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**Update: COVID-19's global impact** 

## Where vaccines haven't reached,

# PANDEMIC KEEPS SPREADING DEATH

BY TODD GILLESPIE **Bloomberg News** 

f you're living in Israel, the United States or the United Kingdom, where vaccination programs are rolling out with remarkable speed, glimpses of a post-pandemic future are starting to appear: Schools have mostly reopened, family gatherings are being planned and summer vacations may be just over the horizon.

But move away from this handful of rich countries, and a darker reality emerges: The virus is still rampaging around most of the planet, and uneven vaccine distribution poses a major public risk as variants emerge.

Since mid-March. COVID-19 deaths have started trending upward again worldproved in the U.S. and U.K., according to Johns Hopkins

University data.
World Health Organization Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus recently said that the unequal supply of vaccines "is not just a moral outrage, it is also economically and epidemiologically self defeating."

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#### In Oregon

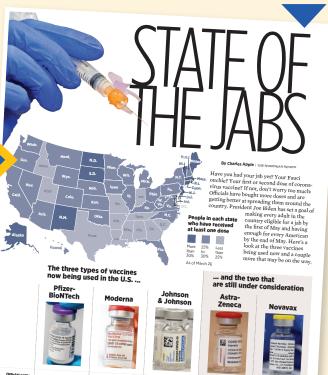
**Prevalence of infections:** About 3.5% of COVID-19 tests performed came back positive, the state reported Sunday.

Vaccines: Oregon reported 28,722 newly includes 16,680 on Saturday and the remainder from previous days.

Since it began: Oregon has reported almost 164,000 confirmed or presumed infections and 2,375 deaths, among the lowest per capita numbers in the nation. To date, the state has reported over 4.1 million lab reports from tests.

Daily virus chart on A2 Source: The Oregonian





### The Oregon county at 'extreme' longer than any other

**BY ZACK DEMARS** 

The World (Coos Bay) ndoor dining and recreation in Coos County will remain closed for two more weeks as the community enters its 10th week in the extreme-risk cate-

With nearby Douglas County moving out of the extreme-risk category in the past week, Coos County has now been in the state's highest tier of pandemic restrictions longer than any other county in the state.

The state's latest slate of restriction categories were announced by Gov. Kate Brown on Tuesday, and they show a marked difference between the southern Oregon Coast and every other corner of the state.

Most of the state's higher-population counties are in less-restrictive categories due to their lower rates of virus spread in the community, such as Eugene's



Downtown Coos Bay several years ago. Among the largest population centers on the Oregon Coast, Coos Bay is a destination for tourists, which poses a challenge for county health officials.

Lane County in the lower-risk category and the Portland metro area's Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties in the moderate-risk category.

Joining Coos County in the extreme-risk category this week is Curry County, which will

have to shutter indoor dining and some other businesses starting Friday after two months in less-restrictive categories.

That county's seen its case rates inch up over the past several weeks, and is now reporting the second-highest test positiv-

ity rate in the state. It's second only to Coos County, which has maintained high case rates but is now beginning to see some distant signs of a decline.

"I'm cautiously optimistic that the county is moving in the right direction," said Coos Health & Wellness Assistant Director Dr. Eric Gleason. "Will we be in a place where we're open in three weeks? I can't say. Because we still have quite a ways to go from there."

Coos County's two-week case rate Tuesday was at its lowest point this month — 316 cases per 100,000 in population between March 7 and 20 — but remained well over the threshold for the extreme-risk designation, and remained the state's second-highest rate.

The county's test positivity rate, at 10%, has remained steady through the month.

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## **People** evacuate from fire in Bend

**Bulletin staff report** 

Fires driven by extreme winds Sunday afternoon forced evacuations in the Deschutes River Woods neighborhood in southwest Bend and in a rural area just west of Bend, near Shevlin Park.

Level 3 (go now) evacuations were in place for all addresses west of Johnson Road from Bull Springs Road to Kuhlman Road, according to Bend Fire & Rescue. All homes on on the east side of Johnson Road were on Level 1 (be ready) evacuation notice. Traffic was being diverted, and Tyler Road was being shut down, according to

the fire agency.
Around 3:42 p.m. Sunday, Bend Fire & Rescue crews were dispatched to a brush fire in the 60000 block of Cinder Butte Road in Deschutes River Woods. The fire had rekindled from a burn pile that was lit Saturday and spread quickly, driven by high winds. Structures on Cinder Butte and Apache Road were threatened and fire burned across four lots, burning debris, vehicles and out buildings but no

Deschutes County sheriff's deputies evacuated homes on Cinder Butte Road and Apache Road, according to Bend Fire & Rescue.

## Census delay scrambles redistricting, from Oregon to Texas

BY DAVID A. LIEB **Associated Press** 

Stymied by delayed census data needed for redistricting, some states are considering postponing their 2022 primaries or turning to other population estimates to start the once-a-decade task of redrawing voting districts used for U.S. House and state legislative elections.

The U.S. Census Bureau was supposed to provide redistricting data to the states by March 31, but after setbacks from the pandemic, it won't be ready until mid- to late August and might not be available in an easy-to-use format until Sept. 30. That's later than the legal deadlines to complete redistricting in some states and could mean less time for court challenges, candidate filing and ballot creation.

The delay has sent states scrambling to adapt. Some face the decision to sidestep their constitutional deadlines or draw stopgap maps that might not fully reflect population shifts in the past decade.

"States that have done the exact same thing for decades in a row now have to look for alternatives," said Wendy Underhill, director of elections and redistricting at the National Conference of State Legis-

In many states, redistricting is done by lawmakers subject to a gubernatorial veto. A growing number will use independent or bipartisan commissions, but Republicans will have ultimate control over redistricting in more than twice as many states as Democrats. Political control allows officials to draw districts that make it easier for their candidates to win future elections — something Republicans did more effectively than Democrats after the 2010 census.

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Dear Abby

Horoscope

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