

Trail Blazers' season is unraveling after 5th-straight loss

SPORTS PULLOUT, A7-10

The Bulletin

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2020 U.S. CENSUS DATA

Oregon gets a 6th congressional district

**But where will it go?*



Bulletin illustration/File photo by Ryan Brennecke

Population changes

What's driving the changes in congressional representation? Below are some tidbits showing population shifts between censuses, which are held nationwide every 10 years. The 2020 count faced delays due to the pandemic.

▲ 10.6%

Oregon's resident population growth since the 2010 census puts the current population above 4,237,000. (Between the 1990 and 2000 censuses, the rate of change was almost double this.)

▲ 6.1%

California saw its population grow since 2010, too — but by a far smaller rate. It's why our neighbor to the south is among the states losing a congressional seat, for the first time (though with 53, it has plenty to spare). Only a handful of states saw true population losses.

▲ 15.9%

Texas is one of the fastest-growing states in the country, which is why it's the only state gaining two seats this cycle. (Texas doesn't have the highest rate, though. That belongs to Utah, with 18.4%.)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The state's first new seat in the U.S. House since 1980 translates to more clout and more federal dollars. Now comes the map drawing.

BY GARY A. WARNER
Oregon Capital Bureau

Oregon will have a sixth congressional seat up for grabs in 2022 under the once-a-decade shuffling of Congress, the U.S. Census announced Monday.

Where in Oregon the new seat will be located won't be known until autumn.

The additional seat also gives Oregon an additional Electoral College vote, which is based on House seats plus U.S. Senate seats. Oregon will have eight votes for choosing the president in the 2024 election.

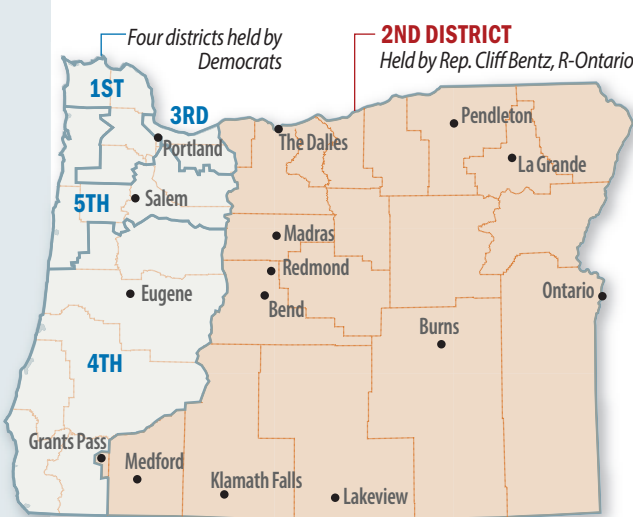
Oregon will also receive several billion dollars more in federal aid for medical services, schools and affordable housing that is based on a formula using the number of House districts to determine each state's share.

See **District** / A5

Crowds gathered at Riverbend Park over Memorial Day weekend 2020.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, Bend has remained a popular attraction and a destination for people seeking a new home. The city is the largest in Oregon's 2nd Congressional District, which currently covers all of Central and Eastern Oregon and parts of Southern Oregon. Bend also has had the largest population growth in Oregon — about 25% — over the past decade.

Oregon's current districts



Bulletin graphic

U.S. grew at its second-slowest pace ever

BY TARA BHRAMPUR, HARRY STEVENS AND ADRIAN BLANCO

The United States' growth slowed in the past 10 years to its second-lowest rate in the nation's history, according to new data released by the U.S. Census Bureau on Monday.

The first numbers to come out of the 2020 Census show that the U.S. population on April 1, 2020

▲ 7.4%

National population growth, 2010-20

— Census Day — was 331.5 million people, an increase of 7.4% between 2010 and 2020. It is the second-most sluggish rate of expansion since the government began taking a census in 1790. In the 1930s, the slowest-growth

decade, the rate was 7.3%.

The slowdown is probably due to the aging of the country's white population, decreased fertility rates and lagging immigration.

But within the United States, some regions are booming while others are stagnating. The South and the West saw growth in the double digits in the past decade, while the Midwest lost ground.

See **U.S. growth** / A4



Ryan Brennecke/The Bulletin

Summit's Kohana Nakato, left, and Morgan Hanson battle their way to the finish line while competing in the 100-meter dash Wednesday at Summit. A different student collapsed at the end of the 800-meter race.

After runner collapses, state relaxes mask rules for sports

BY JACKSON HOGAN
The Bulletin

Less than a week after Summit High junior Maggie Williams collapsed at the finish line of her 800-meter race, the Oregon Health Authority announced Monday it will no longer require student-athletes to wear face masks during noncontact, outdoor sports.

"This is a big step in the right direction," said Dave Turnbull, track and field coach at Summit High School. "We don't want to see another Maggie Williams hit the track."

This rule change was partially due to Williams' fall, according to Oregon Health Authority spokesperson Jonathan Modie. "The incident... was certainly discussed as something concerning that made the need for this guidance more urgent," he wrote in an email.

However, the state is still mandating that masks must be worn for outdoor sports where K-12 athletes are less than 6 feet apart. That means coaches will have to get creative with certain track events, Turnbull said.

See **Masks** / A4

Oregon House passes bills to change policing

BY PETER WONG
Oregon Capital Bureau

Five bills aimed at changing policing practices, plus four related measures, have cleared the Oregon House by near-unanimous votes.

All the bills go to the Senate. Five other policing bills, which are likely to affect state agencies, are pending in the Legislature's joint budget committee.

All emerged from the Judiciary Committee and a subcommittee focused on policing. It follows up the work of a 2020 special session called by Gov. Kate Brown after the murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis last year. A former officer was convicted last week on charges of murder and manslaughter; three other officers are awaiting trial. Floyd's death touched off nationwide protests for racial justice, among them more than 100 nights in Portland.

Rep. Janelle Bynum, a Democrat from Clackamas who leads the full committee and the subcommittee, said lawmakers heard from local governments and associations of police executives and rank-and-file officers, not just groups advocating sweeping change.

See **Policing** / A13

Correction

A headline for a story about Oregon OSHA penalties that appeared on Page A1 in the Monday, April 26, e-edition should have made clear that the fines that have gone unpaid are from businesses that willfully defied COVID-19 safety standards. Most fines for nonwillful violations, which tend to be much less costly, have been paid.

The Bulletin regrets the error.

