

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
EASTERN DIVISION  
No. 4:23-CV-193-D**

RODNEY D. PIERCE and  
MOSES MATTHEWS,

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD  
OF ELECTIONS, *et al.*,

Defendants.

FILED IN OPEN COURT

ON 1/30/2025

Peter A. Moore, Jr., Clerk  
US District Court  
Eastern District of NC

**PRETRIAL ORDER**

Appearances:

For Plaintiffs:

**Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer LLP**

R. Stanton Jones

Elisabeth S. Theodore

John Freedman

Samuel I. Ferenc

Orion de Nevers

**Poyner Spruill LLP**

Caroline P. Mackie

Edwin M. Speas, Jr.

For Legislative Defendants:

**Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough LLP**

Phillip J. Strach

Alyssa M. Riggins

Cassie A. Holt

Jordan A. Koonts

**Baker & Hostetler LLP**

Katherine McKnight

Patrick Lewis

Erika Prouty

For State Board Defendants:

**North Carolina Department of Justice**

Terence Steed  
Mary Carla Babb

**I. STIPULATIONS.**

- A. All parties are properly before the court.
- B. The court has jurisdiction of the parties.
- C. All parties have been correctly designated.
- D. There is no question as to misjoinder or nonjoinder of parties.

E. Evidentiary:

1. All parties stipulate and agree that any party may cite, discuss, and otherwise rely on as admitted evidence, publicly available maps, StatPack Reports, and statistical reports related to compactness, split precincts or VTDs, municipalities, or counties available on the General Assembly's redistricting website on the page titled "Legislative and Congressional Redistricting" found at <https://www.ncleg.gov/redistricting/>, so long as those materials were on the website as of the date of this filing.
2. All parties stipulate and agree that any party may cite, discuss, and otherwise rely on as admitted evidence, all proposed maps and map amendments (and accompanying StatPacks) that were offered in Committee or on the House or Senate floor during the 2021, 2022, or 2023 state Senate redistricting process that are available on the General Assembly's website. Those websites are: <https://www.ncleg.gov/BillLookUp/2023/S758>, <https://www.ncleg.gov/BillLookUp/2023/H898>, <https://www.ncleg.gov/Committees/CommitteeInfo/HouseStanding/182/Documents/16061>, and <https://www.ncleg.gov/Committees#SenateStanding>.

For the avoidance of doubt, this stipulation does not cover any documents other than proposed maps, map amendments, and accompanying StatPacks.

3. Election results from the North Carolina Board of Elections Website (<https://er.ncsbe.gov/>) are treated as admitted, and all parties may rely on and introduce those election results at trial and may rely on those election results in their post-trial proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, whether or not a particular election result is included on the exhibit list.

F. Facts:

1. Plaintiff Rodney Pierce is a registered voter and a citizen of Halifax County, North Carolina. He is Black.
2. Plaintiff Rodney Pierce resides in Senate District 2 under the 2023 Senate Plan.
3. Plaintiff Moses Matthews is a registered voter and a citizen of Martin County, North Carolina. He is Black.
4. Plaintiff Moses Matthews resides in Senate District 2 under the 2023 Senate Plan.
5. Legislative Defendants Timothy K. Moore<sup>1</sup> and Philip E. Berger are sued in their official capacities only, as Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives and President *Pro Tempore* of the North Carolina Senate respectively.

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<sup>1</sup> Speaker Moore will not return to the General Assembly for the 2025-2026 legislative session, as he was recently elected to Congress. Legislative Defendants will notify the Court and all parties of the new Speaker upon his or her election.

6. The North Carolina State Board of Elections (“State Board”) and its members are sued in their official capacities only.
7. Following each decennial census, the General Assembly must redraw the districts for the North Carolina House of Representatives, the North Carolina Senate, and North Carolina’s Congressional districts.
8. In North Carolina, legislative redistricting maps are enacted exclusively by the General Assembly. The Governor of North Carolina has no power to veto redistricting bills.
9. On February 12, 2021, the U.S. Census Bureau announced that its release of Public Law 94-171 redistricting data would be delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic, and would not be released until the fall of 2021, and specifically that it would deliver the P.L. 94-171 redistricting data to all states by September 30, 2021.<sup>2</sup>
10. On August 12, 2021, the U.S. Census Bureau released the 2020 Census Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Summary File for all states, including North Carolina, in “legacy” format.<sup>3</sup>
11. On Thursday, August 5, 2021, at 2:00 p.m., the Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections convened a Joint Meeting of the Senate Redistricting and Elections Committee and the House Redistricting Committee to begin discussion of the redistricting process.

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<sup>2</sup> Press Release, U.S. Census Bureau, Census Bureau Statement on Redistricting Data Timeline (Feb. 12, 2021), <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/statement-redistricting-data-timeline.html>.

<sup>3</sup> See U.S. Census Bureau, *U.S. Census Bureau Delivers Data for States to Begin Redistricting Efforts* (Aug. 12, 2021), <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/population-changes-nations-diversity.html>.

12. On Monday, August 9, 2021, the redistricting chairs of the joint committees released the “2021 Joint Redistricting Committee Proposed Criteria.” After receiving public comment on the Proposed Criteria, on August 12, 2021, the House Committee on Redistricting and the Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections (together the “Joint Redistricting Committees”) adopted criteria (the “2021 Criteria”) to guide the enactment of new redistricting plans for North Carolina House and Senate Districts as well as Congressional Districts. *See* <https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/38467>.
13. On Wednesday, September 1, 2021, the Joint Redistricting Committees announced a Joint Public Hearing Schedule, that consisted of 13 public hearings to be held from September 8, 2021 through September 30, 2021.
14. On Tuesday, October 5, 2021, the Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections and the House Committee on Redistricting each convened separately. In both meetings, the Redistricting Chairs announced utilization of county groupings described in the academic paper *N.C. General Assembly County Clusterings from the 2020 Census* (the “Duke Academic Paper”), published on the Duke University website “Quantifying Gerrymandering.”<sup>4</sup>
15. A placeholder version of the state House Map was filed on Thursday, October 28, 2021, as House Bill 976 (“H.B. 976”) where it passed its first

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<sup>4</sup> Christopher Cooper et al., *NC General Assembly County Clusterings from the 2020 Census*, QUANTIFYING GERRYMANDERING (Aug. 17, 2021), <https://sites.duke.edu/quantifyinggerrymandering/files/2021/08/countyClusters2020.pdf>.

reading. A committee substitute (“HBK-14”) received a favorable review and, after one amendment, passed its second and third readings in the House and its first reading in the Senate on November 2, 2021. It received a favorable report from the Senate Redistricting Committee on November 3, 2021, without alteration and passed its second and third readings on November 4, 2021. H.B. 976 was ratified into law on November 4, 2021, as S.L. 2021-175.

16. A proposed version of the state Senate map (“SST-13”) was filed on Friday, October 29, 2021, as Senate Bill 739 (“S.B. 739”). It passed its first reading on November 1, 2021, and was referred to the Senate Redistricting Committee that day. On November 2, 2021, the Senate Redistricting Committee adopted a substitute along party lines (“SBK-7”). On November 2, 2021, Senator Ben Clark offered two amendments to the bill, Senator Natasha Marcus offered two amendments to the bill, and Senator Dan Blue offered four amendments to the bill. The Committee adopted one of Senator Clark’s amendments and rejected the other, adopted one of Senator Marcus’s amendments and displaced the other, and rejected all of Senator Blue’s amendments. S.B. 739 passed its second and third readings in the Senate on November 3, 2021, along party lines, and passed all three readings and the House Redistricting Committee without any further alteration on November 3–4, 2021. S.B. 739 was ratified into law on November 4, 2021, as S.L. 2021-173.

17. Challenges to the 2021 North Carolina House, Senate, and Congressional Redistricting Plans (the “2021 Plans”) were soon filed in state court by three groups of plaintiffs. Each plaintiff group challenged the 2021 Plans as unconstitutional partisan gerrymanders under the North Carolina Constitution. The challenges to the 2021 Plans were consolidated and assigned to a three-judge panel in Wake County Superior Court. On January 11, 2022, the three-judge panel entered a judgment concluding that the consolidated plaintiffs’ partisan gerrymandering claims presented nonjusticiable political questions. All consolidated plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal to the North Carolina Supreme Court.
18. On February 4, 2022, the North Carolina Supreme Court issued a Remedial Order that adopted the three-judge panel’s findings of fact, but reversed the three-judge panel’s conclusion that the claims were nonjusticiable, instead finding that the 2021 Plans violated the North Carolina Constitution. The Remedial Order also required that the General Assembly draw new plans by February 18, 2022. The Remedial Order also required that the three-judge panel either approve or adopt compliant congressional and state legislative districting plans by 12:00 pm on February 23, 2022. On February 14, 2022, the North Carolina Supreme Court issued a full opinion explaining its order. *Harper v. Hall*, 380 N.C. 317, 868 S.E.2d 499 (2022) (“*Harper I*”).
19. The General Assembly enacted remedial legislative and congressional plans (the “Remedial Plans”) on February 17, 2022. The Remedial Senate Plan

used different county groupings for the Senate Districts in Northeastern North Carolina than had been used in the 2021 Senate plan.<sup>5</sup> The Remedial Plans were submitted to the three-judge panel on February 18, 2022.

20. In the interim, the three-judge panel hired three Special Masters, all former jurists, who in turn hired four advisors of their own. The three-judge panel submitted the Remedial Plans to the Special Masters.. The Special Masters recommended that the trial court uphold the General Assembly’s remedial House and Senate plans, but that the court reject the remedial Congressional plan. The Special Masters submitted an alternative remedial congressional plan (the “Interim Congressional Plan”) drafted in consultation with one of the advisors, Dr. Bernard Grofman, to the three-judge panel. The three-judge panel adopted the findings of the Special Masters in full. All parties appealed the three-judge panel’s remedial order to the North Carolina Supreme Court, and some sought a stay of the order. The stay petitions were denied. Accordingly, the Remedial House and Senate Plans and the Interim Congressional Plan were used in the 2022 Elections.
21. Appeals from the three-judge panel’s remedial order to the North Carolina Supreme Court proceeded on an expedited schedule, with oral arguments held in October of 2022. Ultimately, the North Carolina Supreme Court issued a ruling on December 16, 2022, *Harper v. Hall*, 383 N.C. 89, 881 S.E.2d 89 (2022) (“*Harper II*”) that affirmed the three-judge panel’s rejection of the Remedial Congressional Plan and their approval of the

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<sup>5</sup> The districts were also re-numbered such that Senate Districts 3 and 1 covered Northeastern North Carolina as opposed to Senate Districts 1 and 2.

Remedial House Plan, but reversed the three-judge panel's approval of the Remedial Senate Plan.

22. On January 20, 2023, Legislative Defendants filed a petition for rehearing requesting that the North Carolina Supreme Court rehear *Harper II*, which the North Carolina Supreme Court granted on February 2, 2023.
23. After oral arguments, the North Carolina Supreme Court issued another opinion on April 28, 2023, 384 N.C. 292, 886 S.E.2d 393 (2023) ("*Harper III*"), that withdrew *Harper II*, overruled *Harper I*, and held that partisan gerrymandering claims are nonjusticiable political questions under the North Carolina Constitution. The Court also allowed the General Assembly to re-draw all state legislative redistricting plans ahead of the 2024 election.
24. The General Assembly held three public comment sessions from September 25–27, 2023, one each in Elizabeth City, Hickory, and Raleigh. The General Assembly also opened a public comment portal on the General Assembly's website that allowed individuals to submit comments and proposed maps for consideration.
25. An initial draft version of S.B. 758 was filed on October 18, 2023.
26. On October 19, 2023, the Senate referred the S.B. 758 initial draft to the Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections. The Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections then convened and enacted criteria for the new Senate redistricting plan (the "2023 Senate Criteria"). Also on October 19, 2023, the Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections considered the initial draft of S.B. 758, which reverted to the two county groupings in

Northeastern North Carolina that were originally passed in S.B. 739 in 2021 for Senate Districts 1 and 2. All other county groupings remained the same as the 2022 Remedial Senate Plan. The Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections continued debating S.B. 758 on October 23, 2023. Democratic Senators Woodard and Garrett each offered an amendment, relating to Durham and Guilford counties respectively, which both passed unanimously. Those amendments did not involve any counties or districts in Northeastern North Carolina. S.B. 758's Committee Substitute was adopted and sent to the Senate for debate.

27. On October 24, 2023, Democratic Senator Dan Blue offered two amendments to S.B. 758, both of which proposed changes to the districts in Northeastern North Carolina. Both of these amendments were tabled on party line votes and were not adopted. Democratic Senator Mohammed offered one amendment, which involved Mecklenburg County. This amendment was also tabled on party lines and was not adopted.
28. On October 22, 2023, the Southern Coalition for Social Justice submitted a letter to members of the General Assembly appending a memo containing an analysis of the proposed Senate map conducted by Dr. Kassra A.R. Oskooii. Senator Blue moved to place this letter and appended memo into the Senate Redistricting and Elections Committee record.
29. On October 25, 2023, the General Assembly passed and ratified S.L. 2023-146 (S.B. 758) into North Carolina law (the "2023 Senate Plan").

30. On November 20, 2023, Plaintiffs filed the instant action challenging Senate District 1 (“SD1”) and Senate District 2 (“SD2”).
31. SD1 is made up of the following whole counties: Northampton, Hertford, Bertie, Gates, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Tyrell, and Dare. It has a Black Voting Age Population (“BVAP”) of 29.49% based on the 2020 Decennial Census Data.
32. SD2 is made up of the following whole counties: Warren, Halifax, Martin, Chowan, Washington, Hyde, Pamlico, and Carteret. It has a BVAP of 30.01% based on the 2020 Decennial Census Data.
33. The following are the total Black population and BVAPs for Bertie, Edgecombe, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Vance, Warren, and Washington Counties based on 2020 U.S. Census Data. Bertie County has a total Black population of 61.54% and a BVAP of 60.43%. Edgecombe County has a total Black population of 57.82% and a BVAP of 56.40%. Halifax County has a total Black population of 52.98% and a BVAP of 51.66%. Hertford County has a total Black population of 59.31% and a BVAP of 57.32%. Northampton County has a total Black population of 57.21% and a BVAP of 55.23%. Vance County has a total Black population of 51.71% and a BVAP of 49.98%. Warren County has a total Black population of 51.10% and a BVAP of 49.29%. Washington County has a total Black population of 50.36% and a BVAP of 47.92%.

State Senate Election Results – 2024 General Election

34. In the 2024 general election for State Senate District 1, Republican Bobby Hanig (white) defeated Democrat Susan Harman-Scott (white) by a margin of 57.21% to 42.79%. This district has a BVAP of 29.49% and a total white population of 62.91%.
35. In the 2024 general election for State Senate District 2, Republican Norman W. Sanderson (white) defeated Democrat Tare (T) Davis (Black) by a margin of 56.05% to 41.81%. Libertarian Maria Cormos (white) received 2.14% of the vote. This district has a BVAP of 30.01% and a total white population of 61.42%.
36. In the 2024 general election for State Senate District 3, Republican Bob Brinson (White) defeated Democrat Charles Dudley (Black) by a margin of 59.99% to 40.01%. This district has a BVAP of 26.66% and a total white population of 61.66%.
37. In the 2024 general election for State Senate District 4, Republican Buck Newton (white) defeated Democrat Raymond Smith, Jr. (Black) by a margin of 55.12% to 44.88%. This district has a BVAP of 35.02% and a total white population of 50.69%.
38. In the 2024 general election for State Senate District 5, Democrat Kandie D. Smith (Black) defeated Republican Alexander J. Paschall (white) by a margin of 55.08% to 44.92%. This district has a BVAP of 40.35% and a total white population of 48.56%.
39. In the 2024 general election for State Senate District 9, Republican Brent Jackson (White) defeated Democrat Jamie Bowles (White) by a margin of

65.03% to 34.97%. This district has a BVAP of 23.92% and a total white population of 59.94%.

40. In the 2024 general election for State Senate District 11, Republican Lisa Stone Barnes (white), defeated Democrat James Mercer (Black) by a margin of 51.29% to 48.71%. This district has a BVAP of 36.65% and a total white population of 52.17%.

#### State House Election Results – 2024 General Election

41. In the 2024 general election for State House District 1, Republican Edward C. Goodwin (white), defeated Democrat Susan A. Sawin (white) by a margin of 65.06% to 34.94%. This district has a BVAP of 18.46% and a total white population of 73.70%.

42. In the 2024 general election for State House District 4, Republican Jimmy Dixon (White) defeated Democrat Vernon Moore (Black) by a margin of 63.03% to 36.97%. This district has a BVAP of 27.49% and a total white population of 50.57%.

43. In the 2024 general election for State House District 5, Republican Bill Ward (white), defeated Democrat Howard Hunter III (Black) by a margin of 54.16% to 45.84%. This district has a BVAP of 38.59% and a total white population of 53.90%.

44. In the 2024 general election for State House District 7, Republican Matthew Winslow (white), defeated Democrat Jesse Goslen (white) by a margin of 55.32% to 42.17%. Libertarian Gavin Bell received 2.51% of the vote. This district has a BVAP of 26.80% and a total white population of 61.32%.

45. In the 2024 general election for State House District 8, Democrat Gloristine Brown (Black) defeated Republican Angelene Mitchell (Black) by a margin of 64.03% to 35.97%. This district has a BVAP of 45.34% and a total white population of 41.78%.
46. In the 2024 general election for State House District 9, Republican Timothy Reeder (White) defeated Democrat Claire Kempner (White) by a margin of 55.95% to 44.05%. This district has a BVAP of 26.25% and a total white population of 62.16%.
47. In the 2024 general election for State House District 10, Republican John Bell (White) defeated Democrat Beatrice Jones (Black) by a margin of 60.79% to 39.21%. This district has a BVAP of 32.40% and a total white population of 56.07%.
48. In the 2024 general election for State House District 12, Republican Chris Humphrey (White) defeated Democrat Lillie Williams (Black) and Green Party candidate Adrien Meadows (Black) by a margin of 57.28% to 41.37% and 1.35%, respectively. This district has a BVAP of 38.48% and a total white population of 50.71%.
49. In the 2024 general election for State House District 13, Republican Celeste Cairns (White) defeated Democrat Katie Tomberlin (White) by a margin of 69.89% to 30.11%. This district has a BVAP of 8.91% and a total white population of 80.71%.
50. In the 2024 general election for State House District 16 Republican Carson Smith (White) defeated Democrat Frances Lakey (White) by a margin of

70.84% to 29.16%. This district has a BVAP of 11.72% and a total white population of 77.29%.

51. In the 2024 general election for State House District 22, Republican William Brisson (White) defeated Democrat Joshua Harrell (White) by a margin of 61.01% to 38.99%. This district has a BVAP of 28.47% and a total white population of 53.42%.

52. In the 2024 general election for State House District 23, Democrat Shelly Willingham (Black), defeated Republican Brent Roberson (white) by a margin of 56.46% to 43.54%. This district has a BVAP of 53.41% and a total white population of 40.05%.

53. In the 2024 general election for State House District 24, Democrat Dante Pittman (Black) defeated Republican Ken Fontenot (Black) by a margin of 51.10% to 48.90%. This district has a BVAP of 38.50% and a total white population of 48.33%.

54. In the 2024 general election for State House District 25, Republican Allen Chesser (White) defeated Democrat Lorenza M. Wilkins (Black) and Libertarian Nick Taylor (White) by a margin of 48.80% to 47.86% and 3.33%, respectively. This district has a BVAP of 39.97% and a total white population of 49.15%.

55. In the 2024 general election for State House District 27, Democrat Rodney D. Pierce (Black) ran unopposed and received 100% of the vote. This district has a BVAP of 51.88% and a total white population of 39.50%.

56. In the 2024 general election for State House District 32, Democrat Bryan Cohn (white), defeated Republican Frank Sossamon (white) by a margin of 48.95% to 48.42%. Libertarian Ryan Brown (white) received 2.63% of the vote. This district has a BVAP of 39.64% and a total white population of 49.10%.<sup>6</sup>

57. In the 2024 general election for State House District 79, Republican Keith Kidwell (White) defeated Democrat Mary Beedle (White) by a margin of 63.24% to 36.76%. This district has a BVAP of 17.08% and a total white population of 73.13%.

#### State House Election Results – 2024 Primary Election

58. In the 2024 Democratic primary election for State House District 9, Claire Kempner (white), defeated Lenton Brown (Black) by a margin of 70.95% to 29.05%. This district has a BVAP of 26.25% and a total white population of 62.16%.

59. In the 2024 Democratic primary election for State House District 13, Katie Tomberlin (white), defeated Melvin Cooper (Black) by a margin of 62.24% to 37.76%. This district has had a BVAP of 8.91% and a total white population of 80.71%.

60. In the 2024 Democratic primary election for State House District 23, Shelly Willingham (Black), defeated Abbie Lane (white) by a margin of 78.85% to 21.15%. This district has a BVAP of 53.41% and a total white population of 40.05%.

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<sup>6</sup> As of this filing, the certificate of election has not been issued as election protests regarding this contest remain pending before the State Board. The figures reported here are the certified results following canvass. In the event the pending election protests are found to require reopening of canvass, which leads to a certified result that differs from what is reported herein, the parties will provide updated certified election results to the court.

61. In the 2024 Democratic primary election for State House District 27, Rodney D. Pierce (Black), defeated Michael H. Wray (white) by a margin of 50.14% to 49.86%. This district has a BVAP of 51.88% and a total white population of 39.50%.

62. In the 2024 Republican primary election for State House District 25, Allen Chesser (white), defeated Yvonne McLeod (Black) by a margin of 66.61% to 33.39%. This district has a BVAP of 39.97% and a total white population of 49.15%.

State Senate Election Results – 2022 General Election

63. In the 2022 general election for State Senate District 1, Republican Norman W. Sanderson (white) ran unopposed and received 100% of the vote. This district had a BVAP of 17.47%.

64. In the 2022 general election for State Senate District 2, Republican Jim Perry (White) ran unopposed and received 100% of the vote. This district has a BVAP of 26.66%.

65. In the 2022 general election for State Senate District 3, Republican Bobby Hanig (white), defeated Democrat Valerie Jordan (Black) by a margin of 52.53% to 47.47%. This district had a BVAP of 42.33%.

66. In the 2022 general election for State Senate District 4, Republican Buck Newton (white), defeated Democrat Milton F. (Toby) Fitch (Black) by a margin of 57.51% to 42.49%. This district had a BVAP of 35.02%.

67. In the 2022 general election for State Senate District 5, Democrat Kandie D. Smith (Black), defeated Republican Karen Kozel (white) by a margin of 52.23% to 47.77%. This district had a BVAP of 40.35%.
68. In the 2022 general election for State Senate District 9, Republican Brent Jackson (White) ran unopposed and received 100% of the vote. This district has a BVAP of 23.92%.
69. In the 2022 general election for State Senate District 11, Republican Lisa Stone Barnes (white), defeated Democrat Mark Speed (white) by a margin of 54.85% to 45.15%. This district had a BVAP of 36.65.

State House Election Results – 2022 General Election

70. In the 2022 general election for State House District 1, Republican Edward C. Goodwin (white) ran unopposed and received 100% of the vote. This district had a BVAP of 18.16%.
71. In the 2022 general election for State House District 4, Republican Jimmy Dixon (White) defeated Democrat Wesley Boykin (Black) by a margin of 66.58% to 33.42%. This district has a BVAP of 25.50%.
72. In the 2022 general election for State House District 5, Republican Bill Ward (white), defeated Democrat Howard Hunter III (Black) by a margin of 53.83% to 46.17%. This district had a BVAP of 38.59%.
73. In the 2022 general election for State House District 8, Democrat Gloristine Brown (Black) defeated Republican Charles Vincent (White) by a margin of 53.57% to 46.43%. This district has a BVAP of 38.13%.

74. In the 2022 general election for State House District 9, Republican Timothy Reeder (White) defeated Democrat Brian Farkas (White) by a margin of 50.59% to 49.41%. This district has a BVAP of 33.19%.
75. In the 2022 general election for State House District 10, Republican John Bell (White) ran unopposed and received 100% of the vote. This district has a BVAP of 34.37%.
76. In the 2022 general election for State House District 12, Republican Chris Humphrey (White) defeated Democrat Lillie Williams (Black) by a margin of 61.42% to 38.58%. This district has a BVAP of 38.48%.
77. In the 2022 general election for State House District 13, Republican Celeste Cairns (White) defeated Democrat Katie Tomberlin (White) by a margin of 71.32% to 28.68%. This district has a BVAP of 8.84%.
78. In the 2022 general election for State House District 16, Republican Carson Smith (White) ran unopposed and received 100% of the vote. This district has a BVAP of 11.72%.
79. In the 2022 general election for State House District 22, Republican William Brisson (White) ran unopposed and received 100% of the vote. This district has a BVAP of 28.47%.
80. In the 2022 general election for State House District 23, Democrat Shelly Willingham (Black), defeated Republican James Crowell Proctor (white) by a margin of 54.42% to 45.58%. This district had a BVAP of 53.41%.

81. In the 2022 general election for State House District 24, Republican Ken Fontenot (Black), defeated Democrat Linda Cooper-Suggs (Black) by a margin of 54.22% to 45.78%. This district had a BVAP of 38.50%.
82. In the 2022 general election for State House District 25, Republican Allen Chesser (white), defeated Democrat James D. Gailliard (Black) by a margin of 52.85% to 44.66%. Libertarian Nick Taylor (white) received 2.48% of the vote. This district had a BVAP of 39.97%.
83. In the 2022 general election for State House District 27, Democrat Michael H. Wray (white), defeated Republican Wes Tripp (white) by a margin of 61.44% to 38.56%. This district had a BVAP of 51.88%.
84. In the 2022 general election for State House District 32, Republican Frank Sossamon (white), defeated Democrat Terry Garrison (Black) by a margin of 51.33% to 48.67%. This district had a BVAP of 43.36%.
85. In the 2022 general election for State House District 79, Republican Keith Kidwell (White) ran unopposed and received 100% of the vote. This district has a BVAP of 17.35%.

#### State Senate Election Results – 2020 General Election

86. In the 2020 general election for State Senate District 1, Republican Bob Steinburg (white), defeated Democrat Tess Judge (white) by a margin of 55.24% to 44.76%. This district had a BVAP of 28.43% based on 2010 census data.
87. In the 2020 general election for State Senate District 3, Democrat Ernestine (Byrd) Bazemore (Black), defeated Republican Thomas S. Hester, Jr. (white)

by a margin of 52.03% to 47.97%. This district had a BVAP of 44.35% based on 2010 census data.

88. In the 2020 general election for State Senate District 4, Democrat Milton F. (Toby) Fitch, Jr. (Black), defeated Republican Sammy Davis Webb (Black) by a margin of 57.16% to 42.84%. This district had a BVAP of 47.46% based on 2010 census data.

State House Election Results – 2020 General Election

89. In the 2020 general election for State House District 1, Republican Edward C. Goodwin (white), defeated Democrat Emily Bunch Nicholson (white) by a margin of 54.46% to 45.54%. This district had a BVAP of 39.70% based on 2010 census data.

90. In the 2020 general election for State House District 5, Democrat Howard J. Hunter III (Black), defeated Republican Donald Kirkland (white) by a margin of 56.71% to 43.29%. This district had a BVAP of 44.31% based on 2010 census data.

91. In the 2020 general election for State House District 23, Democrat Shelly Willingham (Black), defeated Republican Claiborne Holtzman (white) by a margin of 58.76% to 39.59%. Green Party candidate Abbie (Bud) Lane (white) received 1.65% of the vote. This district had a BVAP of 51.82% based on 2010 census data.

92. In the 2020 general election for State House District 27, Democrat Michael H. Wray (white), defeated Republican Warren Scott Nail (white) by a margin of 66.78% to 33.22%. This district had a BVAP of 53.71% based on 2010 census data.

93. In the 2020 general election for State House District 32, Democrat Terry E. Garrison (Black), defeated Republican David Woodson (white) by a margin of 61.21% to 38.79%. This district had a BVAP of 49.10% based on 2010 census data.

Congressional Election Results – Congressional District 1

94. Congressional District 1 in 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 had a BVAP of 47.76% (Black alone, not any part Black).

95. In the 2002 general election for Congressional District 1, Democrat Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (Black), defeated Republican Greg Dority (white) by a margin of 63.74% to 34.83%. Libertarian Mike Ruff (white) received 1.43% of the vote.

96. In the 2004 general election for Congressional District 1, Democrat G. K. Butterfield (Black), defeated Republican Greg Dority (white) by a margin of 63.98% to 36.02%.

97. In the 2006 general election for Congressional District 1, Democrat G. K. Butterfield (Black) ran unopposed and received 100% of the vote.

98. In the 2008 general election for Congressional District 1, Democrat G.K. Butterfield (Black), defeated Republican Dean Stephens (white) by a margin of 70.28% to 29.72%.

99. In the 2010 general election for Congressional District 1, Democrat G.K. Butterfield (Black), defeated Republican Ashley Woolard (white) by a margin of 59.31% to 40.69%.

100. Congressional District 1 in 2012 and 2014 had a BVAP of 52.66%.

101. In the 2012 general election for Congressional District 1, Democrat G.K. Butterfield (Black), defeated Republican Pete DiLauro (white) by a margin of

75.32% to 22.86%. Libertarian Darryl Holloman (white) received 1.81% of the vote.

102. In the 2014 general election for Congressional District 1, Democrat G.K. Butterfield (Black), defeated Republican Arthur Rich (white) by a margin of 73.38% to 26.62%.

103. Congressional District 1 in 2016 and 2018 had a BVAP of 44.5%.

104. In the 2016 general election for Congressional District 1, Democrat G.K. Butterfield (Black), defeated Republican H. Powell Dew, Jr. (white) by a margin of 68.62% to 28.96%. Libertarian J.J. Summerell (white) received 2.42% of the vote.

105. In the 2018 general election for Congressional District 1, Democrat G.K. Butterfield (Black), defeated Republican Roger W. Allison (white) by a margin of 69.85% to 30.15%.

106. Congressional District 1 in 2020 had a BVAP of 42.31%.

107. In the 2020 general election for Congressional District 1, Democrat G.K. Butterfield (Black), defeated Republican Sandy Smith (white) by a margin of 54.18% to 45.82%.

108. Congressional District 1 in 2022 had a BVAP of 41.23%.

109. In the 2022 general election for Congressional District 1, Democrat Don Davis (Black), defeated Republican Sandy Smith (white) by a margin of 52.37% to 47.63%.

110. Congressional District 1 in 2024 had a BVAP of 40.42%.

111. In the 2024 general election for Congressional District 1, Democrat Don Davis (Black), defeated Republican Laurie Buckhout (white) by a margin of 49.52% to 47.84%. Libertarian Tom Bailey (white) received 2.64% of the vote.

Congressional District 1 County Composition

112. Under the congressional district plan used for the 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 election cycles, Session Law 2001-479, Congressional District 1 contained Bertie, Chowan, Edgecombe, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Washington Counties. It also contained part of Beaufort, Craven, Granville, Jones, Lenoir, Nash, Pitt, Vance, Wayne, and Wilson Counties, including the cities of Greenville in Pitt, Kinston in Lenoir, Goldsboro in Wayne County, and Wilson City in Wilson County.

113. Under the congressional district plan used for the 2012 and 2014 election cycles, Session Laws 2011-403 and 2011-414, Congressional District 1 contained all of Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, and Warren Counties and part of Beaufort, Chowan, Craven, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Greene, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Vance, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson Counties, including the cities of Durham in Durham County, Greenville in Pitt County, Kinston in Lenoir County, Goldsboro in Wayne County, and Wilson City in Wilson County.

114. Under the congressional district plan used for the 2016 and 2018 election cycles, Session Law 2016-1, Congressional District 1 contained all of Bertie, Edgecombe, Gates, Granville, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, Vance,

Warren and Washington Counties, and part of Durham, Pitt, and Wilson Counties, including the cities of Durham, Chapel Hill, Greenville, and Wilson.

115. Under the congressional district plan used for the 2020 election cycle, Session Law 2019-249, Congressional District 1 contained all of Bertie County, all of Edgecombe County, all of Gates County, all of Greene County, all of Halifax County, all of Hertford County, all of Martin County, all of Nash County, all of Northampton County, part of Pitt County, part of Vance County, all of Warren County, all of Washington County, all of Wayne County, and all of Wilson County.
116. Under the congressional district plan used for the 2022 election cycle, Congressional District 1 contained all of Bertie County, all of Chowan County, all of Edgecombe County, all of Franklin County, all of Gates County, all of Greene County, all of Halifax County, all of Hertford County, all of Martin County, all of Nash County, all of Northampton County, all of Pasquotank County, all of Perquimans County, part of Pitt County, all of Tyrrell County, all of Vance County, all of Warren County, all of Washington County, and all of Wilson County.
117. Under the congressional district plan used for the 2024 election cycle, Session Law 2023-145, Congressional District 1 contained all of Bertie County, all of Camden County, all of Chowan County, all of Currituck County, all of Edgecombe County, all of Gates County, part of Granville County, all of Greene County, all of Halifax County, all of Hertford County, all of Lenoir County, all of Martin County, all of Nash County, all of Northampton County,

all of Pasquotank County, all of Perquimans County, all of Tyrrell County, all of Vance County, all of Warren County, all of Washington County, all of Wayne County, and all of Wilson County.

Eastern North Carolina State Senate Representation – 1984–2024

118. From 1984 through 1990, Bertie, Edgecombe, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Vance, Warren, and Washington Counties were contained in Senate Districts 1, 2, 6, 10, and 11. The Senators elected in those districts during that time period were Marc Basnight (Democrat), Joseph Julian Harrington (Democrat), Robert Lafayette Martin (Democrat), James Earl Ezzell, Jr. (Democrat), James Davis Speed (Democrat), and Frank Winston Ballance, Jr. (Democrat). Senator Frank Winston Ballance, Jr. was Black.

119. From 1992 through 2000, Bertie, Edgecombe, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Vance, Warren, and Washington Counties were contained in Senate Districts 1, 2, 6, 10, and 11. The Senators elected in those districts during that time period were Marc Basnight (Democrat), Frank Winston Ballance, Jr. (Democrat), Robert Lafayette Martin (Democrat), James Davis Speed (Democrat), Roy Cooper (Democrat), Allen Hewitt Wellons (Democrat), and Albin B. Swindell, IV (Democrat). Senator Frank Winston Ballance, Jr. was Black.

120. In 2002, Bertie, Edgecombe, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Vance, Warren, and Washington Counties were contained in Senate Districts 3, 4, and 11. The Senators elected in those districts during 2002 were Clark Jenkins (Democrat), Robert L. Holloman (Democrat), and Albin B. Swindell, IV (Democrat). Senator Robert L. Holloman was Black.

121. From 2004 through 2010, Bertie, Edgecombe, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Vance, Warren, and Washington Counties were contained in Senate Districts 1, 3, 4, and 7. The Senators elected in those districts during that time period were Marc Basnight (Democrat), Clark Jenkins (Democrat), Robert L. Holloman (Democrat), Doug Berger (Democrat), and Edward Jones (Democrat). Senators Robert L. Holloman and Edward Jones were Black.
122. From 2012 through 2016, Bertie, Edgecombe, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Vance, Warren, and Washington Counties were contained in Senate Districts 3 and 4. The Senators elected in those districts during that time period were Clark Jenkins (Democrat), Edward Jones (Democrat), Erica Smith-Ingram (Democrat), and Angela R. Bryant (Democrat). Senators Edward Jones, Erica Smith-Ingram, and Angela R. Bryant are Black.
123. In 2018, Bertie, Edgecombe, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Vance, Warren, and Washington Counties were contained in Senate Districts 1, 3, and 4. The Senators elected in those districts during 2018 respectively were Bob Steinburg (Republican), Erica D. Smith (Democrat), and Milton F. (Toby) Fitch, Jr. (Democrat). Senators Erica D. Smith and Milton F. (Toby) Fitch, Jr. are Black.
124. In 2020, Bertie, Edgecombe, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Vance, Warren, and Washington Counties were contained in Senate Districts 1, 3, and 4. The Senators elected in those districts in 2020 respectively were Bob Steinburg (Republican), Ernestine (Byrd) Bazemore (Democrat), and Milton F.

(Toby) Fitch, Jr. (Democrat). Senators Ernestine (Byrd) Bazemore (Democrat) and Milton F. (Toby) Fitch, Jr. are Black.

125. In 2022, Bertie, Edgecombe, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Vance, Warren, and Washington Counties were contained in Senate Districts 1, 3, 5, and 11. The Senators elected in those districts in 2022 respectively were Norman W. Sanderson (Republican), Bobby Hanig (Republican), Kandie D. Smith (Democrat), and Lisa Stone Barnes (Republican). Senator Kandie D. Smith is Black.

126. In 2024, Bertie, Edgecombe, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Vance, Warren, and Washington Counties were contained in Senate Districts 1, 2, 5, and 11. The Senators elected in those districts in 2024 respectively were Bobby Hanig (Republican), Norman W. Sanderson (Republican), Kandie D. Smith (Democrat), and Lisa Stone Barnes (Republican). Senator Kandie D. Smith is Black.

127. From 2012 through 2016, Senate Districts 3 and 4 had BVAP's of 52.43% and 52.75% respectively.

128. In 2018, Senate District 1 had a BVAP of 28.43%, Senate District 3 had a BVAP of 44.35%, and Senate District 4 had a BVAP of 47.46%.

## II. CONTENTIONS.

### A. Plaintiffs

#### 1. Facts:<sup>7</sup>

- a. Northeastern North Carolina includes a number of counties that are part of what is sometimes referred to as the “Black Belt,” a region that today refers to the counties with the largest Black populations in a number of Southern states, including North Carolina.
- b. North Carolina’s Black Belt counties, all located in the northeast part of the state, include Bertie, Hertford, Edgecombe, Northampton, and Halifax Counties, each of which have greater than 50% BVAP based on 2020 census data. Vance, Warren, Martin, and Washington Counties each have greater than 40% BVAP. Gates and Chowan Counties have a greater than 30% BVAP.
- c. Eight of North Carolina’s Black Belt counties have a total population that is majority Black (Bertie, Hertford, Edgecombe, Northampton, Halifax, Vance, Warren, and Washington). Others have substantial percentages of Black total population, including Martin (42.1%), Chowan (33.6%), and Gates (31.2%).
- d. The Voting Rights Act has historically enabled Black voters in North Carolina’s majority-Black counties—Bertie, Edgecombe, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Vance, Warren, and Washington—to elect their

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<sup>7</sup> These factual and legal contentions do not fully incorporate the 2024 elections, which will be addressed in forthcoming supplemental expert reports.

candidates of choice in state legislative races. Following the Supreme Court's 1986 decision in *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986), every single one of North Carolina's majority-Black counties was represented by a Black-preferred candidate in the state Senate until 2018. Following the 2018 and 2020 elections, six of the eight majority-Black counties continued to be represented by Black-preferred Senators. Under the maps enacted in 2022 and 2023, however, only Edgecombe County has elected a Black-preferred candidate; the other seven majority-Black Black Belt counties are now represented by Senators preferred by white voters and opposed by Black voters.

- e. After the 2020 census, in November 2021, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted new maps for the state House and Senate. Those maps were never used in an election because the North Carolina Supreme Court enjoined them as unconstitutional partisan gerrymanders and ordered the General Assembly to enact remedial plans. *Harper v. Hall (Harper I)*, 868 S.E.2d 499, 551-52 (N.C. 2022), *overruled on reh'g by Harper v. Hall (Harper III)*, 886 S.E.2d 393 (N.C. 2023); *see Harper v. Hall*, 867 S.E.2d 554 (N.C. 2022) (order preceding issuance of *Harper I*).
- f. The General Assembly adopted a new state House and Senate plans in February 2022. The trial court approved those maps, which were used in the 2022 elections.

- g. The 2022 state Senate plan divided voters in the Black Belt counties between four districts—namely, Senate Districts 1, 3, 5, and 11, which had BVAPs of 17.47%, 42.33%, 40.35%, and 36.65%, respectively.
- h. In the 2022 elections, the white-preferred candidate ran unopposed and won in District 1; white-preferred candidates defeated Black-preferred candidates in Districts 3 and 11; and the Black-preferred candidate defeated the white-preferred candidate in District 5.
- i. In December 2022, the North Carolina Supreme Court reversed the trial court’s remedial order accepting the General Assembly’s 2022 state Senate map. *Harper v. Hall (Harper II)*, 881 S.E.2d 156, 181 (N.C. 2022). The Court later withdrew that decision, vacated the trial court’s remedial order, and authorized the General Assembly to adopt new state House and Senate maps. *Id.* at 449.
- j. The General Assembly released proposed new state House and Senate plans in October 2023.
- k. The Southern Coalition for Social Justice submitted a letter and accompanying expert memo provided by Dr. Kassra A.R. Oskooii that analyzed Senate Districts 1 and 2 of the 2022 enacted map and Senate Districts 1 and 3 of the then-proposed 2023 map. The letter reported that racially polarized voting existed in the Black Belt counties, that “all three Gingles preconditions are established in the area covered by Proposed Senate Districts 1 & 2,” and that those districts “unlawfully dilute the voting strength of Black voters in northeast North Carolina.”

- l. The General Assembly did not conduct its own analysis of racially polarized voting in North Carolina as a whole or in any part of North Carolina during the 2023 redistricting process.
- m. Without conducting its own analysis of racially polarizing voting in North Carolina as a whole or in any part of North Carolina, the General Assembly enacted the new state Senate plan on October 25, 2023.
- n. The 2023 enacted Senate plan divides voters in the Black Belt counties between four districts—namely Senate Districts 1, 2, 5, and 11, which have BVAPs of 29.49%, 30.01%, 40.35%, and 36.65%, respectively.
- o. In the 2024 election, white-preferred candidates defeated Black-preferred candidates in Districts 1, 2, and 11, while a Black-preferred candidate defeated a white-preferred candidate in District 5. The 2024 election results mark the second time since Gingles, and the second consecutive election, that the Black Belt counties elected only one Black-preferred candidate.
- p. It is possible to draw an additional majority-Black Senate district in northeastern North Carolina while complying with traditional redistricting principles and North Carolina's county grouping rules. Creating such a district can be achieved in multiple different geographic arrangements.
- q. Statewide, Black voters consistently back the same candidates by greater than 95%. In 2023 enacted Senate Districts 1 and 2, more than 97% of Black voters typically back the same candidate.
- r. Statewide, white voters oppose the Black-preferred candidate by about 70-75%. In 2023 enacted Senate Districts 1 and 2, around 80% of white voters

typically opposed the Black-preferred candidate between 2016 and 2022. In more recent elections (2020 and 2022), white bloc voting is even more extreme than 80%.

- s. Voting is even more polarized in the 12-county area where a Black-majority district is possible (the Demonstration Area). There, White voters crossed over to support the Black preferred candidate at a rate of 15.7% on average across 2016 to 2022.
- t. In the 2022, 2020, and 2018 election cycles, using results from 31 statewide elections, the Black-preferred candidate wins a majority of the vote 0 out of 31 times in 2023 enacted Senate Districts 1 and 2. If 2016 elections are considered as well, the Black-preferred candidate wins a majority of the vote 6 times out of 49 in District 1 and 5 times out of 49 in District 2.
- u. In addition to the 2023 enacted Senate plan itself, multiple other factors inhibit Black voters' ability to participate equally in North Carolina's political process.
- v. North Carolina has "a long and shameful history of race-based voter suppression" that has denied and abridged voting rights for Black people, sometimes intentionally. *N.C. State Conf. of the NAACP v. Raymond*, 981 F.3d 295, 311 (4th Cir. 2020). This includes historical examples like literacy tests and poll taxes, as well as more recent examples reflected in multiple court decisions striking down North Carolina election laws for discriminating against Black voters.

- w. As described above, North Carolina is characterized by extreme racially polarized voting, both statewide and in enacted Senate Districts 1 and 2 specifically.
- x. As described above, North Carolina has often used voting practices and procedures that tend to enhance the opportunity for discrimination against Black voters.
- y. Black people in North Carolina bear the effects of discrimination in areas that affect voting such as education, socioeconomic well-being, health, and criminal justice. Due in part to historical and contemporary discrimination, there are significant gaps between Black and white North Carolinians with respect to educational attainment, unemployment, income, poverty, homeownership, life expectancy, infant mortality, cancer, and diabetes.
- z. There have been numerous instances of both explicit and racial appeals in North Carolina political campaigns, both historically and recently, from the Jesse Helms ads to the 2024 elections which featured, by way of example, a white candidate accusing her Black opponent of spending “his professional life going after white people and Jews.”
- aa. No Black person has ever been elected Governor, Attorney General, or U.S. Senator in North Carolina. In the Black Belt counties, Black candidates for state House and Senate have typically lost to white candidates when running in majority-white districts.

bb. In many important respects, the General Assembly has been non-responsive or insufficiently responsive to the particularized needs of Black North Carolinians, both statewide and in the Black Belt counties specifically.

2. Factual issues:

- a. The BVAP and Black CVAP of 2023 enacted state Senate Districts 1, 2, 5, and 11, as well as Plaintiffs' demonstration districts.
- b. The extent to which a majority of Black voters in Senate Districts 1 and 2 typically back the same candidates.
- c. The extent to which white voters in Senate Districts 1 and 2 typically oppose Black-preferred candidates.
- d. The extent to which white-preferred candidates usually defeat Black-preferred candidates in Districts 1 and 2.
- e. The extent of North Carolina's history of official voting-related discrimination.
- f. The extent to which voting in the region is racially polarized.
- g. The extent to which North Carolina has used voting practices or procedures that tend to enhance the opportunity for discrimination against Black voters.
- h. The extent to which Black people, both statewide and in the Black Belt counties, bear the effects of discrimination in areas that affect voting such as education, socioeconomic indicators, and health.
- i. The extent to which there have been overt or subtle racial appeals in North Carolina political campaigns.

- j. The extent to which Black candidates have been elected to public office, both statewide and in the Black Belt counties.
- k. The extent to which there has been a lack of responsiveness on the part of elected officials to the particularized needs of Black North Carolinians.

3. Legal issues:

- a. Whether the first Gingles precondition is satisfied because the Black population in North Carolina's Black Belt counties is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a reasonably configured single-member district.
- b. Whether the second Gingles precondition is satisfied because Black voters in 2023 enacted Senate Districts 1 and 2 are politically cohesive.
- c. Whether the third Gingles precondition is satisfied because white voters in Districts 1 and 2 vote sufficiently as a bloc to usually defeat Black voters' preferred candidates.
- d. Whether, under the totality of the circumstances, Black people lack equal opportunity to participate in the political process and to elect candidates of their choice.

**B. Legislative Defendants**

1. Facts:

- a. Article II, Sections 3 and 5 of the North Carolina Constitution specifically enumerate four limitations upon the redistricting and reapportionment authority of the General Assembly as to legislative districts, including that:

- a. Each Senator and Representative shall represent, as nearly as possible, an equal number of inhabitants;
  - b. Each senate and representative district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory;
  - c. No county shall be divided in the formation of senator or representative districts (the “Whole County Provision”); and
  - d. Once established, the senate and representative districts and the apportionment of Senators and Representatives shall remain unaltered until the next decennial census of population taken by order of Congress
- b. The challenged region of North Carolina has a long legal history with redistricting. During the 1990 redistricting cycle, the United States Supreme Court decided the seminal racial gerrymandering case, *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993), which involved North Carolina’s First Congressional District (“CD1”), which encompassed a large portion of the counties in Northeastern North Carolina. After the 2010 redistricting cycle, the Supreme Court again encountered CD1 in another racial gerrymandering claim, affirming the district court’s findings striking CD1 down as a racial gerrymander. *Cooper v. Harris*, 581 U.S. 285 (2017). *Cooper* affirmed the district court’s finding that the General Assembly used race as the predominant criterion in configuring CD1 as a majority-Black district, triggering strict scrutiny, *id.* at 299–301, and found that the General Assembly failed to show its use of race was narrowly tailored to Voting

Rights Act compliance. The Court affirmed the finding, rejecting the General Assembly's narrow-tailoring defense because it found the General Assembly had not proven that, under the third *Gingles* precondition, white bloc voting was so strong that a majority-Black district was required to afford equal electoral opportunity to Black voters. *Id.* at 306. Rather, a crossover district (one with less than 50% BVAP) would provide equal minority opportunity. *Id.* The district court in *Covington v. North Carolina*, 316 F.R.D. 117 (M.D.N.C. 2016) made a similar finding regarding certain state legislative districts in Northeastern North Carolina, *e.g.*, *id.* at 142, (SD4), 151 (HD5), and its decision was summarily affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. *North Carolina v. Covington*, 581 U.S. 1015 (2017).

c. After this series of decisions, the General Assembly declined to consider racial data in remedial districting redraws that occurred in 2017 and 2019.

d. After receipt of the 2021 decennial census data, the General Assembly passed a senate plan on November 4, 2021, that was likewise drawn without racial data, S.L. 2021-173. In conducting this redistricting process, the General Assembly adopted the 2021 Criteria, which guided enactment of new redistricting plans for North Carolina House and Senate Districts, as well as Congressional Districts. The 2021 Criteria instructed that among other things, North Carolina's redistricting plans must be contiguous, compact, comply with the *Stephenson* criteria, respect municipal and VTD boundaries, and have equal population, or population within +/- 5% for legislative districts. The 2021 Criteria also forbade the consideration of

partisan or racial data, though member residence and local knowledge of the characteristics of communities could be considered. The General Assembly reviewed the county grouping formula and determined there were two permissible *Stephenson* county groupings for state Senate districts in Northeastern North Carolina, and chose one of them. These are the same two county grouping configurations for the counties in Northeastern North Carolina identified in the Duke Academic Paper.

- e. The 2021 Plans were challenged under theories of partisan gerrymandering. In February 2022, the North Carolina Supreme Court struck down the 2021 Plans on claims of partisan gerrymandering in *Harper I*. In a full remedial order issued on February 14, 2022, the North Carolina Supreme Court, for the first time, set forth metrics whereby the partisanship of districts could be measured. *Harper v. Hall*, 380 N.C. 317, 868 S.E.2d 499 (2022) (“*Harper P*”). During the remedial redistricting phase that followed, the General Assembly used partisan data to run the partisanship tests set forth in *Harper I*, subsequently enacting remedial House, Congressional, and Senate plans. While the Remedial House Plan passed with broad bipartisan support, the Remedial Senate Plan received less bipartisan support. However, the Remedial Senate Plan did, at the request of Intervenor-Plaintiff Common Cause, switch the county groupings used for the Senate Districts in Northeastern North Carolina to the alternative county grouping configuration in order to alleviate the alleged partisan gerrymandering. Again, the General Assembly did not use racial data in the 2022 remedial

process. When evaluating the remedial redistricting plans, the trial court and the North Carolina Supreme Court considered whether §2 liability might arise under the remedial plans, and concluded that a polarized voting analysis of Dr. Jeffrey Lewis, who advised the General Assembly, demonstrated that it would not. *Harper II*, 383 N.C. at 123.

- f. The three-judge panel also hired three Special Masters who, along with their four advisors, reviewed and produced a report on the Remedial Plans that was based primarily on reports written by the four advisors. The Special Masters found that the Remedial House and Senate Plans met the requirements of *Harper I*, but that the Remedial Congressional Plan did not. After the three-judge panel adopted the findings of the Special Masters in full, the North Carolina Supreme Court affirmed the three-judge panel's order in part and reversed in part in *Harper II*.
- g. On January 20, 2023, Legislative Defendants timely filed a petition for rehearing pursuant to Rule 31 of the North Carolina Rules of Appellate Procedure that requested the North Carolina Supreme Court rehear *Harper II* on the basis that the standards set forth in *Harper I* and *Harper II* were unmanageable. The North Carolina Supreme Court granted the petition for rehearing, and ultimately withdrew *Harper II*, overruled *Harper I*, and held that partisan gerrymandering claims are nonjusticiable political questions under the North Carolina Constitution. In accordance with the *Harper III* order, the General Assembly drew new redistricting plans, including the 2023 Senate and House Plans, which passed on October 25, 2023. The

redistricting process did not begin until late summer of 2023 because of ongoing contentious budget negotiations.

- h. The 2023 Senate Criteria required that districts be contiguous and compact, comply with the *Stephenson* county grouping rules, and be based on equal population. The 2023 Senate Criteria also mandated that county lines, VTDs, and municipal boundaries could be considered, as well as other traditional districting principles, incumbent residence, and political data. The 2023 Senate Criteria also mandated that data identifying the race of individuals or voters should not be used in the drafting of districts for the 2023 Senate Plan.
- i. The General Assembly did not use race to draw the 2023 Senate Plan because it felt that there was insufficient evidence that the *Gingles* preconditions could be met. Only after the 2023 Senate Plan was drawn did the General Assembly allow race to be loaded into a separate system to produce StatPacks with racial information. The General Assembly allowed for and requested input from the public in drawing the 2023 Senate Plan. The General Assembly also sought evidence from the public of any legally significant racially polarized voting. It received none.
- j. SD1 and SD2 are single county grouping districts. The SD1 grouping was chosen because it kept intact four of the five finger counties in Northeastern North Carolina, over 80% of the population is in the Norfolk Media Market, and many of the residents in those counties work or travel to the Virginia tidewater area. The SD2 grouping was chosen because it followed the

Roanoke River to the Albemarle Sound, while also including both the Pamlico River and Pamlico Sound, and because two-thirds of SD2's counties are in the Greenville Media Market.

- k. While ultimately questions for the Court to decide, it is Legislative Defendants' position that Plaintiffs cannot meet their burden of proof under the three *Gingles* preconditions and that the totality of the circumstances weigh in favor of Defendants.

2. Factual issues:

- a. Whether the minority group in the challenged districts is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district.
- b. Whether the minority group is politically cohesive.
- c. Whether White voters usually vote as a bloc to defeat the minority group.
- d. The extent of any history of official discrimination in the state or political subdivision that touched the right of members of the minority group to register, to vote, or otherwise to participate in the democratic process.
- e. The extent to which voting in the elections of the state or political subdivision is racially polarized.
- f. The extent to which the state or political subdivision has used unusually large election districts, majority vote requirements, anti-single shot provisions, or other voting practices or procedures that may enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group.

- g. The extent to which members of the minority group in the state or political subdivision bear the effects of discrimination in such areas as education, employment, and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process.
- h. Whether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle racial appeals.
- i. The extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction.
- j. Whether there is a significant lack of responsiveness on the part of elected officials to the particularized needs of the members of the minority group.
- k. Whether the policy underlying the state or political subdivision's use of such voting qualification, prerequisite to vote, or standard, practice or procedure is tenuous.

3. Legal issues:

- e. Whether Plaintiffs have standing to challenge Senate District 1 in the 2023 Senate Plan.
- f. Whether Plaintiffs have met their burden of proof on the *Gingles I* precondition to show that the Black Voting Age Population in the challenged districts is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a reasonably configured single-member Senate district.
- g. Whether Plaintiffs have met their burden of proof under *Gingles II* to show that Black voters in the challenged districts are politically cohesive.

- h. Whether Plaintiffs have met their burden of proof under *Gingles III* to show that, in the challenged districts, the majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it usually to defeat Black voters' preferred candidates.
- i. Whether the totality of the circumstances show that the political process is equally open such that members of the minority group have equal access to the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.
- j. Whether the 2023 Senate Plan gives the minority group statewide substantial proportionality.
- k. Whether Plaintiffs seek to maximize the number of majority-Black districts or achieve extra-proportionality statewide.

**C. State Board Defendants**

State Board Defendants do not anticipate presenting any factual or legal contentions.

**III. EXHIBITS.**

- A. Joint Exhibit List is attached as Exhibit A.
- B. Plaintiffs' exhibit list is attached as Exhibit B. Plaintiffs do not necessarily intend to offer into evidence every document disclosed on their exhibit list, and some of the documents disclosed on Plaintiffs' exhibit list would be admissible if offered by Plaintiffs, but not if offered by Legislative Defendants (for instance, because the document contains out-of-court statements that constitute inadmissible hearsay when offered by Legislative Defendants).
- C. Legislative Defendants' exhibit list is attached as Exhibit C.
- D. State Board Defendants do not anticipate offering any exhibits as part of their case.

**IV. DESIGNATION OF PLEADINGS AND DISCOVERY MATERIAL**

- A. Amended Complaint, filed on November 22, 2023.
- B. Answer of Legislative Defendants to the Amended Complaint, filed on January 19, 2024.
- C. Answer of State Board Defendants to the Amended Complaint, filed on January 19, 2024.

**V. WITNESSES.**

**A. Plaintiffs**

- 1. Senator Dan Blue – Senator Blue will testify about North Carolina elections and representation of Black voters, the existence of racially polarized voting, and the Senate Factors.
- 2. G.K. Butterfield – Congressman Butterfield will testify about North Carolina elections and representation of Black voters, the existence of racially polarized voting, and the Senate Factors.
- 3. Toby Fitch (may call) – Sen. Fitch will testify about North Carolina elections and representation of Black voters, the existence of racially polarized voting, and the Senate Factors.
- 4. Moses Matthews – Mr. Matthews will testify about his experience as a voter and resident of Northeastern North Carolina, about North Carolina elections and representation of Black voters, the existence of racially polarized voting, and the Senate Factors.
- 5. Rodney D. Pierce – Mr. Pierce will testify about his experience as a voter and resident of Northeastern North Carolina and as a candidate for office, North

Carolina elections and representation of Black voters, the existence of racially polarized voting, and the Senate Factors.

6. Representative Robert Reives, II – Rep. Reives will testify about North Carolina elections and representation of Black voters, the existence of racially polarized voting, and the Senate Factors.
7. Dr. Traci Burch – Dr. Burch will testify about the Senate Factors, and other topics described in her expert reports.
8. Dr. Loren Collingwood – Dr. Collingwood will testify about racially polarized voting, the performance of the enacted districts and the demonstration districts, and other topics described in his expert reports.
9. Blakeman Esselstyn – Mr. Esselstyn will testify about North Carolina’s political geography and demographic characteristics and about demonstration districts he has drawn, as well as other topics described in his expert reports.
10. Dr. Jonathan Mattingly – Dr. Mattingly will testify about his algorithm implementing North Carolina’s Stephenson rule and its application to the demonstration districts, as well as other topics described in his expert reports.
11. Any witnesses listed by Legislative Defendants or State Board Defendants.

Plaintiffs also reserve the right to call any rebuttal witnesses, should any be necessary. All of Plaintiffs’ witnesses may be contacted through Plaintiffs’ counsel

**B. Legislative Defendants**

1. Dr. John Alford – Dr. Alford will testify about the contents of his reports, including a forthcoming supplemental report relating to the 2024 elections, and any reports by Plaintiffs’ experts that were referenced in his reports or asked

about in his deposition. Dr. Alford may be contacted through counsel for Legislative Defendants.

2. Dr. Donald Critchlow – Dr. Critchlow will testify about the contents of his reports and any reports by Plaintiffs’ experts that were referenced in his reports or asked about in his deposition. Dr. Critchlow may be contacted through counsel for Legislative Defendants.
3. Dr. Andrew Taylor - Dr. Taylor will testify about the contents of his reports and any reports by Plaintiffs’ experts that were referenced in his reports or asked about in his deposition. Dr. Taylor may be contacted through counsel for Legislative Defendants.
4. Dr. Sean Trende – Dr. Trende will testify about the contents of his reports and any reports by Plaintiffs’ experts that were referenced in his reports or asked about in his deposition. Dr. Trende may be contacted through counsel for Legislative Defendants.
5. Senator Ralph Hise Jr. – Ralph Hise Jr., in his official capacity as Senator and Co-Chair of the Senate Redistricting and Elections Committee, will testify to facts relating to the 2023 redistricting process for the Senate redistricting plan, S.B. 758. Senator Hise may be contacted through counsel for Legislative Defendants.
6. Any witnesses listed by Plaintiffs or State Board Defendants.

Legislative Defendants also reserve the right to call any rebuttal witnesses, should any be necessary.


**C. State Board Defendants**

State Board Defendants do not anticipate offering any witness unless necessary for rebuttal purposes.

**VI. TRIAL TIME ESTIMATE**

The Court has set aside 5 days for trial, and the parties anticipate that trial will take those 5 days.

SO ORDERED. This the 30 day of January, 2025.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JAMES C. DEVER III  
United States District Judge

Respectfully submitted, this the 20th day of December, 2024.

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*\* Appeared via Special Notice*

*Attorneys for Legislative Defendants*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on this day the forgoing document was filed on the Court's electronic case filing system (CM/ECF), and that notice of the filing will be served on all counsel of record by the Court's system.

This the 20th day of December, 2024.

**ARNOLD & PORTER KAYE SCHOLER LLP**

By: /s/ Orion de Nevers  
Orion de Nevers\*

# **Exhibit A**

**Rodney D. Pierce and Moses Matthews v. The North Carolina State Board of Elections, et al.**

**Joint Exhibit List**

<u>Joint Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Bates or DE Number</u>
JX1	10.26.2023	Senate Map - S.L. 2023-146 11 x 17 Map for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 2023.	
JX2	02.17.2022	Senate Map-S.L. 2022-2 11 x 17 Map for North Carolina House district plan enacted 2022.	
JX3	11.04.2021	Senate Map-S.L. 2021-173	
JX4	10/2023	2023 Senate Plan Criteria	LD0004146
JX5	10.25.2023	S.L. 2023-146 (text) (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Sessions/2023/Bills/Senate/PDF/S758v4.pdf">https://www.ncleg.gov/Sessions/2023/Bills/Senate/PDF/S758v4.pdf</a> )	
JX6	10.26.2023	S.L. 2023-146 StatPack Report (w/ Race) (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2023/SL%202023-146%20Senate%20-%20StatPack2023_RVR_S.pdf">https://www.ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2023/SL%202023-146%20Senate%20-%20StatPack2023_RVR_S.pdf</a> )	
JX7	10.26.2023	S.L. 2023-146 StatPack Report (without Race)	
JX8	09.28.2023	Senate Notice of Committee Meeting and Bill Sponsor Notice	
JX9	09.17.2023	Printout of Request for Comments from public portal	
JX10	08.12.2021	Joint Meeting of Committees- Criteria Adopted by the Committees	
JX11	10.20.2023	2023 Congressional Plan Criteria	
JX12		StatPack Report for North Carolina congressional district plan court-ordered 2022.	
JX13		Proposed Amendment N. A1 to Senate Bill 739	
JX14	02.17.2022	Proposed Amendment No. A9 to Senate Bill 744	
JX15	10.18.2023	Joint Statement from Senate Democratic Leader Blue & House Democratic Leader Reives	
JX16	10.24.2023	Proposed Amendment No. A2 to Senate Bill 758	
JX17	10.24.2023	Proposed Amendment No. A3 to Senate Bill 758	
JX18	10.26.2024	SL 2023-146 Compactness Report (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2023/SL%202023-146%20Senate%20-%20Compactness%20Report.pdf">https://www.ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2023/SL%202023-146%20Senate%20-%20Compactness%20Report.pdf</a> )	

<b>JX19</b>	10.18.2023	S.B. 758v0, Filed DRS45379-ST-62 (publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewBillDocument/2023/7449/0/DRS45379-ST-62">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewBillDocument/2023/7449/0/DRS45379-ST-62</a> )	
<b>JX20</b>	10.17.2023	SCJ-1 - 11 x 17 Map (publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81621">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81621</a> )	
<b>JX21</b>	10.23.2023	Senate Committee on Redistricting & Elections Agenda - October 19, 2023 at 2:00 PM (publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81633">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81633</a> )	
<b>JX22</b>	10.19.2023	S.B. 758 Edition 1 (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Sessions/2023/Bills/Senate/PDF/S758v1.pdf">https://www.ncleg.gov/Sessions/2023/Bills/Senate/PDF/S758v1.pdf</a> )	
<b>JX23</b>	10.23.2023	Senate Committee on Redistricting & Elections Agenda - October 23, 2023 at 10:00 AM (publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81647">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81647</a> )	
<b>JX24</b>	10.20.2023	SCM-1 (Senator Woodard/Senator Mayfield Amendment) (publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81668">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81668</a> )	
<b>JX25</b>	10.20.2023	SCM-2 (Senator Garret Amendment) (publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81671">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81671</a> )	
<b>JX26</b>	10.23.2023	S.B. 758v2, Proposed Committee Substitute (publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewBillDocument/2023/7518/0/S758-PCS45382-ST-57">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewBillDocument/2023/7518/0/S758-PCS45382-ST-57</a> )	
<b>JX27</b>	10.23.2023	S.B. 758 Edition 2 (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Sessions/2023/Bills/Senate/PDF/S758v2.pdf">https://www.ncleg.gov/Sessions/2023/Bills/Senate/PDF/S758v2.pdf</a> )	
<b>JX28</b>	10.24.2023	S.B. 758 - Proposed Amendment A1 (Mohammed) (publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewBillDocument/2023/7559/0/S758-AND-23-V-2">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewBillDocument/2023/7559/0/S758-AND-23-V-2</a> )	
<b>JX29</b>	10.23.2023	Senate Roll Call Vote Transcript for Roll Call #493 (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Legislation/Votes/RollCallVoteTranscript/2023/S/493">https://www.ncleg.gov/Legislation/Votes/RollCallVoteTranscript/2023/S/493</a> )	
<b>JX30</b>	10.24.2023	Senate Roll Call Vote Transcript for Roll Call #494 (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Legislation/Votes/RollCallVoteTranscript/2023/S/494">https://www.ncleg.gov/Legislation/Votes/RollCallVoteTranscript/2023/S/494</a> )	
<b>JX31</b>	10.24.2023	Senate Roll Call Vote Transcript for Roll Call # 495 (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Legislation/Votes/RollCallVoteTranscript/2023/S/495">https://www.ncleg.gov/Legislation/Votes/RollCallVoteTranscript/2023/S/495</a> )	
<b>JX32</b>	10.24.2023	Senate Roll Call Vote Transcript for Roll Call #496 (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Legislation/Votes/RollCallVoteTranscript/2023/S/496">https://www.ncleg.gov/Legislation/Votes/RollCallVoteTranscript/2023/S/496</a> )	

<b>JX33</b>	10.25.2023	Senate Roll Call Vote Transcript for Roll Call #499 (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Legislation/Votes/RollCallVoteTranscript/2023/S/499">https://www.ncleg.gov/Legislation/Votes/RollCallVoteTranscript/2023/S/499</a> )	
<b>JX34</b>	10.25.2023	House Roll Call Vote Transcript for Roll Call #614 (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Legislation/Votes/RollCallVoteTranscript/2023/H/614">https://www.ncleg.gov/Legislation/Votes/RollCallVoteTranscript/2023/H/614</a> )	
<b>JX35</b>	10.25.2023	S.B. 758 Ratified (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Sessions/2023/Bills/Senate/PDF/S758v3.pdf">https://www.ncleg.gov/Sessions/2023/Bills/Senate/PDF/S758v3.pdf</a> )	
<b>JX36</b>	02.17.2022	SL 2022-2 (text) (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Sessions/2021/Bills/Senate/PDF/S744v4.pdf">https://www.ncleg.gov/Sessions/2021/Bills/Senate/PDF/S744v4.pdf</a> )	
<b>JX37</b>	02.17.2022	2022-2 StatPack Report (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2022/SL%202022-2%20Senate%20-%20StatPack2022_S.pdf">https://www.ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2022/SL%202022-2%20Senate%20-%20StatPack2022_S.pdf</a> )	
<b>JX38</b>	02.17.2022	2022-2 Compactness Report (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2022/SL%202022-2%20Senate%20-%20Compactness%20Report.pdf">https://www.ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2022/SL%202022-2%20Senate%20-%20Compactness%20Report.pdf</a> )	
<b>JX39</b>	11.04.2021	S.L. 2021-173 (text) (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Sessions/2021/Bills/Senate/PDF/S739v4.pdf">https://www.ncleg.gov/Sessions/2021/Bills/Senate/PDF/S739v4.pdf</a> )	
<b>JX40</b>	11.04.2021	2021-173 StatPack Report (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2021/SL%202021-173%20Senate%20-%20StatPack%20Report.pdf">https://www.ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2021/SL%202021-173%20Senate%20-%20StatPack%20Report.pdf</a> )	
<b>JX41</b>	11.04.2021	S.L. 2021-173 Compactness Report (publicly available at <a href="https://www.ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2021/SL%202021-173%20Senate%20-%20Compactness%20Report.pdf">https://www.ncleg.gov/Files/GIS/Plans_Main/Senate_2021/SL%202021-173%20Senate%20-%20Compactness%20Report.pdf</a> )	
<b>JX42</b>	11.16.2016	2015-2016 House Demographics; publicly found at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/7453">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/7453</a>	
<b>JX43</b>	08.23.2016	2015-2016 Senate Demographics; publicly found at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/6142">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/6142</a>	
<b>JX44</b>	09.24.2019	2017-2018 House Demographics; publicly found at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/7673">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/7673</a>	
<b>JX45</b>	08.03.2018	2017-2018 Senate Demographics; publicly found at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/6166">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/6166</a>	
<b>JX46</b>	10.15.2020	2019-2020 House Demographics; publicly found at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/7886">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/7886</a>	
<b>JX47</b>	08.17.2020	2019-2020 Senate Demographics; publicly found at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/6186">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/6186</a>	
<b>JX48</b>	09.19.2022	2021-2022 House Demographics; publicly found at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/8107">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/8107</a>	
<b>JX49</b>	08.26.2022	2021-2022 Senate Demographics; publicly found at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/6210">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/6210</a>	
<b>JX50</b>	10.02.2024	2022-2023 House Demographics; publicly found at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/72731">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/72731</a>	

<b>JX51</b>	07.30.2024	2022-2023 Senate Demographics; publicly found at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/72728">https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/72728</a>	
<b>JX52</b>		8.5 x 11 Map for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 1992.	
<b>JX53</b>		StatPack Report for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 1992.	
<b>JX54</b>		County Report for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 1992.	
<b>JX55</b>		11 x 17 Map for North Carolina Senate district plan court-ordered 2002.	
<b>JX56</b>		StatPack Report for North Carolina Senate district plan court-ordered 2002.	
<b>JX57</b>		County Report for North Carolina Senate district plan court-ordered 2002.	
<b>JX58</b>		Municipal Report for North Carolina Senate district plan court-ordered 2002.	
<b>JX59</b>		Split Precinct Report for North Carolina Senate district plan court-ordered 2002.	
<b>JX60</b>		8.5 x 11 Map for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 2003.	
<b>JX61</b>		StatPack Report for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 2003.	
<b>JX62</b>		County Report for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 2003.	
<b>JX63</b>		Municipal Report for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 2003.	
<b>JX64</b>		Split Precinct Report for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 2003.	
<b>JX65</b>		11 x 17 Map for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 2011.	
<b>JX66</b>		StatPack Report for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 2011.	
<b>JX67</b>		County Report for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 2011.	
<b>JX68</b>		Municipal Report for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 2011.	
<b>JX69</b>		Split VTD Report for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 2011.	
<b>JX70</b>		11 x 17 Map for North Carolina Senate district plan court-ordered 2018.	
<b>JX71</b>		11 x 17 Map for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 2019.	
<b>JX72</b>		Combined Reports for North Carolina Senate district plan enacted 2019.	
<b>JX73</b>		8.5 x 11 Map for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 1992.	
<b>JX74</b>		StatPack Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 1992.	
<b>JX75</b>		County Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 1992.	

<b>JX76</b>		8.5 x 11 Map for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 1997.	
<b>JX77</b>		StatPack Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 1997.	
<b>JX78</b>		County Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 1997.	
<b>JX79</b>		8.5 x 11 Map for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 1998.	
<b>JX80</b>		StatPack Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 1998.	
<b>JX81</b>		County Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 1998.	
<b>JX82</b>		8.5 x 11 Map for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2001.	
<b>JX83</b>		StatPack Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2001.	
<b>JX84</b>		County Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2001.	
<b>JX85</b>		Municipal Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2001.	
<b>JX86</b>		Split Precinct Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2001.	
<b>JX87</b>		11 x 17 Map for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2011.	
<b>JX88</b>		StatPack Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2011.	
<b>JX89</b>		County Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2011.	
<b>JX90</b>		Municipal Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2011.	
<b>JX91</b>		Split VTD Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2011.	
<b>JX92</b>		11 x 17 Map for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2016.	
<b>JX93</b>		StatPack Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2016.	
<b>JX94</b>		County Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2016.	
<b>JX95</b>		Municipal Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2016.	
<b>JX96</b>		Split VTD Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2016.	
<b>JX97</b>		11 x 17 Map for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2019.	
<b>JX98</b>		StatPack Report for North Carolina congressional district plan enacted 2019.	
<b>JX99</b>		11 x 17 Map for North Carolina House district plan enacted 2019.	
<b>JX100</b>		StatPack Report for North Carolina House district plan enacted 2019.	

<b>JX101</b>		11 x 17 Map for North Carolina House district plan enacted 2022.	
<b>JX102</b>		StatPack Report for North Carolina House district plan enacted 2022.	
<b>JX103</b>		11 x 17 Map for North Carolina House district plan enacted 2023.	
<b>JX104</b>		StatPack Report w Race for North Carolina House district plan enacted 2023.	
<b>JX105</b>		Excerpts from North Carolina Manual - State Senate - 1983-1984	
<b>JX106</b>		Excerpts from North Carolina Manual - State Senate - 1985-1986	
<b>JX107</b>		Excerpts from North Carolina Manual - State Senate - 1987-1988	
<b>JX108</b>		Excerpts from North Carolina Manual - State Senate - 1989-1990	
<b>JX109</b>		Excerpts from North Carolina Manual - State Senate - 1991-1992	
<b>JX110</b>		Excerpts from North Carolina Manual - State Senate - 1993-1994	
<b>JX111</b>		Excerpts from North Carolina Manual - State Senate - 1995-1996	
<b>JX112</b>		Excerpts from North Carolina Manual - State Senate - 1997-1998	
<b>JX113</b>		Excerpts from North Carolina Manual - State Senate - 1999-2000	
<b>JX114</b>		Excerpts from North Carolina Manual - State Senate - 2001-2002	
<b>JX115</b>		N.C. General Assembly County Clusterings from the 2020 Census (publicly available at <a href="https://sites.duke.edu/quantifyinggerrymandering/files/2021/08/countyClusters2020.pdf">https://sites.duke.edu/quantifyinggerrymandering/files/2021/08/countyClusters2020.pdf</a> )	

# **Exhibit B**

*Rodney D. Pierce and Moses Matthews v. The North Carolina State Board of Elections, et al.*  
4:23-cv-193-D (E.D.N.C.)

**Plaintiffs' Exhibit List**

<u>PX Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Objection(s)</u>	<u>Notes</u>
PX1	5/31/2024	Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly	Hearsay*	Plaintiffs do not necessarily intend to offer into evidence every document disclosed on their exhibit list, and some of the documents disclosed on Plaintiffs' exhibit list would be admissible if offered by Plaintiffs, but not if offered by Legislative Defendants (for instance, because the document contains out-of-court statements that constitute inadmissible hearsay when offered by Legislative Defendants).  Hearsay* = Objection will be withdrawn pursuant to agreement with counsel regarding if/when an expert testifies as to the contents of his or her respective report(s)
PX2		CV-Dr. Jonathan Mattingly	Hearsay*	
PX3		Demonstration District A [Map 1 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX4		Demonstration District B [Map 2 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX5		Demonstration District C [Map 3 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX6		Demonstration District D [Map 4 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX7		NC Senate Clusters [Figure 1 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX8		Possible Options in regions A,B,C,D of the NC Senate County Clusterings [Figure 2 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX9		NC House Clusters [Figure 3 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX10		Possible Options in regions A,B,C,D of the NC House County Clusterings [Figure 4 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX11		NC Senate Clusters which vary across the 16 different possible clusterings of the entire state [Table 1 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX12		NC House Clusters which vary across the 8 different possible clusterings of the entire state [Table 2 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX13		NC Senate Clusters which are fixed across all 16 of the possible clustering maps [Table 3 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX14		NC House Clusters which are fixed across all 8 of the possible clustering maps [Table 4 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX15		Number of districts followed by the number of incumbents within the cluster (Fixed clusters in the NC Senate) [Figure 5 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX16		Number of districts followed by the number of incumbents within the cluster (Optional clusters in the NC Senate) [Figure 6 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	

PX17		Number of districts followed by the number of incumbents within the cluster (Fixed clusters in the NC House) [Figure 7 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX18		Number of districts followed by the number of incumbents within the cluster (Optional clusters in the NC House) [Figure 8 to Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX19		North Carolina Clustering Option to Minimize County Splits (Mattingly Rep. footnote 5)	Hearsay*	
PX20		North Carolina Map Option to Minimize County Splits (Mattingly Rep. footnote 6)	Hearsay*	
PX21	5/31/2024	Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch	Hearsay*	
PX22		CV-Dr. Traci Burch	Hearsay*	
PX23		1992-93 to 2022-23 End of Grade General Test Results - Statewide Percent of Students at or Above Proficiency in <u>Both</u> Reading and Mathematics ; Grades 3-8 [Figure 1 to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX24		2008-09 to 2022-23 End-of-Grade Test Results- All Assessments Combined Statewide Percent of Students At of Above Proficiency in <u>Both</u> Reading and Mathematics; Grades 3-8 [Figure 1a to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX25		2002-03 to 2022-23 End-of-Grade Test Results- (Altrenate Assessments) Statewide Percent of Students At of Above Proficiency in <u>Both</u> Reading and Mathematics; Grades 3-8 [Figure 1b to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX26		1992-93 to 2022-23 End of Grade General Test Results - Statewide Percent of Students at or Above Proficiency in Both Reading and Mathematics ; Grades 3-8; for All Ethnicities (continued) [Figure 2b to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX27		Average Reading Scores, by Race, 2018. [Figure 2 to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX28		Average Math Scores, by Race, 2018. [Figure 3 to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX29		Less than High School Diploma, by Race. [Figure 4 to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX30		Bachelor's Degree or higher, by Race. [Figure 5 to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX31		Unemployment, by Race. [Figure 6 to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX32		Median Household Income by Race. [Figure 7 to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX33		Family Poverty, by Race. [Figure 8 to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX34		Life Expectancy at Birth 2018-2021. [Figure 9 to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	

		Census Tracts with Low Income and Low Access to Supermarkets [Figure 10 to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX35				
PX36	5/31/2024	Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood	Hearsay*	
PX37		CV-Dr. Loren Collingwood	Hearsay*	
		List of general election contests analyzed between 2020-22. [Table 1 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX38				
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PX39				
		Racially Polarized Voting Analysis-Statewide. [Figure 1 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX40				
		Racially Polarized Voting Analysis-District: SS2023-D1. [Figure 2 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX41				
		Racially Polarized Voting Analysis-District: SS2023-D2. [Figure 3 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX42				
		Racially Polarized Voting Analysis-District: 12-County Demonstration Area. [Figure 4 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX43				
		Electoral Performance Results, 2022, 2023-enacted State Senate Districts 1 and 2. [Figure 5 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX44				
		Electoral Performance Results, 2020, 2023-enacted State Senate Districts 1 and 2. [Figure 6 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX45				
		Electoral Performance Results, 2018, 2023-enacted State Senate Districts 1 and 2. [Figure 7 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX46				
		Electoral Performance Results, 2016, 2023-enacted State Senate Districts 1 and 2. [Figure 8 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX47				
		Electoral Performance Results, 2022, Demonstration District. [Figure 9 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX48				
		Electoral Performance Results, 2020, Demonstration District. [Figure 10 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX49				
		Electoral Performance Results, 2018, Demonstration District. [Figure 11 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX50				
		Electoral Performance Results, 2016, Demonstration District. [Figure 12 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX51				
		Electoral Performance Results, 2016, Demonstration District. [Figure 12 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX52				

PX53		Black VAP simulation analysis, All 2020-2022 contests. [Figure 13 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX54		Racially polarized voting 2022 contests-Statewide. [Figure 14 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX55		Racially polarized voting 2022 contests-Enacted State Senate Districts 1 and 2. [Figure 15 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX56		Racially polarized voting 2022 contests-Demonstration district county area. [Figure 16 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX57		Racially polarized voting 2020 contests-Statewide. [Figure 17 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX58		Racially polarized voting 2020 contests-Enacted State Senate Districts 1 and 2. [Figure 18 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX59		Racially polarized voting 2020 contests-Demonstration district county area. [Figure 19 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX60		Racially polarized voting 2018 contests-Statewide. Collapsed Republican candidates. [Figure 20 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX61		Racially polarized voting 2018 contests-Statewide. Keep Republican candidates separate. [Figure 21 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX62		Racially polarized voting 2018 contests-Enacted State Senate Districts 1 and 2. Collapsed Republican candidates. [Figure 22 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX63		Racially polarized voting 2018 contests-Enacted State Senate Districts 1 and 2. Keep Republican candidates separate. [Figure 23 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX64		Racially polarized voting 2018 contests-Demonstration district county area. Collapsed Republican candidates. [Figure 24 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX65		Racially polarized voting 2018 contests-Demonstration district county area. Keep Republican candidates separate. [Figure 25 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX66		Racially polarized voting 2016 contests.Statewide. [Figure 26 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX67		Racially polarized voting 2016 contests.Enacted State Senate Districts 1 and 2. [Figure 27 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	

PX68		Racially polarized voting 2016 contests. Demonstration district county area. [Figure 28 to Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX69	5/31/2024	Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn	Hearsay*	
PX70	8/2024	CV-Updated Blakeman B. Esselstyn [Attachment A to Expert Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX71		Majority-Black North Carolina counties [Figure 1 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX72		Voting districts classified by Black voting age population [Figure 2 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX73		Two county cluster alternatives for northeastern North Carolina [Figure 3 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX74		Other clusterings used for eastern North Carolina after 2020 [Figure 4 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX75		Selected enacted 2022 North Carolina State Senate districts [Figure 5 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX76		Statistics for selected districts in enacted 2022 NC Senate Plan [Table 1 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX77		Selected enacted 2023 North Carolina State Senate districts [Figure 6 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX78		Statistics for selected districts in enacted 2023 NC Senate Plan [Table 2 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX79		Map of Demonstration District A [Figure 7 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX80		Statistics for Demonstration District A [Table 3 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX81		Differing county groupings used in Demonstration Map A [Figure 8 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX82		Demonstration Map A districts that differ from enacted 2023 plan [Figure 9 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX83		Statistics for additional districts in Demonstration Map A [Table 4 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX84		Map of Demonstration District B [Figure 10 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX85		Statistics for Demonstration Districts B and B-2 [Table 5 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	

PX86	Demonstration Map B [Figure 11 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX87	Map of Demonstration District C [Figure 12 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX88	Statistics for Demonstration District C [Table 6 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX89	Modify county groupings used in Demonstration Map C [Figure 13 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX90	Demonstration Map C districts differing from enacted 2023 plan [Figure 14 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
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PX92	Map of Demonstration District D [Figure 15 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX93	Statistics for Demonstration District D and D-2 [Table 8 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX94	Demonstration Map D [Figure 16 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX95	Compactness scores for enacted and demonstration districts [Table 9 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX96	Compactness score comparison for Demonstration Map A [Table 10 to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
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PX99	Data, software, and methodology information [Attachment B to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX100	Demographic summary for North Carolina counties [Attachment C to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX101	2022 Senate Plan "Stat Pack" [Attachment D to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX102	Enacted 2022 Senate plan demographic summary [Attachment D to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX103	Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) Statistics [Attachment D to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	

PX104		2023 Senate Plan "Stat Pack w Race" [Attachment E to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX105		Enacted 2023 plan CVAP statistics [Attachment E to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX106		Demographic summaries for Demonstration Maps A,B,C & D [Attachment F to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX107		CVAP statistics for Demonstration Maps A, B, C, & D [Attachment F to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX108	10/1/2023	2023 Senate Plan Criteria [Attachment G to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX109		Descriptions of compactness measures [Attachment H to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX110		Enacted Senate plan compactness reports (2022 & 2023) [Attachment I to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX111		Enacted 2023 Senate plan district subset compactness reports [Attachment I to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX112		Demonstration Map A,B,C, and D compactness reports [Attachment I to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX113		Political Subdivision Split Comparative Summary [Attachment j to Expert Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX114	8/30/2024	Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly	Hearsay*; and as to Demonstration District E, Rule 403 and improper rebuttal evidence	
PX115		Demonstration District A [Figure 1 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*	
PX116		Demonstration District E [Figure 2 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Jonathan Mattingly]	Hearsay*; Rule 403; improper rebuttal evidence	
PX117	9/9/2024	Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch	Hearsay*	
PX118		Average Reading Scores, by Race, 2018. [Figure 2 to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX119		Average Math Scores, by Race, 2018. [Figure 3 to Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX120		Black Enrollment at State Universities in North Carolina [Table 1 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX121	4/4/2024	Article "Mark Robinson could be North Carolina's first Black governor. Can he win over Black Voters?" Raleigh News & Observer, [Figure 3 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX122	3/18/2024	Article - "The Daily Show" takes aim at NC-- again saying Lt. Gov. Mark Robinson hates everybody" Raleigh News & Observer [Figure 4 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	

PX123	12/6/2023	Facebook Post by Mark Robinson [Figure 5 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX124	1/23/2020	Article from News & Observer, "Planned Parenthood founded to destroy the entire black race, NC governor candidate says" [Figure 6 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX125	10/28/2023	Article- "NC Democrats Slam Bishop for 'Racist' Post About Jeff Jackson's TikTok Use." The News and Observer [Figure 7 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX126	2/29/2024	Article - "Republicans vow to fight the 'woke agenda' in election ads. What does that even mean?" News & Observer [Figure 8 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX127	11/8/2022	Article- "Bolstered by Attack Ads, Conservative Republican Wins North Carolina Senate Seat" The New York Times [Figure 9 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay*	
PX128	8/30/2024	Expert Rebuttal Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood	Hearsay*; and as to Demonstration District E, Rule 403 and improper rebuttal evidence	
PX129		X-plot showing 2020 gubernatorial candidate vote as a function of precinct BVAP racial demographics [Figure 1 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX130		2020 elections results in precincts with BVAP between 37-40% Demonstration area [Table 1 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX131		Analysis comparing various ways for estimating CVAP MOE shows that Dr. Trende' block group method produces highly unrealistic and unreliable MOE estimates [Table 2 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX132		Units and values used to estimate overall Black CVAP% MOE for Demonstration District B-1 [Table 3 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX133		Units and values used to estimate overall Black CVAP% MOE for Demonstration District D-1 [Table 4 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX134		MOE analysis for enacted state legislative districts, 2022 CVAP [Table 5 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX135		Trende's Figure 2 replicated with Block Group label for the two block groups that are not in the illustrative plan (B-1 Illustrative Plan Pasquotank County) [Figure 2 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	

PX136		Trende's Figure 2 replicated with Block Group label for the two block groups that are not in the illustrative plan (D-1 Illustrative Plan Pasquotank County) [Figure 3 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX137		Trende's Figure 16 racial dotplot [Figure 4 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX138		Trende's Figure 16 racial dotplot with alpha parameters swapped between whites and Blacks [Figure 5 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX139		Electoral Performance Results, 2022, Enacted District 5 (Edgecombe and Pitt Counties) [Figure 6 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX140		Electoral Performance Results, 2020, Enacted District 5 (Edgecombe and Pitt Counties) [Figure 7 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX141		Electoral Performance Results, 2018, Enacted District 5 (Edgecombe and Pitt Counties) [Figure 8 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX142		Electoral Performance Results, 2016, Enacted District 5 (Edgecombe and Pitt Counties) [Figure 9 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*	
PX143		Electoral Performance Results, 2022, Illustrative District E [Figure 10 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*; Rule 403; improper rebuttal evidence	
PX144		Electoral Performance Results, 2020, Illustrative District E [Figure 11 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*; Rule 403; improper rebuttal evidence	
PX145		Electoral Performance Results, 2018, Illustrative District E [Figure 12 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*; Rule 403; improper rebuttal evidence	
PX146		Electoral Performance Results, 2016, Illustrative District E [Figure 13 to Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. Loren Collingwood]	Hearsay*; Rule 403; improper rebuttal evidence	
PX147	8/30/2024	Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn	Hearsay*; and as to Demonstration District E, Rule 403 and improper rebuttal evidence	
PX148		Statistics for selected districts in enacted 2022 NC Senate Plan [Table 1a to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX149		Statistics for selected districts in enacted 2023 NC Senate Plan [Table 2a to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX150		Statistics for Demonstration District A [Table 3a to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	

PX151		Statistics for additional districts in Demonstration Map A [Table 4a to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX152		Statistics for Demonstration Districts B and B-2 [Table 5a to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX153		Statistics for Demonstration District C [Table 6a to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX154		Statistics for additional districts in Demonstration Map C [Table 7a to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX155		Statistics for Demonstration Districts D and D-2 [Table 8a to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX156		Demonstration Map E [Figure 1 to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*; Rule 403; improper rebuttal evidence	
PX157		Statistics for Demonstration Districts E and E-2 [Table 9 to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*; Rule 403; improper rebuttal evidence	
PX158		Compactness score comparison for Demonstration Map E [Table 10 to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*; Rule 403; improper rebuttal evidence	
PX159		Dr. Trende's Figure 24 (reproduced) [Figure 2 to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX160		Dr. Trende's Figure 23 with Fishing Creek precinct boundary [Figure 3 to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX161		Details from Dr. Trende Figure 23 (arrows added) [Figure 4 to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX162		Comparison of two dot density maps by different mapmakers [Figure 5 to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX163		Example of map highlighting lines that should have been omitted [Figure 6 to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX164		Data sources, software, and methodology [Attachment B to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX165		Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) Statistics [Attachment C to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX166		Demographic summaries for Demonstration Map E [Attachment D to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*; Rule 403; improper rebuttal evidence	
PX167		Measures of compactness measures for Demonstration Map E [Attachment E to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*; Rule 403; improper rebuttal evidence	

PX168		Map of Elizabeth City Precincts [Attachment F to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*; Rule 403; improper rebuttal evidence	
PX169		Map of Demonstration District A [Attachment G to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX170		Map of Demonstration District C [Attachment H to Rebuttal Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn]	Hearsay*	
PX171	9/10/2012	NPR Article titled, "Political Pro with Race-Baiting Past Doesn't See It in Romney's Welfare Charge" [Exhibit 4 to deposition of Donald T. Critchlow, PH.D.]	Hearsay; relevance; authentication	
PX172		Printout from WRAL website, Gallery: Posts from Mark Robinson's Facebook page [Exhibit 5 to deposition of Donald T. Critchlow, PH.D.]	Hearsay; authentication; rule of completeness	
PX173	2/19/2018	Facebook Post by Mark Robinson [Exhibit 6 to deposition of Donald T. Critchlow, PH.D.]	Hearsay; authentication	
PX174	12/6/2023	Facebook Post by Mark Robinson [Exhibit 7 to deposition of Donald T. Critchlow, PH.D.]	Hearsay; authentication	
PX175	10/25/2022	New York Times article, "With Ads, Imagery and Words, Republicans Inject Race Into Campaigns." [Exhibit 8 to deposition of Donald T. Critchlow, PH.D.]	Hearsay	
PX176	10/27/2022	Newsmax article, "Willie Horton-Type Ad Gives Boost to N.C.'s Budd." [Exhibit 9 to deposition of Donald T. Critchlow, PH.D.]	Hearsay; authentication	
PX177	10/18/2022	Press release from the North Carolina Democratic Party, "I'm Ted Budd & I Approve This Lie."	Hearsay; authentication	
PX178	6/17/2011	Joint Statement by Senator Bob Rucho, Chair of the Senate Redistricting Committee and Representative David Lewis, Chair of the House Redistricting Committee [Exhibit 1 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.I]	Hearsay; Rule 403; improper character evidence	
PX179	10/22/2023	Letter from K. Oskooii to Senator Phil Berger et al. subject "Racially Polarized Voting in North Carolina and its Effect on the 2023 Redistricting Plans." [Exhibit 5 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.I]	Hearsay; Rules 702, 703 and 705; improper/undisclosed expert testimony	
PX180	4/28/2023	Email from T. Moore to Senator R. Hise subject "NC Supreme Court Delivers Rulings to Reinstate Voter ID, Affirm Legislature's Redistricting Authority, End Felon Voting." [Exhibit 8 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.I]		
PX181	6/29/2023	Email from J. Wilkie to Senator R. Hise subject "The Guardian US Interview request: Moore v. Harper and Allen v. Milligan rulings." [Exhibit 9 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.I]	Hearsay	

PX182	8/1/2023	Email from B. Elkey to Senator R. Hise subject "Tomorrow! August 2- 2:00 p.n. EST: Current Research on Redistricting of Legislative Boundaries [Exhibit 10 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.I]	Hearsay	
PX183	9/14/2023	Appointment reminder from Senator R. Hise, subject "Redistricting conference call" [Exhibit 11 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.I]		
PX184	9/25/2023	Senate Notice of Committee Meeting and Bill Sponsor Notice [Exhibit 12 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]		
PX185	9/25/2023	Email from D. Somers to Sen. W. Daniel et al., subject "Redistricting Concerns [Exhibit 13 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay	
PX186		Map of 2011 and 2001 Redistricting Public Housing Sites and 2016 Legislative Calendar [Exhibit 15 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]		
PX187	9/25/2023	Email from T. Daye to Senator W. Daniel et al., subject "NC 2023 Redistricting Process [Exhibit 16 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay	
PX188	9/25/2023	Email from E. Hairston to Senator W. Daniel et al. subject "Redistricting An Atrocity of Epic Proportions." [Exhibit 18 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay; Relevance	
PX189	10/3/2023	Email from C. Stokes to Senator W. Daniel et al., subject "Redistricting Criteria Letter" with attachment titled "Letter 2023 North Carolina Redraw." [Exhibit 22 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay	
PX190	10/22/2023	Email from C. Shenton to Senator W. Daniel et al., subject "Correspondence re: Racially Polarized Voting and its Effect on the 2023 Redistricting Plans with attachments [Exhibit 25 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay; Rules 702, 703, and 705; improper/undisclosed expert testimony	
PX191	9/19/2023	Email from S. Shapiro to Senator P. Berger et al., subject "Re: Prospective 2024 Congressional Districts --Particular Impact to Guilford County" [Exhibit 26 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay; relevance; improper lay witness testimony; Rule 403 (confuses the issues)	
PX192	10/25/2023	Email from A. Brown to Senator R. Hise subject "Redistricting" [Exhibit 48 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay; relevance	
PX193	10/21/2023	Email from S. Shapiro to Rep. T. Moore et al., subject "Suggested Revisions to Congressional Map CCJ-1" [Exhibit 49 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay; relevance; improper lay witness testimony; Rule 403	
PX194		Screenshot from Senator Ralph Hise Campaign [Exhibit 50 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay; relevance; Rule 403	
PX195		Screenshot from Senator R. Hise Facebook page "Say No to Critical Race Theory" and link to YouTube "We Won't Know" [Exhibit 54 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay; relevance; Rule 403	

PX196		District 6 Map [Exhibit 57 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay; relevance; improper/undisclosed expert opinion; Rule 403; authentication	
PX197		District 12 Map showing Black and White voters in 2022 and 2024 [Exhibit 58 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay; relevance; improper/undisclosed expert opinion; Rule 403; authentication	
PX198		Dot Density Map of Race, 2023 District 1 Boundaries and 2022 District 1 Boundaries, Oxford, NC Area [Exhibit 59 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay; relevance; improper/undisclosed expert opinion; Rule 403; authentication	
PX199		Dot Density Map of Race, 2023 District 1 Boundaries, and 2022 District 1 Boundaries, Northeast North Carolina [Exhibit 60 to the deposition of Senator Ralph Hise - Vol.II]	Hearsay; relevance; improper/undisclosed expert opinion; Rule 403; authentication	
PX200	5/2024	Report- Ayscue, Jennifer B. et al. "Can our Schools Capture the Educational Gains of Diversity? North Carolina School Segregation, Alternatives, and Possible Gains." [Exhibit 4 to the deposition of Andrew Taylor]	Hearsay	
PX201	2022	Nation's Report Card 2022 math state report for North Carolina for grade 4 math scores [Exhibit 5 to the deposition of Andrew Taylor]	Hearsay	
PX202	2022	Nation's Report Card 2022 math state report for North Carolina for grade 8 math scores [Exhibit 6 to the deposition of Andrew Taylor]	Hearsay	
PX203	2022	Nation's Report Card 2022 reading state report for North Carolina for grade 4 reading scores [Exhibit 7 to the deposition of Andrew Taylor]	Hearsay	
PX204	2022	Nation's Report Card 2022 reading state report for North Carolina for grade 8 reading scores [Exhibit 8 to the deposition of Andrew Taylor]	Hearsay	
PX205		Screen shot of the Ed Opportunity segregation scores [Exhibit 9 to the deposition of Andrew Taylor]	Hearsay	
PX206	2020	Printout from the Census Bureau website Tallies page [Exhibit 6 to the deposition of Sean Trende]	Hearsay	
PX207		Printout from the website of the North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management [Exhibit 7 to the deposition of Sean Trende]	Hearsay	
PX208		Printout from the website of the North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management [Exhibit 8 to the deposition of Sean Trende]	Hearsay	
PX209		Calculating Measures of Error for Derived Estimates. American Community Survey Handbook - Chapter 8 [Exhibit 9 to the deposition of Sean Trende]	Hearsay	
PX210		R Code [Exhibit 10 to the deposition of Sean Trende]		
PX211	10/22/2023	Letter from H.H. Klein to Senator P. Berger re: Racially Polarized Voting in North Carolina and its Effect on the 2023 Redistricting Plans [Exhibit 8 to the deposition of Daniel Blue]	Hearsay; Rules 702, 703, and 705; improper/undisclosed expert testimony	

PX212		Report -Access to Healthcare in Rural North Carolina [Exhibit 5 to the deposition of Dr. Traci Burch]		
PX213		North Carolina Sample Size Rates [Exhibit 6 to the deposition of Dr. Traci Burch]		
PX214		North Carolina Response Rates and Reasons for Noninterviews [Exhibit 7 to the deposition of Dr. Traci Burch]		
PX215		Printout from the ACS website titled "Item Allocation Rates Definitions" [Exhibit 8 to the deposition of Dr. Traci Burch]		
PX216		North Carolina Allocation Rates 2019-2023 [Exhibit 9 to the deposition of Dr. Traci Burch]		
PX217		Welfare benefits or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) [Exhibit 11 to the deposition of Dr. Traci Burch]		
PX218	2019	EdBuild.org report [Exhibit 12 to the deposition of Dr. Traci Burch]		
PX219	8/11/2016	Opinion in Covington v. North Carolina (1:15-cv-399) [Exhibit 14 to the deposition of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay	
PX220	6/30/1986	Opinion in Thornburg v. Gingles (No. 83-1968) [Exhibit 15 to the deposition of Dr. Traci Burch]	Hearsay	
PX221	3/17/2022	Article- New Statistics Available from the 2016-2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates [Exhibit 14 to the deposition of Blake Esselstyn]		
PX222		2024 North Carolina Republican Party Platform	Hearsay; relevance; Rule 403; authentication	
PX223	6/18/2022	2022 North Carolina Democratic Party Platform	Hearsay; relevance; Rule 403; authentication	
PX224		2024 North Carolina Democratic Party Platform	Hearsay; relevance; Rule 403; authentication	
PX225		2024 National Republican Party Platform	Hearsay; relevance; Rule 403; authentication	
PX226		2022 North Carolina Republican Party Platform	Hearsay; relevance; Rule 403; authentication	
PX227	7/15/1993	Opinion in Hines, et al. v. Mayor and Town Council of Ahoskie, et al. 998 F. 2d 1266 (1993)	Hearsay; improper character evidence	
PX228	7/10/1984	Opinion in Johnson, et al. v. Halifax County, et al. 594 F. Supp. 161 (1984)	Hearsay; improper character evidence	
PX229	12/17/1991	Opinion in Ward, et al. v. Columbus County, North Carolina, et al. 782 F. Supp. 1097 (1991)	Hearsay; improper character evidence	
PX230	7/29/2016	Opinion in North Carolina State Conference of the NAACP, et al. v. McCrory, et al. 831 F. 3d 204 (2016)	Hearsay; improper character evidence	
PX231	12/2/2020	Opinion in North Carolina State Conference of the NAACP, et al. v. Raymond, et al. 981 F. 3d 295 (2020)	Hearsay; improper character evidence	

PX232	6/5/2017	Opinion in North Carolina, et al. v. Covington, et al. 581 U.S. 1015 (2017)	Hearsay; improper character evidence	
PX233	5/22/2017	Opinion in Cooper, et al. v. Harris, et al. 581 U.S. 285 (2017)	Hearsay; improper character evidence	
PX234	2/5/2016	Opinion in Harris, et al. v. McCrory, et al. 159 F. Supp. 3d 600 (2016)	Hearsay; improper character evidence	
PX235	12/31/2019	Opinion in North Carolina State Conference of the NAACP, et al. v. Cooper, et al. 430 F. Supp.3d 15 (2019)	Hearsay; improper character evidence	
PX236	10/1/2014	Opinion in League of Women Voters of North Carolina et al. v. State of North Carolina, et al. 769 F. 3d 224 (2014)	Hearsay; improper character evidence	
PX237	4/22/2024	Opinion in North Carolina A. Philip Randolph Institute, et al. v. North Carolina State Board of Elections, et al. 2024 WL 1719366	Hearsay; improper character evidence	
PX238	1/21/2024	Opinion in Voto Latino, et al. v. Hirsch, et al. 712 F. Supp.3d 637 (2024)	Hearsay; improper character evidence	
PX239	3/13/2024	Opinion in North Carolina State Conference of the NAACP, et al. v. Hirsch, et al. 720 F. Supp.3d 406 (2024)	Hearsay; improper character evidence	
PX240	2021	Robinson, Mark. 2021. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m23IJSi0_K4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m23IJSi0_K4</a>	Hearsay; authentication	
PX241	1/5/2023	Article-Dukes, Tyler and Connie Brosseau. 2023. "Embattled NC Sheriff Resigns Again Before DA Details Accusations Against Him in Court." The News & Observer	Hearsay	
PX242	11/6/2020	Article- "Candidate Who Made Racist Comment about Black People is Elected to NC School Board." The News and Observer	Hearsay	
PX243	10/8/2020	Article "Rep. Murphy's Now-Deleted Tweet about Sen. Harris Called Racist by N.C. Democrats."	Hearsay	
PX244	9/23/2022	Video- <a href="https://twitter.com/brenonade/status/1573473754453254145?s=20&amp;t=vL6_5ydkUo-w5iviklDilA">https://twitter.com/brenonade/status/1573473754453254145?s=20&amp;t=vL6_5ydkUo-w5iviklDilA</a>	Hearsay	
PX245	10/8/2022	Article- "Trump's Flirtation with the N-Word Cannot Be Ignored." The Washington Post	Hearsay	
PX246	10/22/2020	Article- "Madison Cawthorn's Racist Website." The Bulwark	Hearsay	
PX247		Article - "Washington Through and Through"	Hearsay	
PX248	6/28/2018	Article- "God is Racist, Jewish People All Descent from Satan, NC Candidate Says."	Hearsay	
PX249	10/25/2018	Article-"OK Sign or Symbol of White Supremacy? NC GOP Leader under Fire for Instagram Post." News and Observer.	Hearsay	
PX250	1/17/2024	Article- "Neo-Nazi With Felony Convictions Cleared to Remain on GOP Ballot." Vice News.	Hearsay	
PX251	1/10/2024	Online Post- <a href="https://x.com/StephenBWiley/status/1745154461201289538">https://x.com/StephenBWiley/status/1745154461201289538</a> (online post by the caucus director for North Carolina House Republicans referring to Gibson as a "Nazi").	Hearsay; authentication	

PX252	6/3/2022	Article- "North Carolina TV Stations Pull an Attack Ad Against Cheri Beasley, A Democrat Running for Senate." New York Times	Hearsay	
PX253		Article- "TV Stations Take Down Inflammatory GOP Ad About North Carolina Democratic Senate Candidate Cheri Beasley in Response to Complaints about Inaccuracy." CBS News.	Hearsay	
PX254		<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gipaxcSHoaa">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gipaxcSHoaa</a>	Hearsay; authentication	
PX255		NRSC. "NC: Victims." Available online <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TidAbar7E2U">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TidAbar7E2U</a> .	Hearsay; authentication	
PX256	11/3/2022	Article- "Fact Check: Campaign Attack Ad Uses Fake Mugshot and the Candidate Wasn't Convicted." The Charlotte Observer	Hearsay	
PX257	4/1/2018	Article- "GOP Tries to Connect Candidate to Convicted Murderers	Hearsay	
PX258		"Woke (adj.)"	Hearsay	
PX259	12/5/2022	Article- "What Does Woke Mean? Whatever Ron DeSantis Wants." Washington Post.	Hearsay	
PX260		Book-The Courage to Be Free: Florida's Blueprint for America's Revival. New York: Broadside, 125	Hearsay; authentication	
PX261	1/15/2022	Office of the Governor. 2022. Executive Order Number One	Hearsay	
PX262		Video-"Rep. Ted Budd Address the Bills to Ban Funding for Critical Race Theory." Charlotte Observer <a href="https://www.charlotteobserver.com/latest-news/article251372578.html">https://www.charlotteobserver.com/latest-news/article251372578.html</a>	Hearsay	
PX263		Brad Briner for Treasurer [Burch FN 132]	Hearsay	
PX264		Video-Bradford for Congress. "Tidy Twins." <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Py6JvcV9vfe">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Py6JvcV9vfe</a>	Hearsay; authentication	
PX265	4/26/2022	Specht, Paul. 2022. "Fact Check. Ad says McCrory Appointees 'Mandated' Textbooks Pushing Critical Race Theory."	Hearsay	
PX266	6/28/2018	Article-"North Carolina GOP Primary Winner Says God Is a White Supremacist, Jews Are Satanic." Newsweek	Hearsay	
PX267	9/8/2024	Medina, Eduardo. 2024. "The Deep Division at the Heart of North Carolina's Pivotal Governor's Race." [FN 54]	Hearsay	
PX268	10/15/2022	"Racist GOP Appeals Heat Up in Final Weeks Before Midterms." <i>The Washington Post</i>	Hearsay	
PX269		Census Bureau, 2022, Worked Examples for Approximating Standard Errors Using American Community Survey Data	Hearsay	
PX270		North Carolina Manual - State Senate Map - 1985-1992	Hearsay; authentication; best evidence	
PX271	11/22/2024	Supplemental Report of Dr. Traci Burch	Hearsay*	
PX272	10/4/2024	Legislative Defendants' Objections and Responses to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admission		
PX273	10/4/2024	State Board Defendants' Responses to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admissions		
PX274	7/5/2024	Legislative Defendants' Objections and Responses to Plaintiffs' First Set of Interrogatories and Requests for Production		

<b>PX275</b>		Census Bureau, Increased Margins of Error in the 5 Year Estimates Containing Data Collected in 2020, ACS Data Users Group		
		All exhibits on any other parties' exhibit list.		

# Exhibit C

Legislative Defendants' Exhibit List

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Document Date	Plaintiffs' Objections
LD001	S.B. 758 - Proposed Amendment A2 (Blue)	10.24.2023	
LD002	SST-11 Amend 2 (Map & StatPack)	10.23.2023	
LD003	S.B. 758 - Proposed Amendment A3 (Blue)	10.24.2023	
LD004	SST-12 Amend 3 (Map & StatPack)	10.23.2023	
LD005	Public Comment Session	09.25.2023	Hearsay; Foundation; Authenticity; portions of the transcript "unintelligible"
LD006	Public Comment Session	09.26.2023	Hearsay; Foundation; Authenticity; portions of the transcript "unintelligible"
LD007	Public Comment Session	09.27.2023	Hearsay; Foundation; Authenticity; Incomplete (excerpts only)
LD008	Senate Redistricting & Elections Committee Tr.	10.19.2023	Hearsay; Sword/Shield (declarants invoked legislative privilege)
LD009	Senate Redistricting & Elections Committee Tr.	10.23.2023	Hearsay; Sword/Shield (declarants invoked legislative privilege)
LD010	Senate Chamber Tr.	10.24.2023	Hearsay; Sword/Shield (declarants invoked legislative privilege)
LD011	House Redistricting Committee Tr.	10.25.2023	Hearsay; Sword/Shield (declarants invoked legislative privilege)
LD012	House Chamber Tr.	10.25.2023	Hearsay; Sword/Shield (declarants invoked legislative privilege)
LD013	Proposed Amendment A9 to Senate Bill 744	02.17.2022	
LD014	SCM-1 Map	09.29.2023	Relevance; Foundation; Authenticity; Hearsay
LD015	Map SSC-1 plus Stat Pack and LD Map Production SCC-1	10.02.2023	Relevance; Foundation; Authenticity; Hearsay
LD016	Map STU-1 plus Stat Pack	10.05.2023	Relevance; Foundation; Authenticity; Hearsay
LD017	LD Map Production STU-1	10.05.2023	Relevance; Foundation; Authenticity; Hearsay
LD018	SCJ-1 Map Plus StatPack	10.13.2023	Relevance; Foundation; Authenticity; Hearsay
LD019	2019 Senate Consensus Nonpartisan Map	09.17.2019	
LD020	Sen. Blue Reponse to Subpoena	07.22.2024	Hearsay
LD021	Leader Reives Response to Subpoena	09.05.2024	Hearsay
LD022	Sen. Blue (Official) Post Statement on Lawsuit	11.20.2023	Hearsay
LD023	North Carolina State Testing Results 2022-23	05.31.2024	
LD024	Access to Healthcare in Rural North Carolina	09.30.2024	Hearsay; Foundation
LD025	North Carolina Sample Size Rates	09.30.2024	Foundation
LD026	North Carolina Reponse Rates	09.30.2024	Foundation
LD027	Item Allocation Rates Definitions, ACS Data Users Group	01.21.2022	Foundation

Legislative Defendants' Exhibit List

LD028	North Carolina Sample Size Rates Allocation Rates 2019-2023	09.30.2024	Foundation
LD029	Gallup Poll on Crime	11.16.2023	Hearsay; Foundation
LD030	US Government Welfare and TANF Benefits	09.07.2024	
LD031	EdBuild Education Funding Report	02.01.2019	Hearsay; Foundation
LD032	North Carolina Public School Budget 2024	04.01.2024	
LD033	Citizen Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity	01.23.2024	relevance
LD034	U.S. Initial Addresses and Sample Size Selected and Final Interviews	09.17.2024	Foundation
LD035	North Carolina Initial Addresses and Sample Size Selected and Final Interviews	09.17.2024	Foundation
LD036	U.S. Repsonse Rates & Reasons for Noninterviews	09.17.2024	Foundation
LD037	Item Allocation Rates Definitions, ACS Data Users Group	09.17.2024	Foundation
LD038	U.S. Item Allocation Rates 2019-2023	09.17.2024	foundation
LD039	Census Bureau Announces Changes for 2020 American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates	07.29.2021	relevance, rule 403
LD040	Increased Margins of Error in the 5 Year Estimates Containing Data Collected in 2020, ACS Data Users Group	03.01.2022	rule 403
LD041	American Community Survey Glossary	09.17.2024	
LD042	Slipsheet - Senate Incumbent - Esselstyn Backup	09.17.2024	
LD043	New Statistics Available from the 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates	03.17.2022	
LD044	2019 Senate Consensus Nonpartisan Map	07.30.2024	
LD045	Matthews' Objections and Responses to First set of Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents	07.15.2024	
LD046	Quantifying Gerrymandering Article "Newly Proposed NC Maps are more gerrymandered and less responsive than maps struck down in 2021"	10.20.2023	hearsay
LD047	Article "Optimal Legislative County Clustering in North Carolina"	05.06.2020	
LD048	Screenshot from Code Repository	09.27.2024	foundation
LD049	Screenshot from Code Repository	09.27.2024	foundation
LD050	Screenshot "adding partial clustering capability"	09.27.2024	foundation
LD051	Rodney Pierce (personal) Facebook Post on Rep. Wray Voting Record	09.09.2024	
LD052	Printout of House Roll Call Vote Veto Override HB 618	08.16.2023	
LD053	Rodney Pierce Objections and Responses to LD's First Set of Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents	07.15.2024	
LD054	156th Session 2023-2024 NC House of Representatives	08.21.2024	

Legislative Defendants' Exhibit List

LD055	Reives X Post "Joint Statement from Senate Democratic Leader Blue & House Leader Reives"	10.18.2023	Hearsay
LD056	LD Objections and Responses to Plts First RFAs	10.04.2024	hearsay
LD057	Hise Objections to Plaintiffs' Subpoena	07.29.2024	hearsay
LD058	Leg Defs' Answers to PLts First ROGs & RFPDs	07.15.2024	hearsay
LD059	Expert Report of Dr. John Alford	08.16.2024	No objection provided the expert testifies live, per the parties' agreement.
LD060	Expert Report of Dr. Sean Trende	08.16.2024	No objection provided the expert testifies live, per the parties' agreement.
LD061	Expert Report of Dr. Donald Critchlow	08.16.2024	No objection provided the expert testifies live, per the parties' agreement.
LD062	Expert Report of Dr. Andrew Taylor	08.16.2024	No objection provided the expert testifies live, per the parties' agreement.
LD063	Public Comment Session Audio – 2023-09-25 Joint meeting of the House Redistricting and Senate Redistricting Elections Committees, publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81307">webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81307</a>	09.25.2023	Hearsay; Foundation; Authenticity; portions unintelligible
LD064	Public Comment Session Audio- 2023-09-26 Joint meeting of the House Redistricting and Senate Redistricting Elections Committees, publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81314">webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81314</a>	09.26.2023	Hearsay; Foundation; Authenticity; portions unintelligible
LD065	Public Comment Session Audio- 2023-09-27 Joint meeting of the House Redistricting and Senate Redistricting Elections Committees, publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81316">webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81316</a>	09.27.2023	Hearsay; Foundation; Authenticity; Incomplete (excerpts only)
LD066	2023-10-19 Senate Redistricting and Elections Committee Audio, publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81639">webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81639</a>	10.19.2023	Hearsay; Sword/Shield (declarants invoked legislative privilege)
LD067	2023-10-23 Senate Redistricting and Elections Committee Audio, publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81675">webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81675</a>	10.23.2023	Hearsay; Sword/Shield (declarants invoked legislative privilege)
LD068	2023-10-24 Senate Chamber Audio, publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81722">webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81722</a>	10.24.2023	Hearsay; Sword/Shield (declarants invoked legislative privilege)
LD069	2023-10-25 House Redistricting Committee Audio, publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81782">webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81782</a>	10.25.2023	Hearsay; Sword/Shield (declarants invoked legislative privilege)
LD070	2023-10-25 House Chamber Audio, publicly available at <a href="https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81808">webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/81808</a>	10.25.2023	Hearsay; Sword/Shield (declarants invoked legislative privilege)