic	1,181
Yakima Regional Cardiac & Medical Center	942
AB Foods	850
Yakama Nation Legends Casino	634
Tree Top	540
Rainier/Zirkle Fruit	500
Shields Bag & Printing	476
Central WA Comprehensive Mental Health	340
Ace Hardware Distribution Center	325
E.P.I.C.	310
Sno-kist Growers	302
Matson Fruit	300
GE Aviation Systems	297
Jack Frost Fruit	288
Del-Monte Foods	282
Yakama Forest Products	270
Monson Fruit	270
Safeway Stores	262

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[95] Yakima Valley Development Association; *Top Employers*, 2009.

Top Public Employers	# of Employees
Yakima School District, No. 7	1,731
Yakima County	1,224
Division of Social & Health Services (DSHS)	961
City of Yakima	753
Sunnyside School District	670
Yakima Army Training Center	550
West Valley School District	490
Yakima Valley Community College	467
Toppenish School District	366
WA State Department of Transportation	361
Selah School District	344
Grandview School District	341
East Valley School District	286

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In the Yakima County area, between 1990 and 2000, the number of non-family households decreased by 6%. At the same time, large (5+) families increased by 38%. The average household size is an average of 2.96 per household.

Table 37 - Change in Household types 1990-2000[96]

Type of Household	Yakima County	
	2000	% Change
Family households:[97]	54,584	13%
Small (2-4)	41,674	8%
Large (5+)	12,910	38%
Single:	15,901	6%

[96] US Census, 2000

[97] A family household is a household maintained by a householder who is in a family, defined as a group of two people or more related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together, and includes any unrelated people who may be residing there.

Single Elderly	7,117	1%
Nonfamily households:	19,409	-6%
Small (2-4)	3,388	21%
Large (5+)	120	3%
Total Households	73,993	12%
Average household size	2.96	

Sixty-Four percent of Yakima County householders owned their homes in 2000, compared with 65% in the state as a whole. More individuals owned homes, but 5% fewer families owned their own home.

Table 38 - Tenure by Type of Household 2000[98]

Location	Total Units	Householders who:		Single Individuals who:		Elderly (65+) Singles who:		Non-Family Households who:		Family Households who:	
		Own	Rent	Own	Rent	Own	Rent	Own	Rent	Own	Rent
Total Yakima County	73,993	64%	36%	54%	46%	63%	37%	52%	48%	69%	31%
Washington State	2,271,398	65%	35%	49%	51%	63%	37%	47%	53%	74%	26%
United States	105,480,101	66%	34%	52%	48%	66%	34%	50%	50%	74%	26%

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2-1-1

In May 1997, United Way of Atlanta created the concept of using 2-1-1 as a dialing code to access information and referral services. In 1998 a group of information and referral programs, local United Ways, human service providers and interested citizens began meeting to discuss how to bring 2-1-1 to Washington State. After almost three years of active discussion the group determined they needed a more formal structure to coordinate the development of a state 2-1-1 system.

2-1-1 is an easy-to-remember phone number for people to call for health and human service information and referrals and other assistance to meet their needs. It provides real-time tracking of community needs, allowing policy makers and funders to make informed decisions about resource allocation. In Yakima County, 2-1-1 Information Services is hosted by People For People.

[98] US Census, 2000

Yakima's 211 Call Center which provides Information and Referral services for 15 Counties in Central Washington reported 36,019 calls from Yakima County last year, which accounted for almost 58% of the 62,309 calls made in Eastern Washington.

Since 2009, data relating to unmet needs has also been collected for Yakima County. The reasons that the need went unmet include the following:

- Client Ineligible for Program
- Client Refused Referrals
- Client Terminated Call
- Contacted all available programs
- No financial assistance available
- No program found to meet need
- No Transportation
- Previously accessed available resources
- Program full/waiting list
- Too late to apply for program

The categories for the unmet needs include the following:

- Utilities
- Housing Costs Asst.
- Transportation/Travel
- Undesignated Temporary Financial Aid
- Holiday Related Assistance
- Household, Clothing and Personal Goods
- Emergency Shelter
- Physical Health-General
- Housing/Low-Cost Housing
- Family and Community Needs
- Free Tax Preparation/EITC
- Legal
- Physical Health-Dental
- Mental Health/Behavioral Health
- Food/Food Bank Information
- Government Assistance
- Childcare
- Employment
- Substance Use/Issues
- Disaster
- Licensing/Permits
- Public Safety
- Senior/Disabled Adult Care
- Tax Assistance - Other
- Transitional/Specialized Housing
- Request for Address or Telephone Number
- School Supplies
- Donation
- Voicemail
- Bankruptcy
- Credit Counseling/Debt Management
- Domestic Violence
- Education-Continuing Education/Vocational Training
- Education-ESL Classes
- Education-Higher Education
- Education-K-12
- Social Insurance Programs
- Mortgage Foreclosure
- Physical Health-Medical Diagnosis/Treatment

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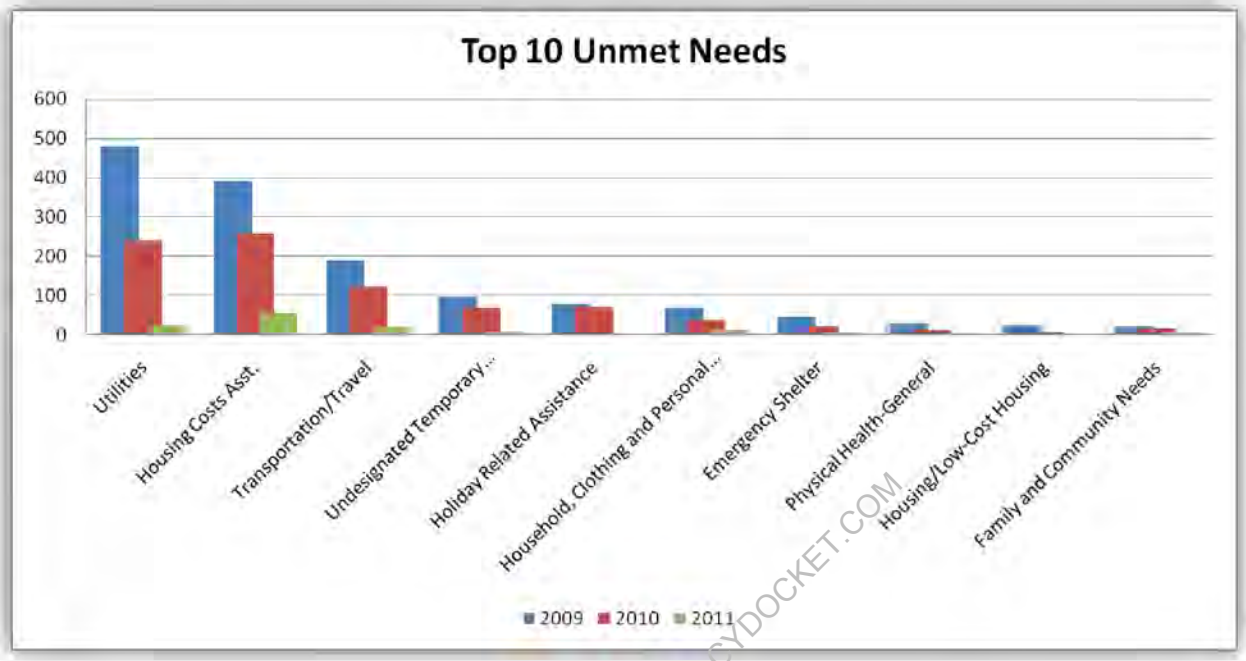
The following chart illustrated the trends over the last three years for the top 10 categories. Utility and housing needs assistance has consistently remained the number one unmet need[99]:



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Point in Time

The purpose of the Yakima County Point in Time Survey is to determine the number of unduplicated homeless individuals living in Yakima County on a given day. The Homeless Network of Yakima County reviews the results, identifies gaps in services, and develops and implements plans to close the gaps.

In recent years, the Point in Time Survey has also included staging areas to assist in the distribution of needed items and services to homeless individuals. In 2009, these staging areas were built on a national model called Project Homeless Connect. This addition assists the community in supporting and creating lasting solutions for homeless residents of Yakima County by providing easy access to services that support the transition of homeless individuals and families off the streets and into housing.

While the main goal of the Point in Time Survey is to determine the number of homeless individuals in Yakima County, the Project Homeless Connect component augmented this goal by doing the following:

- Improving access to services and housing for homeless individuals and families;
- Engaging and increasing the collaborative involvement of homeless consumers, businesses, the non-profit community, and individual volunteers to work together to create solutions to homelessness;
- Improving the system of care by creating opportunities for collaboration and sharing of best practices among Yakima's homeless provider community;

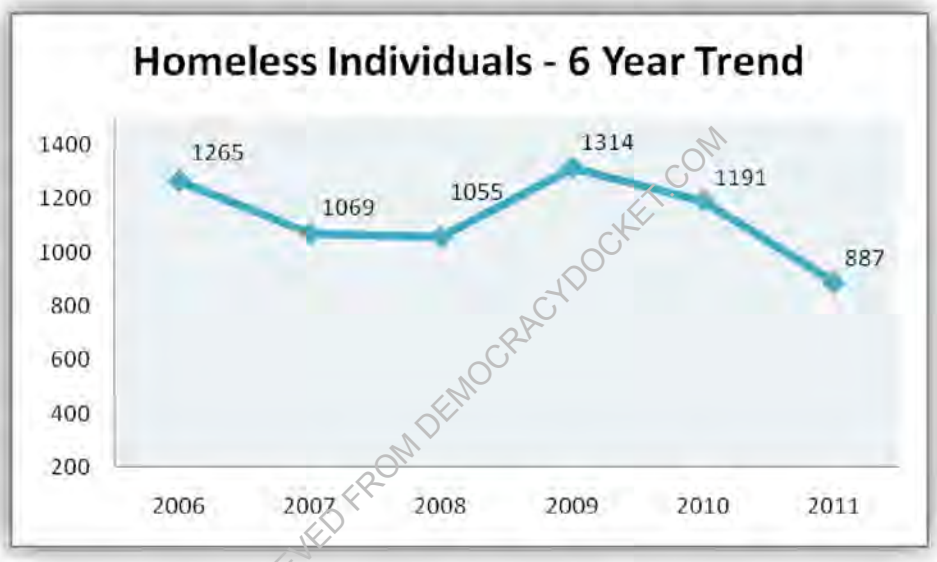
[99] 2011 data only tracks from January to April.

- Leveraging private, corporate, and foundation money and in-kind support to augment city efforts to increase housing options and build service capacity for homeless individuals and families.

Two Project Homeless Connect events were conducted on January 27, 2011, one in the City of Yakima and one in Sunnyside. Additionally, there were three staging areas in Wapato, Toppenish, and White Swan where participants could receive donations and complete the Point in Time survey. This was the first year that a staging area was placed in White Swan, primarily due to the results in last year's counts.

The results discussed below only show a portion of the results from these events. For a more comprehensive report, please contact the Yakima County Department of Human Services for a copy of the 2011 Project Homeless Connect for Yakima County Wrap-up Report.

In the last year, there has been a 25.5% decrease in the overall number of individuals experiencing homelessness.



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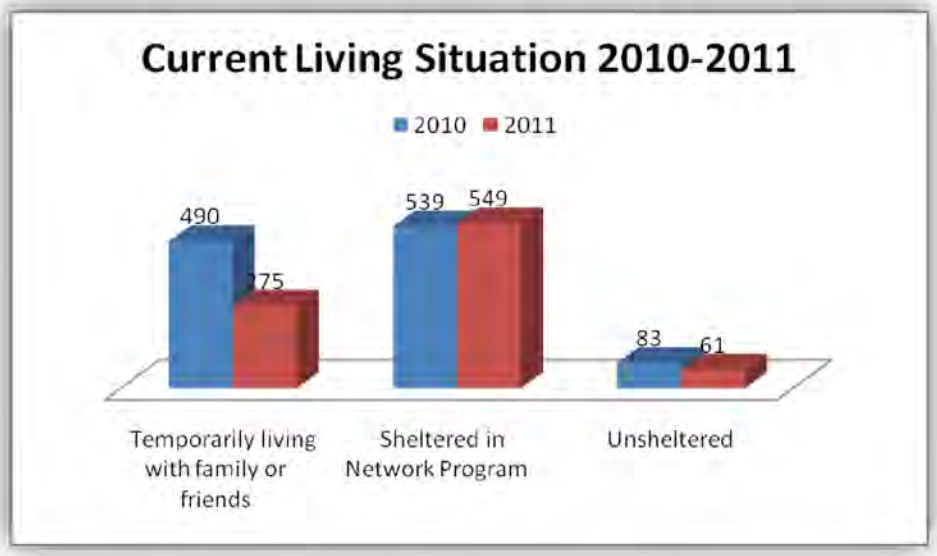
The number of individuals housed in Community Programs has remained fairly stable; the large decrease came primarily from those who were "Couch Surfing" or staying with friends and family.



While there has been an across the board decrease in the number of households who had individual members who had been released from an institution in the last year, there is still a total of 228 positive responses or 25% of the population indicating a service need.

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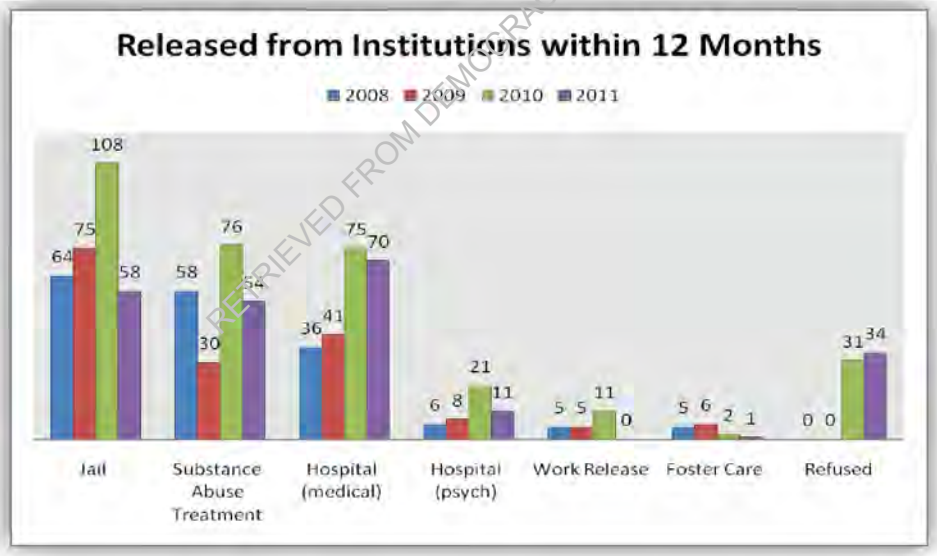


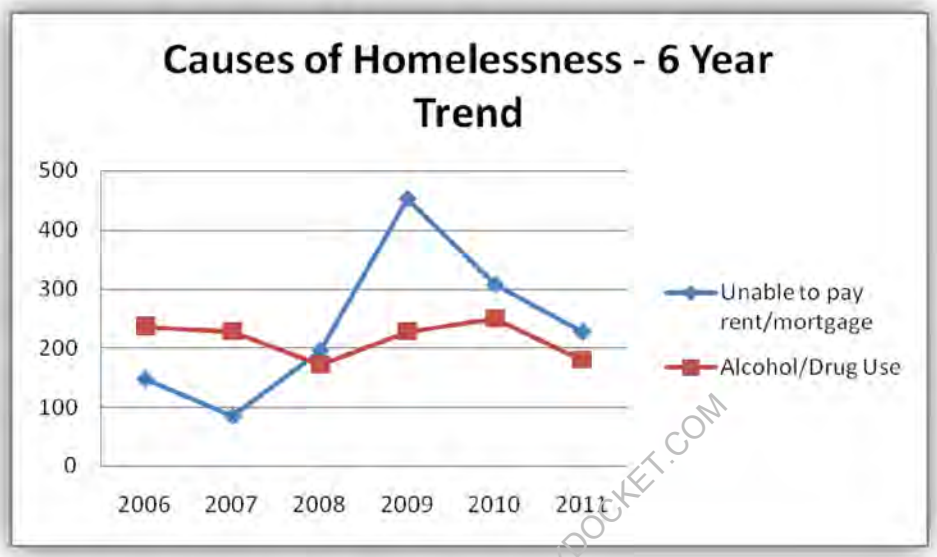
Inability to pay rent/mortgage is still the number one reported cause which corresponds with the 211 Unmet Need data. Of the 581 households – 538 reported on causes for their homelessness.

Reported Cause[100]	2010	2011	% Change
Unable to pay rent/mortgage[101]	308	228	25% decrease
Alcohol /Drug use	250	180	28% decrease

[100] Up to five causes could be selected for each household
[101] Includes eviction for nonpayment

Job Loss	233	196	16% decrease
Family Break-up	164	117	29% decrease
Mental Illness	90	106	18% increase

The inability to pay rent/mortgage surpassed Alcohol/Drug use in 2008 as the number one reported cause.



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Of 581households, 550 identified their top 5 priority Needs; only 60 of those 550 households indicated that they had no service needs.

Need	Ranking	Need	Ranking
Job Training/Placement	284	Church/Spirituality	97
Health Care	282	Legal Assistance	66
Transportation	249	Socialization	66
Food	203	None	60
Education	178	Child care	58
Dental	160	Veterans Services	24
Social Security	148	Credit Counseling	24
Clothes/Blankets	145	DV Services	21
Mental Health Care	141	Vision	1
Counseling	140	Baby Needs	1
Substance Abuse TX	106		

Arizona Self-Sufficiency Matrix

This section summarizes data gathered from the families who are participants of the FIESTA program, a collaborative program that serves homeless families as well as individuals and families who participated in the HGAP program.

The FIESTAs collaborative is a partnership between Yakima Neighborhood Health Services, Yakima YWCA, Triumph Treatment Services, and Yakima County Department of Human Services. The HGAP collaborative is a partnership between Northwest Community Action Center, Yakima Interfaith Coalition, Triumph Treatment Services, Yakima County Department of Human Services Veteran's Program, Education Service District 105, and Yakima Neighborhood Health Services. The HGAP program closed in 2009.

Both of these programs participated in a survey based on the Arizona Self-Sufficiency Matrix (ASSM). The ASSM is a tool for evaluating the effectiveness of homeless programs which is used to improve outcomes and assist in making informed decisions regarding program development. Participants of the survey are scored on a scale from 1-5 in the following domains.

- Adult Education
- Childcare
- Children's Education
- Community Involvement
- Employment
- Family Relations
- Food
- Healthcare
- Income
- Legal
- Life Skills
- Mental Health
- Parenting Skills
- Safety
- Shelter
- Substance Abuse
- Transportation/Mobility

The scoring is based on the following definitions:

1 = In Crisis
2 = Vulnerable
3 = Safe
4 = Building Capacity
5 = Empowered

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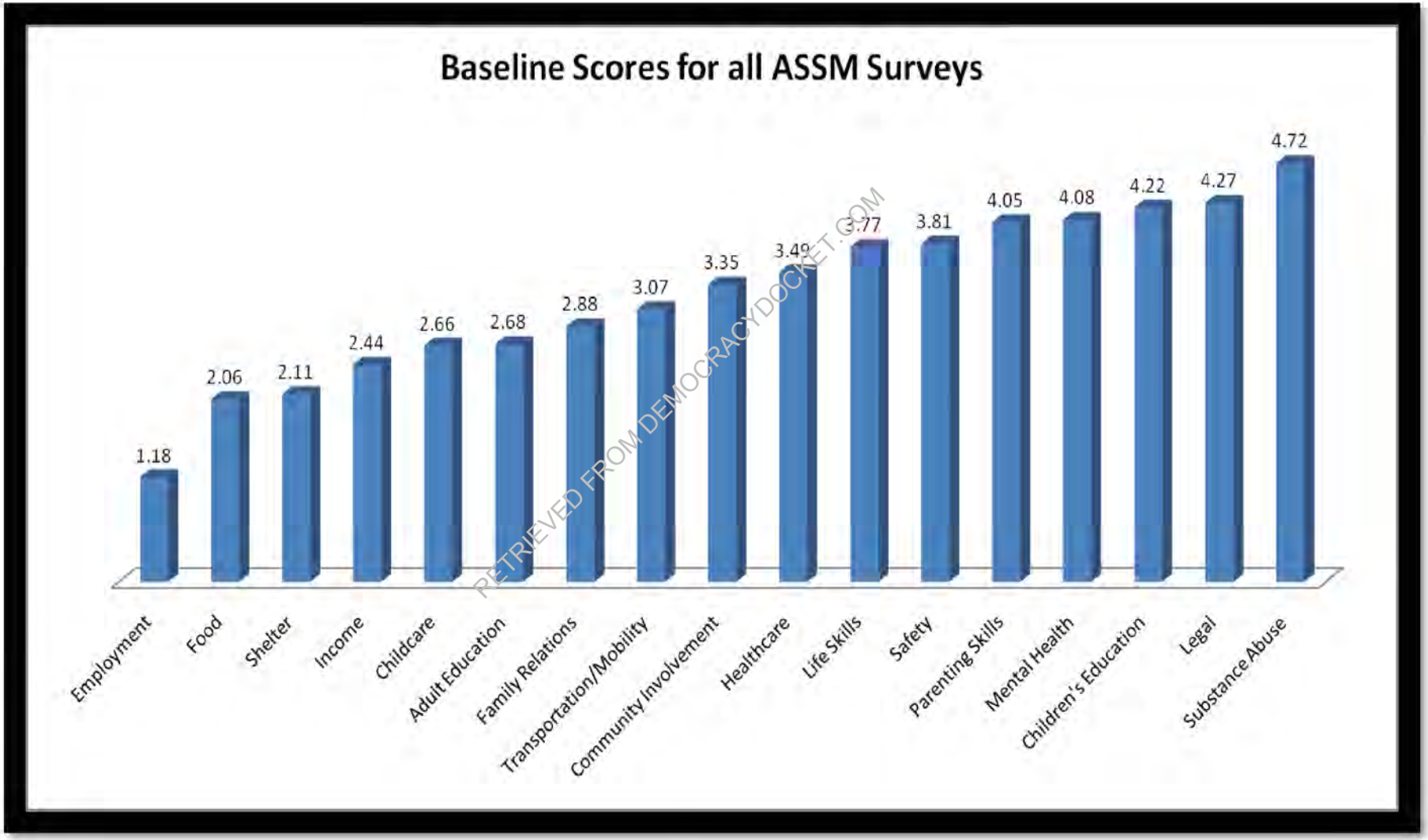
As of March 2011, both of these programs have seen 189 clients. For the purposes of this assessment, only the baseline scores have been analyzed to illustrate the need of a snapshot of clients moving through the various programs offered by Network partners.

For the following chart, all the baseline scores for each of the 189 clients was averaged and sorted by level of Self-Sufficiency. The following domains saw the most consistent levels of clients being either in crisis or Vulnerable:

- Employment
- Food
- Shelter



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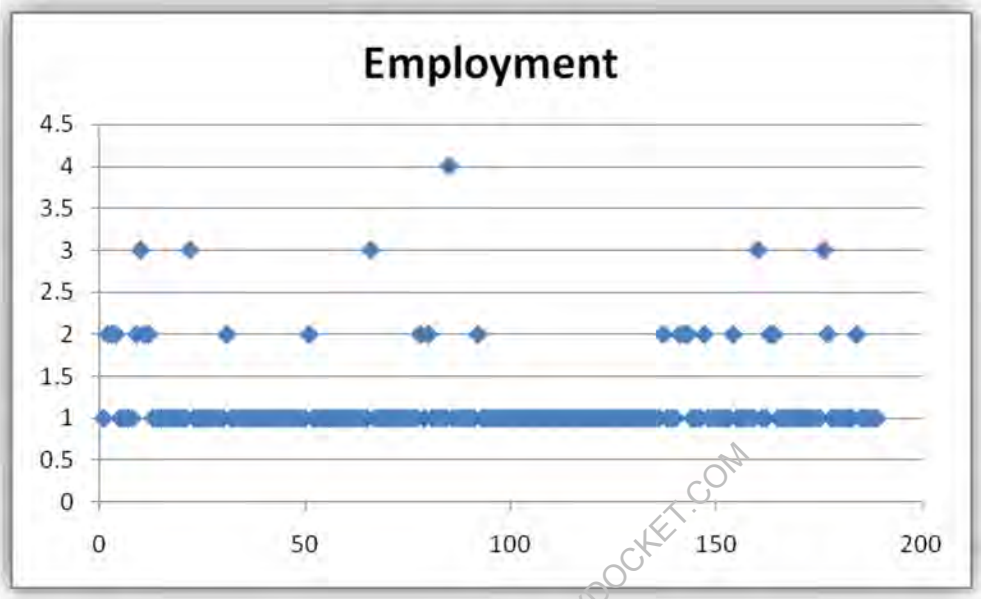
In order to focus more on the 3 domains where clients we either defined as being in crisis or vulnerable, the following scatter charts were created to show where the responses actually landed. The employment domain clearly shows that the majority of the clients had a score of 1 which is defined as "No job":



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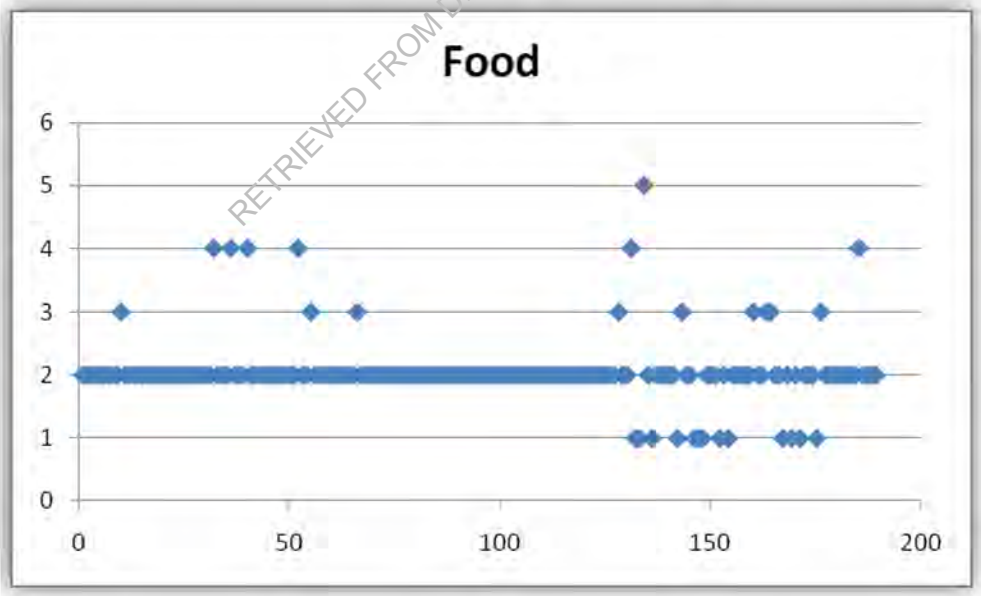
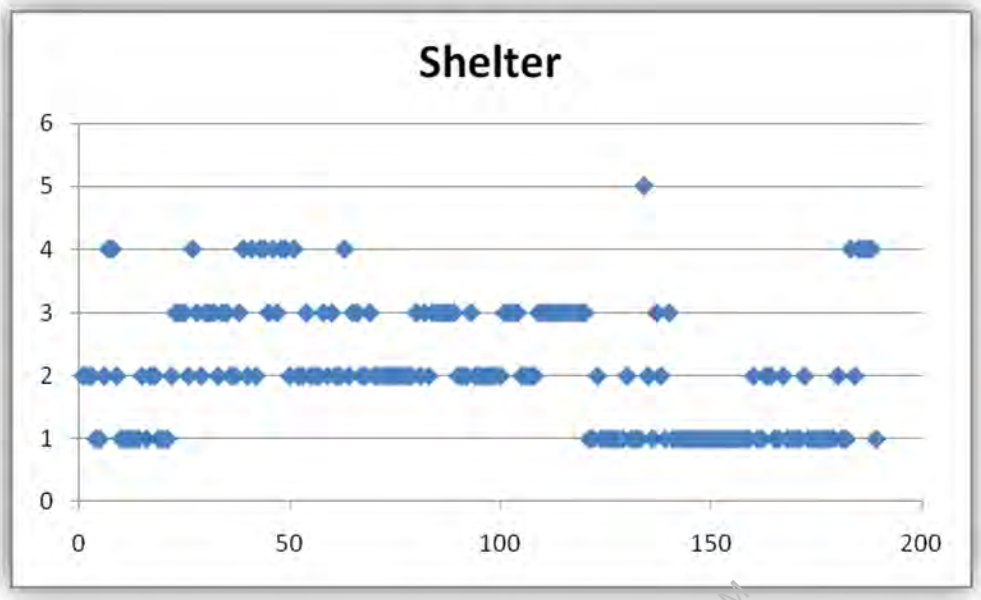
The Food domain shows that most clients had a score of 2 which is defined as "Household is on food stamps".



The Shelter domain is diverse showing a concentration in both a score of 1, defined as "Homeless or threatened with eviction" and a score of 2 defined as "In transitional, temporary or substandard housing; and/or current rent/mortgage payment is unaffordable".



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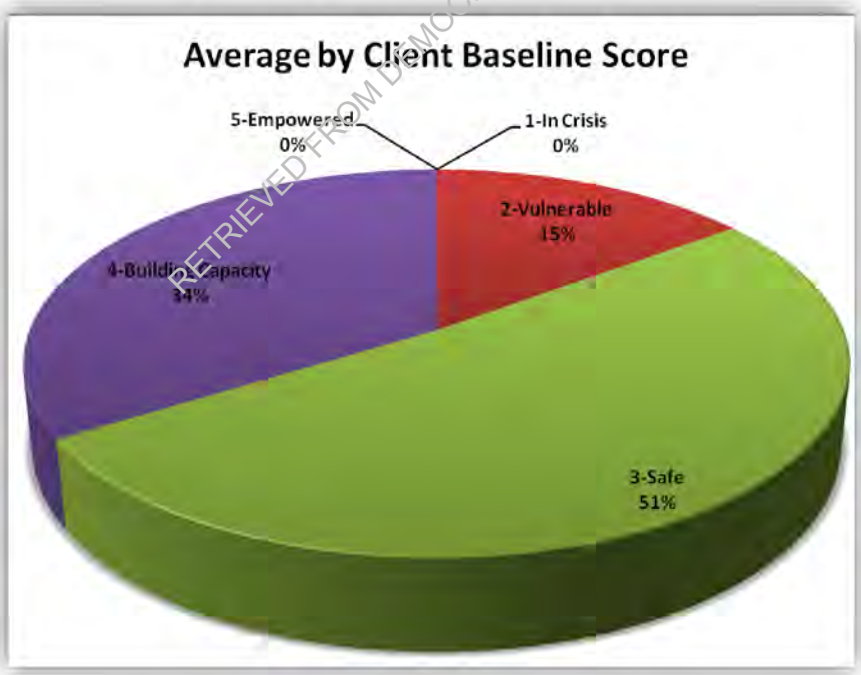
Another way to look at the data is by averaging the scores by client. This is helpful in getting an overall look at the client as a whole. The lowest index score that any of the 189 clients received is 1.79 and the highest score was 4.35. The following pie chart shows the index score for clients when the score is rounded:



HMIS

The Washington State Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) collects data about homeless clients to shed light on the extent, characteristics, and causes of homelessness. Homeless service providers in Washington, such as emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing programs, collect information about their clients so that it can be matched with information from other providers in the state to get accurate counts of homeless clients and the services they need.

In 2010, Yakima County moved from an independent HMIS system to the one that is currently being used by the State.

The following chart shows the breakout of services provided since the switch over last year sorted by agency and percentage of the whole; note, providers can deliver multiple services to one client.

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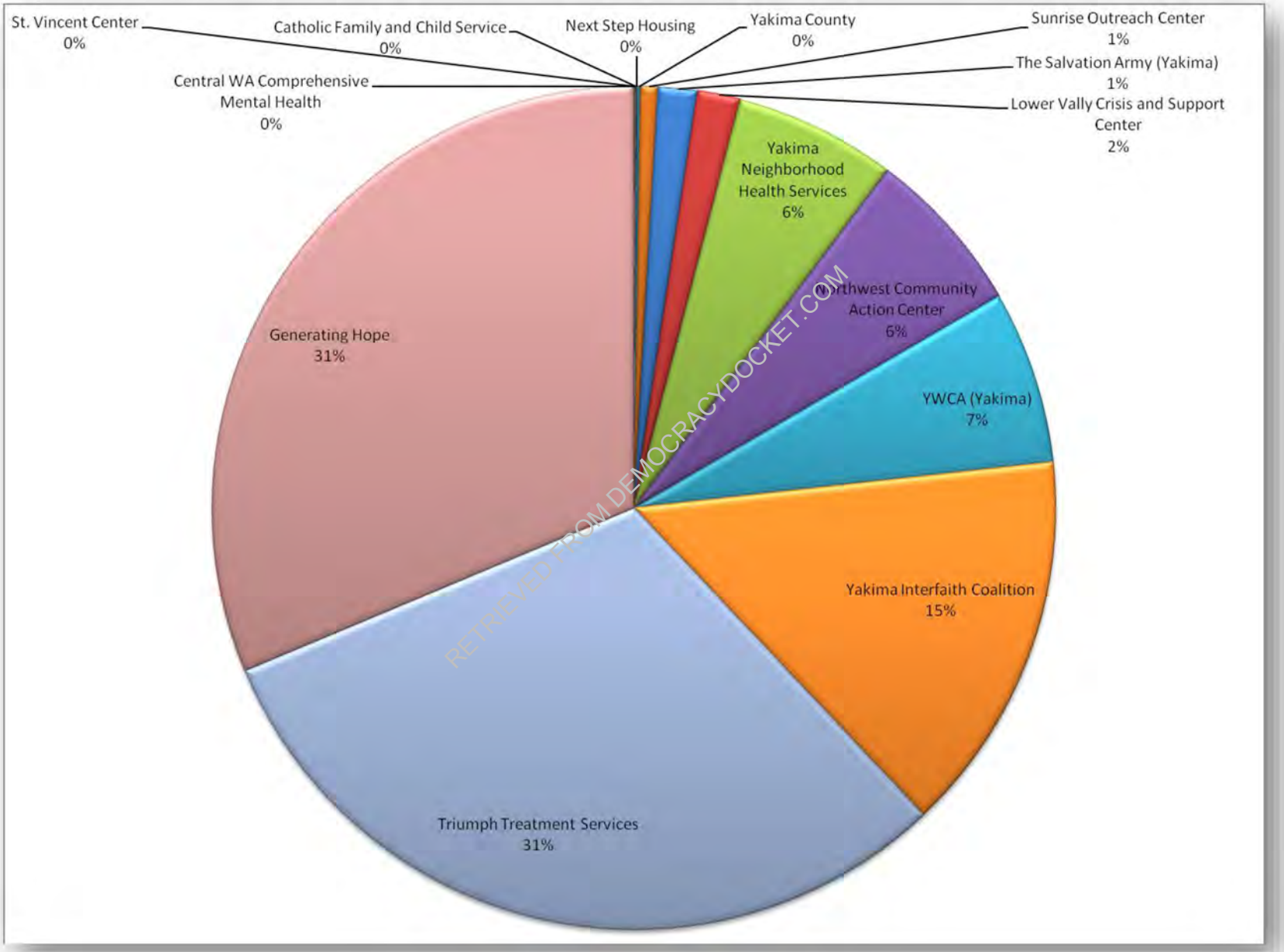

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The following table is the same data set sorted by Services which gives an indication of the most common services that have been delivered by agencies that are required to enter data into the HMIS system[102]:

Service Name	Count	Service Name	Count
ESHP Shelter	11,768	Worksource Referral	10
Homeless Shelter-Barracks	10,142	HIV/AIDS-related services	9
ESHP Voucher	1,299	Material goods	8
Bus Fare/Gas Money	916	Housing Placement	7
Rental Assistance (HPRP)	842	Rent Assistance	7
Outreach and Engagement (HPRP)	536	Transitional Housing Referral	7
Case Management	495	IYHP Entry	6
Assistance acquiring identification	343	Employment Referral	5
Basic Needs Referral	224	Alcohol Treatment Referral	4
Security Deposits (HPRP)	179	Employment	4
Credit Repair (HPRP)	145	Employment Assessment	4
ESHP Rent	98	Housing Search and Placement (HPRP)	4
Inspection for Habitability Standard (HPRP)	86	Transportation	4
Utility Deposits (HPRP)	81	Transportation Referral	4
Motel & Hotel Vouchers (HPRP)	80	Dental Care	3
Lead Based Paint Inspection (HPRP)	75	Motel Vouchers	3
Security Deposit	72	Personal enrichment	3
WFF Intake	59	Referral to other service(s)	3
Lead Based Paint Inspection (HPRP)	54	Drug Treatment Referral	2
Inspection for Habitability Standard (HPRP)	52	Education Referral	2
Emergency Housing Referral	48	Legal Referral	2
Self Sufficiency Ratings	37	Medical Advocacy	2
Screening/Application Fee Assistance	35	Mental Health/Counseling Referral	2
Clothing	32	Other health care	2
Household Goods	27	Temporary Voice-mail Number	2
WFF Exit	26	Bad Weather Shelter	1
Clothing Referral	24	Case Notes	1
Personal/Grooming Needs	24	Education	1
Additional Client Profile	23	Health Care Referral	1
Utility Payments (HPRP)	21	Meals	1
Housing Counseling	20	Mental Health Screening	1
Utility Bill Payment Assistance	20	Money management counseling	1
Health Screening/Diagnostic Services	12	Outreach	1
Food	10	Outreach Referral	1
Moving Cost Assistance (HPRP)	10	Temporary Mailing Address	1

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There are currently 14 agencies adding data into HMIS; these 14 provide a variety of services. The following table shows the breakout of HMIS entered services by agency:

[102] Note – Enrollment numbers (5,152) has been removed.

Agency/Service	Count	Agency/Service	Count
Catholic Family and Child Service	**12**	Lead Based Paint Inspection (HPRP)	40
Enrollment	6	Legal Referral	2
IYHP Entry	6	Mental Health/Counseling Referral	1
Central WA Comprehensive Mental Health	**3**	Money management counseling	1
Enrollment	3	Motel & Hotel Vouchers (HPRP)	50
Generating Hope	**10,403**	Moving Cost Assistance (HPRP)	9
Enrollment	261	Outreach and Engagement (HPRP)	149
Homeless Shelter-Barracks	10,142	Rent Assistance	5
Lower Vally Crisis and Support Center	**551**	Rental Assistance (HPRP)	307
Enrollment	36	Screening/Application Fee Assistance	35
ESHP Shelter	130	Security Deposit	71
ESHP Voucher	385	Security Deposits (HPRP)	85
Next Step Housing	**17**	Temporary Mailing Address	1
Additional Client Profile	4	Temporary Voice-mail Number	2
Enrollment	13	Transitional Housing Referral	3
Northwest Community Action Center	**2,122**	Transportation Referral	4
Case Management (HPRP)	171	Utility Bill Payment Assistance	20
Credit Repair (HPRP)	2	Utility Deposits (HPRP)	59
Enrollment	708	Utility Payments (HPRP)	18
ESHP Rent	1	Worksource Referral	4
ESHP Voucher	721	**Yakima Neighborhood Health Services**	**2,060**
Inspection for Habitability Standard (HPRP)	41	Alcohol Treatment Referral	1
Lead Based Paint Inspection (HPRP)	54	Basic Needs Referral	3
Motel & Hotel Vouchers (HPRP)	11	Benefits Referral	2
Motel Vouchers	3	Case Management	47
Outreach and Engagement (HPRP)	128	Case Management (HPRP)	247
Rent Assistance	2	Case/care management	11
Rental Assistance (HPRP)	221	Clothing Referral	2
Security Deposit	1	Credit Repair (HPRP)	108
Security Deposits (HPRP)	43	Dental Care	3
Utility Deposits (HPRP)	14	Drug Treatment Referral	1
Utility Payments (HPRP)	1	Education	1
St. Vincent Center	**6**	Education Referral	2
Enrollment	3	Employment	1
ESHP Rent	3	Enrollment	737
Sunrise Outreach Center	**220**	Food	10
Bad Weather Shelter	1	Health Care Referral	1
Enrollment	218	Health Screening/Diagnostic Services	12
Meals	1	HIV/AIDS-related services	9
The Salvation Army (Yakima)	**497**	Household Goods	26
Enrollment	210	Housing Placement	7
ESHP Rent	94	Housing Search and Placement (HPRP)	4
ESHP Voucher	193	Inspection for Habitability Standard (HPRP)	45
Triumph Treatment Services	**10,213**	Lead Based Paint Inspection (HPRP)	35
Additional Client Profile	17	Material goods	8
Enrollment	547	Medical Advocacy	1

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ESHP Shelter	9,588	Mental Health Screening	1
Outreach Referral	1	Mental Health/Counseling Referral	1
Self Sufficiency Ratings	10	Motel & Hotel Vouchers (HPRP)	19
WFF Exit	16	Moving Cost Assistance (HPRP)	1
WFF Intake	34	Other health care	2
Yakima County	**40**	Outreach	1
Alcohol Treatment Referral	2	Outreach and Engagement (HPRP)	259
Basic Needs Referral	3	Personal enrichment	3
Bus Fare/Gas Money	1	Personal/Grooming Needs	24
Case Management	7	Referral to other service(s)	3
Case Notes	1	Rental Assistance (HPRP)	314
Employment Assessment	1	Security Deposits (HPRP)	51
Employment Referral	4	Self Sufficiency Ratings	20
Enrollment	8	Transportation	4
Household Goods	1	Utility Deposits (HPRP)	8
Housing Counseling	1	Utility Payments (HPRP)	2
Medical Advocacy	1	WFF Exit	3
Transitional Housing Referral	4	WFF Intake	20
Worksource Referral	6	**YWCA (Yakima)**	**2,201**
Yakima Interfaith Coalition	**4,885**	Additional Client Profile	2
Alcohol Treatment Referral	1	Enrollment	130
Assistance acquiring identification	343	ESHP Shelter	2,050
Basic Needs Referral	208	Self Sufficiency Ratings	7
Benefits Referral	8	WFF Exit	7
Bus Fare/Gas Money	915	WFF Intake	5
Clothing	32		
Clothing Referral	22		
Credit Repair (HPRP)	35		
Drug Treatment Referral	1		
Emergency Housing Referral	48		
Employment Referral	1		
Enrollment	2,272		
Housing Counseling	19		
Inspection for Habitability Standard (HPRP)	52		

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ATTACHMENT C – HOMELESS NETWORK OF YAKIMA COUNTY OPERATING GUIDELINES

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Operating Guidelines

Homeless Network of Yakima County

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Yakima County Department of Human Services

12/1/2011

The ten-year plan to end homelessness in Yakima County by 2015 was the end result of a community-wide concern at the growing number of those at risk of becoming homeless as well as actual homeless individuals and families in the county. Towards the goal of ending homelessness, a coalition of over 40 local homeless service providers and involved individuals formed the Homeless Network of Yakima County. These guidelines are an effort to codify many of the policies as they have been developed since that time.

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INTRODUCTION

The ten-year plan to end homelessness in Yakima County by 2015 was the end result of a community-wide concern at the growing number of those at risk of becoming homeless as well as actual homeless individuals and families in the county. Towards the goal of ending homelessness, a coalition of over 40 local homeless service providers and involved individuals formed the Homeless Network of Yakima County (Network). These guidelines are an effort to codify many of the policies as they have been developed since that time. These policies were developed and approved and last adopted by the Homeless Network of Yakima County on December 8, 2011.

DEFINITION

The homeless Network of Yakima County is a coalition. A coalition is an alliance of individuals and organizations, sometimes referred to as an "organization of organizations," that come together to address a specific problem or issue and reach a common goal(s). Goals that focus on system-wide changes and collaborations and require a variety of expertise are particularly well suited for coalitions. (HUD, 2009)

NETWORK IDENTITY

This section described the guiding principles for the Network and membership requirements.

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MISSION

The Mission of the Homeless Network of Yakima County (Network) is to advocate for the homeless people in Yakima County in order to improve quality of life, increase public awareness of issues of homelessness, impact public policy and to prevent and end homelessness.

VISION

The Homeless Network focuses on realizable strategies to move homeless individuals and families beyond shelter to permanent housing and self-sufficiency by looking at a comprehensive range of needs and develop the local capacity to meet these needs. The Network identifies ways to coordinate and link resources to avoid duplication by involving stakeholders with a shared goal of building a comprehensive system to end homelessness and prevent return to homelessness.

OPERATING PRINCIPLES

The purpose of the Network is to:

1. Provide a place to share ideas, concerns and resources and foster collaboration. .
2. Increase community awareness related to the causes of homelessness, the needs of homeless people and ways to end homelessness through public education and advocacy.
3. Participate in developing and supporting public policy toward ending homelessness.
4. Research and develop resources to support Network projects.
5. Develop, implement and annually review county-wide plans to end homelessness.

Membership

Meetings are open to the general public. Interested persons may attend and participate in discussion but will not have voting rights. Members of the general public may submit a written request for Network Membership using the Network Membership Application found in Exhibit A.

Those who attend Network meetings are considered GUESTS from the point of their first attendance until formally requesting membership to the Network. Guests are welcomed and may participate in discussions and position-development; they are not considered members, and should not vote on Network positions, until formally being accepted as members.

The membership of the Network consists of representatives and individuals who advocate for the homeless people and those at risk of being homeless in Yakima County. The Network should strive to obtain broad-based representation from those who serve homeless people in the community. The Network promotes inclusion, versus exclusion, in this effort.

Becoming a Member

In order to become a member of the Network, individuals and representatives from organizations should:

1. Understand and support the established mission, priorities, and positions of the Network.
2. Support and participate in causes that improve homeless care access across the continuum, not just those causes directly connected to the individual's personal or professional interest.
3. Participate in at least 3 meetings within a 6 month period prior to application for membership to self-assess the value of Network membership.
4. Complete a membership application, shown in Exhibit A, listing professional associations, community alliances, and legislative relationships, and be willing to carry the Network's supported messages to these contacts.
5. Clearly disclose what agency / association he/she would represent as a member of the Network.

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Duties of Members

Network members should be well informed and keep current on issues, with an eye toward understanding the broad-based big picture effects of homeless issues and to seize opportunities to affect decisions on those issues. In order to accomplish this, members agree to:

1. An agency representative will attend and participate in Network meetings at least quarterly.
2. Participate in Network committees which best reflect the member's area of specialty or interest.
3. Attribute / credit the Homeless Network for support of projects or programs where the Network served as a resource.
4. Participate in development, implementation and evaluation of the 10-Year Plan to end homelessness.
5. When speaking on behalf of the Network limit comments to positions already affirmed by the Network.
6. Agree to use e-mail for meeting notice and other communication necessary outside of meetings (Network members with e-mail access will assure access to those without; Network members without e-mail access will coordinate with members who have e-mail).
7. Communicate with Network members regarding intentions to apply for grants that are limited to one per community, to assure the strongest application.

Violation of these duties may affect membership status.

Network Organizational Structure

The work of the Network is to help members end homelessness. To that end, the Network will organize committees to complete work on Network issues and report back to the full Network. Committee membership

should be inclusive. Network members self-select committees of interest, excepting the executive committee whose membership is determined by these Guidelines.

Chairs and Staff

The Network should have one chair and one chair-elect. The chair serves a year term and is succeeded by the chair-elect. The chair-elect is nominated annually by the Executive Committee (or its designee) and is voted upon by a vote of the Network membership. A chair-elect must be a member of good standing in the Network. The chair and the chair-elect are assisted by the Yakima County Department of Human Services.

Duties of the chair

1. Chair Network membership and executive committee meetings.
2. Call and/or special meetings as needed.
3. Be responsible for reviewing reports, correspondence and other state and community requests.
4. Participate in Network events and activities and those of Network members.
5. Act as spokesperson for the Network to the press.
6. Write letters of support from the Network or on behalf of member organizations.

Duties of Staff

The Network is staffed by the Yakima County Department of Human Services Housing team. Responsibilities of County staff include:

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1. Coordinate efforts and information of Network members to maximize services and resources for the homeless.
2. Manage and operate federal, state, and private grants /contracts administered by Yakima County and shared with Network members. Interpret contract requirements and guide Network decision-making to comply with funding requirements. Provide progress reports to Network members.
3. Perform monitoring of projects funded by the Network.
4. Provide support to the Network and its key committees in matters of policy formulation and interpretation.
5. Maintain contact with state, county, and federal agencies that deal with issues that affect the homeless population. Keep abreast with and participate in legislative issues affecting homelessness.
6. Maintain Network and committee membership roster.
7. Provide training and technical assistance to the Network members and maintenance of materials for orientation packet.
8. Manage existing financial resources and official files of Network including grants management and reporting.
9. Provide event support for the Network.
10. Maintain membership in state and national organizations relating to homelessness and affordable housing.
11. Coordination in the writing of the annual HUD McKinney application

Meetings

Frequency

The standard meeting schedule is as follows. Changes may be made at the discretion of the Network or Committee Chairs.

- Executive Committee – Meet a minimum of 9 times a year
- General Membership Meeting – Meet a minimum of 9 times a year

Committees of the Network

The Network has an Executive committee, standing committees, and ad hoc committees. The Network may add new committees or remove existing committees as it deems advisable in the fulfillment of its primary responsibilities.

Executive Committee

Members are the Chair and the Chair-elect and/or co-chair of each of the standing committees. Ad hoc committee members may attend the Executive Meeting, as non-voting members. Additionally, a Legislative Representative and a Lower Valley Representative, both of whom are selected by the Standing Executive Committee, are also a part of the Executive Committee.

Executive Committee duties are as follows:

1. Plan and coordinate the regular meetings and other activities of the Network. .
2. Organize planning efforts to complete tasks necessary for completing homelessness plans.
3. Coordinate and delegate responsibility for applying for grants on behalf of the Network.
4. Coordinate the recruitment of individuals and organizations to the Network.
5. Facilitate communication among members of applications for grants that are limited to one per community to assure the strongest possible application.
6. Compose ad hoc committees as needed, including a nominating committee to select nominees for the chair-elect.

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Committee Chairpersons

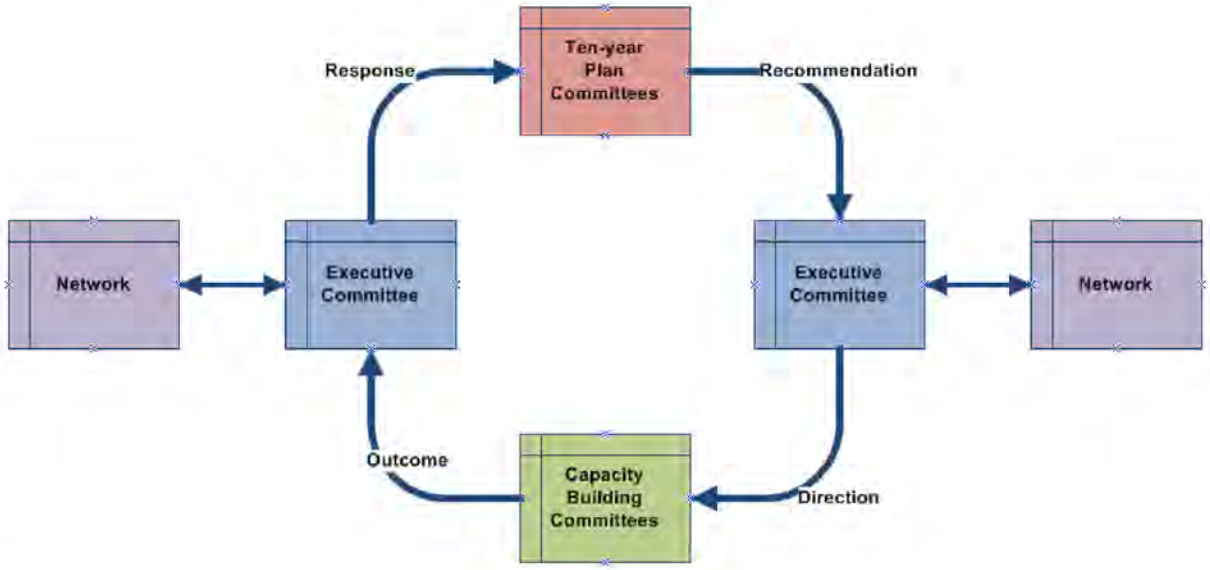
Each of the standing committees will recommend a chairperson to represent them on the Executive Committee which will be approved by the Executive Committee. Should the committee be unable to elect a chair, the Chair of the Network will appoint one to be approved by the Executive Committee.. Each standing committee will also have a staff person assigned to it from the Yakima County Department of Human Services.

Ad Hoc Committees

Ad hoc committees (i.e. Homeless Memorial, the Annual BBQ, the Annual Retreat, etc.) are formed for planning and short term purposes. These committees are called together on an as needed basis and report directly to the Executive Committee.

Communication

The various standing committees work with both the Executive Committee and the Network to ensure completion of objectives in the ten-year plan. The chart below shows the communication path of the committees:



Network Process

This section described the decision making process for the Network as well as how endorsements and funding requests are processed.

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Decision Making

The Network should have an informed and efficient means to conduct its business, make administrative decisions, determine legislative priorities, approve position papers, engage in partnerships with other like-associations, prepare public education, and develop funding opportunities for Network projects.

1. Whenever possible, a minimum of 48 hours notice, via email, should notify members of upcoming votes.
2. Only members who are present at a meeting when the vote is called may vote. Committee chairs may vote like any other member.
3. Only members and member organizations who have attended at least two of the last four meetings should vote. Representatives should self-determine whether they are eligible to vote.
4. Only one vote per agency, regardless of how many members and representatives from one agency are present. Agencies should self-determine who the voting member should be.
5. Decisions are determined by a majority of members present during the vote. In the event of a tie, the measure fails.
6. If a decision is needed between meetings, Network staff will e-mail Network members and call for an electronic vote. There should be at least 48 hours time to vote whenever possible. Votes may be collected by e-mail or an electronic survey tool. A measure succeeds with a majority of those voting.
7. If a member requests reconsideration of a Network decision, the member should present the matter in writing to the executive committee. The executive committee should determine whether the matter should be submitted to the Network for a re-vote. The criteria the executive committee should consider are:
    a. Whether there is new information that was not available to Network members during the vote;
    b. Whether the vote was based on inaccurate interpretation of relevant law or regulations;
    c. Whether there was a problem in the process leading to the decision, and/or whether there was an undisclosed conflict of interest;
    d. The timeliness of the request and any relevant deadlines;
    e. Any other relevant information.

The executive committee will review the member's request, and if it believes the information presented is founded, the matter will be presented to the Network for reconsideration.

In the event the Network faces a short-term, unique procedural situation that is not contemplated by these Guidelines and a Network decision is necessary, the Network can determine a process for making a decision by a majority of the members present.

Endorsements (Letters of Support)

The Network should support efforts, and seek support for efforts, which promote the positions of the Homeless Network of Yakima County and the Network's written plan. Endorsement from the Network should conform to the following guidelines.

1. Only members can request support from the Network. Requests made to the Network for support of public policy, education, legislative influences or position papers should be directed to the Network Chair. The Chair should determine the time sensitive nature of the request.
    a. The request should be presented in summary to the Executive Committee (through e-mail or written report). When time allows, initial review and discussion by is preferred.
    b. If the request appears to be a concern, a formal presentation should be requested by the Executive Committee for further review.
    c. A recommendation for approval/denial should be made by the Executive Committee to the full Network.
2. Position statements and endorsements should be attributed to the majority of the Network who voted on the issue.

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Funding

Network members are encouraged to seek additional and outside resources to support projects addressing the needs of homelessness. Applications for funding should not state or imply that the Network supports the application unless the procedure outlined below has been followed.

The Network may certify that a proposal is consistent with the Network's written plan to end homelessness, if such certification is necessary for obtaining a project grant.

A Network member should make a written request directed to the chair of the Planning and Resources committee. The committee will consider the request and will certify a project as consistent with the Network's written plan based upon the following criteria:

1. Is the proposed project consistent with the county-wide plan to end homelessness?
2. Does the proposed project fill a need in services available to people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless?
3. Will the proposed project duplicate services?
4. Is Network support helpful for a successful application?

In the event two members request Network support for the same grant, the planning committee may ask the members to write a joint application. If the members decline, the Network may choose to take no position on either application.

One of the goals of this Network is to increase collaboration among Network members. In order to minimize Network members competing against each other for the same resources, Network members and working committees are encouraged to inform the Executive Committee before submitting an application for funding or

resources. The Executive Committee will inform members if more than one member is applying for the same grant at the same time.

Conflict of Interest

Members and agencies applying for funding will not participate in the evaluation process if their proposal is under consideration. Members will adhere to a conflict of interest policy. Upon joining the Network, each member will sign the conflict of interest policy shown in Exhibit B which was adopted by the Network.

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EXHIBIT A – MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

In applying for membership, I have met the following guidelines:

- ✓ I understand and support the mission and purposes of the Network.
- ✓ I can commit to attending at least four Network meetings in the next 12-months.
- ✓ I can commit to support a subcommittee
- ✓ I have regular access to electronic mail, and am willing to accept this as the primary source of communication between Network meetings.

Name: _____ **Agency you represent**: _____

Mailing Address:_____

E-mail Address: _____ **Telephone**:_____

Legislative Relationships: _____

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Subcommittee Selection:

- ☐ **Data/Evaluation**: To build capacity and sustainability by supervising Network data collection, compilation, and dissemination in addition to coordinating HMIS and the ASSM.
- ☐ **Resources**: To build capacity and sustainability by overseeing policy making and procurement of funding and resources to support the work of the Network in the form of grants, fundraisers, volunteers and donations of money, goods and services.
- ☐ **Services**: To provide accountability for the 10-year plan and guide policy and facilitate collaboration in identifying emerging needs, develop strategies to meet basic human needs and implement services aimed at assisting clients to achieve self-sufficiency.
- ☐ **Affordable Housing**: To provide accountability for the 10-year plan and guide policy and facilitate collaboration in obtaining and sustaining housing with coordinated services available.

Signature _____ Date _____

EXHIBIT B – CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

HOMELESS NETWORK OF YAKIMA COUNTY

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

Homeless Network members and Committee members must be able to make independent decisions on behalf of the Network without potential influence or perceived influence caused by a conflict of interest. Each member with an actual or perceived conflict of interest should disclose that conflict . In addition each member should:

1. Refrain from voting on any issue that creates the potential to confer any financial benefit on the member or on any entity in which that individual has any significant interest as a stockholder, partner, director, officer, or employee.
   In such situations, the individual should immediately disclose his or her interest and should take no action to influence the decision-of the Network.

2. Disclose his or her affiliation with any organization considering applying for network funding prior to a vote.
3. Avoid any situation where personal and business affiliations or relationships could have, or could give the appearance of having undue influence on the individual's judgment as to the matters under consideration.

Definition of "Conflict of Interest": Any situation in which an individual's personal or business relationships could conflict, or could give the appearance of conflicting, with the interests of the Homeless Network of Yakima County and its Committee's.

I have received and read the foregoing policy statement, conflict of interest statement, and understand fully the facts requiring any possible question of violation.

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Name _____

(Please Print)

Signature _____ Date _____

EXHIBIT C – NON-DISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

The Homeless Network of Yakima County complies with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended by the Community Development Act of 1974 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988), Executive Order 110063, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

The ADA and Section 504 both stipulate that "no otherwise qualified persons with disabilities...shall, solely by reason of his or her disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance (Section 504) or any activities of "public entities," of state or local governments, regardless of whether they receive federal funding (Title II of the ADA). The Fair Housing Amendments Act regulations state "It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services, when such accommodations may be necessary to afford a person with a disability equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling unit including public and private use areas."

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 16: YAKIMA COUNTY REGISTERED VOTERS STATISTICS

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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Julie Lawrence

From: Ron Anderson
Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2021 10:51 AM
To: Julie Lawrence
Subject: FW: stats you requested

Please print this off

Ron Anderson
Commissioner District 2
Board of Yakima County Commissioners
509-574-1500
www.yakimacounty.us
This email is subject to disclosure as a public record under the Public Records Act, RCW Chapter 42.56

From: Kathy Fisher <kathy.fisher@co.yakima.wa.us>
Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2021 10:47 AM
To: Ron Anderson <Ron.Anderson@co.yakima.wa.us>
Subject: stats you requested

district	total registered voters	spanish surnamed registered voters
countywide	127,512	35,150
commissioner district 1	51,149	7,341
commissioner district 2	39,999	12,834
commissioner district 3	36,364	14,975

Kathy A Fisher
Yakima County Elections Manager
509.574.1343 | www.yakimacounty.us/vote

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PLAINTIFFS EXHIBIT 13

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 17: EXPERT REPORT OF LUIS RICARDO FRAGA FOR MONTES V. CITY OF YAKIMA, FEB. 22, 2013

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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Expert Report Submitted on Behalf of Plaintiffs in *Montes v. City of Yakima*
No.: 12-*cv*-3108 (E.D. Wash)

Ethnicity and Race in Yakima, WA

Luis Ricardo Fraga, University of Washington

February 22, 2013

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PLAINTIFFS EXHIBIT 18

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I. Introduction

I am Associate Vice Provost for Faculty Advancement, Russell F. Stark University Professor, Director of the Diversity Research Institute, and Professor of Political Science at the University of Washington. Among my areas of expertise are the politics of race and ethnicity, urban politics, immigration politics and policy, voting rights, and educational politics. I have authored or co-authored five books; seventeen articles in peer-reviewed journals including the three top journals in political science: the *American Political Science Review*, the *American Journal of Political Science*, and *The Journal of Politics*; twenty-two book chapters in academic volumes, and two reports. My research has been referenced in the cases of *Thornburg v. Gingles* (1986),[1] and most recently in *Shelby County, AL v. Eric Holder, Jr.* (2011).[2] My research on more information requests (MIRs) was included in the evidence examined by the Senate Judiciary Committee in its hearings on the renewal of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act in 2006. I have worked on several voting rights cases as a research assistant or expert witness including *Mobile v. Bolden* (1980),[3] *Maria Velasquez et al. v. City of Abilene, TX* (1984),[4] *Harper v. City of Chicago Heights, IL* (1993),[5] and *Esperanza Ruiz et al. v. City of Santa Maria,*

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[1] *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986); Chandler Davidson and Luis Ricardo Fraga, "Nonpartisan Slating Groups in an At-Large Setting," in Chandler Davidson, ed., *Minority Vote Dilution,* Howard University Press (1984), pp. 119-143.
[2] *Shelby County, AL v. Eric J. Holder* 811 F. Supp. 2d 424 (D.D.C. 2011); Report Submitted to Senate Judiciary Committee and subsequently published in more extensive form as Luis Ricardo Fraga and Lizet Ocampo, "More Information Requests and the Deterrent Effect of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act," in Ana Henderson, ed., *Voting Rights Act Reauthorization of 2006: Perspectives on Democracy, Participation, and Power,* Berkeley Public Policy Press (2007), pp. 47-82.
[3] *Mobile v. Bolden*, 446 U.S. 55 (1980).
[4] *Maria Velasquez et al. v. The City of Abilene, TX, et al.*, 725 F. 2d. 1017 (5th Cir. 1984).
[5] *Harper v. City of Chicago Heights*, 824 F. Supp. 786 (N.D. Ill. 1993).

CA, et al. (1998).[6] I am compensated at the rate of $250 per hour for my analysis and preparation of this report and $300 per hour for my deposition and trial testimony.

I have conducted research and published in several areas of race relations and American politics that deal directly with issues relevant to *Montes v. City of Yakima, WA.* I have conducted research and published on the history of at-large elections, exclusive candidate slating, and the capacity of Latinos to elect candidates of first choice in at-large election systems;[7] representation and policy responsiveness by state and local government officials;[8] Latino voting;[9] immigration

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[6] *Esperanza Ruiz et al. v. City of Santa Maria, CA, et al.*, 160 F. 3d 543 (9th Cir. 1998).
[7] Luis Ricardo Fraga, "Domination Through Democratic Means: Nonpartisan Slating Groups in City Electoral Politics," *Urban Affairs Quarterly,* V. 23, No. 4, 1988, pp. 528-555; Chandler Davidson and Luis Ricardo Fraga, "Slating Groups as Parties in a 'Nonpartisan' Setting," *Western Political Quarterly,* V. 41, No. 2, 1988, pp. 373-390; Luis Ricardo Fraga, Kenneth J. Meier, and Robert E. England, "Hispanic Americans and Educational Policy: Limits to Equal Access," *The Journal of Politics,* V. 48, No. 4 (1986), pp. 850-876; Luis Ricardo Fraga and Roy Elis, "Interests and Representation: Ethnic Advocacy on California School Boards," *Teachers College Record,* V. 111, No. 3 (March 2009), pp. 659-682.
[8] Luis Ricardo Fraga, Kenneth J. Meier, and Robert E. England, "Hispanic Americans and Educational Policy: Limits to Equal Access," *The Journal of Politics,* V. 48, No. 4 (1986), pp. 850-876; Luis Ricardo Fraga and Roy Elis, "Interests and Representation: Ethnic Advocacy on California School Boards," *Teachers College Record,* V. 111, No. 3 (March 2009), pp. 659-682; Luis Ricardo Fraga, Linda Lopez, Valerie Martinez-Ebers, and Ricardo Ramirez, "Gender and Ethnicity: Patterns of Electoral Success and Legislative Advocacy Among Latino and Latina State Officials in Four States," *Journal of Women, Politics, and Policy,* V. 28, Nos. 3-4 (2006), pp. 121-145; Luis Ricardo Fraga, Linda Lopez, Valerie Martinez-Ebers, and Ricardo Ramirez, "Representing Gender *and* Ethnicity: Strategic Intersectionality," in Beth Reingold, ed., *Legislative Women: Getting Elected, Getting Ahead,* Lynne Reiner Publishers (2008), pp. 154-174.
[9] Matt A. Barreto, Luis R. Fraga, Sylvia Manzano, Valerie Martinez-Ebers, and Gary M. Segura, "Should They Dance With the One Who Brung 'Em? Latinos and the 2008 Presidential Election," *PS: Political Science and Politics,* V. 41, No. 4, (October 2008), pp. 753-760; Gary M. Segura and Luis Ricardo Fraga, "Race and the Recall: Racial and Ethnic Polarization in the California Recall Election," *American Journal of Political Science,* V. 52, No. 2 (April 2008), pp. 421-435; Luis Ricardo Fraga and David Leal, "Playing the 'Latino Card': Race, Ethnicity, and National Party Politics," *Du Bois Review,* V. 1, No. 2 (September 2004), pp. 297-317; "Luis Ricardo Fraga and Ricardo Ramírez, "Demography and Political Influence: Disentangling the Latino Vote," *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy,* V. 16 (2003-04), pp. 69-96.

policy and politics;[10] the Latino experience in the United States;[11] and the role of race and ethnicity in the future of American politics.[12]

The plaintiffs in *Montes v. City of Yakima* retained me to examine (1) the historical and contemporary racial climate between Latinos and Whites in the City of Yakima and whether relations between the groups had contributed to limited opportunities to which the Latino population has access; (2) the lack of political representation of Latinos in the City of Yakima and how this has affected the City of Yakima's responsiveness to the needs and concerns of the Latino community; and (3) racially polarized voting and how racial issues have been injected into politics in the City of Yakima.

In this report I provide analysis of several of the Senate factors that are identified as supporting a claim under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The factors I examine are:

- Factor 3. "the extent to which the state or political subdivision has used voting practices or procedures that tend to enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority

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[10] "Building Through Exclusion: Anti-Immigrant Politics in the United States," in Jennifer Hochschild and John Mollenkopf, eds., *Bringing Outsiders In: TransAtlantic Perspectives on Immigrant Political Incorporation,* Cornell University Press (2009), pp. 176-192; Luis Ricardo Fraga and Gary M. Segura, "The Immigration Aftermath: Latinos, Latino Immigrants, and American National Identity," in David Coates and Peter Siavelis, eds., *Getting Immigration Right: What Every American Needs to Know,* Potomac Books, Inc. (2009), pp. 63-79; Luis Ricardo Fraga and Gary M. Segura, "Culture Clash? Contesting Notions of American Identity and the Effects of Latin American Immigration," *Perspectives on Politics,* V. 4, No. 2, pp. 279-287.

[11] Luis Ricardo Fraga, John A. Garcia, Rodney E. Hero, Michael Jones-Correa, Valerie Martinez Ebers, and Gary M. Segura, *Latinos in the New Millennium: An Almanac of Opinion, Behavior, and Policy Preferences,* Cambridge University Press (2012); Luis Ricardo Fraga, John A. Garcia, Rodney E. Hero, Michael Jones-Correa, Valerie Martinez-Ebers, and Garty M. Segura, *Latino Lives in America: Making It Home,* Temple University Press (2010).

[12] "Racial and Ethnic Politics in a Multicultural Society," in Gary M. Segura and Shaun Bowler, eds., *Diversity in Democracy: Minority Representation in the United States,* University of Virginia Press (2005), pp. 278-301; Luis Ricardo Fraga and Jorge Ruiz-de-Velasco, "Civil Rights in a Multicultural Society," in Bernard Grofman, ed., *Legacies of the 1964 Civil Rights Act,* University of Virginia Press (2000), pp. 190-209.

group, such as unusually large election districts, majority-vote requirements, and prohibitions against bullet voting;"[13]

- Factor 5. "the extent to which minority group members bear the effects of discrimination in areas such as education, employment, and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process;"[14]

- Factor 6: "the use of overt or subtle racial appeals in political campaigns:"[15]

- Factor 7: "the extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction,"[16] and

- Additional factors: "such as whether there is a lack of responsiveness on the part of elected officials to the particularized needs of minority group members."[17]

I find overwhelming evidence that the use of at-large elections, driven by vote polarization between White and Latino voters as reported by Dr. Richard Engstrom in his report on recent elections for City Council, has led to no Latino ever being elected to the Council, consistent with Senate Factors 3 and 7. Additionally, I find evidence that Latino ethnicity was an important part of electoral campaigns when Latino candidates were running for the Council, consistent with Senate Factor 6. I also find that there is clear evidence of the lack of responsiveness of City officials to the needs and interests of Latinos, consistent with additional information that is noted among the Senate factors. Lastly, I find that Latinos in Yakima City continue to have significant socio-demographic disparities relative to Whites that result in their having more difficulty in participating in the political process, consistent with Senate Factor 5.

In sum, my analysis reveals that the totality of circumstances in the City of Yakima, driven by a long and continuing pattern of contentious and combative race relations between Latinos

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[13] "Section 2 of the Voting Right Act," U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Voting Rights Section," http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/vot/sec_2/about_sec2.php. Accessed 2.16.13.
[14] Ibid.
[15] Ibid.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Ibid.

and Whites, works to the systematic and persistent disadvantage of Latinos in a system of at-large election to the City Council.

II. Relations Between Whites and Hispanics in the City of Yakima and the Yakima Valley are Contentious and Combative.

Relations between Whites and Hispanics Latinos in the City of Yakima and the Yakima Valley have a long history of being contentious and combative, and continue to be so today. These relations set the context for elements of politics and policy making in the City of Yakima.

A. History of Race Relations Between Whites and Latinos in the City of Yakima and the Yakima Valley.

The origins of combative and contentious relations in the City of Yakima between Whites and Latinos lie in the growth of agricultural production in the Yakima Valley. Yakima City was incorporated in 1883, and the town of North Yakima was incorporated in 1883.[18] "The Washington State Legislature [joined the two towns and] officially renamed the city 'Yakima' in 1918."[19] Agriculture has long been the foundation of the economy of the Yakima Valley. As stated on the City of Yakima website, "Yakima County is Washington State's leader in terms of the value of the fruits, vegetables, grains, and other ag products produced by the county's farmers."[20]

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1. The Bracero Begins an Increase in the Latino Population in Yakima City and County.

Starting in late 1942 with the establishment of the Bracero Program, which legally imported Mexican laborers to work in agriculture and other areas of the American economy during WWII, more and more people of Mexican origin, both U.S. citizens and non-citizens,

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[18] "About Yakima, City of Yakima," http://www.yakimawa.gov/visit/about/. Accessed 2.16.13.
[19] Ibid.
[20] Ibid.

moved to and ultimately settled in the Yakima Valley. Although many of these "Latinos"[21] were originally migrant laborers, over time, substantial numbers of them decided to become permanent residents in the City of Yakima. Table 1 displays the ethnic-racial distribution of the residents of the City of Yakima from 1970-2010. The substantial growth of the Latino population is very clear.

According to the 2010 Census, 52.2% of the 91,067 residents of the City of Yakima 52.2% are Caucasian/White,[22] 41.3% are Hispanic, 2.1% are two or more races, 1.4% are Black/African American, 1.4% are Asian, 0.1% are Pacific Islander, and 0.1% are Other. It is now the case that the largest two racial/ethnic groups in the City of Yakima are Caucasians and Hispanics.[23] The growth in the Hispanic population has been steady across the past four decades. The most rapid period of growth of the Latino population was between 1990 and 2000 when Hispanics more than doubled from 8,937 to 24,212. Also of note is that in 2010 just over half of the residents of Yakima identified as Caucasian or White.

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Table 1. Ethnicity and Race in the City of Yakima, WA, 1970-2010

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Total Population	45,588	49,826	54,827	71,845	91,067
White	92.9	88.1	78.4	59.8	52.2
Hispanic	3.0	7.0	16.3	33.7	41.3

[21] "Latinos" is a contemporary term used to refer to people with origins in Spanish-speaking, Latin American countries. Latinos is often interchanged with the term Hispanics to refer to the same set of people. Most Latinos in the state of Washington have their origins in the country of Mexico.

[22] All groups that are not Hispanic excludes any Hispanics who also identified themselves with one of these groups.

[23] http://www.cubitplanning.com/city/15371-yakima-city-census-2010-population. Accessed 2.16.13.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Black/African American	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	*	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.4
Two or More Races	*	*	*	1.2	2.1
Other	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: All data are from relevant Census years.
* Denotes that data are not available.

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It has been well documented that braceros who worked in many areas of the United States, including the Pacific Northwest, were especially prone to discrimination in wages, dehumanizing working conditions, and racial animosity. Indeed, Professor Erasmo Gamboa, an historian in the Department of American Ethnic Studies at the University of Washington, made this argument in his seminal book *Mexican Labor & WWII: Braceros in the Pacific Northwest*.[24] In this study Professor Gamboa chronicles the experiences of workers who participated in strikes to protest against the harsh treatment and work conditions under which they labored. The Yakima Valley was one place where such braceros worked.

Relations between Whites and Mexican workers during the Bracero period set the tone for contentious and combative ethnic and racial relations in the region. Although the City of Yakima itself was not a rural community as no farms and no sizeable crops are grown within the city boundaries, the way in which Mexicans, and later Latinos, were viewed by many Whites was grounded in this earlier interaction where White growers saw Mexicans as peasant laborers,

[24] Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1999. Originally published in 1990.

uneducated, and inferior to Whites. These often tense relations between Mexican agricultural laborers and their White bosses existed in many agricultural areas throughout the United States and are well documented by a number of scholars. [25]

2. Farmworker Organizing Activities Were Harshly Retaliated Against by White Growers.

The racial-ethnic hierarchy--with Whites on top and Mexicans below--was apparent in the Yakima Valley in the 1970s when Latino agricultural laborers tried to organize to advocate for better and safer working environments, higher wages, and generally better treatment . These organizing efforts were marked by contentious and combative conflict between union organizers and growers. Indeed, the effort to organize Latino farm laborers in the Yakima Valley was met with active resistance, lawsuits, and oppositional organizing strategies by some White growers.

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When the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) began organizing agricultural laborers in the Yakima Valley they encountered opposition from a number of quarters, especially from growers.[26] [27] In 1970, "[t]he UFW won the right to bargain for the workers with Yakima Chief [a major grower of hops] management in a secret ballot election… by a 105-3 margin. But no contract was ever negotiated. Talks between [George] Gannon, [owner of Yakima Chief] and Cesar Chavez [President of the United Farm Workers Union] were

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[25] Ernesto Galarza, *Spiders in the House and Workers in the Field,* University of Notre Dame Press, 1970; *Merchants of Labor: The Mexican Bracero Story,* McNally and Loftin Publishers, 1972; *Farm Workers and Agri-business in California, 1947-60,* University of Notre Dame Press, 1977.

[26] "What are organizers for UFWOC up to?" *Yakima Herald-Republic* (YHR), May 24, 1971.

[27] As would be expected, not 100% of all agricultural workers were in their support of unionizing efforts by the UFWOC. As stated in the YHR, "[s]ome workers who thought the union was not needed at the ranch, thought it might be good at other ranches where conditions were thought to be not as good." "Laborers' views on UFWOC 'differ'," YHR, May 24, 1971. Other workers stated, "A union…would offer 'more protection'" and referenced a case where a woman had worked one place for 25 years and was fired 'without cause.'" *Id.*

broken off in June 1971. Within a matter of weeks Ganon had begun his campaign against the UFW and the forerunner of the AWPC [a worker group], the Committee of 22, was formed."[28]

In 1972, an injunction was leveled against UFWOC for alleged harassment of workers. An article in the YHR about the trial states that some agricultural workers testified that the UFWOC's organizing activities violated their privacy. The union countered that the "claim that the invasion of privacy case is a blind for the anti-UFW campaign of ranch owner George Gannon and ranch manager Dan Alexander[,]"[29] and "argu[ed] that the suit [was] a 'union-busting sham' fostered by ranch owner George Gannon and ranch operator Dan Alexander, who has acknowledged he is paying all legal costs of the worker-tenants."[30]

Although the court initially sided with the growers and enjoined the union from its organizing work, after further litigation the court lifted the injunction on March 9, 1973. In making his ruling Judge Follman stated that "[t]he plaintiffs testimony 'showed a lack of damage, of injury,' substantial enough to justify issuing a permanent injunction."[31]

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3. Organizing Efforts Among Minorities at Yakima Valley Community College Resulted in Extreme Backlash from YVCC and the White Community.

Conflict between Whites in positions of authority and power and those trying to organize minority communities in the early 1970s erupted in the City's flagship higher education institution, Yakima Valley Community College (YVCC). On January 23, 1973, nine minority students occupied a college office to demand "the resignation of two top college officials … expansion of ethnic studies courses and hiring minority teachers and counselors."[32] College officials had told leaders of the Black Student Union and MEChA [Movimiento Estudiantil

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[28] Ibid.
[29] "UFW trial to open on Thursday," November 15, 1972.
[30] "UFW trial delay is apparent," November 16, 1972.
[31] "Judge lifts injunction against UFW," YHR, March 10, 1973.
[32] "Arrests of 9 ends YVC occupation," YHR, January 24, 1973.

Chicano de Aztlán], "the Chicano student organization," that they "would meet most of the demands," but the students would have to vacate the offices they were occupying.[33] When the students refused, they were arrested, and the confrontation was so "explosive" that 12 uniformed Yakima city police were called to the campus.[34] Two days later, President Thomas Deem stated that YVCC would not give in to all of the demands made by the students,[35] and blamed "the critical attitudes of minorities toward the college" in part on the Herald-Republic "for its news accounts and editorials about YVCC's growing troubles with blacks, Chicanos and Indians."[36] Student protesters responded that, "it is exactly their naïve unwillingness to admit 'that a problem exits' that shows the magnitude of the problem. They are living in a fantasy of the nineteenth century and it's time they face the reality of this community's human needs today."[37] On January 27, 1973, Chicano and African American students picketed an alleged misuse of funds by college officials, stating that YVCC administrators refused to prioritize the needs of students of color in the face of changing demographics, which was evidenced by expenditures like "more than $1,500 [being spent] on fishing trips, alcoholic beverages and other items in connection with educational conferences"[38] while "'the administration [claimed] 'that they don't have the money' to fund programs for minorities."[39] On March 13, 1973, "[a]fter much protest and unrest between White students and administrators and students of color YVCC agreed to hire

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[33] Ibid.
[34] Ibid.
[35] "College officials hold firm," YHR, January 25, 1973.
[36] Ibid.
[37] Ibid.
[38] "Pickets march at YVC," YHR, January 27, 1973.
[39] Ibid.

an 'affirmative action counselor' "to deal half-time with minority issues in hiring and programs."[40]

It was clear in the 1970s that issues regarding access to socioeconomic opportunities and empowerment of Latino and African American communities at YVCC, like the earlier conflicts regarding farmworker organizing, reflected deep disagreements on how minority communities were treated, and highlighted the resistance of traditional White leaders to calls for greater responsiveness to Latino and other minority communities in the Yakima Valley.

4. Racial Animus Towards People of Color Has Deep and Broad Roots in the City of Yakima.

The contentious and combative attitudes toward Latinos in the 1970s are further reflected in letters to the editor during this time period. For instance, on February 28, 1971, the YHR published a letter stating that:

> "[Immigrants]…tend to form into troublesome minority groups. Most do not believe in birth control or couldn't care less…Even the Yakima Valley has problems with aliens who demand the rights and privileges without even taking the trouble to learn the English language. If they do not like it here, why don't they go back home? They are particularly vulnerable to agitators and racketeers who communicate in their own language. Does the U.S. need all this immigration? The 'melting pot' has produced a strange mixture with impurities which threaten to corrode away the melting pot itself. Perhaps it is appropriate that the Statue of Liberty has her back turned toward the United States."[41]

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Language that is openly hostile against "Chicanos" appeared in another letter to the editor:

> "…This letter is directed at the so-called 'Chicanos' and not the majority of productive Mexicans. It also applies to any other group or individual who 'wants,' but won't produce. It seems to me that these people want to siesta all day and be spoon-fed, so they came up here to the land of milk and honey (and suckers), where they expect to be treated as kings, while continuing to act as the most uncouth of peasants. They scream about needing to study

[40] "YVC, minorities announce accord," YHR, March 14, 1973.
[41] "Immigration," YHR, February 28, 1971.

> their cultural heritage…They want special teachers, free tuition, free lunches, free baby-sitters. If they had one-hundredth of the intelligence they claim, they would write and speak English. Why should a person vote who can't speak English, or receive welfare when not a citizen? How long would this action last in Mexico? About as long as a snowball on a hot stove! No matter how you sugar it or phrase it, one who lives off another's productivity and doesn't produce anything (except trouble), is known as a parasite."[42]

Combative language used to characterize the consequences of affirmative action programs appears in a letter to the editor on March 4, 1973. The author of this letter states, "Mr. Broad, how long has a Caucasian who did not discriminate 150 years ago against a black have to pay the price for what some other generation did? In today's society with all the aids the minorities have received from the federal government in the form of grants, free education, free lunch programs, free health care, food stamps and headstart programs, I feel they cannot be called the disadvantaged and that they have opportunities that are far better than the middle class child's parents can afford."[43]

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The Yakima Valley has a long history of racial animus and hostile responses by Whites to minority groups seeking to gain more power or better position. Similar to many other parts of the country, Yakima also has a history of restrictive covenants that were used against African Americans and Asians. A 1946 deed restriction on a lot to be sold in west Yakima stated, "None of said lots shall ever be leased, conveyed to or used by any member of the African or Negro, Malay, Asiatic, Polynesian, or Melansian race, save and except that this restriction shall not be construed to prevent a domestic servant or servants of such race residing with other persons in

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[42] "Minorities," YHR, November 12, 1972.
[43] "Minority hiring proposal scored," YHR, March 4, 1973.

said property."[44] In that same article it is reported that most African Americans live in the "southeast corner of the city."[45] Although some African Americans were able to live outside of this area, one black Yakima resident who lived in a predominantly white area stated, "'We fought to get in there. The kids often called us nigger.'"[46] Another African American resident of Yakima stated that when he was looking for a house to rent in 1976, "'[m]y first experience here was I thought—Yakima—was very racist.' He recalls showing up at many a house and being told the place has already been rented – even though he was assured over the telephone minutes before that the place was available."[47]

B. Recent and Contemporary Relations Between Whites and Latinos Are Also Combative and Contentious

These historical contentious and combative relations did not dissipate with time. In fact, they are fully apparent in 2000, at a time when the Yakima Valley, as demonstrated by the data in Table 1, was experiencing a substantial increase in the number of Latinos moving to the region.

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1. A Review of Race Relations in the City of Yakima in 2000.

In 2000, the Yakima Herald Republic published an investigative report on the state of race relations in Yakima. From that report it is evident that the contentious and combative relations between Whites and Latinos were still very much alive during this period of time. The findings from this survey led to a powerful series of articles in the YHR published under the general title of "Race in the Yakima Valley."[48] The telephone survey included 400 non-Hispanic

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[44] "Housing: Bias has forced blacks to cluster in southeast Yakima, but many who can don't want to leave their community," YHR, April 9, 1979.
[45] Ibid.
[46] Ibid.
[47] Ibid.
[48] "Race in the Yakima Valley," YHR, December 2000.

respondents of whom 93% self-identified as Caucasian or White and an additional 400 respondents who self-identified as Hispanic.[49] [50] [51]

In summarizing some of the general trends that appear in the data, the Herald-Republic stated that "opinions voiced … show that many believe that they have been discriminated against or are unhappy with changes in their communities associated with the increasing Hispanic population."[52]

Several questions specifically probed how respondents viewed race relations in Yakima County regarding discrimination.

a. Questions Regarding Personal Experiences of Discrimination

YHR Survey Question: "How would you rate the degree to which racial discrimination is a problem in Yakima County?"[53]

"**Hispanics:** Not much of a problem, 32 percent; it's a problem, 38 percent; neutral or no response, 31 percent.

Non-Hispanics: Not much of a problem, 29 percent; it's a problem, 33 percent; neutral or no response, 38 percent."[54] At least one-third of both Hispanics and non-Hispanics reported that racial discrimination was a problem.

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[49] "We Asked the Questions: You Answered," YHR, December 2000, p. 2.

[50] Within this group of Hispanic respondents, 50 surveys were conducted face to face and 16% of the surveys were conducted in Spanish.[50] The survey results are estimated to have a margin of error of ± 5%.[50] The sampling design allows responses to be grouped by Hispanics and non-Hispanics.

[51] Survey research is often used by social scientists to understand attitudes, behavior, and beliefs. Although the validity of survey research is never perfect, individual respondents may not have full information about a question that may be asked of them and there is no easy way to determine if someone is misrepresenting his or her "true" opinion, it is unquestionably useful in gauging a group's views when questions are clear and topics examined are well known to respondents. Not surprisingly, there is no question in this survey where Hispanic and Non-Hispanic as distinct groups all agree 100%, however, it is apparent that ethnicity and race are very significant dimensions used by many people in the Yakima Valley to understand intergroup relations and social conditions that are very likely to affect how distinct ethnic and racial groups view important elements of politics.

[52] Ibid.

[53] Ibid.

[54] Ibid.

YHR Survey Question: "Have you experienced racial discrimination?" To this question the responses were

Hispanics: Yes, 48 percent; no, 51 percent; no answer, 1 percent.

Non-Hispanics: Yes, 40 percent; no, 59 percent; no answer, 1 percent."[55] Just under half of all Hispanics surveyed indicated that they had been discriminated against, as did a sizeable percentage of non-Hispanics.

Interestingly, unlike the previous question, almost all respondents had an answer; very few respondents did not answer.

YHR Survey Question: "If you felt discrimination, what did it involve?"[56]

"**Hispanics:** Employment, 21 percent; heard racial slurs, 21 percent; discrimination in general, 18 percent; while shopping (non-grocery), 16 percent; the criminal justice system, 10 percent.

Non-Hispanics: Employment 28 percent; discrimination in general, 18 percent; heard racial slurs, 14 percent; because my spouse or children are of another race, 11 percent; in school, 9 percent; being threatened or assaulted, 9 percent."[57]

These data indicate that many people in the Yakima Valley report having been discriminated against.

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b. Questions Soliciting Opinions on Race Relations Generally

YHR Survey Question: "If someone who was completely unfamiliar with the area asked you to describe race relations in Yakima County, what would you tell them?"[58] The top five responses were:

Hispanics: Race relations are good, 39 percent; race relations are not good, 21 percent; it's an ethnically diverse area, 9 percent; there is prejudice against Hispanics, immigrants, 7 percent; there is a large Hispanic population, 6 percent; race relations are good, with a few exceptions, 6 percent.

Non-Hispanics: Race relations are good, 29 percent; race relations are not good, 29 percent; there is a large Hispanic population, 19 percent; it's an ethnically diverse area,

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[55] Ibid.
[56] Ibid.
[57] Ibid.
[58] "Race Relations in General," YHR, December 2000, p. 2.

17 percent; there is a lot of Hispanic gang-related activity, drugs, and crime, 13 percent."[59]

YHR Survey Question: "How would you rate the condition of race relations since you have lived in Yakima County?" the responses were:

Hispanics: Worsened, 18 percent; improved, 45 percent; no change, 31 percent; no response, 6 percent.

Non-Hispanics: Worsened, 31 percent; improved, 22 percent; no change, 43 percent; no response, 5 percent."[60] (p. 2). These responses indicate that there has been improvement according to both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, but, just under one-third of all non-Hispanics, and just under one-fifth of all Hispanics indicate that race relations have worsened.

YHR Survey Question: "How do you anticipate race relations will change in Yakima County in the next 10 years?" the responses were:

Hispanics: Get worse, 20 percent; get better, 56 percent; no change, 21 percent; no response, 4 percent.

Non-Hispanics: Get worse, 31 percent; get better, 31 percent; no change 33 percent; no response, 6 percent."[61] Again, one-fifth of the Hispanic respondents expect race relations to get worse and just under one-third of non-Hispanics expect them to also get worse.

YHR Survey Question: "What impact have immigrants who've come here since 1986 had on Yakima County?"[62]

Hispanics: Improved the county, 50 percent; caused problems, 26 percent; neutral or no response, 24 percent.

Non-Hispanics: Improved the county, 14 percent; caused problems, 63 percent; neutral or no response, 23 percent."[63]

The difference between Hispanics and non-Hispanics as to whether the growing number of Latino immigrants has improved the county is 36 percentage points, and the difference as to whether their presence has caused problems is an almost identical 37 percentage points. Demographic change in the Yakima Valley, driven by growth in its Latino population, is not

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[59] Ibid.
[60] "Race Relations in General," YHR, December 2000, p. 2.
[61] Ibid.
[62] "Immigration," YHR, December 2000, p. 6.
[63] Ibid.

well received by a substantial number of Whites. These responses indicate that race relations are far from cordial in the Yakima Valley. There are still many challenges regarding race relations that exist in the region.

Other responses in the survey help clarify why the continued tension in race relations between White and Latinos persists. The use of the Spanish language is a major focus of this tension.

c. Questions Regarding Speaking Spanish

YHR Survey Question: "I am uncomfortable with people speaking Spanish in public," the responses were

Hispanics: Agree 17 percent; disagree, 78 percent; neutral or no response, 6 percent," and among

Non-Hispanics: Agree, 35 percent; disagree 48 percent; neutral or no response, 16 percent."[64]

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Hispanics and non-Hispanics differ significantly in their views of the use of Spanish in the Yakima Valley. Just over twice the number of non-Hispanics are uncomfortable with the speaking of Spanish. One respondent stated, "'Spanish wasn't allowed in public when we were growing up,' points out Steve, adding that it's shameful for schools to be teaching anything but English."[65]

YHR Survey Question: "Many public schools offer instruction in Spanish for Spanish-speaking students. The amount of this instruction should:

Hispanics: Increase, 46 percent; stay at same level, 34 percent; decrease, 9 percent; be eliminated, 7 percent; no answer, 4 percent.

Non-Hispanics: Increase 10 percent; stay at same level, 30 percent; decrease, 25 percent; be eliminated, 31 percent, no answer, 4 percent."[66]

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[64] "Social Issues," YHR, December 2000, p. 3.
[65] "People Know How They Feel About the Race Thing," YHR, December 2000, p. 4.
[66] "Education," YHR, December 2000, p. 13.

A clear majority of non-Hispanics, 56%, believe that instruction in Spanish should be decreased or eliminated; only 16% of Hispanic respondents had the same view.

d. Detailed Comments from the Survey

A number of open-ended comments made by respondents highlight concerns that non-Hispanics have with the growing Hispanic population. One respondent stated, "From what I've heard and seen, the Mexicans are very pushy. It's the ones who don't speak English. The government has let them take over."[67] Another stated, "All the jobs in Yakima are bilingual. They don't say you have to speak Spanish, but that's what they prefer."[68] One respondent stated that "[w]e have a lot of killings since the influx of Mexicans from Mexico. There's a lot of stealing. Keeping things locked up. Don't trust people. This used to be a nice country to live in. Doesn't sound very uplifting, does it?"[69] Two other open ended comments made were: "I have no problem with migrant workers who come to work and support their families, but the illegal ones are bringing drugs,"[70] and "[t]he minority speaks louder than the majority."[71]

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What these survey responses and individual comments demonstrate is that ethnic and racial relations in Yakima County continued to be contentious and combative in 2000. A significant portion of Non-Hispanics, 93% of whom identified as White, question the benefit to the larger community of the significant growth in the Latino population. Ethnic and racial divisions, especially between Hispanics and Whites, are not uncommon in the Yakima Valley. This discussion of these more contemporary ethnic and racial divisions in the area sets a clear and consistent context for the later discussion of politics in the City of Yakima.

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[67] "Who We Are: Different things in different eyes, still we are the same," YHR, December 2000, p. 2.
[68] "We Asked the Questions: you Answered," YHR, December 2000, p. 1.
[69] Ibid.
[70] "People Know How They Feel About the Race Thing," YHR, December 2000, p. 4.
[71] Ibid.

2. Contemporary Public Commentary Shows a Rift Between White and Latino Populations.

Public commentary captured in the Yakima Herald-Republic in more recent times continues to demonstrate that racial tensions between Whites and Hispanics persist in the Yakima Valley.

The issue of immigration continues to elicit very strong responses from Whites and leads to the use of language that exacerbates racial tension between Whites and Latinos. In 2010, one letter the editor was entitled "It's illegal: end of story."[72] The writer stated,

> "Do the illegal immigrants and their advocates not realize that entering this country illegally is a felony? Living here after entering illegally is also a felony. What part of illegal do they not get? In the article [that appeared in the YHR] it states that all an illegal immigrant has to do to receive legal status is to admit they broke the law. So with that in mind if a bank robber admits he did wrong, will he get amnesty? I have an idea for illegal immigrants: Go back to your country and enter this one legally, become a legal citizen of this country and learn the language. That would be English."[73]

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On October 28, 2010, a letter to the editor of the YHR was entitled "One language, please"[74] in which the writer severely questions making ballots available in languages other than English.

> "I have a wonderful idea how this country can save billions of dollars. Quit printing everything in both English and Spanish. This is America; learn the language or you should not have the privilege of voting. If you cannot read and understand English, learn. All other cultures have done it. We pay extra money for interpreters for them, when we don't do it for anyone else. It is just beyond me why we cater to them as if we owe them something. Come on, America, take care of your own first."[75]

An immigration rally was held on May 1, 2010, in Yakima. Then Yakima Chief of Police, Sam Granato, addressed the marchers who were there to support comprehensive

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[72] "It's illegal: end of story," YHR, April 9, 2010.
[73] Ibid.
[74] "One language please," YHR, October 28, 2010.
[75] Ibid.

immigration reform. The YHR reported that this led to very strong responses by advocates who oppose the legalization of unauthorized immigrants.[76] The leader of an anti-immigrant group known as Grass Roots of Yakima Valley "complained to the City Council about Granato's supportive remarks during the May 1 immigration rights march. Noting Yakima's problem with gang violence, Byrne [a member of Grass Roots of Yakima Valley][77] complained that Granato, who is Mexican-American, might be too cozy with gang bangers. 'Are they his friends, his buddies, or what?' she asked the council."[78] Another person "said she agreed with Byrne and felt 'disrespected' that Granato spoke to the protesters but not to her and other counter-demonstrators."[79] The linkage of the Latino police chief to gang bangers because he spoke in favor of immigration reform is yet another indication of the racial tension that exists in Yakima between Whites and Latinos.

In 2011, the City of Yakima was given a statue of Fr. José María Morelos, a hero of Mexico's war for independence from Spain, from its sister city, Morelia, in the state of Michoacán, México.[80] The City Arts Commission agreed that it be placed in a business area in the center of Yakima. This led to a number of comments that again reflect the deep racial animus that some Whites have against Latinos. The YHR reported that "comments [in] online stories about the donated bust have been largely against accepting the artwork. Kent Lundgren, who wrote a letter to the editor on the matter, said Wednesday he doesn't see why Yakima

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[76] "Political Column," YHR, May 10, 2010.
[77] Grass Roots of Yakima Valley is a group that strongly opposes illegal immigration and is against any plan to provide a path to legalization for people in unauthorized status. http://www.grassrootsofyakimavalley.com.
[78] Ibid.
[79] Ibid.
[80] "Yakima City Council to weigh in on Mexican hero's bust," YHR, April 14, 2011.

should have a statue of a Mexican hero when it doesn't have any of American heroes. 'What struck me wrong about it is that we don't celebrate our own heritage,' he said."[81]

The words used by writers of letters to the editor demonstrate a hostility to the placement of the statue that was linked directly to racial tensions with Latinos. One writer stated,

> "I cannot imagine this having any redeeming value that will improve the Mexican/American relationship in Yakima. With the legal/illegal immigrant issues in Yakima County and the rest of America, I can see only more dissension. Will the Mexican flag be flown over an American flag flown upside down, as in a Los Angeles high school a year or so ago? What's happening in America? I'm tired of seeing America knuckle under to pressure. How about bust statues of our fallen military soldiers who died for our country, instead of a bust of a Mexican general?"[82]

Another writer criticizing the statue wrote:

> "Where is George Washington's statue located in Morelia, Michoacan, Mexico? Remember George Washington, our first president, our state is named after? Do they still teach that in school?"[83] Yet another writer stated, "we're so busy supporting politically driven crap like this that our own country's values, heroes and rights in general continue to take a back seat to everyone and everything else. I'm glad people are voicing opinions and standing up for the USA!"[84]

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Combative and contentious race relations between Whites and Hispanics continues in the Yakima Valley and the City of Yakima and has direct implications for politics in the City of Yakima.

III. System by Which Yakima City Council Members Are Elected

A. The Origin of the At-Large Election System.

The origin of at-large elections in city politics across the United States lies in efforts by municipal structural reformers to reduce the power that ethnic leaders of urban political

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[81] Ibid.
[82] "Bust as political ploy," YHR, May 3, 2011.
[83] "No statue of George," YHR, May 3, 2011.
[84] "Wrong kind of statue," YHR, May 5, 2011.

machines had in large and medium sized cities in Northeast and Midwest. These regions of the country had experienced substantial increases in the number of immigrants within their boundaries. Political machines often utilized patterns of class and immigrant segregation in neighborhoods as a way to organize their party geographically across the entire city. Each single-member councilmanic district would be drawn to include specific neighborhoods and the elected official from that district would likely come from the majority ethnic group in the area. Structural reformers argued that such a system of representation often led to councilmembers being primarily interested in serving their own districts to the detriment of what they often contended were the interests of the city as a whole.[85]

However, urban scholars have long argued that the primary organizers of the move to at-large elections were major leaders of business and industry who used the logic of the interests of the city as a whole to misrepresent their desire to usurp power away from ethnic politicians.[86] This became possible because, depending on the size of the city, running a councilmanic election citywide required more money and gave advantages to those candidates who might have more citywide name recognition, such as a major business leader.

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Interestingly, at-large elections were adopted most often in regions of the country that did not have a strong presence of urban political machines. If a machine was strong in a city, it could easily defeat an initiative to change the structure of city government from single-member districts to at-large elections. It was in cities without machines where the adoption of at-large

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[85] Dennis R. Judd and Todd Swanstrom, *City Politics: The Political Economy of Urban America*, Eighth Edition. NY: Pearson/Longman, 2012.
[86] Samuel P. Hays, "The Politics of Municipal Reform in Municipal Government in the Progressive Era," *Pacific Northwest Quarterly,* V. 55 (1964), pp. 157-169.

elections was most prominent and where businessmen were often successful at gaining local office.[87]

As I argued in an article published in 1988, among the consequences of the use of at-large elections in cities in the Southwest was to limit the capacity of Latinos and African Americans to elect their first-choice candidates to city office.[88] Under conditions of vote polarization by a White majority of the electorate, it is not uncommon for minority segments of the electorate to consistently lose citywide elections, leading to low or no minority representation.[89]

My analysis of recent Yakima City Council elections reveals that the primary reason that no Latina/o candidate has ever been successful is because of the presence of at-large elections that are largely driven by the contentious and combative relationship between substantial numbers of Whites and Latinos that leads to vote polarization.

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B. History of the City of Yakima's Electoral Process.

In 1931, the City of Yakima adopted the Commission form of government. Three commissioners are identified in Article 2 of the City Charter:[90] 1) Mayor, 2) Commissioner of finance and accounting, and 3) Commissioner of public works. Whether these commissioners were to be elected at large was not specifically mentioned in the City Charter.[91] Additionally, it

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[87] Luis Ricardo Fraga, "Domination Through Democratic Means: Nonpartisan Slating Groups in City Electoral Politics," *Urban Affairs Quarterly,* V. 23, No. 4 (June 1988), pp. 528-555.
[88] Ibid.
[89] Chandler Davidson and George Korbel, "At-large Elections and Minority Group Representation: A Reexamination of Historical and Contemporary Evidence," *The Journal of Politics*, V. 23, No. 4 (November 1981), pp. 982-1005.
[90] "Charter of the City of Yakima, Washington," mimeograph, no date, p. 3.
[91] However, it was normally the case that commissioners, having citywide authority over important functions of local government, were elected at-large. The at-large election of commissioners was one of the essential components of the articulated benefits of a commission form of government. Bradley Robert Rice, *Progressive Cities: The Commission Government Movement in America, 1901-1920.* Austin, TX: University of Texas Press, 1977.

was stated in the City Charter that "[e]ach member of the city commission shall before qualifying give a good and sufficient bond to the city in a sum equal to three times the amount of his annual salary."[92]

In 1957, the City of Yakima adopted the council-manager form of government.[93] There were to be seven members of the City Council, and a Chair, who was to hold the title of Mayor, was to be chosen from among them. [94] Amendment No. 3 to Article II of the City Charter states that "[t]hey [i.e., the members of the City Council] shall be elected at large."[95]

On November 2, 1976, the City Charter was amended by popular vote to change some components of the method of election of councilmembers. Under Amendment No. 7, Section 1 was changed to read as follows:

> "The elective officers of the City of Yakima shall consist of seven Council members, who shall be residents of the City, who shall constitute the Council, and one of whom shall be the Mayor chosen as provided by Section 3 of this Article ii. One Council member shall be elected from each of four separate districts of the City, and three Council members shall be elected from the City at large without regard to residence in any particular area of the City, by the qualified electors of the City, all at the times and in the manner hereinafter provided."[96]

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The Charter continues:

> "At the primary election, each qualified voter of each district may cast only one vote for a candidate. The names of the two candidates from each district for whom the largest number of votes are cast at the primary election shall appear on the citywide general

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[92] City Charter, no date, p. 3.
[93] City Charter, p. 25.
[94] Ibid.
[95] Unlike the full time pay provided to commissioners under the previous commission plan, "[e]ach member of the Council shall receive the sum of $5.00 for each regular and special meeting of the Council attended by him not to exceed in all the sum of $250.00 per annum, the same to be paid quarterly; provided, that the mayor shall receive in addition thereto $100.00 per year, payable quarterly." City Charter, no date, p. 26.
[96] City Charter, p. 52.

> election ballot, and the one candidate from each district who receives the highest number of votes, as cast by the **citywide electorate**[97] at the general election, shall thereby be declared as duly elected to each respective 'district position' as a member of the City Council."[98]

This is the current form of government used in the City of Yakima.

In 2011, the concern that the continued use of at-large elections to choose Yakima City councilmembers would always lead to the lack of representation of Latinos and the eastside generally led a group called Central Washington Progress to pursue a petition drive to require a popular vote through initiative to change that way that council members were elected. Their proposal, known as Proposition 1, proposed changing the method of election to one in which each of seven council members would be chosen from separate geographical districts. Each voter would vote only for one councilmanic candidate from the district where the voter resided. Proposition 1 also called for the establishment of a temporary "districting commission"[99] and that council members serve under a term limit of ten consecutive years. Lastly, it was proposed that councilmembers from even numbered districts initially be elected for two-year terms and subsequently would be elected for four-year terms. Councilmembers to be elected from odd numbered districts were to be initially elected for full four-year terms.[100]

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The petition was discussed at a meeting of the Yakima Council on January 4, 2011.[101] It was determined by Yakima City Attorney Jeff Cutter that the petition met the legal requirements of having been signed by at least 500 qualified voters in the city.[102]

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[97] Emphasis added.
[98] City Charter, p. 53.
[99] "Certification of Special Election Canvass," City of Yakima, Yakima County, Washington, August 31, 2011.
[100] Ibid.
[101] Minutes and video, Meeting of the Yakima City Council, January 4, 2011.
[102] Ibid.

Two weeks later on January 18, 2011, the City Council held a discussion "to consider amendments to the City Charter to update the Charter to be consistent with current state law and to more accurately reflect current needs of the City of Yakima."[103] This timing suggests that this call was a direct reaction to Proposition 1.

After further discussion and consideration, on April 19, 2011, the City Council approved Resolution R-2011-51 to amend multiple sections of the City Charter.[104] One very significant change to the charter contained in this resolution increased the minimum number of signatures required for a valid petition to be presented the Council to amend the Charter. The proposed amendment reads:

> "Section 1. This charter may be amended in the manner provided by the laws of the State of Washington. Special elections for amending this charter may be called by the City Council or shall be **called upon petition of qualified votes of the City of a number not less than fifteen percent of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding general state election,** and otherwise as set forth in State law."[105]

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The new standard of 15% of the total votes cast during the prior general state election set a much higher bar for Yakima Citizens to meet when they wanted to present proposed changes to the City Charter on the basis of voter signatures. This would make it much more difficult for voters to formally recommend changes to the City Charter.

As noted in Professor Engstrom's report, 98.2% of Latinos voted in favor of Proposition 1 while only 38.4% of non-Latino voters did. This is evidence of how racially polarized voting works to the disadvantage of Latino voters.

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[103] "Business of the City Council, Yakima, Washington, Agenda Statement," February 15, 2011.
[104] Council Minutes, City of Yakima, WA, April 19, 2011.
[105] Yakima City Charter.

IV. No Latino Representation on the Yakima City Council in Its Entire History

A. Latina/o Candidates for Yakima City Council and Their Campaigns.

In 2009 a Latina candidate, Sonia Rodriguez ran to hold the at-large seat to which she was appointed earlier that year. She lost her citywide race. In the same election Ben Soria, a former Yakima School Superintendent, also ran for, and lost, an at-large Yakima City Council position. Most recently, Rogelio Montes ran for a city-council position in 2011. He also lost his bid for a seat on the City Council. Elements of each of these campaigns reflect the use of subtle racial appeals where the Latino origin of these candidates was openly discussed and is likely to have affected how voters evaluated these Hispanic candidates. I will discuss each of these races in detail.

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1. Sonia Rodriguez, 2009.

In November of 2008, sitting city council member Norm Johnson won election to the Washington State House of Representatives.[106] The City Council asked potential candidates to apply. Among the twenty-nine Yakima residents who applied were five Latina/os.[107] After the City Council's initial vetting, the final Latina/o applicant remaining was Sonia Rodriguez. She was an attorney and a member of the Board of Directors of the YMCA. She had her own private law firm and has served on the boards of the Young Lawyers Division of the Washington State Bar Association and the Commission for Domestic Violence for the American Bar Association.

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[106] "City Council applicant list swells to 29," YHR, November 27, 2008.

[107] They included Juven Garcia, the owner of a small business, president of the Yakima-Morelia Sister City Association and member of the Yakima Performance Audit Task Force as well as the Aquatic Center Task Force. He was a nine-year veteran of the Army. Cesar Dominguez also applied. He was a pastor of the Franklin Hill Foursquare Church, a former high school English teacher and a graduate of Leadership Yakima. Isidro Reynaga was another applicant. He was the owner of Royals Lounge and also a veteran of the Army. Mateo Arteaga was yet another applicant. He was the director of Educational Outreach Services at Central Washington University and also was president of the Hispanic Academic Achievers Program and the Mount Adams Foundation.

She was also a former member of the Washington State Hispanic Bar Association. Of note among the non-Hispanic applicants was Dave Ettl, a radio talk show host and program manager for KIT-AM radio as well as a member of the Aquatic Center Task Force.[108]

At the Council meeting held on Monday, December 29, 2008, the Yakima City Council voted four to two to appoint Sonia Rodriguez to the vacant position.[109] As reported by the Yakima Herald-Republic, "Rodriguez…is believed to be the first Latino to serve on the City Council in Yakima's 122-year history."[110] Mayor Dave Edler stated "'[w]e did something that was really important today…only time will tell.'"[111] The Herald Republic stated that "Edler…had openly campaigned for a Latino on the all-white council."[112] The paper continues that "[c]ouncil members said being Latino was one of several factors they like about Rodriguez, as much as the fact that she's young and female on a council that is mostly older and mostly male."[113] Councilmember McClure stated Rodriguez's Mexican American background "'was a factor…but there was no way I was going to let that be the only factor.'"[114] Councilmember Cawley stated that the most important aspect of her background that he took into account was that she was the owner of a small business. He did say, however, that "'[s]he'll be able to reach out to that demographic of the population [Latinos], but that wasn't a factor with my vote.'"[115] For her part, Rodriguez is reported to have stated that "she wants to run for office in November

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[108] Ibid. Ettl would late run and defeat Rodriguez for this seat on the Yakima City Council.
[109] "Council Finalist," YHR, December 30, 2008.
[110] Ibid.
[111] Ibid.
[112] Ibid.
[113] Ibid.
[114] Ibid.
[115] Ibid.

and hopes that she can help unite the Latino community in Yakima, which historically has lacked representation in public office and at City Hall."[116]

It was clear from a number of news reports that Rodriguez's ethnic background was a focus of attention. The Yakima Herald Republic referred to her as "an ethnic icebreaker."[117] In that same article the Herald reported that "Mayor Dave Edler…says that he's received nothing but kudos for the selection of a Latino, which he championed publicly." He stated, "'[s]he seems to understand the weight of being a Latina in this situation…I think she knows she's not going to solve that all by herself in this community.'"[118]

Rodriguez also publicly acknowledged her Hispanic background. She stated that she understood that one person could not speak for all Latinos because they do not all have the same views. However, she "is interested in giving voice to a community that has lived largely in the shadows in Yakima." She stated, "'[t]here are always going to be people who don't agree on certain things…But the one thing we should have as a common goal is political empowerment.'"[119]

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Rodriguez's appointment solicited a number of responses in letters to the editor that focused on her Hispanic background including many that insinuated that she was unqualified and was simply the beneficiary of a defective effort at affirmative action. For instance, in a letter entitled "Yakima Discrimination,"[120] the writer states:

> "The Yakima City Council and the Yakima Herald-Republic practice discrimination. Sonia Rodriguez says she was surprised she was selected for the City Council, but I predicted it. She was the only Hispanic female, and two council members had said the

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[116] Ibid.
[117] "Sonia Rodriguez bring a fresh perspective to Yakima City Council," YHR, January 4, 2009.
[118] Ibid.
[119] Ibid.
[120] "Yakima Discrimination," YHR, January 23, 2009.

> appointee should be Hispanic and female. I know nothing about her qualifications, but I do know why she was selected. White males need not have applied."[121]

Soon after the announcement of her selection, Rodriguez appeared at a "peace march" honoring civil rights activist Cesar Chavez.[122] The Yakima Herald-Republic stated that, "It was Chavez's philosophy of ordinary people making change that inspired Yakima's first Latino council member to apply for the job."[123] Councilmember Rodriguez stated at that rally that "'Cesar Chavez taught me about change. Change needs to happen and we need to instill that concept in our children…The Latino community suffers from a disconnect from the political power structure here in Yakima. We are not the ones who are making the decisions about the community, yet we make up 40 percent of our community.'"[124] It is apparent that Sonia Rodriguez was identified directly by the larger community, and by herself, with the growing Latino community in the City of Yakima.

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On April 9, 2009, Rodriguez officially began her campaign in an attempt to be the first Latina ever *elected* to the City Council in Yakima. She identified street gangs and economic development as two of the most important issues she wanted to continue to address on the Council.[125] Her role as an ethnic representative on the Council was again made very clear as indicated by the following statement appearing in the Yakima Herald Republic. It states that "[h]er selection—in a city where 38 percent of the residents are Hispanic—was championed by

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[121] Ibid.
[122] "Cesar Chavez march is Tuesday," YHR, March 28, 2009.
[123] "Rally honors Cesar Chavez," YHR, April 1, 2009.
[124] Ibid.
[125] "Rodriguez," YHR, April 10, 2009.

[Mayor] Edler as a victory for ethnic diversity and dismissed by others as a blatant example of affirmative action."[126]

On May 11, 2009, Dave Ettl, the AM radio talk show host, who lost an appointment to the City Council to Ms. Rodriguez, announced that he would challenge her in the upcoming election.[127]

Rodriguez made it clear that she was very interested in making sure that the City Council addressed issues of gun violence on the east side of the city where most Latinos live because this potentially affected all of the residents of Yakima. In response to the shooting of a 16 year-old boy and other gun related incidents, she stated, "'A lot of people might not care about issues facing the east side of Yakima because they don't live there. But gangs are spreading their criminal activity all over Yakima. It's not isolated here. Neighborhoods on the west side are being burglarized because gangs need to find a way to fund their criminal enterprises.'" Rodriguez continued to push the Council to take action to reduce gang-related violence. At a council meeting she used the term "'state of emergency'" and said that "'[i]t's out of control. Somebody's getting shot every day in this community.'"

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In describing Rodriguez's candidacy for the Council, the Yakima Herald Republic noted that "[s]ince her appointment in December, she has been subjected to put-downs – she was a feel-good affirmative action pick, that she's too soft-spoken, and that she's a liberal Democrat and trial lawyer who supports amnesty for illegal immigrants."[128] The article continues, "The characterizations seem to overshadow some of her stands on issues."[129] She proposed a code of ethics for the Council, the need to deal directly with gang violence, and had a clear position on

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[126] Ibid.
[127] "Dave Ettl to challenge Sonia Rodriguez for City Council seat," YHR, May 12, 2009.
[128] "Rodriguez – Yakima council candidate," YHR, August 5, 2009.
[129] Ibid.

the Fire Department's request for a paramedic program. Rodriguez stated that "[t]he digs about affirmative action 'takes away from all those other accomplishments. I'm also a mother, a lawyer, a homeowner, a business owner. I do bring a different perspective – not just because I'm a member of the Latino community but because of all those things.'"[130]

In the primary race, Rodriguez reported raising $13,589, including $7,000 in advertising value with Gap West Broadcasting, where Ettl worked. Ettl decided not to raise more than $5,000 so as not to have to identify donors.[131] Still, in the at-large primary Dave Ettl received 48 percent of the vote and Rodriguez only received 37 percent.[132]

The extent to which Ettl and Rodriguez differed on the need to pursue policies and practices that specifically addressed the needs and interests of Yakima's Latinos was apparent in a council candidate forum held by the Central Washington Hispanic Chamber of Commerce on October 12, 2009.[133] On the question of what could be done to increase the presence of Hispanics on the Yakima police force, Ettl stated, "'I don't think that we have to do any other thing than we're doing right now…It's not an ethnic thing to me. Qualifications are qualifications.'"[134] Sonia Rodriguez, by contrast, "disagreed, saying more could be done to recruit Latino police officers."[135]

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In the subsequent head to head contest, Ettl received 52% of the vote to Rodriguez's 47%. Rodriguez was the only City Council incumbent to lose her race. Rodriguez spent a total

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[130] Ibid.
[131] "Primarily, it's Lover and Ettl for Yakima City Council," YHR, August 19, 2009.
[132] Ibid.
[133] "Public safety dominates council forum," YHR, October 13, 2009.
[134] Ibid.
[135] Ibid.

of $29,303.25 in her effort to retain her council seat.[136] By contrast, Ettl reported spending only $7,349.85.

An article in the Yakima Herald Republic asked, "Why did Sonia Rodriguez lose her seat on the Yakima City Council when the other three incumbents won by huge margins? Was it the L word? Take your pick: liberal, Latino, lawyer."[137] Her opponent Ettl stated that she was seen as a "liberal do-gooder and that some of those voters were also offended with the way she was appointed in the first place."[138] He further commented, "'She was put forward as the ethnic candidate that (Mayor Dave) Edler wanted on the council…There might have been some backlash.'"[139] Rodriguez stated that the liberal label was not accurate and speculated that her loss in the election was due to her Hispanic heritage. She said, "'[i]s coming down hard on gang members liberal? Is putting prisoners to work liberal? You really have to wonder what's going on here. There has to be some other reason.'"[140] Councilmember Lover, described by the Herald Republic as "the council's leading conservative, agreed with Ettl that Rodriguez may have been victimized by a simmering backlash over the way she was appointed."[141] Lover continued, however, that he doubted that "race played a significant role."[142]

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The weight of evidence indicates that racial tensions pervaded Rodriguez's brief tenure on the city council, and especially her campaign to retain her seat. Although she attempted to position herself as an elected official who had interests beyond just representing the Latino community, it was very clear that there was great concern about the way that she initially gained

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[136] Washington State Public Disclosure Commission, www.pdc.wa.gov.
[137] "Conservatives say election was not race-based," YHR, November 6, 2009.
[138] Ibid.
[139] Ibid.
[140] Ibid.
[141] Ibid.
[142] Ibid.

her appointment on the Council, and especially the extent to which her appointment was driven by a desire to provide representation to the City of Yakima's Latino community. A majority of the voters of the City of Yakima, in the end, did not support her remaining on the City Council. Dr. Richard Engstrom's analysis of patterns of voting in this election reveal that there was substantial vote polarization between Whites/Caucasians and Latinos in this race.

2. Ben Soria, 2009.

On June 5, 2009, Ben Soria filed to oppose incumbent Councilman Bill Lover who was finishing his first term on the Council. Soria, a Latino, was soon to retire as the Superintendent of the Yakima Public Schools.[143] He received the endorsement of a number of prominent community leaders, including former City Councilman Neil McClure, Memorial Hospital Administrator Rick Linneweh, local real estate agent Bill Almon, and, most notably, Yakima Mayor Dave Edler. He also had support from the Teamsters local and the Yakima Firefighters Association.[144] Soria reported total campaign contributions in the primary of $8,778.[145] Lover, who was officially endorsed by the Republican Party as well as by State Representatives Charles Ross and Norm Johnson, former State Senator Alex Deccio, and County Commissioner Mike Leita,[146] reported total contributions of $9,310 in the at-large primary.[147]

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Among the advantages Soria had in the race were name recognition, accomplishments as superintendent including improved test scores and reduced drop out rates, and a successful vote on renewing a $114M bond for school renovations. He also was a finalist for recognition in 2005 as National Superintendent of the Year. With two additional candidates in the primary race,

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143 "Political Column," YHR, June 15, 2009.
144 "Primarily, it's Lover and Ettl for Yakima City Council," YHR, August 29, 2009.
145 Ibid.
146 "Council Race Offers Clear Choice Between Qualified Men," Yakima Valley Business Times (YVBT), July 31-August 14, 2009.
147 "Primarily, it's Lover and Ettl for Yakima City Council," YHR, August 29, 2009.

Lover received 54 percent of the vote and Soria placed second with 32 percent, and thus they would face each other in the general election.[148]

In characterizing the race between Lover and Soria, the Yakima Herald-Republic stated that Councilman Lover was "accessible and accountable" to his supporters, "[b]ut to his critics, he's become a partisan ideologue on a council immobilized by divisiveness."[149] Lover is reported to have said, "'If you like my conservative methods, I'm here for you again.'"[150] Lover was also very open about his endorsement and affiliation with the Republican Party, even though the Council race is nonpartisan. "His response has been to say, What's all the fuss? 'I've been a known Republican for a long time.'"[151]

Soria positioned himself as someone who wanted to address "challenges in Yakima's future." He stated, "'[w]hat I see in some council members is a lack of conviction that they know where we're going. I don't see passion about what we want this community to be…What I see is dealing with the flavor of the month.'" "Soria said improving Yakima's quality of life would be at the top of his to-do list. To him that means better and higher paying jobs, safer streets and more cultural, social and recreational amenities." His accomplishments as school superintendent were noted including encouraging more school administrators to get involved in community affairs.

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Despite Soria's professional experience, range of endorsements, and competitive campaign funding, he was unsuccessful in his bid to unseat incumbent Councilman Lover. Soria only received 35% of the citywide vote to Lover's 65%.[152] In the end, Soria would spend

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[148] "Primarily, it's Lover and Ettl for Yakima City Council," YHR, August 19, 2009.
[149] "There's more to Love than meets the political eye," YHR, October 20, 2009.
[150] Ibid.
[151] Ibid.
[152] "Yakima City Council election results," YHR, November 4, 2009.

$17,423.48 in his attempt to win election.[153] Lover reported spending a total of $18,866.65 on his campaign.[154] According to the Yakima Herald- Republic, "Soria, who is Latino, hinted Tuesday night that he believed ethnicity played a part in his defeat but he declined when directly asked to come out and say so. 'I wouldn't want to say that tonight because I wouldn't want people to think that I'm bitter,' he said. Soria conceded it was notable that Yakima's first Latino council member [Sonia Rodriguez] – in a city that is 37 percent Latino according to the most recent U.S. Census numbers – was appointed and then promptly ousted by the electorate. 'What does that say?' Soria said. 'It's certainly troublesome, I would say.'"[155] Again, Dr. Richard Engstrom's analysis of voting patterns reveals that this race was also characterized by substantial vote polarization between Whites and Hispanics.

What is clear in the assessments and characterizations of both the Rodriguez and the Soria races for city council is that despite one being a proven incumbent, another being a highly qualified former school superintendent, and each one raising a competitive war chest to support their respective campaigns, neither Latina/o candidate was successful in receiving a majority of the votes in the City of Yakima.

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3. Rogelio Montes, 2011.

On June 6, 2011, Rogelio Montes was the first candidate to file for the council seat being vacated by Mayor David Edler, who decided not to run for reelection. Montes filed for the District 4 position.[156] In reporting on his candidacy, the Yakima Herald Republic noted that "Montes has been active in working for immigration reform and helped organize several of the

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[153] Washington State Public Disclosure Commission, www.pdc.wa.gov.
[154] Ibid.
[155] "A good night for conservatives in Yakima County," YHR, November 4, 2009.
[156] "Mostly incumbents file on first day," YHR, June 7, 2011.

annual May Day immigration marches."[157] A number of those marches had occurred in 2006 in protest of House Resolution 4437, known as the Sensenbrenner Bill, that proposed making unauthorized status in the United States a criminal felony.[158] Montes worked for the Farm Worker Pesticide Project. He "has lived in Yakima since 1994 [and] said he wants to bring a stronger voice to the council on behalf of the district."[159] He stated, "'[w]e need better representation, which we don't have now.'"[160] "He added he would try to bring all segments of the community to work together and avoid creating divisions."[161] His opponents for this district position were Sara Bristol, a small business owner, and Richard Marcley, who worked at the Department of Ecology for the State of Washington.

Among the issues discussed during the campaign was a proposal to change the way that councilmembers were elected to single-member districts that was referred to earlier in this report. Candidate Marcley supported this proposal "as a way to bring more ethnic diversity on the council."[162] Montes also supported the redistricting proposal, stating that "it's important to have a Latino voice on the all-Anglo council."[163] He continued, "'I'm a regular worker,'" "contrasting himself to the higher-profile Latino candidates of past years."[164] Bristol, by contrast, was not sure about the proposal. "She said she [wa]s skeptical whether it would lead to more candidates, and that while better Latino representation is needed on the council, it's not

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[157] Ibid.
[158] "Marchers appeal for fairness," YHR, April 3, 2006; "Demonstrate, don't disrupt at rally," YHR, April 25, 2006; "I-966 supporters irked by petitions that disappeared," YHR, May 18, 2007.
[159] "Four-way race develops for Edler's vacating seat," YHR, June 11, 2011.
[160] Ibid.
[161] Ibid.
[162] "Three political newcomers seek Yakima City Council seat," YHR, July 31, 2011.
[163] Ibid.
[164] Ibid.

clear to her whether districting is the best way to get there. Retaining the current three at-large seats seems better than a full switch to district-based council members."[165]

At the end of the primary election, Bristol received 56% of the votes cast to Marcley's 26%. Montes was third, having received 221 votes, or 16%. As the Yakima Herald-Republic wrote, "Montes becomes the third Latino in recent years to lose an election bid for the council."[166] Montes, however, was not bitter about his defeat. He indicated that "he would keep working to encourage other Latinos to participate in the electoral process and will consider seeking appointment to a city committee to further his involvement in local government. Regarding the selection of a Latino candidate, 'I think it will happen soon,' he said."[167] Marcley admitted that Montes had "out campaigned him."[168] Marcley did not receive any campaign donations and Montes received $725. Marcley said, "'If things were fair in the world, Rogelio would be the candidate.'"[169] Dr. Richard Engstrom's analysis again revealed that polarization between White and Hispanic voters occurred in this race.

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The defeats of Sonia Rodriguez and Ben Soria in 2009, and the defeat of Rogelio Montes in 2011, reflect that even the most viable Latino candidates have been unable to win election to the Yakima City Council. It is also the case that during each of their campaigns, the issue of their Hispanic origin was openly and publicly discussed. This was especially the case in the campaign of Sonia Rodriguez, where her initial appointment was linked to the Yakima City Council practicing affirmative action to increase Latino presence on the Council.[170] These three

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[165] Ibid.
[166] "Bristol, Marcley will face off in November for council seat," YHR, August 17, 2011.
[167] Ibid.
[168] Ibid.
[169] Ibid.
[170] Further evidence of the lack of support received by Latino candidates in the City of Yakima from White voters was evident in a recent race for the Washington State Supreme Court between

campaigns serve as evidence to support the conclusion that Senate Factors 6 and 7 have appeared in recent elections to the Yakima City Council.

4. Yakima City Council Members Tend Not to Live in the Parts of Town that Have the Largest Latino Populations.

The lack of representation of Latinos on the Yakima City Council is further exacerbated by the lack of election of councilmembers, regardless of racial background, who live in a predominantly Latino neighborhood.

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sitting Supreme Court Justice Steven Gonzalez, a Latino, and his opponent Bruce Danielson. Gonzalez had the endorsement of the leading newspaper in the Yakima Valley including the Yakima Herald Republic (August 1, 2012), the Wenatchee World (July 7, 2012), and the Tri-City Herald (July 20, 2012). His opponent did not have the endorsement of a single newspaper. Moreover, Gonzalez was endorsed by all of his fellow Supreme Court Justices, 250 other judges across the state, and was the only candidate endorsed by both Rob McKenna, Democratic candidate for Governor Jay Inslee, as well as his Republican challenger Rob McKenna. He received a rating of "exceptionally well qualified" by eight law groups and "well qualified" by three others. His opponent was not ranked by these groups. Gonzalez campaigned actively for the position and his opponent did not campaign at all. Nonetheless, Danielson received 63.9% of the vote in Yakima County when Gonzalez only received 35.5%. In fact, Danielson received a higher percent of the vote in Yakima County than did Republican gubernatorial candidate Rob McKenna who received 50.1% of the vote. Yakima County Elections Division, http://www.yakimacounty.us/vote/English/Returns/2012primary.pdf. Engstrom's analysis reveals that there was significant vote polarization between Whites and Latinos in the Gonzalez-Danielson election.

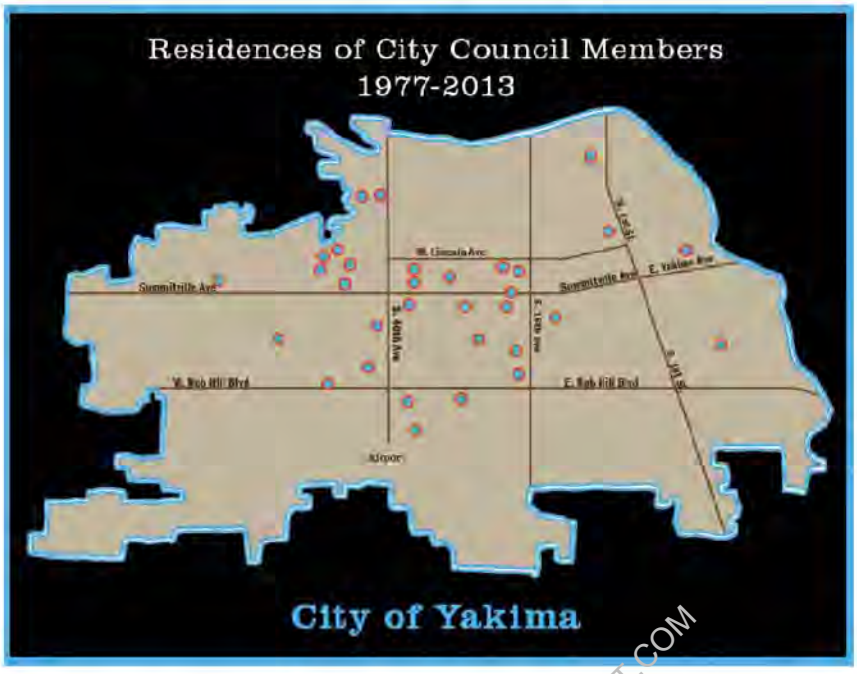

Figure 1. Residence of City Council Members, 1977- 2013

As Figure 1 reveals, the vast majority of councilmembers live on the westside of the City of Yakima where very few Latinos live. This results in the interests of the westside having more representation that the interests of the eastside. As Figure 1 illustrates, that of the 32 members of the Yakima City Council who served between 1977 and 2013, 84.4% lived west of S. 16th Ave., an area of the city that is predominantly non-Latino. Only five councilmembers, 15.6%, have lived east of S. 16th Ave., where most Latinos live. The overwhelming majority of people who have served on the Yakima Council over the last thirty-six years, at the time that they served on the Council, lived in sections of the City that were predominantly White.

B. Elections Since 1976 Were Held in a Manner That Violated Section 203.

In 2004, the Attorney General of the United States filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Washington, Yakima Division, alleging that Yakima

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County was in violation of Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.[171] The complaint alleged that Yakima County had failed to provide "effective election-related materials, information, and/or assistance in Spanish to limited English proficient Latino citizens as required by Section 203." Specifically, the Complaint alleged that the County had:

a. "Failed to provide complete and accurate Spanish translations of all materials produced in English and provided to the public…

b. Failed to provide effective Spanish-language assistance at county offices and polling places regarding election related issues;

c. Failed to publish Spanish-language materials in a timely fashion; and

d. Failed to publish Spanish language materials and information about Spanish-language assistance in a manner accessible to limited English proficient Spanish-speaking voters."[172]

On September 3, 2004, a Consent Decree[173] was issued in the case to resolve the alleged violations. The Decree noted that Yakima County was designated a jurisdiction subject to the requirements of Section 203 for persons of Spanish heritage in 1976, and that it was again so designated by the Director of the Census in 2002.[174] According to the Decree, "The named defendant parties (hereinafter 'Yakima County') do not admit to the allegations of the complaint. Yakima County, however, does share with the United States a mutual interest to implement procedures that will protect the rights of Spanish-speaking voters to participate fully in the electoral process in compliance with the Voting Rights Act and the United States Constitution,

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[171] *United States of America v. Yakima County; Corky Mattingly, Yakima County Auditor, Jim Lewis, Ronald Gamache, and Jesse Palacios, County Commissioners,* CV-04-3072-LRS, July 6, 2004.
[172] Complaint CV-04-3072-LRS, July 6, 2004, pp. 3-4.
[173] Consent Decree, *United States of America v. Yakima County; Corky Mattingly, Yakima County Auditor, Jim Lewis, Ronald Gamache, and Jesse Palacios, County Commissioners,* CV-04-3072-LRS, September 3, 2004.
[174] Ibid.

and therefore, Yakima County agrees to implement fully the terms of this consent decree for enforcement of all applicable laws."[175]

This determination suggests that it is possible, if not likely, that all city council elections held in the City of Yakima over a 28-year period were not in compliance with the Voting Rights Act. This failure to comply with an essential provision of the Voting Rights Act worked to the disadvantage of Latino voters in these elections who would have benefitted from registration, election assistance, information, and other election-related materials being made available in Spanish over that entire period of time. They would have specifically benefitted from having bilingual assistance during processes of registration and voting.

The Consent Decree required that all subsequent elections in Yakima County, which would include all city elections, provide "[t]ranslation of election-related materials…[d]issemination of Spanish language information…Spanish [l]anguage [a]ssistance…[a] [p]rogram coordinator…[an] [a]dvisory [g]roup…[and an] [e]valuation of the plan."[176] The Consent Decree also required the appointment of federal examiners and observers.[177] The Consent Decree was to remain in effect until December 31, 2006.

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While Yakima County was responsible for implementing Yakima City elections, to the failure to comply with Section 203 requirements is further evidence of voting practices and procedures related to Senate Factor 3, in that the lack of implementation of provisions of Section 203 "tend to enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group," in this case Spanish-speaking Hispanic citizens.

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[175] Ibid, p. 4.
[176] Ibid, pp. 5-14.
[177] Ibid, p. 15.

C. Continuing Socio-Demographic Disparities Between Latinos and Whites in Yakima.

Examination of the Census data reveals that there exist significant socio-demographic disparities between Whites and Hispanics along a number of specific dimensions that affect each groups' ability to participate effectively in politics. In all instances of the data examined, Hispanics are at a disadvantage relative to Whites. The reason these disparities are cited among the Senate Factors is because of the way lower levels of education, income, wealth, and employment are reflective of a history of discrimination and serve to hinder the capacity of the members of a group to participate fully in the electoral process.[178] As is apparent in the data revealed in Table 2, Hispanics have significant and persistent low levels of educational attainment, income, health insurance, and employment.

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Table 2. White and Hispanic Socio-demographic Disparities, City of Yakima, WA, 1990-2010

	1990			2000			2010		
	White	Hispanic		White	Hispanic		White	Hispanic	
High School Graduate	28.6	13.0		29.4	18.5		27.4	17.0	
Bachelors Degree Or More	18.2	4.6		19.9	4.6		26.3	5.3	
Median Household Income	$23,292	$16,803		$31,584	$24,229		$43,248	$26,991	
Unemployment Rate	7.1	25.3		4.3	13.6		7.3	8.9	
Home Ownership	*	*		58.6	38.0		63.1	45.6	

[178] The relationship between lower socio-economic status and education and lower rates of participation in voting is a well-accepted conclusion in political science research. See, for example, Sidney Verba, Kay Schlozman, and Henry E. Brady, *Voice and Equality: Civic Voluntarism in American Politics,* Harvard University Press (1995); and Larry M. Bartels, *Unequal Democracy: The Political Economy of the New Gilded Age,* Princeton University Press (2008).

	1990			2000			2010		
No health Insurance	*	*		*	*		13.1	34.9	

Source: All data are derived from relevant Census years.
* Denotes that data are not available.

Differences in educational attainment are significant across the twenty-year time period examined. In 1990, 28.6% of whites had at least attained high school graduation in their formal education whereas only 13% of Hispanics had, a difference of 15.6 percentage points. That difference is maintained in 2000 when the difference is 10.9 percentage points and even remains in 2010 with a difference of 10.4 percentage points. These differences in educational attainment are even more dramatic when one examines the percentage of each group that has attained a bachelor's degree or higher. In 1990, 18.2% of Whites had completed university education, whereas it was only 4.6% for Hispanics. There was a 13.6 percentage point difference between the two groups. Stated differently, in 1990 just under four times as many Whites had attained a college education as compared to Hispanics. Further examination of Table 2 reveals that this difference increases to 14.8 percentage points in 2000 and grows even further to 21.0 percentage points in 2010. In 2010 just under five times more Whites have a college education than Hispanics in the City of Yakima.

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Given these differences in educational attainment, it is not surprising that there are also dramatic disparities between Whites and Hispanics in median household income. In 1990, Whites had a median household income of $23,292 whereas Hispanics had a median household income of only $16,803. This results in a disparity of $6,489. That disparity grew in 2000 to a difference of $7,355. It grew even further in 2010 to a difference of $16,257. On the average, in 2010, Hispanic median household income was only 62.4% of White median household income.

Socio-demographic disparities also exist regarding rates of unemployment, home ownership, and health insurance coverage. In 1990 the Census reported a dramatic difference in the civilian unemployment rate between Whites and Hispanics of 18.2 percentage points. Probably due to seasonal unemployment, it was reported that 25.3% of Hispanics were unemployed, whereas the figure was only 7.1% for Whites. The difference in unemployment rates shrunk considerably in 2000, but was still substantial at 9.3 percentage points and was reduced further to 1.2 percentage points in 2010. There are considerable disparities in homeownership rates. Whereas 58.6% of Whites reported owning their homes in 2000, the ownership rate for Hispanics is much lower at only 38%, a disparity of 20.6 percentage points. This disparity remains substantial in 2010 at 17.5 percentage points, with 63.1% of Whites owning their homes and only 45.6% of Hispanics doing so.

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In 2010, the Census asked a question about whether or not individuals had health insurance. There is a dramatic disparity between Whites and Hispanics in this regard. Only 13.1% of Whites report not having health insurance whereas over one-third, 34.9%, of Hispanics indicate that they do not have health insurance. There is a disparity between the two groups of 21.8 percentage points.

These socio-demographic disparities in education, household income, home ownership, and health insurance are consistent with Senate Factor 5 and, at present, serve to hinder the ability of Hispanics to participate effectively in the political process.

D. The City of Yakima's Lack of Responsiveness to Needs and Interests of Latinos.

In this section I discuss clear instances where policies and practices pursued by the City of Yakima demonstrate a lack of responsiveness to the needs of Yakima's Latino community. This lack of responsiveness is fully consistent with the lack of representation of those who would be likely to advocate for Latino interests on the Yakima City Council.

1. Patterns of Municipal Employment.

Among the clearest patterns of the responsiveness of a local government to its citizenry is the extent to which the ethnic and racial distribution of its workforce is consistent with the ethnic racial distribution of its population. Employment in local government has long been an important first step to upward mobility for working class populations. Moreover, because much of the work of local government involves direct interactions with the public, a workforce that approximates the cultural and linguistic diversity of its residents is more likely to be able to meet the diverse needs of its population. Additionally, a municipal workforce that reflects the diversity of its residents at its highest levels of authority also sends a clear signal to the citizenry that it provides leadership opportunities to individuals of all ethnic and racial backgrounds.

I examined data reported by the City of Yakima to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in its biannual EEO-4 Reports.[179] These data are displayed in Table 3. What is most evident in these data is that for the period 2005-2011, there is a clear and persistent disparity in the municipal workforce between Whites and Hispanics. There are far more Whites at all levels of city employment, but especially at the highest levels of authority. Substantial presence of Hispanics in the City's workforce never approaches their percent of the population, estimated at 33.7% in 2000 and 41.3% in 2010. Moreover, the data also reveal that there is relatively little gain in the presence of Hispanics in the city's workforce over the last 7 years.

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[179] It is stated on the website of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission that "Under Public Law 88-352, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, all State and local governments that have 15 or more employees are required to keep records and to make such reports to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as are specified in the regulations of the Commission… As stated above, the filing of Report EEO-4 is required by law; *it is not voluntary*. Under Section 709 (c) of Title VII, the Attorney General of the United Stated may compel a jurisdiction to file this report by obtaining an order from a United States District Court." http://www.eeoc.gov/employers/eeo4survey/e4instruct.cfm.

The greatest presence of Hispanics is at the levels of paraprofessionals, administrative support, and service maintenance. There is the least presence of Hispanics at the three highest levels of officials and administrators, professionals, and technicians. In none of these categories do Hispanics have a presence that is beyond single digits.

Table 3. Patterns of Municipal Employment, City of Yakima, 2005-2011

	2005			2007			2009			2011	
	Whites	Hispanics		Whites	Hispanics		Whites	Hispanics		Whites	Hispanics
Officials & Administrators	36	3		34	4		25	2		29	2
Professionals	56	2		53	0		25	0		25	0
Technicians	112	10		89	7		63	3		60	2
Protective Service Workers	112	27		120	32		10 (?)	1 (?)		9 (?)	0 (?)
Paraprofessionals	18	3		17	4		18	7		21	7
Administrative Support	62	15		65	17		28	7		25	6
Skilled & Craft Workers	56	4		51	4		30	2		34	2
Service Maintenance	73	17		89	18		46	8		38	7
TOTAL	525	81		518	86		245	30		241	26

Source: City of Yakima EEO-4 Reports for relevant years.
Data for protective service workers in 2009 and 2011 seems incorrect as reported by the City.

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The substantial underrepresentation of Hispanics in municipal employment in the City of Yakima is further displayed in Figures 2-9. Despite the substantial growth in the Latino population, the workforce of the City of Yakima remains overwhelmingly White. The employment disparities in administrators, professionals, and technicians are stark; 80-90% of all city employees in these high level categories are White, while the presence of Latinos across these three job classifications ranges from 0 to a maximum of only 10%. For the years 2005 and 2007 when data on protective service workers seems valid, just over 70% of all officers were

White and only 20% at most were Latino. Interestingly, the greatest disparities in municipal employment are in the category of skilled craft workers; Latinos are always under 10% of those in this group. Once again, Hispanics have their greatest presence among paraprofessionals, administrative supporter workers, and service and maintenance workers. Disparities between Whites and Hispanics are, however, still substantial, always reaching at least 40%.

Latinos have not had substantial access to city employment across all job categories and especially among the City of Yakima's highest levels. This shows a lack of responsiveness on the part of the City and also is evidence of Senate Factor 5 by showing the likely existence of discrimination in employment.

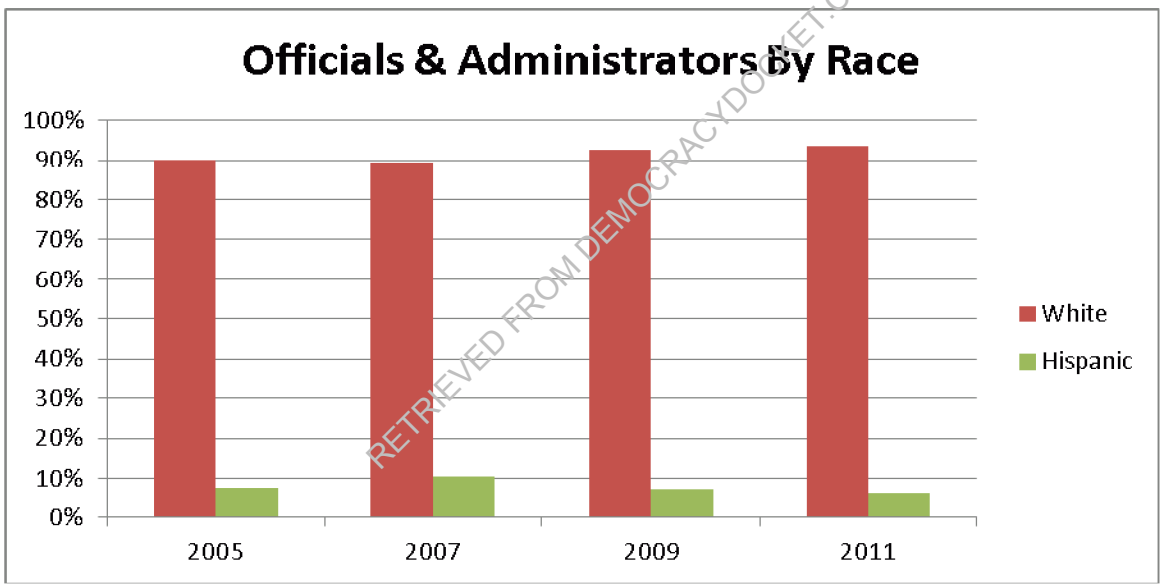

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Figure 2. Officials and Administrators by Race, 2005-2011

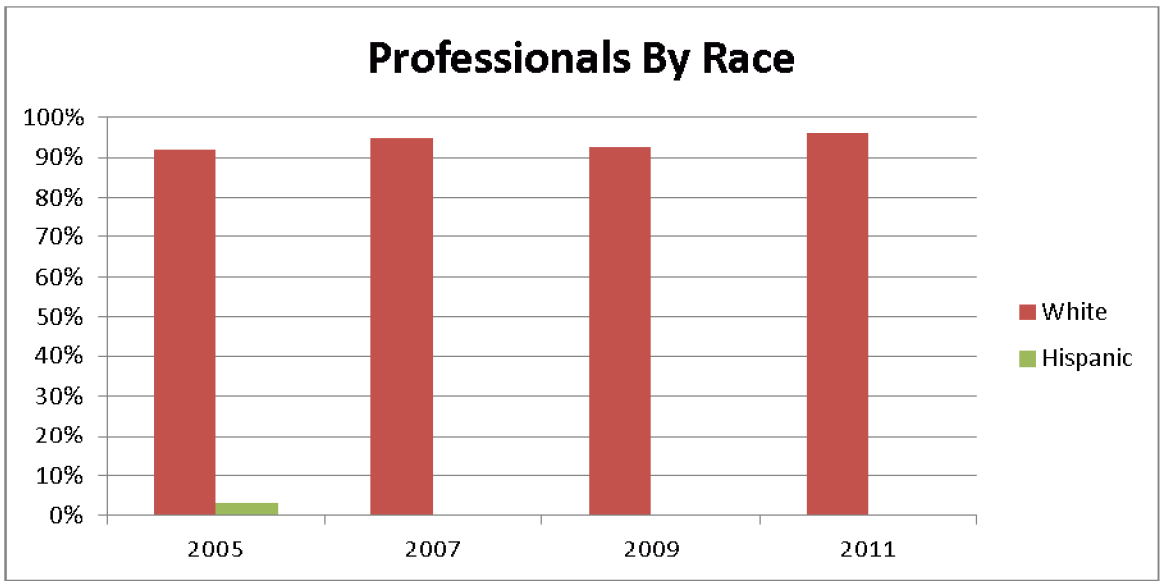

Figure 3. Professionals by Race, 2005-2011

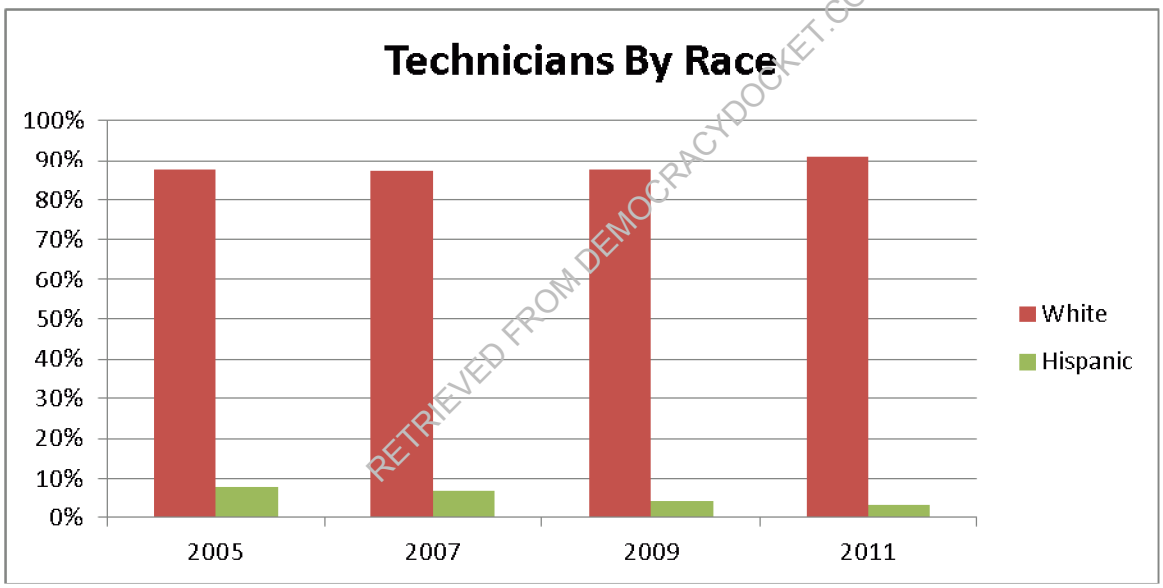

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Figure 4. Technicians by Race, 2005-2011

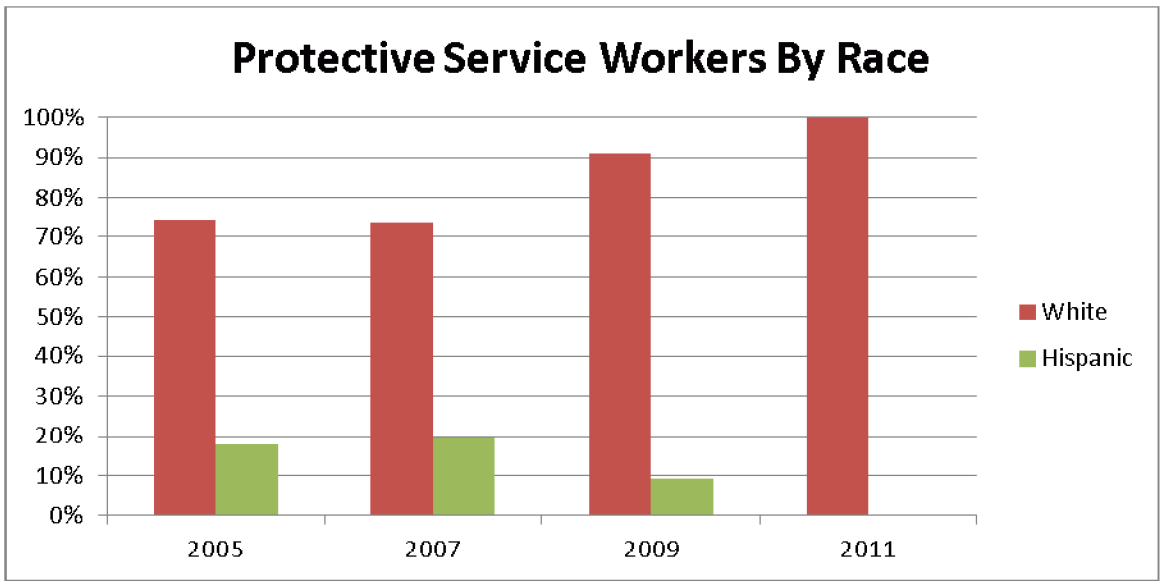

Figure 5. Protective Service Workers by Race,2005-2011
Data for 2009 and 2011, as reported by the City of Yakima, seems incorrect.

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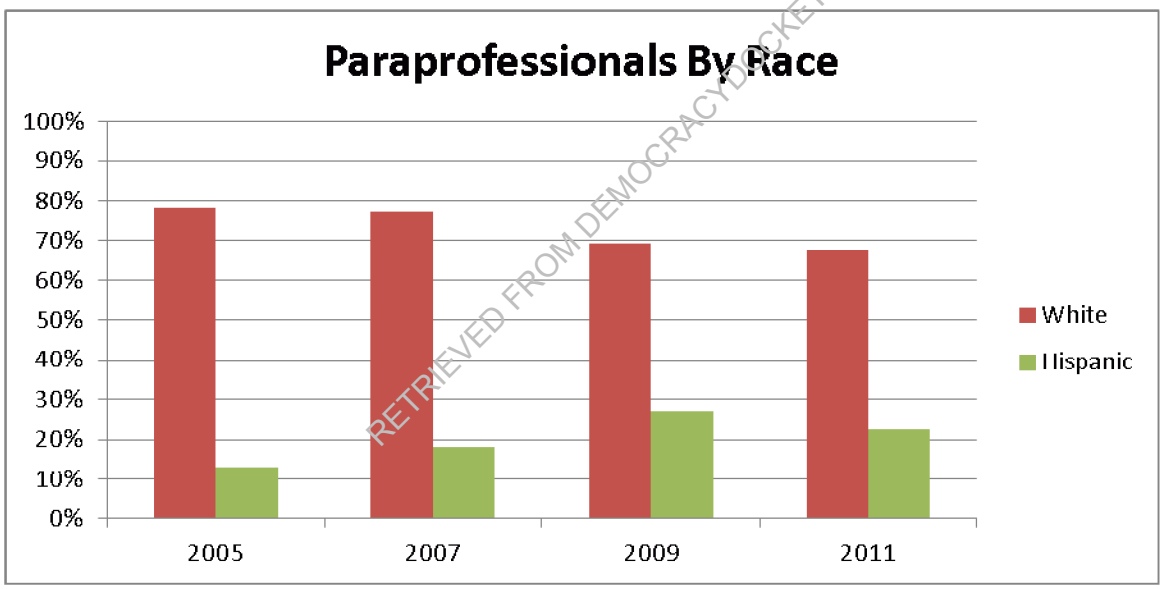

Figure 6. Paraprofessionals by Race, 2005-2011

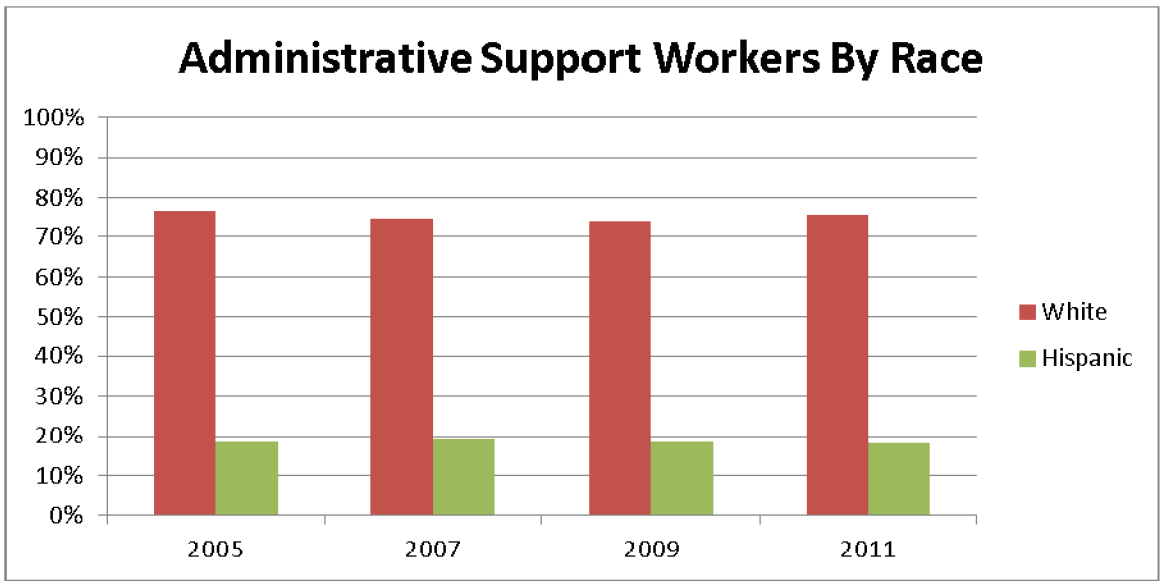

Figure 7. Administrative Support by Race, 2005-2011

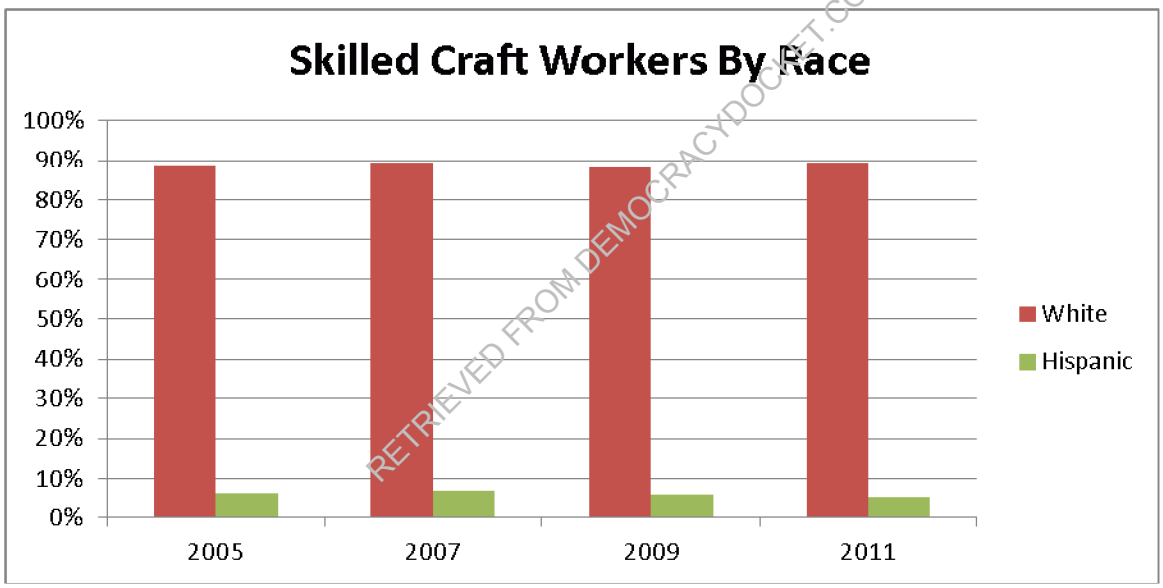

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Figure 8. Skilled Craft Workers by Race, 2005-2011

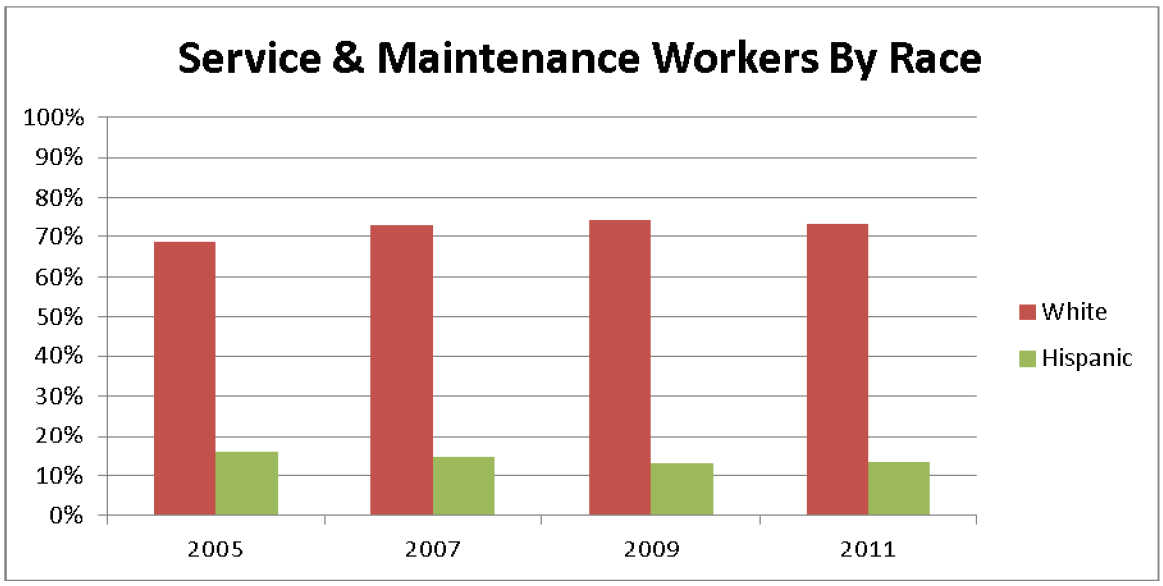

Figure 9. Service and Maintenance Workers by Race, 2005-2011

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2. Appointments to Boards and Commissions.

Yet another measure of the responsiveness of a city government to its residents is the extent to which appointment to city boards and commissions reflect the ethnic and racial diversity of its residents. Boards and commissions largely serve in advisory roles to the City Council and City administration, although some can have significant decision-making authority. They are designed to broaden the range of information available to city leaders to help them make more informed decisions regarding many different aspects of policy making. By contrast, when appointments to boards and commissions are not reflective of the diversity of residents and related interests in the city, it can be a clear signal that city leaders are not interested in the perspectives of subsets of the city's population.

The City produced a listing of all persons who had served on city boards and commissions from 1976 to the 2013. We used the Department of Justice's index of Spanish surnames to identify the presence of Hispanics on these boards and commissions. The results of our analysis are presented in Figure 10.

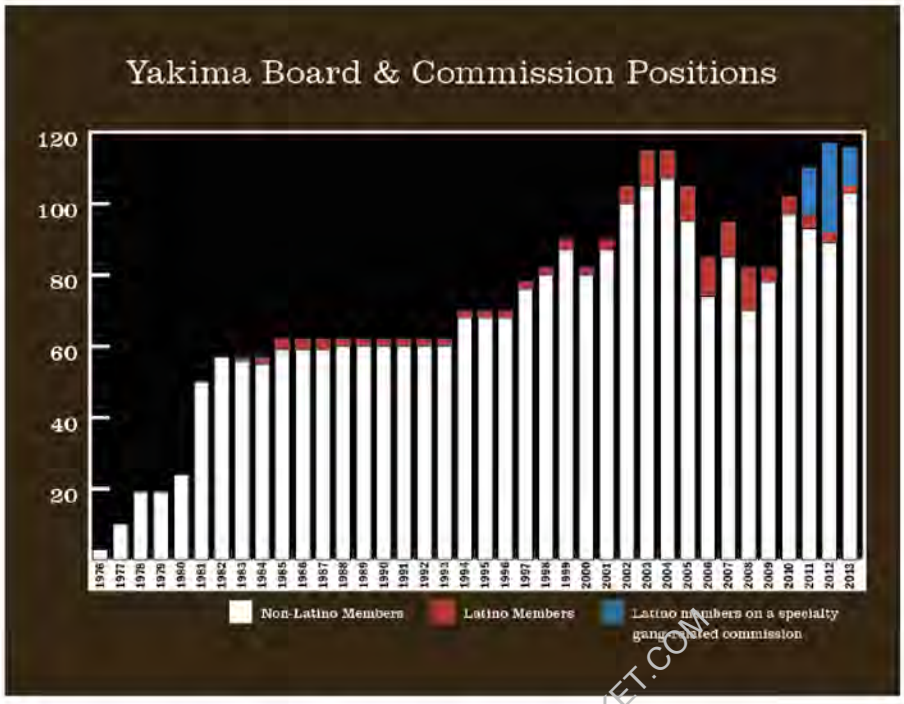

Figure 10. Annual Summary of Appointments to Boards and Commissions, 1976-2013

What is most evident in Figure 10 is that very few Hispanics have been chosen to serve on boards and commissions in the City of Yakima across the thirty-seven year period examined. There were no Latinos serving on any of the City's boards or commissions between 1976-1982. The percentage of Latinos serving was minimal from 1983-2001, ranging from 1.2% (1 of 57) of all those appointed to 3.3% (3 of 90). Hispanics have a minimal presence until 2002 when their presence increased to 6.5% (7 of 107), and 2008 when their presence increased significantly to 18.3% (15 of 82). However, by 2011, Hispanics serving on boards and commissions had declined to 13.7%, and if one separates out all those serving on a gang related committee it drops to 8.8% (9 of 102). In 2012, 22.9% of those serving were Hispanics, but if one again just examines those who were not serving on a gang related committee, it drops to 6.4% (7 of 109). In the current year 2013, only 10.1% of all persons serving on boards and commissions were Latino, and if one removes persons serving a gang-related committee it drops to 5.5% (6 of 109).

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Latinos have not been chosen to serve on the City's boards and commissions in substantial numbers. However, Latinos have been chosen to serve on gang-related committees, suggesting that the City views Latino participation as limited to those committees that very directly deal with what many consider to be problems the Latino population brings to the community. They are, therefore, limited in their opportunities to provide advice to City leaders. This helps us further understand the limited policy responsiveness of the City of Yakima to Latinos and their interests.

3. Public Parks.

Among the most important services that can be provided by a city to all of its residents is its public parks. These are places where children can play, families can celebrate special occasions, and neighbors can get to know one another. I examined the quality, maintenance, amenities, and programming available at the City of Yakima's public parks. It is evident that parks on the Westside of town are larger than those on the Eastside, amenities on Westside parks are better than those on Eastside parks, and programming by the City's Department of Parks and Recreation is noticeably greater at parks on the Westside than those on the Eastside. Most Hispanics live on the eastside of Yakima and are therefore more likely to use the parks closer to their homes.

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Figure 11 provides a graphical characterization of the difference in acreage moving from parks located in the far west of the City, where most Whites live, to parks located on the far east, where most Hispanics live.[180] What is apparent is that westside parks have noticeably more acreage than do parks on the eastside. There is, of course some variation, however, there is no doubt that more public park space has been made available in the westside of the City as

[180] City of Yakima, 2012-2017 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan, Ch. 3, Park Inventory, pp. 15-23.

compared to the eastside of the city. Figure 12 provides a summary of the difference in acreage of parks between the westside and the eastside.

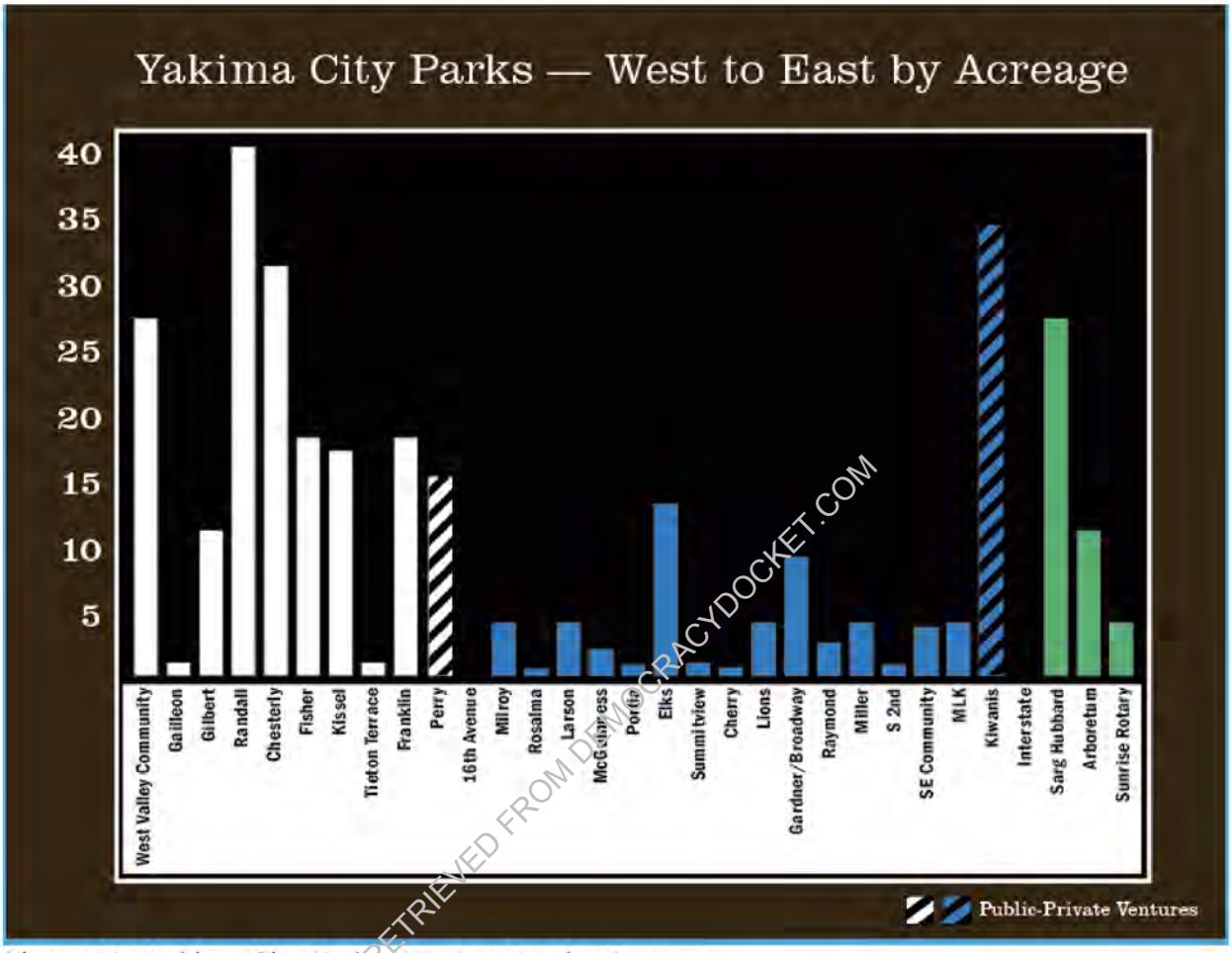

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Figure 11. Yakima City Parks, West to East by Acreage

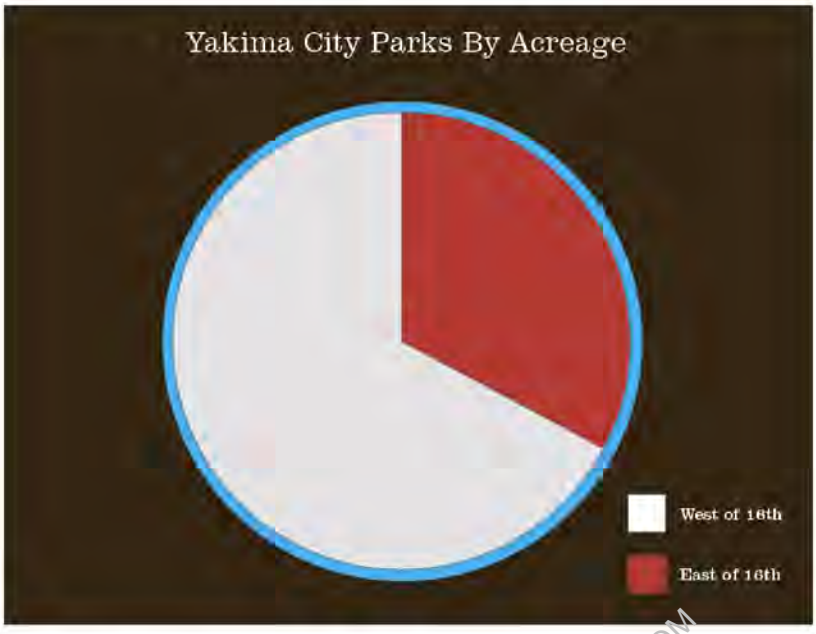

Figure 12. Summary of Yakima City Parks by Acreage

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I also examined the equipment, other amenities, and programming that were available at Yakima parks.[181] The quality of equipment and facilities are better in the parks on the westside as compared to those on the eastside. The availability of benches, tables, tennis court nets, and other amenities was also noticeably better on the westside as compared to the eastside. It is especially apparent that programming for both families and children at many of the parks on the westside is much more substantial than what was available on the eastside.

Kiwanis Park is a joint public-private facility owned in part by the City of Yakima. It is located on the eastside and has among the most beautiful softball fields in the entire city. It is the case, however, that most of the park is not open to the general public. Most of the fields at Kiwanis are available only by reservation, and groups must pay a fee to use them. Various leagues and groups, some from outside Yakima, use this facility more than do residents of the eastside.

[181] Winter/Spring 2013 Program Guide, Yakima Parks and Recreation.

4. Claims Brought Against the City.

a. *Wilfred and Karen Murphy, et al. v. City of Yakima.*[182]

In April 1999, residents in an area on the eastside of Yakima filed a class action lawsuit against the City of Yakima for the "[n]oxious and persistent odors, gases, fumes and other contaminants [that] have been released from the City of Yakima's Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility ('Wastewater Facility') and the adjacent Industrial Sprayfields, which is located at 2220 East Viola Street, in Yakima, Washington." The Complaint alleged that "[t]he odors, gases, and fumes or other contaminants are interfering with the use and enjoyment of plaintiffs' and class members' property, have substantially impaired the value of their property, and are causing adverse effects upon the environment in which the plaintiffs and class members reside or have resided."[183]

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The City of Yakima was aware of the complaints least since 1995, when a petition signed by 278 persons who lived close to the Wastewater Facility presented a petition to the City Council in September of that year.[184] The cover letter to the petition stated that "[t]he practice of sludge dumping by the Waste Treatment Plant, creates an unbearable stench that permeates an area of about fifty-six square blocks, extending north past the fairgrounds and south into Union Gap, contaminating parts of the Greenway [an area that runs along the Yakima River] as well. As a result, many people in the area have suffered not only mere displeasure or even discomfort, but acute physical illness. A significant percentage of the local population is elderly, disabled and or on a low or fixed income, and their options are limited."[185] The letter continues, "[t]hey cannot afford the luxury of air conditioning, and depend on open windows and screen doors for

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[182] *Murphy, et al. vs. City of Yakima*, Yakima Superior Court Cause No. 99 2 00611 8.
[183] Ibid, p. 2.
[184] Ibid, p. 3.
[185] Ibid.

adequate ventilation. When fresh sludge is dumped, the elderly often suffer with vomiting. Those with respiratory problems are confined indoors, with the door and windows closed against the rank odor."[186]

The City of Yakima settled this case on November 21, 2003, for the sum of $13,000,000, with $7,000,000 to be distributed among the class members.[187] The two representative plaintiffs whose signatures were on the settlement agreement were Martin and Karen Cuevas. The Settlement also required that full notice to all class members be issued in Spanish, that a special meeting to announce the settlement and inform all affected parties who might be members of the class be held at St. Joseph Catholic Church, and that translators be available at the meeting.[188] The size of the settlement is indicative of the harm done to the residents of the Eastside, including many Hispanics. Although in settling the case the City did not admit any wrongdoing, the history of the case demonstrates very limited responsiveness by the City to the residents in the Eastside over a substantial period of time.

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b. *Tony Ramos v. The City of Yakima Police Department.*[189]

Former Yakima City police officer Tony Ramos sued the City of Yakima in 2001 for racial discrimination. He alleged that "Hispanics and other racial minority officers of the Defendant Yakima Police Department hierarchy are investigated more thoroughly and disciplined more severely than non-racial minority officers when allegations of misconduct of any shape or form are levied;…that on many specific occasions Caucasian officers and supervisors have received little or no negative attention or discipline when meritorious

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[186] Ibid.
[187] Ibid, Appendix C, Settlement Agreement, p. 39.
[188] *Wilfred y Karen Murphy, esposo y esposa, et al., v. Ciudad de Yakima v. Ciudad de Union Gap,* Corte Superior del Estado de Washington para el Condado de Yakima, No. 99 2 00611 8, "Aviso Publicado del Acuerdo Propuesto Final y el Plan de Distribución."
[189] *Tony Ramos v. The City of Yakima Police Department* No. CY-01-3040-FVS.

accusations are leveled at them, while Hispanics and other racial minority officers are thoroughly investigated and disciplined following even trivial and unfounded allegations;…when Caucasian officers are disciplined, it is at a reduced level than the discipline meted out to Hispanic officers for the same or similar type of violations;…[the City of Yakima Police Department] created and helped to foster an extremely hostile work environment against Hispanic police officers and personnel." He further alleged that he was advised that "Spanish speaking police officers should not speak Spanish to one another in the workplace and if caught doing so would be reprimanded; [and the City of Yakima Police Department] allowed Plaintiff's physical well-being to be threatened without taking Plaintiff's concerns seriously." The complaint continued: "Defendants failed and refused to investigate a threatening letter left in Plaintiff's workplace mailbox and told Plaintiff that an unidentifiable fingerprint would not be compared to those found on the offensive/threatening correspondence;…Defendants' conduct evidences a patterns of racial discrimination, which has been used to deny him and other racial minorities of the Yakima Police Department promotional opportunities or career enhancement positions within the Yakima Police Department;…[and] that discriminatory and racially derogatory comments were made directly to or in presence of Plaintiff without repercussions to the offender."[190] Prior to filing the lawsuit he EEOC investigated the allegations and found that the Yakima Police Department had discriminated against Mr. Ramos.[191] The City of Yakima settled the claim for $350,000.[192]

These two cases serve as further evidence of the limited responsiveness of the City of Yakima to the needs and interests of its Latino residents.

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[190] Ibid.
[191] "EEOC backs fired Yakima officer," YHR, November 28, 2000.
[192] "$350,000 sought for Fired Officer," YHR, December 20, 2000.

V. Conclusion

My analysis of racial and ethnic relations in the City of Yakima allows me to reach five conclusions. One, I find clear and consistent evidence that contentious and combative race relations exist between Whites and Latinos in Yakima. These race relations are grounded in labor relations in Yakima's agricultural production. Moreover, these contentious and combative race relations have remained over time and continue to be present in the City of Yakima with direct implications for voting and policy making in the City of Yakima. Two, the use of at-large elections to choose all members of the Yakima City Council has directly contributed to the Latino population's difficulty in electing a representative of their choice to the Council, consistent with Senate Factors 3 and 7. Three, I find evidence that Latino ethnicity was an important part of electoral campaigns when Latino candidates were running for the Council, consistent with Senate Factor 6. This was especially the case in the race of Sonia Rodriguez, but also appeared in the races of Ben Soria and Rogelio Montes. Four, I found clear and consistent evidence that Latinos in Yakima City continue to have significant socio-demographic disparities relative to Whites that result in their having more difficulty in participating in the political process, consistent with Senate Factor 5. Five, I found clear and consistent evidence of the lack of policy responsiveness by the City of Yakima to the needs and interests of Latinos in the areas of municipal employment, appointments to boards and commissions, and public parks. Evidence of lack of policy responsiveness also appears in the operation of its wastewater treatment facility and the conduct of city elections that were not in compliance with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act. All of this evidence is consistent with additional information that is noted among the Senate factors.

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/s **Luis Fraga**
University of Washington

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 18: AFFIDAVIT OF SUSAN SOTO PALMER IN SUPPORT OF AGUILAR V. YAKIMA COUNTY MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, APR. 29, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR KITTITAS COUNTY

EVANGELINA AGUILAR, SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ROGELIO MONTES, CANDY GUTIERREZ, and ONEAMERICA, a Washington nonprofit corporation, Plaintiffs, v. YAKIMA COUNTY, a Washington municipal entity, AMANDA MCKINNEY, LADON LINDE, RON ANDERSON, in their official capacities as members of the Yakima County Board of Commissioners, Defendants.	No. 20-2.00180-19 AFFIDAVIT OF SUSAN SOTO PALMER IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

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I, SUSAN SOTO PALMER, declare as follows:

1. I make this declaration based upon personal knowledge, and am over the age of 18 and competent to testify regarding the following:

2. I identify as Latina.

3. To my knowledge, my last name, Soto Palmer, is generally identifiable as a Latino surname in Yakima County.

4. I am a qualified, registered voter in the State of Washington.

5. I reside in Yakima City, Washington and have lived there for nearly 10 years. I lived in District 3 for the Yakima County Board of Commissioners until 2020. I now live in District 2.

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PLAINTIFFS EXHIBIT 3

6. I have voted in every election for the Yakima County Board of Commissioners since 2012. Since I have voted, there has never been a Hispanic or Latino candidate elected to the Yakima County Board of Commissioners.

7. In 2018, I ran to represent District 3 on the Yakima County Board of Commissioners but was not elected. In 2016, I ran to represent District 14 in the State House but was not elected.

8. In my personal experience, the County government is not accessible to Latino residents. One of the reasons I ran was because I wanted Latino residents to feel comfortable reaching out to the County Board of Commissioners. Specifically, my primary reasons included transparency, quality of life, and access to the County government.

9. During my campaign to the Yakima County Board of Commissioners, I faced adversity because of my race. I also noticed that other residents faced adversity because of their race.

10. For example, during my general election campaign for the 2018 Board of Commissioners race, I discovered that the ballots in the ballot drop box in Toppenish, where the Yakama Nation reservation is located, were not regularly picked up by the Yakima County government. Toppenish was a primary target for my campaign. This was problematic because campaigns rely on the turnout data provided by the state, which can only be updated if the county regularly picks up the ballots and processes them. As a result, I devoted unnecessary resources to the Toppenish region, believing that turnout was lower than it actually was, when I could have placed more resources in other parts of the County which would have voted for me. I only discovered the reason for the problem because my campaign reached out to the County Auditor's office on its own initiative. When I asked the County Auditor, Charles Ross, why his office did not pick up the ballots, Charles Ross told me that there were not enough staff members to pick up the ballots on a regular basis. However, based on the campaign data the County was able to pick up ballots in other, whiter regions in the County.

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11. Furthermore, to my knowledge, parts of the County with white residents did not have this problem. Indeed, I remember that there were more drop boxes available in the parts of Yakima County that were predominately white. To my knowledge, there were not that many drop boxes in the Lower Valley, a region of the County which is predominately Latino. To my knowledge, the Yakama Nation's government had to advocate for a drop box to be located on the reservation, because the County removed the drop box that was usually there a few years prior.

12. In addition, there were parts of town where I did not feel comfortable campaigning. When I campaigned during the 2018 general election in Selah and Zillah, predominately white towns, I felt hostility from the white residents in the town, which discouraged me from campaigning there. In prior campaigning, I had experienced similar hostility from white residents in Union Gap, which is another predominately white town in the County. In one instance, I knocked doors in Union Gap to campaign for Gabriel Muñoz's state senate race. At one home, a man stepped outside of his home, took a look at the literature which had Mr. Muñoz's picture on it and said to me "I'm not gonna vote for him, I'm racist." In fact, when I wanted to campaign in the predominately white towns for my own campaign, I found it more effective to have white volunteers be my surrogates so that I would not fear for my safety. My campaign thus had white campaign supporters go to Selah and Zillah to pass out literature because Latino supporters did not feel safe, nor did I.

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13. These incidents reflect the severe, and ultimately insurmountable, barriers that my campaign faced when I sought to be elected to the Yakima County Board of Commissioners. It was difficult to campaign in the general election because I could not personally campaign in certain parts of the County without fearing for my personal safety.

14. I also noticed that families in City of Yakima County District 1 were afraid to vote after the federal court decision created a new system for electing council members. It is my understanding that Latino residents felt that they would be retaliated against if they voted for Latino candidates. I believe this fear is prevalent in County Board elections as well.

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15. Additionally, I served as the Chair of the Yakima County Democratic Central Committee in 2016 and we had to respond to disparaging remarks made by an elected official. During the early campaign season in 2016, an elected official in a neighboring county, Kennewick City Council Member Bob Parks made a disparaging remark about the Latino residents in Yakima County. The remark referenced the border wall in connection with Latino people in the County. To my recollection, no one from the Yakima County Board of Commissioners responded to the remarks to defend Latino residents in Yakima County, despite the amount of news coverage that the remarks received.

16. Based on my experience running for office twice and volunteering on other political campaigns, I believe that Latino and white voters generally prefer different candidates. Indeed, I personally know people who decide not to vote for candidates for the Yakima County Board of Commissioners because they felt that no one represented them on the ballot. People simply throw away their ballots because they have no expectations that a candidate will represent them, since no one who identifies as Latino has been elected in so many years.

I declare under penalty of perjury and the laws of the United States of America and the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

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I declare under penalty of perjury and the laws of the United States of America and the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 7th day of April, 2021 at Yakima County, Washington.

/s/ Susan Soto Palmer

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 19: AFFIDAVIT OF EVANGELINA AGUILAR IN SUPPORT OF AGUILAR V. YAKIMA COUNTY MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, APR. 30, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR KITTITAS COUNTY

EVANGELINA AGUILAR, SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ROGELIO MONTES, CANDY GUTIERREZ, and ONEAMERICA, a Washington nonprofit corporation, Plaintiffs, v. YAKIMA COUNTY, a Washington municipal entity, AMANDA MCKINNEY, LADON LINDE, RON ANDERSON, in their official capacities as members of the Yakima County Board of Commissioners, Defendants.	No. 20-2.00180-19 AFFIDAVIT OF EVANGELINA AGUILAR IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

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I, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, declare as follows:

1. I make this declaration based upon personal knowledge, and am over the age of 18 years old and competent to testify regarding the following:
2. I identify as a Latina and Mexican American.
3. People also know me as Bengie Aguilar.
4. I am a qualified, registered voter in the State of Washington.
5. I reside in Sunnyside, Washington and have lived there for about 40 years.
6. I have voted in most of the elections for the Yakima County Board of Commissioners since the 1990s.

PLAINTIFFS EXHIBIT 1

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7. Since I have lived in Yakima County, Jesse Palacios is the only Latino candidate that has ever been elected to the Yakima County Board of Commissioners.

8. I served on the Sunnyside City Council from 2001 to 2005. I ran for re-election in 2005 but was not re-elected. During my time on the Sunnyside City Council, I worked on issues related to increasing access to city government for the Latino community and Spanish-speaking residents. I received criticism and resistance from my peers on the city council for advocating for the translation of government documents into Spanish. My goal was to ensure that the hard working, tax paying, bilingual and monolingual Spanish speakers in the community would have equal access to city services and programs that were offered by the city.

9. As a result of my advocacy for the non-represented citizens that live and work in Sunnyside I would frequently be chastised or put down by council members who did not feel this was important. I believe that my efforts to try to educate and empower the part of my community that did not have a voice may have hindered my re-election efforts. I received criticism during my re-election campaign that I had been labeled by community members as "controversial," because I advocated strongly for the particular needs of the Latino community.

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10. For example, I received resistance from fellow councilmembers for requesting that the City hire a bilingual person to work at the front desk, since this was a great need at City Hall. I requested that a bilingual newsletter be mailed out in both English and Spanish to inform our community of City events and special programs that were available to homeowners in Sunnyside. Both of these requests landed on deaf ears.

11. I believe that my role as an elected official provided Latino residents especially business members, with a person in government that they could reach out to for assistance and share their personal experiences that they were having with City Hall. I believed that many residents would not have received assistance if I had not intervened as an elected official.

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12. In one instance, I had to intervene on behalf of a Latino business owner seeking a permit for his business during Christmas season. The City government would not respond to the business owner's continued requests, so the business owner reached out to me. I believe that the business owner reached out to me to help because I had a reputation for advocating for the Latino community. I had to get the City Manager involved in order to help the business owner successfully receive his permit before the whole Christmas season was over.

13. In another instance, the City applied for a grant that assisted homeowners with major repairs to dilapidated homes in the community. There were many homeowners in Sunnyside that qualified for this program due to their low-income status. The city government made very little effort to reach out to Latino and Spanish-speaking community members to ensure that all residents were aware of this program. I coordinated an outreach effort to educate our neighborhoods regarding city events and this important grant and insisted that the City Council members participate in this effort. I believe that had I not forced this outreach effort by City government the Latino community members would not have known about this amazing program and would have missed out on it completely. As a result, many homes in Sunnyside to this day, look much better and have a higher value then they did before the program assisted them.

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14. Likewise, I faced adversity because of my race during both of my campaigns to the Sunnyside City Council. For example, during my re-election campaign in 2005, one of the city council members who had verbally threatened me on several occasions, worked with a local businessman to distribute a piece of hate mail in Sunnyside. It was a newsletter expressing racial animus against the Latino community in Sunnyside. It was so disgusting that I threw it away immediately and did not even finish reading it. When I spoke with others in the community about it, they also had the same reaction to it and had chucked it in the garbage.

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15. This same City Council member later advocated and housed a person who he helped get onto the City Council. This member had a blog on-line where he would say racist remarks regularly and joke openly about killing Mexicans since they were so many of them in Sunnyside they wouldn't be missed. Talk about a racist representing at the highest level, this is a true injustice.

16. In 2018, I ran to represent District 15 in the Washington State Senate but was not elected. District 15 is almost 50 percent Latino and the Senator who holds this seat is clearly not representing Latinos. A good example of this was when the Governor requested that the state adopt a special day on the calendar for "Cesar Chavez", a hero of the Latino people. The legislature voted to approve the day and only a few representatives voted no to this request by the Governor, including the Senator of District 15. Talk about a slap in the face to the hard-working Latino people of the 15th and a clear lack of representation. The Senator is obviously only representing his constituents who are not Latinos. I believe that I was the candidate of choice for Latino and Native American voters in District 15, but not for most white voters.

17. Based on my three runs for office and volunteering on other political campaigns, I believe that Latino and white voters in Yakima County generally prefer different candidates, but unfortunately due to the election system we currently have in place, usually end up with the same ones over and over again.

18. I believe that as a Latina resident of Yakima County, I have faced discrimination, injustice and lack of representation because of my race.

I declare under penalty of perjury and the laws of the United States of America and the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

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I declare under penalty of perjury and the laws of the United States of America and the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 30 day of April, 2021 at Yakima County, Washington.

/s/ Evangelina Aguilar

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 20: ARTICLE, THE NEW YORK TIMES, NOV. 19, 2019

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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The Divide in Yakima Is the Divide in America

What the changing demographics of this country look like up close.

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Dulce Gutiérrez fought for more sidewalks, crosswalks and street lamps in east side neighborhoods while serving on the Yakima City Council.

By Dionne Searcey and Robert Gebeloff Photographs by Mason Trinca

Nov. 19, 2019

YAKIMA, Wash. — Dulce Gutiérrez heard the angry voice as she was speaking in Spanish to a group of students who had volunteered to hand out leaflets for her City Council campaign.

It came from across the street, where an older white woman stood on her front porch. Ms. Gutiérrez had endured the taunt before, but this time, in front of hopeful teenagers, the words felt like fire. They actually made her hot.

She wanted to scream back. She wanted to call the woman a racist. She wanted to let her know how hard she, a daughter of migrant farmworkers, had worked to be here, offering Latinos the chance to have a say in a community where they had felt shut out for so long.

"Go back to Mexico!" the woman had yelled.

"Ouch," was all Ms. Gutiérrez remembers being able to muster in response. "That hurts."

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Ms. Gutiérrez went on to win a seat on the Yakima City Council and become among the first Latino politicians ever elected in the Central Washington community of nearly 94,000 where the number of Latinos has doubled in just one generation, now making up almost half of the total population.

The changes in this farming valley, known as the nation's fruit basket, mirror demographic trends in numerous U.S. cities where the population is becoming increasingly less white. Ms. Gutiérrez represents a major shift not only because of her ethnicity, but because of her age — she was 26 when first elected. In Yakima, young adults are nearly twice as likely to be Latino as older adults.

In most diversifying American cities, the age dynamics are just as striking, a New York Times analysis has found. In nearly 100 U.S. metropolitan areas — from Santa Fe to New York and dozens of cities in between — whites comprise the majority of residents over the age of 45, and the minority of adults younger than that.

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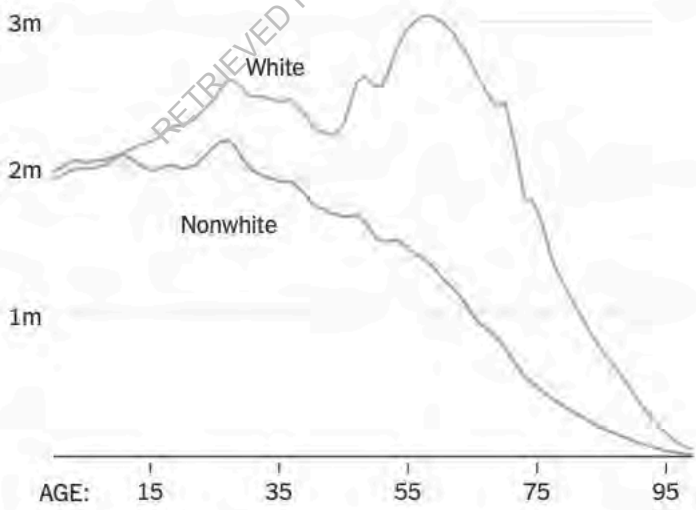
In the U.S., Age and Race Also Diverge

The younger population in the United States is far more diverse than older age groups. The most common age for non-Hispanics whites is 58. For nonwhites, it's 27.



Note: 2018 population estimates by age, race and ethnicity, three-year moving average.

By The New York Times | Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Demographic changes like those are defining a political moment in America where the president stokes tensions along racial lines with immigration crackdowns, plans to build a wall along the Mexican border and disparaging comments, like telling four Democratic congresswomen of color to "go back" to their "home" countries.

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On a local level, the demographic changes are leading to political changes too. In Yakima, the same year that the first Latino City Council members took their seats, the community also voted overwhelmingly for Donald Trump, though Washington State went for Hillary Clinton. This year, a heated debate broke out over Immigration and Customs Enforcement jets landing in the city. On Election Day, Yakima County joined the rest of the state in rejecting a measure that would have restored affirmative action, and fewer Latinos will sit on Yakima's City Council come January.

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Five days a week, Dave Ettl, 67, offers a running commentary on the transformation in Yakima, where he has lived since the early 1980s. He is the co-host of a popular conservative morning radio show, which he describes as "good conversation wrapped in our tell-it-like-it-is kinda style." Lately, the discussions are centered on "politically driven social justice warriors" and "certain values we hold dear." He thinks a lot about how quickly life in Yakima is changing.

"Old dinosaurs like me and our ideology may or may not have to change, and I do think there is a time for it," Mr. Ettl said. "The far left — they're pushing too fast too hard. Things might be sliding this way, but they're jumping out too far ahead. Our current scenario is getting too far, too left, too soon."

Manicured lawns in the west side neighborhoods of Yakima.

Farm workers in the Yakima Valley.

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Work in the Nation's Fruit Basket

The rich, volcanic soil of the Yakima Valley was first farmed by members of the Yakama Nation before they were forced onto a reservation in the mid-1800s and then by a Japanese population that migrated here, until they were forced into internment camps after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. White workers migrated here, too, fleeing their own parched fields in the middle of the country that had dried out during the Dust Bowl era. Many stayed and thrived, buying land and building sprawling farms.

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The Yakima Valley bursts with apples, pears, hops and cherries, so much so that farmers had trouble hiring enough workers to harvest it all. The work is delicate and difficult — most fruit must be picked by hand — and often is paid piecemeal. Farmers found a ready work force in Mexicans who began arriving in large numbers to fill wartime labor shortages in the 1940s and others who later fled rising unemployment and a financial crisis at home. Many came to Yakima on temporary visas and returned home after the harvest.

As farms expanded and refrigerated warehousing offered year-round jobs, some Mexican workers stayed on illegally. In 1986, many took advantage of President Ronald Reagan's amnesty program offering the chance for citizenship. Their families grew, and workers from Mexico and other Central American countries kept coming.

Latino children — including Ms. Gutiérrez — began populating Yakima classrooms, some like her, arriving with little or no English. In 1999, for example, Yakima's Eisenhower High School listed its student body as 23 percent Latino and 70 percent white. In a decade's time it became the opposite, with Latino students in the majority.

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But to some longtime residents, the familiar was becoming unrecognizable. Some white parents grumbled that school presentations were in both English and Spanish.

Mr. Ettl, the radio host, remembers attending a bilingual presentation at one school. "It took twice as long as it needed to," he said.

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On his conservative radio show, Dave Ettl offers a running commentary of the transformation in Yakima. "Our current scenario is getting too far, too left, too soon," he said.

A part-time magician who calls himself a conservative, not a Republican, Mr. Ettl arrived in Yakima in 1983. Mexican-American entrepreneurs were setting up businesses — taquerias and shops selling quinceañera dresses and cowboy hats.

He remembers in the 1990s when National Guard helicopters buzzed overhead in an effort to curb drug crimes that had become so prolific in Yakima, it earned a derogatory new nickname: Crackima.

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He decided to get involved in politics and in 2009, won a seat on the nonpartisan City Council and began work on initiatives to fight gangs, which were operating on the east side of the city, home to many Latino families.

Mr. Ettl and many other white residents blamed the growing Latino population for the proliferation of gangs in the city, located along an interstate connecting drug traffickers to eastern routes. The anger ran deep; readers of the local paper called to complain when photos of Latino children appeared on the front page with Santa Claus.

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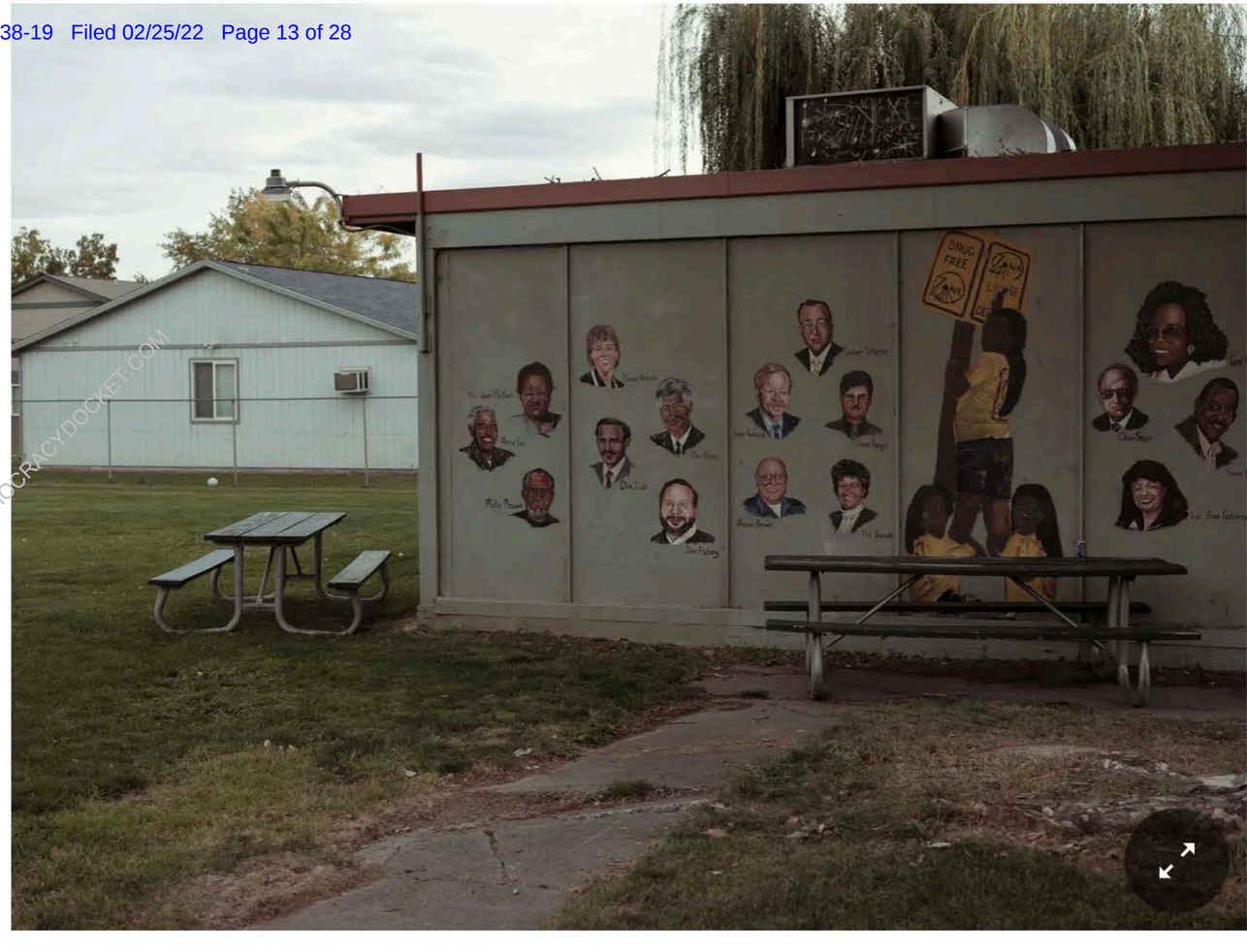
Ms. Gutiérrez also recalls life in Yakima at the time. She remembers going to see Santa when she was little. Her mother had enrolled her in a program where Santa distributed gifts to underprivileged children.

The new Yakima Rotary Aquatic Center.



The Southeast Yakima Community Center.

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The East Side vs. the West Side

The new aquatic center in Yakima has everything.

An eight-lane lap pool, giant water slides, a special pool just for physical therapy and a lazy river.

But it's not what the east side residents say they were promised.

In the mid-2000s, with a recession settling over the nation, Yakima closed two pools on the east side, saying they weren't used enough to justify the cost. City leaders promised to replace the pools when the economy improved and built a small splash pad with arched sprinklers as a substitute.

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Discussions about a new pool had twisted through rounds of debate for years on the City Council. As donations poured in, along with a Y.M.C.A. partnership, officials decided to build the $22 million facility on Yakima's north side, essentially the town's geographic center, so the whole city could benefit from it. That's not how east side residents viewed it.

"It's intended to serve the white population of town," Ms. Gutiérrez said, noting that it's too far for children on the east side to walk to.

Yakima's social divide has long been defined by a physical one. Numerous white families live on the west side. There, amid the brick homes and green lawns, the city operates a community center — decked out with Western art, a billiards room and a two-story, stone fireplace — that serves a large senior population. On the heavily Latino east side where in some neighborhoods children make up nearly 40 percent of the total number of residents, the city's two community centers cater to children — and have the charm of a hospital, with linoleum floors and fluorescent lighting.

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While all of Yakima's community centers receive public funding, the west side's senior center has benefited from more private donations, city officials said.

Children playing basketball where an outdoor pool once catered to east side residents.

The new aquatic center in Yakima has everything.

An eight-lane lap pool, giant water slides, a special pool just for physical therapy and a lazy river.

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Start with your local park. Become a park advocate today.

"It's intended to serve the white population of town," Ms. Gutiérrez said, noting that it's too far for children on the east side to walk to.

Yakima's social divide has long been defined by a physical one. Numerous white families live on the west side. There, amid the brick homes and green lawns, the city operates a community center — decked out with Western art, a billiards room and a two-story, stone fireplace — that serves a large senior population. On the heavily Latino east side where in some neighborhoods children make up nearly 40 percent of the total number of residents, the city's two community centers cater to children — and have the charm of a hospital, with linoleum floors and fluorescent lighting.

While all of Yakima's community centers receive public funding, the west side's senior center has benefited from more private donations, city officials said.

Children playing basketball where an outdoor pool once catered to east side residents.

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Mayor Kathy Coffey, whose grandfather also served as a mayor of Yakima, said she does not believe inequities exist in city services between the community's Latino and white population. But she understands that "in perception there are those who feel there is a real issue there."

Those perceptions prompted an A.C.L.U.-backed lawsuit in 2012 arguing that Yakima's at-large voting system for its City Council diluted the Latino vote, blocking minority representation. Plaintiffs pointed out that no Latino had ever been elected to the City Council in the 37-year history of the current system, even though Latinos at the time accounted for more than one-third of the city's voting-age population, and one quarter of eligible voters.

A federal judge sided with the plaintiffs, ruling that Latino voters were at "a steep mathematical disadvantage" and that their votes had been "unlawfully diluted."

Mr. Ettl — who was then still on the City Council though he isn't any longer — and other council members pushed for an appeal, and the city spent more than $1 million on an ultimately unsuccessful fight.

Yakima was carved into districts, offering the east side a chance for two seats on the seven-member council. Ms. Gutiérrez filed her candidacy to represent one of the east side districts and began a bilingual campaign in the spring of 2015.

Her campaign materials pledged she would improve the city "neighborhood by neighborhood, block by block." At least you have real eyebrows, one white resident told her on the campaign trail, and not painted on ones like those other Mexican women. Another white resident asked her why he had to vote for a Mexican. She reminded him he could have run for City Council himself.

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The senior center on the west side.

A karate class at the east side's community center.

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The voters who know to yell at City Hall

Ms. Gutiérrez measures progress here in baby steps.

From the beginning, she knew she would be battling low voter turnout among Yakima's Latino population, as happens across the rest of the nation, too.

Older white voters are far more likely to turn out on Election Day than younger, minority voters, a Times analysis found. In the 2018 midterm elections, 70 percent of eligible white seniors voted compared to only one-third of Latinos under 45 who showed up at the polls.

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Yakima's Latino residents are about two times more likely to live below the poverty line than white residents, and about half of the Latino population here lacks a high school diploma. Some of Ms. Gutiérrez's constituents don't know what a City Council is, she said.

"It's not an obstacle for white folks who subscribe to the newspaper and are literate in English and are comfortable around authority figures. They have a strong sense of entitlement to government and feel like they can come to City Hall and yell at us and be angry at us," said Ms. Gutiérrez, who worked in warehouses as a teen during cherry harvest season.

For her Latino constituents, that comfort level is lacking. "People don't know what they can ask from government officials. They have no connection to them," she said.

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Ms. Gutiérrez set up a mentorship program to pair disadvantaged children with council members. She fought for more sidewalks, crosswalks and streetlamps in east side neighborhoods. Critics labeled her divisive. A man known to have ties to white supremacist groups called City Hall and asked for her. She got a dog to protect herself.

The election of President Trump, she said, seemed to unleash a new anger in Yakima.

Across the nation, families were being separated. Immigration and Customs Enforcement was carrying out raids of undocumented people. Ms. Gutiérrez was worried about her constituents, many of whom had family who were in the country illegally. They were afraid. About one-quarter of Latinos in Yakima are not citizens, according to Census Bureau data.

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Yakima residents Abraham Gonzalez, and his wife, Lupe Gonzalez, at the vineyard where they work. Mr. Gonzalez, who is now a citizen, remembers an immigration raid in the 1980s when some of his relatives were swept up. “Everyone was scared to death,” he said.

But amid the rekindled fears, local nonprofits reported an increase in attendance at citizenship classes, driven by people who wanted to register to vote, they said.

On a recent morning, huapango music wafted over the grape vines in an orchard outside of town where Alexandra Ornelas, 23, was snipping clusters with a small pair of scissors.

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She works a full day in the fields and squeezes in courses toward certificates in viticulture and treetop production so she can become an orchard manager. She said the president, who rails against immigrants, doesn't understand how hard they work or what they are seeking in America.

She helped her mother become a citizen not long ago, she said, in part so she could vote against Mr. Trump in 2020.

Progress 'block by block'

In 2017, the Latino City Council members tried to rally support for a "welcoming city" resolution, which stated that Yakima would accept anyone regardless of immigration status. They were outvoted. Ms. Gutiérrez kept pushing, calling for a policy that offered assurances that the police wouldn't arbitrarily ask for a person's immigration status. The council voted to end discussion on the issue for good.

Meanwhile, 180 miles away, contractors at Boeing Field near Seattle took a stand on immigration and began refusing to fuel jets that Immigration and Customs Enforcement officials were using for deportations and detentions of undocumented immigrants, largely from Central America. The move effectively shut down ICE flights to the state. The agency turned to Yakima to ask if the planes could land on its runways.

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Ms. Gutiérrez was outraged. The way she saw it, a community that is nearly half Latino, that has welcomed immigrants to work in its fields for decades was now going to allow planes carrying out inhumane deportations. Her constituents were outraged, too.

"ICE is coming to airports and picking up a population of people who look like us here," said Juan Beltran, 20, who had helped Ms. Gutiérrez canvass for voters during her campaign.

Ms. Gutiérrez tried to rally fellow council members to stop the flights. But some of them worried the city could lose federal funding if they did so. Surely they could find a way to resist, Ms. Gutiérrez pleaded. The debate culminated in a four-hour meeting in July where dozens of citizens crowded the City Council chambers.

One woman sobbed that her own father had been deported on a similar flight. Some people said the city was prioritizing profits over humanity; the city gets a landing fee for each flight. Mr. Beltran wanted to be at the meeting, but it was harvest time and he was working a late shift in the accounting office at a cherry warehouse. He watched a recording of the proceedings after work online.

The council voted 4-3 to allow the flights. Planes now land almost weekly at the Yakima airport, loading Central American migrants wearing leg shackles and handcuffs to and from buses bound for a federal immigration facility on the other side of the state.

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But in some ways, Ms. Gutiérrez sees the outcome as a victory. The issue would never even have come up for a vote five years ago, she said.

Ms. Gutiérrez decided not to run for re-election, so will leave office when her term is up later this year. She'll be on the outside as the city debates whether to change how it picks its mayor — a move she says would dilute the political power of east side voters. And the newly elected City Council is set to be less diverse. But Ms. Gutiérrez plans to enroll in law school, move to a bigger city, maybe even Washington, D.C., where she can get involved in federal politics and then return to Yakima.

She is using the rest of her term to continue to make good on her campaign promise to improve the city "block by block."

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Ms. Gutiérrez and her dog at Miller Park in Yakima.

On a recent afternoon, Ms. Gutiérrez was out visiting a constituent who had called her office to lobby for a new streetlight. The councilwoman knew the house. She took a deep breath and marched onto the porch — the same porch where Margery Guthridge had yelled at her to "go back to Mexico" four years earlier.

Ms. Guthridge is a white minority in the majority Latino district. She has lived in her house for seven years, and shares it with a Chihuahua-Yorkie mix named Miss Tipsy Two. An American flag is propped up out front, and the yard is surrounded by a chain-link fence that she sometimes padlocks shut. She said the neighborhood was rough when she first moved in, but lately, things have been calmer.

Her Spanish-speaking neighbors bring her plates of food when they barbecue. With her push for better lighting and new curb cuts, Ms. Gutiérrez has made the neighborhood safer. Ms. Guthridge said she regrets yelling the taunt.

"I want to forget that. I really didn't mean that," she said. "I've done quite a bit of growing up since then. I understand people more. And I am real sorry."

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Dionne Searcey is a politics reporter at The New York Times where she has worked as the West and Central Africa bureau chief and a reporter covering the U.S. economy. @dionnesearcey Facebook

Robert Gebeloff is a reporter specializing in data analysis. He works on in-depth stories where numbers help augment traditional reporting. @gebeloffnyt

A version of this article appears in print on Nov. 20, 2019, Section A, Page 1 of the New York edition with the headline: A City Divided As It Grapples With Diversity. Order Reprints | Today's Paper | Subscribe

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 21: ARTICLE, YAKIMA HERALD, MAR. 15, 2018

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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https://www.yakimaherald.com/news/local/franklin-county-coroner-posted-a-white-power-meme-some-say-his-apology-isn-t-enough/article_3b232aa8-2871-11e8-8f6b-03319b4b7e81.html

Franklin County coroner posted a ‘white power’ meme. Some say his apology isn’t enough

By Jake Dorsey Tri-City Herald
Mar 15, 2018

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

A screenshot from Facebook shows an internet meme with a white supremacist logo that Franklin County Coroner Dan Blasdel posted on his personal page. He has since taken it down. (TRI-CITY HERALD)

The Franklin County coroner is apologizing for sharing a racist meme on his personal Facebook page this week, saying it was a mistake.

Dan Blasdel promptly removed the image and told some upset Facebook commenters: “If I did offend you I am truly sorry, I did not mean to do that. Please accept my sincerest apology.”

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The meme with a photo of a white farmer said: “When is white history month?”

Case 3:22-cv-05035-RSL Document 38-20 Filed 02/25/22 Page 3 of 4

In one corner of the photo is a symbol of a white raised fist used by some white supremacists with the words: “100% White, 100% Proud.”

Blasdel, who has been coroner for 24 years, said he didn’t see the fist and didn’t know what it meant. He said he doesn’t support Nazis and white supremacists so didn’t recognize the meaning of the white power fist.

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“The purpose of sharing the post was only in my mind a tongue-and-cheek poke that nowadays, it seems that the only minorities are the white male,” he said.

Blasdel said once someone told him what the fist meant, he took the meme down.

Earlier this month, he shared an image of two women wearing only G-strings with their backsides covered in tattoos and several posts criticizing liberals, including Gov. Jay Inslee.

One post shows a prison and says: “The perfect home for liberals ... Everyone is treated equally. Free Food. Free medical/healthcare. Only the police and guards have guns. Liberal Paradise.”

Blasdel apologized for the photo of the women, saying he shared it because he was asking a nephew who is a tattoo artist if that was his artwork.

But Blasdel, a Republican, defended the political posts.

“The jokes about liberals and conservatives, go back and forth,” he told the Herald.

He told commenters and the Herald he no longer planned to “post, share or voice anything on Facebook from now on.”

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Case 3:22-cv-05035-RSL Document 38-20 Filed 02/25/22 Page 4 of 4

Many of the 50 comments on his apology supported him.

Pasco Mayor Matt Watkins publicly condemned Blasdel's use of the meme, but his comment disappeared when Blasdel took down his original post.

Several others, in particular some Democrats, criticized him.

Blasdel said he is not a racist and noted that his grandson is half-black. He also said he grew up in the Yakima Valley, where Latinos outnumbered whites in school, and, "They weren't a different color. They were just like everybody else."

"If I was racist," Blasdel said, "I wouldn't have spent two years of my life bringing (Antonio Zambrano-Montes) to inquest. Democrats saw an opportunity to throw me under the bus, and they took it."

As coroner, Blasdel pushed the county for an inquest into the officer-involved killing of Zambrano-Montes. The inquest found the Pasco officers' actions were justified.

The state Latino Civic Alliance honored Blasdel with the Latino Legislative Award last year.

Felix Vargas, chairman of Pasco's Conseijo Latino, said that it's regrettable for a public official to make any kind of hurtful statement.

"It kind of sets us back," he said. "It makes it more difficult to achieve our goals."

In addition, Vargas called Blasdel's role in the Zambrano-Montes case "insignificant" and "political gamesmanship."

Vargas said the apology was the "correct thing to do" and "an important and positive step," but that Blasdel "should know better than that."

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

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Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 22: ARTICLE, TRI-CITY HERALD, FEB. 22, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

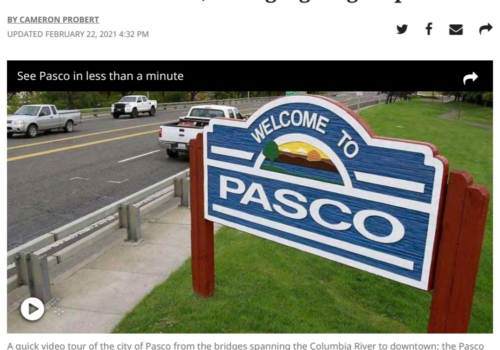
Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

Latino voters being silenced in Franklin commission races, voting rights group claims

BY CAMERON PROBERT
UPDATED FEBRUARY 22, 2021 4:32 PM



A quick video tour of the city of Pasco from the bridges spanning the Columbia River to downtown; the Pasco Airport to Columbia Basin College; the residential and industrial areas. Pasco is one of the cities that make up the Tri-Cities area. BY TRI-CITY HERALD

Only have a minute? Listen instead
Powered by Trinity Audio
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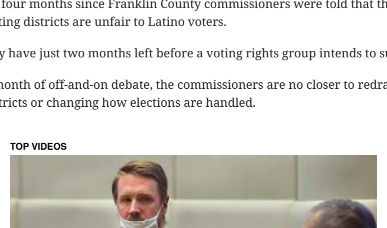
PASCO, WA

It's been four months since Franklin County commissioners were told that their three voting districts are unfair to Latino voters.

Now they have just two months left before a voting rights group intends to sue.

After a month of off-and-on debate, the commissioners are no closer to redrawing their districts or changing how elections are handled.

TOP VIDEOS



Court orders evaluation for Fred Meyer shooting suspect

The three commissioners met last week in an executive session with an attorney they hired to help them respond to the complaint that they are violating the Washington Voting Rights Act.

They came out of the closed-door meeting without announcing any decision after weeks of talking about creating a committee of outsiders to draw the new district boundaries that haven't changed in nine years.

What isn't clear is if that plan would meet the demands of attorneys from UCLA's Voting Rights Project before the April deadline.

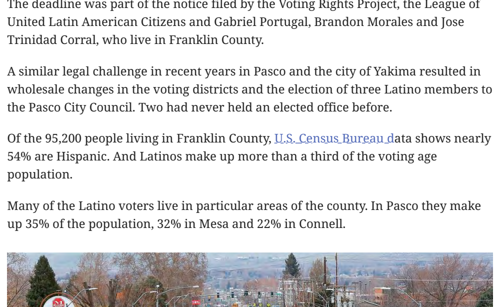
The attorneys want the county to create a district that better represents the large Latino population, particularly in east Pasco. They're also looking for the county to stop using at-large elections to choose commissioners.

The deadline was part of the notice filed by the Voting Rights Project, the League of United Latin American Citizens and Gabriel Portugal, Brandon Morales and Jose Trinidad Corral, who live in Franklin County.

A similar legal challenge in recent years in Pasco and the city of Yakima resulted in wholesale changes in the voting districts and the election of three Latino members to the Pasco City Council. Two had never held an elected office before.

Of the 95,200 people living in Franklin County, U.S. Census Bureau data shows nearly 54% are Hispanic. And Latinos make up more than a third of the voting age population.

Many of the Latino voters live in particular areas of the county. In Pasco they make up 35% of the population, 32% in Mesa and 22% in Connell.



The 20th Avenue corridor looking south from I-182 towards Court Street in Pasco. *TRI-CITY HERALD FILE*

"Because of the county's discriminatory electoral scheme, Latino citizens have been unable to elect candidates of choice," says the Voting Rights Project notice. "Indeed, a Latino candidate of choice has not been elected to the Franklin County commission in the past 20 years."

REDISTRICTING

Recently, Commissioner Clint Didier and newly-elected Commissioner Rocky Mullen were pushing for someone other than the commissioners to redraw the boundaries.

Neither commissioner believes there is a majority Latino section in east Pasco, and haven't mentioned the specific complaints of the Voting Rights Project during recent meetings.

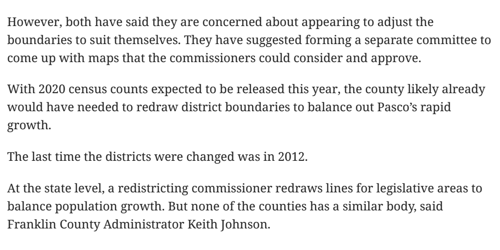
However, both have said they are concerned about appearing to adjust the boundaries to suit themselves. They have suggested forming a separate committee to come up with maps that the commissioners could consider and approve.

With 2020 census counts expected to be released this year, the county likely already would have needed to redraw district boundaries to balance out Pasco's rapid growth.

The last time the districts were changed was in 2012.

At the state level, a redistricting commissioner redraws lines for legislative areas to balance population growth. But none of the counties has a similar body, said Franklin County Administrator Keith Johnson.

"There is no current structure in state law that either requires or even spells out how such a committee or commission would function," Johnson told the commissioners during their Jan. 26 meeting. "It would be a creation of this board to make such a commission."



An aerial view of the cable bridge over Columbia River from the Pasco-Kahlotus Highway looking south showing Pasco in the foreground and Kennewick in the background Bob Brawdy *TRI-CITY HERALD FILE*

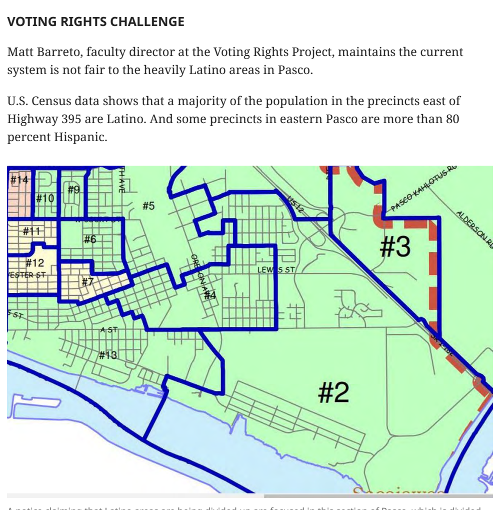
While Commissioner Brad Peck supports forming an independent commission, he said it may be too late to avoid the court case. He said he has been warning about a possible legal challenge since 2017.

"I'm just telling you that I don't think that option still exists," he said. "I'm happy to go on the record, not because I like the outcome, but because I want people to know that I think there is a lawsuit coming our way. I think this matter is going to be decided in court."

VOTING RIGHTS CHALLENGE

Matt Barreto, faculty director at the Voting Rights Project, maintains the current system is not fair to the heavily Latino areas in Pasco.

U.S. Census data shows that a majority of the population in the precincts east of Highway 395 are Latino. And some precincts in eastern Pasco are more than 80 percent Hispanic.



A notice claiming that Latino areas are being divided up are focused in this section of Pasco, which is divided between the three commissioners. *FRANKLIN COUNTY*

"I feel there is a definitely majority Latino district," he said. "It would require no gerrymandering."

But because that part of the city is currently divided among the three county commission districts, it makes it nearly impossible for Latino voters to wield power as a voting block.

In November 2020, Ana Ruiz Peralta received about 40% of the votes in her race against Mullen for an open seat on the commission.

Voting Rights Project attorneys say another persistent problem for Latino representation is that all county voters can vote in every race in the general election rather than in just their district's race.

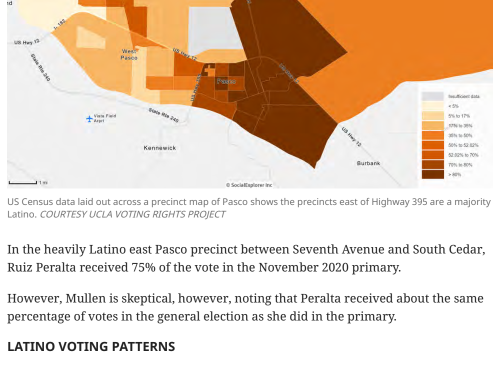
That issue is not solely about a candidate's race or even political party.

Barreto said it would be similar to the majority Republican legislative districts being able to pick who they want to represent them in Olympia, but then have the entire state vote in that election.

"Do you want to nominate two finalists and then allow the people in Tacoma, Seattle and Olympia to pick who represents you?" he said. "We want those folks to be the ones that are picked from our communities."

The attorneys point to a number of county commission races in which the heavily Latino east Pasco precincts voted drastically different than the rest of the county, including Al Yenney's loss in 2012, Zahra Roach's 2018 loss and Ruiz Peralta's campaign last year.

In 2018, Roach, a Pasco Democrat, won in those precincts by sometimes as much as 82%, while Didier received an overwhelming majority in predominately white areas of his district and was elected.



US Census data laid out across a precinct map of Pasco shows the precincts east of Highway 395 are a majority Latino. *COURTESY UCLA VOTING RIGHTS PROJECT*

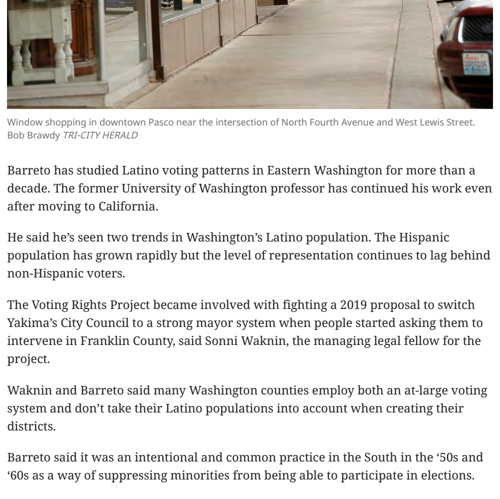
In the heavily Latino east Pasco precinct between Seventh Avenue and South Cedar, Ruiz Peralta received 75% of the vote in the November 2020 primary.

However, Mullen is skeptical, however, noting that Peralta received about the same percentage of votes in the general election as she did in the primary.

LATINO VOTING PATTERNS

After changes in Yakima and Pasco, the 2018 state law gives local governments a way to fix problems that deprive minority groups of a chance to pick a candidate to represent them.

Under federal law, those groups are protected from having their voting rights infringed when districts are drawn to separate voters or when at-large elections remove the chance to pick their own candidate.



Window shopping in downtown Pasco near the intersection of North Fourth Avenue and West Lewis Street. Bob Brawdy *TRI-CITY HERALD*

Barreto has studied Latino voting patterns in Eastern Washington for more than a decade. The former University of Washington professor has continued his work even after moving to California.

He said he's seen two trends in Washington's Latino population. The Hispanic population has grown rapidly but the level of representation continues to lag behind non-Hispanic voters.

The Voting Rights Project became involved with fighting a 2019 proposal to switch Yakima's City Council to a strong mayor system when people started asking them to intervene in Franklin County, said Sonni Waknin, the managing legal fellow for the project.

Waknin and Barreto said many Washington counties employ both an at-large voting system and don't take their Latino populations into account when creating their districts.

Barreto said it was an intentional and common practice in the South in the '50s and '60s as a way of suppressing minorities from being able to participate in elections.

In the end, that leaves those communities less engaged in politics, because they realize that no matter how they vote they won't be represented, he said.

When those areas move to a district voting system people are more engaged, Barreto said.

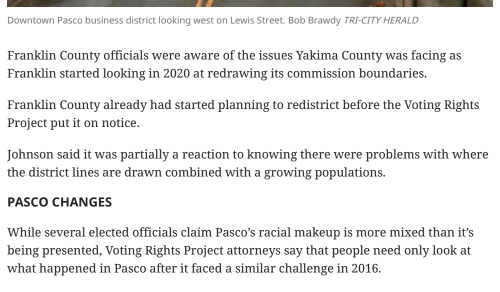
LEGAL CHALLENGE

Yakima County is facing a similar legal challenge on how its commissioners are elected.

OneAmerica and Campaign Legal Center sued in July, challenging the at-large elections in the county.

"The government should bring us together, but it is leaving the Latino community behind," the organizations said in a statement announcing the lawsuit. "In order for us to reduce crime and make sure our tax money is being spent wisely, we need to hear from everyone."

Even before that lawsuit was filed, Yakima County had received a six-month notice from OneAmerica and Campaing Legal Center to change their at-large elections.



Downtown Pasco business district looking west on Lewis Street. Bob Brawdy *TRI-CITY HERALD*

Franklin County officials were aware of the issues Yakima County was facing as Franklin started looking in 2020 at redrawing its commission boundaries.

Franklin County already had started planning to redistrict before the Voting Rights Project put it on notice.

Johnson said it was partially a reaction to knowing there were problems with where the district lines are drawn combined with a growing populations.

PASCO CHANGES

While several elected officials claim Pasco's racial makeup is more mixed than it's being presented, Voting Rights Project attorneys say that people need only look at what happened in Pasco after it faced a similar challenge in 2016.

After years of trying to get onto the Pasco council, a candidate and the ACLU of Washington challenged the city's at-large elections.

Voting Rights Project attorneys said in that notice that the system was rigged to keep Latinos off the council

The only Latino member of the city council, Saul Martinez had never been challenged in an election. He had been appointed and no one had run against him after that.

Faced with a long legal battle like the one that was being waged in Yakima over its districts and at-large voting system, Pasco tried to reach a quicker and cheaper resolution by making changes to its districts.

Pasco and the ACLU weren't able to reach an agreement about how many at-large districts there should be, so it went to federal court. A judge agreed to the city's plan of having six districts that represent six specific areas of the city along with one "at-large" position.

"I think it was both meaningful and it was symbolic," said Ruben Alvarado, who won his seat in 2017. "There was a great sense of apathy. They didn't feel like voting was going to make much of a difference because their candidate wouldn't get past the primary."

Alvarado's district is in south Pasco is bordered by the city limits to the east and Highway 395 in the west. He was one of two new Latino council members who joined after the districts were redrawn and a special election held.

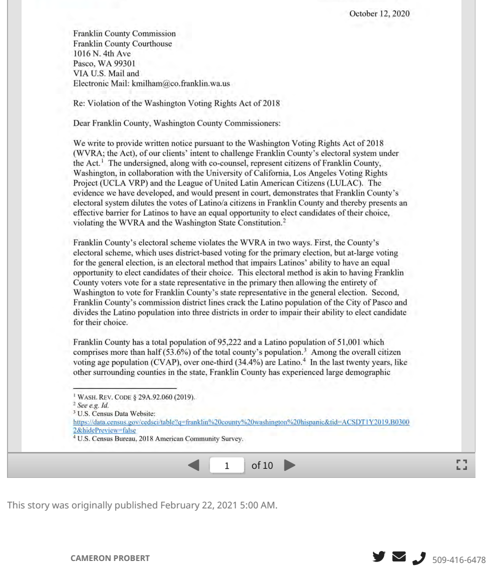
Blanche Barajas also was elected to represent a section of Pasco between Court Street and Interstate 182 bordered by Road 33 to the west and Owen Avenue to the east.

Alvarado said he believes the election motivated young people to be more involved in politics and what's happening in their town.

"I think people wanted people that looked more like them," he said. "From my perspective, it's been a really good thing. I think the representation piece was really felt and was really clear."

Now the Latino members of the council are focusing on the future and how to get more people in their district interested in serving on the city council.

WVRA_CLEAN_Redacted Contributed by Cameron Probert (Tri-City Herald)



UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative Voting Rights Project

LUSKIN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
UCLA Voting Rights Project
3250 Public Affairs Building
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1656
latino.ucla.edu/votingrights

October 12, 2020

Franklin County Commission
Franklin County Courthouse
1016 N. 4th Ave
Pasco, WA 99301
VIA U.S. Mail and
Electronic Mail: kmilham@co.franklin.wa.us

Re: Violation of the Washington Voting Rights Act of 2018

Dear Franklin County, Washington County Commissioners:

We write to provide written notice pursuant to the Washington Voting Rights Act of 2018 (WVRA; the Act), of our clients' intent to challenge Franklin County's electoral system under the Act.[1] The undersigned, along with co-counsel, represent citizens of Franklin County, Washington, in collaboration with the University of California, Los Angeles Voting Rights Project (UCLA VRP) and the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC). The evidence we have developed, and would present in court, demonstrates that Franklin County's electoral system dilutes the votes of Latino's citizens in Franklin County and thereby presents an effective barrier for Latinos to have an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice, violating the WVRA and the Washington State Constitution.[2]

Franklin County's electoral scheme violates the WVRA in two ways. First, the County's electoral scheme, which uses district-based voting for the primary election, but at-large voting for the general election, is an electoral method that impairs Latinos' ability to have an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. This electoral method is akin to having Franklin County voters vote for a state representative in the primary election but then allowing the entirety of Washington to vote for Franklin County's state representative in the general election. Second, Franklin County's commission district lines crack the Latino population of the City of Pasco and divides the Latino population into three districts in order to impair their ability to elect candidate for their choice.

Franklin County has a total population of 95,222 and a Latino population of 51,001 which comprises more than half (53.6%) of the total county's population.[3] Among the overall citizen voting age population (CVAP), over one-third (34.4%) are Latino.[4] In the last twenty years, like other surrounding counties in the state, Franklin County has experienced large demographic

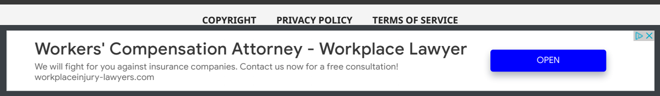
[1] WASH. REV. CODE § 29A.92.060 (2019).
[2] See e.g. id.
[3] U.S. Census Data Website: https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=franklin%20county%20washington%20hispanic&tid=ACSDT1Y2019.B0300 2&hidePreview=false
[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey.

1 of 10

This story was originally published February 22, 2021 5:00 AM.

CAMERON PROBERT
509-416-6478

Cameron Probert covers breaking news and education for the Tri-City Herald, where he tries to answer readers' questions about why police officers and firefighters are in your neighborhood. He studied communications at Washington State University.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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 23: EMAIL, PETITION FOR A LATINO CVAP MAJORITY FOR YAKIMA AND PASCO, NOV. 9, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

From: Davis, Osta
To: Sims, April; Meyers, Dominique
Subject: RE: Petition for a Latino CVAP Majority for Yakima and Pasco
Date: Tuesday, November 9, 2021 11:09:53 AM

Interesting! Composite dem score of 57.5%

From: Sims, April <April.Sims@redistricting.wa.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, November 9, 2021 10:59 AM
To: Davis, Osta <Osta.Davis@leg.wa.gov>; Meyers, Dominique <Dominique.Meyers@leg.wa.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Petition for a Latino CVAP Majority for Yakima and Pasco

See the proposed map in the link
Get Outlook for iOS

From: Comment <Comment@redistricting.wa.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, November 9, 2021 8:22:10 AM
To: @Redistricting Comment Redirect <RDCCommentRedirect@leg.wa.gov>
Subject: FW: Petition for a Latino CVAP Majority for Yakima and Pasco

---

From: Dulce <clgtierrez@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 9, 2021 4:21:53 PM (UTC+00:00) Monrovia, Reykjavik
To: Comment <Comment@redistricting.wa.gov>; McLean, Lisa <Lisa.McLean@redistricting.wa.gov>; Spencer, Aminta <Aminta.Spencer@redistricting.wa.gov>; Pailthorp, Daniel <Daniel.Pailthorp@redistricting.wa.gov>; Garza, Maria <Maria.Garza@redistricting.wa.gov>
Subject: Petition for a Latino CVAP Majority for Yakima and Pasco

CAUTION:External email.

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

Hello Redistricting Commissioners,

Please find our petition urging the Redistricting Commission to establish a legislative district for Yakima and Pasco Latino communities compliant with the Voting Rights Act on this link: Petition · Washington State needs a Latino CVAP Majority Legislative District for Yakima and Pasco · Change.org. Please note that this petition was created 24 hours ago and has received signatures from former and current elected officials and many community members. I will email you an update on the petition again tomorrow.

Also, for your reference, you can find this new LD map proposal using this link: DRA 2020 (davesredistricting.org)

Historically, Latino communities in Yakima and Pasco have been split across separate legislative districts by the Washington Redistricting Commission. This separation has weakened the ability of Latinos to elect a candidate of their choice in both communities. Similarly, the Redistricting Commission has divided the Yakama Nation in the past. We know that splitting up tribes and communities of color weakens the power of the vote of underserved communities and the overall ability for people of color to elect a candidate of

their choice. Our coalition urges the Redistricting Commission to join the Yakama Nation with Latino communities in Yakima proper, the Yakima Valley, and Pasco. These communities can and should be within the same legislative district to achieve a top Latino citizen voting-age percentile in central Washington and maintain intact the Yakima Nation. The Redistricting Commission has the knowledge, the tools, and the responsibility to improve representation and protect the voting rights of Latinos in south-central Washington.

We urge the Commission to take immediate action now to improve representation for Latinos in Washington State.

Sincerely,
Dulce Gutierrez

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the Legislature. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 24: EMAIL, OSTA DAVIS TO APRIL SIMS, OCT. 22, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

From: Meyers, Dominique
To: Davis, Osta; Sims, April
Subject: RE: More Recent Draft
Date: Friday, October 22, 2021 8:34:13 AM

Call me if you want this AM - I'm free other than a quick 10 min meeting at 9:15. Let's talk about 1 and a other questions in the map.

From: Davis, Osta <Osta.Davis@leg.wa.gov>
Sent: Friday, October 22, 2021 7:44 AM
To: Meyers, Dominique <Dominique.Meyers@leg.wa.gov>; Sims, April <April.Sims@redistricting.wa.gov>
Subject: More Recent Draft

Hi,

Here's an update map draft that does the following: https://davesredistricting.org/join/0ae23483-3339-4187-8e6e-7af3a7685f4c

- Changes SW closer to what we originally had/the senate has now
- Adjust 40/42 to unite Lummi/Nooksack + improve 42
- Adjust Bremerton lines in 23/26
- Make the 14th LD the VRA district
- Changes 15/13→ not sure if we should swap these districts
- Consolidate Spokane in 6/3

Questions about the map:

- The 1st LD seems pretty sprawling. Just wasn't sure the reasons behind why it was changed from the original
- Do we want to take Bryn Mawr/Skyway out of the 11th and put it into the 37th to respond to that public feedback?

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 25: TEXT EXCHANGE, OCT. 25, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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8:36

4

JD

2 People >

iMessage
Mon, Oct 25, 12:27 PM

barreto-wa-redistricting-...

Take a look at slides 22 and 23 in this presentation, and then give me a call when you get a chance.

Mon, Oct 25, 2:00 PM

Jeremie Dufault

JD

Thanks. Will review with Corry and call you at 1530. On Army duty today.

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Cool. He and I connected an hour ago.

Mon, Oct 25, 3:25 PM

Chris Corry

iMessage

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 26: DECLARATION OF DR. LOREN COLLINGWOOD, FEB. 25, 2022

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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Declaration of Dr. Loren Collingwood

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746, I, Loren Collingwood, state as follows:

1. I am an associate professor of political science at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and have researched and/or taught in this area since 2003.
2. I received a Ph.D. in political science from the University of Washington in 2012, with a focus on race, ethnicity, and political/statistical methodology. I received a B.A. in psychology from California State University, Chico in 2002.
3. I was an associate professor of political science and co-director of civic engagement at the Center for Social Innovation at the University of California, Riverside. I have published two books with Oxford University Press, 39 peer-reviewed journal articles, and nearly a dozen book chapters. My curriculum vitae, which includes an up-to-date list of publications is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 1.
4. In between my B.A. and Ph.D., I spent 4 years working in private consulting for the survey research firm Greenberg Quinlan Rosner Research in Washington, D.C. I also founded the research firm, Collingwood Research, which focuses primarily on the statistical and demographic analysis of political data for a wide array of clients, and lead redistricting and map-drawing and demographic analysis for the Inland Empire Funding Alliance in Southern California. I am the redistricting consultant for the West Contra Costa Unified School District, CA, independent redistricting commission in which drew court-ordered single member districts.
5. I have written at least five peer-reviewed papers using ecological inference methods to estimate vote choice.
6. I served as a testifying expert for the plaintiff in the Voting Rights Act Section 2 case *NAACP v. East Ramapo Central School District, No. 17 Civ. 8943 (S.D.N.Y.)*, on which I worked from 2018 to 2020. In that case, I used statistical software to identify the racial/ethnic demographics of voters (a procedure known as Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding -- BISG) and estimate candidate preference by race using ecological data.
7. I am the quantitative expert in *LULAC vs. Pate (Iowa), 2021*, and have filed an expert report in that case. In that report, I used BISG to estimate individual-level race using surname and address.
8. I was the racially polarized voting expert for plaintiff in *East St. Louis Branch NAACP, et al. vs. Illinois State Board of Elections, et al.*, having filed two reports in that case. I am the racially polarized voting expert for plaintiff in *Johnson, et al., v. WEC, et al., No. 2021AP1450-OA*, having filed three reports in that case. I am the Senate Factors expert for plaintiff in *Pendergrass v. Raffensperger (N.D. Ga. 2021)*, having filed a report in that case.
9. Plaintiffs have retained me as an expert in this matter, and have asked me to analyze whether there is racially polarized voting in the Yakima Valley region, to analyze demographic data, and to conduct electoral performance analyses.

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10. Racially polarized voting (RPV) occurs when one racial group (i.e., Latino[1] voters) consistently votes for one candidate or set of candidates, and the other racial group (i.e., white voters) regularly votes for another candidate or set of candidates. Analysts examine multiple elections across years to determine whether a pattern of RPV is present in a given geography and/or political jurisdiction. In a two-candidate election contest, RPV is present when a majority of voters belonging to one racial/ethnic group vote for one candidate and a majority of voters who belong to another racial/ethnic group prefer the other candidate. The favored candidate is called a "candidate of choice." However, if a majority of voters of one racial group back a particular candidate and so do a majority of voters from another racial group, then RPV is not present in that contest.
11. I routinely analyze ecological data comprised of aggregate precinct votes and racial estimates to detect whether racially polarized voting is present in a particular jurisdiction (i.e., county, set of counties), using a method called ecological inference. I am the lead author and maintainer of the R package, eiCompare, which is publicly available software that contains tools to conduct ecological inference.
12. I have conducted a racially polarized voting analysis of twelve elections in and around the 5-county region of Central Washington known as the Yakima Valley: Adams, Benton, Grant, Franklin, and Yakima Counties. I analyzed recent statewide elections subset to these jurisdictions because this is the geography where an electorally performing majority-Latino seat could be drawn.
13. The results clearly show the presence of racially polarized voting, with Latinos consistently voting at rates often as high as two to one in support of one set of candidates, and non-Hispanic whites supporting a different set of candidates at rates higher than two to one. When concentrating the analysis just on Yakima and Franklin counties -- which make up the core of the region under consideration -- the degree of racially polarized voting is stronger and starker.
14. I also analyzed endogenous elections for state Legislative District 15. In 2012, David Taylor defeated Pablo Gonzalez due to overwhelming white bloc-voting against Mr. Gonzalez. In 2014, Jim Honeyford defeated Gabriel Muñoz due to overwhelming white bloc-voting against Mr. Muñoz. Also, in 2014 Teodora Martinez-Chaves was defeated by David Taylor due to overwhelming white bloc-voting against Ms. Martinez-Chavez. In 2018, Jim Honeyford defeated Bengie Aguilar due to overwhelming white bloc-voting against Ms. Aguilar. In all four of these elections Latino candidates won a majority of the vote in heavily Latino precincts across the 15th Legislative District but received extremely little support in majority white precincts.
15. I have conducted an electoral performance analysis of the eight statewide contests in the new Washington Legislative District 15. This method takes precincts that fall into the new legislative district then reallocates candidate votes to determine how the candidates performed in that particular district configuration. I have to use statewide results in this case because old legislative seats do not completely overlap the new

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[1] In this statement, I use Latino and Hispanic interchangeably.

district. Although the new Legislative District 15 is 68% Hispanic voting age population (HVAP), the Hispanic citizen voting age population (HCVAP) is 50%. My analysis indicates that the white-preferred candidate wins seven of the eight contests. Figure 1 presents the findings.

16. The results presented in Figure 1 are subset to the recently passed Legislative District 15. I use the same set of statewide elections subset to the legislative district to evaluate the rate of non-Hispanic white bloc voting. White voters bloc vote against Latino voters' candidate of choice in seven of the eight contests I analyzed.
17. Figure 1 also shows the performance results for a plaintiff map (Legislative District 14) that is both majority Hispanic CVAP (51.1%) and performs for Hispanics' candidate of choice. In this district, the Hispanic-preferred candidate wins eight of eight contests.
18. Ultimately, I conclude that racially polarized voting is present in the region, that the recently passed Legislative District 15 will not enable Latinos the ability to elect candidates of choice, but that the plaintiff map (Legislative District 14) -- as shown in Figure 2 -- will clearly enable Latinos the ability to elect their preferred candidate.
19. As additional data becomes available and relevant, I will continue to examine and reserve the right to supplement this declaration.
20. I swear this statement is accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

2/25/22

DATE

LOREN COLLINGWOOD

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Figure 1. Performance analysis of eight statewide contests subset to the newly enacted WA Legislative District 15, and the plaintiff plan.

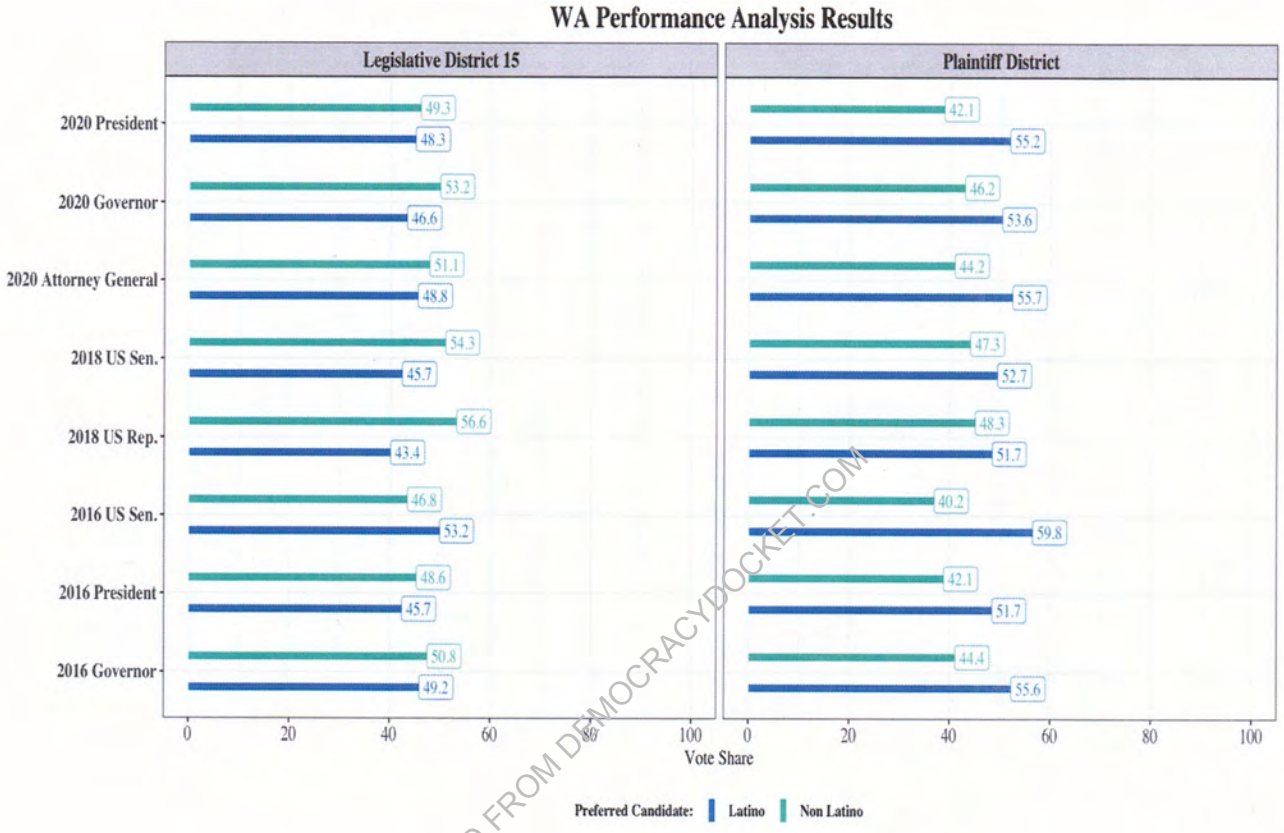

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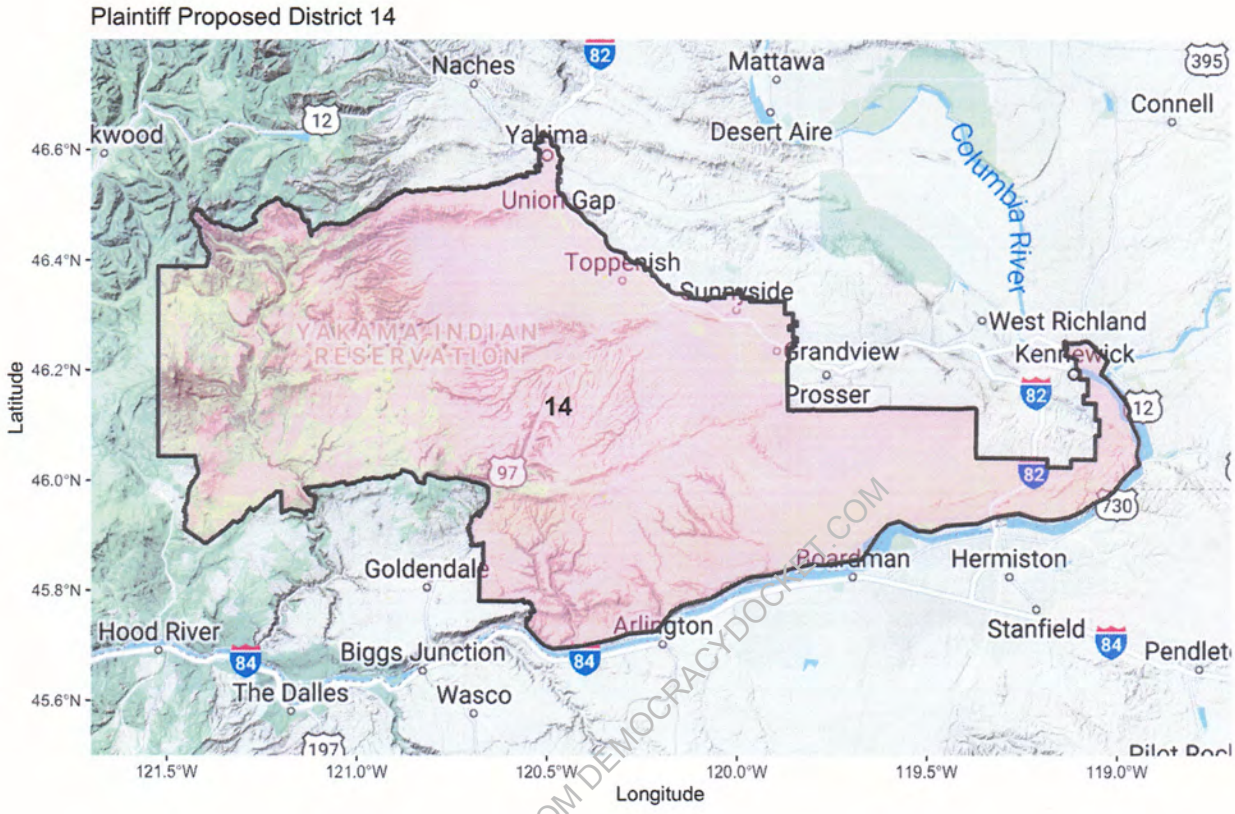
Figure 2. Plaintiff map, Legislative District 14.



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Loren Collingwood

University of New Mexico
Department of Political Science
1 University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87131

Office: (951) 827-5590
Email: lcollingwood@unm.edu
website: http://www.collingwoodresearch.com

Employment

Associate Professor, University of New Mexico, 2020 - Present

Associate Professor, University of California, Riverside 2019 - 2020

Assistant Professor, University of California, Riverside 2012 - 2019

Assistant Analyst, Greenberg Quinlan Rosner, Washington DC 2005-2007

Field Associate, Greenberg Quinlan Rosner, Washington DC 2003-2005

Education

Ph.D., Political Science, University of Washington 2007 - 2012
Committee: Matt Barreto (chair), Chris Parker, Luis Fraga, Chris Adolph, Peter Hoff

M.A., Political Science, University of Washington, 2009

B.A., Psychology, California State University, Chico, 1998 - 2002
Minor: Political Science
Honors: *Cum Laude*, NCAA Scholar-Athlete in soccer

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Research Fields

American Politics, Political Behavior, Methods, Race and Ethnic Politics, Immigration

---

Books

2. **Collingwood, Loren**. *Campaigning in a Racially Diversifying America: When and How Cross-Racial Electoral Mobilization Works.* 2020. Oxford University Press.

   Featured in Veja, Brazil

1. **Collingwood, Loren** and Benjamin Gonzalez O'Brien. *Sanctuary Cities: The Politics of Refuge*. 2019. Oxford University Press.

   Featured in Teen Vogue, Seattle Times; Phoenix New Times

Articles

39. **Collingwood, Loren**, Gabriel Martinez, and Kassra Oskooii. "Undermining Sanctuary? When Local and National Partisan Cues Diverge." *Urban Affairs Review*. (Forthcoming).

38. **Collingwood, Loren** and Benjamin Gonzalez O'Brien. "Is Distance to Drop Box an Appropriate Proxy for Drop Box Treatment? A Case Study of Washington State." *American Politics Research*. (Forthcoming)

37. Morín, Jason L., Rachel Torres, and **Loren Collingwood**. "Cosponsoring and Cashing in: U.S. House Members' support for punitive immigration policy and financial payoffs from the private prison industry." *Business and Politics*. (Forthcoming).

    Featured in KOAT-ABQ news

36. Barreto, Matt, Michael Cohen, **Loren Collingwood**, Chad Dunn, and Sonni Waknin. "A Novel Method for Showing Racially Polarized Voting: The Promise of Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding." *New York University Review of Law and Social Change*. 46(1). (Forthcoming)

35. Hickel, Flavio, Rudy Alamillo, Kassra Oskooii, and **Loren Collingwood**. "When American Identity Trumps Latinx Identity: Explaining Support for Restrictive Immigration Policies." *Public Opinion Quarterly* (Forthcoming)

    Featured in Academic Times

34. Walker, Hannah, **Loren Collingwood**, and Tehama Lopez Bunyasi. "White Response to Black Death: A Racialized Theory of White Attitudes About Gun Control." *DuBois Review*. (Forthcoming).

33. Barreto, Matt, **Loren Collingwood**, Sergio Garcia-Rios, and Kassra Oskooii. "Estimating Candidate Support: Comparing Iterative EI & EI-RxC Methods." *Sociological Methods & Research*. (Forthcoming).

32. Newman, Benjamin; Merolla, Jennifer; Shah, Sono; Lemi, Danielle; **Collingwood, Loren**; Ramakrishnan, Karthick. "The Trump Effect: An Experimental Investigation of the Emboldening Effect of Racially Inflammatory Elite Communication." *British Journal of Political Science*. (Forthcoming).

    Featured in New York Times; Washington Post; The Times of India; Washington Post; NBC News; New York Times; Forbes; NBC News

31. **Collingwood, Loren** and Sean Long. 2021. "Can States Promote Minority Representation? Assessing the Effects of the California Voting Rights Act." *Urban Affairs Review*. 57(3): 731-762.

    Featured in NPR; Modesto Bee, IVN News San Diego; Woodland Daily Democrat; Silicon Valley Voice; Spectrum 1; Washington Post; Politico

30. Oskooii, Kassra, Nazita Lajevardi, and **Loren Collingwood**. 2021. "Opinion Shift and Stability: Enduring Individual-Level Opposition to Trump's 'Muslim Ban'." *Political Behavior*. 43: 301-337.

    Featured in Washington Post

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29. Filindra, Alexandra, **Loren Collingwood**, and Noah Kaplan. 2020. "Anxiety and Social Violence: The Emotional Underpinnings of Support for Gun Control." *Social Science Quarterly.* 101: 2101-2120.

28. McGuire, William, Benjamin Gonzalez O'Brien, Katherine Baird, Benjamin Corbett, and **Loren Collingwood**. 2020. "Does Distance Matter? Evaluating the Impact of Drop Boxes on Voter Turnout." *Social Science Quarterly.* 101: 1789-1809.

27. Reny, Tyler, Ali Valenzuela, and **Loren Collingwood**. 2020. ""No, You're Playing the Race Card": Testing the Effects of Anti-Black, Anti-Latino, and Anti-Immigrant Appeals in the Post-Obama Era." *Political Psychology.* 41(2): 283-302.

    Featured in VOX The Weeds Podcast

26. **Collingwood, Loren**, Benjamin Gonzalez O'Brien, and Joe Tafoya. 2020. "Partisan Learning or Racial Learning: Opinion Change on Sanctuary City Policy Preferences in California and Texas." *Journal of Race and Ethnic Politics.* 5(1): 92-129.

25. **Collingwood, Loren** and Benjamin Gonzalez. 2019. "Covert Cross-Racial Mobilization, Black Activism, and Political Participation Pre-Voting Rights Act." *Florida Historical Quarterly* 97(4) Spring.

24. Gonzalez O'Brien, Ben, Elizabeth Hurst, Justin Reedy, and **Loren Collingwood**. 2019. "Framing Refuge: Media, Framing, and Sanctuary Cities." *Mass Communication and Society.* 22(6), 756-778.

23. DeMora, Stephanie, **Loren Collingwood**, and Adriana Ninci. 2019. "The Role of Super Interest Groups in Public Policy Diffusion." *Policy and Politics.* 47(4): 513-541.

22. **Collingwood, Loren**, Stephen Omar El-Khatib, Ben Gonzalez O'Brien. 2019. "Sustained Organizational Influence: American Legislative Exchange Council and the Diffusion of Anti-Sanctuary Policy." *Policy Studies Journal.* 47(3): 735-773.

21. **Collingwood, Loren** and Benjamin Gonzalez O'Brien. 2019. "Public Opposition to Sanctuary Cities in Texas: Criminal Threat or Immigration Threat?" *Social Science Quarterly.* 100(4): 1182-1196.

20. Reny, Tyler, **Loren Collingwood**, and Ali Valenzuela. 2019. "Vote Switching in the 2016 Election: Racial and Immigration Attitudes, Not Economics, Explains Shifts in White Voting." *Public Opinion Quarterly.* 83(1): 91-113.

    Featured in VOX; The Week; The Economist; New York Times; The Economist

19. Gonzalez-O'Brien, Benjamin, **Loren Collingwood**, and Stephen Omar El-Khatib. 2019. "The Politics of Refuge: Sanctuary Cities, Crime, and Undocumented Immigration." *Urban Affairs Review.* 55(1): 3-40.

    Featured in WaPo Monkey Cage I; and Monkey Cage II; WaPo Fact Check; InsideHigherEd; PolitiFact; The Hill; Christian Science Monitor; Pacific Standard; NBC News; Huffington Post; Seattle Times; The Denver Post; San Jose Mercury News; Chicago Tribune; San Diego Union Tribune; VOX

18. Oskooii, Kassra, Sarah Dreier, and **Loren Collingwood**. 2018. "Partisan Attitudes Toward Sanctuary Cities: The Asymmetrical Effects of Political Knowledge." *Politics and Policy* 46(6): 951-984.

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17. **Collingwood, Loren**, Jason Morín, and Stephen Omar El-Khatib. 2018. "Expanding Carceral Markets: Detention Facilities, ICE Contracts, and the Financial Interests of Punitive Immigration Policy." *Race and Social Problems*. 10(4): 275-292.

    Featured in CityLab; The Guardian; Mother Jones; NPR

16. **Collingwood, Loren**, Benjamin Gonzalez O'Brien, and Sarah K. Dreier. 2018. "Evaluating Public Support for Legalized Marijuana: The Case of Washington." *International Journal of Drug Policy*. 56: 6-20.

15. **Collingwood, Loren**, McGuire, Will, Gonzalez O'Brien, Ben, Baird, Katie, and Hampson, Sarah. 2018. "Do Dropboxes Improve Voter Turnout? Evidence from King County, Washington." *Election Law Journal*. 17:1.

    Featured in Seattle Times; CBS News

14. **Collingwood, Loren**, Nazita Lajevardi, and Kassra Oskooii. 2018. "A Change of Heart? How Demonstrations Shifted Individual-Level Public Opinion on Trump's Muslim Ban." *Political Behavior*. 40(4): 1035-1072.

    Featured in VOX; ThinkProgress; LSE Blog; Al Jazeera; San Francisco Chronicle; NPR; Business Insider; Washington Post

13. **Collingwood, Loren**, Ashley Jochim, and Kassra Oskooii. 2018. "The Politics of Choice Reconsidered: Partisanship and Minority Politics in Washington's Charter School Initiative." *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 18(1): 61-92.

12. Newman, Ben, Sono Shah, and **Loren Collingwood**. 2018. "Race, Place, and Building a Base: Ethnic Change, Perceived Threat, and the Nascent Trump Campaign for President." *Public Opinion Quarterly*. 82(1): 122-134.

    Featured in Pacific Standard; LSE Blog; Newsweek

11. Skulley, Carrie, Andrea Silva, Marcus J. Long, **Loren Collingwood**, and Ben Bishin, "Majority Rule vs. Minority Rights: Immigrant Representation Despite Public Opposition on the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act." 2018. *Politics of Groups and Identities*. 6(4): 593-611.

10. Alamillo, Rudy and **Loren Collingwood**. 2017. "Chameleon Politics: Social Identity and Racial Cross-Over Appeals." *Politics of Groups and Identities*. 5(4): 533-650.

    Featured in WaPo's Monkey Cage; NBC News; Los Angeles Times

9. **Collingwood, Loren**, Kassra Oskooii, Sergio Garcia-Rios, and Matt Barreto. 2016. "eiCompare: Comparing ecological inference estimates across EI and EI:RxC." *The R Journal*. 8(2): 92-101.

    Featured in Investigate West

8. Barreto, Matt, **Loren Collingwood**, Christopher Parker, and Francisco Pedraza. 2015. "Racial Attitudes and Race of Interviewer Item Non-Response." *Survey Practice*. 8:5.

7. Barreto, Matt and **Loren Collingwood**. 2015. "Group-based Appeals and the Latino Vote in 2012: How Immigration Became a Mobilizing Issue." *Electoral Studies*. 40:490-499.

    Featured in Latino Decisions blog

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6. **Collingwood, Loren**, Matt Barreto, and Sergio Garcia-Rios. 2014. "Revisiting Latino Voting: Cross-Racial Mobilization in the 2012 Election." *Political Research Quarterly.* 67(3): 632-645.

   Featured in LSE Blog

5. Jurka, Tim, **Loren Collingwood**, Amber Boydstun, Emiliano Grossman, and Wouter van Atteveldt. 2013. "`RTextTools`: A Supervised Learning Package for Text Classification in `R`" *The R Journal.* 5(1).

4. **Collingwood, Loren**. 2012. "Education Levels and Support for Direct Democracy." *American Politics Research*, 40(4): 571-602.

3. **Collingwood, Loren** and John Wilkerson. 2012. "Tradeoffs in Accuracy and Efficiency in Supervised Learning Methods." *Journal of Information Technology and Politics*, 9(3).

2. **Collingwood, Loren**, Matt Barreto and Todd Donovan. 2012. "Early Primaries, Viability, and Changing Preferences for Presidential Candidates." *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, 42(2).

1. Barreto, Matt, **Loren Collingwood**, and Sylvia Manzano. 2010. "A New Measure of Group Influence in Presidential Elections: Assessing Latino Influence in 2008." *Political Research Quarterly.* 63(4).

   Featured in Latino Decisions blog

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Book Chapters

11. **Collingwood, Loren**, Stephanie DeMora , and Sean Long. "Demographic Change, White Decline, and the Changing Nature of Racial Politics in Election Campaigns." In *Cambridge Handbook in Political Psychology.* Edited by Danny Osborne and Chris Sibley. [Forthcoming].

10. Morín, Jason L. and **Loren Collingwood**. "Contractor Politics: How Political Events Influence Private Prison Company Stock Shares in the Pre and Post Trump Era." In *Anti-immigrant Rhetoric, Actions, and Policies during the Trump Era (2017-2019).* [Forthcoming]

9. Parker, Christopher S., Christopher C. Towler, **Loren Collingwood**, and Kassra Oskooii. 2020. "Race and Racism in Campaigns." In Oxford Encyclopedia of Persuasion in Political Campaigns. Edited by Elizabeth Suhay, Bernard Grofman, and Alexander H. Trechsel. DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780190860806.013.38

8. **Collingwood, Loren**, and DeMora, Stephanie. 2019. "Latinos and Obama." In Jessica Lavariega Monforti (ed.) *Latinos in the American Political System: An Encyclopedia of Latinos as Voters, Candidates, and Office Holders.*

7. DeMora, Stephanie, and **Collingwood, Loren**. 2019. "George P. Bush." In Jessica Lavariega Monforti (ed.) *Latinos in the American Political System: An Encyclopedia of Latinos as Voters, Candidates, and Office Holders.*

6. El-Khatib, Stephen Omar, and **Collingwood, Loren**. 2019. "Ted Cruz." In Jessica Lavariega Monforti (ed.) *Latinos in the American Political System: An Encyclopedia of Latinos as Voters, Candidates, and Office Holders.*

5. **Collingwood, Loren**, Sylvia Manzano and Ali Valenzuela. 2014. "November 2008: The Latino vote in Obama's general election landslide." In Latino America: How America's Most Dynamic Population Is Poised to Transform the Politics of the Nation. By Matt Barreto and Gary Segura. New York: Public Affairs Press. (co-authored chapter with Matt Barreto and Gary Segura)

4. **Collingwood, Loren**, Justin Gross and Francisco Pedraza. 2014. "A 'decisive voting bloc' in 2012." In Latino America: How America's Most Dynamic Population Is Poised to Transform the Politics of the Nation. By Matt Barreto and Gary Segura. New York: Public Affairs Press. (co-authored chapter with Matt Barreto and Gary Segura)

3. Barreto, Matt, **Loren Collingwood**, Ben Gonzalez, and Chris Parker. 2011. "Tea Party Politics in a Blue State: Dino Rossi and the 2010 Washington Senate Election." In William Miller and Jeremy Walling (eds.) *Stuck in the Middle to Lose: Tea Party Effects on 2010 U.S. Senate Elections*. Rowan and Littlefield Publishing Group.

2. **Collingwood, Loren** and Justin Reedy. "Criticisms of Deliberative Democracy." In Nabatchi, Tina, Michael Weiksner, John Gastil, and Matt Leighninger, eds., *Democracy in motion: Evaluating the practice and impact of deliberative civic engagement.* New York: Oxford University Press, 2010.

1. **Collingwood, Loren**. "Initiatives." In Haider-Markel, Donald P., and Michael A. Card. *Political Encyclopedia of U.S. States and Regions*. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2009.

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Software

R package: `RTextTools`. This package uses supervised learning methods to automate text classification. Coauthors include Jurka, Boydstun, Grossman, and van Atteveldt. Available on CRAN.

R package: `eiCompare`. This package compares outcomes between ecological inference (EI) estimates and EI:Rows by Columns (RxC) estimates. Primary purpose is employed in racially polarized voting analysis. Development Version available here: eiCompare or on CRAN. Coauthors include Barreto, Oskooii, Garcia-Rios, Burke, Decter-Frain, Murayama, Sachdeva, Henderson, Wood, and Gross.

R package: `Rvoterdistance`. Calculates distance between voters and multiple polling locations and/or ballot drop boxes. Ports C++ code for high speed efficiency. Available on CRAN.

R package: `Rweights`. Creates survey weights via iterative variable raking. Survey design object and weights vector are produced for use with R, Stata, and other programs. Currently in alpha form with unix tarball available here: Rweights.

R package: `Rmturkcheck`. Functions for cleaning and analyzing two-wave MTurk (or other) panel studies. Available: Rmturkcheck

R package: `RCopyFind`. Functions for extracting data frames then plotting results from WCopyFind plagiarism text program. Co-authored with and Maintained by Steph DeMora. Available: RCopyFind

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Under Review / Working Papers

Barreto, Matt, Michael Cohen, **Loren Collingwood**, Chad Dunn, and Sonni Waknin. "Using Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding (BISG) to Assess Racially Polarized Voting in Voting Rights Act Challenges." [Revise & Resubmit]

Collingwood, Loren, Juandalyn Burke, Ari Decter-Frain, Hikari Murayama, Pratik Sachdeva, Matt Barreto, Scott Henderson, Spencer Wood, and Joshua Zingher. "Comparing BISG to CVAP Estimates in Racially Polarized Voting Analyses." [Under Review]

Gonzalez O'Brien, Ben, **Loren Collingwood**, and Michael A. Paarlberg. "What Leads to Refuge? Sanctuary Policies and the Influence of Local Demographics and Partisanship." [Under Review]

Hickel Jr., Flavio R., Kassra A.R. Oskooii, and **Loren Collingwood**. "How Immigrant Resentment Impacts Latinx Support for Donald Trump and Restrictive Immigration Policies." [Under Review]

Collingwood, Loren, Jason Morín, and Edward Vargas. "Protesting Detention: How Protests Activated Group Empathy and Party ID to Shift Attitudes on Child Detention." [Working Paper]

Paarlberg, Michael A. and **Loren Collingwood**. "Fact or Fiction: Testing the link between local immigration policy and the MS-13 'Threat'." [Working Paper]

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Awards, Grants, and Fellowships

Matt Barreto and Loren Collingwood. Detection of Vote Dilution: New tools and methods for protecting voting rights. Data Science for Social Good project selection, University of Washington. 2020

Loren Collingwood. Measuring Cross-Racial Voter Preferences. UCR Faculty Senate. $3,500. 2019.

Francisco Pedraza and Loren Collingwood. Evaluating AltaMed's 2018 GOTV Efforts in Los Angeles. $12,000. 2018-2019.

Allan Colbern, Loren Collingwood, Marcel Roman. A Mess in Texas: The Deleterious Effects of SB4 on Public Trust in Law Enforcement. Center for American Progress. $7,100. 2018.

Karthick Ramakrishnan, Mindy Romero, Loren Collingwood, Francisco Pedraza, Evaluating California's Voter's Choice Act. Irvine Foundation. $150,000, 2018-2019.

William McGuire, Loren Collingwood, Ben Gonzalez O'Brien, and Katie Baird, "Evaluating the Impact of Drop Boxes and Get-Out-The-Vote Advertising on Voter Turnout in Pierce County, WA." MIT Election Data and Science Lab, $16,365, 2017

Justin Freebourn and Loren Collingwood, Blum Initiative $4,000, 2017

Hellman Fellowship Grant, UC Riverside, $30,000, 2014-2015

Best Dissertation Award, 2013 Western Political Science Association

UC Riverside Harrison & Ethel Silver Fund, $2,000, 2013

Best Graduate Student Paper Award State Politics section, 2012 American Political Science Association

Texas A&M Experimental Methods Winter Institute, $800, January, 2011

`UseR!` 2011 Conference travel grant, $1000, August, 2011

Center for Statistics and the Social Sciences travel grant, $870, January, 2011

David J. Olson Research Grant, University of Washington Political Science, $2,000, January, 2011

Warren Miller Scholarship Award, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, Summer 2009

Matthews Fellowship, University of Washington, Winter 2008 - Spring 2009

Brennan Center for Justice, New York University [with Matt Barreto]
Indiana Voter Identification Study, $40,000 – Oct. 2007, 6 months

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Teaching Experience

POSC 10 (American Politics); POSC 146 (Mass Media & Public Opinion); POSC 171 (State Politics); POSC 104S (Race and Ethnic Politics Special Topics); POSC 108 (Race and Ethnic Politics)

POLS 300: Immigration Politics with Focus on Latino Politics

POLS 300: The Voting Rights Act: Causes and Effects

POSC 202A: Introduction to Quantitative Methods (Graduate)

POSC 207: Statistical Programming and Data Science for the Social Sciences (Graduate)

POSC 207: Quantitative Text Analysis (Graduate)

POSC 220: Graduate Seminar in Race and Ethnic Politics in the U.S.

POSC 256: Graduate Seminar in Public Opinion

POSC 253: Graduate Seminar in Electoral Politics

Text Classification with `R` using the `RTextTools` package, UNC-Chapel Hill Workshop

Text Analysis with Political Data, Claremont Graduate School, 2019

CSSS Intermediate R Workshop 2011, Instructor (Summer)

POLS 501: Advanced Research Design and Analysis, Teaching Assistant (2 quarters)

ICPSR Summer Course: Methodological Issues in Quantitative Research on Race and Ethnicity, Teaching Assistant

POLS 202: Introduction to American Politics, Teaching Assistant

CSSS Math Camp 2011, Teaching Assistant

POLS 499D: Center for American Politics and Public Policy Undergraduate Honors Seminar (2 quarters)

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Professional Service

Co-editor, *Politics of Groups and Identities*, 2020-2021

Reviewer, Political Behavior, Journal of Information Technology and Politics, American Politics Research, Social Sciences Quarterly, Journal of Politics, Politics of Groups and Identities, American Journal of Political Science, Political Research Quarterly, State Politics and Public Policy, American Political Science Review, British Journal of Political Science, Journal of Race and Ethnic Politics, Urban Studies, Urban Affairs Review; many other journals

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Conference Papers and Presentations

Collingwood, Loren and Benjamin Gonzalez O'Brien. "Sanctuary Cities: The Politics of Refuge." Invited Talk California Lutheran University. (October 2020).

Collingwood, Loren. "Sanctuary Cities: The Politics of Refuge." Invited Talk California State University, Chico. (March 2020).

Collingwood, Loren. "Sanctuary Cities: The Politics of Refuge." Invited Talk Humboldt State University. (March 2020).

Collingwood, Loren. "Campaigning in a Racially Diversifying America: Whether and How Cross-Racial Electoral Mobilization Works." Invited Talk Oregon State University. (February 2020).

Collingwood, Loren and Benjamin Gonzalez O'Brien. "Sanctuary Cities: The Politics of Refuge." Invited Talk University of San Diego. (November 2019).

Collingwood, Loren. "Campaigning in a Racially Diversifying America: Whether and How Cross-Racial Electoral Mobilization Works." Invited Talk University of Massachusetts. (January 2020).

Collingwood, Loren. "Campaigning in a Racially Diversifying America: Whether and How Cross-Racial Electoral Mobilization Works." Invited Talk University of New Mexico. (December 2019).

Collingwood, Loren and Benjamin Gonzalez O'Brien. "Sanctuary Cities: The Politics of Refuge." Invited Talk California State University, Northridge, Los Angeles. (November 2019).

Collingwood, Loren and Benjamin Gonzalez O'Brien. "Sanctuary Cities: The Politics of Refuge." Invited Talk Occidental College, Los Angeles. (November 2019).

Collingwood, Loren (with Sean Long). "Can States Promote Minority Representation? Assessing the Effects of the California Voting Rights Act." UC Irvine Critical Observations on Race and Ethnicity Conference. (November 2019).

Collingwood, Loren. "Sanctuary Cities: The Politics of Refuge." Invited Talk University of Geneva, Switzerland. (November 2019).

Collingwood, Loren. "Sanctuary Cities: The Politics of Refuge." Invited Talk University of Bern, Switzerland. (October 2019).

Collingwood, Loren. "Sanctuary Cities: The Politics of Refuge." Invited Talk ETH Zurich, Switzerland. (October 2019).

Collingwood, Loren. "Sanctuary Cities: The Politics of Refuge." Invited Talk London School of Economics, U.K. (October 2019).

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Collingwood, Loren. "Sanctuary Cities: The Politics of Refuge." Invited Talk University of Leeds, U.K. (October 2019).

Valenzuela, Ali, Kassra Oskooii, and Loren Collingwood. "Threat or Reassurance? Framing Midterms Results among Latinos and Whites." American Political Science Association, Washington, DC. (August 2019).

Paarlberg, Michael A. and Loren Collingwood. "Much Ado about Nothing: Local Immigration Policy and the MS-13 'Threat' ." American Political Science Association, Washington, DC. (August 2019).

Collingwood, Loren. "A Mess in Texas: The Deleterious Effects of SB4 on Public Trust in Law Enforcement." International Center for Local Democracy (ICLD) Conference on Local Democracy. Umae, Sweden (June 2019).

Collingwood, Loren. "The #FamiliesBelongTogether Outcry: How Protests Shifted Attitudes on Immigrant Family Separation and Child Detention." Invited Talk University of California, Irvine (May 2019).

Collingwood, Loren. "Text Analysis with R." Invited talk and presentation. Claremont Graduate University (May 2019)

Collingwood, Loren. "The #FamiliesBelongTogether Outcry: How Protests Shifted Attitudes on Immigrant Family Separation and Child Detention." PRIEC, UC Davis (May 2019).

Collingwood, Loren. "Data Analysis with R." Invited presentation and training Cal Poly Pomona (May 2019)

Collingwood, Loren. "The #FamiliesBelongTogether Outcry: How Protests Shifted Attitudes on Immigrant Family Separation and Child Detention." Invited Talk Northern Arizona University (May 2019)

Collingwood, Loren (with Jason Morín). "Contractor Politics: How Political Events Influence Private Prison Company Stock Shares in the Pre and Post Trump Era." Invited Talk Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Distrito Federal, Mexico (February 2019).

Roman, Marcel, Allan Colbern, and Loren Collingwood. "A Mess in Texas: The Deleterious Effects of SB4 on Public Trust in Law Enforcement." PRIEC Consortium. University of Houston (December 2018)

Collingwood, Loren. "The #FamiliesBelongTogether Outcry: How Protests Shifted Attitudes on Immigrant Family Separation and Child Detention." Invited Talk University of Illinois Chicago (November 2018)

Collingwood, Loren. "Ongoing Research in Sanctuary Cities and Immigration Politics." Invited Talk University of Pennsylvania Perry World House (November 2018)

Collingwood, Loren. "Unfair Detention: How Protests Activated Racial Group Empathy to Shift Attitudes on Child Detention." Invited Talk Rutgers University (October 2018)

Collingwood, Loren. "Unfair Detention: How Protests Activated Racial Group Empathy to Shift Attitudes on Child Detention." UCR Alumni Research Presentation Washington and Philadelphia (October 2018)

Collingwood, Loren, Jason Morin. "Expanding Carceral Markets: Detention Facilities, ICE Contracts, and the Financial Interests of Punitive Immigration Policy." Invited Talk UCLA (October 2018).

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Collingwood, Loren, Nazita Lajevardi, and Kassra Oskooii. "Opinion Shift and Stability: Enduring Opposition to Trump's "Muslim Ban". APSA (September 2018).

Collingwood, Loren, Jason Morin, and Stephen Omar El-Khatib. "Expanding Carceral Markets: Detention Facilities, ICE Contracts, and the Financial Interests of Punitive Immigration Policy." American Political Science Association Conference (August 2018).

Collingwood, Loren, Sergio Garcia-Rios, and Hannah Walker. "The Impact of Exposure to Police Brutality on Political Attitudes Among Black and White Americans." Cooperative Comparative Post-Election Survey (CMPS) Conference. (August, 2018).

Collingwood, Loren, Nazita Lajevardi, and Kassra Oskooii. "Opinion Shift and Stability: Enduring Opposition to Trump's "Muslim Ban". Politics of Race Immigration and Ethnicity Consortium (August 2018).

Collingwood, Loren, Jason Morin, and Stephen Omar El-Khatib. "Expanding Carceral Markets: Detention Facilities, ICE Contracts, and the Financial Interests of Punitive Immigration Policy." Politics of Race Immigration and Ethnicity Consortium, Michigan State University (April 2018)

Collingwood, Loren, Benjamin Gonzalez O'Brien, and Joe Tafoya. "Partisan Learning or Racial Learning: Opinion Change on Sanctuary City Policy Preferences in California and Texas." Midwest Political Science Association Conference (April 2018).

El-Khatib, Stephen Omar and Loren Collingwood. "State Policy Responses to Sanctuary Cities: Explaining the Rise of Sanctuary City Legislative Proposals." Midwest Political Science Association Conference (April 2018).

Hannah Walker, Loren Collingwood, and Tehama Lopez Bunyasi. "Under the Gun: Black Responsiveness and White Ambivalence to Racialized Black Death." Midwest Political Science Association Conference (April 2018).

Hannah Walker, Loren Collingwood, and Tehama Lopez Bunyasi. "Under the Gun: Black Responsiveness and White Ambivalence to Racialized Black Death." Western Political Science Association Conference (April 2018).

DeMora, Stephanie, Adriana Nieci, and Loren Collingwood. "Shoot First in ALEC's Castle: The Diffusion of Stand Your Ground Laws." Politics of Race Immigration and Ethnicity Consortium, ASU (February 2018).

El-Khatib, Stephen Omar and Loren Collingwood. "State Policy Responses to Sanctuary Cities: Explaining the Rise of Sanctuary City Legislative Proposals." Politics of Race Immigration and Ethnicity Consortium, UCR (September 2017).

Collingwood, Loren, Nazita Lajevardi, and Kassra Oskooii. "A Change of Heart? How Protests Shifted Individual-Level Public Opinion on Trump's Muslim Ban." APSA (September 2017).

Collingwood, Loren, McGuire, Will, Gonzalez O'Brien Ben, Hampson, Sarah, and Baird, Katie. "Do Dropboxes Improve Voter Turnout? Evidence from King County, Washington." APSA (September 2017).

Collingwood, Loren, Reny, Tyler, Valenzuela, Ali. "Flipping for Trump: In 2016, Immigration and Not Economic Anxiety Explains White Working Class Vote Switching." UCLA (May 2017).

Collingwood, Loren, Nazita Lajevardi, and Kassra Oskooii. "A Change of Heart? How Protests Shifted Individual-Level Public Opinion on Trump's Muslim Ban." UCLA (May 2017).

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Collingwood, Loren, Nazita Lajevardi, and Kassra Oskooii. "A Change of Heart? How Protests Shifted Individual-Level Public Opinion on Trump's Muslim Ban." Politics of Race Immigration and Ethnicity Consortium, UCSB (May 2017).

Reny, Tyler, Ali Valenzuela, and Loren Collingwood. "Public Reactions to Anti-Latino Appeals in the Age of Obama: Race, Illegality and Changing Norms." Vancouver, Western Political Science Association Conference (April. 2017).

Collingwood, Loren, McGuire, Will, Gonzalez-O'Brien Ben, Hampson, Sarah, and Baird, Katie. "Do Dropboxes Improve Voter Turnout? Evidence from King County, Washington." WPSA (April 2017).

Gonzalez-O'Brien, Benjamin, Loren Collingwood, and Stephen El-Khatib. "Gimme Shelter: The Myth and Reality of the American Sanctuary City". Vancouver, Western Political Science Association Conference WPSA (April 2017).

Rush, Tye, Pedraza, Francisco, Collingwood, Loren. "Relieving the Conscience: White Guilt and Candidate Evaluation." Politics of Race Immigration and Ethnicity Consortium, UCI (March 2017).

Reny, Tyler, Ali Valenzuela, and Loren Collingwood. "Public Reactions to Anti-Latino Appeals in the Age of Obama: Race, Illegality and Changing Norms." Philadelphia, American Political Science Association Conference (Sept. 2016)

Barreto, Matt, Loren Collingwood, Sergio Garcia-Rios, and Kassra Oskooii. "Estimating Candidate Support: Comparing EI & EI-RxC." Chicago, Midwest Political Science Association Conference (April 2016)

Bishin, Benjamin, Loren Collingwood, and Erinn Lauterbach. "Cross-Racial Mobilization in a Rapidly Diversifying Polity: Latino Candidates and Anglo Voters" Chicago, Midwest Political Science Association Conference (April 2016)

Gonzalez-O'Brien, Benjamin, Loren Collingwood, and Stephen El-Khatib. "Gimme Shelter: The Myth and Reality of the American Sanctuary City". San Diego, Western Political Science Association Conference (April 2016)

Collingwood, Loren and Antoine Yoshinaka. The new carpetbaggers? Analyzing the effects of migration on Southern politics. The Citadel Conference on Southern Poliics, Charleston, SC (Mar 2016)

Alamillo, Rudy and Loren Collingwood. Chameleon Politics: Social Identity and Racial Cross-Over Appeals. American Political Science Association Conference, San Francisco (Sept 2015)

Reny, Tyler, Ali Valenzuela, and Loren Collingwood. "Public Reactions to Anti-Latino Appeals in the Age of Obama: Race, Illegality and Changing Norms." San Francisco, American Political Science Association Conference (Sept 2015)

Alamillo, Rudy and Loren Collingwood. Chameleon Politics: Social Identity and Racial Cross-Over Appeals. Western Political Science Association Conference, Las Vegas (April 2015)

Barreto, Matt and Loren Collingwood. Confirming Electoral Change: The 2012 U.S. Presidential Election OSU Conference (October, 2013)."Earning and Learning the Latino Vote in 2008 and 2012: How the Obama Campaign Tried, Refined, Learned, and Made Big Steps in Cross-Racial Mobilization to Latinos.

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Collingwood, Loren and Ashley Jochim. 2012 Midwest Political Science Association Annual Conference (April) Chicago, IL. "Electoral Competition and Latino Representation: The Partisan Politics of Immigration Policy in the 104th Congress."

Collingwood, Loren. 2012 Western Political Science Association Annual Conference (March) Portland, OR. "The Development and Use of Cross-Racial Mobilization as Campaign Strategy in U.S. Elections: The Case of Texas 1948-2010."

Collingwood, Loren. 2012 Institute for Pragmatic Practice Annual Conference (March) Seattle, WA. "Changing Demographics, Rural Electorates, and the Future of American Politics."

Collingwood, Loren. 2012 Politics of Race, Immigration, and Ethnicity Consortium (January) Riverside, CA. "The Development of Cross-Racial Mobilization: The Case of Texas 1948-2010."

Collingwood, Loren. 2011 American Political Science Association Annual Conference (September) Seattle, WA. "The Pursuit of Victory and Incorporation: Elite Strategy, Group Pressure, and Cross Racial Mobilization."

Forman, Adam and Loren Collingwood. 2011 American Political Science Association Annual Conference (September) Seattle, WA. "Measuring Power via Presidential Phone Records." (Poster)

Collingwood, Loren with (Tim Jurka, Wouter Van Atteveldt, Amber Boydstun, and Emiliano Grossman). UseR! 2011 Conference. (August) Coventry, United Kingdom. "`RTextTools`: A Supervised Learning Package for Text Classification in `R`."

Jurka, Tim, Loren Collingwood, Wouter Van Atteveldt, Amber Boydstun, and Emiliano Grossman. 2011 Comparative Agendas Project Conference. (June) Catania, Italy. "`RTextTools`: A Supervised Learning Package for Text Classification in `R`."

Collingwood, Loren and John Wilkerson. 2011 Journal of Information Technology & Politics Conference. (May) Seattle, WA. "Tradeoffs in Accuracy and Efficiency in Supervised Learning Methods."

Collingwood, Loren. 2011 Politics of Race, Immigration, and Ethnicity Consortium (May) Davis, CA. "The Pursuit of Victory and Incorporation: Elite Strategy, Group Pressure, and Cross Racial Mobilization"

Collingwood, Loren. 2011 Western Political Science Conference (April) San Antonio, TX. "Race-Matching as Targeted Mobilization."

Collingwood, Loren. 2011 Western Political Science Conference (April) San Antonio, TX. "The Pursuit of Victory and Incorporation: Elite Strategy, Group Pressure, and Cross Racial Mobilization"

Collingwood, Loren (with John Wilkerson). Invited Talk: Texas A&M University. (April, 2011) "Tradeoffs in Accuracy and Efficiency in Supervised Learning Methods."

Collingwood, Loren (with John Wilkerson). Invited Talk: Rice University. (April, 2011) "Tradeoffs in Accuracy and Efficiency in Supervised Learning Methods."

Collingwood, Loren. 2011 Midwest Political Science Association Annual Conference (April) Chicago, IL. "Race-Matching as Targeted Mobilization."

Collingwood, Loren and John Wilkerson. 2011 Text as Data Conference. (March) Evanston, IL. "Tradeoffs in Accuracy and Efficiency in Supervised Learning Methods."

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Collingwood, Loren and John Wilkerson. 2011 Southern Political Science Conference. (January) New Orleans, LA. "Tradeoffs in Accuracy and Efficiency in Supervised Learning Methods."

Collingwood, Loren (with Ben Gonzalez). 2010 American Political Science Association Annual Conference. (September) Washington, DC. "The Political Process in Florida: Modeling African American Registration Rates Post *Smith v. Allwright, 1944-1964*."

Wilkerson, John, Steve Purpura, and Loren Collingwood. 2010 NSF Funded Tools for Text Workshop. (June) Seattle, WA. "`Rtexttools`: A Supervised Machine Learning Package in an R-Wrapper."

Collingwood, Loren and Marcela Garcia-Castanon. 2010 Western Political Science Association Annual Conference. (April) San Francisco, CA. "Negativity as a Tool: candidate poll standing and attack politics."

Collingwood, Loren. 2010 Politics of Race, Immigration, and Ethnicity Consortium. (January) Riverside, CA. "White Outreach: A spatial approach to modeling black incorporation in Florida post *Smith v. Allwright, 1944-1965*."

Collingwood, Loren. 2009 Western Political Science Association Annual Conference. (March) Vancouver, BC. "Levels of Education, Political Knowledge and Support for Direct Democracy."

Collingwood, Loren. 2009 Western Political Science Association Annual Conference. (March) Vancouver, BC. "The Negativity Effect: Psychological underpinnings of advertising recall in modern political campaigns."

Collingwood, Loren and Marcela Garcia-Castanon. 2009 Western Political Science Association Annual Conference. (March) Vancouver, BC. "Negativity as a Tool: predicting negative responses and their effectiveness in the 2008 campaign season."

Collingwood, Loren and Marcela Garcia-Castanon. 2009 Western Political Science Association Annual Conference. (March) Vancouver, BC. "Switching codes: analyzing Obama's strategy for addressing Latinos in the 2008 presidential campaign."

Collingwood, Loren, (with Matt Barreto and Sylvia Manzano) 2009 Shambaugh Conference. (March) University of Iowa, IA. "More than one way to shuck a tamale: Latino influence in the 2008 general election."

Collingwood, Loren and Marcela Garcia-Castanon. 2009 Midwest Political Science Association Annual Conference. (April) Chicago, IL. "Switching codes: analyzing Obama's strategy for addressing Latinos in the 2008 presidential campaign."

Collingwood, Loren and Marcela Garcia-Castanon. 2009 Pacific Northwest Political Science Conference. (October) Victoria, BC. "Negativity as a Tool: predicting negative responses and their effectiveness in the 2008 campaign season."

Collingwood, Loren and Francisco Pedraza (with Matt Barreto and Chris Parker). 2009 Center for Statistics and the Social Sciences 10th Anniversary Conference. (May) Seattle, WA. "Race of interviewer effects: perceived versus actual."

Collingwood, Loren (with Matt Barreto, Chris Parker, and Francisco Pedraza). 2009 Pacific Northwest Political Science Conference. (October) Victoria, BC. "Race of interviewer effects: perceived versus actual."

Barreto, Matt, Loren Collingwood and Todd Donovan. 2008 Midwest Political Science Association Annual Conference. (April) Chicago, IL. "Early Presidential Primaries, Viability, and Vote Switching in 2008."

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Collingwood, Loren. 2008 Midwest Political Science Association Annual Conference. (April) Chicago, IL. "Levels of Education and Support for Direct Democracy: A Survey Experiment."

Collingwood, Loren. 2008 American Political Science Association Annual Conference. (September) Boston, MA. "Levels of Education and Support for Direct Democracy: A Survey Experiment." (Poster)

Collingwood, Loren. 2008 American Political Science Association Annual Conference. (September) Boston, MA. "Response Effects in Multi-Candidate Primary Vote Questions." (Poster)

Computer Skills

`R`, Stata, `Python`, WinBugs/JAGS, LaTeX, SPSS, MySQL, Access, ArcGIS, Some `C++` when interacting with `R`.

Reports

Collingwood, Loren. (2008). *The Washington Poll: pre-election analysis*. www.washingtonpoll.org.

Collingwood, Loren. (2008). *Democratic underperformance in the 2004 gubernatorial election: explaining 2004 voting patterns with an eye towards 2008*. www.washingtonpoll.org.

Barreto, Matt, Loren Collingwood, Francisco Pedraza, and Barry Pump. (2009). *Online voter registration in Washington State and Arizona*. Commissioned by Pew Research Center.

Collingwood, Loren, Todd Donovan, and Matt Barreto. (2009). *An assessment of ranked choice voting in Pierce County, WA*.

Collingwood, Loren. (2009). *An assessment of the fiscal impact of ranked choice voting in Pierce County, WA*. Commissioned by the League of Women Voters.

Barreto, Matt, and Loren Collingwood. (2009). *Latino candidates and racial block voting in primary and judicial elections: An analysis of voting in Los Angeles County board districts*. Commissioned by the Los Angeles County Chicano Employees Association.

Barreto, Matt, and Loren Collingwood. (2011). *A Review of Racially Polarized Voting For and Against Latino Candidates in Los Angeles County 1994-2010*. Commissioned by Los Angeles County Supervisor Gloria Molina. August 4.

Collingwood, Loren. (2012). *Recent Political History of Washington State: A Political Map*. Commissioned by the Korean Consulate.

Collingwood, Loren. (2012). *Analysis of Polling on Marijuana Initiatives*. Commissioned by Greenberg Quinlan Rosner.

Collingwood, Loren, Sean Long, and Francisco Pedraza. (2019). *Evaluating AltaMed Voter Mobilization in Southern California, November 2018*. Commissioned by AltaMed.

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Relevant Work Experience

Collingwood Research, LLC

Statistical Consulting and Analysis January 2008 - Present

Conducted over 200 projects involving political research, polling, statistical modeling, redistricting analysis and mapping, data analysis, micro-targeting, and `R` software development for political and non-profit clients. Clients include: Greenberg Quinlan Rosner, Latino Decisions, Pacific Market Research, Beck Research, Squier Knapp Dunn Communications, Anzalone–Lizst Research, League of Women Voters, Shelia Smoot for Congress, pollster.com, Comparative Agendas Project, Amplified Strategies, Gerstein Bocian & Agne, Strategies 360, the Korean Consulate, the California Redistricting Commission, Monterey County Redistricting Commission, ClearPath Strategies, Los Angeles County Council, Demchak & Baller Legal, Arnold & Porter LLP, JPM Strategic Solutions, National Democratic Institute (NDI) – on site in Iraq, Latham & Watkins, New York ACLU, United States Department of Justice (Demography), Inland Empire Funder's Alliance (Demography), Perkins & Coie, Elias Law Group; Santa Clara County (RPV Analysis); Native American Rights Fund (NARF); West Contra Costa Unified School District (Demography); Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law; LatinoJustice PRLDEF, Voces de Frontera

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Expert Witness Work

Expert Witness: *Pendergrass v. Raffensperger (N.D. Ga. 2021)*

Expert Witness: *Johnson, et al., v. WEC, et al., No. 2021AP1450-OA*

Expert Witness: *East St. Louis Branch NAACP vs. Illinois State Board of Elections*, 2021

Expert Witness: *LULAC of Iowa vs. Pate*, 2021

Expert Witness: *United States Department of Justice vs. City of Hesperia*, 2021

Expert Witness: *NAACP vs. East Ramapo Central School District*, New York, 2018-2019

Riverside County, Corona and Eastvale, 2015

Los Angeles County Redistricting Commission, 2011

Racially Polarized Voting analysis of Latino and Asian candidates in San Mateo County and alternative map creation, 2010-2011

State of California, Citizens Redistricting Commission, including Blythe, CA, in Riverside County, 2011

Monterey County, CA Redistricting, alternative map creation, 2011

Greenberg Quinlan Rosner

Assistant Analyst, Anna Greenberg June 2005 - May 2007

Assisted in the development of questionnaires, focus group guidelines, memos, and survey reports for political, non-profit, and corporate clients. Moderated in-depth interviews and focus groups.

Greenberg Quinlan Rosner

Field Associate December 2003 - June 2005

Managed qualitative and quantitative data collection process in the U.S. and internationally. Provided methodological advice, including sample stratification, sampling Latino populations, and modal sampling strategies.

Congressman Adam Schiff

Database Manager March 2003 - June 2003

Managed constituent mail and survey databases; updated and maintained Member's Congressional voting record.

Strategic Consulting Group

Field Organizer, Carol Roberts for Congress July 2002 - November 2002

Recruited and coordinated over 100 volunteers for mailings, canvassing, phone banking, and GOTV operations. Developed internship program and managed 15 interns from local colleges and high schools.

Institute for Policy Studies

Intern, John Cavanagh May 2001 - August 2001

Provided research assistance for projects advocating reform of the WTO, World Bank, and IMF. Worked on reports and op-ed pieces on global economic issues advocating fair trade.

Last updated: February 10, 2022

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 27: DECLARATION OF MATT A. BARRETO, PH.D., FEB. 25, 2022

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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DECLARATION OF MATT A. BARRETO, Ph.D.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746, I, Matt A. Barreto, declare that:

1. My name is Matt A. Barreto. I am currently Professor of Political Science and Chicana/o Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles. I was appointed Full Professor with tenure at UCLA in 2015. Prior to that I was a tenured professor of Political Science at the University of Washington from 2005 to 2014. At the University of Washington I taught a class specifically about Latino voting and representation in cities and counties across Washington state. At UCLA I am the faculty director of the

Voting Rights Project in the Luskin School of Public Affairs and I teach a year-long course on the Voting Rights Act (VRA), focusing specifically on social science statistical analysis, demographics and voting patterns that are relevant in VRA expert reports. A true, accurate and correct copy of my curriculum vitae is attached hereto.

2. I have written expert reports and been qualified as an expert witness more than three dozen times in Federal and State voting rights and civil rights cases, and have worked as an expert consultant on voting rights cases in the state of Washington. I have published peer-reviewed, social science articles specifically about minority voting patterns, racially polarized voting, and have co-authored a software package specifically for use in understanding racial voting patterns in VRA cases.
3. I have been retained as an expert consultant by cities, counties, and states across the country to advise them on racial voting patterns as they relate to VRA compliance during redistricting. Using a method called ecological inference, I routinely analyze ecological data comprised of aggregate precinct votes to detect whether racially polarized voting is present in a particular jurisdiction. I am the co-author of the R package, eiCompare, which is publicly available software that contains tools to conduct ecological inference. As an expert witness in VRA lawsuits, my testimony has been relied on by courts to find in favor of both plaintiffs and defendants.
4. During the 2021 redistricting cycle in Washington, I was retained as a consultant to the Washington Senate Democratic Caucus to provide analysis on Voting Rights Act compliance of the different maps being considered by the 2021 Washington Redistricting Commission. At the conclusion of my agreement, the Washington Senate Democratic Caucus released me from any confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements (email attached).
5. To conduct this analysis, I obtained data from the United States Census Bureau, Washington Secretary of State's website, and the 2021 Redistricting Commissions' website that includes redistricting data, election data, population data and Shapefiles for all of the maps proposed by the Commission.
6. In my presentation I provided a demographic breakdown of the Latino growth in Washington state, particularly the Yakima Valley, and examined the proposed maps by the Commissioners for compliance with Section 2 of the VRA.

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7. In order to provide guidance to the Commission on VRA compliance, I conducted an analysis of voting patterns in the 5-county region that comprises the Yakima Valley region to determine whether or not racially polarized voting existed. These counties included Yakima, Adams, Benton, Grant, and Franklin. I analyzed both recent and past statewide and local legislative elections within this region. I focused on this region because my demographic analysis suggested that the Latino population was large and geographically compact and could definitely constitute a majority of the citizen voting-age population. I present my presentation as attached to this declaration.
8. My analysis relied upon reliable and accepted social science methods to analyze demographics and voting patterns, which have been published in peer-reviewed journals and accepted by state and federal courts.
9. On October 15, 2021 I delivered a powerpoint presentation to the Democratic Commissioners summarizing my extensive research findings. On October 21, 2021 I submitted a summary memo of my findings to the Democratic Commissioners. Both the powerpoint presentation and memo are attached to this report.
10. As summarized in my report, and as I explained in detail to the Democratic Commissioners, there is a strong finding of racially polarized voting in the 5-county region that comprises the Yakima Valley. Latino voters are cohesive and provide strong support for their candidates of choice. Non-Hispanic White voters bloc-vote against Latino candidates of choice at high rates which has the effect of controlling electoral outcomes and diluting the Latino vote.
11. From my analysis of the proposed maps, I determined that none of the Commissioner's proposed maps from September 2021 would be VRA complaint because they cracked the Latino populations in the Yakima Valley and none of the maps created a district that could elect a Latino candidate of choice.
12. I also determined that the Latino voter turnout rate, meaning how many Latino voters actually cast a ballot in a given election, is significantly higher in presidential election years than turnout in non-presidential election years. Specifically, over the past decade, a clear pattern emerged where Latino turnout was higher in 2012, 2016, and 2020, while Latino turnout was considerably lower in 2014 and 2018.

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13. I included in my presentation to the Commission map options that are complaint with the VRA in that they provided an opportunity for Latinos to elect candidates of choice. These maps are also included in my presentation attached to this declaration.
14. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true to the best of my knowledge.

February 25, 2022

Matt A. Barreto

Matt A. Barreto
Agoura Hills, California

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MATT A. BARRETO – BARRETOM@UCLA.EDU

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, 3345 BUNCHE HALL, LOS ANGELES CA 90095 / 909.489.2955

EMPLOYMENT:

Professor, Political Science, University of California Los Angeles (2015 – present)
Professor, Chicana/o Studies, University of California Los Angeles (2015 – present)
Co-Founder & Faculty Director, Latino Policy & Politics Initiative (LPPI)
Co-Founder & Faculty Director, UCLA Voting Rights Project (VRP)

Dept. Political Science, University of Washington
Professor (2014 – 2015)
Associate Professor (2009 – 2014)
Assistant Professor (2005 – 2009)
Co-Founder & Director, Washington Institute for the Study of Ethnicity and Race
Founding Director, Center for Democracy and Voting Rights, UW School of Law

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Affiliated Research Centers

Latino Policy & Politics Initiative (LPPI), University of California, Los Angeles

Chicano Studies Research Center (CSRC), University of California, Los Angeles

Center for the Study of Los Angeles (CSLA), Loyola Marymount University

PERSONAL:

Born: June 6, 1976
San Juan, Puerto Rico

High School: 1994, Washburn Rural HS, Topeka, KS

EDUCATION:

Ph.D., Political Science, June 2005
University of California – Irvine
Sub Fields: American Politics / Race, Ethnicity and Politics / Methodology
Thesis: Ethnic Cues: The Role of Shared Ethnicity in Latino Political Participation
Thesis Committee: Bernard Grofman (chair), Louis DeSipio, Katherine Tate, Carole Uhlaner
Thesis Awards: *Ford Foundation Dissertation Fellowship for Minorities, 04-05*
University of California President's Dissertation Fellowship, 04-05
University of California Institute for Mexico & the U.S. Dissertation Grant, 04-05

Master of Science, Social Science, March 2003
University of California – Irvine

Bachelor of Science, Political Science, May 1998
Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, NM
Minor: English. Cumulative GPA: 3.9, *Summa Cum Laude*

PUBLICATION RECORD

Google Scholar citation indices: Cites: 4,768 h-index: 35 i10-index: 60 i100-index: 12 Cites/year: 280

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS:

Barreto, Matt and Christopher Parker. nd. The Great White Hope: Donald Trump, Race, and the Crisis of American Politics. Under Contract, University of Chicago Press. *expected Fall 2022*

Barreto, Matt and Gary Segura. 2014. Latino America: How America's Most Dynamic Population is Poised to Transform the Politics of the Nation. Public Affairs Books. (Sept)

Barreto, Matt and David Leal, editors. 2018. Race, Class, and Precinct Quality in American Cities. Springer Press.

Christopher Parker and Matt Barreto. 2013. Change They Can't Believe In: The Tea Party and Reactionary Politics in America. Princeton University Press. *Winner: APSA Best Book Award for Race, Ethnicity, Politics, 2014*

Barreto, Matt. 2010. Ethnic Cues: The Role of Shared Ethnicity in Latino Political Participation. University of Michigan Press

PEER-REVIEWED ARTICLES

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77. MA Barreto, M Cohen, L Collingwood, CW Dunn, S Waknin. 2022. "A Novel Method for Showing Racially Polarized Voting: Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding" *New York University Review of Law & Social Change.*

76. B Gomez-Aguinaga, GR Sanchez, MA Barreto. 2021. "Importance of State and Local Variation in Black–Brown Attitudes: How Latinos View Blacks and How Blacks Affect Their Views" *Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics* 6 (1), 214-252

75. H Walker, M Roman, MA Barreto. 2020. "The Ripple Effect: The Political Consequences of Proximal Contact with Immigration Enforcement" *Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics* 5 (3), 537-572.

74. CW Dunn, MA Barreto, M Acevedo, M Cohen, S Waknin. Legal Theories to Compel Vote-by-Mail in Federal Court" *Calif. L. Rev.* 11, 166

73. Reny, Tyler and Matt A. Barreto. 2020. "Xenophobia in the time of pandemic: othering, anti-Asian attitudes, and COVID-19 " *Politics, Groups, and Identities*. 8(2).

72. Flores, Lucy and Matt A. Barreto. 2020. "Latina Voters: The key electoral force" *Journal of Cultural Marketing Strategy*. 4(2).

71. Frasure-Yokley, Lorrie, Janelle Wong, Edward Vargas and Matt A. Barreto 2020. "THE COLLABORATIVE MULTIRACIAL POST-ELECTION SURVEY (CMPS): BUILDING THE ACADEMIC PIPELINE THROUGH DATA ACCESS, PUBLICATION, AND NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES" *PS: Political Science & Politics.* 53(1)

70. Barreto, Matt, Loren Collingwood, Sergio Garcia-Rios and Kassra Oskooii. 2019. "Estimating Candidate Support: Comparing Iterative EI and EI-RxC Methods" *Sociological Methods and Research*. 48(4).

69. Gonzalez-OBrien, Benjamin, Matt Barreto and Gabriel Sanchez. 2019. "They're All Out to Get Me! Assessing Inter-Group Competition Among Multiple Populations." *Politics, Groups and Identities*. 7(4).

68. Oskooii, Kassra, Karam Dana and Matt Barreto. 2019. "Beyond generalized ethnocentrism: Islam-specific beliefs and prejudice toward Muslim Americans." *Politics, Groups and Identities* 7(3)

67. Vargas, Edward, Gabriel Sanchez, Barbara Gomez-Aguinaga, and Matt Barreto. 2019. "How Latinos' Perceptions of Environmental Health Threats Impact Policy Preferences." *Social Science Quarterly.* 101(1).

66. Walker, Hannah, Marcel Roman and Matt Barreto. 2019. "The Direct and Indirect Effects of Immigration Enforcement on Latino Political Engagement." *UCLA Law Review.* 67.

65. Gutierrez, Angela, Angela Ocampo, Matt Barreto, and Gary Segura. 2019. "Somos Más : How Racial Threat and Anger Mobilized Latino Voters in the Trump Era" *Political Research Quarterly.* 72(4)

64. Chouhoud, Youssef, Karam Dana, and Matt Barreto. 2019. "American Muslim Political Participation: Between Diversity and Cohesion." *Politics and Religion*. 12(S3).

63. Barreto, Matt, Stephen Nuño, Gabriel Sanchez, and Hannah Walker. 2019. "Race, Class and Barriers to Voting in the 21st Century: The Unequal Impact of Voter ID Laws." *American Politics Research*

62. Barreto, Matt. 2018. "The cycle of under-mobilization of minority voters: A comment on 'Selective recruitment of voter neglect?'" *Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics.* 3(1).

61. Ocampo, Angela, Karam Dana and Matt Barreto. 2018. "The American Muslim Voter: Community Belonging and Political Participation." *Social Science Research.* 69(4).

60. Barreto, Matt, Lorrie Frasure-Yokley, Edward Vargas, Janelle Wong. 2018. "Best practices in collecting online data with Asian, Black, Latino, and White respondents: evidence from the 2016 Collaborative Multiracial Post-election Survey." *Politics, Groups & Identities.* 6(1).

59. Barreto, Matt, Tyler Reny and Bryan Wilcox-Archuleta. 2017. "A debate about survey research methodology and the Latina/o vote: why a bilingual, bicultural, Latino-centered approach matters to accurate data." *Aztlán: A Journal of Chicano Studies.* 42(2).

58. Barreto, Matt and Gary Segura. 2017. "Understanding Latino Voting Strength in 2016 and Beyond: Why Culturally Competent Research Matters." *Journal of Cultural Marketing Strategy.* 2:2

57. Dana, Karam, Bryan Wilcox-Archuleta and Matt Barreto. 2017. "The Political Incorporation of Muslims in America: The Mobilizing Role of Religiosity in Islam." *Journal of Race, Ethnicity & Politics*.

56. Collingwood, Loren, Kassra Oskooii, Sergio Garcia-Rios, and Matt Barreto. 2016. "eiCompare: Comparing Ecological Inference Estimates across EI and EI: RxC." *The R Journal*. 8:2 (Dec).

55. Garcia-Rios, Sergio I. and Matt A. Barreto. 2016. "Politicized Immigrant Identity, Spanish-Language Media, and Political Mobilization in 2012" *RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences*, 2(3): 78-96.

54. Barreto, Matt, Collingwood, Loren, Christopher Parker, and Francisco Pedraza. 2015. "Racial Attitudes and Race of Interviewer Item Non-Response." *Survey Practice*. 8:3.

53. Barreto, Matt and Gary Segura 2015. "Obama y la seducción del voto Latino." *Foreign Affairs Latinoamérica*. 15:2 (Jul).

52. Barreto, Matt and Loren Collingwood 2015. "Group-based appeals and the Latino vote in 2012: How immigration became a mobilizing issue." *Electoral Studies*. 37 (Mar).

51. Collingwood, Loren, Matt Barreto and Sergio García-Rios. 2014. "Revisiting Latino Voting: Cross-Racial Mobilization in the 2012 Election" *Political Research Quarterly*. 67:4 (Sep).

50. Bergman, Elizabeth, Gary Segura and Matt Barreto. 2014. "Immigration Politics and Electoral Consequences: Anticipating the Dynamics of Latino Vote in the 2014 Election" *California Journal of Politics and Policy*. (Feb)

49. Barreto, Matt and Sergio García-Rios. 2012. "El poder del voto latino en Estados Unidos en 2012" *Foreign Affairs Latinoamérica*. 12:4 (Nov).

48. Collingwood, Loren, Matt Barreto and Todd Donovan. 2012. "Early Primaries, Viability and Changing Preferences for Presidential Candidates." *Presidential Studies Quarterly*. 42:1(Mar).

47. Barreto, Matt, Betsy Cooper, Ben Gonzalez, Chris Towler, and Christopher Parker. 2012. "The Tea Party in the Age of Obama: Mainstream Conservatism or Out-Group Anxiety?." *Political Power and Social Theory*. 22:1(Jan).

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46. Dana, Karam, Matt Barreto and Kassra Oskoii. 2011. "Mosques as American Institutions: Mosque Attendance, Religiosity and Integration into the American Political System." *Religions*. 2:2 (Sept).

45. Barreto, Matt, Christian Grose and Ana Henderson. 2011. "Redistricting: Coalition Districts and the Voting Rights Act." *Warren Institute on Law and Social Policy*. (May)

44. Barreto, Matt and Stephen Nuño. 2011. "The Effectiveness of Co-Ethnic Contact on Latino Political Recruitment." *Political Research Quarterly*. 64 (June). 448-459.

43. Garcia-Castañon, Marcela, Allison Rank and Matt Barreto. 2011 "Plugged in or tuned out? Youth, Race, and Internet Usage in the 2008 Election." *Journal of Political Marketing.* 10:2 115-138.

42. Barreto, Matt, Victoria DeFrancesco, and Jennifer Merolla. 2011 "Multiple Dimensions of Mobilization: The Impact of Direct Contact and Political Ads on Latino Turnout in the 2000 Presidential Election." *Journal of Political Marketing.* 10:1

41. Barreto, Matt, Loren Collingwood, and Sylvia Manzano. 2010. "Measuring Latino Political Influence in National Elections" *Political Research Quarterly*. 63:4 (Dec)

40. Barreto, Matt, and Francisco Pedraza. 2009. "The Renewal and Persistence of Group Identification in American Politics." *Electoral Studies*. 28 (Dec) 595-605

39. Barreto, Matt and Dino Bozonelos. 2009. "Democrat, Republican, or None of the Above? Religiosity and the Partisan Identification of Muslim Americans" *Politics & Religion* 2 (Aug). 1-31

38. Barreto, Matt, Sylvia Manzano, Ricardo Ramírez and Kathy Rim. 2009. "Immigrant Social Movement Participation: Understanding Involvement in the 2006 Immigration Protest Rallies." *Urban Affairs Review*. 44: (5) 736-764

37. Grofman, Bernard and Matt Barreto. 2009. "A Reply to Zax's (2002) Critique of Grofman and Migalski (1988): Double Equation Approaches to Ecological Inferences." *Sociological Methods and Research.* 37 (May)

36. Barreto, Matt, Stephen Nuño and Gabriel Sanchez. 2009. "The Disproportionate Impact of Voter-ID Requirements on the Electorate – New Evidence from Indiana." *PS: Political Science & Politics*. 42 (Jan)

35. Barreto, Matt, Luis Fraga, Sylvia Manzano, Valerie Martinez-Ebers, and Gary Segura. 2008. "Should they dance with the one who brung 'em? Latinos and the 2008 Presidential election" *PS: Political Science & Politics.* 41 (Oct).

34. Barreto, Matt, Mara Marks and Nathan Woods. 2008. "Are All Precincts Created Equal? The Prevalence of Low- Quality Precincts in Low-Income and Minority Communities." *Political Research Quarterly.* 62

33. Barreto, Matt. 2007. "*Sí Se Puede!* Latino Candidates and the Mobilization of Latino Voters." *American Political Science Review*. 101 (August): 425-441.

32. Barreto, Matt and David Leal. 2007. "Latinos, Military Service, and Support for Bush and Kerry in 2004." *American Politics Research.* 35 (March): 224-251.

31. Barreto, Matt, Mara Marks and Nathan Woods. 2007. "Homeownership: Southern California's New Political Fault Line?" *Urban Affairs Review.* 42 (January). 315-341.

30. Barreto, Matt, Matt Streb, Fernando Guerra, and Mara Marks. 2006. "Do Absentee Voters Differ From Polling Place Voters? New Evidence From California." *Public Opinion Quarterly*. 70 (Summer): 224-34.

29. Barreto, Matt, Fernando Guerra, Mara Marks, Stephen Nuño, and Nathan Woods. 2006. "Controversies in Exit Polling: Implementing a racially stratified homogenous precinct approach." *PS: Political Science & Politics.* 39 (July) 477-83.

28. Barreto, Matt, Ricardo Ramírez, and Nathan Woods. 2005. "Are Naturalized Voters Driving the California Latino Electorate? Measuring the Impact of IRCA Citizens on Latino Voting." *Social Science Quarterly.* 86 (December): 792-811.

27. Barreto, Matt. 2005. "Latino Immigrants at the Polls: Foreign-born Voter Turnout in the 2002 Election." *Political Research Quarterly.* 58 (March): 79-86.

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26. Barreto, Matt, Mario Villarreal and Nathan Woods. 2005. "Metropolitan Latino Political Behavior: Turnout and Candidate Preference in Los Angeles." *Journal of Urban Affairs*. 27(February): 71-91.

25. Leal, David, Matt Barreto, Jongho Lee and Rodolfo de la Garza. 2005. "The Latino Vote in the 2004 Election." *PS: Political Science & Politics.* 38 (January): 41-49.

24. Marks, Mara, Matt Barreto and Nathan Woods. 2004. "Harmony and Bliss in LA? Race and Racial Attitudes a Decade After the 1992 Riots." *Urban Affairs Review.* 40 (September): 3-18.

23. Barreto, Matt, Gary Segura and Nathan Woods. 2004. "The Effects of Overlapping Majority-Minority Districts on Latino Turnout." *American Political Science Review.* 98 (February): 65-75.

22. Barreto, Matt and Ricardo Ramírez. 2004. "Minority Participation and the California Recall: Latino, Black, and Asian Voting Trends 1990 – 2003." *PS: Political Science & Politics.* 37 (January): 11-14.

21. Barreto, Matt and José Muñoz. 2003. "Reexamining the 'politics of in-between': political participation among Mexican immigrants in the United States." *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*. 25 (November): 427-447.

20. Barreto, Matt. 2003. "National Origin (Mis)Identification Among Latinos in the 2000 Census: The Growth of the "Other Hispanic or Latino" Category." *Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy.* 15 (June): 39-63.

Edited Volume Book Chapters

19. Barreto, Matt and Gary Segura. 2020. "Latino Reaction and Resistance to Trump: Lessons learned from Pete Wilson and 1994." In Raul Hinojosa and Edward Telles (eds.) Equitable Globalization: Expanding Bridges, Overcoming Walls. Oakland: University of California Press.

18. Barreto, Matt, Albert Morales and Gary Segura. 2019. "The Brown Tide and the Blue Wave in 2018" In Larry Sabato, Kyle Kondik, Geoffrey Skelley (eds.) The Blue Wave. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.

17. Gutierrez, Angela, Angela Ocampo and Matt Barreto. 2018. "Obama's Latino Legacy: From Unknown to Never Forgotten" In Andrew Rudalevige and Bert Rockman (eds.) The Obama Legacy. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press.

16. Barreto, Matt, Thomas Schaller and Gary Segura. 2017. "Latinos and the 2016 Election: How Trump Lost Latinos on Day 1" In Larry Sabato, Kyle Kondik, Geoffrey Skelley (eds.) Trumped: The 2016 Election that Broke All the Rules. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.

15. Walker, Hannah, Gabriel Sanchez, Stephen Nuño, Matt Barreto 2017. "Race and the Right to Vote: The Modern Barrier of Voter ID Laws" In Todd Donovan (ed.) Election Rules and Reforms. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.

14. Barreto, Matt and Christopher Parker. 2015. "Public Opinion and Reactionary Movements: From the Klan to the Tea Party" In Adam Berinsky (ed.) New Directions in Public Opinion. 2nd edition. New York: Routledge Press.

13. Barreto, Matt and Gabriel Sanchez. 2014. "A 'Southern Exception' in Black-Latino Attitudes?." In Anthony Affigne, Evelyn Hu-Dehart, Marion Orr (eds.) Latino Politics en Ciencia Política. New York: New York University Press.

12. Barreto, Matt, Ben Gonzalez, and Gabriel Sanchez. 2014. "Rainbow Coalition in the Golden State? Exposing Myths, Uncovering New Realities in Latino Attitudes Towards Blacks." In Josh Kun and Laura Pulido (eds.) Black and Brown in Los Angeles: Beyond Conflict and Coalition. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

11. Barreto, Matt, Loren Collingwood, Ben Gonzalez, and Christopher Parker. 2011. "Tea Party Politics in a Blue State: Dino Rossi and the 2010 Washington Senate Election" In William Miller and Jeremy Walling (eds.) Stuck in the Middle to Lose: Tea Party Effects on 2010 U.S. Senate Elections. Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group.

10. Jason Morin, Gabriel Sanchez and Matt Barreto. 2011. "Perceptions of Competition Between Latinos and Blacks: The Development of a Relative Measure of Inter-Group Competition." In Edward Telles, Gaspar Rivera-Salgado and Mark Sawyer (eds.) Just Neighbors? Research on African American and Latino Relations in the US. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

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9. Grofman, Bernard, Frank Wayman and Matt Barreto. 2009. "Rethinking partisanship: Some thoughts on a unified theory." In John Bartle and Paolo Bellucci (eds.) Political Parties and Partisanship: Social identity and individual attitudes. New York: Routledge Press.

8. Barreto, Matt, Ricardo Ramírez, Luis Fraga and Fernando Guerra. 2009. "Why California Matters: How California Latinos Influence the Presidential Election." In Rodolfo de la Garza, Louis DeSipio and David Leal (eds.) Beyond the Barrio: Latinos in the 2004 Elections. South Bend, ID: University of Notre Dame Press.

7. Francisco Pedraza and Matt Barreto. 2008. "Exit Polls and Ethnic Diversity: How to Improve Estimates and Reduce Bias Among Minority Voters." In Wendy Alvey and Fritz Scheuren (eds.) Elections and Exit Polling. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley and Sons.

6. Adrian Pantoja, Matt Barreto and Richard Anderson. 2008. "Politics *y la Iglesia*: Attitudes Toward the Role of Religion in Politics Among Latino Catholics" In Michael Genovese, Kristin Hayer and Mark J. Rozell (eds.) Catholics and Politics. Washington, D.C: Georgetown University Press..

5. Barreto, Matt. 2007. "The Role of Latino Candidates in Mobilizing Latino Voters: Revisiting Latino Vote Choice." In Rodolfo Espino, David Leal and Kenneth Meier (eds.) Latino Politics: Identity, Mobilization, and Representation. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press.

4. Abosch, Yishaiya, Matt Barreto and Nathan Woods. 2007. "An Assessment of Racially Polarized Voting For and Against Latinos Candidates in California." In Ana Henderson (ed.) Voting Rights Act Reauthorization of 2006: Perspectives on Democracy, Participation, and Power:. Berkeley, CA: UC Berkeley Public Policy Press.

3. Barreto, Matt and Ricardo Ramírez. 2005. "The Race Card and California Politics: Minority Voters and Racial Cues in the 2003 Recall Election." In Shaun Bowler and Bruce Cain (eds.) Clicker Politics: Essays on the California Recall. Englewood-Cliffs: Prentice-Hall.

2. Barreto, Matt and Nathan Woods. 2005. "The Anti-Latino Political Context and its Impact on GOP Detachment and Increasing Latino Voter Turnout in Los Angeles County." In Gary Segura and Shawn Bowler (eds.) Diversity in Democracy: Minority Representation in the United States. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press.

1. Pachon, Harry, Matt Barreto and Frances Marquez. 2004. "Latino Politics Comes of Age in the Golden State." In Rodolfo de la Garza and Louis DeSipio (eds.) Muted Voices: Latino Politics in the 2000 Election. New York: Rowman & Littlefield

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RESEARCH AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

June 2020	WK Kellogg Foundation UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz]	*$2,500,000 – 24 months*
June 2020	Casey Family Foundation UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz]	*$900,000 – 18 months*
Aug 2018	Provost Initiative for Voting Rights Research UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Chad Dunn]	*$90,000 – 24 months*
April 2018	Democracy Fund & Wellspring Philanthropic UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz]	*$200,000 – 18 months*
March 2018	AltaMed California UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz]	*$250,000 – 12 months*
Dec 2017	California Community Foundation UCLA Latino Policy & Politics Initiative [With Sonja Diaz]	*$100,000 – 12 months*
July 2013	Ford Foundation UW Center for Democracy and Voting Rights	*$200,000 – 12 months*
April 2012	American Values Institute [With Ben Gonzalez] Racial Narratives and Public Response to Racialized Moments	*$40,000 – 3 months*
Jan 2012	American Civil Liberties Union Foundation [With Gabriel Sanchez] Voter Identification Laws in Wisconsin	*$60,000 – 6 months*
June 2011	State of California Citizens Redistricting Commission An Analysis of Racial Bloc Voting in California Elections	*$60,000 – 3 months*
Apr 2011	Social Science Research Council (SSRC) [With Karam Dana] Muslim and American? A national conference on the political and social incorporation of American Muslims	*$50,000 – 18 months*
Jan 2011	impreMedia [With Gary Segura] Latino public opinion tracking poll of voter attitudes in 2011	*$30,000 – 6 months*
Oct 2010	National Council of La Raza (NCLR) [With Gary Segura] Measuring Latino Influence in the 2010 Elections	*$128,000 – 6 months*
Oct 2010	We Are America Alliance (WAAA) [With Gary Segura] Latino and Asian American Immigrant Community Voter Study	*$79,000 – 3 months*
May 2010	National Council of La Raza (NCLR) [With Gary Segura] A Study of Latino Views Towards Arizona SB1070	*$25,000 – 3 months*
Apr 2010	Social Science Research Council (SSRC) [With Karam Dana] Muslim and American? The influence of religiosity in Muslim political incorporation	*$50,000 – 18 months*
Oct 2009	American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) [With Gary Segura] Health care reform and Latino public opinion	*$25,000 – 3 months*
Nov 2008	impreMedia & National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) [With Gary Segura] 2008 National Latino Post-Election Survey, Presidential Election	*$46,000 – 3 months*

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RESEARCH GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS CONTINUED…

July 2008	National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) [With Gary Segura] Latino voter outreach survey – an evaluation of Obama and McCain	*$72,000 – 3 months*
June 2008	The Pew Charitable Trusts, Make Voting Work Project [with Karin MacDonald and Bonnie Glaser] Evaluating Online Voter Registration (OVR) Systems in Arizona and Washington	*$220,000 – 10 months*
April 2008	National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) & National Council of La Raza (NCLR), 2008 Latino voter messaging survey	*$95,000 – 6 months*
Dec. 2007	Research Royalty Fund, University of Washington 2008 Latino national post-election survey	*$39,000 – 12 months*
Oct. 2007	Brenan Center for Justice, New York University [with Stephen Nuño and Gabriel Sanchez] Indiana Voter Identification Study	*$40,000 – 6 months*
June 2007	National Science Foundation, Political Science Division [with Gary Segura] American National Election Study – Spanish translation and Latino oversample	*$750,000 – 24 months*
Oct. 2006	University of Washington, Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education Absentee voter study during the November 2006 election in King County, WA	*$12,000 – 6 months*
Mar. 2006	Latino Policy Coalition Public Opinion Research Grant [with Gary Segura] Awarded to the Washington Institute for the Study of Ethnicity and Race	*$40,000 – 18 months*
2005 – 2006	University of Washington, Institute for Ethnic Studies, Research Grant	*$8,000 – 12 months*
Mar. 2005	Thomas and Dorothy Leavey Foundation Grant [with Fernando Guerra] Conduct Exit Poll during Los Angeles Mayoral Election, Mar. 8 & May 17, 2005 Awarded to the Center for the Study of Los Angeles	*$30,000 – 6 months*
2004 – 2005	Ford Foundation Dissertation Fellowship for Minorities	*$21,000 – 12 months*
2004 – 2005	University of California President's Dissertation Fellowship	*$14,700 – 9 months*
2004 – 2005	University of California Mexico-US (UC MEXUS) Dissertation Grant	*$12,000 – 9 months*
Apr – 2004	UC Regents pre-dissertation fellowship, University of California, Irvine,	*$4,700 – 3 months*
2003 – 2004	Thomas and Dorothy Leavey Foundation Grant [with Fernando Guerra] Awarded to the Center for the Study of Los Angeles	*$20,000 – 12 months*
2002 – 2003	Ford Foundation Grant on Institutional Inequality [with Harry Pachon] Conducted longitudinal study of Prop 209 on Latino and Black college admittance Awarded to Tomás Rivera Policy Institute	*$150,000 – 12 months*
2002 – 2003	Haynes Foundation Grant on Economic Development [with Louis Tornatzky] Knowledge Economy in the Inland Empire region of Southern California Awarded to Tomás Rivera Policy Institute	*$150,000 – 18 months*
2001 – 2002	William F Podlich Graduate Fellowship, Center for the Study of Democracy, University of California, Irvine	*$24,000 – 9 months*

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RESEARCH UNDER REVIEW/WORKING PAPERS:

Barreto, Matt, and Christopher Parker. The Great White Hope: Donald Trump, Race, and the Crisis of American Politics. Under Contract, University of Chicago Press, *expected 2020*

Barreto, Matt and Christopher Parker. "The Great White Hope: Existential Threat and Demographic Anxiety in the Age of Trump." Revise and Resubmit.

Barreto, Matt, Natalie Masuoka, Gabe Sanchez and Stephen El-Khatib. "Religiosity, Discrimination and Group Identity Among Muslim Americans" Revise and Resubmit

Barreto, Matt, Gabe Sanchez and Barbara Gomez. "Latinos, Blacks, and Black Latinos: Competition, Cooperation, or Indifference?" Revise and Resubmit

Walker, Hannah, Matt Barreto, Stephen Nuño, and Gabriel Sanchez. "A comprehensive review of access to valid photo ID and the right to vote in America" [Under review]

Gutierrez, Angela, Angela Ocampo, Matt Barreto and Gary Segura. "From Proposition 187 to Donald Trump: New Evidence that Anti-Immigrant Threat Mobilizes Latino Voters." [Under Review]

Collins, Jonathan, Matt Barreto, Gregory Leslie and Tye Rush. "Racial Efficacy and Voter Enthusiasm Among African Americans Post-Obama" [Under Review]

Oskooii, Kassra, Matt Barreto, and Karam Dana. "No Sharia, No Mosque: Orientalist Notions of Islam and Intolerance Toward Muslims in the United States" [Under Review]

Barreto, Matt, David Redlawsk and Caroline Tolbert. "Framing Barack Obama: Muslim, Christian or Black?" [Working paper]

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***CONSULTING EXPERT*:**

- Pennsylvania, 2020, Boockvar v. Trump, Expert for Intervenors, (Perkins Coie) related to voter intimidation
- Missouri, 2020, Missouri NAACP vs. State of Missouri, Expert for plaintiffs related to vote by mail
- Georgia, 2020, Black Voters Matter vs. Raffesnsperger, Expert for plaintiffs related to vote by mail
- New York, 2019, Expert for NYAG New York v. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement 1:19-cv-08876
- North Carolina, 2019, Expert for Plaintiffs in North Carolina voter ID lawsuit, NAACP v. Cooper
- East Ramapo CSD, 2019, Expert for Plaintiffs in Section 2 VRA lawsuit, assessed polarized voting
- New York, 2018, Expert for Plaintiffs in Census Citizenship Lawsuit, New York v. U.S. Dept of Commerce (also an expert related cases: *California v. Ross* and *Kravitz v. Dept of Commerce*)
- Dallas County, TX, 2017, Expert for Defense in Section 2 VRA lawsuit, Harding v. Dallas County
- Kansas, 2016, Expert for Plaintiffs in Kansas voter registration lawsuit, Fish v. Kobach 2:16-cv-02105-JAR
- North Dakota, 2015, Expert for Plaintiffs in North Dakota voter ID lawsuit, Brakebill v. Jaeger 1:16-cv-00008-CSM
- Alabama, 2015, Expert for Plaintiffs in Alabama voter ID lawsuit, Birmingham Ministries v. State of Alabama 2:15-cv-02193-LSC
- Texas, 2014, Testifying Expert for Plaintiffs in Texas voter ID lawsuit, Veasey v. Perry 2:13-cv-00193
- Galveston County, TX Redistricting, 2013, Expert report for Dunn & Brazil, LLC, Demographic analysis, vote dilution analysis, and racially polarized voting analysis for Section 2 lawsuit Galveston County JP/Constable districting
- Pasadena, TX Redistricting, 2013, Expert report for Dunn & Brazil, LLC, Demographic analysis, voter registration analysis, and racially polarized voting analysis for Section 2 lawsuit within Pasadena School District
- Harris County, TX Redistricting, 2011, Testifying Expert for Dunn & Brazil, LLC, Demographic analysis, voter registration analysis, and racially polarized voting analysis for Section 2 lawsuit within Harris County
- Pennsylvania, 2012, Testifying Expert for ACLU Foundation of Pennsylvania in voter ID lawsuit, Applewhite v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania No. 330 MD 2012
- Milwaukee County, WI, 2012, Testifying Expert for ACLU Foundation of Wisconsin in voter ID lawsuit, Frank v. Walker 2:11-cv-01128(LA)
- Orange County, FL, 2012, Consulting Expert for Latino Justice/PRLDEF, Racially polarized voting analysis in Orange County, Florida
- Anaheim, CA, 2012, Consulting Expert for Goldstein, Demchak & Baller Legal, Racially polarized voting analysis for CVRA redistricting case Anaheim, CA
- Los Angeles County, CA, 2011, Consulting Expert for Goldstein, Demchak & Baller Legal, Racially polarized voting analysis for three redistricting cases in L.A.: Cerritos Community College Board; ABC Unified Schools; City of West Covina
- Harris County, TX Redistricting, 2011, Consulting Expert for Dunn & Brazil, LLC, Demographic analysis, voter registration analysis, for Section 5 objection within Harris County
- Monterey County, CA Redistricting, 2011, Consulting Expert for City of Salinas, Demographic analysis, creation of alternative maps, and racially polarized Voting analysis within Monterey County
- Los Angeles County Redistricting Commission, 2011, Consulting Expert for Supervisor Gloria Molina, Racially Polarized voting analysis within L.A. County
- State of California, Citizens Redistricting Commission, 2011, Consulting Expert, Racially Polarized Voting analysis throughout state of California
- Asian Pacific American Legal Center, 2011, Racially Polarized Voting analysis of Asian American candidates in Los Angeles for APALC redistricting brief

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- Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Arnold & Porter, LLP, 2010-12, Racially Polarized Voting analysis of Latino and Asian candidates in San Mateo County, concerning San Mateo County Board of Supervisors
- ACLU of Washington, 2010-11, preliminary analysis of Latino population patterns in Yakima, Washington, to assess ability to draw majority Latino council districts
- State of Washington, 2010-11, provided expert analysis and research for *State of Washington v. MacLean* in case regarding election misconduct and voting patterns
- Los Angeles County Chicano Employees Association, 2008-10, Racially Polarized Voting analysis of Latino candidates in L.A. County for VRA case, concerning L.A. County Board of Supervisors redistricting (6 reports issued 08-10)
- Brennan Center for Justice and Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP, 2009-10 Amicus Brief submitted to Indiana Supreme Court, *League of Women Voters v. Rokita*, regarding access to voter identification among minority and lower resource citizens
- State of New Mexico, consulting expert for state in *AAPD v. New Mexico*, 2008,
- District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS), statistical consultant for survey methodology of opinion survey of parents in DCPS district (for pending suit), 2008,
- Brennan Center for Justice, 2007-08, Amicus Brief submitted to U.S. Supreme Court, and cited in Supreme Court decision, *Crawford v. Marion County*, regarding access to voter identification among minority and lower-resource citizens
- Los Angeles County Chicano Employees Association, 2002-07, Racially Polarized Voting analysis of Latino candidates in L.A. County for VRA case, concerning L.A. County Board of Supervisors redistricting (12 + reports issued during 5 years)
- Monterrey County School Board, 2007, demographic and population analysis for VRA case
- Sweetwater Union School District, 2007-08, Racially Polarized Voting analysis, and demographic and population analysis for VRA case
- Mexican American Legal Defense Fund, 2007-08, Racially Polarized Voting analysis for Latino candidates, for City of Whittier city council races, for VRA case
- ACLU of Washington, 2008, preliminary analysis of voting patterns in Eastern Washington, related to electability of Latino candidates
- Nielsen Media Research, 2005-08, with Willie C. Velasquez Institute, assessed the methodology of Latino household recruitment in Nielsen sample

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TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

UCLA & UW — 2005 – Present

- Minority Political Behavior (Grad Seminar)
- Politics of Immigration in the U.S. (Grad Seminar)
- Introduction to Empirical/Regression Analysis (Grad Seminar)
- Advanced Empirical/Regression Analysis (Grad Seminar)
- Qualitative Research Methods (Grad Seminar)
- Political Participation & Elections (Grad Seminar)
- The Voting Rights Act (Law School seminar)
- Research methodology II (Law School Ph.D. program seminar)
- U.S. Latino Politics
- Racial and Ethnic Politics in the U.S.
- Politics of Immigration in the U.S.
- Introduction to American Government
- Public Opinion Research
- Campaigns and Elections in the U.S.
- Presidential Primary Elections

Teaching Assistant
University of California, Irvine — 2002 – 2005

- Intro to American Politics (K. Tate)
- Intro to Minority Politics (L. DeSipio)
  Recognized as Outstanding Teaching Assistant, Winter 2002
- Statistics and Research Methods (B. Grofman)
  Recognized as Outstanding Teaching Assistant, Winter 2003

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BOARD & RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS

Founding Partner
Barreto Segura Partners (BSP) Research, LLC — 2021 - Present

Founding Partner
Latino Decisions — 2007 – 2020

Board of Advisors
American National Election Study, University of Michigan — 2010 – 2017

Advisory Board
States of Change: Demographics & Democracy Project — 2014 – Present
CAP, AEI, Brookings Collaborative Project

Research Advisor
American Values Institute / Perception Institute — 2009 – 2014

Expert Consultant
State of California, Citizens Redistricting Committee — 2011 – 2012

Senior Scholar & Advisory Council
Latino Policy Coalition, San Francisco, CA — 2006 – 2008

Board of Directors
CASA Latina, Seattle, WA — 2006 – 2009

Faculty Research Scholar
Tomás Rivera Policy Institute, University of Southern California — 1999 – 2009

PHD STUDENTS UCLA & UW

Committee Chair or Co-Chair

- Francisco I. Pedraza – University of California, Riverside (UW Ph.D. 2009)
- Loren Collingwood – University of California, Riverside (UW Ph.D. 2012)
- Betsy Cooper – Public Religion Research Institute, Washington DC (UW Ph.D. 2014)
- Sergio I. Garcia-Rios – Cornell University (UW Ph.D. 2015)
- Hannah Walker – Rutgers University (UW Ph.D. 2016)
- Kassra Oskooii – University of Delaware (UW Ph.D. 2016)
- Angela Ocampo – Arizona State University (UCLA Ph.D. 2018)
- Ayobami Laniyonu – University of Toronto (UCLA Ph.D. 2018)
- Bryan Wilcox-Archuleta – Facebook Analytics (UCLA 2019)
- Tyler Reny – Claremont Graduate University (UCLA 2020)
- Adria Tinin – Environmental Policy Analyst (UCLA Ph.D. 2020)
- Angie Gutierrez – University of Texas (UCLA Ph.D. 2021)
- Vivien Leung – Bucknell University (UCLA Ph.D. 2021)
- Marcel Roman – University of Texas (UCLA Ph.D. 2021)
- Shakari Byerly-Nelson – *in progress* (UCLA)

Committee Member

- Jessica Stewart – Emory University (UCLA Ph.D. 2018)
- Jonathan Collins – Brown University (UCLA Ph.D., 2017)
- Lisa Sanchez – University of Arizona (UNM Ph.D., 2016)
- Nazita Lajevardi – Michigan State University (UC San Diego Ph.D., 2016)
- Kiku Huckle – Pace University (UW Ph.D. 2016)
- Patrick Rock (Social Psychology) – (UCLA Ph.D. 2016)
- Raynee Gutting – Loyola Marymount University (Stony Brook Ph.D. 2015)
- Christopher Towler – Sacramento State University (UW Ph.D. 2014)
- Benjamin F. Gonzalez – San Diego State University (UW Ph.D. 2014)
- Marcela Garcia-Castañon – San Francisco State University (UW Ph.D. 2013)
- Justin Reedy (Communications) – University of Oklahoma (UW Ph.D. 2012)
- Dino Bozonelos – Cal State San Marcos (UC Riverside Ph.D. 2012)
- Brandon Bosch – University of Nebraska (UW Ph.D. 2012)
- Karam Dana (Middle East Studies) – UW Bothell (UW Ph.D. 2010)
- Joy Wilke – *in progress* (UCLA ABD)
- Erik Hanson – *in progress* (UCLA)
- Christine Slaughter – Princeton (UCLA Ph.D. 2021)
- Lauren Goldstein (Social Psychology) – *in progress* (UCLA)
- Barbara Gomez-Aguinaga – University of Nebraska (UNM Ph.D. 2020)
- Bang Quan Zheng – Florida International University (UCLA Ph.D. 2020)

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October 15, 2021

Assessment of voting patterns in Central / Eastern Washington and Review of Federal Voting Rights Act, Section 2 issues

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Dr. Matt Barreto, UCLA Political Science & Chicana/o Studies
Faculty Director of the UCLA Voting Rights Project
matt@uclavrp.org 909.489.2955

VOTING RIGHTS PROJECT UCLA

Current Landscape in Washington

Washington state Latino population surpassed 1 Million in 2020, now stands at 1,059,213, 12th largest of any state

	2010	2020	Growth
Total	6,724,540	7,705,281	980,741 (14.5%)
Latino	755,790	1,059,213	303,423 (40.1%)
Non-Latino	5,900,00	6,700,000	677,318 (11.3%)

The growth has been especially large in the Yakima Valley region and is quite concentrated

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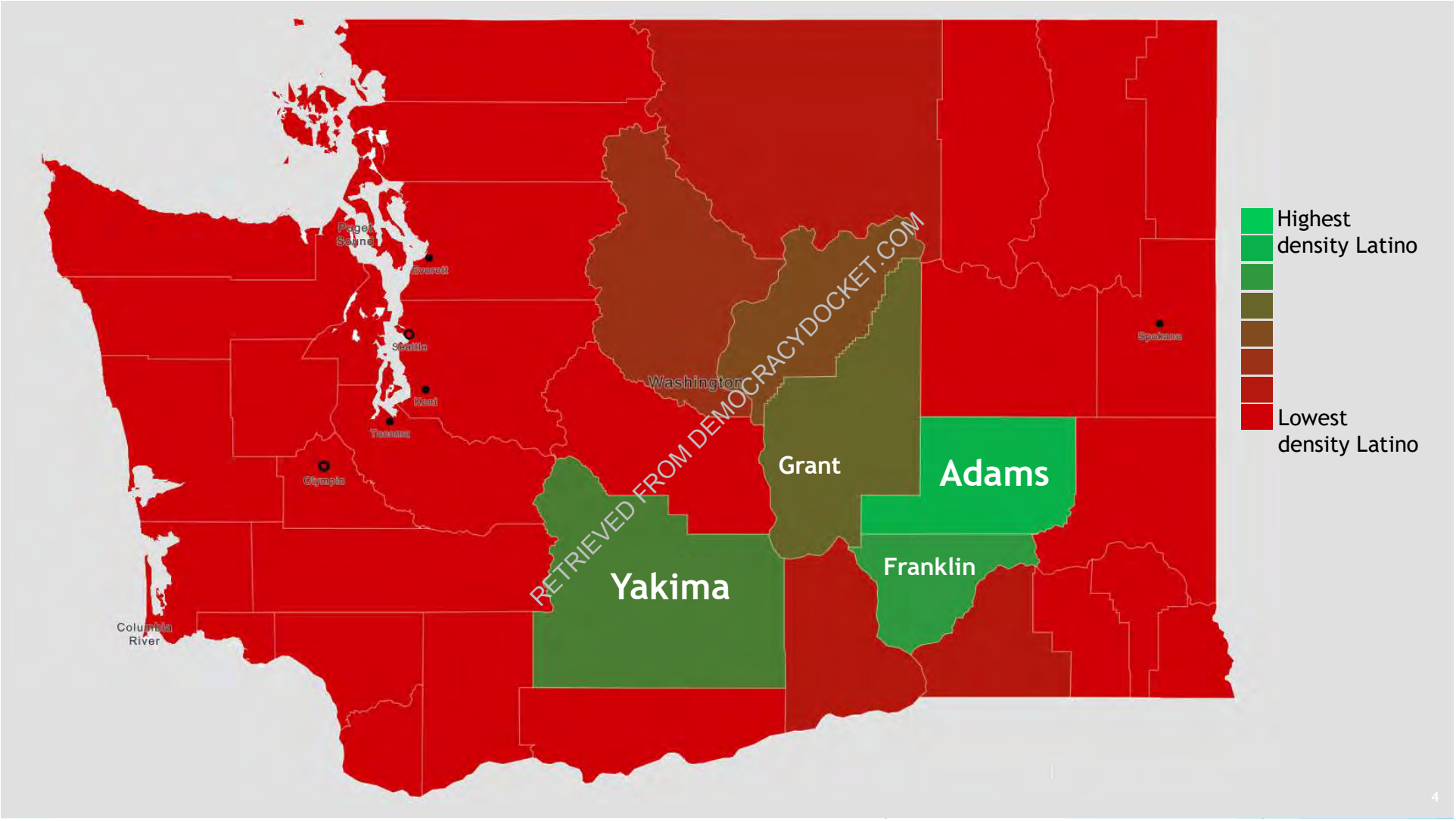

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Section 2 of the Federal VRA

Section 2 – Prohibits discrimination in any voting standard, practice, or procedure that results in the denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen to vote on account of race, color, or membership in a language minority group.

Section 2 applies nationwide

Montes v. Yakima, 2014 created majority-Latino districts in city of Yakima

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Section 2 of the Federal VRA

Section 2(b) A violation of subsection (a) is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. The extent to which members of a protected class have been elected to office in the State or political subdivision is one circumstance which may be considered: *Provided*, That nothing in this section establishes a right to have members of a protected class elected in numbers equal to their proportion in the population.

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Section 2 of the Federal VRA

Section 2(b) A violation of subsection (a) is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. The extent to which members of a protected class have been elected to office in the State or political subdivision is one circumstance which may be considered: *Provided*, That nothing in this section establishes a right to have members of a protected class elected in numbers equal to their proportion in the population.

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Section 2 of the Federal VRA

Specifically, the VRA Section 2 prohibits districting plans that use racial gerrymandering to dilute minority rights to meaningful opportunity to elect candidates of choice

Has been used by Black, Latino, AAPI, Native American, White plaintiffs to challenge districting schemes that draw lines in a way that "pack" or "crack" their population

Goal is to find the right balance and create fair and equitable districts, and successfully defend the plans against legal challenges

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The Gingles Test: Factor 1

Minority group sufficiently large and geographically compact

- Decennial Census
- Census ACS 1-year or 5-year for CVAP
- Voter file analysis
  - Spanish or Asian surname
  - New advancement in BISG

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The Gingles Test: Factors 2 – 3

Minority voters are politically cohesive in supporting their candidate of choice

Majority votes in a bloc to usually defeat minority's preferred candidate

This requires an analysis of voting patterns by race/ethnicity

- Question the courts will ask us to answer is: Is there evidence of "racially polarized voting"?

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Defining Racially Polarized Voting

Racially polarized voting exists when voters of different racial or ethnic groups exhibit very different candidate preferences in an election.

It means simply that voters of different groups are voting in polar opposite directions, rather than in a coalition.

RPV does not necessarily mean voters are racist, it only measures the outcomes of voting patterns and determines whether patterns exist based on race/ethnicity

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Defining Racially Polarized Voting

Bottom line: minority voters are voting one way, and majority voters are voting another way

But because majority voters are more numerous in the district, minority voters systematically lose.

The analysis is about the individual voters within a jurisdiction. Even if a governing body is well intentioned, the individual voters across the county may behave in a way that blocks minority representation.

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Measuring Racially Polarized Voting

RPV can vary in degree of intensity, and it can be measured and quantified using statistical analysis that has been accepted by the courts.

Your vote is secret – so how do we understanding voting patterns by race and ethnicity?

We have developed improved ecological inference techniques to use precinct-level vote results and racial demographics (Barreto, Collingwood, Garcia-Rios & Oskooii, 2016, 2019)

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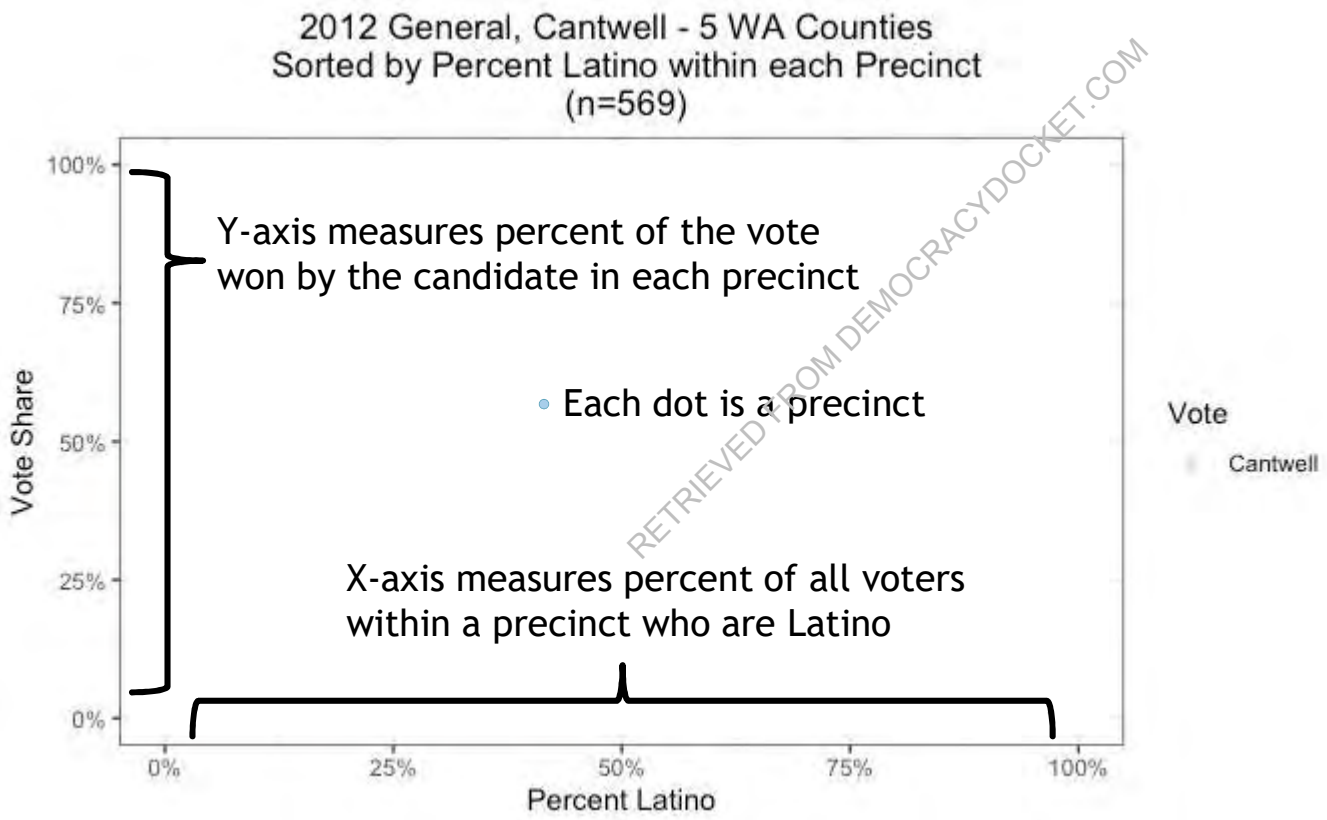
Measuring Racially Polarized Voting



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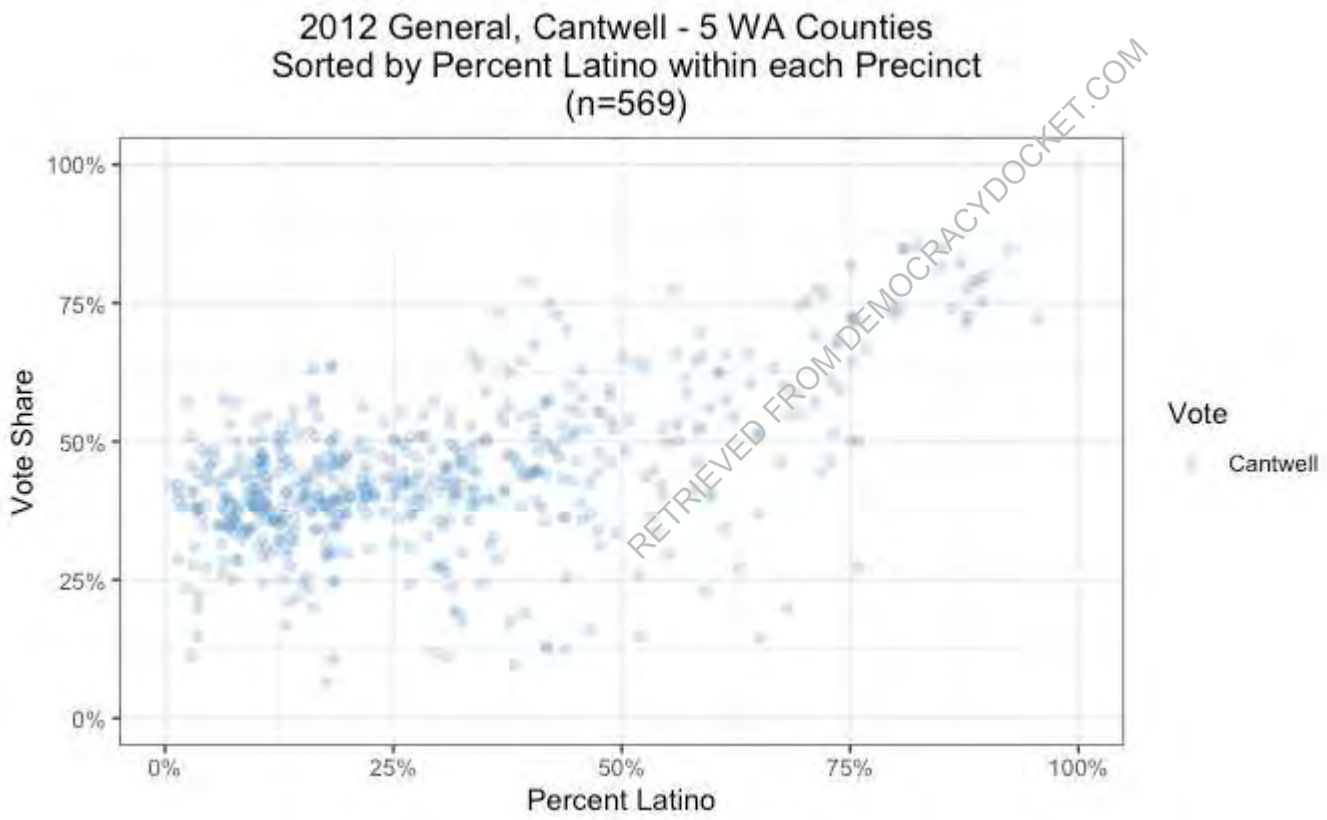
Measuring Racially Polarized Voting



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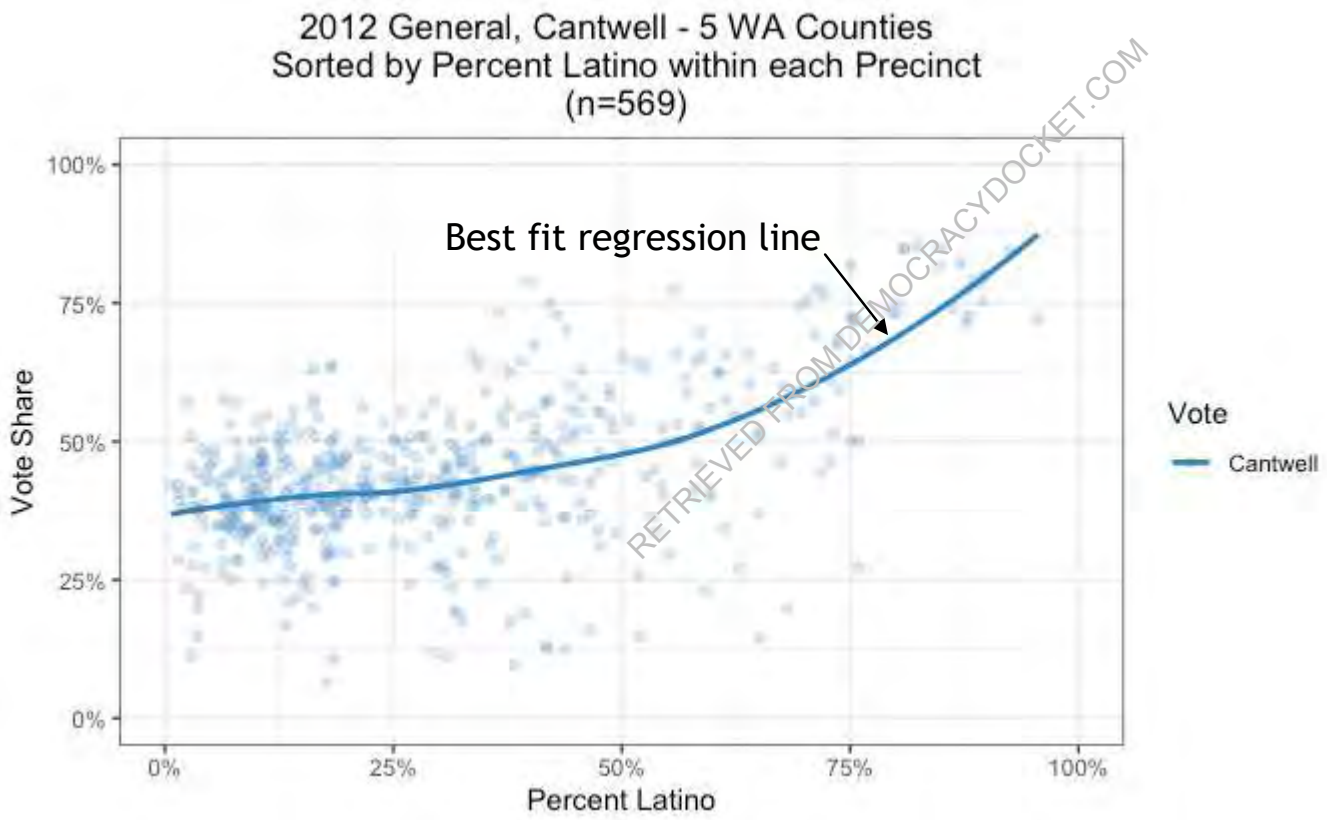
Measuring Racially Polarized Voting



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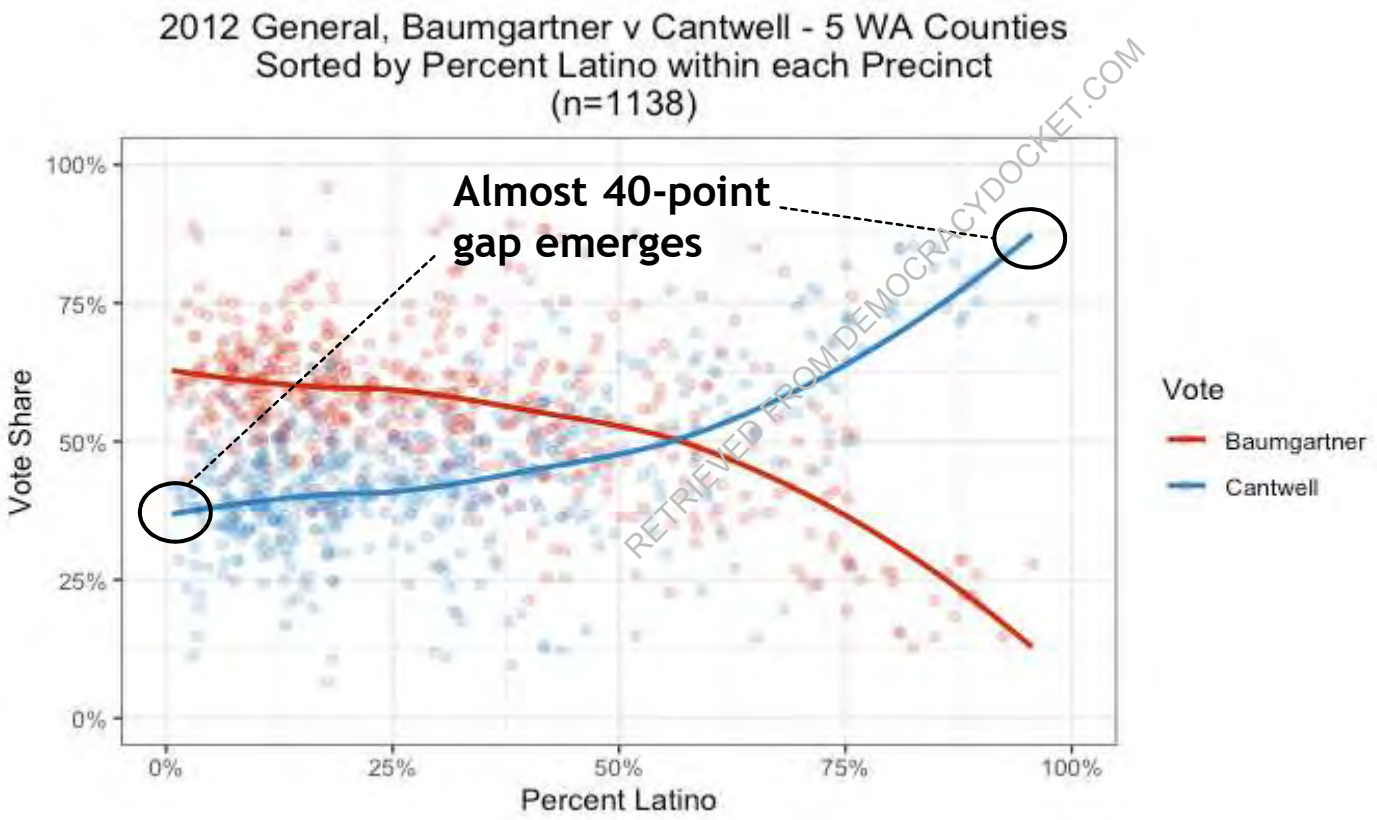
Measuring Racially Polarized Voting



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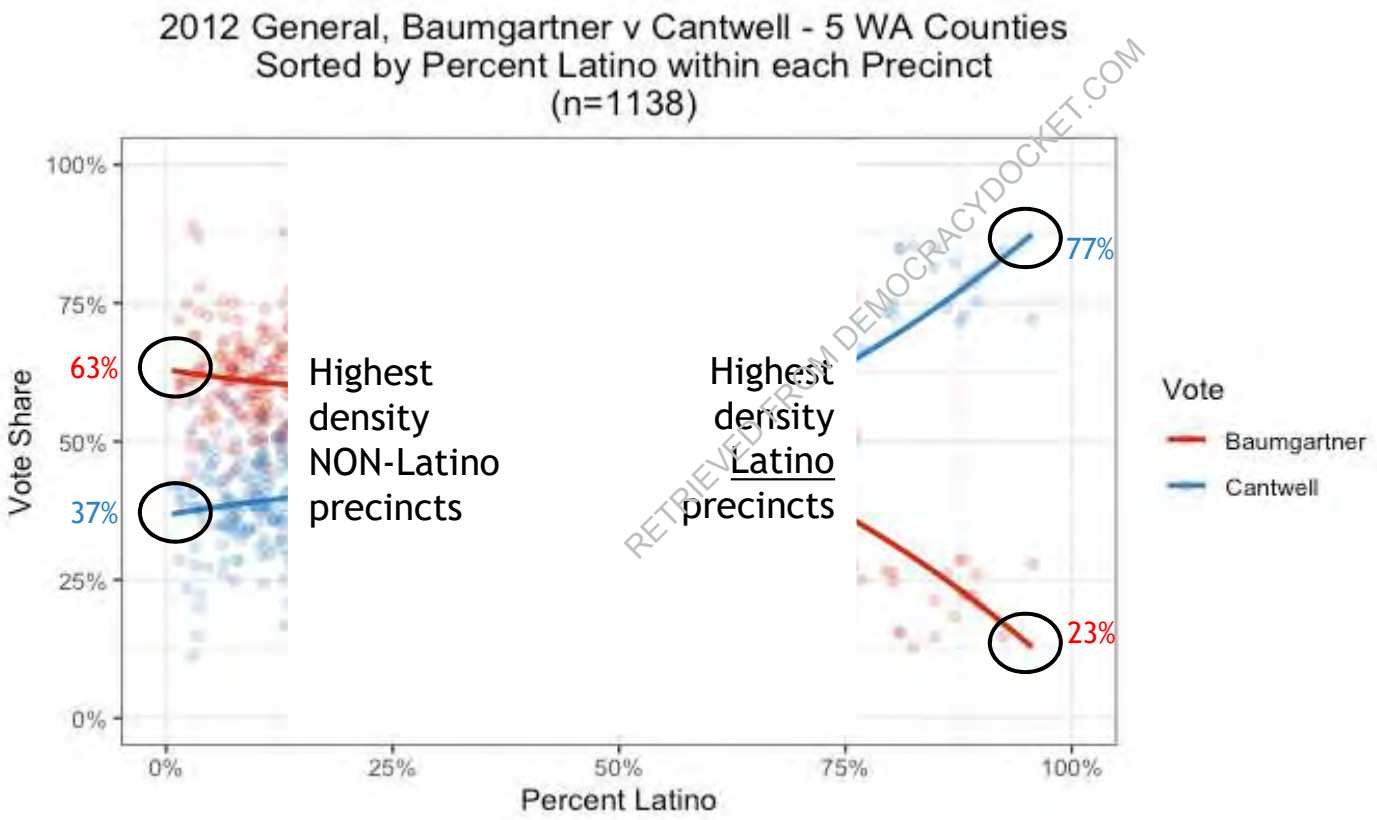
Measuring Racially Polarized Voting



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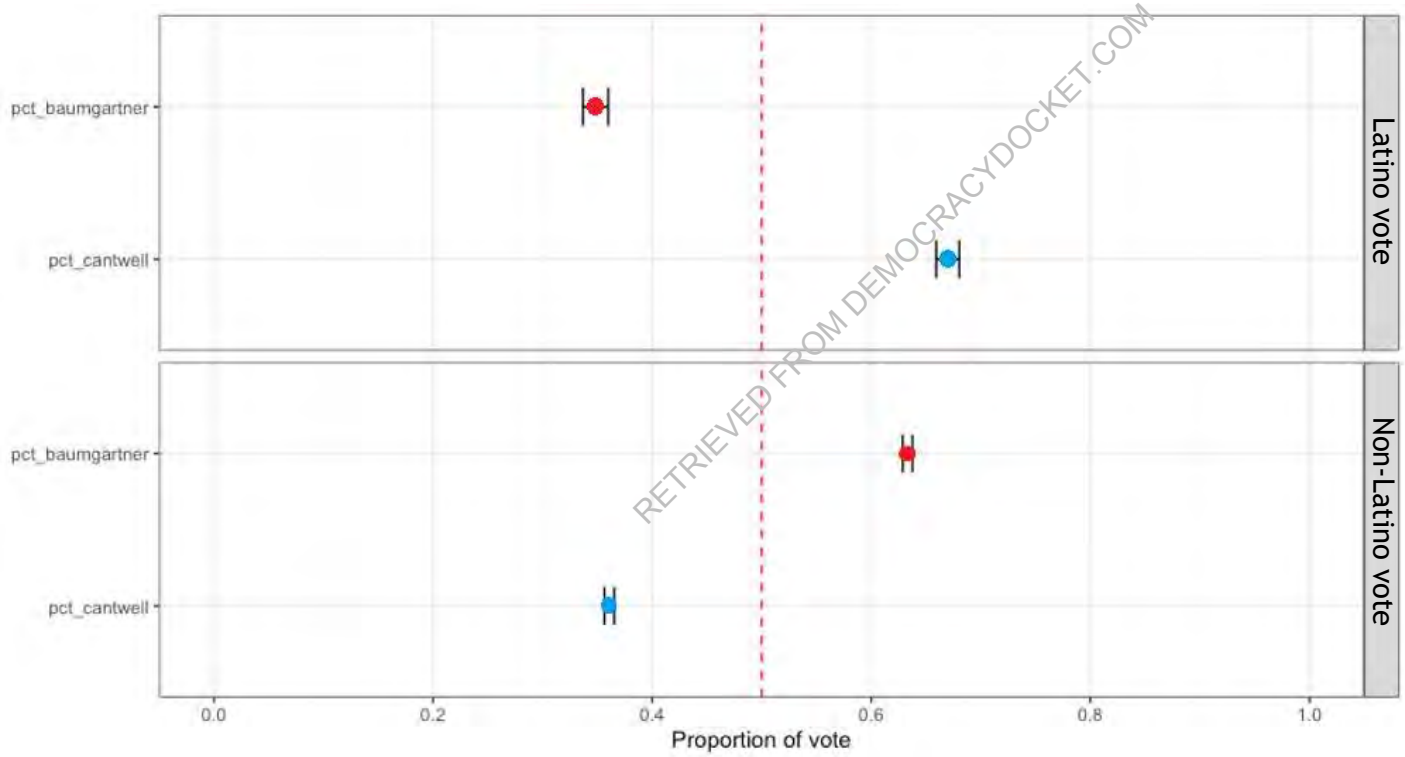
Measuring Racially Polarized Voting

2012 General, Baumgartner v. Cantwell – 5 WA Counties



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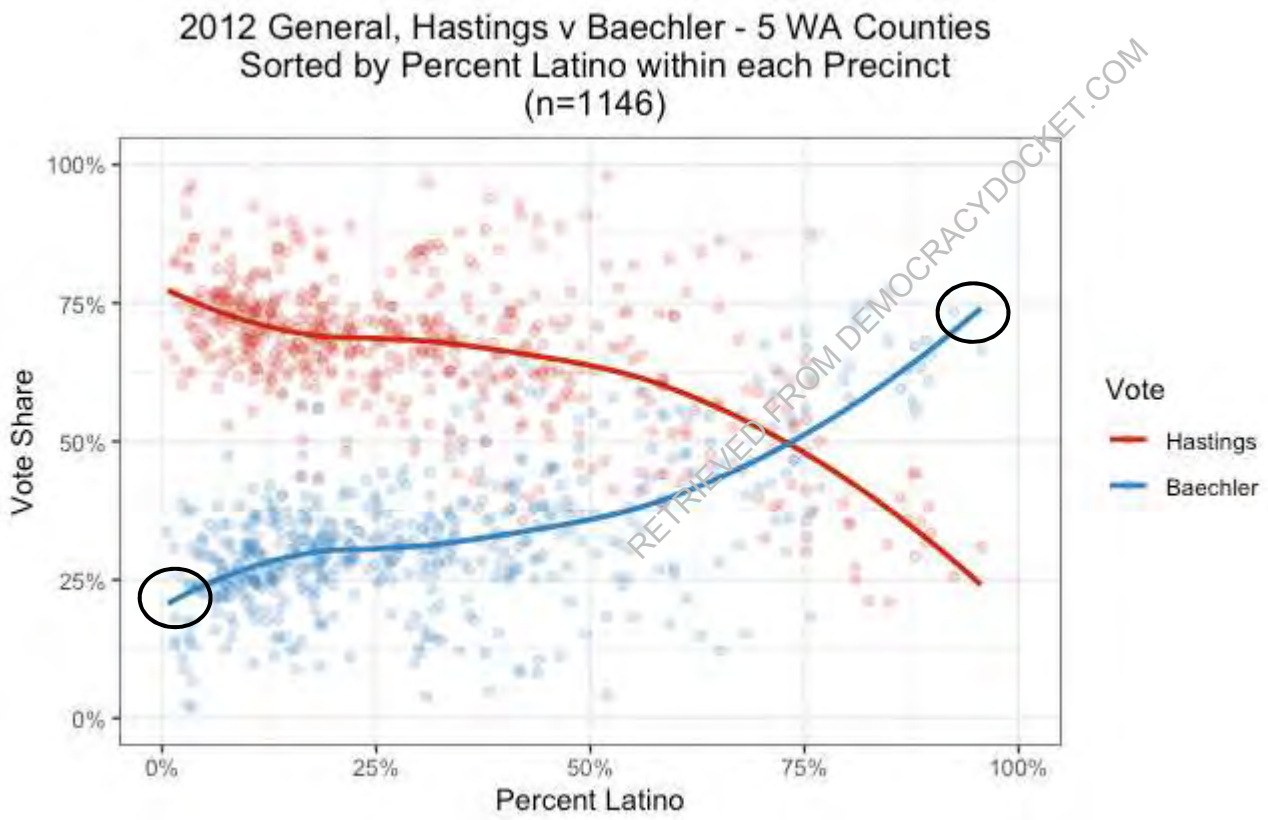
Voting Patterns in Yakima Valley Region: 2012



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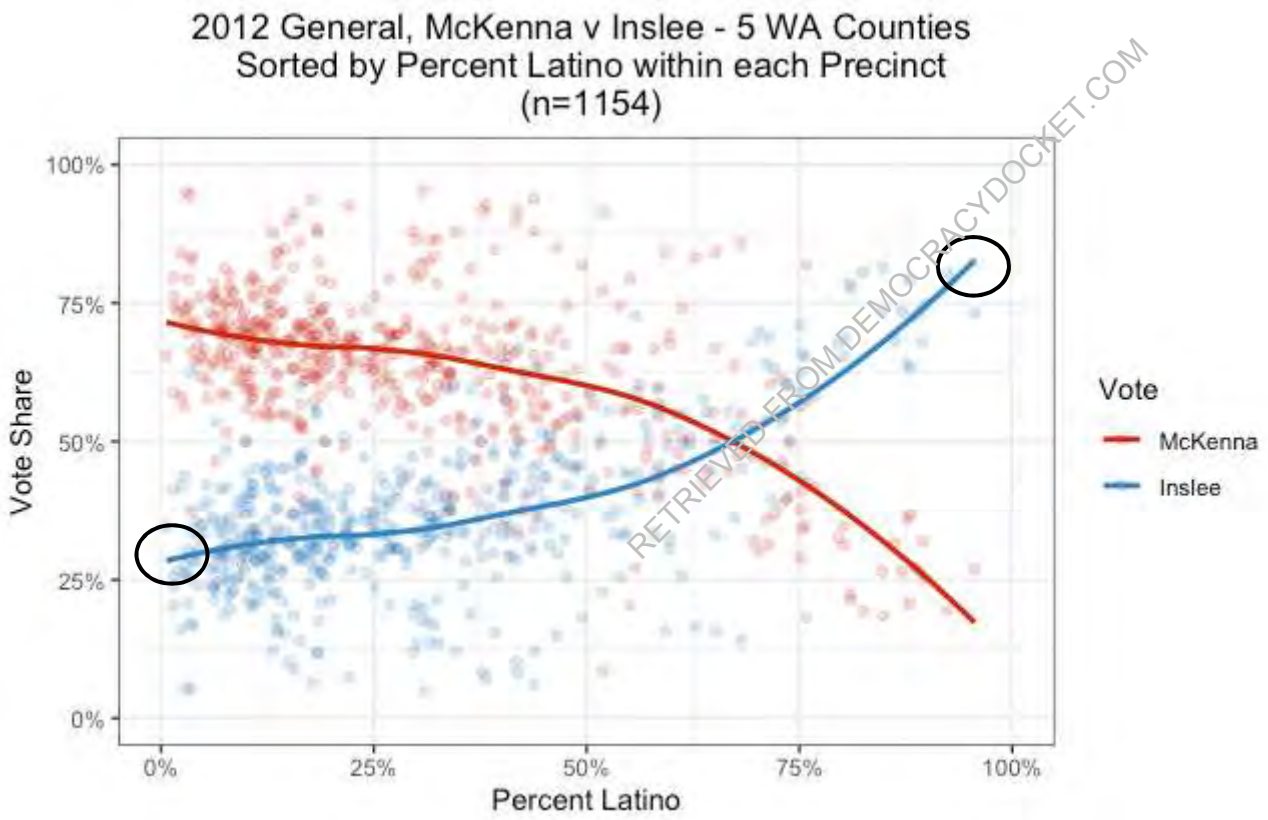
Voting Patterns in Yakima Valley Region: 2012



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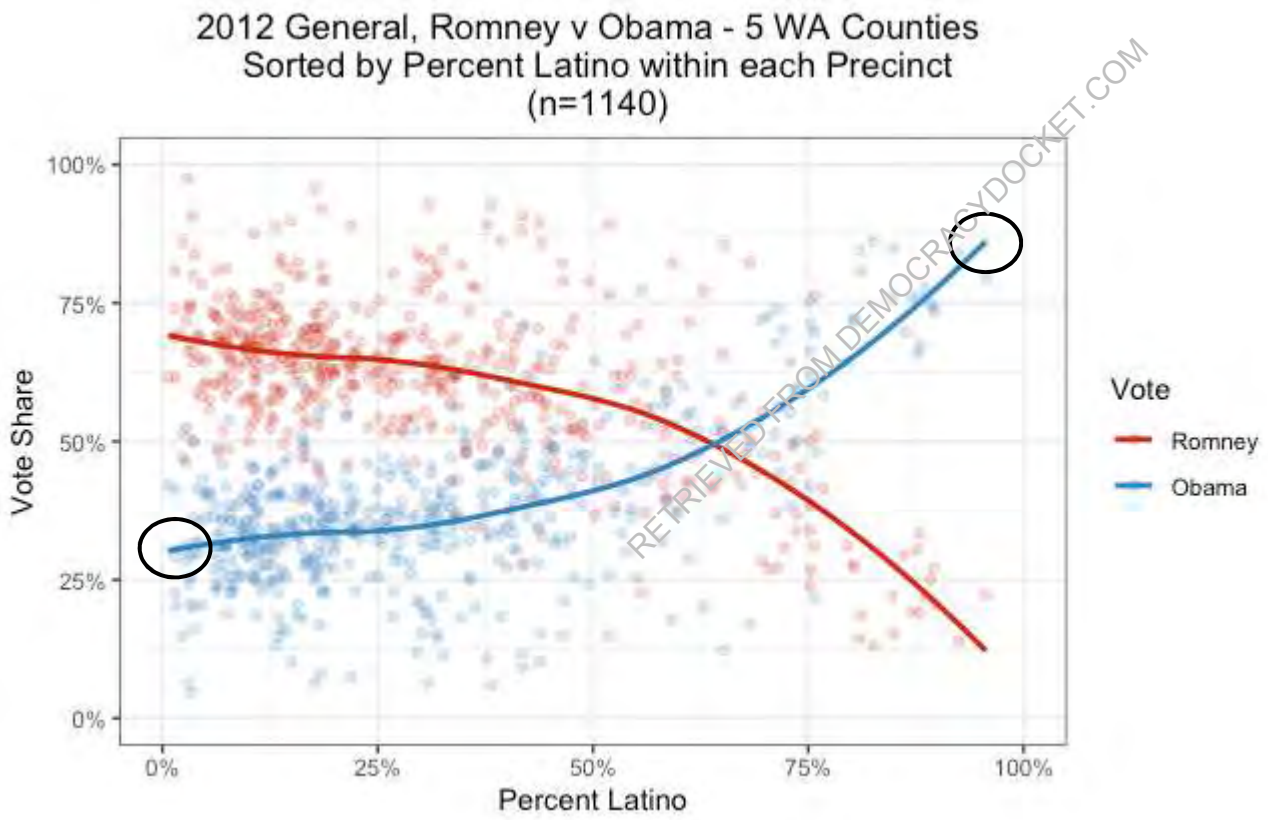
Voting Patterns in Yakima Valley Region: 2012



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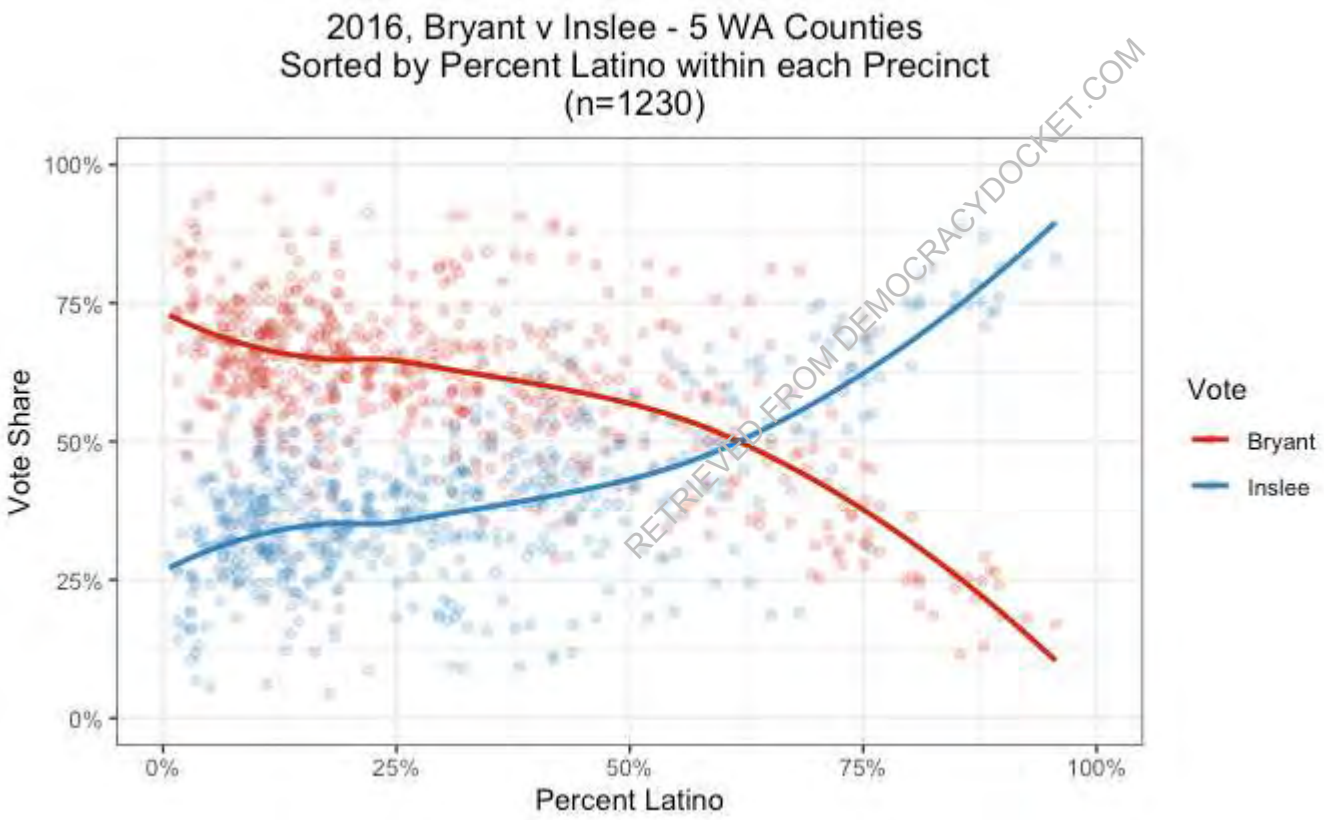
Voting Patterns in Yakima Valley Region: 2016



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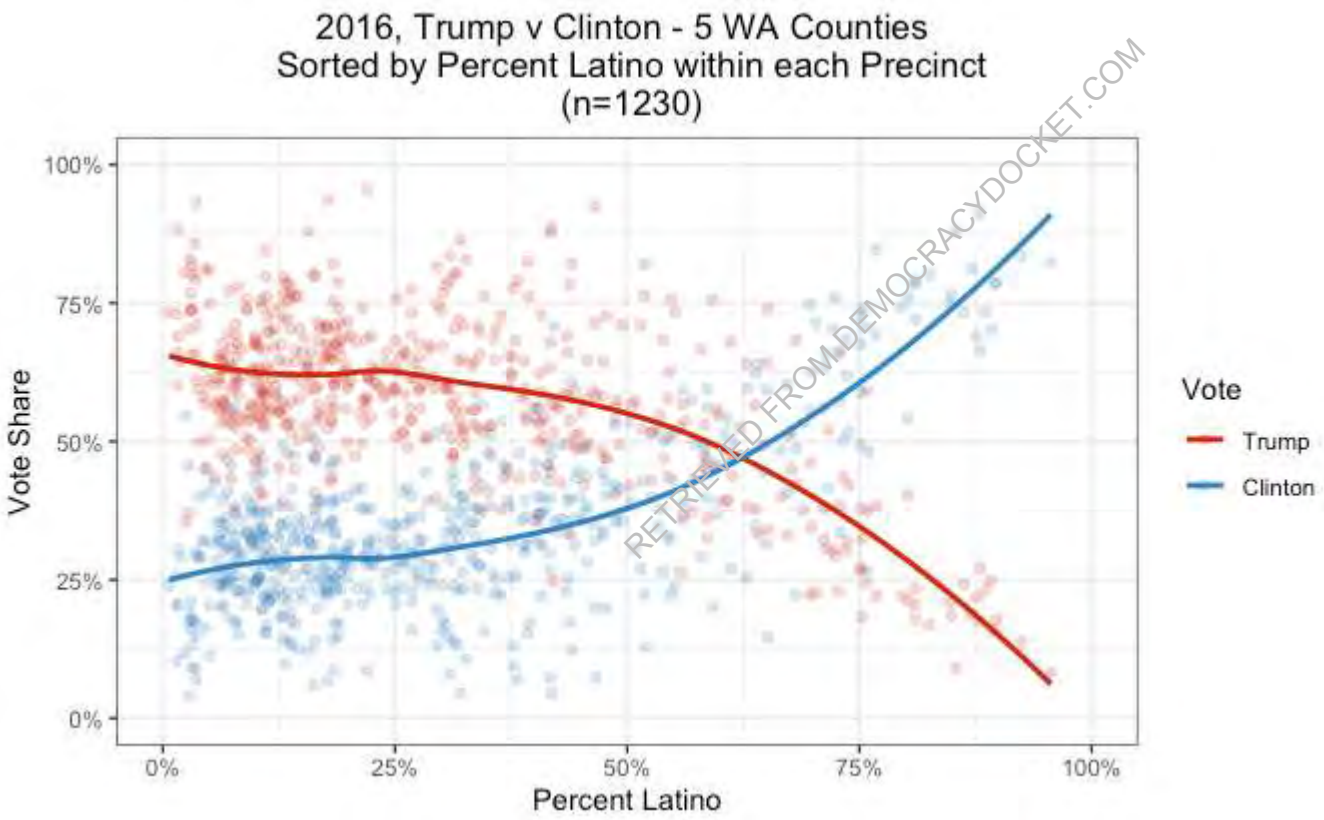
Voting Patterns in Yakima Valley Region: 2016



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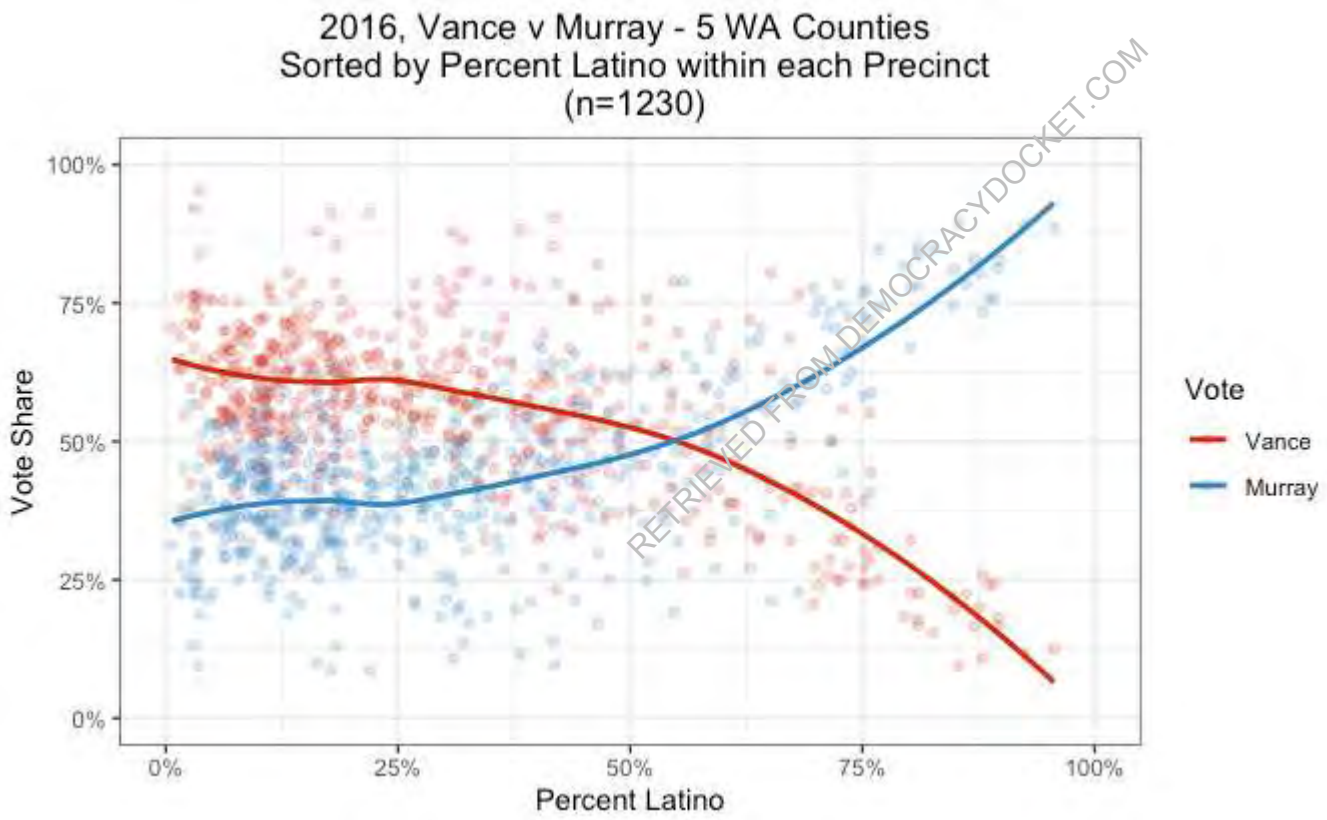
Voting Patterns in Yakima Valley Region: 2016



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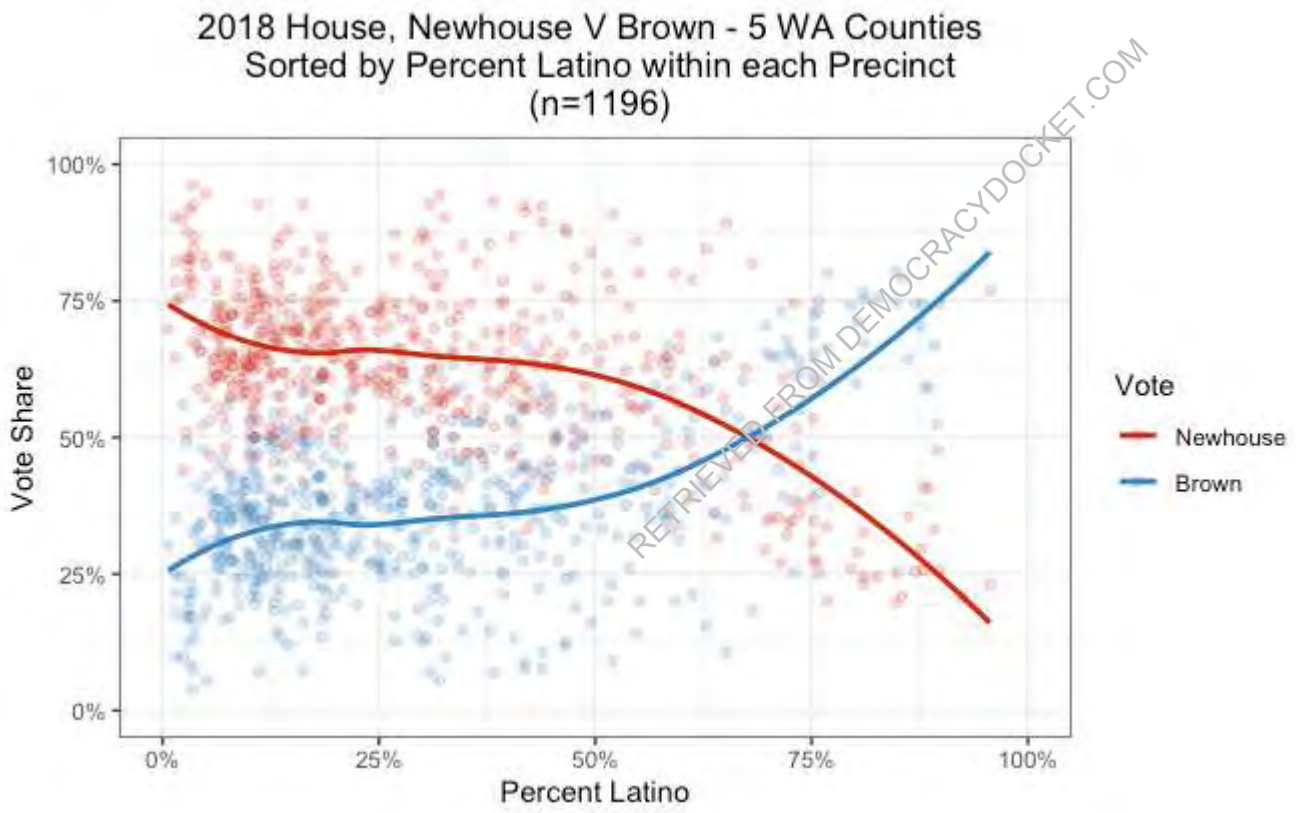
Voting Patterns in Yakima Valley Region: 2018



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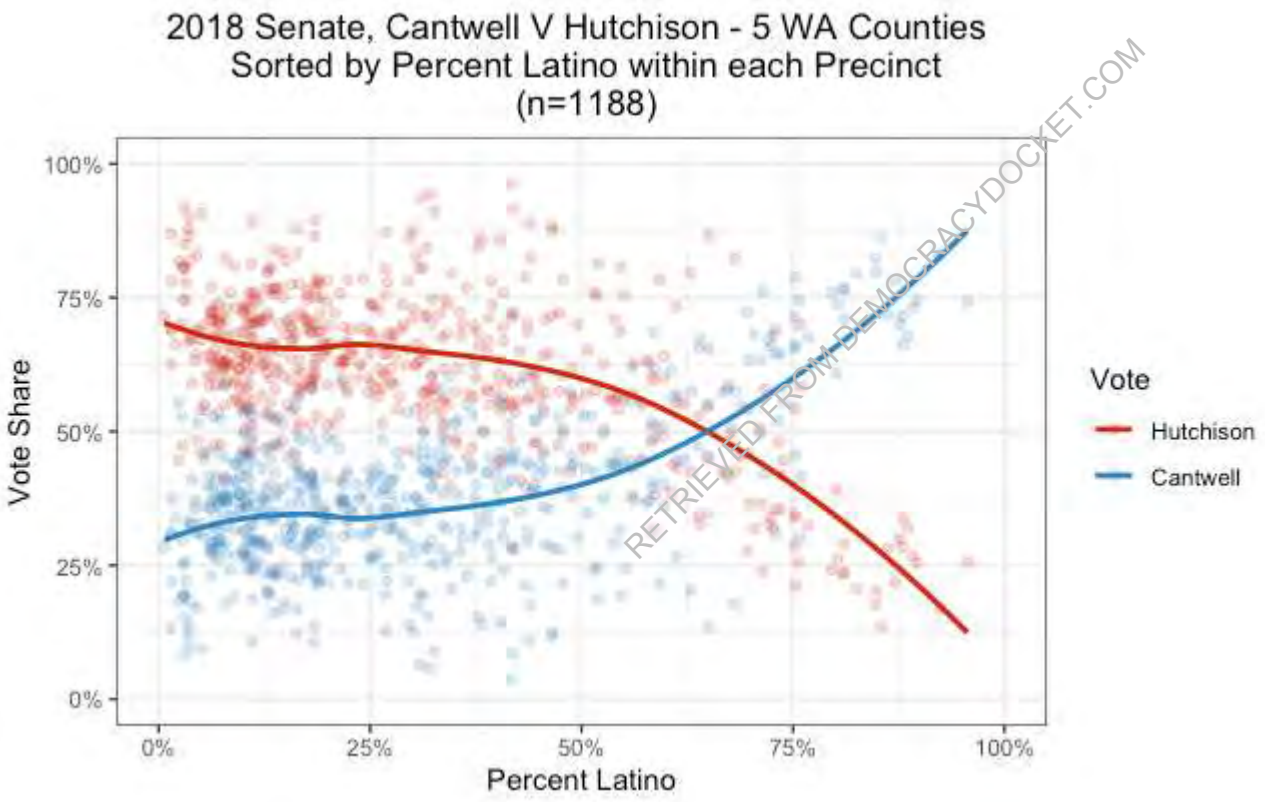
Voting Patterns in Yakima Valley Region: 2018



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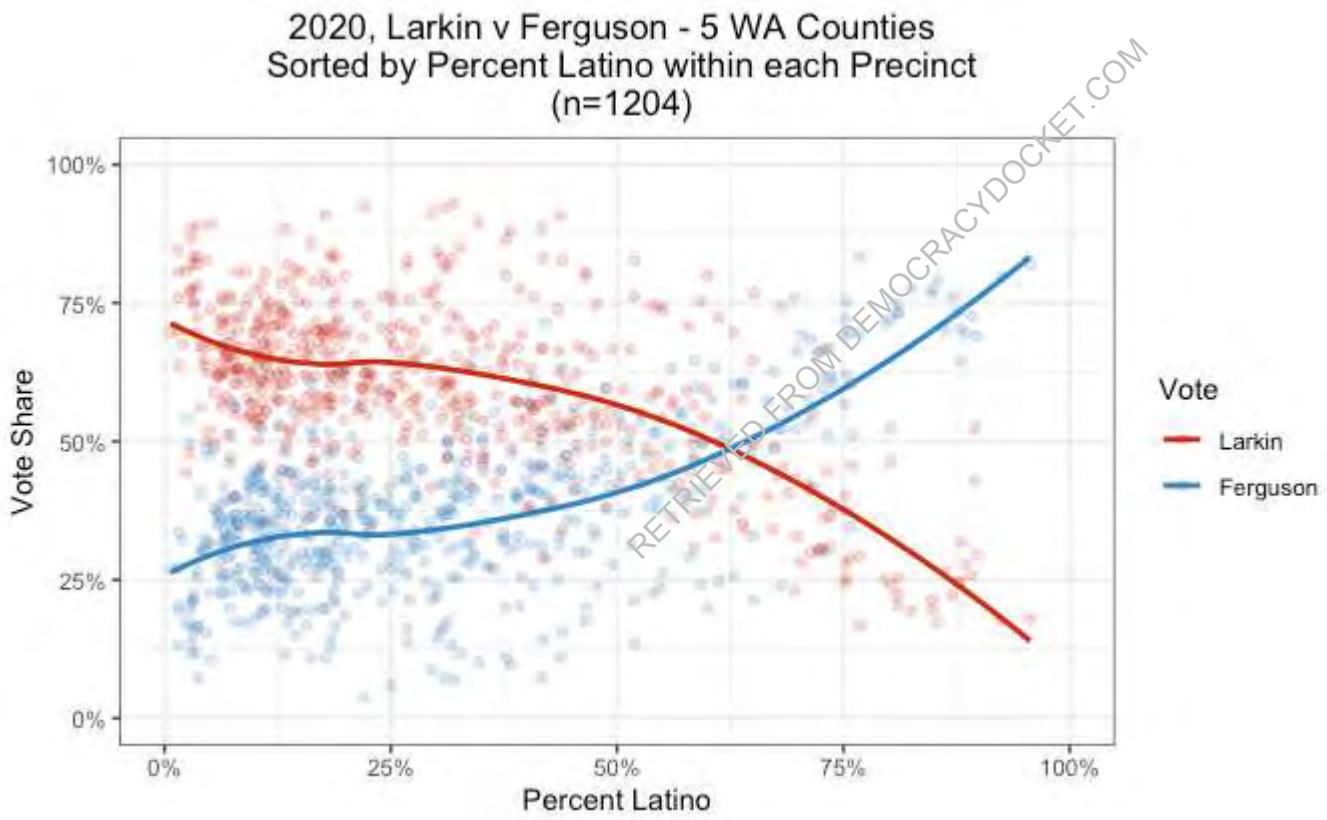
Voting Patterns in Yakima Valley Region: 2020



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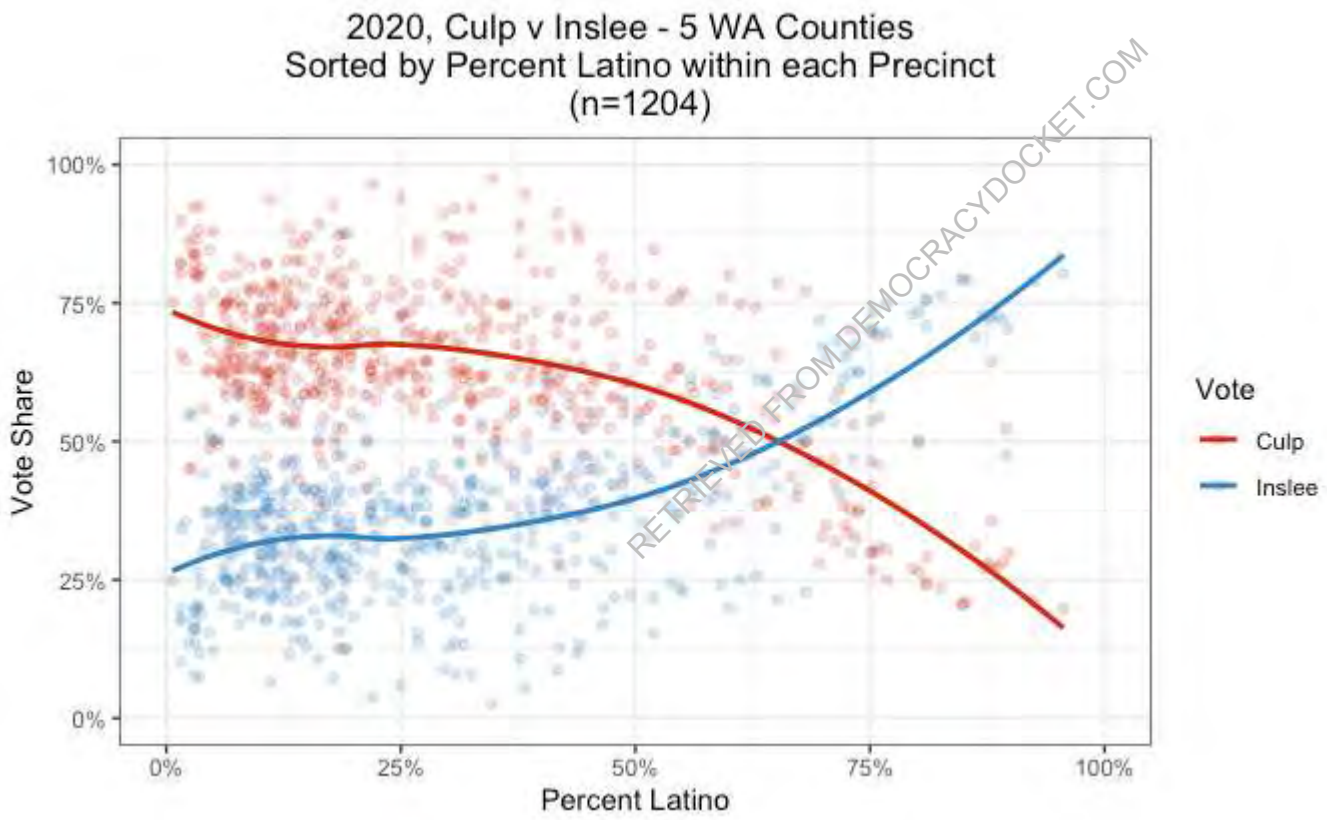
Voting Patterns in Yakima Valley Region: 2020



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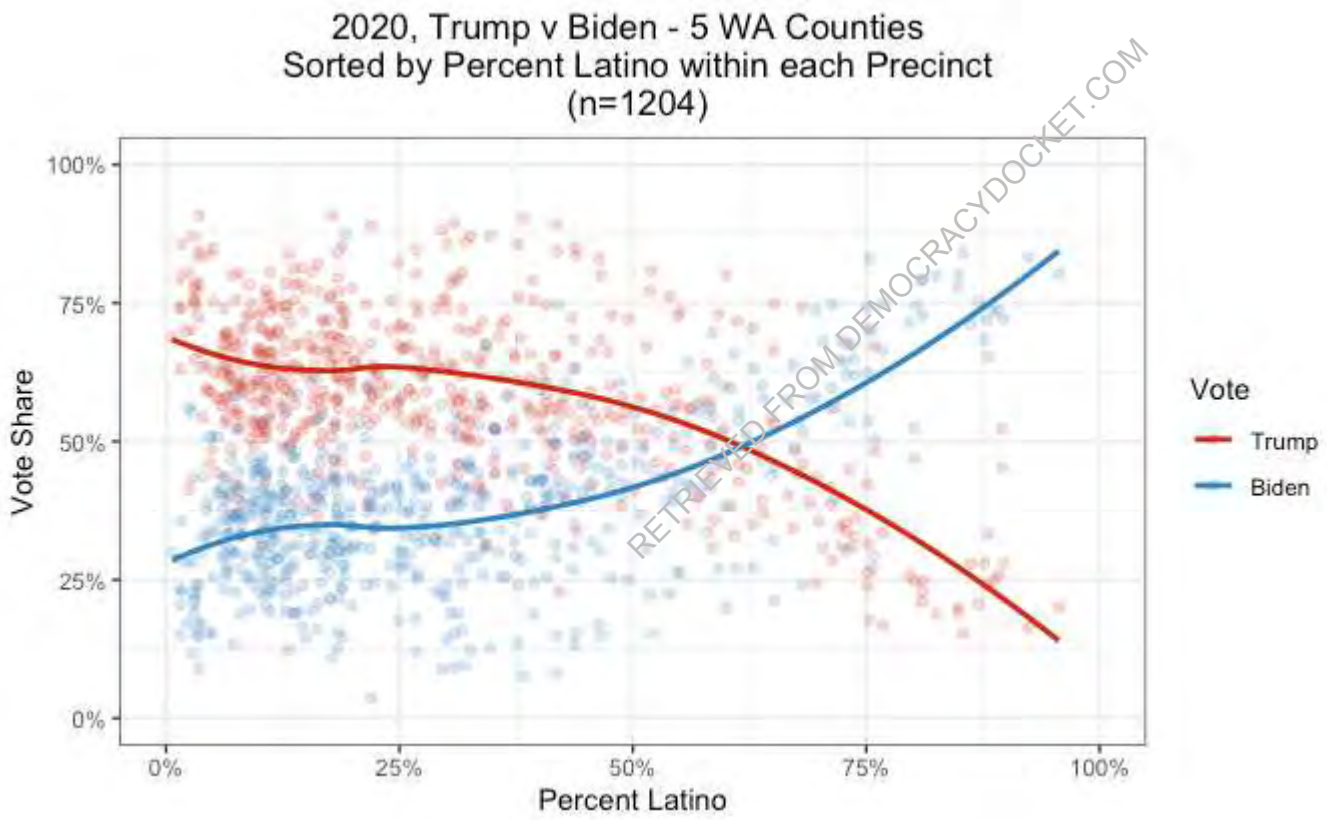
Voting Patterns in Yakima Valley Region: 2020



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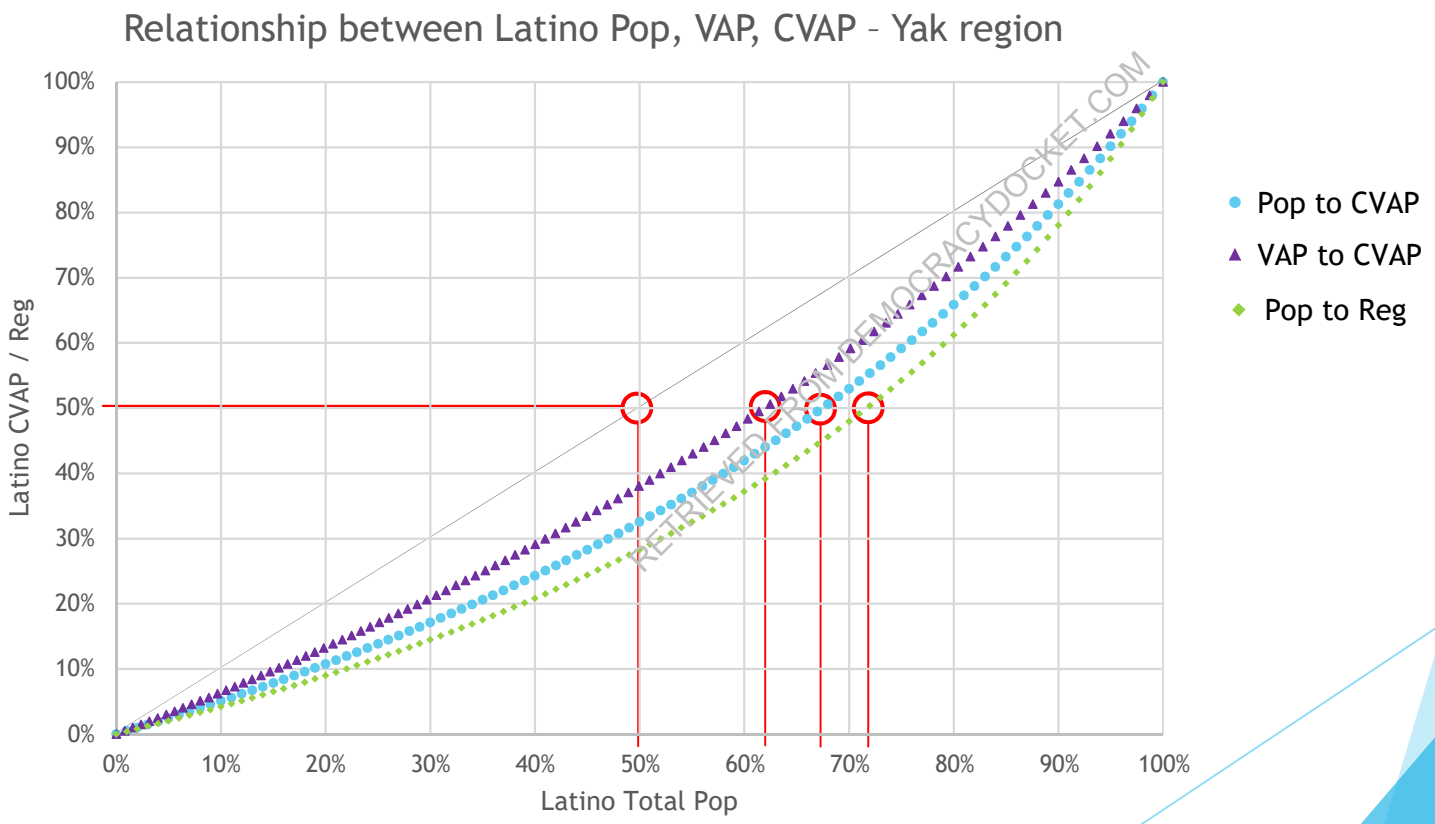
Comparing Latino Pop, VAP, CVAP & Reg



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Based on 2019 1-year ACS VAP and Citizenship for Latinos in Yakima Region

Evaluating Different Maps

Prior evidence is crystal clear – you have a strong finding of racially polarized voting in this 5-county region

Federal Court agreed in *Montes* lawsuit 2014, State Court agreed in WVRA Yakima County settlement in 2021

Question for maps are the following:

1. Is it possible to create a majority-CVAP Latino district in the Yakima Valley region?

2. Do the proposed maps dilute or crack Latino voting strength?

3. Do the proposed maps "perform" to allow election of Latino candidates of choice, or will Latino-favored candidates lose?

4. What is the strongest Latino performing map that is VRA-compliant and not dilutive?

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Evaluating Different Maps

House Republican Caucus

https://washington.mydistricting.com/legdistricting/comments/plan/1185/15

Text-book "cracking" of Latino population into 3 districts (14, 15, 16)

Latino Total Pop: 14th = 37% / 15th = 54% / 16th = 41%

Latino CVAP: 14th = 22% / 15th = 34% / 16th = 23%

Senate Republican Caucus

https://washington.mydistricting.com/legdistricting/comments/plan/1186/15

Obvious racial gerrymander/cracking, likely an "intent" finding

Text-book "cracking" of Latino population into 4 districts (13, 14, 15, 16)

Latino Total Pop: 13th = 33% / 14th = 23% / 15th = 55% / 16th = 42%

Latino CVAP: 13th = 16% / 14th = 13% / 15th = 34% / 16th = 23%

RETRIEVED FROM DEMOCRACYDOCKET.COM

Evaluating Different Maps

House Democratic Caucus

https://washington.mydistricting.com/legdistricting/comments/plan/1182/15

Latino Total Pop: 15th = 65% / 16th = 48%

Latino CVAP: 15th = 45% / 16th = 28%

TODAY Latino CVAP: 15th = 47.6%

Senate Democratic Caucus

https://washington.mydistricting.com/legdistricting/comments/plan/1183/15

Latino Total Pop: 14th = 61% / 15th = 34%

Latino CVAP: 14th = 40% / 15th = 16%

TODAY Latino CVAP: 14th = 43.2%

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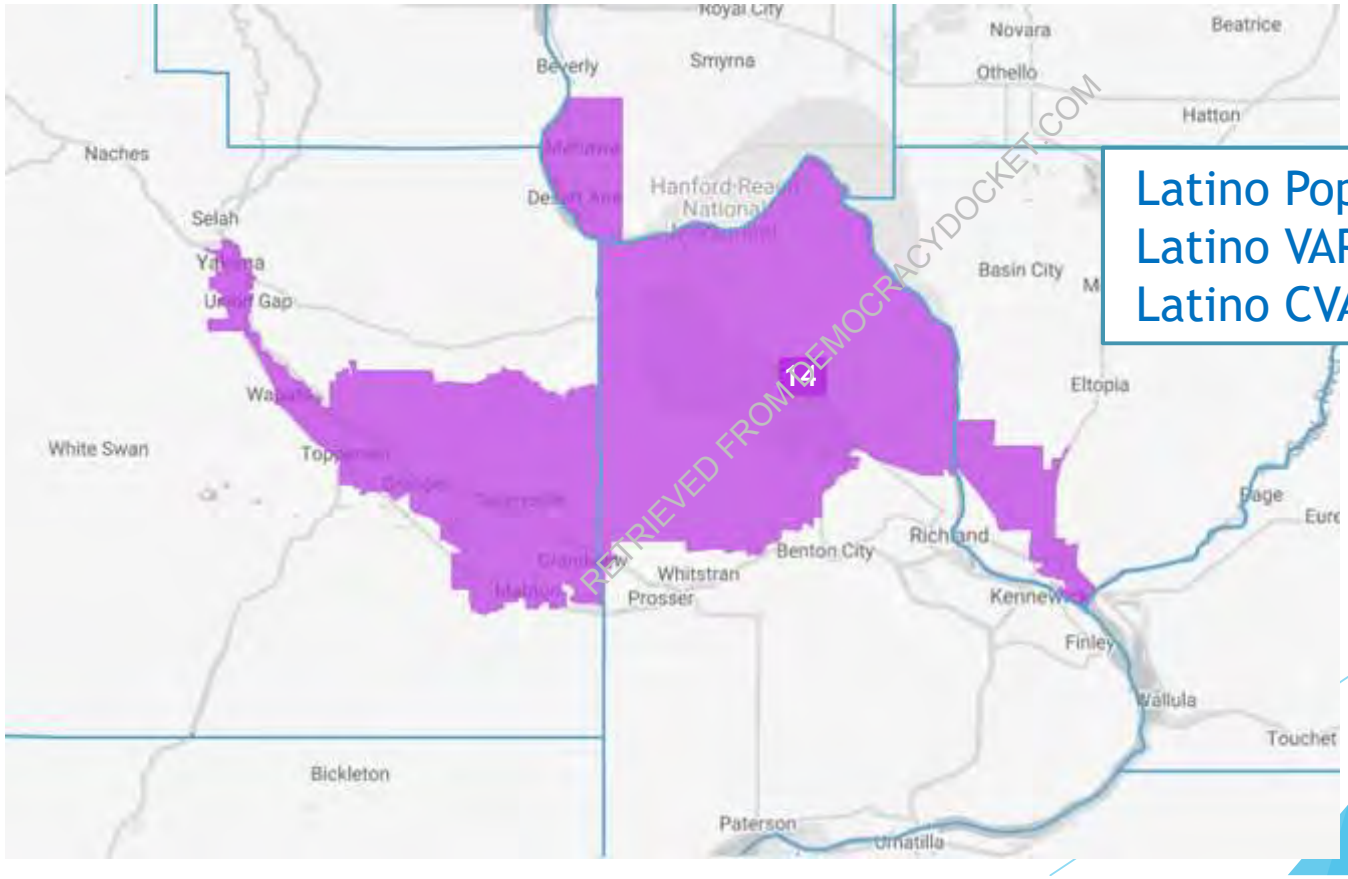
VRA Compliant Option-1: Yakima-Columbia River Valley



Latino Pop 76%
Latino VAP 71%
Latino CVAP 60%

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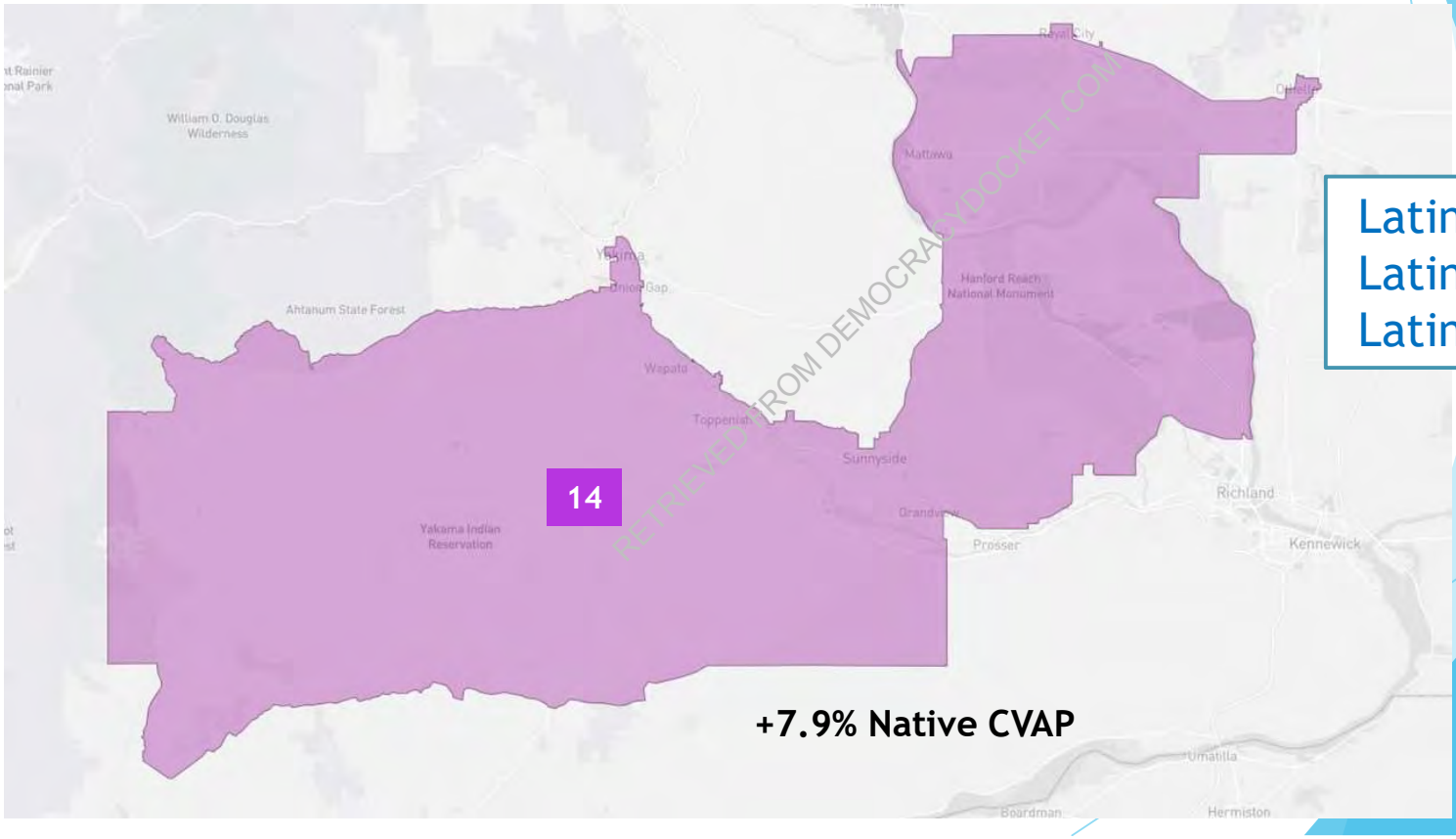
VRA Compliant Option-2: Yakima Reservation 1



Latino Pop 70%
Latino VAP 66%
Latino CVAP 52%

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Evaluating Different Maps

District Plan	Latino Pop	Latino CVAP '19	Latino CVAP now	Predict Dem	Predict Rep	Biden '20 margin
House Rep	54	34	35.9	38	62	-8,925
Senate Rep	55	34	36.1	43	57	-2,833
House Dem	65	45	47.6	50	50	4,607
Senate Dem	61	40	43.2	52	48	6,299
Yak-Rez 1	70	52	54.5	54	45	8,104
Yak-Col Riv	76	58	60.4	59	40	11,375

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* Partisan scores based on Campaign Legal Center election analysis and reconstituted precincts into proposed districts by Dr. Barreto

THANK YOU

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Dr. Matt Barreto, UCLA Political Science & Chicana/o Studies
Faculty Director of the UCLA Voting Rights Project

matt@uclavrp.org 909.489.2955

To: Washington State Democratic Caucus
From: Dr. Matt A. Barreto, Faculty Director, UCLA Voting Rights Project
Re: Voting Rights Act compliance
October 21, 2021

Every 10 years states and localities must redraw political district boundaries to balance out the population and take into account demographic and population changes over the previous decade. While drawing the new districts, the redistricting commission is required to comply with the Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 which prohibits districting plans which dilute or weaken opportunities for representation for racial or ethnic minorities. Specifically, Section 2b of the 1965 VRA states that a plan is in violation if a minority group has "less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to election representatives of their choice." It is this second clause of the VRA which directly relates to redistricting plans that decrease, crack, diminish or dilute the voting strength of racial or ethnic minorities – their ability to elect candidates of their choice.

According to the PL-94 Census data release, Washington State's population grew by 980,741 residents from 2010 to 2020, a growth rate of 14.5%. This growth was driven by a fast-growing Latino population, which great at a rate 3.55 times greater than that of non-Latinos. Indeed, the Latino population grew by 303,423 for a growth rate of 40.1% compared to a growth rate of 11.3% for non-Latinos.

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There are now three counties in the Yakima Valley region of the state which are majority-Latino based on population – Yakima, Franklin and Adams, while Grant County nearby is close at 43% Latino. Further, within this region there are Latino communities of interest that report very consistent voting patterns and have populations well over 60%, 70%, and even 80% Latino. In my review of census data and attempting to draw alternative maps which follow Washington state law and federal law, it is clear that a majority-Latino citizen voting-age population (CVAP) district can be drawn. Consistent with the standards used by federal courts in VRA litigation, the Yakima Valley region easily meets the first *Gingles* standard of the Latino population being sufficiently large and geographically compact to create a district in which a majority of eligible voters are Latino.

In 1986 the Supreme Court issued a unanimous ruling (*Thornburg v. Gingles*) that redistricting plans can not dilute minority voting strength by submerging or cracking their population into multiple districts, so as to be too small to ever elect their preferred candidates. In this decision, the Court established a 3-pronged test to determine if a redistricting plan violated the VRA. First, is the minority group large enough for a district to be drawn. As noted above, in Washington there is no question the answer to this is yes. Next, the second and third prongs concern how minorities and whites vote, and whether the prefer the same, or different candidates. Specifically, the Court asks in the second Gingles test, are minority voters cohesive? Do they generally tend to vote for a "candidate of choice"? In the third *Gingles* test, the Court examines who the larger majority (or White) voters prefer as their candidate. Evidence of voting patterns differing by the race of voters was called "racially polarized voting" by the courts, to simply describe a finding in which voters of one racial group were voting in one direction, but voters of the other racial group were voting in the opposite direction – their patterns were polarized.

Given that it is possible to create a majority-Latino district, my analysis next considered voting patterns by race as part of the second and third Gingles prongs. Without a doubt, racially polarized voting is

present between Latino and White voters in the Yakima Valley region. I examined candidate elections from 2012 to 2020 for offices that were consistent across a 5-county region of Yakima, Benton, Grant, Franklin and Adams. Contests included President, U.S. Senate, U.S. House, Governor, Attorney General in each relevant year. Across the board, a clear pattern emerges in more than a dozen elections, where Latino voters in this region are cohesive and are trying to elect candidates of their choice, at margins of 2-to-1 or even 3-to-1, well above the bar for what courts have relied on in finding cohesiveness. In contrast, White voters in the Yakima region vote heavily against Latino candidate interests by almost the exact inverse relationship and serve to block Latino interest from ever winning in this region. In many examples, while Latinos vote close to 75-25 in favor of Democrats, Whites vote 75-25 in favor of Republicans, in complete opposite voting blocs.

What's more, this evidence is consistent with evidence on racially polarized voting in this region with a Federal Court issuing a finding of vote dilution and polarized voting in the City of Yakima in 2014 and then ordering the creation of majority-Latino districts. Likewise, in the first ever lawsuit filed under the Washington Voting Rights Act (WVRA) plaintiffs alleged racially polarized voting and vote dilution across Yakima County as a whole, and the parties agreed and a State Court accepted a settlement, leading to the creation of majority-Latino districts. There has also been voting rights findings of racially polarized voting in Pasco, WA and Franklin County as a whole. Thus, the findings in my analysis are not new, but rather consistent with what is already known about voting patterns by race and ethnicity in the Yakima Valley region,

Thus, the data are clear, that Washington state can and should create a VRA-compliant map that creates an opportunity for Latinos to elect candidates of their choice, to remedy the racially polarized voting patterns that current block Latinos from seeing their preferred candidates ever elected to the state legislature.

Finally, any map that emerges must perform well for the minority group in question. The standard courts use is not total population, but rather the citizen voting-age population which is eligible to vote. Beyond just barely meeting the 50.1% CVAP standard, analysts must consider how previous elections would have been decided within the new proposed district to assess if the newly drawn district does indeed perform for minority interests. In the case of the two proposed maps included in my analysis, they both easily clear the 50.1% Latino CVAP threshold and both perform well for Latino candidates of choice.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 28: TABLE 1, SOCIOECONIC DISPARATIES BETWEEN HISPANIC AND NON-HISPANIC POPULATIONS IN YAKIMA VALLEY REGIONS

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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Table 1: Socioeconomic Disparities Between Hispanic and Non-Hispanic White Populations in Yakima Valley Regions, U.S. Census ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Yakima County			Benton County			Franklin County		
	Hispanic	Non-Hisp White	County	Hispanic	Non-Hisp White	County	Hispanic	Non-Hisp White	County
Percent Below Poverty Level[1]	21.9	11.4	17.4	24.7	8.0	11.9	21.0	7.0	15.2
Unemployment Rate[2]	7.8	4.2	6.4	6.6	4.1	4.9	8.5	4.4	6.4
Median Household Income[3]	$45,880	$57,398	$51,637	$48,519	$75,414	$69,023	$50,579	$80,160	$63,584
Percent of Population over 25 Less than HS Diploma[4]	51.6	9.6	26.3	31.4	5.2	9.2	48.3	5.1	25.0
Percent of Population over 25 Less than Bachelor's Degree[5]	94.3	75.9	83.3	89.1	65.8	69.1	93.5	72.9	82.3
Percent w/o Health Insurance[6]	19.6	5.9	13.1	16.8	4.6	7.3	20.9	6.3	14.3

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[1] U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, S1707 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?text=poverty&t=Income%20and%20Poverty%3AOfficial%20Poverty%20Measure%3APoverty&g=0500000US53005,53021,53077&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S1701.

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, S2301 Employment Status, https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Employment&g=0500000US53005,53021,53077&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S2301

[3] U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, S1903 Median Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2019 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars), https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Earnings%20%28Individuals%29%3AIncome%20and%20Earnings&g=0500000US53005,53021,53077&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S1903.

[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, S1501 Educational Attainment, https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Educational%20Attainment&g=0500000US53005,53021,53077&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S1501.

[5] *Id.*

[6] U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, S2701 Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage in the United States, https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=health%20insurance&g=0500000US53005,53021,53077&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S2701.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 29: DEPOSITION OF RON ANDERSON, JAN. 29, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KITTITAS

EVANGELINA AGUILAR, SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ROGELIO MONTES, CANDY GUTIERREZ and ONEAMERICA, a Washington nonprofit corporation, Plaintiffs, vs. YAKIMA COUNTY, a Washington municipal entity, AMANDA MCKINNEY, LADO LINDE, RON ANDERSON, in their official capacities as members of the Yakima County Board of Commissioners, Defendants.	NO. 20-2-0018019

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DEPOSITION UPON ORAL EXAMINATION OF

RON ANDERSON

TAKEN ON: Friday, January 29, 2021

TAKEN VIA REMOTE AUDIO/VISUAL TELECONFERENCE

REPORTED BY: NOREEN MATTIMOE, RPR, CCR
CCR NO. 1926

APPEARANCES

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jsafarli@floyd-ringer.com

ALSO PRESENT:

RUTH GREENWOOD, Campaign Legal Center
MOLLY DANAHY, Campaign Legal Center
VALENCIA RICHARDSON, Campaign Legal Center
ANNABELLE HARLESS, Campaign Legal Center
ROBERT WEINER, Campaign Legal Center
JADE FORD, Campaign Legal Center
HAYDEN JOHNSON, Campaign Legal Center
ALEXANDRA COPPER, Campaign Legal Center
MEREDITH MANDA, Campaign Legal Center
SIMON LEEPI, Campaign Legal Center

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A. Okay.
Q. Here we go.
Commissioner, do you recognize this document?
A. By Charles Engelberger? Not really. But it looks like it was on my webpage back in '16.
Q. This is a printout of a post from your Facebook page, correct?
A. It appears to be that way, yes.
Q. The profile represented on this document is yours?
A. Up at the top, yes.
Q. If you were to scroll on your Facebook page, you'd find this post represented -- you'd find the post represented on this document, correct?
A. I would assume that.
Q. You made the Facebook post represented on this document, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. What's the date of this post?
A. February 22, 2016.
Q. And you posted this during your 2016 campaign, correct?
A. I don't know if it was during just at or just before because I don't remember exactly when I announced.
Q. It is a public post, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. That means it was visible to your constituents?

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A. Yes, it would be.
Q. What does the post say?
A. Well, it says, "Illegals being seduced into America by Democrats to steel our elections. Act of treason. Arrest all involved."
Do you want me to read more?
Q. I'll just say on page 2 -- well, let's go down. On the third page of this document is the text of the article you linked to in the post, correct?
I'll go up so you can verify.
A. Okay.
Q. Can you read the title of the post that is posted here?
A. The -- oh. The "DAILYCALLER.COM," is that what you're --
Q. That's right.
A. Okay.
Q. What's the headline of that article?
A. It says, "Napolitano: California to allow illegal immigrants to vote for the next president," and there's a video attached.
Q. Later on in this exhibit, on page 3 of Exhibit 6, there is a link to that article.
Does that appear to be the case?
A. Appears to be, yes.
Q. Okay. What message were you sending to your

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ALBERTO MACIAS, BRENDA RODRIGUEZ GARCIA, FABIOLA LOPEZ, CATY PADILLA, EVANGELINA AGUILAR, LIZETTE PARRA, HELIODORA MORFIN, and SOUTHCENTRAL COALITION OF PEOPLE OF COLOR FOR REDISTRICTING

Plaintiffs,

v.

Secretary of State STEVEN HOBBS, in his official capacity as Secretary of State of Washington; LAURIE JINKINS, in her official capacity as Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives; and ANDY BILLIG, in his official capacity as Majority Leader of the Washington State Senate

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-5035-RSL

EXHIBIT 30: DEPOSITION OF JOSE TREVINO, JULY 16, 2021

Judge: Robert S. Lasnik

Date Action filed: January 19, 2022

Date set for trial:

Noted for: March 25, 2022
ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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Aguilar, et al.
v.
Yakima County, et al.

* * * * *

Remote Deposition of
Jose A. Trevino
July 16, 2021

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* * * * *

Reported by:
LAKESIDE REPORTING
Jeanne M. Gersten, RDR, CCR 2711
(833) 365-3376
Jeanne@LakesideReporting.com
Contact@LakesideReporting.com

SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR KITTITAS COUNTY

EVANGELINA AGUILAR, SUSAN SOTO PALMER, ROGELIO MONTES, CANDY GUTIERREZ and OneAMERICA, a Washington nonprofit corporation,	
Plaintiffs,	
v.	No. 20-2-00180-19
YAKIMA COUNTY, a Washington municipal entity; AMANDA McKINNEY, LADON LINDE, RON ANDERSON, in their official capacities as members of the Yakima County Board of Commissioners,	
Defendants.	

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REMOTE DEPOSITION UPON ORAL EXAMINATION OF

JOSÉ A. TREVINO

Friday, July 16, 2021
12:01 p.m. to 3:48 p.m.

REPORTED BY: LAKESIDE REPORTING
Jeanne M. Gersten, RDR, CCR 2711
Registered Diplomate Reporter
(833) 365-3376
Jeanne@LakesideReporting.com
Contact@LakesideReporting.com

Electronically signed by Jeanne Gersten (001-357-668-4110) 24b588ab-1d46-49ef-ab21-24f3f9b9ab69

1 A P P E A R A N C E S

2

FOR PLAINTIFFS AGUILAR, et al.:

3

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4 Attorney at Law
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6 AHarless@CampaignLegalCenter.org

7

8 LEGAL TEAM ALSO PRESENT:

9 MOLLY DANAHY
CHRIS LAMAR
10 ASEEM MULJI
GRACE THOMAS
11 EMILY VILLARREAL

12

13 FOR DEFENDANTS YAKIMA COUNTY, et al.:

14 BRITTANY WARD
Attorney at Law
15 FLOYD, PFLUEGER & RINGER, P.S.
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18

19 * * * * *

20 EXAMINATION INDEX

21 JOSÉ A. TREVINO PAGE

22 By Ms. Harless 4

23

24 * * * * *

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Electronically signed by Jeanne Gersten (001-357-668-4110) 24b588ab-1d46-49ef-ab21-24f3f9b9ab69

A No.
Q At the time you were appointed to be mayor of Granger in 2016, was the Granger city council majority Latino?
A Yes.
Q Why did you apply to fill the vacant mayor position?
A I didn't. I was appointed.
Q Okay. Why were you interested in being the mayor of Granger when you were appointed in 2016?
A I think what it was was that I had ran for mayor, and I was not elected. It was the -- It was another person, and that person quit. And so the council felt that since I was the one that ran --
And I guess I shouldn't say that because it's all assumption on my part, but I'm going to assume that they felt, "Well, he ran for it, so obviously he would take it. So let's nominate him." And that's just all assumption on my part.
Q In what year did you run as mayor and not get elected --
A 2015.
Q -- to that position?
A 2015.
Q And do you remember -- Well, I guess it would have been the incumbent, but do you remember who ran against

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you in the 2015 mayoral race?
A Well, there was actually four of us. There was me, the mayor then, his son-in-law -- the mayor's son-in-law, and then another. He was an unknown, but he's a professor at a college.
Q Do you remember any of those candidates' names?
A So the mayor at the time was Gary Anderson. His son-in-law who was on the city council was Bill Sharp. And then the professor was -- I always forget his first name, but his last name was Wheaton -- Charles Wheaton.
Q Why do you think you lost that election?
A Because it's a small community, and people like to spread a lot of rumors and lies; and the rumors were that I was going to fire all the white people in the city.
Q So there was a rumor circulating that you were going to fire all the white city employees working for the City of Granger?
A Yes, that was one of them.
Q What were some of the others?
A That I didn't know about budgets. That everything was going to stay normal. Nothing was going to change. That's kind of it.
Q Do you know who started the rumor about you firing all the white people in the City of Granger?
A No. No. It's laughable, though.

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A I said yes.
Q And if we look at the vote totals you received 2,849 votes; correct?
A That's correct.
Q And of the five candidates that are listed in the 2014 Yakima County clerk primary race, you received the lowest number of votes; correct?
A That's correct.
Q In the 2014 race you did not advance from the primary election to the general election; right?
A That's correct.
Q Janelle Riddle and Sarah Matheny had the top two vote totals and advanced to the general election; correct?
A That's correct.
Q Is Janelle Riddle white?
A I'm assuming she is.
Q Is Sarah Matheny white?
A I'm going to assume that she is.
Q Has Yakima County ever elected a Latino person as county clerk?
A I don't know.
Q Why do you think you had the lowest total number of votes in the 2014 primary for the Yakima County clerk position?
A Probably because it was a dirty campaign, and one of

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the candidates brought up my 2005 incident and false allegation. And then the Yakima Herald decided to do negative campaigning against me, so that's why I lost.

Q What do you mean when you said the Yakima Herald decided to do negative campaigning against you?

A They decided that I was the only one of those candidates that had a history that was worthwhile of their time, I guess, and so they decided to run articles about it; and they didn't run anything on anybody else.

Q And you were the only Latino candidate in that race; correct?

A That's correct.

Q What were the articles that the Yakima Herald ran about?

A It was about the domestic violence false allegation.

Q Do you think your Hispanic surname made it harder for you to get elected in that election?

A No. I think the Yakima Herald and their reporting made it harder.

Q You also mentioned that someone -- There was dirty campaigning, and one of the candidates brought up the 2005 incident?

A Yes.

Q Which candidate was that?

A I filed a complaint with the PDC on Sarah Matheny.

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Q Why do you think you received the lowest number of votes in the District 3 primary race in 2018?
A Because the Yakima Herald-Republic decided to do hit pieces on me again.
Q What are you referring to when you say the Yakima Herald-Republic did hit pieces on you again?
A Again, talking about the 2005 false domestic violence allegation, and not clarifying anything, just putting it out there. You know, as human beings when you don't have answers, you fill it in with what you want, and unfortunately that's what was given to the voters that read that paper.
Q And the general election for the Yakima County board is conducted at large; correct?
A For District 3?
Q The general election for any seat on the Yakima County board.
A Oh, yes. Yes, I'm sorry. Yes, you're correct.
Q And all the voters in the entire county select the winner for a district seat; correct?
A That's correct.
Q And you've never run in a general election for a seat on the Yakima County board; correct?
A That's correct.
Q And you've also never run in a general election for

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1 any countywide seat; correct?
2 A That's correct.
3 Q In 2020 you announced that you were going to seek to
4 fill the vacant seat on the Yakima County board left after
5 the death of Norm Childress; correct?
6 A Yes.
7 Q And Norm Childress was the commissioner for
8 District 3 of the Yakima County board?
9 A That's right.
10 Q Why did you decide to seek appointment to the vacant
11 Yakima County board District 3 seat?
12 A I wanted to test the waters, to see what my chances
13 were with the Yakima Herald. And they started in again,
14 and they were going to do the same thing.
15 And beings that the 2018 election had some folks in
16 there that had some background that should have been out
17 there as well, and they refused to do that and only did it
18 to me, that's what I was testing -- and it's exactly what
19 they were going to do.
20 Q Who were the other candidates in 2018 that you think
21 the Yakima Herald should have reported about?
22 A Well, I'm not going to say no names. All I'm going
23 to say is that we met with the Yakima Herald several times
24 to let them know if you're going to put something out
25 about what happened in 2005, then you need to put -- clear

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the record and put the entire story, that it was dismissed. It was false.

I went back through all of the testing for police officer, which is 95 percent more-- Let me put it this way. The background that a police officer has to go through is a lot more than people in 95 percent of jobs in this -- in the States; okay? It's grueling. It's intense. I went through it again, and I passed; and I became a police officer again.

But the Yakima Herald decided that's not what we want. We want only the bad things for them, so that's what we're going to put up. And so they said that they were going to do stories on other candidates who had cost this county tens of thousand of dollars in lawsuits, and they never did it. They never once said anything.

The only one they picked on -- and this is just my personal opinion, nobody else's -- is it was easier to pick on the Republican Mexican than anybody else.

Q Why do you -- Why is that your opinion?

A Because that's what the Herald has done to me every time.

Q Why do you think the Yakima Herald thinks it's easier to pick on the Mexican Republican candidate?

A Well, because I'm Republican, and because, you know, they can go back to the story anytime they want and keep

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you're not going to get elected. That's just the way it is.

It has nothing to do with skin color or ethnicity or any of that. It has to do with your policies and what you stand for. That's what people look at. I just -- That's my opinion.

Q You're a Republican; correct?

A That's right.

Q And you're also --

A Conservative and Republican.

Q And you're also Latino?

A That's right.

Q And you've never been elected in a countywide election; correct?

A Right.

MS. WARD: Objection to the form of the question.

Q (By Ms. Harless) Why do you think that is?

A I've said that like three or four times, the Yakima Herald.

Q So you think that the only reason you've never been elected to a countywide office is the Yakima Herald-Republic?

A That's right.

Q And because the Yakima Herald-Republic targets you

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as a Mexican Republican candidate?

MS. WARD: Objection to the form of the question.

A That's right.

Q (By Ms. Harless) Okay. I'd like to ask you a few questions about Granger now. So Granger is located in the Lower Yakima Valley; correct?

A That's right.

Q And earlier you mentioned that the Lower Yakima Valley is predominantly Latino; correct?

A Yes.

Q What is the total population of Granger?

A It's between 42 and 43 hundred.

Q What is the source data for that number?

A Census. Actually, I take that -- Well, it is through the state.

Q From the state of Washington?

A Yes.

Q Which state department?

A I don't remember. They send that to us once in a while. I just got it the other day, but I can't remember.

Q Would you describe Granger as a small city?

A Yes, we're small.

Q And what percentage of Granger's total population is Latino?

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