



2031 Redistricting Reform Campaign CAMPAIGN STRATEGY WHITE PAPER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LWVWA will lead a multi-year, statewide campaign to reimagine and reform the Washington State redistricting process. In keeping with League positions and the current LWVUS Campaign for Making Democracy Work®, LWVWA will plan and execute a campaign to reform the structure and procedures of the Washington State Redistricting Commission before the 2031 redistricting cycle through a state constitutional amendment and statutory process changes. With a goal of advancing equitable representation and civic participation, LWVWA seeks an expanded redistricting commission that puts people over party and that commits to transparency, accountability, access, and citizen engagement.

The campaign will consist of four stages. It will start with 1) Building a broader network of support 2) Speaking out about needed reforms 3) Passing the necessary legislation and end with 4) Overseeing the creation and implementation of the new commission. A Statewide Redistricting Reform Task Force will lead the effort in coordination with all levels of the League of Women Voters and our local and statewide coalition partners.

This campaign is estimated to be 8 years long and cost approximately 1.4 million dollars. Resources for this effort will come from many different fundraising activities and will pay for events, additional staff, travel, and a series of statewide polls.

When successful this campaign will achieve its objective of a new People First Redistricting commission for Washington State and will significantly enhance the reputation and capacity of the League of Women Voters of Washington and will expand the ability of the nonprofit sector to work in the advocacy space. Being involved in campaign that change the rules of the game is critical to nonprofits achieving their mission.



CAMPAIGN DETAILS

Vision

The League of Women Voters of Washington imagines a redistricting and election process of which everyone in Washington State can be proud. A process where all residents are included and heard and are assured that their needs will be considered. The process should result in maps that reflect the values of people, not parties. If voters have a true opportunity to elect the people they wish to represent them, we will have a more vibrant, more engaged, and more peaceful society.

Strategic Mission

Between 2023 – 2028, LWVWA will lead a statewide advocacy campaign to reform the Washington State redistricting process. In partnership with a broad coalition, we will:

1. Campaign to *amend the state constitution* to create a larger, representative, people-first commission.
2. Advocate for *redistricting laws* that require sufficient staffing, a high level of transparency, exemplary outreach, universal access, and well defined and ranked criteria.

LWVUS Position on Redistricting

The League of Women Voters believes responsibility for redistricting preferably should be vested in an independent special commission, with membership that reflects the diversity of the unit of government, including citizens at large, representatives of public interest groups, and members of minority groups.

Every redistricting process should include:

- Specific timelines for the steps leading to a redistricting plan.
- Full disclosure throughout the process and public hearings on the plan proposed for adoption.
 - Redistricting at all levels of government must be accomplished in an open, unbiased manner with citizen participation and access at all levels and steps of the process, and
 - Should be subject to open meeting laws.
- A provision that any redistricting plan should be adopted by the redistricting authority with more than a simple majority vote.
 - Remedial provisions established in the event that the redistricting authority fails to enact a plan. Specific provisions should be made for court review of redistricting measures and for courts to require the redistricting authority to act on a specific schedule.
 - Time limits should be set for initiating court action for review.
 - The courts should promptly review and rule on any challenge to a redistricting plan and require adjustments if the standards have not been met.

The standards on which a redistricting plan is based, and on which any plan should be judged, must:

- Be enforceable in court.
- Require:



- Substantially equal population
- Geographic contiguity
- Effective representation of racial and linguistic minorities
- Provide for (to the extent possible)
 - Promotion of partisan fairness
 - Preservation and protection of “communities of interest”
 - Respect for boundaries of municipalities and counties
- Compactness and competitiveness may also be considered as criteria so long as they do not conflict with the above criteria.
- Explicitly reject.
 - Protection of incumbents, through such devices as considering an incumbent’s address
 - Preferential treatment for a political party, through such devices as considering party affiliation, voting history and candidate residence.

*LWWUS Statement of Position on Redistricting, as Adopted by Concurrence, June 2016.
Page 32 of Impact on Issues 2022-2024.*

LWVWA Position Summary

The League of Women Voters of Washington supports a fully funded redistricting process with enforceable standards that promote timely, fair, and effective representation. We support equitable access and maximizing opportunities for participation.

LWVWA 2017 Report on Redistricting

As part of the LWVUS Campaign for Making Democracy Work®, LWVWA chose to review the work of the past three Washington State Redistricting Commissions. Linnea Hirst led a committee of 12 League members to interview 10 of the 12 past Washington redistricting commissioners, to interview a representative from the Secretary of State’s office and a former committee member of the King County Districting Committee among others and finally to review nationwide court cases.

This report published in September of 2017 concluded:

... the League of Women Voters of Washington will strive to move from the state’s bipartisan system to a more nearly nonpartisan, independent system by continuing to evaluate both short-term and long-term solutions as well as continuing to evaluate the success of states with alternative systems.

This report sparked the next round of advocacy from 2018 – 2021, see page 6.

LWVWA 2023 State Convention Resolution

Then on May 7, 2023, at the League of Women Voters of Washington statewide convention, members overwhelmingly approved this Resolution for a state-wide Redistricting Reform Campaign:



“BE IT RESOLVED that the League of Women Voters of Washington fully supports the Redistricting Reform Campaign in the goal of passing a state constitutional amendment to create an independent people-focused commission...”

Why Washington Needs Major Redistricting Reform

The 2021 Washington State Redistricting Commission failed to create maps that represented the people. A good outreach process was muted. Partisan interests prevailed behind closed doors, resulting in Commissioners rushing to approve maps they had barely seen. Incumbent protection and partisan tradeoffs dominated district line decisions. The State Supreme court let the negotiated maps stand. Since there was little time to perfect maps - even noncontroversial modifications were not done. One of the districts created by the Commission, Yakima area district (LD15), was declared discriminatory by a federal court, requiring boundaries in multiple districts to be redrawn before the 2024 elections. The people of Washington State deserve better. We deserve district lines that best represent the people of the state and give us the best chance to elect the representatives of our choosing.

2021 Redistricting Commission
People First Report Card

- F Comply with federal and state Voting Rights Acts**
- D + Transparency**
- C Prioritize Communities of Interest**
- D Don't favor Incumbents or party affiliations**
- C - Timely staffing & communications**
- B + Outreach & Access**

*We deserve
better.*

A. Representation

The way our districts are drawn affects every aspect of our representative democracy. Measuring the fairness of maps is difficult. Everyone has a different definition of what is "fair". While technology makes drawing districts of equal population straightforward, it does not help us decide among the other criteria in our redistricting laws. We need to find a common ground by which to begin to draw lines. Clearly ranking criteria will help with accountability and could make communities of interest among the top criteria.

The abuse of the map drawing process in other states is widely known. Majority parties controlling the process bias maps in their favor and allow that party to retain power for the entire decade. We do not have that issue in Washington State. Our commission is evenly split between the Republican and Democratic parties (4 voting members) who negotiate for the parties. The 5th



member of the commission is a non-voting chair. The result has been close majority control in our legislative chambers, protection for incumbents and few swing/competitive districts.

If we want to give groups appropriate voting power in their districts and in the legislative chambers, then we need to balance their representation when we draw the district lines. It is extremely valuable to understand the demographic make-up of a state when drawing district lines. Where the lines are drawn can have a significant impact on the voting power of the non-dominant categories of people in the state. A commission that places people first is the only way to ensure that the appropriate balance of voice and representation is met.

B. Transparency

An open process with legitimate public debate is central to the trust in our election system. Washington State has both the Public Records Act (PRA) which is designed to guarantee that the public has access to the records of government bodies at all levels, and the Open Public Meetings Act (OPMA) which legislates the methods by which meetings must be conducted. The Washington State Redistricting Commission as a governmental body empowered by the Legislature must follow both laws. However, short time frames, lack of training and political pressures have caused much of the deliberation of the Commission to be done behind the scenes. The 2021 Commission settled lawsuits that claimed they violated the OPMA, and they agreed to change the administrative code to attempt to prevent the most egregious of their errors from recurring.

By making sure that the work of the commission does not occur behind closed doors, transparency requirements help ensure that individual residents and nonprofit groups are able to police the integrity of the process. Transparency builds and maintains trust in our elections and serves as a catalyst to encourage broad participation.

C. Partisanship

The Washington State Redistricting Commission is a bi-partisan commission created in 1983. It was a good first step to take the map drawing power out of the hands of the very legislators who would be running for re-election. However, it was created at a time when the two major political parties shared several overlapping policy objectives, and most people identified with one or the other party. Times have changed. Now, we have increased political polarization and approximately 40% of residents do not identify with either major party. Nationally, we see an increase in public support for commissions whose members are not political operatives. There is a growing interest in the model of Independent Citizen Redistricting Commissions. States such as California, Colorado and Michigan have approved and created these larger commissions whose members include both party and citizen participation. According to the Brennan Center for Justice, independent commissions in the 2021 redistricting cycle had the greatest satisfaction among stakeholders.

D. Communities of Interest



The term *Communities of Interest* is the most widely known and least understood of redistricting concepts. According to Loyola Law Schools Redistricting Center “A community of interest is a neighborhood, community, or group of people who have common policy concerns and would benefit from being maintained in a single district. It is simply a way for a community to tell its own story about what neighbors share in common, and what makes it unique when compared to surrounding communities.”

When partisan interests prevail, community interests take a back seat. When time is short, even non-controversial requests from the community do not make it into the maps. The people-first focus of an independent redistricting commission would require in-depth analysis of community commonalities and stated community preferences. Putting people first forces commissions to prioritize the outreach and input processes. Commissioners must listen – then deliberate publicly as they make the necessary trade-offs needed to balance the districts by population. The 2021 maps in Washington State do not reflect many of the community opinions expressed and therefore exemplified the need for prioritizing communities of interest.

What LWVWA did during the 2021 Redistricting Cycle

From 2017 – 2021, hundreds of League members and allies worked to improve redistricting. We took these actions:

- Hosted 13 Speak Up Schools in 2021 and 15 Redistricting 101 educational seminars. Speak Up Schools encouraged people to testify and improved the quality, content, and diversity of input to our commissioners.
- 750 people attended Speak Up Schools by spring 2021.
- 6,438 people attended redistricting education sessions.
- Hosted over 30 listening sessions to get specific local input on maps.
- Submitted official LWVWA Legislative and Congressional maps - based LWVWA priorities and consensus input.
- 403 people testified to the 2021 Washington State Redistricting Commission; over 40 people were connected to LWVWA. Many other people sent in written testimony.
- Supported the LWV [People Powered Fair Maps](#) campaign, which focused on creating fair voting districts in all 50 states.

Our Efforts Were Not Enough

Before 2031, we must:

- Create a long-term, organized advocacy campaign.
- Achieve a Washington State constitutional amendment.

What Needs to Change



The People of Washington state deserve to be proud of our maps and the transparent, equitable, accessible mapping process. Full-scale redistricting reform includes 6 categories of reform.

Categories of Reform

1. **Structure:** People Focused Commission
2. **Support:** Permanent staff hired earlier
3. **Accountability:** Define mapping criteria and rank those criteria
4. **Transparency:** Timely negotiations in public
5. **Input:** Clear outreach and input processes
6. **Access:** Translation, interpretation, physical access

These categories are explained in more detail in the following sections.

1. **People-Focused Commission:** The 1983 structure is out of date. We seek to broaden the Commission to add commissioners who are not political operatives and not affiliated with the two major parties. Our recommendation would include a clear commission model and a structured process to identify and select commissioners. Models exist, but there are many specifics that need to be worked out. Here is a list of some of some things to consider:
 - a. How large should the commission be to ensure a reasonable representation while balancing cost and decision-making time?
 - b. How many total people are on the commission? Will there be an odd or even number?
 - c. How many identify with each major party and how many with neither or no party?
 - d. How many people will need to be considered redistricting experts if any?
 - e. How are commission members chosen and who runs the process?
 - i. Who gets challenges to the pool of possible members?
 - ii. Who gets to be the expert members?
 - iii. What is the screening process?
 - f. What is the failsafe procedure? Will the courts be a backup if the commission can't decide? Who draws the maps for the courts?
 - g. What type of multi-party majority voting rule should be required to pass the maps?
2. **Permanent Staff:** We seek to create ongoing staff to support redistricting data collection, analysis, technology, and public communication.

The redistricting commission staff is currently hired late and dismissed at the end of the process. There is little continuity between commissions. Staff and commissioners are required to come up to speed exceedingly quickly to get the job done. In 2021, WA's commission hired their executive director nearly 4 months into a process that was only 10 months long. Additional staff is hired after the director. Once the commission has ended there is no provision for spending any money or staff time on redistricting. For example, there is currently no process for anyone to adjust the Redistricting Commission's website until the next commission is appointed nearly 9 years later.

We believe that creating and retaining ongoing staff would provide a much-needed resource to the state and be invaluable to the next commission. This staff would maintain the redistricting



website, track, and integrate technology advances, maintain mapping software, interface with the Census Bureau, and orient the commissions to the processes once they are seated.

3. **True Transparency:** We seek to create process transparency to ensure the public’s wishes are considered and followed.

Despite the Open Public Meetings Act, the 2021 commission did an appalling job of keeping the public informed of their decision-making process. Commissioners stated they had received more public input than in past years, but the public had no idea how this input was being weighed or considered. Indeed, in the last 5-hour “public” meeting, the commission voted seconds before the deadline on a framework of political maps that neither they - nor the public - had seen. State redistricting law needs to provide future commissioners more explicit transparency rules. We reject the excuse that reliance on remote-meeting technology fostered the lack of transparency. We call for clear rules and required training to avoid these pitfalls. Although small changes were made to the Washington Administrative Code as part of the settlement of two lawsuits, these fix only the most egregious of the errors. More is needed. Some additional things to consider about transparency.

- a. Do we include political data when considering the maps? If so, what data and when should it be considered?
 - b. In what ways do we want the public and community groups to lobby the commissioners? Should they be able to take private meetings?
 - c. How do you balance the need for commissioners to build relationships and trust with each other and have substantive discussions, with the public's right to know what is going on?
4. **Accountability:** We seek to put into law the definitions of each redistricting mapping criteria and how they will be ranked. We seek ways to assure the public that the criteria will be followed by using a prioritization process.

According to the National Conference of State Legislatures: “When redistricting, state legislatures or redistricting commissions are provided certain criteria with which to draw the lines. These criteria are intended to make the districts easy to identify and understand, and to ensure fairness and consistency”. Washington state has all the criteria known to be useful in the process of defining maps, however these criteria are not defined and are not prioritized.



The following list is a summary of the criteria listed in both the Washington State Constitution Article 2 section 43 and the Redistricting Act – RCW 44.05.

Washington State Redistricting Rules

- Maintain Equal Population
- Compact, contiguous, convenient
 - Minimize splitting Political Boundaries - County, City and other municipality
- Preserve Communities of Interest
- Prohibit Undue Favoritism
 - Party or group
 - Provide fair and effective representation
 - Encourage electoral competition

The use of these rules without ranking allows commissioners to pick the reason they are drawing the maps a certain way in one area and then pick another reason in a different area. There is no rigorous way to hold them accountable to a certain priority. Without the law ranking the criteria, then partisan reasons will continue to prevail or at least appear to prevail.

5. **Extensive Outreach:** We want to guarantee a comprehensive and inclusive redistricting process for public outreach and input. The commission should come to the people, not the other way around.

The 2021 Commission conducted a robust public outreach campaign despite the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. While we applaud this work, the process is not defined in law and there is no guarantee that future commission will comply. The process should require adequate notice before meetings, including adequate messaging to communities whose primary language is not English.

According to [redistricting.wa.gov](https://www.redistricting.wa.gov), “Between public commentary at 17 public outreach meetings and 22 business meetings, more than 400 state residents delivered live public testimony about maps or about the Commission’s processes. Commissioners received more than 2,750 comments on their draft maps or on the old maps, and more than 3,000 sent an email, commented through the website form, mailed a letter, or left a voicemail. Finally, utilizing a mapping tool made available to the public on the Commission’s website, 1,300 maps were created, of which 12 were formally submitted as third-party maps. Public comments were submitted in every language, and translation services were available at all public meetings.”

The outreach materials can be seen on: <https://www.redistricting.wa.gov/outreach-materials>.

The redistricting commission should have a publicly stated process and procedure identified and made available prior to the inception of the redistricting process.



6. **Universal Access:** We seek to insure language and physical accessibility for input and information dissemination from the redistricting commission. While the 2021 Washington commission did a reasonable job by providing translation and interpretive services, these should be codified in law. There is also a great deal of work to do to ensure that communities of color and communities that do not use English as their primary language feel comfortable and welcome to engage in the process.

The Brennan Center for Justice suggests the following: (See Brennan Center for Justice article, “Redistricting and Transparency, by Keesha Gaskin c 2019.)

- Hearings should be conducted both before and after a redistricting plan is proposed.
- Hearings should be held in diverse geographic locations.
- All data used for redistricting purposes should be made directly available through the website or through staff in a timely manner so that the public can submit meaningful plans.
- Make clear what software the commission is using to create maps but accept and consider proposed public plans in whatever form they are submitted.
- Ensure that there is sufficient time to modify the final plan in response to public feedback.
- Provide an open and accessible website with key information available to the public.

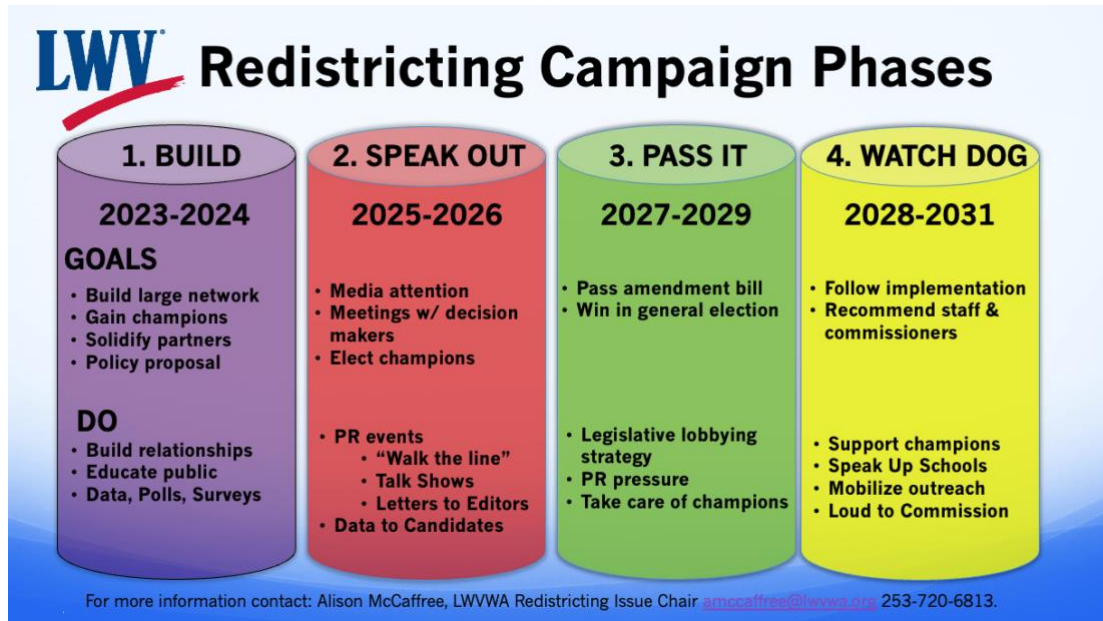
At a minimum:

- who are the members of the redistricting authority,
- what data is being used and direct access to that data,
- clear definitions of what format proposed maps or plans from the public can best be utilized by the redistricting authority,
- hearing notices,
- hearing recordings and transcripts,
- capacity to stream hearings and all proposed plans, with rationale, at the time they are being produced to the public.



Outlook of Work

The Redistricting Reform Campaign will have 4 major phases over the next 8 years. We aim to achieve reform before the next Commission is seated in January 2031. Each phase includes key activities and indicators of success.



A. Build a Network (2023 – 2024):

- Strengthen our statewide network in support of redistricting reform, gain champions, and solidify organizational partners.
- Vet detailed constitutional amendment and policy proposals with network.
- Execute a public opinion survey to determine support and key messaging.

Key Indicators of Success:

- Local Leagues can name specific organization and leaders as allies
- Statewide coalition launched
- Public opinion survey completed and statistical analysis guides strategy

B. Speak Out (2025 – 2027):

- Gain statewide media attention for the campaign with public relations events, Letters to the Editors, white papers, etc.
- Secure the support of champions – legislative, executive, public facing people.
- Make redistricting reform a significant election issue for candidates

Key Indicators of Success:

- Significant earned media in major markets



- Legislation drafted and legislative champions identified
- Statistical evidence of increase in support through 2nd public opinion survey

C. Pass Legislation (2026 – 2027)

- a. Pass a statewide amendment through the legislature.
- b. Pass accompanying statutory process legislation.
- c. Achieve greater than 50% support for the amendment in a general election.

Key Indicators of Success:

- Legislature approves placement of amendment before voters
- Voters approve the constitutional amendment

D. Implementation Watchdog (2028 – 2031):

- a. Push for excellence in implementation. Follow the process. Continue to engage allies and local leagues.
- b. Recommend staff for redistricting department and commission
- c. Recruit people to apply to the commission
- d. Mobilize people to testify using Speak Up Schools, media attention and educational events.

Key Indicators of Success:

- Commission launches successfully
- Transparent process creates representative maps
- Public input at an all-time high from diverse communities

The Redistricting Task Force and LWVWA have much work to do. Between January 2023 and November of 2031, this major advocacy campaign will require a large effort from LWVWA members. We must:

- Strengthen the LWVWA's field organizing capacity.
- Develop a robust network of allied organizations and individuals.
- Collect and analyze statewide data on redistricting reform support.
- Create strong policy and constitutional language.
- Lobby the legislature to pass a state constitutional amendment.
- Manage a statewide get-out-the-vote effort to pass the amendment at a general election.



Local Action Teams

In addition to the 35+ people actively working on the Statewide Redistricting Reform Task Force we also have Local Action Teams. Teams made up of people in local areas (counties and sub-counties) around the state are critical to the success of the Redistricting Reform Campaign. Only through these local team will we be able to grow enough support and moment. As of Dec 2023, We have team in the following areas with the following team leaders. Each team has between 3 and 10 people.

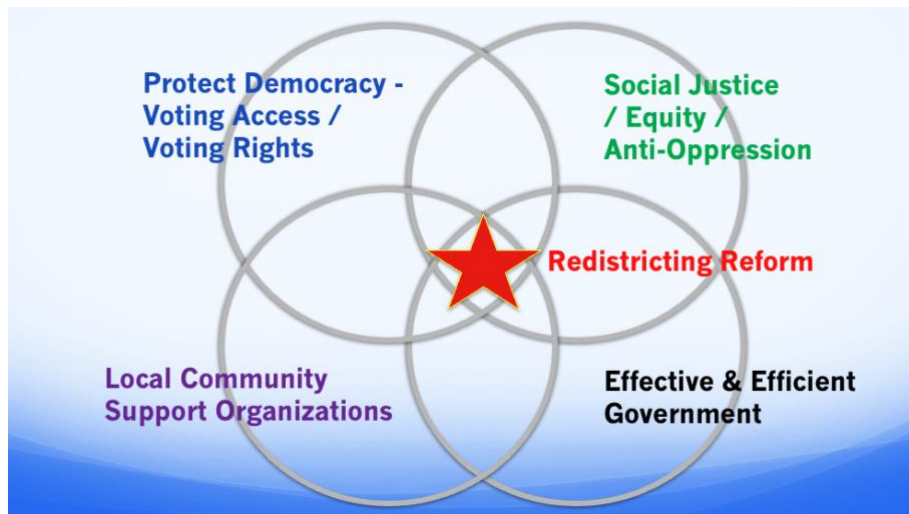
Local Area Team (LAT)	First name	Last name	Email
Bellingham/ Whatcom Co	Cindy	Madigan	cmadigan@lwwwa.org
Bellingham/ Whatcom Co	Kit	Muehlman	kit.travis@yahoo.com
Benton-Franklin	Leona	Hassing	lhassing215@gmail.com
Clark Co	Irene	Finley	finley.m.irene@gmail.com
King - Central (HH)	Adele	Reynolds	adelereynolds@netscape.net
King - Central (HH)	Grace	Popoff	gpopoff@icloud.com
King - Central District	Joanna	Cullen	jfoxcullen@gmail.com
King - South	Cassa	Hanon	cassa.hanon@gmail.com
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Kittitas Co	Laura	Milner	laurammilner@yahoo.com
Klickitat - Skamania	Laurie	Sherburne	lsherb@gmail.com
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Olympia Penn	Toyoko	Tsukuda	ttcstudy@gmail.com
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Yakima Co	Dori	Baker	doribaker2020@gmail.com
Yakima Co	Steve	Hill	sshill538@gmail.com
z All Others	Alison	McCaffree	alison.mccaffree@stanfordalumni.org



Coalition

The Redistricting Reform Task Force has studied, strategized, and prepared for an eight-year effort to pass a truly independent commission that puts people first. Yet, we can't do it alone. We know that we cannot work for underrepresented communities, communities of color and other groups seeking to ensure their voting power, without working with these communities. As a member of [Redistricting Justice Washington](#) during the 2021 redistricting cycle, LWVWA worked in solidarity with communities of color and other underrepresented groups to empower people to speak up about the needs of their communities.

People and organization work in many different spaces will find a home in redistricting reform. Pro-democracy organization are obvious, but anyone working in and equity and anti-oppression space should also be energized. Local organization and those who support effective and efficient government will also find a home.



Below is a small list of the partner organizations and coalitions. As we expand the networking, we will develop more partners.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Fix Democracy First | 11. Washington Environmental Council |
| 2. Dave's Redistricting App | 12. Planned Parenthood of Greater Washington and North Idaho |
| 3. Washington Voting Justice Alliance | 13. ACRS |
| 4. Fairvote Washington / Fairvote | 14. Political Destiny |
| 5. Washington Community Alliance | 15. APACE |
| a. Redistricting Justice Washington | 16. The Noble Foundation |
| b. Washington Equity | 17. Tacoma Urban League |
| c. People Powered Elections | 18. APIA Vote |
| 6. Latino Community Fund | 19. Common Power |
| 7. Washington Conservation Voters | 20. Freedom Project |
| 8. DKG Washington - International Society for Key Women Educators | |
| 9. OneAmerica | |
| 10. APIC-Yakima | |



The key to successful coalitions building is an art. More than anything else, it requires individuals and groups to be willing to rise above their feelings of separateness and to actively collaborate in a spirit of mutual understanding, patience, and flexibility. When members share responsibility, goals, decisions, and leadership and energetically and enthusiastically work toward a common goal, the coalition has the potential for great success.

New Coalition Organization

It is highly likely that we will set up a separate organization as a coalition that is seeking the constitutional amendment. This strategy has work in many states such as Fair Maps New York, Fair Maps Virginia, Voters not Politicians (Michigan), Citizens Not Politicians (Ohio). LWVWA knows we can't just hang up a shingle. We must work closely with our partners on strategy, legislative proposal and communication and outreach for this work to be successful.

Budget

With a current budget estimate of \$1.4M, this campaign will require significant time and energy to be successful over the next 8 years. It will require a significant amount of volunteer time coordinated by a paid Campaign Manager on staff at LWVWA. LWVWA must endorse the campaign in its strategic plan and maximize opportunities to assist in its success.

8-year Proposed Budget – Revenues

		BUILD		SPEAK OUT		PASS IT		WATCH DOG			TOTALS
Fiscal year:		1/2 year 22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	
CATEGORY	ITEM										
Revenue											
	Grassroots Private donations	\$2,000	\$45,000	\$60,000	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$225,000	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$737,000
	Event Ticket Sales		\$7,000	\$35,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$5,000		\$112,000
Grants											
	Grant 1			\$20,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$30,000		\$230,000
	Grant 2			\$12,000		\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$202,000
	Grant 3			\$10,000				\$20,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$60,000
	Grant 4		\$21,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$56,000
Government Contracts											
				\$4,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$15,000				\$44,000
	Democracy Ed fund		\$5,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000		\$40,000
	Advocacy Budget										
TOTAL REVENUE		\$2,000	\$78,000	\$156,000	\$230,000	\$320,000	\$375,000	\$170,000	\$115,000	\$35,000	\$1,481,000



23-25 Expense Budget

Redistricting Reform Campaign Budget 2023-25		BUILD	SPEAK OUT	BIENNIAL TOTALS
		July - June 23-24 Next Biennium Yr1	July - June 24-25 Next Biennium Yr2	2023-2025
CATEGORY	ITEM	Fiscal year:		
Revenue				
Donations	Donations from League members	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Donations from non-League donors	\$20,000	\$35,000	\$55,000
	SUBTOTAL INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS	\$25,000	\$40,000	\$65,000
Events	Event Ticket Sales	\$5,000	\$12,500	\$17,500
	Event Sponsorships	\$2,000	\$22,500	\$24,500
	SUBTOTAL EVENTS	\$7,000	\$35,000	\$42,000
Grants	LVW of United States	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$7,000
	Progress Alliance	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000
	The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	\$5,000	\$17,000	\$22,000
	Piper Fund	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$20,000
	Smith- Barbareia (Spokane)	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$8,000
	Nick & Leslie Hanauer Foundation	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
	Wilburforce Foundation	\$5,000		\$5,000
	Other Foundations and Organizations	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
	SUBTOTAL GRANTS	\$41,000	\$71,000	\$112,000
LWV Other	Democracy Ed fund c3	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000
TOTAL REVENUE		\$78,000	\$156,000	\$234,000

Fundraising

Raising the funds to support this campaign is critical to our success. The Task Force has several members who are experienced fundraisers at a state and national levels. We will integrate with the current LWVWA fundraising plans and accelerate and accentuate the efforts. Advocacy funders (c4) are a different pool then education and voter access funders(c3) and we will grow the total resources.

Our initial strategy will be to reach institutional funders in public and private foundations who support advocacy work. We will then branch out into a more individual support campaign.



23-25 Proposed Budget - Expenses

Expense	BUILD	SPEAK OUT	BIENNIAL TOTALS
	July - June 23-24	July - June 24-25	2023-2025
	Next Biennium Yr1	Next Biennium Yr2	
CONTRACTED Campaign Manager-Start June 2024 FT		\$63,000	\$63,000
Communications specialist	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
GIS/Data analyst		\$5,000	\$5,000
Survey	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$50,000
Legal	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,000
SUBTOTAL Contracted Services	\$31,000	\$99,000	\$130,000
ADMIN Postage	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,500
Supplies/Printing/etc	\$1,000	\$4,000	\$5,000
Business licenses / permits	\$200	\$1,500	\$1,700
Credit card fees (4%)	\$500	\$800	\$1,300
Hrdware/Sftware-CM computer		\$2,000	\$2,000
Virtual Meetings-Zoom addl user 2024	\$550	\$4,800	\$5,350
Website (doman reg/coalition hosting)	\$1,220	\$200	\$1,420
Mktg/Adv-online&print ads/billboards	\$1,500	\$15,000	\$16,500
SUBTOTAL ADMIN	\$5,470	\$29,300	\$34,770
TRAVEL Mileage 10 events	\$2,240	\$2,240	\$4,480
(Staff & Transport	\$500	\$2,000	\$2,500
Volunteer) Hotel 10 Events	\$900	\$9,000	\$9,900
SUBTOTAL TRAVEL	\$3,640	\$13,240	\$16,880
EVENTS Food, drink, supplies,	\$200	\$1,000	\$1,200
Insurance		\$1,500	\$1,500
Rent conference/mtgs	\$800	\$4,000	\$4,800
Speaker fees	\$1,000	\$4,000	\$5,000
SUBTOTAL EVENTS	\$2,000	\$10,500	\$12,500
REGRANTING Regrant to Local Leagues	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$7,000
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$45,610	\$155,540	\$201,150
NET	\$32,390	\$460	\$32,850

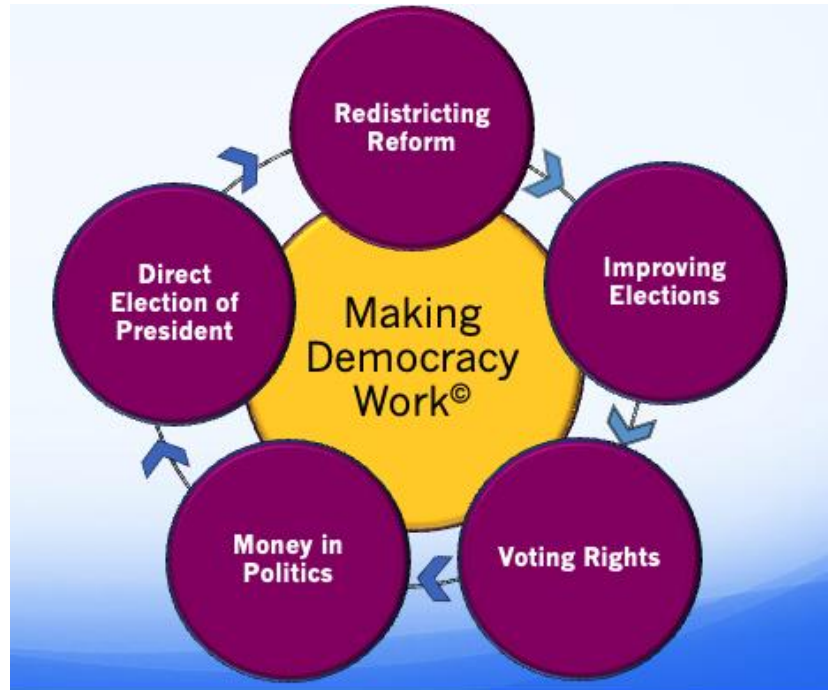


How does redistricting reform fit with other democracy reforms?

Redistricting Reform is one of a five-pillar strategy in the LWVUS program of Making Democracy Work. Each pillar has the same goals of equitable representation and full civic participation.

The Redistricting Reform Task commits to collaborating and integrating with the LWVWA Issue Chairs and coalitions in Washington State who are working on the other issues.

Reforms in these areas work together to strengthen our democracy. We can work in parallel to develop the best outcomes and collaborate to find marketing, outreach, and legislative strategies that will advance all the reforms.



How do we stay nonpartisan?

The League of Women Voters has been a nonpartisan organization support voter education since its start in 1920. On the LWVUS Blog, on February 10, 2021, Chief Executive Officer [Virginia Kase Solomón](#), wrote about “Remaining Nonpartisan in Hyper-partisan Times.” Here are some excerpts from her writing that the Redistricting Reform Task Force finds helpful in our work.

- “The League of Women Voters of the United States is proud to be nonpartisan, neither supporting nor opposing candidates or political parties at any level of government, but always working on vital issues of concern to members and the public.”
- “The League of Women Voters of the US was founded to be a nonpartisan voice for American women who wanted free, fair, and open elections, above all else.”
- “Our founders believed that voters must always have the facts, no matter how difficult those facts could be to accept . . .”

Some key things to remember:

ISSUES ARE NOT PARTISAN

- The League’s advocacy work is issued based. Our positions based on careful study and input from our members in communities across the country.



NONPARTISAN DOES NOT MEAN APOLITICAL

- League members are not a monolith. We represent opinions and positions that can be found across the American political spectrum.
- What brings us together is our commitment to voter empowerment—especially empowering women voters—and defending democracy.

DEMOCRACY IS A CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE

- We will continue to uphold our nonpartisan values for fairness, justice, and equity because they form the foundation of a representative democracy.

WE CAN BRIDGE THE PARTISAN DIVIDE

- The League, with our partners, will strive to create a stronger, more inclusive, just, and equitable democracy for American voters—a place where everyone has a voice.

Organizational Benefits of the Campaign

Putting a priority on the Redistricting Reform Campaign will have extraordinary benefits to the capacity and reputation of the League of Women Voters of Washington. This campaign will:

1. **Strengthen partnerships:** Reaching out to Allies and partner with a purpose will significantly grow our external network.
2. **Connect to Voters:** Connect directly with voters through the democracy survey, educational events, and rallies.
3. **Increase visibility:** The League will be highly visible, courageous leader of needed reform.
4. **Raise new revenue:** A specific long-term purpose attracts donors and funders.
5. **Grow membership:** This reform campaign is an exciting and visible effort that will encourage new members to join – especially younger people who want to be more visible.
6. **Strengthen grassroots networking:** Local Leagues will build fresh and meaningful connection to local grassroots networks.
7. **Deepen integration within League:** The work will require integration of local, state, and federal efforts. This can only strengthen the League.
8. **Enhance Legislative Lobbying:** We will build deeper connections to legislators and be recognized as an organization able to move legislative priorities forward effectively.



Conclusions:

1. **Washington needs reform:** There is little doubt that to catch up with times and be the state in the union with the best, most equitable, most secure, and most engaging election system, Washington's redistricting commission must be revised. The daunting task of passing a state constitutional amendment, should not weaken our resolve. The people of Washington state deserve better.
2. **Washington's best option is an independent people-focused commission:** Using our own commissions' lessons learned and the example of other state's successful implementation of independent citizen redistricting commissions, Washington needs to embrace the most up-to-date thinking on equitable representation. Combined with other noble democracy reforms, an independent people-focused commission will set our state on a path to expand engagement, advance democracy and let our state's residents thrive.
3. **LWWA is well suited to lead this effort:** The League of Women Voters of Washington's long history of leadership in redistricting sets us apart from any other organization in the state. A dedicated and knowledgeable Task Force has already convened and will continue to guide and integrate the efforts along the way. The Redistricting Reform Campaign fits in well with the Defending Democracy campaigns at the national and state level. The LWV has the reputation and respect in democracy advocacy to surround ourselves with partners, to gain the respect of legislators and ultimately to be successful. If not the LWWA, then who?
4. **Nonprofit advocacy in Washington State will reap the benefits if we fully commit to this campaign.** The Redistricting Reform Campaign is a golden opportunity for the nonprofits around the state to expand our impact. When successful, this campaign will grow expand partnerships, gain media attention, and solidify positive reputations. This campaign will permanently expand the nonprofits community's capacity to take on large projects, battle in the political space and ultimately fulfill our missions.