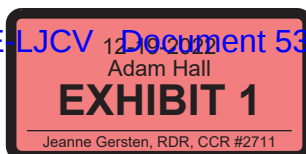


Exhibit G



From: Hall, Adam
Sent: Friday, September 24, 2021 9:21 AM PDT
To: Brady Walkinshaw
CC: O'Neil, Ali; Adam Bartz; Bridges, Matt
Subject: Talking points on Republican legislative proposals (Yakima Valley)

- In 2011, the Washington State Redistricting Commission approved a legislative map that created the first majority-minority district in state history. The 15th legislative district was drawn to include **60 percent** nonwhite residents, **55 percent** of whom were Hispanic, empowering a historically marginalized community in Eastern Washington.
- Since 2011, both the [Yakima City Council](#) and [County Commission](#) have been sued over their form of government. Community members successfully argued that Hispanic/Latino communities were denied an equal opportunity to elect candidates of the choice, which is a violation of the state and federal Voting Rights Act. Plaintiffs in both cases established that these communities exhibited racially polarized voting, a key element (prongs 2 and 3 below) for determining whether a majority-minority district ***must*** be drawn.
- This means that whereas in 2011 the commission was **able to** draw a majority-minority district, there is a strong chance our commission will likely be **required to** draw one under federal law and the failure to do so will result in a lawsuit striking down that map.
- Both the Republican maps proposed last Tuesday “crack” the Latino population in the Yakima Valley among the 14th, 15th, and 16th legislative districts, which is both a diminishment of political power for this community as compared to the current map and potentially violates the federal requirement to draw a majority-minority district based on the citizen voting population (CVAP). The best Republican district between the two maps is remains 55 percent Latino by voting age population (a metric that is usually higher than CVAP), even though the overall Latino population countywide has increased from [41](#) to [51](#) percent since 2011. Since Latino voter turnout in the region has been historically lower, these proposal give the appearance of meeting this requirement, but actually fails to provide a historically marginalized community with an equal opportunity to to do elect the candidate of their choice.
- Alternatively, the Senate Democratic Caucus map does the following:
 - Clearly establishes a majority-minority district (the 14th LD) which clearly meets the criteria under the federal voting rights act.
 - Ensures that the Senate seat for the district into which this community is drawn stands for election during the presidential cycle, which saw far higher voter participation in the last 10 years.
 - Combines this community with the Yakama Nation into a single district, which was requested by advocates for both groups.
- Factors under *Gingles v. Thorburg* to determine whether there is a requirement to draw a majority-minority district by citizen voting age population:
 - **The racial or language minority group "sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a [single-member district](#)";**

- The minority group is "politically cohesive" (meaning its members tend to vote similarly); and
- The "majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it ... usually to defeat the minority's preferred candidate.

Adam Hall

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Gender Pronouns: He/him/his

