

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
NO. 1:15-CV-00399-TDS-JEP**

SANDRA LITTLE COVINGTON, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

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

Defendants.

**PARTIES' THIRD JOINT
STIPULATIONS**

The parties stipulate as follows:

Subject to Defendants' objections and qualifications in their responses to Plaintiffs' Requests for Admission (D.E. # 86-3), Defendants stipulate the following facts are true but do not admit the unstated inferences that might be drawn from those facts. Plaintiffs do not stipulate to the qualifications contained in Defendants' responses and do not stipulate that those qualifications are independently admissible or relevant.

Senate District 4

1. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of SD 4, based on the 2000 census, was 52.52%.

2. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 4, based on the 2000 census, was 49.14%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 4, based on the 2010 census, was 49.70%.

3. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of SD 4, based on the 2010 census, was 52.75%. This reflected a 3.61 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in SD 4 compared to the 2003 version of SD 4 as measured by the 2000 census and a 3.05 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

4. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 version of SD 4 was under populated by 27,256 persons. As redrawn in 2011, SD 4 contains 20,577 more black persons than the 2003 version and 916 more white persons than the 2003 version.

5. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, SD 4 as drawn in 2002 divided no precincts, as drawn in 2003 divided no precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 2 precincts.

6. Of the 2,686 black voting age persons who reside in the 2 divided precincts in the 2011 version of SD 4, 2,207 (82.2%) were assigned to SD 4.

7. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 11,401 of the 17,137 black voting age persons in the City of Wilson (66.53%) are assigned to SD 4 and the remaining 5,735 black voting age persons to SD 11.

8. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 12,364 of the 14,673 black voting age persons residing in the part of the City of Rocky Mount in Nash County (84.26%) are assigned to SD 4 and the remaining 2,309 black voting age persons are assigned to SD 11.

9. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Robert Holloman, was elected from SD 4 at the 2002 election and received 77.44% of the votes cast.

10. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Robert Holloman, was elected from SD 4 at the 2004 election without opposition.

11. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Robert Holloman, was elected from SD 4 at the 2006 election and received 69.67 % of the votes cast.

12. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Edward Jones, was elected from SD 4 at the 2008 election without opposition.

13. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Edward Jones, was elected from SD 4 at the 2010 election and received 82.41% of the votes cast.

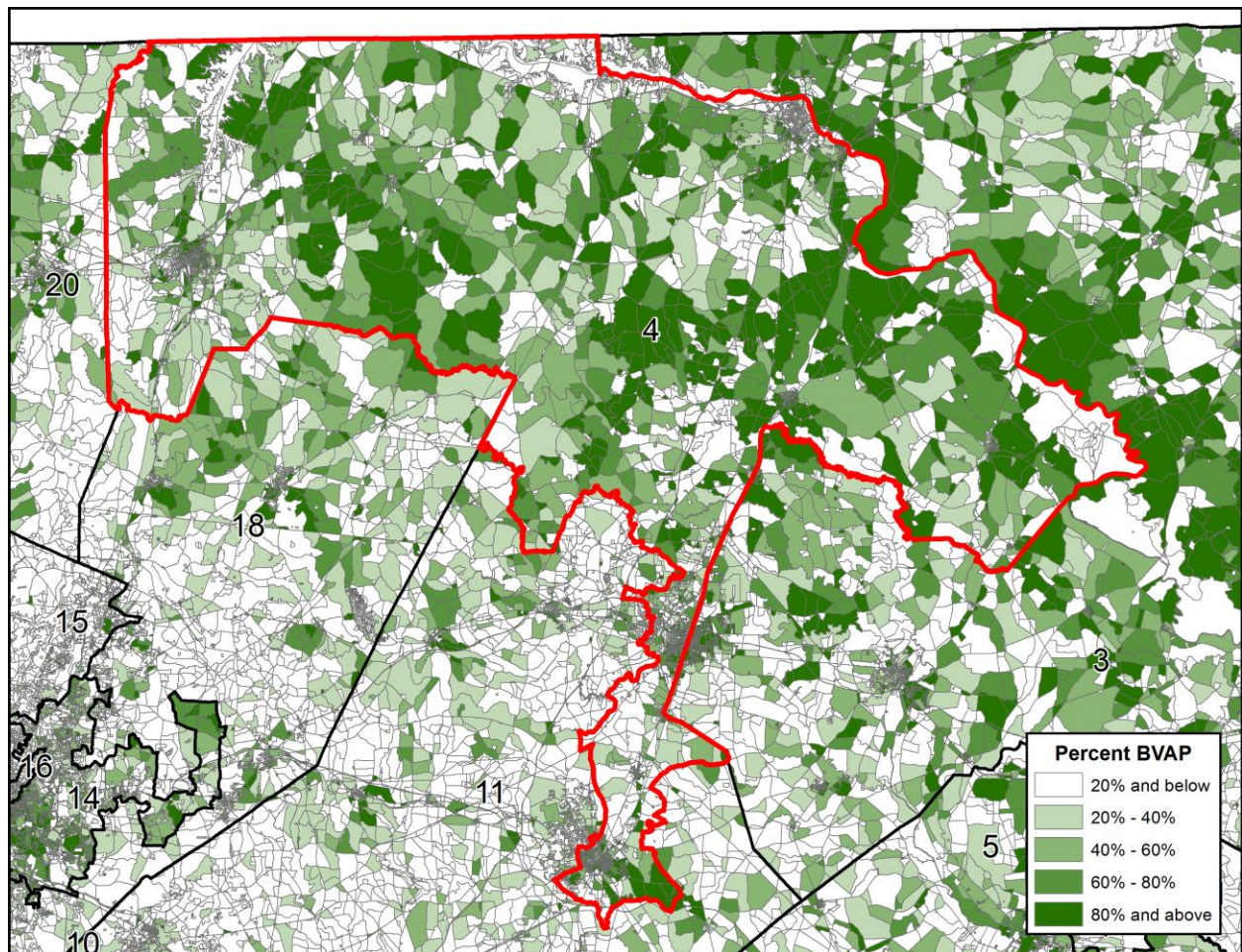
14. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Edward Jones, was elected from SD 4 at the 2012 election and received 72.32% of the votes cast.

15. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Angela Bryant, was elected from SD 4 at the 2012 election and received 61.84% of the votes cast.

16. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 69.37% of the SD 4 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

17. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 65.96 % of the SD 4 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

18. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of SD 4.



Senate District 5

19. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of SD 5, based on the 2000 census, was 27.53%.

20. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 5, based on the 2000 census, was 30.14%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 5, based on the 2010 census, was 30.99%.

21. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of SD 5, based on the 2010 census, was 51.97%. This reflected a 21.83 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in SD 5 compared to the 2003 version of SD 5 as measured by the 2000 census and a 20.98 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

22. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 version of SD 5 was under populated by 6,811 persons. As redrawn in 2011 SD 5 contains 38,181 more black persons than the 2003 version and 38,250 fewer white persons than the 2003 version.

23. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, SD 5 as drawn in 2002 divided no precincts, as drawn in 2003 divided 8 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 40 precincts.

24. Of the 43,084 black voting age persons who reside in the 40 divided precincts in the 2011 version of SD 5, 30,418 (70.6%) were assigned to SD 5.

25. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 13,565 of the 14,784 black voting age persons in the City of Goldsboro (91.75%) are assigned to SD 5 and the remaining 1,219 black voting age persons are assigned to SD 7.

26. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 10,200 of the 10,868 black voting age persons in the City of Kinston (93.85%) are assigned to SD 5 and the remaining 668 black voting age persons are assigned to SD 7.

27. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 17,510 of the 23,409 black voting age persons in the City of Greenville (74.80%) are assigned to SD 5 and the remaining 5,899 black voting age persons are assigned to SD 7.

28. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Don Davis, was elected from SD 5 at the 2008 election and received 52.90% of the votes cast.

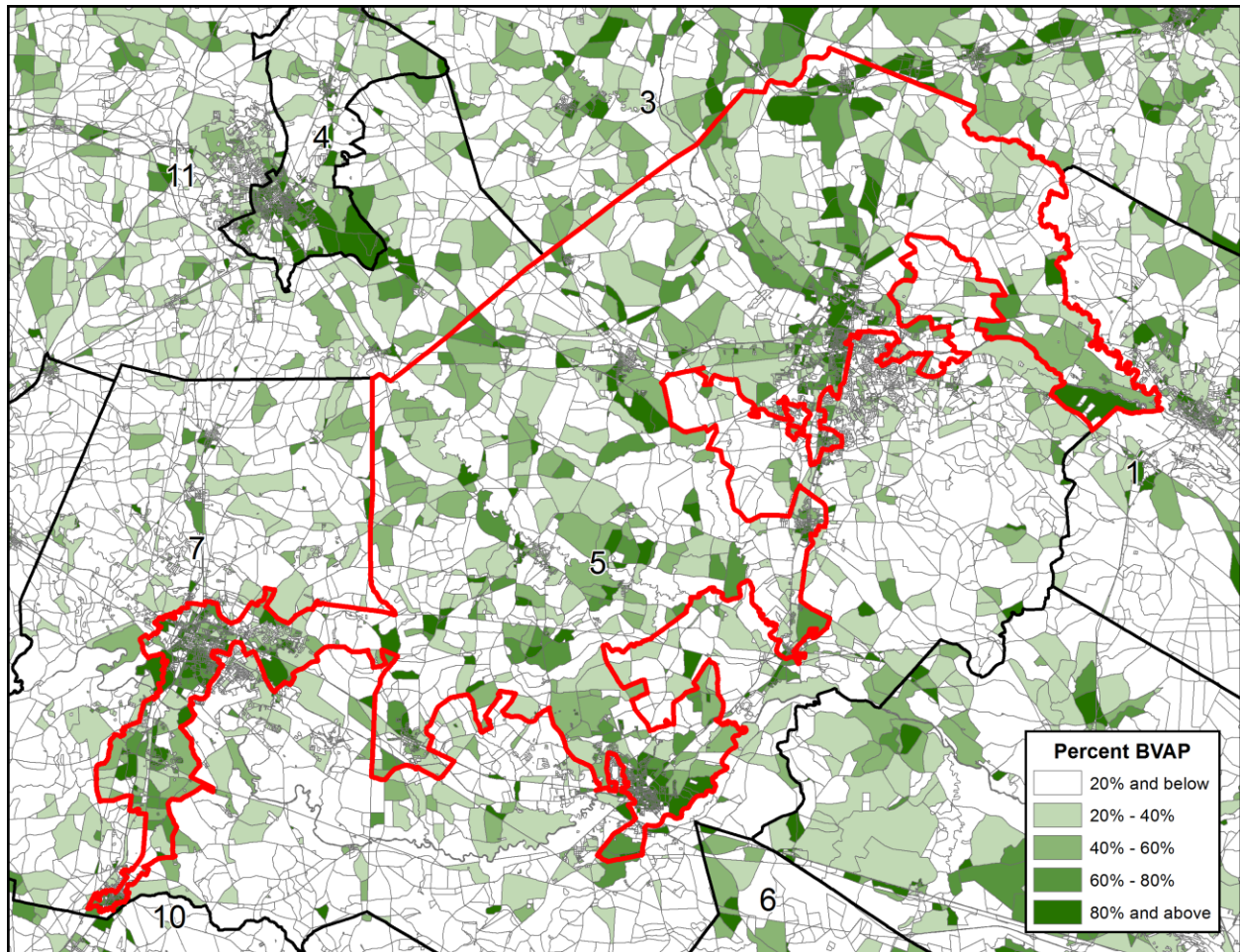
29. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Don Davis, was elected from SD 5 at the 2012 election without opposition.

30. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Don Davis, was elected from SD 5 at the 2014 election without opposition.

31. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 63.71% of the SD 5 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

32. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 62.15% of the SD 5 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

33. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of SD 5.



Senate District 14

34. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of SD 14, based on the 2000 census, was 43.16%.

35. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 14, based on the 2000 census, was

41.01%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 14, based on the 2010 census, was 42.62%.

36. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of SD 14, based on the 2010 census, was 51.28%. This reflected a 10.27 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in SD 14 compared to the 2003 version of SD 14 as measured by the 2000 census and an 8.66 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

37. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 version of SD 14 was overpopulated by 41,804 persons. As redrawn in 2011 SD 14 contains 2,145 fewer black persons than the 2003 version and 38,040 fewer white persons than the 2003 version.

38. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, SD 14 as drawn in 2002 divided 3 precincts, as drawn in 2003 divided 11 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 29 precincts.

39. Of the 36,179 black voting age persons who reside in the 29 divided precincts in the 2011 version of SD 14, 23,197 (64.1%) were assigned to SD 14.

40. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 57,376 of the 87,669 black voting age persons in the part of the City of Raleigh in Wake County (65.44%) are assigned to SD 14 and the remaining 30,293 black voting age persons are divided among SD 15, 16 and 18.

41. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 2,931 of the 3,043 black voting age persons in the Town of Knightdale (96.31%) are assigned to SD 14 and the remaining 112 black voting age persons are assigned to SD 18.

42. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Vernon Malone, was elected from SD 14 at the 2002 election and received 64.95% of the votes cast.

43. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Vernon Malone, was elected from SD 14 at the 2004 election and received 64.11% of the votes cast.

44. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Vernon Malone, was elected from SD 14 at the 2006 election and received 65.93 % of the votes cast.

45. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Vernon Malone, was elected from SD 14 at the 2008 election and received 69.45% of the votes cast.

46. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Dan Blue, was elected from SD 14 at the 2010 election and received 65.92% of the votes cast.

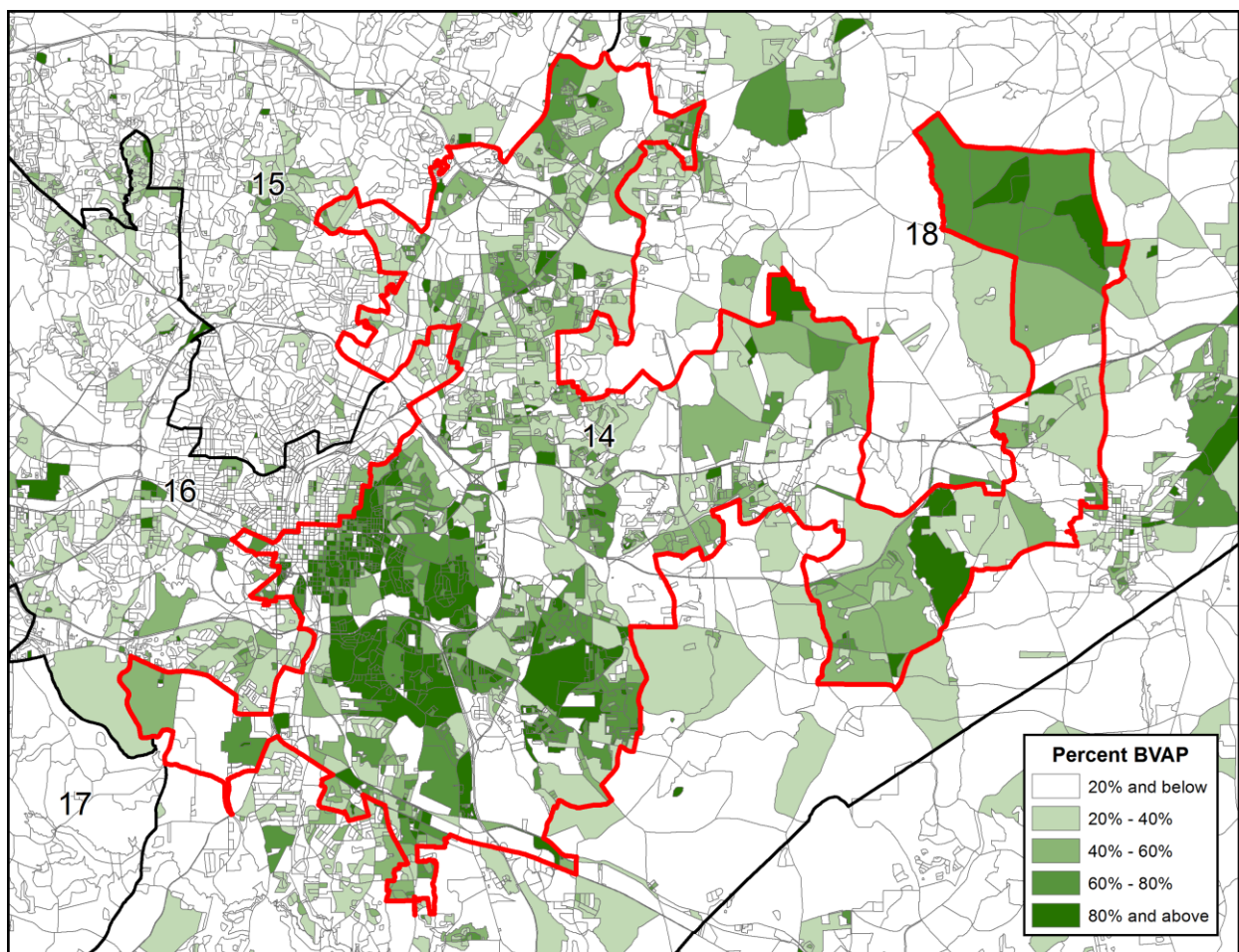
47. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Dan Blue, was elected from SD 14 at the 2012 election without opposition.

48. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Dan Blue, was elected from SD 14 at the 2014 election without opposition.

49. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 69.91% of the SD 14 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

50. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 78.07% of the SD 14 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

51. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of SD 14.



Senate District 20

52. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of SD 20, based on the 2000 census, was 46.87%.

53. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 20, based on the 2000 census, was 44.58%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 20, based on the 2010 census, was 44.64%.

54. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of SD 20, based on the 2010 census, was 51.04%. This reflected a 6.46 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in SD 20 compared to the 2003 version of SD 20 as measured by the 2000 census and a 6.40 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

55. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 version of SD 20 was under populated by 9,086 persons. As redrawn in 2011 SD 21 contains 15,008 more black persons than the 2003 version and 3,576 fewer white persons than the 2003 version.

56. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, SD 20 as drawn in 2002 divided 3 precincts, as drawn in 2003 divided 4 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 35 precincts.

57. Of the 46,744 black voting age persons who reside in the 35 divided precincts in the 2011 version of SD 20, 29,837 (63.8%) were assigned to SD 20.

58. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 54,690 of the 71,081 black voting age persons in the part of the City of Durham in Durham County (76.94%) are assigned to SD 20 and the remaining 16,391 black voting age persons area assigned to SD 22.

59. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Jeanne Lucas, was elected from SD 20 at the 2002 election and received 89.30% of the votes cast.

60. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Jeanne Lucas, was elected from SD 20 at the 2004 election and received 91.62 % of the votes cast.

61. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Jeanne Lucas, was elected from SD 20 at the 2006 election without opposition.

62. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Floyd McKissick, was elected from SD 20 at the 2008 election and received 73.58% of the votes cast.

63. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Floyd McKissick, was elected from SD 20 at the 2010 election and received 73.11% of the votes cast.

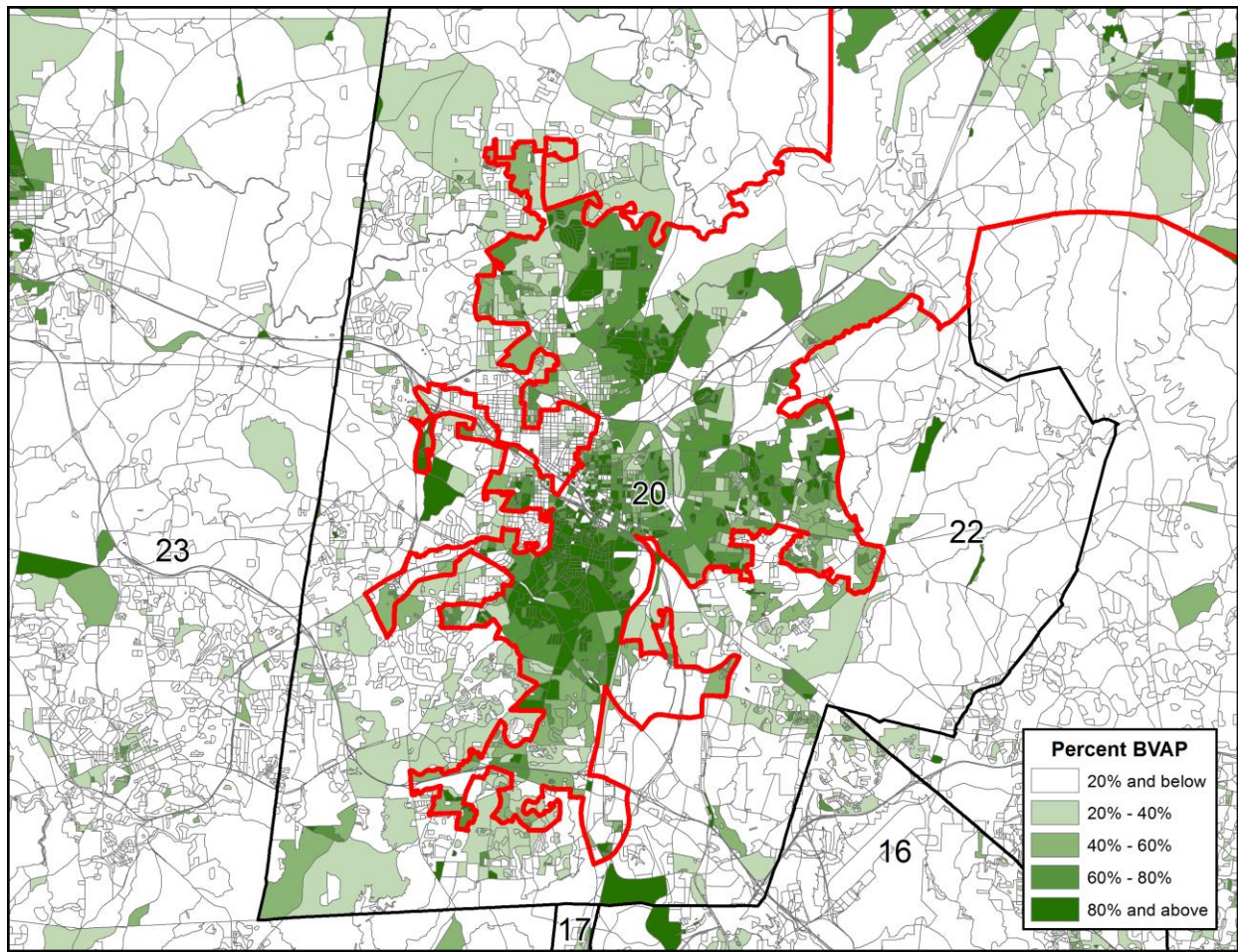
64. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Floyd McKissick, was elected from SD 20 at the 2012 election without opposition.

65. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Floyd McKissick, was elected from SD 20 at the 2014 election without opposition.

66. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 74.98% of the SD 20 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

67. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 75.58% of the SD 20 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama, and 23.27% of the SD 14 voters cast their ballot for John McCain.

68. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of SD 20.



Senate District 21

69. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of SD 21, based on the 2000 census, was 43.19%.

70. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 21, based on the 2000 census, was 41.00%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 21, based on the 2010 census, was 44.93%.

71. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of SD 21, based on the 2010 census, was 51.53%. This reflected a 10.53 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in SD 21 compared to the 2003 version of SD 21 as measured by the 2000 census and a 6.60 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

72. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 version of SD 21 was under populated by 25,593 persons. As redrawn in 2011 SD 21 contains 20,286 more black persons than the 2003 version and 6,297 fewer white persons than the 2003 version.

73. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, SD 21 as drawn in 2002 divided no precinct, as drawn in 2003 divided 1 precinct, and as drawn in 2011 divided 33 precincts.

74. Of the 66,640 black voting age persons who reside in the 33 divided precincts in the 2011 version of SD 21, 40,213 (60.3%) were assigned to SD 21.

75. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 47,670 of the 63,138 black voting age persons in the City of Fayetteville (75.70%) are assigned to SD 21 and the remaining 15,468 black voting age persons are assigned to SD 19.

76. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 2,280 of the 3,267 black voting age persons in the Town of Spring Lake (69.87%) are assigned to SD 21 and the remaining 987 black voting age persons to SD 19.

77. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Shaw, was elected from SD 21 at the 2002 election and received 66.66% of the votes cast.

78. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Shaw, was elected from SD 21 at the 2004 election and received 62.90% of the votes cast.

79. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Shaw, was elected from SD 21 at the 2006 election and received 61.65% of the votes cast.

80. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Shaw, was elected from SD 21 at the 2008 election without opposition.

81. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Eric Mansfield, was elected from SD 21 at the 2010 election and received 67.61% of the votes cast.

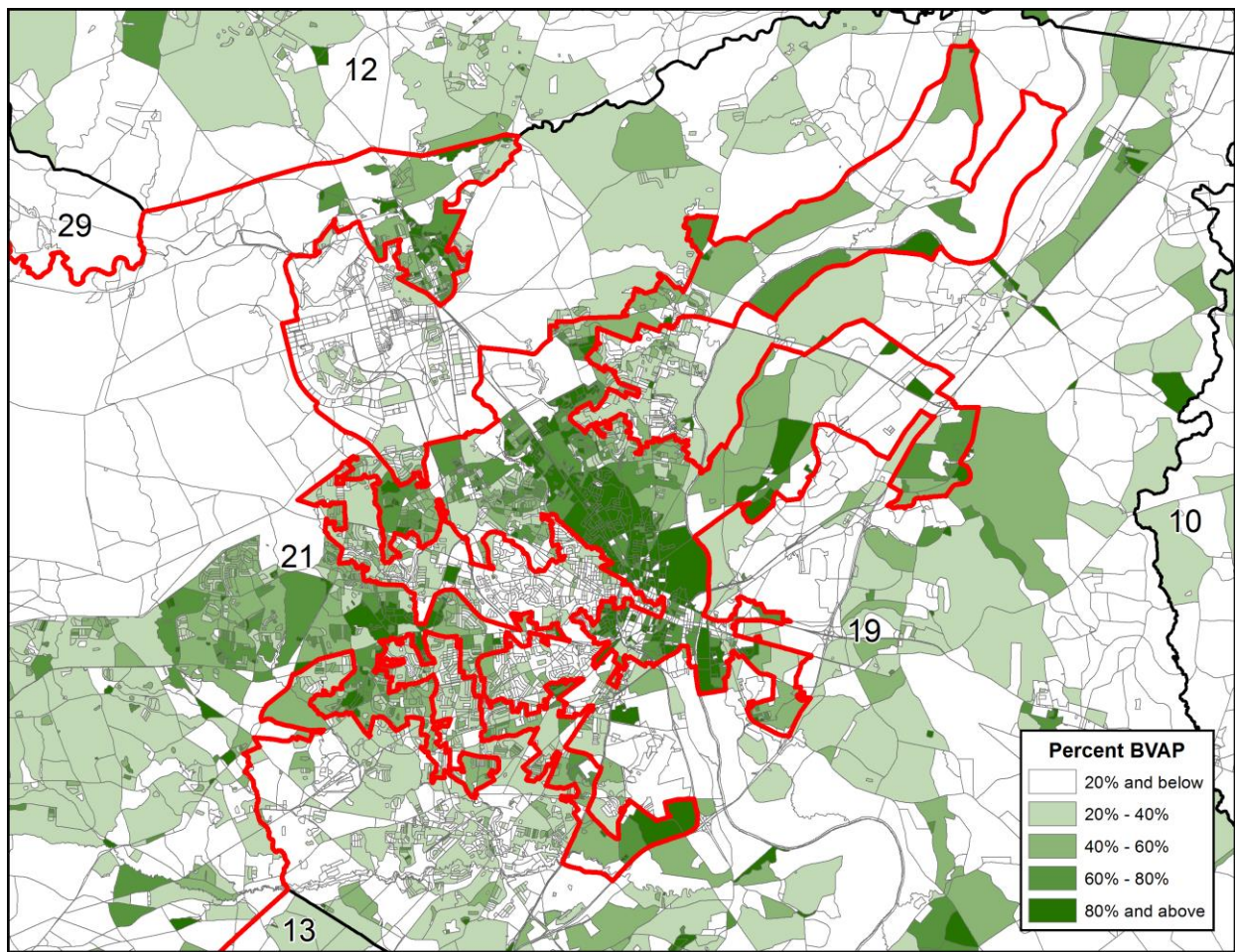
82. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Ben Clark, was elected from SD 21 at the 2012 election without opposition.

83. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Ben Clark, was elected from SD 21 at the 2014 election without opposition.

84. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 64.60% of the SD 21 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

85. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 67.82% of the SD 21 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

86. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of SD 21.



Senate District 28

87. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of SD 28, based on the 2000 census, was 47.80%.

88. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 28, based on the 2000 census, was 44.18%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 28, based on the 2010 census, was 47.20%.

89. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of SD 28, based on the 2010 census, was 56.49%. This reflected a 12.31 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in SD 28 compared to the 2003 version of SD 28 as measured by the 2000 census and a 9.29 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

90. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 version of SD 28 was under populated by 13,673 persons. As redrawn in 2011 SD 28 contains 30,773 more black persons than the 2003 version and 12,508 fewer white persons than the 2003 version.

91. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, SD 28 as drawn in 2002 divided no precincts, as drawn in 2003 divided 6 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 15 precincts.

92. Of the 17,966 black voting age persons who reside in the 15 divided precincts in the 2011 version of SD 28, 12,625 (70.4%) were assigned to SD 28.

93. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 68,967 of the 83,647 black voting age persons in the City of Greensboro (82.45%) are assigned to SD 28 and the remaining 14,680 black voting age persons are divided between SD 26 and SD 27.

94. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 14,573 of the 24,173 black voting age persons in the part of the City of High Point in Guilford County (60.28%) are assigned to SD 28 and the remaining 9,600 black voting age persons are assigned to SD 27.

95. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Katie Dorsett, was elected from SD 28 at the 2002 election and received 65.11% of the votes cast.

96. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Katie Dorsett, was elected from SD 28 at the 2004 election without opposition.

97. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Katie Dorsett, was elected from SD 28 at the 2006 election without opposition.

98. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Katie Dorsett, was elected from SD 28 at the 2008 election without opposition.

99. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Gladys Robinson, was elected from SD 28 at the 2010 election and received 47.38% of the votes cast in a three way election in which the other black candidate received 13.47% of the votes cast and the white candidate received 38.69% of the votes cast.

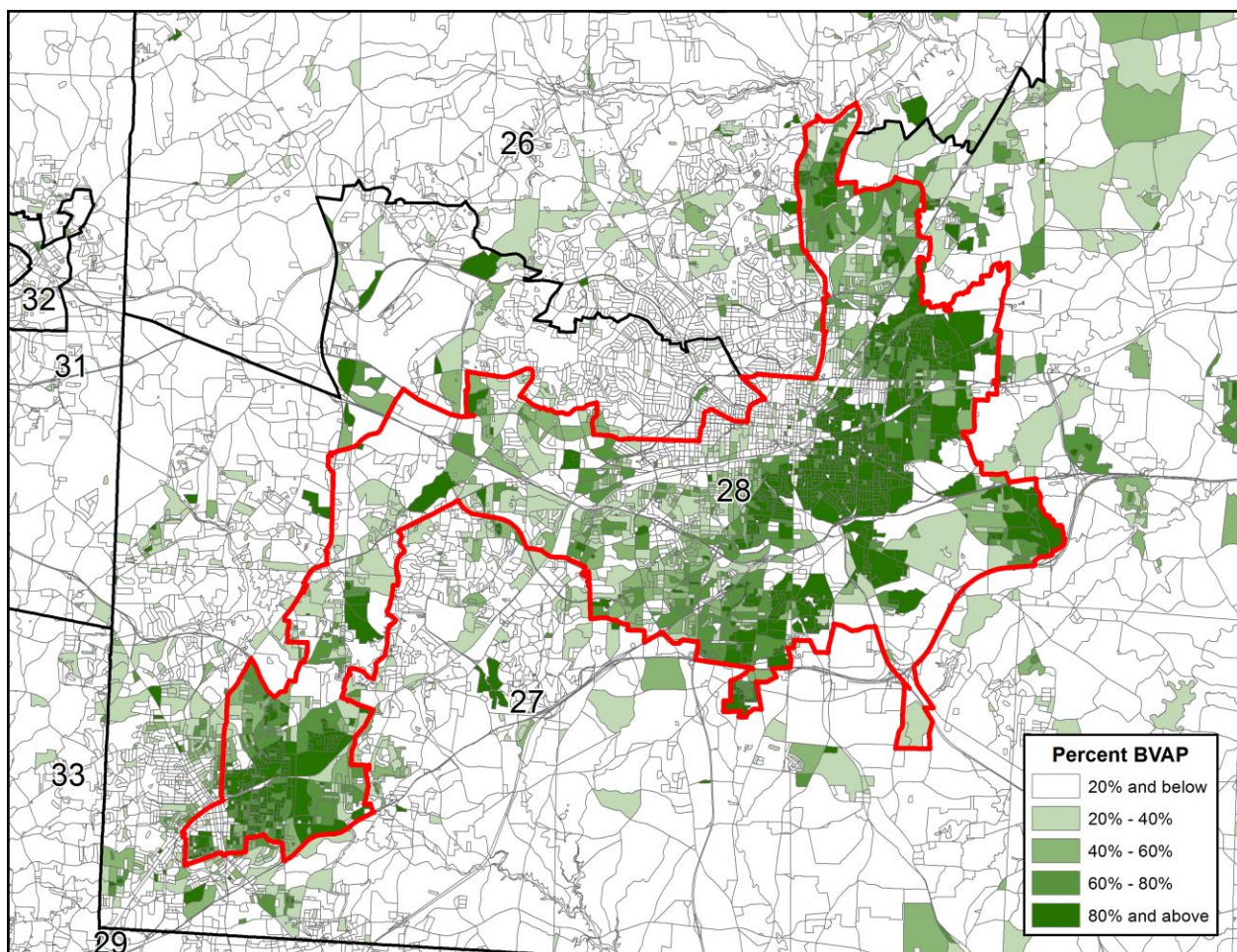
100. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Gladys Robinson, was elected from SD 28 at the 2012 election without opposition.

101. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Gladys Robinson, was elected from SD 28 at the 2014 election without opposition.

102. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 76.99% of the SD 28 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

103. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 81.71% of the SD 28 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

104. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of SD 28.



Senate District 32

105. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of SD 32, based on the 2000 census, was 40.47%.

106. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 32, based on the 2000 census, was 41.42%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 32, based on the 2010 census, was 42.52%.

107. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of SD 32, based on the 2010 census, was 42.53%. This reflected a 1.11 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in SD 32 compared to the 2003 version of SD 32 as measured by the 2000 census and a .01 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

108. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 version of SD 32 was under populated by 15,440 persons. As redrawn in 2011 SD 32 contains 5,738 more black persons than the 2003 version and 5,279 more white persons than the 2003 version.

109. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, SD 32 as drawn in 2002 divided one precinct, as drawn in 2003 divided 11 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 43 precincts.

110. Of the 23,780 black voting age persons who reside in the 33 divided precincts in the 2011 version of SD 32, 18,903 (79.5 %) were assigned to SD 32.

111. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 56,528 of the 59,560 black voting age persons in the City of Winston Salem (94.27%) are assigned to SD 32 and the remaining 3,432 black voting age persons to SD 31.

112. As reported on the NCSBE website, Linda Garrou, who is white was elected at the 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 elections.

113. According to the NCSBE website, 565 of the 620 black voting age persons in the Town of Walkertown (9.11%) are assigned to SD 32 and the remaining 55 to SD 31.

114. As reported on the NCSBE website, Linda Garrou, who is white, was elected from SD 32 at the 2010 election and received 65.37% of the votes cast. At the 2010 primary election, Linda Garrou had a black opponent and received 81.34% of the votes cast.

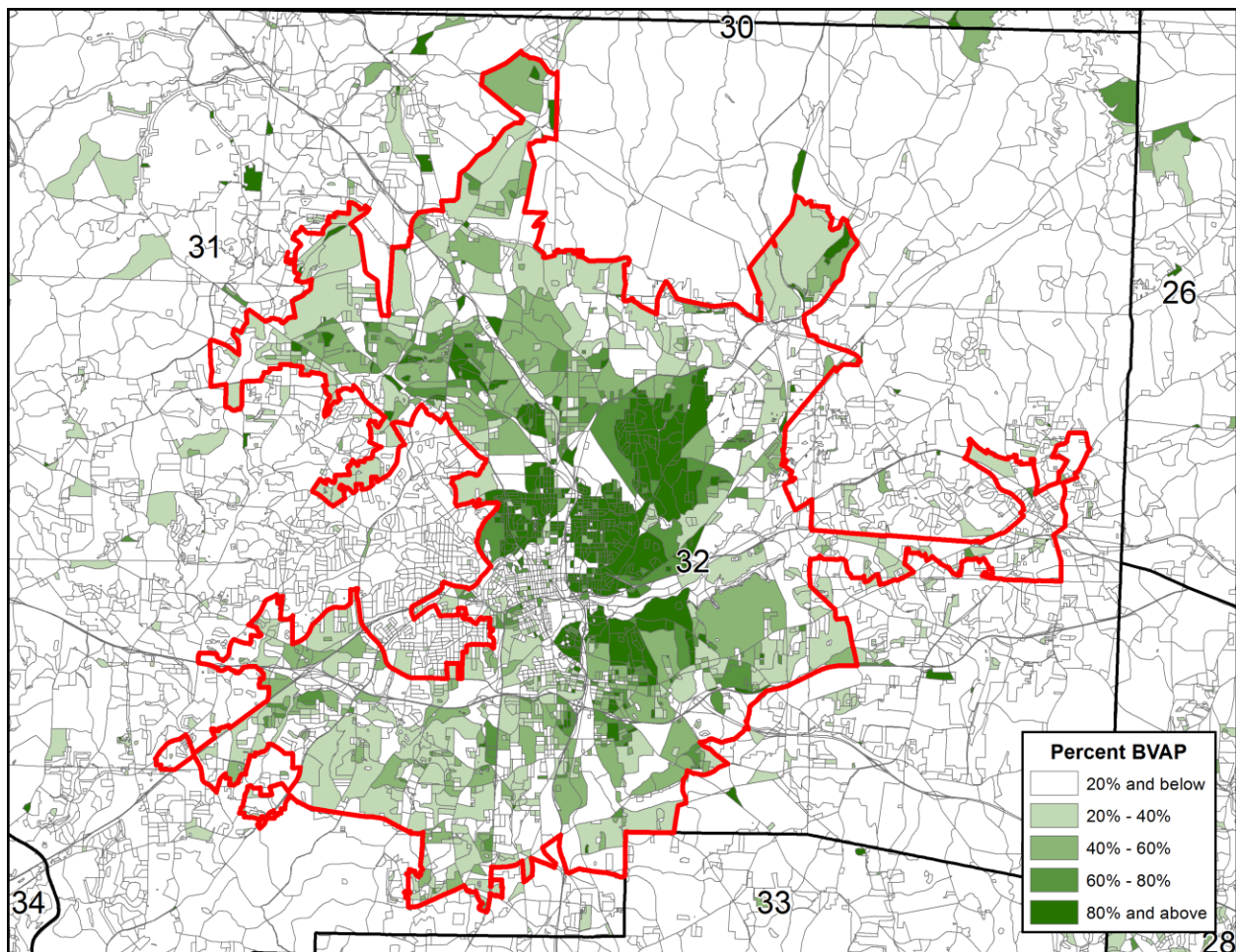
115. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Earline Parmon, was elected from SD 32 at the 2012 election and received 72.99% of the votes cast.

116. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Earline Parmon, was elected from SD 32 at the 2014 election without opposition.

117. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 62.52% of the SD 32 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

118. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 69.35% of the SD 32 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

119. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of SD 32.



Senate District 38

120. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of SD 38, based on the 2000 census, was 50.67%.

121. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 38, based on the 2000 census, was 47.69%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 38, based on the 2010 census, was 46.97%.

122. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of SD 38, based on the 2010 census, was 52.51%. This reflected a 4.82 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in SD 14 compared to the 2003 version of SD 38 as measured by the 2000 census and a 5.72 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

123. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 version of SD 38 was overpopulated by 47,572 persons. As redrawn in 2011 SD 38 contains 15,477 fewer black persons than the 2003 version and 31,521 fewer white persons than the 2003 version.

124. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, SD 38 as drawn in 2002 divided 5 precincts, as drawn in 2003 divided 4 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 8 precincts.

125. Of the 16,114 black voting age persons who reside in the 8 divided precincts in the 2011 version of SD 38, 14,400 (89.6%) were assigned to SD 38.

126. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 137,082 of the 188,349 black voting age persons in the City of Charlotte (72.78%) are assigned to SD 38 and 40 and the remaining 51,267 black voting age persons are divided among SD 37, 39 and 41.

127. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Charlie Dannelly, was elected from SD 14 at the 2002 election without opposition.

128. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Charlie Dannelly, was elected from SD 38 at the 2004 election without opposition.

129. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Charlie Dannelly, was elected from SD 38 at the 2006 election without opposition.

130. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Charlie Dannelly, was elected from SD 38 at the 2008 election and received 73.33% of the votes cast.

131. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Charlie Dannelly, was elected from SD 38 at the 2010 election and received 68.67% of the votes cast.

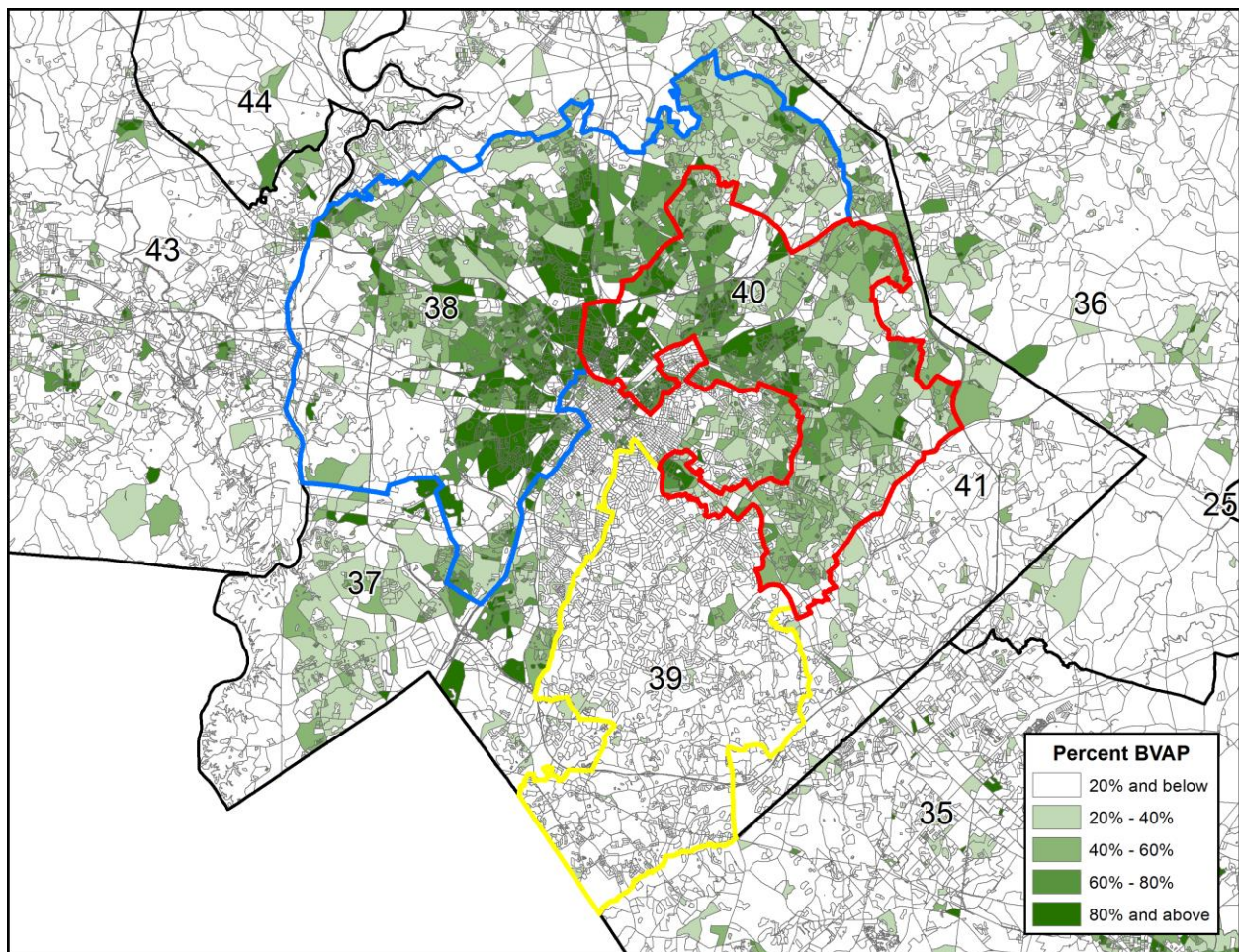
132. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Joel Ford, was elected from SD 38 at the 2012 election and received 80.21% of the votes cast.

133. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Joel Ford, was elected from SD 38 at the 2014 election and received 79.71% of the votes cast.

134. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 67.14% of the SD 38 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

135. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 77.94% of the SD 38 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

136. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of SD 38.



Senate District 40

137. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of SD 40, based on the 2000 census, was 9.32%.

138. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 40, based on the 2000 census, was 31.11%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 version of SD 40, based on the 2010 census, was 35.43%.

139. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of SD 40, based on the 2010 census, was 51.84%. This reflected a 20.73 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in SD 40 compared to the 2003 version of SD 40 as measured by the 2000 census and a 16.41 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

140. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 version of SD 40 was overpopulated by 54,523 persons. As redrawn in 2011 SD 40 contains 10,592 more black persons than the 2003 version and 67,858 fewer white persons than the 2003 version.

141. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, SD 40 as drawn in 2002 divided 5 precincts, as drawn in 2003 divided 3 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 16 precincts.

142. Of the 22,317 black voting age persons who reside in the 16 divided precincts in the 2011 version of SD 40, 16,116 (72.2%) were assigned to SD 40.

143. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Malcolm Graham, was elected from SD 40 at the 2004 election and received 84.11% of the votes cast.

144. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Malcolm Graham, was elected from SD 40 at the 2006 election and received 61.48% of the votes cast.

145. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Malcolm Graham, was elected from SD 40 at the 2008 election and received 66.96% of the votes cast.

146. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Malcolm Graham, was elected from SD 40 at the 2010 election and received 74.40% of the votes cast.

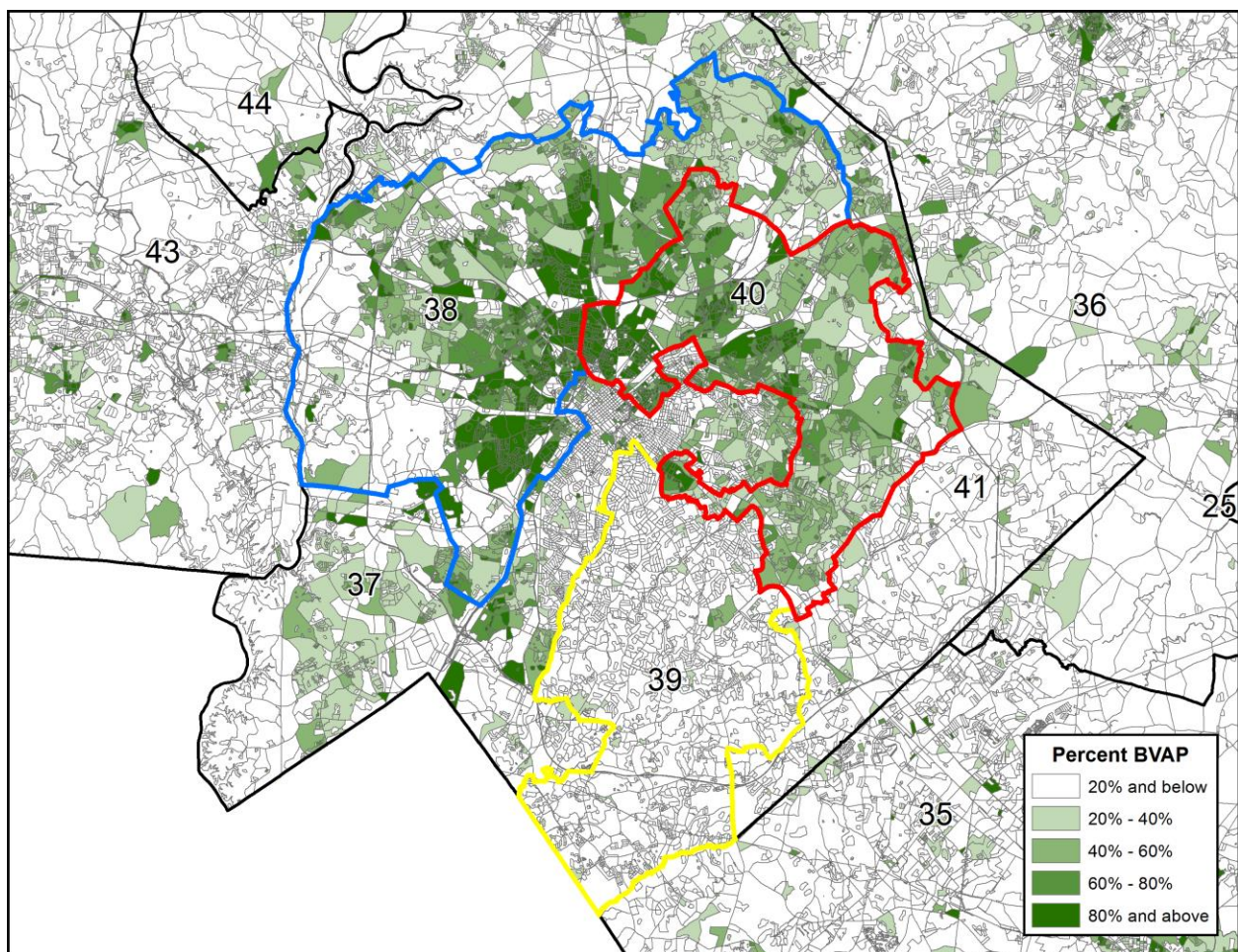
147. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Malcolm Graham, was elected from SD 40 at the 2012 election and received 84.11 % of the votes cast.

148. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Joyce Waddell, was elected from SD 40 at the 2014 election without opposition.

149. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 71.66% of the SD 40 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

150. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 80.11% of the SD 40 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

151. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of SD 40.



House District 5

152. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 5, based on the 2000 census, was 57.28%.

153. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 5, based on the 2000 census, was 49.02%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 5, based on the 2010 census, was 48.87%.

154. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 5, based on the 2010 census, was 54.17%. This reflected a 5.15 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 5 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 5 as measured by the 2000 census and a 5.3 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

155. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 5 was under populated by 7,861 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 5 contains 9,362 more black persons than the 2003 version and 383 more white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

156. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 5 as drawn in 2002 divided no precincts, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided no precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 6 precincts.

157. Of the 5,378 black voting age persons who reside in the 6 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 5, 4,004 (74.5%) were assigned to HD 5.

158. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 7,370 (94.74%) of the 7,779 black voting-age persons in the city of Elizabeth City are assigned to HD 5, and the remainder of 409 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 1).

159. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Howard Hunter, was elected from HD 5 at the 2002 election and received 85.98% of the votes cast.

160. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Howard Hunter, was elected from HD 5 at the 2004 election and received 87.88% of the votes cast.

161. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Howard Hunter, was elected from HD 5 at the 2006 election and received 64.27% of the votes cast.

162. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Annie Mobley, was elected from HD 5 at the 2008 election without opposition.

163. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Annie Mobley, was elected from HD 5 at the 2010 election and received 58.99% of the votes cast.

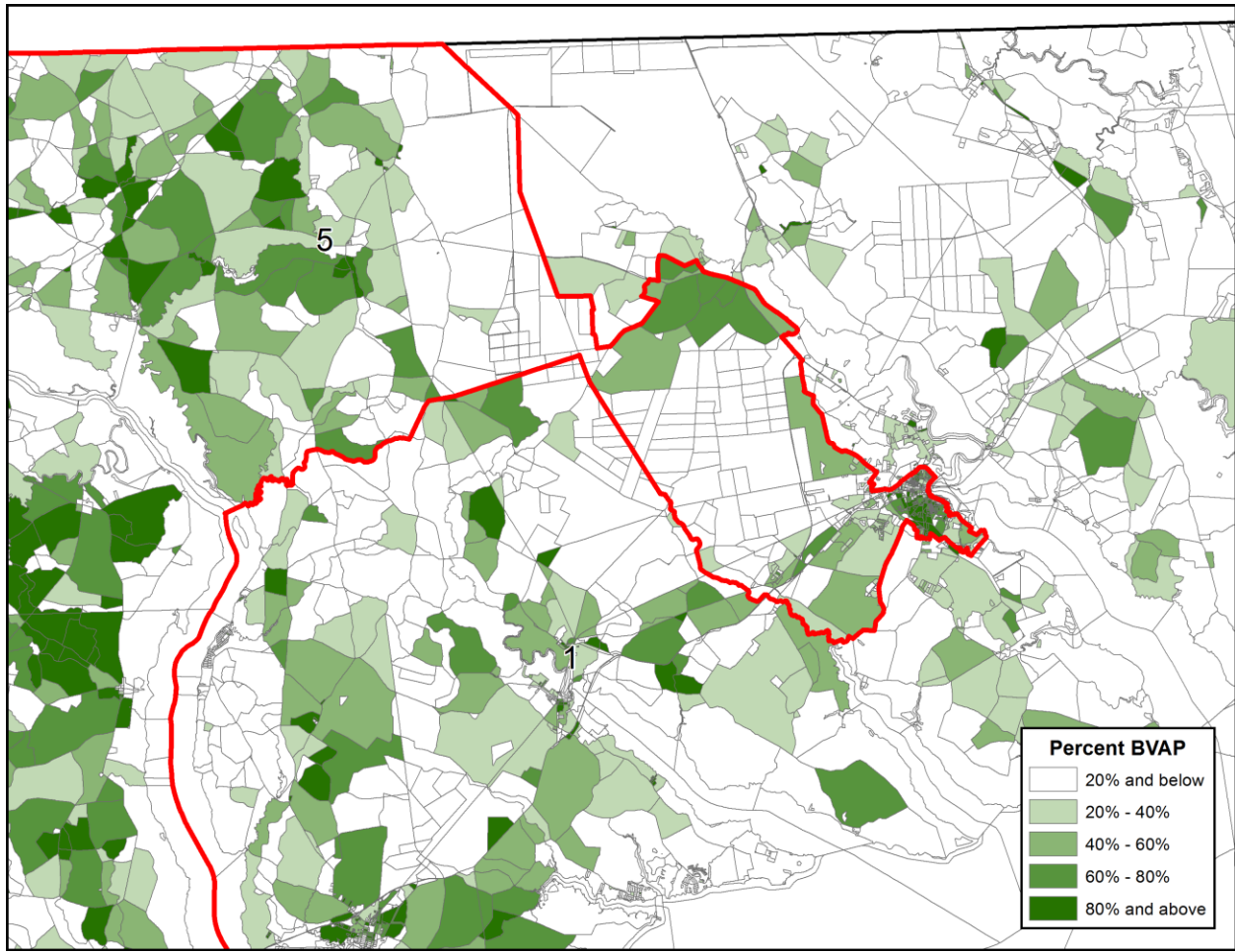
164. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Annie Mobley, was elected from HD 5 at the 2012 election without opposition.

165. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Howard Hunter, was elected from HD 5 at the 2014 election and received 67.83% of the votes cast.

166. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 70.15% of the HD 5 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

167. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 65.06% of the HD 5 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

168. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 5.



House District 7

169. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 7, based on the 2010 census, was 50.67%.

170. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 7 as drawn in 2002 divided 2 precincts, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided 5 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 22 precincts.

171. Of the 21,538 black voting age persons who reside in the 22 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 7, 17,898 (83.1%) were assigned to HD 7.

172. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 70 (87.5%) of the 80 black voting-age persons in the city of Castalia are assigned to HD 7, and the remainder of 10 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 25).

173. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 130 (70.65%) of the 184 black voting-age persons in the city of Dortches are assigned to HD 7, and the remainder of 54 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 25).

174. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 14,110 (96.16%) of the 14,673 black voting-age persons in the city of Rocky Mount in Nash County are assigned to HD 7, and the remainder of 563 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 25).

175. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 377 (76.63%) of the 492 black voting-age persons in the city of Spring Hope are assigned to HD 7, and the remainder of 115 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 25).

176. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, John Hall, was elected from HD 7 at the 2002 election without opposition.

177. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, John Hall, was elected from HD 7 at the 2004 election without opposition.

178. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Edward Jones, was elected from HD 7 at the 2006 election without opposition.

179. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Angela Bryant, was elected from HD 7 at the 2008 election without opposition.

180. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Angela Bryant, was elected from HD 7 at the 2010 election without opposition.

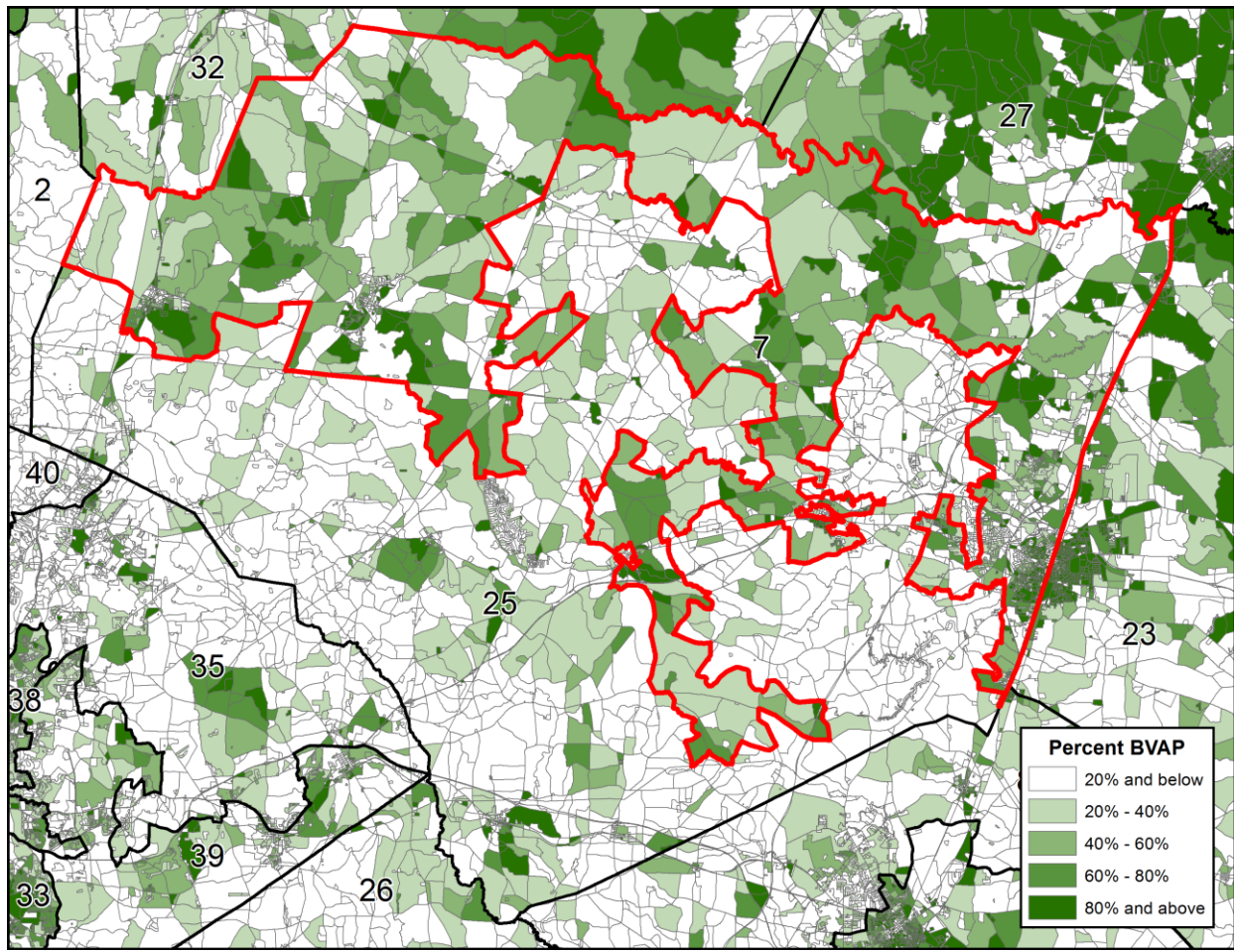
181. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Angela Bryant, was elected from HD 7 at the 2012 election without opposition.

182. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Bobbie Richardson, was elected from HD 7 at the 2014 election without opposition.

183. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 61.81% of the HD 7 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

184. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 58.99% of the HD 7 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

185. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 7.



House District 12

186. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 12, based on the 2000 census, was 47.78%.

187. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 12, based on the 2000 census, was 47.51%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 12, based on the 2010 census, was 46.45%.

188. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 12, based on the 2010 census, was 50.6%. This reflected a 3.09 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 12 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 12 as measured by the 2000 census and a 4.15 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

189. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 version of HD 12 was under populated by 15,862 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 12 contains 8,784 more black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 2,994 more white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

190. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 12 as drawn in 2002 divided 12 precincts, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided 25 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 34 precincts.

191. Of the 25,174 black voting age persons who reside in the 34 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 12, 16,612 (65.99%) were assigned to HD 12.

192. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 10,077 (92.72%) of the 10,868 black voting-age persons in the city of Kinston are assigned to HD 12, and the remainder of 791 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 10).

193. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 5,199 (72.70%) of the 7,151 black voting-age persons in the city of New Bern are assigned to HD 12, and the remainder of 1,952 black voting-age persons are assigned to two other House districts (HDs 3 and 10).

194. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, William Wainwright, was elected from HD 12 at the 2002 election and received 85.22% of the votes cast.

195. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, William Wainwright, was elected from HD 12 at the 2004 election and received 58.78% of the votes cast.

196. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, William Wainwright, was elected from HD 12 at the 2006 election and received 66.28% of the votes cast.

197. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, William Wainwright, was elected from HD 12 at the 2008 election and received 69.14% of the votes cast.

198. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, William Wainwright, was elected from HD 12 at the 2010 election and received 60.21% of the votes cast.

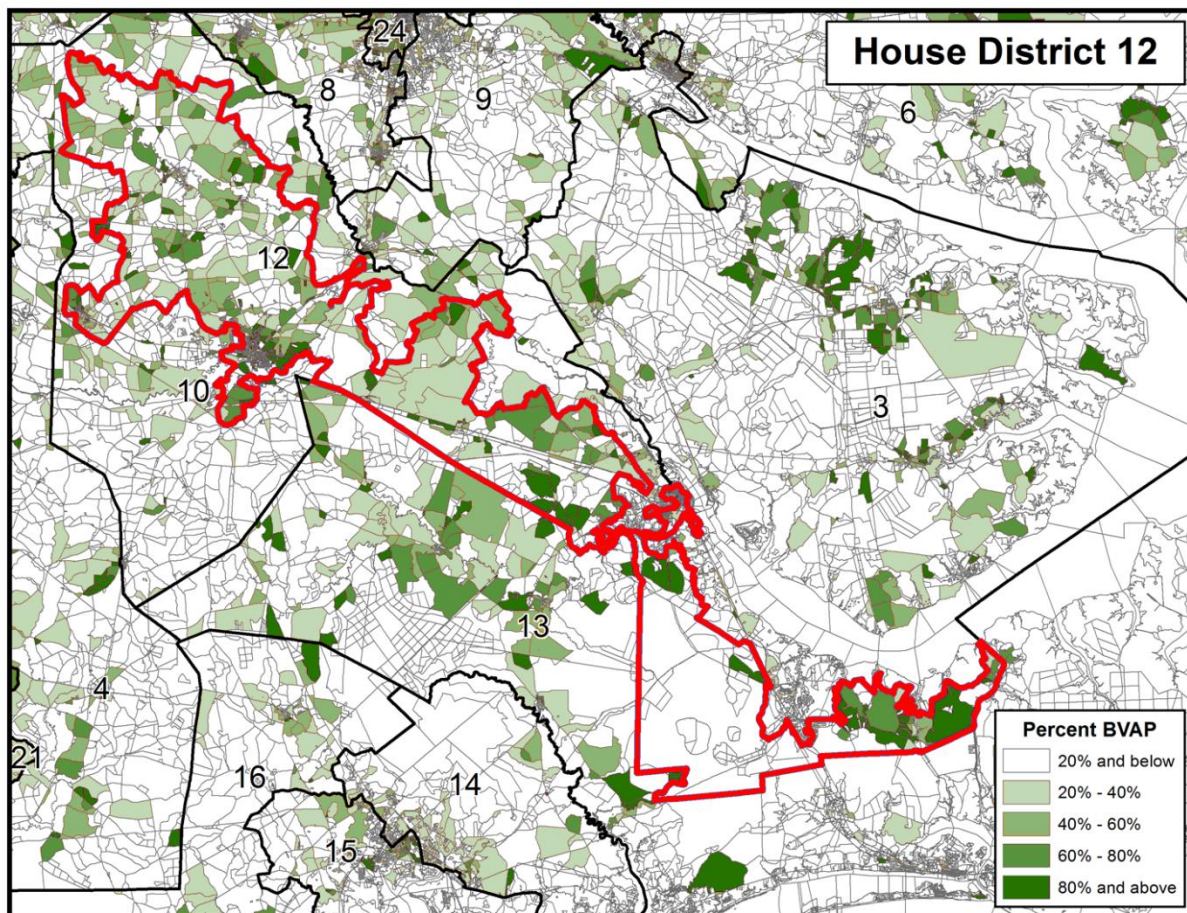
199. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, George Graham, was elected from HD 12 at the 2012 election and received 65.85% of the votes cast.

200. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, George Graham was elected from HD 12 at the 2014 election without opposition.

201. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 61.21% of the HD 12 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

202. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 57.48% of the HD 12 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

203. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 12.



House District 21

204. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 21, based on the 2000 census, was 48.72%.

205. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 21, based on the 2000 census, was 48.35%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 21, based on the 2010 census, was 46.25%.

206. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 21, based on the 2010 census, was 51.9%. This reflected a 3.55 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 21 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 21 as measured by the 2000 census and a 5.65 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

207. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 21 was under populated by 9,837 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 21 contains 11,217 more black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 1,848 more white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

208. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 21 as drawn in 2002 divided 16 precincts, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided 14 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 25 precincts.

209. Of the 24,195 black voting age persons who reside in the 25 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 21, 14,652 (60.6%) were assigned to SD 4.

210. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 1,920 (72.67%) of the 2,642 black voting-age persons in the city of Clinton are assigned to HD 21, and the remainder of 722 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 22).

211. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 13,616 (92.10%) of the 14,784 black voting-age persons in the city of Goldsboro are assigned to HD 21, and the remainder of 1,168 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 21).

212. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, all of the 1,207 black voting-age persons in the city of Warsaw are assigned to HD 21, and none are assigned to the other House district in Warsaw (HD 4).

213. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Bell, was elected from HD 21 at the 2002 election without opposition.

214. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Bell, was elected from HD 21 at the 2004 election without opposition.

215. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Bell, was elected from HD 21 at the 2006 election without opposition.

216. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Bell, was elected from HD 21 at the 2008 election without opposition.

217. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Bell, was elected from HD 21 at the 2010 election and received 65.69% of the votes cast.

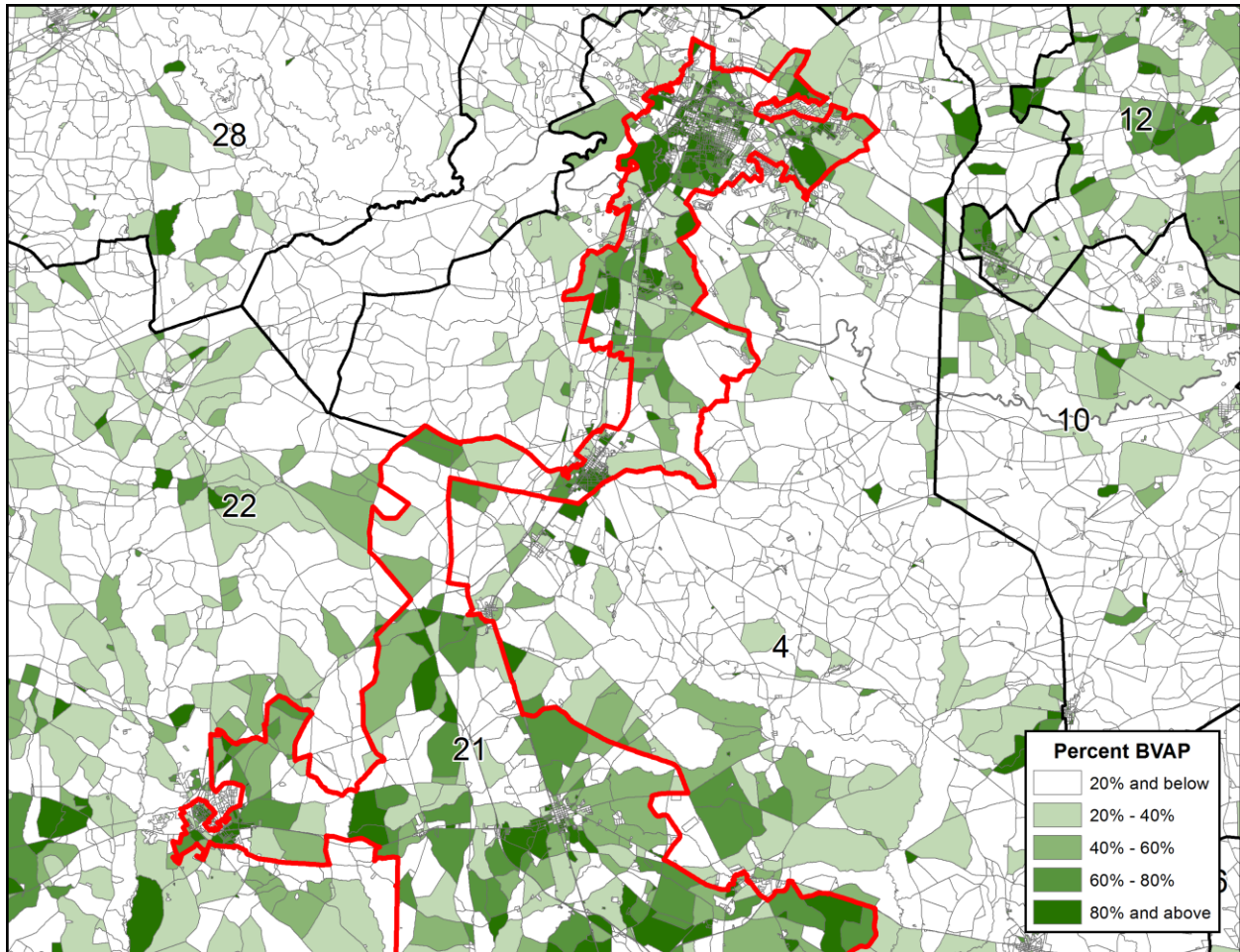
218. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Bell was elected from HD 21 at the 2012 election without opposition.

219. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Bell, was elected from HD 21 at the 2014 election without opposition.

220. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 68.35% of the HD 21 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

221. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 63.71% of the HD 21 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

222. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 21.



House District 24

223. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 24, based on the 2000 census, was 58.87%.

224. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 24, based on the 2000 census, was 54.76%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting

age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 24, based on the 2010 census, was 56.07%.

225. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 24, based on the 2010 census, was 57.33%. This reflected a 2.57 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 24 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 24 as measured by the 2000 census and a 1.26 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

226. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 24 was under populated by 17,333 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 24 contains 13,586 more black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 3,487 more white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

227. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 24 as drawn in 2002 divided 1 precinct, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided no precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 12 precincts.

228. Of the 11,510 black voting age persons who reside in the 12 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 24, 6,026 (52.35%) were assigned to HD 24.

229. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 15,618 (58.28%) of the 23,409 black voting-age persons in the city of Greenville are assigned to HD 24, and the remainder of 7,791 black voting-age persons are assigned to two other House districts (HDs 8 and 9).

230. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 12,755 (74.43%) of the 17,137 black voting-age persons in the city of Wilson are assigned to HD 24, and the remainder of 4,382 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 8).

231. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Jean Farmer Butterfield, was elected from HD 24 at the 2002 election without opposition.

232. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Jean Farmer Butterfield, was elected from HD 24 at the 2004 election without opposition.

233. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Jean Farmer Butterfield, was elected from HD 24 at the 2006 election without opposition.

234. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Jean Farmer Butterfield, was elected from HD 24 at the 2008 election without opposition.

235. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Jean Farmer Butterfield, was elected from HD 24 at the 2010 election and received 64.84% of the votes cast.

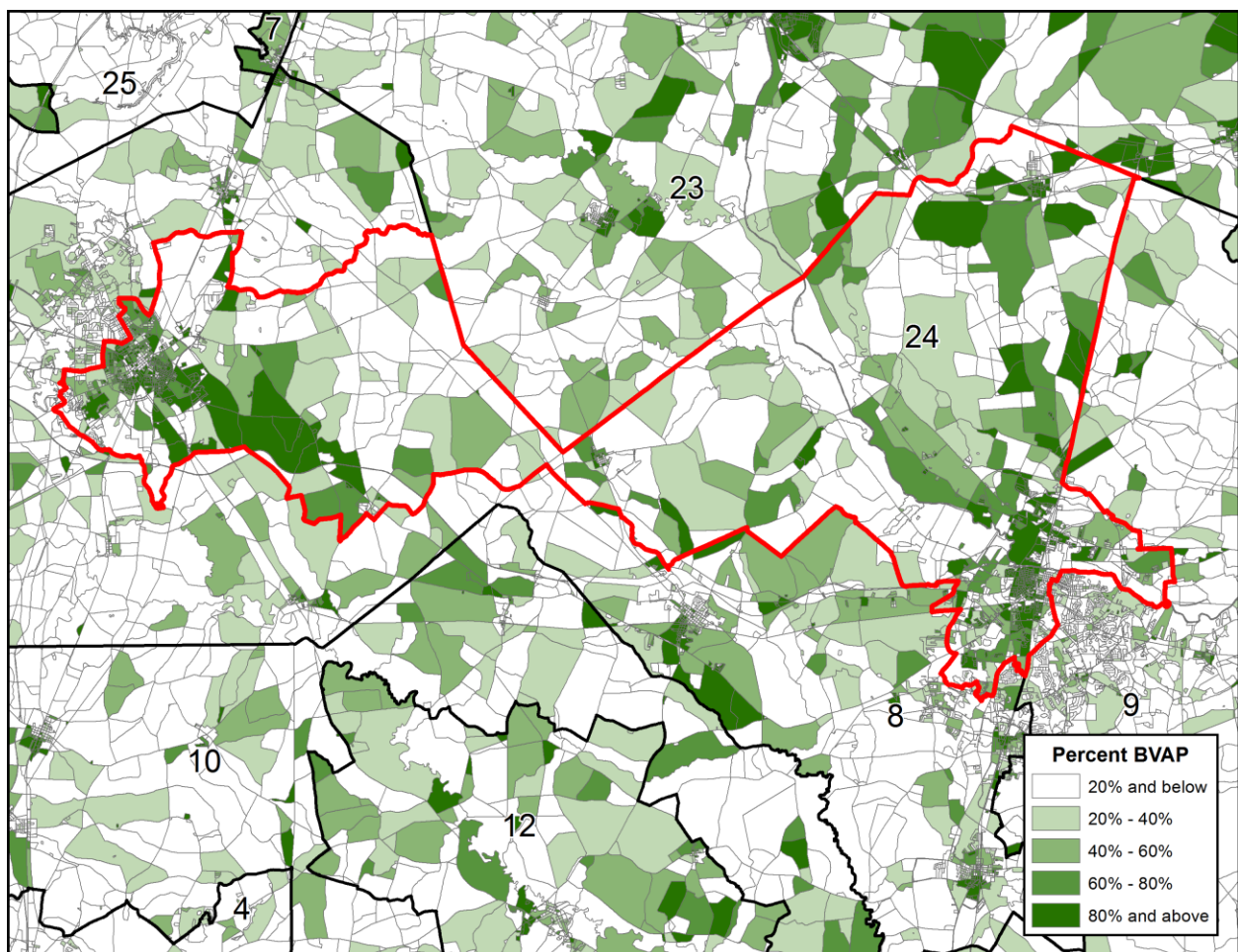
236. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Jean Farmer Butterfield, was elected from HD 24 at the 2012 election without opposition.

237. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Jean Farmer Butterfield, was elected from HD 24 at the 2014 election without opposition.

238. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 71.98% of the HD 24 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

239. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 72.94% of the HD 24 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

240. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 24.



House District 29

241. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 29, based on the 2000 census, was 44.44%.

242. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 29, based on the 2000 census, was 44.71%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 29, based on the 2010 census, was 39.99%.

243. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 29, based on the 2010 census, was 51.34%. This reflected a 6.63 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 29 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 29 as measured by the 2000 census and an 11.35 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

244. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 29 was under populated by 9,416 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 29 contains 13,286 more black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 6,502 fewer white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

245. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 29 as drawn in 2002 divided 1 precinct, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided 1 precinct, and as drawn in 2011 divided 14 precincts.

246. Of the 21,292 black voting age persons who reside in the 14 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 29, 11,580 (54.39%) were assigned to HD 29.

247. Of the 33,761 black voting age persons who reside in the 21 divided precincts in Durham County, 25,315 (75%) were assigned to HD 29 or HD 31.

248. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 58,868 (82.81%) of the 71,081 black voting age persons in the City of Durham are assigned to HD 29 and 31, and the remainder of Durham's black voting age persons are assigned to three other districts.

249. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Paul Miller, was elected from HD 29 at the 2002 election without opposition.

250. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Paul Miller, was elected from HD 29 at the 2004 election without opposition.

251. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Hall, was elected from HD 29 at the 2006 election without opposition.

252. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Hall, was elected from HD 29 at the 2008 election and received 90.73% of the votes cast.

253. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Hall, was elected from HD 5 at the 2010 election without opposition.

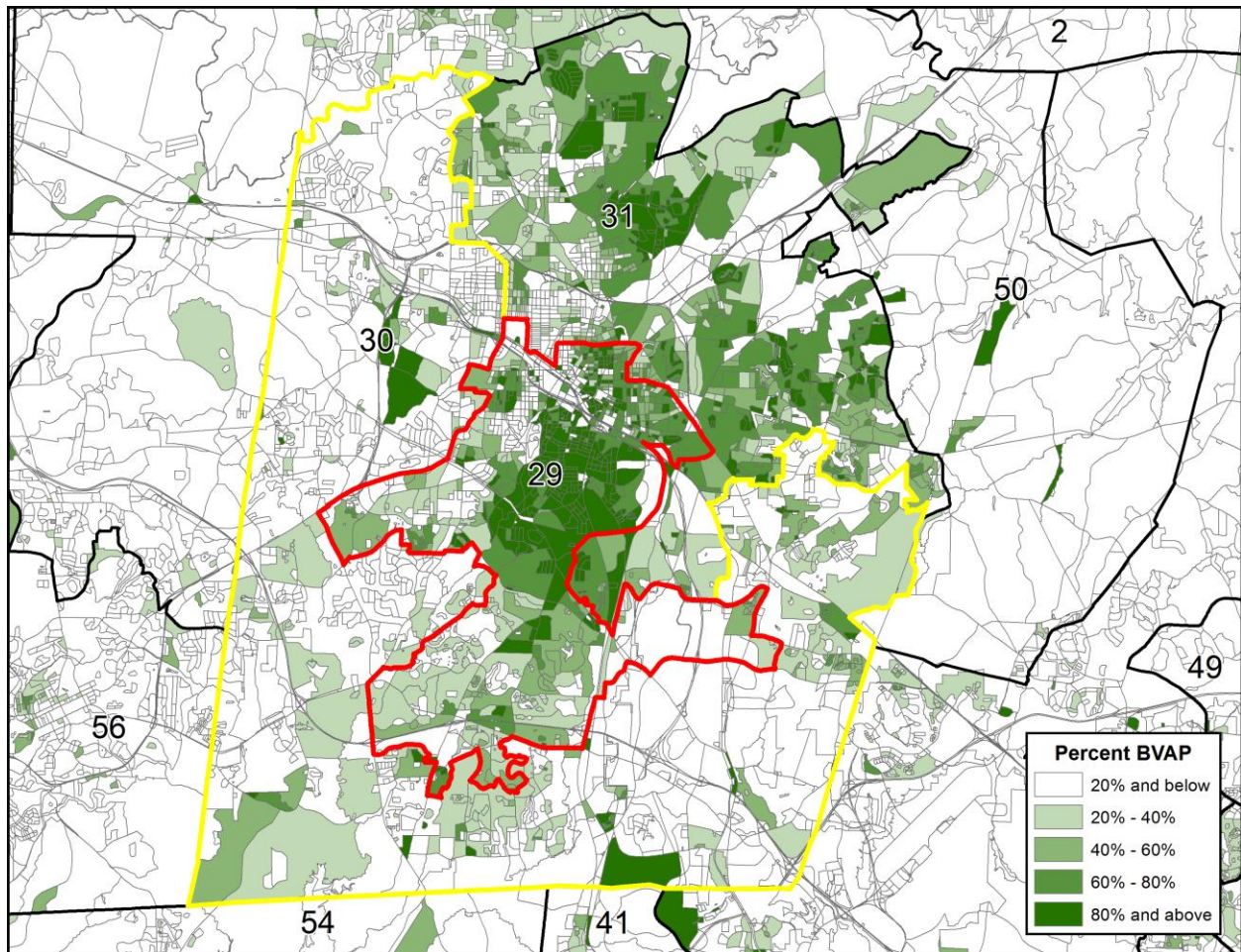
254. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Hall, was elected from HD 29 at the 2012 election without opposition.

255. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Larry Hall, was elected from HD 29 at the 2014 election without opposition.

256. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 82.93% of the HD 29 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

257. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 86.45% of the HD 29 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

258. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 29.



House District 31

259. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 31, based on the 2000 census, was 44.72%.

260. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 31, based on the 2000 census, was 44.71%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting

age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 31, based on the 2010 census, was 47.23%.

261. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 31, based on the 2010 census, was 51.81%. This reflected a 7.1 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 31 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 31 as measured by the 2000 census and a 4.58 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

262. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 31 was over populated by 11,812 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 31 contains 2,596 fewer black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 9,097 fewer white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

263. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 31 as drawn in 2002 divided no precincts, as drawn in 2003 divided 1 precinct, and as drawn in 2011 divided 13 precincts.

264. Of the 24,483 black voting age persons who reside in the 13 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 31, 13,735 (56.1%) were assigned to HD 31.

265. Of the 33,761 black voting age persons who reside in the 21 divided precincts in Durham County, 25,315 (75%) were assigned to HD 29 or HD 31.

266. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Mickey Michaux, was elected from HD 31 at the 2002 election and received 81.03% of the votes cast.

267. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Mickey Michaux, was elected from HD 31 at the 2004 election and received 85.97% of the votes cast.

268. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Mickey Michaux, was elected from HD 31 at the 2006 election without opposition.

269. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Mickey Michaux, was elected from HD 31 at the 2008 election and received 75.50% of the votes cast.

270. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Mickey Michaux, was elected from HD 31 at the 2010 election without opposition.

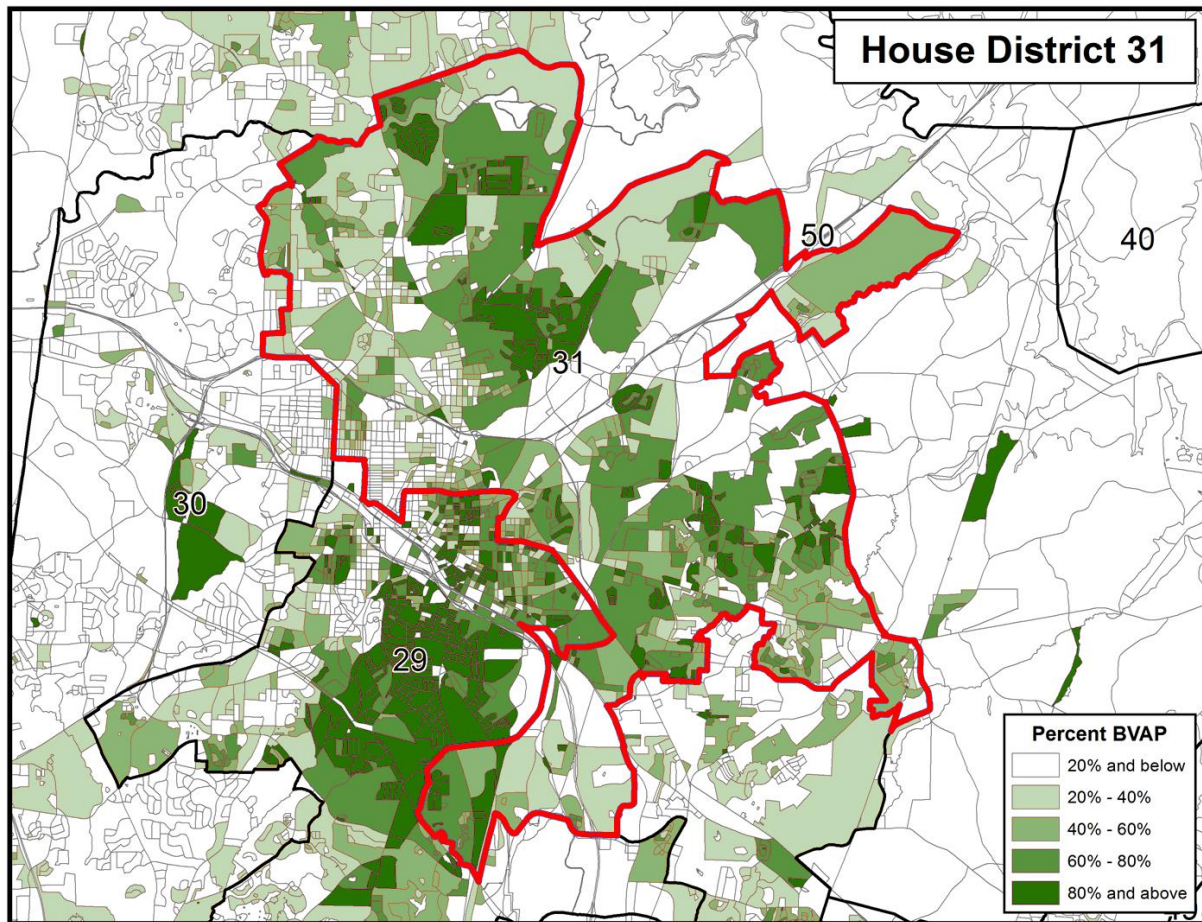
271. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Mickey Michaux, was elected from HD 31 at the 2012 election without opposition.

272. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Mickey Michaux, was elected from HD 31 at the 2014 election and received 88.18% of the votes cast.

273. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 77.12% of the HD 31 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

274. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 80.68% of the HD 31 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

275. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 31.



House District 32

276. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 32, based on the 2000 census, was 27.84%.

277. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 32, based on the 2000 census, was 36.22%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting

age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 32, based on the 2010 census, was 35.88%.

278. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 32, based on the 2010 census, was 50.45%. This reflected a 14.23 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 32 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 32 as measured by the 2000 census and a 14.57 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

279. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 32 was over populated by 78 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 32 contains 14,346 more black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 11,147 fewer white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

280. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 32 as drawn in 2002 divided 1 precinct, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided no precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 5 precincts.

281. Of the 4,299 black voting age persons who reside in the 5 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 32, 3,525 (82%) were assigned to HD 32.

282. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 3,296 (92.92%) of the 3,547 black voting-age persons in the city of Oxford are assigned to HD 32, and the remainder of 251 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 2).

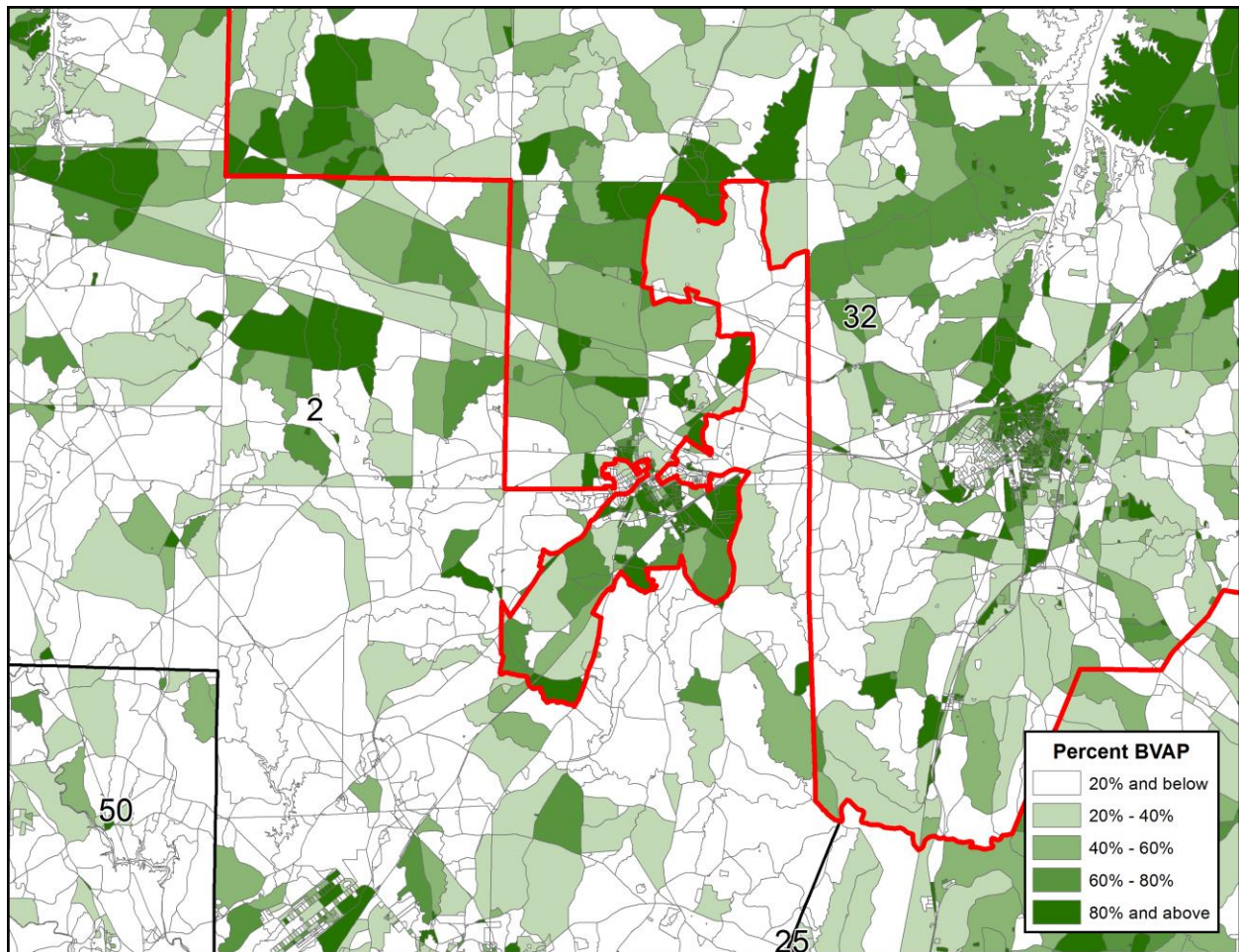
283. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Nathan Baskerville, was elected from HD 32 at the 2012 election and received 70.78% of the votes cast.

284. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Nathan Baskerville, was elected from HD 32 at the 2014 election without opposition.

285. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 70.92% of the HD 32 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

286. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 64.75% of the HD 32 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

287. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the portion of the 2011 version of HD 32 in Granville County.



House District 33

288. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 33, based on the 2010 census, was 51.42%.

289. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 33 as drawn in 2002 divided 1 precinct, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided 3 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 13 precincts.

290. Of the 14,311 black voting age persons who reside in the 13 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 33, 9,179 (64.14%) were assigned to HD 33.

291. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Bernard Allen, was elected from HD 33 at the 2002 election and received 65.88% of the votes cast.

292. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Bernard Allen, was elected from HD 33 at the 2004 election and received 92.21% of the votes cast.

293. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Bernard Allen, was elected from HD 33 at the 2006 election without opposition.

294. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Dan Blue, was elected from HD 33 at the 2008 election and received 81.85% of the votes cast.

295. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Rosa Gill, was elected from HD 33 at the 2010 election and received 77.79% of the votes cast.

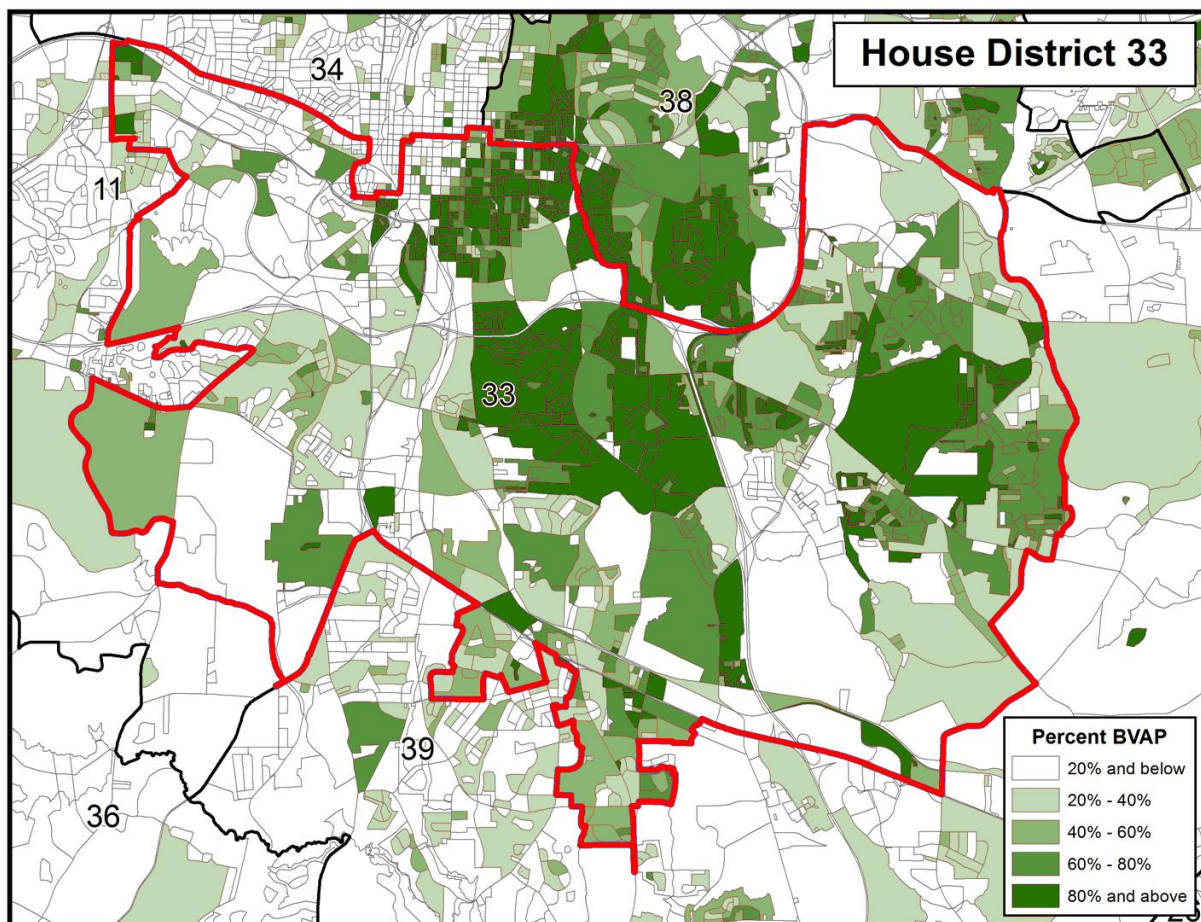
296. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Rosa Gill, was elected from HD 33 at the 2012 election without opposition.

297. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Rosa Gill, was elected from HD 33 at the 2012 election and received 87.27% of the votes cast.

298. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 76.23% of the HD 33 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

299. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 82.20% of the HD 33 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

300. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 33.



House District 38

301. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 38, based on the 2000 census, was 41.16%.

302. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 38, based on the 2000 census, was 31.63%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 38, based on the 2010 census, was 27.96%.

303. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 38, based on the 2010 census, was 51.37%. This reflected a 19.74 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 38 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 38 as measured by the 2000 census and a 23.41 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

304. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 38 was over populated by 4,813 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 38 contains 19,027 more black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 24,294 fewer white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

305. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 38 as drawn in 2002 divided no precincts, as drawn in 2003 divided 5 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 13 precincts.

306. Of the 23,297 black voting age persons who reside in the 13 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 38, 15,208 (65.28%) were assigned to HD 38.

307. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 56,800 (66.81%) of the 87,699, black voting age persons in the City of Raleigh are assigned to HD 33 and 38, and the remainder of Raleigh's black voting age persons are assigned to 7 other districts.

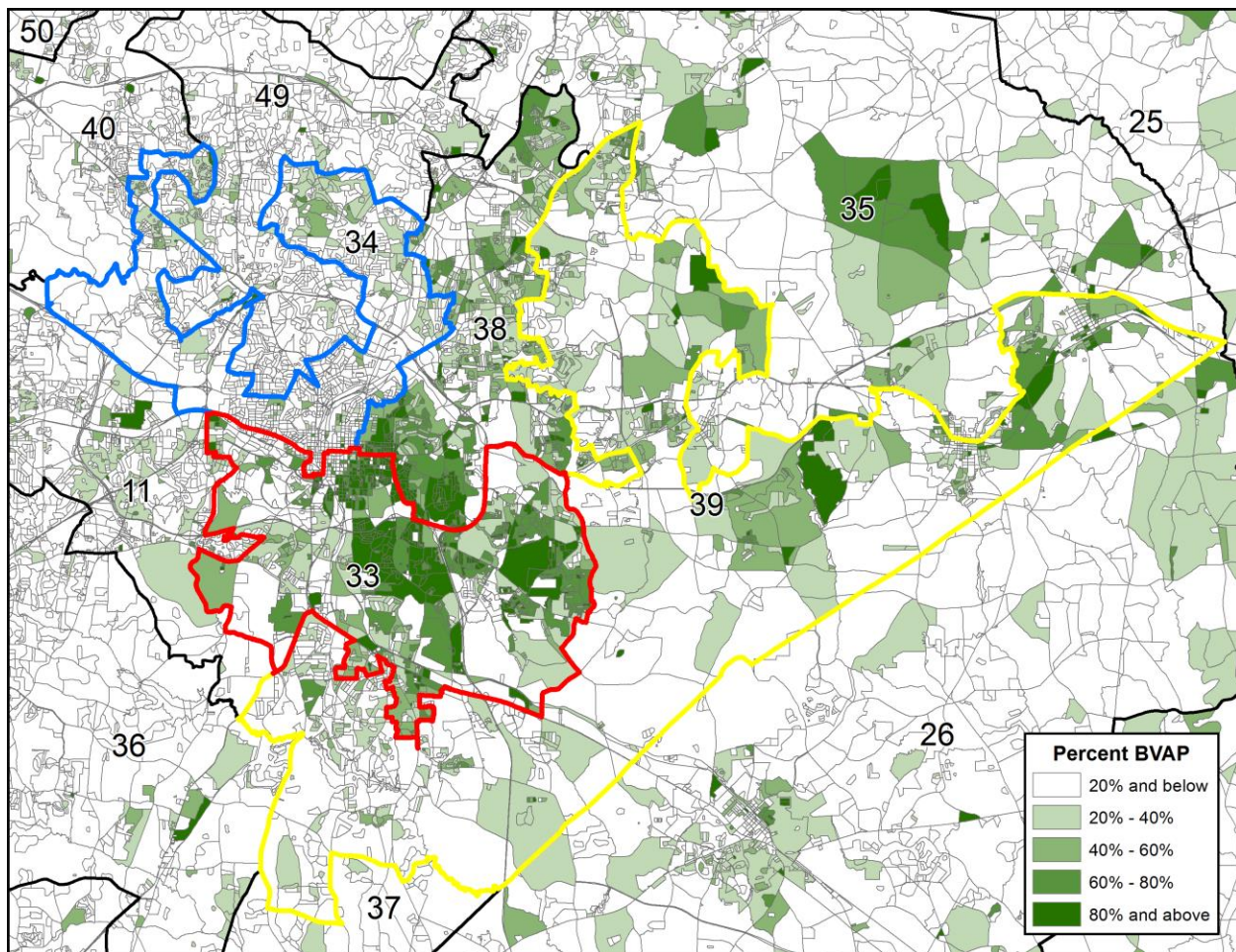
308. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Yvonne Holley, was elected from HD 38 at the 2012 election and received 87.68% of the votes cast.

309. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate Yvonne Holley was elected from HD 38 at the 2014 election and received 79.90% of the votes cast.

310. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 71.40% of the HD 38 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

311. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 77.86% of the HD 38 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

312. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 38.



House District 42

313. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 42, based on the 2000 census, was 43.69%.

314. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 42, based on the 2000 census, was 45.11%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 42, based on the 2010 census, was 47.94%.

315. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 42, based on the 2010 census, was 52.56%. This reflected a 7.45 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 42 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 42 as measured by the 2000 census and a 4.62 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

316. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 42 was under populated by 11,017 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 42 contains 9,681 more black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 137 fewer white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

317. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 42 as drawn in 2002 divided 7 precincts, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided 5 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 15 precincts.

318. Of the 60,868 black voting age persons who reside in the 27 divided precincts in Cumberland County, 40,998 (67.4%) were assigned to HD 42 or HD 43.

319. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 50,745 (80.37%) of the 63,138 black voting age persons in the City of Fayetteville are assigned to HD 42 and 43, and the remainder are assigned to two other districts.

320. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Marvin Lucas, was elected from HD 42 at the 2002 election without opposition.

321. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Marvin Lucas, was elected from HD 42 at the 2004 election and received 66.24% of the votes cast.

322. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Marvin Lucas, was elected from HD 42 at the 2006 election without opposition.

323. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Marvin Lucas, was elected from HD 42 at the 2008 election without opposition.

324. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Marvin Lucas, was elected from HD 42 at the 2010 election without opposition.

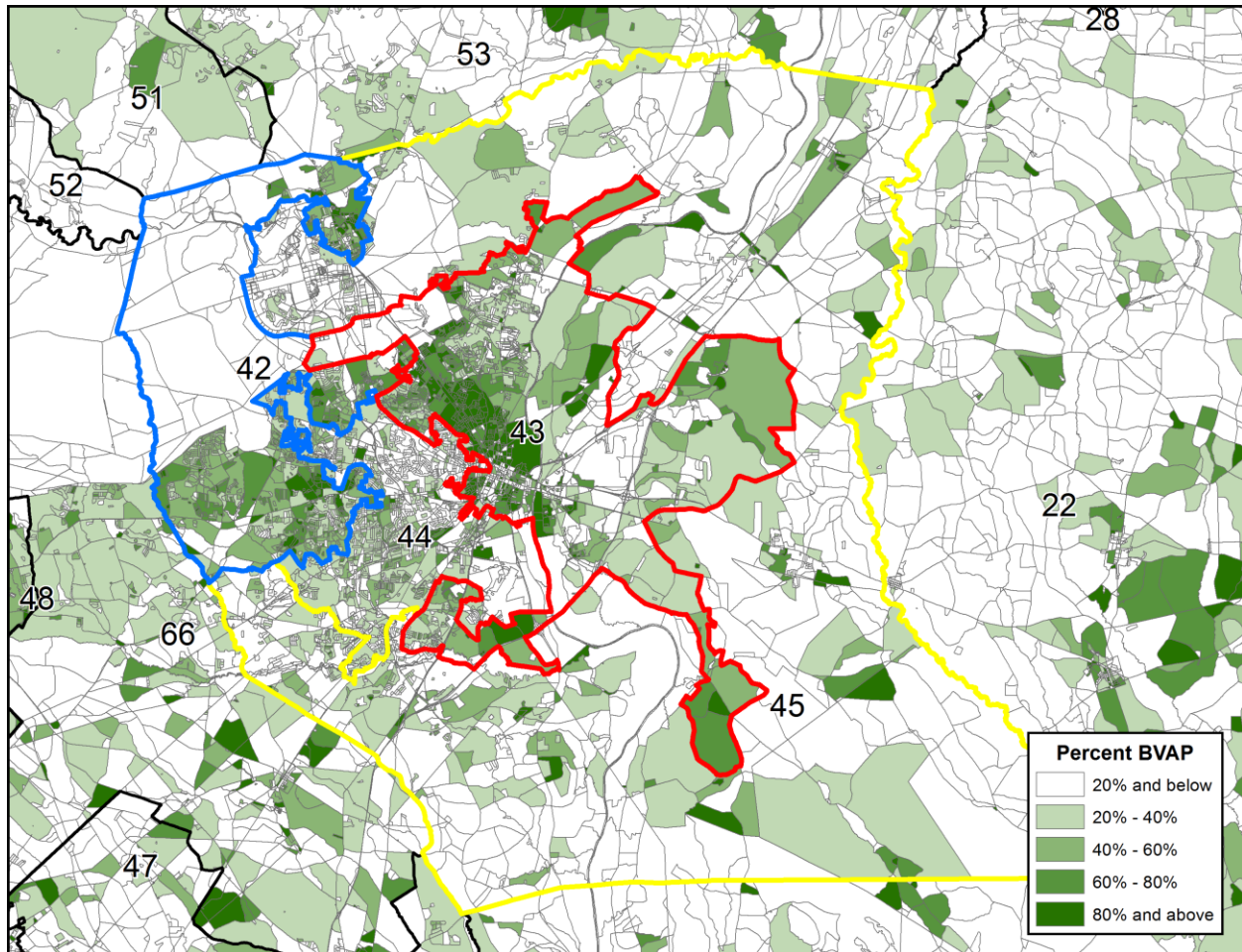
325. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Marvin Lucas, was elected from HD 42 at the 2012 election and received 77.45% of the votes cast.

326. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Marvin Lucas, was elected from HD 42 at the 2012 election without opposition.

327. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 63.24% of the HD 42 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

328. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 71.51% of the HD 42 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

329. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 42.



House District 43

330. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 43, based on the 2000 census, was 47.75%.

331. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 43, based on the 2000

census, was 48.69%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 43, based on the 2010 census, was 54.69%.

332. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 43, based on the 2010 census, was 51.45%. This reflected a 2.76 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 43 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 43 as measured by the 2000 census and a 3.24 percentage point decrease as measured by the 2010 census.

333. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 43 was under populated by 28,637 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 43 contains 13,653 more black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 13,449 more white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

334. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 43 as drawn in 2002 divided 6 precincts, as drawn in 2003 divided 6 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 15 precincts.

335. Of the 60,868 black voting age persons who reside in the 27 divided precincts in Cumberland County, 40,998 (67.4%) were assigned to HD 42 or HD 43.

336. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Mary McAllister, was elected from HD 43 at the 2002 election without opposition.

337. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Mary McAllister, was elected from HD 43 at the 2002 election without opposition.

338. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Mary McAllister, was elected from HD 43 at the 2006 election without opposition.

339. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Elmer Floyd, was elected from HD 43 at the 2008 election and received 99.31% of the votes cast.

340. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Elmer Floyd, was elected from HD 43 at the 2010 election without opposition.

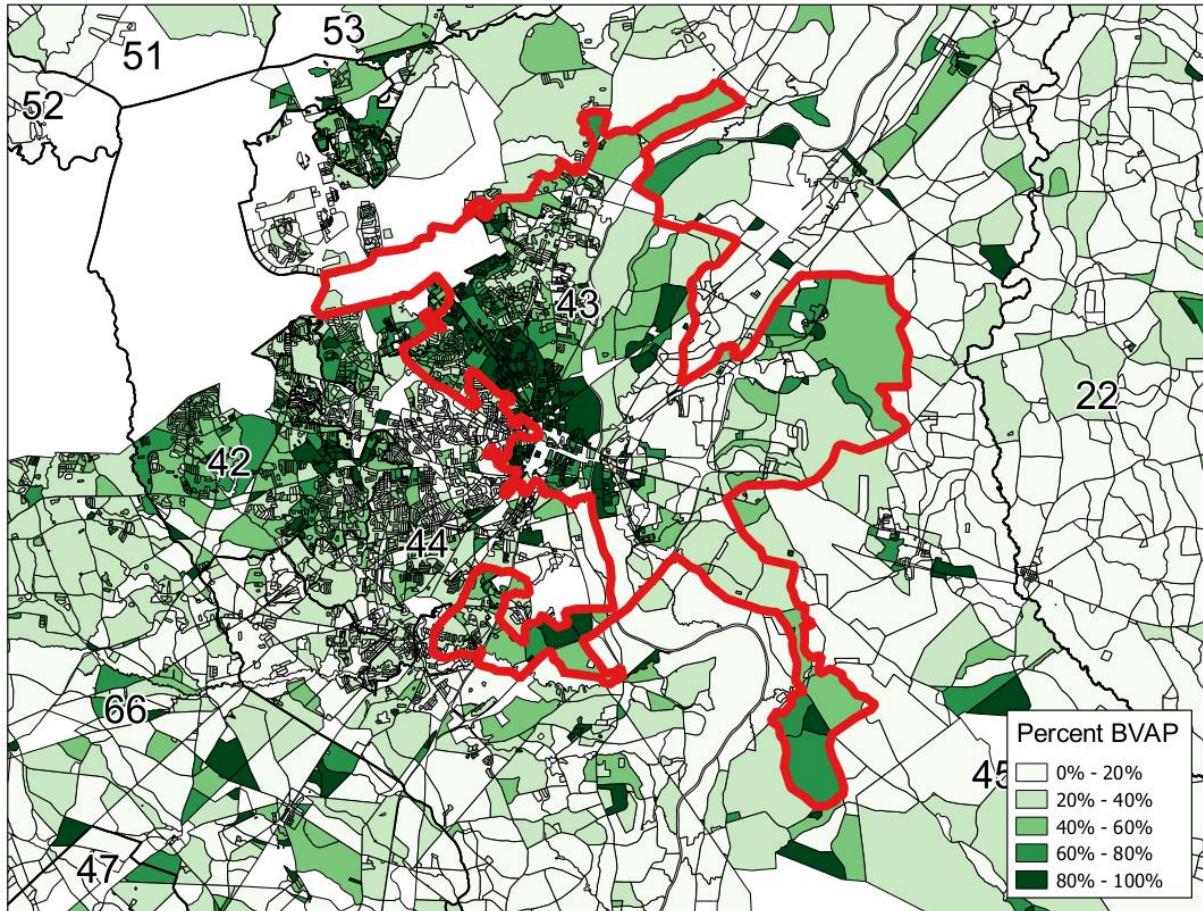
341. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Elmer Floyd, was elected from HD 43 at the 2012 election and received 69.58% of the votes cast.

342. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Elmer Floyd was elected from HD 43 at the 2014 election without opposition.

343. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 65.12% of the HD 43 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

344. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 66.24% of the HD 43 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

345. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 43.



House District 48

346. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 48, based on the 2000 census, was 46.31%.

347. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 48, based on the 2000 census, was 45.46%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 48, based on the 2010 census, was 45.56%.

348. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 48, based on the 2010 census, was 51.27%. This reflected a 5.81 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 48 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 48 as measured by the 2000 census and a 5.71 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

349. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 48 was under populated by 13,018 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 48 contains 12,908 more black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 6,751 more white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

350. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 48 as drawn in 2002 divided 5 precincts, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided 9 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 31 precincts.

351. Of the 28,686 black voting age persons who reside in the 31 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 48, 22,352 (77.9%) were assigned to HD 48.

352. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 280 (95.24%) of the 294 black voting-age persons in the city of Ellerbe are assigned to HD 48, and the remainder of 14 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 66).

353. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 1,095 (99.91%) of the 1,096 black voting-age persons in the city of Fairmont are assigned to HD 48, and the remaining (one) black voting-age person is assigned to HD 47.

354. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 1,292 (78.88%) of the 1,638 black voting-age persons in the city of Hamlet are assigned to HD 48, and the remainder of 346 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 66).

355. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 4,455 (85.87%) of the 5,188 black voting-age persons in the city of Laurinburg are assigned to HD 48, and the remainder of 733 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 66).

356. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 1,592 (72.30%) of the 2,202 black voting-age persons in the city of Rockingham are assigned to HD 48, and the remainder of 610 black voting-age persons are assigned to one other House district (HD 66).

357. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, D.A. Bonner, was elected from HD 48 at the 2002 election without opposition.

358. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Garland Pierce, was elected from HD 48 at the 2004 election without opposition.

359. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Robert Holloman, was elected from HD 48 at the 2006 election without opposition.

360. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Garland Pierce, was elected from HD 48 at the 2008 election without opposition.

361. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Garland Pierce, was elected from HD 48 at the 2010 election and received 74.80% of the votes cast.

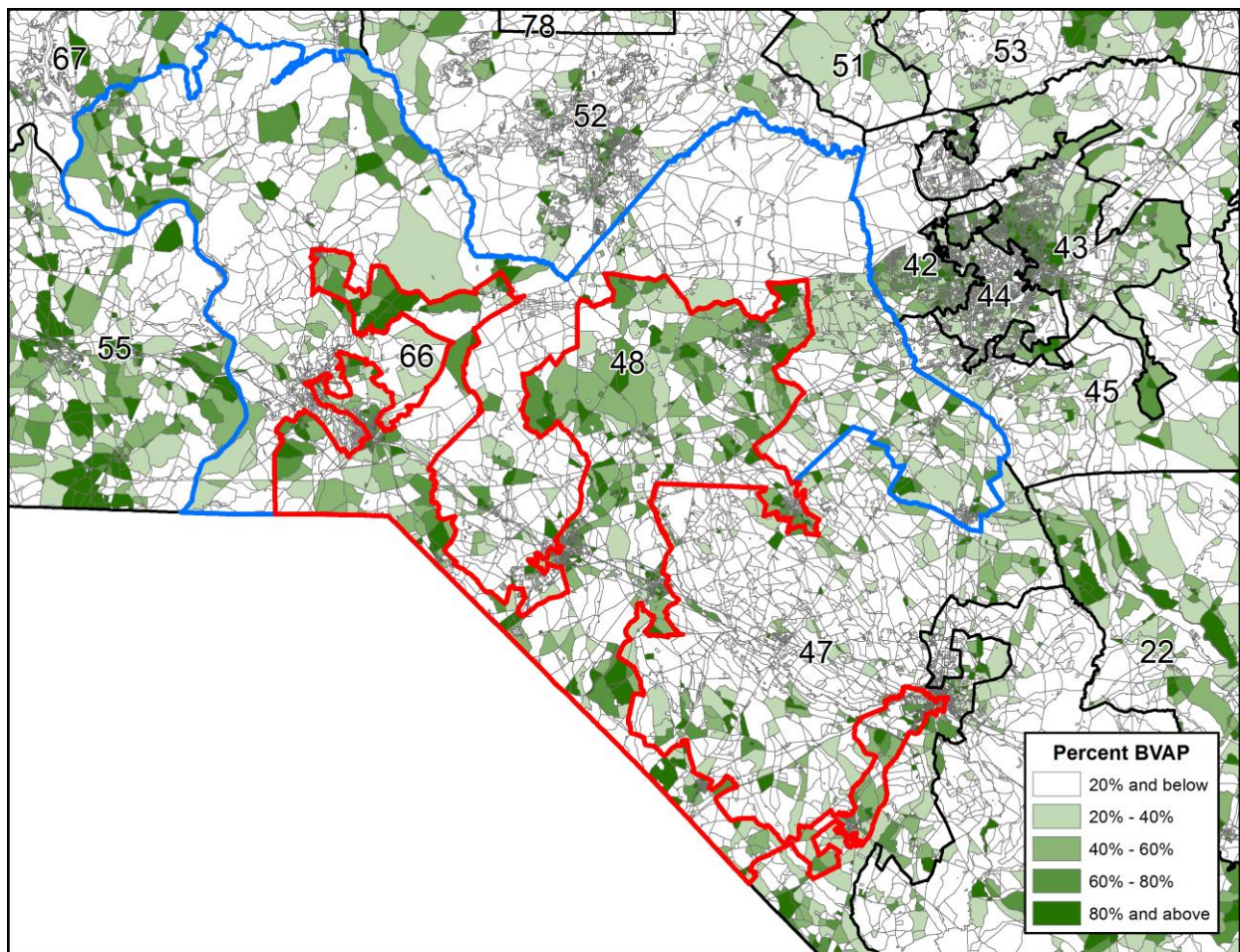
362. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Garland Pierce, was elected from HD 48 at the 2012 election without opposition.

363. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Garland Pierce, was elected from HD 5 at the 2012 election without opposition..

364. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 75.31% of the HD 48 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

365. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 66.29% of the HD 48 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

366. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 48.



House District 57

367. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 57, based on the 2000 census, was 8.02%.

368. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 57, based on the 2000 census, was 21.38%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 57, based on the 2010 census, was 29.93%.

369. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 57, based on the 2010 census, was 50.69%. This reflected a 29.31 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 57 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 57 as measured by the 2000 census and a 20.76 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

370. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 57 was under populated by 3,547 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 57 contains 17,508 more black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 11,624 fewer white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

371. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 57 as drawn in 2002 divided 4 precincts, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided 6 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 15 precincts.

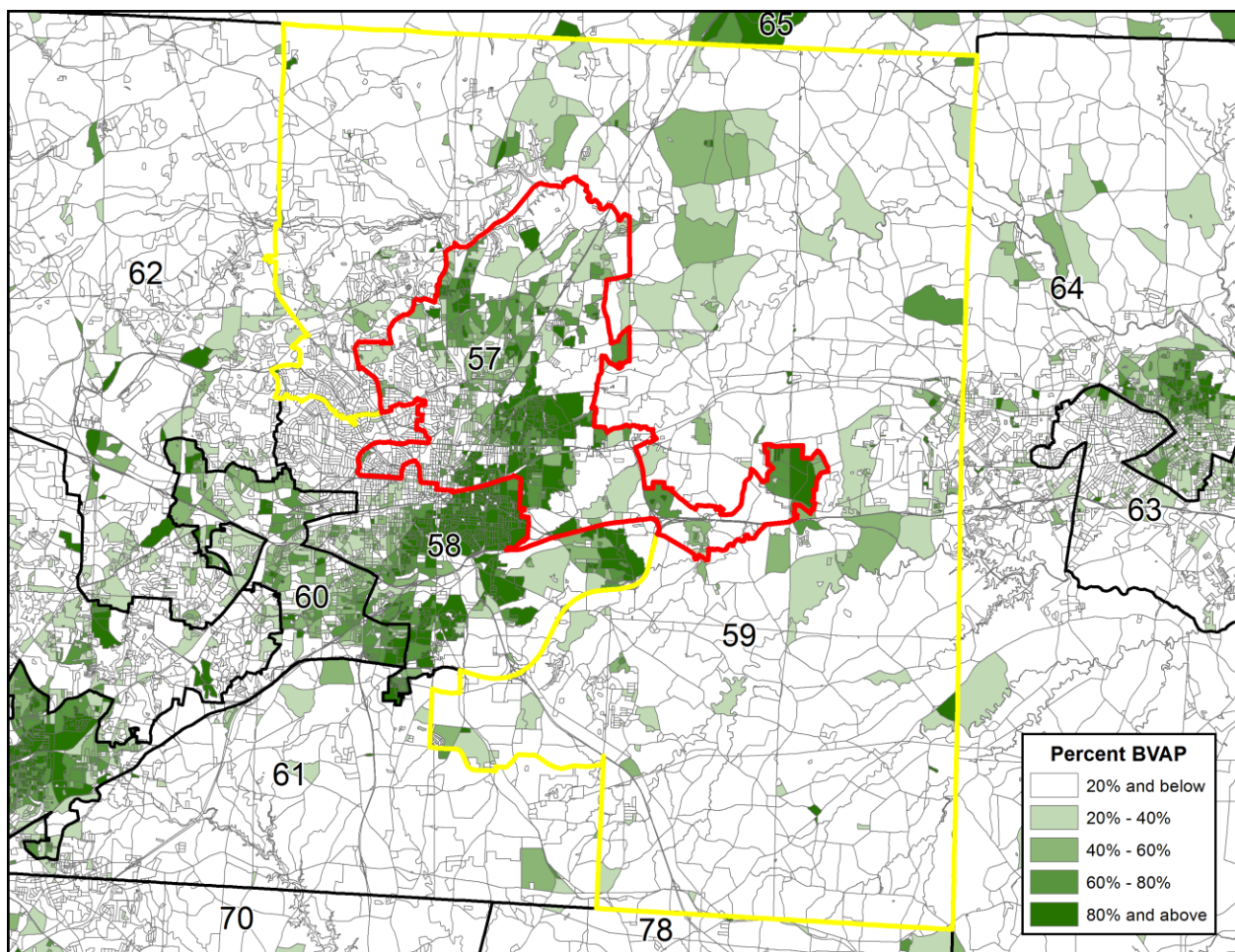
372. Of the 33,673 black voting age persons who reside in the 37 divided precincts in Guilford County, 26,148 (77.7%) were assigned to HD 57, HD 58, or HD 60.

373. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 73,941 (88.39%) of the 83,647 black voting age persons in the City of Greensboro are assigned to HD 57, 58 and 60, and the remainder of Greensboro's black voting age persons are assigned to three other districts.

374. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 70.04% of the HD 57 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

375. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 73.34% of the HD 57 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

376. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 57.



House District 58

377. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 58, based on the 2010 census, was 51.11%.

378. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 58 as drawn in 2002 divided 2 precincts, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided 4 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 15 precincts.

379. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Alma Adams, was elected from HD 58 at the 2002 election and received 85.83% of the votes cast.

380. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Alma Adams, was elected from HD 58 at the 2004 election and received 65.73% of the votes cast.

381. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Alma Adams, was elected from HD 58 at the 2006 election and received 65.63% of the votes cast.

382. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Alma Adams, was elected from HD 58 at the 2008 election and received 72.63% of the votes cast without opposition.

383. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Alma Adams, was elected from HD 58 at the 2010 election and received 63.14% of the votes cast.

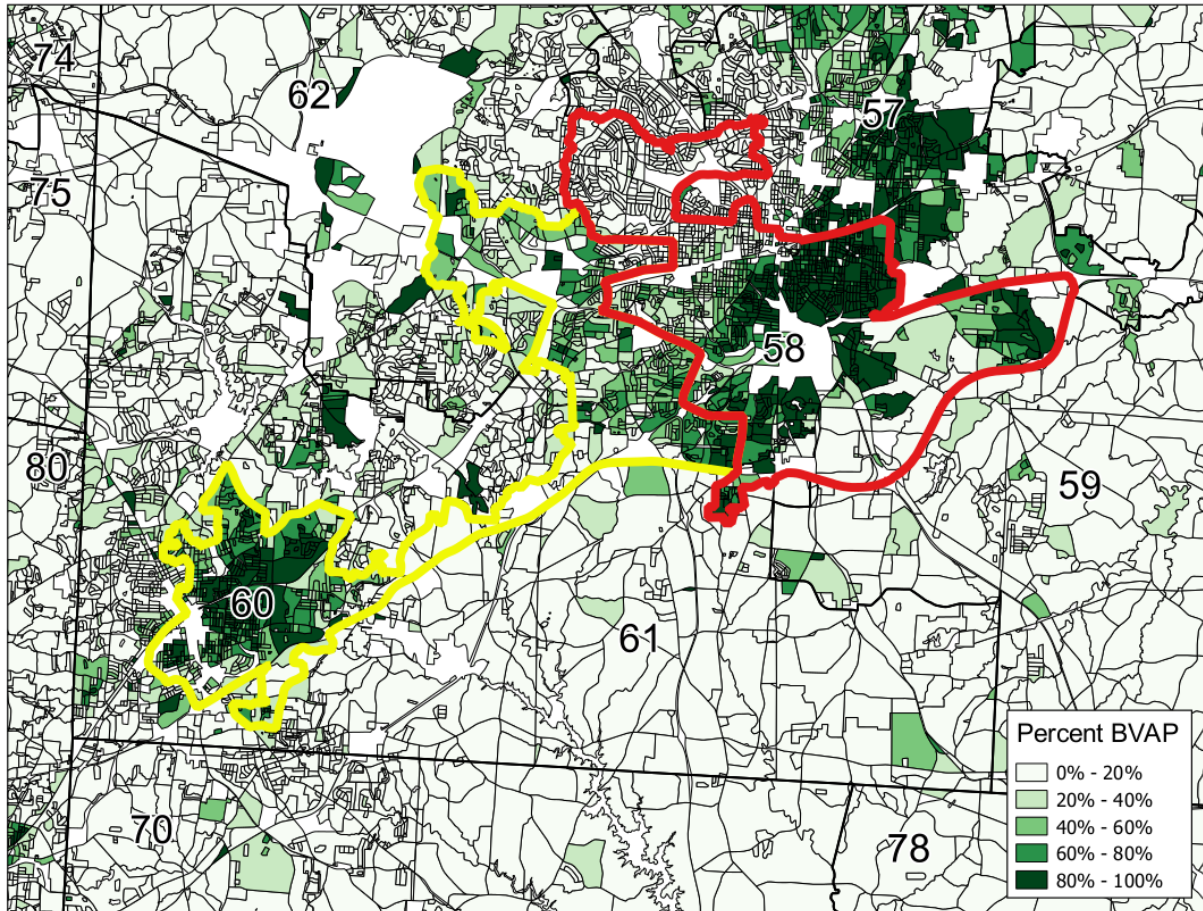
384. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Alma Adams, was elected from HD 58 at the 2012 election and received 79.86% of the votes cast.

385. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Ralph Johnson, was elected from HD 58 at the 2014 election without opposition.

386. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 74.66% of the HD 58 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

387. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 77.97% of the HD 58 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

388. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 58.



House District 60

389. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 60, based on the 2010 census, was 51.36%.

390. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Earl Jones, was elected from HD 60 at the 2002 election and received 83.80% of the votes cast.

391. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Earl Jones, was elected from HD 60 at the 2004 election without opposition.

392. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Earl Jones, was elected from HD 60 at the 2006 election and received 60.52% of the votes cast.

393. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Marcus Brandon, was elected from HD 60 at the 2008 election without opposition.

394. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Marcus Brandon, was elected from HD 60 at the 2010 election and received 69.65% of the votes cast.

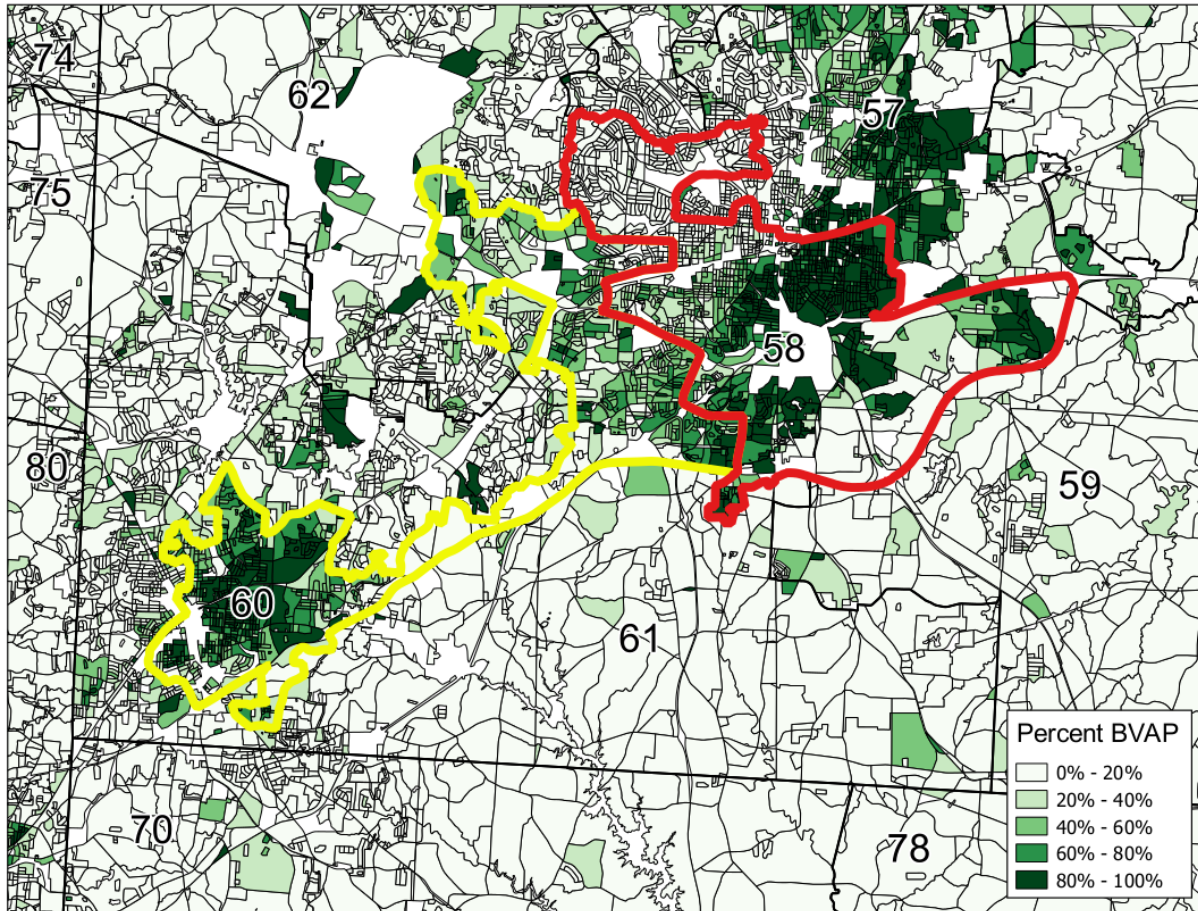
395. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Marcus Brandon, was elected from HD 60 at the 2012 election without opposition.

396. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Cecil Brockman, was elected from HD 60 at the 2014 election without opposition.

397. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 71.60% of the HD 60 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

398. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 77.24% of the HD 60 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

399. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 60.



House District 99

400. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 99, based on the 2000 census, was 27.42%.

401. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 99, based on the 2000 census, was 28.29%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 99, based on the 2010 census, was 41.26%.

402. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 99, based on the 2010 census, was 54.65%. This reflected a 26.36 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 99 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 99 as measured by the 2000 census and a 13.39 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

403. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 99 was over populated by 32,850 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 99 contains 6,237 fewer black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 24,425 fewer white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

404. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 99 as drawn in 2002 divided 1 precinct, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided 8 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 7 precincts.

405. Of the 11,271 black voting age persons who reside in the 7 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 99, 7,386 (65.5%) were assigned to HD 99.

406. According to the NCGA redistricting website, 145,040 (76.93%) of the 188,529 black voting age persons in the City of Charlotte are assigned to HD 99, 101, 102, 106, and 107, and the remainder of Charlotte's black voting age persons are assigned to seven other districts.

407. As reported on the NCSBE website, Drew Sanders, who is white, was elected from HD 99 at the 2002, 2004, and 2006 elections without opposition.

408. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Nick Mackey, was elected from HD 99 at the 2008 election and received 65.32% of the votes cast.

409. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Rodney Moore, was elected from HD 99 at the 2010 election and received 65.32% of the votes cast.

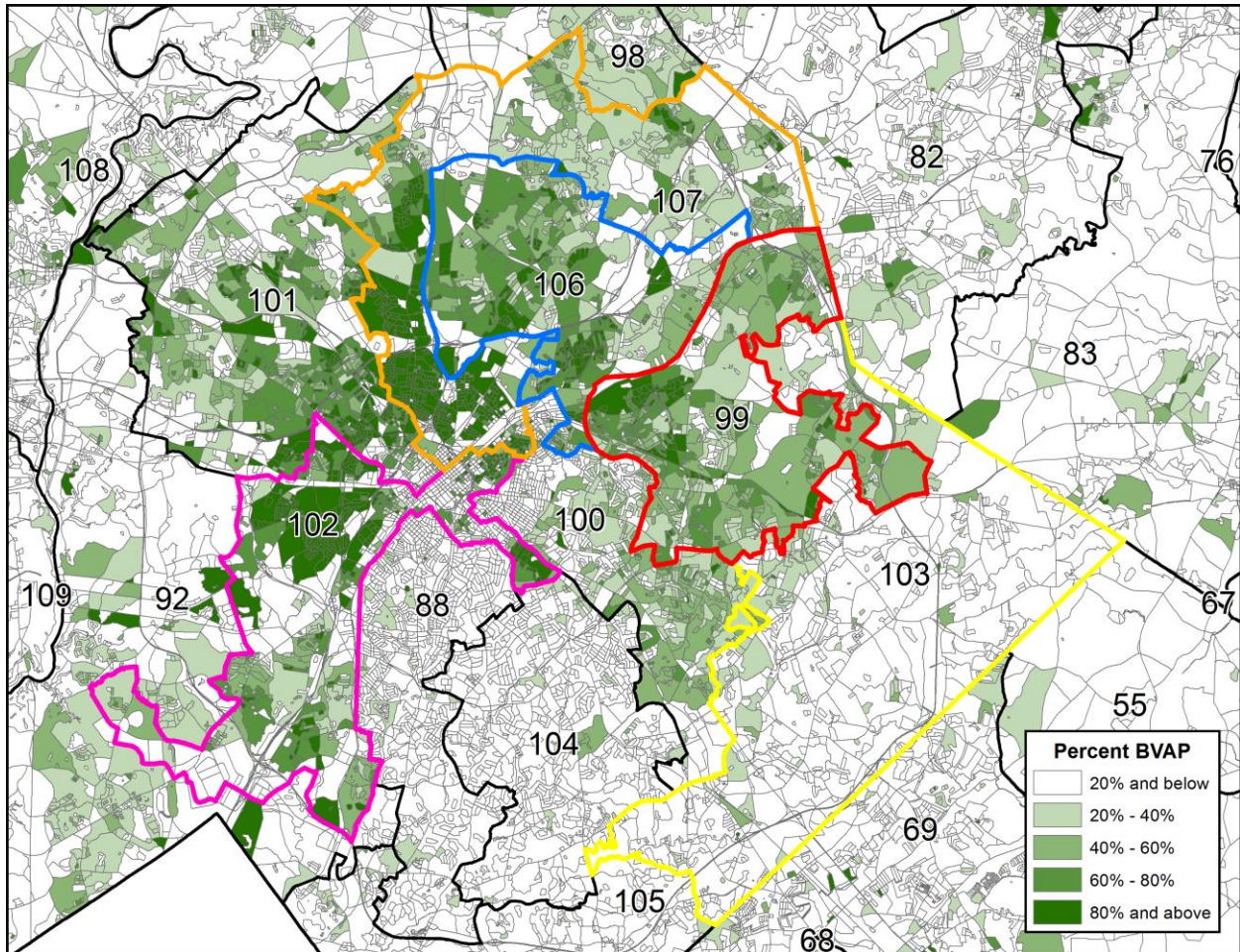
410. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Rodney Moore, was elected from HD 99 at the 2012 election without opposition.

411. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Rodney Moore, was elected from HD 99 at the 2014 election without opposition.

412. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 72.07% of the HD 99 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

413. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 80.25% of the HD 99 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

414. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 99.



House District 102

415. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 102, based on the 2000 census, was 46.05%.

416. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 102, based on the 2000 census, was 46.11%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting

age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 102, based on the 2010 census, was 42.74%.

417. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 102, based on the 2010 census, was 53.53%. This reflected a 7.42 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 102 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 102 as measured by the 2000 census and a 10.79 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

418. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 102 was under populated by 10,148 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 102 contains 11,556 more black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 6,041 fewer white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

419. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 102 as drawn in 2002 divided 2 precincts, as drawn in 2003 divided 4 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 13 precincts.

420. Of the 18,612 black voting age persons who reside in the 13 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 102, 11,622 (62.4%) were assigned to HD 102.

421. As reported on the NCSBE website a white candidate, Becky Carney, was elected to HD 102 in 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010.

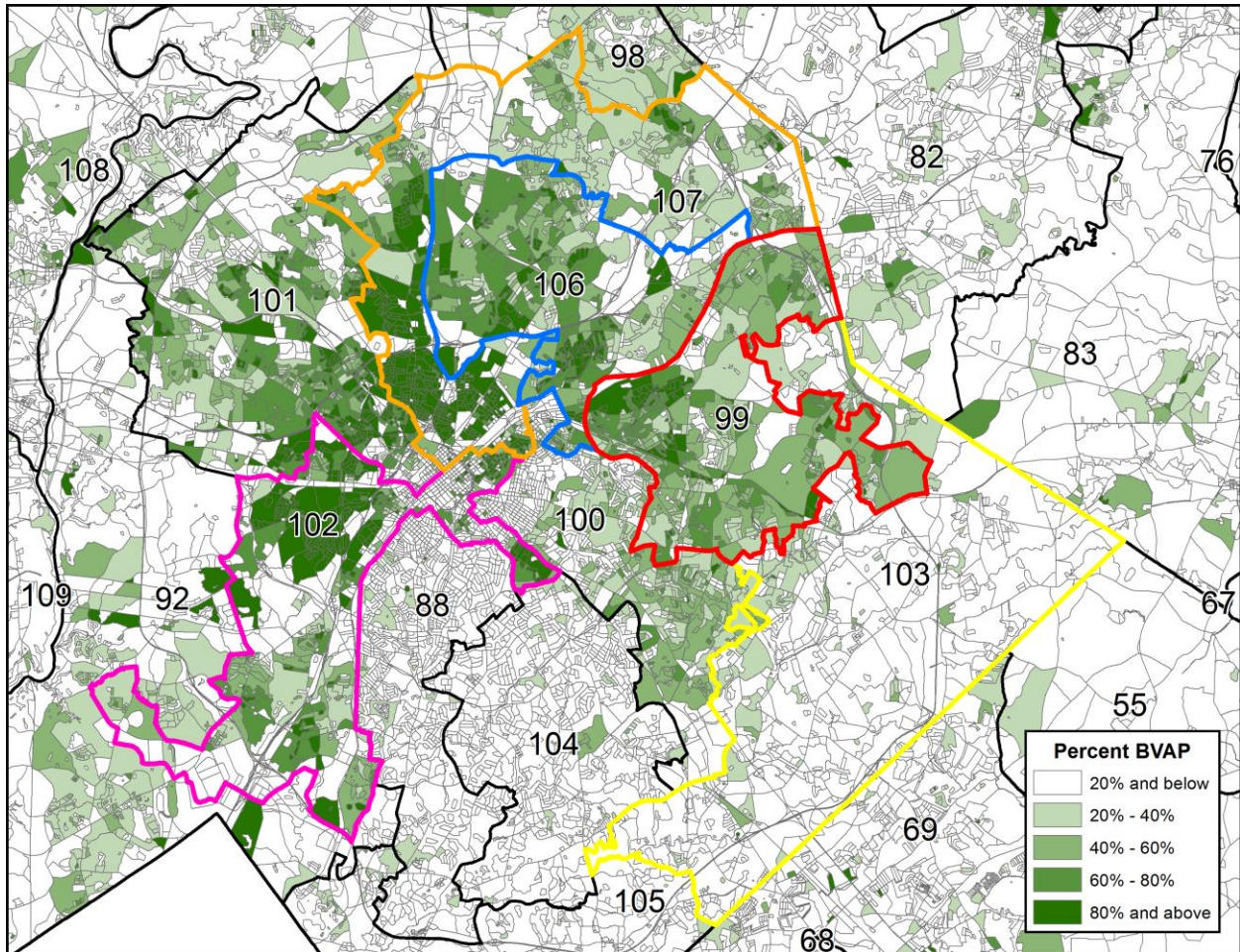
422. As reported on the NCSBE website, Becky Carney, who is white, was elected from HD 102 at the 2004 election without opposition.

423. As reported on the NCSBE website, Becky Carney, who is white, was elected from HD 102 at the 2012 and 2014 election without opposition.

424. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 77.68% of the HD 102 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

425. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 83.80% of the HD 102 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

426. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 102.



House District 107

427. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (single race) in the 2002 version of HD 107, based on the 2000 census, was 54.36%.

428. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 107, based on the 2000 census, was 50.48%. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 107, based on the 2010 census, was 47.14%.

429. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, the black voting age population (any part black) in the 2011 version of HD 107, based on the 2010 census, was 52.52%. This reflected a 2.04 percentage point increase in the black voting age population in HD 107 compared to the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 107 as measured by the 2000 census and a 5.38 percentage point increase as measured by the 2010 census.

430. Based on the 2010 census, the 2003 and 2009 version of HD 107 was over populated by 13,998 persons. As redrawn in 2011, HD 107 contains 4,480 fewer black persons than the 2003 and 2009 version and 9,931 fewer white persons than the 2003 and 2009 version.

431. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, HD 107 as drawn in 2002 divided 1 precinct, as drawn in 2003 and 2009 divided 5 precincts, and as drawn in 2011 divided 9 precincts.

432. Of the 18,772 black voting age persons who reside in the 9 divided precincts in the 2011 version of HD 107, 10,488 (55.7%) were assigned to HD 107.

433. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Pete Cunningham, was elected from HD 107 at the 2002 election without opposition.

434. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Pete Cunningham, was elected from HD 107 at the 2004 election and received 68.20% of the votes cast.

435. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Pete Cunningham, was elected from HD 107 at the 2006 election without opposition.

436. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Kelly Alexander, was elected from HD 107 at the 2008 election and received 75.26% of the votes cast.

437. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Kelly Alexander, was elected from HD 107 at the 2010 election and received 67.26% of the votes cast.

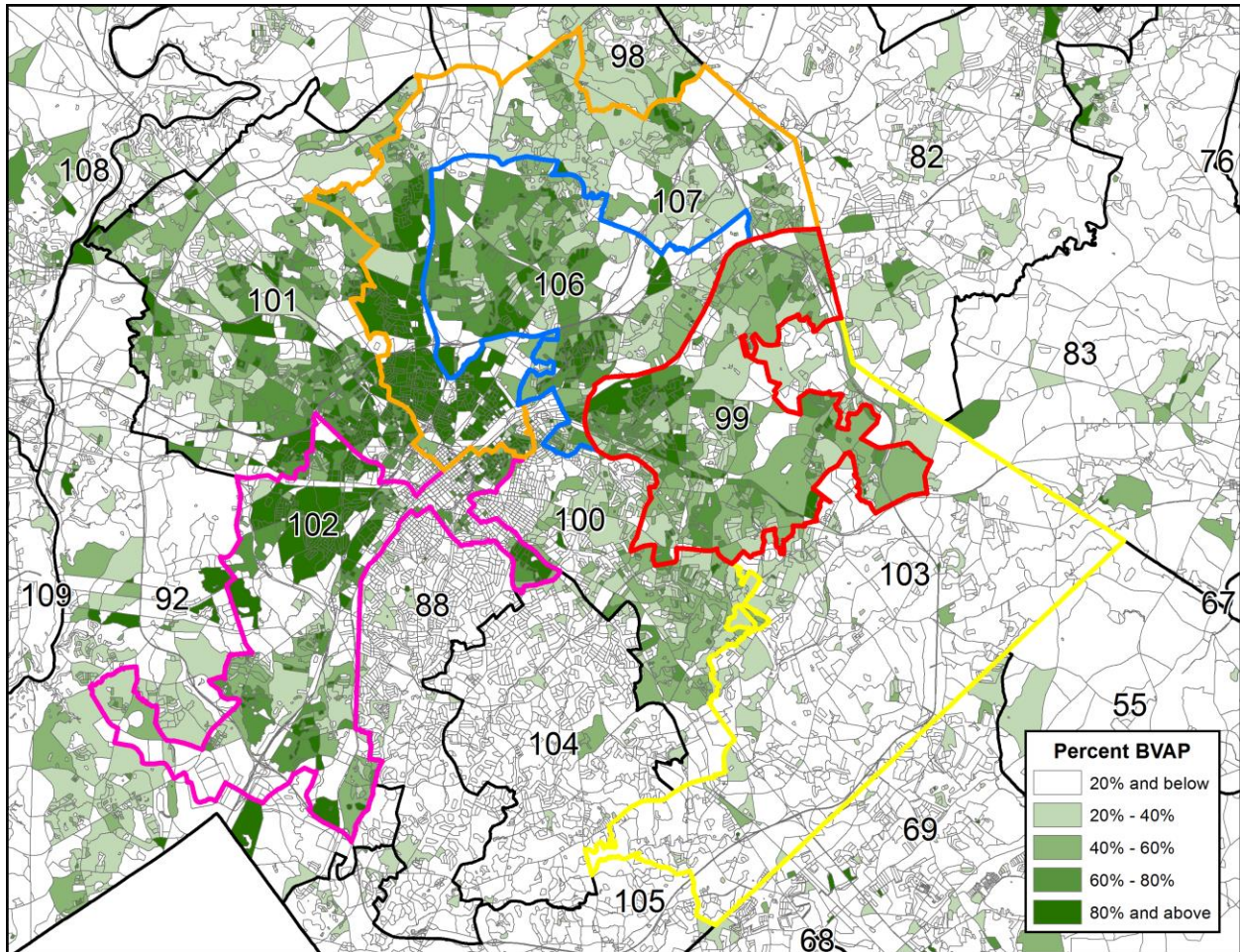
438. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Kelly Alexander, was elected from HD 107 at the 2012 election without opposition.

439. As reported on the NCSBE website, the African American candidate, Kelly Alexander, was elected from HD 107 at the 2014 without opposition.

440. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 69.17% of the HD 107 voters in the 2004 election for State Auditor between Ralph Campbell and Leslie Merritt cast their vote for the black candidate, Campbell.

441. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, 65.96 % of the HD 107 voters in the 2008 election for President cast their vote for the black candidate, Barack Obama.

442. The map below accurately depicts the racial density within the 2011 version of HD 107.



Senate Plan Characteristics

443. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 2003 Senate plan, only one district located in Mecklenburg County had more than 40% black voting age population.

444. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 2011 Senate plan, two districts located in Mecklenburg County had more than 50% black voting age population.

445. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 2003 Senate plan, only two districts located, in whole or in part, east of Interstate 95 had more than 40% black voting age population.

446. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 2011 Senate plan, five districts located, in whole or in part, east of Interstate 95 had more than 50% black voting age population.

House Plan Characteristics

447. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 2003 and 2009 House plans, only one district located in Wake County had more than 40% black voting age population.

448. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 2011 House plan, two districts located in Wake County had more than 50% black voting age population.

449. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 2003 and 2009 House plans, only one district located in Durham County had more than 40% black voting age population.

450. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 2011 House plan, two districts located in Durham County had more than 50% black voting age population.

451. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 2003 and 2009 House plans, only two districts located in Guilford County had more than 40% black voting age population.

452. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 2011 House plan, three districts located in Guilford County had more than 50% black voting age population.

453. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 2003 and 2009 House plans, only three districts located in Mecklenburg County had more than 40% black voting age population.

454. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 201 House plan, five districts located in Mecklenburg County had more than 50% black voting age population.

455. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 2003 and 2009 House plans, only 9 districts located, in whole or in part, east of Interstate 95 had more than 40% black voting age population.

456. As reported on the NCGA redistricting website, under the 2011 House plan, 10 districts located, in whole or in part, east of Interstate 95 had more than 50% black voting age population.

Submitted this the 30th day of March, 2016.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this date I served a copy of the foregoing **THIRD JOINT STIPULATIONS**, with service to be made by electronic filing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF System, which will send a Notice of Electronic Filing to all parties with an e-mail address of record who have appeared and consented to electronic service in this action.

This the 30th day of March, 2016.

/s/ Allison J. Riggs
Allison J. Riggs