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BUSINESS MEETING

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 2020

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The Commission convened via Teleconference at 12:00 p.m. EDT, Catherine Lhamon, Chair, presiding.

## PRESENT:

CATHERINE E. LHAMON, Chair
J. CHRISTIAN ADAMS, Commissioner

DEBO P. ADEGBILE, Commissioner
STEPHEN GILCHRIST, Commissioner
GAIL HERIOT, Commissioner
PETER N. KIRSANOW, Commissioner
DAVID KLADNEY, Commissioner
MICHAEL YAKI, Commissioner

MAURO MORALES, Staff Director
MAUREEN RUDOLPH, General Counsel

## STAFF PRESENT:

DIANE CITRINO, Ohio SAC Chair
PAMELA DUNSTON, Chief, ASCD

ALVINA EARNHART, Colorado SAC Chair
TINALOUISE MARTIN, Director, OM
DAVID MUSSATT, Director, RPCU

COMMISSIONER ASSISTANTS PRESENT:

ALEC DUELL

ALEXANDER HEIDEMAN

CARISSA MULDER

AMY ROYCE

THOMAS SIMUEL

RUKKU SINGLA

IRENA VIDULOVIC
A G E N D A
I. APPROVAL OF AGENDA ..... 8
II. CLOSED SESSION ..... N/A
III. BUSINESS MEETING
A. PRESENTATION BY DIANE CITRINO, CHAIR OF OHIO ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT, EDUCATION FUNDING AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN OHIO ..... 16
B. PRESENTATION BY ALVINA EARNHART,CHAIR OF COLORADO ADVISORY COMMITTEEON THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT, CITIZENSHIPDELAYED: CIVIL RIGHTS AND VOTING RIGHTSIMPLICATIONS OF THE BACKLOG IN CITIZENSHIPAND NATURALIZATION APPLICATIONS22
C. DISCUSSION AND VOTE ON COMMISSION ADVISORY COMMITTEES
VERMONT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ..... 33
IDAHO ADVISORY COMMITTEE ..... 40
KANSAS ADVISORY COMMITTEE. ..... 42
D. DISCUSSION AND VOTE ON THE COMMISSION'S
REPORT, NAVIGATING VOTING DURING THE
COVID-19 PANDEMIC: CONSIDERATIONS IN
ACCESS FOR MINORITY VOTERS ..... 44
G. DISCUSSION AND VOTE ON COMMISSION
STATEMENT ON THE PASSING OF
C.T. VIVIAN ..... 77
III. ADJOURN MEETING. ..... 96
PROCEEDINGS
(12:02 p.m.)

## OPEN SESSION

OPERATOR: Good afternoon, everyone. Welcome to the Commission's telephonic business meeting. As a reminder, this call is being recorded. And at this time $I$ would like to turn the conference over to Chairman Catherine Lhamon.

Please go ahead.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you, Operator.
This meeting of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights comes to order at 12:02 p.m. Eastern Time on August 21, 2020. This meeting takes place over the phone.

I'm Chair Catherine Lhamon. I'd like to confirm each of the Commissioners is on the line, so I'll take a roll call here at the outset. I note that the composition of the Commission had recently changed. And following confirmation of our quorum, I'll take a moment to identify and congratulate the new appointees to the Commission.

Commissioners, please confirm your presence when I say your name.

Commissioner Adams.
COMMISSIONER ADAMS: Present.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Adegbile. COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Present. CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Gilchrist. COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Present. CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot. COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I'm here. CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kirsanow. COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Here.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kladney. COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Here.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki. COMMISSIONER YAKI: Here.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. Based on that roll call, a quorum of the Commissioners is present. Is the court reporter present? COURT REPORTER: I'm here. CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. Is the staff director present? MR. MORALES: I am present.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. The meeting will now come to order.

Before we begin with the agenda and our business this morning, we have three new presidential appointees among us whom $I$ congratulate.

First, $\mathbf{I}$ congratulate Commissioner J.

Christian Adams on his appointment to the Commission. President Trump appointed Commissioner Adams to serve as a Commissioner on August 6, 2020. I witnessed when the staff director swore Commissioner Adams in virtually, because of the pandemic we continue to live in, on August 13th, 2020.

In addition to serving on this Commission,
J. Christian Adams is the President and General

Counsel of the Public Interest Legal Foundation. President Trump previously appointed Commissioner Adams to be a member of the Presidential Advisory Commission on Election Integrity established in 2017. Before then, Commissioner Adams was an attorney from 2005 to 2010 in the voting section at the United States Department of Justice. Prior to his time at the Justice Department he served as general counsel to the South Carolina Secretary of State. He has a law degree from the University of South Carolina School of Law.

Commissioner Adams, welcome to one of the finest federal institutions in this country. I look forward to the work this Commission will do now that we are again fully appointed.

We have some time for my fellow
Commissioners to offer their own congratulations to
our newest member.
We're showing unusual restraint. We can just move on to our other new appointments.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Madam Chair. Madam Chair.

CHAIR LHAMON: Go ahead, Commissioner Heriot.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Sorry, I'm having a hard time hearing everything from here.

I have already congratulated Commissioner Adams, but let me do so again.

Welcome, Commissioner Adams.
COMMISSIONER ADAMS: Thank you.
CHAIR LHAMON: Perfect. Thank you.
In addition to Commissioner Adams' recent appointment, President Trump also recently appointed special assistants for Commissioner Gilchrist and for Commissioner Heriot.

Alexander Heideman, special assistant to Commissioner Heriot, is a graduate of Emory University and the University of Mississippi School of Law. He previously clerked for The Honorable Jim Greenlee at the Mississippi Court of Appeals, and worked at the EPA's Office of the Administrator.

Thomas Simuel, special assistant to

Commissioner Gilchrist, is a graduate of Winthrop University with a degree in history and is a certified mediator. He has 20 years of experience in the fields of business, public relations, and political campaigns.

Welcome to the newest special assistants.
I know that my work on this Commission has been better informed and more effective because President Obama appointed the incomparable and truly phenomenal Rukku Singla to be my special assistant. I wish for Commissioners Gilchrist and Heriot similar delight with your working relations.

And with that we'll turn to our agenda for today.

1. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

CHAIR LHAMON: Is there a motion to approve the agenda for this business meeting?

COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: So moved, and amended to remove the discussion vote on AI 5-9 and the discussion vote on project planning.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Second.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you for your volunteering. But let's, first let's move to approve the agenda, or I'll just make that motion to approve the agenda for the meeting.

Is there a second to that?
COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I think there's already a motion pending.

CHAIR LHAMON: But we need to move to approve the agenda before we can get to our motions for amendment.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Well, the motion is made, you know, as that. And that's not, I don't think that's true.

CHAIR LHAMON: Is there a motion? I have made a motion to approve the agenda. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Kirsanow's motion is pending. Point of order.

COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: I had moved to amend the -- I had moved to approve and amend.

CHAIR LHAMON: Well, there will be other amendments as well.

So, let's move first to approve the agenda so we can just move on.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Point of order.
Point of order. There's a motion pending.
CHAIR LHAMON: Okay. Commissioner Kirsanow, please state your motion again.

COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes. I move to
approve the agenda and amend it to remove the discussion and vote on AI 5-9, and the discussion and vote on project planning.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Second.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. And with that friendly amendment, I call for additional amendments to the agenda.

I move to add consideration of a public comment regarding a HUD proposed rule on shelters and a letter to USCIS regarding the backlog of naturalization applications.

Is there a second for that friendly amendment?

COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: I don't consider that a friendly amendment.

CHAIR LHAMON: Is there a second to that amendment?

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Second.
COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Second.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you.
Is there another amendment?
(No response.)
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you.
If there's no further amendments, let's
vote to approve the agenda as amended.
All those in favor, say aye.
COMMISSIONER HERIOT: No. No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no. No. You are moving to approve or not approve your motion to amend. And that is all that is on the table right now.

CHAIR LHAMON: Okay. Let's vote to approve my amendment --

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: We've got to get back to the (telephonic interference) before the Commission. So, the only thing we are voting on is the chair's motion to amend Commissioner Kirsanow's motion, not the whole thing.

COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Point of order, Madam Chair.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Adegbile.
COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: I would like to suggest that maybe a way that we could proceed which might lead to greater clarity is if we could first move the agenda by itself, and then make the motions to amend the agenda in the various ways that the Commissioners intend.
COMMISSIONER HERIOT: That's essentially what we're doing, just in a different order. You know, we're doing it in accordance with the Robert's

Rules.
You know, the original motion was made. That is a motion that is still, you know, is pending, but it's behind now the motion to amend that the chair made. So, you vote first on the chair's motion, and then you get back to the main motion.

You know, we've been sloppy about this in the past because it's always been obvious, you know, how things are going to come out. But it's not obvious now. So, we ought to try to stick to Robert's Rules. You know, it's something that, you know, I'm not quite sure how we got this tradition, it's wrong tradition, it's not just Chair Lhamon, of messing up on this. So, let's try to do it right now.

CHAIR LHAMON: I think there's a motion pending that is to add consideration of the public comments regarding the HUD proposed rule on shelters and a letter to USCIS regarding the backlog of naturalization applications. And that motion has been seconded.

Let's take a vote for approval of those additions to the agenda.

Commissioner Adams, how do you vote?
COMMISSIONER ADAMS: I pass right now.
CHAIR LHAMON: That is an abstention.

Commissioner Adegbile.
COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Gilchrist.
COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: I'm abstaining.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot.
COMMISSIONER HERIOT: No.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kirsanow.
COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: No.
CHAIR LHAMON: I'm sorry, did you vote no? Commissioner Kirsanow, I couldn't hear you vote.

COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes, no. No. I voted no.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you.
Commissioner Kladney.
COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Yes.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki.
(No response.)
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki.
COMMISSIONER YAKI: I vote aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you.
And I vote yes.
The motion passes. Two Commissioners abstained, two Commissioners opposed, four in favor.

We'll turn back to --
COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I thought there was
a pass. And you have to go back to the pass.
CHAIR LHAMON: $I$ think that actually, that was an abstention. We count the votes as I call on each of the Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I thought Commissioner Adams passed.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you, Commissioners.
COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: He did.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. And as I said, I treat that as an abstention.

We're going back now. We've had a motion on the agenda to approve it.

We'll vote on the approved agenda, as amended.

Commissioner Adams, how do you vote?
COMMISSIONER ADAMS: Okay. Just to be clear, are we voting on Commissioner Kirsanow's amendments?

CHAIR LHAMON: We are voting on Commissioner Kirsanow's motion to approve the agenda as he stated it with the addition that I've added. And that motion has passed.

COMMISSIONER ADAMS: With the addition that -- the amendment that he proposed?

CHAIR LHAMON: No. Including his
additions and with the additions that I added.
COMMISSIONER ADAMS: Okay. I vote yes, as
long as that is with Commissioner Kirsanow's amendment. I wasn't clear.

CHAIR LHAMON: Yes. Thank you.
Commissioner Adegbile.
COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Gilchrist.
COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot.
COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Yes.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kirsanow.
COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kladney.
(No response.)
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kladney?
COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Sorry. Yes.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you.
Commissioner Yaki.
COMMISSIONER YAKI: Aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you.
And I vote yes.
The motion passes unanimously.
We will now hear from our Ohio Advisory Committee Chair Diane Citrino on the Committee's
recently-released report titled "Education Funding and Civil Rights in Ohio."

Chair Citrino.
III. BUSINESS MEETING

## A. PRESENTATION BY DIANE CITRINO,

CHAIR OF OHIO ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT,
EDUCATION FUNDING AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN OHIO
MS. CITRINO: Thank you.
Good afternoon. Thank you so much for the privilege of discussing the Ohio Advisory Committee's Report on Education Funding and Civil Rights in Ohio.

Our report examined the civil rights implications of our state's education funding allocations, including fulfillment of Ohio's obligation to provide equal participation in a thorough and efficient system of common schools, as set forth in Ohio's Constitution.

From a civil rights perspective, questions of adequacy in educational funding are salient, particularly in Ohio, where the Ohio Supreme Court held in a series of cases from 1991 to 2003, known as DeRolph v. State of Ohio, that the state's educational funding system is unconstitutional because it fails to provide adequate funding, particularly for low income
districts.
While the Ohio Supreme Court has -- excuse me -- the U.S. Supreme Court has stated that poverty is not a protected class, lack of school funding or grossly disproportionate allocation of funds between school districts may have a disproportionate impact on certain communities whose members largely represent a protected class.

And, unfortunately, Ohio's General Assembly has failed to remedy the flaws in Ohio's educational funding identified by our highest court. Significant disparities persist in educational access and outcomes across the country generally, and Ohio is no exception. Gaps in educational outcomes between White and Black students, as well as White and Hispanic students have persisted. We've heard compelling testimony that children facing challenges with disabilities do not have adequate funding and resources to thrive.

Teachers noted that some students cost more to educate than others. Inadequate resources have the biggest impact on impoverished districts, districts predominantly serving students of color and students with disabilities, and may contribute to cross-generational poverty and inequality.

Speakers who testified before us identified specific areas in need of improvement. Many of the speakers lamented the lack of a base cost figure: what does it take to educate students in Ohio based on an objective assessment of the needs of each particular student?

One speaker pointed out that Ohio may require more funding per student than is average across the U.S. because Ohio has challenging demographics. We have more large urban areas than any state except California and Texas. And it also has a very large, poor rural area in Appalachia.

Regardless of the specific funding approach or priorities, nearly all the speakers agreed that using evidence to determine student needs, then funding that need at an adequate level that isn't overly reliant on property taxes was needed.

Ohio offers a mosaic of education opportunities to our students, including students from disadvantaged backgrounds. They include traditional public schools; private schools, including religious schools; community or charter schools; magnet schools; and schools with special educational programs. Nonetheless, despite improvement, disparities continue to exist, and they need to be addressed.

The Ohio Advisory Committee acknowledges that funding is but one component in the quest to improve student outcomes, but it remains an essential element in providing the constitutionally-required thorough and efficient system of common schools.

The state of Ohio did implement funding reforms recently, in 2009 and 2011, that reduced dependence on property taxes while fully funding and implementing a series of research space interventions in the schools. The reforms correlated with significant improvements in student achievement. However, the initiative was not continued.

A comparable initiative implemented in Wyoming did show similar success to what we briefly had in Ohio.

Our report was released in February 2020, shortly before COVID-19 pandemic upended schooling across the country. It may be, therefore, the perfect time for initiatives to support evidence-based interventions that help all of our children receive the education they deserve.

I urge review of our committee's
thoughtful recommendations, including but not limited to a request that the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights urge our Ohio legislature to commission an independent
study to more accurately evaluate the amount of funding needed to meet all students' needs, particularly those in underperforming districts, to seek reliance on -- to reduce reliance on property taxes for public education funding in any funding formula the legislature established, and further urge the legislature to commission an independent study to determine the impact of directing public funds to private schools and community schools in a variety of different methods.

We really appreciate the Commission's help in moving forward on this urgent issue. And I would like to thank the staff of the Commission, in particular Melissa Mirowski, as well as all of the members of our Ohio Committee who worked hard to complete this report.

I'm happy to take any and answer any questions the Commissioners may have.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thanks so much, Chair Citrino.
We'll now open up for Commissioner questions.

While folks are queuing, I'll start some of my own. I thought it was interesting that the report included information about the funding reforms
that the state had implemented between 2009 and 2011, and what evidence those reforms show about effective school funding. And appreciated your committee's decision to shine a light on that important information.

And, also, I imagine you know that the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights took up a national version of this question recently.

So, I'm pleased that the recommendations that your committee makes to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for national steps the Commission has taken, and I believe that the recommendations also have made sure that you know, Chair Citrino, and will share with your committee members, that it is the Commission's practice to forward on the recommendations from the advisory committees to state and local entities that the Advisory Committee makes recommendations to.

So, we will also send those recommendations on as well.

MS. CITRINO: Thank you.
CHAIR LHAMON: Of course. Are there other questions or comments for Chair Citrino on this report?

CHAIR LHAMON: Well, hearing none, Chair Citrino, thank you very much for taking time out of your day and for your expertise and your service and leadership on the Ohio Advisory Committee.

Thank you so much.
MS. CITRINO: Thank you.
CHAIR LHAMON: So, next -- of course -we'll next hear from our Colorado Advisory Committee Chair Alvina Earnhart on the committee's report titled "Citizenship Delayed: Civil Rights and Voting Rights Implications of the Backlog in Citizenship and Naturalization Applications."

Chair Earnhart.
B. PRESENTATION BY ALVINA EARNHART,

CHAIR OF COLORADO ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT,
CITIZENSHIP DELAYED: CIVIL RIGHTS AND
VOTING RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS OF THE BACKLOG IN CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION APPLICATIONS MS. EARNHART: Good afternoon and thank you, Chairwoman Lhamon and Commissioners.

In September 2019, the Colorado State Advisory Committee published its report on U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service, commonly known as CIS, Naturalization Backlog in Colorado.

In September 2018, our staff voted to study the civil rights implications of the CIS' naturalization backlog, and hosted a hearing on February 22, 2019. Our staff selected this topic in an effort to understand how the backlog developed.

We sought to understand the consequences of the backlog for civil rights and the fair administration of law, as well as how any identified institutional failures might be remedied, specifically, how the backlog might be reduced and naturalization processing times restored to the sixmonths timeframe set by Congress.

We concluded that the naturalization backlog is a particularly pressing civil rights concern because naturalization is required for voting. The Commission was created to address the disenfranchisement of Black Americans, and voting rights remains a core concern for the Commission.

It is also worth noting that the backlog disproportionately impacts the voting rights of individuals based on national origin, racial, and religion, all protected by the Equal Protection clause in civil rights laws.

Consequently, the naturalization backlog potentially has significant effects on future
elections. Additionally, withholding the benefits of citizenship to those who have otherwise earned them is a violation of due process and the administration of law.

The work on the report, the topic of which was recommended and driven by committee member Ling Su Chen, could not have been concluded without the strong staff leadership from Barbara De La Viez, and the support of Evelyn Rojas and the University of Colorado Law School staff and students who provided research and event support.

So, I would like to acknowledge and thank each of them in this public forum.

The resulting report determined that the CIS' national backlog in naturalization applications as of September 2019 was over 738,000. And the national average wait times ranged from 10 months to nearly 3 years.

In the Denver Field Office, which receives and processes applications for Colorado and Wyoming, the backlog in naturalization applications was 9,325. And the wait times ranged from 10 to 19.5 months.

Since our report was issued last year, the backlog has grown again by 7 percent nationally, and 17 percent in the Denver Field Office. The most
recent data indicates that 700,885 naturalization applications are still pending nationally, and almost 7,000 in the Denver Field Office.

Our SAC commends the CIS for working to reduce the backlog over the 2019 fiscal year. In 2019, 833,000 new citizens were naturalized nationally. Such efforts resulted in a decrease in the backlog by 12 percent nationally and 36 percent in the Denver Field Office.

However, these processing times still far exceed the statutory timeframe of 6 months and impede voting in a presidential election year. The substantial delays to naturalization created by the backlog negatively impacts voting rights, civil rights, and the administration of justice.

The effect on voting rights is obvious: the right to vote depends on completing the naturalization process. As time passes, an increasingly large number of otherwise eligible voters will find themselves disenfranchised and unable to participate in the political process. This means that individual voting rights are suppressed, and legal permanent residents are caught in the naturalization backlog.

Panelists testified that at the present
processing times, individuals who would otherwise be able to vote but were not naturalized in time to vote in upcoming elections for 2019 and 2020. Effect on voting rights has been further exacerbated due to closures that occurred following the COVID-19 pandemic. This fact is outlined in a statement our SAC released last month as a follow-up to this report.

To limit exposure risks of COVID-19, CIS offices were closed for nearly 2 months. As a result, oath of allegiance ceremonies, the final step in the naturalization process, were postponed. Approximately 126,000 eligible immigrants were unable to naturalize.

Upon reopening, the CIS has commenced inperson oath ceremonies in small groups that only allow for one-tenth of the original capacity to conform with social distancing precautions. The Denver Field Office is resuming administration of the oath in the office's oath ceremony room which can only accommodate nine applicants at a time. At this reduced rate, it is likely 189,000 otherwise eligible permanent residents will be unable to vote in the November 2020 election.

Our recent SAC statement of concern encourages the Commission to urge the CIS to take affirmative measures that would expedite the process
of naturalization.
First, the CIS should consider changes to the oath ceremony and allow the oath of allegiance ceremony to be held remotely, outdoors, in drivethroughs, or by using remote conferencing technology, just as the Denver Field Office did when it naturalized approximately 500 citizens in the parking lot between May and June 2020.

Alternatively, the CIS could permit administrative naturalization and waive the oath of allegiance. Such authority to expedite the naturalization process is granted under the statute.

Finally, CIS could partner with federal courts in order to empower them to expand and expedite oath ceremonies that can be administered judicially. There are a number of options available to the CIS to conduct the oath of allegiance, including waiving the requirements to allow individuals awaiting the last step to obtain citizenship to become citizens and participate in the upcoming election.

Citizenship also carries many civil rights, such as eligibility for employment, housing, and other public benefits. These rights are impeded by delaying acquiring citizenship.

Available data is insufficient to
determine whether specific populations of applicants are disproportionately impacted by the backlog. The apparent extent of the backlog in every group suggests that civil rights are being infringed upon for each subgroup, including protected subgroups such as race, religion, and national origin.

The naturalization backlog gives rise to other concerns about discrimination in the administration of justice related to violations of the statutory or due process rights of applicants. Naturalization by eligible persons is a statutory right and is not subject to agency discretion. If an individual meets the eligibility requirements, it has the right to be naturalized within 6 months.

As I conclude my remarks, $I$ want to note that the Colorado SAC recognizes that the causes of the national and Colorado backlog are complex and likely multifaceted. Based on the testimony from the briefings, the SAC report offers some explanations for the backlog.

First, CIS adopted policies and practices increasing scrutiny of $\mathbf{N - 4 0 0}$ applications;

Second, CIS' insufficient response to fluctuations in receipts;

Third, inefficient CIS operations, and;

Fourth, inadequate resources and funding allocations for CIS.

Findings were made about each of these hypothesized causes to the extent possible with existing information outlined in our report. The SAC believes that the backlog can potentially be reduced by allowing impacted individuals to pursue administrative and judicial remedies; Congress increase funding for the CIS and encourage CIS leadership to develop internal processes that use technology and other adjudication procedures to increase effectiveness, and provide greater accessibility for applicants.

The CIS should also examine the efficacy of fraud detection programs and operate with greater transparency.

I would like to thank you all for giving me this chance to present this report, and also for the opportunity that $I$ have had over the last several years to chair the Colorado SAC.

Thank you.
CHAIR LHAMON: Chair Earnhart, thanks so much for that presentation. And, of course, thank you for your service and leadership on the Advisory Committee as well.

I'll open for Commissioner questions. COMMISSIONER YAKI: Commissioner Yaki.

I'd like to ask a question.
CHAIR LHAMON: Go ahead, Commissioner Yaki.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Hi. Well, thank you very much for your report. I have a couple questions. What is the -- if you have it -- what is the average, what is the backlog or average wait time of people who have been approved but not yet sworn for citizenship in Colorado?

MS. EARNHART: I'm going to try to repeat that question. You want to know what the average wait time is for the individuals that are just awaiting the oath of allegiance; is that correct?

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Yes. Yes.
MS. EARNHART: I don't believe we have those specific percentages. But in my statement I did allude to -- let me find the number $I$ had referenced here. We anticipated at least the production was 126,000 eligible immigrants would not be able to naturalize because they're not able to perform that last step of taking the oath of allegiance.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: And the -- I mean, I've been involved in a lot of mass swearing-in
ceremonies. Even with COVID there can certainly be alternatives that can be looked at.

What has been the response of the agency with regard to utilizing parking lots, auditoriums where everyone is spaced, even, well, even ZOOM or DocuSign, or something like that? What has been their response to trying to just get these folks who have met all the requirements done rather than knowing the requirements you mentioned earlier?

MS. EARNHART: It varies, Commission Member, based on the field office. Unfortunately, there is not a uniform approach that CIS has adopted to provide options for each of the field offices. We've looked at other options that have been practiced. Like, for example, in California I believe they were moving towards the drive-through option, or holding ceremonies outdoors. So, they really varied.

And it appears from our vantage point that the field office is the one that is determining what they could do based on with regards to other states with respect to mandatory, you know, precautions that are taken for these individuals, and limiting the number of people that can be in one area.

So, there is no uniform approach to
determining how best to ensure that these individuals are given the opportunity to take the oath of allegiance. I am not aware of any of them adopting a technology approach the way they would allow them to be doing. But it is certainly something that they are able to do.

But it is one of our recommendations that we outlined in our statement to supplement this report where we encouraged the Commission to make o the recommendations to CIS, so that they can hopefully adopt some uniform approach or one way to just encourage the field offices to think outside the box, essentially to increase those numbers.

I think the best approach would be for them just to waive the requirement. These individuals have complied with all other requirements expected of them under the statute. And the final step is just to take this oath of allegiance. That is in the way of their opportunities to vote and participate in this upcoming presidential election.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Thank you. And thank you for your leadership on this issue.

MS. EARNHART: Thank you.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you.
Are there other questions or comments from

Commissioners?
(No response.)
CHAIR LHAMON: I'll note that we have started to pick up a letter that $I$ will propose later today to USCIS that incorporates much of the information in your committee's report. So, I very much appreciate the very careful review and the committee's decision to draw attention to this important issue.

And I hope that you will share with your committee members that the Commission will take the topic up as a topic to consider sending over to USCIS as well.

Thank you very much for your presentation today.

MS. EARNHART: Thank you, Chair. Thank you very much for that. I will pass the information on to my fellow committee members. And thank you, again, to all Commission members for the opportunity to present this.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you.
C. DISCUSSION AND VOTE ON COMMISSION

ADVISORY COMMITTEES
VERMONT ADVISORY COMMITTEE
IDAHO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CHAIR LHAMON: And we'll now move to our next agenda item which is a discussion and vote on the Vermont Advisory Committee.

Given the nature of the discussion, I move to enter into a closed session to discuss appointments to both the Vermont and the Idaho Advisory Committees.

Do I have a second?
COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Kladney. Second.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. Commissioner Kladney seconds.

Madam General Counsel, per the Commission's regulations could you please provide us your opinion as to whether the meeting may be closed for the reasons specified in the motion?

MS. RUDOLPH: Yes, Madam Chair. As general counsel, $I$ certify that this meeting can be closed, and the information may be withheld pursuant to the exemptions provided in the Commission's regulations at 45 CFR 702.53.

As the anticipated discussion concerns the appointment of Advisory Committee members, $I$ find that the discussion falls within the exemption 2 , when discussion is likely to disclose information related to internal personnel rules and practices of the

Commission; and exemption 6 where information is of a personal nature, disclosure of which may be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Further, in accordance with the Commission's regulations, if the vote is in favor of a closed session, a written copy of my certification will be kept on file with the written transcript.

Thank you.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. I'll call the question and take a roll call vote.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Madam Chair.
COMMISSIONER YAKI: I'm sorry. This is Commissioner Yaki. I have a question for the general counsel.

CHAIR LHAMON: Go ahead, Commissioner Yaki.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: General Counsel, what are the rules inside of the closed session to end the closed session?

MS. RUDOLPH: I believe that during your discussion you guys can, obviously, discuss whatever sort of options you think makes the most sense in terms of the discussion and how to move forward.

Any sort of vote should be done back on the public record. But --

COMMISSIONER YAKI: That's not the question. That's not the question, Madam General Counsel. But the question is how do you end a closed session? Does it just go on forever?

MS. RUDOLPH: Oh, I apologize, Commissioner Yaki. No. I believe you all can agree to end the closed session and go back into the open session.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: We have to agree. Does it require a vote? And, if so required to vote, how many votes? It takes four to go into a closed session, does it take four to get out?

MS. RUDOLPH: I don't believe that the regulations speak directly to this point. This is my first closed session so I'm not sure what the Commission's practice has been in the past. You may have more information depending on the Commission (telephonic interference).

I'm new to the regulations. (Telephonic interference) to go into closed session and conditioned upon out of closed session.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Madam Chair.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot.
COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I'm not certain that we need to do this. I think that at least some of us
are prepared to just vote.
CHAIR LHAMON: Well, there is a motion pending. I appreciate that motion but we may not need it. We can have a brief closed session.

Why don't we take the vote on it and go
into --
COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Well, I just would argue --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR LHAMON: Terrific. Appreciate the information. And I think folks can take it into consideration as they choose how to vote. And I'm also happy now to take a roll call vote.

Okay. I call the question, take a roll call vote whether to move into a closed session. Commissioner Adams, how do you vote? COMMISSIONER ADAMS: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Adegbile. COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Aye.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Gilchrist. COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot. COMMISSIONER HERIOT: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kirsanow. COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kladney. COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Yes.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki. COMMISSIONER YAKI: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: And I'll vote no as well. So, my Own motion fails. Six Commissioners opposed, no Commissioner abstained, all others were in favor, and we will stay in the public call.

Given that, moving forward I move the Commission appoint the following individuals to the Vermont Advisory Committee based on the recommendations by the staff director: Natasha Chang, Tracy Ballysingh, Luther Brown, Keegan Callanan, James Diaz, Thomas Little, Tabitha Moore, Guy Page, Michelle Paya, Sherwood Smith, and Julio Thomson.

With this motion, the Commission will also appoint Nathasha Chang as the Chair of the Vermont Advisory Committee.

All of these members will serve as uncompensated government employees.

If the motion passes, the Commission will authorize the staff director to execute the appropriate paperwork for the appointments, which will begin immediately.

Do I have a second to this motion? COMMISSIONER YAKI: Second. Commissioner

Yaki.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you.
I now open the floor for discussion. (No response.)

CHAIR LHAMON: Hearing none, 1 'll call the question and take a roll call vote.

Commissioner Adams, how do you vote? COMMISSIONER ADAMS: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Adegbile? COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Aye.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Gilchrist. COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot? COMMISSIONER HERIOT: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kirsanow. COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kladney. COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: I'm going to pass for a minute.

CHAIR LHAMON: And I'm going to take that as an abstention.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: No. You have to take it as a pass.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki. COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Please don't. CHAIR LHAMON: So, Commissioner Kladney, what was your vote?

COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: I will vote yes. CHAIR LHAMON: All right. Commissioner Yaki.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: And I vote yes.
The motion fails. Four Commissioners
opposed, no Commissioner abstained, four Commissioners were in favor.

Next we will take up appointments by the Idaho Advisory Committee.

I move that the Commission appoint the following individuals to the Idaho Advisory Committee based on the recommendation of the staff director: Shakirra Sanders, Patricia CarterGoodheart, Dina Flores-Brewer, Edward Kammerer, Shin Kue Ryu, Monique Lillard, Kathryn McConnell, Ronald Nate, and Carole Valderrama-Echevarria.

With this motion, the Commission will also appoint Shakirra Sanders as the Chair of the Idaho Advisory Committee.

All of these members will serve as
uncompensated government employees.
If the motion passes, the Commission will authorize the staff director to execute the appropriate paperwork for the appointments, which will begin immediately.

Do I have a second for this motion?
COMMISSIONER YAKI: Second. Commissioner
Yaki.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you.
No further discussion for the public record, I'll call the question and take the roll call vote.

Commissioner Adams, how do you vote? COMMISSIONER ADAMS: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Adegbile. COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Aye.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Gilchrist. COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot. COMMISSIONER HERIOT: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kirsanow. COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kladney. COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Yes.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: And I vote yes.
The motion fails. Four Commissioners opposed, no Commissioner abstained, four Commissioners were in favor.

Our next agenda item to begin discussion, I move that the Commission appoint the following individuals to the Kansas Advisory Committee based on the recommendations of the supervisory chief of the regional program's coordination unit, as designated by the staff director:

Mildred Edwards, Michael Austin, Kenya Cox, Moussa Elbayoumy, Marche Flemming-Randle, John Fliter, Steven Gieber, Mary Lehoczky, Sally Murguia, Phyllis Nolan, Kir Perucca, and Carla Pratt.

With this motion, the Commission will also appoint Mildred Edwards as the Chair of the Kansas Advisory Committee. All of these members will serve as uncompensated government employees.

If the motion passes, the Commission will authorize the staff director or his designee to execute the appropriate paperwork for the appointments, which will begin after the current committee expires.

Do I have a second for this motion?

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Second. Heriot. CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you.

I'll open the floor for discussion. (No response.)

CHAIR LHAMON: Hearing none, I'll call the question and take a roll call vote.

Commissioner Adams, how do you vote? COMMISSIONER ADAMS: Yes. CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Adegbile. COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Aye. CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Gilchrist. COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Aye. CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot. COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Yes. The staff tried on this one.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kirsanow. COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: No. CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kladney. COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Yes. CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki. COMMISSIONER YAKI: Aye.

CHAIR LHAMON: And I vote yes. The motion passes. One Commissioner opposed, no Commissioner abstained, all others were in favor.

We move on. I will thank the staff for their work on recruiting members for our advisory committees and their efforts that we appreciate for all these appointments.
D. DISCUSSION AND VOTE ON THE COMMISSION'S

REPORT, NAVIGATING VOTING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: CONSIDERATIONS IN

ACCESS FOR MINORITY VOTERS
CHAIR LHAMON: The next item on the agenda is a discussion and vote on the Commission's report titled "Navigating Voting During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Considerations in Access for Minority Voters."

We'll hold two votes. First, we will consider the report and; second, we will consider findings and recommendations.

Open the floor for discussion. Is there a motion?

COMMISSIONER YAKI: So moved. Commissioner Yaki.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you.
And is there a second?
COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Second. Adegbile.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. Hearing no discussion, I'll turn it over to Commissioner Adegbile
who is the lead sponsor for this project.
Commissioner Adegbile.
COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I move that we adopt the report
"Navigating Voting During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Considerations in Access for Minority Voters report that was shared by my special assistant Irena Vidulovic yesterday -- sorry, Wednesday, August 19th.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. That motion has already preceded, Commissioner Adegbile. Commissioner Yaki moved that we approve it, and you seconded it.

So, is there now any discussion of the project itself? Did you have any points you wanted to make about the report?

COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Indeed I did, Madam Chair. Thank you.

I want to take this report in context.
The United States Civil Rights Commission was founded in part to address the issue of voting rights and the barriers to voting rights in the United States. That was part of the founding notion of the Commission in '57. And, indeed, our first report in '59 was on this topic. And we have returned to the topic more than 20 times in the ensuing years.

Most recently, in 2018 we issued a report that examined voting rights and DOJ's enforcement of the Voting Rights Act before and after the Supreme Court's consequential decision in Shelby County v. Holder.

This report is an update to that report with the focus, as the title suggests, being on the challenges that we face in this year's national elections as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

As we note in the report, and as one of the witnesses testified, this election may fairly be regarded as the most logistically challenging since the nation voted during the Civil War in light of the health-related challenges that we face due to the pandemic.

It's important to note, also, that the country is very focused on this election. Everybody believes that it's important to exercise one's right to vote. And we know that there is a experience in America of two approaches to voting. In a sense, there are two paths to winning elections.

On the one hand, candidates can choose to mobilize and galvanize more voters to support their leadership and vision, and do the hard work of building that support through engaging messages and
policies and with a focus on access and participation. This is American democracy's high road.

But the high road is not the only road. There's another proven path to attempting to win elections, and that path is a path rather than extending voting and expanding access is an effort to erect barriers that diminish voter participation and voter access, and can adversely affect election outcomes. That I'll regard as democracy's low road.

They're two paths, both with historical roots in our country, one high and one low, as I've written in other contexts, but both deeply familiar.

This report is a mini-report in a sense, not so much in that it is not voluminous -- it is -but in a sense that we didn't have the same amount of time that we ordinarily have, in part because we wanted to do it in a window that would make it available before the election. And so, there are a number of things in the report, a number of proposed findings and recommendations. And it perhaps is helpful to focus on some of those.

Among other things, the proposed findings in the report suggest that the November 2020 election will be the most logistically complicated, as I said. The findings note that voters lining up to vote
indoors on election day, especially in high volumes, could pose health risks during a pandemic, exacerbating risks of the virus transmission due to people in close proximity to each other. And this is a special concern in crowds.

Many states have voting mechanisms that allow ways for voters to vote that could reduce familiar election day voting lines. And people of color face disproportionately high risks of contracting and dying from COVID-19. The CDC data shows that the rate of COVID-19 is roughly three times higher among Black and Latino people than White people.

Latino and Native American communities have been hard hit by the COVID-19 pandemic because 20 percent of the deaths in those communities between early March and July have been related to COVID-19.

With respect to access to mail-in voting options, interest in voting by mail, including from voters of color, has increased in 2020 due to the health risks of voting in person imposed by the pandemic. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, 10 percent of states conducted their elections entirely by mail. Nearly 70 percent of states had no excuse absentee voting, effectively mail-in voting, at the start of
the pandemic.
Of the 17 states that specifically require voters to provide an excuse to vote by mail, all but three waived or created a COVID-specific exception to the requirement during the primaries, though some only changed the requirements after litigation, and the status of those changes to the general election is still uncertain in many of those states.

The three states that denied no excuse mail-in voting -- Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas -were all formerly covered states under the preclearance provision of the Voting Rights Act under which covered jurisdictions were required to seek approval of voting changes due to their history of voting discrimination.

Twelve states currently require voters to obtain a witness signature or notarization for their absentee ballots. This requirement creates increased health risks during a COVID-19 pandemic, especially for those individuals who are not living with others and who would have to break social distancing guidelines to meet the requirement. A witness requirement poses a disproportionate risk to voters of color who are disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

Voters of color are disproportionately impacted by restrictions on absentee balloting that do not allow for exceptions due to COVID-19 because these populations are already disproportionately impacted by and empirically are at heightened risk from the virus.

Absentee voter excuse requirements are especially restrictive for low income and minority voters, many of whom may be essential workers and may, therefore, lack the flexibility in their work and child care schedules to vote at the polls because they still lack a legally valid excuse while applying for an absentee ballot.

Use of mail-in ballots increased
dramatically across the country for the 2020 primaries, accounting for a majority of ballots cast in some states.

In contrast, in the 2018 general election, only a quarter of all ballots were cast by mail.

Based on evidence from primary elections, states were not prepared for the drastic influx of absentee ballots as compared to the amount of absentee ballots submitted in prior elections. States did not make advance preparation for increased -- for the increase, found themselves unable to properly and efficiently mail out and count ballots.

Native American voters are disproportionately impacted by restrictions on third party ballot elections where individuals or organizations collect and deliver completed ballots to election officers, as rural and native communities often lack consistent and reliable access to the Postal Service, and driving to the post office can be an hours-long commute.

I note parenthetically that that assumes that driving is the way that you could get to a Post Office. I know in some remote parts of our country, including Alaska, there are other means, including planes, that you might need to do so.

The lack of broadband access across tribal
lands make it difficult for Native American voters living on reservations to register to vote or apply for absentee ballots.

Mail-in ballots for voters of color are disproportionately rejected at a higher rate than mail-in ballots of White voters, sometimes as high as two times higher for Black voters compared with White voters. This high rate of rejection is especially prevalent among young Black and Latino voters who are likely using mail-in ballots for the first time.

Discretionary signature matching policies
lead to a wide variation in how ballots are rejected across the states. And only 19 states require that voters be given notice of an opportunity to clear discrepancies in signatures.

Absentee ballots are often inaccessible to those with limited English proficiency, as the ballots are often only mailed out in English. In those jurisdictions that fall under the language requirements of Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act, translating some but not all election documents did not satisfy the requirements of the section.

Only 16 states and the District of Columbia currently accept absentee ballots postmarked by election day but received after. Thousands of ballots were rejected from primaries in states with strict election day deadlines. During the 2020 primary election conducted in the midst of the COVID19 pandemic, election officials too often failed to send out ballots and election materials in a timely manner, challenging an overburdened, underfunded Postal Service, particularly in rural locations.

The process of applying for and receiving absentee ballots often poses unnecessary barriers to voters with disabilities. Photo identification laws especially pose significant difficulty for many
individuals with disabilities who do not have I.D. Many voters with disabilities are forced to vote in person, as absentee ballots are inaccessible to them without assistance.

Many people with disabilities are at heightened risk for COVID-19 due to individual health conditions and also as a result of their membership in a high risk community.

Instances of voter fraud in mail-in voting are exceedingly rare, appearing at less than . 00006 percent of instances in a Heritage Foundation database tracking allegations between the years 1982 and 2020.

With regard to access to safe and accessible in-person voting in the 2020 primary elections, in-person polling locations often face issues with crowds, lack of proper personal protective equipment, broken voting equipment, and untrained workers. These deficiencies were most acute in heavily minority areas.

Last minute --
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Adegbile.
COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Yes?
CHAIR LHAMON: I apologize. I'm going to ask you to speed up just in the interests of time so that we can move forward with our discussion and vote
on this report.
COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Sure, Madam Chair.
COVID-19 has exacerbated the issues of polling place closures, as polling places typically located in schools or in churches are operating out of use and poll workers typically are older Americans, who are at risk of COVID-19 and are choosing not to participate, leading to a shortage of poll workers.

There are a number of other challenges that are contained in the findings and recommendations in the context of in-person voting challenges, including that black voters face disproportionate closure and consolidation of polling places, while counties that were majority White or do not have large Black populations had close to their regular number of precincts.

And these closures have exacerbated the historically disproportionate wait times for voters of color.

We have alluded to and there are several findings about the access issues for limited English proficient voters in the context of these elections and the challenges associated with inadequate assistance at the polls.

Access to early voting is another issue
that we identified and we are concerned that DOJ in two VRA cases relating to COVID-19, where they filed statements of interest, as cited, which states over private litigants challenging absentee ballot witness and notary requirements.

They did not follow any statements of interests that supported VRA claims brought by private litigants.

So, in closing, as I turn it back to you Madam Chair, there are a number of recommendations that go to expansions of early voting, of access to absentee voting in ways that could ameliorate and reduce the crowds on election day.

There are issues that contemplate the deadline, so that mailing back changes that would extend the deadline of mailing-back ballots in light of the concerns that we have about the postal service and the ability of the postal service and states in jurisdictions to get out absentee ballots, mail-in ballots in a timely fashion.

And we make specific recommendations, some of which are directed at the jurisdictions that are administering elections in the states, some of which are directed at Congress, including that Congress would pass legislation to provide financial health and
security of the Postal Service, to ensure full and efficient access to verified mail opportunities.

And then we speak to DOJ as well, asking for DOJ to use its powers to enforce access.

And with that Madam Chair, I turn it back to you.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you, Commissioner Adegbile.

Thank you for your leadership on this project and I'll also offer thanks to our Staff, particularly Catherine Gonzalez, Nick Baaer, and Xavier Guire, as well as all of the other members of our Staff who pitched in during the research and developments of this project.

I'll open the floor for further discussion. And then I'll call questions and take a roll call.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: I'm sorry.
CHAIR LHAMON: Go ahead, Commissioner Yaki.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Yes, I just wanted to thank the Staff and Commissioner Adegbile for the leadership on this.

I just wanted to bring up that the importance of this topic is made even more clear by
the recent developments regarding the United States Postal Service.

I had thought about doing a letter but I thought I'd wait to see what happens with the Congressional hearings in order to go further with it. But it just goes to show that we know that the error rate, Commissioner Yaki, log signatures, those kinds of things, aside from the delay, which is another issue, are disproportionately felt by voters in the black American, Asian American community.

The only way that, and where 19 states do have the ability for voters to go in and correct their ballots, there must be sufficient time to respond to, check, respond, notice, and for the voter to come and cure.

And this situation right now with the United States Postal Service, where it is unsure whether they have the capability and certainly did not have the capability in limiting the primary elections to deal with the fact that we live in a different world than we did six months ago.

I think it's terrible, it's shameful, and points out further the need for the kinds of remedies and alternatives mentioned in this report, whether it's the expansion of growth or early voting, whether
it's the ability to create driving voting and other kinds of alternatives that protect people's health but allow them to exercise the franchise, rather than engage in using COVID-19 as a cover to suppress the votes, which is contrary to the spirit of American democracy, is important.

So, I wholeheartedly support and commend Commissioner Adegbile and the Staff for this update on the report, and how timely it is in this very different world in which we live in.

And I would encourage our Commissioners to support it given the fact that it goes to our core mission and our core right, and that is the ability of people to vote.

And at this time, those are the people that vote during the pandemic.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you, Commissioner Yaki. It sounds like there's someone else on the phone?

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Madam Chair?
CHAIR LHAMON: Go ahead, Commissioner Heriot.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I just want to go on the record a bit on this one, and that is that $I$ do plan to vote no.

There's a lot in this report and so much so that it's very difficult to be able to vote what's on it, I would think, given there are just so many, many issues covered in the report itself, and in the findings and recommendations.

To me, some of them are conflicting. There's one point at which the recommendation -- the point is made that putting a polling place in the Sheriff's Office is intimidating to some.

And then on the other hand, it recommends that tribal buildings be used for polling places.

And as I stand up to matters listed number 10, the motion here is that you give them very small policies and sometimes those are not the best places.

People can be intimidated by their local governments, including the tribal governments.

And so, I have a problem with that, I have a problem with the deadlines and such, so I'm going to have to vote no on this report, and on the findings and recommendations. I just wanted to be able to put that on the record.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. Is there any other discussion?

COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Madam Chair,

Commissioner Kladney, I would just like to point out that $I$ believe it was an excellent report, well done, and I commend Commissioner Adegbile for the work and the Staff.

I think it's an important subject, especially since we are receiving no help regarding alternative needs for voting during this pandemic or guidance from the Federal Government. Thank you.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you, Commissioner Kladney. Any further discussion?
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR LHAMON: Go ahead, Commissioner Gilchrist.

COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: I just wanted to commend Commissioner Lhamon for the report. I too looked at the report on a number of items in the report that some $I$ agreed with and some $I$ did not.

But one of the things that $I$ wanted to just point out, many of the issues raised in the report were issues that were very consistent prior to COVID.

And more specifically, the fact that now that we see options to find other ways to deliver ballots to the American people, $I$ just want to make sure that we don't disregard the fact that prior to
the COVID-19 situation that there were many of these issues outlined in the report prior to that.

So I want to commend you, Commissioner, for the work on the report, and the Staff, and I too will be voting no both for the recommendations and the findings in the report.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. Any further discussion? That's all the questions so I'll take roll.

Commissioner Adams, how do you vote?
COMMISSIONER ADAMS: No.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Adegbile?
COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Yes.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Gilchrist? COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot? COMMISSIONER HERIOT: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kirsanow? COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kladney? COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Yes.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki?
COMMISSIONER YAKI: Absolutely aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: And I vote yes. Election failed. 12 Commissioners opposed, no Commissioner
abstained, 12 Commissioners were in favor.
I continue to think that we would be best served with approving a full topical report, and in the absence of that possibility, I believe it is important that we missed out the expert testimony that we received and issue Commissioner statements for the public benefit from our collective expertise on the topic, and in lieu of the report, release the written statements we received from efforts, a company by Commissioner statements written on the same timeline as we had approved unanimously in June.

Commissioner statements due on Friday September 11, 2020, with rebuttal due Friday September 25, 2020, and no surrebuttal time period.

Do I have a second?
COMMISSIONER YAKI: Second.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. Enthusiastic seconds. Any discussion? Hearing none, I'll call questions and take a roll call vote.

Commissioner Adams, how do you vote?
COMMISSIONER ADAMS: No.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Adegbile? COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Aye.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Gilchrist?

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COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot? COMMISSIONER HERIOT: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kirsanow? COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kladney? COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Yes.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki?

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Well, I would just kind of note that this makes it very personal, how we've done it before with these kinds of reports, but we've only done exactly what Commissioner Lhamon has suggested.

So, if we don't want even testimony in the hearing record to be allowed, that's to me is interesting. I vote aye.

CHAIR LHAMON: As far as interrupting your vote, $I$ 'm sorry and $I$ vote yes. The motion failed. Four Commissioners opposed, no Commissioner abstained, four Commissioners were in favor.

We can next consider findings and recommendations for the report. $I$ have in anticipation of this broad outcome confirmed with our General Counsel that we can publish findings and recommendations as a report.

So, I will open the floor for discussion for a motion to approve the findings and recommendations to the report.

Is there such a motion?
COMMISSIONER YAKI: So moved, Commissioner Yaki.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Adegbile seconds.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. If there's no discussion I'll turn it over to Commissioner Adegbile who is, again, the lead sponsor for this project.

Commissioner Adegbile?
COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: I had the opportunity to share the context and import of the findings and recommendations that our Staff worked hard on in very short order for the purpose of trying to add to the national conversation about a very consequential election.

Every election is consequential, special attention is paid to national elections, but in this context, as we've already described, there are a lot of challenges.

And one of the things that was evident in the testimony, that regrettably this body decided not
to release and thus distribute actively to make it available, is that there was a fair degree of support across the political continuum that there are some modifications that are necessary at this time to facilitate the twin goals of good health and good access for the American people at the time of this election.

And the findings and recommendations are pointed in that direction of understanding that there's complexity, that this is not easy to do, that there are a lot of pieces that have to be addressed, as Commissioner Heriot points out, specifically because elections are very complex aspects of our democracy.

That's what we signed up for, that's what we try and hold ourselves out to as an example for the world.

And I think that we would benefit by releasing the findings and recommendations associated with this report.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. Is there any further discussion?
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR LHAMON: Go ahead, Commissioners.
COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I just wanted to say

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there are some findings and recommendations that I'm perfectly happy with on this list but there are others that aren't.

So, in the end, it's very, very one-sided and, alas, that has been the case with lots of the voting rights issues in the last few years, not just with this Commission but just generally within the public debate.

I can't support it the way it is. I am not necessarily against trying to hammer out something that is not so one-sided, but it'll take time.

And that's where I am on this, this is like a behemoth set of recommendations and they all go in the same direction. And that won't work so I'm going to have to vote no.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you, and it sounded like Commissioner Kirsanow, you were trying to get in as well?

COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: No.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you, Commissioner, I apologize.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Commissioner Yaki. How dare you all confuse my voice with Commissioner Kirsanow?
(Laughter.)
(Simultaneous Speaking.)
COMMISSIONER YAKI: Commissioner Kirsanow can hear his own voice.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
COMMISSIONER YAKI: I would just like to say that we are going to have to adjust to a new normal on the Commission today. What we just did in not releasing the testimony of this project I think goes against that.

Because if you think about it and if you think about it for more than a second, our goal may be things you would agree on in terms of having a hearing or a briefing on, where we may not agree on what could be produced, we may not agree on probably what the report may say, but we would have an opportunity to have people to testify and bring evidence and witness subjects that we care about on both sides of the issue.

And by taking this presently today, I am telling you right now that my inclination to allow the records to be released in the future, that might have some stuff that you might want in the public record, is going to be looked at with a very jaundiced eye based on the vote here today.

This report has contained a lot of testimony, there's a lot of information that people went to great lengths to provide to this Commission, and to simply bury it as if it never occurred is contrary to transparency, contrary to what we have done in the past, contrary to just the spirit of open debate and discussion.

So, I would just ask those of you who voted no to reconsider your vote in light of the fact that there may be something in the future down the line where you would want the record to be open, you would want to be able to give comments on the record in the statement.

But now with this vote today, you made it clear that that's not going to happen.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Madam Chair?
CHAIR LHAMON: Go ahead, Commissioner Heriot.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I just want to say I respect there's going to be something salvageable from all of this but we've got to regroup and figure out exactly what that's going to be, that's all 1 can say at this point.

COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Madam Chair?
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Adegbile? Go
ahead, Mr. Adegbile.
COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Thank you. Commissioner Heriot, I believe you made a good suggestion that some aspect of the report or the findings was very one-sided.

And I would just like to come back to my opening remarks in which I point out that there are sort of two ways to go about the elections. One is trying to expand access as people vote, their conscience and their views have access, and then live with the result on, which is what democracy requires and what we commit ourselves to and hold ourselves out to, on both constitutionally and by 300 years of practice in the ways they have evolved through a painful history, including some that we will recount later in this meeting.

The other is to not fully commit to the democracy that our country is hopefully aspiring to at every turn, and to put barriers in the way of folks.

And so I just would like to caution that, while people can have different views about policy issues and approaches, we should not create a false equivalency that those who are trying with positive intention and in reasonable ways to expand access for
people who might face barriers. In this case, barriers that could have deadly consequences, approximately 175,000 Americans are not with us now and won't be able to vote on the account of the pandemic, the name of which we had never heard when the clock struck 12:00 a.m. on December 31, 2019, heralding this year.

And so we are in a serious time and we are a serious body, and we are a body that is committed to the civil rights of the people of the United States of America.

And so this is not about Robert's rules, though they apply, this is not about two sides, this is about what this body stands for, what the Constitution stands for, and what democracy requires.

And shrinking from that obligation is a mark on a hallowed history of an important body.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Madam Chair?
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot?
COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I just want to point out that there aren't just two ways that these elections can go.

We hear that Commissioner Adegbile talks about the two ways and it's true, it's a thing, there are those two ways.

But there's a third way and the third way is also something this country has suffered in the past, and that is voter fraud, corruption in elections.

And those things are hard to detect. And that's why it's important to have procedures in place that will adjust corruption in elections, will lead against that kind of disenfranchisement that comes from votes that are inappropriate votes coming from people who are not eligible voters, or perhaps don't exist at all.

And that's what all this is all about. It's evidently the case that the progressive caucus in this Commission thinks that the threat of voter fraud is very low and other people don't.

What's interesting is the original progressive viewpoint in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was utterly flipped from what it seems to be now.

They were combating inactive voter fraud, particularly in urban areas, and not just in urban areas, and somehow progressives have forgotten that history.

But that's an important history and voter fraud is a serious problem because it's one that's
hard to detect. And that's why procedures are put in place.

People are going to disagree about how likely it is that voter fraud is taking place now, took place yesterday, or will take place tomorrow. I would say it's a moving target and unless you have procedures in place that lean against it, make it less likely to occur, you'll get more of it.

And when we're talking to you about what procedures should be in place, we need stable procedures.

And that's what I'm talking about, there's not two ways to win elections but three, and we need to be very careful in that.

CHAIR LHAMON: Sorry, was there discussion on the motion?

COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: I yield to Commissioner Yaki.

CHAIR LHAMON: Go ahead, Commissioner Yaki.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: I've been on this Commission a long time. I have been through more voting rights hearings, briefings, discussions than Commissioner Kirsanow.

In all those hearings, in all those
briefings, it was seen as fantasy, the idea that there is large-scale voter fraud in the mail.

And throughout this, there has been this assertion that there is somehow undetectable voter fraud that are local, state, and federal enforcement is incompetent to crack down. And that's actually not the case.

They do find it. There has been and continues to be widespread fraud in voter registration. I think that's something that I will not disagree with.

But the idea that you conflate that to people voting is a wholly separate inquiry, and one where study after study shows that there is no widespread -- certainly, enough to make a difference -- voter fraud.

The one case that we had in North Carolina with that one person who was harvesting ballots on behalf of the Republican candidate at the time and they had to redo the entire election.

Aside from that, it is rare and to institute procedures to guard against a phantom is a cover. It is a centrifuge, it is a means to stop people from being able to vote who should be able to vote.

I yield back.
COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Madam Chair, Commissioner Adegbile.

CHAIR LHAMON: Go ahead, Commissioner Adegbile.

COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: In the report that was circulated to the Commission and I think in the findings as well, there are a couple of significant facts and I'd like to think that sometimes facts matter.

One fact is that, as I said earlier, ten percent of states conducted elections entirely by mail before the pandemic. Five states in our union had done it that way, long traditions.

When you look at the states that have no excuse, absentee voting, which is in effect an option to vote entirely by mail, the percentage gets up to over 70 percent I believe.

And so we were in a situation where states have been conducting elections, in some substantial measure, by mail over a long period of time, where that access still exists for some.

And that this report had as its aim to figure out how we could make additional adjustments in the interest of trying to create maximum flexibility
for people who may face serious risks of what we all regard, all eight of us, as a dreadful disease that is having tremendous consequences in this country and having serious consequences globally.

And yet, it is unchecked. And so I conclude by saying that in addition to those facts, we had the finding that according to the Heritage Foundation's database, 0.0006 of the instances are mail-in voting fraud.

And if you look for voting fraud more broadly, you will probably wind up somewhere along the lines of a recent presidential commission that got nowhere on it, not that it never happens, it's just that it doesn't happen to the degree that people who like to hide behind it and try and use it as a tactic to erect barriers to the polls say it does.

And that's why they can't demonstrate it. And so this is serious business, it goes to the core of the democracy and the mission of this body and we owe it to the people of the United States to be serious about it and not to make things up.

COMMISSIONER ADAMS: Madam Chair?
CHAIR LHAMON: Is this Commissioner Gilchrist?

COMMISSIONER ADAMS: No, it's Commissioner

Adams.
CHAIR LHAMON: I'm sorry, Commissioner. COMMISSIONER ADAMS: I'm going to be voting no because this report has been overcome by events.

We now have data that vote by mail disenfranchises people at astonishing rates. From hundreds of thousands of rejected ballots in Nevada to a five percent error rate according to the U.S. postal Inspector General.

So, the report gives no attention
whatsoever to the disenfranchising effect when voters vote by mail. That's all they have.

I call the question.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you, I'll call the question to be sure that there's no further discussion, so I'll give one more opportunity for any other Commissioner.

Hearing none, Commissioner Adams, how do you vote?

COMMISSIONER ADAMS: No.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Adegbile? COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Aye.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Gilchrist? COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot? COMMISSIONER HERIOT: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kirsanow? COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: No

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kladney? COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Yes.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki?

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Absolute aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: And I vote yes. Commission
failed. Four Commissioners opposed, no Commissioner abstained, four Commissioners were in favor.
G. DISCUSSION AND VOTE ON COMMISSION

STATEMENT ON THE PASSING OF C.T. VIVIAN
Next thing, we'll move to consideration of a Commission statement on the passing of C.T. Vivian, which we are considering. I'll ask Commissioner Adegbile to read the statement.

COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Madam Chair, I'm happy to read this statement, proposed statement, for counting the light in sacrifice of the late, great Reverend C.T. Vivian, whose death we noted during our last Commission meeting as bad luck.

And history would have it, I believe, that the late, great John Lewis died on the same day, a fact that we didn't know at the time of our meeting.

But John, later that day, after we had adjourned and we had released a statement of memorial recognizing John Lewis's contribution, I say before I read this statement that it is with some irony that we remember the life of C.T. Vivian, who fought so valiantly and literally at the risk of his life for our democracy to make it better. And I propose that we remember him with the following words and I believe that at our last Commission meeting, Commissioner Heriot suggested that we try and recall this officially, with a statement of memorial.

During the Civil Rights Movement, many Americans bravely urged our nation to keep its promise of equality for all but very few in the face of racism, violence, and fear with a clarion call for justice that remains feared in the national memory.

We are willing to be beaten for democracy and you misuse democracy in the streets, once said a young Cordy Tindell, C.T., Vivian in Selma, Alabama to share with Jim Clark as Vivian led a peaceful black voter registration march in 1965.

Reverend Vivian offered these words after Sheriff Clark, acting under color of law, punched Vivian in the mouth on the Selma Courthouse steps in
front of television cameras with such force or with force so great that it both made Vivian bleed and broke Clark's hand.

This moment crystallized the contest and the cost of gaping segregation, injustice, and brutality with courage, fortitude and selflessness.

Sheriff Clark became the face of injustice and Vivian the face of Americans seeking justice. C.T. Vivian was an unrelenting advocate for nonviolent change, to which he was inalterably committed throughout his life.

Recalling the courthouse confrontation, Vivian recounted, and I quote, with Jim Clark it was a clear engagement; you don't walk away from that, you continue to answer it. Closed quote.

In his words, we had proven that we could solve social problems without violence if we choose. C.T. Vivian spoke of Black Americans' aspiration for equality and, as we would learn, he spoke of destiny.

He was a fearless fighter for equality in a cause that was paved with his sacrifices and those of many others. Sheriff Clark later would lead the assault on John Lewis and the burning lights marchers on the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

Clark's resort to violence, however, could
not stop the unrelenting calls to let Black Americans vote.

For nearly 100 years, Vivian, who began his life of advocacy for racial equality as a child in Illinois, fought to make America realize its constitutional promises.

He was a legendary civil rights advocate, who served as one of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.'s chief allies and strategists. He led with his words and his deeds and made the country better.

Once called the greatest preacher who ever lived by the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., Vivian, freedom rider and leading Southern Christian Leadership conference organizer, who studied with John Lewis, was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, by President Obama in 2013.

Honoring the will of the people as expressed through their votes is the first principle of democracy. It is the principle that C.T. Vivian never forgot.

You are made by the struggles you choose, Vivian once said, and his struggle was to deliver on America's promise.

On this courthouse steps on that day in

Selma, C.T. Vivian declared you cannot turn your back on the idea of justice.

As we remember his contributions to the nation, we recognize that C.T. Vivian never did. And today, the United States Commission on Civil Rights pays tribute to his lifelong commitment as an effective advocate for the non-violent pursuit of equality and justice.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you, Commissioner Adegbile. I'll open the floor for discussion and to hear our motion.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: So moved.
CHAIR LHAMON: Sounds like, Commissioner Heriot, you're moving to approve the statement and it sounds like, Commissioner Yaki, you're prepared to second, is that correct?

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Sure, why not?
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot, was that correct for you?

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Absolutely, anyone can second, I'd be happy to second too.

CHAIR LHAMON: Okay, thank you. I'll open the floor for discussion, beginning with Commissioner Adegbile.

COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: I've done my best
to capture it with the words I just read.
I will only add that I had the great pleasure to meet C.T. Vivian in connection with some of the work that $I$ 've done at an earlier stage in support of voting rights. And it was an honor.

Some people are athletes and want to see the greats and the Hall-of-Famers. For me, being in the presence of somebody who so fully committed themselves to the cause of the nation and equality and democracy with such personal risk was one of my proudest moments, to just be in his presence.

And I'm grateful for all he gave us through all his years.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. If there's no further discussion I'll call the question and take a roll call vote. Commissioner Adams, how do you vote? COMMISSIONER ADAMS: Yes. And as a point of personal privilege, I'm going to have to exit the call for a few moments.

So, I will try to call back in.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. Commissioner Adegbile?

COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Gilchrist? COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: Aye.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot? COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Yes.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kirsanow? COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: Yes.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kladney? COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Yes.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki? COMMISSIONER YAKI: I want to thank Commissioner Adegbile for his beautiful statement. Aye.

CHAIR LHAMON: I vote yes. The motion passes unanimously. Next we will move to the consideration of the public comment in opposition to the HUD's proposed rule about shelter.

Because the comment is too lengthy to read into the record here, I will summarize its main points as follows so you know what you're considering.

HUD has issued a notice of proposed rulemaking to allow hard grant recipients to operate single-sex shelters to establish policies that place and accommodate individuals on the basis of biological sex without regard to gender identity.

In this comment, we recommend but HUD not implement the proposed rule and instead retain the existing 2016 rule, which protects transgender
people's access to emergency shelters.
The comment discusses strong concerns that HUD's proposed rule is a significant step backwards in protecting the rights and wellbeing of transgender individuals and is inconsistent with the relative law.

This proposed rule violates the safeguards in the Fair Housing Act against discrimination on the basis of sex in all housing-related activities.

It's the same core HUD justice term, lengthy, that statutory language barring discrimination on the basis of sex, protects against discrimination on the basis of sex orientation and gender identity.

The proposed rule, however, is flatly inconsistent with the Supreme Court's recognition of that quote, that it is impossible to discriminate against a person for being homosexual or transgender, without discriminating against that individual based on sex, end quote.

The Commission reiterates our call to the Trump Administration to, quote, drop its repeated and ongoing efforts to perpetuate discrimination on the basis of sex with respect to sexual orientation and gender identity, end quote. To open the floor for discussion, $I$ move that the Commission approves the
public comments, as articulated by my special assistant on Thursday, August 20th.

Do I have a second?
COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Kladney seconds.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. Now I'll open the floor for discussing, beginning with a few points of my own.

The transgender community is acutely vulnerable in terms of house-related, social, and economic barriers.

With respect to housing access, transgender individuals are more likely than cisgender individuals to experience poverty and homelessness during their lives.

Transgender individuals already face significant challenges in accessing shelters, sex segregation in shelters on the basis of biological sex, excluding the individual's gender identity.

This causes many transgender individuals to go unsheltered and if they do go to be sheltered, many transgender individuals face harassment and physical and sexual violence from residents and staff.

The proposed rule's proposed remedy requiring the shelter to further deny an individual to an alternative shelter or a accommodation is not a
viable or safe option for many transgender individuals.

The United States is in a time of unprecedented national crisis due to COVID-19 pandemic, and this period particularly impacts low-income and vulnerable people.

During this crisis, HUD should not be promulgating rules that exclude, deny, and disenfranchise transgender people from accessing emergency shelters they need for survival and safety.

Is there any further discussion?

COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Madam Chair, I just wanted to say briefly that whatever one's views are, to think that there are human beings that would be put at increased risk of being unsheltered at this moment in time and in light of what the nation has experienced recently is something that is beyond thinking about the law.

It goes to the core of just basic humanity and human dignity, and the idea that our government would be participating in some way in exposing vulnerable individuals to unnecessary risks or heightened risks is something that it is my great hope
we can come back from.
Thank you for your leadership on this issue, Madam Chair.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. So, now our votes.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Chair Lhamon? Thank you for this. This is an issue that I confronted years ago when I was both working at Congress and as a member of the Board of Supervisors. Having a robust and vibrant LGBTQ community we found first, before any other community, the kinds of difficulties, challenges, and hardships faced especially by those in the transgender community with regard to inclusion just in homeless shelters, emergency shelters after earthquakes, after fires.

These are things that we've had to deal with. And what's kind of tempting to do is, again, to sort of turn back the clock on the progress we've made as a society and in understanding and accepting and truly validating the rights of the LGBTQ community in situations such as this. So I commend you for this letter and fully support it.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. Any other discussion? Okay, Commissioner Adams, it's your turn to vote.

Commissioner Adegbile?
COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Gilchrist? COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot? COMMISSIONER HERIOT: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kirsanow? COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kladney? COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Yes.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki?
COMMISSIONER YAKI: Aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: And I vote yes.
The motion fails. Three Commissioners opposed, no Commissioner abstained, all others were in favor.

Next we will move to consideration of a letter to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration services about the significant backlog of naturalization applications.

Because the letter is too lengthy to read into the record here, $I$ will summarize its main points as follows so you know what you're considering.

With this letter the Commission calls on USCIS to take necessary measures to address the backlogs of naturalization applications.

The backlog of citizenship applications has consequences for the civil rights of eligible lawful residents including the right to vote as naturalized citizens.

Recent data indicates that there is still a substantial backlog of naturalization applications of 700,885 applications still pending, despite notable efforts from USCIS in prioritizing completion of the oaths of over 100,000 people whose naturalization process was halted by the pandemic with only one step remaining, the allegiance and oath ceremony.

The right of naturalized citizens to vote depends on their completion of the naturalization process prior to voter registration deadlines.

As we approached the 2020 general election, the backlog of applications risks disenfranchising thousands of individuals who would otherwise be eligible to vote and participate in the our political system.

As we heard this morning, our Palo Alto Advisory Committee found that at the reduced rate of naturalization, approximately 189,000 otherwise eligible permanent residents will be disenfranchised.

We ask that USCIS prioritize the processing of applications of citizens to decrease the
current backlog and continue to prioritize the speedy administration of oaths and allegiance ceremonies.

Additionally, we ask that USCIS take all necessary measures, including waiving limiting requirements as needed during the current pandemic, and expanding small in person ceremonies in accordance with the Centers for Disease Control's guidelines in remotely administering oaths using videoconferencing technology in order to address the backlog of applications amid the unprecedented COVID-19 public health crisis.

USCIS should also consider partnering with federal courts in order to administer oath ceremonies judicially, expanding and expediting access to these ceremonies.

To open the floor for discussion, I move that the Commission approve the public comment as circulated by my Special Assistant on Thursday August 20th.

Do I have a second?
COMMISSIONER YAKI: I second.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. And now I'll open the floor for discussion, beginning with a few points of my own.

I'll point out that that were bipartisan
letters from both Senators and Congressional Members calling on USCIS to ensure eligible applicants have an opportunity to participate in oath and allegiance ceremonies, either by remote administration of oaths or expanding small, in-person ceremonies consistent with CDC's public health guidelines.

Thousands of residents remain at earlier stages of the citizenship process, resulting in a legal limbo.

These lawful residents also face the risk of USCIS limiting its operations in the event of an Agency furlough, which may still occur at the end of August.

Taking the steps we call for in this letter would ensure that eligible applicants have access to the full benefits and privileges of citizenship, including voting in upcoming elections.

It would strengthen our national fabric and importantly, safeguard civil rights, allowing these residents to contribute fully to the timing of their communities and our diverse nation.

Is there any other discussion?
Hearing none, I'll call the question --
COMMISSIONER YAKI: Commissioner? I'm

Neal R. Gross and Co., Inc.
sorry, Madam Chair, thank you.
This is merely one of the literal nobrainers of what we were doing here today.

All of us agree, whatever your position on immigration is or is not, these are individuals who play by the rules, have done everything correctly, passed a rigorous test, and have demonstrated their desire to be loyal citizens of the United States.

And that $I$ can tell you from my own experience in working with and attending and presiding over many of these citizenship ceremonies in my lifetime is the excitement of privileges of citizenship that come with it, and that's one privilege that many of them talk about, is the right to vote.

This is not partisan, this is not Democrat or Republican or liberal or conservative, this is about giving individuals who have placed their faith and trust and willingness to work within the rules to be citizens of our United States to complete the final step.

And think about what it says as a country for us to make these individuals who have waited years, and as I said, played by the rules, done their homework, stood in line, and now they have been told,
well, we'd like you to be citizens but we need you to wait.

We don't know when we're going to get to you.

That's not how America should be working. CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you, I quite agree. Is there any further discussion?

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Madam Chair?
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot?
COMMISSIONER HERIOT: I'd just like to say there's quite a lot, actually, that $I$ would agree with Yaki on what he just said. I'm not going to be able to vote for this letter.

There are things in it that I disagreed with but $I$ suspect that we can work out a letter later on after the meeting.

I bet we can do this one but not the way it's written now.

CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. We have a motion pending so why don't we take a vote on this motion?

And if this motion fails, I'll be delighted to work with you on an alternate.

COMMISSIONER HERIOT: Yes, I'm not going to be able to do it right after we get off the phone,

I'm afraid.
COMMISSIONER YAKI: Chair Lhamon? I would just say in the spirit of Commissioner Heriot's bipartisanship, I would just ask that if this vote does not go the way it should but we try to work together on additional language, given the exigency of time, if we can agree to do it by notational vote. That's all I want to say.

CHAIR LHAMON: Does anyone object to Commissioner's notational vote? Hearing none, perfect.

Why don't $I$ call the question on this vote and we can see if we even need to do more. Commissioner Adams, did you return to vote? Commissioner Adegbile?

COMMISSIONER ADEGBILE: Aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Gilchrist? COMMISSIONER GILCHRIST: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Heriot? COMMISSIONER HERIOT: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kirsanow? COMMISSIONER KIRSANOW: No.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Kladney? COMMISSIONER KLADNEY: Yes.

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki?

Neal R. Gross and Co., Inc.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Aye.
CHAIR LHAMON: I vote yes. The motion fails, three Commissioners opposed, no Commissioners abstained, four Commissioners were in favor.

Commissioner Heriot, I would welcome having our special assistant meet with the expert to see how we can move forward with the applicants to work with them to open this.

And thank you very much for the idea. I think we can work together on this, thank you.

Next we can turn to our Staff Directors.
COMMISSIONER YAKI: Hang on, Madam Chair? Madam Chair?

CHAIR LHAMON: Commissioner Yaki?
COMMISSIONER YAKI: A quorum is -- at this time, the Commissioners are voting with seven. Isn't four a majority of seven?

CHAIR LHAMON: The General Counsel shared information shortly before this meeting about our voting rules and, as I read the General Counsel rule, even if a Commissioner is absent, the denominator remains, and the denominator changes only if a Commissioner is recused or abstaining.

COMMISSIONER YAKI: Okay.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you. So, with that
we can turn to the monthly report, Mr. Staff Director's.

MR. MORALES: Thank you, Madam Chair. Madam Chair, in the interest of time, $I$ have nothing further to add than what's already contained in the report.

As always, I am available to discuss any specific item contained in the report with any Commissioner at their pleasure.

Thank you.
CHAIR LHAMON: Thank you Mr. Staff
Director. That concludes the business on the agenda for today's business meeting. And if there is nothing further, $I$ hereby adjourn the meeting at 1:56 p.m. Eastern Time. Thank you all.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 1:56 p.m.)


61:11 62:21,22 75:22
75:25 76:1,3,19,21
82:16,17 87:24 94:14
Adams' 7:15
add 10:9 12:16 64:18 82:2 96:5
added 14:21 15:1
addition 6:7 7:15 14:21 14:23 75:6
additional 10:7 74:24 94:6
Additionally 24:1 90:3
additions 12:22 15:1,1
address 23:16 45:20
88:24 90:9
addressed 18:25 65:11
Adegbile 1:14 5:1,2
10:20 11:14,16,17
13:1,2 15:6,7 37:18
37:19 39:11,12 41:15
41:16 43:9,10 44:23
44:23,25 45:2,3,11,16
53:21,22 54:2 56:8,22
58:8 60:3 61:12,13
62:23,24 64:9,9,11,13
64:14 68:24,25 69:1,2
70:23 72:17 74:2,3,5
74:6 76:22,23 77:17
77:18 81:10,24,25
82:22,23 83:9 86:14
88:1,2 94:15,16
adequacy 16:20
adequate 16:25 17:18 18:16
adjourn 3:24 96:14
adjourned 78:3
adjudication 29:11
adjust 67:7 71:7
adjustments 74:24
administer 90:13
administered 27:15
administering 55:23 90:8
administration 23:8
24:3 25:15 26:17 28:9
84:21 90:2 91:4
administrative 27:10 29:8
Administrator 7:24
adopt 32:11 45:5
adopted 28:21 31:12
adopting $32: 3$
advance 50:23
adversely 47:8
advisory 3:5,7,11,12,12 3:13 6:11 15:24 16:6 16:11 19:1 21:16,17 22:4,8,15,23 29:24

33:23,24,25 34:1,4,7
34:22 38:12,19 40:14
40:16,24 42:8,18 44:2 89:21
advocacy 80:4
advocate 79:9 80:7
81:7
affect 47:8
affirmative 26:25
afraid 94:1
afternoon 4:4 16:10 22:20
agency 28:12 31:3 91:12
agenda 3:2 5:22 8:13 8:15,17,24,25 9:5,11 9:19 10:1,8 11:1,20 11:21 12:22 14:12,13 14:20 34:3 42:6 44:9 96:12
ago 57:21 87:8
agree 36:6,9 67:13,14 67:15 92:4 93:6,11 94:7
agreed 18:14 60:17
ahead 4:9 7:6 30:4
35:15 56:19 58:21
60:12 65:24 68:17
69:1 72:19 74:4
AI 8:19 10:2
aim 74:23
Alabama 78:20
alas 66:5
Alaska 51:12
ALEC 2:14
Alexander 2:15 7:19
allegations 53:12
allegiance 26:10 27:3 27:11,17 30:15,23 32:3,18 89:11 90:2 91:3
allies 80:9
allocation 17:5
allocations 16:15 29:2
allow 26:14 27:3,18 32:4 48:7 50:3 58:3 67:21 83:19
allowed 63:15
allowing 29:7 91:20
allude 30:19
alluded 54:20
alternate 93:23
alternative 60:7 85:25
Alternatively 27:9
alternatives 31:2 57:24 58:2
Alto 89:20
Alvina 2:9 3:7 22:9,14
ameliorate 55:12
amend 9:16,16 10:1 11:5,12,21 12:4
amended 8:19 11:1 14:14
amendment 9:6 10:7,14 10:16,18,22 11:8 14:24 15:4
amendments 9:18 10:7 10:25 14:18
America 46:20 70:11 80:5 93:5
America's 80:24
American 47:2 48:14 51:1,15 57:10,10 58:5 60:24 65:6
Americans 23:17 54:6 70:3 78:14 79:8 80:1
Americans' 79:18
amid 90:10
amount 20:1 47:15 50:21
AMY 2:17
answer 20:17 79:15
anticipated 30:20 34:21
anticipation 63:23
apologize 36:5 53:23 66:22
Appalachia 18:12
apparent 28:3
Appeals 7:23
appearing 53:10
appears 31:19
applicants 26:19 28:1 28:10 29:13 91:2,15 95:7
applications 3:9 10:12 12:19 22:12,19 24:15 24:20,21 25:2 28:22 88:19,25 89:1,6,7,16 89:25 90:10
apply 51:16 70:13
applying 50:11 52:22
appoint 38:11,18 40:15 40:23 42:7,17
appointed 6:2,10,23 7:16 8:9
appointees 4:21 5:24
appointment 6:1 7:16 34:22
appointments 7:3 34:6 38:24 40:13 41:4 42:23 44:4
appreciate 20:11 33:7 37:3,10 44:3
appreciated 21:3
approach 18:14 31:12 31:25 32:4,11,14
approached 89:15
approaches 46:20 69:23
appropriate 38:24 41:4 42:22
approval 3:2 8:15 12:21 49:14
approve 8:17,23,24 9:5 9:11,16,19 10:1 11:1 11:4,5,8 14:12,20 45:12 64:2 81:14 90:17
approved 14:13 30:10 62:11
approves 84:25
approving 62:3
approximately 26:11 27:7 70:3 89:22
area 18:12 31:24
areas 18:2,10 53:19 71:21,22
argue 37:8
articulated 85:1
ASCD 2:8
Asian 57:10
aside 57:8 73:21
asking 56:3
aspect 69:4
aspects 65:13
aspiration 79:18
aspiring 69:18
assault 79:23
Assembly 17:10
assertion 73:4
assessment 18:5
assistance 53:4 54:24
assistant 7:19,25 8:10 45:8 85:2 90:18 95:6
assistants 2:13 7:17 8:6
associated 54:23 65:19
assumes 51:9
astonishing 76:7
athletes 82:6
attempting 47:4
attending 92:10
attention 33:8 64:21 76:11
attorney 6:14
auditoriums 31:4
August 1:5 4:13 6:3,6 45:9 85:2 90:18 91:13
Austin 42:12
authority 27:11
authorize 38:23 41:3 42:21
available 27:16,25 47:18 65:2 96:7
average 18:8 24:17
30:9,9,13
awaiting 27:18 30:14
awarded 80:15
aware 32:3
aye 11:2 13:2,19 15:7,9 15:20 37:19 39:12 40:8 41:16 42:1 43:10 43:12,21 61:23 62:24 63:16 76:23 77:8 82:23,25 83:10 88:2 88:12 94:16 95:1
B

B 3:7 22:14
Baaer 56:11
back 11:10 12:6 13:24
14:1,11 35:24 36:7
55:9,15 56:5 69:6
74:1 81:1 82:20 87:1 87:18
backgrounds 18:20
backlog 3:9 10:11 12:18 22:11,18,25 23:3,5,7,10,14,19,24 24:15,21,24 25:5,8,14 25:24 28:2,3,7,17,20 29:6 30:9 88:19 89:1
89:6,16 90:1,9
backlogs 88:25
backwards 84:3
bad 77:22
ballot 50:12 51:3 55:4
balloting 50:2
ballots 49:18 50:13,15
50:18,21,22,25 51:4
51:17,18,20,24 52:1,5 52:6,13,15,19,23 53:3 55:16,19,20 57:13 60:24 73:18 76:8
Ballysingh 38:14
Barbara 24:8
barriers 45:21 47:7 52:23 69:19 70:1,2 75:16 85:10
barring 84:10
base 18:3
based 5:13 18:5 23:21 28:18 31:11,21 38:12 40:17 42:8 50:19 67:25 84:18
basic 86:21
basis 83:21 84:8,11,12 84:23 85:17
beaten 78:18
beautiful 83:9
began 80:3
beginning 81:23 85:6

90:23
behalf 73:19
behemoth 66:13
beings 86:16
believe 21:12 30:17 31:16 35:20 36:6,13 60:2 62:4 69:3 74:18 77:23 78:9
believes 29:6 46:18
benefit 62:7 65:18
benefits 24:1 27:23 91:16
best 32:1,14 59:14 62:2 81:25
bet 93:17
better 8:8 78:8 80:10
beyond 86:19
biggest 17:22
biological 83:21 85:17
bipartisan 90:25
bipartisanship 94:4
bit 58:24
black 17:15 23:17 48:12 51:21,23 54:12,15 57:10 78:21 79:18 80:1
bleed 79:2
Board 87:9
body 64:25 70:9,9,14 70:17 75:19
box 32:12
brainers 92:3
bravely 78:14
break 49:21
Bridge 79:24
brief 37:4
briefing 67:14
briefings 28:19 72:23 73:1
briefly 19:14 86:15
bring 56:24 67:17
broad 63:23
broadband 51:14
broadly 75:11
broke 79:3
broken 53:17
brought 55:7
Brown 38:14
brutality 79:6
building 46:25
buildings 59:11
burning 79:23
bury 68:4
business 1:3 3:4 4:5
5:23 8:4,17 16:4 75:18 96:12,13

C
C

C 3:10 4:1 33:22
C.T 3:22 77:13,15,21

78:6,20 79:9,18 80:20
81:1,4 82:3
California 18:11 31:15
call 4:6,17 5:14 10:7
14:3 35:9,10 37:13,14
37:15 38:9 39:7,8
41:11,11 43:5,6 56:16
56:17 62:19,20 76:14
76:15 78:16 82:15,16
82:19,20 84:20 91:14
91:24 94:12
Callanan 38:14
called 80:11
calling 91:2
calls 80:1 88:23
cameras 79:1
campaigns 8:5
candidate 73:19
candidates 46:22
capability 57:18,19
capacity $26: 15$
capture 82:1
care 50:10 67:18
careful 33:7 72:14
CARISSA 2:16
Carla 42:15
Carole 40:21
Carolina 6:17,18 73:17
carries 27:21
Carter- 40:18
case 66:5 70:1 71:13 73:7,17
cases 16:22 55:2
cast 50:15,18
Catherine 1:9,12 4:8,15 56:11
caucus 71:13
caught 25:23
cause 79:21 82:9
causes 28:16 29:4 85:19
caution 69:21
CDC 48:10
CDC's 91:6
Centers 90:7
centrifuge 73:23
centuries 71:18
ceremonies 26:10,14 27:15 31:1,17 90:2,6 90:13,15 91:4,5 92:11
ceremony 26:18 27:3,4 89:11
certain 17:7 36:24
certainly 31:1 32:5
57:18 73:15
certification 35:6
certified 8:2
certify 34:17
CFR 34:20
chair's 11:12 12:5
Chairman 4:8
Chairwoman 22:21
challenges 17:18 46:8
46:14 54:9,11,23
64:23 85:16 87:12
challenging 18:9 46:12 52:20 55:4
chance 29:18
Chang 38:13,18
change 79:10
changed 4:19 49:6
changes 27:2 49:7,14
55:15 95:22
charter 18:22
check 57:14
Chen 24:7
chief 2:8 42:9 80:9
child 50:10 80:4
children 17:17 19:20
choose 37:12 46:22
79:17 80:22
choosing 54:7
Christian 1:13 6:1,8 80:13
churches 54:5
circulated 74:7 90:18
CIS 22:25 25:4 26:8,13
26:24 27:2,9,13,16
28:21,25 29:2,9,9,14
31:12 32:10
CIS' 23:2 24:15 28:23
cisgender 85:12
cited 55:3
citizens 25:6 27:7,19 89:4,12,25 92:8,20 93:1
citizenship 3:8,9 22:10 22:11,17,19,24 24:2 27:19,21,24 30:11 88:18 89:1 91:8,17 92:11,13
Citrino 2:7 3:4 15:25 16:3,5,9 20:20 21:13 21:21,23 22:2,6
civil 1:1 3:6,8 4:12 16:2 16:8,12,13,19 19:24 21:7,11 22:10,17 23:2 23:7,14,23 25:14 27:21 28:4 45:19 46:13 70:10 78:13 80:7 81:5 89:2 91:20 civilian 80:16 claims 55:7 clarion 78:16
clarity 11:19
Clark 78:21,24 79:7,13 79:22
Clark's 79:3,25
class 17:4,8
clause 23:22
clear 14:17 15:4 52:3 56:25 68:15 79:14
clearance 49:12
clerked 7:22
clock 70:6 87:18
close 48:4 54:15
closed 3:3 26:9 34:6,14 34:18 35:6,18,19 36:3 36:7,11,15,20,21 37:4 37:15 79:15
closing 55:9
closure 54:13
closures 26:5 54:4,17
collect 51:4
collective 62:7
color 17:23 48:9,20 49:24 50:1 51:18 54:19 78:24
Colorado 2:9 3:7 22:8 22:15,22,25 24:9,20 28:16,17 29:20 30:11
Columbia 52:13
combating 71:20
come 5:21 12:9 57:14 69:6 87:1 92:13
comes 4:12 71:8
coming 71:9
commenced 26:13
commend 58:7 60:3,15 61:3 87:21
commends 25:4
comment 10:10 83:13 83:15,23 84:2 90:17
comments 12:17 21:23 32:25 68:12 85:1
commission 1:1,8 3:10 3:20 4:11,18,21 6:1,7 6:12,22 8:7 11:11 19:24,25 20:7,13 21:7 21:10,11 23:16,18 26:24 31:10 32:9 33:11,19,22 35:1 36:17 38:11,17,22 40:15,22 41:2 42:7,16 42:20 45:19,22 66:7 67:8 68:3 71:14 72:22 74:7 75:12 77:9,12,15 77:22 78:10 81:5 84:20,25 88:23 90:17
Commission's 3:15 4:5 20:11 21:15 34:13,19 35:5 36:16 44:5,10

Commissioner's 94:10
Commissioners 4:16
4:22 5:14 6:25 8:11 11:22 13:22,23 14:4,7 20:18 22:21 33:1 38:7 40:10,11 42:3,4 58:11 61:25 62:1 63:19,20 65:24 77:10,11 88:14 95:3,3,4,16
commit 69:12,17
commitment 81:6
committed 70:9 79:10 82:8
committee $3: 5,7,12,12$ 3:13 15:25 16:6 19:1 20:15 21:10,14,17 22:4,8,15,23 24:6 29:25 33:11,18,24,25 34:1,4,22 38:12,19 40:14,16,24 42:8,18 42:24 89:21
committee's $3: 5,8$ 15:25 16:7,11 19:22 21:3 22:9,16 33:6,8
committees 3:11 21:16 33:23 34:7 44:3
common 16:17 19:5 commonly 22:24 communities 17:7 48:14,16 51:5 91:22
community 18:22 20:9 53:8 57:10 85:8 87:10 87:11,13,20
commute 51:8
company 62:9
comparable 19:13
compared 50:21 51:21
compelling 17:17
complete 20:16 92:20
completed 51:4
completing 25:17
completion 89:8,13
complex 28:17 65:13
complexity 65:10
complicated 47:24
complied 32:16
component 19:2
composition $4: 18$
concern 23:15,18 26:23 48:5
concerned 55:1
concerns 28:8 34:21 55:17 84:2
conclude 28:15 75:6 concluded 23:13 24:7 concludes 96:12 conditioned 36:21 conditions 53:7
conduct 27:17
conducted 48:23 52:17
74:12
conducting 74:20
conference 4:7 80:14
conferencing 27:5
confirm 4:16,22
confirmation 4:19
confirmed 63:23
conflate 73:12
conflicting 59:6
conform 26:15
confrontation 79:12
confronted 87:7
confuse 66:24
congratulate 4:20 5:24
5:25
congratulated 7:10
congratulations 6:25
Congress 23:12 29:8
55:24,24 87:8
Congressional 57:5 91:1
connection 82:3
conscience 69:10
consequences 23:6 70:2 75:3,4 89:2
consequential 46:4 64:19,20
Consequently 23:24
conservative 92:17
consider 10:15 27:2 33:12 44:15,15 63:21 90:12
consideration 10:9 12:16 37:12 77:14 83:13 88:17
Considerations 3:17 44:7,12 45:7
considering 77:16 83:17 88:22
consistent 51:6 60:20 91:5
consolidation 54:13
Constitution 16:18 70:15
constitutional 80:6
constitutionally 69:13
constitutionally-requ... 19:4
contained 54:10 68:1 96:5,8
contemplate 55:14
contest 79:4
context 45:18 54:11,22 64:15,22
contexts 47:12
continue 6:5 18:24 62:2

79:15 90:1
continued 19:12
continues 73:9
continuum 65:3
contracting 48:10
contrary 58:5 68:5,5,6
contrast 50:17
contribute 17:24 91:21
contribution 78:4
contributions 81:3
Control's 90:7
convened 1:8
conversation 64:18
coordination 42:10
copy 35:6
Cordy 78:20
core 23:18 58:12,13
75:18 84:9 86:21
correct 30:15 57:12
81:16,19
correctly 92:6
correlated 19:10
corruption 71:3,7
cost 17:20 18:3 79:5
counsel 1:22 6:9,17
34:12,17 35:14,17
36:3 63:24 95:18,20
count 14:3 50:25
counties 54:14
counting 77:20
country 6:21 17:13 19:18 46:17 47:11 50:14 51:11 69:18
71:2 75:3 80:10 92:22
County 46:4
couple 30:7 74:8
courage 79:6
course 21:22 22:7 29:23
court 5:15,16 7:23 16:21 17:2,3,11
Court's 46:4 84:15
courthouse 78:25 79:12 80:25
courts 27:14 90:13
cover 58:4 73:23
covered 49:11,13 59:4
COVID 31:1 60:21
COVID- 52:17
COVID-19 3:17 19:17 26:5,8 44:7,11 45:6 46:9 48:10,11,15,17 48:22 49:19 50:3 53:6 54:3,7 55:2 58:4 61:1 86:4 90:10
COVID-specific 49:4
Cox 42:13
crack 73:6
create 58:1 69:23 74:25
created 23:16 25:13 49:4
creates 49:18
crisis 86:4,7 90:11
cross-generational 17:25
crowds 48:5 53:16 55:13
crystallized 79:4
cure 57:15
current 42:23 90:1,5
currently 49:16 52:13
$\begin{array}{r}\text { D } \\ \hline \text { D 3:1,15 4:1 }\end{array}$
D 3:1,15 4:1 44:5
dare 66:24
data 25:1 27:25 48:10
76:6 89:5
database 53:11 75:8
DAVID 1:18 2:11
day 22:3 48:1,8 52:14
52:16 55:13 77:24
78:2 80:25
De 24:8
deadline 55:15,16
deadlines 52:16 59:19 89:14
deadly 70:2
deal 57:20 87:16
death 77:21
deaths 48:16
debate 66:8 68:7
DEBO 1:14
December 70:6
decided 64:25
decision 21:4 33:8 46:4
declared 81:1
decrease 25:7 89:25
deeds 80:10
deeply 47:12
deficiencies 53:18
degree 6:18 8:2 65:2 75:14
delay 57:8
Delayed 3:8 22:10,17
delaying 27:24
delays 25:13
delight 8:12
delighted 93:23
deliver 51:4 60:23
80:23
democracy 58:6 65:14 69:12,18 70:15 75:19
78:8,18,19 80:20 82:10
democracy's 47:2,9
Democrat 92:16
demographics 18:10
demonstrate 75:17
demonstrated 92:7
denied 49:9
denominator 95:21,22
Denver 24:19,25 25:3,9 26:16 27:6
deny 85:24 86:8
Department 6:15,16
dependence 19:8
depending 36:17
depends 25:17 89:13
DeRolph 16:23
described 64:22
deserve 19:21
designated 42:10
designee 42:21
desire 92:8
despite 18:24 89:7
destiny 79:19
detect 71:5 72:1
detection 29:15
determine 18:15 20:8 28:1
determined 24:14
determining 31:20 32:1
develop 29:10
developed 23:5
developments 56:14 57:1
Diane 2:7 3:4 15:25 16:5
Diaz 38:15
died 77:24
difference 73:15
different 11:24 20:10 57:20 58:10 69:22
difficult 51:15 59:2
difficulties 87:11
difficulty 52:25
dignity 86:22
diminish 47:7
Dina 40:19
directed 55:22,24
directing 20:8
direction 65:9 66:14
directly 36:14
director 1:21 2:10,11 5:18 6:4 38:13,23 40:17 41:3 42:11,21 96:12
Director's 96:2
Directors 95:11
disabilities 17:18,24 52:24 53:1,2,5
disadvantaged 18:20
disagree 72:3 73:11
disagreed 93:14
disclose 34:24
disclosure 35:2
discrepancies 52:4
discretion 28:12
Discretionary 51:25
discriminate 84:16
discriminating 84:18
discrimination 28:8
49:15 84:7,11,12,22
discuss 34:6 35:21 96:7
discusses 84:2
discussing 16:11 85:6
discussion 3:10,15,20
8:19,20 10:2,2 33:22
34:3,5,21,23,24 35:21
35:23 39:5 41:10 42:6
43:3 44:5,10,17,25
45:13 53:25 56:16
59:24 60:10 61:8
62:19 64:1,11 65:22
68:7 72:15 76:17
77:12 81:10,23 82:15
84:25 86:12 87:24
90:16,23 91:23 93:7
discussions 72:23
disease 75:2 90:7
disenfranchise 86:9
disenfranchised 25:20 89:23
disenfranchisement 23:17 71:8
disenfranchises 76:7
disenfranchising 76:12 89:17
disparities 17:12 18:24
disproportionate 17:5
17:6 49:23 54:12,18
disproportionately 23:20 28:2 48:9 49:24
50:1,4 51:2,19 57:9
disregard 60:25
distancing 26:16 49:21
distribute 65:1
District 52:12
districts 17:1,6,22,23 20:3
diverse 91:22
documents 52:10
DocuSign 31:6
doing 11:24,25 32:5 57:3 92:3
DOJ 55:1 56:3,4
DOJ's 46:2
dramatically 50:14
drastic 50:20
draw 33:8
dreadful 75:2
drive- 27:4
drive-through 31:16 driven 24:6
driving 51:7,10 58:1
drop 84:21
due 24:3 26:4 28:10
46:14 48:3,20 49:14
50:3 53:6 62:12,13
86:4
DUELL 2:14
DUNSTON 2:8
dying 48:10

E
E 1:12 3:1 4:1,1
earlier 31:9 74:11 82:4 91:7
early 48:17 54:25 55:11 57:25 71:17
earned 24:2
Earnhart 2:9 3:7 22:9 22:13,14,20 29:22 30:12,17 31:10 32:23 33:16
earthquakes 87:15
Eastern 4:12 96:15
easy 65:10
economic 85:10
Edmund 79:24
EDT 1:9
educate 17:21 18:4
education 3:5 16:1,8,12
16:14 18:18 19:21 20:5
educational 16:20,23 17:11,13,15 18:23
Edward 40:19
Edwards 42:12,17
effect 25:16 26:3 74:16 76:12
effective 8:8 21:2 81:7
effectively 48:25
effectiveness 29:12
effects 23:25
efficacy 29:14
efficient 16:17 19:5 56:2
efficiently 50:25
effort 23:5 47:6
efforts 25:7 44:3 62:9 84:22 89:8
eight 75:2
either 91:4
Elbayoumy 42:13
election 6:12 25:12
26:22 27:20 32:20
46:11,17 47:8,18,23
48:1,8 49:7 50:17

51:5 52:10,14,16,17
52:18,19 55:13 61:24
64:19,20 65:7 73:20
89:16
elections 24:1 26:3
46:9,21 47:5 48:23
50:19,22 51:3 53:15
54:22 55:23 57:19
64:21 65:13 69:8
70:22 71:4,7 72:13
74:12,20 91:17
element 19:4
eligibility 27:22 28:13
eligible 25:19 26:12,20
28:11 30:21 71:10
89:2,18,23 91:2,15
emergency 84:1 86:10 87:14
Emory 7:20
empirically 50:5
employees 38:21 41:1 42:19
employment 27:22
empower 27:14
encourage 29:9 32:12 58:11
encouraged 32:9
encourages 26:24
enforce 56:4
enforcement 46:2 73:5
engage 58:4
engagement 79:14
engaging 46:25
English 52:6,7 54:21
ensuing 45:25
ensure 32:1 56:1 91:2 91:15
enter 34:6
Enthusiastic 62:18
entire 73:20
entirely 48:23 74:12,17
entities $21: 17$
EPA's 7:24
equal 16:16 23:22
equality 78:15 79:19,20
80:4 81:8 82:9
equipment 53:17,17
equivalency 69:24
erect 47:7 75:16
error 57:6 76:9
especially 48:1 49:19
50:7 51:22 52:25 60:6 87:12
essential 19:3 50:8
essentially 11:23 32:13
establish 83:20
established 6:12 20:6
evaluate 20:1

Evelyn 24:9
event 24:11 91:11
events 76:5
Everybody 46:17
evidence 18:15 21:2
50:19 67:17
evidence-based 19:19
evident 64:24
evidently 71:13
evolved 69:14
exacerbated 26:4 54:3 54:17
exacerbating 48:3
exactly 63:12 68:22
examine 29:14
examined 16:13 46:2
example 31:15 65:16
exceed 25:11
exceedingly 53:10
excellent 60:2
exception 17:14 49:4
exceptions 50:3
excitement 92:12
exclude 86:8
excluding 85:18
excuse 17:2 48:24 49:3 49:9 50:6,11 74:16
execute 38:23 41:3 42:22
exemption 34:23 35:1
exemptions 34:19
exercise 46:18 58:3
exigency 94:6
exist 18:25 71:11
existing 29:5 83:25
exists $74: 22$
exit 82:18
expand $27: 14$ 69:9,25
expanding 47:6 90:6,14 91:5
expansion 57:25
expansions 55:11
expected $32: 16$
expedite 26:25 27:11 27:14
expediting 90:14
experience 8:3 46:19
85:13 92:10
experienced 86:19
expert 62:5 95:6
expertise 22:3 62:7
expires $42: 24$
explanations 28:19
exposing 86:23
exposure 26:8
expressed 80:19
extend 55:16
extending 47:6
extent 28:3 29:4
eye 67:24

## F

fabric 91:19
face 46:8,14 48:9 53:15
54:12 70:1 75:1 78:15
79:7,8 85:15,21 91:10
faced 87:12
facilitate 65:5
facing 17:17
fact 26:6 57:20 58:12
60:22,25 68:9 74:11
77:25
facts 74:9,9 75:6
failed 17:10 52:18
61:25 63:18 77:10
fails 16:24 38:6 40:10
42:3 88:14 93:22 95:3
failures 23:9
fair 23:7 65:2 84:7
fairly 46:11
faith 92:18
fall 52:8
falls 34:23
false 69:23
familiar 47:12 48:8
fantasy 73:1
far 25:10 63:17
fashion 55:20
favor 11:2 13:23 35:5
38:8 40:12 42:5 43:25
62:1 63:20 77:11
88:16 95:4
fear 78:16
feared 78:17
fearless 79:20
February 19:16 23:4
federal 6:21 27:13 60:8 73:5 90:13
fellow 6:24 33:18
felt 57:9
field 24:19,25 25:3,9 26:16 27:6 31:11,13 31:20 32:12
fields 8:3
fighter 79:20
figure 18:4 68:21 74:24
file 35:7
filed 55:2
final 26:10 32:17 92:20
Finally 27:13
financial 55:25
find 25:20 30:19 34:22 60:23 73:8
finding 75:7
findings 29:3 44:16
47:20,22,25 54:10,21

59:5,20 61:6 63:21,24 64:2,16 65:8,19 66:1 69:5 74:8
finest 6:21
fires 87:15
first 5:25 8:23 9:19
11:19 12:5 27:2 28:21
36:15 44:14 45:23
51:24 80:19 87:10
fiscal 25:5
five 74:13 76:9
flatly 84:14
flaws 17:10
Flemming-Randle 42:13
flexibility 50:9 74:25
flipped 71:18
Fliter 42:14
floor 39:5 43:3 44:17 56:15 64:1 81:10,23
84:24 85:6 90:16,23
Flores-Brewer 40:19
fluctuations 28:24
focus 46:7 47:1,21
focused 46:17
folks 20:23 31:7 37:11 69:19
follow 55:6
follow-up 26:7
following 4:19 26:5
38:11 40:16 42:7 78:9
follows 83:17 88:22
force 79:1,2
forced 53:2
forever 36:4
forgot 80:21
forgotten 71:22
formerly 49:11
formula 20:6
forth 16:18
fortitude 79:6
forum 24:13
forward 6:22 20:12 21:15 35:23 38:10 53:25 95:7
fought 78:6 80:5
found 50:24 87:10 89:21
Foundation 6:9 53:11
Foundation's 75:8
founded 45:19
founding 45:22
four 13:23 36:11,12 40:10,11 42:3,4 63:19 63:20 77:10,11 95:4 95:17
Fourth 29:1 franchise 58:3
fraud 29:15 53:9 71:3 71:14,20,25 72:4 73:2 73:5,9,16 75:9,10
freedom 80:13,15
Friday 1:5 62:12,13
friendly 10:7,13,16
front 79:1
fulfillment 16:15
full 56:1 62:3 91:16
fully 6:23 19:8 69:17 82:8 87:22 91:21
funding 3:6 16:1,8,12 16:14,20,24,25 17:4 17:11,19 18:8,13,16 19:2,6,8 20:2,5,5,25 21:3 29:1,9
funds 17:5 20:8
furlough 91:12
further 10:25 20:6 26:4 35:4 41:10 56:15 57:5 57:23 60:10 61:7 65:22 76:16 82:15 85:24 86:12 93:7 96:5 96:14
future 23:25 67:22 68:10

G
G 3:1,20 4:1 77:12
GAIL 1:16
galvanize 46:23
gaping 79:5
Gaps 17:14
gender 83:22 84:13,24 85:18
general 1:22 6:8,16 17:9 34:12,17 35:13 35:17 36:2 49:7 50:17 63:24 76:10 89:15 95:18,20
generally 17:14 66:7
Gieber 42:14
Gilchrist 1:15 5:3,4 7:17 8:1,11 13:3,4 14:8 15:8,9 37:20,21 39:13,14 41:17,18 43:11,12 60:13,14 61:14,15 62:25 63:1 75:24 76:24,25 82:24 82:25 88:3,4 94:17,18
give 59:13 68:12 76:17
given 32:2 34:5 38:10
52:3 58:12 59:3 94:6
gives 28:7 76:11
giving 29:17 92:18
globally 75:4
goal 67:12
goals 65:5

Gonzalez 56:11
Goodheart 40:19
government 38:21 41:1
42:19 60:8 86:22
governments 59:17,17
graduate 7:20 8:1
grant 83:19
granted 27:12
grateful 82:12
greater 11:19 29:12,15
greatest 80:11
greats 82:7
Greenlee 7:22
grossly 17:5
group 28:3
groups 26:14
grown 24:24
growth 57:25
guard 73:22
guidance 60:8
guidelines 49:22 90:7 91:6
Guire 56:12
H
Hall-of-Famers 82:7 hallowed 70:17
halted 89:10 hammer 66:10
hand 46:22 59:10 79:3
Hang 95:12
happen 68:15 75:14
happens 57:4 75:13
happy 20:17 37:13 66:2 77:19 81:21
harassment 85:21
hard 7:9 20:15 46:24 48:15 64:17 71:5 72:1 83:19
hardships 87:12
harvesting 73:18
health 48:2,21 49:19 53:6 55:25 58:2 65:5 90:11 91:6
health-related 46:14
hear 13:10 15:24 22:8 67:4 70:23 81:11
heard 17:17 70:5 89:20
hearing 7:9 22:1 23:3 39:7 43:5 44:24 62:19 63:15 67:13 76:19 91:24 94:10
hearings 57:5 72:23,25
heavily 53:19
Heideman 2:15 7:19
heightened 50:5 53:6 86:25
held 16:22 27:4
help 19:20 20:11 60:6
helpful 47:21
heralding 70:7
Heriot 1:16 5:5,6 7:4,7
7:8,18,20 8:11,21 9:2
9:7,13,21 10:5 11:3,9
11:23 13:5,6,25 14:5
15:10,11 35:11 36:22
36:23,24 37:7,22,23
39:15,16,24 41:19,20
43:1,1,13,14 58:20,22
58:23 61:16,17 63:2,3
65:12,25 68:16,18,19
69:3 70:18,19,20 77:1
77:2 78:11 81:12,14
81:18,20 83:1,2 88:5
88:6 93:8,9,10,24
94:19,20 95:5
Heriot's 94:3
Heritage 53:11 75:7
Hi 30:6
hide 75:15
high 47:2,3,11 48:1,9 51:20,22 53:8
higher 48:12 51:19,21
highest 17:11 80:16
Hispanic 17:16
historical 47:10
historically 54:18
history 8:2 49:14 69:15
70:17 71:23,24 77:23
hit 48:15
hold 44:14 65:16 69:13
Holder 46:5
holding 31:17
homeless 87:14
homelessness 85:13
homework 92:25
homosexual 84:17
honor 80:16 82:5
Honorable 7:22
Honoring 80:18
hope 33:10 86:25
hopefully 32:10 69:18
hosted 23:3
hours-long 51:8
house-related 85:9
housing 27:22 84:7 85:11
housing-related 84:8
HUD 10:10 12:17 83:18
83:23 84:9 86:7
HUD's 83:14 84:3
human 86:16,22
humanity 86:21
hundreds 76:8
hypothesized 29:4

| I | including 14:25 16:15 | 71:16 | Kir 42:15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I.D 53:1 | 18:19,21 19:23 27:17 | interests 53:24 55:7 | Kirsanow 1:17 5:7,8 |
| Idaho 3:12 33:25 34:7 | 28:5 48:19 51:12,12 | interference 11:10 | 8:18 9:15,24,25 10:15 |
| 40:14,16,23 | 54:12 55:24 59:17 | 36:18,20 | 13:7,8,10,11 15:12,13 |
| idea 73:1,12 81:2 86:22 | 69:15 89:3 90:4 91:17 | internal 29:10 34:25 | 37:24,25 39:17,18 |
| 95:9 | inclusion 87:13 | interrupting 63:17 | 41:21,22 43:16,17 |
| dentification 52:24 | income | interventions 19:9,20 | 61:18,19 63:4,5 66:17 |
| identified 17:11 18:2 | incomparable 8:9 | intimidated 59:16 | 66:19,25 67:3 72:24 |
| 23:8 55:1 | incompetent 73:6 | intimidating 59:9 | 77:3,4 83:3,4 88:7,8 |
| identify 4:20 | inconsistent 84:5,1 | invasion 35 | 94:21,22 |
| identity 83:22 84:13,24 | incorporates 33:5 | involved 30:25 | Kirsanow's 9:13 11:1 |
| 85:18 | increase 29:9,12 32:13 | Irena 2:20 45:8 | 14:17,20 15:3 |
| II 3:3 | 50:24 | irony 78:5 | Kladney 1:18 5:9,10 |
| III 3:4, | increased 48:20 49:1 | issue 20:12 32:22 33 | 13:14,15 15:14,16,17 |
| Illinois 80:5 | 50:13,23 86:17 | 45:20 54:25 57:9 62:6 | 34:9,9,11 38:1,2 |
| imagine 21:6 | increasing 28:22 | 67:19 87:3,7 | 39:19,20 40:2,3,5 |
| immediately 38:25 41:5 | increasingly 25:19 | issued 24:23 46 | 41:23,24 43:18,19 |
| immigrants 26:12 | independent 19:25 | 3:18 | 59:25 60:1,10 61:20 |
| 30:21 | 20:7 | issues 53:16 54:3,21 | 61:21 63:6,7 77:5,6 |
| immigration 22:24 | indicates 25:1 89:5 | 55:14 59:4 60:19,20 | 83:5,6 85:4,4 88:9,10 |
| 88:18 92:5 | individual 25:22 28 | 61:2 66:6 69:23 | 94:23,24 |
| impact 17:6,22 | 53:6 84:18 85:2 | it'll 66:11 | knowing 31: |
| impacted 28:2 29:7 | individual's 85:18 | item 34:3 42:6 44: | known 16:22 22:24 |
| 49:24 50:2,4 51:2 | individuals 23:21 26:1 27:18 29:7 30:14 | 96:8 <br> items 60:16 | Kue 40:20 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { mpacts 23:20 25:14 } \\ & 86: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 27:18 29:7 30:14 32:1,15 38:11 | items 60.16 | L |
|  | 40:16 42:8 49:20 51:3 | J | La 24:8 |
| imped | 53:1 83:21 84:5 85:12 | J 1:13 5:25 6:8 | lack 17:4 18:3 50:9,11 |
| implement 19: | 85:13,15,19,21 86:2 | James 38:14 | 51:6,14 53:16 |
| implemented 19:13 | 86:24 89:17 92:5,18 | jaundiced 67:24 | lamented 18:3 |
| 21:1 | 92:23 | Jim 7:22 78:21 79:13 | lands 51:15 |
| implementing 19:9 | indoors 48:1 | John 42:13 77:24 78:2 | language 52:8 84:10 |
| implications 3:9 16:14 |  | :23 80 | 94:6 |
| 22:11,18 23:2 |  | Jr 80:12 <br> Jr.'s 80: | large 18:10,12 25:19 <br> 54:14 |
| mport 64:15 | information 20:25 21:5 | judicial 29:8 | large-scale 7 |
| importance 56:25 <br> important 21:4 33 | $29: 5 \text { 33:6,17 34:18,24 }$ | judicially 27:15 90:14 | largely 17:7 |
| 46:16,18 58:6 60:5 | 35:1 36:17 37:11 68:2 | Julio 38:16 | late 71:17 77:20,24 |
| 62:5 70:17 71:6,24 | 95:19 | July 48:17 | Latino 48:12,14 51:23 |
| mportantly 91:20 | in | June 27:8 62:1 | Laughter 67:1 |
| imposed 48:21 | infringed 28:4 | jurisdictions 49:13 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Iaw 6:18,19 7:21 23:8 } \\ 24: 4.1078: 2484: 5 \end{gathered}$ |
| impossible 84:16 | initiative 19:12,13 <br> initiatives 19:19 | 52:8 55:19,22 <br> justice 6:15,16 25:15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 24:4,10 78:24 84:5 } \\ & \text { 86:20 } \end{aligned}$ |
| impoverished 17:22 | initiatives 19:19 injustice 79:5,7 | justice 6:15,16 25:15 28:9 78:17 79:8 81:2 | lawful 89:3 91:10 |
| mprovement 18:2,24 | inquiry 73:13 | 81:8 84:9 | laws 23:23 52:24 |
| rovements 19:11 | inside 35:18 |  | lead 11:19 45:1 52:1 |
| -26:13 | In | K | 64:12 71:7 79:22 |
| in-person 53:14,15 | instances 53:9,11 | Kammerer 40 | leadership 22:4 24:8 |
| 54:11 91:5 | institute 73:22 | Kansas 3:13 34:1 42 | 29:10,24 32:22 46:24 |
| accessible 52:5 53:3 | institutional 23: | 42:17 | 56:9,23 80:14 87:2 |
| inactive 71:20 | institutions 6:21 | Kathryn 40:20 | leading 54:8 80:13 |
| inadequate 17:21 29:1 | insufficient 27:25 28:23 | Keegan 38:14 | lean 72:7 |
| 54:23 | in | keep 78:14 | arn 79:19 |
| nalterably 79:10 |  | nya 42:12 | 80:9 |
| appropriate 71:9 | intention 69:25 <br> interest 6:9 48:19 | kinds 57:7,23 58 | gally 50:11 |
| lination 67:21 | interest 6:9 48:19 74:25 96:4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { kinds 57:7,23 } 58 \\ 63: 1187: 11 \end{gathered}$ | legendary 80:7 |
| included 20:25 | interesting 20:24 63:16 | King 80:8,12 | legislation 55:25 |

legislature 19:25 20:6,7
Lehoczky 42:14
lengths 68:3
lengthy 83:15 84:10 88:20
let's 8:23,23 9:19 10:25 11:7 12:14,21
letter 10:11 12:18 33:4
57:3 87:22 88:17,20
88:23 91:15 93:13,15
letters 91:1
level 18:16
Lewis 77:24 79:23 80:15
Lewis's 78:4
LGBTQ 87:10,20
liberal 92:17
lieu 62:8
life 78:6,7 79:11 80:4
lifelong 81:6
lifetime 92:12
light 21:4 46:13 55:16
68:9 77:20 86:18
lights 79:23
Lillard 40:20
limbo 91:9
limit 26:8
limited 19:23 52:6 54:21
limiting 31:23 57:19 90:4 91:11
line 4:16 68:11 92:25
lines 48:8 75:12
Ling 24:6
lining 47:25
list 66:2
listed 59:12
literal 92:2
literally 78:7
litigants 55:4,8
litigation 49:6
Little 38:15
live 6:5 57:20 58:10 69:11
lived 80:12
lives 85:14
living 49:20 51:16
local 21:17 59:16 73:5
located 54:4
locations 52:21 53:15
$\log 57: 7$
logistically 46:12 47:24
long 15:3 72:22 74:14 74:21
look 6:21 74:15 75:10
looked 31:2,14 60:16 67:24
lot 27:8 30:25 59:1

64:22 65:11 68:1,2
93:11
lots 31:4 66:5
Louisiana 49:10
low 16:25 47:9,11 50:7 71:15
low-income 86:6
loyal 92:8
luck 77:22
Luther 38:14 80:8,12

|  |
| :---: |

Madam 7:4,4 11:15
34:12,16 35:11 36:2
36:22 45:3,17 54:2
55:10 56:5 58:20
59:25 68:16,24 70:18
74:2 75:22 77:18
86:14 87:3 92:1 93:8
95:12,13 96:3,4
magnet 18:22
mail 48:19,23 49:3
50:18,25 56:2 73:2
74:12,17,21 76:6,13
mail-in 48:18,25 49:10
50:13 51:18,20,24
53:9 55:19 75:9
mailed 52:7
mailing 55:15
mailing-back 55:16
main 12:6 83:16 88:21
majority 50:15 54:14 95:17
mandatory 31:22
manner 52:20
march 48:17 78:22
Marche 42:13
marchers 79:23
mark 70:17
Martin 2:10 80:8,12
Mary 42:14
mass 30:25
matching 51:25
materials 52:19
matter 74:10 96:16
matters 59:12
MAUREEN 1:22
MAURO 1:21
maximum 74:25
McConnell 40:20
mean 30:24
means 25:21 51:12 73:23
measure 74:21
measures 26:25 88:24 90:4
mechanisms 48:6
Medal 80:15
mediator 8:3
meet 20:2 49:22 82:3 95:6
meeting 1:3 3:4,24 4:6 4:11,13 5:20 8:17,25 16:4 34:14,17 69:16 77:22,25 78:10 93:16 95:19 96:13,14
meets 28:13
Melissa 20:14
member 6:11 7:1 24:6 31:11 87:9
members 17:7 20:15 21:14 33:11,18,19 34:22 38:20 40:25 42:18 44:2 56:12 91:1
membership 53:7
memorial 78:3,12
memory 78:17
mentioned 31:9 57:24
merely 92:2
messages 46:25
messing 12:13
met 31:8
methods 20:10
Michael 1:19 42:12
Michelle 38:15
midst 52:17
Mildred 42:12,17
mini-report 47:13
minority 3:18 44:8,12 45:7 50:7 53:19
minute 39:21 53:20
Mirowski 20:14
missed 62:5
mission 58:13 75:19
Mississippi 7:21,23 49:10
misuse 78:19
mobilize 46:23
modifications 65:4
moment 4:20 79:4 86:18
moments 82:11,19
Monique 40:20
month 26:7
monthly 96:1
months 23:12 24:17,22 25:11 26:9 28:14 57:21
Moore 38:15
MORALES 1:21 5:19 96:3
morning 5:23 89:20
mosaic 18:18
motion 8:16,24 9:3,7,10 9:11,13,22,24 11:5,12 11:13 12:2,3,4,5,6,15

12:19 13:22 14:11,20
14:22 15:23 34:15
37:2,3 38:6,17,22
39:1 40:10,22 41:2,6
42:3,16,20,25 43:23
44:18 45:10 59:13
63:18 64:2,4 72:16
81:11 83:11 88:14
93:20,21,22 95:2
motions 9:5 11:20
Moussa 42:13
mouth 78:25
move 7:3 8:23 9:4,19
9:20,25 10:9 11:20
34:2,5 35:23 37:15 38:10 40:15 42:7 44:1
45:5 53:25 77:14
83:12 84:25 88:17
90:16 95:7
moved 8:18 9:15,16
44:19 45:12 64:5
81:12
Movement 78:13
moving 11:4 20:12 31:16 38:10 72:6 81:14
MULDER 2:16
multifaceted 28:18
Murguia 42:14
MUSSATT 2:11
$\begin{array}{r}\mathrm{N} \\ \hline \mathbf{N}\end{array}$
N 1:17 3:1 4:1
N-400 28:22
N/A 3:3
name 4:23 70:5
Natasha 38:13
Nate 40:21
Nathasha 38:18
nation 46:13 78:14 81:4 82:9 86:18 91:22
nation's 80:16
national 21:7,11 23:21 24:15,17 28:6,17 46:8 64:18,21 78:17 86:4 91:19
nationally 24:24 25:2,7 25:8
native 48:14 51:1,5,15
naturalization 3:9
10:12 12:19 22:12,19
22:25 23:3,11,13,15
23:24 24:15,21 25:1
25:13,18,23 26:11
27:1,10,12 28:7,11
88:19,25 89:6,9,13,22
naturalize 26:12 30:22
naturalized 25:6 26:2

27:7 28:14 89:4,12
nature 34:5 35:2
Navigating 3:16 44:6 44:11 45:6
nearly 18:14 24:18 26:9 48:24 80:3
necessarily 66:10
necessary 65:4 88:24 90:4
need 9:4 18:2,16,25 36:25 37:3 51:13 57:23 72:10,13 86:10 93:1 94:13
needed 18:17 20:2 90:5 needs 18:5,15 20:2 60:7
negatively 25:14
Nevada 76:8
never 68:4 70:5 75:13 80:21 81:4
new 4:21 5:23 7:3 25:6 36:19 67:7
newest 7:1 8:6
Nick 56:11
nine 26:19
no- 92:2
Nolan 42:15
non- 79:9
non-violent 81:7
normal 67:8
North 73:17
notable 89:7
notarization 49:17
notary 55:5
notational 94:7,10
note 4:17 28:15 33:3 46:10,16 47:25 51:9 63:10
noted 17:20 77:21
notice 52:3 57:14 83:18
noting 23:19
notion 45:22
November 26:21 47:23
number 25:19 27:16 30:19 31:24 47:19,19 54:9,15 55:10 59:12 60:16
numbers 32:13
$\frac{0}{0.4 .132 \cdot 9}$
o 4:1 32:9
oath $26: 10,14,17,18$ 27:3,3,10,15,17 30:15 30:23 32:2,18 89:11 90:13 91:3
oaths 89:9 90:2,8 91:4
Obama 8:9 80:17
object 94:9
objective 18:5
obligation 16:16 70:16
obtain 27:19 49:17
obvious 12:8,10 25:16
obviously 35:21
occur 72:8 91:12
occurred 26:5 68:4
offer 6:25 56:10
offered 78:23
offers 18:18 28:19
office 7:24 24:19,25
25:3,9 26:17 27:6
31:11,20 51:7,11 59:9
office's 26:18
officers 51:5
offices 26:9 31:13 32:12
officially 78:12
officials 52:18
Ohio 2:7 3:5,6 15:24
16:2,6,8,11,12,21,21
16:23 17:2,14 18:4,7
18:9,18 19:1,6,15,25
20:15 22:4
Ohio's 16:15,18 17:9,10
older 54:6
OM 2:10
once 78:19 80:11,23
one's 46:18 86:15
one-sided 66:4,11 69:5
one-tenth 26:15
ongoing 84:22
open 4:3 20:21 30:1 36:7 39:5 43:3 44:17
56:15 64:1 68:6,11
81:10,22 84:24 85:5
90:16,23 95:8
opening 69:7
operate 29:15 83:19
operating 54:5
operations 28:25 91:11
Operator 4:4,10
opinion 34:14
opportunities 18:19 32:19 56:2
opportunity 29:19 32:2 33:19 52:3 64:15 67:16 76:17 91:3
opposed 13:23 38:7 40:11 42:4 43:24 61:25 63:19 77:10 88:15 95:3
opposition 83:13
option 31:17 74:16 86:1
options 27:16 31:13,14 35:22 48:19 60:23
order 4:12 5:21 9:14,21 9:22 11:14,24 27:14

57:5 64:17 90:9,13
ordinarily 47:16
organizations 51:4
organizer 80:14
orientation 84:12,23
origin 23:21 28:6
original 12:2 26:15 71:16
ought 12:10
outcome 63:23
outcomes 17:13,15 19:3 47:9
outdoors 27:4 31:17
outlined 26:6 29:5 32:8 61:2
outset 4:17
outside 32:12
overburdened 52:20
overcome 76:4
overly 18:17
owe 75:20

|  |
| :--- |
| P1.14 4:1 |

p.m 1:9 4:2,12 96:14,17

Page 38:15
paid 64:21
painful 69:15
Palo 89:20
PAMELA 2:8
pandemic 3:17 6:5
19:17 26:6 44:7,12
45:6 46:9,15 48:2,15
48:22,22 49:1,19,25
52:18 58:16 60:7 70:5
74:13 86:5 89:10 90:5
Panelists 25:25
paperwork 38:24 41:4 42:22
parenthetically 51:9
parking 27:7 31:4
part 45:20,22 47:16
participate 25:21 27:20
32:19 54:7 89:18 91:3
participating 86:23
participation 16:16 47:1,7
particular 18:6 20:14
particularly 16:21,25
20:3 23:14 52:21
56:11 71:21 86:5
partisan 92:16
partner 27:13
partnering 90:12
parts 51:11
party 51:3
pass 12:24 14:1,1 33:17 39:20,25 55:25
passed 14:6,22 92:7
passes 13:22 15:23
25:18 38:22 41:2
42:20 43:23 83:12
passing 3:21 77:13,15
path $47: 4,5,5$
paths 46:21 47:10
Patricia 40:18
paved 79:21
Paya 38:16
pays 81:6
peaceful 78:21
pending 9:3,14,22 12:3
12:16 25:2 37:3 89:7 93:20
people 30:10 31:24
48:4,8,12,13 53:5
58:14,15 59:16 60:24
65:6 67:17 68:2 69:9
69:22 70:1,10 71:10
71:15 72:3 73:13,24
75:1,14,20 76:7 80:18
82:6 86:6,9 89:9
people's 58:2 84:1
percent 24:24,25 25:8,8
48:16,22,24 53:11
74:12,18 76:9
percentage 74:17
percentages 30:18
perfect 7:14 19:18 94:11
perfectly 66:2
perform 30:22
period 62:14 74:21 86:5
permanent 25:23 26:20 89:23
permit 27:9
perpetuate 84:22
persist 17:12
persisted 17:16
person 26:14 48:21
53:3 73:18 84:17 90:6
personal 35:2,3 53:16 63:10 82:10,18
personnel 34:25
persons 28:11
perspective 16:19
Perucca 42:15
PETER 1:17
Pettus 79:24
phantom 73:22
phenomenal 8:10
phone 4:14 58:19 93:25
Photo 52:24
Phyllis 42:15
physical 85:22
pick 33:4
pieces 65:11
pitched 56:13
place 4:13 54:3 59:8 71:6 72:2,4,5,5,7,10 83:20
placed 92:18
places 54:4,13 59:11,14
plan 58:25
planes 51:13
planning 8:20 10:3
play 92:6
played 92:24
please 4:9,22 9:24 34:13 40:2
pleased 21:9
pleasure 82:3 96:9
point 9:14,21,22 11:14 31:19 36:14 59:7,8 60:1,19 68:23 69:7 70:20 82:17 90:25
pointed 18:7 65:9
points 45:14 57:23 65:12 83:16 85:6 88:21 90:24
policies 28:21 47:1 51:25 59:14 83:20
policy 69:22
political 8:4 25:21 65:3 89:19
poll 54:6,8
polling 53:15 54:3,4,13 59:8,11
polls 50:10 54:24 75:16
poor 18:12
populations 28:1 50:4 54:15
pose 48:2 52:25
poses 49:23 52:23
position 92:4
positive 69:24
possibility 62:4
possible 29:4
post 51:7,10
postal 51:7 52:21 55:17 55:18 56:1 57:2,17 76:9
postmarked 52:13
postponed 26:11
potentially 23:25 29:6
poverty 17:3,25 85:13
powers 56:4
practice 21:15 36:16 69:14
practiced 31:15
practices 28:21 34:25
Pratt 42:15
pre- 49:11
preacher 80:11
precautions 26:16

31:22
preceded 45:11
precincts 54:16
predominantly 17:23
preparation 50:23
prepared 37:1 50:20 81:15
presence 4:23 82:8,11
present 1:11 2:6,13 4:25 5:2,4,14,15,18 5:19 25:25 29:18 33:20
presentation 3:4,7 16:5 22:14 29:23 33:14
presently 67:20
President 6:2,8,10 7:16 8:9 80:16
presidential 5:23 6:11 25:12 32:20 75:12 80:15
presiding 1:10 92:10
pressing 23:14
prevalent 51:23
previously 6:10 7:22
primaries 49:5 50:15 52:15
primary 50:19 52:17 53:14 57:19
principle 80:19,20
prior 6:15 48:22 50:22
60:20,25 61:2 89:14
priorities 18:14
prioritize 89:24 90:1
prioritizing 89:8
privacy 35:3
private 18:21 20:9 55:4 55:7
privilege 16:11 82:18 92:14
privileges 91:16 92:12
probably 67:15 75:11
problem 59:18,19 71:25
problems 79:17
procedures 29:11 71:6 72:1,7,10,11 73:22
proceed 11:18
process 24:3 25:18,21 26:11,25 27:12 28:10 52:22 89:10,14 91:8
processes 24:20 29:10
processing 23:11 25:10 26:1 89:25
produced 67:15
production 30:20
proficiency 52:6
proficient 54:22
program's 42:10
programs 18:23 29:15
progress 87:18
progressive 71:13,17
progressives 71:22
project 8:20 10:3 45:1
45:14 56:10,14 64:12 67:9
promise 78:14 80:24
promises 80:6
promulgating 86:8
proper 53:16
properly 50:24
property 18:17 19:8 20:4
propose 33:4 78:8
proposed 10:10 12:17
14:24 47:19,22 77:19
83:14,18,24 84:3,6,14
85:23,23
protect 58:2
protected 17:4,8 23:22 28:5
protecting 84:4
Protection 23:22
protective 53:16
protects 83:25 84:11
proudest 82:11
proven 47:4 79:16
provide 16:16,25 29:12 31:13 34:13 49:3 55:25 68:3
provided 24:10 34:19
providing 19:4
provision 49:12
proximity 48:4
public 6:9 8:4 10:9 12:16 18:21 20:5,8 24:13 27:23 35:25 38:8 41:10 62:7 66:8 67:23 83:13 85:1 90:10,17 91:6
publish 63:24
published 22:23
punched 78:24
purpose 64:17
pursuant 34:18
pursue 29:7
pursuit 81:7
put 59:21 69:19 72:1 86:17
putting 59:8

quarter 50:18
quest 19:2
question 21:8 30:3,13
35:10,13 36:2,2,3
37:14 39:8 41:11 43:6
76:14,16 82:15 91:24

94:12
questions 16:19 20:18
20:22 21:23 30:1,7
32:25 56:16 61:8 62:20
queuing 20:23
quite 12:12 93:6,11
quorum 4:19 5:14 95:15
quote 79:13,15 84:16 84:19,21,24

| R |
| :--- |
| R 4:1 |
| race 28:5 |
| racial 23:21 80:4 |
| racism 78:16 |
| raised 60:19 |
| ranged 24:17,22 |
| rare 53:10 73:21 |
| rate 26:19 48:11 51:19 |

51:22 57:7 76:9 89:21 rates 76:7
read 77:17,19 78:5 82:1
83:15 88:20 95:20
realize 80:5
reasonable 69:25
reasons 34:15
rebuttal 62:13
recall 78:11
Recalling 79:12
receipts 28:24
receive 19:20
received 52:14 62:6,9
receives 24:19
receiving 52:22 60:6
recently-released 16:1
recipients $83: 19$
recognition 84:15
recognize 81:4
recognizes 28:16
recognizing 78:4
recommend 83:23
recommendation 40:17 59:7
recommendations 19:23 21:9,12,16,18 21:20 32:7,10 38:13 42:9 44:16 47:20 54:10 55:10,21 59:5 59:21 61:5 63:22,25 64:3,16 65:8,19 66:1 66:13
recommended 24:6
recommends 59:10
reconsider 68:9
record 35:25 41:11 58:24 59:22 63:15

67:23 68:11,12 83:16
88:21 96:17
recorded 4:6
records 67:22
recount 69:16
recounted 79:13
recruiting 44:2
recused 95:23
redo 73:20
reduce 20:4 25:5 48:7 55:13
reduced 19:7 23:10 26:19 29:6 89:21
referenced 30:19
reforms 19:7,10 20:25 21:2
regard 31:4 47:9 53:13 75:2 83:22 87:13
regarded 46:12
regarding 10:10,11 12:17,18 57:1 60:6
Regardless 18:13
regards 31:21
regional 42:10
register 51:16
registration 73:10 78:22 89:14
regrettably 64:25
regroup 68:21
regular 54:15
regulations 34:13,20 35:5 36:14,19
reiterates 84:20
rejected 51:19 52:1,15 76:8
rejection 51:22
related 28:9 34:24 48:17
relating 55:2
relations 8:4,12
relative 84:5
release 62:8 65:1
released 19:16 26:7 67:22 78:3
releasing 65:19 67:9
reliable 51:6
reliance 20:4,4 reliant 18:17 religion 23:22 28:6 religious 18:21
remain 91:7
remaining 89:11
remains 19:3 23:18 78:17 95:22
remarks 28:15 69:7
remedied 23:9
remedies 29:8 57:23
remedy 17:10 85:23
remember 78:6,9 81:3
reminder 4:6
remote 27:5 51:11 91:4
remotely 27:4 90:8
remove 8:19 10:1
reopening 26:13
repeat 30:12
repeated 84:21
report 3:5,8,16 16:1,7 16:12,13 19:16 20:16
20:25 21:24 22:9,16
22:23 24:5,14,23 26:7
28:19 29:5,18 30:7
32:8 33:6 44:6,10,15
45:5,7,15,18,23 46:1
46:6,6,10 47:13,19,23
54:1 57:24 58:9 59:1
59:4,20 60:2,15,16,17
60:20 61:2,4,6 62:3,8
63:22,25 64:3 65:20
67:16 68:1 69:4 74:6
74:23 76:4,11 96:1,6
96:8
reporter 5:15,16
reports 63:11
represent 17:7
Republican 73:19 92:17
request 19:24
require 18:8 36:10 49:2 49:16 52:2
required 23:15 36:10 49:13
requirement 32:15 49:5 49:18,22,23
requirements 27:18 28:13 31:8,9 32:16 49:6 50:6 52:9,11 55:5 90:5
requires 69:12 70:15
requiring 85:24
research 19:9 24:10 56:13
reservations 51:16
residents 25:23 26:21 85:22 89:3,23 91:7,10 91:21
resort 79:25
resources 17:19,21 29:1
respect 31:22 48:18 68:20 84:23 85:11
respond $57: 13,14$
response 10:23 13:17 15:15 21:25 28:23 31:3,7 33:2 39:6 43:4
restored 23:11
restraint 7:2
restrictions 50:2 51:2
restrictive 50:7
result 26:9 46:9 53:7 69:11
resulted 25:7
resulting 24:14 91:8
resuming 26:17
retain 83:24
return 94:14
returned 45:24
Reverend 77:21 78:23 80:8,12
review 19:22 33:7
rider 80:13
rights 1:1 3:6,8,8 4:12 16:2,8,12,13,19 19:24 21:7,11 22:10,10,17 22:18 23:2,7,14,18,20 23:23 25:14,15,16,22 26:4 27:22,23 28:4,10 45:19,20,21 46:2,3 49:12 52:9 66:6 70:10 72:23 78:13 80:7 81:5 82:5 84:4 87:20 89:2 91:20
rigorous 92:7
rise 28:7
risk 49:23 50:5 53:6,8 54:7 78:7 82:10 86:17 91:10
risks 26:8 48:2,3,9,21 49:19 75:1 86:24,25 89:16
road 47:2,3,3,9
Robert's 11:25 12:10 70:12
robust 87:9
Rojas 24:9
roll 4:17 5:14 35:10 37:13,14 39:8 41:11 43:6 56:17 61:9 62:20 82:16
Ronald 40:20
room 26:18
roots 47:11
roughly 48:11
ROYCE 2:17
RPCU 2:11
RUDOLPH 1:22 34:16 35:20 36:5,13
Rukku 2:19 8:10
rule 10:10 12:17 83:14 83:24,25 84:3,6,14 95:20
rule's 85:23
rulemaking 83:19
rules 12:1,11 34:25 35:18 70:12 86:8 92:6

92:19,24 95:20
rural 18:12 51:5 52:21
Ryu 40:20

## S

S 4:1
SAC 2:7,9 25:4 26:7,23
28:16,19 29:5,20
sacrifice 77:20
sacrifices 79:21
safe 53:13 86:1
safeguard 91:20
safeguards 84:6
safety 86:10
salient 16:20
Sally 42:14
salvageable 68:20
Sanders 40:18,23
satisfy 52:11
saying 75:6
says 92:22
schedules 50:10
school 6:19 7:21 17:4,6
21:3 24:10
schooling 19:17
schools 16:17 18:21,21
18:22,22,22,23 19:5
19:10 20:9,9 54:5
scrutiny 28:22
second 8:21 9:1,12 10:5,13,17,19,20 28:23 34:8,9 39:1,2 41:6,7 42:25 43:1 44:15,22,23 62:15,16 64:8 67:12 81:16,21 81:21 85:3 90:20,21
seconded 12:20 45:12
seconds 34:11 62:19 64:9 85:4
Secretary 6:17
section 6:14 52:9,11
security 56:1
seek 20:4 49:13
seeking 79:8
seen 73:1
segregation 79:5 85:17
selected 23:4
selflessness 79:6
Selma 78:20,25 81:1
Senators 91:1
send 21:19 52:19
sending 33:12
sense 35:22 46:20 47:13,15
separate 73:13
September 22:22 23:1
24:16 62:13,13
series 16:22 19:9
serious 70:8,9 71:25 75:1,4,18,21
serve 6:2 38:20 40:25 42:18
served 6:16 62:3 80:8 service 22:3,24 29:24 51:7 52:21 55:17,18 56:1 57:2,17
services 88:18
serving 6:7 17:23
session 3:3 4:3 34:6 35:6,18,19 36:4,7,8 $36: 12,15,20,2137: 4$ 37:15
set 16:18 23:12 66:13
seven 95:16,17
sex 83:22 84:8,11,12,19 84:23 85:16,18
sexual 84:23 85:22
Shakirra 40:18,23
shameful 57:22
share 21:14 33:10 64:15 78:21
shared 45:8 95:18
Shelby 46:4
shelter 83:14 85:24,25
sheltered 85:20
shelters 10:10 12:17 83:20 84:1 85:16,17 86:10 87:14,14
Sheriff 78:24 79:7,22
Sheriff's 59:9
Sherwood 38:16
Shin 40:19
shine 21:4
short 64:17
shortage 54:8
shortly 19:17 95:19
show 19:14 21:2 57:6
showing 7:2
shows 48:11 73:14
shrinking 70:16
sides 67:18 70:13
signature 49:17 51:25
signatures 52:4 57:7
signed 65:15
significant 17:12 19:11 23:25 52:25 74:8 84:3 85:16 88:19
similar 8:11 19:14
simply 68:4
Simuel 2:18 7:25
Simultaneous 37:9
60:11 62:17 65:23 66:20 67:2,5
Singla 2:19 8:10
single-sex 83:20 situation 57:16 61:1

74:19
situations 87:21
six 38:6 57:21
six- 23:11
sloppy 12:7
small 26:14 59:13 90:6 91:5
Smith 38:16
social 26:16 49:21
79:17 85:9
society 87:19
solve 79:17
somebody 82:8
sorry 7:8 13:9 15:17 35:12 45:9 56:18 63:18 72:15 76:2 92:1
sort 35:22,24 69:8 87:18
sought 23:6
sounded 66:16
sounds 58:18 81:13,15
South 6:17,18
Southern 80:13
space 19:9
spaced 31:5
speak 36:14 56:3
speaker 18:7
speakers 18:1,3,14
speaking 37:9 60:11 62:17 65:23 66:20 67:2,5
special 7:17,19,25 8:6 8:10 18:23 45:8 48:5 64:20 85:1 90:18 95:6
specific 18:2,13 28:1 30:18 55:21 96:8
specifically $23: 10$ 49:2 60:22 65:12
specified 34:15
speed 53:24
speedy 90:1
spirit 58:5 68:6 94:3
spoke 79:18,19
sponsor 45:1 64:12
stable 72:10
staff 1:21 2:6 5:18 6:4 20:13 23:1,4 24:8,10 38:13,23 40:17 41:3 42:11,21 43:14 44:1 56:10,13,22 58:8 60:4 61:4 64:16 85:22
95:11 96:1,11
stage 82:4
stages $91: 8$
stand 59:12
stands 70:14,15
start 20:23 48:25
started 33:4
state 6:17 9:24 16:23
18:11 19:6 21:1,16 22:22 73:5
state's 16:14,23
stated 14:21 17:3
statement 3:21 26:6,23 30:18 32:8 68:13 77:13,15,17,19,19 78:3,5,12 81:14 83:9
statements 55:3,6 62:6 62:9,10,12
states 6:15 31:21 45:19 45:21 48:6,23,24 49:2 49:8,9,11,16 50:16,20 50:22 52:2,2,12,15 55:3,18,23 57:1,11,17 70:10 74:12,13,15,19 75:20 81:5 86:3 92:8 92:20
status 49:7
statute 27:12 32:17
statutory 25:11 28:10 28:11 84:10
stay $38: 8$
step 26:10 27:19 30:23 32:17 84:3 89:10 92:21
STEPHEN 1:15
steps 21:11 78:25 80:25 91:14
Steven 42:14
stick 12:10
stood 92:25
stop 73:23 80:1
strategists 80:9
streets 78:19
strengthen 91:19
strict 52:16
strong 24:7 84:2
struck 70:6
struggle 80:23
struggles 80:22
student 18:6,8,15 19:3 19:11
students 17:15,16,20 17:23,24 18:4,19,19 24:10
students' 20:2
studied 80:14
study 20:1,7 23:2 73:14 73:14
stuff 67:23
Su 24:6
subgroup 28:5
subgroups 28:5
subject 28:12 60:5
subjects 67:18
submitted 50:22
substantial 25:13 74:20 89:6
success 19:14
suffered 71:2
sufficient 57:13
suggest 11:18 47:23
suggested 63:13 78:11
suggestion 69:4
suggests 28:3 46:7
summarize 83:16 88:21
Supervisors 87:9
supervisory 42:9
supplement 32:8
support 19:19 24:9,11
46:23,25 58:7,12 65:2
66:9 82:5 87:22
supported 55:7
suppress 58:4
suppressed 25:22
Supreme 16:21 17:2,3
46:3 84:15
surrebuttal 62:14
survival 86:10
suspect 93:15
swearing-in 30:25
swore 6:4
sworn 30:10
system 16:17,24 19:5 89:19
$\begin{array}{r}\text { T } \\ \hline \text { Tabitha } 38 \cdot 15\end{array}$
Tabitha 38:15
table 11:6
tactic 75:15
taken 21:12 31:23
takes 4:13 36:11
talk 92:14
talking 72:9,12
talks 70:23
target 72:6
taxes 18:17 19:8 20:5
Teachers 17:20
technology 27:5 29:11 32:4 90:9
Teleconference 1:9
telephonic 4:5 11:10
36:18,19
television 79:1
tell 92:9
telling 67:21
tempting 87:17
ten 74:11
term 84:9
terms 35:23 67:13 85:9
terrible 57:22
Terrific 37:10
test 92:7
testified 18:1 25:25

46:11
testify 67:17
testimony 17:17 28:18 62:5 63:14 64:25 67:9 68:2
Texas 18:11 49:10
thank 4:10 5:13,17,20
7:13,14 8:22 10:4,6
10:21,24 13:13,20
14:7,9 15:5,18,21
16:9,10 20:13 21:21
22:2,5,6,20 24:12
29:17,21,23 30:6
32:21,21,23,24 33:14
33:16,16,18,21 34:10
35:8,9 39:4 41:9 43:2
44:1,21,24 45:3,10,17
56:7,9,22 58:17 59:23
60:8,9 61:7 62:18
64:7,10 65:21 66:16
66:21 69:2 76:15 81:9
81:22 82:14,21 83:8
85:5 87:2,4,6,23
90:22 92:1 93:6,19 95:9,10,25 96:3,10,11 96:15
thanks 20:19 29:22 56:10
things 12:9 47:19,22 57:8 60:18 64:24 67:13 71:5 75:21 87:16 93:14
thinks 71:14
third 28:25 51:2 71:1,1
Thomas 2:18 7:25 38:15
Thomson 38:16
thorough 16:17 19:5
thought 13:25 14:5 20:24 57:3,4
thoughtful 19:23
thousands 52:14 76:8 89:17 91:7
threat 71:14
three 5:23 48:11 49:4,9 72:13 88:14 95:3
thrive 17:19
throughs 27:5
Thursday 85:2 90:18 timeframe 23:12 25:11
timeline 62:10
timely 52:19 55:20 58:9
times 23:11 24:17,22
25:10 26:1 45:25
48:11 51:21 54:18
timing 91:21
TINALOUISE 2:10
Tindell 78:20
title 46:7
titled 16:1 22:9 44:11
today 8:14 33:5,15 67:8
67:20,25 68:14 81:5 92:3
today's 96:13
told 92:25
tomorrow 72:5
topic 23:4 24:5 33:12 33:12 45:24,24 56:25 62:8
topical 62:3
tracking 53:12
Tracy 38:14
tradition 12:12,13
traditional 18:20
traditions 74:14
transcript 35:7
transgender 83:25 84:4 84:17 85:8,12,15,19 85:21 86:1,9 87:13
translating 52:10
transmission 48:3
transparency 29:16 68:5
treat 14:10
tremendous 75:3
tribal 51:14 59:11,17
tribute 81:6
tried 43:15
true 9:9 70:24
truly 8:9 87:20
Trump 6:2,10 7:16 84:21
trust 92:19
try 12:10,14 30:12 65:16 75:15 78:11 82:20 94:5
trying 31:7 64:17 66:10 66:17 69:9,24 74:25
turn 4:7 8:13 13:24 44:25 55:9 56:5 64:11 69:19 81:1 87:18,24 95:11 96:1
Twelve 49:16
twin 65:5
two 13:22,23 44:14 46:20,21 47:10 51:21 55:2 69:8 70:13,21,24 70:25 72:13
typically 54:4,6

U.S 1:1 4:11 17:3 18:9 19:24 21:7,10 22:23 76:9 88:18
unable 25:20 26:12,21 50:24
unanimously 15:23
62:11 83:12
uncertain 49:8
unchecked 75:5
uncompensated 38:21 41:1 42:19
unconstitutional 16:24
underfunded 52:20
underperforming 20:3
understand 23:5,6
understanding 65:9 87:19
undetectable 73:4
unfortunately 17:9 31:11
uniform 31:12,25 32:11
union 74:13
unit 42:10
United 6:15 45:19,21 57:1,17 70:10 75:20 81:5 86:3 92:8,20
University 6:18 7:20,21 8:2 24:9
unnecessary 52:23 86:24
unprecedented 86:4 90:10
unrelenting 79:9 80:1
unsheltered 85:20 86:17
unsure 57:17
untrained 53:17
unusual 7:2
unwarranted 35:3
upcoming 26:3 27:20 32:20 91:17
update 46:6 58:8
upended 19:17
urban 18:10 71:21,21
urge 19:22,25 20:6 26:24
urged 78:14
urgent 20:12
USCIS 10:11 12:18 33:5 33:12 88:24 89:8,24 90:3,12 91:2,11
use 29:10 50:13 54:5 56:4 75:15
utilizing 31:4
utterly 71:18

| V |
| :--- |
| v 16:23 46:4 |
| Valderrama-Echevar... |
| 40:21 |
| valiantly $78: 7$ |
| valid $50: 11$ |
| validating 87:20 |

vantage 31:19
variation 52:1
varied 31:18
varies 31:10
variety 20:9
various 11:21
verified 56:2
Vermont 3:12 33:24
34:4,7 38:12,18
version 21:8
viable 86:1
vibrant 87:10
videoconferencing 90:8
Vidulovic 2:20 45:9
viewpoint 71:17
views 69:10,22 86:15
Viez 24:8
violates 84:6
violation 24:3
violations 28:9
violence 78:16 79:17 79:25 85:22
violent 79:10
virtually 6:5
virus 48:3 50:5
vision 46:24
Vivian 3:22 77:13,15,21 78:6,20,21,23,25 79:2 79:8,9,13,18 80:3,12 80:20,23 81:1,4 82:3
voice 66:24 67:4
volumes 48:1
voluminous 47:14
volunteering 8:23
voted 13:12 23:1 46:13 68:9
voter 47:7,8 50:6 53:9 57:14 71:3,14,20,24 72:4 73:2,4,9,16 78:22 89:14
voters 3:18 25:19 44:8 44:13 45:7 46:23 47:25 48:7,20 49:3,16 49:23 50:1,8 51:1,15 51:18,20,21,22,23 52:3,24 53:2 54:12,18 54:22 57:9,12 71:10 76:12
votes 14:3 36:11 44:14 58:5 71:9,9 80:19 87:5
voting 3:8,16 6:14 11:11 14:17,19 22:10 22:18 23:15,17,20 25:12,14,16,22 26:4 44:6,11 45:6,20,21 46:2,3,20 47:6 48:6,8

| 48:18,19,21,25,25 | 80:10 82:1 | 10 24:17,22 48:22 59:13 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49:10,12,14,15 52:9 | work 6:22 8:7 24:5 44:2 | 100 80:3 | 5-9 8:19 10:2 |
| 53:9,14,17 54:11,25 | 46:24 50:9 60:3 61:4 | 100,000 89:9 | 500 27:7 |
| 55:11,12 57:25 58:1 | 66:14 82:4 92:19 | 11 62:13 | 57 45:23 |
| 60:7 61:5 66:6 72:23 | 93:15,23 94:5 95:8,10 | 12 25:8 61:25 62:1 | 59 45:23 |
| 73:13 74:16 75:9,10 | worked 7:23 20:15 | 12:00 1:9 70:6 | 59 |
| 76:4 82:5 91:17 95:16 | 64:16 | 12:02 4:2,12 | 6 |
| 95:20 | workers 50:8 53:18 | 126,000 26:12 30:21 | 6 6:3 25:11 28:14 35:1 |
| VRA 55:2,7 | 54:6,8 | 13th 6:6 | 66.325 .1128 .1435 .1 |
| vulnerable 85:9 86:6,24 | working 8:12 25:4 87:8 | 16 3:6 52:12 | 7 |
| W | 92:10 93:5 | 17 24:25 49:2 | 7 24:24 |
|  | worid 57:21 58:10 | 175,000 70:3 | 7,000 25:3 |
| wait 24:17,22 30:9,13 | 65:17 | 189,000 26:20 89:22 | 70 48:24 74:18 |
| 54:18 57:4 93:2 | worth 23:19 | 19 52:2,18 57:11 | 700,885 25:1 89:7 |
| waited 92:23 | written 35:6,7 47:12 | 19.5 24:22 | 702.53 34:20 |
| waive 27:10 32:15 | 62:8,10 93:18 | 1965 78:22 | 738,000 24:16 |
| waived 49:4 | wrong 12:12 | 1982 53:12 | 77 3:22 |
| waiving 27:17 90:4 | Wyoming 19:14 24:20 | 1991 16:22 |  |
| walk 79:14 |  | 19th 45:9 71:17 | 8 |
| wanted 45:14 47:17 | X |  | 83:2 |
| 56:21,24 59:21 60:14 | Xavier 56:12 | 2 | 833,000 25:6 |
| 60:18 65:25 86:15 |  | 2 26:9 34:23 |  |
| War 46:13 | Y | 20 8:3 45:24 48:15 | 9 |
| wasn't 15:4 | Yaki 1:19 5:11,12 10:19 | 2003 16:22 | 9,325 24:21 |
| way $11: 18$ 32:4,11,18 | 13:16,18,19 15:19,20 | 2005 6:14 | 96 3:24 |
| 51:10 57:11 66:9 | 30:2,2,5,6,16,24 | 2009 19:7 21:1 |  |
| 69:19 71:1,1 74:14 | 32:21 35:12,13,16,17 | 2010 6:14 |  |
| 86:23 93:17 94:5 | 36:1,6,9 38:3,4 39:2,3 | 2011 19:7 21:1 |  |
| ways 11:21 48:7 55:12 | 40:1,7,8 41:7,8,25 | 2013 80:17 |  |
| 60:23 69:8,14,25 | 42:1 43:20,21 44:19 | 2016 83:25 |  |
| 70:21,24,25 72:13 | 44:20 45:12 56:18,20 | 2017 6:12 |  |
| Wednesday 45:9 | 56:21 57:7 58:18 | 2018 23:1 46:1 50:17 |  |
| welcome 4:5 6:20 7:12 | 61:22,23 62:16 63:8,9 | 2019 22:22 23:4 24:16 |  |
| 8:6 95:5 | 64:5,6 66:23,23 67:3 | 25:5,6 26:3 70:6 |  |
| wellbeing 84:4 | 67:6 72:18,20,21 77:7 | 2020 1:5 4:13 6:3,6 |  |
| went 68:3 96:16 | 77:8 81:15,17 83:7,8 | 19:16 26:3,21 27:8 |  |
| whatsoever 76:12 | 87:6 88:11,12 90:21 | 47:23 48:20 50:14 |  |
| White 17:15,16 48:12 | 91:25 93:12 94:2,25 | 52:16 53:12,14 62:13 |  |
| 51:20,21 54:14 | 95:1,12,14,15,24 | 62:14 89:15 |  |
| wholeheartedly 58:7 | year 24:23 25:5,12 70:7 | 203 52:9 |  |
| wholly 73:13 | year's 46:8 | 20th 71:17 85:2 90:19 |  |
| wide 52:1 | years 8:3 24:18 29:20 | 21 1:54:13 |  |
| widespread 73:9,15 | 45:25 53:12 66:6 | 22 3:9 23:4 |  |
| willing 78:18 | 69:14 80:3 82:13 87:8 | 25 62:14 |  |
| willingness 92:19 | 92:24 |  |  |
| win 47:4 72:13 | yesterday 45:9 72:5 | 3 |  |
| wind 75:11 | yield 72:17 74:1 | 3 24:18 |  |
| window 47:17 | young 51:23 78:20 | 300 69:14 |  |
| winning 46:21 |  | 31 70:6 |  |
| Winthrop 8:1 | Z | 33 3:12 |  |
| wish 8:11 | ZOOM 31:5 | 36 25:8 |  |
| withheld 34:18 |  |  |  |
| withholding 24:1 | 0 | 4 |  |
| witness 49:17,22 55:4 | 0.0006 75:8 | $403: 12$ |  |
| 67:17 | $0000653: 10$ | 42 3:13 |  |
| witnessed 6:3 |  | 44 3:18 |  |
| witnesses 46:11 | 1 | 45 34:20 |  |
| words 78:9,23 79:16 | 1:56 96:14,17 |  |  |

Neal R. Gross and Co., Inc.

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In the matter of: Business Meeting

Before: USCCR

Date: 08-21-20

Place: teleconference
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> Neae N Gurs ------------------Court Reporter

