

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA**

NO. 1:13-CV-00949

**DAVID HARRIS; CHRISTINE
BOWSER; and SAMUEL LOVE,**

Plaintiffs,

v.

**PATRICK MCCRORY, in his capacity
as Governor of North Carolina; NORTH
CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS; and JOSHUA HOWARD,
in his capacity as Chairman of the North
Carolina State Board of Elections,**

Defendants.

**PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Plaintiffs David Harris, Christine Bowser, and Samuel Love (“Plaintiffs”), by and through undersigned counsel and pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65, respectfully move this court for a preliminary injunction enjoining Defendants the North Carolina State Board of Elections and Patrick McCrory and Joshua Howard in their official capacities (collectively, “Defendants”), and all persons acting in concert or participation with Defendants, or pursuant to Defendants’ authority, direction, or control, from enforcing or giving any effect to the boundaries of North Carolina Congressional Districts 1 and 12 as drawn in the 2011 Congressional Plan, and/or conducting any elections for the United States House of Representatives based on Congressional Districts 1 and 12.

In support of this motion, Plaintiffs rely upon the Complaint; Plaintiffs' Memorandum In Support Of Their Motion For A Preliminary Injunction; the Report of Stephen Ansolabehere (copy attached as Exhibit 1); and the Declaration of John Devaney (copy attached as Exhibit 2) and exhibits attached thereto. These materials show that there is a strong likelihood that Plaintiffs will prevail on the merits of their claim that North Carolina Congressional Districts 1 and 12 under the 2011 Congressional Plan constitute racial gerrymanders in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment; that the 2011 Congressional Plan is causing irreparable injury to Plaintiffs and will continue to cause irreparable injury unless such conduct is preliminarily enjoined; and that the equities favor granting this motion for a preliminary injunction.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter a preliminary injunction against Defendants and further order such other relief as this Court deems appropriate.

Respectfully submitted, this the 24th day of December, 2013.

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Local Rule 83.1

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this date I served a copy of the foregoing **PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION** by depositing a copy thereof with the United States postal service for delivery via first-class mail, with sufficient postage prepaid, addressed to the following persons at the following addresses, which are the last addresses known to me:

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This the 24th day of December, 2013.

/s/ Edwin M. Speas, Jr.
Edwin M. Speas, Jr.

EXPERT REPORT OF STEPHEN ANSOLABEHERE

I. Background and Qualifications

1. I am a professor of Government in the Department of Government at Harvard University in Cambridge, MA. Formerly, I was an Assistant Professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, and I was Professor of Political Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where I held the Elting R. Morison Chair and served as Associate Head of the Department of Political Science. I directed the Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project from its inception in 2000 through 2004, am the Principal Investigator of the Cooperative Congressional Election Study, a survey research consortium of over 250 faculty and student researchers at more than 50 universities, and serve on the Board of Overseers of the American National Election Study. I am a consultant to CBS News' Election Night Decision Desk. I am a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (inducted in 2007).

2. I have worked as a consultant to the Brennan Center in the case of *McConnell v. FEC*, 540 US 93 (2003). I have testified before the U.S. Senate Committee on Rules, the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, the U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the U.S. House Committee on House Administration, and the Congressional Black Caucus on matters of election administration in the United States. I filed an amicus brief with Professors Nathaniel Persily and Charles Stewart on behalf of neither party to the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Northwest*

Austin Municipal Utility District Number One v. Holder, 557 US 193 (2009). I am consultant for the Rodriguez plaintiffs in *Perez v. Perry*, currently before the District Court in the Western District of Texas (No. 5:11-cv-00360 W. D. Tex), and the Gonzales intervenors in *State of Texas v. United States* before the District Court in the District of Columbia (No. 1:11-cv-01303); I consulted for the Department of Justice in *State of Texas v. Holder*, before the District Court in the District of Columbia (No. 1:12-cv-00128); I consulted for the Guy plaintiffs in *Guy v. Miller* in Nevada District Court (No. 11-OC-00042-1B, Nev. Dist. Ct., Carson City); I consulted for the Florida Democratic Party in *In re Senate Joint Resolution of Legislative Apportionment* (Nos. 2012-CA-412, 2012-CA-490); I am consultant for the Romo plaintiffs in *Romo v. Detzner* in the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit in Florida (No. 2012 CA 412); I am consultant for the San Antonio Water District in *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Edwards Aquifer Authority* (No. 5:12cv620-OLG, U. S. District Court for the Western District of Texas, San Antonio Division) .

3. My areas of expertise include American government, with particular expertise in electoral politics, representation, and public opinion, as well as statistical methods in social sciences. I am author of numerous scholarly works on voting behavior and elections, the application of statistical methods in social sciences, legislative politics and representation, and distributive politics. This scholarship includes articles in such academic journals as the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, the American Political Science Review, the American Economic Review, the American Journal of Political Science, Legislative Studies Quarterly, the Quarterly Journal of Political

Science, Electoral Studies, and Political Analysis. I have published articles on issues of election law in the Harvard Law Review, Texas Law Review, Columbia Law Review, New York University Annual Survey of Law, and the Election Law Journal, for which I am a member of the editorial board. I have coauthored three scholarly books on electoral politics in the United States, The End of Inequality: Baker v. Carr and the Transformation of American Politics, Going Negative: How Political Advertising Shrinks and Polarizes the Electorate, and The Media Game: American Politics in the Media Age. I am coauthor with Ted Lowi, Ben Ginsberg, and Ken Shepsle of American Government: Power and Purpose. My curriculum vita with publications list is attached to this report.

4. I have been hired by the Harris Plaintiffs in this case. I have been asked to assess whether race is a predominant factor in the configuration of Congressional District 1 (CD 1) and Congressional District 12 (CD 12) in the North Carolina Congressional District Map. I am retained for a rate of \$400 per hour, which is my standard consulting rate.

II. Sources

5. I relied on data and tables available through the North Carolina General Assembly website: <http://www.ncleg.net/representation/redistricting.aspx>.

III. Findings

6. This report examines the geographic characteristics and racial composition of CD 1 and CD 12 in the Congressional District map passed by the North Carolina General Assembly in 2011, referred to as the Rucho-Lewis Map, and in the Congressional District map passed by the North Carolina General Assembly in 2001, referred to as the 2001-2011 Map.

7. I conclude that CDs 1 and 12 are substantially less compact under the Rucho-Lewis map than under the 2001-2011 Map, and the version of these districts in the Rucho-Lewis map crosses a large number of county, city, and town boundaries. The shift in district boundaries from the previous decade's map to the current decade's map had the effect of increasing the percentage Black population, Black voting age population, and Black registration in CDs 1 and 12. Examination of registration patterns in the counties surrounding the districts and in the VTDs moved into and out of the districts reveals that race was the predominant factor in configuring these districts, and party played only a small part.

A. Geographic Characteristics

8. The Rucho-Lewis map reduced substantially the compactness of CDs 1 and 12. These districts' boundaries also affect the compactness of neighboring districts, and the boundaries of these districts cut a large number of county and municipal boundaries.

9. Table 1 presents two different compactness measures for the districts in the 2001-2011 Map and the Rucho-Lewis Map. One indicator is the Reock score. This is a commonly used measure of compactness that is calculated as the ratio of the area of a district to the area of the smallest inscribing circle of a district.¹ A second compactness measure is the ratio of the area of district to the perimeter of the district. This measure indicates districts that have particularly complicated boundaries. Consider two districts: a circle and a circular shape whose boundary is not smooth but jogs in and out around the arc of a circle. These might have similar Reock scores, but, because of its intricate boundary, the second district would have a much lower ratio of area to perimeter. Hence, the ratio of Area to Perimeter provides a different indication of non-compactness in the shape of a district.

[Table 1 here]

10. CD 1 is noticeably less compact in the Rucho-Lewis Map, by either measure, than is the version of this district in the 2001-2011 Map.

11. Neighboring CDs 4 and 7 are also less compact in the Rucho-Lewis Map. Both CD 4 and CD 7 have much lower Reock scores and much lower ratios of area to perimeter than the versions of these CDs in the 2001-2011 Map. Other neighboring

¹ The circle is the most compact geometric shape. As a reference consider a district that is a perfect square. Its Reock Score would be the ratio of the area of a square to the area of its inscribing circle, or .637.

CDs (3, 13, and 6) showed little change in the compactness measures from the 2001-2011 Map to the Rucho-Lewis Map.

12. CD 1 in the 2001-2011 Map split 9 counties. These are: Granville, Vance, Wilson, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Pitt, and Beaufort counties.

13. CD 1 in the Rucho-Lewis Map splits 18 counties. The Rucho-Lewis map splits 8 of the 9 counties that were split in the previous version of the CD; CD 1 no longer contains any part of Jones County. However, the Rucho-Lewis version of CD 1 crosses the boundaries of 10 other counties. These are: Durham County, Franklin County, Nash County, Edgecombe County, Martin County, Washington County, Gates County, Chowan County, Perquimans County, and Pasquotank County. Of these, the following counties were whole in the 2001-2011 Map (with previous CD in parentheses): Chowan County (CD 1), Durham County (CD 4), Edgecombe County (CD 1), Franklin County (CD 2), Gates County (CD 1), Martin County (CD 1), Pasquotank (CD 1), Perquimans (CD 1), and Washington County (CD 1).

14. CD 1 splits 22 cities or towns. Specifically, it splits Butner (Granville County) into CDs 1 and 13; Dortches (Nash) into 1 and 13; Durham (Durham) into 1, 4, 6, and 13; Edenton (Chowan) into 1 and 3; Elizabeth City (Pasquotank) into 1 and 3; Goldsboro (Wayne) into 1 and 13; Greenville (Pitt) into 1 and 3; Grimesland (Pitt) into 1 and 3; Hertford (Perquimans) into 1 and 3; Kingston (Lenoir) into 1 and 7; Mount Olive (Wayne) into 1 and 13; New Bern (Craven) into 1 and 3; Plymouth

(Washington) into 1 and 3; Red Oak (Nash) into 1 and 13; Rocky Mount (Edgecombe) into 1 and 13; Rocky Mount (Nash) into 1 and 13; Snow Hill (Greene) into 1 and 3; Tarboro (Edgecombe) into 1 and 13; Walstonburg (Greene) into 1 and 3; Washington (Beaufort) into 1 and 3; Wilson (Wilson) into 1 and 13; and Winterville (Pitt) into 1 and 3.

15. CD 12 is highly non-compact. It is the least compact district in the map, by either measure. The Rucho-Lewis map makes it much less compact, reducing the Reock from .116 to .071. This is an extremely low Reock score. The typical district in the state has a Reock score of .377 (median score), making CD 12 five times less compact than the typical district in the state. Moreover, the lack of compactness is not due to geographic or cartographic features such as shoreline or state boundaries.

16. The reconfiguration of CD 12 also reduced the compactness of CD 9. The compactness of the other surrounding districts (2, 5, 6, and 8) is not altered much.

17. CD 12 splits 13 cities or towns. These are Charlotte (Mecklenburg) into 8, 9, and 12; Concord (Cabarrus) into 8 and 12; East Spencer (Rowan) into 8 and 12; Greensboro (Gulford) into 6 and 12; High Point (Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, and Randolph) into 2, 5, 6, and 12; Jamestown (Guilford) into 6 and 12; Kannapolis (Cabarrus) into 8 and 12; Landis (Rowan) into 8 and 12; Lexington (Davidson) into

8 and 12; Salisbury (Rowan) into 5, 8 and 12; Thomasville (Davidson) into 8 and 12; Wallburg (Davidson) into 5 and 12; and Winston-Salem (Forsyth) into 5 and 12.

B. Racial Composition of Districts

18. There were no majority Black Congressional Districts under the 2001-2011 Map at the time of the 2010 United States Census. According to data provided on the website of the North Carolina General Assembly, 48.6% of the Voting Age Population (VAP) was Black in CD 1, and 43.8% of the VAP was Black in CD 12. Of Registered Voters, 50.7% were Black in CD 1 and 48.6% were Black under the 2001-2011 Map in 2010.²

19. There are two majority Black Congressional Districts in the Rucho-Lewis Map. In CD 1, 52.7% of the VAP is Black, and 54.5% of Registered Voters are Black. In CD 12, 50.7% of the VAP is Black, and 57.0% of Registered Voters are Black. Table 2 presents the Racial Composition of the Population, Voting Age Population, and Registered Voters in each Congressional District in the Rucho-Lewis Map.

[Table 2 here]

C. Race as a Factor in the Composition of the Districts

² Figures come from tables at the NC General Assembly Redistricting website, under the tag Archived files, Congress Zero Deviation Plan, 2011 data:
http://www.ncleg.net/representation/Content/Plans/PlanPage_DB_2011.asp?Plan=Congress_ZeroDeviation&Body=Congress

20. This section presents two types of analyses to gauge the importance of race in the construction of CDs 1 and 12 in the Rucho-Lewis Map. The first type of analysis examines the envelope of counties in which a given CD is situated; that is, the set of counties that are partly or wholly in the CD. These counties are the approximate region or area in which each CD is drawn, and they contain the population from which each CD could be drawn without crossing county boundaries or completely reconfiguring the CD. Taking this as a potential population for a district, the analysis then computes the likelihood that a Registered Voter of a given race from this population was included in the given CD. If the lines were drawn without respect to race, one would expect that White and Black Registered Voters would have approximately the same likelihood of inclusion in a given CD.

21. The second type of analysis examines all Voting Tabulation Districts (VTDs) that were in a given CD (1 or 12) in either the 2001-2011 Map or the Rucho-Lewis Map. The analysis examines the composition of the VTDs that remained in the CD across two cycles of districting (called the CORE of the district), the VTDs moved OUT of a District, and the VTDs moved INTO a district. If changes in district lines are unrelated to race, we expect the composition of the VTDs moved INTO a district to be similar to the composition of the VTDs moved OUT of a district, on average.

C.1. CD 1

22. Analysis of the population in the Envelope of CD 1 – the first type of analysis described above – shows that registered Black voters were twice as likely to be in CD 1 as were registered White Voters, even though Whites comprise nearly 60% of the Registered Voters in the area.

23. CD 1 is contained as part or whole of the following counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Chowan, Craven, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Vance, Warren, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson. I call these counties the Envelope of CD 1.

24. Table 3 presents the total number of Registered Voters, the number of White Registered Voters and the number of Black Registered Voters in the envelope of CD 1 and in CD 1 itself. The envelope of CD 1 has 926,105 Registered Voters. Of these 532,188 (57.5%) are White, and 354,151 (38.2%) are Black. CD 1 itself has 465,154 Registered Voters, which is 50.2% of the Registered Voters in the envelope of the district. That is, CD 1 contains roughly half of the Registered Voters in the counties in which it is situated.

[Table 3 here]

25. Of the 532,188 registered Whites in the Envelope of counties of CD 1, 190,011 (35.7%) are in CD 1 in the Rucho-Lewis Map. That figure is significantly lower than 57.5% white for the envelope of CD 1 as a whole.

26. Of the 354,151 registered Blacks in the envelope of counties of CD 1, 253,661 (71.6%) are in CD 1 in the Rucho-Lewis Map. That is, Black Registered Voters in the envelope of counties in which CD 1 is situated are twice as likely to be incorporated in CD 1 as White Registered Voters in the same area.

27. Analysis of VTDs in CD 1 – the second type of analysis discussed above – shows that in the construction of CD 1 in the Rucho-Lewis Map, Blacks were a higher percentage of Registered Voters in VTDs moved into the district than in VTDs moved out of the district. The construction of the district also treated as the core of the district VTDs with relatively high concentrations of Black Registered Voters.

28. Table 4 presents the percent Black and percent White of Registered Voters in the VTDs in the Core of CD 1 (i.e., in the 2001-2011 Map and the Rucho-Lewis Map), in the VTDs moved INTO CD 1 (i.e., in the Rucho-Lewis Map but not in the 2001-2011 Map), and in the VTDs move OUT of CD 1 (i.e., in the 2001-2011 Map but not in the Rucho-Lewis Map).

[Table 4 here]

29. The VTDs kept in CD 1 (the Core) are 56.4% Black registration and 37.4% White registration. The VTDs moved out of CD 1 are 27.4% Black registration and 66.7% White registration. The VTDs moved into CD 1 are 48.1% Black registration and 37.7% White registration. The net difference in% Black registration between VTDs moved into CD 1 and VTDs moved out of CD 1 is 20.7%. Similar patterns hold if

population or voting age population is the metric of racial composition of the electorate.

30. Maps 1 and 2 provide an example of changes in the boundary of CD 1. Map 1 shows the northeastern portion of CD 1 under the 2001-2011 Map. District boundaries are shown in green; the black lines are the county boundaries. VTDs are shown as shaded polygons, and the darker shading along the gray scale corresponds to higher percent Black among Registered Voters. As shown in the map the boundary of CD 1 follows the boundaries of Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Washington, Martin, and Pitt Counties, and Chowan is in the interior of the district.

[Maps 1 and 2 here]

31. Map 2 provides a close-up picture of the same area under the Rucho-Lewis plan. CD 3 crosses all of these county borders and encroaches into the area once covered by CD 1. Within each county, the boundary takes VTDs with lower black populations and puts them in CD 3 and leaves VTDs with higher black populations in CD 1. In Gates County, for example, there are 6 VTDs. The county is split in the Rucho-Lewis map in a way that leaves the two VTDs with the highest percent Black in CD 1. CD 3 now reaches into Chowan County (which was previously in the interior of CD 1), and grabs the three VTDs with the highest White percent, leaving the three VTD with the highest Black percent. The same pattern occurs in Perquimans, Pasquotank, Washington, and Martin counties, as shown in the map. The protrusion of CD 1 that cuts Chowan, Perquimans, and Pasquotank counties divides Elizabeth City, keeping the Black population in the central city in CD 1.

32. The cumulative consequence of such changes, as borne out in the statistical analysis, was to increase the concentration of Black Registered Voters in CD 1. Areas with high concentrations of Blacks were kept in CD 1. Areas with low concentrations of Blacks were removed, and they were replaced with areas that have substantially higher percentages of Black Registered Voters.

C.2. CD 12

33. Analysis of the population in the Envelope of CD 12 shows that registered Black voters were four times as likely to be in CD 12 as were registered White voters.

34. CD 12 is contained as part or whole of the following counties: Cabarrus, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, Mecklenburg, and Rowan. These counties comprise the Envelope of CD 12. Table 3 (above) presents the total number of Registered Voters, the number of White Registered Voters and the number of Black Registered Voters in the envelope of CD 12 and in the district itself. The Envelope of CD 12 has 1,473,318 Registered Voters. Of these, 993,642 (67.4%) are White, and 396,078 (26.9%) are Black. CD 12 contains 445,685 Registered Voters, which is 30.3% of the Registered Voters in the envelope of the district. That is, CD 12 contains roughly a third of the Registered Voters in the counties in which it is situated.

35. Of the 993,642 registered Whites in the Envelope of counties of CD 12, 158,959 (16.0%) are in CD 12 in the Rucho-Lewis Map. That figure is significantly lower than 67.4% White of the counties comprising the envelope of CD 12.

36. Of the 396,078 registered Blacks in the Envelope of CD 12, 254,199 (64.2%) are in CD 12 in the Rucho-Lewis Map. That is, Black Registered Voters in the envelope of counties in which CD 12 is situated are four times as likely to be incorporated in CD 12 as White Registered Voters in the same area.

37. Analysis of Voting Tabulation Districts shows a pattern similar to that in CD 1. Table 4, again, presents the relevant figures for CD 12.

38. The VTDs kept in CD 12 (the Core) are 54.0% Black registration and 31.9% White registration. The VTDs moved out of CD 12 are 23.2% Black registration and 64.0% White registration. The VTDs moved into CD 12 are 44.0% Black registration and 37.1% White registration. The net difference in% Black registration between VTDs moved into CD 12 and VTDs moved out of CD 12 is 20.9% (44.0 minus 23.2). Similar patterns hold if population or voting age population is the metric of racial composition of the electorate.

39. Maps 3 and 4, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8 provide examples of the way VTDs are shifted between the 2001-2011 Map and the Rucho-Lewis Map in CD 12. Maps 3 and 4 present the changes in District lines in Mecklenburg County; Maps 5 and 6

show Forsyth County, and Maps 7 and 8 show the changes in Guilford County. In all three counties VTDs with relatively high White populations were drawn out of CD 12. CD 9, for instance, wraps further around CD 12 to capture VTDs with relatively high White population in the Southern section of Charlotte. In Forsyth County, the footprint of CD 12 is shrunk from the 2001-2011 Map, leaving in the district the VTDs with the highest percentage Black registration. In Guilford County, CD 12 now incorporates VTDs that were previously in CD 12 and had relatively high Black percentages. These VTDs are on the north and eastern parts of the Greensboro area. Relatively White areas in the western part of Greensboro are taken out of the old version of CD 12 and put into new CD 6.

[Maps 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 here]

D. Race and Party

40. One possible explanation is that CDs 1 and 12 were drawn for partisan reasons, and that race was not the dominant factor. Registration data make it possible to examine whether race or party was a dominant factor in composing CD 1 or CD 12. Specifically, within each category of partisan registration (Republican, Democrat, and Undeclared), it is possible to calculate the percent of people who identify as Black or White. With that information, it is possible to calculate the percent of Blacks and of Whites within each partisan group who are included in CD 1 or in CD 12, similar to the two analyses performed above. Likewise, it is possible to calculate the percent of Republicans, Democrats and Undeclared within each racial group

who are included in CD 1 or CD 12. If race is not a predominant factor then the percent of Whites and Blacks included in a district should be similar within each partisan group, and within each racial group a high percentage of Registered Voters included in CDs 1 and 12 should be Democrats.

D.1. Analysis of the Envelope of Counties Containing CD 1 or CD 12

41. Within each partisan category, Blacks are disproportionately more likely than Whites to be included in CD 1 or CD 12. Table 5 presents the percentages of Blacks and Whites in the Envelope of counties containing CD 1 that are included in CD 1 for each of the three party registration categories. Consider the first two rows, corresponding Democrats. Under the Rucho-Lewis Map, 72.1% of Black Democrats are included in CD 1, compared with 41.5% of White Democrats – a 30.6 point difference. Among Republicans, a similarly large racial gap exists. Under the Rucho-Lewis Map, 69.2% of Black Republicans are included in CD 1, compared with 29.9% of White Republicans. And, 68.2% of Black Undeclared Registered Voters are in CD 1, compared with 34.7% of White Undeclared Registered Voters.

[Table 5 here]

42. These figures represent a significant increase in the likelihood that a Black voter is included in CD 1 within each partisan group from the 2001-2011 Map. Table 6 presents a similar analysis to Table 5, but for the past decade's districts. Under the 2001-2011 Map, 58.3% of Black Democrats in the Envelope of the district were included in CD 1 compared with 39.6% of White Democrats – a gap of 18.7 points

(versus 30.6 points under Rucho-Lewis). Under the 2001-2011 Map, 60.5% of Black Republicans were in CD 1, as opposed to 31.0% of White Republicans. And, 51.4% of Black Undeclared Registered Voters were in CD 1, compared with 33.2% of White Undeclared Registered Voters.

[Table 6 here]

43. Within all three party categories, the percent of Blacks in the Envelope who were included in CD 1 increased substantially. The percent of Whites in the Envelope included in CD 1 decreased slightly within each of the Party categories.

44. A similar pattern holds for CD 12. Table 7 presents the percentages of registered Black and White voters within each party category who were included in CD 12 under the Rucho-Lewis Map. In this map, 65.0% of Black Democrats, 59.9% of Black Republicans, and 59.7% of Black Undeclared Registered Voters in the Envelope of counties around CD 12 are in fact in that district. By comparison, 18.3% of White Democrats, 13.8% of White Republicans, and 17.4% White Undeclared Registered Voters are in CD 12. Within each of the three party groups there is a very large difference in the likelihood that a Black Registered Voter is included in CD 12 and the likelihood that a White Registered Voter is included in CD 12.

[Table 7 and 8 here]

45. Those differences are much larger under the Rucho-Lewis Map than they were in the 2001-2011 Map. In that map, 57.2% of Black Democrats, 52.5% of Black Republicans, and 50.4% of Black Undeclared Registered Voters in the Envelope of counties around CD 12 were in fact in that district. By comparison, 40.4% of White

Democrats, 19.8% of White Republicans, and 21.2% White Undeclared Registered Voters were in CD 12.

46. Table 9 summarizes the results of the analyses shown in Tables 5 to 8. Within every partisan group there are very large differences between the percent of Blacks and the percent of Whites who were included in CDs 1 and 12 from the counties that comprise the Envelope of these districts. Also, within each partisan category the difference between the racial groups grew noticeably.

[Table 9 here]

D.2. Analysis of VTDs in the Core, Moved Into, or Moved Out of CDs 1 or 12

47. Parallel to the analysis above of VTDs, it is possible to control for partisanship when calculating the racial disparities in the populations moved into and out of CDs 1 and 12. For example, among all Democrats, one may calculate the Black percent of all Registered Voters in VTDs moved into a given district, of all Registered Voters in VTDs moved out of a given district, and of all Registered Voters kept in a given district. Table 10 presents these calculations for CDs 1 and 12 for each of the partisan groups.

[Table 10 here]

48. Consider, first, CD 1. Among Democrats in VTDs that remained in CD 1, 70.6% are Black Registered Voters and 26.5% are White Registered Voters, with the remainder being other races or undetermined. Among Democrats in VTDs that

were moved into CD 1, 66.4% are Black and 28.6% are White. Among Democrats in VTDs that were moved out of CD 1, 48.6% are Black and 49.4% are White. In other words, in the VTDs moved into or kept in CD 1 the Democrats were predominately Black. And in the VTDs moved out, the Democrats were plurality White. The difference in the percent Black between those in VTDs in the Core and those in VTDs moved Out is very large – 22 percentage points, as shown in the row at the bottom of the panel for CD 1. There are similarly large differences (19 percentage points) among Undeclared Registered Voters. The differences among Republicans are about seven points.

49. CD 12 shows the same pattern. Among each of the partisan groups, the percentage Black in the Core of the district and in the VTDs moved into the district far exceeded the percentage Black in the VTDs moved out of the district. The difference in percentage Black between those kept in the district and those moved out is 34 points among Democrats, 8 points among Republicans, and 24 points among Undeclared Registered Voters.

50. Party, by comparison, has little or no effect on the likelihood of being included in CDs 1 or 12. Table 11 constructs a statistical analysis analogous to that in Table 10, but this time the comparison is of the percentages Democrat, Republican, or Undeclared within racial groups.

51. The differences in partisan composition across the Core VTDs, the VTDs moved Into, and the VTDs moved Out, are trivially small, especially compared with the racial effects in Table 10. Consider CD 1. Among Whites, 47.3% of those in the Core VTDs are Democrats, 44.6% of those in VTDs moved into the district are Democrats, and 40.9% of those in VTDs moved Out of the district are Democrats. Among Whites, then, the difference in percentage Democrat between the Core and those in VTDs moved out is only 6% (compared to a difference of 33 point in percent Black across these VTDs among Democrats).

52. Examining the other columns in Table 11, it is evident that the differences in partisanship are very small across the VTDs kept in the districts, moved into the districts, or moved out of the districts. The differences are in the single digits, and the largest observed difference is in the wrong direction. The Democratic registration rate among Blacks was higher in VTDs moved out of CD 12 than it was in VTDs kept in or moved into the district.

53. Ultimately, then, race, and not party, had a disproportionate effect on the configuration of CDs 1 and 12. Party has a small and somewhat uneven effect in explaining whether a VTD was moved into or out of CDs 1 and 12. Race, alone or controlling for party, has a very large effect in explaining whether a VTD or part of a county was included in CDs 1 or 12. Viewed in terms of the composition of the districts and the effects of race and party on the likelihood that an area was included

in these districts, I conclude that race was the dominant factor in constructing CDs 1 and 12 in the Rucho-Lewis Map.

Table 1. Measures of Compactness of Districts, 2001-2011 Map and Rucho-Lewis Map				
	Compactness Measure			
	Reock: Ratio of Area of District to Smallest Inscribing Circle		Ratio of Area to Perimeter of District	
District	2001-2011	Rucho-Lewis	2001-2011	Rucho-Lewis
1	.390	.294	11098	6896
2	.303	.426	7644	8579
3	.409	.368	11727	16067
4	.480	.173	7795	3265
5	.399	.397	14434	10853
6	.377	.241	7237	9763
7	.614	.408	16437	13097
8	.341	.353	12022	14651
9	.339	.169	4986	3969
10	.410	.340	11233	11146
11	.344	.264	17748	17551
12	.116	.071	2404	1839
13	.237	.382	6217	5377

Table 2. Racial Composition of Districts in the Rucho-Lewis Map						
	Population		Voting Age Population		Registration	
District	% White*	% Black**	% White	% Black	Percent White	% Black
1	35.2	54.4	40.5	52.7	40.8	54.5
2	66.8	17.6	74.0	16.5	76.5	17.0
3	71.4	18.2	76.4	18.4	76.7	19.4
4	48.6	31.4	56.6	31.7	57.6	33.1
5	76.4	12.0	81.9	12.2	84.8	12.0
6	76.0	14.6	80.1	14.8	82.2	14.4
7	69.4	17.2	74.8	17.4	78.2	17.5
8	63.3	18.2	69.0	18.3	72.2	19.1
9	74.3	13.2	80.0	12.4	82.5	11.4
10	79.7	11.1	84.4	11.2	85.6	11.1
11	87.7	3.2	91.5	3.2	94.2	2.6
12	29.1	50.2	36.8	50.7	35.7	57.0
13	70.9	16.8	76.1	17.0	78.6	16.4

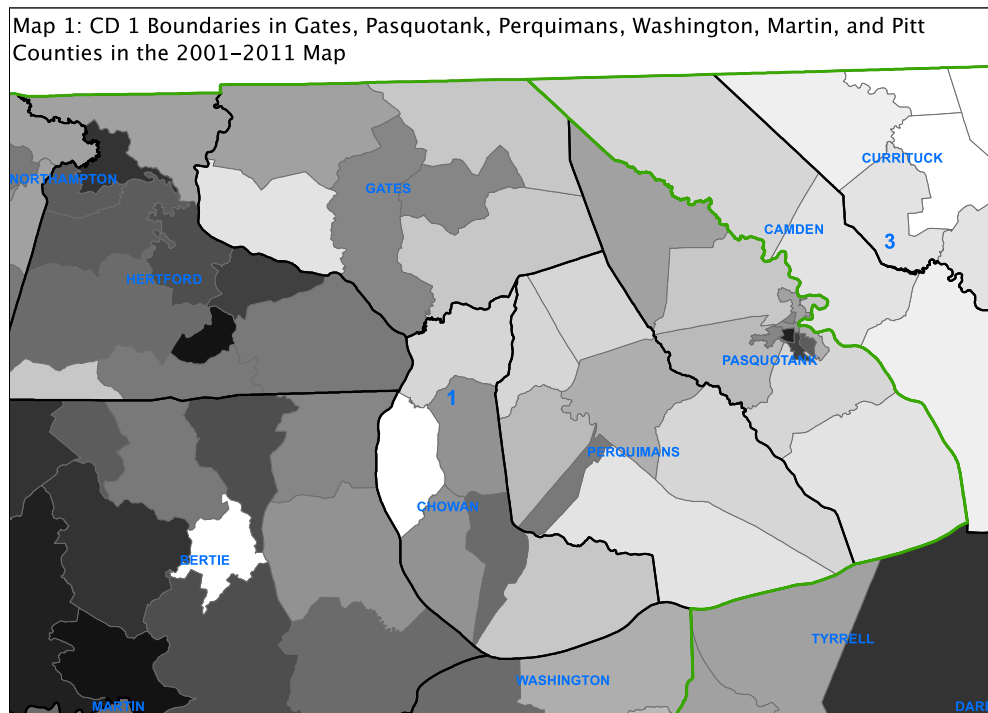
*Single Race White, Non-Hispanic

**Any Part Black, Not Native American

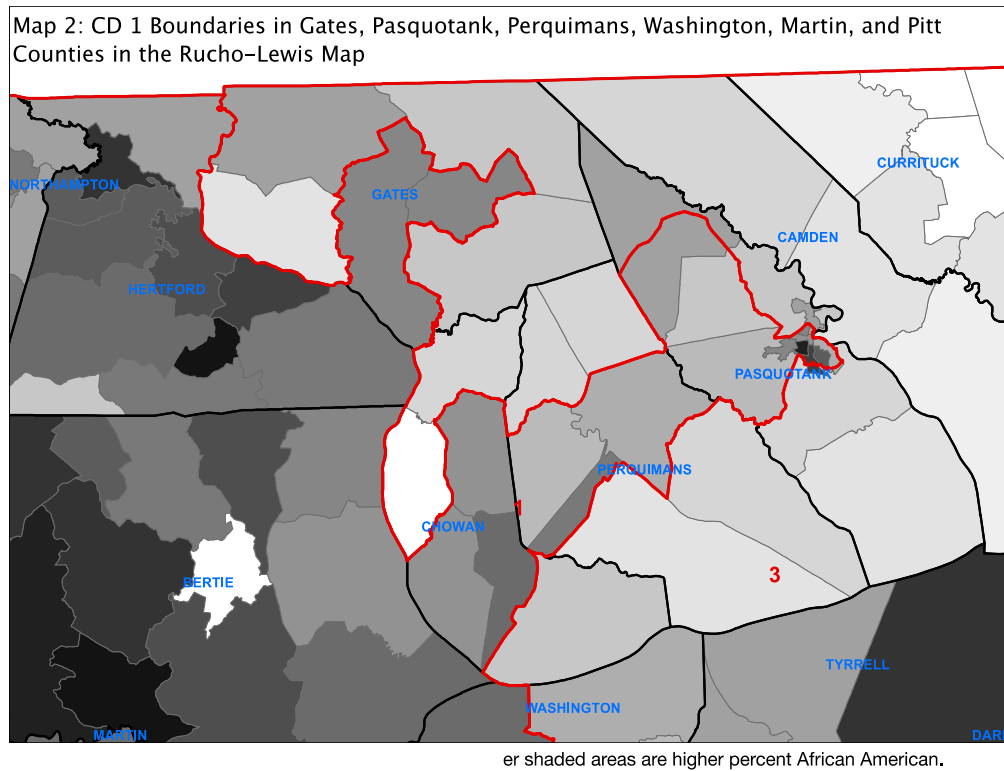
Table 3. Race and the Composition of CDs 1 and 12 in the Rucho-Lewis Map				
Number and Percent of a Registered Voters of a Given Race who are in CD 1 or CD 12				
Analysis of the Envelope of Counties Containing CD 1 or 12				
AREA	Group	Registered Voters of Group In Envelope	Registered Voters of Group in CD 1	% of Group That is in CD 1
CD 1	Total	926,105	465,154	50.2%
	White	532,188	190,011	35.7%
	Black	354,151	253,661	71.6%
AREA	Group	Registered Voters In Envelope	Registered Voters of Group in CD 12	% of Group That is in CD 12
CD 12	Total	1,473,318	445,685	30.3%
	White	993,642	158,959	16.0%
	Black	396,078	254,119	64.2%

Table 4: Analysis of the Racial Composition of VTDs In the Core of, Moved Into, and Moved Out of CD 1 and CD 12		
	Racial Registration	
CD 1	Percent Black	Percent White
Core	56.4	37.4
Into District	48.1	37.7
Out of District	27.4	66.7
CD 12		
Core	54.0	31.9
Into District	44.0	37.1
Out of District	23.2	64.0

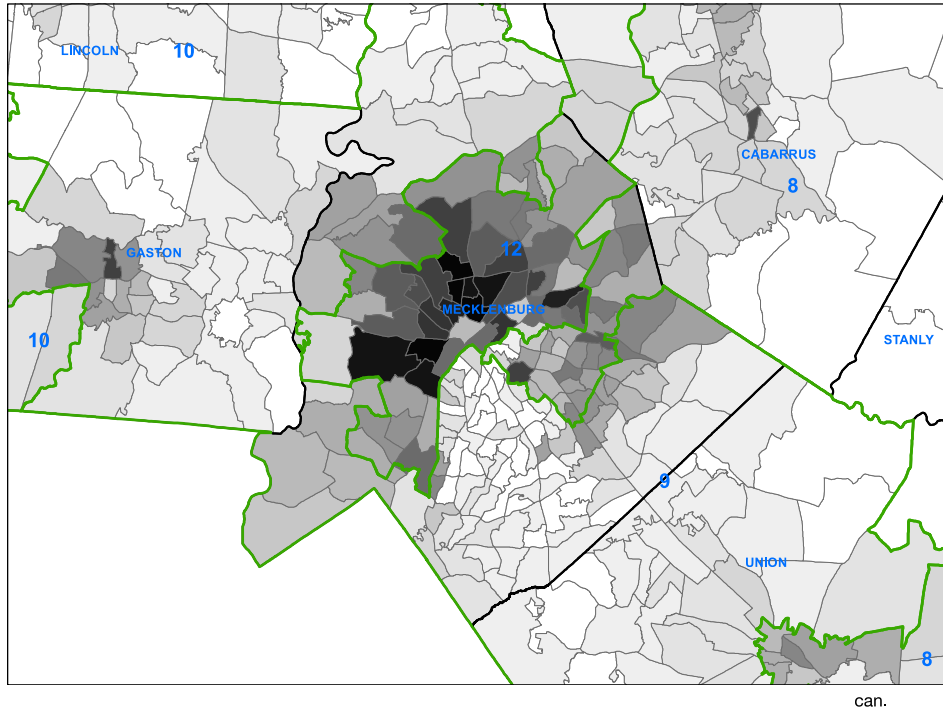
Map 1. CD 1 Boundaries in Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Washington, Martin, and Pitt Counties under the 2001-2011 Map



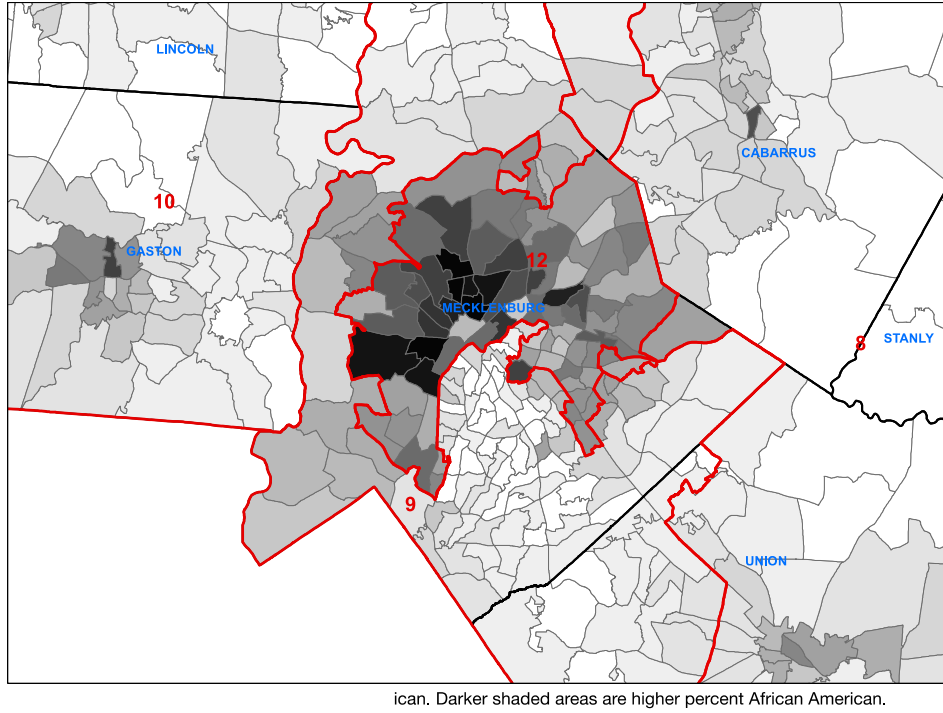
Map 2. CD 1 Boundaries in Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Washington, Martin, and Pitt Counties under the Rucho-Lewis Map



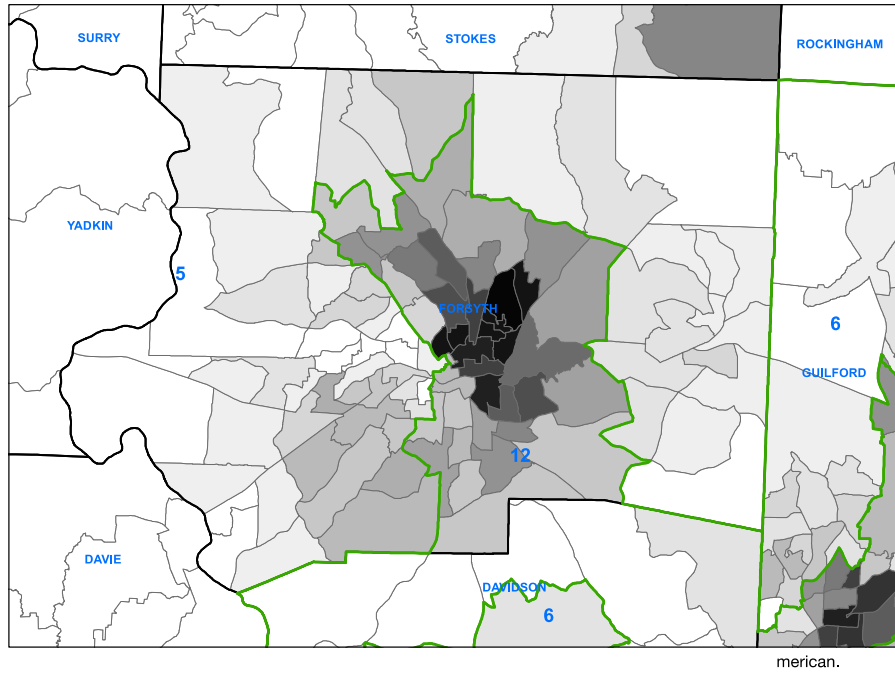
Map 3. CD 12 Boundaries in Mecklenburg County in the 2001-2011 Map



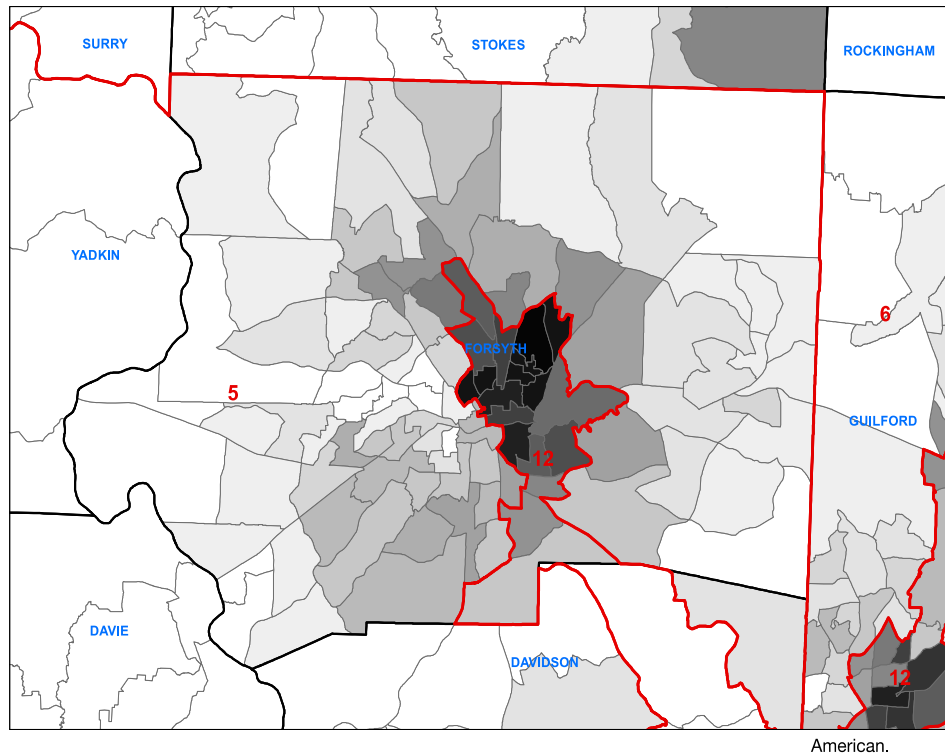
Map 4. CD 12 Boundaries in Mecklenburg County in the Rucho-Lewis Map



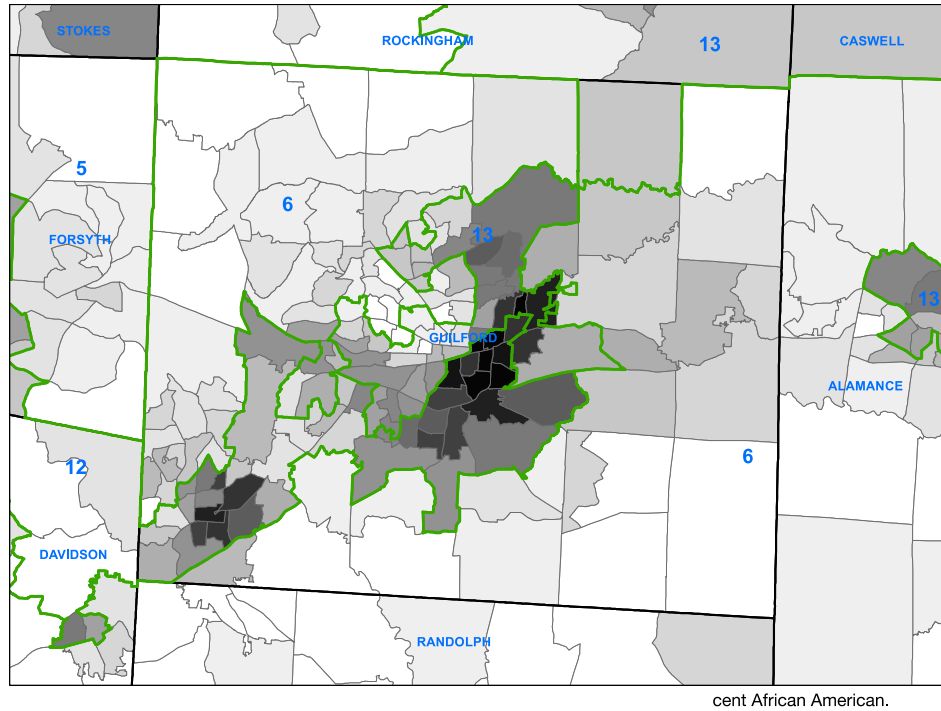
Map 5. CD 12 Boundaries in Forsythe County in the 2001-2011 Map



Map 6. CD 12 Boundaries in Forsythe County in the Rucho-Lewis Map



Map 7: CD 12 Boundaries in Guilford County in the 2001-2011 Map



Map 8: CD 12 Boundaries in Guilford County in the Rucho-Lewis Map

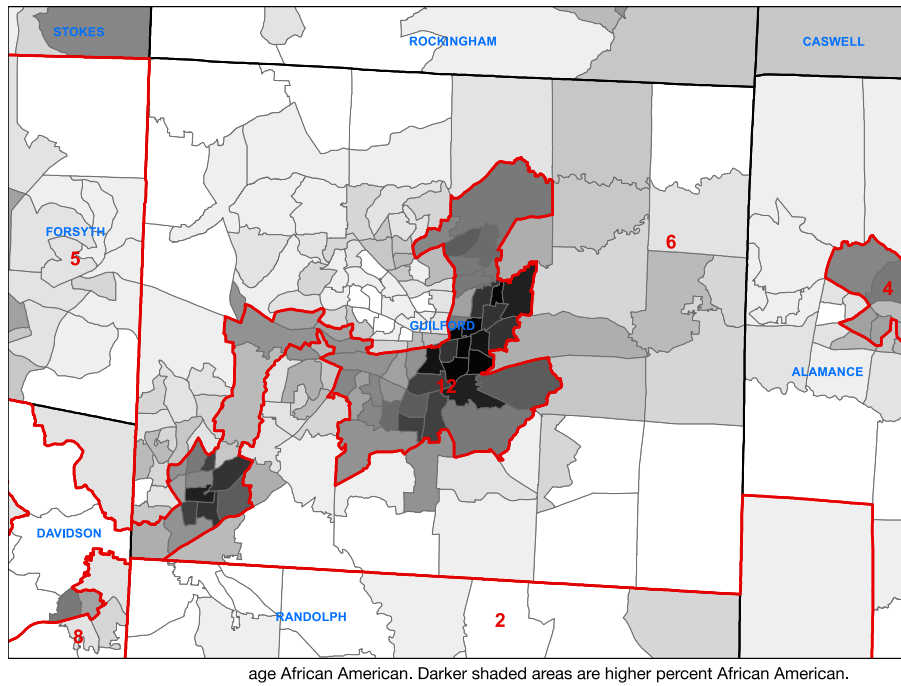


Table 5. Race and Party in the Rucho-Lewis Map				
Number and Percent of Registered Voters of a Given Race and Party who are in CD 1 Analysis of the Envelope of Counties Containing CD 1				
Party of Registration	Group	Registered Voters of Group In Envelope	Registered Voters of Group That is in CD 1	% of Group That is in CD 1
Democrat	White	212,500	88,173	41.5%
	Black	312,190	224,950	72.1%
Republican	White	192,278	57,553	29.9%
	Black	9,373	6,486	69.2%
Undeclared	White	126,562	43,962	34.7%
	Black	32,464	22,136	68.2%

Table 6. Race and Party in the 2001-2011 Map				
Number and Percent of Registered Voters of a Given Race and Party who are in CD 1 Analysis of the Envelope of Counties Containing CD 1				
Party of Registration	Group	Registered Voters of Group In Envelope	Registered Voters of Group in CD 1	% of Group That is in CD 1
Democrat	White	212,500	84,064	39.6%
	Black	312,190	182,111	58.3%
Republican	White	192,278	59,531	31.0%
	Black	9,373	5,674	60.5%
Undeclared	White	126,562	41,965	33.2%
	Black	32,464	16,692	51.4%

Table 7. Race and Party in the Rucho-Lewis Map				
Number and Percent of Registered Voters of a Given Race and Party who are in CD 12 Analysis of the Envelope of Counties Containing CD 12				
Party of Registration	Group	Registered Voters Of Group in Envelope	Registered Voters in CD 12	% of a given Group That is in CD 12
Democrat	White	280,915	51,367	18.3%
	Black	334,427	217,266	65.0%
Republican	White	448,914	61,740	13.8%
	Black	10,341	6,199	59.9%
Undeclared	White	262,024	45,496	17.4%
	Black	51,061	30,505	59.7%

Table 8. Race and Party in the 2001-2010 Map				
Number and Percent of Registered Voters of a Given Race and Party who are in CD 12 Analysis of the Envelope of Counties Containing CD 12				
Party of Registration	Group	Number Registered Voters In Envelope	Number Registered Voters in CD 12	% of a given Group That is in CD 12
Democrat	White	280,915	113,593	40.4%
	Black	334,427	191,184	57.2%
Republican	White	448,914	88,803	19.8%
	Black	10,341	5,432	52.5%
Undeclared	White	262,024	55,532	21.2%
	Black	51,061	25,733	50.4%

Table 9. Summary Comparison of Race and Party in the 2001-2011 and Rucho-Lewis Maps

Comparison of the Likelihood that a Registered Voter of a Given Race and Party
in the Envelope of Counties Containing CDs 1 or 12
is in either CD1 or CD 12

Party	Race	CD 1		CD 12	
		2001-2011	Rucho-Lewis	2001-2011	Rucho-Lewis
Democrat	White	39.6%	41.5%	40.4%	18.3%
	Black	58.3%	72.1%	57.2%	65.0%
Republican	White	31.0%	29.9%	19.8%	13.8%
	Black	60.5%	69.2%	52.5%	59.9%
Undeclared	White	33.2%	34.7%	21.2%	17.4%
	Black	51.4%	68.2%	50.4%	59.7%

Table 10. Racial Composition Within Partisan Groups of Populations of VTDs Kept in (Core), Moved Into and Moved Out of CDs 1 and 12.

	Among Democrats		Among Republicans		Among Undeclared	
	% B	%W	%B	%W	%B	%W
CD 1						
Core	70.6	26.5	10.9	86.2	32.0	60.8
Into CD	66.4	28.6	7.5	88.6	26.8	57.5
Out of CD	48.6	49.4	3.6	94.1	13.0	82.1
Effects: Core v. Out In v. Out	+22.0 +17.8	-22.9 -20.8	+7.3 +3.9	-7.9 -5.5	+19.0 +13.8	-21.3 -24.6
CD 12						
Core	79.5	15.3	9.6	85.7	37.0	49.3
Into CD	68.1	24.8	6.7	87.0	29.8	55.2
Out of CD	45.8	48.8	1.7	95.6	13.0	78.4
Effects: Core v. Out In v. Out	+33.7 +22.3	-33.5 -24.0	+7.9 +5.0	-9.9 -8.6	+24.0 +16.8	-29.1 -23.2

Table 11. Partisan Composition Within Racial Groups of Populations of VTDs Kept in (Core), Moved Into and Moved Out of CDs 1 and 12.						
	Among Whites			Among Blacks		
	% D	%R	% U	%D	%R	%U
CD 1						
Core	47.3	30.7	21.8	89.1	2.7	8.1
Into CD	44.6	29.4	25.8	87.7	2.1	10.2
Out of CD	40.9	34.7	24.3	88.6	2.9	8.5
Effects:						
Core v. Out	+6.4	-4.0	-2.5	+0.5	-0.2	-0.4
In v. Out	+3.7	-5.3	+1.5	-0.9	-0.8	+1.7
CD 12						
Core	31.1	40.4	28.3	85.7	2.4	11.3
Into CD	34.3	36.2	29.2	87.0	2.5	14.0
Out of CD	29.3	45.1	25.4	95.6	2.5	12.9
Effects:						
Core v. Out	+1.8	-4.7	+2.9	-9.9	-0.1	-1.6
In v. Out	+5.0	-8.9	+3.8	-8.6	0.0	+1.1



Stephen Ansolabehere

December 23, 2013

Newton, Massachusetts

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA**

NO. 1:13-CV-00949

**DAVID HARRIS; CHRISTINE BOWSER;
and SAMUEL LOVE,**

Plaintiffs,

v.

**PATRICK MCCRORY, in his capacity as
Governor of North Carolina; NORTH
CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS; and JOSHUA HOWARD, in
his capacity as Chairman of the North
Carolina State Board of Elections,**

Defendants.

**DECLARATION OF JOHN M. DEVANEY
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION
FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

I, John M. Devaney, being duly sworn according to law, upon my oath, declare and say as follows:

1. I am an attorney representing the plaintiffs in this case. I am over the age of 21 years and competent to testify herein. Unless otherwise stated, I have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein and would so testify if called to do so.

2. Attached as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of maps of North Carolina's Congressional Districts from 1941 to 1992, available on the "2011 Redistricting Process" portion of the General Assembly's website. *See* <http://www.ncleg.net/representation/Content/Process2011.aspx> (follow link to "NC Congressional Districts - Historical Plans - 1941-1992").

3. Attached as Exhibit 2 is a true and correct copy of a document titled "Congressional Races with Minority Candidates 1992-2010," available on the "2011

Redistricting Process” portion of the General Assembly’s website. *See*

<http://www.ncleg.net/representation/Content/Process2011.aspx> (follow link to “Congressional Races with Minority Candidates 1992-2010”).

4. Attached as Exhibit 3 is a true and correct copy of the map of North Carolina Congressional Districts in effect between 1998 and 2001, available on the General Assembly’s website. *See*

http://www.ncleg.net/representation/Content/Plans/PlanPage_DB_1991.asp?Plan=1998_Congressional_Plan_A&Body=Congress.

5. Attached as Exhibit 4 is a true and correct copy of voting age population data for the Congressional plan in effect between 1998 and 2001, available on the General Assembly’s website. *See*

http://www.ncleg.net/GIS/Download/District_Plans/DB_1991/Congress/1998_Congressional_Plan_A/Reports/StatewideByDistrict/rptVap.pdf.

6. Attached as Exhibit 5 is a true and correct copy of voting age population data for the Congressional plan in effect between 2001 and 2011, available on the General Assembly’s website. *See*

http://www.ncleg.net/GIS/Download/District_Plans/DB_2001/Congress/Congress_ZeroDeviation/Reports/StatewideByDistrict/rptVapR.pdf.

7. Attached as Exhibit 6 is a true and correct copy of the State of North Carolina’s submission to the United States Department of Justice seeking preclearance of the 1992 congressional redistricting plan, dated January 28, 1992.

8. Attached as Exhibit 7 is a true and correct copy of a document submitted by the State of North Carolina to the United States Department of Justice seeking preclearance of the 2011 congressional redistricting plan, titled “North Carolina Section 5 Submission for 2011 Congressional Redistricting Plan.”

9. Attached as Exhibit 8 is a true and correct copy of excerpts of the deposition of David Lewis, taken on May 3, 2012, in *Dickson v. Rucho et al.*, Civil Action No. 11 CVS 16896 (Wake County Superior Court).

10. Attached as Exhibit 9 is a true and correct copy of excerpts of the deposition of Thomas Hofellor, Ph.D., taken on June 28, 2012, in *Dickson v. Rucho et al.*, Civil Action No. 11 CVS 16896 (Wake County Superior Court).

11. Attached as Exhibit 10 is a true and correct copy of excerpts of testimony from the trial conducted in *Dickson v. Rucho et al.*, Civil Action No. 11 CVS 16896 (Wake County Superior Court), dated June 5, 2012.

12. Attached as Exhibit 11 is a true and correct copy of excerpts of testimony from the trial conducted in *Dickson v. Rucho et al.*, Civil Action No. 11 CVS 16896 (Wake County Superior Court), dated June 4, 2012.

13. Attached as Exhibit 12 is a true and correct copy of a document dated July 1, 2011 and titled "Statement by Senator Bob Rucho and Representative David Lewis Regarding the Proposed 2011 Congressional Plan," available on the "2011 Redistricting Process" portion of the General Assembly's website. *See* <http://www.ncleg.net/representation/Content/Process2011.aspx> (follow link to "Joint Statement by Senator Bob Rucho and Representative David Lewis Regarding the Proposed 2011 Congressional Plan").

14. Attached as Exhibit 13 is a true and correct copy of a document dated July 19, 2011 and titled "Statement by Senator Bob Rucho and Representative David Lewis Regarding the Release of Rucho-Lewis Congress 2," available on the "2011 Redistricting Process" portion of the General Assembly's website. *See* <http://www.ncleg.net/representation/Content/Process2011.aspx> (follow link to "Joint Statement by Senator Bob Rucho and Representative David Lewis Regarding the Release of Rucho-Lewis Congress 2").

15. Attached as Exhibit 14 is a true and correct copy of excerpts of the proceedings of the North Carolina Senate, dated July 25, 2013.

16. Attached as Exhibit 15 is a true and correct copy of excerpts of the proceedings of the North Carolina House, dated July 27, 2013.

17. Attached as Exhibit 16 is a true and correct copy of excerpts of the deposition of David Lewis, taken on May 4, 2012, in *Dickson v. Rucho et al.*, Civil Action No. 11 CVS 16896 (Wake County Superior Court).

18. Attached as Exhibit 17 is a true and correct copy of excerpts of the proceedings of the North Carolina Senate, dated July 22, 2013.

19. Attached as Exhibit 18 is a true and correct copy of excerpts of the proceedings of the Joint Senate and House Committees on Redistricting, dated July 21, 2013.

20. Attached as Exhibit 19 is a true and correct copy of a letter from the United States Department of Justice "preclearing" the 2011 congressional redistricting plan, dated November 1, 2011.

21. Attached as Exhibit 20 is a true and correct copy of a document titled "Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity - District 1 C-ST-1A Rucho-Lewis Congress 3," available on the General Assembly's website at http://www.ncleg.net/GIS/Download/District_Plans/DB_2011/Congress/Rucho-Lewis_Congress_3/Reports/VTD_SingleDistrict/Vap_PDF/rptVTDVap-1.pdf.

22. Attached as Exhibit 21 is a true and correct copy of a map of CD 1 under the 2011 Congressional Plan, available on the General Assembly's website at http://www.ncleg.net/GIS/Download/District_Plans/DB_2011/Congress/Rucho-Lewis_Congress_3/Maps/DistDetail/distDetail_1.pdf.

23. Attached as Exhibit 22 is a true and correct copy of a document titled "Municipality by District Report Source 2010 Census Plan CST1A Rucho Lewis Congress 3," available on the General Assembly's website at

http://www.ncleg.net/GIS/Download/District_Plans/DB_2011/Congress/Rucho-Lewis_Congress_3/Reports/DistrictGeography/rptDandM.pdf.

24. Attached as Exhibit 23 is a true and correct copy of a document titled “Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity - District 12 C-ST-1A Rucho-Lewis Congress 3,” available on the General Assembly’s website at

http://www.ncleg.net/GIS/Download/District_Plans/DB_2011/Congress/Rucho-Lewis_Congress_3/Reports/VTD_SingleDistrict/Vap_PDF/rptVTDVap-12.pdf.

25. Attached as Exhibit 24 is a true and correct copy of a map of CD 12 under the 2011 Congressional Plan, available on the General Assembly’s website at

http://www.ncleg.net/GIS/Download/District_Plans/DB_2011/Congress/Rucho-Lewis_Congress_3/Maps/DistDetail/distDetail_12.pdf.

26. Attached as Exhibit 25 is a list of “Important Election Dates” maintained by the North Carolina State Board of Elections, available at

<http://www.ncsbe.gov/content2fc6.html?id=61>.

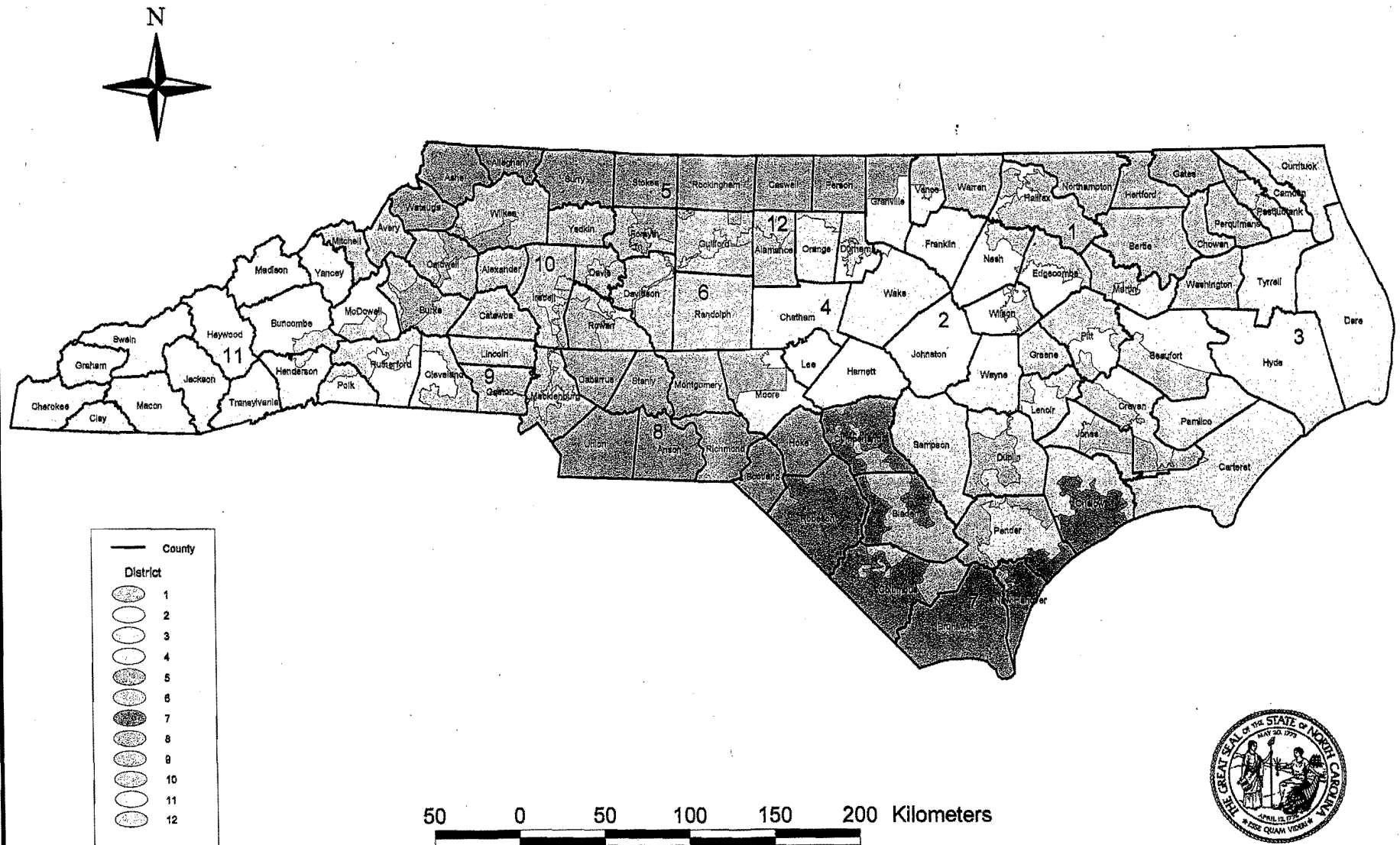
27. Attached as Exhibit 26 is a redistricting analysis conducted by Azavea, a geospatial analysis firm, which concluded that North Carolina’s Twelfth Congressional District is the least compact congressional district in the entire country.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

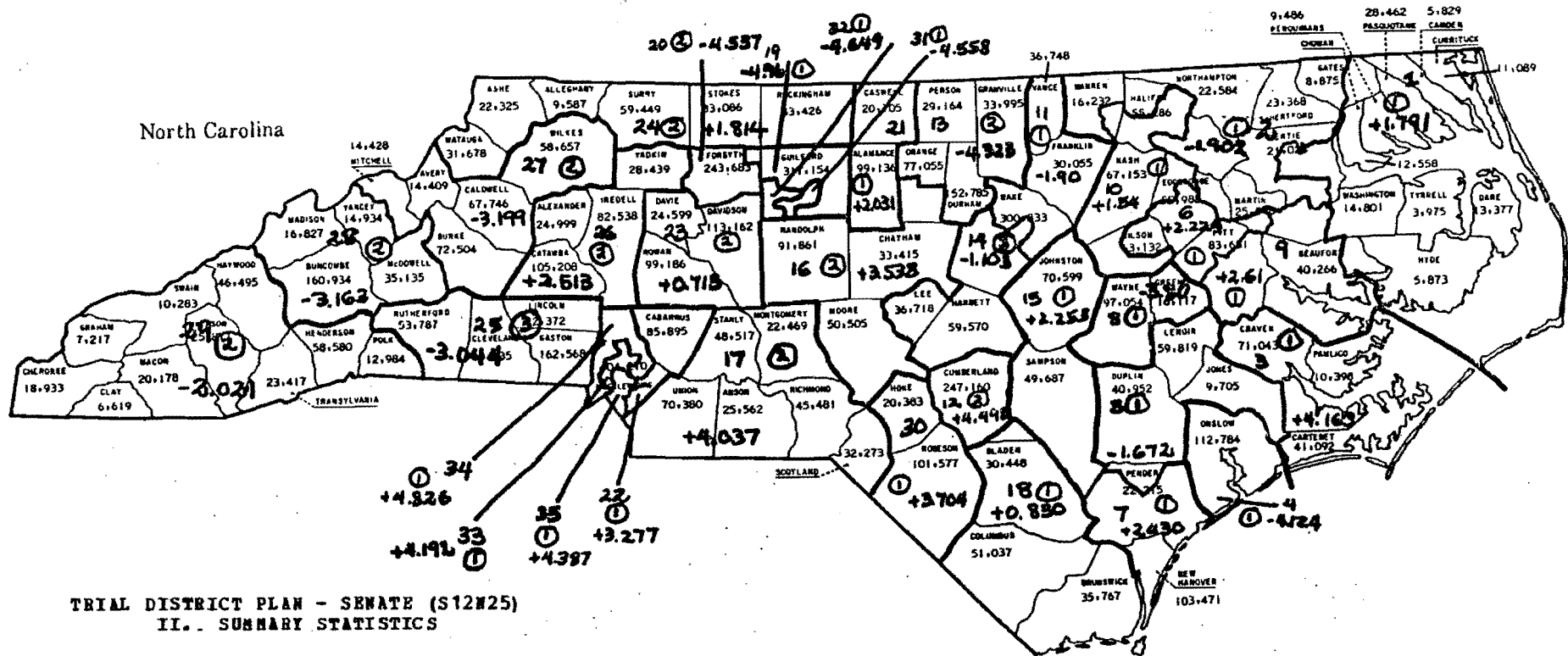
EXECUTED at Washington, DC, on December 24th, 2013.

/s/ John M. Devaney
JOHN M. DEVANEY

1992 Congressional Base Plan #10



SENATE PLAN
CHAPTER 4 (SB 2)
CHAPTER 5 (SB 1)
1984 EXTRA SESSION



TRIAL DISTRICT PLAN - SENATE (S12N25)
II. SUMMARY STATISTICS

TOTAL STATE POPULATION	=	5,881,766
RATIO OF HIGHEST TO LOWEST	=	1.1030
NUMBER OF SENATORS	=	50
AVERAGE POPULATION PER SENATOR	=	117,635
MINIMUM CONTROLLING PERCENTAGE	=	50.5389
RANGE OF DEVIATION FROM NORM	=	-4.9597 TO 4.8257
OVERALL RANGE	=	9.7853
AVERAGE DEVIATION PER SENATOR	=	2.9793
STANDARD DEVIATION	=	3.2261

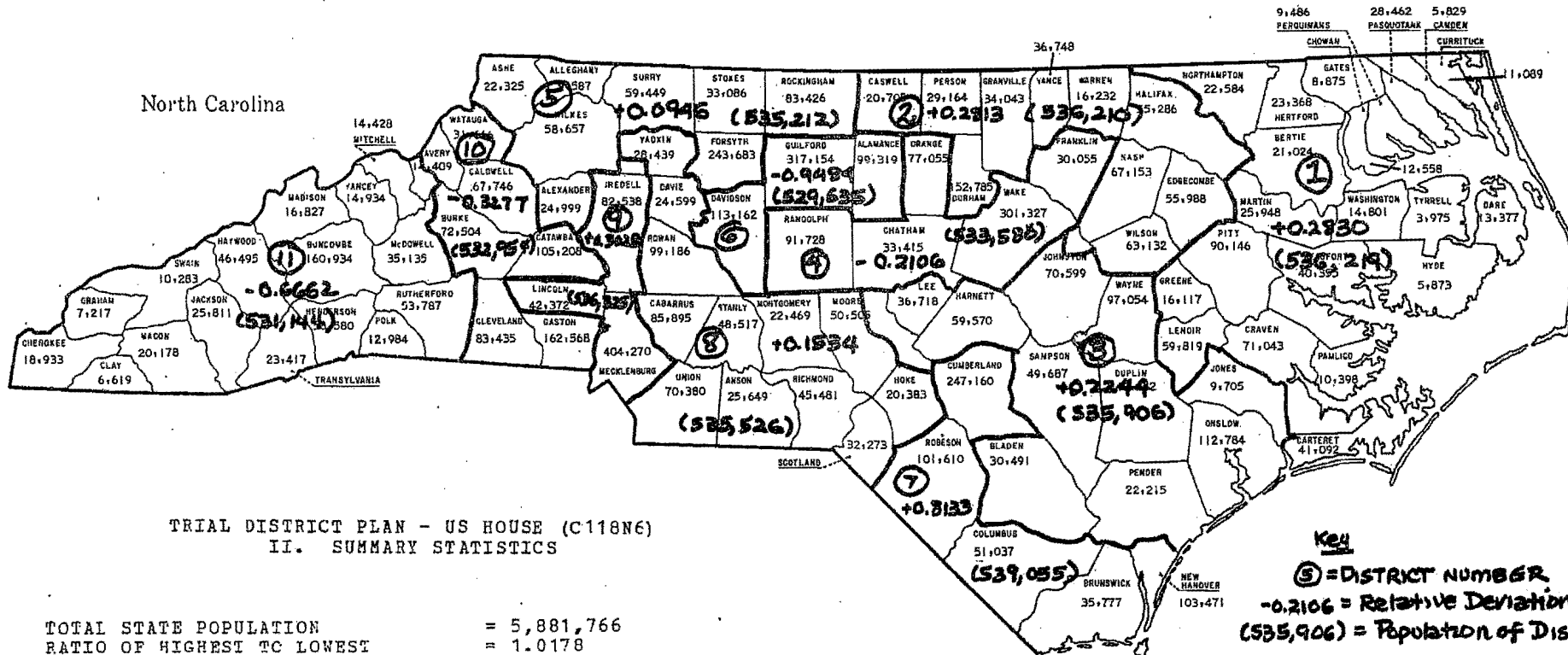
1980 STATE POPULATION: 5,874,429

NOTE: District lines are approximate. Consult listing for accurate definition.

LEGEND: 29 = DISTRICT NUMBER
① = Number of Senators
-2.021 = Relative Deviation

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

15+ Extra Session 1982: Session Laws Chapter 7 (SB 2)



TRIAL DISTRICT PLAN - US HOUSE (C118N6)
II. SUMMARY STATISTICS

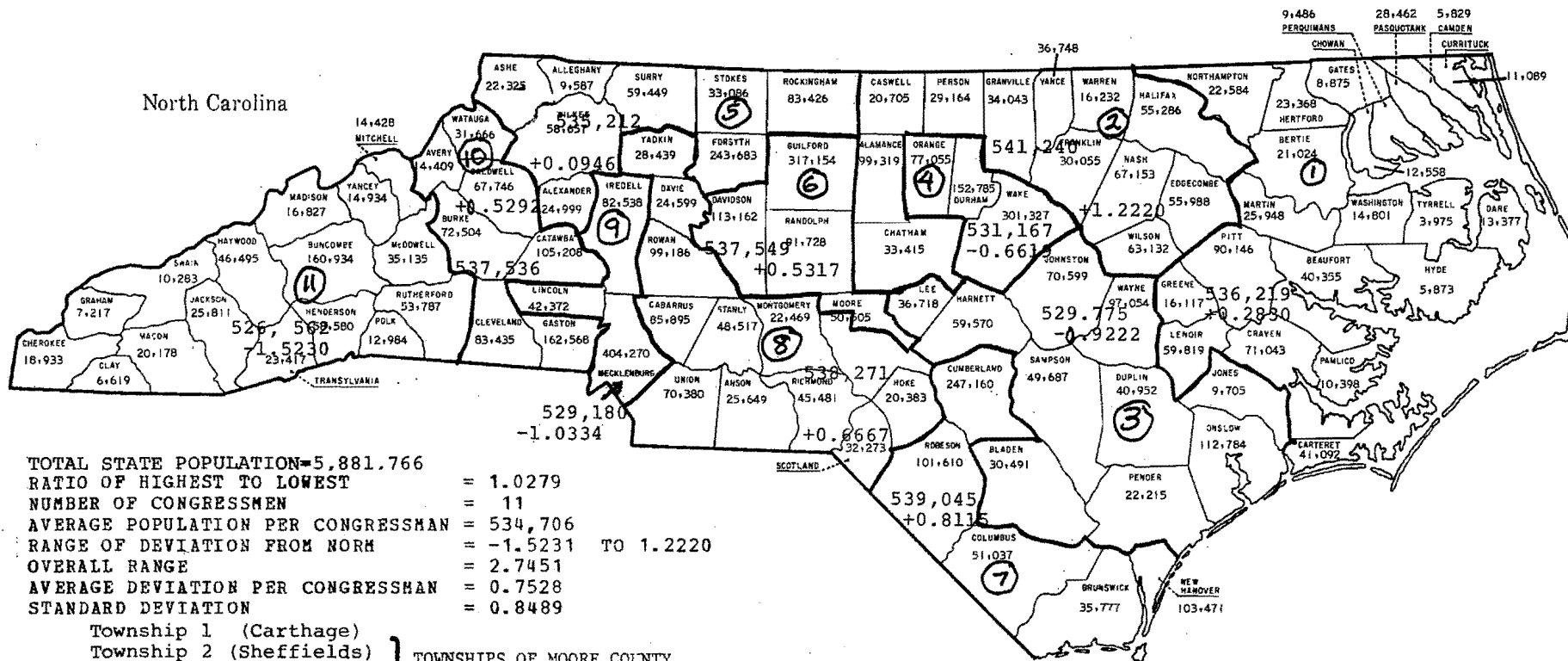
TOTAL STATE POPULATION	=	5,881,766
RATIO OF HIGHEST TO LOWEST	=	1.0178
NUMBER OF CONGRESSMEN	=	11
AVERAGE POPULATION PER CONGRESSMAN	=	534,706
RANGE OF DEVIATION FROM NORM	=	-0.9484 TO 0.8133
OVERALL RANGE	=	1.7617
AVERAGE DEVIATION PER CONGRESSMAN	=	0.3914
STANDARD DEVIATION	=	0.4758

Key
⑤ = DISTRICT NUMBER
-0.2106 = Relative Deviation
(535,906) = Population of District

1980 STATE POPULATION: 5,881,766
12/7/81

CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN
1981 SESSION LAWS CHAPTER 894 (SB 87)

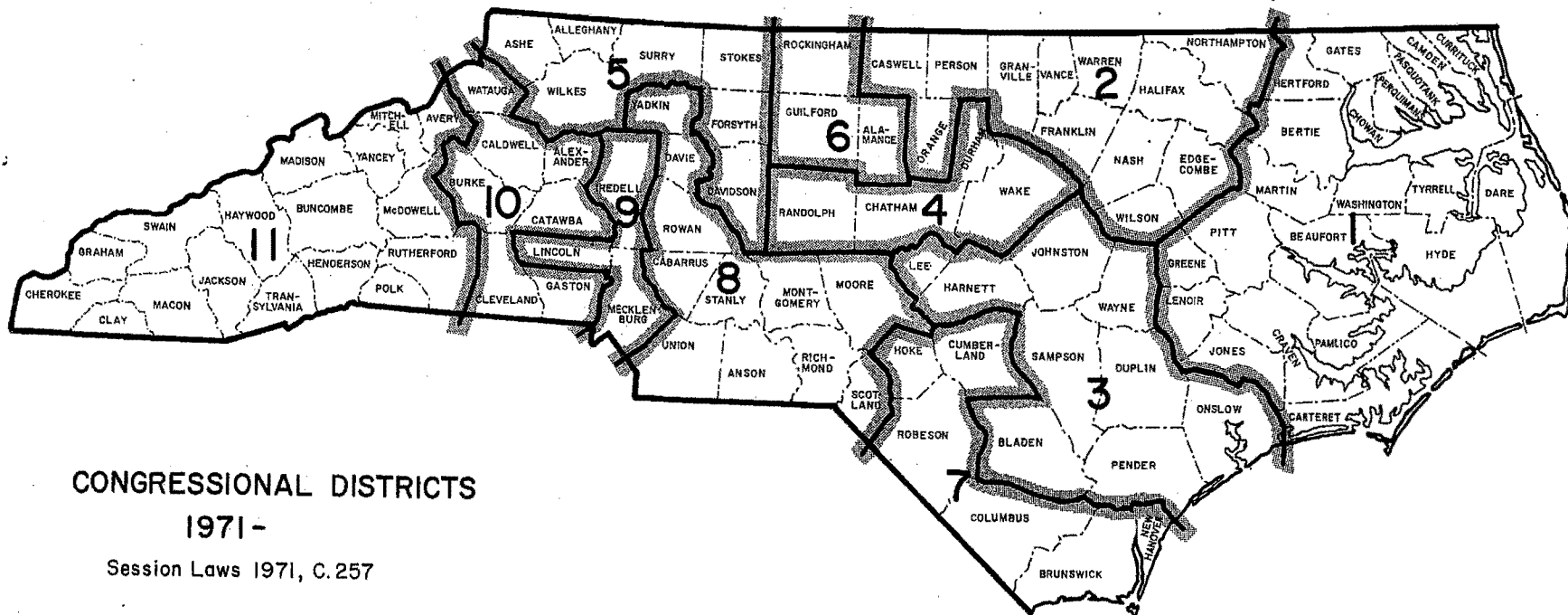
FIGURES REVISED 12-7-81



TOTAL STATE POPULATION=5,881,766
RATIO OF HIGHEST TO LOWEST = 1.0279
NUMBER OF CONGRESSMEN = 11
AVERAGE POPULATION PER CONGRESSMAN = 534,706
RANGE OF DEVIATION FROM NORM = -1.5231 TO 1.2220
OVERALL RANGE = 2.7451
AVERAGE DEVIATION PER CONGRESSMAN = 0.7528
STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.8489

Township 1 (Carthage)
Township 2 (Sheffields)
Township 3 (Ritters)
Township 4 (Deep River)
Township 5 (Greenwood)

TOWNSHIPS OF MOORE COUNTY
IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS 1971-

Session Laws 1971, C. 257

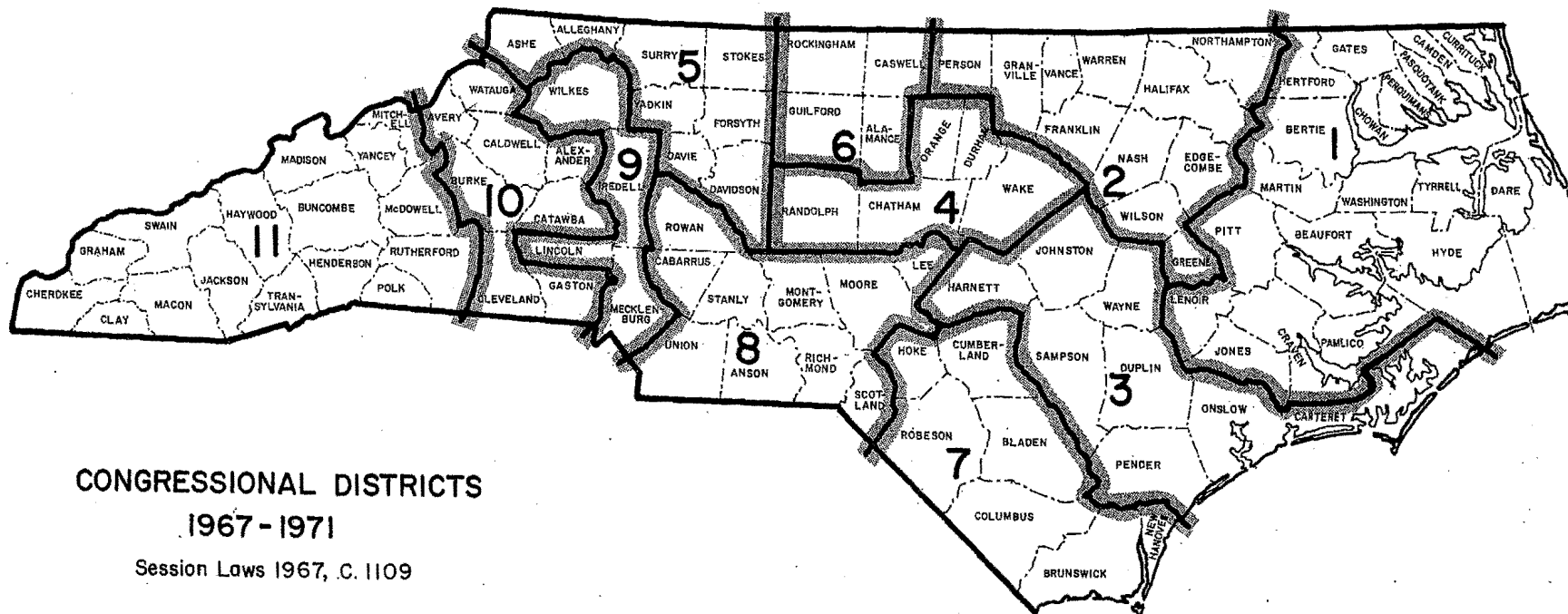
Drawn by Cedric L. Clark, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill

Representative
Jesse A. Helms,
Robert B. Morgan

Representative
Walter B. Jones
Lawrence H. Ford
David N. Henderson
Ike F. Andrews
Stephen L. Neal
Lunsford R. Price
Charles G. Rose,
W. G. Heiber
James G. Martin
James T. Brophy
Roy A. Taylor

Representative
Jesse A. Helms,
Robert B. Morgan

Exhibit 1 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p.



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1967-1971

Session Laws 1967, C. 1109

Drawn by Cederic L. Clark, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill

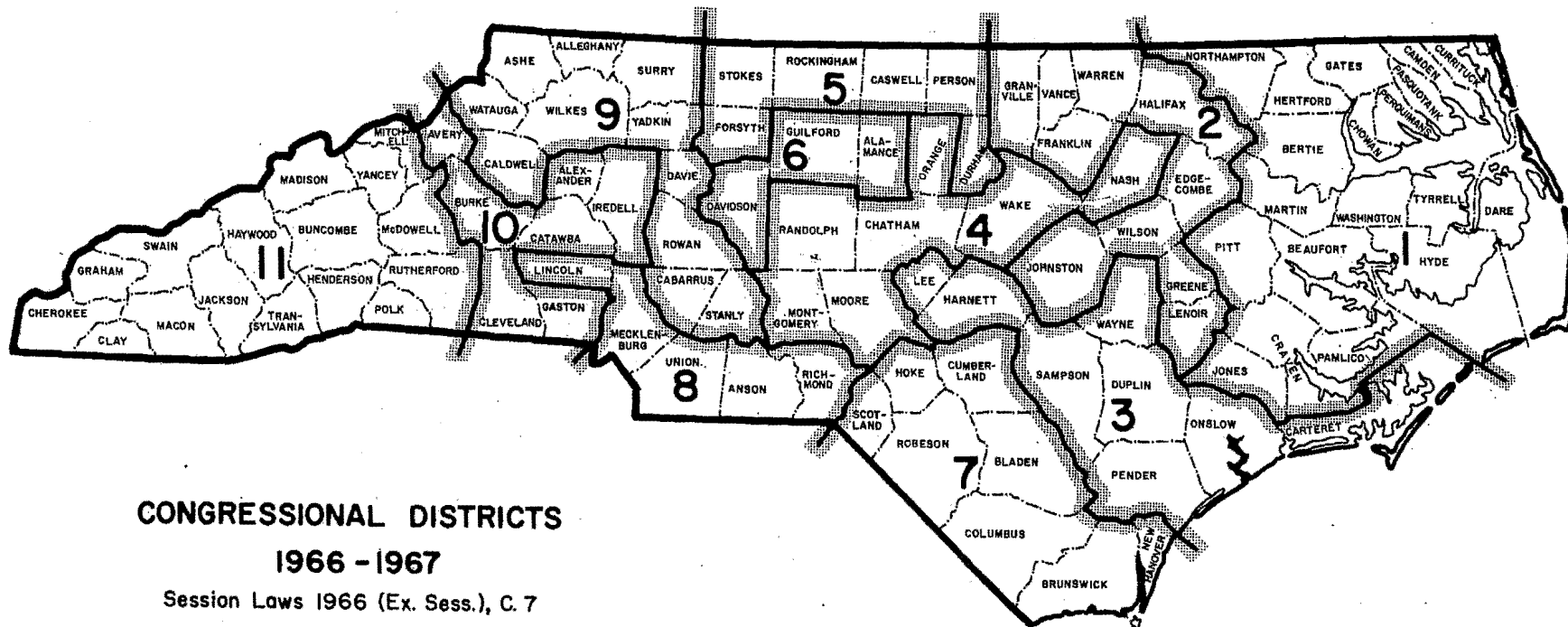
Representative
Walter B. Jones
Lawrence H. Felt
David N. Hendon
Nick Galifianaki
Wilmer D. Mize
Lunsford R. Pre
Alton A. Lenoir
Earl B. Ruth
Charles R. Jona
James T. Broyn
Roy A. Taylor

Senator
Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Jesse A. Helms,

Representative
Walter B. Jones
Lawrence H. Felt
David N. Hendon
Nick Galifianaki
Wilmer D. Mize
Lunsford R. Pre
Alton A. Lenoir
Earl B. Ruth
Charles R. Jona
James T. Broyn
Roy A. Taylor

Senator
Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
B. Everett

bit 1 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1966 - 1967

Session Laws 1966 (Ex. Sess.), C. 7

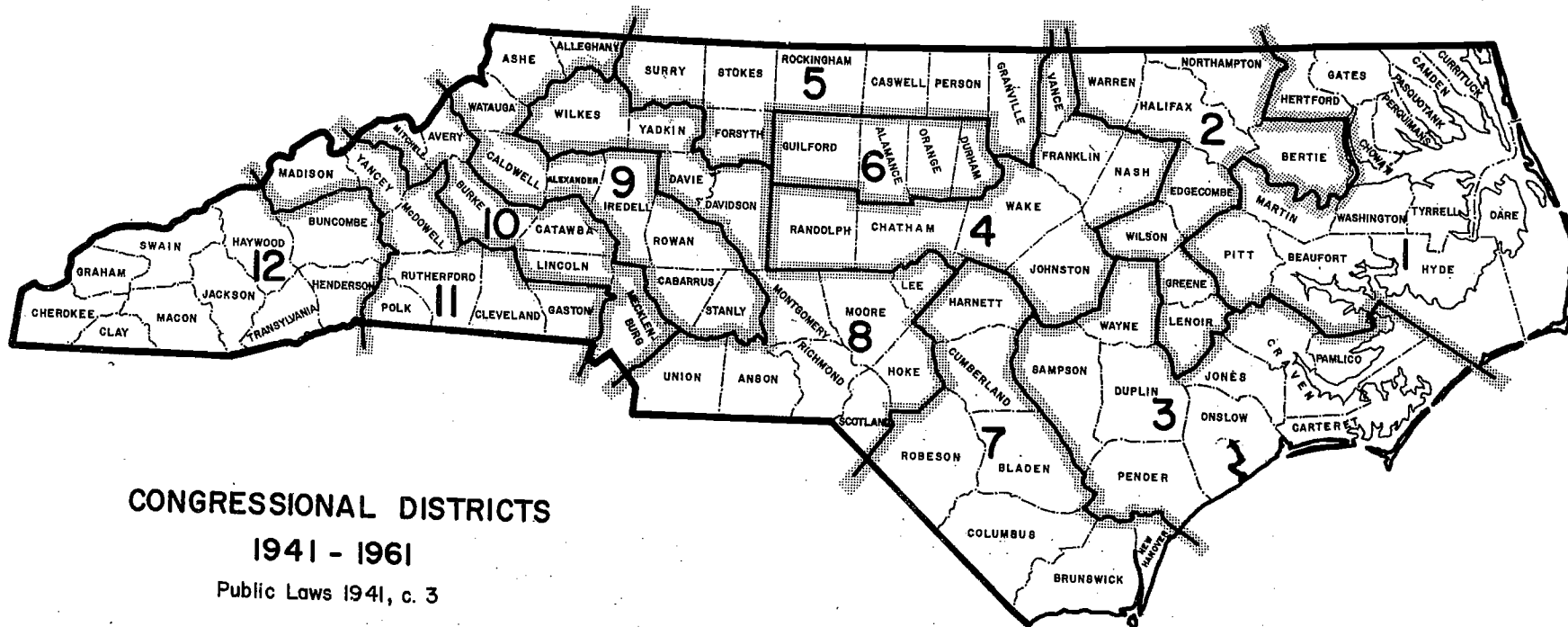
Drawn by Cederic L. Clark, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill

Representative
 Walter B. Jones
 Lawrence H. Fo
 David N. Hend
 Nick Galifanaki
 Wilmer D. Mizel
 Lunsford R. Pre
 Alton A. Leno
 Earl B. Ruth
 Charles R. Jona
 James T. Broth
 Roy A. Taylor

Senator
 Sam J. Ervin
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Representative
 Walter B. Jones
 Lawrence H. Fo
 David N. Hend
 James C. Gard
 Nick Galifanaki
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 Alton A. Leno
 Charles R. Jona
 James T. Broth
 Basil L. W
 Roy A. Taylor

Exhibit of John M. Devaney, I



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1941 - 1961

Public Laws 1941, c. 3

Drawn by Charles Nakamura, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill

Representative
 Herbert C. Bonn
 John H. Kerr
 Graham A. Barr
 Harold D. Cooley
 John H. Folger
 Carl T. Durham
 Jerome B. Clark
 William O. Burg
 Robert L. Dough
 Cameron Morris
 Alfred L. Bulwir
 Zebulon Weaver

Senator
 Josiah W. Baile
 Robert R. Reyn

Representative
 Herbert C. Bonn
 John H. Kerr
 Graham A. Barr
 Harold D. Cooley
 Alonzo D. T. Tol
 John H. Folger
 Carl T. Durham
 Jerome B. Clark
 William O. Burg
 Robert L. Dough
 Alfred L. Bulwir
 Zebulon Weaver

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Congressional Races With Minority Candidates 1992-2010

1992, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/ Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Eva Clayton	1992	1st	Primary (D)	Black	2nd Primary	Democrat	27,477	31.15%
Thomas B. Brandon III	1992	1st	Primary (D)	White	2nd Primary	Democrat	5,085	5.77%
Thomas Hardaway*	1992	1st	Primary (D)	Black	2nd Primary	Democrat	5,771	6.54%
Walter B. Jones Jr.	1992	1st	Primary (D)	White	2nd Primary	Democrat	33,634	38.13%
Staccato Powell	1992	1st	Primary (D)	Black	2nd Primary	Democrat	5,893	6.68%
Willie D. Riddick	1992	1st	Primary (D)	Black	2nd Primary	Democrat	9,112	10.33%
Don Smith	1992	1st	Primary (D)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Democrat	1,227	1.39%
Eva Clayton	1992	1st	2nd Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	43,210	54.73%
Walter B. Jones Jr.	1992	1st	2nd Primary (D)	White	Defeated	Democrat	35,729	45.26%
Eva Clayton	1992	1st	Special Vac. Election	Black	Winner	Democrat	118,324	56.69%
Ted Tyler	1992	1st	Special Vac. Election	No Available Record	Defeated	Republican	86,273	41.33%
C. Barry Williams	1992	1st	Special Vac. Election	White	Defeated	Libertarian	4,121	1.97%
Eva Clayton	1992	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	116,078	66.99%
Ted Tyler	1992	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Republican	54,457	31.43%
C. Barry Williams	1992	1st	General	White	Defeated	Libertarian	2,727	1.57%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other
1992	552,386	100%	229,829	41.61%	316,290	57.26%	3,424	0.62%	1,146	0.21%	1,689	0.31%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP
	399,969	100%	181,933	45.49%	213,602	53.40%	2,428	0.61%	844	0.21%	1,110	0.28%

1992, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Earl Jones	1992	12th	Primary (D)	No Available	Defeated	Democrat	5,338	9.48%
Larry D. Little*	1992	12th	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	8,298	14.73%
Mickey Michaux	1992	12th	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	16,187	28.74%
Melvin Watt	1992	12th	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	26,495	47.05%
D.A. Dreano	1992	12th	Primary (R)	No Available	2nd Primary	Republican	543	6.25%
George Jones	1992	12th	Primary (R)	No Available	2nd Primary	Republican	1,917	22.07%
Max Kent	1992	12th	Primary (R)	No Available	2nd Primary	Republican	1,531	17.62%
O.C. Stafford	1992	12th	Primary (R)	No Available	2nd Primary	Republican	1,758	20.24%
Barbara Gore Washington	1992	12th	Primary (R)	Black	2nd Primary	Republican	2,983	33.82%
Barbara Gore Washington	1992	12th	2nd Primary (R)	Black	Winner	Republican	1,071	55.43%
George Jones	1992	12th	2nd Primary (R)	No Available	Defeated	Republican	861	44.56%
Melvin Watt	1992	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	127,262	70.37%
Barbara Gore Washington	1992	12th	General	Black	Defeated	Republican	49,402	27.32%
Curtis Wade Krumel	1992	12th	General	White	Defeated	Libertarian	4,160	2.30%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1992	552,386	100%	230,888	41.80%	312,791	56.63%	2,077	0.38%	4,891	0.89%	1,739	0.31%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	411,687	100%	186,115	45.21%	219,610	53.34%	1,529	0.37%	3,283	0.80%	1,150	0.28%	N/A	N/A

1994, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Eva Clayton	1994	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	66,827	61.06%
Ted Tyler	1994	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Republican	42,602	38.93%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1994	552, 386	100%	229,829	41.61%	316,290	57.26%	3,424	0.62%	1,146	0.21%	1,689	0.31%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	399,969	100%	181,933	45.49%	213,602	53.40%	2,428	0.61%	844	0.21%	1,110	0.28%	N/A	N/A

1994, 11th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Maggie Palmer Lauterer	1994	11th	Primary (D)	White	Winner	Democrat	48,879	77.54%
J. Richard (Dick) Queen	1994	11th	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	6,672	10.58%
John Tripp	1994	11th	Primary (D)	No Available Record	Defeated	Democrat	7,479	11.86%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi- Race	% Total Multi- Race
1994	552,387	100%	502,058	90.89%	39,767	7.20%	7,835	1.42%	1,791	0.32%	936	0.17%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	430,457	100%	396,064	92.01%	27,438	6.37%	5,126	1.19%	1,237	0.29%	592	0.14%	N/A	N/A

1994, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Melvin Watt	1994	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	57,655	65.80%
Joseph A. (Joe) Martino*	1994	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	29,933	34.16%
Susan A. Skinner*	1994	12th	General	White	Defeated	Write-in	33	0.03%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1994	552,386	100%	230,888	41.80%	312,791	56.63%	2,077	0.38%	4,891	0.89%	1,739	0.31%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race
	411,687	100%	186,115	45.21%	219,610	53.34%	1,529	0.37%	3,283	0.80%	1,150	0.28%	N/A	N/A

1996, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Eva Clayton	1996	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	108,759	65.90%
Ted Tyler	1996	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Republican	54,666	33.12%
Todd Murphey	1996	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Libertarian	1,072	0.64%
Joseph Boxerman	1996	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	NL	531	0.32%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1996	552, 386	100%	229,829	41.61%	316,290	57.26%	3,424	0.62%	1,146	0.21%	1,689	0.31%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race
	399,969	100%	181,933	45.49%	213,602	53.40%	2,428	0.61%	844	0.21%	1,110	0.28%	N/A	N/A

1996, 7th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
George W. Breece*	1996	7th	Primary (D)	White	2nd Primary	Democrat	5,688	10.79%
Timothy Mark Dunn*	1996	7th	Primary (D)	White	2nd Primary	Democrat	4,868	9.23%
Howard Greenbaum*	1996	7th	Primary (D)	White	2nd Primary	Democrat	794	1.50%
Glenn Jernigan	1996	7th	Primary (D)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Democrat	9,920	18.82%
Rose-Marie Lowry-Townsend	1996	7th	Primary (D)	American Indian	2nd Primary	Democrat	15,925	30.22%
Mike McIntyre	1996	7th	Primary (D)	White	2nd Primary	Democrat	12,327	23.39%
Marcus Williams	1996	7th	Primary (D)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Democrat	3,162	6%
Rose-Marie Lowry-Townsend	1996	7th	2nd Primary (D)	American Indian	Defeated	Democrat	14,868	47.72%
Mike McIntyre	1996	7th	2nd Primary (D)	White	Winner	Democrat	16,285	52.27%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1996	552,386	100%	394,855	71.48%	103,428	18.72%	40,166	7.27%	5,835	1.06%	8,102	1.47%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind.	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	414,413	100%	306,754	74.02%	71,071	17.15%	26,489	6.39%	4,201	1.01%	5,898	1.42%	N/A	N/A

1996, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Melvin Watt	1996	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	124,675	71.48%
Joseph A. (Joe) Martino*	1996	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	46,581	26.70%
Roger L. Kohn	1996	12th	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Libertarian	1,874	1.07%
Walter Lewis	1996	12th	General	No Available Record	Defeated	NL	1,269	0.72%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1996	552,386	100%	230,888	41.80%	312,791	56.63%	2,077	0.38%	4,891	0.89%	1,739	0.31%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	411,687	100%	186,115	45.21%	219,610	53.34%	1,529	0.37%	3,283	0.80%	1,150	0.28%	N/A	N/A

1998, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Eva Clayton	1998	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	85,125	62.24%
Ted Tyler	1998	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Republican	50,578	36.98%
Jack Schwartz	1998	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Libertarian	1,044	0.76%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1998	552,161	100%	268,458	48.62%	277,565	50.27%	3,461	0.63%	1,238	0.22%	1,440	0.26%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	403,065	100%	211,273	52.42%	187,573	46.54%	2,450	0.61%	872	0.22%	955	0.24%	N/A	N/A

1998, 12th District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Ronnie Adcock	1998	12th	Primary (D)	White	Defeated	Democrat	2,275	15.76%
Melvin Watt	1998	12th	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	12,160	84.23%
Melvin Watt	1998	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	82,305	55.95%
John "Scott" Keadle	1998	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	62,070	42.19%
Michael G. Smith	1998	12th	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Libertarian	2,713	1.84%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
1998	552,467	100%	346,337	62.69%	196,549	35.58%	1,889	0.34%	5,738	1.04%	1,954	0.35%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	418,216	100%	275,409	65.85%	136,153	32.56%	1,370	0.33%	3,968	0.95%	1,316	0.31%	N/A	N/A

2000, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Eva Clayton	2000	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	124,171	66%
Duane Kratzer Jr	2000	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Republican	62,198	33%
Christopher Sean Delaney	2000	1st	General	White	Defeated	Libertarian	2,799	1%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2000	552,161	100%	268,458	48.62%	277,565	50.27%	3,461	0.63%	1,238	0.22%	1,440	0.26%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	403,065	100%	211,273	52.42%	187,573	46.54%	2,450	0.61%	872	0.22%	955	0.24%	N/A	N/A

2000, 4th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
David E. Price	2000	4th	Primary (D)	White	Winner	Democrat	56,886	89.15%
John Winters	2000	4th	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	6,919	10.84%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2000	551,842	100%	421,224	76.33%	116,006	21.02%	1,454	0.26%	10,770	1.95%	2,391	0.43%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	427,266	100%	332,013	77.71%	84,535	19.79%	1,118	0.26%	7,927	1.86%	1,673	0.39%	N/A	N/A

2000, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Melvin Watt	2000	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	135,570	65%
Chad Mitchell	2000	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	69,596	33%
Anna Lyon	2000	12th	General	White	Defeated	Libertarian	3,978	2%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2000	552,043	100%	284,799	51.59%	257,644	46.67%	2,282	0.41%	5,630	1.02%	1,689	0.31%	N/A	N/A
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	414,784	100%	228,346	55.05%	179,846	43.36%	1,671	0.40%	3,812	0.92%	1,109	0.27%	N/A	N/A

2002, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Sam Davis	2002	1st	Primary (D)	No Available Record	Defeated	Democrat	20,758	25.77%
Janice McKenzie Cole	2002	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	14,410	17.89%
Christine L Fitch	2002	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	7,526	9.34%
Frank W Ballance Jr	2002	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	37,833	46.98%
Mike Ruff	2002	1st	General	No Available Record	Defeated	Libertarian	2,093	1.43%
Greg Dority	2002	1st	General	White	Defeated	Republican	50,907	34.83%
Frank W Ballance Jr	2002	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	93,157	63.73%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2002	619,178	100%	281,351	45.44%	313,958	50.71%	4,480	0.72%	3,118	0.50%	10,289	1.66%	5,982	0.97%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race
	457,936	100%	223,452	48.80%	218,732	47.76%	3,273	0.71%	2,370	0.52%	6,844	1.49%	3,265	0.71%

2002, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Kimberly Holley	2002	12th	Primary (D)	White	Defeated	Democrat	6,107	15.28%
Melvin Watt	2002	12th	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	33,853	84.71%
Carey Head*	2002	12th	General	White	Defeated	Libertarian	2,830	1.87%
Jeff Kish	2002	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	49,588	32.78%
Melvin Watt	2002	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	98,821	65.34%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2002	619,178	100%	292,101	47.18%	278,724	45.02%	2,533	0.41%	13,287	2.15%	22,714	3.67%	9,819	1.59%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	460,679	100%	232,950	50.57%	194,901	42.31%	1,886	0.41%	9,305	2.02%	15,729	3.41%	5,908	1.28%

2004, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Christine L. Fitch	2004	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	4,301	7.10%
Darryl Smith	2004	1st	Primary (D)	No Available Record	Defeated	Democrat	2,111	3.48%
Donald (Don) Davis	2004	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	3,296	5.44%
G. K. Butterfield	2004	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	43,257	71.44%
Samuel (Sam) S. Davis, III	2004	1st	Primary (D)	No Available Record	Defeated	Democrat	7,577	1.25%
G. K. Butterfield	2004	1st	Special Vac. Election	Black	Winner	Democrat	48,567	71.15%
Greg Dority	2004	1st	Special Vac. Election	White	Defeated	Republican	18,491	27.08%
Thomas I. Eisenmenger	2004	1st	Special Vac. Election	No Available Record	Defeated	No Available Record	1,201	1.75%
Greg Dority	2004	1st	General	White	Defeated	Republican	77,508	36.02%
G. K. Butterfield	2004	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	137,667	63.97%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2004	619,178	100%	281,351	45.44%	313,958	50.71%	4,480	0.72%	3,118	0.50%	10,289	1.66%	5,982	0.97%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	457,936	100%	223,452	48.80%	218,732	47.76%	3,273	0.71%	2,370	0.52%	6,844	1.49%	3,265	0.71%

2004, 5th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
David Stephen Vanhoy	2004	5th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	473	0.80%
Ed Broyhill	2004	5th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	12,608	21.50%
Edward L. (Ed) Powell	2004	5th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	969	1.65%
Jay Helvey	2004	5th	Primary (R)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Republican	8,517	14.52%
Joseph H. (Joe) Byrd	2004	5th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	1,457	2.48%
Nathan Tabor	2004	5th	Primary (R)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Republican	7,660	13.06%
Vernon L. Robinson	2004	5th	Primary (R)	Black	2nd Primary	Republican	13,824	23.57%
Virginia Foxx	2004	5th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	13,119	22.37%
Vernon L. Robinson	2004	5th	2nd Primary (R)	Black	Defeated	Republican	19,201	45.39%
Virginia Foxx	2004	5th	2nd Primary (R)	White	Winner	Republican	23,092	54.60%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2004	619,178	100%	554,435	89.54%	42,047	6.79%	1,394	0.23%	5,070	0.82%	10,841	1.75%	5,391	0.87%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	475,897	100%	431,416	90.65%	29,986	6.30%	1,061	0.22%	3,385	0.71%	6,986	1.47%	3,063	0.64%

2004, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Kimberly (Kim) Holley	2004	12th	Primary (D)	White	Defeated	Democrat	4,241	14.82%
Mel Watt	2004	12th	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	24,374	85.17%
Ada M. Fisher	2004	12th	General	Black	Defeated	Republican	76,898	33.17%
Mel Watt	2004	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	154,908	66.82%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2004	619,178	100%	292,101	47.18%	278,724	45.02%	2,533	0.41%	13,287	2.15%	22,714	3.67%	9,819	1.59%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	460,679	100%	232,950	50.57%	194,901	42.31%	1,886	0.41%	9,305	2.02%	15,729	3.41%	5,908	1.28%

2006, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
G. K. Butterfield	2006	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	82,510	100%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2006	619,178	100%	281,351	45.44%	313,958	50.71%	4,480	0.72%	3,118	0.50%	10,289	1.66%	5,982	0.97%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	457,936	100%	223,452	48.80%	218,732	47.76%	3,273	0.71%	2,370	0.52%	6,844	1.49%	3,265	0.71%

2006, 4th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Kent Kanoy	2006	4th	Primary (D)	White	Defeated	Democrat	2,768	6.24%
Oscar Lewis	2006	4th	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	1,886	4.25%
David Price	2006	4th	Primary (D)	White	Winner	Democrat	39,637	89.49%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2006	619,178	100%	439,558	70.99%	128,354	20.73%	1,950	0.31%	24,253	3.92%	15,135	2.44%	9,928	1.60%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	466,938	100%	338,060	72%	91,990	19.70%	1,475	0.32%	18,543	3.97%	11,002	2.36%	5,868	1.26%

2006, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Mel Watt	2006	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	71,345	67%
Ada M. Fisher	2006	12th	General	Black	Defeated	Republican	35,127	32.99%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2006	619,178	100%	292,101	47.18%	278,724	45.02%	2,533	0.41%	13,287	2.15%	22,714	3.67%	9,819	1.59%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	460,679	100%	232,950	50.57%	194,901	42.31%	1,886	0.41%	9,305	2.02%	15,729	3.41%	5,908	1.28%

2006, 13th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/ Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
John Ross Hendrix	2006	13th	Primary (R)	White	Defeated	Republican	1,187	12.27%
Vernon Robinson	2006	13th	Primary (R)	Black	Winner	Republican	6,065	62.72%
Charlie Sutherland	2006	13th	Primary (R)	White	Defeated	Republican	2,417	24.99%
Brad Miller	2006	13th	General	White	Winner	Democrat	98,540	63.71%
Vernon Robinson	2006	13th	General	Black	Defeated	Republican	56,120	36.28%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2006	619,178	100%	408,071	65.91%	167,611	27.07%	2,427	0.39%	12,840	2.07%	18,419	2.97%	9,810	1.58%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	476,082	100%	325,568	68.38%	120,242	25.26%	1,800	0.38%	9,654	2.03%	12,900	2.71%	5,918	1.24%

2008, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
G.K. Butterfield	2008	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	192,765	70.28%
Dean Stephens	2008	1st	General	White	Defeated	Republican	81,506	29.71%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2008	619,178	100%	281,351	45.44%	313,958	50.71%	4,480	0.72%	3,118	0.50%	10,289	1.66%	5,982	0.97%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	457,936	100%	223,452	48.80%	218,732	47.76%	3,273	0.71%	2,370	0.52%	6,844	1.49%	3,265	0.71%

2008, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Mel Watt	2008	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	215,908	71.55%
Ty Cobb, Jr.	2008	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	85,814	28.44%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2008	619,178	100%	292,101	47.18%	278,724	45.02%	2,533	0.41%	13,287	2.15%	22,714	3.67%	9,819	1.59%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	460,679	100%	232,950	50.57%	194,901	42.31%	1,886	0.41%	9,305	2.02%	15,729	3.41%	5,908	1.28%

2010, 1st Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Chad Larkins	2010	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Defeated	Democrat	17,262	27.06%
G. K. Butterfield	2010	1st	Primary (D)	Black	Winner	Democrat	46,509	72.93%
Ashley Woolard	2010	1st	Primary (R)	White	Winner	Republican	3,774	45.23%
Jim Miller	2010	1st	Primary (R)	White	Defeated	Republican	1,252	15%
Jerry Grimes	2010	1st	Primary (R)	Black	Defeated	Republican	2,220	26.60%
John Carter	2010	1st	Primary (R)	White	Defeated	Republican	1,097	13.14%
G. K. Butterfield	2010	1st	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	103,294	59.31%
Ashley Woolard	2010	1st	General	White	Defeated	Republican	70,867	40.69%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2010	619,178	100%	281,351	45.44%	313,958	50.71%	4,480	0.72%	3,118	0.50%	10,289	1.66%	5,982	0.97%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	457,936	100%	223,452	48.80%	218,732	47.76%	3,273	0.71%	2,370	0.52%	6,844	1.49%	3,265	0.71%

2010, 8th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Harold Johnson	2010	8th	Primary (R)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Republican	8,567	33.07%
Hal Jordan	2010	8th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	4,757	18.36%
Lou Huddleston	2010	8th	Primary (R)	Black	2nd Primary	Republican	2,141	8.26%
Tim D'Annunzio	2010	8th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	9,548	36.85%
Darrell Day	2010	8th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	428	1.65%
Lee Cornelison	2010	8th	Primary (R)	No Available Record	2nd Primary	Republican	466	1.80%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2010	619,178	100%	400,574	64.69%	166,649	26.91%	11,136	1.80%	11,068	1.79%	18,749	3.03%	11,002	1.78%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	457,491	100%	309,969	67.75%	113,377	24.78%	7,625	1.67%	8,062	1.76%	12,670	2.77%	5,788	1.27%

2010, 9th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Jeff Doctor	2010	9th	General	American Indian	Defeated	Democrat	71,450	31.03%
Sue Myrick	2010	9th	General	White	Winner	Republican	158,790	68.96%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2010	619,178	100%	524,727	84.75%	64,726	10.45%	1,861	0.30%	12,904	2.08%	8,292	1.34%	6,668	1.08%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	462,224	100%	397,949	86.09%	44,101	9.54%	1,411	0.31%	9,343	2.02%	5,730	1.24%	3,690	0.80%

2010, 12th Congressional District

Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
Mel Watt	2010	12th	General	Black	Winner	Democrat	103,495	63.88%
Greg Dority	2010	12th	General	White	Defeated	Republican	55,315	34.14%
Lon Cecil	2010	12th	General	White	Defeated	Libertarian	3,197	1.97%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2008	619,178	100%	292,101	47.18%	278,724	45.02%	2,533	0.41%	13,287	2.15%	22,714	3.67%	9,819	1.59%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind. VAP	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race VAP	% Multi-Race VAP
	460,679	100%	232,950	50.57%	194,901	42.31%	1,886	0.41%	9,305	2.02%	15,729	3.41%	5,908	1.28%

2010, 13th Congressional District

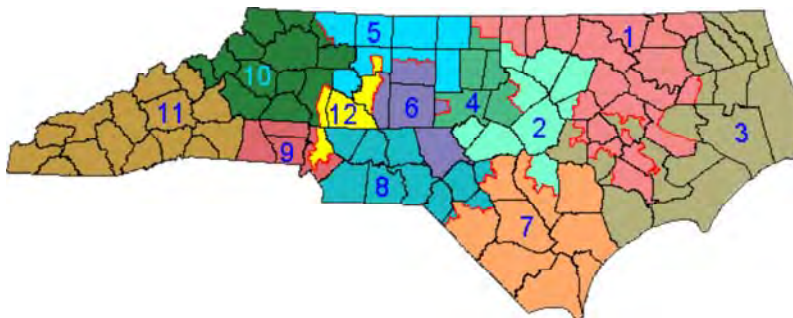
Candidate	Year	Cong. Dist.	Election	Race/Ethnicity	Outcome	Party	Vote Total	% of Vote
William (Bill) Randall	2010	13th	Primary (R)	Black	2nd Primary	Republican	5,738	32.59%
Bernie Reeves	2010	13th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	5,603	31.83%
Dan Huffman	2010	13th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	4,749	26.98%
Frank Hurley	2010	13th	Primary (R)	White	2nd Primary	Republican	1,515	8.61%
William (Bill) Randall	2010	13th	2nd Primary (R)	White	Winner	Republican	3,807	58.91%
Bernie Reeves	2010	13th	2nd Primary (R)	Black	Defeated	Republican	2,655	41.09%
Brad Miller	2010	13th	General	White	Winner	Democrat	116,103	55.50%
William (Bill) Randall	2010	13th	General	Black	Defeated	Republican	93,099	44.50%

Election Year	Total Pop	% Total Pop.	Total White	% Total White	Total Black	% Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	% Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	% Total Asian/PI	Total Other	% Total Other	Total Multi-Race	% Total Multi-Race
2010	619,178	100%	408,071	65.91%	167,611	27.07%	2,427	0.39%	12,840	2.07%	18,419	2.97%	9,810	1.58%
	Total VAP	% Total VAP	White VAP	% White VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Am. Ind. VAP	% Am. Ind.	Asian/PI VAP	% Asian/PI VAP	Other VAP	% Other VAP	Multi-Race	% Multi-Race
	476,082	100%	325,568	68.38%	120,242	25.26%	1,800	0.38%	9,654	2.03%	12,900	2.71%	5,918	1.24%

[FULL VERSION](#)

1998 Congressional Plan A

House Bill 1394 was enacted into Law on May 21, 1998 as Session Law 1998-2. This is the same plan filed as Senate Bill 1185 on May 19, 1998. This plan was used for the 1998 congressional elections. It was created in response to a court ruling which held the 1997 plan, "97 HOUSE/SENATE PLAN A", unconstitutional. The Supreme Court subsequently reversed that lower court ruling. All items listed below are based on the General Assembly's 1991 redistricting database.



REPORTS

Statewide by District:

Ideal versus Actual Populations	PDF	TXT
Total Population	PDF	TXT
Voting Age Population	PDF	TXT
Voter Registration	PDF	TXT
Election Returns	PDF	TXT

District Geography:

Districts by County	PDF	TXT
Counties by District	PDF	TXT

MAPS

Basic District Map	PDF
Detailed District Map	PDF
Individual District Maps	Simple: <input type="text"/> ▼

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DB: NORTH CAROLINA

District Summary
Voting Age Populations
Plan: 98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A

Date: 5/22/98

Time: 9:46 a.m.

Page: 1

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL WITH 97 HOME SEATS

District Name	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 1	403,065 100.00%	211,273 52.42%	187,573 46.54%	2,450 0.61%	872 0.22%	955 0.24%
District 2	419,099 100.00%	303,740 72.47%	108,234 25.83%	1,649 0.39%	3,169 0.76%	2,307 0.55%
District 3	417,769 100.00%	330,971 79.22%	76,672 18.35%	1,657 0.40%	4,012 0.96%	4,457 1.07%
District 4	427,266 100.00%	332,013 77.71%	84,535 19.79%	1,118 0.26%	7,927 1.86%	1,673 0.39%
District 5	426,737 100.00%	367,521 86.12%	55,615 13.03%	861 0.20%	1,718 0.40%	1,023 0.24%
District 6	426,824 100.00%	339,863 79.63%	81,221 19.03%	1,819 0.43%	2,910 0.68%	1,012 0.24%
District 7	408,299 100.00%	287,254 70.35%	90,009 22.04%	26,816 6.57%	2,067 0.51%	2,153 0.53%
District 8	402,666 100.00%	283,487 70.40%	101,961 25.32%	9,096 2.26%	3,909 0.97%	4,213 1.05%
District 9	416,251 100.00%	371,553 89.26%	39,319 9.45%	1,009 0.24%	3,572 0.86%	801 0.19%
District 10	426,184 100.00%	396,840 93.11%	26,129 6.13%	664 0.16%	1,443 0.34%	1,108 0.26%
District 11	430,111 100.00%	402,639 93.61%	20,455 4.76%	5,159 1.20%	1,257 0.29%	601 0.14%
District 12	418,216 100.00%	275,409 65.85%	136,153 32.56%	1,370 0.33%	3,968 0.95%	1,316 0.31%
Total	5,022,487 100.00%	3,902,563 77.70%	1,007,876 20.07%	53,668 1.07%	36,824 0.73%	21,619 0.43%

District Attributes
Congress ZeroDeviation

Voting Age Pop. By Race

District	Total	VA:White	VA:Black	VA:Nat.	VA:A/PI	VA:Other	VA:Multi-Race
1	457,936	223,452	218,732	3,273	2,370	6,844	3,265
	100.00%	48.80%	47.76%	0.71%	0.52%	1.49%	0.71%
2	461,285	296,280	132,825	2,868	5,240	18,534	5,538
	100.00%	64.23%	28.79%	0.62%	1.14%	4.02%	1.20%
3	471,682	375,931	73,664	2,026	5,007	10,086	4,968
	100.00%	79.70%	15.62%	0.43%	1.06%	2.14%	1.05%
4	466,938	338,060	91,990	1,475	18,543	11,002	5,868
	100.00%	72.40%	19.70%	0.32%	3.97%	2.36%	1.26%
5	475,897	431,416	29,986	1,061	3,385	6,986	3,063
	100.00%	90.65%	6.30%	0.22%	0.71%	1.47%	0.64%
6	471,401	416,498	38,359	1,891	4,312	7,118	3,223
	100.00%	88.35%	8.14%	0.40%	0.91%	1.51%	0.68%
7	467,475	316,305	99,846	36,400	2,582	8,615	3,727
	100.00%	67.66%	21.36%	7.79%	0.55%	1.84%	0.80%
8	457,491	309,969	113,377	7,625	8,062	12,670	5,788
	100.00%	67.75%	24.78%	1.67%	1.76%	2.77%	1.27%
9	462,224	397,949	44,101	1,411	9,343	5,730	3,690
	100.00%	86.09%	9.54%	0.31%	2.02%	1.24%	0.80%
10	468,955	413,377	39,849	1,120	5,320	6,309	2,980
	100.00%	88.15%	8.50%	0.24%	1.13%	1.35%	0.64%
11	487,221	449,400	20,598	6,686	2,416	4,310	3,811
	100.00%	92.24%	4.23%	1.37%	0.50%	0.88%	0.78%
12	460,679	232,950	194,901	1,886	9,305	15,729	5,908
	100.00%	50.57%	42.31%	0.41%	2.02%	3.41%	1.28%
13	476,082	325,568	120,242	1,800	9,654	12,900	5,918
	100.00%	68.38%	25.26%	0.38%	2.03%	2.71%	1.24%
Total:	6,085,266	4,527,155	1,218,470	69,522	85,539	126,833	57,747



State of North Carolina

LACY H. THORNBURG
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
P.O. BOX 629
RALEIGH
27602-0629

January 28, 1992

Mr. Gerald W. Jones
Chief, Voting Section
Civil Rights Division
U. S. Department of Justice
P. o. Box 66128
Washington, D. C. 20035-6128

Re: Request for Expedited Section 5 Consideration of
Chapter 7 (House Bill 3) - North Carolina revised
Congressional Redistricting Plan

Dear Mr. Jones:

The following submission of Chapter 7 of the 1991 Extra Session of the North Carolina General Assembly (House Bill 3), which revised the Congressional redistricting plan, is made on behalf of Mr. Alex Brock, Executive Secretary-Director of the State Board of Elections.

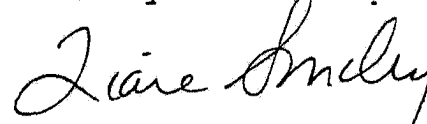
On December 18, 1991, your department interposed an objection to the State's Congressional redistricting plan, Chapter 601. See your file Nos. 91-2724 and 91-2847. As a result of the objection, a special session of the General Assembly was convened to consider the State's response. On January 24, 1992, the General Assembly enacted a revised Congressional redistricting plan for the purpose of addressing the concerns raised in the objection letter concerning the creation of a second minority district. To facilitate the

preclearance process, the General Assembly has created two minority districts. One district, No. 1, is similar to the minority district previously approved by your Department. The second district, No. 12, is based on an urban district suggested by the NAACP

We believe that this plan is in full compliance with the Voting Rights Act, Sections 5 and 2, and with existing case law. The General Assembly has acted in good faith to meet the concerns expressed in your objection letter. For this reason, Chapter 7 should be expeditiously precleared so that the State can proceed with preparations for the May 1992 primary election. With the presidential and other primaries are scheduled for May, and because the county boards of election have a great deal of work to do to prepare for elections based on new House, Senate and Congressional districts, it is of utmost importance that the State's reapportionment plans be given expedited review. The opening date for candidate filings has already been pushed back as far as reasonable, to February 10, 1992.

Very truly yours,

LACY H. THORNBURG
Attorney General



Tiare B. Smiley
Special Deputy Attorney General

SECTION 5 SUBMISSION FOR
REVISED CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN
Chapter 7 (House Bill 3)

2C/27A. Enactment of Revised Congressional Redistricting Plan.

The revised Congressional redistricting plan passed by the North Carolina General Assembly is contained in Chapter 7 of the 1991 Extra Session (House Bill 3). That bill is included with statistics and maps of the revised Congressional redistricting plan, 1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #10 - Statistics, Maps and Bill, at Attachment 2C/27A-1. A large scale map of this plan is included as Attachment 2C/28B-1.

A computer tape of the revised Congressional plan is included as Attachment 2C/27A-2.

2C/27B. Statistics and Map for Prior Plan.

The statistics and map analyzing the Congressional redistricting plan now in effect using 1980 and 1990 census data were included in the original Congressional submission at C-27B.

2C/27C. Explanation of Changes to the Congressional Redistricting Plan.

The change affecting voting is contained in Chapter 7 of the 1991 Session Laws, 1991 Regular Session (House Bill 3), included as Attachment 2C/27A-1. The initial plan was Chapter 601 of the 1991 Session Laws, included in the original Congressional submission as Attachment C-27A-1.

The proposed plan continues to increase the opportunity for minorities to elect candidates of their choice. In the proposed plan, 1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #10, total black population (BLTOTPOP), total black voting age population (BLVAP), total black voter registration (BLVOT), and the percentage of registered Democrats who are black (BLDEM) are listed for the 1st and 12th Congressional Districts. Similar information is then listed for the 1st Congressional District in the previous plan, 1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #6. Although the Attorney General had approved the 1st Congressional District in BASE PLAN #6, both black districts in the plan now submitted have higher black percentages than the 1st District that you approved in the submission of Chapter 601.

PLAN #10 (proposed)

DIST	BLTOTPOP	BLVAP	BLVOT	BLDEM
1	57.26%	53.40%	52.41%	57.82%
12	56.63%	53.34%	54.71%	67.10%

PLAN #6 (previous)

1	55.69%	52.18%	51.34%	57.13%
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Attachment 2C-27C-1 explains the method used for estimating voter registration when precincts were divided.

2C/27D. Persons Making the Submission.

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2C/27E. Submitting Authority.

The submitting authority is the Executive Secretary-Director for the State Board of Elections for the State of North Carolina.

2C/27F. Location, (if submitting authority is not State or county).

Not applicable.

2C/27G. Responsible Body and Mode of Decision.

The Congressional redistricting plan is an act of the State legislature, the North Carolina General Assembly.

2C/27H. Authority and Process for Congressional Redistricting.

The process for Congressional Redistricting after the enactment of the initial plan (1991 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #6, ratified as Chapter 601 of the 1991 Session Laws) began on December 18, 1991 - the date on which the General Assembly received a facsimile of the Section 5 objection letter from the U.S. Justice Department.

On December 20, 1991, Governor James G. Martin issued a proclamation calling for an extra session of the General Assembly to revise the redistricting plans and to postpone the filing period for candidates.

In response to the Governor's proclamation, the General Assembly convened its extra session on December 30, 1991 to delay candidate filing dates. See section 2C/27J of this submission. Representatives Milton F. Fitch (black Democrat), Ed Bowen (white Democrat), and Samuel Hunt (white Democrat) introduced House Bill 3, a blank bill (see Attachment 2C/27H-1) as a vehicle for potential changes to the enacted Congressional redistricting plan.

On the same day, Rep. David G. Balmer (white Republican) introduced four bills, House Bills 8, 9, 10, and 11, that were different approaches to congressional plans containing two minority districts. (See Attachments 2C/27R-1(a) through (d) for those bills. Map/statistical packs are included with House Bills 8, 9, and 10. A map/statistical pack that describes House Bill 11 was included as Attachment C-27R-6 of the original Congressional submission.) One of Rep. Balmer's bills, House Bill 10, called "Congressional Balmer 8.1," contained one black district linking the black precincts of Piedmont urban areas along Interstate 85, and another mostly rural black district in Eastern North Carolina. Rep. Balmer never asked that any of the four plans be considered by redistricting committees during the 1991 Extra Session.

Before the General Assembly adjourned on December 30 to return January 13, 1992, the leaders of the Senate and House announced on the floors the schedule of redistricting meetings for the next week, and schedules of the meetings for each House was mailed to each House's members. On December 31, 1991, the staff of the Legislative Services Office mailed a notice of public hearing to be held on January 8, 1992, to approximately 400 newspapers, radio stations, and television stations throughout North Carolina and to minority citizens, minority groups, and other interested individuals. A copy of the notice was faxed to the Associated Press for release over its wire service. Copies of the notice were also provided to the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and the North Carolina League of Municipalities. These organizations notified their constituent local governments of the public hearings. On January 2, 1992, the staff of the Legislative Services Office

forwarded copies of the public hearing notice to all county managers and to all mayors for whom a current address was available. (See Attachment 2C/28F-1 for the committee notices mailed to members and the public notice of the hearing).

On January 8, 1992, the House Congressional Redistricting Committee and the Senate Redistricting Committee held a public hearing in the State Legislative Building to solicit comments from the public about the Congressional redistricting plan. A copy of the public hearing transcript is included as Attachment 2C/28F-2. Among those who spoke at the public hearing were Mary Peeler, State Director of the NAACP. Ms. Peeler offered a congressional plan that contained two black districts: one district containing mostly black areas in the urban Piedmont and another containing mostly black areas in rural Eastern North Carolina. This plan had initially been presented to the Committee Co-Chairs for their consideration by several North Carolina congressmen. The black districts in the NAACP plan were similar to those proposed by Rep. Balmer in House Bill 10. The black districts created by the NAACP plan were themselves the basis for the black districts in the newly enacted plan. See Attachment 2C/27R-2 for maps and reports describing Ms. Peeler's NAACP plan.

The House Congressional Redistricting Committee met January 9 and, without taking votes, discussed possible ways to approach the situation. The House Committee on that day heard a proposal from Rep. Larry Justus (white Republican) that he said would create two relatively compact minority districts. One of the two districts aggregated black and Lumbee voters as one minority. See Attachment 2C/27R-3. A Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee meeting scheduled for that day was cancelled.

During the first two weeks of January, as the leaders of the House and Senate concentrated on legislative redistricting, legislative staff continued to work on congressional plans for the Senate and House Committees and the Public Access computer was available for the development of Congressional redistricting plans. Once the House and Senate legislative plans were ratified on January 14, the two houses adjourned to reconvene January 22 to deal with the Congressional redistricting plan. The House and Senate plans were submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice for preclearance on January 19, 1992. See your file Nos. and .

On the weekend of January 18-19, 1992, the leadership of the Senate and House redistricting committees released separate Senate and House plans to the members of each body and to the public. The House plan was 1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #7 (see Attachment 2C/27H-2). The Senate plan was 1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #8 (see Attachment 2C/27H-3). Each plan was a variation of Ms. Peeler's plan, with an urban and a

rural black district. The urban black district was the same in each plan; the rural district had only a difference of 131 people in Wayne and Duplin counties.

The House Congressional Redistricting Committee met January 21. The members discussed Base #7, which they had received over the weekend, and heard Rep. David T. Flaherty Jr. (white Republican) present "REP. FLAHERTY'S CONGRESS PLAN," which contained two black districts and what he described as a minority-influence district which had concentrations of black people and Lumbee Indians. (See Attachment 2C/27R-4).

The House Congressional Redistricting Committee met the next day, January 22. Reps. Justus and Flaherty were recognised for further comments about their plans. Other members expressed interest in amending Base #7. Since the Co-Chairs said they themselves intended to make changes to Base #7 and present it the next day for a vote in the Committee, it was decided to hold off amendments until the next day when the revised plan was available.

The Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee met the same day, January 22. It was decided to postpone further Senate deliberations on Congressional redistricting until the House passed a Congressional plan.

The House Co-Chairs returned January 23 with 1992 Congressional Base Plan #9 and presented it to the House Congressional Redistricting Committee as a version of House Bill 3. Base #9 contained a variety of changes to Base #7 that had been suggested by Committee members. (See Attachment 2C/27H-4). The Committee voted down amendments that would have substituted Rep. Flaherty's plan and Rep. Justus's plan (both as described above). The Committee also voted down an amendment by Rep. Michael Decker (white Republican) that had no effect on either majority-black district.

The Committee approved, however, an amendment offered by Rep. Walter B. Jones, Jr. (white Democrat) to take four precincts in Pitt County out of the 2nd District and place them in the 1st District (the Eastern black district). In compensation, three precincts in Edgecombe County would be moved into the 2nd. A much-debated effect of Rep. Jones' amendment would be to place his own residence and that of his father, incumbent Congressman Walter B. Jones, Sr., in the 1st District. (See Attachment 2C/27H-5). The previously submitted plan (Chapter 601) had included Congressman Jones in the proposed majority-black 1st District. Another effect of State Rep. Jones's amendment was to increase the minority percentage in the 1st District by about .25%.

The Committee gave a favorable report to Base #9 in the form of House Bill 3 with Rep. Jones' amendment, and voted to engross the amendment and bill into a Committee Substitute to present on the House floor. The computer name for the Committee Substitute was "1992 Congressional Base Plan #10" (see Attachment 2C/27A-1). All roll-call votes on House Bill 3 and its amendments in the Committee on January 23 are included with the transcript of the Committee meeting as Attachment 2C/28F-3(d).

On the House floor that same day, January 23, 1992, Reps. Flaherty and Justus offered the same amendments they offered in committee, and those amendments were defeated. All black and Native-American members of the House voted against the Flaherty amendment except the Speaker, who traditionally does not vote unless there is a tie. No black or Native-American member voted for Rep. Justus's amendment (four black members were recorded as not voting; the other 10 voted no). Rep. Marty Kimsey (white Republican) offered an amendment to submit the Congressional plan to an advisory panel if it were denied preclearance, but he withdrew his amendment when it was ruled out of order because it did not have a fiscal note. Rep. James P. Green Sr. (black Democrat) offered an amendment that would have reversed Rep. Jones's successful committee amendment concerning the Pitt and Edgcombe precincts and would have made a small change involving Warren and Halifax counties. (See Attachment 2C/27R-5). Rep. Green's amendment was defeated on a voice vote after being opposed by Rep. Milton F. Fitch (black Democrat), one of the Committee Co-Chairs.

After the amendments were defeated, the full House passed House Bill 3 on second reading. When no one objected to third reading, the House passed the bill on third reading the same day. All black and Native-American members of the House voted for the bill on second reading. Except for one black member not recorded as voting, the same held true for third reading. The roll-call votes on House Bill 3 and its amendments on the House floor are included as Attachment 2C/27H-6.

The Senate Redistricting Committee was assigned to consider House Bill 3 on January 24. After defeating an amendment offered by Sen. Leo Daughtry (white Republican) that was identical to Rep. Flaherty's Committee and floor amendments, the Committee gave the bill a favorable report.

The full Senate passed House Bill 3 on second and third readings on January 24, without amendment. The only roll-call vote on House Bill 3 on the Senate floor was the vote on second reading; that roll-call is included at Attachment 2C/27H-7. All five black Senators voted for House Bill 3 on the floor.

House Bill 3 was ratified the same day as Chapter 7 of the 1991 Extra Session.

All transcripts of House Committee meetings and House floor debates may be found at 2C/28F-3. All transcripts of Senate Committee meetings and Senate floor debates may be found at 2C/28F-4.

A chronology of the redistricting process is included at Attachment 2C/27H-8.

2C/27I. Date of Adoption.

The General Assembly enacted Chapter 7 (House Bill 3) on January 24, 1992, and made the act effective upon ratification, January 24, 1992, subject to preclearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

2C/27J. Date on Which Change is to Take Effect.

The Congressional redistricting plan will take effect in the elections beginning in 1992. The General Statutes governing North Carolina's election schedule were included in the original House submission at H-27J. The election schedule was recently revised to delay the opening of candidate filing dates until February 10 so that preclearance may be obtained for new redistricting plans. Those amendments were submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice for preclearance, and in a letter dated January 3, 1992, no objections were made. Please see your File No. 91-4756. Chapter 1 of the 1991 Extra Session (Senate Bill 1) was included in the revised Senate submission with a copy of a summary and primary schedule as Attachment 2S/27J.

2C/27K. Statement That Change Has Not Been Enforced or Administered.

The changes in the Congressional redistricting plan enacted in 1992 have not yet been enforced or administered.

2C/27L. Explanation of Scope.

Not applicable.

2C/27M. A Statement of Reasons for the Change.

On July 9, 1991, the North Carolina General Assembly ratified a new redistricting plan for Congressional seats based on the 1990 census. This plan was submitted to the Voting Section of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice for preclearance under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act. See your File Nos. 91-2724 and 91-2847. On December 18, 1991, the Attorney General objected to the Congressional redistricting plan expressing concerns about the absence of a second minority Congressional district. The new Congressional redistricting plan, Chapter 7, which is being submitted herewith, was enacted for the specific purpose of revising the original Congressional redistricting plan to address the objections raised by the Attorney General about that plan so that preclearance can be obtained and the 1992 elections can go forward.

2C/27N. Effect of Change on Minority Voters.

The effect of the adoption of Chapter 7 of the 1991 Session Laws, 1991 Extra Session (House Bill 3), on North Carolina's minority voters is to provide minorities with an opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. Two congressional districts, the 1st and 12th, are created in which blacks have an effective voting majority. See Part 2C/27C for statistics relating to these districts.

After evaluating the objection letter of December 18, 1991, which failed to preclear the previously enacted plan, the General Assembly examined alternative configurations before it which created two black districts. The newly enacted plan include two districts that are based in large part on the plan proposed by Mary Peeler of the NAACP at the Congressional Public hearing of January 8, 1992. That plan had an urban black district (the 12th) and a rural black district (the 1st). The urban/rural two district alignment had itself been originally proposed by Representative David Balmer (White Republican) in a letter to Mr. Dunne dated August 5, 1991, copy enclosed as Attachment 2C-27N-1.

The committee chairman examined the Mary Peeler/NAACP proposal, which was put in our computer system as Plan 92 CONGRESS 1. In order to better assure that minorities had an effective black majority in the district, some alterations were made in that plan, which had black populations for the two districts of 56.05% and 56.13% respectively for Districts 1 and 12. Black concentrations in Gastonia and Winston-Salem were added to the 12th District, while black concentrations in Vance County and Duplin County were added to the 1st, along with a series of other minor changes to increase the black populations in the districts.

The proposal to have an urban black district (the 12th) and a rural black district (the 1st) recognizes commonalities of interest within each district. In the 12th District, 80% of the population lives within the corporate limits of cities with a population of 20,000 or over, while in the 1st district, 82% of the population lives outside the corporate limits of cities with a population of 20,000 or over.

The proposal recognizes substantial black populations in the southeastern area of the State, as suggested by the objection letter of December 18, 1991. The 1st District will include the heaviest black concentrations in Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, New Hanover, and Pender Counties.

The 1st District, which had already been approved by the Attorney General in the letter of December 18, 1991, has an even greater black concentration than before. The revised plan increases the black total census population from 55.69% to 57.26%, an increase of 1.57%. The black voting age population is increased from

52.18% to 53.40%, an increase of 1.22%. The total black voter registration is increased from 51.34% to 52.41%, an increase of 1.07%. The total estimated percentage of Democrats who are black is increased from 57.13% to 57.78%, an increase of 0.65%.

It is clear that in the 12th Congressional District, blacks constitute an effective black voting majority. 54.71% of the registered voters are black, and Harvey Gantt received 71.47% of the vote in the 1990 general election for the United States Senate in that district. Of the registered Democrats, an estimated 67.10% are black. The district includes the well organized black communities of Charlotte, High Point, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Durham. Total black census population is 56.63%, and total Black VAP is 53.34%.

The newly proposed plan also improves upon another district in the plan enacted in July. In our response to the ACLU comment and in our response to your request for additional information, we discussed the lack of polarized voting in the 4th Congressional District. In the newly revised plan, the Black population has been increased in that district from 19.65% to 20.13% by removing Johnston County from the district and adding the remainder of Chatham County to the district. In the revised 4th District, Gantt received 58.69% of the vote in the general election. More significantly, in the 1st and 2nd primaries in the proposed 4th District, Gantt received significant majorities. In the 2nd primary, Gantt received 31,103 votes to 14,582 for Easley, 68.08% of the total. In the 1st primary, Gantt received 50.31% of the vote against five opponents in the proposed 4th Congressional District, well above the 40% threshold necessary to achieve victory in a primary under State law. As noted in debate on the Senate floor by Senator Howard Lee (Black Democrat), who was elected from a predominantly white Senate district, and has been a candidate in two unsuccessful Congressional campaigns: "Well, I live in the Fourth Congressional District, which is made up of Orange, Wake, and Chatham Counties ... Now, I don't expect my Congressman to retire any time soon. But, should he decide not to ever seek re-election, I can tick off five [black] people, in my opinion, who could be elected in this district. So, I hope that we will see the fact that in this new plan, the Fourth District in my opinion, has been made a much better district and in the long run offers an equal opportunity for another person who may be minority to run and get elected in this District." (Attachment 28F-4(d), Senate floor debate of January 24, 1992, transcript pages 19-20)

The proposed plan also provides three other districts, the 2nd, 3rd, and 8th, where blacks will have significant influence by having more than 20% of the population.

2C/27O. Litigation.

Past litigation relating to the redistricting of North Carolina Congressional seats was described in the original Congressional submission at C-27-O. Although a lawsuit was filed in federal district court asserting constitutional and Voting Rights Act claims relating to the 1981 and 1991 redistricting plans, that lawsuit was recently amended by plaintiffs (three white Republican incumbents) to delete their challenges to the redistricting plans and their request for a three-judge court. The sole remaining claim is a challenge to the State's one-year residency requirement for State Legislators under the due process and equal protection clauses of the United States Constitution. N. Leo Daughtry, et al. v. The State Board of Elections of North Carolina, et al., (2:91CV 00552 MDNC).

2C/27P. Preclearance of Prior Plan.

See the explanation and materials contained in the original Congressional submission at C-27P.

2C/27Q. Information Required for Redistricting Submittals.

Items required for redistricting and listed under § 51.28(a)(1) and (b)(1) are located under Tabs 2C/28A and 2C/28B.

2C/27R. Other material concerning the purpose or effect of Chapter 7.

1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #10 is based in large part on the plan presented by Mary Peeler of the NAACP at the public hearing held on January 8, 1992. Modifications were made to that proposal to make each of the two black districts more homogeneous and to increase their black populations. Specifically, rural Vance, Caswell, Person and Granville Counties were removed from District 12, and the urban portions of Forsyth and Gaston Counties were substituted. This had the effect of leaving the 12th District somewhat more compact and more urban in character. As the 12th District is currently configured, 80% of its population lives in cities of 20,000 or more. These changes had the effect of increasing the black population of the district as proposed by the Peeler proposal from 56.13% black to 56.63% black. Given that 54.71% of the district's registered voters are black and an estimated 67.1% of the registered Democrats are black, this district, as modified from the one Ms. Peeler initially proposed, plainly has an effective black voting majority.

The major modification to the 1st District as Ms. Peeler proposed it was to add majority black portions of Vance County to it. By removing portions of the district with higher white percentages, the chairmen were able to boost the black population in that district from 56.05% black to 57.26% black. This district is now a predominantly rural district with 82% of its population living outside cities of 20,000 or more. As noted in part 27N above, the black population of the 1st District has been increased from 55.69% in the plan previously approved in the December 18, 1991 letter from the Attorney General, to 57.26% black in the enacted plan. Black voter registration has been increased from 51.34% to 52.41%.

No minority citizen suggested to either Congressional redistricting committee or to their chairmen that either of these districts lacked an effective black voting majority.

A handful of alternative plans were presented either in the House or Senate Committees, as floor amendments, or at the public hearing that had two majority black districts or two majority Native American plus black districts.

In some plans the second minority district relied on cohesiveness between black and Native American voters. See, for example the Justus proposal, Attachment 2C/27R-3, made to the House Committee and the plan Vann Ellison presented at the public hearing, included in Attachment 2C/28F-2 public hearing transcript. It is at best unclear whether those districts meet the Thornburg v. Gingles threshold test of being majority minority in voting age population, since the voting records produced with the State's

submission of Chapter 601 do not demonstrate that the two groups regularly vote for the same candidates. It is noteworthy that Mary Peeler of the NAACP specifically requested at the public hearing that the legislature not rely on black and Native American cohesiveness in creating a second minority district. See attachment 2C/28F-2 at page 39. The enacted plan removes any doubt by creating two districts which are majority black in voting age population and voter registration without any reliance on Native American voters.

A few alternate plans were presented which had two majority black districts, namely the Kimbrough plan (presented at the public hearing, transcript in Attachment 2C/28F-2, the Flaherty plan, Attachment 2C/27R-4, the Peeler plan, Attachment 2C/27R-2 and two of the Balmer plans, Attachments 2C/27R-1(c) and (d). None of these had significantly higher black voter registration or voting age populations in the minority districts than does the enacted plan, except possibly Balmer Plan 8.1. See Attachment 2C/27R-1(c). It has an eastern black district that is 58.47% black total population. Representative Balmer accomplished this by including in his majority black district black voters from Wake County. This approach has two disadvantages. First, it combines a very urban population with a predominantly rural remainder of the district. Second, it removes Wake County voters from the 4th District, an area in which racially polarized voting is low, and in which black voters already enjoy a substantial opportunity to elect public officials of their choice. See further discussion of the 4th District in 2C/27N of this submittal. It is noteworthy that Representative Balmer did not seek to have this plan presented to either the House or Senate Redistricting Committee in either the Regular or Extra Session, nor did he offer it as a floor amendment. It had no known black support. None of these plans give black voters a materially better opportunity to elect Congressmen of their choice than does the enacted plan.

Representative Green offered a floor amendment which would have moved four precincts in Pitt County, including the one in which Congressman Walter Jones resides, from District 1 to District 2 and would have moved a like number of people in Edgecombe County from the District 2 to District 1. See Attachment 2C/27R-5. This amendment was opposed by Representative Fitch and was defeated in the House by a voice vote. The effect of the amendment would have been to lower the black population in District 1 by .25% and would have placed Pitt County into three different congressional districts. There was significant sentiment in the House and in the Senate that it was better to have Pitt County in only two districts, especially since further division of it did not increase black percentages. In addition, Congressman Jones, who resides in the minority district which Mr. Dunne approved in his December 18, 1991 letter, has said that he does not intend to run for reelection.

It was pointed out that since there is no residency requirement for congressional candidates, if he changes his mind, he can run again without regard to which district his home precinct is in.

Representative Flaherty's plan, Attachment 2C/27R-4, purports to create two black districts and what he terms an additional "minority influence district." Under current case law, the Voting Rights Act does not require legislative bodies to connect together minority populations into "influence districts." See Gingles v. Edmisten, 590 F. Supp. 345, 381 (E.D.N.C. 1984) (three judge court); Hastert v. State Board of Elections, 777 F. Supp. 634, 651-4 (N.D.Ill. 1991); Turner v. Arkansas, R-C-91-295 at pp. 32-40 (E.D.Ark. 1991).

In the case of the State's revised submittal, Chapter 7, it was the judgment of the legislature, including the black Speaker of the House and the black Chairman of the House Congressional Redistricting Committee, that black influence was greatest with, in addition to two majority black seats, the black population being greater than 20% in four districts (numbers 2, 3, 4, and 8). This was viewed by blacks as better than having 41.33% of one district and 20% of only one other district as in the Flaherty Congressional Plan, Attachment 2C/27R-4.

It is patently clear that Chapter 7 has an enhancing and not a retrogressive effect. It is also clear that its overriding purpose was to comply with the dictates of the Attorney General's December 18, 1991 letter and to create two congressional districts with effective black voting majorities.

2C/28A. Demographic Information.

(ALL ATTACHMENTS REFERENCED BELOW IN PARAGRAPHS 1 THROUGH 5 REFER TO ATTACHMENTS CONTAINED IN THE ORIGINAL HOUSE SUBMISSION.)

1. The total and voting age population of the affected area before and after the change, by race and language group, is contained: (i) in the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, P.L. 94-171 Counts, for the 1990 Census, and (ii) in the 1980 Census of Population and Housing for the 1980 Census, and with additional precinct information for 1980 and 1990 as noted in paragraph 3.
2. The number of registered voters for the affected area by voting precinct before and after the change, by race and language group, is contained in hard copy as Attachment 28A-1 for the 69 counties for which precinct information was used in the plans. That attachment contains county voter registration totals for the other 31 counties. A computer tape of the same information appears as part of Attachment 27A-4 to the original House submission. The 31 counties for which voter registration information is by county and not precinct are: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Cherokee, Clay, Columbus, Currituck, Dare, Davie, Graham, Haywood, Hyde, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Montgomery, Moore, Pamlico, Polk, Rutherford, Stanly, Stokes, Swain, Transylvania, and Watauga.
3. In developing data for redistricting, no estimates of population were used, but legislative staff assembled block data into precincts for 21 counties where the census bureau had not done so, and revised precinct totals for Wake, Mecklenburg, and Guilford Counties to reflect changes in precinct boundaries. The 21 counties are Anson, Bertie, Camden, Caswell, Franklin, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hoke, Lee, Lincoln, Martin, Mitchell, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Tyrrell, Vance, Warren, and Yadkin Counties. The new and revised precinct totals for those 24 counties were used in adoption of the redistricting plans. Those new and revised totals appear as Attachment 28A-2. The new and revised totals are also contained in the computer tapes which are part of Attachment 27A-4.
4. In 1980, the Census Bureau reported under PL94-171 precinct census populations only for Wake, Forsyth, and Guilford Counties, and a portion of Orange County. This information was not used in the 1981 redistricting plans which were rejected under Section 5, as the plans did not divide counties. From 1982 through 1984, as a result of court orders in the Gingles case and objections under Section 5, precinct voter registration information was assembled up from the block level in Durham, Mecklenburg, and Cumberland

Counties, and revised in Wake, Guilford, and Forsyth Counties to reflect changes in precinct boundaries.

5. For the 1990 census, the State of North Carolina and the Census Bureau cooperated under PL94-171 to produce information for 48 counties. Those consisted of all counties with a 1980 population of 55,000 and over, and a few other counties that volunteered for the program. There was an understanding that legislative staff would assemble block data into precincts for other counties as needed as redistricting approached. Staff in early 1991 assembled that information for the 21 additional counties mentioned above. In the cases of Bertie, Caswell, Franklin, Greene, Hertford, Lee, Lincoln, Martin, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Vance, and Warren Counties, it was found that some precinct boundaries divided census blocks. Using the same methodology that was used in 1982 and 1984, when it was found that precincts in Wake and Durham Counties did not follow block boundaries, housing counts were made of these blocks split by precinct boundaries, and the populations of those blocks split in proportion to the number of housing units in each part of the block. In 1991, when these blocks were divided, the blocks were given a new suffix, such as block 204 becoming Block 204Y and 204Z. The totals for blocks 204Y and 204Z equal the total for block 204, so no estimates of total population are made, only estimates of divisions of the populations within individual blocks. Suffixes began at the end of the alphabet, e.g. S through Z, since none of these suffixes were used by the census bureau. Additionally, in order to show the correct populations of the current districts, where the 1982 and 1984 precinct boundaries used in the current plans did not follow 1990 block boundaries, similar housing unit counts were made and blocks split in Guilford, Mecklenburg, Wake, Randolph, Cumberland, Nash, Wilson, Forsyth, and New Hanover counties. These split blocks did not divide 1990 precincts, however, and therefore the whole precinct was used in the 1991 Plans. The housing unit counts made in 1991 appear as Attachment 28A-3. Housing counts in 1991 were made by City and County Planning Departments.

2C/28B. Maps.

1. Maps of the prior districts were included at C-27B of the original Congressional submission, with a large map appearing at Attachment C-28B.
2. Maps of the new districts are included as Attachment 2C/27A-1. A large map is included as Attachment 2C/28B-1.

2C/28C. Annexation Information.

Not applicable.

2C/28D. Election Returns.

Election return information was provided with the original Congressional submission at C-28D and in the supplemental material sent November 5, 1991 and at several times during November and December 1991.

2C/28E. Language Usage.

Not applicable.

2C/28F. Publicity and Participation.

1. Copies of public notices and committee schedules are included as Attachment 2C/28F-1.
2. A copy of the transcript of the Joint House-Senate public hearing on Congressional redistricting held in Raleigh January 8, 1992, is included as Attachment 2C/28F-2.
3. Copies of the Minutes of the House Congressional Redistricting Committee and House Floor Debates relevant to House Bill 3 are included as follows:
 - a. House Congressional Redistricting Committee meeting - January 9, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-3(a).
 - b. House Congressional Redistricting Committee meeting - January 21, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-3(b).
 - c. House Congressional Redistricting Committee meeting - January 22, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-3(c).
 - d. House Congressional Redistricting Committee meeting - January 23, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-3(d).
 - e. House floor debate - January 23, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-3(e).
4. Copies of the minutes of the Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee and Senate Redistricting Committee and transcript of Senate floor debate relevant to House Bill 3 are included as follows:
 - a. Senate Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee meeting - January 22, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-4(a).
 - b. Senate Redistricting Committee meeting - January 24, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-4(b).
 - c. Senate floor debate - January 24, 1992. Attachment 2C/28F-4(c).
5. A copy of the revised policy expanding the hours for public access to the computer system is contained in the revised House and Senate submissions at 2H/28F-5 and 2S/28F-5.

2C/28G. Availability of Submission.

A public notice will be published announcing the submission to the United States Attorney General of the materials required by 28 CFR Part 51, informing the public that a complete duplicate copy of the submission is available for public inspection at the Legislative Office Building, Raleigh, North Carolina, and inviting comments to be addressed to the United States Attorney General.

2C/28H. Minority Group Contacts.

Please see original House submission at H-28H.

**NORTH CAROLINA
SECTION 5 SUBMISSION FOR
2011 CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN**

The following information is submitted by North Carolina in support of its request for preclearance of the State's 2011 Congressional redistricting plan, which was enacted by the General Assembly on July 28, 2011. The numbered sections correspond to the numbers of the United States Department of Justice's rules regarding the content of preclearance submissions, 28 C.F.R. §§ 51.27 and 51.28. Generally, documents containing necessary information are in attachments bearing corresponding numbers. (E.g., Paragraph C-27A is documented by Attachment NC11-C-27A-1.¹)

C-27A. 2011 Enactment of Congressional Redistricting Plan

1. The 2011 Congressional redistricting plan passed by the North Carolina General Assembly, Rucho-Lewis Congress 3, is contained in Session Law 2011-403 (Senate Bill 453). See **Attachment NC11-C-27A-1**.
2. Maps and statistics of the 2011 Congressional redistricting plan, Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 Maps and Statistics, are also included at **Attachment NC11-C-27A-1**.
3. Copies of the redistricting base data and plan files used in the General Assembly's Maptitude computer system are provided with explanatory memorandum at **Attachment NC11-S-27A-2** in the **Senate Submission**. Access to the computer tape is available to the public by contacting Dennis McCarty, Director of the Information Systems Division, Legislative Office Building, 300 N. Salisbury Street, Raleigh, North Carolina, telephone 919.733.6834.

C-27B. Maps and Statistics Analyzing the Current Congressional Plan Enacted in 2001.

The maps and statistics analyzing the Congressional redistricting plan now in effect using 2000 census data are included at **Attachment NC11-C-27B-1**. The statistics analyzing the Congressional redistricting plan now in effect using 2010 census data are included at **Attachment NC11-C-27B-2**.

¹ Each attachment begins with the designation "NC11" to indicate North Carolina's 2011 Plans. This is followed with the letters "S", "H" or "C" to indicate the Senate, House or Congressional submission.

C-27C. Documents Explaining the 2011 Changes to the Congressional Redistricting Plan.

1. Section 5 District Comparison by County. See ***Attachment NC11-C-27C-1.***
2. District-by-District Comparison of Section 5 Counties. See ***Attachment NC11-C-27C-2.***
3. Comparison of the 2001 Congressional Plan and Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 using several indicia of minority voting strength. For ease of analysis and comparison of districts, the chart shows the old 2001 district numbers with 2000 and 2010 Census data alongside the equivalent new 2011 district numbers with 2010 Census data. See ***Attachment NC11-C-27C-3.***
4. Comparison of Relevant Districts. See ***Attachment NC11-C-27C-4.***

C-27D. Persons making the submission are:

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C-27E. The submitting authorities are the Attorney General of North Carolina, the President *Pro Tempore* of the North Carolina Senate and the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives on behalf of the State of North Carolina.

C-27F. Not applicable.

C-27G. The Congressional redistricting plan is an act of the State legislature, the General Assembly of North Carolina.

C-27H. Authority and Process for Congressional Redistricting.

The North Carolina General Assembly is authorized by 2 U.S.C. §§ 2a and 2c and by Article I, § 2, Clause 3, and § 4, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution to redistrict its Congressional districts. ***Attachment NC11-C-27H-1.***

January 27, 2011. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Senator Phil Berger, appointed the Senate Redistricting Committee and named Senator Bob Rucho as Chair. Subsequently, Senator Charlie Dannelly resigned (announced April 6, 2011) and Senators Debbie Clary (announced July 19, 2011), Jim Forrester (announced July 19, 2011), and Bill Rabon (announced July 25, 2011) were removed. Additions to the committee were Senator Malcolm Graham

(announced April 5, 2011), Senator Kathy Harrington (announced July 19, 2011), Senator Dan Soucek (announced July 19, 2011) and Senator Debbie Clary (announced July 25, 2011). A list of members of the committee is at **Attachment NC11-S-27H-2**.

January to March 2011. The Information Systems Division (ISD) implemented software and hardware for a redistricting computer system using Maptitude and ArcView softwares. The system included installation of 17 member and staff licenses, the installation of a public terminal and the installation of a terminal dedicated for use by members of the General Assembly.

February 15, 2011. The Speaker of the House of Representatives appointed the House Redistricting Committee and named Representatives David Lewis, Jerry Dockham, and Nelson Dollar as Chairs. Representative David Lewis was designated Senior Chair. Subsequently, Representatives Carolyn Justice and Ric Killian were removed, and Representatives Jamie Boles and Danny McComas were appointed, all of which were announced July 21, 2011. A list of members of the committee is at **Attachment NC11-H-27H-2**.

March 2, 2011. The General Assembly received the 2010 Census P.L. 94-171 data from the U. S. Department of Commerce. ISD loaded the census data and political data into the Maptitude software so that the information would be available for developing district plans. This process was completed on **March 22, 2011**. See **Attachment NC11-S-27A-2** for an explanatory memorandum regarding the mapping software and database.

March 17, 2011. Senate Redistricting Chairman Bob Rucho and House Redistricting Chairman David Lewis wrote a letter to Legislative Black Caucus Chairmen Senator Floyd McKissick and Representative Larry Womble asking them for their advice on redistricting related matters, including: the content of notices for public hearings, the locations of public hearings, contact information for groups and individuals who should receive public notice, areas of testimony that may be important to redistricting, and any other redistricting suggestions or ideas. The Chairmen copied all members of the Legislative Black Caucus on this letter. A copy of this letter is included in correspondence at **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

March 22, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis sent a letter to all members of the North Carolina's Congressional delegation asking for their input on redistricting and requesting the opportunity to sit down with each member and discuss the areas they represent. A copy of this letter is included in correspondence at **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

March 24, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis sent a letter to all members of the General Assembly advising them of public hearings, asking for their advice on the areas they represent, and inviting each member to sit down

with one of the chairs to discuss their districts and the overall process. This letter also included information concerning a policy for access to redistricting assistance. A copy of this letter is included in correspondence at **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**. The policy referred to in the letter can be found at **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(h)**.

March 29, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis sent a letter to the Reverend Doctor William Barber II, President of the NC NAACP, asking him to share his opinions and ideas on redistricting with the Chairs and inviting him to attend public hearings once they began. On March 31, the Chairmen followed up with a letter inviting Dr. Barber to attend the April 13 hearing to be held in Raleigh. A copy of this letter is included in correspondence at **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

March 30, 2011. The Senate Redistricting Committee held an informational meeting. The topics of discussion and presentations included technology and other resources available for redistricting, committee and ISD procedures, and the legal issues surrounding redistricting.

March 31, 2011. Senator Rucho accepted Senator Charlie Dannelly's resignation from the Senate Redistricting Committee. On the same day, he asked Senator Malcolm Graham to join the Senate Redistricting Committee. Senator Graham accepted the offer.

March 31, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis sent a letter to a list of over 300 minority contacts and other important constituencies across the state. In the letter, the Chairmen asked for opinions and advice regarding: proposed legislative and congressional districts or plans, the continued presence of racially polarized voting in North Carolina, the impact of *Bartlett v. Strickland* on the redistricting process, the importance of determining citizen voting age population in drawing districts, the continued presence of *Gingles* factors in North Carolina counties, and any other information regarding compliance with the Voting Rights Act. The Chairmen also sent a copy of the letter to Senator McKissick and Representative Womble along with all other members of the Legislative Black Caucus. A copy of this letter and of responses received is included in correspondence at **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

April 7, 2011. The House Redistricting Committee held an informational meeting. The topics of discussion and presentations included technology and other resources available for redistricting, committee and ISD procedures, and the legal issues surrounding redistricting.

April 13 to July 18, 2011. The House and Senate Redistricting Committees held a total of seventeen public hearings across the State of North Carolina. At all but two of these hearings, from two to eight additional sites were interactively connected with the main site via teleconferencing technology, for a total of 63

opportunities for members of the public to attend. Some of these public hearings were held before any plans were published in order to give members of the public the opportunity to put forward any ideas they might have about how districts could or should be drawn, while other hearings were held after plans had been published by the Chairs so that members of the public could offer reactions and suggestions. For locations of these hearings and satellite sites, see **Attachment NC11-S-27H-3 and 4**. For transcripts related to the public hearings, see **Attachments NC11-S-28F-3(a)-(q)**. For copies of the public notices, see **Attachments NC11-S-28F-2(a)**.

June 15, 2011. The House and Senate Redistricting Committees met jointly to consider the introduction of testimony and documentation for the official record of the committee. For a copy of the transcript of this meeting, see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(r)**.

June 17, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis issued a Joint Statement with general information concerning the redistricting process. A copy of this Joint Statement is included in **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

July 1, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis issued a Joint Statement concerning a proposed districting plan for the United States House of Representatives. A copy of this Joint Statement is included in **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

July 19, 2011. Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis issued a Joint Statement concerning proposed Rucho-Lewis Congress 2. A copy of this Joint Statement is included in **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**.

July 21, 2011. The House and Senate Redistricting Committees met jointly for a presentation of the Rucho Lewis Congress 2A plan. For a copy of the transcript of this meeting, see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(s)**.

July 22, 2011. The Senate Redistricting Committee met and debated Senate Bill 453, Rucho Lewis Congress 2A. Senator Martin Nesbitt offered an amendment to Districts 10 and 11, which amendment failed. The bill was given a favorable report by voice vote. For a copy of the transcript of this meeting, see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(c)**.

July 25, 2011. The full Senate debated and voted on Senate Bill 453, Rucho Lewis Congress 2A. The bill passed second and third readings by a vote of 27-19. Three amendments were offered, Amendment One by Senator Dan Blue, Amendment Two by Senator Martin Nesbitt, and Amendment Three by Senator Josh Stein. Amendment One failed by a vote of 19-27. Amendment Two failed by a vote of 19-27. Amendment Three failed by a vote of 19-27. The bill passed second and third readings by a vote of 27-19. For further discussion of these amendments, see **Section C-27R** of this compendium. For a transcript

of the floor debate, see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(l)**. For journal records of votes see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-8(a)-(e)**.

July 25, 2011. Senate Bill 453, Rucho Lewis Congress 2A, was received by the House and referred to the House Redistricting Committee.

July 27, 2011. A proposed committee substitute for Senate Bill 453, Rucho Lewis Congress 3, was taken up for presentation, discussion, and debate by the House Redistricting Committee. Representative David Lewis presented the plan and answered questions regarding the plan. Representative Tim Moffitt offered an amendment similar to the amendment previously offered by Senator Nesbitt in the Senate Redistricting Committee and on the Senate Floor, with differences to accommodate the differences in the bill before the Committee. The amendment failed by a vote of 17-23. The bill was given a favorable report by voice vote. For a copy of the transcript of this meeting, see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(i)**.

July 27, 2011. Senate Bill 453, Rucho Lewis Congress 3, was reported out of committee and placed on the House calendar for immediate consideration. Three amendments were offered. Amendment One by Representative Joe Hackney (the same amendment previously offered by Senator Josh Stein on the Senate floor), Amendment Two by Representative Susan Fisher (similar to amendment previously offered by Senator Nesbitt in the Senate Redistricting Committee and on the Senate Floor and identical to the amendment offered by Representative Tim Moffitt in the House Redistricting Committee), and Amendment Three by Representative Grier Martin, (the same amendment previously offered by Senator Dan Blue). All three amendments failed. Amendment One failed by a vote of 51-68. Amendment Two failed by a vote of 51-65. Amendment Three failed by a vote of 50-68. The bill passed second and third readings by a vote of 67-52 in the House of Representatives. The Senate concurred in the changes to the bill and the bill passed second and third readings by a vote of 27-19. For further discussion of these amendments, see **Section C-27R** of this compendium. For a transcript of the floor debate, see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(q)**. For journal records of votes see **Attachment NC11-S-28F-9(a)-(f)**

July 28, 2011. Senate Bill 453, Rucho Lewis Congress 3 was ratified, signed by the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House, and chaptered into session law as S.L. 2011-403. Pursuant to Article II, § 22(5) of the North Carolina Constitution, the bill did not require the signature of the Governor to become law.

C-27I. Aside from the preclearance requirements of § 5 of the Voting Rights Act, the Congressional redistricting plan is effective upon its enactment, July 28, 2011.

- C-27J.** Following § 5 preclearance, the Congressional redistricting plan will take effect for the elections beginning in 2012. The time for the holding of primary and regular elections is contained in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-1, a copy of which is in **Attachment NC11-C-27J-1**. The time period for filing notice of candidacy is contained in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-106, a copy of which is in the **Attachment NC11-C-27J-2**.
- C-27K.** The changes in the Congressional redistricting plan enacted in 2011 have not yet been enforced or administered.
- C-27L.** Not applicable.
- C-27M.** Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §§ 2a and 2c, and to Article I, § 2, Clause 3, and § 4, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution, the General Assembly is required to revise the Congressional districts and the apportionment of members of the United States House of Representatives among the districts at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress. The 2011 redistricting plan is based on the 2010 United States Census. Copies of 2 U.S.C. §§ 2a and 2c, and of Article I, § 2, Clause 3, and § 4, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution are included at **Attachment NC11-C-27H-1**.
- C-27N.** **Effect of Adoption of Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 on Minority Voters.**

North Carolina's 2011 Congressional Plan (also called "Rucho-Lewis Congress 3") has neither the purpose nor the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color. The 2011 Congressional Plan complies with the United States Constitution's one-person, one vote requirements and preserves minority voting strength in North Carolina's two minority Congressional districts.

The 2011 Congressional Plan, like the benchmark 2001 Congress Zero Deviation Plan ("2001 Plan"), includes two districts — Districts 1 and 12 — that contain counties covered under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act and have African-American incumbents. The 2011 Plan, in both of these districts, maintains African-Americans' ability to elect these incumbents as their preferred candidates of choice. Thus, the 2011 Plan has no discriminatory purpose nor is it retrogressive.

Both of these districts date back to the initial versions adopted by the General Assembly in 1992. There have been four decisions by the United States Supreme Court involving these two districts. See *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993); *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899 (1996); *Hunt v. Cromartie*, 526 U.S. 541 (1999); *Easley v. Cromartie*, 532 U.S. 234 (2001). As a result of these decisions,

elections have been held from 1992 through 2010 under four different versions of these two districts. The 2001 benchmark plan was not successfully challenged and has been used from the 2002 general election through the 2010 general election. African-American candidates and incumbents have been elected in both districts under all of these different plans.

Under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, a redistricting plan impermissibly “denies or abridges the right to vote” if it “has the purpose of or will have the effect of diminishing the ability of any citizens of the United States on account of race or color . . . to elect their preferred candidates of choice.” 42 U.S.C. § 1973c(b). In its 2006 reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act, Congress specified that “[t]he term ‘purpose’ . . . shall include any discriminatory purpose.” 42 U.S.C. § 1973c(c). Congress further explained that Section 5’s aim “is to protect the ability of [minority] citizens to elect their preferred candidates of choice.” 42 U.S.C. § 1973c(d); *see also Beer v. United States*, 425 U.S. 130, 141 (1976) (holding that a redistricting plan violates Section 5 if it “would lead to a retrogression in the position of racial minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise”). As demonstrated below, the 2011 Congressional Plan preserves, and in fact *increases*, the ability of African-American voters to elect their preferred candidates of choice in Districts 1 and 12.²

District 1

The State’s First Congressional District was originally drawn in 1992 as a majority African-American district. It was established by the State to avoid liability under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina has held that the State had a strong basis for drawing the First District at a majority African-American level. *Cromartie v. Hunt*, 133 F.Supp.2d 407, 422-423 (E.D.N.C. 2000). This included a finding by the court that the First District was based upon a reasonably compact African-American population capable of constituting a majority in a single congressional district, that the African-American population was politically cohesive, and that the white majority population voted sufficiently as a bloc to enable it, in the absence of special circumstances, to defeat the minority’s preferred candidate. *Id.* (citing *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 50-51 (1986)).

In response to the district court decision in *Cromartie*, the 2001 plan recreated the First District largely as it had been drawn under the 1997 plan and with a majority African-American total population. Attached at **Attachment NC11-C-27N-1**, is a map showing the 1997 boundaries of this District superimposed upon

² For ease of analysis, we have included two charts. The first chart compares Congressional districts in the 2001 Congressional Plan with comparable districts in the 2011 Congressional Plan based upon the 2010 Census; it is at **Attachment NC11-C-27C-3**. The second chart compares key districts in the 2001 Congressional Plan with the corresponding districts in the 2011 Congressional Plan based upon the 2010 Census; it is at **Attachment NC11-C-27C-4**.

a map of the 2001 version of this District. As explained in North Carolina's 2001 Congressional preclearance submission, under the 2000 Census the 1997 version of the First District contained a Total Black Population of 50.46%, while the 2001 version was created with a Total Black Population of 50.71%.

The 2001 version of the First District is based upon all or portions of the following 23 counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Chowan, Craven, Edgecombe, Gates, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Vance, Warren, Washington, Wayne and Wilson. Of these 23 counties, all but two (Jones and Warren) are covered by Section 5. In addition, Bertie, Chowan, Edgecombe, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Nash, Northampton, Washington and Wilson counties are counties in which the United States Supreme Court found the State liable under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act in a case involving state legislative districts. See *Gingles, supra*.

As the General Assembly approached redistricting in 2011, there were two structural problems with the First District that needed to be addressed. First, under the 2010 Census the District is under populated by 97,563 or -13.30%. Second, in light of the decision in *Bartlett v. Strickland*, 129 S.Ct. 1231 (2009), districts drawn with the intent of precluding a finding of liability against the State under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act must be drawn with a Total Black Voting Age Population ("TBVAP") of at least 50% plus one. Under the 2010 Census, the 2001 version of the First District has a TBVAP of only 48.63%. Thus, the State needed to add over 90,000 residents as well as a sufficient number of African-American voters in order to re-create this District at a majority African-American level.

An African American, Congressman G. K. Butterfield, is the current incumbent for the First District. The Chairs of the Redistricting Committees visited with Congressman Butterfield to discuss the structural problems with the First District and to seek his input. From this conversation, the Chairs believed that Congressman Butterfield understood the structural problems with the First District as well as two potential options for curing these problems. One option would draw the minority community that resides in Wake County into the First District, while a second option would draw the minority community located in Durham County into the District. The Chairs believed that Congressman Butterfield expressed a preference for drawing his district to include Wake County as opposed to the Durham County option.

Based upon the Chairs' understanding of Congressman Butterfield's preference, on July 1, 2011, the Chairs released their first proposed Congressional Plan called Rucho-Lewis Congress 1. Under this initial version, the First District included part of Wake County and was re-established with a majority TBVAP. After this plan was released, Congressman Butterfield issued a statement that he had not communicated a preference for how population could be added to his district as between Wake and Durham Counties. Moreover, during public

hearings held on July 7, 2011, several members of the public voiced concerns that Rucho-Lewis Congress 1 withdrew the First District from some Section 5 covered counties that had been included in the 2001 version. During a public hearing held in Asheville, North Carolina, a member of the general public produced a map that recreated the First District as a majority African-American district by drawing it into Durham County instead of Wake County. See **Attachment NC11-S-28F-3(n)** and **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(g)**. This proposed version of the First District was otherwise based upon the same boundaries used for the 2001 version and therefore kept all the same covered counties found in the 2001 version.

Based upon the lack of any clear preference from Congressman Butterfield, and in response to some of the comments made at the public hearing, on July 19, 2011, the Chairs released a plan that was ultimately enacted as the 2011 Congressional Plan. Under the enacted version of District 1, the population deviation and majority African-American status of the District is corrected by drawing the District into Durham County. The addition of Durham to this District was easily accomplished as Durham County is contiguous to one of the counties found in the 2001 version of District 1 (Granville). The enacted District now has a TBVAP of 52.65%. It extends into all of the Section 5 covered counties found in the 2001 First District while adding one additional Section 5 covered county that was not included in the 2001 version (Franklin). Moreover, there are more African-American residents of voting age in Section 5-covered counties who live in the 2011 version of District 1 than the total African-American voting age population that currently resides in Section 5 counties in the 2001 version of this District. (See **Attachment NC11-C-27N-2**).

Thus, the 2011 version of District 1 corrects serious under-population problems associated with the 2001 version following the 2010 Census and preserves the African-American community's ability to elect its preferred candidate of choice. It increases the TBVAP for this District from 48.63% to 52.65%. As a result, more African-American residents of Section 5-covered counties reside in the 2011 version of District 1 than reside in District 1 in the 2001 benchmark plan. Thus the 2011 Plan maintains, and in fact increases, the African-American community's ability to elect its candidate of choice in District 1.

District 12

The original version of the Twelfth District was drawn in 1992 and established by the State in response to an objection issued by the United States Department of Justice to a Congressional Plan enacted in 1991. The District was subsequently challenged as an illegal racial gerrymander. In *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993), the United States Supreme Court ruled that the plaintiffs had stated a claim upon which relief could be granted, provided they were able to show at trial that the use of race in the drawing of District 12 predominated over all other criteria, and that the State could not articulate a compelling state interest for

using race to draw a district. Then, in *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. 899 (1996), the Supreme Court ruled that the State had in fact used race as the predominant criterion for drawing the Twelfth District. The Court rejected the argument that the District was needed to avoid Section 2 liability, primarily based upon the Court's holding that the Twelfth District was not based upon a reasonably compact African-American population. Moreover, the location of the District did not remedy the vote dilution claim that might have been made by the minority population residing in south central and southeastern North Carolina or the area of the State that had been the subject of the objection by the Justice Department.

In response to the decision in *Shaw*, the General Assembly re-drew the Twelfth District in 1997 and used politics as the primary criterion. The State left the Twelfth District in a configuration that was similar to the version declared unconstitutional in *Shaw v. Hunt*, but argued that its intent in doing so was to create a very strong Democratic district. In *Easley v. Cromartie*, 532 U.S. 234 (2001), the United States Supreme Court rejected plaintiffs' claim that the 1997 version of District 12 constituted a racial gerrymander and affirmed the constitutionality of this District based upon the State's argument that the primary motive for drawing it the way it did was political.

The 2001 version of District 12 tracked the boundaries of the 1997 version. See **Attachment NC11-C-27N-1**. It was drawn in portions of six counties: Guilford, Forsyth, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, and Mecklenburg. Only one of these counties is covered by Section 5 (Guilford). According to the 2001 Congressional submission by the State, under the 2000 Census, the Total African-American Population for the 1997 version of District 12 was 44.56%, as compared to 45.02% in the 2001 version.

Congressman Watt, an African American, has been elected from this District since 1992 and remains the current incumbent.

As the General Assembly approached redistricting in 2011, it was apparent that District 12 did not suffer from the same significant structural problems facing District 1. District 12 was only slightly over-populated by 2,847 or +0.39%. One of the concerns of the Redistricting Chairs was that in 1992, the Justice Department had objected to the 1991 Congressional Plan because of a failure by the State to create a second majority minority district combining the African-American community in Mecklenburg County with African-American and Native American voters residing in south central and southeastern North Carolina. See *Shaw v. Hunt*, 517 U.S. at 902. The Redistricting Chairs sought input from Congressman Watt regarding options for re-drawing his district. Congressman Watt expressed his opinion that African-American voters in Mecklenburg County were not politically cohesive with Native American voters residing in southeastern North Carolina. Based upon this comment the Chairs had the impression that Congressman Watt would oppose any redrawing of the Twelfth District which would result in its being drawn from Mecklenburg County into southeastern North

Carolina as originally contemplated by the 1992 Justice Department objection. Congressman Watt also expressed to the Chairs a desire that African-American voters in Guilford and Forsyth, who were residents of the 2001 version of District 12, be retained in new District 12 or otherwise protected.

Based in part on this input from Congressman Watt, the Chairs recommended and the General Assembly enacted a version of District 12 that is similar to the 2001 version. See **Attachment NC11-C-27N-3**. The 2011 version of District 12 includes the same six counties that compose the 2001 version. Under the 2010 Census, the TBVAP for the 2001 version of District 12 is 43.77%. The TBVAP for the 2011 version is 50.66%. Thus, the 2011 version maintains, and in fact increases, the African-American community's ability to elect their candidate of choice in District 12.

Other Congressional Districts

The dispersed nature of the African-American population in North Carolina prevents the drawing of another majority African-American district that is based upon a reasonably compact minority population. No other plans presented to the General Assembly during the 2011 redistricting process identified an additional majority-minority district.

Under the 2001 Plan, there were no additional districts with a TBVAP in excess of 30%. The 2011 Plan creates a district that has a TBVAP of 31.71%, which exceeds the third highest TBVAP district found in the 2001 Plan, District 8 (27.95%). This district also contains high Democratic performing Voting Tabulation Districts ("VTDs").

In summary, the 2011 Congressional Plan recreates District 1 at a majority African-American level and continues District 12 as an African-American and very strong Democratic district that has continually elected a Democratic African American since 1992. The 2011 plan also provides for a third district with a higher TBVAP than any district found in the 2001 plan outside of Districts 1 and 12. Minority voters have clearly retained their ability to elect two preferred candidates of choice in the 2011 versions of District 1 and 12. There is no evidence that any other majority African-American district could be created or that the General Assembly in any way discriminated against voters because of their race or color in enacting the 2011 Congressional Plan.

C-27O. Past litigation relating to redistricting in North Carolina is the following:

Cavanagh v. Brock, 577 F. Supp. 176 (E.D.N.C. 1983) (Court held that the 1968 amendments to the North Carolina Constitution, Sections 3 and 5 of Article II, prohibiting the General Assembly from splitting counties in apportioning State Senate and House districts had no force or effect statewide once the

United States Attorney General interposed an objection to their application to the 40 counties subject to Section 5 preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act. The federal court based its ruling on the court's interpretation of State law.)

Thornburg v. Gingles, 478 U.S. 30 (1986) (lawsuit brought under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, which established that single-member, rather than multi-member, House districts must be drawn in certain areas of the State and required redrawing of certain Senate districts in portions of the State.)

Pope v. Blue, 809 F. Supp. 392 (W.D.N.C.), *aff'd*, 506 U.S. 801 (1992) (lawsuit challenging the 1992 Congressional districting plan as an unconstitutional political gerrymander was dismissed because Republican plaintiffs could not establish they were shut out of the political process in North Carolina.)

Shaw v. Reno, 509 U.S. 630 (1993) (lawsuit challenging North Carolina's 12th Congressional district, which established that plaintiffs have an Equal Protection claim where a district plan is "so irrational on its face that it can be understood only as an effort to segregate voters into separate districts on the basis of race, and that the separation lacks sufficient justification.")

Shaw v. Hunt, 517 U.S. 899 (1996) (the continuation of *Shaw v. Reno* with the Court holding the 12th Congressional district to be an unconstitutional racial gerrymander.)

Cromartie v. Hunt, 532 U.S. 234 (2001), name corrected by the Court to **Easley v. Cromartie**, 532 U.S. 1076 (2001) (a further challenge to a redrawn 12th Congressional district, in which the Court upheld the reconfigured district; the Court held that where racial identification correlates highly with political affiliation, the party attacking the legislatively drawn boundaries must show at least that the legislature could have achieved its legitimate political objectives in alternative ways that are comparably consistent with traditional districting principles and that those districting alternatives would have brought about significantly greater racial balance.)

Daly v. Leake, No. 5-96-CV-88-V (W.D.N.C.) (lawsuit filed January 21, 1997, which has been procedurally dormant, challenging several State Senate, as well as State House and congressional, districts on a *Shaw* theory that the districts were unconstitutional racial gerrymanders.)

Stephenson v. Bartlett, 355 N.C. 354, 562 S.E.2d 377 (2002) ("*Stephenson I*"); **Stephenson v. Bartlett**, 375 N.C. 301, 582 S.E.2d 247 (2003) ("*Stephenson II*") (lawsuit filed in State court challenging division of counties in drawing 2001 and 2002 State Senate and State House districts as being in violation of the State Constitution – held that under the North Carolina

Constitution, counties cannot be divided in drawing legislative districts except under specified circumstances, including compliance with federal law.)

Foreman v. Bartlett, C.A. No. 4:01-CV-166-BO(4) (E.D.N.C.) (lawsuit challenging 2001 Congressional plan on one person, one vote and Voting Rights Act, § 2, grounds.)

Pender County v. Bartlett, 361 N.C. 491, 649 S.E.2d 364 (2007), *aff'd sub nom Bartlett v. Strickland*, 556 U.S. 1 (2009) (lawsuit challenging division of Pender County into two State House districts in the 2003 House plan – held that Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act precludes a finding of Section 2 liability where a proposed majority minority district does not have at least 50% plus one minority population, and that the North Carolina Constitution required that Pender County be kept whole in any House districting plan.)

Dean v. Leake, No. 2:07-CV-00051-FL-AD-RC (E.D.N.C.) (lawsuit filed on November 21, 2007, challenging the 2003 Senate and House plans on the grounds that they did not use corrected Census data supplied to North Carolina in 2003 and on other grounds; the action was voluntarily dismissed in April 2010.)

Further discussion of these cases and how they affect redistricting in North Carolina is found in the **Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-27O-1**.

C-27P. The prior Congressional redistricting plan was precleared on February 15, 2002. See **Attachment NC11-C-27P-1**.

The procedure for redistricting the State Congressional districts after each decennial Census is set out in 2 U.S.C. §§ 2a and 2c, and in Article I, § 2, Clause 3, and § 4, Clause 1, of the United States Constitution. See **Attachment NC11-C-27H-1**.

C-27Q. Items required for redistricting and listed under 28 C.F.R. 51.28(a)(1) and (b)(1) are located at **NC11-C-28A and NC11-C-28B**.

C-27R. Other Information – Discussion of Alternative Plans.

As discussed in **C-27N** above, the Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 Plan navigates the treacherous path between the competing interests of the Voting Rights Act and the Equal Protection Clause as interpreted by *Shaw* and its progeny. North Carolina's 2011 Plan essentially maintains, with minimal changes, what have been the central districts with regard to the Voting Rights Act: Districts 1 and 12.

Each of the alternative plans that were proposed was deficient in one way or another. Each of these alternatives – two of which were formally introduced in the legislative proceedings and one of which was offered by the Southern Coalition for Social Justice – is discussed below. Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 is superior to any of these alternatives in maintaining the position of racial minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise and their opportunity to elect Congressional members of their choice.

1. Fourth, Fair, Legal and Compact, discussed at **Attachment NC11-C-27R-1**.
2. Congressional Fair and Legal, discussed at **Attachment NC11-C-27R-2**.
3. Southern Coalition for Social Justice ("SCSJ") Congress, discussed at **Attachment NC11-C-27R-3**.

C-28A. Demographic Information.

1. The total population and voting age population of the affected area before and after the change, by race and language group, are contained: (i) in the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, P.L. 94-171 Counts, for the 2010 Census, and (ii) in the 2000 Census of Population and Housing for the 2000 Census, P.L. 94-171 Counts.
2. The design of the Maptitude system and its presentation of Census information, voter registration, and voting data is explained in a memorandum by Daniel Frey of the Information Systems Division of the Legislative Services Office in the **Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-27A-2**.

C-28B. Maps.

1. Maps of the prior and new districts appear as follows: Maps of the prior districts appear at **Attachment NC11-C-27B-1**. Maps of the new districts appear at **Attachment NC11-C-27A-1**. A large statewide map with Voter Tabulation District ("VTD") names, also showing minority concentrations by VTD, is attached in the **Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-28B-3(a)**. Information about all the VTDs of the State is included in the **Senate Submission at Attachments NC11-S-27A-2 and 3**.
2. Not applicable.
3. Thematic maps of minority concentrations appear in the **Senate Submission at Attachments NC11-S-28B-3(a), (b) and (c)**.
4. Not applicable.

5. Not applicable.
6. Not applicable.

Additional maps:

- A map showing the § 5 counties and the districts under the 2001 Congressional Plan that contain parts of those § 5 counties appears at ***Attachment NC11-C-28B-1.***
- A map showing the § 5 counties and the districts under Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 that contain parts of those § 5 counties appears at ***Attachment NC11-C-28B-2.***

C-28C. Annexation Information Not Applicable.

C-28D. Election Returns.

The General Assembly's Maptitude computer database included selected election returns. That information is explained in a memorandum in the ***Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-27A-3***, and the data is included in the ***Senate Submission at Attachments NC11-S-27A-2 and 3.***

Election returns of primary and general elections from 2006 through 2010 in all Congressional districts can be found at the North Carolina State Board of Elections website: <http://www.sboe.state.nc.us/content.aspx?id=69>. For the years 1998 to the present, returns are available by precinct or VTD at that website.

An analysis of voter registration by race and party for all VTDs in 2010 is available on digital file in the ***Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-27A-3***. That same data is available for precincts for April and October 2006 at the State Board of Elections website at <http://www.sboe.state.nc.us/content.aspx?id=41>. (April registration is the last registration before a primary. October registration is the latest before a general election.)

C-28E. Language Usage – Not Applicable.

C-28F. Publicity and Participation Relating to Congressional Redistricting Plan.

1. Copies of articles from major North Carolina newspapers are included in the ***Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-28F-1(a)***.
2. All public hearings on the plan were joint public hearings held by the House Redistricting Committee and the Senate Redistricting Committee. These public hearings were held on the following dates: April 13, April 20, April 21, April 28, April 29, April 30, May 5, May 6, May 7, May 9, June 23, July 7 and July 18, 2011. Copies of the public notices for these public hearings are included in the ***Senate Submission Attachment NC11-S-28F-2(a)***. Copies of the distribution lists for the public notices for these public hearings are included in ***Attachment NC11-S-28F-2(b) and (c)***. Visitor lists for these public hearings are included in ***Attachment NC11-S-28F-2(d)***.
3. Copies of the transcripts for the joint public hearings are included in the ***Senate Submission at Attachments NC11-S-28F-3 (a)-(q)***:

Joint Public Hearings Dates:

- April 13, 2011 – 3:00 p.m. / Wake / ***NC11-S-28F-3(a)***
- April 20, 2011 – 7:00 p.m. / Durham / ***NC11-S-28F-3(b)***
- April 21, 2011 – 7:00 p.m. / Cumberland / ***NC11-S-28F-3(c)***
- April 28, 2011 – 7:00 p.m. / Guilford / ***NC11-S-28F-3(d)***
- April 29, 2011 – 7:00 p.m. / Harnett / ***NC11-S-28F-3(e)***
- April 30, 2011 – 9:30 a.m. / Mecklenburg / ***NC11-S-28F-3(f)***
- April 30, 2011 – 4:00 p.m. / Buncombe / ***NC11-S-28F-3(g)***
- May 5, 2011 – 7:00 p.m. / New Hanover / ***NC11-S-28F-3(h)***
- May 6, 2011 – 7:00 p.m. / Onslow / ***NC11-S-28F-3(i)***
- May 7, 2011 – 9:30 a.m. / Pitt / ***NC11-S-28F-3(j)***
- May 7, 2011 – 4:00 p.m. / Halifax / ***NC11-S-28F-3(k)***
- May 9, 2011 – 4:00 p.m. / Wake / ***NC11-S-28F-3(l)***
- June 23, 2011 – 3:00 p.m. / Wake / ***NC11-S-28F-3(m)***
- July 7, 2011 – 3:00 p.m. / Wake / ***NC11-S-28F-3(n)***
- July 18, 2011 – 3:00 p.m. / Wake / ***NC11-S-28F-3(o)***
- July 18, 2011 – 3:00 p.m. / Mecklenburg / ***NC11-S-28F-3(p)***
- July 18, 2011 – 3:00 p.m. / Buncombe / ***NC11-S-28F-3(q)***

Each main site was linked to auxiliary sites through videoconferencing using the North Carolina Information Highway network. The auxiliary sites are listed on the cover page of each transcript and are shown in the ***Senate Submission at Attachments NC11-S-27H-3 and 4***.

4. Statements, speeches, and other publications concerning proposed changes: See Joint Public Hearings transcripts included in **Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-28F-3(a)-(q)**; Joint Meetings of the Redistricting Committees transcripts are included in **Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(r)-(s)**. See **Attachment NC11-S-28F-6(a)-(q)** in the **Senate Submission** for transcripts and other materials for the House Redistricting Committee, Senate Redistricting Committee, House Floor debate, and Senate Floor debate.
5. Correspondence: All correspondence is included in the **Senate Submission**. See correspondence of Senate Redistricting Committee Chairman Senator Bob Rucho included in **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(a)**. See correspondence of House Redistricting Committee Chairmen (Representative David R. Lewis, Representative Nelson Dollar and Representative Jerry C. Dockham) included in **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(b)-(d)**. See Joint Statements and other joint correspondence of the Redistricting Chairs in **Attachment NC11-S-28F-5(e)**. See public comment correspondence included in **Attachment NC11-H-28F-5(f)**. See input from public hearings in **Attachment NC11-H-28F-5(g)**.
6. Copies of the Minutes and Transcripts of the Senate Redistricting Committee Meetings, House Redistricting Committee Meetings, Senate Floor Debates, House Floor Debates, and Joint Meetings of the Redistricting Committees are included in **Senate Submission at NC11-S-28F-6(a)-(s)** as follows:

Senate Redistricting Committee Meeting

- March 30, 2011 at 3:00 p.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(a)**
- July 21, 2011 at 2:00 p.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(b)**
- July 22, 2011 at 10:00 a.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(c)**
- July 22, 2011 at 2:00 p.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(d)**

House Redistricting Committee Meeting

- April 7, 2011 at 3:00 p.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(f)**
- July 27, 2011 at 1:00 p.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(i)**

Senate Floor Debates

- July 25, 2011 / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(l)**

House Floor Debates

- July 27, 2011 / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(q)**

Joint Meetings of the Redistricting Committees (in Senate Submission)

- June 15, 2011 at 9:00 a.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(r)**
 - July 21, 2011 at 10:00 a.m. / Raleigh / **NC11-S-28F-6(s)**
7. Copies of public access records and computer usage are included in the **Senate Submission at Attachment NC11-S-28F-7.**

C-28G. Availability of Submission.

1. A copy of the public notice that will be published announcing the submission to the United States Attorney General of the materials required by 28 C.F.R. Part 51, informing the public that a complete duplicate copy of the submission is available for public inspection at the Legislative Library of the Legislative Office Building, Raleigh, North Carolina, and inviting comments to be addressed to the United States Attorney General is **Attachment NC11-C-28G-1.**
2. The publication list for the public notice of the submission is **Attachment NC11-C-28G-2.**

C-28H. Minority Group Contacts.

1. List of minority members of the North Carolina General Assembly with addresses is **Attachment NC11-C-28H-1.**
2. Copies of public hearing visitor lists are in **Attachment NC11-C-28F-2(c)** and **Attachments NC11-C-28F-3(a)-(q).**
3. Minority Groups Distribution Lists are in **Attachment NC11-C-28F-2(b).**

May 3, 2012

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
COUNTY OF WAKE 11 CVS 16896
11 CVS 16940

MARGARET DICKSON, et al.,)

)
Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

ROBERT RUCHO, in his)
official capacity only as)
the Chairman of the North)
Carolina Senate)
Redistricting Committee,)
et al.,)

)
Defendants.)

_____)
NORTH CAROLINA STATE)
CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES OF)
THE NAACP, et al.,)

)
Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)
et al.,)

)
Defendants.)

DEPOSITION OF
REPRESENTATIVE DAVID LEWIS

9:31 A.M.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 2012

POYNER SPRUILL
301 FAYETTEVILLE STREET
SUITE 1900
RALEIGH, NC 27601

By: Denise Myers Byrd, CSR 8340, RPR

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Also Present: Senator Robert Rucho

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1 REPRESENTATIVE DAVID LEWIS,
2 having been first affirmed by the Certified Shorthand
3 Reporter and Notary Public to tell the truth, the whole
4 truth and nothing but the truth, testified as follows:

5 EXAMINATION

6 BY MR. SPEAS:

7 **Q.** Would you state your full name for the record,
8 please.

9 **A.** Good morning. My name is David Ray Lewis.

10 **Q.** Representative Lewis, my name is Eddie Speas. I'm
11 representing the plaintiffs in the Dickson matter,
12 and I appreciate you coming to the deposition
13 today.

14 A couple of observations about the
15 deposition before we begin with actual questioning.
16 You've been sworn to tell the truth, and that's
17 hard if you don't understand the questions that I
18 ask or if I ask confusing questions, so I want you
19 to feel free to ask me to rephrase a question to
20 make sure you understand the question before you
21 begin answering.

22 As we go through the day, if you need a
23 break, we'll take a break at your convenience. We
24 roughly will plan to take a break 11:00-ish or so,
25 if this goes like I expect, and then later for

1 the process than Representative Dockham I would
2 speculate primarily because he -- and "he" being
3 Representative Dockham -- chaired the Insurance
4 Committee and they had enormous amount of work that
5 was done this session as well.

6 **Q.** Would it be accurate, Representative Lewis, to say
7 that you were effectively the chair of the House
8 Redistricting Committee?

9 **A.** That would be accurate, yes, sir.

10 **Q.** Now, there was also a Senate Redistricting
11 Committee.

12 **A.** Yes, sir, there was.

13 **Q.** Chaired by Senator Rucho?

14 **A.** Yes, sir.

15 **Q.** But there was not, to my knowledge, a Congressional
16 Redistricting Committee; is that correct?

17 **A.** The House Committee on Redistricting dealt with
18 both the legislative races and -- excuse me -- the
19 legislative districts and the congressional
20 districts.

21 **Q.** So with respect to congressional districting, is it
22 fair to say that you and Senator Rucho jointly had
23 responsibility for congressional redistricting?

24 **A.** Yes, sir.

25 **Q.** Now, according to my information, and this is in

1 redistricting process for the House?

2 **A.** Yes, sir.

3 **Q.** And would it be accurate that between February and
4 July you and Senator Rucho were effectively
5 managing the Congressional redistricting process?

6 **A.** Yes, sir.

7 **Q.** And would it be accurate that between February and
8 July you were the decisionmaker with respect to
9 House redistricting?

10 MR. FARR: Objection to the form.

11 REPRESENTATIVE LEWIS: As with any bill
12 that's filed before the General Assembly, the bill
13 has an author who creates the bill and puts forth
14 the idea, so with respect to the way the
15 legislative process works, I was responsible for
16 the drafting of the bills and the drawing of the
17 maps.

18 BY MR. SPEAS:

19 **Q.** And the same would be true with you and
20 Senator Rucho jointly with respect to the
21 Congressional maps?

22 **A.** Yes, sir.

23 **Q.** During this period, February to July, did you --
24 you got legal advice from members of the lawyers on
25 the legislative staff?

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA)
) C E R T I F I C A T E
COUNTY OF WAKE)

I, DENISE L. MYERS, Court Reporter and
Notary Public, the officer before whom the foregoing
proceeding was conducted, do hereby certify that the
witness(es) whose testimony appears in the foregoing
proceeding were duly sworn by me; that the testimony
of said witness(es) were taken by me to the best of
my ability and thereafter transcribed under my
supervision; and that the foregoing pages, inclusive,
constitute a true and accurate transcription of the
testimony of the witness(es).

I do further certify that I am neither
counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the
parties to this action, and further, that I am not a
relative or employee of any attorney or counsel
employed by the parties thereof, nor financially or
otherwise interested in the outcome of said action.
This the 9th day of May 2012.

Denise L. Myers
Notary Public 200826100153

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
COUNTY OF WAKE 11 CVS 16896
11 CVS 16940

MARGARET DICKSON, et al.,)
)
Plaintiffs,)
vs.)
ROBERT RUCHO, in his)
official capacity only as)
the Chairman of the North)
Carolina Senate)
Redistricting Committee,)
et al.,)
)
Defendants.)

NORTH CAROLINA STATE)
CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES OF)
THE NAACP, et al.,)
)
Plaintiffs,)
vs.)
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)
et al.,)
)
Defendants.)

DEPOSITION OF THOMAS HOFELLER, Ph.D.

9:31 A.M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 2012

POYNER SPRUILL
301 FAYETTEVILLE STREET
SUITE 1900
RALEIGH, NC 27601

By: Denise Myers Byrd, CSR 8340, RPR

A P P E A R A N C E S

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For the Legislative Defendants:

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By Ms. Earls.....

9

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1 THOMAS HOFELLER, Ph.D.,
2 having been first affirmed by the Certified Shorthand
3 Reporter and Notary Public to tell the truth, the whole
4 truth and nothing but the truth, testified as follows:

5 EXAMINATION

6 BY MS. EARLS:

7 Q. Good morning, Dr. Hofeller. As we introduced
8 ourselves before the deposition, my name is Anita
9 Earls. I represent the NAACP, several other
10 organizations and a large number of citizens in
11 North Carolina who have filed suit challenging the
12 legislative and Congressional redistricting maps.

13 Would you state your name for the record,
14 please.

15 A. Thomas Brooks Hofeller.

16 Q. And, Dr. Hofeller, you've been deposed before, I
17 take it.

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Can you give me a rough estimate of how many times
20 you've had your deposition taken.

21 A. Probably 10 or 12 times.

22 Q. And how many times have you testified in court?

23 A. About the same. I would say, 10 or 12 times. It's
24 all on my resume.

25 Q. I ask mainly to clarify that you know it's

1 A. Specifically, no.

2 Q. In general how it was distributed.

3 A. I think it went to the people whom it was
4 addressed, legislative leaders. Whether or not
5 they had a more extensive mailing list, I don't
6 know.

7 Q. Do you know if it went to the legislative leaders
8 in North Carolina that you worked with, that is,
9 the Chairs Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis?

10 A. As a fact?

11 Q. Well, first, yes.

12 A. No, I don't know as a fact.

13 Q. Is it possible that they are among the group of
14 legislative leaders that this went out to?

15 A. Yes.

16 MR. FARR: Dr. Hofeller, try to let her
17 finish her questions.

18 THE WITNESS: Yes.

19 BY MS. EARLS:

20 Q. I was going through the various capacities that you
21 were retained to work in North Carolina, and am I
22 correct that in each of these capacities, that is,
23 assisting the chair and the state staff and
24 compiling the database prior to the Census data
25 being released, working on the criteria and sort of

1 the architecture of the plans, drawing the
2 districts in the plans, managing the process and
3 then being retained as an expert witness, in each
4 capacity were you retained by Senator Rucho and
5 Representative Lewis through their counsel Tom
6 Farr?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Do you remember when you were first contacted to do
9 this entire body of work?

10 A. Actually, discussions about North Carolina
11 redistricting started in earnest shortly after the
12 2010 election and have worked from there.

13 Q. When you say discussions, do you mean your
14 discussions with Senator Rucho and Representative
15 Lewis?

16 A. I did speak with them during that period. I don't
17 know specifically the dates.

18 Q. So we're talking roughly November, December 2010?

19 A. November, December, January and then more
20 extensively thereafter.

21 (WHEREUPON, Exhibit 431 was marked for
22 identification.)

23 BY MS. EARLS:

24 Q. You're being handed an exhibit that's marked 431.

25 This is an e-mail that was sent to me and Mr. Speas

1 from Tom Farr and it includes an e-mail from you to
2 Mr. Farr with the -- am I correct this is your best
3 reconstruction based on expense reports of the time
4 that you spent in North Carolina in 2011?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And to the best of your recollection now, this is a
7 fairly complete listing of the dates that you were
8 in North Carolina?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Did you -- when you came to North Carolina, was all
11 of your work done in Raleigh?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Did you -- on any of these occasions on this
14 Exhibit 431 did you travel to any other part of the
15 state?

16 A. No.

17 Q. And where in Raleigh did you do your work?

18 A. I worked at least on these dates both at the
19 legislative office building and at the Republican
20 Party headquarters in Raleigh.

21 Q. Did you attend any of the public hearings that were
22 held on redistricting in 2011 in North Carolina?

23 A. No.

24 Q. Did you review the transcripts of those hearings at
25 any point?

1 A. No.

2 Q. Did you attend any of the Redistricting Committee
3 hearings?

4 A. No. I may have briefly looked in on one, but I
5 wouldn't have considered it attending because I
6 didn't hear what was going on.

7 Q. Did you review any of the transcripts of the
8 Redistricting Committee hearings or any notes of
9 those hearings?

10 A. No.

11 Q. You previously testified that for all four of these
12 phases you've been retained by Representative Lewis
13 and Chairman Senator Rucho. Who's paid you for
14 this work?

15 A. I received a check from Ogletree which to the best
16 of my knowledge came from the state government.

17 Q. Have you been paid by the RNC for any of this work
18 that you've done in North Carolina?

19 A. No.

20 (WHEREUPON, Exhibit 432 was marked for
21 identification.)

22 BY MS. EARLS:

23 Q. You've been handed an exhibit marked 432, and this
24 is several pages of invoices on your letterhead.

25 Am I correct that these are the invoices

1 write the first draft of those or did you write
2 those?

3 A. Now I don't rightly remember, to tell you the
4 truth.

5 Q. In here -- in paragraphs 12 through 14 you say
6 that -- I'm looking now at the first sentence of
7 paragraph 12 -- "I was directed by leadership of
8 the General Assembly."

9 Are you referring there to Senator Rucho
10 and Representative Lewis?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Is there anyone else you would -- who was involved
13 in directing you as described in that paragraph?

14 A. Not directly, no.

15 Q. Each time you say "I was instructed, I was also
16 instructed," the people doing the instructing were
17 Senator Rucho and Representative Lewis?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Did anyone else participate in the -- you know, in
20 providing those instructions to you?

21 A. The instructions came from the chairman of the
22 committees.

23 Q. Were these in writing or orally?

24 A. No.

25 Q. It was oral instructions?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And did this occur at a particular meeting or over
3 the course of several meetings?

4 A. The latter.

5 Q. Other than the verbal instructions as you've
6 described them in paragraphs 12 through 14, were
7 there any other sources of information that you
8 received about what criteria you should follow in
9 constructing North Carolina's redistricting plans?

10 A. I was familiar with the Stephenson cases and with
11 the Strickland case and, of course, I've had a lot
12 of experience with the Voting Rights Act, and the
13 primary architecture of the plan, as you might say,
14 was to harmonize the requirements of the Stephenson
15 cases with the Voting Rights Act and taking into
16 account the Strickland case.

17 Q. So do I understand you to say that you were -- in
18 addition to receiving the instructions from the
19 Chairman Rucho and Lewis, you were also applying
20 your own understanding of various cases about
21 redistricting and your years of experience in
22 drawing redistricting plans?

23 A. That was the instruction I received from the
24 chairman. I don't believe at any point we were not
25 in agreement about what those requirements were.

1 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA)
) C E R T I F I C A T E
2 COUNTY OF WAKE)

3

4 I, DENISE L. MYERS, Court Reporter and
5 Notary Public, the officer before whom the foregoing
6 proceeding was conducted, do hereby certify that the
7 witness(es) whose testimony appears in the foregoing
8 proceeding were duly sworn by me; that the testimony
9 of said witness(es) were taken by me to the best of
10 my ability and thereafter transcribed under my
11 supervision; and that the foregoing pages, inclusive,
12 constitute a true and accurate transcription of the
13 testimony of the witness(es).

14 I do further certify that I am neither
15 counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the
16 parties to this action, and further, that I am not a
17 relative or employee of any attorney or counsel
18 employed by the parties thereof, nor financially or
19 otherwise interested in the outcome of said action.
20 This the 6th day of July 2012.

21

22

23

24

25

Denise L. Myers
My commission expires 9/14/2013

1 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
 COUNTY OF WAKE SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
 2 -----
 MARGARET DICKSON, et al.,)
 3 Plaintiffs,) 11-CVS-16896
)
 4 vs.)
)
 5 ROBERT RUCHO, et al.,)
 Defendants.) T R A N S C R I P T
 6 -----
 NORTH CAROLINA STATE) O F
 7 CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES OF)
 THE NAACP, et al.,) P R O C E E D I N G S
 8 Plaintiffs,)
)
 9 vs.) 11-CVS-16940
) (Consolidated)
 10 THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)
 et al.,) Volume II of II
 11 Defendants.) Pages 229 - 435

12
 13 The above-captioned cases coming on for hearing
 14 Wednesday, June 5, 2013 Special Civil Session of the
 15 Superior Court of Wake County, Raleigh, North Carolina,
 before the Honorable Paul Ridgeway, the Honorable Alma
 Hinton and the Honorable Joseph Crosswhite, Judges
 presiding, the following proceedings were had:

16 -----
 A P P E A R A N C E S

17 For the Plaintiffs:

18 EDWIN M. SPEAS, JR., ESQ. ADAM STEIN, ESQ.
 JOHN W. O'HALE, ESQ. Tin Fulton Walker & Owen
 19 CAROLINE P. MACKIE, ESQ. 312 West Franklin Street
 Poyner Spruill, LLP Chapel Hill, NC 27516
 20 Post Office Box 1801
 Raleigh, NC 27602-1801

21 ANITA S. EARLS, ESQ.
 22 CLARE BARNETT, ESQ.
 ALLISON RIGGS, ESQ.
 23 Southern Coalition for Social Justice
 1415 West Highway 54, Suite 101
 24 Durham, NC 27707

Appearances Continued >>>>

25 -----
 Reported by: Ranae McDermott, RMR, CRR

Ranae McDermott, RMR, CRR
 Official Court Reporter

1 overdue for. And there's a number inside that VTD, which
2 is the precinct number.

3 MR. FARR: Okay. And I think, Your
4 Honors, I'll just state for the record, I think he's
5 referring to 079.

6 A. To what?

7 MR. PETERS: No. I think he's correct.

8 MR. FARR: It is 099? Okay. I got it.
9 My eyes are just as bad evidently. All right.

10 A. I had the numbers in larger type font on the
11 screen when I was looking at them.

12 Q. All right. Now, let's turn to Congressional
13 District 4. Can you tell the Court the instructions you
14 received regarding the construction of Congressional
15 District 4?

16 A. 4 was essentially constructed and finalized
17 after the construction of Districts 12 and 1, and the
18 purpose of the district was to gather in as many Obama --
19 high Obama percentage precincts into one district in the
20 central part of the state, again, to create more
21 opportunities for Republican candidates in the
22 surrounding districts.

23 Q. Okay. Could you please turn to Defendants'
24 Exhibit 9, which is Tab 9 in the notebook? And did you
25 prepare this exhibit, Dr. Hofeller?

Ranae McDermott, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter

Exhibit 10 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p. 3

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSCRIPT

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings taken at the June 5, 2013 Special Session of Wake County Superior Court is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings taken by me and transcribed by me. I further certify that I am not related to any party or attorney, nor do I have any interest whatsoever in the outcome of this action.

This 23rd day of June, 2013.



RANAE McDERMOTT, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter
131 Saint Mellion Drive
Raleigh, NC 27603
919.602.2110

Ranae McDermott, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter

Exhibit 10 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p. 4

1 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
 COUNTY OF WAKE SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
 2 -----
 MARGARET DICKSON, et al.,)
 3 Plaintiffs,) 11-CVS-16896
)
 4 vs.)
)
 5 ROBERT RUCHO, et al.,)
 Defendants.) T R A N S C R I P T
 6 -----
 NORTH CAROLINA STATE) O F
 7 CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES OF)
 THE NAACP, et al.,) P R O C E E D I N G S
 8 Plaintiffs,)
)
 9 vs.) 11-CVS-16940
) (Consolidated)
 10 THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)
 et al.,) Volume I of II
 11 Defendants.) Pages 1 - 228

12
 13 The above-captioned cases coming on for hearing
 14 Tuesday, June 4, 2013, Special Civil Session of the
 15 Superior Court of Wake County, Raleigh, North Carolina,
 before the Honorable Paul Ridgeway, the Honorable Alma
 Hinton and the Honorable Joseph Crosswhite, Judges
 presiding, the following proceedings were had:

16 -----
 A P P E A R A N C E S

17 For the Plaintiffs:

18 EDWIN M. SPEAS, JR., ESQ. ADAM STEIN, ESQ.
 JOHN W. O'HALE, ESQ. Tin Fulton Walker & Owen
 19 CAROLINE P. MACKIE, ESQ. 312 West Franklin Street
 Poyner Spruill, LLP Chapel Hill, NC 27516
 20 Post Office Box 1801
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21 ANITA S. EARLS, ESQ.
 22 CLARE BARNETT, ESQ.
 ALLISON RIGGS, ESQ.
 23 Southern Coalition for Social Justice
 1415 West Highway 54, Suite 101
 24 Durham, NC 27707

Appearances Continued >>>>

25 -----
 Reported by: Ranae McDermott, RMR, CRR

Ranae McDermott, RMR, CRR
 Official Court Reporter

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Ranae McDermott, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter

1 show me any maps. I didn't show him any maps, but I
2 talked about this minimum change concept with him.

3 That was April 25, 2011. In May or
4 June -- and I don't have the specific date of this
5 because it never got on my calendar because Bob Rucho
6 called me at home over the weekend and said, Will you
7 come and sit with me again? I said, Yeah, I would love
8 to come and sit with you again; but I don't want to have
9 to drive all the way to Raleigh to do it. Both of us
10 live in Mecklenburg County. So he invited me out to his
11 house and I went to his house.

12 And it was at that meeting that he told me
13 that his leadership had told him that they were going to
14 ramp the 12th Congressional District up to over 50
15 percent black, that they believed it was required by
16 the -- by the Voting Rights Act, and that -- and he
17 seemed fairly distressed about it because he said that
18 they had given him the task of going out and selling this
19 to the black community as being in their interest.

20 MR. PETERS: I'm sorry, Your Honor.
21 Objection. Move to strike for hearsay.

22 JUDGE RIDGEWAY: Sustained as to --

23 MS. EARLS: Your Honor, may -- may I be
24 heard on that?

25 JUDGE RIDGEWAY: Go ahead.

Ranae McDermott, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter

Exhibit 11 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p. 4

1 MS. EARLS: I believe this is an exception
2 to the hearsay rule. It's the statement against the
3 interest of the party opponent.

4 JUDGE RIDGEWAY: Mr. Peters.

5 MR. PETERS: Your Honor, I would suggest
6 it's not a statement against the interest of the party
7 opponent. It's at best a statement about what other
8 people were saying, that we sort of have a double hearsay
9 problem here with the testimony being that the
10 Congressman is saying what Senator Rucho said other
11 people told him.

12 JUDGE RIDGEWAY: All right. Ms. Earls, I
13 think your point is well taken. To the extent you're
14 repeating what the Senator said to you, other than what
15 he said someone had said to him, the double hearsay
16 problem, the objection is overruled. To the extent that
17 you're repeating something that was told to Senator
18 Rucho, it will be sustained.

19 MS. EARLS: Thank you, Your Honor.

20 THE WITNESS: Well --

21 BY MS. EARLS:

22 Q. So -- so I'll -- I'll -- tell me -- I want to
23 ask you about the -- the second meeting. You were
24 explaining that -- that he had told you they were going
25 to take the district over 55 -- 50 percent black. What

Ranae McDermott, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter

Exhibit 11 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p. 5

1 was your response to him about that?

2 A. It was the same response that I had given him
3 in the earlier meeting in Raleigh. I -- I told him that
4 from my understanding of the law, it was not required,
5 nor sanctioned, by the Voting Rights Act. And to the
6 extent that he was telling me his role in the process was
7 going to be that he was going to have to sell this to the
8 African American community as being in their interest, I
9 told him -- I actually laughed and said, There is nobody
10 in the African American community that's going to believe
11 that you are doing this because it's in the black
12 community's interest, and I'm not going to be able to --
13 to support that because I don't think it's in the African
14 American community's interest to do this.

15 I said, It's one thing not to retrogress.
16 There may be an -- an -- a requirement not to diminish
17 the African American vote. But there's certainly no
18 requirement when I'm winning 65 percent of the vote to --
19 in a 40 percent black district to increase the African
20 American percentage to over 50 percent. I said, I might
21 get 80 percent of the vote in this district. And, in
22 fact, I did get 84, almost 85 percent of the vote in the
23 newly drawn district in the -- in the last election.

24 Q. In front of you is a notebook. It's the big
25 white exhibit notebook. And I would ask you to turn to

Ranae McDermott, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter

Exhibit 11 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p. 6

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSCRIPT

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings taken at the June 4, 2013 Special Session of Wake County Superior Court is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings taken by me and transcribed by me. I further certify that I am not related to any party or attorney, nor do I have any interest whatsoever in the outcome of this action.

This 19th day of June, 2013.



RANAE McDERMOTT, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter
131 Saint Mellion Drive
Raleigh, NC 27603
919.602.2110

Ranae McDermott, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter

Exhibit 11 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p. 7



NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27603

**Statement by Senator Bob Rucho and Representative David Lewis Regarding the Proposed
2011 Congressional Plan**

July 1, 2011

From the beginning, our goal has remained the same: the development of fair and legal congressional and legislative districts. Our process has included an unprecedented number of public hearings (36) scheduled before the release of any maps. These included an unprecedented number of hearings in (24) counties covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. In another unprecedented act, we provided the Legislative Black Caucus with staff support and computer technology resulting in costs to the General Assembly in excess of \$60,000. We also decided to schedule twenty-five public hearings to give the public an opportunity to comment on legislative and Congressional maps. Consistent with the guidance provided by the North Carolina Supreme Court in *Stephenson v Bartlett* 355 N.C. 354 (2002), our first public hearing was focused on our proposed VRA legislative districts. Our second public hearing, scheduled for July 7, 2011, will give the public an opportunity to comment on our proposed Congressional plan. Finally, our third public hearing, scheduled for July 18, 2011 will solicit feedback on our proposed legislative plans.

Today we are pleased to release our proposed 2011 Congressional Plan. We believe that our proposed Congressional plan fully complies with applicable federal and state law. We also believe that a majority of North Carolinians will agree that our proposed plan will establish Congressional districts that are fair to North Carolina voters.

Unlike state legislative districts, there are very few constitutional criteria that apply to legislative districts. Some of the factors we considered include the following:

1. Use of current Congressional plan as a frame of reference.

The current Congressional plan could not be retained for several reasons. However, we used the current plan as a frame of reference for re-drawing new congressional districts. Thus, our proposed plan and the current Congressional plan (2001: Congress Zero Deviation) are similar in some respects.

2. Compliance with “one person one vote.”

Based upon several decisions by the United States Supreme Court, Congressional districts must be drawn at equal population. *See Westberry v Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964); *Karcher v Daggett*, 466 U.S. 910 (1984). The ideal population for a North Carolina Congressional district under the 2010 census is 733,499. Our proposed districts meet this constitutional requirement.

Re-drawing districts with equal population necessitated significant changes in the boundary lines of the current districts. Revisions were required because six of the current Congressional districts are significantly under-populated below the ideal number. (Districts 1, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 11). In contrast, seven districts are over-populated above the ideal number (2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, and 13). The population shift between our thirteen districts is largely the result of more rapid growth in the Mecklenburg/Piedmont and Research Triangle areas of the state as compared to more rural areas located in eastern and western North Carolina.

3. Compliance with the Voting Rights Act.

Our proposed plan, if adopted by the General Assembly, will need to be “precleared” under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. States have the option of seeking administrative preclearance by the United States Department of Justice or by filing a lawsuit seeking preclearance by the United States District Court of the District of Columbia. To obtain

preclearance, we are obligated to show that the plan is not retrogressive or purposefully discriminatory. We believe that our plan accomplishes this goal.

(a) Districts Represented by Black Incumbents

Voters in the First and Twelfth Congressional Districts are represented by two African American members of Congress, Congressman G.K. Butterfield and Congressman Mel Watt. As part of our investigation into fair and legal congressional districts, we sought advice from Congressman Butterfield and Congressman Watt. We believed that we could benefit from hearing their views on how their districts should be re-drawn in light of population movement.

The State's First Congressional District was originally drawn in 1992 as a majority black district. It was established by the State to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Under the decision by the United States Supreme Court in *Strickland v. Bartlett*, 129 U.S. 1231 (2009), the State is now obligated to draw majority black districts with true majority black voting age population. Under the 2010 Census, the current version of the First District does not contain a majority black voting age population.

In addition, the current First District is substantially under-populated by over 97,500 people. Thus, in order to comply with "one person one vote," over 97,500 people must be added to create a new First District.

We met with Congressman Butterfield to discuss these issues. Congressman Butterfield acknowledged that the legal deficiencies of the existing First District could be addressed through the addition of either the minority community located in Wake County or the minority community residing in Durham County. Congressman Butterfield believed that including Wake County in his district would give him the opportunity to represent the communities reflected by Shaw University and St. Augustine College. Between these two options, Congressman Butterfield advised us that he preferred the addition to his district of the minority population in Wake County, as opposed to the minority population in Durham County.

We elected to accommodate Congressman Butterfield's preference. By adding population from Wake County, we have brought the First District into compliance with "one person, one vote." Because African Americans represent a high percentage of the population added to the First District from Wake County, we have also been able to re-establish Congressman Butterfield's district as a true majority black district under the *Strickland* case.

In light of the population growth experienced by urban counties and the slower growth experienced by rural population, drawing Congressman Butterfield's district into Wake County accomplished another important goal. It is less likely that the First District will become substantially under-populated during this decade and it is more likely that the First District can be retained in our proposed configuration at the time of the 2020 Census. This will provide stability for the minority community that has not been achieved by prior versions of this district.

Finally, we note that the United States Supreme Court has previously found Section 2 liability in Wake County in a case involving legislative districts. *See Thornburg v Gingles*, 478 U. S. 30 (1986). Thus, with this adjustment to the First District, for the first time in history the black community in Wake County will have the opportunity to be part of a majority black Congressional district.

After we had adopted Congressman Butterfield's preference, and showed a map of our proposal to him, he expressed concern about the withdrawal of his district from Craven and Wayne Counties. Given our decision to add the minority community in Wake County to our proposed First District, the retention of populations in Wayne and Craven would result in the over-population of the First District. We believe that the benefits of adding the black community in Wake County outweighs any negative impacts. Moreover, by replacing these counties with the community in Wake County, we were also able to create a district that was based upon a more compact minority population.

Current District 12, represented by Congressman Watt, is not a Section 2 majority black district. Instead, it was created with the intention of making it a very strong Democratic District. *See Easley v Cromartie* 121 S.Ct. 1452 (2000). However, there is one county in the Twelfth District that is covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act (Guilford).

As with Congressman Butterfield, we sought input from Congressman Watt regarding potential options for revising the Twelfth Congressional district. We have accommodated Congressman Watt's preference by agreeing to model the new Twelfth District after the current Twelfth District.

Following the framework of the district created by the 2001 General Assembly, to the extent practicable and possible, we have again based the Twelfth Congressional District on whole precincts.

Because of the presence of Guilford County in the Twelfth District, we have drawn our proposed Twelfth District at a black voting age level that is above the percentage of black voting age population found in the current Twelfth District. We believe that this measure will ensure preclearance of the plan.

Finally, we have re-drawn the Twelfth District to reduce some population because 2010 census figures show that it is currently over-populated.

(b) Minority populations in other districts

No district in the 2001 Congressional plan contains a black voting age population in excess of 28.75% except for the First and Twelfth Districts. Our proposed Fourth Congressional District establishes one district with a black voting age population of 29.12%. Our proposed Third Congressional District contains a black voting age population of 23.50%. Our proposed District 8 has a black voting age population of 19.88% and a Native American voting age population of 7.12%. All other proposed districts have been created with a black voting age population of under 18%.

We believe that our proposed plan fully complies with both Section 5 and Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

4. Point Contiguity.

In past Congressional plans, prior legislative leadership elected to make a few congressional districts contiguous by a mathematical point. We believe that this past practice is arbitrary and irrational. It is also inconsistent with the standards for contiguity established by the North Carolina Supreme Court for legislative districts. *Stephenson v Bartlett*, 357 N.C. 301 (2003). We have elected to reject this criterion for congressional districts. All of our congressional districts are contiguous in a real and meaningful manner.

5. Incumbents.

We decided to avoid placing incumbents in the same district. All incumbents in our proposed plan are located in a district in which they face no opposition from another sitting member of Congress.

6. Communities of Interest.

Communities of interest are political considerations which will always create some interests that will be recognized and others that will not. The elected representatives are best equipped to determine this balance.

Because all of our districts are largely based in the same areas of the state in which they are located under the 2001 congressional plan, our districts reflect the same communities of regional interests recognized by the 2001 plan.

New District 4 is substantially based upon the current version of District 4. We decided to expand the district from Chatham County through Lee and Harnett County and into Cumberland County. Lee and Harnett Counties share with Chatham County many of the same rural and other communities of interest. Moreover, the interests of those residing within the urban areas of Cumberland County are similar to those who live in the urban areas of Orange and

Durham Counties. Finally, all of the counties in our proposed District 4 are in the same media market which should help reduce the costs of campaigns in this district.

7. Whole counties and whole precincts.

Counties and precincts are two specific examples of communities of interest. Like other interests, they must be balanced. We have attempted to respect county lines and whole precincts when it was logical to do so and consistent with other relevant factors. Our plan includes 65 whole counties. Most of our precinct divisions were prompted by the creation of Congressman Butterfield's majority black First Congressional District or when precincts needed to be divided for compliance with the one person one vote requirement.

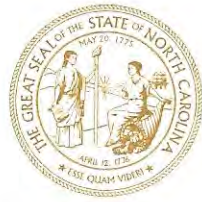
8. Urban Counties.

We decided to continue the tradition, as reflected in the 2001 plan that results in the division of urban counties into more than one Congressional district. We agree with the decision of prior legislative leadership that urban counties are best represented by multiple members of Congress. Moreover, creating multiple districts within an urban county makes it less likely that congressional districts in 2020 will experience the significant population shifts that make the 2001 plan unbalanced. We extended this policy to Buncombe County but elected not to divide New Hanover County. We concluded that the population in New Hanover is more isolated in the southeastern corner of North Carolina and was needed to anchor our new proposed Seventh Congressional District.

9. Creating More Competitive Districts.

The federal and state constitutions allow legislatures to consider partisan impacts in making Congressional redistricting decisions. While we have not been ignorant of the partisan impacts of the districts we have created, we have focused on ensuring that the districts will be more competitive than the districts created by the 2001 legislature. Along these lines we wish to highlight several important facts. First, in twelve of our proposed thirteen districts, in the 2008

General Election, more voters voted for Democratic candidate for Attorney General, Roy Cooper than those who voted for the Republican candidate. Second, registered Democrats outnumber registered Republicans in ten of our proposed thirteen districts. Finally, the combination of registered Democrats plus unaffiliated voters constitute very significant majorities in all thirteen districts.



NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27603

**Joint Statement of Senator Bob Rucho and Representative David Lewis
regarding the release of Rucho-Lewis Congress 2**

On July 1, 2011, we released for public comment our first proposed Congressional Redistricting plan called "Rucho-Lewis Congress 1" ("Rucho-Lewis 1"). We believe that Rucho-Lewis 1 fully complies with all applicable federal and state legal requirements.

On July 7, 2011, we held public hearings on Rucho-Lewis 1 and received many comments and suggestions regarding our initial proposed plan.

Today, we are pleased to release "Rucho-Lewis Congress 2" ("Rucho-Lewis 2"), which constitutes a revision of our original plan. We have made several changes in this second proposed Congressional plan based upon comments received during the public hearings, comments on the General Assembly's website and feedback from members of Congress.

One of our goals is to create more competitive Congressional districts. In fact, John Dinan, Professor of Political Science from Wake Forest University, prepared an unsolicited report explaining how our initial proposed plan creates more competitive districts than the existing 2001 Congressional plan. Dr. Dinan's report is available for review on the General Assembly's web page and its redistricting link.

As explained by Professor Dinan, claims that we have engaged in extreme political gerrymandering, similar to what exists in the current versions of the Thirteenth, Second and Eighth Congressional Districts, are overblown and inconsistent with the facts. For example, based upon the results of the 2008 General Election, Democratic Attorney General Candidate

Roy Cooper would have carried twelve of thirteen districts in Rucho-Lewis 1 and all thirteen districts in Rucho-Lewis 2. In both of our proposals, registered Democrats are a majority in three congressional districts. There are no districts in which registered Republicans are a majority. In both proposals, registered Democrats outnumber registered Republicans in ten districts. Finally, in both proposals, the combination of registered Democrats and unaffiliated voters constitute a majority in all thirteen districts. Thus, in both of our proposals, there are three strong Democratic districts. There are also ten districts in which Democratic candidates have the potential to win, without a single Republican vote, provided they convey a message that appeals to their own registered Democrats and unaffiliated voters.

The changes found in Rucho-Lewis 2 stem in part from comments we received regarding our initial proposal for Congressman Butterfield's First District. Changes we have made to the First District have had a rippling impact on most of the remaining districts.

Some of our critics have suggested that the First District be eliminated from any new redistricting plan because of its shape. Those who have made this argument fail to understand that the 2011 General Assembly inherited the First District from prior General Assemblies and that prior General Assemblies enacted the First District in order to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. For example, some of these same critics are apparently unaware that the shape of the First District has been approved by a federal district court as compliant with the minority population "compactness" requirement for districts drawn to avoid liability under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. *Cromartie v Hunt*, 133 F.Supp.2d 407,423 (E.D.N.C. 2000). It would be legally imprudent to dissolve this district.

However, we cannot keep the 2001 version of the First District because of two flaws. First, the current First District is under-populated by over 97,000 people. Second, it does not include a majority black voting age population ("BVAP"), as required by Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. *See Strickland v. Bartlett*, 129 U.S. 1231 (2009). Thus, any revision of the First

District requires the addition of over 97,000 people. In addition, added population must include a sufficient number of African Americans so that the First District can re-establish as a majority black district.

Prior to our release of Rucho-Lewis 1, we discussed both of these problems with Congressman Butterfield. We believe that he understood and agreed that his district would be drawn into either Wake or Durham Counties to cure the district's equal population and voting rights deficiencies. We understood that Congressman Butterfield preferred that his district be drawn into Wake County instead of Durham. We also discussed with Congressman Butterfield that drawing his district into Wake County may result in the withdrawal from his district of one or more counties covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Our understanding of Congressman Butterfield's preferences was reflected in our initial version of the First District found in Rucho-Lewis 1.

During our public hearings, several speakers expressed concerns about our decision to withdraw the First District from several counties covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Despite these complaints, we have received only one other proposal that would bring the First District back to a majority black level. This sole proposed alternative drew the First District into Durham County instead of Wake. This proposal also included all of the Section 5 counties currently found in the 2001 version of the First District.

Following the public hearing, Congressman Butterfield issued a statement disputing our understanding of our prior discussions with him. Thus, as we now understand Congressman Butterfield's position regarding revisions to the First District, it appears that he may have no preference between drawing his district into either Wake or Durham Counties. We also assume that Congressman Butterfield would support keeping the black population in Section 5 counties at similar or higher levels as compared to the amount of black population in Section 5 counties under the 2001 version of the First District.

Based upon this feedback, in Rucho-Lewis 2, we have drawn the First District into Durham County instead of Wake. There is historical precedent for a district that combines Durham with counties located in eastern North Carolina. Moreover, our revised version of the First District brings it up to ideal population with other districts and re-establishes it as a majority black district.

While our initial version of the First District was fully compliant with Section 2 and Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, our second version includes population from all of the Section 5 counties found in the 2001 version of the First District. Moreover, the total BVAP located in Section 5 counties in Rucho-Lewis 2 exceeds the total BVAP currently found in the 2001 version.

Some of our critics have complained about the appearance of our proposed Twelfth District. Again, these critics fail to understand that we inherited District 12 from prior General Assemblies. Further, this district has been approved by the United States Supreme Court as a district lawfully drawn to elect a Democrat. *Easley v Cromartie*, 121 S.Ct. 1452 (2000). The District has also been precleared under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act on at least two prior occasions.

In adopting the Twelfth District, we intended to accommodate the wishes expressed to us by Congressman Watt, as we understood them, to continue to include populations located in Mecklenburg, Guilford, and Forsyth Counties. Our revised version of this district makes it more compact and continues the district as a very strong Democratic district. Our revision of the Twelfth District is based upon whole precincts that voted heavily for President Obama in the 2008 General Election. We have been accused of illegally “packing” black voters into the Twelfth District and illegally “diluting” the “influence” of black voters. We have repeatedly asked our critics for any case law that supports these arguments and none has been provided. By

continuing to maintain this district as a very strong Democratic district, we understand that districts adjoining the Twelfth District will be more competitive for Republican candidates.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATE SESSION

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Raleigh, North Carolina
Monday, July 25, 2011, 1:00 p.m.
Reported by Robbie W. Worley

Worley Reporting
P.O. Box 91447
Raleigh, NC 27675
919-870-8070

1 ordered. That would be traditional.

2 Members of the Senate, we're to the
3 calendar, public bills, second reading, Senate Bill
4 453. The clerk will read.

5 CLERK: Senate Bill 453, Rucho-Lewis
6 Congress 2-A.

7 LT. GOV. DALTON: Senator Rucho is
8 recognized to explain the bill.

9 SEN. RUCHO: Thank you, Mr. President,
10 and members of the Senate. This redistricting
11 process is well down to getting finished. We have
12 a bit more work to do, and then we can proceed
13 forward in getting the preclearance and ultimately
14 be able to have the 2012 election process intact.

15 Mr. President, I'd like to make a
16 statement in introducing this bill, if I may. We
17 released -- we released our first proposed
18 Congressional redistricting plan called Rucho-Lewis
19 1 -- Rucho-Lewis 1, on July 1st, 2011. We're
20 confident that Rucho-Lewis 1 fully complies with
21 all applicable federal and state requirements,
22 federal and state legal requirements. We held
23 public hearings on Rucho-Lewis 1 on July 7th,
24 received many comments and suggestions regarding
25 the initial proposed plan. In response to the

Worley Reporting

Exhibit 14 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p. 2

1 comments and suggestions we heard at those public
2 hearings, we chose to release Rucho-Lewis Congress
3 2, better known as Rucho-Lewis 2-A, which
4 constitutes a revision of our original plan.

5 As we did in the first proposal, we met
6 in Rucho-Lewis 2 the one person, one vote standard
7 and zero deviation requirements imposed by federal
8 law. We made several changes in the second
9 proposed Congressional plan based on comments
10 received during the public hearings and on the
11 general -- General Assembly website, and feedback
12 from members of Congress.

13 One of our goals is to create more
14 competitive Congressional districts. In fact, John
15 Dinan, professor of political science from Wake
16 Forest University, prepared an unsolicited report
17 explaining how our initial proposed plan creates
18 more competitive districts than the existing 2001
19 Congressional plan. Mr. Dinan's report is
20 available for review on the General Assembly's web
21 page at its redistricting link.

22 Professor Dinan explains that the
23 allegations that we engaged in extreme political
24 gerrymandering similar to what exists in the
25 current versions of 13th, 2nd and 8th Congressional

Worley Reporting

Exhibit 14 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p. 3

1 Districts are overblown and inconsistent with the
2 facts. For example, based on the results of the
3 2008 general election, Democrat Attorney General
4 Roy Cooper carried 12 of the 13 districts in Rucho-
5 Lewis 1 and all 13 districts in Rucho-Lewis 2-A.
6 In both of our proposals, registered Democrats are
7 a majority in three Congressional districts. There
8 are no districts in which registered Republicans
9 are a majority. In both proposals, registered
10 Democrats outnumber registered Republicans in ten
11 districts. Finally, in both proposals, the
12 combination of registered Democrats and
13 unaffiliated voters constitute a majority in all 13
14 districts. Thus, in both of the proposed plans,
15 there are three strong Democratic districts. There
16 are also ten districts in which Democratic
17 candidates have the potential to win without a
18 single Republican vote, provided they convey a
19 message that appeals to their own registered
20 Democratic voters and unaffiliated voters.

21 The changes found in Rucho-Lewis 2 stem
22 in part from comments we received regarding our
23 initial proposal for Congressman Butterfield's 1st
24 District. Changes that were made to the 1st
25 District had a rippling effect on most of the

Worley Reporting

1 remaining districts. Some of our critics have
2 suggested that the 1st District be eliminated from
3 any new redistricting plans because of its shape.
4 Those who have made this argument fail to
5 understand that the 2011 General Assembly inherited
6 the 1st District from prior General Assemblies, and
7 that prior General Assemblies enacted the 1st
8 District in order to comply with Section 2 of the
9 Voting Rights Act.

10 For example, some of these critics are
11 apparently unaware that the shape of the 1st
12 District has been approved by the federal -- by a
13 federal district court as compliant with minority
14 population compactness requirements for districts
15 drawn to avoid liability under Section 2 of the
16 Voting Rights Act. That's Cromartie versus Hunt.
17 It would be legally imprudent to dissolve this
18 district.

19 However, we must alter the 2001 version
20 of the 1st District because of two flaws. First,
21 the current 1st District is underpopulated by over
22 97,000 people. Second, it does not include a
23 majority black age voting -- black voting age
24 population, better known as BVAP, as required by
25 Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. See Strickland

1 and Barrett -- Bartlett, excuse me. Thus, any
2 revision of the 1st District requires the addition
3 of over 97,000 people. Also, the added population
4 must include a sufficient number of African-
5 Americans so that the 1st District can re-establish
6 as a majority black district.

7 Prior to our release of the Rucho-Lewis
8 1, we discussed both of these problems with
9 Congressman Butterfield. We believe that he
10 understood and agreed that his district would be
11 drawn in either Wake or Durham County to cure the
12 district's equal population and voting rights
13 deficiencies. We understood that Congressman
14 Butterfield preferred that his district be drawn in
15 Wake instead of Durham. We also discussed with
16 Congressman Butterfield that drawing his district
17 in Wake County may result in the withdrawal from
18 his district of one or more counties covered by
19 Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

20 Our understanding of Congressman
21 Butterfield's preferences was reflected in our
22 initial version of the 1st District found in Rucho-
23 Lewis 1. During our public hearings, several
24 speakers expressed concern about our decision to
25 include several counties covered by Section 5 of

1 SEN. BLUE: Follow-up?

2 LT. GOV. DALTON: You may continue for a
3 line of questioning. We'll see where it goes.

4 SEN. BLUE: If you're familiar with that
5 concept which says that you cannot take a district
6 below the composition of that district based on the
7 last redistricting, then if a district is down at,
8 say, 40, 45 percent, under Section 5, then from a
9 retrogression standpoint, you could create a 45
10 percent district and be in compliance with the
11 Voting Rights Act. Is that correct?

12 SEN. RUCHO: Senator Blue, I -- if you
13 have -- and I know you have been engaged in the
14 debate and discussion, but we followed Strickland
15 versus Bartlett, which requires a majority-minority
16 district, and that's what we complied with.

17 SEN. BLUE: And so, it's your position
18 that the concept of retrogression, then, is forever
19 and in perpetuity, 50-percent-plus, rather than the
20 idea that a district doesn't have to go beyond the
21 current racial makeup of that district to be in
22 compliance with the Voting Rights Act?

23 SEN. RUCHO: Senator Blue, Congressional
24 District 1 has Section 2 requirements, and we
25 fulfill those requirements.

1 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

2 COUNTY OF WAKE

3 CERTIFICATE

4 I, Robbie W. Worley, a court reporter and Notary
5 Public, do hereby affirm that the foregoing pages contain a
6 verbatim transcription of the above-captioned proceedings
7 and have been transcribed to the best of my ability and
8 understanding; I further affirm that I am not related to
9 any of the parties to this action; that I am not interested
10 in the outcome of this case; that I am not of counsel nor
11 in the employ of any of the parties to this action.

12 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand, this
13 the 31st day of July, 2011.

14

15

16 Robbie W. Worley

17

18

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21

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23

24

25

Worley Reporting

Exhibit 14 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p. 8

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING

TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Raleigh, North Carolina
Wednesday, July 27, 2011, 10:06 a.m.
Reported by Karen Kidwell

Worley Reporting
P.O. Box 91447
Raleigh, NC 27675
919-870-8070

Committee Members Present:

Representative Dollar	Representative Lewis
Representative Dockham	Representative Stam
Representative Jackson	Representative Howard
Representative Hackney	Representative Gill
Representative Floyd	Representative Fisher
Representative Farmer-Butterfield	
Representative Faircloth	Representative McComas
Representative West	Representative Samuelson
Representative Burr	Representative Bell
Representative K. Alexander	Representative Boles
Representative Brown	Representative Bryant
Representative Cook	Representative Crawford
Representative Daughtry	Representative Rapp
Representative Randleman	Representative Pierce
Representative Parmon	Representative Moffitt
Representative Mobley	Representative McGee
Representative Lucas	Representative Langdon
Representative Jones	Representative Ingle
Representative Wilkins	Representative Stevens
Representative Spear	Representative Sanderson
Representative Rhyne	Representative Moore

Committee Staff Present:

Pattie Fleming, Committee Clerk

Shawn Parker, Staff Attorney

Walker Reagan

Dan Frey

Erika Churchill

Susan Sitze

Brad Krehely

Kelly Quick

Denise Adkins

Karen McGraw

1 4th District voters have in common with the northern
2 Chatham, southern Orange and southern and western
3 Durham voters that you have placed in your version in
4 the 4th District.

5 Members, this is a terrible, terrible job
6 of drawing a 4th District. It could hardly be worse.
7 I have referred to it as Italy, and I'm going to --
8 as long as it's in the shape of Italy, I'm going to
9 continue to refer to it that way. You have
10 Representative Price's home is up in Milan. You have
11 Chatham County is Tuscany, I guess. And Cumberland
12 is down in the boot in Sicily, and I can't remember
13 where Harnett is in between Sicily and Tuscany. I
14 guess Rome is in Harnett somewhere.

15 This is terrible. This is simply
16 terrible. We ought not be passing a map like this.

17 REP. DOLLAR: Representative Hackney, I
18 would observe that, at least I've been told that
19 Italy is a rather beautiful country. Representative
20 Lewis.

21 REP. LEWIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
22 With all due respect to the gentleman from Orange, we
23 absolutely in no way in this map have packed blacks.
24 We have continually asked for some legal citation to
25 define how blacks have been packed in these

1 districts. None have accurately been provided.

2 The 1st Congressional District is the only
3 district that was drawn with race as a consideration,
4 as is required by the Voting Rights Act.

5 The 12th remains largely unchanged except
6 for adjustments due to population, as is required by
7 law. The 12, it's my understanding, in one drawing
8 or another has largely been the same for the past 20
9 years. We chose to leave it the same in hopes of
10 expediting the preclearance of these maps.

11 As to the 4th, the 4th is indeed a
12 strong -- a strong Democratic district. I won't try
13 to address all of the points from the gentleman
14 because I'm not as eloquent a speaker as he. I would
15 only point out, once I began -- once I began taking
16 notes, that the current Congressional map, which the
17 gentleman did support regarding Chatham County, is
18 already divided into two Congressional districts.
19 One of them is the 4th and one of them is the 2nd.
20 It remains so in this drawing as well.

21 As far as Cumberland County goes, in the
22 current Congressional map, which is found on the
23 NCGOP website and also on many of the walls in this
24 building, which was named Congress Zero Deviation and
25 passed by the General Assembly in 2003 and precleared

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF MECKLENBURG

CERTIFICATE

I, Karen K. Kidwell, RMR, CRR, court reporter and Notary Public, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true, accurate, and complete record of the proceedings and that it has been transcribed to the best of my ability and understanding; I further affirm that I am not related to any of the parties to this action; that I am not interested in the outcome of this case; that I am not of counsel nor in the employ of any of the parties to this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand, this the 30th day of July, 2011.

Karen K. Kidwell, RMR, CRR

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
COUNTY OF WAKE 11 CVS 16896
11 CVS 16940

MARGARET DICKSON, et al.,)
)
Plaintiffs,)
vs.)
ROBERT RUCHO, in his)
official capacity only as)
the Chairman of the North)
Carolina Senate)
Redistricting Committee,)
et al.,)
)
Defendants.)

_____)
NORTH CAROLINA STATE)
CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES OF)
THE NAACP, et al.,)
)
Plaintiffs,)
vs.)
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,)
et al.,)
)
Defendants.)
)

DEPOSITION OF
SENATOR ROBERT RUCHO

9:03 A.M.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 2012

POYNER SPRUILL
301 FAYETTEVILLE STREET
SUITE 1900
RALEIGH, NC 27601

By: Denise Myers Byrd, CSR 8340, RPR

A P P E A R A N C E S

For the Plaintiffs, NAACP, et al.:

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BY: EDWIN M. SPEAS, JR., ESQ.

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For All Defendants:

N.C. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BY: ALEXANDER McC. PETERS,

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For the Legislative Defendants:

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BY: THOMAS A. FARR, ESQ.

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1 SENATOR ROBERT RUCHO,
2 having been first affirmed by the Certified Shorthand
3 Reporter and Notary Public to tell the truth, the whole
4 truth and nothing but the truth, testified as follows:

5 EXAMINATION

6 BY MR. SPEAS:

7 **Q.** Would you state your name for the record, please.

8 **A.** Robert Anthony Rucho.

9 **Q.** Thank you for coming today, Senator Rucho. You
10 were here at yesterday's deposition?

11 **A.** Yes, sir.

12 **Q.** And you heard the beginning of the deposition of
13 Representative Lewis?

14 **A.** Yes, sir.

15 **Q.** And I would tell you also that you're sworn today
16 to tell the truth, and if you don't understand my
17 questions you might not be able to tell the truth,
18 so if you don't understand my questions, please ask
19 me to clarify.

20 **A.** Understand.

21 **Q.** And you are in charge today, so we will go until
22 you want a break or until Mr. Farr gets -- needs a
23 break.

24 MR. FARR: Thank you.

25 BY MR. SPEAS:

1 period of time, but it did and we felt that that
2 was a precedent that was there and all of the --
3 all of the factors dealing with our criteria were
4 met, and I'm not sure how else to explain that.

5 **Q.** Let's talk about District 12 for just a moment.

6 Congressional District 12 went from 44.31 percent
7 in the prior plan to 50.66 percent black voting age
8 population roughly in the new plan.

9 And did you consider that was necessary to
10 comply with the Voting Rights Act?

11 **A.** I'll repeat what I talked to Mr. Speas earlier this
12 morning, and that was the district we inherited,
13 our goal was to get pre-clearance done by the
14 Justice Department. This map -- this District 12
15 has had at least 20 years of approval by the
16 Justice Department. We kept the same concept in
17 there. There was a population, I think, overage of
18 about 2,000 or some sort.

19 And secondly, this is -- it is in areas of
20 Section 2 and Section 5, but this map was designed
21 for its original purpose and that was to be a
22 strong performing democratic district.

23 **Q.** So ultimately you're saying that you drew
24 District 12 the way it is to make it a strong
25 democratic performing district?

1 MR. PETERS: Objection.

2 SENATOR RUCHO: That was the original

3 intent of what was approved by the court to my

4 recollection.

5 BY MS. EARLS:

6 Q. I want what your intent was.

7 A. Our intent was passage by the Department of

8 Justice.

9 Q. You felt it needed to go above 50.66 percent to be
10 cleared by the Department of Justice?

11 MR. FARR: Objection.

12 SENATOR RUCHO: No. What we're saying is

13 that when this map was drawn and it was -- and

14 Mr. Hofeller was giving directions on this, his

15 responsibility was to get it to an ideal

16 population, zero deviation, secondly, to use whole

17 VTDs wherever possible and, thirdly, to use the

18 presidential election in 2008 as the measure of

19 adding people to this district.

20 BY MS. EARLS:

21 Q. As a measure of partisan affiliation?

22 A. No, not partisan affiliation. The vote during the
23 presidential election.

24 Q. So how people vote in terms of which party they
25 support?

1 **A.** No. How you voted on the election.

2 **Q.** What I'm trying to understand is did you consider
3 that -- what I am trying to understand is you're
4 saying you instructed him to use the 2008 Obama
5 election --

6 **A.** Results.

7 **Q.** -- results to indicate what?

8 **A.** In forming the VTDs that are in that -- in that --
9 in the district.

10 **Q.** I see. And you did have conversations with
11 Representative Watt about his district?

12 **A.** Yes.

13 **Q.** And I believe he also sent a letter. I am going to
14 ask the court reporter to court reporter to mark
15 this.

16 (WHEREUPON, Exhibit 218 was marked for
17 identification.)

18 BY MS. EARLS:

19 **Q.** I believe you have been handed a document that has
20 been marked as Exhibit 218.

21 Is that a letter from Representative Watt
22 dated July 8, 2011? I'm really just trying to
23 identify the document.

24 **A.** I want to read it first.

25 Thank you. Yes.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA)
) C E R T I F I C A T E
COUNTY OF WAKE)

I, DENISE L. MYERS, Court Reporter and
Notary Public, the officer before whom the foregoing
proceeding was conducted, do hereby certify that the
witness(es) whose testimony appears in the foregoing
proceeding were duly sworn by me; that the testimony
of said witness(es) were taken by me to the best of
my ability and thereafter transcribed under my
supervision; and that the foregoing pages, inclusive,
constitute a true and accurate transcription of the
testimony of the witness(es).

I do further certify that I am neither
counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the
parties to this action, and further, that I am not a
relative or employee of any attorney or counsel
employed by the parties thereof, nor financially or
otherwise interested in the outcome of said action.
This the 13th day of May 2012.

Denise L. Myers
Notary Public 200826100153

1 GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

2 SESSION 2011

3 SENATE REDISTRICTING HEARING

4 _____
5 _____

6 TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

7 Legislative Office Building, Room 544

8 16 West Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601

9 Friday, July 22, 2011

10 10:16 a.m. to 11:07 a.m.

11 _____
12 _____

13 The Committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:16 a.m., in Room
14 544, Legislative Office Building, Hon. Bob Rucho (Chairman)
15 presiding.

16 COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

17 Bob Rucho, Chairman, Andrew C. Brock, Vice Chairman, Harry
18 Brown, Vice Chairman, Tom Apodaca, Harry Brown, Peter S.
19 Brunstetter, Kathy Harrington, Ralph Hise, Neal Hunt, Brent
20 Jackson, Bill Rabon, Malcolm Graham, Ed Jones, Floyd B.
21 McKissick, Jr., Martin L. Nesbitt, Jr., Michael P. Walters

22
23
24 Reported by Bryan Collins, CVR, Notary Public

1 we were told that neither one of these were
2 considered voting rights districts. Is District 4
3 or District 12, are either one of those voting
4 rights districts?

5 SENATOR BROCK: I think you do have voting
6 rights in District 12, through Guilford County. I
7 mean I'm trying to think if I wasn't here when you
8 originally drew the district map but I think you
9 would probably know more about the formation of the
10 district than this, than of why 12 took the shape it
11 did in the very beginning. But that's what we were
12 trying to do, is trying to -- you've made mention
13 before of trying to keep some districts similar.
14 And District 12 is something when we looked at the
15 concerns through our over 70 public hearings that we
16 had throughout the state of North Carolina. We
17 heard the concern about keeping the first as
18 together as possible, and the 12th as together as
19 possible.

20 CHAIRMAN RUCHO: Just to add to that, Senator
21 Nesbitt. There is a significant section 5
22 population in Guilford County and also voting rights
23 activity in the Congressional District Number 1,
24 which was a concern with Congressman Butterfield,

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY
JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES ON REDISTRICTING

TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Raleigh, North Carolina
Legislative Office Building, Room 643
Thursday, July 21, 2011, 10:00 a.m.
Reported by Denise Myers Byrd, CSR 8340, RPR

Worley Reporting
P.O. Box 91447
Raleigh, NC 27675
919-870-8070

1 SENATOR RUCHO: Let's present the
2 Rucho-Lewis Congressional 2A map.

3 REP. LEWIS: Ladies and gentlemen of the
4 Senate, the House Redistricting Committee, I'm
5 Representative David Lewis, Senior Chair of the
6 House Committee. I wish to begin by saying good
7 morning to you all and thank you all for giving
8 your time to be here today.

9 Today I will present to you a plan
10 developed by Senator Bob Rucho, Chair of the Senate
11 Redistricting Committee, and me to provide for the
12 creation of 13 Congressional Districts for the
13 citizens of the State of North Carolina.

14 Senator Rucho and I are proud to present
15 for your consideration the plan before you entitled
16 Rucho-Lewis 2A.

17 From the very beginning of this process,
18 our goal has been and remains the creation of fair
19 and legal Congressional Districts. In doing so,
20 our process has included an unprecedented number of
21 public hearings.

22 We held 36 public hearings before the
23 release of any maps. This provided an opportunity
24 for members of the public to address any concerns
25 regarding redistricting that they may have and that

1 they would consider before maps were drawn.

2 After the release of our proposed Voting
3 Rights Act District, we held another seven public
4 hearings in which we asked the public to comment on
5 the voting rights districts that were presented and
6 also on any other redistricting matter that they
7 may wish to expound upon.

8 Ten public hearings dedicated to receiving
9 public comments after the release of our first
10 Congressional Plan, Rucho-Lewis 1. Ten additional
11 public hearings after the release of our respective
12 proposals for legislative districts which also
13 provided the opportunity for the public to comment
14 on Rucho-Lewis 1.

15 Additionally, we provided easy access for
16 public commenting -- for public comments to be
17 provided on the North Carolina General Assembly
18 website and invited additional written comments
19 both through e-mail and the U.S. Postal Service.

20 Senator Rucho and I thank the thousands of
21 citizens who expressed and exercised their rights
22 to offer comments at these public hearings or
23 submit written comments.

24 All of these comments have been reviewed
25 by the Chairs and preserved as a part of the

1 permanent record of citizen input on this important
2 task.

3 We have also taken the unprecedented step
4 of providing the leadership of minority parties in
5 the House and the Senate specialized computer
6 hardware and software in their respective offices,
7 along with staff support, to use those products
8 which is available to all members.

9 To further encourage diverse participation
10 from members, we took the unprecedented act of
11 providing office space, computer technology and
12 staff support to the Legislative Black Caucus. The
13 budget provided to the Legislative Black Caucus for
14 staff support alone exceeded \$64,000. These
15 resources were directed by Chairman of the
16 Legislative Black Caucus, Senator Floyd McKissick,
17 and the respective members of that caucus.

18 Today we are pleased to discuss the product
19 of this effort and respectfully submit our proposed
20 2011 Congressional Plan. We believe it fully
21 complies with applicable federal and state law. We
22 also believe that a majority of North Carolinians
23 will agree that our proposed plan will establish
24 Congressional districts that are fair to
25 North Carolina voters.

1 In addition to input from citizens, we
2 also considered the following: first, the use of
3 the current Congressional plan as a frame of
4 reference. The current Congressional plan could
5 not be retained for several reasons.

6 Thus, our proposed plan -- pardon me.
7 While we did use the current plan as a frame of
8 reference for redrawing the new Congressional
9 district, our proposed plans could not simply adopt
10 them because they do not comply with the zero
11 deviation requirement. That refers to compliance
12 with one person, one vote.

13 Based upon several decisions by the
14 United States Supreme Court, Congressional
15 districts must be drawn at equal population. The
16 ideal population for a North Carolina Congressional
17 district under the 2010 Census is 733,499 people.

18 Redrawing districts with equal population
19 necessitated significant changes in the boundary
20 lines of the current districts. Revisions were
21 required because six of the current Congressional
22 districts are underpopulated below the ideal
23 number. Those are Districts 1, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11.

24 In contrast, seven districts are
25 overpopulated above the ideal number. Those are

1 Districts 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 12 and 13.

2 The population shift between our 13
3 districts is largely a result of more rapid
4 population growth in the Mecklenburg, Piedmont and
5 Research Triangle areas of our state than in the
6 more rural areas located in eastern and western
7 North Carolina, respectively.

8 Third, we were committed to being in
9 compliance with the Voting Rights Act. Our
10 proposed plan, if adopted by the General Assembly,
11 will need to be pretty clear under Section 5 of the
12 Voting Rights Act.

13 States have the option of seeking
14 administrative pre-clearance through the
15 United States Department of Justice or by filing a
16 lawsuit seeking pre-clearance to the United States
17 District Court in the District of Columbia.

18 To obtain pre-clearance, we are obligated
19 to show that our plan is not retrogressive or
20 purposefully discriminatory. We believe our plan
21 accomplishes this goal.

22 We also considered the particular
23 districts currently represented by black
24 incumbents. Voters in the First and the Twelfth
25 Congressional Districts are represented by two

1 African American members of Congress, Congressman
2 G.K. Butterfield and Congressman Mel Watt. As part
3 of our investigation into fair and legal
4 Congressional Districts we sought advice from
5 Congressman Butterfield and from Congressman Watt.
6 We believed that we could benefit from hearing
7 their views on how their districts should be
8 redrawn in light of the population movement.

9 Senator Rucho and I met with Congressman
10 Butterfield; Senator Rucho met with Congressman
11 Watt.

12 The State's First Congressional District
13 as originally drawn in 1992 has a majority
14 black -- excuse me. The State's First Congressional
15 District was originally drawn in 1992 as a majority
16 black district. It was established by the State to
17 comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

18 Under the decision in the United States
19 Supreme Court in Strickland versus Bartlett, the
20 State is now -- pardon me. Let me come back to
21 that point.

22 The primary concern with the First
23 District is that it was underpopulated by 97,500
24 people. Thus, in order to comply with the one
25 person, one vote requirement, over 97,500 people

1 had to be added to create a new First Congressional
2 District.

3 We sought and received both oral and
4 written comments from Congressman Butterfield and
5 have incorporated his thoughts into the proposed
6 new First Congressional District.

7 There are some who have criticized us and
8 encouraged us to eliminate the First District
9 because of its shape. Those who have made this
10 argument fail to understand that the 2011 General
11 Assembly inherited the First District from prior
12 General Assemblies and that prior General
13 Assemblies enacted the First District in order to
14 comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

15 For example, some of the same critics are
16 apparently unaware that the shape of the First
17 District has been approved by the federal District
18 Court as compliant with minority population
19 compactness. It would be legally imprudent, we
20 decided, to dissolve this district.

21 However, as I've already said, we cannot
22 keep the 2001 version of the First District because
23 of two flaws: First, the current First District is
24 underpopulated, as I've said, by over 97,000
25 people. Second, it does not include a majority

1 black voting age population, which later in these
2 remarks I may refer to as BVAP, that is required by
3 Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

4 Thus, any revision to the First District
5 requires the addition of over 97,000 people and
6 among those added must be a population sufficient
7 in number of African Americans so that the First
8 District can reestablish itself as a majority black
9 district.

10 Prior to the release of Rucho-Lewis 1, we
11 discussed both of these problems with Congressman
12 Butterfield. We believed that he understood and
13 agreed that his district would be drawn into either
14 Wake or Durham Counties to cure the district's
15 equal population and voting rights deficiencies.

16 We understood that Congressman Butterfield
17 preferred that his district be drawn into Wake
18 County as a solution to that problem.

19 We also discussed with Congressman
20 Butterfield that redrawing his district into Wake
21 County may result in the withdrawal for his
22 district of one or more counties covered by Section
23 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Our understanding of
24 Congressman Butterfield's preference was reflected
25 in the initial version of the Congressional map

1 filed and labeled Rucho-Lewis 1.

2 During the public hearings, several
3 speakers expressed concern about our decision to
4 withdraw from the First -- to withdraw from the
5 First District several counties covered by
6 Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Despite these,
7 we received only one other proposal that would
8 bring the First District back to a majority black
9 level.

10 This sole, proposed alternative drew the
11 First District into Durham County instead of Wake.
12 The proposal also included all of the sections
13 for -- all of the Section 5 counties currently
14 found in the 2001 version of the First District.

15 Following the public hearing, Congressman
16 Butterfield issued a statement disputing our
17 understanding of our prior discussion with him.
18 Thus, we now understand Congressman Butterfield's
19 position regarding the First District. It appears
20 that he may have no preference in redrawing his
21 district into either Wake or Durham Counties.

22 We assumed Congressman Butterfield would
23 support keeping the black population in Section 5
24 counties at higher levels as compared to the amount
25 of black population in Section 5 counties under the

1 2001 version of the First Congressional District.

2 Based upon this feedback, Rucho-Lewis 2
3 has drawn the First District into Durham County
4 instead of Wake.

5 There is a historical precedent for a
6 district that combines Durham with counties located
7 in eastern North Carolina. Moreover, our revised
8 version of the First District brings it up to the
9 ideal population with other districts and
10 reestablishes it as a majority black district.

11 While our initial version of the First
12 District was fully compliant with Section 2 and
13 Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, our second
14 version includes populations from all of the
15 Section 5 counties found in the 2001 version of the
16 First Congressional District.

17 Moreover, the total BVAP located in
18 Section 5 counties in Rucho-Lewis 2 exceeds the
19 total BVAP currently found in the 2001 version of
20 Congressional District 1.

21 Again, some of our critics complained
22 about the appearance of the proposed Twelfth
23 District. Again, these critics failed to
24 understand that we inherited the Twelfth District
25 from prior General Assemblies.

1 Further, this district has been approved by
2 the United States Supreme Court as a district
3 lawfully drawn to elect a Democrat. This district,
4 as a part of our submission, has also been
5 cleared -- been pre-cleared under Section 5 of the
6 Voting Rights Act.

7 In adopting the Twelfth District -- excuse
8 me. In adopting the Twelfth District, we intended
9 to accommodate wishes expressed to us by
10 Congressman Watt as we understood him and continued
11 to include populations located in Mecklenburg,
12 Guilford and Forsyth Counties.

13 Our revised version of this district makes
14 it more compact and continues the district as a
15 very strong Democratic district. Our revision of
16 the Twelfth District is based upon whole precincts
17 that voted heavily for President Obama in the 2008
18 general election.

19 We have been accused of illegally packing
20 blacks into the Twelfth District and illegally
21 diluting the influence of black voters. We have
22 repeatedly asked our critics for any case law that
23 supports these arguments. To date, none has been
24 provided.

25 By continuing to maintain this district as

1 a very strong Democratic district, we understand
2 that districts joining the Twelfth will become more
3 competitive for Republican candidates. Finally, we
4 agreed on the Twelfth District to reduce population
5 because the 2010 census showed it is currently
6 overpopulated.

7 Minority population was also considered in
8 other districts as well. No district in the 2001
9 Congressional Plan contains a Black Voting Age
10 Population in excess of 28.75 percent except for
11 the First and the Twelfth.

12 Our proposed -- excuse me. Our proposed
13 Fourth Congressional District establishes one
14 district with a black voting age population of
15 30.72. That is the Fourth Congressional District.

16 Our proposed District 8 has a black voting
17 age population of 17.91 percent and a Native
18 American voting age population of 7.03 percent.

19 The average black population in the other
20 nine districts is 13.24 percent. The lowest black
21 population is found in the Eleventh Congressional
22 District. It is at three percent.

23 We believe that our plan as proposed fully
24 complies with both Section 5 and Section 2 of the
25 Voting Rights Act.

1 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA)

2) C E R T I F I C A T E

3 COUNTY OF WAKE)

4

5 I, DENISE L. MYERS, Certified Shorthand
6 Reporter, Registered Professional Reporter and Notary
7 Public, the officer before whom the foregoing Joint
8 House and Senate Hearing was conducted, do hereby
9 certify that the proceeding was taken down by me to
10 the best of my ability and thereafter transcribed
11 under my supervision, and that the foregoing pages,
12 inclusive, constitute a true and accurate
13 transcription of the proceedings.

14 Certified this the 25th day of July 2011.

15

16

17

18 Denise L. Myers

19 Notary Public 200826100153

20

21

22

23

24

25



U. S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

November 1, 2011

Alexander McC. Peters, Esq.
Special Deputy Attorney General
Special Litigation Section
P.O. Box 629
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602-0629

Dear Mr. Peters:

This refers to the 2011 North Carolina Session Laws 402 (S.B. 455), 403 (S.B. 453), and 404 (H.B. 937), which provide the 2011 redistricting plans for the State Senate, Congressional Delegation, and State House of Representatives, respectively, for the State of North Carolina, submitted to the Attorney General pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. 1973c. We received your submission on September 2, 2011; additional information was received through November 1, 2011. The information received on November 1 indicated that the spatial and statistical data that the State provided in connection with this submission accurately reflected the redistricting plans as intended to be adopted by the General Assembly.

The Attorney General does not interpose any objection to the specified changes. However, we note that Section 5 expressly provides that the failure of the Attorney General to object does not bar subsequent litigation to enjoin the enforcement of the changes. Procedures for the Administration of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 28 C.F.R. 51.41.

Sincerely,

Thomas E. Perez
Assistant Attorney General

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																		Total Population by Ethnicity							
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp			
1	Beaufort	PSJW3	1,507	500	33.18%	922	61.18%	1	0.07%	17	1.13%	46	3.05%	21	1.39%	14	0.93%	936	62.11%	80	5.31%	1,427	94.69%	475	31.52%			
1	Beaufort	WASH1	1,690	854	50.53%	758	44.85%	5	0.30%	7	0.41%	48	2.84%	18	1.07%	10	0.59%	768	45.44%	90	5.33%	1,600	94.67%	819	48.46%			
1	Beaufort	WASH2	1,737	812	46.75%	862	49.63%	4	0.23%	15	0.86%	25	1.44%	19	1.09%	9	0.52%	871	50.14%	55	3.17%	1,682	96.83%	796	45.83%			
	Beaufort	Total	4,934	2,166	43.90%	2,542	51.52%	10	0.20%	39	0.79%	119	2.41%	58	1.18%	33	0.67%	2,575	52.19%	225	4.56%	4,709	95.44%	2,090	42.36%			
1	Bertie	C1	986	496	50.30%	471	47.77%	3	0.30%	0	0.00%	6	0.61%	10	1.01%	6	0.61%	477	48.38%	8	0.81%	978	99.19%	493	50.00%			
1	Bertie	C2	1,707	589	34.50%	1,096	64.21%	7	0.41%	0	0.00%	9	0.53%	6	0.35%	0	0.00%	1,096	64.21%	16	0.94%	1,691	99.06%	585	34.27%			
1	Bertie	IW	392	53	13.52%	338	86.22%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%	1	0.26%	339	86.48%	4	1.02%	388	98.98%	52	13.27%			
1	Bertie	M1	849	418	49.23%	421	49.59%	3	0.35%	1	0.12%	0	0.00%	6	0.71%	5	0.59%	426	50.18%	0	0.00%	849	100.00%	418	49.23%			
1	Bertie	M2	983	388	39.47%	583	59.31%	3	0.31%	1	0.10%	0	0.00%	8	0.81%	7	0.71%	590	60.02%	7	0.71%	976	99.29%	386	39.27%			
1	Bertie	MH	811	336	41.43%	464	57.21%	3	0.37%	3	0.37%	1	0.12%	4	0.49%	0	0.00%	464	57.21%	2	0.25%	809	99.75%	336	41.43%			
1	Bertie	RX	1,302	332	25.50%	956	73.43%	3	0.23%	0	0.00%	7	0.54%	4	0.31%	3	0.23%	959	73.66%	17	1.31%	1,285	98.69%	323	24.81%			
1	Bertie	SN	1,025	222	21.66%	779	76.00%	5	0.49%	0	0.00%	15	1.46%	4	0.39%	4	0.39%	783	76.39%	26	2.54%	999	97.46%	213	20.78%			
1	Bertie	W1	5,703	1,800	31.56%	3,723	65.28%	44	0.77%	58	1.02%	12	0.21%	66	1.16%	57	1.00%	3,780	66.28%	58	1.02%	5,645	98.98%	1,775	31.12%			
1	Bertie	W2	764	729	95.42%	24	3.14%	2	0.26%	5	0.65%	0	0.00%	4	0.52%	4	0.52%	28	3.66%	1	0.13%	763	99.87%	728	95.29%			
1	Bertie	WD	1,050	143	13.62%	879	83.71%	1	0.10%	7	0.67%	9	0.86%	11	1.05%	2	0.19%	881	83.90%	26	2.48%	1,024	97.52%	135	12.86%			
1	Bertie	WH	1,274	768	60.28%	499	39.17%	1	0.08%	1	0.08%	2	0.16%	3	0.24%	2	0.16%	501	39.32%	3	0.24%	1,271	99.76%	768	60.28%			
	Bertie	Total	16,846	6,274	37.24%	10,233	60.74%	75	0.45%	76	0.45%	61	0.36%	127	0.75%	91	0.54%	10,324	61.28%	168	1.00%	16,678	99.00%	6,212	36.88%			
1	Chowan	1	2,477	1,081	43.64%	1,300	52.48%	2	0.08%	14	0.57%	62	2.50%	18	0.73%	9	0.36%	1,309	52.85%	80	3.23%	2,397	96.77%	1,070	43.20%			
1	Chowan	2	3,437	2,012	58.54%	1,333	38.78%	12	0.35%	22	0.64%	31	0.90%	27	0.79%	7	0.20%	1,340	38.99%	56	1.63%	3,381	98.37%	1,997	58.10%			
1	Chowan	4	994	520	52.31%	433	43.56%	7	0.70%	3	0.30%	15	1.51%	16	1.61%	7	0.70%	440	44.27%	23	2.31%	971	97.69%	516	51.91%			
	Chowan	Total	6,908	3,613	52.30%	3,066	44.38%	21	0.30%	39	0.56%	108	1.56%	61	0.88%	23	0.33%	3,089	44.72%	159	2.30%	6,749	97.70%	3,583	51.87%			
1	Craven	06	1,395	838	60.07%	499	35.77%	4	0.29%	18	1.29%	19	1.36%	17	1.22%	5	0.36%	504	36.13%	47	3.37%	1,348	96.63%	819	58.71%			
1	Craven	07	2,527	1,669	66.05%	777	30.75%	13	0.51%	5	0.20%	39	1.54%	24	0.95%	9	0.36%	786	31.10%	71	2.81%	2,456	97.19%	1,644	65.06%			
1	Craven	08	983	618	62.87%	329	33.47%	2	0.20%	5	0.51%	12	1.22%	17	1.73%	4	0.41%	333	33.88%	25	2.54%	958	97.46%	615	62.56%			
1	Craven	09	634	356	56.15%	272	42.90%	1	0.16%	3	0.47%	0	0.00%	2	0.32%	0	0.00%	272	42.90%	4	0.63%	630	99.37%	354	55.84%			
1	Craven	N1	2,648	1,364	51.51%	1,167	44.07%	7	0.26%	50	1.89%	30	1.13%	30	1.13%	18	0.68%	1,185	44.75%	82	3.10%	2,566	96.90%	1,328	50.15%			
1	Craven	N2	2,688	868	32.29%	1,731	64.40%	10	0.37%	19	0.71%	26	0.97%	34	1.26%	27	1.00%	1,758	65.40%	67	2.49%	2,621	97.51%	844	31.40%			
1	Craven	N4	5,124	2,967	57.90%	1,571	30.66%	24	0.47%	179	3.49%	271	5.29%	112	2.19%	35	0.68%	1,606	31.34%	515	10.05%	4,609	89.95%	2,786	54.37%			
1	Craven	N5	2,417	1,140	47.17%	1,097	45.39%	9	0.37%	89	3.68%	52	2.15%	30	1.24%	15	0.62%	1,112	46.01%	97	4.01%	2,320	95.99%	1,106	45.76%			
	Craven	Total	18,416	9,820	53.32%	7,443	40.42%	70	0.38%	368	2.00%	449	2.44%	266	1.44%	113	0.61%	7,556	41.03%	908	4.93%	17,508	95.07%	9,496	51.56%			
1	Durham	01	1,808	827	45.74%	571	31.58%	22	1.22%	28	1.55%	334	18.47%	26	1.44%	13	0.72%	584	32.30%	607	33.57%	1,201	66.43%	591	32.69%			
1	Durham	02	4,258	2,346	55.10%	980	23.02%	10	0.23%	504	11.84%	333	7.82%	85	2.00%	34	0.80%	1,014	23.81%	562	13.20%	3,696	86.80%	2,133	50.09%			
1	Durham	03	2,030	1,617	79.66%	142	7.00%	4	0.20%	112	5.52%	104	5.12%	51	2.51%	16	0.79%	158	7.78%	205	10.10%	1,825	89.90%	1,529	75.32%			
1	Durham	05	8,984	3,805	42.35%	2,158	24.02%	52	0.58%	1,980	22.04%	778	8.66%	211	2.35%	56	0.62%	2,214	24.64%	1,481	16.48%	7,503	83.52%	3,282	36.53%			
1	Durham	06	2,544	1,315	51.69%	535	21.03%	17	0.67%	69	2.71%	561	22.05%	47	1.85%	14	0.55%	549	21.58%	936	36.79%	1,608	63.21%	999	39.27%			
1	Durham	07	2,332	1,702	72.98%	337	14.45%	3	0.13%	113	4.85%	106	4.55%	71	3.04%	31	1.33%	368	15.78%	209	8.96%	2,123	91.04%	1,625	69.68%			
1	Durham	08	2,156	736	34.14%	1,195	55.43%	19	0.88%	29	1.35%	116	5.38%	61	2.83%	37	1.72%	1,232	57.14%	209	9.69%	1,947	90.31%	675	31.31%			
1	Durham	09	2,516	1,475	58.62%	880	34.98%	6	0.24%	57	2.27%	68	2.70%	30	1.19%	21	0.83%	901	35.81%	129	5.13%	2,387	94.87%	1,428	56.76%			
1	Durham	10	1,650	172	10.42%	1,368	82.91%	7	0.42%	4	0.24%	78	4.73%	21	1.27%	18	1.09%	1,386	84.00%	141	8.55%	1,509	91.45%	126	7.64%			
1	Durham	12	670	39	5.82%	594	88.66%	1	0.15%	5	0.75%	21	3.13%	10	1.49%	6	0.90%	600	89.55%	43	6.42%	627	93.58%	18	2.69%			
1	Durham	13	1,343	38	2.83%	1,197	89.13%	7	0.52%	3	0.22%	79	5.88%	19	1.41%	18	1.34%	1,215	90.47%	103	7.67%	1,240	92.33%	23	1.71%			
1	Durham	14	2,483	439	17.68%	1,547	62.30%	20	0.81%	6	0.24%	433	17.44%	38	1.53%	19	0.77%	1,566	63.07%	593	23.88%	1,890	76.12%	326	13.13%			
1	Durham	15	1,900	385	20.26%	1,168	61.47%	17	0.89%	4	0.21%	272	14.32%	54	2.84%	25	1.32%	1,193	62.79%	482	25.37%	1,418	74.63%	227	11.95%			
1	Durham	17	3,261	491	15.06%	2,256	69.18%	21	0.64%	15	0.46%																	

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																		Total Population by Ethnicity					
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	
1	Durham	42	1,288	48	3.73%	1,136	88.20%	5	0.39%	0	0.00%	85	6.60%	14	1.09%	13	1.01%	1,149	89.21%	113	8.77%	1,175	91.23%	22	1.71%	
1	Durham	46	4,923	1,895	38.49%	1,914	38.88%	12	0.24%	144	2.93%	840	17.06%	118	2.40%	55	1.12%	1,969	40.00%	1,166	23.68%	3,757	76.32%	1,654	33.60%	
1	Durham	47	1,952	114	5.84%	1,633	83.66%	19	0.97%	2	0.10%	154	7.89%	30	1.54%	18	0.92%	1,651	84.58%	226	11.58%	1,726	88.42%	76	3.89%	
1	Durham	52	4,069	686	16.86%	2,667	65.54%	33	0.81%	35	0.86%	566	13.91%	82	2.02%	54	1.33%	2,721	66.87%	788	19.37%	3,281	80.63%	526	12.93%	
1	Durham	54	7,495	3,488	46.54%	2,914	38.88%	18	0.24%	680	9.07%	231	3.08%	164	2.19%	93	1.24%	3,007	40.12%	513	6.84%	6,982	93.16%	3,271	43.64%	
1	Durham	55	4,212	118	2.80%	3,888	92.31%	20	0.47%	9	0.21%	140	3.32%	37	0.88%	29	0.69%	3,917	93.00%	174	4.13%	4,038	95.87%	83	1.97%	
	Durham	Total	121,895	44,624	36.61%	58,560	48.04%	630	0.52%	5,153	4.23%	10,595	8.69%	2,333	1.91%	1,195	0.98%	59,755	49.02%	17,363	14.24%	104,532	85.76%	39,371	32.30%	
1	Edgecombe	0101	2,774	365	13.16%	2,347	84.61%	2	0.07%	2	0.07%	49	1.77%	9	0.32%	4	0.14%	2,351	84.75%	53	1.91%	2,721	98.09%	360	12.98%	
1	Edgecombe	0102	3,689	1,929	52.29%	1,672	45.32%	9	0.24%	8	0.22%	33	0.89%	38	1.03%	21	0.57%	1,693	45.89%	74	2.01%	3,615	97.99%	1,904	51.61%	
1	Edgecombe	0104	2,238	1,263	56.43%	920	41.11%	2	0.09%	13	0.58%	31	1.39%	9	0.40%	4	0.18%	924	41.29%	65	2.90%	2,173	97.10%	1,244	55.59%	
1	Edgecombe	0201	1,459	761	52.16%	655	44.89%	3	0.21%	2	0.14%	30	2.06%	8	0.55%	4	0.27%	659	45.17%	47	3.22%	1,412	96.78%	746	51.13%	
1	Edgecombe	0301	573	312	54.45%	243	42.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	12	2.09%	6	1.05%	4	0.70%	247	43.11%	20	3.49%	553	96.51%	306	53.40%	
1	Edgecombe	0401	700	316	45.14%	366	52.29%	3	0.43%	2	0.29%	13	1.86%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	366	52.29%	19	2.71%	681	97.29%	312	44.57%	
1	Edgecombe	0501	932	464	49.79%	326	34.98%	1	0.11%	2	0.21%	130	13.95%	9	0.97%	3	0.32%	329	35.30%	162	17.38%	770	82.62%	436	46.78%	
1	Edgecombe	0601	1,207	379	31.40%	778	64.46%	7	0.58%	1	0.08%	21	1.74%	21	1.74%	14	1.16%	792	65.62%	39	3.23%	1,168	96.77%	373	30.90%	
1	Edgecombe	0701	2,753	899	32.66%	1,731	62.88%	20	0.73%	9	0.33%	85	3.09%	9	0.33%	4	0.15%	1,735	63.02%	110	4.00%	2,643	96.00%	879	31.93%	
1	Edgecombe	0901	19	15	78.95%	4	21.05%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	21.05%	0	0.00%	19	100.00%	15	78.95%	
1	Edgecombe	1101	305	134	43.93%	151	49.51%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	18	5.90%	2	0.66%	1	0.33%	152	49.84%	42	13.77%	263	86.23%	111	36.39%	
1	Edgecombe	1201	4,130	237	5.74%	3,830	92.74%	13	0.31%	2	0.05%	13	0.31%	35	0.85%	31	0.75%	3,861	93.49%	33	0.80%	4,097	99.20%	229	5.54%	
1	Edgecombe	1202	2,405	172	7.15%	2,197	91.35%	11	0.46%	2	0.08%	2	0.08%	21	0.87%	18	0.75%	2,215	92.10%	14	0.58%	2,391	99.42%	166	6.90%	
1	Edgecombe	1203	2,559	1,157	45.21%	1,342	52.44%	3	0.12%	6	0.23%	28	1.09%	23	0.90%	17	0.66%	1,359	53.11%	52	2.03%	2,507	97.97%	1,136	44.39%	
1	Edgecombe	1204	1,750	89	5.09%	1,639	93.66%	5	0.29%	1	0.06%	2	0.11%	14	0.80%	11	0.63%	1,650	94.29%	8	0.46%	1,742	99.54%	89	5.09%	
1	Edgecombe	1205	1,428	29	2.03%	1,376	96.36%	3	0.21%	1	0.07%	7	0.49%	12	0.84%	11	0.77%	1,387	97.13%	8	0.56%	1,420	99.44%	29	2.03%	
	Edgecombe	Total	28,921	8,521	29.46%	19,577	67.69%	82	0.28%	51	0.18%	474	1.64%	216	0.75%	147	0.51%	19,724	68.20%	746	2.58%	28,175	97.42%	8,335	28.82%	
1	Franklin	01	2,661	1,315	49.42%	1,233	46.34%	8	0.30%	26	0.98%	42	1.58%	37	1.39%	25	0.94%	1,258	47.28%	93	3.49%	2,568	96.51%	1,279	48.06%	
1	Franklin	02	1,799	821	45.64%	829	46.08%	8	0.44%	1	0.06%	128	7.12%	12	0.67%	10	0.56%	839	46.64%	171	9.51%	1,628	90.49%	795	44.19%	
1	Franklin	03	1,548	873	56.40%	606	39.15%	9	0.58%	10	0.65%	21	1.36%	29	1.87%	14	0.90%	620	40.05%	71	4.59%	1,477	95.41%	841	54.33%	
1	Franklin	10	1,280	878	68.59%	352	27.50%	25	1.95%	4	0.31%	14	1.09%	7	0.55%	5	0.39%	357	27.89%	40	3.13%	1,240	96.88%	863	67.42%	
1	Franklin	11	2,087	1,110	53.19%	876	41.97%	15	0.72%	1	0.05%	56	2.68%	29	1.39%	12	0.57%	888	42.55%	127	6.09%	1,960	93.91%	1,058	50.69%	
1	Franklin	15	2,987	1,269	42.48%	1,533	51.32%	9	0.30%	9	0.30%	141	4.72%	26	0.87%	13	0.44%	1,546	51.76%	225	7.53%	2,762	92.47%	1,201	40.21%	
1	Franklin	16	2,358	1,191	50.51%	1,059	44.91%	11	0.47%	16	0.68%	54	2.29%	27	1.15%	10	0.42%	1,069	45.34%	122	5.17%	2,236	94.83%	1,151	48.81%	
	Franklin	Total	14,720	7,457	50.66%	6,488	44.08%	85	0.58%	67	0.46%	456	3.10%	167	1.13%	89	0.60%	6,577	44.68%	849	5.77%	13,871	94.23%	7,188	48.83%	
1	Gates	1	1,689	796	47.13%	850	50.33%	9	0.53%	5	0.30%	3	0.18%	26	1.54%	20	1.18%	870	51.51%	11	0.65%	1,678	99.35%	792	46.89%	
1	Gates	4S	1,064	544	51.13%	497	46.71%	4	0.38%	2	0.19%	3	0.28%	14	1.32%	8	0.75%	505	47.46%	12	1.13%	1,052	98.87%	537	50.47%	
	Gates	Total	2,753	1,340	48.67%	1,347	48.93%	13	0.47%	7	0.25%	6	0.22%	40	1.45%	28	1.02%	1,375	49.95%	23	0.84%	2,730	99.16%	1,329	48.27%	
1	Granville	ANTI	1,087	412	37.90%	646	59.43%	3	0.28%	7	0.64%	15	1.38%	4	0.37%	4	0.37%	650	59.80%	23	2.12%	1,064	97.88%	405	37.26%	
1	Granville	BTNR	9,895	4,762	48.13%	4,259	43.04%	129	1.30%	42	0.42%	522	5.28%	181	1.83%	79	0.80%	4,338	43.84%	1,220	12.33%	8,675	87.67%	4,222	42.67%	
1	Granville	CORI	2,668	1,555	58.28%	813	30.47%	10	0.37%	8	0.30%	265	9.93%	17	0.64%	3	0.11%	816	30.58%	327	12.26%	2,341	87.74%	1,500	56.22%	
1	Granville	CRDL	2,054	984	47.91%	986	48.00%	5	0.24%	12	0.58%	46	2.24%	21	1.02%	15	0.73%	1,001	48.73%	68	3.31%	1,986	96.69%	964	46.93%	
1	Granville	EAOX	2,162	923	42.69%	1,171	54.16%	13	0.60%	12	0.56%	21	0.97%	22	1.02%	10	0.46%	1,181	54.63%	49	2.27%	2,113	97.73%	911	42.14%	
1	Granville	SALM	2,009	1,274	63.41%	645	32.11%	2	0.10%	31	1.54%	41	2.04%	16	0.80%	6	0.30%	651	32.40%	82	4.08%	1,927	95.92%	1,245	61.97%	
1	Granville	SOOX	1,706	541	31.71%	1,084	63.54%	6	0.35%	13	0.76%	38	2.23%	24	1.41%	20	1.17%	1,104	64.71%	105	6.15%	1,601	93.85%	495	29.02%	
1	Granville	TYHO	4,219	3,430	81.30%	649	15.38%	13	0.31%	12	0.28%	83	1.97%	32	0.76%	11	0.26%	660	15.64%	151	3.58%	4,068	96.42%	3,368	79.83%	
1	Granville	WOEL	1,699	751	44																					

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																		Total Population by Ethnicity					
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	
1	Halifax	FAUCT	1,416	861	60.81%	532	37.57%	4	0.28%	4	0.28%	3	0.21%	12	0.85%	8	0.56%	540	38.14%	11	0.78%	1,405	99.22%	854	60.31%	
1	Halifax	HAL	2,413	647	26.81%	1,698	70.37%	32	1.33%	4	0.17%	12	0.50%	20	0.83%	18	0.75%	1,716	71.11%	35	1.45%	2,378	98.55%	624	25.86%	
1	Halifax	HOB	539	231	42.86%	300	55.66%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6	1.11%	2	0.37%	2	0.37%	302	56.03%	14	2.60%	525	97.40%	224	41.56%	
1	Halifax	HOL	2,515	146	5.81%	1,101	43.78%	1,223	48.63%	2	0.08%	3	0.12%	40	1.59%	28	1.11%	1,129	44.89%	30	1.19%	2,485	98.81%	146	5.81%	
1	Halifax	LIT 1	1,724	528	30.63%	1,147	66.53%	21	1.22%	3	0.17%	15	0.87%	10	0.58%	7	0.41%	1,154	66.94%	21	1.22%	1,703	98.78%	525	30.45%	
1	Halifax	LIT 2	1,591	1,133	71.21%	415	26.08%	15	0.94%	7	0.44%	7	0.44%	14	0.88%	4	0.25%	419	26.34%	12	0.75%	1,579	99.25%	1,132	71.15%	
1	Halifax	PAL	324	56	17.28%	255	78.70%	0	0.00%	2	0.62%	8	2.47%	3	0.93%	1	0.31%	256	79.01%	9	2.78%	315	97.22%	55	16.98%	
1	Halifax	RINGW	1,369	181	13.22%	1,112	81.23%	50	3.65%	1	0.07%	8	0.58%	17	1.24%	9	0.66%	1,121	81.88%	11	0.80%	1,358	99.20%	180	13.15%	
1	Halifax	ROSEN	467	232	49.68%	230	49.25%	0	0.00%	1	0.21%	4	0.86%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	230	49.25%	7	1.50%	460	98.50%	229	49.04%	
1	Halifax	RR 1	1,071	677	63.21%	350	32.68%	8	0.75%	9	0.84%	19	1.77%	8	0.75%	7	0.65%	357	33.33%	41	3.83%	1,030	96.17%	664	62.00%	
1	Halifax	RR 10	2,804	1,816	64.76%	791	28.21%	18	0.64%	101	3.60%	56	2.00%	22	0.78%	10	0.36%	801	28.57%	102	3.64%	2,702	96.36%	1,781	63.52%	
1	Halifax	RR 11	2,725	1,756	64.44%	871	31.96%	31	1.14%	25	0.92%	22	0.81%	20	0.73%	5	0.18%	876	32.15%	58	2.13%	2,667	97.87%	1,739	63.82%	
1	Halifax	RR 2	503	375	74.55%	108	21.47%	8	1.59%	3	0.60%	0	0.00%	9	1.79%	6	1.19%	114	22.66%	1	0.20%	502	99.80%	374	74.35%	
1	Halifax	RR 3	1,211	1,050	86.71%	139	11.48%	2	0.17%	11	0.91%	4	0.33%	5	0.41%	2	0.17%	141	11.64%	17	1.40%	1,194	98.60%	1,041	85.96%	
1	Halifax	RR 4	1,008	886	87.90%	77	7.64%	4	0.40%	20	1.98%	16	1.59%	5	0.50%	0	0.00%	77	7.64%	26	2.58%	982	97.42%	876	86.90%	
1	Halifax	RR 5	1,134	812	71.60%	272	23.99%	9	0.79%	6	0.53%	24	2.12%	11	0.97%	6	0.53%	278	24.51%	30	2.65%	1,104	97.35%	807	71.16%	
1	Halifax	RR 6	1,076	883	82.06%	145	13.48%	4	0.37%	22	2.04%	13	1.21%	9	0.84%	6	0.56%	151	14.03%	30	2.79%	1,046	97.21%	870	80.86%	
1	Halifax	RR 7	1,403	491	35.00%	867	61.80%	2	0.14%	5	0.36%	29	2.07%	9	0.64%	4	0.29%	871	62.08%	32	2.28%	1,371	97.72%	487	34.71%	
1	Halifax	RR 8	1,349	743	55.08%	560	41.51%	4	0.30%	9	0.67%	16	1.19%	17	1.26%	4	0.30%	564	41.81%	38	2.82%	1,311	97.18%	731	54.19%	
1	Halifax	RR 9	3,076	1,178	38.30%	1,823	59.27%	34	1.11%	6	0.20%	8	0.26%	27	0.88%	11	0.36%	1,834	59.62%	41	1.33%	3,035	98.67%	1,166	37.91%	
1	Halifax	SN 1	1,650	127	7.70%	1,517	91.94%	2	0.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	0.24%	2	0.12%	1,519	92.06%	9	0.55%	1,641	99.45%	122	7.39%	
1	Halifax	SN 2	1,256	680	54.14%	561	44.67%	4	0.32%	3	0.24%	6	0.48%	2	0.16%	2	0.16%	563	44.82%	13	1.04%	1,243	98.96%	673	53.58%	
1	Halifax	WEL 1	1,098	224	20.40%	828	75.41%	7	0.64%	3	0.27%	17	1.55%	19	1.73%	11	1.00%	839	76.41%	27	2.46%	1,071	97.54%	220	20.04%	
1	Halifax	WEL 2	629	256	40.70%	359	57.07%	1	0.16%	6	0.95%	2	0.32%	5	0.79%	5	0.79%	364	57.87%	2	0.32%	627	99.68%	256	40.70%	
1	Halifax	WEL 3	2,402	770	32.06%	1,558	64.86%	28	1.17%	15	0.62%	14	0.58%	17	0.71%	11	0.46%	1,569	65.32%	31	1.29%	2,371	98.71%	766	31.89%	
	Halifax	Total	42,073	17,743	42.17%	21,823	51.87%	1,535	3.65%	279	0.66%	354	0.84%	339	0.81%	192	0.46%	22,015	52.33%	717	1.70%	41,356	98.30%	17,531	41.67%	
1	Hertford	A1	2,412	1,052	43.62%	1,245	51.62%	40	1.66%	38	1.58%	11	0.46%	26	1.08%	16	0.66%	1,261	52.28%	31	1.29%	2,381	98.71%	1,043	43.24%	
1	Hertford	A2	2,548	1,226	48.12%	1,232	48.35%	17	0.67%	11	0.43%	34	1.33%	28	1.10%	11	0.43%	1,243	48.78%	51	2.00%	2,497	98.00%	1,217	47.76%	
1	Hertford	A3	1,442	107	7.42%	1,283	88.97%	36	2.50%	5	0.35%	5	0.35%	6	0.42%	6	0.42%	1,289	89.39%	4	0.28%	1,438	99.72%	105	7.28%	
1	Hertford	BR	529	105	19.85%	415	78.45%	1	0.19%	1	0.19%	2	0.38%	5	0.95%	5	0.95%	420	79.40%	4	0.76%	525	99.24%	102	19.28%	
1	Hertford	CM	517	307	59.38%	198	38.30%	0	0.00%	1	0.19%	2	0.39%	9	1.74%	5	0.97%	203	39.26%	8	1.55%	509	98.45%	303	58.61%	
1	Hertford	CO	692	157	22.69%	475	68.64%	22	3.18%	0	0.00%	13	1.88%	25	3.61%	14	2.02%	489	70.66%	15	2.17%	677	97.83%	155	22.40%	
1	Hertford	HV	1,036	476	45.95%	543	52.41%	2	0.19%	0	0.00%	8	0.77%	7	0.68%	3	0.29%	546	52.70%	14	1.35%	1,022	98.65%	470	45.37%	
1	Hertford	M1	3,348	1,204	35.96%	2,054	61.35%	12	0.36%	25	0.75%	29	0.87%	24	0.72%	13	0.39%	2,067	61.74%	71	2.12%	3,277	97.88%	1,177	35.16%	
1	Hertford	M2	1,461	510	34.91%	901	61.67%	3	0.21%	10	0.68%	23	1.57%	14	0.96%	10	0.68%	911	62.35%	49	3.35%	1,412	96.65%	502	34.36%	
1	Hertford	ML	705	560	79.43%	127	18.01%	0	0.00%	4	0.57%	2	0.28%	12	1.70%	6	0.85%	133	18.87%	8	1.13%	697	98.87%	554	78.58%	
1	Hertford	SJ	924	380	41.13%	533	57.68%	5	0.54%	0	0.00%	4	0.43%	2	0.22%	1	0.11%	534	57.79%	7	0.76%	917	99.24%	376	40.69%	
1	Hertford	UN	1,163	460	39.55%	658	56.58%	14	1.20%	1	0.09%	14	1.20%	16	1.38%	10	0.86%	668	57.44%	19	1.63%	1,144	98.37%	458	39.38%	
1	Hertford	WN	2,695	864	32.06%	1,735	64.38%	68	2.52%	7	0.26%	7	0.26%	17	0.63%	12	0.45%	1,747	64.82%	224	8.31%	2,471	91.69%	668	24.79%	
	Hertford	Total	19,472	7,408	38.04%	11,399	58.54%	220	1.13%	103	0.53%	151	0.78%	191	0.98%	112	0.58%	11,511	59.12%	505	2.59%	18,967	97.41%	7,130	36.62%	
1	Lenoir	K1	1,242	28	2.25%	1,202	96.78%	2	0.16%	1	0.08%	2	0.16%	7	0.56%	7	0.56%	1,209	97.34%	9	0.72%	1,233	99.28%	26	2.09%	
1	Lenoir	K2	1,373	109	7.94%	1,236	90.02%	1	0.07%	2	0.15%	14	1.02%	11	0.80%	7	0.51%	1,243	90.53%	20	1.46%	1,353	98.54%	109	7.94%	
1	Lenoir	K3	1,541	579	37.57%	883	57.30%	5	0.32%	10	0.65%	39	2.53%	25	1.62%	13	0.84%	896	58.14%	88	5.71%	1,453	94.29%	542	35.17%	
1	Lenoir	K5	1,622	655	40.38%	925	57.03%	3	0.18%	18	1.11%	12	0.74%	9	0.55%	7	0.43%	932	57.46%	24	1.48%	1,598	98.52%	647	39.89%	
1	Lenoir	K6																								

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																		Total Population by Ethnicity					
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	
1	Martin	R2	1,536	525	34.18%	973	63.35%	3	0.20%	3	0.20%	20	1.30%	12	0.78%	6	0.39%	979	63.74%	36	2.34%	1,500	97.66%	512	33.33%	
1	Martin	W1	3,593	1,755	48.84%	1,706	47.48%	5	0.14%	23	0.64%	73	2.03%	31	0.86%	19	0.53%	1,725	48.01%	128	3.56%	3,465	96.44%	1,719	47.84%	
1	Martin	W2	3,359	1,603	47.72%	1,692	50.37%	9	0.27%	14	0.42%	19	0.57%	22	0.65%	12	0.36%	1,704	50.73%	41	1.22%	3,318	98.78%	1,588	47.28%	
	Martin	Total	12,483	5,445	43.62%	6,686	53.56%	33	0.26%	49	0.39%	179	1.43%	91	0.73%	56	0.45%	6,742	54.01%	317	2.54%	12,166	97.46%	5,351	42.87%	
1	Nash	0002	1,176	576	48.98%	568	48.30%	3	0.26%	1	0.09%	16	1.36%	12	1.02%	9	0.77%	577	49.06%	28	2.38%	1,148	97.62%	570	48.47%	
1	Nash	0003	1,540	978	63.51%	487	31.62%	15	0.97%	8	0.52%	33	2.14%	19	1.23%	17	1.10%	504	32.73%	55	3.57%	1,485	96.43%	968	62.86%	
1	Nash	0007	2,219	852	38.40%	1,252	56.42%	50	2.25%	2	0.09%	36	1.62%	27	1.22%	20	0.90%	1,272	57.32%	48	2.16%	2,171	97.84%	845	38.08%	
1	Nash	0011	3,285	1,798	54.73%	1,290	39.27%	26	0.79%	6	0.18%	123	3.74%	42	1.28%	22	0.67%	1,312	39.94%	170	5.18%	3,115	94.82%	1,763	53.67%	
1	Nash	0021	844	276	32.70%	546	64.69%	1	0.12%	3	0.36%	13	1.54%	5	0.59%	5	0.59%	551	65.28%	18	2.13%	826	97.87%	276	32.70%	
1	Nash	0022	1,061	499	47.03%	536	50.52%	11	1.04%	3	0.28%	0	0.00%	12	1.13%	3	0.28%	539	50.80%	7	0.66%	1,054	99.34%	495	46.65%	
1	Nash	0025	10	0	0.00%	10	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	100.00%	0	0.00%	10	100.00%	0	0.00%	
1	Nash	0031	1,473	456	30.96%	931	63.20%	17	1.15%	35	2.38%	7	0.48%	27	1.83%	14	0.95%	945	64.15%	22	1.49%	1,451	98.51%	444	30.14%	
1	Nash	0032	1,942	818	42.12%	1,064	54.79%	10	0.51%	9	0.46%	33	1.70%	8	0.41%	6	0.31%	1,070	55.10%	49	2.52%	1,893	97.48%	803	41.35%	
1	Nash	0033	2,422	463	19.12%	1,907	78.74%	11	0.45%	17	0.70%	7	0.29%	17	0.70%	11	0.45%	1,918	79.19%	28	1.16%	2,394	98.84%	449	18.54%	
1	Nash	0034	3,864	961	24.87%	2,789	72.18%	24	0.62%	13	0.34%	32	0.83%	45	1.16%	34	0.88%	2,823	73.06%	65	1.68%	3,799	98.32%	943	24.40%	
1	Nash	0037	1,265	376	29.72%	742	58.66%	17	1.34%	33	2.61%	82	6.48%	15	1.19%	6	0.47%	748	59.13%	137	10.83%	1,128	89.17%	341	26.96%	
1	Nash	0038	3,234	1,541	47.65%	1,509	46.66%	36	1.11%	61	1.89%	30	0.93%	57	1.76%	29	0.90%	1,538	47.56%	85	2.63%	3,149	97.37%	1,512	46.75%	
1	Nash	0040	6,575	3,094	47.06%	2,920	44.41%	52	0.79%	136	2.07%	288	4.38%	85	1.29%	46	0.70%	2,966	45.11%	439	6.68%	6,136	93.32%	2,985	45.40%	
	Nash	Total	30,910	12,688	41.05%	16,551	53.55%	273	0.88%	327	1.06%	700	2.26%	371	1.20%	222	0.72%	16,773	54.26%	1,151	3.72%	29,759	96.28%	12,394	40.10%	
1	Northampton	CONWAY	942	582	61.78%	343	36.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	0.85%	9	0.96%	6	0.64%	349	37.05%	16	1.70%	926	98.30%	575	61.04%	
1	Northampton	CREEKS	692	437	63.15%	249	35.98%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	0.58%	2	0.29%	2	0.29%	251	36.27%	6	0.87%	686	99.13%	436	63.01%	
1	Northampton	GALATI	745	368	49.40%	355	47.65%	2	0.27%	0	0.00%	15	2.01%	5	0.67%	3	0.40%	358	48.05%	14	1.88%	731	98.12%	368	49.40%	
1	Northampton	GARYSB	1,729	178	10.29%	1,529	88.43%	8	0.46%	2	0.12%	2	0.12%	10	0.58%	9	0.52%	1,538	88.95%	9	0.52%	1,720	99.48%	177	10.24%	
1	Northampton	GASTON	3,249	1,131	34.81%	2,045	62.94%	19	0.58%	10	0.31%	27	0.83%	17	0.52%	11	0.34%	2,056	63.28%	48	1.48%	3,201	98.52%	1,127	34.69%	
1	Northampton	JACKSO	859	367	42.72%	485	56.46%	1	0.12%	0	0.00%	3	0.35%	3	0.35%	3	0.35%	488	56.81%	6	0.70%	853	99.30%	366	42.61%	
1	Northampton	LAKE G	1,402	961	68.54%	419	29.89%	4	0.29%	4	0.29%	3	0.21%	11	0.78%	7	0.50%	426	30.39%	9	0.64%	1,393	99.36%	956	68.19%	
1	Northampton	LASKER	278	199	71.58%	68	24.46%	1	0.36%	4	1.44%	2	0.72%	4	1.44%	2	0.72%	70	25.18%	2	0.72%	276	99.28%	199	71.58%	
1	Northampton	MILWAU	467	244	52.25%	216	46.25%	2	0.43%	2	0.43%	0	0.00%	3	0.64%	2	0.43%	218	46.68%	1	0.21%	466	99.79%	243	52.03%	
1	Northampton	NEWTOW	680	425	62.50%	241	35.44%	6	0.88%	0	0.00%	4	0.59%	4	0.59%	3	0.44%	244	35.88%	7	1.03%	673	98.97%	423	62.21%	
1	Northampton	PENDLE	228	109	47.81%	116	50.88%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	1.32%	0	0.00%	116	50.88%	1	0.44%	227	99.56%	109	47.81%	
1	Northampton	PLEASA	471	155	32.91%	308	65.39%	6	1.27%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.42%	2	0.42%	310	65.82%	0	0.00%	471	100.00%	155	32.91%	
1	Northampton	POTECA	597	149	24.96%	403	67.50%	1	0.17%	0	0.00%	36	6.03%	8	1.34%	7	1.17%	410	68.68%	38	6.37%	559	93.63%	147	24.62%	
1	Northampton	REHOBE	816	300	36.76%	501	61.40%	8	0.98%	3	0.37%	2	0.25%	2	0.25%	0	0.00%	501	61.40%	8	0.98%	808	99.02%	296	36.27%	
1	Northampton	RICH S	1,617	436	26.96%	1,155	71.43%	10	0.62%	0	0.00%	1	0.06%	15	0.93%	9	0.56%	1,164	71.99%	17	1.05%	1,600	98.95%	431	26.65%	
1	Northampton	SEABOA	1,206	416	34.49%	779	64.59%	2	0.17%	1	0.08%	3	0.25%	5	0.41%	3	0.25%	782	64.84%	3	0.25%	1,203	99.75%	416	34.49%	
1	Northampton	SEVERN	530	314	59.25%	212	40.00%	1	0.19%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	0.57%	2	0.38%	214	40.38%	3	0.57%	527	99.43%	311	58.68%	
1	Northampton	WOODLA	991	484	48.84%	478	48.23%	6	0.61%	4	0.40%	6	0.61%	13	1.31%	6	0.61%	484	48.84%	7	0.71%	984	99.29%	482	48.64%	
	Northampton	Total	17,499	7,255	41.46%	9,902	56.59%	77	0.44%	30	0.17%	116	0.66%	119	0.68%	77	0.44%	9,979	57.03%	195	1.11%	17,304	98.89%	7,217	41.24%	
1	Pasquotank	1-A	1,684	894	53.09%	715	42.46%	4	0.24%	7	0.42%	38	2.26%	26	1.54%	12	0.71%	727	43.17%	83	4.93%	1,601	95.07%	851	50.53%	
1	Pasquotank	1-B	1,464	982	67.08%	420	28.69%	7	0.48%	32	2.19%	11	0.75%	12	0.82%	7	0.48%	427	29.17%	32	2.19%	1,432	97.81%	963	65.78%	
1	Pasquotank	2-A	705	346	49.08%	316	44.82%	4	0.57%	6	0.85%	24	3.40%	9	1.28%	7	0.99%	323	45.82%	76	10.78%	629	89.22%	295	41.84%	
1	Pasquotank	2-B	1,409	660	46.84%	641	45.49%	3	0.21%	11	0.78%	70	4.97%	24	1.70%	15	1.06%	656	46.56%	104	7.38%	1,305	92.62%	640	45.42%	
1	Pasquotank	3-A	1,694	799	47.17%	806	47.58%	5	0.30%	41	2.42%	24	1.42%	19	1.12%	10	0.59%	816	48.17%	61	3.60%	1,633	96.40%	771	45.51%	
1	Pasquotank	3-B	1,548	158	10.21%	1,307	84.43%	6	0.39%	6	0.39%	45	2.91%	26	1.68%	20	1.29%	1,327	85.72%	61	3.94%	1,487	96.06%	148	9.56%	
1	Pasquotank	4-A</																								

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																	Total Population by Ethnicity					
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp
1	Pitt	0800A	17	15	88.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	11.76%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	11.76%	15	88.24%	15	88.24%
1	Pitt	0901	1,053	689	65.43%	336	31.91%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	1.23%	15	1.42%	9	0.85%	345	32.76%	20	1.90%	1,033	98.10%	688	65.34%
1	Pitt	1101	1,516	937	61.81%	504	33.25%	4	0.26%	3	0.20%	56	3.69%	12	0.79%	5	0.33%	509	33.58%	72	4.75%	1,444	95.25%	920	60.69%
1	Pitt	1201	3,954	2,131	53.89%	1,453	36.75%	13	0.33%	56	1.42%	247	6.25%	54	1.37%	31	0.78%	1,484	37.53%	369	9.33%	3,585	90.67%	2,036	51.49%
1	Pitt	1403A	474	83	17.51%	371	78.27%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	2.32%	9	1.90%	7	1.48%	378	79.75%	19	4.01%	455	95.99%	76	16.03%
1	Pitt	1403B	143	2	1.40%	141	98.60%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	141	98.60%	0	0.00%	143	100.00%	2	1.40%
1	Pitt	1501	1,803	259	14.36%	1,384	76.76%	3	0.17%	1	0.06%	129	7.15%	27	1.50%	11	0.61%	1,395	77.37%	165	9.15%	1,638	90.85%	245	13.59%
1	Pitt	1503	3,170	922	29.09%	2,086	65.80%	17	0.54%	62	1.96%	24	0.76%	59	1.86%	41	1.29%	2,127	67.10%	66	2.08%	3,104	97.92%	903	28.49%
1	Pitt	1504	7,468	2,766	37.04%	4,313	57.75%	23	0.31%	212	2.84%	55	0.74%	99	1.33%	53	0.71%	4,366	58.46%	165	2.21%	7,303	97.79%	2,691	36.03%
1	Pitt	1505A	3,889	1,549	39.83%	2,094	53.84%	21	0.54%	105	2.70%	78	2.01%	42	1.08%	24	0.62%	2,118	54.46%	203	5.22%	3,686	94.78%	1,439	37.00%
1	Pitt	1505B	3,014	379	12.57%	2,517	83.51%	10	0.33%	16	0.53%	58	1.92%	34	1.13%	24	0.80%	2,541	84.31%	120	3.98%	2,894	96.02%	355	11.78%
1	Pitt	1506	1,242	402	32.37%	782	62.96%	6	0.48%	17	1.37%	14	1.13%	21	1.69%	18	1.45%	800	64.41%	37	2.98%	1,205	97.02%	387	31.16%
1	Pitt	1508A	9	8	88.89%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	9	100.00%	8	88.89%
1	Pitt	1509	175	57	32.57%	83	47.43%	2	1.14%	0	0.00%	32	18.29%	1	0.57%	0	0.00%	83	47.43%	44	25.14%	131	74.86%	48	27.43%
1	Pitt	1512A	1,602	464	28.96%	1,013	63.23%	9	0.56%	24	1.50%	61	3.81%	31	1.94%	18	1.12%	1,031	64.36%	104	6.49%	1,498	93.51%	421	26.28%
1	Pitt	1512B	769	323	42.00%	389	50.59%	3	0.39%	17	2.21%	21	2.73%	16	2.08%	10	1.30%	399	51.89%	37	4.81%	732	95.19%	311	40.44%
	Pitt	Total	37,299	13,817	37.04%	20,768	55.68%	138	0.37%	564	1.51%	1,480	3.97%	532	1.43%	288	0.77%	21,056	56.45%	2,387	6.40%	34,912	93.60%	13,185	35.35%
1	Vance	DABN	2,145	1,314	61.26%	737	34.36%	11	0.51%	15	0.70%	53	2.47%	15	0.70%	10	0.47%	747	34.83%	72	3.36%	2,073	96.64%	1,300	60.61%
1	Vance	EH1	2,298	281	12.23%	1,872	81.46%	7	0.30%	2	0.09%	119	5.18%	17	0.74%	11	0.48%	1,883	81.94%	191	8.31%	2,107	91.69%	225	9.79%
1	Vance	EH2	988	323	32.69%	504	51.01%	8	0.81%	3	0.30%	127	12.85%	23	2.33%	2	0.20%	506	51.21%	180	18.22%	808	81.78%	289	29.25%
1	Vance	HTOP	937	365	38.95%	537	57.31%	0	0.00%	8	0.85%	13	1.39%	14	1.49%	4	0.43%	541	57.74%	36	3.84%	901	96.16%	346	36.93%
1	Vance	MIDD	2,875	1,468	51.06%	1,346	46.82%	2	0.07%	9	0.31%	24	0.83%	26	0.90%	18	0.63%	1,364	47.44%	44	1.53%	2,831	98.47%	1,455	50.61%
1	Vance	NH1	2,565	359	14.00%	2,128	82.96%	5	0.19%	11	0.43%	20	0.78%	42	1.64%	40	1.56%	2,168	84.52%	51	1.99%	2,514	98.01%	345	13.45%
1	Vance	NH2	916	465	50.76%	432	47.16%	2	0.22%	4	0.44%	9	0.98%	4	0.44%	3	0.33%	435	47.49%	24	2.62%	892	97.38%	453	49.45%
1	Vance	SH1	2,587	772	29.84%	1,609	62.20%	11	0.43%	6	0.23%	166	6.42%	23	0.89%	16	0.62%	1,625	62.81%	300	11.60%	2,287	88.40%	668	25.82%
1	Vance	SH2	1,188	587	49.41%	450	37.88%	3	0.25%	3	0.25%	125	10.52%	20	1.68%	6	0.51%	456	38.38%	185	15.57%	1,003	84.43%	541	45.54%
1	Vance	TWNS	1,089	530	48.67%	537	49.31%	0	0.00%	2	0.18%	11	1.01%	9	0.83%	6	0.55%	543	49.86%	13	1.19%	1,076	98.81%	528	48.48%
1	Vance	WH1	2,930	1,989	67.88%	844	28.81%	8	0.27%	40	1.37%	25	0.85%	24	0.82%	12	0.41%	856	29.22%	42	1.43%	2,888	98.57%	1,977	67.47%
1	Vance	WH2	1,220	573	46.97%	592	48.52%	6	0.49%	25	2.05%	9	0.74%	15	1.23%	10	0.82%	602	49.34%	15	1.23%	1,205	98.77%	570	46.72%
1	Vance	WMSB	2,477	1,147	46.31%	1,261	50.91%	2	0.08%	4	0.16%	31	1.25%	32	1.29%	23	0.93%	1,284	51.84%	57	2.30%	2,420	97.70%	1,135	45.82%
	Vance	Total	24,215	10,173	42.01%	12,849	53.06%	65	0.27%	132	0.55%	732	3.02%	264	1.09%	161	0.66%	13,010	53.73%	1,210	5.00%	23,005	95.00%	9,832	40.60%
1	Warren	1	1,161	801	68.99%	327	28.17%	11	0.95%	6	0.52%	5	0.43%	11	0.95%	6	0.52%	333	28.68%	10	0.86%	1,151	99.14%	797	68.65%
1	Warren	10	2,008	596	29.68%	1,337	66.58%	15	0.75%	7	0.35%	23	1.15%	30	1.49%	22	1.10%	1,359	67.68%	41	2.04%	1,967	97.96%	592	29.48%
1	Warren	11	413	116	28.09%	277	67.07%	14	3.39%	2	0.48%	2	0.48%	2	0.48%	2	0.48%	279	67.55%	4	0.97%	409	99.03%	113	27.36%
1	Warren	12	1,066	945	88.65%	98	9.19%	6	0.56%	5	0.47%	2	0.19%	10	0.94%	1	0.09%	99	9.29%	6	0.56%	1,060	99.44%	943	88.46%
1	Warren	13	819	430	52.50%	347	42.37%	1	0.12%	1	0.12%	25	3.05%	15	1.83%	8	0.98%	355	43.35%	40	4.88%	779	95.12%	417	50.92%
1	Warren	14	1,740	570	32.76%	1,061	60.98%	31	1.78%	2	0.11%	62	3.56%	14	0.80%	11	0.63%	1,072	61.61%	89	5.11%	1,651	94.89%	551	31.67%
1	Warren	2	912	649	71.16%	244	26.75%	3	0.33%	2	0.22%	7	0.77%	7	0.77%	2	0.22%	246	26.97%	9	0.99%	903	99.01%	646	70.83%
1	Warren	3	1,164	571	49.05%	562	48.28%	7	0.60%	5	0.43%	13	1.12%	6	0.52%	5	0.43%	567	48.71%	23	1.98%	1,141	98.02%	562	48.28%
1	Warren	4	924	410	44.37%	484	52.38%	5	0.54%	3	0.32%	8	0.87%	14	1.52%	8	0.87%	492	53.25%	15	1.62%	909	98.38%	405	43.83%
1	Warren	5	2,195	609	27.74%	1,515	69.02%	19	0.87%	6	0.27%	31	1.41%	15	0.68%	6	0.27%	1,521	69.29%	64	2.92%	2,131	97.08%	588	26.79%
1	Warren	6	1,410	542	38.44%	819	58.09%	7	0.50%	0	0.00%	26	1.84%	16	1.13%	15	1.06%	834	59.15%	40	2.84%	1,370	97.16%	534	37.87%
1	Warren	7	1,005	323	32.14%	602	59.90%	14	1.39%	3	0.30%	48	4.78%	15	1.49%	11	1.09%	613	61.00%	58	5.77%	947	94.23%	319	31.74%
1	Warren	8	1,311	115	8.77%	516	39.36%	633	48.28%	2	0.15%	15	1.14%	30	2.29%	22	1.68%	538	41.04%	20	1.53%	1,291	98.47%	114	8.7

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																		Total Population by Ethnicity					
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	
1	Wayne	18	1,845	491	26.61%	1,278	69.27%	10	0.54%	15	0.81%	23	1.25%	28	1.52%	15	0.81%	1,293	70.08%	55	2.98%	1,790	97.02%	470	25.47%	
1	Wayne	19	1,845	433	23.47%	1,334	72.30%	7	0.38%	13	0.70%	20	1.08%	38	2.06%	20	1.08%	1,354	73.39%	69	3.74%	1,776	96.26%	394	21.36%	
1	Wayne	20	1,844	235	12.74%	1,540	83.51%	4	0.22%	5	0.27%	27	1.46%	33	1.79%	20	1.08%	1,560	84.60%	47	2.55%	1,797	97.45%	229	12.42%	
1	Wayne	21	1,914	819	42.79%	1,009	52.72%	8	0.42%	34	1.78%	18	0.94%	26	1.36%	16	0.84%	1,025	53.55%	39	2.04%	1,875	97.96%	804	42.01%	
1	Wayne	22	2,291	1,395	60.89%	704	30.73%	9	0.39%	98	4.28%	38	1.66%	47	2.05%	25	1.09%	729	31.82%	109	4.76%	2,182	95.24%	1,340	58.49%	
1	Wayne	25	150	20	13.33%	122	81.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	5.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	122	81.33%	11	7.33%	139	92.67%	17	11.33%	
1	Wayne	26	3,264	1,545	47.33%	1,260	38.60%	14	0.43%	29	0.89%	363	11.12%	53	1.62%	21	0.64%	1,281	39.25%	562	17.22%	2,702	82.78%	1,386	42.46%	
1	Wayne	27	2,284	743	32.53%	1,259	55.12%	9	0.39%	15	0.66%	241	10.55%	17	0.74%	4	0.18%	1,263	55.30%	301	13.18%	1,983	86.82%	690	30.21%	
1	Wayne	29	2,228	1,027	46.10%	1,136	50.99%	2	0.09%	20	0.90%	20	0.90%	23	1.03%	14	0.63%	1,150	51.62%	51	2.29%	2,177	97.71%	1,004	45.06%	
1	Wayne	30	1,848	517	27.98%	1,149	62.18%	17	0.92%	5	0.27%	140	7.58%	20	1.08%	10	0.54%	1,159	62.72%	201	10.88%	1,647	89.12%	481	26.03%	
	Wayne	Total	37,721	16,667	44.18%	18,436	48.87%	150	0.40%	616	1.63%	1,258	3.34%	594	1.57%	315	0.84%	18,751	49.71%	2,233	5.92%	35,488	94.08%	15,931	42.23%	
1	Wilson	PRGA	1,771	827	46.70%	862	48.67%	2	0.11%	3	0.17%	55	3.11%	22	1.24%	13	0.73%	875	49.41%	88	4.97%	1,683	95.03%	801	45.23%	
1	Wilson	PRSA	1,289	675	52.37%	551	42.75%	8	0.62%	0	0.00%	52	4.03%	3	0.23%	0	0.00%	551	42.75%	84	6.52%	1,205	93.48%	656	50.89%	
1	Wilson	PRWA	1,834	709	38.66%	931	50.76%	9	0.49%	6	0.33%	154	8.40%	25	1.36%	17	0.93%	948	51.69%	236	12.87%	1,598	87.13%	635	34.62%	
1	Wilson	PRWB	1,743	205	11.76%	1,288	73.90%	5	0.29%	3	0.17%	209	11.99%	33	1.89%	15	0.86%	1,303	74.76%	317	18.19%	1,426	81.81%	131	7.52%	
1	Wilson	PRWC	1,852	344	18.57%	1,341	72.41%	3	0.16%	8	0.43%	126	6.80%	30	1.62%	24	1.30%	1,365	73.70%	202	10.91%	1,650	89.09%	285	15.39%	
1	Wilson	PRWD	5	3	60.00%	2	40.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	40.00%	0	0.00%	5	100.00%	3	60.00%	
1	Wilson	PRWE	1,793	669	37.31%	1,014	56.55%	5	0.28%	13	0.73%	82	4.57%	10	0.56%	4	0.22%	1,018	56.78%	156	8.70%	1,637	91.30%	609	33.97%	
1	Wilson	PRWH	1,239	73	5.89%	990	79.90%	4	0.32%	7	0.56%	153	12.35%	12	0.97%	6	0.48%	996	80.39%	201	16.22%	1,038	83.78%	38	3.07%	
1	Wilson	PRWI	2,376	962	40.49%	1,223	51.47%	2	0.08%	17	0.72%	152	6.40%	20	0.84%	14	0.59%	1,237	52.06%	242	10.19%	2,134	89.81%	888	37.37%	
1	Wilson	PRWJ	351	123	35.04%	211	60.11%	2	0.57%	0	0.00%	14	3.99%	1	0.28%	1	0.28%	212	60.40%	18	5.13%	333	94.87%	121	34.47%	
1	Wilson	PRWM	904	276	30.53%	588	65.04%	1	0.11%	9	1.00%	15	1.66%	15	1.66%	10	1.11%	598	66.15%	41	4.54%	863	95.46%	255	28.21%	
1	Wilson	PRWN	2,611	180	6.89%	2,224	85.18%	6	0.23%	1	0.04%	174	6.66%	26	1.00%	13	0.50%	2,237	85.68%	221	8.46%	2,390	91.54%	152	5.82%	
1	Wilson	PRWQ	768	6	0.78%	652	84.90%	2	0.26%	1	0.13%	101	13.15%	6	0.78%	5	0.65%	657	85.55%	104	13.54%	664	86.46%	4	0.52%	
1	Wilson	PRWR	2,721	527	19.37%	1,804	66.30%	14	0.51%	5	0.18%	338	12.42%	33	1.21%	20	0.74%	1,824	67.03%	498	18.30%	2,223	81.70%	395	14.52%	
	Wilson	Total	21,257	5,579	26.25%	13,681	64.36%	63	0.30%	73	0.34%	1,625	7.64%	236	1.11%	142	0.67%	13,823	65.03%	2,408	11.33%	18,849	88.67%	4,973	23.39%	
	District	Total	561,408	227,424	40.51%	291,758	51.97%	4,710	0.84%	8,523	1.52%	21,894	3.90%	7,099	1.26%	3,848	0.69%	295,606	52.65%	36,866	6.57%	524,542	93.43%	216,272	38.52%	

Total Population by Municipality and District						
Municipality	District	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
Aberdeen	2	6,350	733,499	6,350	100.0%	0.866%
Ahoskie	1	5,039	733,499	5,039	100.0%	0.687%
Alamance	6	951	733,499	951	100.0%	0.13%
Albemarle	8	15,903	733,499	15,903	100.0%	2.168%
Alliance	3	776	733,499	776	100.0%	0.106%
Andrews	11	1,781	733,499	1,781	100.0%	0.243%
Angier (Harnett)	2	4,350	733,499	4,247	97.632%	0.579%
Angier (Wake)	13	4,350	733,498	103	2.368%	0.014%
Ansonville	8	631	733,499	631	100.0%	0.086%
Apex (Wake)	2	37,476	733,499	23,874	63.705%	3.255%
Apex (Wake)	13	37,476	733,498	13,602	36.295%	1.854%
Arapahoe	3	556	733,499	556	100.0%	0.076%
Archdale (Guilford)	6	11,415	733,499	333	2.917%	0.045%
Archdale (Randolph)	2	11,415	733,499	11,082	97.083%	1.511%
Archer Lodge	7	4,292	733,498	4,292	100.0%	0.585%
Asheboro (Randolph)	2	25,012	733,499	24,851	99.356%	3.388%
Asheboro (Randolph)	8	25,012	733,499	161	0.644%	0.022%
Asheville (Buncombe)	10	83,393	733,499	63,387	76.01%	8.642%
Asheville (Buncombe)	11	83,393	733,499	20,006	23.99%	2.727%
Askewville	1	241	733,499	241	100.0%	0.033%
Atkinson	3	299	733,499	299	100.0%	0.041%
Atlantic Beach	3	1,495	733,499	1,495	100.0%	0.204%
Aulander	1	895	733,499	895	100.0%	0.122%
Aurora	3	520	733,499	520	100.0%	0.071%
Autryville	7	196	733,498	196	100.0%	0.027%
Ayden	3	4,932	733,499	4,932	100.0%	0.672%
Badin	8	1,974	733,499	1,974	100.0%	0.269%
Bailey	13	569	733,498	569	100.0%	0.078%
Bakersville	11	464	733,499	464	100.0%	0.063%
Bald Head Island	7	158	733,498	158	100.0%	0.022%
Banner Elk	11	1,028	733,499	1,028	100.0%	0.14%
Bath	3	249	733,499	249	100.0%	0.034%
Bayboro	3	1,263	733,499	1,263	100.0%	0.172%
Bear Grass	3	73	733,499	73	100.0%	0.01%
Beaufort	3	4,039	733,499	4,039	100.0%	0.551%
Beech Mountain (Avery)	11	320	733,499	24	7.5%	0.003%
Beech Mountain (Watauga)	5	320	733,499	296	92.5%	0.04%
Belhaven	3	1,688	733,499	1,688	100.0%	0.23%
Belmont	10	10,076	733,499	10,076	100.0%	1.374%
Belville	7	1,936	733,498	1,936	100.0%	0.264%
Belwood	10	950	733,499	950	100.0%	0.13%
Benson (Harnett)	2	3,311	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Benson (Johnston)	7	3,311	733,498	3,311	100.0%	0.451%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
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Bermuda Run	5	1,725	733,499	1,725	100.0%	0.235%
Bessemer City	10	5,340	733,499	5,340	100.0%	0.728%
Bethania	5	328	733,499	328	100.0%	0.045%
Bethel	3	1,577	733,499	1,577	100.0%	0.215%
Beulaville	7	1,296	733,498	1,296	100.0%	0.177%
Biltmore Forest (Buncombe)	10	1,343	733,499	1,343	100.0%	0.183%
Biltmore Forest (Buncombe)	11	1,343	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Biscoe	8	1,700	733,499	1,700	100.0%	0.232%
Black Creek	13	769	733,498	769	100.0%	0.105%
Black Mountain	10	7,848	733,499	7,848	100.0%	1.07%
Bladenboro	7	1,750	733,498	1,750	100.0%	0.239%
Blowing Rock (Caldwell)	11	1,241	733,499	49	3.948%	0.007%
Blowing Rock (Watauga)	5	1,241	733,499	1,192	96.052%	0.163%
Boardman	7	157	733,498	157	100.0%	0.021%
Bogue	3	684	733,499	684	100.0%	0.093%
Boiling Spring Lakes	7	5,372	733,498	5,372	100.0%	0.732%
Boiling Springs	10	4,647	733,499	4,647	100.0%	0.634%
Bolivia	7	143	733,498	143	100.0%	0.019%
Bolton	7	691	733,498	691	100.0%	0.094%
Boone	5	17,122	733,499	17,122	100.0%	2.334%
Boonville	5	1,222	733,499	1,222	100.0%	0.167%
Bostic	10	386	733,499	386	100.0%	0.053%
Brevard	11	7,609	733,499	7,609	100.0%	1.037%
Bridgeton	3	454	733,499	454	100.0%	0.062%
Broadway (Harnett)	4	1,229	733,498	25	2.034%	0.003%
Broadway (Lee)	2	1,229	733,499	1,204	97.966%	0.164%
Brookford (Catawba)	5	382	733,499	321	84.031%	0.044%
Brookford (Catawba)	10	382	733,499	61	15.969%	0.008%
Brunswick	7	1,119	733,498	1,119	100.0%	0.153%
Bryson City	11	1,424	733,499	1,424	100.0%	0.194%
Bunn	13	344	733,498	344	100.0%	0.047%
Burgaw	3	3,872	733,499	3,872	100.0%	0.528%
Burlington (Alamance)	4	49,963	733,498	23,964	47.963%	3.267%
Burlington (Alamance)	6	49,963	733,499	25,344	50.726%	3.455%
Burlington (Guilford)	6	49,963	733,499	655	1.311%	0.089%
Burnsville	11	1,693	733,499	1,693	100.0%	0.231%
Butner (Granville)	1	7,591	733,499	5,370	70.742%	0.732%
Butner (Granville)	13	7,591	733,498	2,221	29.258%	0.303%
Cajah's Mountain	11	0	733,499	2,823	0.0%	0.385%
Calabash	7	1,786	733,498	1,786	100.0%	0.243%
Calypso	7	538	733,498	538	100.0%	0.073%
Cameron	2	285	733,499	285	100.0%	0.039%
Candor	8	840	733,499	840	100.0%	0.115%

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Canton	11	4,227	733,499	4,227	100.0%	0.576%
Cape Carteret	3	1,917	733,499	1,917	100.0%	0.261%
Carolina Beach	7	5,706	733,498	5,706	100.0%	0.778%
Carolina Shores	7	3,048	733,498	3,048	100.0%	0.416%
Carrboro	4	19,582	733,498	19,582	100.0%	2.67%
Carthage	2	2,205	733,499	2,205	100.0%	0.301%
Cary (Chatham)	2	135,234	733,499	1,422	1.052%	0.194%
Cary (Wake)	2	135,234	733,499	78,372	57.953%	10.685%
Cary (Wake)	4	135,234	733,498	15,035	11.118%	2.05%
Cary (Wake)	13	135,234	733,498	40,405	29.878%	5.509%
Casar	10	297	733,499	297	100.0%	0.04%
Castalia	1	268	733,499	268	100.0%	0.037%
Caswell Beach	7	398	733,498	398	100.0%	0.054%
Catawba	10	603	733,499	603	100.0%	0.082%
Cedar Point	3	1,279	733,499	1,279	100.0%	0.174%
Cedar Rock	11	300	733,499	300	100.0%	0.041%
Centerville	1	89	733,499	89	100.0%	0.012%
Cerro Gordo	7	207	733,498	207	100.0%	0.028%
Chadbourn	7	1,856	733,498	1,856	100.0%	0.253%
Chapel Hill (Durham)	4	57,233	733,498	2,836	4.955%	0.387%
Chapel Hill (Orange)	4	57,233	733,498	54,397	95.045%	7.416%
Charlotte (Mecklenburg)	8	731,424	733,499	10,671	1.459%	1.455%
Charlotte (Mecklenburg)	9	731,424	733,498	350,090	47.864%	47.729%
Charlotte (Mecklenburg)	12	731,424	733,499	370,663	50.677%	50.534%
Cherryville	10	5,760	733,499	5,760	100.0%	0.785%
Chimney Rock Village	10	113	733,499	113	100.0%	0.015%
China Grove	8	3,563	733,499	3,563	100.0%	0.486%
Chocowinity	3	820	733,499	820	100.0%	0.112%
Claremont	10	1,352	733,499	1,352	100.0%	0.184%
Clarkton	7	837	733,498	837	100.0%	0.114%
Clayton (Johnston)	7	16,116	733,498	16,116	100.0%	2.197%
Clayton (Wake)	13	16,116	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Clemmons	5	18,627	733,499	18,627	100.0%	2.539%
Cleveland	5	871	733,499	871	100.0%	0.119%
Clinton	7	8,639	733,498	8,639	100.0%	1.178%
Clyde	11	1,223	733,499	1,223	100.0%	0.167%
Coats	2	2,112	733,499	2,112	100.0%	0.288%
Cofield	1	413	733,499	413	100.0%	0.056%
Colerain	1	204	733,499	204	100.0%	0.028%
Columbia	3	891	733,499	891	100.0%	0.121%
Columbus	10	999	733,499	999	100.0%	0.136%
Como	1	91	733,499	91	100.0%	0.012%
Concord (Cabarrus)	8	79,066	733,499	69,301	87.65%	9.448%

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Concord (Cabarrus)	12	79,066	733,499	9,765	12.35%	1.331%
Conetoe	1	294	733,499	294	100.0%	0.04%
Connelly Springs	11	1,669	733,499	1,669	100.0%	0.228%
Conover	10	8,165	733,499	8,165	100.0%	1.113%
Conway	1	836	733,499	836	100.0%	0.114%
Cooleemee	5	960	733,499	960	100.0%	0.131%
Cornelius	9	24,866	733,498	24,866	100.0%	3.39%
Cove City	1	399	733,499	399	100.0%	0.054%
Cramerton	10	4,165	733,499	4,165	100.0%	0.568%
Creedmoor	13	4,124	733,498	4,124	100.0%	0.562%
Creswell	3	276	733,499	276	100.0%	0.038%
Crossnore	11	192	733,499	192	100.0%	0.026%
Dallas	10	4,488	733,499	4,488	100.0%	0.612%
Danbury	6	189	733,499	189	100.0%	0.026%
Davidson (Iredell)	9	10,944	733,498	294	2.686%	0.04%
Davidson (Mecklenburg)	9	10,944	733,498	10,650	97.314%	1.452%
Dellview	10	13	733,499	13	100.0%	0.002%
Denton	8	1,636	733,499	1,636	100.0%	0.223%
Dillsboro	11	232	733,499	232	100.0%	0.032%
Dobbins Heights	8	866	733,499	866	100.0%	0.118%
Dobson	6	1,586	733,499	1,586	100.0%	0.216%
Dortches (Nash)	1	935	733,499	5	0.535%	0.001%
Dortches (Nash)	13	935	733,498	930	99.465%	0.127%
Dover	1	401	733,499	401	100.0%	0.055%
Drexel	11	1,858	733,499	1,858	100.0%	0.253%
Dublin	7	338	733,498	338	100.0%	0.046%
Duck	3	369	733,499	369	100.0%	0.05%
Dunn	2	9,263	733,499	9,263	100.0%	1.263%
Durham (Durham)	1	228,330	733,499	146,274	64.063%	19.942%
Durham (Durham)	4	228,330	733,498	66,801	29.256%	9.107%
Durham (Durham)	6	228,330	733,499	15,215	6.664%	2.074%
Durham (Durham)	13	228,330	733,498	10	0.004%	0.001%
Durham (Orange)	4	228,330	733,498	6	0.003%	0.001%
Durham (Orange)	6	228,330	733,499	24	0.011%	0.003%
Durham (Wake)	4	228,330	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Earl	10	260	733,499	260	100.0%	0.035%
East Arcadia	7	487	733,498	487	100.0%	0.066%
East Bend	5	612	733,499	612	100.0%	0.083%
East Laurinburg	8	300	733,499	300	100.0%	0.041%
East Spencer (Rowan)	8	1,534	733,499	5	0.326%	0.001%
East Spencer (Rowan)	12	1,534	733,499	1,529	99.674%	0.208%
Eastover	2	3,628	733,499	3,628	100.0%	0.495%
Eden	6	15,527	733,499	15,527	100.0%	2.117%

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Edenton (Chowan)	1	5,004	733,499	5,004	100.0%	0.682%
Edenton (Chowan)	3	5,004	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Elizabeth City (Camden)	3	18,683	733,499	45	0.241%	0.006%
Elizabeth City (Pasquotank)	1	18,683	733,499	16,774	89.782%	2.287%
Elizabeth City (Pasquotank)	3	18,683	733,499	1,864	9.977%	0.254%
Elizabethtown	7	3,583	733,498	3,583	100.0%	0.488%
Elk Park	11	452	733,499	452	100.0%	0.062%
Elkin (Surry)	6	4,001	733,499	3,921	98.001%	0.535%
Elkin (Wilkes)	5	4,001	733,499	80	2.0%	0.011%
Ellenboro	10	873	733,499	873	100.0%	0.119%
Ellerbe	8	1,054	733,499	1,054	100.0%	0.144%
Elm City	13	1,298	733,498	1,298	100.0%	0.177%
Elon	6	9,419	733,499	9,419	100.0%	1.284%
Emerald Isle	3	3,655	733,499	3,655	100.0%	0.498%
Enfield	1	2,532	733,499	2,532	100.0%	0.345%
Erwin (Harnett)	2	4,405	733,499	4,405	100.0%	0.601%
Erwin (Harnett)	4	4,405	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Eureka	13	197	733,498	197	100.0%	0.027%
Everetts	3	164	733,499	164	100.0%	0.022%
Fair Bluff	7	951	733,498	951	100.0%	0.13%
Fairmont	8	2,663	733,499	2,663	100.0%	0.363%
Fairview	8	3,324	733,499	3,324	100.0%	0.453%
Faison (Duplin)	7	961	733,498	961	100.0%	0.131%
Faison (Sampson)	7	961	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Faith	8	807	733,499	807	100.0%	0.11%
Falcon (Cumberland)	2	258	733,499	258	100.0%	0.035%
Falcon (Sampson)	7	258	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Falkland	1	96	733,499	96	100.0%	0.013%
Fallston	10	607	733,499	607	100.0%	0.083%
Farmville	3	4,654	733,499	4,654	100.0%	0.634%
Fayetteville (Cumberland)	2	200,564	733,499	70,179	34.991%	9.568%
Fayetteville (Cumberland)	4	200,564	733,498	130,363	64.998%	17.773%
Fayetteville (Cumberland)	7	200,564	733,498	22	0.011%	0.003%
Flat Rock	11	3,114	733,499	3,114	100.0%	0.425%
Fletcher	11	7,187	733,499	7,187	100.0%	0.98%
Forest City	10	7,476	733,499	7,476	100.0%	1.019%
Forest Hills	11	365	733,499	365	100.0%	0.05%
Fountain	1	427	733,499	427	100.0%	0.058%
Four Oaks	7	1,921	733,498	1,921	100.0%	0.262%
Foxfire	2	902	733,499	902	100.0%	0.123%
Franklin	11	3,845	733,499	3,845	100.0%	0.524%
Franklinton	1	2,023	733,499	2,023	100.0%	0.276%
Franklinville	2	1,164	733,499	1,164	100.0%	0.159%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
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Fremont	13	1,255	733,498	1,255	100.0%	0.171%
Fuquay-Varina (Wake)	2	17,937	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Fuquay-Varina (Wake)	13	17,937	733,498	17,937	100.0%	2.445%
Gamewell	11	4,051	733,499	4,051	100.0%	0.552%
Garland	7	625	733,498	625	100.0%	0.085%
Garner (Wake)	4	25,745	733,498	9,726	37.778%	1.326%
Garner (Wake)	13	25,745	733,498	16,019	62.222%	2.184%
Garysburg	1	1,057	733,499	1,057	100.0%	0.144%
Gaston	1	1,152	733,499	1,152	100.0%	0.157%
Gastonia	10	71,741	733,499	71,741	100.0%	9.781%
Gatesville	1	321	733,499	321	100.0%	0.044%
Gibson	8	540	733,499	540	100.0%	0.074%
Gibsonville (Alamance)	6	6,410	733,499	3,148	49.111%	0.429%
Gibsonville (Guilford)	6	6,410	733,499	3,262	50.889%	0.445%
Glen Alpine	11	1,517	733,499	1,517	100.0%	0.207%
Godwin	2	139	733,499	139	100.0%	0.019%
Goldsboro (Wayne)	1	36,437	733,499	31,118	85.402%	4.242%
Goldsboro (Wayne)	13	36,437	733,498	5,319	14.598%	0.725%
Goldston	2	268	733,499	268	100.0%	0.037%
Graham (Alamance)	4	14,153	733,498	4,384	30.976%	0.598%
Graham (Alamance)	6	14,153	733,499	9,769	69.024%	1.332%
Grandfather	11	25	733,499	25	100.0%	0.003%
Granite Falls	11	4,722	733,499	4,722	100.0%	0.644%
Granite Quarry	8	2,930	733,499	2,930	100.0%	0.399%
Grantsboro	3	688	733,499	688	100.0%	0.094%
Green Level	4	2,100	733,498	2,100	100.0%	0.286%
Greenevers	7	634	733,498	634	100.0%	0.086%
Greensboro (Guilford)	6	269,666	733,499	134,000	49.691%	18.269%
Greensboro (Guilford)	12	269,666	733,499	135,666	50.309%	18.496%
Greenville (Pitt)	1	84,554	733,499	31,508	37.264%	4.296%
Greenville (Pitt)	3	84,554	733,499	53,046	62.736%	7.232%
Grifton (Lenoir)	3	2,617	733,499	186	7.107%	0.025%
Grifton (Pitt)	3	2,617	733,499	2,431	92.893%	0.331%
Grimesland (Pitt)	1	441	733,499	437	99.093%	0.06%
Grimesland (Pitt)	3	441	733,499	4	0.907%	0.001%
Grover	10	708	733,499	708	100.0%	0.097%
Halifax	1	234	733,499	234	100.0%	0.032%
Hamilton	1	408	733,499	408	100.0%	0.056%
Hamlet	8	6,495	733,499	6,495	100.0%	0.885%
Harmony	5	531	733,499	531	100.0%	0.072%
Harrells (Duplin)	7	202	733,498	23	11.386%	0.003%
Harrells (Sampson)	7	202	733,498	179	88.614%	0.024%
Harrellsville	1	106	733,499	106	100.0%	0.014%

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Harrisburg	8	11,526	733,499	11,526	100.0%	1.571%
Hassell	1	84	733,499	84	100.0%	0.011%
Havelock	3	20,735	733,499	20,735	100.0%	2.827%
Haw River (Alamance)	4	2,298	733,498	2,249	97.868%	0.307%
Haw River (Alamance)	6	2,298	733,499	49	2.132%	0.007%
Hayesville	11	311	733,499	311	100.0%	0.042%
Hemby Bridge (Union)	8	1,520	733,499	1,431	94.145%	0.195%
Hemby Bridge (Union)	9	1,520	733,498	89	5.855%	0.012%
Henderson	1	15,368	733,499	15,368	100.0%	2.095%
Hendersonville	11	13,137	733,499	13,137	100.0%	1.791%
Hertford (Perquimans)	1	2,143	733,499	2,143	100.0%	0.292%
Hertford (Perquimans)	3	2,143	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Hickory (Burke)	11	40,010	733,499	66	0.165%	0.009%
Hickory (Caldwell)	11	40,010	733,499	18	0.045%	0.002%
Hickory (Catawba)	5	40,010	733,499	20,323	50.795%	2.771%
Hickory (Catawba)	10	40,010	733,499	19,603	48.995%	2.673%
High Point (Davidson)	5	104,371	733,499	5,253	5.033%	0.716%
High Point (Davidson)	12	104,371	733,499	57	0.055%	0.008%
High Point (Forsyth)	5	104,371	733,499	8	0.008%	0.001%
High Point (Guilford)	6	104,371	733,499	50,473	48.359%	6.881%
High Point (Guilford)	12	104,371	733,499	48,569	46.535%	6.622%
High Point (Randolph)	2	104,371	733,499	11	0.011%	0.001%
High Shoals	10	696	733,499	696	100.0%	0.095%
Highlands (Jackson)	11	924	733,499	4	0.433%	0.001%
Highlands (Macon)	11	924	733,499	920	99.567%	0.125%
Hildebran	11	2,023	733,499	2,023	100.0%	0.276%
Hillsborough (Orange)	4	6,087	733,498	5,970	98.078%	0.814%
Hillsborough (Orange)	6	6,087	733,499	117	1.922%	0.016%
Hobgood	1	348	733,499	348	100.0%	0.047%
Hoffman	8	588	733,499	588	100.0%	0.08%
Holden Beach	7	575	733,498	575	100.0%	0.078%
Holly Ridge	3	1,268	733,499	1,268	100.0%	0.173%
Holly Springs (Wake)	2	24,661	733,499	8,319	33.733%	1.134%
Holly Springs (Wake)	13	24,661	733,498	16,342	66.267%	2.228%
Hookerton (Greene)	1	409	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Hookerton (Greene)	3	409	733,499	409	100.0%	0.056%
Hope Mills	2	15,176	733,499	15,176	100.0%	2.069%
Hot Springs	11	560	733,499	560	100.0%	0.076%
Hudson	11	3,776	733,499	3,776	100.0%	0.515%
Huntersville	9	46,773	733,498	46,773	100.0%	6.377%
Indian Beach	3	112	733,499	112	100.0%	0.015%
Indian Trail (Union)	8	33,518	733,499	10,336	30.837%	1.409%
Indian Trail (Union)	9	33,518	733,498	23,182	69.163%	3.16%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
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Jackson	1	513	733,499	513	100.0%	0.07%
Jacksonville	3	70,145	733,499	70,145	100.0%	9.563%
Jamestown (Guilford)	6	3,382	733,499	3,374	99.763%	0.46%
Jamestown (Guilford)	12	3,382	733,499	8	0.237%	0.001%
Jamesville	3	491	733,499	491	100.0%	0.067%
Jefferson	5	1,611	733,499	1,611	100.0%	0.22%
Jonesville	5	2,285	733,499	2,285	100.0%	0.312%
Kannapolis (Cabarrus)	8	42,625	733,499	32,095	75.296%	4.376%
Kannapolis (Cabarrus)	12	42,625	733,499	1,099	2.578%	0.15%
Kannapolis (Rowan)	8	42,625	733,499	9,431	22.126%	1.286%
Kelford	1	251	733,499	251	100.0%	0.034%
Kenansville	7	855	733,498	855	100.0%	0.117%
Kenly (Johnston)	7	1,339	733,498	1,176	87.827%	0.16%
Kenly (Wilson)	13	1,339	733,498	163	12.173%	0.022%
Kernersville (Forsyth)	5	23,123	733,499	23,071	99.775%	3.145%
Kernersville (Guilford)	6	23,123	733,499	52	0.225%	0.007%
Kill Devil Hills	3	6,683	733,499	6,683	100.0%	0.911%
King (Forsyth)	5	6,904	733,499	619	8.966%	0.084%
King (Stokes)	6	6,904	733,499	6,285	91.034%	0.857%
Kings Mountain (Cleveland)	10	10,296	733,499	9,242	89.763%	1.26%
Kings Mountain (Gaston)	10	10,296	733,499	1,054	10.237%	0.144%
Kingstown	10	681	733,499	681	100.0%	0.093%
Kinston (Lenoir)	1	21,677	733,499	17,086	78.821%	2.329%
Kinston (Lenoir)	7	21,677	733,498	4,591	21.179%	0.626%
Kittrell	13	467	733,498	467	100.0%	0.064%
Kitty Hawk	3	3,272	733,499	3,272	100.0%	0.446%
Knightdale (Wake)	4	11,401	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Knightdale (Wake)	13	11,401	733,498	11,401	100.0%	1.554%
Kure Beach	7	2,012	733,498	2,012	100.0%	0.274%
La Grange	1	2,873	733,499	2,873	100.0%	0.392%
Lake Lure	10	1,192	733,499	1,192	100.0%	0.163%
Lake Park	8	3,422	733,499	3,422	100.0%	0.467%
Lake Santeetlah	11	45	733,499	45	100.0%	0.006%
Lake Waccamaw	7	1,480	733,498	1,480	100.0%	0.202%
Landis (Rowan)	8	3,109	733,499	3,109	100.0%	0.424%
Landis (Rowan)	12	3,109	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Lansing	5	158	733,499	158	100.0%	0.022%
Lasker	1	122	733,499	122	100.0%	0.017%
Lattimore	10	488	733,499	488	100.0%	0.067%
Laurel Park	11	2,180	733,499	2,180	100.0%	0.297%
Laurinburg	8	15,962	733,499	15,962	100.0%	2.176%
Lawndale	10	606	733,499	606	100.0%	0.083%
Leggett	1	60	733,499	60	100.0%	0.008%

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Leland	7	13,527	733,498	13,527	100.0%	1.844%
Lenoir	11	18,228	733,499	18,228	100.0%	2.485%
Lewiston Woodville	1	549	733,499	549	100.0%	0.075%
Lewisville	5	12,639	733,499	12,639	100.0%	1.723%
Lexington (Davidson)	5	18,931	733,499	3,261	17.226%	0.445%
Lexington (Davidson)	8	18,931	733,499	3,127	16.518%	0.426%
Lexington (Davidson)	12	18,931	733,499	12,543	66.256%	1.71%
Liberty	2	2,656	733,499	2,656	100.0%	0.362%
Lilesville	8	536	733,499	536	100.0%	0.073%
Lillington (Harnett)	2	3,194	733,499	386	12.085%	0.053%
Lillington (Harnett)	4	3,194	733,498	2,808	87.915%	0.383%
Lincolnton	10	10,486	733,499	10,486	100.0%	1.43%
Linden	4	130	733,498	130	100.0%	0.018%
Littleton	1	674	733,499	674	100.0%	0.092%
Locust (Cabarrus)	8	2,930	733,499	215	7.338%	0.029%
Locust (Stanly)	8	2,930	733,499	2,715	92.662%	0.37%
Long View (Burke)	11	4,871	733,499	752	15.438%	0.103%
Long View (Catawba)	10	4,871	733,499	4,119	84.562%	0.562%
Louisburg	1	3,359	733,499	3,359	100.0%	0.458%
Love Valley	5	90	733,499	90	100.0%	0.012%
Lowell	10	3,526	733,499	3,526	100.0%	0.481%
Lucama	13	1,108	733,498	1,108	100.0%	0.151%
Lumber Bridge	7	94	733,498	94	100.0%	0.013%
Lumberton	8	21,542	733,499	21,542	100.0%	2.937%
Macclesfield	13	471	733,498	471	100.0%	0.064%
Macon	1	119	733,499	119	100.0%	0.016%
Madison	6	2,246	733,499	2,246	100.0%	0.306%
Maggie Valley	11	1,150	733,499	1,150	100.0%	0.157%
Magnolia	7	939	733,498	939	100.0%	0.128%
Maiden (Catawba)	10	3,310	733,499	3,308	99.94%	0.451%
Maiden (Lincoln)	10	3,310	733,499	2	0.06%	0.0%
Manteo	3	1,434	733,499	1,434	100.0%	0.196%
Marietta	8	175	733,499	175	100.0%	0.024%
Marion	11	7,838	733,499	7,838	100.0%	1.069%
Mars Hill	11	1,869	733,499	1,869	100.0%	0.255%
Marshall	11	872	733,499	872	100.0%	0.119%
Marshville	8	2,402	733,499	2,402	100.0%	0.327%
Marvin	9	5,579	733,498	5,579	100.0%	0.761%
Matthews	9	27,198	733,498	27,198	100.0%	3.708%
Maxton (Robeson)	8	2,426	733,499	2,230	91.921%	0.304%
Maxton (Scotland)	8	2,426	733,499	196	8.079%	0.027%
Mayodan	6	2,478	733,499	2,478	100.0%	0.338%
Maysville	3	1,019	733,499	1,019	100.0%	0.139%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
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McAdenville	10	651	733,499	651	100.0%	0.089%
McDonald	8	113	733,499	113	100.0%	0.015%
McFarlan	8	117	733,499	117	100.0%	0.016%
Mebane (Alamance)	6	11,393	733,499	9,600	84.262%	1.309%
Mebane (Orange)	4	11,393	733,498	1,793	15.738%	0.244%
Mesic	3	220	733,499	220	100.0%	0.03%
Micro	7	441	733,498	441	100.0%	0.06%
Middleburg	1	133	733,499	133	100.0%	0.018%
Middlesex	13	822	733,498	822	100.0%	0.112%
Midland (Cabarrus)	8	3,073	733,499	3,073	100.0%	0.419%
Midland (Mecklenburg)	9	3,073	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Midway	5	4,679	733,499	4,679	100.0%	0.638%
Mills River	11	6,802	733,499	6,802	100.0%	0.927%
Milton	6	166	733,499	166	100.0%	0.023%
Mineral Springs	9	2,639	733,498	2,639	100.0%	0.36%
Minnesott Beach	3	440	733,499	440	100.0%	0.06%
Mint Hill (Mecklenburg)	9	22,722	733,498	22,669	99.767%	3.091%
Mint Hill (Union)	8	22,722	733,499	53	0.233%	0.007%
Misenheimer	8	728	733,499	728	100.0%	0.099%
Mocksville	5	5,051	733,499	5,051	100.0%	0.689%
Momeyer	13	224	733,498	224	100.0%	0.031%
Monroe (Union)	8	32,797	733,499	32,751	99.86%	4.465%
Monroe (Union)	9	32,797	733,498	46	0.14%	0.006%
Montreat	10	723	733,499	723	100.0%	0.099%
Mooresboro	10	311	733,499	311	100.0%	0.042%
Mooresville	9	32,711	733,498	32,711	100.0%	4.46%
Morehead City	3	8,661	733,499	8,661	100.0%	1.181%
Morganton	11	16,918	733,499	16,918	100.0%	2.306%
Morrisville (Durham)	4	18,576	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Morrisville (Wake)	2	18,576	733,499	7,355	39.594%	1.003%
Morrisville (Wake)	4	18,576	733,498	11,221	60.406%	1.53%
Morven	8	511	733,499	511	100.0%	0.07%
Mount Airy	6	10,388	733,499	10,388	100.0%	1.416%
Mount Gilead	8	1,181	733,499	1,181	100.0%	0.161%
Mount Holly	10	13,656	733,499	13,656	100.0%	1.862%
Mount Olive (Duplin)	7	4,589	733,498	51	1.111%	0.007%
Mount Olive (Wayne)	1	4,589	733,499	2,536	55.263%	0.346%
Mount Olive (Wayne)	13	4,589	733,498	2,002	43.626%	0.273%
Mount Pleasant	8	1,652	733,499	1,652	100.0%	0.225%
Murfreesboro	1	2,835	733,499	2,835	100.0%	0.387%
Murphy	11	1,627	733,499	1,627	100.0%	0.222%
Nags Head	3	2,757	733,499	2,757	100.0%	0.376%
Nashville	13	5,352	733,498	5,352	100.0%	0.73%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
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Navassa	7	1,505	733,498	1,505	100.0%	0.205%
New Bern (Craven)	1	29,524	733,499	17,540	59.409%	2.391%
New Bern (Craven)	3	29,524	733,499	11,984	40.591%	1.634%
New London	8	600	733,499	600	100.0%	0.082%
Newland	11	698	733,499	698	100.0%	0.095%
Newport	3	4,150	733,499	4,150	100.0%	0.566%
Newton	10	12,968	733,499	12,968	100.0%	1.768%
Newton Grove	7	569	733,498	569	100.0%	0.078%
Norlina	1	1,118	733,499	1,118	100.0%	0.152%
Norman	8	138	733,499	138	100.0%	0.019%
North Topsail Beach	3	743	733,499	743	100.0%	0.101%
North Wilkesboro	5	4,245	733,499	4,245	100.0%	0.579%
Northwest	7	735	733,498	735	100.0%	0.1%
Norwood	8	2,379	733,499	2,379	100.0%	0.324%
Oak City	1	317	733,499	317	100.0%	0.043%
Oak Island	7	6,783	733,498	6,783	100.0%	0.925%
Oak Ridge	6	6,185	733,499	6,185	100.0%	0.843%
Oakboro	8	1,859	733,499	1,859	100.0%	0.253%
Ocean Isle Beach	7	550	733,498	550	100.0%	0.075%
Old Fort	11	908	733,499	908	100.0%	0.124%
Oriental	3	900	733,499	900	100.0%	0.123%
Orrum	8	91	733,499	91	100.0%	0.012%
Ossipee	6	543	733,499	543	100.0%	0.074%
Oxford	1	8,461	733,499	8,461	100.0%	1.154%
Pantego	3	179	733,499	179	100.0%	0.024%
Parkton	7	436	733,498	436	100.0%	0.059%
Parmele	1	278	733,499	278	100.0%	0.038%
Patterson Springs	10	622	733,499	622	100.0%	0.085%
Peachland	8	437	733,499	437	100.0%	0.06%
Peletier	3	644	733,499	644	100.0%	0.088%
Pembroke	8	2,973	733,499	2,973	100.0%	0.405%
Pikeville	13	678	733,498	678	100.0%	0.092%
Pilot Mountain	6	1,477	733,499	1,477	100.0%	0.201%
Pine Knoll Shores	3	1,339	733,499	1,339	100.0%	0.183%
Pine Level	7	1,700	733,498	1,700	100.0%	0.232%
Pinebluff	2	1,337	733,499	1,337	100.0%	0.182%
Pinehurst	2	13,124	733,499	13,124	100.0%	1.789%
Pinetops	13	1,374	733,498	1,374	100.0%	0.187%
Pineville	9	7,479	733,498	7,479	100.0%	1.02%
Pink Hill	7	552	733,498	552	100.0%	0.075%
Pittsboro	4	3,743	733,498	3,743	100.0%	0.51%
Pleasant Garden	6	4,489	733,499	4,489	100.0%	0.612%
Plymouth (Washington)	1	3,878	733,499	3,568	92.006%	0.486%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
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Plymouth (Washington)	3	3,878	733,499	310	7.994%	0.042%
Polkton	8	3,375	733,499	3,375	100.0%	0.46%
Polkville	10	545	733,499	545	100.0%	0.074%
Pollocksville	3	311	733,499	311	100.0%	0.042%
Powellsville	1	276	733,499	276	100.0%	0.038%
Princeton	7	1,194	733,498	1,194	100.0%	0.163%
Princeville	1	2,082	733,499	2,082	100.0%	0.284%
Proctorville	8	117	733,499	117	100.0%	0.016%
Raeford	7	4,611	733,498	4,611	100.0%	0.629%
Raleigh (Durham)	4	403,892	733,498	7	0.002%	0.001%
Raleigh (Durham)	13	403,892	733,498	1,060	0.262%	0.145%
Raleigh (Wake)	2	403,892	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Raleigh (Wake)	4	403,892	733,498	267,092	66.13%	36.413%
Raleigh (Wake)	13	403,892	733,498	135,733	33.606%	18.505%
Ramseur	2	1,692	733,499	1,692	100.0%	0.231%
Randleman	2	4,113	733,499	4,113	100.0%	0.561%
Ranlo	10	3,434	733,499	3,434	100.0%	0.468%
Raynham	8	72	733,499	72	100.0%	0.01%
Red Cross	8	742	733,499	742	100.0%	0.101%
Red Oak (Nash)	1	3,430	733,499	19	0.554%	0.003%
Red Oak (Nash)	13	3,430	733,498	3,411	99.446%	0.465%
Red Springs (Hoke)	7	3,428	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Red Springs (Robeson)	7	3,428	733,498	1,040	30.338%	0.142%
Red Springs (Robeson)	8	3,428	733,499	2,388	69.662%	0.326%
Reidsville	6	14,520	733,499	14,520	100.0%	1.98%
Rennert	8	383	733,499	383	100.0%	0.052%
Rhodhiss (Burke)	11	1,070	733,499	700	65.421%	0.095%
Rhodhiss (Caldwell)	11	1,070	733,499	370	34.579%	0.05%
Rich Square	1	958	733,499	958	100.0%	0.131%
Richfield	8	613	733,499	613	100.0%	0.084%
Richlands	3	1,520	733,499	1,520	100.0%	0.207%
River Bend	3	3,119	733,499	3,119	100.0%	0.425%
Roanoke Rapids	1	15,754	733,499	15,754	100.0%	2.148%
Robbins	2	1,097	733,499	1,097	100.0%	0.15%
Robbinsville	11	620	733,499	620	100.0%	0.085%
Robersonville	1	1,488	733,499	1,488	100.0%	0.203%
Rockingham	8	9,558	733,499	9,558	100.0%	1.303%
Rockwell	8	2,108	733,499	2,108	100.0%	0.287%
Rocky Mount (Edgecombe)	1	57,477	733,499	17,427	30.32%	2.376%
Rocky Mount (Edgecombe)	13	57,477	733,498	97	0.169%	0.013%
Rocky Mount (Nash)	1	57,477	733,499	27,936	48.604%	3.809%
Rocky Mount (Nash)	13	57,477	733,498	12,017	20.907%	1.638%
Rolesville	13	3,786	733,498	3,786	100.0%	0.516%

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Ronda	5	417	733,499	417	100.0%	0.057%
Roper	1	611	733,499	611	100.0%	0.083%
Rose Hill	7	1,626	733,498	1,626	100.0%	0.222%
Roseboro	7	1,191	733,498	1,191	100.0%	0.162%
Rosman	11	576	733,499	576	100.0%	0.079%
Rowland	8	1,037	733,499	1,037	100.0%	0.141%
Roxboro	6	8,362	733,499	8,362	100.0%	1.14%
Roxobel	1	240	733,499	240	100.0%	0.033%
Rural Hall	5	2,937	733,499	2,937	100.0%	0.4%
Ruth	10	440	733,499	440	100.0%	0.06%
Rutherford College	11	1,341	733,499	1,341	100.0%	0.183%
Rutherfordton	10	4,213	733,499	4,213	100.0%	0.574%
Salemburg	7	435	733,498	435	100.0%	0.059%
Salisbury (Rowan)	5	33,662	733,499	12,880	38.263%	1.756%
Salisbury (Rowan)	8	33,662	733,499	272	0.808%	0.037%
Salisbury (Rowan)	12	33,662	733,499	20,510	60.929%	2.796%
Saluda (Henderson)	11	713	733,499	12	1.683%	0.002%
Saluda (Polk)	10	713	733,499	701	98.317%	0.096%
Sandy Creek	7	260	733,498	260	100.0%	0.035%
Sandyfield	7	447	733,498	447	100.0%	0.061%
Sanford	2	28,094	733,499	28,094	100.0%	3.83%
Saratoga	1	408	733,499	408	100.0%	0.056%
Sawmills	11	5,240	733,499	5,240	100.0%	0.714%
Scotland Neck	1	2,059	733,499	2,059	100.0%	0.281%
Seaboard	1	632	733,499	632	100.0%	0.086%
Seagrove	2	228	733,499	228	100.0%	0.031%
Sedalia	6	623	733,499	623	100.0%	0.085%
Selma	7	6,073	733,498	6,073	100.0%	0.828%
Seven Devils (Avery)	11	192	733,499	28	14.583%	0.004%
Seven Devils (Watauga)	5	192	733,499	164	85.417%	0.022%
Seven Springs	13	110	733,498	110	100.0%	0.015%
Severn	1	276	733,499	276	100.0%	0.038%
Shallotte	7	3,675	733,498	3,675	100.0%	0.501%
Sharpsburg (Edgecombe)	13	2,024	733,498	209	10.326%	0.028%
Sharpsburg (Nash)	13	2,024	733,498	1,252	61.858%	0.171%
Sharpsburg (Wilson)	13	2,024	733,498	563	27.816%	0.077%
Shelby	10	20,323	733,499	20,323	100.0%	2.771%
Siler City	2	7,887	733,499	7,887	100.0%	1.075%
Simpson	3	416	733,499	416	100.0%	0.057%
Sims	13	282	733,498	282	100.0%	0.038%
Smithfield	7	10,966	733,498	10,966	100.0%	1.495%
Snow Hill (Greene)	1	1,595	733,499	1,517	95.11%	0.207%
Snow Hill (Greene)	3	1,595	733,499	78	4.89%	0.011%

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Southern Pines	2	12,334	733,499	12,334	100.0%	1.682%
Southern Shores	3	2,714	733,499	2,714	100.0%	0.37%
Southport	7	2,833	733,498	2,833	100.0%	0.386%
Sparta	5	1,770	733,499	1,770	100.0%	0.241%
Speed	1	80	733,499	80	100.0%	0.011%
Spencer (Rowan)	5	3,267	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Spencer (Rowan)	8	3,267	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Spencer (Rowan)	12	3,267	733,499	3,267	100.0%	0.445%
Spencer Mountain	10	37	733,499	37	100.0%	0.005%
Spindale	10	4,321	733,499	4,321	100.0%	0.589%
Spring Hope	1	1,320	733,499	1,320	100.0%	0.18%
Spring Lake	2	11,964	733,499	11,964	100.0%	1.631%
Spruce Pine	11	2,175	733,499	2,175	100.0%	0.297%
St. Helena	3	389	733,499	389	100.0%	0.053%
St. James	7	3,165	733,498	3,165	100.0%	0.431%
St. Pauls	8	2,035	733,499	2,035	100.0%	0.277%
Staley	2	393	733,499	393	100.0%	0.054%
Stallings (Mecklenburg)	9	13,831	733,498	399	2.885%	0.054%
Stallings (Union)	8	13,831	733,499	1,631	11.792%	0.222%
Stallings (Union)	9	13,831	733,498	11,801	85.323%	1.609%
Stanfield	8	1,486	733,499	1,486	100.0%	0.203%
Stanley	10	3,556	733,499	3,556	100.0%	0.485%
Stantonsburg	13	784	733,498	784	100.0%	0.107%
Star	8	876	733,499	876	100.0%	0.119%
Statesville (Iredell)	5	24,532	733,499	24,336	99.201%	3.318%
Statesville (Iredell)	9	24,532	733,498	196	0.799%	0.027%
Stedman	7	1,028	733,498	1,028	100.0%	0.14%
Stem	1	463	733,499	463	100.0%	0.063%
Stokesdale	6	5,047	733,499	5,047	100.0%	0.688%
Stoneville	6	1,056	733,499	1,056	100.0%	0.144%
Stonewall	3	281	733,499	281	100.0%	0.038%
Stovall	6	418	733,499	418	100.0%	0.057%
Sugar Mountain	11	198	733,499	198	100.0%	0.027%
Summerfield	6	10,232	733,499	10,232	100.0%	1.395%
Sunset Beach	7	3,572	733,498	3,572	100.0%	0.487%
Surf City (Onslow)	3	1,853	733,499	292	15.758%	0.04%
Surf City (Pender)	7	1,853	733,498	1,561	84.242%	0.213%
Swansboro	3	2,663	733,499	2,663	100.0%	0.363%
Sweptsonville	6	1,154	733,499	1,154	100.0%	0.157%
Sylva	11	2,588	733,499	2,588	100.0%	0.353%
Tabor City	7	2,511	733,498	2,511	100.0%	0.342%
Tar Heel	7	117	733,498	117	100.0%	0.016%
Tarboro (Edgecombe)	1	11,415	733,499	7,801	68.34%	1.064%

Total Population by Municipality and District						
Municipality	District	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
Tarboro (Edgecombe)	13	11,415	733,498	3,614	31.66%	0.493%
Taylorsville	5	2,098	733,499	2,098	100.0%	0.286%
Taylortown	2	722	733,499	722	100.0%	0.098%
Teachey	7	376	733,498	376	100.0%	0.051%
Thomasville (Davidson)	8	26,757	733,499	18,803	70.273%	2.563%
Thomasville (Davidson)	12	26,757	733,499	7,690	28.74%	1.048%
Thomasville (Randolph)	2	26,757	733,499	264	0.987%	0.036%
Tobaccoville (Forsyth)	5	2,441	733,499	2,441	100.0%	0.333%
Tobaccoville (Stokes)	6	2,441	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Topsail Beach	7	368	733,498	368	100.0%	0.05%
Trent Woods	3	4,155	733,499	4,155	100.0%	0.566%
Trenton	3	287	733,499	287	100.0%	0.039%
Trinity	2	6,614	733,499	6,614	100.0%	0.902%
Troutman	9	2,383	733,498	2,383	100.0%	0.325%
Troy	8	3,189	733,499	3,189	100.0%	0.435%
Tryon	10	1,646	733,499	1,646	100.0%	0.224%
Turkey	7	292	733,498	292	100.0%	0.04%
Unionville	8	5,929	733,499	5,929	100.0%	0.808%
Valdese	11	4,490	733,499	4,490	100.0%	0.612%
Vanceboro	3	1,005	733,499	1,005	100.0%	0.137%
Vandemere	3	254	733,499	254	100.0%	0.035%
Varnamtown	7	541	733,498	541	100.0%	0.074%
Vass	2	720	733,499	720	100.0%	0.098%
Waco	10	321	733,499	321	100.0%	0.044%
Wade	2	556	733,499	556	100.0%	0.076%
Wadesboro	8	5,813	733,499	5,813	100.0%	0.793%
Wagram	8	840	733,499	840	100.0%	0.115%
Wake Forest (Franklin)	13	30,117	733,498	899	2.985%	0.123%
Wake Forest (Wake)	13	30,117	733,498	29,218	97.015%	3.983%
Walkertown	5	4,675	733,499	4,675	100.0%	0.637%
Wallace (Duplin)	7	3,880	733,498	3,880	100.0%	0.529%
Wallace (Pender)	3	3,880	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
Wallburg (Davidson)	5	3,047	733,499	452	14.834%	0.062%
Wallburg (Davidson)	12	3,047	733,499	2,595	85.166%	0.354%
Walnut Cove	6	1,425	733,499	1,425	100.0%	0.194%
Walnut Creek	13	835	733,498	835	100.0%	0.114%
Walstonburg (Greene)	1	219	733,499	53	24.201%	0.007%
Walstonburg (Greene)	3	219	733,499	166	75.799%	0.023%
Warrenton	1	862	733,499	862	100.0%	0.118%
Warsaw	7	3,054	733,498	3,054	100.0%	0.416%
Washington (Beaufort)	1	9,744	733,499	6,269	64.337%	0.855%
Washington (Beaufort)	3	9,744	733,499	3,475	35.663%	0.474%
Washington Park	3	451	733,499	451	100.0%	0.061%

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Watha	3	190	733,499	190	100.0%	0.026%
Waxhaw	9	9,859	733,498	9,859	100.0%	1.344%
Waynesville	11	9,869	733,499	9,869	100.0%	1.345%
Weaverville	11	3,120	733,499	3,120	100.0%	0.425%
Webster	11	363	733,499	363	100.0%	0.049%
Weddington (Mecklenburg)	9	9,459	733,498	7	0.074%	0.001%
Weddington (Union)	9	9,459	733,498	9,452	99.926%	1.289%
Weldon	1	1,655	733,499	1,655	100.0%	0.226%
Wendell	13	5,845	733,498	5,845	100.0%	0.797%
Wentworth	6	2,807	733,499	2,807	100.0%	0.383%
Wesley Chapel	9	7,463	733,498	7,463	100.0%	1.017%
West Jefferson	5	1,299	733,499	1,299	100.0%	0.177%
Whispering Pines	2	2,928	733,499	2,928	100.0%	0.399%
Whitakers (Edgecombe)	1	744	733,499	402	54.032%	0.055%
Whitakers (Nash)	1	744	733,499	342	45.968%	0.047%
White Lake	7	802	733,498	802	100.0%	0.109%
Whiteville	7	5,394	733,498	5,394	100.0%	0.735%
Whitsett	6	590	733,499	590	100.0%	0.08%
Wilkesboro	5	3,413	733,499	3,413	100.0%	0.465%
Williamston	1	5,511	733,499	5,511	100.0%	0.751%
Wilmington (New Hanover)	3	106,476	733,499	47,328	44.449%	6.452%
Wilmington (New Hanover)	7	106,476	733,498	59,148	55.551%	8.064%
Wilson (Wilson)	1	49,167	733,499	23,752	48.309%	3.238%
Wilson (Wilson)	13	49,167	733,498	25,415	51.691%	3.465%
Wilson's Mills	7	0	733,498	2,277	0.0%	0.31%
Windsor	1	3,630	733,499	3,630	100.0%	0.495%
Winfall	1	594	733,499	594	100.0%	0.081%
Wingate	8	3,491	733,499	3,491	100.0%	0.476%
Winston-Salem (Forsyth)	5	229,617	733,499	178,911	77.917%	24.391%
Winston-Salem (Forsyth)	12	229,617	733,499	50,706	22.083%	6.913%
Winterville (Pitt)	1	9,269	733,499	828	8.933%	0.113%
Winterville (Pitt)	3	9,269	733,499	8,441	91.067%	1.151%
Winton	1	769	733,499	769	100.0%	0.105%
Woodfin (Buncombe)	10	6,123	733,499	3,651	59.628%	0.498%
Woodfin (Buncombe)	11	6,123	733,499	2,472	40.372%	0.337%
Woodland	1	809	733,499	809	100.0%	0.11%
Wrightsville Beach	7	2,477	733,498	2,477	100.0%	0.338%
Yadkinville	5	2,959	733,499	2,959	100.0%	0.403%
Yanceyville	6	2,039	733,499	2,039	100.0%	0.278%
Youngsville	13	1,157	733,498	1,157	100.0%	0.158%
Zebulon (Johnston)	7	4,433	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
Zebulon (Wake)	13	4,433	733,498	4,433	100.0%	0.604%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
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1	Ahoskie	5,039	733,499	5,039	100.0%	0.687%
1	Askewville	241	733,499	241	100.0%	0.033%
1	Aulander	895	733,499	895	100.0%	0.122%
1	Butner (Granville)	7,591	733,499	5,370	70.742%	0.732%
1	Castalia	268	733,499	268	100.0%	0.037%
1	Centerville	89	733,499	89	100.0%	0.012%
1	Cofield	413	733,499	413	100.0%	0.056%
1	Colerain	204	733,499	204	100.0%	0.028%
1	Como	91	733,499	91	100.0%	0.012%
1	Conetoe	294	733,499	294	100.0%	0.04%
1	Conway	836	733,499	836	100.0%	0.114%
1	Cove City	399	733,499	399	100.0%	0.054%
1	Dortches (Nash)	935	733,499	5	0.535%	0.001%
1	Dover	401	733,499	401	100.0%	0.055%
1	Durham (Durham)	228,330	733,499	146,274	64.063%	19.942%
1	Edenton (Chowan)	5,004	733,499	5,004	100.0%	0.682%
1	Elizabeth City (Pasquotank)	18,683	733,499	16,774	89.782%	2.287%
1	Enfield	2,532	733,499	2,532	100.0%	0.345%
1	Falkland	96	733,499	96	100.0%	0.013%
1	Fountain	427	733,499	427	100.0%	0.058%
1	Franklinton	2,023	733,499	2,023	100.0%	0.276%
1	Garysburg	1,057	733,499	1,057	100.0%	0.144%
1	Gaston	1,152	733,499	1,152	100.0%	0.157%
1	Gatesville	321	733,499	321	100.0%	0.044%
1	Goldsboro (Wayne)	36,437	733,499	31,118	85.402%	4.242%
1	Greenville (Pitt)	84,554	733,499	31,508	37.264%	4.296%
1	Grimesland (Pitt)	441	733,499	437	99.093%	0.06%
1	Halifax	234	733,499	234	100.0%	0.032%
1	Hamilton	408	733,499	408	100.0%	0.056%
1	Harrellsville	106	733,499	106	100.0%	0.014%
1	Hassell	84	733,499	84	100.0%	0.011%
1	Henderson	15,368	733,499	15,368	100.0%	2.095%
1	Hertford (Perquimans)	2,143	733,499	2,143	100.0%	0.292%
1	Hobgood	348	733,499	348	100.0%	0.047%
1	Hookerton (Greene)	409	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
1	Jackson	513	733,499	513	100.0%	0.07%
1	Kelford	251	733,499	251	100.0%	0.034%
1	Kinston (Lenoir)	21,677	733,499	17,086	78.821%	2.329%
1	La Grange	2,873	733,499	2,873	100.0%	0.392%
1	Lasker	122	733,499	122	100.0%	0.017%
1	Leggett	60	733,499	60	100.0%	0.008%
1	Lewiston Woodville	549	733,499	549	100.0%	0.075%
1	Littleton	674	733,499	674	100.0%	0.092%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
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1	Louisburg	3,359	733,499	3,359	100.0%	0.458%
1	Macon	119	733,499	119	100.0%	0.016%
1	Middleburg	133	733,499	133	100.0%	0.018%
1	Mount Olive (Wayne)	4,589	733,499	2,536	55.263%	0.346%
1	Murfreesboro	2,835	733,499	2,835	100.0%	0.387%
1	New Bern (Craven)	29,524	733,499	17,540	59.409%	2.391%
1	Norlina	1,118	733,499	1,118	100.0%	0.152%
1	Oak City	317	733,499	317	100.0%	0.043%
1	Oxford	8,461	733,499	8,461	100.0%	1.154%
1	Parmelee	278	733,499	278	100.0%	0.038%
1	Plymouth (Washington)	3,878	733,499	3,568	92.006%	0.486%
1	Powellsville	276	733,499	276	100.0%	0.038%
1	Princeville	2,082	733,499	2,082	100.0%	0.284%
1	Red Oak (Nash)	3,430	733,499	19	0.554%	0.003%
1	Rich Square	958	733,499	958	100.0%	0.131%
1	Roanoke Rapids	15,754	733,499	15,754	100.0%	2.148%
1	Robersonville	1,488	733,499	1,488	100.0%	0.203%
1	Rocky Mount (Edgecombe)	57,477	733,499	17,427	30.32%	2.376%
1	Rocky Mount (Nash)	57,477	733,499	27,936	48.604%	3.809%
1	Roper	611	733,499	611	100.0%	0.083%
1	Roxobel	240	733,499	240	100.0%	0.033%
1	Saratoga	408	733,499	408	100.0%	0.056%
1	Scotland Neck	2,059	733,499	2,059	100.0%	0.281%
1	Seaboard	632	733,499	632	100.0%	0.086%
1	Severn	276	733,499	276	100.0%	0.038%
1	Snow Hill (Greene)	1,595	733,499	1,517	95.11%	0.207%
1	Speed	80	733,499	80	100.0%	0.011%
1	Spring Hope	1,320	733,499	1,320	100.0%	0.18%
1	Stem	463	733,499	463	100.0%	0.063%
1	Tarboro (Edgecombe)	11,415	733,499	7,801	68.34%	1.064%
1	Walstonburg (Greene)	219	733,499	53	24.201%	0.007%
1	Warrenton	862	733,499	862	100.0%	0.118%
1	Washington (Beaufort)	9,744	733,499	6,269	64.337%	0.855%
1	Weldon	1,655	733,499	1,655	100.0%	0.226%
1	Whitakers (Edgecombe)	744	733,499	402	54.032%	0.055%
1	Whitakers (Nash)	744	733,499	342	45.968%	0.047%
1	Williamston	5,511	733,499	5,511	100.0%	0.751%
1	Wilson (Wilson)	49,167	733,499	23,752	48.309%	3.238%
1	Windsor	3,630	733,499	3,630	100.0%	0.495%
1	Winfall	594	733,499	594	100.0%	0.081%
1	Winterville (Pitt)	9,269	733,499	828	8.933%	0.113%
1	Winton	769	733,499	769	100.0%	0.105%
1	Woodland	809	733,499	809	100.0%	0.11%

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2	Aberdeen	6,350	733,499	6,350	100.0%	0.866%
2	Angier (Harnett)	4,350	733,499	4,247	97.632%	0.579%
2	Apex (Wake)	37,476	733,499	23,874	63.705%	3.255%
2	Archdale (Randolph)	11,415	733,499	11,082	97.083%	1.511%
2	Asheboro (Randolph)	25,012	733,499	24,851	99.356%	3.388%
2	Benson (Harnett)	3,311	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
2	Broadway (Lee)	1,229	733,499	1,204	97.966%	0.164%
2	Cameron	285	733,499	285	100.0%	0.039%
2	Carthage	2,205	733,499	2,205	100.0%	0.301%
2	Cary (Chatham)	135,234	733,499	1,422	1.052%	0.194%
2	Cary (Wake)	135,234	733,499	78,372	57.953%	10.685%
2	Coats	2,112	733,499	2,112	100.0%	0.288%
2	Dunn	9,263	733,499	9,263	100.0%	1.263%
2	Eastover	3,628	733,499	3,628	100.0%	0.495%
2	Erwin (Harnett)	4,405	733,499	4,405	100.0%	0.601%
2	Falcon (Cumberland)	258	733,499	258	100.0%	0.035%
2	Fayetteville (Cumberland)	200,564	733,499	70,179	34.991%	9.568%
2	Foxfire	902	733,499	902	100.0%	0.123%
2	Franklinville	1,164	733,499	1,164	100.0%	0.159%
2	Fuquay-Varina (Wake)	17,937	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
2	Godwin	139	733,499	139	100.0%	0.019%
2	Goldston	268	733,499	268	100.0%	0.037%
2	High Point (Randolph)	104,371	733,499	11	0.011%	0.001%
2	Holly Springs (Wake)	24,661	733,499	8,319	33.733%	1.134%
2	Hope Mills	15,176	733,499	15,176	100.0%	2.069%
2	Liberty	2,656	733,499	2,656	100.0%	0.362%
2	Lillington (Harnett)	3,194	733,499	386	12.085%	0.053%
2	Morrisville (Wake)	18,576	733,499	7,355	39.594%	1.003%
2	Pinebluff	1,337	733,499	1,337	100.0%	0.182%
2	Pinehurst	13,124	733,499	13,124	100.0%	1.789%
2	Raleigh (Wake)	403,892	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
2	Ramseur	1,692	733,499	1,692	100.0%	0.231%
2	Randleman	4,113	733,499	4,113	100.0%	0.561%
2	Robbins	1,097	733,499	1,097	100.0%	0.15%
2	Sanford	28,094	733,499	28,094	100.0%	3.83%
2	Seagrove	228	733,499	228	100.0%	0.031%
2	Siler City	7,887	733,499	7,887	100.0%	1.075%
2	Southern Pines	12,334	733,499	12,334	100.0%	1.682%
2	Spring Lake	11,964	733,499	11,964	100.0%	1.631%
2	Staley	393	733,499	393	100.0%	0.054%
2	Taylortown	722	733,499	722	100.0%	0.098%
2	Thomasville (Randolph)	26,757	733,499	264	0.987%	0.036%
2	Trinity	6,614	733,499	6,614	100.0%	0.902%

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2	Vass	720	733,499	720	100.0%	0.098%
2	Wade	556	733,499	556	100.0%	0.076%
2	Whispering Pines	2,928	733,499	2,928	100.0%	0.399%
3	Alliance	776	733,499	776	100.0%	0.106%
3	Arapahoe	556	733,499	556	100.0%	0.076%
3	Atkinson	299	733,499	299	100.0%	0.041%
3	Atlantic Beach	1,495	733,499	1,495	100.0%	0.204%
3	Aurora	520	733,499	520	100.0%	0.071%
3	Ayden	4,932	733,499	4,932	100.0%	0.672%
3	Bath	249	733,499	249	100.0%	0.034%
3	Bayboro	1,263	733,499	1,263	100.0%	0.172%
3	Bear Grass	73	733,499	73	100.0%	0.01%
3	Beaufort	4,039	733,499	4,039	100.0%	0.551%
3	Belhaven	1,688	733,499	1,688	100.0%	0.23%
3	Bethel	1,577	733,499	1,577	100.0%	0.215%
3	Bogue	684	733,499	684	100.0%	0.093%
3	Bridgeton	454	733,499	454	100.0%	0.062%
3	Burgaw	3,872	733,499	3,872	100.0%	0.528%
3	Cape Carteret	1,917	733,499	1,917	100.0%	0.261%
3	Cedar Point	1,279	733,499	1,279	100.0%	0.174%
3	Chocowinity	820	733,499	820	100.0%	0.112%
3	Columbia	891	733,499	891	100.0%	0.121%
3	Creswell	276	733,499	276	100.0%	0.038%
3	Duck	369	733,499	369	100.0%	0.05%
3	Edenton (Chowan)	5,004	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
3	Elizabeth City (Camden)	18,683	733,499	45	0.241%	0.006%
3	Elizabeth City (Pasquotank)	18,683	733,499	1,864	9.977%	0.254%
3	Emerald Isle	3,655	733,499	3,655	100.0%	0.498%
3	Everetts	164	733,499	164	100.0%	0.022%
3	Farmville	4,654	733,499	4,654	100.0%	0.634%
3	Grantsboro	688	733,499	688	100.0%	0.094%
3	Greenville (Pitt)	84,554	733,499	53,046	62.736%	7.232%
3	Grifton (Lenoir)	2,617	733,499	186	7.107%	0.025%
3	Grifton (Pitt)	2,617	733,499	2,431	92.893%	0.331%
3	Grimesland (Pitt)	441	733,499	4	0.907%	0.001%
3	Havelock	20,735	733,499	20,735	100.0%	2.827%
3	Hertford (Perquimans)	2,143	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
3	Holly Ridge	1,268	733,499	1,268	100.0%	0.173%
3	Hookerton (Greene)	409	733,499	409	100.0%	0.056%
3	Indian Beach	112	733,499	112	100.0%	0.015%
3	Jacksonville	70,145	733,499	70,145	100.0%	9.563%
3	Jamesville	491	733,499	491	100.0%	0.067%
3	Kill Devil Hills	6,683	733,499	6,683	100.0%	0.911%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
District	Municipality	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
3	Kitty Hawk	3,272	733,499	3,272	100.0%	0.446%
3	Manteo	1,434	733,499	1,434	100.0%	0.196%
3	Maysville	1,019	733,499	1,019	100.0%	0.139%
3	Mesic	220	733,499	220	100.0%	0.03%
3	Minnesott Beach	440	733,499	440	100.0%	0.06%
3	Morehead City	8,661	733,499	8,661	100.0%	1.181%
3	Nags Head	2,757	733,499	2,757	100.0%	0.376%
3	New Bern (Craven)	29,524	733,499	11,984	40.591%	1.634%
3	Newport	4,150	733,499	4,150	100.0%	0.566%
3	North Topsail Beach	743	733,499	743	100.0%	0.101%
3	Oriental	900	733,499	900	100.0%	0.123%
3	Pantego	179	733,499	179	100.0%	0.024%
3	Peletier	644	733,499	644	100.0%	0.088%
3	Pine Knoll Shores	1,339	733,499	1,339	100.0%	0.183%
3	Plymouth (Washington)	3,878	733,499	310	7.994%	0.042%
3	Pollocksville	311	733,499	311	100.0%	0.042%
3	Richlands	1,520	733,499	1,520	100.0%	0.207%
3	River Bend	3,119	733,499	3,119	100.0%	0.425%
3	Simpson	416	733,499	416	100.0%	0.057%
3	Snow Hill (Greene)	1,595	733,499	78	4.89%	0.011%
3	Southern Shores	2,714	733,499	2,714	100.0%	0.37%
3	St. Helena	389	733,499	389	100.0%	0.053%
3	Stonewall	281	733,499	281	100.0%	0.038%
3	Surf City (Onslow)	1,853	733,499	292	15.758%	0.04%
3	Swansboro	2,663	733,499	2,663	100.0%	0.363%
3	Trent Woods	4,155	733,499	4,155	100.0%	0.566%
3	Trenton	287	733,499	287	100.0%	0.039%
3	Vanceboro	1,005	733,499	1,005	100.0%	0.137%
3	Vandemere	254	733,499	254	100.0%	0.035%
3	Wallace (Pender)	3,880	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
3	Walstonburg (Greene)	219	733,499	166	75.799%	0.023%
3	Washington (Beaufort)	9,744	733,499	3,475	35.663%	0.474%
3	Washington Park	451	733,499	451	100.0%	0.061%
3	Watha	190	733,499	190	100.0%	0.026%
3	Wilmington (New Hanover)	106,476	733,499	47,328	44.449%	6.452%
3	Winterville (Pitt)	9,269	733,499	8,441	91.067%	1.151%
4	Broadway (Harnett)	1,229	733,498	25	2.034%	0.003%
4	Burlington (Alamance)	49,963	733,498	23,964	47.963%	3.267%
4	Carrboro	19,582	733,498	19,582	100.0%	2.67%
4	Cary (Wake)	135,234	733,498	15,035	11.118%	2.05%
4	Chapel Hill (Durham)	57,233	733,498	2,836	4.955%	0.387%
4	Chapel Hill (Orange)	57,233	733,498	54,397	95.045%	7.416%
4	Durham (Durham)	228,330	733,498	66,801	29.256%	9.107%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
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4	Durham (Orange)	228,330	733,498	6	0.003%	0.001%
4	Durham (Wake)	228,330	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
4	Erwin (Harnett)	4,405	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
4	Fayetteville (Cumberland)	200,564	733,498	130,363	64.998%	17.773%
4	Garner (Wake)	25,745	733,498	9,726	37.778%	1.326%
4	Graham (Alamance)	14,153	733,498	4,384	30.976%	0.598%
4	Green Level	2,100	733,498	2,100	100.0%	0.286%
4	Haw River (Alamance)	2,298	733,498	2,249	97.868%	0.307%
4	Hillsborough (Orange)	6,087	733,498	5,970	98.078%	0.814%
4	Knightdale (Wake)	11,401	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
4	Lillington (Harnett)	3,194	733,498	2,808	87.915%	0.383%
4	Linden	130	733,498	130	100.0%	0.018%
4	Mebane (Orange)	11,393	733,498	1,793	15.738%	0.244%
4	Morrisville (Durham)	18,576	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
4	Morrisville (Wake)	18,576	733,498	11,221	60.406%	1.53%
4	Pittsboro	3,743	733,498	3,743	100.0%	0.51%
4	Raleigh (Durham)	403,892	733,498	7	0.002%	0.001%
4	Raleigh (Wake)	403,892	733,498	267,092	66.13%	36.413%
5	Beech Mountain (Watauga)	320	733,499	296	92.5%	0.04%
5	Bermuda Run	1,725	733,499	1,725	100.0%	0.235%
5	Bethania	328	733,499	328	100.0%	0.045%
5	Blowing Rock (Watauga)	1,241	733,499	1,192	96.052%	0.163%
5	Boone	17,122	733,499	17,122	100.0%	2.334%
5	Boonville	1,222	733,499	1,222	100.0%	0.167%
5	Brookford (Catawba)	382	733,499	321	84.031%	0.044%
5	Clemmons	18,627	733,499	18,627	100.0%	2.539%
5	Cleveland	871	733,499	871	100.0%	0.119%
5	Cooleemee	960	733,499	960	100.0%	0.131%
5	East Bend	612	733,499	612	100.0%	0.083%
5	Elkin (Wilkes)	4,001	733,499	80	2.0%	0.011%
5	Harmony	531	733,499	531	100.0%	0.072%
5	Hickory (Catawba)	40,010	733,499	20,323	50.795%	2.771%
5	High Point (Davidson)	104,371	733,499	5,253	5.033%	0.716%
5	High Point (Forsyth)	104,371	733,499	8	0.008%	0.001%
5	Jefferson	1,611	733,499	1,611	100.0%	0.22%
5	Jonesville	2,285	733,499	2,285	100.0%	0.312%
5	Kernersville (Forsyth)	23,123	733,499	23,071	99.775%	3.145%
5	King (Forsyth)	6,904	733,499	619	8.966%	0.084%
5	Lansing	158	733,499	158	100.0%	0.022%
5	Lewisville	12,639	733,499	12,639	100.0%	1.723%
5	Lexington (Davidson)	18,931	733,499	3,261	17.226%	0.445%
5	Love Valley	90	733,499	90	100.0%	0.012%
5	Midway	4,679	733,499	4,679	100.0%	0.638%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
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5	Mocksville	5,051	733,499	5,051	100.0%	0.689%
5	North Wilkesboro	4,245	733,499	4,245	100.0%	0.579%
5	Ronda	417	733,499	417	100.0%	0.057%
5	Rural Hall	2,937	733,499	2,937	100.0%	0.4%
5	Salisbury (Rowan)	33,662	733,499	12,880	38.263%	1.756%
5	Seven Devils (Watauga)	192	733,499	164	85.417%	0.022%
5	Sparta	1,770	733,499	1,770	100.0%	0.241%
5	Spencer (Rowan)	3,267	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
5	Statesville (Iredell)	24,532	733,499	24,336	99.201%	3.318%
5	Taylorsville	2,098	733,499	2,098	100.0%	0.286%
5	Tobaccoville (Forsyth)	2,441	733,499	2,441	100.0%	0.333%
5	Walkertown	4,675	733,499	4,675	100.0%	0.637%
5	Wallburg (Davidson)	3,047	733,499	452	14.834%	0.062%
5	West Jefferson	1,299	733,499	1,299	100.0%	0.177%
5	Wilkesboro	3,413	733,499	3,413	100.0%	0.465%
5	Winston-Salem (Forsyth)	229,617	733,499	178,911	77.917%	24.391%
5	Yadkinville	2,959	733,499	2,959	100.0%	0.403%
6	Alamance	951	733,499	951	100.0%	0.13%
6	Archdale (Guilford)	11,415	733,499	333	2.917%	0.045%
6	Burlington (Alamance)	49,963	733,499	25,344	50.726%	3.455%
6	Burlington (Guilford)	49,963	733,499	655	1.311%	0.089%
6	Danbury	189	733,499	189	100.0%	0.026%
6	Dobson	1,586	733,499	1,586	100.0%	0.216%
6	Durham (Durham)	228,330	733,499	15,215	6.664%	2.074%
6	Durham (Orange)	228,330	733,499	24	0.011%	0.003%
6	Eden	15,527	733,499	15,527	100.0%	2.117%
6	Elkin (Surry)	4,001	733,499	3,921	98.001%	0.535%
6	Elon	9,419	733,499	9,419	100.0%	1.284%
6	Gibsonville (Alamance)	6,410	733,499	3,148	49.111%	0.429%
6	Gibsonville (Guilford)	6,410	733,499	3,262	50.889%	0.445%
6	Graham (Alamance)	14,153	733,499	9,769	69.024%	1.332%
6	Greensboro (Guilford)	269,666	733,499	134,000	49.691%	18.269%
6	Haw River (Alamance)	2,298	733,499	49	2.132%	0.007%
6	High Point (Guilford)	104,371	733,499	50,473	48.359%	6.881%
6	Hillsborough (Orange)	6,087	733,499	117	1.922%	0.016%
6	Jamestown (Guilford)	3,382	733,499	3,374	99.763%	0.46%
6	Kernersville (Guilford)	23,123	733,499	52	0.225%	0.007%
6	King (Stokes)	6,904	733,499	6,285	91.034%	0.857%
6	Madison	2,246	733,499	2,246	100.0%	0.306%
6	Mayodan	2,478	733,499	2,478	100.0%	0.338%
6	Mebane (Alamance)	11,393	733,499	9,600	84.262%	1.309%
6	Milton	166	733,499	166	100.0%	0.023%
6	Mount Airy	10,388	733,499	10,388	100.0%	1.416%

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6	Oak Ridge	6,185	733,499	6,185	100.0%	0.843%
6	Ossipee	543	733,499	543	100.0%	0.074%
6	Pilot Mountain	1,477	733,499	1,477	100.0%	0.201%
6	Pleasant Garden	4,489	733,499	4,489	100.0%	0.612%
6	Reidsville	14,520	733,499	14,520	100.0%	1.98%
6	Roxboro	8,362	733,499	8,362	100.0%	1.14%
6	Sedalia	623	733,499	623	100.0%	0.085%
6	Stokesdale	5,047	733,499	5,047	100.0%	0.688%
6	Stoneville	1,056	733,499	1,056	100.0%	0.144%
6	Stovall	418	733,499	418	100.0%	0.057%
6	Summerfield	10,232	733,499	10,232	100.0%	1.395%
6	Sweptsonville	1,154	733,499	1,154	100.0%	0.157%
6	Tobaccoville (Stokes)	2,441	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
6	Walnut Cove	1,425	733,499	1,425	100.0%	0.194%
6	Wentworth	2,807	733,499	2,807	100.0%	0.383%
6	Whitsett	590	733,499	590	100.0%	0.08%
6	Yanceyville	2,039	733,499	2,039	100.0%	0.278%
7	Archer Lodge	4,292	733,498	4,292	100.0%	0.585%
7	Autryville	196	733,498	196	100.0%	0.027%
7	Bald Head Island	158	733,498	158	100.0%	0.022%
7	Belville	1,936	733,498	1,936	100.0%	0.264%
7	Benson (Johnston)	3,311	733,498	3,311	100.0%	0.451%
7	Beulaville	1,296	733,498	1,296	100.0%	0.177%
7	Bladenboro	1,750	733,498	1,750	100.0%	0.239%
7	Boardman	157	733,498	157	100.0%	0.021%
7	Boiling Spring Lakes	5,372	733,498	5,372	100.0%	0.732%
7	Bolivia	143	733,498	143	100.0%	0.019%
7	Bolton	691	733,498	691	100.0%	0.094%
7	Brunswick	1,119	733,498	1,119	100.0%	0.153%
7	Calabash	1,786	733,498	1,786	100.0%	0.243%
7	Calypso	538	733,498	538	100.0%	0.073%
7	Carolina Beach	5,706	733,498	5,706	100.0%	0.778%
7	Carolina Shores	3,048	733,498	3,048	100.0%	0.416%
7	Caswell Beach	398	733,498	398	100.0%	0.054%
7	Cerro Gordo	207	733,498	207	100.0%	0.028%
7	Chadbourn	1,856	733,498	1,856	100.0%	0.253%
7	Clarkton	837	733,498	837	100.0%	0.114%
7	Clayton (Johnston)	16,116	733,498	16,116	100.0%	2.197%
7	Clinton	8,639	733,498	8,639	100.0%	1.178%
7	Dublin	338	733,498	338	100.0%	0.046%
7	East Arcadia	487	733,498	487	100.0%	0.066%
7	Elizabethtown	3,583	733,498	3,583	100.0%	0.488%
7	Fair Bluff	951	733,498	951	100.0%	0.13%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
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7	Faison (Duplin)	961	733,498	961	100.0%	0.131%
7	Faison (Sampson)	961	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
7	Falcon (Sampson)	258	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
7	Fayetteville (Cumberland)	200,564	733,498	22	0.011%	0.003%
7	Four Oaks	1,921	733,498	1,921	100.0%	0.262%
7	Garland	625	733,498	625	100.0%	0.085%
7	Greenevers	634	733,498	634	100.0%	0.086%
7	Harrells (Duplin)	202	733,498	23	11.386%	0.003%
7	Harrells (Sampson)	202	733,498	179	88.614%	0.024%
7	Holden Beach	575	733,498	575	100.0%	0.078%
7	Kenansville	855	733,498	855	100.0%	0.117%
7	Kenly (Johnston)	1,339	733,498	1,176	87.827%	0.16%
7	Kinston (Lenoir)	21,677	733,498	4,591	21.179%	0.626%
7	Kure Beach	2,012	733,498	2,012	100.0%	0.274%
7	Lake Waccamaw	1,480	733,498	1,480	100.0%	0.202%
7	Leland	13,527	733,498	13,527	100.0%	1.844%
7	Lumber Bridge	94	733,498	94	100.0%	0.013%
7	Magnolia	939	733,498	939	100.0%	0.128%
7	Micro	441	733,498	441	100.0%	0.06%
7	Mount Olive (Duplin)	4,589	733,498	51	1.111%	0.007%
7	Navassa	1,505	733,498	1,505	100.0%	0.205%
7	Newton Grove	569	733,498	569	100.0%	0.078%
7	Northwest	735	733,498	735	100.0%	0.1%
7	Oak Island	6,783	733,498	6,783	100.0%	0.925%
7	Ocean Isle Beach	550	733,498	550	100.0%	0.075%
7	Parkton	436	733,498	436	100.0%	0.059%
7	Pine Level	1,700	733,498	1,700	100.0%	0.232%
7	Pink Hill	552	733,498	552	100.0%	0.075%
7	Princeton	1,194	733,498	1,194	100.0%	0.163%
7	Raeford	4,611	733,498	4,611	100.0%	0.629%
7	Red Springs (Hoke)	3,428	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
7	Red Springs (Robeson)	3,428	733,498	1,040	30.338%	0.142%
7	Rose Hill	1,626	733,498	1,626	100.0%	0.222%
7	Roseboro	1,191	733,498	1,191	100.0%	0.162%
7	Salemburg	435	733,498	435	100.0%	0.059%
7	Sandy Creek	260	733,498	260	100.0%	0.035%
7	Sandyfield	447	733,498	447	100.0%	0.061%
7	Selma	6,073	733,498	6,073	100.0%	0.828%
7	Shallotte	3,675	733,498	3,675	100.0%	0.501%
7	Smithfield	10,966	733,498	10,966	100.0%	1.495%
7	Southport	2,833	733,498	2,833	100.0%	0.386%
7	St. James	3,165	733,498	3,165	100.0%	0.431%
7	Stedman	1,028	733,498	1,028	100.0%	0.14%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
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7	Sunset Beach	3,572	733,498	3,572	100.0%	0.487%
7	Surf City (Pender)	1,853	733,498	1,561	84.242%	0.213%
7	Tabor City	2,511	733,498	2,511	100.0%	0.342%
7	Tar Heel	117	733,498	117	100.0%	0.016%
7	Teachey	376	733,498	376	100.0%	0.051%
7	Topsail Beach	368	733,498	368	100.0%	0.05%
7	Turkey	292	733,498	292	100.0%	0.04%
7	Varnamtown	541	733,498	541	100.0%	0.074%
7	Wallace (Duplin)	3,880	733,498	3,880	100.0%	0.529%
7	Warsaw	3,054	733,498	3,054	100.0%	0.416%
7	White Lake	802	733,498	802	100.0%	0.109%
7	Whiteville	5,394	733,498	5,394	100.0%	0.735%
7	Wilmington (New Hanover)	106,476	733,498	59,148	55.551%	8.064%
7	Wilson's Mills	0	733,498	2,277	0.0%	0.31%
7	Wrightsville Beach	2,477	733,498	2,477	100.0%	0.338%
7	Zebulon (Johnston)	4,433	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
8	Albemarle	15,903	733,499	15,903	100.0%	2.168%
8	Ansonville	631	733,499	631	100.0%	0.086%
8	Asheboro (Randolph)	25,012	733,499	161	0.644%	0.022%
8	Badin	1,974	733,499	1,974	100.0%	0.269%
8	Biscoe	1,700	733,499	1,700	100.0%	0.232%
8	Candor	840	733,499	840	100.0%	0.115%
8	Charlotte (Mecklenburg)	731,424	733,499	10,671	1.459%	1.455%
8	China Grove	3,563	733,499	3,563	100.0%	0.486%
8	Concord (Cabarrus)	79,066	733,499	69,301	87.65%	9.448%
8	Denton	1,636	733,499	1,636	100.0%	0.223%
8	Dobbins Heights	866	733,499	866	100.0%	0.118%
8	East Laurinburg	300	733,499	300	100.0%	0.041%
8	East Spencer (Rowan)	1,534	733,499	5	0.326%	0.001%
8	Ellerbe	1,054	733,499	1,054	100.0%	0.144%
8	Fairmont	2,663	733,499	2,663	100.0%	0.363%
8	Fairview	3,324	733,499	3,324	100.0%	0.453%
8	Faith	807	733,499	807	100.0%	0.11%
8	Gibson	540	733,499	540	100.0%	0.074%
8	Granite Quarry	2,930	733,499	2,930	100.0%	0.399%
8	Hamlet	6,495	733,499	6,495	100.0%	0.885%
8	Harrisburg	11,526	733,499	11,526	100.0%	1.571%
8	Hemby Bridge (Union)	1,520	733,499	1,431	94.145%	0.195%
8	Hoffman	588	733,499	588	100.0%	0.08%
8	Indian Trail (Union)	33,518	733,499	10,336	30.837%	1.409%
8	Kannapolis (Cabarrus)	42,625	733,499	32,095	75.296%	4.376%
8	Kannapolis (Rowan)	42,625	733,499	9,431	22.126%	1.286%
8	Lake Park	3,422	733,499	3,422	100.0%	0.467%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
District	Municipality	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
8	Landis (Rowan)	3,109	733,499	3,109	100.0%	0.424%
8	Laurinburg	15,962	733,499	15,962	100.0%	2.176%
8	Lexington (Davidson)	18,931	733,499	3,127	16.518%	0.426%
8	Lilesville	536	733,499	536	100.0%	0.073%
8	Locust (Cabarrus)	2,930	733,499	215	7.338%	0.029%
8	Locust (Stanly)	2,930	733,499	2,715	92.662%	0.37%
8	Lumberton	21,542	733,499	21,542	100.0%	2.937%
8	Marietta	175	733,499	175	100.0%	0.024%
8	Marshville	2,402	733,499	2,402	100.0%	0.327%
8	Maxton (Robeson)	2,426	733,499	2,230	91.921%	0.304%
8	Maxton (Scotland)	2,426	733,499	196	8.079%	0.027%
8	McDonald	113	733,499	113	100.0%	0.015%
8	McFarlan	117	733,499	117	100.0%	0.016%
8	Midland (Cabarrus)	3,073	733,499	3,073	100.0%	0.419%
8	Mint Hill (Union)	22,722	733,499	53	0.233%	0.007%
8	Misenheimer	728	733,499	728	100.0%	0.099%
8	Monroe (Union)	32,797	733,499	32,751	99.86%	4.465%
8	Morven	511	733,499	511	100.0%	0.07%
8	Mount Gilead	1,181	733,499	1,181	100.0%	0.161%
8	Mount Pleasant	1,652	733,499	1,652	100.0%	0.225%
8	New London	600	733,499	600	100.0%	0.082%
8	Norman	138	733,499	138	100.0%	0.019%
8	Norwood	2,379	733,499	2,379	100.0%	0.324%
8	Oakboro	1,859	733,499	1,859	100.0%	0.253%
8	Orrum	91	733,499	91	100.0%	0.012%
8	Peachland	437	733,499	437	100.0%	0.06%
8	Pembroke	2,973	733,499	2,973	100.0%	0.405%
8	Polkton	3,375	733,499	3,375	100.0%	0.46%
8	Proctorville	117	733,499	117	100.0%	0.016%
8	Raynham	72	733,499	72	100.0%	0.01%
8	Red Cross	742	733,499	742	100.0%	0.101%
8	Red Springs (Robeson)	3,428	733,499	2,388	69.662%	0.326%
8	Rennert	383	733,499	383	100.0%	0.052%
8	Richfield	613	733,499	613	100.0%	0.084%
8	Rockingham	9,558	733,499	9,558	100.0%	1.303%
8	Rockwell	2,108	733,499	2,108	100.0%	0.287%
8	Rowland	1,037	733,499	1,037	100.0%	0.141%
8	Salisbury (Rowan)	33,662	733,499	272	0.808%	0.037%
8	Spencer (Rowan)	3,267	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
8	St. Pauls	2,035	733,499	2,035	100.0%	0.277%
8	Stallings (Union)	13,831	733,499	1,631	11.792%	0.222%
8	Stanfield	1,486	733,499	1,486	100.0%	0.203%
8	Star	876	733,499	876	100.0%	0.119%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
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8	Thomasville (Davidson)	26,757	733,499	18,803	70.273%	2.563%
8	Troy	3,189	733,499	3,189	100.0%	0.435%
8	Unionville	5,929	733,499	5,929	100.0%	0.808%
8	Wadesboro	5,813	733,499	5,813	100.0%	0.793%
8	Wagram	840	733,499	840	100.0%	0.115%
8	Wingate	3,491	733,499	3,491	100.0%	0.476%
9	Charlotte (Mecklenburg)	731,424	733,498	350,090	47.864%	47.729%
9	Cornelius	24,866	733,498	24,866	100.0%	3.39%
9	Davidson (Iredell)	10,944	733,498	294	2.686%	0.04%
9	Davidson (Mecklenburg)	10,944	733,498	10,650	97.314%	1.452%
9	Hemby Bridge (Union)	1,520	733,498	89	5.855%	0.012%
9	Huntersville	46,773	733,498	46,773	100.0%	6.377%
9	Indian Trail (Union)	33,518	733,498	23,182	69.163%	3.16%
9	Marvin	5,579	733,498	5,579	100.0%	0.761%
9	Matthews	27,198	733,498	27,198	100.0%	3.708%
9	Midland (Mecklenburg)	3,073	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
9	Mineral Springs	2,639	733,498	2,639	100.0%	0.36%
9	Mint Hill (Mecklenburg)	22,722	733,498	22,669	99.767%	3.091%
9	Monroe (Union)	32,797	733,498	46	0.14%	0.006%
9	Mooresville	32,711	733,498	32,711	100.0%	4.46%
9	Pineville	7,479	733,498	7,479	100.0%	1.02%
9	Stallings (Mecklenburg)	13,831	733,498	399	2.885%	0.054%
9	Stallings (Union)	13,831	733,498	11,801	85.323%	1.609%
9	Statesville (Iredell)	24,532	733,498	196	0.799%	0.027%
9	Troutman	2,383	733,498	2,383	100.0%	0.325%
9	Waxhaw	9,859	733,498	9,859	100.0%	1.344%
9	Weddington (Mecklenburg)	9,459	733,498	7	0.074%	0.001%
9	Weddington (Union)	9,459	733,498	9,452	99.926%	1.289%
9	Wesley Chapel	7,463	733,498	7,463	100.0%	1.017%
10	Asheville (Buncombe)	83,393	733,499	63,387	76.01%	8.642%
10	Belmont	10,076	733,499	10,076	100.0%	1.374%
10	Belwood	950	733,499	950	100.0%	0.13%
10	Bessemer City	5,340	733,499	5,340	100.0%	0.728%
10	Biltmore Forest (Buncombe)	1,343	733,499	1,343	100.0%	0.183%
10	Black Mountain	7,848	733,499	7,848	100.0%	1.07%
10	Boiling Springs	4,647	733,499	4,647	100.0%	0.634%
10	Bostic	386	733,499	386	100.0%	0.053%
10	Brookford (Catawba)	382	733,499	61	15.969%	0.008%
10	Casar	297	733,499	297	100.0%	0.04%
10	Catawba	603	733,499	603	100.0%	0.082%
10	Cherryville	5,760	733,499	5,760	100.0%	0.785%
10	Chimney Rock Village	113	733,499	113	100.0%	0.015%
10	Claremont	1,352	733,499	1,352	100.0%	0.184%

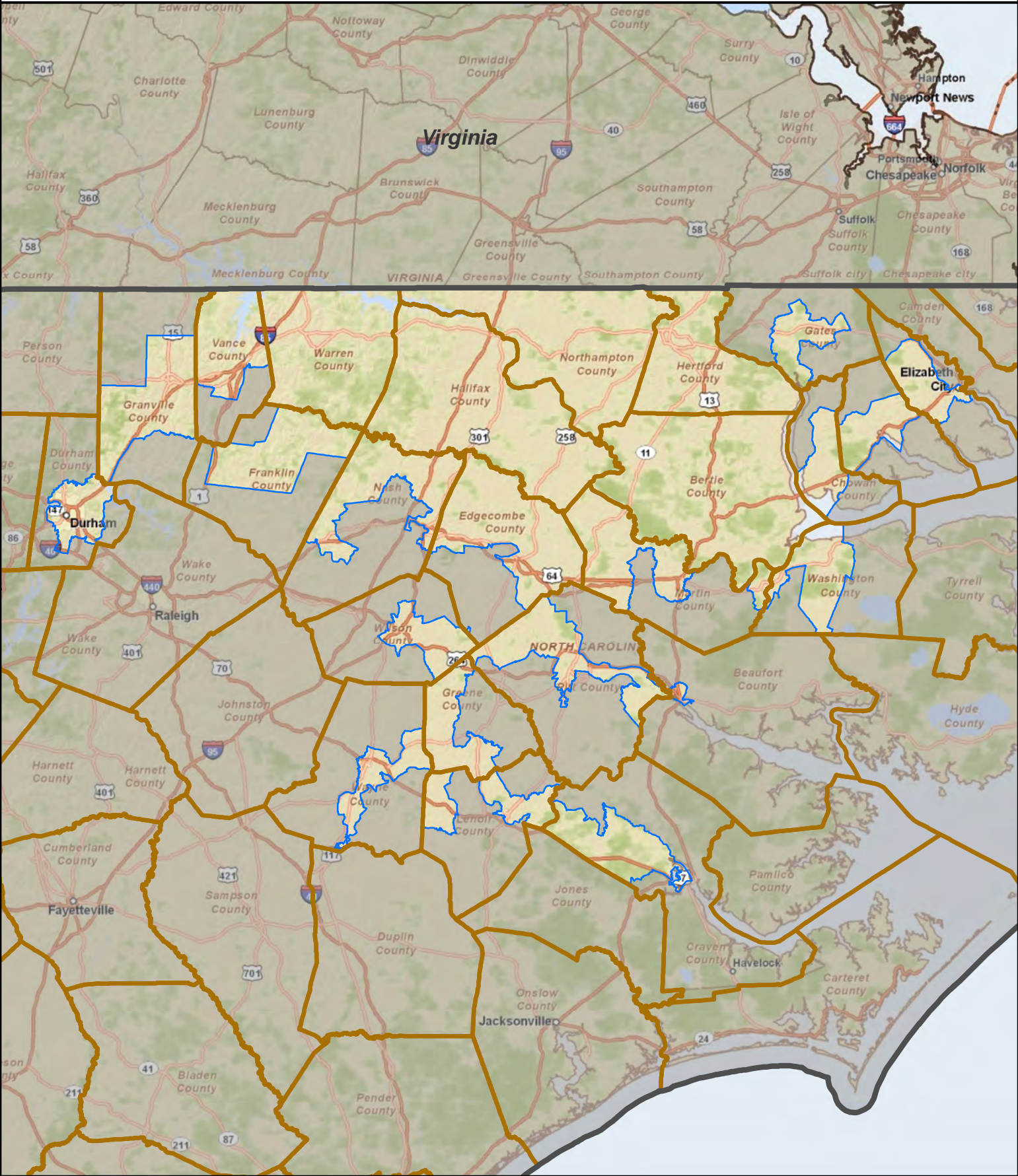
Total Population by District and Municipality						
District	Municipality	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
10	Columbus	999	733,499	999	100.0%	0.136%
10	Conover	8,165	733,499	8,165	100.0%	1.113%
10	Cramerton	4,165	733,499	4,165	100.0%	0.568%
10	Dallas	4,488	733,499	4,488	100.0%	0.612%
10	Dellview	13	733,499	13	100.0%	0.002%
10	Earl	260	733,499	260	100.0%	0.035%
10	Ellenboro	873	733,499	873	100.0%	0.119%
10	Fallston	607	733,499	607	100.0%	0.083%
10	Forest City	7,476	733,499	7,476	100.0%	1.019%
10	Gastonia	71,741	733,499	71,741	100.0%	9.781%
10	Grover	708	733,499	708	100.0%	0.097%
10	Hickory (Catawba)	40,010	733,499	19,603	48.995%	2.673%
10	High Shoals	696	733,499	696	100.0%	0.095%
10	Kings Mountain (Cleveland)	10,296	733,499	9,242	89.763%	1.26%
10	Kings Mountain (Gaston)	10,296	733,499	1,054	10.237%	0.144%
10	Kingstown	681	733,499	681	100.0%	0.093%
10	Lake Lure	1,192	733,499	1,192	100.0%	0.163%
10	Lattimore	488	733,499	488	100.0%	0.067%
10	Lawndale	606	733,499	606	100.0%	0.083%
10	Lincolnton	10,486	733,499	10,486	100.0%	1.43%
10	Long View (Catawba)	4,871	733,499	4,119	84.562%	0.562%
10	Lowell	3,526	733,499	3,526	100.0%	0.481%
10	Maiden (Catawba)	3,310	733,499	3,308	99.94%	0.451%
10	Maiden (Lincoln)	3,310	733,499	2	0.06%	0.0%
10	McAdenville	651	733,499	651	100.0%	0.089%
10	Montreat	723	733,499	723	100.0%	0.099%
10	Mooreboro	311	733,499	311	100.0%	0.042%
10	Mount Holly	13,656	733,499	13,656	100.0%	1.862%
10	Newton	12,968	733,499	12,968	100.0%	1.768%
10	Patterson Springs	622	733,499	622	100.0%	0.085%
10	Polkville	545	733,499	545	100.0%	0.074%
10	Ranlo	3,434	733,499	3,434	100.0%	0.468%
10	Ruth	440	733,499	440	100.0%	0.06%
10	Rutherfordton	4,213	733,499	4,213	100.0%	0.574%
10	Saluda (Polk)	713	733,499	701	98.317%	0.096%
10	Shelby	20,323	733,499	20,323	100.0%	2.771%
10	Spencer Mountain	37	733,499	37	100.0%	0.005%
10	Spindale	4,321	733,499	4,321	100.0%	0.589%
10	Stanley	3,556	733,499	3,556	100.0%	0.485%
10	Tryon	1,646	733,499	1,646	100.0%	0.224%
10	Waco	321	733,499	321	100.0%	0.044%
10	Woodfin (Buncombe)	6,123	733,499	3,651	59.628%	0.498%
11	Andrews	1,781	733,499	1,781	100.0%	0.243%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
District	Municipality	Municipality Pop	District Pop	Municipality District Pop	% Municipality in District	% of District in Municipality
11	Asheville (Buncombe)	83,393	733,499	20,006	23.99%	2.727%
11	Bakersville	464	733,499	464	100.0%	0.063%
11	Banner Elk	1,028	733,499	1,028	100.0%	0.14%
11	Beech Mountain (Avery)	320	733,499	24	7.5%	0.003%
11	Biltmore Forest (Buncombe)	1,343	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
11	Blowing Rock (Caldwell)	1,241	733,499	49	3.948%	0.007%
11	Brevard	7,609	733,499	7,609	100.0%	1.037%
11	Bryson City	1,424	733,499	1,424	100.0%	0.194%
11	Burnsville	1,693	733,499	1,693	100.0%	0.231%
11	Cajah's Mountain	0	733,499	2,823	0.0%	0.385%
11	Canton	4,227	733,499	4,227	100.0%	0.576%
11	Cedar Rock	300	733,499	300	100.0%	0.041%
11	Clyde	1,223	733,499	1,223	100.0%	0.167%
11	Connelly Springs	1,669	733,499	1,669	100.0%	0.228%
11	Crossnore	192	733,499	192	100.0%	0.026%
11	Dillsboro	232	733,499	232	100.0%	0.032%
11	Drexel	1,858	733,499	1,858	100.0%	0.253%
11	Elk Park	452	733,499	452	100.0%	0.062%
11	Flat Rock	3,114	733,499	3,114	100.0%	0.425%
11	Fletcher	7,187	733,499	7,187	100.0%	0.98%
11	Forest Hills	365	733,499	365	100.0%	0.05%
11	Franklin	3,845	733,499	3,845	100.0%	0.524%
11	Gamewell	4,051	733,499	4,051	100.0%	0.552%
11	Glen Alpine	1,517	733,499	1,517	100.0%	0.207%
11	Grandfather	25	733,499	25	100.0%	0.003%
11	Granite Falls	4,722	733,499	4,722	100.0%	0.644%
11	Hayesville	311	733,499	311	100.0%	0.042%
11	Hendersonville	13,137	733,499	13,137	100.0%	1.791%
11	Hickory (Burke)	40,010	733,499	66	0.165%	0.009%
11	Hickory (Caldwell)	40,010	733,499	18	0.045%	0.002%
11	Highlands (Jackson)	924	733,499	4	0.433%	0.001%
11	Highlands (Macon)	924	733,499	920	99.567%	0.125%
11	Hildebran	2,023	733,499	2,023	100.0%	0.276%
11	Hot Springs	560	733,499	560	100.0%	0.076%
11	Hudson	3,776	733,499	3,776	100.0%	0.515%
11	Lake Santeetlah	45	733,499	45	100.0%	0.006%
11	Laurel Park	2,180	733,499	2,180	100.0%	0.297%
11	Lenoir	18,228	733,499	18,228	100.0%	2.485%
11	Long View (Burke)	4,871	733,499	752	15.438%	0.103%
11	Maggie Valley	1,150	733,499	1,150	100.0%	0.157%
11	Marion	7,838	733,499	7,838	100.0%	1.069%
11	Mars Hill	1,869	733,499	1,869	100.0%	0.255%
11	Marshall	872	733,499	872	100.0%	0.119%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
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11	Mills River	6,802	733,499	6,802	100.0%	0.927%
11	Morganton	16,918	733,499	16,918	100.0%	2.306%
11	Murphy	1,627	733,499	1,627	100.0%	0.222%
11	Newland	698	733,499	698	100.0%	0.095%
11	Old Fort	908	733,499	908	100.0%	0.124%
11	Rhodhiss (Burke)	1,070	733,499	700	65.421%	0.095%
11	Rhodhiss (Caldwell)	1,070	733,499	370	34.579%	0.05%
11	Robbinsville	620	733,499	620	100.0%	0.085%
11	Rosman	576	733,499	576	100.0%	0.079%
11	Rutherford College	1,341	733,499	1,341	100.0%	0.183%
11	Saluda (Henderson)	713	733,499	12	1.683%	0.002%
11	Sawmills	5,240	733,499	5,240	100.0%	0.714%
11	Seven Devils (Avery)	192	733,499	28	14.583%	0.004%
11	Spruce Pine	2,175	733,499	2,175	100.0%	0.297%
11	Sugar Mountain	198	733,499	198	100.0%	0.027%
11	Sylva	2,588	733,499	2,588	100.0%	0.353%
11	Valdese	4,490	733,499	4,490	100.0%	0.612%
11	Waynesville	9,869	733,499	9,869	100.0%	1.345%
11	Weaverville	3,120	733,499	3,120	100.0%	0.425%
11	Webster	363	733,499	363	100.0%	0.049%
11	Woodfin (Buncombe)	6,123	733,499	2,472	40.372%	0.337%
12	Charlotte (Mecklenburg)	731,424	733,499	370,663	50.677%	50.534%
12	Concord (Cabarrus)	79,066	733,499	9,765	12.35%	1.331%
12	East Spencer (Rowan)	1,534	733,499	1,529	99.674%	0.208%
12	Greensboro (Guilford)	269,666	733,499	135,666	50.309%	18.496%
12	High Point (Davidson)	104,371	733,499	57	0.055%	0.008%
12	High Point (Guilford)	104,371	733,499	48,569	46.535%	6.622%
12	Jamestown (Guilford)	3,382	733,499	8	0.237%	0.001%
12	Kannapolis (Cabarrus)	42,625	733,499	1,099	2.578%	0.15%
12	Landis (Rowan)	3,109	733,499	0	0.0%	0.0%
12	Lexington (Davidson)	18,931	733,499	12,543	66.256%	1.71%
12	Salisbury (Rowan)	33,662	733,499	20,510	60.929%	2.796%
12	Spencer (Rowan)	3,267	733,499	3,267	100.0%	0.445%
12	Thomasville (Davidson)	26,757	733,499	7,690	28.74%	1.048%
12	Wallburg (Davidson)	3,047	733,499	2,595	85.166%	0.354%
12	Winston-Salem (Forsyth)	229,617	733,499	50,706	22.083%	6.913%
13	Angier (Wake)	4,350	733,498	103	2.368%	0.014%
13	Apex (Wake)	37,476	733,498	13,602	36.295%	1.854%
13	Bailey	569	733,498	569	100.0%	0.078%
13	Black Creek	769	733,498	769	100.0%	0.105%
13	Bunn	344	733,498	344	100.0%	0.047%
13	Butner (Granville)	7,591	733,498	2,221	29.258%	0.303%
13	Cary (Wake)	135,234	733,498	40,405	29.878%	5.509%

Total Population by District and Municipality						
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13	Clayton (Wake)	16,116	733,498	0	0.0%	0.0%
13	Creedmoor	4,124	733,498	4,124	100.0%	0.562%
13	Dortches (Nash)	935	733,498	930	99.465%	0.127%
13	Durham (Durham)	228,330	733,498	10	0.004%	0.001%
13	Elm City	1,298	733,498	1,298	100.0%	0.177%
13	Eureka	197	733,498	197	100.0%	0.027%
13	Fremont	1,255	733,498	1,255	100.0%	0.171%
13	Fuquay-Varina (Wake)	17,937	733,498	17,937	100.0%	2.445%
13	Garner (Wake)	25,745	733,498	16,019	62.222%	2.184%
13	Goldsboro (Wayne)	36,437	733,498	5,319	14.598%	0.725%
13	Holly Springs (Wake)	24,661	733,498	16,342	66.267%	2.228%
13	Kenly (Wilson)	1,339	733,498	163	12.173%	0.022%
13	Kittrell	467	733,498	467	100.0%	0.064%
13	Knightdale (Wake)	11,401	733,498	11,401	100.0%	1.554%
13	Lucama	1,108	733,498	1,108	100.0%	0.151%
13	Macclesfield	471	733,498	471	100.0%	0.064%
13	Middlesex	822	733,498	822	100.0%	0.112%
13	Momeyer	224	733,498	224	100.0%	0.031%
13	Mount Olive (Wayne)	4,589	733,498	2,002	43.626%	0.273%
13	Nashville	5,352	733,498	5,352	100.0%	0.73%
13	Pikeville	678	733,498	678	100.0%	0.092%
13	Pinetops	1,374	733,498	1,374	100.0%	0.187%
13	Raleigh (Durham)	403,892	733,498	1,060	0.262%	0.145%
13	Raleigh (Wake)	403,892	733,498	135,733	33.606%	18.505%
13	Red Oak (Nash)	3,430	733,498	3,411	99.446%	0.465%
13	Rocky Mount (Edgecombe)	57,477	733,498	97	0.169%	0.013%
13	Rocky Mount (Nash)	57,477	733,498	12,017	20.907%	1.638%
13	Rolesville	3,786	733,498	3,786	100.0%	0.516%
13	Seven Springs	110	733,498	110	100.0%	0.015%
13	Sharpsburg (Edgecombe)	2,024	733,498	209	10.326%	0.028%
13	Sharpsburg (Nash)	2,024	733,498	1,252	61.858%	0.171%
13	Sharpsburg (Wilson)	2,024	733,498	563	27.816%	0.077%
13	Sims	282	733,498	282	100.0%	0.038%
13	Stantonsburg	784	733,498	784	100.0%	0.107%
13	Tarboro (Edgecombe)	11,415	733,498	3,614	31.66%	0.493%
13	Wake Forest (Franklin)	30,117	733,498	899	2.985%	0.123%
13	Wake Forest (Wake)	30,117	733,498	29,218	97.015%	3.983%
13	Walnut Creek	835	733,498	835	100.0%	0.114%
13	Wendell	5,845	733,498	5,845	100.0%	0.797%
13	Wilson (Wilson)	49,167	733,498	25,415	51.691%	3.465%
13	Youngsville	1,157	733,498	1,157	100.0%	0.158%
13	Zebulon (Wake)	4,433	733,498	4,433	100.0%	0.604%

Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 - District 1



State County District

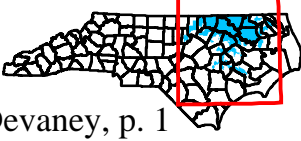


Exhibit 22 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p. 1

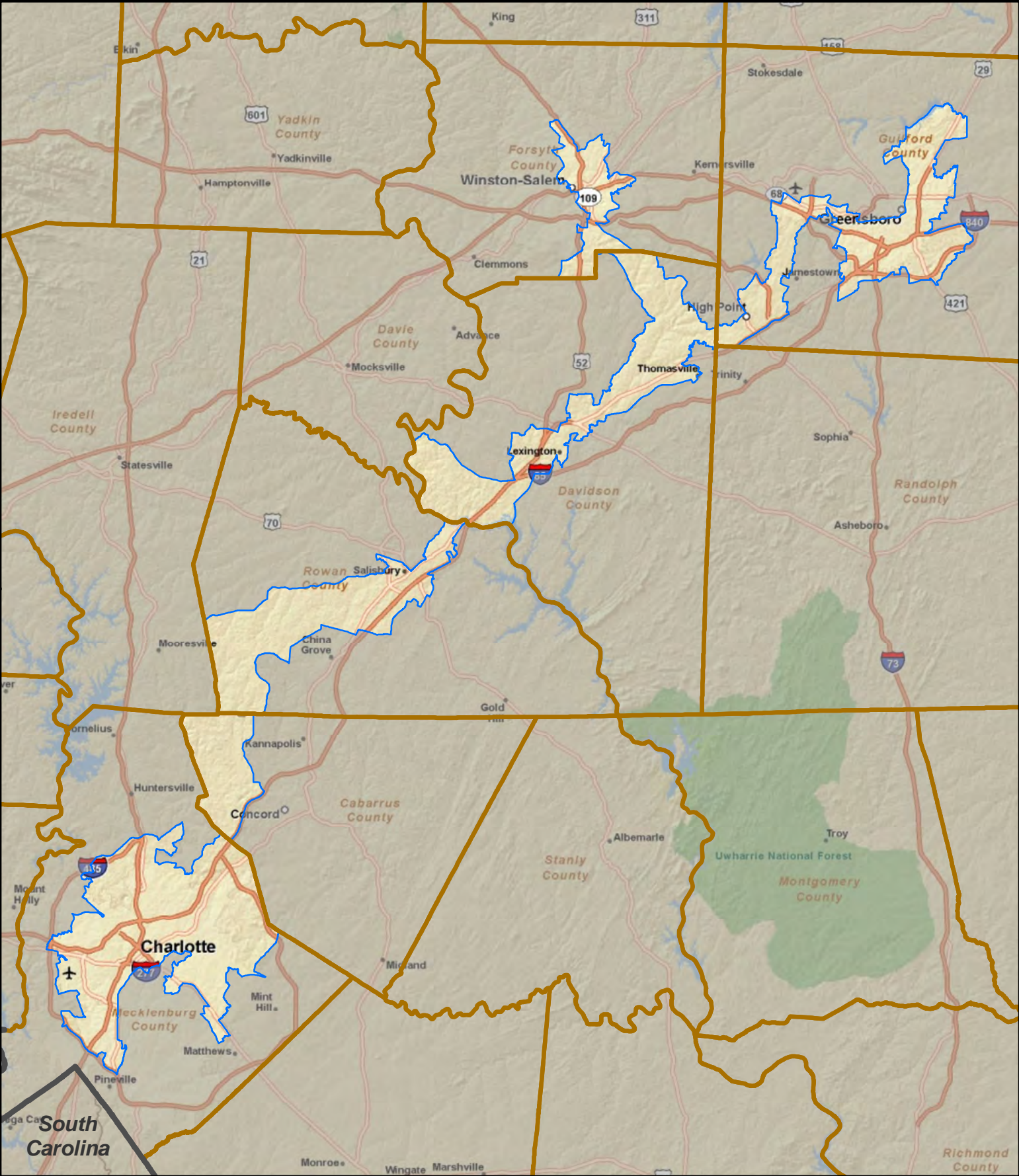
Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																	Total Population by Ethnicity							
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp		
12	Cabarrus	02-08	5,023	3,857	76.79%	771	15.35%	14	0.28%	260	5.18%	69	1.37%	52	1.04%	27	0.54%	798	15.89%	266	5.30%	4,757	94.70%	3,681	73.28%		
12	Cabarrus	02-09	4,395	2,995	68.15%	850	19.34%	7	0.16%	423	9.62%	53	1.21%	67	1.52%	23	0.52%	873	19.86%	239	5.44%	4,156	94.56%	2,824	64.25%		
12	Cabarrus	03-00	3,463	3,062	88.42%	271	7.83%	10	0.29%	43	1.24%	43	1.24%	34	0.98%	8	0.23%	279	8.06%	91	2.63%	3,372	97.37%	3,017	87.12%		
	Cabarrus	Total	12,881	9,914	76.97%	1,892	14.69%	31	0.24%	726	5.64%	165	1.28%	153	1.19%	58	0.45%	1,950	15.14%	596	4.63%	12,285	95.37%	9,522	73.92%		
12	Davidson	06	3,538	3,334	94.23%	62	1.75%	19	0.54%	18	0.51%	81	2.29%	24	0.68%	5	0.14%	67	1.89%	131	3.70%	3,407	96.30%	3,286	92.88%		
12	Davidson	10	99	81	81.82%	7	7.07%	0	0.00%	4	4.04%	6	6.06%	1	1.01%	0	0.00%	7	7.07%	16	16.16%	83	83.84%	71	71.72%		
12	Davidson	22	1,411	1,266	89.72%	56	3.97%	4	0.28%	29	2.06%	41	2.91%	15	1.06%	2	0.14%	58	4.11%	48	3.40%	1,363	96.60%	1,260	89.30%		
12	Davidson	28	2,833	2,541	89.69%	155	5.47%	16	0.56%	47	1.66%	43	1.52%	31	1.09%	9	0.32%	164	5.79%	90	3.18%	2,743	96.82%	2,505	88.42%		
12	Davidson	30	2,642	904	34.22%	1,368	51.78%	14	0.53%	54	2.04%	256	9.69%	46	1.74%	20	0.76%	1,388	52.54%	408	15.44%	2,234	84.56%	782	29.60%		
12	Davidson	32	1,955	1,260	64.45%	409	20.92%	11	0.56%	15	0.77%	235	12.02%	25	1.28%	5	0.26%	414	21.18%	365	18.67%	1,590	81.33%	1,140	58.31%		
12	Davidson	36	1,777	1,195	67.25%	370	20.82%	10	0.56%	40	2.25%	144	8.10%	18	1.01%	11	0.62%	381	21.44%	181	10.19%	1,596	89.81%	1,162	65.39%		
12	Davidson	38	2,150	852	39.63%	931	43.30%	16	0.74%	29	1.35%	303	14.09%	19	0.88%	11	0.51%	942	43.81%	431	20.05%	1,719	79.95%	742	34.51%		
12	Davidson	62	2,307	1,060	45.95%	888	38.49%	5	0.22%	26	1.13%	287	12.44%	41	1.78%	15	0.65%	903	39.14%	429	18.60%	1,878	81.40%	937	40.62%		
12	Davidson	64	2,227	878	39.43%	1,121	50.34%	12	0.54%	10	0.45%	182	8.17%	24	1.08%	9	0.40%	1,130	50.74%	288	12.93%	1,939	87.07%	792	35.56%		
12	Davidson	70	2,539	2,341	92.20%	94	3.70%	11	0.43%	29	1.14%	46	1.81%	18	0.71%	1	0.04%	95	3.74%	84	3.31%	2,455	96.69%	2,312	91.06%		
12	Davidson	72	2,661	2,546	95.68%	46	1.73%	12	0.45%	15	0.56%	25	0.94%	17	0.64%	5	0.19%	51	1.92%	78	2.93%	2,583	97.07%	2,498	93.87%		
12	Davidson	80	4,234	4,085	96.48%	32	0.76%	16	0.38%	33	0.78%	42	0.99%	26	0.61%	8	0.19%	40	0.94%	67	1.58%	4,167	98.42%	4,060	95.89%		
	Davidson	Total	30,373	22,343	73.56%	5,539	18.24%	146	0.48%	349	1.15%	1,691	5.57%	305	1.00%	101	0.33%	5,640	18.57%	2,616	8.61%	27,757	91.39%	21,547	70.94%		
12	Forsyth	042	3,404	2,258	66.33%	711	20.89%	24	0.71%	47	1.38%	300	8.81%	64	1.88%	33	0.97%	744	21.86%	509	14.95%	2,895	85.05%	2,110	61.99%		
12	Forsyth	203	1,684	46	2.73%	1,525	90.56%	6	0.36%	7	0.42%	70	4.16%	30	1.78%	17	1.01%	1,542	91.57%	128	7.60%	1,556	92.40%	20	1.19%		
12	Forsyth	204	1,821	347	19.06%	1,221	67.05%	15	0.82%	38	2.09%	165	9.06%	35	1.92%	26	1.43%	1,247	68.48%	216	11.86%	1,605	88.14%	317	17.41%		
12	Forsyth	205	890	44	4.94%	790	88.76%	2	0.22%	0	0.00%	33	3.71%	21	2.36%	17	1.91%	807	90.67%	55	6.18%	835	93.82%	30	3.37%		
12	Forsyth	206	2,039	425	20.84%	1,281	62.82%	10	0.49%	6	0.29%	283	13.88%	34	1.67%	22	1.08%	1,303	63.90%	418	20.50%	1,621	79.50%	316	15.50%		
12	Forsyth	301	1,168	35	3.00%	1,060	90.75%	4	0.34%	2	0.17%	53	4.54%	14	1.20%	13	1.11%	1,073	91.87%	99	8.48%	1,069	91.52%	16	1.37%		
12	Forsyth	302	1,388	123	8.86%	1,042	75.07%	11	0.79%	4	0.29%	183	13.18%	25	1.80%	16	1.15%	1,058	76.22%	249	17.94%	1,139	82.06%	91	6.56%		
12	Forsyth	303	946	28	2.96%	839	88.69%	1	0.11%	0	0.00%	61	6.45%	17	1.80%	13	1.37%	852	90.06%	77	8.14%	869	91.86%	17	1.80%		
12	Forsyth	304	1,972	53	2.69%	1,833	92.95%	5	0.25%	6	0.30%	41	2.08%	34	1.72%	32	1.62%	1,865	94.57%	64	3.2						

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																	Total Population by Ethnicity							
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	%MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	
12	Guilford	G53	3,258	492	15.10%	2,442	74.95%	30	0.92%	69	2.12%	178	5.46%	47	1.44%	33	1.01%	2,475	75.97%	330	10.13%	2,928	89.87%	374	11.48%		
12	Guilford	G54	3,276	741	22.62%	2,087	63.71%	40	1.22%	53	1.62%	290	8.85%	65	1.98%	54	1.65%	2,141	65.35%	526	16.06%	2,750	83.94%	543	16.58%		
12	Guilford	G55	2,400	570	23.75%	1,642	68.42%	17	0.71%	82	3.42%	49	2.04%	40	1.67%	27	1.13%	1,669	69.54%	111	4.63%	2,289	95.38%	528	22.00%		
12	Guilford	G56	2,101	633	30.13%	866	41.22%	14	0.67%	401	19.09%	137	6.52%	50	2.38%	17	0.81%	883	42.03%	207	9.85%	1,894	90.15%	571	27.18%		
12	Guilford	G57	2,068	674	32.59%	1,199	57.98%	16	0.77%	93	4.50%	44	2.13%	42	2.03%	27	1.31%	1,226	59.28%	129	6.24%	1,939	93.76%	610	29.50%		
12	Guilford	G58	2,191	735	33.55%	1,039	47.42%	14	0.64%	187	8.53%	158	7.21%	58	2.65%	39	1.78%	1,078	49.20%	280	12.78%	1,911	87.22%	639	29.16%		
12	Guilford	G59	1,860	617	33.17%	874	46.99%	15	0.81%	135	7.26%	181	9.73%	38	2.04%	20	1.08%	894	48.06%	250	13.44%	1,610	86.56%	554	29.78%		
12	Guilford	G60	3,111	1,137	36.55%	1,148	36.90%	16	0.51%	349	11.22%	387	12.44%	74	2.38%	33	1.06%	1,181	37.96%	697	22.40%	2,414	77.60%	890	28.61%		
12	Guilford	G61	2,645	896	33.88%	1,182	44.69%	31	1.17%	168	6.35%	316	11.95%	52	1.97%	27	1.02%	1,209	45.71%	490	18.53%	2,155	81.47%	765	28.92%		
12	Guilford	G64	1,669	766	45.90%	654	39.19%	11	0.66%	107	6.41%	89	5.33%	42	2.52%	29	1.74%	683	40.92%	161	9.65%	1,508	90.35%	708	42.42%		
12	Guilford	G67	1,607	47	2.92%	1,514	94.21%	6	0.37%	5	0.31%	9	0.56%	26	1.62%	25	1.56%	1,539	95.77%	34	2.12%	1,573	97.88%	45	2.80%		
12	Guilford	G68	2,845	42	1.48%	2,678	94.13%	11	0.39%	4	0.14%	48	1.69%	62	2.18%	56	1.97%	2,734	96.10%	107	3.76%	2,738	96.24%	32	1.12%		
12	Guilford	G69	2,505	528	21.08%	1,855	74.05%	8	0.32%	12	0.48%	51	2.04%	51	2.04%	36	1.44%	1,891	75.49%	109	4.35%	2,396	95.65%	501	20.00%		
12	Guilford	G70	2,493	55	2.21%	2,339	93.82%	12	0.48%	6	0.24%	26	1.04%	55	2.21%	49	1.97%	2,388	95.79%	80	3.21%	2,413	96.79%	33	1.32%		
12	Guilford	G71	2,879	133	4.62%	2,481	86.18%	25	0.87%	93	3.23%	112	3.89%	35	1.22%	25	0.87%	2,506	87.04%	194	6.74%	2,685	93.26%	87	3.02%		
12	Guilford	G72	2,686	332	12.36%	2,094	77.96%	12	0.45%	32	1.19%	155	5.77%	61	2.27%	48	1.79%	2,142	79.75%	233	8.67%	2,453	91.33%	275	10.24%		
12	Guilford	G73	1,694	73	4.31%	1,573	92.86%	5	0.30%	4	0.24%	18	1.06%	21	1.24%	21	1.24%	1,594	94.10%	42	2.48%	1,652	97.52%	60	3.54%		
12	Guilford	G74	2,089	25	1.20%	1,980	94.78%	10	0.48%	5	0.24%	32	1.53%	37	1.77%	32	1.53%	2,012	96.31%	41	1.96%	2,048	98.04%	22	1.05%		
12	Guilford	G75	1,852	192	10.37%	1,583	85.48%	8	0.43%	28	1.51%	13	0.70%	28	1.51%	21	1.13%	1,604	86.61%	48	2.59%	1,804	97.41%	169	9.13%		
12	Guilford	H01	3,013	1,447	48.03%	878	29.14%	34	1.13%	150	4.98%	448	14.87%	56	1.86%	20	0										

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																	Total Population by Ethnicity							
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	%MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp		
12	Mecklenburg	031	2,659	104	3.91%	2,451	92.18%	22	0.83%	14	0.53%	14	0.53%	54	2.03%	51	1.92%	2,502	94.10%	59	2.22%	2,600	97.78%	86	3.23%		
12	Mecklenburg	033	3,136	1,481	47.23%	828	26.40%	38	1.21%	84	2.68%	628	20.03%	77	2.46%	24	0.77%	852	27.17%	1,005	32.05%	2,131	67.95%	1,181	37.66%		
12	Mecklenburg	039	3,121	266	8.52%	2,611	83.66%	10	0.32%	110	3.52%	89	2.85%	35	1.12%	31	0.99%	2,642	84.65%	157	5.03%	2,964	94.97%	232	7.43%		
12	Mecklenburg	040	3,045	608	19.97%	2,003	65.78%	25	0.82%	225	7.39%	126	4.14%	58	1.90%	37	1.22%	2,040	67.00%	182	5.98%	2,863	94.02%	591	19.41%		
12	Mecklenburg	041	3,188	570	17.88%	2,266	71.08%	30	0.94%	169	5.30%	109	3.42%	44	1.38%	21	0.66%	2,287	71.74%	197	6.18%	2,991	93.82%	506	15.87%		
12	Mecklenburg	042	3,650	303	8.30%	2,736	74.96%	13	0.36%	52	1.42%	496	13.59%	50	1.37%	38	1.04%	2,774	76.00%	661	18.11%	2,989	81.89%	182	4.99%		
12	Mecklenburg	043	4,182	975	23.31%	2,199	52.58%	40	0.96%	131	3.13%	687	16.43%	150	3.59%	64	1.53%	2,263	54.11%	1,134	27.12%	3,048	72.88%	698	16.69%		
12	Mecklenburg	045	3,104	1,218	39.24%	717	23.10%	19	0.61%	278	8.96%	803	25.87%	69	2.22%	20	0.64%	737	23.74%	1,079	34.76%	2,025	65.24%	1,010	32.54%		
12	Mecklenburg	046	3,584	1,521	42.44%	1,232	34.38%	26	0.73%	302	8.43%	397	11.08%	106	2.96%	46	1.28%	1,278	35.66%	622	17.35%	2,962	82.65%	1,344	37.50%		
12	Mecklenburg	052	2,649	177	6.68%	2,331	88.00%	13	0.49%	5	0.19%	86	3.25%	37	1.40%	25	0.94%	2,356	88.94%	158	5.96%	2,491	94.04%	127	4.79%		
12	Mecklenburg	053	4,119	835	20.27%	2,636	64.00%	15	0.36%	148	3.59%	391	9.49%	94	2.28%	45	1.09%	2,681	65.09%	669	16.24%	3,450	83.76%	634	15.39%		
12	Mecklenburg	054	2,462	116	4.71%	2,281	92.65%	16	0.65%	9	0.37%	12	0.49%	28	1.14%	25	1.02%	2,306	93.66%	31	1.26%	2,431	98.74%	109	4.43%		
12	Mecklenburg	055	1,741	61	3.50%	1,580	90.75%	4	0.23%	16	0.92%	53	3.04%	27	1.55%	11	0.63%	1,591	91.38%	121	6.95%	1,620	93.05%	28	1.61%		
12	Mecklenburg	056	1,752	95	5.42%	1,547	88.30%	3	0.17%	46	2.63%	46	2.63%	15	0.86%	12	0.68%	1,559	88.98%	89	5.08%	1,663	94.92%	68	3.88%		
12	Mecklenburg	060	2,186	234	10.70%	1,802	82.43%	7	0.32%	36	1.65%	82	3.75%	25	1.14%	16	0.73%	1,818	83.17%	145	6.63%	2,041	93.37%	187	8.55%		
12	Mecklenburg	061	3,339	1,809	54.18%	1,061	31.78%	12	0.36%	154	4.61%	237	7.10%	66	1.98%	22	0.66%	1,083	32.43%	423	12.67%	2,916	87.33%	1,670	50.01%		
12	Mecklenburg	062	3,476	937	26.96%	1,386	39.87%	19	0.55%	176	5.06%	868	24.97%	90	2.59%	41	1.18%	1,427	41.05%	1,301	37.43%	2,175	62.57%	598	17.20%		
12	Mecklenburg	063	2,887	1,091	37.79%	1,102	38.17%	34	1.18%	170	5.89%	419	14.51%	71	2.46%	24	0.83%	1,126	39.00%	862	29.86%	2,025	70.14%	722	25.01%		
12	Mecklenburg	077	3,267	475	14.54%	1,947	59.60%	38	1.16%	31	0.95%	681	20.84%	95	2.91%	28	0.86%	1,975	60.45%	1,144	35.02%	2,123	64.98%	153	4.68%		
12	Mecklenburg	078.1	2,679	863	32.21%	884	33.00%	17	0.63%	640	23.89%	219															

Shading Denotes a Split VTD			Voting Age Population by Race																		Total Population by Ethnicity					
District	County	VTD	Total	White	% White	Black	% Black	NA	% NA	A/PI	% A/PI	Other	% Other	MR	% MR	MR Black	% MR Black	Total Black	% Total Black	Hisp	% Hisp	Non Hisp	% Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	White Non Hisp	
12	Rowan	08	3,717	3,102	83.45%	292	7.86%	7	0.19%	45	1.21%	222	5.97%	49	1.32%	19	0.51%	311	8.37%	368	9.90%	3,349	90.10%	2,968	79.85%	
12	Rowan	18	1,194	179	14.99%	968	81.07%	9	0.75%	2	0.17%	16	1.34%	20	1.68%	17	1.42%	985	82.50%	27	2.26%	1,167	97.74%	172	14.41%	
12	Rowan	28	2,596	1,622	62.48%	797	30.70%	9	0.35%	18	0.69%	112	4.31%	38	1.46%	24	0.92%	821	31.63%	189	7.28%	2,407	92.72%	1,566	60.32%	
12	Rowan	30	4,371	3,023	69.16%	784	17.94%	22	0.50%	69	1.58%	427	9.77%	46	1.05%	7	0.16%	791	18.10%	740	16.93%	3,631	83.07%	2,751	62.94%	
12	Rowan	34	3,415	2,289	67.03%	836	24.48%	12	0.35%	117	3.43%	118	3.46%	43	1.26%	10	0.29%	846	24.77%	249	7.29%	3,166	92.71%	2,178	63.78%	
12	Rowan	35	1,438	758	52.71%	526	36.58%	6	0.42%	14	0.97%	98	6.82%	36	2.50%	7	0.49%	533	37.07%	161	11.20%	1,277	88.80%	712	49.51%	
12	Rowan	36	3,139	1,641	52.28%	1,232	39.25%	10	0.32%	45	1.43%	163	5.19%	48	1.53%	31	0.99%	1,263	40.24%	247	7.87%	2,892	92.13%	1,566	49.89%	
12	Rowan	38	3,300	1,622	49.15%	1,514	45.88%	12	0.36%	27	0.82%	85	2.58%	40	1.21%	16	0.48%	1,530	46.36%	185	5.61%	3,115	94.39%	1,538	46.61%	
12	Rowan	42	2,001	90	4.50%	1,795	89.71%	4	0.20%	1	0.05%	97	4.85%	14	0.70%	10	0.50%	1,805	90.20%	142	7.10%	1,859	92.90%	62	3.10%	
12	Rowan	44	3,106	2,946	94.85%	63	2.03%	16	0.52%	13	0.42%	46	1.48%	22	0.71%	6	0.19%	69	2.22%	96	3.09%	3,010	96.91%	2,911	93.72%	
	Rowan	Total	32,392	21,188	65.41%	8,891	27.45%	123	0.38%	366	1.13%	1,441	4.45%	383	1.18%	153	0.47%	9,044	27.92%	2,581	7.97%	29,811	92.03%	20,229	62.45%	
	District	Total	544,436	200,579	36.84%	269,987	49.59%	3,067	0.56%	22,474	4.13%	37,590	6.90%	10,739	1.97%	5,825	1.07%	275,812	50.66%	65,748	12.08%	478,688	87.92%	179,228	32.92%	

Rucho-Lewis Congress 3 - District 12



State County District

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 miles

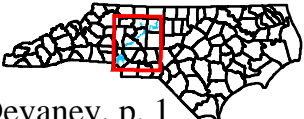


Exhibit 21 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p. 1

Voter Registration as of 11/16/2013 Democratic: 2,764,383 Republican: 1,991,376 Libertarian: 22,330 Unaffiliated: 1,703,108 Total: 6,481,197

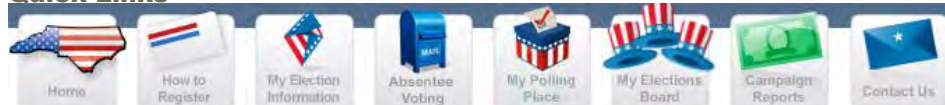
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Important Election Dates

2013 Municipal Election Dates

July 2013

Friday, July 5, 2013 (noon) - Candidate filing period (for 2013 elections) begins

Friday, July 19, 2013 (noon) - Candidate filing period (for 2013 elections) ends

August 2013

Thursday, August 22, 2013 - One-stop early voting begins (for municipalities that conduct a primary on September 10, 2013 and allow absentee voting in municipal elections)

September 2013

Saturday, September 7, 2013 - One-stop early voting ends (for municipalities that conduct a primary on September 10, 2013 and allow absentee voting in municipal elections)

Tuesday, September 10, 2013 (6:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.) - Primary for partisan municipal elections

Tuesday, September 17, 2013 - (11:00 a.m.) Canvass for primaries held on September 10, 2013

Thursday, September 19, 2013 - One-stop early voting begins (for municipalities that conduct a primary/second primary/election on October 8, 2013 and allow absentee voting in municipal elections)

October 2013

Saturday, October 5, 2013 - One-stop early voting ends (for municipalities that conduct a primary/second primary/election on October 8, 2013 and allow absentee voting in municipal elections)

Tuesday, October 8, 2013 (6:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.)

- Election Day for municipalities that conduct non-partisan elections with a possible runoff
- Primary of non-partisan municipal elections
- Possible second primary for partisan elections

Tuesday, October 15, 2013 (11:00 a.m.) - Canvass for primaries/second primaries/elections held on October 8, 2013

Thursday, October 17, 2013 - One-stop early voting begins (for municipalities that conduct an election/runoff on November 5, 2013 and allow absentee voting in municipal elections)

November 2013

Saturday, November 2, 2013 - One-stop early voting ends (for municipalities that conduct an election/runoff on November 5, 2013 and allow absentee voting in municipal elections)

Tuesday, November 5, 2013 (6:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.)

- Election Day for all municipalities with 2013 elections, except those that held elections on October 8, 2013
- Possible runoff for municipalities that held elections on October 8, 2013

Tuesday, November 12, 2013 (11:00 a.m.) - Canvass for elections/runoffs held on November 5, 2013

December 2013

No dates listed at this time.

2014 Election Dates

January 2014

No dates listed at this time.

February 2014

Monday, February 10, 2014 (noon) - Candidate filing period (for 2014 elections) begins

Friday, February 28, 2014 (noon) - Candidate filing period (for 2014 elections) ends

March 2014

No dates listed at this time.

April 2014

Thursday, April 24, 2014 - One-stop early voting begins (for primary)

May 2014

Saturday, May 3, 2014 (1:00 p.m.) - One-stop early voting ends (for primary)

Tuesday May 6, 2014 - Primary (6:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.)

Tuesday, May 13, 2014 (11:00 a.m.) - County canvass for primary

TBA - State canvass for primary

June 2014

No dates listed at this time.

July 2014

No dates listed at this time.

August 2014

No dates listed at this time.

September 2014

No dates listed at this time.

October 2014

No dates listed at this time.

September 2014

No dates listed at this time.

October 2014

Thursday, October 23, 2014 - One-stop early voting begins (for General Election)

November 2014

Saturday, November 1, 2014 (1:00 p.m.) - One-stop early voting ends (for General Election)

Tuesday, November 4, 2014 - General Election (6:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.)

Friday, November 14, 2014 (11:00 a.m.) - County canvass for General Election

Tuesday, November 25, 2014 (11:00 a.m.) - State canvass for General Election

December 2014

No dates listed at this time.

North Carolina State Board of Elections • 441 North Harrington Street, Raleigh, NC 27603 • (919) 733-7173

REDRAWING THE MAP ON REDISTRICTING

2012

ADDENDUM

REDISTRICTING
THE NATION



Using geographical analysis to measure electoral district compactness following the 2010 U.S. Census

An Azavea White Paper

Exhibit 26 to Declaration of John M. Devaney, p. 1

Azavea • 340 North 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania • 19107

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www.azavea.com

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INTRODUCTION

In 2006, Azavea released its first white paper related to redistricting and gerrymandering in the United States. In anticipation of the Census release and subsequent redistricting, we released a completely revised white paper in September 2010 as well as an Addendum that focused on the Philadelphia region. With the Congressional redistricting now complete we thought it might be useful to deliver another revision that would examine how the most recent round of redistricting has affected the geometry and geography of legislative districts in the United States.

Similar to previous versions of Azavea's redistricting work, this document is based on the districts we assemble through maintenance and expansion of the database that drives our Cicero product, a web API that supports data queries and mapping related to legislative districts in several countries.

This second addendum to our 2010 white paper is not a standalone document. It is a much shorter document focused on what has changed since 2010, and we are not providing much of the background documentation that is in the full white paper

(<http://www.azavea.com/redistricting-white-papers>).

BACKGROUND

According to the U.S. Census, the population of the United States grew by 9.7% to 308.7 million in 2010. As it does every ten years, this resulted in a reapportionment of all 435 seats in the House of Representatives based on new population numbers for each state. Eighteen states lost or gained seats. Texas gained the most, with four more seats, while Florida gained two more seats. Six other states gained one seat. The biggest losers were New York and Ohio, which lost two seats each. Other states that lost seats include Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Once the population figures are released and states' seats reapportioned, the Census Bureau makes available detailed demographic data to each state's legislature. This demographic data contains information on race and voting age population aggregated to the Census block level. The data that is released is aimed primarily at supporting

the redistricting and reapportionment process and is delivered in stages beginning in January 2011 with all states delivered on or before April 1, 2011. This full count of the population—known as Summary File 1—enables each state as well as many local legislatures to begin the process of redrawing the congressional and legislative districts. Prior to 1962, many states had vastly unequal districts. The landmark Supreme Court decision of *Baker v. Carr* (1962) was the first step of the Supreme Court's role in redistricting. The Court's decision demands that congressional districts be "as equal as possible" in population while state legislative districts may have up to a 10% deviation if just cause exists. In addition, federal courts also enforce Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act to protect the voting rights of minorities. To comply with the Voting Rights Act, states must draw districts that ensure minority representation if enough minority population is concentrated in an area. This is done through a "majority-minority" district, in which racial or ethnic minorities constitute a majority (50% plus 1 or more) of the population. Alternatively, if enough minority population exists but not enough to make a majority of the population, an "opportunity" district may be created. An opportunity district contains enough population to provide minority voters with an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice. In addition to complying with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, some states must also receive pre-clearance from the U.S. Department of Justice. To obtain pre-clearance, the state must demonstrate their redistricting plan does not discriminate against racial or ethnic minorities. States and counties that must receive approval from the D.O.J. are mostly in the South and have a history of discriminatory voting practices.

Despite these federal requirements on congressional districts, there is no legal standard for compactness. In fact, some districts that have a low measure of compactness can be justified on the grounds of the Voting Rights Act. Therefore, we do not offer any definitive judgment of what is considered “gerrymandering.” Rather the purpose of both this document and its previous iterations is to inform the public of the quantitative methods commonly used to determine district compactness and their results.

METHODS

The nature of the spatial data received from various state redistricting authorities required a way to provide a fair comparison to current districts. One issue that we have faced in all of our previous studies continues. When assembling the new district boundaries, we found both detailed and “generalized” versions of new congressional districts developed by states. Maryland, for example, produced a “generalized” version of districts that was not clipped to the Chesapeake Bay shoreline and therefore did not have all of the fractal details of the Chesapeake edge. In contrast, Wisconsin’s boundary data was neatly trimmed around Lake Michigan, resulting in a very fine-grained boundary. In order to resolve these differences in the treatment of shorelines, we elected to use a generalized shoreline of the United States for use in both the 2000 and 2010 districts prior to beginning the analysis in order

to support a more even-handed comparison between the two sets of districts¹.

As noted in the 2010 white paper, the Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg ratios place high importance on district perimeter. Thus, they are highly susceptible to bias due to shoreline complexity. Therefore, districts that are trimmed around shorelines may end up with a low compactness score through no fault of the district’s authors and may not necessarily be a true indicator of gerrymandering. This is precisely why it’s important to use multiple compactness scores (in this case the Polsby-Popper, Schwartzberg, Reock and Convex Hull measures) and let the reader judge which one is a better fit based on the geography of the district and method of calculation each score uses. A higher score means more compact, but the scores using different measures cannot be directly compared to each other.

For consistency purposes, measures for this study have been calculated using the same formulas used in our previous study in 2010, though with a slightly different workflow for Schwartzberg². Also, z-scores were calculated for each compactness measure and averaged for each district and state. In addition, it is important to note that we used an n = 428 as at-large congressional districts (states with a single district) were excluded. Finally, like in our previous white paper, all compactness scores were multiplied by 100.

THE LEAST COMPACT CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

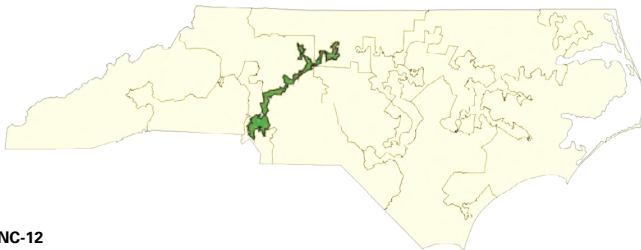
The following table outlines the least compact districts based on the four compactness metrics we selected.

Table 1: Top 10 least compact districts

District	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock
NC-12	2	2	1	2
FL-5	4	4	2	3
MD-3	1	1	3	27
OH-9	14	14	4	1
TX-35	12	12	5	5
NC-4	10	10	6	13
LA-2	11	11	7	28
FL-22	23	23	18	6
MD6	31	31	8	9
NY-10	42	42	16	4

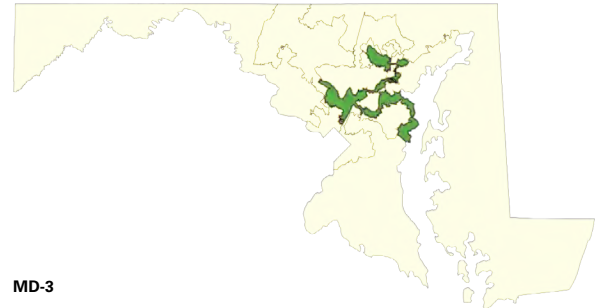
DISTRICT STORIES

The top offender on our revised 2010 list of least compact districts is North Carolina's 12th District. At 120 miles long but only 20 miles wide at its widest part, the district has the lowest z-score of any district in our analysis. It includes chunks of Charlotte and Greensboro connected by a thin strip - on average only a few miles wide - meandering along Interstate 85 between the two cities (traveling on 85 between Charlotte and Greensboro would take you in and out of the district 4 times). An appendage extends north-west from just south of Greensboro, offering Winston-Salem part of the district. The 12th district was created after the 1990 census and meant to be a majority-minority district. However, in the Supreme Court case *Shaw v. Reno*, 517 U.S. 899 (1995) the district was found unconstitutional as a racial gerrymander. After the state redrew the district slightly, it was justified as political gerrymandering and thus legal³. Using 2010 census data, this district is still a majority-minority district, with 51% of the population African-American⁴. Despite the 12th district, the U.S. Department of Justice gave preclearance to North Carolina's congressional redistricting plan in 2011⁵.

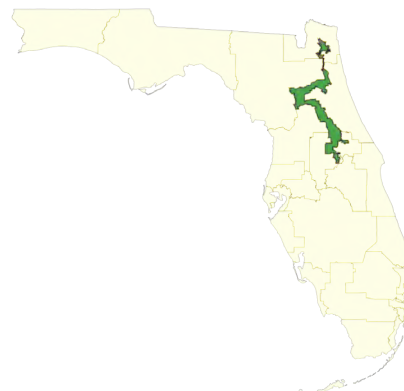


Florida's new 5th District is the second least compact of all congressional districts, containing pieces of Jacksonville and Orlando, without keeping either city intact. Similar to NC-12, this district connects two majority African-American neighborhoods with a thin strip stretching across the state, occasionally stopping to pick up more minority voters in Gainesville and Palatka. The district appears to be constructed out of the remnants of FL-3, currently represented by Connie Mack, yet it is narrower and less compact. This is also a majority-minority district, with an African-American population of 52%⁶. While Florida's redistricting plan has been pre-cleared by the U.S. Department

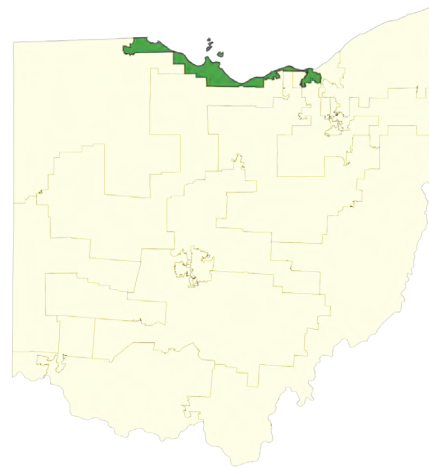
of Justice, there is currently a complaint in state court filed against the plan. The complaint argues Florida's redistricting plan violates state constitutional requirements regarding partisan and racial gerrymandering. The case specifically refers to the 5th congressional district as an example of racial packing⁷. Moreover, the case cites the districts' lack of compactness.



Another offender on our list of least compact districts is Maryland's 3rd District. The district, which straddles the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay and includes Annapolis, then, diverts inland to include northern Washington, DC suburbs such as Olney and Sandy Springs, before reversing course all the way to the City of Baltimore. The district includes a chunk of East Baltimore, before narrowing to less than 600 feet across as it snakes through a small neighborhood near Clifton Park in Baltimore. The northern part of the district contains two lopsided chunks in the northeastern and northwestern suburbs of Baltimore connected by a thin strip barely a half-mile wide. There is no doubt that part of the district is affected by the shoreline of the Chesapeake Bay, however there is seemingly no other reason for the district to snake through various communities in three different metropolitan areas the way it does⁸.

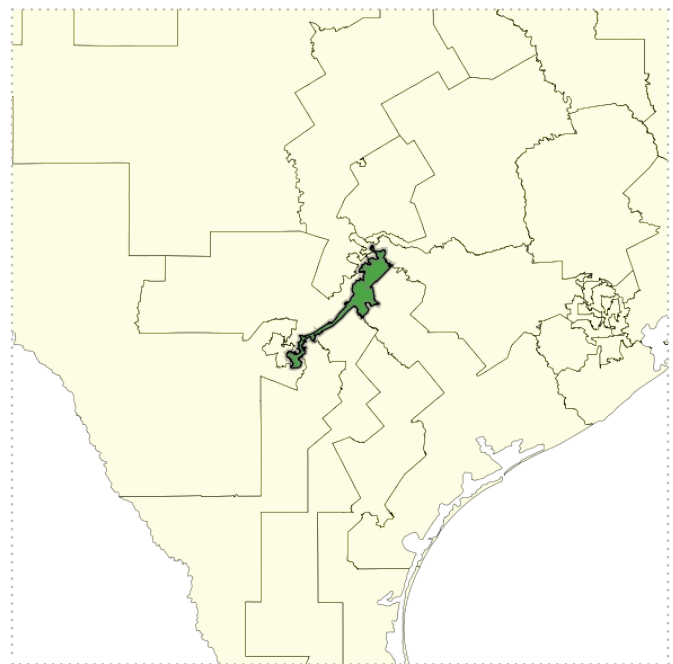


If you have never seen a Lake Erie water snake, look no further than Ohio's 9th District. At 100 miles long but never more than several miles wide, this elongated district stretches across Ohio's northern border with Lake Erie from west of Toledo to Cleveland. At one point, it is only as wide as a beach. The district resulted from a combination of the former 9th and 10th district, represented by Marcy Kaptur and Dennis Kucinich, respectively. Democrats charge that Republicans in control of the state's redistricting process deliberately drew both incumbents into the same narrow district to result in a member versus member primary, which Kucinich eventually lost.



OH-9

Due to very strong population growth, Texas gained four U.S. House seats. One of those new seats now makes our list as the fifth least compact in the nation. Texas' 35th District contains portions of Austin and San Antonio, connected by a thin strip along Interstate 35 through the south central part of the state. Texas had one of the most complicated redistricting stories in the country. When the state failed to get pre-clearance for its new congressional map, a federal court redrew the districts in a way considered much more favorable to the Democrats than the GOP-led legislature preferred. After a successful appeal to the Supreme Court, the lower court had to redraw the congressional districts with more deference to what the legislature preferred. Thus the 35th district was created out of pieces of six other districts, picking up Democratic voters in both Austin and San Antonio, while not making up a majority of voters in either city. This district is the third majority-minority district in the top 5, with a 58% Hispanic voting age population⁹.



TX-35

Table 2: Top 10 least compact districts by compactness score

Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock
MD-3	MD-3	NC-12	OH-9
NC-12	NC-12	FL-5	NC-12
NC-3	NC-3	MD-3	FL-5
FL-5	FL-5	OH-9	NY-10
NC-1	NC-1	TX-35	TX-35
PA-7	PA-7	NC-4	FL-22
WA-2	WA-2	LA-2	TX-34
TX-33	TX-33	MD-6	TX-15
MD-2	MD-2	MI-14	MD-6
NC-4	NC-4	CA-33	PA-1

Table 3: Summary statistics for compactness scores

	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock
Mean	22.81	46.12	69.59	37.29
Standard Deviation	11.77	12.43	12.36	11.27
Minimum	(MD-3) 02.68	(MD-3) 16.38	(NC-12) 24.99	(OH-9) 06.87
Maximum	(NV-2) 58.97	(NV-2) 76.79	(TX-16) 94.25	(FL-17) 67.96

TOP 10 STATES

In addition to measuring the compactness of individual congressional districts, we also measured average compactness scores for all congressional districts in a given state. Similar to our previous paper, we compiled a top 10 list by converting each compactness measure into a z-score than averaging the state's z-scores across the four measures.

Five states are in the Top 10 least compact states for each compactness score; Maryland, North Carolina, Louisiana, West Virginia and Illinois. Of all states in the Top 10, Maryland stands out as having the least compact districts by every measure, except for Reock. Many of the states in the top 10 have notable geography issues which may create lower compactness scores, such as Hawaii and Rhode Island. However, states where geography can not necessarily be demonstrably explained as resulting in such low compactness scores include Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Even considering their shorelines, Maryland and North Carolina also seem to indicate the potential for gerrymandering.

Louisiana, West Virginia, Virginia and New Hampshire also have geographical issues which may be reducing their compactness score but other factors may be at play here. Table 5 is a list of all states with their average compactness score for all measures ranked by the state's calculated z-score.

Table 4: Top 10 states whose districts have the lowest average compactness

	Polsby-Popper	Shwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock
MD	1	1	1	2
NC	4	4	4	5
LA	3	3	3	7
WV	5	5	2	8
VA	7	7	13	4
HI	2	2	25	18
NH	8	8	12	1
IL	9	9	5	6
PA	10	10	6	11
RI	18	18	10	3

Table 5: Average compactness scores for all states with more than one congressional district

	Mean Score, Polsby-Popper	Mean Score, Schwartzberg	Mean Score, Convex Hull	Mean Score, Reock	# of Districts
MD	08.08	27.67	49.63	24.68	8
NC	11.51	32.17	59.62	29.46	13
LA	11.10	32.14	59.53	32.14	6
WV	13.65	36.66	54.76	32.29	3
VA	14.42	37.28	67.58	27.89	11
HI	08.56	29.10	67.58	36.85	2
NH	16.45	40.53	67.53	23.81	2
IL	16.64	39.91	61.03	31.07	18
PA	17.14	39.52	62.42	34.15	18
RI	20.14	42.35	62.42	26.38	2
OH	17.22	39.91	63.74	33.79	16
MA	18.45	41.74	63.19	35.85	9
ME	14.04	37.04	72.83	36.62	2
TX	19.17	42.09	67.35	36.12	36
NJ	18.96	42.92	63.71	38.92	12
AL	18.43	42.41	69.20	37.70	7
KY	19.21	42.81	68.82	37.16	6
WA	21.19	44.74	71.39	34.00	10
AR	19.89	43.98	68.49	38.87	4
SC	20.50	43.85	72.91	37.42	7
TN	20.48	44.68	70.48	40.20	9
FL	24.61	48.18	69.24	36.93	27
OK	24.98	49.91	68.58	36.00	5
MI	26.03	49.38	69.73	35.10	14
CA	22.58	46.86	72.64	38.47	53
CO	24.60	48.00	69.77	39.12	7
UT	27.65	52.28	69.17	34.18	4
MS	23.33	47.58	76.84	38.08	4
WI	21.85	47.58	75.64	44.43	8
ID	25.01	49.51	77.41	37.69	2
CT	26.61	50.94	71.85	42.19	5
GA	25.83	50.46	75.50	44.07	14
MO	27.08	51.49	75.25	44.60	8
NY	31.81	55.24	73.53	40.35	27
OR	31.15	56.06	75.28	42.43	5
AZ	30.05	53.30	74.82	45.21	9
MN	33.03	56.85	76.80	40.88	8
NM	35.17	59.07	78.36	44.36	3
IA	39.97	62.92	78.02	44.13	4
KS	40.52	62.92	83.05	41.10	4
IN	41.03	63.59	81.73	44.07	9
NE	39.27	62.54	83.73	46.54	3
NV	52.44	72.22	89.20	48.12	4

COMPACTNESS BY REDISTRICTING AUTHORITY AND PARTY CONTROL

Moving beyond the work in the 2010 white paper, we performed an additional analysis focusing on the conditions under which redistricting processes occurred, including types of redistricting authority and the party controlling the process.

Redistricting by Type of Authority

For the purpose of this analysis, we will define two types of legislative and two types of non-partisan redistricting authorities. Since all Congressional districts have now been redrawn, we now know which type of authority was actually responsible for drawing a state's congressional districts. We evaluated the type of authority that ultimately drew the districts, rather than the type of authority that was *intended* to draw the lines. So, for example, the category for court-drawn districts is a result of the final outcome of redistricting, not who is *supposed* to redraw the state's districts. Types of redistricting authorities are found in Table 6.

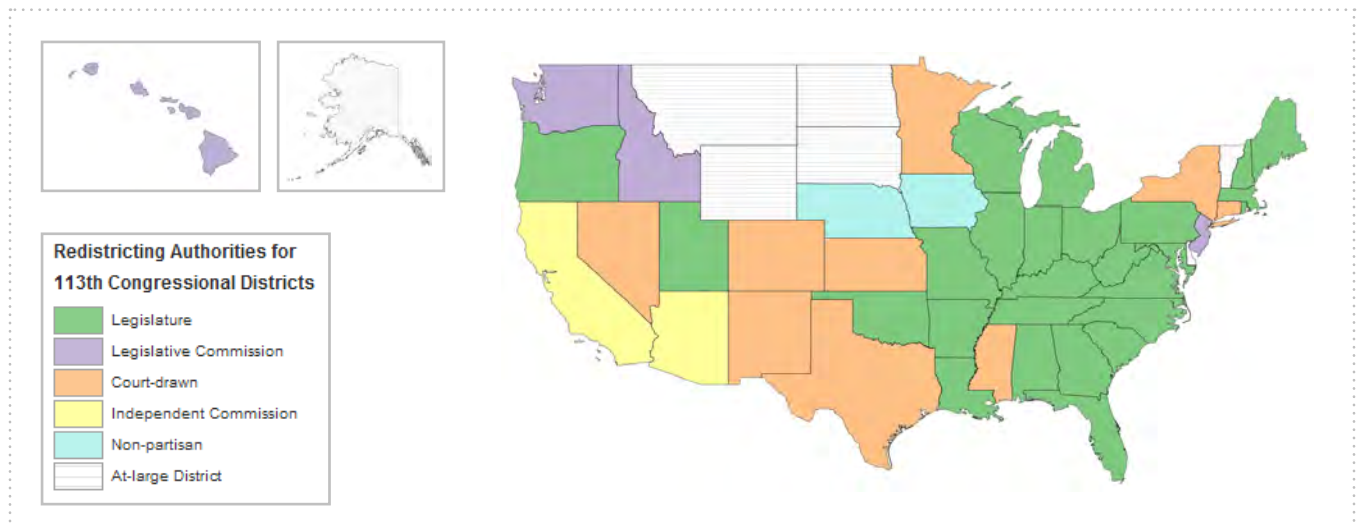


Table 6: Average compactness by redistricting authority

Type of Authority	Description
Legislature	Districts redrawn by an act of the state legislature
Legislative Commission	A state legislature appoints a commission to redraw the congressional districts. The commission is often made up of appointees by the majority and minority parties in the state legislature, and sometimes another by other state executives
Independent Commission or Non-partisan	An independent commission made up of citizens redraws districts or non-partisan state agency is responsible
Court-drawn	As a result of litigation, legislative gridlock or inaction, congressional districts were drawn up or enacted by a Court

Compiling districts by redistricting authority (Table 7), we find that the most compact districts are a result of a court action or independent commissions. For Polsby-Popper, Court-enacted districts have a score of 0.2744; these districts were even more compact than those drawn by independent or non-partisan processes. The same holds true for the Schwartzberg measure. For Convex Hull and Reock, independent commissions and non-partisan processes produced districts more compact than those enacted by a Court. Furthermore, those independent commissions and non-partisan processes also produced districts that were more compact than the national average. It is perhaps most notable that districts produced by legislatures or legislative commissions produced districts less compact than the national average by all measures.

Table 7: Average compactness by redistricting authority

Redistricting Authority	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock	# of Districts	# of States
Legislature	20.54	43.64	67.31	35.73	235	26
Legislative Commission	19.45	43.06	68.37	36.77	26	4
Independent Commission or non-partisan	25.29	49.31	73.72	40.03	69	4
Court-enacted	27.44	50.64	72.48	39.22	98	9
Nationwide Mean	22.82	46.12	69.59	37.29	428	43

REDISTRICTING UNDER PARTISAN CONTROL

Conventional wisdom might suggest that Republicans had overwhelming control of redrawing the nation's congressional districts. After the 2010 midterm election the GOP controlled 25 state legislatures while the Democrats had control of only 16. In addition, many states where the GOP took control of the redistricting process were crucial swing states that contained many Republicans who won by a slim majority in 2010. However, a final analysis shows that the GOP only had total control over redrawing of 159 districts. We are not arguing that the GOP (or Democratic Party, for that matter) may have had other methods of influencing the process, simply that the structure of the redistricting process only enabled the GOP to completely control 159 districts. For example, one could claim that the Texas court-approved redistricting maps were in fact origi-

nally drawn by the GOP. Nevertheless, of districts where the process was controlled by one political party, the GOP did control the outcome of many more than the Democrats.

Excluding districts drawn by Independent Commissions, Legislative Commissions, Non-partisan processes or the Court system, we find that 235 districts remain, about 54% of the House of Representatives. Of those 235, more than half were controlled by the GOP and only 49 by the Democratic Party. Twenty-seven districts were drawn in states with either split control of the legislature (such as in the case of Kentucky) or a Governor of a different party than the legislature (New Hampshire).

Table 8: Average compactness by partisan control

Partisan Control	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock	# of Districts	# of States
GOP	21.73	44.88	68.64	36.90	159	15
Democratic Party	17.28	39.98	61.44	32.59	49	7
Split	19.39	42.96	70.12	34.60	27	4
Total					235	26

The mean Polsby-Popper, Schwartzberg and Reock scores indicate that districts drawn with total GOP control have a higher compactness score than districts drawn with total Democratic control under those measures. States with split control fall in the middle. Nevertheless, districts with a political party in control remain less compact than the national average by every measure. In addition, districts

where a party has control are significantly less compact than districts drawn by a non-partisan process (see Table 9). Using the convex hull measure shows a different story. Districts drawn by a split in control come out with a higher compactness score, with districts drawn by the GOP not far behind. Districts drawn by the Democratic Party are much less compact than either.

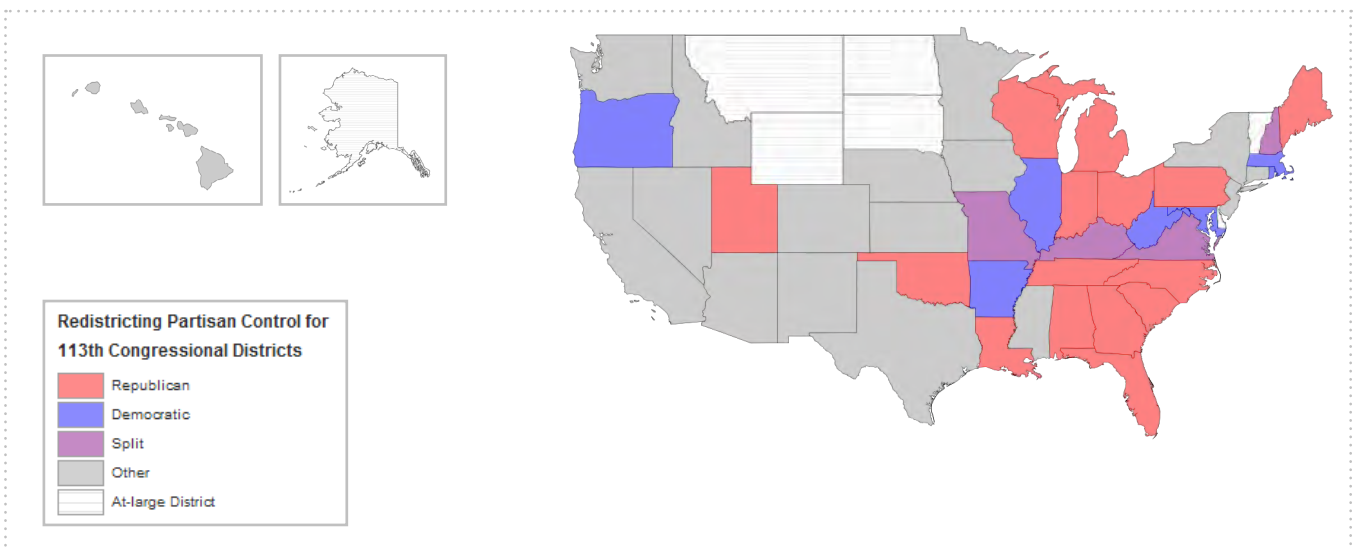


Table 9: Average compactness by partisan or non-partisan control

Partisan Control	Polsby-Popper	Schwartzberg	Convex Hull	Reock	# of Districts	# of States
GOP or Democratic Party	20.71	43.72	66.94	35.88	208	22
Non-partisan (incl. court-drawn)¹⁰	26.55	50.09	72.99	39.56	167	13
Total					375	35

While districts drawn by Republicans in this decennial redistricting process may be somewhat more compact than those drawn by Democrats, it is also clear that both parties appeared to take advantage of their situation and draw districts more favorable to their party's election. For example, Democrats took advantage in Maryland and Illinois while Republicans took advantage in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Republicans just had many more states, which may have buffered their average.

COMPARISON TO 109TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

As noted previously, we compiled average compactness scores across all four measures for each congressional district and also aggregated to an average of each state's congressional districts. The districts are also clipped to the same shoreline boundaries as those produced for the last Census. Consequently, we can now make useful comparisons between districts drawn up for the 109th Congress and districts drawn up for the 113th Congress.

In Table 10, one can see that average compactness scores increased, very slightly, overall for all congressional districts. Polsby-Popper noted a 4.8% increase in compactness. Compactness measured using the Schwartzberg ratio increased by 2.3% from the previously drawn districts.

Since the national scores show little change, it might be most useful to look at the degree to which individual states' scores changed. Most notably, we find that Maryland continues to have the lowest compactness scores of any state. As a matter of fact, for every score calculated Table 11, the average compactness of Maryland's 113th Congressional districts declined from the districts drawn a decade ago.

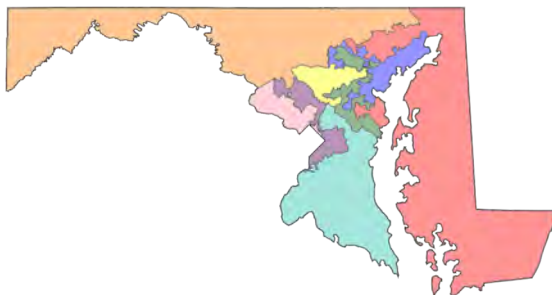
Convex Hull increased by 1.5% and Reock scores increased by 4.9%. Our Gerrymandering Index white paper released in 2006 showed that compactness scores decreased in the 109th Congress compared to the 104th. However, the slight increase in the 113th Congress' scores is still lower than those of the 104th Congress.

Table 10: Average compactness for all 2002 and 2012 districts

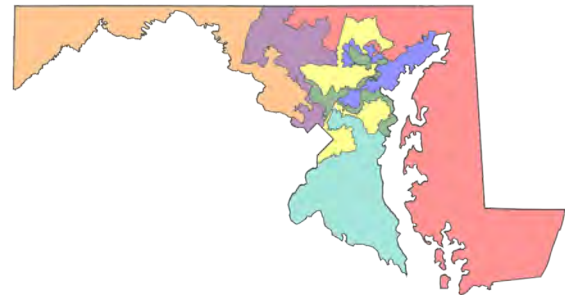
	109th Congress	113th Congress
Polsby-Popper	21.77	22.82
Schwartzberg	45.07	46.12
Convex Hull	68.56	69.59
Reock	35.55	37.29

Table 11: Average compactness for Maryland's 2002 and 2012 districts

	109th Congress	113th Congress
Polsby-Popper	11.59	08.08
Schwartzberg	32.63	27.67
Convex Hull	60.13	49.63
Reock	27.00	24.68



2002 Maryland Districts

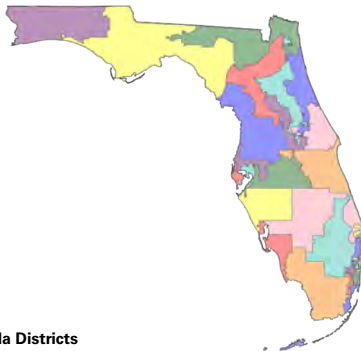


2012 Maryland Districts

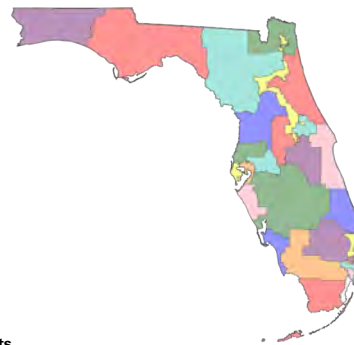
On the opposite end of the spectrum, Florida's congressional districts are drastically more compact than previously. This is despite two of Florida's districts showing up in the top 10 least compact. What could be the reason for the overall improvement in Florida's districts? In 2010, voters approved the Florida Congressional District Boundaries Amendment. The amendment orders that all redistricting plans must be compact, as equal in population as feasible, and where feasible must make use of existing geographical boundaries¹¹. This appears to have resulted in significantly more compact districts, even though they were drawn by legislators. While the state previously had six districts with a Polsby-Popper score of less than 0.1, the state now has just two with their new districts.

Table 12: Average compactness for Florida's 2002 and 2012 districts

	109th Congress	113th Congress
Polsby-Popper	16.87	24.61
Schwartzberg	39.13	48.18
Convex Hull	61.50	69.24
Reock	28.56	36.93



2002 Florida Districts



2012 Florida Districts

California was another state that significantly changed its redistricting process, implementing a Citizen Commission approach. This appears to have results in significantly more compact districts, as outlined in Table 13.

Table 13: Average compactness for California's 2002 and 2012 districts

	109th Congress	113th Congress
Polsby-Popper	18.47	22.58
Schwartzberg	42.01	46.86
Convex Hull	64.59	72.64
Reock	31.53	38.47



2002 California Districts



2012 California Districts

CONCLUSION

With any study of legislative district compactness, one must look at the score in context of several factors. One of those factors is the state's geography. For example, Washington State contains a rugged shoreline around the Puget Sound. This affects three of the state's 10 districts and drags down the state's overall compactness score for the Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg measures. West Virginia is a similar example. West Virginia's 2nd District contains most of the state's eastern panhandle, an appendage that seems to reduce some measures of compactness, despite being the state's legal border. The unique geographic features within a state can be an additional factor. This rings true in the case of Louisiana, with the Mississippi river winding through the state.

Additionally, one must consider other more subjective factors, such as the need for minority representation. The district outlines of LA-2, NC-12, FL-5 may at first appear to be meandering without reason, but in fact they are majority-minority districts meant to ensure that minorities have an equal opportunity to elect a representative of their choice. While ostensibly for a social justice purpose, this can also be seen as "packing," which is characterized by voters of a party are drawn out of surrounding districts and lumped together in the often awkwardly-shaped remnants. So where do we draw the proverbial line between a valid majority-minority district and packing of minorities into a single district? Ultimately, this is when lawsuits are filed to challenge the districts in court. As in previous white papers, we do not argue that compactness is the metric for identifying gerrymandering. Rather, it is a means of identifying potential gerrymandering and should always be considered in context of the district's geographical surroundings.

What we can say with some degree of certainty is that districts drawn by independent commissions are more compact, regardless of requirements under the Voting Rights Act (VRA). Maybe this means that even when majority-minority districts must be drawn, they need not be drawn in such a way that defies common sense. California

is an example of a state that has a substantial minority population as well as the need for majority-minority districts. However, California ranks right in the middle (25th) of all states for average compactness. Arizona, another state with an independent commission and VRA requirements, ranks even higher for compactness (36th least compact). Iowa with its non-partisan process is ranked 39th, though the state has no need for majority-minority districts. Furthermore, Florida's dramatic increase in compactness shows us that higher quality districts can also be enforced through stricter requirements on the legislature for drawing districts in a fair, impartial manner. As we have noted in previous papers on this topic, the advent of GIS technologies have created an opportunity to improve the quality of our legislative districts as well as powerful tools to use for gerrymandering. We are encouraged by the increased number of independent commissions as well as more widespread requirements for public input. We hope to see these trends continue both the ongoing state and local redistricting processes as well as in future decennial censuses.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Using Esri ArcGIS software, the “clip” tool trimmed the new districts shapefile at the shorelines of the current districts
- ² In our previous white paper, Schwartzberg scores were calculated on a more generalized shapefile in an attempt to remove bias that results from states with detailed coastlines. For this study, all scores were calculated on the same somewhat generalized coastline shapefile. Readers will notice that this results in the same ranking for Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg, whereas our previous study had different rankings.
- ³ *Hunt vs. Cromartie*, 526 U.S. 541 (1999)
- ⁴ 2011 North Carolina General Assembly. District Statistics Plan CST1A Rucho Lewis Congress 3 – District 12. http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/GIS/Download/District_Plans/DB_2011/Congress/Rucho-Lewis_Congress_3/Reports/DistrictStats/SingleDistAdobe/rptDistrictStats-12.pdf
- ⁵ Perez, Thomas E. letter to Alexander McC. Peters. 1 November 2011.
- ⁶ Florida Senate. District 5 Demographic Profile (H000C9047). http://www.flsenate.gov/PublishedContent/Session/Redistricting/Plans/H000C9047/H000C9047_district_details.pdf
- ⁷ *Romo, Weaver et al. v. Detzner, Bondi* No. 37-2012-CA-00412 (Florida Circuit Court, Leon County)
- ⁸ It is worth noting that excluding the Chesapeake Bay shoreline, MD-3 ranks with the second lowest Polsby-Popper and Schwartzberg score, only slightly more compact than NC-12.
- ⁹ Texas Legislative Council. Hispanic Population Profile Using Census, American Community Survey, and Voter Registration Data Congressional Districts – Plan C235. ftp://ftpgis1.tlc.state.tx.us/PlanC235/Reports/PDF/PlanC235_RED119_Hispanic_Population_Profile%202006-2010.pdf
- ¹⁰ Keep in mind that districts approved by a Court may have been influenced by partisans, such as the case in Texas or Colorado. Legislative commissions, while non-partisan in theory, not included in this calculation.
- ¹¹ Florida Department of State Division of Elections. Standards for Legislature to Follow in Congressional Redistricting. <http://election.dos.state.fl.us/initiatives/initdetail.asp?account=43605&seqnum=1>

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
NO. 1:13-CV-00949**

DAVID HARRIS; CHRISTINE
BOWSER; and SAMUEL LOVE,

Plaintiffs,

v.

PATRICK MCCRORY, in his capacity
as Governor of North Carolina;
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD
OF ELECTIONS; and JOSHUA
HOWARD, in his capacity as Chairman
of the North Carolina State Board of
Elections,

Defendants.

**[PROPOSED] ORDER
GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION
FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

THIS MATTER came before the undersigned three-judge panel of this Court upon the Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction. Having considered that Motion and all exhibits filed in connection therewith, as well as the pleadings of record and the arguments of counsel, the Court is of the opinion that the Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction should be granted. The Court hereby makes the following findings and conclusions:

1. This Court has jurisdiction to hear Plaintiffs' claim pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343(a)(3), and 1357.

2. Plaintiffs are sufficiently likely to succeed on the merits of their claims that North Carolina Congressional Districts 1 and 12 under the 2011 Congressional Plan each constitute racial gerrymanders in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

3. The 2011 Congressional Plan is causing irreparable injury to Plaintiffs and will continue to cause irreparable injury unless such conduct is preliminarily enjoined.

4. The equities favor granting this preliminary injunction, in part because any potential harm to Defendants resulting from granting this preliminary injunction is far outweighed by the irreparable harm to Plaintiffs that would result from denying such relief.

5. Granting a preliminary injunction in this case will serve the public interest.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Defendants and all persons acting in concert or participation with Defendants, or pursuant to Defendants' authority, direction, or control, are hereby immediately enjoined from enforcing or giving any effect to the boundaries of North Carolina Congressional Districts 1 and 12 as drawn in the 2011 Congressional Plan;

2. Defendants are enjoined from conducting any elections for the United States House of Representatives based on Congressional Districts 1 and 12;

3. The parties shall appear for a remedial hearing to determine the appropriate remedy on _____, 2014, at _____; and

4. This Order shall remain in effect until further order of the Court.

So ordered, this the ____ day of _____, 2013.

By: _____
William L. Osteen, Jr.
United States Chief District Court Judge
Middle District of North Carolina

By: _____
Roger L. Gregory
United States Circuit Judge
United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit

By: _____
Max O. Cogburn, Jr.
United States District Judge
Western District of North Carolina