IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
CENTRAL DIVISION

THE ARKANSAS STATE CONFERENCE NAACP, *et al.* **PLAINTIFFS**

v. **Case No. 4:21-cv-1239-LPR**

THE ARKANSAS BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT, *et al.*

DEFENDANTS

PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND REQUEST FOR EXPEDITED BRIEFING AND CONSIDERATION

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(a) and 52 U.S.C. § 10301, Plaintiffs the Arkansas State Conference NAACP and the Arkansas Public Policy Panel respectfully move the Court to issue a preliminary injunction preventing Defendants and their agents from implementing the reapportionment plan for the Arkansas House of Representatives that took effect today. Given the nature of this request and the State of Arkansas's timeline for holding future elections, Plaintiffs respectfully request expedited briefing and consideration of this Motion.

In support of this Motion, Plaintiffs submit the following:

1. Exhibit 1 is a true and accurate copy of the Board of Apportionment's Redistricting Plan as adopted by the Board of Apportionment on November 29, 2021.
2. Exhibit 2 is a true and accurate copy of the "Illustrative" Redistricting Plan, created by Plaintiffs' expert witness, Anthony E. Fairfax.
3. Exhibit 3 is a true and accurate copy of the Board of Apportionment's official transcript of the July 29, 2021 Arkansas Board of Apportionment public hearing, held in Monticello, Arkansas.

4. Exhibit 4 is a true and accurate copy of the Board of Apportionment's official transcript of the August 5, 2021 Arkansas Board of Apportionment public hearing, held in Bentonville, Arkansas.

5. Exhibit 5 is a true an accurate copy of the Board of Apportionment's official transcript of the August 24, 2021 Arkansas Board of Apportionment public hearing, held in Little Rock, Arkansas.

6. Exhibit 6 is a true and accurate copy of the Board of Apportionment's official transcript of the October 29, 2021 Arkansas Board of Apportionment public hearing, held in Little Rock, Arkansas.

7. Exhibit 7 is a true and accurate copy of the December 29, 2021 expert report and supporting appendices of Anthony E. Fairfax.

8. Exhibit 8 is a true and accurate copy of the December 28, 2021 expert report and supporting appendices of Dr. Lisa Handley.

9. Exhibit 9 is a true and accurate copy of the December 28, 2021 expert report and supporting appendices of Dr. Jay Barth.

10. Exhibit 10 is a compilation of various comments submitted by members of the public to the Arkansas Board Apportionment, as available at https://arkansasredistricting.org/public-comments/public-comment/, *last visited* on December 29, 2021, and as available at https://mydistricting.arkansas.gov/legdistricting/comments/plan/27/9, *last visited* on December 29, 2021.

The specific grounds for this motion are set forth in the concurrently filed opening brief.

Dated: December 29, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

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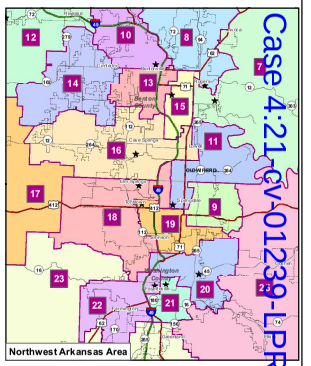
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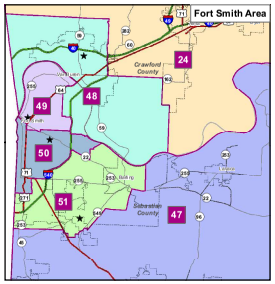
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

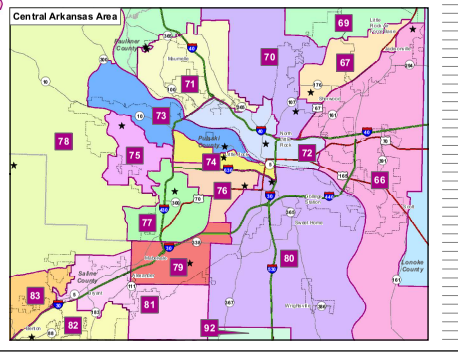
EXHIBIT 1

2021 House Boundaries

Overall Deviation: 6.85%







DISTRICT	Total Population Tabulation			Racial Demographics as a Percent of Total Population			
				White	Black	Hispanic	Minority
1	30,815	30,115	2.32 %	700	94.13%	0.10%	1.94%	5.87%
2	30,892	30,115	2.58 %	777	90.73%	0.57%	2.02%	9.27%
3	31,181	30,115	3.54 %	1,066	92.71%	0.24%	2.53%	7.29%
4	29,687	30,115	1.42 %	-428	92.30%	0.13%	2.24%	7.70%
5	30,881	30,115	2.54 %	766	91.23%	0.31%	2.78%	8.77%
6	29,541	30,115	-1.91 %	-574	82.58%	0.31%	10.92%	17.42%
7	29,885	30,115	-0.76 %	-230	69.40%	0.67%	31.51%	30.60%
8	30,027	30,115	-0.29 %	-88	79.46%	0.96%	13.12%	20.54%
9	30,625	30,115	1.69 %	510	51.44%	2.00%	54.16%	48.56%
10	31,066	30,115	3.16 %	951	78.63%	1.87%	8.89%	21.37%
11	29,776	30,115	-1.13 %	-339	51.10%	2.21%	35.39%	48.90%
12	30,767	30,115	2.16 %	652	84.53%	0.59%	6.66%	15.47%
13	29,618	30,115	-1.65 %	-497	57.67%	2.83%	13.95%	42.33%
14	29,752	30,115	-1.21 %	-363	71.06%	1.94%	12.89%	28.94%
15	29,405	30,115	-2.36 %	-710	59.72%	1.67%	34.46%	40.28%
16	29,446	30,115	-2.22 %	-669	76.50%	1.66%	14.65%	23.50%
17	29,726	30,115	-1.29 %	-389	67.80%	0.84%	19.63%	32.20%
18	29,291	30,115	-2.74 %	-824	71.25%	3.22%	15.89%	28.75%
19	29,276	30,115	-2.79 %	-839	65.42%	3.56%	22.47%	34.58%
20	29,707	30,115	-1.36 %	-408	79.46%	4.18%	6.97%	20.54%
21	29,499	30,115	-2.05 %	-616	75.25%	2.07%	8.81%	24.75%
22	29,260	30,115	-2.84 %	-855	77.01%	5.90%	8.57%	22.99%
23	29,561	30,115	-1.84 %	-554	81.42%	1.38%	6.64%	18.58%
24	29,388	30,115	-2.41 %	-727	84.18%	0.99%	4.86%	15.82%
25	29,668	30,115	-1.49 %	-447	86.36%	0.65%	4.87%	13.64%
26	30,181	30,115	0.08 %	066	84.05%	0.32%	7.98%	15.95%
27	31,177	30,115	3.53 %	1,062	91.41%	0.87%	1.94%	8.59%
28	31,081	30,115	3.21 %	966	91.76%	1.06%	2.88%	8.24%
29	30,392	30,115	0.92 %	277	78.90%	11.81 %	4.36%	21.10%
30	30,278	30,115	0.54 %	163	83.81%	7.84%	4.12%	16.19%
31	31,014	30,115	2.98 %	899	87.78%	2.86%	4.29%	12.22%
32	31,106	30,115	3.29 %	991	64.01%	22.5 %	7.65%	35.99%
33	31,192	30,115	3.58 %	1,077	87.63%	4.68%	4.47%	12.37%
34	30,073	30,115	-0.14 %	-42	85.58%	66.90 %	3.86%	14.42%
35	30,532	30,115	1.38 %	417	38.06%	55.30%	3.05%	61.94%
36	31,082	30,115	3.21 %	967	68.62%	15.8 %	7.17%	31.38%
37	30,593	30,115	1.59 %	478	68.23%	26.48 %	2.17%	31.77%
38	31,048	30,115	3.10 %	933	79.61%	11.96 %	3.63%	20.39%
39	31,122	30,115	3.34 %	1,007	82.88%	6.34%	3.68%	17.12%
40	30,068	30,115	-0.16 %	-47	83.66%	2.10%	9.29%	16.34%
41	30,194	30,115	0.26 %	79	92.96%	0.26%	2.45%	7.04%
42	30,098	30,115	-0.06 %	-17	90.01%	1.57%	2.75%	9.99%
43	30,068	30,115	-0.16 %	-47	82.80%	7.50%	4.13%	17.20%
44	29,145	30,115	-3.22 %	-970	80.15%	1.00%	4.70%	19.85%
45	30,641	30,115	1.75 %	526	79.79%	1.70%	11.62%	20.21%
46	29,927	30,115	-0.63 %	-188	88.90%	0.96%	3.21%	11.10%
47	29,203	30,115	-3.03 %	-912	85.64%	0.47%	4.10%	14.36%
48	29,847	30,115	-0.89 %	-268	70.66%	4.12%	14.24%	29.34%
49	29,484	30,115	-2.10 %	-631	42.03%	12. 9 %	38.58%	57.97%
50	29,517	30,115	-1.99 %	-598	77.73%	3.85%	9.85%	22.27%
51	31,079	30,115	3.20 %	964	71.97%	4.65%	8.16%	28.03%
52	29,755	30,115	-1.20 %	-360	78.26%	1.01%	15.54%	21.74%
53	29,344	30,115	-2.56 %	-771	73.15%	6.01%	16.40%	26.85%
54	29,768	30,115	-1.15 %	-347	82.30%	6.91%	5.25%	17.70%
55	29,682	30,115	-1.44 %	-433	88.97%	15.7 %	0.40%	11.03%
56	29,821	30,115	-0.98 %	-294	65.95%	20.9 %	7.08%	34.05%
57	30,134	30,115	0.06 %	19	89.83%	1.01%	3.37%	10.17%
58	31,207	30,115	3.65 %	1,092	79.08%	9.09%	5.79%	20.92%
59	30,899	30,115	2.60 %	784	86.86%	2.64%	4.17%	13.14%
60	30,469	30,115	1.17 %	354	78.60%	12. 8 %	3.97%	21.40%
61	30,564	30,115	1.49 %	449	66.38%	26.4 %	3.07%	33.62%
62	29,636	30,115	-1.59 %	-479	40.92%	54. 2 %	2.24%	59.08%
63	30,659	30,115	1.81 %	544	38.98%	56. 0 %	3.09%	61.02%
64	30,494	30,115	1.26 %	379	24.63%	69. 2 %	3.38%	75.37%
65	29,551	30,115	-1.87 %	-564	26.50%	68. 2 %	2.44%	73.50%
66	29,555	30,115	-1.86 %	-560	55.58%	32. 4 %	6.39%	44.42%
67	31,047	30,115	3.09 %	932	58.13%	29. 9 %	5.46%	41.87%
68	31,193	30,115	3.59 %	1,068	85.17%	2.62%	5.80%	14.83%
69	30,711	30,115	1.98 %	596	75.30%	12. 0 %	6.27%	24.70%
70	30,427	30,115	1.04 %	312	70.85%	18. 5 %	4.17%	29.15%
71	29,220	30,115	-2.97 %	-895	63.95%	24. 9 %	4.73%	36.05%
72	29,003	30,115	-3.70 %	-212	32.55%	53. 0 %	10. 39%	67.45%
73	29,972	30,115	0.48 %	-143	74.66%	14. 8 %	3.14%	25.34%
74	30,327	30,115	0.70 %	212	67.55%	21. 8 %	4.19%	32.45%
75	30,262	30,115	0.49 %	147	63.28%	19. 0 %	4.23%	36.72%
76	29,928	30,115	-0.62 %	-187	21.09%	66. 7 %	10. 90%	78.91%
77	30,006	30,115	-0.36 %	-109	26.44%	56. 0 %	12. 63%	73.56%
78	29,358	30,115	-2.51 %	-757	83.16%	4.89%	4.61%	16.84%
79	30,065	30,115	-0.17 %	-50	17.62%	57. 0 %	23. 68%	82.38%
80	30,091	30,115	-0.08 %	-24	32.14%	52. 0 %	13. 59%	67.86%
81	30,525	30,115	1.36 %	410	66.19%	15. 9 %	13. 21%	33.81%
82	30,031	30,115	-0.31 %	-94	77.06%	11. 7 %	6.10%	22.96%
83	29,821	30,115	-0.98 %	-294	88.28%	1.86%	3.21%	11.72%
84	29,837	30,115	-0.92 %	-278	73.89%	12. 5 %	7.35%	26.11%
85	29,925	30,115	-0.63 %	-190	85.87%	2. 72%	5.60%	14.13%
86	29,922	30,115	-0.64 %	-193	86.69%	0.40%	6.03%	13.31%
87	29,189	30,115	-3.08 %	-926	66.80%	3. 47%	21. 52%	33.20%
88	30,356	30,115	0.80 %	241	55.02%	28. 2 %	14. 28%	44.98%
89	29,332	30,115	-2.60 %	-783	75.69%	13. 8 %	6.43%	24.31%
90	29,709	30,115	-1.35 %	-406	77.69%	12. 9 %	4.22%	22.31%
91	30,145	30,115	0.10 %	30	73.62%	10.99 %	8.86%	26.38%
92	30,129	30,115	0.05 %	14	88.89%	2. 81%	3.56%	11.11%
93	29,911	30,115	-0.68 %	-204	81.16%	11. 9 %	2.94%	18.84%
94	29,908	30,115	-0.69 %	-207	57.11%	32. 4 %	7.69%	42.89%
95	29,270	30,115	-2.81 %	-845	57.78%	34. 4 %	5.79%	42.22%
96	30,051	30,115	-0.21 %	-64	68.91%	24. 8 %	5.16%	31.09%
97	30,182	30,115	0.22 %	67	56.68%	35.1 %	4.88%	43.32%
98	30,460	30,115	1.14 %	345	49.04%	44. 8 %	2.65%	50.96%
99	29,605	30,115	-1.69 %	-510	76.00%	16. 8 %	3.11%	24.00%
100	30,106	30,115	-0.03 %	-9	56.95%	34. 4 %	4.13%	43.05%

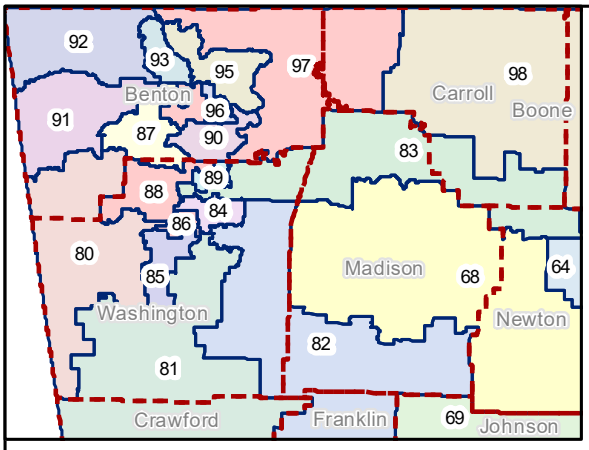
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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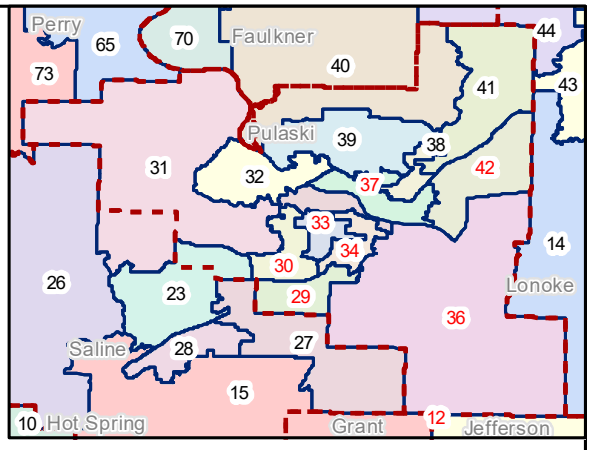
EXHIBIT 2

Arkansas

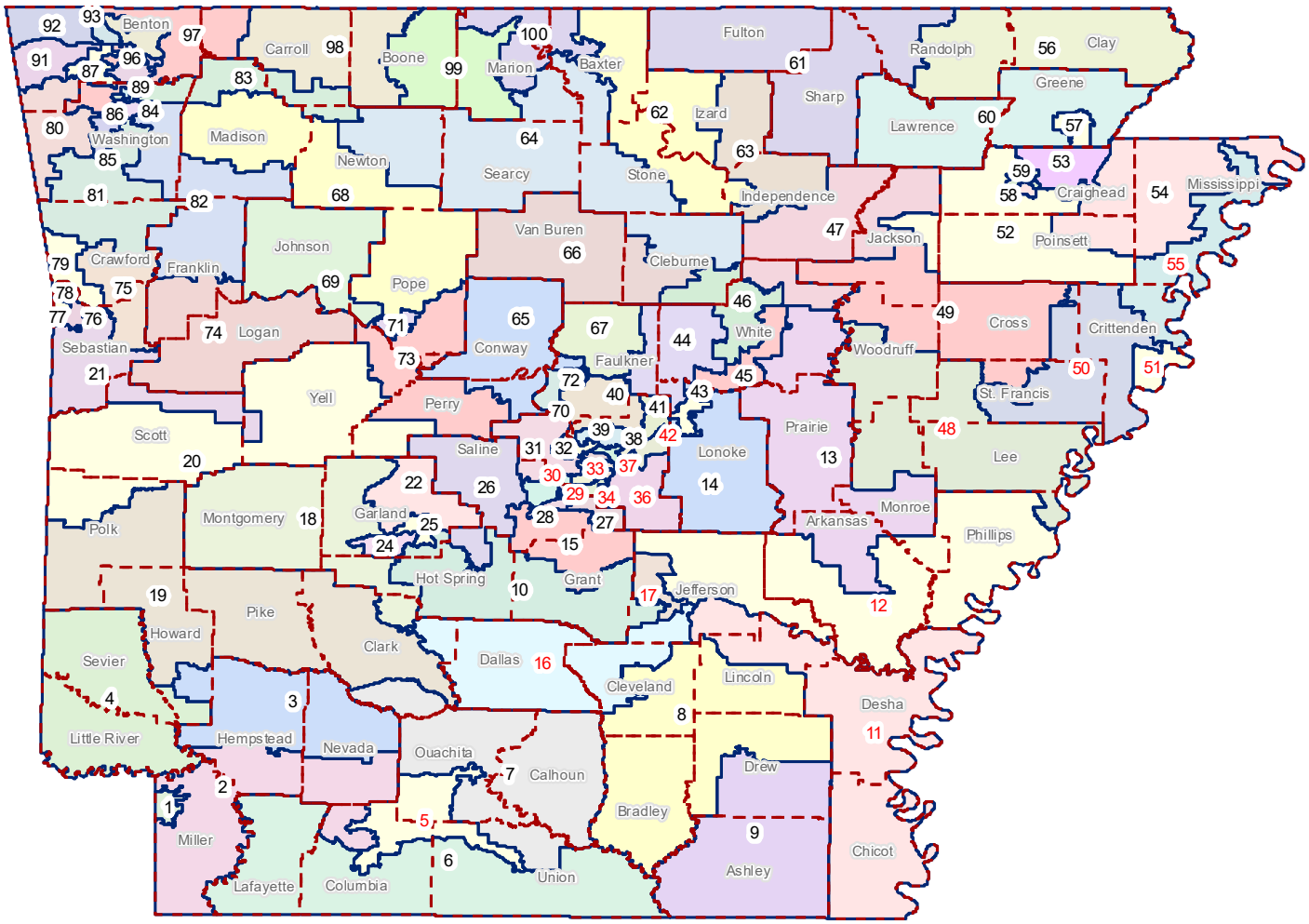
Illustrative Plan
State House Districts



Benton - Washington



Pulaski



Legend

- County
- Illustrative

Note: The red number indicates a Majority Black District

N W E S

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data

Prepared by: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Map Version: 2.0 Date: 12/27/2021

Arkansas
State House Districts
Illustrative Complaint Plan

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+_Pop	% H18+_Pop	% NH18+_Wht	% 18+_AP_Blk	% CVAP_HSP19	% CVAP_WHT19	% CVAP_BLK19
001	29,387	-728	-2.42%	22,639	3.57%	58.76%	34.03%	2.94%	62.44%	33.15%
002	28,718	-1,397	-4.64%	22,433	3.03%	77.54%	15.44%	1.04%	80.39%	16.80%
003	29,220	-895	-2.97%	21,766	11.45%	54.14%	31.56%	4.52%	59.52%	34.12%
004	28,625	-1,490	-4.95%	21,360	16.79%	65.08%	12.17%	7.05%	75.05%	14.29%
005	31,009	894	2.97%	23,621	3.48%	39.61%	54.43%	2.46%	46.73%	50.01%
006	29,320	-795	-2.64%	22,868	2.72%	71.57%	23.12%	1.28%	71.60%	25.89%
007	28,745	-1,370	-4.55%	22,701	2.63%	69.32%	24.88%	1.35%	69.10%	28.83%
008	29,149	-966	-3.21%	22,410	5.94%	73.75%	17.88%	3.12%	74.95%	21.29%
009	30,703	588	1.95%	23,612	4.33%	66.08%	27.10%	2.32%	70.52%	26.32%
010	28,996	-1,119	-3.72%	22,819	2.22%	89.89%	3.34%	1.37%	91.92%	4.24%
011	28,733	-1,382	-4.59%	23,126	4.95%	42.26%	50.64%	2.12%	46.38%	50.13%
012	28,616	-1,499	-4.98%	22,715	2.09%	44.79%	50.83%	1.90%	46.21%	51.24%
013	29,223	-892	-2.96%	22,647	2.59%	75.18%	19.00%	1.93%	77.03%	19.91%
014	31,165	1,050	3.49%	23,722	3.42%	80.76%	11.10%	1.65%	85.84%	10.32%
015	29,106	-1,009	-3.35%	22,048	3.73%	88.64%	3.58%	1.77%	92.08%	3.75%
016	28,822	-1,293	-4.29%	22,581	1.70%	43.46%	52.45%	0.58%	47.23%	50.60%
017	29,011	-1,104	-3.67%	22,828	2.01%	44.83%	50.28%	1.60%	45.48%	51.66%
018	28,947	-1,168	-3.88%	23,410	3.60%	83.54%	7.11%	2.21%	87.25%	7.47%
019	29,492	-623	-2.07%	22,941	5.78%	85.11%	3.66%	2.28%	89.79%	5.58%
020	29,136	-979	-3.25%	22,406	8.63%	83.13%	0.59%	4.18%	90.51%	1.11%
021	30,955	840	2.79%	23,725	3.75%	85.18%	1.31%	2.22%	92.44%	1.07%
022	28,737	-1,378	-4.58%	23,171	4.45%	86.76%	3.49%	2.68%	92.89%	2.73%
023	30,017	-98	-0.33%	22,740	4.65%	83.32%	6.07%	1.73%	90.35%	5.21%
024	28,683	-1,432	-4.76%	23,066	5.19%	82.14%	6.97%	1.78%	88.68%	7.44%
025	28,823	-1,292	-4.29%	22,398	7.99%	68.35%	17.73%	3.74%	75.61%	18.50%
026	29,203	-912	-3.03%	24,359	2.76%	81.05%	12.39%	1.52%	85.95%	10.90%
027	30,375	260	0.86%	22,357	9.48%	71.51%	13.25%	3.99%	82.55%	10.56%
028	29,243	-872	-2.90%	21,766	5.01%	78.60%	11.19%	1.62%	86.57%	9.48%
029	30,623	508	1.69%	21,868	20.93%	19.31%	57.76%	6.97%	23.16%	69.38%
030	29,323	-792	-2.63%	23,141	7.54%	37.08%	50.35%	1.90%	42.57%	51.33%
031	31,022	907	3.01%	24,168	3.22%	75.07%	10.70%	1.69%	82.24%	12.07%
032	31,097	982	3.26%	24,085	2.89%	66.77%	21.93%	2.50%	72.82%	20.03%
033	29,375	-740	-2.46%	23,144	7.03%	35.82%	52.57%	2.52%	41.68%	53.90%
034	29,123	-992	-3.29%	23,962	9.69%	38.51%	50.57%	2.12%	42.79%	52.72%
035	29,971	-144	-0.48%	24,224	3.24%	74.21%	17.15%	2.23%	80.12%	15.13%
036	29,623	-492	-1.63%	22,939	10.53%	36.77%	50.41%	2.22%	39.69%	56.96%
037	30,297	182	0.60%	22,972	8.03%	38.23%	50.30%	3.48%	40.93%	54.40%

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Arkansas
State House Districts
Illustrative Complaint Plan

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+_Pop	% H18+_Pop	% NH18+_Wht	% 18+_AP_Blk	% CVAP_HSP19	% CVAP_WHT19	% CVAP_BLK19
038	30,257	142	0.47%	23,973	4.06%	72.51%	17.61%	2.77%	78.03%	16.47%
039	30,100	-15	-0.05%	23,237	4.01%	72.91%	17.02%	2.53%	76.21%	18.37%
040	31,543	1,428	4.74%	24,091	4.51%	78.78%	11.40%	2.30%	83.93%	10.85%
041	30,460	345	1.15%	23,620	5.46%	64.84%	23.52%	4.04%	70.81%	21.79%
042	28,692	-1,423	-4.73%	21,071	5.86%	37.03%	53.25%	2.02%	45.71%	50.34%
043	30,797	682	2.26%	22,333	4.47%	85.98%	2.92%	4.23%	90.06%	2.74%
044	31,076	961	3.19%	23,132	3.09%	88.86%	1.63%	2.25%	94.56%	0.82%
045	29,648	-467	-1.55%	22,909	4.74%	81.62%	7.71%	2.83%	90.69%	5.24%
046	30,397	282	0.94%	23,213	3.11%	86.78%	5.12%	2.06%	91.73%	4.46%
047	31,157	1,042	3.46%	23,663	2.46%	86.10%	7.12%	1.70%	89.84%	5.89%
048	28,702	-1,413	-4.69%	22,247	1.94%	41.96%	54.30%	1.14%	44.56%	53.58%
049	30,171	56	0.19%	23,794	1.72%	74.78%	20.47%	1.28%	75.08%	18.91%
050	31,204	1,089	3.62%	24,086	3.06%	40.75%	54.06%	2.28%	41.01%	52.87%
051	28,662	-1,453	-4.82%	21,031	2.18%	37.50%	58.23%	0.98%	43.68%	52.35%
052	31,270	1,155	3.84%	23,825	2.40%	87.65%	6.19%	1.85%	91.26%	3.99%
053	30,101	-14	-0.05%	22,890	3.65%	83.58%	8.68%	1.39%	90.19%	7.18%
054	31,577	1,462	4.85%	23,566	3.75%	86.74%	5.96%	2.25%	90.76%	4.83%
055	29,043	-1,072	-3.56%	21,512	3.15%	43.33%	51.41%	2.29%	44.30%	50.03%
056	31,238	1,123	3.73%	24,032	1.70%	92.03%	1.00%	1.23%	96.15%	1.19%
057	30,849	734	2.44%	23,037	3.39%	88.71%	2.62%	1.95%	94.46%	2.12%
058	29,129	-986	-3.27%	22,093	4.13%	74.50%	16.36%	2.43%	79.53%	15.38%
059	29,296	-819	-2.72%	21,564	9.16%	56.23%	29.37%	2.50%	67.67%	28.55%
060	31,103	988	3.28%	24,046	1.50%	93.45%	0.98%	1.18%	96.43%	0.94%
061	31,231	1,116	3.71%	24,621	1.31%	92.64%	0.63%	1.35%	95.74%	0.41%
062	29,387	-728	-2.42%	24,307	1.63%	92.29%	1.23%	1.57%	94.95%	1.22%
063	29,897	-218	-0.72%	23,103	7.30%	84.34%	3.11%	3.17%	91.81%	2.36%
064	31,390	1,275	4.23%	25,206	1.48%	92.11%	0.20%	1.26%	95.19%	0.40%
065	29,233	-882	-2.93%	22,632	3.25%	80.80%	10.52%	1.48%	85.91%	10.98%
066	30,757	642	2.13%	24,973	2.19%	92.26%	0.64%	1.85%	95.62%	0.44%
067	29,252	-863	-2.87%	21,558	2.63%	89.50%	2.52%	1.09%	94.31%	2.96%
068	29,759	-356	-1.18%	22,891	4.07%	87.47%	1.11%	2.69%	93.90%	0.74%
069	29,194	-921	-3.06%	22,003	10.18%	79.61%	2.32%	4.38%	89.65%	1.82%
070	30,659	544	1.81%	24,487	5.12%	71.83%	16.57%	2.79%	79.55%	13.60%
071	29,804	-311	-1.03%	23,431	13.20%	73.98%	6.88%	6.79%	84.77%	5.75%
072	29,428	-687	-2.28%	22,901	6.85%	65.54%	22.21%	2.70%	75.34%	20.08%
073	29,033	-1,082	-3.59%	21,919	8.59%	84.62%	1.44%	4.63%	92.07%	1.90%
074	29,743	-372	-1.24%	22,789	2.35%	89.39%	1.22%	1.93%	93.16%	1.42%

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Arkansas
State House Districts
Illustrative Complaint Plan

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+_Pop	% H18+_Pop	% NH18+_Wht	% 18+_AP_Blk	% CVAP_HSP19	% CVAP_WHT19	% CVAP_BLK19
075	30,865	750	2.49%	23,127	4.14%	85.57%	1.43%	3.43%	92.02%	0.97%
076	29,074	-1,041	-3.46%	23,102	7.24%	73.29%	6.11%	4.76%	79.88%	6.13%
077	29,898	-217	-0.72%	23,316	8.05%	72.44%	8.02%	7.09%	78.00%	5.97%
078	30,453	338	1.12%	21,808	33.81%	38.66%	15.06%	17.55%	52.25%	19.86%
079	31,316	1,201	3.99%	23,456	8.57%	77.83%	2.36%	5.93%	85.75%	2.11%
080	31,365	1,250	4.15%	23,121	10.81%	75.87%	1.08%	4.89%	86.26%	1.10%
081	31,557	1,442	4.79%	24,971	4.69%	83.20%	3.65%	2.90%	90.62%	3.24%
082	30,104	-11	-0.04%	22,824	4.14%	86.18%	1.95%	2.21%	93.29%	1.67%
083	30,787	672	2.23%	22,798	23.50%	63.86%	2.46%	11.75%	78.30%	2.51%
084	29,631	-484	-1.61%	23,163	6.04%	81.11%	4.18%	4.19%	89.10%	2.90%
085	31,295	1,180	3.92%	26,716	7.03%	78.76%	5.14%	4.35%	83.60%	6.75%
086	31,173	1,058	3.51%	25,331	8.87%	72.28%	9.05%	5.79%	83.06%	6.05%
087	31,133	1,018	3.38%	22,136	8.06%	65.29%	3.58%	6.56%	83.33%	3.27%
088	31,479	1,364	4.53%	22,858	23.57%	60.18%	2.93%	13.39%	78.09%	2.28%
089	31,124	1,009	3.35%	20,762	47.36%	33.26%	2.52%	27.49%	62.37%	3.10%
090	31,218	1,103	3.66%	21,642	19.97%	67.30%	2.08%	10.65%	82.64%	1.63%
091	31,529	1,414	4.70%	22,829	14.29%	70.84%	2.14%	6.95%	81.46%	2.05%
092	30,653	538	1.79%	22,968	7.11%	80.63%	2.63%	2.95%	90.79%	2.83%
093	31,112	997	3.31%	23,441	7.04%	80.77%	2.18%	7.02%	86.61%	2.40%
094	31,365	1,250	4.15%	23,546	16.41%	67.97%	2.71%	8.30%	84.93%	2.13%
095	31,585	1,470	4.88%	24,231	11.94%	79.12%	1.27%	6.38%	89.00%	0.75%
096	31,276	1,161	3.86%	22,050	45.57%	45.38%	1.71%	27.03%	67.17%	2.35%
097	31,356	1,241	4.12%	24,779	4.81%	87.14%	0.85%	3.09%	93.46%	0.59%
098	29,592	-523	-1.74%	22,348	11.44%	80.11%	0.58%	6.40%	89.91%	0.26%
099	31,143	1,028	3.41%	24,258	2.22%	90.85%	0.53%	2.13%	94.77%	0.48%
100	31,589	1,474	4.89%	26,168	2.16%	92.43%	0.39%	2.18%	95.33%	0.21%

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EXHIBIT 3

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT PUBLIC HEARING

MONTICELLO, ARKANSAS

July 29, 2021

CRIS M. BRASUELL, CCR
BUSHMAN COURT REPORTING

(Recording Begins)

JUSTICE DICKEY: My name is Betty Dickey and I am the coordinator for the Board of Apportionment.

Thank you to Jeff Weaver and Monticello UAM for helping us prepare for this. We appreciate your help.

The men who are with me, I want to introduce to you, from the governor's office, Andres Rhodes, on my right. From the secretary of state's office, Kevin Niehaus. From the AG's office, Brad Nye and Doug House. And with me is the head of GIS, that's Geographic Information Systems, Shelby Johnson; and, with him, are Jonathan Durand and Thomas Melton.

These men are the -- the brains behind the redistricting. They're bright, dedicated, hard working, committed to transparency and fairness in this effort that takes place every ten years, based on our Constitution.

We are six months behind in our work because we don't have the census information yet. We have a prognosis, that's -- they -- 2019 map that was put out by the American Community System, which is what our, one of the

maps that we have here tonight, is predicated upon.

The map, the data in its interpretive form will be sent to us by the Census Bureau on September -- on or before September the 30th. And then the maps will be drawn, you know, we will have a basis.

The purpose tonight is to get your input before we draw the maps. Your comments, your suggestions, your criticisms. PBS and Marty Ryall are live-streaming this as well as videoing it for your comments.

You have comment forms that we ask you to fill out with your suggestions.

The -- the legal basis under which we operate is Article Eight of our Constitution, the Voter's Rights Amendment of 1965 is amended in the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment.

We have -- in front of me is a list of our criteria, our goals, which we strive to meet, but we are not perfect. And there may be some situations that are unavoidable.

The first of the criteria is based on the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment;

and that is one person, one vote, or that, every ten years, there has to be a redrawing of the boundaries to -- based on each district being equal or substantially equal in population.

That's five percent plus or minus. With the one hundred house seats, that means it will be about 30,000 per district. And as you have -- if you've looked at one of the maps that Shelby's going to talk to you about, some of those positions are way over 30,000 in population.

We say they're illegal, not -- that's not a reference to your representative. That's a reference to the population amount in that district, if I can get that straight.

The 35 Senate seats will be about 86,000 persons per district.

Section Two, the second of the criteria of the Voter's Rights Amendment of 1965 prohibits discrimination based on race, color, or language minority.

And, number three, the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment, limits redrawing districts bound -- district boundaries strictly

on the basis of race. So there's a balance there.

The next four are geographic principles; compactness, that's the eyeball test, that it's round or square, not that it's gerrymandered or dummy-mandered or whatever.

In 1812, Governor Gerry of Massachusetts drew an area around Boston that looked like a salamander, hence the word gerrymandering or a weird pronunciation, Gerrymandering, based on this man.

Contiguous is another of the goals; and that is that a common border or no islands, no partial districts, that are separated from others.

The core of existing districts, we strive to keep the counties whole, the cities whole, precincts. That's the goal. Minimizing the splitting of political subdivisions, that is our goal. We won't achieve that in some cases.

Communities of interest, commonalities of economic, social, political, cultural, ethnic or religious interest, you can help there, as far as your suggestions, as well as the other criteria.

Continuity of representation, it may seem unusual that we try to avoid making incumbents run against each other, but these incumbents were elected. That is the will of the voters and we strive to recognize, appreciate, and try to avoid, as I said, making incumbents run against each other.

Minimizing partisanship, no targeting or giving preferential treatment to one of the two or three parties, if we have three.

You can look at past maps from ten years and further ago and see strange drawings where someone has drawn in or out of the district little fingers or abrupt lines to draw someone in or out, we strive not to do that, to be fair and impartial.

If there is a lawsuit involving that, it will go, at this time, or from now on, to state court instead of federal court. That's the Rucho Decision.

I want Shelby to further explain some of the maps and then we'll open this for questions or comments, if you have any. Thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Justice Dickey. Good Evening.

My name again is Shelby Johnson and I am in the Arkansas Geographic Information Systems Office, and we provide technical support to the Board of Apportionment and assist them with some of the data.

And so, for this evening, what I wanted to do was to share some of the information that we do have available.

And the first map that you see on the screen here shows our state's population change over the last nine years for the period from 2010 to 2019.

The information that this is built on is from the Census Bureau and it's an annual estimate that they produce at the county level and it does a decent job of helping us predict trends. Demographers use this to do all sorts of other analysis.

But, for us and for this particular work for the Board, it helps to highlight parts of Arkansas where our population has shifted or our population has changed. Some of our population has stayed relatively steady.

The information that comes out, comes out each year. It is based on an estimate and that

estimate is a combination of mortality from each year, statistics such as births and deaths that are fed to the Census Bureau, and then they use some other forecasting methods to arrive at these estimates.

The estimates are not perfect but they are in the ballpark; and so that is, at this time, all that we're able to leverage and take advantage of.

So you can see, in this corner of Arkansas, here, specifically in Drew County, across the nine-year period, the county has seen a little population decline over the nine years, but that population decline isn't quite dramatic.

If you look further to the south or to the east, Chicot County or Ashley County, where we have seen some more dramatic decline in terms of population.

And it shouldn't come as any surprise, but population follows jobs; and so we have seen a migration and a shifting of population in Arkansas to where the economic opportunities are more available.

And then, in some places, we just have

what we would characterize as migration into the state.

The next map that we'd like to take a look at is going on to using the same data to then run some analysis that looks at the variances of the -- well look -- can you move it to the house, the estimated house variance slide, please? Perfect. Thank you, sir.

So what we've done or what we were able to do is to look at the population estimates from the 2019 and to cast those onto the current districts here in Arkansas.

And I want to kind of take a couple of minutes and just describe the colors. So if you see the colors that are in shades of red, that illustrates a district that its population is too low.

It suggests to us that we need to make that district larger to reach out and grab additional population so that it can become more equal.

The lighter shades of red are still a little bit low but not as excessive as the darkest colors. And then, trending down to the lighter colors, those districts are closer to

where they're equal but not necessarily perfect.

Then the map transitions into shades of white and then shades of blue. And, as you graduate up the scale, the darkest blue colors are suggestive of districts where there is too much population.

That population is not equal; and, therefore, that's an example where the district has to shrink in size in order for other districts that are smaller in population to -- to gain population and to become equal.

Here in southeast Arkansas, just to give you some numbers, for example, House District 11, currently, we estimate that House District 11 needs to gain 4,300 in population.

Next to it is House District Nine. House District Nine needs to gain 1,900 in order to become more equal with its neighbors.

If you contrast that with, for example, House District 23 in Saline County which is just outside of the Little Rock area, that house district currently has 3,400 population above what would be the ideal amount.

So these give you a notion of where the

district -- the house districts in Arkansas must grow or must shrink in order to become more equal.

The next map we'll look at is the Senate map and it's similar in nature. And I'll walk you through just a few of those numbers.

And, on those numbers, here in Senate District 26 -- would you be able to move that to the Senate map, please? Thank you very much.

Senate District 26, which is where we are currently, Justice Dickey mentioned the Senate districts are larger in Arkansas, in terms of population, due to the makeup of the Senate being 35 members. So our state population is divided by 35; and then that number would be the ideal number for a target district.

Under these estimates, that would be about a little over 85,000. And Senate District 26, right now, is about 8,561 below that target.

Senate District 25, just a little north of us here, needs to grow the most in terms of our Senate Districts. It needs to grow by 12,000 population.

So, when we look at the trends here in

this corner of our state, we see the districts are going to become larger in geographic size in order to become more equal in population.

When you contrast that, for example, with Senate District One in northwest Arkansas, that district is 27,000 above the target, so it is -- it has got too much population in it and it must become smaller in order for its neighbors around it to become more equal in terms of population and, as a result, representation.

Our timeline or our expectation from the U.S. Census Bureau is that the -- what the format they call Legacy Data is going to be released on about the second week of August. It will take probably a week to ten days for that information to be processed into a form where the Board can use it, and then the Board can begin doing its work with the 2020 population data.

So that's just a little bit about the maps that we have for you today. Along each side of the front here are the specific House and Senate and then we have detailed charts that illustrate those numbers based on the analysis that we've run and we would invite you to take

a look at those when your time permits to see those numbers and see how those districts may change.

And I'll turn it back to Justice Dickey.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you, Shelby.

And now we're here to hear your comments and suggestions.

We have a microphone, we have two microphones, so if you'll raise your hand, the men with the microphones will bring that to you.

If you will, state your name and, if you know, what district, and I assume you know what county you live it, will you please state that.

Any questions? Comments? Suggestions? If you'll stand up. It's hard to see out there. Do you -- are there --

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

JUSTICE DICKEY: All right.

COREY BREEVE: I'm Corey Breeve from Warren, Bradley County.

I know y'all are talking about the state legislative House and Senate and all that redistricting. But will it also be required of all the cities and the counties -- they will

have to go through their own process of redistricting for wards, or JP Districts, or you know, whatever the case may be? Is that correct?

JUSTICE DICKEY: That's correct.

Shelby, do you want to -- Shelby has been talking to the county judges and county clerks about that.

And the answer is, yes. Which is why, to the extent that we can avoid splitting many counties, it makes -- and precincts, it'll make the county clerks jobs a lot easier.

And, you know, they're in a time crunch much greater than we are.

Other questions or comments about the maps?

BENNY RAVORD: Yes. Benny Ravord, Drew County. I'd like to see Bradley (inaudible).

JUSTICE DICKEY: The comment, Benny, is you'd like to see -- it's hard to hear also up here. It's hard for me.

BENNY RAVORD: I said all of Bradley and Drew County. District Eight.

JUSTICE DICKEY: All right.

BENNY RAVORD: (Inaudible.)

JUSTICE DICKEY: Okay. Benny and -- well, for the rest of you, you know that the website, the Secretary of State's website, will also take -- and it's ArkansasRedistricting.org is that website.

And we ask you either to fill out these comments that are provided to you or register that online. That's very helpful to us, as far as how we draw the lines. So please register it either here tonight or online.

Other comments, questions, suggestions? This is the first of what we hope will be eight meetings throughout the state, depending on the pandemic of the unvaccinated.

And we appreciate your masking and social distancing tonight.

If you have other comments, either give them to us tonight or register.

Anything else?

We appreciate Monticello, Jeff Weaver, and the people who have helped him and appreciate your attendance. Thank you.

(End of Recording)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF ARKANSAS)
)
COUNTY OF PULASKI)

I, CRIS M. BRASUELL, Certified Court Reporter and Notary Public do hereby certify the proceedings which appear in the foregoing pages contain a true and correct record of the testimony given by said witness held to the best of my ability, along with all items of evidence admitted hereto.

I FURTHER CERTIFY, that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or employed by the parties hereto, nor financially interested or otherwise, in the outcome of this action, and that I have no contract with any parties within this action that effects or has a substantial tendency to affect impartiality, that requires me to relinquish control of an original transcript or copies of the transcript before it is certified and delivered to the custodial attorney, or that requires me to provide any service not made available to all parties in the action.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this 4th day of October, 2021.

Cris M. Brasuell
CRIS M. BRASUELL, CCR
Arkansas State Supreme Court
Certified Court Reporter No. 742

My Commission Expires:
August 16, 2031

EXHIBIT 5

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT PUBLIC HEARING

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

August 24, 2021

CRIS M. BRASUELL, CCR
BUSHMAN COURT REPORTING

(Recording Begins)

JUSTICE DICKEY: Good evening. Thank you for masking up, social distancing and erring on the side of caution in this pandemic of the unvaccinated. Thank you for coming tonight. My name is Betty Dickey and I am coordinator for the Board of Apportionment for Redistricting.

With me are the men who were doing the hard work, to my far right is Brad Nye from the AG's office, attorney general's office. Kevin Niehaus from the secretary of state's office. Doug House from the attorney general's office.

To my far left is Doug -- I'm sorry. Nick Ortiz from the governor's office. And to my immediate left is Shelby Johnson, who is the head of Geographic Information Systems. I'll get it straight someday.

And PBS is live streaming and videoing these hearings, so you can watch them again on MyArkansasPBS.org. The purpose of the hearings is to give you the information as it relates to the charts that have been prepared, 2019 and now 2020, to ask for your comments.

And there were comment sheets as you

walked in, or we will provide comment sheets for you where you can go online to the website and make comments.

It's for you -- after Shelby explains some maps and I talk to you momentarily about the criteria, we ask you to make your comments or ask your questions.

The legal basis for the criteria that you see in front of you is Article 8 of our State Constitution, the Voters Rights Amendment of 1965 is amended in the Equal Protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

The first of the nine criteria, one person, one vote is the balancing -- refers to the balancing of each of the legislative districts every ten years after the federal census so that they're substantially equal, which is a plus or minus deviation, unless there is an impermissible violation of the other criteria.

There are a hundred House seats, so the district should be about 30,000 each. Thirty-five Senate seats that should be about 86,000 per district.

Section 2, the second one, Section 2 of

the Voters Rights Amendment as not -- of 1965, prohibits discrimination based on race, color, or language minority.

The third one, Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment, limits redrawing district boundaries strictly on the basis of race. The next four referred to the geographic principles; the fourth one, compactness, the eyeball test refers to the shape of a district, whether it's round or square.

In 1812, Governor Gerry of Massachusetts drew the area around Boston so that it looked like a salamander, hence the word gerrymandering.

The fifth one is contiguous or contiguity of having a common border, no partial districts that are islands.

Six is a core of existing districts. We -- our goal is whole counties, whole cities, whole precincts to minimize splitting political subdivisions. That is our goal; in some cases, it is not possible.

The seventh one, communities of interest that have commonalities, economical, social, political, cultural, ethnic, or religious

interests.

The eighth one is continuity of representation. You may ask why (inaudible) pay deference to incumbents. Incumbents reflect the will of the majority, the voters. And we try to avoid making incumbents run against each other. That again, as you look at the maps and as Shelby explains them, you'll understand that may not be possible this time.

The ninth one is to minimize partisanship, no targeting nor giving preferential treatment. Rucho versus The Common Cause of 2019 case, the federal courts said partisan gerrymandering, a political question that's not justiciable in the federal courts.

They did not exclude state courts, so any partisan litigation apparently will be in state courts, your State Supreme Court.

Shelby's going to explain the maps and then we'll open it for questions.

MR. JOHNSON: Good evening. It's a delight to be here in Little Rock at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

My name is Shelby Johnson and I'm in the Arkansas Geographic Information Systems Office.

We're a part of the Arkansas Department of Transformation and Shared Services. One of our statutory roles is to record the election geography of Arkansas.

We keep up with digital maps of election precincts, school boards justice of peace districts, the State House and Congressional Districts, State Senate Districts and municipal wards.

We did a lot of work over the last four or five years in preparation for the census for 2020 and fed a lot of the geography into the census so that, as population was counted, it could be assigned to the correct jurisdictions.

On August the 12th, the Census Bureau released what they've termed a legacy format of the 2020 census data. And we immediately downloaded the data for Arkansas and began to process.

For the first several board hearings that were held in Arkansas, we were only able to show the public estimates or what we thought was going to be the population differences or population change among the House and Senate Districts.

Last Tuesday evening, at our meeting in the Fort Smith, we were able to share for the first time the variances based on the 2020 maps.

So the first map I'm going to walk you through is on the screen behind me showing our population change by county across Arkansas from the period of April 1st, 2010, April 1st, 2020. And the numbers that you see are not indicative of total county population.

The numbers are expressing how much the county changed in population, either up or down, across that ten year period.

Here in Central Arkansas, was also modest growth in several of the counties. Faulkner County, for example, gained 10,261. And Pulaski County, gained 16,377 across the ten year period.

Those are two of the counties that are shown in the darkest blue shade. The darkest blue shade indicates to us that those counties experienced the greatest growth. Then as the scale turns in the lighter shades of blue, those are showing counties where there was growth, but not quite as much.

Then next on the scale, indicating counties which grew modestly. The lightest shades indicate counties where there was not much population growth, nor a population decline across the ten year period.

Those are shown in white. Then the color scale transitions to shades of red. And as you start at the lowest shade of red, that's indicating that a county's population declined a little bit.

As it gets to a darker shade of red, it indicates the county declined more. And then the darkest shades illustrating that the counties had the greatest amount of population decline.

So not too far away here from Central Arkansas, in Jefferson County, was one of our counties which had dramatic population decline across the ten year period. And it declined 10,175 in the ten year span.

Farther to the west, you can see Yell County, indicating a county where we had pretty good population decline, 1,922.

We're going to move now from the county maps and look at the House, the State House

Districts. And that'll be the next map that we're looking at.

In the State House Districts, what we did, we took the population data that was released and we cast that data up against the current design of our House Districts and we applied the same color shading or same color scheme.

So the House Districts you see that are in the darkest shades of red are indicative of House Districts where the population is too small. And the House Districts that are in the shades of blue are indicating House Districts where the population is too great.

What this tells us is tracking with the national trends, our national trend is that, if you're in a rural area, that rural area, it is becoming more rural. And if you're in an urban area, that urban area is tending to see population growth.

Here in Central Arkansas, one of the largest gains in terms of population would be House District 31. House District 31, which is mostly in Saline County, is -- has a population that's 7,500 over the target population.

In Arkansas, what we do is we take our

current population, which is 3,115,024 people and we divide that by 100 House Districts and that yields a target just slightly over 30,000. So each House District ought to have about 30,000.

Currently, today, the darkest shades of blue, the darkest shades of red, those are districts where their population is far above that the 30,000 mark or far below. And those districts in -- to put it in proper context, are currently illegal.

We'll move next on to the Senate map in the Senate Districts.

TONI MAGHREBLIAN: (Inaudible.)

MR. JOHNSON: If you would -- ma'am, if you would hold, I'll wrap up with the Senate really quick and then we'll move into public comments.

The Senate, mostly the same thing that I just explained. We put the same data against the Senate Districts that we currently live under. And the darker shades are indicative of Senate Districts that need to grow. They need to get geographically larger to gain additional population.

And, at the opposite end, the darkest shades of blue represent districts which need to shrink or share that population with it -- with the neighboring areas so that all of the districts can come up to become more equal.

Our target population calculation for the 35 Senate seats is the same three million population figure divided by the 35 Senate seats. And so each Senate District ought to have about 86,044 persons in it.

And currently you can see more than half of our Senate Districts are very far out of balance.

So with that, that's a very quick tour of the maps that we are able to show for now, which are representing the change and shift in Arkansas's population.

And I'll turn it back over to Justice Dickey to receive public comments.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Now, would you like to step -- there's a microphone at the end of each aisle. You want to step up and ask your question or make your comment. Anyone?

TONI MAGHREBLIAN: (Inaudible.)

JUSTICE DICKEY: If you'll step down so

that everyone can hear you. And turn the microphone on if it's not. Is it on?

TONI MAGHREBLIAN: Hello?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Now.

TONI MAGHREBLIAN: Testing. Hey. Yeah.

JUSTICE DICKEY: If you will, state your name. And I assume you're from Pulaski County in this District. If you're not, please tell us.

TONI MAGHREBLIAN: My name is Toni Maghreblian. I live in Chenal Valley, part of Little Rock.

My question is, the whole illegal --

JUSTICE DICKEY: If you'll step up. Put --

TONI MAGHREBLIAN: Hello.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Okay.

TONI MAGHREBLIAN: I'm going to give you COVID, I'm afraid, now.

I -- my name is Toni Maghreblian, M-e-g-h-r-e-b-l-i-a-n, in case anybody cares. I live in West Little Rock. And I have a question about what it means, illegal.

I mean, is anyone going to jail for that? Because that's what illegal means, you know?

JUSTICE DICKEY: You understand? Okay. Step up.

MR. JOHNSON: It just simply means that the variation between the districts, each district's population, it's too far out of balance. The concept of one person, one vote.

And so that means that each House District ought to have about 30,000. But in the context with, for example, Senate District 31 in Saline County that I mentioned, its population is currently 30,000 -- 37,500.

TONI MAGHREBLIAN: Uh-huh.

MR. JOHNSON: And those numbers are illustrated on the charts that you saw in the foyer with the details.

It just means that that district is underrepresented and then -- or overrepresented. And then the opposite would be true for a district where its population is not large enough. So that -- it's --

TONI MAGHREBLIAN: Okay. I think that you're saying that if you're in the blue, they're overrepresented?

MR. JOHNSON: They have -- that district has too much population.

TONI MAGHRELIAN: For one person? They need more people? Is that what you mean? They need more representation?

In the rural counties, it looks like they're losing population --

MR. JOHNSON: That's correct.

TONI MAGHRELIAN: -- so they -- I would assume that means they have less representatives, you're going to have to cut some of those people out.

MR. JOHNSON: Let me -- let me give you another example. Senate District --

TONI MAGHRELIAN: That's --

MR. JOHNSON: Senate District 1 in the far Northwest Arkansas is another really good example. It's the one in the Senate that's the most out of balance.

So currently it has -- if the target would be 86,000 per district --

TONI MAGHRELIAN: Uh-huh.

MR. JOHNSON: -- Senate District 1 has 43,500 population above 86,000.

TONI MAGHRELIAN: I know. That's -- all those people only have one person, while if you live in, you know, Texarkana or Hope or

somewhere else, you have double the representation --

MR. JOHNSON: That --

TONI MAGHRELIAN: -- on -- based on percentage of how many people live there. Is that -- is that what we're talking about?

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. The short of it is that, in a district that has fewer population than it should, their vote is outsized --

TONI MAGHRELIAN: Uh-huh.

MR. JOHNSON: -- compared to a district where the population is too great.

TONI MAGHRELIAN: Kind of like our country, when Wyoming has as much say as California.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: She doesn't understand --

JUSTICE DICKEY: No.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's before redistricting.

JUSTICE DICKEY: I know it.

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

SYDNEY RUSH: Good evening. Can you hear me? Good evening. I just have --

JUSTICE DICKEY: If you will, state your

name and where you're from. If you can step down and get closer to the mic, that may help.

SYDNEY RUSH: Yes, ma'am. Good evening. My name is Sydney Rush, I'm from North Little Rock.

And I just was curious about how you're going to ensure that minority areas are continued to be rep -- continue to be represented, especially considering, you know, in Pulaski County, there are certain seats that are kind of insinuated to be, you know, minority seats.

And so I just wanted to kind of ask about that and ensure that, you know, those seats will be continued -- it will continue to represent the populations that live there.

JUSTICE DICKEY: I think if I can refer you to -- to -- of the criteria --

SYDNEY RUSH: Yes, ma'am.

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- and what's important to us as far as it goals, the second and third.

Yeah, the population per district has to be substantially equal. That's the first. So we have -- every ten years, you have to redraw the district lines based on a substantially

equal population.

The second one, the second of the criteria prohibits discrimination based on race, color, or language minority. And yet you cannot draw a district, as the third one points out, based on the 14th Amendment, that is just because it's a minority district.

So we preserve them, we balance it, but you don't show preferential or discriminatory treatment. Does that answer your question?

SYDNEY RUSH: Partially. I guess my main consideration is that -- I meant -- I think my main consideration or my main concern rather is that current seats held by, you know, minority representatives may be, you know, drawn larger to encompass, you know, nonminority areas, especially North Little Rock, specifically.

And so I just wanted to kind of see if y'all had a plan in place to kind of deal with that.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Do you understand what she said?

SYDNEY RUSH: Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: I don't think we can understand what your question or your point is.

SYDNEY RUSH: Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: If you can either slightly remove your mask while you're talking, it --

SYDNEY RUSH: Thank you. I'm -- I'm okay. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think what she's asking (inaudible) --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, you'll -- you'll need to come to the microphone if you want to interpret for her. And your name?

ROSE REIGNS: My name is Rose Reigns. I'm from Jacksonville.

She was asking -- asking for more direct verbiage, other than the generic criteria that you guys have.

What are you directly doing to make sure that these people are not being discriminated?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Drawing the maps fairly and transparently.

ROSE REIGNS: Okay. So well then, while I'm here, I do have --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well --

ROSE REIGNS: -- other questions.

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- there was someone

ahead of -- okay. If she doesn't mind, I don't.

ROSE REIGNS: Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: What --

ROSE REIGNS: So how will these meetings, the questions asked and the comments being made, directly impact what's happening here with redistricting?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, it --

ROSE REIGNS: Was I loud enough?

JUSTICE DICKEY: You want to answer it?

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Sure.

JUSTICE DICKEY: I didn't hear the last part of it.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Thank you. It's a good question. How's this done.

I think there might have been some misunderstanding, just to make sure nobody misunderstands, these are not the current maps.

ROSE REIGNS: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: This is the existing maps that were drawn ten years ago and they have grown out of balance over ten years. And I think there might have been a misunderstanding about that.

The way we comply with the Voting Rights Act is, number one, we have to make equal populations among districts. We have a general idea because we are all Arkansans, the governor -- and we're working for the governor, the secretary of state and the attorney general.

We have a general idea of where people live. And so that is considered when the lines are drawn.

The next thing that happens, if there appears to be a population group that meets minority status, whether they are black or Hispanic or Marshallese or some other group, Asian group, then that shows up in the census data.

That information is then overlaid over the maps to make sure that districts are the appropriate size so that we have what is called a minority/majority district.

You can see these districts even now today from ten years ago. So we make sure that where there is a sufficient concentrate -- in an area of sufficient number and compacted enough to form a district, then that district will be detailed out in accordance with federal law,

the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended. And that is the process.

Did I answer your question?

ROSE REIGNS: That directly answers that question.

How are you guys held accountable to those standards? What are the repercussions of these illegal districts, as you guys call them?

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: The word illegal means -- is not a legal word. Okay? This is from the attorney general's office. It's not a legal word.

But it's a representation to show how far out of balance those districts have become in the last ten years. That's why we are redistricting, to bring them all into balance.

We follow the Voting Rights Act as best as we know. We present that information to the governor, the secretary of state, and the attorney general.

They make the decision, not who the people you see here. And they are there to ensure that it's done, as Justice Dickey said, openly, fairly, comply with all federal and state laws, and is completely transparent.

If someone does not like that, they may bring a lawsuit. And the books are full of lawsuits all over the country where people have been held to account for not doing the right thing.

So their purpose, their intent, is to comply with state and federal laws, transparent and open. I hope I've given you an answer.

ROSE REIGNS: Yes. That works for that. The --

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Can you step a little closer?

ROSE REIGNS: I'm sorry. I'm short.

So the question that I personally had of what do our questions, what does these meetings, what do the comments, how does that affect this process?

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: The comments that people make -- and I'll use an example.

Up in Baxter County, when we were in Mountain Home the other day, a lady pointed to a neighborhood in Baxter County, but her representative lived 90 miles away. And she says, it's not right because we go to the Walmart in Baxter County in Harrison or

Mountain Home. We go to -- that's -- yeah, Baxter County.

We go to the Walmart, we get to that County Courthouse, we buy our cars, we get our hair done, everything in Mountain Home. Yet, our State Representative lives 90 miles away because of gerrymandering that was done ten years ago.

Those kind of comments are very important to us as we collect information and present that to the governor, the secretary of state and the attorney general.

You mentioned you're from Jacksonville. I live out your way. There's a part of the district that I used to represent that extends over into Jacksonville. It's a finger. It was done to help somebody out ten years ago.

Those are the kinds of things that the governor or the secretary of state and the attorney general are alert to that are not fair, that are not right, and are inconsistent with all of these principles you see underneath you.

ROSE REIGNS: So I will just go ahead and say that you -- you mentioned the Jacksonville

finger, not me, so -- but -- so how can somebody, say, for instance, that works a night job, how can they get their questions and comments heard?

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Very good. Very good. Justice Dickey?

ROSE REIGNS: And that's all of my questions.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you. Yes, ma'am.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: She just asked something (inaudible) the website --

ROSE REIGNS: How can those questions and comments be heard outside of this meetings?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Oh, you want the website? ArkansasRedistricting.org.

ROSE REIGNS: Okay. What -- forward slash -- is it on the main home screen?

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

ROSE REIGNS: It's on the main home screen? Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Public comment.

ROSE REIGNS: All right. Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: You're welcome.

Yes, ma'am. If you'll state your name.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: Good after -- or

sorry, good evening. I want to thank the Board of Apportionment for -- can you hear me?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Just step closer to the microphone.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: I don't want to fall off.

JUSTICE DICKEY: I don't want you to fall off either.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: Good evening. Can you hear me?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Good evening.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: I want to thank the Board of Apportionment for hosting these forms throughout the state.

I am Representative Denise Ennett and I represent District 36, which is parts of downtown and Pulaski County.

And I have a couple questions to ask, so please bear with me.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: When will the Board of Apportionment begin drawing maps?

JUSTICE DICKEY: After the September 30th -- they have -- they have information now. Thank you, Eddie Joe.

Information now that has to be formatted and there -- but when the September 30th final census figures are in. They don't expect changes; but, if there are, then they start drawing.

They may start drafting before, but they can't start drawing until after September 30th. Can't have any final maps drawn.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: Okay.

My next question, what is your projected timeline for drawing and finalizing the maps?

JUSTICE DICKEY: We hope to do this in October. We hope to do it in a few weeks, depending on how -- I mean, it -- and it's challenging.

If you'll look at the dark red and the dark blue, it's going to be very challenging for all three entities to draw a map that's fair to as -- and that meets these criteria, to the extent that we can. So most of October.

Then the -- and I don't want to get ahead of your questions, but then the three principles, the governor, attorney general and secretary of state vote. And then there is a 30-day waiting period or a 30-day period in

which there is some feedback.

We hope to be able to show those maps, to show the final proposed map, hopefully through PBS or some way to get that out all over the state before that 30 days.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: Okay. I think you answered my next one. How long will the public have to comment?

JUSTICE DICKEY: If you'll -- I know you have to look at your papers, but --

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: I'm sorry.

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- if you'll face the microphone.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: Okay. How long will the public have comment on these maps? You mentioned 30 days.

JUSTICE DICKEY: The 30 days --

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- yes.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: When does the Board of Apportionment expect to vote on proposed maps?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, I can't -- I would think soon after they've seen the map that the three entities, that three different groups,

you know, agree on a map and give that to the attorney general, secretary of state, and governor.

So it shouldn't take very long, but I can't predict how long they'll take.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: Okay. One more question.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: Is December the 31st a hard deadline for the Board of Apportionment to complete its work?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: One more -- one more question.

JUSTICE DICKEY: One more.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: Okay. Does the Board of Apportionment plan to have the finalized map voted on by then, by December 31st?

JUSTICE DICKEY: The finalized map? Well before then. I mean, it -- well before then, and the 30 days pass before then.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Everything ends then, so yes.

REPRESENTATIVE ENNETT: Okay. Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

GOLDIE GAINES: Good evening.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Good evening.

GOLDIE GAINES: My name is Goldie Gaines and I'm from North Little Rock. I have a few questions.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Okay.

GOLDIE GAINES: Generally speaking, what are the most significant changes from the existing maps that you anticipate, apart from the reshuffling districts due to population shifts?

JUSTICE DICKEY: What are the most significant changes?

GOLDIE GAINES: Yes, apart from --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Apart from the population shift?

GOLDIE GAINES: -- the reshuffling. Uh-huh.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Do you want to answer that? Is it --

MR. JOHNSON: What you would expect to see, for example, in the rural areas where the population has declined, the district must

become larger, geographically bigger, to reach out and grab population from its neighbors.

So in rural areas, you would expect some of the districts to become larger. And I think one of the easy ways to explain that might be to look at far Southeast Arkansas.

And that Senate District 26, for example, it can't grow east across the Mississippi River or it can't grow south into Louisiana. It can only grow west or north to get additional population. So that might be exemplary of that circumstance.

In the urban areas where you have districts that are too large or too great in population, those districts will need to contract. They'll get geographically smaller in order to share that population with the neighboring districts.

So those might be some examples of how you might see the districts change based on their current size.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

GOLDIE GAINES: Okay. So are those the significant changes from the existing map that you anticipate in regards to the reshuffling or

redistricting?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes. There will be larger districts, it appears, within the red districts that have to expand geographically and smaller in the blue.

GOLDIE GAINES: Okay.

Secondly, in the area of transparency, Arkansas, has been hit hard by COVID-19 pandemic and cases are currently surging due to the Delta variant.

In light of this, will there be an opportunity for concerned citizens who cannot attend in-person hearings to have their questions and answers -- questions answered by you?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes. I mean, it -- there are comments and you can make those at the ArkansasRedistricting.org, the website, or SOS.Arkansas.gov.

You can add these comments given to us tonight or mail them in. They will be posted online. After the maps are drawn, there is still -- and we get to show those to the general public through a television broadcast, hopefully PBS, then you get to make comments

again. Or if --

GOLDIE GAINES: Okay. Now, more specific -- I'm sorry.

More specifically, the Hispanic community, those that speak, you know, Hispanic, Latino, will there be a process in place --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes.

GOLDIE GAINES: -- for those that do not speak English perhaps --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes.

GOLDIE GAINES: -- to still be able to submit --

JUSTICE DICKEY: They are giving comments in Spanish online. I don't have those here tonight.

GOLDIE GAINES: Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: They can read -- at the -- read at the website, read that in Spanish. That should be up tomorrow.

GOLDIE GAINES: Okay. So the Spanish will be available tomorrow?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes. So it -- that's available for Hispanics.

GOLDIE GAINES: Okay.

My third question, how is this public

hearing going to affect your redistricting process?

JUSTICE DICKEY: How is the public hearing going to affect the redistricting process?

GOLDIE GAINES: Yes.

JUSTICE DICKEY: There are legitimate, and most are legitimate, comments that to the extent we recognize -- I mean, you live in these areas. You know what the problems are. You know where it's divided down the middle of the street.

And for those of us who don't and who are trying to do the redrawing, that's important information where Senate in House lines that could overlap, don't.

There are lots of opportunities to make comments that help us fix problems that they had ten years ago.

GOLDIE GAINES: Okay. So you would definitely take in our -- our comments --

JUSTICE DICKEY: So when we don't -- we read them --

GOLDIE GAINES: Uh-huh.

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- we publish them online, we give them to the three principles or

the three voting groups, the three voting -- governor, attorney general and secretary of state.

GOLDIE GAINES: Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: We make them -- all of that. So your comments are copied several times for us and on the website.

GOLDIE GAINES: Okay.

And will you commit to making your decision-making process public?

JUSTICE DICKEY: I think we already have. But if we don't, yes, we -- we commit to making the decisions public. Now, the process --

GOLDIE GAINES: Yeah, now that's --

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- as far as what we think, you know, I don't know that we could make all that available. But the process, yes. The -- you know, the different maps, yes.

GOLDIE GAINES: Okay.

And then I want to move into the data. So are you using total population, voting age population, VAP, citizen voting age population, CVAP, or something else, as your base population metric?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Total population.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Total. Total population.

GOLDIE GAINES: Total? Okay. Thank you.

And, lastly, how will incarcerated people be counted? Will incarcerated people be treated as residing where they were incarcerated, where they previously lived, or excluded from the redistricting?

JUSTICE DICKEY: You can answer that. I know it, but you -- no, not you. Brad.

MR. NYE: Sure. And thank you for the question.

GOLDIE GAINES: Uh-huh.

MR. NYE: So the Arkansas Constitution sets out that we use Federal Census data provided to draw the lines. And we do use total population data.

To do what you are talking about, to reallocate people away from congregant living and type environments would have required a statute change here in the state. And that's not something that was done during the last legislative session.

So we will be using total population data, as required by current law.

GOLDIE GAINES: Okay. And for the

incarcerated, does that include them? Again, regarding to them, how will people be counted? We got that. So you said that you would use the total population.

But will incarcerated people be treated as residing where they're incarcerated or their previous living address or will they be totally excluded from the redistricting?

MR. NYE: No, under current Arkansas Law, as it exists today, they are counted as where they reside.

So where they are currently -- where they were incarcerated as of April 1st, 2020, census day.

GOLDIE GAINES: Okay. Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

Yes, sir?

MICHAEL McCRAY: Good evening. Can you hear me? Good evening.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Good evening.

MICHAEL McCRAY: This is more of a public comment, as opposed to a question --

JUSTICE DICKEY: If you'll say your name and get as close as you can to the mic, please.

MICHAEL McCRAY: Okay. Thank you.

My name is Michael McCray and I've lived in the Pine Bluff community of Jefferson County for over 40 years. And I believe we have a serious problem with gerrymandering and district maps and boundaries on both the state and local levels.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Let me -- I'm sorry to interrupt you again, but either your mic's turned off or you're not close enough to it.

MICHAEL McCRAY: Can you hear me now? Okay. Sorry.

Once again, my name is Michael McCray. I have lived in the Pine Bluff community of Jefferson County for over 40 years.

I believe we have a serious problem with gerrymandering and district maps and boundaries on both the state and local levels. I live in the southern part of the city, which is on the southeast part of the county.

Jefferson County has about 67,000 residents into its State Senate Districts. One district has about 52,000 residents and the remaining 15,000 of us have been drawn in another State Senate District that goes all the way south to Union County. As a result, we're

in a county that's not fairly represented.

Also, Pine Bluff is home to UAPB, SEARK, the Pine Bluff Arsenal and the Port of Pine Bluff, which is part of one Senate District.

On the other hand, the Jefferson County Regional Hospital and Pine Bluff Airport is under the boundaries of the other -- the other senator who lives three counties away from us. So, therefore, our county -- our community is segregated by these district lines.

On the local level, we are -- we're fighting to -- fighting for schools consolidation and maintaining the resources for Pine Bluff School Districts, but we have a neighboring city who has a school district that encroaches on our city maps.

So, from my point of view, we've kind of got a mess of the maps all around. And I just hope that you can do what you can with whatever, I guess, this proceeding is and if there's other for the local. These are my concerns.

JUSTICE DICKEY: We -- will you either give -- I'm sorry. Don't fall. Will you turn that in as a comment, please? Thank you.

LAURIE EVANS: Hello. Can you hear me okay?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes. Thank you.

LAURIE EVANS: Okay. Great. My name is Laurie Evans, I'm representing Indivisible Little Rock in Central Arkansas. I'm here tonight, where a grass roots voting rights advocates, an organization with over 2,000 members across Arkansas. And we do have members in most of our states, 35 Senate and 100 House Districts.

I did just want to say thank you to all of y'all for traveling across the state and providing these public opportunities to comment. I know y'all are probably tired of traveling and thanks for being back here --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

LAURIE EVANS: -- ending up here in Central Arkansas. Appreciate that.

So what I'd like to do, if you don't mind, I know a number of the things that I'm going to mention have been mentioned before in your criteria; but, of course, you know, the purpose of these public meetings and the public comments are to provide public paper trail and

documentation of the criteria that we all agree on as Arkansas citizens. So I'm just going to go ahead and mention those for the public record.

Many of us at Indivisible have, of course, been following these very helpful and informative public meetings. We'd like to state, for the record, some of the core principles that years of precedent and court decisions have set for the Arkansas Redistricting process.

One, a redistricting process that ensures no racial dilution or redistricting based on racial gerrymandering, which of course has been mentioned tonight a couple of times, district map shapes that are compact and contiguous, district boundaries that preserve, county, and town boundaries whenever possible, new maps that preserve the cores of existing districts to avoid constant reshuffling. And that was described very helpfully this evening as well.

And communities of interest are preserved and not divided by district lines. Communities of interest being any Arkansas neighborhood that shares certain social, cultural, ethnic,

or religious connections.

We know this is a tall order with lots of complicated considerations, but it's doable with meaningful involvement, with meaningful community involvement like the folks here tonight, as well as the folks here watching.

The last principle is where we know you especially need input from Arkansans as Justice Dickey has asked and mentioned this evening.

Indivisible will continue asking our members from across the state to share feedback on their neighborhood's activities and services, their cultural and historical interests, there economic and environmental interests, their area's needs and concerns, the things that tie their community, your neighborhood, together.

And we do appreciate a public commitment from the Board of Apportionment to preserve these neighborhoods that Arkansans are right now describing to you through the public comments. That's how they'll have an opportunity to elect officials who will meet their community's needs.

Everyone needs a real and meaningful

opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. I think we all agree on that. We ask that the Board set a goal that every Arkansas voter has an equal opportunity to elect officials who will represent their values and their interests.

Unfortunately, as has been mentioned, past redistricting practices have ended up creating unequal voting power for minority groups. Map lines have fragmented minority groups in our state, for example.

As we know, and has been mentioned, about Voting Rights Act bans the drawing of district lines that water down the voting strength of community's color, yet it's still been a problem, and we're simply requesting that the redistricting process in this decade do better. Thank you very much, as you have addressed that.

I do have some more written questions, which for the time -- some of them have been addressed. And for time, I will just submit them -- some of them, rather than ask them all.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

LAURIE EVANS: What I might ask if you,

respectfully, is I know that there's many Arkansans who are interested in this process who haven't been able to make it to one of these public meetings.

Is there -- are y'all -- is the Board or staff responding to questions online that are submitted in the public comments? Is that something that can be requested that folks -- Arkansans can ask questions through the public comment and then have them responded to?

JUSTICE DICKEY: I'm -- I'm not sure whether they've been answered online. Most of them are comments about futuristically in the sense of asking that this be done, not questions --

LAURIE EVANS: Right.

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- about how was it done or --

LAURIE EVANS: Right.

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- how is it being -- I mean, we -- we're showing you --

LAURIE EVANS: Perhaps that's something that could be done. However, if -- I'm just asking on behalf of other community members, if they do have questions -- or if they do have

questions and couldn't make a meeting, is there another means by which you would suggest that they contact the Redistricting office?

JUSTICE DICKEY: The -- yes. The ArkansasRedistricting.org.

LAURIE EVANS: Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: And those questions will be sent to the person or the entity to respond.

That's been done, as far as where to send the comment sheets; because, initially, we didn't have the address on it, things like that.

But I -- if it's a prolonged explanation that -- that -- one person can't answer that. So, you know, we can follow your suggestions. I'm not sure we can answer complicated, prolonged questions.

LAURIE EVANS: Gotcha. Okay. So is that --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Can you answer that? Not you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible) to the questions, but (inaudible).

JUSTICE DICKEY: We do have an e-mail address too where --

LAURIE EVANS: Okay. That's great. Yeah.

JUSTICE DICKEY: And, of course, you -- you and I have corresponded --

LAURIE EVANS: Yes. Yes, ma'am.

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- more than once.

LAURIE EVANS: Yes, ma'am. And, I guess, one thing I just -- I like the phone. So I now have your direct -- the direct Redistricting phone number. But the phone number that's on the actual website is -- actually goes to the secretary of state, so it might be -- I don't -- I don't know if we want to update that or not.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Something else to fix, but --

LAURIE EVANS: But --

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- you found us.

LAURIE EVANS: Yes, ma'am.

JUSTICE DICKEY: And we've corresponded to you, even for a couple hours today, so --

LAURIE EVANS: Yes, ma'am.

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- we're trying.

LAURIE EVANS: You are. You are, yes. And then back -- yes. And I appreciate all of the responses that you've given so far.

And, in fact, you've already answered many of my questions, one of which is -- was with regard to drawing the maps in October and then there will be a 30-day period -- opportunity for public feedback, what -- how -- how would -- should we anticipate providing that feed back? What will that process look like? We'll only have 30 days, so we just want to be prepared to communicate with our members what -- what they need to be doing.

JUSTICE DICKEY: You already have all the resources as far as how to contact us. If -- when the map is agreed on by the principles and that 30 -- and presented to you on PBS, I hope, you'll have that 30 days to respond to any or all of us.

LAURIE EVANS: So it'll just be like direct e-mail or should they -- will they have public comment forum still be up, should we --

JUSTICE DICKEY: The forms you've been using. I mean, you've managed to reach several people. I -- I think you probably --

LAURIE EVANS: Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- can find us.

LAURIE EVANS: Yeah. We'll -- we'll

follow -- okay. We'll --

JUSTICE DICKEY: But the -- that -- if it -- if there's a specific place, when we showed the map, we will tell you --

LAURIE EVANS: Yes, ma'am.

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- where and how.

LAURIE EVANS: Yes, ma'am. Because I'm -- I'm -- that's -- that's the -- that's the process that we just want to be able to clearly communicate to our members.

So I know I've taken a lot of time here, so I think -- I think we'll just end it there. And I'll just submit these --

JUSTICE DICKEY: If you'll sub --

LAURIE EVANS: -- in writing.

And I just wanted to thank you so much for your public service. This is such an important task. And I really appreciate you taking the time.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you, Ms. Evans.

Yes, ma'am?

DIANE CURRY: Good evening.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Good evening.

DIANE CURRY: Can y'all hear me okay?

JUSTICE DICKEY: If -- if you --

DIANE CURRY: I am --

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- if you'll state your name.

DIANE CURRY: Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: But if you will either, like you're doing, bring the microphone close or take your mask down --

DIANE CURRY: Okay. Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- temporarily.

DIANE CURRY: Good evening. I'm Diane Curry with -- representing the State NAACP. However, I am president of the Little Rock branch NAACP.

Several things have already been answered this evening, so I won't try to repeat -- request those.

One of the things that we would like to know, has any consideration being given -- I know you've done several hearings across the state, to a majority/minority population -- majority/minority district, Congressional District.

However, I know you -- you're not supposed to give preferential treatment. However, in view of a lot of the map changes that have

occurred, at least we would like for considerations should be looked at on that.

The other thing we'd like to ask, how would we submit citizen's map if we would like to submit a map to the Apportionment Board or to the entities?

JUSTICE DICKEY: I think that Ms. Evans had asked about that earlier. And that's being done as far as a way to access; am I correct, as a way to -- as a way to submit your own map of your own community.

You have to understand, you know, this is a jigsaw puzzle of a hundred pieces for House seats, 35 pieces for Senate seats, and nobody's an island in this.

And, you know, you're welcome to submit your plan for your community, but it has to work with the others. And I know you know that.

DIANE CURRY: Yes. We would have a demographer to do that. I'm sure we would, especially from the State National NAACP.

Also, I'd like to ask, in view of the fact that we do have upcoming filings for candidates, I believe, November. Is it

November? November. So I know the timeline here seems to be very tight.

What thoughts have you all given to that issue for filing? Because, otherwise, you may not know what district that you're actually filing in. That's something that is --

JUSTICE DICKEY: (Inaudible.)

DIANE CURRY: -- a concern.

JUSTICE DICKEY: What?

MR. NYE: Let me answer it.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Okay.

MR. NYE: I'm sorry, I had a hard time under -- are you asking about filing dates for the --

DIANE CURRY: Yes.

MR. NYE: -- upcoming --

DIANE CURRY: Because -- yes. November, I understand, is some of the filing dates for various candidates.

So I know people are concerned because that would change where people vote and all of that as well, but I know that that would come later.

MR. NYE: In 2022, the primary's going to be in May, which will mean, the filing period

will take place February 22nd to March 1st --

DIANE CURRY: Okay.

MR. NYE: -- so we're lucky in the sense that, you know, in the presidential years, the Primary is in March and the filing period does take place in November, like you mentioned. But this year --

DIANE CURRY: Uh-huh.

MR. NYE: -- the Primary is going to be in May, which means filing is in February --

DIANE CURRY: February, okay.

MR. NYE: -- which gives us a little bit of time.

DIANE CURRY: Okay. All right. Thank you so much for that clarity.

We'd just like to say, on behalf of the NAACP, we are concerned with some of the things that's happened previously in gerrymandering from across the state. And we do want to encourage the criteria to be followed. Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you. That's why that's listed as one of the concerns that we have.

If you see that in any of the maps that

are drawn, let us know. We don't expect that.

Yes, ma'am?

RICHELLE BRITTAIN: Yes. My -- my name is Richelle, R-i-c-h-e-l-l-e, Brittain, B-r-i-t-t-a-i-n. I live in Jacksonville. I happen to live in the same ward as Rose Reigns, same ward of Jacksonville as Rose Reigns who spoke earlier. I also happen to be a member both in the -- just happen to be a member of both Indivisible and the Jacksonville Branch NAACP, the last two people who spoke spoke for those organizations.

But I have -- I have a question specifically about the last criteria, the minimized partisanship, talking about, you know, be aware of salamanders, you know --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Minimize the partisanship --

RICHELLE BRITTAIN: -- yes, the salamanders. We know that's --

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- the -- not draw maps in favor of Republicans or Democrats.

RICHELLE BRITTAIN: Yeah. Because, I mean, we know -- because, I mean, you know, we know ten years -- we know -- we know the

parties do that. Ten years ago the Democrats tried to do that and it backfired on them. Now it's Republicans running it. But, it's, you know --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well --

RICHELLE BRITTAIN: -- it tends to happen whether you do it -- whether -- what you do. And I would like to hear specifically -- and, of course, I said, I'm in -- live in the same area as Rose Reigns.

So y'all brought up the Jacksonville finger. And that's -- you know, it says avoid little fingers. We want to know -- you know, we want to know specifically what strategies you intend to use to carry out that last criteria so there's no gerry -- so there is -- so to avoid gerrymandering, especially in a part -- especially, you know, when dealing with a partisan Board of Apportionment.

We, you know --

JUSTICE DICKEY: You want to know about how we're going to avoid partisan gerrymandering?

RICHELLE BRITTAIN: Yes.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, I quoted you on the

ninth point, the -- a case called Rucho versus the Common Cause, a 2019 case.

If you want to read that, R-u-c-h-o is the case. And it deals with this issue that says it should go to state courts because the states can better understand -- well, it doesn't say it has to go to state courts, it says federal courts not handling. It doesn't --

RICHELLE BRITTAIN: Federal Court, yeah. The Supreme Court says --

JUSTICE DICKEY: So you see those fingers or you see where they've drawn somebody in or out of a district like they did ten years ago, you call -- you call us out on it.

I don't think with the integrity of the people I'm working with that you'll see that.

RICHELLE BRITTAIN: So -- so basically if that needs to be brought during the state -- that there is --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Any --

RICHELLE BRITTAIN: -- (inaudible) window, that type --

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- any litigation is --

RICHELLE BRITTAIN: -- that type of illegality needs to be brought up during the

state challenge window? Because I think it's like 30 -- I think after it's finalized, they have like 30 days to go before the Arkansas Supreme Court, if I -- if I remember the -- if I remember the Constitutional provisions on legislative districts for state, for the state lawsuits as opposed to the federal Lawsuits.

Feds -- Feds are something totally different. And that's what you were citing in the Rucho case because the Supreme Court said -- that's where the Supreme -- Supreme Court basically said we can't do anything about it. The US Supreme Court.

Arkansas Supreme Court -- sorry, you're saying it's the Arkansas Supreme Court can?

JUSTICE DICKEY: I'm saying that's where the feds have said you file your lawsuits now, in state court.

RICHELLE BRITTAIN: Well --

JUSTICE DICKEY: And the state court -- the state's better able to see where those fingers and drawing someone in or out of a district --

RICHELLE BRITTAIN: Salamanders -- salamanders, gerrymanders, whatever.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Gerrymandering, gerrymandering, salamandering --

RICHELLE BRITTAIN: Yeah.

JUSTICE DICKEY: I think in -- recently they called it dummymandering. Any of the above.

RICHELLE BRITTAIN: Whatever you call it. Whatever. All right. Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

Yes, ma'am?

ANNA McCLUNG: Good eve -- excuse me. Good evening. My name's Anna McClung, I'm from Lonoke.

And it's just kind of a follow-up to what was being said. This is probably the simplest you're going to get tonight.

With today's technology and you have such incredible amount of data for -- through the census of how many people, households, race, to some extent, throughout the state, it would seem to me that it would be quite straightforward for a computer to come up with a well-balanced potential map.

Because, I guess, my concern is -- everybody's concern is about objectivity. And

if I were to go in with no bias and draw a map, you know, I don't know about these fingers and that sort of thing, but I'm just going based upon population, demographics, trying to get equal representation, why would that not be at least a starting point to go forward?

MR. JOHNSON: I would agree with you that the technology today has that capability and the software is very, very good.

There's one deficiency that the software can't overcome. There's no way for the software and data to indicate a community of interest. And communities of interest are people who affiliate together for common reasons or certain parts of the community. And the software just simply doesn't recognize cultural differences and communities of interest in the way that we, as humans, do.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What?

ANNA McCLUNG: If I can give just a follow-up. I mean, it would seem to me that communities of interest are closely connected in proximity.

And so I guess my thinking is, if you had a potential layout of an objective map, at that

point, people can come in, oh, we need to make sure it's moved across the street a little bit or whatever.

But it would seem to me that that would instill more trust by the people that it was done in an objective manner.

JUSTICE DICKEY: To the extent that we can comply with that, we try. It does not outweigh the substantially equal population.

And communities of interest, some that are rural, may not have the population and so they are linked with cities. That's been done in the past.

But, to answer your question, communities of interest are very important. But they're not more important than the first three of the criteria you see in front of you.

ANNA McCLUNG: He's the one that brought up community of interest.

What -- what I'm saying is I just seem like -- we have the technology. We can -- we can map streets and houses with a satellite now. Why can't we do this in a very objective, almost topographical manner and make this very --

JUSTICE DICKEY: You make it sound so easy. It is not as easy, especially when you're looking at the deeply red and deeply blue districts.

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

JUSTICE DICKEY: Do you have any other questions? If you --

ANNA McCLUNG: No. I appreciate -- I thank you for trying.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

If you have a question, please come to the microphone.

LATONY HONORABLE: Hi. I know there haven't really been any --

JUSTICE DICKEY: I'm sorry.

LATONYA HONORABLE: Can you hear me?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes. Thank you.

LATONYA HONORABLE: Okay. You're welcome. Thank you. My name is Latonya Austin Honorable. And I have just a couple of questions.

The first is you mentioned a 30-day wait period after the plans are finalized. Do I remember that correctly?

JUSTICE DICKEY: The -- after the three

principles vote, there is a 30-day period for yet another round of feedback or con -- or, you know, concern.

LATONYA HONORABLE: During those 30 days, will it be disclosed to the public how the final plans were determined or what -- what led to the final plans? How -- how we got there, how we got to the final plans --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, other than these criteria -- and some of them are in order of importance.

I mean, the first -- obviously, the first three. You're giving me a general question and I can give you a general answer.

But specifically, what are you asking?

LATONYA HONORABLE: What is the -- what is the substantive purpose of the 30-day wait period? Will any comments that are provided or given during those 30 days going to be used to then modify the final plan or is it just informative?

Or what is the actual substantive purpose of the 30 days?

JUSTICE DICKEY: It -- It did last time.

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

JUSTICE DICKEY: It changed the way they -- they -- the final map was drawn the last time, so there's no reason to think it won't this time.

If there is an error, something that needs to be adjusted -- and the three principles agree on that. And if you have that, if you feed -- give us that feedback and we take it to them and say, wait, we got it wrong here.

LATONYA HONORABLE: And so -- and let me also say this.

I represent a group of people that are not extremely knowledgeable about this entire process and may not even know how to formulate the right questions to get the answers that they're truly looking for.

So your answer in terms of this changed -- you know, that 30-day wait period changed the way the lines were drawn in 2010, when I asked the question, what will be disclosed in terms of how the lines were drawn, how will someone know that it's drawn improperly or incorrectly if the person doesn't know how you arrived at the lines anyway? That's my question.

Other than the criteria, I mean, what --

what is it that will let someone know that the lines are improper, such that the three principles, as you call them, that would cause them to go back and modify it? I mean, if it's not a legal --

JUSTICE DICKEY: You want to answer that?

LATONYA HONORABLE: -- challenge in court, what is it that one should bring up that says, hey, these lines are drawn wrong?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, I think Shelby mentioned -- you talked about one where the Senate and House lines could have overlapped, but there was a gap. You know, you want to --

LATONYA HONORABLE: Anyone from the panel can answer. I'm -- I'm just curious.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yeah. And --

MR. JOHNSON: One example would be, for the public to evaluate, would be the demographic reports and the variances. That'll be a part of the -- part of the record that the Board most likely would base some of their decision making on, looking at the population, the population variance among the districts.

Another example is looking at an instance where, for example, and I'm just making this as

an example, but a city might have been split and that split could have been avoided and not created an egregious issue with the variance. So that would be an example.

And the best way to know that is, when the Board gets to the point that they're ready to look at those final maps, one of our challenges or one of our jobs will be to put that onto a high quality base map that would have community names, city names, the county lines, all of those other things that you would want to see, so that, as a member of the public, anyone would look at and go, oh, they made this mistake.

And that -- that would be another way that the public would be able do to that, is by looking at these better quality maps.

LATONYA HONORABLE: Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes, ma'am?

LATONYA HONORABLE: I do have another question.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Okay.

LATONYA HONORABLE: And this is a micro-question, so I ask for your -- a little bit of indulgence. And it's a micro-question

only insofar as it addresses lines dealing with municipalities.

So there aren't a lot of people that really understand that the Board of Apportionment is responsible for drawing the federal lines, let alone knowing who's responsible for drawing local lines and redistricting in that way.

Is there someone who might be able to share whether this Board or what body is responsible for the drawing of local lines?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes.

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

JUSTICE DICKEY: Or, Doug, you want to do that?

The legislature does the Congressional -- the Federal Congressional seats. We do the State House and Senate. And Doug will tell you the rest of the --

LATONYA HONORABLE: Well, actually since you're there, Justice Dickey, I -- and you're a former Chief Justice; correct?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes.

LATONYA HONORABLE: Okay. So you might be poised to answer this question, because the

question somewhat deals with the drawing of judicial lines. I'm sure you're familiar with Hunt Decree. Will any of this process --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Somewhat.

LATONYA HONORABLE: -- or any other process similar to it affect the drawing of those judicial districts?

JUSTICE DICKEY: I don't know.

LATONYA HONORABLE: Do you know who would know?

JUSTICE DICKEY: This man loves reading about it --

LATONYA HONORABLE: Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: -- much more than I. So -- both of these men do --

LATONYA HONORABLE: I'll take all the answers.

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Yes, Ms. Honorable. The answer to your question about judicial lines, there's a federal court case going on right now in the -- in the District Court, Little Rock, United States District Court, and they're discussing that very issue now.

So I don't know the answer to your

question, but that's where the answer can be found, when the court reaches its decision.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Okay.

LATONYA HONORABLE: Are there any other municipal lines that might be affected that are not dictated by this body of individuals?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Huh?

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

JUSTICE DICKEY: The City Councils? Draw --

LATONYA HONORABLE: And -- and what body of individuals determines the drawing of those lines?

JUSTICE DICKEY: The City Council. Those -- those --

LATONYA HONORABLE: The City Council draws its own lines? Okay. May I hear what you have to say?

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: The City Councils draw their -- their ward lines.

The County Boards of Election Commissioners for each of the 75 counties draws the justices of the peace lines. I think they also draw the school board lines, school board lines as well.

The Board of Apportionment, the governor, secretary of state, and the attorney general do not draw any of those lines.

LATONYA HONORABLE: Okay. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Yes, ma'am.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

Yes, ma'am?

CLARICE BAY: Hi. My name's Clarice Abdul Bay, I live in Pulaski County.

I have a couple of questions to ask. Latonya touched on it, but I wanted to go into a little more detail with a question.

Will you explain --

JUSTICE DICKEY: If you will speak into the microphone, everyone can hear you.

CLARICE BAY: Okay. Can you hear me? Will you explain which public comments you did or did not factor into your proposed maps and why?

JUSTICE DICKEY: If you'll speak into the microphone. I can't understand you.

CLARICE BAY: Okay. Can you hear me?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes. Now, I can.

CLARICE BAY: All right.

Will you -- well, first, will you commit

to making your decision-making process public; and, to be more specific, will you explain which public comments you did or did not factor into your proposed maps and why?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Will, we take the thousand comments that we've gotten and -- and tell you which ones you we did and did not use?

CLARICE BAY: Well --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Why don't you go online and read those comments and pick out the ones you think that we ought to respond to, because some of them are just, I like it like it is or change it or -- you know, there are multiple comments that we factor into it as far as things that should be changed. And they've mentioned some of those as far as not drawing -- splitting up a precinct.

CLARICE BAY: Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Splitting up a --

CLARICE BAY: To me, if you have to read a thousand comments, then you have to read a thousand comments --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Oh, we've read them.

CLARICE BAY: Right.

JUSTICE DICKEY: But do we --

CLARICE BAY: But my question --
JUSTICE DICKEY: -- ever respond to them --
CLARICE BAY: My question was --
JUSTICE DICKEY: -- no.
CLARICE BAY: -- will you explain which public comments you did or did not factor into your proposed maps and why?
And I mean the ones that make sense to you. That's what I mean. So if you have to read a thousand of them and pick those out, then will you do that?
JUSTICE DICKEY: And -- if we have time drawing the maps, maybe.
CLARICE BAY: No, it's not about -- okay. Thank you for that.
JUSTICE DICKEY: You're welcome.
CLARICE BAY: I'm -- I'm -- I'm filing it.
JUSTICE DICKEY: Is there another question?
CLARICE BAY: There is another question. And I don't understand the energy, but I'm going to ask this question anyway.
There was a question asked about incarceration and people being counted. And my

question is, in regards to the prison county, you stated that the Board of Apportionment, and I think this gentleman here --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Which one?

CLARICE BAY: -- will be counting prisoners where they are incarcerated.

However, during the recent Committee of Government Affairs, it appeared that they were looking into doing it differently in the accordance with the red book that they are using. Are you aware of that?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Who answered the question? Doug, is that -- did you answer that before?

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Thank you. It's an interesting question for this reason. The Census Bureau does the counting, not the Board of Apportionment.

The Census Bureau counts people where they reside. If they reside at a college campus, they are counted there. If they reside in a hospital or nursing home, they are counted there. If they reside in a correctional institution, be it juvenile, adult, men or women, as the case may be, they are counted

there.

CLARICE BAY: Uh-huh.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Two states, California and New York, have reallocated their people in their institutions back to their homes, if they have a home.

Other questions arise about what do you do about the homeless, where are they reallocated and those kinds of things.

Two or three other states have talked about doing -- one other state, and I believe it's Kansas, but don't hold me to that, did it and decided to undo it because it became a problem.

CLARICE BAY: Uh-huh.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Right now, the way the Constitution says is that we allocate districts based on population where people reside.

CLARICE BAY: Uh-huh.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: There was a bill introduced several years ago by then Representative Andrea Leigh, now the state auditor, to reallocate the prisoners around the state. The legislature declined to adopt it.

Another -- some proposals were bandied about the last legislative session, the legislature decided not to adopt it.

So when those people are placed in a district, they will be placed in the district where they live.

Now, that makes a difference sometimes with the number of registered voters for that particular district, but they are constituents all the same.

I'm very proud of our Representatives and Senators who represent prison populations because they get inundated with hundreds and hundreds of requests, demands, complaints, and sort of things like that.

So just because they're elected, it's kind of a tradeoff, they have fewer people voting for them into office, but they have tremendous workload because those people in prison are constituents too.

CLARICE BAY: Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Does that answer your question?

CLARICE BAY: Yes. Thank you for answering that question. And thank you for

being kind about it.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes? You go ahead. Yes, ma'am.

RHONDA KIMBALL: Hi, my name is Rhonda Kimball. Can you hear me? Rhonda Kimball.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Okay.

RHONDA KIMBALL: Can you hear me?

As we speak, they are voting on the John Lewis Voting Rights Act. And part of that Act is the accountability of states to submit their plans to the Department of Justice. I know the Department of Justice has rejected 13 such plans.

Is Arkansas required to submit their plan to the Department of Justice right now for pre-clearance?

JUSTICE DICKEY: They're not. No.

RHONDA KIMBALL: They're not?

Now, you've mentioned several federal regulations. I'm sure you're aware of what's in that bill that pertains to redistricting.

So how far are you off the mark? Are you in compliance with that? Are you taking that -- that into consideration when it comes to this Federal Act? Does that make sense?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Which Federal Act?

RHONDA KIMBALL: So they're going to have requirements in that Federal Acts. How far are we off the mark for -- with complying with that Federal Act as far as redistricting?

JUSTICE DICKEY: What Federal -- which Federal Act?

RHONDA KIMBALL: The John Lewis Voting Rights Act and what's in that Act.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Doug, are you familiar with that?

RHONDA KIMBALL: Pardon?

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Ma'am, clarification of your question, has that particular Act -- and I've seen the bill. I haven't seen an Act --

RHONDA KIMBALL: Bill, yeah, it's a bill. I'm sorry, it's a bill.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: It's a bill?

RHONDA KIMBALL: Uh-huh.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: And has it become an Act?

RHONDA KIMBALL: It has not. So I -- I -- I digress with that.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Okay.

RHONDA KIMBALL: It's a bill.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: All right.

RHONDA KIMBALL: So how far are you off the mark with what's in that bill?

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Ma'am, we follow the law as it exists. If the law changes, we change as well.

RHONDA KIMBALL: Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: You -- you asked about pre-clearance, that's Section 5 and 4 of the Voting Rights Act.

Section 4 was declared unconstitutional and that's selection of states that have to get pre-clearance, that was declared unconstitutional in a case called Shelby County, Alabama --

RHONDA KIMBALL: Uh-huh.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: That's the short name and I forgot the rest of it. That was declared unconstitutional a few years ago. No state has pre-clearance anymore.

RHONDA KIMBALL: Okay. Okay.

So going back to what someone else asked earlier, there is no other accountability besides what happens at the state level;

correct?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, there are all kinds of levels of --

RHONDA KIMBALL: I mean, except for the three things you mentioned --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yeah.

RHONDA KIMBALL: -- except for the things that you mentioned that are now required. Other than that, there's no other accountability?

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

JUSTICE DICKEY: That's not correct, he says. And that's not -- there are all kinds of laws that require accountability in one way or another. We've mentioned some and, you know, but the --

RHONDA KIMBALL: Okay. That's what --

JUSTICE DICKEY: That's not correct.

RHONDA KIMBALL: That's what I needed to know. I was -- I was just interested in the --

JUSTICE DICKEY: The bill?

RHONDA KIMBALL: -- the noncompliance and what's going on with the bill. And then how far off the mark we will be and if we will have to start over if that should become an Act.

Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes, sir?

ALEXANDER JONES: My name's Alexander Jones. I'm from Little Rock. And I have a question about the document entitled House Districts 2020 Population Variance, which is published up there.

The Arkansas Board of Apportionment published this on August 17th, 2021. This is a table of all the districts ranked highest in population to lowest in population. The document includes a table, a column, marked status. And my questions have to do with that column.

This appears tied to percent deviation from the target number, which is 30,115. Deviations greater than ten percent, either higher or lower, are marked illegal. Questions have already arisen about that earlier in this comment period.

Deviations between five percent and ten percent appear to be labeled either excessively high or excessively low. The most interesting status to me though is not either illegal or excessive, but rather preferable.

Preferable appears to be labeled for deviations for less than one percent, higher or lower than the target of 30,115.

So my first question about these categories is this. Who or what entity designated these categories?

JUSTICE DICKEY: You can answer that.

MR. JOHNSON: That would be my office. In preparing that table, we looked at -- you are very intuitive. We did look at the percent variance.

And so those are classes or categories that we assigned based on that percent variance that you observed in those charts.

ALEXANDER JONES: Then a second question. Thank you.

How did you designate one category as illegal? And by how, I mean, what source of law?

MR. JOHNSON: The -- there is existing precedent that suggests when the variances are excessively high, outside of ten percent, those have not held up in previous court cases.

ALEXANDER JONES: Which court case?

MR. JOHNSON: I -- I'm not --

JUSTICE DICKEY: He's not a lawyer.

MR. JOHNSON: I'm not the scholar on legal court precedents here.

ALEXANDER JONES: Is it fair to assume that the Board of Apportionment will adhere to binding U.S. federal precedent on one man, one vote?

JUSTICE DICKEY: The Board of Apportionment should follow the federal precedent, yes.

ALEXANDER JONES: Would it be fair to say it is obligated to do so under law?

JUSTICE DICKEY: If it's in the -- if it follows the Eighth Circuit, for sure. Any the others, probably.

ALEXANDER JONES: Is -- what is the target deviation being sought by the Board of Apportionment?

JUSTICE DICKEY: The plus or minus five, as -- as indicated, which is a ten percent variation.

If it's -- if it's over ten percent, case law indicates that it's not. That's not acceptable unless there are -- the cases are -- can be explained for other reasons.

ALEXANDER JONES: Isn't it true that there is federal precedent that is held less than ten percent --

JUSTICE DICKEY: That's correct.

ALEXANDER JONES: -- to have been impermissible?

JUSTICE DICKEY: That's why I said other reasons. Yes.

ALEXANDER JONES: Doesn't preferable mean best?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Preferable is not best. Preferable is a comparison.

ALEXANDER JONES: I read in Merriam-Webster, it says, having greater value or desirability.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Okay. It's greater, not greatest.

ALEXANDER JONES: What makes a lower deviation preferable?

JUSTICE DICKEY: What makes a lower deviation preferable?

ALEXANDER JONES: Yes.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Because it is more -- it is closer to the words, the magic words of substantially equal, which is the -- what

courts have said.

ALEXANDER JONES: And I know that this is a bit more than a legal question; it's actually a political question that is tempered by law. But why is it better to have equal districts?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, that goes back to the one person, one vote, so that your votes aren't diluted.

It's a balancing -- it is a -- the right -- the Equal Rights Amendment, the balancing that my vote shouldn't count anymore or less, but should be substantially equal to yours. Same way with districts.

ALEXANDER JONES: I just have two more questions, if you'll indulge me.

Would it be possible for the Board of Apportionment to approve a map that apportions each district within one percent of the target number?

JUSTICE DICKEY: It's not -- it's remotely possible. Anything is possible. But they're held to substantially equal, which is by the court decisions, plus or minus five percent. Ten percent -- no more than ten, below or above.

ALEXANDER JONES: And I think that you're coming at this from a legal perspective, so I'd like to ask the gentleman from GIS, is it possible, based on computer science, to equalize the districts within one percent?

MR. JOHNSON: Technically, yes. But doing so would be at the expense of potentially splitting a city or splitting an election precinct or splitting a county. And those are goals that you would try to avoid if you -- if you -- if possible.

ALEXANDER JONES: And, turning back to the Chief Justice, isn't it true that the one percent amount is actually constitutionally mandated in the federal context?

JUSTICE DICKEY: For the Congressional seats, but not for -- not for the State's House and Senate seats. They are call -- it's not -- it's substantially equal. And that is not one percent.

ALEXANDER JONES: And I think --

JUSTICE DICKEY: That's not a one percent mandate.

ALEXANDER JONES: And I think I know the answer to this question, but will the Board of

Apportionment agree to ensure each district is within the range it's document deems preferable?

JUSTICE DICKEY: What's the question? Will the Board of --

ALEXANDER JONES: Very precise yes or no question.

Would the Board of Apportionment agree to ensure its districts each fall within one percent, as defined by it, to be preferable?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Each fall, once a year, is that your question?

ALEXANDER JONES: No. Would be Board of Apportionment agree to apportion each district within one percent, as defined as preferable in its own documents?

JUSTICE DICKEY: I doubt it.

ALEXANDER JONES: Is that a no?

JUSTICE DICKEY: I didn't say it's no.

ALEXANDER JONES: Same a question for the Senate.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Same answer.

ALEXANDER JONES: One percent population deviation for the State Senate?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Would they -- would they

assure us that it's one percent?

ALEXANDER JONES: Not us, the people of Arkansas.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, us being the people of Arkansas. No, I don't think so, but maybe.

ALEXANDER JONES: Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes, ma'am. Or yes, sir.

STEVEN: So, my name is Steven from Pulaski County. So given that data can produce an objective solution, I would like to just go back to what the gentleman had mentioned about community interest; because it sounds like that may -- can be a subjective variable.

So, if you would, can you please expound on that? How do you -- how would you calculate that?

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: The analogy that I like to draw, and this may take a minute, but bear with me --

STEVEN: Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: -- is in elementary school attendance zone. So one elementary school might be the Cardinals and the other elementary school might be the Tigers.

Those two attendance zones were

representative of moms, dads, grandparents, guardians that attend the same PTA meetings. They send -- they're involved in the same civic clubs like 4H or Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts.

So, for example, the Cardinals all affiliate together. They potentially go to the same houses of worship, et cetera. And then on the other side of town would be the Tigers and they would have a different group that they affiliate through the same associations I described.

Those are examples of community of interest. And none of what I just described is contained in the census data.

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Well, then I have follow-up to that. Oh, I'm sorry, go ahead.

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Well, you know, this community of interest. I live in Chenal Valley, West Little Rock. There's 50,000 people that live there, 30 neighborhoods. It's in Little Rock city limits.

We are gerrymandered in with the Bigelow and Perry and Maumelle and all of these little towns that have really no interest, no common interest with one of the largest growing areas in Arkansas.

Why? Why are we gerrymandered in with these little rural areas when we really should be in Little Rock? Little Rock is the most gerrymandered place in Arkansas.

And there's all these fingers and these swirls and this guy from Maumelle, who represents us, he represents this doughnut, this half of the doughnut.

So I don't see why anybody in Little Rock or West Little Rock has any sort of common interest with all these little small towns that are actually losing population.

Oh, and I have more thing. You said --

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Can we answer one question at a time?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: The first question you answered was why you're in with Bigelow.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And I lived here ten years ago and still --

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: I'm answering.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- we still should not have been --

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: I'm answering.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- (inaudible) with there.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: The districts that were drawn were drawn ten years ago. A lot has changed out in West Little Rock in the last ten years --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Sir, I've lived here --

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Ma'am, I -- ma'am --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- for 15 years. It is not changed that much.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Ma'am, we can talk one in a time. It's my turn.

When those districts were drawn, they were drawn ten years ago. And the area has built up considerably in the last ten years.

And whatever population is out there is in that district. It's an unequal population, as you can see from the maps.

That's going to change. The maps are

going to be redrawn. I don't know where your district will be and no one up here knows where it will be until they get the census data down to the block level.

And some areas in very far West Pulaski County will probably go over into Perry or may go over into Perry or over into Saline or over into rural areas.

It's population driven more than anything. They're looking for 30,115 people per House District and 86,000 and something for Senate District. And those areas expand or contract to reach that population goal, as the laws say, for State Houses and state that is substantially equal. That's the goal.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There's a big finger going up through Chenal Valley.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Ten years ago that was drawn.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Ten years ago there was still 30,000 people that lived out there.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Yes, ma'am.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There were not -- there were 30 neighborhoods --

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: That's why we do

the census and why we've redistrict every ten years. That's the law.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And then one more thing I wanted to correct.

You said that the Supreme Court ruled Section 5 unconstitutional. It was in Shelby County. It was Section 4(a), it was 4(a), not 5. Five was the pre-clearance.

They did not rule pre-clearance as unconstitutional. They ruled that the 40 years of data that they had for apportionment, based on the previous 4(a) was not unconstitutional. And they -- and they pushed that to the Congress to -- to deal with.

So, yeah, you can use -- you can have pre-clearance. It's just Congress is going to have to mandate it is what the Supreme Court said.

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: This is the law now?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, the law is -- that's why we have it going through Congress right now with --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes, ma'am?

WENDY NEWSOME: My name is -- actually -- yeah. My name is Wendy Newsome. I'm here in Little Rock.

I have a question that might have already been answered, but I kind of want to get a little more clarification on it. What --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Speak up.

WENDY NEWSOME: What type of statistical analysis will you be using to actually make that counties bigger or smaller? Are we using a chi-square or are we using a multifactoral ANOVA? How is this going to work?

JUSTICE DICKEY: It's your turn.

MR. JOHNSON: It's a lot simpler than that. It's just divide 3,115,024 by 100 and then divide that same figure by 35, drive or design each district so that each district is roughly about 30,000, or roughly about 86,000.

WENDY NEWSOME: Okay. So almost kind of like a chi-square, but how do you make sure that is nonpreferential?

How do you make sure that your variables that you have listed in number seven are taken into consideration when you make those, when you redraw the lines so it's not -- so it is

more random than we're going to pick from here and we're going to pick from here?

How do you make it random and not biased?

MR. JOHNSON: Well, each -- each block that's contained within the census data receives a population assignment. Some blocks contain zero population.

For example, an industrial park might have not any population. A park might not have any population. Other areas where we have high density population, that block would carry the total count at that -- at that area.

You would then grab or group clusters of blocks together and you might do it at the precinct level. And that would be all of the population that's contained within that precinct.

Blocks are nested in precincts. Precincts are nested in counties. And then the counties are nested within the state.

Each one of those unique levels carries a population total. So as you're designing or developing a district, you would grab groups of those together. And a key -- a key practice in that process would be to do it contiguously so

that you don't have areas that are separated by another part.

And, as you continue to grab additional blocks, the software totals that and then expresses the statistics. And you continue design and you continue design until you have a district that is near that target population.

WENDY NEWSOME: What software will you be using for that?

MR. JOHNSON: The -- the software is called AutoBoundEDGE.

WENDY NEWSOME: What was that again? I missed that.

MR. JOHNSON: I'm sorry. I didn't hear you.

WENDY NEWSOME: Sorry. I missed what you said.

JUSTICE DICKEY: She didn't hear you --

WENDY NEWSOME: What was the name of the software package?

MR. JOHNSON: The software is called AutoBoundEDGE.

WENDY NEWSOME: AutoBoundEDGE?

MR. JOHNSON: Yes.

WENDY NEWSOME: Okay. Okay. Thank you.

LATONYA HONORABLE: Latonya Austin Honorable again. Just two questions.

When I looked up the members of the Board of Apportionment, I do not see your faces or names. I just want to be clear about your specific role.

So, when you talk about the Board of Apportionment, are you talking about yourselves or are you talking about the principals that you reference?

JUSTICE DICKEY: We're talking about the people that we work for, represent. I don't know if you were here when we first started.

LATONYA HONORABLE: I was.

JUSTICE DICKEY: I introduced myself. I am a coordinator for the Board of Apportionment. And with me are -- are men from each of the three entities. The governor -- if you want me to point them out again, I will.

LATONYA HONORABLE: No. I think more specifically I'm asking, so whenever you talk about a certain act being done by the Board of Apportionment, are those acts being done by you or are they being done by the three principal members of the Board of Apportionment?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, the three principles are also fulfilling the jobs that were just described.

We are doing the hearings. We are taking your comments and posting them online and getting them back to the three entities, the governor, secretary of state, and attorney general.

We, as in these men and some other people, will be working on drawing maps that will be then ironed out, any problems that we see with them, with input from you before, during, and after, and then take those to the three entities when we, you know, get the population amount balanced and make sure that it -- that it doesn't violate any of these criteria to the extent that we can avoid it. I'm talking about the -- the last six.

And then give that -- then give that to those three and explain it to them and let them vote.

Then come back to you or in a public broadcast and say this is where we are and this is what they've done and you have 30 days to then add more input.

And then it has -- then it all has to end by December 31st.

LATONYA HONORABLE: Okay. Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

LATONYA HONORABLE: Last question. And, I'm sorry, may I have your name on the end, the gentleman at the far right, my far right?

JUDGE DICKEY: Doug --

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: My name is Douglas House, H-o-u --

LATONYA HONORABLE: Oh, yeah. Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: I know you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Former representative.

LATONYA HONORABLE: Okay. That's even better because we now each other.

So here's the question. You referenced a lawsuit in U.S. District Court as it relates to the drawing of the judicial lines.

Were you referencing the lawsuit that was filed in 2009 as it relates to the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court lines?

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: (Inaudible.)

LATONYA HONORABLE: Do you know the name of that lawsuit?

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: I was -- I was not

working for the attorney general in 2019.
(Inaudible.)
LATONYA HONORABLE: So that would be a no, you don't know the name of the lawsuit? 2019, I'm sorry. If I said '9, I meant 2019.
The reason I'm asking is because those -- so I'm trying to make sure -- you directed me to a case. I'm looking for that case.
I am aware of a lawsuit that was filed in District Court in 2019 that challenged those judicial seats that were Court of Appeals seats and Supreme Court seats.
I'm unaware of a lawsuit that discusses the drawing of the lines for circuit court judges, and there's a big difference.
So I'm asking you, since you referenced the lawsuit, do you happen to know the parties names of that lawsuit or, at the very least, when it was filed?
MR. NYE: Ms. Honorable.
LATONYA HONORABLE: Yes.
MR. NYE: Brad -- Brad Nye with the attorney general's office again.
LATONYA HONORABLE: Hi, Brad.
MR. NYE: The case I believe we are

referencing is -- is still pending in court. I cannot discuss pending litigation.

High-level, it is -- Christian Ministry Alliance is the plaintiff's name. And it deals specifically with the drawing of Court of Appeals seats.

LATONYA HONORABLE: Okay. That's all I needed to know, so --

MR. NYE: Yes.

LATONYA HONORABLE: -- that doesn't address my concern with the circuit court lines, which was my original question.

But I appreciate that. That answers my question. Thank you so much.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

Yes, ma'am?

TRACY SHAWN: Happy Tuesday, everybody. I am Tracy Shawn (ph). And my question is just simply around the staffing for those persons collecting the data and recording it.

So do we have the same staff, team, support staff, data team, and legal team representing for this redistricting?

Do we have the same team in here, year, GIS, you have the same? Did you have any

turnover? Have you had any turnover?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Any turnover in what staff? The redistricting?

TRACY SHAWN: The staff you use collecting the data, using to report the data, using to help through this process.

JUSTICE DICKEY: I haven't been here that long. I've only been here since June. And these men have worked in state government for several years.

But not -- not until June the 15th did we start working on this.

TRACY SHAWN: Okay. (Inaudible.)

Also, the other staff members and other persons that are assisting with the data collecting, not just you all, but all the other persons, do you have any turnover?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Since --

TRACY SHAWN: Do you have any new -- since when?

JUSTICE DICKEY: You don't --

TRACY SHAWN: Since -- well, say, since --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Turnover since when?

TRACY SHAWN: Well, say, since May. May.

Can you hear me? May.

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes, ma'am.

WENDY NEWSOME: All right. I'm back. I was actually looking at the AutoBoundEDGE like you were talking about.

JUSTICE DICKEY: I can't hear you.

WENDY NEWSOME: Can you hear me now? Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Barely.

WENDY NEWSOME: Barely?

I was taking a look at the AutoBoundEDGE software package that you guys were talking about. And one of the big things they tout about it is demographics and political.

How big is political affiliations going to be taken into consideration with redistricting and using the software package?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Political consideration.

MR. JOHNSON: That -- that's not on our data. We're just looking at the demographics.

JUSTICE DICKEY: In AutoBoundEDGE, just looking at the demographics.

WENDY NEWSOME: So it won't be looking at the political? It'll just the demographics of

the area?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yeah. I mean, it -- yes.

Any other questions? We still have 15 more minutes.

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes.

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, there's been no turnover since May.

Do you have another question? Okay. Yes, ma'am?

CAROLINE BENNETT: Yes. My name is Caroline Bennett.

My question is, when I hear red lining and redistricting, it really kind of concerns me because it's always the African-Americans that kind of get left out or get the bad end of the deal on most cases.

So are you all taking anything in consideration when y'all doing this red lining and all this stuff? Redistricting?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Is that a question?

CAROLINE BENNETT: Yes. Are y'all taking in the communities and making sure that it's being done equitably?

JUSTICE DICKEY: I think that's --

CAROLINE BENNETT: (Inaudible) --

JUSTICE DICKEY: I mean, that's what the criteria sets out. And that's what we've said over and over again. Yes.

CAROLINE BENNETT: You said, yes, you are all taking that in consideration?

JUSTICE DICKEY: What is she --

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

CAROLINE BENNETT: Oh, you said yes?

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

ANNA McCLUNG: Anna McClung from Lonoke. So just a follow-up about the AutoBoundEDGE program that was mentioned, and so you just said -- I understood you to say, it's just going to be based upon demo -- was it the population or demographics?

JUSTICE DICKEY: The program is based on demographics, not --

ANNA McCLUNG: So that will include race?

JUSTICE DICKEY: That's part of the demographics.

ANNA McCLUNG: Right. Right.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Political parties aren't.

ANNA McCLUNG: Right. Okay. I just

wanted to make sure; because you mentioned before about making sure like mark -- different race groups would be accounted for.

And I was just wanting to make sure that that was what you were saying.

JUSTICE DICKEY: That's --

ANNA McCLUNG: Yeah.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes, that's correct.

ANNA McCLUNG: All right. Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

Yes, sir? Yes, ma'am?

LAURIE EVANS: Hello, Laurie Evans again from here. I live here in Little Rock.

You know, I don't -- I'm -- I -- I cannot speak for many of the folks here who have raised the -- the concerns that keep coming back over and over again about, for example, concerns over racial gerrymandering.

And, of course, you know, we hear that, you know, you are affirming that, of course, it is a criteria. And I know that you're definitely -- that's a foremost -- one of the -- one of the things that's foremost in your mind.

What I think is -- perhaps, I wonder, if

there is any -- it just feels a little nebulous, I guess. Like -- like how the process is going to work with regard to ensuring, once the maps are drawn, for example, in October and they proposed and we get to that 30-day comment period, I wonder if it -- if there is perhaps some information that could be placed on the Board of Apportionment's website that would perhaps walk citizens through the -- the actual procedure of how some of these criteria are going to indeed be met with regard to like, once you've got the map, how do you ensure that there has been no gerrymandering that's taken place?

Just to -- to just, you know, something that would, you know, boost public trust in the process.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, when we talk about the eyeball test, you -- you recognize when there's a weird shape or there's a finger or -- or you can look and see where they've drawn around this elected woman's house, so that they drew her out of her district and so she just moved, you know, you'll see. You saw some of those ten years ago, or 20.

I'm hoping. And I don't intend to be a part of one where there is gerrymandering. If so, then I'll have to say to you, okay, we failed. You know, just because my word is not worth anything if I can't be truthful.

And if that means calling it out, as far as gerrymandering, I don't think you'll find that.

LAURIE EVANS: And that sounds great. I think what -- what folks are just asking for is what is -- I mean, we can all sit here and say, oh, we're going to -- I -- I believe you, you know, that we're going to be able to eye -- do the eyeball test.

But, once we've done that eyeball test, you know, it -- it looks like it's that 30-day period then that's the magic window for ensuring that there is feedback, which can -- which is actionable and that we can see that any changes would be made.

JUSTICE DICKEY: I -- I said that --

LAURIE EVANS: Thank you so much for addressing that again.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

Okay. Last question.

ALEXANDER JONES: I'll be -- I'll be more brief this time.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Good.

ALEXANDER JONES: I have -- I have a couple questions for you though.

First question, and I don't know who is best to direct it, so --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, ask it and I'll figure it out.

ALEXANDER JONES: Thanks.

What steps has the Board of Apportionment and its agents taken to address differential privacy as used by the U.S. Census Bureau?

JUSTICE DICKEY: None. What's the next question?

ALEXANDER JONES: Do you intend to take any steps to address differential privacy as used in the Census Bureau?

JUSTICE DICKEY: No.

ALEXANDER JONES: One more question.

What is the -- what difficulties would federal courts have in determining salamanders or little fingers or abrupt lines, as defined in these criteria, that a state court would not have?

JUSTICE DICKEY: The -- all right. You're talking about gerrymandering, political partisanship. Federal courts won't -- won't look at it this time, not the political partisanship.

ALEXANDER JONES: But state courts may?

JUSTICE DICKEY: State courts can, yes. And it -- you know, that's where you file if you're going to file a lawsuit.

ALEXANDER JONES: Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: You're welcome.

All right. Last question.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.

Okay. So once the maps are drawn and it's presented to the principals, do they have the opportunity to change those maps?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Sure. I mean, they're the ones that vote.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They're the ones that vote?

JUSTICE DICKEY: We don't vote.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right, right, right. So in -- in that process, when they rec -- let's say they suggest a change, is that then presented for public comment?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes. I mean, if -- if that's one that they've -- well, not before they vote on it.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So -- okay. I'm just trying to understand the process.

So you folks are -- present a map to the principals. Leslie Rutledge wants to see something changed and she wants this, doesn't agree to it, and so they want to wiggle a boundary.

Will that new changed boundary be shown to the public prior to their voting or is it they vote and that's what it's going to be and --

JUSTICE DICKEY: You know, the principals will have talked to the people who work for them. That's -- that would -- that's not something that all -- all of the sudden -- I don't anticipate, oh, it's a surprise move on one of the three's parts. That's unlikely.

Now, we can speculate on what might happen, but that's unlikely. They will have looked probably individually before they look at it together to have asked questions and question changes.

So I don't think that there is a -- a

coming to you again, except now and when the map is present -- you know, we have a map that's presented to them and they vote on it.

Then there's a 30 days when you say, why that or change that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So do they agree or -- do they agree to accept or not accept or are they just saying they want to --

JUSTICE DICKEY: I think they have several options, you know, agree, two out of three agree, send it back.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. So it's an iterative process at that point?

JUSTICE DICKEY: No. It's a what?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: A process to go through getting it where they can get to something that they can agree to with what was presented to begin with?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. All right. Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

We're down to the last four minutes before everything closes, the TV goes off.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. I don't have

a question, but I just want to just make a statement.

You talked about using the AutoBound program. And that concerns me because it's known to side with the Republican party, the ability to use that.

And I'm looking at this program, this EDGE here. In step five, it talks about merging in political data. And my question is, throughout this process, will that political data button be pressed and on or will this really be more of a partisanship process?

Because, based on the history here, this particular program --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Who's your source?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- has been used to ensure that Republicans maintain control.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Who's your source of that? A Democratic --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No. The Supreme Court ruling.

JUSTICE DICKEY: It's a what?

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

JUSTICE DICKEY: All right. Here's your answer.

MR. JOHNSON: So we've furnished technical support to the Board and the staff and the software.

The data that has been loaded for the AutoBound product that's been installed for the staff that are working, it's simply the public law 94-171. That's the census data. It contains the population and the demographic data.

None of the -- we haven't installed any political data on the staff that are working on this because we don't have the ability to pull it all together. So they're not going to be using that data because we don't have it.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

Thank you for coming tonight. We appreciate it. If you want to talk to us afterwards, you can come up. This --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, I have one question. Are there any Democrats involved at all in the apportionment?

Because we've got a Republican government, Republican attorney general, and a Republican secretary of state.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you. Is it still

on? I mean, it --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, I don't want to be on TV. I don't care.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible) want to be on TV, so --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Well, you know --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- but that's an easy yes or no question.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Those --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Any Democrats at all --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Those are the three principals. They're all Republicans.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. There you go.

ROSE REIGNS: Ma'am, so it is 8:28. As it is, I do still have a question. I'm, again, Rose Reigns from Jacksonville.

I want to know what quantitative standard operating procedures you guys have taken place to adhere to the criteria that you guys have listed to us today?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Any of you want to answer it?

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's everything that's on your criteria.

ROSE REIGNS: Right.

ROSE REIGNS: Right. But what's the standard operating procedures that you guys are adhering to make sure that you're going through all of this process?

And as far as like saying that you guys don't have this data, the caucus, the Republican Caucus and the Democratic Caucus, both have a database filled with all of this information that you guys can just simply go to one of your friends and say, hey, we need this information, why don't you shoot it to us.

Actually, that's something that you get for being a member.

So what are the standard operating procedures, what are the quantitative, not qualitative words that you can give us, what are the quantitative standard operating procedures that you guys have put to place to adhere to those standards that you got listed?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Read the criteria.

ROSE REIGNS: Quantitative, not

qualitative.

What is the quantitative standard operating procedures that you guys have, as a Board, have put in place?

JUSTICE DICKEY: Gentlemen? Okay. My feet are tired.

(Indiscernible Crosstalk)

ROSE REIGNS: Exactly. Yeah, for sure.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Young lady, you're -- thank you for your question.

This is a human activity, it is not a mathematical process. Determining --

ROSE REIGNS: Yes, exactly.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: -- ma'am, wait a minute.

ROSE REIGNS: And so we do need a mathematical way of -- we have P-values, standard deviations, like come on.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: We have to begin with a basic premise. You talk, then I talk and then you talk. And we don't interrupt each other. Fair enough?

ROSE REIGNS: Fair.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Okay. Redistricting is a human activity. The Supreme

Court calls it a political activity. So it is not necessarily quantitative except in terms of the numbers.

You can take the computer systems and they have mathematically created a Googol, which is ten to the 100th power number of maps for a given area. That has been done.

But when you start adding rivers, when you start adding Voting Rights Act, when you start adding municipal boundaries and things like that, these are human decisions.

To make sure that the objective criteria listed one, two, and three and there are -- are observed, that's pretty straightforward. The rest of it is a judgment factor.

And the three people that you have elected to be your governor, secretary of state, and attorney general are charged with that human responsibility of doing this in the best interest of all of the people of Arkansas.

That is the process and that's how it works. That answers your question.

ROSE REIGNS: No, that does not answer my question.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: I'm so --

ROSE REIGNS: I said quantitative standard operating procedures, that means that that is your manual that you adhere to.

That is, are you guys going by Robert's Rules of Order? Are you guy -- like what are you guys doing? What are you putting into place? What are you quantifying?

What are the quantifiable standard operating procedures that you guys have put into place to make sure that you adhere to those qualitative standards as you have gracefully stated to us here today?

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: There are engineers who are operating the computer systems. There are GIS people who -- a GIS office that are operating the computer systems, so they're mathematical processes.

There are attorneys who are making sure that the law is followed, not a process. And then there are public hearings where we hear people back and make objective and subjective suggestions and criticisms and ideas to do that.

Those things are being -- happening right here before your very eyes. This meeting was

set at a definite time and place and we are hearing subjective comments back that we will incorporate as best as we can. It's happening before your very eyes.

There is not quantitative, as in the military use, I did 38 in the military years, I know how to do those. But that's not what this is. This is a legal and subjective and human activity. There's your answer.

ROSE REIGNS: So what I'm hearing is a refusal to answer my --

REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE: Okay. That's all.

ROSE REIGNS: -- question.

(End of Recording)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF ARKANSAS)
)
COUNTY OF PULASKI)

I, CRIS M. BRASUELL, Certified Court Reporter and Notary Public do hereby certify the proceedings which appear in the foregoing pages contain a true and correct record of the testimony given by said witness held to the best of my ability, along with all items of evidence admitted hereto.

I FURTHER CERTIFY, that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or employed by the parties hereto, nor financially interested or otherwise, in the outcome of this action, and that I have no contract with any parties within this action that effects or has a substantial tendency to affect impartiality, that requires me to relinquish control of an original transcript or copies of the transcript before it is certified and delivered to the custodial attorney, or that requires me to provide any service not made available to all parties in the action.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this 5th day of October, 2021.

Cris M. Brasuell
CRIS M. BRASUELL, CCR
Arkansas State Supreme Court
Certified Court Reporter No. 742

My Commission Expires:
August 16, 2031

EXHIBIT 6

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT

October 29, 2021
10:30 a.m.

Arkansas State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

CRIS M. BRASUELL, CCR
BUSHMAN COURT REPORTING

P R O C E E D I N G S

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: Good morning to everyone. I am now calling this meeting of the State Board of Apportionment to order.

And we have a number of items of business today. I want to start with our opening comments and certainly invite Secretary of State John Thurston and Attorney General Leslie Rutledge to make comments.

And then we'll have the minutes reviewed. As you can see from the agenda from the last meeting, we will recognize Betty Dickey, Justice Betty Dickey, who has done an extraordinary job as our redistricting coordinator this year. And we thank you for your service and we look forward to your comments shortly.

Today, the primary purpose of our gathering is to consider draft redistricting maps. These have been prepared based upon the priorities set by the Board and established by law; and also based upon the public comments and the excellent work of the staff.

That includes the staff of the Attorney General's office, Secretary of State, and the

Governor's office as well.

And I believe Director Dickey will be recognizing them separately; but I wanted to express my personal thanks to them for their hard work.

And it has been very important, the work of the staff with Director Dickey, in having eight public meetings across the state of Arkansas. That gave every citizen an opportunity to express themselves.

We've received, of course, other comments through our website and through letters and correspondence and we thank the public for giving the viewpoints of the community in reference to this redistricting process.

I believe Director Dickey will go through some of the standards that we have to follow by court guidance as well as by law.

I wanted to emphasize one thing from the very beginning; that is, I looked at these maps, an area of concern has always been the majority-minority districts. And I wanted to make sure, as we reviewed these and went through the process, that those majority-minority districts do not decline,

because that is a key part of our important efforts historically to improve access and representation of our free access for our minority populations.

And so I was pleased with the map that will be presented on the House side, we'll go from 11 majority-minority districts to 13.

And, as part of this, we'll have the first in history majority Latino district in Northwest Arkansas.

And so all of that combined would give us 13 majority-minority districts. The Senate map would remain at four.

But this is historic in nature in terms of access and making sure that we continue equal access by all populations of our state.

With that, let me recognize the Attorney General for her comments followed by the Secretary of State.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RUTLEDGE: Thank you, Governor.

And, as Governor aptly noted, this has been an incredible process and I want to say thank you to all of our redistricting teams for their hard work over the last several months.

I particularly want to say thank you to Andy Davis, Doug House, Devyn Young, and Brad Nye from the Attorney General's office in helping me to negotiate all of this information and to put it in front of me and to work collaboratively with all members of staff and Former Chief Justice Dickey to put these proposed maps together that we will see shortly, consider all the information, and to attend those eight meetings across the state.

I too found it very important and exciting that these maps will reflect an increase in majority-minority districts in the state of Arkansas. This speaks volumes for the work that we have put into this effort, our teams have put into this effort.

It's important also that, historical note, that we are reflective of our population growth in Northwest Arkansas; in particular, having the first Latino majority-minority district in the state.

We are going to continue, I believe, as projection occur, to see this population increase in Arkansas. And these maps reflect that.

We will be prepared for any challenges and we welcome the opportunity for discussions.

But it has been a remarkable last few months after we have gotten the numbers before us. And so a big thank you to all of those who worked on it. And thank you to not only the law makers, but in particularly, the citizens of Arkansas who took time to contact us, to attend those meetings across the state, to file comments with regard to your thoughts on redistricting.

Because, ultimately, that's who we need to hear from, are the people that are impacted, and to make sure that we are doing our job and holding us accountable.

So thank you to everyone for taking the time to make those comments.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: Secretary.

SECRETARY OF STATE THURSTON: Thank you. I don't think there's much I can add except this process was much more challenging than I anticipated.

I know, leading up to this process, it sounded like a lot of fun and it was exciting. But, once you dive into this and you see the

population shifts, you have communities of interest to consider, you have incumbents to consider, you have so many variables that go into producing a meaningful map.

And I will say this. There are no perfect maps. There will never be a, quote, perfect map; because I don't know if that even exists because we all have different thoughts on what a perfect map would look like.

But I will say that this. The maps that we're proposing today took a tremendous amount of hours from staff from each departments, our agencies, and we put a lot of thought into it.

And so it wasn't just something that was just thrown together. Public comments were considered. There was, like I said, a lot of variables considered. But there's also a lot of omitted variables that we may never even know that exists.

That's to my point. There's no perfect map. But I do hope that this is something that, like I said, is meaningful.

And I do want to thank Betty Dickey for your hard work. Shelby Johnson and your team, they put in a lot of hours, and also the

Governor, Attorney General and their staff, and, of course, my staff over the past several months, all the work that they put into it.

So, again, thank you so much. I don't know that I ever want to go through this again; but, again, hopefully, it's something that the state can be proud of.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: Thank each of you.

And, with that, we have before us the minutes of the June 7, 2021 meeting.

Is there a motion to approve and adopt those minutes?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RUTLEDGE: So moved.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: With that, all in favor say aye.

(Aye by all members.)

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: Motion carries unanimously.

And then we also have before us the transcripts of the statewide public hearings which, again, Director Dickey will recite as to where those occurred, eight of those.

But is there a motion to adopt the minutes of the statewide public hearings as part of our official record as well?

SECRETARY OF STATE THURSTON: So moved.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: And, with all that, all say aye; or opposed -- all in favor say aye.

(Aye by all members.)

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: Missed my cue there. I'll wake up here in a minute.

So that passes, the adoption of the minutes from those hearings.

And, with that, let me turn the floor over to Director Betty Dickey to discuss the process that we went through, the legal requirements, but also disclose the maps and your recommendation.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you, Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State.

Let me first introduce you to those involved in the process, all of them. And I ask them to stand until I finish the list.

From the Governor's office, Andres Rhodes, Nicholas Ortiz, he's here joining us, and Rett Hatcher.

From the Attorney General's office, if you will still continue stating, Brad Nye, Doug House, Andy Davis.

From the Secretary of State's office, Kevin Niehaus, Kenneth Burleson, Richard Bearden, and Megan Earnhart who ran and managed the website; and our Geographic Information Services Director and his staff, Shelby Johnson.

My administrative assistant who has worked three jobs, she is on loan from the secretary, sorry, from the Attorney General's office, and is a law student. And she has basically answered every letter, posted every comment with Megan's help during the process.

These are the people who have worked hard, who are brilliant and determined to follow the goals that we set, the criteria that we have, and deserve our gratitude, our thanks, and the respect of the public. Thank you.

Do we have the criteria poster? And we conducted eight meetings, as this map reflects, throughout the state so that everyone could be informed and educated, as far as the process, so that they could state their problems with their own district or their concerns, which were taken back to the principals and to their staff.

We learned a lot. And I think that the people who came did. They were from all walks of life.

In one of the meetings, we had a man, an elderly man, dressed in overalls who was barefoot with a long beard, and he said I just came to understand what y'all are doing. And that was the feeling with so many of them.

And there were incumbents who came to listen to what their constituents wanted. There were people who were there who are better educated, certainly than I, who had input.

So we asked for -- in the first ever transparent set of meetings, we asked for what are your concerns, how can we educate you on this.

And we took with us a set of eight, nine criteria. Eight meetings, nine criteria. And they were based on federal and state laws, our Constitution, the NCSL, that's National Conference of State Legislature's redistricting laws handbook.

And those are -- do we have those? No. Those will be here eventually. I did not particularly want to read those to you.

Everyone who went to the meetings or saw them live streamed or saw them archived and were able to see them later heard these.

I think any of these men who were with us at the meetings answered the questions and know these criteria by memory. But I will go over them briefly for you.

The first one of the first obligation we have is to create a substantially equal district everywhere. And, of the 3,011,526 people, the House districts should each have substantially 30,115 people. The Senate, 86,044 people.

There is generally accepted as substantially equal what's called a plus or minus deviation. That amounts to a 10 percent deviation because it can be five above, five below.

In 2011, that deviation in the House was 8.36; and their Senate, 8.2

In 2021, the deviation is 7.9 in the House and 4.99 in the Senate.

The second challenge is, in 2011, the Senate minority districts had been reduced from five to four. They are still, in 2021 at four;

but that was no -- there was no reduction in the Senate house -- Senate minority districts.

In the House minority district, they were reduced from 13 to 11 by that Board of Apportionment.

In 2021, we added one African minority, African-American minority district, and one Latino or Hispanic minority district. So we've added two majority-minority districts.

The third challenge, the third goal, is the Equal Protection Clause which sets out -- under the 14th Amendment, it limits the redrawing of strict boundaries strictly based on race. That was not done. It was based on population and complied with the VRA, Voters' Rights Amendment of 1965.

The fourth challenge is one of compactness. These are geographical features such as rivers, highways, national forests, that we consider in the drawing of districts.

In 2011, the variation was .27 for both the House and the Senate. In 2021, it's .31 for the House, .32 for the Senate.

As to contiguous or common -- no islands, no partial districts. All districts were and

are contiguous.

Number six is the core of existing districts. To the extent possible, we maintained the existing districts.

Our goal was not to divide up counties which was, unfortunately, not able to totally achieve. But there were -- the whole counties and House districts in 2011 were 13.

This year, we have maintained whole counties in 22 of the counties; which is almost double what was done in 2011.

In the Senate, there were 37 total counties. And, this year, there are 42.

Communities of interest is another of the goals and concerns. Those are such as keeping intact Air Force bases, college campuses, industrial areas; which were kept whole to the extent possible.

Continuity of representations; this year, there is one House -- there are no Senate races in which incumbents run against each other.

And the purpose of the continuity of representation is that these people were elected and it is not -- it is our attempt to avoid making them run against each other

because they are -- they reflect the will of the voters.

In the House seat, there is one race in which incumbents are pitted against each other. Those are two Republicans -- there are three in one race. Two Republicans and one Democrat. That is in the southeast corner of the state, I believe.

And, finally, to minimize partisanship; that is the commitment to not target nor give preferential treatment to anyone because of political races to avoid gerrymandering, weird shapes to districts.

And I have to first admit that there was no gerrymandering. There are weird shapes to counties; therefore, there are weird shapes to districts.

But, in the eight hearings we conducted around the state, as far as transparency and minimizing partisanship, PBS live streamed every one of them and archived them so that anyone who wanted could see them later and is present today to live stream this meeting as a way of telling everybody what the process was going on and how they could participate in it.

We invited public comments to the website which Megan oversaw. We responded to all letters, all inquiries directed to the Board and posted them on the website, including letters from the ACLU, Indivisible, and the NAACP.

There was no targeting, no preferential treatment to either political party in this endeavor. There was no loading of political data into the computer so that we would even know how the political breakdown was.

I have quickly tried to go through the poster that I think has now been put up for you.

We have invited questions everywhere. We've been -- so everyone has already had an opportunity to ask about this criteria or to make comments.

And so, with that, I can tell you I am very proud of the people I worked with, very happy with the job we've done. We have achieved more than any other Board of Apportionment as far as meeting these goals.

And I turn it back over to you. Thank you.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: Thank you, Justice Dickey. Thank you for your work and the coordination, your presentation today.

And, at this point, the Coordinator Betty Dickey and the staffs of the Attorney General, Secretary of State, and Governor's office are making two recommendations to the Board of Apportionment for review.

The first recommendation is the proposed House map. And the second is the proposed Senate map.

And I will go through, later, the timeframe; but the purpose, I would hope, today is to accept these for public comment. They will be accepted with the discussion of the Board of Apportionment, and then we'll have 30 days for the public to comment on these before they would be finally considered later.

But, at this point, what is the pleasure of the Board in reference to the House map?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RUTLEDGE: Mr. Chairman, I move that we accept the proposed map for the Arkansas House of Representatives.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: And is there a second?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RUTLEDGE: Second.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: And motion seconded; all in favor say aye.

(Aye by all members.)

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: The motion carries to accept the House map.

Is there a motion in reference to the Senate map?

SECRETARY OF STATE THURSTON: Governor, if I may, before I make the motion, just so everyone knows that these maps will be on Arkanasredistricting.org as soon as this meeting is over.

So there will be -- I don't know if it's been mentioned yet. Just wanted to make sure.

So I move we accept the proposed map for the Arkansas Senate.

This map should go out for public comment for 30 days. The map will be reconsidered by the Board of Apportionment after 30 days of public comment and technical review by Arkansas GIS office.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: And is there a second to that motion?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RUTLEDGE: Second.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: All in favor say aye.

(Aye by all members.)

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: Motion unanimously carries.

So let the record reflect that both the House and Senate map, as recommended, has been unanimously accepted by the Board of Apportionment.

And, as Secretary of State has indicated, let me go through the timeline. So, today, we have accepted these two maps for public comment. And so we will accept public comment on these for the next 30 days.

And November 29th is designed that the Board of Apportionment will reconvene to consider any public comments.

And, if there's not any objections or concerns that have been expressed that need to have adjustments, then we would hopefully have final approval of those maps.

And then, under the law, there's a period that there could be legal challenges filed from November 29th to December 29th.

And, hopefully, if that does not take

place or when they're resolved, the maps would become official, if there are no legal impediments on December 30th of 2021.

That's been the timeframe we have set. We obviously had some delays early on because of waiting to get the full census data.

But they worked very diligently, the staff and our coordinator, once we received that information.

And that's a timeline that we've tried to stick with because we know the clerks' offices, we know the candidates all have to make decisions coming up. We wanted to get this done as soon as possible.

With that action, I want to ask if there's any other discussion or comments from the Board.

SECRETARY OF STATE THURSTON: I'm good. Thank you so much for, you know, hiring me to do this job. It's been an absolute honor.

Again, it's -- it was challenging. I'll be honest with you. It's not as easy as just moving lines around; so much to consider.

But it has been an extreme honor; so I just want to thank Arkansas for giving me this

privilege. So thank you.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RUTLEDGE: Thank you to both members of the Board of Apportionment and, again, to all of the staff of our respective offices and the Board of Apportionment for working diligently. It's a very complicated process.

And, as you all are reviewing these proposed maps, as we are over the next month, and providing comments, we look forward to those.

Please keep in mind that our team and, certainly my team, led by Andy Davis, has done incredible work to make some historical points and to make these maps even stronger than what we've had previously.

And that's why you see that very low deviation on these maps versus what they were in 2011. We're very proud of that, to make sure that Arkansans are equally represented.

The one district that Justice Dickey mentioned that has three incumbents running in it, it is important to note that that is a majority-minority district. That is one of those 13 majority-minority districts that was

created as well.

And, when we looked at some open seats where there are not incumbents or new districts, you will notice that, in the northwest side of the state where we have experienced tremendous growth, that there is one in Crawford County that goes up into Washington County, we are considering or we are noting, also, that there's tremendous growth also in the Faulkner County area, that we have had parts of Arkansas that have grown and other parts more so than others, and we've lost population in part of our state.

You know, ideally, we're going to see population continue to grow across Arkansas; that all of those things were taken into consideration with our staff as they put these maps in front of us.

And, again, I think it's remarkable, what we have accomplished in terms of having more majority-minority districts.

In particularly, I'm excited that we have our first majority-minority Latino district on the map in Arkansas.

So, with that, I appreciate the work of

all of the Board of Apportionment and our staff. So thank you again.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: Thank you, General Rutledge; and thank you, Secretary Thurston. It has been an honor to work with both of my colleagues on this Board of Apportionment.

And I want to also recognize Bill Gossage, my Deputy Chief of Staff, who's helped coordinate my team on this effort. The others have been recognized and I'm grateful to all of them.

And, finally, as the communities look at these maps, you're going to say, well, I wish it could have been a little bit different. Well, just remember that whatever change would be made to accommodate that will impact, have a ripple effect across the state.

And so that usually is the reason that we could not do it just perfectly for one community; because we had to look at the entire state and the population shift. So just keep that in mind.

I think that everybody has done an extraordinary job in the population variance but also in protecting communities of interest.

And we look forward to the feedback though. It might always be something we miss and that's the reason we want to be transparent, we want to have another 30 days for public comment on this. Shucks, even Legislators might have a comment here or there about that. I don't know. But we will look forward to receiving that.

And so, if there's not any other business before the Board, I would recognize a motion to adjourn.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RUTLEDGE: So moved.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: With that, not debatable, all in favor say aye.

(Aye by all members.)

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON: And motion carries. This meeting is adjourned.

And I want to thank the public and everybody for your active participation and your review of this. Thank you.

(WHEREUPON, the proceedings were concluded in the matter at 11:01 a.m.)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF ARKANSAS)
)
COUNTY OF PULASKI)

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I FURTHER CERTIFY, that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or employed by the parties hereto, nor financially interested or otherwise, in the outcome of this action, and that I have no contract with any parties within this action that effects or has a substantial tendency to affect impartiality, that requires me to relinquish control of an original transcript or copies of the transcript before it is certified and delivered to the custodial attorney, or that requires me to provide any service not made available to all parties in the action.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this 2nd day of November, 2021.

Cris M. Brasuell
CRIS M. BRASUELL, CCR
Arkansas State Supreme Court
Certified Court Reporter No. 742

My Commission Expires:
August 16, 2031

EXHIBIT 7

Preliminary Expert Report: Development of an Illustrative Plan with New Majority Black Districts for Arkansas' State House Districts

Anthony E. Fairfax

December 29, 2021

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A. Introduction

1. I have been retained by counsel to determine whether it is possible to draw an illustrative plan ("Illustrative Plan") with more majority-Black state House districts in Arkansas than the eleven contained in the Board of Apportionment's final plan.

B. Background

2. The State of Arkansas has a Board of Apportionment ("BOA" or "Board"), comprised of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General, that is charged with redrawing the boundaries of the state's 100 House of Representatives districts (HDs) following each federal decennial Census.

3. The BOA adopted its final plan for the state House (the "Board Plan") on November 29, 2021. It filed the plan with the Secretary of State on the same day, and the plan became effective under Arkansas law on December 29, 2021.

C. Qualifications

4. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering (BSEE) from Virginia Tech in 1982 and a Master of Geospatial Information Science and Technology (MGIST) degree from N.C. State University in 2016.

5. I am a demographic and mapping consultant and the CEO/Principal Consultant of CensusChannel LLC, and have more than thirty years of experience working on redistricting issues. I have developed nearly one thousand redistricting plans during the last three redistricting cycles for jurisdictions of all sizes, ranging from statewide plans to redistricting plans for small municipalities. I have also provided consulting services for numerous non-profit and public-sector groups focusing on redistricting plan development, analysis, and training.

6. I have worked extensively on redistricting issues as a Master on behalf of municipalities and as a member of a team of experts that developed court-ordered remedial maps, and as both a consulting and testifying expert in federal and state courts across the country, including in Virginia, Texas, Alabama and North Carolina. I have also served as Consulting Demographer (2000 & 2010) and Project Director (2010) for the Congressional Black Caucus Institute's Redistricting Project. In those roles, I provided redistricting plan development, review, and analysis, and answered questions from members of congress and staff pertaining to the redistricting process. Finally, during the 2010 redistricting cycle, I was one of two Project Managers for a week-long redistricting expert preparation session sponsored by Duke University's Center for the Study of Race,

Ethnicity, and Gender in the Social Sciences (REGSS) and the Southern Coalition for Social Justice (SCSJ).

7. My redistricting/GIS experience and work as an expert are contained within my attached resume (*see* Appendix A).

D. Software, Data, and Processing

8. I used Maptitude for Redistricting ("Maptitude") by Caliper Corporation to develop the Illustrative Plan in this report. Maptitude for Redistricting is one of the leading redistricting software applications utilized by governments, nonprofit groups, and consultants to develop redistricting plans. I used ArcGIS by ESRI Corporation to generate the printed maps, and I primarily used Microsoft Excel to develop the district statistics tables that were exported from Maptitude. ESRI is one of the leading GIS companies, and Microsoft is a leader in software applications.

9. I acquired, processed, and utilized the following materials during this effort:

   a. The 2020 Census Data for total population and voting age population (VAP) were obtained from Caliper Corporation's dataset for the state of Arkansas. The 2019 5-Year ACS estimate citizen voting-age population (CVAP) data were obtained at the block group level from the Redistricting Data Hub's website.[1] The 2019 1-Year ACS estimate CVAP data were obtained from the Census Bureau website.[2]

   b. The current state legislative House district boundaries and potential communities of interest (*e.g.* cities, colleges/universities, major parks, etc.) were also obtained from Caliper Corporation's Arkansas dataset. BOA district boundaries were obtained from the BOA website.[3]

   c. Arkansas school district boundary files were obtained from the Arkansas GIS Office website.[4]

   d. Incumbent residence data were obtained from the counsel for the plaintiffs who received them from the Arkansas GIS office.

E. Summary Findings

A summary of my conclusions and opinions includes the following:

[1] The Redistricting Data Hub provides access to redistricting related data. *See* https://www.redistrictingdatahub.org.
[2] https://census.gov
[3] https://arkansasredistricting.org/maps-2/
[4] https://gis.arkansas.gov/product/public-school-district-boundary-polygon/

10. It is possible to draw an Illustrative Plan that contains at least sixteen majority-Black House districts that adhere to federal and state (BOA) redistricting criteria – an additional five majority-Black House districts compared to the Board Plan.

11. The Illustrative Plan performs as well or better than the Board Plan on at least eight of ten redistricting criteria (equal population [one-person, one-vote], contiguity, compactness, political subdivision splits [county and precinct[5]], splits of cities[6], landmark splits, fracking, and incumbent pairings).

12. Thus, the Illustrative Plan easily meets the first of three preconditions of *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 56 (1986), which requires demonstrating that the minority population is sufficiently numerous and geographically compact to enable the creation of at least one additional single-member majority-minority district.[7] Arkansas' Black population, which is now more than 16% of the state's total population, is sufficiently large and geographically compact to draw sixteen majority-Black House districts.

F. Redistricting Criteria

13. Prior to plan development, I reviewed the Arkansas State Constitution[8] and the BOA's Redistricting Criteria and Goals[9] (the "BOA Guidelines") that outline redistricting criteria for legislative plans.

14. The Arkansas Constitution contains only one redistricting criterion – that of "one person, one vote" or a requirement that each House district contain roughly the same population.

15. The BOA Guidelines supplement the Arkansas Constitution and provide additional redistricting guidance, which I also followed during the plan development process:

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[5] Voting Tabulation Districts ("VTDs") were used in place of precincts. VTDs are created by the U.S. Census Bureau and are generated using census blocks. They are, in many places, similar to or exactly match precincts.
[6] This includes towns and Census Designated Places ("CDPs"). CDPs are statistical geographic areas of unincorporated communities. They are usually locally recognized and identified using a particular name.
[7] *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 56 (1986), is the seminal United States Supreme Court case that sets out the framework for challenges to Section 2 vote dilution claims. Under *Gingles*, a voter or public interest group challenging the constitutionality of a redistricting plan must show three preconditions for a vote-dilution claim under Section 2. The first precondition of *Gingles* requires demonstration that the minority population is sufficiently numerous and geographically compact to enable the creation of at least one additional single-member majority-minority district. The second precondition requires the minority group to show that it is politically cohesive. *Id.* at 51. The third precondition requires the minority to demonstrate that the white majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it—in the absence of special circumstances, such as the minority candidate running unopposed—usually to defeat the minority's preferred candidate. *Id.* Where those three preconditions are met, Section 2 then requires the court to determine, based on a review of the "totality of the circumstances," whether the challenged practice results in unequal electoral opportunity for minority voters. *Id.* at 79.
[8] The relevant Arkansas constitutional language is found in Article VIII.
[9] The Arkansas Board of Apportionment Redistricting Criteria and Goals are listed on the BOA's website, https://arkansasredistricting.org/about-the-process/redistricting-criteria-and-goals/.

a. Equal Population – The BOA Guidelines state: "One person, one vote: balancing of each of the legislative districts every ten years, after the Federal Census, so that they are 'substantially equal' (generally +/-5% deviation)."

Equally populating election districts within a specific population deviation is required in order to adhere to the "one person, one vote" requirement of the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause.[10] Courts have ruled that the district population for state legislative and local jurisdictions should not deviate overall more than 10% from the ideal population size.[11] The BOA Guidelines have refined the criteria to ±5%. Since the ideal population size of Arkansas' House districts is 30,115, a five percent deviation represents approximately 1,506 persons. Put differently, House districts can range from 28,609 to 31,621 persons under the BOA Guidelines.

b. Contiguity – The BOA Guidelines state: "Contiguous, continuity, (Latin: to have contact with) touching, common border. No Partial districts that are islands."

Contiguity ensures that there are no parts of a district that are separated from the district itself. There are exceptions to contiguity. For example, Arkansas treats areas separated only by water as contiguous. Contiguity can be measured using Maptitude for Redistricting.

c. Compactness – The BOA Guidelines state: "Compactness, one of 4 geographic principles, or the 'eyeball test,' refers to the shape of a district, round or square."

Compactness refers to how irregularly shaped or dispersed a district is compared to an ideal compact area. Geographic compactness can be demonstrated by analyzing the districts using compactness measures.[12] Many compactness measures, such as the ones used in this report, are developed such that the measure's value ranges from 0 to 1; the closer the value is to 1, the more compact the district. The districts were analyzed using three of the most widely used compactness measures, Reock, Polsby-Popper, and Convex Hull.[13]

[10] A series of Supreme Court cases helped define the equal population criteria, beginning with: *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186 (1962); *Gray v Sanders*, 372 U.S. 368 (1963); *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964); and *Evenwel v. Abbot*, 136 S. Ct. 1120 (2016).

[11] *See Gaffney v. Cummings*, 412 U.S. 735 (1973).

[12] Compactness measurements quantify the geographic shape of the districts as compared to a designated perfectly compact shape, such as a circle.

[13] *Maptitude for Redistricting* documentation defines the compactness measures as follows: 1) "…the Reock test computes the ratio of the area of the district to the area of the minimum enclosing circle for the district."; 2) "The Polsby-Popper test computes the ratio of the district area to the area of a circle with the same perimeter: 4pArea/(Perimeter2)."; 3) Convex Hull "…computes only a ratio of the area of the district to the area of the convex hull of the district, without regard to population within the areas." Convex Hull is routinely referred to as a "rubber-band" enclosure or polygon.

d. Minimizing Political Subdivision Splits – The BOA Guidelines state: "The core of existing districts: whole counties, whole cities, whole precincts is the goal. Minimize splitting political subdivisions."

As a traditional redistricting principle or criteria, minimizing the splitting of political subdivisions keeps intact political entities such as cities, counties, precincts, and voting tabulation districts (VTDs). This report focuses on VTDs as the primary political subdivision.[14] VTDs are generated by the U.S. Census Bureau to approximate election precincts. Reducing or minimizing split political subdivisions generally reduces costs in administering elections.

e. Preservation of Communities of Interest – The BOA Guidelines state: "Communities of interest: commonalities of economic, social, political, cultural, ethnic, or religious interests."

Preservation of communities of interest is the goal of maintaining a specific population group within a defined geographic area where the group shares one or more common interests (*e.g.*, economic, social, cultural, or ethnic interests). Minimizing splits tends to ensure that these voters can collectively vote for the same representatives.

f. Minimizing Pairing Incumbents – The BOA Guidelines state: "Continuity of representation: Incumbency, will of the voters. Try to avoid making incumbents run against each other."

Minimizing the pairing of incumbents includes reducing the number of incumbents that are drawn into the same district.

g. Minimizing Partisanship – The BOA Guidelines state: "Minimize partisanship: No targeting or giving preferential treatment. Beware of salamanders, little fingers, or abrupt lines to draw someone in or out of a district."

Prohibiting the favoring or disfavoring of an incumbent, candidate, or party is a goal in many states throughout the country. The concept is to limit or eliminate favoring a specific person or partisan group. The BOA also dissuades the configuration of districts in a noncompact manner to include or exclude an incumbent or potential candidate. With the exception of Black voter effectiveness analysis, no other election data were used in this report.

16. The BOA Guidelines also state that "Section 2 of the VRA of 1965 (as amended) prohibits discrimination based on race, color, or language minority." The BOA Guidelines additionally state that the "Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment limits redrawing district boundaries strictly based on race." The Illustrative

[14] Throughout this report, the term precinct will be used in place of the Census' designation of VTD.

Plan that was developed did not discriminate based upon race or draw district boundaries on race.

G. Demographic Profile of the State of Arkansas

17. According to the latest decennial Census, the state of Arkansas' population was 3,011,524 in the year 2020 (*see* Table 1). This amount was an increase of 95,606 persons over the 2010 population of 2,915,918. However, the White population decreased during that same period of time from 2,173,469 to 2,063,550 (a decrease of 109,919 persons). All other major races/ethnicities increased from 2010 to 2020. The Hispanic or Latino (Latino) population increased the most (70,797) out of all of the major race/ethnicity groups. Although the Black population decreased according to Not Hispanic Alone[15] percentage (15.33% to 14.94%), when reviewing the "Any Part"[16] Black population,[17] there was an increase from 2010 to 2020 (16.07% to 16.47%).

Table 1 – Population of Arkansas by Race/Ethnicity (2010 & 2020)

	2010		2020		2010 to 2020 Increase
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**
Total Population	2,915,918	100.00%	3,011,524	100.00%	95,606
Hispanic or Latino	186,050	6.38%	256,847	8.53%	70,797
White	2,173,469	74.54%	2,063,550	68.52%	-109,919
Black	447,102	15.33%	449,884	14.94%	2,782
American Indian	20,183	0.69%	20,549	0.68%	366
Asian	35,647	1.22%	51,210	1.70%	15,563
Pacific Islander	5,509	0.19%	14,280	0.47%	8,771
Some Other Race	2,121	0.07%	8,047	0.27%	5,926
Two or More Races	45,837	1.57%	147,157	4.89%	101,320
Any Part Black	468,710	16.07%	495,968	16.47%	27,258

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 and 2020 data

Note: All races are Not Hispanic Alone categories except for the Any Part Black

[15] The Alone category includes only surveyed persons who selected one race (*e.g.* single race Black or single race White, etc.)

[16] The "Any Part" or "All Parts" Black includes surveyed persons who select Black Alone and Black and in combination with any race. Also, included are Hispanic Black population as well.

[17] In *Georgia v. Ashcroft*, 539 U.S. 461, the Court found it acceptable to combine all persons who self-identified themselves in the 2000 Census survey as Black in determining majority minority districts. That includes Black in combination with other races to include both Hispanic and Not Hispanic Black persons. https://casetext.com/case/georgia-v-ashcroft-2. The Department of Justice (DOJ) has also provided guidance on using multiple race categories in voting rights analysis. For instance, for the Black population, this includes adding non-Hispanic persons who identify as Black Alone plus Black and White multiracial persons. If other multiple race categories have significant numbers, they would be added as well. https://www.justice.gov/opa/press-release/file/1429486/download

18. The state of Arkansas' voting age population was 2,312,273 in 2020 (Table 2). That amount was an increase of 107,830 over the 2010 VAP of 2,204,443. However, the White VAP decreased during that same period of time from 1,708,907 to 1,653,772 (a decrease of 55,135 persons). All other major races/ethnicities increased from 2010 to 2020. The Latino VAP increased the most (50,908) out of all of the major race/ethnicity groups, while the Black VAP increased the second highest (17,348). The percentage of Latinos above 18 years in the state grew from 5.04% in 2010 to 7.01% in 2020. The percentage of Black VAP grew from 14.24% to 14.33% for Not-Hispanic Black Alone. When viewing Any Part Black, the VAP percentage grew from 14.57% to 15.22% from 2010 to 2020.

Table 2 – Voting Age Population of Arkansas by Race/Ethnicity (2010 & 2020)

	2010		2020		2010 to 2020 Increase
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**
VAP	2,204,443	100.00%	2,312,273	100.00%	107,830
Hispanic or Latino VAP	111,094	5.04%	162,002	7.01%	50,908
White VAP	1,708,907	77.52%	1,653,772	71.52%	-55,135
Black VAP	313,887	14.24%	331,235	14.33%	17,348
American Indian VAP	14,876	0.67%	15,691	0.68%	815
Asian VAP	26,790	1.22%	39,675	1.72%	12,885
Pacific Islander VAP	3,171	0.14%	8,250	0.36%	5,079
Some Other Race VAP	1,032	0.05%	5,260	0.23%	4,228
Two or More Races VAP	24,686	1.12%	96,388	4.17%	71,702
Any Part Black VAP	321,201	14.57%	351,878	15.22%	30,677

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 and 2020 data

Note: All races are Not Hispanic Alone categories except for the Any Part Black

19. The Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) percentage for the state according to the 2019 American Community Survey, the most recent citizenship data available shows an increase for the White and Black population over the VAP (*see* Table 3). The Latino CVAP decreases to 3.85%. The White CVAP is 77.28%, and the Black CVAP is 15.45%.

Table 3 – Citizen Voting Age Population of Arkansas by Race/Ethnicity (2019 1-Year ACS)

	2020	
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**
CVAP	2,235,415	100.00%
Hispanic or Latino CVAP	86,066	3.85%
White CVAP	1,727,484	77.28%
Black CVAP	345,456	15.45%
American Indian CVAP	15,089	0.67%

Table 3 – Citizen Voting Age Population of Arkansas by Race/Ethnicity (2019 1-Year ACS)

Asian CVAP	24,055	1.08%
Pacific Islander CVAP	2,135	0.10%
Some Other Race CVAP	48,443	2.17%
Two or More Races CVAP	41,170	1.84%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019 1-Year ACS CVAP

Note: All races categories are "Alone" category

H. General Plan Development Approach

General

20. I deployed the following general approach for plan development of the House districts:

a. The starting point for development of the Illustrative Plan was the enacted 2011 district boundaries (the "Current Plan") with the updated 2020 Census Data included.[18] The Illustrative Plan utilized the Current Plan, the last legally enacted plan, as the baseline prior to the adoption of the Board Plan.

b. A Voting Tabulation Districts (VTDs) layer was used as the dominant building block for the House plan.[19]

c. County boundaries were overlayed in the Maptitude system during plan development and were visible throughout the redistricting process to guide in minimizing split counties. Political subdivision split reports were periodically generated to view the actual number of splits.

d. Insofar as possible, communities of interest ("COI") were preserved by periodically overlaying cities, colleges/universities, military bases, major parks, and other potential communities in Maptitude while the Illustrative Plan was developed. Periodically, COI split reports were generated to identify the number of splits for each category. Once again, periodically as well as near the end of the plan, compactness reports were generated to view computational measures.

e. A layer that included the incumbent resident locations was displayed on an ongoing basis during the drawing process. This assisted in minimizing the pairing of incumbents as well as in identifying the districts without incumbents.

[18] I began developing the Illustrative Plan shortly after the Census Bureau released the 2020 Census data (PL94-171) in September 2021 and prior to the adoption of the Board Plan.

[19] For the most part, VTDs follow precinct boundaries. However, many state legislative bodies use VTDs instead of precincts because VTDs follow Census block boundaries where precincts many times do not.

21. The Census' voting-age population race categories of "Any Part" Black ("BVAP") and CVAP Not-Hispanic Black Alone ("BCVAP") were used in determining majority Black status for the districts.

I. Current Plan's Majority-Black Districts

22. The Current Plan has twelve majority Black BVAP districts (*see* Table 4).[20]

23. The Current Plan's majority-Black House districts are centered in four areas of the state (*see* Figure 1). Five majority-Black districts currently exist in Pulaski County in the Central Arkansas region (HD29, 30, 34, 36, and 37).

24. Three districts are along the Mississippi River in the Upper Delta region (HD48, 50, and 55). Three other majority Black districts are located in the Lower Delta region (HD12, 16, and 17). One more majority Black House district (HD5) exists in the Southwest Arkansas region.

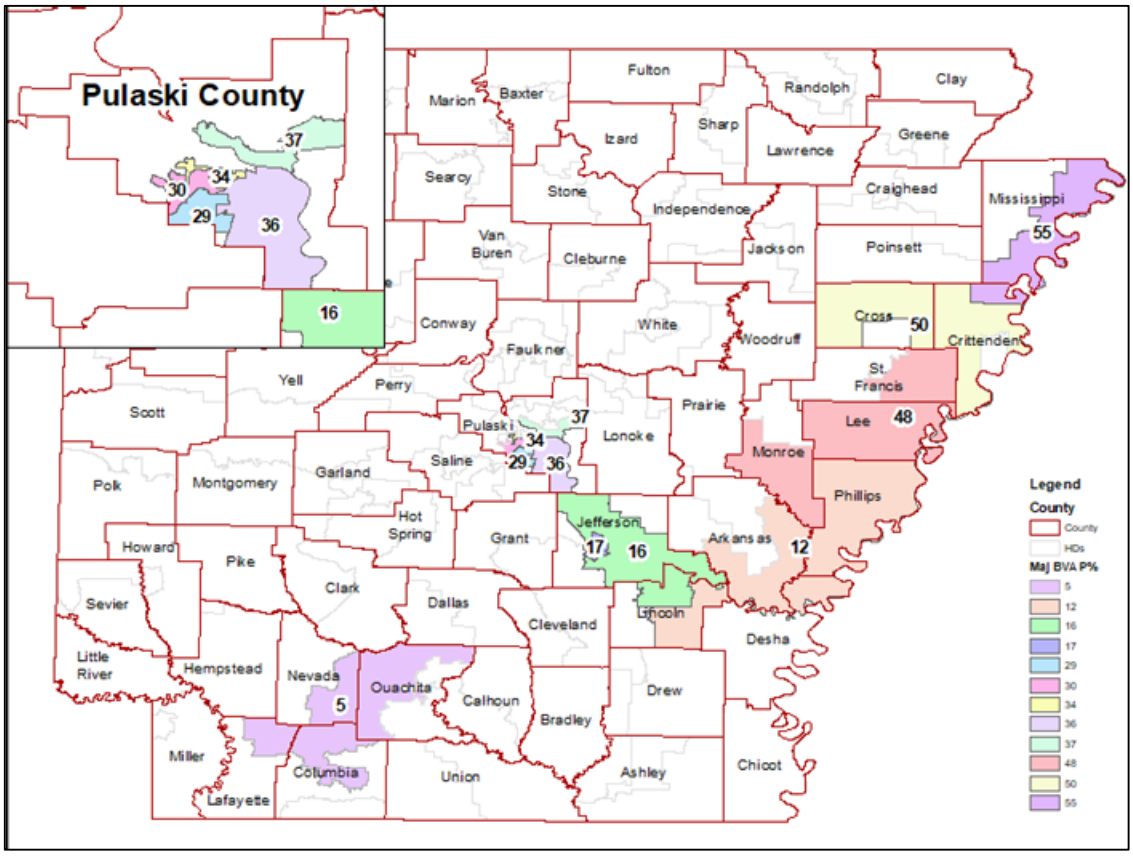


Figure 1 – Arkansas Current Plan's Majority Black Districts

Source: Maptitude Arkansas Legislative Districts

[20] Two of the Current Plan's majority-BVAP districts, HD5 and 55, are below 50% BCVAP.

Table 4 - Arkansas Current Plan's Majority Black Districts Race/Ethnicity%

Dist	Pop	Devn	% Devn	HVAP	WVAP	BVAP	HCVAP	WCVAP	BCVAP
005	24,127	-5,988	-19.88%	2.07%	43.74%	52.01%	1.87%	50.77%	46.70%
012	22,304	-7,811	-25.94%	1.98%	43.53%	53.05%	1.78%	44.24%	53.50%
016	27,536	-2,579	-8.56%	2.24%	33.82%	61.56%	1.09%	40.97%	56.51%
017	23,226	-6,889	-22.88%	1.92%	20.04%	76.35%	0.97%	20.28%	77.86%
029	30,605	490	1.63%	22.84%	19.75%	55.67%	7.35%	24.54%	67.60%
030	30,754	639	2.12%	9.49%	27.26%	59.71%	2.47%	31.72%	64.02%
034	28,949	-1,166	-3.87%	9.26%	29.04%	59.51%	2.36%	35.19%	60.62%
036	28,312	-1,803	-5.99%	11.16%	30.05%	56.40%	2.73%	34.18%	62.11%
037	28,779	-1,336	-4.44%	5.67%	30.00%	61.31%	2.08%	35.29%	60.89%
048	24,333	-5,782	-19.20%	3.13%	36.91%	58.18%	2.65%	38.98%	57.27%
050	24,703	-5,412	-17.97%	1.72%	42.95%	53.40%	1.08%	39.89%	53.49%
055	24,216	-5,899	-19.59%	3.23%	42.89%	51.91%	2.07%	46.89%	49.44%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Decennial Census and 2019 5-Yr ACS

J. The Board's Majority-Black Districts

25. The Board Plan has eleven majority-Black BVAP districts (*see* Table 5).[21] Compared to the Illustrative Plan, the Board Plan has five fewer majority-Black BVAP districts.

Table 5 - Arkansas Board Plan's Majority Black Districts Race/Ethnicity%

Dist	Pop	Devn	% Devn	HVAP	WVAP	BVAP	HCVAP	WCVAP	BCVAP
035	30,871	756	2.51%	2.67%	40.56%	54.32%	1.05%	40.99%	52.37%
062	29,200	-915	-3.04%	2.15%	43.29%	52.97%	1.50%	43.70%	54.24%
063	29,965	-150	-0.50%	2.77%	40.95%	54.17%	2.74%	45.52%	49.19%
064	30,482	367	1.22%	2.94%	27.36%	67.84%	1.36%	33.91%	63.53%
065	30,297	182	0.60%	2.27%	29.26%	66.75%	0.99%	31.86%	66.08%
066	30,632	517	1.72%	5.35%	39.12%	51.95%	1.76%	47.09%	48.83%
072	30,115	0	0.00%	8.84%	35.64%	52.41%	3.57%	38.07%	57.20%
076	29,928	-187	-0.62%	10.15%	21.32%	67.65%	1.93%	25.45%	71.40%
077	29,990	-125	-0.42%	10.58%	29.20%	55.97%	3.33%	32.78%	60.29%
079	30,065	-50	-0.17%	20.81%	19.28%	57.90%	6.74%	23.10%	69.66%
080	30,091	-24	-0.08%	10.58%	33.99%	52.92%	2.58%	37.48%	58.93%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Decennial Census and 2019 5-Yr ACS

[21] Two of the Board Plan's majority-BVAP districts, HD63 and 66, are below 50% BCVAP.

26. As Figure 2 shows, six majority-Black House districts exist in Pulaski county in the Central Arkansas region (HD66, 72, 76, 77, 79, and 80). Two districts are along the Mississippi River in the Upper Delta region (HD35 and 63). Three other majority-Black districts are located in the Lower Delta region (HD62, 64, and 65). The Board Plan eliminates the majority-Black district in Southwest Arkansas as well as one of the three majority-Black districts in the Upper Delta (the northernmost of the three Upper Delta districts, generally following HD55 in the Current Plan and running along the river through most of Mississippi county).

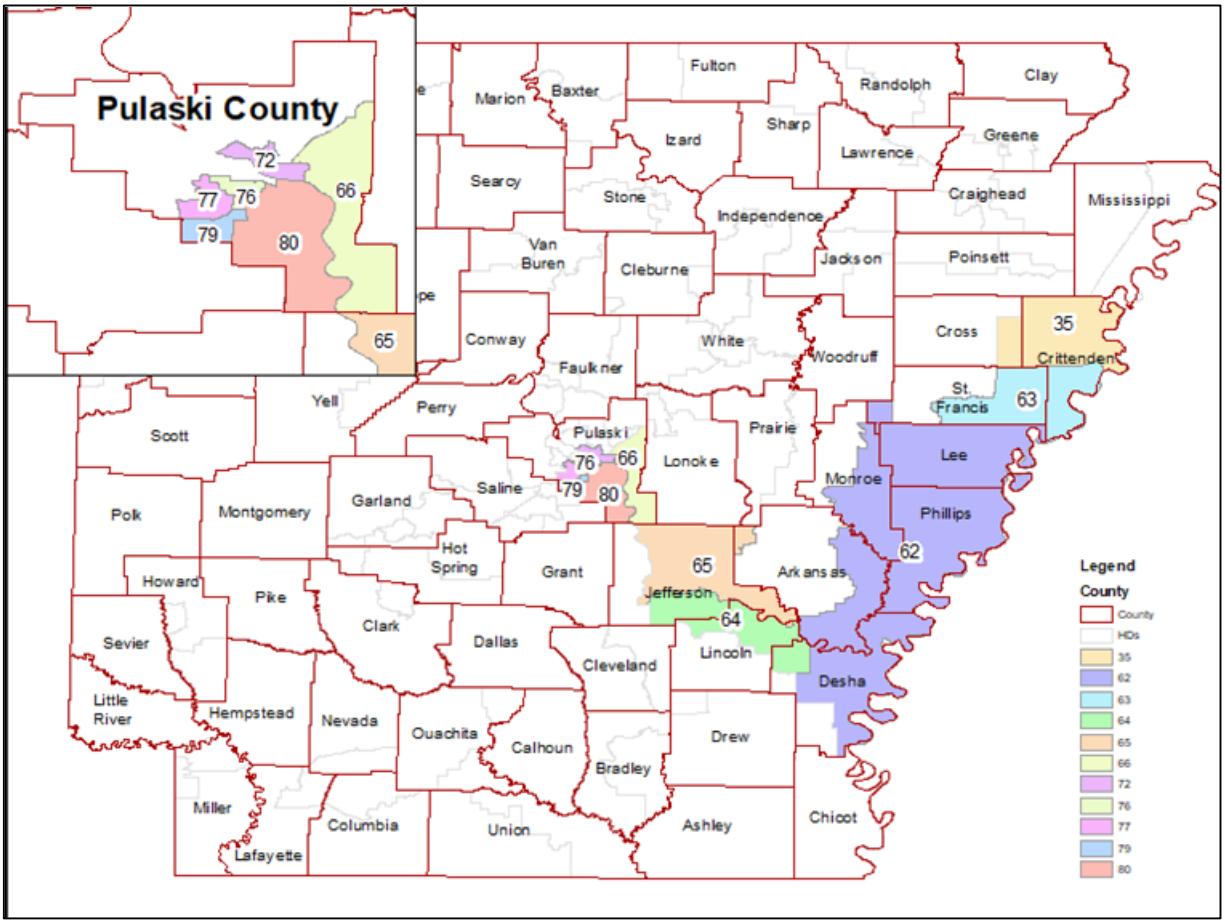


Figure 2 – Arkansas Board Plan's Majority-Black Districts

Source: Arkansas Board of Apportionment

K. The Illustrative Plan's Majority-Black Districts

27. The Illustrative Plan has sixteen majority-Black districts when measured using both BVAP and BCVAP data (*see* Table 6). The Illustrative Plan's sixteen majority-BVAP and BCVAP districts are: HD5, 11, 12, 16, 17, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 42, 48, 50, 51, and 55 (*see* Figure 4). This means that the Illustrative Plan has five additional majority BVAP

districts compared to the Board Plan and four additional majority BVAP districts compared to the Current Plan.

28. Seven majority-Black House districts exist in Pulaski county in the Central Arkansas region (HD29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 42). Three majority-Black districts are along the Mississippi River in the Upper Delta region (HD50, 51, and 55). There are five majority-Black districts in the Lower Delta region (HD11, 12, 16, 17, and 48). One more majority-Black House district (HD5) exists in the Southwestern Arkansas region.

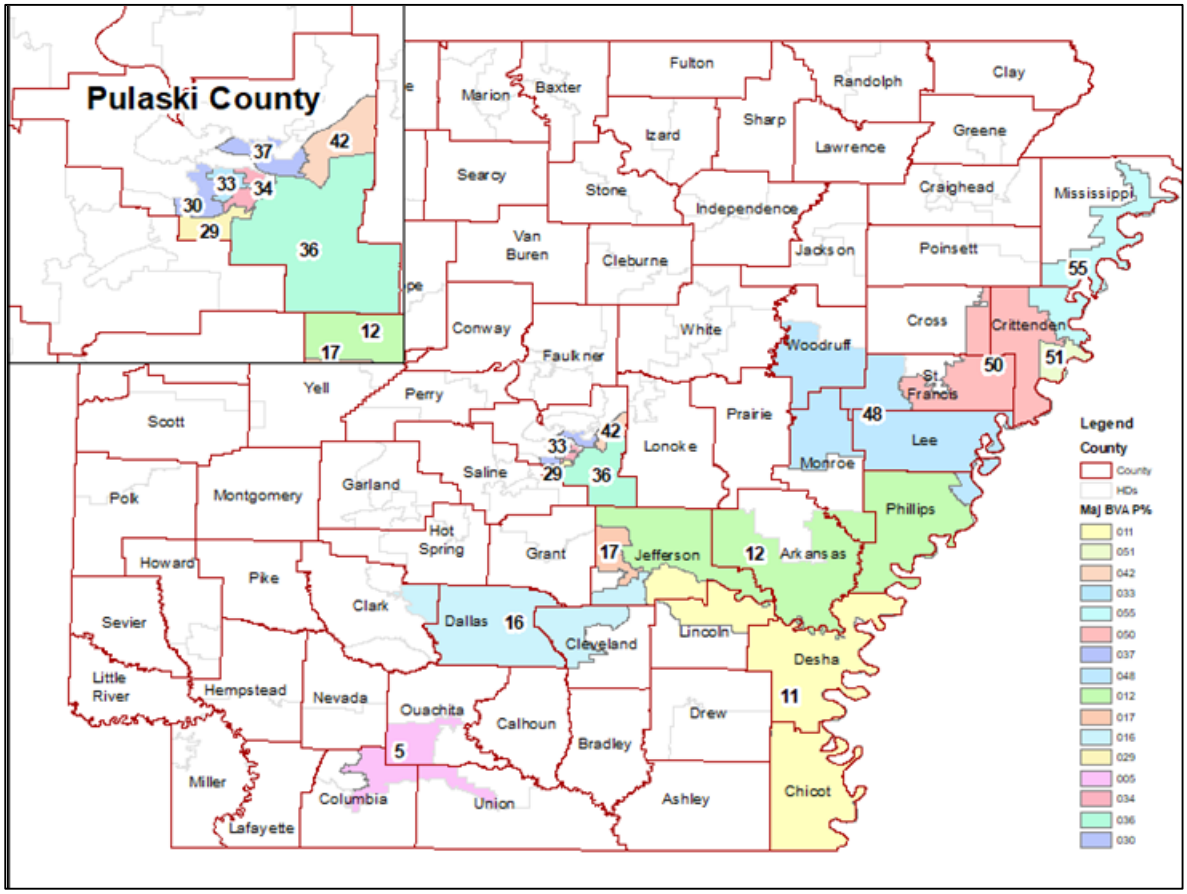


Figure 3 – Arkansas Illustrative Plan's Majority Black Districts

Table 6 - Arkansas Illustrative Plan's Majority Black Districts Race/Ethnicity%

Dist	Pop	Devn	% Devn	HVAP	WVAP	BVAP	HCVAP	WCVAP	BCVAP
005	31,009	894	2.97%	3.48%	39.61%	54.43%	2.46%	46.73%	50.01%
011	28,733	-1,382	-4.59%	4.95%	42.26%	50.64%	2.12%	46.38%	50.13%
012	28,616	-1,499	-4.98%	2.09%	44.79%	50.83%	1.90%	46.21%	51.24%
016	28,822	-1,293	-4.29%	1.70%	43.46%	52.45%	0.58%	47.23%	50.60%
017	29,011	-1,104	-3.67%	2.01%	44.83%	50.28%	1.60%	45.48%	51.66%

Table 6 - Arkansas Illustrative Plan's Majority Black Districts Race/Ethnicity%

Dist	Pop	Devn	% Devn	HVAP	WVAP	BVAP	HCVAP	WCVAP	BCVAP
029	30,623	508	1.69%	20.93%	19.31%	57.76%	6.97%	23.16%	69.38%
030	29,323	-792	-2.63%	7.54%	37.08%	50.35%	1.90%	42.57%	51.33%
033	29,375	-740	-2.46%	7.03%	35.82%	52.57%	2.52%	41.68%	53.90%
034	29,123	-992	-3.29%	9.69%	38.51%	50.57%	2.12%	42.79%	52.72%
036	29,623	-492	-1.63%	10.53%	36.77%	50.41%	2.22%	39.69%	56.96%
037	30,297	182	0.60%	8.03%	38.23%	50.30%	3.48%	40.93%	54.40%
042	28,692	-1,423	-4.73%	5.86%	37.03%	53.25%	2.02%	45.71%	50.34%
048	28,702	-1,413	-4.69%	1.94%	41.96%	54.30%	1.14%	44.56%	53.58%
050	31,204	1,089	3.62%	3.06%	40.75%	54.06%	2.28%	41.01%	52.87%
051	28,662	-1,453	-4.82%	2.18%	37.50%	58.23%	0.98%	43.68%	52.35%
055	29,043	-1,072	-3.56%	3.15%	43.33%	51.41%	2.29%	44.30%	50.03%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Decennial Census and 2019 5-Yr ACS

L. Comparative Analysis of the Illustrative Plan and Board Plan

29. I performed a comparative analysis of the Illustrative Plan and Board Plan along the above-stated state redistricting criteria (*see* Section F, above). The results showed the following:

Equal Population

30. Both plans comply with the Board's redistricting guideline on population equality. All 100 House districts in both the Illustrative Plan and the Board Plan fall within the BOA Guidelines' recommendation of no more than a 5% deviation from the ideal population. The Illustrative Plan has a population deviation range of 9.87%, while the Board Plan has a population deviation range of 6.85% and both within a 5% deviation from ideal population (*see* Appendix C – Equal Population).

Contiguity

31. Both the Board Plan and the Illustrative Plan are fully contiguous (*see* Appendix C – Contiguity).

Compactness

32. Compactness was quantified for the Illustrative Plan and Board Plan (*see* Appendix C - Compactness). Three compactness measures were used, Reock, Polsby-Popper, and Convex Hull. I used the mean and standard deviation reported for all districts to determine the compactness measure for each plan overall. The Illustrative Plan was shown to be statistically indistinguishable from the Board Plan. The Illustrative Plan has mean measures of .40, .27, and .72, while the Board Plan had measures of .41, .33, and

.77 for Reock, Polsby-Popper, and Convex Hull, respectively. The mean for each measure on each plan fell within one standard deviation of the mean for the measure on the other plan.

County and Precinct (VTD) Splits

33. The number of county splits in the Illustrative Plan is roughly equal to the number in the Board Plan. The Illustrative Plan contain 53 county splits, while the Board Plan contains 51 and the Current plan 62. The number of VTD splits is significantly reduced in the Illustrative Plan. The Illustrative Plan has 98 VTD splits, while the Board Plan contains 282, and the Current Plan contains 412 splits (*see* Appendix C – Political Subdivision Splits).

City/Municipalities Splits

34. The number of cities, municipalities, and Census Designated Places[22] (CDPs) split in the Illustrative Plan is essentially equal to the Board Plan and lower than the Current Plan. The Illustrative Plan contains 69 city splits compared to 70 in the Board Plan and 97 in the Current Plan (*see* Appendix C – COI City Splits).

Landmark Splits

35. The number of landmark splits (includes parks, colleges, military bases, etc.) in the Illustrative Plan is lower than in either the Current Plan or the Board Plan. The Illustrative Plan contains 85 splits, while the Board Plan has 88 and the Current Plan has 89 (*see* Appendix C – COI Landmarks Splits).

School Districts

36. The number of school districts split in the Illustrative Plan is higher than in the Current Plan or the Board Plan. The Illustrative Plan has 193 splits, the Board Plan has 183, and the Current Plan has 188 (*see* Appendix C – COI School District Splits).

Fracked

37. The number of county fracked pieces for the Illustrative Plan is lower than the Board Plan. The Illustrative Plan has no fracked areas, while the Board Plan has three, while the Current Plan has eleven (*see* Appendix C - Fracking).

Paired Incumbents

38. The number of incumbents that are paired in the Illustrative Plan is less than for the Board Plan. Two incumbents are paired in the Illustrative Plan, while the Board Plan

[22] Census Designated Places are non-incorporated statistical geographic areas created by the Census Bureau. In many instances, CDPs are geographic areas that are recognized by the local community but have no legal status or governmental body.

pairs 11 incumbents. As expected, the Current Plan has zero paired incumbents. HD62 in the Board Plan, which is a majority-Black district, places three incumbents in the same district (Appendix C – Incumbent Pairing).

Summary Comparisons

39. Comparing the results reveals that the Illustrative Plan fares better than the Board Plan on the Board's own redistricting criteria. The Illustrative Plan performs better than the Board Plan on five criteria, while the Board Plan performed better than the Illustrative Plan in only two. In three criteria, the Illustrative and Board Plan performed the same.

40. Thus, when comparing the Illustrative Plan to the BOA Plan, the Illustrative Plan performs equally or better than the Board Plan in eight of ten redistricting criteria measures.

Criteria	Illustrative	Board
Equal Population	All 100 districts within BOA Guideline of less than 5% deviation from ideal Deviation range of highest to lowest population is 9.87%	All 100 districts within BOA Guideline of less than 5% deviation from ideal Deviation range of highest to lowest population is 6.85%
Contiguity	Y	Y
Compactness	.40, .27, .72	.41, .33, and .77
County Splits	53	51
VTD Splits	98	282
City Splits	69	70
Landmark Splits	85	88
School Districts Splits	193	183
Fracking	0	3
Incumbents Paired	2	11

Source: Illustrative and Board plans Maptitude for Redistricting reports

M. Conclusions

41. Changes in Arkansas' current demographic configuration over the last decade, including a notable increase in the Black population in Pulaski County since the 2010 census, has made it possible to create at least four additional majority-Black House districts relative to the Current Plan that meet the requirement of "one person, one vote" and the additional redistricting criteria adopted by the BOA. Instead, the BOA has *reduced* the number of majority-Black House districts by one. As the Illustrative Plan shows, the state could draw five additional majority-Black House districts compared to the Board Plan, while fully complying with federal law as well as the Board's redistricting criteria.

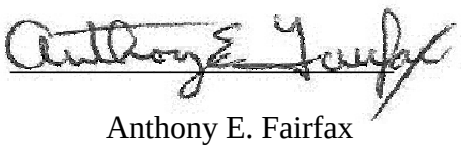
42. When comparing the Illustrative Plan to the Board Plan, the Illustrative Plan performs equally or better than the Board Plan in eight of ten redistricting criteria measures (equal population [one person one vote], contiguity, compactness, political subdivision splits [county and precinct[23]], splits of cities[24], landmark splits, fracking and incumbent paring).

43. The Illustrative Plan clearly meets the first precondition of *Gingles*. The state's Black population percentage, which is now more than 16%, is sufficiently large and geographically compact to draw sixteen majority-Black House districts out of its total 100 districts.[25]

[23] Voting Tabulation Districts (VTDs) were used in place of precincts. VTDs are created by the U.S. Census Bureau and are generated using census blocks. They are, in many places, similar to or exactly match precincts.
[24] This includes towns and CDPs. CDPs are Census Designated Places which are statistical geographic areas of unincorporated communities. They are locally recognized and identified using a particular name.
[25] Using Any Part Black and Black CVAP data.

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

Executed on December 29, 2021.



Anthony E. Fairfax

Appendix A

Resume of Anthony E. Fairfax

Anthony "Tony" Fairfax

16 Castle Haven Road, Hampton, Virginia 23666
Office Telephone: (757) 838-3881
Email: fairfax@censuschannel.com

Experience Highlights:

- Demographic, Geographic & Voter Data Analysis
- Multiple GIS Software/Census Data Skillsets
- Redistricting Plan Development & Analysis
- Redistricting Expert Reports & Testimony
- Redistricting Presentations & Training
- ESRI ArcGIS Map Applications & Dashboards
- Maptitude for Redistricting Proficiency
- Professional Presentations/Training Experience

Education:

Master of Geospatial Information Science and Technology (2016)
North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina

Graduate Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (2016)
North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina

Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering (1982)
Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia

Work Experience:

CensusChannel LLC, Hampton, VA (2009 - Present)
CEO & Principal Consultant - Providing overall project management and operations as well as primary consulting services for clients. Also responsible for customer acquisition and support. Core tasks include GIS-centered services centering on: redistricting support (extensive use and analysis of traditional redistricting principles); demographic/socioeconomic, geographic, and voting data; GIS, Census Data, and Redistricting training; GIS data processing/conversion; expert redistricting plan development, analysis, depositions, testimony, and training. Major clientele and projects include:

- **The ACLU, New York, NY (2021 - Present**) – Providing expert plan development services centering on the states of Alabama and Arkansas.
- **The Power Coalition, New Orleans, LA (2021 - Present)** - Providing technical advice and input for building an equitable redistricting process in Louisiana for communities, legislators, and organizations. Providing analysis and plan alternatives for Louisiana state legislative House and Senate districts where Black voters could elect a candidate of choice.
- **Bondurant Mixson & Elmore, Atlanta, GA (2021)** – Developed statewide congressional district plans. The effort utilized two additional map drawers to collaborate and develop ultimately a single congressional plan submitted by the Georgia Democratic House and Senate members.
- **Crescent City Media Group, New Orleans, LA (2021)** – Provided redistricting training to the PreRedistricting Lab. Training centers on various educational presentations and hands-on sessions to community leaders and local/state legislators.
- **NAACP Legal Defense Fund (LDF), New York, NY (2020 – Present)** - Providing redistricting development and analysis of various district configurations for city, county, and state-level plans.

- **Crowd Academy [an SCSJ sponsored effort], Durham, NC (2020 - Present)** - Providing redistricting training and support. Training centers on presentations on "How the Lines are Drawn" which focuses on pre-plan development and plan development activities of redistricting. The target attendee includes individuals in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. The effort also includes providing mentorship to Academy Fellows and Academy Mentors.
- **City of Everett, WA, Everett, WA (2020)** – Provided advice, consultation, and mapping services as Districting Master to the city of Everett, WA's Districting Commission. Efforts centered on the development of the city's first districting plan. Also assisted with answering questions at public forums and developed an ArcGIS web map application for public access of all plans.
- **NAACP, Baltimore, MD (2018 - Present)** – Providing GIS consulting services via the NAACP (as fiscal agent) to the *Racial Equity Anchor Collaborative* (consisting of the Advancement Project, APIA Health Forum, Demos, Faith in Action, NAACP, National Urban League, NCAI, Race Forward, and Unidos US). Efforts include the development of the Racial Equity 2020 Census Data Hub. The Data Hub utilized ESRI's Hub Cloud platform, that centralized web maps, mapping applications, and dashboards into a common platform that enabled collaborative partners to locate hard-to-count areas by major race or ethnicity.
- **Southern Echo, Jackson, MS (2018 - Present)** – Providing redistricting training sessions to Southern Echo partners throughout the south. Also provided GIS data, maps, and training to Southern Echo, community leaders, stakeholders, and subsequently in the field to groups working in the following states; Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. Specifically, deliverables include map-centered projects centering on education, GOTV, and redistricting.
- **Campaign Legal Center, Washington, DC (2018 –2021)** – Developed illustrative redistricting plans, associated expert reports, depositions, and testimony in the *Holloway v City of Virginia Beach court* case. The Illustrative plans included two majority Hispanic, Black, and Asian combined districts for the purpose of providing evidence of the first prong in *Gingles* for the city of Virginia Beach.
- **Southern Coalition for Social Justice [SCSJ], Durham, NC (2015 - 2018)** - Provided several expert reports, depositions, and testimony for multiple redistricting court cases in North Carolina. Testimony, depositions, and reports included numerous plans at the congressional, state Senate, state House, and local jurisdiction level. Analyses covered certain district characteristics, including population deviation, political subdivision splits, partisan performance, and incumbent effect analysis.
- **The Rehab Crew, Durham, NC (2017)** - Provided geospatial & demographic analysis as well as website development and the creation of a proprietary application for the use of targeting real estate investment properties.
- **Congressman G.K. Butterfield, NC (2016 & 2021)** - Developed several congressional district plan alternatives for the State of North Carolina. Provided analyses on alternative district configurations.
- **Alabama Democratic Conference (ADC), Montgomery, AL (2015 - 2016)** - Developed state Senate and House redistricting plans for the state of Alabama in response to the *ADC v Alabama* court case. Also, provided a series of thematic maps depicting areas added from the previous plan to the enacted plan, displaying concentrations of African American voters that were added to the enacted plan.
- **Net Communications, Tallahassee, FL (2014 - 2015)** - Generated offline mapping and online web services (ArcGIS.com) of client's energy company's resources and organizational assets. Mapping included demographic, socioeconomic, and other resources of the energy company.

- **National NAACP Office of General Counsel, Baltimore, MD (2012 - 2013)** - Provided project management and developmental support for the creation of a final report for the NAACP National Redistricting Project. Provided planning, organizing, supplemental writing, and interfacing with graphics entity for the complete development of the final report.
- **Congressional Black Caucus Institute (CBC Institute), Washington, DC (2011 - 2012) -** Provided contract duties as the Project Director and Consulting Demographer for the CBC Institute's Redistricting Project. Provided project management, redistricting plan development, review, analysis, advice, and answers to various questions pertaining to redistricting plans, principles, and processes. Focus included districts where Black voters could elect a candidate of choice.
- **Mississippi NAACP, Jackson, MS (2011) -** Developed state Senate plans and analyzed enacted plans that were developed by the State Court.
- **African American Redistricting Collaborative (AARC) of California, Los Angeles, CA (2011) -** Provided demographic and redistricting contracted services. Responsible for developing congressional, state Senate, and state assembly plans for the collaborative. Special focus was given to the southern Los Angeles area (SOLA) and the Bay Area region. In addition to plan development, several socioeconomic maps were developed to show various communities of interest commonalities.

  Also, developed a demographic profile using maps and reports of California's congressional, state Senate, and state Assembly districts for the purpose of preparing for the redistricting plan development process by identifying areas of growth throughout the state. The profiles included data from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2005-2009 and the 2010 Census.
- **The Advancement Project, Washington, DC (2011) -** Provided redistricting plan development services and training. Included was the development of a base map for a new seven (7) district plan in New Orleans that was further developed by community groups in Louisiana. The second effort included training a staff person on the use of Maptitude for Redistricting as well as on various redistricting scenarios.
- **Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus (LLBC), Baton Rouge, LA (2011) -** Provided redistricting plan development services. Responsibilities included supporting the Caucus members' efforts to develop state House, state Senate, and congressional redistricting plans. Developed or analyzed over eighty different redistricting plans. The effort also included testifying in front of the Louisiana Senate and Governmental Affairs committee.
- **Community Policy Research & Training Institute (One Voice), Jackson, MS (2011) -** Developed Mississippi State Senate plan along with appropriate reports and large-scaled map.
- **National Black Caucus of State Legislators (NBCSL), Washington, DC (2010)** - Provided services as the Project Director for a 2010 census outreach effort. Developed proposal and managed personnel to generate and execute a strategy to utilize Black state Senate and House legislators to place targeted posters in select hard-to-count (HTC) areas throughout the country.
- **Duke University's Center for REGSS & SCSJ, Durham, NC (2010 - 2011) -** Contracted to serve as one of two Project Coordinators to support an expert preparation workshop hosted by Duke University's REGSS and the SCSJ.

  Project Coordinator duties included developing, managing, and providing hands-on training for the Political Cartographer's side of a week-long intensive "redistricting expert" preparation workshop. The workshop trained 18 political cartographers, who came from various parts of the country, on all aspects of redistricting plan development and principles. Also, two hands-on redistricting scenarios were created to train large audiences on the plan development process.

Democracy South, Virginia Beach, VA (2004 - 2008)
Senior Technical Consultant - Provided technical, GIS mapping, data analysis, and management support for several projects and civic engagement-related efforts. Major project efforts included:

- Senior Technical Consultant for the National Unregistered Voter Map. Developed a web-based interactive map that allowed visitors to view state/county level information pertaining to the number of unregistered voters (2009)

- Co-Director of the Hampton Roads Missing Voter Project (a nonpartisan nonprofit voter engagement effort to increase voter participation with a focus on underrepresented population groups). The effort covered the seven major Independent cities in Hampton Roads. Responsibilities included co-managing the overall civic engagement effort and was solely responsible for integrating and processing Catalist voter data into targeting maps and walk lists for all focus areas. Directly Responsible for overseeing the operations in Hampton, Newport News, Portsmouth, and Suffolk, Virginia (2008)
- Senior Technical Consultant for Civic Engagement Efforts. Provided telephone technical voter database support to 17 USAction state partners in 2004; and 12 USAction state partners in 2006. Trained client on VBASE voter data software; Performed voter data conversion; and voter targeting assistance.

Congressional Black Caucus Institute, Redistricting Project, Washington D.C. (2001 - 2003)
Consulting Demographer - Provided services that included the development, review, and analysis of over 75 congressional district plans. Responsible for all setup and configuration of hardware and GIS software and performed all development and analyses of redistricting plans. Congressional district plans were developed for 22 states. Also, performed as a redistricting expert advisor in a consolidated U.S. District Court Voting Rights case in Alabama.

National Voter Fund, Washington, D.C. (2000)
GIS Consultant (in a consulting partnership of Hagens & Fairfax) - Developed hundreds of precinct targeting maps for a civic engagement effort designed to increase the turnout in the November 2000 election. Efforts included: geocoding voter data, census data integration, and precinct mapping.

Norfolk State University, Poli. Science & Computer Science Dept., Norfolk, Virginia (1996 - 2001)
Adjunct Faculty - Provided instruction to students for BASIC Programming, Introduction to Computer Science, and Computer Literacy courses.

GeoTek. Inc. (formally GIS Associates), Virginia Beach, VA (1992 - 1995)
Consultant and Co-owner - Provided geodemographic research and analysis; client technical & training support; hardware/software system installation; and redistricting manual/ brochure development. Major clients and tasks included:

- New York City Housing Authority - Redistricting Training
- Maryland State Office of Planning - Redistricting Tech Support
- City of Virginia Beach, VA Planning Dept. - Redistricting Training/Tech Support
- City of Norfolk, VA Registrar - Redistricting Training/Tech Support
- City of Chesapeake, VA Registrar - Precinct Realignment

Norfolk State University, Political Science Dept., Norfolk, Virginia (1991 - 1999)

GIS Consultant - Provided a variety of geographic and demographically related tasks. Major Redistricting related tasks included:

- Installed and operated the LogiSYS ReapS software that was used to perform the bulk of redistricting plans. Performed the intricate ReapS processing of the U.S. Census Bureau Topographically Integrated Geographic Encoded Referencing (TIGER) line files, Public Law 94-171 (PL94-171) demographic data, and the STF socioeconomic data series.
- Developed over 200 hundred redistricting plans, located in over 60 jurisdictions, in the states of Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. Developed plans from city/county to legislative to congressional district.
- Traveled to and trained several university faculty personnel on setting up and utilizing the ReapS redistricting system. Also, trained on redistricting plan development principles.

Major GIS-related tasks included:

- Performed a study commissioned by the U.S. Department of Transportation to analyze the ethnic differences in commuting behavior. This study extensively utilized the Summary Tape File 3 A (STF3 A) and Public Microdata Sample (PUMS) data to locate, map, and report the frequency and average travel time to and from work for: Miami, FL MSA; Kansas City, MO-KS MSA; and Detroit, MI MSA.
- Performed a study funded by the City of Norfolk, VA, and NSU School of Business that determined and analyzed the trade area of a section located in Norfolk, VA. Major duties included: geocoding customer addresses, producing address point maps, and developing demographic reports for the project.
- Performed a study commissioned by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to revitalize a neighborhood located in Norfolk, VA. The purpose of the GIS component was to first establish a socioeconomic base-line then track the progress of the revitalized area as well select surrounding areas. Geocoded address locations, generated point as well as demographic thematic maps, and produced reports of the target areas.
- Provided demographic analysis of proposed newly incorporated areas in Florida for local Florida civic organizations.

Cooperative Hampton Roads Org. for Minorities in Engineering, Norfolk, VA (1991 - 1992)

Computer Consultant - Designed and developed a menu-driven student database, used to track hundreds of minority Junior High and High School students that were interested in pursuing science or engineering degrees.

Norfolk State University, School of Education, Norfolk VA (1990 - 1991)

Technical Consultant/Computer Lab Manager- Provided a variety of support to include hardware and software installation; faculty workshops; course instruction; Network Administrator; and technical support.

Engineering and Economics Research (EER) Systems (1989)

Technical Consultant - Coordinated and participated in writing, editing, and formatting technical test documents; central role in the development of the Acceptance Test Procedures for the initial phase of a multi-million dollar Combat Maneuver Training Complex (CMTC) in Hohenfels, Germany; the final review and editing of all test documentation.

Executive Training Center (ETC). Newport News, VA (1988 - 1989)
Vice President & Co-founder - Managed over 11 part-time and full-time employees; assisted in developing and implementing company policies; performed the duties of the Network Administrator for a Novell-based computer training network; and taught several courses by substituting for instructors when necessary.

Engineering & Economics Research (EER) Systems. Newport News, VA (1986 - 1987)
Hardware Design Engineer and Electronics Engineer - Provided engineering and select project management support for the development of the following million/multi-million dollar project efforts:

- Baseline Cost Estimate (BCE) to be used in the procurement of the Combat Maneuver Training Complex - Instrumentation System (CMTC-IS)
- Operational and Maintenance (O&M) Support Plan at the National Training Center (NTC)
- Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan for the O&M Support Plan at the NTC; Configuration Management Plan for CMTC
- Requirements Operational Capabilities (ROC) Analysis for an instrumentation System at the U.S. Army Ranger School, Georgia;
- ROC Analysis for an Instrumentation System at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas;
- Suggested Statement of Work for the Digital Data Entry Device (DDED); and the Concept Formulation Package and Requirements Definition to Support interface and integration of Red Flag at the NTC:
- Phase ll of a multi-million dollar GIS-based concept test demonstration. Performing as Assistant Test Director (ATD) - liaison between the Government Director Army Ranges and Targets (DART) personnel and EER Systems' personnel; and assumed the role of Test Director when required (1987).
- Suggested Statement of Work (SOW) for a $1 million procurement of Multivehicle Player Units (MVPUs) at the NTC. Performed as Project Task Manager for a team of engineers, computer programmers, and technical support personnel in the development of a position location player unit for the Army (I986).

Teledyne Hastings-Raydist, Hampton, VA (1982 - 1986)
Hardware Design Engineer - Designed and developed custom flow and vacuum measuring products; Project Manager for the production and completion of a $.25 million flow measuring system; Electrical Engineer - Chiefly responsible for developing special products for customers.

Major Litigation & Testimony Related Efforts:

Campaign Legal Center, Washington, DC (2018 – 2020)
Developed multiple illustrative redistricting plans and associated expert reports for *Latasha Holloway v City of Virginia Beach* court case. The Illustrative Plan**s** included two majority Hispanic, Black, and Asian combined (Coalition) districts for the purpose of providing evidence of the first prong in *Gingles* in the section 2 court case. The effort included an additional rebuttal**,** supplemental report**,** deposition, and testimony.

Virginia NAACP, Richmond, VA (2018)
Developed a statewide remedial plan for *Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Bd. of Elections*. The plan corrected 11 unconstitutional racial gerrymandered state House districts in the Richmond, Peninsula, and Southside Hampton Roads areas.

Southern Coalition for Social Justice (SCSJ), Durham, NC (2018)
Developed a demonstrative remedial redistricting plan and associated expert report as well as provided a deposition for *North Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches v. Lewis* Wake County Superior Court case. The demonstrative remedial plan corrected the two Wake County, N.C. House Districts declared by a federal court to be racially gerrymandered districts (HD33 & HD38). The expert report provided a narrative that not only discussed my results but also provided insight for the Court on how a map drawer would reasonably go about fixing racially gerrymandered districts and still comply with the state constitution's prohibition on mid-decade redistricting.

Texas NAACP, San Antonio, TX, (2017)
Provided expert report, deposition, and testimony for the *Perez v. Abbott* US Federal District Court Case. Analyses focused on certain redistricting criteria, including population deviation, compactness, political subdivision splits, and communities of interest for congressional and House plans. Additional analysis was performed on demographic projections for certain congressional and state House districts.

Southern Coalition for Social Justice (SCSJ), Durham, NC (2015 - 2016)
Provided expert testimony, deposition, and expert report for the *City of Greensboro v The Guilford County Board of Elections* U.S. District Court Case. Deposition and report included several district plans for the city council of Greensboro, NC, and analyzed certain characteristics, including population deviation, political subdivision splits, partisan performance, and incumbent effect analysis.

Provided expert testimony and report for the *Covington v North Carolina* federal redistricting court case. The testimony included analysis from *Dickson v Rucho* (also *NAACP v North Carolina*) of compactness on state legislative House and Senate districts.

Provided expert testimony and report for the *Wright v North Carolina* federal redistricting court case. The testimony and report included analysis of population deviation, compactness, partisan impact, and incumbent residences for county commission and school board plans.

Alabama Democratic Conference (ADC), Montgomery, AL (2015 - 2016)
Developed Senate and House redistricting plans for the state of Alabama for the *ADC v Alabama* court case. Provided deposition on the creation of the plan. Also, generated a series of thematic maps depicting areas added from the previous benchmark plan to the enacted plan, displaying concentrations of African American voters that were added to the enacted plan.

Southern Coalition for Social Justice (SCSJ), Durham, NC (2014)
Provided expert testimony, report, and deposition for Federal redistricting court case, *Perez v. Perry* of Texas. The report included analysis of population extrapolations and projections for several submitted plans for select congressional and House districts.

North Carolina NAACP, Raleigh, NC (2012)
Provided expert opinions and analysis in an affidavit for the *NC NAACP v. State of North Carolina* federal redistricting case (later *Dickson v Rucho*). The affidavit included examination of compactness measurements pertaining to the Congressional, State Senate, and State House "Benchmark" plans, several approved plans, and several legislative submitted plans. The report also contained county splits for the target districts.

Southern Coalition for Social Justice (SCSJ), Durham, NC (2011)
Provided expert opinions and analysis in an affidavit for the *Moore v. State of Tennessee* redistricting case. The affidavit included analysis of county splits comparing State Senate "Benchmark" plans, the approved plan, and several legislative submitted plans.

Texas NAACP, San Antonio, TX (2011)
Provided expert report, deposition, and testimony for federal redistricting court case *Perez v. Perry*. Testimony covered the evaluation of traditional redistricting criteria of the Congressional and House approved plans compared to several proposed or legislature submitted plans.

Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus, Baton Rouge, LA (2011)
Provided expert testimony in front of the Senate and Governmental Affairs committee. Testimony included the analysis of two redistricting plans comparing ideal population deviation, political subdivision splits (Parishes), and compactness ratios. Also, developed a redistricting plan and testified in front of the House and Governmental Affairs in support of a new majority-minority (African American) congressional district in Louisiana.

Morrison & Foerster LLP, Los Angeles, CA (2004)
Provided expert report on several state Senate plans for the *Metts v. Murphy* Rhode Island court case. The report contained analyses of communities of interest areas that were not included in the state's enacted plan of the only majority-minority district.

Congressional Black Caucus Institute, Redistricting Project, Washington D.C. (2002)
Performed as the redistricting mapping expert for Congressman Hilliard in a consolidated U.S. District redistricting court case in Alabama (*Montiel v. Davis* and *Barnett v. Alabama*). Developed the submitted plan and provided advice to legal counsel for the court case.

Council of Black Elected Democrats (COBED) New York State, New York, NY (2002)
Performed as one of the redistricting experts (*Allen v Pataki/Rodriguez v Pataki*) by developing several New York State congressional district plans that were presented by COBED.

Miami-Dade, Florida (1993)
Provided expert technical redistricting support as one half of the Expert Master's Team for the remedial Plan (*Meek v. Metropolitan Dade County*). Developed over 50 commissioner district plans for the county as well as the final adopted Plan for the metro Dade County.

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (LDEF), New York, NY (1993)
Provided expert technical support for the *Shaw v. Reno* Supreme Court case (via Norfolk State University). Analyzed and compared various compactness ratios for congressional districts throughout the U.S. The results were compared to the 12th congressional district of North Carolina. Also, developed several alternative congressional district plans.

Major GIS/Demographic/Redistricting Training and Presentations:

Southern Echo (2021 - Present)
Presented multiple training sessions (11 planned) on various aspects of redistricting. Included both presentations and ultimately hands-on (Dave's Redistricting)

Crowd Academy (2020 – Present)
Presented multiple Training sessions (>25) that center on "How the lines are Drawn" which focuses on the plan development activities of redistricting.

Crescent City Media Group (2021)
Presented ten three-hour-long training sessions on various aspects of redistricting. Included both presentations and hands-on (Maptitude for Redistricting)

NAACP LDF/MALDEF Expert Convening (2021)
Provided multiple sessions to potential future experts on expert report development, giving depositions, and providing testimony.

SIF Voting Rights Convening (2021)
Presented on a panel the unique aspects and issues pertaining to the 2020 round of redistricting.

SIF Voting Rights Convening (2020)
Presented on a panel various preparatory aspects and questions that should be addressed prior to the development of plans.

Delta Days in the Nation's Capital, Washington, DC (2020)
Provided panel presentation on suggested efforts in preparation for the next round of redistricting. Plenary presentation to several hundred Delta Sigma Theta (DST) sorority sisters throughout the country.

William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA (2019)
Presented lecture to the GIS and Districting course students centering on improving as well as potential adverse trade-offs from improvements of the adopted redistricting plan chosen by the special masters of the *Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Bd. of Elections* redistricting case.

Southern Echo, Jackson, Mississippi (2019)
Provided detailed training/presentation (3 hours) on various aspects of redistricting. Topics included: Relevant redistricting court cases, traditional redistricting criteria, and redistricting data.

William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA (2018)
Presented lecture to the GIS and Districting course students centering on aspects of the *Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Bd. of Elections* redistricting case. Discussion pertained to how to develop a plan that corrected the 11 unconstitutional racial gerrymandered states House districts.

Congressional Black Caucus Institute, Washington, DC (2016)
Presented at the annual legislative conference in Tunica, MS. Presented the election demographic analysis and for the 2016 presidential and Senate elections. Panel also included Congressman Cedrick Richmond (L.A.), Congressman Sanford Bishop (G.A.), and Professor Spencer Overton.

Coalition of Black Trade Unionists (CBTU), Chicago, IL (2015)
Presented at the annual CBTU conference on the election panel that included Congressman Al Green (TX) and Congressman Bobby Rush (I.L.).

Nobel Women's Initiative, Washington, DC (2015)
Presented on a panel at the annual conference in San Diego, CA, on the upcoming 2020 census.

Tennessee NAACP, Nashville, TN (2011)
Provided redistricting training session on the mapping and demographic aspects of Redistricting.

Congressional Black Caucus Institute, Washington, DC (2002 - 2012, 2014)
Presented "The Demographics of Campaigns" twelve times at the institute's annual political campaign "Boot Camp." The presentation covers how to locate and utilize demographic data for political campaigns.

Congressional Black Caucus Foundation (CBCF), Washington, DC (2011)
Presented as one of the panelists at the" Judge A. Leon Higginbotham" Braintrust at the CBC Annual Legislative Conference. The panel was moderated by Congressman Mel Watt.

The Advancement Project, Washington, DC (2011)
Trained staff GIS person on Maptitude for Redistricting as well as on redistricting scenarios.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Baltimore, MA (2011)
Provided training session on "Redistricting Mapping Overview "at the organization's national redistricting training seminar for state and local chapters.

Congressional Black Caucus Institute, Washington, DC (2010)
Presented at the annual CBC Institute conference in Tunica, MS (The panel included Congressman John Lewis and Congressman Jim Clyburn). Outlined two critical issues that would surface in the 2010 round of redistricting: 1) Prison-based Gerrymander; and 2) The use of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP).

Community Census and Redistricting Institute (CCRI), Durham, NC (2010)
Developed, managed, and provided hands-on training for the Political Cartographer's side of a week-long intensive "redistricting expert" preparation workshop. The workshop trained 18 political cartographers on all aspects of plan development.

North Carolina University's Center for Civil Rights, Chapel Hill, NC (2010)
Provided presentation on "Redistricting Laws & GIS" at the *Unfinished Work* conference. The presentation outlined the evolution of major redistricting laws and GIS and their impact on minority representation.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund AIRLIE Conference, AIRLIE, VA (2010)
Provided training using hands-on "paper" redistricting scenario to voting rights advocates on developing a plan without the use of computers.

Young Elected Officials, Los Angeles, CA (2010)
Provided training using hands-on "paper" redistricting scenario to young legislators on developing a plan without the use of computers.

Young Elected Officials, Alexandria, VA (2010)
Provided overview training on the major aspects of redistricting to young legislators.

North Carolina University's Center for Civil Rights, Chapel Hill, NC (2006)
Provided presentation on "Congressional Elections Won by African Americans Race & Ethnicity District Perspective (1960 - 2004)" at the *Who Draws the Lines? The Consequences of Redistricting Reform for Minority Voters* conference.

Howard University - Continuing Education - HBCU GIS Workshop, Washington, DC (2002)
Provided presentation on redistricting and the use Maptitude for Redistricting to faculty members of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

Norfolk State University Redistricting Project Training Workshops (1991 - 1998)
Provided redistricting training to the following:

- Alabama State University, Montgomery, Alabama
- Albany State University, Albany, Georgia
- Florida A & M, Tallahassee, Florida
- National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Atlanta, Georgia Conference
- Norfolk State University, Norfolk, Virginia
- North Carolina A & T State University, Greensboro, North Carolina
- North Carolina Central University, Durham, North Carolina
- Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts

Major GIS/Redistricting/Voter Data Software Experience:

- ArcGIS - GIS Software - Primary GIS Software after 2012 (ESRI)
- ArcGIS Online – Including Story Maps & Web Application Builder (ArcGIS.com)
- GRASS GIS – Open Source GIS (OSGeo)
- Maptitude for Redistricting - Primary Redistricting software, since 2001 (Caliper)
- ESRI Redistricting Online - Beta Tester (ESRI)
- Public Mapping Project - Advisory Board Member (an open source online software)
- GIS Plus (the precursor to Maptitude Software in the mid to late 1990s) - User (Caliper)
- ReapS Redistricting and Reapportionment System - Redistricting software, 1990s (LogiSYS)
- Voter Activation Network System NPGVAN
- Voterlistonline.com Aristotle software Aristotle

GIS Skillset/Coding Languages:

- Geocoding Data
- Linear Referencing
- Digital Cardinality
- Spatial Statistics
- Suitability Analysis
- Image Classification
- ArcGIS Web Services
- pdAdmin
- Python
- PostgreSQL

ESRI Training Certificates:

- Learning ArcGIS Desktop (for ArcGIS 10) - 24 hrs training
- Turning Data into Information Using ArcGIS 10 - 18 hrs training
- Basics of Raster Data (for ArcGIS 10) - 3 hrs training
- Using Raster Data for Site Selection (for ArcGIS 10) - 3 hrs training
- Working with Geodatabase Domains and Subtypes in ArcGIS - 3 hrs training
- Network Analysis Using ArcGIS - 3 hrs training

Publications:

Books

- *An Introduction to the Presidential Trend*, Statistical Press, March 2015
- *The Presidential Trend*, Statistical Press, December 2013
- *A Step by Step Guide to Using Census 2000 Data*, MediaChannel LLC, March 2004. Also Included, a companion CD-ROM (sold through various Census-related workshops and training sessions and used in a political science course).

Manuals

- *A Beginner's Guide To Using Census 2000 Data*, November 2002 (Co-authored- developed for the U.S. Census Bureau's Census Information Centers)

Articles

- "Precision Voter Targeting: GIS Maps Out a Strategy," Geo Info Systems, November 1996 (Co-authored one of the first articles published on using modern-day GIS for voter targeting).

Current Advisory Boards

- Redistricting Data Hub Advisory Board (redistrictingdatahub.org) (2020 to Present)
- First Baptist Church of Hampton Trustee Board (Term: 2015 to Present)

Appendix B

Maps of the

Illustrative and Board of Apportionment Plans

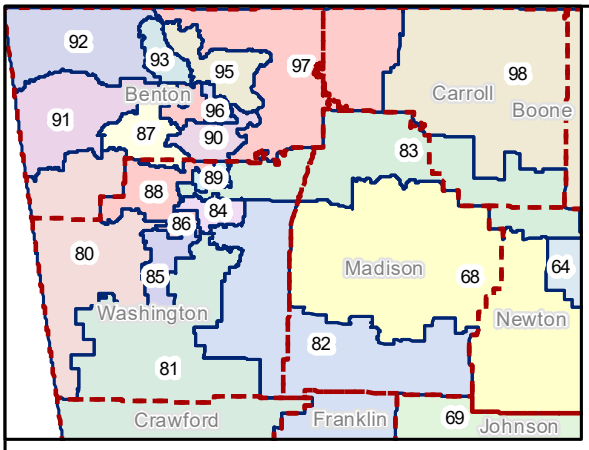
1. Illustrative Plan - House Districts Statewide
2. Illustrative Plan - House Districts Zoom
3. BOA Plan - House Districts Statewide
4. BOA Plan - House Districts Zoom

Illustrative Plan House Districts

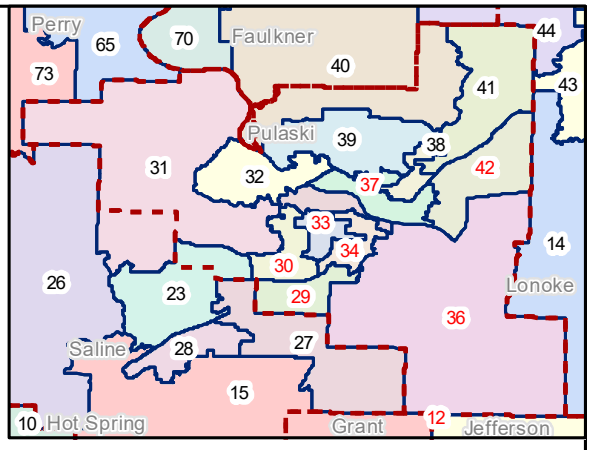
Statewide

Arkansas

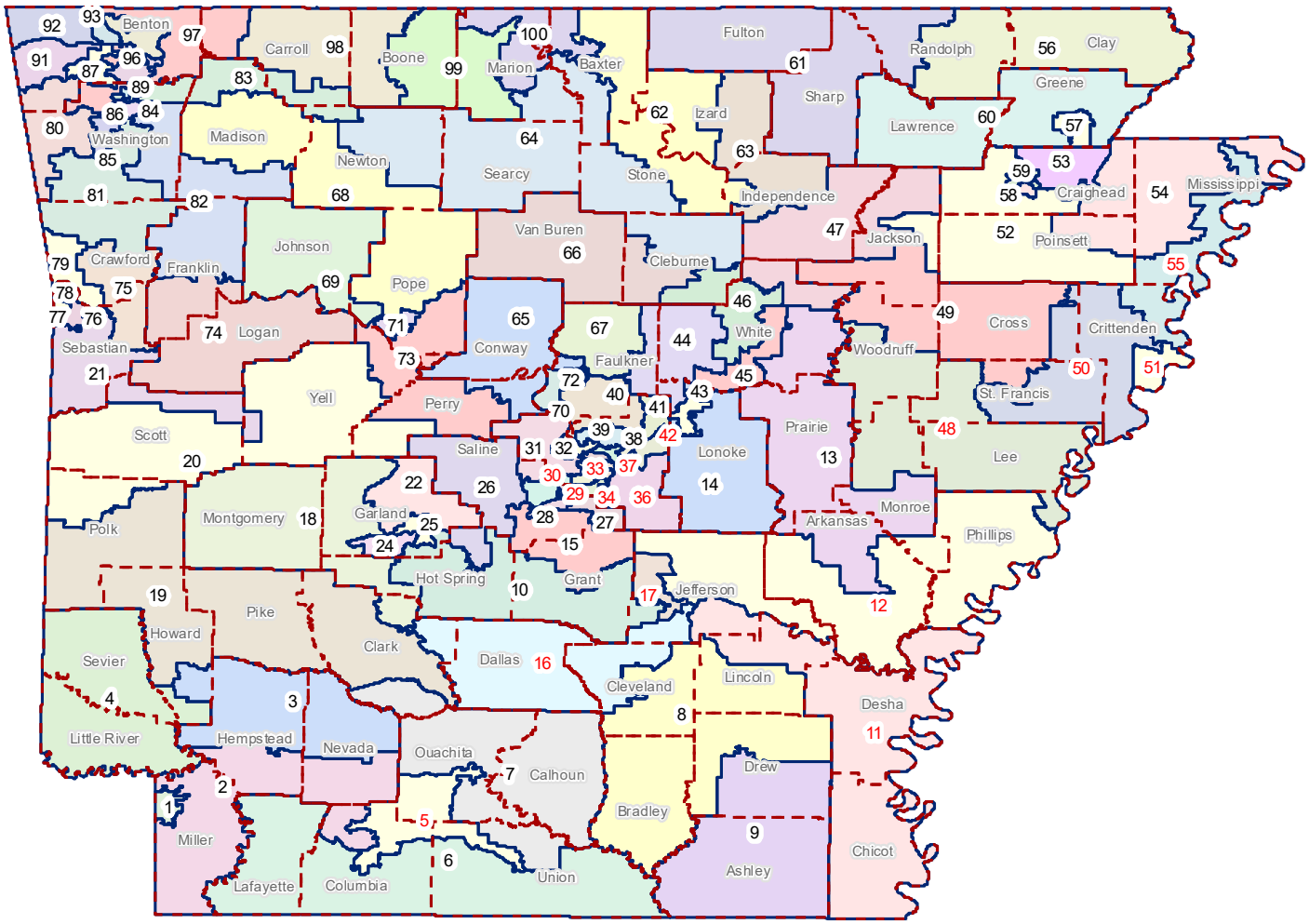
Illustrative Plan
State House Districts



Benton - Washington



Pulaski



Legend

- County
- Illustrative

Note: The red number indicates a Majority Black District

N
W E
S

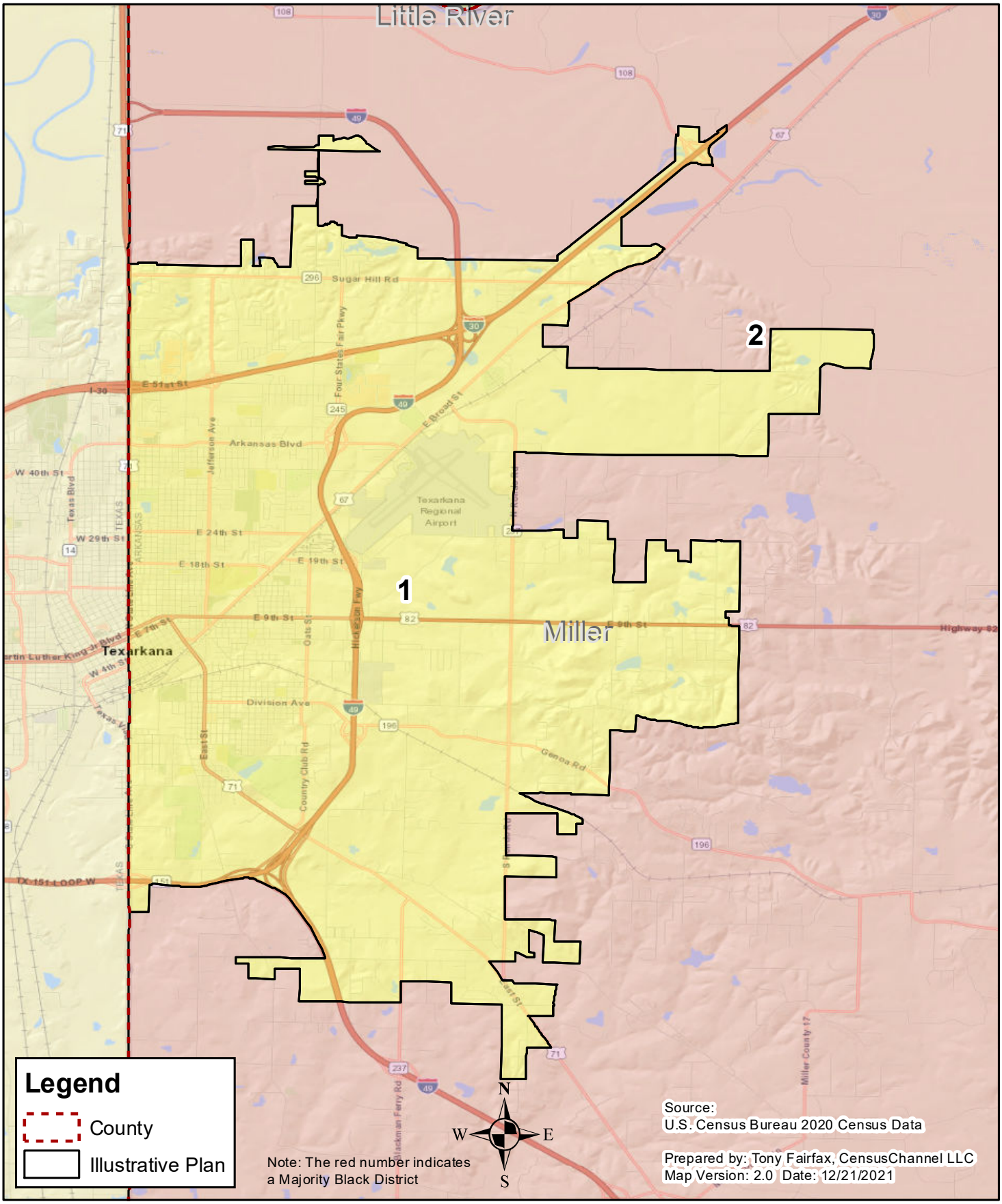
Source:
U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data

Prepared by: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Map Version: 2.0 Date: 12/27/2021

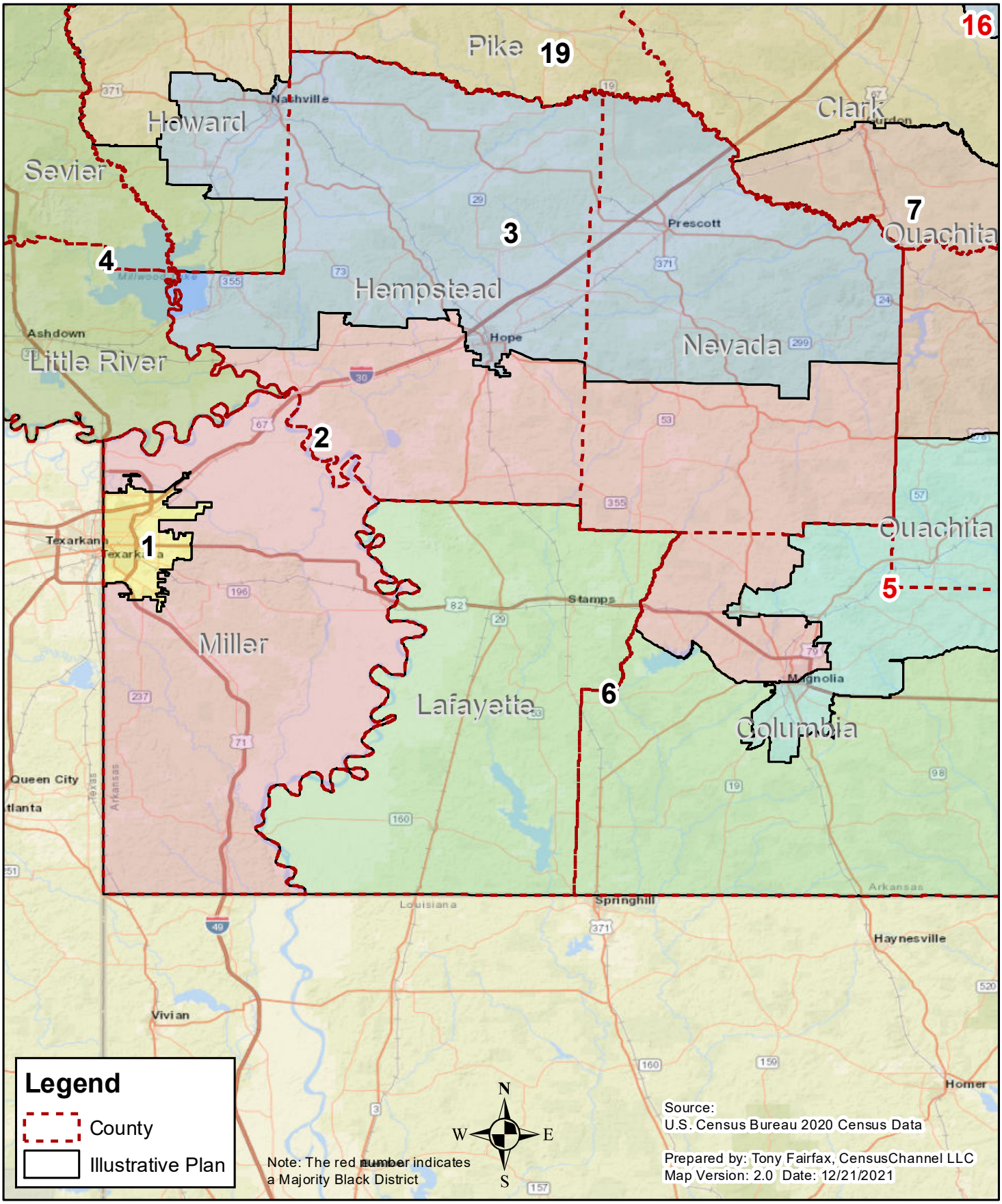
Illustrative Plan House Districts

Districts Zoom

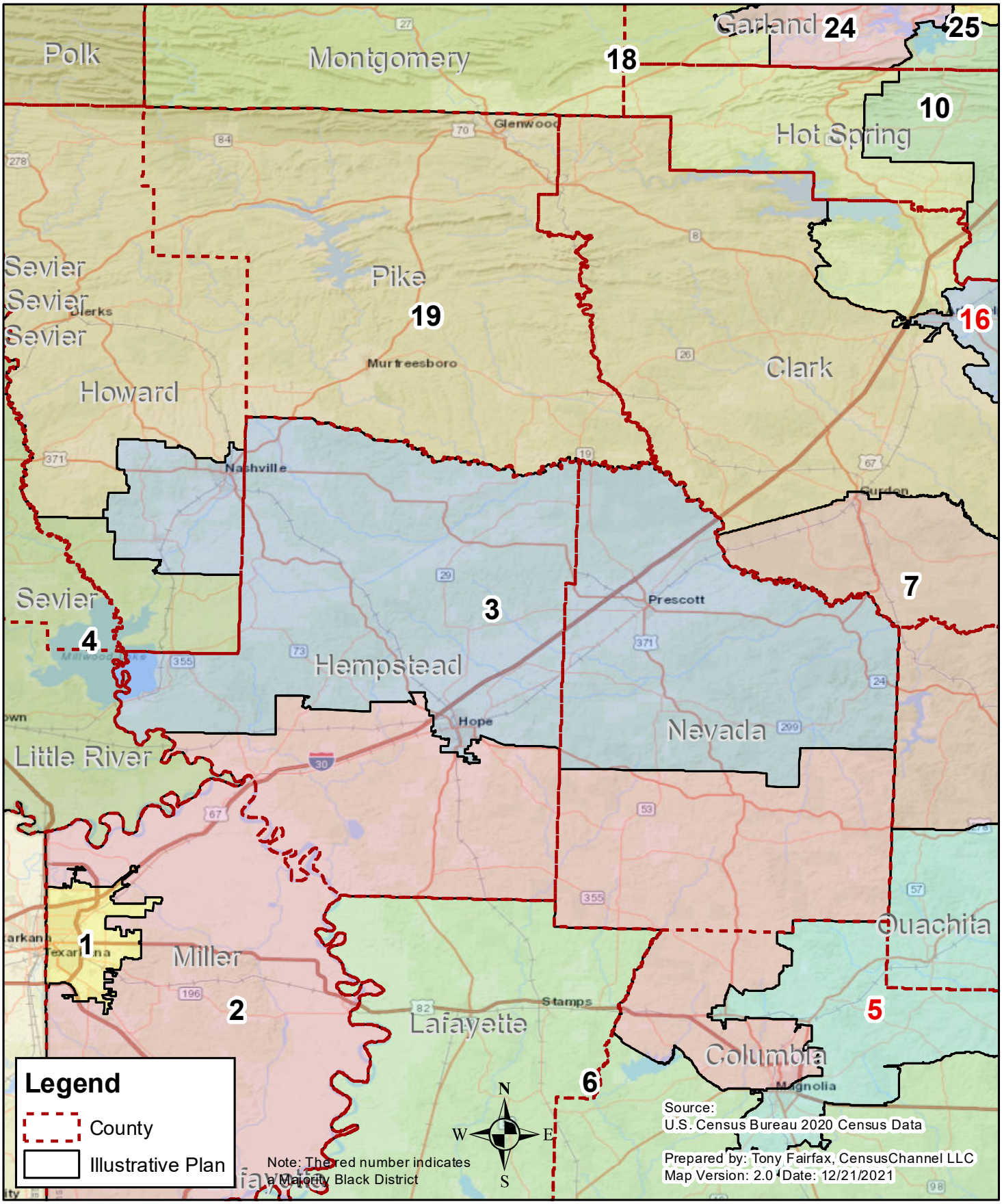
Arkansas
State House District 1
Illustrative Plan



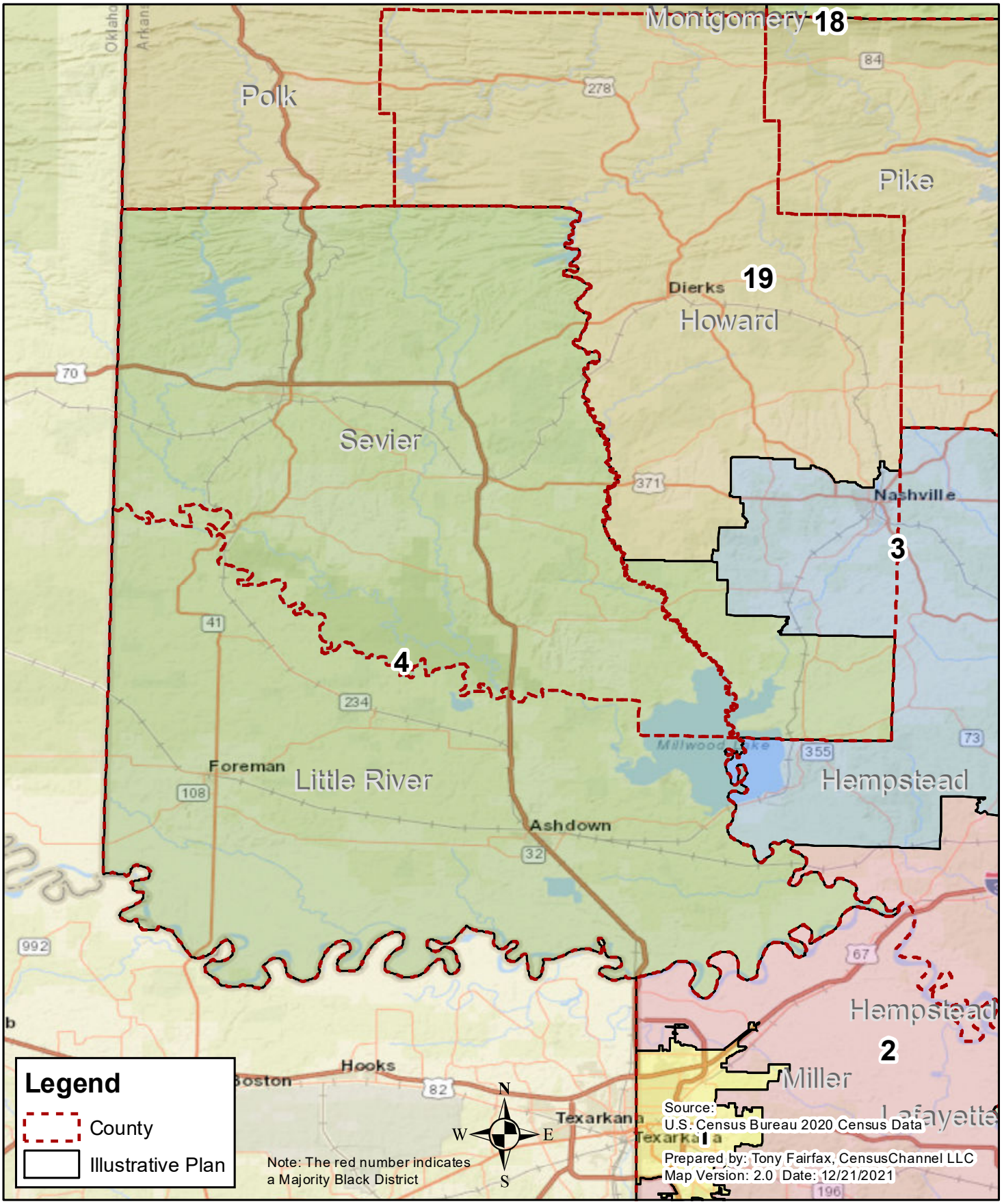
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State House District 2
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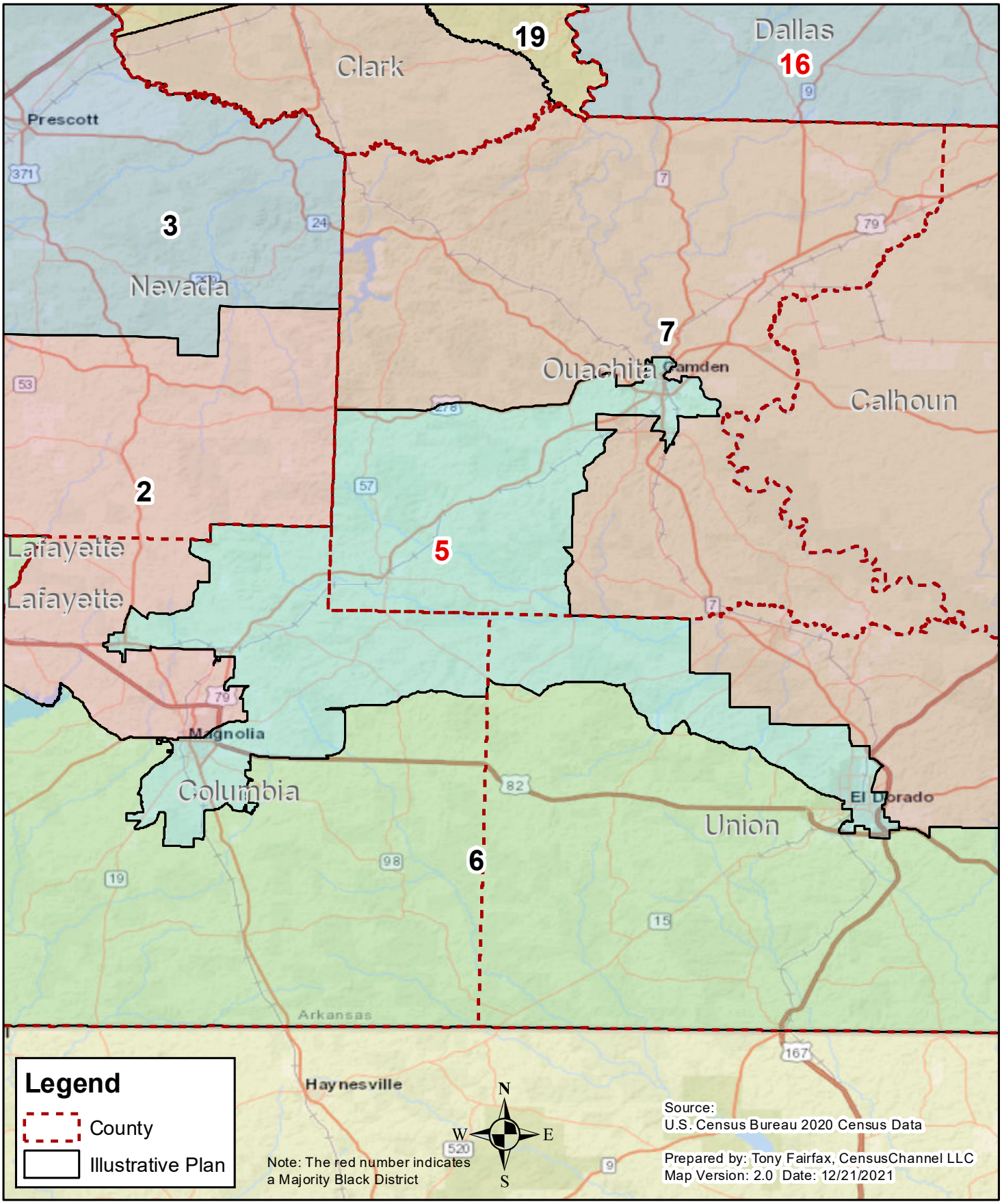
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State House District 3
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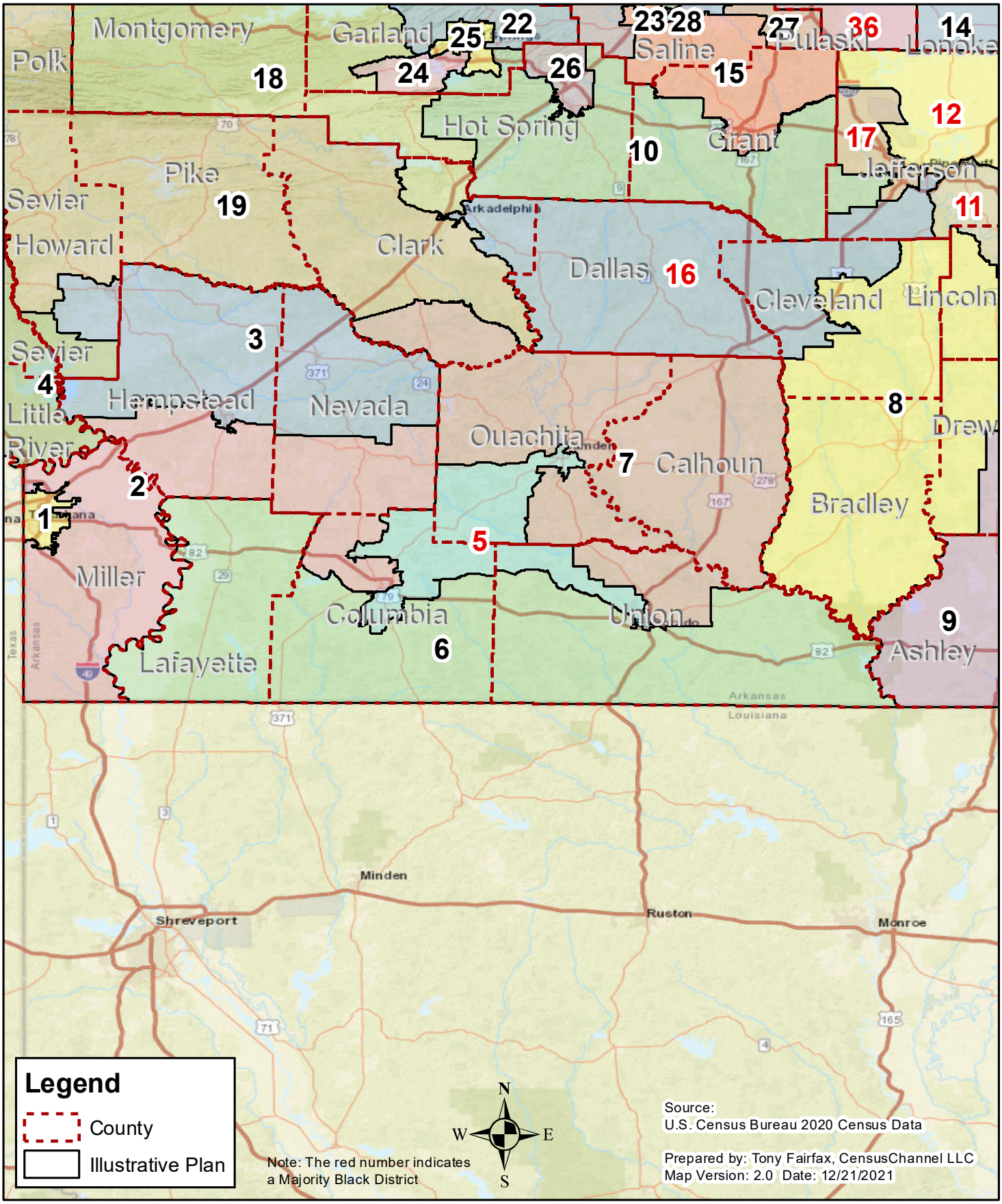
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State House District 4
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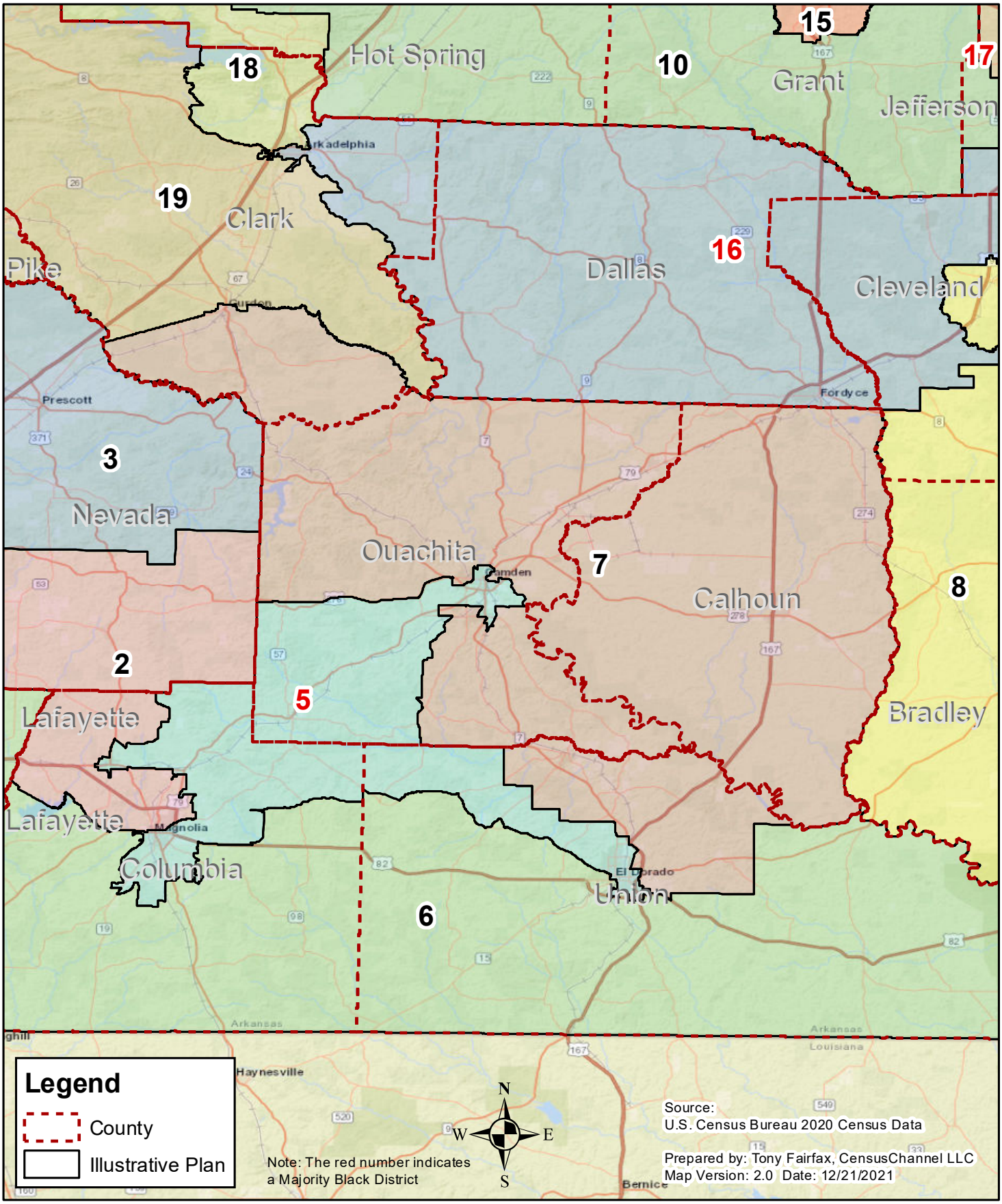
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State House District 5
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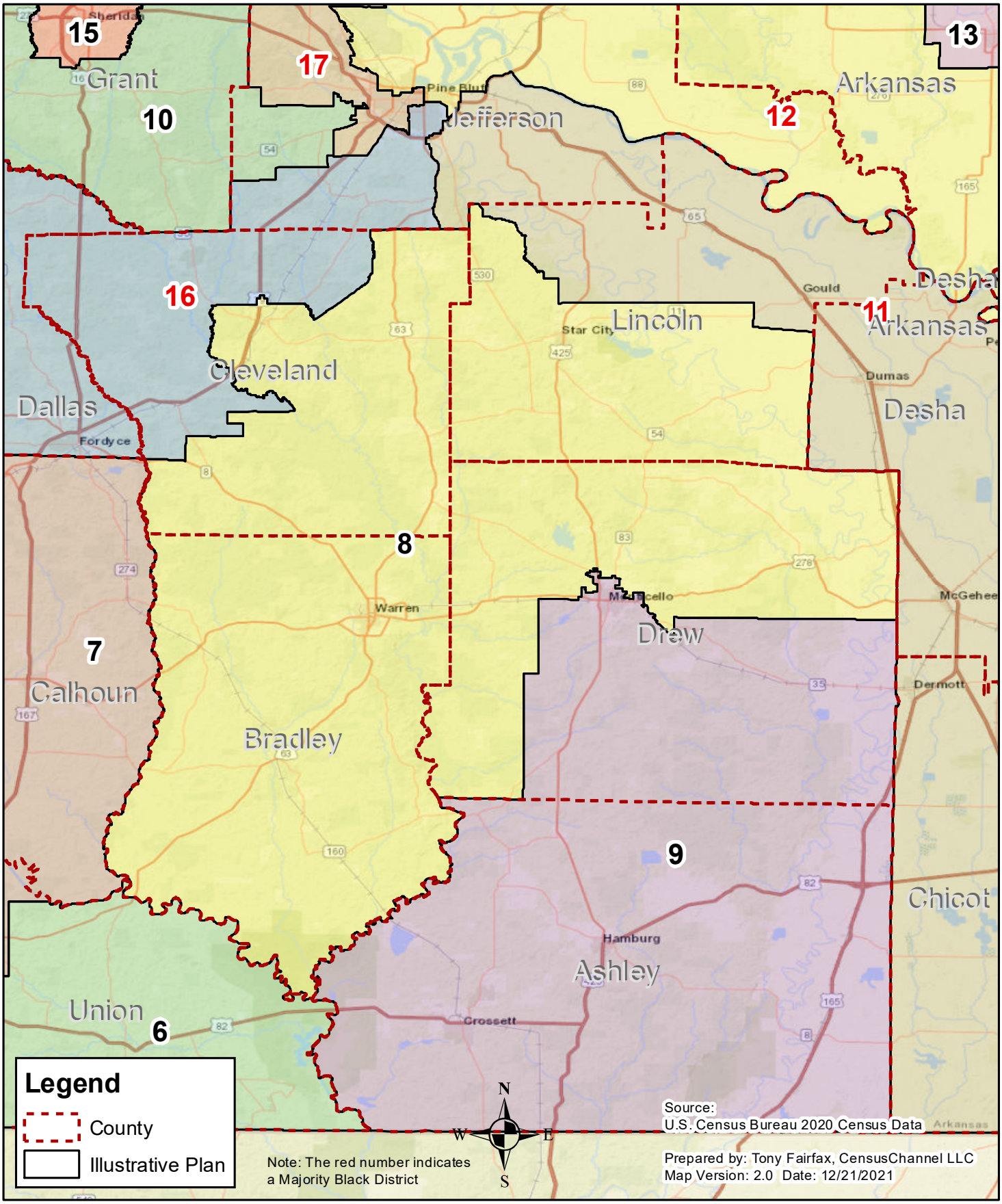
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State House District 6
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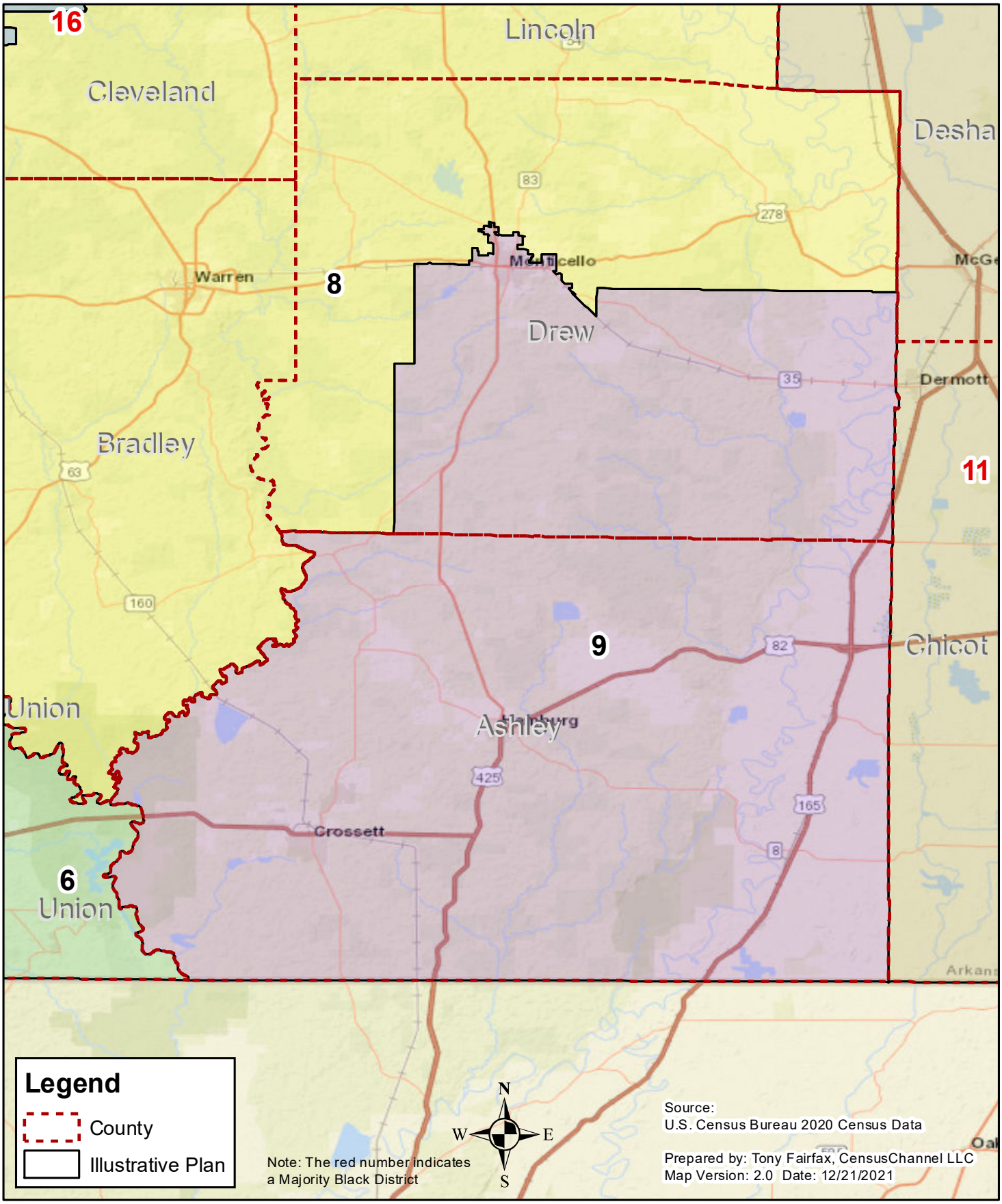
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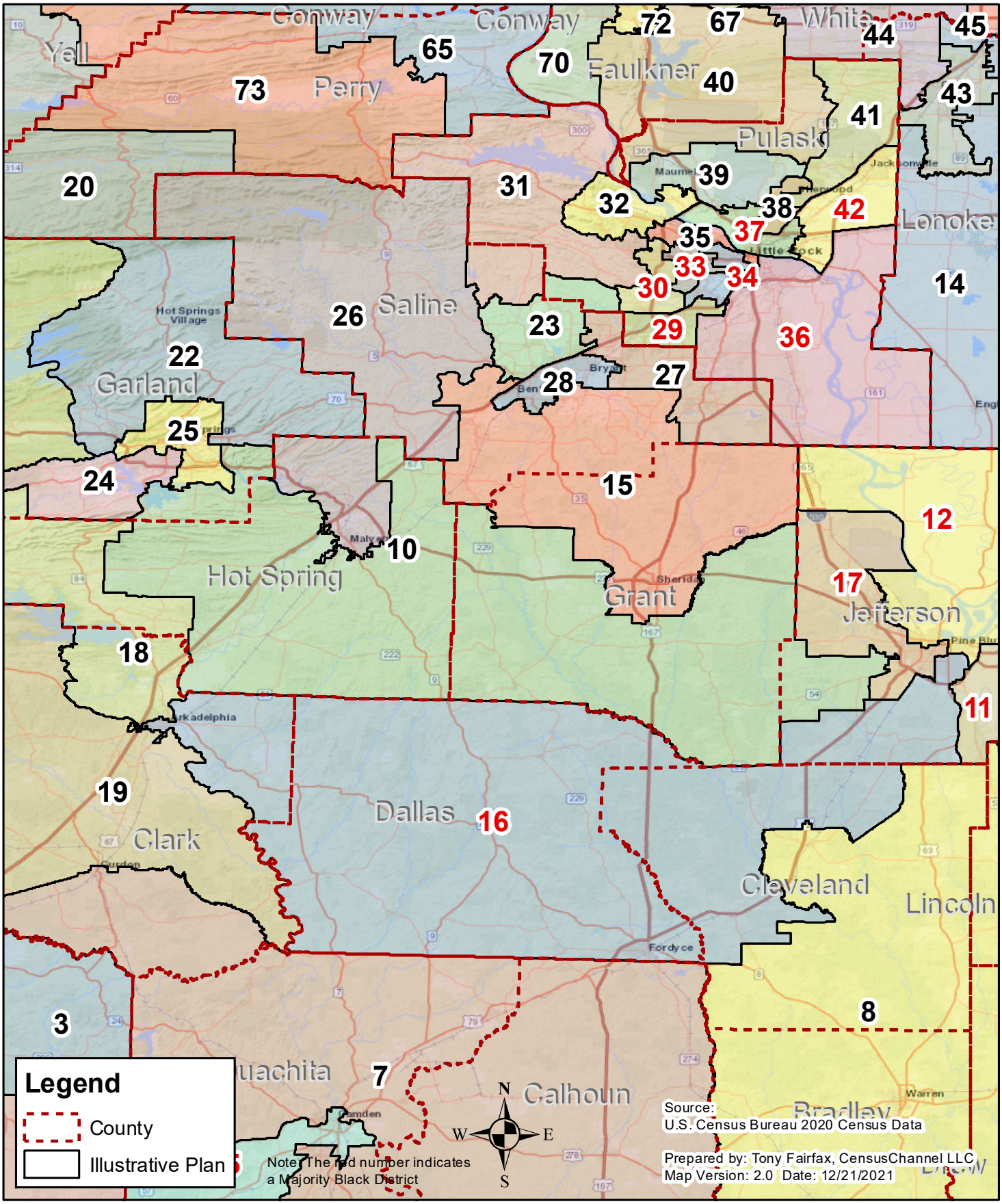
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State House District 8
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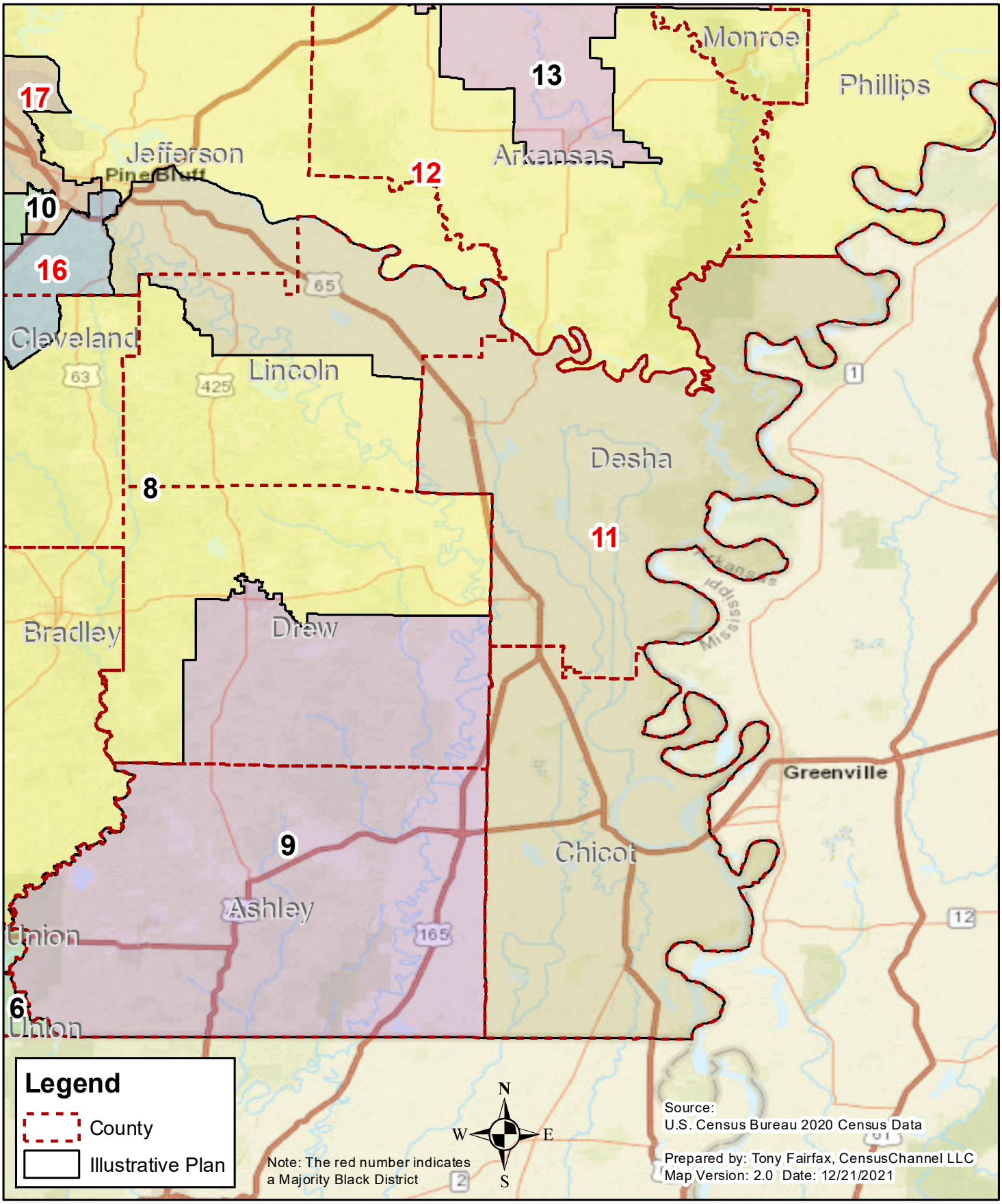
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State House District 9
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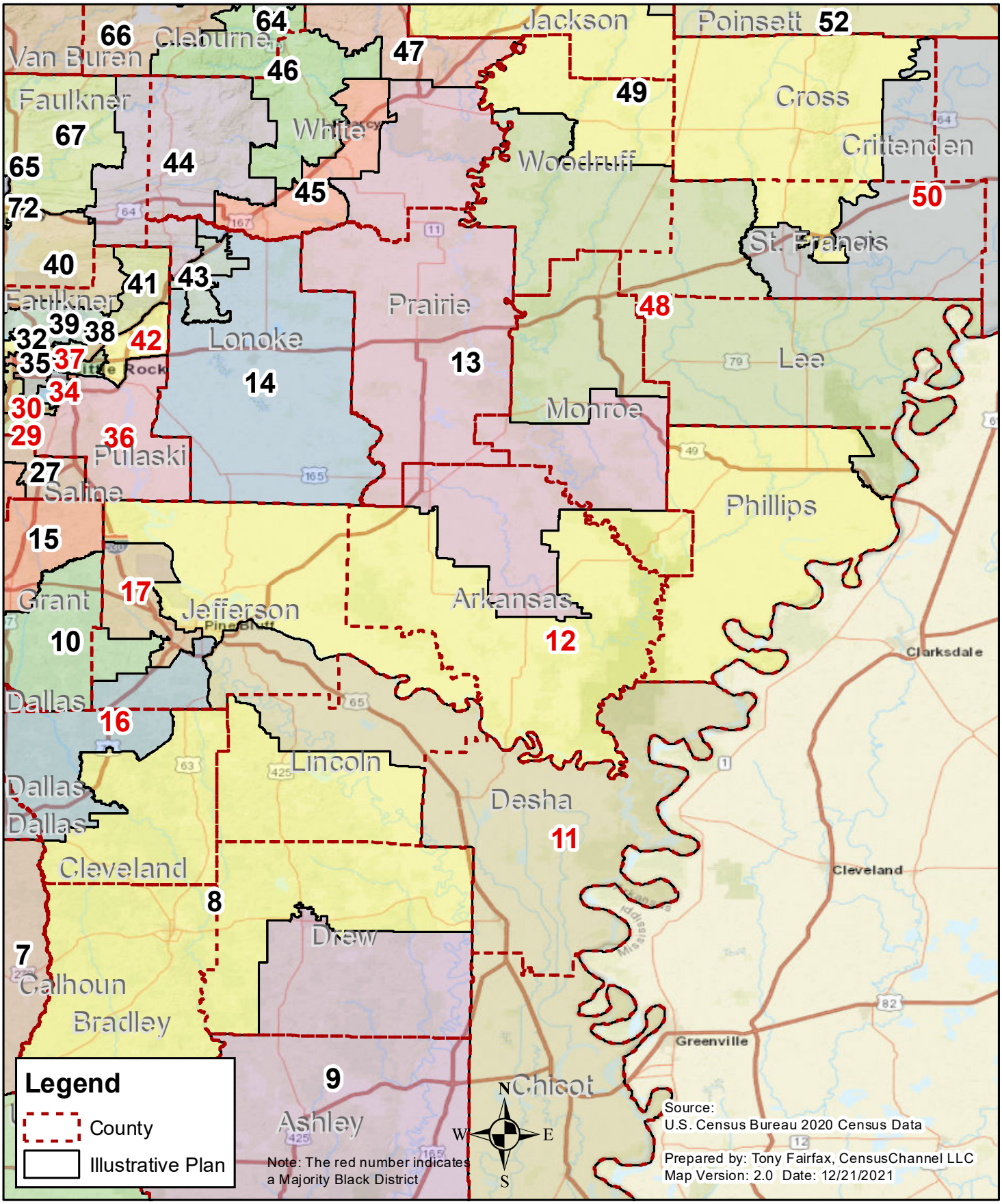
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State House District 10
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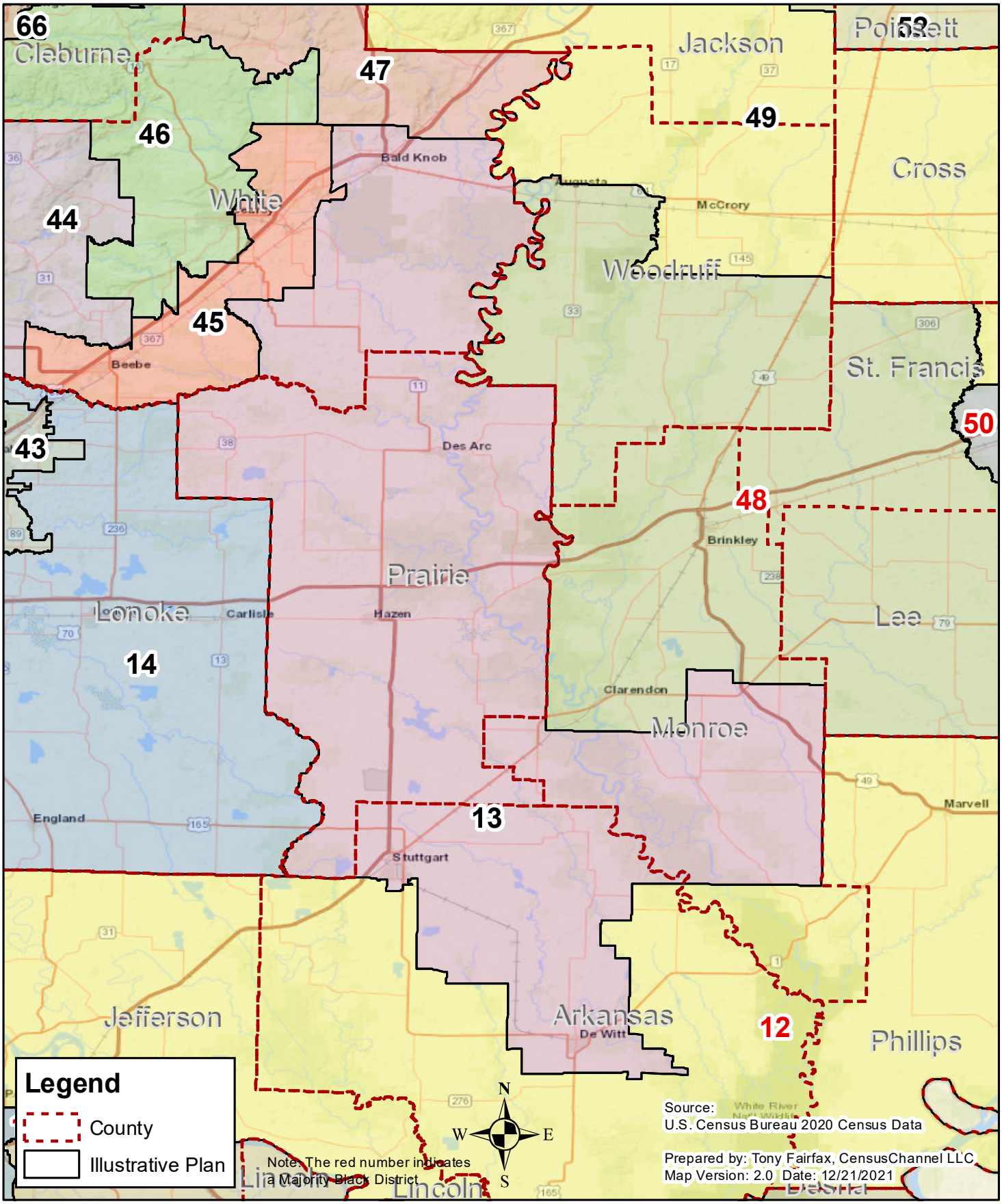
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State House District 11
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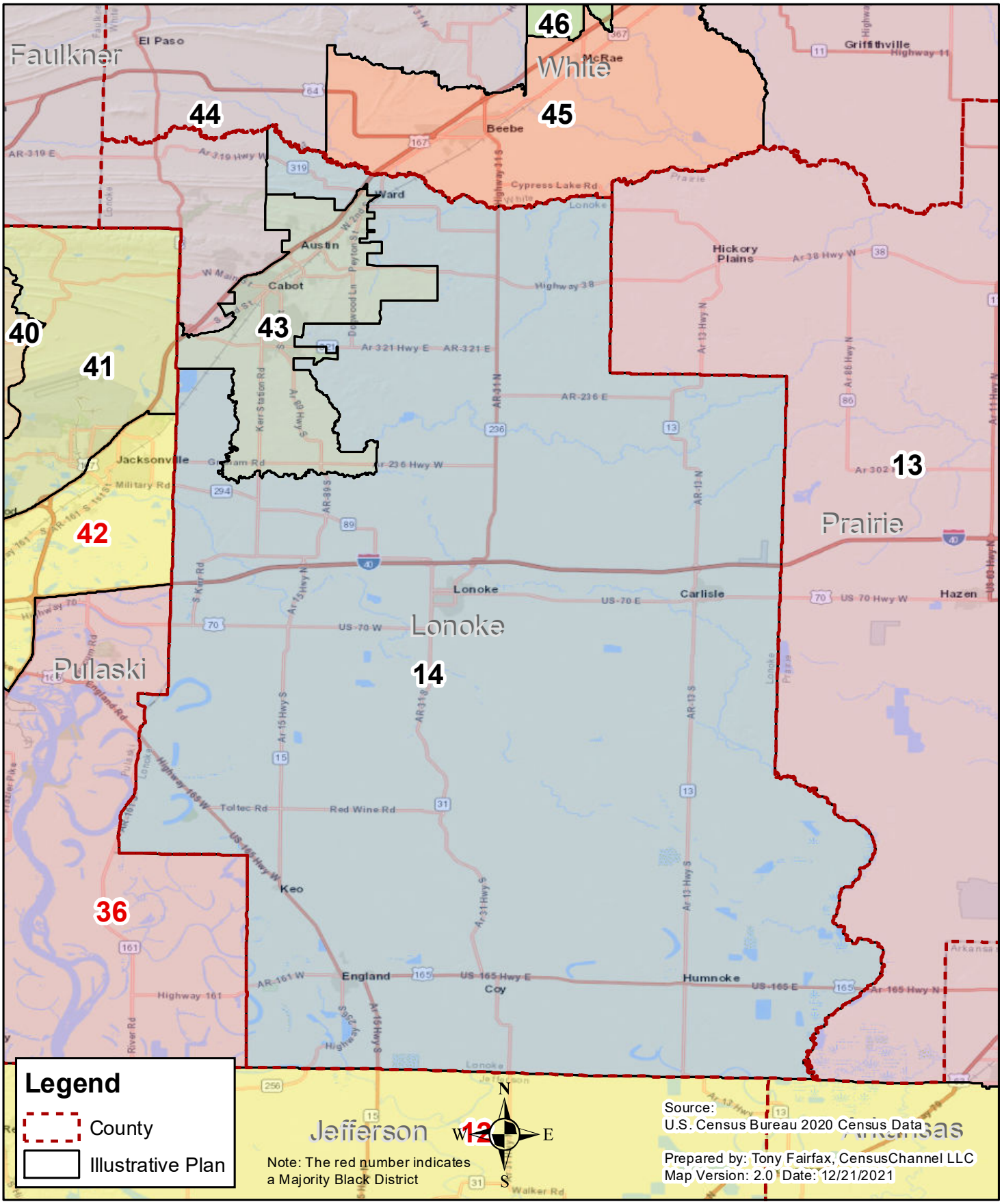
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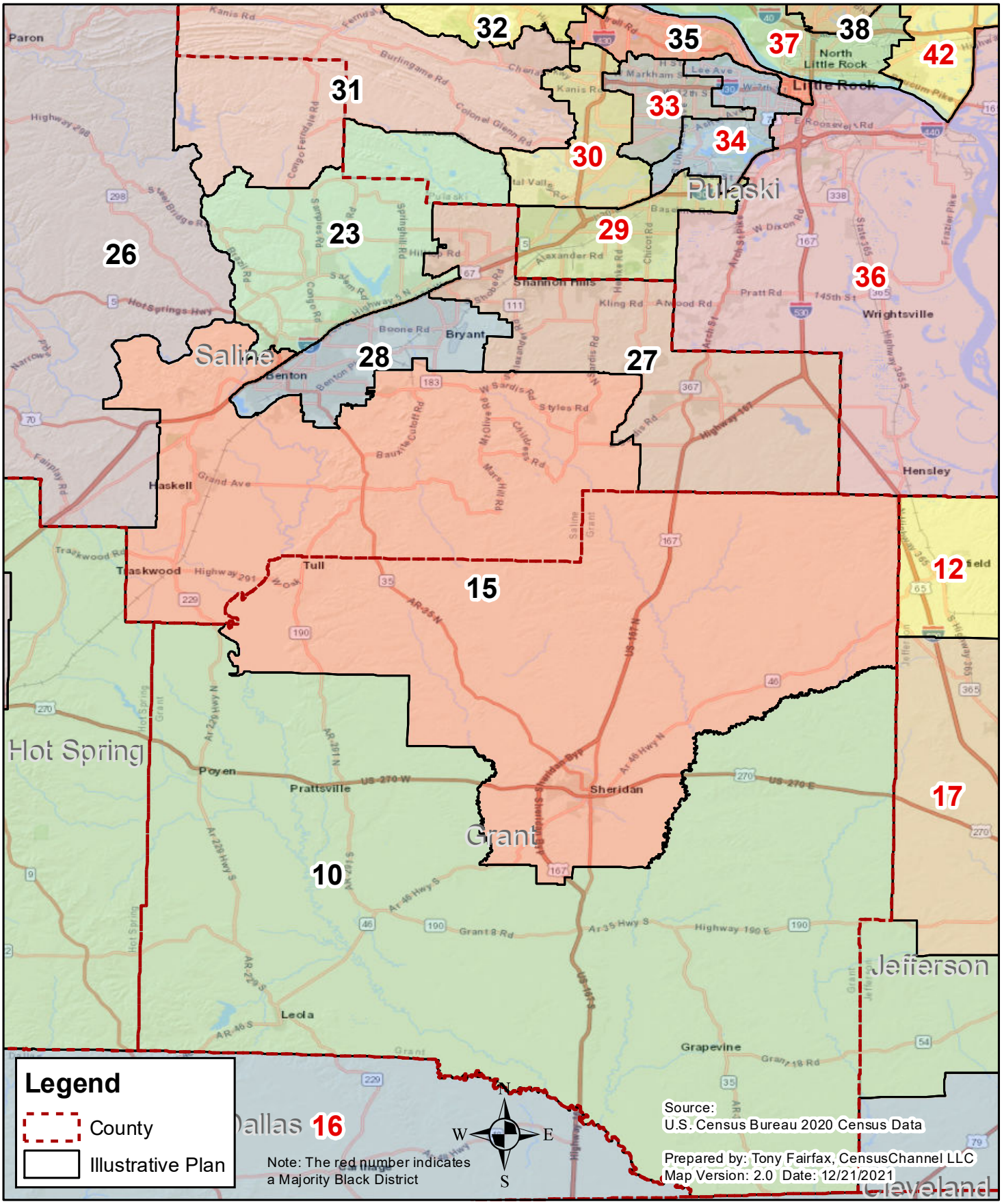
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State House District 13
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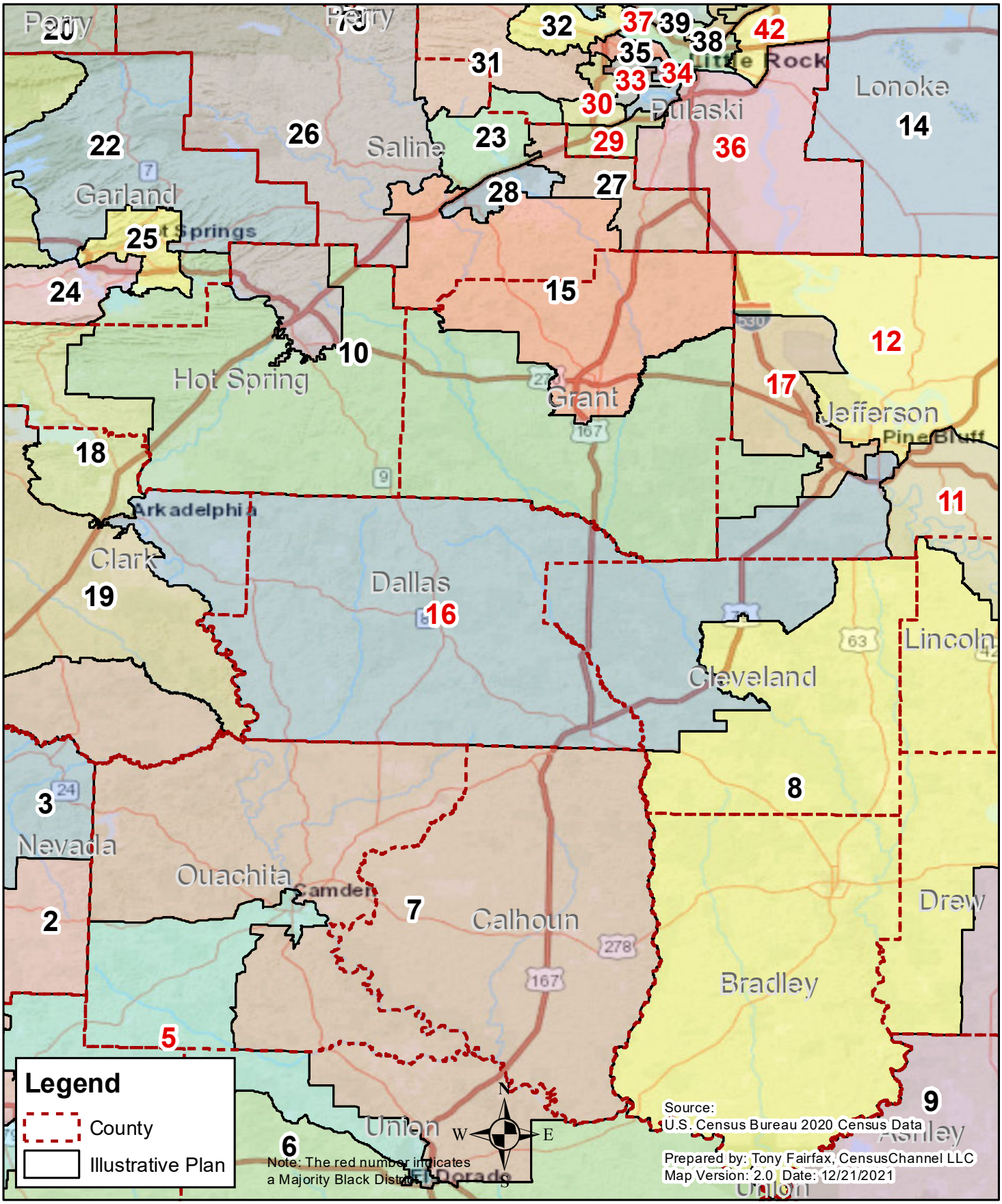
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State House District 14
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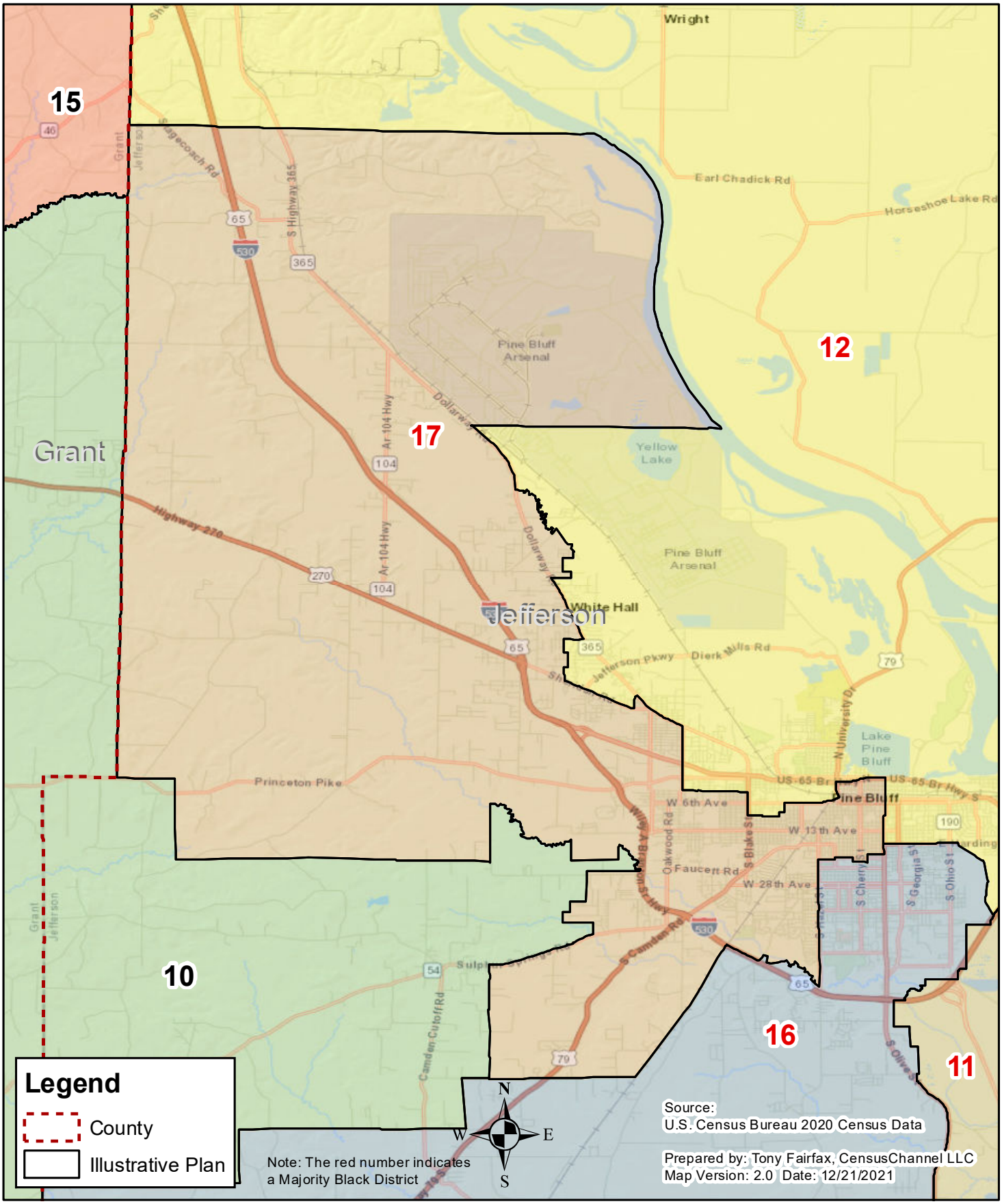
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State House District 15
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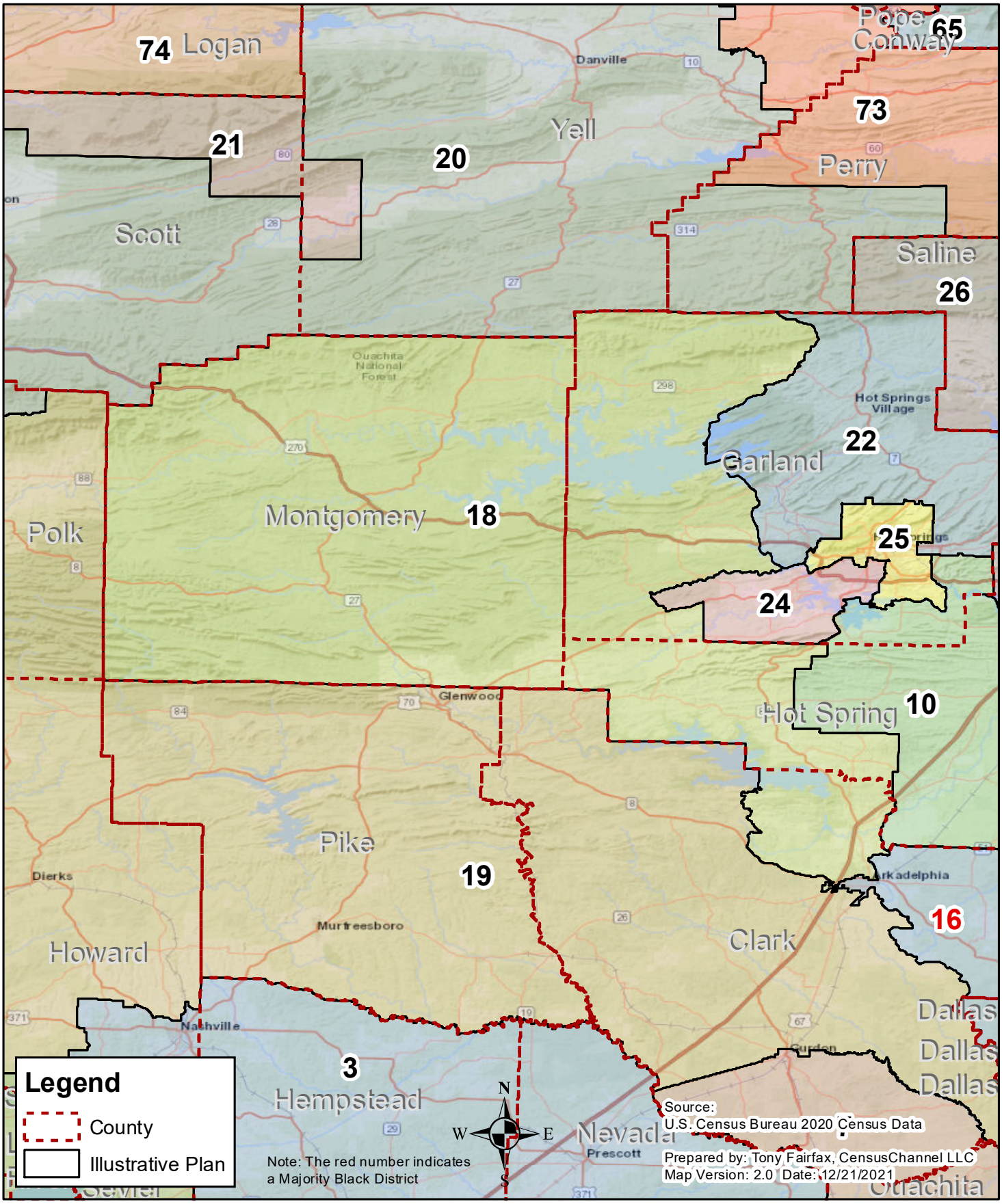
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State House District 16
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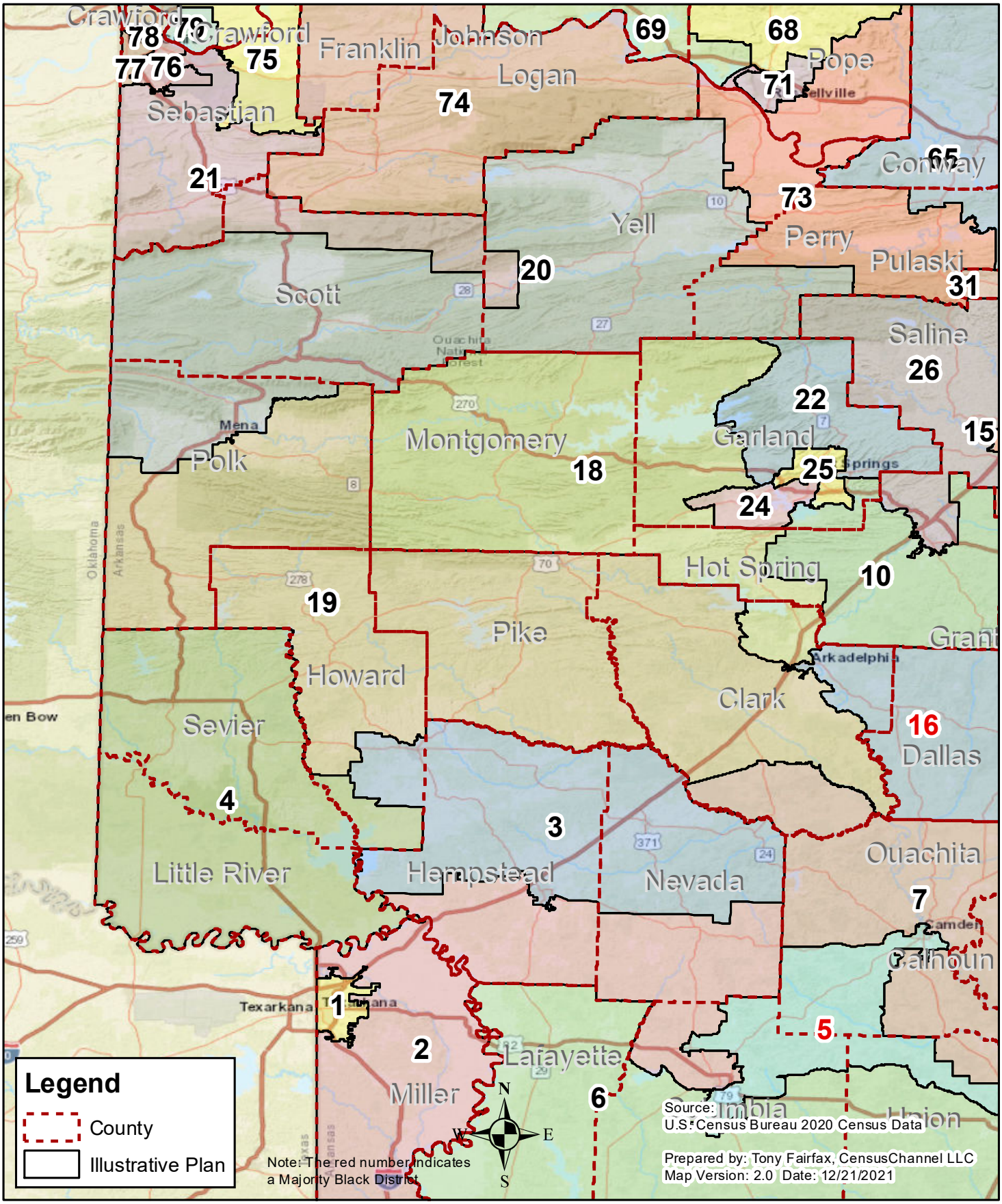
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State House District 17
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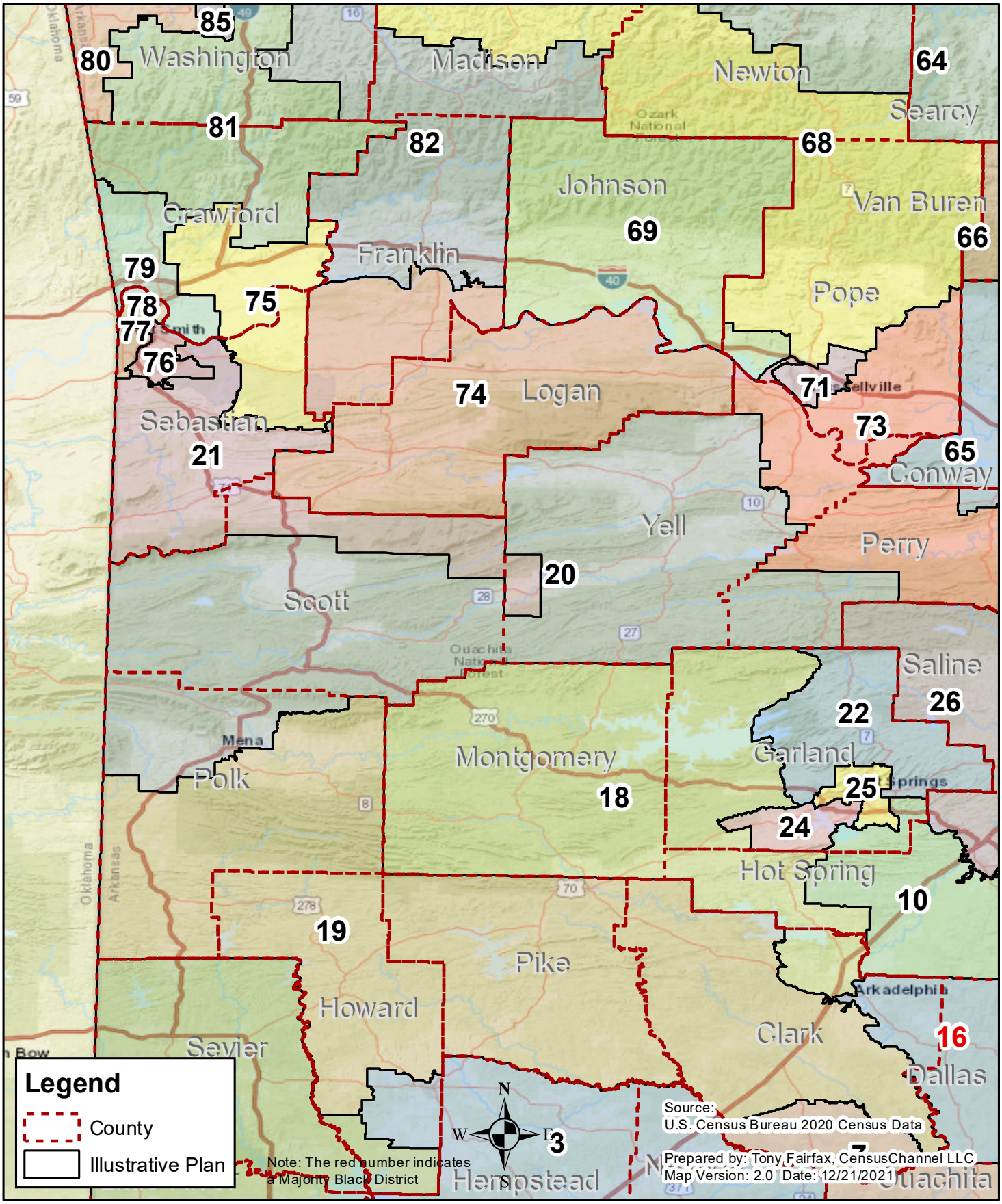
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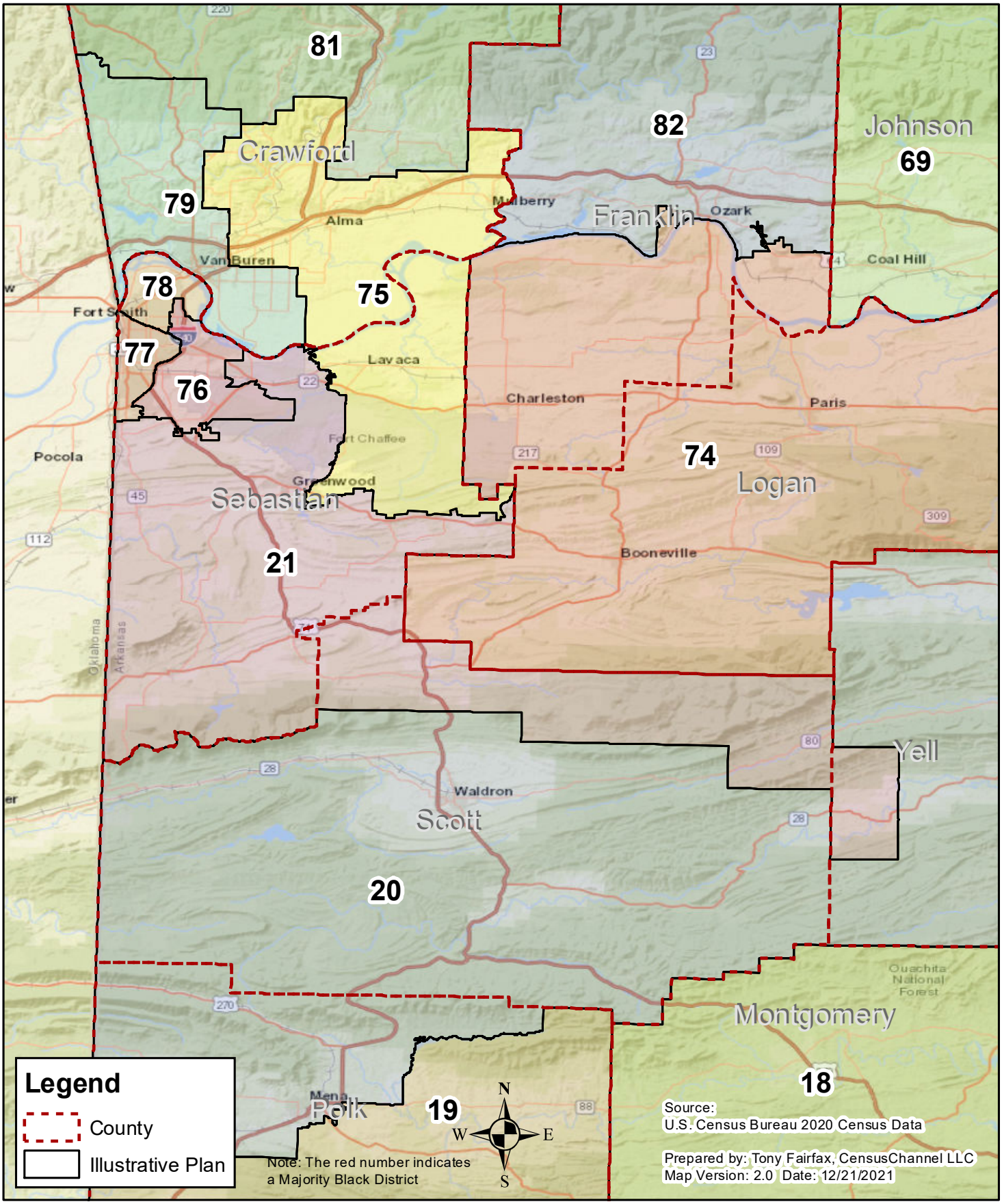
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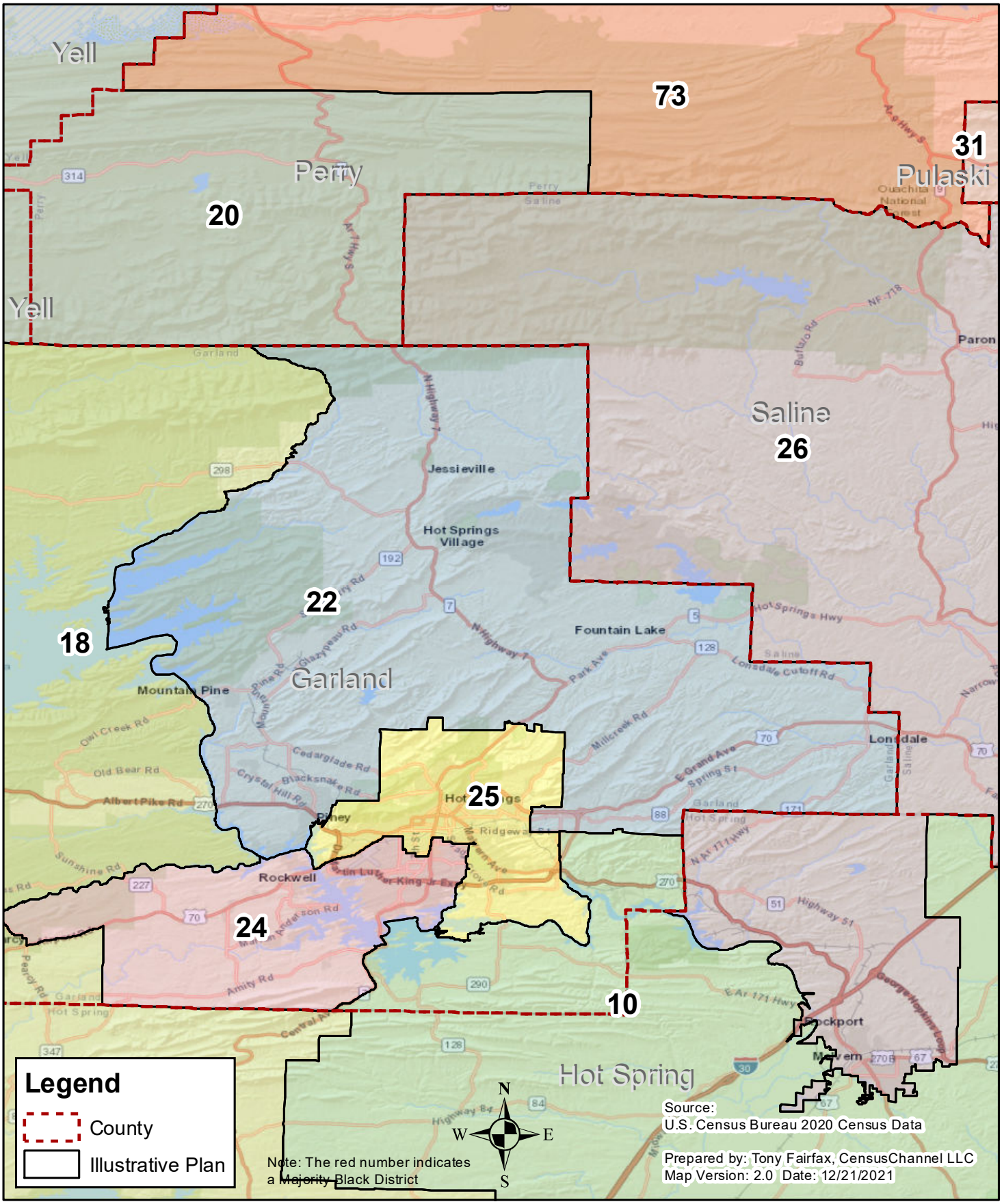
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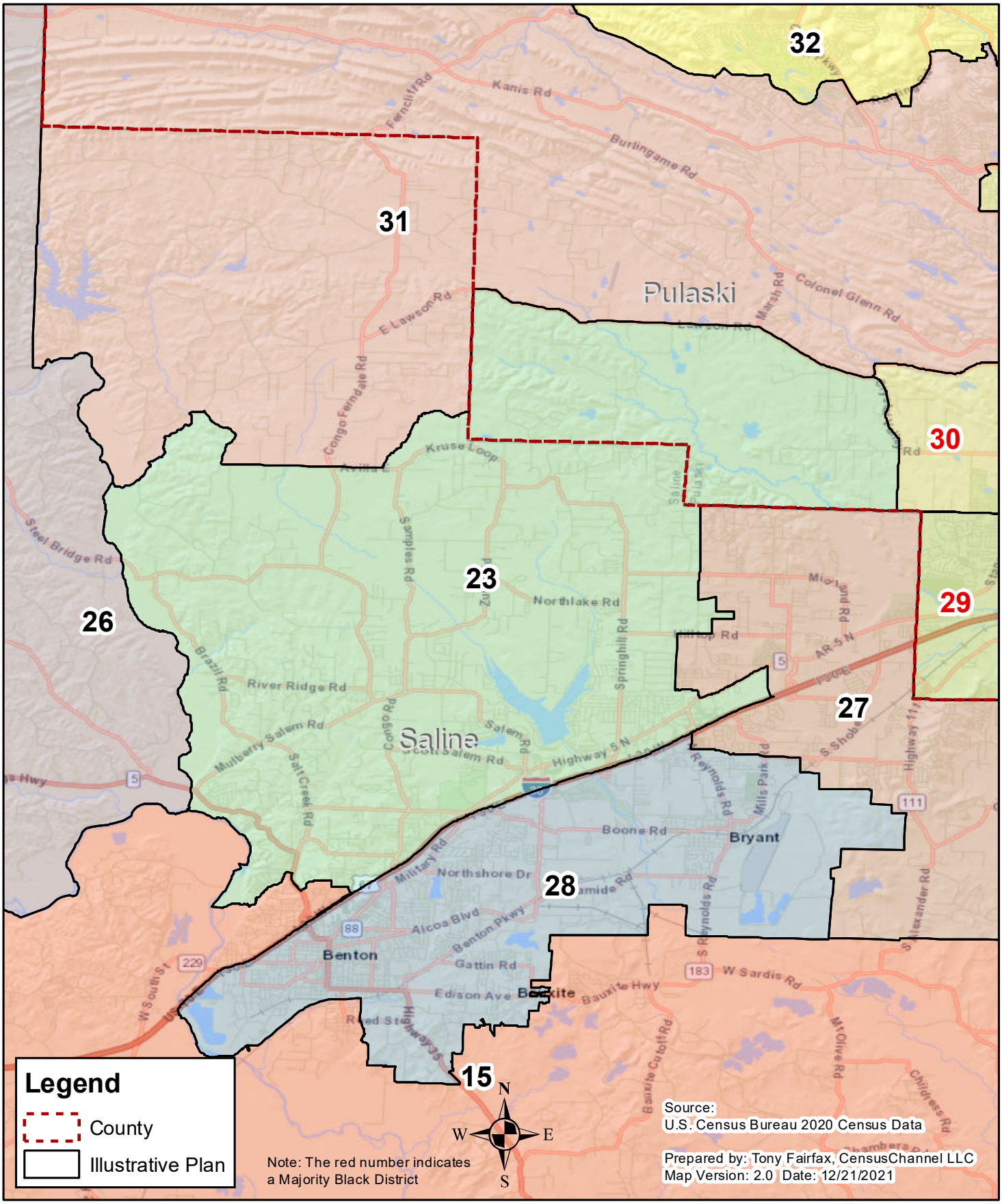
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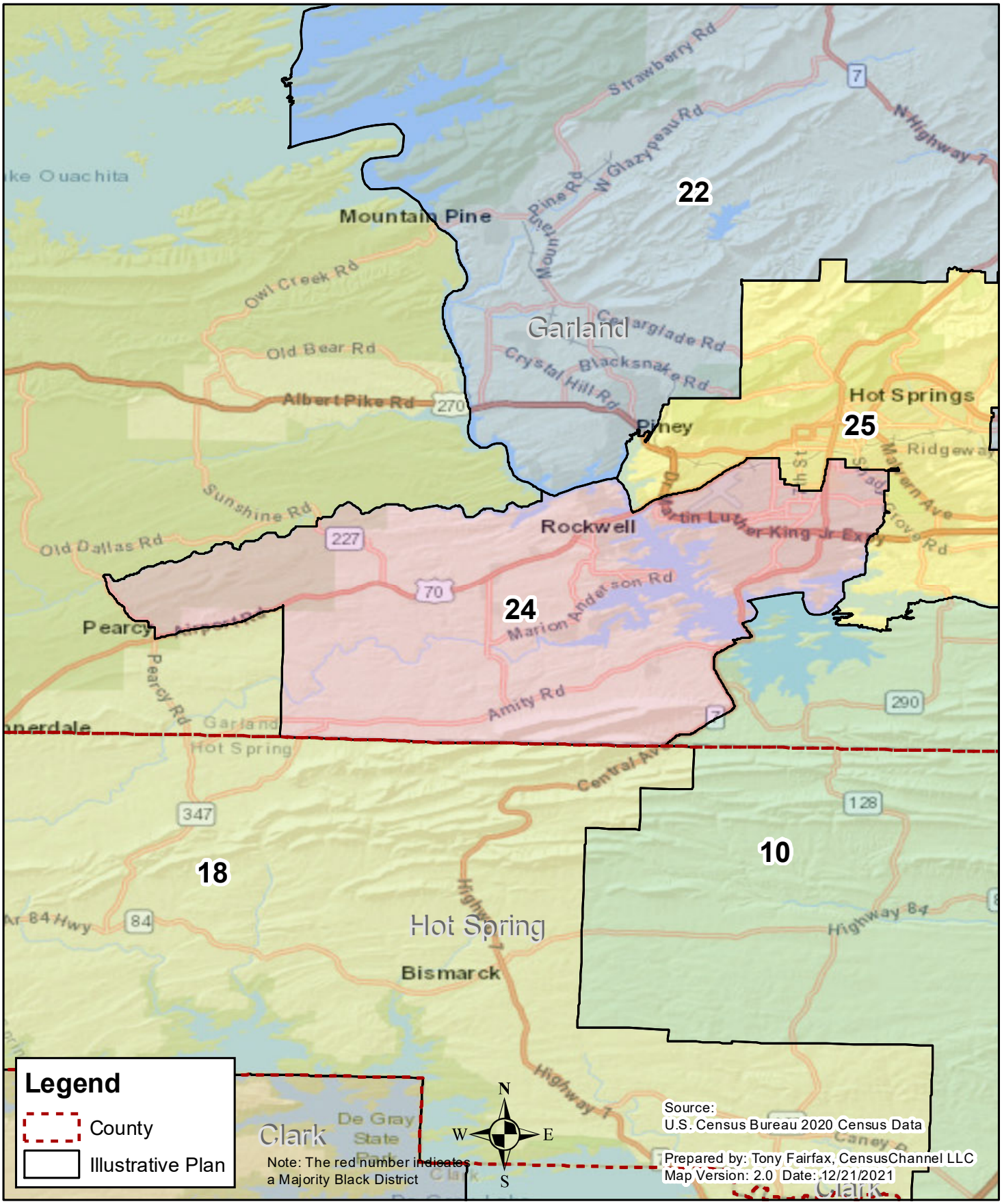
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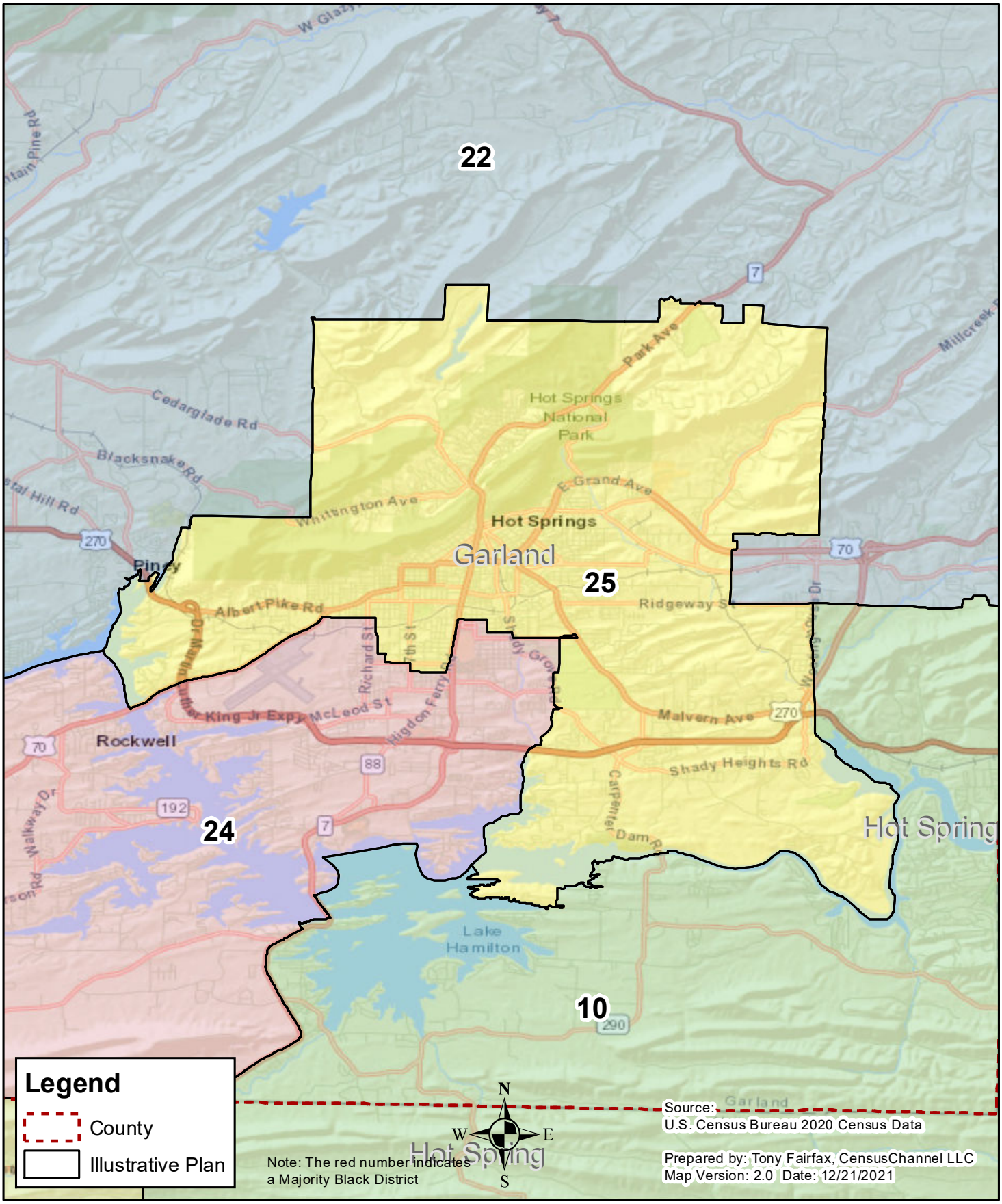
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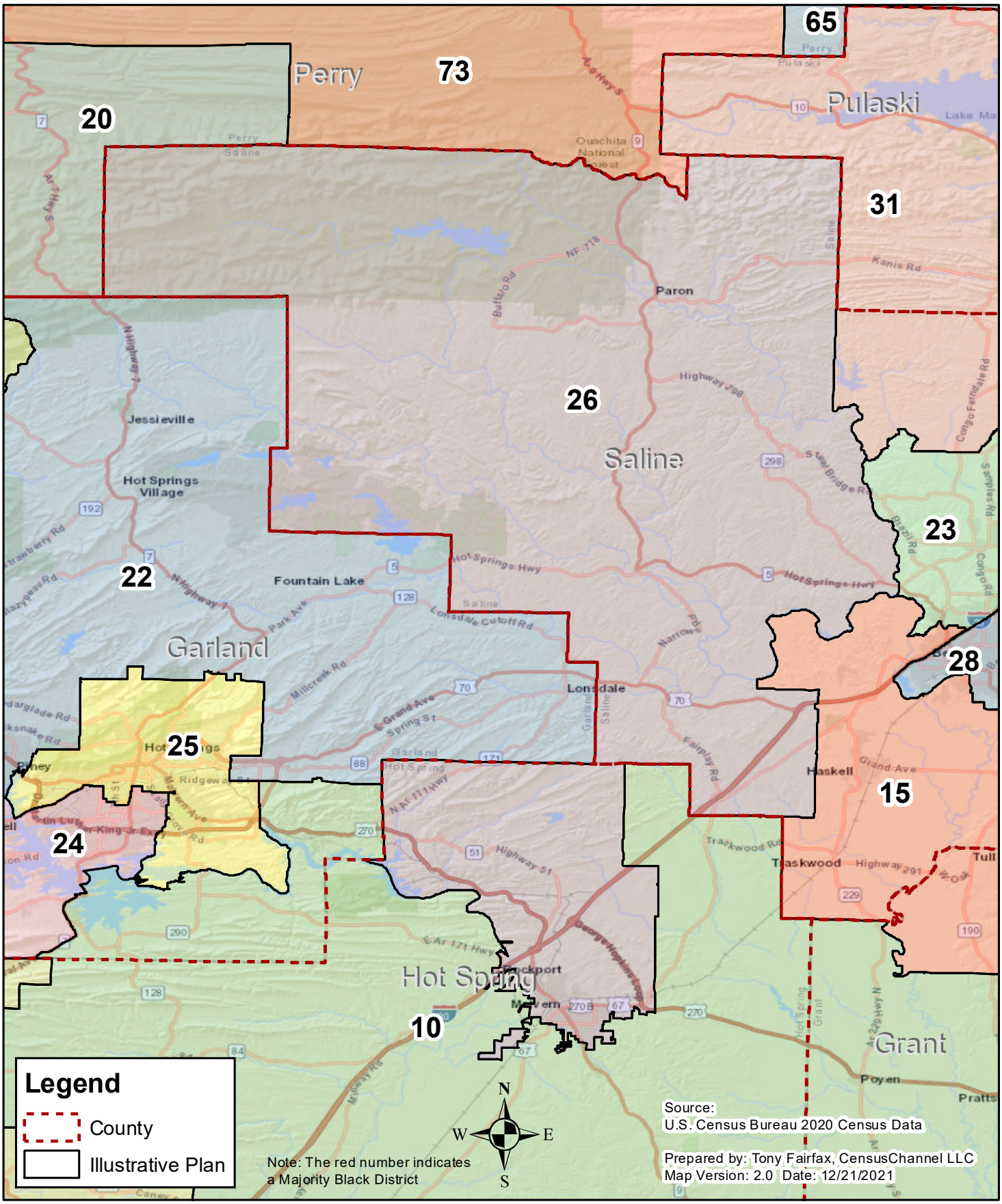
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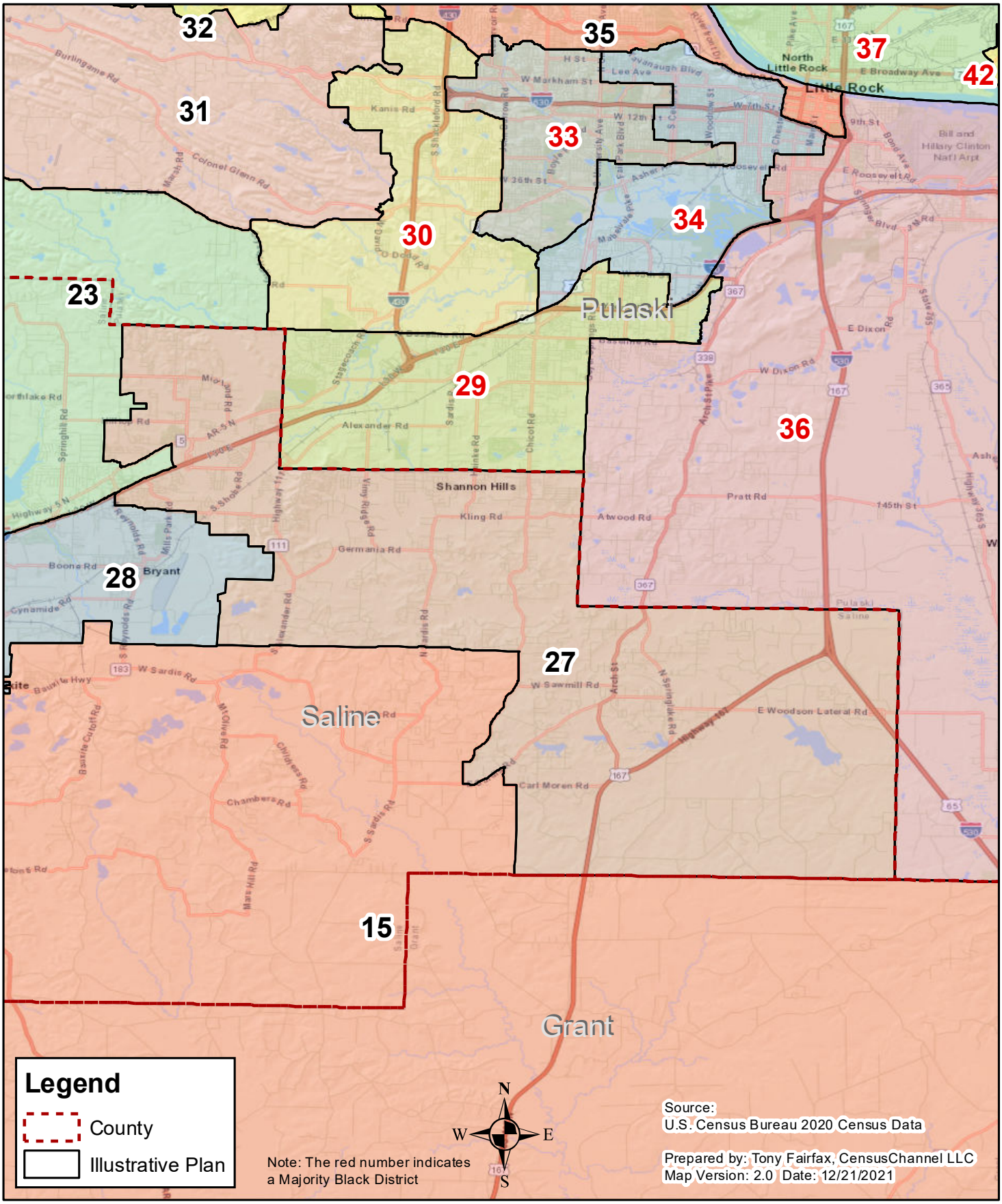
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State House District 25
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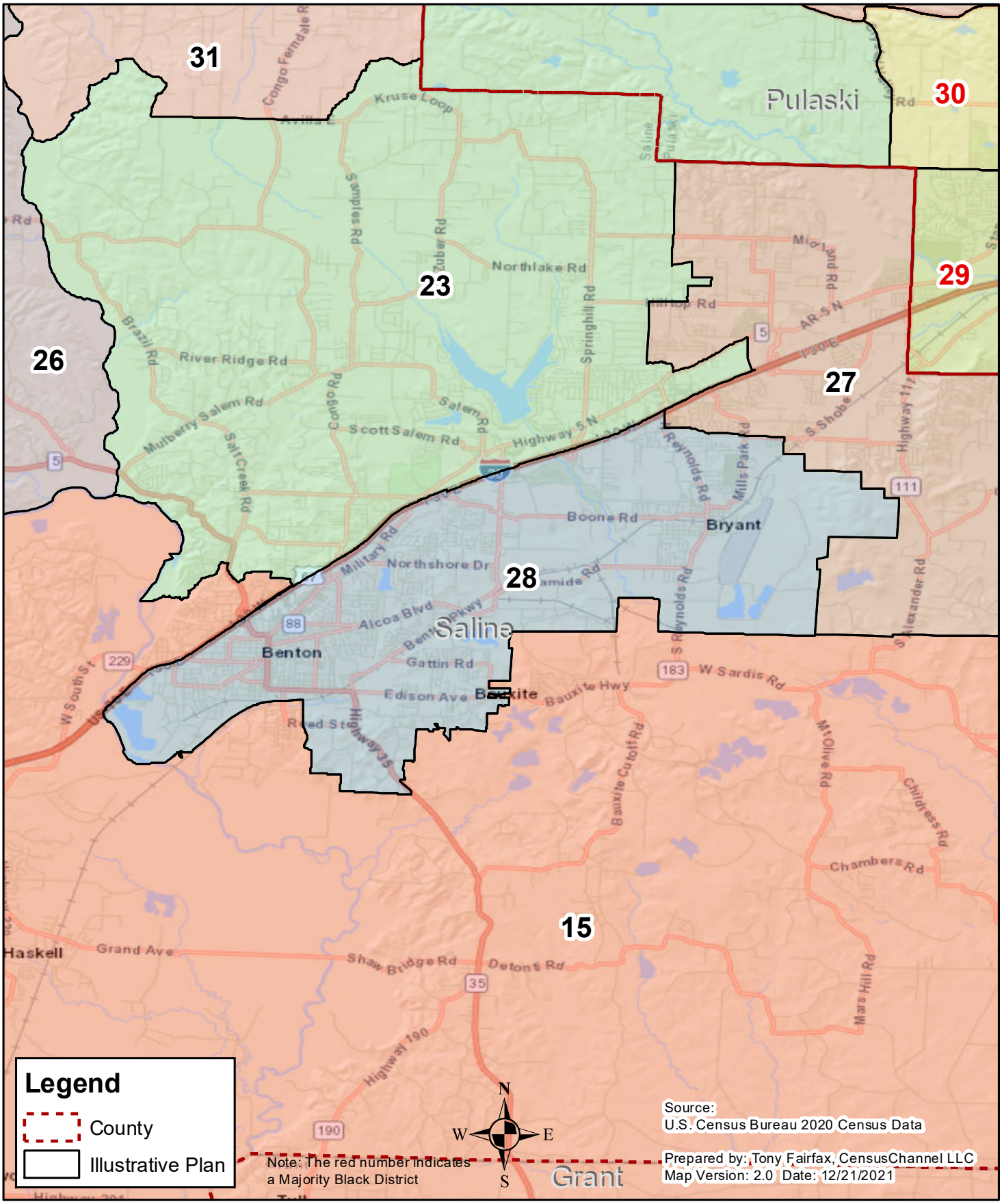
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State House District 26
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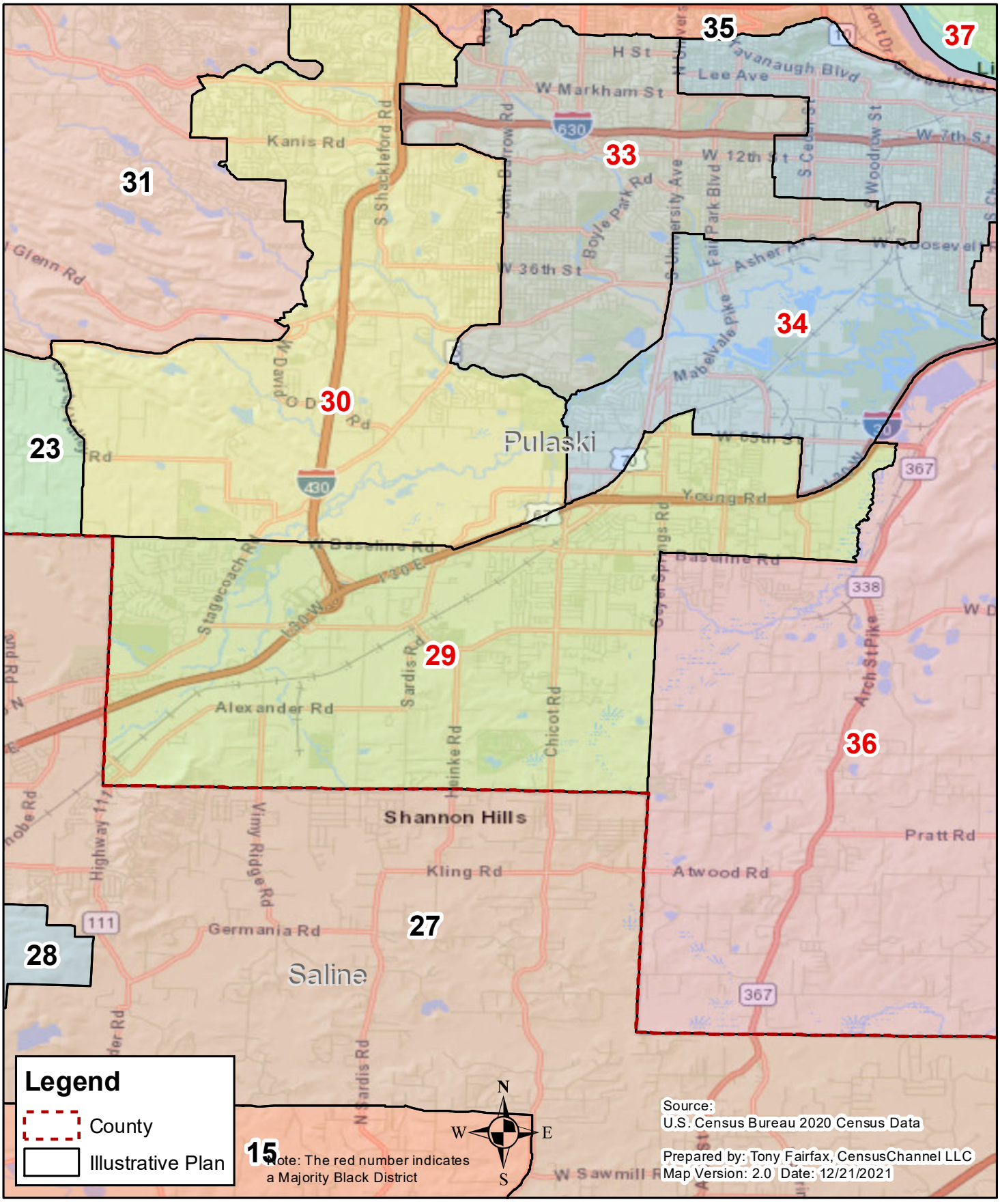
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State House District 27
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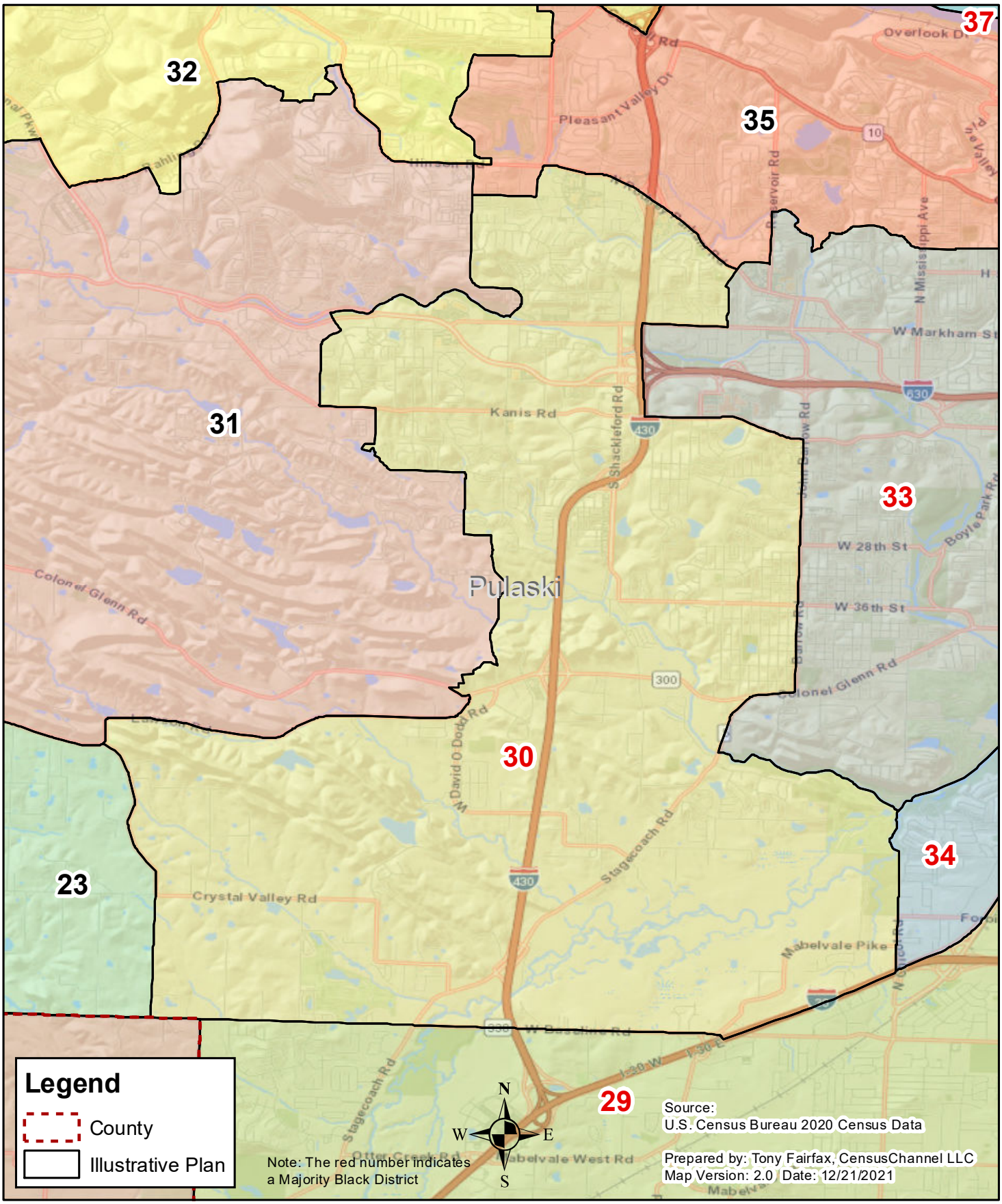
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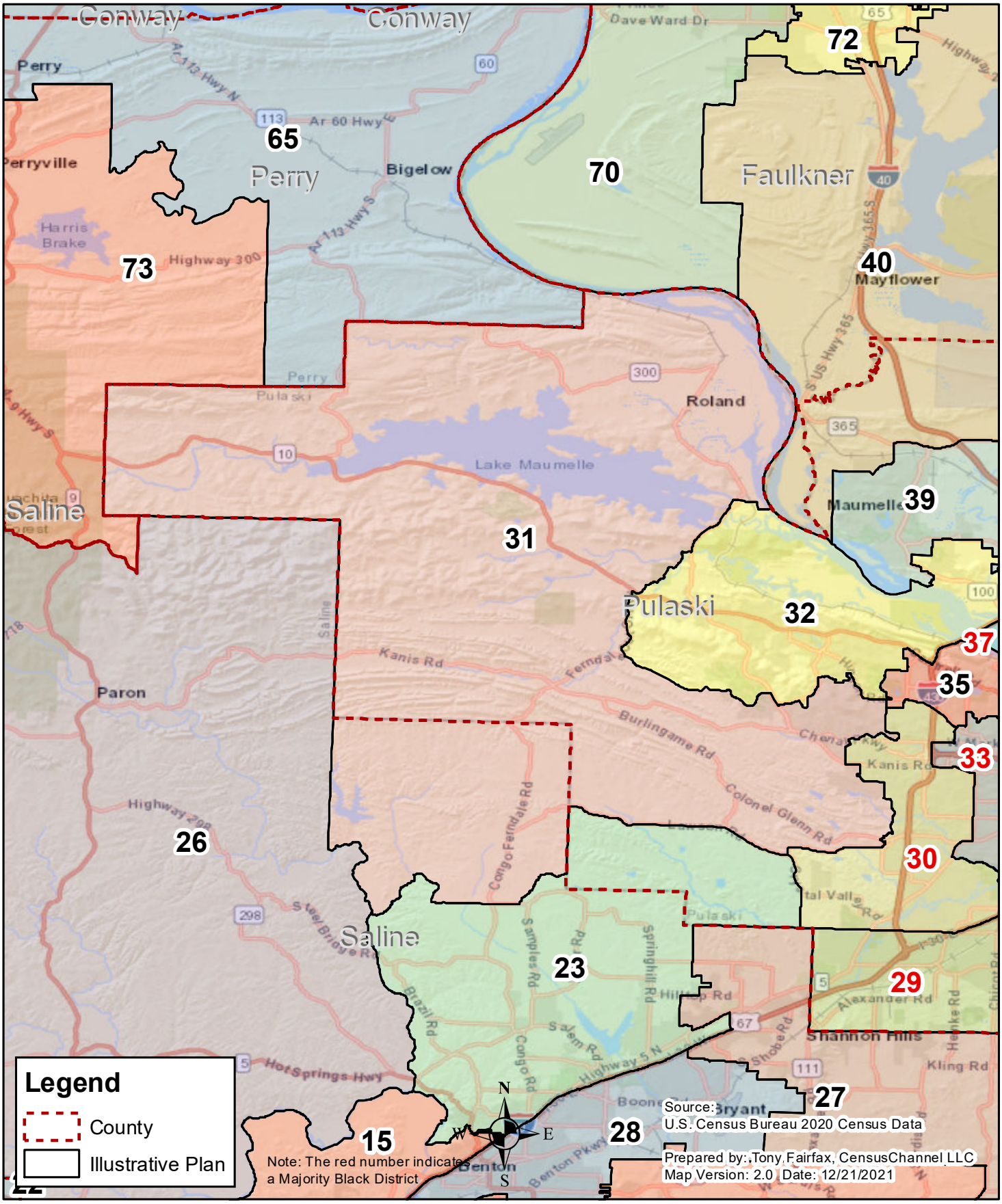
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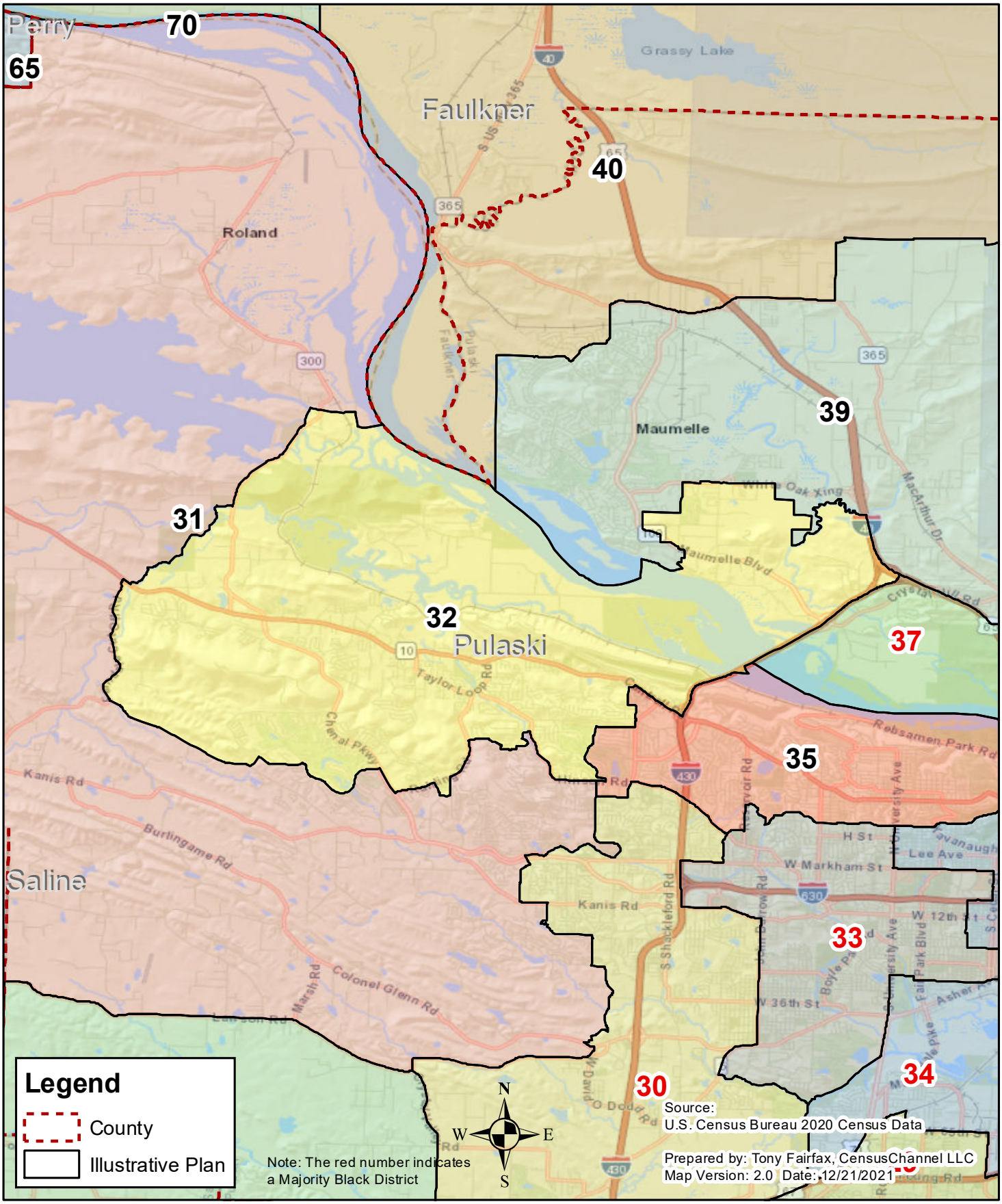
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State House District 30
Illustrative Plan



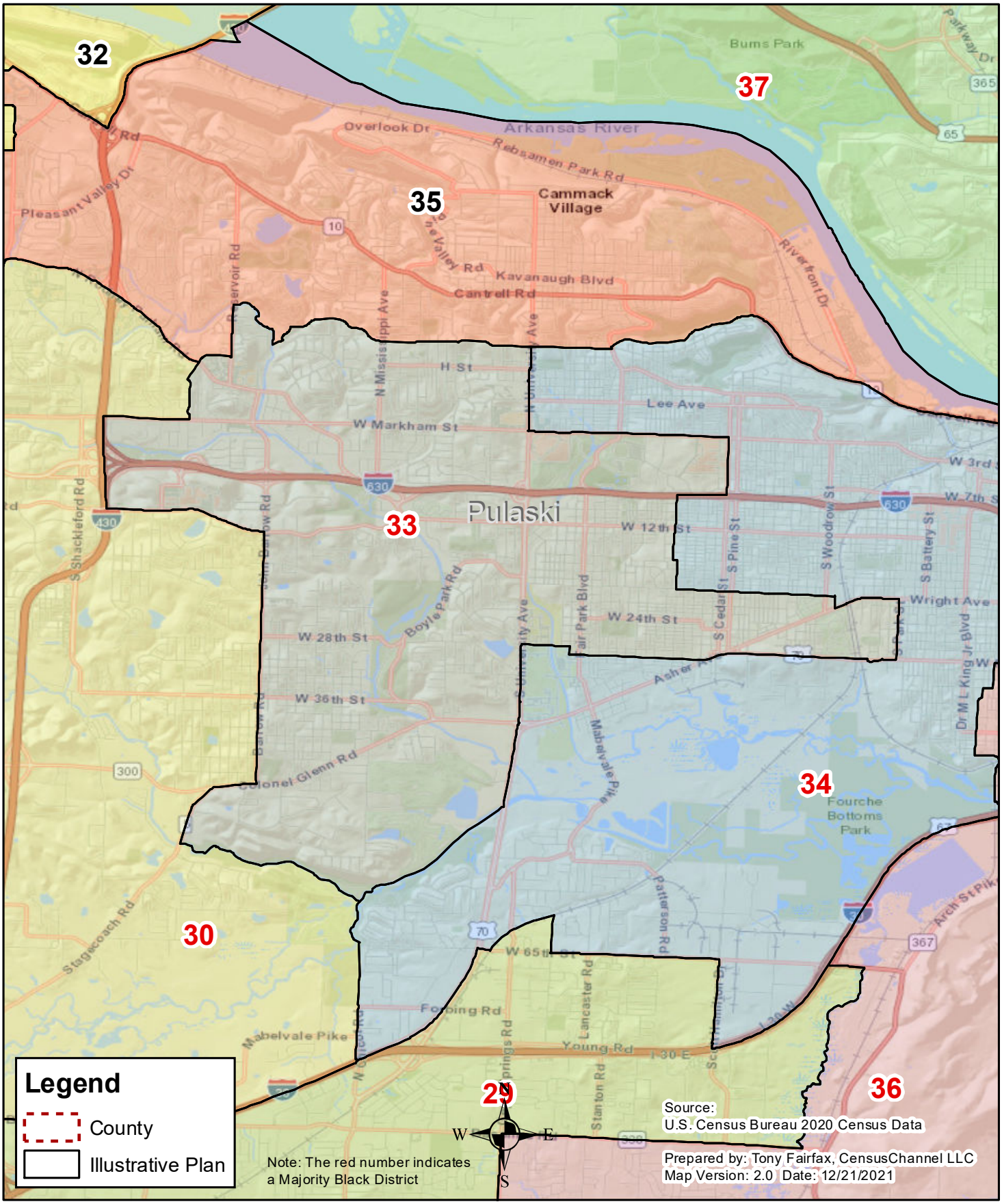
Arkansas
State House District 31
Illustrative Plan



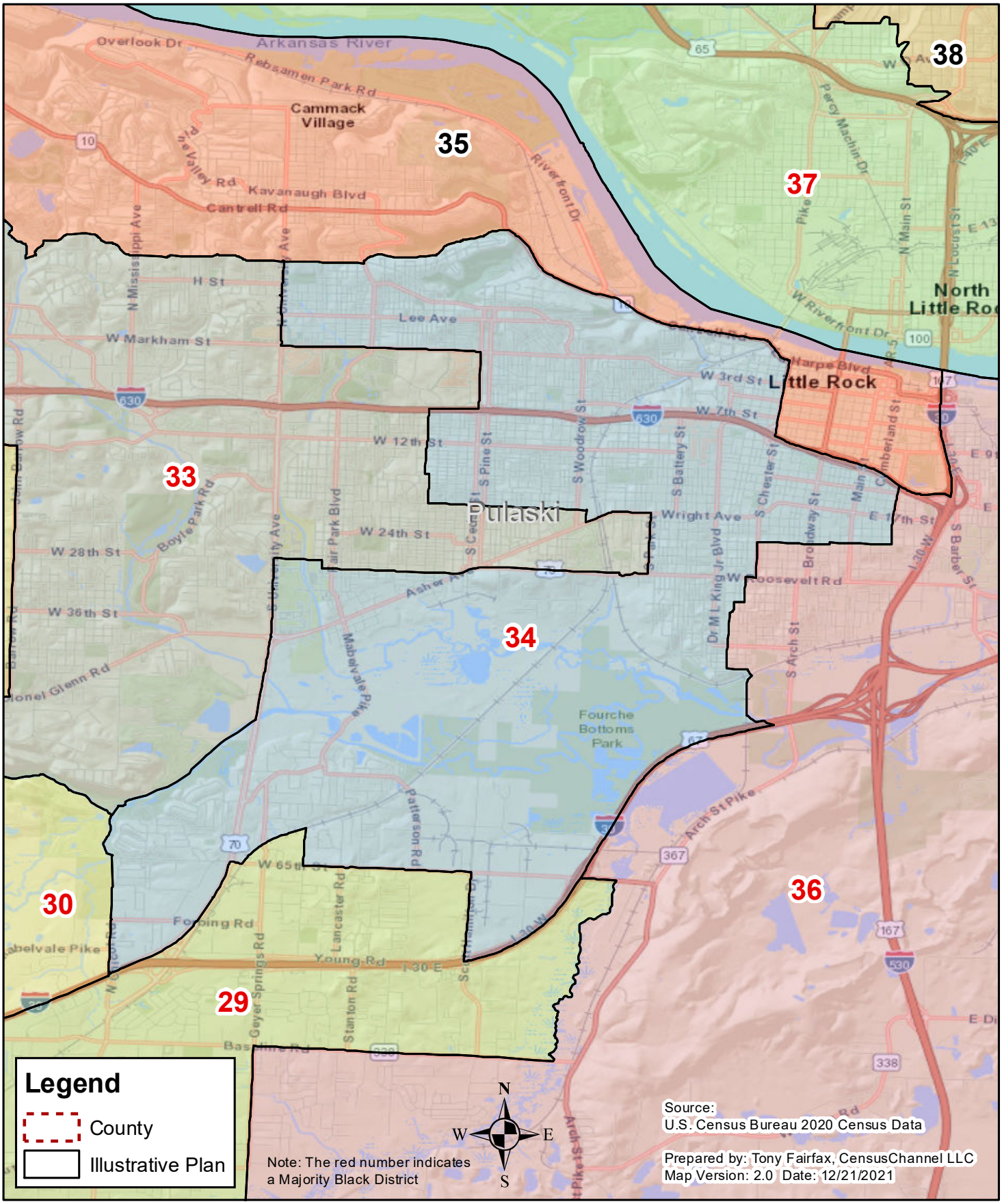
Arkansas
State House District 32
Illustrative Plan



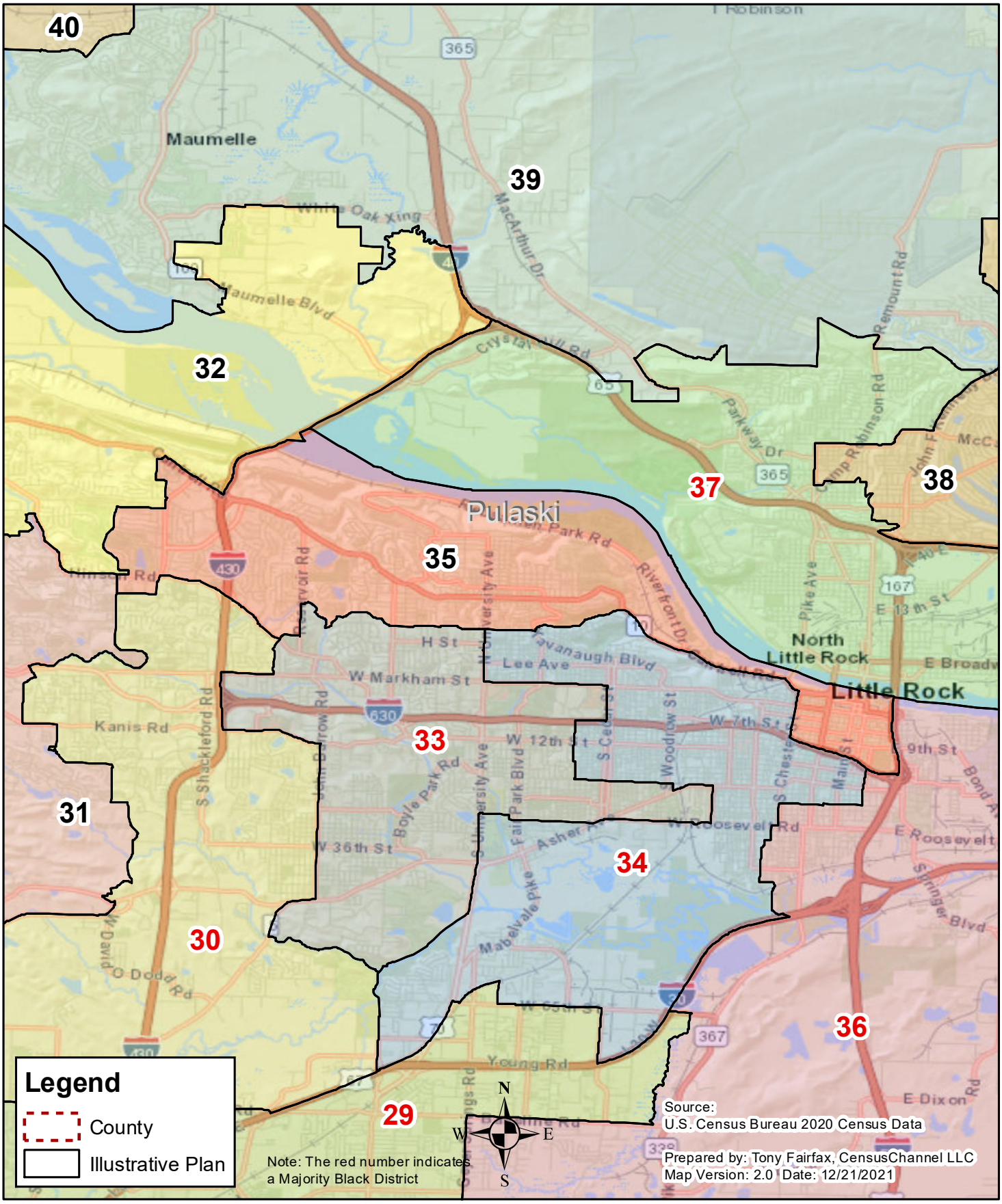
Arkansas
State House District 33
Illustrative Plan



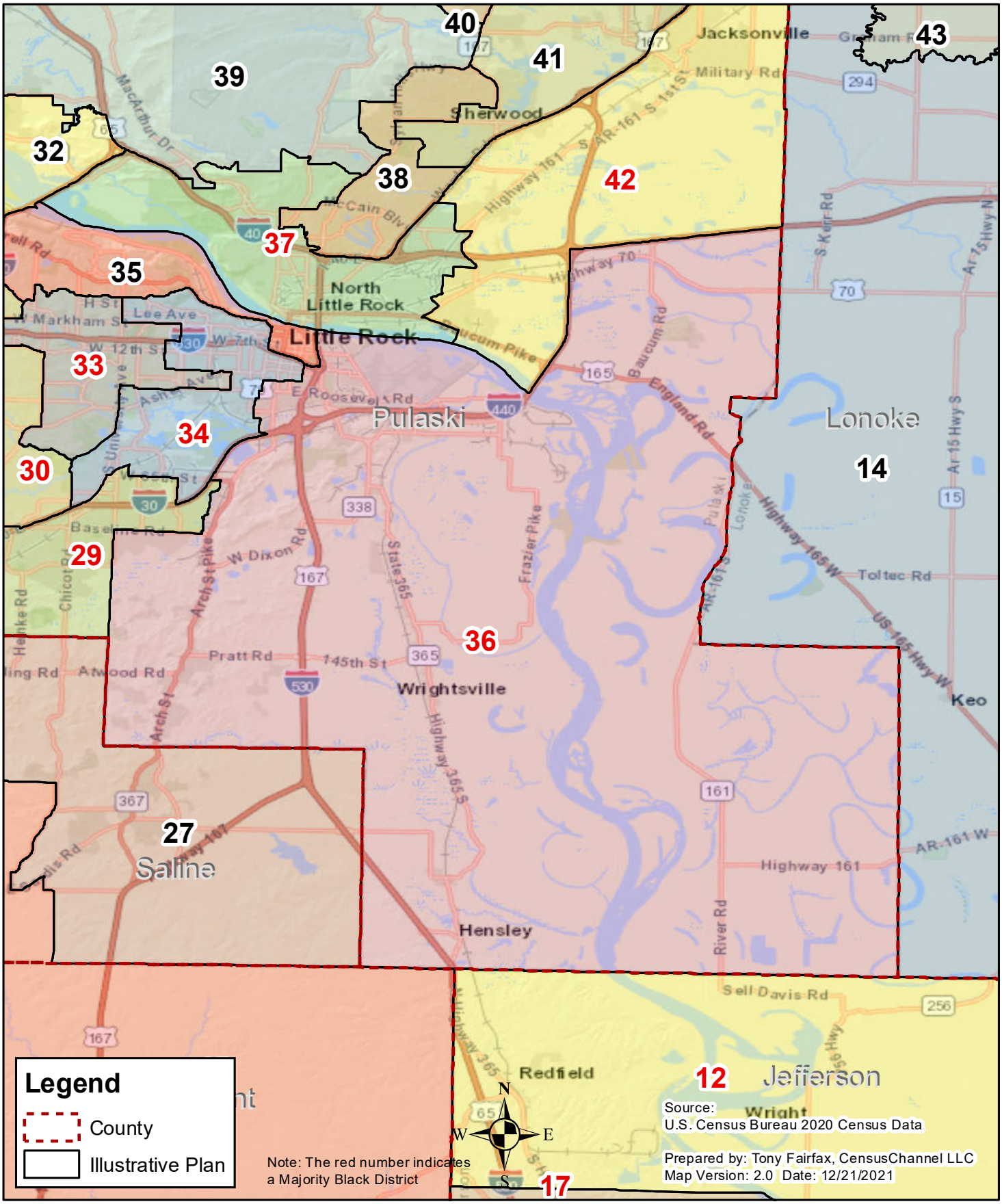
Arkansas
State House District 34
Illustrative Plan



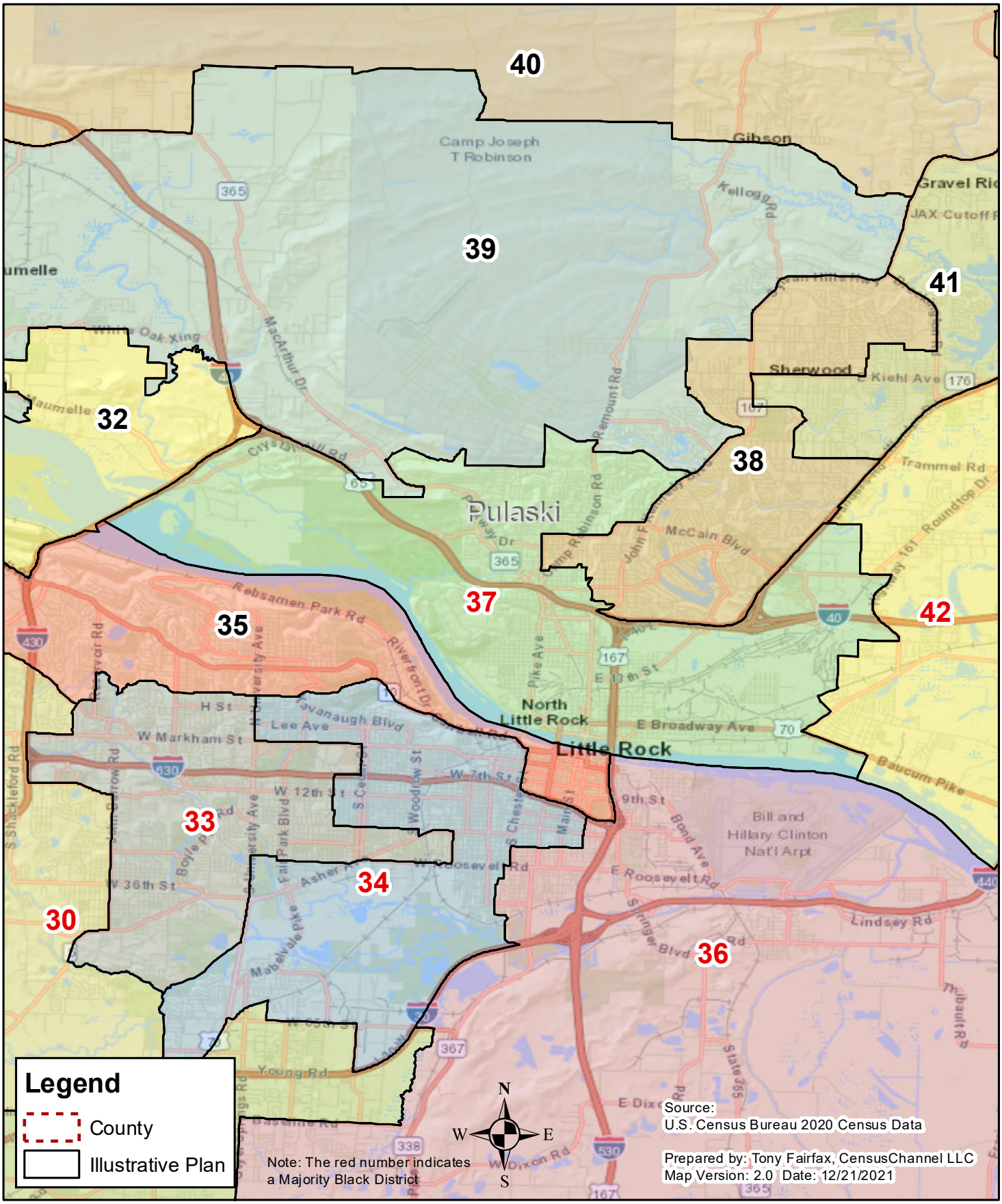
Arkansas
State House District 35
Illustrative Plan



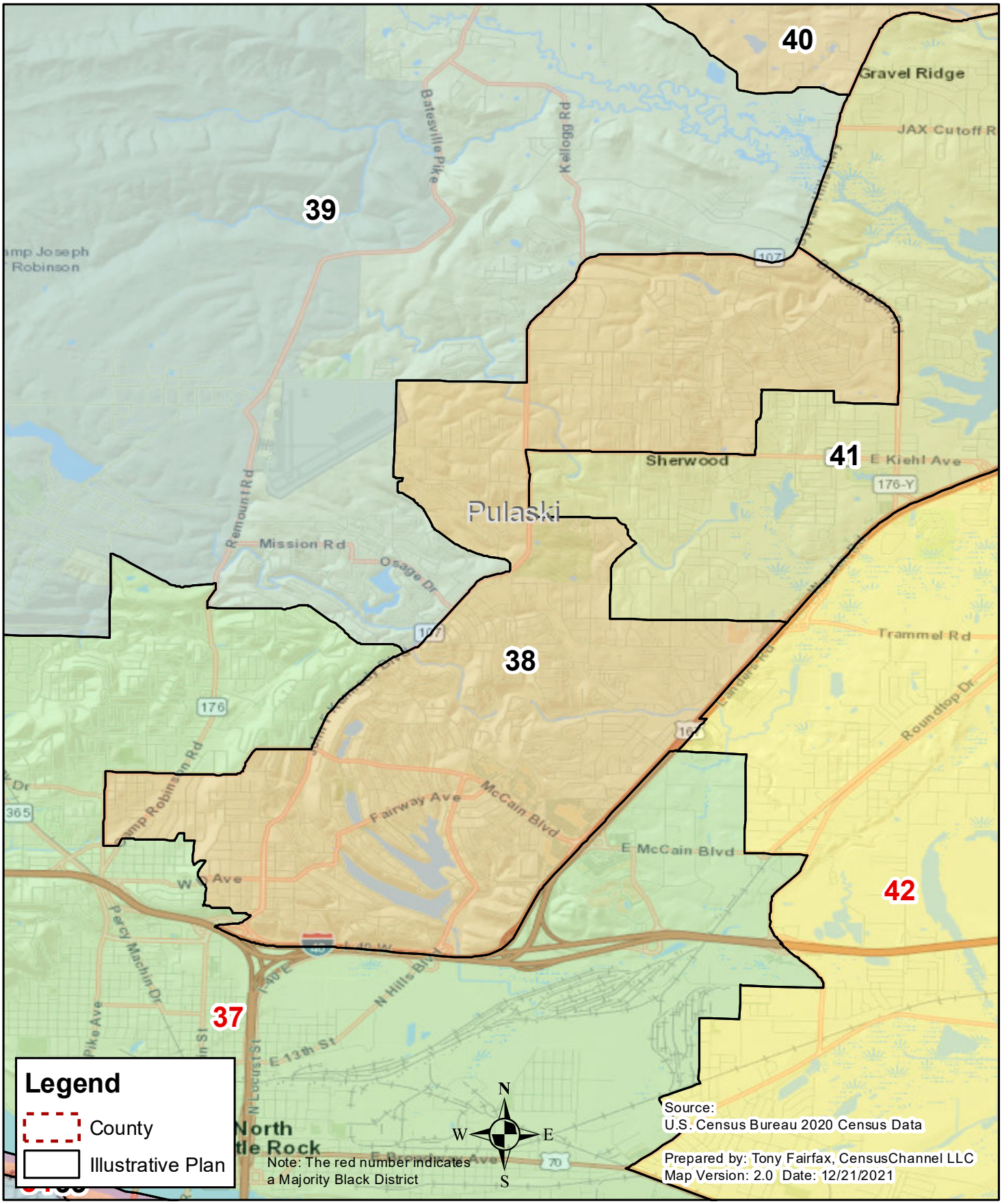
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State House District 36
Illustrative Plan



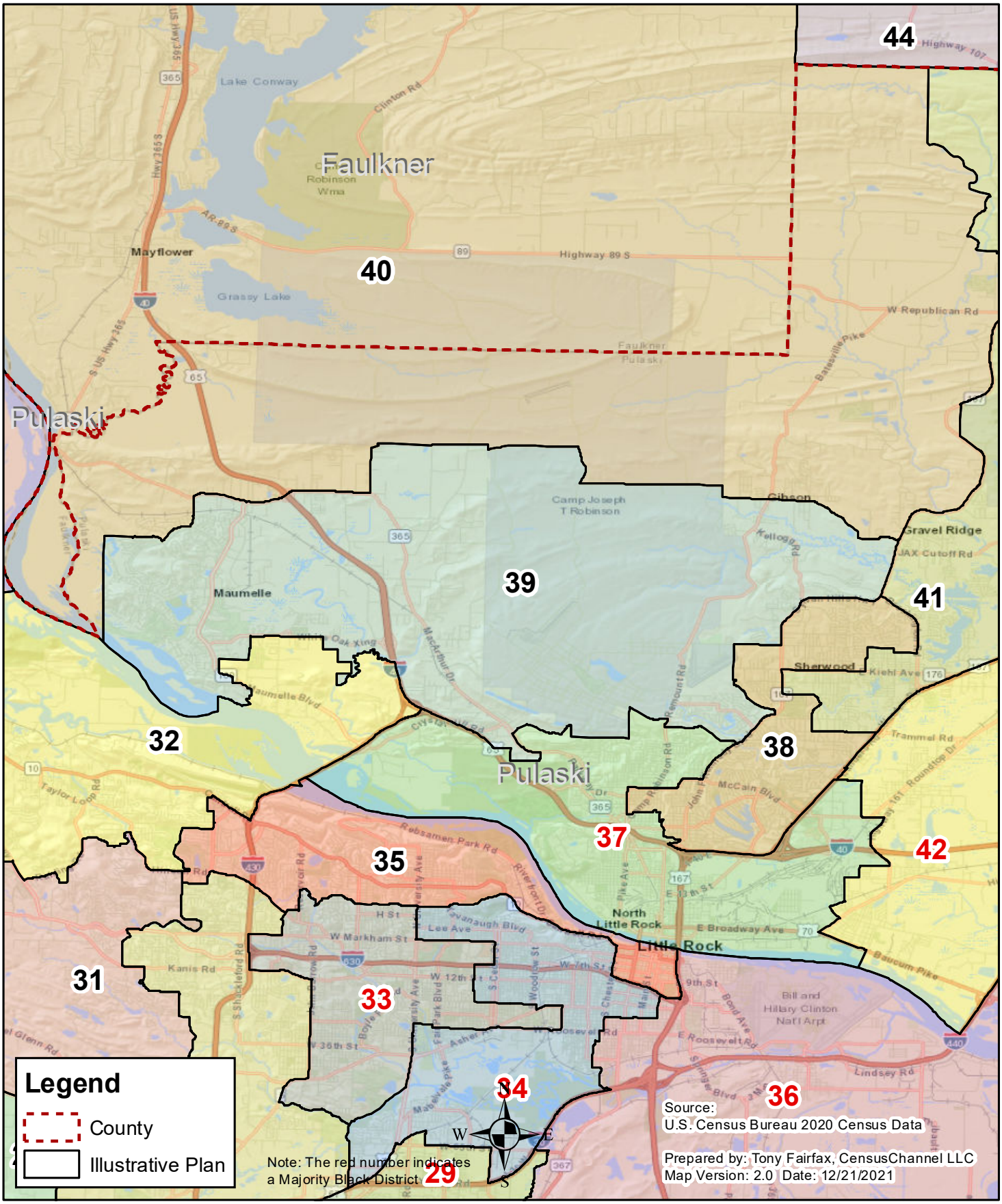
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State House District 37
Illustrative Plan



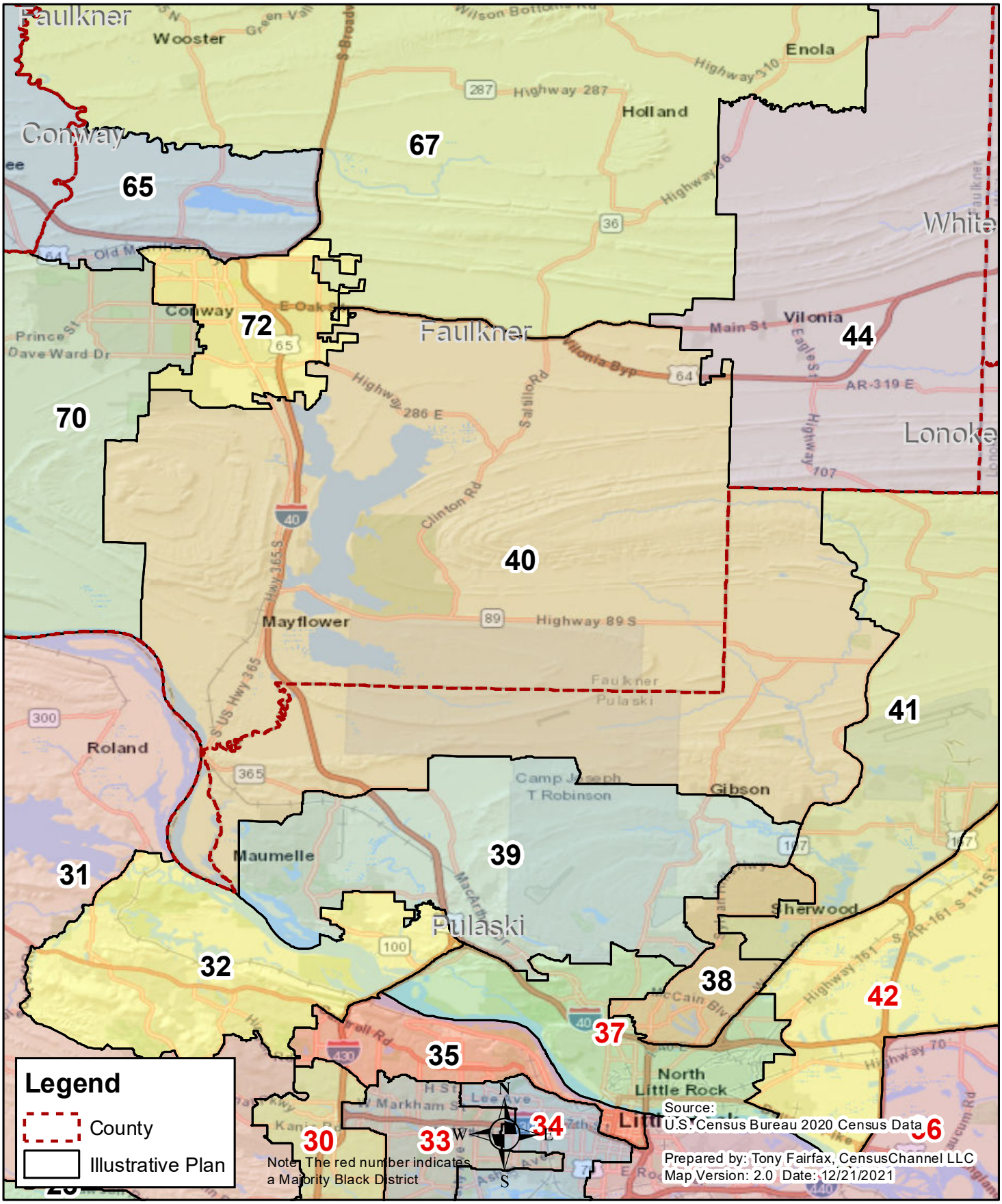
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State House District 38
Illustrative Plan



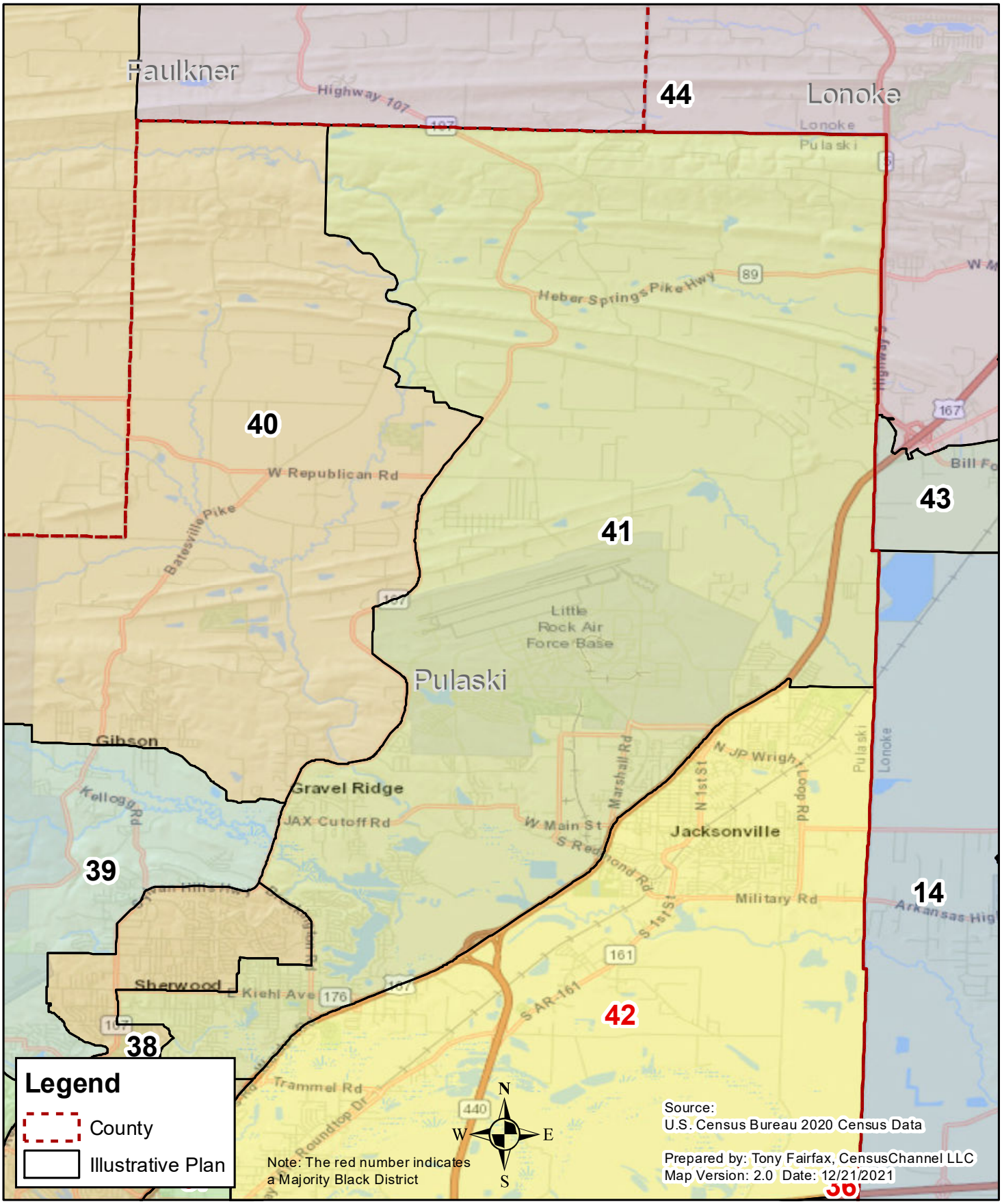
Arkansas
State House District 39
Illustrative Plan



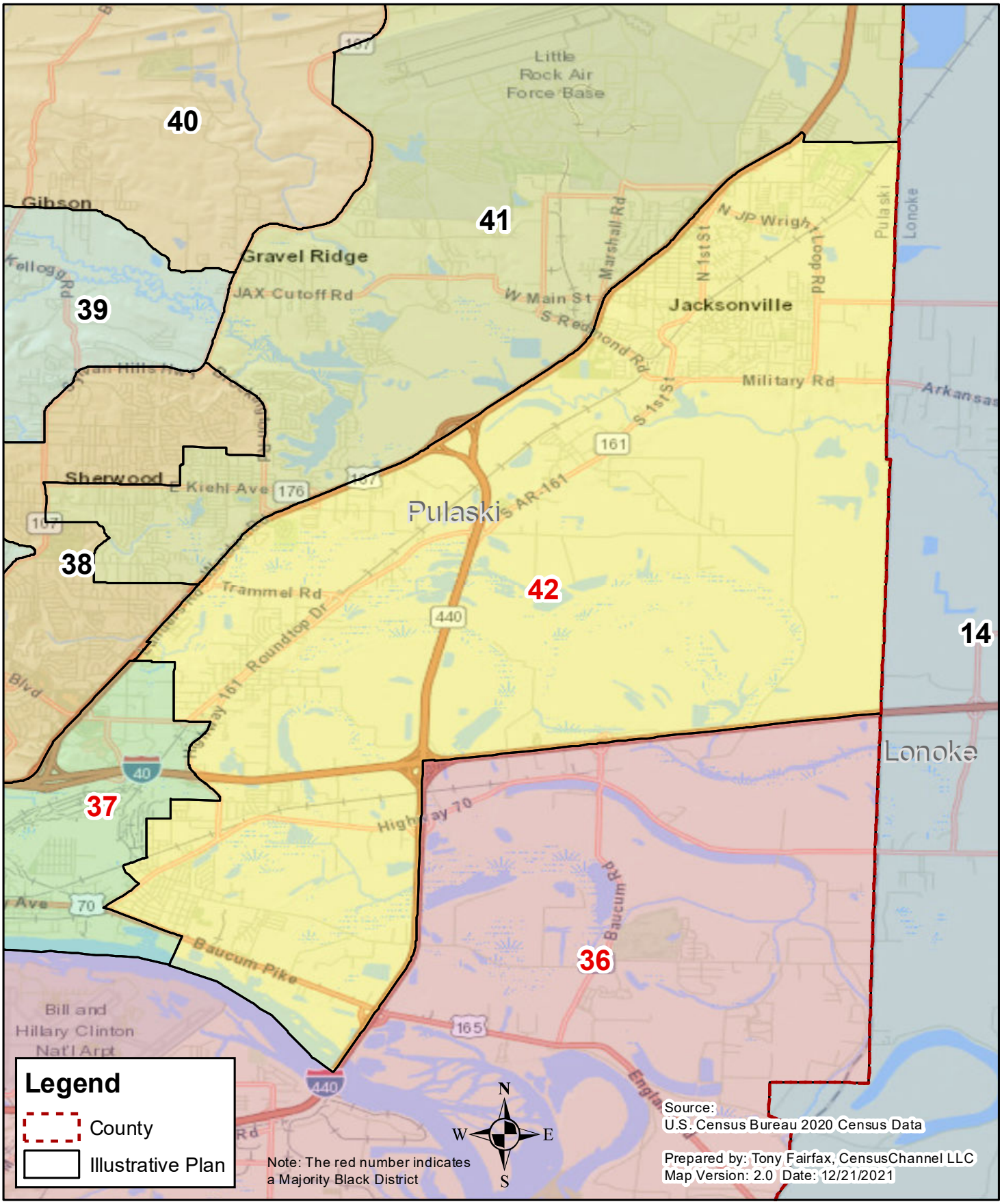
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State House District 40
Illustrative Plan



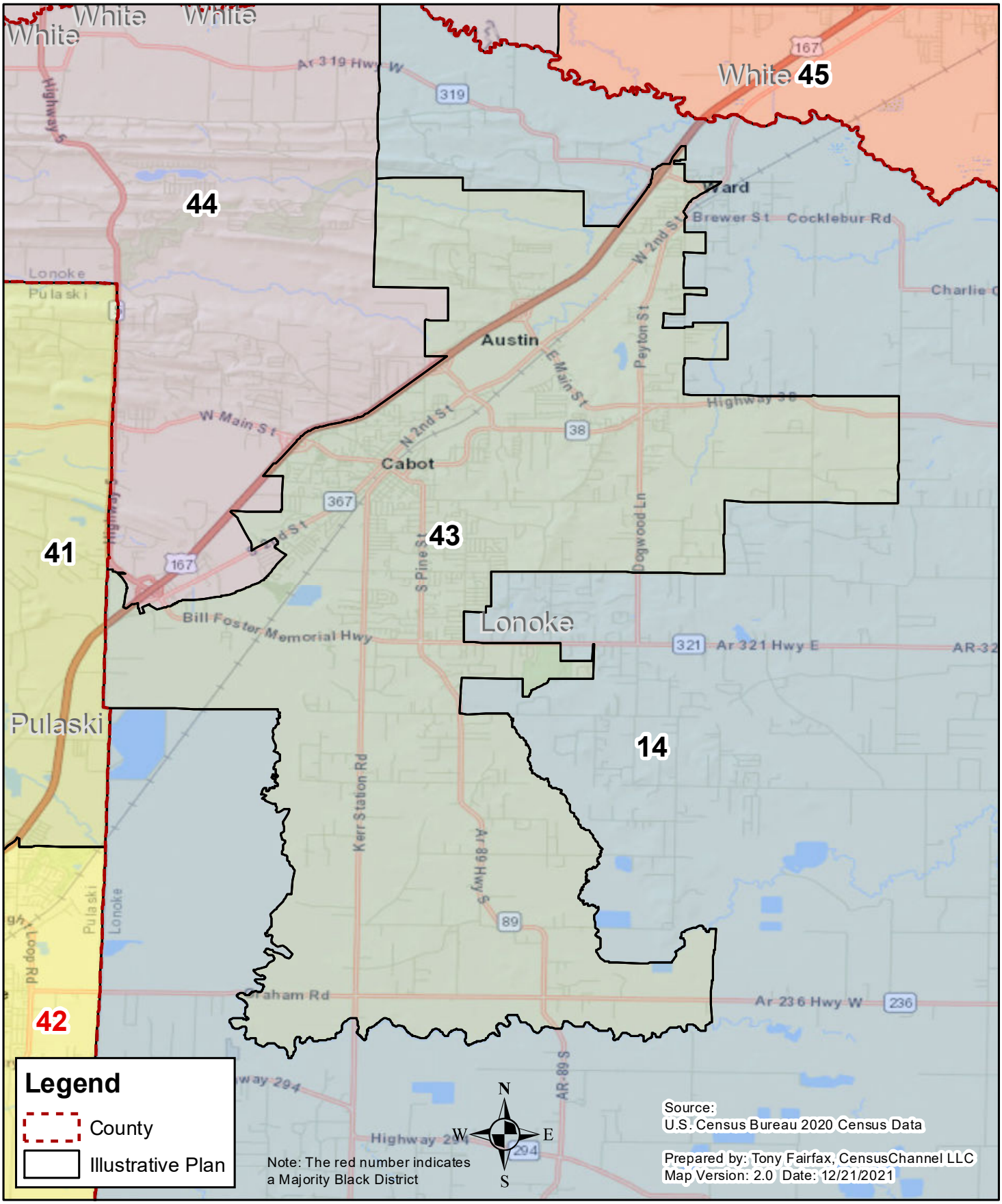
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State House District 41
Illustrative Plan



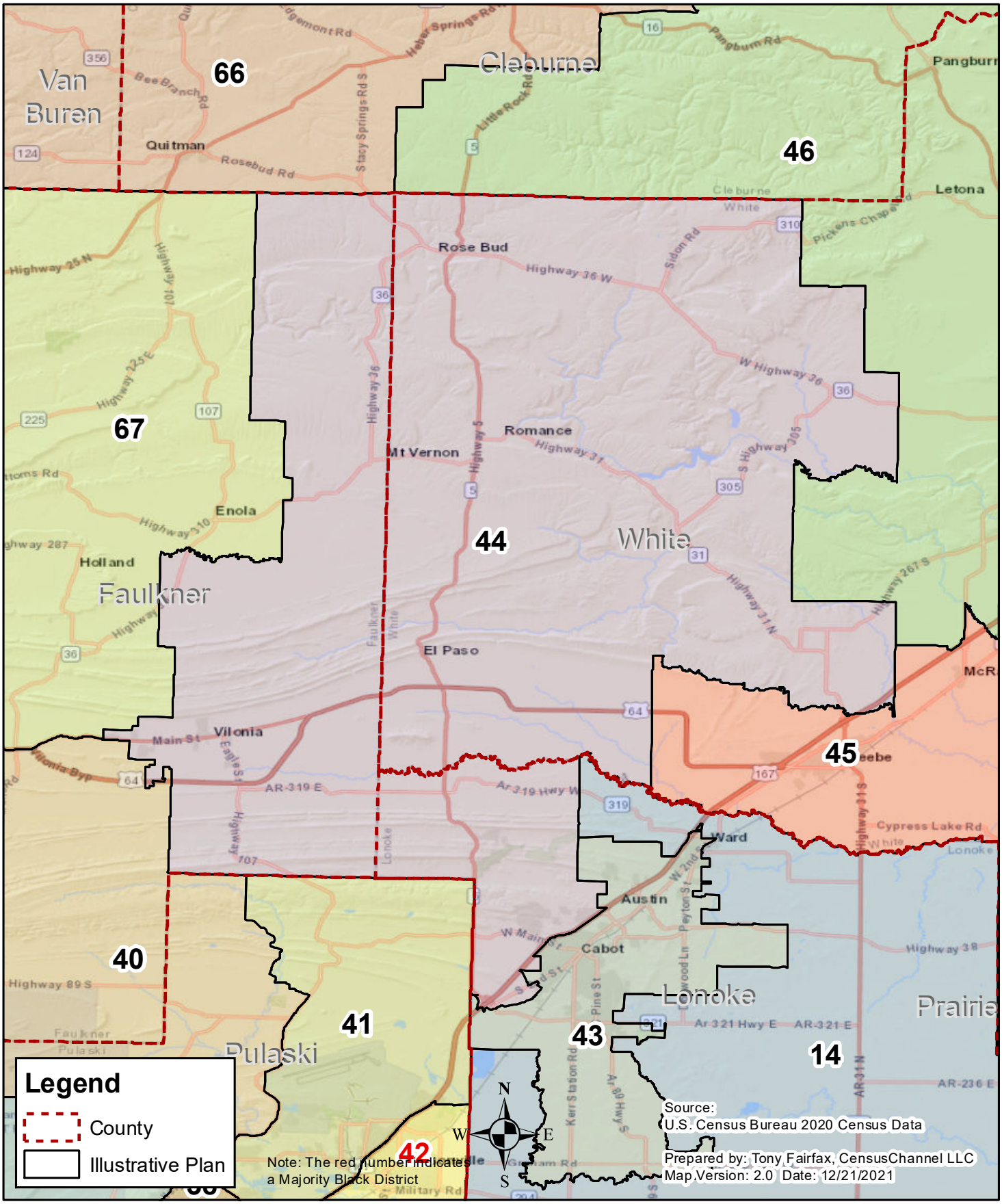
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State House District 42
Illustrative Plan



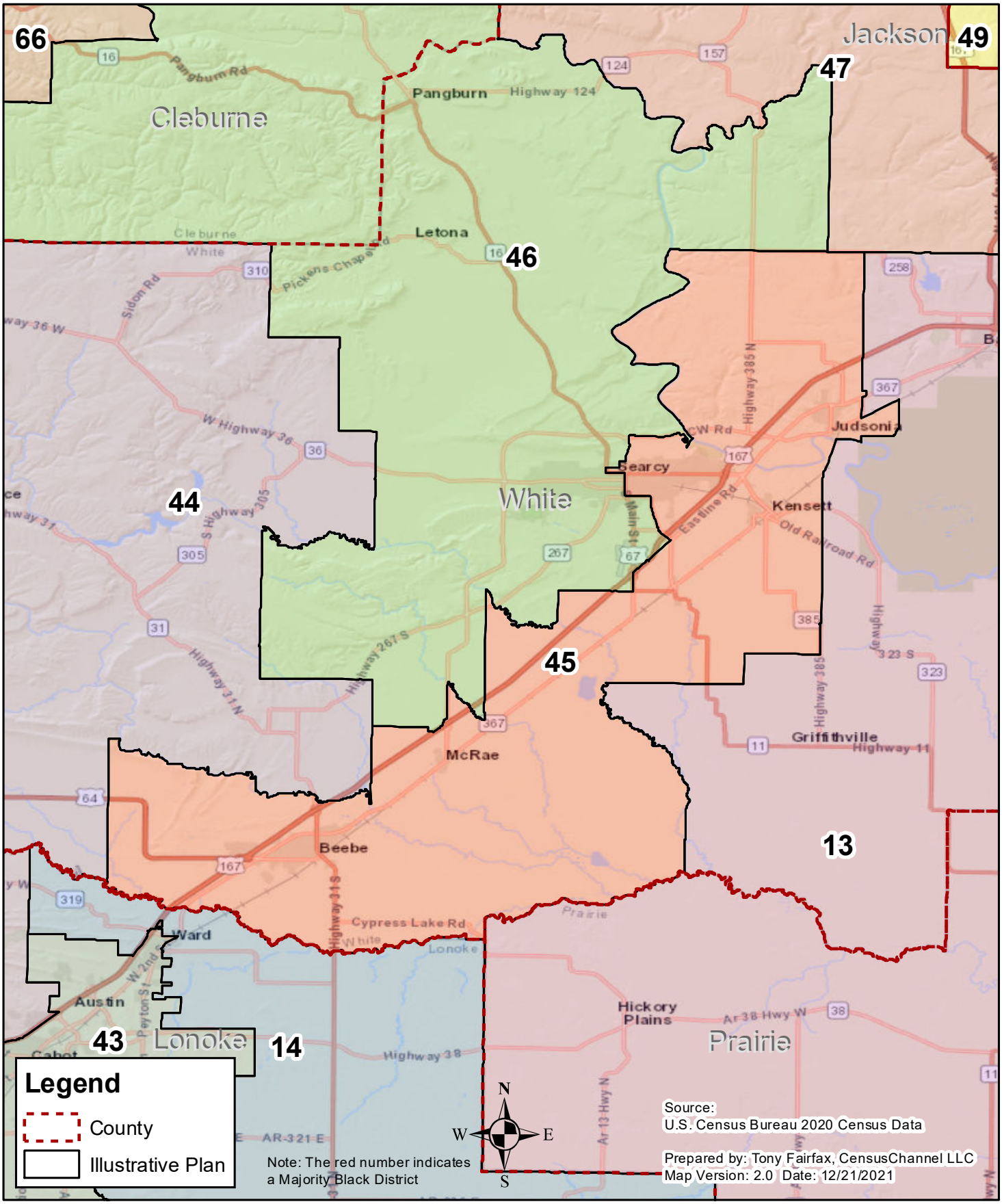
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State House District 43
Illustrative Plan



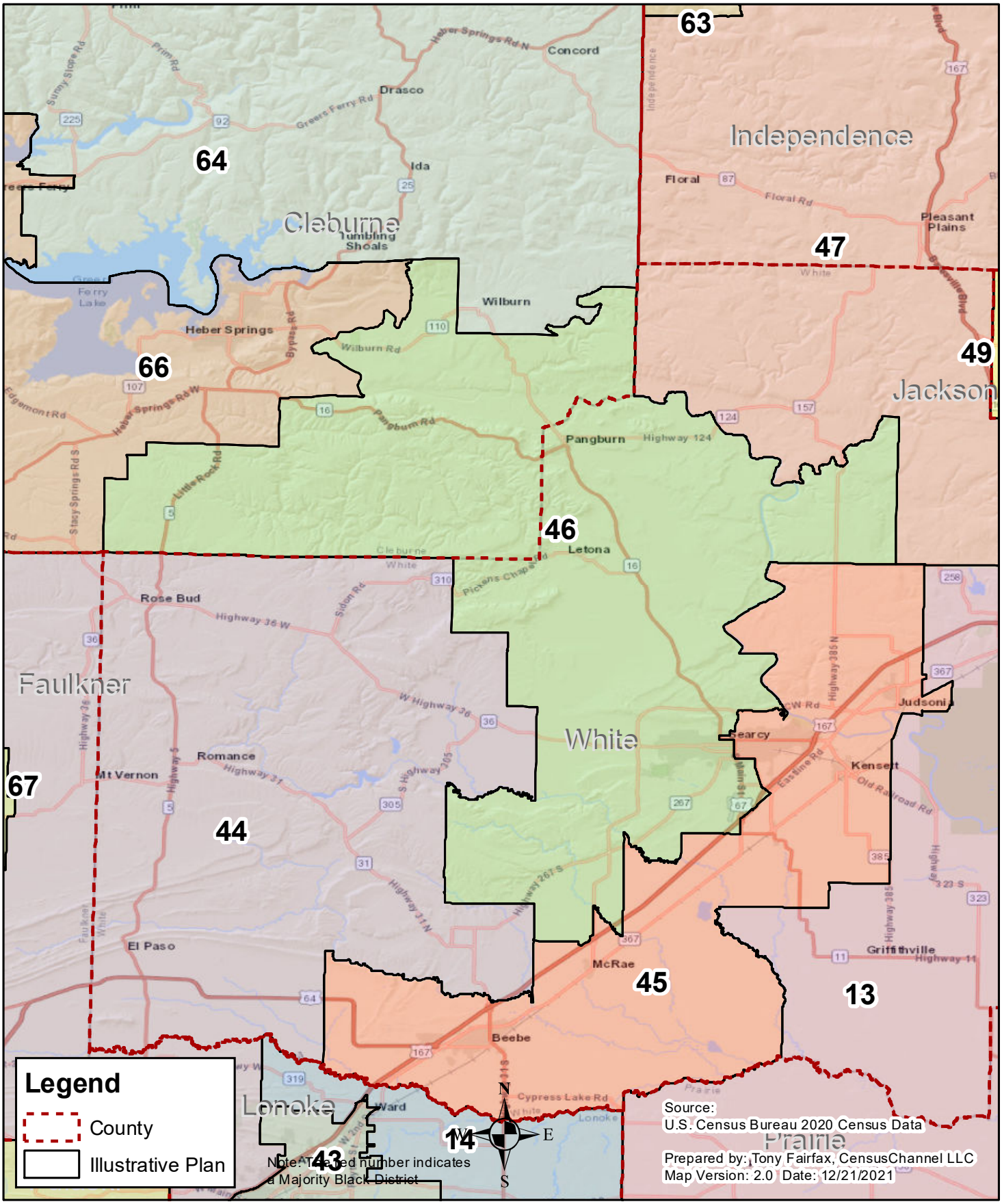
Arkansas
State House District 44
Illustrative Plan



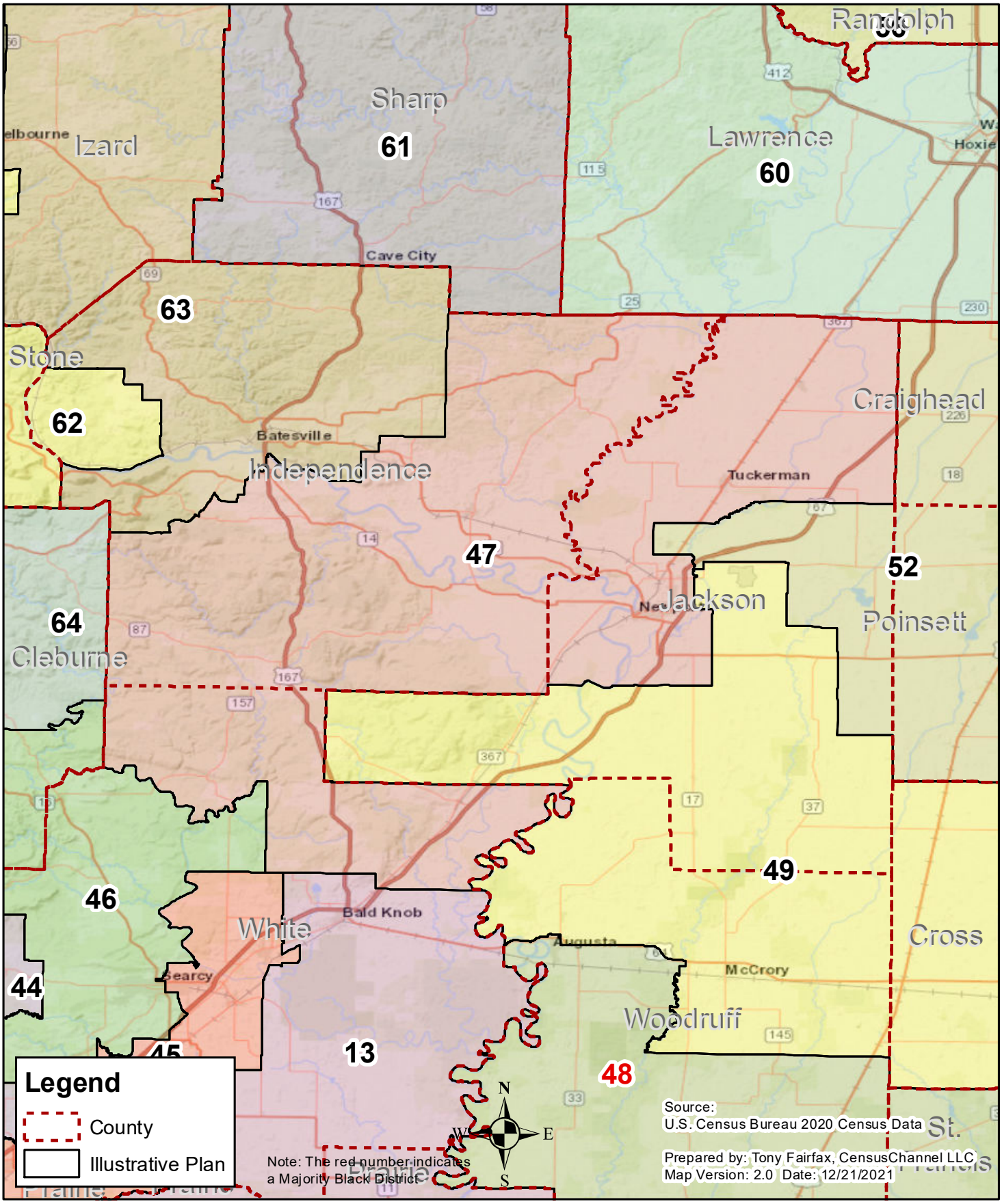
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State House District 45
Illustrative Plan



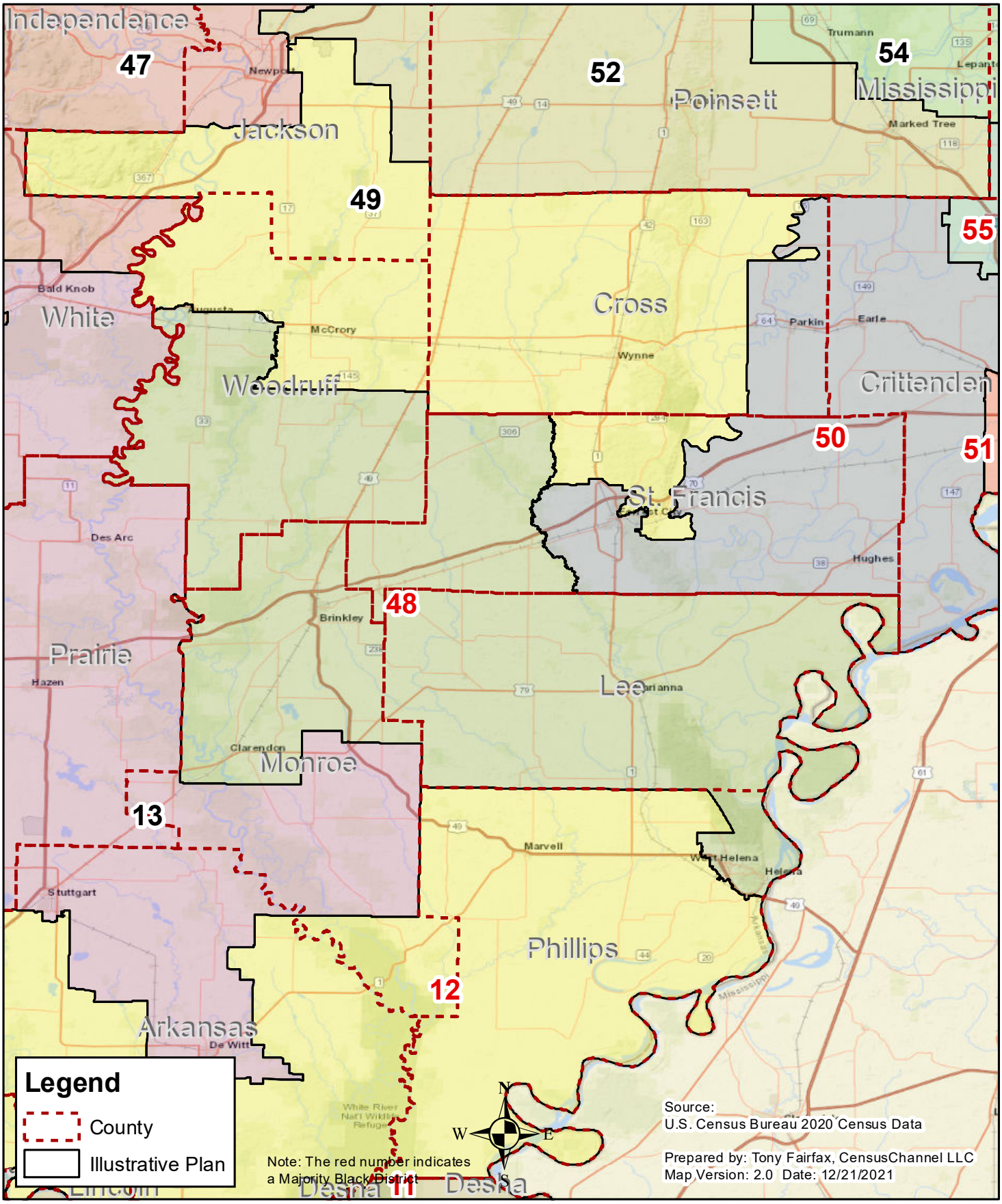
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State House District 46
Illustrative Plan



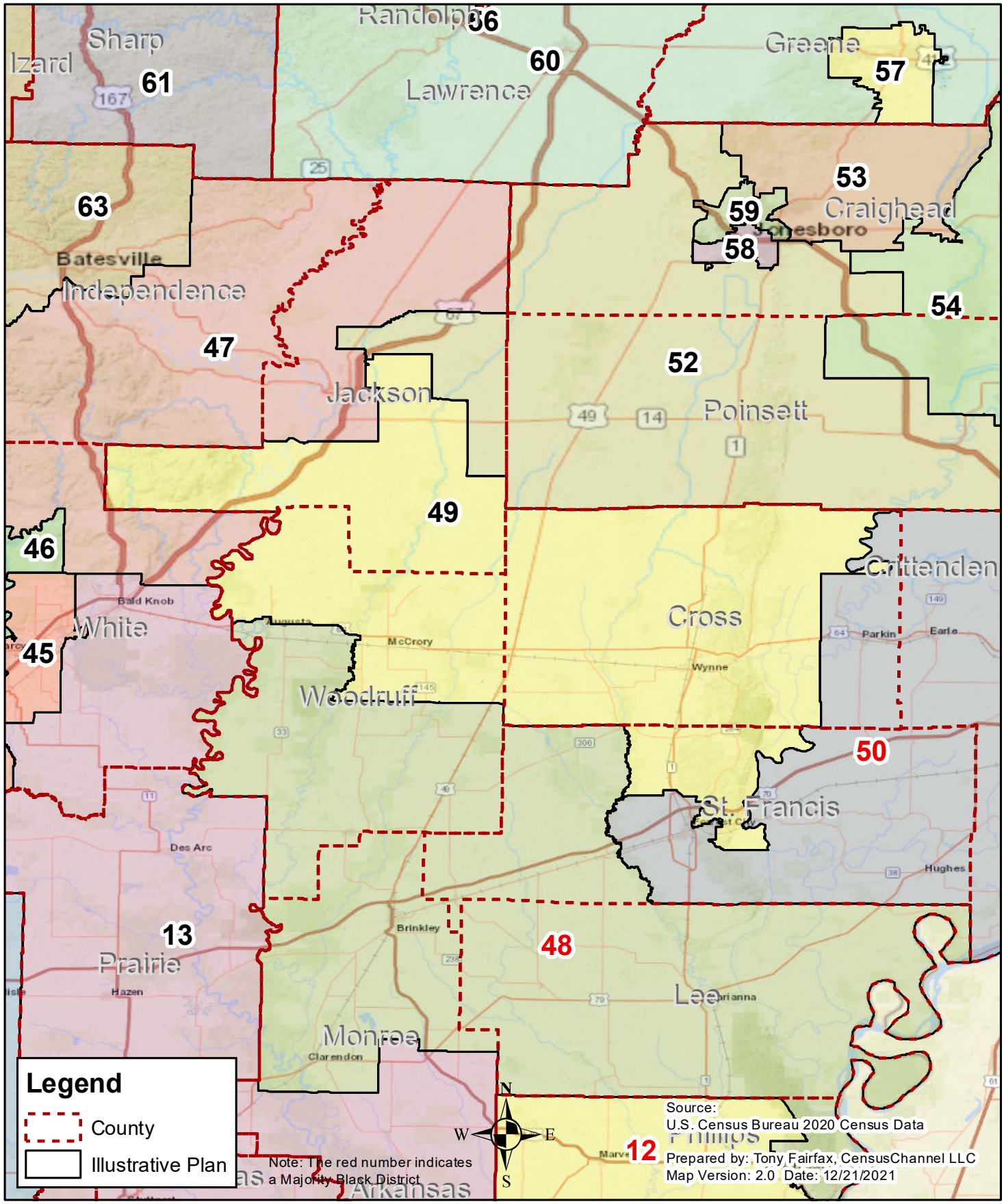
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State House District 47
Illustrative Plan



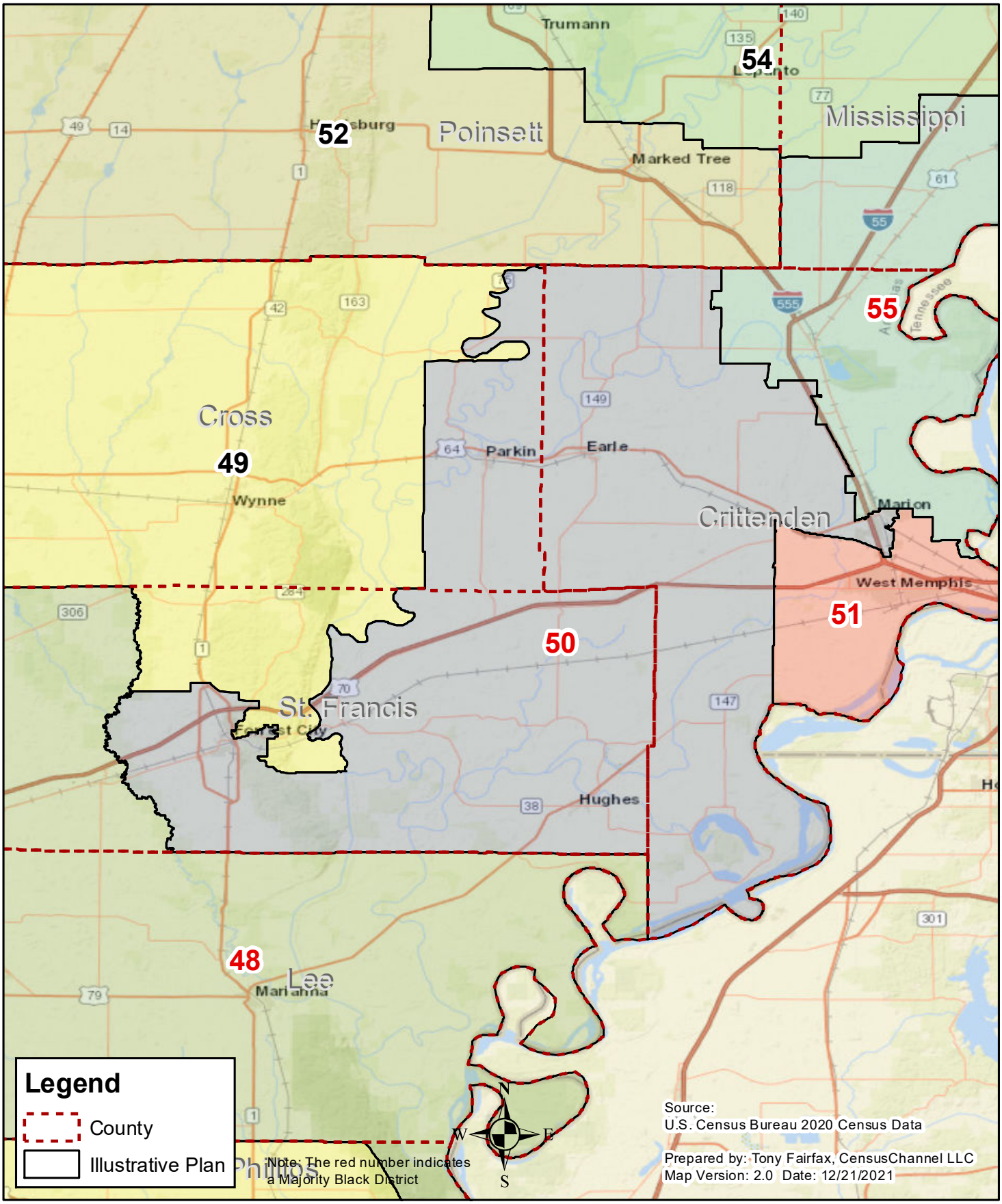
Arkansas
State House District 48
Illustrative Plan



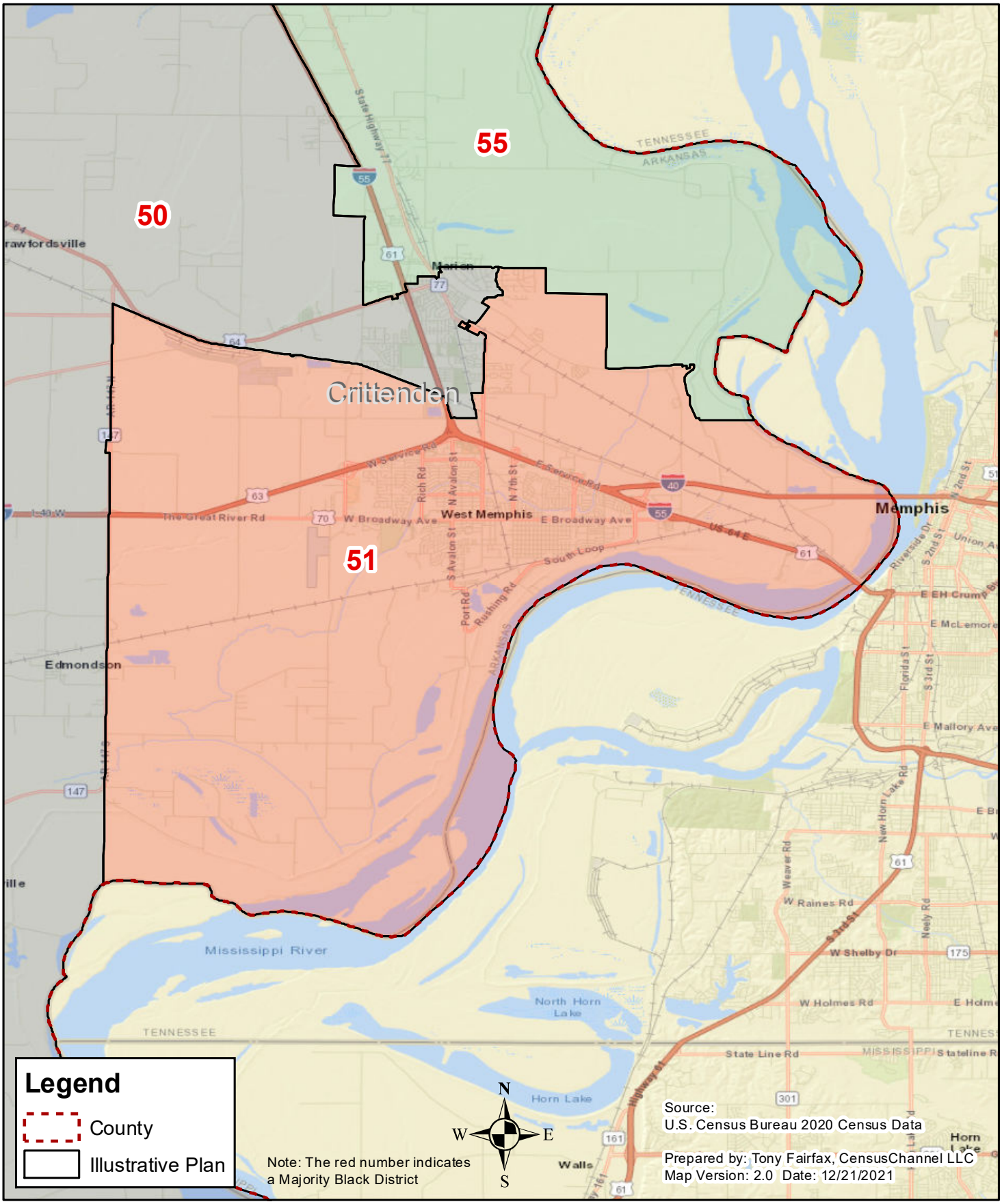
Arkansas
State House District 49
Illustrative Plan



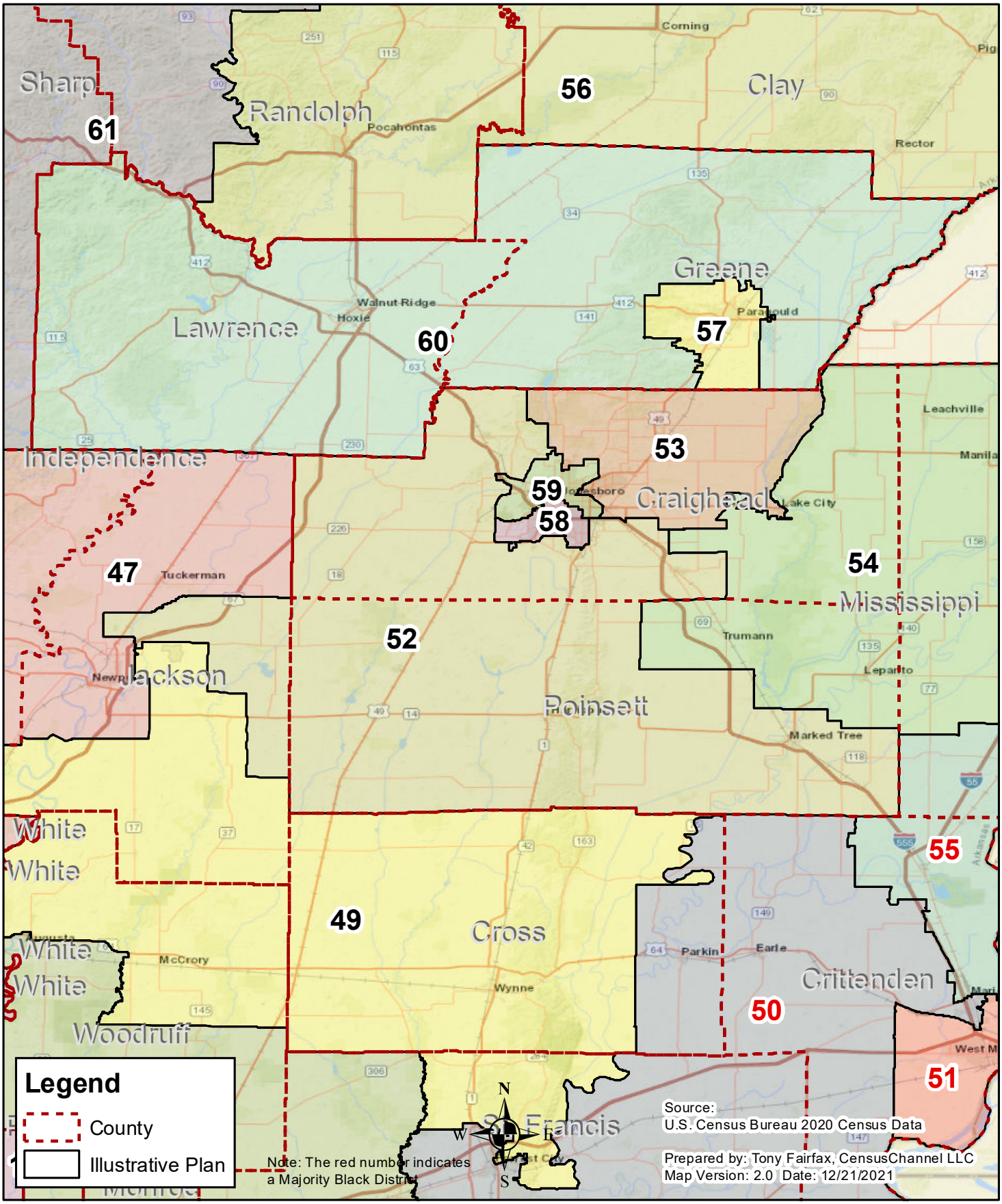
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State House District 50
Illustrative Plan



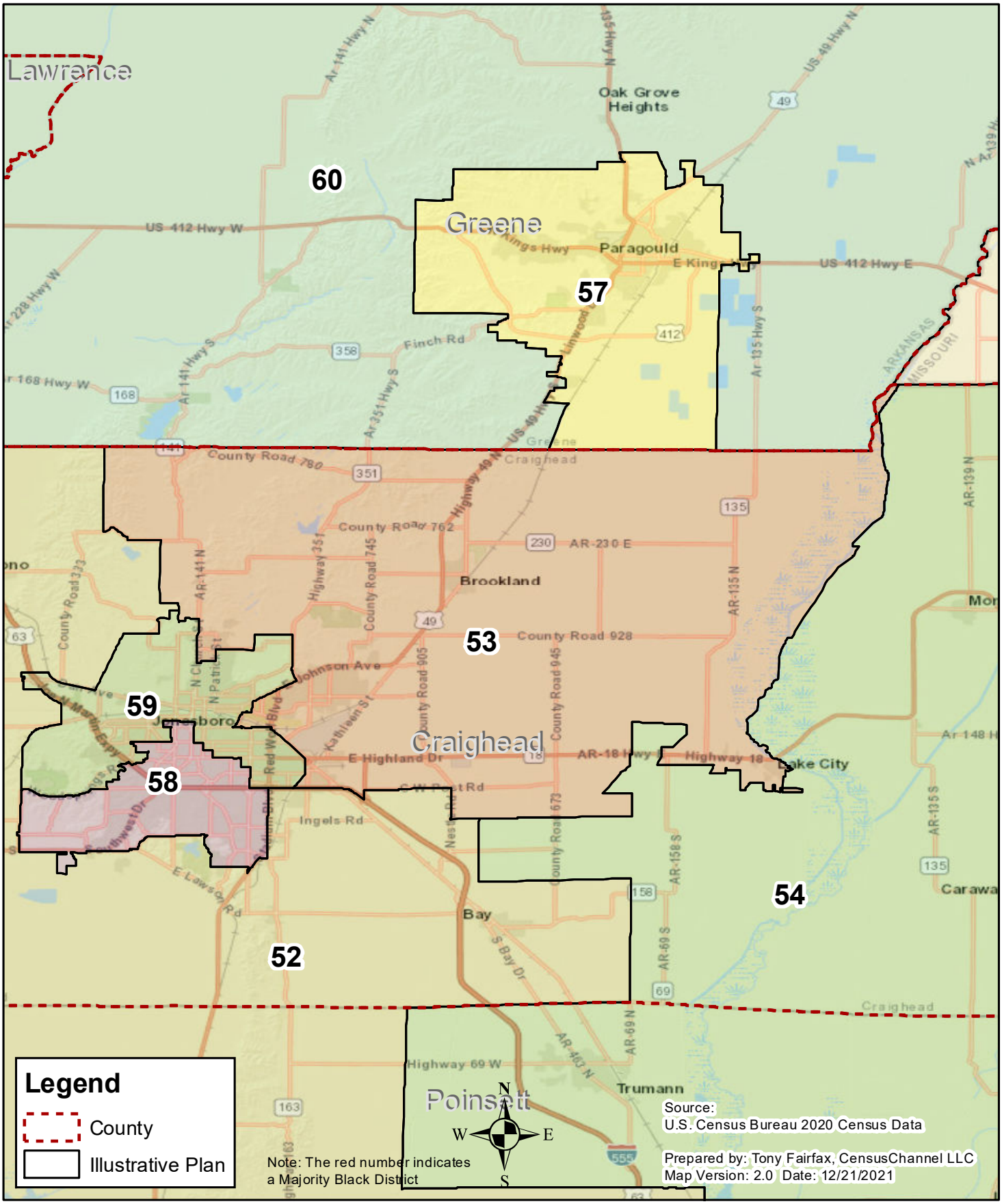
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State House District 51
Illustrative Plan



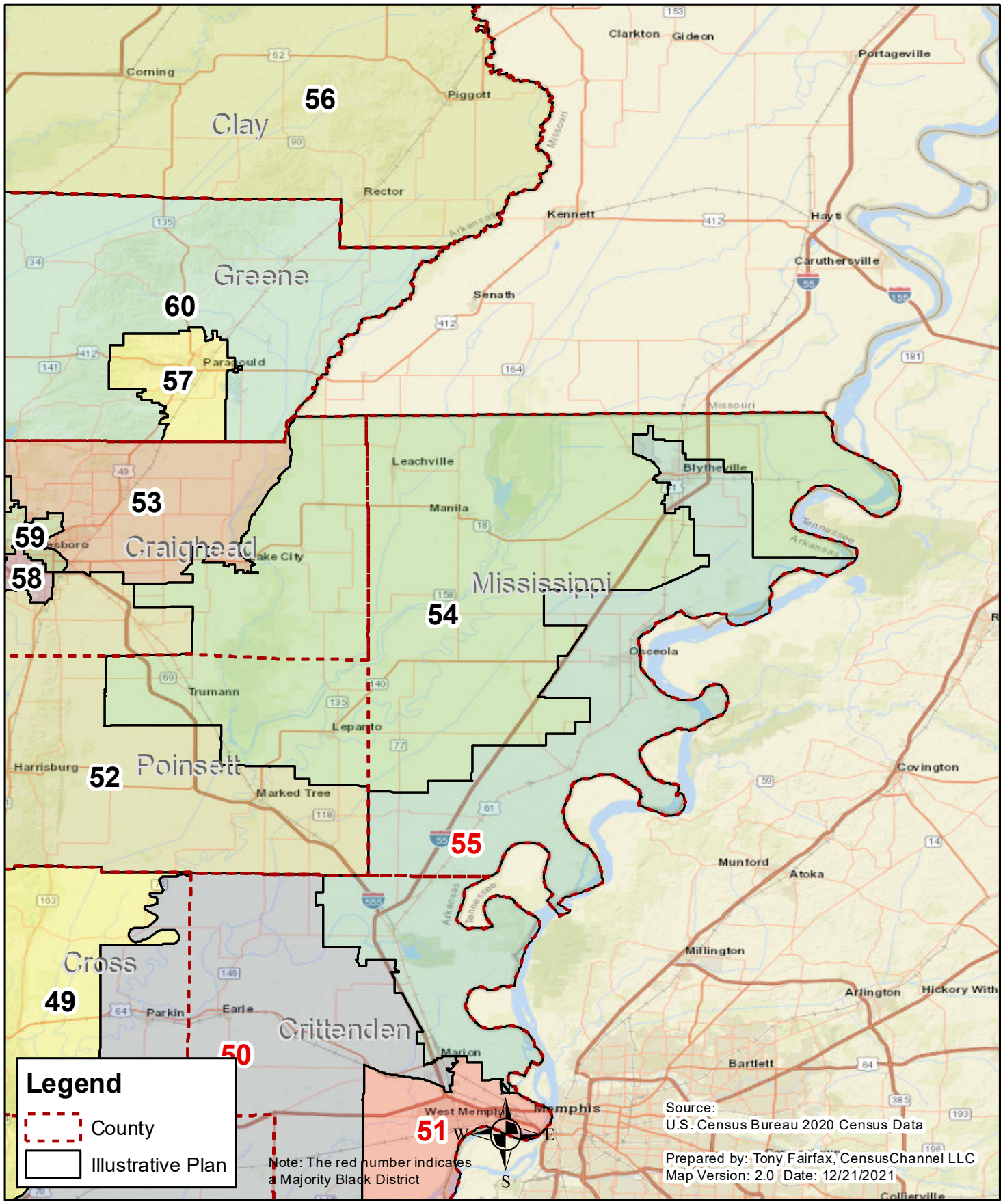
Arkansas
State House District 52
Illustrative Plan



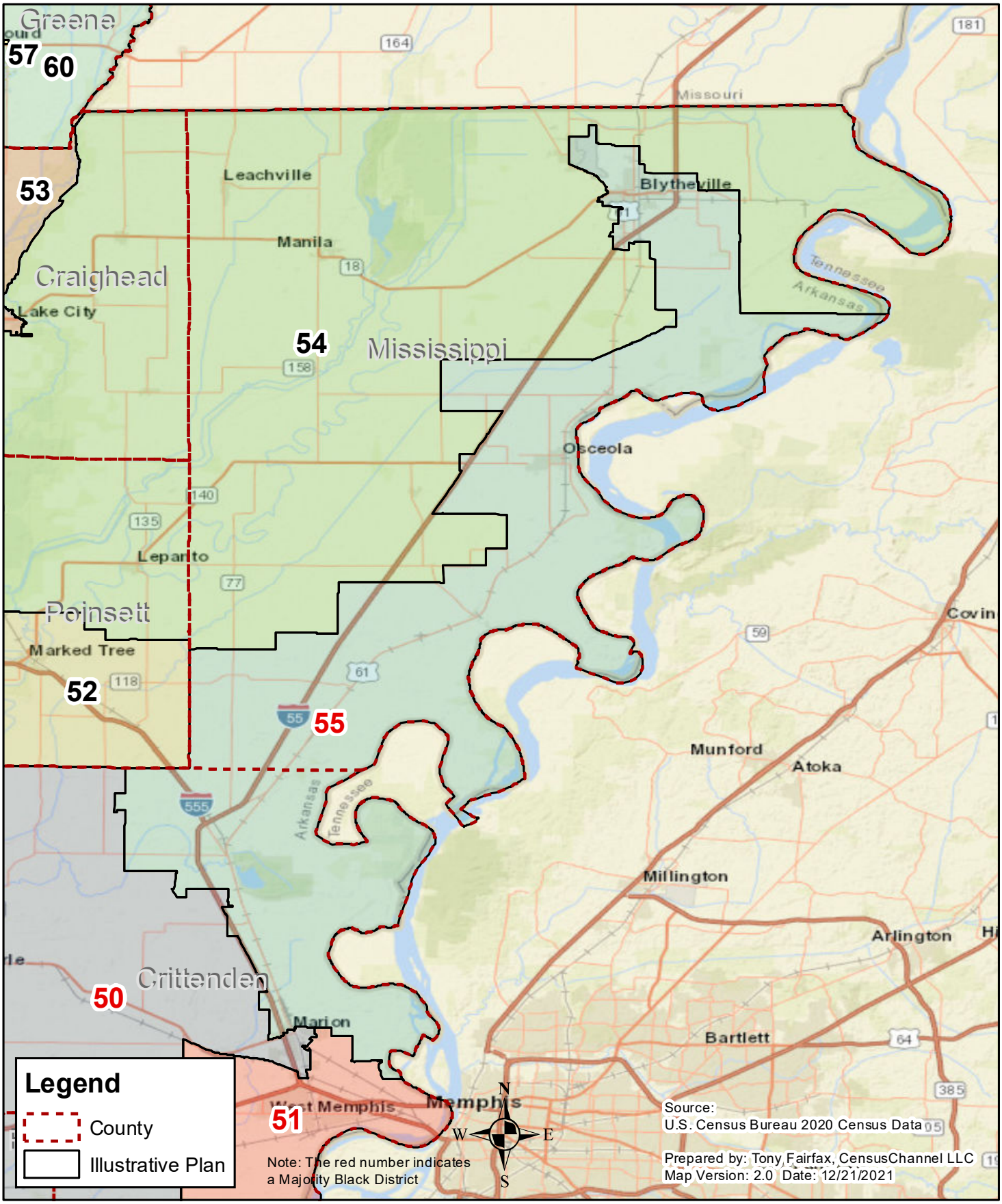
Arkansas
State House District 53
Illustrative Plan



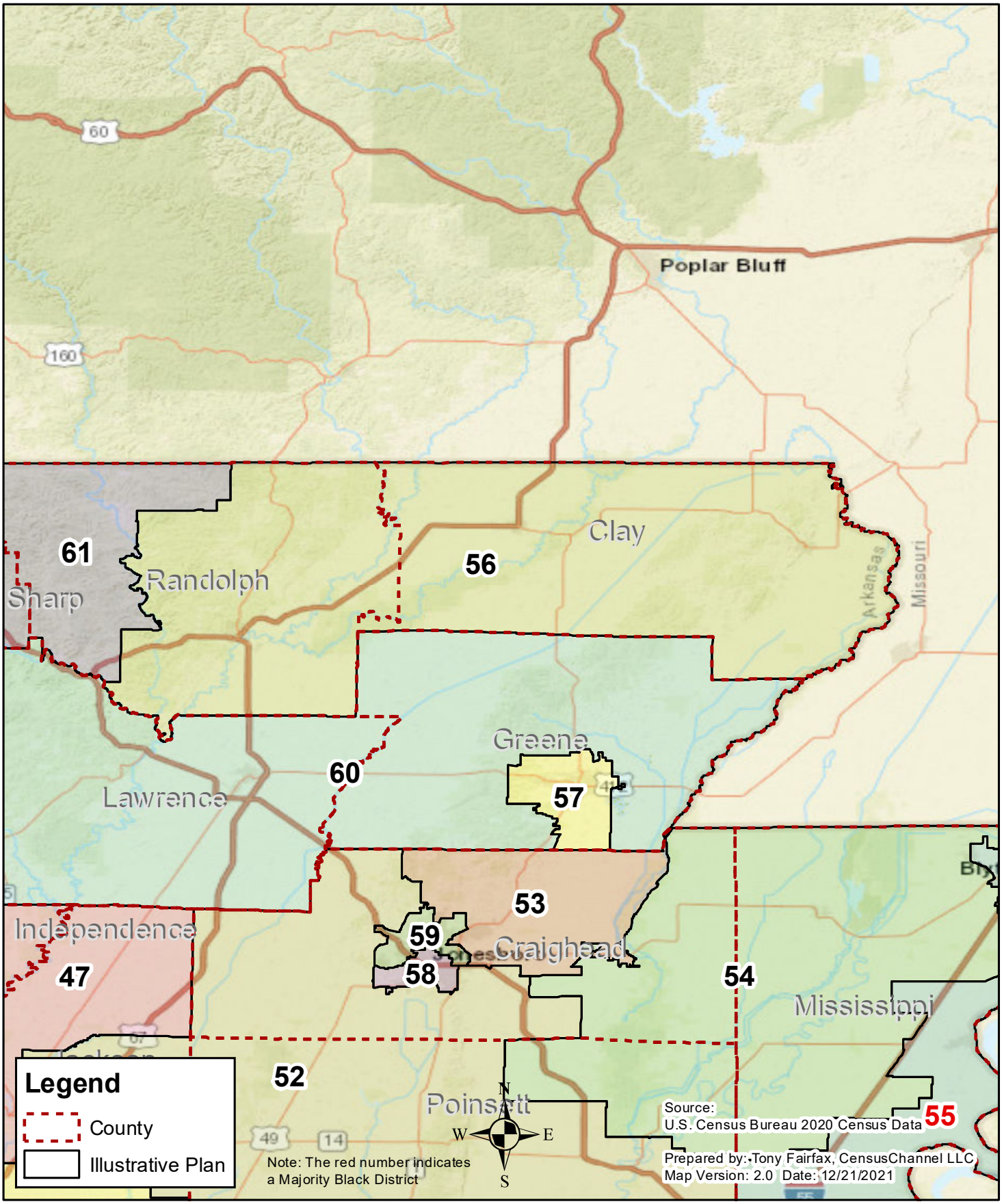
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State House District 54
Illustrative Plan



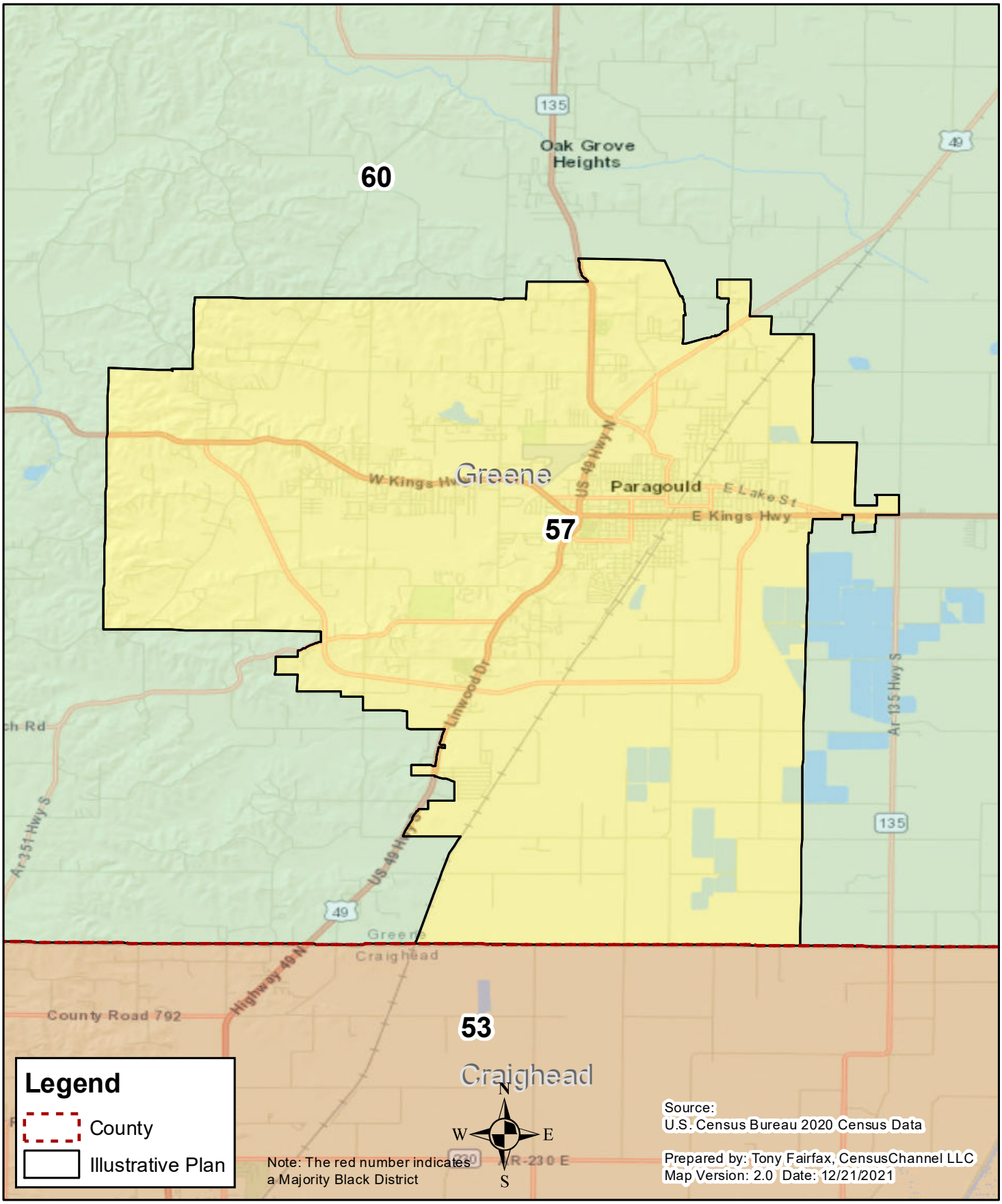
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State House District 55
Illustrative Plan



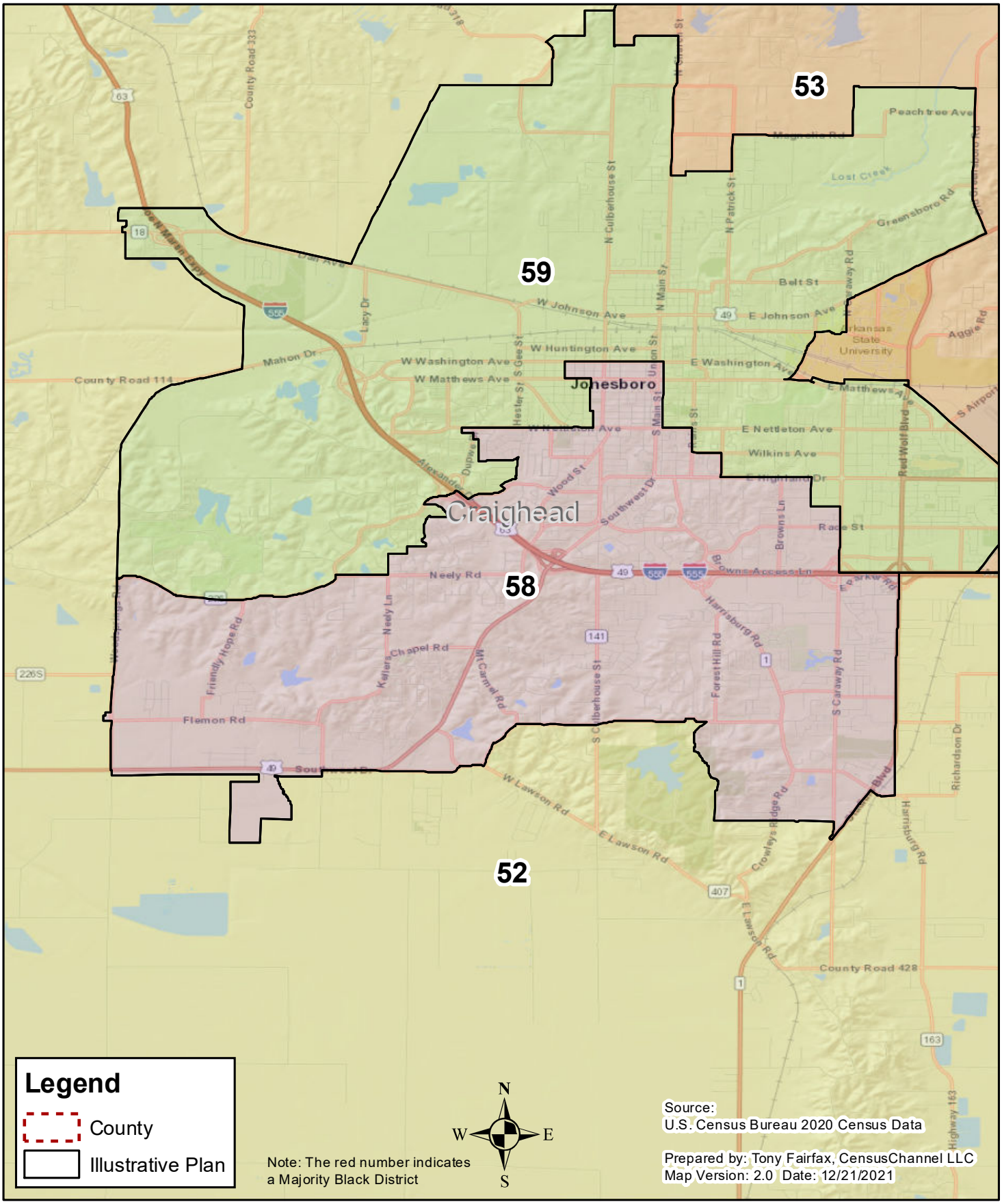
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State House District 56
Illustrative Plan



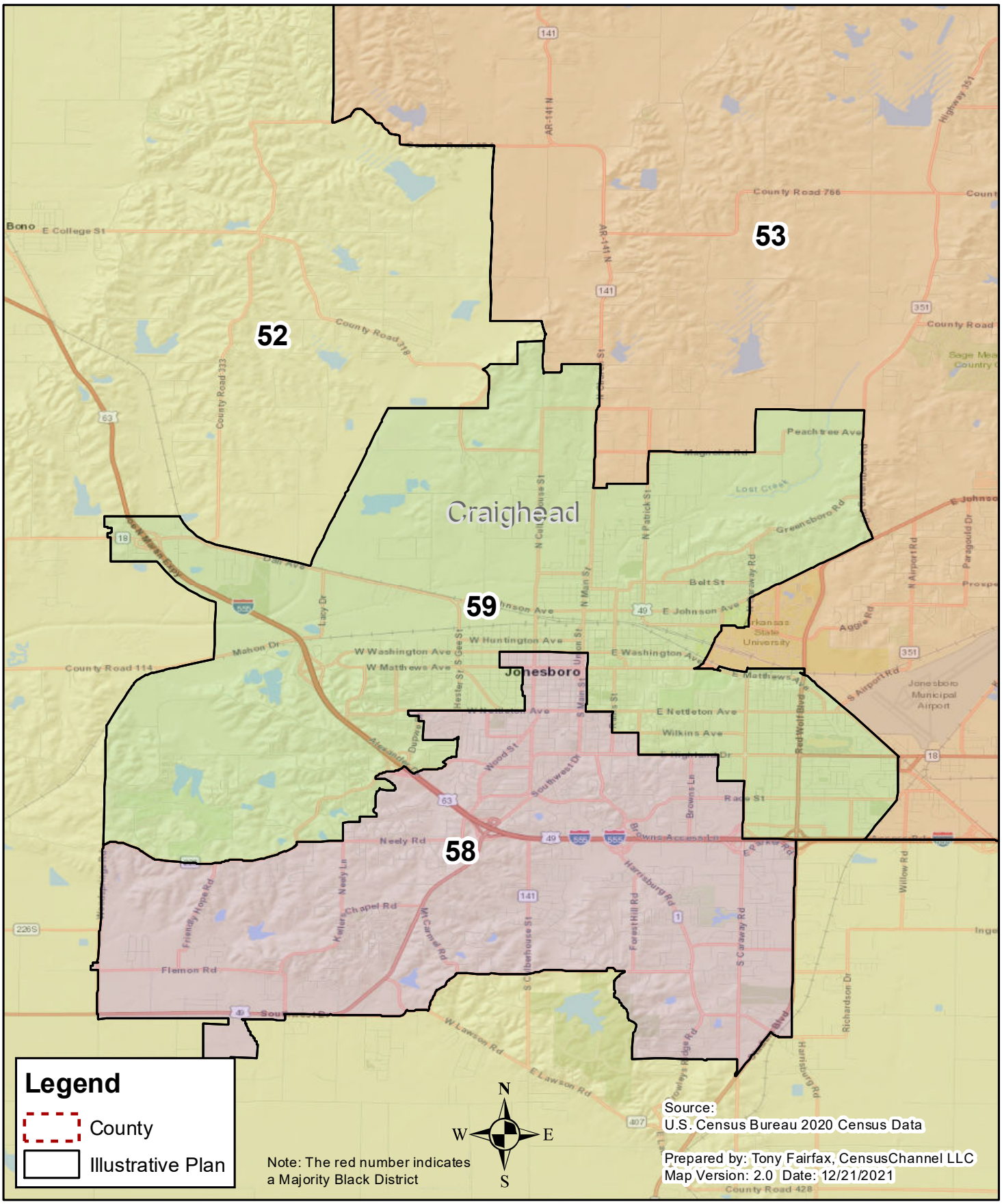
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State House District 57
Illustrative Plan



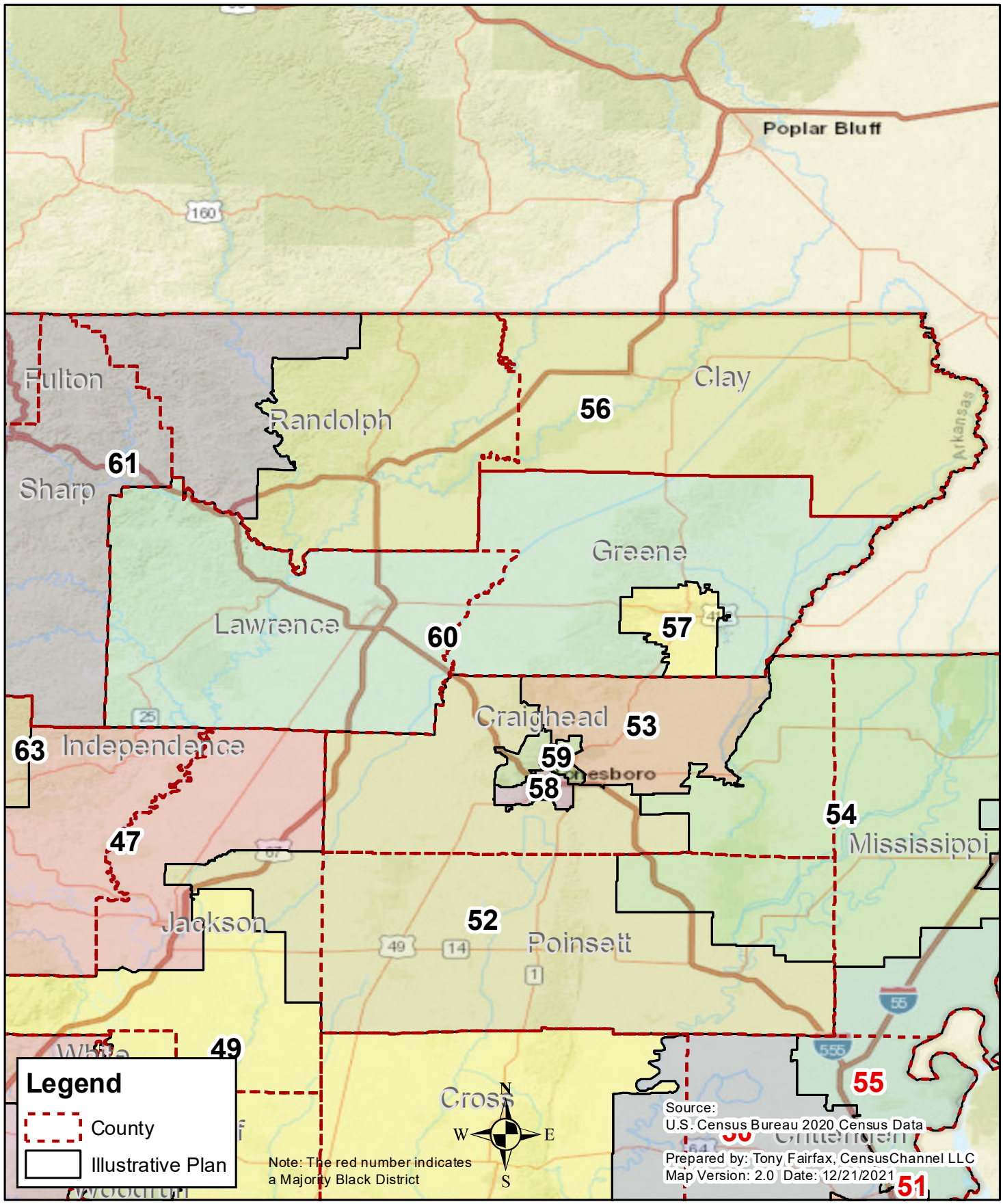
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State House District 58
Illustrative Plan



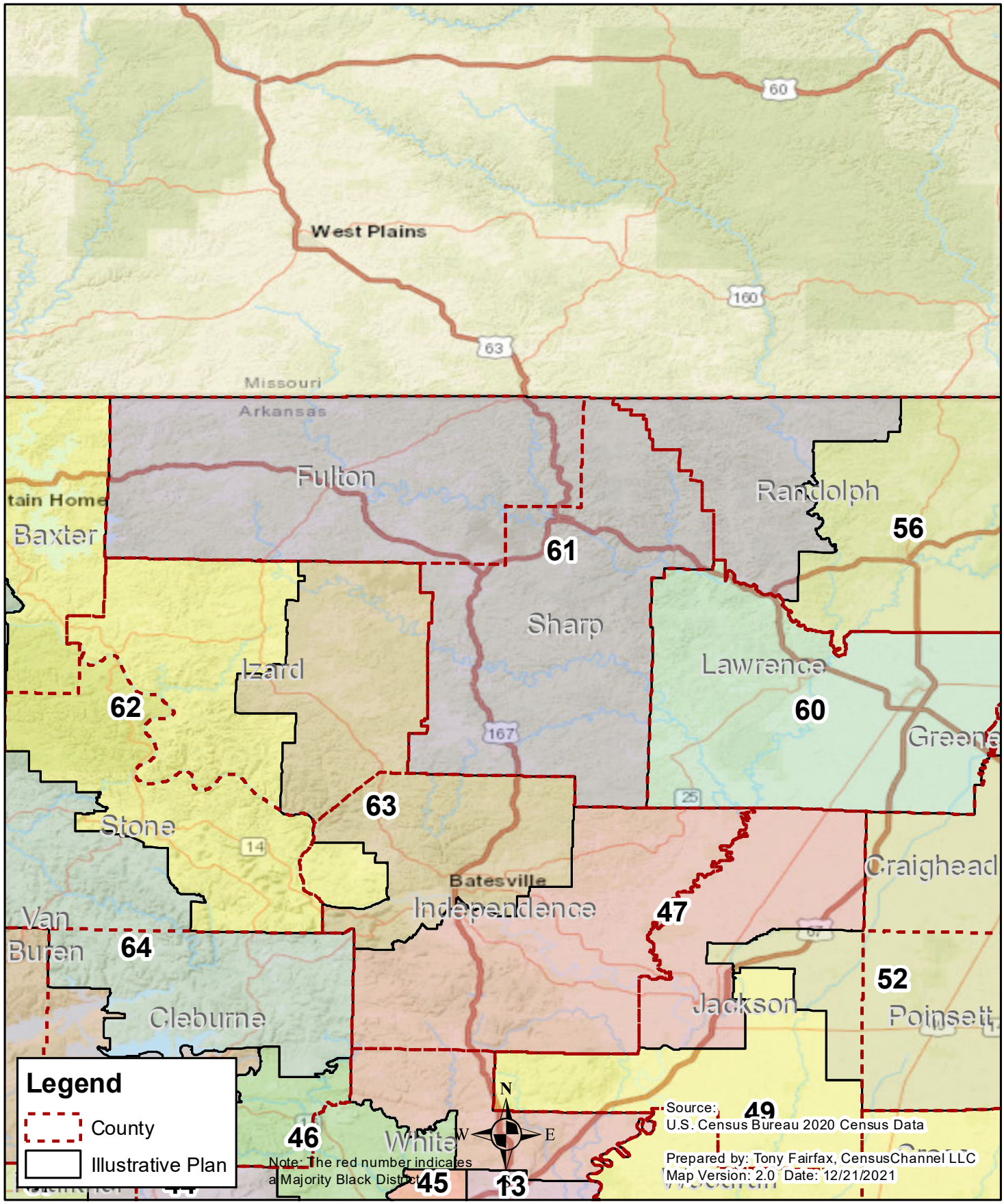
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State House District 59
Illustrative Plan



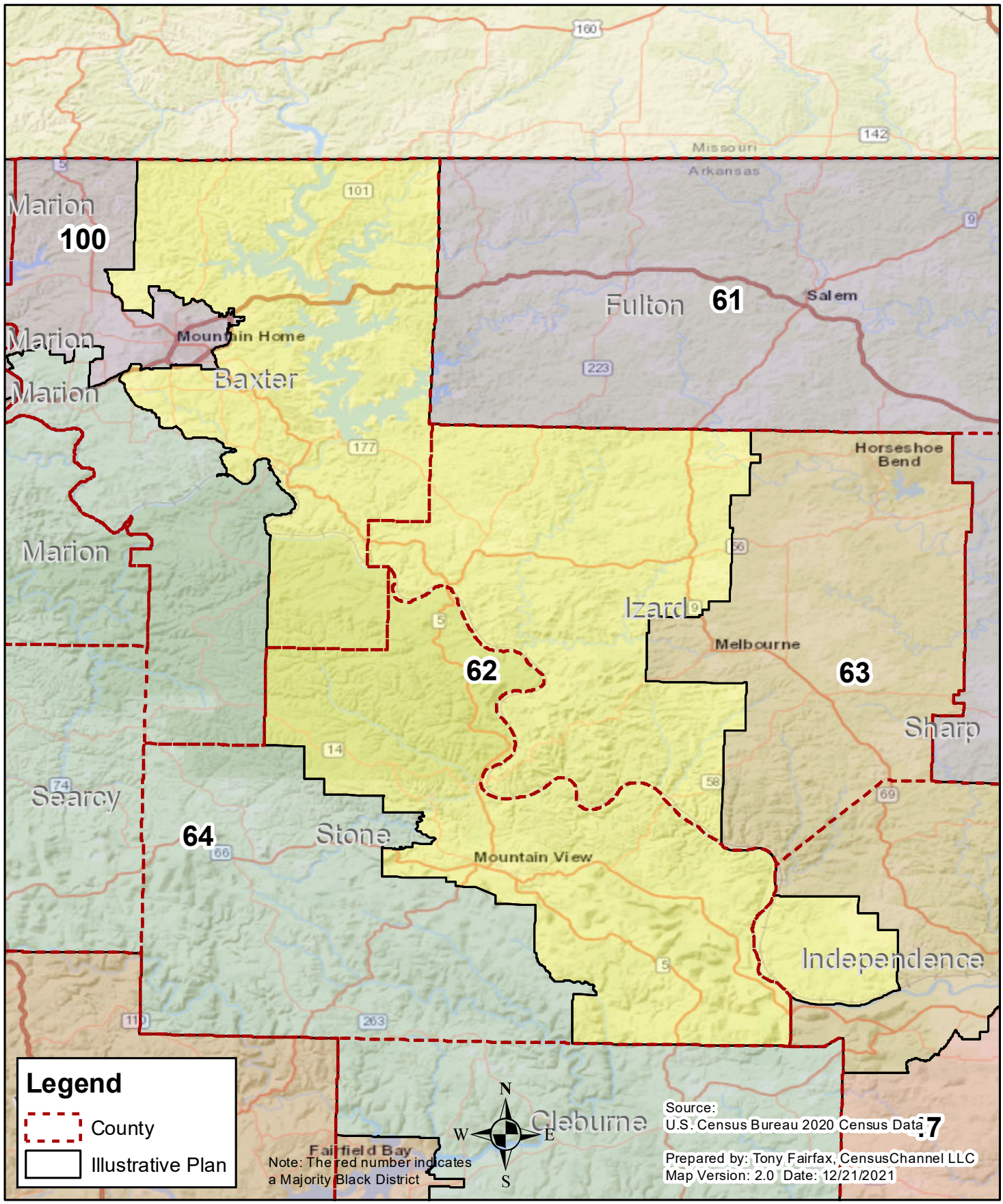
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State House District 60
Illustrative Plan



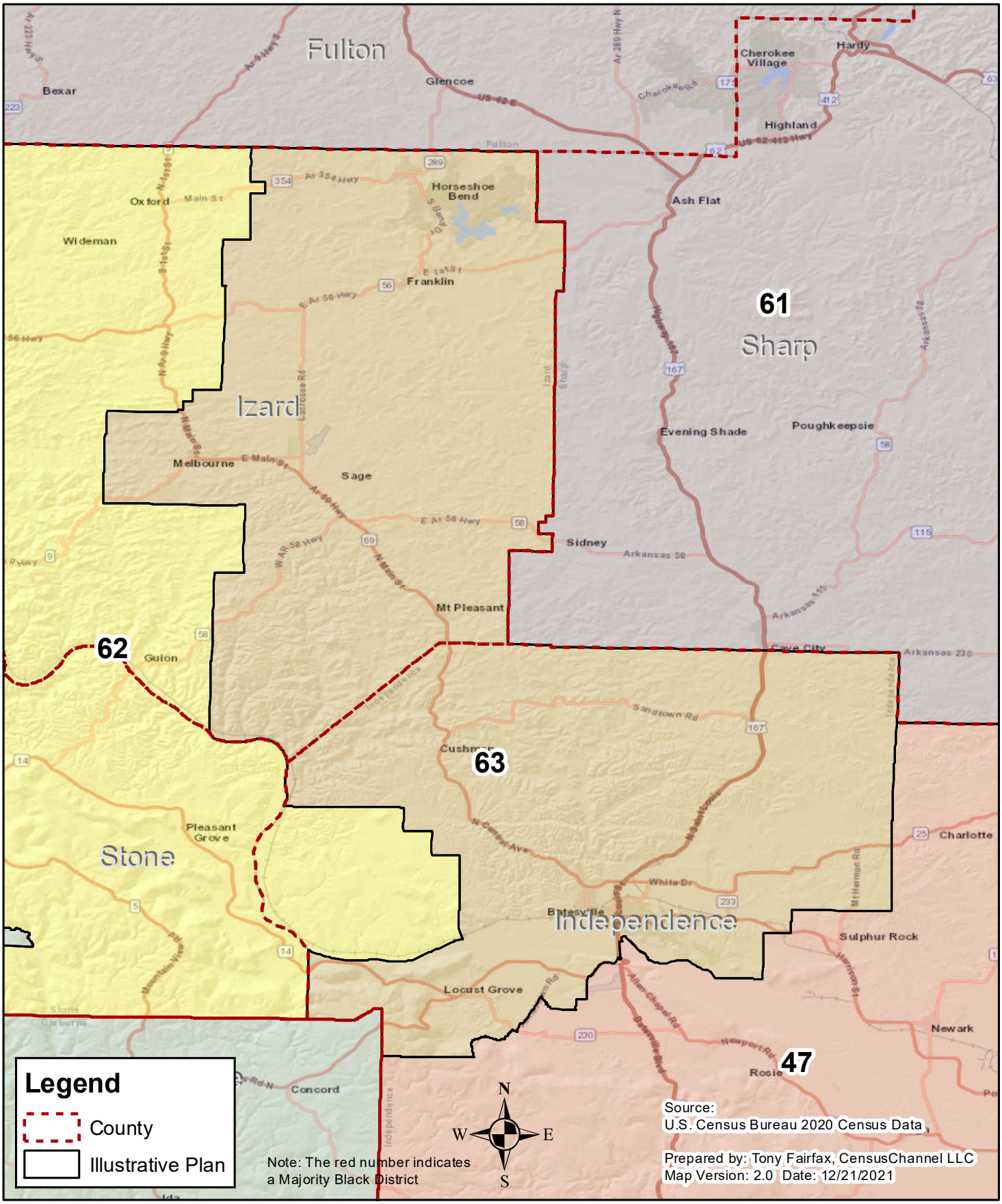
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State House District 61
Illustrative Plan



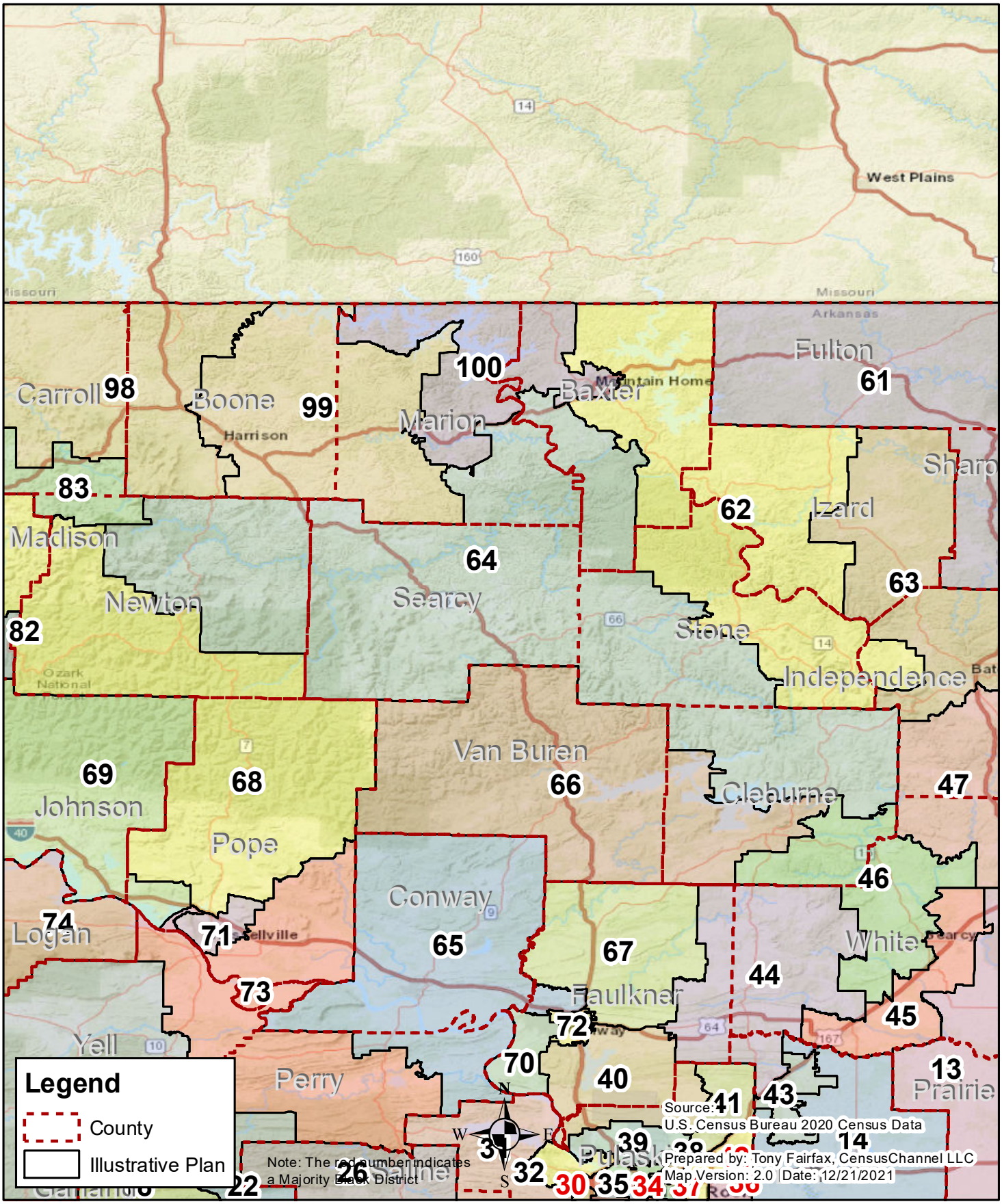
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State House District 62
Illustrative Plan



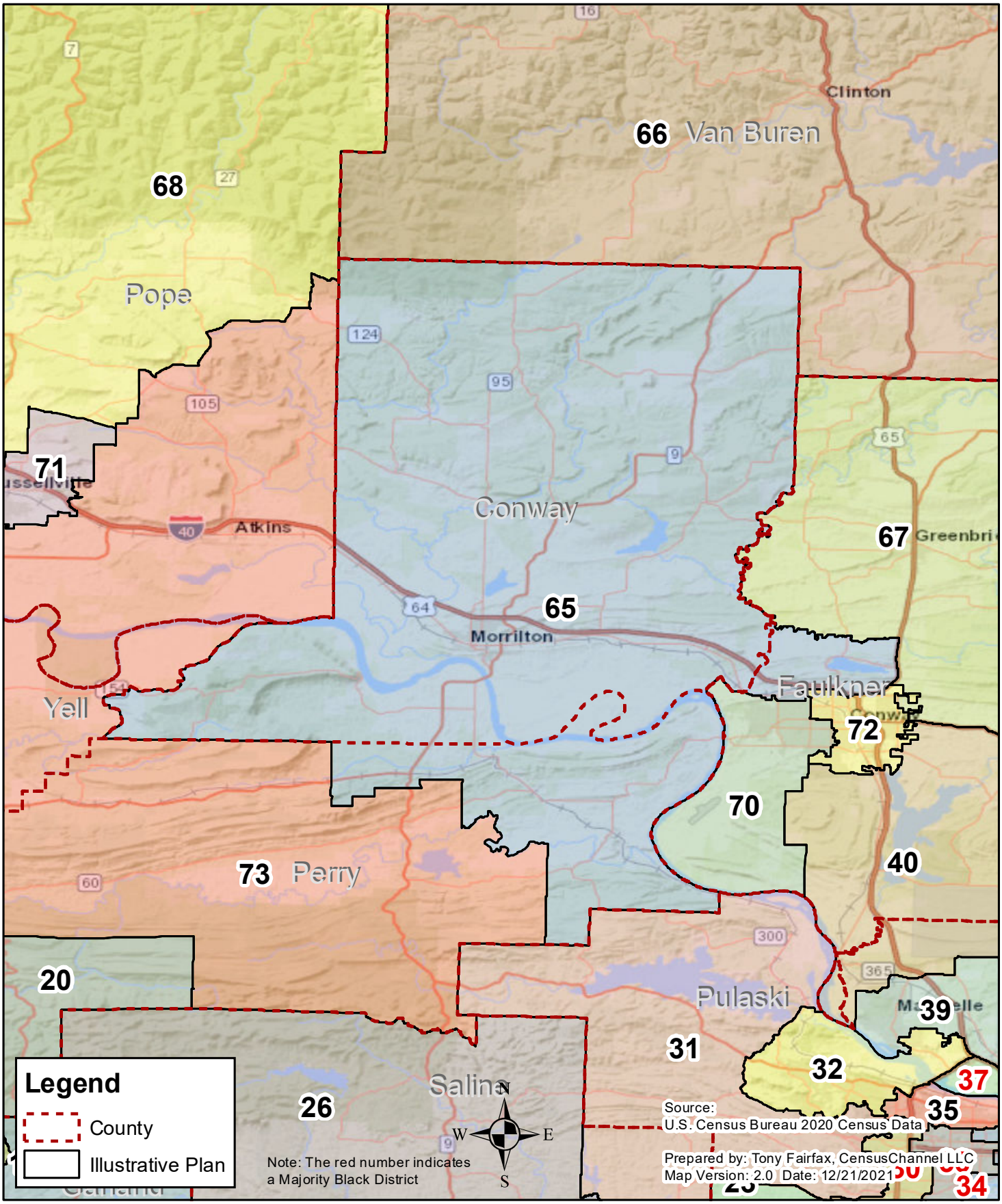
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State House District 63
Illustrative Plan



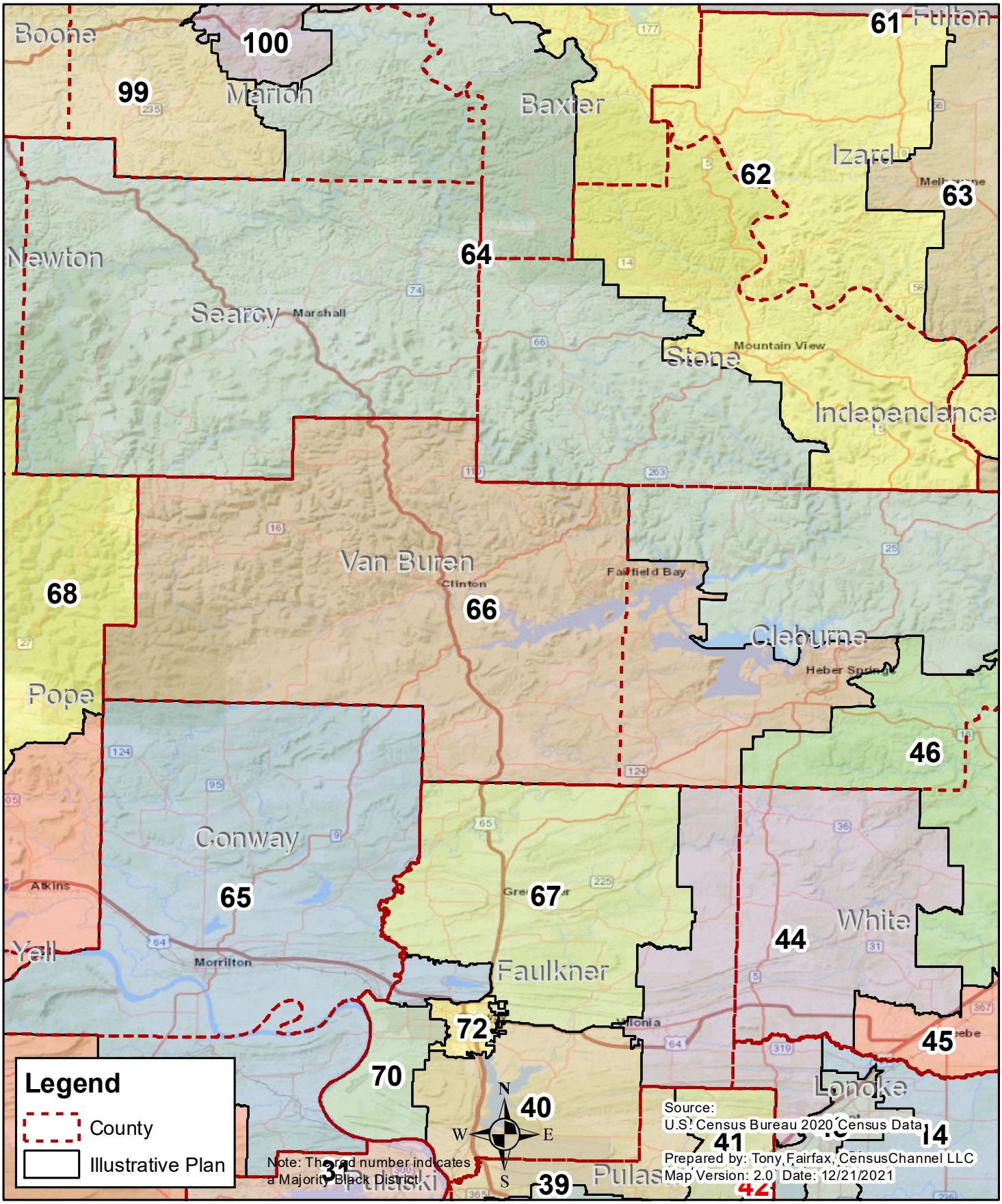
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State House District 64
Illustrative Plan



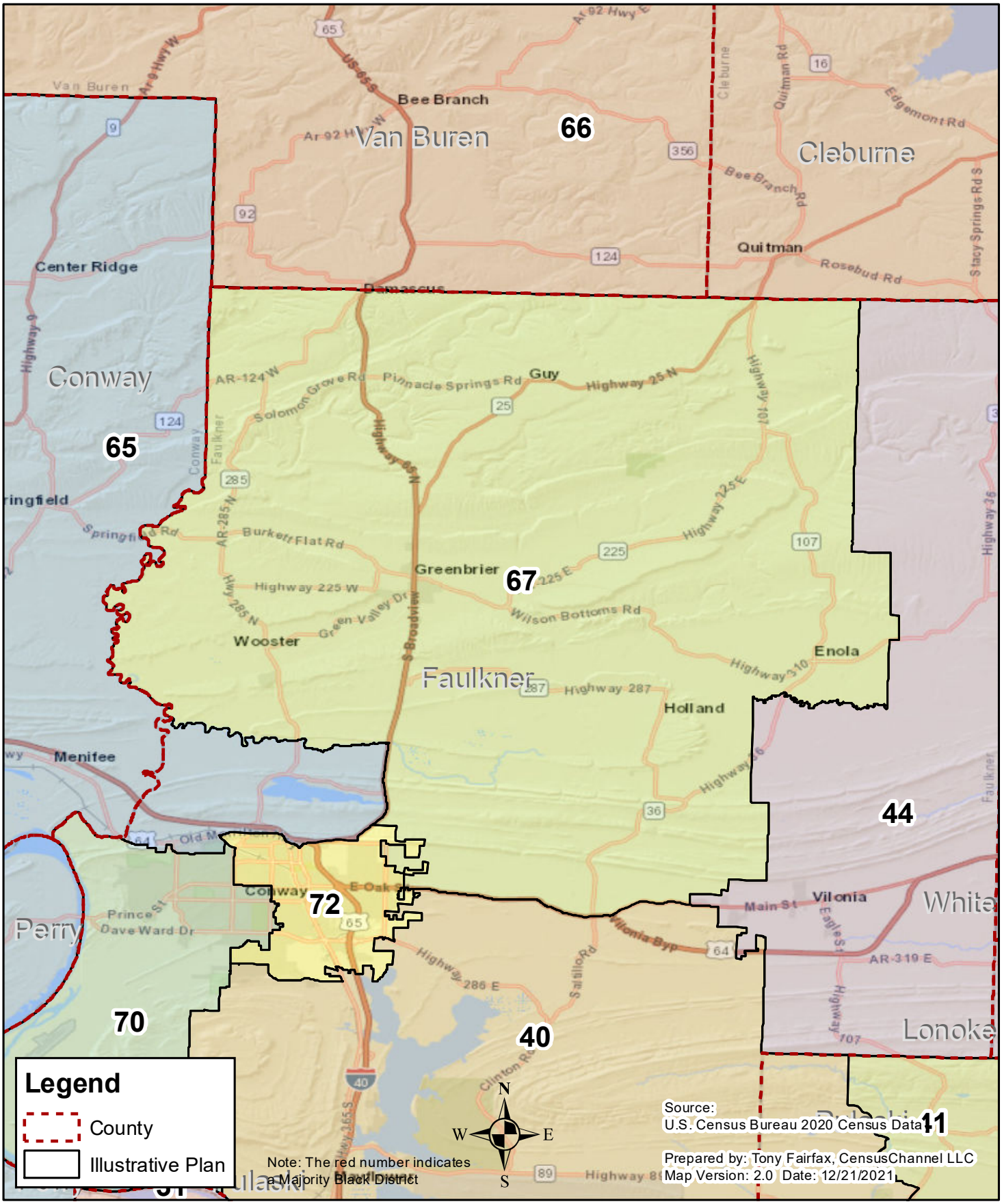
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State House District 65
Illustrative Plan



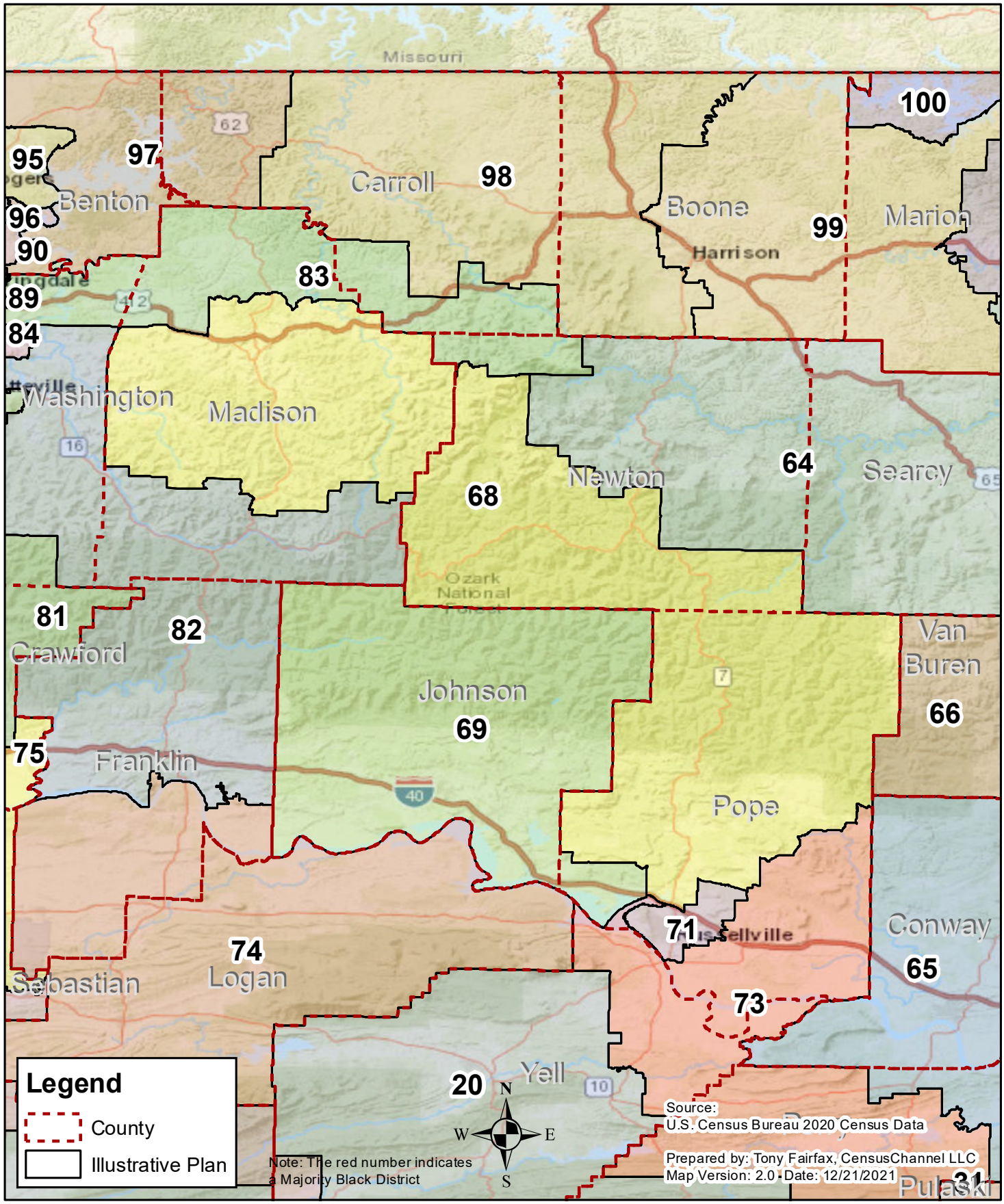
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State House District 66
Illustrative Plan



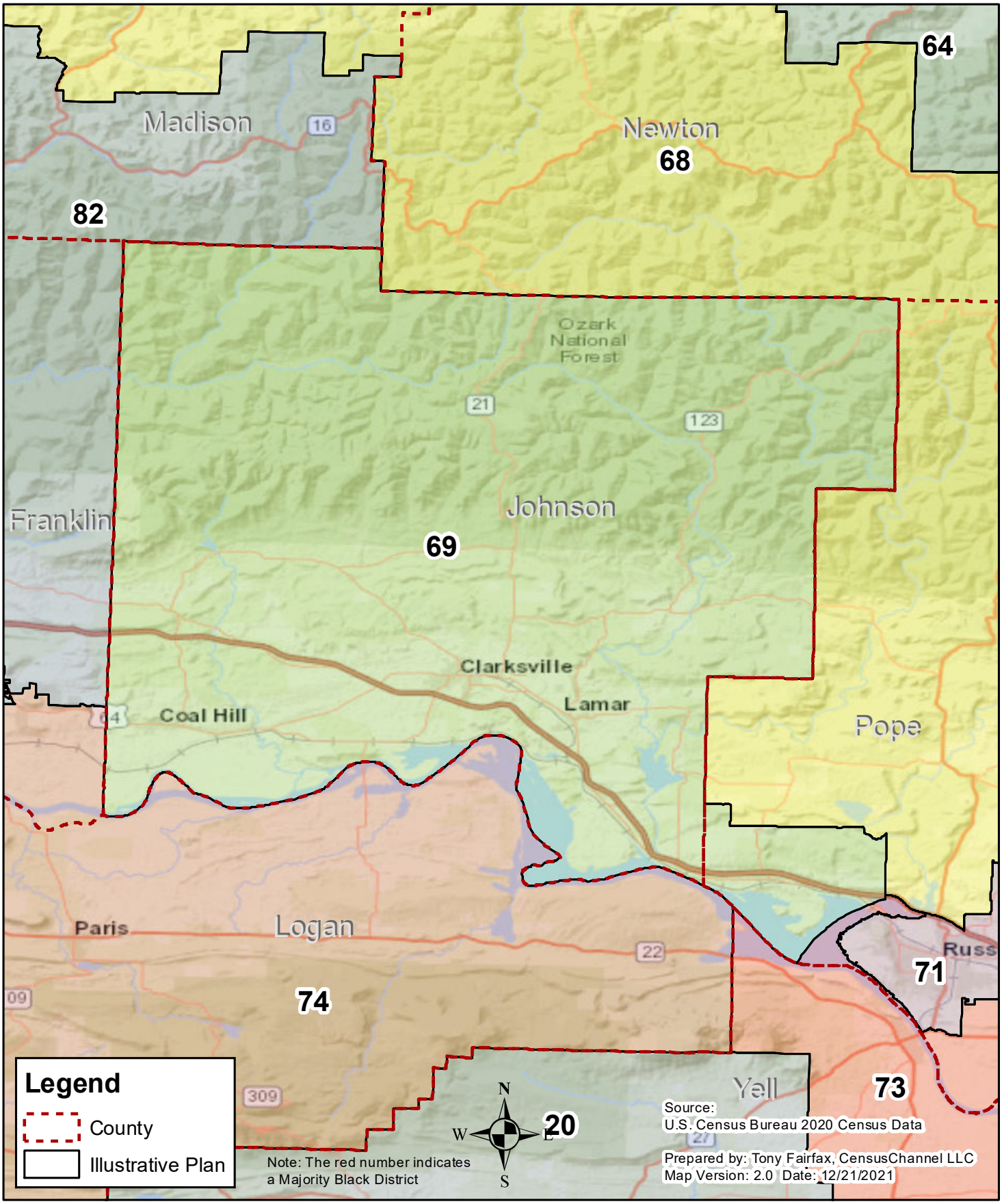
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State House District 67
Illustrative Plan



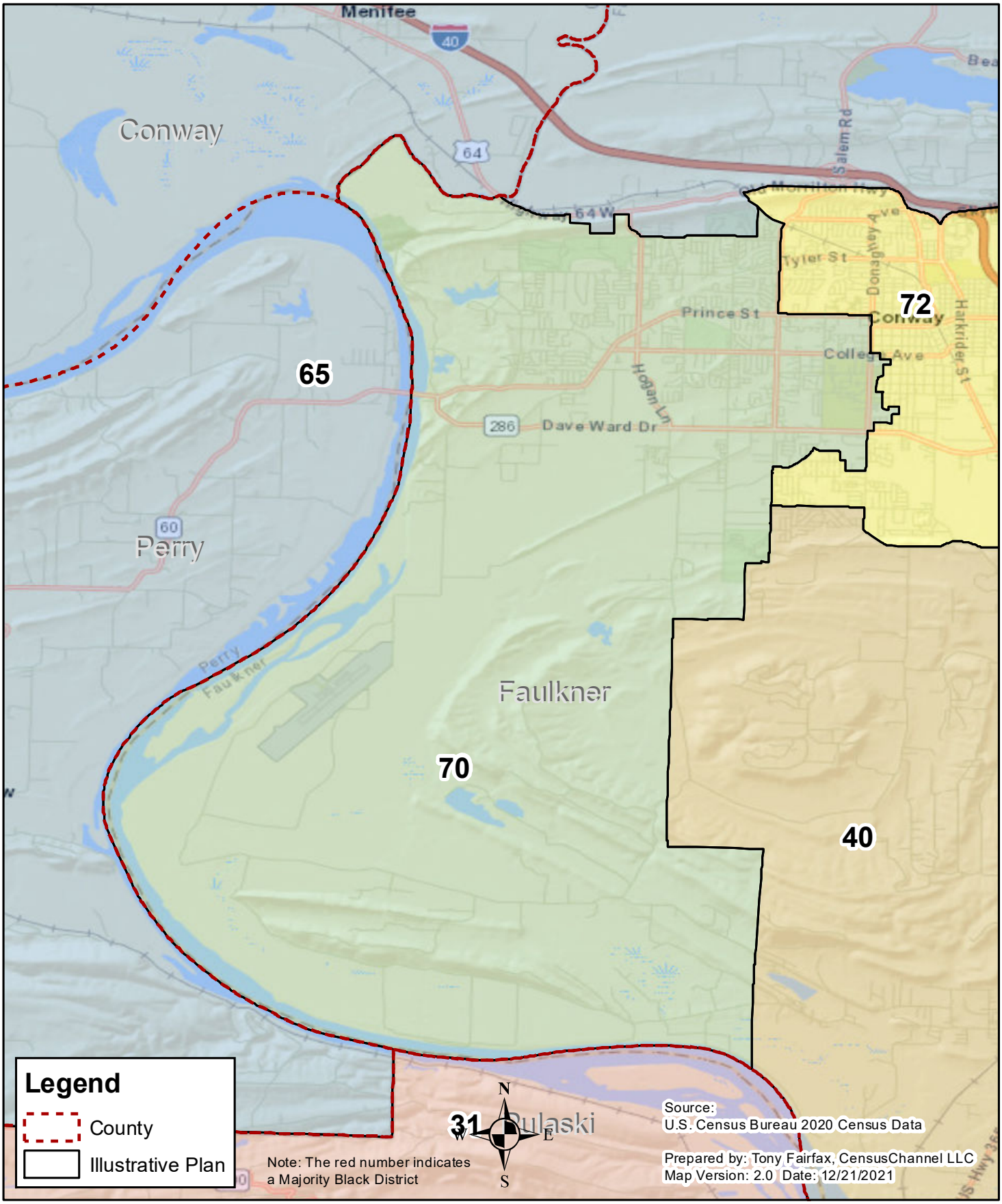
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State House District 68
Illustrative Plan



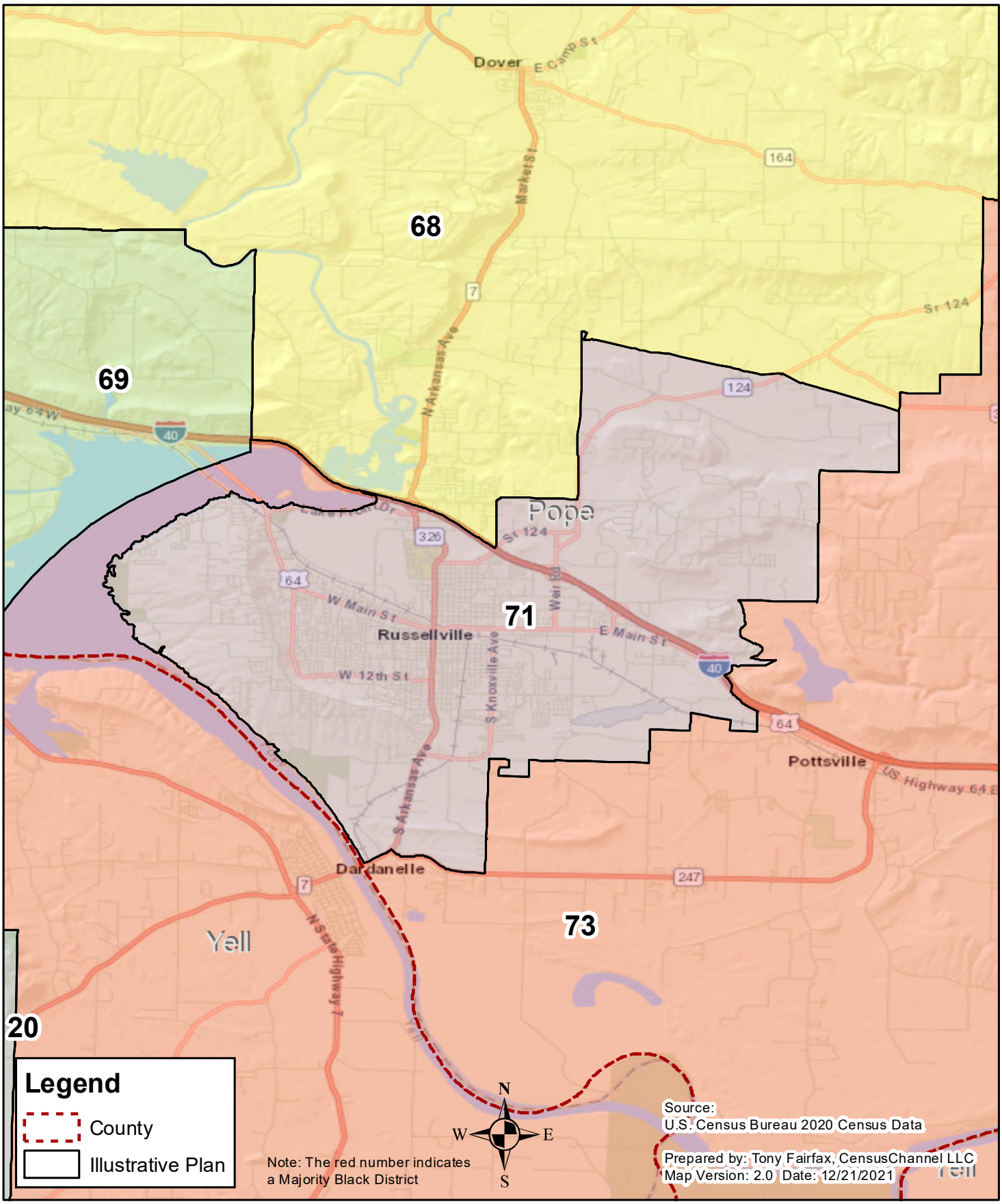
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State House District 69
Illustrative Plan



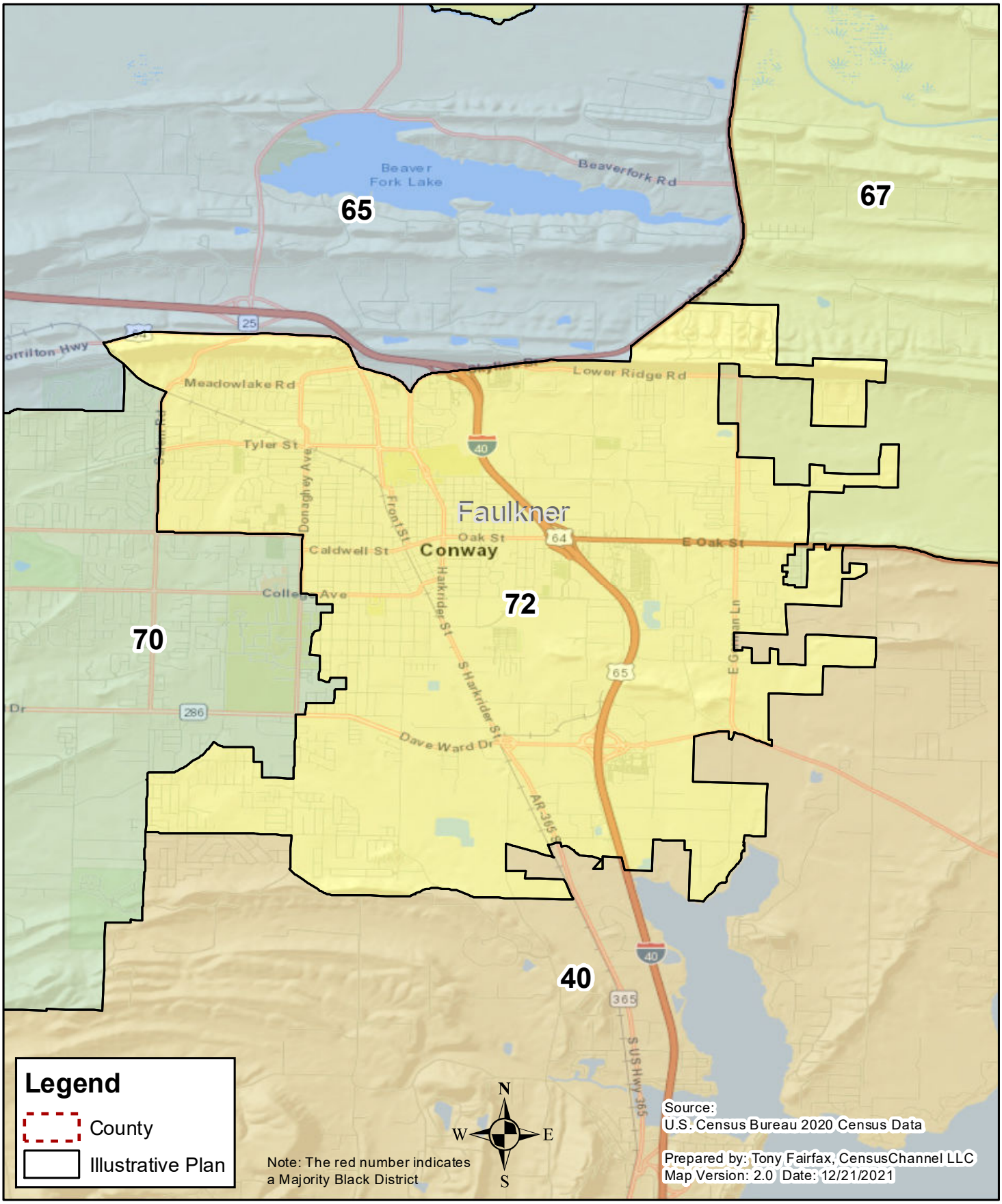
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State House District 70
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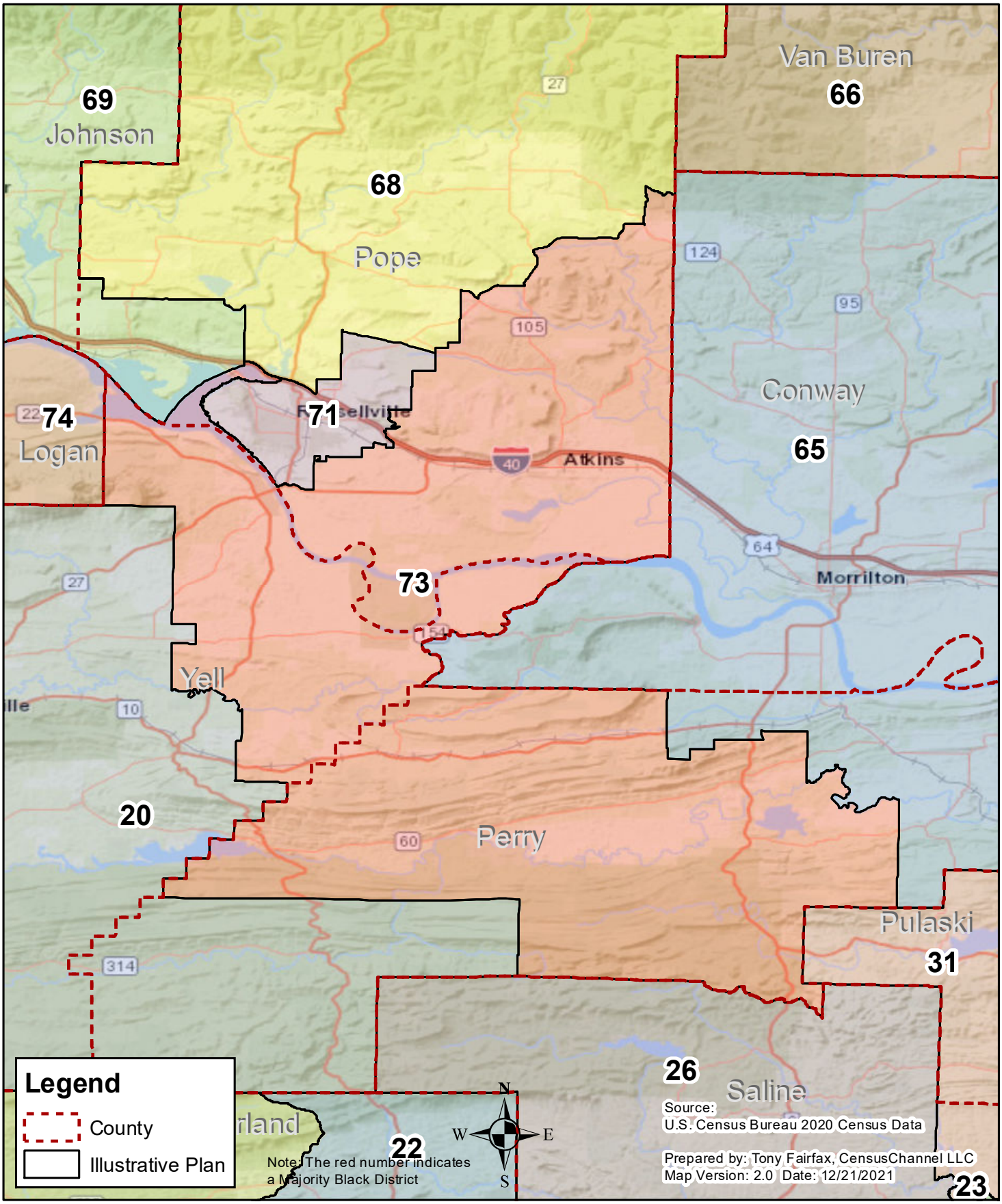
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State House District 71
Illustrative Plan



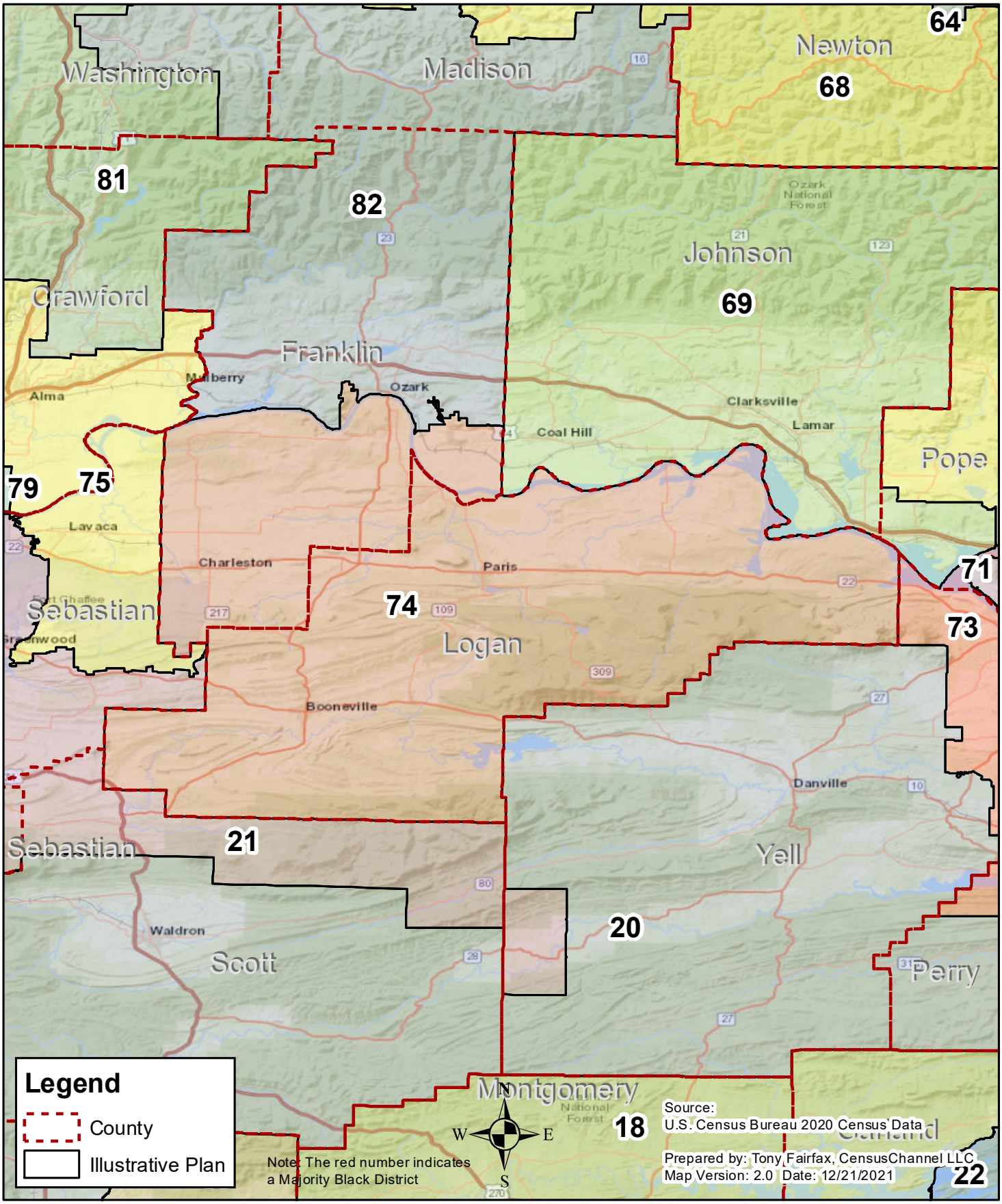
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State House District 72
Illustrative Plan



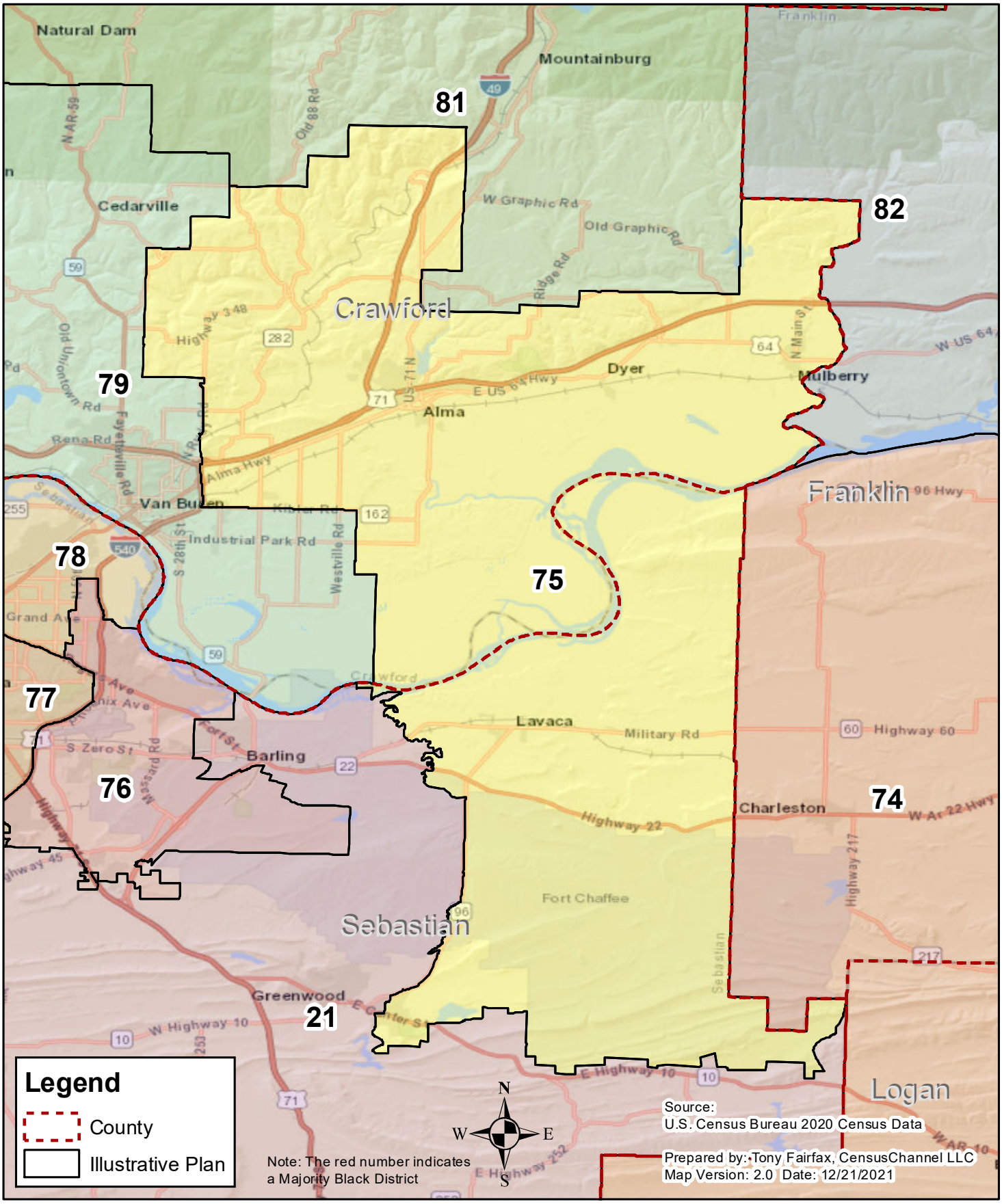
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State House District 73
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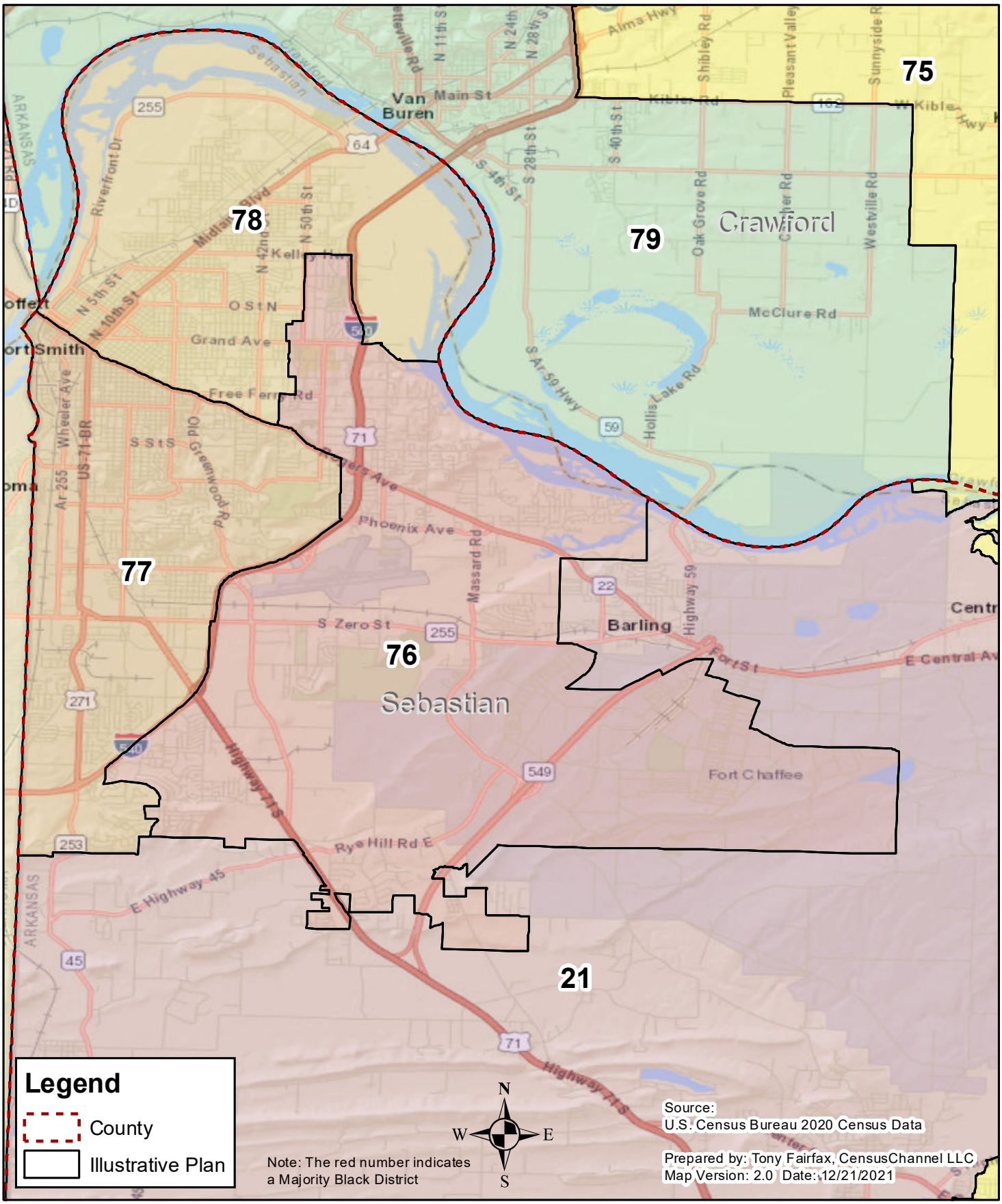
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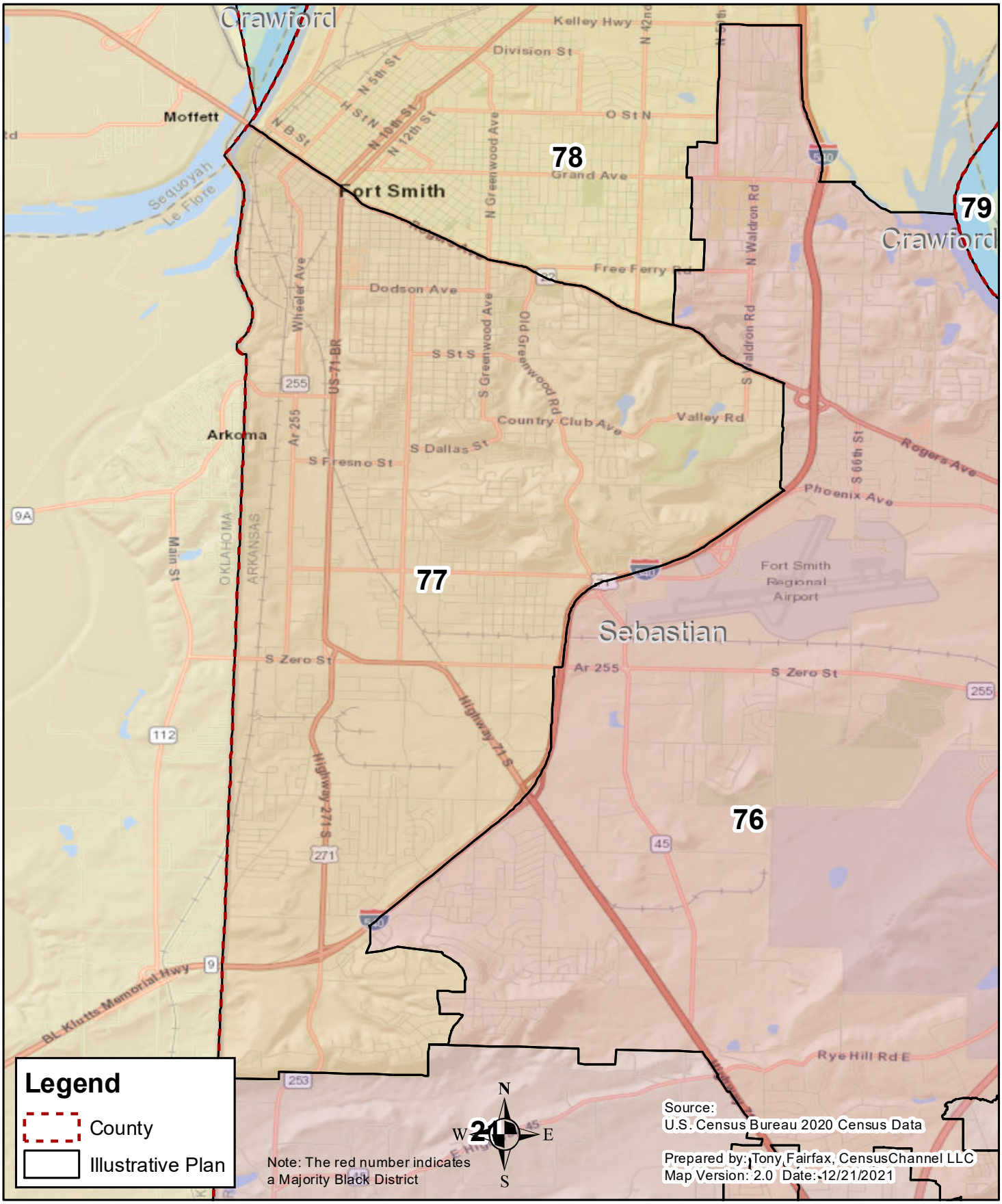
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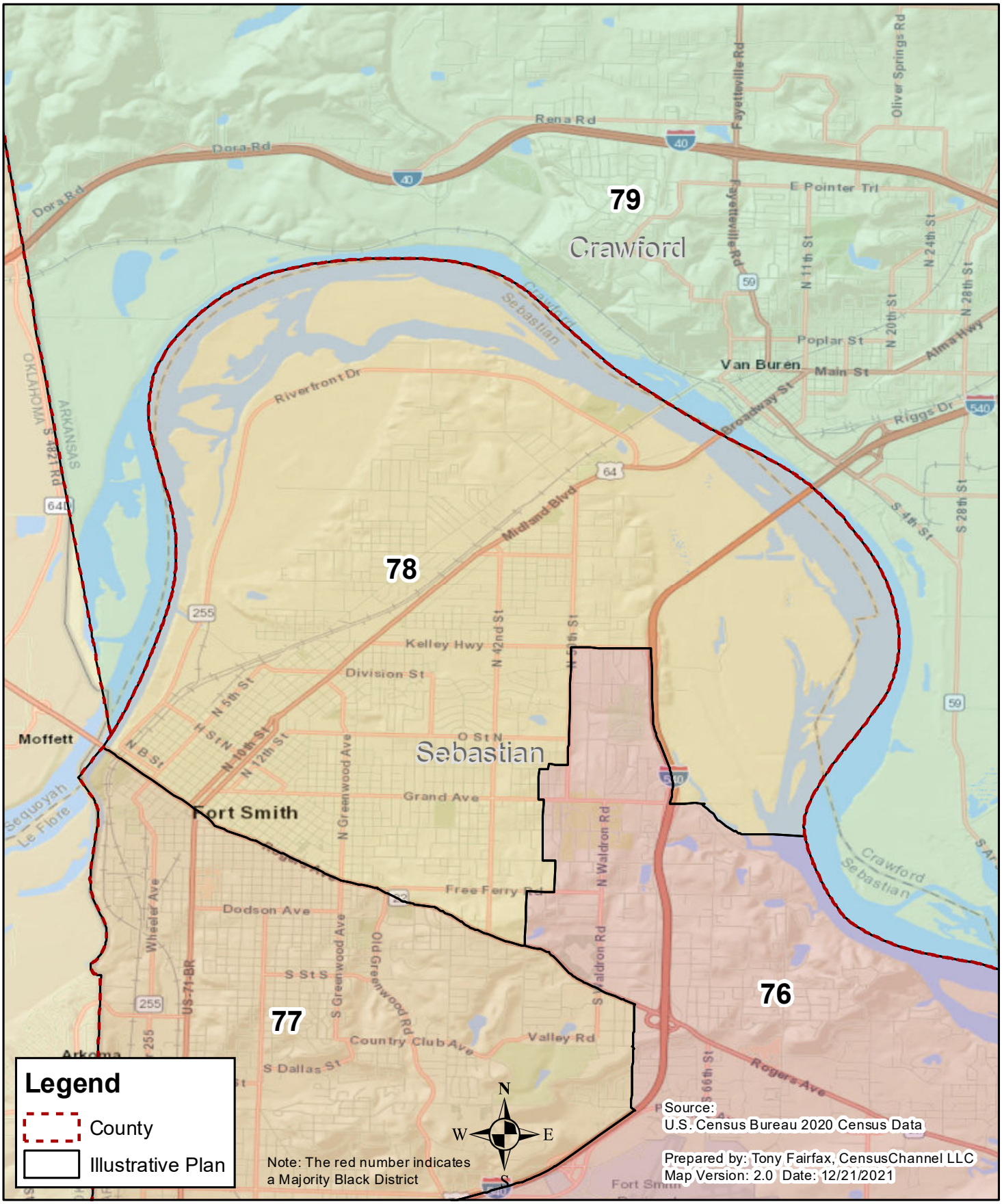
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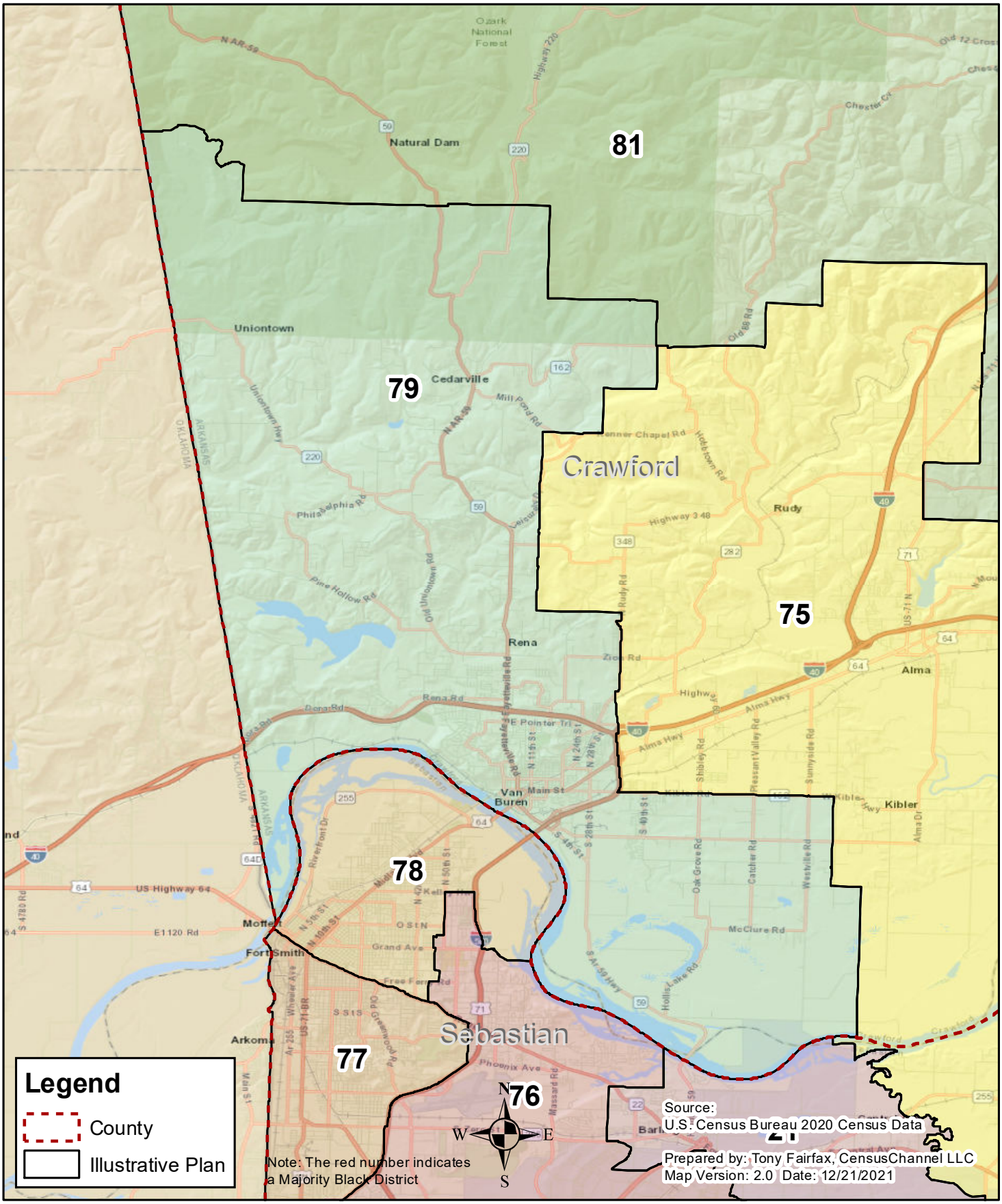
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State House District 77
Illustrative Plan



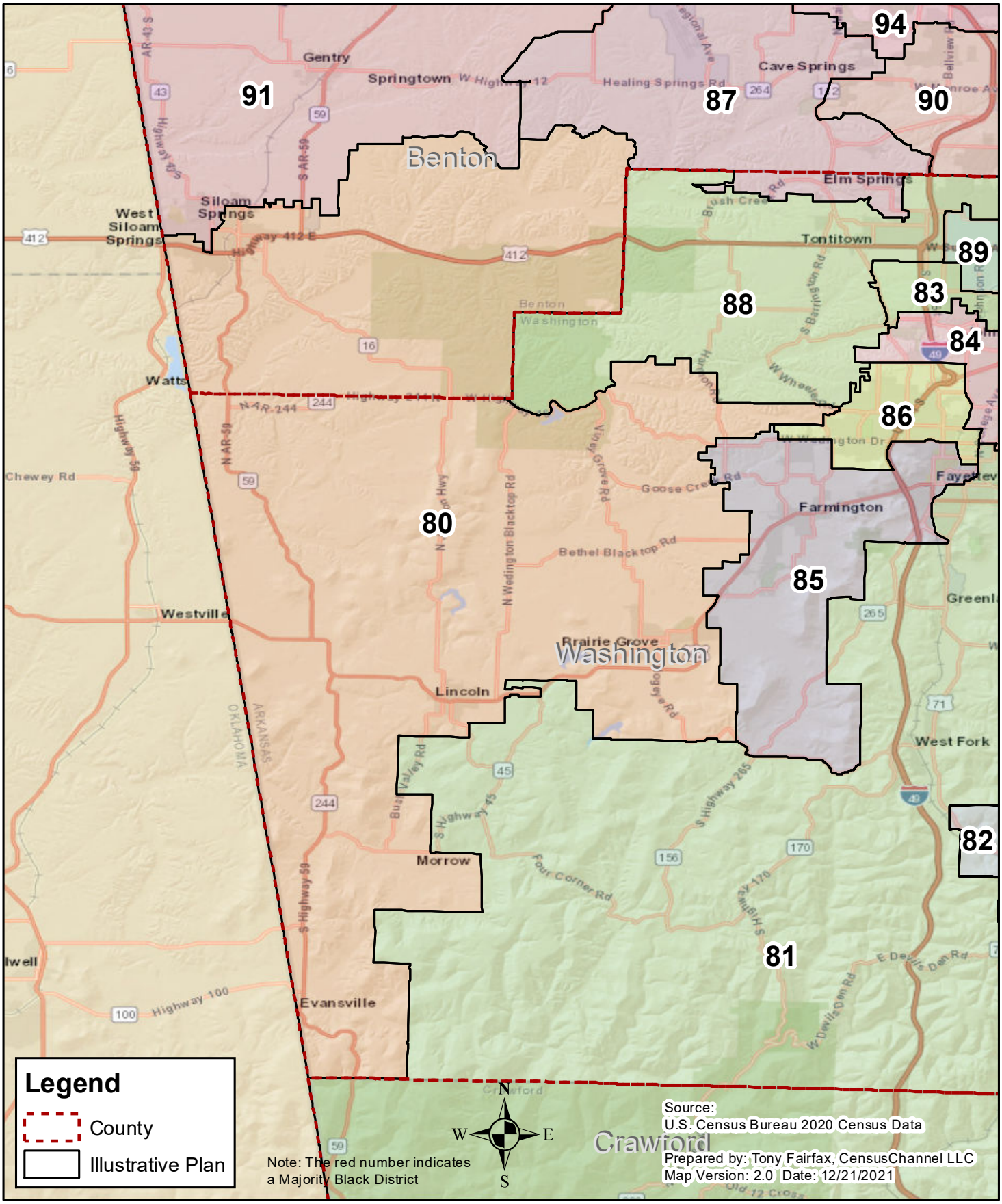
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State House District 78
Illustrative Plan



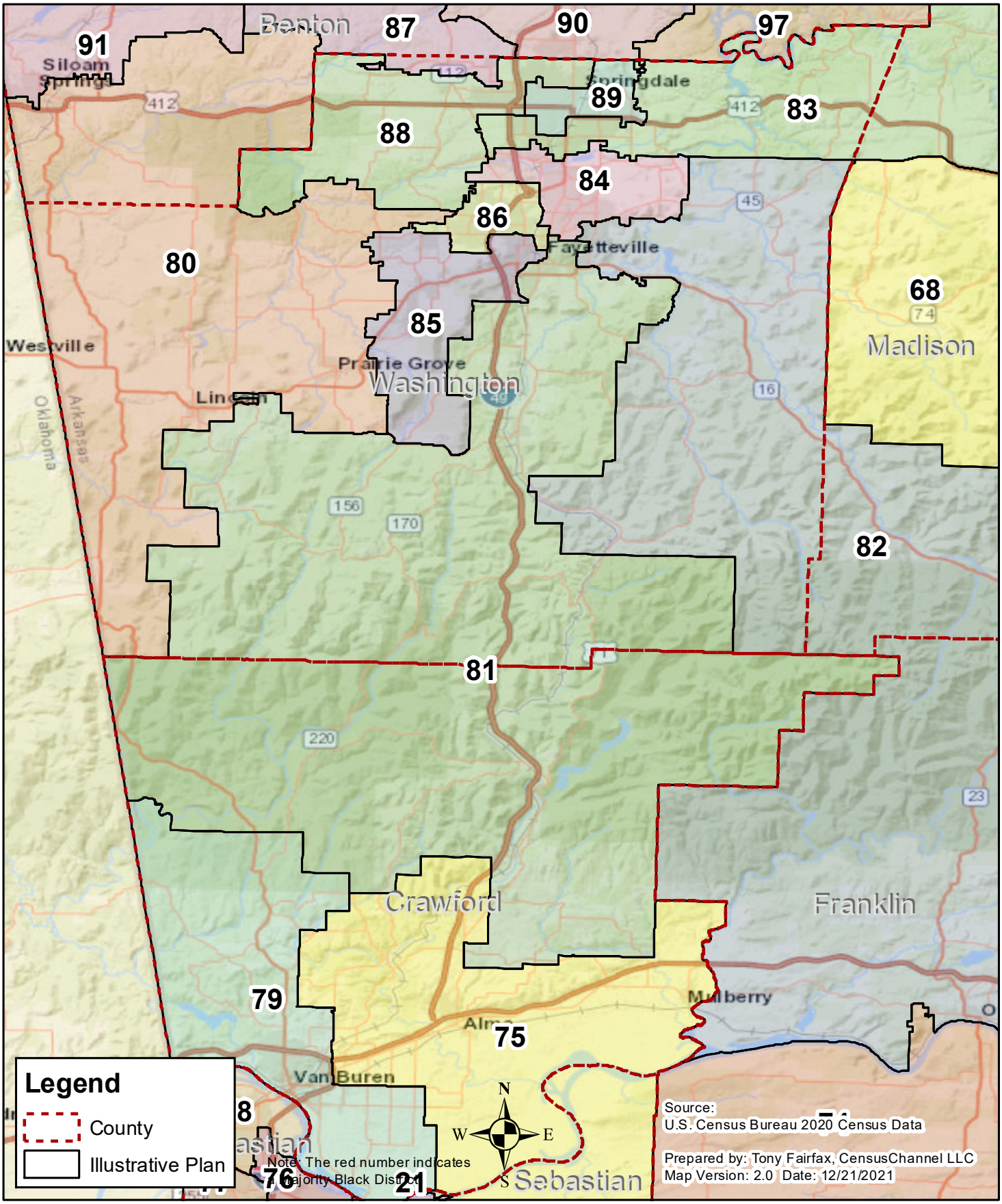
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State House District 79
Illustrative Plan



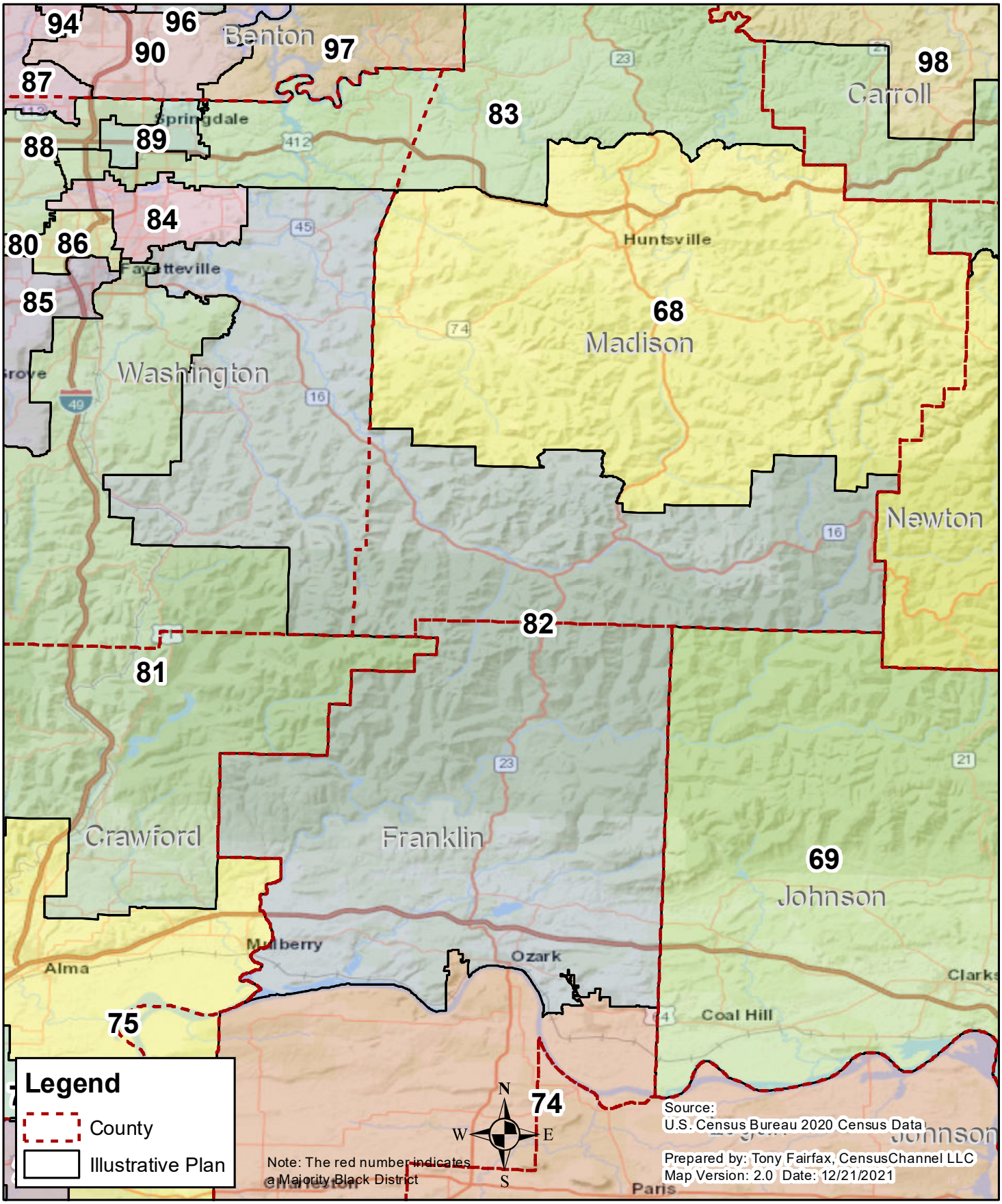
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State House District 80
Illustrative Plan



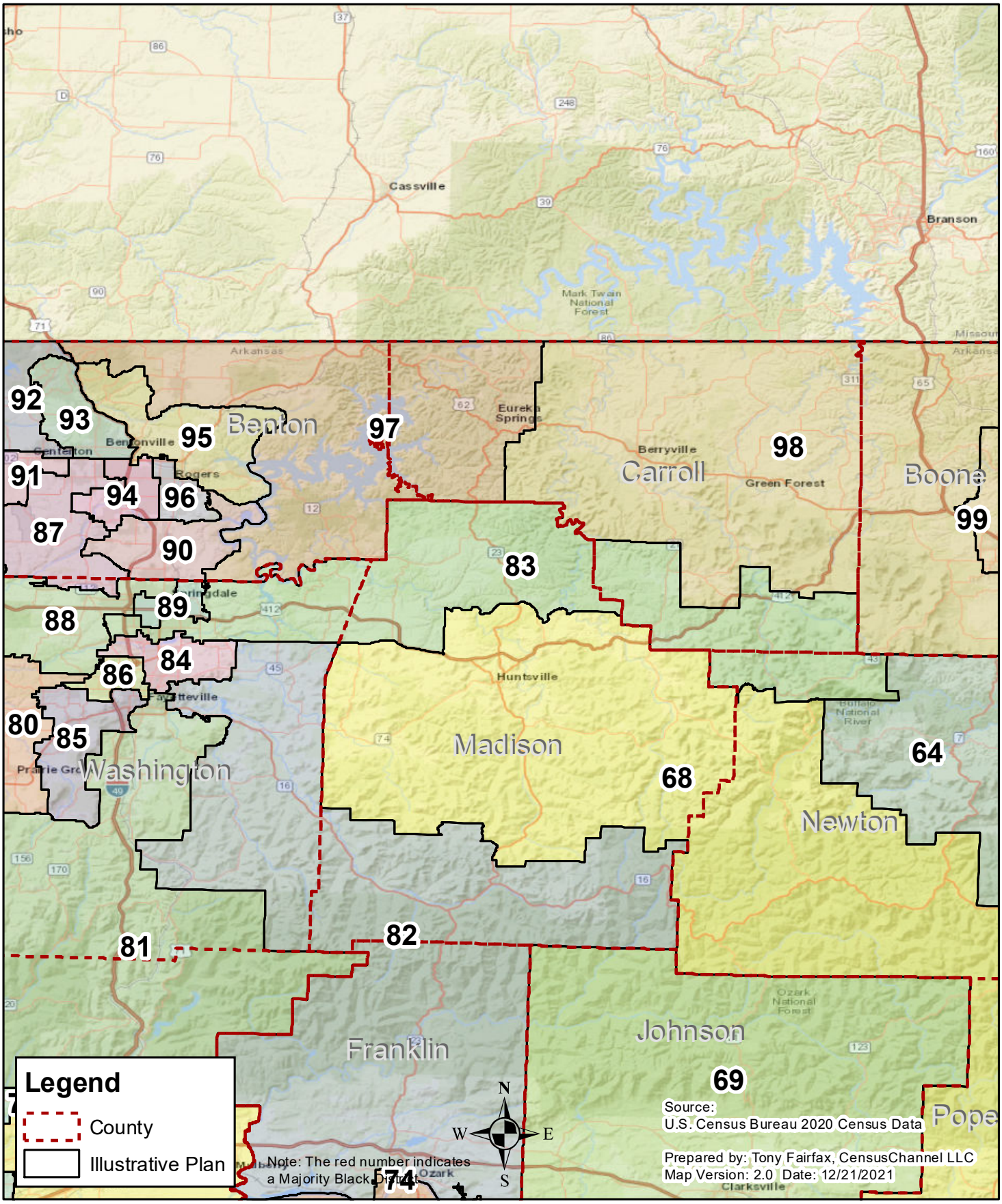
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State House District 81
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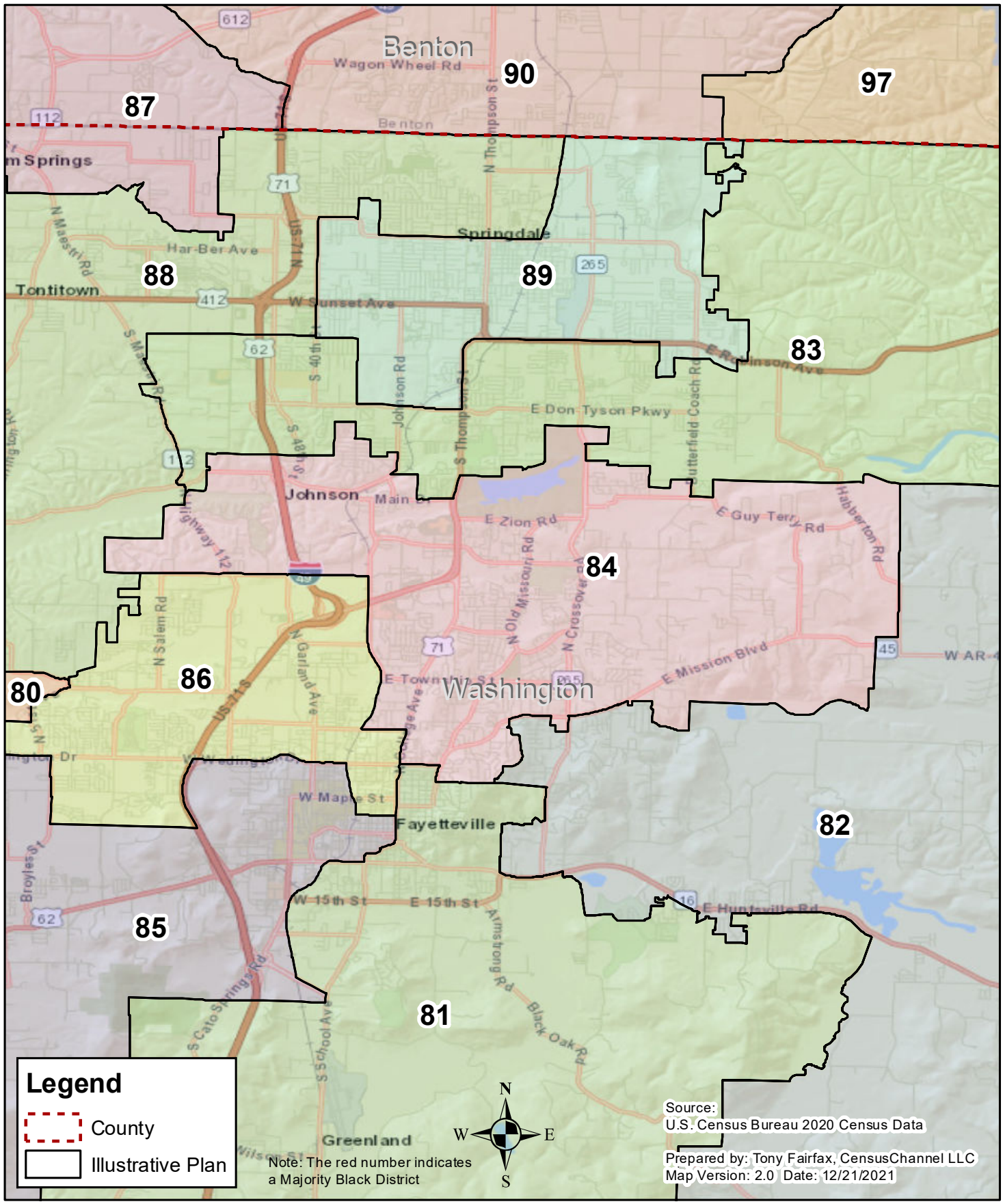
Arkansas
State House District 82
Illustrative Plan



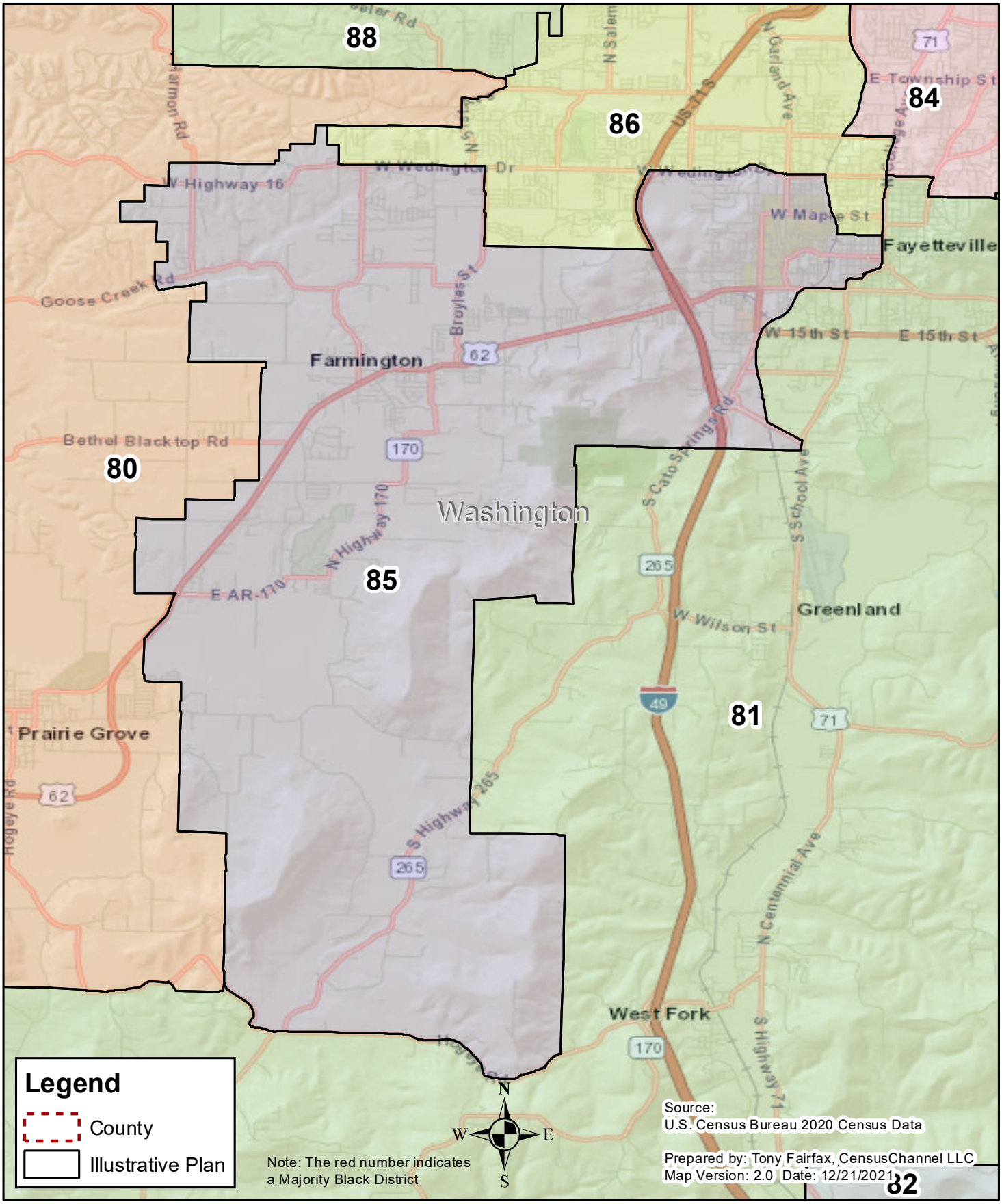
Arkansas
State House District 83
Illustrative Plan



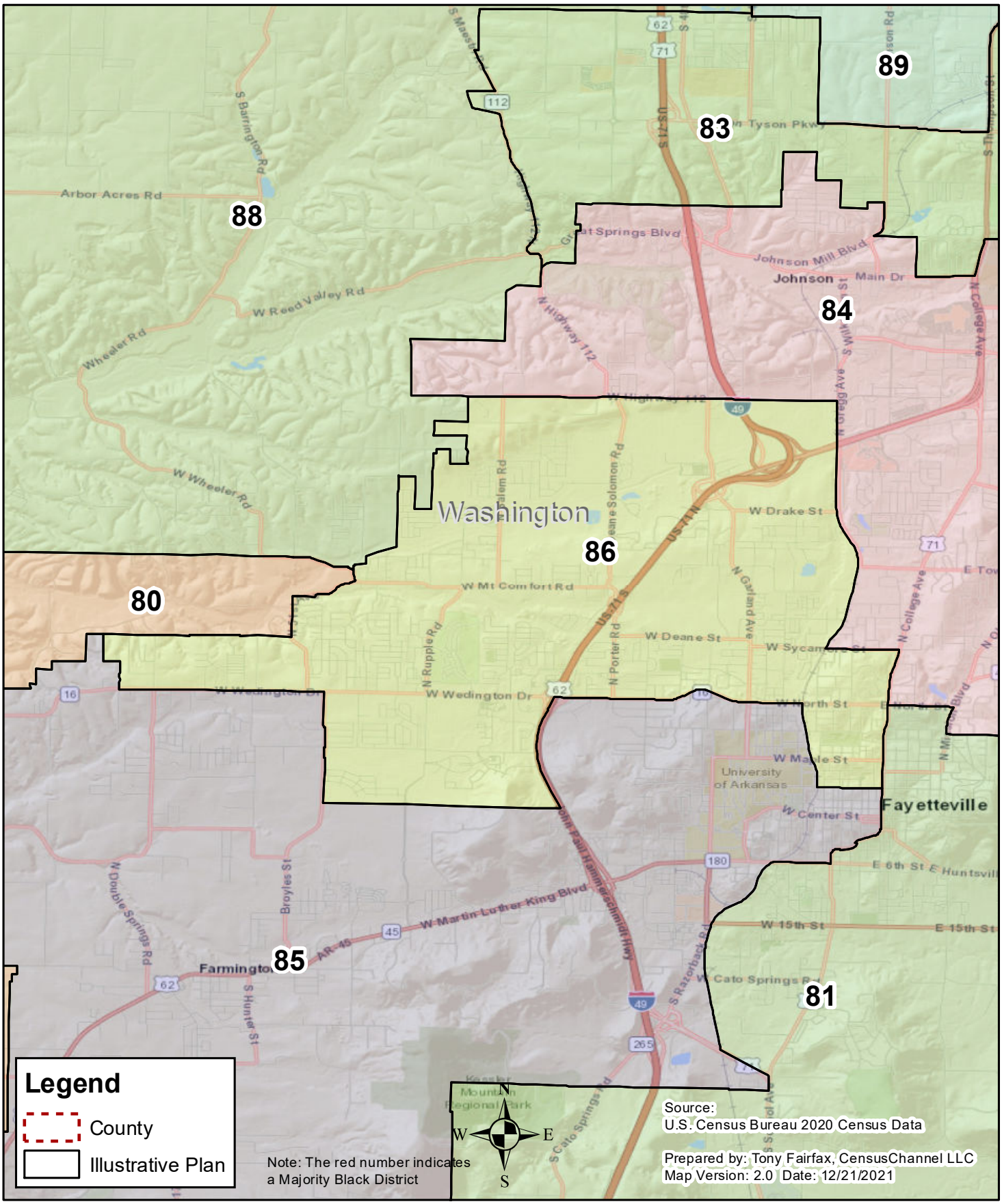
Arkansas
State House District 84
Illustrative Plan



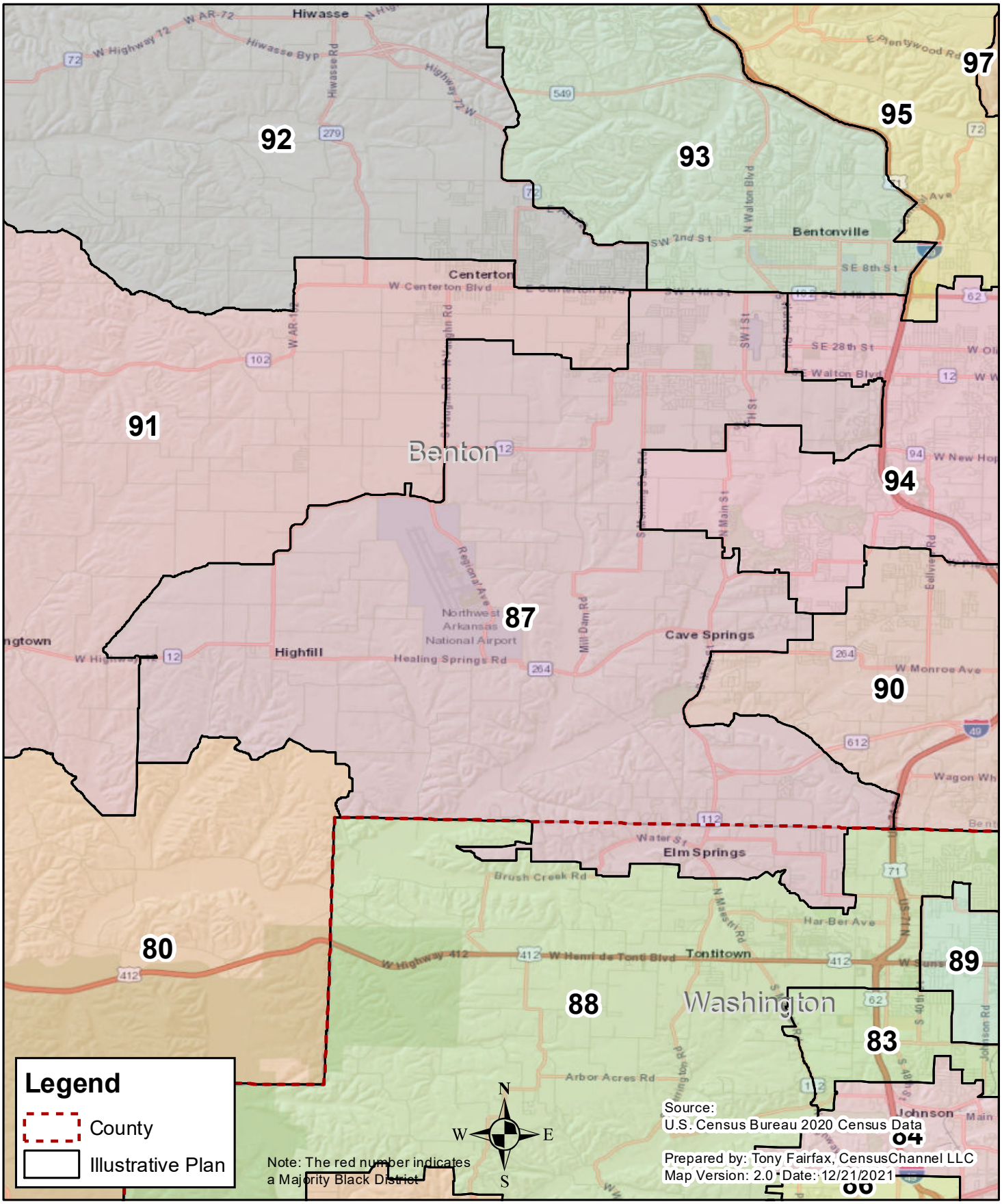
Arkansas
State House District 85
Illustrative Plan



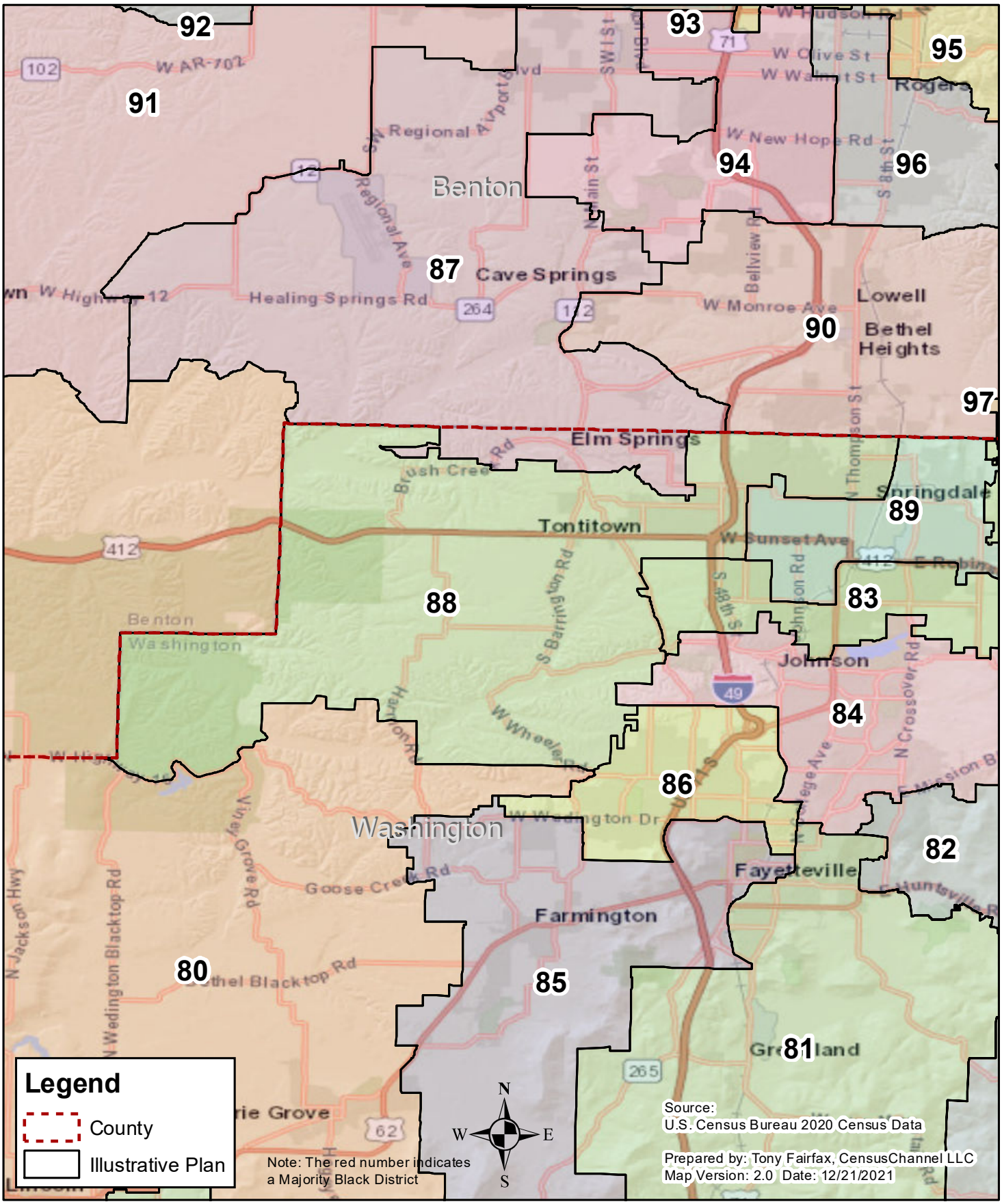
Arkansas
State House District 86
Illustrative Plan



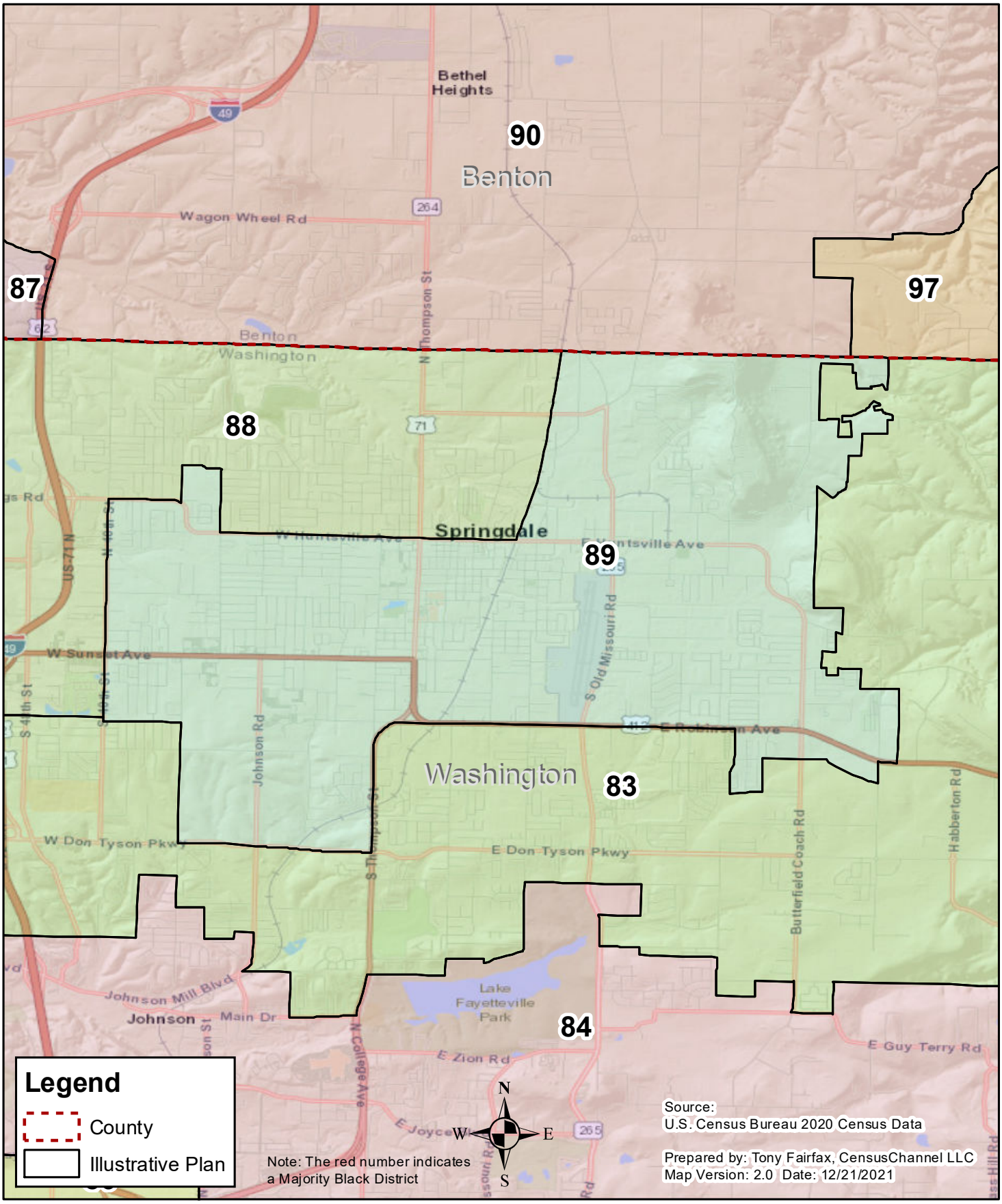
Arkansas
State House District 87
Illustrative Plan



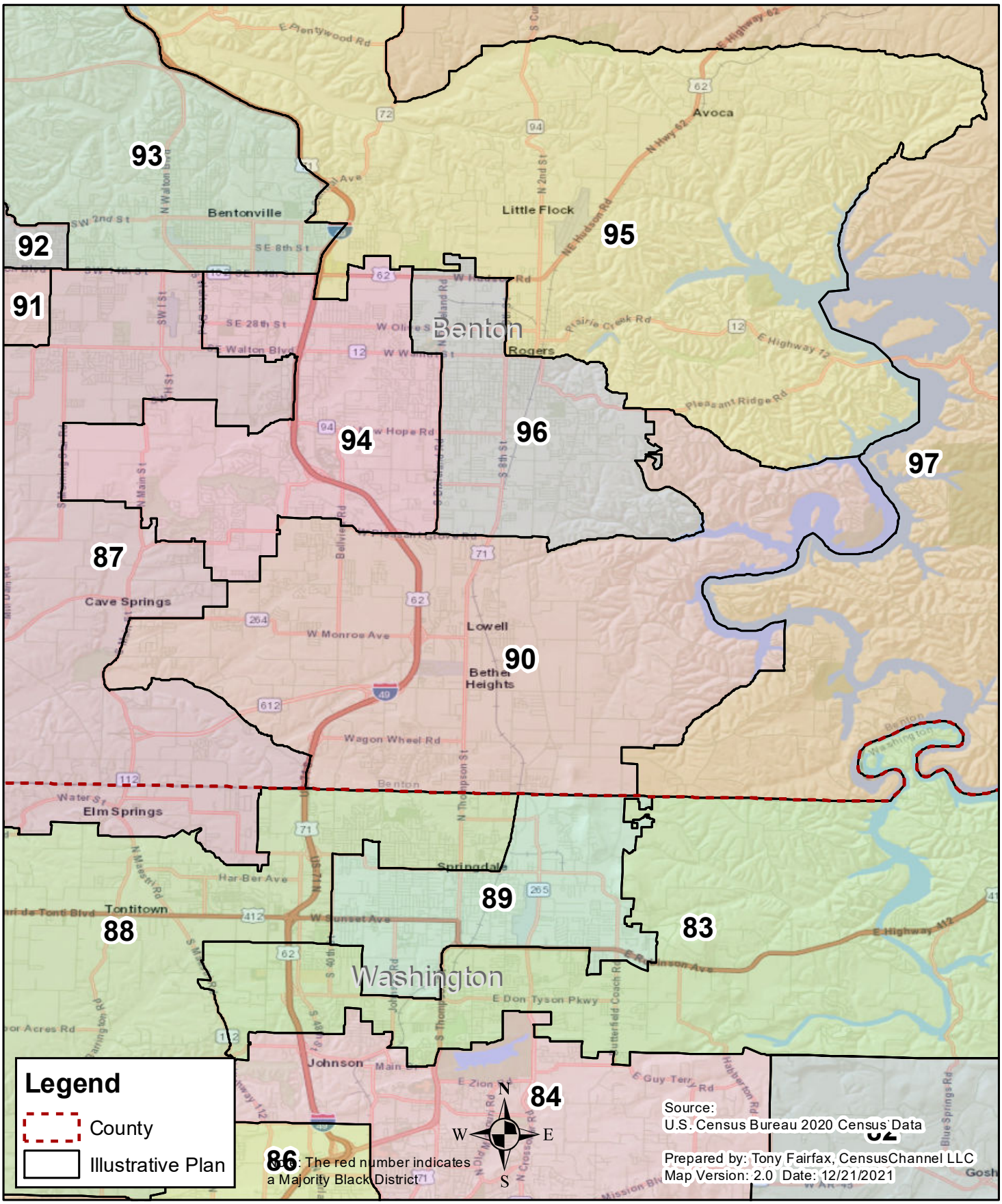
Arkansas
State House District 88
Illustrative Plan



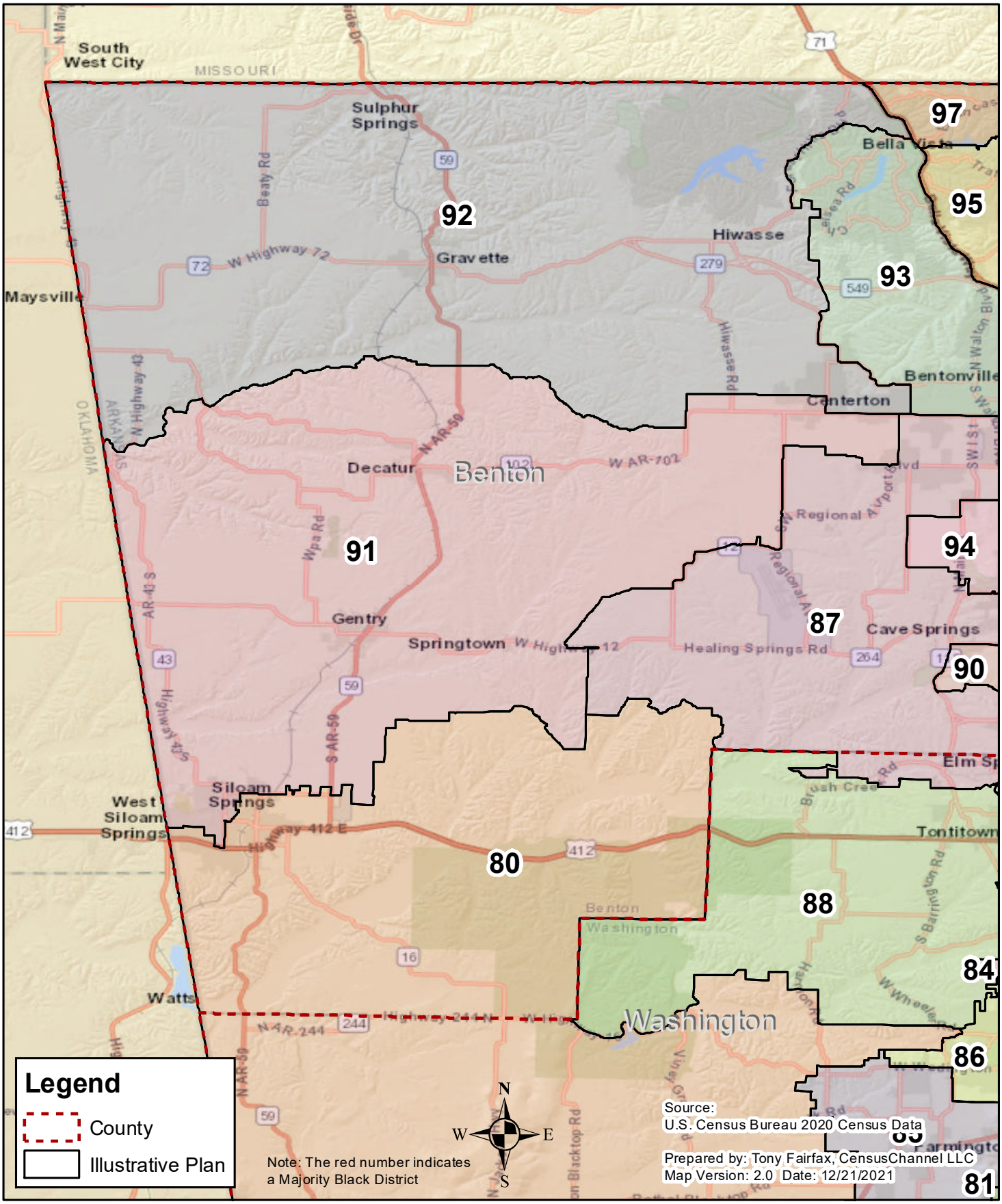
Arkansas
State House District 89
Illustrative Plan



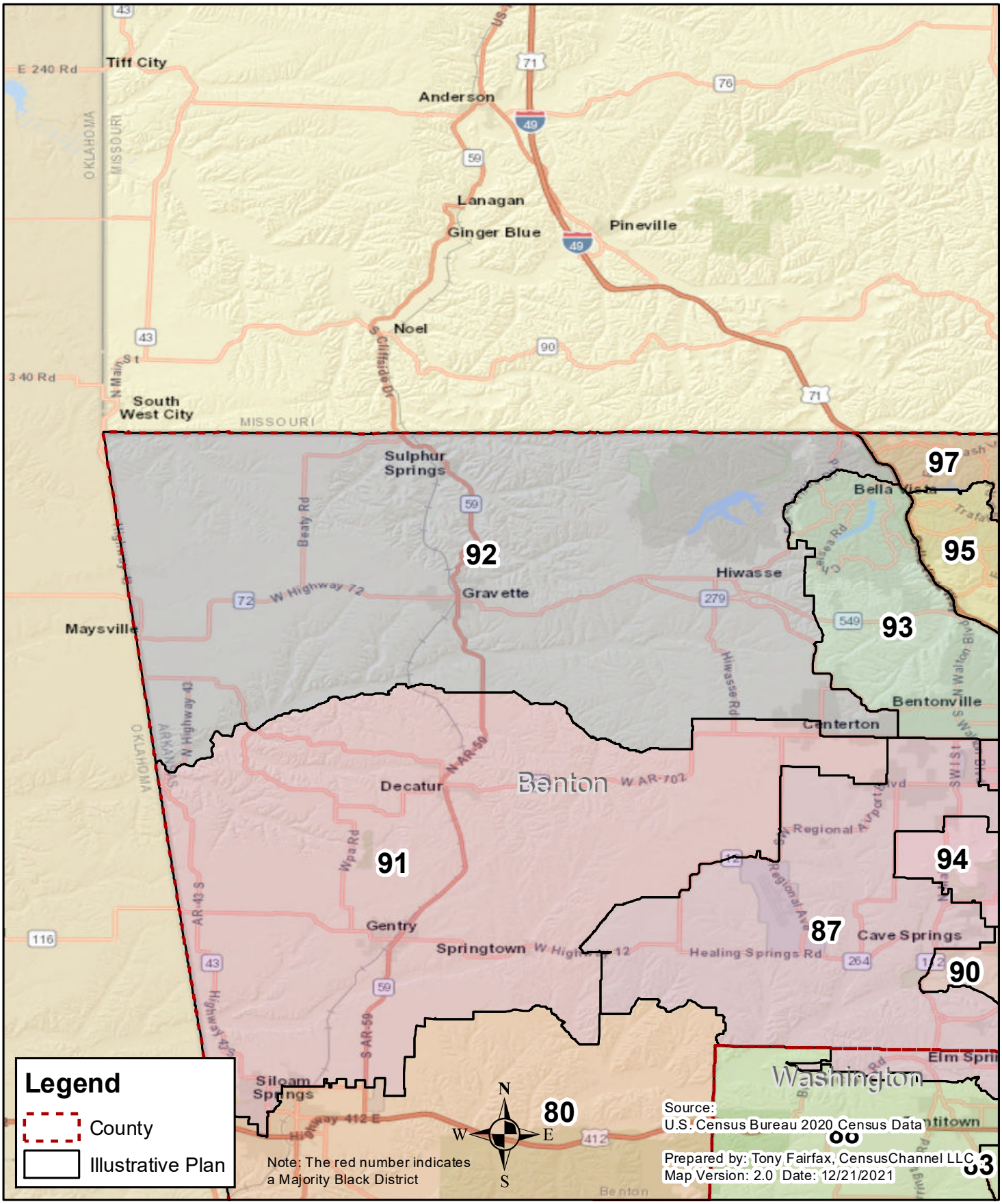
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State House District 90
Illustrative Plan



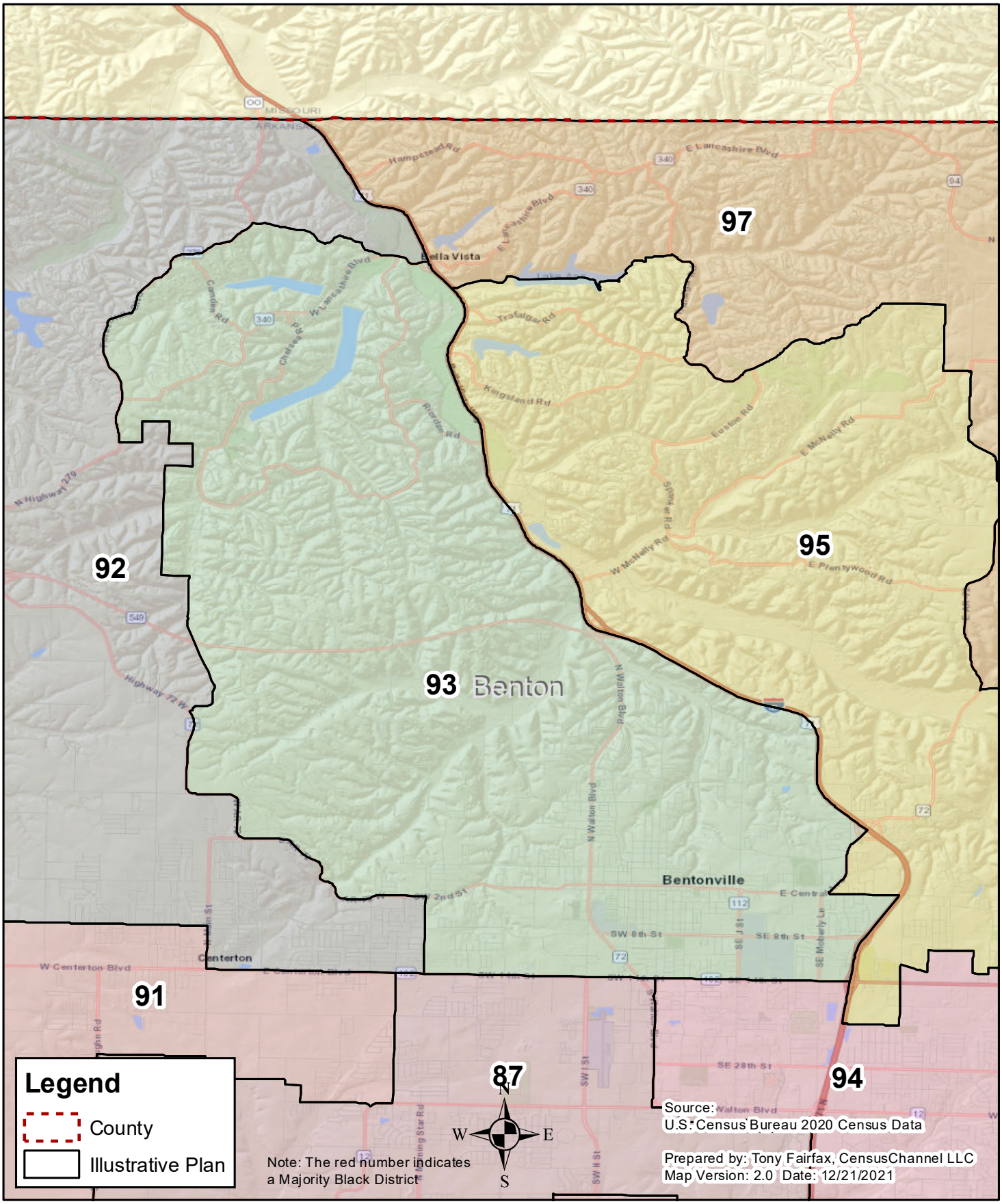
Arkansas
State House District 91
Illustrative Plan



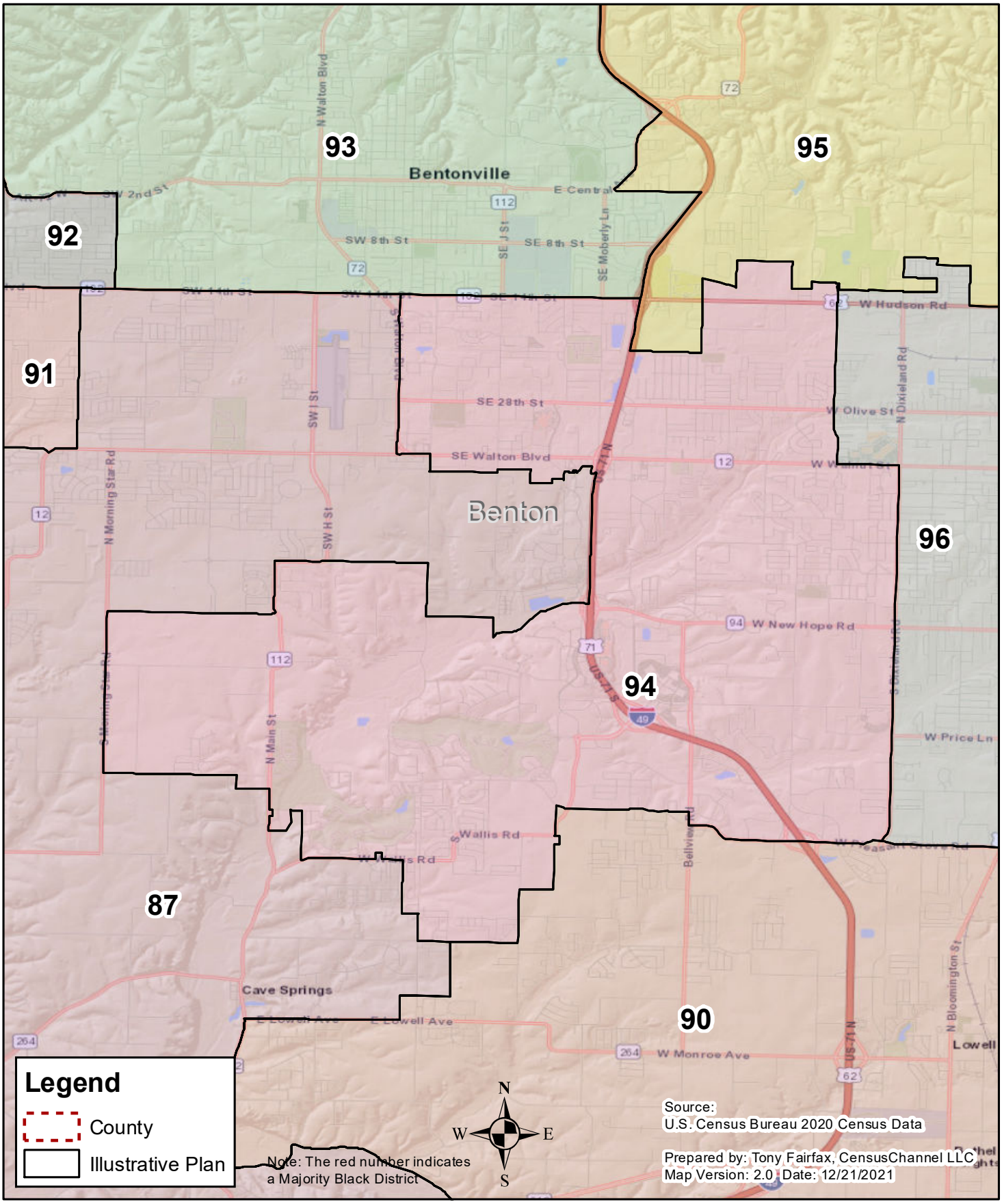
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State House District 92
Illustrative Plan



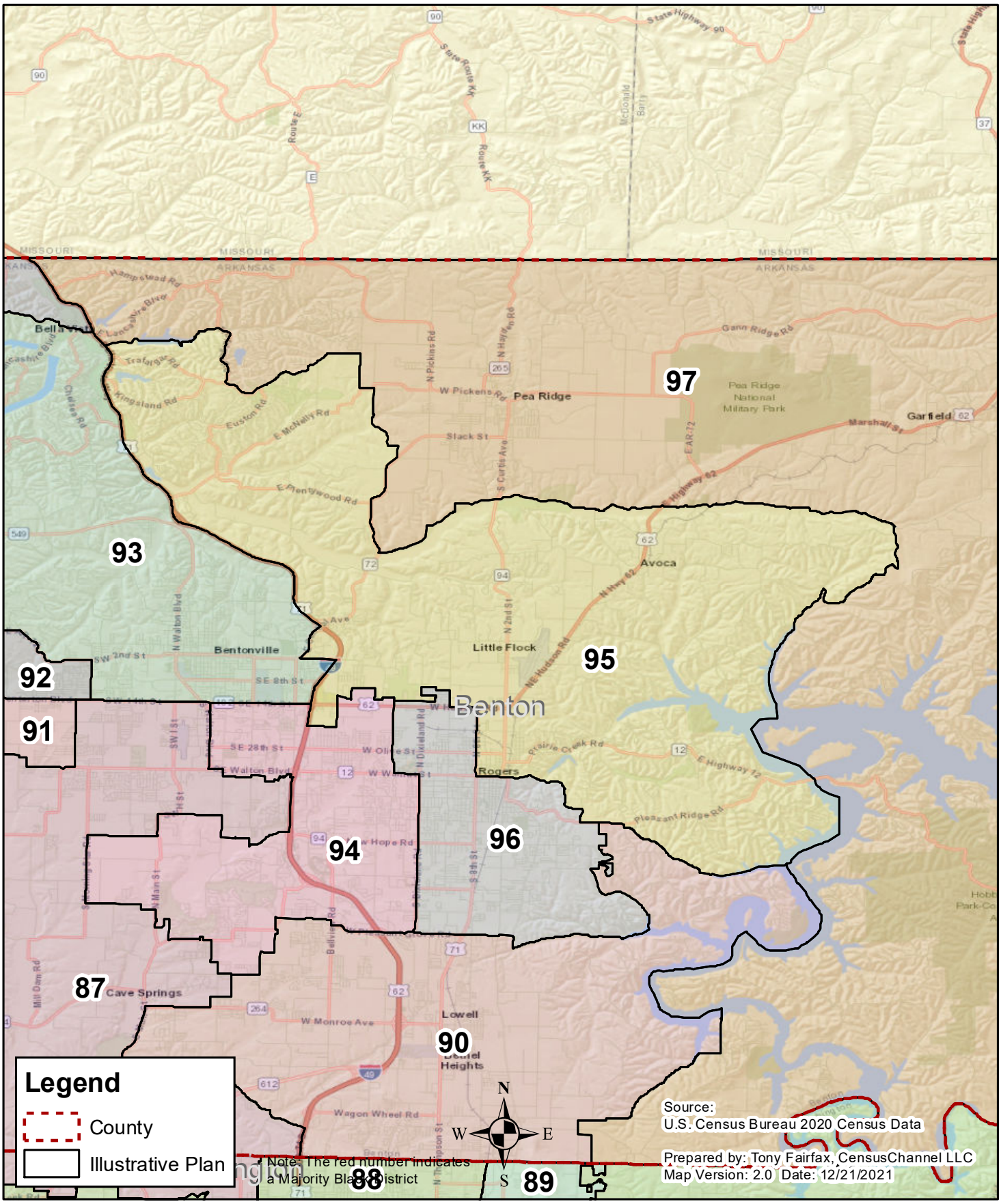
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State House District 93
Illustrative Plan



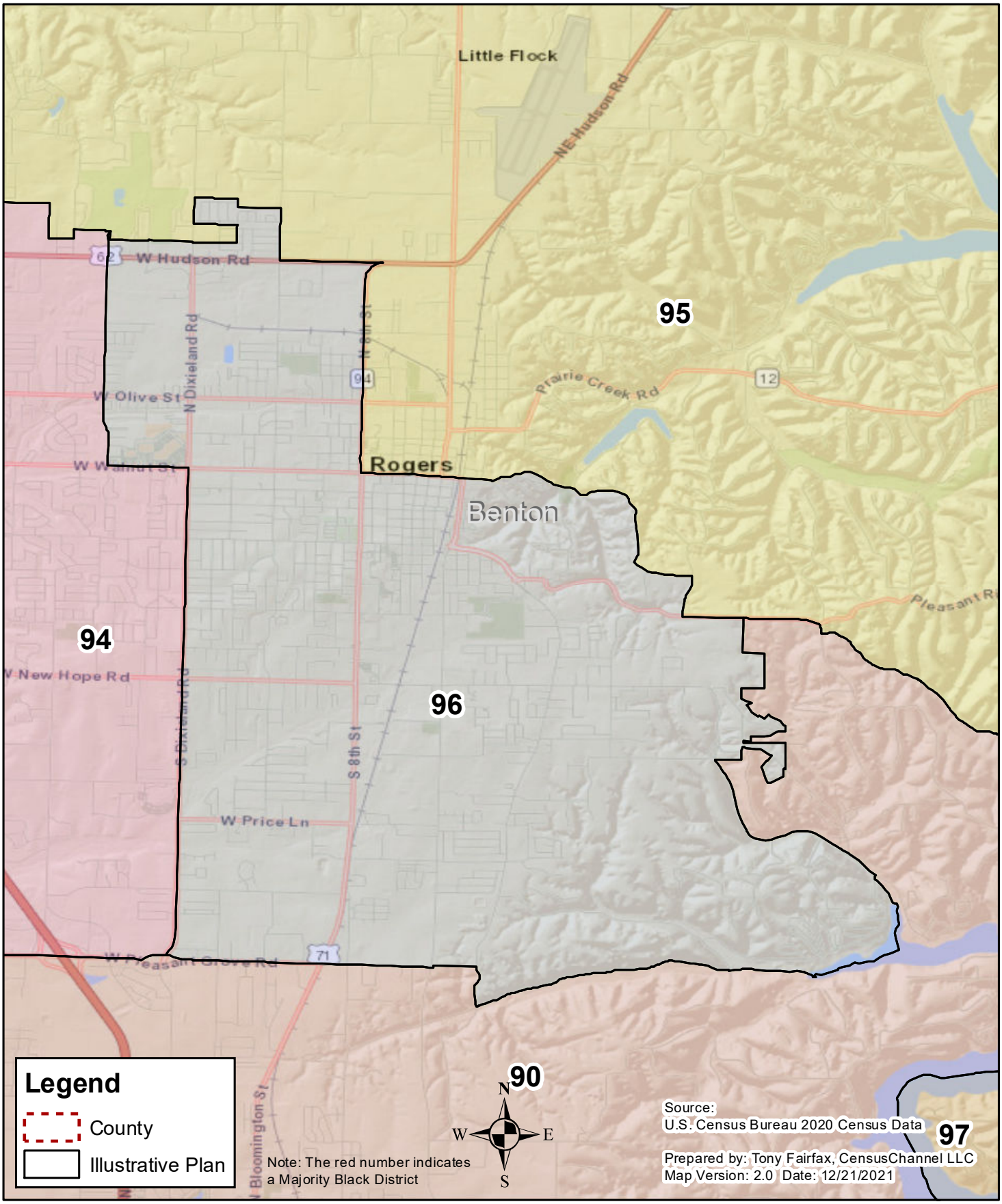
Arkansas
State House District 94
Illustrative Plan



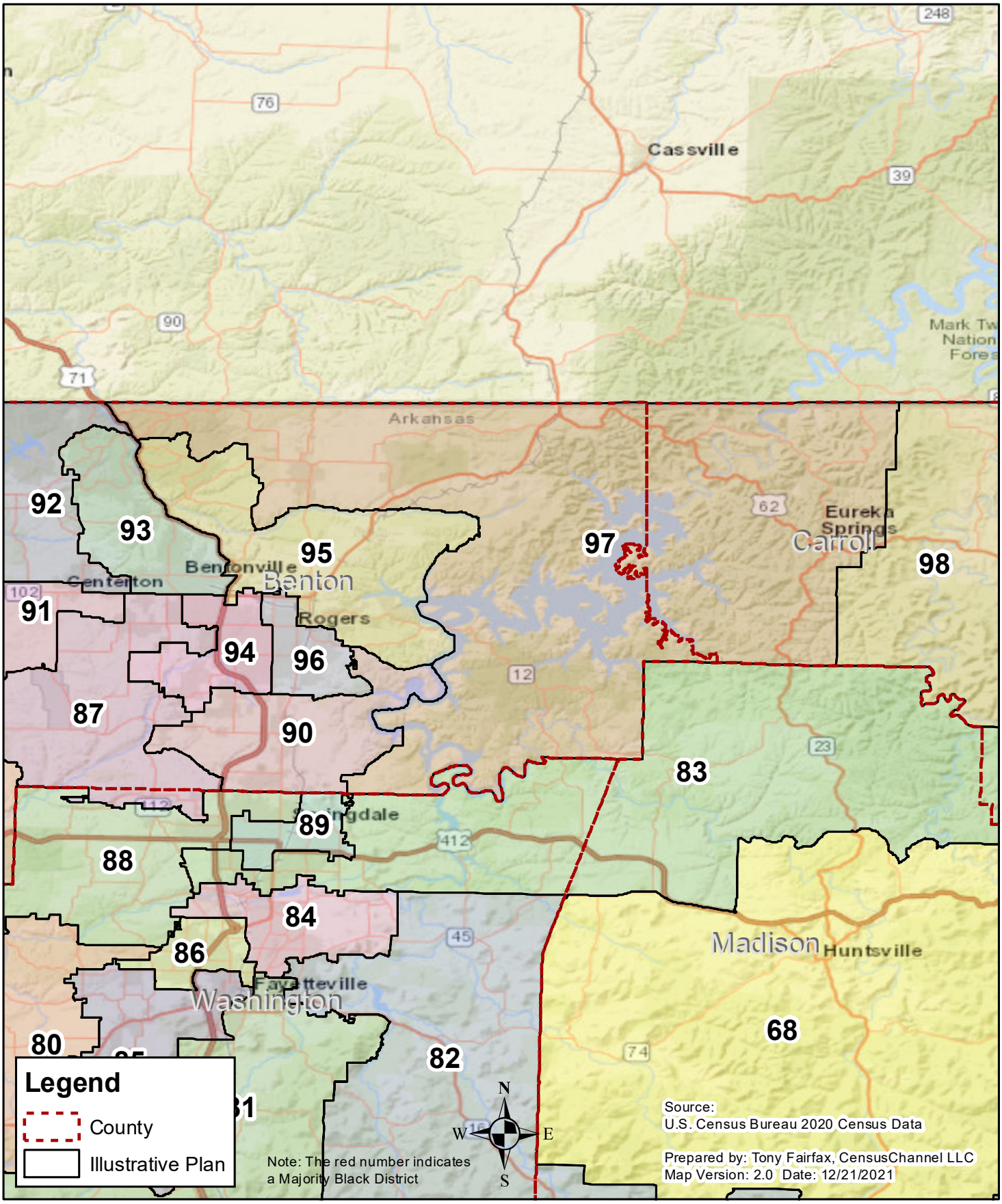
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State House District 95
Illustrative Plan



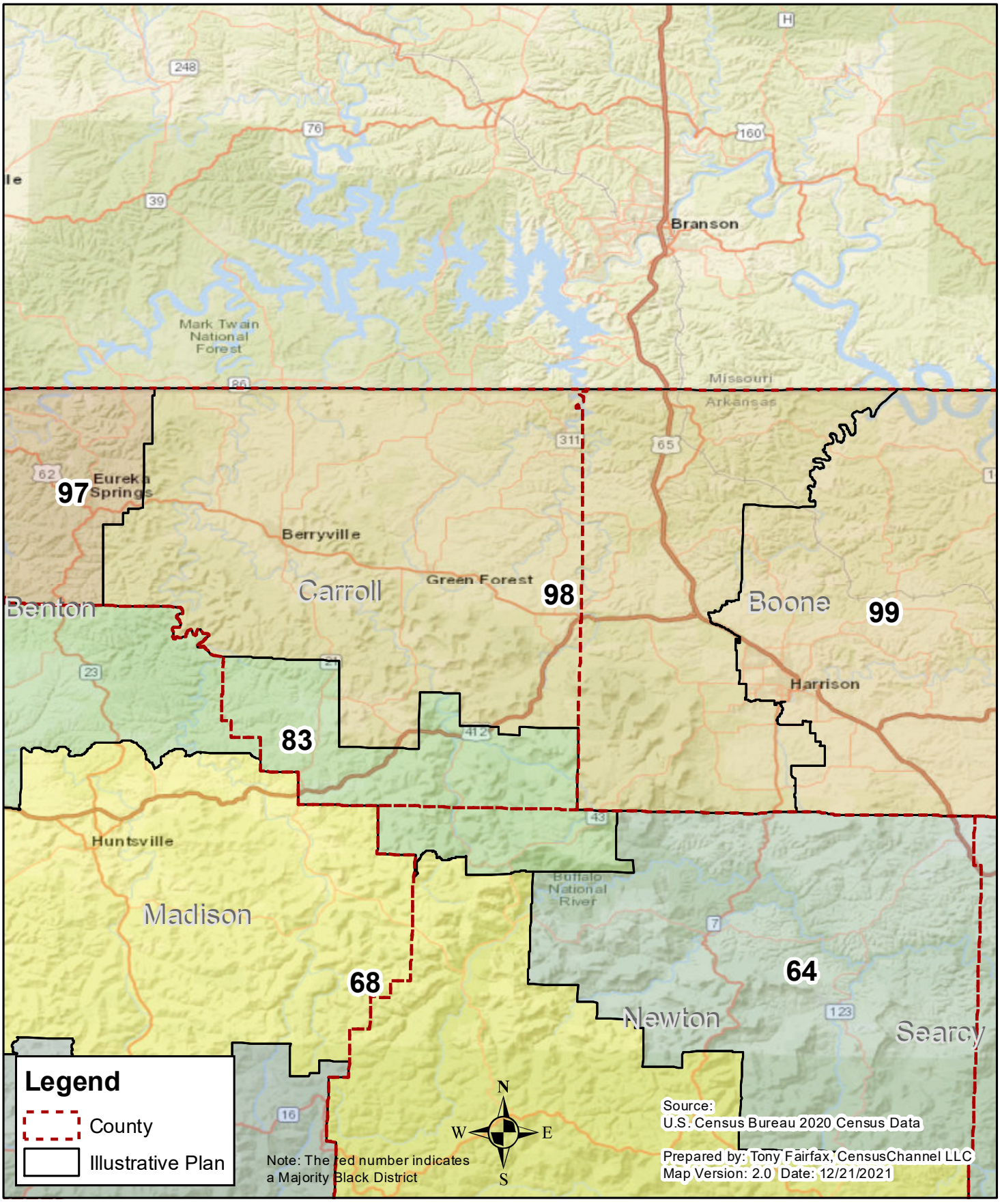
Arkansas
State House District 96
Illustrative Plan



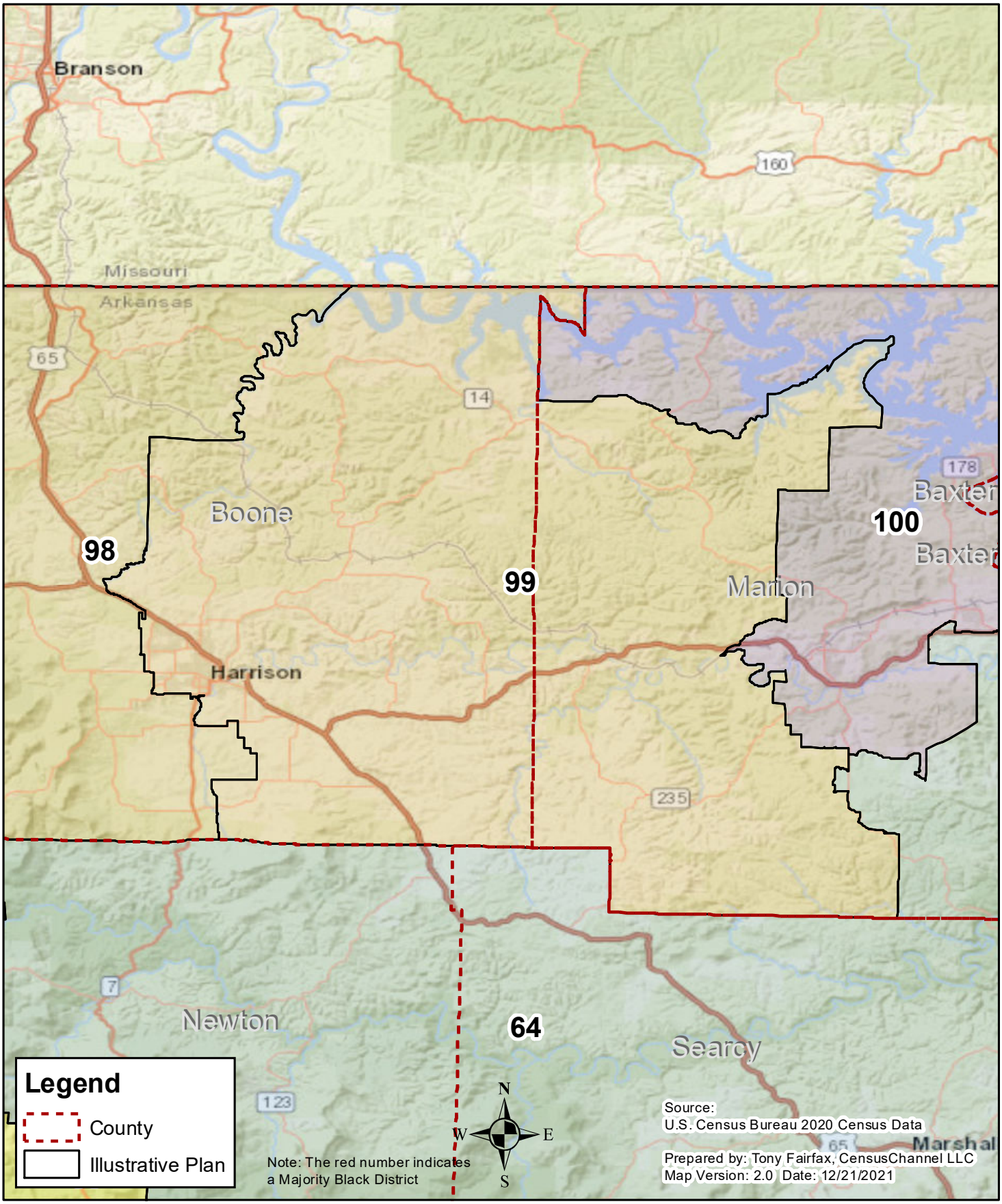
Arkansas
State House District 97
Illustrative Plan



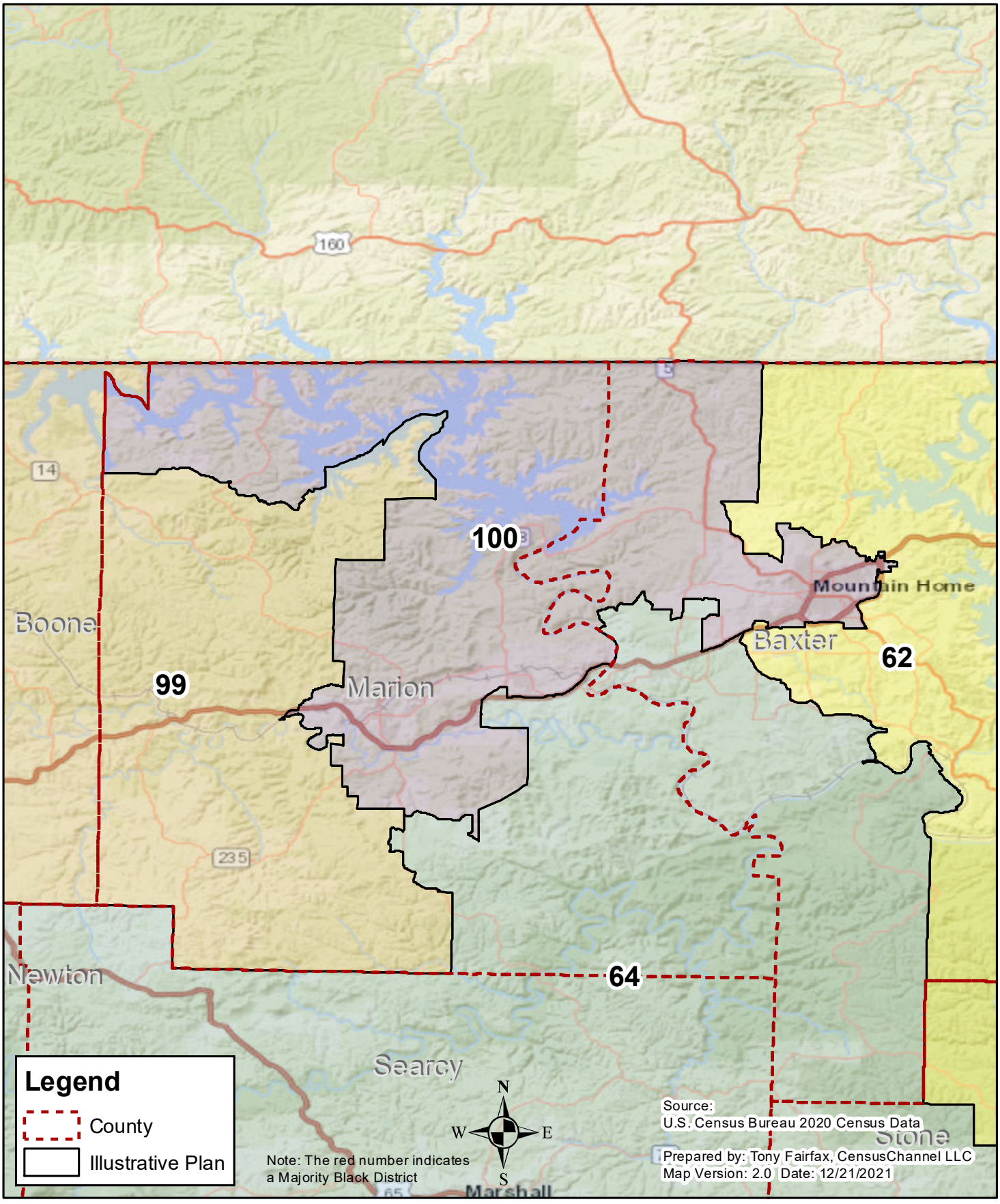
Arkansas
State House District 98
Illustrative Plan



Arkansas
State House District 99
Illustrative Plan



Arkansas
State House District 100
Illustrative Plan

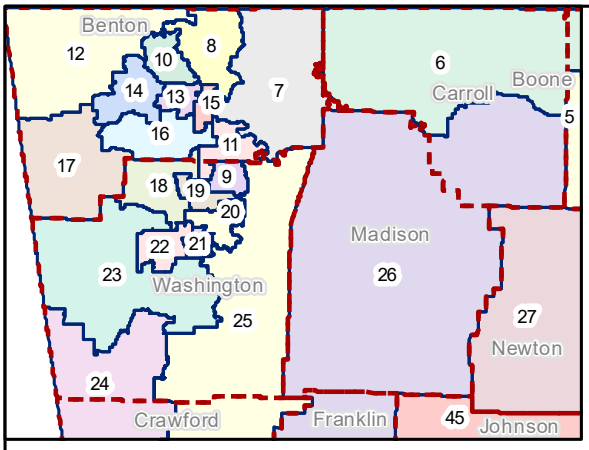


BOA Plan House Districts

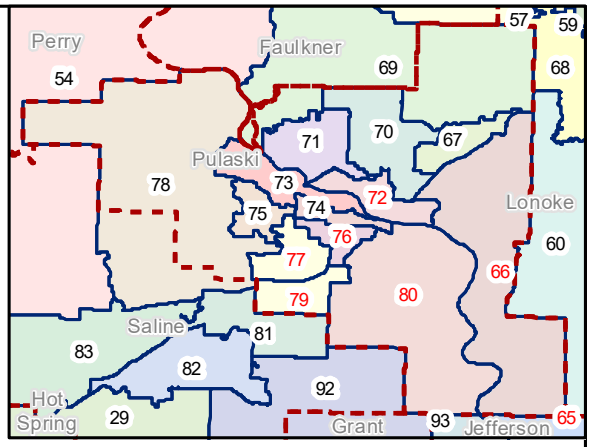
Statewide

Arkansas

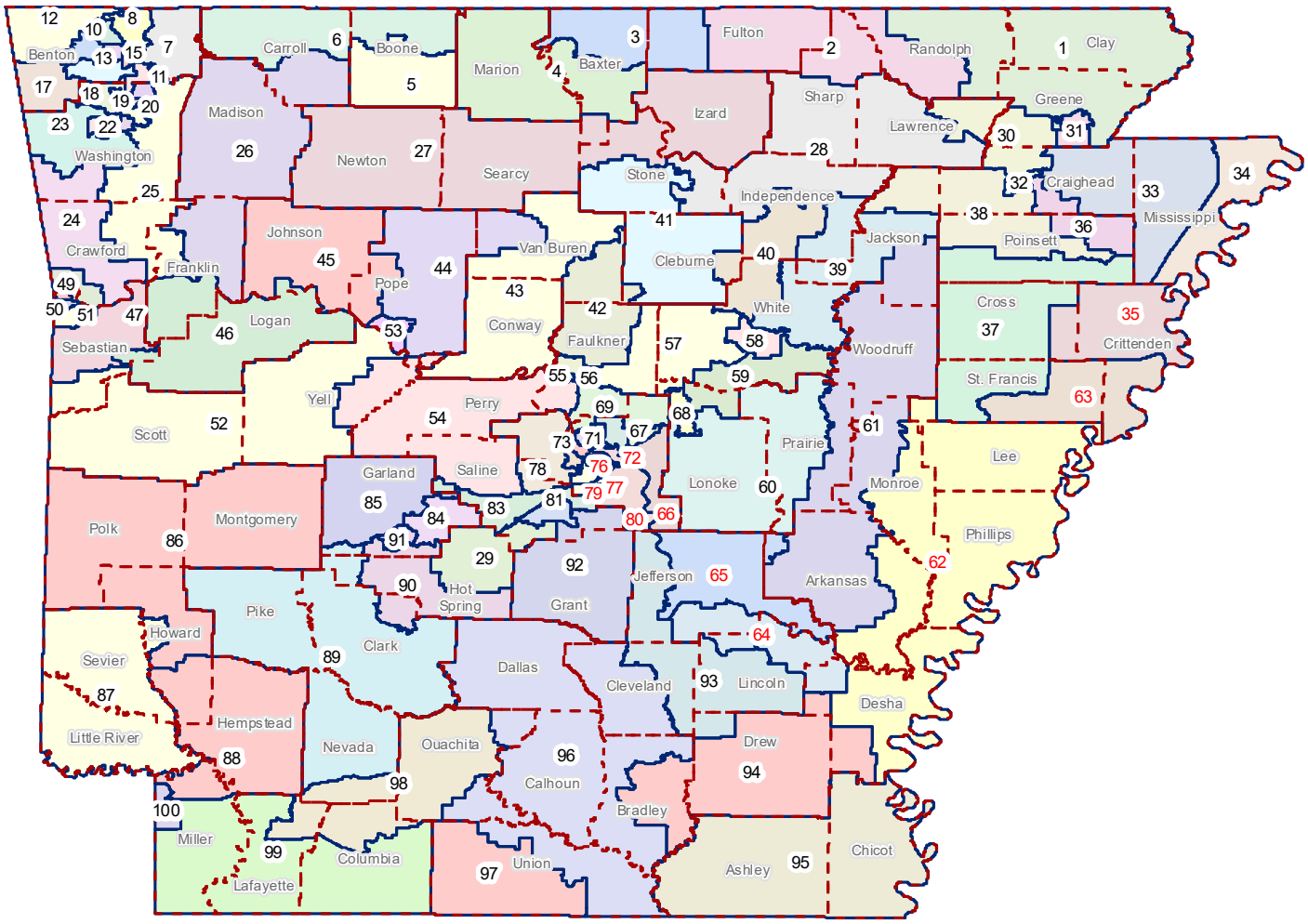
Board of Apportionment Plan
State House Districts



Benton - Washington



Pulaski



Legend

- County
- BOA Plan

N
W E
S

Note: The red number indicates a Majority Black District

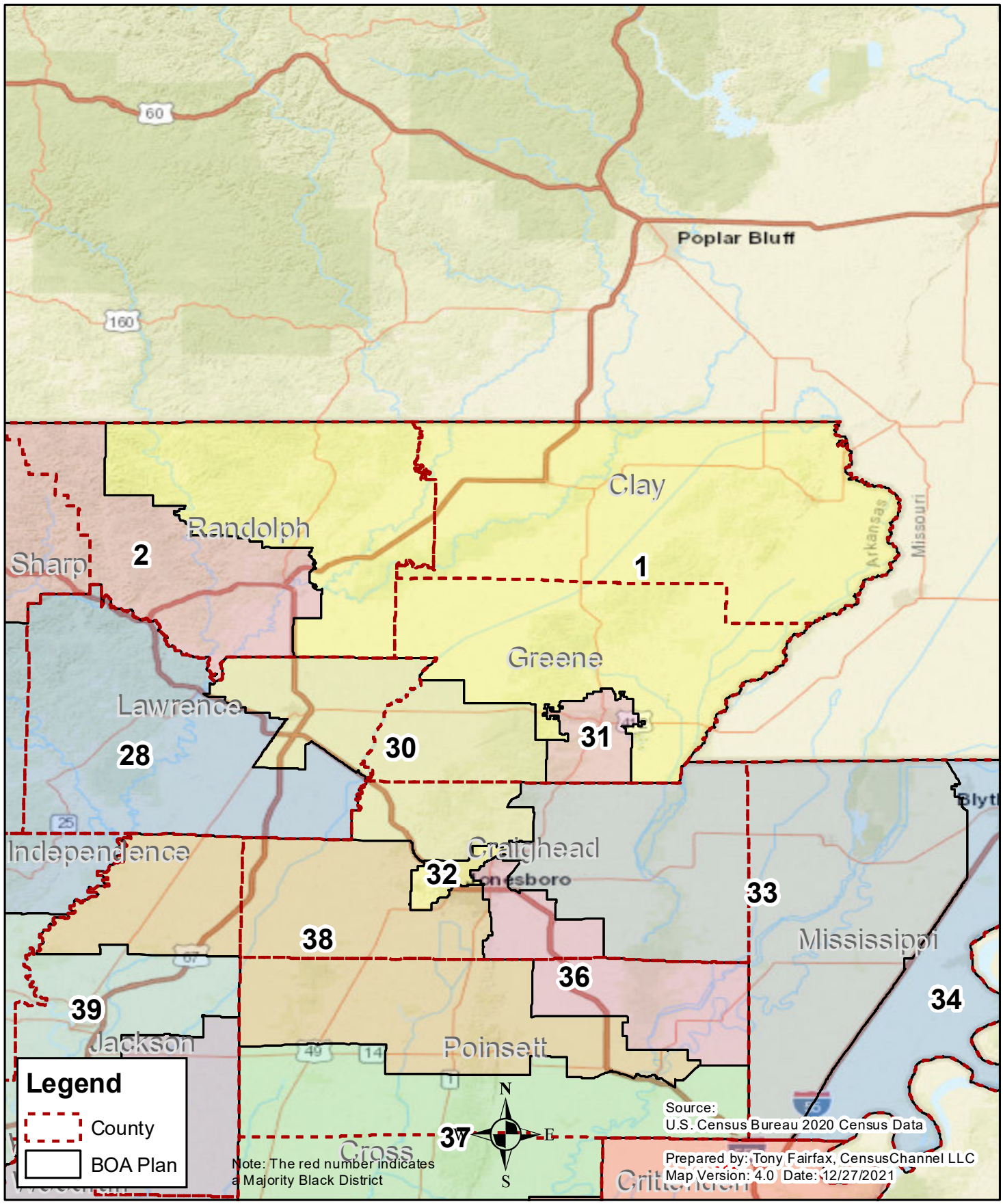
Source:
U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data

Prepared by: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Map Version: 3.0 Date: 12/27/2021

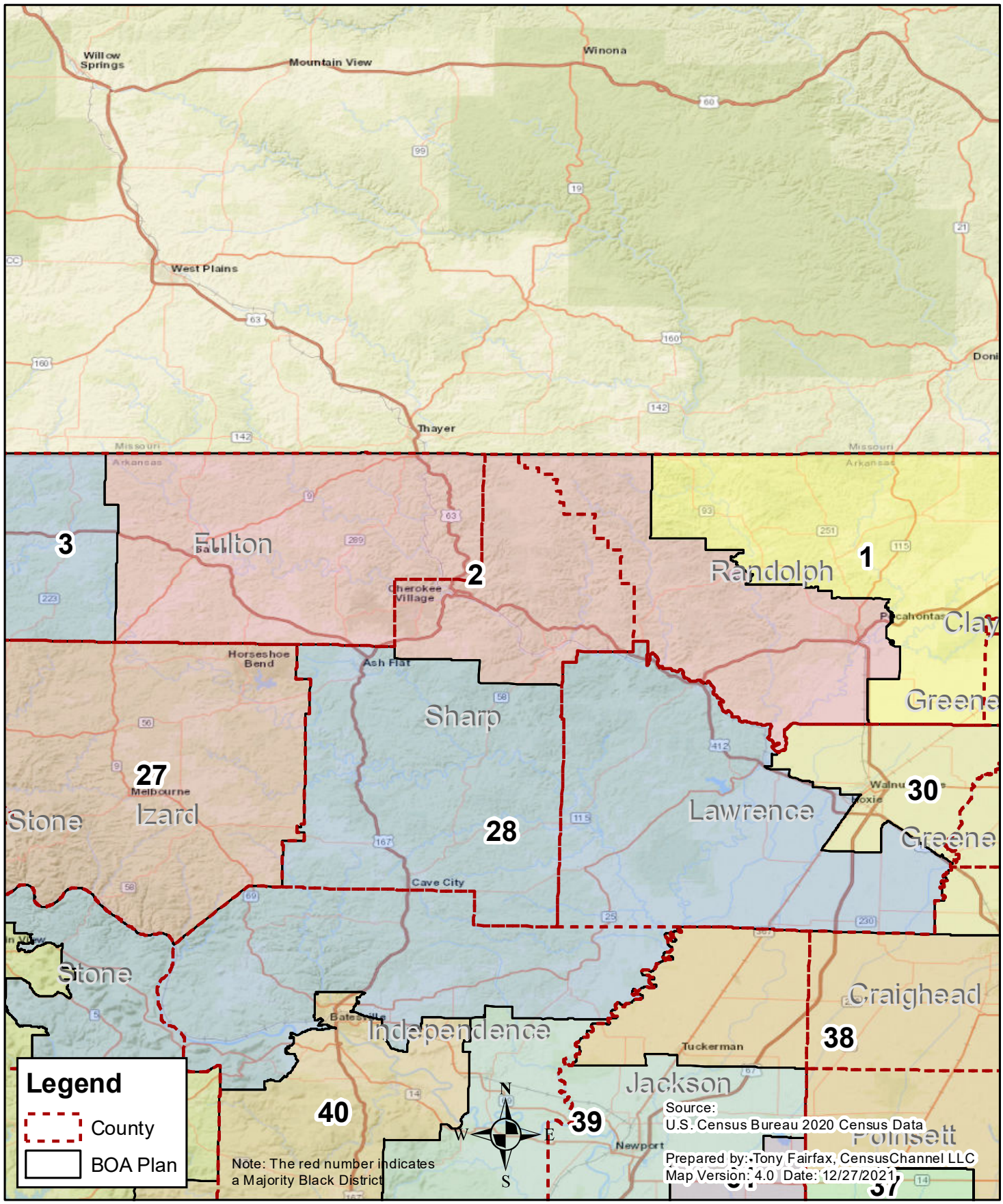
BOA Plan House Districts

Districts Zoom

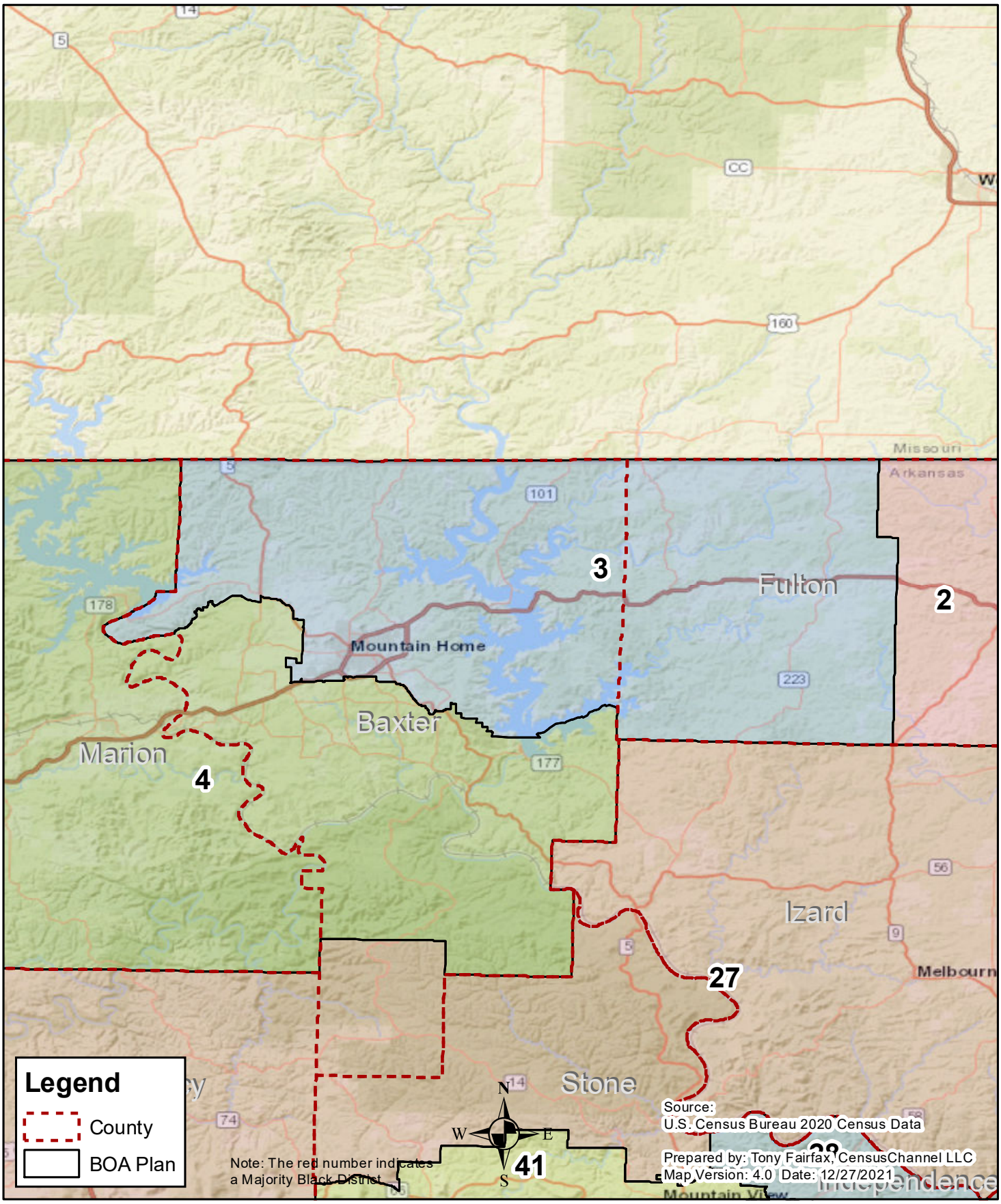
Arkansas
State House District 1
Board of Apportionment Plan



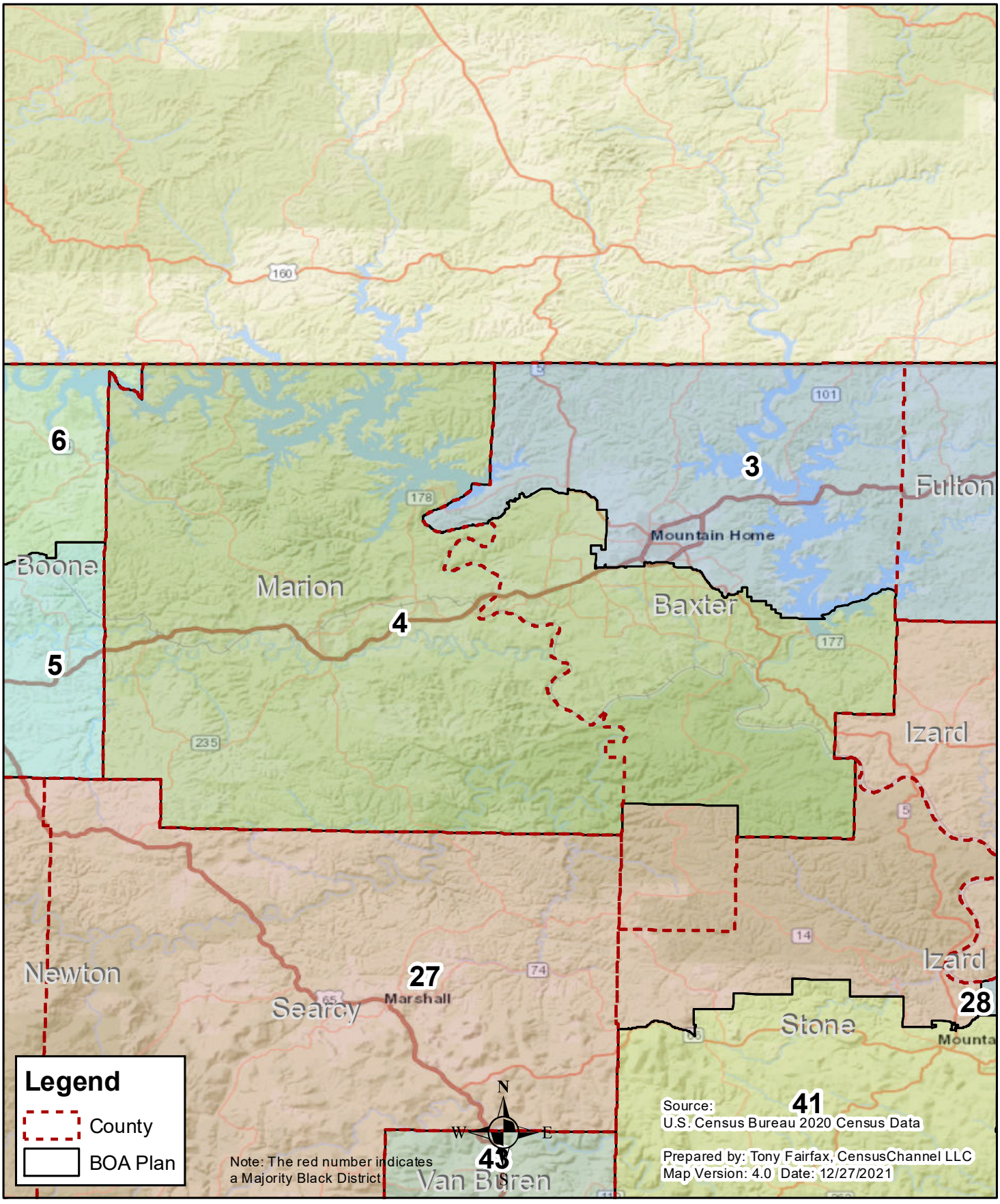
Arkansas
State House District 2
Board of Apportionment Plan



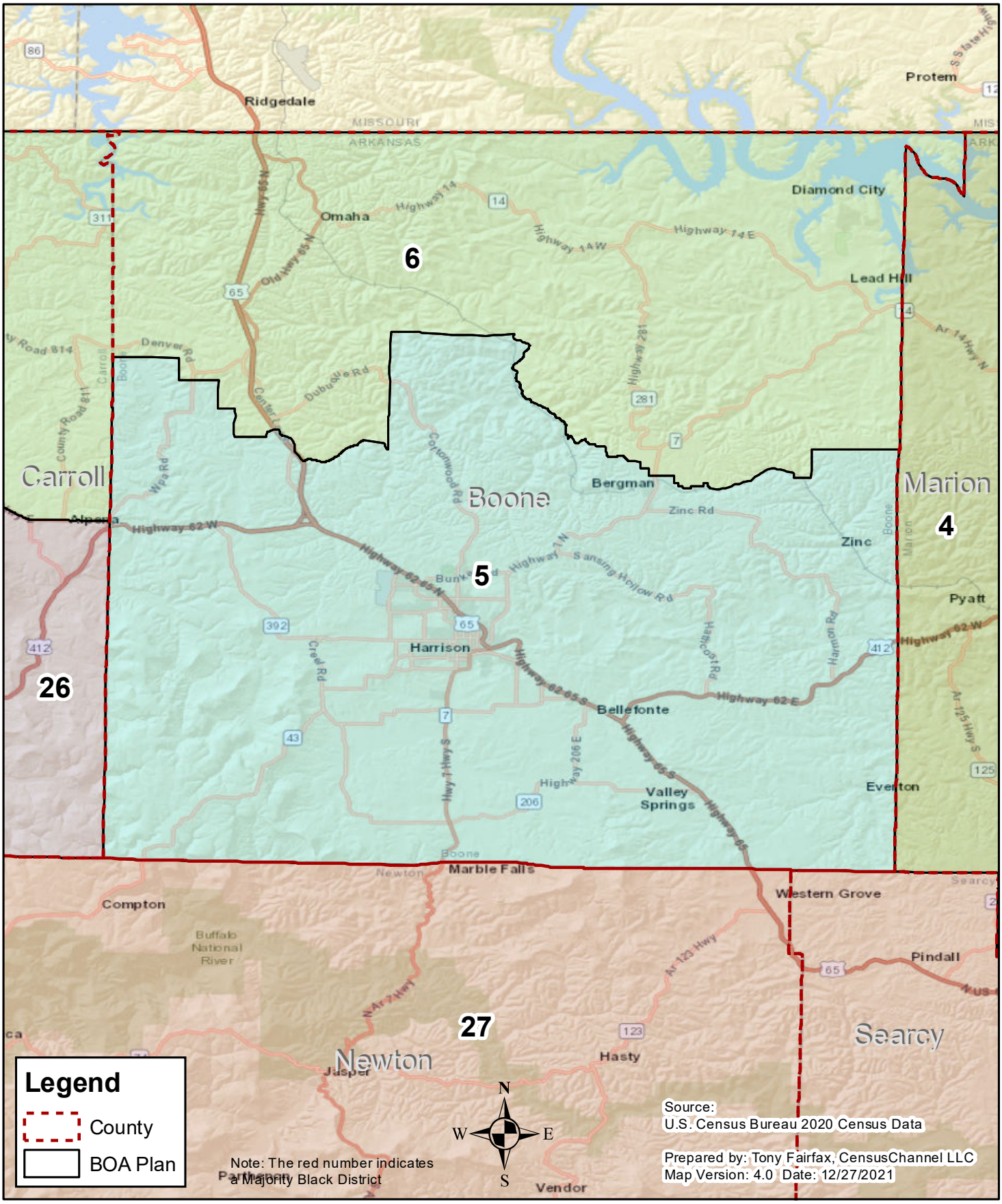
Arkansas
State House District 3
Board of Apportionment Plan



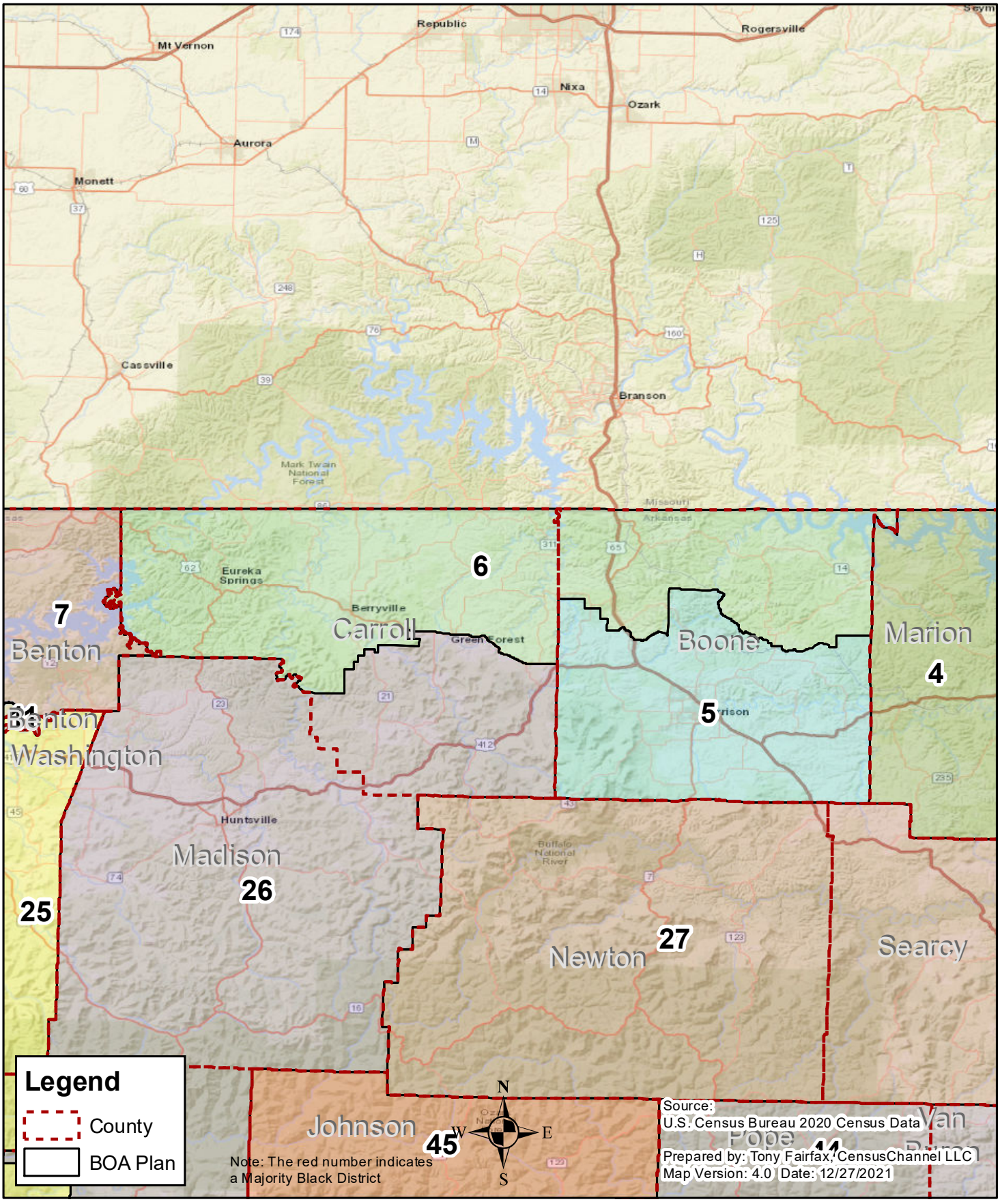
Arkansas
State House District 4
Board of Apportionment Plan



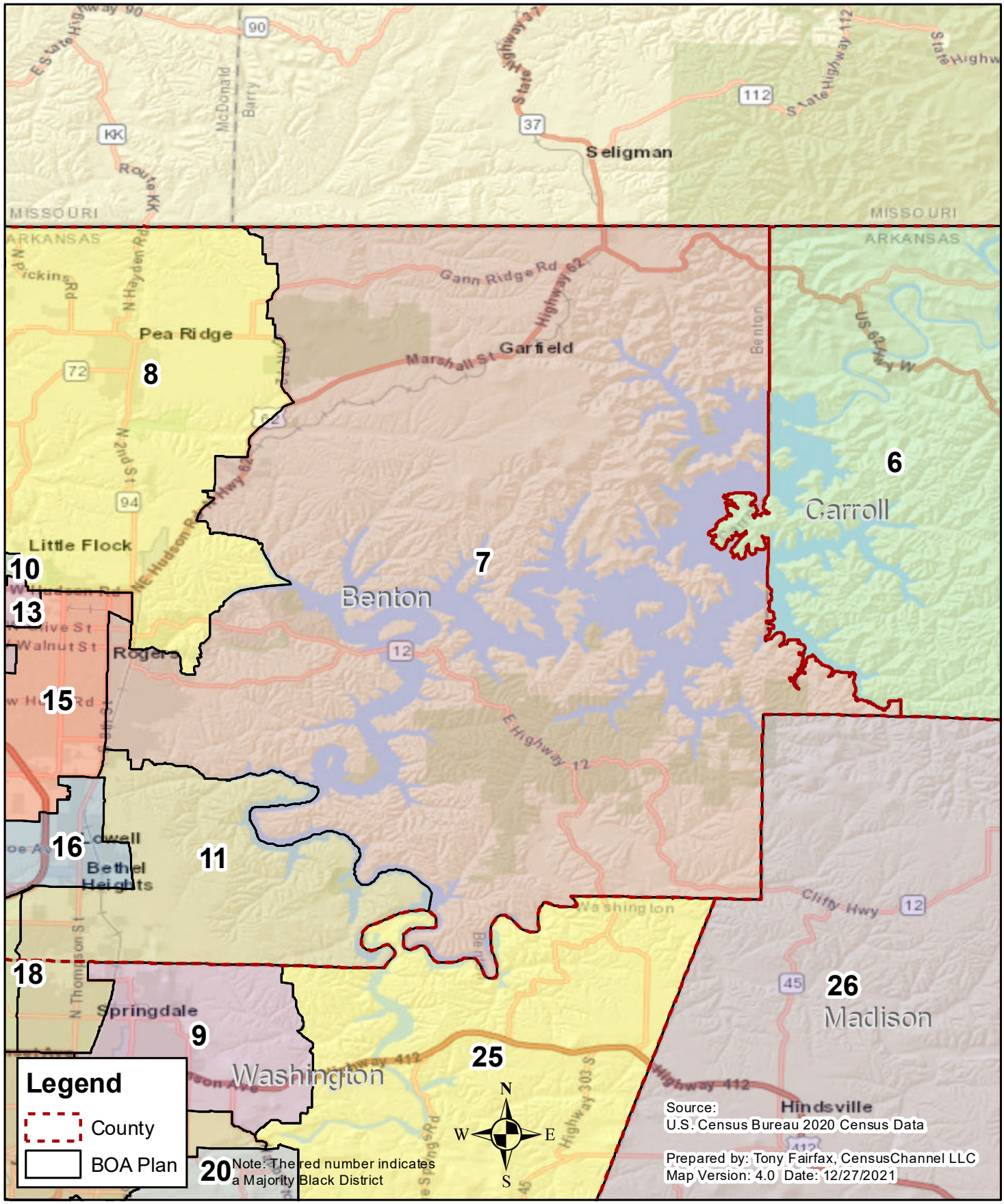
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State House District 5
Board of Apportionment Plan



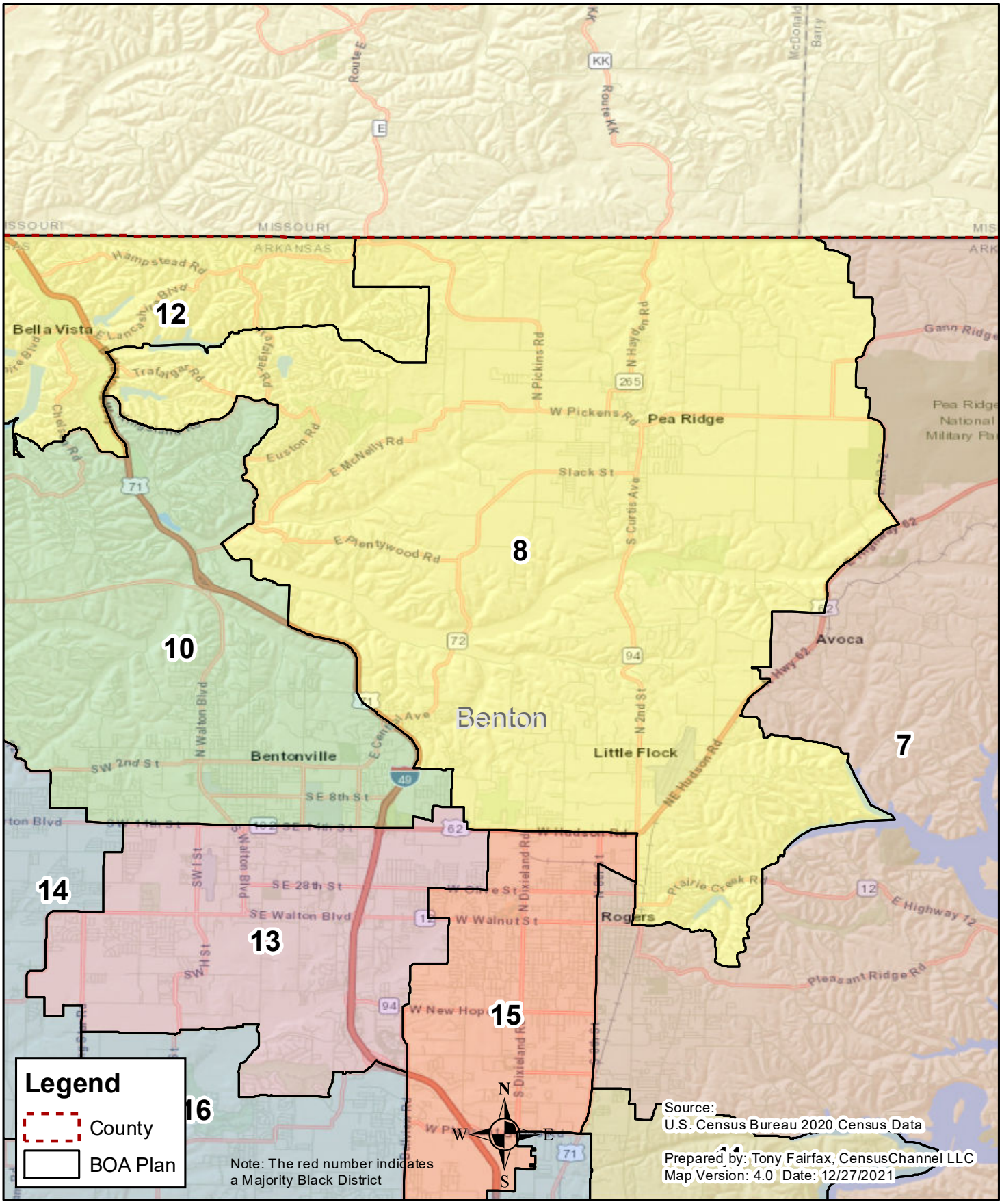
Arkansas
State House District 6
Board of Apportionment Plan



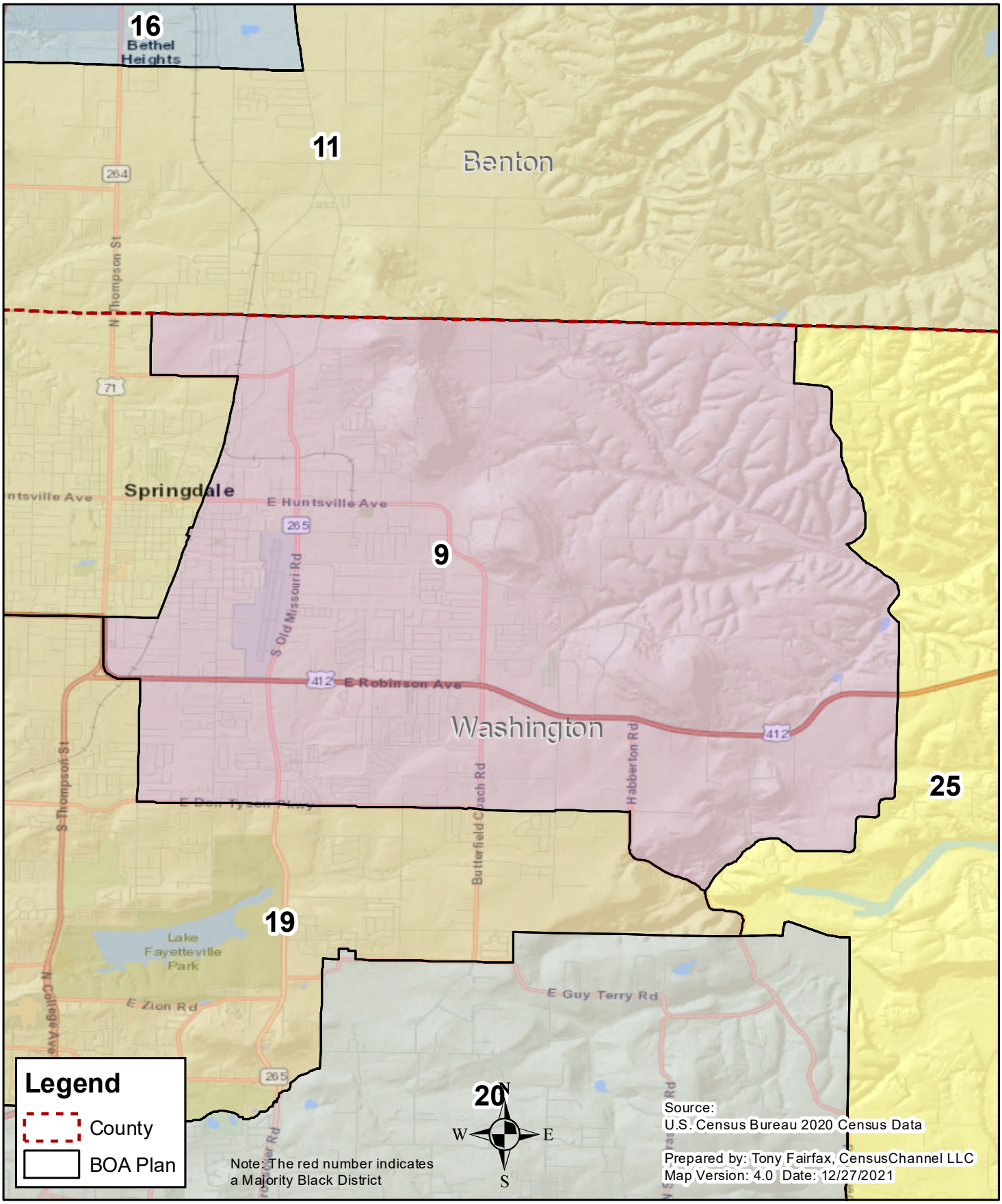
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State House District 7
Board of Apportionment Plan



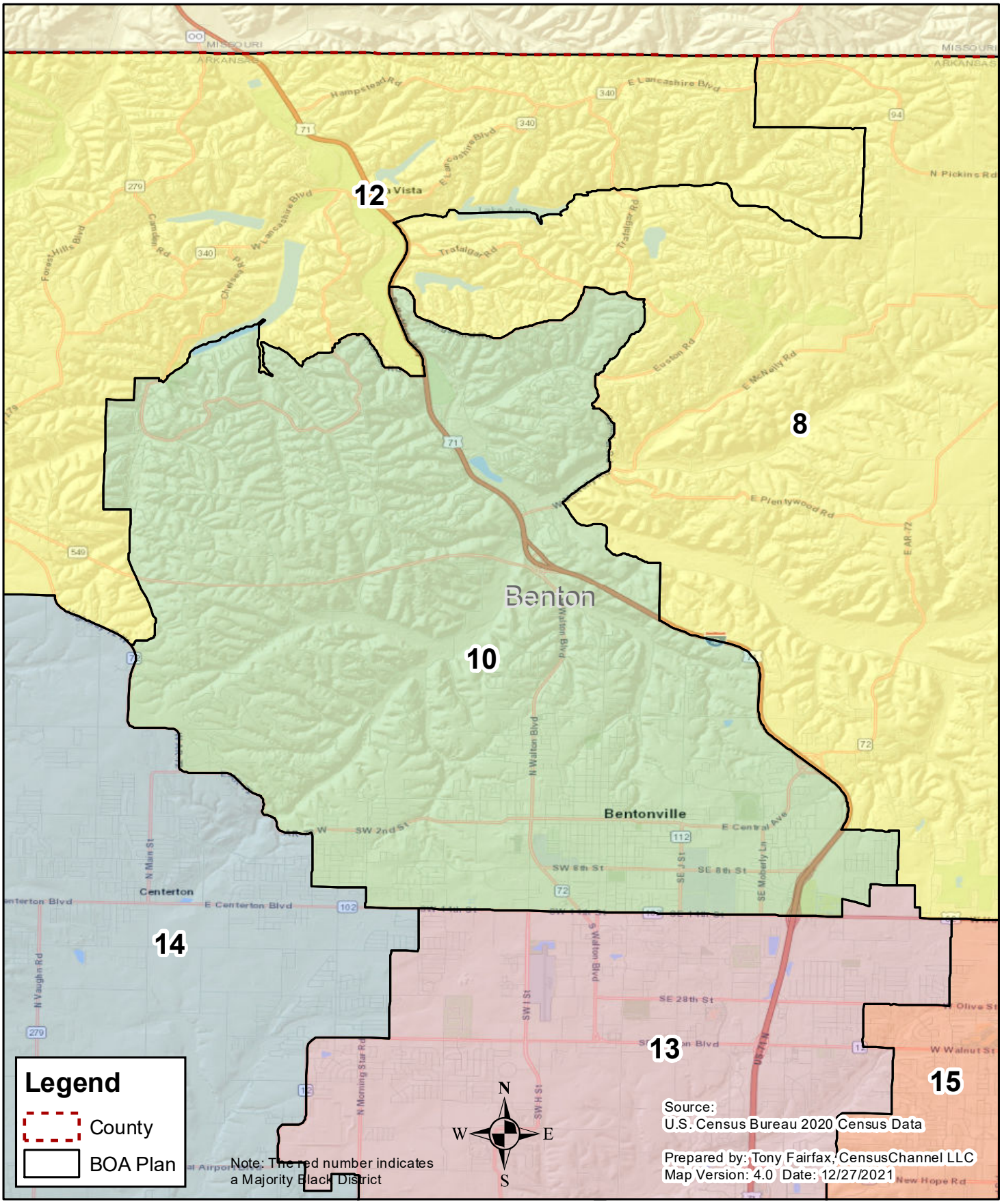
Arkansas
State House District 8
Board of Apportionment Plan



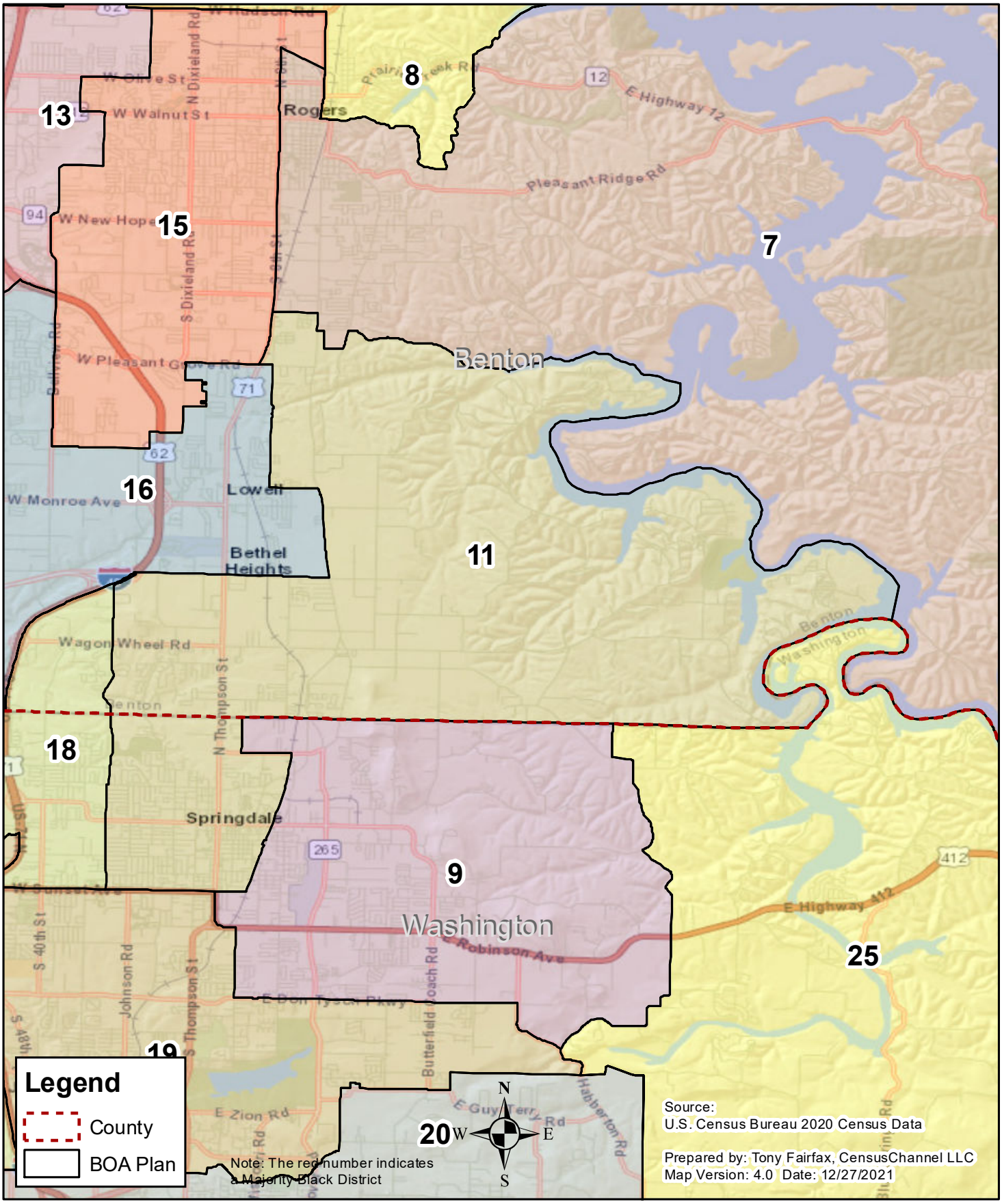
Arkansas
State House District 9
Board of Apportionment Plan



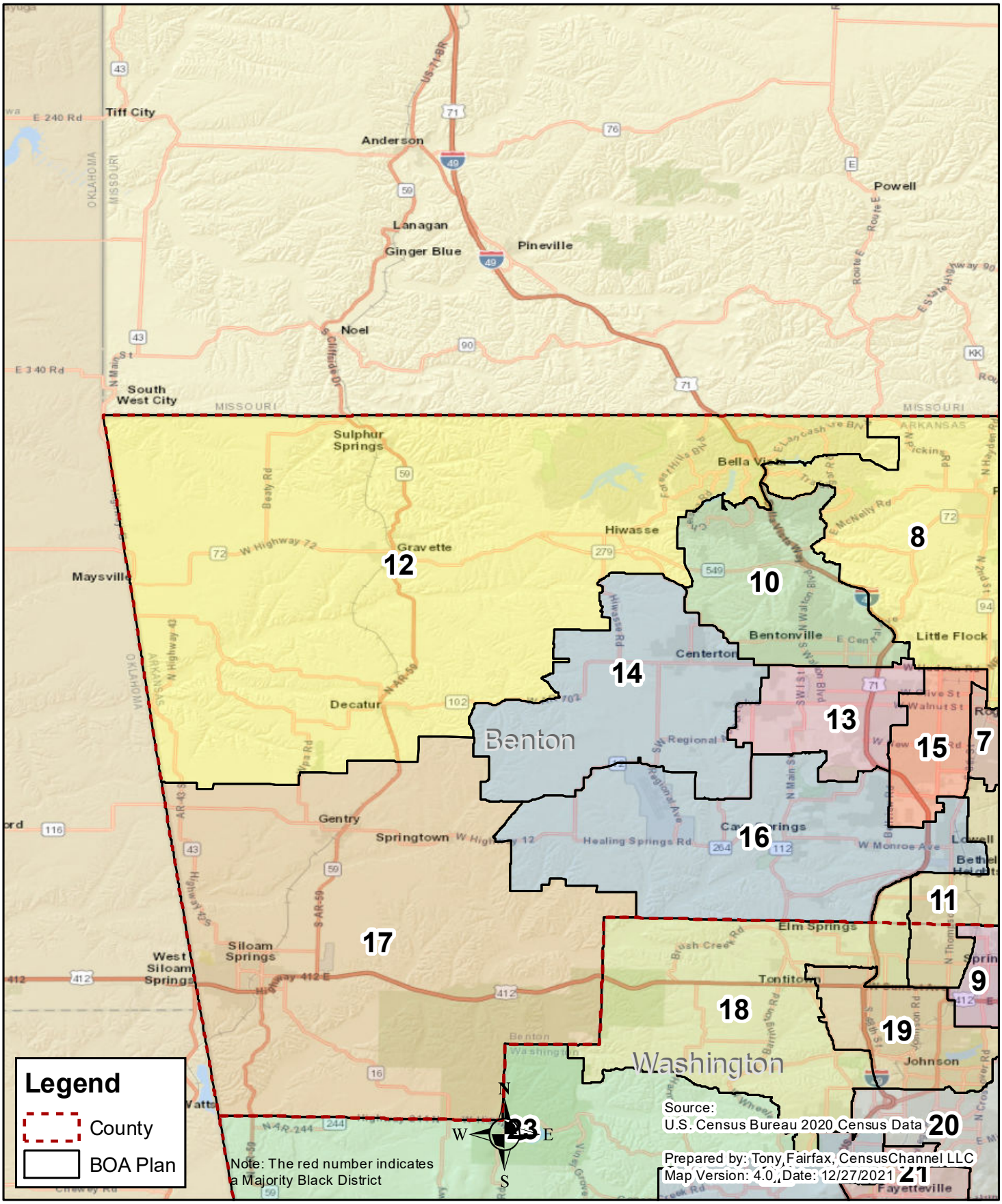
Arkansas
State House District 10
Board of Apportionment Plan



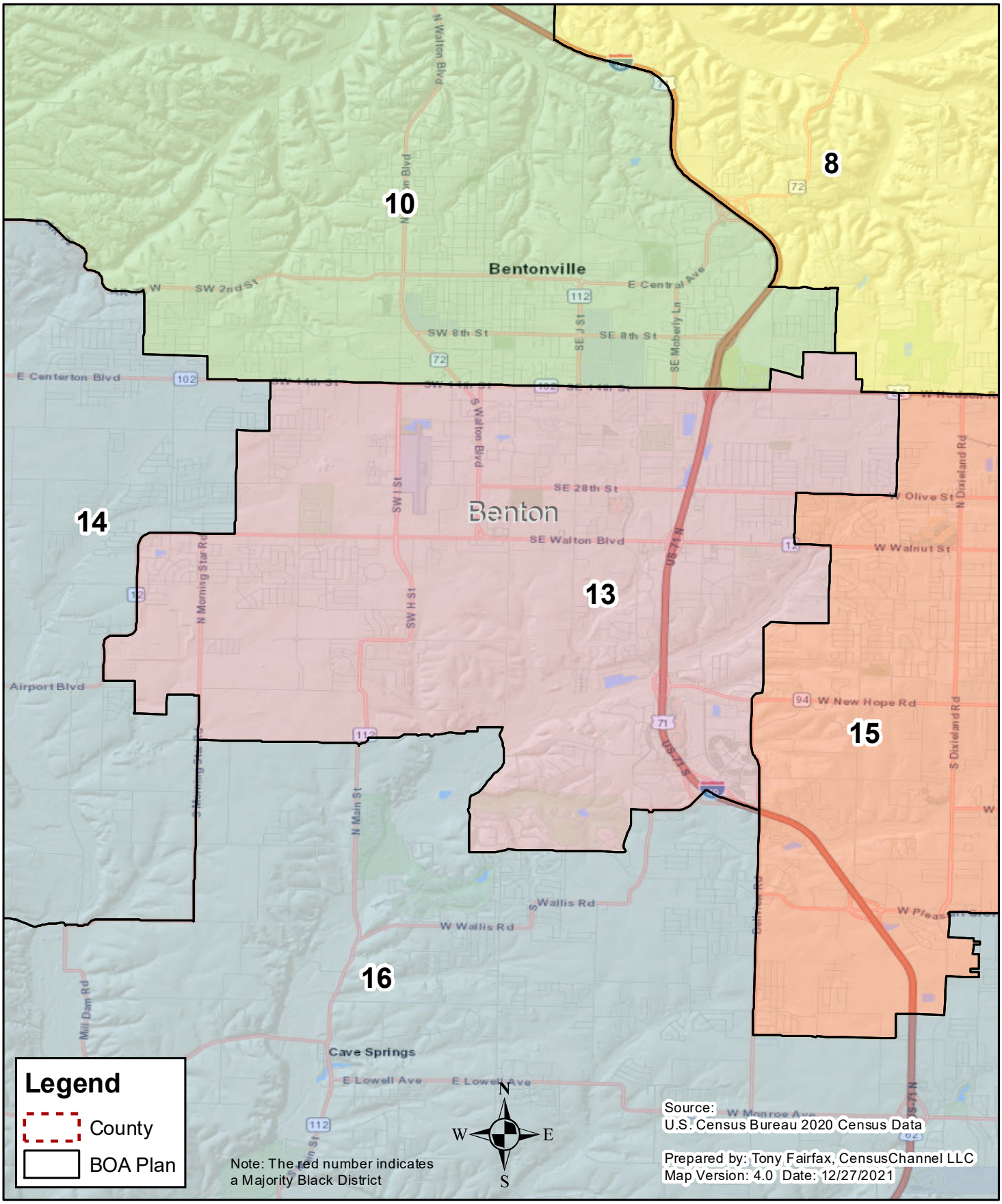
Arkansas
State House District 11
Board of Apportionment Plan



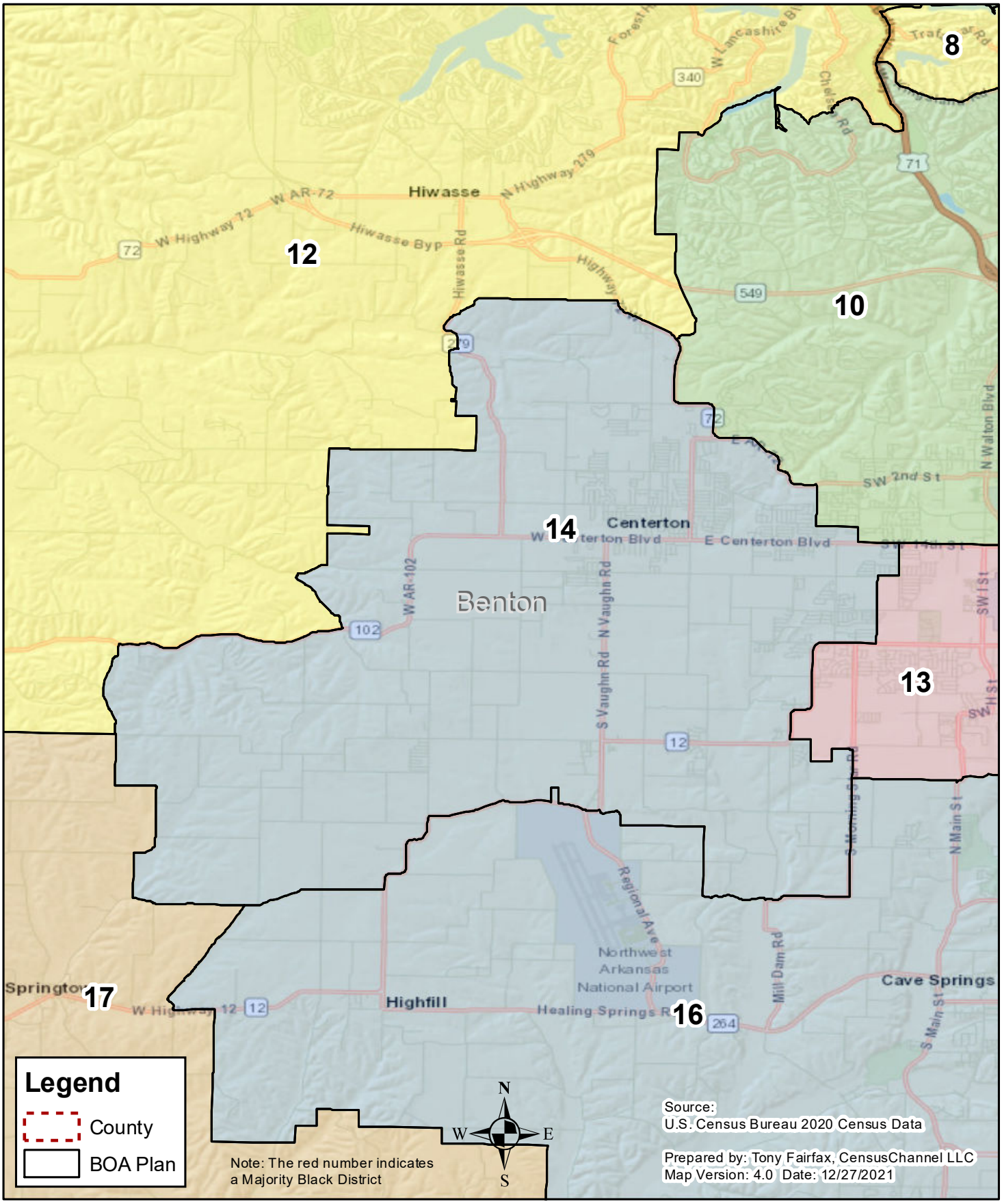
Arkansas
State House District 12
Board of Apportionment Plan



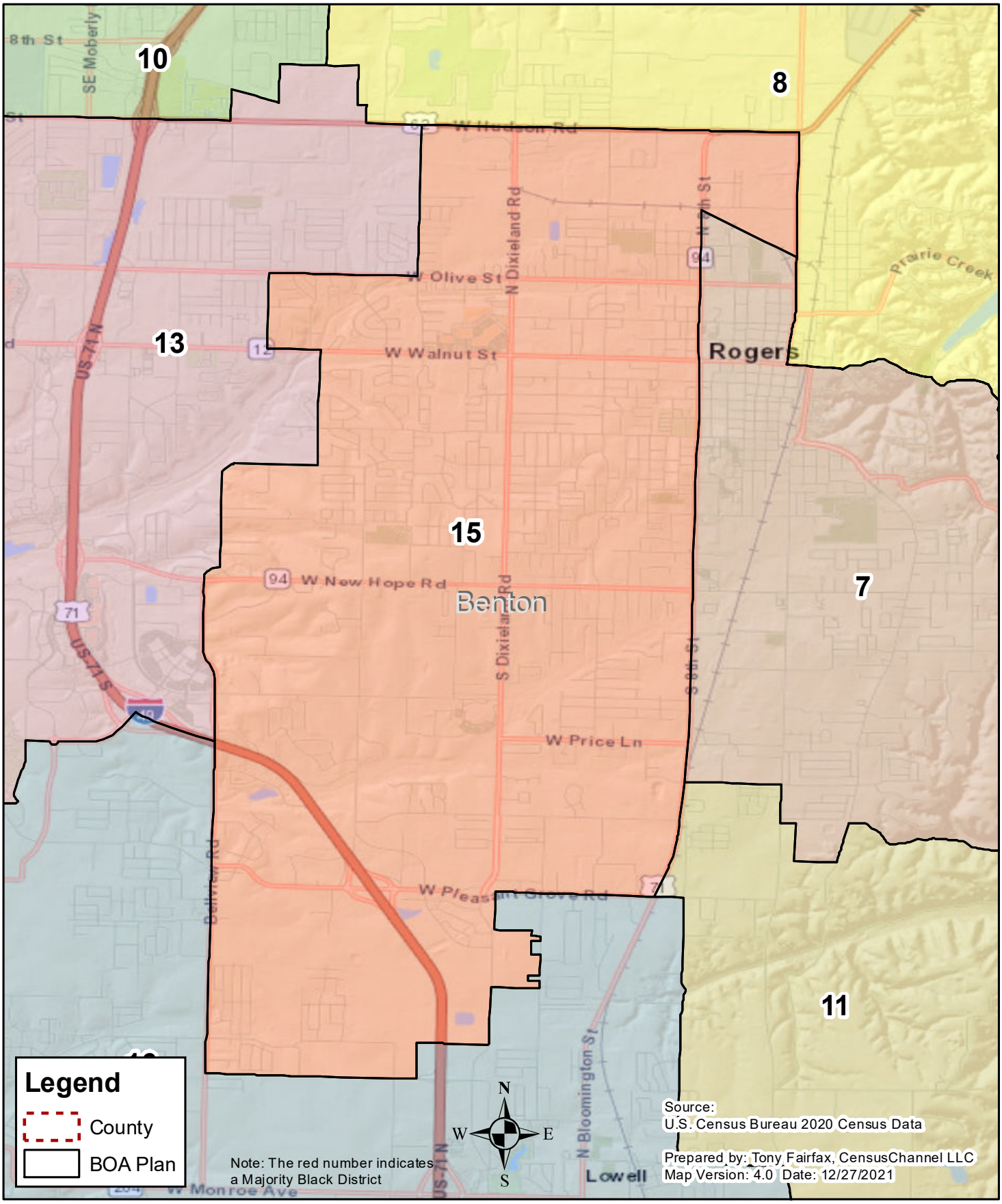
Arkansas
State House District 13
Board of Apportionment Plan



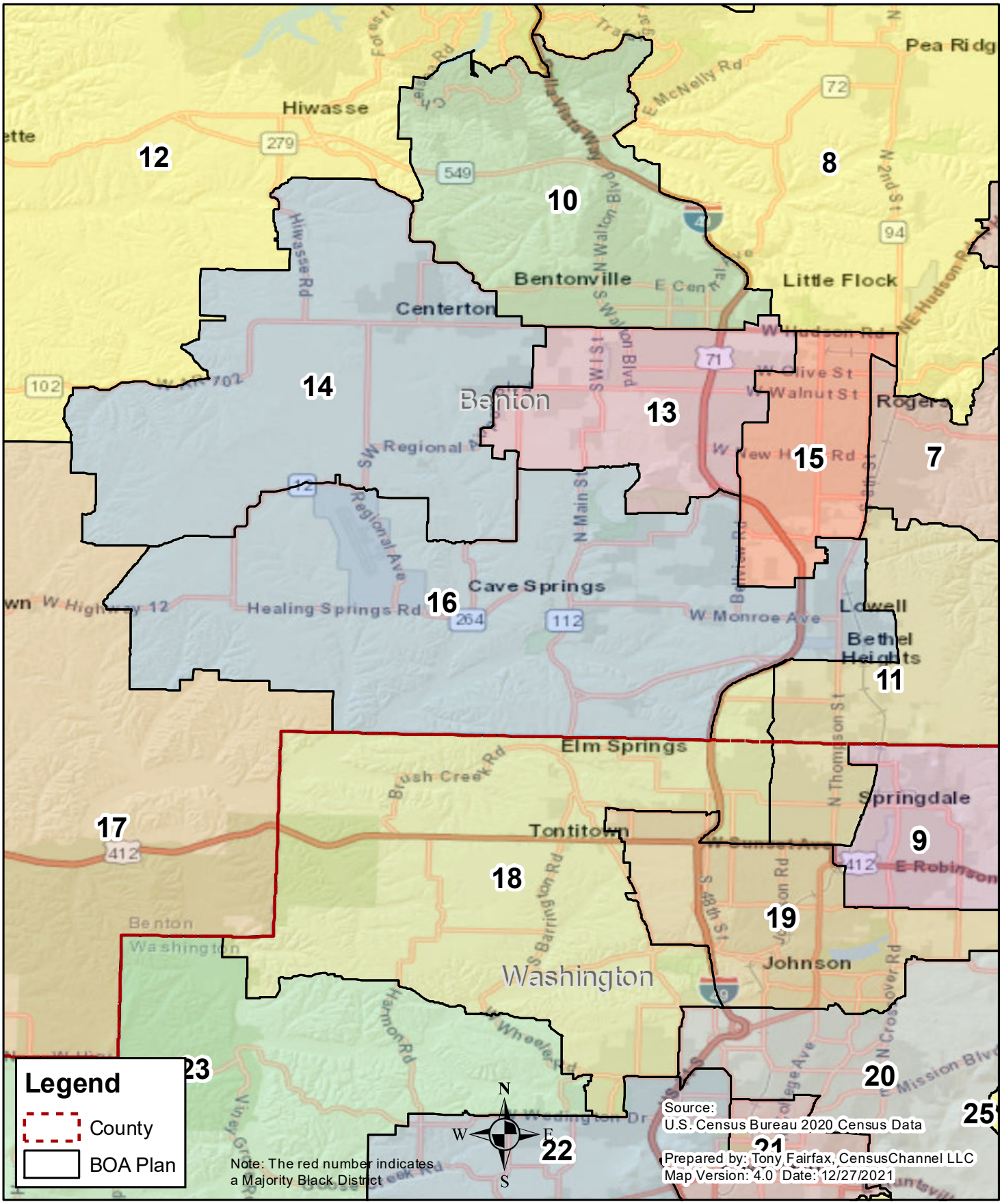
Arkansas
State House District 14
Board of Apportionment Plan



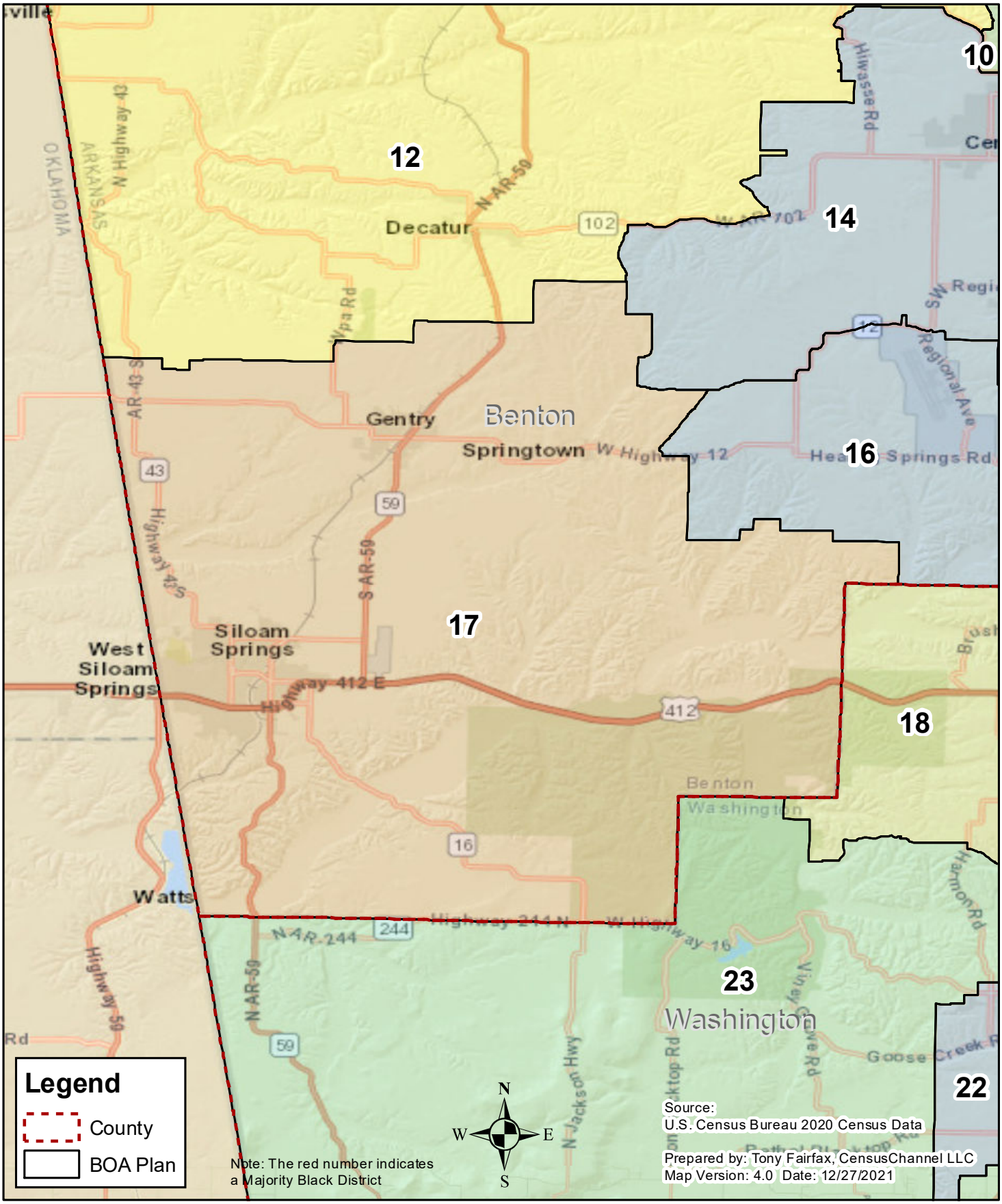
Arkansas
State House District 15
Board of Apportionment Plan



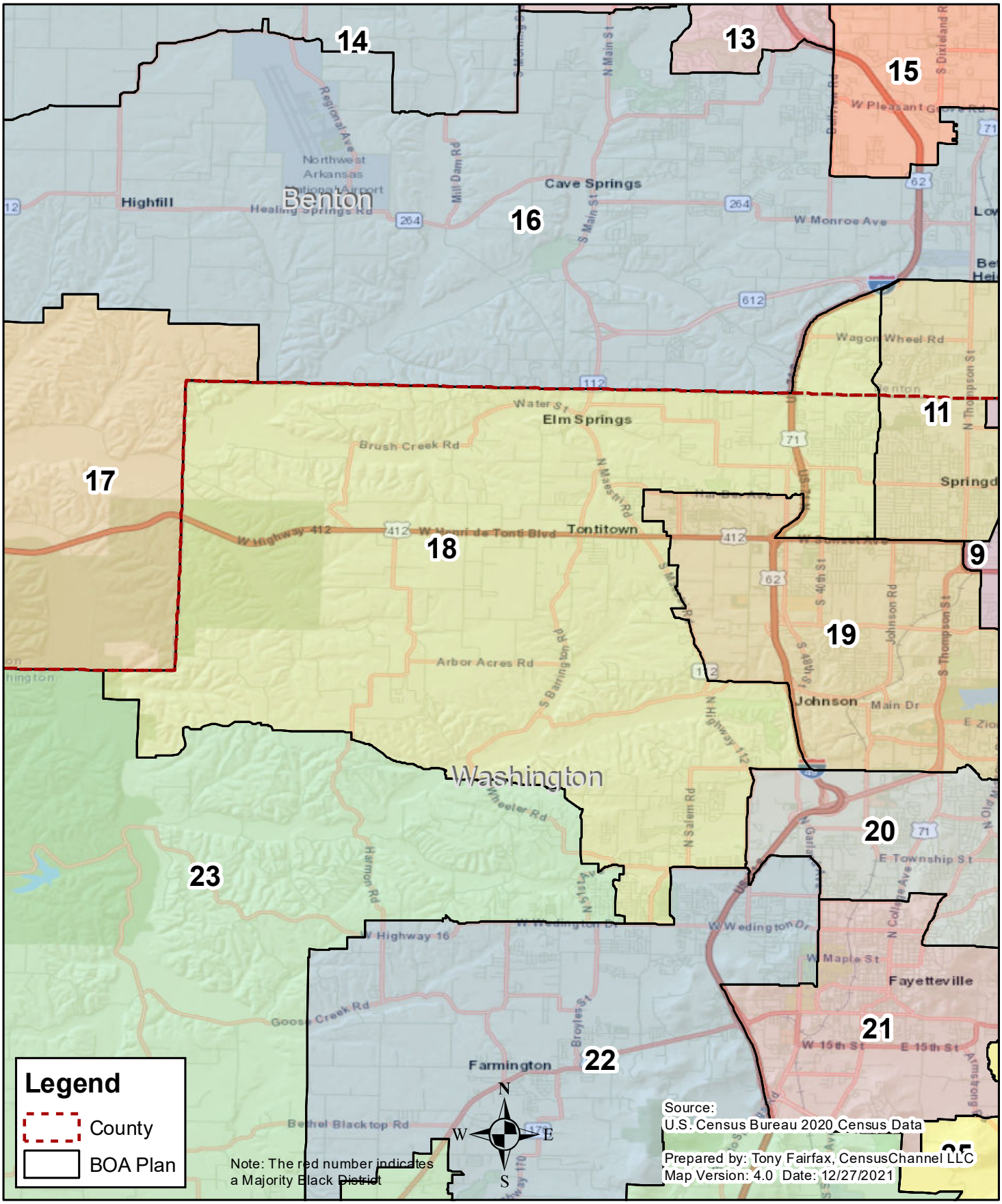
Arkansas
State House District 16
Board of Apportionment Plan



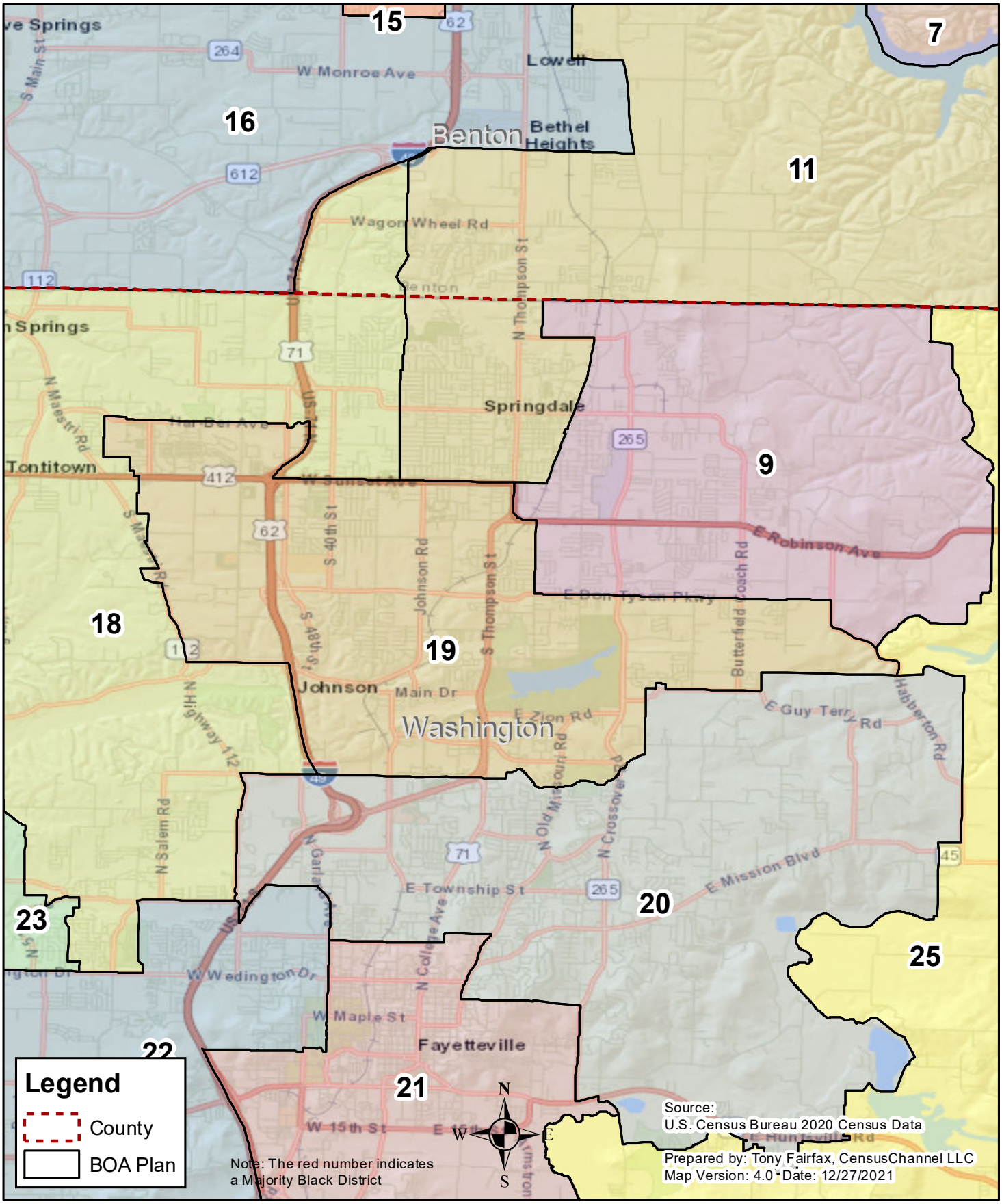
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State House District 17
Board of Apportionment Plan



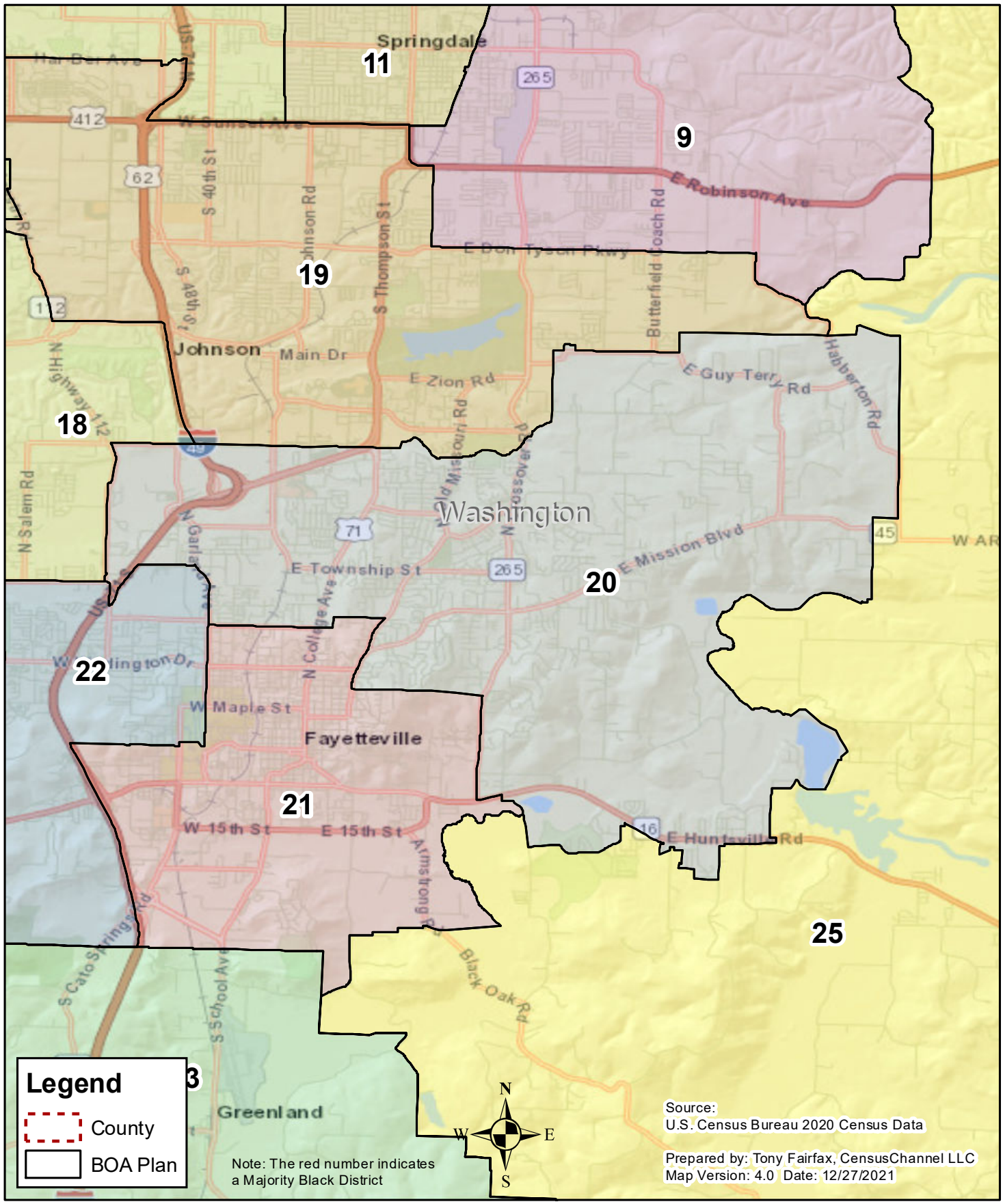
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State House District 18
Board of Apportionment Plan



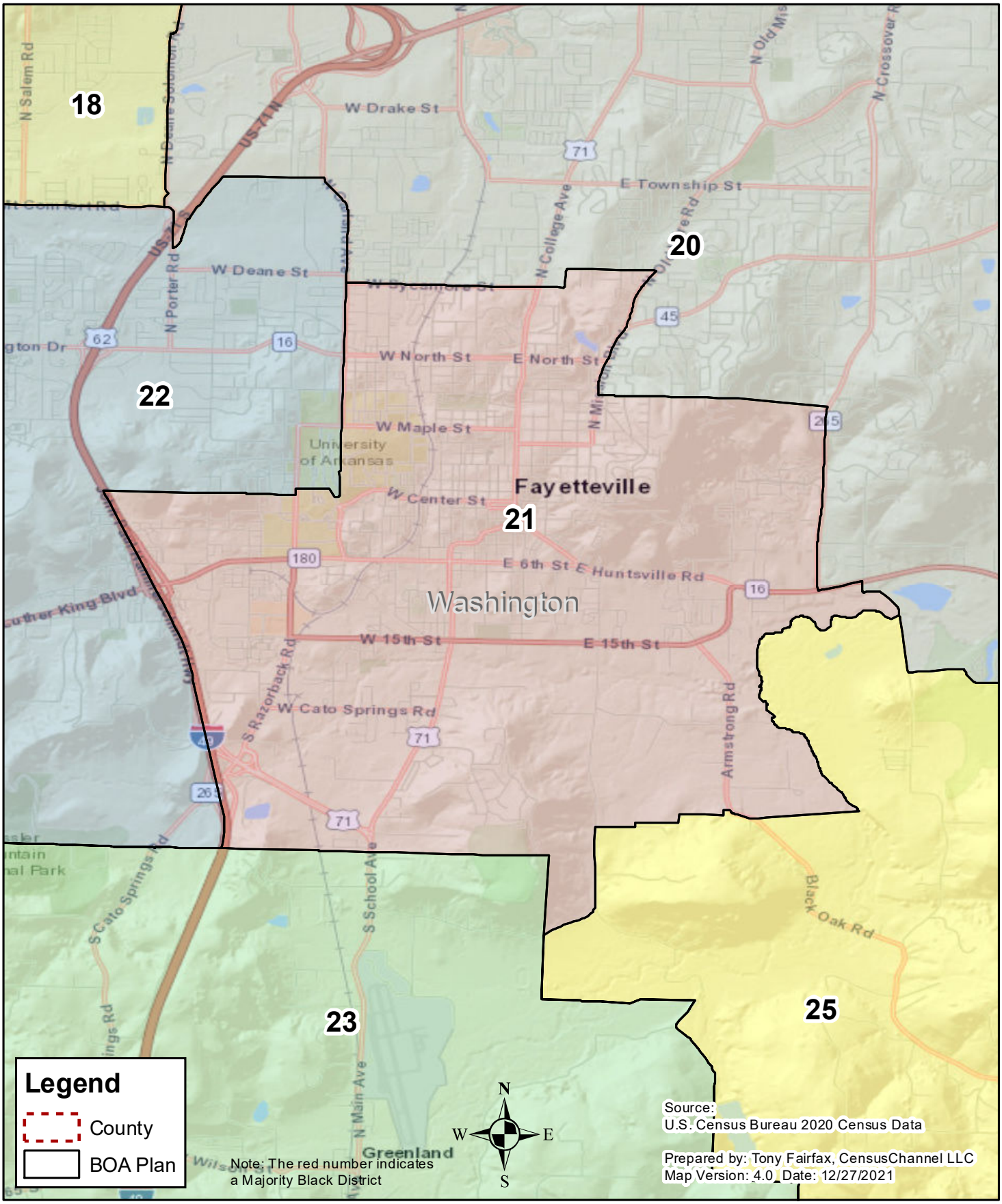
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State House District 19
Board of Apportionment Plan



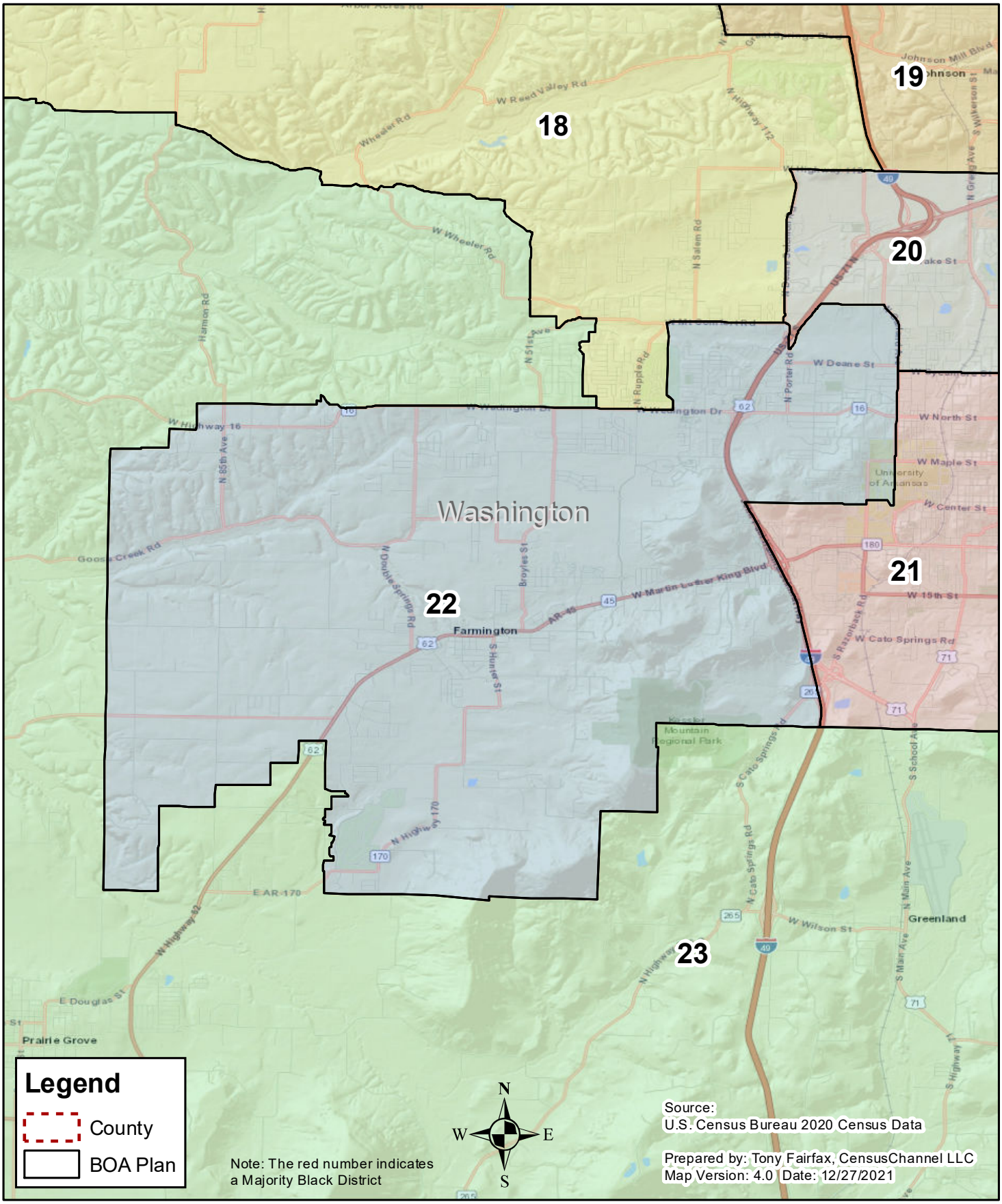
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State House District 20
Board of Apportionment Plan



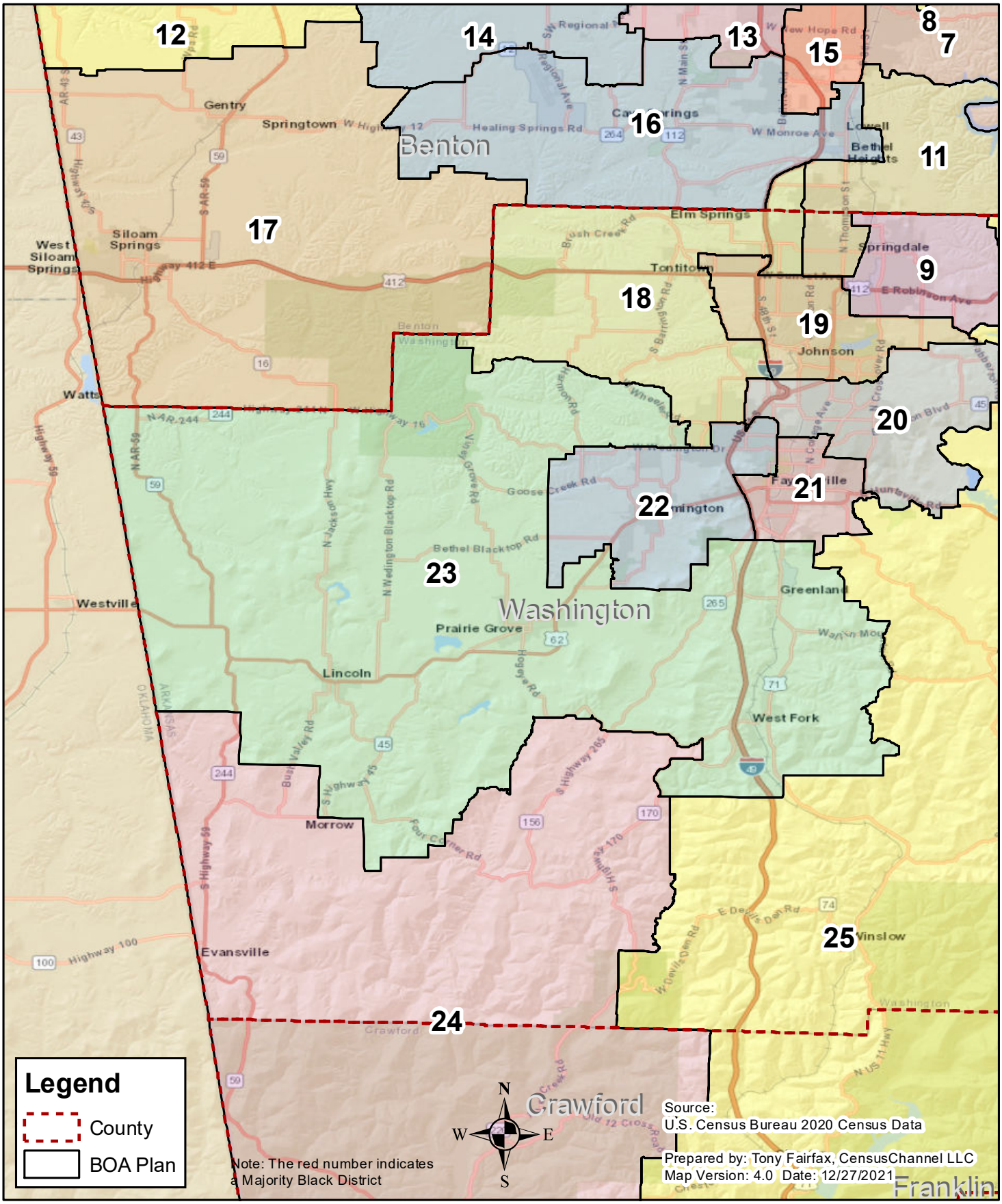
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State House District 21
Board of Apportionment Plan



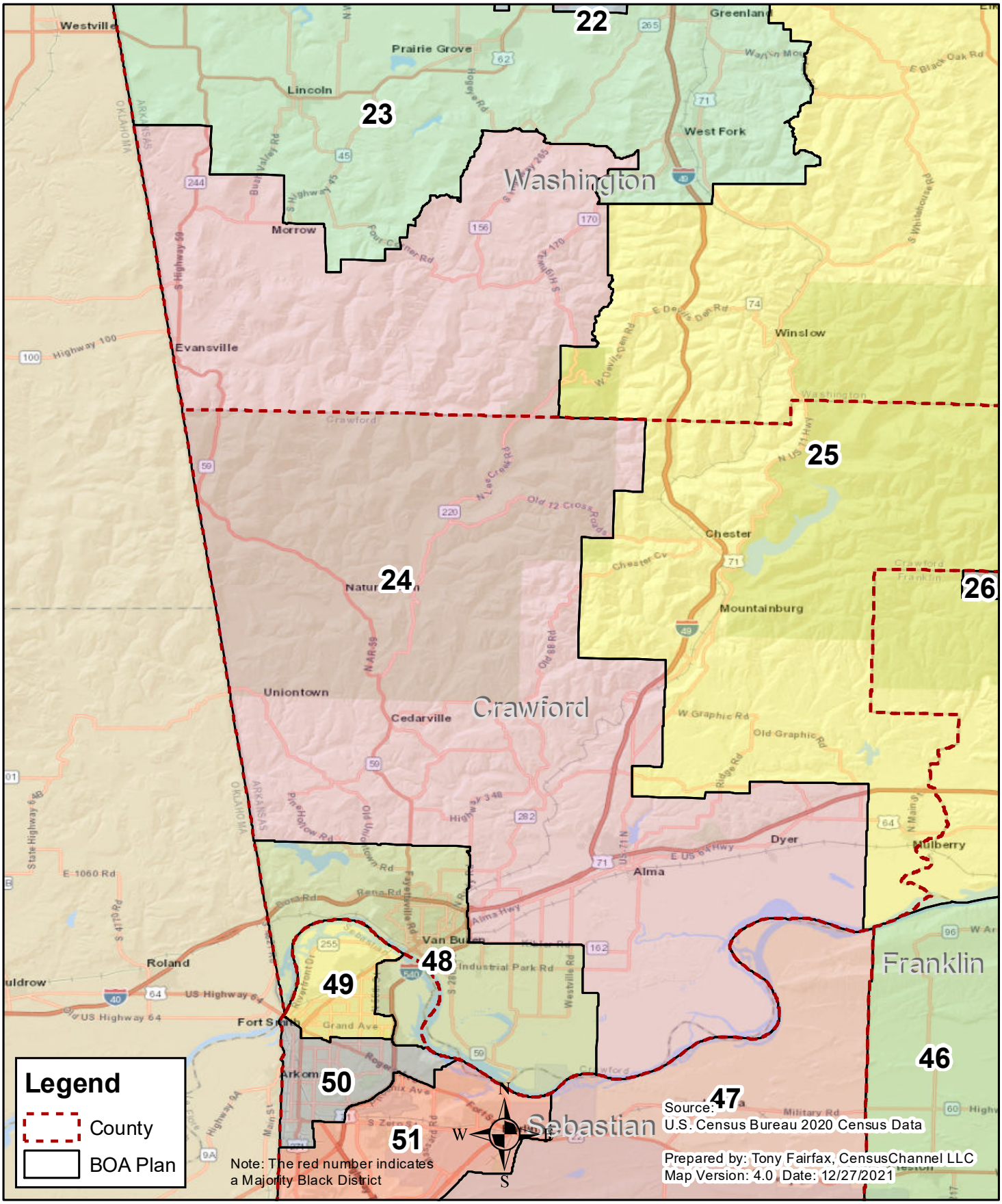
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State House District 22
Board of Apportionment Plan



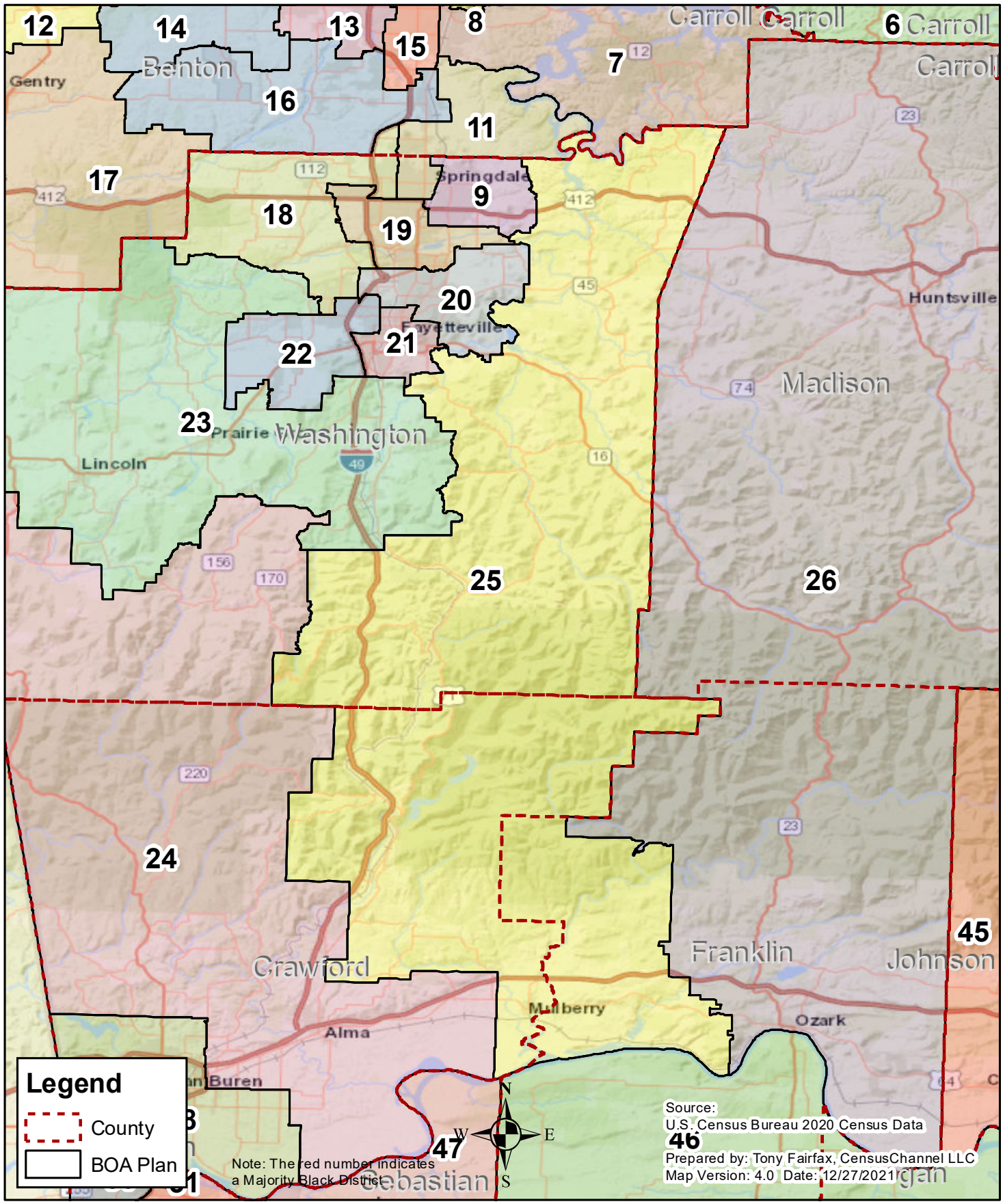
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State House District 23
Board of Apportionment Plan



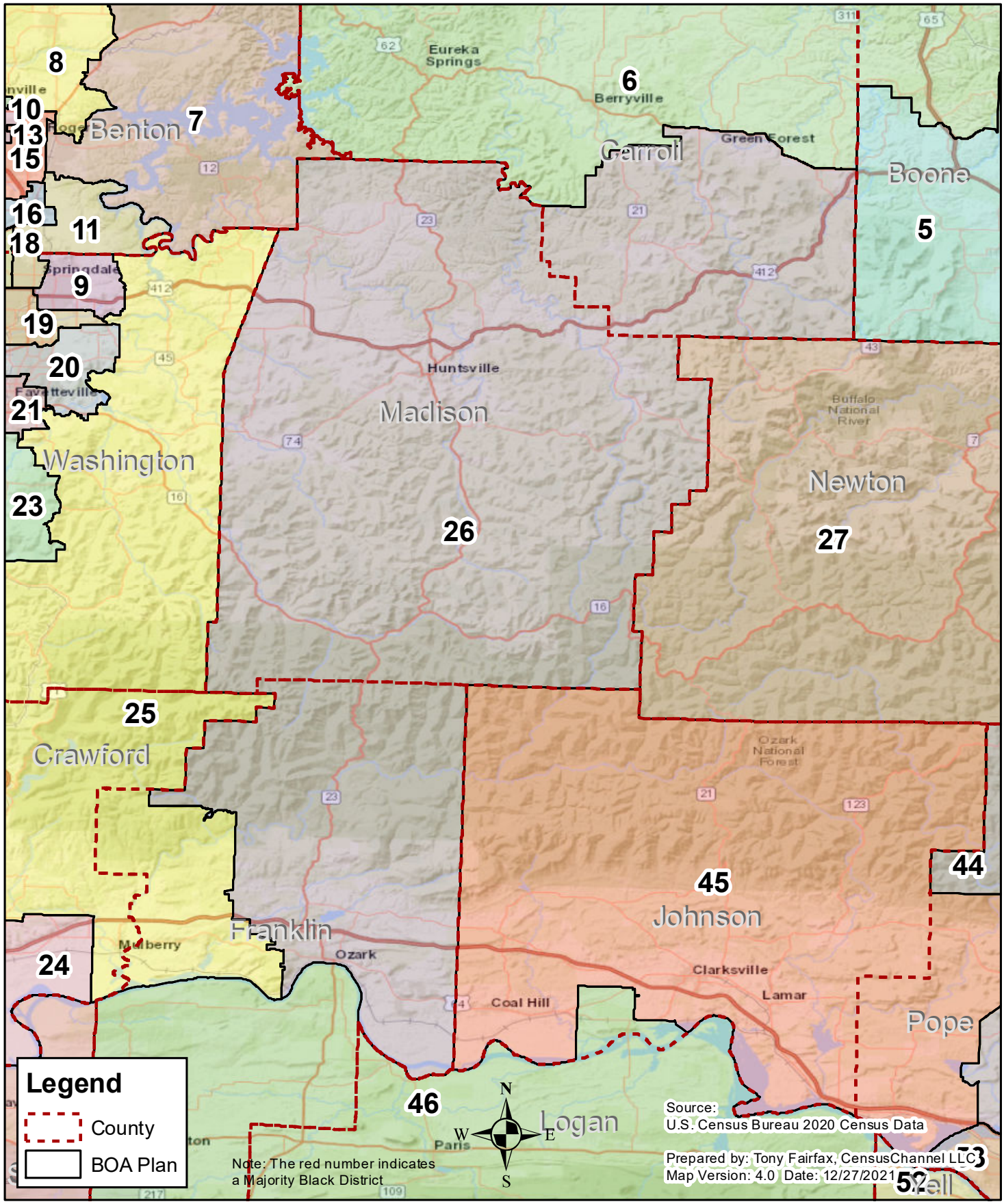
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State House District 24
Board of Apportionment Plan



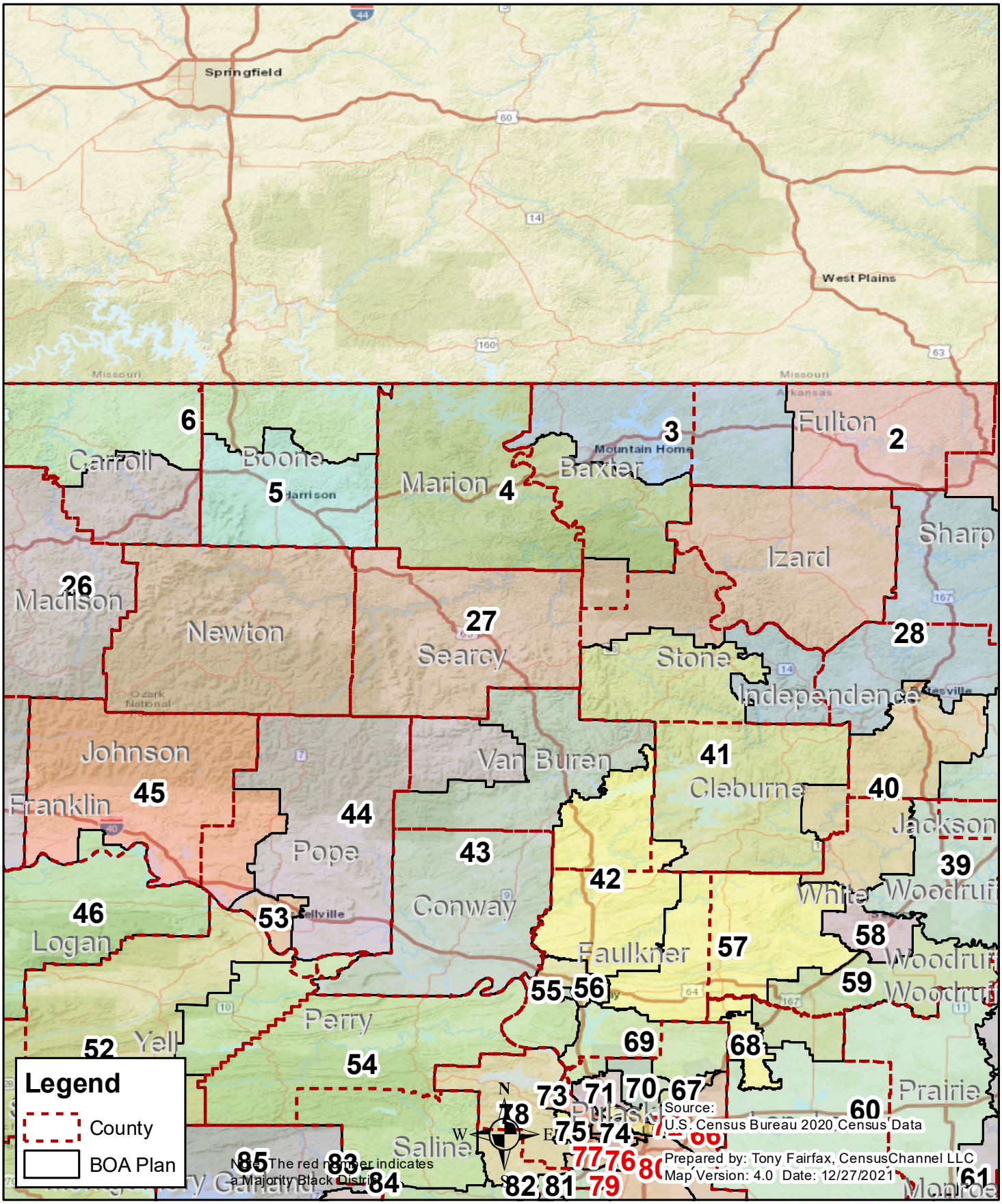
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State House District 25
Board of Apportionment Plan



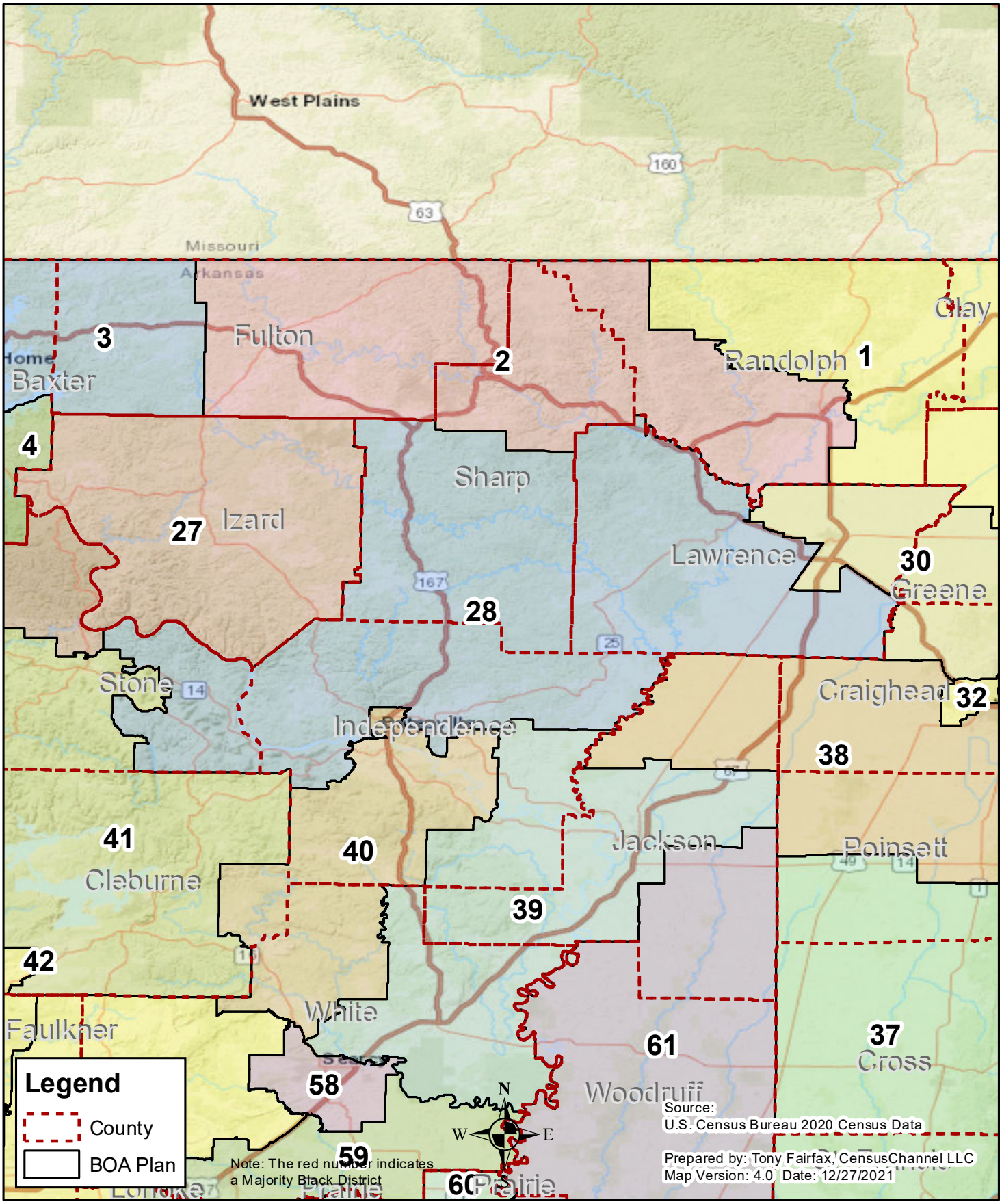
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State House District 26
Board of Apportionment Plan



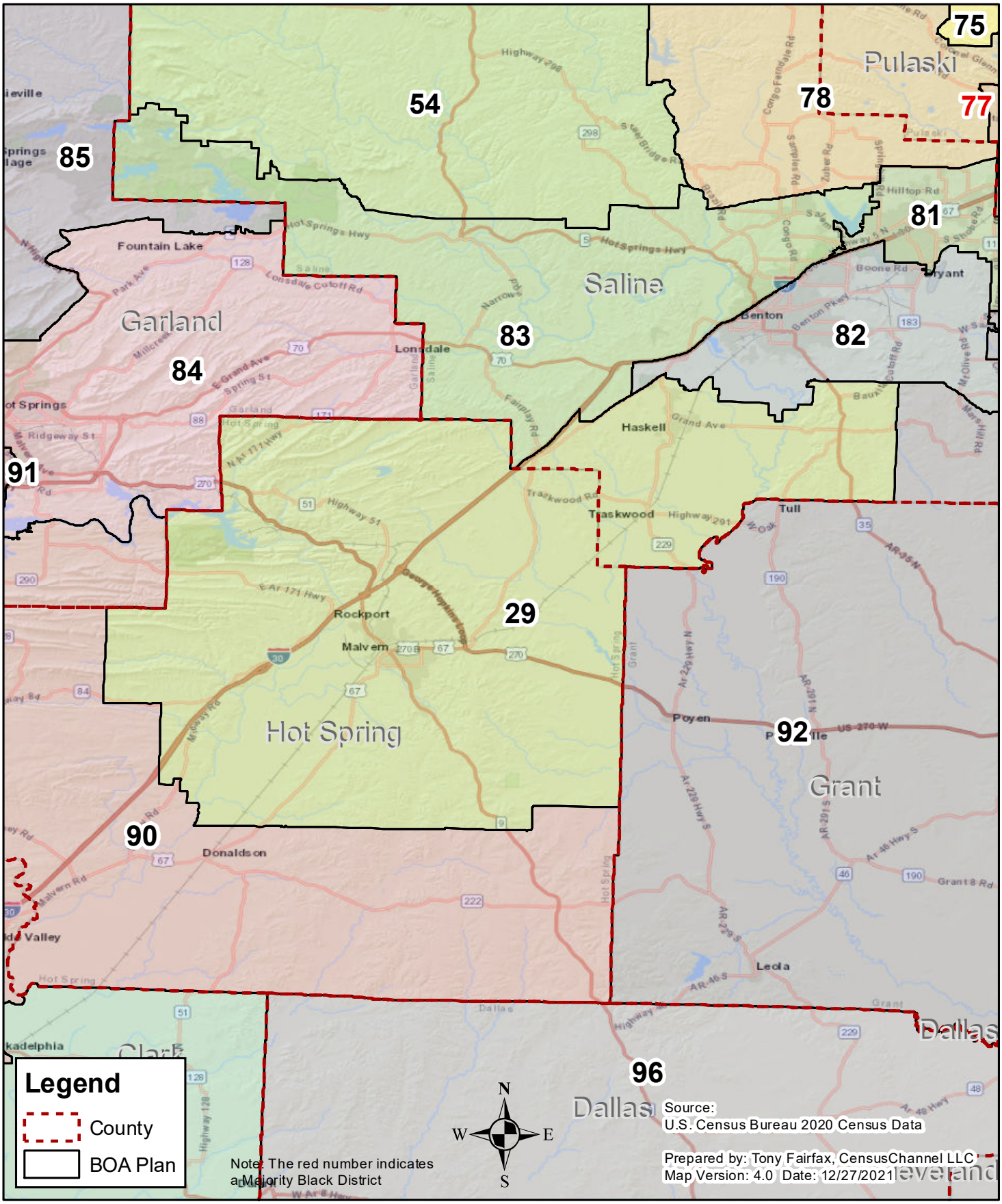
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State House District 27
Board of Apportionment Plan



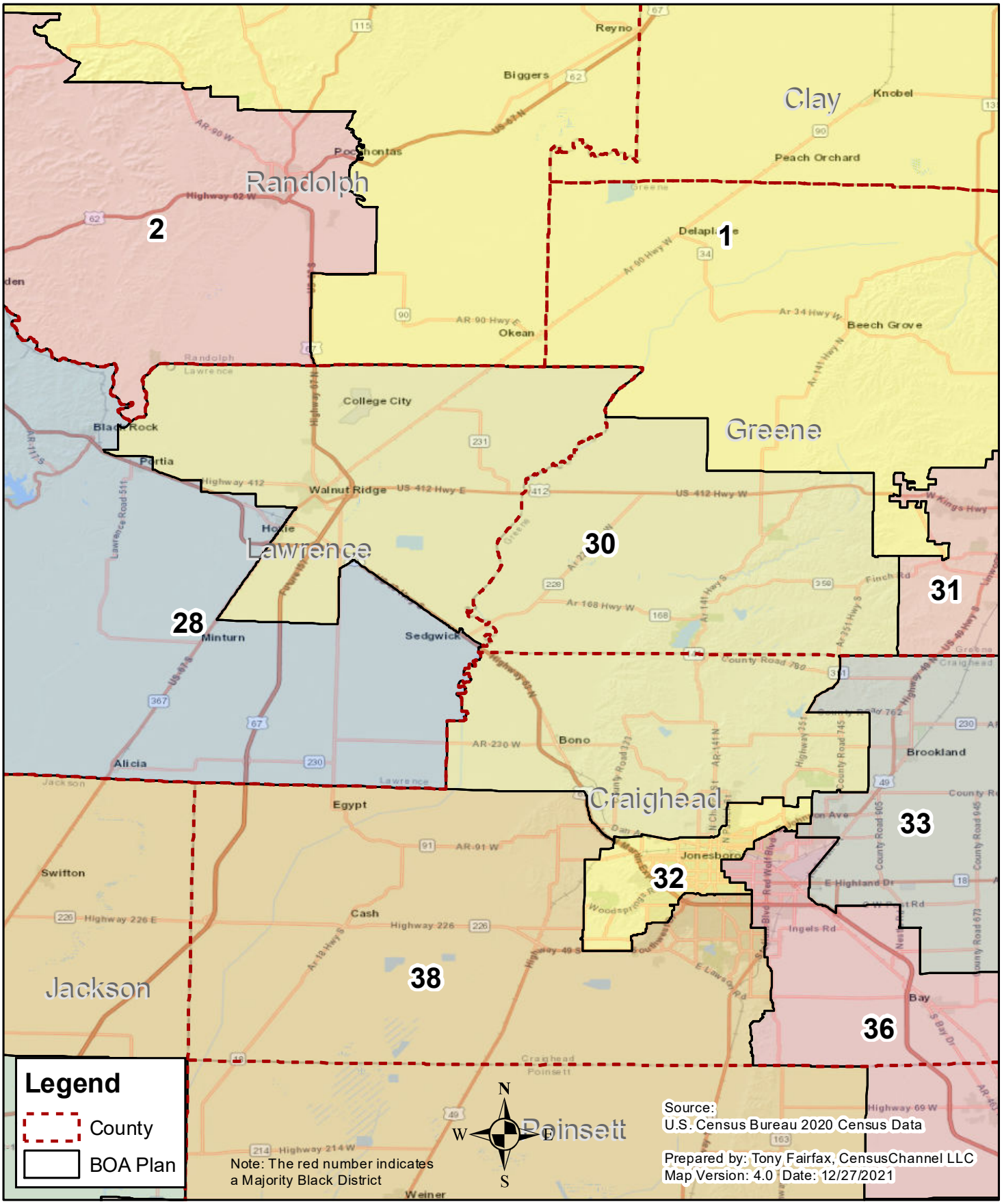
Arkansas
State House District 28
Board of Apportionment Plan



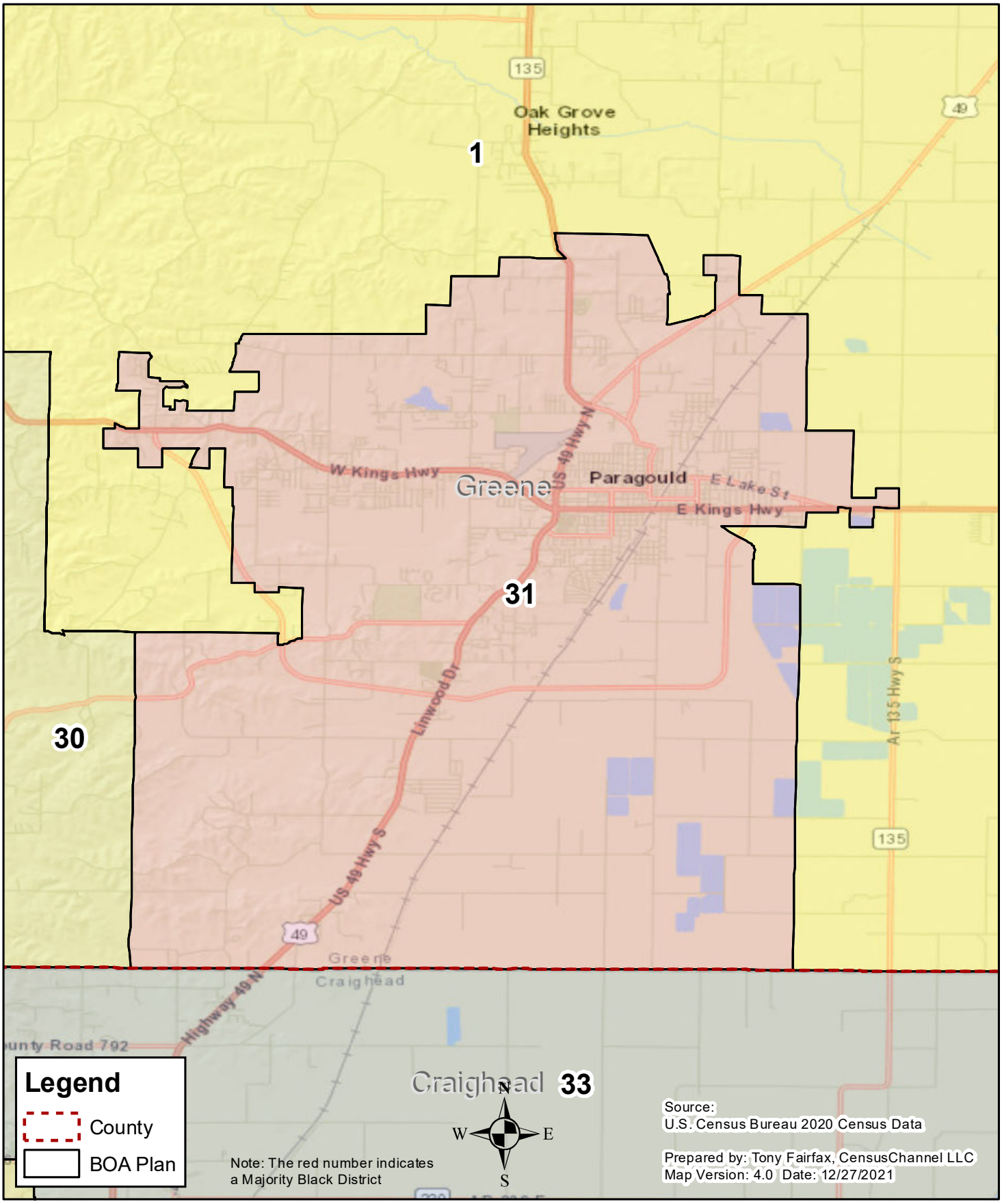
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State House District 29
Board of Apportionment Plan



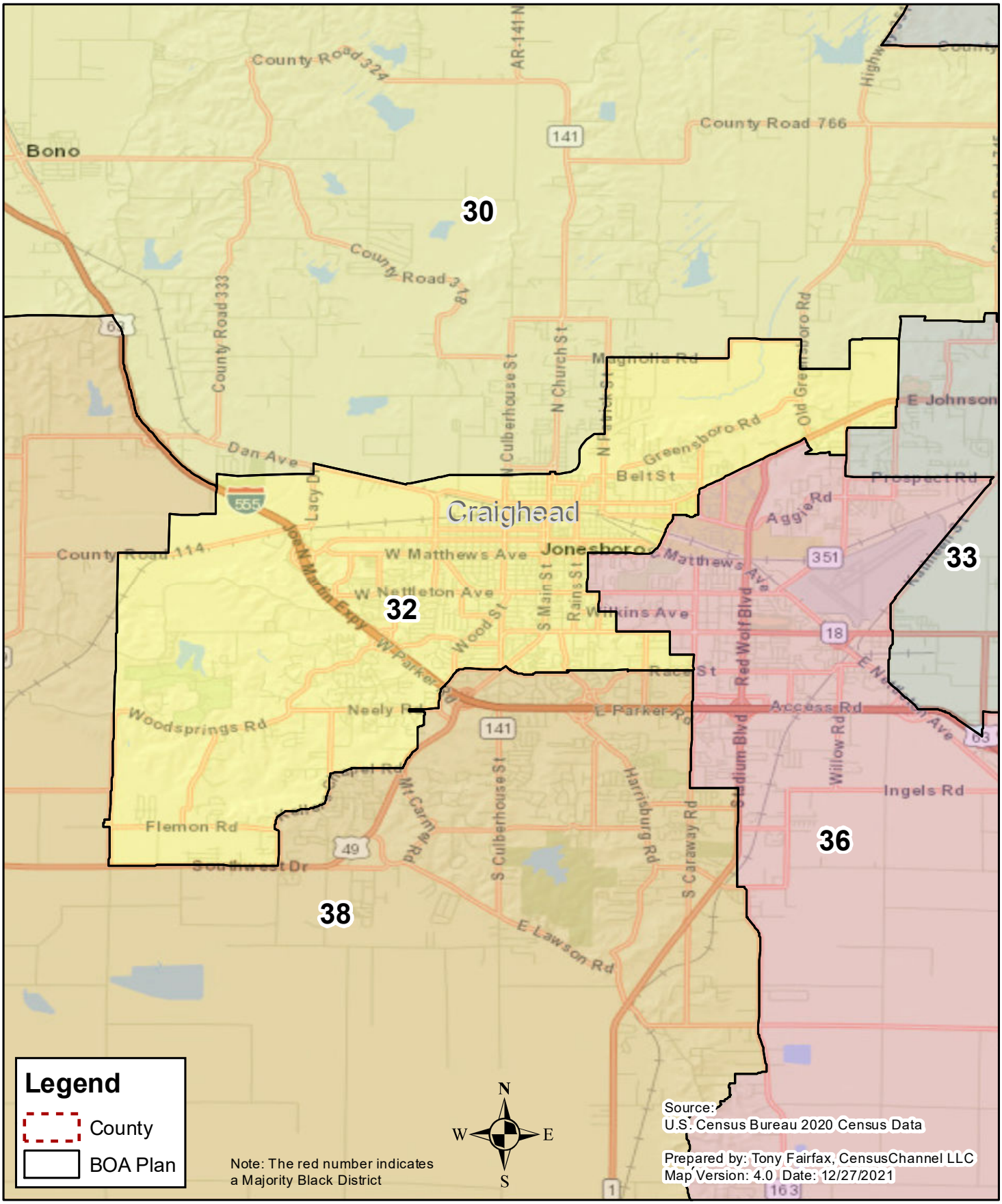
Arkansas
State House District 30
Board of Apportionment Plan



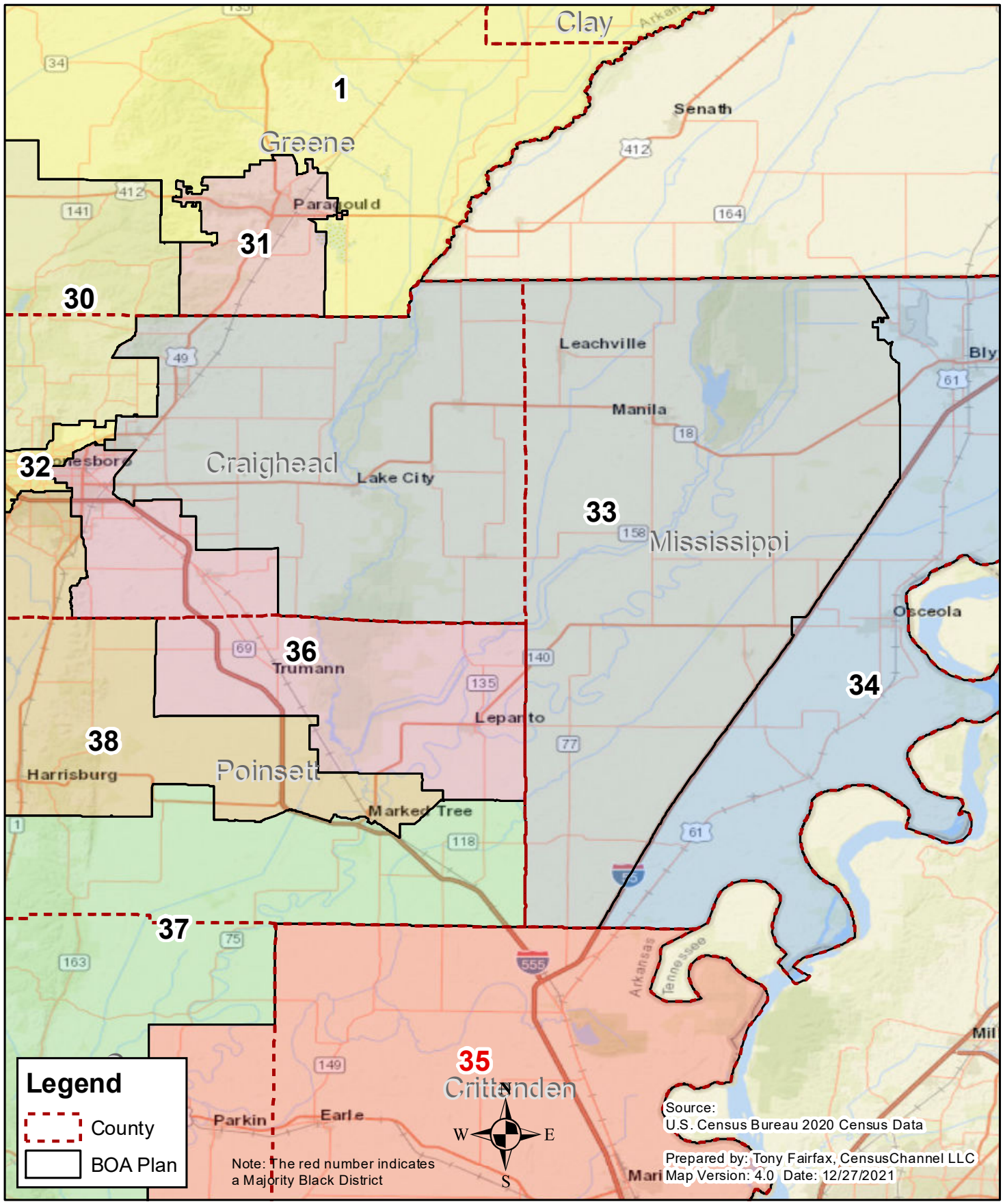
Arkansas
State House District 31
Board of Apportionment Plan



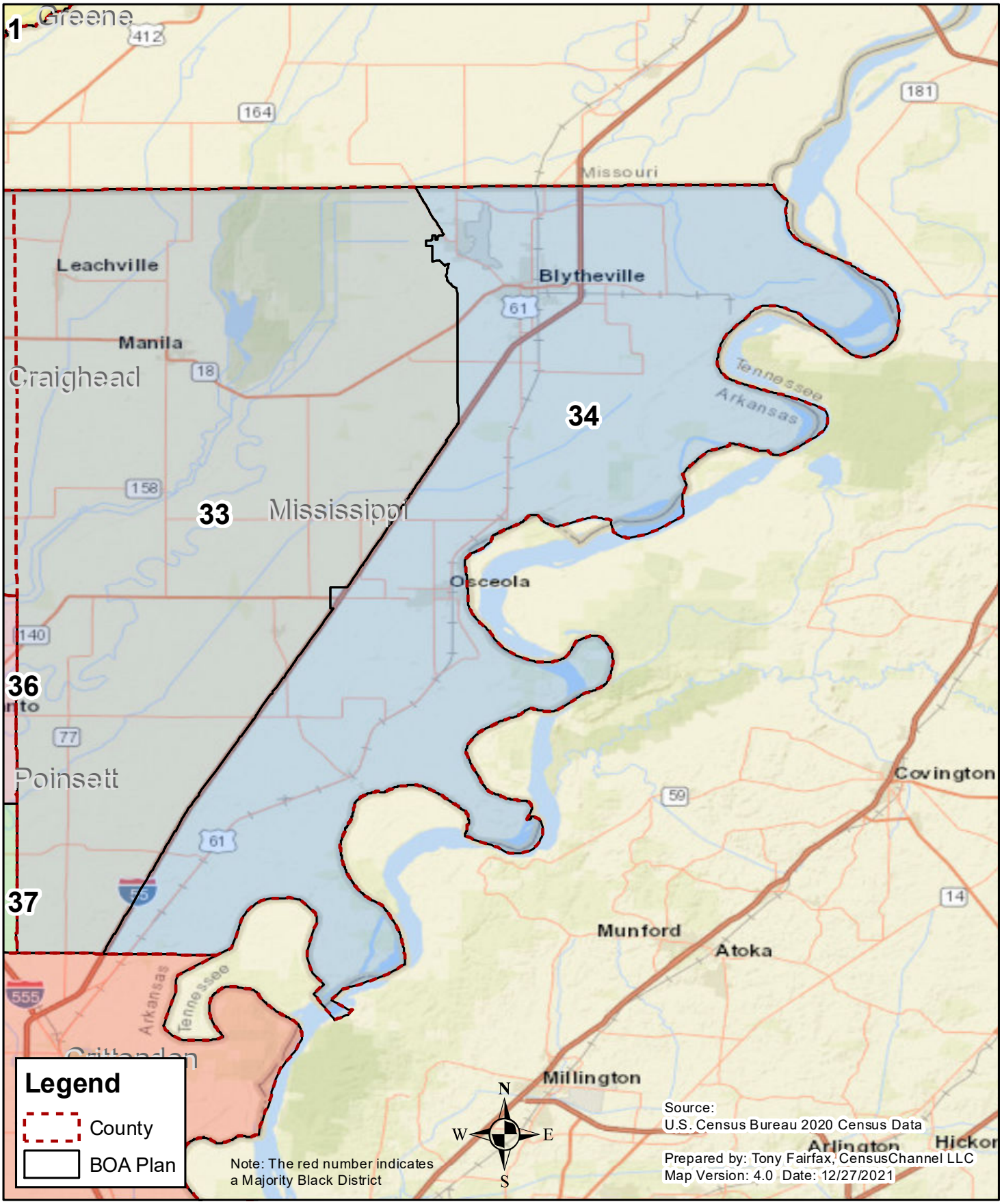
Arkansas
State House District 32
Board of Apportionment Plan



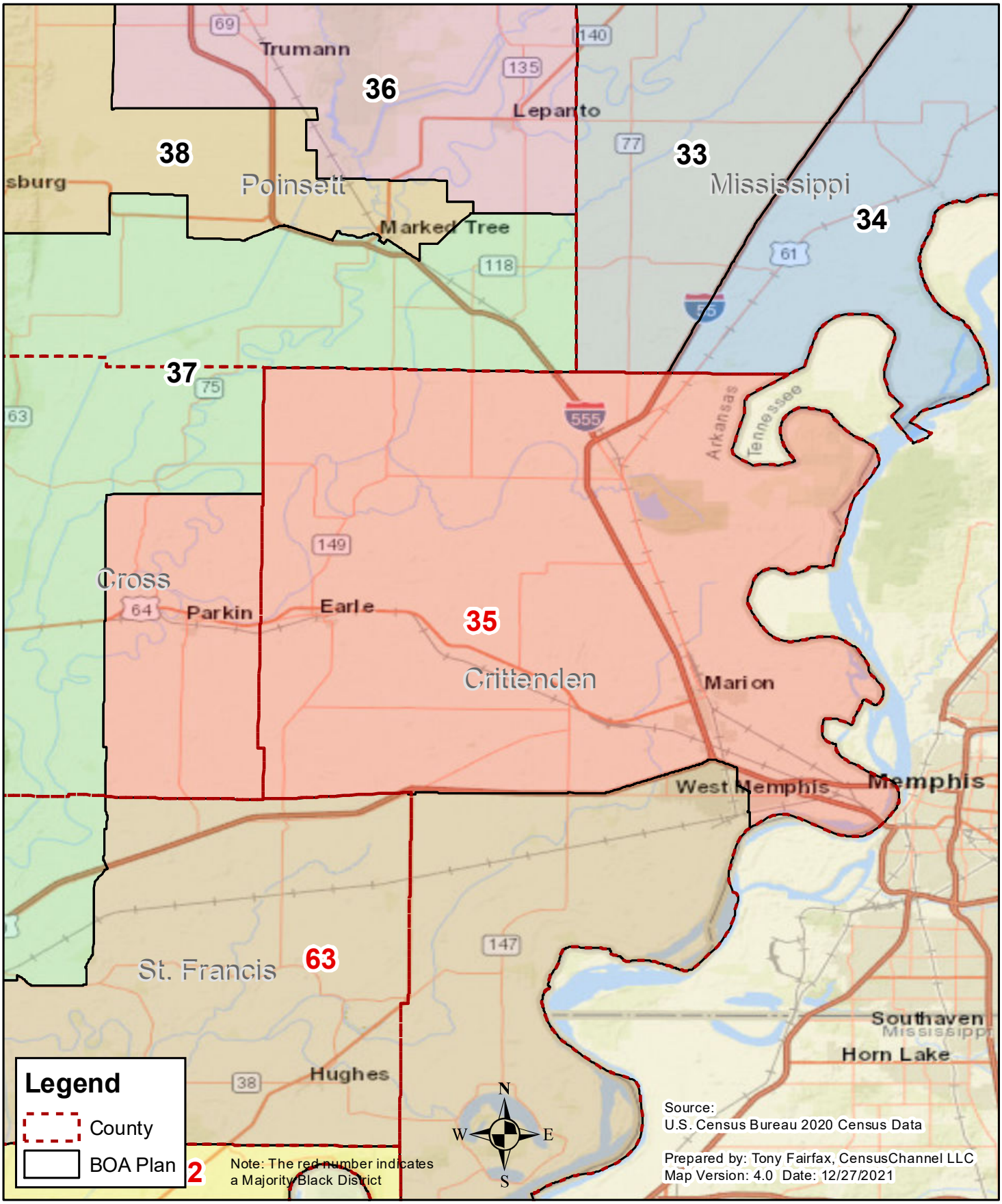
Arkansas
State House District 33
Board of Apportionment Plan



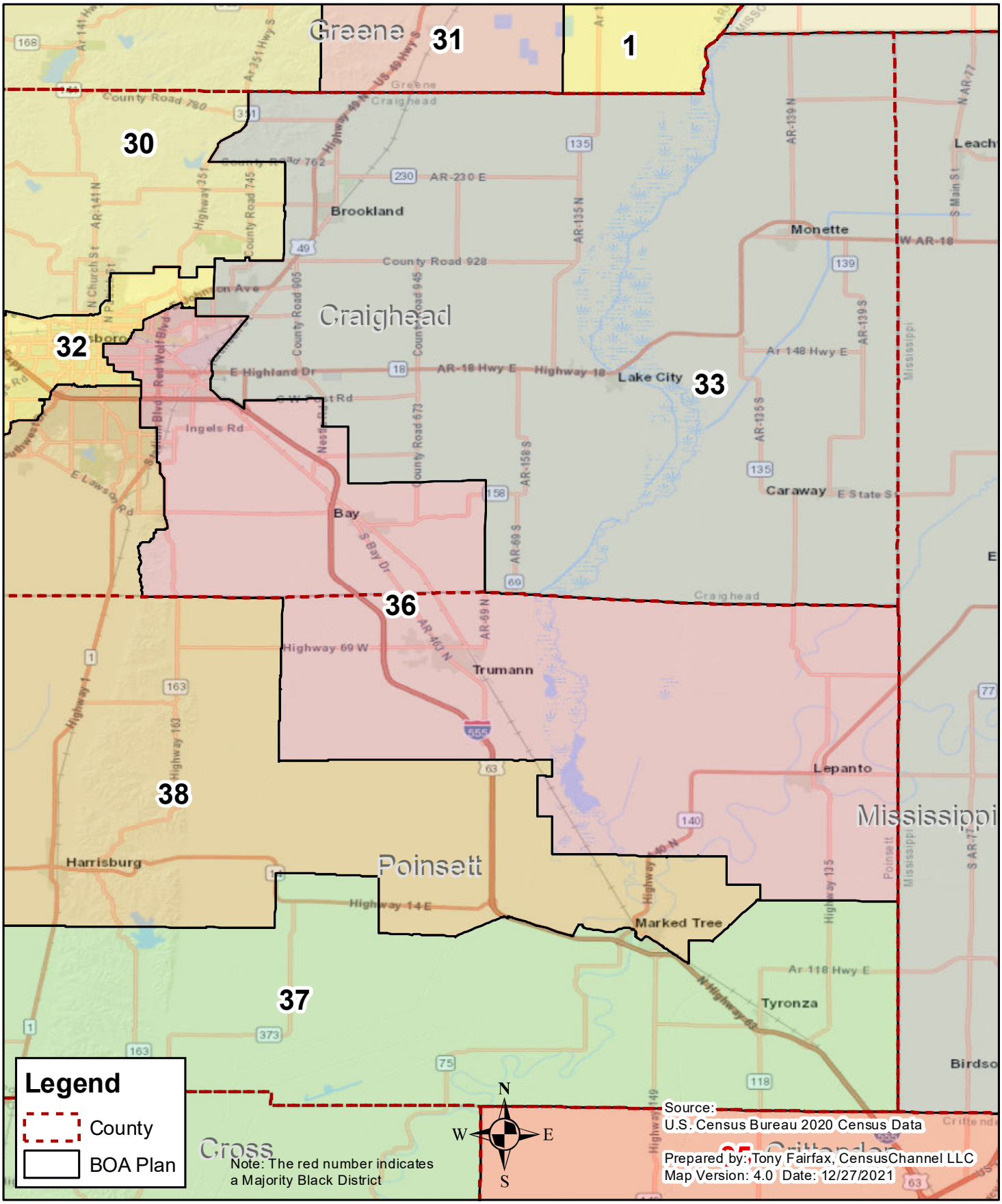
Arkansas
State House District 34
Board of Apportionment Plan



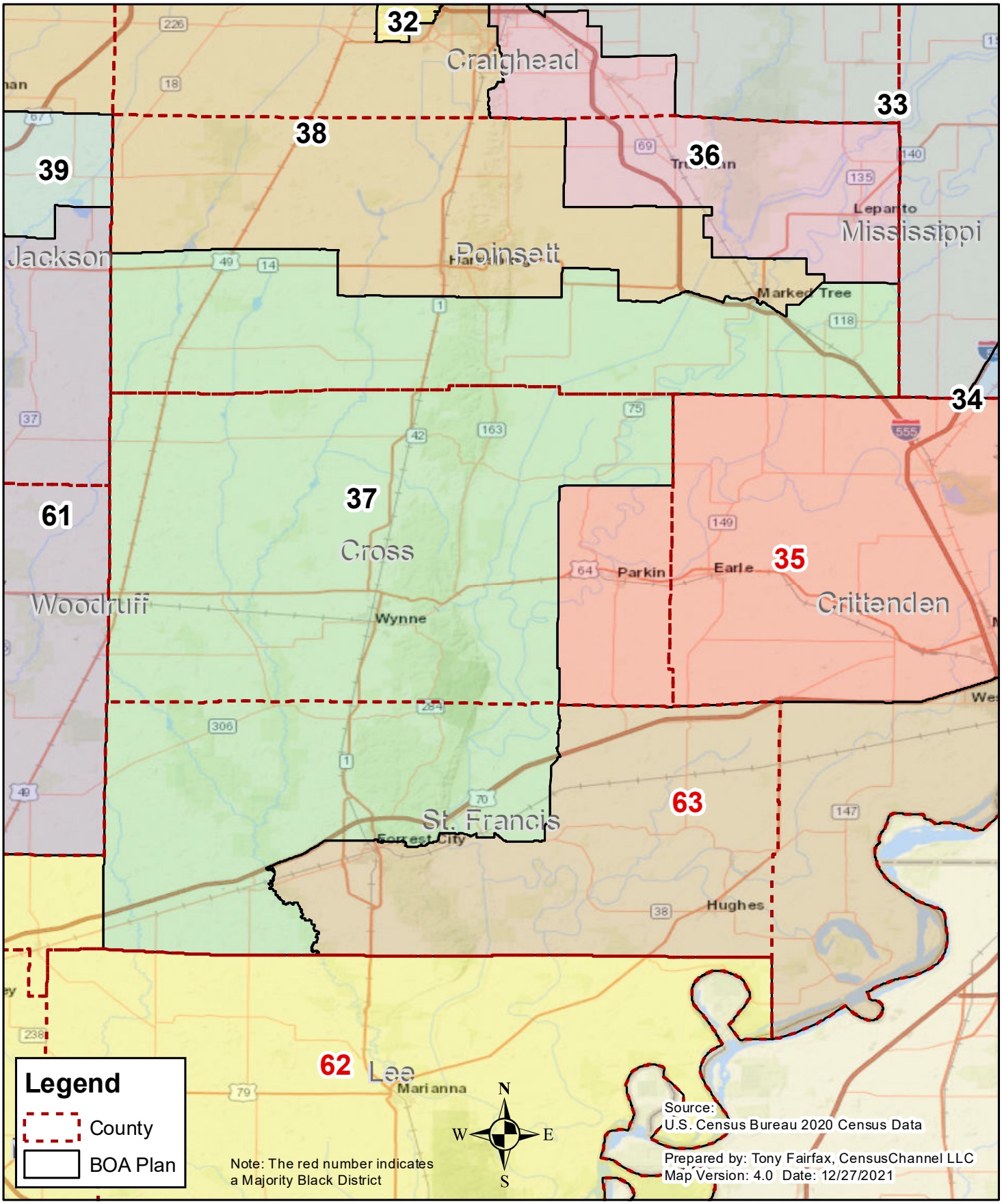
Arkansas
State House District 35
Board of Apportionment Plan



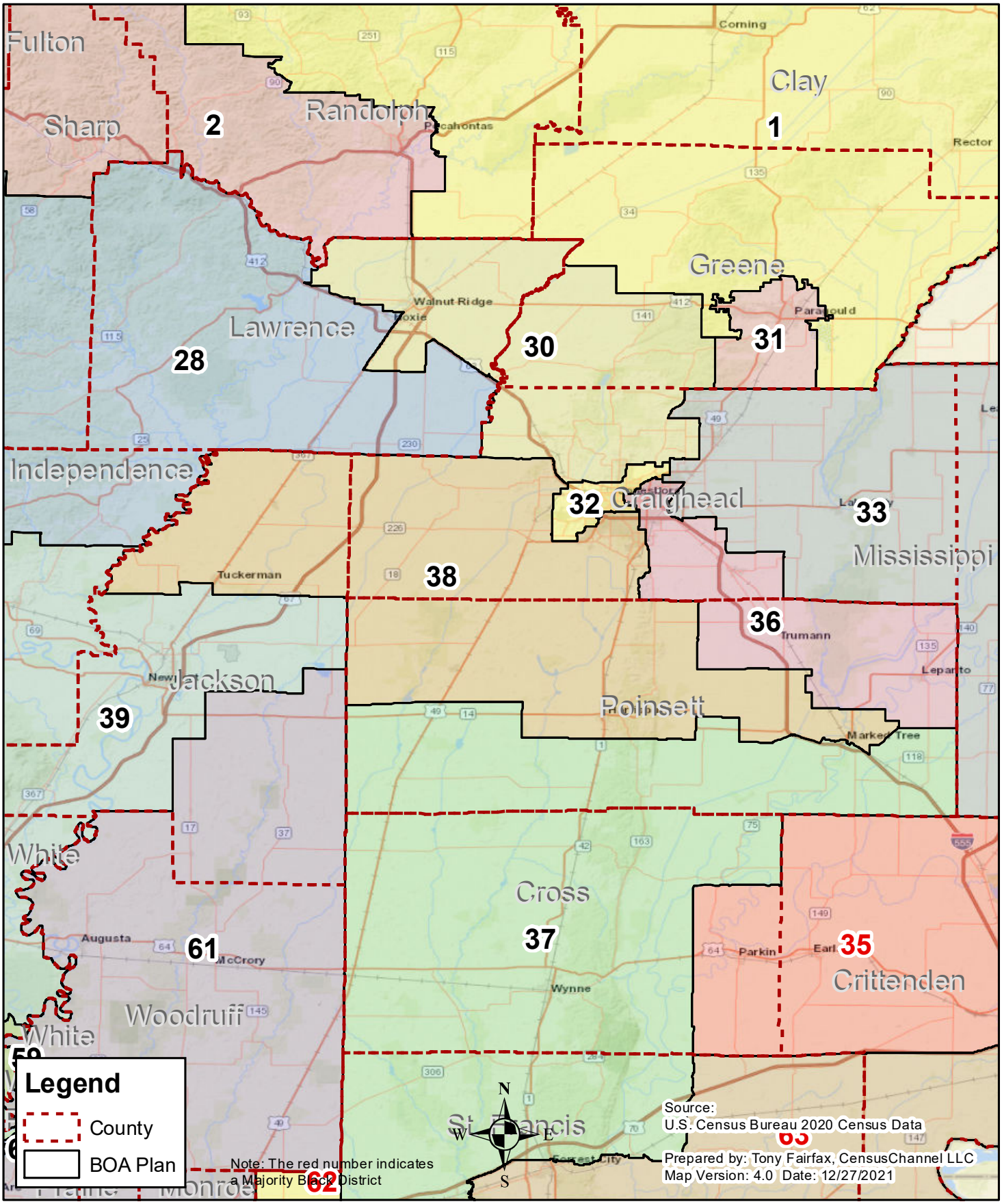
Arkansas
State House District 36
Board of Apportionment Plan



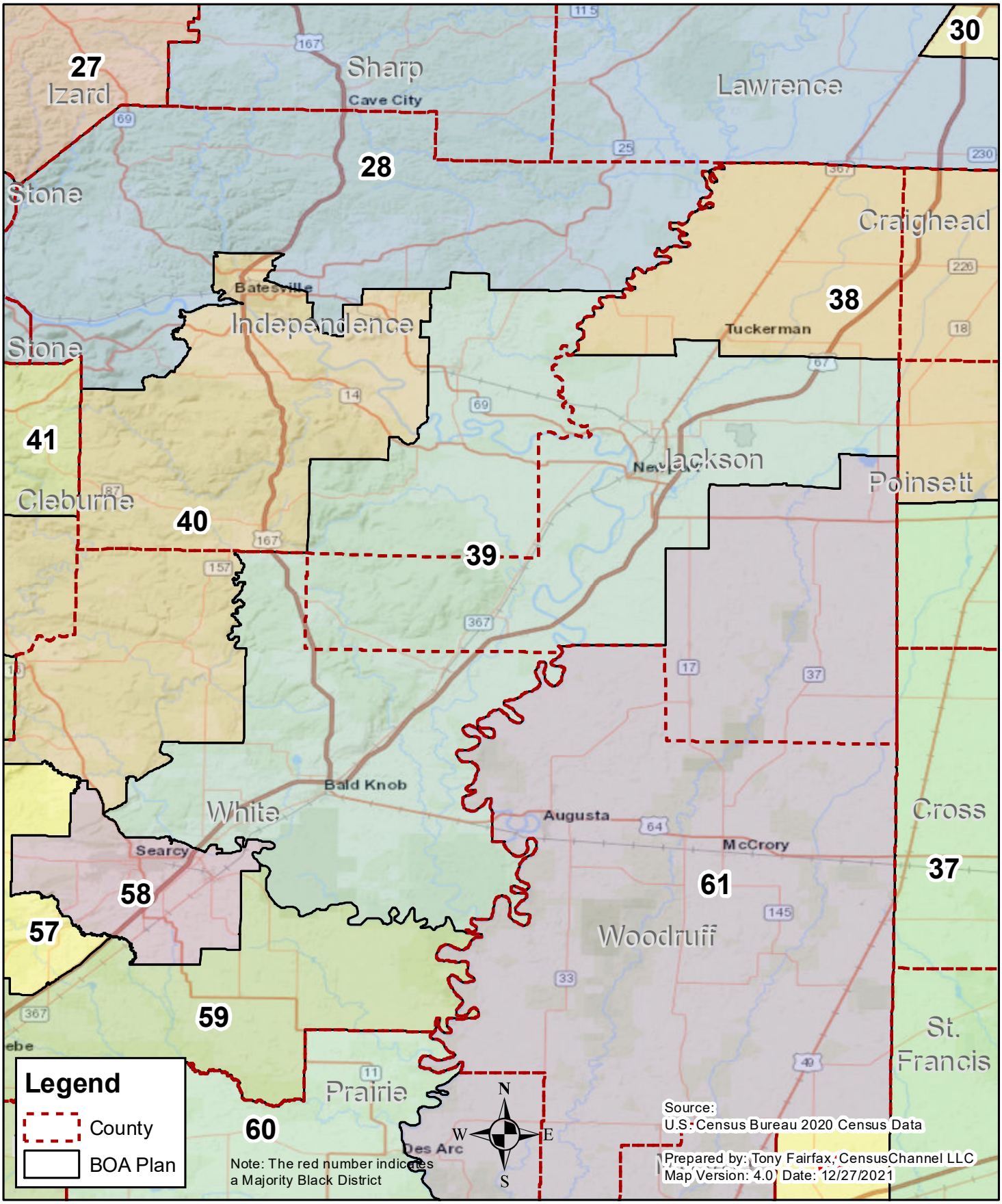
Arkansas
State House District 37
Board of Apportionment Plan



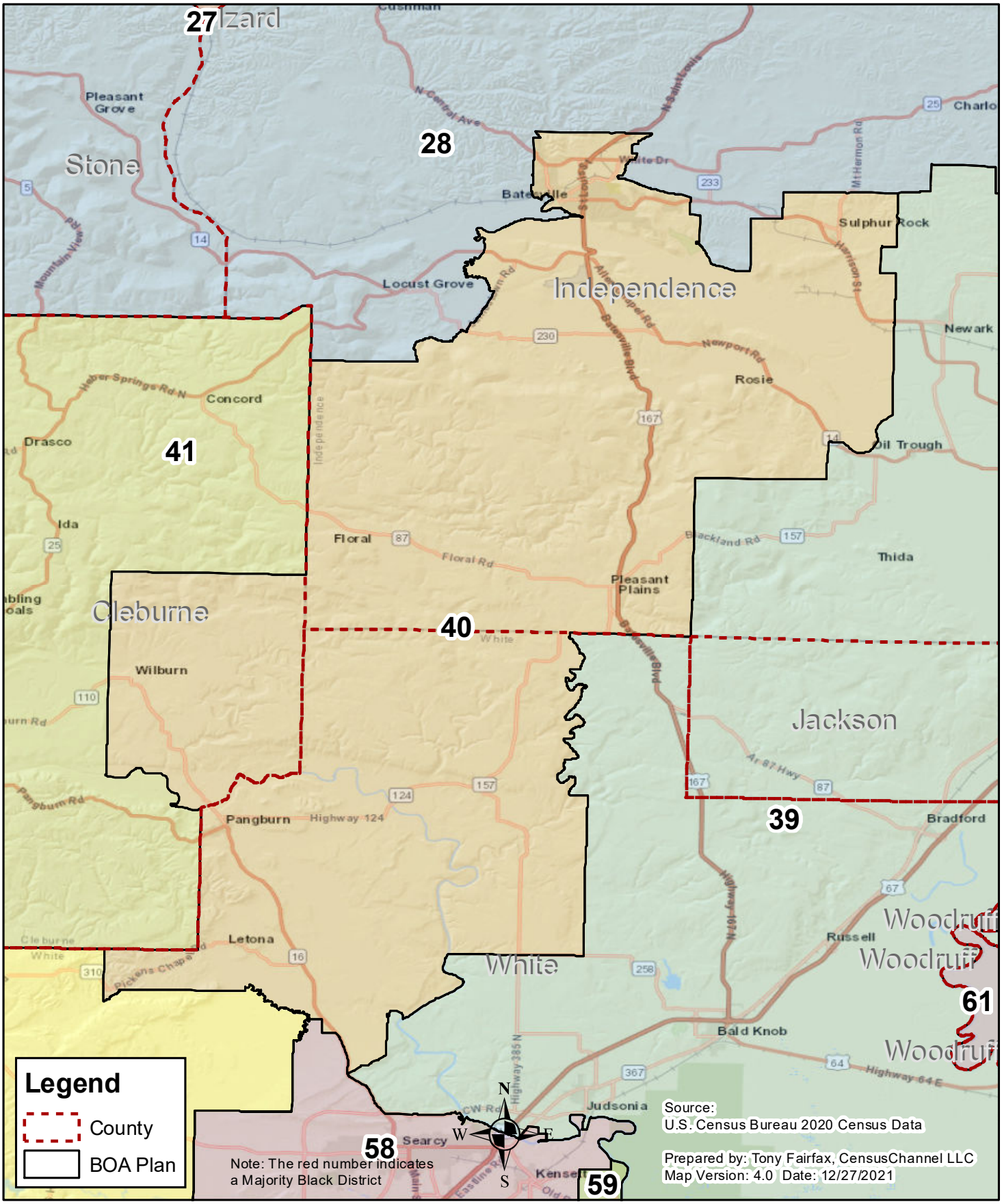
Arkansas
State House District 38
Board of Apportionment Plan



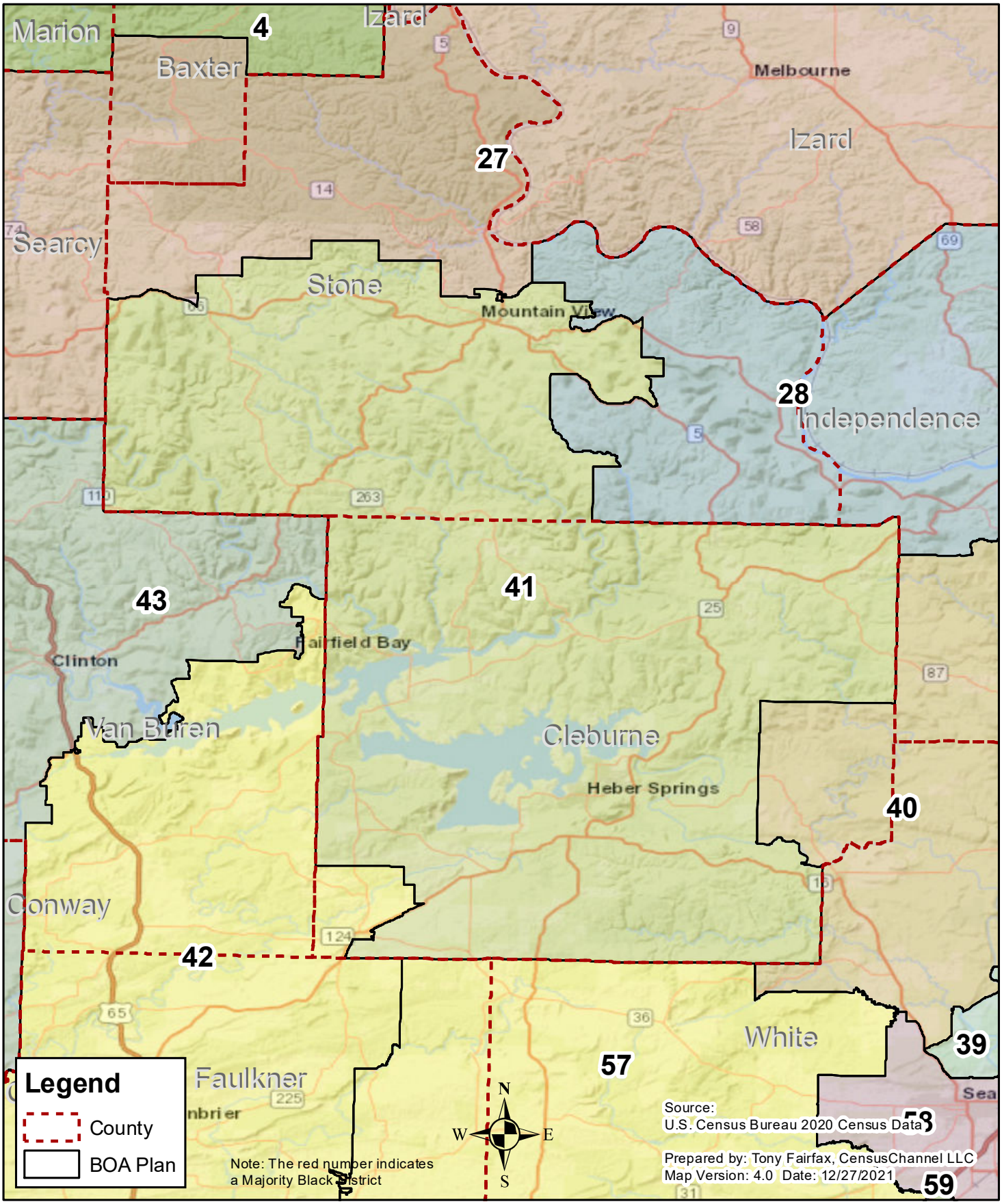
Arkansas
State House District 39
Board of Apportionment Plan



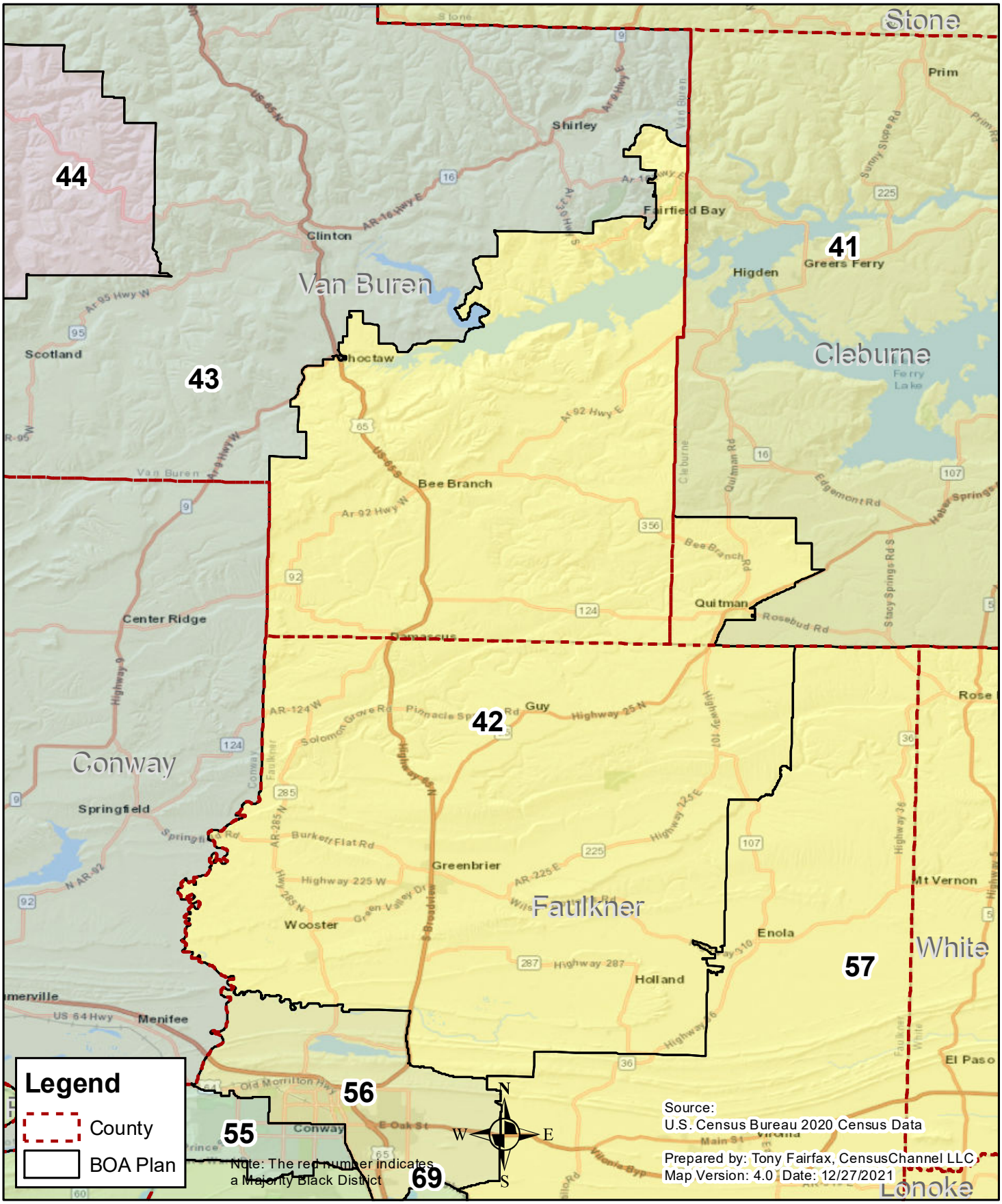
Arkansas
State House District 40
Board of Apportionment Plan



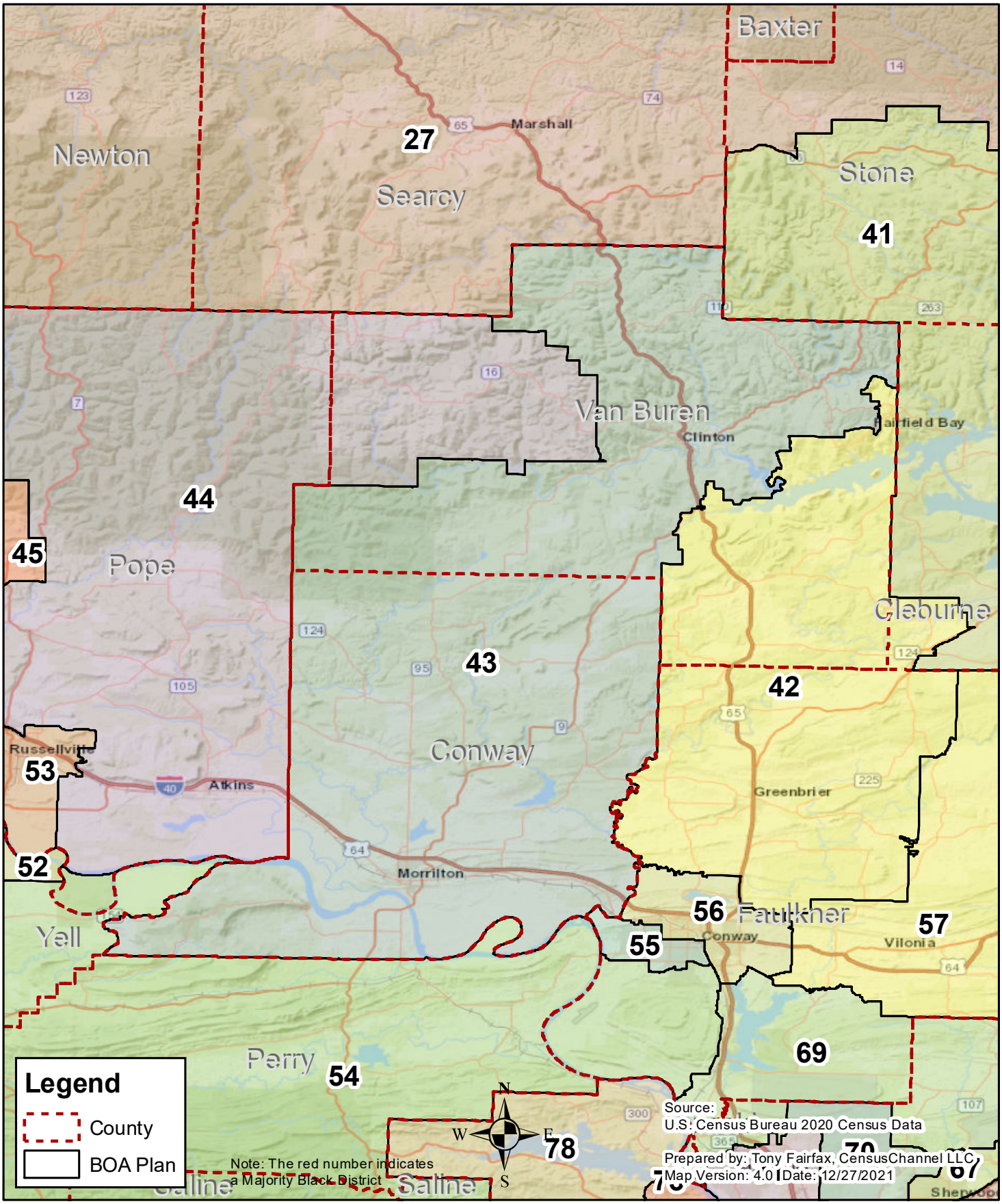
Arkansas
State House District 41
Board of Apportionment Plan



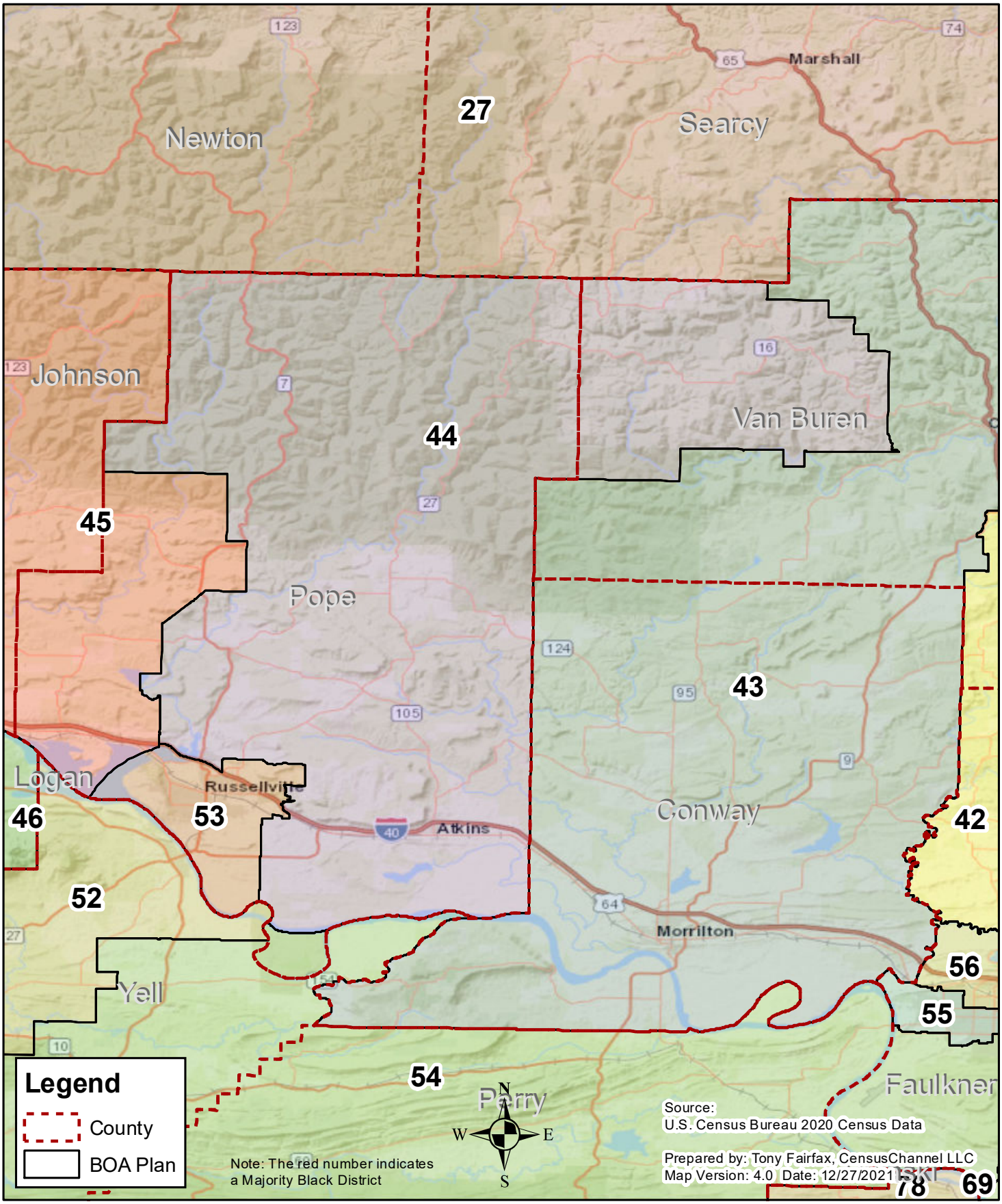
Arkansas
State House District 42
Board of Apportionment Plan



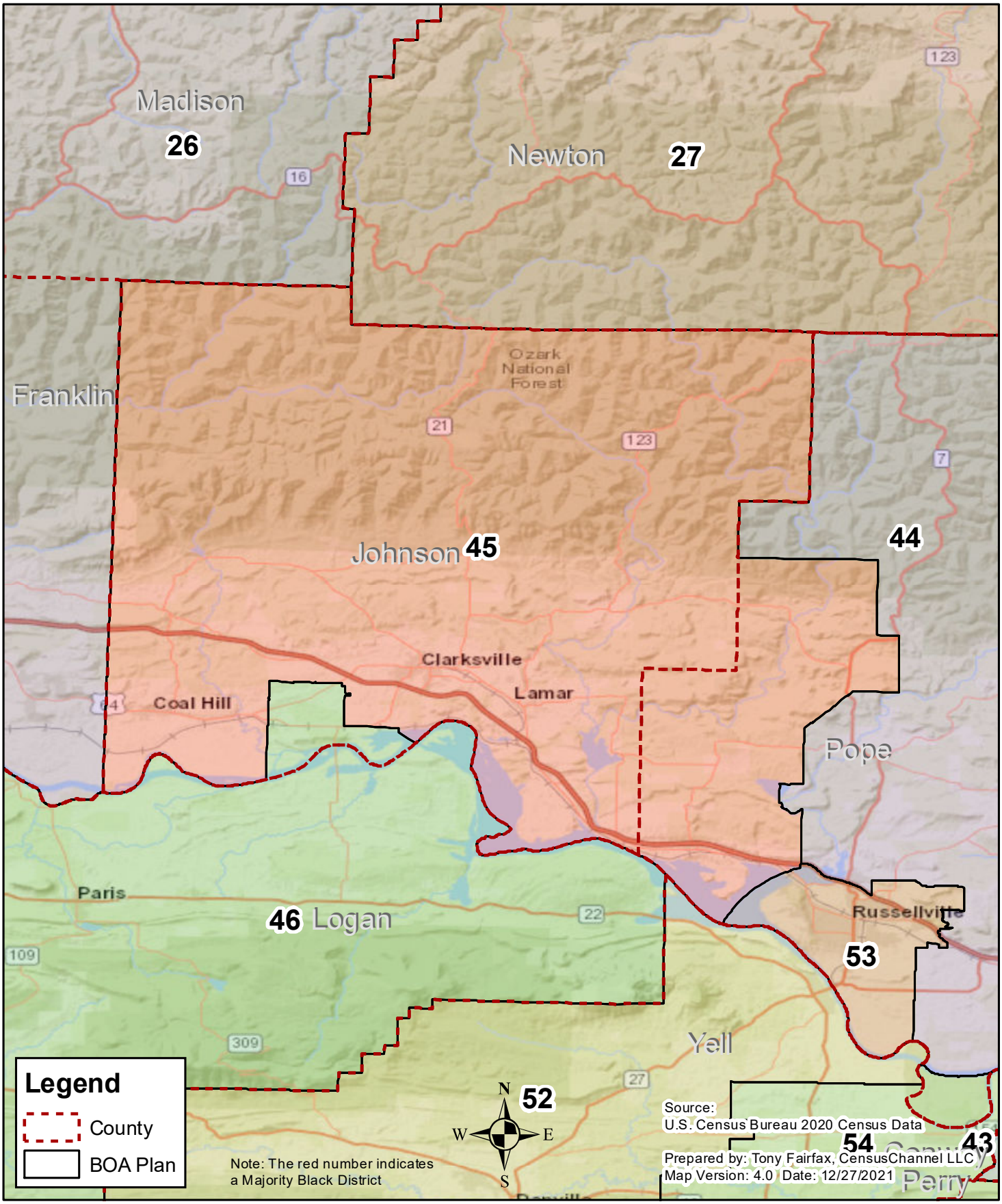
Arkansas
State House District 43
Board of Apportionment Plan



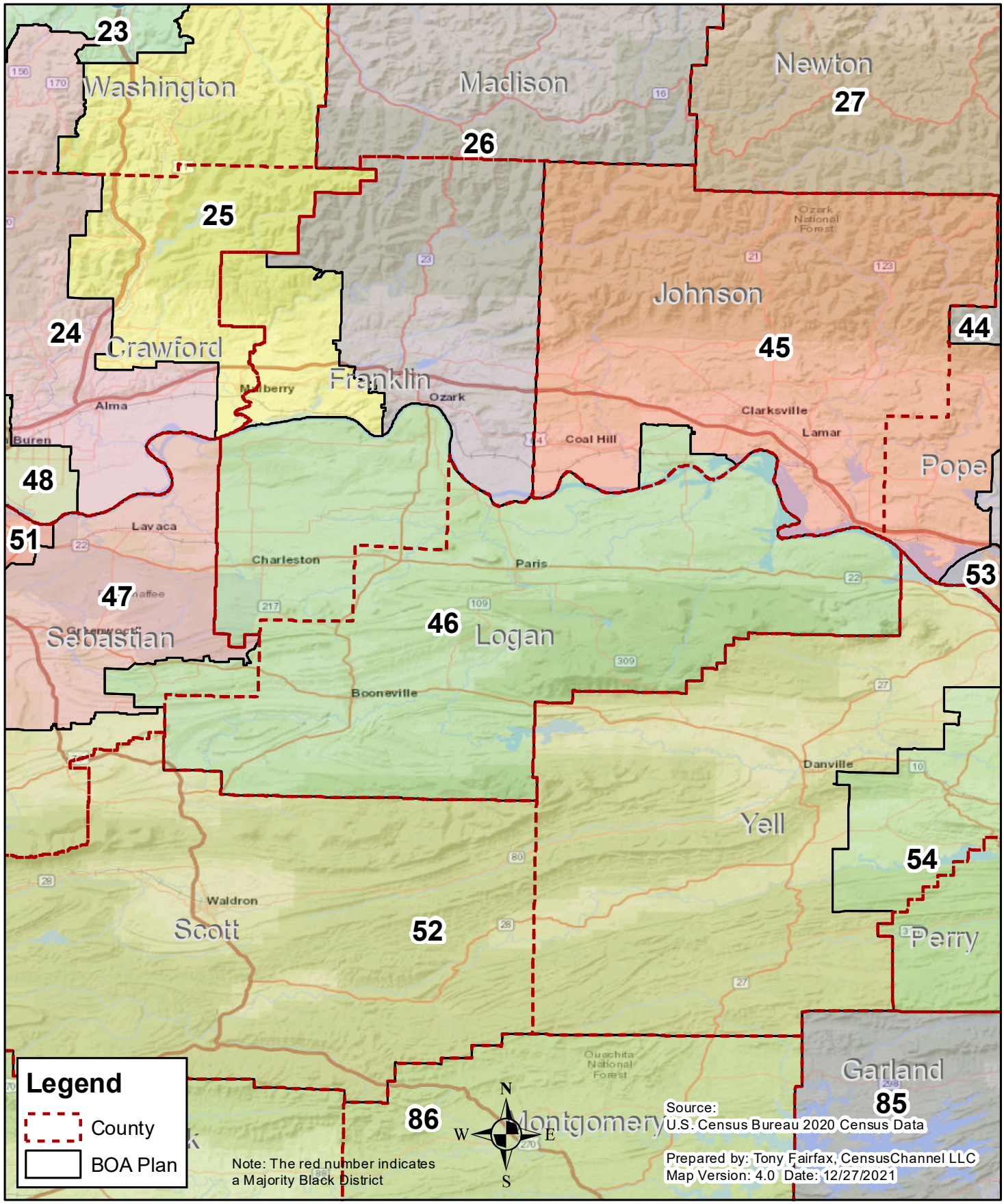
Arkansas
State House District 44
Board of Apportionment Plan



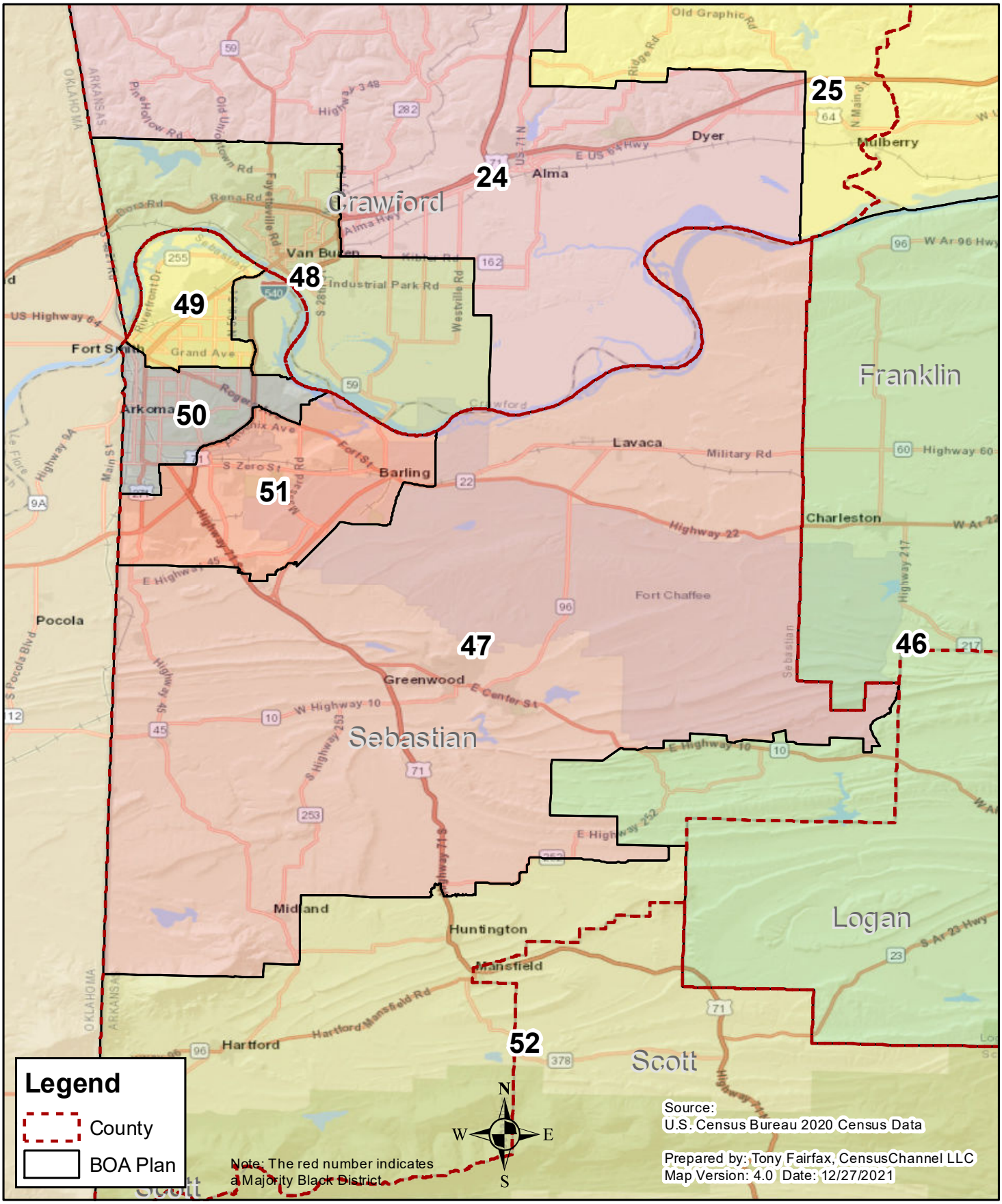
Arkansas
State House District 45
Board of Apportionment Plan



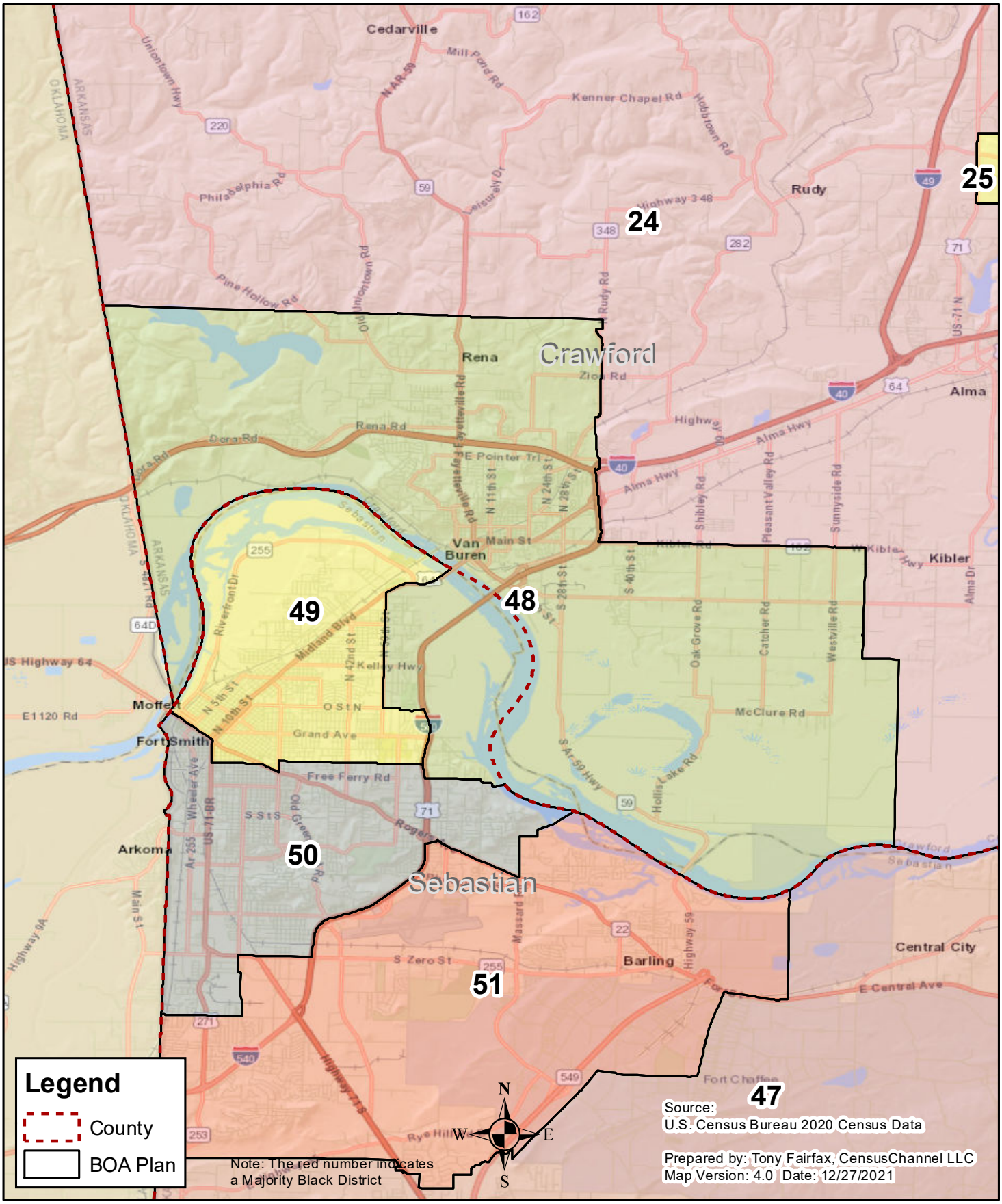
Arkansas
State House District 46
Board of Apportionment Plan



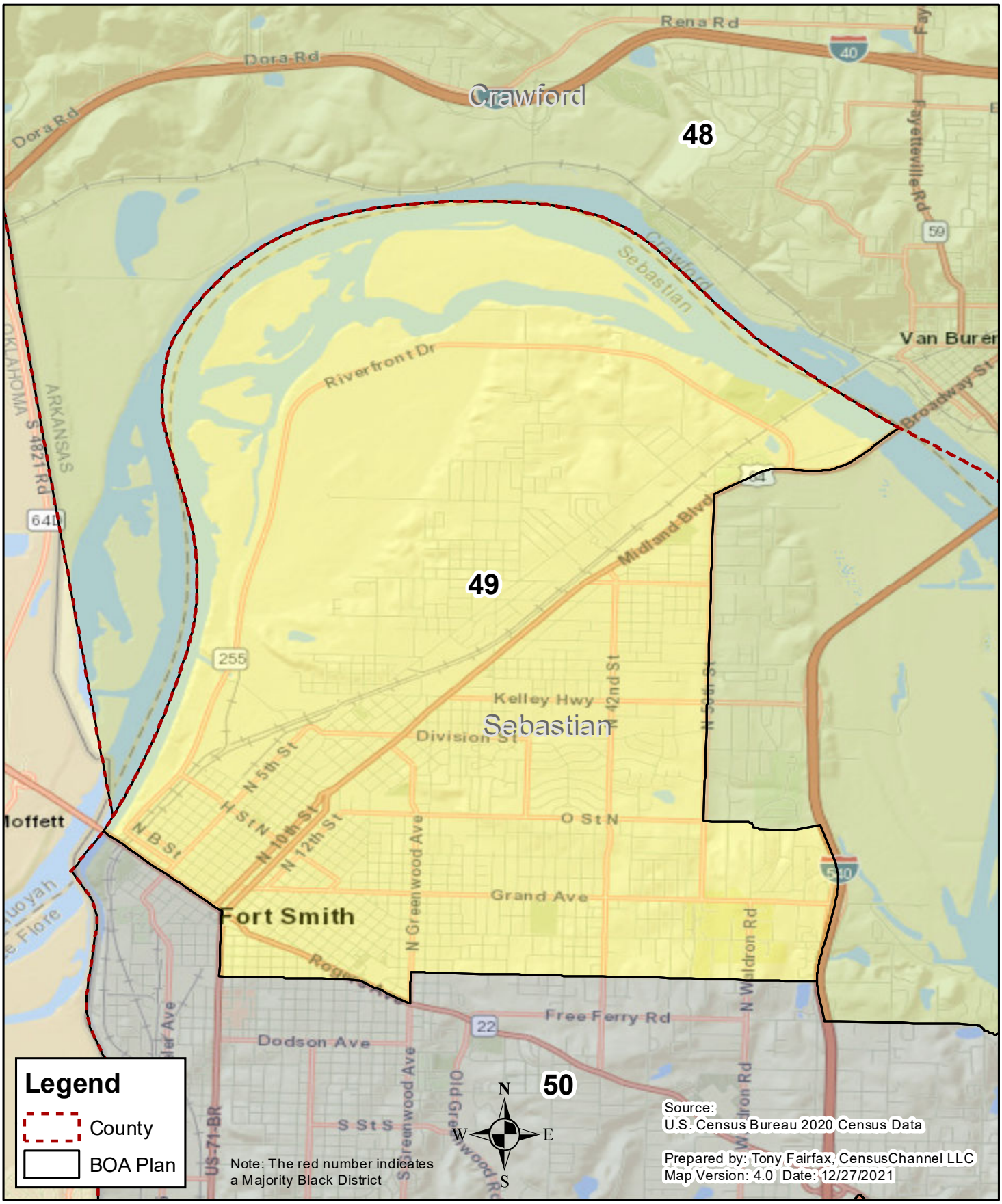
Arkansas
State House District 47
Board of Apportionment Plan



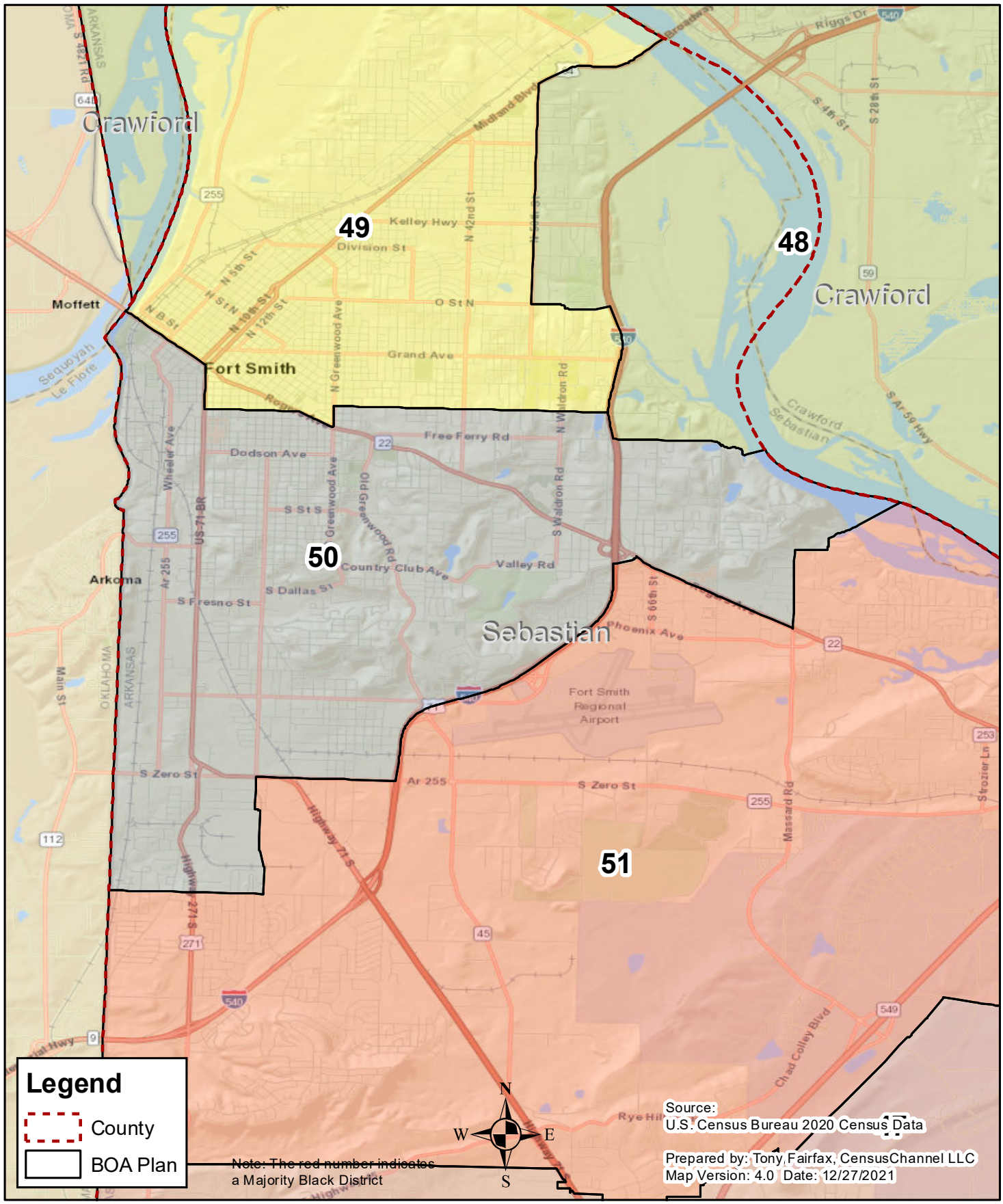
Arkansas
State House District 48
Board of Apportionment Plan



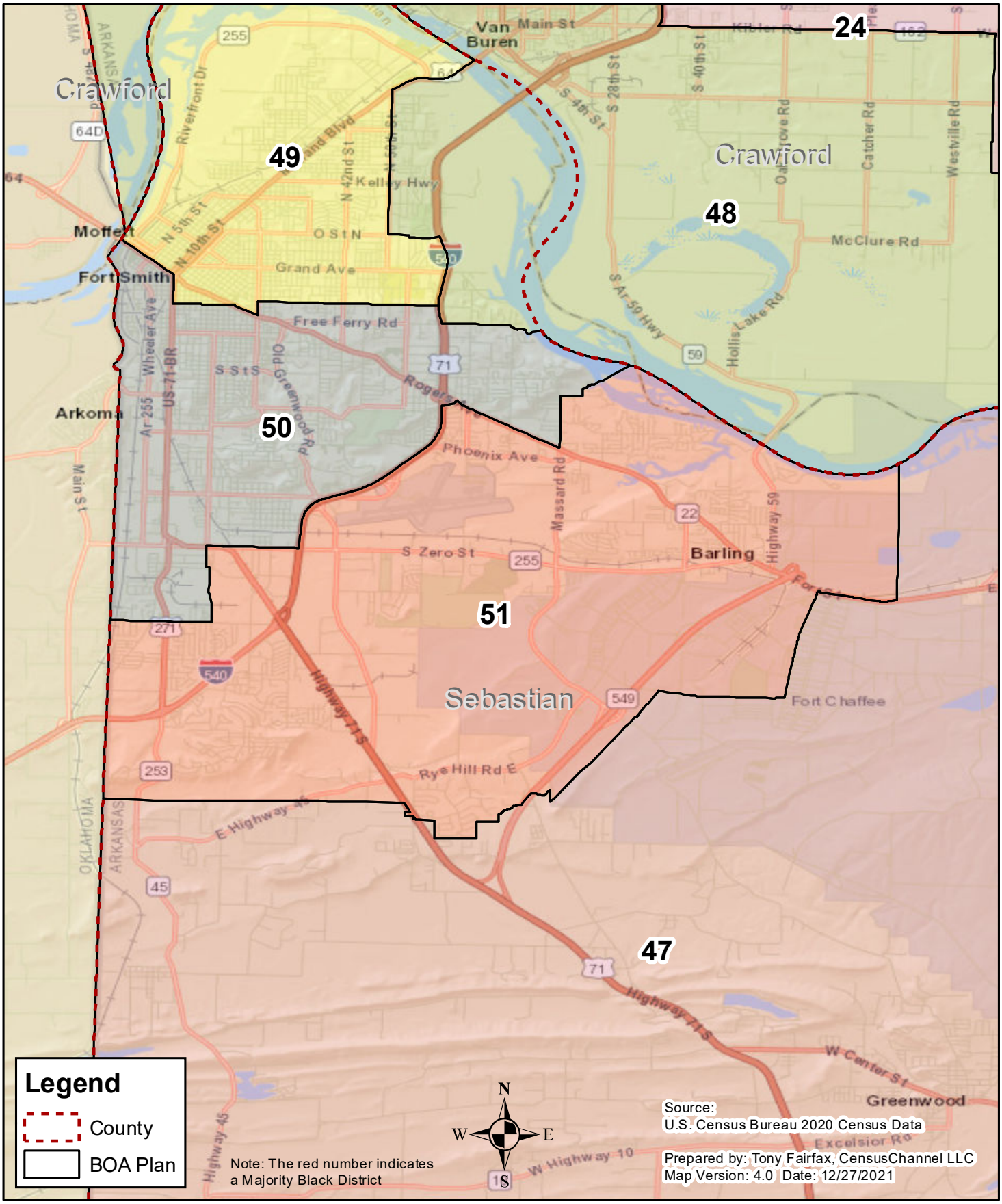
Arkansas
State House District 49
Board of Apportionment Plan



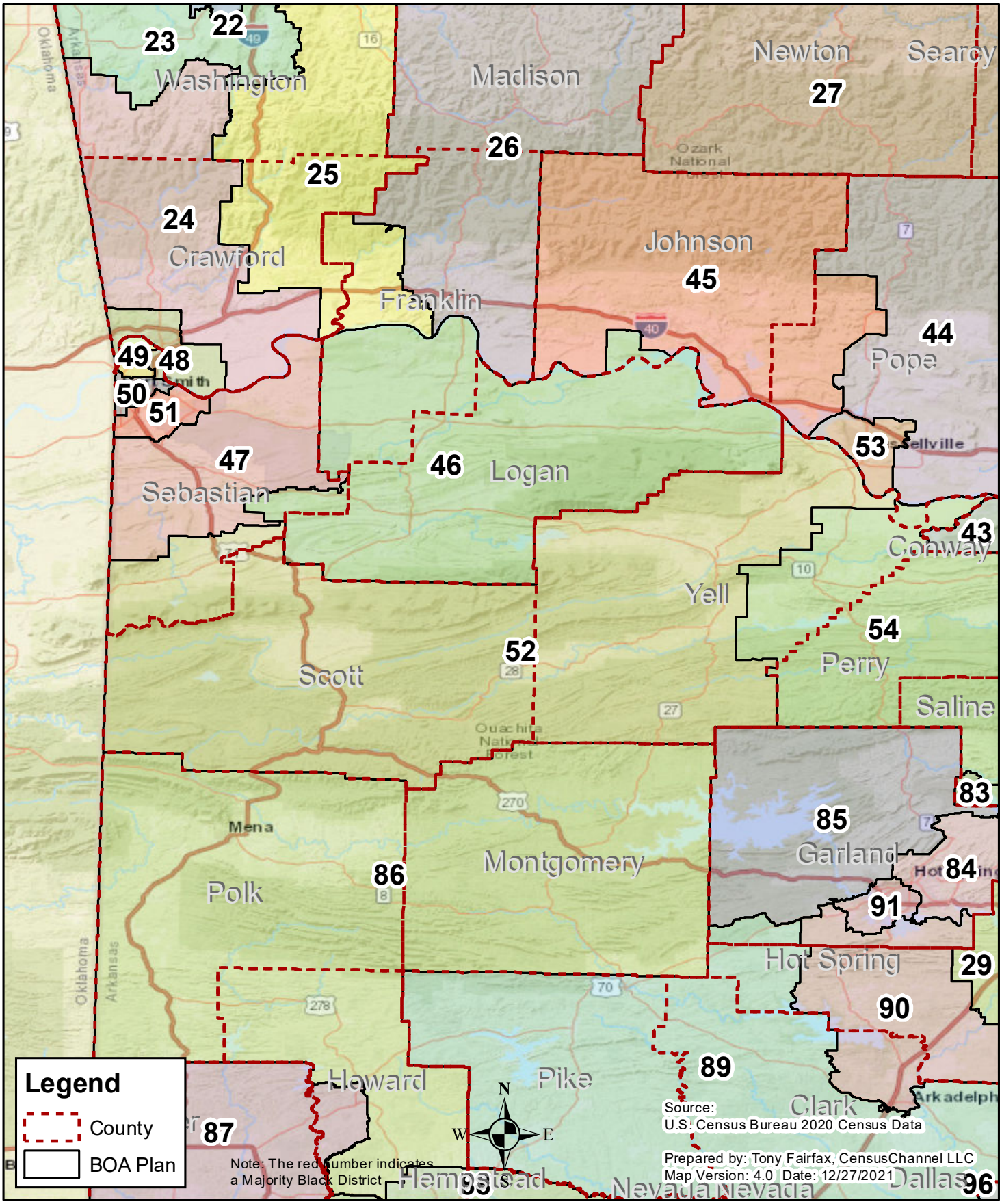
Arkansas
State House District 50
Board of Apportionment Plan



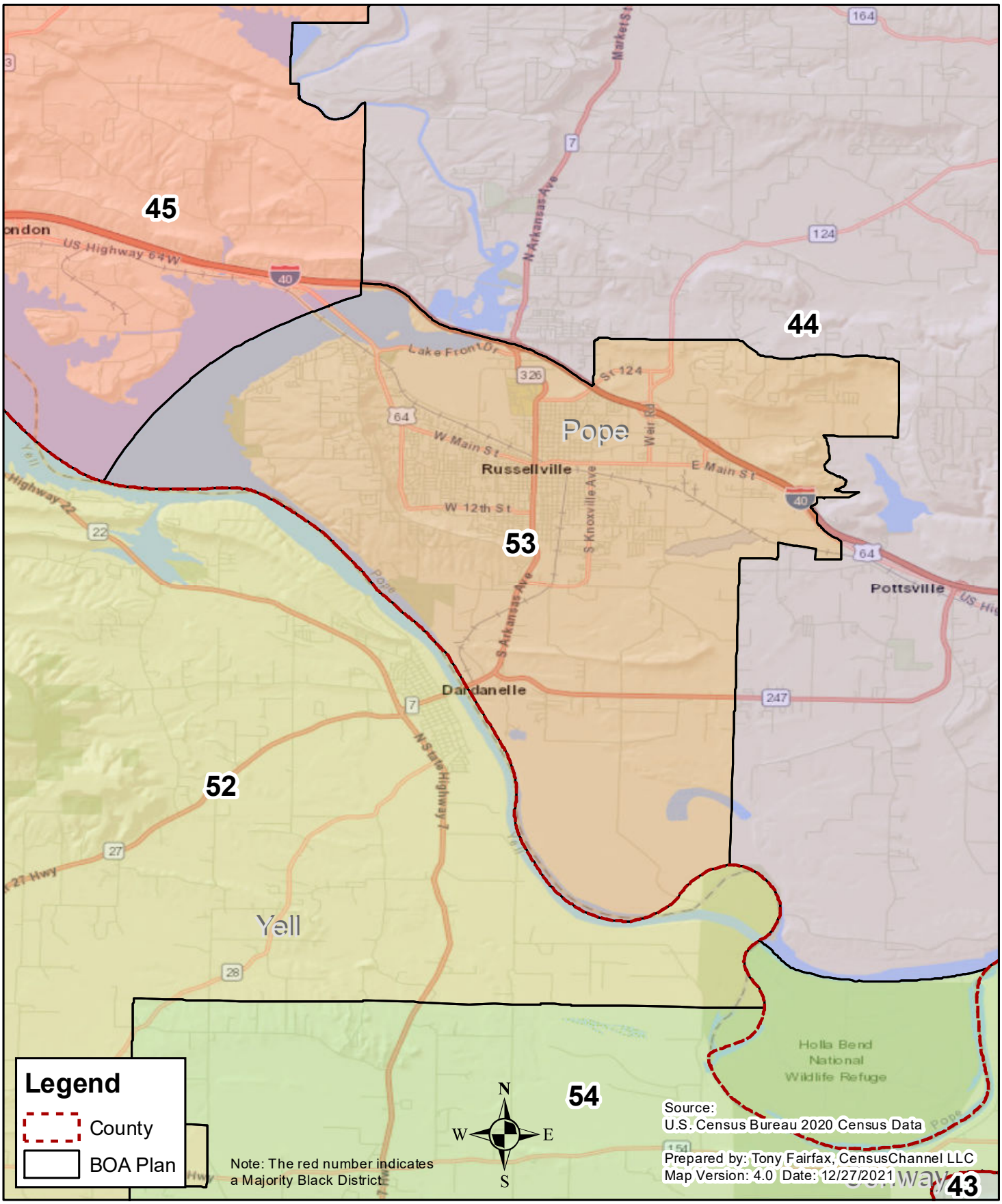
Arkansas
State House District 51
Board of Apportionment Plan



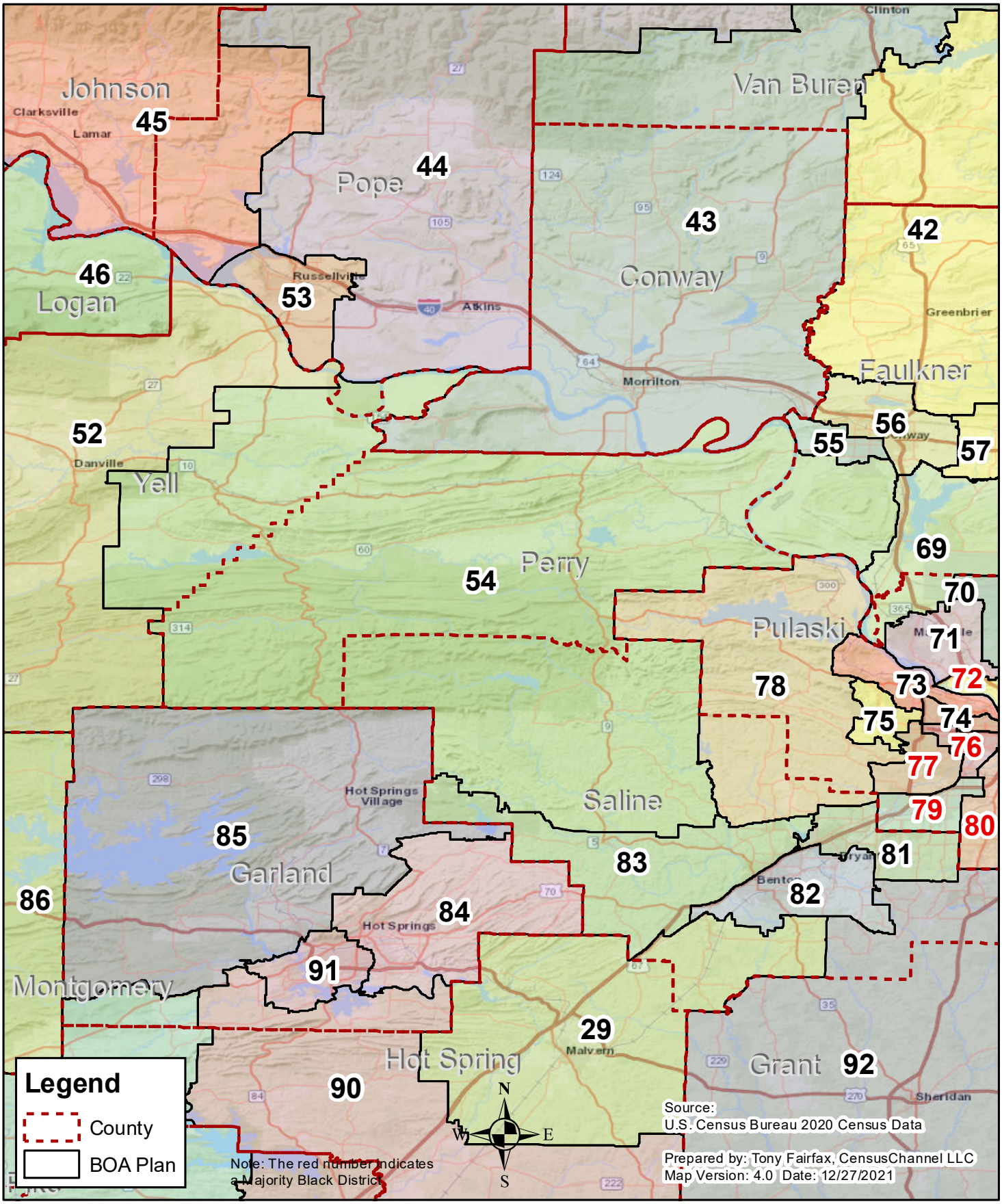
Arkansas
State House District 52
Board of Apportionment Plan



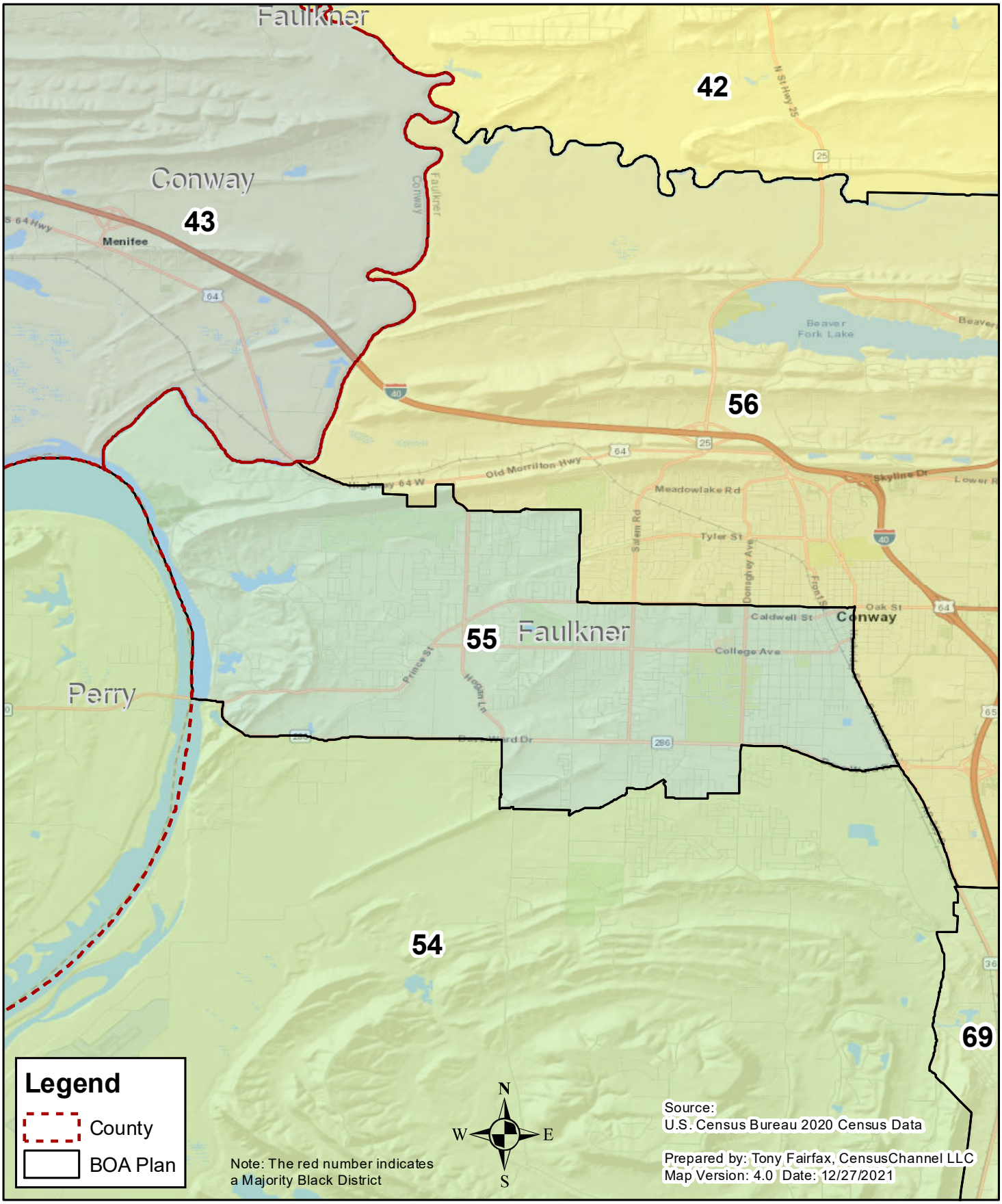
Arkansas
State House District 53
Board of Apportionment Plan



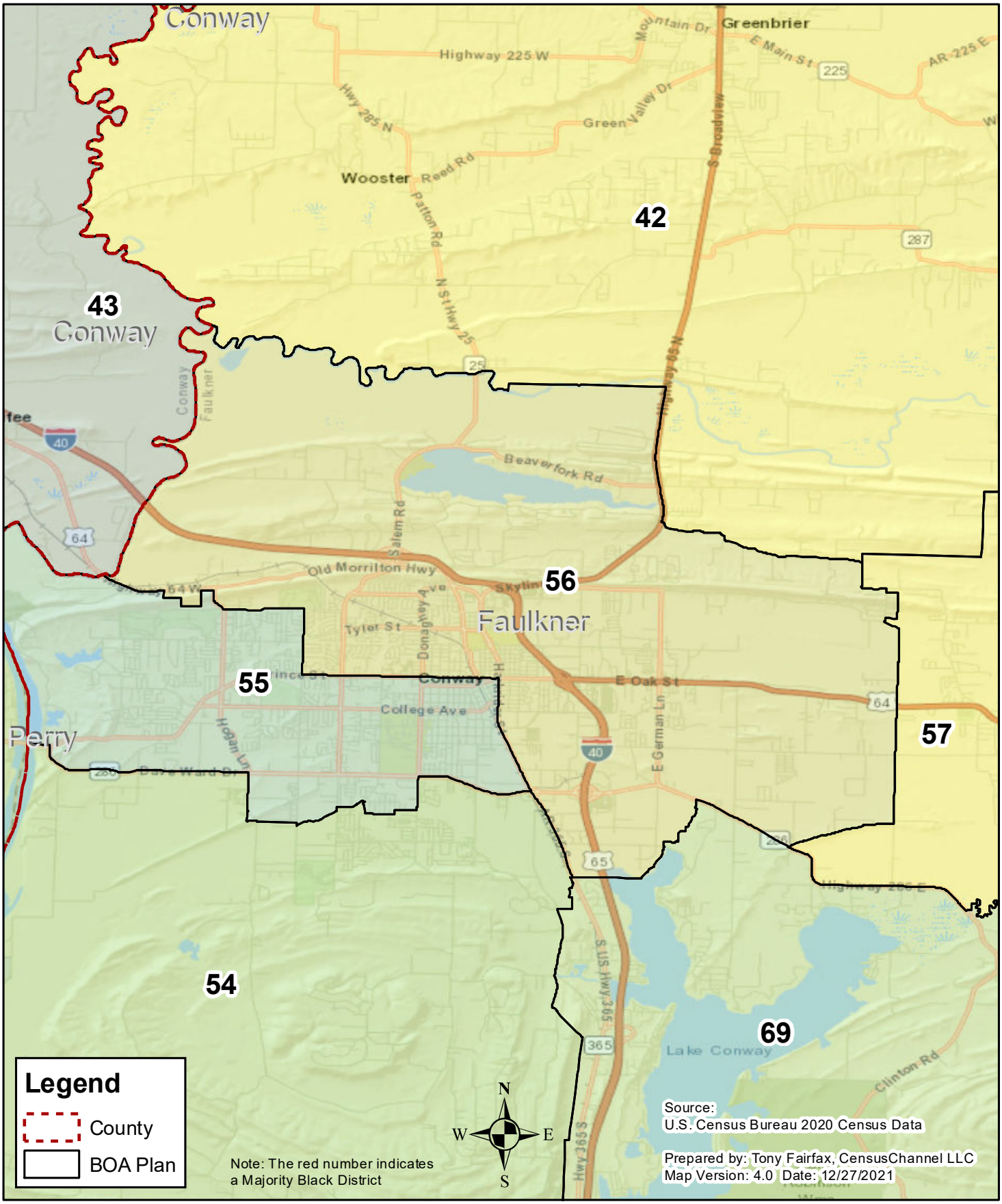
Arkansas
State House District 54
Board of Apportionment Plan



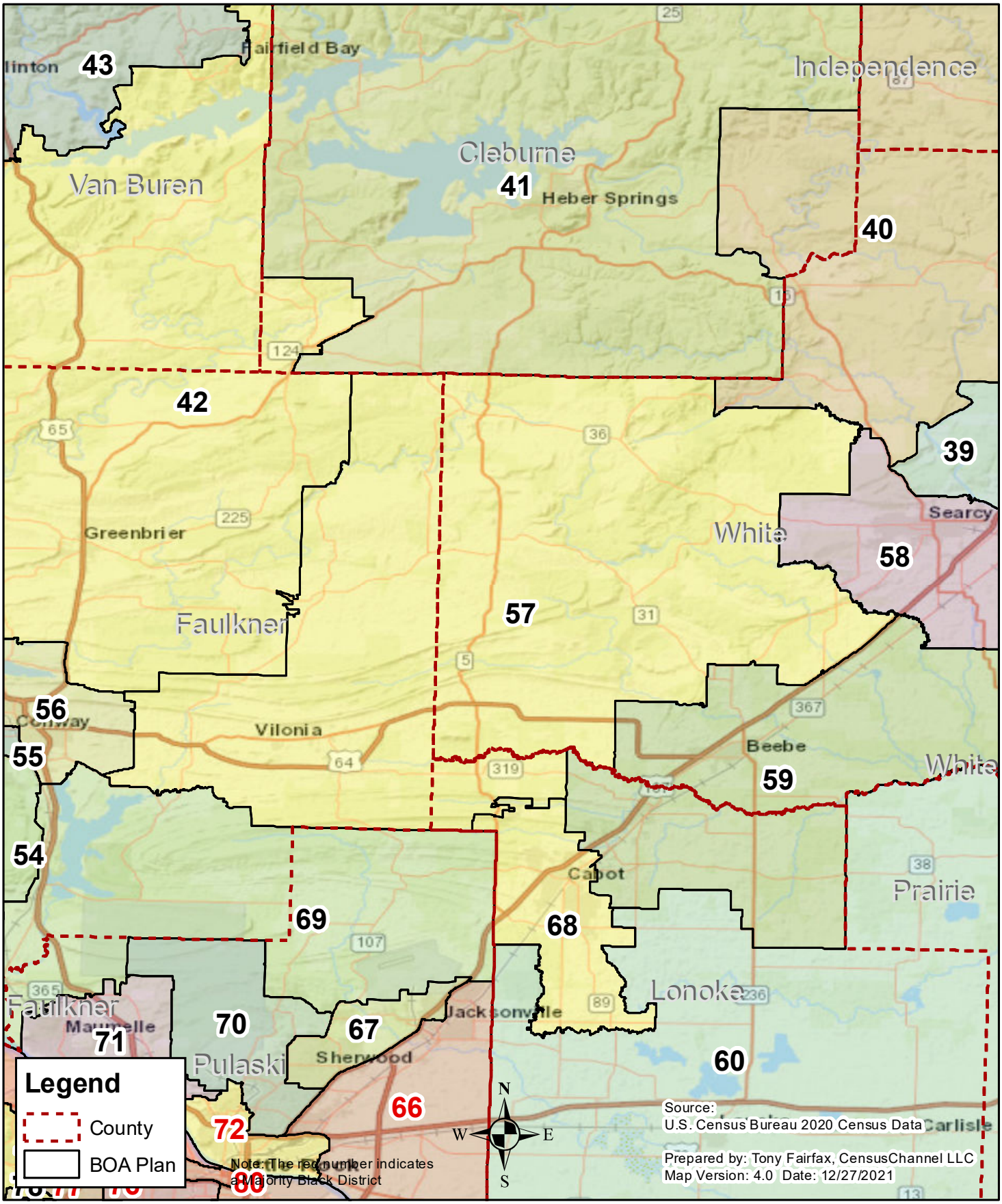
Arkansas
State House District 55
Board of Apportionment Plan



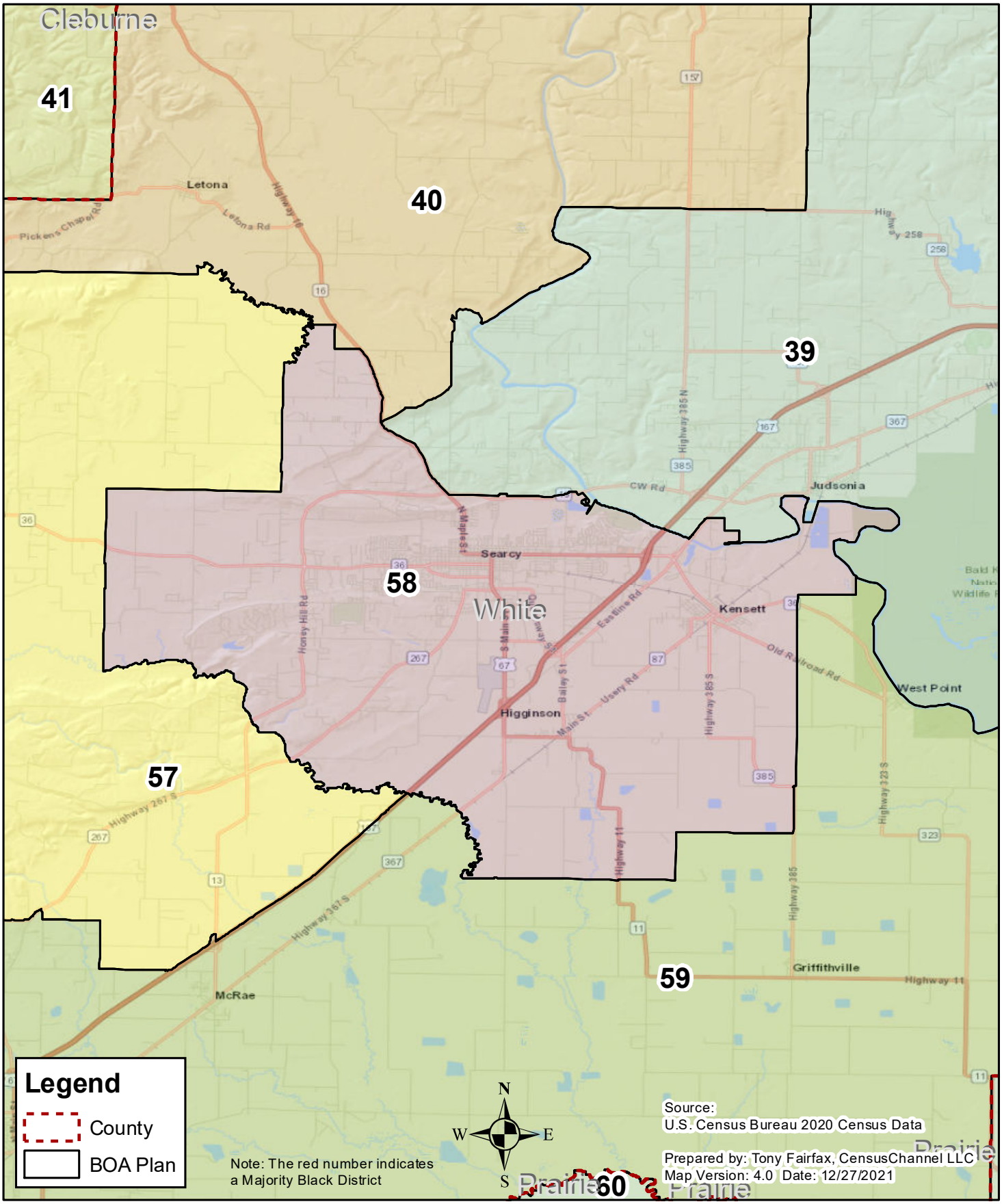
Arkansas
State House District 56
Board of Apportionment Plan



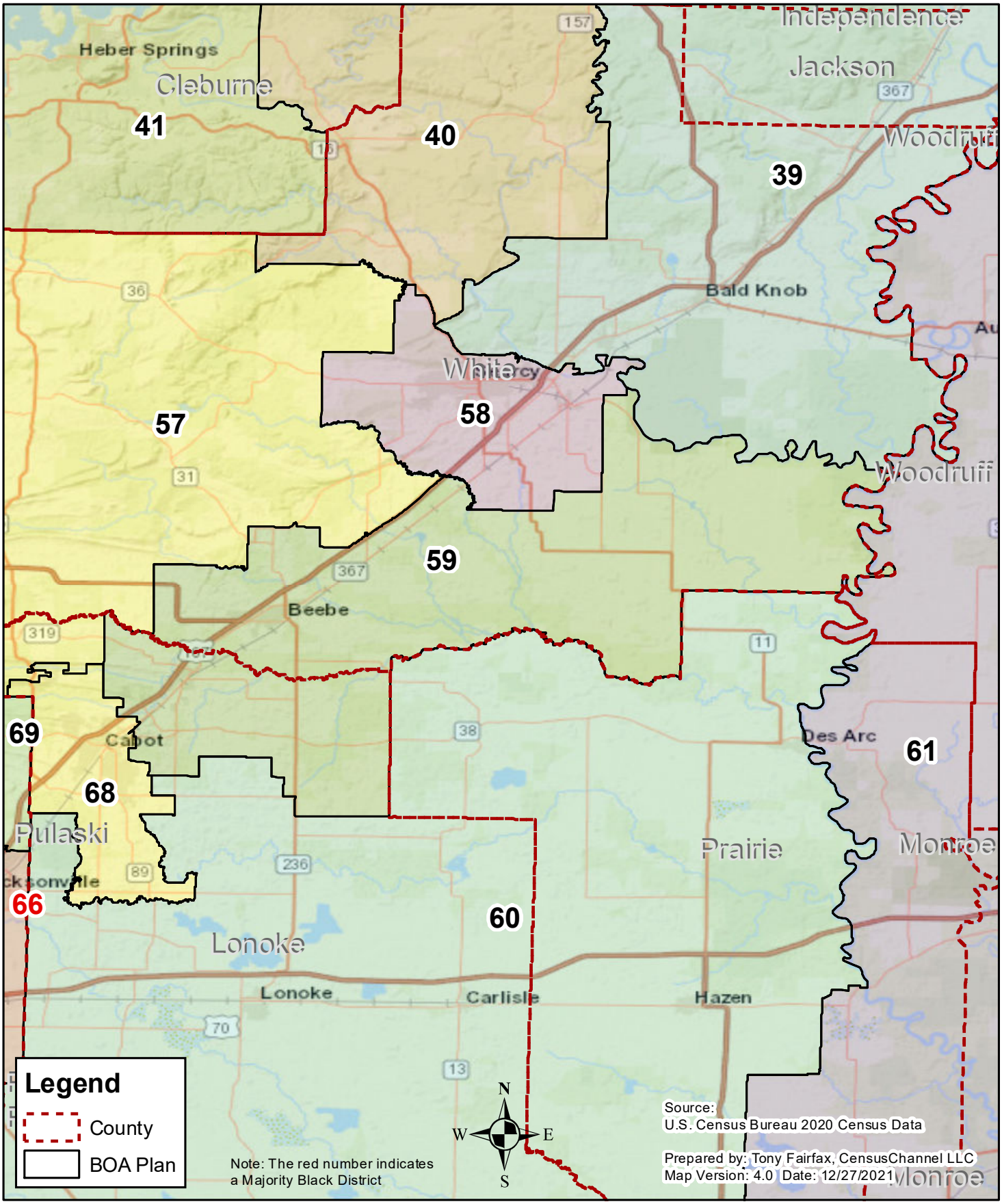
Arkansas
State House District 57
Board of Apportionment Plan



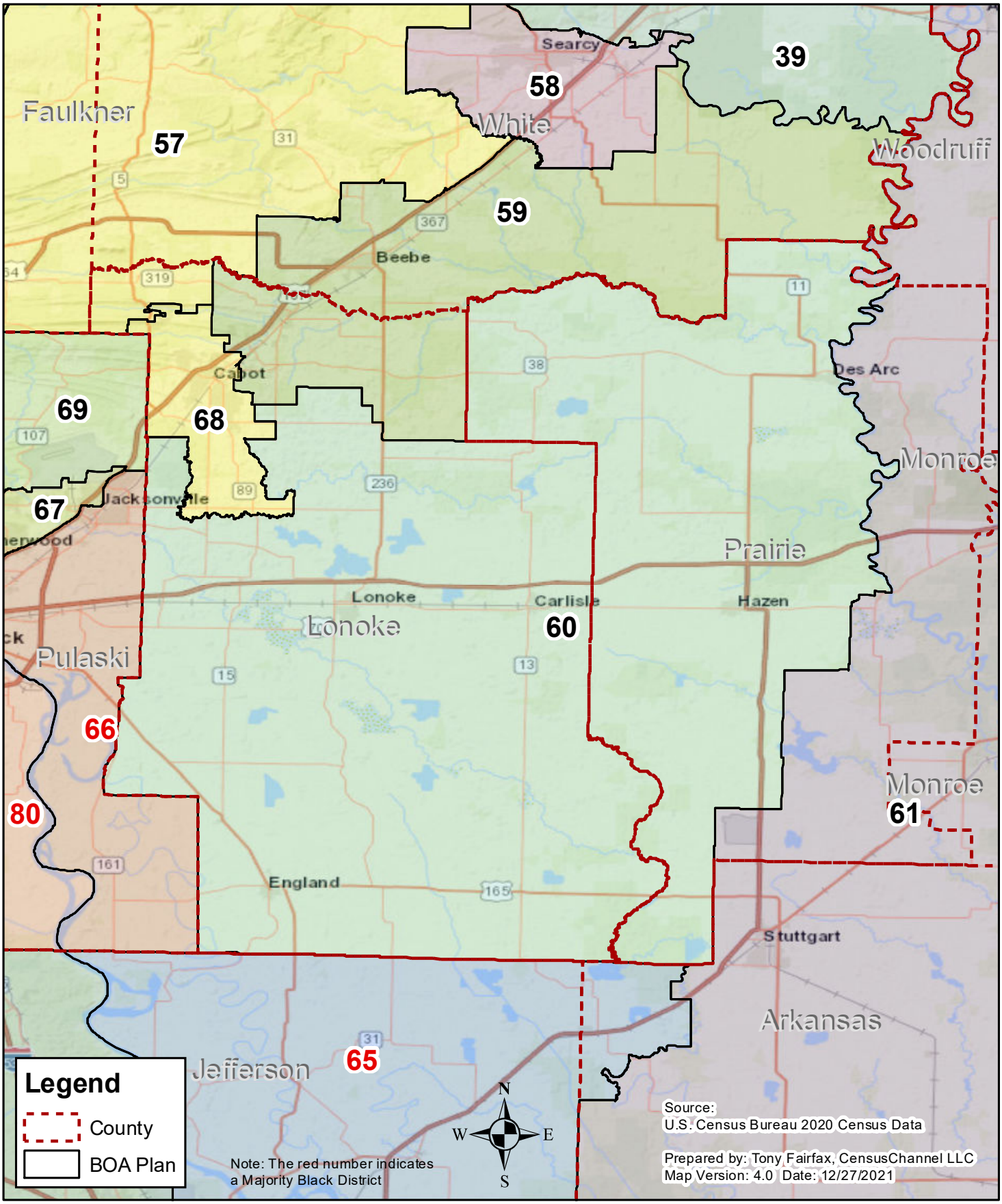
Arkansas
State House District 58
Board of Apportionment Plan



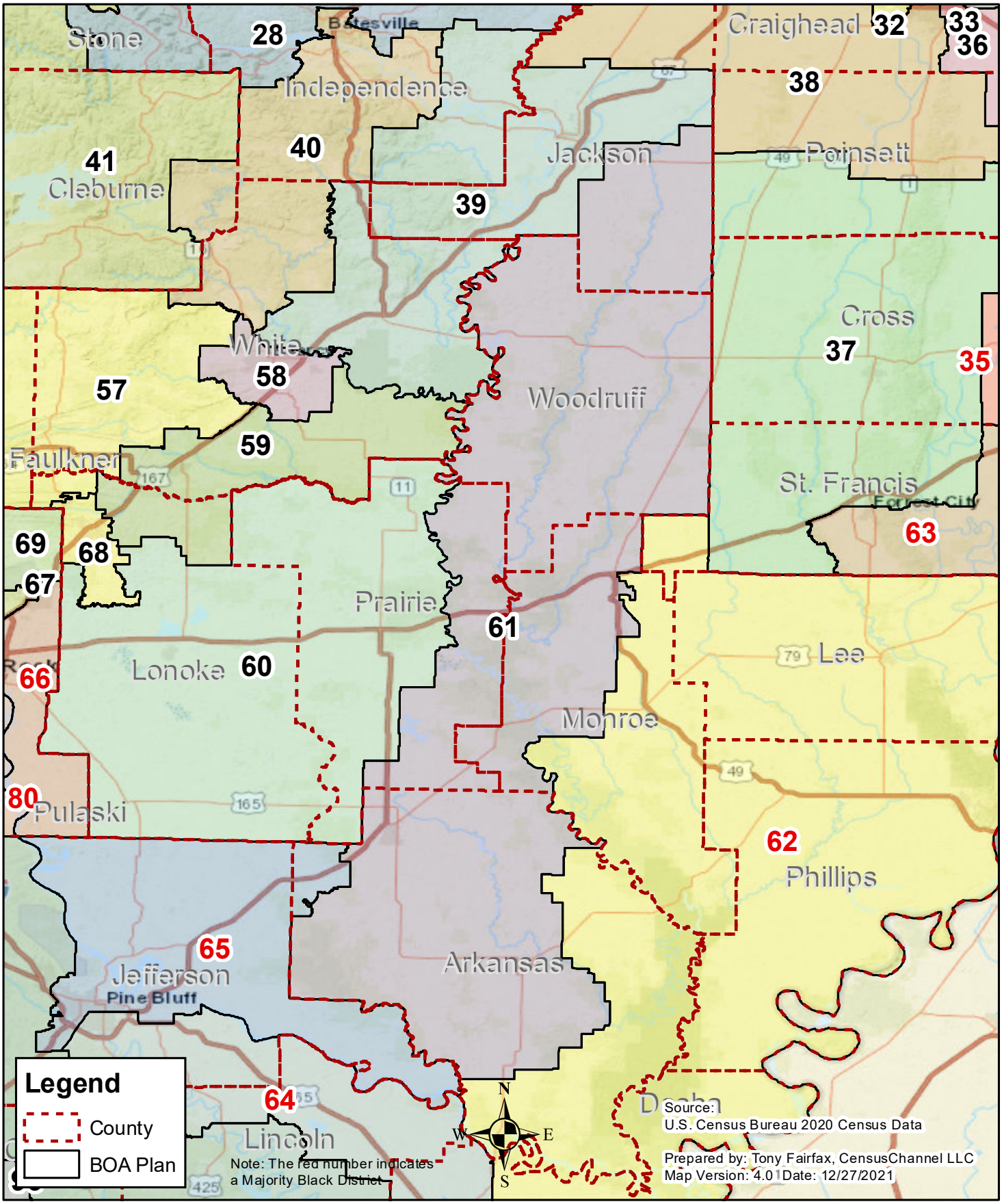
Arkansas
State House District 59
Board of Apportionment Plan



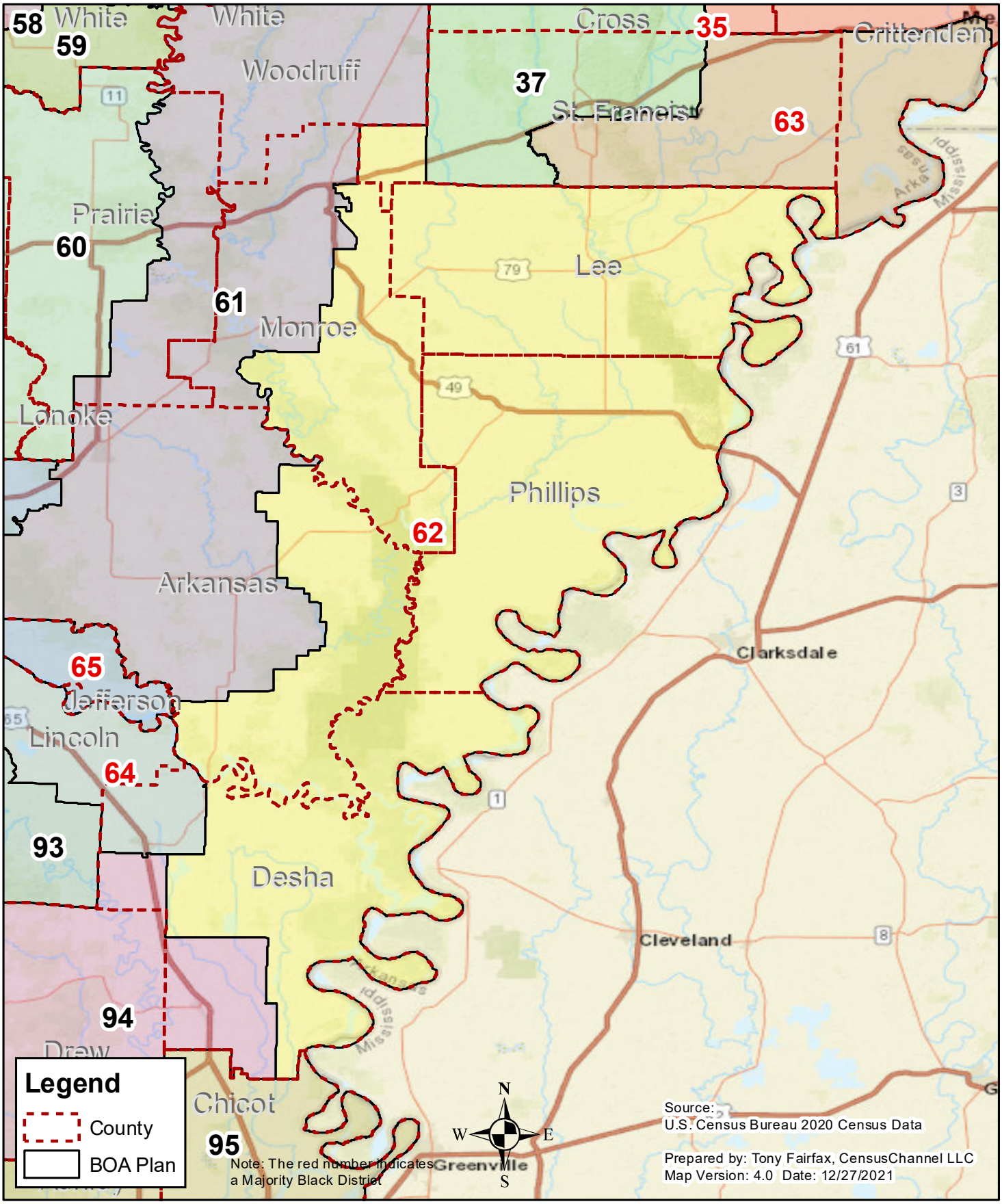
Arkansas
State House District 60
Board of Apportionment Plan



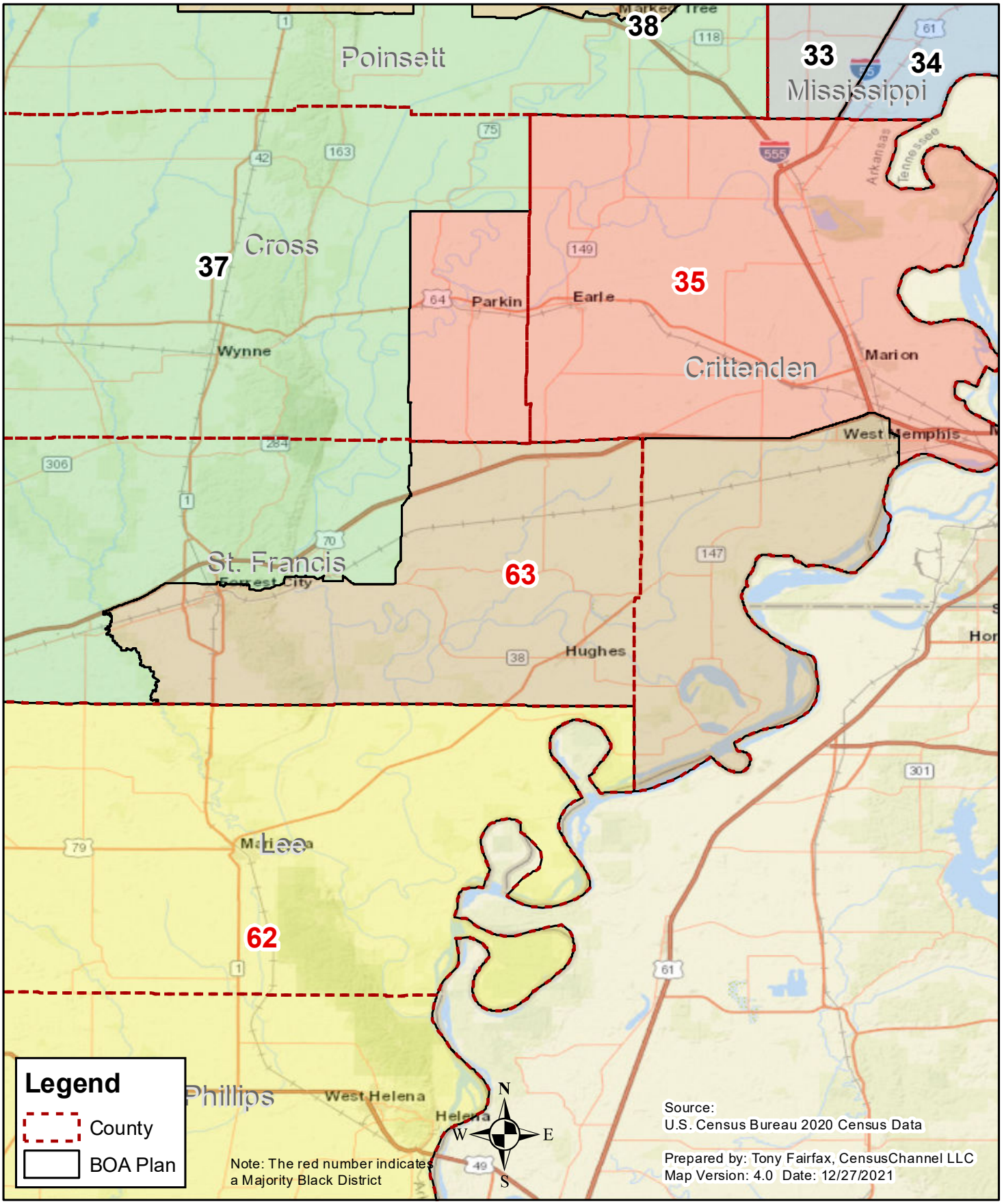
Arkansas
State House District 61
Board of Apportionment Plan



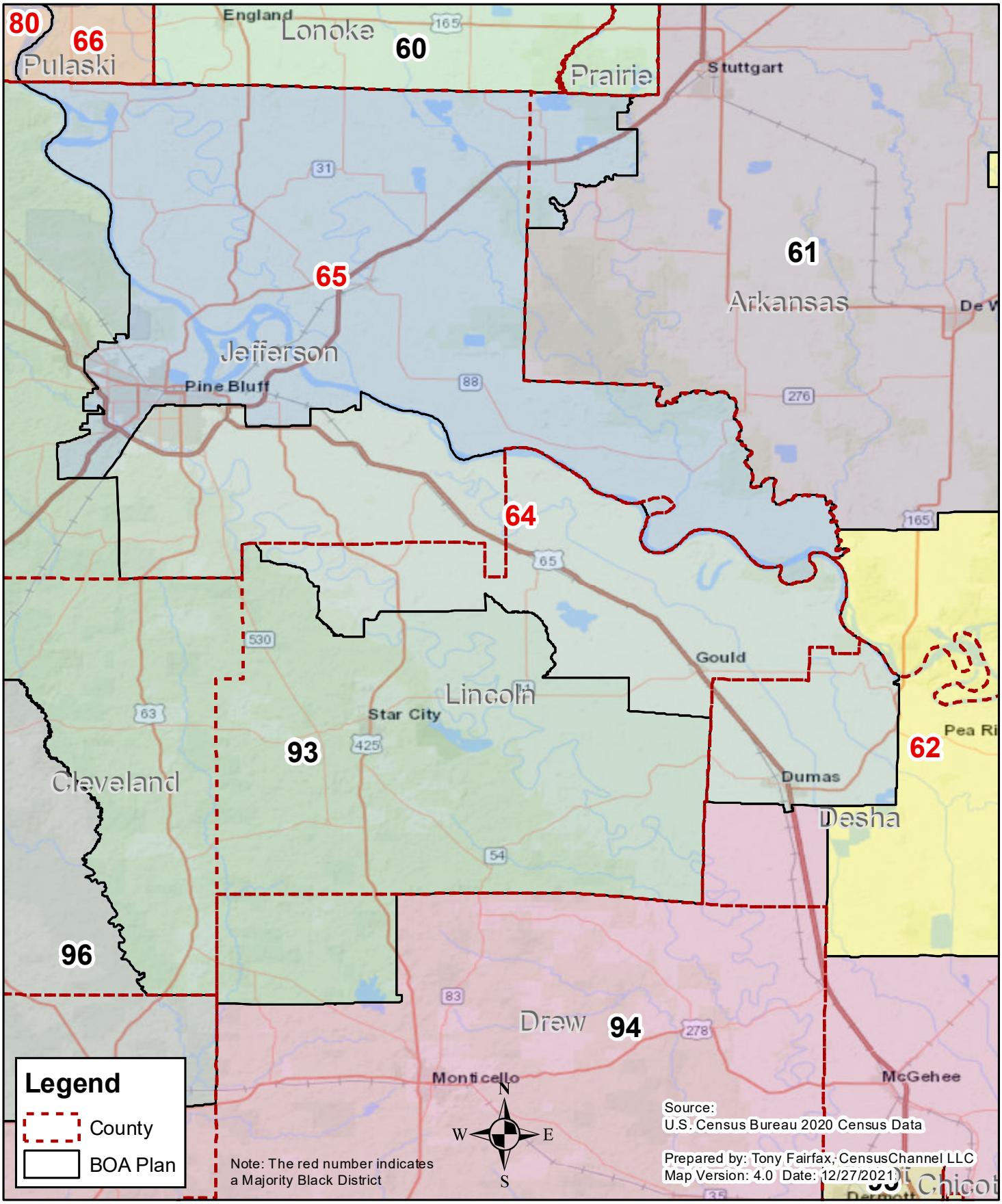
Arkansas
State House District 62
Board of Apportionment Plan



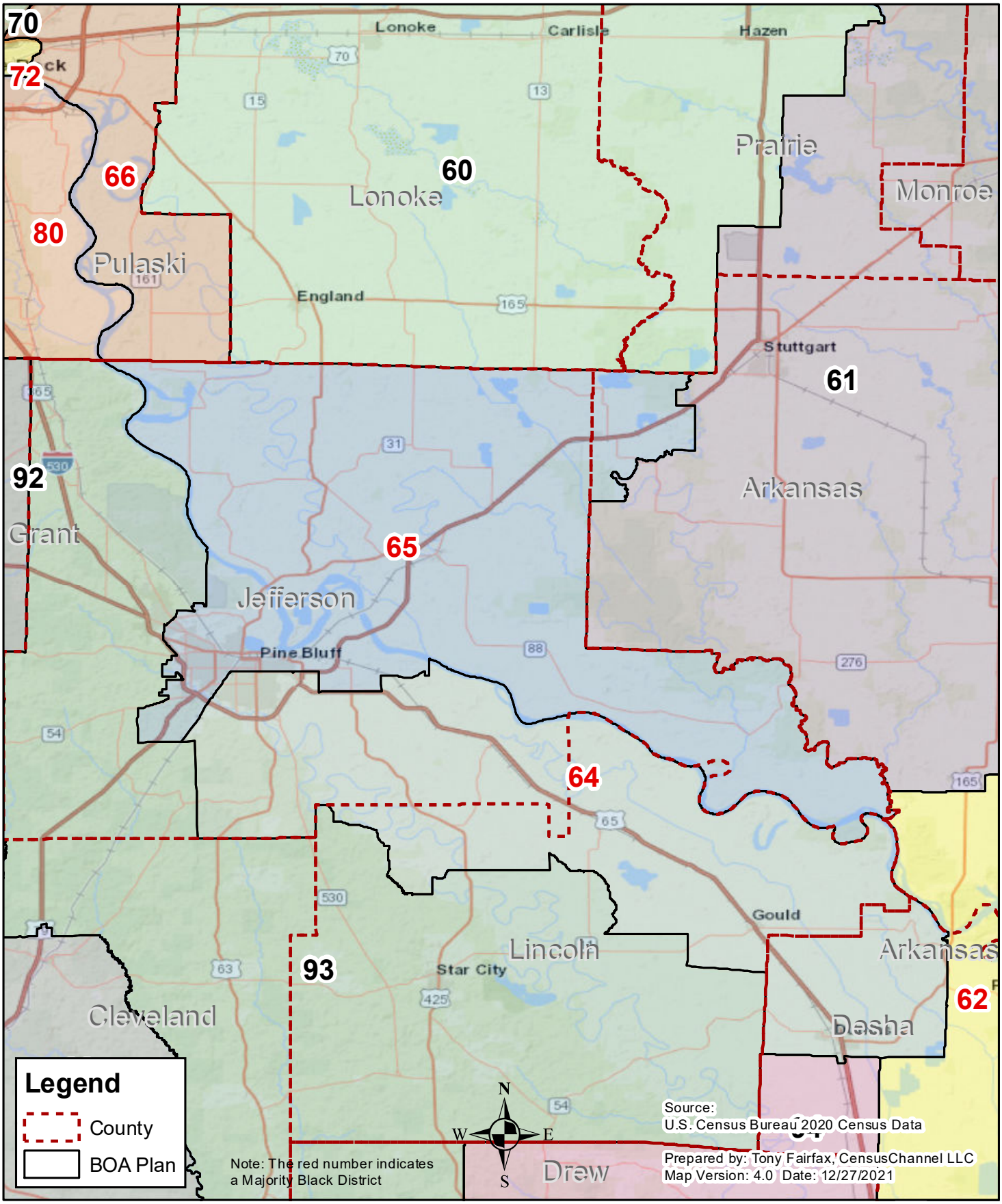
Arkansas
State House District 63
Board of Apportionment Plan



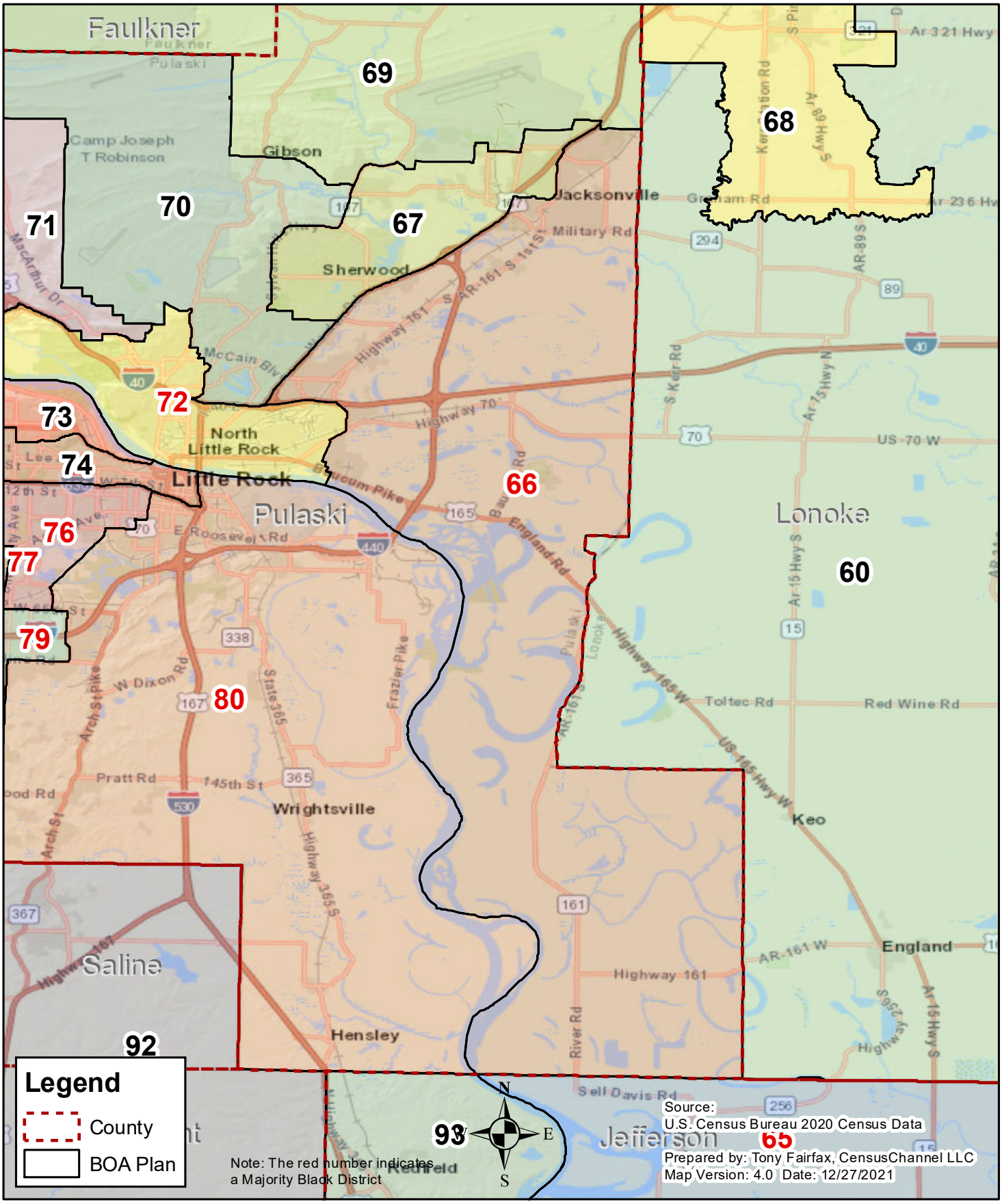
Arkansas
State House District 64
Board of Apportionment Plan



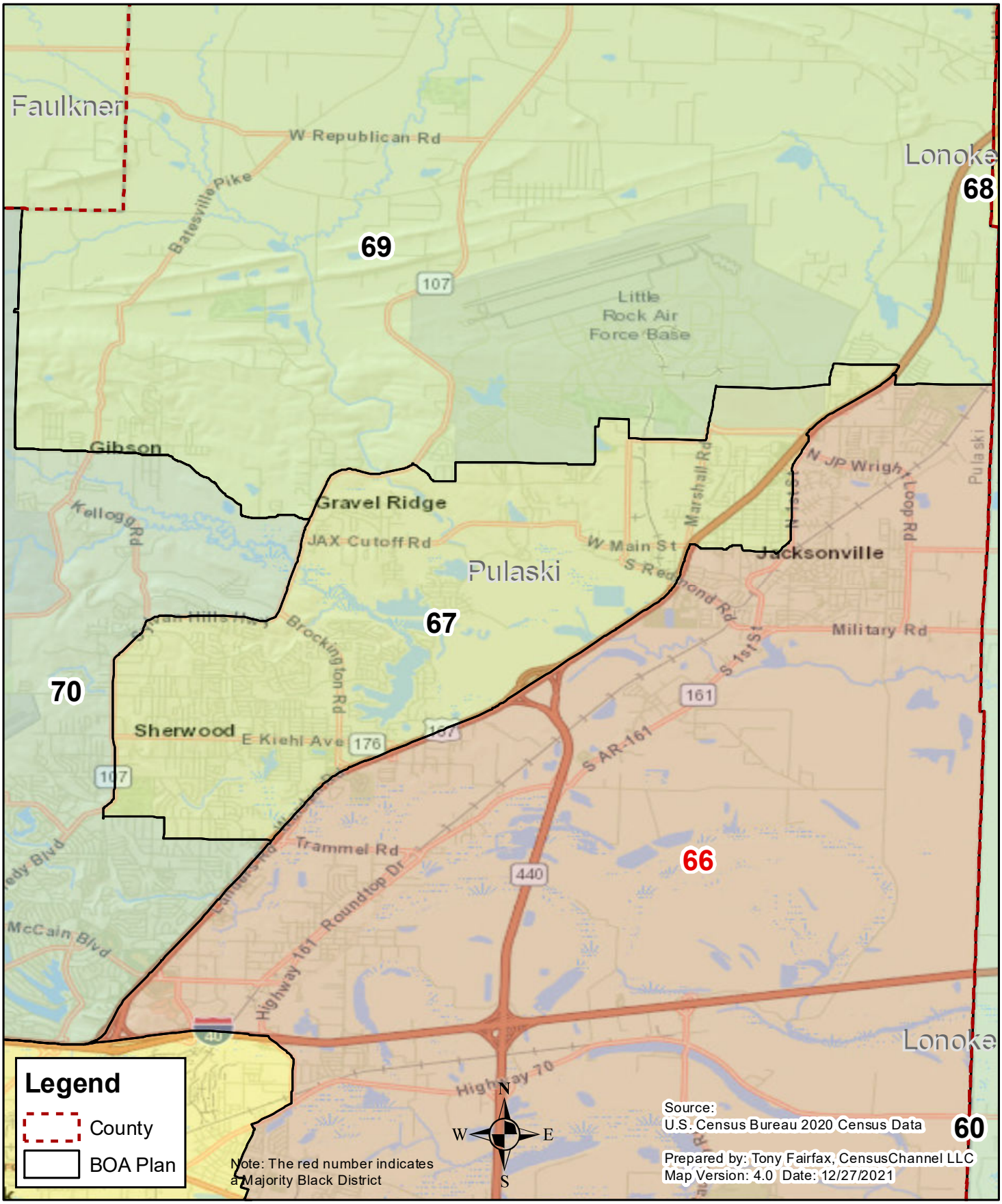
Arkansas
State House District 65
Board of Apportionment Plan



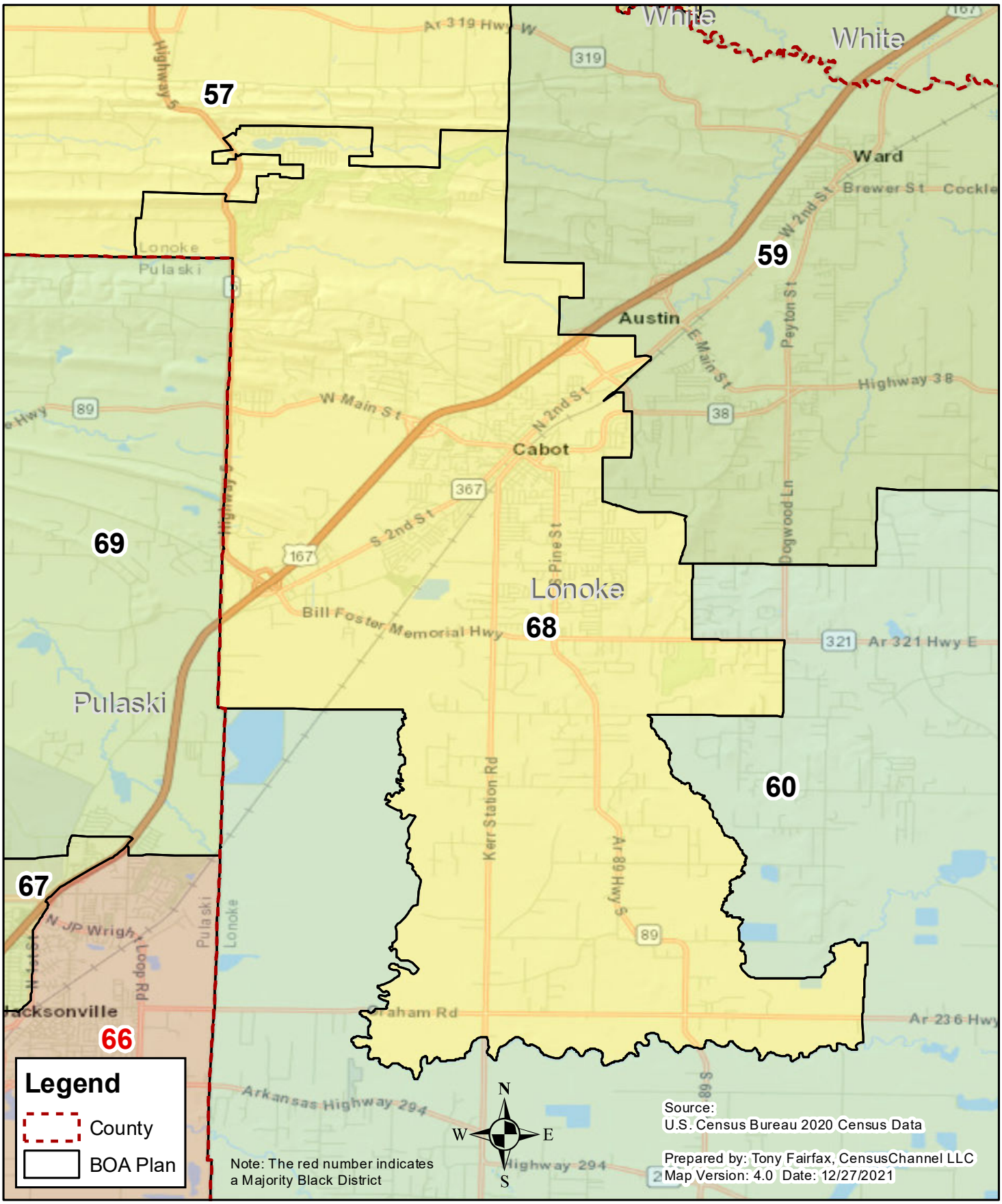
Arkansas
State House District 66
Board of Apportionment Plan



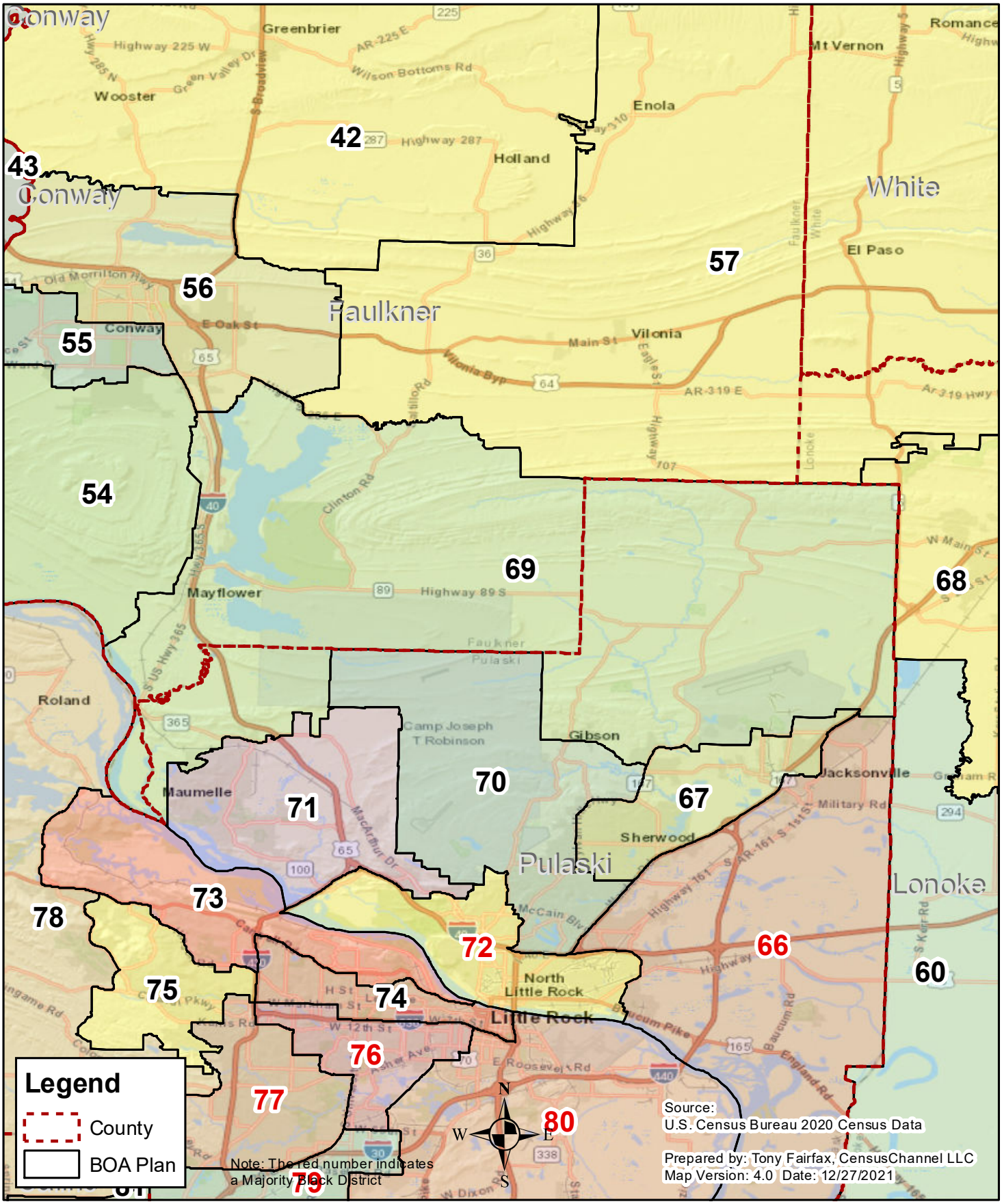
Arkansas
State House District 67
Board of Apportionment Plan



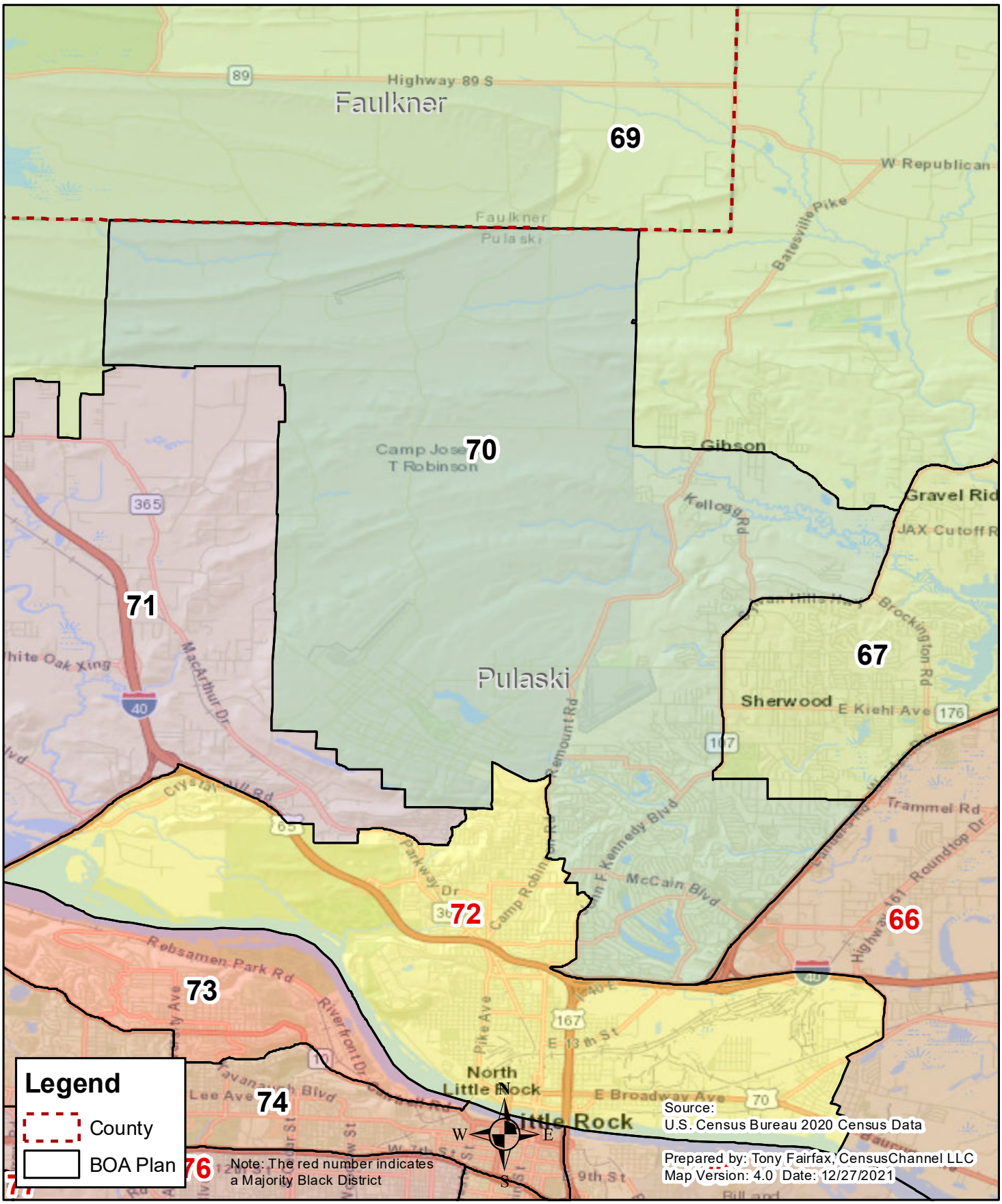
Arkansas
State House District 68
Board of Apportionment Plan



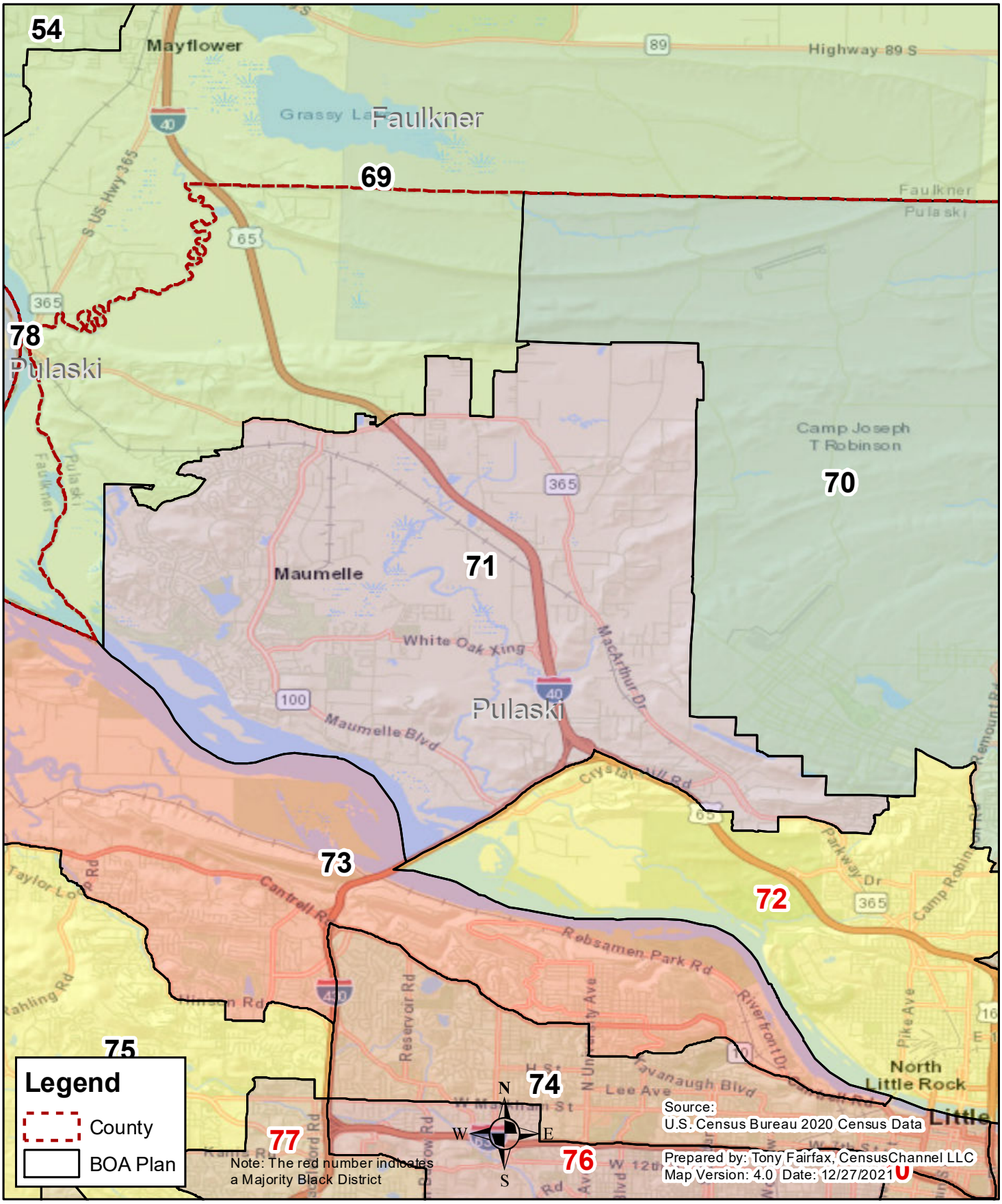
Arkansas
State House District 69
Board of Apportionment Plan



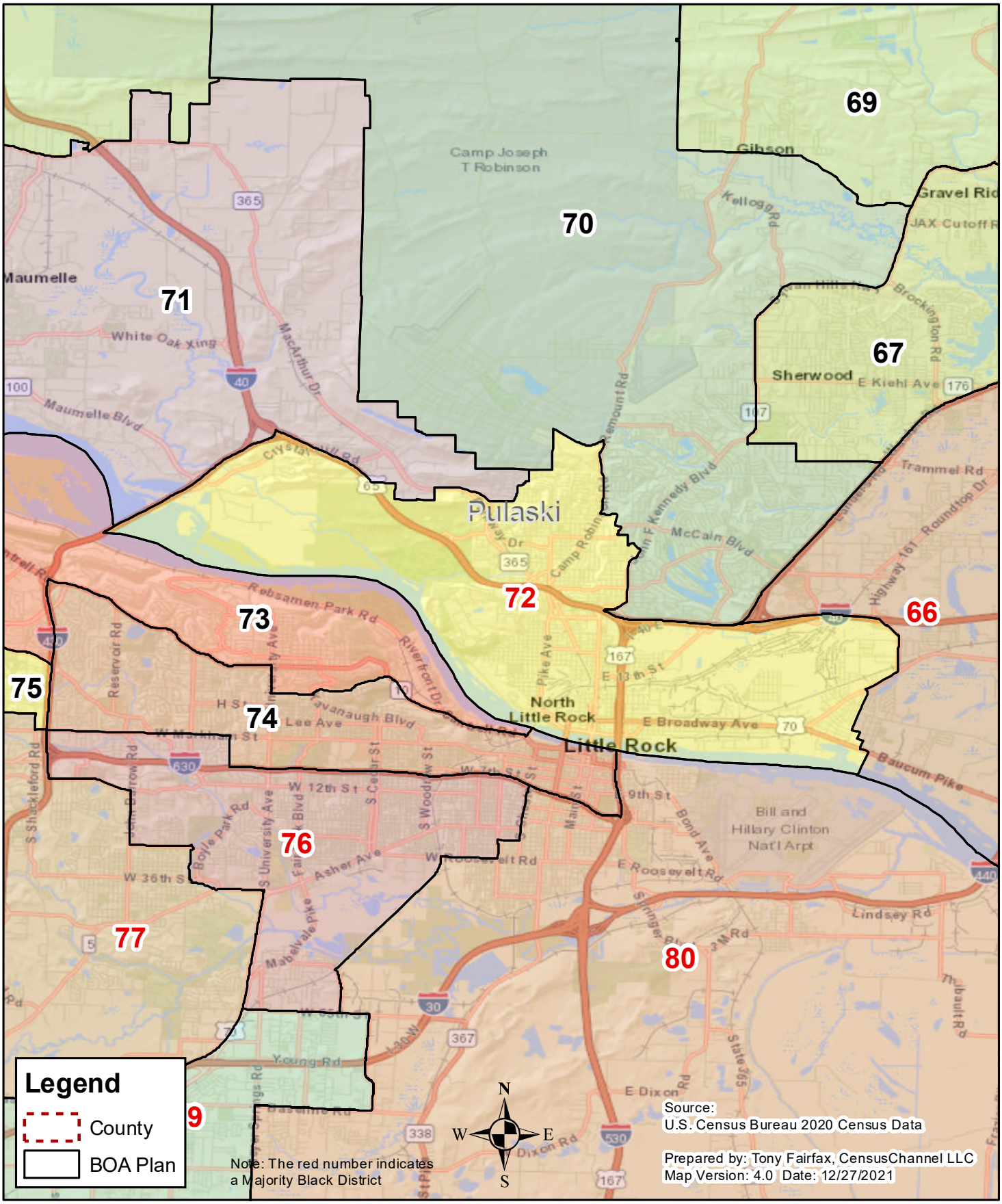
Arkansas
State House District 70
Board of Apportionment Plan



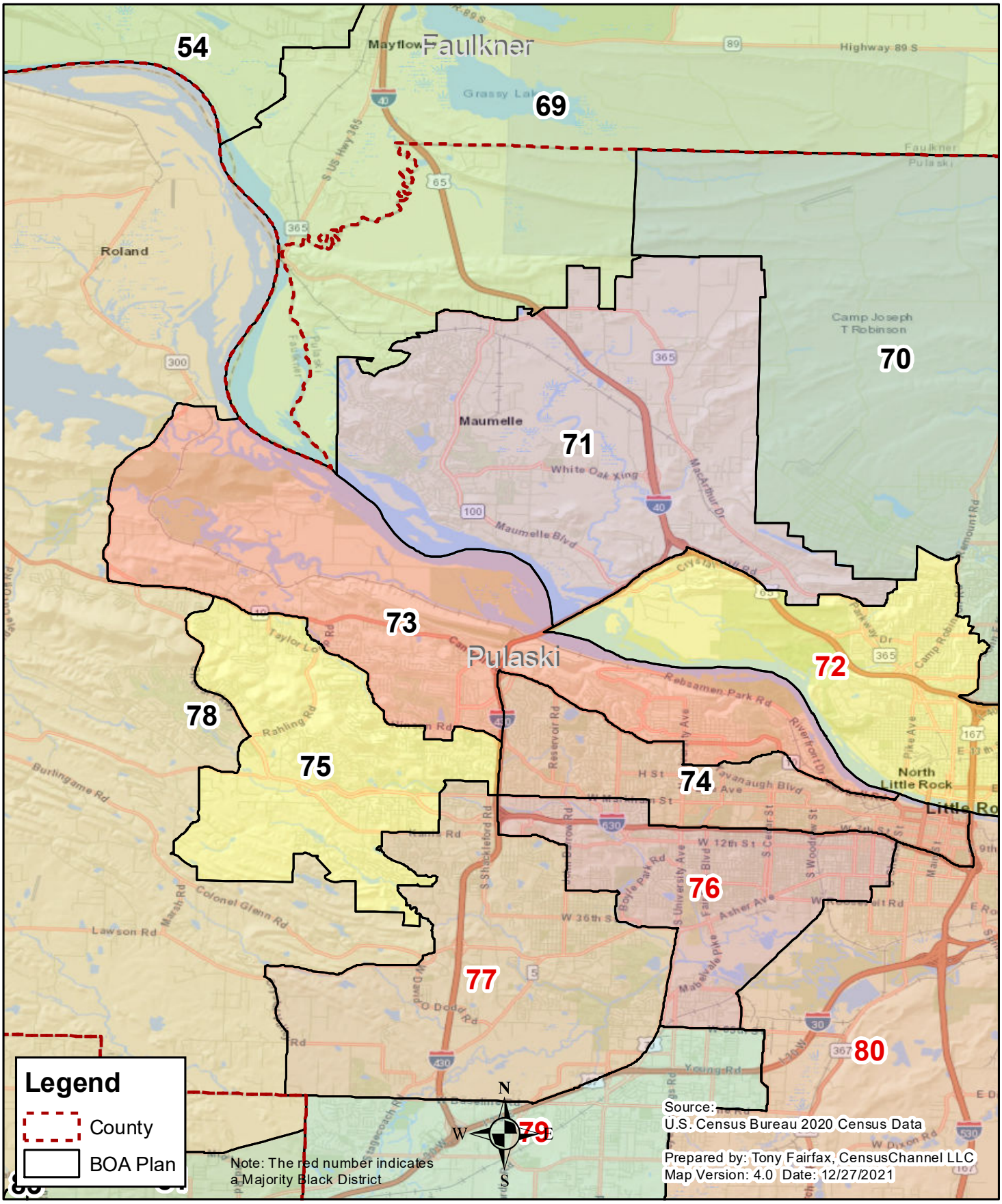
Arkansas
State House District 71
Board of Apportionment Plan



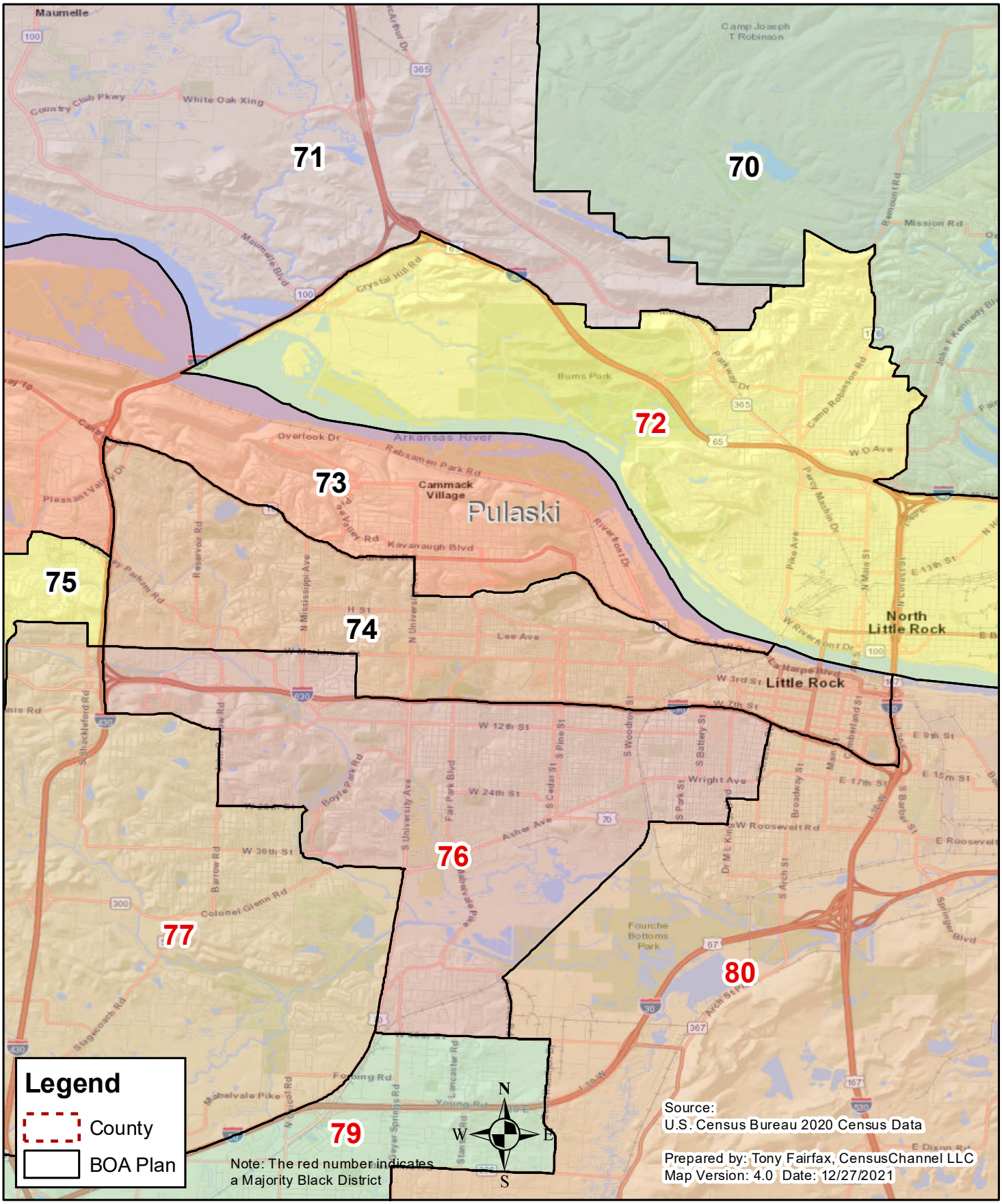
Arkansas
State House District 72
Board of Apportionment Plan



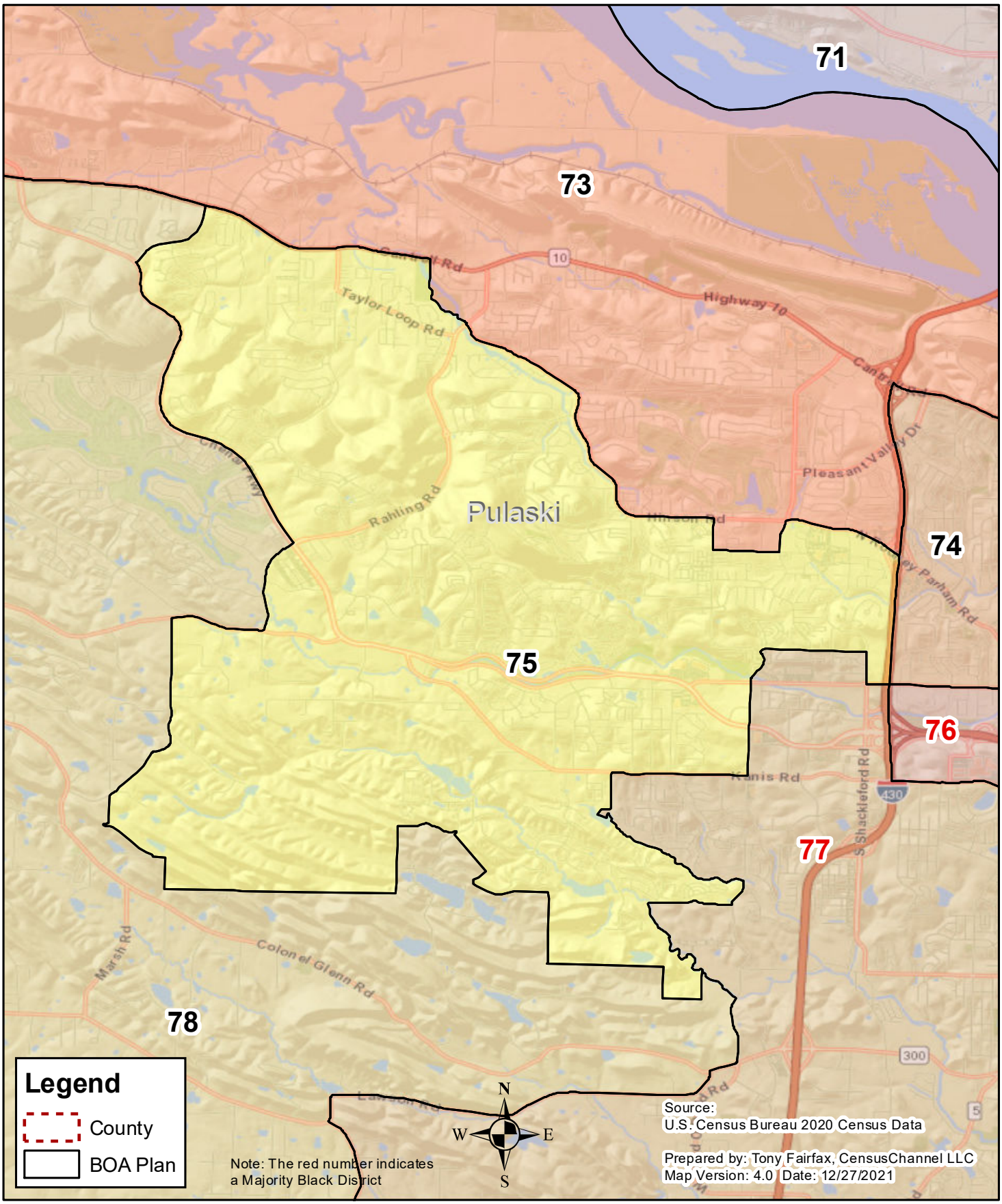
Arkansas
State House District 73
Board of Apportionment Plan



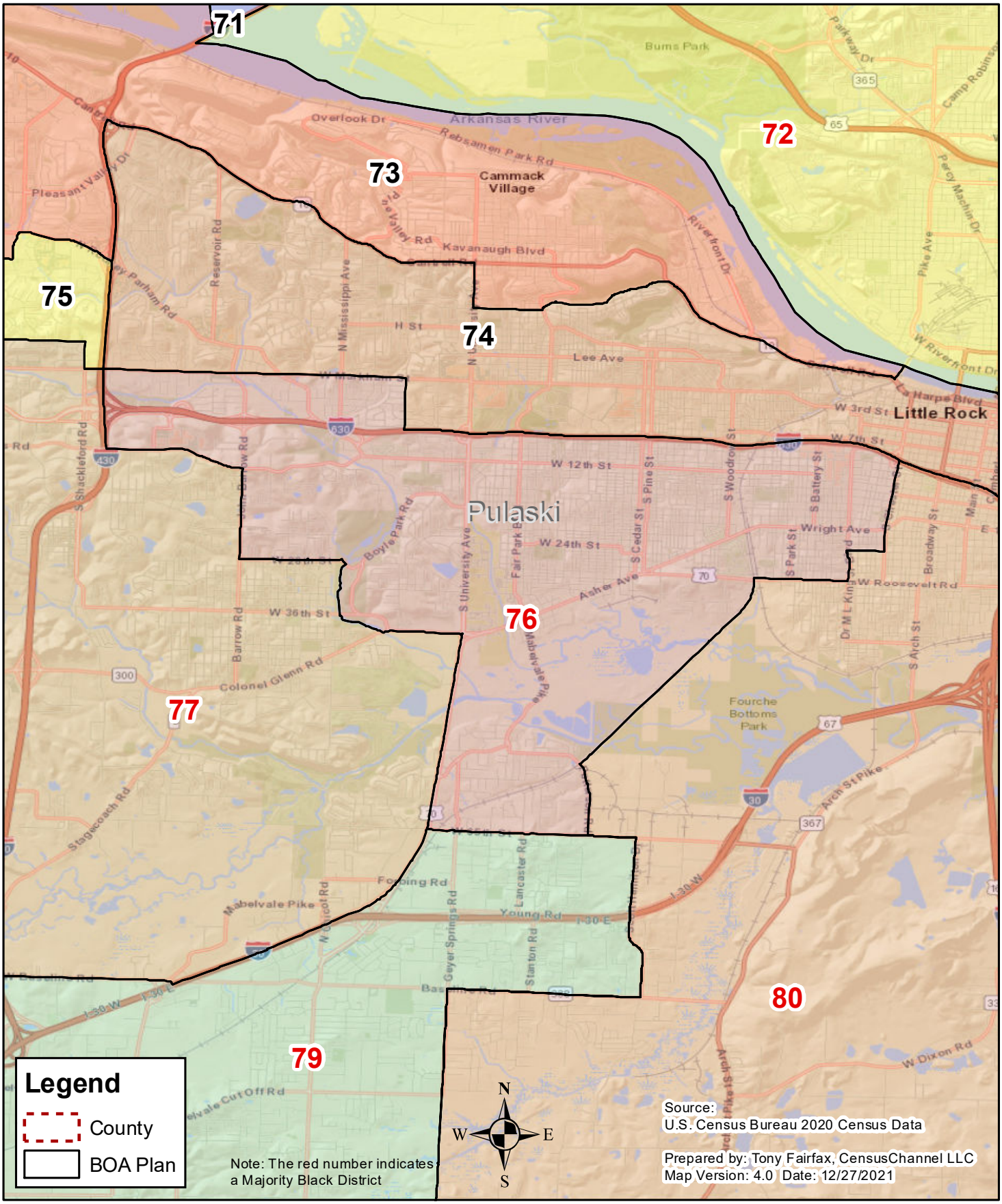
Arkansas
State House District 74
Board of Apportionment Plan



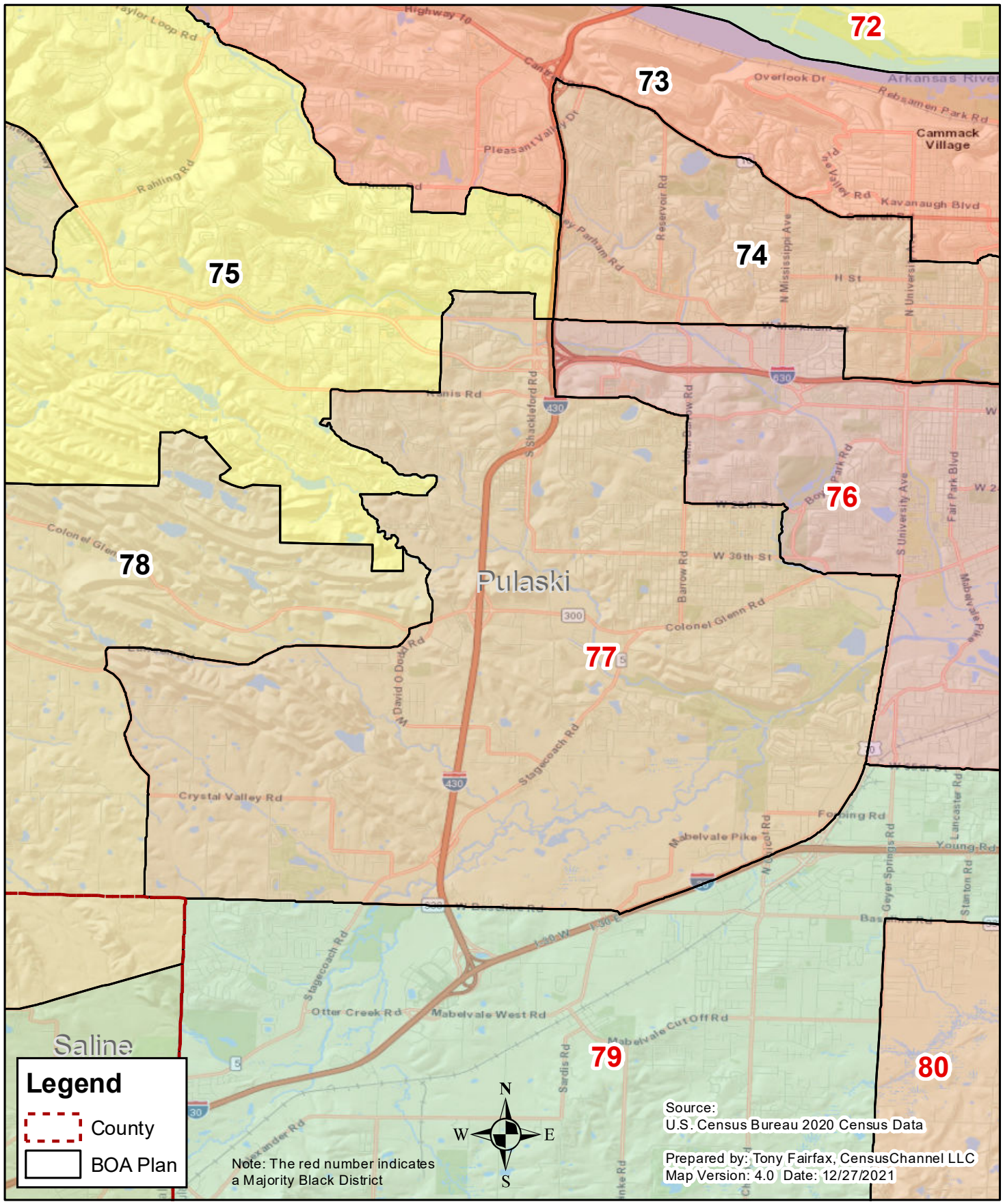
Arkansas
State House District 75
Board of Apportionment Plan



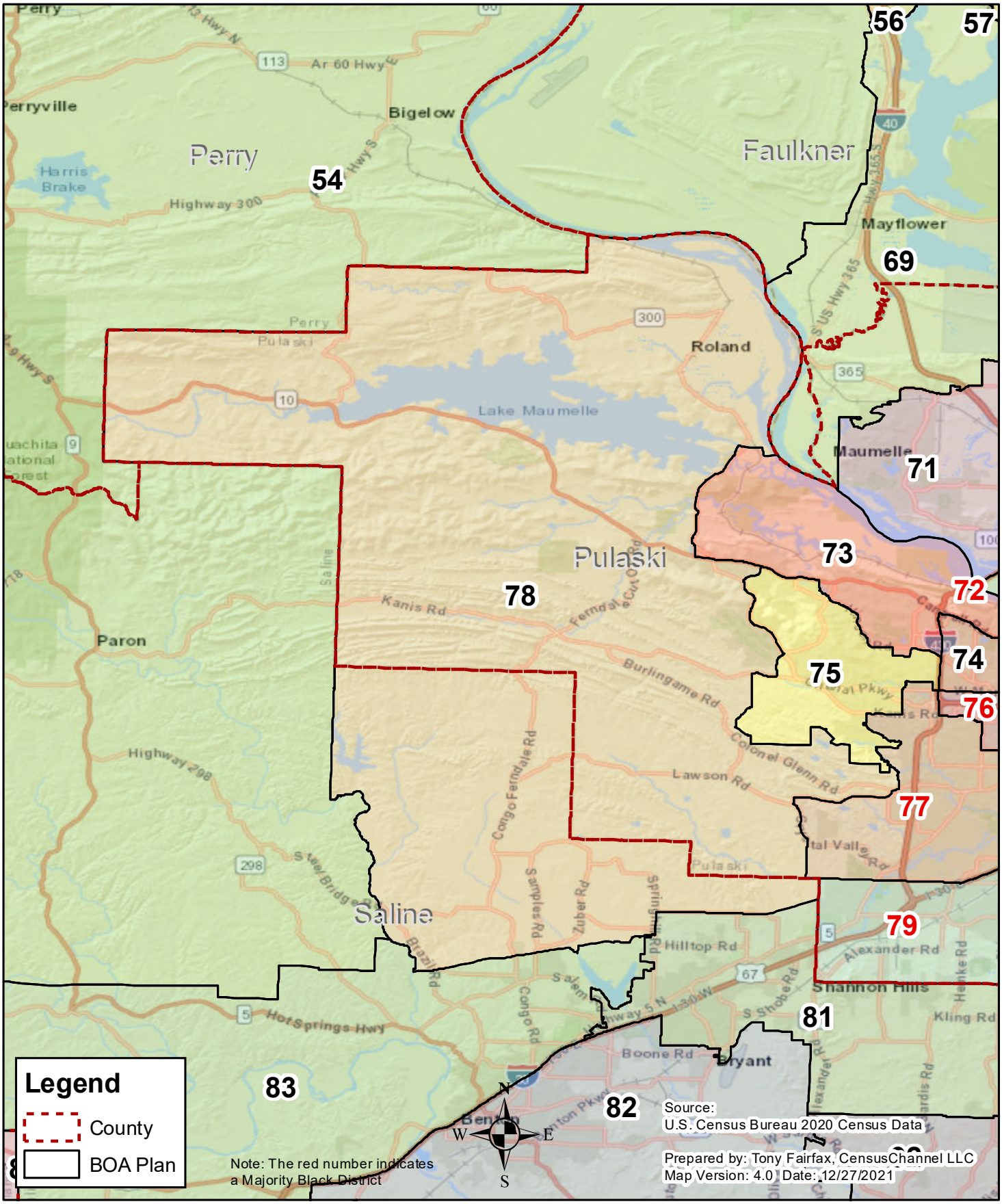
Arkansas
State House District 76
Board of Apportionment Plan



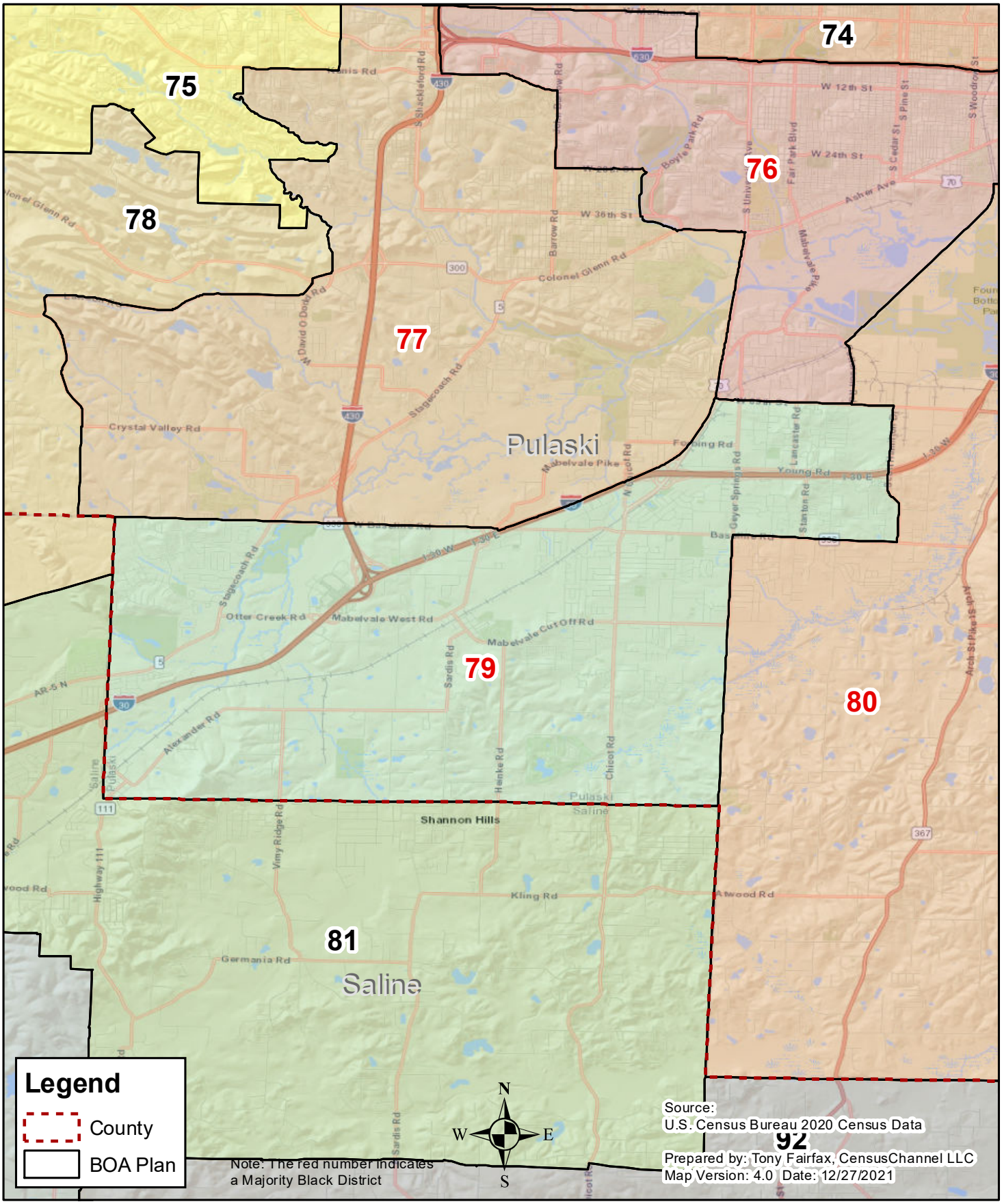
Arkansas
State House District 77
Board of Apportionment Plan



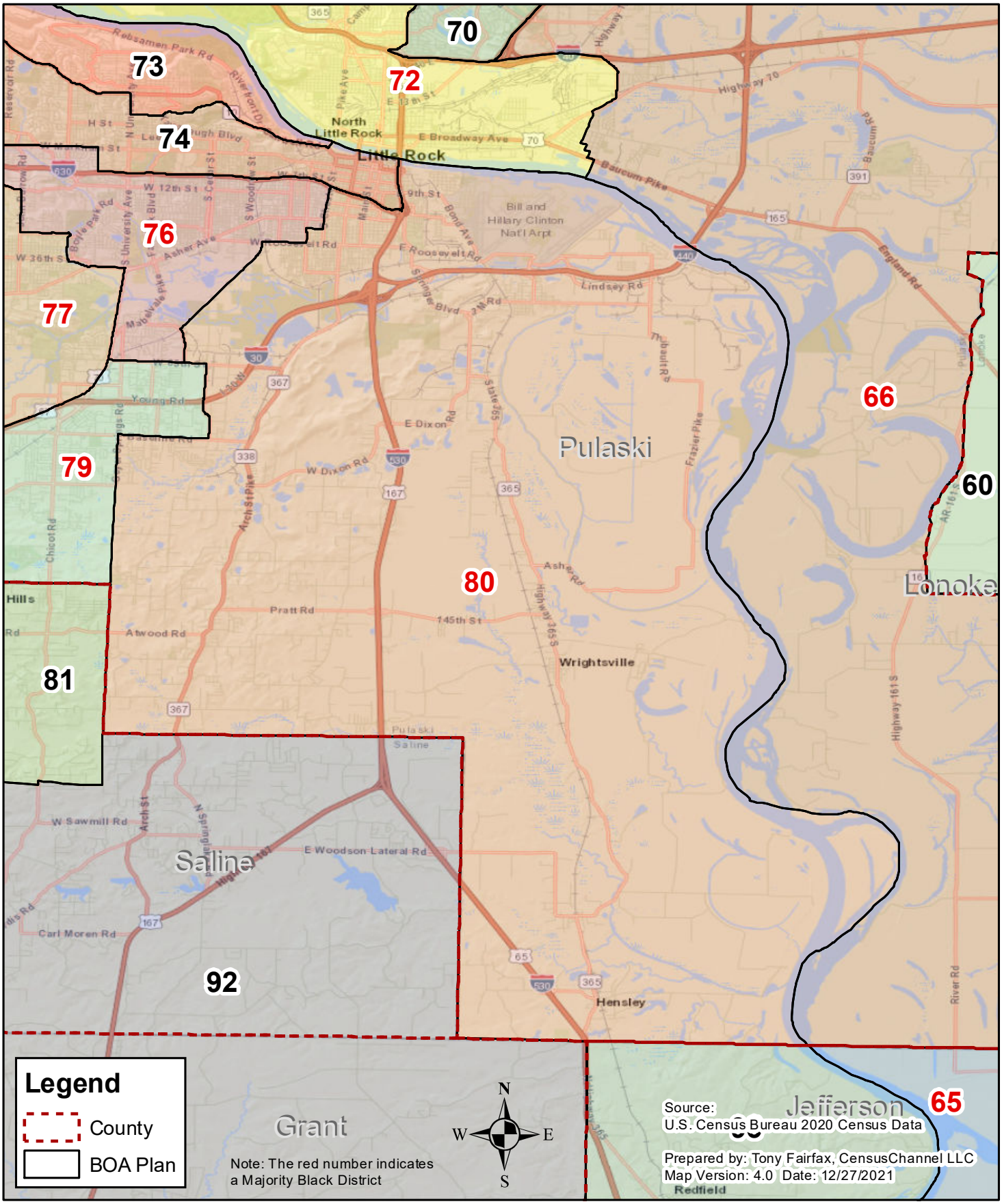
Arkansas
State House District 78
Board of Apportionment Plan



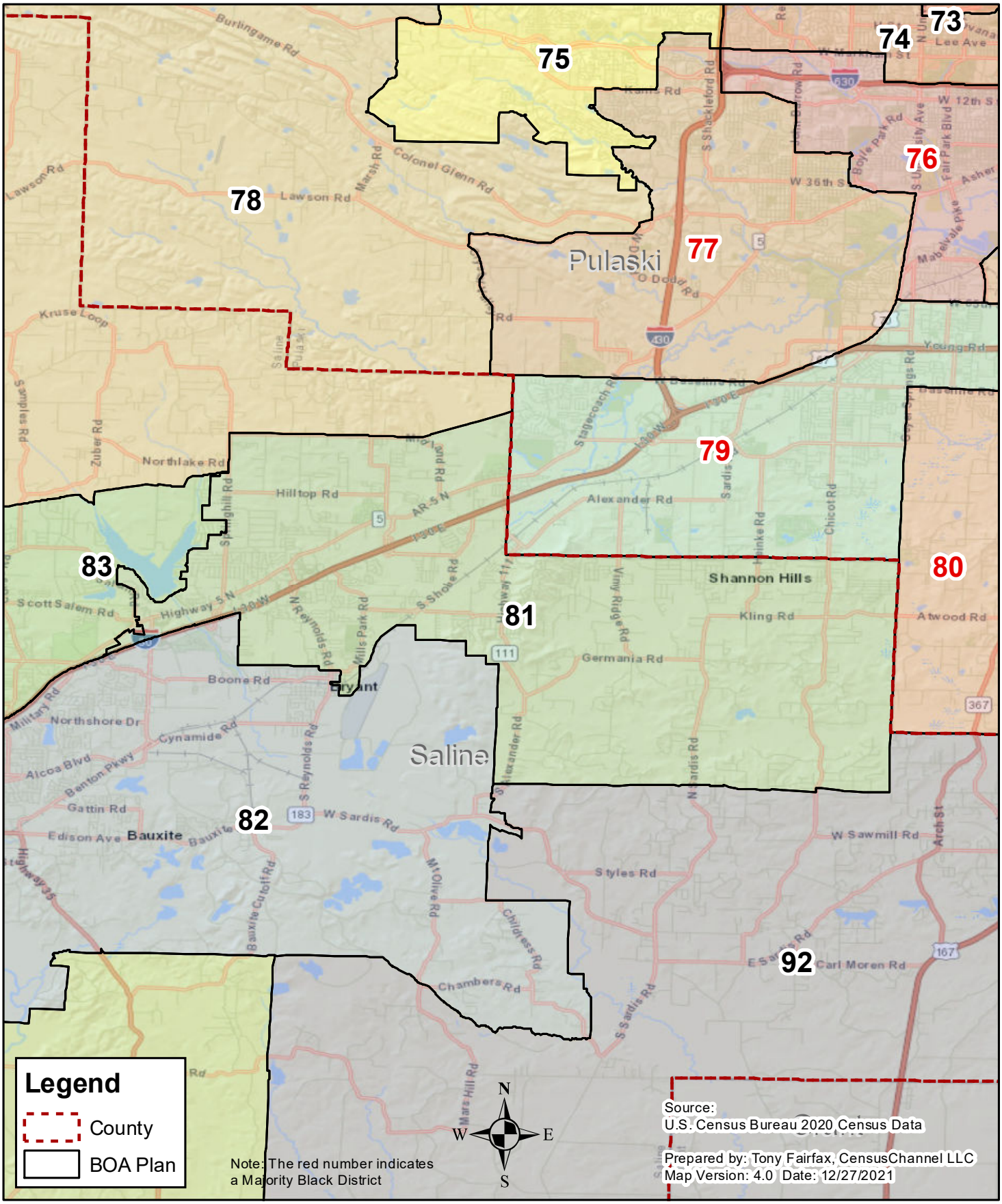
Arkansas
State House District 79
Board of Apportionment Plan



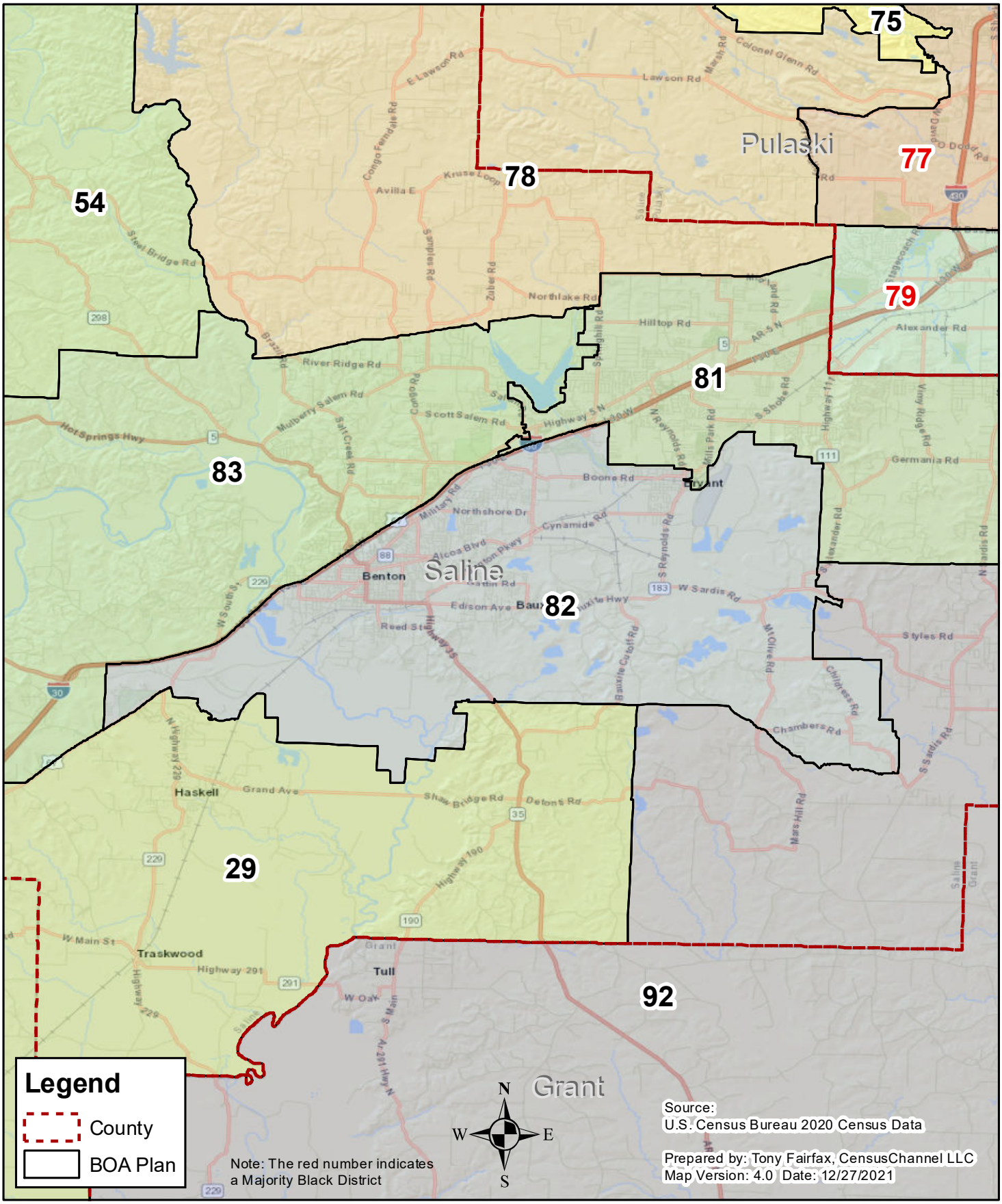
Arkansas
State House District 80
Board of Apportionment Plan



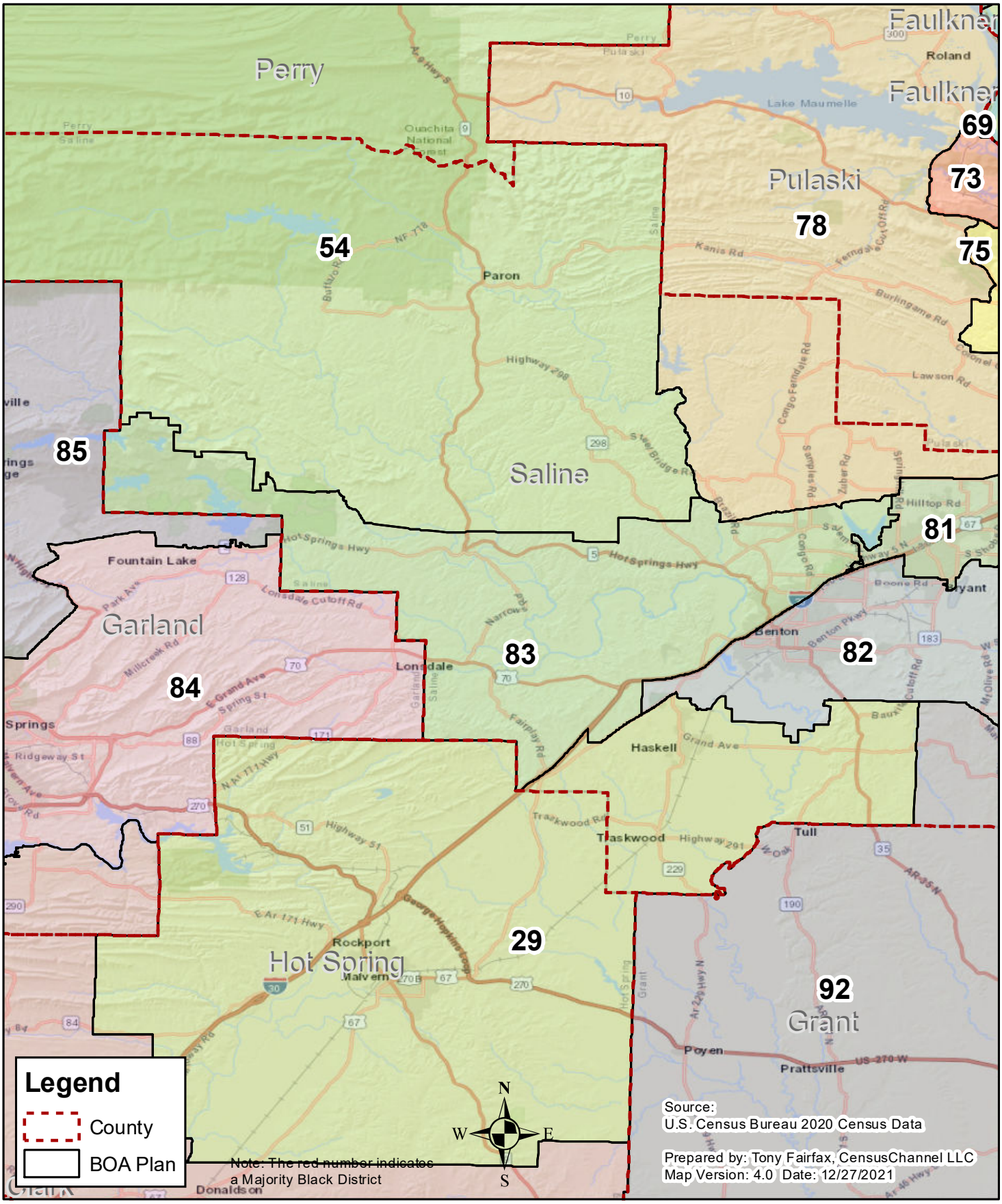
Arkansas
State House District 81
Board of Apportionment Plan



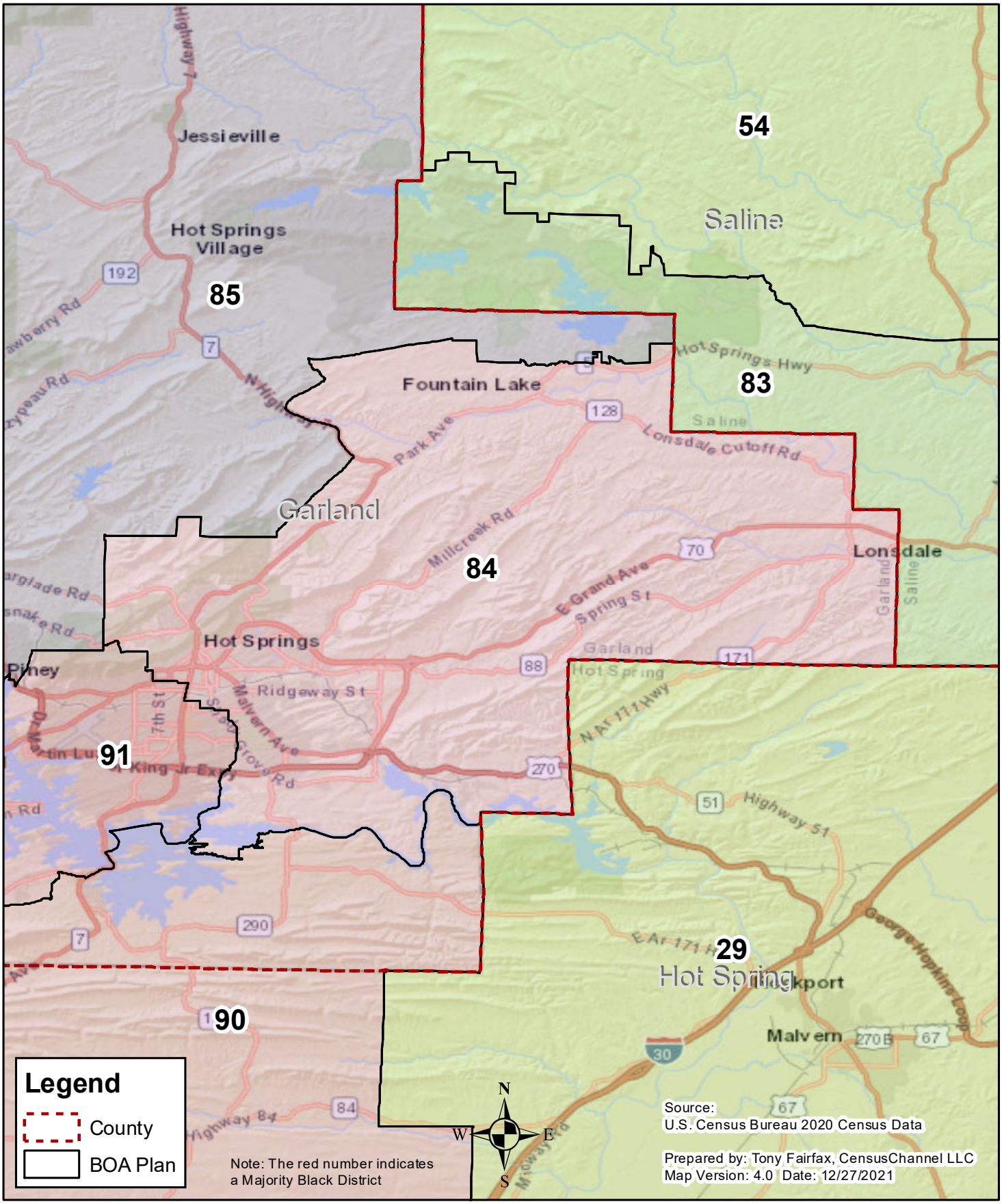
Arkansas
State House District 82
Board of Apportionment Plan



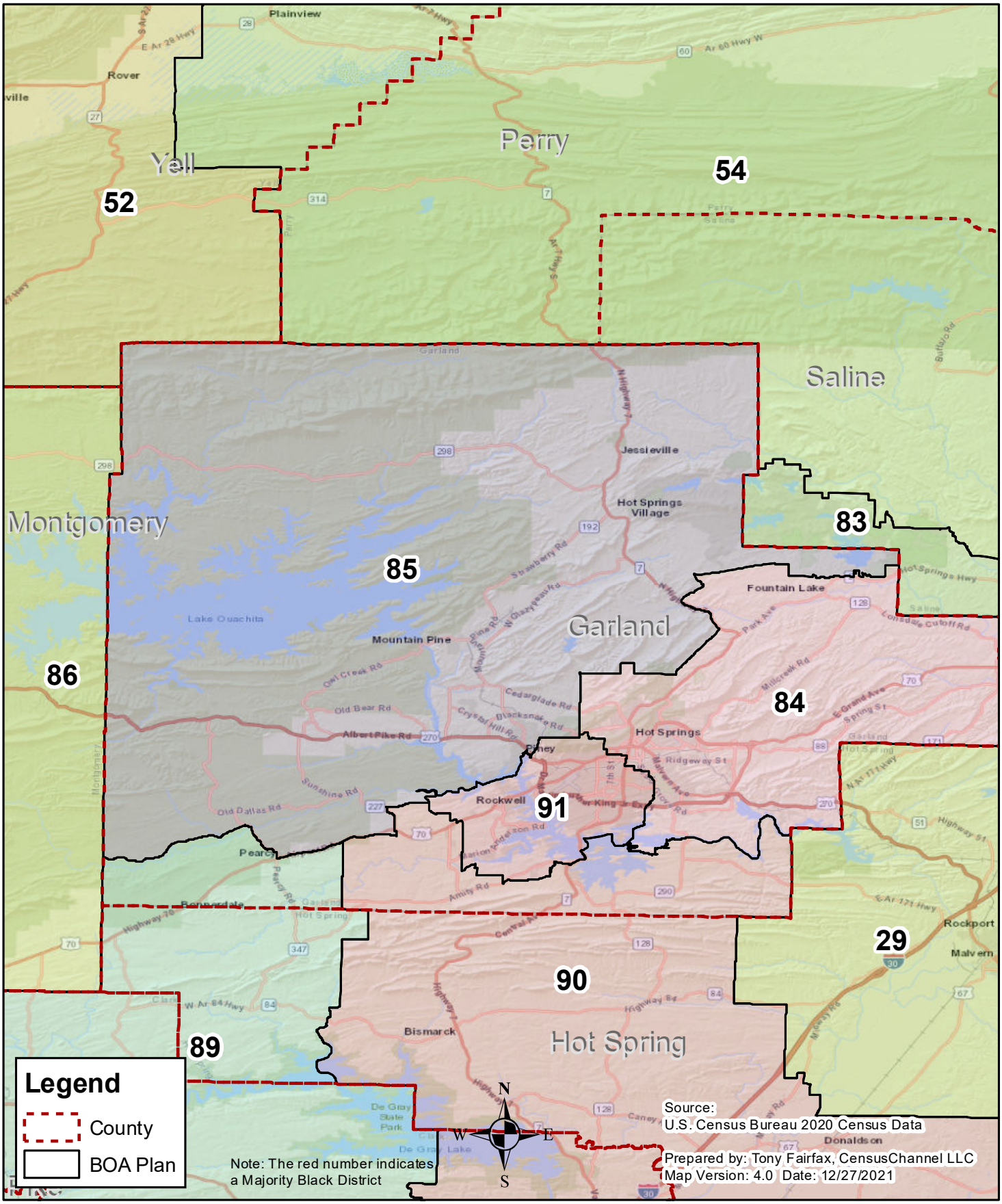
Arkansas
State House District 83
Board of Apportionment Plan



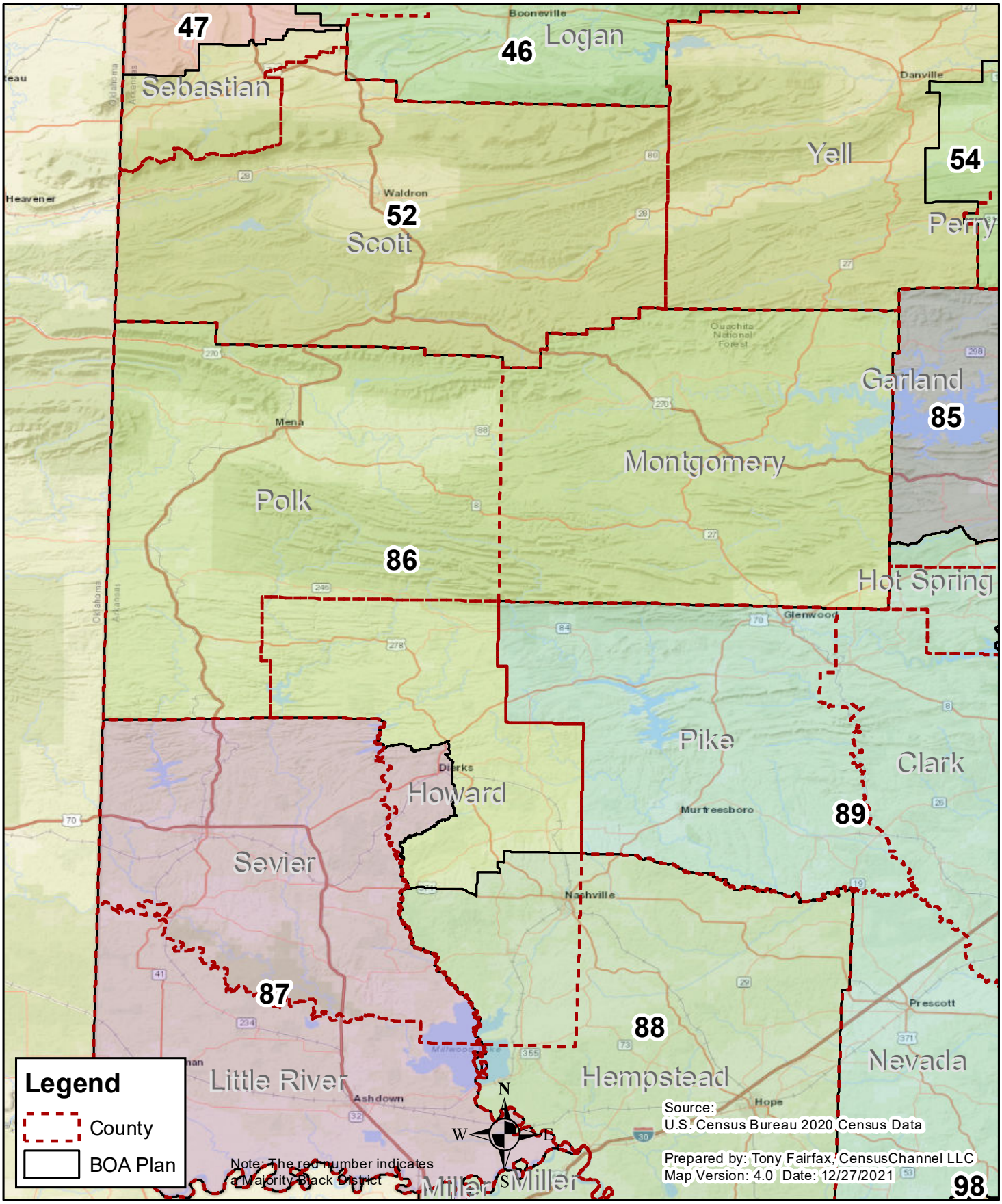
Arkansas
State House District 84
Board of Apportionment Plan



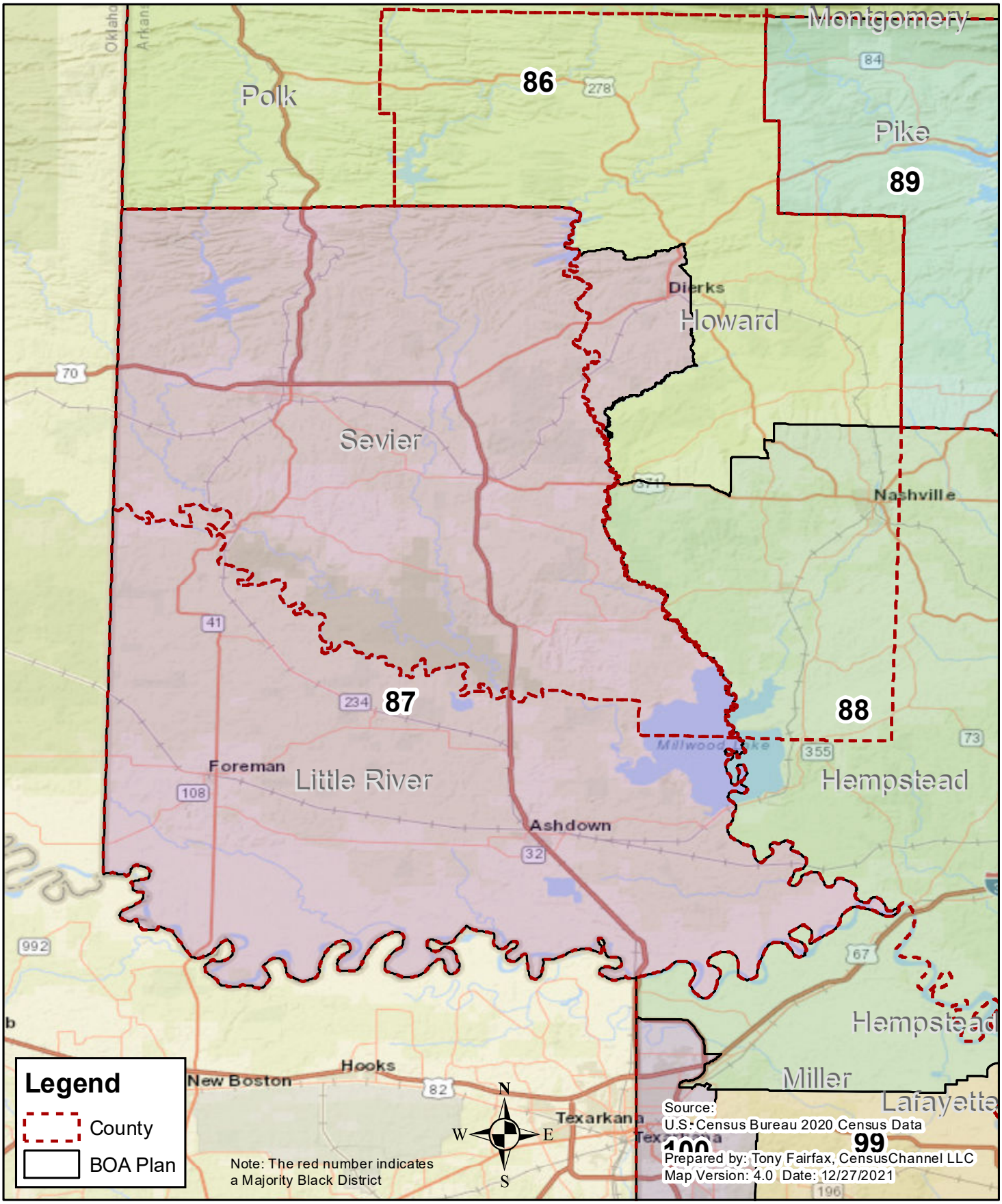
Arkansas
State House District 85
Board of Apportionment Plan



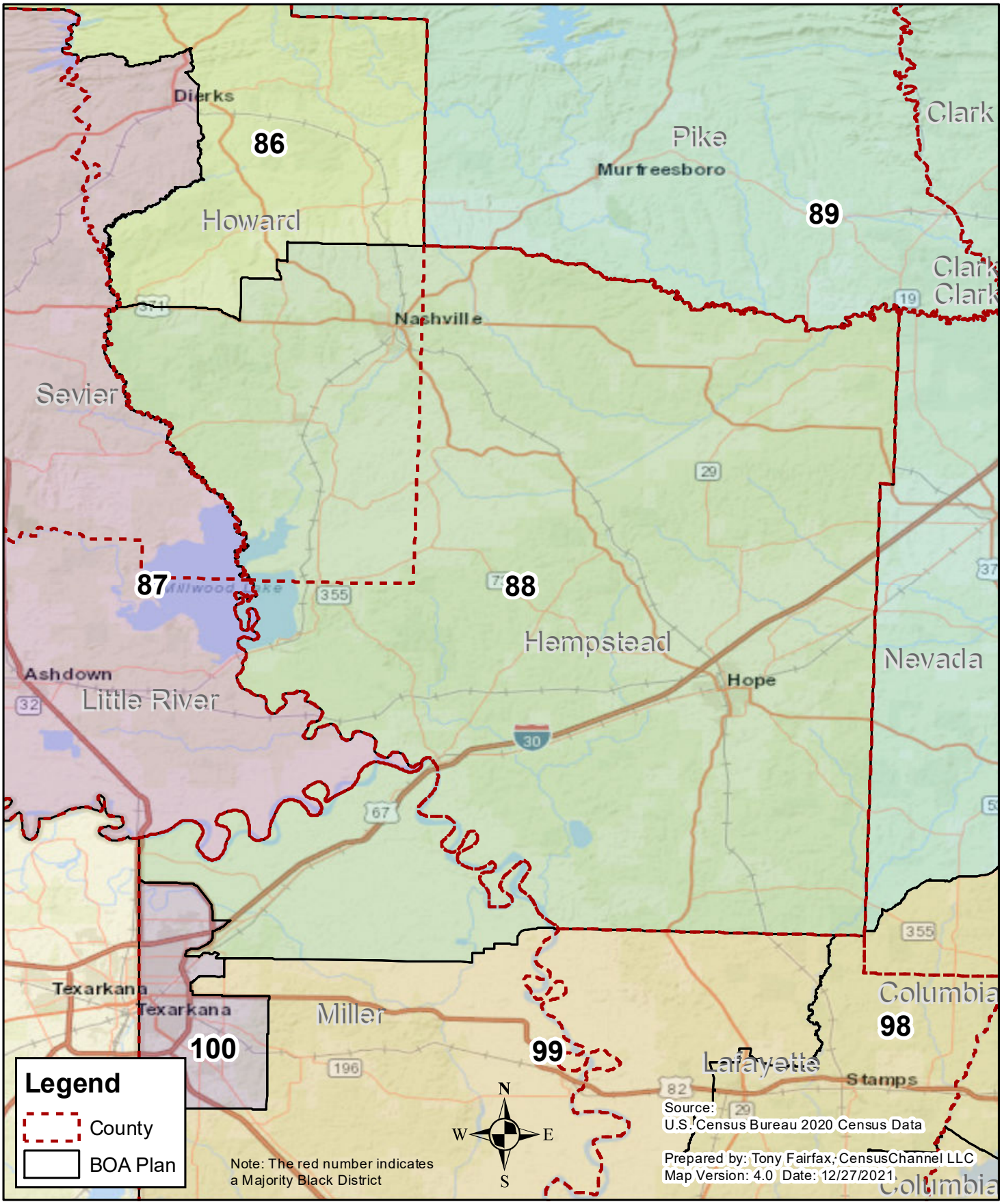
Arkansas
State House District 86
Board of Apportionment Plan



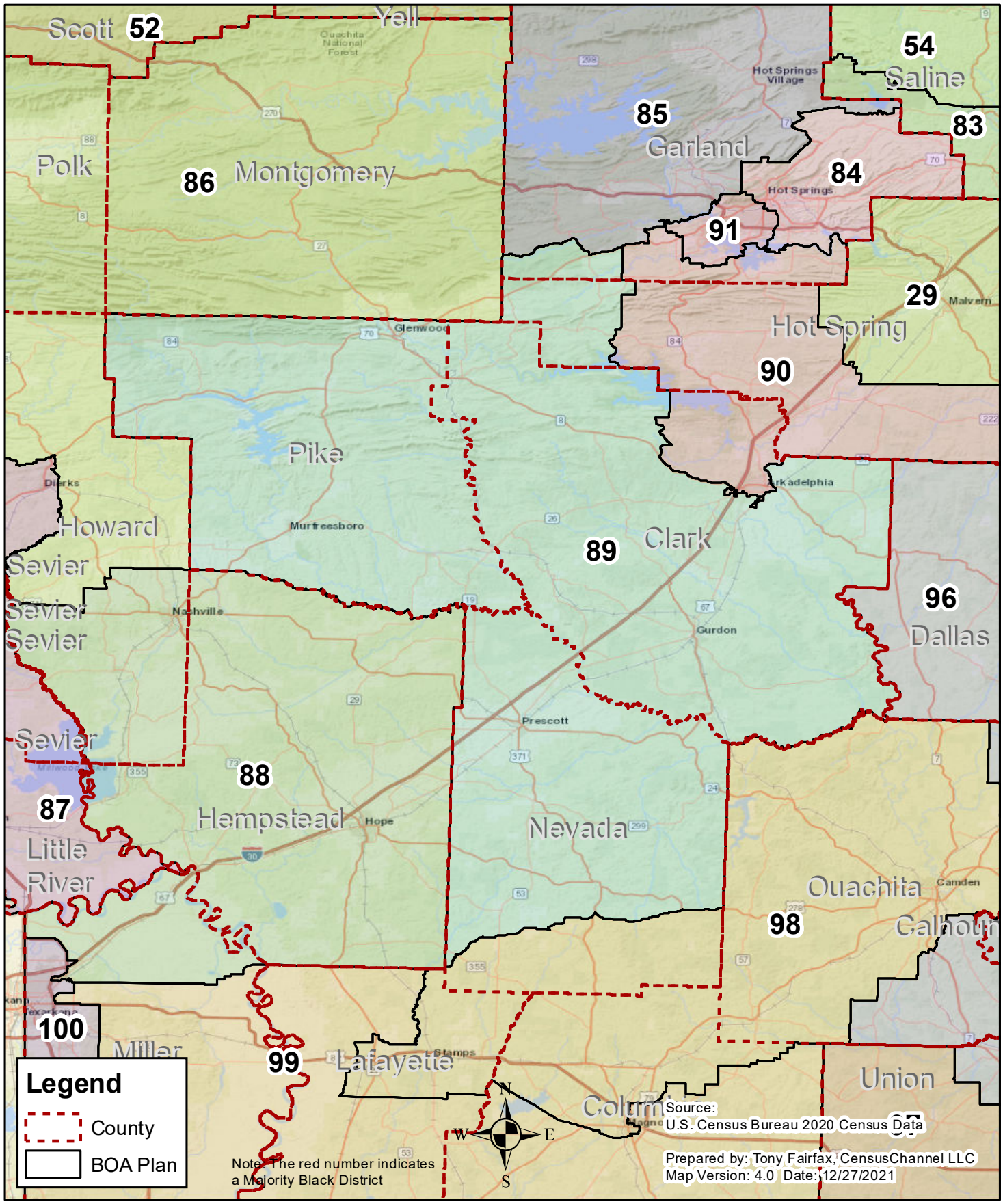
Arkansas
State House District 87
Board of Apportionment Plan



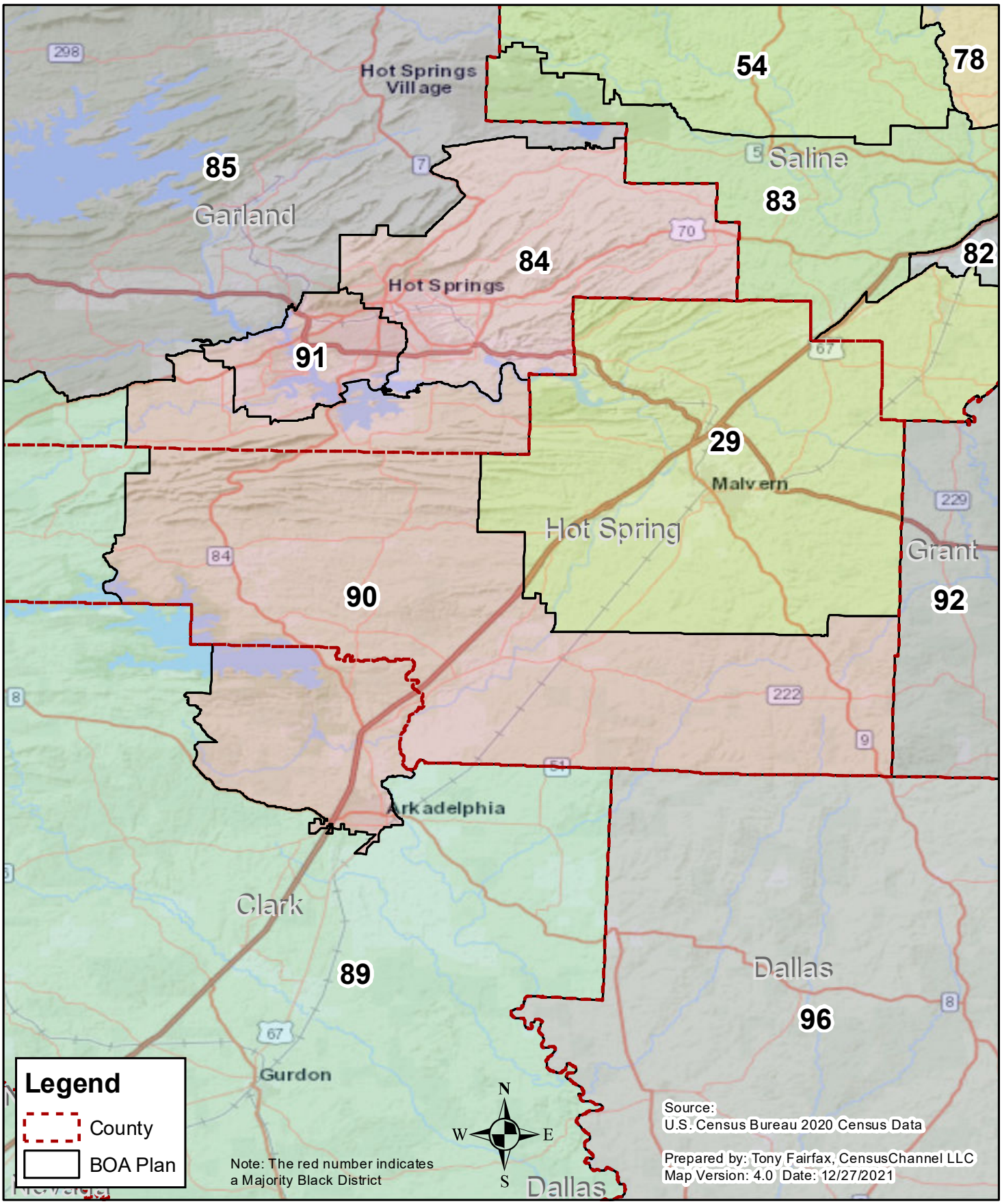
Arkansas
State House District 88
Board of Apportionment Plan



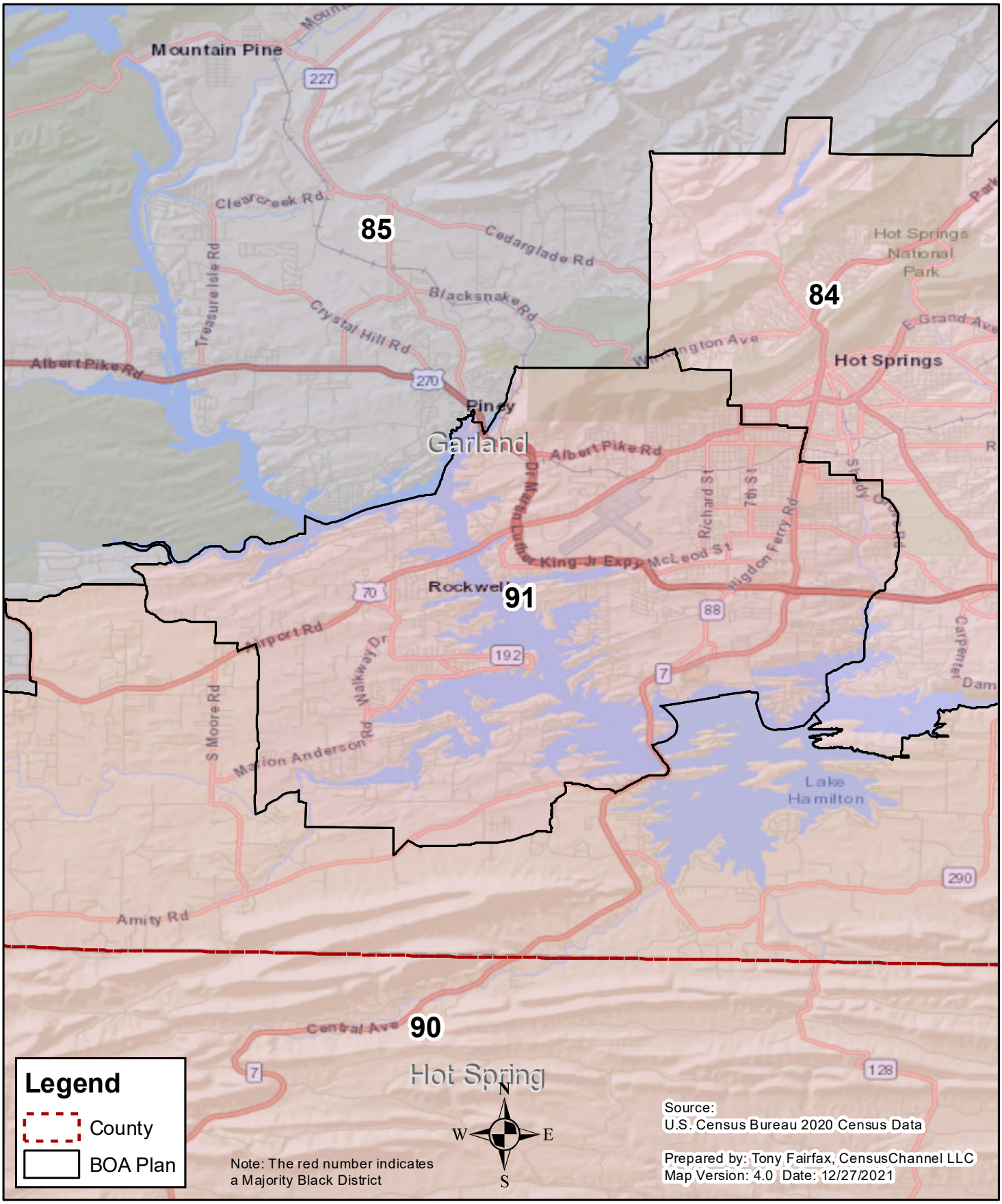
Arkansas
State House District 89
Board of Apportionment Plan



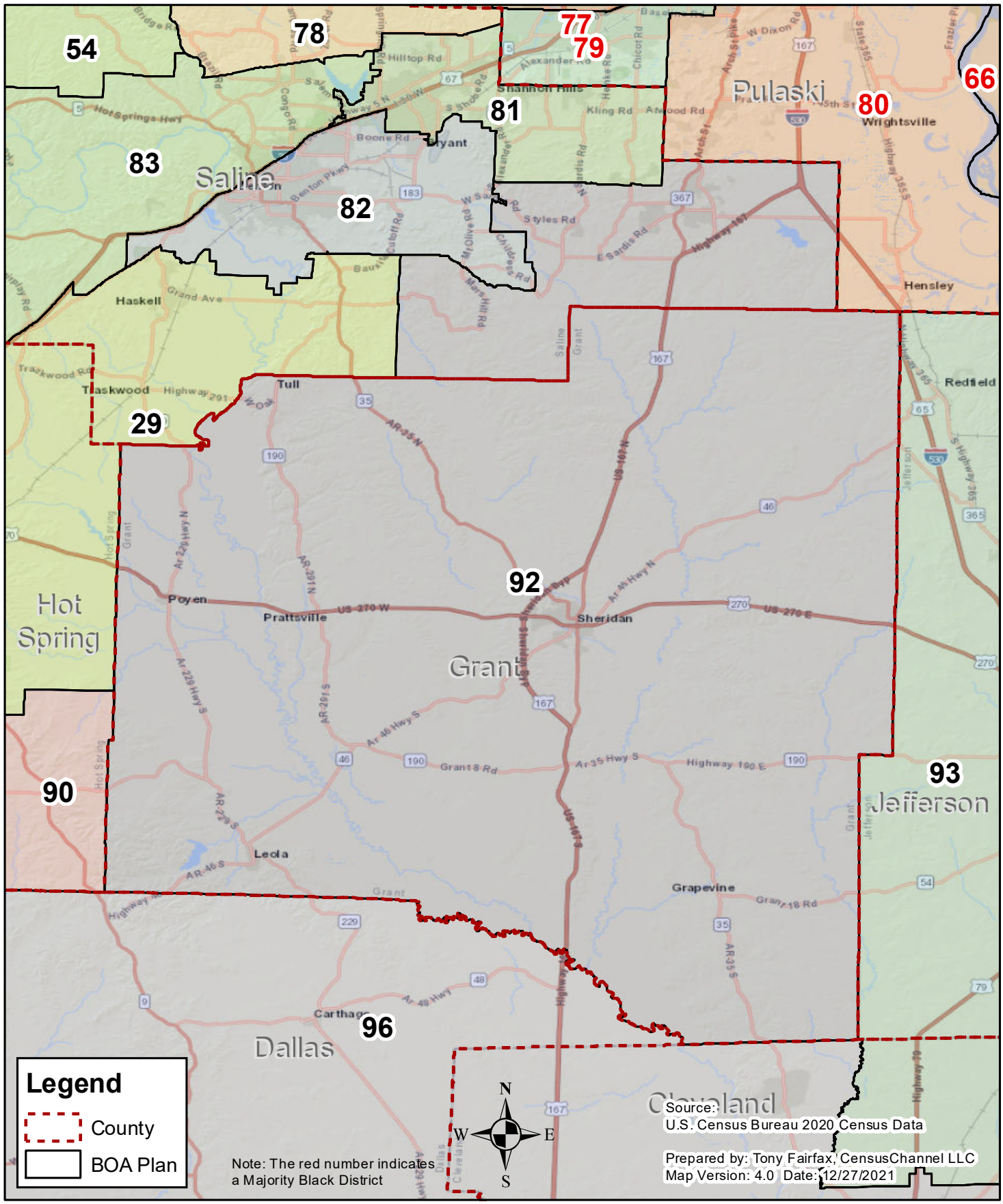
Arkansas
State House District 90
Board of Apportionment Plan



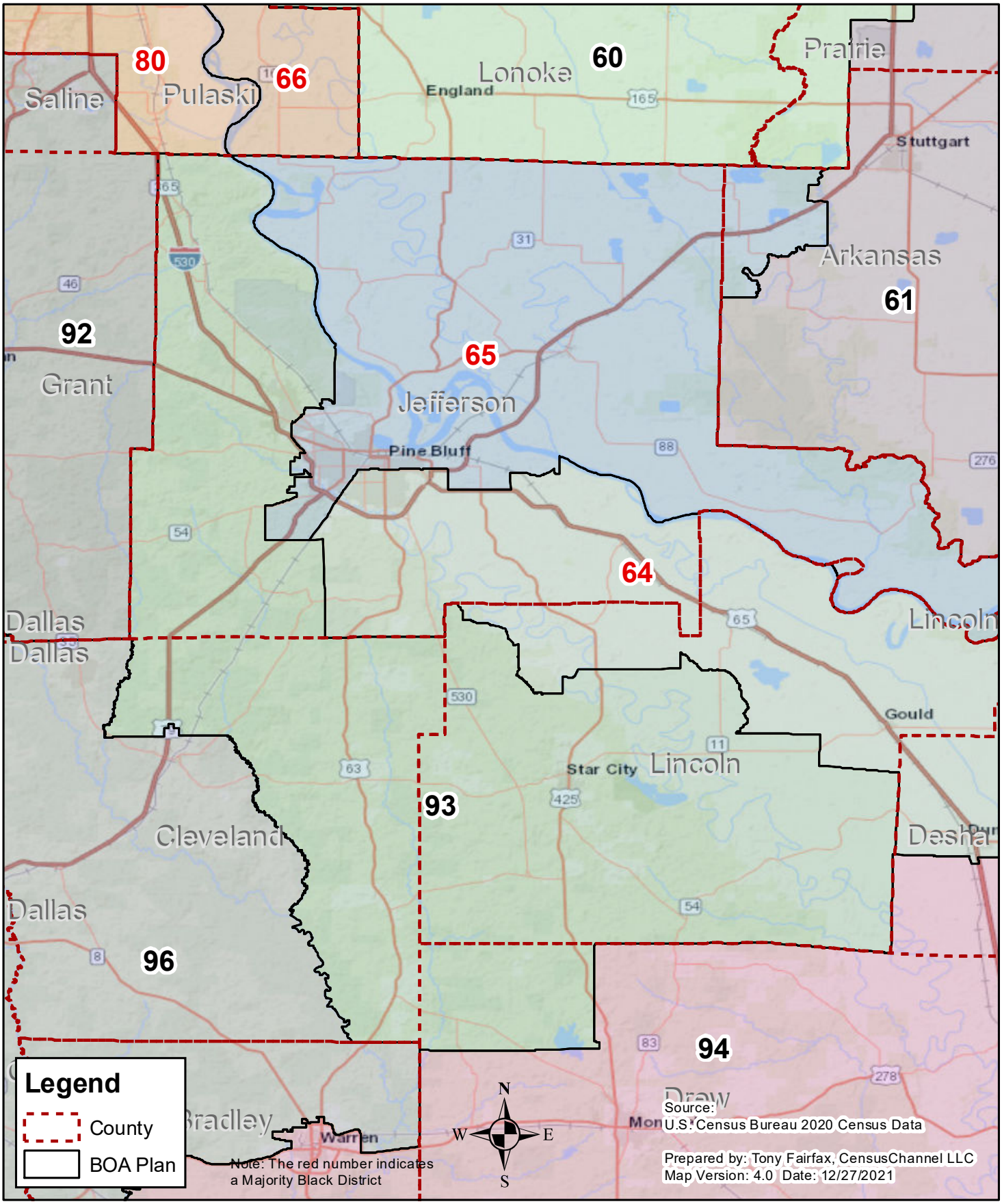
Arkansas
State House District 91
Board of Apportionment Plan



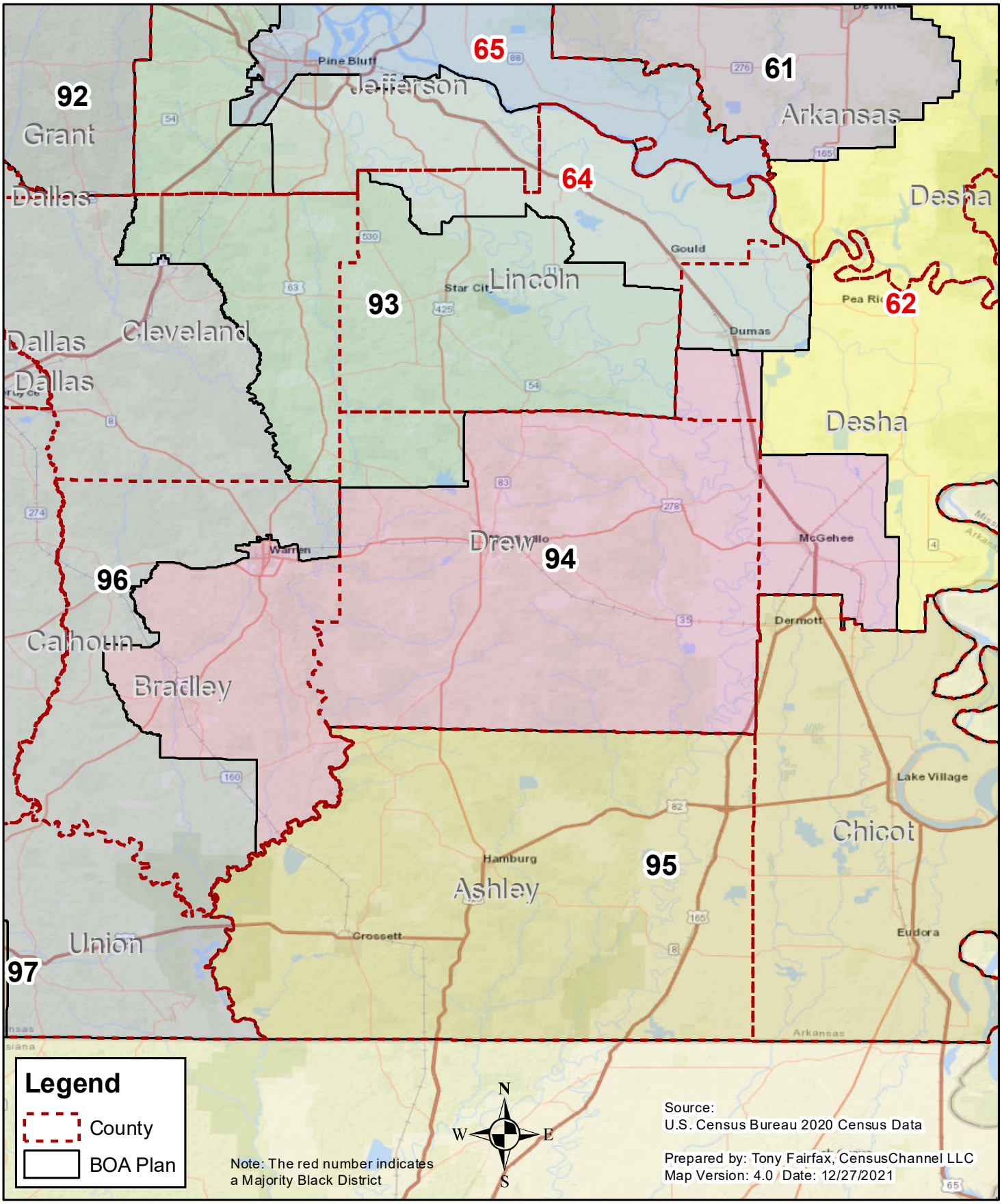
Arkansas
State House District 92
Board of Apportionment Plan



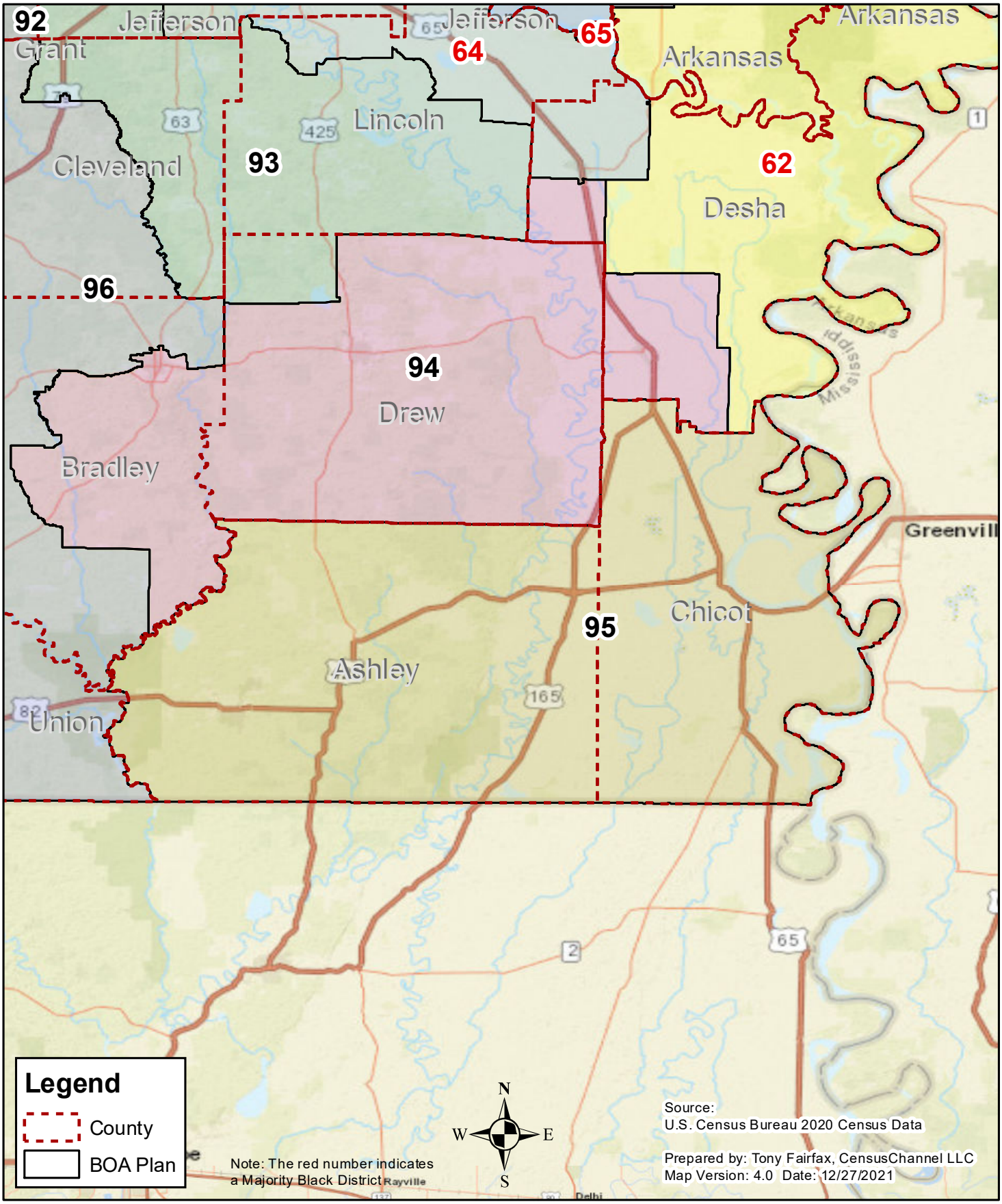
Arkansas
State House District 93
Board of Apportionment Plan



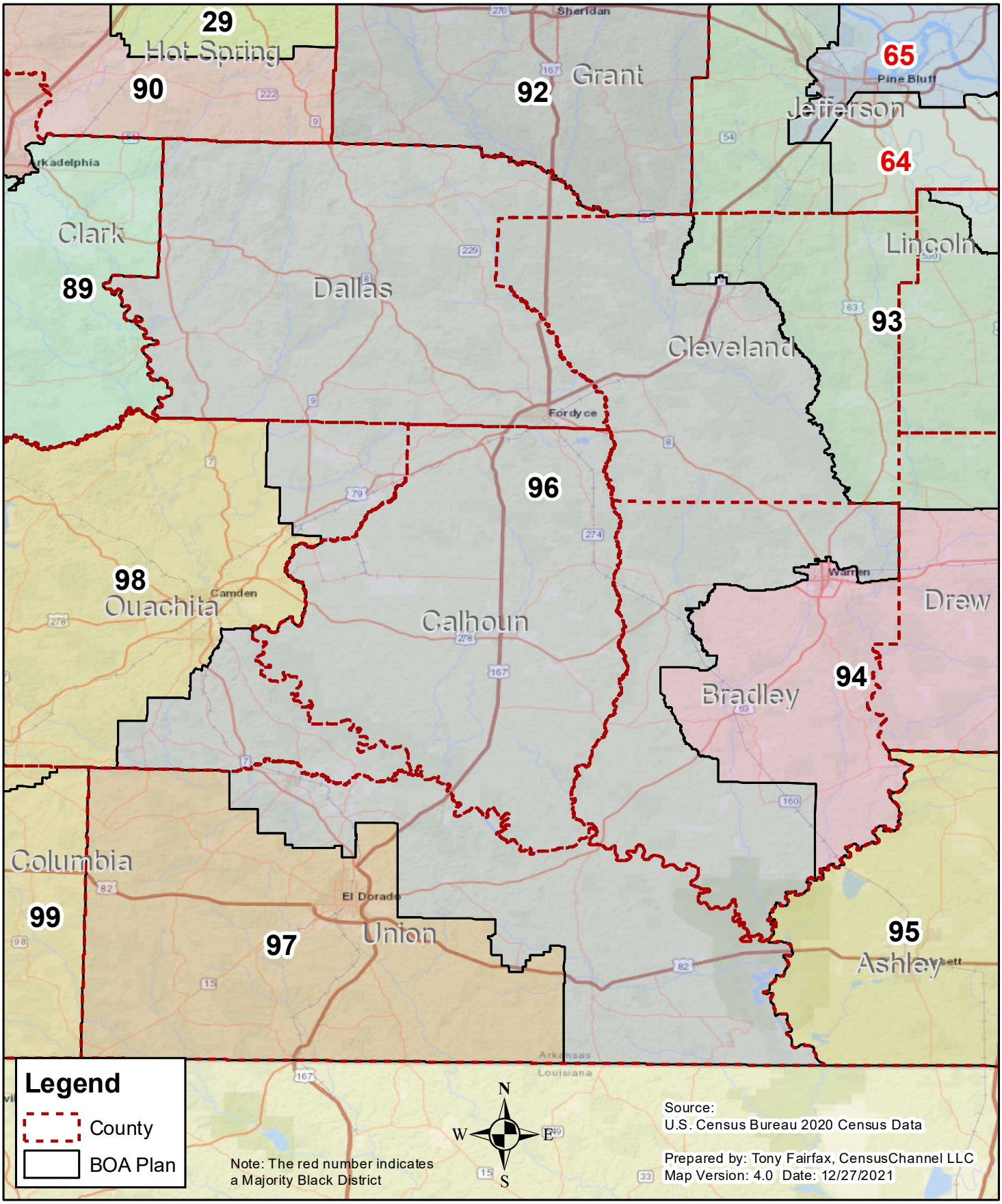
Arkansas
State House District 94
Board of Apportionment Plan



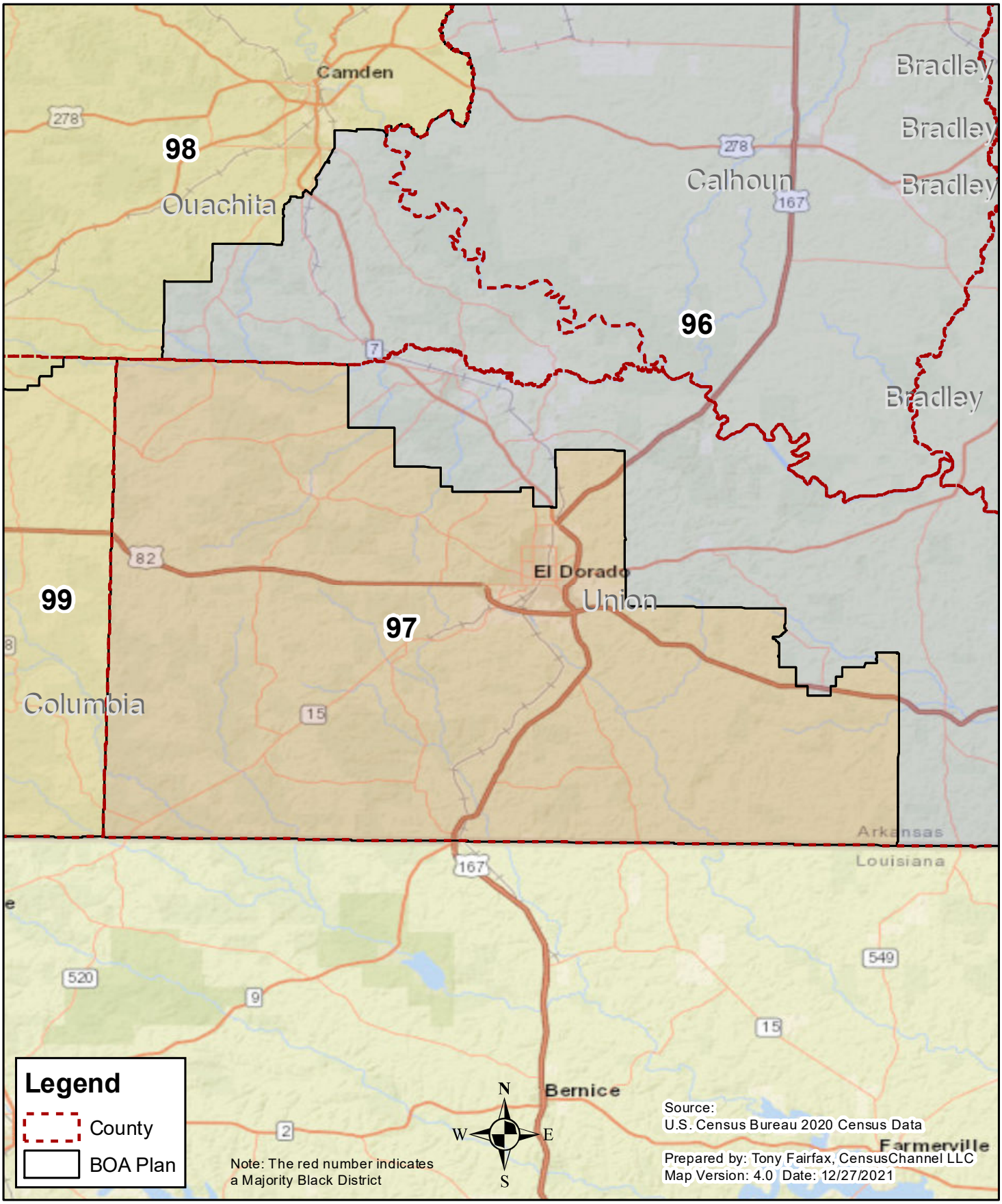
Arkansas
State House District 95
Board of Apportionment Plan



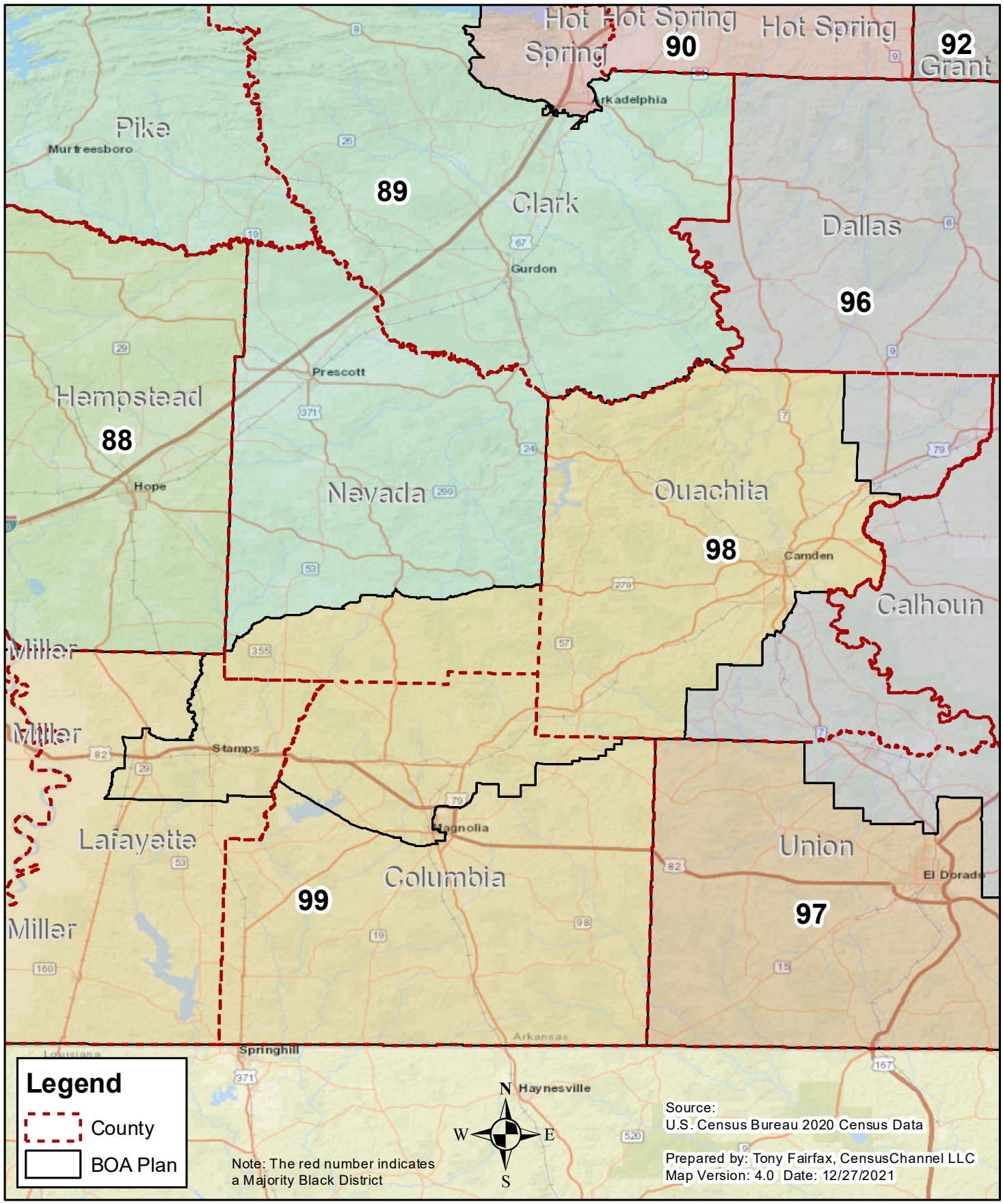
Arkansas
State House District 96
Board of Apportionment Plan



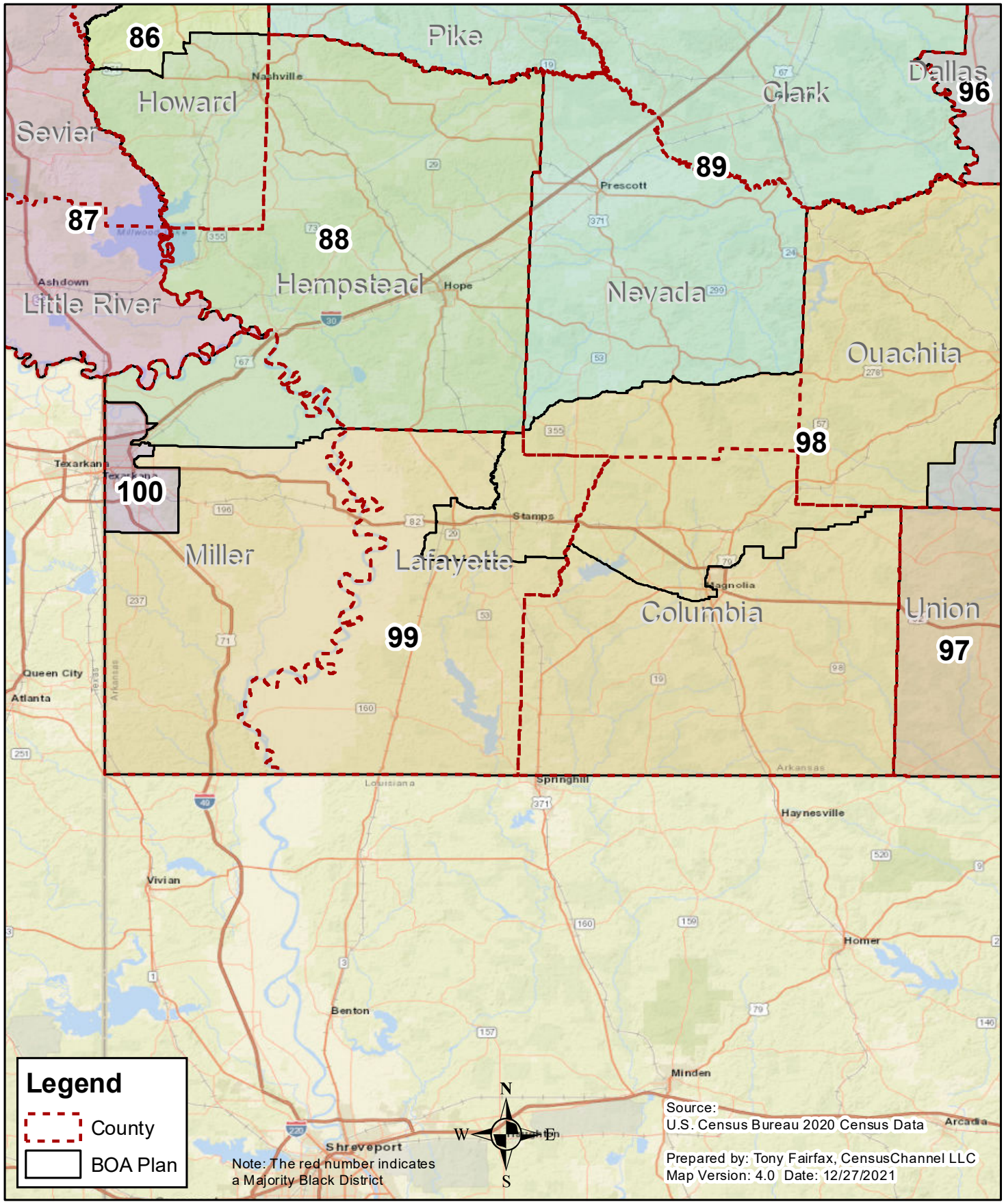
Arkansas
State House District 97
Board of Apportionment Plan



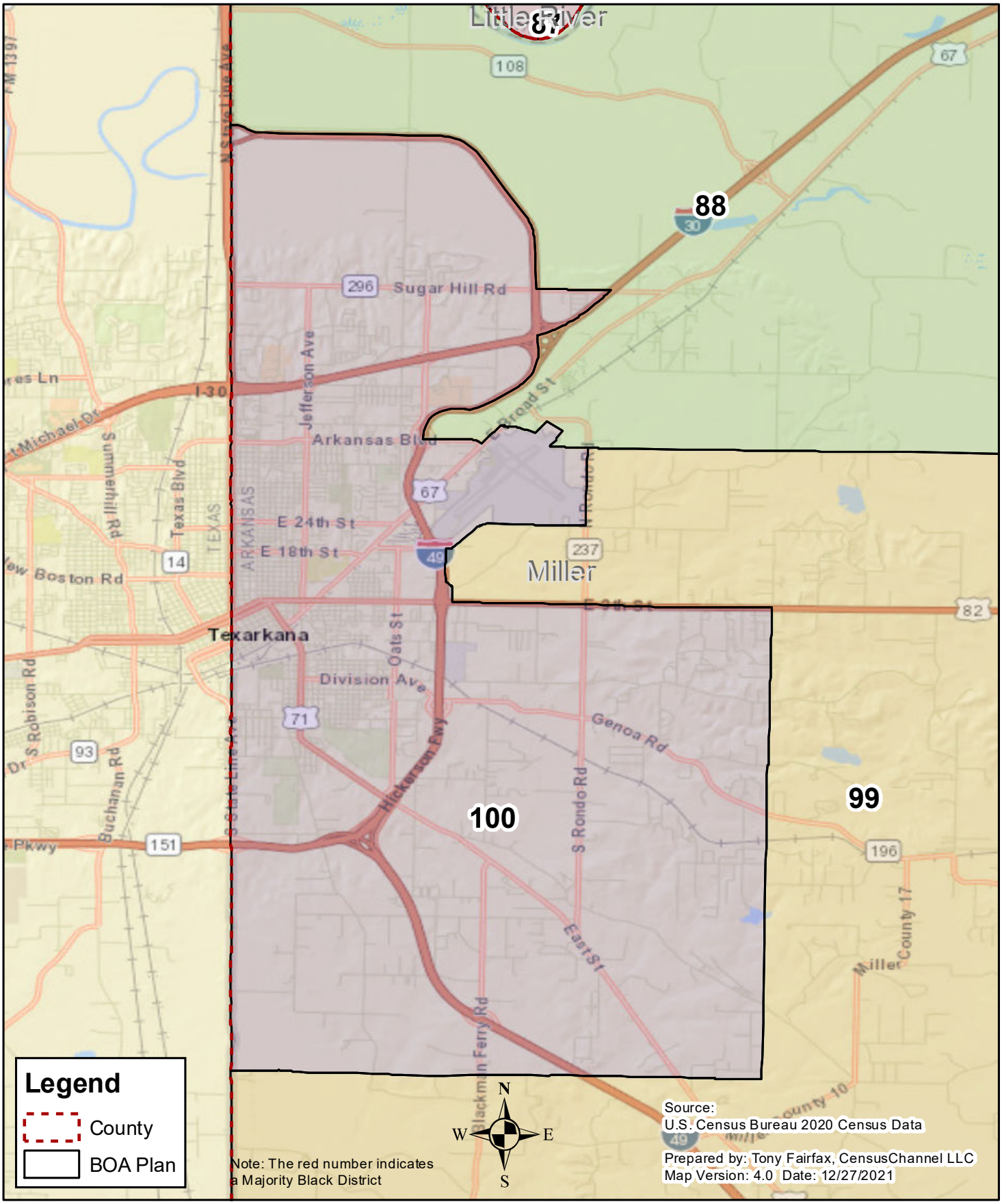
Arkansas
State House District 98
Board of Apportionment Plan



Arkansas
State House District 99
Board of Apportionment Plan



Arkansas
State House District 100
Board of Apportionment Plan



Appendix C

Redistricting Criteria Comparison Reports

(Maptitude Data Reports)

1. Equal Population/Pop Deviation – Demographic Data
2. Contiguity
3. Compactness
4. Political Sub Division Splits - County and VTD Splits
5. Community of Interest - City Splits
6. Community of Interest - Landmark Splits
7. Community of Interest - School District Splits
8. Fracking
9. Incumbent Pairing

Equal Population/Pop Deviation
Demographic Data

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Illustrative Final**
Plan Type: **AR HD Plan**

Population Summary

Saturday, December 25, 2021 8:31 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% H18+ _Pop]	[% NH18+ _Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% CVAP_HSP19]	[% CVAP_WHT19]	[% CVAP_BLK19]
001	29,387	-728	-2.42%	3.57%	58.76%	34.03%	2.94%	62.44%	33.15%
002	28,718	-1,397	-4.64%	3.03%	77.54%	15.44%	1.04%	80.39%	16.8%
003	29,220	-895	-2.97%	11.45%	54.14%	31.56%	4.52%	59.52%	34.12%
004	28,625	-1,490	-4.95%	16.79%	65.08%	12.17%	7.05%	75.05%	14.29%
005	31,009	894	2.97%	3.48%	39.61%	54.43%	2.46%	46.73%	50.01%
006	29,320	-795	-2.64%	2.72%	71.57%	23.12%	1.28%	71.6%	25.89%
007	28,745	-1,370	-4.55%	2.63%	69.32%	24.88%	1.35%	69.1%	28.83%
008	29,149	-966	-3.21%	5.94%	73.75%	17.88%	3.12%	74.95%	21.29%
009	30,703	588	1.95%	4.33%	66.08%	27.1%	2.32%	70.52%	26.32%
010	28,996	-1,119	-3.72%	2.22%	89.89%	3.34%	1.37%	91.92%	4.24%
011	28,733	-1,382	-4.59%	4.95%	42.26%	50.64%	2.12%	46.38%	50.13%
012	28,616	-1,499	-4.98%	2.09%	44.79%	50.83%	1.9%	46.21%	51.24%
013	29,223	-892	-2.96%	2.59%	75.18%	19%	1.93%	77.03%	19.91%
014	31,165	1,050	3.49%	3.42%	80.76%	11.1%	1.65%	85.84%	10.32%
015	29,106	-1,009	-3.35%	3.73%	88.64%	3.58%	1.77%	92.08%	3.75%
016	28,822	-1,293	-4.29%	1.7%	43.46%	52.45%	0.58%	47.23%	50.6%
017	29,011	-1,104	-3.67%	2.01%	44.83%	50.28%	1.6%	45.48%	51.66%
018	28,947	-1,168	-3.88%	3.6%	83.54%	7.11%	2.21%	87.25%	7.47%
019	29,492	-623	-2.07%	5.78%	85.11%	3.66%	2.28%	89.78%	5.58%
020	29,136	-979	-3.25%	8.63%	83.13%	0.59%	4.18%	90.51%	1.11%
021	30,955	840	2.79%	3.75%	85.18%	1.31%	2.22%	92.44%	1.07%
022	28,737	-1,378	-4.58%	4.45%	86.76%	3.49%	2.68%	92.89%	2.73%
023	30,017	-98	-0.33%	4.65%	83.32%	6.07%	1.73%	90.35%	5.21%
024	28,683	-1,432	-4.76%	5.19%	82.14%	6.97%	1.78%	88.68%	7.44%

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% H18+ _Pop]	[% NH18+ _Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% CVAP_HSP19]	[% CVAP_WHT19]	[% CVAP_BLK19]
025	28,823	-1,292	-4.29%	7.99%	68.35%	17.73%	3.74%	75.61%	18.5%
026	29,203	-912	-3.03%	2.76%	81.05%	12.39%	1.52%	85.95%	10.9%
027	30,375	260	0.86%	9.48%	71.51%	13.25%	3.99%	82.55%	10.56%
028	29,243	-872	-2.90%	5.01%	78.6%	11.19%	1.62%	86.57%	9.48%
029	30,623	508	1.69%	20.93%	19.31%	57.76%	6.97%	23.16%	69.38%
030	29,323	-792	-2.63%	7.54%	37.08%	50.35%	1.9%	42.57%	51.33%
031	31,022	907	3.01%	3.22%	75.07%	10.7%	1.69%	82.24%	12.07%
032	31,097	982	3.26%	2.89%	66.77%	21.93%	2.5%	72.82%	20.03%
033	29,375	-740	-2.46%	7.03%	35.82%	52.57%	2.52%	41.68%	53.9%
034	29,123	-992	-3.29%	9.69%	38.51%	50.57%	2.12%	42.79%	52.72%
035	29,971	-144	-0.48%	3.24%	74.21%	17.15%	2.23%	80.12%	15.13%
036	29,623	-492	-1.63%	10.53%	36.77%	50.41%	2.22%	39.69%	56.96%
037	30,297	182	0.60%	8.03%	38.23%	50.3%	3.48%	40.93%	54.4%
038	30,257	142	0.47%	4.06%	72.51%	17.61%	2.77%	78.03%	16.47%
039	30,100	-15	-0.05%	4.01%	72.91%	17.02%	2.53%	76.21%	18.37%
040	31,543	1,428	4.74%	4.51%	78.78%	11.4%	2.3%	83.93%	10.85%
041	30,460	345	1.15%	5.46%	64.84%	23.52%	4.04%	70.81%	21.79%
042	28,692	-1,423	-4.73%	5.86%	37.03%	53.25%	2.02%	45.71%	50.34%
043	30,797	682	2.26%	4.47%	85.98%	2.91%	4.23%	90.06%	2.74%
044	31,076	961	3.19%	3.09%	88.86%	1.63%	2.25%	94.56%	0.82%
045	29,648	-467	-1.55%	4.74%	81.62%	7.71%	2.83%	90.69%	5.24%
046	30,397	282	0.94%	3.11%	86.78%	5.12%	2.06%	91.73%	4.46%
047	31,157	1,042	3.46%	2.46%	86.1%	7.12%	1.7%	89.84%	5.89%
048	28,702	-1,413	-4.69%	1.94%	41.96%	54.3%	1.14%	44.56%	53.58%
049	30,171	56	0.19%	1.72%	74.78%	20.47%	1.28%	75.08%	18.91%
050	31,204	1,089	3.62%	3.06%	40.75%	54.06%	2.28%	41.01%	52.87%
051	28,662	-1,453	-4.82%	2.18%	37.5%	58.23%	0.98%	43.68%	52.34%
052	31,270	1,155	3.84%	2.4%	87.65%	6.19%	1.85%	91.26%	3.99%

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% H18+ _Pop]	[% NH18+ _Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% CVAP_HSP19]	[% CVAP_WHT19]	[% CVAP_BLK19]
053	30,101	-14	-0.05%	3.65%	83.58%	8.68%	1.39%	90.19%	7.18%
054	31,577	1,462	4.85%	3.75%	86.74%	5.96%	2.25%	90.76%	4.83%
055	29,043	-1,072	-3.56%	3.15%	43.33%	51.41%	2.29%	44.3%	50.03%
056	31,238	1,123	3.73%	1.7%	92.03%	1%	1.23%	96.15%	1.19%
057	30,849	734	2.44%	3.39%	88.71%	2.62%	1.95%	94.46%	2.12%
058	29,129	-986	-3.27%	4.13%	74.5%	16.36%	2.43%	79.53%	15.38%
059	29,296	-819	-2.72%	9.16%	56.23%	29.37%	2.5%	67.67%	28.55%
060	31,103	988	3.28%	1.5%	93.45%	0.98%	1.18%	96.43%	0.94%
061	31,231	1,116	3.71%	1.31%	92.64%	0.63%	1.35%	95.74%	0.41%
062	29,387	-728	-2.42%	1.63%	92.29%	1.23%	1.57%	94.95%	1.22%
063	29,897	-218	-0.72%	7.3%	84.34%	3.11%	3.17%	91.81%	2.36%
064	31,390	1,275	4.23%	1.48%	92.11%	0.2%	1.26%	95.19%	0.4%
065	29,233	-882	-2.93%	3.25%	80.8%	10.52%	1.48%	85.91%	10.98%
066	30,757	642	2.13%	2.19%	92.26%	0.64%	1.85%	95.62%	0.44%
067	29,252	-863	-2.87%	2.63%	89.5%	2.52%	1.09%	94.31%	2.96%
068	29,759	-356	-1.18%	4.07%	87.47%	1.11%	2.69%	93.9%	0.74%
069	29,194	-921	-3.06%	10.18%	79.61%	2.32%	4.38%	89.65%	1.82%
070	30,659	544	1.81%	5.12%	71.83%	16.57%	2.79%	79.55%	13.6%
071	29,804	-311	-1.03%	13.2%	73.98%	6.88%	6.79%	84.77%	5.75%
072	29,428	-687	-2.28%	6.85%	65.54%	22.21%	2.7%	75.34%	20.08%
073	29,033	-1,082	-3.59%	8.59%	84.62%	1.44%	4.63%	92.07%	1.9%
074	29,743	-372	-1.24%	2.35%	89.39%	1.22%	1.93%	93.16%	1.42%
075	30,865	750	2.49%	4.14%	85.57%	1.43%	3.43%	92.02%	0.97%
076	29,074	-1,041	-3.46%	7.24%	73.29%	6.11%	4.76%	79.88%	6.13%
077	29,898	-217	-0.72%	8.05%	72.44%	8.02%	7.09%	78%	5.97%
078	30,453	338	1.12%	33.81%	38.66%	15.06%	17.55%	52.25%	19.86%
079	31,316	1,201	3.99%	8.57%	77.83%	2.36%	5.93%	85.75%	2.11%
080	31,365	1,250	4.15%	10.81%	75.87%	1.08%	4.89%	86.26%	1.1%

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% H18+ _Pop]	[% NH18+ _Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% CVAP_HSP19]	[% CVAP_WHT19]	[% CVAP_BLK19]
081	31,557	1,442	4.79%	4.69%	83.2%	3.65%	2.9%	90.62%	3.24%
082	30,104	-11	-0.04%	4.14%	86.18%	1.95%	2.21%	93.29%	1.67%
083	30,787	672	2.23%	23.5%	63.86%	2.46%	11.75%	78.3%	2.51%
084	29,631	-484	-1.61%	6.04%	81.11%	4.18%	4.19%	89.1%	2.9%
085	31,295	1,180	3.92%	7.03%	78.76%	5.14%	4.35%	83.6%	6.75%
086	31,173	1,058	3.51%	8.87%	72.28%	9.05%	5.79%	83.06%	6.05%
087	31,133	1,018	3.38%	8.06%	65.29%	3.58%	6.56%	83.33%	3.27%
088	31,479	1,364	4.53%	23.57%	60.18%	2.93%	13.39%	78.09%	2.28%
089	31,124	1,009	3.35%	47.36%	33.26%	2.52%	27.49%	62.37%	3.1%
090	31,218	1,103	3.66%	19.97%	67.3%	2.08%	10.65%	82.64%	1.63%
091	31,529	1,414	4.70%	14.29%	70.84%	2.14%	6.95%	81.46%	2.05%
092	30,653	538	1.79%	7.11%	80.63%	2.63%	2.95%	90.79%	2.83%
093	31,112	997	3.31%	7.04%	80.77%	2.18%	7.02%	86.61%	2.4%
094	31,365	1,250	4.15%	16.41%	67.97%	2.71%	8.3%	84.93%	2.13%
095	31,585	1,470	4.88%	11.94%	79.12%	1.27%	6.38%	89%	0.75%
096	31,276	1,161	3.86%	45.57%	45.38%	1.71%	27.03%	67.17%	2.35%
097	31,356	1,241	4.12%	4.81%	87.14%	0.85%	3.09%	93.46%	0.59%
098	29,592	-523	-1.74%	11.44%	80.11%	0.58%	6.4%	89.91%	0.26%
099	31,143	1,028	3.41%	2.22%	90.85%	0.53%	2.13%	94.77%	0.48%
100	31,589	1,474	4.89%	2.16%	92.43%	0.39%	2.18%	95.33%	0.21%

Total Population:	3,011,524
Ideal District Population:	30,115

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	28,616 to 31,589
Ratio Range:	0.10
Absolute Range:	-1,499 to 1,474
Absolute Overall Range:	2,973
Relative Range:	-4.00% to 4.89%

Population Summary

Relative Overall Range:	9.87%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	884.46
Relative Mean Deviation:	2.94%
Standard Deviation:	974.54

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR HD BOA Final**
Plan Type: **House Districts**

Population Summary

Friday, December 24, 2021 12:24 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% H18+ _Pop]	[% NH18+ _Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% CVAP_HSP19]	[% CVAP_WHT19]	[% CVAP_BLK19]
001	30,815	700	2.32%	1.51%	93.99%	0.65%	1.31%	96.54%	0.96%
002	30,892	777	2.58%	1.52%	91.23%	0.89%	1.49%	95.52%	0.67%
003	31,181	1,066	3.54%	1.97%	92.79%	0.4%	1.89%	95.78%	0.09%
004	29,687	-428	-1.42%	1.79%	92.23%	0.31%	1.6%	95.61%	0.55%
005	30,881	766	2.54%	2.21%	91.18%	0.51%	2.18%	94.85%	0.42%
006	29,541	-574	-1.91%	8.78%	83.17%	0.65%	4.89%	91.8%	0.47%
007	29,885	-230	-0.76%	26.46%	65.2%	0.97%	14.6%	81.14%	0.87%
008	30,027	-88	-0.29%	11.33%	79.81%	1.29%	5.88%	89.76%	0.81%
009	30,625	510	1.69%	50.21%	29.46%	2.8%	29.84%	56.89%	4.38%
010	31,066	951	3.16%	7.78%	78.77%	2.42%	7.05%	84.96%	2.99%
011	29,776	-339	-1.13%	31.36%	51.94%	2.89%	17.97%	73.67%	2.51%
012	30,767	652	2.17%	5.03%	85.89%	0.92%	2.49%	93.61%	0.39%
013	29,618	-497	-1.65%	12.41%	57.96%	3.57%	7.47%	82.08%	3.88%
014	29,752	-363	-1.21%	11.89%	70.15%	4.78%	7.45%	81.75%	4.78%
015	29,405	-710	-2.36%	30.09%	59.43%	2.2%	16.6%	77.35%	2.51%
016	29,446	-669	-2.22%	13.21%	76.22%	1.97%	6.78%	86.9%	1.35%
017	29,726	-389	-1.29%	16.9%	68.8%	1.28%	7.86%	80.19%	1.38%
018	29,291	-824	-2.74%	13.82%	71.98%	3.77%	8.77%	84.71%	3.32%
019	29,276	-839	-2.79%	18.9%	67.07%	4%	9.35%	80.45%	2.87%
020	29,707	-408	-1.35%	6%	80.08%	4.69%	3.76%	89.52%	3.11%
021	29,499	-616	-2.05%	7.88%	75.13%	7.56%	4.87%	83.54%	6.68%
022	29,260	-855	-2.84%	7.5%	77.6%	6.26%	4.53%	83.31%	6.35%
023	29,561	-554	-1.84%	5.41%	82.61%	1.83%	2.89%	91.3%	1.44%
024	29,388	-727	-2.41%	3.87%	85.06%	1.56%	3.44%	91.58%	0.77%

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% H18+ _Pop]	[% NH18+ _Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% CVAP_HSP19]	[% CVAP_WHT19]	[% CVAP_BLK19]
025	29,668	-447	-1.48%	3.82%	87.24%	0.94%	2.04%	93.4%	0.82%
026	30,381	266	0.88%	6.51%	84.82%	0.65%	4.62%	91.54%	0.68%
027	31,177	1,062	3.53%	1.61%	91.13%	1.34%	1.53%	94.14%	1.05%
028	31,081	966	3.21%	2.1%	92.18%	1.21%	1.33%	95.26%	0.65%
029	30,392	277	0.92%	3.75%	79.34%	13.23%	1.96%	83.19%	12.28%
030	30,278	163	0.54%	3.21%	85.87%	6.68%	0.95%	91.11%	6.7%
031	31,014	899	2.99%	3.34%	88.74%	2.6%	2.08%	94.36%	2.08%
032	31,106	991	3.29%	6.52%	67.28%	20.84%	1.96%	75.25%	21.06%
033	31,192	1,077	3.58%	3.44%	88.49%	4.66%	1.97%	92.73%	4.29%
034	30,073	-42	-0.14%	3.2%	48.78%	45.84%	1.99%	51.78%	44.08%
035	30,532	417	1.38%	2.67%	40.56%	54.32%	1.05%	40.99%	52.37%
036	31,082	967	3.21%	6%	72.38%	17.39%	2.79%	82.51%	12.07%
037	30,593	478	1.59%	1.71%	70.22%	25.38%	0.84%	69.89%	25.06%
038	31,048	933	3.10%	2.99%	80.67%	11.65%	2.57%	84.81%	9%
039	31,122	1,007	3.34%	2.7%	83.46%	9.92%	2.78%	86.36%	7.93%
040	30,068	-47	-0.16%	7.22%	84.78%	2.65%	2.82%	92.54%	2.66%
041	30,194	79	0.26%	1.82%	93.01%	0.4%	1.56%	96.05%	0.45%
042	30,098	-17	-0.06%	2.2%	90.4%	2.01%	1.36%	94.37%	2.09%
043	30,068	-47	-0.16%	3.33%	83.31%	7.91%	1.67%	88.11%	8.26%
044	29,145	-970	-3.22%	3.64%	88.5%	1.48%	2.17%	94.38%	1.46%
045	30,641	526	1.75%	9.54%	80.37%	2.21%	3.74%	90.81%	1.72%
046	29,927	-188	-0.62%	2.47%	89.13%	1.26%	2.15%	92.77%	1.55%
047	29,203	-912	-3.03%	3.31%	86.48%	0.87%	2.15%	93.56%	0.89%
048	29,847	-268	-0.89%	12.02%	71.75%	4.46%	7.81%	79.02%	5.67%
049	29,484	-631	-2.10%	32.99%	40.21%	14.57%	17.81%	54.71%	17.61%
050	29,517	-598	-1.99%	7.96%	74.18%	7.68%	6.1%	79.29%	6.19%
051	31,079	964	3.20%	6.6%	73.71%	5.38%	4.41%	81.71%	5.09%
052	29,755	-360	-1.20%	12.88%	79.04%	1.21%	6.15%	87.73%	1.94%

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% H18+ _Pop]	[% NH18+ _Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% CVAP_HSP19]	[% CVAP_WHT19]	[% CVAP_BLK19]
053	29,344	-771	-2.56%	13.54%	73.44%	6.97%	6.76%	84.59%	5.86%
054	29,768	-347	-1.15%	4.23%	83.37%	7%	2.17%	90.52%	5.55%
055	29,682	-433	-1.44%	5.56%	70.13%	17.85%	2.84%	78.17%	15.2%
056	29,821	-294	-0.98%	5.87%	68.78%	19.9%	3.15%	75.48%	19.44%
057	30,134	19	0.06%	2.73%	90.16%	1.2%	1.87%	94.92%	1.43%
058	31,207	1,092	3.63%	4.65%	80.1%	9.7%	2.69%	87.97%	7.48%
059	30,899	784	2.60%	3.18%	87.63%	3.32%	1.99%	93.26%	3.2%
060	30,469	354	1.18%	3.2%	79.67%	13.09%	1.71%	84.59%	11.87%
061	30,564	449	1.49%	2.36%	68.28%	26.22%	1.36%	70.27%	27.39%
062	29,636	-479	-1.59%	2.15%	43.29%	52.97%	1.5%	43.7%	54.24%
063	30,659	544	1.81%	2.77%	40.95%	54.17%	2.74%	45.52%	49.19%
064	30,494	379	1.26%	2.94%	27.36%	67.84%	1.35%	33.91%	63.53%
065	29,551	-564	-1.87%	2.27%	29.26%	66.75%	0.99%	31.86%	66.08%
066	29,555	-560	-1.86%	5.35%	39.12%	51.95%	1.76%	47.09%	48.83%
067	31,047	932	3.09%	4.44%	61.63%	28%	3%	70.78%	22.67%
068	31,183	1,068	3.55%	4.66%	85.58%	3.07%	4.25%	90.19%	2.12%
069	30,711	596	1.98%	5.24%	76.25%	12.68%	3.01%	81.64%	12.06%
070	30,427	312	1.04%	3.66%	72.98%	17.7%	2.47%	75.72%	20.16%
071	29,220	-895	-2.97%	4%	66.55%	23.54%	2.85%	72.34%	21.15%
072	29,903	-212	-0.70%	8.84%	35.64%	52.41%	3.57%	38.07%	57.2%
073	29,972	-143	-0.47%	2.72%	75.84%	14.81%	2.18%	79.65%	14.37%
074	30,327	212	0.70%	3.61%	69.32%	21.22%	1.72%	73.4%	21.64%
075	30,262	147	0.49%	3.81%	64.93%	19.31%	2.05%	74.68%	18.81%
076	29,928	-187	-0.62%	10.15%	21.32%	67.65%	1.93%	25.45%	71.4%
077	30,006	-109	-0.36%	10.58%	29.2%	55.97%	3.33%	32.78%	60.29%
078	29,358	-757	-2.51%	3.44%	84.79%	4.89%	1.28%	92.09%	3.92%
079	30,065	-50	-0.17%	20.81%	19.28%	57.9%	6.74%	23.1%	69.66%
080	30,091	-24	-0.08%	10.58%	33.99%	52.92%	2.58%	37.48%	58.93%

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% H18+ _Pop]	[% NH18+ _Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% CVAP_HSP19]	[% CVAP_WHT19]	[% CVAP_BLK19]
081	30,525	410	1.36%	10.39%	68.88%	14.89%	4.84%	79.53%	12.74%
082	30,021	-94	-0.31%	5.01%	78.97%	11.18%	1.72%	86.24%	9.79%
083	29,821	-294	-0.98%	2.46%	89.16%	3.81%	0.95%	93.77%	3.52%
084	29,837	-278	-0.92%	6%	75.22%	13.18%	3.21%	81.31%	13.28%
085	29,925	-190	-0.63%	4.22%	86.77%	3.33%	2.61%	92.26%	2.73%
086	29,922	-193	-0.64%	4.72%	87.22%	0.68%	1.85%	93.22%	0.67%
087	29,189	-926	-3.07%	16.51%	66.92%	10.59%	7.01%	76.22%	13.08%
088	30,356	241	0.80%	11.4%	56.93%	28.61%	4.58%	63.67%	29.84%
089	29,332	-783	-2.60%	5.07%	76.37%	14.55%	1.25%	80.48%	16.88%
090	29,709	-406	-1.35%	3.26%	78.71%	13.3%	2.16%	82.98%	12.42%
091	30,145	30	0.10%	7.01%	76.46%	10.64%	2.34%	84.71%	11.27%
092	30,129	14	0.05%	2.77%	89.14%	3.04%	1.35%	93.88%	2.31%
093	29,911	-204	-0.68%	2.29%	82.06%	11.43%	2.11%	82.3%	14.22%
094	29,908	-207	-0.69%	6.28%	58.71%	32.42%	3.66%	64.13%	31.47%
095	29,270	-845	-2.81%	4.72%	59.1%	34.05%	2.32%	61.81%	34.85%
096	30,051	-64	-0.21%	2.39%	69.93%	24.9%	0.99%	68.94%	29.2%
097	30,182	67	0.22%	3.94%	58.93%	34.3%	2.11%	62.83%	33.64%
098	30,460	345	1.15%	2.07%	51.34%	44.15%	1.67%	55.38%	42.37%
099	29,605	-510	-1.69%	2.6%	76.31%	17.43%	1.13%	77.5%	19.84%
100	30,106	-9	-0.03%	3.49%	59.75%	33.07%	2.92%	63.31%	32.1%

Total Population:	3,011,524
Ideal District Population:	30,115

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	29,145 to 31,207
Ratio Range:	0.07
Absolute Range:	-970 to 1,092
Absolute Overall Range:	2,062
Relative Range:	-3.00% to 3.63%

Population Summary

Relative Overall Range:	6.85%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	489.54
Relative Mean Deviation:	1.63%
Standard Deviation:	586.51

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Current 2020 Plan**
Plan Type: **AR 2020 House District Plan**

Population Summary

Saturday, November 13, 2021 9:46 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% H18+ _Pop]	[% NH18+ _Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% CVAP_HSP19]	[% CVAP_WHT19]	[% CVAP_BLK19]
001	28,612	-1,503	-4.99%	3.59%	57.48%	35.41%	2.93%	61.86%	33.91%
002	29,409	-706	-2.34%	2.7%	78.95%	14.21%	1.2%	79.45%	17.43%
003	26,388	-3,727	-12.38%	9.67%	58.84%	28.9%	3.57%	62.9%	31.85%
004	26,967	-3,148	-10.45%	16.57%	66.17%	11.39%	7.15%	75.05%	14.15%
005	24,127	-5,988	-19.88%	2.07%	43.74%	52.01%	1.87%	50.77%	46.7%
006	29,024	-1,091	-3.62%	2.97%	71.85%	22.06%	1.4%	75.43%	22.07%
007	24,868	-5,247	-17.42%	3.28%	55.22%	38.87%	1.81%	55.42%	41.94%
008	25,483	-4,632	-15.38%	6.08%	63.82%	27.84%	3.25%	65.68%	30.43%
009	26,487	-3,628	-12.05%	4.37%	64.79%	28.41%	2.42%	68.66%	28.03%
010	25,733	-4,382	-14.55%	2.12%	82.63%	12.11%	0.76%	85.04%	12.9%
011	24,796	-5,319	-17.66%	5.25%	46.05%	46.21%	2.05%	48.77%	47.95%
012	22,304	-7,811	-25.94%	1.98%	43.53%	53.05%	1.78%	44.24%	53.5%
013	26,827	-3,288	-10.92%	2.48%	76.16%	18.09%	1.88%	78.23%	18.65%
014	29,105	-1,010	-3.35%	3.54%	69.32%	23.69%	1.68%	73.64%	23.09%
015	29,504	-611	-2.03%	1.81%	88.21%	5.23%	2.18%	88.16%	7.62%
016	27,536	-2,579	-8.56%	2.24%	33.82%	61.56%	1.09%	40.97%	56.51%
017	23,226	-6,889	-22.88%	1.92%	20.04%	76.35%	0.97%	20.28%	77.86%
018	28,747	-1,368	-4.54%	3.88%	72.23%	19.23%	1.69%	76.7%	19.08%
019	26,011	-4,104	-13.63%	7.61%	75.57%	12.6%	3.1%	81.97%	13.61%
020	26,438	-3,677	-12.21%	6.07%	85.75%	0.55%	2.16%	92.87%	0.32%
021	27,300	-2,815	-9.35%	3.54%	86.7%	0.81%	2.51%	92.46%	0.62%
022	31,427	1,312	4.36%	3.94%	88.32%	2.86%	2.52%	93.57%	2.36%
023	36,470	6,355	21.10%	3.6%	84.12%	7.02%	1.03%	90.96%	5.67%
024	30,859	744	2.47%	5.98%	79.48%	8.52%	2.04%	87.9%	8.04%

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% H18+ _Pop]	[% NH18+ _Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% CVAP_HSP19]	[% CVAP_WHT19]	[% CVAP_BLK19]
025	29,276	-839	-2.79%	7.13%	71.61%	15.78%	3.38%	77.87%	16.72%
026	29,579	-536	-1.78%	3.29%	79.37%	12.87%	2.14%	83.76%	11.2%
027	33,046	2,931	9.73%	6.84%	75.46%	11.74%	3%	84.78%	9.55%
028	30,201	86	0.29%	6.11%	81.41%	8.31%	2.25%	86.8%	8.38%
029	30,605	490	1.63%	22.84%	19.75%	55.67%	7.35%	24.54%	67.6%
030	30,754	639	2.12%	9.49%	27.26%	59.71%	2.46%	31.72%	64.02%
031	37,688	7,573	25.15%	5.19%	79.38%	7.66%	2.74%	87.63%	6.73%
032	31,382	1,267	4.21%	3.09%	70.12%	15.68%	2.12%	74.51%	17.57%
033	27,648	-2,467	-8.19%	3.24%	65.66%	25.49%	1.73%	66.59%	28.54%
034	28,949	-1,166	-3.87%	9.26%	29.04%	59.51%	2.36%	35.19%	60.62%
035	30,639	524	1.74%	3.63%	72.2%	18.42%	1.78%	79.7%	15.3%
036	28,312	-1,803	-5.99%	11.16%	30.05%	56.4%	2.73%	34.18%	62.11%
037	28,779	-1,336	-4.44%	5.67%	30%	61.31%	2.08%	35.29%	60.89%
038	29,854	-261	-0.87%	6.04%	66.98%	21.7%	4.08%	71.46%	22.42%
039	32,742	2,627	8.72%	5.5%	63.19%	25.87%	2.68%	68.19%	26.1%
040	30,736	621	2.06%	4.14%	82.94%	7.56%	2.37%	86.21%	8.55%
041	31,492	1,377	4.57%	4%	66.41%	23.95%	2.71%	74.09%	20.3%
042	30,021	-94	-0.31%	6.42%	50.4%	37.49%	3.36%	59.23%	34.47%
043	31,324	1,209	4.01%	4.47%	86.03%	2.92%	3.89%	90.55%	2.13%
044	33,168	3,053	10.14%	2.64%	89.43%	1.5%	2.57%	93.73%	1.4%
045	28,739	-1,376	-4.57%	3.51%	87.81%	3.69%	2.46%	92.87%	3.42%
046	28,946	-1,169	-3.88%	4.63%	79.6%	10.07%	2.64%	88.03%	7.54%
047	27,160	-2,955	-9.81%	2.06%	77.84%	16.58%	1.6%	80.95%	14.72%
048	24,333	-5,782	-19.20%	3.13%	36.91%	58.18%	2.65%	38.98%	57.27%
049	25,529	-4,586	-15.23%	1.82%	63.39%	32.04%	1.31%	64.15%	31.86%
050	24,703	-5,412	-17.97%	1.72%	42.95%	53.4%	1.08%	39.89%	53.49%
051	28,119	-1,996	-6.63%	2.84%	51.61%	42.54%	1.05%	58.62%	35.74%
052	29,563	-552	-1.83%	2.28%	87.35%	6.64%	1.76%	90.66%	3.48%

Population Summary

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% H18+ _Pop]	[% NH18+ _Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% CVAP_HSP19]	[% CVAP_WHT19]	[% CVAP_BLK19]
053	34,470	4,355	14.46%	4.48%	81.51%	10.22%	1.71%	89.35%	7.83%
054	27,971	-2,144	-7.12%	3.71%	82.32%	10.44%	2.39%	85.5%	8.73%
055	24,216	-5,899	-19.59%	3.23%	42.89%	51.91%	2.07%	46.89%	49.44%
056	27,382	-2,733	-9.08%	1.51%	93.95%	0.63%	1.43%	96.57%	0.9%
057	32,789	2,674	8.88%	3.24%	89.05%	2.51%	1.99%	94.46%	2.03%
058	34,094	3,979	13.21%	5.22%	71.82%	18.05%	2.93%	77.3%	17.21%
059	31,999	1,884	6.26%	6.16%	68.83%	19.79%	1.36%	77.52%	20.01%
060	27,477	-2,638	-8.76%	1.46%	93.06%	1.09%	1.11%	95.95%	0.81%
061	29,832	-283	-0.94%	1.5%	91.45%	0.83%	1.06%	96.31%	0.76%
062	29,104	-1,011	-3.36%	1.86%	91.18%	1.72%	1.52%	94.41%	1.45%
063	30,899	784	2.60%	7.58%	84.28%	3.06%	3.37%	91.57%	2.84%
064	28,527	-1,588	-5.27%	1.74%	92.76%	0.3%	1.64%	95.13%	0.38%
065	27,898	-2,217	-7.36%	3.16%	82.91%	8.61%	1.43%	87.95%	8.88%
066	28,662	-1,453	-4.82%	2.32%	90.93%	1.4%	1.62%	94.78%	1.46%
067	32,506	2,391	7.94%	2.87%	87.23%	4.13%	1.25%	93.93%	3.3%
068	29,562	-553	-1.84%	2.9%	90.13%	0.98%	2.32%	95.02%	1.12%
069	29,194	-921	-3.06%	10.18%	79.61%	2.32%	4.38%	89.65%	1.82%
070	33,169	3,054	10.14%	5.06%	72.86%	15.74%	2.49%	80.16%	13.54%
071	30,339	224	0.74%	13.82%	72.97%	7.08%	6.65%	84.4%	5.9%
072	30,519	404	1.34%	6.71%	64.9%	23.02%	2.91%	73.78%	21.49%
073	26,473	-3,642	-12.09%	13.8%	79.89%	1.45%	6.81%	89.24%	2.16%
074	27,979	-2,136	-7.09%	2.2%	89.25%	1.25%	2.01%	92.47%	1.58%
075	28,850	-1,265	-4.20%	4.44%	84.76%	1.35%	2.14%	93.47%	0.97%
076	30,660	545	1.81%	8.68%	70.46%	7.33%	5.61%	75.98%	8.55%
077	29,883	-232	-0.77%	7.82%	72.83%	7.92%	6.99%	78.12%	5.99%
078	28,372	-1,743	-5.79%	34.08%	39.51%	14.33%	17.76%	54.34%	18.1%
079	29,421	-694	-2.30%	10.07%	76.39%	2.68%	7.23%	84.02%	2.51%
080	31,958	1,843	6.12%	5.21%	81.82%	1.87%	3.12%	90.76%	1.41%

Population Summary

AR House Current 2020 Plan

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% H18+ _Pop]	[% NH18+ _Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]	[% CVAP_HSP19]	[% CVAP_WHT19]	[% CVAP_BLK19]
081	29,401	-714	-2.37%	3.15%	86.95%	1.1%	2.03%	94.23%	0.66%
082	28,005	-2,110	-7.01%	3.21%	88.46%	0.67%	2.42%	93.95%	0.82%
083	27,564	-2,551	-8.47%	1.62%	91.74%	0.35%	0.74%	96.93%	0.17%
084	36,067	5,952	19.76%	5.86%	81.66%	4.17%	3.71%	89.81%	2.88%
085	38,445	8,330	27.66%	7.18%	78.45%	5.76%	4.49%	85.33%	5.44%
086	37,055	6,940	23.04%	7.71%	74.84%	7.7%	5.08%	83.19%	6.82%
087	37,120	7,005	23.26%	19.2%	66.59%	2.17%	8.97%	80.56%	1.88%
088	32,678	2,563	8.51%	29.19%	55.89%	3.32%	14.74%	74%	3.19%
089	33,704	3,589	11.92%	46.42%	32.57%	2.76%	29.44%	59.1%	3.88%
090	43,865	13,750	45.66%	19.56%	67.62%	2.25%	11.12%	82.77%	1.62%
091	43,643	13,528	44.92%	10.14%	75.53%	2.75%	5.86%	85.51%	2.72%
092	34,610	4,495	14.93%	5.69%	84.02%	1.55%	3.04%	92.19%	1.12%
093	43,653	13,538	44.95%	8.69%	67.49%	3.54%	7.57%	82.11%	3.68%
094	32,551	2,436	8.09%	28.68%	57.06%	2.39%	13.95%	78.6%	2.7%
095	35,046	4,931	16.37%	10.09%	81.57%	1.26%	5.33%	90.65%	0.77%
096	32,124	2,009	6.67%	25.53%	66.27%	0.94%	14.23%	81.37%	1%
097	33,040	2,925	9.71%	10.12%	81.01%	0.88%	5.8%	88.97%	0.54%
098	29,401	-714	-2.37%	7.33%	84.64%	0.58%	5.04%	90.88%	0.48%
099	29,458	-657	-2.18%	1.67%	92.1%	0.36%	1.48%	96.12%	0.38%
100	28,954	-1,161	-3.86%	2.11%	92.58%	0.41%	2.03%	95.43%	0.11%

Total Population: 3,011,524

Ideal District Population: 30,115

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	22,304 to 43,865
Ratio Range:	0.97
Absolute Range:	-7,811 to 13,750
Absolute Overall Range:	21,561
Relative Range:	-25.00% to 45.66%

Population Summary

Relative Overall Range:	71.60%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	2,898.48
Relative Mean Deviation:	9.62%
Standard Deviation:	3,990.94

Contiguity

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Illustrative Final**
Plan Type: **AR HD Plan**

Contiguity Report

Saturday, December 25, 2021 8:32 PM

District	Number of Distinct Areas
001	1
002	1
003	1
004	1
005	1
006	1
007	1
008	1
009	1
010	1
011	1
012	1
013	1
014	1
015	1
016	1
017	1
018	1
019	1
020	1
021	1
022	1
023	1
024	1
025	1
026	1
027	1
028	1
029	1
030	1
031	1
032	1
033	1
034	1
035	1
036	1
037	1
038	1

Contiguity Report

District	Number of Distinct Areas
039	1
040	1
041	1
042	1
043	1
044	1
045	1
046	1
047	1
048	1
049	1
050	1
051	1
052	1
053	1
054	1
055	1
056	1
057	1
058	1
059	1
060	1
061	1
062	1
063	1
064	1
065	1
066	1
067	1
068	1
069	1
070	1
071	1
072	1
073	1
074	1
075	1
076	1
077	1
078	1
079	1
080	1

Contiguity Report

District	Number of Distinct Areas
081	1
082	1
083	1
084	1
085	1
086	1
087	1
088	1
089	1
090	1
091	1
092	1
093	1
094	1
095	1
096	1
097	1
098	1
099	1
100	1

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR HD BOA Final**
Plan Type: **House Districts**

Contiguity Report

Friday, December 24, 2021 12:26 PM

District	Number of Distinct Areas
001	1
002	1
003	1
004	1
005	1
006	1
007	1
008	1
009	1
010	1
011	1
012	1
013	1
014	1
015	1
016	1
017	1
018	1
019	1
020	1
021	1
022	1
023	1
024	1
025	1
026	1
027	1
028	1
029	1
030	1
031	1
032	1
033	1
034	1
035	1
036	1
037	1
038	1

Contiguity Report

District	Number of Distinct Areas
039	1
040	1
041	1
042	1
043	1
044	1
045	1
046	1
047	1
048	1
049	1
050	1
051	1
052	1
053	1
054	1
055	1
056	1
057	1
058	1
059	1
060	1
061	1
062	1
063	1
064	1
065	1
066	1
067	1
068	1
069	1
070	1
071	1
072	1
073	1
074	1
075	1
076	1
077	1
078	1
079	1
080	1

Contiguity Report

District	Number of Distinct Areas
081	1
082	1
083	1
084	1
085	1
086	1
087	1
088	1
089	1
090	1
091	1
092	1
093	1
094	1
095	1
096	1
097	1
098	1
099	1
100	1

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Current 2020 Plan**
Plan Type: **AR 2020 House District Plan**

Contiguity Report

Sunday, December 5, 2021 7:32 PM

District	Number of Distinct Areas
001	1
002	1
003	1
004	1
005	1
006	1
007	1
008	1
009	1
010	1
011	1
012	1
013	1
014	1
015	1
016	1
017	1
018	1
019	1
020	1
021	1
022	1
023	1
024	1
025	1
026	1
027	1
028	1
029	1
030	1
031	1
032	1
033	1
034	1
035	1
036	1
037	1
038	1

Contiguity Report

District	Number of Distinct Areas
039	1
040	1
041	1
042	1
043	1
044	1
045	1
046	1
047	1
048	1
049	1
050	1
051	1
052	1
053	1
054	1
055	1
056	1
057	1
058	1
059	1
060	1
061	1
062	1
063	1
064	1
065	1
066	1
067	1
068	1
069	1
070	1
071	1
072	1
073	1
074	1
075	1
076	1
077	1
078	1
079	1
080	1

Contiguity Report

District	Number of Distinct Areas
081	1
082	1
083	1
084	1
085	1
086	1
087	1
088	1
089	1
090	1
091	1
092	1
093	1
094	1
095	1
096	1
097	1
098	1
099	1
100	1

Compactness

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Illustrative Final**
Plan Type: **AR HD Plan**

Measures of Compactness Report

Wednesday, December 29, 2021 2:14 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.16	0.08	0.47
Max	0.69	0.54	0.90
Mean	0.40	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.09	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
001	0.40	0.13	0.67
002	0.33	0.10	0.61
003	0.40	0.23	0.82
004	0.52	0.25	0.83
005	0.30	0.12	0.47
006	0.22	0.17	0.74
007	0.41	0.26	0.79
008	0.52	0.24	0.77
009	0.56	0.44	0.90
010	0.30	0.14	0.67
011	0.26	0.11	0.52

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.16	0.08	0.47
Max	0.69	0.54	0.90
Mean	0.40	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.09	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
012	0.30	0.15	0.66
013	0.29	0.18	0.65
014	0.45	0.26	0.82
015	0.49	0.23	0.76
016	0.34	0.23	0.75
017	0.41	0.25	0.72
018	0.42	0.28	0.72
019	0.28	0.19	0.66
020	0.30	0.23	0.70
021	0.24	0.14	0.53
022	0.46	0.30	0.72
023	0.48	0.35	0.78
024	0.33	0.35	0.84
025	0.47	0.24	0.67

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.16	0.08	0.47
Max	0.69	0.54	0.90
Mean	0.40	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.09	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
026	0.38	0.19	0.70
027	0.28	0.26	0.69
028	0.29	0.29	0.75
029	0.32	0.40	0.74
030	0.45	0.31	0.73
031	0.45	0.29	0.71
032	0.41	0.31	0.80
033	0.45	0.32	0.67
034	0.39	0.23	0.63
035	0.19	0.24	0.61
036	0.55	0.45	0.81
037	0.29	0.22	0.69
038	0.33	0.24	0.65
039	0.37	0.30	0.79

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.16	0.08	0.47
Max	0.69	0.54	0.90
Mean	0.40	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.09	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
040	0.63	0.37	0.80
041	0.31	0.37	0.73
042	0.34	0.44	0.79
043	0.35	0.13	0.57
044	0.54	0.28	0.78
045	0.26	0.15	0.58
046	0.45	0.17	0.61
047	0.42	0.24	0.76
048	0.38	0.17	0.68
049	0.35	0.19	0.66
050	0.49	0.23	0.71
051	0.50	0.42	0.77
052	0.39	0.27	0.75
053	0.46	0.32	0.78

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.16	0.08	0.47
Max	0.69	0.54	0.90
Mean	0.40	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.09	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
054	0.36	0.20	0.76
055	0.19	0.08	0.47
056	0.35	0.33	0.80
057	0.56	0.38	0.81
058	0.47	0.29	0.69
059	0.42	0.21	0.65
060	0.30	0.25	0.76
061	0.40	0.32	0.73
062	0.31	0.22	0.70
063	0.41	0.28	0.68
064	0.28	0.19	0.65
065	0.50	0.29	0.69
066	0.42	0.36	0.80
067	0.68	0.40	0.88

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.16	0.08	0.47
Max	0.69	0.54	0.90
Mean	0.40	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.09	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
068	0.31	0.22	0.65
069	0.50	0.42	0.80
070	0.44	0.41	0.73
071	0.46	0.33	0.76
072	0.52	0.15	0.71
073	0.39	0.17	0.62
074	0.46	0.33	0.79
075	0.36	0.22	0.64
076	0.38	0.22	0.68
077	0.33	0.43	0.81
078	0.69	0.54	0.87
079	0.28	0.28	0.68
080	0.34	0.20	0.72
081	0.52	0.23	0.69

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.16	0.08	0.47
Max	0.69	0.54	0.90
Mean	0.40	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.09	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
082	0.39	0.17	0.61
083	0.16	0.13	0.61
084	0.38	0.28	0.73
085	0.38	0.26	0.68
086	0.42	0.32	0.72
087	0.47	0.21	0.70
088	0.29	0.22	0.69
089	0.42	0.26	0.68
090	0.35	0.28	0.72
091	0.42	0.35	0.80
092	0.41	0.41	0.81
093	0.40	0.47	0.84
094	0.52	0.27	0.72
095	0.32	0.26	0.69

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.16	0.08	0.47
Max	0.69	0.54	0.90
Mean	0.40	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.09	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
096	0.38	0.34	0.80
097	0.38	0.25	0.70
098	0.48	0.33	0.80
099	0.56	0.28	0.77
100	0.40	0.17	0.66

Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

Reock	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Polsby-Popper	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Area / Convex Hull	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR HD BOA Final**
Plan Type: **House Districts**

Measures of Compactness Report

Friday, December 24, 2021 12:23 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.18	0.14	0.59
Max	0.67	0.61	0.90
Mean	0.41	0.33	0.77
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.09	0.07

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
001	0.41	0.29	0.85
002	0.31	0.34	0.79
003	0.41	0.44	0.90
004	0.49	0.41	0.85
005	0.54	0.51	0.89
006	0.25	0.23	0.81
007	0.57	0.26	0.78
008	0.49	0.34	0.81
009	0.60	0.60	0.88
010	0.50	0.39	0.81
011	0.42	0.27	0.69

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.18	0.14	0.59
Max	0.67	0.61	0.90
Mean	0.41	0.33	0.77
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.09	0.07

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
012	0.38	0.38	0.87
013	0.53	0.42	0.82
014	0.53	0.35	0.78
015	0.35	0.41	0.86
016	0.35	0.33	0.81
017	0.67	0.53	0.87
018	0.42	0.29	0.67
019	0.31	0.35	0.76
020	0.47	0.31	0.75
021	0.63	0.41	0.75
022	0.44	0.36	0.81
023	0.46	0.26	0.76
024	0.33	0.26	0.70
025	0.26	0.19	0.68

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.18	0.14	0.59
Max	0.67	0.61	0.90
Mean	0.41	0.33	0.77
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.09	0.07

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
026	0.36	0.30	0.77
027	0.25	0.29	0.74
028	0.37	0.20	0.73
029	0.43	0.38	0.79
030	0.45	0.33	0.79
031	0.58	0.31	0.83
032	0.27	0.28	0.69
033	0.49	0.45	0.82
034	0.24	0.18	0.59
035	0.58	0.43	0.86
036	0.29	0.31	0.69
037	0.39	0.38	0.77
038	0.27	0.25	0.75
039	0.37	0.19	0.69

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.18	0.14	0.59
Max	0.67	0.61	0.90
Mean	0.41	0.33	0.77
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.09	0.07

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
040	0.35	0.24	0.73
041	0.45	0.29	0.75
042	0.41	0.29	0.82
043	0.31	0.23	0.68
044	0.46	0.34	0.71
045	0.55	0.41	0.82
046	0.44	0.33	0.77
047	0.36	0.31	0.74
048	0.36	0.33	0.73
049	0.61	0.61	0.83
050	0.36	0.38	0.73
051	0.43	0.50	0.85
052	0.32	0.30	0.71
053	0.46	0.43	0.75

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.18	0.14	0.59
Max	0.67	0.61	0.90
Mean	0.41	0.33	0.77
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.09	0.07

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
054	0.49	0.26	0.74
055	0.32	0.39	0.78
056	0.42	0.38	0.79
057	0.45	0.30	0.82
058	0.52	0.29	0.73
059	0.30	0.17	0.66
060	0.52	0.31	0.86
061	0.21	0.16	0.73
062	0.29	0.14	0.72
063	0.36	0.35	0.74
064	0.29	0.29	0.73
065	0.29	0.22	0.61
066	0.24	0.28	0.67
067	0.25	0.38	0.81

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.18	0.14	0.59
Max	0.67	0.61	0.90
Mean	0.41	0.33	0.77
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.09	0.07

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
068	0.33	0.19	0.72
069	0.40	0.31	0.73
070	0.40	0.35	0.74
071	0.46	0.35	0.74
072	0.27	0.31	0.68
073	0.20	0.27	0.71
074	0.18	0.29	0.72
075	0.42	0.28	0.70
076	0.38	0.38	0.71
077	0.57	0.42	0.80
078	0.51	0.36	0.75
079	0.37	0.51	0.79
080	0.50	0.49	0.79
081	0.37	0.29	0.70

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.18	0.14	0.59
Max	0.67	0.61	0.90
Mean	0.41	0.33	0.77
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.09	0.07

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
082	0.35	0.30	0.74
083	0.24	0.21	0.59
084	0.54	0.33	0.76
085	0.51	0.45	0.88
086	0.50	0.35	0.75
087	0.51	0.24	0.83
088	0.59	0.28	0.84
089	0.49	0.27	0.71
090	0.38	0.24	0.67
091	0.54	0.37	0.81
092	0.57	0.48	0.90
093	0.30	0.22	0.64
094	0.44	0.28	0.74
095	0.46	0.28	0.82

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.18	0.14	0.59
Max	0.67	0.61	0.90
Mean	0.41	0.33	0.77
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.09	0.07

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
096	0.41	0.22	0.76
097	0.44	0.46	0.87
098	0.32	0.28	0.76
099	0.44	0.35	0.83
100	0.37	0.39	0.87

Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

Reock	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Polsby-Popper	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Area / Convex Hull	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Current 2020 Plan**
Plan Type: **AR 2020 House District Plan**

Measures of Compactness Report

Saturday, November 13, 2021 9:06 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.11	0.48
Max	0.60	0.63	0.90
Mean	0.39	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.11	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
001	0.55	0.43	0.84
002	0.36	0.15	0.67
003	0.59	0.27	0.83
004	0.54	0.18	0.77
005	0.28	0.11	0.61
006	0.29	0.13	0.58
007	0.28	0.12	0.69
008	0.31	0.22	0.78
009	0.34	0.34	0.76
010	0.37	0.22	0.77
011	0.31	0.14	0.59

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.11	0.48
Max	0.60	0.63	0.90
Mean	0.39	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.11	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
012	0.25	0.11	0.63
013	0.22	0.14	0.64
014	0.44	0.29	0.77
015	0.29	0.22	0.68
016	0.32	0.20	0.72
017	0.54	0.37	0.82
018	0.25	0.16	0.57
019	0.42	0.27	0.76
020	0.35	0.19	0.67
021	0.29	0.18	0.64
022	0.31	0.20	0.60
023	0.38	0.17	0.61
024	0.43	0.36	0.80
025	0.49	0.31	0.79

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.11	0.48
Max	0.60	0.63	0.90
Mean	0.39	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.11	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
026	0.44	0.36	0.78
027	0.49	0.32	0.73
028	0.37	0.32	0.78
029	0.51	0.37	0.79
030	0.37	0.20	0.61
031	0.44	0.20	0.68
032	0.42	0.16	0.62
033	0.22	0.30	0.71
034	0.22	0.16	0.48
035	0.19	0.18	0.54
036	0.48	0.39	0.77
037	0.22	0.20	0.54
038	0.55	0.38	0.82
039	0.46	0.20	0.69

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.11	0.48
Max	0.60	0.63	0.90
Mean	0.39	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.11	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
040	0.41	0.19	0.65
041	0.55	0.41	0.84
042	0.41	0.35	0.82
043	0.33	0.31	0.74
044	0.37	0.23	0.66
045	0.39	0.20	0.75
046	0.45	0.33	0.79
047	0.46	0.21	0.71
048	0.34	0.16	0.63
049	0.29	0.21	0.64
050	0.36	0.20	0.58
051	0.49	0.47	0.86
052	0.26	0.23	0.72
053	0.56	0.58	0.90

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.11	0.48
Max	0.60	0.63	0.90
Mean	0.39	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.11	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
054	0.33	0.28	0.66
055	0.23	0.12	0.63
056	0.53	0.31	0.85
057	0.56	0.47	0.85
058	0.39	0.41	0.72
059	0.36	0.35	0.76
060	0.45	0.34	0.84
061	0.21	0.23	0.73
062	0.53	0.29	0.79
063	0.48	0.24	0.68
064	0.30	0.14	0.61
065	0.55	0.37	0.83
066	0.40	0.20	0.62
067	0.43	0.16	0.63

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.11	0.48
Max	0.60	0.63	0.90
Mean	0.39	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.11	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
068	0.25	0.14	0.54
069	0.50	0.42	0.80
070	0.60	0.47	0.86
071	0.35	0.37	0.71
072	0.36	0.27	0.69
073	0.36	0.25	0.70
074	0.34	0.26	0.67
075	0.36	0.20	0.71
076	0.35	0.33	0.73
077	0.30	0.30	0.68
078	0.54	0.63	0.84
079	0.37	0.34	0.71
080	0.28	0.26	0.78
081	0.26	0.15	0.59

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.11	0.48
Max	0.60	0.63	0.90
Mean	0.39	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.11	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
082	0.31	0.27	0.75
083	0.51	0.22	0.73
084	0.43	0.23	0.67
085	0.36	0.29	0.77
086	0.49	0.30	0.74
087	0.23	0.19	0.68
088	0.38	0.33	0.74
089	0.46	0.48	0.83
090	0.39	0.39	0.79
091	0.43	0.22	0.70
092	0.55	0.40	0.87
093	0.51	0.33	0.77
094	0.49	0.51	0.87
095	0.41	0.34	0.79

Measures of Compactness Report

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.19	0.11	0.48
Max	0.60	0.63	0.90
Mean	0.39	0.27	0.72
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.11	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
096	0.52	0.29	0.81
097	0.46	0.17	0.66
098	0.31	0.22	0.72
099	0.39	0.20	0.72
100	0.45	0.39	0.84

Measures of Compactness Report

Measures of Compactness Summary

Reock	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Polsby-Popper	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Area / Convex Hull	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

Political Subdivision Splits
County and VTD

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Illustrative Final**
Plan Type: **AR HD Plan**

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Saturday, December 25, 2021 8:34 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	22
Voting District	2,649

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	53
Voting District	98

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
Voting District	26

Split Counts

County
- Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 22
- Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 19
- Cases where an area is split among 4 Districts: 2
- Cases where an area is split among 5 Districts: 5
- Cases where an area is split among 6 Districts: 2
- Cases where an area is split among 10 Districts: 2
- Cases where an area is split among 15 Districts: 1

Voting District
- Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 94
- Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 4

County	Voting District	District	Population
Split Counties:			
Arkansas AR		012	3,023
Arkansas AR		013	14,126
Baxter AR		062	14,774
Baxter AR		064	5,868
Baxter AR		100	20,985
Benton AR		080	12,912
Benton AR		087	29,270
Benton AR		090	31,218
Benton AR		091	31,529
Benton AR		092	30,653
Benton AR		093	31,112
Benton AR		094	31,365
Benton AR		095	31,585
Benton AR		096	31,276
Benton AR		097	23,413
Boone AR		098	10,164
Boone AR		099	27,209
Carroll AR		083	889

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Carroll AR		097	7,943
Carroll AR		098	19,428
Clark AR		007	2,393
Clark AR		016	4,740
Clark AR		018	8,511
Clark AR		019	5,802
Cleburne AR		046	3,804
Cleburne AR		064	5,946
Cleburne AR		066	14,961
Cleveland AR		008	5,521
Cleveland AR		016	2,029
Columbia AR		002	8,871
Columbia AR		005	8,260
Columbia AR		006	5,670
Craighead AR		052	18,082
Craighead AR		053	30,101
Craighead AR		054	4,623
Craighead AR		058	29,129
Craighead AR		059	29,296
Crawford AR		075	21,660
Crawford AR		079	31,316
Crawford AR		081	7,157
Crittenden AR		050	14,890
Crittenden AR		051	28,662
Crittenden AR		055	4,611
Cross AR		049	15,842
Cross AR		050	991
Drew AR		008	5,709
Drew AR		009	11,641
Faulkner AR		040	20,644
Faulkner AR		044	9,247
Faulkner AR		065	4,268
Faulkner AR		067	29,252
Faulkner AR		070	30,659
Faulkner AR		072	29,428
Franklin AR		074	8,612
Franklin AR		082	8,485
Garland AR		010	7,355
Garland AR		018	6,582
Garland AR		022	28,737
Garland AR		024	28,683
Garland AR		025	28,823
Grant AR		010	7,289
Grant AR		015	10,669
Greene AR		057	30,849
Greene AR		060	14,887
Hempstead AR		002	4,692

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Hempstead AR		003	15,373
Hot Spring AR		010	12,074
Hot Spring AR		018	5,370
Hot Spring AR		026	15,596
Howard AR		003	7,479
Howard AR		004	760
Howard AR		019	4,546
Independence AR		047	15,120
Independence AR		062	994
Independence AR		063	21,824
Izard AR		062	5,504
Izard AR		063	8,073
Jackson AR		047	10,751
Jackson AR		049	5,080
Jackson AR		052	924
Jefferson AR		010	2,278
Jefferson AR		011	1,563
Jefferson AR		012	18,837
Jefferson AR		016	15,571
Jefferson AR		017	29,011
Lincoln AR		008	7,374
Lincoln AR		011	5,567
Lonoke AR		014	31,165
Lonoke AR		043	30,797
Lonoke AR		044	12,053
Madison AR		068	11,796
Madison AR		082	1,934
Madison AR		083	2,791
Marion AR		064	2,288
Marion AR		099	3,934
Marion AR		100	10,604
Miller AR		001	29,387
Miller AR		002	13,213
Mississippi AR		054	16,253
Mississippi AR		055	24,432
Monroe AR		012	58
Monroe AR		013	1,296
Monroe AR		048	5,445
Nevada AR		002	1,942
Nevada AR		003	6,368
Newton AR		064	5,216
Newton AR		068	1,670
Newton AR		083	339
Ouachita AR		005	8,164
Ouachita AR		007	14,486
Perry AR		020	196
Perry AR		065	4,250

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Perry AR		073	5,573
Phillips AR		012	6,698
Phillips AR		048	9,870
Poinsett AR		052	12,264
Poinsett AR		054	10,701
Polk AR		019	8,973
Polk AR		020	10,248
Pope AR		068	16,293
Pope AR		069	3,445
Pope AR		071	29,804
Pope AR		073	13,839
Pulaski AR		023	1,605
Pulaski AR		029	30,623
Pulaski AR		030	29,323
Pulaski AR		031	27,680
Pulaski AR		032	31,097
Pulaski AR		033	29,375
Pulaski AR		034	29,123
Pulaski AR		035	29,971
Pulaski AR		036	29,623
Pulaski AR		037	30,297
Pulaski AR		038	30,257
Pulaski AR		039	30,100
Pulaski AR		040	10,899
Pulaski AR		041	30,460
Pulaski AR		042	28,692
Randolph AR		056	16,686
Randolph AR		061	1,885
Saline AR		015	18,437
Saline AR		023	28,412
Saline AR		026	13,607
Saline AR		027	30,375
Saline AR		028	29,243
Saline AR		031	3,342
Scott AR		020	8,168
Scott AR		021	1,668
Sebastian AR		021	29,169
Sebastian AR		075	9,205
Sebastian AR		076	29,074
Sebastian AR		077	29,898
Sebastian AR		078	30,453
St. Francis AR		048	2,126
St. Francis AR		049	5,641
St. Francis AR		050	15,323
Stone AR		062	8,115
Stone AR		064	4,244
Union AR		005	14,585

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Union AR		006	17,342
Union AR		007	7,127
Washington AR		080	18,453
Washington AR		081	24,400
Washington AR		082	19,685
Washington AR		083	26,768
Washington AR		084	29,631
Washington AR		085	31,295
Washington AR		086	31,173
Washington AR		087	1,863
Washington AR		088	31,479
Washington AR		089	31,124
White AR		013	5,519
White AR		044	9,776
White AR		045	29,648
White AR		046	26,593
White AR		047	5,286
Woodruff AR		048	2,661
Woodruff AR		049	3,608
Yell AR		020	10,524
Yell AR		021	118
Yell AR		073	9,621
Split VTDs:			
Arkansas AR	22 - Lagrue	012	91
Arkansas AR	22 - Lagrue	013	1,068
Arkansas AR	41 - Morris	012	188
Arkansas AR	41 - Morris	013	0
Baxter AR	2-2	062	1,239
Baxter AR	2-2	100	141
Baxter AR	8-1	062	2,182
Baxter AR	8-1	100	0
Baxter AR	9-1	062	1,493
Baxter AR	9-1	100	0
Benton AR	Precinct 21	092	3
Benton AR	Precinct 21	093	2,380
Benton AR	Precinct 66	092	14
Benton AR	Precinct 66	093	1,973
Clark AR	East County 1	016	872
Clark AR	East County 1	019	0
Cleburne AR	13 - Giles	064	607
Cleburne AR	13 - Giles	066	0
Columbia AR	Columbia North	002	679
Columbia AR	Columbia North	005	1,021
Columbia AR	Columbia North	006	1,143
Columbia AR	Columbia South	005	986
Columbia AR	Columbia South	006	1,329
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 1	002	594

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 1	005	2,012
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 2	002	463
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 2	005	1,909
Columbia AR	McNeil Township	002	219
Columbia AR	McNeil Township	005	711
Columbia AR	Waldo Township	002	732
Columbia AR	Waldo Township	005	89
Craighead AR	45	053	2,678
Craighead AR	45	054	47
Crittenden AR	54 - East Black Oak	050	289
Crittenden AR	54 - East Black Oak	055	0
Crittenden AR	65 - Jasper Country Box (Court	050	708
Crittenden AR	65 - Jasper Country Box (Court	051	191
Crittenden AR	65 - Jasper Country Box (Court	055	405
Crittenden AR	67 - Jasper 1	050	1,742
Crittenden AR	67 - Jasper 1	055	2,008
Crittenden AR	68 - Jasper 2	050	5,310
Crittenden AR	68 - Jasper 2	051	0
Crittenden AR	69 - Jasper 3	050	1,764
Crittenden AR	69 - Jasper 3	051	2,480
Crittenden AR	69 - Jasper 3	055	411
Crittenden AR	76 - Wappanocca	050	55
Crittenden AR	76 - Wappanocca	055	94
Faulkner AR	4b Conway City 02	070	244
Faulkner AR	4b Conway City 02	072	1,583
Faulkner AR	4d Conway City 04	070	1,034
Faulkner AR	4d Conway City 04	072	2,379
Faulkner AR	4e Conway City 03	070	1,287
Faulkner AR	4e Conway City 03	072	2,510
Faulkner AR	Palarm 39	040	4,450
Faulkner AR	Palarm 39	044	13
Franklin AR	1-A (Oz Wd 1)	074	89
Franklin AR	1-A (Oz Wd 1)	082	1,052
Franklin AR	4-D (Oz Rural)	074	16
Franklin AR	4-D (Oz Rural)	082	779
Garland AR	014	022	696
Garland AR	014	025	1,282
Garland AR	063	010	2,568
Garland AR	063	025	1,136
Garland AR	122	022	3,891
Garland AR	122	025	15
Garland AR	131	010	6
Garland AR	131	022	1,146
Garland AR	133	022	3,517

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Garland AR	133	025	19
Greene AR	13 - Clark	057	0
Greene AR	13 - Clark	060	263
Greene AR	18 - Sugar Creek	057	0
Greene AR	18 - Sugar Creek	060	701
Greene AR	19 - Friendship	057	0
Greene AR	19 - Friendship	060	1,066
Greene AR	21 - Mainshore	057	6
Greene AR	21 - Mainshore	060	231
Greene AR	26 - Spring Grove	057	958
Greene AR	26 - Spring Grove	060	0
Hot Spring AR	Fenter A	010	1,178
Hot Spring AR	Fenter A	026	0
Hot Spring AR	Malvern W-1A	010	0
Hot Spring AR	Malvern W-1A	026	3,296
Howard AR	38 - Nashville TWP I	003	408
Howard AR	38 - Nashville TWP I	019	841
Lonoke AR	05 - Cabot City Ward 1	043	4,758
Lonoke AR	05 - Cabot City Ward 1	044	1,576
Lonoke AR	06 - Cabot City Ward 2	043	0
Lonoke AR	06 - Cabot City Ward 2	044	7,732
Lonoke AR	09 - York TWP	043	202
Lonoke AR	09 - York TWP	044	827
Madison AR	Alabam	068	1,188
Madison AR	Alabam	083	967
Madison AR	Prairie	068	960
Madison AR	Prairie	083	1,824
Miller AR	Genoa	001	87
Miller AR	Genoa	002	2,061
Miller AR	Greenwich Village	001	1,720
Miller AR	Greenwich Village	002	557
Miller AR	Mandeville	001	313
Miller AR	Mandeville	002	640
Miller AR	Rondo	001	705
Miller AR	Rondo	002	599
Miller AR	Union	001	1,562
Miller AR	Union	002	2,395
Mississippi AR	30	054	0
Mississippi AR	30	055	409
Newton AR	Ponca	068	122
Newton AR	Ponca	083	339
Ouachita AR	004-Camden	005	410
Ouachita AR	004-Camden	007	2,309
Ouachita AR	012-County 003	005	11
Ouachita AR	012-County 003	007	1,932
Ouachita AR	013-County 004	005	1,035
Ouachita AR	013-County 004	007	197

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Ouachita AR	014-County 005	005	241
Ouachita AR	014-County 005	007	1,534
Ouachita AR	015-County 007	005	321
Ouachita AR	015-County 007	007	588
Phillips AR	Hornor II	012	592
Phillips AR	Hornor II	048	5
Poinsett AR	Greenwood Township	052	0
Poinsett AR	Greenwood Township	054	366
Polk AR	09 - DALLAS VALLEY/ SHADY	019	1,599
Polk AR	09 - DALLAS VALLEY/ SHADY	020	0
Pope AR	013- Crow Mountain West 1	068	1,525
Pope AR	013- Crow Mountain West 1	073	89
Pulaski AR	Precinct 007	039	1,657
Pulaski AR	Precinct 007	040	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 013	039	970
Pulaski AR	Precinct 013	040	1,166
Pulaski AR	Precinct 026	040	1,713
Pulaski AR	Precinct 026	041	1,813
Pulaski AR	Precinct 069	032	1,312
Pulaski AR	Precinct 069	035	1,946
Pulaski AR	Precinct 087	030	1,248
Pulaski AR	Precinct 087	033	1,408
Pulaski AR	Precinct 105	029	384
Pulaski AR	Precinct 105	036	4,545
Pulaski AR	Precinct 111	033	2,380
Pulaski AR	Precinct 111	034	2,000
Pulaski AR	Precinct 111	035	125
Pulaski AR	Precinct 112	033	395
Pulaski AR	Precinct 112	034	1,342
Pulaski AR	Precinct 116	033	243
Pulaski AR	Precinct 116	034	1,796
Pulaski AR	Precinct 119	033	516
Pulaski AR	Precinct 119	034	2,065
Pulaski AR	Precinct 122	033	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 122	034	2,397
Saline AR	01	023	1,896
Saline AR	01	031	3,342
Saline AR	03	015	3,383
Saline AR	03	028	14
Saline AR	05	015	540
Saline AR	05	023	2,198
Saline AR	13	023	3,945
Saline AR	13	027	1,510
Saline AR	25	015	3,412

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Saline AR	25	027	398
Saline AR	27	015	0
Saline AR	27	023	5,600
Saline AR	40	023	3,880
Saline AR	40	028	507
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-1E	021	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-1E	075	1,313
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-1M	021	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-1M	075	8
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-2E	021	24
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-2E	075	7
Union AR	Country Box # 6	005	963
Union AR	Country Box # 6	006	726
Union AR	Lisbon	005	279
Union AR	Lisbon	006	395
Union AR	Mt Holly	005	88
Union AR	Mt Holly	006	274
Union AR	Ward 1	005	3,873
Union AR	Ward 1	007	367
Union AR	Ward 3	005	4,092
Union AR	Ward 3	007	0
Washington AR	Elm Springs City	087	1,863
Washington AR	Elm Springs City	088	33
Washington AR	Prairie Twp 1	083	98
Washington AR	Prairie Twp 1	084	3,144
Washington AR	Spg 23	083	1,679
Washington AR	Spg 23	089	482
Washington AR	Spg Twp	083	2,607
Washington AR	Spg Twp	089	1
Washington AR	Valley	080	0
Washington AR	Valley	081	922
Washington AR	Wheeler-H	086	0
Washington AR	Wheeler-H	088	587
White AR	34 - Gum Springs	045	44
White AR	34 - Gum Springs	046	1,245
White AR	36 - Harrison	013	15
White AR	36 - Harrison	045	3,472
White AR	49 - Kensett TWP	013	11
White AR	49 - Kensett TWP	045	545
White AR	77 - Searcy Ward 3 D	045	0
White AR	77 - Searcy Ward 3 D	046	742

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR HD BOA Final**
Plan Type: **House Districts**

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Friday, December 24, 2021 12:28 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:	
County	24
Voting District	2,465
Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:	
County	51
Voting District	282
Number of splits involving no population:	
County	4
Voting District	66

Split Counts

County

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 22
Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 16
Cases where an area is split among 4 Districts: 3
Cases where an area is split among 5 Districts: 4
Cases where an area is split among 6 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 7 Districts: 2
Cases where an area is split among 10 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 11 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 14 Districts: 1

Voting District

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 264
Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 26
Cases where an area is split among 4 Districts: 1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Split Counties:			
Arkansas AR		061	15,716
Arkansas AR		062	962
Arkansas AR		065	471
Baxter AR		003	28,586
Baxter AR		004	12,861
Baxter AR		027	180
Benton AR		007	29,885
Benton AR		008	30,027
Benton AR		010	31,066
Benton AR		011	13,407
Benton AR		012	30,767
Benton AR		013	29,618
Benton AR		014	29,752
Benton AR		015	29,405
Benton AR		016	29,446

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Benton AR		017	29,726
Benton AR		018	1,234
Boone AR		005	30,881
Boone AR		006	6,492
Bradley AR		094	8,240
Bradley AR		096	2,305
Carroll AR		006	23,049
Carroll AR		026	5,211
Clark AR		089	9,067
Clark AR		090	12,379
Cleburne AR		040	1,051
Cleburne AR		041	22,481
Cleburne AR		042	1,179
Cleveland AR		093	3,858
Cleveland AR		096	3,692
Columbia AR		098	7,528
Columbia AR		099	15,273
Craighead AR		030	18,722
Craighead AR		032	31,106
Craighead AR		033	20,578
Craighead AR		036	20,366
Craighead AR		038	20,459
Crawford AR		024	26,188
Crawford AR		025	7,798
Crawford AR		048	26,147
Crittenden AR		035	29,554
Crittenden AR		063	18,609
Cross AR		035	978
Cross AR		037	15,855
Desha AR		062	1,651
Desha AR		064	4,884
Desha AR		094	4,860
Drew AR		093	542
Drew AR		094	16,808
Faulkner AR		042	23,295
Faulkner AR		054	13,439
Faulkner AR		055	29,682
Faulkner AR		056	29,821
Faulkner AR		057	17,147
Faulkner AR		069	10,114
Franklin AR		025	1,553
Franklin AR		026	8,649
Franklin AR		046	6,895
Fulton AR		002	9,480
Fulton AR		003	2,595
Garland AR		084	29,837
Garland AR		085	29,925

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Garland AR		089	924
Garland AR		090	9,349
Garland AR		091	30,145
Greene AR		001	10,527
Greene AR		030	4,195
Greene AR		031	31,014
Hot Spring AR		029	23,379
Hot Spring AR		089	1,680
Hot Spring AR		090	7,981
Howard AR		086	2,217
Howard AR		087	1,324
Howard AR		088	9,244
Independence AR		028	11,253
Independence AR		039	3,106
Independence AR		040	23,579
Jackson AR		038	2,382
Jackson AR		039	13,248
Jackson AR		061	1,125
Jefferson AR		064	20,417
Jefferson AR		065	29,080
Jefferson AR		093	17,763
Johnson AR		045	24,930
Johnson AR		046	819
Lafayette AR		098	3,423
Lafayette AR		099	2,885
Lawrence AR		028	8,855
Lawrence AR		030	7,361
Lincoln AR		064	5,193
Lincoln AR		065	0
Lincoln AR		093	7,748
Lonoke AR		057	1,884
Lonoke AR		059	16,593
Lonoke AR		060	24,355
Lonoke AR		065	0
Lonoke AR		068	31,183
Miller AR		088	1,047
Miller AR		099	11,447
Miller AR		100	30,106
Mississippi AR		033	10,612
Mississippi AR		034	30,073
Monroe AR		061	5,286
Monroe AR		062	1,513
Nevada AR		089	7,490
Nevada AR		098	820
Ouachita AR		096	3,961
Ouachita AR		098	18,689
Poinsett AR		033	2

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Poinsett AR		036	10,716
Poinsett AR		037	4,040
Poinsett AR		038	8,207
Pope AR		044	28,326
Pope AR		045	5,711
Pope AR		053	29,344
Pope AR		054	0
Prairie AR		060	6,114
Prairie AR		061	2,168
Pulaski AR		066	29,555
Pulaski AR		067	31,047
Pulaski AR		069	20,597
Pulaski AR		070	30,427
Pulaski AR		071	29,220
Pulaski AR		072	29,903
Pulaski AR		073	29,972
Pulaski AR		074	30,327
Pulaski AR		075	30,262
Pulaski AR		076	29,928
Pulaski AR		077	30,006
Pulaski AR		078	17,725
Pulaski AR		079	30,065
Pulaski AR		080	30,091
Randolph AR		001	5,736
Randolph AR		002	12,835
Saline AR		029	7,013
Saline AR		054	2,232
Saline AR		078	11,633
Saline AR		081	30,525
Saline AR		082	30,021
Saline AR		083	29,821
Saline AR		092	12,171
Sebastian AR		046	1,082
Sebastian AR		047	29,203
Sebastian AR		048	3,700
Sebastian AR		049	29,484
Sebastian AR		050	29,517
Sebastian AR		051	31,079
Sebastian AR		052	3,734
Sharp AR		002	8,577
Sharp AR		028	8,694
St. Francis AR		035	0
St. Francis AR		037	10,698
St. Francis AR		062	342
St. Francis AR		063	12,050
Stone AR		027	2,367
Stone AR		028	2,279

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Stone AR		041	7,713
Union AR		096	8,872
Union AR		097	30,182
Van Buren AR		042	5,624
Van Buren AR		043	9,353
Van Buren AR		044	819
Washington AR		009	30,625
Washington AR		011	16,369
Washington AR		018	28,057
Washington AR		019	29,276
Washington AR		020	29,707
Washington AR		021	29,499
Washington AR		022	29,260
Washington AR		023	29,561
Washington AR		024	3,200
Washington AR		025	20,317
White AR		039	14,768
White AR		040	5,438
White AR		057	11,103
White AR		058	31,207
White AR		059	14,306
Yell AR		052	16,185
Yell AR		054	4,078
Split VTDs:			
Baxter AR	1-1	003	953
Baxter AR	1-1	004	597
Baxter AR	6-2	003	672
Baxter AR	6-2	004	559
Baxter AR	8-1	003	175
Baxter AR	8-1	004	2,007
Baxter AR	9-2	003	1,186
Baxter AR	9-2	004	272
Baxter AR	9-3	003	37
Baxter AR	9-3	004	199
Benton AR	Precinct 04	012	3,520
Benton AR	Precinct 04	017	52
Benton AR	Precinct 106	015	851
Benton AR	Precinct 106	016	1,068
Benton AR	Precinct 111	010	1,276
Benton AR	Precinct 111	013	0
Benton AR	Precinct 12	007	2,265
Benton AR	Precinct 12	008	1,185
Benton AR	Precinct 15	016	0
Benton AR	Precinct 15	017	1,284
Benton AR	Precinct 17	016	16
Benton AR	Precinct 17	017	1,175
Benton AR	Precinct 19	016	1,452

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Benton AR	Precinct 19	017	25
Benton AR	Precinct 21	010	31
Benton AR	Precinct 21	012	2,352
Benton AR	Precinct 23	012	1,334
Benton AR	Precinct 23	014	54
Benton AR	Precinct 27	010	481
Benton AR	Precinct 27	012	1,159
Benton AR	Precinct 28	008	0
Benton AR	Precinct 28	012	2,541
Benton AR	Precinct 31	008	1,966
Benton AR	Precinct 31	010	264
Benton AR	Precinct 36	013	685
Benton AR	Precinct 36	014	1,271
Benton AR	Precinct 40	013	892
Benton AR	Precinct 40	015	933
Benton AR	Precinct 42	015	8
Benton AR	Precinct 42	016	3,514
Benton AR	Precinct 44	007	998
Benton AR	Precinct 44	008	866
Benton AR	Precinct 44	015	744
Benton AR	Precinct 46	008	202
Benton AR	Precinct 46	015	3,105
Benton AR	Precinct 47	008	6
Benton AR	Precinct 47	013	3,964
Benton AR	Precinct 48	011	393
Benton AR	Precinct 48	018	1,234
Benton AR	Precinct 49	011	826
Benton AR	Precinct 49	016	2,972
Benton AR	Precinct 50	007	2,188
Benton AR	Precinct 50	011	53
Benton AR	Precinct 53	007	465
Benton AR	Precinct 53	008	2,478
Benton AR	Precinct 54	007	1,218
Benton AR	Precinct 54	015	1,937
Benton AR	Precinct 62	008	1,661
Benton AR	Precinct 62	010	516
Benton AR	Precinct 66	010	1,973
Benton AR	Precinct 66	012	14
Benton AR	Precinct 78	008	139
Benton AR	Precinct 78	012	1,537
Benton AR	Precinct 81	012	33
Benton AR	Precinct 81	014	3,406
Benton AR	Precinct 84	015	1,871
Benton AR	Precinct 84	016	367
Benton AR	Precinct 88	010	455
Benton AR	Precinct 88	012	976
Benton AR	Precinct 90	008	991

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Benton AR	Precinct 90	015	2,490
Benton AR	Precinct 92	007	5,386
Benton AR	Precinct 92	011	753
Benton AR	Precinct 94	010	1,485
Benton AR	Precinct 94	014	604
Benton AR	Precinct 98	013	565
Benton AR	Precinct 98	016	376
Benton AR	Precinct 99	013	1,332
Benton AR	Precinct 99	014	3,283
Boone AR	District 10	005	156
Boone AR	District 10	006	3,089
Boone AR	District 6	005	3,384
Boone AR	District 6	006	77
Bradley AR	04 - North	094	63
Bradley AR	04 - North	096	1,418
Bradley AR	07 - Banks Rural	094	0
Bradley AR	07 - Banks Rural	096	386
Bradley AR	08 - Springhill	094	303
Bradley AR	08 - Springhill	096	0
Carroll AR	Green Forest Ward 1	006	1,287
Carroll AR	Green Forest Ward 1	026	171
Carroll AR	SE Prairie	006	467
Carroll AR	SE Prairie	026	5
Clark AR	Arkadelphia Ward 5	089	0
Clark AR	Arkadelphia Ward 5	090	2,152
Clark AR	Central 1	089	952
Clark AR	Central 1	090	0
Clark AR	North County	089	1,310
Clark AR	North County	090	0
Clark AR	North East County	089	0
Clark AR	North East County	090	1,386
Columbia AR	Columbia North	098	860
Columbia AR	Columbia North	099	1,983
Columbia AR	Columbia South	098	70
Columbia AR	Columbia South	099	2,245
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 1	098	461
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 1	099	2,145
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 2	098	2,119
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 2	099	253
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 3	098	339
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 3	099	3,105
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 4	098	396
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 4	099	2,344
Craighead AR	14	036	1,418
Craighead AR	14	038	1,041
Craighead AR	15	032	65
Craighead AR	15	036	637

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Craighead AR	15	038	1,858
Craighead AR	24	032	266
Craighead AR	24	036	1,804
Craighead AR	28	032	699
Craighead AR	28	033	973
Craighead AR	30	030	2,178
Craighead AR	30	033	607
Craighead AR	33	030	1,315
Craighead AR	33	032	1,057
Craighead AR	34	030	2,890
Craighead AR	34	032	377
Craighead AR	35	030	34
Craighead AR	35	032	3,049
Craighead AR	41	030	117
Craighead AR	41	032	0
Craighead AR	41	038	1,772
Craighead AR	42	032	6
Craighead AR	42	038	1,492
Craighead AR	43	036	1,444
Craighead AR	43	038	579
Craighead AR	5	030	590
Craighead AR	5	032	1,722
Craighead AR	5	038	84
Craighead AR	7	032	2,754
Craighead AR	7	038	10
Crittenden AR	13 - Ward 1 Precinct 3	035	9
Crittenden AR	13 - Ward 1 Precinct 3	063	1,530
Crittenden AR	22 - Ward 2 Precinct 2	035	51
Crittenden AR	22 - Ward 2 Precinct 2	063	203
Crittenden AR	23 - Ward 2 Precinct 3	035	276
Crittenden AR	23 - Ward 2 Precinct 3	063	1,041
Crittenden AR	32 - Ward 3 Precinct 2	035	107
Crittenden AR	32 - Ward 3 Precinct 2	063	1,845
Crittenden AR	41 - Ward 4 Precinct 1	035	2,551
Crittenden AR	41 - Ward 4 Precinct 1	063	18
Crittenden AR	71-Mississippi Country Box	035	0
Crittenden AR	71-Mississippi Country Box	063	46
Cross AR	Tyronza / Twist	035	184
Cross AR	Tyronza / Twist	037	13
Desha AR	20 - Silver Lake	062	32
Desha AR	20 - Silver Lake	064	403
Faulkner AR	1c-South Conway City 42	054	2,283
Faulkner AR	1c-South Conway City 42	055	1,634
Faulkner AR	4a Conway City 01	054	2,910
Faulkner AR	4a Conway City 01	055	0

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Faulkner AR	4c Conway City 11	054	0
Faulkner AR	4c Conway City 11	056	4,646
Faulkner AR	4e Conway City 03	054	1,873
Faulkner AR	4e Conway City 03	055	1,924
Faulkner AR	Clifton 19	042	3,319
Faulkner AR	Clifton 19	056	0
Faulkner AR	Danley City (Mayflower) 24	054	19
Faulkner AR	Danley City (Mayflower) 24	069	1,965
Faulkner AR	Danley Rural 23	054	1,146
Faulkner AR	Danley Rural 23	069	1,286
Faulkner AR	E Cadron A 12	042	1,304
Faulkner AR	E Cadron A 12	056	1,132
Faulkner AR	E Cadron A 12	057	1,593
Faulkner AR	E Cadron B 13	056	1,796
Faulkner AR	E Cadron B 13	057	123
Faulkner AR	E Cadron B 13	069	2,037
Faulkner AR	E Cadron C 48	042	0
Faulkner AR	E Cadron C 48	056	2,018
Faulkner AR	Harve 30	042	828
Faulkner AR	Harve 30	057	35
Faulkner AR	Matthews 31	042	823
Faulkner AR	Matthews 31	057	47
Faulkner AR	Palarm 39	056	397
Faulkner AR	Palarm 39	057	2,965
Faulkner AR	Palarm 39	069	1,101
Faulkner AR	Pine Mt 36	054	951
Faulkner AR	Pine Mt 36	056	18
Faulkner AR	Pine Mt 36	069	1,970
Faulkner AR	West Cadron 14	054	209
Faulkner AR	West Cadron 14	055	202
Franklin AR	1-A (Oz Wd 1)	026	1,135
Franklin AR	1-A (Oz Wd 1)	046	6
Franklin AR	2-D (Wallace/Ivy)	025	8
Franklin AR	2-D (Wallace/Ivy)	026	79
Franklin AR	3-A (Lonelm/Cravens)	025	408
Franklin AR	3-A (Lonelm/Cravens)	026	112
Franklin AR	5-A (Wallace/Ivy)	025	874
Franklin AR	5-A (Wallace/Ivy)	026	4
Garland AR	021	084	2,981
Garland AR	021	091	228
Garland AR	033	085	0
Garland AR	033	091	3,683
Garland AR	062	084	12
Garland AR	062	091	723
Garland AR	072	090	582

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Garland AR	072	091	1,658
Garland AR	073	090	2,211
Garland AR	073	091	55
Garland AR	074	084	81
Garland AR	074	090	2,434
Garland AR	094	085	427
Garland AR	094	091	997
Garland AR	133	084	3,287
Garland AR	133	085	249
Independence AR	Magness	039	10
Independence AR	Magness	040	483
Independence AR	Moorefield	028	1,414
Independence AR	Moorefield	040	0
Independence AR	Ruddell Rural	028	1,162
Independence AR	Ruddell Rural	040	179
Independence AR	Ruddell Ward 3	028	17
Independence AR	Ruddell Ward 3	040	2,769
Jackson AR	47 - Tuckerman Ward 2	038	202
Jackson AR	47 - Tuckerman Ward 2	039	587
Jackson AR	49 - Tuckerman Outside	038	167
Jackson AR	49 - Tuckerman Outside	039	81
Jefferson AR	0027	064	66
Jefferson AR	0027	065	35
Jefferson AR	0036	064	46
Jefferson AR	0036	065	19
Jefferson AR	0073	065	48
Jefferson AR	0073	093	336
Jefferson AR	0084	065	0
Jefferson AR	0084	093	211
Jefferson AR	0114	064	0
Jefferson AR	0114	065	901
Jefferson AR	0125	064	68
Jefferson AR	0125	065	0
Jefferson AR	0130	064	78
Jefferson AR	0130	065	157
Jefferson AR	0406	065	1,305
Jefferson AR	0406	093	0
Jefferson AR	0412	065	10
Jefferson AR	0412	093	0
Johnson AR	PRAIRIE	045	45
Johnson AR	PRAIRIE	046	819
Lafayette AR	085 - Red River	098	84
Lafayette AR	085 - Red River	099	131
Lawrence AR	04 - Black Rock	028	1,055
Lawrence AR	04 - Black Rock	030	0
Lawrence AR	05 - Boas #1	028	443
Lawrence AR	05 - Boas #1	030	684

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Lawrence AR	07 - Boas #3	028	21
Lawrence AR	07 - Boas #3	030	846
Lawrence AR	10 - Campbell #2	028	7
Lawrence AR	10 - Campbell #2	030	1,468
Lawrence AR	15 - Duty	028	469
Lawrence AR	15 - Duty	030	7
Lawrence AR	22 - Promised Land	028	312
Lawrence AR	22 - Promised Land	030	68
Lincoln AR	001 - Auburn	064	2,100
Lincoln AR	001 - Auburn	065	0
Lincoln AR	007 - Kimbrough	064	40
Lincoln AR	007 - Kimbrough	065	0
Lonoke AR	02 - Caroline TWP	059	2,557
Lonoke AR	02 - Caroline TWP	068	33
Lonoke AR	25 - Gumwood TWP	060	158
Lonoke AR	25 - Gumwood TWP	065	0
Lonoke AR	39 - Magness TWP	057	1,884
Lonoke AR	39 - Magness TWP	068	34
Lonoke AR	40 - Oak Grove TWP	060	3,652
Lonoke AR	40 - Oak Grove TWP	068	771
Miller AR	Garland	088	0
Miller AR	Garland	099	281
Miller AR	Mandeville	088	917
Miller AR	Mandeville	099	0
Miller AR	Mandeville	100	36
Miller AR	Rondo	088	52
Miller AR	Rondo	099	1,185
Miller AR	Rondo	100	67
Miller AR	Sugar Hill	088	30
Miller AR	Sugar Hill	100	3,408
Miller AR	Trice	088	48
Miller AR	Trice	100	2,488
Miller AR	Union	099	1,153
Miller AR	Union	100	2,804
Mississippi AR	12	033	124
Mississippi AR	12	034	321
Mississippi AR	27	033	14
Mississippi AR	27	034	68
Mississippi AR	30-2	033	0
Mississippi AR	30-2	034	409
Mississippi AR	39	033	0
Mississippi AR	39	034	59
Mississippi AR	46	033	211
Mississippi AR	46	034	0
Mississippi AR	54	033	84
Mississippi AR	54	034	216
Nevada AR	Bodcaw Rural	089	469

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Nevada AR	Bodcaw Rural	098	317
Nevada AR	Rosston Rural	089	209
Nevada AR	Rosston Rural	098	68
Nevada AR	Willisville Rural	089	51
Nevada AR	Willisville Rural	098	287
Ouachita AR	010-County 001	096	743
Ouachita AR	010-County 001	098	620
Ouachita AR	014-County 005	096	346
Ouachita AR	014-County 005	098	1,429
Poinsett AR	Greenwood Township	036	366
Poinsett AR	Greenwood Township	038	0
Poinsett AR	Little River - Payneway	037	0
Poinsett AR	Little River - Payneway	038	263
Poinsett AR	Little River Township	037	668
Poinsett AR	Little River Township	038	75
Poinsett AR	Little River Ward 3	037	28
Poinsett AR	Little River Ward 3	038	531
Poinsett AR	Little River Ward 4	037	330
Poinsett AR	Little River Ward 4	038	244
Poinsett AR	Lunsford - Tulot	036	17
Poinsett AR	Lunsford - Tulot	038	187
Poinsett AR	Willis Township	033	2
Poinsett AR	Willis Township	036	1,138
Pope AR	031- Pottsville Out 1	044	1,945
Pope AR	031- Pottsville Out 1	054	0
Prairie AR	Wattensaw Country	060	132
Prairie AR	Wattensaw Country	061	475
Pulaski AR	Precinct 001	069	1,773
Pulaski AR	Precinct 001	071	753
Pulaski AR	Precinct 004	069	630
Pulaski AR	Precinct 004	071	3,771
Pulaski AR	Precinct 006	069	434
Pulaski AR	Precinct 006	071	504
Pulaski AR	Precinct 007	070	343
Pulaski AR	Precinct 007	071	1,314
Pulaski AR	Precinct 007	072	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 013	069	1,155
Pulaski AR	Precinct 013	070	981
Pulaski AR	Precinct 014	071	1,121
Pulaski AR	Precinct 014	072	3,716
Pulaski AR	Precinct 018	070	335
Pulaski AR	Precinct 018	072	3,064
Pulaski AR	Precinct 022	070	3,963
Pulaski AR	Precinct 022	072	741
Pulaski AR	Precinct 033	067	1,678
Pulaski AR	Precinct 033	069	712
Pulaski AR	Precinct 036	066	502

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Pulaski AR	Precinct 036	067	1,775
Pulaski AR	Precinct 049	067	394
Pulaski AR	Precinct 049	070	3,106
Pulaski AR	Precinct 050	066	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 050	070	2,704
Pulaski AR	Precinct 052	066	532
Pulaski AR	Precinct 052	072	2,737
Pulaski AR	Precinct 053	066	1,114
Pulaski AR	Precinct 053	072	1,050
Pulaski AR	Precinct 054	066	2,714
Pulaski AR	Precinct 054	072	1,108
Pulaski AR	Precinct 058	072	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 058	073	3,342
Pulaski AR	Precinct 058	078	1,317
Pulaski AR	Precinct 063	075	1,009
Pulaski AR	Precinct 063	078	1,145
Pulaski AR	Precinct 068	073	566
Pulaski AR	Precinct 068	075	2,911
Pulaski AR	Precinct 075	075	2,545
Pulaski AR	Precinct 075	077	1,176
Pulaski AR	Precinct 076	075	2,181
Pulaski AR	Precinct 076	077	651
Pulaski AR	Precinct 077	075	3,522
Pulaski AR	Precinct 077	077	1,107
Pulaski AR	Precinct 077	078	782
Pulaski AR	Precinct 078	075	136
Pulaski AR	Precinct 078	077	3,700
Pulaski AR	Precinct 078	078	17
Pulaski AR	Precinct 083	077	3,999
Pulaski AR	Precinct 083	079	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 087	074	1,777
Pulaski AR	Precinct 087	076	879
Pulaski AR	Precinct 090	072	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 090	073	2,151
Pulaski AR	Precinct 098	076	2,155
Pulaski AR	Precinct 098	077	752
Pulaski AR	Precinct 102	076	15
Pulaski AR	Precinct 102	077	3,258
Pulaski AR	Precinct 105	079	384
Pulaski AR	Precinct 105	080	4,545
Pulaski AR	Precinct 111	073	125
Pulaski AR	Precinct 111	074	4,380
Pulaski AR	Precinct 117	076	2,202
Pulaski AR	Precinct 117	080	272
Pulaski AR	Precinct 122	076	1,085
Pulaski AR	Precinct 122	079	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 122	080	1,312

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Pulaski AR	Precinct 123	076	112
Pulaski AR	Precinct 123	079	3,593
Pulaski AR	Precinct 124	079	4,808
Pulaski AR	Precinct 124	080	446
Pulaski AR	Precinct 137	075	2,165
Pulaski AR	Precinct 137	078	1,197
Saline AR	02	054	245
Saline AR	02	083	2,472
Saline AR	03	082	1,975
Saline AR	03	092	1,422
Saline AR	06	078	1,387
Saline AR	06	081	2,634
Saline AR	07	078	1,126
Saline AR	07	083	735
Saline AR	08	054	331
Saline AR	08	083	648
Saline AR	10	029	838
Saline AR	10	083	1,791
Saline AR	12	082	6
Saline AR	12	083	1,477
Saline AR	13	078	1,025
Saline AR	13	081	4,430
Saline AR	14	081	559
Saline AR	14	082	2,808
Saline AR	16	029	4,054
Saline AR	16	082	771
Saline AR	16	083	16
Saline AR	19	054	235
Saline AR	19	083	770
Saline AR	24	078	723
Saline AR	24	081	150
Saline AR	24	083	2,166
Saline AR	25	082	0
Saline AR	25	092	3,810
Saline AR	27	081	0
Saline AR	27	082	0
Saline AR	27	083	5,600
Saline AR	28	029	1,466
Saline AR	28	082	2
Saline AR	32	082	171
Saline AR	32	083	1,798
Saline AR	34	081	3,165
Saline AR	34	082	0
Saline AR	38	078	1,664
Saline AR	38	081	1,831
Saline AR	38	082	0
Saline AR	39	081	157

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Saline AR	39	082	2,975
Saline AR	40	078	436
Saline AR	40	081	1,154
Saline AR	40	082	507
Saline AR	40	083	2,290
Saline AR	42	078	34
Saline AR	42	083	2,464
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 1-C	048	293
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 1-C	049	531
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 1-C	050	1,152
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 1-I	049	1,734
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 1-I	050	1,290
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 3-D	050	3,315
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 3-D	051	1,746
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 4-E	050	339
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 4-E	051	2,002
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 4-K	048	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 4-K	050	1,548
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 4-K	051	105
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 4-M	047	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 4-M	051	43
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 4-N	050	1,954
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 4-N	051	12
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-1I	047	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-1I	051	1,189
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-1K	047	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-1K	051	1,319
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-1O	047	219
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-1O	051	0
St. Francis AR	06 - Heth	035	0
St. Francis AR	06 - Heth	063	266
St. Francis AR	10 - Widener City GE	037	208
St. Francis AR	10 - Widener City GE	063	19
St. Francis AR	14 - Madison City	037	300
St. Francis AR	14 - Madison City	063	440
St. Francis AR	15 - Madison Country	037	4
St. Francis AR	15 - Madison Country	063	15
St. Francis AR	25-Parrot/Newcastle	037	171
St. Francis AR	25-Parrot/Newcastle	063	127
St. Francis AR	26 - Bonair	037	19
St. Francis AR	26 - Bonair	063	6
St. Francis AR	26-Forrest City Country West	037	146
St. Francis AR	26-Forrest City Country West	063	256
St. Francis AR	41 - Forrest City Ward 2-2	037	968
St. Francis AR	41 - Forrest City Ward 2-2	063	166

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
St. Francis AR	43 - Forrest City Ward 2-3	037	173
St. Francis AR	43 - Forrest City Ward 2-3	063	107
St. Francis AR	53 - Forrest City Ward 3-5	037	674
St. Francis AR	53 - Forrest City Ward 3-5	063	409
St. Francis AR	56 - Forrest City Ward 4-2	037	237
St. Francis AR	56 - Forrest City Ward 4-2	063	142
Stone AR	Bethany	027	629
Stone AR	Bethany	041	36
Stone AR	Northeast	028	315
Stone AR	Northeast	041	173
Stone AR	Northwest	027	246
Stone AR	Northwest	041	125
Union AR	Country Box # 1	096	106
Union AR	Country Box # 1	097	760
Union AR	Country Box # 6	096	105
Union AR	Country Box # 6	097	1,584
Union AR	Hibanks	096	112
Union AR	Hibanks	097	972
Union AR	Lawson	096	763
Union AR	Lawson	097	0
Union AR	Norphlet	096	1,380
Union AR	Norphlet	097	281
Van Buren AR	06 CHOCTAW	042	631
Van Buren AR	06 CHOCTAW	043	14
Van Buren AR	21 WASHINGTON	043	796
Van Buren AR	21 WASHINGTON	044	135
Washington AR	Cane Hill	023	1,479
Washington AR	Cane Hill	024	1
Washington AR	Center-2	022	239
Washington AR	Center-2	023	3
Washington AR	Cove Creek	023	28
Washington AR	Cove Creek	024	820
Washington AR	Cove Creek	025	0
Washington AR	Fay 03	020	399
Washington AR	Fay 03	022	3,653
Washington AR	Fay 06	019	0
Washington AR	Fay 06	020	2,618
Washington AR	Fay 11	020	2,448
Washington AR	Fay 11	025	117
Washington AR	Fay 12	020	2,588
Washington AR	Fay 12	021	1,047
Washington AR	Fay 18	020	779
Washington AR	Fay 18	021	488
Washington AR	Fay 20	022	5,050
Washington AR	Fay 20	023	141
Washington AR	Fay 21	021	614
Washington AR	Fay 21	025	1,057

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

County	Voting District	District	Population
Washington AR	Fay 23	018	10
Washington AR	Fay 23	022	2,498
Washington AR	Fay 26	021	0
Washington AR	Fay 26	022	2,102
Washington AR	Fay 27	018	856
Washington AR	Fay 27	023	2,383
Washington AR	Fay 31	018	3,034
Washington AR	Fay 31	020	530
Washington AR	Fay 38	019	1,110
Washington AR	Fay 38	020	0
Washington AR	Fay 41	018	265
Washington AR	Fay 41	019	0
Washington AR	Fay 43	022	184
Washington AR	Fay 43	023	56
Washington AR	Fay 47	020	0
Washington AR	Fay 47	025	0
Washington AR	Goshen City	020	0
Washington AR	Goshen City	025	2,102
Washington AR	Greenland Twp	022	0
Washington AR	Greenland Twp	023	1,250
Washington AR	Greenland Twp	025	87
Washington AR	Harmon	018	1,528
Washington AR	Harmon	023	194
Washington AR	Johnson City	018	386
Washington AR	Johnson City	019	3,207
Washington AR	Lees Creek	024	0
Washington AR	Lees Creek	025	664
Washington AR	Litteral	018	29
Washington AR	Litteral	023	1,793
Washington AR	Prairie Twp 1	019	98
Washington AR	Prairie Twp 1	020	3,144
Washington AR	Prairie Twp 1	025	0
Washington AR	Prairie Twp 2	020	37
Washington AR	Prairie Twp 2	025	846
Washington AR	Spg 01	009	1,709
Washington AR	Spg 01	011	2,454
Washington AR	Spg 02	009	4,080
Washington AR	Spg 02	011	1,029
Washington AR	Spg 02	019	0
Washington AR	Spg 03	009	4,675
Washington AR	Spg 03	019	1,447
Washington AR	Spg 05	011	2,772
Washington AR	Spg 05	018	1,802
Washington AR	Spg 08	018	14
Washington AR	Spg 08	019	868
Washington AR	Spg 09	009	4,253
Washington AR	Spg 09	011	200

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

AR HD BOA Final

County	Voting District	District	Population
Washington AR	Spg 11	018	934
Washington AR	Spg 11	019	3,116
Washington AR	Spg 17	009	1,753
Washington AR	Spg 17	019	2,882
Washington AR	Spg 23	009	1,151
Washington AR	Spg 23	019	1,010
Washington AR	Spg Twp	009	1,131
Washington AR	Spg Twp	019	48
Washington AR	Spg Twp	025	1,429
Washington AR	West Fork Twp-H	023	457
Washington AR	West Fork Twp-H	025	95
Washington AR	Wheeler	018	228
Washington AR	Wheeler	023	947
White AR	15 - Cane	057	1,476
White AR	15 - Cane	059	0
White AR	16 - Chrisp	057	220
White AR	16 - Chrisp	059	1,054
White AR	28 - Garner TWP	057	22
White AR	28 - Garner TWP	059	248
White AR	31 - Gray A	039	935
White AR	31 - Gray A	040	328
White AR	32 - Gray B	040	62
White AR	32 - Gray B	058	3,749
White AR	57 - McRae TWP	057	94
White AR	57 - McRae TWP	059	441
White AR	82 - Union	057	27
White AR	82 - Union	059	2,049
Yell AR	19 - Magazine 2	052	286
Yell AR	19 - Magazine 2	054	0

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Current 2020 Plan**
Plan Type: **AR 2020 House District Plan**

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

Saturday, November 13, 2021 9:02 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	13
Voting District	2,335

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	62
Voting District	412

Number of splits involving no population:

County	1
Voting District	203

Split Counts

County

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 32
Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 14
Cases where an area is split among 4 Districts: 5
Cases where an area is split among 5 Districts: 5
Cases where an area is split among 6 Districts: 2
Cases where an area is split among 7 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 8 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 9 Districts: 1
Cases where an area is split among 16 Districts: 1

Voting District

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 387
Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 37
Cases where an area is split among 4 Districts: 1

County	Voting District	District	Population
Split Counties:			
Arkansas AR		012	1,683
Arkansas AR		013	14,429
Arkansas AR		014	1,037
Ashley AR		008	3,610
Ashley AR		009	12,212
Ashley AR		011	3,240
Baxter AR		061	423
Baxter AR		064	7,966
Baxter AR		099	4,284
Baxter AR		100	28,954
Benton AR		087	18,841
Benton AR		090	43,865
Benton AR		091	43,643
Benton AR		092	34,610
Benton AR		093	43,653

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Benton AR		094	32,551
Benton AR		095	35,046
Benton AR		096	32,124
Boone AR		083	10,354
Boone AR		098	19,668
Boone AR		099	7,351
Calhoun AR		007	1,401
Calhoun AR		008	3,338
Carroll AR		083	1,993
Carroll AR		097	16,534
Carroll AR		098	9,733
Clark AR		018	17,828
Clark AR		019	3,618
Cleburne AR		064	11,600
Cleburne AR		066	13,111
Cleveland AR		008	1,467
Cleveland AR		010	6,083
Columbia AR		002	12,739
Columbia AR		005	8,677
Columbia AR		006	1,385
Conway AR		065	20,620
Conway AR		073	95
Craighead AR		052	10,668
Craighead AR		053	34,470
Craighead AR		058	34,094
Craighead AR		059	31,999
Crawford AR		075	7,283
Crawford AR		079	29,421
Crawford AR		080	6,215
Crawford AR		081	16,583
Crawford AR		082	631
Crittenden AR		050	19,243
Crittenden AR		051	28,119
Crittenden AR		055	801
Cross AR		049	11,373
Cross AR		050	5,460
Dallas AR		008	5,060
Dallas AR		018	1,422
Desha AR		011	11,348
Desha AR		012	47
Drew AR		008	1,463
Drew AR		009	14,275
Drew AR		010	1,612
Faulkner AR		040	17,306
Faulkner AR		044	2,979
Faulkner AR		066	7,652
Faulkner AR		067	32,506

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Faulkner AR		070	32,536
Faulkner AR		072	30,519
Franklin AR		074	820
Franklin AR		082	16,277
Garland AR		018	7,817
Garland AR		021	2,096
Garland AR		022	25,329
Garland AR		024	30,859
Garland AR		025	29,276
Garland AR		026	4,803
Grant AR		010	2,821
Grant AR		015	15,137
Greene AR		056	10,021
Greene AR		057	32,789
Greene AR		060	2,926
Hempstead AR		003	19,304
Hempstead AR		019	761
Hot Spring AR		015	6,584
Hot Spring AR		018	1,680
Hot Spring AR		026	24,776
Howard AR		004	1,324
Howard AR		019	11,461
Independence AR		047	2,029
Independence AR		052	2,419
Independence AR		062	2,591
Independence AR		063	30,899
Jackson AR		047	12,543
Jackson AR		052	4,212
Jefferson AR		010	8,822
Jefferson AR		014	2,433
Jefferson AR		015	7,783
Jefferson AR		016	24,996
Jefferson AR		017	23,226
Lafayette AR		002	2,682
Lafayette AR		005	3,626
Lawrence AR		056	6
Lawrence AR		060	16,210
Lincoln AR		010	6,395
Lincoln AR		012	4,006
Lincoln AR		016	2,540
Lonoke AR		013	3,362
Lonoke AR		014	21,144
Lonoke AR		043	31,324
Lonoke AR		044	18,185
Madison AR		082	11,097
Madison AR		097	5,424
Marion AR		064	154

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Marion AR		099	16,672
Miller AR		001	28,612
Miller AR		002	13,988
Mississippi AR		054	17,270
Mississippi AR		055	23,415
Monroe AR		048	3,002
Monroe AR		049	3,797
Montgomery AR		020	7,272
Montgomery AR		021	1,212
Nevada AR		003	7,084
Nevada AR		005	1,226
Ouachita AR		005	10,598
Ouachita AR		006	8,970
Ouachita AR		007	3,082
Perry AR		021	196
Perry AR		065	7,278
Perry AR		070	633
Perry AR		073	1,912
Poinsett AR		052	12,264
Poinsett AR		054	10,701
Polk AR		020	16,944
Polk AR		021	2,277
Pope AR		068	21,665
Pope AR		069	3,445
Pope AR		071	30,339
Pope AR		073	4,597
Pope AR		083	3,335
Prairie AR		013	8,222
Prairie AR		014	60
Pulaski AR		014	4,431
Pulaski AR		027	887
Pulaski AR		029	30,605
Pulaski AR		030	30,754
Pulaski AR		031	19,200
Pulaski AR		032	31,382
Pulaski AR		033	27,648
Pulaski AR		034	28,949
Pulaski AR		035	30,639
Pulaski AR		036	28,312
Pulaski AR		037	28,779
Pulaski AR		038	29,854
Pulaski AR		039	32,742
Pulaski AR		040	13,430
Pulaski AR		041	31,492
Pulaski AR		042	30,021
Randolph AR		056	2,803
Randolph AR		060	2,890

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Randolph AR		061	12,878
Saline AR		022	6,098
Saline AR		023	36,470
Saline AR		027	32,159
Saline AR		028	30,201
Saline AR		031	18,488
Scott AR		021	8,168
Scott AR		074	1,668
Searcy AR		064	2,020
Searcy AR		083	4,657
Searcy AR		099	1,151
Sebastian AR		021	12,957
Sebastian AR		074	4,360
Sebastian AR		075	21,567
Sebastian AR		076	30,660
Sebastian AR		077	29,883
Sebastian AR		078	28,372
Sebastian AR		079	0
Sevier AR		004	13,617
Sevier AR		020	2,222
Sharp AR		060	5,451
Sharp AR		061	4,456
Sharp AR		062	7,364
St. Francis AR		048	12,731
St. Francis AR		049	10,359
Stone AR		062	5,572
Stone AR		064	6,787
Union AR		006	18,669
Union AR		007	20,385
Van Buren AR		066	7,899
Van Buren AR		068	7,897
Washington AR		080	25,743
Washington AR		081	12,818
Washington AR		084	36,067
Washington AR		085	38,445
Washington AR		086	37,055
Washington AR		087	18,279
Washington AR		088	32,678
Washington AR		089	33,704
Washington AR		097	11,082
White AR		013	814
White AR		044	12,004
White AR		045	28,739
White AR		046	28,946
White AR		047	6,319
Yell AR		021	394
Yell AR		073	19,869

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Split VTDs:			
Arkansas AR	12 - Crockett	012	89
Arkansas AR	12 - Crockett	013	0
Arkansas AR	13 - Keaton	012	0
Arkansas AR	13 - Keaton	013	799
Arkansas AR	21 - Prairie	012	327
Arkansas AR	21 - Prairie	013	0
Arkansas AR	22 - Lagrue	012	0
Arkansas AR	22 - Lagrue	013	1,159
Arkansas AR	37 - PT Deluce	012	0
Arkansas AR	37 - PT Deluce	013	183
Arkansas AR	41 - Morris	013	29
Arkansas AR	41 - Morris	014	159
Ashley AR	07 - VO - Tech	008	19
Ashley AR	07 - VO - Tech	009	711
Baxter AR	10-3	099	709
Baxter AR	10-3	100	0
Baxter AR	3-2	061	0
Baxter AR	3-2	100	533
Baxter AR	3-4	061	423
Baxter AR	3-4	100	0
Baxter AR	6-2	099	152
Baxter AR	6-2	100	1,079
Baxter AR	6-3	099	34
Baxter AR	6-3	100	554
Baxter AR	8-1	064	1,551
Baxter AR	8-1	100	631
Benton AR	Precinct 07	087	1,471
Benton AR	Precinct 07	091	866
Benton AR	Precinct 102	091	2,322
Benton AR	Precinct 102	092	386
Benton AR	Precinct 11	087	3,871
Benton AR	Precinct 11	091	209
Benton AR	Precinct 111	093	1,270
Benton AR	Precinct 111	094	0
Benton AR	Precinct 111	095	6
Benton AR	Precinct 116	091	1,130
Benton AR	Precinct 116	092	2,035
Benton AR	Precinct 116	093	56
Benton AR	Precinct 12	095	1,257
Benton AR	Precinct 12	096	2,193
Benton AR	Precinct 16	087	986
Benton AR	Precinct 16	091	53
Benton AR	Precinct 17	087	0
Benton AR	Precinct 17	091	1,191
Benton AR	Precinct 19	090	253
Benton AR	Precinct 19	091	1,224

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Benton AR	Precinct 22	091	487
Benton AR	Precinct 22	093	2,745
Benton AR	Precinct 30	092	0
Benton AR	Precinct 30	095	2,420
Benton AR	Precinct 31	093	885
Benton AR	Precinct 31	095	1,345
Benton AR	Precinct 38	091	0
Benton AR	Precinct 38	094	4,745
Benton AR	Precinct 39	091	1,967
Benton AR	Precinct 39	093	29
Benton AR	Precinct 39	094	0
Benton AR	Precinct 40	090	301
Benton AR	Precinct 40	094	1,524
Benton AR	Precinct 41	093	0
Benton AR	Precinct 41	095	3,097
Benton AR	Precinct 43	090	0
Benton AR	Precinct 43	091	1,519
Benton AR	Precinct 43	094	0
Benton AR	Precinct 44	094	1,742
Benton AR	Precinct 44	095	866
Benton AR	Precinct 47	094	3,964
Benton AR	Precinct 47	095	6
Benton AR	Precinct 49	090	3,684
Benton AR	Precinct 49	096	114
Benton AR	Precinct 53	095	2,611
Benton AR	Precinct 53	096	332
Benton AR	Precinct 61	092	2,894
Benton AR	Precinct 61	095	0
Benton AR	Precinct 62	093	1,790
Benton AR	Precinct 62	095	387
Benton AR	Precinct 66	092	1,580
Benton AR	Precinct 66	093	0
Benton AR	Precinct 66	095	407
Benton AR	Precinct 67	090	4,878
Benton AR	Precinct 67	096	520
Benton AR	Precinct 85	087	833
Benton AR	Precinct 85	091	931
Benton AR	Precinct 90	094	2,490
Benton AR	Precinct 90	095	991
Benton AR	Precinct 91	090	101
Benton AR	Precinct 91	096	1,482
Benton AR	Precinct 96	087	1,326
Benton AR	Precinct 96	091	1,193
Benton AR	Precinct 97	087	1,668
Benton AR	Precinct 97	091	464
Benton AR	Precinct 99	091	4,615
Benton AR	Precinct 99	093	0

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Boone AR	District 10	098	1,069
Boone AR	District 10	099	2,176
Boone AR	District 2	083	212
Boone AR	District 2	098	3,284
Boone AR	District 3	083	174
Boone AR	District 3	098	3,205
Boone AR	District 5	083	1,763
Boone AR	District 5	098	1,274
Boone AR	District 5	099	412
Boone AR	District 6	083	415
Boone AR	District 6	098	1,609
Boone AR	District 6	099	1,437
Boone AR	District 8	083	3,568
Boone AR	District 8	098	0
Boone AR	District 9	083	693
Boone AR	District 9	098	2,658
Calhoun AR	Champagnolle	007	558
Calhoun AR	Champagnolle	008	10
Calhoun AR	Locust	007	519
Calhoun AR	Locust	008	9
Calhoun AR	Locust North	007	231
Calhoun AR	Locust North	008	0
Calhoun AR	Woodberry	007	0
Calhoun AR	Woodberry	008	340
Carroll AR	Cabanal	083	26
Carroll AR	Cabanal	097	301
Carroll AR	Cabanal	098	0
Carroll AR	Carrollton	083	817
Carroll AR	Carrollton	098	2
Carroll AR	Holiday Island	097	2,763
Carroll AR	Holiday Island	098	18
Carroll AR	Kings River	097	59
Carroll AR	Kings River	098	917
Carroll AR	Liberty	083	6
Carroll AR	Liberty	097	10
Carroll AR	Liberty	098	217
Carroll AR	NE Prairie	097	238
Carroll AR	NE Prairie	098	31
Carroll AR	NW & SW Prairie	083	5
Carroll AR	NW & SW Prairie	097	1,411
Carroll AR	Osage	083	249
Carroll AR	Osage	098	0
Carroll AR	Polo	097	57
Carroll AR	Polo	098	1,166
Carroll AR	SW & SE Hickory	097	0
Carroll AR	SW & SE Hickory	098	1,044
Carroll AR	Winona	097	476

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Carroll AR	Winona	098	0
Clark AR	Central 1	018	392
Clark AR	Central 1	019	560
Clark AR	Gurdon Gen 1	018	635
Clark AR	Gurdon Gen 1	019	0
Clark AR	North County	018	265
Clark AR	North County	019	1,045
Clark AR	North East County	018	1,156
Clark AR	North East County	019	230
Cleburne AR	27 - Piney	064	1,171
Cleburne AR	27 - Piney	066	0
Columbia AR	Columbia North	002	1,906
Columbia AR	Columbia North	005	937
Columbia AR	Columbia South	002	729
Columbia AR	Columbia South	005	1,581
Columbia AR	Columbia South	006	5
Columbia AR	Emerson Township	002	592
Columbia AR	Emerson Township	005	0
Columbia AR	Emerson Township	006	814
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 1	002	1,932
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 1	005	674
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 2	002	162
Columbia AR	Mag Ward 2	005	2,210
Columbia AR	McNeil Township	002	8
Columbia AR	McNeil Township	005	922
Columbia AR	Taylor Township	002	647
Columbia AR	Taylor Township	006	273
Craighead AR	1	058	1,230
Craighead AR	1	059	481
Craighead AR	11	052	1,716
Craighead AR	11	058	0
Craighead AR	12	052	814
Craighead AR	12	058	942
Craighead AR	19	053	2,674
Craighead AR	19	058	38
Craighead AR	21	052	2,644
Craighead AR	21	053	224
Craighead AR	25	053	0
Craighead AR	25	058	1,724
Craighead AR	27	053	2,454
Craighead AR	27	058	12
Craighead AR	3	058	0
Craighead AR	3	059	1,840
Craighead AR	30	053	2,778
Craighead AR	30	059	7
Craighead AR	31	053	936
Craighead AR	31	059	554

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Craighead AR	32	058	529
Craighead AR	32	059	2,698
Craighead AR	37	053	1,399
Craighead AR	37	059	834
Craighead AR	42	052	1,492
Craighead AR	42	059	6
Craighead AR	43	052	2,023
Craighead AR	43	053	0
Craighead AR	6	058	480
Craighead AR	6	059	976
Craighead AR	7	052	21
Craighead AR	7	058	2,743
Crawford AR	Alma 01	075	0
Crawford AR	Alma 01	081	2,422
Crawford AR	Dean Springs	075	204
Crawford AR	Dean Springs	081	1,576
Crawford AR	Porter	081	247
Crawford AR	Porter	082	0
Crawford AR	Van Buren 03	079	4,866
Crawford AR	Van Buren 03	080	0
Crawford AR	Van Buren 05	075	196
Crawford AR	Van Buren 05	079	4,312
Crawford AR	Van Buren 10	075	370
Crawford AR	Van Buren 10	079	2,420
Crawford AR	Van Buren 10	081	58
Crittenden AR	13 - Ward 1 Precinct 3	050	5
Crittenden AR	13 - Ward 1 Precinct 3	051	1,534
Crittenden AR	22 - Ward 2 Precinct 2	050	254
Crittenden AR	22 - Ward 2 Precinct 2	051	0
Crittenden AR	23 - Ward 2 Precinct 3	050	1,317
Crittenden AR	23 - Ward 2 Precinct 3	051	0
Crittenden AR	41 - Ward 4 Precinct 1	050	2,551
Crittenden AR	41 - Ward 4 Precinct 1	051	18
Crittenden AR	42 - Ward 4 Precinct 2	050	1,360
Crittenden AR	42 - Ward 4 Precinct 2	051	2
Crittenden AR	65 - Jasper Country Box (Court	050	568
Crittenden AR	65 - Jasper Country Box (Court	051	736
Crittenden AR	67 - Jasper 1	050	1,660
Crittenden AR	67 - Jasper 1	051	2,090
Crittenden AR	69 - Jasper 3	050	1,316
Crittenden AR	69 - Jasper 3	051	3,339
Crittenden AR	71-Mississippi Country Box	050	0
Crittenden AR	71-Mississippi Country Box	051	46
Cross AR	Wynne Ward 3	049	1,426

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cross AR	Wynne Ward 3	050	31
Dallas AR	602- District 6	008	266
Dallas AR	602- District 6	018	0
Drew AR	02 - Ward 2	009	2,472
Drew AR	02 - Ward 2	010	43
Drew AR	09 - Mar N Box 1	009	1,686
Drew AR	09 - Mar N Box 1	010	125
Drew AR	10 - Mar N Box 2	009	0
Drew AR	10 - Mar N Box 2	010	927
Drew AR	11 - Marion South	008	0
Drew AR	11 - Marion South	009	1,649
Drew AR	13 - Plantersville	009	25
Drew AR	13 - Plantersville	010	517
Drew AR	16 - Wilmar	008	1,173
Drew AR	16 - Wilmar	009	0
Drew AR	16 - Wilmar	010	0
Faulkner AR	3b Conway City 08	067	39
Faulkner AR	3b Conway City 08	072	734
Faulkner AR	3c-East Conway City 09	070	2,364
Faulkner AR	3c-East Conway City 09	072	624
Faulkner AR	3f Conway City 53	067	1,240
Faulkner AR	3f Conway City 53	070	761
Faulkner AR	3g Conway City 54	067	0
Faulkner AR	3g Conway City 54	070	1,412
Faulkner AR	3g Conway City 54	072	65
Faulkner AR	4f Conway City 05	070	2,968
Faulkner AR	4f Conway City 05	072	160
Faulkner AR	Bristol 17	044	263
Faulkner AR	Bristol 17	067	3
Faulkner AR	California 18	066	1,998
Faulkner AR	California 18	067	0
Faulkner AR	Cypress Rural 22	040	7
Faulkner AR	Cypress Rural 22	044	1,794
Faulkner AR	Cypress Rural 22	067	1,115
Faulkner AR	Danley City (Mayflower) 24	040	1,984
Faulkner AR	Danley City (Mayflower) 24	072	0
Faulkner AR	E Cadron A 12	040	3,512
Faulkner AR	E Cadron A 12	067	337
Faulkner AR	E Cadron A 12	072	180
Faulkner AR	E Cadron B 13	040	3,671
Faulkner AR	E Cadron B 13	072	285
Faulkner AR	E Cadron C 48	067	1,103
Faulkner AR	E Cadron C 48	072	915
Faulkner AR	Eagle 25	040	424
Faulkner AR	Eagle 25	067	2,049

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Faulkner AR	Hardin Rural 28	066	2
Faulkner AR	Hardin Rural 28	067	2,408
Faulkner AR	Matthews 31	066	587
Faulkner AR	Matthews 31	067	283
Faulkner AR	Newton 34	044	0
Faulkner AR	Newton 34	067	867
Faulkner AR	Palarm 39	040	3,165
Faulkner AR	Palarm 39	067	1,298
Faulkner AR	Pine Mt 36	040	356
Faulkner AR	Pine Mt 36	070	235
Faulkner AR	Pine Mt 36	072	2,348
Faulkner AR	Vilonia City 21	044	25
Faulkner AR	Vilonia City 21	067	4,263
Faulkner AR	West Cadron 14	067	15
Faulkner AR	West Cadron 14	070	396
Garland AR	021	024	893
Garland AR	021	025	2,316
Garland AR	032	022	94
Garland AR	032	024	1,163
Garland AR	032	025	0
Garland AR	033	024	1,839
Garland AR	033	025	1,844
Garland AR	034	024	400
Garland AR	034	025	1,917
Garland AR	054	024	35
Garland AR	054	025	3,646
Garland AR	054	026	22
Garland AR	062	024	723
Garland AR	062	025	12
Garland AR	081	018	924
Garland AR	081	024	0
Garland AR	091	018	303
Garland AR	091	024	632
Garland AR	094	018	852
Garland AR	094	022	555
Garland AR	094	024	17
Garland AR	101	018	1,352
Garland AR	101	022	46
Garland AR	102	018	326
Garland AR	102	022	1,086
Garland AR	112	021	81
Garland AR	112	022	195
Garland AR	113	021	1,326
Garland AR	113	022	1,851
Garland AR	121	018	1,901
Garland AR	121	021	0
Garland AR	121	022	138

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Garland AR	122	018	0
Garland AR	122	022	3,906
Garland AR	122	024	0
Garland AR	131	022	8
Garland AR	131	025	1,144
Grant AR	21 - Ward 2	010	0
Grant AR	21 - Ward 2	015	1,621
Greene AR	10 - Bryan	056	0
Greene AR	10 - Bryan	060	189
Greene AR	12 - Cache	056	1,269
Greene AR	12 - Cache	060	10
Greene AR	13 - Clark	056	263
Greene AR	13 - Clark	057	0
Greene AR	18 - Sugar Creek	056	701
Greene AR	18 - Sugar Creek	057	0
Greene AR	19 - Friendship	056	1,066
Greene AR	19 - Friendship	057	0
Greene AR	21 - Mainshore	056	231
Greene AR	21 - Mainshore	057	6
Greene AR	26 - Spring Grove	057	958
Greene AR	26 - Spring Grove	060	0
Greene AR	27 - Union	056	1,679
Greene AR	27 - Union	057	79
Greene AR	32 - Oak Grove - Union	056	372
Greene AR	32 - Oak Grove - Union	057	732
Hempstead AR	08 Bingen	003	151
Hempstead AR	08 Bingen	019	761
Howard AR	09 - Madison	004	408
Howard AR	09 - Madison	019	0
Independence AR	Ashley	062	22
Independence AR	Ashley	063	1,271
Independence AR	Cushman / Union	062	1,334
Independence AR	Cushman / Union	063	0
Independence AR	Gainsboro	052	1,094
Independence AR	Gainsboro	063	56
Independence AR	Jefferson	062	241
Independence AR	Jefferson	063	0
Independence AR	Liberty	047	177
Independence AR	Liberty	063	790
Independence AR	Washington	062	994
Independence AR	Washington	063	0
Jackson AR	01 - Airbase	047	2,401
Jackson AR	01 - Airbase	052	0
Jackson AR	03 - Algoa	047	0
Jackson AR	03 - Algoa	052	27
Jackson AR	07 - Beedeville	047	0
Jackson AR	07 - Beedeville	052	189

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Jackson AR	16 - Greenhaw	047	63
Jackson AR	16 - Greenhaw	052	0
Jackson AR	18 - Hickory Grove	047	144
Jackson AR	18 - Hickory Grove	052	0
Jefferson AR	0001	014	3
Jefferson AR	0001	016	190
Jefferson AR	0045	016	106
Jefferson AR	0045	017	0
Jefferson AR	0073	010	384
Jefferson AR	0073	017	0
Jefferson AR	0074	010	396
Jefferson AR	0074	015	0
Jefferson AR	0083	016	0
Jefferson AR	0083	017	73
Jefferson AR	0084	015	0
Jefferson AR	0084	016	211
Jefferson AR	0225	010	0
Jefferson AR	0225	016	0
Jefferson AR	0324	016	1,071
Jefferson AR	0324	017	0
Jefferson AR	0332	010	0
Jefferson AR	0332	016	37
Jefferson AR	712-1	010	457
Jefferson AR	712-1	017	0
Jefferson AR	713-1	010	490
Jefferson AR	713-1	015	0
Jefferson AR	733-1	015	387
Jefferson AR	733-1	016	0
Jefferson AR	88X	015	0
Jefferson AR	88X	016	24
Lafayette AR	040 - Boyd Hill	002	137
Lafayette AR	040 - Boyd Hill	005	2
Lafayette AR	080 - Piney Grove	002	6
Lafayette AR	080 - Piney Grove	005	239
Lafayette AR	085 - Red River	002	169
Lafayette AR	085 - Red River	005	46
Lawrence AR	08 - Cache	056	6
Lawrence AR	08 - Cache	060	102
Lincoln AR	001 - Auburn	012	2,100
Lincoln AR	001 - Auburn	016	0
Lonoke AR	02 - Caroline TWP	043	182
Lonoke AR	02 - Caroline TWP	044	2,408
Lonoke AR	03 - Austin City	043	51
Lonoke AR	03 - Austin City	044	3,409
Lonoke AR	06 - Cabot City Ward 2	043	4,727
Lonoke AR	06 - Cabot City Ward 2	044	3,005
Lonoke AR	07 - Cabot City Ward 3	043	5,799

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Lonoke AR	07 - Cabot City Ward 3	044	0
Lonoke AR	13 - Carlisle TWP	013	0
Lonoke AR	13 - Carlisle TWP	014	448
Lonoke AR	24 - Gray TWP	014	3,184
Lonoke AR	24 - Gray TWP	043	0
Lonoke AR	39 - Magness TWP	043	184
Lonoke AR	39 - Magness TWP	044	1,734
Lonoke AR	40 - Oak Grove TWP	014	3,017
Lonoke AR	40 - Oak Grove TWP	043	1,406
Lonoke AR	45 - Totten TWP	013	415
Lonoke AR	45 - Totten TWP	014	0
Lonoke AR	50 - Ward TWP	013	0
Lonoke AR	50 - Ward TWP	044	1,508
Madison AR	Alabam	082	374
Madison AR	Alabam	097	1,781
Madison AR	Lamar	082	1,306
Madison AR	Lamar	097	1,037
Madison AR	Prairie	082	178
Madison AR	Prairie	097	2,606
Miller AR	Greenwich Village	001	1,531
Miller AR	Greenwich Village	002	746
Miller AR	Mandeville	001	490
Miller AR	Mandeville	002	463
Miller AR	Rondo	001	937
Miller AR	Rondo	002	367
Miller AR	Sugar Hill	001	3,426
Miller AR	Sugar Hill	002	12
Miller AR	Union	001	666
Miller AR	Union	002	3,291
Mississippi AR	02	054	2,692
Mississippi AR	02	055	2,364
Mississippi AR	06	054	94
Mississippi AR	06	055	513
Mississippi AR	07A	054	0
Mississippi AR	07A	055	150
Mississippi AR	12-1	054	783
Mississippi AR	12-1	055	11
Mississippi AR	13	054	428
Mississippi AR	13	055	0
Mississippi AR	30	054	0
Mississippi AR	30	055	409
Mississippi AR	34	054	1,752
Mississippi AR	34	055	662
Mississippi AR	36	054	117
Mississippi AR	36	055	15
Mississippi AR	46	054	0
Mississippi AR	46	055	211

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Montgomery AR	13 - ODEN - OUT	020	631
Montgomery AR	13 - ODEN - OUT	021	0
Montgomery AR	14 - PENCIL BLUFF	020	11
Montgomery AR	14 - PENCIL BLUFF	021	346
Nevada AR	Bluff City Rural	003	23
Nevada AR	Bluff City Rural	005	81
Nevada AR	Bodcaw Rural	003	786
Nevada AR	Bodcaw Rural	005	0
Nevada AR	East Rural	003	969
Nevada AR	East Rural	005	0
Nevada AR	Georgia	003	207
Nevada AR	Georgia	005	0
Nevada AR	Rosston Rural	003	8
Nevada AR	Rosston Rural	005	269
Ouachita AR	001-Camden	005	1,437
Ouachita AR	001-Camden	007	1,248
Ouachita AR	003-Camden	005	1,517
Ouachita AR	003-Camden	006	1,003
Ouachita AR	004-Camden	005	0
Ouachita AR	004-Camden	006	2,719
Ouachita AR	005-Bearden	005	776
Ouachita AR	005-Bearden	007	0
Ouachita AR	007-East Camden	006	798
Ouachita AR	007-East Camden	007	0
Ouachita AR	010-County 001	005	347
Ouachita AR	010-County 001	007	1,016
Ouachita AR	011-County 002	006	706
Ouachita AR	011-County 002	007	542
Ouachita AR	012-County 003	005	0
Ouachita AR	012-County 003	006	1,943
Ouachita AR	013-County 004	005	400
Ouachita AR	013-County 004	006	832
Ouachita AR	014-County 005	005	1,582
Ouachita AR	014-County 005	006	0
Ouachita AR	014-County 005	007	193
Ouachita AR	015-County 007	005	114
Ouachita AR	015-County 007	006	795
Ouachita AR	016-County 008	005	101
Ouachita AR	016-County 008	006	21
Ouachita AR	018-County 011	005	567
Ouachita AR	018-County 011	007	83
Perry AR	03 - Cherry Hill	065	0
Perry AR	03 - Cherry Hill	073	225
Perry AR	08 - Maumelle	065	0
Perry AR	08 - Maumelle	073	522
Perry AR	10 - Perry	065	482
Perry AR	10 - Perry	070	428

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Perry AR	11 - Petit Jean	065	364
Perry AR	11 - Petit Jean	073	0
Perry AR	15 - Union	065	647
Perry AR	15 - Union	070	205
Perry AR	17 - Wye	065	871
Perry AR	17 - Wye	070	0
Polk AR	01- MENA	020	1,865
Polk AR	01- MENA	021	10
Polk AR	04 - ACORN	020	267
Polk AR	04 - ACORN	021	1,545
Pope AR	005- Atkins Out 2	068	0
Pope AR	005- Atkins Out 2	073	199
Pope AR	020- Hector Out	068	0
Pope AR	020- Hector Out	083	751
Pope AR	031- Pottsville Out 1	068	1,945
Pope AR	031- Pottsville Out 1	073	0
Pope AR	042- Russellville 3-B	068	0
Pope AR	042- Russellville 3-B	071	4,709
Pope AR	055- Scottsville 1	068	0
Pope AR	055- Scottsville 1	083	717
Prairie AR	Belcher / Tyler	013	221
Prairie AR	Belcher / Tyler	014	60
Pulaski AR	Precinct 001	039	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 001	040	2,526
Pulaski AR	Precinct 004	039	4,401
Pulaski AR	Precinct 004	040	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 005	037	7
Pulaski AR	Precinct 005	039	3,338
Pulaski AR	Precinct 006	039	833
Pulaski AR	Precinct 006	040	105
Pulaski AR	Precinct 007	038	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 007	039	745
Pulaski AR	Precinct 007	040	912
Pulaski AR	Precinct 009	037	2,826
Pulaski AR	Precinct 009	039	2,954
Pulaski AR	Precinct 010	035	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 010	037	3,060
Pulaski AR	Precinct 013	039	892
Pulaski AR	Precinct 013	040	1,166
Pulaski AR	Precinct 013	041	78
Pulaski AR	Precinct 017	037	2,287
Pulaski AR	Precinct 017	038	1,366
Pulaski AR	Precinct 019	038	2,256
Pulaski AR	Precinct 019	039	2,110
Pulaski AR	Precinct 027	040	3,526
Pulaski AR	Precinct 027	042	1,167
Pulaski AR	Precinct 028	040	1,669

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Pulaski AR	Precinct 028	041	70
Pulaski AR	Precinct 028	042	2,817
Pulaski AR	Precinct 032	041	3,845
Pulaski AR	Precinct 032	042	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 033	041	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 033	042	2,390
Pulaski AR	Precinct 048	037	5,109
Pulaski AR	Precinct 048	038	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 048	041	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 050	037	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 050	038	2,704
Pulaski AR	Precinct 052	037	2,737
Pulaski AR	Precinct 052	038	532
Pulaski AR	Precinct 054	014	167
Pulaski AR	Precinct 054	037	3,655
Pulaski AR	Precinct 055	014	4,264
Pulaski AR	Precinct 055	036	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 056	031	1,442
Pulaski AR	Precinct 056	035	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 058	031	1,202
Pulaski AR	Precinct 058	035	3,457
Pulaski AR	Precinct 063	030	689
Pulaski AR	Precinct 063	031	263
Pulaski AR	Precinct 063	032	1,202
Pulaski AR	Precinct 064	031	1,101
Pulaski AR	Precinct 064	032	3,110
Pulaski AR	Precinct 068	031	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 068	032	3,477
Pulaski AR	Precinct 073	031	1,568
Pulaski AR	Precinct 073	032	1,811
Pulaski AR	Precinct 077	030	2,102
Pulaski AR	Precinct 077	032	3,309
Pulaski AR	Precinct 078	032	1,853
Pulaski AR	Precinct 078	034	2,000
Pulaski AR	Precinct 081	029	3,106
Pulaski AR	Precinct 081	030	1,443
Pulaski AR	Precinct 083	029	2,969
Pulaski AR	Precinct 083	030	1,030
Pulaski AR	Precinct 090	035	2,151
Pulaski AR	Precinct 090	037	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 102	029	1,337
Pulaski AR	Precinct 102	030	1,936
Pulaski AR	Precinct 105	029	980
Pulaski AR	Precinct 105	036	3,949
Pulaski AR	Precinct 114	033	2,554
Pulaski AR	Precinct 114	036	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 116	033	540

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Pulaski AR	Precinct 116	034	1,499
Pulaski AR	Precinct 117	033	1,704
Pulaski AR	Precinct 117	034	770
Pulaski AR	Precinct 117	036	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 121	030	1,144
Pulaski AR	Precinct 121	034	4,215
Pulaski AR	Precinct 123	029	3,593
Pulaski AR	Precinct 123	030	0
Pulaski AR	Precinct 123	036	112
Pulaski AR	Precinct 124	029	4,808
Pulaski AR	Precinct 124	036	446
Pulaski AR	Precinct 126	029	1,221
Pulaski AR	Precinct 126	036	762
Pulaski AR	Precinct 127	027	887
Pulaski AR	Precinct 127	036	2,593
Pulaski AR	Precinct 137	031	3,353
Pulaski AR	Precinct 137	032	9
Randolph AR	09 - Ingram	056	17
Randolph AR	09 - Ingram	061	236
Randolph AR	15 - Richardson	056	774
Randolph AR	15 - Richardson	061	5
Randolph AR	18 - Running Lake	056	0
Randolph AR	18 - Running Lake	061	165
Randolph AR	20 - Siloam	056	275
Randolph AR	20 - Siloam	061	16
Randolph AR	23 - Warm Springs	056	0
Randolph AR	23 - Warm Springs	061	246
Saline AR	01	022	0
Saline AR	01	031	5,238
Saline AR	03	027	2,143
Saline AR	03	028	1,254
Saline AR	08	022	88
Saline AR	08	023	891
Saline AR	11	023	816
Saline AR	11	028	4,308
Saline AR	12	023	1,483
Saline AR	12	028	0
Saline AR	14	023	1,467
Saline AR	14	027	1,511
Saline AR	14	028	389
Saline AR	19	023	0
Saline AR	19	031	1,005
Saline AR	23	022	869
Saline AR	23	031	2
Saline AR	26	027	4,490
Saline AR	26	028	0
Saline AR	27	023	5,600

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Saline AR	27	028	0
Saline AR	32	023	1,969
Saline AR	32	028	0
Saline AR	34	027	1,504
Saline AR	34	028	880
Saline AR	34	031	781
Saline AR	36	023	193
Saline AR	36	027	1,910
Saline AR	38	023	2,059
Saline AR	38	031	1,436
Saline AR	39	023	2,915
Saline AR	39	028	217
Saline AR	40	023	3,880
Saline AR	40	028	507
Scott AR	11 - Hickman Rural East	021	841
Scott AR	11 - Hickman Rural East	074	0
Scott AR	15 - James	021	117
Scott AR	15 - James	074	0
Scott AR	24 - Mt. Pleasant	021	425
Scott AR	24 - Mt. Pleasant	074	0
Scott AR	26 - Tomlinson/Tate	021	0
Scott AR	26 - Tomlinson/Tate	074	252
Searcy AR	Bear Creek #4	064	0
Searcy AR	Bear Creek #4	083	1,022
Searcy AR	Prairie	083	0
Searcy AR	Prairie	099	551
Searcy AR	Rock Creek	064	404
Searcy AR	Rock Creek	083	0
Searcy AR	Spring	083	437
Searcy AR	Spring	099	0
Searcy AR	St. Joe	083	386
Searcy AR	St. Joe	099	9
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 1-H	077	2,666
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 1-H	078	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 3-G	076	11
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 3-G	077	1,769
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 3-M	021	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 3-M	076	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 3-M	077	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-1K	075	1,319
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-1K	079	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-2F	074	503
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-2F	075	13
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-3F	021	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-3F	074	821
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-3I	021	21
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-3I	074	663

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-4B	021	1,862
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-4B	074	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-4L	021	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-4L	074	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-6A	076	52
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-6A	077	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-J	075	910
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-J	076	0
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-L	075	1,361
Sebastian AR	PRECINCT 9-L	076	3
Sevier AR	Bear Creek West	004	1,466
Sevier AR	Bear Creek West	020	0
Sevier AR	Jefferson	004	0
Sevier AR	Jefferson	020	155
Sevier AR	Monroe	004	28
Sevier AR	Monroe	020	946
Sharp AR	Cherokee	060	3
Sharp AR	Cherokee	061	3,984
Sharp AR	Hardy	060	1,041
Sharp AR	Hardy	061	124
Sharp AR	Highland	060	1,091
Sharp AR	Highland	061	121
Sharp AR	Highland	062	0
Sharp AR	Lower North	060	465
Sharp AR	Lower North	061	0
Sharp AR	Upper North	060	0
Sharp AR	Upper North	061	227
St. Francis AR	14 - Madison City	048	569
St. Francis AR	14 - Madison City	049	171
St. Francis AR	17 - Bonair	048	231
St. Francis AR	17 - Bonair	049	441
St. Francis AR	25-Parrot/Newcastle	048	127
St. Francis AR	25-Parrot/Newcastle	049	171
St. Francis AR	26 - Bonair	048	1
St. Francis AR	26 - Bonair	049	24
St. Francis AR	35 - Forrest City Ward 1-1	048	4,607
St. Francis AR	35 - Forrest City Ward 1-1	049	14
St. Francis AR	38 - Forrest City Ward 1-4	048	282
St. Francis AR	38 - Forrest City Ward 1-4	049	459
St. Francis AR	43 - Forrest City Ward 2-3	048	216
St. Francis AR	43 - Forrest City Ward 2-3	049	64
St. Francis AR	57 - Forrest City Ward 1-6	048	128
St. Francis AR	57 - Forrest City Ward 1-6	049	0
St. Francis AR	66 - Forrest City Ward 4-6	048	1,533
St. Francis AR	66 - Forrest City Ward 4-6	049	11
Stone AR	Foothills	062	190
Stone AR	Foothills	064	1,140

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Stone AR	Northwest	062	246
Stone AR	Northwest	064	125
Stone AR	Ward 3	062	87
Stone AR	Ward 3	064	910
Union AR	Ward 2	006	2,918
Union AR	Ward 2	007	1,216
Van Buren AR	03 BRADLEY	066	1,265
Van Buren AR	03 BRADLEY	068	0
Van Buren AR	04 CULPEPPER	066	325
Van Buren AR	04 CULPEPPER	068	26
Van Buren AR	05 HOLLY MOUNTAIN	066	7
Van Buren AR	05 HOLLY MOUNTAIN	068	544
Van Buren AR	06 CHOCTAW	066	622
Van Buren AR	06 CHOCTAW	068	23
Van Buren AR	07 WEST GRIGGS	066	1,373
Van Buren AR	07 WEST GRIGGS	068	1
Van Buren AR	08 CRAIG	066	13
Van Buren AR	08 CRAIG	068	777
Van Buren AR	12 EAST GRIGGS	066	803
Van Buren AR	12 EAST GRIGGS	068	60
Van Buren AR	17 LINN CREEK	066	4
Van Buren AR	17 LINN CREEK	068	549
Van Buren AR	19 RED RIVER	066	0
Van Buren AR	19 RED RIVER	068	765
Van Buren AR	20 UNION	066	7
Van Buren AR	20 UNION	068	1,256
Van Buren AR	21 WASHINGTON	066	0
Van Buren AR	21 WASHINGTON	068	931
Van Buren AR	24 SOUTH GRIGGS	066	1,484
Van Buren AR	24 SOUTH GRIGGS	068	0
Washington AR	Durham	081	856
Washington AR	Durham	084	0
Washington AR	Elkins-H	081	19
Washington AR	Elkins-H	084	384
Washington AR	Fay 24	085	713
Washington AR	Fay 24	086	21
Washington AR	Fay 30	084	2,795
Washington AR	Fay 30	088	0
Washington AR	Fay 38	084	1,110
Washington AR	Fay 38	088	0
Washington AR	Fay 41	086	0
Washington AR	Fay 41	088	265
Washington AR	Fay 47	081	0
Washington AR	Fay 47	084	0
Washington AR	Goshen City	084	0
Washington AR	Goshen City	097	2,102
Washington AR	Goshen Twp	081	0

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Washington AR	Goshen Twp	097	1,077
Washington AR	Greenland Twp	084	1,337
Washington AR	Greenland Twp	085	0
Washington AR	Harmon	080	0
Washington AR	Harmon	087	1,722
Washington AR	Johnson Twp-H	080	3
Washington AR	Johnson Twp-H	088	0
Washington AR	Marrs Hill	080	1,130
Washington AR	Marrs Hill	085	0
Washington AR	Prairie Twp 1	081	0
Washington AR	Prairie Twp 1	084	3,242
Washington AR	Prairie Twp 1	088	0
Washington AR	Prairie Twp 1	097	0
Washington AR	Prairie Twp 5	081	0
Washington AR	Prairie Twp 5	084	692
Washington AR	Richland	081	12
Washington AR	Richland	084	109
Washington AR	Richland - Senate	081	967
Washington AR	Richland - Senate	084	0
Washington AR	Spg 02	088	0
Washington AR	Spg 02	089	5,109
Washington AR	Spg 07	087	1,607
Washington AR	Spg 07	088	0
Washington AR	Spg 11	087	0
Washington AR	Spg 11	088	4,050
Washington AR	Spg 12	080	0
Washington AR	Spg 12	088	2,430
Washington AR	Spg 15	089	8,917
Washington AR	Spg 15	097	25
Washington AR	Spg 17	084	0
Washington AR	Spg 17	088	4,635
Washington AR	Spg 23	089	15
Washington AR	Spg 23	097	2,146
Washington AR	Tontitown City-2	080	1,061
Washington AR	Tontitown City-2	087	5
Washington AR	Tontitown City-2	088	0
Washington AR	Valley	080	0
Washington AR	Valley	081	922
Washington AR	West Fork Twp	081	784
Washington AR	West Fork Twp	084	14
Washington AR	West Fork Twp-H	081	9
Washington AR	West Fork Twp-H	084	543
Washington AR	White River-H	081	207
Washington AR	White River-H	084	0
Washington AR	Wyman	081	676
Washington AR	Wyman	097	0
White AR	02 - Antioch	044	467

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
White AR	02 - Antioch	045	227
White AR	06 - Bald Knob TWP	045	757
White AR	06 - Bald Knob TWP	047	0
White AR	20 - Coldwell	045	0
White AR	20 - Coldwell	047	677
White AR	31 - Gray A	045	649
White AR	31 - Gray A	046	614
White AR	32 - Gray B	044	0
White AR	32 - Gray B	045	1,106
White AR	32 - Gray B	046	2,705
White AR	34 - Gum Springs	045	44
White AR	34 - Gum Springs	046	1,245
White AR	35 - Guthrie	045	11
White AR	35 - Guthrie	047	1,033
White AR	36 - Harrison	045	3,487
White AR	36 - Harrison	046	0
White AR	36 - Harrison	047	0
White AR	38 - Higginson TWP	045	479
White AR	38 - Higginson TWP	046	81
White AR	47 - Kensett Ward 2	045	32
White AR	47 - Kensett Ward 2	046	702
White AR	49 - Kensett TWP	045	552
White AR	49 - Kensett TWP	046	4
White AR	61 - Red River	013	0
White AR	61 - Red River	045	289
White AR	63 - Royal	044	712
White AR	63 - Royal	045	0
White AR	69 - Searcy Ward 1 D	045	19
White AR	69 - Searcy Ward 1 D	046	2,148
White AR	75 - Searcy Ward 3 B	045	0
White AR	75 - Searcy Ward 3 B	046	1,258
White AR	77 - Searcy Ward 3 D	045	0
White AR	77 - Searcy Ward 3 D	046	742
White AR	87 - Bald Knob North	045	0
White AR	87 - Bald Knob North	047	465
Yell AR	02 - Briggsville	021	25
Yell AR	02 - Briggsville	073	80
Yell AR	04 - Compton	021	0
Yell AR	04 - Compton	073	61
Yell AR	11 - Dutch Creek	021	0
Yell AR	11 - Dutch Creek	073	92
Yell AR	14 - Gilkey	021	0
Yell AR	14 - Gilkey	073	158
Yell AR	15 - Gravelly	021	118
Yell AR	15 - Gravelly	073	0
Yell AR	17 - Lamar	021	0
Yell AR	17 - Lamar	073	861

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

AR House Current 2020 Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Yell AR	26 - Rover	021	2
Yell AR	26 - Rover	073	248

Community of Interest
City Splits

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Illustrative Final**
Plan Type: **AR HD Plan**

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Saturday, December 25, 2021 8:37 PM

City/Town	District	Population	%
Alexander AR	027	3,165	93.5
Alexander AR	029	220	6.5
Appleton AR	068	153	38.4
Appleton AR	073	246	61.7
Arkadelphia AR	016	3,868	37.3
Arkadelphia AR	018	6,512	62.7
Arkadelphia AR	019	0	0.0
Augusta AR	048	1,446	72.4
Augusta AR	049	552	27.6
Bella Vista AR	092	8,568	28.5
Bella Vista AR	093	8,785	29.2
Bella Vista AR	095	7,200	23.9
Bella Vista AR	097	5,551	18.4
Benton AR	015	2,709	7.7
Benton AR	023	11,678	33.4
Benton AR	028	20,627	58.9
Bentonville AR	087	19,774	36.5
Bentonville AR	091	985	1.8
Bentonville AR	092	4,200	7.8
Bentonville AR	093	19,991	36.9
Bentonville AR	094	4,802	8.9

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Bentonville AR	095	4,412	8.2
Bryant AR	023	5,792	28.0
Bryant AR	027	6,568	31.8
Bryant AR	028	8,303	40.2
Cabot AR	043	17,261	65.0
Cabot AR	044	9,308	35.0
Camden AR	005	5,618	52.9
Camden AR	007	4,994	47.1
Cave City AR	061	1,740	90.5
Cave City AR	063	182	9.5
Cave Springs AR	087	2,475	45.0
Cave Springs AR	090	2,292	41.7
Cave Springs AR	094	728	13.3
Centerton AR	087	44	0.3
Centerton AR	091	8,311	46.7
Centerton AR	092	8,424	47.4
Centerton AR	093	1,013	5.7
Conway AR	040	3,128	4.9
Conway AR	065	2,250	3.5
Conway AR	070	29,328	45.7
Conway AR	072	29,428	45.9
Damascus AR	066	245	64.1
Damascus AR	067	137	35.9
El Dorado AR	005	13,255	74.7
El Dorado AR	006	4,134	23.3

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
El Dorado AR	007	367	2.1
Elm Springs AR	087	2,328	98.6
Elm Springs AR	088	33	1.4
Fayetteville AR	081	11,684	12.4
Fayetteville AR	082	7,362	7.8
Fayetteville AR	083	69	0.1
Fayetteville AR	084	22,587	24.0
Fayetteville AR	085	21,523	22.9
Fayetteville AR	086	30,724	32.7
Forrest City AR	049	1,083	8.3
Forrest City AR	050	11,932	91.7
Fort Smith AR	076	28,862	32.4
Fort Smith AR	077	29,827	33.5
Fort Smith AR	078	30,453	34.2
Gibson AR	039	1,380	33.6
Gibson AR	040	2,731	66.4
Glenwood AR	018	62	3.0
Glenwood AR	019	2,006	97.0
Greenwood AR	021	6,290	66.1
Greenwood AR	075	3,226	33.9
Highfill AR	087	705	44.4
Highfill AR	091	882	55.6
Horseshoe Bend AR	061	24	1.0
Horseshoe Bend AR	063	2,416	99.0
Hot Springs AR	010	221	0.6

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Hot Springs AR	024	12,265	32.3
Hot Springs AR	025	25,444	67.1
Hot Springs Village AR	022	8,891	56.1
Hot Springs Village AR	026	6,970	43.9
Jacksonville AR	041	11,669	39.6
Jacksonville AR	042	17,808	60.4
Jonesboro AR	052	4,481	5.7
Jonesboro AR	053	15,670	19.9
Jonesboro AR	058	29,129	37.1
Jonesboro AR	059	29,296	37.3
Lake Hamilton AR	010	1,437	69.0
Lake Hamilton AR	024	647	31.1
Lawson AR	006	189	72.7
Lawson AR	007	71	27.3
Little Rock AR	029	30,270	14.9
Little Rock AR	030	28,637	14.1
Little Rock AR	031	19,160	9.5
Little Rock AR	032	24,401	12.0
Little Rock AR	033	29,375	14.5
Little Rock AR	034	29,123	14.4
Little Rock AR	035	29,193	14.4
Little Rock AR	036	12,432	6.1
Madison AR	049	740	97.5
Madison AR	050	19	2.5
Magnolia AR	002	7,241	64.9

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Magnolia AR	005	3,921	35.1
Malvern AR	010	0	0.0
Malvern AR	026	10,867	100.0
Marion AR	050	8,816	64.1
Marion AR	051	2,480	18.0
Marion AR	055	2,456	17.9
Maumelle AR	032	696	3.6
Maumelle AR	039	16,890	87.7
Maumelle AR	040	1,665	8.7
McNab AR	002	14	46.7
McNab AR	003	16	53.3
Monticello AR	008	0	0.0
Monticello AR	009	8,442	100.0
Natural Steps AR	031	389	94.2
Natural Steps AR	032	24	5.8
Newport AR	047	5,683	71.0
Newport AR	049	2,322	29.0
North Little Rock AR	032	4,984	7.7
North Little Rock AR	036	2,461	3.8
North Little Rock AR	037	30,005	46.5
North Little Rock AR	038	16,627	25.7
North Little Rock AR	039	4,516	7.0
North Little Rock AR	042	5,998	9.3
Ozark AR	074	89	2.5
Ozark AR	082	3,453	97.5

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Pea Ridge AR	095	56	0.9
Pea Ridge AR	097	6,503	99.2
Pearcy AR	018	183	59.8
Pearcy AR	024	123	40.2
Pine Bluff AR	011	309	0.8
Pine Bluff AR	012	10,320	25.0
Pine Bluff AR	016	12,382	30.0
Pine Bluff AR	017	18,242	44.2
Piney AR	022	5,238	100.0
Piney AR	025	0	0.0
Prairie Grove AR	080	6,003	85.2
Prairie Grove AR	085	1,042	14.8
Quitman AR	066	660	95.1
Quitman AR	067	34	4.9
Reader AR	003	17	42.5
Reader AR	007	23	57.5
Rogers AR	087	2,016	2.9
Rogers AR	090	5,909	8.5
Rogers AR	094	25,759	36.9
Rogers AR	095	5,854	8.4
Rogers AR	096	30,370	43.4
Rudy AR	075	126	96.9
Rudy AR	081	4	3.1
Russellville AR	068	2,061	7.1
Russellville AR	071	26,879	92.9

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Saratoga AR	003	46	37.1
Saratoga AR	004	78	62.9
Scott AR	014	23	23.7
Scott AR	036	74	76.3
Searcy AR	045	8,912	38.9
Searcy AR	046	14,025	61.2
Sherwood AR	038	13,630	41.6
Sherwood AR	039	2,492	7.6
Sherwood AR	040	1,095	3.4
Sherwood AR	041	13,982	42.7
Sherwood AR	042	1,532	4.7
Siloam Springs AR	080	8,909	51.5
Siloam Springs AR	091	8,378	48.5
Southside AR	047	3,579	83.6
Southside AR	063	700	16.4
Springdale AR	083	20,856	24.8
Springdale AR	087	2,125	2.5
Springdale AR	088	23,104	27.5
Springdale AR	089	31,123	37.0
Springdale AR	090	6,953	8.3
Tillar AR	008	140	81.4
Tillar AR	011	32	18.6
Tontitown AR	083	0	0.0
Tontitown AR	088	4,301	100.0
Van Buren AR	075	735	3.2

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Van Buren AR	079	22,483	96.8
Ward AR	014	1,584	26.2
Ward AR	043	4,468	73.8
White Hall AR	012	1,713	30.7
White Hall AR	017	3,868	69.3

City/Town	-- Listed by District	
	Population	%
District 001 Totals	**29,387**	
Magnolia AR (part)	7,241	64.9
McNab AR (part)	14	46.7
District 002 Totals	**9,943**	
McNab AR (part)	16	53.3
Reader AR (part)	17	42.5
Saratoga AR (part)	46	37.1
District 003 Totals	**18,762**	
Saratoga AR (part)	78	62.9
District 004 Totals	**14,505**	
Camden AR (part)	5,618	52.9
El Dorado AR (part)	13,255	74.7
Magnolia AR (part)	3,921	35.1
District 005 Totals	**25,096**	
El Dorado AR (part)	4,134	23.3
Lawson AR (part)	189	72.7
District 006 Totals	**9,684**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Camden AR (part)	4,994	47.1
El Dorado AR (part)	367	2.1
Lawson AR (part)	71	27.3
Reader AR (part)	23	57.5
District 007 Totals	**13,963**	
Monticello AR (part)	0	0.0
Tillar AR (part)	140	81.4
District 008 Totals	**10,308**	
District 009 Totals	**21,276**	
Hot Springs AR (part)	221	0.6
Lake Hamilton AR (part)	1,437	69.0
Malvern AR (part)	0	0.0
District 010 Totals	**4,512**	
Pine Bluff AR (part)	309	0.8
Tillar AR (part)	32	18.6
District 011 Totals	**16,001**	
Pine Bluff AR (part)	10,320	25.0
White Hall AR (part)	1,713	30.7
District 012 Totals	**17,958**	
District 013 Totals	**19,418**	

	Population	%
Scott AR (part)	23	23.7
Ward AR (part)	1,584	26.2
District 014 Totals	**10,992**	
Benton AR (part)	2,709	7.7
District 015 Totals	**14,026**	
Arkadelphia AR (part)	3,868	37.3
Pine Bluff AR (part)	12,382	30.0
District 016 Totals	**20,851**	
Pine Bluff AR (part)	18,242	44.2
White Hall AR (part)	3,868	69.3
District 017 Totals	**22,110**	
Arkadelphia AR (part)	6,512	62.7
Glenwood AR (part)	62	3.0
Pearcy AR (part)	183	59.8
District 018 Totals	**9,396**	
Arkadelphia AR (part)	0	0.0
Glenwood AR (part)	2,006	97.0
District 019 Totals	**8,977**	
District 020 Totals	**13,701**	

	Population	%
Greenwood AR (part)	6,290	66.1
District 021 Totals	**15,173**	
Hot Springs Village AR (part)	8,891	56.1
District 022 Totals	**15,292**	
Benton AR (part)	11,678	33.4
Bryant AR (part)	5,792	28.0
District 023 Totals	**20,014**	
Hot Springs AR (part)	12,265	32.3
Lake Hamilton AR (part)	647	31.1
Pearcy AR (part)	123	40.2
District 024 Totals	**17,583**	
Hot Springs AR (part)	25,444	67.1
Piney AR (part)	0	0.0
District 025 Totals	**25,444**	
Hot Springs Village AR (part)	6,970	43.9
District 026 Totals	**19,873**	
Alexander AR (part)	3,165	93.5
Bryant AR (part)	6,568	31.8
District 027 Totals	**21,360**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Benton AR (part)	20,627	58.9
Bryant AR (part)	8,303	40.2
District 028 Totals	**28,930**	
Alexander AR (part)	220	6.5
Little Rock AR (part)	30,270	14.9
District 029 Totals	**30,490**	
Little Rock AR (part)	28,637	14.1
District 030 Totals	**28,637**	
Little Rock AR (part)	19,160	9.5
Natural Steps AR (part)	389	94.2
District 031 Totals	**21,694**	
Little Rock AR (part)	24,401	12.0
Maumelle AR (part)	696	3.6
Natural Steps AR (part)	24	5.8
North Little Rock AR (part)	4,984	7.7
District 032 Totals	**30,105**	
Little Rock AR (part)	29,375	14.5
District 033 Totals	**29,375**	

	Population	%
Little Rock AR (part)	29,123	14.4
District 034 Totals	**29,123**	
Little Rock AR (part)	29,193	14.4
District 035 Totals	**29,971**	
Little Rock AR (part)	12,432	6.1
North Little Rock AR (part)	2,461	3.8
Scott AR (part)	74	76.3
District 036 Totals	**21,758**	
North Little Rock AR (part)	30,005	46.5
District 037 Totals	**30,005**	
North Little Rock AR (part)	16,627	25.7
Sherwood AR (part)	13,630	41.6
District 038 Totals	**30,257**	
Gibson AR (part)	1,380	33.6
Maumelle AR (part)	16,890	87.7
North Little Rock AR (part)	4,516	7.0
Sherwood AR (part)	2,492	7.6
District 039 Totals	**25,278**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Conway AR (part)	3,128	4.9
Gibson AR (part)	2,731	66.4
Maumelle AR (part)	1,665	8.7
Sherwood AR (part)	1,095	3.4
District 040 Totals	**10,603**	
Jacksonville AR (part)	11,669	39.6
Sherwood AR (part)	13,982	42.7
District 041 Totals	**25,651**	
Jacksonville AR (part)	17,808	60.4
North Little Rock AR (part)	5,998	9.3
Sherwood AR (part)	1,532	4.7
District 042 Totals	**26,785**	
Cabot AR (part)	17,261	65.0
Ward AR (part)	4,468	73.8
District 043 Totals	**25,189**	
Cabot AR (part)	9,308	35.0
District 044 Totals	**14,878**	
Searcy AR (part)	8,912	38.9
District 045 Totals	**22,135**	

	Population	%
Searcy AR (part)	14,025	61.2
District 046 Totals	**14,765**	
Newport AR (part)	5,683	71.0
Southside AR (part)	3,579	83.6
District 047 Totals	**17,106**	
Augusta AR (part)	1,446	72.4
District 048 Totals	**21,069**	
Augusta AR (part)	552	27.6
Forrest City AR (part)	1,083	8.3
Madison AR (part)	740	97.5
Newport AR (part)	2,322	29.0
District 049 Totals	**17,125**	
Forrest City AR (part)	11,932	91.7
Madison AR (part)	19	2.5
Marion AR (part)	8,816	64.1
District 050 Totals	**25,882**	
Marion AR (part)	2,480	18.0
District 051 Totals	**27,000**	
Jonesboro AR (part)	4,481	5.7
District 052 Totals	**16,027**	

	Population	%
Jonesboro AR (part)	15,670	19.9
District 053 Totals	**22,060**	
District 054 Totals	**22,853**	
Marion AR (part)	2,456	17.9
District 055 Totals	**26,531**	
District 056 Totals	**18,552**	
District 057 Totals	**29,537**	
Jonesboro AR (part)	29,129	37.1
District 058 Totals	**29,129**	
Jonesboro AR (part)	29,296	37.3
District 059 Totals	**29,296**	
District 060 Totals	**14,122**	
Cave City AR (part)	1,740	90.5
Horseshoe Bend AR (part)	24	1.0
District 061 Totals	**13,808**	
District 062 Totals	**6,685**	

	Population	%
Cave City AR (part)	182	9.5
Horseshoe Bend AR (part)	2,416	99.0
Southside AR (part)	700	16.4
District 063 Totals	**18,173**	
District 064 Totals	**7,774**	
Conway AR (part)	2,250	3.5
District 065 Totals	**12,582**	
Damascus AR (part)	245	64.1
Quitman AR (part)	660	95.1
District 066 Totals	**14,519**	
Damascus AR (part)	137	35.9
Quitman AR (part)	34	4.9
District 067 Totals	**8,893**	
Appleton AR (part)	153	38.4
Russellville AR (part)	2,061	7.1
District 068 Totals	**7,412**	
District 069 Totals	**14,309**	

	Population	%
Conway AR (part)	29,328	45.7
District 070 Totals	**29,328**	
Russellville AR (part)	26,879	92.9
District 071 Totals	**26,879**	
Conway AR (part)	29,428	45.9
District 072 Totals	**29,428**	
Appleton AR (part)	246	61.7
District 073 Totals	**12,964**	
Ozark AR (part)	89	2.5
District 074 Totals	**12,969**	
Greenwood AR (part)	3,226	33.9
Rudy AR (part)	126	96.9
Van Buren AR (part)	735	3.2
District 075 Totals	**15,682**	
Fort Smith AR (part)	28,862	32.4
District 076 Totals	**28,862**	
Fort Smith AR (part)	29,827	33.5
District 077 Totals	**29,827**	

	Population	%
Fort Smith AR (part)	30,453	34.2
District 078 Totals	**30,453**	
Van Buren AR (part)	22,483	96.8
District 079 Totals	**24,140**	
Prairie Grove AR (part)	6,003	85.2
Siloam Springs AR (part)	8,909	51.5
District 080 Totals	**18,043**	
Fayetteville AR (part)	11,684	12.4
Rudy AR (part)	4	3.1
District 081 Totals	**16,343**	
Fayetteville AR (part)	7,362	7.8
Ozark AR (part)	3,453	97.5
District 082 Totals	**16,680**	
Fayetteville AR (part)	69	0.1
Springdale AR (part)	20,856	24.8
Tontitown AR (part)	0	0.0
District 083 Totals	**21,015**	
Fayetteville AR (part)	22,587	24.0
District 084 Totals	**26,196**	

	Population	%
Fayetteville AR (part)	21,523	22.9
Prairie Grove AR (part)	1,042	14.8
District 085 Totals	**30,149**	
Fayetteville AR (part)	30,724	32.7
District 086 Totals	**30,724**	
Bentonville AR (part)	19,774	36.5
Cave Springs AR (part)	2,475	45.0
Centerton AR (part)	44	0.3
Elm Springs AR (part)	2,328	98.6
Highfill AR (part)	705	44.4
Rogers AR (part)	2,016	2.9
Springdale AR (part)	2,125	2.5
District 087 Totals	**29,467**	
Elm Springs AR (part)	33	1.4
Springdale AR (part)	23,104	27.5
District 088 Totals	**27,438**	
Springdale AR (part)	31,123	37.0
District 089 Totals	**31,123**	
Cave Springs AR (part)	2,292	41.7
Rogers AR (part)	5,909	8.5

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Springdale AR (part)	6,953	8.3
District 090 Totals	**28,008**	
Bentonville AR (part)	985	1.8
Centerton AR (part)	8,311	46.7
Highfill AR (part)	882	55.6
Siloam Springs AR (part)	8,378	48.5
District 091 Totals	**24,275**	
Bella Vista AR (part)	8,568	28.5
Bentonville AR (part)	4,200	7.8
Centerton AR (part)	8,424	47.4
District 092 Totals	**25,337**	
Bella Vista AR (part)	8,785	29.2
Bentonville AR (part)	19,991	36.9
Centerton AR (part)	1,013	5.7
District 093 Totals	**29,789**	
Bentonville AR (part)	4,802	8.9
Cave Springs AR (part)	728	13.3
Rogers AR (part)	25,759	36.9
District 094 Totals	**31,289**	

	Population	%
Bella Vista AR (part)	7,200	23.9
Bentonville AR (part)	4,412	8.2
Pea Ridge AR (part)	56	0.9
Rogers AR (part)	5,854	8.4
District 095 Totals	**23,281**	
Rogers AR (part)	30,370	43.4
District 096 Totals	**30,370**	
Bella Vista AR (part)	5,551	18.4
Pea Ridge AR (part)	6,503	99.2
District 097 Totals	**18,246**	
District 098 Totals	**9,916**	
District 099 Totals	**15,583**	
District 100 Totals	**19,727**	

Summary Statistics

Number of City/Town not split	553
Number of City/Town split	69
Number of City/Town split in 2	48
Number of City/Town split in 3	9
Number of City/Town split in 4	5
Number of City/Town split in 5	3
Number of City/Town split in 6	3
Number of City/Town split in 7	0
Number of City/Town split in 8	1
Total number of splits	184

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR HD BOA Final**
Plan Type: **House Districts**

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

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City/Town	District	Population	%
Alexander AR	079	220	6.5
Alexander AR	081	3,165	93.5
Alpena AR	005	290	77.5
Alpena AR	026	84	22.5
Arkadelphia AR	089	0	0.0
Arkadelphia AR	090	10,380	100.0
Ash Flat AR	002	113	9.9
Ash Flat AR	028	1,024	90.1
Barling AR	047	0	0.0
Barling AR	051	4,782	100.0
Batesville AR	028	17	0.2
Batesville AR	040	11,174	99.9
Bella Vista AR	008	6,685	22.2
Bella Vista AR	010	4,770	15.9
Bella Vista AR	012	18,649	62.0
Benton AR	078	436	1.3
Benton AR	081	1,154	3.3
Benton AR	082	21,319	60.9
Benton AR	083	12,105	34.6
Bentonville AR	008	2,367	4.4
Bentonville AR	010	23,521	43.4

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Bentonville AR	013	18,299	33.8
Bentonville AR	014	9,890	18.3
Bentonville AR	016	87	0.2
Briarcliff AR	003	37	15.7
Briarcliff AR	004	199	84.3
Bryant AR	078	1,041	5.0
Bryant AR	081	14,138	68.4
Bryant AR	082	5,484	26.5
Cabot AR	057	0	0.0
Cabot AR	068	26,569	100.0
Cave Springs AR	013	495	9.0
Cave Springs AR	016	5,000	91.0
Centerton AR	010	1,013	5.7
Centerton AR	014	16,779	94.3
Clarksville AR	045	9,259	98.7
Clarksville AR	046	122	1.3
Conway AR	054	10,194	15.9
Conway AR	055	29,480	46.0
Conway AR	056	24,460	38.1
East End AR	081	407	5.7
East End AR	092	6,730	94.3
Elm Springs AR	016	465	19.7
Elm Springs AR	018	1,896	80.3
Emmet AR	088	18	4.3
Emmet AR	089	397	95.7

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Fairfield Bay AR	041	161	7.6
Fairfield Bay AR	042	1,228	58.3
Fairfield Bay AR	043	719	34.1
Fayetteville AR	018	8,497	9.0
Fayetteville AR	019	6,187	6.6
Fayetteville AR	020	25,834	27.5
Fayetteville AR	021	29,499	31.4
Fayetteville AR	022	20,013	21.3
Fayetteville AR	023	2,745	2.9
Fayetteville AR	025	1,174	1.3
Forrest City AR	037	4,507	34.6
Forrest City AR	063	8,508	65.4
Fort Smith AR	047	696	0.8
Fort Smith AR	048	3,700	4.2
Fort Smith AR	049	29,484	33.1
Fort Smith AR	050	29,517	33.1
Fort Smith AR	051	25,745	28.9
Fountain Lake AR	084	402	84.6
Fountain Lake AR	085	73	15.4
Gibson AR	069	2,731	66.4
Gibson AR	070	1,380	33.6
Glenwood AR	086	62	3.0
Glenwood AR	089	2,006	97.0
Green Forest AR	006	1,293	43.5
Green Forest AR	026	1,679	56.5

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Haskell AR	029	3,506	88.6
Haskell AR	082	450	11.4
Highfill AR	014	882	55.6
Highfill AR	016	705	44.4
Holland AR	042	579	98.8
Holland AR	057	7	1.2
Horseshoe Bend AR	002	11	0.5
Horseshoe Bend AR	027	2,416	99.0
Horseshoe Bend AR	028	13	0.5
Hot Springs AR	084	18,278	48.2
Hot Springs AR	085	15	0.0
Hot Springs AR	090	221	0.6
Hot Springs AR	091	19,416	51.2
Hot Springs Village AR	054	398	2.5
Hot Springs Village AR	083	6,572	41.4
Hot Springs Village AR	085	8,891	56.1
Hoxie AR	028	1,114	42.9
Hoxie AR	030	1,484	57.1
Jacksonville AR	066	16,033	54.4
Jacksonville AR	067	7,903	26.8
Jacksonville AR	069	5,541	18.8
Johnson AR	018	386	10.7
Johnson AR	019	3,223	89.3
Jonesboro AR	030	7,904	10.1
Jonesboro AR	032	31,100	39.6

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Jonesboro AR	033	6,095	7.8
Jonesboro AR	036	16,861	21.5
Jonesboro AR	038	16,616	21.2
Lake Hamilton AR	090	1,729	83.0
Lake Hamilton AR	091	355	17.0
Lawson AR	096	255	98.1
Lawson AR	097	5	1.9
Little Rock AR	073	28,496	14.1
Little Rock AR	074	30,327	15.0
Little Rock AR	075	29,804	14.7
Little Rock AR	076	29,928	14.8
Little Rock AR	077	29,320	14.5
Little Rock AR	078	7,840	3.9
Little Rock AR	079	29,712	14.7
Little Rock AR	080	17,164	8.5
Lowell AR	011	813	8.3
Lowell AR	016	9,026	91.7
Madison AR	037	300	39.5
Madison AR	063	459	60.5
Magnolia AR	098	3,315	29.7
Magnolia AR	099	7,847	70.3
Marked Tree AR	037	1,011	44.2
Marked Tree AR	038	1,275	55.8
Maumelle AR	069	1,542	8.0
Maumelle AR	071	17,709	92.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Mayflower AR	054	19	1.0
Mayflower AR	069	1,965	99.0
Midway AR	003	1,003	96.8
Midway AR	004	33	3.2
Mulberry AR	024	245	15.9
Mulberry AR	025	1,298	84.1
Natural Steps AR	073	24	5.8
Natural Steps AR	078	389	94.2
North Little Rock AR	066	6,833	10.6
North Little Rock AR	070	21,593	33.4
North Little Rock AR	071	6,494	10.1
North Little Rock AR	072	29,671	45.9
Ozark AR	026	3,536	99.8
Ozark AR	046	6	0.2
Pearcy AR	085	123	40.2
Pearcy AR	089	183	59.8
Pine Bluff AR	064	17,597	42.7
Pine Bluff AR	065	23,647	57.3
Pine Bluff AR	093	9	0.0
Piney AR	085	5,238	100.0
Piney AR	091	0	0.0
Pottsville AR	044	2,871	91.4
Pottsville AR	053	269	8.6
Prairie Creek AR	007	2,217	100.0
Prairie Creek AR	008	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Reader AR	089	17	42.5
Reader AR	098	23	57.5
Rogers AR	007	13,535	19.4
Rogers AR	008	5,178	7.4
Rogers AR	011	779	1.1
Rogers AR	013	10,759	15.4
Rogers AR	015	29,405	42.1
Rogers AR	016	10,252	14.7
Rudy AR	024	126	96.9
Rudy AR	025	4	3.1
Russellville AR	044	2,061	7.1
Russellville AR	053	26,879	92.9
Salem AR	078	428	16.8
Salem AR	081	150	5.9
Salem AR	083	1,966	77.3
Scott AR	060	23	23.7
Scott AR	066	74	76.3
Sherwood AR	066	1,532	4.7
Sherwood AR	067	23,130	70.7
Sherwood AR	069	1,095	3.4
Sherwood AR	070	6,974	21.3
Springdale AR	009	29,494	35.0
Springdale AR	011	21,680	25.8
Springdale AR	016	2,533	3.0
Springdale AR	018	10,734	12.8

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Springdale AR	019	19,720	23.4
Texarkana AR	088	443	1.5
Texarkana AR	099	673	2.3
Texarkana AR	100	28,271	96.2
Tuckerman AR	038	1,120	65.6
Tuckerman AR	039	587	34.4
Van Buren AR	024	735	3.2
Van Buren AR	048	22,483	96.8
West Memphis AR	035	8,216	33.5
West Memphis AR	063	16,304	66.5

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	-- Listed by District Population	%
District 001 Totals	**14,026**	
Ash Flat AR (part)	113	9.9
Horseshoe Bend AR (part)	11	0.5
District 002 Totals	**17,385**	
Briarcliff AR (part)	37	15.7
Midway AR (part)	1,003	96.8
District 003 Totals	**15,340**	
Briarcliff AR (part)	199	84.3
Midway AR (part)	33	3.2
District 004 Totals	**9,525**	
Alpena AR (part)	290	77.5
District 005 Totals	**14,903**	
Green Forest AR (part)	1,293	43.5
District 006 Totals	**13,418**	
Rogers AR (part)	13,535	19.4
District 007 Totals	**17,665**	

	Population	%
Bella Vista AR (part)	6,685	22.2
Bentonville AR (part)	2,367	4.4
Prairie Creek AR (part)	0	0.0
Rogers AR (part)	5,178	7.4
District 008 Totals	**23,844**	
Springdale AR (part)	29,494	35.0
District 009 Totals	**29,494**	
Bella Vista AR (part)	4,770	15.9
Bentonville AR (part)	23,521	43.4
Centerton AR (part)	1,013	5.7
District 010 Totals	**29,304**	
Lowell AR (part)	813	8.3
Rogers AR (part)	779	1.1
Springdale AR (part)	21,680	25.8
District 011 Totals	**26,287**	
Bella Vista AR (part)	18,649	62.0
District 012 Totals	**24,640**	
Bentonville AR (part)	18,299	33.8
Cave Springs AR (part)	495	9.0
Rogers AR (part)	10,759	15.4
District 013 Totals	**29,553**	

	Population	%
Bentonville AR (part)	9,890	18.3
Centerton AR (part)	16,779	94.3
Highfill AR (part)	882	55.6
District 014 Totals	**27,551**	
Rogers AR (part)	29,405	42.1
District 015 Totals	**29,405**	
Bentonville AR (part)	87	0.2
Cave Springs AR (part)	5,000	91.0
Elm Springs AR (part)	465	19.7
Highfill AR (part)	705	44.4
Lowell AR (part)	9,026	91.7
Rogers AR (part)	10,252	14.7
Springdale AR (part)	2,533	3.0
District 016 Totals	**28,068**	
District 017 Totals	**21,160**	
Elm Springs AR (part)	1,896	80.3
Fayetteville AR (part)	8,497	9.0
Johnson AR (part)	386	10.7
Springdale AR (part)	10,734	12.8
District 018 Totals	**25,814**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Fayetteville AR (part)	6,187	6.6
Johnson AR (part)	3,223	89.3
Springdale AR (part)	19,720	23.4
District 019 Totals	**29,130**	
Fayetteville AR (part)	25,834	27.5
District 020 Totals	**25,834**	
Fayetteville AR (part)	29,499	31.4
District 021 Totals	**29,499**	
Fayetteville AR (part)	20,013	21.3
District 022 Totals	**27,597**	
Fayetteville AR (part)	2,745	2.9
District 023 Totals	**16,174**	
Mulberry AR (part)	245	15.9
Rudy AR (part)	126	96.9
Van Buren AR (part)	735	3.2
District 024 Totals	**10,609**	
Fayetteville AR (part)	1,174	1.3
Mulberry AR (part)	1,298	84.1
Rudy AR (part)	4	3.1
District 025 Totals	**9,217**	

	Population	%
Alpena AR (part)	84	22.5
Green Forest AR (part)	1,679	56.5
District 026 Totals	**9,652**	
Horseshoe Bend AR (part)	2,416	99.0
District 027 Totals	**10,083**	
Ash Flat AR (part)	1,024	90.1
Batesville AR (part)	17	0.2
Horseshoe Bend AR (part)	13	0.5
Hoxie AR (part)	1,114	42.9
District 028 Totals	**8,885**	
Haskell AR (part)	3,506	88.6
District 029 Totals	**16,904**	
Hoxie AR (part)	1,484	57.1
Jonesboro AR (part)	7,904	10.1
District 030 Totals	**17,333**	
District 031 Totals	**29,537**	
Jonesboro AR (part)	31,100	39.6
District 032 Totals	**31,100**	

	Population	%
Jonesboro AR (part)	6,095	7.8
District 033 Totals	**22,743**	
District 034 Totals	**26,182**	
West Memphis AR (part)	8,216	33.5
District 035 Totals	**26,484**	
Jonesboro AR (part)	16,861	21.5
District 036 Totals	**27,914**	
Forrest City AR (part)	4,507	34.6
Madison AR (part)	300	39.5
Marked Tree AR (part)	1,011	44.2
District 037 Totals	**17,853**	
Jonesboro AR (part)	16,616	21.2
Marked Tree AR (part)	1,275	55.8
Tuckerman AR (part)	1,120	65.6
District 038 Totals	**23,237**	
Tuckerman AR (part)	587	34.4
District 039 Totals	**17,143**	
District 040 Totals	**18,802**	

	Population	%
Fairfield Bay AR (part)	161	7.6
District 041 Totals	**12,471**	
Fairfield Bay AR (part)	1,228	58.3
Holland AR (part)	579	98.8
District 042 Totals	**10,994**	
Fairfield Bay AR (part)	719	34.1
District 043 Totals	**13,491**	
Pottsville AR (part)	2,871	91.4
Russellville AR (part)	2,061	7.1
District 044 Totals	**10,115**	
Clarksville AR (part)	9,259	98.7
District 045 Totals	**14,187**	
Clarksville AR (part)	122	1.3
Ozark AR (part)	6	0.2
District 046 Totals	**12,043**	
Barling AR (part)	0	0.0
Fort Smith AR (part)	696	0.8
District 047 Totals	**14,721**	

	Population	%
Fort Smith AR (part)	3,700	4.2
Van Buren AR (part)	22,483	96.8
District 048 Totals	**26,304**	
Fort Smith AR (part)	29,484	33.1
District 049 Totals	**29,484**	
Fort Smith AR (part)	29,517	33.1
District 050 Totals	**29,517**	
Fort Smith AR (part)	25,745	28.9
District 051 Totals	**30,527**	
District 052 Totals	**12,894**	
Pottsville AR (part)	269	8.6
Russellville AR (part)	26,879	92.9
District 053 Totals	**27,148**	
Conway AR (part)	10,194	15.9
Hot Springs Village AR (part)	398	2.5
Mayflower AR (part)	19	1.0
District 054 Totals	**14,850**	

	Population	%
Conway AR (part)	29,480	46.0
District 055 Totals	**29,480**	
Conway AR (part)	24,460	38.1
District 056 Totals	**24,460**	
Cabot AR (part)	0	0.0
Holland AR (part)	7	1.2
District 057 Totals	**5,895**	
District 058 Totals	**25,042**	
District 059 Totals	**19,182**	
Scott AR (part)	23	23.7
District 060 Totals	**12,794**	
District 061 Totals	**22,337**	
District 062 Totals	**17,436**	
Forrest City AR (part)	8,508	65.4
Madison AR (part)	459	60.5

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
West Memphis AR (part)	16,304	66.5
District 063 Totals	**26,969**	
Pine Bluff AR (part)	17,597	42.7
District 064 Totals	**22,859**	
Pine Bluff AR (part)	23,647	57.3
District 065 Totals	**25,134**	
Jacksonville AR (part)	16,033	54.4
North Little Rock AR (part)	6,833	10.6
Scott AR (part)	74	76.3
Sherwood AR (part)	1,532	4.7
District 066 Totals	**25,919**	
Jacksonville AR (part)	7,903	26.8
Sherwood AR (part)	23,130	70.7
District 067 Totals	**31,033**	
District 068 Totals	**26,569**	

	Population	%
Gibson AR (part)	2,731	66.4
Jacksonville AR (part)	5,541	18.8
Maumelle AR (part)	1,542	8.0
Mayflower AR (part)	1,965	99.0
Sherwood AR (part)	1,095	3.4
District 069 Totals	**12,874**	
Gibson AR (part)	1,380	33.6
North Little Rock AR (part)	21,593	33.4
Sherwood AR (part)	6,974	21.3
District 070 Totals	**29,947**	
Maumelle AR (part)	17,709	92.0
North Little Rock AR (part)	6,494	10.1
District 071 Totals	**24,203**	
North Little Rock AR (part)	29,671	45.9
District 072 Totals	**29,671**	
Little Rock AR (part)	28,496	14.1
Natural Steps AR (part)	24	5.8
District 073 Totals	**29,298**	
Little Rock AR (part)	30,327	15.0
District 074 Totals	**30,327**	

	Population	%
Little Rock AR (part)	29,804	14.7
District 075 Totals	**29,804**	
Little Rock AR (part)	29,928	14.8
District 076 Totals	**29,928**	
Little Rock AR (part)	29,320	14.5
District 077 Totals	**29,320**	
Benton AR (part)	436	1.3
Bryant AR (part)	1,041	5.0
Little Rock AR (part)	7,840	3.9
Natural Steps AR (part)	389	94.2
Salem AR (part)	428	16.8
District 078 Totals	**12,279**	
Alexander AR (part)	220	6.5
Little Rock AR (part)	29,712	14.7
District 079 Totals	**29,932**	
Little Rock AR (part)	17,164	8.5
District 080 Totals	**23,955**	

	Population	%
Alexander AR (part)	3,165	93.5
Benton AR (part)	1,154	3.3
Bryant AR (part)	14,138	68.4
East End AR (part)	407	5.7
Salem AR (part)	150	5.9
District 081 Totals	**23,504**	
Benton AR (part)	21,319	60.9
Bryant AR (part)	5,484	26.5
Haskell AR (part)	450	11.4
District 082 Totals	**27,882**	
Benton AR (part)	12,105	34.6
Hot Springs Village AR (part)	6,572	41.4
Salem AR (part)	1,966	77.3
District 083 Totals	**20,643**	
Fountain Lake AR (part)	402	84.6
Hot Springs AR (part)	18,278	48.2
District 084 Totals	**18,783**	
Fountain Lake AR (part)	73	15.4
Hot Springs AR (part)	15	0.0
Hot Springs Village AR (part)	8,891	56.1
Pearcy AR (part)	123	40.2
District 085 Totals	**15,054**	

	Population	%
Glenwood AR (part)	62	3.0
District 086 Totals	**9,891**	
District 087 Totals	**15,158**	
Emmet AR (part)	18	4.3
Texarkana AR (part)	443	1.5
District 088 Totals	**15,948**	
Arkadelphia AR (part)	0	0.0
Emmet AR (part)	397	95.7
Glenwood AR (part)	2,006	97.0
Pearcy AR (part)	183	59.8
Reader AR (part)	17	42.5
District 089 Totals	**12,088**	
Hot Springs AR (part)	221	0.6
Lake Hamilton AR (part)	1,729	83.0
District 090 Totals	**13,964**	
Hot Springs AR (part)	19,416	51.2
Lake Hamilton AR (part)	355	17.0
Piney AR (part)	0	0.0
District 091 Totals	**24,319**	

	Population	%
East End AR (part)	6,730	94.3
District 092 Totals	**13,979**	
Pine Bluff AR (part)	9	0.0
District 093 Totals	**10,597**	
District 094 Totals	**19,459**	
District 095 Totals	**18,336**	
Lawson AR (part)	255	98.1
District 096 Totals	**12,698**	
Lawson AR (part)	5	1.9
District 097 Totals	**18,387**	
Magnolia AR (part)	3,315	29.7
Reader AR (part)	23	57.5
District 098 Totals	**19,789**	
Magnolia AR (part)	7,847	70.3
Texarkana AR (part)	673	2.3
District 099 Totals	**11,772**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Texarkana AR (part)	28,271	96.2
District 100 Totals	**28,271**	

Summary Statistics

Number of City/Town not split	552
Number of City/Town split	70
Number of City/Town split in 2	48
Number of City/Town split in 3	10
Number of City/Town split in 4	5
Number of City/Town split in 5	4
Number of City/Town split in 6	1
Number of City/Town split in 7	1
Number of City/Town split in 8	1
Total number of splits	187

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Current 2020 Plan**
Plan Type: **AR 2020 House District Plan**

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Saturday, November 13, 2021 9:10 PM

City/Town	District	Population	%
Alexander AR	027	1,504	44.4
Alexander AR	028	880	26.0
Alexander AR	029	220	6.5
Alexander AR	031	781	23.1
Alpena AR	083	84	22.5
Alpena AR	098	290	77.5
Alpine AR	018	37	27.6
Alpine AR	019	97	72.4
Ash Flat AR	061	113	9.9
Ash Flat AR	062	1,024	90.1
Austin AR	043	51	1.5
Austin AR	044	3,409	98.5
Avoca AR	095	156	32.0
Avoca AR	096	331	68.0
Barling AR	075	4,779	99.9
Barling AR	076	3	0.1
Barling AR	079	0	0.0
Bauxite AR	027	31	4.9
Bauxite AR	028	598	95.1
Bay AR	052	1,876	100.0
Bay AR	053	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Bearden AR	005	776	100.0
Bearden AR	007	0	0.0
Bella Vista AR	092	16,961	56.3
Bella Vista AR	095	13,143	43.7
Benton AR	023	14,517	41.5
Benton AR	028	20,497	58.5
Bentonville AR	091	4,954	9.2
Bentonville AR	092	2,922	5.4
Bentonville AR	093	40,894	75.5
Bentonville AR	094	4,745	8.8
Bentonville AR	095	649	1.2
Bigelow AR	065	201	57.1
Bigelow AR	070	151	42.9
Blytheville AR	054	2,692	20.1
Blytheville AR	055	10,714	79.9
Bryant AR	023	6,632	32.1
Bryant AR	027	6,896	33.4
Bryant AR	028	309	1.5
Bryant AR	031	6,826	33.0
Cabot AR	043	23,564	88.7
Cabot AR	044	3,005	11.3
Camden AR	005	5,642	53.2
Camden AR	006	3,722	35.1
Camden AR	007	1,248	11.8
Cash AR	052	43	15.4

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Cash AR	059	237	84.6
Cave City AR	062	1,740	90.5
Cave City AR	063	182	9.5
Cave Springs AR	090	2,444	44.5
Cave Springs AR	091	3,039	55.3
Cave Springs AR	093	12	0.2
Centerton AR	091	14,088	79.2
Centerton AR	092	1,366	7.7
Centerton AR	093	2,338	13.1
Cherokee Village AR	060	3	0.1
Cherokee Village AR	061	4,777	99.9
Conway AR	067	6,358	9.9
Conway AR	070	30,985	48.3
Conway AR	072	26,791	41.8
East Camden AR	006	798	100.0
East Camden AR	007	0	0.0
El Dorado AR	006	8,208	46.2
El Dorado AR	007	9,548	53.8
Elkins AR	081	3,218	89.3
Elkins AR	084	384	10.7
Elm Springs AR	087	1,896	80.3
Elm Springs AR	090	465	19.7
Enola AR	066	283	89.0
Enola AR	067	35	11.0
Fairfield Bay AR	064	161	7.6

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Fairfield Bay AR	068	1,947	92.4
Fayetteville AR	080	3,479	3.7
Fayetteville AR	081	0	0.0
Fayetteville AR	084	25,112	26.7
Fayetteville AR	085	28,416	30.3
Fayetteville AR	086	36,225	38.6
Fayetteville AR	088	717	0.8
Forrest City AR	048	9,468	72.8
Forrest City AR	049	3,547	27.3
Fort Smith AR	021	696	0.8
Fort Smith AR	075	96	0.1
Fort Smith AR	076	30,445	34.2
Fort Smith AR	077	29,533	33.1
Fort Smith AR	078	28,372	31.8
Fourche AR	065	8	14.3
Fourche AR	070	48	85.7
Gibson AR	039	310	7.5
Gibson AR	040	970	23.6
Gibson AR	041	1,140	27.7
Gibson AR	042	1,691	41.1
Gilmore AR	050	0	0.0
Gilmore AR	055	176	100.0
Glenwood AR	019	2,006	97.0
Glenwood AR	020	62	3.0
Greenwood AR	021	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Greenwood AR	074	190	2.0
Greenwood AR	075	9,326	98.0
Hardy AR	060	708	95.3
Hardy AR	061	35	4.7
Harrison AR	083	197	1.5
Harrison AR	098	12,872	98.5
Highfill AR	090	68	4.3
Highfill AR	091	1,519	95.7
Highland AR	060	861	87.7
Highland AR	061	121	12.3
Horseshoe Bend AR	061	11	0.5
Horseshoe Bend AR	062	2,429	99.6
Hot Springs AR	022	128	0.3
Hot Springs AR	024	15,738	41.5
Hot Springs AR	025	21,821	57.5
Hot Springs AR	026	243	0.6
Hot Springs Village AR	021	93	0.6
Hot Springs Village AR	022	13,998	88.3
Hot Springs Village AR	023	1,770	11.2
Jacksonville AR	037	1,049	3.6
Jacksonville AR	040	550	1.9
Jacksonville AR	041	1,014	3.4
Jacksonville AR	042	26,864	91.1
Jennette AR	048	0	0.0
Jennette AR	050	118	100.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Jonesboro AR	052	5,092	6.5
Jonesboro AR	053	17,648	22.5
Jonesboro AR	058	34,094	43.4
Jonesboro AR	059	21,742	27.7
Kensett AR	045	17	1.2
Kensett AR	046	1,383	98.8
Lake Hamilton AR	024	647	31.1
Lake Hamilton AR	026	1,437	69.0
Landmark AR	027	887	24.7
Landmark AR	029	690	19.3
Landmark AR	036	2,008	56.0
Little Flock AR	093	0	0.0
Little Flock AR	095	3,055	100.0
Little Rock AR	029	28,813	14.2
Little Rock AR	030	29,322	14.5
Little Rock AR	031	11,916	5.9
Little Rock AR	032	30,738	15.2
Little Rock AR	033	27,648	13.7
Little Rock AR	034	28,949	14.3
Little Rock AR	035	27,494	13.6
Little Rock AR	036	17,711	8.7
Lowell AR	090	9,725	98.8
Lowell AR	096	114	1.2
Madison AR	048	588	77.5
Madison AR	049	171	22.5

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Magnolia AR	002	8,278	74.2
Magnolia AR	005	2,884	25.8
Mansfield AR	021	21	2.0
Mansfield AR	074	1,032	98.0
Marion AR	050	3,013	21.9
Marion AR	051	10,739	78.1
Maumelle AR	037	395	2.1
Maumelle AR	039	17,191	89.3
Maumelle AR	040	1,665	8.7
Mayflower AR	040	1,984	100.0
Mayflower AR	072	0	0.0
McAlmont AR	037	1,447	100.0
McAlmont AR	038	0	0.0
Mena AR	020	5,579	99.8
Mena AR	021	10	0.2
Monticello AR	009	8,399	99.5
Monticello AR	010	43	0.5
Mountain View AR	062	1,967	68.4
Mountain View AR	064	910	31.6
Mulberry AR	075	1,260	81.7
Mulberry AR	082	283	18.3
North Crossett AR	008	171	6.2
North Crossett AR	009	2,585	93.8
North Little Rock AR	014	2,596	4.0
North Little Rock AR	037	22,454	34.8

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
North Little Rock AR	038	26,354	40.8
North Little Rock AR	039	10,553	16.3
North Little Rock AR	041	2,634	4.1
Oak Grove Heights AR	056	372	33.7
Oak Grove Heights AR	057	732	66.3
Osceola AR	054	1,752	25.1
Osceola AR	055	5,224	74.9
Pine Bluff AR	010	6	0.0
Pine Bluff AR	016	18,121	43.9
Pine Bluff AR	017	23,126	56.1
Piney AR	022	5,157	98.5
Piney AR	024	81	1.6
Pottsville AR	068	2,871	91.4
Pottsville AR	071	269	8.6
Prairie Creek AR	095	0	0.0
Prairie Creek AR	096	2,217	100.0
Prairie Grove AR	080	6,003	85.2
Prairie Grove AR	084	263	3.7
Prairie Grove AR	085	779	11.1
Rockwell AR	018	87	1.9
Rockwell AR	022	555	12.2
Rockwell AR	024	3,906	85.9
Rogers AR	090	18,969	27.1
Rogers AR	091	6,056	8.7
Rogers AR	093	29	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Rogers AR	094	27,806	39.8
Rogers AR	095	5,109	7.3
Rogers AR	096	11,939	17.1
Russellville AR	068	210	0.7
Russellville AR	071	28,730	99.3
Saratoga AR	003	46	37.1
Saratoga AR	019	78	62.9
Searcy AR	045	19	0.1
Searcy AR	046	22,918	99.9
Shannon Hills AR	027	4,490	100.0
Shannon Hills AR	028	0	0.0
Sheridan AR	010	0	0.0
Sheridan AR	015	4,920	100.0
Sherwood AR	037	1,532	4.7
Sherwood AR	038	3,500	10.7
Sherwood AR	040	0	0.0
Sherwood AR	041	26,582	81.2
Sherwood AR	042	1,117	3.4
Siloam Springs AR	087	16,610	96.1
Siloam Springs AR	091	677	3.9
Springdale AR	080	0	0.0
Springdale AR	084	244	0.3
Springdale AR	087	10,951	13.0
Springdale AR	088	28,013	33.3
Springdale AR	089	33,704	40.1

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

City/Town	District	Population	%
Springdale AR	090	8,635	10.3
Springdale AR	096	443	0.5
Springdale AR	097	2,171	2.6
St. Joe AR	083	49	38.0
St. Joe AR	099	80	62.0
Texarkana AR	001	27,964	95.2
Texarkana AR	002	1,423	4.8
Tillar AR	009	140	81.4
Tillar AR	011	32	18.6
Tontitown AR	080	1,061	24.7
Tontitown AR	087	3,203	74.5
Tontitown AR	088	37	0.9
Vilonia AR	044	25	0.6
Vilonia AR	067	4,263	99.4
West Fork AR	081	1,951	83.7
West Fork AR	084	380	16.3
West Memphis AR	050	9,347	38.1
West Memphis AR	051	15,173	61.9
White Hall AR	010	947	17.0
White Hall AR	015	4,634	83.0
White Hall AR	016	0	0.0
White Hall AR	017	0	0.0
Wynne AR	049	8,283	99.6
Wynne AR	050	31	0.4

City/Town	-- Listed by District	
	Population	%
Texarkana AR (part)	27,964	95.2
District 001 Totals	**27,964**	
Magnolia AR (part)	8,278	74.2
Texarkana AR (part)	1,423	4.8
District 002 Totals	**12,660**	
Saratoga AR (part)	46	37.1
District 003 Totals	**13,696**	
District 004 Totals	**15,001**	
Camden AR (part)	5,642	53.2
Magnolia AR (part)	2,884	25.8
District 005 Totals	**14,773**	
Camden AR (part)	3,722	35.1
El Dorado AR (part)	8,208	46.2
District 006 Totals	**13,800**	

	Population	%
Bearden AR (part)	0	0.0
Camden AR (part)	1,248	11.8
East Camden AR (part)	0	0.0
El Dorado AR (part)	9,548	53.8
District 007 Totals	**15,001**	
North Crossett AR (part)	171	6.2
District 008 Totals	**13,802**	
Monticello AR (part)	8,399	99.5
North Crossett AR (part)	2,585	93.8
Tillar AR (part)	140	81.4
District 009 Totals	**19,039**	
Monticello AR (part)	43	0.5
Pine Bluff AR (part)	6	0.0
Sheridan AR (part)	0	0.0
White Hall AR (part)	947	17.0
District 010 Totals	**5,598**	
Tillar AR (part)	32	18.6
District 011 Totals	**15,880**	
District 012 Totals	**13,100**	
District 013 Totals	**16,198**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
North Little Rock AR (part)	2,596	4.0
District 014 Totals	**12,816**	
White Hall AR (part)	4,634	83.0
District 015 Totals	**11,325**	
Pine Bluff AR (part)	18,121	43.9
White Hall AR (part)	0	0.0
District 016 Totals	**20,680**	
Pine Bluff AR (part)	23,126	56.1
White Hall AR (part)	0	0.0
District 017 Totals	**23,126**	
Alpine AR (part)	37	27.6
Rockwell AR (part)	87	1.9
District 018 Totals	**14,488**	
Alpine AR (part)	97	72.4
Glenwood AR (part)	2,006	97.0
Saratoga AR (part)	78	62.9
District 019 Totals	**11,435**	
Glenwood AR (part)	62	3.0
District 020 Totals	**9,411**	

	Population	%
Fort Smith AR (part)	696	0.8
Greenwood AR (part)	0	0.0
Hot Springs Village AR (part)	93	0.6
Mansfield AR (part)	21	2.0
Mena AR (part)	10	0.2
District 021 Totals	**7,407**	
Hot Springs AR (part)	128	0.3
Hot Springs Village AR (part)	13,998	88.3
Piney AR (part)	5,157	98.5
Rockwell AR (part)	555	12.2
District 022 Totals	**20,416**	
Benton AR (part)	14,517	41.5
Bryant AR (part)	6,632	32.1
Hot Springs Village AR (part)	1,770	11.2
District 023 Totals	**25,463**	
Hot Springs AR (part)	15,738	41.5
Lake Hamilton AR (part)	647	31.1
Piney AR (part)	81	1.6
Rockwell AR (part)	3,906	85.9
District 024 Totals	**20,372**	
Hot Springs AR (part)	21,821	57.5
District 025 Totals	**21,821**	

	Population	%
Hot Springs AR (part)	243	0.6
Lake Hamilton AR (part)	1,437	69.0
District 026 Totals	**15,347**	
Alexander AR (part)	1,504	44.4
Bauxite AR (part)	31	4.9
Bryant AR (part)	6,896	33.4
Landmark AR (part)	887	24.7
District 027 Totals	**21,778**	
Alexander AR (part)	880	26.0
Bauxite AR (part)	598	95.1
Benton AR (part)	20,497	58.5
Bryant AR (part)	309	1.5
Shannon Hills AR (part)	0	0.0
District 028 Totals	**26,735**	
Alexander AR (part)	220	6.5
Landmark AR (part)	690	19.3
Little Rock AR (part)	28,813	14.2
District 029 Totals	**29,723**	
Little Rock AR (part)	29,322	14.5
District 030 Totals	**29,322**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Alexander AR (part)	781	23.1
Bryant AR (part)	6,826	33.0
Little Rock AR (part)	11,916	5.9
District 031 Totals	**20,848**	
Little Rock AR (part)	30,738	15.2
District 032 Totals	**30,738**	
Little Rock AR (part)	27,648	13.7
District 033 Totals	**27,648**	
Little Rock AR (part)	28,949	14.3
District 034 Totals	**28,949**	
Little Rock AR (part)	27,494	13.6
District 035 Totals	**29,505**	
Landmark AR (part)	2,008	56.0
Little Rock AR (part)	17,711	8.7
District 036 Totals	**22,925**	
Jacksonville AR (part)	1,049	3.6
Maumelle AR (part)	395	2.1
North Little Rock AR (part)	22,454	34.8

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Sherwood AR (part)	1,532	4.7
District 037 Totals	**26,877**	
McAlmont AR (part)	0	0.0
North Little Rock AR (part)	26,354	40.8
Sherwood AR (part)	3,500	10.7
District 038 Totals	**29,854**	
Gibson AR (part)	310	7.5
Maumelle AR (part)	17,191	89.3
North Little Rock AR (part)	10,553	16.3
District 039 Totals	**28,054**	
Gibson AR (part)	970	23.6
Jacksonville AR (part)	550	1.9
Maumelle AR (part)	1,665	8.7
Sherwood AR (part)	0	0.0
District 040 Totals	**5,169**	
Gibson AR (part)	1,140	27.7
Jacksonville AR (part)	1,014	3.4
North Little Rock AR (part)	2,634	4.1
Sherwood AR (part)	26,582	81.2
District 041 Totals	**31,370**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Gibson AR (part)	1,691	41.1
Jacksonville AR (part)	26,864	91.1
Sherwood AR (part)	1,117	3.4
District 042 Totals	**29,672**	
Austin AR (part)	51	1.5
Cabot AR (part)	23,564	88.7
District 043 Totals	**23,615**	
Austin AR (part)	3,409	98.5
Cabot AR (part)	3,005	11.3
Vilonia AR (part)	25	0.6
District 044 Totals	**14,513**	
Kensett AR (part)	17	1.2
Searcy AR (part)	19	0.1
District 045 Totals	**14,551**	
Kensett AR (part)	1,383	98.8
District 046 Totals	**24,301**	
District 047 Totals	**15,518**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Forrest City AR (part)	9,468	72.8
Jennette AR (part)	0	0.0
Madison AR (part)	588	77.5
District 048 Totals	**17,590**	
Forrest City AR (part)	3,547	27.3
Madison AR (part)	171	22.5
District 049 Totals	**16,451**	
Gilmore AR (part)	0	0.0
Marion AR (part)	3,013	21.9
West Memphis AR (part)	9,347	38.1
Wynne AR (part)	31	0.4
District 050 Totals	**18,053**	
Marion AR (part)	10,739	78.1
West Memphis AR (part)	15,173	61.9
District 051 Totals	**25,912**	
Cash AR (part)	43	15.4
Jonesboro AR (part)	5,092	6.5
District 052 Totals	**16,240**	
Bay AR (part)	0	0.0
Jonesboro AR (part)	17,648	22.5
District 053 Totals	**26,985**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Blytheville AR (part)	2,692	20.1
Osceola AR (part)	1,752	25.1
District 054 Totals	**23,039**	
Blytheville AR (part)	10,714	79.9
Osceola AR (part)	5,224	74.9
District 055 Totals	**20,324**	
Oak Grove Heights AR (part)	372	33.7
District 056 Totals	**13,399**	
Oak Grove Heights AR (part)	732	66.3
District 057 Totals	**30,269**	
Jonesboro AR (part)	34,094	43.4
District 058 Totals	**34,094**	
Cash AR (part)	237	84.6
Jonesboro AR (part)	21,742	27.7
District 059 Totals	**24,501**	
Cherokee Village AR (part)	3	0.1
Hardy AR (part)	708	95.3
Highland AR (part)	861	87.7
District 060 Totals	**13,634**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Ash Flat AR (part)	113	9.9
Hardy AR (part)	35	4.7
Highland AR (part)	121	12.3
Horseshoe Bend AR (part)	11	0.5
District 061 Totals	**15,328**	
Ash Flat AR (part)	1,024	90.1
Cave City AR (part)	1,740	90.5
Mountain View AR (part)	1,967	68.4
District 062 Totals	**12,907**	
Cave City AR (part)	182	9.5
District 063 Totals	**19,309**	
Fairfield Bay AR (part)	161	7.6
Mountain View AR (part)	910	31.6
District 064 Totals	**5,330**	
Bigelow AR (part)	201	57.1
Fourche AR (part)	8	14.3
District 065 Totals	**11,655**	
Enola AR (part)	283	89.0
District 066 Totals	**12,199**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Conway AR (part)	6,358	9.9
Enola AR (part)	35	11.0
Vilonia AR (part)	4,263	99.4
District 067 Totals	**17,991**	
Fairfield Bay AR (part)	1,947	92.4
Pottsville AR (part)	2,871	91.4
Russellville AR (part)	210	0.7
District 068 Totals	**7,685**	
District 069 Totals	**14,309**	
Bigelow AR (part)	151	42.9
Conway AR (part)	30,985	48.3
Fourche AR (part)	48	85.7
District 070 Totals	**31,184**	
Pottsville AR (part)	269	8.6
Russellville AR (part)	28,730	99.3
District 071 Totals	**28,999**	
Conway AR (part)	26,791	41.8
Mayflower AR (part)	0	0.0
District 072 Totals	**26,791**	
District 073 Totals	**12,063**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Greenwood AR (part)	190	2.0
Mansfield AR (part)	1,032	98.0
District 074 Totals	**10,253**	
Fort Smith AR (part)	96	0.1
Greenwood AR (part)	9,326	98.0
Mulberry AR (part)	1,260	81.7
District 075 Totals	**20,149**	
Barling AR (part)	3	0.1
Fort Smith AR (part)	30,445	34.2
District 076 Totals	**30,448**	
Fort Smith AR (part)	29,533	33.1
District 077 Totals	**29,533**	
Fort Smith AR (part)	28,372	31.8
District 078 Totals	**28,372**	
Barling AR (part)	0	0.0
District 079 Totals	**23,339**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Fayetteville AR (part)	3,479	3.7
Prairie Grove AR (part)	6,003	85.2
Springdale AR (part)	0	0.0
Tontitown AR (part)	1,061	24.7
District 080 Totals	**15,284**	
Elkins AR (part)	3,218	89.3
Fayetteville AR (part)	0	0.0
West Fork AR (part)	1,951	83.7
District 081 Totals	**12,161**	
Mulberry AR (part)	283	18.3
District 082 Totals	**10,811**	
Alpena AR (part)	84	22.5
Harrison AR (part)	197	1.5
St. Joe AR (part)	49	38.0
District 083 Totals	**4,217**	
Elkins AR (part)	384	10.7
Fayetteville AR (part)	25,112	26.7
Prairie Grove AR (part)	263	3.7
Springdale AR (part)	244	0.3
West Fork AR (part)	380	16.3
District 084 Totals	**27,596**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Fayetteville AR (part)	28,416	30.3
Prairie Grove AR (part)	779	11.1
District 085 Totals	**36,779**	
Fayetteville AR (part)	36,225	38.6
District 086 Totals	**36,225**	
Elm Springs AR (part)	1,896	80.3
Siloam Springs AR (part)	16,610	96.1
Springdale AR (part)	10,951	13.0
Tontitown AR (part)	3,203	74.5
District 087 Totals	**32,660**	
Fayetteville AR (part)	717	0.8
Springdale AR (part)	28,013	33.3
Tontitown AR (part)	37	0.9
District 088 Totals	**32,376**	
Springdale AR (part)	33,704	40.1
District 089 Totals	**33,704**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Cave Springs AR (part)	2,444	44.5
Elm Springs AR (part)	465	19.7
Highfill AR (part)	68	4.3
Lowell AR (part)	9,725	98.8
Rogers AR (part)	18,969	27.1
Springdale AR (part)	8,635	10.3
District 090 Totals	**43,321**	
Bentonville AR (part)	4,954	9.2
Cave Springs AR (part)	3,039	55.3
Centerton AR (part)	14,088	79.2
Highfill AR (part)	1,519	95.7
Rogers AR (part)	6,056	8.7
Siloam Springs AR (part)	677	3.9
District 091 Totals	**34,206**	
Bella Vista AR (part)	16,961	56.3
Bentonville AR (part)	2,922	5.4
Centerton AR (part)	1,366	7.7
District 092 Totals	**27,240**	
Bentonville AR (part)	40,894	75.5
Cave Springs AR (part)	12	0.2
Centerton AR (part)	2,338	13.1
Little Flock AR (part)	0	0.0
Rogers AR (part)	29	0.0
District 093 Totals	**43,273**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Bentonville AR (part)	4,745	8.8
Rogers AR (part)	27,806	39.8
District 094 Totals	**32,551**	
Avoca AR (part)	156	32.0
Bella Vista AR (part)	13,143	43.7
Bentonville AR (part)	649	1.2
Prairie Creek AR (part)	0	0.0
Rogers AR (part)	5,109	7.3
District 095 Totals	**28,671**	
Avoca AR (part)	331	68.0
Lowell AR (part)	114	1.2
Rogers AR (part)	11,939	17.1
Springdale AR (part)	443	0.5
District 096 Totals	**16,470**	
Springdale AR (part)	2,171	2.6
District 097 Totals	**14,972**	
Alpena AR (part)	290	77.5
Harrison AR (part)	12,872	98.5
District 098 Totals	**16,894**	
St. Joe AR (part)	80	62.0
District 099 Totals	**10,201**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
District 100 Totals	**14,978**	

Summary Statistics

Number of City/Town not split	525
Number of City/Town split	97
Number of City/Town split in 2	69
Number of City/Town split in 3	13
Number of City/Town split in 4	7
Number of City/Town split in 5	4
Number of City/Town split in 6	2
Number of City/Town split in 7	0
Number of City/Town split in 8	2
Total number of splits	253

Community of Interest
Landmark Splits

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Illustrative Final**
Plan Type: **AR HD Plan**

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Saturday, December 25, 2021 8:39 PM

Landmark Area	District	Population	%
Allsopp Park	034	131	44.5
Allsopp Park	035	163	55.5
Arkansas State Fairgrounds	033	17	73.8
Arkansas State Fairgrounds	034	6	26.2
Arkansas State Univ	053	12	0.6
Arkansas State Univ	053	0	0.0
Arkansas State Univ	059	1,926	99.4
Arkansas State Univ	059	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	064	1	100.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	068	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	068	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	083	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	083	0	0.0
Craighead Forest Park	052	82	79.2
Craighead Forest Park	052	0	0.0
Craighead Forest Park	058	21	20.8
Craighead Forest Park	058	34	100.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	022	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	025	0	0.0
Univ of Arkansas at Little	033	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Landmark Area	District	Population	%
Rock			
Univ of Arkansas at Little Rock	034	1,080	100.0

Landmark Area -- Listed by District

	Population	%
Bi-State Justice Ctr	0	0.0
Bramble Park	0	0.0
Burhman Fld	0	0.0
Church of Christ Highland Ave	0	0.0
District 001 Totals	**1,160**	
District 002 Totals	**1,747**	
City Park	0	0.0
Howard Memorial Hosp	0	0.0
Nevada County Jail	0	0.0
District 003 Totals	**116**	
Little River Nurse Home	0	0.0
Sevier County Courthouse	0	0.0
District 004 Totals	**115**	
Ouachita County Courthouse	0	0.0
District 005 Totals	**171**	

	Population	%
South Arkansas Rgnl at Goodwin Fld	0	0.0
South Arkansas Rgnl at Goodwin Fld	0	0.0
District 006 Totals	**58**	
Southern Arkansas University Tech	0	0.0
District 007 Totals	**17**	
Bradley County Jail	0	0.0
Bradley County Medical Ctr	0	0.0
Cleveland County Courthouse	0	0.0
District 008 Totals	**56**	
Ashley County Medical Ctr	0	0.0
Drew Memorial Hosp	0	0.0
Mc Cloy Park	0	0.0
District 009 Totals	**428**	
Lake Catherine State Park	0	0.0
District 010 Totals	**52**	

	Population	%
Ark State Prison Cummings Frm	0	0.0
Cummings State Prison and Frm	0	0.0
Cummings State Prison and Frm	0	0.0
Cummings State Prison and Frm	0	0.0
Cummings State Prison and Frm	0	0.0
Delta Regional Unit	0	0.0
Delta Regional Unit	0	0.0
Dermott Juvenile Corr Faclty	0	0.0
Dermott Juvenile Corr Faclty	0	0.0
Eudora Cmtry	0	0.0
McGehee Hosp	0	0.0
Varner Unit	0	0.0
District 011 Totals	**3,599**	
Arkansas Post Natl Meml	0	0.0
District 012 Totals	**2,176**	
City Park	0	0.0
Prairie County Jail	0	0.0
District 013 Totals	**85**	
Carlisle Police Dept	0	0.0
England City Park	0	0.0
Holland Bottoms Wldlf Mgt Area	0	0.0
Lonoke City Park	0	0.0
Salem Cmtry	0	0.0
District 014 Totals	**203**	

	Population	%
Arkansas Health Ctr	0	0.0
Benton Unit	0	0.0
District 015 Totals	**21**	
District 016 Totals	**164**	
District 017 Totals	**2,042**	
Ouachita Baptist Univ	0	0.0
District 018 Totals	**2,951**	
Davidson Cp	0	0.0
District 019 Totals	**161**	
Janssen Park	0	0.0
Mena Regional Health System	0	0.0
Polk County Jail	0	0.0
Yell County Courthouse	0	0.0
District 020 Totals	**90**	
District 021 Totals	**32**	

	Population	%
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk (part)	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
National Park Colg	0	0.0
National Park Colg	0	0.0
National Park Colg	0	0.0
District 022 Totals	**12**	
District 023 Totals	**123**	
Hollywood Cmtry	0	0.0
Memorial Field Arprt	0	0.0
District 024 Totals	**102**	
de Soto Park	0	0.0
de Soto Park	0	0.0
Garland County Detention Ctr	0	0.0
Garland County Juvenile Detention Ctr	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk (part)	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
Wade Park	0	0.0
District 025 Totals	**229**	

	Population	%
Hot Springs County Courthouse	0	0.0
Hot Springs County Jail	0	0.0
Omega Technical Violator Ctr	0	0.0
District 026 Totals	**2,159**	
Midland Park	0	0.0
Saline County Regional Arprt	0	0.0
District 027 Totals	**116**	
Saline County Courthouse	0	0.0
Tyndall Park	0	0.0
District 028 Totals	**414**	
District 030 Totals	**85**	
Two Rivers Park	0	0.0
District 032 Totals	**73**	

	Population	%
Arkansas State Fairgrounds (part)	17	73.8
Calvary Cmtry	0	0.0
John L McClellan Memorial Veterans Hosp	0	0.0
St Vincent Infirmary Medical Ctr	0	0.0
Univ of Arkansas at Little Rock (part)	0	0.0
University of Arkansas Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 033 Totals	**970**	
Allsopp Park (part)	131	44.5
Arkansas State Capitol	0	0.0
Arkansas State Fairgrounds (part)	6	26.2
Capitol Mall	0	0.0
Lamar Polter Fld	0	0.0
Little Rock Central High School Natl His	0	0.0
Univ of Arkansas at Little Rock	0	0.0
District 034 Totals	**3,296**	
Allsopp Park (part)	163	55.5
District 035 Totals	**718**	

	Population	%
Little Rock National (Adams Field)	0	0.0
Wrightsville Unit	0	0.0
Wrightsville Unit	0	0.0
District 036 Totals	**1,059**	
Baptist Health Medical Center North Litt	0	0.0
Dickey-Stephens Park	0	0.0
District 037 Totals	**188**	
District 038 Totals	**70**	
District 039 Totals	**12**	
Bell Slough Wldlf Mgt Area	0	0.0
District 040 Totals	**26**	
Holland Bottoms Wldlf Mgt Area	0	0.0
District 041 Totals	**80**	
District 042 Totals	**13**	
Holland Bottoms Wldlf Mgt Area	0	0.0
District 043 Totals	**97**	

	Population	%
District 044 Totals	**371**	
White County Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 045 Totals	**2,594**	
District 046 Totals	**8**	
Jackson County Detention Ctr	0	0.0
District 047 Totals	**43**	
City Park	0	0.0
Greenlee Park	0	0.0
Greenlee Park	0	0.0
Helena Regional Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 048 Totals	**1,659**	
District 049 Totals	**2,204**	
Federal Correctional Complex Forrest Cit	0	0.0
Forrest Park Cmtry	0	0.0
District 050 Totals	**3,251**	
Marion Police Firing Range	0	0.0

	Population	%
Marion Police Firing Range	0	0.0
District 051 Totals	**273**	
Craighead Forest Park (part)	82	79.2
Craighead Forest Park (part)	0	0.0
District 052 Totals	**155**	
Arkansas State Univ (part)	12	0.6
Arkansas State Univ (part)	0	0.0
Jonesboro Municipal Arprt	0	0.0
District 053 Totals	**1,562**	
Big Lake Wildlife Game Management	0	0.0
Big Lake Wildlife Game Management	0	0.0
City Park	0	0.0
Gosnell Therapy and Living Ctr	0	0.0
Lepanto City Cmtry	0	0.0
District 054 Totals	**55**	
Blytheville Police Dept	0	0.0
Candyland Park	0	0.0
Green Park	0	0.0
Walker Park	0	0.0
District 055 Totals	**463**	

	Population	%
City Park	0	0.0
Randolph County Nurse Home	0	0.0
Wynn Park	0	0.0
District 056 Totals	**46**	
Arkansas Methodist Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 057 Totals	**140**	
Craighead Forest Park (part)	21	20.8
District 058 Totals	**417**	
Arkansas State Univ (part)	1,926	99.4
Arkansas State Univ (part)	0	0.0
Woodlawn Cmtry	0	0.0
District 059 Totals	**2,075**	
Smithville Cmtry	0	0.0
District 060 Totals	**481**	
Fulton County Courthouse	0	0.0
Mammoth Spring State Park	0	0.0
District 061 Totals	**197**	
District 062 Totals	**84**	
District 063 Totals	**728**	

	Population	%
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo River State Park	0	0.0
Buffalo River State Park	0	0.0
Buffalo River State Park	0	0.0
Newton County Courthouse	0	0.0
Newton County Nurse Home	0	0.0
District 064 Totals	**70**	

	Population	%
Conway County Jail	0	0.0
Morrillton Municipal Arprt	0	0.0
Morrilton City Hall	0	0.0
Petit Jean State Park	0	0.0
Petit Jean State Park	0	0.0
District 065 Totals	**184**	
City Park	0	0.0
District 066 Totals	**77**	
District 067 Totals	**32**	
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
J P Lovelady Park	0	0.0
Old Lake Cmtry	0	0.0
Shiloh Park	0	0.0
District 068 Totals	**91**	
District 069 Totals	**305**	
District 070 Totals	**3,033**	

	Population	%
St Mary's Regional Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 071 Totals	**2,241**	
Faulkner County Fairgrounds	0	0.0
District 072 Totals	**1,013**	
Perry County Detention Ctr	0	0.0
River Valley Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 073 Totals	**79**	
North Logan Mercy Hosp	0	0.0
District 074 Totals	**251**	
District 075 Totals	**10**	
District 076 Totals	**723**	
Fort Smith Natl Hist Site	0	0.0
Sparks Regional Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 077 Totals	**242**	
District 078 Totals	**76**	

	Population	%
Crawford County Detention Ctr	0	0.0
Lake Lou-Emma Park	0	0.0
Lee Creek Park	0	0.0
District 079 Totals	**637**	
John Brown Univ	0	0.0
Prairie Grove Battlefield Park	0	0.0
Prairie Grove Mid Schl	0	0.0
District 080 Totals	**108**	
Devils Den State Park	0	0.0
Drake Fld	0	0.0
Drake Fld	0	0.0
Drake Fld	0	0.0
District 081 Totals	**95**	
Franklin County Jail	0	0.0
District 082 Totals	**29**	
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
District 083 Totals	**106**	

	Population	%
Lake Fayetteville Park	0	0.0
Washington Regional Med Ctr at North Hil	0	0.0
District 084 Totals	**518**	
Fayetteville City Hospital and Geriatric	0	0.0
Fayetteville District Court	0	0.0
Fayetteville High School	0	0.0
District 085 Totals	**5,922**	
District 086 Totals	**250**	
Horsebarn Pard	0	0.0
District 087 Totals	**48**	
District 088 Totals	**115**	
Springdale City Jail	0	0.0
District 089 Totals	**817**	
District 090 Totals	**6**	
District 091 Totals	**970**	
District 092 Totals	**16**	

	Population	%
District 093 Totals	**74**	
District 094 Totals	**214**	
Lake Atlata Park	0	0.0
District 095 Totals	**31**	
Butterfly Park	0	0.0
Frisco Park	0	0.0
Maple Grove Park	0	0.0
District 096 Totals	**473**	
Cedar Is	0	0.0
Inspiration Point Fine Arts Colony	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
District 097 Totals	**24**	
District 098 Totals	**51**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Boone County Arprt	0	0.0
York Cmtry	0	0.0
District 099 Totals	**105**	
Baxter County Regional Arprt	0	0.0
Excelsior Park	0	0.0
Hiram Shaddox Geriatric Ctr	0	0.0
Marion County Jail	0	0.0
District 100 Totals	**137**	

Summary Statistics

Number of Landmark Area not split	677
Number of Landmark Area split	85
Number of Landmark Area split in 2	62
Number of Landmark Area split in 3	11
Number of Landmark Area split in 4	2
Number of Landmark Area split in 5	4
Number of Landmark Area split in 6	2
Number of Landmark Area split in 7	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 8	1
Number of Landmark Area split in 9	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 10	1
Number of Landmark Area split in 11	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 12	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 13	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 14	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 15	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 16	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 17	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 18	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 19	1
Number of Landmark Area split in 20	0

Number of Landmark Area split in 21	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 22	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 23	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 24	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 25	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 26	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 27	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 28	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 29	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 30	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 31	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 32	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 33	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 34	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 35	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 36	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 37	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 38	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 39	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 40	1
Total number of splits	274

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR HD BOA Final**
Plan Type: **House Districts**

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Friday, December 24, 2021 12:34 PM

Landmark Area	District	Population	%
Allsopp Park	073	163	55.5
Allsopp Park	074	131	44.5
Arkansas State Fairgrounds	076	17	73.8
Arkansas State Fairgrounds	080	6	26.2
Arkansas State Univ	032	1,926	99.4
Arkansas State Univ	036	12	0.6
Boyle Park	076	253	78.7
Boyle Park	077	68	21.3
Hot Springs Natl Pk	084	8	100.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	084	104	100.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	091	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	091	0	0.0
Southern Arkansas Univ	098	0	0.0
Southern Arkansas Univ	099	1,736	100.0
Texarkana Regional-Webb Fld	088	30	25.0
Texarkana Regional-Webb Fld	099	23	19.2
Texarkana Regional-Webb Fld	100	67	55.8
Univ of Arkansas	021	3,014	51.3

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Landmark Area	District	Population	%
Univ of Arkansas	022	2,865	48.7

Landmark Area	-- Listed by District	
	Population	%
City Park	0	0.0
Wynn Park	0	0.0
District 001 Totals	**34**	
Fulton County Courthouse	0	0.0
Mammoth Spring State Park	0	0.0
Randolph County Nurse Home	0	0.0
District 002 Totals	**187**	
Hiram Shaddox Geriatric Ctr	0	0.0
District 003 Totals	**80**	
Baxter County Regional Arprt	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo River State Park	0	0.0
Buffalo River State Park	0	0.0
Buffalo River State Park	0	0.0
Excelsior Park	0	0.0
Marion County Jail	0	0.0
District 004 Totals	**84**	

	Population	%
Boone County Arprt	0	0.0
York Cmtry	0	0.0
District 005 Totals	**105**	
Inspiration Point Fine Arts Colony	0	0.0
District 006 Totals	**75**	
Butterfly Park	0	0.0
Cedar Is	0	0.0
Frisco Park	0	0.0
Maple Grove Park	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
District 007 Totals	**285**	
Lake Atlata Park	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
District 008 Totals	**45**	
District 009 Totals	**768**	
District 010 Totals	**59**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Springdale City Jail	0	0.0
District 011 Totals	**56**	
District 012 Totals	**56**	
Horsebarn Pard	0	0.0
District 013 Totals	**56**	
District 015 Totals	**332**	
District 016 Totals	**48**	
John Brown Univ	0	0.0
District 017 Totals	**950**	
District 018 Totals	**120**	
Lake Fayetteville Park	0	0.0
District 019 Totals	**430**	
Washington Regional Med Ctr at North Hil	0	0.0
District 020 Totals	**204**	

	Population	%
Fayetteville City Hospital and Geriatric	0	0.0
Fayetteville District Court	0	0.0
Fayetteville High School	0	0.0
Univ of Arkansas (part)	3,014	51.3
District 021 Totals	**3,334**	
Univ of Arkansas (part)	2,865	48.7
District 022 Totals	**2,904**	
Drake Fld	0	0.0
Drake Fld	0	0.0
Drake Fld	0	0.0
Prairie Grove Battlefield Park	0	0.0
Prairie Grove Mid Schl	0	0.0
District 023 Totals	**103**	
District 024 Totals	**4**	
Devils Den State Park	0	0.0
District 025 Totals	**19**	
Franklin County Jail	0	0.0
District 026 Totals	**62**	

	Population	%
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Newton County Courthouse	0	0.0
Newton County Nurse Home	0	0.0
District 027 Totals	**126**	
Smithville Cmtry	0	0.0
District 028 Totals	**23**	

	Population	%
Arkansas Health Ctr	0	0.0
Benton Unit	0	0.0
Hot Springs County Courthouse	0	0.0
Hot Springs County Jail	0	0.0
Lake Catherine State Park	0	0.0
Omega Technical Violator Ctr	0	0.0
District 029 Totals	**2,147**	
District 030 Totals	**560**	
Arkansas Methodist Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 031 Totals	**140**	
Arkansas State Univ (part)	1,926	99.4
Woodlawn Cmtry	0	0.0
District 032 Totals	**1,971**	
Big Lake Wildlife Game Management	0	0.0
Big Lake Wildlife Game Management	0	0.0
City Park	0	0.0
District 033 Totals	**36**	

	Population	%
Blytheville Police Dept	0	0.0
Candyland Park	0	0.0
Gosnell Therapy and Living Ctr	0	0.0
Green Park	0	0.0
Walker Park	0	0.0
District 034 Totals	**462**	
Marion Police Firing Range	0	0.0
Marion Police Firing Range	0	0.0
District 035 Totals	**57**	
Arkansas State Univ (part)	12	0.6
Arkansas State Univ	0	0.0
Jonesboro Municipal Arprt	0	0.0
Lepanto City Cmtry	0	0.0
District 036 Totals	**1,592**	
District 037 Totals	**206**	
District 038 Totals	**531**	
Jackson County Detention Ctr	0	0.0
District 039 Totals	**2,141**	
District 040 Totals	**728**	

	Population	%
District 041 Totals	**118**	
District 042 Totals	**33**	
City Park	0	0.0
Conway County Jail	0	0.0
Morrillton Municipal Arprt	0	0.0
Morrilton City Hall	0	0.0
Petit Jean State Park	0	0.0
Petit Jean State Park	0	0.0
District 043 Totals	**72**	
J P Lovelady Park	0	0.0
Old Lake Cmtry	0	0.0
Shiloh Park	0	0.0
District 044 Totals	**39**	
District 045 Totals	**305**	
North Logan Mercy Hosp	0	0.0
District 046 Totals	**232**	
District 047 Totals	**10**	

	Population	%
Crawford County Detention Ctr	0	0.0
Lake Lou-Emma Park	0	0.0
Lee Creek Park	0	0.0
District 048 Totals	**713**	
District 049 Totals	**337**	
Fort Smith Natl Hist Site	0	0.0
Sparks Regional Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 050 Totals	**464**	
District 051 Totals	**181**	
River Valley Medical Ctr	0	0.0
Yell County Courthouse	0	0.0
District 052 Totals	**111**	
St Mary's Regional Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 053 Totals	**2,241**	
Perry County Detention Ctr	0	0.0
District 054 Totals	**11**	
Faulkner County Fairgrounds	0	0.0
District 055 Totals	**3,067**	

	Population	%
District 056 Totals	**1,117**	
White County Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 058 Totals	**2,179**	
Salem Cmtry	0	0.0
District 059 Totals	**400**	
Carlisle Police Dept	0	0.0
England City Park	0	0.0
Holland Bottoms Wldlf Mgt Area	0	0.0
Lonoke City Park	0	0.0
Prairie County Jail	0	0.0
District 060 Totals	**208**	
City Park	0	0.0
Greenlee Park	0	0.0
Greenlee Park	0	0.0
District 061 Totals	**159**	
Arkansas Post Natl Meml	0	0.0
City Park	0	0.0
Helena Regional Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 062 Totals	**1,587**	

	Population	%
Federal Correctional Complex Forrest Cit	0	0.0
Forrest Park Cmtry	0	0.0
District 063 Totals	**3,437**	
Ark State Prison Cummings Frm	0	0.0
Cummings State Prison and Frm	0	0.0
Cummings State Prison and Frm	0	0.0
Cummings State Prison and Frm	0	0.0
Cummings State Prison and Frm	0	0.0
Varner Unit	0	0.0
District 064 Totals	**3,693**	
District 065 Totals	**4,167**	
Baptist Health Medical Center North Litt	0	0.0
District 066 Totals	**18**	
District 067 Totals	**80**	
Holland Bottoms Wldlf Mgt Area	0	0.0
District 068 Totals	**461**	
Bell Slough Wldlf Mgt Area	0	0.0
Holland Bottoms Wldlf Mgt Area	0	0.0
District 069 Totals	**20**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
District 070 Totals	**70**	
District 071 Totals	**12**	
Dickey-Stephens Park	0	0.0
District 072 Totals	**183**	
Allsopp Park (part)	163	55.5
Two Rivers Park	0	0.0
District 073 Totals	**466**	
Allsopp Park (part)	131	44.5
Arkansas State Capitol	0	0.0
Capitol Mall	0	0.0
John L McClellan Memorial Veterans Hosp	0	0.0
Lamar Polter Fld	0	0.0
St Vincent Infirmary Medical Ctr	0	0.0
University of Arkansas Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 074 Totals	**1,028**	
District 075 Totals	**7**	

	Population	%
Arkansas State Fairgrounds (part)	17	73.8
Boyle Park (part)	253	78.7
Calvary Cmtry	0	0.0
Little Rock Central High School Natl His	0	0.0
Univ of Arkansas at Little Rock	0	0.0
District 076 Totals	**3,104**	
Boyle Park (part)	68	21.3
District 077 Totals	**153**	
Arkansas State Fairgrounds (part)	6	26.2
Little Rock National (Adams Field)	0	0.0
Wrightsville Unit	0	0.0
Wrightsville Unit	0	0.0
District 080 Totals	**1,443**	
Midland Park	0	0.0
District 081 Totals	**433**	
Saline County Courthouse	0	0.0
Saline County Regional Arprt	0	0.0
Tyndall Park	0	0.0
District 082 Totals	**221**	

	Population	%
District 083 Totals	**61**	
de Soto Park	0	0.0
de Soto Park	0	0.0
Garland County Detention Ctr	0	0.0
Garland County Juvenile Detention Ctr	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
Wade Park	0	0.0
District 084 Totals	**217**	
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
National Park Colg	0	0.0
National Park Colg	0	0.0
National Park Colg	0	0.0
District 085 Totals	**10**	
Janssen Park	0	0.0
Mena Regional Health System	0	0.0
Polk County Jail	0	0.0
District 086 Totals	**83**	

	Population	%
Little River Nurse Home	0	0.0
Sevier County Courthouse	0	0.0
District 087 Totals	**134**	
Howard Memorial Hosp	0	0.0
Texarkana Regional-Webb Fld (part)	30	25.0
District 088 Totals	**113**	
City Park	0	0.0
Davidson Cp	0	0.0
Nevada County Jail	0	0.0
District 089 Totals	**175**	
Ouachita Baptist Univ	0	0.0
District 090 Totals	**2,930**	
Hollywood Cmtry	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk (part)	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk (part)	0	0.0
Memorial Field Arprt	0	0.0
District 091 Totals	**110**	
District 092 Totals	**19**	
District 093 Totals	**72**	

	Population	%
Bradley County Jail	0	0.0
Bradley County Medical Ctr	0	0.0
Drew Memorial Hosp	0	0.0
Mc Cloy Park	0	0.0
McGehee Hosp	0	0.0
District 094 Totals	**440**	
Ashley County Medical Ctr	0	0.0
Delta Regional Unit	0	0.0
Delta Regional Unit	0	0.0
Dermott Juvenile Corr Faclty	0	0.0
Dermott Juvenile Corr Faclty	0	0.0
Eudora Cmtry	0	0.0
District 095 Totals	**27**	
Cleveland County Courthouse	0	0.0
Southern Arkansas University Tech	0	0.0
District 096 Totals	**51**	
South Arkansas Rgnl at Goodwin Fld	0	0.0
South Arkansas Rgnl at Goodwin Fld	0	0.0
District 097 Totals	**154**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Ouachita County Courthouse	0	0.0
Southern Arkansas Univ (part)	0	0.0
District 098 Totals	**81**	
Texarkana Regional-Webb Fld (part)	23	19.2
District 099 Totals	**1,782**	
Bi-State Justice Ctr	0	0.0
Bramble Park	0	0.0
Burhman Fld	0	0.0
Church of Christ Highland Ave	0	0.0
Texarkana Regional-Webb Fld (part)	67	55.8
District 100 Totals	**1,106**	

Summary Statistics

Number of Landmark Area not split	674
Number of Landmark Area split	88
Number of Landmark Area split in 2	65
Number of Landmark Area split in 3	12
Number of Landmark Area split in 4	2
Number of Landmark Area split in 5	3
Number of Landmark Area split in 6	2
Number of Landmark Area split in 7	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 8	1
Number of Landmark Area split in 9	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 10	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 11	1
Number of Landmark Area split in 12	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 13	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 14	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 15	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 16	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 17	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 18	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 19	1
Number of Landmark Area split in 20	0

Number of Landmark Area split in 21	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 22	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 23	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 24	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 25	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 26	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 27	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 28	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 29	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 30	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 31	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 32	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 33	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 34	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 35	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 36	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 37	1
Total number of splits	276

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Current 2020 Plan**
Plan Type: **AR 2020 House District Plan**

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Saturday, November 13, 2021 9:36 PM

Landmark Area	District	Population	%
Allsopp Park	033	131	44.5
Allsopp Park	035	163	55.5
Arkansas State Fairgrounds	034	17	73.8
Arkansas State Fairgrounds	036	6	26.2
Arkansas State Univ	053	0	0.0
Arkansas State Univ	058	0	0.0
Bishop Park	023	2	8.1
Bishop Park	028	23	91.9
Boyle Park	030	160	49.7
Boyle Park	034	161	50.3
Buffalo Natl Riv	064	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	064	1	100.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	064	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	064	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	083	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	083	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	083	6	100.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	083	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	083	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	099	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Landmark Area	District	Population	%
Buffalo Natl Riv	099	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	099	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	099	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	099	0	0.0
Forrest Park Cmtry	048	0	0.0
Forrest Park Cmtry	049	0	0.0
Holland Bottoms Wldlf Mgt Area	040	0	0.0
Holland Bottoms Wldlf Mgt Area	042	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	024	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	025	0	0.0
Lake Fayetteville Park	084	0	0.0
Lake Fayetteville Park	084	2	100.0
Lake Fayetteville Park	088	100	100.0
Lake Fayetteville Park	088	0	0.0
Queen Wilhelmina State Park	020	5	66.8
Queen Wilhelmina State Park	021	3	33.3
Saline County Regional Arprt	027	21	100.0
Saline County Regional Arprt	028	0	0.0
Univ of Central Arkansas	070	2,408	83.1
Univ of Central Arkansas	072	489	16.9

Landmark Area	-- Listed by District	
	Population	%
Bi-State Justice Ctr	0	0.0
Bramble Park	0	0.0
Burhman Fld	0	0.0
Church of Christ Highland Ave	0	0.0
District 001 Totals	**1,163**	
District 002 Totals	**1,755**	
City Park	0	0.0
Nevada County Jail	0	0.0
District 003 Totals	**114**	
Little River Nurse Home	0	0.0
Sevier County Courthouse	0	0.0
District 004 Totals	**134**	
Ouachita County Courthouse	0	0.0
District 005 Totals	**77**	
South Arkansas Rgnl at Goodwin Fld	0	0.0
South Arkansas Rgnl at Goodwin Fld	0	0.0
District 006 Totals	**91**	

	Population	%
Southern Arkansas University Tech	0	0.0
District 007 Totals	**67**	
Bradley County Jail	0	0.0
Bradley County Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 008 Totals	**26**	
Ashley County Medical Ctr	0	0.0
Drew Memorial Hosp	0	0.0
Mc Cloy Park	0	0.0
District 009 Totals	**428**	
Cleveland County Courthouse	0	0.0
District 010 Totals	**53**	
Delta Regional Unit	0	0.0
Delta Regional Unit	0	0.0
Dermott Juvenile Corr Faclty	0	0.0
Dermott Juvenile Corr Faclty	0	0.0
Eudora Cmtry	0	0.0
McGehee Hosp	0	0.0
District 011 Totals	**45**	

	Population	%
Ark State Prison Cummings Frm	0	0.0
Arkansas Post Natl Meml	0	0.0
Helena Regional Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 012 Totals	**2,038**	
City Park	0	0.0
Prairie County Jail	0	0.0
Salem Cmtry	0	0.0
District 013 Totals	**85**	
Carlisle Police Dept	0	0.0
England City Park	0	0.0
Lonoke City Park	0	0.0
District 014 Totals	**772**	
District 015 Totals	**57**	
Cummings State Prison and Frm	0	0.0
Cummings State Prison and Frm	0	0.0
Cummings State Prison and Frm	0	0.0
Cummings State Prison and Frm	0	0.0
Varner Unit	0	0.0
District 016 Totals	**1,695**	
District 017 Totals	**3,598**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Ouachita Baptist Univ	0	0.0
District 018 Totals	**2,927**	
Davidson Cp	0	0.0
Howard Memorial Hosp	0	0.0
District 019 Totals	**144**	
Janssen Park	0	0.0
Mena Regional Health System	0	0.0
Polk County Jail	0	0.0
Queen Wilhelmina State Park (part)	5	66.8
District 020 Totals	**80**	
Queen Wilhelmina State Park (part)	3	33.3
District 021 Totals	**43**	
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
National Park Colg	0	0.0
National Park Colg	0	0.0
District 022 Totals	**78**	
Bishop Park (part)	2	8.1
District 023 Totals	**125**	

	Population	%
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk (part)	0	0.0
Memorial Field Arprt	0	0.0
National Park Colg	0	0.0
District 024 Totals	**149**	
de Soto Park	0	0.0
de Soto Park	0	0.0
Garland County Detention Ctr	0	0.0
Garland County Juvenile Detention Ctr	0	0.0
Hollywood Cmtry	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk (part)	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
Hot Springs Natl Pk	0	0.0
Wade Park	0	0.0
District 025 Totals	**170**	
Hot Springs County Courthouse	0	0.0
Hot Springs County Jail	0	0.0
Lake Catherine State Park	0	0.0
Omega Technical Violator Ctr	0	0.0
District 026 Totals	**2,150**	
District 027 Totals	**215**	

	Population	%
Arkansas Health Ctr	0	0.0
Benton Unit	0	0.0
Bishop Park (part)	23	91.9
Saline County Courthouse	0	0.0
Saline County Regional Arprt (part)	0	0.0
Saline County Regional Arprt	0	0.0
Tyndall Park	0	0.0
District 028 Totals	**199**	
Boyle Park (part)	160	49.7
District 030 Totals	**195**	
Midland Park	0	0.0
District 031 Totals	**123**	
District 032 Totals	**29**	
Allsopp Park (part)	131	44.5
Arkansas State Capitol	0	0.0
Capitol Mall	0	0.0
John L McClellan Memorial Veterans Hosp	0	0.0
Lamar Polter Fld	0	0.0
St Vincent Infirmary Medical Ctr	0	0.0

	Population	%
University of Arkansas Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 033 Totals	**1,203**	
Arkansas State Fairgrounds (part)	17	73.8
Boyle Park (part)	161	50.3
Calvary Cmtry	0	0.0
Little Rock Central High School Natl His	0	0.0
Univ of Arkansas at Little Rock	0	0.0
District 034 Totals	**2,874**	
Allsopp Park (part)	163	55.5
Two Rivers Park	0	0.0
District 035 Totals	**450**	
Arkansas State Fairgrounds (part)	6	26.2
Little Rock National (Adams Field)	0	0.0
Wrightsville Unit	0	0.0
Wrightsville Unit	0	0.0
District 036 Totals	**1,443**	
Dickey-Stephens Park	0	0.0
District 037 Totals	**139**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Baptist Health Medical Center North Litt	0	0.0
District 038 Totals	**132**	
District 039 Totals	**12**	
Bell Slough Wldlf Mgt Area	0	0.0
Holland Bottoms Wldlf Mgt Area (part)	0	0.0
District 040 Totals	**26**	
District 041 Totals	**14**	
Holland Bottoms Wldlf Mgt Area (part)	0	0.0
District 042 Totals	**66**	
Holland Bottoms Wldlf Mgt Area	0	0.0
Holland Bottoms Wldlf Mgt Area	0	0.0
District 043 Totals	**461**	
District 044 Totals	**7**	
District 045 Totals	**423**	

	Population	%
White County Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 046 Totals	**2,179**	
Jackson County Detention Ctr	0	0.0
District 047 Totals	**2,152**	
City Park	0	0.0
Federal Correctional Complex Forrest Cit	0	0.0
Forrest Park Cmtry (part)	0	0.0
District 048 Totals	**4,798**	
Forrest Park Cmtry (part)	0	0.0
Greenlee Park	0	0.0
Greenlee Park	0	0.0
District 049 Totals	**159**	
District 050 Totals	**14**	
Marion Police Firing Range	0	0.0
Marion Police Firing Range	0	0.0
District 051 Totals	**273**	
District 052 Totals	**225**	

	Population	%
Arkansas State Univ (part)	0	0.0
Jonesboro Municipal Arprt	0	0.0
District 053 Totals	**1,582**	
Big Lake Wildlife Game Management	0	0.0
Big Lake Wildlife Game Management	0	0.0
Candyland Park	0	0.0
City Park	0	0.0
Gosnell Therapy and Living Ctr	0	0.0
Green Park	0	0.0
Lepanto City Cmtry	0	0.0
District 054 Totals	**296**	
Blytheville Police Dept	0	0.0
Walker Park	0	0.0
District 055 Totals	**200**	
City Park	0	0.0
Wynn Park	0	0.0
District 056 Totals	**107**	
Arkansas Methodist Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 057 Totals	**140**	

	Population	%
Arkansas State Univ (part)	0	0.0
District 058 Totals	**2,328**	
Woodlawn Cmtry	0	0.0
District 059 Totals	**82**	
Smithville Cmtry	0	0.0
District 060 Totals	**410**	
Fulton County Courthouse	0	0.0
Mammoth Spring State Park	0	0.0
Randolph County Nurse Home	0	0.0
District 061 Totals	**185**	
District 062 Totals	**86**	
District 063 Totals	**728**	
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
District 064 Totals	**37**	

	Population	%
Conway County Jail	0	0.0
Morrillton Municipal Arprt	0	0.0
Morrilton City Hall	0	0.0
Perry County Detention Ctr	0	0.0
Petit Jean State Park	0	0.0
Petit Jean State Park	0	0.0
District 065 Totals	**51**	
City Park	0	0.0
District 066 Totals	**58**	
District 067 Totals	**32**	
J P Lovelady Park	0	0.0
Old Lake Cmtry	0	0.0
District 068 Totals	**43**	
District 069 Totals	**305**	
Univ of Central Arkansas (part)	2,408	83.1
District 070 Totals	**2,708**	
Shiloh Park	0	0.0
St Mary's Regional Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 071 Totals	**2,241**	

	Population	%
Faulkner County Fairgrounds	0	0.0
Univ of Central Arkansas (part)	489	16.9
District 072 Totals	**1,476**	
River Valley Medical Ctr	0	0.0
Yell County Courthouse	0	0.0
District 073 Totals	**90**	
North Logan Mercy Hosp	0	0.0
District 074 Totals	**220**	
District 075 Totals	**29**	
District 076 Totals	**799**	
Fort Smith Natl Hist Site	0	0.0
Sparks Regional Medical Ctr	0	0.0
District 077 Totals	**242**	
Crawford County Detention Ctr	0	0.0
Lake Lou-Emma Park	0	0.0
Lee Creek Park	0	0.0
District 079 Totals	**637**	

	Population	%
Devils Den State Park	0	0.0
Prairie Grove Battlefield Park	0	0.0
Prairie Grove Mid Schl	0	0.0
District 080 Totals	**104**	
District 081 Totals	**15**	
Franklin County Jail	0	0.0
District 082 Totals	**65**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
Newton County Courthouse	0	0.0
Newton County Nurse Home	0	0.0
District 083 Totals	**95**	

	Population	%
Drake Fld	0	0.0
Drake Fld	0	0.0
Drake Fld	0	0.0
Lake Fayetteville Park	0	0.0
Lake Fayetteville Park (part)	0	0.0
Washington Regional Med Ctr at North Hil	0	0.0
District 084 Totals	**518**	
Fayetteville City Hospital and Geriatric	0	0.0
District 085 Totals	**121**	
Fayetteville District Court	0	0.0
Fayetteville High School	0	0.0
District 086 Totals	**6,133**	
John Brown Univ	0	0.0
District 087 Totals	**1,042**	
Lake Fayetteville Park (part)	0	0.0
District 088 Totals	**116**	
Springdale City Jail	0	0.0
District 089 Totals	**830**	
District 090 Totals	**55**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Horsebarn Pard	0	0.0
District 091 Totals	**31**	
District 092 Totals	**56**	
District 093 Totals	**59**	
District 094 Totals	**380**	
Lake Atlata Park	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
District 095 Totals	**27**	
Butterfly Park	0	0.0
Cedar Is	0	0.0
Frisco Park	0	0.0
Maple Grove Park	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
Pea Ridge Natl Mil Pk	0	0.0
District 096 Totals	**279**	
Inspiration Point Fine Arts Colony	0	0.0
District 097 Totals	**84**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Boone County Arprt	0	0.0
District 098 Totals	**102**	
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv (part)	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo Natl Riv	0	0.0
Buffalo River State Park	0	0.0
Buffalo River State Park	0	0.0
Buffalo River State Park	0	0.0
Excelsior Park	0	0.0
Marion County Jail	0	0.0
York Cmtry	0	0.0
District 099 Totals	**69**	
Baxter County Regional Arprt	0	0.0
Hiram Shaddox Geriatric Ctr	0	0.0
District 100 Totals	**97**	

Summary Statistics

Number of Landmark Area not split	673
Number of Landmark Area split	89
Number of Landmark Area split in 2	66
Number of Landmark Area split in 3	10
Number of Landmark Area split in 4	3
Number of Landmark Area split in 5	4
Number of Landmark Area split in 6	2
Number of Landmark Area split in 7	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 8	1
Number of Landmark Area split in 9	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 10	1
Number of Landmark Area split in 11	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 12	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 13	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 14	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 15	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 16	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 17	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 18	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 19	1
Number of Landmark Area split in 20	0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Number of Landmark Area split in 21	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 22	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 23	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 24	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 25	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 26	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 27	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 28	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 29	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 30	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 31	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 32	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 33	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 34	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 35	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 36	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 37	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 38	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 39	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 40	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 41	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 42	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 43	0
Number of Landmark Area split in 44	1

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Total number of splits	287

Community of Interest
School District Splits

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Illustrative Final**
Plan Type: **AR HD Plan**

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Saturday, December 25, 2021 8:44 PM

School Districts	District	Population	%
Alma School District	075	13,259	85.1
Alma School District	079	56	0.4
Alma School District	081	2,266	14.6
Altheimer Unified School District	011	0	0.0
Altheimer Unified School District	012	3,646	100.0
Altheimer Unified School District	014	0	0.0
Altheimer Unified School District	036	0	0.0
Arkadelphia School District	010	0	0.0
Arkadelphia School District	016	4,653	30.1
Arkadelphia School District	018	8,484	54.9
Arkadelphia School District	019	2,304	14.9
Armorel School District	054	1,231	83.5
Armorel School District	055	244	16.5
Ashdown School District	002	1	0.0
Ashdown School District	003	0	0.0
Ashdown School District	004	8,880	100.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Atkins Public Schools	065	1	0.0
Atkins Public Schools	073	6,501	100.0
Augusta School District	013	0	0.0
Augusta School District	047	0	0.0
Augusta School District	048	2,353	77.9
Augusta School District	049	668	22.1
Bald Knob School District	013	3,907	58.6
Bald Knob School District	047	2,525	37.9
Bald Knob School District	048	0	0.0
Bald Knob School District	049	233	3.5
Barton-Lexa School District	012	2,491	100.0
Barton-Lexa School District	048	0	0.0
Batesville School District	047	1,772	8.6
Batesville School District	062	994	4.8
Batesville School District	063	17,858	86.6
Batesville School District	064	0	0.0
Bauxite School District	010	0	0.0
Bauxite School District	015	5,147	74.9
Bauxite School District	028	1,727	25.1
Bay School District	052	2,372	78.8
Bay School District	053	359	11.9
Bay School District	054	280	9.3
Bearden School District	007	2,777	94.9
Bearden School District	008	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Bearden School District	016	148	5.1
Beebe School District	013	122	0.7
Beebe School District	014	4	0.0
Beebe School District	044	4,702	25.4
Beebe School District	045	12,180	65.9
Beebe School District	046	1,476	8.0
Benton School District	010	1	0.0
Benton School District	015	4,725	14.7
Benton School District	022	674	2.1
Benton School District	023	10,266	31.9
Benton School District	026	1,988	6.2
Benton School District	028	14,567	45.2
Bismarck Public Schools	010	1,713	26.6
Bismarck Public Schools	018	4,712	73.3
Bismarck Public Schools	019	0	0.0
Bismarck Public Schools	024	7	0.1
Black Rock School District	056	0	0.0
Black Rock School District	060	1,867	100.0
Blevins School District	003	3,251	100.0
Blevins School District	019	0	0.0
Blytheville School District	054	1,473	10.1
Blytheville School District	055	13,116	89.9
Booneville School District	020	0	0.0
Booneville School District	021	47	0.6
Booneville School District	074	7,660	99.4

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Bradford School District	047	1,320	49.6
Bradford School District	049	1,341	50.4
Brinkley School District	013	0	0.0
Brinkley School District	048	3,699	100.0
Brookland School District	053	12,750	99.9
Brookland School District	054	16	0.1
Brookland School District	057	0	0.0
Brookland School District	060	0	0.0
Bryant Public Schools	015	2,551	4.5
Bryant Public Schools	020	0	0.0
Bryant Public Schools	022	0	0.0
Bryant Public Schools	023	18,148	32.3
Bryant Public Schools	026	1,671	3.0
Bryant Public Schools	027	18,758	33.4
Bryant Public Schools	028	12,949	23.0
Bryant Public Schools	029	3	0.0
Bryant Public Schools	030	0	0.0
Bryant Public Schools	031	2,138	3.8
Bryant Public Schools	073	0	0.0
Buffalo Island Central School District	053	0	0.0
Buffalo Island Central School District	054	4,667	100.0
Buffalo Island Central School District	060	0	0.0
Cabot Public Schools	014	12,352	22.4

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Cabot Public Schools	041	0	0.0
Cabot Public Schools	043	30,797	55.8
Cabot Public Schools	044	12,050	21.8
Cabot Public Schools	045	0	0.0
Caddo Hills School District	018	3,354	99.9
Caddo Hills School District	019	3	0.1
Calico Rock School District	061	0	0.0
Calico Rock School District	062	3,655	100.0
Calico Rock School District	064	0	0.0
Camden Fairview School District	002	0	0.0
Camden Fairview School District	003	0	0.0
Camden Fairview School District	005	6,574	42.6
Camden Fairview School District	007	8,873	57.4
Camden Fairview School District	019	0	0.0
Carlisle School District	012	0	0.0
Carlisle School District	013	35	0.9
Carlisle School District	014	3,852	99.1
Cave City School District	047	78	0.9
Cave City School District	061	5,329	63.8
Cave City School District	063	2,951	35.3
Cedar Ridge School District	047	4,793	89.7

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Cedar Ridge School District	049	0	0.0
Cedar Ridge School District	060	0	0.0
Cedar Ridge School District	061	8	0.1
Cedar Ridge School District	063	542	10.1
Cedarville School District	075	27	0.6
Cedarville School District	079	3,985	85.1
Cedarville School District	081	672	14.4
Centerpoint School District	018	639	12.3
Centerpoint School District	019	4,561	87.7
Charleston School District	074	3,734	76.5
Charleston School District	075	1,149	23.5
Clarendon School District	012	40	1.3
Clarendon School District	013	1,302	40.9
Clarendon School District	048	1,841	57.8
Clarksville School District	069	14,456	100.0
Clarksville School District	074	0	0.0
Cleveland County School District	007	0	0.0
Cleveland County School District	008	2,741	58.7
Cleveland County School District	010	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Cleveland County School District	016	1,927	41.3
Clinton School District	064	0	0.0
Clinton School District	065	1	0.0
Clinton School District	066	8,294	99.6
Clinton School District	068	34	0.4
Concord Public Schools	046	849	20.9
Concord Public Schools	047	0	0.0
Concord Public Schools	062	191	4.7
Concord Public Schools	063	130	3.2
Concord Public Schools	064	2,887	71.2
Conway Public Schools	040	11,015	14.4
Conway Public Schools	065	4,183	5.5
Conway Public Schools	067	2,005	2.6
Conway Public Schools	070	29,853	39.0
Conway Public Schools	072	29,428	38.5
County Line School District	074	3,408	100.0
County Line School District	075	0	0.0
County Line School District	082	0	0.0
Cross County School District	049	3,242	95.7
Cross County School District	050	0	0.0
Cross County School District	052	146	4.3

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Cutter-Morning Star School District	010	88	2.3
Cutter-Morning Star School District	022	1,834	48.7
Cutter-Morning Star School District	025	1,848	49.0
Cutter-Morning Star School District	026	0	0.0
Danville School District	020	3,522	100.0
Danville School District	021	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools	020	1,246	12.2
Dardanelle Public Schools	065	117	1.1
Dardanelle Public Schools	069	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools	073	8,267	80.8
Dardanelle Public Schools	074	607	5.9
De Queen School District	004	10,295	99.6
De Queen School District	019	40	0.4
De Valls Bluff Schools	013	1,918	100.0
De Valls Bluff Schools	014	0	0.0
De Valls Bluff Schools	048	0	0.0
Deer/Mount Judea School District	064	940	44.3
Deer/Mount Judea School District	068	1,181	55.7
Deer/Mount Judea School District	069	0	0.0
Delight School District	003	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Delight School District	019	1,748	100.0
Dermott School District	008	0	0.0
Dermott School District	009	356	10.3
Dermott School District	011	3,088	89.7
Des Arc Public Schools	013	3,598	99.5
Des Arc Public Schools	014	17	0.5
Des Arc Public Schools	045	0	0.0
Des Arc Public Schools	048	0	0.0
DeWitt School District	011	0	0.0
DeWitt School District	012	3,034	37.8
DeWitt School District	013	4,996	62.2
DeWitt School District	014	0	0.0
Dierks School District	004	162	6.4
Dierks School District	019	2,378	93.6
Dollarway School District	010	0	0.0
Dollarway School District	012	4,713	64.2
Dollarway School District	017	2,633	35.8
Dover School District	068	7,805	97.1
Dover School District	069	2	0.0
Dover School District	073	236	2.9
Drew Central School District	008	3,077	49.9
Drew Central School District	009	3,094	50.1
Drew Central School District	011	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Dumas School District	008	842	7.9
Dumas School District	011	9,797	92.1
Dumas School District	012	0	0.0
Earle School District	049	0	0.0
Earle School District	050	2,388	100.0
Earle School District	052	0	0.0
East End School District	031	153	4.0
East End School District	065	3,598	93.0
East End School District	070	0	0.0
East End School District	073	118	3.1
East Poinsett County School District	052	969	30.4
East Poinsett County School District	054	2,223	69.7
East Poinsett County School District	055	0	0.0
Elaine School District	011	47	5.3
Elaine School District	012	839	94.7
Elkins School District	068	2	0.0
Elkins School District	081	98	1.7
Elkins School District	082	5,576	98.3
England School District	012	0	0.0
England School District	014	3,689	100.0
England School District	036	0	0.0
Farmington School District	080	3,290	25.5
Farmington School District	085	7,973	61.9

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Farmington School District	086	1,569	12.2
Farmington School District	088	58	0.5
Fordyce School District	007	108	2.3
Fordyce School District	008	0	0.0
Fordyce School District	016	4,502	97.7
Forrest City School District	048	333	1.7
Forrest City School District	049	5,641	28.8
Forrest City School District	050	13,608	69.5
Fort Smith Public Schools	021	4,808	5.4
Fort Smith Public Schools	076	24,377	27.2
Fort Smith Public Schools	077	29,889	33.4
Fort Smith Public Schools	078	30,453	34.0
Fort Smith Public Schools	079	0	0.0
Fountain Lake School District	022	8,285	52.3
Fountain Lake School District	025	35	0.2
Fountain Lake School District	026	7,535	47.5
Glen Rose School District	010	3,252	60.4
Glen Rose School District	015	656	12.2
Glen Rose School District	026	1,479	27.5
Gosnell School District	054	4,182	90.0
Gosnell School District	055	465	10.0
Greenbrier School District	065	130	0.7
Greenbrier School District	066	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Greenbrier School District	067	17,492	99.3
Greene County Technical School District	052	0	0.0
Greene County Technical School District	053	239	1.2
Greene County Technical School District	056	329	1.6
Greene County Technical School District	057	13,295	65.8
Greene County Technical School District	060	6,336	31.4
Greenland Public Schools	081	5,189	84.1
Greenland Public Schools	082	815	13.2
Greenland Public Schools	085	167	2.7
Greenwood School District	021	14,706	64.0
Greenwood School District	074	1	0.0
Greenwood School District	075	3,571	15.5
Greenwood School District	076	4,697	20.4
Gurdon School District	003	0	0.0
Gurdon School District	007	2,393	63.3
Gurdon School District	016	0	0.0
Gurdon School District	019	1,387	36.7
Guy-Perkins Schools	066	0	0.0
Guy-Perkins Schools	067	2,458	100.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Hampton School District	006	0	0.0
Hampton School District	007	3,720	100.0
Hampton School District	008	0	0.0
Harmony Grove School District	005	0	0.0
Harmony Grove School District	007	3,071	68.2
Harmony Grove School District	010	0	0.0
Harmony Grove School District	015	4,918	84.1
Harmony Grove School District	016	1,429	31.8
Harmony Grove School District	019	0	0.0
Harmony Grove School District	026	932	15.9
Harrisburg School District	049	0	0.0
Harrisburg School District	052	5,385	100.0
Hartford School District	020	0	0.0
Hartford School District	021	2,643	100.0
Hazen School District	013	2,603	100.0
Hazen School District	014	0	0.0
Hazen School District	048	0	0.0
Heber Springs School District	046	822	7.1
Heber Springs School District	064	906	7.9

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Heber Springs School District	066	9,786	85.0
Hector School District	064	11	0.3
Hector School District	065	1	0.0
Hector School District	066	0	0.0
Hector School District	068	2,934	79.8
Hector School District	073	732	19.9
Helena-West Helena School District	012	1,261	11.3
Helena-West Helena School District	048	9,870	88.7
Hermitage School District	006	0	0.0
Hermitage School District	007	0	0.0
Hermitage School District	008	2,344	100.0
Hermitage School District	009	0	0.0
Hillcrest School District	047	18	0.5
Hillcrest School District	060	2,436	67.8
Hillcrest School District	061	1,140	31.7
Hope School District	002	3,145	22.5
Hope School District	003	10,810	77.5
Hope School District	004	0	0.0
Hope School District	006	0	0.0
Hot Springs School District	010	208	0.7
Hot Springs School District	022	736	2.4
Hot Springs School	024	11,473	37.6

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
District			
Hot Springs School District	025	18,093	59.3
Hoxie School District	052	0	0.0
Hoxie School District	060	3,483	100.0
Hughes School District	048	0	0.0
Hughes School District	050	2,475	100.0
Huntsville School District	068	10,785	69.9
Huntsville School District	069	0	0.0
Huntsville School District	081	0	0.0
Huntsville School District	082	1,929	12.5
Huntsville School District	083	2,716	17.6
Huntsville School District	097	0	0.0
Huntsville School District	098	0	0.0
Jackson County School District	047	3,265	78.5
Jackson County School District	049	0	0.0
Jackson County School District	052	894	21.5
Jackson County School District	060	0	0.0
Jasper School District	064	2,877	55.0
Jasper School District	068	1,498	28.6
Jasper School District	069	646	12.3
Jasper School District	082	23	0.4
Jasper School District	083	191	3.7

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Jasper School District	098	0	0.0
Jasper School District	099	0	0.0
Jessieville School District	018	650	8.9
Jessieville School District	020	0	0.0
Jessieville School District	022	6,619	90.2
Jessieville School District	026	73	1.0
Jonesboro Public Schools	052	21	0.1
Jonesboro Public Schools	053	1,994	5.3
Jonesboro Public Schools	058	9,953	26.5
Jonesboro Public Schools	059	25,667	68.2
Kirby School District	018	0	0.0
Kirby School District	019	2,493	100.0
Lake Hamilton School District	018	5,699	21.7
Lake Hamilton School District	022	6,419	24.5
Lake Hamilton School District	024	13,748	52.4
Lake Hamilton School District	025	369	1.4
Lakeside School District	010	7,028	37.1
Lakeside School District	018	1	0.0
Lakeside School District	022	0	0.0
Lakeside School District	024	3,455	18.2
Lakeside School District	025	8,478	44.7
Lakeside School District	026	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Lamar School District	068	110	1.6
Lamar School District	069	6,997	98.5
Lamar School District	074	0	0.0
Lavaca Public Schools	021	465	9.4
Lavaca Public Schools	075	4,485	90.6
Lavaca Public Schools	079	0	0.0
Lee County School District	012	0	0.0
Lee County School District	013	0	0.0
Lee County School District	048	8,599	100.0
Lee County School District	050	0	0.0
Lincoln School District	080	5,430	80.2
Lincoln School District	081	1,338	19.8
Little Rock School District	027	9	0.0
Little Rock School District	029	30,487	16.8
Little Rock School District	030	26,895	14.9
Little Rock School District	031	10,635	5.9
Little Rock School District	032	13,116	7.2
Little Rock School District	033	29,375	16.2
Little Rock School District	034	29,101	16.1
Little Rock School District	035	29,971	16.6
Little Rock School District	036	11,520	6.4
Little Rock School District	037	0	0.0
Lockesburg School District	004	2,071	100.0
Lockesburg School District	019	0	0.0
Lonoke School District	014	9,426	100.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Lonoke School District	036	0	0.0
Lonoke School District	042	0	0.0
Magazine Schools	020	0	0.0
Magazine Schools	074	2,469	100.0
Magnet Cove School District	010	128	4.2
Magnet Cove School District	022	63	2.1
Magnet Cove School District	026	2,835	93.7
Malvern Special School District	010	5,014	27.6
Malvern Special School District	016	499	2.7
Malvern Special School District	026	12,689	69.7
Mansfield School District	020	0	0.0
Mansfield School District	021	5,052	100.0
Mansfield School District	074	0	0.0
Marion School District	050	10,785	52.4
Marion School District	051	6,000	29.1
Marion School District	055	3,810	18.5
Marked Tree School District	049	0	0.0
Marked Tree School District	050	0	0.0
Marked Tree School District	052	3,288	100.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Marked Tree School District	054	0	0.0
Marked Tree School District	055	0	0.0
Marvell School District	012	2,125	100.0
Marvell School District	013	0	0.0
Marvell School District	048	0	0.0
Mayflower School District	031	0	0.0
Mayflower School District	032	0	0.0
Mayflower School District	040	5,175	86.5
Mayflower School District	065	0	0.0
Mayflower School District	070	806	13.5
McCrory School District	048	136	4.5
McCrory School District	049	2,916	95.6
McGehee School District	008	227	3.7
McGehee School District	009	0	0.0
McGehee School District	011	5,922	96.3
McGehee School District	012	0	0.0
Melbourne School District	061	21	0.4
Melbourne School District	062	777	15.2
Melbourne School District	063	4,301	84.4
Mena Public Schools	018	2	0.0
Mena Public Schools	019	4,558	36.2
Mena Public Schools	020	8,029	63.8
Midland School District	047	3,889	99.1
Midland School District	049	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Midland School District	064	35	0.9
Mineral Springs School District	002	54	1.6
Mineral Springs School District	003	2,229	67.1
Mineral Springs School District	004	1,038	31.3
Mineral Springs School District	019	0	0.0
Monticello School District	008	2,230	21.4
Monticello School District	009	8,191	78.6
Mount Ida School District	018	3,826	100.0
Mount Ida School District	020	0	0.0
Mount Vernon-Enola School District	044	2,035	64.1
Mount Vernon-Enola School District	067	1,139	35.9
Mountain Pine School District	018	68	1.6
Mountain Pine School District	022	4,107	98.4
Mountain Pine School District	025	0	0.0
Mountain View School District	062	7,760	63.9
Mountain View School District	063	0	0.0
Mountain View School District	064	4,390	36.1

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Mountain View School District	066	0	0.0
Mountainburg Schools	075	168	4.0
Mountainburg Schools	081	4,019	95.8
Mountainburg Schools	082	7	0.2
Mulberry School District	074	4	0.1
Mulberry School District	075	2,256	57.8
Mulberry School District	081	199	5.1
Mulberry School District	082	1,442	37.0
Murfreesboro School District	003	0	0.0
Murfreesboro School District	019	2,949	100.0
Nashville School District	003	7,159	78.0
Nashville School District	004	0	0.0
Nashville School District	019	2,019	22.0
Nemo Vista School District	065	2,236	100.0
Nemo Vista School District	066	0	0.0
Nemo Vista School District	067	0	0.0
Nettleton School District	052	2,886	9.8
Nettleton School District	053	12,046	40.9
Nettleton School District	054	12	0.0
Nettleton School District	058	11,622	39.5
Nettleton School District	059	2,859	9.7

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Nevada School District	002	1,846	71.9
Nevada School District	003	708	27.6
Nevada School District	005	0	0.0
Nevada School District	006	0	0.0
Nevada School District	007	12	0.5
Newport School District	047	7,486	67.3
Newport School District	049	3,506	31.5
Newport School District	052	127	1.1
North Little Rock School District	035	0	0.0
North Little Rock School District	036	0	0.0
North Little Rock School District	037	27,613	51.7
North Little Rock School District	038	16,691	31.3
North Little Rock School District	039	3,170	5.9
North Little Rock School District	042	5,946	11.1
Osceola School District	054	32	0.5
Osceola School District	055	6,961	99.5
Ouachita River School District	018	1,365	34.6
Ouachita River School District	019	271	6.9
Ouachita River School District	020	2,313	58.6

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Ouachita School District	010	1,675	91.9
Ouachita School District	016	0	0.0
Ouachita School District	018	147	8.1
Ozark Mountain School District	064	2,987	60.7
Ozark Mountain School District	099	1,671	34.0
Ozark Mountain School District	100	263	5.4
Ozark School District	069	49	0.5
Ozark School District	074	2,953	29.5
Ozark School District	075	1	0.0
Ozark School District	081	0	0.0
Ozark School District	082	7,020	70.0
Palestine-Wheatley School District	048	1,871	100.0
Palestine-Wheatley School District	050	0	0.0
Pangburn School District	046	2,960	90.6
Pangburn School District	047	308	9.4
Pangburn School District	064	0	0.0
Paris School District	020	0	0.0
Paris School District	069	0	0.0
Paris School District	074	6,653	100.0
Perryville School District	018	0	0.0
Perryville School District	020	196	4.0
Perryville School District	022	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Perryville School District	026	0	0.0
Perryville School District	031	0	0.0
Perryville School District	065	32	0.6
Perryville School District	073	4,740	95.4
Pine Bluff School District	008	0	0.0
Pine Bluff School District	011	1,563	5.8
Pine Bluff School District	012	5,011	18.6
Pine Bluff School District	016	13,979	51.9
Pine Bluff School District	017	6,396	23.7
Pottsville Public Schools	071	427	6.4
Pottsville Public Schools	073	6,253	93.6
Poyen School District	010	1,204	100.0
Poyen School District	015	0	0.0
Prairie Grove School District	080	8,553	66.8
Prairie Grove School District	081	819	6.4
Prairie Grove School District	085	3,356	26.2
Prairie Grove School District	088	74	0.6
Prescott School District	002	0	0.0
Prescott School District	003	5,062	100.0
Prescott School District	007	0	0.0
Prescott School District	019	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	012	1	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Pulaski County Special School District	014	1,824	1.1
Pulaski County Special School District	015	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	023	1,604	0.9
Pulaski County Special School District	026	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	027	2,804	1.6
Pulaski County Special School District	029	133	0.1
Pulaski County Special School District	030	2,428	1.4
Pulaski County Special School District	031	18,095	10.6
Pulaski County Special School District	032	17,981	10.5
Pulaski County Special School District	034	22	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	035	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	036	18,103	10.6
Pulaski County Special School District	037	2,684	1.6
Pulaski County Special School District	038	13,566	8.0
Pulaski County Special School District	039	26,930	15.8

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Pulaski County Special School District	040	11,224	6.6
Pulaski County Special School District	041	30,459	17.9
Pulaski County Special School District	042	22,746	13.3
Pulaski County Special School District	043	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	044	2	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	065	2	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	070	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	073	0	0.0
Quitman School District	044	141	2.8
Quitman School District	046	71	1.4
Quitman School District	066	3,456	69.4
Quitman School District	067	1,309	26.3
Riverside School District	053	2,330	53.6
Riverside School District	054	2,020	46.4
Riverview School District	013	1,612	21.9
Riverview School District	045	5,661	76.9
Riverview School District	046	86	1.2
Riverview School District	047	6	0.1
Riverview School District	048	0	0.0
Rose Bud School District	044	3,251	73.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Rose Bud School District	046	1,100	24.7
Rose Bud School District	066	106	2.4
Russellville Schools	068	5,409	14.1
Russellville Schools	069	3,446	9.0
Russellville Schools	071	29,377	76.7
Russellville Schools	073	79	0.2
Scranton School District	069	0	0.0
Scranton School District	074	2,242	100.0
Searcy County School District	064	6,178	96.8
Searcy County School District	066	206	3.2
Searcy County School District	068	0	0.0
Searcy School District	044	1,178	3.6
Searcy School District	045	9,594	29.2
Searcy School District	046	22,075	67.2
Sheridan School District	010	6,409	24.4
Sheridan School District	012	1	0.0
Sheridan School District	015	11,109	42.2
Sheridan School District	016	0	0.0
Sheridan School District	017	2	0.0
Sheridan School District	027	8,805	33.5
Sheridan School District	036	0	0.0
Shirley School District	064	54	1.3
Shirley School District	066	4,012	98.7

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Siloam Springs Schools	080	13,661	56.1
Siloam Springs Schools	087	25	0.1
Siloam Springs Schools	088	0	0.0
Siloam Springs Schools	091	10,662	43.8
South Conway County School District	065	15,513	100.0
South Conway County School District	067	1	0.0
South Conway County School District	070	0	0.0
South Conway County School District	073	0	0.0
South Mississippi County School District	052	0	0.0
South Mississippi County School District	054	1,815	33.2
South Mississippi County School District	055	3,646	66.8
South Side-Bee Branch School District	065	0	0.0
South Side-Bee Branch School District	066	2,660	83.1
South Side-Bee Branch School District	067	540	16.9
Southside School District	047	5,170	90.2
Southside School District	063	561	9.8
Spring Hill School District	002	1,492	100.0
Spring Hill School District	006	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Star City School District	008	7,035	86.5
Star City School District	011	1,103	13.6
Star City School District	012	0	0.0
Stephens School District	002	240	8.2
Stephens School District	005	2,676	91.4
Stephens School District	007	13	0.5
Stuttgart School District	012	321	3.4
Stuttgart School District	013	9,130	96.6
Texarkana School District	001	29,173	91.2
Texarkana School District	002	2,809	8.8
Texarkana School District	004	0	0.0
Trumann Schools	052	1,066	11.1
Trumann Schools	054	8,539	88.9
Turrell School District	050	248	23.7
Turrell School District	052	0	0.0
Turrell School District	055	801	76.3
Two Rivers School District	018	0	0.0
Two Rivers School District	020	3,484	55.0
Two Rivers School District	021	118	1.9
Two Rivers School District	065	661	10.4
Two Rivers School District	073	2,069	32.7
Valley View School District	052	4,616	36.8
Valley View School District	058	7,554	60.2
Valley View School District	059	377	3.0
Van Buren School District	021	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Van Buren School District	075	5,948	17.9
Van Buren School District	076	0	0.0
Van Buren School District	078	0	0.0
Van Buren School District	079	27,273	82.1
Van-Cove School District	018	0	0.0
Van-Cove School District	019	1,941	100.0
Vilonia School District	040	4,130	25.6
Vilonia School District	041	0	0.0
Vilonia School District	044	7,716	47.8
Vilonia School District	067	4,307	26.7
Waldron School District	018	0	0.0
Waldron School District	019	0	0.0
Waldron School District	020	7,974	96.5
Waldron School District	021	277	3.4
Waldron School District	074	10	0.1
Walnut Ridge School District	047	0	0.0
Walnut Ridge School District	056	0	0.0
Walnut Ridge School District	060	5,990	100.0
Warren School District	007	0	0.0
Warren School District	008	8,179	100.0
Watson Chapel School District	010	2,277	15.0
Watson Chapel School District	012	67	0.4

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Watson Chapel School District	016	1,593	10.5
Watson Chapel School District	017	11,297	74.2
Weiner School District	049	0	0.0
Weiner School District	052	1,313	100.0
West Fork School District	081	4,870	86.7
West Fork School District	082	375	6.7
West Fork School District	085	375	6.7
West Memphis School District	050	722	3.1
West Memphis School District	051	22,662	96.9
West Side School District	064	2,118	48.6
West Side School District	066	2,237	51.4
Western Yell County School District	020	2,371	100.0
Western Yell County School District	074	0	0.0
Westside Consolidated School District	047	0	0.0
Westside Consolidated School District	052	8,187	88.6
Westside Consolidated School District	053	383	4.1
Westside Consolidated School District	059	393	4.3
Westside Consolidated School District	060	282	3.1

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Westside School District	069	3,599	100.0
Westside School District	074	0	0.0
Westside School District	082	0	0.0
White County Central School District	045	2,213	59.8
White County Central School District	046	958	25.9
White County Central School District	047	527	14.3
White Hall School District	010	0	0.0
White Hall School District	012	5,066	36.8
White Hall School District	017	8,684	63.2
Wickes School District	004	3	0.1
Wickes School District	019	2,840	99.9
Wonderview School District	065	2,758	98.6
Wonderview School District	066	0	0.0
Wonderview School District	073	38	1.4
Woodlawn School District	008	2,474	96.4
Woodlawn School District	016	91	3.6
Wynne Public Schools	048	0	0.0
Wynne Public Schools	049	12,624	92.8
Wynne Public Schools	050	978	7.2
Wynne Public Schools	052	0	0.0

School Districts -- Listed by District

	Population	%
Texarkana School District (part)	29,173	91.2
District 001 Totals	**29,173**	
Ashdown School District (part)	1	0.0
Camden Fairview School District (part)	0	0.0
Hope School District (part)	3,145	22.5
Mineral Springs School District (part)	54	1.6
Nevada School District (part)	1,846	71.9
Prescott School District (part)	0	0.0
Stephens School District (part)	240	8.2
Texarkana School District (part)	2,809	8.8
District 002 Totals	**9,587**	

	Population	%
Ashdown School District (part)	0	0.0
Camden Fairview School District (part)	0	0.0
Delight School District (part)	0	0.0
Gurdon School District (part)	0	0.0
Hope School District (part)	10,810	77.5
Mineral Springs School District (part)	2,229	67.1
Murfreesboro School District (part)	0	0.0
Nashville School District (part)	7,159	78.0
Nevada School District (part)	708	27.6
District 003 Totals	**29,219**	
Dierks School District (part)	162	6.4
Hope School District (part)	0	0.0
Mineral Springs School District (part)	1,038	31.3
Nashville School District (part)	0	0.0
Texarkana School District (part)	0	0.0
Wickes School District (part)	3	0.1
District 004 Totals	**28,623**	

	Population	%
Camden Fairview School District (part)	6,574	42.6
Harmony Grove School District (part)	0	0.0
Nevada School District (part)	0	0.0
Stephens School District (part)	2,676	91.4
District 005 Totals	**9,250**	
Hampton School District (part)	0	0.0
Hermitage School District (part)	0	0.0
Hope School District (part)	0	0.0
Nevada School District (part)	0	0.0
Spring Hill School District (part)	0	0.0
District 006 Totals		

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Bearden School District (part)	2,777	94.9
Camden Fairview School District (part)	8,873	57.4
Cleveland County School District (part)	0	0.0
Fordyce School District (part)	108	2.3
Gurdon School District (part)	2,393	63.3
Harmony Grove School District (part)	3,071	68.2
Hermitage School District (part)	0	0.0
Nevada School District (part)	12	0.5
Prescott School District (part)	0	0.0
Stephens School District (part)	13	0.5
Warren School District (part)	0	0.0
District 007 Totals	**20,967**	

	Population	%
Bearden School District (part)	0	0.0
Cleveland County School District (part)	2,741	58.7
Dermott School District (part)	0	0.0
Drew Central School District (part)	3,077	49.9
Dumas School District (part)	842	7.9
Fordyce School District (part)	0	0.0
Hampton School District (part)	0	0.0
McGehee School District (part)	227	3.7
Monticello School District (part)	2,230	21.4
Pine Bluff School District (part)	0	0.0
Star City School District (part)	7,035	86.5
Woodlawn School District (part)	2,474	96.4
District 008 Totals	**29,149**	
Dermott School District (part)	356	10.3
Drew Central School District (part)	3,094	50.1
Hermitage School District (part)	0	0.0
McGehee School District (part)	0	0.0
Monticello School District (part)	8,191	78.6
District 009 Totals	**11,641**	

	Population	%
Arkadelphia School District (part)	0	0.0
Bauxite School District (part)	0	0.0
Benton School District (part)	1	0.0
Bismarck Public Schools (part)	1,713	26.6
Cleveland County School District (part)	0	0.0
Cutter-Morning Star School District (part)	88	2.3
Dollarway School District (part)	0	0.0
Glen Rose School District (part)	3,252	60.4
Harmony Grove School District (part)	0	0.0
Hot Springs School District (part)	208	0.7
Lakeside School District (part)	7,028	37.1
Magnet Cove School District (part)	128	4.2
Malvern Special School District (part)	5,014	27.6
Ouachita School District (part)	1,675	91.9
Sheridan School District (part)	6,409	24.4
Watson Chapel School District (part)	2,277	15.0
White Hall School District (part)	0	0.0
District 010 Totals	**28,997**	

	Population	%
Altheimer Unified School District (part)	0	0.0
Dermott School District (part)	3,088	89.7
DeWitt School District (part)	0	0.0
Drew Central School District (part)	0	0.0
Dumas School District (part)	9,797	92.1
Elaine School District (part)	47	5.3
McGehee School District (part)	5,922	96.3
Pine Bluff School District (part)	1,563	5.8
Star City School District (part)	1,103	13.6
District 011 Totals	**21,520**	

	Population	%
Carlisle School District (part)	0	0.0
Clarendon School District (part)	40	1.3
DeWitt School District (part)	3,034	37.8
Dollarway School District (part)	4,713	64.2
Dumas School District (part)	0	0.0
Elaine School District (part)	839	94.7
England School District (part)	0	0.0
Helena-West Helena School District (part)	1,261	11.3
Lee County School District (part)	0	0.0
McGehee School District (part)	0	0.0
Pine Bluff School District (part)	5,011	18.6
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	1	0.0
Sheridan School District (part)	1	0.0
Star City School District (part)	0	0.0
Stuttgart School District (part)	321	3.4
Watson Chapel School District (part)	67	0.4
White Hall School District (part)	5,066	36.8
District 012 Totals	**28,616**	

	Population	%
Augusta School District (part)	0	0.0
Bald Knob School District (part)	3,907	58.6
Beebe School District (part)	122	0.7
Brinkley School District (part)	0	0.0
Carlisle School District (part)	35	0.9
Clarendon School District (part)	1,302	40.9
DeWitt School District (part)	4,996	62.2
Lee County School District (part)	0	0.0
Marvell School District (part)	0	0.0
Riverview School District (part)	1,612	21.9
Stuttgart School District (part)	9,130	96.6
District 013 Totals	**29,223**	
Altheimer Unified School District (part)	0	0.0
Beebe School District (part)	4	0.0
Cabot Public Schools (part)	12,352	22.4
Carlisle School District (part)	3,852	99.1
De Valls Bluff Schools (part)	0	0.0
Des Arc Public Schools (part)	17	0.5
DeWitt School District (part)	0	0.0
Hazen School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	1,824	1.1
District 014 Totals	**31,164**	

	Population	%
Bauxite School District (part)	5,147	74.9
Benton School District (part)	4,725	14.7
Bryant Public Schools (part)	2,551	4.5
Glen Rose School District (part)	656	12.2
Harmony Grove School District (part)	4,918	84.1
Poyen School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	0	0.0
Sheridan School District (part)	11,109	42.2
District 015 Totals	**29,106**	
Arkadelphia School District (part)	4,653	30.1
Bearden School District (part)	148	5.1
Cleveland County School District (part)	1,927	41.3
Fordyce School District (part)	4,502	97.7
Gurdon School District (part)	0	0.0
Harmony Grove School District (part)	1,429	31.8
Malvern Special School District (part)	499	2.7
Ouachita School District (part)	0	0.0
Pine Bluff School District (part)	13,979	51.9
Sheridan School District (part)	0	0.0
Watson Chapel School District (part)	1,593	10.5

	Population	%
Woodlawn School District (part)	91	3.6
District 016 Totals	**28,821**	
Dollarway School District (part)	2,633	35.8
Pine Bluff School District (part)	6,396	23.7
Sheridan School District (part)	2	0.0
Watson Chapel School District (part)	11,297	74.2
White Hall School District (part)	8,684	63.2
District 017 Totals	**29,012**	

	Population	%
Arkadelphia School District (part)	8,484	54.9
Bismarck Public Schools (part)	4,712	73.3
Centerpoint School District (part)	639	12.3
Jessieville School District (part)	650	8.9
Kirby School District (part)	0	0.0
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	5,699	21.7
Lakeside School District (part)	1	0.0
Mena Public Schools (part)	2	0.0
Mountain Pine School District (part)	68	1.6
Ouachita River School District (part)	1,365	34.6
Ouachita School District (part)	147	8.1
Perryville School District (part)	0	0.0
Two Rivers School District (part)	0	0.0
Van-Cove School District (part)	0	0.0
Waldron School District (part)	0	0.0
District 018 Totals	**28,947**	

	Population	%
Arkadelphia School District (part)	2,304	14.9
Bismarck Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Blevins School District (part)	0	0.0
Caddo Hills School District (part)	3	0.1
Camden Fairview School District (part)	0	0.0
Centerpoint School District (part)	4,561	87.7
De Queen School District (part)	40	0.4
Dierks School District (part)	2,378	93.6
Gurdon School District (part)	1,387	36.7
Harmony Grove School District (part)	0	0.0
Lockesburg School District (part)	0	0.0
Mena Public Schools (part)	4,558	36.2
Mineral Springs School District (part)	0	0.0
Nashville School District (part)	2,019	22.0
Ouachita River School District (part)	271	6.9
Prescott School District (part)	0	0.0
Waldron School District (part)	0	0.0
District 019 Totals	**29,492**	

	Population	%
Booneville School District (part)	0	0.0
Bryant Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	1,246	12.2
Hartford School District (part)	0	0.0
Jessieville School District (part)	0	0.0
Magazine Schools (part)	0	0.0
Mansfield School District (part)	0	0.0
Mena Public Schools (part)	8,029	63.8
Mount Ida School District (part)	0	0.0
Ouachita River School District (part)	2,313	58.6
Paris School District (part)	0	0.0
Perryville School District (part)	196	4.0
Two Rivers School District (part)	3,484	55.0
Waldron School District (part)	7,974	96.5
District 020 Totals	**29,135**	
Booneville School District (part)	47	0.6
Danville School District (part)	0	0.0
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	4,808	5.4
Greenwood School District (part)	14,706	64.0
Lavaca Public Schools (part)	465	9.4
Two Rivers School District (part)	118	1.9
Van Buren School District (part)	0	0.0
Waldron School District (part)	277	3.4
District 021 Totals	**30,952**	

	Population	%
Benton School District (part)	674	2.1
Bryant Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Cutter-Morning Star School District (part)	1,834	48.7
Fountain Lake School District (part)	8,285	52.3
Hot Springs School District (part)	736	2.4
Jessieville School District (part)	6,619	90.2
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	6,419	24.5
Lakeside School District (part)	0	0.0
Magnet Cove School District (part)	63	2.1
Mountain Pine School District (part)	4,107	98.4
Perryville School District (part)	0	0.0
District 022 Totals	**28,737**	
Benton School District (part)	10,266	31.9
Bryant Public Schools (part)	18,148	32.3
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	1,604	0.9
District 023 Totals	**30,018**	
Bismarck Public Schools (part)	7	0.1
Hot Springs School District (part)	11,473	37.6
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	13,748	52.4

	Population	%
Lakeside School District (part)	3,455	18.2
District 024 Totals	**28,683**	
Cutter-Morning Star School District (part)	1,848	49.0
Fountain Lake School District (part)	35	0.2
Hot Springs School District (part)	18,093	59.3
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	369	1.4
Lakeside School District (part)	8,478	44.7
Mountain Pine School District (part)	0	0.0
District 025 Totals	**28,823**	

	Population	%
Benton School District (part)	1,988	6.2
Bryant Public Schools (part)	1,671	3.0
Cutter-Morning Star School District (part)	0	0.0
Fountain Lake School District (part)	7,535	47.5
Glen Rose School District (part)	1,479	27.5
Harmony Grove School District (part)	932	15.9
Jessieville School District (part)	73	1.0
Lakeside School District (part)	0	0.0
Magnet Cove School District (part)	2,835	93.7
Malvern Special School District (part)	12,689	69.7
Perryville School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	0	0.0
District 026 Totals	**29,202**	
Bryant Public Schools (part)	18,758	33.4
Little Rock School District (part)	9	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	2,804	1.6
Sheridan School District (part)	8,805	33.5
District 027 Totals	**30,376**	

	Population	%
Bauxite School District (part)	1,727	25.1
Benton School District (part)	14,567	45.2
Bryant Public Schools (part)	12,949	23.0
District 028 Totals	**29,243**	
Bryant Public Schools (part)	3	0.0
Little Rock School District (part)	30,487	16.8
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	133	0.1
District 029 Totals	**30,623**	
Bryant Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Little Rock School District (part)	26,895	14.9
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	2,428	1.4
District 030 Totals	**29,323**	
Bryant Public Schools (part)	2,138	3.8
East End School District (part)	153	4.0
Little Rock School District (part)	10,635	5.9
Mayflower School District (part)	0	0.0
Perryville School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	18,095	10.6
District 031 Totals	**31,021**	

	Population	%
Little Rock School District (part)	13,116	7.2
Mayflower School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	17,981	10.5
District 032 Totals	**31,097**	
Little Rock School District (part)	29,375	16.2
District 033 Totals	**29,375**	
Little Rock School District (part)	29,101	16.1
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	22	0.0
District 034 Totals	**29,123**	
Little Rock School District (part)	29,971	16.6
North Little Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	0	0.0
District 035 Totals	**29,971**	

	Population	%
Altheimer Unified School District (part)	0	0.0
England School District (part)	0	0.0
Little Rock School District (part)	11,520	6.4
Lonoke School District (part)	0	0.0
North Little Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	18,103	10.6
Sheridan School District (part)	0	0.0
District 036 Totals	**29,623**	
Little Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
North Little Rock School District (part)	27,613	51.7
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	2,684	1.6
District 037 Totals	**30,297**	
North Little Rock School District (part)	16,691	31.3
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	13,566	8.0
District 038 Totals	**30,257**	
North Little Rock School District (part)	3,170	5.9

	Population	%
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	26,930	15.8
District 039 Totals	**30,100**	
Conway Public Schools (part)	11,015	14.4
Mayflower School District (part)	5,175	86.5
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	11,224	6.6
Vilonia School District (part)	4,130	25.6
District 040 Totals	**31,544**	
Cabot Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	30,459	17.9
Vilonia School District (part)	0	0.0
District 041 Totals	**30,459**	
Lonoke School District (part)	0	0.0
North Little Rock School District (part)	5,946	11.1
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	22,746	13.3
District 042 Totals	**28,692**	
Cabot Public Schools (part)	30,797	55.8

	Population	%
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	0	0.0
District 043 Totals	**30,797**	
Beebe School District (part)	4,702	25.4
Cabot Public Schools (part)	12,050	21.8
Mount Vernon-Enola School District (part)	2,035	64.1
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	2	0.0
Quitman School District (part)	141	2.8
Rose Bud School District (part)	3,251	73.0
Searcy School District (part)	1,178	3.6
Vilonia School District (part)	7,716	47.8
District 044 Totals	**31,075**	
Beebe School District (part)	12,180	65.9
Cabot Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Des Arc Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Riverview School District (part)	5,661	76.9
Searcy School District (part)	9,594	29.2
White County Central School District (part)	2,213	59.8
District 045 Totals	**29,648**	

	Population	%
Beebe School District (part)	1,476	8.0
Concord Public Schools (part)	849	20.9
Heber Springs School District (part)	822	7.1
Pangburn School District (part)	2,960	90.6
Quitman School District (part)	71	1.4
Riverview School District (part)	86	1.2
Rose Bud School District (part)	1,100	24.7
Searcy School District (part)	22,075	67.2
White County Central School District (part)	958	25.9
District 046 Totals	**30,397**	

	Population	%
Augusta School District (part)	0	0.0
Bald Knob School District (part)	2,525	37.9
Batesville School District (part)	1,772	8.6
Bradford School District (part)	1,320	49.6
Cave City School District (part)	78	0.9
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	4,793	89.7
Concord Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Hillcrest School District (part)	18	0.5
Jackson County School District (part)	3,265	78.5
Midland School District (part)	3,889	99.1
Newport School District (part)	7,486	67.3
Pangburn School District (part)	308	9.4
Riverview School District (part)	6	0.1
Southside School District (part)	5,170	90.2
Walnut Ridge School District (part)	0	0.0
Westside Consolidated School District (part)	0	0.0
White County Central School District (part)	527	14.3
District 047 Totals	**31,157**	

	Population	%
Augusta School District (part)	2,353	77.9
Bald Knob School District (part)	0	0.0
Barton-Lexa School District (part)	0	0.0
Clarendon School District (part)	1,841	57.8
De Valls Bluff Schools (part)	0	0.0
Des Arc Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Forrest City School District (part)	333	1.7
Hazen School District (part)	0	0.0
Helena-West Helena School District (part)	9,870	88.7
Hughes School District (part)	0	0.0
Marvell School District (part)	0	0.0
McCrory School District (part)	136	4.5
Riverview School District (part)	0	0.0
Wynne Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
District 048 Totals	**28,702**	

	Population	%
Augusta School District (part)	668	22.1
Bald Knob School District (part)	233	3.5
Bradford School District (part)	1,341	50.4
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	0	0.0
Cross County School District (part)	3,242	95.7
Earle School District (part)	0	0.0
Forrest City School District (part)	5,641	28.8
Harrisburg School District (part)	0	0.0
Jackson County School District (part)	0	0.0
Marked Tree School District (part)	0	0.0
McCrory School District (part)	2,916	95.6
Midland School District (part)	0	0.0
Newport School District (part)	3,506	31.5
Weiner School District (part)	0	0.0
Wynne Public Schools (part)	12,624	92.8
District 049 Totals	**30,171**	

	Population	%
Cross County School District (part)	0	0.0
Forrest City School District (part)	13,608	69.5
Lee County School District (part)	0	0.0
Marion School District (part)	10,785	52.4
Marked Tree School District (part)	0	0.0
Palestine-Wheatley School District (part)	0	0.0
Turrell School District (part)	248	23.7
West Memphis School District (part)	722	3.1
Wynne Public Schools (part)	978	7.2
District 050 Totals	**31,204**	
Marion School District (part)	6,000	29.1
West Memphis School District (part)	22,662	96.9
District 051 Totals	**28,662**	

	Population	%
Bay School District (part)	2,372	78.8
Cross County School District (part)	146	4.3
Earle School District (part)	0	0.0
East Poinsett County School District (part)	969	30.4
Greene County Technical School District (part)	0	0.0
Hoxie School District (part)	0	0.0
Jackson County School District (part)	894	21.5
Jonesboro Public Schools (part)	21	0.1
Nettleton School District (part)	2,886	9.8
Newport School District (part)	127	1.1
South Mississippi County School District (part)	0	0.0
Trumann Schools (part)	1,066	11.1
Turrell School District (part)	0	0.0
Valley View School District (part)	4,616	36.8
Westside Consolidated School District (part)	8,187	88.6
Wynne Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
District 052 Totals	**31,270**	

	Population	%
Bay School District (part)	359	11.9
Buffalo Island Central School District (part)	0	0.0
Greene County Technical School District (part)	239	1.2
Jonesboro Public Schools (part)	1,994	5.3
Nettleton School District (part)	12,046	40.9
Riverside School District (part)	2,330	53.6
Westside Consolidated School District (part)	383	4.1
District 053 Totals	**30,101**	
Armorel School District (part)	1,231	83.5
Bay School District (part)	280	9.3
Blytheville School District (part)	1,473	10.1
Brookland School District (part)	16	0.1
East Poinsett County School District (part)	2,223	69.7
Gosnell School District (part)	4,182	90.0
Marked Tree School District (part)	0	0.0
Nettleton School District (part)	12	0.0
Osceola School District (part)	32	0.5
Riverside School District (part)	2,020	46.4
South Mississippi County School District (part)	1,815	33.2
Trumann Schools (part)	8,539	88.9
District 054 Totals	**31,577**	

	Population	%
Armorel School District (part)	244	16.5
Blytheville School District (part)	13,116	89.9
East Poinsett County School District (part)	0	0.0
Gosnell School District (part)	465	10.0
Marion School District (part)	3,810	18.5
Marked Tree School District (part)	0	0.0
South Mississippi County School District (part)	3,646	66.8
Turrell School District (part)	801	76.3
District 055 Totals	**29,043**	
Black Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
Greene County Technical School District (part)	329	1.6
Walnut Ridge School District (part)	0	0.0
District 056 Totals	**329**	
Brookland School District (part)	0	0.0
Greene County Technical School District (part)	13,295	65.8
District 057 Totals	**13,295**	
Jonesboro Public Schools (part)	9,953	26.5
Nettleton School District (part)	11,622	39.5

	Population	%
Valley View School District (part)	7,554	60.2
District 058 Totals	**29,129**	
Jonesboro Public Schools (part)	25,667	68.2
Nettleton School District (part)	2,859	9.7
Valley View School District (part)	377	3.0
Westside Consolidated School District (part)	393	4.3
District 059 Totals	**29,296**	
Brookland School District (part)	0	0.0
Buffalo Island Central School District (part)	0	0.0
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	0	0.0
Greene County Technical School District (part)	6,336	31.4
Hillcrest School District (part)	2,436	67.8
Jackson County School District (part)	0	0.0
Westside Consolidated School District (part)	282	3.1
District 060 Totals	**20,394**	

	Population	%
Calico Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
Cave City School District (part)	5,329	63.8
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	8	0.1
Hillcrest School District (part)	1,140	31.7
Melbourne School District (part)	21	0.4
District 061 Totals	**6,498**	
Batesville School District (part)	994	4.8
Concord Public Schools (part)	191	4.7
Melbourne School District (part)	777	15.2
Mountain View School District (part)	7,760	63.9
District 062 Totals	**13,377**	
Batesville School District (part)	17,858	86.6
Cave City School District (part)	2,951	35.3
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	542	10.1
Concord Public Schools (part)	130	3.2
Melbourne School District (part)	4,301	84.4
Mountain View School District (part)	0	0.0
Southside School District (part)	561	9.8
District 063 Totals	**26,343**	

	Population	%
Batesville School District (part)	0	0.0
Calico Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
Clinton School District (part)	0	0.0
Concord Public Schools (part)	2,887	71.2
Deer/Mount Judea School District (part)	940	44.3
Heber Springs School District (part)	906	7.9
Hector School District (part)	11	0.3
Jasper School District (part)	2,877	55.0
Midland School District (part)	35	0.9
Mountain View School District (part)	4,390	36.1
Ozark Mountain School District (part)	2,987	60.7
Pangburn School District (part)	0	0.0
Searcy County School District (part)	6,178	96.8
Shirley School District (part)	54	1.3
West Side School District (part)	2,118	48.6
District 064 Totals	**23,383**	

	Population	%
Atkins Public Schools (part)	1	0.0
Clinton School District (part)	1	0.0
Conway Public Schools (part)	4,183	5.5
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	117	1.1
East End School District (part)	3,598	93.0
Greenbrier School District (part)	130	0.7
Hector School District (part)	1	0.0
Mayflower School District (part)	0	0.0
Perryville School District (part)	32	0.6
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	2	0.0
South Side-Bee Branch School District (part)	0	0.0
Two Rivers School District (part)	661	10.4
Wonderview School District (part)	2,758	98.6
District 065 Totals	**29,233**	

	Population	%
Greenbrier School District (part)	0	0.0
Guy-Perkins Schools (part)	0	0.0
Heber Springs School District (part)	9,786	85.0
Hector School District (part)	0	0.0
Mountain View School District (part)	0	0.0
Nemo Vista School District (part)	0	0.0
Quitman School District (part)	3,456	69.4
Rose Bud School District (part)	106	2.4
Searcy County School District (part)	206	3.2
Shirley School District (part)	4,012	98.7
South Side-Bee Branch School District (part)	2,660	83.1
West Side School District (part)	2,237	51.4
Wonderview School District (part)	0	0.0
District 066 Totals	**30,757**	

	Population	%
Conway Public Schools (part)	2,005	2.6
Greenbrier School District (part)	17,492	99.3
Mount Vernon-Enola School District (part)	1,139	35.9
Nemo Vista School District (part)	0	0.0
Quitman School District (part)	1,309	26.3
South Conway County School District (part)	1	0.0
South Side-Bee Branch School District (part)	540	16.9
Vilonia School District (part)	4,307	26.7
District 067 Totals	**29,251**	
Clinton School District (part)	34	0.4
Deer/Mount Judea School District (part)	1,181	55.7
Dover School District (part)	7,805	97.1
Elkins School District (part)	2	0.0
Hector School District (part)	2,934	79.8
Huntsville School District (part)	10,785	69.9
Jasper School District (part)	1,498	28.6
Lamar School District (part)	110	1.6
Russellville Schools (part)	5,409	14.1
Searcy County School District (part)	0	0.0
District 068 Totals	**29,758**	

	Population	%
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Deer/Mount Judea School District (part)	0	0.0
Dover School District (part)	2	0.0
Huntsville School District (part)	0	0.0
Jasper School District (part)	646	12.3
Lamar School District (part)	6,997	98.5
Ozark School District (part)	49	0.5
Paris School District (part)	0	0.0
Russellville Schools (part)	3,446	9.0
Scranton School District (part)	0	0.0
District 069 Totals	**29,195**	
Conway Public Schools (part)	29,853	39.0
East End School District (part)	0	0.0
Mayflower School District (part)	806	13.5
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	0	0.0
South Conway County School District (part)	0	0.0
District 070 Totals	**30,659**	
Pottsville Public Schools (part)	427	6.4
Russellville Schools (part)	29,377	76.7
District 071 Totals	**29,804**	

	Population	%
Conway Public Schools (part)	29,428	38.5
District 072 Totals	**29,428**	
Bryant Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	8,267	80.8
Dover School District (part)	236	2.9
East End School District (part)	118	3.1
Hector School District (part)	732	19.9
Perryville School District (part)	4,740	95.4
Pottsville Public Schools (part)	6,253	93.6
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	0	0.0
Russellville Schools (part)	79	0.2
South Conway County School District (part)	0	0.0
Two Rivers School District (part)	2,069	32.7
Wonderview School District (part)	38	1.4
District 073 Totals	**29,033**	

	Population	%
Booneville School District (part)	7,660	99.4
Charleston School District (part)	3,734	76.5
Clarksville School District (part)	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	607	5.9
Greenwood School District (part)	1	0.0
Lamar School District (part)	0	0.0
Mansfield School District (part)	0	0.0
Mulberry School District (part)	4	0.1
Ozark School District (part)	2,953	29.5
Waldron School District (part)	10	0.1
Western Yell County School District (part)	0	0.0
Westside School District (part)	0	0.0
District 074 Totals	**29,741**	
Alma School District (part)	13,259	85.1
Cedarville School District (part)	27	0.6
Charleston School District (part)	1,149	23.5
County Line School District (part)	0	0.0
Greenwood School District (part)	3,571	15.5
Lavaca Public Schools (part)	4,485	90.6
Mountainburg Schools (part)	168	4.0
Mulberry School District (part)	2,256	57.8
Ozark School District (part)	1	0.0
Van Buren School District (part)	5,948	17.9
District 075 Totals	**30,864**	

	Population	%
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	24,377	27.2
Greenwood School District (part)	4,697	20.4
Van Buren School District (part)	0	0.0
District 076 Totals	**29,074**	
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	29,889	33.4
District 077 Totals	**29,889**	
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	30,453	34.0
Van Buren School District (part)	0	0.0
District 078 Totals	**30,453**	
Alma School District (part)	56	0.4
Cedarville School District (part)	3,985	85.1
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Lavaca Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Van Buren School District (part)	27,273	82.1
District 079 Totals	**31,314**	
Farmington School District (part)	3,290	25.5
Lincoln School District (part)	5,430	80.2
Prairie Grove School District (part)	8,553	66.8
Siloam Springs Schools (part)	13,661	56.1
District 080 Totals	**30,934**	

	Population	%
Alma School District (part)	2,266	14.6
Cedarville School District (part)	672	14.4
Elkins School District (part)	98	1.7
Greenland Public Schools (part)	5,189	84.1
Huntsville School District (part)	0	0.0
Lincoln School District (part)	1,338	19.8
Mountainburg Schools (part)	4,019	95.8
Mulberry School District (part)	199	5.1
Ozark School District (part)	0	0.0
Prairie Grove School District (part)	819	6.4
West Fork School District (part)	4,870	86.7
District 081 Totals	**19,470**	
County Line School District (part)	0	0.0
Elkins School District (part)	5,576	98.3
Greenland Public Schools (part)	815	13.2
Huntsville School District (part)	1,929	12.5
Jasper School District (part)	23	0.4
Mountainburg Schools (part)	7	0.2
Mulberry School District (part)	1,442	37.0
Ozark School District (part)	7,020	70.0
West Fork School District (part)	375	6.7
Westside School District (part)	0	0.0
District 082 Totals	**17,187**	

	Population	%
Huntsville School District (part)	2,716	17.6
Jasper School District (part)	191	3.7
District 083 Totals	**2,907**	
Farmington School District (part)	7,973	61.9
Greenland Public Schools (part)	167	2.7
Prairie Grove School District (part)	3,356	26.2
West Fork School District (part)	375	6.7
District 085 Totals	**11,871**	
Farmington School District (part)	1,569	12.2
District 086 Totals	**1,569**	
Siloam Springs Schools (part)	25	0.1
District 087 Totals	**25**	
Farmington School District (part)	58	0.5
Prairie Grove School District (part)	74	0.6
Siloam Springs Schools (part)	0	0.0
District 088 Totals	**132**	
Siloam Springs Schools (part)	10,662	43.8
District 091 Totals	**10,662**	

	Population	%
Huntsville School District (part)	0	0.0
District 097 Totals		
Huntsville School District (part)	0	0.0
Jasper School District (part)	0	0.0
District 098 Totals		
Jasper School District (part)	0	0.0
Ozark Mountain School District (part)	1,671	34.0
District 099 Totals	**1,671**	
Ozark Mountain School District (part)	263	5.4
District 100 Totals	**263**	

Summary Statistics

Number of School Districts not split	4
Number of School Districts split	193
Number of School Districts split in 2	52
Number of School Districts split in 3	72
Number of School Districts split in 4	37
Number of School Districts split in 5	21
Number of School Districts split in 6	3
Number of School Districts split in 7	5
Number of School Districts split in 8	0
Number of School Districts split in 9	0
Number of School Districts split in 10	1
Number of School Districts split in 11	1
Number of School Districts split in 12	0
Number of School Districts split in 13	0
Number of School Districts split in 14	0
Number of School Districts split in 15	0
Number of School Districts split in 16	0
Number of School Districts split in 17	0
Number of School Districts split in 18	0
Number of School Districts split in 19	0
Number of School Districts split in 20	0

Number of School Districts split in 21	0
Number of School Districts split in 22	0
Number of School Districts split in 23	0
Number of School Districts split in 24	1
Total number of splits	671

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR HD BOA Final**
Plan Type: **House Districts**

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Friday, December 24, 2021 12:41 PM

School Districts	District	Population	%
Alma School District	024	13,488	86.6
Alma School District	025	2,093	13.4
Alma School District	047	0	0.0
Altheimer Unified School District	060	0	0.0
Altheimer Unified School District	061	0	0.0
Altheimer Unified School District	064	0	0.0
Altheimer Unified School District	065	3,646	100.0
Altheimer Unified School District	066	0	0.0
Arkadelphia School District	089	3,089	20.0
Arkadelphia School District	090	12,352	80.0
Arkadelphia School District	096	0	0.0
Ashdown School District	087	8,880	100.0
Ashdown School District	088	1	0.0
Atkins Public Schools	043	1	0.0
Atkins Public Schools	044	6,501	100.0
Atkins Public Schools	054	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Augusta School District	039	0	0.0
Augusta School District	059	0	0.0
Augusta School District	060	0	0.0
Augusta School District	061	3,021	100.0
Bald Knob School District	039	6,665	100.0
Bald Knob School District	061	0	0.0
Batesville School District	027	0	0.0
Batesville School District	028	6,523	31.6
Batesville School District	039	77	0.4
Batesville School District	040	14,024	68.0
Batesville School District	041	0	0.0
Bauxite School District	029	1,478	21.5
Bauxite School District	082	3,469	50.5
Bauxite School District	092	1,928	28.1
Bay School District	033	639	21.2
Bay School District	036	2,372	78.8
Bay School District	038	0	0.0
Bearden School District	096	2,925	100.0
Bearden School District	098	0	0.0
Beebe School District	057	5,267	28.5
Beebe School District	058	39	0.2
Beebe School District	059	13,056	70.6
Beebe School District	060	122	0.7
Benton School District	029	1	0.0
Benton School District	078	491	1.5

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Benton School District	082	15,476	48.0
Benton School District	083	15,578	48.4
Benton School District	084	674	2.1
Bismarck Public Schools	029	181	2.8
Bismarck Public Schools	089	1,145	17.8
Bismarck Public Schools	090	5,107	79.4
Black Rock School District	002	0	0.0
Black Rock School District	028	1,861	99.7
Black Rock School District	030	6	0.3
Blevins School District	088	2,653	81.6
Blevins School District	089	598	18.4
Blytheville School District	033	171	1.2
Blytheville School District	034	14,418	98.8
Booneville School District	046	7,690	99.8
Booneville School District	052	17	0.2
Bradford School District	039	2,661	100.0
Bradford School District	061	0	0.0
Brinkley School District	037	0	0.0
Brinkley School District	061	3,477	94.0
Brinkley School District	062	222	6.0
Brookland School District	030	3,915	30.7
Brookland School District	031	0	0.0
Brookland School District	033	8,851	69.3
Brookland School District	036	0	0.0
Bryant Public Schools	054	1,671	3.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Bryant Public Schools	077	0	0.0
Bryant Public Schools	078	9,939	17.7
Bryant Public Schools	079	3	0.0
Bryant Public Schools	081	26,245	46.7
Bryant Public Schools	082	10,215	18.2
Bryant Public Schools	083	5,678	10.1
Bryant Public Schools	085	0	0.0
Bryant Public Schools	092	2,466	4.4
Buffalo Island Central School District	001	0	0.0
Buffalo Island Central School District	033	4,667	100.0
Cabot Public Schools	057	1,882	3.4
Cabot Public Schools	059	16,494	29.9
Cabot Public Schools	060	5,641	10.2
Cabot Public Schools	068	31,182	56.5
Cabot Public Schools	069	0	0.0
Caddo Hills School District	086	3,356	100.0
Caddo Hills School District	089	1	0.0
Calico Rock School District	003	0	0.0
Calico Rock School District	004	82	2.3
Calico Rock School District	027	3,573	97.8
Camden Fairview School District	089	0	0.0
Camden Fairview School District	096	1,443	9.3

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Camden Fairview School District	097	0	0.0
Camden Fairview School District	098	14,004	90.7
Carlisle School District	059	29	0.8
Carlisle School District	060	3,858	99.3
Carlisle School District	065	0	0.0
Cave City School District	027	218	2.6
Cave City School District	028	8,139	97.4
Cave City School District	040	0	0.0
Cedar Ridge School District	028	1,778	33.3
Cedar Ridge School District	038	0	0.0
Cedar Ridge School District	039	2,935	54.9
Cedar Ridge School District	040	629	11.8
Centerpoint School District	086	1	0.0
Centerpoint School District	089	5,200	100.0
Centerpoint School District	090	0	0.0
Charleston School District	046	3,734	76.5
Charleston School District	047	1,149	23.5
Clarendon School District	061	1,987	62.4
Clarendon School District	062	1,196	37.6

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Clarksville School District	045	14,065	97.3
Clarksville School District	046	391	2.7
Cleveland County School District	092	0	0.0
Cleveland County School District	093	964	20.7
Cleveland County School District	096	3,704	79.4
Clinton School District	027	0	0.0
Clinton School District	042	814	9.8
Clinton School District	043	6,776	81.4
Clinton School District	044	738	8.9
Concord Public Schools	028	321	7.9
Concord Public Schools	040	925	22.8
Concord Public Schools	041	2,811	69.3
Conway Public Schools	042	1,319	1.7
Conway Public Schools	043	0	0.0
Conway Public Schools	054	11,469	15.0
Conway Public Schools	055	29,682	38.8
Conway Public Schools	056	29,101	38.1
Conway Public Schools	057	311	0.4
Conway Public Schools	069	4,602	6.0
County Line School District	025	0	0.0
County Line School District	026	0	0.0
County Line School	046	3,408	100.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
District			
County Line School District	047	0	0.0
Cross County School District	035	0	0.0
Cross County School District	037	3,385	99.9
Cross County School District	061	3	0.1
Cutter-Morning Star School District	029	0	0.0
Cutter-Morning Star School District	084	3,770	100.0
Danville School District	052	3,522	100.0
Danville School District	054	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools	043	117	1.1
Dardanelle Public Schools	044	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools	045	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools	046	607	5.9
Dardanelle Public Schools	052	9,065	88.6
Dardanelle Public Schools	053	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools	054	448	4.4
De Queen School District	086	40	0.4
De Queen School District	087	10,295	99.6
De Valls Bluff Schools	060	148	7.7
De Valls Bluff Schools	061	1,770	92.3
Deer/Mount Judea School District	027	2,121	100.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Deer/Mount Judea School District	044	0	0.0
Deer/Mount Judea School District	045	0	0.0
Delight School District	088	0	0.0
Delight School District	089	1,748	100.0
Dermott School District	062	0	0.0
Dermott School District	094	449	13.0
Dermott School District	095	2,995	87.0
Des Arc Public Schools	059	17	0.5
Des Arc Public Schools	060	3,278	90.7
Des Arc Public Schools	061	320	8.9
DeWitt School District	060	0	0.0
DeWitt School District	061	6,265	78.0
DeWitt School District	062	962	12.0
DeWitt School District	064	0	0.0
DeWitt School District	065	803	10.0
Dierks School District	086	553	21.8
Dierks School District	087	1,486	58.5
Dierks School District	089	501	19.7
Dollarway School District	065	5,399	73.5
Dollarway School District	092	0	0.0
Dollarway School District	093	1,947	26.5
Dover School District	027	0	0.0
Dover School District	044	6,200	77.1

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Dover School District	045	1,843	22.9
Drew Central School District	093	380	6.2
Drew Central School District	094	5,790	93.8
Drew Central School District	095	1	0.0
Drew Central School District	096	0	0.0
Dumas School District	062	279	2.6
Dumas School District	064	9,348	87.9
Dumas School District	065	0	0.0
Dumas School District	093	667	6.3
Dumas School District	094	345	3.2
Earle School District	035	2,375	99.5
Earle School District	037	13	0.6
Earle School District	063	0	0.0
East End School District	043	0	0.0
East End School District	054	3,716	96.1
East End School District	055	0	0.0
East End School District	078	153	4.0
East Poinsett County School District	033	62	1.9
East Poinsett County School District	036	2,179	68.3
East Poinsett County School District	037	922	28.9

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
East Poinsett County School District	038	30	1.0
Elkins School District	025	5,674	100.0
Elkins School District	026	2	0.0
England School District	060	3,689	100.0
England School District	065	0	0.0
England School District	066	0	0.0
Farmington School District	022	9,319	72.3
Farmington School District	023	3,571	27.7
Forrest City School District	035	0	0.0
Forrest City School District	037	9,246	47.2
Forrest City School District	061	0	0.0
Forrest City School District	062	1	0.0
Forrest City School District	063	10,335	52.8
Fort Smith Public Schools	047	0	0.0
Fort Smith Public Schools	048	3,700	4.1
Fort Smith Public Schools	049	29,484	32.9
Fort Smith Public Schools	050	29,517	33.0
Fort Smith Public Schools	051	26,826	30.0
Fountain Lake School District	054	561	3.5
Fountain Lake School District	083	6,974	44.0
Fountain Lake School District	084	3,311	20.9
Fountain Lake School District	085	5,010	31.6

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Glen Rose School District	029	4,716	87.6
Glen Rose School District	083	670	12.4
Glen Rose School District	092	0	0.0
Gosnell School District	033	924	19.9
Gosnell School District	034	3,723	80.1
Greenbrier School District	042	17,439	99.0
Greenbrier School District	043	45	0.3
Greenbrier School District	056	85	0.5
Greenbrier School District	057	53	0.3
Greene County Technical School District	001	1,930	9.6
Greene County Technical School District	028	0	0.0
Greene County Technical School District	030	4,074	20.2
Greene County Technical School District	031	14,194	70.3
Greene County Technical School District	033	2	0.0
Greenland Public Schools	022	1	0.0
Greenland Public Schools	023	3,456	56.0
Greenland Public Schools	024	0	0.0
Greenland Public Schools	025	2,714	44.0
Greenwood School District	046	961	4.2
Greenwood School District	047	17,774	77.4

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Greenwood School District	051	4,240	18.5
Gurdon School District	089	3,780	100.0
Gurdon School District	096	0	0.0
Gurdon School District	098	0	0.0
Hampton School District	096	3,719	100.0
Hampton School District	098	1	0.0
Harmony Grove School District	029	4,142	70.8
Harmony Grove School District	082	861	14.7
Harmony Grove School District	083	847	14.5
Harmony Grove School District	089	87	1.9
Harmony Grove School District	090	0	0.0
Harmony Grove School District	096	1,342	29.8
Harmony Grove School District	098	3,070	68.2
Harrisburg School District	037	818	15.2
Harrisburg School District	038	4,567	84.8
Hartford School District	047	1,467	55.5
Hartford School District	052	1,176	44.5
Hazen School District	060	2,531	97.2
Hazen School District	061	72	2.8
Hector School District	027	11	0.3

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Hector School District	043	1	0.0
Hector School District	044	3,644	99.1
Hector School District	045	22	0.6
Hermitage School District	094	1,893	80.7
Hermitage School District	095	0	0.0
Hermitage School District	096	451	19.3
Hope School District	087	0	0.0
Hope School District	088	13,956	100.0
Hope School District	089	0	0.0
Hope School District	098	0	0.0
Hope School District	099	0	0.0
Hot Springs School District	084	10,971	36.0
Hot Springs School District	085	749	2.5
Hot Springs School District	090	208	0.7
Hot Springs School District	091	18,581	60.9
Hoxie School District	028	1,900	54.6
Hoxie School District	030	1,583	45.5
Hughes School District	035	0	0.0
Hughes School District	062	0	0.0
Hughes School District	063	2,475	100.0
Huntsville School District	006	0	0.0
Huntsville School District	007	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Huntsville School District	025	1	0.0
Huntsville School District	026	15,429	100.0
Huntsville School District	027	0	0.0
Huntsville School District	045	0	0.0
Jackson County School District	028	0	0.0
Jackson County School District	038	2,479	59.6
Jackson County School District	039	1,638	39.4
Jackson County School District	061	42	1.0
Jasper School District	005	0	0.0
Jasper School District	026	1,179	22.5
Jasper School District	027	3,410	65.1
Jasper School District	045	646	12.3
Jessieville School District	052	0	0.0
Jessieville School District	054	0	0.0
Jessieville School District	083	73	1.0
Jessieville School District	085	7,268	99.0
Jonesboro Public Schools	030	6,453	17.2
Jonesboro Public Schools	032	25,252	67.1
Jonesboro Public Schools	036	4,567	12.1
Jonesboro Public Schools	038	1,363	3.6
Kirby School District	086	0	0.0
Kirby School District	089	2,493	100.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Lake Hamilton School District	085	12,658	48.3
Lake Hamilton School District	086	0	0.0
Lake Hamilton School District	089	821	3.1
Lake Hamilton School District	090	4,116	15.7
Lake Hamilton School District	091	8,639	32.9
Lakeside School District	029	0	0.0
Lakeside School District	084	11,048	58.3
Lakeside School District	090	4,989	26.3
Lakeside School District	091	2,925	15.4
Lamar School District	027	0	0.0
Lamar School District	044	0	0.0
Lamar School District	045	7,108	100.0
Lamar School District	046	0	0.0
Lavaca Public Schools	024	0	0.0
Lavaca Public Schools	025	0	0.0
Lavaca Public Schools	047	4,946	99.9
Lavaca Public Schools	048	0	0.0
Lavaca Public Schools	051	4	0.1
Lee County School District	037	0	0.0
Lee County School District	062	8,599	100.0
Lee County School District	063	0	0.0
Lincoln School District	023	5,405	79.9

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Lincoln School District	024	1,363	20.1
Little Rock School District	072	0	0.0
Little Rock School District	073	27,802	15.4
Little Rock School District	074	30,327	16.8
Little Rock School District	075	19,346	10.7
Little Rock School District	076	29,907	16.5
Little Rock School District	077	27,240	15.0
Little Rock School District	078	298	0.2
Little Rock School District	079	29,929	16.5
Little Rock School District	080	16,251	9.0
Little Rock School District	081	9	0.0
Lockesburg School District	086	0	0.0
Lockesburg School District	087	2,071	100.0
Lockesburg School District	088	0	0.0
Lonoke School District	059	49	0.5
Lonoke School District	060	9,377	99.5
Lonoke School District	066	0	0.0
Magazine Schools	046	2,469	100.0
Magazine Schools	052	0	0.0
Magnet Cove School District	029	2,963	97.9
Magnet Cove School District	083	0	0.0
Magnet Cove School District	084	63	2.1
Malvern Special School District	029	16,587	91.1

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Malvern Special School District	084	1	0.0
Malvern Special School District	090	1,115	6.1
Malvern Special School District	092	0	0.0
Malvern Special School District	096	499	2.7
Manila School District	033	5,087	100.0
Manila School District	036	0	0.0
Mansfield School District	046	92	1.8
Mansfield School District	047	1,029	20.4
Mansfield School District	052	3,931	77.8
Marion School District	035	18,059	87.7
Marion School District	063	2,536	12.3
Marked Tree School District	033	0	0.0
Marked Tree School District	035	0	0.0
Marked Tree School District	037	1,700	51.7
Marked Tree School District	038	1,588	48.3
Mayflower School District	054	1,970	32.9
Mayflower School District	069	4,010	67.1
Mayflower School District	070	0	0.0
Mayflower School District	073	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Mayflower School District	078	0	0.0
McCrory School District	037	0	0.0
McCrory School District	061	3,052	100.0
McGehee School District	062	1,325	21.6
McGehee School District	094	4,824	78.5
McGehee School District	095	0	0.0
Melbourne School District	027	5,078	99.6
Melbourne School District	028	21	0.4
Mena Public Schools	052	0	0.0
Mena Public Schools	086	12,589	100.0
Midland School District	039	366	9.3
Midland School District	040	3,546	90.4
Midland School District	041	12	0.3
Mineral Springs School District	087	278	8.4
Mineral Springs School District	088	3,044	91.6
Monticello School District	093	162	1.6
Monticello School District	094	10,259	98.5
Mount Ida School District	052	0	0.0
Mount Ida School District	085	65	1.7
Mount Ida School District	086	3,761	98.3
Mount Vernon-Enola School District	042	234	7.4
Mount Vernon-Enola School District	057	2,941	92.6

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Mountain Pine School District	085	4,175	100.0
Mountain Pine School District	086	0	0.0
Mountain View School District	027	2,404	19.8
Mountain View School District	028	2,088	17.2
Mountain View School District	041	7,659	63.0
Mountain View School District	043	0	0.0
Mountainburg Schools	024	471	11.2
Mountainburg Schools	025	3,723	88.8
Mountainburg Schools	026	0	0.0
Mulberry School District	024	468	12.0
Mulberry School District	025	3,205	82.2
Mulberry School District	026	227	5.8
Mulberry School District	046	0	0.0
Mulberry School District	047	0	0.0
Murfreesboro School District	086	0	0.0
Murfreesboro School District	088	0	0.0
Murfreesboro School District	089	2,949	100.0
Nashville School District	086	985	10.7
Nashville School District	087	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Nashville School District	088	8,164	89.0
Nashville School District	089	28	0.3
Nemo Vista School District	042	0	0.0
Nemo Vista School District	043	2,236	100.0
Nettleton School District	030	1,192	4.1
Nettleton School District	032	1,842	6.3
Nettleton School District	033	4,442	15.1
Nettleton School District	036	12,200	41.5
Nettleton School District	038	9,749	33.1
Nevada School District	088	0	0.0
Nevada School District	089	1,830	71.3
Nevada School District	098	737	28.7
Newport School District	037	0	0.0
Newport School District	039	10,036	90.3
Newport School District	061	1,083	9.7
North Little Rock School District	066	3,790	7.1
North Little Rock School District	070	20,463	38.3
North Little Rock School District	071	995	1.9
North Little Rock School District	072	28,173	52.7
North Little Rock School District	073	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
North Little Rock School District	080	0	0.0
Ouachita River School District	052	94	2.4
Ouachita River School District	086	3,854	97.6
Ouachita School District	089	0	0.0
Ouachita School District	090	1,822	100.0
Ouachita School District	096	0	0.0
Ozark Mountain School District	004	1,946	39.5
Ozark Mountain School District	005	0	0.0
Ozark Mountain School District	006	0	0.0
Ozark Mountain School District	027	2,975	60.5
Ozark School District	025	329	3.3
Ozark School District	026	8,405	83.9
Ozark School District	045	49	0.5
Ozark School District	046	1,240	12.4
Palestine-Wheatley School District	037	1,452	77.6
Palestine-Wheatley School District	061	0	0.0
Palestine-Wheatley School District	062	419	22.4
Pangburn School District	040	2,465	75.4

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Pangburn School District	041	803	24.6
Paris School District	026	0	0.0
Paris School District	045	0	0.0
Paris School District	046	6,653	100.0
Paris School District	052	0	0.0
Perryville School District	043	18	0.4
Perryville School District	052	0	0.0
Perryville School District	054	4,950	99.6
Perryville School District	078	0	0.0
Perryville School District	085	0	0.0
Pine Bluff School District	064	20,394	75.7
Pine Bluff School District	065	6,555	24.3
Pine Bluff School District	093	0	0.0
Pottsville Public Schools	044	5,655	84.7
Pottsville Public Schools	052	0	0.0
Pottsville Public Schools	053	1,026	15.4
Pottsville Public Schools	054	0	0.0
Poyen School District	029	324	26.9
Poyen School District	092	880	73.1
Prairie Grove School District	017	0	0.0
Prairie Grove School District	018	0	0.0
Prairie Grove School District	022	1,986	15.5
Prairie Grove School District	023	10,482	81.9

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Prairie Grove School District	024	333	2.6
Prescott School District	088	0	0.0
Prescott School District	089	5,062	100.0
Prescott School District	098	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	054	2	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	057	1	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	060	1,824	1.1
Pulaski County Special School District	065	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	066	25,765	15.1
Pulaski County Special School District	067	31,047	18.2
Pulaski County Special School District	068	1	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	069	20,921	12.3
Pulaski County Special School District	070	9,964	5.8
Pulaski County Special School District	071	28,225	16.5
Pulaski County Special School District	072	1,730	1.0
Pulaski County Special School District	073	2,170	1.3

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Pulaski County Special School District	075	10,916	6.4
Pulaski County Special School District	076	21	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	077	2,766	1.6
Pulaski County Special School District	078	18,476	10.8
Pulaski County Special School District	079	133	0.1
Pulaski County Special School District	080	13,839	8.1
Pulaski County Special School District	081	2,803	1.6
Pulaski County Special School District	092	1	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	093	1	0.0
Quitman School District	041	2,011	40.4
Quitman School District	042	2,815	56.6
Quitman School District	057	151	3.0
Riverside School District	033	4,350	100.0
Riverside School District	036	0	0.0
Riverview School District	039	3,470	47.1
Riverview School District	040	86	1.2
Riverview School District	058	2,555	34.7
Riverview School District	059	1,254	17.0
Riverview School District	060	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Riverview School District	061	0	0.0
Rose Bud School District	041	1,206	27.1
Rose Bud School District	057	3,251	73.0
Russellville Schools	044	6,255	16.3
Russellville Schools	045	3,738	9.8
Russellville Schools	052	0	0.0
Russellville Schools	053	28,318	73.9
Scranton School District	045	0	0.0
Scranton School District	046	2,242	100.0
Searcy County School District	004	36	0.6
Searcy County School District	027	6,142	96.2
Searcy County School District	041	0	0.0
Searcy County School District	043	92	1.4
Searcy County School District	044	115	1.8
Searcy School District	039	935	2.9
Searcy School District	040	1,303	4.0
Searcy School District	041	56	0.2
Searcy School District	057	1,940	5.9
Searcy School District	058	28,613	87.1
Sheridan School District	029	0	0.0
Sheridan School District	080	0	0.0
Sheridan School District	081	1,468	5.6

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Sheridan School District	090	0	0.0
Sheridan School District	092	24,853	94.4
Sheridan School District	093	3	0.0
Sheridan School District	096	0	0.0
Shirley School District	041	54	1.3
Shirley School District	042	1,527	37.6
Shirley School District	043	2,485	61.1
Siloam Springs Schools	016	0	0.0
Siloam Springs Schools	017	23,243	95.5
Siloam Springs Schools	018	0	0.0
Siloam Springs Schools	023	1,105	4.5
South Conway County School District	042	1	0.0
South Conway County School District	043	15,512	100.0
South Conway County School District	044	0	0.0
South Conway County School District	054	1	0.0
South Conway County School District	055	0	0.0
South Conway County School District	056	0	0.0
South Mississippi County School District	033	1,997	36.6
South Mississippi County School District	034	3,464	63.4
South Mississippi County	035	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
School District			
South Mississippi County School District	036	0	0.0
South Mississippi County School District	037	0	0.0
South Side-Bee Branch School District	042	3,200	100.0
South Side-Bee Branch School District	043	0	0.0
Southside School District	028	0	0.0
Southside School District	040	5,731	100.0
Spring Hill School District	088	1,492	100.0
Spring Hill School District	099	0	0.0
Star City School District	064	729	9.0
Star City School District	065	0	0.0
Star City School District	093	7,409	91.0
Star City School District	094	0	0.0
Stephens School District	096	2	0.1
Stephens School District	098	2,928	99.9
Stephens School District	099	0	0.0
Stuttgart School District	060	0	0.0
Stuttgart School District	061	9,451	100.0
Stuttgart School District	062	0	0.0
Stuttgart School District	065	0	0.0
Texarkana School District	087	0	0.0
Texarkana School District	088	1,046	3.3

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Texarkana School District	099	1,470	4.6
Texarkana School District	100	29,465	92.1
Trumann Schools	033	2	0.0
Trumann Schools	036	8,537	88.9
Trumann Schools	037	12	0.1
Trumann Schools	038	1,054	11.0
Turrell School District	033	0	0.0
Turrell School District	034	0	0.0
Turrell School District	035	1,049	100.0
Turrell School District	037	0	0.0
Two Rivers School District	043	26	0.4
Two Rivers School District	052	1,326	20.9
Two Rivers School District	054	4,980	78.6
Two Rivers School District	085	0	0.0
Two Rivers School District	086	0	0.0
Valley View School District	032	4,012	32.0
Valley View School District	036	1,227	9.8
Valley View School District	038	7,308	58.2
Van Buren School District	024	7,075	21.3
Van Buren School District	047	0	0.0
Van Buren School District	048	26,146	78.7
Van Buren School District	049	0	0.0
Van Buren School District	051	0	0.0
Van-Cove School District	086	1,941	100.0
Van-Cove School District	089	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Vilonia School District	042	4	0.0
Vilonia School District	056	635	3.9
Vilonia School District	057	14,337	88.8
Vilonia School District	069	1,177	7.3
Waldron School District	046	10	0.1
Waldron School District	052	8,251	99.9
Waldron School District	086	0	0.0
Walnut Ridge School District	001	0	0.0
Walnut Ridge School District	002	0	0.0
Walnut Ridge School District	028	228	3.8
Walnut Ridge School District	030	5,762	96.2
Walnut Ridge School District	038	0	0.0
Warren School District	093	0	0.0
Warren School District	094	6,347	77.6
Warren School District	096	1,832	22.4
Watson Chapel School District	064	23	0.2
Watson Chapel School District	065	11,186	73.4
Watson Chapel School District	092	0	0.0
Watson Chapel School District	093	4,026	26.4

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Watson Chapel School District	096	0	0.0
Weiner School District	037	442	33.7
Weiner School District	038	870	66.3
Weiner School District	061	0	0.0
West Fork School District	023	3,307	58.8
West Fork School District	024	1,503	26.8
West Fork School District	025	810	14.4
West Fork School District	026	0	0.0
West Memphis School District	035	8,071	34.5
West Memphis School District	063	15,313	65.5
West Side School District	041	4,068	93.4
West Side School District	042	286	6.6
Western Yell County School District	046	0	0.0
Western Yell County School District	052	2,371	100.0
Westside Consolidated School District	028	282	3.1
Westside Consolidated School District	030	6,923	74.9
Westside Consolidated School District	038	2,039	22.1
Westside School District	026	0	0.0
Westside School District	045	3,171	88.1
Westside School District	046	428	11.9

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
White County Central School District	039	2,339	63.3
White County Central School District	040	1,359	36.8
White Hall School District	065	1,962	14.3
White Hall School District	092	0	0.0
White Hall School District	093	11,788	85.7
Wickes School District	086	2,840	99.9
Wickes School District	087	3	0.1
Wickes School District	089	0	0.0
Wonderview School District	043	2,758	98.6
Wonderview School District	044	38	1.4
Woodlawn School District	064	0	0.0
Woodlawn School District	093	2,565	100.0
Woodlawn School District	096	0	0.0
Wynne Public Schools	035	978	7.2
Wynne Public Schools	037	12,603	92.7
Wynne Public Schools	061	21	0.2
Wynne Public Schools	063	0	0.0

School Districts -- Listed by District

	Population	%
Buffalo Island Central School District (part)	0	0.0
Greene County Technical School District (part)	1,930	9.6
Walnut Ridge School District (part)	0	0.0
District 001 Totals	**1,930**	
Black Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
Walnut Ridge School District (part)	0	0.0
District 002 Totals		
Calico Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
District 003 Totals		
Calico Rock School District (part)	82	2.3
Ozark Mountain School District (part)	1,946	39.5
Searcy County School District (part)	36	0.6
District 004 Totals	**2,064**	

	Population	%
Jasper School District (part)	0	0.0
Ozark Mountain School District (part)	0	0.0
District 005 Totals		
Huntsville School District (part)	0	0.0
Ozark Mountain School District (part)	0	0.0
District 006 Totals		
Huntsville School District (part)	0	0.0
District 007 Totals		
Siloam Springs Schools (part)	0	0.0
District 016 Totals		
Prairie Grove School District (part)	0	0.0
Siloam Springs Schools (part)	23,243	95.5
District 017 Totals	**23,243**	
Prairie Grove School District (part)	0	0.0
Siloam Springs Schools (part)	0	0.0
District 018 Totals		

	Population	%
Farmington School District (part)	9,319	72.3
Greenland Public Schools (part)	1	0.0
Prairie Grove School District (part)	1,986	15.5
District 022 Totals	**11,306**	
Farmington School District (part)	3,571	27.7
Greenland Public Schools (part)	3,456	56.0
Lincoln School District (part)	5,405	79.9
Prairie Grove School District (part)	10,482	81.9
Siloam Springs Schools (part)	1,105	4.5
West Fork School District (part)	3,307	58.8
District 023 Totals	**27,326**	
Alma School District (part)	13,488	86.6
Greenland Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Lavaca Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Lincoln School District (part)	1,363	20.1
Mountainburg Schools (part)	471	11.2
Mulberry School District (part)	468	12.0
Prairie Grove School District (part)	333	2.6
Van Buren School District (part)	7,075	21.3
West Fork School District (part)	1,503	26.8
District 024 Totals	**29,385**	

	Population	%
Alma School District (part)	2,093	13.4
County Line School District (part)	0	0.0
Greenland Public Schools (part)	2,714	44.0
Huntsville School District (part)	1	0.0
Lavaca Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Mountainburg Schools (part)	3,723	88.8
Mulberry School District (part)	3,205	82.2
Ozark School District (part)	329	3.3
West Fork School District (part)	810	14.4
District 025 Totals	**18,549**	
County Line School District (part)	0	0.0
Elkins School District (part)	2	0.0
Jasper School District (part)	1,179	22.5
Mountainburg Schools (part)	0	0.0
Mulberry School District (part)	227	5.8
Ozark School District (part)	8,405	83.9
Paris School District (part)	0	0.0
West Fork School District (part)	0	0.0
Westside School District (part)	0	0.0
District 026 Totals	**25,242**	

	Population	%
Batesville School District (part)	0	0.0
Calico Rock School District (part)	3,573	97.8
Cave City School District (part)	218	2.6
Clinton School District (part)	0	0.0
Dover School District (part)	0	0.0
Hector School District (part)	11	0.3
Huntsville School District (part)	0	0.0
Jasper School District (part)	3,410	65.1
Lamar School District (part)	0	0.0
Mountain View School District (part)	2,404	19.8
Ozark Mountain School District (part)	2,975	60.5
Searcy County School District (part)	6,142	96.2
District 027 Totals	**25,932**	

	Population	%
Batesville School District (part)	6,523	31.6
Cave City School District (part)	8,139	97.4
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	1,778	33.3
Concord Public Schools (part)	321	7.9
Greene County Technical School District (part)	0	0.0
Hoxie School District (part)	1,900	54.6
Jackson County School District (part)	0	0.0
Melbourne School District (part)	21	0.4
Mountain View School District (part)	2,088	17.2
Southside School District (part)	0	0.0
Walnut Ridge School District (part)	228	3.8
Westside Consolidated School District (part)	282	3.1
District 028 Totals	**26,735**	

	Population	%
Bauxite School District (part)	1,478	21.5
Benton School District (part)	1	0.0
Bismarck Public Schools (part)	181	2.8
Cutter-Morning Star School District (part)	0	0.0
Glen Rose School District (part)	4,716	87.6
Harmony Grove School District (part)	4,142	70.8
Lakeside School District (part)	0	0.0
Magnet Cove School District (part)	2,963	97.9
Malvern Special School District (part)	16,587	91.1
Poyen School District (part)	324	26.9
Sheridan School District (part)	0	0.0
District 029 Totals	**30,392**	
Black Rock School District (part)	6	0.3
Brookland School District (part)	3,915	30.7
Greene County Technical School District (part)	4,074	20.2
Hoxie School District (part)	1,583	45.5
Jonesboro Public Schools (part)	6,453	17.2
Nettleton School District (part)	1,192	4.1
Walnut Ridge School District (part)	5,762	96.2
Westside Consolidated School District (part)	6,923	74.9
District 030 Totals	**29,908**	

	Population	%
Brookland School District (part)	0	0.0
Greene County Technical School District (part)	14,194	70.3
District 031 Totals	**14,194**	
Jonesboro Public Schools (part)	25,252	67.1
Nettleton School District (part)	1,842	6.3
Valley View School District (part)	4,012	32.0
District 032 Totals	**31,106**	
Bay School District (part)	639	21.2
Blytheville School District (part)	171	1.2
Brookland School District (part)	8,851	69.3
East Poinsett County School District (part)	62	1.9
Gosnell School District (part)	924	19.9
Greene County Technical School District (part)	2	0.0
Marked Tree School District (part)	0	0.0
Nettleton School District (part)	4,442	15.1
South Mississippi County School District (part)	1,997	36.6
Trumann Schools (part)	2	0.0
Turrell School District (part)	0	0.0
District 033 Totals	**31,194**	

	Population	%
Blytheville School District (part)	14,418	98.8
Gosnell School District (part)	3,723	80.1
South Mississippi County School District (part)	3,464	63.4
Turrell School District (part)	0	0.0
District 034 Totals	**30,073**	
Cross County School District (part)	0	0.0
Earle School District (part)	2,375	99.5
Forrest City School District (part)	0	0.0
Hughes School District (part)	0	0.0
Marion School District (part)	18,059	87.7
Marked Tree School District (part)	0	0.0
South Mississippi County School District (part)	0	0.0
West Memphis School District (part)	8,071	34.5
Wynne Public Schools (part)	978	7.2
District 035 Totals	**30,532**	

	Population	%
Bay School District (part)	2,372	78.8
Brookland School District (part)	0	0.0
East Poinsett County School District (part)	2,179	68.3
Jonesboro Public Schools (part)	4,567	12.1
Manila School District (part)	0	0.0
Nettleton School District (part)	12,200	41.5
Riverside School District (part)	0	0.0
South Mississippi County School District (part)	0	0.0
Trumann Schools (part)	8,537	88.9
Valley View School District (part)	1,227	9.8
District 036 Totals	**31,082**	

	Population	%
Brinkley School District (part)	0	0.0
Earle School District (part)	13	0.6
East Poinsett County School District (part)	922	28.9
Forrest City School District (part)	9,246	47.2
Harrisburg School District (part)	818	15.2
Lee County School District (part)	0	0.0
Marked Tree School District (part)	1,700	51.7
McCrory School District (part)	0	0.0
Newport School District (part)	0	0.0
Palestine-Wheatley School District (part)	1,452	77.6
South Mississippi County School District (part)	0	0.0
Trumann Schools (part)	12	0.1
Turrell School District (part)	0	0.0
Weiner School District (part)	442	33.7
Wynne Public Schools (part)	12,603	92.7
District 037 Totals	**30,593**	

	Population	%
Bay School District (part)	0	0.0
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	0	0.0
East Poinsett County School District (part)	30	1.0
Harrisburg School District (part)	4,567	84.8
Jackson County School District (part)	2,479	59.6
Jonesboro Public Schools (part)	1,363	3.6
Marked Tree School District (part)	1,588	48.3
Nettleton School District (part)	9,749	33.1
Trumann Schools (part)	1,054	11.0
Valley View School District (part)	7,308	58.2
Walnut Ridge School District (part)	0	0.0
Weiner School District (part)	870	66.3
Westside Consolidated School District (part)	2,039	22.1
District 038 Totals	**31,047**	

	Population	%
Augusta School District (part)	0	0.0
Batesville School District (part)	77	0.4
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	2,935	54.9
Jackson County School District (part)	1,638	39.4
Midland School District (part)	366	9.3
Newport School District (part)	10,036	90.3
Riverview School District (part)	3,470	47.1
Searcy School District (part)	935	2.9
White County Central School District (part)	2,339	63.3
District 039 Totals	**31,122**	
Batesville School District (part)	14,024	68.0
Cave City School District (part)	0	0.0
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	629	11.8
Concord Public Schools (part)	925	22.8
Midland School District (part)	3,546	90.4
Pangburn School District (part)	2,465	75.4
Riverview School District (part)	86	1.2
Searcy School District (part)	1,303	4.0
White County Central School District (part)	1,359	36.8
District 040 Totals	**30,068**	

	Population	%
Batesville School District (part)	0	0.0
Concord Public Schools (part)	2,811	69.3
Midland School District (part)	12	0.3
Mountain View School District (part)	7,659	63.0
Pangburn School District (part)	803	24.6
Quitman School District (part)	2,011	40.4
Rose Bud School District (part)	1,206	27.1
Searcy County School District (part)	0	0.0
Searcy School District (part)	56	0.2
Shirley School District (part)	54	1.3
West Side School District (part)	4,068	93.4
District 041 Totals	**30,194**	
Clinton School District (part)	814	9.8
Conway Public Schools (part)	1,319	1.7
Greenbrier School District (part)	17,439	99.0
Mount Vernon-Enola School District (part)	234	7.4
Nemo Vista School District (part)	0	0.0
Quitman School District (part)	2,815	56.6
Shirley School District (part)	1,527	37.6
South Conway County School District (part)	1	0.0
Vilonia School District (part)	4	0.0
West Side School District (part)	286	6.6
District 042 Totals	**30,098**	

	Population	%
Atkins Public Schools (part)	1	0.0
Clinton School District (part)	6,776	81.4
Conway Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	117	1.1
East End School District (part)	0	0.0
Greenbrier School District (part)	45	0.3
Hector School District (part)	1	0.0
Mountain View School District (part)	0	0.0
Perryville School District (part)	18	0.4
Searcy County School District (part)	92	1.4
Shirley School District (part)	2,485	61.1
South Side-Bee Branch School District (part)	0	0.0
Two Rivers School District (part)	26	0.4
Wonderview School District (part)	2,758	98.6
District 043 Totals	**30,067**	

	Population	%
Clinton School District (part)	738	8.9
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Deer/Mount Judea School District (part)	0	0.0
Dover School District (part)	6,200	77.1
Hector School District (part)	3,644	99.1
Lamar School District (part)	0	0.0
Pottsville Public Schools (part)	5,655	84.7
Russellville Schools (part)	6,255	16.3
Searcy County School District (part)	115	1.8
South Conway County School District (part)	0	0.0
Wonderview School District (part)	38	1.4
District 044 Totals	**29,146**	

	Population	%
Clarksville School District (part)	14,065	97.3
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Deer/Mount Judea School District (part)	0	0.0
Dover School District (part)	1,843	22.9
Hector School District (part)	22	0.6
Huntsville School District (part)	0	0.0
Jasper School District (part)	646	12.3
Ozark School District (part)	49	0.5
Paris School District (part)	0	0.0
Russellville Schools (part)	3,738	9.8
Scranton School District (part)	0	0.0
Westside School District (part)	3,171	88.1
District 045 Totals	**30,642**	
Charleston School District (part)	3,734	76.5
Clarksville School District (part)	391	2.7
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	607	5.9
Greenwood School District (part)	961	4.2
Lamar School District (part)	0	0.0
Mansfield School District (part)	92	1.8
Mulberry School District (part)	0	0.0
Ozark School District (part)	1,240	12.4
Waldron School District (part)	10	0.1
Western Yell County School District (part)	0	0.0
Westside School District (part)	428	11.9
District 046 Totals	**29,925**	

	Population	%
Alma School District (part)	0	0.0
Charleston School District (part)	1,149	23.5
County Line School District (part)	0	0.0
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Greenwood School District (part)	17,774	77.4
Hartford School District (part)	1,467	55.5
Mansfield School District (part)	1,029	20.4
Mulberry School District (part)	0	0.0
Van Buren School District (part)	0	0.0
District 047 Totals	**29,201**	
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	3,700	4.1
Lavaca Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Van Buren School District (part)	26,146	78.7
District 048 Totals	**29,846**	
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	29,484	32.9
Van Buren School District (part)	0	0.0
District 049 Totals	**29,484**	
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	29,517	33.0
District 050 Totals	**29,517**	

	Population	%
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	26,826	30.0
Greenwood School District (part)	4,240	18.5
Lavaca Public Schools (part)	4	0.1
Van Buren School District (part)	0	0.0
District 051 Totals	**31,070**	
Booneville School District (part)	17	0.2
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	9,065	88.6
Hartford School District (part)	1,176	44.5
Jessieville School District (part)	0	0.0
Magazine Schools (part)	0	0.0
Mansfield School District (part)	3,931	77.8
Mena Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Mount Ida School District (part)	0	0.0
Ouachita River School District (part)	94	2.4
Paris School District (part)	0	0.0
Perryville School District (part)	0	0.0
Pottsville Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Russellville Schools (part)	0	0.0
Two Rivers School District (part)	1,326	20.9
District 052 Totals	**29,753**	
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Pottsville Public Schools (part)	1,026	15.4
Russellville Schools (part)	28,318	73.9
District 053 Totals	**29,344**	

	Population	%
Atkins Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Bryant Public Schools (part)	1,671	3.0
Conway Public Schools (part)	11,469	15.0
Danville School District (part)	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	448	4.4
East End School District (part)	3,716	96.1
Fountain Lake School District (part)	561	3.5
Jessieville School District (part)	0	0.0
Mayflower School District (part)	1,970	32.9
Pottsville Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	2	0.0
South Conway County School District (part)	1	0.0
Two Rivers School District (part)	4,980	78.6
District 054 Totals	**29,768**	
Conway Public Schools (part)	29,682	38.8
East End School District (part)	0	0.0
South Conway County School District (part)	0	0.0
District 055 Totals	**29,682**	

	Population	%
Conway Public Schools (part)	29,101	38.1
Greenbrier School District (part)	85	0.5
South Conway County School District (part)	0	0.0
Vilonia School District (part)	635	3.9
District 056 Totals	**29,821**	
Beebe School District (part)	5,267	28.5
Cabot Public Schools (part)	1,882	3.4
Conway Public Schools (part)	311	0.4
Greenbrier School District (part)	53	0.3
Mount Vernon-Enola School District (part)	2,941	92.6
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	1	0.0
Quitman School District (part)	151	3.0
Rose Bud School District (part)	3,251	73.0
Searcy School District (part)	1,940	5.9
Vilonia School District (part)	14,337	88.8
District 057 Totals	**30,134**	
Beebe School District (part)	39	0.2
Riverview School District (part)	2,555	34.7
Searcy School District (part)	28,613	87.1
District 058 Totals	**31,207**	

	Population	%
Augusta School District (part)	0	0.0
Beebe School District (part)	13,056	70.6
Cabot Public Schools (part)	16,494	29.9
Carlisle School District (part)	29	0.8
Des Arc Public Schools (part)	17	0.5
Lonoke School District (part)	49	0.5
Riverview School District (part)	1,254	17.0
District 059 Totals	**30,899**	
Altheimer Unified School District (part)	0	0.0
Augusta School District (part)	0	0.0
Beebe School District (part)	122	0.7
Cabot Public Schools (part)	5,641	10.2
Carlisle School District (part)	3,858	99.3
De Valls Bluff Schools (part)	148	7.7
Des Arc Public Schools (part)	3,278	90.7
DeWitt School District (part)	0	0.0
Hazen School District (part)	2,531	97.2
Lonoke School District (part)	9,377	99.5
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	1,824	1.1
Riverview School District (part)	0	0.0
Stuttgart School District (part)	0	0.0
District 060 Totals	**30,468**	

	Population	%
Altheimer Unified School District (part)	0	0.0
Bald Knob School District (part)	0	0.0
Bradford School District (part)	0	0.0
Brinkley School District (part)	3,477	94.0
Clarendon School District (part)	1,987	62.4
Cross County School District (part)	3	0.1
De Valls Bluff Schools (part)	1,770	92.3
Des Arc Public Schools (part)	320	8.9
DeWitt School District (part)	6,265	78.0
Forrest City School District (part)	0	0.0
Hazen School District (part)	72	2.8
Jackson County School District (part)	42	1.0
Newport School District (part)	1,083	9.7
Palestine-Wheatley School District (part)	0	0.0
Riverview School District (part)	0	0.0
Weiner School District (part)	0	0.0
Wynne Public Schools (part)	21	0.2
District 061 Totals	**30,564**	

	Population	%
Brinkley School District (part)	222	6.0
Clarendon School District (part)	1,196	37.6
Dermott School District (part)	0	0.0
DeWitt School District (part)	962	12.0
Dumas School District (part)	279	2.6
Forrest City School District (part)	1	0.0
Hughes School District (part)	0	0.0
McGehee School District (part)	1,325	21.6
Palestine-Wheatley School District (part)	419	22.4
Stuttgart School District (part)	0	0.0
District 062 Totals	**29,636**	
Earle School District (part)	0	0.0
Forrest City School District (part)	10,335	52.8
Lee County School District (part)	0	0.0
Marion School District (part)	2,536	12.3
West Memphis School District (part)	15,313	65.5
Wynne Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
District 063 Totals	**30,659**	

	Population	%
Altheimer Unified School District (part)	0	0.0
DeWitt School District (part)	0	0.0
Dumas School District (part)	9,348	87.9
Pine Bluff School District (part)	20,394	75.7
Star City School District (part)	729	9.0
Watson Chapel School District (part)	23	0.2
Woodlawn School District (part)	0	0.0
District 064 Totals	**30,494**	
Carlisle School District (part)	0	0.0
DeWitt School District (part)	803	10.0
Dollarway School District (part)	5,399	73.5
Dumas School District (part)	0	0.0
England School District (part)	0	0.0
Pine Bluff School District (part)	6,555	24.3
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	0	0.0
Star City School District (part)	0	0.0
Stuttgart School District (part)	0	0.0
Watson Chapel School District (part)	11,186	73.4
White Hall School District (part)	1,962	14.3
District 065 Totals	**29,551**	

	Population	%
Altheimer Unified School District (part)	0	0.0
England School District (part)	0	0.0
Lonoke School District (part)	0	0.0
North Little Rock School District (part)	3,790	7.1
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	25,765	15.1
District 066 Totals	**29,555**	
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	31,047	18.2
District 067 Totals	**31,047**	
Cabot Public Schools (part)	31,182	56.5
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	1	0.0
District 068 Totals	**31,183**	
Cabot Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Conway Public Schools (part)	4,602	6.0
Mayflower School District (part)	4,010	67.1
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	20,921	12.3
Vilonia School District (part)	1,177	7.3
District 069 Totals	**30,710**	

	Population	%
Mayflower School District (part)	0	0.0
North Little Rock School District (part)	20,463	38.3
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	9,964	5.8
District 070 Totals	**30,427**	
North Little Rock School District (part)	995	1.9
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	28,225	16.5
District 071 Totals	**29,220**	
Little Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
North Little Rock School District (part)	28,173	52.7
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	1,730	1.0
District 072 Totals	**29,903**	
Little Rock School District (part)	27,802	15.4
Mayflower School District (part)	0	0.0
North Little Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	2,170	1.3
District 073 Totals	**29,972**	

	Population	%
Little Rock School District (part)	30,327	16.8
District 074 Totals	**30,327**	
Little Rock School District (part)	19,346	10.7
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	10,916	6.4
District 075 Totals	**30,262**	
Little Rock School District (part)	29,907	16.5
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	21	0.0
District 076 Totals	**29,928**	
Bryant Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Little Rock School District (part)	27,240	15.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	2,766	1.6
District 077 Totals	**30,006**	
Benton School District (part)	491	1.5
Bryant Public Schools (part)	9,939	17.7
East End School District (part)	153	4.0
Little Rock School District (part)	298	0.2
Mayflower School District (part)	0	0.0
Perryville School District (part)	0	0.0

	Population	%
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	18,476	10.8
District 078 Totals	**29,357**	
Bryant Public Schools (part)	3	0.0
Little Rock School District (part)	29,929	16.5
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	133	0.1
District 079 Totals	**30,065**	
Little Rock School District (part)	16,251	9.0
North Little Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	13,839	8.1
Sheridan School District (part)	0	0.0
District 080 Totals	**30,090**	
Bryant Public Schools (part)	26,245	46.7
Little Rock School District (part)	9	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	2,803	1.6
Sheridan School District (part)	1,468	5.6
District 081 Totals	**30,525**	

	Population	%
Bauxite School District (part)	3,469	50.5
Benton School District (part)	15,476	48.0
Bryant Public Schools (part)	10,215	18.2
Harmony Grove School District (part)	861	14.7
District 082 Totals	**30,021**	
Benton School District (part)	15,578	48.4
Bryant Public Schools (part)	5,678	10.1
Fountain Lake School District (part)	6,974	44.0
Glen Rose School District (part)	670	12.4
Harmony Grove School District (part)	847	14.5
Jessieville School District (part)	73	1.0
Magnet Cove School District (part)	0	0.0
District 083 Totals	**29,820**	
Benton School District (part)	674	2.1
Fountain Lake School District (part)	3,311	20.9
Hot Springs School District (part)	10,971	36.0
Lakeside School District (part)	11,048	58.3
Magnet Cove School District (part)	63	2.1
Malvern Special School District (part)	1	0.0
District 084 Totals	**29,838**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Bryant Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Fountain Lake School District (part)	5,010	31.6
Hot Springs School District (part)	749	2.5
Jessieville School District (part)	7,268	99.0
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	12,658	48.3
Mount Ida School District (part)	65	1.7
Perryville School District (part)	0	0.0
Two Rivers School District (part)	0	0.0
District 085 Totals	**29,925**	

	Population	%
Centerpoint School District (part)	1	0.0
De Queen School District (part)	40	0.4
Dierks School District (part)	553	21.8
Kirby School District (part)	0	0.0
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	0	0.0
Lockesburg School District (part)	0	0.0
Mount Ida School District (part)	3,761	98.3
Mountain Pine School District (part)	0	0.0
Murfreesboro School District (part)	0	0.0
Nashville School District (part)	985	10.7
Ouachita River School District (part)	3,854	97.6
Two Rivers School District (part)	0	0.0
Waldron School District (part)	0	0.0
District 086 Totals	**29,920**	
Dierks School District (part)	1,486	58.5
Hope School District (part)	0	0.0
Mineral Springs School District (part)	278	8.4
Nashville School District (part)	0	0.0
Texarkana School District (part)	0	0.0
Wickes School District (part)	3	0.1
District 087 Totals	**29,187**	

	Population	%
Ashdown School District (part)	1	0.0
Blevins School District (part)	2,653	81.6
Delight School District (part)	0	0.0
Lockesburg School District (part)	0	0.0
Mineral Springs School District (part)	3,044	91.6
Murfreesboro School District (part)	0	0.0
Nashville School District (part)	8,164	89.0
Nevada School District (part)	0	0.0
Prescott School District (part)	0	0.0
Texarkana School District (part)	1,046	3.3
District 088 Totals	**30,356**	

	Population	%
Arkadelphia School District (part)	3,089	20.0
Bismarck Public Schools (part)	1,145	17.8
Blevins School District (part)	598	18.4
Caddo Hills School District (part)	1	0.0
Camden Fairview School District (part)	0	0.0
Dierks School District (part)	501	19.7
Harmony Grove School District (part)	87	1.9
Hope School District (part)	0	0.0
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	821	3.1
Nashville School District (part)	28	0.3
Nevada School District (part)	1,830	71.3
Ouachita School District (part)	0	0.0
Van-Cove School District (part)	0	0.0
Wickes School District (part)	0	0.0
District 089 Totals	**29,332**	

	Population	%
Arkadelphia School District (part)	12,352	80.0
Bismarck Public Schools (part)	5,107	79.4
Centerpoint School District (part)	0	0.0
Harmony Grove School District (part)	0	0.0
Hot Springs School District (part)	208	0.7
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	4,116	15.7
Lakeside School District (part)	4,989	26.3
Malvern Special School District (part)	1,115	6.1
Sheridan School District (part)	0	0.0
District 090 Totals	**29,709**	
Hot Springs School District (part)	18,581	60.9
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	8,639	32.9
Lakeside School District (part)	2,925	15.4
District 091 Totals	**30,145**	

	Population	%
Bauxite School District (part)	1,928	28.1
Bryant Public Schools (part)	2,466	4.4
Cleveland County School District (part)	0	0.0
Dollarway School District (part)	0	0.0
Glen Rose School District (part)	0	0.0
Malvern Special School District (part)	0	0.0
Poyen School District (part)	880	73.1
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	1	0.0
Sheridan School District (part)	24,853	94.4
Watson Chapel School District (part)	0	0.0
White Hall School District (part)	0	0.0
District 092 Totals	**30,128**	

	Population	%
Cleveland County School District (part)	964	20.7
Dollarway School District (part)	1,947	26.5
Drew Central School District (part)	380	6.2
Dumas School District (part)	667	6.3
Monticello School District (part)	162	1.6
Pine Bluff School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	1	0.0
Sheridan School District (part)	3	0.0
Star City School District (part)	7,409	91.0
Warren School District (part)	0	0.0
Watson Chapel School District (part)	4,026	26.4
White Hall School District (part)	11,788	85.7
District 093 Totals	**29,912**	
Dermott School District (part)	449	13.0
Drew Central School District (part)	5,790	93.8
Dumas School District (part)	345	3.2
Hermitage School District (part)	1,893	80.7
McGehee School District (part)	4,824	78.5
Monticello School District (part)	10,259	98.5
Star City School District (part)	0	0.0
Warren School District (part)	6,347	77.6
District 094 Totals	**29,907**	

	Population	%
Dermott School District (part)	2,995	87.0
Drew Central School District (part)	1	0.0
Hermitage School District (part)	0	0.0
McGehee School District (part)	0	0.0
District 095 Totals	**2,996**	
Arkadelphia School District (part)	0	0.0
Camden Fairview School District (part)	1,443	9.3
Cleveland County School District (part)	3,704	79.4
Drew Central School District (part)	0	0.0
Gurdon School District (part)	0	0.0
Harmony Grove School District (part)	1,342	29.8
Hermitage School District (part)	451	19.3
Malvern Special School District (part)	499	2.7
Ouachita School District (part)	0	0.0
Sheridan School District (part)	0	0.0
Stephens School District (part)	2	0.1
Warren School District (part)	1,832	22.4
Watson Chapel School District (part)	0	0.0
Woodlawn School District (part)	0	0.0
District 096 Totals	**20,527**	

	Population	%
Camden Fairview School District (part)	0	0.0
District 097 Totals		
Bearden School District (part)	0	0.0
Camden Fairview School District (part)	14,004	90.7
Gurdon School District (part)	0	0.0
Hampton School District (part)	1	0.0
Harmony Grove School District (part)	3,070	68.2
Hope School District (part)	0	0.0
Nevada School District (part)	737	28.7
Prescott School District (part)	0	0.0
District 098 Totals	**20,740**	
Hope School District (part)	0	0.0
Spring Hill School District (part)	0	0.0
Stephens School District (part)	0	0.0
Texarkana School District (part)	1,470	4.6
District 099 Totals	**1,470**	
Texarkana School District (part)	29,465	92.1
District 100 Totals	**29,465**	

Summary Statistics

Number of School Districts not split	14
Number of School Districts split	183
Number of School Districts split in 2	53
Number of School Districts split in 3	56
Number of School Districts split in 4	38
Number of School Districts split in 5	25
Number of School Districts split in 6	4
Number of School Districts split in 7	4
Number of School Districts split in 8	0
Number of School Districts split in 9	1
Number of School Districts split in 10	1
Number of School Districts split in 11	0
Number of School Districts split in 12	0
Number of School Districts split in 13	0
Number of School Districts split in 14	0
Number of School Districts split in 15	0
Number of School Districts split in 16	0
Number of School Districts split in 17	0
Number of School Districts split in 18	0
Number of School Districts split in 19	0
Number of School Districts split in 20	0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Number of School Districts split in 21	1
Total number of splits	643

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Current 2020 Plan**
Plan Type: **AR 2020 House District Plan**

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Saturday, November 13, 2021 9:32 PM

School Districts	District	Population	%
Alma School District	075	2,369	15.2
Alma School District	079	2	0.0
Alma School District	080	230	1.5
Alma School District	081	12,980	83.3
Altheimer Unified School District	014	2,156	59.1
Altheimer Unified School District	016	1,490	40.9
Arkadelphia School District	008	0	0.0
Arkadelphia School District	015	0	0.0
Arkadelphia School District	018	14,350	92.9
Arkadelphia School District	019	1,091	7.1
Arkadelphia School District	026	0	0.0
Ashdown School District	002	1	0.0
Ashdown School District	003	0	0.0
Ashdown School District	004	8,880	100.0
Atkins Public Schools	065	1	0.0
Atkins Public Schools	068	2,187	33.6

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Atkins Public Schools	073	4,314	66.3
Augusta School District	013	0	0.0
Augusta School District	047	3,018	99.9
Augusta School District	049	3	0.1
Bald Knob School District	013	219	3.3
Bald Knob School District	045	3,688	55.3
Bald Knob School District	047	2,758	41.4
Barton-Lexa School District	012	2,491	100.0
Barton-Lexa School District	048	0	0.0
Batesville School District	052	277	1.3
Batesville School District	062	2,459	11.9
Batesville School District	063	17,888	86.7
Batesville School District	064	0	0.0
Bauxite School District	015	499	7.3
Bauxite School District	027	2,119	30.8
Bauxite School District	028	4,257	61.9
Bay School District	052	2,258	75.0
Bay School District	053	753	25.0
Bay School District	054	0	0.0
Bearden School District	005	1,469	50.2
Bearden School District	007	396	13.5
Bearden School District	008	1,020	34.9
Bearden School District	018	40	1.4
Beebe School District	013	125	0.7

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Beebe School District	044	3,202	17.3
Beebe School District	045	15,157	82.0
Beebe School District	046	0	0.0
Benton School District	015	1	0.0
Benton School District	022	674	2.1
Benton School District	023	16,224	50.4
Benton School District	026	0	0.0
Benton School District	028	14,573	45.2
Benton School District	031	748	2.3
Bismarck Public Schools	018	1,172	18.2
Bismarck Public Schools	019	0	0.0
Bismarck Public Schools	024	7	0.1
Bismarck Public Schools	026	5,254	81.7
Blevins School District	003	3,243	99.8
Blevins School District	019	8	0.2
Blytheville School District	054	2,486	17.0
Blytheville School District	055	12,103	83.0
Booneville School District	073	0	0.0
Booneville School District	074	7,708	100.0
Brinkley School District	013	0	0.0
Brinkley School District	047	175	4.7
Brinkley School District	048	1	0.0
Brinkley School District	049	3,523	95.2
Brookland School District	053	12,337	96.6
Brookland School District	057	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Brookland School District	059	429	3.4
Brookland School District	060	0	0.0
Bryant Public Schools	021	0	0.0
Bryant Public Schools	022	869	1.6
Bryant Public Schools	023	15,459	27.5
Bryant Public Schools	027	17,485	31.1
Bryant Public Schools	028	5,887	10.5
Bryant Public Schools	029	2	0.0
Bryant Public Schools	030	1	0.0
Bryant Public Schools	031	16,514	29.4
Bryant Public Schools	073	0	0.0
Buffalo Island Central School District	053	2,295	49.2
Buffalo Island Central School District	054	2,372	50.8
Buffalo Island Central School District	056	0	0.0
Cabot Public Schools	013	2,849	5.2
Cabot Public Schools	014	2,879	5.2
Cabot Public Schools	040	0	0.0
Cabot Public Schools	042	0	0.0
Cabot Public Schools	043	31,288	56.7
Cabot Public Schools	044	18,183	32.9
Cabot Public Schools	045	0	0.0
Caddo Hills School District	018	0	0.0
Caddo Hills School District	019	1	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Caddo Hills School District	020	3,356	100.0
Calico Rock School District	061	0	0.0
Calico Rock School District	062	3,573	97.8
Calico Rock School District	064	82	2.3
Camden Fairview School District	005	7,569	49.0
Camden Fairview School District	006	6,547	42.4
Camden Fairview School District	007	1,331	8.6
Camden Fairview School District	018	0	0.0
Carlisle School District	013	479	12.3
Carlisle School District	014	3,408	87.7
Cave City School District	052	496	5.9
Cave City School District	060	214	2.6
Cave City School District	062	5,465	65.4
Cave City School District	063	2,183	26.1
Cedar Ridge School District	047	474	8.9
Cedar Ridge School District	052	1,628	30.5
Cedar Ridge School District	060	0	0.0
Cedar Ridge School District	062	8	0.1
Cedar Ridge School District	063	3,233	60.5

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Cedarville School District	080	4,657	99.4
Cedarville School District	081	27	0.6
Centerpoint School District	018	876	16.9
Centerpoint School District	019	4,324	83.1
Centerpoint School District	020	1	0.0
Centerpoint School District	026	0	0.0
Charleston School District	074	55	1.1
Charleston School District	075	1,149	23.5
Charleston School District	082	3,679	75.3
Clarendon School District	012	0	0.0
Clarendon School District	013	6	0.2
Clarendon School District	048	2,983	93.7
Clarendon School District	049	194	6.1
Clarksville School District	069	14,456	100.0
Clarksville School District	074	0	0.0
Cleveland County School District	008	1,480	31.7
Cleveland County School District	010	3,189	68.3
Clinton School District	064	0	0.0
Clinton School District	065	1	0.0
Clinton School District	066	4,561	54.8
Clinton School District	068	3,733	44.8

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Clinton School District	083	34	0.4
Concord Public Schools	044	0	0.0
Concord Public Schools	047	0	0.0
Concord Public Schools	062	191	4.7
Concord Public Schools	063	130	3.2
Concord Public Schools	064	3,736	92.1
Conway Public Schools	040	6,300	8.2
Conway Public Schools	065	0	0.0
Conway Public Schools	067	7,960	10.4
Conway Public Schools	070	31,730	41.5
Conway Public Schools	072	30,494	39.9
County Line School District	074	2,064	60.6
County Line School District	075	0	0.0
County Line School District	082	1,344	39.4
Cross County School District	047	3	0.1
Cross County School District	049	78	2.3
Cross County School District	050	3,161	93.3
Cross County School District	052	146	4.3
Cutter-Morning Star School District	022	0	0.0
Cutter-Morning Star	025	3,770	100.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
School District			
Cutter-Morning Star School District	026	0	0.0
Danville School District	021	0	0.0
Danville School District	073	3,522	100.0
Danville School District	074	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools	065	22	0.2
Dardanelle Public Schools	068	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools	069	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools	071	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools	073	9,608	93.9
Dardanelle Public Schools	074	607	5.9
De Queen School District	004	8,226	79.6
De Queen School District	019	0	0.0
De Queen School District	020	2,110	20.4
De Valls Bluff Schools	013	1,899	99.0
De Valls Bluff Schools	014	18	1.0
De Valls Bluff Schools	048	0	0.0
De Valls Bluff Schools	049	0	0.0
Deer/Mount Judea School District	069	0	0.0
Deer/Mount Judea School District	083	2,121	100.0
Delight School District	003	0	0.0
Delight School District	019	1,748	100.0
Dermott School District	009	356	10.3

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Dermott School District	011	3,088	89.7
Des Arc Public Schools	013	3,615	100.0
Des Arc Public Schools	045	0	0.0
Des Arc Public Schools	047	0	0.0
Des Arc Public Schools	049	0	0.0
DeWitt School District	011	0	0.0
DeWitt School District	012	1,677	20.9
DeWitt School District	013	5,270	65.6
DeWitt School District	014	1,028	12.8
DeWitt School District	016	55	0.7
DeWitt School District	048	0	0.0
Dierks School District	004	1,337	52.6
Dierks School District	019	1,054	41.5
Dierks School District	020	149	5.9
Dollarway School District	010	791	10.8
Dollarway School District	015	1,156	15.7
Dollarway School District	016	0	0.0
Dollarway School District	017	5,399	73.5
Dover School District	068	6,750	83.9
Dover School District	069	2	0.0
Dover School District	071	35	0.4
Dover School District	083	1,257	15.6
Drew Central School District	008	1,464	23.7
Drew Central School District	009	4,327	70.1

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Drew Central School District	010	380	6.2
Drew Central School District	011	0	0.0
Drew Central School District	012	0	0.0
Dumas School District	009	175	1.6
Dumas School District	011	5,333	50.1
Dumas School District	012	3,557	33.4
Dumas School District	016	1,574	14.8
Earle School District	048	0	0.0
Earle School District	050	2,388	100.0
Earle School District	052	0	0.0
East End School District	031	67	1.7
East End School District	035	86	2.2
East End School District	065	3,083	79.7
East End School District	070	633	16.4
East Poinsett County School District	052	969	30.4
East Poinsett County School District	053	0	0.0
East Poinsett County School District	054	2,223	69.7
East Poinsett County School District	055	0	0.0
Elaine School District	012	886	100.0
Elaine School District	048	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Elkins School District	081	4,531	79.8
Elkins School District	082	0	0.0
Elkins School District	084	795	14.0
Elkins School District	097	349	6.2
England School District	014	3,689	100.0
England School District	016	0	0.0
Farmington School District	080	3,750	29.1
Farmington School District	085	9,136	70.9
Farmington School District	087	5	0.0
Fordyce School District	008	4,559	98.9
Fordyce School District	018	51	1.1
Forrest City School District	047	0	0.0
Forrest City School District	048	11,017	56.3
Forrest City School District	049	8,565	43.7
Forrest City School District	050	1	0.0
Fort Smith Public Schools	075	4,839	5.4
Fort Smith Public Schools	076	26,690	29.8
Fort Smith Public Schools	077	29,625	33.1
Fort Smith Public Schools	078	28,372	31.7
Fort Smith Public Schools	079	0	0.0
Fountain Lake School District	021	30	0.2
Fountain Lake School District	022	13,430	84.7
Fountain Lake School District	023	2,357	14.9

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Fountain Lake School District	025	16	0.1
Fountain Lake School District	031	22	0.1
Glen Rose School District	015	3,232	60.0
Glen Rose School District	023	1,407	26.1
Glen Rose School District	026	92	1.7
Glen Rose School District	028	656	12.2
Gosnell School District	054	4,628	99.6
Gosnell School District	055	20	0.4
Greenbrier School District	040	6	0.0
Greenbrier School District	065	45	0.3
Greenbrier School District	066	2,682	15.2
Greenbrier School District	067	14,866	84.4
Greenbrier School District	072	23	0.1
Greene County Technical School District	053	2	0.0
Greene County Technical School District	056	2,675	13.2
Greene County Technical School District	057	14,424	71.4
Greene County Technical School District	059	238	1.2
Greene County Technical School District	060	2,861	14.2
Greenland Public Schools	080	0	0.0
Greenland Public Schools	081	2,236	36.2

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Greenland Public Schools	082	0	0.0
Greenland Public Schools	084	3,931	63.7
Greenland Public Schools	085	3	0.1
Greenwood School District	021	5,919	25.8
Greenwood School District	074	2,209	9.6
Greenwood School District	075	10,629	46.3
Greenwood School District	076	3,970	17.3
Greenwood School District	077	248	1.1
Greenwood School District	082	0	0.0
Gurdon School District	003	0	0.0
Gurdon School District	005	0	0.0
Gurdon School District	018	3,126	82.7
Gurdon School District	019	654	17.3
Guy-Perkins Schools	066	2,409	98.0
Guy-Perkins Schools	067	50	2.0
Hampton School District	006	1	0.0
Hampton School District	007	1,401	37.7
Hampton School District	008	2,318	62.3
Harmony Grove School District	005	212	4.7
Harmony Grove School District	006	1,503	33.4

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Harmony Grove School District	007	1,355	30.1
Harmony Grove School District	008	11	0.2
Harmony Grove School District	015	0	0.0
Harmony Grove School District	018	1,418	31.5
Harmony Grove School District	023	1,022	17.5
Harmony Grove School District	028	4,828	82.5
Harrisburg School District	050	0	0.0
Harrisburg School District	052	5,385	100.0
Hazen School District	013	2,561	98.4
Hazen School District	014	42	1.6
Hazen School District	048	0	0.0
Heber Springs School District	064	1,728	15.0
Heber Springs School District	066	9,786	85.0
Hector School District	065	1	0.0
Hector School District	068	1,622	44.1
Hector School District	083	2,055	55.9
Helena-West Helena School District	012	11,131	100.0
Helena-West Helena School District	048	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Hermitage School District	007	0	0.0
Hermitage School District	008	2,345	100.0
Hillcrest School District	052	18	0.5
Hillcrest School District	060	3,259	90.7
Hillcrest School District	062	317	8.8
Hope School District	002	0	0.0
Hope School District	003	13,956	100.0
Hope School District	004	0	0.0
Hope School District	005	0	0.0
Horatio School District	004	3,553	100.0
Horatio School District	020	0	0.0
Hot Springs School District	022	672	2.2
Hot Springs School District	024	15,049	49.3
Hot Springs School District	025	14,580	47.8
Hot Springs School District	026	208	0.7
Hoxie School District	059	0	0.0
Hoxie School District	060	3,483	100.0
Hughes School District	048	1,715	69.3
Hughes School District	050	760	30.7
Huntsville School District	069	0	0.0
Huntsville School District	081	0	0.0
Huntsville School District	082	10,082	65.3

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Huntsville School District	083	1	0.0
Huntsville School District	096	0	0.0
Huntsville School District	097	5,348	34.7
Jackson County School District	047	526	12.7
Jackson County School District	052	3,633	87.4
Jackson County School District	059	0	0.0
Jackson County School District	060	0	0.0
Jackson County School District	063	0	0.0
Jasper School District	069	646	12.3
Jasper School District	082	1,032	19.7
Jasper School District	083	3,557	68.0
Jessieville School District	018	0	0.0
Jessieville School District	021	1,975	26.9
Jessieville School District	022	5,365	73.1
Jonesboro Public Schools	052	0	0.0
Jonesboro Public Schools	053	1,266	3.4
Jonesboro Public Schools	058	15,476	41.1
Jonesboro Public Schools	059	20,893	55.5
Kirby School District	019	2,493	100.0
Kirby School District	020	0	0.0
Lake Hamilton School District	018	5,767	22.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Lake Hamilton School District	020	0	0.0
Lake Hamilton School District	022	8,151	31.1
Lake Hamilton School District	024	12,316	47.0
Lake Hamilton School District	026	1	0.0
Lakeside School District	024	3,487	18.4
Lakeside School District	025	10,910	57.5
Lakeside School District	026	4,566	24.1
Lamar School District	068	110	1.6
Lamar School District	069	6,997	98.5
Lamar School District	074	0	0.0
Lamar School District	083	0	0.0
Lavaca Public Schools	075	4,950	100.0
Lavaca Public Schools	079	0	0.0
Lavaca Public Schools	081	0	0.0
Lee County School District	012	0	0.0
Lee County School District	048	8,599	100.0
Lee County School District	049	0	0.0
Lee County School District	050	0	0.0
Little Rock School District	027	8	0.0
Little Rock School District	029	28,653	15.8
Little Rock School District	030	26,557	14.7
Little Rock School District	031	1,943	1.1

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Little Rock School District	032	23,399	12.9
Little Rock School District	033	27,648	15.3
Little Rock School District	034	28,925	16.0
Little Rock School District	035	26,800	14.8
Little Rock School District	036	17,176	9.5
Lockesburg School District	004	2,071	100.0
Lockesburg School District	019	0	0.0
Lonoke School District	013	49	0.5
Lonoke School District	014	9,343	99.1
Lonoke School District	037	0	0.0
Lonoke School District	043	34	0.4
Magazine Schools	073	0	0.0
Magazine Schools	074	2,469	100.0
Magnet Cove School District	022	63	2.1
Magnet Cove School District	023	0	0.0
Magnet Cove School District	025	0	0.0
Magnet Cove School District	026	2,963	97.9
Malvern Special School District	008	499	2.7
Malvern Special School District	010	0	0.0
Malvern Special School District	015	2,241	12.3

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Malvern Special School District	018	0	0.0
Malvern Special School District	025	1	0.0
Malvern Special School District	026	15,461	84.9
Mansfield School District	021	1,557	30.8
Mansfield School District	074	3,496	69.2
Marion School District	050	5,893	28.6
Marion School District	051	14,702	71.4
Marion School District	055	0	0.0
Marked Tree School District	050	0	0.0
Marked Tree School District	052	3,288	100.0
Marked Tree School District	054	0	0.0
Marked Tree School District	055	0	0.0
Marvell School District	012	2,107	99.2
Marvell School District	048	18	0.9
Mayflower School District	035	0	0.0
Mayflower School District	040	5,174	86.5
Mayflower School District	070	806	13.5
Mayflower School District	072	1	0.0
McCrory School District	047	3,052	100.0
McCrory School District	049	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
McGehee School District	009	227	3.7
McGehee School District	011	5,922	96.3
McGehee School District	012	0	0.0
Melbourne School District	062	5,099	100.0
Melbourne School District	064	0	0.0
Mena Public Schools	020	11,871	94.3
Mena Public Schools	021	718	5.7
Midland School District	047	2,155	54.9
Midland School District	063	1,734	44.2
Midland School District	064	35	0.9
Mineral Springs School District	003	794	23.9
Mineral Springs School District	004	278	8.4
Mineral Springs School District	019	2,250	67.7
Monticello School District	008	0	0.0
Monticello School District	009	9,189	88.2
Monticello School District	010	1,232	11.8
Mount Ida School District	018	30	0.8
Mount Ida School District	020	3,074	80.4
Mount Ida School District	021	722	18.9
Mount Vernon-Enola School District	044	1,638	51.6
Mount Vernon-Enola School District	066	825	26.0
Mount Vernon-Enola	067	712	22.4

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
School District			
Mountain Pine School District	018	1,918	45.9
Mountain Pine School District	020	0	0.0
Mountain Pine School District	021	56	1.3
Mountain Pine School District	022	2,201	52.7
Mountain Pine School District	024	0	0.0
Mountain Pine School District	025	0	0.0
Mountain View School District	062	5,217	42.9
Mountain View School District	063	0	0.0
Mountain View School District	064	6,933	57.1
Mountain View School District	068	0	0.0
Mountainburg Schools	075	554	13.2
Mountainburg Schools	080	200	4.8
Mountainburg Schools	081	3,086	73.6
Mountainburg Schools	082	354	8.4
Mulberry School District	075	2,172	55.7
Mulberry School District	082	1,729	44.3
Murfreesboro School District	003	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Murfreesboro School District	019	2,949	100.0
Nashville School District	003	417	4.5
Nashville School District	004	0	0.0
Nashville School District	019	8,761	95.5
Nemo Vista School District	065	2,236	100.0
Nemo Vista School District	066	0	0.0
Nemo Vista School District	068	0	0.0
Nettleton School District	052	3,497	11.9
Nettleton School District	053	13,468	45.8
Nettleton School District	058	11,177	38.0
Nettleton School District	059	1,282	4.4
Nevada School District	003	1,532	59.7
Nevada School District	005	1,035	40.3
Newport School District	047	10,442	93.9
Newport School District	050	0	0.0
Newport School District	052	676	6.1
Newport School District	063	0	0.0
North Little Rock School District	014	9	0.0
North Little Rock School District	035	0	0.0
North Little Rock School District	036	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
North Little Rock School District	037	19,580	36.7
North Little Rock School District	038	24,626	46.1
North Little Rock School District	039	7,233	13.5
North Little Rock School District	041	1,972	3.7
Osceola School District	054	1,697	24.3
Osceola School District	055	5,296	75.7
Ouachita River School District	020	1,770	44.8
Ouachita River School District	021	2,178	55.2
Ouachita School District	008	0	0.0
Ouachita School District	015	787	43.2
Ouachita School District	018	0	0.0
Ouachita School District	026	1,035	56.8
Ozark Mountain School District	064	12	0.2
Ozark Mountain School District	083	1,871	38.0
Ozark Mountain School District	099	3,038	61.7
Ozark School District	069	49	0.5
Ozark School District	074	188	1.9
Ozark School District	075	1	0.0
Ozark School District	082	9,784	97.6

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Palestine-Wheatley School District	047	0	0.0
Palestine-Wheatley School District	048	0	0.0
Palestine-Wheatley School District	049	1,871	100.0
Pangburn School District	044	2,054	62.9
Pangburn School District	045	0	0.0
Pangburn School District	047	308	9.4
Pangburn School District	063	0	0.0
Pangburn School District	064	906	27.7
Paris School District	069	0	0.0
Paris School District	073	0	0.0
Paris School District	074	6,653	100.0
Paris School District	082	0	0.0
Perryville School District	021	196	3.9
Perryville School District	022	0	0.0
Perryville School District	031	0	0.0
Perryville School District	065	3,560	71.7
Perryville School District	073	1,212	24.4
Pine Bluff School District	010	1,508	5.6
Pine Bluff School District	016	17,958	66.6
Pine Bluff School District	017	7,483	27.8
Pottsville Public Schools	068	5,382	80.6
Pottsville Public Schools	071	1,015	15.2
Pottsville Public Schools	073	283	4.2

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Poyen School District	015	1,204	100.0
Poyen School District	028	0	0.0
Prairie Grove School District	080	9,232	72.1
Prairie Grove School District	081	138	1.1
Prairie Grove School District	084	593	4.6
Prairie Grove School District	085	2,765	21.6
Prairie Grove School District	087	74	0.6
Prescott School District	003	4,863	96.1
Prescott School District	005	199	3.9
Prescott School District	018	0	0.0
Prescott School District	019	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	014	6,246	3.7
Pulaski County Special School District	015	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	016	1	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	022	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	027	3,690	2.2
Pulaski County Special School District	029	1,950	1.1
Pulaski County Special	030	4,196	2.5

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
School District			
Pulaski County Special School District	031	18,393	10.8
Pulaski County Special School District	032	7,983	4.7
Pulaski County Special School District	034	24	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	035	3,753	2.2
Pulaski County Special School District	036	11,135	6.5
Pulaski County Special School District	037	9,199	5.4
Pulaski County Special School District	038	5,228	3.1
Pulaski County Special School District	039	25,509	15.0
Pulaski County Special School District	040	13,754	8.1
Pulaski County Special School District	041	29,520	17.3
Pulaski County Special School District	042	30,021	17.6
Pulaski County Special School District	043	1	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	044	1	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	065	2	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	067	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Pulaski County Special School District	070	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District	073	0	0.0
Quitman School District	044	141	2.8
Quitman School District	064	74	1.5
Quitman School District	066	4,648	93.4
Quitman School District	067	114	2.3
Riverside School District	053	4,350	100.0
Riverside School District	054	0	0.0
Riverview School District	013	595	8.1
Riverview School District	045	4,887	66.4
Riverview School District	046	1,791	24.3
Riverview School District	047	92	1.3
Rose Bud School District	044	3,251	73.0
Rose Bud School District	064	1,100	24.7
Rose Bud School District	066	106	2.4
Russellville Schools	068	5,576	14.6
Russellville Schools	069	3,446	9.0
Russellville Schools	071	29,289	76.5
Russellville Schools	073	0	0.0
Scranton School District	069	0	0.0
Scranton School District	074	2,242	100.0
Searcy County School District	064	1,972	30.9

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Searcy County School District	068	206	3.2
Searcy County School District	083	4,170	65.3
Searcy County School District	099	36	0.6
Searcy School District	044	2,853	8.7
Searcy School District	045	2,783	8.5
Searcy School District	046	27,155	82.7
Searcy School District	064	56	0.2
Sheridan School District	008	0	0.0
Sheridan School District	010	2,822	10.7
Sheridan School District	015	13,759	52.3
Sheridan School District	016	1	0.0
Sheridan School District	027	9,744	37.0
Sheridan School District	028	0	0.0
Sheridan School District	036	0	0.0
Shirley School District	064	54	1.3
Shirley School District	066	64	1.6
Shirley School District	068	3,948	97.1
Siloam Springs Schools	080	1,105	4.5
Siloam Springs Schools	087	18,839	77.4
Siloam Springs Schools	091	4,405	18.1
South Conway County School District	065	15,513	100.0
South Conway County School District	066	1	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
South Conway County School District	067	0	0.0
South Conway County School District	073	0	0.0
South Mississippi County School District	052	0	0.0
South Mississippi County School District	054	939	17.2
South Mississippi County School District	055	4,522	82.8
South Side-Bee Branch School District	065	0	0.0
South Side-Bee Branch School District	066	3,200	100.0
South Side-Bee Branch School District	068	0	0.0
Spring Hill School District	002	0	0.0
Spring Hill School District	003	1,492	100.0
Spring Hill School District	005	0	0.0
Star City School District	009	0	0.0
Star City School District	010	6,723	82.6
Star City School District	012	449	5.5
Star City School District	016	966	11.9
Stephens School District	002	25	0.9
Stephens School District	005	2,637	90.0
Stephens School District	006	268	9.1
Stuttgart School District	012	6	0.1
Stuttgart School District	013	9,159	96.9

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Stuttgart School District	014	286	3.0
Stuttgart School District	048	0	0.0
Texarkana School District	001	28,549	89.3
Texarkana School District	002	3,433	10.7
Texarkana School District	003	0	0.0
Texarkana School District	004	0	0.0
Trumann Schools	052	1,066	11.1
Trumann Schools	053	0	0.0
Trumann Schools	054	8,539	88.9
Turrell School District	050	248	23.7
Turrell School District	052	0	0.0
Turrell School District	055	801	76.3
Two Rivers School District	021	494	7.8
Two Rivers School District	065	676	10.7
Two Rivers School District	073	5,163	81.5
Valley View School District	052	4,729	37.7
Valley View School District	058	7,440	59.3
Valley View School District	059	377	3.0
Van Buren School District	075	2,187	6.6
Van Buren School District	076	0	0.0
Van Buren School District	078	0	0.0
Van Buren School District	079	29,418	88.6
Van Buren School District	080	1,127	3.4
Van Buren School District	081	490	1.5
Van-Cove School District	019	0	0.0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
Van-Cove School District	020	1,941	100.0
Vilonia School District	040	5,502	34.1
Vilonia School District	043	1	0.0
Vilonia School District	044	1,845	11.4
Vilonia School District	067	8,804	54.5
Vilonia School District	072	1	0.0
Waldron School District	020	0	0.0
Waldron School District	021	7,974	96.5
Waldron School District	073	0	0.0
Waldron School District	074	287	3.5
Walnut Ridge School District	052	0	0.0
Walnut Ridge School District	056	5	0.1
Walnut Ridge School District	060	5,984	99.9
Warren School District	008	8,179	100.0
Warren School District	010	0	0.0
Watson Chapel School District	010	4,872	32.0
Watson Chapel School District	016	1,941	12.7
Watson Chapel School District	017	8,421	55.3
Weiner School District	050	0	0.0
Weiner School District	052	1,313	100.0
West Fork School District	080	685	12.2

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
West Fork School District	081	4,168	74.2
West Fork School District	082	0	0.0
West Fork School District	084	767	13.7
West Memphis School District	048	0	0.0
West Memphis School District	050	9,967	42.6
West Memphis School District	051	13,417	57.4
West Side School District	064	3,965	91.1
West Side School District	066	380	8.7
West Side School District	068	9	0.2
Western Yell County School District	073	2,371	100.0
Western Yell County School District	074	0	0.0
Westside Consolidated School District	052	183	2.0
Westside Consolidated School District	059	8,779	95.0
Westside Consolidated School District	060	282	3.1
Westside School District	069	3,599	100.0
Westside School District	074	0	0.0
Westside School District	082	0	0.0
White County Central School District	044	0	0.0
White County Central School District	045	2,224	60.1

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

School Districts	District	Population	%
White County Central School District	047	1,474	39.9
White Hall School District	010	1,651	12.0
White Hall School District	015	6,625	48.2
White Hall School District	016	3,550	25.8
White Hall School District	017	1,923	14.0
Wickes School District	019	679	23.9
Wickes School District	020	2,165	76.1
Wonderview School District	065	2,758	98.6
Wonderview School District	068	38	1.4
Wonderview School District	073	0	0.0
Woodlawn School District	008	0	0.0
Woodlawn School District	010	2,565	100.0
Wynne Public Schools	047	21	0.2
Wynne Public Schools	048	0	0.0
Wynne Public Schools	049	11,295	83.0
Wynne Public Schools	050	2,285	16.8
Wynne Public Schools	052	0	0.0

School Districts -- Listed by District

	Population	%
Texarkana School District (part)	28,549	89.3
District 001 Totals	**28,549**	
Ashdown School District (part)	1	0.0
Hope School District (part)	0	0.0
Spring Hill School District (part)	0	0.0
Stephens School District (part)	25	0.9
Texarkana School District (part)	3,433	10.7
District 002 Totals	**3,459**	
Ashdown School District (part)	0	0.0
Delight School District (part)	0	0.0
Gurdon School District (part)	0	0.0
Mineral Springs School District (part)	794	23.9
Murfreesboro School District (part)	0	0.0
Nashville School District (part)	417	4.5
Nevada School District (part)	1,532	59.7
Prescott School District (part)	4,863	96.1
Texarkana School District (part)	0	0.0
District 003 Totals	**26,297**	

	Population	%
De Queen School District (part)	8,226	79.6
Dierks School District (part)	1,337	52.6
Hope School District (part)	0	0.0
Mineral Springs School District (part)	278	8.4
Nashville School District (part)	0	0.0
Texarkana School District (part)	0	0.0
District 004 Totals	**26,966**	
Bearden School District (part)	1,469	50.2
Camden Fairview School District (part)	7,569	49.0
Gurdon School District (part)	0	0.0
Harmony Grove School District (part)	212	4.7
Hope School District (part)	0	0.0
Nevada School District (part)	1,035	40.3
Prescott School District (part)	199	3.9
Spring Hill School District (part)	0	0.0
Stephens School District (part)	2,637	90.0
District 005 Totals	**13,121**	
Camden Fairview School District (part)	6,547	42.4
Hampton School District (part)	1	0.0
Harmony Grove School District (part)	1,503	33.4

	Population	%
Stephens School District (part)	268	9.1
District 006 Totals	**8,319**	
Bearden School District (part)	396	13.5
Camden Fairview School District (part)	1,331	8.6
Hampton School District (part)	1,401	37.7
Harmony Grove School District (part)	1,355	30.1
Hermitage School District (part)	0	0.0
District 007 Totals	**4,483**	
Arkadelphia School District (part)	0	0.0
Bearden School District (part)	1,020	34.9
Cleveland County School District (part)	1,480	31.7
Drew Central School District (part)	1,464	23.7
Fordyce School District (part)	4,559	98.9
Hampton School District (part)	2,318	62.3
Harmony Grove School District (part)	11	0.2
Malvern Special School District (part)	499	2.7
Monticello School District (part)	0	0.0
Ouachita School District (part)	0	0.0
Sheridan School District (part)	0	0.0

	Population	%
Woodlawn School District (part)	0	0.0
District 008 Totals	**21,875**	
Dermott School District (part)	356	10.3
Drew Central School District (part)	4,327	70.1
Dumas School District (part)	175	1.6
McGehee School District (part)	227	3.7
Monticello School District (part)	9,189	88.2
Star City School District (part)	0	0.0
District 009 Totals	**14,274**	
Cleveland County School District (part)	3,189	68.3
Dollarway School District (part)	791	10.8
Drew Central School District (part)	380	6.2
Malvern Special School District (part)	0	0.0
Monticello School District (part)	1,232	11.8
Pine Bluff School District (part)	1,508	5.6
Sheridan School District (part)	2,822	10.7
Star City School District (part)	6,723	82.6
Warren School District (part)	0	0.0
Watson Chapel School District (part)	4,872	32.0
White Hall School District (part)	1,651	12.0
District 010 Totals	**25,733**	

	Population	%
Dermott School District (part)	3,088	89.7
DeWitt School District (part)	0	0.0
Drew Central School District (part)	0	0.0
Dumas School District (part)	5,333	50.1
McGehee School District (part)	5,922	96.3
District 011 Totals	**14,343**	
Clarendon School District (part)	0	0.0
DeWitt School District (part)	1,677	20.9
Drew Central School District (part)	0	0.0
Dumas School District (part)	3,557	33.4
Lee County School District (part)	0	0.0
Marvell School District (part)	2,107	99.2
McGehee School District (part)	0	0.0
Star City School District (part)	449	5.5
Stuttgart School District (part)	6	0.1
District 012 Totals	**22,304**	

	Population	%
Augusta School District (part)	0	0.0
Bald Knob School District (part)	219	3.3
Beebe School District (part)	125	0.7
Brinkley School District (part)	0	0.0
Cabot Public Schools (part)	2,849	5.2
Carlisle School District (part)	479	12.3
Clarendon School District (part)	6	0.2
De Valls Bluff Schools (part)	1,899	99.0
DeWitt School District (part)	5,270	65.6
Hazen School District (part)	2,561	98.4
Lonoke School District (part)	49	0.5
Riverview School District (part)	595	8.1
Stuttgart School District (part)	9,159	96.9
District 013 Totals	**26,826**	
Altheimer Unified School District (part)	2,156	59.1
Cabot Public Schools (part)	2,879	5.2
Carlisle School District (part)	3,408	87.7
De Valls Bluff Schools (part)	18	1.0
DeWitt School District (part)	1,028	12.8
Hazen School District (part)	42	1.6
Lonoke School District (part)	9,343	99.1
North Little Rock School District (part)	9	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	6,246	3.7

	Population	%
Stuttgart School District (part)	286	3.0
District 014 Totals	**29,104**	
Arkadelphia School District (part)	0	0.0
Bauxite School District (part)	499	7.3
Benton School District (part)	1	0.0
Dollarway School District (part)	1,156	15.7
Glen Rose School District (part)	3,232	60.0
Harmony Grove School District (part)	0	0.0
Malvern Special School District (part)	2,241	12.3
Ouachita School District (part)	787	43.2
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	0	0.0
Sheridan School District (part)	13,759	52.3
White Hall School District (part)	6,625	48.2
District 015 Totals	**29,504**	

	Population	%
Altheimer Unified School District (part)	1,490	40.9
DeWitt School District (part)	55	0.7
Dollarway School District (part)	0	0.0
Dumas School District (part)	1,574	14.8
England School District (part)	0	0.0
Pine Bluff School District (part)	17,958	66.6
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	1	0.0
Sheridan School District (part)	1	0.0
Star City School District (part)	966	11.9
Watson Chapel School District (part)	1,941	12.7
White Hall School District (part)	3,550	25.8
District 016 Totals	**27,536**	
Dollarway School District (part)	5,399	73.5
Pine Bluff School District (part)	7,483	27.8
Watson Chapel School District (part)	8,421	55.3
White Hall School District (part)	1,923	14.0
District 017 Totals	**23,226**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Arkadelphia School District (part)	14,350	92.9
Bearden School District (part)	40	1.4
Bismarck Public Schools (part)	1,172	18.2
Caddo Hills School District (part)	0	0.0
Camden Fairview School District (part)	0	0.0
Centerpoint School District (part)	876	16.9
Fordyce School District (part)	51	1.1
Gurdon School District (part)	3,126	82.7
Harmony Grove School District (part)	1,418	31.5
Jessieville School District (part)	0	0.0
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	5,767	22.0
Malvern Special School District (part)	0	0.0
Mount Ida School District (part)	30	0.8
Mountain Pine School District (part)	1,918	45.9
Ouachita School District (part)	0	0.0
Prescott School District (part)	0	0.0
District 018 Totals	**28,748**	

	Population	%
Arkadelphia School District (part)	1,091	7.1
Bismarck Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Blevins School District (part)	8	0.2
Caddo Hills School District (part)	1	0.0
Centerpoint School District (part)	4,324	83.1
De Queen School District (part)	0	0.0
Dierks School District (part)	1,054	41.5
Gurdon School District (part)	654	17.3
Lockesburg School District (part)	0	0.0
Mineral Springs School District (part)	2,250	67.7
Nashville School District (part)	8,761	95.5
Prescott School District (part)	0	0.0
Van-Cove School District (part)	0	0.0
Wickes School District (part)	679	23.9
District 019 Totals	**26,012**	

	Population	%
Centerpoint School District (part)	1	0.0
De Queen School District (part)	2,110	20.4
Dierks School District (part)	149	5.9
Horatio School District (part)	0	0.0
Kirby School District (part)	0	0.0
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	0	0.0
Mena Public Schools (part)	11,871	94.3
Mount Ida School District (part)	3,074	80.4
Mountain Pine School District (part)	0	0.0
Ouachita River School District (part)	1,770	44.8
Waldron School District (part)	0	0.0
Wickes School District (part)	2,165	76.1
District 020 Totals	**26,437**	

	Population	%
Bryant Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Danville School District (part)	0	0.0
Fountain Lake School District (part)	30	0.2
Greenwood School District (part)	5,919	25.8
Jessieville School District (part)	1,975	26.9
Mansfield School District (part)	1,557	30.8
Mena Public Schools (part)	718	5.7
Mount Ida School District (part)	722	18.9
Mountain Pine School District (part)	56	1.3
Ouachita River School District (part)	2,178	55.2
Perryville School District (part)	196	3.9
Two Rivers School District (part)	494	7.8
Waldron School District (part)	7,974	96.5
District 021 Totals	**27,298**	

	Population	%
Benton School District (part)	674	2.1
Bryant Public Schools (part)	869	1.6
Cutter-Morning Star School District (part)	0	0.0
Fountain Lake School District (part)	13,430	84.7
Hot Springs School District (part)	672	2.2
Jessieville School District (part)	5,365	73.1
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	8,151	31.1
Magnet Cove School District (part)	63	2.1
Mountain Pine School District (part)	2,201	52.7
Perryville School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	0	0.0
District 022 Totals	**31,425**	
Benton School District (part)	16,224	50.4
Bryant Public Schools (part)	15,459	27.5
Fountain Lake School District (part)	2,357	14.9
Glen Rose School District (part)	1,407	26.1
Harmony Grove School District (part)	1,022	17.5
Magnet Cove School District (part)	0	0.0
District 023 Totals	**36,469**	

	Population	%
Bismarck Public Schools (part)	7	0.1
Hot Springs School District (part)	15,049	49.3
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	12,316	47.0
Lakeside School District (part)	3,487	18.4
Mountain Pine School District (part)	0	0.0
District 024 Totals	**30,859**	
Fountain Lake School District (part)	16	0.1
Hot Springs School District (part)	14,580	47.8
Lakeside School District (part)	10,910	57.5
Magnet Cove School District (part)	0	0.0
Malvern Special School District (part)	1	0.0
Mountain Pine School District (part)	0	0.0
District 025 Totals	**29,277**	

	Population	%
Arkadelphia School District (part)	0	0.0
Benton School District (part)	0	0.0
Bismarck Public Schools (part)	5,254	81.7
Centerpoint School District (part)	0	0.0
Cutter-Morning Star School District (part)	0	0.0
Glen Rose School District (part)	92	1.7
Hot Springs School District (part)	208	0.7
Lake Hamilton School District (part)	1	0.0
Lakeside School District (part)	4,566	24.1
Magnet Cove School District (part)	2,963	97.9
Malvern Special School District (part)	15,461	84.9
Ouachita School District (part)	1,035	56.8
District 026 Totals	**29,580**	
Bauxite School District (part)	2,119	30.8
Bryant Public Schools (part)	17,485	31.1
Little Rock School District (part)	8	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	3,690	2.2
Sheridan School District (part)	9,744	37.0
District 027 Totals	**33,046**	

	Population	%
Bauxite School District (part)	4,257	61.9
Benton School District (part)	14,573	45.2
Bryant Public Schools (part)	5,887	10.5
Glen Rose School District (part)	656	12.2
Harmony Grove School District (part)	4,828	82.5
Poyen School District (part)	0	0.0
Sheridan School District (part)	0	0.0
District 028 Totals	**30,201**	
Bryant Public Schools (part)	2	0.0
Little Rock School District (part)	28,653	15.8
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	1,950	1.1
District 029 Totals	**30,605**	
Bryant Public Schools (part)	1	0.0
Little Rock School District (part)	26,557	14.7
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	4,196	2.5
District 030 Totals	**30,754**	

	Population	%
Benton School District (part)	748	2.3
Bryant Public Schools (part)	16,514	29.4
East End School District (part)	67	1.7
Fountain Lake School District (part)	22	0.1
Little Rock School District (part)	1,943	1.1
Perryville School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	18,393	10.8
District 031 Totals	**37,687**	
Little Rock School District (part)	23,399	12.9
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	7,983	4.7
District 032 Totals	**31,382**	
Little Rock School District (part)	27,648	15.3
District 033 Totals	**27,648**	
Little Rock School District (part)	28,925	16.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	24	0.0
District 034 Totals	**28,949**	

	Population	%
East End School District (part)	86	2.2
Little Rock School District (part)	26,800	14.8
Mayflower School District (part)	0	0.0
North Little Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	3,753	2.2
District 035 Totals	**30,639**	
Little Rock School District (part)	17,176	9.5
North Little Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	11,135	6.5
Sheridan School District (part)	0	0.0
District 036 Totals	**28,311**	
Lonoke School District (part)	0	0.0
North Little Rock School District (part)	19,580	36.7
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	9,199	5.4
District 037 Totals	**28,779**	
North Little Rock School District (part)	24,626	46.1

	Population	%
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	5,228	3.1
District 038 Totals	**29,854**	
North Little Rock School District (part)	7,233	13.5
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	25,509	15.0
District 039 Totals	**32,742**	
Cabot Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Conway Public Schools (part)	6,300	8.2
Greenbrier School District (part)	6	0.0
Mayflower School District (part)	5,174	86.5
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	13,754	8.1
Vilonia School District (part)	5,502	34.1
District 040 Totals	**30,736**	
North Little Rock School District (part)	1,972	3.7
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	29,520	17.3
District 041 Totals	**31,492**	
Cabot Public Schools (part)	0	0.0

	Population	%
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	30,021	17.6
District 042 Totals	**30,021**	
Cabot Public Schools (part)	31,288	56.7
Lonoke School District (part)	34	0.4
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	1	0.0
Vilonia School District (part)	1	0.0
District 043 Totals	**31,324**	
Beebe School District (part)	3,202	17.3
Cabot Public Schools (part)	18,183	32.9
Concord Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Mount Vernon-Enola School District (part)	1,638	51.6
Pangburn School District (part)	2,054	62.9
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	1	0.0
Quitman School District (part)	141	2.8
Rose Bud School District (part)	3,251	73.0
Searcy School District (part)	2,853	8.7
Vilonia School District (part)	1,845	11.4
White County Central School District (part)	0	0.0
District 044 Totals	**33,168**	

	Population	%
Bald Knob School District (part)	3,688	55.3
Beebe School District (part)	15,157	82.0
Cabot Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Des Arc Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Pangburn School District (part)	0	0.0
Riverview School District (part)	4,887	66.4
Searcy School District (part)	2,783	8.5
White County Central School District (part)	2,224	60.1
District 045 Totals	**28,739**	
Beebe School District (part)	0	0.0
Riverview School District (part)	1,791	24.3
Searcy School District (part)	27,155	82.7
District 046 Totals	**28,946**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Bald Knob School District (part)	2,758	41.4
Brinkley School District (part)	175	4.7
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	474	8.9
Concord Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Cross County School District (part)	3	0.1
Des Arc Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Forrest City School District (part)	0	0.0
Jackson County School District (part)	526	12.7
Midland School District (part)	2,155	54.9
Newport School District (part)	10,442	93.9
Palestine-Wheatley School District (part)	0	0.0
Pangburn School District (part)	308	9.4
Riverview School District (part)	92	1.3
White County Central School District (part)	1,474	39.9
Wynne Public Schools (part)	21	0.2
District 047 Totals	**27,159**	

	Population	%
Barton-Lexa School District (part)	0	0.0
Brinkley School District (part)	1	0.0
Clarendon School District (part)	2,983	93.7
De Valls Bluff Schools (part)	0	0.0
DeWitt School District (part)	0	0.0
Earle School District (part)	0	0.0
Elaine School District (part)	0	0.0
Forrest City School District (part)	11,017	56.3
Hazen School District (part)	0	0.0
Helena-West Helena School District (part)	0	0.0
Hughes School District (part)	1,715	69.3
Marvell School District (part)	18	0.9
Palestine-Wheatley School District (part)	0	0.0
Stuttgart School District (part)	0	0.0
West Memphis School District (part)	0	0.0
Wynne Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
District 048 Totals	**24,333**	

	Population	%
Augusta School District (part)	3	0.1
Brinkley School District (part)	3,523	95.2
Clarendon School District (part)	194	6.1
Cross County School District (part)	78	2.3
De Valls Bluff Schools (part)	0	0.0
Des Arc Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Forrest City School District (part)	8,565	43.7
Lee County School District (part)	0	0.0
McCrory School District (part)	0	0.0
Wynne Public Schools (part)	11,295	83.0
District 049 Totals	**25,529**	
Cross County School District (part)	3,161	93.3
Forrest City School District (part)	1	0.0
Harrisburg School District (part)	0	0.0
Hughes School District (part)	760	30.7
Lee County School District (part)	0	0.0
Marion School District (part)	5,893	28.6
Marked Tree School District (part)	0	0.0
Newport School District (part)	0	0.0
Turrell School District (part)	248	23.7
Weiner School District (part)	0	0.0
West Memphis School District (part)	9,967	42.6
Wynne Public Schools (part)	2,285	16.8
District 050 Totals	**24,703**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Marion School District (part)	14,702	71.4
West Memphis School District (part)	13,417	57.4
District 051 Totals	**28,119**	

	Population	%
Batesville School District (part)	277	1.3
Bay School District (part)	2,258	75.0
Cave City School District (part)	496	5.9
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	1,628	30.5
Cross County School District (part)	146	4.3
Earle School District (part)	0	0.0
East Poinsett County School District (part)	969	30.4
Hillcrest School District (part)	18	0.5
Jackson County School District (part)	3,633	87.4
Jonesboro Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Nettleton School District (part)	3,497	11.9
Newport School District (part)	676	6.1
South Mississippi County School District (part)	0	0.0
Trumann Schools (part)	1,066	11.1
Turrell School District (part)	0	0.0
Valley View School District (part)	4,729	37.7
Walnut Ridge School District (part)	0	0.0
Westside Consolidated School District (part)	183	2.0
Wynne Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
District 052 Totals	**29,562**	

	Population	%
Bay School District (part)	753	25.0
Brookland School District (part)	12,337	96.6
Buffalo Island Central School District (part)	2,295	49.2
East Poinsett County School District (part)	0	0.0
Greene County Technical School District (part)	2	0.0
Jonesboro Public Schools (part)	1,266	3.4
Nettleton School District (part)	13,468	45.8
Trumann Schools (part)	0	0.0
District 053 Totals	**34,471**	
Bay School District (part)	0	0.0
Blytheville School District (part)	2,486	17.0
Buffalo Island Central School District (part)	2,372	50.8
East Poinsett County School District (part)	2,223	69.7
Marked Tree School District (part)	0	0.0
Osceola School District (part)	1,697	24.3
Riverside School District (part)	0	0.0
South Mississippi County School District (part)	939	17.2
Trumann Schools (part)	8,539	88.9
District 054 Totals	**27,971**	

	Population	%
Blytheville School District (part)	12,103	83.0
East Poinsett County School District (part)	0	0.0
Gosnell School District (part)	20	0.4
Marion School District (part)	0	0.0
Marked Tree School District (part)	0	0.0
Osceola School District (part)	5,296	75.7
South Mississippi County School District (part)	4,522	82.8
Turrell School District (part)	801	76.3
District 055 Totals	**24,217**	
Buffalo Island Central School District (part)	0	0.0
Greene County Technical School District (part)	2,675	13.2
Walnut Ridge School District (part)	5	0.1
District 056 Totals	**2,680**	
Brookland School District (part)	0	0.0
Greene County Technical School District (part)	14,424	71.4
District 057 Totals	**14,424**	

	Population	%
Jonesboro Public Schools (part)	15,476	41.1
Nettleton School District (part)	11,177	38.0
Valley View School District (part)	7,440	59.3
District 058 Totals	**34,093**	
Brookland School District (part)	429	3.4
Greene County Technical School District (part)	238	1.2
Hoxie School District (part)	0	0.0
Jackson County School District (part)	0	0.0
Jonesboro Public Schools (part)	20,893	55.5
Nettleton School District (part)	1,282	4.4
Valley View School District (part)	377	3.0
Westside Consolidated School District (part)	8,779	95.0
District 059 Totals	**31,998**	
Brookland School District (part)	0	0.0
Cave City School District (part)	214	2.6
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	0	0.0
Greene County Technical School District (part)	2,861	14.2
Hillcrest School District (part)	3,259	90.7
Jackson County School District (part)	0	0.0

	Population	%
Westside Consolidated School District (part)	282	3.1
District 060 Totals	**17,950**	
Calico Rock School District (part)	0	0.0
District 061 Totals		
Batesville School District (part)	2,459	11.9
Calico Rock School District (part)	3,573	97.8
Cave City School District (part)	5,465	65.4
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	8	0.1
Concord Public Schools (part)	191	4.7
Hillcrest School District (part)	317	8.8
Mountain View School District (part)	5,217	42.9
District 062 Totals	**22,329**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Batesville School District (part)	17,888	86.7
Cave City School District (part)	2,183	26.1
Cedar Ridge School District (part)	3,233	60.5
Concord Public Schools (part)	130	3.2
Jackson County School District (part)	0	0.0
Midland School District (part)	1,734	44.2
Mountain View School District (part)	0	0.0
Newport School District (part)	0	0.0
Pangburn School District (part)	0	0.0
District 063 Totals	**30,899**	

	Population	%
Batesville School District (part)	0	0.0
Calico Rock School District (part)	82	2.3
Clinton School District (part)	0	0.0
Concord Public Schools (part)	3,736	92.1
Heber Springs School District (part)	1,728	15.0
Melbourne School District (part)	0	0.0
Midland School District (part)	35	0.9
Mountain View School District (part)	6,933	57.1
Ozark Mountain School District (part)	12	0.2
Pangburn School District (part)	906	27.7
Quitman School District (part)	74	1.5
Rose Bud School District (part)	1,100	24.7
Searcy County School District (part)	1,972	30.9
Searcy School District (part)	56	0.2
Shirley School District (part)	54	1.3
West Side School District (part)	3,965	91.1
District 064 Totals	**20,653**	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Atkins Public Schools (part)	1	0.0
Clinton School District (part)	1	0.0
Conway Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	22	0.2
East End School District (part)	3,083	79.7
Greenbrier School District (part)	45	0.3
Hector School District (part)	1	0.0
Perryville School District (part)	3,560	71.7
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	2	0.0
South Side-Bee Branch School District (part)	0	0.0
Two Rivers School District (part)	676	10.7
Wonderview School District (part)	2,758	98.6
District 065 Totals	**27,898**	

	Population	%
Clinton School District (part)	4,561	54.8
Greenbrier School District (part)	2,682	15.2
Guy-Perkins Schools (part)	2,409	98.0
Heber Springs School District (part)	9,786	85.0
Mount Vernon-Enola School District (part)	825	26.0
Nemo Vista School District (part)	0	0.0
Quitman School District (part)	4,648	93.4
Rose Bud School District (part)	106	2.4
Shirley School District (part)	64	1.6
South Conway County School District (part)	1	0.0
West Side School District (part)	380	8.7
District 066 Totals	**28,662**	
Conway Public Schools (part)	7,960	10.4
Greenbrier School District (part)	14,866	84.4
Guy-Perkins Schools (part)	50	2.0
Mount Vernon-Enola School District (part)	712	22.4
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	0	0.0
Quitman School District (part)	114	2.3
South Conway County School District (part)	0	0.0
Vilonia School District (part)	8,804	54.5
District 067 Totals	**32,506**	

	Population	%
Atkins Public Schools (part)	2,187	33.6
Clinton School District (part)	3,733	44.8
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Dover School District (part)	6,750	83.9
Hector School District (part)	1,622	44.1
Lamar School District (part)	110	1.6
Mountain View School District (part)	0	0.0
Nemo Vista School District (part)	0	0.0
Pottsville Public Schools (part)	5,382	80.6
Russellville Schools (part)	5,576	14.6
Searcy County School District (part)	206	3.2
Shirley School District (part)	3,948	97.1
South Side-Bee Branch School District (part)	0	0.0
West Side School District (part)	9	0.2
Wonderview School District (part)	38	1.4
District 068 Totals	**29,561**	

	Population	%
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Deer/Mount Judea School District (part)	0	0.0
Dover School District (part)	2	0.0
Huntsville School District (part)	0	0.0
Jasper School District (part)	646	12.3
Lamar School District (part)	6,997	98.5
Ozark School District (part)	49	0.5
Paris School District (part)	0	0.0
Russellville Schools (part)	3,446	9.0
Scranton School District (part)	0	0.0
District 069 Totals	**29,195**	
Conway Public Schools (part)	31,730	41.5
East End School District (part)	633	16.4
Mayflower School District (part)	806	13.5
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	0	0.0
District 070 Totals	**33,169**	
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Dover School District (part)	35	0.4
Pottsville Public Schools (part)	1,015	15.2
Russellville Schools (part)	29,289	76.5
District 071 Totals	**30,339**	

	Population	%
Conway Public Schools (part)	30,494	39.9
Greenbrier School District (part)	23	0.1
Mayflower School District (part)	1	0.0
Vilonia School District (part)	1	0.0
District 072 Totals	**30,519**	
Atkins Public Schools (part)	4,314	66.3
Booneville School District (part)	0	0.0
Bryant Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	9,608	93.9
Magazine Schools (part)	0	0.0
Paris School District (part)	0	0.0
Perryville School District (part)	1,212	24.4
Pottsville Public Schools (part)	283	4.2
Pulaski County Special School District (part)	0	0.0
Russellville Schools (part)	0	0.0
South Conway County School District (part)	0	0.0
Two Rivers School District (part)	5,163	81.5
Waldron School District (part)	0	0.0
Wonderview School District (part)	0	0.0
District 073 Totals	**26,473**	

	Population	%
Charleston School District (part)	55	1.1
Clarksville School District (part)	0	0.0
County Line School District (part)	2,064	60.6
Danville School District (part)	0	0.0
Dardanelle Public Schools (part)	607	5.9
Greenwood School District (part)	2,209	9.6
Lamar School District (part)	0	0.0
Mansfield School District (part)	3,496	69.2
Ozark School District (part)	188	1.9
Waldron School District (part)	287	3.5
Western Yell County School District (part)	0	0.0
Westside School District (part)	0	0.0
District 074 Totals	**27,978**	
Alma School District (part)	2,369	15.2
Charleston School District (part)	1,149	23.5
County Line School District (part)	0	0.0
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	4,839	5.4
Greenwood School District (part)	10,629	46.3
Mountainburg Schools (part)	554	13.2
Mulberry School District (part)	2,172	55.7
Ozark School District (part)	1	0.0
Van Buren School District (part)	2,187	6.6
District 075 Totals	**28,850**	

	Population	%
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	26,690	29.8
Greenwood School District (part)	3,970	17.3
Van Buren School District (part)	0	0.0
District 076 Totals	**30,660**	
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	29,625	33.1
Greenwood School District (part)	248	1.1
District 077 Totals	**29,873**	
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	28,372	31.7
Van Buren School District (part)	0	0.0
District 078 Totals	**28,372**	
Alma School District (part)	2	0.0
Fort Smith Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Lavaca Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Van Buren School District (part)	29,418	88.6
District 079 Totals	**29,420**	

	Population	%
Alma School District (part)	230	1.5
Cedarville School District (part)	4,657	99.4
Farmington School District (part)	3,750	29.1
Greenland Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Mountainburg Schools (part)	200	4.8
Prairie Grove School District (part)	9,232	72.1
Siloam Springs Schools (part)	1,105	4.5
Van Buren School District (part)	1,127	3.4
West Fork School District (part)	685	12.2
District 080 Totals	**27,755**	
Alma School District (part)	12,980	83.3
Cedarville School District (part)	27	0.6
Elkins School District (part)	4,531	79.8
Greenland Public Schools (part)	2,236	36.2
Huntsville School District (part)	0	0.0
Lavaca Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Mountainburg Schools (part)	3,086	73.6
Prairie Grove School District (part)	138	1.1
Van Buren School District (part)	490	1.5
West Fork School District (part)	4,168	74.2
District 081 Totals	**27,656**	

	Population	%
Charleston School District (part)	3,679	75.3
County Line School District (part)	1,344	39.4
Elkins School District (part)	0	0.0
Greenland Public Schools (part)	0	0.0
Greenwood School District (part)	0	0.0
Huntsville School District (part)	10,082	65.3
Jasper School District (part)	1,032	19.7
Mountainburg Schools (part)	354	8.4
Mulberry School District (part)	1,729	44.3
Ozark School District (part)	9,784	97.6
Paris School District (part)	0	0.0
West Fork School District (part)	0	0.0
Westside School District (part)	0	0.0
District 082 Totals	**28,004**	
Clinton School District (part)	34	0.4
Dover School District (part)	1,257	15.6
Hector School District (part)	2,055	55.9
Huntsville School District (part)	1	0.0
Jasper School District (part)	3,557	68.0
Lamar School District (part)	0	0.0
Ozark Mountain School District (part)	1,871	38.0
Searcy County School District (part)	4,170	65.3
District 083 Totals	**15,066**	

	Population	%
Elkins School District (part)	795	14.0
Greenland Public Schools (part)	3,931	63.7
Prairie Grove School District (part)	593	4.6
West Fork School District (part)	767	13.7
District 084 Totals	**6,086**	
Farmington School District (part)	9,136	70.9
Greenland Public Schools (part)	3	0.1
Prairie Grove School District (part)	2,765	21.6
District 085 Totals	**11,904**	
Farmington School District (part)	5	0.0
Prairie Grove School District (part)	74	0.6
Siloam Springs Schools (part)	18,839	77.4
District 087 Totals	**18,918**	
Siloam Springs Schools (part)	4,405	18.1
District 091 Totals	**4,405**	
Huntsville School District (part)	0	0.0
District 096 Totals		

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

	Population	%
Elkins School District (part)	349	6.2
Huntsville School District (part)	5,348	34.7
District 097 Totals	**5,697**	
Ozark Mountain School District (part)	3,038	61.7
Searcy County School District (part)	36	0.6
District 099 Totals	**3,074**	

Summary Statistics

Number of School Districts not split	9
Number of School Districts split	188
Number of School Districts split in 2	46
Number of School Districts split in 3	57
Number of School Districts split in 4	52
Number of School Districts split in 5	18
Number of School Districts split in 6	8
Number of School Districts split in 7	3
Number of School Districts split in 8	1
Number of School Districts split in 9	2
Number of School Districts split in 10	0
Number of School Districts split in 11	0
Number of School Districts split in 12	0
Number of School Districts split in 13	0
Number of School Districts split in 14	0
Number of School Districts split in 15	0
Number of School Districts split in 16	0
Number of School Districts split in 17	0
Number of School Districts split in 18	0
Number of School Districts split in 19	0
Number of School Districts split in 20	0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Number of School Districts split in 21	0
Number of School Districts split in 22	0
Number of School Districts split in 23	0
Number of School Districts split in 24	1
Total number of splits	680

Fracking

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Illustrative Final**
Plan Type: **AR HD Plan**

Fracking

Saturday, December 25, 2021 8:45 PM

Pieces

County:

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR HD BOA Final**
Plan Type: **House Districts**

Fracking

Monday, December 27, 2021 5:47 PM

	Pieces
District 069	
County: Pulaski AR (05119)	2
District 094	
County: Desha AR (05041)	2
District 096	
County: Ouachita AR (05103)	2

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Current 2020 Plan**
Plan Type: **AR 2020 House District Plan**

Fracking

Saturday, November 13, 2021 9:39 PM

	Pieces
District 013	
County: Lonoke AR (05085)	2
District 016	
County: Lincoln AR (05079)	2
District 026	
County: Garland AR (05051)	2
District 040	
County: Faulkner AR (05045)	2
District 061	
County: Sharp AR (05135)	2
District 062	
County: Stone AR (05137)	2
District 068	
County: Pope AR (05115)	2
District 073	
County: Pope AR (05115)	2
District 074	
County: Sebastian AR (05131)	2
District 075	
County: Crawford AR (05033)	2
District 082	
County: Crawford AR (05033)	2

Incumbent Pairing

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Illustrative Final**
Plan Type: **AR HD Plan**

Districts & Their Incumbents

Saturday, December 25, 2021 8:46 PM

District	Name	Party	Previous District
001	Carol Dalby	Rep	001
002	Lane Jean	Rep	002
003	Danny Watson	Rep	003
004	DeAnn Vaught	Rep	004
005	David Fielding	Dem	005
006	Matthew Shepherd	Rep	006
007	Sonia Barker	Rep	007
008	Jeffrey Wardlaw	Rep	008
009	Howard Beaty	Rep	009
010	Mike Holcomb	Rep	010
011	Mark McElroy	Rep	011
012	David Tollett	Rep	012
013	David Hillman	Rep	013
014	Roger Lynch	Rep	014
015	Ken Bragg	Rep	015
016	Kenneth Ferguson	Dem	016
017	Vivian Flowers	Dem	017
018	Richard Womack	Rep	018
019	Justin Gonzales	Rep	019
020	John Maddox	Rep	020
021	Marcus Richmond	Rep	021
022	Richard McGrew	Rep	022
023	Lanny Fite	Rep	023
024	Bruce Cozart	Rep	024
025	Les Warren	Rep	025
026	Rick McClure	Rep	026
027	Julie Mayberry	Rep	027
028	Tony Furman	Rep	028
029	Fred Love	Dem	029
030	Fred Allen	Dem	030
031	Keith Brooks	Rep	031
032	Ashley Hudson	Dem	032
033	Joy Springer	Dem	034
034	Tippi McCullough	Dem	033
035	Andrew Collins	Dem	035
036	Denise Ennett	Dem	036
037	Jamie Scott	Dem	037
038	Carlton Wing	Rep	038
039	Mark Lowery	Rep	039

Districts & Their Incumbents

AR House Illustrative Final

District	Name	Party	Previous District
040	David Ray	Rep	040
041	Karilyn Brown	Rep	041
042	Mark Perry	Dem	042
043	Brian Evans	Rep	043
044	Cameron Cooper	Rep	044
045	Jim Wooten	Rep	045
046	Les Eaves	Rep	046
047	Craig Christiansen	Rep	047
048	Reginald Murdock	Dem	048
049	Steve Hollowell	Rep	049
050	Milton Nicks	Dem	050
051	Deborah Ferguson	Dem	051
052	Dwight Tosh	Rep	052
053	Jon Milligan	Rep	053
054	Johnny Rye	Rep	054
055	Monte Hodges	Dem	055
056	Joe Jett	Rep	056
057	Jimmy Gazaway	Rep	057
058	Brandt Smith	Rep	058
059	Jack Ladyman	Rep	059
060	Frances Cavenaugh	Rep	060
061	Marsh Davis	Rep	061
062	Michelle Gray	Rep	062
063	Stu Smith	Rep	063
064	John Payton	Rep	064
065	Rick Beck	Rep	065
066	Josh Miller	Rep	066
067	Stephen Meeks	Rep	067
068	Stan Berry	Rep	068
069	Aaron Pilkington	Rep	069
070	Spencer Hawks	Rep	070
071	Joe Cloud	Rep	071
072	Steve Magie	Dem	072
073	Mary Bentley	Rep	073
074	Jon Eubanks	Rep	074
075	Lee Johnson	Rep	075
076	Cindy Crawford	Rep	076
077	Justin Boyd	Rep	077
078	Jay Richardson	Dem	078
079	Charlene Fite	Rep	080
079	Gary Deffenbaugh	Rep	079
080			
081	Bruce Coleman	Rep	081

Districts & Their Incumbents

AR House Illustrative Final

District	Name	Party	Previous District
082	Mark Berry	Rep	082
083	Keith Slape	Rep	083
084	Denise Garner	Dem	084
085	David Whittaker	Dem	085
086	Nicole Clowney	Dem	086
087	Robin Lundstrum	Rep	087
088	Clint Penzo	Rep	088
089	Megan Godfrey	Dem	089
090	Kendon Underwood	Rep	090
091	Delia Haak	Rep	091
092	Gayle Hendren McKenzie	Rep	092
093	Jim Dotson	Rep	093
094	John Carr	Rep	094
095	Austin McCollum	Rep	095
096	Joshua Bryant	Rep	096
097	Harlan Breaux	Rep	097
098	Ron McNair	Rep	098
099	Jack Fortner	Rep	099
100	Nelda Speaks	Rep	100

Number of Incumbents in District with more than one Incumbent:	2	
Number of Districts with No Incumbent:	1	
Number of Districts with Incumbents of more than one party:	0	
Number of Districts with Paired Democrats:	0	
Number of Districts with Paired Republicans:	1	

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR HD BOA Final**
Plan Type: **House Districts**

Districts & Their Incumbents

Friday, December 24, 2021 12:48 PM

District	Name	Party	Previous District
001	Joe Jett	Rep	056
002	Marsh Davis	Rep	061
003	Nelda Speaks	Rep	100
004	Jack Fortner	Rep	099
005	Ron McNair	Rep	098
006	Harlan Breaux	Rep	097
007	Joshua Bryant	Rep	096
008	Austin McCollum	Rep	095
009			
010	Jim Dotson	Rep	093
011	Megan Godfrey	Dem	089
012	Gayle Hendren McKenzie	Rep	092
013			
014			
015	John Carr	Rep	094
016	Kendon Underwood	Rep	090
017	Delia Haak	Rep	091
018	Robin Lundstrum	Rep	087
019	Clint Penzo	Rep	088
020	Denise Garner	Dem	084
021	Nicole Clowney	Dem	086
022	David Whittaker	Dem	085
023			
024	Charlene Fite	Rep	080
025	Bruce Coleman	Rep	081
026	Mark Berry	Rep	082
027	Keith Slape	Rep	083
028	Michelle Gray	Rep	062
029	Rick McClure	Rep	026
030	Frances Cavenaugh	Rep	060
031	Jimmy Gazaway	Rep	057
032	Brandt Smith	Rep	058
032	Jack Ladyman	Rep	059
033	Jon Milligan	Rep	053
034	Monte Hodges	Dem	055
035	Milton Nicks	Dem	050
036	Johnny Rye	Rep	054
037	Steve Hollowell	Rep	049
038	Dwight Tosh	Rep	052
039	Craig Christiansen	Rep	047

Districts & Their Incumbents

District	Name	Party	Previous District
040	John Payton	Rep	064
040	Stu Smith	Rep	063
041	Josh Miller	Rep	066
042	Stephen Meeks	Rep	067
043	Rick Beck	Rep	065
044	Stan Berry	Rep	068
045	Aaron Pilkington	Rep	069
046	Jon Eubanks	Rep	074
047	Lee Johnson	Rep	075
048	Gary Deffenbaugh	Rep	079
049	Jay Richardson	Dem	078
050	Justin Boyd	Rep	077
051	Cindy Crawford	Rep	076
052	Marcus Richmond	Rep	021
053	Joe Cloud	Rep	071
054	Mary Bentley	Rep	073
055	Spencer Hawks	Rep	070
056	Steve Magie	Dem	072
057	Cameron Cooper	Rep	044
058	Les Eaves	Rep	046
059	Jim Wooten	Rep	045
060	Roger Lynch	Rep	014
061	David Hillman	Rep	013
062	Mark McElroy	Rep	011
062	David Tollett	Rep	012
062	Reginald Murdock	Dem	048
063	Deborah Ferguson	Dem	051
064	Kenneth Ferguson	Dem	016
065	Vivian Flowers	Dem	017
066	Mark Perry	Dem	042
067	Karilyn Brown	Rep	041
068	Brian Evans	Rep	043
069	Mark Lowery	Rep	039
069	David Ray	Rep	040
070	Carlton Wing	Rep	038
071			
072	Jamie Scott	Dem	037
073	Andrew Collins	Dem	035
074	Tippi McCullough	Dem	033
075	Ashley Hudson	Dem	032
076	Joy Springer	Dem	034
077	Fred Allen	Dem	030
078	Keith Brooks	Rep	031

Districts & Their Incumbents

AR HD BOA Final

District	Name	Party	Previous District
079	Fred Love	Dem	029
080	Denise Ennett	Dem	036
081			
082	Tony Furman	Rep	028
083	Lanny Fite	Rep	023
084	Les Warren	Rep	025
085	Richard McGrew	Rep	022
086	John Maddox	Rep	020
087	DeAnn Vaught	Rep	004
088	Danny Watson	Rep	003
089	Justin Gonzales	Rep	019
090	Richard Womack	Rep	018
091	Bruce Cozart	Rep	024
092	Ken Bragg	Rep	015
092	Julie Mayberry	Rep	027
093	Mike Holcomb	Rep	010
094	Jeffrey Wardlaw	Rep	008
095	Howard Beaty	Rep	009
096	Sonia Barker	Rep	007
097	Matthew Shepherd	Rep	006
098	David Fielding	Dem	005
099	Lane Jean	Rep	002
100	Carol Dalby	Rep	001

Number of Incumbents in District with more than one Incumbent:	11	
Number of Districts with No Incumbent:	6	
Number of Districts with Incumbents of more than one party:	1	
Number of Districts with Paired Democrats:	0	
Number of Districts with Paired Republicans:	4	

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **AR House Current 2020 Plan**
Plan Type: **AR 2020 House District Plan**

Districts & Their Incumbents

Saturday, November 13, 2021 9:41 PM

District	Name	Party	Previous District
001	Carol Dalby	Rep	1
002	Lane Jean	Rep	2
003	Danny Watson	Rep	3
004	DeAnn Vaught	Rep	4
005	David Fielding	Dem	5
006	Matthew Shepherd	Rep	6
007	Sonia Barker	Rep	7
008	Jeffrey Wardlaw	Rep	8
009	Howard Beaty	Rep	9
010	Mike Holcomb	Rep	10
011	Mark McElroy	Rep	11
012	David Tollett	Rep	12
013	David Hillman	Rep	13
014	Roger Lynch	Rep	14
015	Ken Bragg	Rep	15
016	Kenneth Ferguson	Dem	16
017	Vivian Flowers	Dem	17
018	Richard Womack	Rep	18
019	Justin Gonzales	Rep	19
020	John Maddox	Rep	20
021	Marcus Richmond	Rep	21
022	Richard McGrew	Rep	22
023	Lanny Fite	Rep	23
024	Bruce Cozart	Rep	24
025	Les Warren	Rep	25
026	Rick McClure	Rep	26
027	Julie Mayberry	Rep	27
028	Tony Furman	Rep	28
029	Fred Love	Dem	29
030	Fred Allen	Dem	30
031	Keith Brooks	Rep	31
032	Ashley Hudson	Dem	32
033	Tippi McCullough	Dem	33
034	Joy Springer	Dem	34
035	Andrew Collins	Dem	35
036	Denise Ennett	Dem	36
037	Jamie Scott	Dem	37
038	Carlton Wing	Rep	38
039	Mark Lowery	Rep	39

Districts & Their Incumbents

AR House Current 2020 Plan

District	Name	Party	Previous District
040	David Ray	Rep	40
041	Karilyn Brown	Rep	41
042	Mark Perry	Dem	42
043	Brian Evans	Rep	43
044	Cameron Cooper	Rep	44
045	Jim Wooten	Rep	45
046	Les Eaves	Rep	46
047	Craig Christiansen	Rep	47
048	Reginald Murdock	Dem	48
049	Steve Hollowell	Rep	49
050	Milton Nicks	Dem	50
051	Deborah Ferguson	Dem	51
052	Dwight Tosh	Rep	52
053	Jon Milligan	Rep	53
054	Johnny Rye	Rep	54
055	Monte Hodges	Dem	55
056	Joe Jett	Rep	56
057	Jimmy Gazaway	Rep	57
058	Brandt Smith	Rep	58
059	Jack Ladyman	Rep	59
060	Frances Cavenaugh	Rep	60
061	Marsh Davis	Rep	61
062	Michelle Gray	Rep	62
063	Stu Smith	Rep	63
064	John Payton	Rep	64
065	Rick Beck	Rep	65
066	Josh Miller	Rep	66
067	Stephen Meeks	Rep	67
068	Stan Berry	Rep	68
069	Aaron Pilkington	Rep	69
070	Spencer Hawks	Rep	70
071	Joe Cloud	Rep	71
072	Steve Magie	Dem	72
073	Mary Bentley	Rep	73
074	Jon Eubanks	Rep	74
075	Lee Johnson	Rep	75
076	Cindy Crawford	Rep	76
077	Justin Boyd	Rep	77
078	Jay Richardson	Dem	78
079	Gary Deffenbaugh	Rep	79
080	Charlene Fite	Rep	80
081	Bruce Coleman	Rep	81
082	Mark Berry	Rep	82

Districts & Their Incumbents

AR House Current 2020 Plan

District	Name	Party	Previous District
083	Keith Slape	Rep	83
084	Denise Garner	Dem	84
085	David Whittaker	Dem	85
086	Nicole Clowney	Dem	86
087	Robin Lundstrum	Rep	87
088	Clint Penzo	Rep	88
089	Megan Godfrey	Dem	89
090	Kendon Underwood	Rep	90
091	Delia Haak	Rep	91
092	Gayle Hendren McKenzie	Rep	92
093	Jim Dotson	Rep	93
094	John Carr	Rep	94
095	Austin McCollum	Rep	95
096	Joshua Bryant	Rep	96
097	Harlan Breaux	Rep	97
098	Ron McNair	Rep	98
099	Jack Fortner	Rep	99
100	Nelda Speaks	Rep	100

Number of Incumbents in District with more than one Incumbent:	0
Number of Districts with No Incumbent:	0
Number of Districts with Incumbents of more than one party:	0
Number of Districts with Paired Democrats:	0
Number of Districts with Paired Republicans:	0

EXHIBIT 8

Report on the Proposed Arkansas State House Plan

Dr. Lisa Handley

I. Introduction

Summary Conclusion Voting in Arkansas is racially polarized. This polarization impedes the opportunity for Black voters to elect candidates of their choice unless districts are drawn to provide Black voters with an ability to elect their preferred candidates to the state legislature. The state-passed proposed state house plan (Proposed Plan) decreases the number of Black opportunity districts from 12 to 11 compared to the plan in place for the past decade (Current Plan). An illustrative state house plan drawn by Tony Fairfax (Illustrative Plan) demonstrates that not only was the decrease in Black opportunity districts between the Current and Proposed Plans avoidable, but five additional Black opportunity districts could have been drawn. The failure of the Proposed Plan to provide more Black opportunity districts dilutes the opportunity of Black voters to participate in the electoral process and elect candidates of their choice to the Arkansas state house.

Scope of Project I was retained by the ACLU as an expert to conduct an analysis of voting patterns by race in the State of Arkansas to determine whether voting in Arkansas is racially polarized. In addition, was I asked to assess the ability of Black voters to elect their candidates of choice in Proposed Plan compared to the Illustrative Plan being offered by plaintiffs in this litigation.

II. Professional Background and Experience

I have over thirty-five years of experience as a voting rights and redistricting expert. I have advised scores of jurisdictions and other clients on minority voting rights and redistricting-related issues. I have served as an expert in dozens of voting rights cases. My clients have included state and local jurisdictions, independent redistricting commissions (Arizona, Colorado, Arkansas), the U.S. Department of Justice, national civil rights organizations, and such international organizations as the United Nations.

I have been actively involved in researching, writing, and teaching on subjects relating to voting rights, including minority representation, electoral system design, and redistricting. I co-authored a book, *Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality* (Cambridge

University Press, 1992) and co-edited a volume, *Redistricting in Comparative Perspective* (Oxford University Press, 2008), on these subjects. In addition, my research on these topics has appeared in peer-reviewed journals such as *Journal of Politics*, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, *American Politics Quarterly*, *Journal of Law and Politics*, and *Law and Policy*, as well as law reviews (e.g., *North Carolina Law Review*) and a number of edited books. I hold a Ph.D. in political science from The George Washington University.

I have been a principal of Frontier International Electoral Consulting since co-founding the company in 1998. Frontier IEC specializes in providing electoral assistance in transitional democracies and post-conflict countries. In addition, I am a Visiting Research Academic at Oxford Brookes University in Oxford, United Kingdom. Attached to the end of this report as *Appendix D* is a copy of my *curriculum vitae*.

III. Plan Comparison

Current State House Plan The Arkansas state house plan currently in place provides Black voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice in 12 districts. This assessment is based on more than simply the demographic composition of the district; it takes into account whether the district is "effective" in electing Black-preferred candidates.

A district-specific, functional analysis is required to determine if a district provides minority voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice – or, in a slightly more complicated process, if a proposed district is likely to provide this opportunity if it is enacted. This assessment depends not only upon the demographic composition of the district but the voting patterns in that district and whether the candidates preferred by minority voters can actually win – this is what is meant by "functional." In the case of proposed districts, election results recompiled to conform to the boundaries of draft district can be used. The best election contests for this purpose are recent elections that included a viable major party minority candidate supported by minority voters but not by white voters. Only one recent election for statewide office satisfies these conditions: the 2018 race for Lieutenant Governor. African American Democrat Anthony Bland garnered around 90 percent of Black voters support but less than 20 percent of the white voters cast their votes for him. I have used recompiled election results for this election contest to ascertain whether the Black-preferred candidate would carry draft districts.

Table 1 lists the Black opportunity districts in the current state house plan. The list was compiled using the percent Black voting age population (BVAP)[1] and the effectiveness score – all majority Black districts had scores indicating they would be effective and no other districts with significant Black population had scores greater than .5 (the minimum required to be deemed effective).[2] Table 1 also identifies the current incumbent, well as the race and political party of the incumbent, in each of the districts.

Table 1: Black Opportunity Districts: Current Plan

District	Incumbent Name (Race, Party)	Percent Black VAP	Effectiveness Score
017	Vivian Flowers (B, D)	76.35%	0.824
016	Ken Ferguson (B, D)	61.56%	0.698
037	Jamie Scott (B, D)	61.31%	0.730
030	Fred Allen (B, D)	59.71%	0.745
034	Joy Springer (B, D)	59.51%	0.755
048	Reginald Murdock (B, D)	58.18%	0.606
036	Denise Ennett (B, D)	56.40%	0.758
029	Fred Love (B, D)	55.67%	0.770
050	Milton Nicks (B, D)	53.40%	0.528
012	David Tollett (W, R)	53.05%	0.534
005	David Fielding (B, D)	52.01%	0.508
055	Monte Hodges (B, D)	51.91%	0.502

Proposed State House Plan The Arkansas Board of Apportionment recently adopted new state legislative district plans. The proposed plan for the state house decreases the number of

[1] Black voting age population has been calculated by counting all persons who checked "Black or African American" on their census form.

[2] There were four districts besides the majority Black districts that had scores greater than .5 but none of these districts had significant Black populations. See Appendix A1 for a list of the effectiveness scores, as well as the BVAP percentage, of all of the districts in the Current Plan.

districts that offer Black voters an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice from 12 to 11. This decrease was not inevitable as the illustrative plan, below, clearly demonstrates. In fact, 16 Black opportunity districts could have been created rather than the 11 that were actually drawn.

Table 2 provides the same information included in Table 1, but for each of the state house Black opportunity districts in the Proposed Plan. If incumbents have been paired within a proposed district (as is the case with District 62), the table indicates this. There are no additional districts, beyond the 11 listed, with a significant Black VAP and an effectiveness score greater than .5.

Table 2: Black Opportunity Districts: Proposed Plan

District	Incumbent Name (Race, Party)	Percent Black VAP	Effectiveness Score
64	Ken Ferguson (B, D)	67.84%	0.736
76	Joy Springer (B, D)	67.65%	0.827
65	Vivian Flowers (B, D)	66.75%	0.753
79	Fred Love (B, D)	57.90%	0.764
77	Fred Allen (B, D)	55.97%	0.731
35	Milton Nicks (B, D)	54.32%	0.544
63	Deborah Ferguson (W, D)	54.17%	0.556
62	Reginald Murdock (B, D); David Tollett (W, R)	52.97%	0.538
80	Denise Ennett (B, D)	52.92%	0.731
72	Jamie Scott (B, D)	52.41%	0.668
66	Mark Perry (W, D)	51.95%	0.610

Illustrative State House Plan As the illustrative Arkansas state house plan drawn by Tony Fairfax demonstrates, it is possible to construct 16 districts that provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice to the state house. Table 3 provides the same information included in Tables 1 and 2 for the Illustrative Plan. The table lists all of the state house districts that have significant Black populations and have effectiveness scores greater than .5.

Table 3: Black Opportunity Districts: Illustrative Plan

District	Incumbent Name (Race, Party)	Percent Black VAP	Effectiveness Score
51	Deborah Ferguson (W, D)	58.23%	0.582
29	Fred Love (B, D)	57.76%	0.765
5	David Fielding (B, D)	54.43%	0.550
48	Reginald Murdock (B, D)	54.30%	0.556
50	Milton Nicks (B, D)	54.06%	0.550
42	Mark Perry (W, D)	53.25%	0.620
33	Joy Springer (B, D)	52.57%	0.726
16	Ken Ferguson (B, D)	52.45%	0.591
55	Monte Hodges (B, D)	51.41%	0.512
12	David Tollett (W, R)	50.83%	0.533
11	Mark McElroy (W, R)	50.64%	0.537
34	Tippi McCullough (W, D)	50.57%	0.810
36	Denise Ennett (B, D)	50.41%	0.677
30	Fred Allen (B, D)	50.35%	0.690
37	Jamie Scott (B, D)	50.30%	0.650
17	Vivian Flowers (B, D)	50.28%	0.645

What is clear from an examination of Tables 1, 2, and 3 is that in Arkansas Black opportunity districts are invariably majority Black in voting age population. The Proposed Plan decreases the Black percentage of two majority Black districts and renders them no longer effective. District 5, with a 52.01% BVAP and an effectiveness score of .508 has been redrawn (as District 98) with a 44.15% BVAP and an effectiveness score of .448. District 55, with a 51.91% BVAP and an effectiveness score of .502 is District 34 with a BVAP of 45.84% and an effectiveness score of .462 in the Proposed Plan. Both of these districts have African American incumbents. (The Proposed Plan offers a new Black opportunity district to replace one of the districts removed: Current District 42, with a BVAP of 37.49% is redrawn as District 66 with a BVAP of 51.95% and an effectiveness score of .610.)

The tables in *Appendix A* provide the BVAP and effectiveness scores for all districts – not simply the Black opportunity districts – in the Current, Proposed and Illustrative state house plans.

IV. Analysis of Voting Patterns by Race

An analysis of voting patterns by race/ethnicity serves as the foundation of two of the three elements of the "results test" as outlined in *Gingles*: a racial bloc voting analysis is needed to determine whether the minority group is politically cohesive; and the analysis is required to determine if whites are voting sufficiently as a bloc to usually defeat the candidates preferred by minority voters. The voting patterns of white and minority voters must be estimated using statistical techniques because direct information the race of the voters is not, of course, available on the ballots cast.

To carry out an analysis of voting patterns by race, an aggregate level database must be constructed, usually employing election precincts as the units of observation. Information relating to the demographic composition and election results in these precincts is collected, combined and statistically analyzed to determine if there is a relationship between the racial composition of the precincts and support for specific candidates across the precincts.

Standard Statistical Techniques Three standard statistical techniques have been developed over time to estimate vote choices by race/ethnicity: homogeneous precinct analysis, ecological regression, and ecological inference.[3] Two of these analytic procedures – homogeneous precinct analysis and ecological regression – were employed by the plaintiffs' expert in *Gingles*, have the benefit of the Supreme Court's approval in that case, and have been used in most subsequent voting rights cases. The third technique, ecological inference, was developed after the *Gingles* decision and was designed, in part, to address some of the disadvantages associated with ecological regression analysis. Ecological inference analysis has been introduced and accepted in numerous district court proceedings.

[3] For a detailed explanation of homogenous precinct analysis and ecological regression see Bernard Grofman, Lisa Handley and Richard Niemi, *Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality* (Cambridge University Press, 1992). See Gary King, *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem* (Princeton University Press, 1997) for a more detailed explanation of ecological inference.

Homogeneous precinct (HP) analysis is the simplest technique. It involves comparing the percentage of votes received by each of the candidates in precincts that are racially or ethnically homogeneous. The general practice is to label a precinct as homogeneous if at least 90 percent of the voters or voting age population is composed of a single race. In fact, the homogeneous results reported are not estimates – they are the actual precinct results. However, most voters in Arkansas do not reside in homogeneous precincts and voters who reside in homogeneous precincts may not be representative of voters who live in more racially diverse precincts. For this reason, I refer to these percentages as estimates.

The second statistical technique employed, *ecological regression* (ER), uses information from all precincts, not simply the homogeneous ones, to derive estimates of the voting behavior of minorities and whites. If there is a strong linear relationship across precincts between the percentage of minorities and the percentage of votes cast for a given candidate, this relationship can be used to estimate the percentage of minority voters supporting the candidate.

The third technique, *ecological inference* (EI), was developed by Professor Gary King. This approach also uses information from all precincts but, unlike ecological regression, it does not rely on an assumption of linearity. Instead, it incorporates maximum likelihood statistics to produce estimates of voting patterns by race. In addition, it utilizes the method of bounds, which uses more of the available information from the precinct returns as well as providing more information about the voting behavior being estimated.[4] Unlike ecological regression, which can produce percentage estimates of less than 0 or more than 100 percent, ecological inference was designed to produce only estimates that fall within the possible limits. However, EI does not guarantee that the estimates for all of the candidates add to 100 percent for each of the racial groups examined.

In conducting my analysis of voting patterns by race in recent statewide elections in Arkansas, I also used a more recently developed version of ecological inference, which I have labeled "EI RxC" in the summary tables found in *Appendix B* and *Appendix C* at the end of the report. EI RxC expands the analysis so that more than two racial/ethnic groups can be considered

[4] The following is an example of how the method of bounds works: if a given precinct has 100 voters, of whom 75 are Black and 25 are white, and the Black candidate received 80 votes, then at least 55 of the Black voters voted for the Black candidate and at most all 75 did. (The method of bounds is less useful for calculating estimates for white voters, as anywhere between none of the whites and all of the whites could have voted for the candidate.)

simultaneously. More importantly from the perspective of analyzing voting patterns in Arkansas, it allows us to take into account differences in the relative rates of Black and white turnout when, as is the case in Arkansas, we do not have turnout by race but instead must rely on voting age population by race to derive estimates of Black and white support for each of the candidates.

Database To analyze voting patterns by race using aggregate level information, a database that combines election results with demographic information is required. This database is almost always constructed using election precincts as the unit of analysis. The demographic composition of the precincts is based on voter registration or turnout by race/ethnicity if this information is available; if it is not, then voting age population or citizen voting age population is used. Arkansas does not collect voter registration data by race and therefore voting age population (VAP) by race and ethnicity as reported in the PL94-171 census redistricting data was used for ascertaining the demographic composition of the precincts.

To build the Arkansas dataset used for this racial bloc voting analysis, 2016, 2018, and 2020 precinct-level shapefiles were acquired from the Voting and Election Science Team. These shapefiles were joined to precinct-level election returns from the Arkansas Secretary of State's office, which were processed and cleaned by OpenElections. The 2020 Census Block shapefiles, and total and voting age population by race and ethnicity, were obtained from the Census FTP portal. The Arkansas Proposed state house plan was acquired form the Board of Apportionment redistricting website as a shapefile.

The election returns for the 2016, 2018, and 2020 election cycles were disaggregated down to the level of the 2020 Census block. This block-level dataset was then reaggregated up to the level of the 2020 voting districting, taking into account splits of the voting districts by the implemented and proposed plans.

Statewide elections analyzed All recent statewide election contests were analyzed. The general elections included the 2020 contests for U.S. President and U.S. Senate; the 2018 contests for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, and Treasurer; and the 2016 contests for U.S. President and U.S. Senate. There were only two general election contests in which African American candidates competed: the 2020 U.S. Senate race in which Ricky Dale Harrington did not run as a major party candidate (he ran as a Libertarian) and garnered 33.5 percent of the vote and the 2018 election for Lieutenant Governor in which African American

Democrat Anthony Bland won 33.0 percent of the vote.[5] In both instances, the African American candidate was clearly the candidate of choice of a very large majority of Black voters.

I also analyzed the only recent statewide Democratic primary that included an African American candidate, the 2018 gubernatorial primary.[6] Republican primaries were not examined because the overwhelming majority of Blacks voters who participate in primaries cast their ballots in Democratic rather than Republican primaries. As a consequence, Democratic primaries are far more probative than Republican primaries in ascertaining the candidates preferred by Black voters.[7] The African American candidate in the 2018 Democratic primary for Governor, Leticia Sanders, was supported by a clear majority of Black voters but lost the nomination with 36.7 percent of the vote.

The estimates of Black and white support for each of the candidates who ran in the recent statewide elections analyzed are reported in *Appendix B.*

State House Elections Analyzed In addition to recent statewide elections, I also analyzed state house elections in those districts that overlap with the five new Black opportunity districts offered by the Illustrative Plan as compared to the Proposed Plan. This analysis was carried out to determine if voting in state legislative elections specific to the areas in which additional minority districts could have been drawn was racially polarized.

The evolution of the current majority Black districts, through the Proposed Plan and to the Illustrative Plan is depicted in the diagram below (Diagram 1).[8] The shaded districts are majority

[5] Courts consider election contests that include minority candidates more probative than contests that include only white candidates for determining if voting is racially polarized. This is because it is not sufficient for minority voters to be able to elect their candidates of choice only if these candidates are white. On the other hand, it is important to recognize that not all minority candidates are the preferred candidates of minority voters.

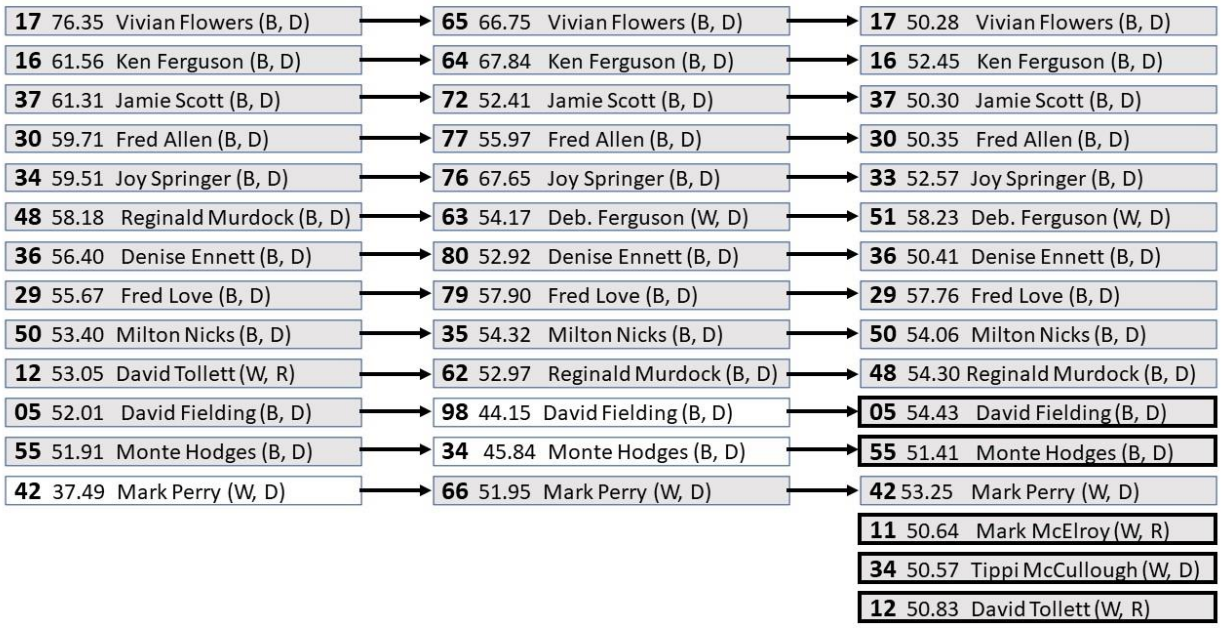
[6] The 2018 Democratic primary for Governor was in fact the only statewide Democratic primary conducted since 2016 other than the presidential preference primaries in 2016 and 2020.

[7] In addition, producing reliable estimates for Black voters in Republican primaries would not have been possible.

[8] The evolution of the districts was traced using the "core constituencies" report function in Maptitude, a redistricting GIS package. The report compares the residents from each of the districts in one plan to where they would fall in the second plan. The core constituencies report was also used to identify the current state house districts overlapping with the new Black opportunity districts offered in the Illustrative Plan.

Black districts; the five districts outlined in black are the five additional Black opportunity districts offered in the Illustrative Plan that are not in the Proposed Plan.

Diagram 1: Evolution of Arkansas Majority Black State House Districts



The five additional Black opportunity district and the current state house districts with which they overlap by at least 3% are as follows:

Illustrative State House District	Current State House Districts Overlapped by Illustrative District
5	2, 5, 6, 7
11	11, 12, 16
12	12, 14, 15, 16, 17
34	29, 30, 33, 34, 36
55	50, 54, 55

The analysis included all contested general elections in 2016, 2018 and 2020 in these districts, as well as any contested Democratic primaries that included African American candidates in 2018 and 2020. The summary table in ***Appendix C*** provides estimates of the voting behavior of Black and white voters in these recent state house elections.

V. Findings

Voting is racially polarized in Arkansas. In all nine statewide general elections examined, Black voters overwhelmingly supported their preferred candidates (usually Democrats, but in two of the nine elections, the candidate of choice was the Libertarian candidate) – the average percentage of Black vote received by the candidate of choice was between 89 and 90%. White voters consistently and successfully bloc voted to defeat these candidates – the average percentage of the white vote received by the candidates preferred by Black voters was between 18 and 19%. There was no election contest analyzed in which the candidate preferred by Black voters garnered more than more than 23% of the white vote. For example, in the 2018 contest for Lieutenant Governor, approximately 90% of the Black voters supporting Anthony Bland but less than 18% of white voters (the two EI estimates are 16.1 and 17.5) cast a vote for him. Not a single Black-preferred candidate was elected statewide in 2016, 2018 or 2020.

Voting was also racially polarized in the one statewide Democratic primary analyzed, the 2018 gubernatorial primary. The majority of Black voters supported the African American candidate, Leticia Sanders, but over 70 percent of white voters supported her white opponent, Jared Henderson, who won the Democratic nomination. (Henderson was defeated in the general election).

Voting in at least 13 of the 17 state house contests I analyzed was racially polarized, with the percentage of white voters supporting the candidate of choice of Black voters receiving no more support (and in many instances, much less support) than Black-preferred candidates statewide. In the three contests that were not polarized, either both candidates were African American (District 34 in 2020), both candidates were white (District 33 in 2016), or the African American Democrat did not face a Republican candidate. However, in at least one of the other two state house contests in which the African American Democrat faced a minority party candidate, voting was polarized. (There was one contest in which the two EI estimates pointed to different candidates as the candidate supported by a majority of the white voters – this contest, in District 29

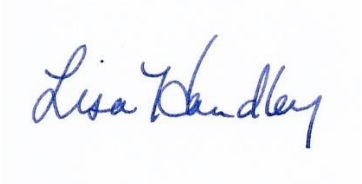
in 2016, pitted an African American Democrat against a white Libertarian.) With only one exception, African American candidates supported by Black voters only succeeded in winning polarized contests in districts in which the BVAP was over 50 percent. The exception was the 2018 election for District 11, in which white voters split their vote between the African American Republican and the White Independent, Mark McElroy (who ran as a Democrat in 2016), and the African American Democrat, Don Glover, won with a plurality of the vote. In 2020, Mark McElroy, running as a Republican in 2020, defeated Don Glover.

The three Democratic state house primaries I examined were not polarized, but in each case the only candidates running were African American candidates.

VI. Conclusion

My analysis of voting patterns by race found that the Black community in Arkansas is cohesive in supporting their preferred candidates and that white voters consistently bloc vote to defeat these candidates. Racially polarized voting substantially impedes the ability of Black voters to elect candidates of their choice to the Arkansas State House unless districts are drawn to provide Black voters with this opportunity. The Proposed State House Plan dilutes the voting strength of Black voters in Arkansas by failing to create additional districts that offer Black voters an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice to the state house.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
Executed on December 28, 2021.



APPENDIX A

Current District	2020 Total Population	Deviation	Percent Black VAP	Effectiveness Score
001	28612	-4.99%	35.41%	0.352
002	29409	-2.34%	14.21%	0.188
003	26388	-12.38%	28.90%	0.335
004	26967	-10.45%	11.39%	0.260
005	24127	-19.88%	52.01%	0.508
006	29024	-3.62%	22.06%	0.270
007	24868	-17.42%	38.87%	0.394
008	25483	-15.38%	27.84%	0.313
009	26487	-12.05%	28.41%	0.328
010	25733	-14.55%	12.11%	0.172
011	24796	-17.66%	46.21%	0.495
012	22304	-25.94%	53.05%	0.534
013	26827	-10.92%	18.09%	0.243
014	29105	-3.35%	23.69%	0.352
015	29504	-2.03%	5.23%	0.185
016	27536	-8.56%	61.56%	0.698
017	23226	-22.88%	76.35%	0.824
018	28747	-4.54%	19.23%	0.354
019	26011	-13.63%	12.60%	0.243
020	26438	-12.21%	0.55%	0.175
021	27300	-9.35%	0.81%	0.169
022	31427	4.36%	2.86%	0.237
023	36470	21.10%	7.02%	0.229
024	30859	2.47%	8.52%	0.306
025	29276	-2.79%	15.78%	0.396
026	29579	-1.78%	12.87%	0.282
027	33046	9.73%	11.74%	0.286
028	30201	0.29%	8.31%	0.267
029	30605	1.63%	55.67%	0.770
030	30754	2.12%	59.71%	0.745
031	37688	25.15%	7.66%	0.283
032	31382	4.21%	15.68%	0.411
033	27648	-8.19%	25.49%	0.679
034	28949	-3.87%	59.51%	0.755
035	30639	1.74%	18.42%	0.492
036	28312	-5.99%	56.40%	0.758
037	28779	-4.44%	61.31%	0.730
038	29854	-0.87%	21.70%	0.443
039	32742	8.72%	25.87%	0.406
040	30736	2.06%	7.56%	0.274
041	31492	4.57%	23.95%	0.390
042	30021	-0.31%	37.49%	0.459
043	31324	4.01%	2.92%	0.175
044	33168	10.14%	1.50%	0.160

045	28739	-4.57%	3.69%	0.173
046	28946	-3.88%	10.07%	0.203
047	27160	-9.81%	16.58%	0.284
048	24333	-19.20%	58.18%	0.606
049	25529	-15.23%	32.04%	0.344
050	24703	-17.97%	53.40%	0.528
051	28119	-6.63%	42.54%	0.430
052	29563	-1.83%	6.64%	0.235
053	34470	14.46%	10.22%	0.266
054	27971	-7.12%	10.44%	0.232
055	24216	-19.59%	51.91%	0.502
056	27382	-9.08%	0.63%	0.229
057	32789	8.88%	2.51%	0.220
058	34094	13.21%	18.05%	0.345
059	31999	6.26%	19.79%	0.339
060	27477	-8.76%	1.09%	0.217
061	29832	-0.94%	0.83%	0.253
062	29104	-3.36%	1.72%	0.196
063	30899	2.60%	3.06%	0.206
064	28527	-5.27%	0.30%	0.196
065	27898	-7.36%	8.61%	0.291
066	28662	-4.82%	1.40%	0.176
067	32506	7.94%	4.13%	0.207
068	29562	-1.84%	0.98%	0.174
069	29194	-3.06%	2.32%	0.246
070	33169	10.14%	15.74%	0.373
071	30339	0.74%	7.08%	0.300
072	30519	1.34%	23.02%	0.499
073	26473	-12.09%	1.45%	0.204
074	27979	-7.09%	1.25%	0.194
075	28850	-4.20%	1.35%	0.182
076	30660	1.81%	7.33%	0.284
077	29883	-0.77%	7.92%	0.334
078	28372	-5.79%	14.33%	0.549
079	29421	-2.30%	2.68%	0.223
080	31958	6.12%	1.87%	0.283
081	29401	-2.37%	1.10%	0.266
082	28005	-7.01%	0.67%	0.230
083	27564	-8.47%	0.35%	0.201
084	36067	19.76%	4.17%	0.495
085	38445	27.66%	5.76%	0.563
086	37055	23.04%	7.70%	0.689
087	37120	23.26%	2.17%	0.256
088	32678	8.51%	3.32%	0.391
089	33704	11.92%	2.76%	0.467
090	43865	45.66%	2.25%	0.326
091	43643	44.92%	2.75%	0.269

092	34610	14.93%	1.55%	0.265
093	43653	44.95%	3.54%	0.382
094	32551	8.09%	2.39%	0.412
095	35046	16.37%	1.26%	0.298
096	32124	6.67%	0.94%	0.316
097	33040	9.71%	0.88%	0.365
098	29401	-2.37%	0.58%	0.213
099	29458	-2.18%	0.36%	0.205
100	28954	-3.86%	0.41%	0.238

Proposed District	2020 Total Population	Deviation	Percent Black VAP	Effectiveness Score
1	30815	2.32%	0.65%	0.226
2	30892	2.58%	0.89%	0.252
3	31181	3.54%	0.40%	0.239
4	29687	-1.42%	0.31%	0.226
5	30881	2.54%	0.51%	0.210
6	29541	-1.91%	0.65%	0.332
7	29885	-0.76%	0.97%	0.329
8	30027	-0.29%	1.29%	0.289
9	30625	1.69%	2.80%	0.476
10	31066	3.16%	2.42%	0.362
11	29776	-1.13%	2.89%	0.366
12	30767	2.17%	0.92%	0.262
13	29618	-1.65%	3.57%	0.383
14	29752	-1.21%	4.78%	0.335
15	29405	-2.36%	2.20%	0.383
16	29446	-2.22%	1.97%	0.296
17	29726	-1.29%	1.28%	0.229
18	29291	-2.74%	3.77%	0.354
19	29276	-2.79%	4.00%	0.399
20	29707	-1.35%	4.69%	0.564
21	29499	-2.05%	7.56%	0.754
22	29260	-2.84%	6.26%	0.508
23	29561	-1.84%	1.83%	0.331
24	29388	-2.41%	1.56%	0.196
25	29668	-1.48%	0.94%	0.299
26	30381	0.88%	0.65%	0.242
27	31177	3.53%	1.34%	0.199
28	31081	3.21%	1.21%	0.187
29	30392	0.92%	13.23%	0.257
30	30278	0.54%	6.68%	0.239
31	31014	2.99%	2.60%	0.223
32	31106	3.29%	20.84%	0.388
33	31192	3.58%	4.66%	0.215
34	30073	-0.14%	45.84%	0.462
35	30532	1.38%	54.32%	0.544
36	31082	3.21%	17.39%	0.310
37	30593	1.59%	25.38%	0.310
38	31048	3.10%	11.65%	0.262
39	31122	3.34%	9.92%	0.217
40	30068	-0.16%	2.65%	0.192
41	30194	0.26%	0.40%	0.177
42	30098	-0.06%	2.01%	0.181
43	30068	-0.16%	7.91%	0.269

44	29145	-3.22%	1.48%	0.172
45	30641	1.75%	2.21%	0.239
46	29927	-0.62%	1.26%	0.210
47	29203	-3.03%	0.87%	0.159
48	29847	-0.89%	4.46%	0.243
49	29484	-2.10%	14.57%	0.531
50	29517	-1.99%	7.68%	0.337
51	31079	3.20%	5.38%	0.267
52	29755	-1.20%	1.21%	0.184
53	29344	-2.56%	6.97%	0.290
54	29768	-1.15%	7.00%	0.290
55	29682	-1.44%	17.85%	0.383
56	29821	-0.98%	19.90%	0.451
57	30134	0.06%	1.20%	0.156
58	31207	3.63%	9.70%	0.200
59	30899	2.60%	3.32%	0.175
60	30469	1.18%	13.09%	0.252
61	30564	1.49%	26.22%	0.336
62	29636	-1.59%	52.97%	0.538
63	30659	1.81%	54.17%	0.556
64	30494	1.26%	67.84%	0.736
65	29551	-1.87%	66.75%	0.753
66	29555	-1.86%	51.95%	0.610
67	31047	3.09%	28.00%	0.407
68	31183	3.55%	3.07%	0.180
69	30711	1.98%	12.68%	0.296
70	30427	1.04%	17.70%	0.390
71	29220	-2.97%	23.54%	0.396
72	29903	-0.70%	52.41%	0.668
73	29972	-0.47%	14.81%	0.467
74	30327	0.70%	21.22%	0.632
75	30262	0.49%	19.31%	0.429
76	29928	-0.62%	67.65%	0.827
77	30006	-0.36%	55.97%	0.731
78	29358	-2.51%	4.89%	0.273
79	30065	-0.17%	57.90%	0.764
80	30091	-0.08%	52.92%	0.731
81	30525	1.36%	14.89%	0.325
82	30021	-0.31%	11.18%	0.294
83	29821	-0.98%	3.81%	0.215
84	29837	-0.92%	13.18%	0.367
85	29925	-0.63%	3.33%	0.244
86	29922	-0.64%	0.68%	0.169
87	29189	-3.07%	10.59%	0.254
88	30356	0.80%	28.61%	0.345
89	29332	-2.60%	14.55%	0.272
90	29709	-1.35%	13.30%	0.328

91	30145	0.10%	10.64%	0.330
92	30129	0.05%	3.04%	0.175
93	29911	-0.68%	11.43%	0.200
94	29908	-0.69%	32.42%	0.356
95	29270	-2.81%	34.05%	0.397
96	30051	-0.21%	24.90%	0.303
97	30182	0.22%	34.30%	0.349
98	30460	1.15%	44.15%	0.448
99	29605	-1.69%	17.43%	0.206
100	30106	-0.03%	33.07%	0.328

Illustrative District	2020 Total Population	Deviation	Percent Black VAP	Effectiveness score
1	29387	-2.42%	34.03%	0.339
2	28718	-4.64%	15.44%	0.199
3	29220	-2.97%	31.56%	0.371
4	28625	-4.95%	12.17%	0.276
5	31009	2.97%	54.43%	0.550
6	29320	-2.64%	23.12%	0.294
7	28745	-4.55%	24.88%	0.302
8	29149	-3.21%	17.88%	0.246
9	30703	1.95%	27.10%	0.315
10	28996	-3.72%	3.34%	0.195
11	28733	-4.59%	50.64%	0.537
12	28616	-4.98%	50.83%	0.533
13	29223	-2.96%	19.00%	0.266
14	31165	3.49%	11.10%	0.246
15	28964	-3.82%	3.59%	0.193
16	28822	-4.29%	52.45%	0.591
17	29011	-3.67%	50.28%	0.645
18	28947	-3.88%	7.11%	0.263
19	29492	-2.07%	3.66%	0.179
20	29136	-3.25%	0.59%	0.176
21	30787	2.23%	1.31%	0.176
22	28737	-4.58%	3.49%	0.249
23	30557	1.47%	6.06%	0.230
24	28683	-4.76%	6.97%	0.290
25	28823	-4.29%	17.73%	0.412
26	29203	-3.03%	12.39%	0.253
27	29977	-0.46%	13.33%	0.297
28	29243	-2.90%	11.19%	0.302
29	30623	1.69%	57.76%	0.765
30	29323	-2.63%	50.35%	0.690
31	31022	3.01%	10.70%	0.360
32	31097	3.26%	21.93%	0.408
33	29375	-2.46%	52.57%	0.726
34	29123	-3.29%	50.57%	0.810
35	29971	-0.48%	17.15%	0.512
36	29623	-1.63%	50.41%	0.677
37	30297	0.60%	50.30%	0.650
38	30257	0.47%	17.61%	0.403
39	30100	-0.05%	17.02%	0.353
40	31543	4.74%	11.40%	0.301
41	30460	1.15%	23.52%	0.377
42	28692	-4.73%	53.25%	0.620
43	30797	2.26%	2.91%	0.178
44	31076	3.19%	1.63%	0.162
45	29648	-1.55%	7.71%	0.194

46	30397	0.94%	5.12%	0.167
47	31157	3.46%	7.12%	0.217
48	28702	-4.69%	54.30%	0.556
49	30171	0.19%	20.47%	0.270
50	31204	3.62%	54.06%	0.550
51	28662	-4.82%	58.23%	0.582
52	31270	3.84%	6.19%	0.227
53	30148	0.11%	8.66%	0.255
54	31530	4.70%	5.97%	0.200
55	29043	-3.56%	51.41%	0.512
56	31238	3.73%	1.00%	0.241
57	30849	2.44%	2.62%	0.225
58	29129	-3.27%	16.36%	0.342
59	29296	-2.72%	29.37%	0.439
60	31103	3.28%	0.98%	0.211
61	31231	3.71%	0.63%	0.231
62	29387	-2.42%	1.23%	0.216
63	29897	-0.72%	3.11%	0.222
64	31390	4.23%	0.20%	0.195
65	29233	-2.93%	10.52%	0.305
66	30757	2.13%	0.64%	0.185
67	29252	-2.87%	2.52%	0.175
68	29759	-1.18%	1.11%	0.216
69	29194	-3.06%	2.32%	0.246
70	30659	1.81%	16.57%	0.360
71	29804	-1.03%	6.88%	0.284
72	29428	-2.28%	22.21%	0.515
73	29033	-3.59%	1.44%	0.195
74	29727	-1.29%	1.22%	0.212
75	31033	3.05%	1.42%	0.182
76	29074	-3.46%	6.11%	0.274
77	29898	-0.72%	8.02%	0.336
78	30453	1.12%	15.06%	0.558
79	31316	3.99%	2.36%	0.207
80	31365	4.15%	1.08%	0.262
81	31557	4.79%	3.65%	0.446
82	30120	0.02%	1.94%	0.350
83	30787	2.23%	2.46%	0.343
84	29631	-1.61%	4.18%	0.546
85	31295	3.92%	5.14%	0.512
86	31173	3.51%	9.05%	0.638
87	31133	3.38%	3.58%	0.332
88	31479	4.53%	2.93%	0.315
89	31124	3.35%	2.52%	0.452
90	31218	3.66%	2.08%	0.309
91	31529	4.70%	2.14%	0.261
92	30636	1.73%	2.63%	0.259

93	31129	3.37%	2.17%	0.353
94	31365	4.15%	2.71%	0.345
95	31585	4.88%	1.27%	0.315
96	31276	3.86%	1.71%	0.451
97	31356	4.12%	0.85%	0.347
98	29592	-1.74%	0.58%	0.219
99	31143	3.41%	0.53%	0.208
100	31589	4.89%	0.39%	0.242

APPENDIX B

Statewide				Estimates for Black Voters				Estimates for White Voters			
	Party	Race	Vote	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC
2020 General											
U.S. President											
Joseph Biden	D	W	34.8%	90.3	94.8	90.2	90.6	19.0	13.4	18.5	20.4
Donald Trump	R	W	62.4%	5.8	0.3	8.1	4.0	78.7	84.4	78.6	78.3
others			2.8%	3.9	4.9	3.5	5.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.3
votes for office				*49.1*	*42.1*	*44.3*	*44.3*	*62.0*	*60.0*	*62.4*	*62.4*
U.S. Senate											
Ricky Dale Harrington	Lib	AA	33.5%	82.9	85.5	86.1	91.3	18.7	14.3	17.9	19.6
Tom Cotton	R	W	66.5%	17.1	14.5	13.9	8.7	81.3	85.7	82.1	80.4
votes for office				*44.1*	*37.5*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*61.1*	*59.6*	*62.1*	*62.1*
2018 General											
Governor											
Jared Henderson	D	W	31.8%	83.1	87.0	87.1	89.0	18.3	13.4	15.3	16.7
Asa Hutchinson	R	W	65.3%	14.9	11.6	11.8	7.8	78.3	83.1	81.4	80.8
Mark West	Lib	W	2.9%	2.0	1.4	1.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.4
votes for office				*42.5*	*36.8*	*38.2*	*38.2*	*45.6*	*43.4*	*45.8*	*45.8*
Lieutenant Governor											
Anthony Bland	D	AA	33.0%	88.8	92.5	89.7	90.6	19.2	13.8	16.1	17.5
Tim Griffin	R	W	64.2%	9.1	5.3	9.0	5.6	78.2	83.6	80.9	80.6
Frank Gilbert	Lib	W	2.8%	2.1	2.2	2.4	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.8
votes for office				*42.4*	*36.7*	*38.1*	*38.1*	*45.4*	*43.3*	*45.6*	*45.6*
Attorney General											
Mike Lee	D	W	35.4%	89.0	93.7	90.7	91.1	21.1	16.0	18.8	20.4
Leslie Rutledge	R	W	61.8%	9.0	4.6	8.4	5.6	76.3	81.3	78.1	77.9
Kerry Hicks	Lib	W	2.8%	2.0	1.8	1.7	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.0
votes for office				*42.4*	*36.8*	*38.2*	*38.2*	*45.5*	*43.3*	*45.6*	*45.6*

Statewide				Estimates for Black Voters				Estimates for White Voters			
	Party	Race	Vote	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC
Secretary of State											
Susan Inman	D	W	36.5%	88.3	94.7	91.1	91.0	22.3	17.5	20.2	21.5
John Thurston	R	W	60.6%	8.0	2.4	7.7	5.2	75.0	79.8	76.6	76.5
Christopher Olson	Lib	W	2.9%	3.7	2.9	2.9	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.9
votes for office				*42.4*	*36.8*	*38.1*	*38.1*	*45.4*	*43.2*	*45.4*	*45.4*
Treasurer											
Dennis Milligan	R	W	70.9%	23.5	20.4	18.2	14.3	82.6	87.2	86.2	84.9
Ashley Ewald	Lib	W	29.1%	76.5	79.5	81.9	85.7	17.4	12.8	13.8	15.1
votes for office				*37.8*	*32.5*	*33.8*	*33.8*	*44.6*	*42.9*	*44.9*	*44.9*
2016 General											
U.S. President											
Hillary Clinton	D	W	33.7%	92.8	97.1	91.7	91.7	20.0	14.8	16.1	17.5
Donald Trump	R	W	60.6%	4.5	0.3	7.2	4.5	75.2	80.1	77.2	76.8
others			5.7%	2.7	2.6	2.2	3.8	4.9	5.6	6.3	5.7
votes for office				*55.5*	*48.2*	*48.1*	*48.1*	*57.2*	*54.7*	*56.4*	*56.4*
U.S. Senator											
Conner Eldridge	D	W	36.2%	87.7	90.8	89.4	90.2	24.7	20.6	21.2	22.7
John Boozman	R	W	59.8%	9.1	6.5	8.7	6.1	71.3	75.3	74.5	73.6
Frank Gilbert	Lib	W	4.0%	3.2	2.6	2.3	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7
votes for office				*52.1*	*45.2*	*45.5*	*45.5*	*56.0*	*53.8*	*55.6*	*55.6*
Democratic Primaries											
2018 Democratic Primary for Governor											
Leticia Sanders	D	AA	36.7%	59.4	62.9	61.9	51.2	26.6	26.6	25.1	21.0
Jared Henderson	D	W	63.3%	40.6	37.1	37.8	48.8	73.4	73.4	75.0	79.0
votes for office				*20.4*	*17.5*	*22.2*	*22.2*	*7.8*	*2.8*	*6.2*	*6.2*

APPENDIX C

State Legislative Elections				Estimates for Black Voters				Estimates for White Voters			
	Party	Race	Vote	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC
2020 General											
State House District 5											
David Fielding	D	B	56.8%		105.0	93.5	91.9		9.0	16.6	23.8
Chase McDowell	R	W	43.2%		-5.1	6.5	8.1		91.1	83.3	76.2
turnout of VAP					*36.3*	*44.3*			*66.9*	*63.0*	
State House District 7											
George Calloway Jr	D	B	40.1%		97.0	87.4	87.7		0.0	6.1	11.0
Sonia Eubanks Barker	R	W	59.9%		2.9	12.3	12.4		99.9	93.6	89.0
turnout of VAP					*33.9*	*29.2*			*64.4*	*62.8*	
State House District 11											
Don Glover	D	B	49.7%	94.3	99.0	96.7	94.2		-2.4	7.1	6.1
Mark McElroy	R	W	50.3%	5.7	1.1	3.2	5.8		102.4	93.1	93.9
turnout of VAP				*51.9*	*50.8*	*56.6*			*56.3*	*na*	
State House District 14											
Rick Bransford	D	W	33.3%		96.3	87.5	74.8	15.8	9.5	13.2	14.2
Roger Lunch	R	W	58.8%		-13.8	5.2	7.5	80.2	88.1	78.6	82.3
Christa Jones	I		8.0%		17.6	21.9	17.7	4.0	2.5	2.0	3.6
turnout of VAP					*52.6*	*62.3*		*66.6*	*53.6*	*55.8*	
State House District 34											
Joy Springer	D	B	70.4%		76.3	*na*	74.6		59.0	58.6	58.4
Roderick Greer Talley	I	B	29.6%		23.9	*na*	25.5		41.0	41.7	41.6
turnout of VAP					*42.5*	*45.6*			*50.2*	*55.4*	
State House District 55	**(missing Mississippi Co. precincts)**										
Monte Hodges	D	B	52.2%								
Gary Tobar	R	B	47.8%								
turnout of VAP											

State Legislative Elections				Estimates for Black Voters				Estimates for White Voters			
	Party	Race	Vote	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC
2018 General											
State House District 5											
David Fielding	D	B	56.9%		101.3	89.4	*na*		10.9	20.4	*na*
Wade Andrews	R	W	43.1%		-0.9	10.7	*na*		89.2	79.3	*na*
turnout of VAP					*34.0*	*29.5*			*70.9*	*54.5*	
State House District 11											
Don Glover	D	B	44.0%		87.6	83.9	80.5		-2.2	5.3	5.8
Ricky Lattimore	R	B	25.5%		1.3	5.2	8.5		52.5	49.7	45.1
Mark McElroy	I	W	30.4%		11.1	3.7	11.0		49.8	60.8	49.1
turnout of VAP					*48.0*	*49.1*			*41.2*	*44.2*	
State House District 12											
Chris Richey	D	W	61.0%		99.3	92.6	91.5	20.1	17.8	21.0	19.4
Jason Dobson	R	W	39.0%		0.5	7.4	8.5	79.9	82.1	78.2	80.6
turnout of VAP					*45.8*	*45.7*		*43.6*	*42.3*	*44.6*	
State House District 17											
Vivian Flowers	D	B	88.7%	*94.9*	*97.3*	*95.2*	*97.2*		*48.7*	*45.4*	*30.7*
Gregory Maxwell	L		11.3%	*5.1*	*2.8*	*4.7*	*2.8*		*51.1*	*55.1*	*69.3*
turnout of VAP				*35.5*	*38.9*	*38.8*			*21.1*	*21.7*	
State House District 30											
Fred Allen	D	B	86.4%		107.5	99.1	92.5		49.3	53.7	64.4
Mitchell Fenton	L	W	13.7%		-7.7	0.6	7.5		50.6	46.5	35.6
turnout of VAP					*49.3*	*46.0*			*39.2*	*38.0*	
State House District 54											
Austin Jones	D		24.1%		*86.5*	*97.6*	*54.9*	*14.3*	*5.5*	*13.4*	*13.6*
Johnny Rye	R	W	75.9%		*13.5*	*1.6*	*45.1*	*85.7*	*94.5*	*85.6*	*86.4*
turnout of VAP					*56.7*	*60.6*		*32.7*	*31.5*	*33.8*	

State Legislative Elections				Estimates for Black Voters				Estimates for White Voters			
	Party	Race	Vote	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC
State House District 55											
Monte Hodges	D	B	61.7%		79.0	85.3	75.8		36.2	36.4	42.7
Gary Tobar	R	B	38.3%		21.1	14.9	24.2		63.9	64.5	57.3
turnout of VAP					*41.7*	*33.5*			*39.8*	*40.4*	
2016 General											
State House District 7											
Floyd Thomas Jr.	D	W	37.4%		73.3	77	*na*		16.8	13.4	*na*
Sonia Eubanks Barker	R	W	54.8%		9.6	15.5	*na*		81.4	80.5	*na*
Glen Glover	I		7.8%		17.1	14.9	*na*		1.5	5.1	*na*
turnout of VAP					*89.1*	*80.2*			*76.1*	*79.1*	
State House District 10											
Dorothy Hall	D	W	36.4%		86.9	89.4	71.2	31.1	28.3	27.2	29.0
Mike Holcomb	R	W	63.6%		13.2	11.2	28.9	68.9	71.7	72.8	71.0
turnout of VAP					*41.6*	*41.2*		*56.8*	*56.8*	*56.6*	
State House District 14											
Camille Bennett	D	W	47.9%		108.7	97.1	90.4	27.1	26.0	29.7	28.9
Roger Lynch	R	W	52.1%		-8.7	2.9	9.6	72.9	74.0	70.3	71.1
turnout of VAP					*55.1*	*55.6*		*61.4*	*51.4*	*53.2*	
State House District 29											
Fred Love	D	B	86.4%		108.9	99.0	92.5		45.5	46.1	56.0
Glen Swartz	L	W	13.6%		-8.8	0.9	7.5		54.4	52.6	44.0
turnout of VAP					*42.1*	*51.1*			*38.5*	*42.3*	
State House District 33											
Sabin Warwick	D	W	77.9%		83.3	84.9	70.1		75.3	75.0	80.0
Michael Williams	L	W	22.1%		16.7	15.1	29.9		24.9	25.0	20.0
turnout of VAP					*33.1*	*40.5*			*62.0*	*59.6*	

State Legislative Elections				Estimates for Black Voters				Estimates for White Voters			
	Party	Race	Vote	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC
State House District 54											
Hunter Williams	D	W	25.8%		90.7	86.9	58.2	23.6	14.3	9.8	14.7
Johnny Rye	R	W	74.2%		8.7	12.7	48.8	76.4	85.9	90.8	85.3
turnout of VAP					*54.5*	*59.4*		*39.6*	*39.7*	*38.8*	
Democratic Primaries											
2020 Democratic Primary											
State House District 34											
Joy Springer	D	B	64.4%		69.3	66.5	68.4		52.4	56.7	53.1
Ryan Davis	D	B	28.0%		28.4	31.6	25.7		28.4	29.0	38.8
Lee Miller	D		7.6%		2.2	1.9	5.9		19.8	19.6	13.1
turnout of VAP					*22.2*	*22.2*			*11.0*	*12.7*	
State House District 36											
Denise Ennett	D	B	69.7%		76.0	78.7	74.4		59.2	59.3	58.6
Russell Williams	D	B	30.3%		24.0	21.2	25.6		41.0	40.6	41.4
turnout of VAP					*31.7*	*33.9*			*0.0*	*2.3*	
2018 Democratic Primary											
State House District 36											
Charles Blake	D	B	61.7%		70.4	62.2	64.1		45.6	58.5	56.8
Darell Stephens	D	B	38.3%		29.9	38.8	35.9		54.7	44.6	43.2
turnout of VAP					*22.8*	*23.8*			*0.0*	*1.0*	

APPENDIX D

Lisa R. Handley

CURRICULUM VITAE

Professional Experience

Dr. Handley has over thirty years of experience in the areas of redistricting and voting rights, both as a practitioner and an academician, and is recognized nationally and internationally as an expert on these subjects. She has advised numerous clients on redistricting and has served as an expert in dozens of redistricting and voting rights court cases. Her clients have included the U.S. Department of Justice, civil rights organizations, independent redistricting commissions and scores of state and local jurisdictions. Internationally, Dr. Handley has provided electoral assistance in more than a dozen countries, serving as a consultant on electoral system design and redistricting for the United Nations, UNDP, IFES, and International IDEA. In addition, Dr. Handley served as Chairman of the Electoral Boundaries Commission in the Cayman Islands.

Dr. Handley has been actively involved in research, writing and teaching on the subjects of redistricting and voting rights. She has co-written a book, Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality (Cambridge University Press, 1992) and co-edited a volume (Redistricting in Comparative Perspective, Oxford University Press, 2008) on these subjects. Her research has also appeared in peer-reviewed journals such as *Journal of Politics*, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, *American Politics Quarterly*, *Journal of Law and Politics*, and *Law and Policy,* as well as law reviews and edited books. She has taught political science undergraduate and graduate courses related to these subjects at several universities including the University of Virginia and George Washington University. Dr. Handley is a Visiting Research Academic at Oxford Brookes University in the United Kingdom.

Dr. Handley is the President of Frontier International Consulting, a consulting firm that specializes in providing electoral assistance in transitional and post-conflict democracies. She also works as an independent election consultant both in the United States and internationally.

Education

Ph.D. The George Washington University, Political Science, 1991

Present Employment

President, Frontier International Electoral Consulting LLC (since co-founding company in 1998).

Senior International Electoral Consultant Technical assistance for clients such as the UN, UNDP and IFES on electoral system design and boundary delimitation

Visiting Research Academic, Centre for Development and Emergency Practice (CENDEP), Oxford Brookes University

U.S. Clients since 2000

American Civil Liberties Union (expert testimony in Ohio partisan gerrymander challenge and challenge to Commerce Department inclusion of citizenship question on 2020 census form)

Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (expert testimony in challenges to statewide judicial elections in Texas and Alabama)

US Department of Justice (expert witness testimony in several Section 2 and Section 5 cases)

Alaska: Alaska Redistricting Board (redistricting consultation, expert witness testimony)

Arizona: Arizona Independent Redistricting Board (redistricting consultation, expert witness)

Arkansas: expert witness for Plaintiffs in Jeffers v. Beebe

Colorado: Colorado Redistricting Board (redistricting consultation)

Connecticut: State Senate and State House of Representatives (redistricting consultation)

Florida: State Senate (redistricting consultation)

Kansas: State Senate and House Legislative Services (redistricting consultation)

Louisiana: Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus (expert witness testimony)

Massachusetts: State Senate (redistricting consultation)

Maryland: Attorney General (redistricting consultation, expert witness testimony)

Miami-Dade County, Florida: County Attorney (redistricting consultation)

Nassau County, New York: Redistricting Commission (redistricting consulting)

New Mexico: State House (redistricting consultation, expert witness testimony)

New York: State Assembly (redistricting consultation)

New York City: Redistricting Commission and Charter Commission (redistricting consultation and Section 5 submission assistance)

New York State Court: Expert to the Special Master (drew congressional lines for state court)

Ohio: State Democratic Party (redistricting litigation support, expert witness testimony)

Pennsylvania: Senate Democratic Caucus (redistricting consultation)

Rhode Island: State Senate and State House (litigation support, expert witness testimony)

Vermont: Secretary of State (redistricting consultation)

International Clients since 2000

United Nations

- Afghanistan – electoral system design and district delimitation expert
- Bangladesh (UNDP) – redistricting expert
- Sierra Leone (UNDP) – redistricting expert
- Liberia (UNMIL, UN peacekeeping mission) – redistricting expert
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC, UN peacekeeping mission) – election feasibility mission, electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Kenya (UN) – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Haiti (UN) – election feasibility mission, electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Zimbabwe (UNDP) – redistricting expert
- Lead Writer on the topic of boundary delimitation (redistricting) for ACE (Joint UN, IFES and IDEA project on the Administration and Cost of Elections Project)

International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES)

- Afghanistan – district delimitation expert
- Sudan – redistricting expert
- Kosovo – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Nigeria – redistricting expert
- Nepal – redistricting expert
- Georgia – electoral system design and district delimitation expert
- Yemen – redistricting expert
- Lebanon – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Malaysia – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Myanmar – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Ukraine – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Pakistan – consultant for developing redistricting software
- Principal consultant for the Delimitation Equity Project – conducted research, wrote reference manual and developed training curriculum
- Writer on electoral boundary delimitation (redistricting), Elections Standards Project
- Training – developed training curriculum and conducted training workshops on electoral boundary delimitation (redistricting) in Azerbaijan and Jamaica

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA):

- Consultant on electoral dispute resolution systems
- Technology consultant on use of GIS for electoral district delimitation
- Training – developed training material and conducted training workshop on electoral boundary delimitation (redistricting) for African election officials (Mauritius)
- Curriculum development – boundary delimitation curriculum for the BRIDGE Project

Other international clients have included The Cayman Islands; the Australian Election Commission; the Boundary Commission of British Columbia, Canada; and the Global Justice Project for Iraq.

Publications

***Books**:*

Does Torture Prevention Work? Liverpool University Press, 2016 (served as editor and author, with Richard Carver)

Comparative Redistricting in Perspective, Oxford University Press, 2008 (first editor, with Bernard Grofman).

Delimitation Equity Project: Resource Guide, Center for Transitional and Post-Conflict Governance at IFES and USAID publication, 2006 (lead author).

Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality, Cambridge University Press, 1992 (with Bernard Grofman and Richard Niemi).

***Academic Journal Articles**:*

"Drawing Electoral Districts to Promote Minority Representation" Representation, forthcoming, published online DOI:10.1080/00344893.2020.1815076.

"Evaluating national preventive mechanisms: a conceptual model," Journal of Human Rights Practice, Volume 12 (2), July 2020 (with Richard Carver).

"Minority Success in Non-Majority Minority Districts: Finding the 'Sweet Spot'," Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics, forthcoming (with David Lublin, Thomas Brunell and Bernard Grofman).

"Has the Voting Rights Act Outlived its Usefulness: In a Word, "No," Legislative Studies Quarterly, volume 34 (4), November 2009 (with David Lublin, Thomas Brunell and Bernard Grofman).

"Delimitation Consulting in the US and Elsewhere," Zeitschrift für Politikberatung, volume 1 (3/4), 2008 (with Peter Schrott).

"Drawing Effective Minority Districts: A Conceptual Framework and Some Empirical Evidence," North Carolina Law Review, volume 79 (5), June 2001 (with Bernard Grofman and David Lublin).

"A Guide to 2000 Redistricting Tools and Technology" in The Real Y2K Problem: Census 2000 Data and Redistricting Technology, edited by Nathaniel Persily, New York: Brennan Center, 2000.

"1990s Issues in Voting Rights," Mississippi Law Journal, 65 (2), Winter 1995 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Minority Turnout and the Creation of Majority-Minority Districts," American Politics Quarterly, 23 (2), April 1995 (with Kimball Brace, Richard Niemi and Harold Stanley).

"Identifying and Remedying Racial Gerrymandering," Journal of Law and Politics, 8 (2), Winter 1992 (with Bernard Grofman).

"The Impact of the Voting Rights Act on Minority Representation in Southern State Legislatures," Legislative Studies Quarterly, 16 (1), February 1991 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Minority Population Proportion and Black and Hispanic Congressional Success in the 1970s and 1980s," American Politics Quarterly, 17 (4), October 1989 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Black Representation: Making Sense of Electoral Geography at Different Levels of Government," Legislative Studies Quarterly, 14 (2), May 1989 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Minority Voting Equality: The 65 Percent Rule in Theory and Practice," Law and Policy, 10 (1), January 1988 (with Kimball Brace, Bernard Grofman and Richard Niemi).

"Does Redistricting Aimed to Help Blacks Necessarily Help Republicans?" Journal of Politics, 49 (1), February 1987 (with Kimball Brace and Bernard Grofman).

***Chapters in Edited Volumes**:*

“Effective torture prevention,” Research Handbook on Torture, Sir Malcolm Evans and Jens Modvig (eds), Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2020 (with Richard Carver).

“Redistricting” in Oxford Handbook of Electoral Systems, Erik Herron Robert Pekkanen and Matthew Shugart (eds), Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018.

“Role of the Courts in the Electoral Boundary Delimitation Process,” in International Election Remedies, John Hardin Young (ed.), Chicago: American Bar Association Press, 2017.

“One Person, One Vote, Different Values: Comparing Delimitation Practices in India, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States,” in Fixing Electoral Boundaries in India, edited by Mohd. Sanjeer Alam and K.C. Sivaramakrishman, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2015.

“Delimiting Electoral Boundaries in Post-Conflict Settings,” in Comparative Redistricting in Perspective, edited by Lisa Handley and Bernard Grofman, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.

“A Comparative Survey of Structures and Criteria for Boundary Delimitation,” in Comparative Redistricting in Perspective, edited by Lisa Handley and Bernard Grofman, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.

“Drawing Effective Minority Districts: A Conceptual Model,” in Voting Rights and Minority Representation, edited by David Bositis, published by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, Washington DC, and University Press of America, New York, 2006.

"Electing Minority-Preferred Candidates to Legislative Office: The Relationship Between Minority Percentages in Districts and the Election of Minority-Preferred Candidates," in Race and Redistricting in the 1990s, edited by Bernard Grofman; New York: Agathon Press, 1998 (with Bernard Grofman and Wayne Arden).

"Estimating the Impact of Voting-Rights-Related Districting on Democratic Strength in the U.S. House of Representatives," in Race and Redistricting in the 1990s, edited by Bernard Grofman; New York: Agathon Press, 1998 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Voting Rights in the 1990s: An Overview," in Race and Redistricting in the 1990s, edited by Bernard Grofman; New York: Agathon Press, 1998 (with Bernard Grofman and Wayne Arden).

"Racial Context, the 1968 Wallace Vote and Southern Presidential Dealignment: Evidence from North Carolina and Elsewhere," in Spatial and Contextual Models in Political Research, edited by Munroe Eagles; Taylor and Francis Publishing Co., 1995 (with Bernard Grofman).

"The Impact of the Voting Rights Act on Minority Representation: Black Officeholding in Southern State Legislatures and Congressional Delegations," in The Quiet Revolution: The Impact of the Voting Rights Act in the South, 1965-1990, eds. Chandler Davidson and Bernard Grofman, Princeton University Press, 1994 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Preconditions for Black and Hispanic Congressional Success," in United States Electoral Systems: Their Impact on Women and Minorities, eds. Wilma Rule and Joseph Zimmerman, Greenwood Press, 1992 (with Bernard Grofman).

***Electronic Publication**:*

"Boundary Delimitation" Topic Area for the Administration and Cost of Elections (ACE) Project, 1998. Published by the ACE Project on the ACE website (www.aceproject.org).

***Additional Writings of Note**:*

Amicus brief presented to the US Supreme Court in Gill v. Whitford, Brief of Political Science Professors as Amici Curiae, 2017 (one of many social scientists to sign brief)

Amicus brief presented to the US Supreme Court in Shelby County v. Holder, Brief of Historians and Social Scientists as Amici Curiae, 2013 (one of several dozen historians and social scientists to sign brief)

Amicus brief presented to the US Supreme Court in Bartlett v. Strickland, 2008 (with Nathaniel Persily, Bernard Grofman, Bruce Cain, and Theodore Arrington).

Recent Court Cases

In the past ten years, Dr. Handley has served as an testifying expert or expert consultant in the following cases:

Ohio Philip Randolph Institute v. Larry Householder (2019) – partisan gerrymander challenge to Ohio congressional districts; testifying expert for ACLU on minority voting patterns

State of New York v. U.S. Department of Commerce/ New York Immigration Coalition v. U.S. Department of Commerce (2018-2019) – challenge to inclusion of citizenship question on 2020 census form; testifying expert on behalf of ACLU

U.S. v. City of Eastpointe (settled 2019) – minority vote dilution challenge to City of Eastpointe, Michigan, at-large city council election system; testifying expert on behalf of U.S. Department of Justice

Alabama NAACP v. State of Alabama (decided 2020) – minority vote dilution challenge to Alabama statewide judicial election system; testifying expert on behalf of Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Lopez v. Abbott (2017-2018) – minority vote dilution challenge to Texas statewide judicial election system; testifying expert on behalf of Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Personhuballuah v. Alcorn (2015-2017) – racial gerrymandering challenge to Virginia congressional districts; expert for the Attorney General and Governor of the State of Virginia; written testimony on behalf of Governor

Perry v. Perez (2014) – Texas congressional and state house districts (Section 2 case before federal court in San Antonio, Texas; testifying expert for the U.S. Department of Justice)

Jeffers v. Beebe (2012) – Arkansas state house districts (testifying expert for the Plaintiffs)

State of Texas v. U.S. (2011-2012) – Texas congressional and state house districts (Section 5 case before the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia; testifying expert for the U.S. Department of Justice)

In RE 2011 Redistricting Cases (2011-2012) – State legislative districts for State of Alaska (testifying expert for the Alaska Redistricting Board)

Contact Information

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APPENDIX A

Current District	2020 Total Population	Deviation	Percent Black VAP	Effectiveness Score
001	28612	-4.99%	35.41%	0.352
002	29409	-2.34%	14.21%	0.188
003	26388	-12.38%	28.90%	0.335
004	26967	-10.45%	11.39%	0.260
005	24127	-19.88%	52.01%	0.508
006	29024	-3.62%	22.06%	0.270
007	24868	-17.42%	38.87%	0.394
008	25483	-15.38%	27.84%	0.313
009	26487	-12.05%	28.41%	0.328
010	25733	-14.55%	12.11%	0.172
011	24796	-17.66%	46.21%	0.495
012	22304	-25.94%	53.05%	0.534
013	26827	-10.92%	18.09%	0.243
014	29105	-3.35%	23.69%	0.352
015	29504	-2.03%	5.23%	0.185
016	27536	-8.56%	61.56%	0.698
017	23226	-22.88%	76.35%	0.824
018	28747	-4.54%	19.23%	0.354
019	26011	-13.63%	12.60%	0.243
020	26438	-12.21%	0.55%	0.175
021	27300	-9.35%	0.81%	0.169
022	31427	4.36%	2.86%	0.237
023	36470	21.10%	7.02%	0.229
024	30859	2.47%	8.52%	0.306
025	29276	-2.79%	15.78%	0.396
026	29579	-1.78%	12.87%	0.282
027	33046	9.73%	11.74%	0.286
028	30201	0.29%	8.31%	0.267
029	30605	1.63%	55.67%	0.770
030	30754	2.12%	59.71%	0.745
031	37688	25.15%	7.66%	0.283
032	31382	4.21%	15.68%	0.411
033	27648	-8.19%	25.49%	0.679
034	28949	-3.87%	59.51%	0.755
035	30639	1.74%	18.42%	0.492
036	28312	-5.99%	56.40%	0.758
037	28779	-4.44%	61.31%	0.730
038	29854	-0.87%	21.70%	0.443
039	32742	8.72%	25.87%	0.406
040	30736	2.06%	7.56%	0.274
041	31492	4.57%	23.95%	0.390
042	30021	-0.31%	37.49%	0.459
043	31324	4.01%	2.92%	0.175
044	33168	10.14%	1.50%	0.160

045	28739	-4.57%	3.69%	0.173
046	28946	-3.88%	10.07%	0.203
047	27160	-9.81%	16.58%	0.284
048	24333	-19.20%	58.18%	0.606
049	25529	-15.23%	32.04%	0.344
050	24703	-17.97%	53.40%	0.528
051	28119	-6.63%	42.54%	0.430
052	29563	-1.83%	6.64%	0.235
053	34470	14.46%	10.22%	0.266
054	27971	-7.12%	10.44%	0.232
055	24216	-19.59%	51.91%	0.502
056	27382	-9.08%	0.63%	0.229
057	32789	8.88%	2.51%	0.220
058	34094	13.21%	18.05%	0.345
059	31999	6.26%	19.79%	0.339
060	27477	-8.76%	1.09%	0.217
061	29832	-0.94%	0.83%	0.253
062	29104	-3.36%	1.72%	0.196
063	30899	2.60%	3.06%	0.206
064	28527	-5.27%	0.30%	0.196
065	27898	-7.36%	8.61%	0.291
066	28662	-4.82%	1.40%	0.176
067	32506	7.94%	4.13%	0.207
068	29562	-1.84%	0.98%	0.174
069	29194	-3.06%	2.32%	0.246
070	33169	10.14%	15.74%	0.373
071	30339	0.74%	7.08%	0.300
072	30519	1.34%	23.02%	0.499
073	26473	-12.09%	1.45%	0.204
074	27979	-7.09%	1.25%	0.194
075	28850	-4.20%	1.35%	0.182
076	30660	1.81%	7.33%	0.284
077	29883	-0.77%	7.92%	0.334
078	28372	-5.79%	14.33%	0.549
079	29421	-2.30%	2.68%	0.223
080	31958	6.12%	1.87%	0.283
081	29401	-2.37%	1.10%	0.266
082	28005	-7.01%	0.67%	0.230
083	27564	-8.47%	0.35%	0.201
084	36067	19.76%	4.17%	0.495
085	38445	27.66%	5.76%	0.563
086	37055	23.04%	7.70%	0.689
087	37120	23.26%	2.17%	0.256
088	32678	8.51%	3.32%	0.391
089	33704	11.92%	2.76%	0.467
090	43865	45.66%	2.25%	0.326
091	43643	44.92%	2.75%	0.269

092	34610	14.93%	1.55%	0.265
093	43653	44.95%	3.54%	0.382
094	32551	8.09%	2.39%	0.412
095	35046	16.37%	1.26%	0.298
096	32124	6.67%	0.94%	0.316
097	33040	9.71%	0.88%	0.365
098	29401	-2.37%	0.58%	0.213
099	29458	-2.18%	0.36%	0.205
100	28954	-3.86%	0.41%	0.238

Proposed District	2020 Total Population	Deviation	Percent Black VAP	Effectiveness Score
1	30815	2.32%	0.65%	0.226
2	30892	2.58%	0.89%	0.252
3	31181	3.54%	0.40%	0.239
4	29687	-1.42%	0.31%	0.226
5	30881	2.54%	0.51%	0.210
6	29541	-1.91%	0.65%	0.332
7	29885	-0.76%	0.97%	0.329
8	30027	-0.29%	1.29%	0.289
9	30625	1.69%	2.80%	0.476
10	31066	3.16%	2.42%	0.362
11	29776	-1.13%	2.89%	0.366
12	30767	2.17%	0.92%	0.262
13	29618	-1.65%	3.57%	0.383
14	29752	-1.21%	4.78%	0.335
15	29405	-2.36%	2.20%	0.383
16	29446	-2.22%	1.97%	0.296
17	29726	-1.29%	1.28%	0.229
18	29291	-2.74%	3.77%	0.354
19	29276	-2.79%	4.00%	0.399
20	29707	-1.35%	4.69%	0.564
21	29499	-2.05%	7.56%	0.754
22	29260	-2.84%	6.26%	0.508
23	29561	-1.84%	1.83%	0.331
24	29388	-2.41%	1.56%	0.196
25	29668	-1.48%	0.94%	0.299
26	30381	0.88%	0.65%	0.242
27	31177	3.53%	1.34%	0.199
28	31081	3.21%	1.21%	0.187
29	30392	0.92%	13.23%	0.257
30	30278	0.54%	6.68%	0.239
31	31014	2.99%	2.60%	0.223
32	31106	3.29%	20.84%	0.388
33	31192	3.58%	4.66%	0.215
34	30073	-0.14%	45.84%	0.462
35	30532	1.38%	54.32%	0.544
36	31082	3.21%	17.39%	0.310
37	30593	1.59%	25.38%	0.310
38	31048	3.10%	11.65%	0.262
39	31122	3.34%	9.92%	0.217
40	30068	-0.16%	2.65%	0.192
41	30194	0.26%	0.40%	0.177
42	30098	-0.06%	2.01%	0.181
43	30068	-0.16%	7.91%	0.269

44	29145	-3.22%	1.48%	0.172
45	30641	1.75%	2.21%	0.239
46	29927	-0.62%	1.26%	0.210
47	29203	-3.03%	0.87%	0.159
48	29847	-0.89%	4.46%	0.243
49	29484	-2.10%	14.57%	0.531
50	29517	-1.99%	7.68%	0.337
51	31079	3.20%	5.38%	0.267
52	29755	-1.20%	1.21%	0.184
53	29344	-2.56%	6.97%	0.290
54	29768	-1.15%	7.00%	0.290
55	29682	-1.44%	17.85%	0.383
56	29821	-0.98%	19.90%	0.451
57	30134	0.06%	1.20%	0.156
58	31207	3.63%	9.70%	0.200
59	30899	2.60%	3.32%	0.175
60	30469	1.18%	13.09%	0.252
61	30564	1.49%	26.22%	0.336
62	29636	-1.59%	52.97%	0.538
63	30659	1.81%	54.17%	0.556
64	30494	1.26%	67.84%	0.736
65	29551	-1.87%	66.75%	0.753
66	29555	-1.86%	51.95%	0.610
67	31047	3.09%	28.00%	0.407
68	31183	3.55%	3.07%	0.180
69	30711	1.98%	12.68%	0.296
70	30427	1.04%	17.70%	0.390
71	29220	-2.97%	23.54%	0.396
72	29903	-0.70%	52.41%	0.668
73	29972	-0.47%	14.81%	0.467
74	30327	0.70%	21.22%	0.632
75	30262	0.49%	19.31%	0.429
76	29928	-0.62%	67.65%	0.827
77	30006	-0.36%	55.97%	0.731
78	29358	-2.51%	4.89%	0.273
79	30065	-0.17%	57.90%	0.764
80	30091	-0.08%	52.92%	0.731
81	30525	1.36%	14.89%	0.325
82	30021	-0.31%	11.18%	0.294
83	29821	-0.98%	3.81%	0.215
84	29837	-0.92%	13.18%	0.367
85	29925	-0.63%	3.33%	0.244
86	29922	-0.64%	0.68%	0.169
87	29189	-3.07%	10.59%	0.254
88	30356	0.80%	28.61%	0.345
89	29332	-2.60%	14.55%	0.272
90	29709	-1.35%	13.30%	0.328

91	30145	0.10%	10.64%	0.330
92	30129	0.05%	3.04%	0.175
93	29911	-0.68%	11.43%	0.200
94	29908	-0.69%	32.42%	0.356
95	29270	-2.81%	34.05%	0.397
96	30051	-0.21%	24.90%	0.303
97	30182	0.22%	34.30%	0.349
98	30460	1.15%	44.15%	0.448
99	29605	-1.69%	17.43%	0.206
100	30106	-0.03%	33.07%	0.328

Illustrative District	2020 Total Population	Deviation	Percent Black VAP	Effectiveness score
1	29387	-2.42%	34.03%	0.339
2	28718	-4.64%	15.44%	0.199
3	29220	-2.97%	31.56%	0.371
4	28625	-4.95%	12.17%	0.276
5	31009	2.97%	54.43%	0.550
6	29320	-2.64%	23.12%	0.294
7	28745	-4.55%	24.88%	0.302
8	29149	-3.21%	17.88%	0.246
9	30703	1.95%	27.10%	0.315
10	28996	-3.72%	3.34%	0.195
11	28733	-4.59%	50.64%	0.537
12	28616	-4.98%	50.83%	0.533
13	29223	-2.96%	19.00%	0.266
14	31165	3.49%	11.10%	0.246
15	28964	-3.82%	3.59%	0.193
16	28822	-4.29%	52.45%	0.591
17	29011	-3.67%	50.28%	0.645
18	28947	-3.88%	7.11%	0.263
19	29492	-2.07%	3.66%	0.179
20	29136	-3.25%	0.59%	0.176
21	30787	2.23%	1.31%	0.176
22	28737	-4.58%	3.49%	0.249
23	30557	1.47%	6.06%	0.230
24	28683	-4.76%	6.97%	0.290
25	28823	-4.29%	17.73%	0.412
26	29203	-3.03%	12.39%	0.253
27	29977	-0.46%	13.33%	0.297
28	29243	-2.90%	11.19%	0.302
29	30623	1.69%	57.76%	0.765
30	29323	-2.63%	50.35%	0.690
31	31022	3.01%	10.70%	0.360
32	31097	3.26%	21.93%	0.408
33	29375	-2.46%	52.57%	0.726
34	29123	-3.29%	50.57%	0.810
35	29971	-0.48%	17.15%	0.512
36	29623	-1.63%	50.41%	0.677
37	30297	0.60%	50.30%	0.650
38	30257	0.47%	17.61%	0.403
39	30100	-0.05%	17.02%	0.353
40	31543	4.74%	11.40%	0.301
41	30460	1.15%	23.52%	0.377
42	28692	-4.73%	53.25%	0.620
43	30797	2.26%	2.91%	0.178
44	31076	3.19%	1.63%	0.162
45	29648	-1.55%	7.71%	0.194

46	30397	0.94%	5.12%	0.167
47	31157	3.46%	7.12%	0.217
48	28702	-4.69%	54.30%	0.556
49	30171	0.19%	20.47%	0.270
50	31204	3.62%	54.06%	0.550
51	28662	-4.82%	58.23%	0.582
52	31270	3.84%	6.19%	0.227
53	30148	0.11%	8.66%	0.255
54	31530	4.70%	5.97%	0.200
55	29043	-3.56%	51.41%	0.512
56	31238	3.73%	1.00%	0.241
57	30849	2.44%	2.62%	0.225
58	29129	-3.27%	16.36%	0.342
59	29296	-2.72%	29.37%	0.439
60	31103	3.28%	0.98%	0.211
61	31231	3.71%	0.63%	0.231
62	29387	-2.42%	1.23%	0.216
63	29897	-0.72%	3.11%	0.222
64	31390	4.23%	0.20%	0.195
65	29233	-2.93%	10.52%	0.305
66	30757	2.13%	0.64%	0.185
67	29252	-2.87%	2.52%	0.175
68	29759	-1.18%	1.11%	0.216
69	29194	-3.06%	2.32%	0.246
70	30659	1.81%	16.57%	0.360
71	29804	-1.03%	6.88%	0.284
72	29428	-2.28%	22.21%	0.515
73	29033	-3.59%	1.44%	0.195
74	29727	-1.29%	1.22%	0.212
75	31033	3.05%	1.42%	0.182
76	29074	-3.46%	6.11%	0.274
77	29898	-0.72%	8.02%	0.336
78	30453	1.12%	15.06%	0.558
79	31316	3.99%	2.36%	0.207
80	31365	4.15%	1.08%	0.262
81	31557	4.79%	3.65%	0.446
82	30120	0.02%	1.94%	0.350
83	30787	2.23%	2.46%	0.343
84	29631	-1.61%	4.18%	0.546
85	31295	3.92%	5.14%	0.512
86	31173	3.51%	9.05%	0.638
87	31133	3.38%	3.58%	0.332
88	31479	4.53%	2.93%	0.315
89	31124	3.35%	2.52%	0.452
90	31218	3.66%	2.08%	0.309
91	31529	4.70%	2.14%	0.261
92	30636	1.73%	2.63%	0.259

93	31129	3.37%	2.17%	0.353
94	31365	4.15%	2.71%	0.345
95	31585	4.88%	1.27%	0.315
96	31276	3.86%	1.71%	0.451
97	31356	4.12%	0.85%	0.347
98	29592	-1.74%	0.58%	0.219
99	31143	3.41%	0.53%	0.208
100	31589	4.89%	0.39%	0.242

APPENDIX B

Statewide				Estimates for Black Voters				Estimates for White Voters			
	Party	Race	Vote	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC
2020 General											
U.S. President											
Joseph Biden	D	W	34.8%	90.3	94.8	90.2	90.6	19.0	13.4	18.5	20.4
Donald Trump	R	W	62.4%	5.8	0.3	8.1	4.0	78.7	84.4	78.6	78.3
others			2.8%	3.9	4.9	3.5	5.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.3
votes for office				*49.1*	*42.1*	*44.3*	*44.3*	*62.0*	*60.0*	*62.4*	*62.4*
U.S. Senate											
Ricky Dale Harrington	Lib	AA	33.5%	82.9	85.5	86.1	91.3	18.7	14.3	17.9	19.6
Tom Cotton	R	W	66.5%	17.1	14.5	13.9	8.7	81.3	85.7	82.1	80.4
votes for office				*44.1*	*37.5*	*40.0*	*40.0*	*61.1*	*59.6*	*62.1*	*62.1*
2018 General											
Governor											
Jared Henderson	D	W	31.8%	83.1	87.0	87.1	89.0	18.3	13.4	15.3	16.7
Asa Hutchinson	R	W	65.3%	14.9	11.6	11.8	7.8	78.3	83.1	81.4	80.8
Mark West	Lib	W	2.9%	2.0	1.4	1.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.4
votes for office				*42.5*	*36.8*	*38.2*	*38.2*	*45.6*	*43.4*	*45.8*	*45.8*
Lieutenant Governor											
Anthony Bland	D	AA	33.0%	88.8	92.5	89.7	90.6	19.2	13.8	16.1	17.5
Tim Griffin	R	W	64.2%	9.1	5.3	9.0	5.6	78.2	83.6	80.9	80.6
Frank Gilbert	Lib	W	2.8%	2.1	2.2	2.4	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.8
votes for office				*42.4*	*36.7*	*38.1*	*38.1*	*45.4*	*43.3*	*45.6*	*45.6*
Attorney General											
Mike Lee	D	W	35.4%	89.0	93.7	90.7	91.1	21.1	16.0	18.8	20.4
Leslie Rutledge	R	W	61.8%	9.0	4.6	8.4	5.6	76.3	81.3	78.1	77.9
Kerry Hicks	Lib	W	2.8%	2.0	1.8	1.7	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.0
votes for office				*42.4*	*36.8*	*38.2*	*38.2*	*45.5*	*43.3*	*45.6*	*45.6*

Statewide				Estimates for Black Voters				Estimates for White Voters			
	Party	Race	Vote	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC
Secretary of State											
Susan Inman	D	W	36.5%	88.3	94.7	91.1	91.0	22.3	17.5	20.2	21.5
John Thurston	R	W	60.6%	8.0	2.4	7.7	5.2	75.0	79.8	76.6	76.5
Christopher Olson	Lib	W	2.9%	3.7	2.9	2.9	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.9
votes for office				*42.4*	*36.8*	*38.1*	*38.1*	*45.4*	*43.2*	*45.4*	*45.4*
Treasurer											
Dennis Milligan	R	W	70.9%	23.5	20.4	18.2	14.3	82.6	87.2	86.2	84.9
Ashley Ewald	Lib	W	29.1%	76.5	79.5	81.9	85.7	17.4	12.8	13.8	15.1
votes for office				*37.8*	*32.5*	*33.8*	*33.8*	*44.6*	*42.9*	*44.9*	*44.9*
2016 General											
U.S. President											
Hillary Clinton	D	W	33.7%	92.8	97.1	91.7	91.7	20.0	14.8	16.1	17.5
Donald Trump	R	W	60.6%	4.5	0.3	7.2	4.5	75.2	80.1	77.2	76.8
others			5.7%	2.7	2.6	2.2	3.8	4.9	5.6	6.3	5.7
votes for office				*55.5*	*48.2*	*48.1*	*48.1*	*57.2*	*54.7*	*56.4*	*56.4*
U.S. Senator											
Conner Eldridge	D	W	36.2%	87.7	90.8	89.4	90.2	24.7	20.6	21.2	22.7
John Boozman	R	W	59.8%	9.1	6.5	8.7	6.1	71.3	75.3	74.5	73.6
Frank Gilbert	Lib	W	4.0%	3.2	2.6	2.3	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7
votes for office				*52.1*	*45.2*	*45.5*	*45.5*	*56.0*	*53.8*	*55.6*	*55.6*
Democratic Primaries											
2018 Democratic Primary for Governor											
Leticia Sanders	D	AA	36.7%	59.4	62.9	61.9	51.2	26.6	26.6	25.1	21.0
Jared Henderson	D	W	63.3%	40.6	37.1	37.8	48.8	73.4	73.4	75.0	79.0
votes for office				*20.4*	*17.5*	*22.2*	*22.2*	*7.8*	*2.8*	*6.2*	*6.2*

APPENDIX C

State Legislative Elections				Estimates for Black Voters				Estimates for White Voters			
	Party	Race	Vote	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC
2020 General											
State House District 5											
David Fielding	D	B	56.8%		105.0	93.5	91.9		9.0	16.6	23.8
Chase McDowell	R	W	43.2%		-5.1	6.5	8.1		91.1	83.3	76.2
turnout of VAP					*36.3*	*44.3*			*66.9*	*63.0*	
State House District 7											
George Calloway Jr	D	B	40.1%		97.0	87.4	87.7		0.0	6.1	11.0
Sonia Eubanks Barker	R	W	59.9%		2.9	12.3	12.4		99.9	93.6	89.0
turnout of VAP					*33.9*	*29.2*			*64.4*	*62.8*	
State House District 11											
Don Glover	D	B	49.7%	94.3	99.0	96.7	94.2		-2.4	7.1	6.1
Mark McElroy	R	W	50.3%	5.7	1.1	3.2	5.8		102.4	93.1	93.9
turnout of VAP				*51.9*	*50.8*	*56.6*			*56.3*	*na*	
State House District 14											
Rick Bransford	D	W	33.3%		96.3	87.5	74.8	15.8	9.5	13.2	14.2
Roger Lunch	R	W	58.8%		-13.8	5.2	7.5	80.2	88.1	78.6	82.3
Christa Jones	I		8.0%		17.6	21.9	17.7	4.0	2.5	2.0	3.6
turnout of VAP					*52.6*	*62.3*		*66.6*	*53.6*	*55.8*	
State House District 34											
Joy Springer	D	B	70.4%		76.3	*na*	74.6		59.0	58.6	58.4
Roderick Greer Talley	I	B	29.6%		23.9	*na*	25.5		41.0	41.7	41.6
turnout of VAP					*42.5*	*45.6*			*50.2*	*55.4*	
State House District 55	**(missing Mississippi Co. precincts)**										
Monte Hodges	D	B	52.2%								
Gary Tobar	R	B	47.8%								
turnout of VAP											

State Legislative Elections				Estimates for Black Voters				Estimates for White Voters			
	Party	Race	Vote	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC
2018 General											
State House District 5											
David Fielding	D	B	56.9%		101.3	89.4	*na*		10.9	20.4	*na*
Wade Andrews	R	W	43.1%		-0.9	10.7	*na*		89.2	79.3	*na*
turnout of VAP					*34.0*	*29.5*			*70.9*	*54.5*	
State House District 11											
Don Glover	D	B	44.0%		87.6	83.9	80.5		-2.2	5.3	5.8
Ricky Lattimore	R	B	25.5%		1.3	5.2	8.5		52.5	49.7	45.1
Mark McElroy	I	W	30.4%		11.1	3.7	11.0		49.8	60.8	49.1
turnout of VAP					*48.0*	*49.1*			*41.2*	*44.2*	
State House District 12											
Chris Richey	D	W	61.0%		99.3	92.6	91.5	20.1	17.8	21.0	19.4
Jason Dobson	R	W	39.0%		0.5	7.4	8.5	79.9	82.1	78.2	80.6
turnout of VAP					*45.8*	*45.7*		*43.6*	*42.3*	*44.6*	
State House District 17											
Vivian Flowers	D	B	88.7%	*94.9*	*97.3*	*95.2*	*97.2*		*48.7*	*45.4*	*30.7*
Gregory Maxwell	L		11.3%	*5.1*	*2.8*	*4.7*	*2.8*		*51.1*	*55.1*	*69.3*
turnout of VAP				*35.5*	*38.9*	*38.8*			*21.1*	*21.7*	
State House District 30											
Fred Allen	D	B	86.4%		107.5	99.1	92.5		49.3	53.7	64.4
Mitchell Fenton	L	W	13.7%		-7.7	0.6	7.5		50.6	46.5	35.6
turnout of VAP					*49.3*	*46.0*			*39.2*	*38.0*	
State House District 54											
Austin Jones	D		24.1%		*86.5*	*97.6*	*54.9*	*14.3*	*5.5*	*13.4*	*13.6*
Johnny Rye	R	W	75.9%		*13.5*	*1.6*	*45.1*	*85.7*	*94.5*	*85.6*	*86.4*
turnout of VAP					*56.7*	*60.6*		*32.7*	*31.5*	*33.8*	

State Legislative Elections				Estimates for Black Voters				Estimates for White Voters			
	Party	Race	Vote	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC
State House District 55											
Monte Hodges	D	B	61.7%		79.0	85.3	75.8		36.2	36.4	42.7
Gary Tobar	R	B	38.3%		21.1	14.9	24.2		63.9	64.5	57.3
turnout of VAP					*41.7*	*33.5*			*39.8*	*40.4*	
2016 General											
State House District 7											
Floyd Thomas Jr.	D	W	37.4%		73.3	77	*na*		16.8	13.4	*na*
Sonia Eubanks Barker	R	W	54.8%		9.6	15.5	*na*		81.4	80.5	*na*
Glen Glover	I		7.8%		17.1	14.9	*na*		1.5	5.1	*na*
turnout of VAP					*89.1*	*80.2*			*76.1*	*79.1*	
State House District 10											
Dorothy Hall	D	W	36.4%		86.9	89.4	71.2	31.1	28.3	27.2	29.0
Mike Holcomb	R	W	63.6%		13.2	11.2	28.9	68.9	71.7	72.8	71.0
turnout of VAP					*41.6*	*41.2*		*56.8*	*56.8*	*56.6*	
State House District 14											
Camille Bennett	D	W	47.9%		108.7	97.1	90.4	27.1	26.0	29.7	28.9
Roger Lynch	R	W	52.1%		-8.7	2.9	9.6	72.9	74.0	70.3	71.1
turnout of VAP					*55.1*	*55.6*		*61.4*	*51.4*	*53.2*	
State House District 29											
Fred Love	D	B	86.4%		108.9	99.0	92.5		45.5	46.1	56.0
Glen Swartz	L	W	13.6%		-8.8	0.9	7.5		54.4	52.6	44.0
turnout of VAP					*42.1*	*51.1*			*38.5*	*42.3*	
State House District 33											
Sabin Warwick	D	W	77.9%		83.3	84.9	70.1		75.3	75.0	80.0
Michael Williams	L	W	22.1%		16.7	15.1	29.9		24.9	25.0	20.0
turnout of VAP					*33.1*	*40.5*			*62.0*	*59.6*	

State Legislative Elections				Estimates for Black Voters				Estimates for White Voters			
	Party	Race	Vote	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC	HP	ER	EI 2x2	EI RxC
State House District 54											
Hunter Williams	D	W	25.8%		90.7	86.9	58.2	23.6	14.3	9.8	14.7
Johnny Rye	R	W	74.2%		8.7	12.7	48.8	76.4	85.9	90.8	85.3
turnout of VAP					*54.5*	*59.4*		*39.6*	*39.7*	*38.8*	
Democratic Primaries											
2020 Democratic Primary											
State House District 34											
Joy Springer	D	B	64.4%		69.3	66.5	68.4		52.4	56.7	53.1
Ryan Davis	D	B	28.0%		28.4	31.6	25.7		28.4	29.0	38.8
Lee Miller	D		7.6%		2.2	1.9	5.9		19.8	19.6	13.1
turnout of VAP					*22.2*	*22.2*			*11.0*	*12.7*	
State House District 36											
Denise Ennett	D	B	69.7%		76.0	78.7	74.4		59.2	59.3	58.6
Russell Williams	D	B	30.3%		24.0	21.2	25.6		41.0	40.6	41.4
turnout of VAP					*31.7*	*33.9*			*0.0*	*2.3*	
2018 Democratic Primary											
State House District 36											
Charles Blake	D	B	61.7%		70.4	62.2	64.1		45.6	58.5	56.8
Darell Stephens	D	B	38.3%		29.9	38.8	35.9		54.7	44.6	43.2
turnout of VAP					*22.8*	*23.8*			*0.0*	*1.0*	

APPENDIX D

Lisa R. Handley

CURRICULUM VITAE

Professional Experience

Dr. Handley has over thirty years of experience in the areas of redistricting and voting rights, both as a practitioner and an academician, and is recognized nationally and internationally as an expert on these subjects. She has advised numerous clients on redistricting and has served as an expert in dozens of redistricting and voting rights court cases. Her clients have included the U.S. Department of Justice, civil rights organizations, independent redistricting commissions and scores of state and local jurisdictions. Internationally, Dr. Handley has provided electoral assistance in more than a dozen countries, serving as a consultant on electoral system design and redistricting for the United Nations, UNDP, IFES, and International IDEA. In addition, Dr. Handley served as Chairman of the Electoral Boundaries Commission in the Cayman Islands.

Dr. Handley has been actively involved in research, writing and teaching on the subjects of redistricting and voting rights. She has co-written a book, Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality (Cambridge University Press, 1992) and co-edited a volume (Redistricting in Comparative Perspective, Oxford University Press, 2008) on these subjects. Her research has also appeared in peer-reviewed journals such as *Journal of Politics*, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, *American Politics Quarterly*, *Journal of Law and Politics*, and *Law and Policy,* as well as law reviews and edited books. She has taught political science undergraduate and graduate courses related to these subjects at several universities including the University of Virginia and George Washington University. Dr. Handley is a Visiting Research Academic at Oxford Brookes University in the United Kingdom.

Dr. Handley is the President of Frontier International Consulting, a consulting firm that specializes in providing electoral assistance in transitional and post-conflict democracies. She also works as an independent election consultant both in the United States and internationally.

Education

Ph.D. The George Washington University, Political Science, 1991

Present Employment

President, Frontier International Electoral Consulting LLC (since co-founding company in 1998).

Senior International Electoral Consultant Technical assistance for clients such as the UN, UNDP and IFES on electoral system design and boundary delimitation

Visiting Research Academic, Centre for Development and Emergency Practice (CENDEP), Oxford Brookes University

U.S. Clients since 2000

American Civil Liberties Union (expert testimony in Ohio partisan gerrymander challenge and challenge to Commerce Department inclusion of citizenship question on 2020 census form)

Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (expert testimony in challenges to statewide judicial elections in Texas and Alabama)

US Department of Justice (expert witness testimony in several Section 2 and Section 5 cases)

Alaska: Alaska Redistricting Board (redistricting consultation, expert witness testimony)

Arizona: Arizona Independent Redistricting Board (redistricting consultation, expert witness)

Arkansas: expert witness for Plaintiffs in Jeffers v. Beebe

Colorado: Colorado Redistricting Board (redistricting consultation)

Connecticut: State Senate and State House of Representatives (redistricting consultation)

Florida: State Senate (redistricting consultation)

Kansas: State Senate and House Legislative Services (redistricting consultation)

Louisiana: Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus (expert witness testimony)

Massachusetts: State Senate (redistricting consultation)

Maryland: Attorney General (redistricting consultation, expert witness testimony)

Miami-Dade County, Florida: County Attorney (redistricting consultation)

Nassau County, New York: Redistricting Commission (redistricting consulting)

New Mexico: State House (redistricting consultation, expert witness testimony)

New York: State Assembly (redistricting consultation)

New York City: Redistricting Commission and Charter Commission (redistricting consultation and Section 5 submission assistance)

New York State Court: Expert to the Special Master (drew congressional lines for state court)

Ohio: State Democratic Party (redistricting litigation support, expert witness testimony)

Pennsylvania: Senate Democratic Caucus (redistricting consultation)

Rhode Island: State Senate and State House (litigation support, expert witness testimony)

Vermont: Secretary of State (redistricting consultation)

International Clients since 2000

United Nations

- Afghanistan – electoral system design and district delimitation expert
- Bangladesh (UNDP) – redistricting expert
- Sierra Leone (UNDP) – redistricting expert
- Liberia (UNMIL, UN peacekeeping mission) – redistricting expert
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC, UN peacekeeping mission) – election feasibility mission, electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Kenya (UN) – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Haiti (UN) – election feasibility mission, electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Zimbabwe (UNDP) – redistricting expert
- Lead Writer on the topic of boundary delimitation (redistricting) for ACE (Joint UN, IFES and IDEA project on the Administration and Cost of Elections Project)

International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES)

- Afghanistan – district delimitation expert
- Sudan – redistricting expert
- Kosovo – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Nigeria – redistricting expert
- Nepal – redistricting expert
- Georgia – electoral system design and district delimitation expert
- Yemen – redistricting expert
- Lebanon – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Malaysia – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Myanmar – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Ukraine – electoral system design and redistricting expert
- Pakistan – consultant for developing redistricting software
- Principal consultant for the Delimitation Equity Project – conducted research, wrote reference manual and developed training curriculum
- Writer on electoral boundary delimitation (redistricting), Elections Standards Project
- Training – developed training curriculum and conducted training workshops on electoral boundary delimitation (redistricting) in Azerbaijan and Jamaica

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA):

- Consultant on electoral dispute resolution systems
- Technology consultant on use of GIS for electoral district delimitation
- Training – developed training material and conducted training workshop on electoral boundary delimitation (redistricting) for African election officials (Mauritius)
- Curriculum development – boundary delimitation curriculum for the BRIDGE Project

Other international clients have included The Cayman Islands; the Australian Election Commission; the Boundary Commission of British Columbia, Canada; and the Global Justice Project for Iraq.

Publications

***Books**:*

Does Torture Prevention Work? Liverpool University Press, 2016 (served as editor and author, with Richard Carver)

Comparative Redistricting in Perspective, Oxford University Press, 2008 (first editor, with Bernard Grofman).

Delimitation Equity Project: Resource Guide, Center for Transitional and Post-Conflict Governance at IFES and USAID publication, 2006 (lead author).

Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality, Cambridge University Press, 1992 (with Bernard Grofman and Richard Niemi).

***Academic Journal Articles**:*

"Drawing Electoral Districts to Promote Minority Representation" Representation, forthcoming, published online DOI:10.1080/00344893.2020.1815076.

"Evaluating national preventive mechanisms: a conceptual model," Journal of Human Rights Practice, Volume 12 (2), July 2020 (with Richard Carver).

"Minority Success in Non-Majority Minority Districts: Finding the 'Sweet Spot'," Journal of Race, Ethnicity and Politics, forthcoming (with David Lublin, Thomas Brunell and Bernard Grofman).

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"Delimitation Consulting in the US and Elsewhere," Zeitschrift für Politikberatung, volume 1 (3/4), 2008 (with Peter Schrott).

"Drawing Effective Minority Districts: A Conceptual Framework and Some Empirical Evidence," North Carolina Law Review, volume 79 (5), June 2001 (with Bernard Grofman and David Lublin).

"A Guide to 2000 Redistricting Tools and Technology" in The Real Y2K Problem: Census 2000 Data and Redistricting Technology, edited by Nathaniel Persily, New York: Brennan Center, 2000.

"1990s Issues in Voting Rights," Mississippi Law Journal, 65 (2), Winter 1995 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Minority Turnout and the Creation of Majority-Minority Districts," American Politics Quarterly, 23 (2), April 1995 (with Kimball Brace, Richard Niemi and Harold Stanley).

"Identifying and Remedying Racial Gerrymandering," Journal of Law and Politics, 8 (2), Winter 1992 (with Bernard Grofman).

"The Impact of the Voting Rights Act on Minority Representation in Southern State Legislatures," Legislative Studies Quarterly, 16 (1), February 1991 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Minority Population Proportion and Black and Hispanic Congressional Success in the 1970s and 1980s," American Politics Quarterly, 17 (4), October 1989 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Black Representation: Making Sense of Electoral Geography at Different Levels of Government," Legislative Studies Quarterly, 14 (2), May 1989 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Minority Voting Equality: The 65 Percent Rule in Theory and Practice," Law and Policy, 10 (1), January 1988 (with Kimball Brace, Bernard Grofman and Richard Niemi).

"Does Redistricting Aimed to Help Blacks Necessarily Help Republicans?" Journal of Politics, 49 (1), February 1987 (with Kimball Brace and Bernard Grofman).

***Chapters in Edited Volumes**:*

“Effective torture prevention,” Research Handbook on Torture, Sir Malcolm Evans and Jens Modvig (eds), Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2020 (with Richard Carver).

“Redistricting” in Oxford Handbook of Electoral Systems, Erik Herron Robert Pekkanen and Matthew Shugart (eds), Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018.

“Role of the Courts in the Electoral Boundary Delimitation Process,” in International Election Remedies, John Hardin Young (ed.), Chicago: American Bar Association Press, 2017.

“One Person, One Vote, Different Values: Comparing Delimitation Practices in India, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States,” in Fixing Electoral Boundaries in India, edited by Mohd. Sanjeer Alam and K.C. Sivaramakrishman, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2015.

“Delimiting Electoral Boundaries in Post-Conflict Settings,” in Comparative Redistricting in Perspective, edited by Lisa Handley and Bernard Grofman, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.

“A Comparative Survey of Structures and Criteria for Boundary Delimitation,” in Comparative Redistricting in Perspective, edited by Lisa Handley and Bernard Grofman, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.

“Drawing Effective Minority Districts: A Conceptual Model,” in Voting Rights and Minority Representation, edited by David Bositis, published by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, Washington DC, and University Press of America, New York, 2006.

"Electing Minority-Preferred Candidates to Legislative Office: The Relationship Between Minority Percentages in Districts and the Election of Minority-Preferred Candidates," in Race and Redistricting in the 1990s, edited by Bernard Grofman; New York: Agathon Press, 1998 (with Bernard Grofman and Wayne Arden).

"Estimating the Impact of Voting-Rights-Related Districting on Democratic Strength in the U.S. House of Representatives," in Race and Redistricting in the 1990s, edited by Bernard Grofman; New York: Agathon Press, 1998 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Voting Rights in the 1990s: An Overview," in Race and Redistricting in the 1990s, edited by Bernard Grofman; New York: Agathon Press, 1998 (with Bernard Grofman and Wayne Arden).

"Racial Context, the 1968 Wallace Vote and Southern Presidential Dealignment: Evidence from North Carolina and Elsewhere," in Spatial and Contextual Models in Political Research, edited by Munroe Eagles; Taylor and Francis Publishing Co., 1995 (with Bernard Grofman).

"The Impact of the Voting Rights Act on Minority Representation: Black Officeholding in Southern State Legislatures and Congressional Delegations," in The Quiet Revolution: The Impact of the Voting Rights Act in the South, 1965-1990, eds. Chandler Davidson and Bernard Grofman, Princeton University Press, 1994 (with Bernard Grofman).

"Preconditions for Black and Hispanic Congressional Success," in United States Electoral Systems: Their Impact on Women and Minorities, eds. Wilma Rule and Joseph Zimmerman, Greenwood Press, 1992 (with Bernard Grofman).

***Electronic Publication**:*

"Boundary Delimitation" Topic Area for the Administration and Cost of Elections (ACE) Project, 1998. Published by the ACE Project on the ACE website (www.aceproject.org).

***Additional Writings of Note**:*

Amicus brief presented to the US Supreme Court in Gill v. Whitford, Brief of Political Science Professors as Amici Curiae, 2017 (one of many social scientists to sign brief)

Amicus brief presented to the US Supreme Court in Shelby County v. Holder, Brief of Historians and Social Scientists as Amici Curiae, 2013 (one of several dozen historians and social scientists to sign brief)

Amicus brief presented to the US Supreme Court in Bartlett v. Strickland, 2008 (with Nathaniel Persily, Bernard Grofman, Bruce Cain, and Theodore Arrington).

Recent Court Cases

In the past ten years, Dr. Handley has served as an testifying expert or expert consultant in the following cases:

Ohio Philip Randolph Institute v. Larry Householder (2019) – partisan gerrymander challenge to Ohio congressional districts; testifying expert for ACLU on minority voting patterns

State of New York v. U.S. Department of Commerce/ New York Immigration Coalition v. U.S. Department of Commerce (2018-2019) – challenge to inclusion of citizenship question on 2020 census form; testifying expert on behalf of ACLU

U.S. v. City of Eastpointe (settled 2019) – minority vote dilution challenge to City of Eastpointe, Michigan, at-large city council election system; testifying expert on behalf of U.S. Department of Justice

Alabama NAACP v. State of Alabama (decided 2020) – minority vote dilution challenge to Alabama statewide judicial election system; testifying expert on behalf of Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Lopez v. Abbott (2017-2018) – minority vote dilution challenge to Texas statewide judicial election system; testifying expert on behalf of Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Personhuballuah v. Alcorn (2015-2017) – racial gerrymandering challenge to Virginia congressional districts; expert for the Attorney General and Governor of the State of Virginia; written testimony on behalf of Governor

Perry v. Perez (2014) – Texas congressional and state house districts (Section 2 case before federal court in San Antonio, Texas; testifying expert for the U.S. Department of Justice)

Jeffers v. Beebe (2012) – Arkansas state house districts (testifying expert for the Plaintiffs)

State of Texas v. U.S. (2011-2012) – Texas congressional and state house districts (Section 5 case before the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia; testifying expert for the U.S. Department of Justice)

In RE 2011 Redistricting Cases (2011-2012) – State legislative districts for State of Alaska (testifying expert for the Alaska Redistricting Board)

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EXHIBIT 9

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
CENTRAL DIVISION

THE ARKANSAS STATE CONFERENCE NAACP, ARKANSAS PUBLIC POLICY PANEL,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

THE ARKANSAS BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT; THE STATE OF ARKANSAS; ASA HUTCHINSON, in his official capacity as the Governor of Arkansas and Chairman of the Arkansas Board of Apportionment; JOHN THURSTON, in his official capacity as the Secretary of State of Arkansas and as a member of the Arkansas Board of Apportionment; LESLIE RUTLEDGE, in her official capacity as the Attorney General of the State of Arkansas and as a member of the Arkansas Board of Apportionment.

Defendants.

Case No.: 21-cv-1239-LPR

DECLARATION OF JAY BARTH, Ph.D.
PRELIMINARY REPORT

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I, Jay Barth, hereby declare as follows:

1. I earned my B.A. in American Studies at Hendrix College in 1987 and my M.A. in 1989 and Ph.D. in 1994 in Political Science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. I am currently the M.E. and Ima Graves Peace Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Politics at Hendrix College in Conway, Arkansas. During my 26-year career as a professor of American politics at Hendrix (1994-2019), I served in a variety of other roles including Bill and Connie Bowen Odyssey Professor of Politics, Director of Civic Engagement Projects, Director of the

Odyssey Program, and Director of the Crossings Program. During my time at Hendrix, I was a member of the Inaugural Faculty of the University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service. Following my shift to emeritus status at Hendrix, I have also served as an adjuct faculty member at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock William H. Bowen School of Law. A copy of my curriculum vitae is attached as an exhibit. I am being compensated $200 per hour for my work on this case.

2. My expertise is in American politics generally. However, my teaching and research interests have ranged widely—from the politics of the American South to political parties and elections to American Constitutional Law to race in American politics to LGBTQ politics to research methods. I am the co-author of the second edition of the book *Arkansas Politics and Government: Do the People Rule?* (University of Nebraska Press, 2005). In addition to seventeen chapters in varied collections, I have published almost 30 authored and co-authored pieces in peer-reviewed journals such as Social Science Quarterly, Political Behavior, Policy Studies Journal, Political Research Quarterly, Publius: The Journal of Federalism, Political Psychology, Polity, State Politics & Policy Quarterly, and Politics & Policy. My research combines qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Since 2010, I have been a collaborator on the Talk Business & Politics-Hendrix College poll that does survey work on attitudes towards politics and policy in the state of Arkansas. In addition, I have authored, co-authored, or mentored approximately twenty reports for a variety of foundations and advocacy organizations on public policy in Arkansas.

3. In 2007, I was named Arkansas Professor of the Year by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE). In 2014, I was named winner of the Southern Political Science Association's Diane

Blair Award for Outstanding Achievement in Politics and Government. In 2018, I received the Distinguished Scholar Award from the Arkansas Political Science Association for, among other work, my research on Arkansas politics and government, and I gained the 2019 Distinguished Service Award from the National Association of State Boards of Education. In 2000-01, I received the Steiger Congressional Fellowship from the American Political Science Association to serve on the staff of the late U.S. Sen. Paul Wellstone (MN) working on education and civil rights policy.

4. In addition to my academic work, I have taken on leadership roles with a variety of governmental, political, and non-profit boards. From 2012 to 2019, I was a member of the Arkansas State Board of Education and chaired that body for two years. I also served as a member of the Arkansas Non-Legislative Commission on the Study of Landlord-Tenant Laws (2011-2012) and the Arkansas Governor's Task Force on Best Practices for After-School and Summer Programs (2008). Since 2019, I have been a commission member of Central Arkansas Water, the water service serving the greater Little Rock and North Little Rock area. At present, I also serve as a member of the Democratic National Committee representing Arkansas and chair of the Democratic Party of Arkansas Rules Committee. I have served as a delegate to two Democratic national conventions and was a candidate for the Arkansas State Senate in 2010. I have chaired the boards of Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families, the National Association of State Boards of Education, Just Communities of Arkansas, the ACLU of Arkansas, the Arkansas Single Parent Scholarship Fund, the Single Parent Scholarship Fund of Pulaski County, and Planned Parenthood Great Plains, and I was a twelve-year member of the board of the National ACLU. I also presently serve as Vice-Chair of the Downtown Little Rock Community Development Corporation.

5. In this report, I examine Arkansas's racial past and present in terms of five of the enumerated "Senate Factors" traditionally examined in Voting Rights Act cases involving limitations on representation of racial minorities. For each of these five areas, consistent and troubling patterns emerge regarding the structures created in the past that limited, and continue to limit, Black voices in politics and policymaking, often through acts of intimidation, and the politics and policy outcomes in today's Arkansas.

SENATE FACTOR ONE

6. **Senate Factor One** addresses the degree to which a history of official discrimination grounded in race exists in the state of Arkansas.

Race and Arkansas's Origins

7. Race is at the heart of Arkansas's existence, and official racial discrimination has permeated the bulk of the state's history. Most fundamentally, during a period of careful balancing between slave and free states in the admissions of new states by the Congress following the Missouri Compromise of 1820, Arkansas came into being as a state in 1836 despite its relatively tiny population, entering the Union as a slave state (paired with Michigan, over three times its size in population, as a free state). The small number of Arkansans at the state's birth (52,240 persons spread across 53,335 square miles, according to a special census a year before admission as a state) led to a variety of obstacles such as insufficient tax revenues to fund the necessities of a state government, much less allow the investments in essential infrastructure

needed in a densely-forested and swampy place. Some argue this "premature birth" has harmed Arkansas's vitality as a state to the present.[1]

8. Many arguments were advanced on behalf of Arkansas's premature agitation for admission, but there is no doubt that the most compelling of these reasons was the determination to enter the Union while the legal status of slavery could still be secured.[2] Thus, the enshrinement of slavery in the founding documents of the state brought the pernicious consequences of slavery for Black and white citizens alike.

9. Following Arkansas's admission to the Union, slavery spread across the southeast quadrant of Arkansas in the agriculturally vibrant Delta where large plantations came into being. While a relatively small percentage of white Arkansans had sufficient wealth to own enslaved individuals, a vast majority of white Arkansans had come to the state from another slaveholding state meaning that white supremacy was deeply embedded in the state's political culture. Furthermore, highly disproportionate numbers of the political leadership were planters who owned twenty or more enslaved individuals. An initial meeting of a special convention to consider secession from the Union resulted in an impasse in March 1861. However, after the firing on Fort Sumter, the convention was rapidly called back into session, and this time the vote was 65 to 5 for secession in early May 1861.[3]

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[1] Blair, Diane D., and Jay Barth. *Arkansas Politics and Government: Do the People Rule?* 2d ed. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2005); Bolton, S. Charles. *Arkansas, 1800–1860: Remote and Restless.* (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1998).

[2] Blair and Barth, *Arkansas Politics and Government*; Grif Stockley, *Ruled by Race: Black/White Relations in Arkansas from Slavery to the Present*. (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2009).

[3] Blair and Barth, *Arkansas Politics and Government*; DeBlack, Thomas A. *With Fire and Sword: Arkansas, 1861–1874*. (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2003); Orville W. Taylor, *Negro Slavery in Arkansas.* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1958); Robert Walz, "Migration into Arkansas, 1834–1880" (PhD diss., University of Texas at Austin, 1958), 214; Ralph A. Wooster, "Notes on the Membership of the Thirteenth General Assembly of Arkansas," *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 17 (1958): 45– 55; Stephen Houser, "The Arkansas Legislature" (University of Arkansas, 1983, typescript); Gene W. Boyett, "The Whigs of Arkansas" (PhD diss., Louisiana State University, 1972), 113–14.

10. Although the civil war itself had devastating personal and economic consequences for Arkansans, Reconstruction, especially Radical Reconstruction (1867–74), had the most lasting political consequences. To the Reconstructionists' credit, civil rights were secured for the formerly enslaved individuals, the Ku Klux Klan's intimidation was thwarted in Arkansas more than in other states through a declaration of martial law by Governor Powell Clayton, the first genuine effort to establish common schools was initiated, the University of Arkansas was finally established, and the first significant railroad development was begun. Still, whatever may have been its original ideals and intents, the most lasting effects of this imposed administration included an additional $10 million debt, primarily extended for internal improvements and railroad construction that never materialized; election processes that continued to lack openness and transparency; and an intensified suspicion of and contempt for strong state government. Most relevant for future political and governmental actions, the period created a long-lived belief among most white Arkansans that a Republican vote was a vote for arrogant, alien, untrained, and dishonest public officials; this belief among white Arkansans, of course, was deeply tied to race as Black voters and officeholders were overwhelmingly Republican during this period.[4]

Race in Post-Reconstruction Arkansas

11. Reconstruction ended in Arkansas in 1874 and Arkansas's own, so-called "Redeemers," recaptured power. With the return to power of these white elites, Black power in the state was diminished. The Pulitzer Prize-winning historian C. Vann Woodward, born in Arkansas, provided this description of this period: "The Redeemers tried by invoking the past to avert the future. The politics of Redemption belonged to the romantic school, emphasizing race and

[4] Blair and Barth, *Arkansas Politics and Government*; DeBlack, *With Fire and Sword*; Kenneth C. Barnes, *The Ku Klux Klan in Arkansas: How Protestant White Nationalism Came to Rule a State*, (Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas Press, 2021).

tradition and deprecating issues of economics and self-interest." This meant Arkansas saw elections where race and the Lost Cause of the Confederacy increasingly became a focus of campaigns, while issues consequential to the daily lives of Arkansans such as the allocation of goods and services receded from politics and policy alike.[5]

12. In the mid-1880s, a biracial coalition rose up to challenge the Redeemers who led a generally do-little state government. This fusion movement of Republicans—white and Black—and economic populists provided a genuine threat to the Democratic majority. In 1888, the threat reached its apex with an exceptionally close gubernatorial race between Democrat James Philip Eagle and Union Labor and Republican fusion candidate Charles M. Norwood in which significant electoral fraud was key to the Democratic victory. A congressional race in the central portion of the state in that same election resulted in an even more marginal (and even more dubious) Democratic victory. When the Republican candidate John Clayton attempted to provoke a federal investigation into the voting process, he was murdered in Conway County. In the chaos following the death of Clayton and threats of additional political violence against supporters of Clayton, many Black residents fled the county (with some even fleeing the country as part of a "back to Africa" movement).[6]

13. White Democrats, alarmed by the electoral threat posed by the Republican coalition of Black and white populist voters, passed a series of anti-democratic electoral "reforms" to entrench their own power. The most important of these reforms was the Election Reform Act of 1891. The Act's two most important provisions were obviously intended to ensure the future electoral fortunes of the white Democratic establishment. One provision effectively turned over

[5] C. Vann Woodward, *Origins of the New South, 1877–1913* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1951), 51.
[6] Blair and Barth, *Arkansas Politics and Government*; Kenneth C. Barnes, *Who Killed John Clayton? Political Violence and the Emergence of the New South, 1861–1893*. (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1998).

all the state's election machinery to the Democratic Party, with only token representation for Republicans and populist parties on county election commissions, which guided the operation of elections. The other provision significantly disfranchised illiterate Arkansans (over one-fourth of the population at that time, a majority of whom were African-American according to the 1900 Census) by removing all political symbols from the ballot and providing that only the precinct judges (not a friend or fellow party member) could assist illiterates in preparing their ballots.[7]

14. The legislature also initiated a constitutional amendment that placed a one-dollar state poll tax on voting, and in 1892 (by which time the 1891 reforms were in effect) this amendment was ratified.[8] Counties could add an additional dollar poll tax as well, creating a *de facto* two-dollar tax across much of the state. The Democratic legislature also gerrymandered the congressional districts to dilute and confine the remaining pockets of Republicanism, a move that only layered on the disempowerment of Black voters since African-Americans had constituted at least one-third of the Republican vote and were hardest hit by the ballot reforms and poll-tax requirement because of their illiteracy rates and low incomes. It is estimated that the Black participation rates dropped from seventy-one percent of eligible voters in the 1890 election to thirty-eight percent in the 1892 election. Moreover, the escalating racist rhetoric of the period cannot be ignored or mistaken.[9]

15. What also cannot be ignored is the demise of African American representation in the state. Between 1868 and 1893 at least 87 Black men were members of the Arkansas General

[7] Election outrages of 1888 in Joe T. Segraves. "Arkansas Politics, 1874–1918." (PhD diss., University of Kentucky, 1973). Details of the 1891 act are in John W. Graves, "Negro Disfranchisement in Arkansas," *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 26 (1967): 199–225; David M. Tucker, *Arkansas: A People and Their Reputation* (Memphis, TN: Memphis State University Press, 1985), 46–47, provides evidence of white resumption of power through violence. For a more recent analysis of the disfranchisement process in Arkansas, see Michael Perman, *Struggle for Mastery: Disfranchisement in the South, 1888–1908* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2001), 59–67.

[8] $1.00 in 1892 equals just over $30 in 2021. Around the turn of the century, a dollar per day was a common wage in the state.

[9] Chris M. Braman "Another Look at Disfranchisement in Arkansas, 1888–1894." *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 69 (2010): 245–262.

Assembly. With the introduction of the election reforms of the early 1890s, representation dropped precipitously and by 1895 there were no African American legislators.[10]

16. As in other southern states where white legislators passed disenfranchisement measures heavily aimed at Black voters at the close of the Nineteenth Century, Arkansas manifested all the major expressions of southern segregation and white supremacy in the decades that followed, including "Jim Crow" laws, the "white primary" (in which only whites were allowed to participate in party primaries), and consistently inferior public services for African Americans such as inequitable segregated schools. Arkansas's key Jim Crow laws included a Separate Coach law (1891) akin to that considered by the Supreme Court in the Louisiana *Plessy* v. *Ferguson* case (1896), a Streetcar Segregation Act (1903), a 1903 law mandating segregation in prisons, a 1911 bar on interracial marriage, and a 1921 law barring white and Black Arkansans from cohabitating.[11]

Race-Based Violence

17. While rhetoric grounded in racism, discussed more fully below, increasingly became more common than physical violence in the aftermath of the Election Reform Act, physical violence against Black Arkansans did not totally recede from the Arkansas political landscape, particularly when local elites perceived threats to the racial or economic order. The most notorious of such events came in the Elaine Race Massacre of 1919 in Phillips County. This race massacre marked, probably, the deadliest event of racial violence in U.S. history.

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[10] Blake J. Wintory. "African–American Legislators in the Arkansas General Assembly, 1868–1893: Another Look." In *A Confused and Confusing Affair: Arkansas and Reconstruction*, edited by Mark Christ, 86–145. (Little Rock: Butler Center Books, 2018); Blake J. Wintory. "African-American Legislators in the Arkansas General Assembly, 1868–1893." *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 65 (2006): 385–434.

[11] John W. Graves. "The Arkansas Separate Coach Law of 1891." *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 32 (1973): 148–165; Charles F Robinson. *Dangerous Liaisons: Sex and Love in the Segregated South*. (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2003); Blair and Barth, *Arkansas Politics and Government*.

18. In that Delta community, unsubstantiated rumors began to spread that a number of white plantation owners were being targeted for killing as part of black sharecropper union organizing efforts. After a shooting incident at a union organizing meeting (the exact facts of the event remain murky although white residents thought it to be precipitated by Black-on-white violence), dozens of whites were deputized by the Phillips County sheriff, a white official, to put down the imagined uprising; whites began to arrive from surrounding communities to assist. An appeal by Phillips County officials was made to Governor Charles Brough for support, and he asked Washington to allow him to direct federal troops to the scene, skipping the typical first step of activating the Arkansas National Guard. The exact number of people killed across the several days of the massacre is unknown but likely more than 200 African Americans and five whites died in the race-based violence.[12]

19. At the scene, Governor Brough worked with local white elites to develop a plan to prosecute several dozen Blacks for the violence in exchange for avoidance of a mass lynching event. Immediately, a dozen Blacks involved with the union were prosecuted. They were defended by Scipio Africanus Jones, a Little Rock-based African-American attorney. Despite his defense, all twelve were quickly tried and sentenced to death. As six of the twelve neared execution by electrocution at the state penitentiary, Jones threw a legal Hail Mary, and these cases were accepted for review by the U.S. Supreme Court. There, in *Moore* v. *Dempsey* (1923), a majority on the Court led by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes agreed with the argument of Jones, working

[12] Stockley, Grif, Brian K. Mitchell, and Guy Lancaster. *Blood in Their Eyes: The Elaine Massacre of 1919.* Rev. ed. (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2020).

with the NAACP, and significantly expanded the reach of the 14th Amendment's due process clause to ensure a legitimate appeals process in capital cases.[13]

20. Understandably, because of the scope of violence and the engagement of the United States Supreme Court, the Elaine Massacre of 1919 has been the most analyzed of the numerous Arkansas events grounded in race-based violence. But two other significant events have also gained notice in recent years among observers of the period: the dramatic racial cleansing of communities and the "last lynching" in Little Rock.[14]

21. Across northwest and western Arkansas, a number of communities came to be identified as so-called "sundown towns." Such communities are ones where explicit or implicit commands were made to African Americans that they should not be found in the community after dark. In some cases, literal signs existed making clear this rule, as in the Franklin County community of Alix where this sign existed as late as 1970: "N****r, Don't Let The Sun Go Down On You In Alix." Some communities, like Mena in western Arkansas, advertised their absolute whiteness to prospective visitors. In some towns, significant Black populations existed but these African Americans were expelled by white residents. Most infamous was the case of Harrison in Boone County where several hundred Black residents lived as late as the early 1900s. In 1905, however, mobs spread through the town demanding that Black residents leave the community; many left their belongings behind as they quickly escaped. As late as 1954, just after the *Brown v. Board of Education* decisions, a more polite expulsion of Blacks occurred in Sheridan where the owner of the local sawmill offered to move Blacks who lived in homes owned by the

[13] Stockley, Mitchell, and Lancaster, *Blood in Their Eyes*; Richard C. Cortner. *A Mob Intent on Death: The NAACP and the Arkansas Riot Cases. (*Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press, 1988); Tom Dillard. "Scipio A. Jones." *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 31 (1972): 201–219.

[14] James Loewen, *Sundown Towns: A Hidden Dimension of American Racism*, (New York: New Press, 2004); Jacqueline Froelich, "Race, History, and Memory in Harrison, Arkansas: An Ozarks Town Reckons with Its Past" In *Race and Ethnicity in Arkansas: New Perspectives*, edited by John A. Kirk. (Fayetteville; University of Arkansas Press, 2014).

sawmill company to Malvern (25 miles away) at no cost. If they refused, the promise was that the workers would be evicted and their belongings burned. All of the Blacks living in the company's housing moved to Malvern and, aware that they were not welcome, other Blacks in Sheridan moved soon thereafter.[15]

22. In what became known as the "last lynching" in Little Rock, John Carter was brutally lynched in the spring of 1927, during a moment of intense racial tension in the city of Little Rock. The tension was produced by the discovery of the body of a 12-year-old white girl in the belfry of the First Presbyterian Church in downtown Little Rock. The Black church janitor, who found the body, and his biracial son Lonnie Dixon, who ultimately confessed, were arrested for the murder. To avoid mob justice in the form of attacks on the men, officials relocated them to Texarkana until their trials could occur. A penal farm escapee named John Carter, a Black man with no ties to the original crime, took their place in the rabid white community's bull's-eye after being accused of an assault on two white women in a rural area just west of the state's capital city.[16]

23. An armed group of white men searched for Carter, found him, hung him from a telephone pole and shot him. Cars then dragged Carter's body through the streets of the city, finally stopping at 9th and Broadway—which at the time was the heart of the city's vibrant Black business community. The horror continued as a crowd of an estimated 5,000 whites converged on the area, setting Carter's now-mangled body afire and keeping the fire stoked with furniture

[15] Guy Lancaster. *Racial Cleansing in Arkansas, 1883–1924: Politics, Land, Labor, and Criminality*. (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2014); Guy Lancaster. "'There Are Not Many Negroes Here': African Americans in Polk County, Arkansas, 1896–1937." *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 70 (2011): 429–449; Froelich, Jacqueline. "Race, History, and Memory in Harrison, Arkansas."

[16] Brian D. Greer. "The Last Lynching: A New Look at Little Rock's Last Episode of Deadly Mob Justice." *Arkansas Times*. August 4, 2000, 12–19; Stephanie Harp. "Stories of a Lynching: Accounts of John Carter, 1927." In *Bullets and Fire: Lynching and Authority in Arkansas, 1840–1950*, edited by Guy Lancaster. (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2018); Jay Barth, "Remember the 1927 Lynching in Little Rock," *Arkansas Times*, 1 August 2012.

from Black businesses and churches in the neighborhood. Thus, the vigilante attack on one accused Black man became an attack on the entire African-American community. Hours after the riots began, Governor John Martineau deployed the National Guard to the scene. Upon their arrival, the National Guard found a member of the white mob directing traffic using one of Carter's arms—charred and dismembered from his body.[17]

24. The lynching of John Carter was widely covered in national newspapers at the time; in response, two Black publications—the *Chicago Defender* and the *Pittsburgh Courier*—were barred from sale in Little Rock by the City's Board of Censors. While this event was omitted from the official community history of Little Rock for most of the 20th century, modern historians have not just recounted the lynching and its aftermath but recognized their importance in shaping African-American perceptions of what it meant to be a resident of a white-dominated Southern city. In many ways, the tale of John Carter played the jarring role that the killing of Emmett Till, the Chicago teen killed while visiting relatives in Mississippi in 1955 for "whistling" at a white woman, did elsewhere in the South. For instance, members of the Little Rock Nine report the Carter lynching's centrality to worries about their own safety in the midst of the 1957 Central High Crisis.[18]

25. The decade in which the Carter killing occurred was one in which white nationalism became institutionalized in Arkansas through the second wave of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). During 1923 and 1924, through effective political machinations such as running a slate of Klan candidates up and down the ballot, the KKK became a controlling force in the Arkansas legislature along with dominating the politics of the state's largest county, Pulaski. The Arkansas Klan (known as the Realm of Arkansas) had tens of thousands of members across 150 chapters, lead-

[17] Greer, "The Last Lynching"; Harp, "Stories of a Lynching."
[18] Ibid.

ing Kenneth A. Barnes to conclude in his recent analysis of the movement that the Klan seemed to wield power everywhere in 1920s Arkansas. Led by physicians, lawyers, elected officials, and business elites, the Klan consciously emphasized its respectability in its efforts to control politics at all levels in the state.[19]

26. The Klan-dominated General Assembly took several actions to promote the goals of the KKK, including alterations to the state's school curriculum to emphasize the idealized role of white Founders of the Republic and a law requiring all pistols in the state to be registered with white county officials with only those of "good moral character" allowed to keep their weapons. One law that persists today is the addition of a fourth star to the field of the Arkansas state flag denoting the state's period as one of the Confederate States of America.[20]

The Central High Crisis and Its Legacy

27. The middle of the Twentieth Century exhibited some signs of moderation of the state-backed racial discrimination as Governor Sid McMath (1949-1953) set a tolerant tone in race relations, including unsuccessfully urging repeal of the state poll tax, supporting a state anti-lynching law, and appointing some African Americans to previously all-white boards and commissions. In one of his first acts as Governor, Orval Faubus—a McMath protégé—enlarged the State Committee of the state Democratic Party to add six Black members. Moreover, the immediate response to the 1954 and 1955 *Brown* decisions in Arkansas was hopeful with two northwest Arkansas school districts (Charleston and Fayetteville) quickly desegregating voluntarily. The northeast community of Hoxie, which was much more racially diverse, also desegregated by

[19] Barnes, *The Ku Klux Klan in Arkansas*.
[20] Barnes, *The Ku Klux Klan in Arkansas*.

vote of the school board and the majority on that board held firm in its decision even when active resistance from inside and outside the state occurred.[21]

28. Then came the events at Little Rock Central High starting in 1957. Feeling pressure from segregationists, Governor Faubus had opposed the Little Rock School Board's desegregation plan and had appeared in chancery court to support a request for an injunction to halt desegregation, which was granted. When this injunction was overturned in federal court, Faubus ordered the Arkansas National Guard to seize the school and prevent the first nine black students to enroll at Central—the "Little Rock Nine"—from entering. After a further federal court order directed that the National Guard be withdrawn and that integration proceed, hundreds of angry white agitators gathered on September 23, 1957, and hurled racist vulgarities at and threatened physical violence against the African-American students. In the aftermath of the riotous behavior, President Eisenhower ordered in the 101st Airborne Infantry Division, under whose protection Central High was ultimately integrated. Though Governor Faubus always maintained that his actions were necessitated by his obligation to preclude violence, most analysts of the event suggest that Faubus was even more strongly motivated by his desire for reelection to an extraordinary third gubernatorial term by protecting himself from attacks from ardent segregationists. While this political goal was achieved (followed by three additional successful re-elections), Arkansas acquired an instant global identity as a state characterized by racism, violence, and demagoguery.[22]

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[21]Jay Barth. "Bridge to Modernity: The Political Legacy of Sid McMath." *University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law Review* 26 (2004): 535; Blair and Barth, *Arkansas Politics and Government*; David Appleby, producer. *Hoxie: The First Stand*. PBS Documentary, 2003.

[22] An extensive account of the Central High Crisis is in Tony Freyer, *The Little Rock Crisis: A Constitutional Interpretation* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1984); David Wallace, "Orval Eugene Faubus," in *The Governors of Arkansas*, 2nd ed., ed. Timothy P. Donovan, Willard B. Gatewood Jr., and Jeannie M. Whayne (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1995), provides an excellent bibliography, 329–31. For Faubus's version, see Orval E. Faubus, *Down from the Hills* (Little Rock: Pioneer Press, 1980), chaps. 11–24. For a much more objective account see Roy Reed, *Faubus* (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1997), 159–263, and several articles and inter-

29. The Central High Crisis did not end with the headline-grabbing events of the fall of 1957, however. Across three legislative sessions, Governor Faubus lobbied the General Assembly to pass a flurry of laws to "protect" white Arkansans against the threat of integration. These included creation of a state Sovereignty Commission given broad authority to investigate groups and individuals seen as threats to the sovereignty of the state because of their support for "encroachment by the federal government" in the aftermath of the *Brown* decision, the passage of legislation invading the private records of the NAACP in Arkansas and prohibiting NAACP members from teaching or gaining political office, and a mandate that any blood donated be marked with the race of the individual and that any person to receive a transfusion of blood be notified of the race of the donor. Most important, the Governor was given the power to close any school in which integration was being forced by the federal government (Act 4 of 1958). When the Supreme Court affirmed Arkansas' duty to abide by the *Brown* decision in the landmark *Cooper* v. *Aaron* case in the fall of 1958, requiring the Little Rock School Board to respect federal court decisions on desegregation, Faubus immediately closed the public high schools in Little Rock creating the "lost year" in public education in the City. A spring 1959 "purge" by the conservative members of the school district's board of directors of Little Rock teachers and staff thought to be supportive of integration led to recall votes of both militant segregationists and moderates on the board. The close vote in which moderates were retained and militants were removed ended the most intense period of the Central High Crisis.[23]

30. However, the legacy of the Central High Crisis persisted for decades. The long legal odyssey of the desegregation of the Little Rock school district in the federal courts contin-

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views in the 19 September 1997 *Arkansas Times*. The Little Rock Crisis is placed in the broader historical context of African American activism in the city and state in John A. Kirk, *Redefining the Color Line: Black Activism in Little Rock, Arkansas, 1940–1970* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2002).

[23] Sarah Riva. "Acting Up and Courting Controversy: The Arkansas General Assembly Legislative Sessions of 1957, 1958, and 1959." (MA thesis, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, 2013); Freyer, *The Little Rock Crisis*.

ued into the twenty-first century. Again and again, the district returned to federal district court to make the case that it had achieved "unitary" status and should be released from federal court oversight as a fully desegregated district. During the 2002 case in which the district ultimately was deemed unitary in a number of aspects, one witness for those opposing a "unitary" declaration—an African-American Central High alum about to enroll at Amherst College—described the two institutions that existed simultaneously within the walls of Central High: "Central College" where mostly white students take challenging courses, and "Central High" where mostly African-American students take distinctly less rigorous courses. The nearly half-century of discord over the desegregation of the schools also affected the Little Rock metropolitan area by causing significant "white flight" to the surrounding suburban school districts.[24] Moreover, while Little Rock was certainly the most high profile school district in the state to oppose desegregation, many other districts in Arkansas—some urban and others more rural—had desegregation litigation that persisted for decades because of the inability of the state and local district officials to remedy the effects of the segregation of the past.

Later Voting Rights Challenges in Arkansas

31. Just as the legacy of school segregation persisted, so did the legacy of state infringement on voting rights. It is estimated that in 1940 only 3 percent of African-American adults had, through payment of poll taxes, qualified themselves to vote; by 1958, the estimated percentage of registered voters had grown to about one in three Black adults.[25] In this era, and continuing through the 1960s, electoral manipulation—with Black voters often used as pawns—

[24] On the 2002 testimony, see Cynthia Howell and Kimberly Dishongh, "Black Students Face Obstacles, U.S. Court Told," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, 24 June 2002. For a detailed timeline of the Little Rock school case, see *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, 26 October 2003.

[25] These estimates come from Donald R. Matthews and James W. Prothro, "Negro Voter Registration in the South," in *Change in the Contemporary South*, ed. Allan P. Sindler (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1963), 119–49.

was normalized in the Arkansas political setting.[26] For example, those who had not paid their poll taxes often had their tax paid by a political operative who then, holding the tax receipt, employed it to enhance their voting power. Plantation owners often engaged in such shenanigans by gathering the tax receipts of sharecroppers or tenant farmers working on their land.

32. Another area of voting ripe for abuse was absentee balloting because of the lack of oversight of the voting process at that time. As one example from 1964, anti-fraud activist, and future state Supreme Court Justice, Tom Glaze recounted the story of voting corruption based on absentee balloting from Phillips County:

> Nearly all the absentee ballots for African Americans came from Helena's Fourth Ward, and the clerk told us he gave them to…proprietors of the Dream Girls Beauty Shop. Our handwriting analyst determined that a hundred of the voter statements, which are supposed to be signed by the absentee voter, were forged by the same person….The absentee African Americans voted amazingly alike: for Governor Faubus (and not for the champion of equal rights and justice who was his opponent), for legalized gambling, and against the permanent voter registration amendment that at long last would lift the yoke of the poll tax from the beleaguered blacks of the Mississippi Delta.[27]

33. While Arkansas elections are now absent such severe abuses, the remnants of these practices remain. Voter participation in Arkansas is consistently among the lowest across the nation.[28] Indeed, in 2020, Arkansas trailed only Oklahoma in voting participation, according to the United States Elections Project, with only 56 percent of those eligible to vote casting ballots.[29] Black Arkansans have even lower rates of voting in the state, with participation rates

[26] Branam. "Another Look at Disfranchisement in Arkansas, 1888–1894." 245–262; Sidney R. Crawford. "The Poll Tax." (MA thesis, University of Arkansas, 1944); James H. Fain. "Political Disfranchisement of the Negro in Arkansas." (MA thesis, University of Arkansas, 1961); Tom Glaze, with Ernie Dumas. *Waiting for the Cemetery Vote: The Fight to Stop Election Fraud in Arkansas*. (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2011).
[27] Glaze, *Waiting for the Cemetery Vote*, 44.
[28] Cordell Campbell, *The Results Are In: Gauging Civic Health in the Natural State*, (Arkansas Policy Program, Hendrix College, 2018).
[29] United States Election Project, http://www.electproject.org/.

dropping below 50 percent for Black Arkansans in recent high-profile elections.[30] Such low participation rates by Black Arkansas is a clear legacy of the long history of official state-sanctioned attempts to limit Black political power. The role of this disenfranchisement in creating such racial disparities in voter participation is discussed in more detail below.

34. Finally, Arkansas has a clear legacy of limiting Black Arkansans' ability to gain representation in legislative bodies equal to their share of the population through the use of practices such as multi-member districts. In *Jeffers* v. *Clinton* (1989), a federal district court in Arkansas's Eastern District found particularly troubling vote dilution practices at work in the Delta region of the state and mandated a change to the districting (specifically an increase from five majority Black districts in the state House and Senate to 16 such districts) as a remedy to those problematic district lines. The District Court's ruling, which was affirmed by the 8th Circuit, found that the legacy of official racial discrimination by state officials in Arkansas was a factor in limiting Black Arkansans ability to elect their candidates of choice: "[T]here is a long history of official discrimination. It has a present effect. And some instances of it are still occurring."[31] Since the 1989 ruling, although unsuccessful in their litigation, Black plaintiffs have filed numerous challenges to both state legislative and congressional reapportionment plans in most redistricting cycles on the grounds that such plans were acts of ongoing racial discrimination.[32] This report further reaffirms the depth and breadth of that history of discrimination against Black Arkansans by state officials across much of the state's history.

[30] "Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2020," U.S. Census. Bureau, accessed Dec. 26, 2021, https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/voting-and-registration/p20-585.html.
[31] *Jeffers* v. *Clinton,* 730 F. Supp. 196, 211 (E.D. Ark. 1989).
[32] See *Wilson* v. *Huckabee*, 2008 WL 360617 (E.D. Ark. Feb. 8, 2008); *Jeffers* v. *Beebe*, 895 F. Supp. 2d 920 (E.D. Ark. 2012); Larry v. *Arkansas*, 2018 WL 4858956 (E.D. Ark. Aug. 3, 2018).

SENATE FACTOR THREE

35. **Senate Factor Three** examines the extent to which the state has used voting practices or procedures that tend to enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group, such as unusually large election districts, majority-vote requirements, and prohibitions against bullet voting.

36. Voting procedures—most of which were grounded in the Jim Crow era—that limit the voice of racial and ethnic minorities in determining election winners continue to shape elections in Arkansas. The most obvious of these have been majority-vote requirements in elections for most all positions, elections held off-cycle from presidential elections that promote higher turnout among racial minorities, a predilection for at-large voting districts that make it decidedly more difficult for minority candidates to have success in a state where racially polarized voting is common, and limitations on voting by those who have been convicted of felonies. In recent years, however, the Arkansas legislature has also adopted new voter suppression laws—with a potentially potent impact on limiting participation by voters of color. The full impact on voting in Arkansas of these new restrictions is just beginning to be felt.

Majority-Vote Requirements

37. Majority-vote requirements, with their inherent limiting impact on racial minorities' ability to gain representation in contexts where racially polarized voting exists, permeate Arkansas voting laws. While a minority candidate with strong support in the Black community might win a plurality in a contest with multiple candidates, she might well then be disadvantaged in a subsequent runoff election to ensure a majority winner.

38. In the state, a majority-vote (50 percent plus one vote) requirement is required to gain a party nomination for the U.S. Senate, U.S. House, and all state and county-level executive and legislative offices. By state law, all partisan elections require a runoff to obtain the party nomination if no candidate gains a majority of the vote in the first primary election. All of the races for the U.S. Senate and U.S. House, all seven state constitutional officers, all members of the state Senate and state House, and up to 11 different county and township offices are covered by this runoff provision for party nominations. Runoffs, when necessary, take place four weeks following the first primary.[33] This is crucial since party nominations have been almost essential for successful election to these offices in the state.

39. For county offices, it is actually possible that there could be a runoff for an office twice in the same election year. This is because, in addition to the partisan primary runoff, there could also be a runoff four weeks following the general election if there were multiple candidates, including third party and independent candidates, and none was able to achieve a majority in the general election. This means that politics at the most grassroots level is particularly subject to majority-rule elections that diminish the likelihood of racial minority success in the case of racially polarized voting patterns.[34]

40. In Arkansas, state court judges at all levels and prosecuting attorneys are elected in nonpartisan elections, but again runoffs are required for their ultimate election. The first round of elections for these posts takes place at the time of the party primary election (in March, during presidential election years, and in May, in nonpresidential election years). Voters mark a separate ballot in these races than in primary races; if voters choose to not participate in a party primary election, then they receive only the nonpartisan ballot including any nonpartisan justice system

[33] Ark. Code Ann. § 7-7-102; Ark. Code Ann. § 7-7-202; Ark. Code Ann. § 7-7-203(a).
[34] Ark. Code Ann. § 7-5-106.

elections on the ballot. When a majority vote is not achieved by the top vote-getting candidate in the initial primary, a runoff occurs at the time of the general election in November.

41. This is a particularly challenging situation for candidates in that the timing of judicial elections means that those candidates who must compete in a runoff election in November essentially run an entirely separate second campaign six to eight months following their first evaluation by Arkansas voters. Moreover, their candidacies are considered by an entirely different (and substantially larger) group of voters in November. In 2018, for instance, 306,590 voters participated in the first-round, three-person race for a position on the state Supreme Court. Six months later, the top two finishers in the first round were considered by an electorate well over twice as large (832,983 voters). In 2020, such ratios between voters in the spring first-round election and November runoff in circuit court judgeship races were quite common across the state. This means that candidates may be forced to spend decidedly more to reach voters in a much larger electorate despite the race for the same office in the same election cycle.[35]

42. To be elected, school board members—elected either at the time of the spring primary election or the November general election, based on the decision of the local board—must also obtain a majority vote. If they are unsuccessful, a runoff takes place four weeks following the initial election. This also ensures a majority-vote winner of the election.

43. Most municipalities of all sizes in Arkansas operate under a mayor-council form of government. Mayors in these cities are elected at the time of the November general election either through a majority-vote or plurality-runoff system. In the latter, if a candidate gains 40 percent of the vote and exceeds the vote of the second-place finisher by 20 percent, she is elected. If either of these conditions is not met, the top two finishers meet in a runoff election four

[35] Arkansas Secretary of State, Official Election Results; Jay Barth, "Post-Amendment 80 Judicial Politics in Arkansas: Have the Changes Undermined the Argument for Selection by Appointment?" *The University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law Review* 30 (2008): 753-769.

weeks following the general election.[36] While most municipalities in the state are also allowed by state law to invite political parties to have partisan primaries to nominate candidates for the fall municipal general election; only a handful actually have this in place.[37] The nonpartisan nature of almost all of these elections does demobilizes minority voters, according to research on local election turnout patterns.[38]

44. A handful of cities in Arkansas operate under a city manager form of government. Under this system, the nonpartisan city directors who serve as policymakers for the city are elected through plurality vote whether they are elected by ward or at-large. Under later reforms, however, a city operating under the system may alter their rules to establish a direct election of a mayor and may choose a system other than majority rule. [39] In Little Rock, for instance, the nonpartisan elected citywide mayor is elected if she gains 40 percent of the vote in the general election; otherwise, the top two finishers meet in a runoff.

Off-Year Elections

45. Research has clearly shown that turnout ratchets up decisively in presidential election cycles and, importantly for the discussion of representation, voters of color are disproportionately more likely to participate in presidential elections than are their white voting

[36] Ark. Code Ann. § 14-43-304; Ark. Code Ann. § 7-5-106.
[37] Correspondence with the Arkansas Municipal League, 2021.
[38] Thomas M. Holbrook and Aaron C. Weinschenk. "Campaigns, Mobilization, and Turnout in Mayoral Elections." *Political Research Quarterly* 67 (2014): 42–55.
[39] Ark. Code Ann. § 14-47-110; Ark. Code Ann. § 14-61-111.

peers.[40] This is particularly true in Arkansas where Black voters' share of the electorate consistently drops in midterm elections as compared to presidential elections.[41]

46. Moreover, many of the positions on Arkansas ballots at the time of a midterm elections are also nonpartisan (all judicial, municipal, and school elections). This reality only makes this pattern more emphatic since research has also shown that participation rates are highest in partisan elections. Such is particularly true for Black voters' rates of participation.[42]

47. All statewide elections in the state—except for the occasional state Supreme Court positions with runoffs—occur away from presidential elections in even-numbered years. Races for countywide positions, with four-year terms, also occur away from presidential elections in these same election cycles. For state legislative seats, county district officials, and municipal offices, elections pivot back and forth between elections in presidential and non-presidential election years. School boards have the power to hold their elections separately from the general election and most have chosen to hold elections in the spring. Even when school boards determine to hold November elections, this means that only one in four elections for the office take place in a presidential year. This means that the vast majority of elections take place away from presidential years.

48. Such election timing clearly limits the voice of Black Arkansans at the ballot box.

At-Large Voting Districts

[40] Zoltan Hajnal and Jessica Trounstine. "Where Turnout Matters: The Consequences of Uneven Turnout in City Politics." *The Journal of Politics* 67, no. 2 (2005): 515–35; Zoltan L. Hajnal and Paul G. Lewis "Municipal Institutions and Voter Turnout in Local Elections." *Urban Affairs Review* 38(5) (2003): 645-668.
[41] Andra Gillespie and Tyson King-Meadows, "Black Turnout and the 2014 Midterms," (Washington, DC: Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, 2014).
[42] Hajnal and Trounstine, "Where Turnout Matters"; Hajnal and Lewis, "Municipal Institutions and Voter Turnout in Local Elections."

49. While not as omnipresent as majority-rule elections, at-large elections also remain prominent in determining election outcomes in Arkansas, particularly at the grassroots level. This is relevant to the issue of minority representation because recent research has solidified the notion that ward elections lead to representation for racial and ethnic minorities that is descriptively stronger, i.e. the representative body is more reflective demographically of the population of the community.[43] Scholars have also begun to explore the impact that institutional arrangements have not only on descriptive representation (the governmental body "looks like" those for whom it makes decisions), but also policy outcomes, demonstrating that school board members elected under ward elections are also more likely to hire administrators and teachers in a way that is more favorable to minorities.[44] Meier, et al., not only show the effect empirically, but also provide a thorough theoretical discussion, linking the distance between the median voter citywide and the typical minority voter within a ward to the better responsiveness of representatives elected in a ward race.[45]

50. While much of the existing literature has focused on descriptive and, in some rare cases, substantive representation, scholars have recently shifted to exploring the impact that at-large and ward-based election systems might have on campaign finance. According to Brian Adams, at-large elections are associated with much higher costs of running for office than ward-

[43] Theodore Arrington and Thomas Gill Watts. "The Election of Blacks to School Boards in North Carolina." *The Western Political Science Quarterly* 44 (1991): 1099–1105; Bullock, Charles S., III. Bullock and Susan A. MacManus. "Testing Assumptions of the Totality-of-the-Circumstances Test: An Analysis of the Impact of Structures on Black Descriptive Representation." *American Politics Quarterly* 21 (1993): 290–306; David Leal, Valerie Martinez-Ebers, and Kenneth Meier. "The Politics of Latino Education: The Biases of At-Large Elections." *Journal of Politics* 66 (2004): 1224–44; Jessica Trounstine and Melody Valdini. "The Context Matters: The Effects of Single Member versus At-Large Districts on City Council Diversity," *American Journal of Political Science* 53 (2008): 554-569.
[44] Kenneth Meier, Eric Juenke, Robert Wrinkle, and J Polinard. "Structural Choices and Representational Biases: The Post-Election Color of Representation." *American Journal of Political Science* 49 (2005): 758–68.
[45] Meier, Juenke, Wrinkle, and Polinard, "Structural Choices."

only elections.[46] This finding is important for making it more feasible for members of historically disadvantaged groups to gain election to office because of their special challenges in gaining access to campaign contributions.

51. Prior to the *Jeffers* v. *Clinton* (1989) decision, but after the "one-person, one-vote" decisions of the 1960s, multi-member districts were commonly used in the Arkansas legislature. This meant that multiple candidates represented one geographical area with a population multiple times larger than a single-member district. In *Jeffers*, the federal courts found this practice, among others, to be a key vote dilution strategy limiting the ability of the state's Black residents to gain representation in the state legislature.[47] In the decades since that decision, single-member districts have been employed in all state legislative districts.

52. In school districts and municipal politics, however, at-large districts are still commonly employed with the accompanying disadvantages for minority candidates. Importantly, when such at-large elections take place, voters consider candidates for a single position at a time, meaning that the electoral advantage of the racial majority expresses itself in each race. Moreover, Arkansas law makes no provision for ranked choice voting or a similar system that allows for minority voters to elevate certain candidates preferred by a subgroup of voters over other candidates. Recent research has shown that such ranked choice voting systems can effectively lead to enhanced minority representation.[48]

53. In recognition of the disadvantage that at-large elections have presented for minority communities to elect candidates of choice, under an Arkansas state law enacted in 1993, for school boards with a population of potential voters at least 90 percent white, the school zones

[46] Brian Adams. *Campaign Finance in Local Elections: Buying the Grassroots*. (Boulder, CO: Forum/Lynne-Rienner, 2010).
[47] 730 F. Supp. at 211.
[48] Gerdus Benade, Ruth Buck, Moon Duchin, Dara Gold, and Thomas Weighill, "Ranked Choice Voting and Minority Representation" (2021). Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=3778021.

(either 5 or 7 in number) may be elected entirely at-large. When greater than 10 percent of the electors are nonwhite, however, all members must be elected by zone or by a "5-2 model" with five zone representatives and two at-large representatives.[49]

54. Arkansas state laws governing the rules by which elections are held across the state's approximately 500 municipalities explicitly allow the use of at-large elections in some or all elections for city council member or city director in the largest and smallest communities across the state. While state statutes greenlight the use of at-large elections in all municipalities, city governments are given some power to determine their balance between at-large and ward elections. This is true even in the state's largest city, Little Rock, where three of the city's ten city directors are elected at-large. As noted below, this provides a unique opportunity to empirically evaluate the impact of the two election systems in the same city.

55. Across municipalities in Arkansas employing a mayor-council form of government, at-large systems of elections are the norm. In the smallest municipalities (those below 500 in population), at-large elections are used without any requirement that the representatives live in a particular section of the town. For "first-class" (at or above 2,500 in population) and "second-class" (between 500 and 2,499 in population) cities, while city council members do have to reside in a given ward (as defined through a "one-person, one-vote" process), both ward representatives may be elected by voters across the city unless the city government chooses to adopt a system where, in a given ward with two representatives, one is elected at-large and the other is elected only by the voters in that voting turf.[50]

[49] Ark. Code Ann. § 6-13-630; Ark. Code Ann. § 6-13-631.
[50] Ark. Code Ann. § 14-37-102; Ark. Code Ann. § 14-37-103; Ark. Code Ann. § 14-45-102; Ark. Code Ann. § 14-43-307; Ark. Code Ann. § 14-44-103.

56. In cities using a city manager mode of governance, a mix of at-large and district/ward representatives may be used.[51] The deepest dive into the impact of such differences in the method of election in municipalities examined Little Rock and found that those elected by ward were decidedly more likely to be Black, providing evidence of the importance of single-member elections in ensuring minority voices in legislative bodies. In addition, this research found that ward representatives were more likely to be female and also to be elected with lower campaign spending. Finally, ward elections evidenced more competitiveness both in terms of campaign spending and final vote totals, in accordance with the political science literature referenced above.[52]

Felon Disenfranchisement and Prison Gerrymandering

57. One contributing factor to the low voter participation rates among Black Arkansans is the significant number of Arkansans temporarily removed from the voting rolls by their status as felons who are not yet eligible to regain their voting rights. Such bars on felons participating as voters go back to the Reconstruction era when it was allowed by the state Constitution of 1868 as a condition for Arkansas's readmission to the Union.[53] Arkansas has one of the highest incarceration rates of any state in the United States and, while rates of imprisonment have dropped in other states, they have not dropped in Arkansas. Those incarcerated in Arkansas are disproportionately Black—while only about 16 percent of the state's population is African-American, approximately 41 percent of those imprisoned in the state are Black. This means that Black Arkansans are impacted not just by the criminal justice system itself but also by the linger-

[51] Ark. Code Ann. § 14-61-107.
[52] Kiril Kolev, Jay Barth, Lora Adams, and Brett Hill, *Governance in Little Rock, Arkansas: At-Large and District Elections and the Impact on Representation*, (Conway, AR: Hendrix College Arkansas Policy Program, 2015).
[53] Alice E. Harvey, "Ex-Felon Disenfranchisement and its Influence on the Black Vote," *University of Pennsylvania Law Review* 142 (1994): 1145-1189.

ing impact of a prior felony conviction limiting their voting rights.[54] More specifically, while just under 4 percent of all Arkansans above the age of 18 were disenfranchised for the 2020 election because of their felony status, nearly 9 percent of Black Arkansans were.[55]

58. Arkansans who have completed their service for felonies may ultimately regain access to the vote, but it is a multi-stage process involving: (1) discharge from parole or probation; (2) payment of all parole or probation fees; (3) satisfying all terms of imprisonment; and (4) payment of all court costs, fines, or restitution.[56] This is an onerous and costly process resulting in a situation where approximately three in four prospective voters disenfranchised by their criminal history are no longer incarcerated.

59. Connected to the issue of felon disenfranchisement is so-called "prison gerrymandering." This practice disproportionately impacts minorities in the drawing of election lines in Arkansas. In the state, prisoners are counted as residents of the locale where the prison is located rather than the community where they lived prior to being incarcerated. However, due to felon disenfranchisement these prisoners cannot vote and thus artificially inflate the voting population of a district. As noted earlier, prisoners in Arkansas are disproportionately Black. Prisons, however, are more likely to be located in white, rural areas which end up with more political power as a result.[57] An excellent local example of this practice occurred during the last redistricting process in Jackson County, Arkansas, in the northeast quadrant of the state. Two state prison units are located in the county and, through the redistricting process, both were included in the same justice of the peace district. Together they made up 87 percent of the total population of the

[54] "Incarceration Trends in Arkansas," Vera Institute of Justice, accessed Dec. 26, 2021, https://www.vera.org/downloads/pdfdownloads/state-incarceration-trends-arkansas.pdf.
[55] "Locked Out 2020: Estimates of People Denied Voting Rights Due to a Felony Conviction," The Sentencing Project, Oct. 30, 2020, https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/locked-out-2020-estimates-of-people-denied-voting-rights-due-to-a-felony-conviction/.
[56] "Felon Restoration of Voting Rights Brochure," Pulaski County (AR) County Clerk.
[57] Hillary Fenton, "Perfect Storm in Arkansas County Worsens Prison-Based Gerrymandering," *Prison Gerrymandering Project*, 10 August 2012, https://www.prisonersofthecensus.org/news/2012/08/10/ar-jackson/.

district following the 2010 redistricting, meaning that the remaining non-incarcerated residents had dramatically more voting power in the selection of their justice of the peace to represent them on the county quorum court for the decade that followed.[58]

SENATE FACTOR FIVE

60. **Senate Factor Five** examines the extent to which Black Arkansans bear the effects of discrimination in areas such as education, employment, and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process.

61. From its beginning, Arkansas has been an impoverished state. Sociologist Juanita Sandford told the story of what it was to be poor in Arkansas in the 1970s, concluding, "Arkansas is a land of opportunity, but many are discovering in this state…that their only opportunity is to be poor."[59] The state's poverty levels compared to the rest of the United States remain a key characteristic of state. Just as defining is the intersection between race and poverty in Arkansas. While a majority of Arkansas's poor are white, disproportionate percentages of the poor are persons of color, indicating the manner in which past discrimination has current effects on economic opportunities for Blacks in the state. While 18.8 percent of African Americans nationwide found themselves in poverty according to 2019 Census data, 27.6 percent of all Arkansas African Americans are poor.[60] Moreover, the gaps between poverty among whites and persons of color—over twice as many Arkansas Blacks lived a portion of the year in poverty as did whites in the state—are larger than in other parts of the country. Children are among those hardest hit by con-

[58] Fenton, "Perfect Storm in Arkansas County."
[59] Juanita Sandford, *Poverty in the Land of Opportunity* (Little Rock: Rose Publishing Co., 1978), 15.
[60] The federal poverty line is adjusted annually based on a variety of elements; it also varies by the size of the household. In 2019 the poverty line for a family of four was $25,750. "Annual Update of the HHS Poverty Guidelines," Federal Register, 12 February 2019, https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/02/01/2019-00621/annual-update-of-the-hhs-poverty-guidelines.

ditions of poverty. Nearly one in every four children in Arkansas lived in poverty (24.7 percent) in 2018. The poverty rate among children is highest for African Americans, with nearly half, or 44.9 percent, of African-American children experiencing poverty in Arkansas; this was the highest rate of impoverished Black children in any state in the nation.[61] Unfortunately, it also represents the ongoing cycle of poverty facing the state's youngest Black residents.

62. Another way of thinking about economic fragility focuses on so-called "ALICE" families. ALICE families are headed by **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed individuals. ALICE individuals are not technically in poverty but live one job loss or health calamity away from being impoverished because of their inability to save. In 2018, nearly half of all Arkansas households were either impoverished or households living below the ALICE survival income threshold.[62] Again, just as with those Arkansans in poverty, these "working poor" households in Arkansas are disproportionately Black.[63] Specifically, nearly 60 percent of Black households in the state had 12-month incomes less than $40,000 according to 2019 Census data, while a slight majority of white households had incomes above $60,000.[64] Moreover, these Black households were typically larger, meaning that those lower incomes had to cover the living expenses for more individuals.

63. A lack of wealth is also shown in the value of homes owned in the state. First, there was a significant racial gap in homeownership in the last decade with only 44 percent of Black adults owning a home as compared to 71 percent of white Arkansans.[65] The stability that accompanies homeownership is tied to voting because Arkansas requires prospective voters to

[61] Children's Defense Fund, "The State of America's Children 2020," 2020.
[62] As with the poverty line, the line for ALICE status moves annually and varies by size of household. In 2018 the ALICE survival threshold for a family of four was $66,890. "Research Center – Methodology," United for Alice, accessed December 26, 2021, https://www.unitedforalice.org/methodology.
[63] United for ALICE, *On Uneven Ground: ALICE and Financial Hardship in the U.S.*, 2020.
[64] U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2019.
[65] U.S. Census data reported in "Families, Home Ownership," Aspire Arkansas, A Project of Arkansas Community Foundation, accessed December 26, 2021, https://aspirearkansas.org/families/homeownership-rate.

register to vote anew when they relocate. For those who are homeowners in the state—a marker of wealth in the first place—the value of the homes of nearly seven in ten Blacks (69.1 percent) was below $60,000, according to 2000 Census data. In contrast, in the same data, two-thirds (66.8%) of white Arkansans who are homeowners had a home worth over $60,000.[66] Arkansas is also marked by its residential segregation. According to analysis of 2010 Census data, Arkansas was the 12th most segregated state.[67]

64. No matter whether it is impoverishment, as defined by the federal poverty line, or the economic precariousness that comes with living without the ability to save for the inevitable rainy day, Arkansas's Black residents continue to live with the ramifications of the clear discrimination of the past. These economic challenges limit access to health care, educational opportunities, and tools for future economic empowerment. Of course, these are also the tools with the greatest promise to produce new economic hope or break cycles of poverty. As a result, sitting at the intersection of race and poverty in Arkansas are a proverbial chicken and egg. Race and poverty are also the social factors with the largest linkages to entering the juvenile justice system and, ultimately, the prison system in Arkansas.

65. Access to economic resources, education and health are all inherently linked to political participation in the United States with the well-educated, the healthy, and the economically vibrant more likely to participate in elections and in other democratic activities. On the other hand, and particularly deepened by Arkansas's limitations on voting rights for those who are (or have been) incarcerated, as discussed previously, entrance into the criminal justice system places significant barriers to engagement with the electoral process.

[66] U.S. Census, 2000.
[67] Daniel T. Lichter, Domenico Parisi, Helga de Valk, *State of the Union 2016: Residential Segregation* (Palo Alto, CA: The Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality, 2016).

The Educational Achievement Gap

66. One of the most significant factors in sustaining disparities in poverty in Arkansas is the educational achievement gap. While children across the state are born into a vast array of economic circumstances, each has access to a free public-school education under the Arkansas state Constitution.[68] These schools, it is hoped, will prepare students for the work-force, trade school, college, or whatever else they should choose to pursue after graduation. Because education plays such a significant role in determining one's future earnings potential, and thus, economic status, it is a crucial component in an examination of poverty in the state.

67. Despite progress in recent years, Arkansas's education system lags behind the nation as a whole in several key indicators such as test scores and graduation rates. There are clear disparities in achievement across groups of students, especially racial groups. Of all Arkansas fourth graders in public schools in 2019, 68.8 percent perform below grade level in reading on standardized exams according to the National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP), the so-called "Nation's Report Card." While only 62.5 percent of non-Latino white students performed below grade level, the rate at which minority students performed below grade level was significantly higher than the state average. Among Black students, 84.8 percent were below grade level. Even larger racial disparities exist in Arkansas's student math scores. In 2019, 66.8 percent of Arkansas fourth-graders performed below grade level. When examined by race, 58.8 percent of White students, 74.3 percent of Latino students, and 86.8 percent of Black students performed below grade level. The racial disparity in test scores continues to middle school. Sixty-five percent of eighth grade white students in Arkansas were reading below grade level in 2019. Among Black students, the rate was 89 percent. The racial gap in math performance among eighth-grade Arkansas students was even larger with 92.5 percent of Arkansas's Black

[68] Arkansas Constitution, Article 14, Section 1.

youth scoring below proficiency while 65.3 percent of white eighth graders were.[69] In 2020-21, a significant race gap was also shown in ACT composite scores—which are used to determine admissions to many colleges—in the state. Black students' performance on the required 11th grade exam in the state averaged 15.3 while white students scored an average of 19.6 (the top score on the ACT composite is 36).[70]

68. Differences exist between races not only in terms of academic performance, but in school disciplinary action as well. Black students are suspended from school at higher rates than other students. In 2015-16, 4.3 percent of white public-school students in Arkansas were suspended from school. Among Black students, the rate was 15.9.[71]

69. What is disconcerting about these figures is not simply the suggestion that Black students receive harsher discipline than other students, but also the implications for the morale of Black students. The harsher disciplinary measures Black students receive from school administrators certainly do not go unnoticed by classmates who may become bitter and resentful of school authority figures. Students who are suspended are less likely to graduate, but even those who are not suspended may come to feel that the school's administration is set against their academic success. A 2007 survey of residents in the state's largest county (Pulaski) found that Black respondents were more than three times as likely as white respondents to feel that they were treated unfairly because of their race during their K-12 educational experience.[72] These disparities in disciplinary treatment are in turn also linked to an increased risk of dropping out of school

[69] All NAEP data reported in Children's Defense Fund, "The State of America's Children 2021," 2021.
[70] The ACT Profile Report, "Arkansas State Testing 2020-21."
[71] Children's Defense Fund, "The State of America's Children 2021."
[72] UALR Institute of Government's Survey Research Center & Institute on Race and Ethnicity, Little Rock, Arkansas, *Racial Attitudes in Pulaski County Annual Survey Focus on Education, 2006-07*, https://ualr.edu/race-ethnicity/research/racial-attitudes/.

and, therefore, make it more likely that Black youth in Arkansas will find their way into the criminal justice system.

70. A variety of forces inside and outside the educational arena shape graduation rates, and those forces have disproportionate impacts on Black students in Arkansas. In Arkansas in 2019, 26.6 percent of Black residents over the age of 18 had not obtained a high school diploma, compared to 16.3 percent of whites. Because Black students are consistently performing below the academic level of white students, as well as graduating from high school at lower rates, their college graduation rates are also significantly lower than those of white students in the state. Only 17 percent of Blacks in Arkansas aged 25 or older in 2019 had obtained at least a bachelor's degree, compared to 24.9 percent of whites. One factor limiting college graduation rates of Black students is that students of color are more likely to have to take remedial classes once they arrive at Arkansas's higher education institutions; in 2014-15, the Arkansas Department of Higher Education reported that over 70 percent of Black students had to remediate in some subject while less than one-third of white students did.[73] Such remediation in basic skills delays progress in higher education and, in some cases, limits the ultimate goal of graduation.

71. Less education makes it more difficult to obtain a high-paying, stable job.[74] A lower education level also makes it less likely that an individual will participate in the electoral process as a voter.[75]

Health Care Disparities

[73] Arkansas Department of Higher Education, "Remediation Report Fall, 2014-15," https://www.adhe.edu//publications/details/remediation-fall-academic-year-2014-2015.
[74] Dennis Vilorio, "Education Matters," (United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016).
[75] Rachel M. Sondheimer and Donald P. Green. "Using Experiments to Estimate the Effects of Education on Voter Turnout." American Journal of Political Science 54 (2010): 174–189.

72. The plight of those living in poverty is further complicated by poor health. Areas plagued by persistent poverty generally have people in poorer health than wealthier communities.[76] This pattern is starkly apparent for Black communities in Arkansas. Black Arkansans were over twice as likely to die as a result of diabetes or its complications than were white Arkansans between 2011-2015 and nearly six times as likely to die from HIV/AIDS during that same period.[77] Black Arkansans are also prone to higher levels of infant mortality, low birth weights, and cardiovascular disease than are white residents of the state.[78] All told, white Arkansans can expect to live 2.7 years longer than Black Arkansans, with white males living 3.9 years longer than Black males in the state.[79]

73. According to a 2019 Arkansas Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Study carried out by the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, significantly larger portions of both urban and rural Blacks in the state reported having health problems. The same study showed that significantly higher percentages of Black Arkansans responded that they had been victims of discrimination while obtaining health care services. This led to Black respondents being more likely to seek out health information via the Internet or other written materials rather than relying upon doctors and other health professionals.[80]

74. A key challenge facing the state's residents is access to health care professionals, particularly in certain practice areas. In the area of dental health, for instance, general practice dentists are in short supply outside of the most urban and suburban counties which, with the exception of Pulaski County, have disproportionately white populations. However, dental special-

[76] Chris Crothers. *Male: Why the Mid South Cannot Afford to Ignore the Disparities Facing its Men and Boys.* Foundation for the Mid South (2007).
[77] Arkansas Department of Health, "Disparities in Diabetes Mellitus Mortality Among Blacks in Arkansas," 2018.
[78] Crothers, *Male*; Arkansas Department of Health, "Disparities in Diabetes."
[79] Diego Caraballo, "Life Expectancy and Age-Specific Mortality Rates in Arkansas," (Arkansas Economic Development Institute, 2021).
[80] University of Arkansas at Little Rock Survey Research Center, "Arkansas Racial and Ethnic Health Disparity Study: A Minority Health Update," 2019.

ists, such as orthodontists and pediatric dentists, are even more rare across the state's rural counties, particularly in the Delta counties with heavy African-American populations.[81] A basic dental screening of the state's 3rd graders during the 2019-20 school year found that 29.5 percent of Black students had untreated tooth decay as opposed to 19.6 percent of their white 3rd grade peers.[82] Studies have shown that bad teeth prevent otherwise strong candidates from getting jobs because of the negative perceptions associated with poor dental care.[83]

75. Finally, Black Arkansans are more likely to be disabled than their white peers, according to U.S. Census data. Although disabilities are the result of a variety of causes and take a variety of forms, much of this 5-point "disability gap" is due to injuries from the workplace.[84]

76. Health has an important connection to voter participation because serious health conditions can dramatically increase the "costs" of voting. Unless one votes absentee, traveling to a voting site is necessary to vote either early or on Election Day, making it less likely that the infirm will take that step. Voters with disabilities are distinctly more likely to have difficulty in casting votes than their non-disabled fellow citizens, according to a recent analysis.[85]

The Gaps in Economic Opportunities

77. Unsurprisingly, considering the racial gaps in economic livelihood present in the state, Arkansas's adult Black population is less likely to be employed. According to American Community Survey data between 2014-2019, 66 percent of white Arkansans were employed,

[81] Office of Rural Health and Primary Care, Arkansas Department of Health, Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas, 10 March 2016; Arkansas Department of Health, "Arkansas Dental Health Plan, 2012-2015."
[82] Office of Oral Health, Arkansas Department of Health, "3rd Grade Basic Screening Survey, School Year 2019-2020, Arkansas."
[83] Mercedes White, "No Teeth Means No Job," *Deseret News*, 27 December 2012, https://www.deseret.com/2012/12/27/20511676/no-teeth-means-no-job.
[84] U.S. Census, 2000.
[85] Lisa Schur, Mason Ameri, and Meera Adya. "Disability, Voter Turnout, and Polling Place Accessibility." *Social Science Quarterly* 98 (2017): 1374-1390.

compared to only 58 percent of Black adults. Black Arkansans were both more likely than whites to be unemployed but still in pursuit of a job and more likely to have opted out of the labor force entirely for various reasons including no longer seeing seeking work as viable.[86]

78. Consistent transportation is a key to employability, particularly in an automobile-centric state with limited investment in public transportation such as Arkansas. According to 2000 Census data, Black Arkansans were nearly four times as likely to lack access to a vehicle. While just under 6 percent of white Arkansans lacked access to a vehicle, over 20 percent of Blacks in the state lacked vehicle access.[87]

79. Finally, digital equity (in the form of access to consistent broadband internet, appropriate devices, and digital literacy skills) is crucial to educational opportunities, economic empowerment, and civic engagement.[88] Black Arkansans are both less likely to have consistent access to a computer and also less likely to have access to broadband internet. All told, according to Census data, 79.2 percent of white Arkansans have access to a computer with broadband access while only 69.4 percent of African Americans in the state do.[89] Some of the gap is driven by lack of broadband access while the rest is driven by lack of access to a device.

80. The absence of economic opportunity—inherently linked to diminished educational opportunities—ties to entrance into the criminal justice system, starting at early ages. Unsurprisingly, a significant racial divide is also shown in this area of policy outcomes in Arkansas.

Interaction with the Justice System

[86] U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2019.
[87] U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2000.
[88] "Louisville's Digital Inclusion Plan," Louisville Metro, 2017, https://digitalinclusion.louisvilleky.gov/.
[89] U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2019.

81. According to 2019 data, Arkansas has an overall juvenile incarceration rate just above the national average.[90] However, considering other patterns in data shown throughout this section, it is unsurprising that a slight plurality (42 percent) of the juveniles incarcerated in Arkansas are Black, meaning that Black minors are nearly three times as likely as their white peers to be incarcerated.[91] The vast majority of those incarcerated in the juvenile justice system have committed non-violent crimes, particularly drug offenses. Despite the fact that a similar percentage of juveniles, both white and Black, admit to using illicit drugs, Blacks are arrested for drug offenses decidedly more often than whites.[92]

82. Because of the challenges facing the Arkansas juvenile justice system, youth who spend time there—regardless of their offense—are at increased risk of later entering the adult criminal justice system, with all the resulting negative economic, social, and political ramifications for their lives. For instance, those leaving prison face tremendous difficulty obtaining and maintaining employment, and many end up in the justice system again. The families of those incarcerated must contend not only with the loss of a source of income, but also with potential legal costs. In addition, they often face social sanctions because of the incarceration of their kin.

83. As noted in a previous section (on Senate Factor 3), there are also significant disparities based on race in the rates of incarceration of adults in Arkansas. Moreover, while other states have reformed incarceration policies in recent years, Arkansas has continued to show significant growth in rates of confinement in both jails and prisons, particularly for drug-related offenses. While drug use may create the serious health problems for individuals mentioned earlier,

[90] "Youth Residing in Juvenile Detention, Correctional and/or Residential Facilities in the United States," The Annie E. Casey Kids Count Data Center, July 2021, https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/42-youth-residing-in-juvenile-detention-correctional-and-or-residential-facilities?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/2-8/false/1729,871,573,36,867,133,18,17,14,12/any/17599.
[91] Children's Defense Fund, "The State of America's Children 2020."
[92] "Decades of Disparity: Drug Arrests and Race in the United States," Human Rights Watch, March 2, 2009, https://www.hrw.org/report/2009/03/02/decades-disparity/drug-arrests-and-race-united-states#.

conviction on a drug offense can have as significant a consequence. A drug conviction can limit one's ability to obtain work, as employers typically pass over candidates with a drug conviction in favor of one without a conviction.[93] These realities of the criminal justice system in Arkansas have particularly devastating impacts on political participation rates—both directly through the felon disenfranchisement practices in the state and indirectly through the ramification on the future earning power of felons. Again, Black Arkansans, particularly Black men, are distinctly more likely to face these ongoing ramifications.

Linkages to Participation in the Political Process

84. All of these gaps in access to opportunities (educational, economic, and health-related), as well as limitations created by the criminal justice system, have direct ramifications for Arkansans' participation in the democratic process. As stated in Article 14 of the Arkansas Constitution, "Intelligence and virtue being the safeguards of liberty and the bulwark of a free and good government, the State…shall adopt all suitable means to secure to the people the advantages and opportunities of education." While Arkansas has made great strides in promoting the adequacy of its educational offerings in this century, as discussed above, significant racial inequities continue to exist across the state, disproportionately limiting "the advantages and opportunities of education" for its Black residents. As a result, Black Arkansans lack the same opportunities to fully participate in the democratic process because of the lack of access to information and analytical skills that should be provided by a high-quality education at the K-12 and higher education levels.

[93] The Vera Institute, *The Prison Paradox: More Incarceration Will Not Make Us Safer*, 2017.

85. In addition, as discussed earlier in this section on Senate Factor 5, there is a connection between access to economic opportunities and more fulsome participation in the electoral process. Having to care for family members by working multiple jobs provides less time to vote and engage in other manners. Moreover, a lack of access to transportation limits one's ability to participate at the voting booth, particularly in a rural state like Arkansas. Finally, a lack of access to digital equity diminishes the ability to gain knowledge about candidates and their positions on policy issues to ensure more confidence in voting decisions. In all respects, a race-based gap expresses itself in Arkansas with Black residents more limited in their opportunities. As noted previously, Arkansas has one of the lowest Black voting participation rates in the country.[94]

86. Being of sound body and mind also makes it more likely for Arkansans to take full advantage of their citizenship rights, including participation in electoral politics. Again, a distinctive race-based disparity is shown in rates of good health—physical and mental—and access to health care in Arkansas, which in turn impacts the ability of Black Arkansans to participate effectively in the political process.

87. Finally, and linked closely to these previous issues, Black Arkansans are more likely to interact with the criminal justice system in Arkansas, leaving them more likely to be incarcerated as youth and, ultimately, as adults. Such a history with the legal system directly limits its access to the franchise in the state both during their time of incarceration and in its aftermath. This is because Arkansas's felon disenfranchisement laws limit participation not just during one's time in prison, but until a variety of hoops are jumped through including the payment of fines and fees tied directly to access to income.

SENATE FACTOR SIX

[94] U.S. Census, "Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2020."

88. **Senate Factor Six** examines the degree to which a pattern of subtle or overt racial appeals in campaigns exists in the state of Arkansas.

89. Electoral politics in the state of Arkansas has exhibited ongoing race-based appeals. In the earliest years of mass participation in the state's politics through the first decades of the twentieth century, such appeals were generally quite explicit. With the rise of the Civil Rights Movement and the accompanying changing of norms on political equality, such appeals have become more likely to be implicit in nature. However, even in the contemporary era, on occasion—and particularly on "narrowcast" media like radio and social media—more explicit race-based appeals continue to surface in Arkansas.

Race-Based Appeals During the Jim Crow Era

90. During the Jim Crow era, overt racial appeals were common in vote-garnering rhetoric in Arkansas. The accepted master of such rhetoric was Jefferson ("Jeff") Davis—elected Attorney General (in 1898), Governor (in 1900), and U.S. Senator (by the state legislature, in 1906). Much of Davis's rhetoric centered on economic and social populism against what he termed the "high-collared roosters" who used their economic status to control policymaking in the state. However, a key element of his effective rhetorical appeal to rural white voters in the state was a racial demagoguery employed with vehemence and skill unprecedented in Arkansas politics. Davis told white voters that Black voters were an "ever present eating, cankerous sore" on democracy and that the granting of Black Arkansans the vote during the Reconstruction era was "the most cruel blow that was ever struck a helpful and defenceless [*sic*] people." Davis was gruesome in his campaign imagery, saying at one point: "We may have a lot of dead n***ers in Arkansas, but we shall never have Negro equality, and I want to say that I would rather tear,

screaming from her mother's arms, my little daughter and bury her alive than to see her arm in arm with the best n***er on earth."[95]

91. Davis went so far as to justify the lynching of Black Arkansans in a public event with President Theodore Roosevelt in Little Rock in 1905. Davis argued:

> Charitable and indulgent as we have been to an inferior race, charitably contributing bountifully of our time and means toward their material and moral betterment, still, if the brutal criminals of that race…lay unholy hands upon our fair daughters, nature is so riven and shocked that the dire compact produces a social cataclysm, often, in its terrible sweep far beyond the utmost efforts of all civil power.[96]

Noting that sexual assault was at issue in only a minority of lynching events, a quick-thinking Roosevelt responded to Davis's comments: "To avenge one heinous crime by another heinous crime is to reduce the man doing so to the bestial level of the bestial scoundrel; and the hideous effects of lynch law shown by the fact that three-fourths of the lynchings are not for that crime at all, but for other crimes."[97]

92. Other Arkansas politicians felt comfortable using race-based imagery during the decades following Davis's era of power, particularly when threats to segregationist institutions showed themselves. For instance, Governor Homer Adkins, running for the U.S. Senate in 1944, made the *Smith* v. *Allwright* decision a centerpiece of his campaign when the United States Supreme Court handed down that decision banning the exclusion of non-white voters from party primary elections across the South. When a high-profile Black Democrat offered his support to

[95] Blair and Barth, *Arkansas Politics and Government*, 13; Stockley, *Ruled by Race*, 135.
[96] Stockley, *Ruled by Race*, 133; Fon Gordon, *Caste & Class: The Black Experience in Arkansas, 1880-1920* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1995), 108-9.
[97] Ibid.

Adkins in the Senate primary, Adkins spurned it, saying: "If I cannot be nominated by the white voters of Arkansas, I do not want the office."[98] Adkins lost the subsequent primary.

Militant Segregationist Appeals in the Civil Rights Era

93. Across the South, in the aftermath of the *Brown* v. *Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* Supreme Court decision in 1954, which declared *de jure* segregation in public schools inherently unequal in the eyes of the Constitution, candidates for political office began emphasizing opposition to the United States Supreme Court ruling as a primary value of their campaigns. Political scientist Earl Black has provided empirical evidence that, before *Brown*, most nominees for governor in the South were "moderate segregationists" who supported the maintenance of Jim Crow but did not emphasize the issue during campaigns. Following the Supreme Court decision, candidates who were successful in statewide campaigns in the South were much more likely to be what Black terms "militant segregationists," because of the centrality of segregation to their campaigns and their willingness to say it was a more important value than other matters such as the economic development in their state.[99]

94. Orval Faubus was running for governor when the first *Brown* decision was handed down in May 1954. At that point, Faubus, a social moderate, was able to simply say that he would respect the decisions of local school boards regarding implementation of the decision. By the time of his first reelection campaign in 1956, Faubus was challenged by state Senator Jim Johnson, the head of the white supremacist, segregationist White Citizens' Council, who emphasized Faubus's inaction in allowing the desegregation in school districts including Hoxie. While

[98] John Kirk, "Gov. Adkins and Race," KUAR Public Radio, 30 November 2020, https://www.ualrpublicradio.org/2020-11-30/gov-adkins-and-race.
[99] Earl Black, *Southern Governors and Civil Rights: Racial Segregation as a Campaign Issue in the Second Reconstruction*, Cambridge, (MA: Harvard University Press, 1976).

Faubus won still taking a more moderate stance, it was clear that a more explicitly segregationist stance had appeal with many white voters in the state.[100]

95. As noted in the section on Senate Factor One, Faubus became decidedly more militant in his response during the months of the Little Rock Crisis. In September of 1958, following the United State Supreme Court's *Cooper v. Aaron* decision that affirmed the lower court's desegregation ruling in the Little Rock School District, Faubus went on statewide television and radio to reassert his defense of states' rights on issues of racial segregation in schools:

> To you people in this struggle who seek to preserve our form of government, I am proud of my role as a leader in the fight. I did not seek this role. It was thrust upon me in the course of events. I did not, nor do I now, shrink from my responsibilities in what is perhaps the greatest struggle for constitutional government during this century.[101]

While Faubus ultimately lost the battle of Little Rock following the so-called "Lost Year," he fought for an array of segregationist policies during that period and continued to remind voters that he had stood up against integration until the end of his record six terms as governor.

96. Upon Faubus's retirement, then-state Supreme Court Justice Johnson won the Democratic nomination for governor in 1966. During the campaign, Johnson infamously refused to shake the hands of Black voters on the campaign trail and said he would stand up against federal civil rights actions such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that threatened "the preservation of our right to own and control private property."[102]

The Emergence of More Implicit Racial Appeals

[100] Stockley, *Ruled by Race*.
[101] Governor Orval Faubus Speech, 18 September 1958; Stockley, *Ruled by Race*.
[102] John Kirk, "The Election that Changed Arkansas Politics," *Arkansas Times*, 28 March 2012, https://arktimes.com/news/cover-stories/2012/03/28/the-election-that-changed-arkansas-politics.

97. In the aftermath of the civil rights era, racial egalitarianism became normalized in American politics, including in the politics of Arkansas. This meant that widespread use of explicit racial appeals—potent forces for moving votes in the past—would now be rejected and, indeed, could produce a backlash against a candidate employing them. Despite this progress, racial stereotyping remained very much alive in the psyches of American voters. In her important work on the potency of implicit racial appeals in campaign advertising even in an era of egalitarian norms related to race, Mendelberg found strong evidence that implicit racial appeals still had the power to activate such race-based stereotypes and focus voters on race in evaluating candidates and issues. This was most notoriously seen in the use of Massachusetts prisoner William Horton, Jr. (renamed "Willie Horton" for the ad) during the 1988 presidential campaign.[103]

98. Mendelberg presents her definitions of "explicit" and "implicit" group-based campaign messages with a particular focus on race. "[A] racial appeal is explicit if it uses racial nouns or adjectives to endorse white prerogatives, to express anti-black sentiment, to represent racial stereotypes, or to portray a threat from African Americans." In contrast, implicit group-focused appeals attempt to present the same content as explicit appeals, but in them such "nouns and adjectives" are replaced by more "oblique references." Implicit group-based appeals rely upon the activation of negative stereotypes through carefully chosen, often coded, words and images. Another scholar, Ian Haney López, has also examined the increasing use of such so-called "dog whistles" in political campaign rhetoric.[104]

99. Mendelberg emphasized the special power of visual images in the activation of voters' race-based stereotypes. While Mendelberg noted that it was feasible for implicit racial

[103] Tali Mendelberg. *The Race Card: Campaign Strategy, Implicit Messages, and the Norm of Equality*. (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2001).
[104] Mendelberg, *The Race* Card, 8-9; Ian H. López, *Dog Whistle Politics: How Coded Racial Appeals Have Reinvented Racism and Wrecked the Middle Class* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014).

appeals to be created through text or spoken words, she argued it was difficult for those words to be spoken or written in a manner that were not explicit racial appeals. As Mendelberg writes, "Stereotypical or threatening images can communicate derogatory racial meaning in a more subtle way than an equivalent verbal statement."[105]

100. Text can be used in subtle ways, however, to create clear—but also clearly implicit—racial appeals. Radio advertising, now nearing a century of usage in political campaigns, continues to be a heavily-used medium particularly in rural states like Arkansas where car culture dominates. Research has shown that visual representations are not necessary for people to create visual images themselves. In examining brain patterns of listeners, one scholar found that highly evocative radio advertisements engage visual cognitive resources despite their auditory nature.[106] As another observer of radio has put it, "Radio outstrips television as a means of conveying intimacy and, precisely because it doesn't show but can only tell, may stir the active imagination more deeply."[107]

101. Radio ads are ripe for such implicit racial appeals because they are "narrowcast" to specific audiences because of the demographically segmented nature of radio advertising. In the post-"Willie Horton" era, using radio to make group-based appeals is also considerably safer; it reduces the potential for a backlash effect when the group that is the object of the ad is one around which an egalitarian norm has been established, but it still permits the invocation of potent stereotypes regarding demographic characteristics such as race.

102. For instance, in his brief run for the U.S. Senate from Arkansas in 1996 (aborted when he became governor following the resignation of his predecessor), Republican Mike Huck-

[105] Mendelberg, *The Race Card,* 9.
[106] Paul D. Bolls "I Can Hear You, but Can I See You? The Use of Visual Cognition During Exposure to High-Imagery Radio Advertisements." *Communication Research* 29 (2002): 537-63.
[107] Dave Marsh, "Radio Days," *New York Times*, 28 January 2007.

abee ran a radio ad titled "Oprah" on a number of MOR ("middle of the road") and country stations with largely white audiences. This ad defined the kind of people whom Huckabee would represent in Washington as "people who get up at six in the morning, fix a sandwich for lunch and come home at dark worn out ... [who are] tired of paying taxes for those who get up at 10 o'clock, watch *Oprah* all afternoon, and cruise the streets at night." Although race is never mentioned explicitly in the ad, direct references to Oprah Winfrey and "cruis[ing] the streets at night," and veiled references to welfare recipients, unquestionably triggered stereotypically racial images in the minds of many white listeners. But, as they did when questions were raised about the advertisement, Huckabee campaign operatives could deny any racial appeal because of the absence of explicit racial references.[108]

Racial Appeals Related to President Barack Obama

103. The arrival of President Barack Obama on the political scene led to a reassertion of racial politics in Arkansas to a degree unmatched since the civil rights era, with meaningful political effects. Such shifts were seen most clearly among white rural voters in the state in the 2008 election cycle, primarily in rural counties that had swung back and forth between Republican and Democratic candidates across election cycles. There is some empirical evidence from 2008 that Arkansas voters were race-conscious in their attitudes regarding Obama. For example, in the Arkansas Poll conducted in October of that year by the University of Arkansas, half of the respondents were asked how many (of five) statements "troubled" them about Obama; the other half heard a list that differed in only one respect: the item "he has two children" was replaced

[108] L. Marvin Overby and Jay Barth, "Radio Advertising in American Political Campaigns: The Persistence, Importance, and Effects of Narrowcasting." *American Politics Research*. 34 (2006): 451-478; Blair and Barth, *Arkansas Politics and Government*, 76; John Brummett, "Huckabee Leads with the Race Card," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, 31 October 1995; John Brummett, "Walking Into the Huckabee Trap," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, 2 November 1995.

with "if elected, he will be the first black president." The result of this simple list experiment was telling: The average number of statements respondents deemed "troubling" was higher for the group where Obama's race was included rather than the fact that he is a father (1.55 versus 1.49). For whites only, it was 1.74 and 1.63. (All differences were statistically significant at the .001 level.)[109] Much more qualitative data from the politics of the era reaffirms many white Arkansans' concerns about the first Black President.

104. By the time of Obama's reelection campaign in 2012, his polarizing role in the state's politics had become even more central—with race at the heart of that polarization. As one national reporter based in Arkansas put it in the middle of the 2012 campaign:

> People will deny it, but racism runs deep in Arkansas.
> In 2008, white people I have known my entire life confessed to me that they would not vote for Obama because of his race. They won't go on record. They will say otherwise in public. But in a comfortable environment over iced tea when they forget I'm a reporter, they will say this in rural Arkansas – and much of this state would be considered the country.[110]

105. While the 2012 presidential election was only superficially contested in the state, with no chance that Obama would win the state's electoral college votes, the battle for control of the state legislature (in Democrats' hands for 138 years) was hotly contested. That campaign for legislative control, fought out in districts across the state, was about one man: President Obama. As a billboard in Fulton County, a rural county in the northeast quadrant of the state, summed it up:

> Save America.
> Vote Republican.
> Every Democrat Elected Helps Obama.[111]

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[109] Janine A. Parry and Bill Schreckhise, *The Arkansas Poll, 2008* (Fayetteville, AR: Diane D. Blair Center of Southern Politics and Society, University of Arkansas, 2008).
[110] Suzi Parker, "In Arkansas, Racism Cuts Against Obama," *Washington Post*, 25 May 2012.
[111] Jay Barth, "In Arkansas, Dixie's Last Democratic Legislature Faces a Red Tide," *The New Republic,* 29 October 2012.

106. Direct mail, another form of narrowcast communications, is also heavily used by partisan and non-partisan groups alike. During the 2012 battle for control of the state legislature, President Obama was front and center in these attacks as well. Mailers about Obamacare primed racial sentiments by using an image of an African-American doctor. Recipients were asked to "thank [Republicans] for protecting our health care freedom."[112]

The Role of Race in Recent Election Cycles

107. Campaigns have continued to regularly employ racialized rhetoric in recent election cycles. In a contested 2018 race for U.S. Congress, several such communications were produced by or on behalf of the reelection campaign of U.S. Representative French Hill. A television ad endorsed by Hill showed the dark and heavily tattooed faces of what were purported to be members of the primarily Salvadoran "MS-13" gang and contended that his opponent's immigration policies would lead to an increase in immigrant-driven criminal activity in Arkansas.[113] Very similar mailers regarding the gang, denounced as "racist" by Hill's opponent Clarke Tucker, were run by a Super PAC, the Republican Majority Fund.[114] In that same election, a radio advertisement targeted at "urban" radio stations, which primarily focus on younger Black audiences, attacked Democrats like Tucker for their behavior during the confirmation hearings for Supreme Court nominee and future Justice Brett Kavanaugh. Two Black women's voices are heard in the ad discussing the sexual assault charges lobbed against Kavanaugh during the hear-

[112] Jay Barth and Janine Parry, "Arkansas: Another Anti-Obama Aftershock." In *Second Verse, Same as the First: The 2012 Presidential Election in the South*, eds. Scott E. Buchanan and Branwell DuBose Kapeluck. (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2014).
[113] Mara Salvatrucha, more commonly known as MS-13, has its origins in the Los Angeles of the late 1970s and early 1980s. It is now internationalized and is known for its extreme violence, including the use of machetes in killings.
[114] Hannah Grabenstein, "Democratic House Candidate Calls Attack Mailers 'Racist,'" *Associated Press*, 21 September 2018.

ings: "All of her witnesses including her best friend say it didn't happen? What will happen to our husbands, our fathers, or our sons when a white girl lies on them? Girl, white democrats will be lynching black folks again." Both Hill and Tucker condemned the ad as racist.[115] Two years later, in the home stretch run of his campaign for reelection against state Senator Joyce Elliott, a Black woman, Hill gave an interview in which he emphasized his opponent's race: "If Joyce Elliott were elected to Congress, she'd be a member of the Democratic conference and she'd be a member of the Congressional Black Caucus."[116]

108. In judicial races in the state, outside organizations have run "dark money" ads targeting candidates for their judicial rulings, particularly those involving Latinx defendants. In 2018, Judicial Crisis Network produced an attack ad on State Court of Appeals Judge Kenneth Hixson regarding a case in which a Court of Appeals panel including Judge Hixson awarded a Latinx man a new trial after being convicted and sentenced in a rape case. The tag line of the ad: "Don't let another convict threaten our children."[117] In another Court of Appeals race in the same election cycle, Judge Bart Virden was attacked for his role in the same case by the Republican State Leadership Committee, a 527 political organization, which closed its ad by stating that "violent convicts pray for judges like Bart Virden."[118]

109. While implicit racial appeals remain decidedly more common, explicit race-based appeals do occasionally continue to be expressed by candidates in Arkansas. For example, in recent months, Chris Bequette, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 2022, regularly employed racialized rhetoric in a series of Twitter posts on topics such as

[115] Brittany Reese, "Candidates Hill and Tucker Condemn Racist Advertisement and Each Other," KATV, 20 October 2018, https://katv.com/news/local/candidates-condemn-racist-advertisement-and-each-other.
[116] Frank Lockwood, "Hill, Elliott In Tight Race for U.S. House Seat," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, 18 October 2020.
[117] David Ramsey, "Judge Kenneth Hixson Responds to Judicial Crisis Network's Dark-Money Attacks," *Arkansas Times*, 14 May 2018.
[118] Benjamin Hardy, "Court of Appeals Race Draws Yet Another Attack Ad Funded by Outside Group," *Arkansas Times*, 15 May 2018.

crime in Little Rock (which Bequette termed "the Chicago of the South"); the City's first elected Black mayor; diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts; and post-score celebrations by Black athletes. Twitter and other forms of social media go well beyond political radio in their ability to narrowcast communications to white audiences with whom such racially charged communications will be effective. In addition, a Pine Bluff City Council member received significant attention for using a racial epithet in an online debate in 2015.[119] The following year, a district judge candidate in central Arkansas withdrew from his campaign after it came to light that he had made a racial slur in a written social media attack on another elected official.[120] Finally, in 2020, a southeast Arkansas elected sheriff was forced to resign following release of an audio recording in which a racial epithet was repeated by him nine times.[121]

110. The nature of race-based appeals in Arkansas has clearly changed across the decades but remains a component of the state's political atmosphere, providing ongoing evidence that Senate Factor Six is clearly met in the state.

SENATE FACTOR SEVEN

111. **Senate Factor Seven** examines the extent to which Black candidates have been elected to public office in Arkansas.

112. Black Arkansans remain underrepresented in their rates of election to all levels of public office. As one moves from the most local level offices, such as municipal government and school boards, to statewide offices, the barriers to representation for candidates of color become more pronounced.

[119] John Worthen, "Council: No Faith in Official," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, 7 April 2015.
[120] Jamie Dunaway, "District Judge Candidate Withdraws from Race After Text with Racial Slur Surfaces," *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, 16 February 2016.
[121] Daniel Villarreal, "Arkansas Sheriff Resigns After Recording of Racist Language Leaks," *Newsweek*, 28 August 2020.

Federal Offices

113. Arkansas stands out as the sole southern state that has never sent a Black member to Washington to represent the state in the United States House or Senate. While Black Arkansans have gained nominations to the U.S. Senate on one occasion and the U.S. House on several occasions in recent election cycles, and some of these races have appeared to be competitive during the months leading up to Election Day, none of these Black candidates has ultimately come close to winning an election.

Statewide Offices

114. Only one Black person has ever been elected to a statewide office in Arkansas's history. Joseph Corbin was elected the state's superintendent of education in 1873, just as Reconstruction came to a close. In recent decades, a number of Black candidates have sought office, and a handful have gained party nominations to statewide office, but only one—Democratic Lieutenant Governor candidate Ron Sheffield in 2002—has gained over four in ten general election votes; Sheffield barely exceeded that mark with 40.04% of the vote in the general election.

The State Judiciary

115. To this point, no African Americans have been elected to another statewide office—a seat on the state supreme court. All judges in Arkansas are selected by election except in the case of a vacancy. Black justices, however, have come to the Court through gubernatorial appointment when vacancies have occurred. Five African Americans have achieved seats through this process. However, under Arkansas law, judicial appointees may not seek the seat to

which they are appointed at the time of the next election. None of these Black appointees were able to seek election to keep their seat.

116. African Americans also remain underrepresented at the trial court level in Arkansas. Black candidates had tremendous challenges gaining judgeships focused on criminal matters during the long period, from 1874 until 2001, when "circuit" (criminal) and "chancery" (civil) judgeships were separated. Some suggest that a distrust by white voters about Black judges' ability to deal with criminal matters in a balanced manner contributed to this disparity.[122] The dissolution of a dual court system has merged all state courts into one system where judges have the capability to hear both criminal and civil matters, however, thus lessening this challenge grounded in race-based stereotypes.

117. In fact, it took a 1992 federal district court order (typically referred to as the *Hunt* Decree) under the federal Voting Rights Act to make inroads into diversifying the state judiciary. The *Hunt* Decree required that judicial "subdistricts" be created within five existing general-jurisdiction court districts with the goal of allowing Black voters to elect their judicial candidates of choice. For each of these new judicial subdistricts, the African-American voting age population was originally at least 60 percent. All told, 15 judgeships were covered by the decree, which immediately resulted in a sustained increase in the number of African-American jurists across the state, with Pulaski County most directly impacted.

118. However, even with these assertive Voting Rights Act applications at the lower court levels, the judicial ranks continue to not be reflective of the racial composition of the state's population. In 2019, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund (LDF), which was lead counsel on the *Hunt* case, filed an additional suit charging that the state's Court of Appeals lacked sufficient

[122] Kristin L. Karl and Timothy J. Ryan. "When Are Stereotypes about Black Candidates Applied? An Experimental Test." *The Journal of Race, Ethnicity, and Politics* 1 (2016): 253-279.

Black representation and that the statewide elections for the state Supreme Court inherently limited Black representation. "In over two decades, no Black candidate for the Arkansas Court of Appeals has ever won against a white candidate or in a district comprised of a white voter majority," the LDF claimed in the suit, which remains active.[123]

State Legislative Seats

119. No African Americans served in the Arkansas legislature from 1893 until 1972, when three Black representatives and one Black Senator were elected.[124] Reapportionments after the Voting Rights Act of 1982, however, have created additional majority-Black districts in both the state House and Senate, and, in many cases, African Americans have been selected to represent these areas. The 2021 session, for instance, saw ten Black House members and three African Americans in the Senate. One majority-Black House district (District 12, as numbered at the time of the 2020 election) was represented by a white representative. Though the legislature was dramatically more representative than those of the prior legislators whose pictures line the hallways of the capitol building, this meant that 89 percent of the legislature was white in a state where a decidedly smaller percentage of the state population was white, according to the 2020 Census.[125] While more than 16 percent of the population of Arkansas is Black, there were only ten Black House members.

[123] Billy Corriher, "Voting Rights Lawsuits Challenge Lack of Black High Court Justices," *Facing South*, 15 July 2019.
[124] Janine Parry and William Miller, "'The Great Negro State of the Country?' Black Legislators in Arkansas: 1973-2000," *Journal of Black Studies* 36 (2006): 833-872.
[125] Legislative demographic data from the National Conference of State Legislators; in addition, one member of the current house identifies as Latino. Census data from U.S. Census, 2020.

Local Elected Officials

120. Local offices (at the county, municipal, and school levels) have shown themselves to be much more obtainable than federal and state offices by Black Arkansans. Still, a significant gap remains between the state's Black population and the percentage of local elected officials who are African American.

121. Currently, Arkansas has 24 Black mayors,[126] meaning that African Americans hold fewer than 5 percent of the mayorships in the state. The overwhelming majority of these African-American mayors were elected by towns with majority-Black populations. More troubling, the number of Black mayors in Arkansas has been steadily decreasing. Two decades ago there were 37 Black mayors across the state.[127]

122. As in the state legislature and state courts, voting rights lawsuits—particularly after the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1982—have been a force for racial change in local government. This has been achieved by shifts from at-large elections to ward or district elections that maximize the opportunity for African Americans to gain office, with the most dramatic results coming in several east Arkansas cases. Some were brought about by litigation while others were achieved through voluntary actions by municipal governments aware of the threat of potential litigation. While the racial demographics of local elected officials is now not tracked as it once was by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, the organization's last census in 2000 found that there were 235 Black members of municipal boards in Arkansas (out of about 3,000 total), 55 Black members of county quorum courts (out of approximately 750 total), and

[126] "Directory." Arkansas Black Mayors Association, accessed December 26, 2021, https://arblackmayors.org/directory/.
[127] Blair and Barth, *Arkansas Politics and Government*.

122 Black school board members (out of approximately 1,800 at the time).[128] In each case, the percentage of Black officeholders for a particular office marked less than half the overall percentage of Black residents in the state. As this number was gathered just before a significant consolidation of school districts across the state, which likely decreased the electoral chances of Black candidates in these new consolidated districts (76 school districts have been consolidated or eliminated via annexation since 2000), it likely marks the high-water mark for the number of Black elected officials in the state. Just as with other state legislative and judicial categories discussed above, it marks progress compared to the pre-Voting Rights Act past, but it still identifies a major gap between Black Arkansans in the state's population and the percentage of elected representation at all levels.

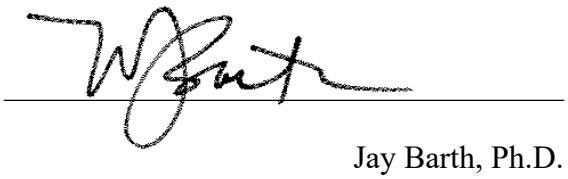
CONCLUSION

123. Based on the preceding analysis of five key "Senate Factors" examining a wide array of evidence from Arkansas's past and present, I can state, with confidence, that Arkansas clearly satisfies Senate Factors One, Three, Five, Six, and Seven when it comes to the status of Black residents in the state.

[128] David A. Bositis, "Black Elected Officials: A Statistical Summary 2000" (Washington DC: The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, 2002).

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

Executed on this 28th day of December, 2021.



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EDUCATION and OTHER TRAINING

Ph.D., The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1994)
Field: Political Science
Major: American Politics
Dissertation: "Republican Problems Down Ticket: The Persistence of Democratic Control Below the Presidential Level in the South"
Minors: Public Law and Political Theory
Advisor: Professor Thad Beyle

M.A., The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1989)
Thesis: "The Success of Republicanism in the New South"
Advisor: Professor Merle Black

B.A., Hendrix College (1987)
Magna Cum Laude with Departmental Distinction
Major: American Studies

Participant, Summer Institute in Political Psychology, The Ohio State University, 1996

Participant, Summer Seminar on the History and Philosophy of Freedom of Speech, Oxford University, 1997

Participant, Associated Colleges of the South Summer Teaching and Learning Workshop, Rollins College, 1997

Participant, National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Institute, "Teaching the History of the Southern Civil Rights Movement, 1865-1965," Harvard University, 1998

Participant, Experiments in Social Sciences Summer Program, Institution for Social and Policy Studies, Yale University, 2003

Participant, Wye Faculty Seminar, The Aspen Institute, 2006

Participant, NITLE Introducing GIS Workshop, Lake Forest College, 2007

Participant, Management Development Program, Harvard University Graduate School of Education, 2008

Faculty Fellow, ENACT: The Educational Network for Active Civic Transformation, International Center for Ethics, Justice and Public Life, Brandeis University, 2016

Participant, International Instructor Training Institute of The Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program, 2018

Participant, Standard and Open Pathways Training for Peer Reviewers, Higher Learning Commission, 2018

HONORS and AWARDS

ACADEMIC

Distinguished Scholar Award, Arkansas Political Science Association, 2018

Bill and Connie Bowen Odyssey Professor, Hendrix College, 2014-2017
+With this $25,000/year professorship, developed a variety of engaged learning activities for students tied to the theme of Arkansas public policy. This included the establishment of the Arkansas Policy Program, an undergraduate think tank focused on Arkansas in which students collaborated with advocacy groups and foundations on public policy reports, an interdisciplinary study trip focused on the Buffalo River region, and research projects and internships tied to the study of politics and public policy in the state.

Diane Blair Award for Outstanding Achievement in Politics and Government, Southern Political Science Association, 2014

Butler Center Fellowship, The Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, 2008

Arkansas Professor of the Year, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), 2007

Steiger Congressional Fellowship, American Political Science Association, 2000-2001
+Staff member, U.S. Senator Paul D. Wellstone
+Primary focus of legislative work: Education and civil rights policy

Faculty Appreciation Award, Hendrix College, 1995, 1997, 1998, 2000, and 2009
+Presented by the Senior Class to the faculty member who has shown "excellence in instruction and concern for the welfare of Hendrix students."

John Patrick Hagan Award for Outstanding Teaching by a Graduate Student, Department of Political Science, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1993

Pogue Fellowship, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1987-1990

COMMUNITY

Impact Award, WaterNow Alliance, 2021 (with other members of the Central Arkansas Water Board of Commissioners)

Distinguished Service Award, National Association of State Boards of Education, 2019

Harold Jinks Democratic Man of the Year Award, Democratic Party of Arkansas, 2019

Ed Fry Democrat of the Year Award, Democratic Party of Arkansas, 2016

Humanitarian Award, Just Communities of Arkansas, 2015

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Adjunct Professor, William H. Bowen School of Law, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Fall 2021
*Course taught: **Gender and the Law**

Department of Politics and International Relations, Hendrix College, January 1994-December 2019
*Courses taught: **Southern Politics**
American State and Local Government

Race and American Politics
Gender, Sexuality, and American Politics
American Constitutional Law: The Federal System
American Constitutional Law: Ind. Rights and Liberties
American Political Parties and Elections
Bush v. *Gore*
Arkansas Politics and Government: Seminar and Practicum
Political Psychology
Issues in Politics: The Politics of Education
Issues in Politics: Free Expression
U.S. Congress
Introduction to American National Government
Ancient and Medieval Political Thought
Modern Political Thought
American Political Thought
Methods in Political Analysis
Politics/International Relations Senior Seminar
The Engaged Citizen: Film, Memory, Political Change
The Engaged Citizen: Numbers in American Politics
Analyzing American Conservatism
Understanding (and Dismantling) the Cradle to Prison Pipeline: An Inside-Out Class

The University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service, 2003-2007
*Courses taught: **The Dynamics of Social Change**
Public Service Practicum (Co-director)

Faculty Director, Hendrix-in-London program, Winter 1999
*Course taught: **Free Expression: History and Theory**

Instructor, **Southern Politics**, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Fall 1993, Spring 1993, Fall 1992, Summer 1992, Spring 1992, Summer 1991, Spring 1991, Fall 1990)

Instructor, **American Constitutional Law: The Federal System**, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Fall 1991)

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BOOK

Arkansas Politics and Government: Do the People Rule?, Second edition. 2005. University of Nebraska Press (with Diane D. Blair).

REPORTS

Helping Your Child Succeed in School: A Guide for Parents. 2016. Report developed for Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families, the Arkansas Public Policy Panel, and the Opportunity to Learn Campaign.

Governance in Little Rock, Arkansas: At-Large and District Elections and the Impact on Representation. 2015. Report published by Arkansas Policy Program, Hendrix College (with Kiril Kolev, Lora Adams '15, and Brett Hill).

Our Common Journey: Linking the Education of Women and Girls and Arkansas's Economic Future. 2014. Report developed for the Arkansas Women's Foundation (with Sarah Beth Estes).

Aspire Actions: Taking Action to Address Poverty and Make Arkansas a Land of Opportunity for All. 2013. Report developed for the Arkansas Community Foundation.

Reading to Learn: The Importance of Reading by the End of Third Grade in Arkansas. 2012. Report developed for Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families.

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Making Arkansas a Land of Opportunity for All: Understanding the Cradle to Prison Pipeline. 2011. Report developed for the Arkansas Cradle to Prison Pipeline Initiative.

Rules of the Game: An Advocate's Guide to Arkansas's Tax and Budget System. 2009. Report developed for Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families (with Ginny Blankenship).

Arkansas Education in the Post-Lake View *Era: What Is Arkansas Doing to Close the Achievement Gap?* 2008. Report developed for Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families and the Arkansas Public Policy Panel (with Keith A. Nitta).

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JOURNAL ARTICLES

"Do High-Profile Copartisans Help or Hurt? Obama, Beebe and Arkansas's 2012 Legislative Contests," Forthcoming. *Midsouth Political Science Review* (with Janine Parry and Craig Burnett).

"Five Questions State Boards Should Ask About Civics Education Reform." 2020. *Power of the Question, National Association of State Boards of Education* 4: 2.

"Direct Democracy, Educative Effects, and the (Mis)Measurement of Ballot Measure Awareness," 2020. *Political Behavior* 42:1015-1034 (with Craig Burnett and Janine Parry). https://doi.org/10.1007/s11109-019-09529-w

"Planting in Fertile Soil: The National Rifle Association and State Firearms Legislation." 2017. *Social Science Quarterly* 98: 485-499 (with Gary Reich).

"Arkansas's Fight for Real Equity." 2015. *The State Education Standard: The Journal of the National Association of State Boards of Education* 15 (2): 24-27.

"Immigration Restriction in the States: Contesting the Boundaries of Federalism?" 2012. *Publius: The Journal of Federalism* (with Gary Reich) 42: 422-448.

"Is False Imputation of Being Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual Still Defamatory? The Arkansas Case," 2012. *The University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law Review* 34: 527-549.

"Educating Citizens or Defying Federal Authority? A Comparative Study of In-State Tuition for Undocumented Students," 2010. *Policy Studies Journal* 38: 419-445 (with Gary Reich).

"The Media, the Medium, and Malaise: Assessing the Effects of Campaign Media Exposure with Panel Data," 2009. *Mass Communication and Society* 12: 271-290 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Community Context, Personal Contact, and Support for an Anti–Gay Rights Referendum," 2009. *Political Research Quarterly* 62: 355-365. (with L. Marvin Overby and Scott H. Huffmon).

"Political Culture, Public Opinion, and Policy (Non)Diffusion: The Case of Gay- and Lesbian-Related Issues in Arkansas," 2009. *Social Science Quarterly* 90: 309-225 (with Janine Parry).

"2 > 1 +1?: The Impact of Contact with Gay and Lesbian Couples on Attitudes About Gays/Lesbians and Gay-Related Policies," 2009. *Politics and Policy* 37: 32-51 (with Janine Parry).

"Pursuing the Early Voter: Which Bird Gets the Worm?" 2008. *Journal of Political Marketing* 7: 131-150 (with Martha Kropf, E. Terrence Jones, and Janine Parry).

"Post-Amendment 80 Judicial Politics in Arkansas: Have the Changes Undermined the Argument for Selection by Appointment?" 2008. *The University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law Review* 30: 753-769.

"Mobilizing the Seldom Voter: Campaign Contact and Effects in High-Profile Elections." 2008. *Political Behavior* 30: 97-113 (with Janine Parry, E. Terrence Jones, and Martha Kropf).

"Radio Advertising in American Political Campaigns: The Persistence, Importance, and Effects of Narrowcasting." 2006. *American Politics Research* 34: 451-478 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Numeracy About Minority Populations: Americans' Estimations of *Local* Gay Population Size." 2006. *Polity* 38: 194-210 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Arkansas: Still Swingin' in 2004." 2005. *American Review of Politics* 26: 133-154 (with Janine Parry). [Reprinted in *Readings in Arkansas Politics and Government*, eds. Janine A. Parry and Richard P. Wang. 2009. The University of Arkansas Press.]

"Bridge to Modernity: The Political Legacy of Sid McMath." 2004. *The University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law Review* 26: 535-542.

"Arkansas: More Signs of Momentum for Republicanism in Post-`Big Three' Arkansas," 2003. *American Review of Political Science* 24: 111-126. [Reprinted in *Readings in Arkansas Politics and Government*, eds. Janine A. Parry and Richard P. Wang. 2009. The University of Arkansas Press.]

"Are Gay Men and Lesbians in the South the New `Threat'? Regional Comparisons of the Contact Theory." 2003. *Politics and Policy* 31 (3): 1-19 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Provincialism, Personalism, and Politics: Campaign Spending and the 2002 U.S. Senate Race in Arkansas." 2003. *PS: Political Science and Politics E-Symposium* 36 (3) (with Janine Parry).

"Governors in the Legislative Arena: The Importance of Personality in Shaping Success." 2002. *Political Psychology* 23: 787-808 (with Margaret Ferguson).

"American Governors and their Constituents: The Relationship Between Gubernatorial Personality and Popularity." 2002. *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 2: 268-282 (with Margaret Ferguson).

"Contact, Community Context, and Public Attitudes Toward Gay Men and Lesbians." 2002. *Polity* 34: 433-456 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Gender and Gubernatorial Personality." 2002. *Women and Politics* 24: 63-81 (with Margaret Ferguson).

"Paper Ballots, Computers, and Everything Else in Between: The Impact of Voting Devices on Ballot Roll-off." 1997. *Midsouth Political Science Review* 1:1-12.

"Arkansas' Juvenile Crime Special Session: An Election Season Success with Forewarnings for Arkansas Politics." 1994. *Comparative State Politics* 15 (5): 19-27.

"Dual Partisanship in the South: Anachronism, or a Real Barrier to Republican Success in the Region?" 1992. *Midsouth Political Science Journal* 13: 487-500.

EDITED WORKS

Guest editor of special edition of *American Review of Politics*, "Gender and Sexuality in Southern Politics," Winter 2013, Vol. 34. Authored introduction to edition, Vol. 34: 243-4.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Columnist, *Arkansas Times*, 2012-2019 (See here for collection.)

"Education's COVID Generation," 2020. *Arkansas Business*. 30 November.

"Hillary in Arkansas," 2016. *Arkansas Times*, 3 November.

"Past, Future of Dual Seat Counties in Arkansas," Summer 2016. *County Lines* (with Barrett Goodwin).

"The Word of the Week in Philadelphia: Love," 2016. *Religion News Service*, http://religionnews.com/2016/07/29/the-word-of-the-week-in-philadelphia-love/

"DNC: The final event," 2016. *Harrison Daily Times.*

"In Arkansas, Dixie's Last Democratic Legislature Faces a Red Tide," 2012. *The New Republic*, http://www.newrepublic.com/authors/jay-barth

"The Conversation: Arkansas Talks About the Photograph That Shocked a Nation," 2011. *Arkansas Life* 4(2): 46-48.

"A Generation of Change, 1983 vs. 2009: Legislative Retrospective," 2009. *Talk Business Quarterly* 2 (1): 46-49.

"LR in Black and White." 2007. *Arkansas Times*, 20 September.

"The 2006 Governor's Race: Huge Ramifications for Party Politics in Arkansas," 2006. *The Arkansas Publisher* 78 (8): 9.

"Arkansas: A Moral Loss for Dems," 2005. *SouthNow* 8: 10.

"The Young and the Test List, Take 2." 1993. *Campaign* 7 (1) (with David Hughes).

"The Young and the Test List." 1992. *Campaign* 6 (10) (with David Hughes).

"Siting Hazardous Waste Facilities." 1990. *Inside Politics: North Carolina* 1 (13).

"Republican U.S. Senate Election Returns." 1990. *Inside Politics: North Carolina* 1 (5).

REVIEWS

Regular reviewer for *CHOICE: Current Reviews for Academic Libraries*

Book Review of *Painting Dixie Red: When, Where, Why, and How the South Became Republican*, 2012. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 71: 453-454.

Book Review of *The Boy from Altheimer: From the Depression to the Boardroom* by William H. Bowen, 2006. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 65: 459-460.

Book Review of *Mighty Peculiar Elections: The New South Gubernatorial Elections of 1970 and the Changing Politics of Race*, by Randy Sanders. 2003. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 62: 344-346.

Book Review of *Reelection: William Jefferson Clinton as a Native-Son Presidential Candidate*, by Hanes Walton, Jr. 2002. *American Political Science Review* 96: 220-221.

Exhibit Review of The Central High Museum and Visitor Center. 2001. *The Public Historian* 23: 127-129.

Book Review of *Party Activists in Southern Politics: Mirrors and Makers of Change*, edited by Charles D. Hadley and Lewis Bowman and *Party Organization and Activism in the American South*, edited by Robert P. Steed, John A. Clark, Lewis Bowman, and Charles D. Hadley. 1999. *The Southern Quarterly* 37: 303-304.

Book Review of *The New Politics of the Old South*, edited by Charles S. Bullock III and Mark J. Rozell. 1999. *Journal of Politics*. 61: 226-227.

Book Review of *Arkansas Politics: A Reader*, edited by Richard P. Wang and Michael B. Dougan. 1998. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 57: 67-68.

Book Review of *The South* by B. C. Hall and C. T. Wood. 1996. *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 55: 224-228

Book Review of *Tar Heel Politics: Myths and Realities* by Paul Luebke. 1990. *Inside Politics: North Carolina* 1 (16).

ENCYCLOPEDIA ENTRIES

"Arkansas"; "Gerrymandering"; "Recalls"; "Regionalism." In *Political Encyclopedia of U.S. States and Regions*, edited by Haider-Markel, Donald P. 2009. CQ Press.

"Political Advertising, Radio." In *Encyclopedia of Political Communication*, edited by Christina Holtz-Bacha and Lynda Kaid. 2008. Sage Publications. (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Act 975 of 2015 (a.k.a. Religious Freedom Restoration Act); "Arkansas Ethics Commission"; "Arkansas Interfaith Alliance"; "Arkansas Plan"; "Beebe, Mike"; "Democratic Party"; "Campaign Finance Laws"; "Election Fraud"; "Hutchinson, Asa" (update); "Initiatives and Referenda"; "Interstate 630"; "Intrastate Commerce Improvement Act; "Just Communities of Arkansas"; "*Marisa N. Pavan, et al.* v. *Nathaniel Smith*," "Pryor, David Hampton"; "Republican Party"; "Ross, Michael Avery (Mike)"; "White Flight." In *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net.

"Arkansas." In *Supplement to the Encyclopedia of the Republican Party*, edited by George T. Kurian. 2001. Sharpe Reference.

"Arkansas"; "Family Values"; "Hillary Rodham Clinton"; "Women." In *Supplement to the Encyclopedia of the Democratic Party*, edited by George T. Kurian. 2001. Sharpe Reference.

"American Association of Retired Persons"; "Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965"; "Gay and Lesbian Rights"; "Internet, Censorship and the." In *Civil Rights in the United States*, edited by Waldo E. Martin, Jr. and Patricia Sullivan. 2000. Macmillan Library Reference.

STUDENT REPORTS MENTORED

With support from the Bill and Connie Bowen Odyssey Professorship, I developed the Arkansas Policy Program, an undergraduate think tank focused on developing nonpartisan, original analyses on key public policy issues facing Arkansas. The Arkansas Policy Program continued to remain in operation through the assistance of Hendrix College. These published projects were mentored as part of that program:

- James Owen, "`A Problem Unpleasant to Mention, Easy to Postpone': Mental Health Access in Arkansas," 2016.
- Nigel Halliday, "Bridging the Map: The Geography of Legal Need and Aid in Arkansas," 2016 (in collaboration with the Arkansas Access to Justice Foundation).
- Sean Alexander, "Hope in the Hills: How Local Leaders and Compassionate Communities Can Feed Hungry Children in the Arkansas Ozarks," 2016 (in collaboration with the Arkansas Hunger Relief Alliance).
- Peter Butler, "Unfulfilled Promises: The Reality of FINS in Arkansas," 2016 (in collaboration with Disability Rights Arkansas).
- Sami Sexton, "Getting the Best Teachers Where They are Needed Most: An Overview of Research on Teacher Quality, Recruitment, and Retention in Arkansas and the U.S.," 2017 (in collaboration with Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families).
- Wes Hance, "Creating A `Citizen-Friendly' Arkansas General Assembly: Fusing the Disconnect Between Citizens and their Legislature," 2018.
- Drew Coker, "Protecting Drinking Water in Arkansas Challenges and Opportunities in the `Natural' State," 2018.
- Cordell Campbell, "The Results Are In: Gauging Civic Health in the Natural State," 2018 (in collaboration with the Arkansas Community Foundation and the Arkansas Bar Foundation).
- Adam Williams, "Learning from Earle: Determining Best Practices for Rural Education Policy,"

2019 (in collaboration with ForwARd Arkansas and with support from the Rural Community Alliance).

PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATIONS

INVITED LECTURES

"The Rule of Law and the Little Rock School Crisis," Arkansas Bar Association Arkansas Teachers Law School, 2021.

"Arkansas's Present and Future: Polls and Polling," Keynote, Arkansas Boys State, 2021 (with Janine Parry).

"Policy 101," Arkansas Chapter, New Leaders Council, 2021.

"Arkansas and the 19th Amendment: Women and the Vote in Arkansas," Arkansas Bar Association Arkansas Teachers Law School, 2020.

"The Present and Future of Civics Education," Arkansas US Senate Youth Luncheon, 2019.

"Student Free Expression: Across the Nation and in Arkansas," Arkansas Bar Association Arkansas Teachers Law School, 2019.

"Can Love Win?", Unitarian Universalist Church of Little Rock, 2018.

"The South and the Battle Over LBGTQ Rights," Social Sciences Forum, University of Maryland-Baltimore County, 2018.

"Doing Politics in a Post-Trump World," Ready to Run Arkansas 2017, Women Lead Arkansas, 2017.

Gallery Talk, "Sign of the Times: The Great American Political Poster, 1844-2012," University of Arkansas—Pulaski Technical College, 2017.

"The Future of Arkansas Politics," Richard Atkinson Lecture Series, Clinton House Museum, 2017.

"An Exceptional Moment: The Politics of Reconstruction-Era Arkansas," Old State House Museum, as part of "A Confused and Confusing Affair: Arkansas and Reconstruction," 2017.

"Student Free Expression and the U.S. Constitution," Arkansas Bar Association Arkansas Teachers Law School, 2017.

"Democracy Goes to College: The Importance of On-Campus Voting Centers," presented at the University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service, 2016 (with Peter Butler).

"Discrimination and the US and Arkansas Constitutions," Arkansas Bar Association Arkansas Teachers Law School, 2016.

"The Challenges and Opportunities of an Academic in Public Life," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2015.

"Why Same-Sex Marriage Is Important to Me," Second Presbyterian Church, Little Rock, 2015.

"A New Chapter Begins: Arkansas Election 2014," Arkansas Old State House, 2014.

"Barriers in Education for Women and Girls in Arkansas," presenter and panelist, University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service, 2014.

"Arkansas Politics 2014," Lunch Speaker, Arkansas Society of Professional Lobbyists, 2014.

"Discrimination and the U.S. Constitution," Arkansas Bar Association Arkansas Teachers Law School, 2013, 2014, and 2015.

"The Swings Swung: Arkansas Election 2012," Arkansas Old State House, 2012.

"Advertising in American Presidential Campaigns: Past, Present and Future," Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, University of Arkansas, 2012.

"2012: The End of the Progressive Reform Era in Arkansas Politics?" Robert B. Walz Lecture in Arkansas and Regional History, Southern Arkansas University, 2012.

"Why Invest in Arkansas," presenter and panelist, University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service, 2012.

"10 Years After Lake View: How Has Arkansas's Education System Changed?" Arkansas Old State House and Faulkner County Library, 2011.

"Student Free Speech and the U.S. Constitution," Arkansas Bar Association Arkansas Teachers Law School, 2011.

"The History and Future of the American Two-Party System," "The Mechanics of Running for Office in the United States," Being a Candidate for Office in the United States," and "President Obama and the Future of American Race Relations," all at Heilongjiang University, Harbin, China, 2011.

"Running for Political Office in the United States," Guangxi Normal University, Guilin, China, 2011.

"Corruption in Arkansas: A Short Political History," Honors College, University of Central Arkansas, 2010.

"What Is the Opportunity to Learn Gap?," Arkansas Opportunity to Learn Summit, 2010.

"The Legacy of the Brooks-Baxter Battle in Arkansas Politics and Government," The Brooks-Baxter War Old State House Museum Symposium, 2009

"The Arkansas Legislature in Historical Context," Arkansas State House of Representatives Orientation Session, 2008

"*Narrow*casting: What Explains the Effectiveness of Radio Advertising in American Political Campaigns?" Honors College, University of Central Arkansas, 2008.

"What is Arkansas Doing to Close the Achievement Gap?" presented at the University of Arkansas Clinton School of Public Service, 2008 (with Keith A. Nitta).

"Post-Amendment 80 Judicial Politics in Arkansas: Have the Changes Undermined the Argument for Selection by Appointment?" Ben J. Altheimer Symposium, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Bowen School of Law, 2008.

"Election 2008 in the South: A Look Back and a Glance Ahead," Department of Political Science, Southern Methodist University, 2008.

"The Changing Face of Race in Little Rock: 1957-2007," Featured Speaker, Bishop Kenneth Hicks Peace Award Dinner, 2007.

"Aftermath: The Geography of Race and Politics Since the 1957 Little Rock Crisis," J.N. Heiskell Distinguished Lecture, The Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, 2007. (http://www.butlercenter.org/cdm-aftermath/index_aftermath.php?CISOROOT=/aftermath)

"After the Dust Settles: The Future of Party Politics in Arkansas After Election 2006," Dinner Speaker, William R. Overton Inn of Court, Little Rock, AR, 2006.

"Bill Clinton and Arkansas Politics," presented at a number of Elderhostel and Road Scholar programs, 2005-present

"Arkansas Politics 2006," Lunch Speaker, Arkansas Society of Professional Lobbyists, 2006.

"The Hendrix Odyssey: Thinking Outside the Book," presented at the Villa Julie College National Career Conference, 2006 (with Mark Schantz).

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

"In the Interests of Millennials? Exploring Generational Representation in U.S. State Legislatures," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2020 (with Stella M. Rouse and Charles R. Hunt).

"Direct Democracy and Medical Marijuana: The Case of Arkansas's Issue 6," presented at the Annual State Politics and Policy Conference and the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2018 (with Craig M. Burnett and Janine Parry).

"Developing Engaged Citizens Through the First Year, Interdisciplinary Seminar," presented at the AAC&U General Education and Assessment: Foundations for Democracy Conference, 2018 (with Peter Gess and Todd Tinsley).

"When Medical Marijuana Initiatives Compete: One Still Smoking, One Up in Smoke," presented at the Annual State Politics and Policy Conference and the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2017 (with Craig M. Burnett and Janine Parry).

"Direct Democracy and Educative Effects: Yes, No, Maybe," presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2016 (with Craig M. Burnett and Janine Parry).

"Voter Recall of Ballot Measures," presented at the Annual State Politics and Policy Conference, 2016 (with Craig M. Burnett and Janine Parry).

"The Limitations of Direct Democracy's Educative Effects: A View from the Voters," presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2015 (with Craig M. Burnett and Janine Parry).

"Direct Democracy's Educative Effects: A View from the Voters," presented at the Annual State Politics

and Policy Conference, 2015 (with Craig M. Burnett and Janine Parry).

"Does Combining At-Large and District Representation Enhance or Undermine Minority Representation?: The Case of Little Rock, Arkansas," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2015 (with Kiril Kolev).

"From Semi-Automatic Bans to Open Carry: Explaining State-Level Divergence in Gun Legislation," presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2014 (with Gary Reich).

"Scandal and Resurgence: Sanford, Spitzer, Weiner, and the Politics of Recovery," presented at The State of the Parties: 2012 & Beyond Conference, The University of Akron's Ray C. Bliss Institute of Applied Politics, 2013 (with Jeff Smith and David Nir).

"Where There is Pull, Can there be Push? A Popular Governor, an Unpopular President and a Coattail Experiment in State Legislative Elections," presented at the Annual State Politics and Policy Conference, 2013 (with Craig Burnett and Janine A. Parry).

"The Grassroots of State Immigration Policy: Explaining Legislative Activism Across the States," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 2013 (with Gary Reich).

"Immigration Restriction in the States: Pushing the Boundaries of Federalism," presented at the Annual State Politics and Policy Conference, 2012 (with Gary Reich).

"Is False Imputation of Being Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual Still Defamatory? The Arkansas Case," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2012.

"Explaining State Activism on Immigration Policy: A Comparative Analysis of the Power of the Initiative Process," presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2011 (with Gary Reich).

"Broadcasting vs. Narrowcasting: Television Ads, Radio Ads, and Niche Marketing in an American Political Campaign," presented at the Annual Meeting of the European Political Science Association, 2011 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Mobilizing Voters: Evaluating the Type, Timing, and Target of Campaign Contact," presented at the Annual State Politics and Policy Conference, 2011 (with Janine A. Parry, William D. Schreckhise, Martha Kropf, and Terry Jones).

"Explaining State Activism on Immigration Policy: Restrictive vs. Accommodating Policies in Four States," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 2011 (with Gary Reich).

"The Roots of State Activism on Immigration: Explaining the Adoption of Restrictive versus Accommodating Policies." presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, 2009 (with Gary Reich).

"The 2008 Presidential Election in Arkansas: He's Not One of (Most of) Us," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2009 (with Janine A. Parry and Todd G. Shields).

"The Framing of Policy Making: A Comparative Analysis of State-Level Immigration Policies in the United States," presented at the Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, 2008 (with Gary Reich).

"One Nation, Fifty Immigration Policies? The Roots of State Activism on Immigration," presented at the Annual Conference on State Politics and Policy, 2008 (with Gary Reich).

"Will Adequate School Facilities Create a More *Equitable* Education in Arkansas?" presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2008 (with Russ Montgomery and Keith A. Nitta).

"Is There Inherent Tension Between the Search for State Educational Adequacy and Addressing the Achievement Gap?: The Arkansas Case," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2008 (with Keith A. Nitta).

"Here, There, and Everywhere: Local, State, and National Estimates of Gay Population Size," presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2007 (with L. Marvin Overby and Scott Huffmon).

"Explicit and Implicit: The Persistence of Group-Based Appeals in Radio Campaign Advertising," presented at the Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, 2007 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Personal Contact, Community Context, and Support for an Anti-Gay Rights Referendum," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association and at the Annual Meeting of the Political Studies Association, 2007 (with L. Marvin Overby and Scott Huffmon).

"2 > 1 +1?: The Impact of Contact with Gay and Lesbian Couples on Attitudes About Gays/Lesbians and Gay-Related Policies," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, 2007 (with Janine Parry).

"Framing the DREAM: A Comparative Analysis of State Legislative Issue Framing on Tuition Rates for Undocumented Students," presented at the Annual Conference on State Politics and Policy, 2007 (with Gary Reich).

"The Media, the Medium, and Malaise: Assessing the Effects of Campaign Media Exposure with Panel Data," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2007 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Attitudes towards GLBT Issues in Arkansas: Libertarian, But Not Libertine," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 2006 (with Janine Parry).

"Radio Advertising in American Political Campaigns: The Persistence, Importance, and Effects of *Narrow*casting," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 2005 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Still Swingin': Arkansas and the 2004 Presidential Race," presented the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2005 (with Janine Parry).

"Mobilizing Voters: A Closer Look at Campaign Contact and Effects," presented at the Annual Meeting

of the Southern Political Science Association, 2005 (with Janine Parry).

"Going Negative in Competitive U.S. Senate Elections: Who Notices and So What?," presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2004 (with E. Terrence Jones, Martha Kropf, and Janine Parry).

"Giving the People What They Want: Is Synchronicity Between Desired Political Communication and Campaign Activity Important in Shaping Voter Turnout?," presented at the Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, 2004 (with E. Terrence Jones, Martha Kropf, and Janine Parry).

"Numeracy About Minority Populations: Americans' Estimations of *Local* Gay Population Size," presented at the Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, 2004 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Floating Voters in Competitive U.S. Senate Elections," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, 2004 (with E. Terrence Jones, Martha Kropf, and Janine Parry).

"Enlivening Undergraduate Research Methods: A Cross-Campus Thematic Approach," presented at the American Political Science Association Conference on Teaching and Learning in Political Science, 2004 (with Gary Reich).

"Mobilizing Voters: A Dynamic Model of Campaign Effects," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2004 (with Janine Parry, E. Terrence Jones, and Martha Kropf).

"Pursuing the Early Voter: Which Bird Gets the Worm?," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Political Science Association, 2003 (with Martha Kropf, E. Terrence Jones, and Janine Parry).

"*Narrow*casting: Radio Advertising in American Political Campaigns," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 2003 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Provincialism, Personalism, and Politics Campaign Spending and the 2002 U.S. Senate Race in Arkansas," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 2003 (with Janine Parry).

"The Perfect Storm: Campaign Spending and the 2002 U.S. Senate Race in Arkansas," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2003 (with Janine Parry).

"Gender and Southern Party Activists: Evidence from the 2001 Southern Grassroots Party Activists Project," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2002.

"Arkansas: More Signs of Momentum for Republicanism in Post-Clinton Arkansas," presented at the Citadel Symposium on Southern Politics, 2002.

"Gubernatorial Personality and Campaign Fund Raising Success," presented at the Research Conference on Gubernatorial, Senatorial, and Presidential Approval, Texas A&M University, 2001 (with Margaret Ferguson).

"State Variation in the Presidential Gender Gap: Unraveling a Puzzle," presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2000 (with Zoe Oxley).

"American Governors and their Constituents: The Relationship Between Gubernatorial Personality and Popularity," presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, 2000 (with Margaret Ferguson).

"Gubernatorial Personality and the Scope of Legislative Agendas," presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2000 (with Margaret Ferguson).

"Gender and Gubernatorial Personality," presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 1999 (with Margaret Ferguson).

"Party, Personality, and Gubernatorial Success," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 1999 (with Margaret Ferguson).

"Are Southern Governors Still a Different Breed? Examining Gubernatorial Personality in the South and Non-South," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 1998 (with Margaret Ferguson).

"An Examination of the Role of Gubernatorial Personality in Explaining Leadership Success," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 1998 (with Margaret Ferguson).

"Are Gay Men and Lesbians in the South the New `Threat'? Regional Comparisons of the Contact Theory," presented at the Citadel Symposium on Southern Politics, 1998 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Arkansas: Characters, Crises, and Partisan Change," presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 1997 (with Diane D. Blair and Ernie Dumas).

"Contact, Context, and Citizen Attitudes Toward Gay Men and Lesbians: Results from a Recent National Survey," presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, 1997 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Sports, Society, and Politics: A Study of the 1994 Oklahoma Elections," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 1996 (with Matthew House).

"A Review of the 1996 Elections in the South," The Center for the Study of Southern Culture, The University of Mississippi, 1996 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"A Post Mortem on the November '95 Elections and a Glimpse at '96," The Center for the Study of Southern Culture, The University of Mississippi, 1996 (with L. Marvin Overby).

"Are They Really Amateurs? The Backgrounds of the 1994 Republican Class and Implications for Their Congressional Careers," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 1995 (with Jim Cox).

"Paper Ballots, Computers, and Everything In Between: The Impact of Different Voting Devices on Ballot Roll-Off," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 1995.

"Campaign Messages of the Two Parties' Gubernatorial Candidates in the Contemporary South," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 1994.

"Race and Down-Ticket Voting in the South," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 1994 (with John Haskell).

"The Impact of Election Timing on Republican Trickle-Down in the South," presented at the Citadel Symposium on Southern Politics, 1994.

"`Opportunity Ladders' in the Contemporary South: Differences in the Quality of the `Products' Offered by the Two Parties," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 1993.

"Dual Partisanship in the South: A Thing of the Past or a Real Barrier to Republican Success in the Region?," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 1992.

"Testing for Realigning Trends in State Treasurer and Attorney General Races in the South," presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 1990 (with John Haskell).

ROUNDTABLES and PANELS

Panel Chair, "Transforming Civics Education in an Era of Polarized Politics," National Association of State Boards of Education Annual Meeting, 2019.

Panel Chair and Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2019.

Roundtable Participant, "Roundtable on Arkansas Politics," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2019.

Panel Participant, "The Well-Being Bridge: Connecting the Curriculum and Cocurriculum through Holistic High-Impact Practices." Annual Meeting of the Association of American Colleges and Universities, 2019.

Roundtable Participant, "Arkansas and the 2018 Elections: A Look Forward," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2018.

Graduate Student Poster Session Discussant, Annual State Politics and Policy Conference, 2017.

Roundtable Participant, "The 2016 Elections in Arkansas: What Happened and What is Next?", Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2017.

Roundtable Participant, "Queer Arkansas," Annual Meeting of the Southern Historical Association, 2015.

Roundtable Participant, "Political Scientists as Political Actors: The Case of School Boards," Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2015.

Panel Participant, "Developing a First-Semester Course with a Required Civic Engagement Component," the Gulf-South Summit on Service-Learning and Civic Engagement through Higher Education, 2015.

Roundtable Participant, "The Meaning of the 2014 Arkansas Elections," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2015.

Roundtable Participant, "The Life and Legacy of Wilbur Mills," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2015.

Panel Participant, "Creating Cohesive Paths to Civic Engagement: Sharing the Curricular and Cocurricular Offerings on 26 Campuses," AAC&U Annual Meeting, 2015.

Panel Participant, "Cultivating for Change: How Transformative Planning Can Take Root and Succeed in Liberal Learning Environments," AAC&U Annual Meeting, 2015.

Roundtable Participant, "The 2014 Midterm Elections in the Rim South," Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2015.

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2014.

Roundtable Participant, "2014 Elections in Arkansas," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2014.

Roundtable Chair, Roundrable, "The Life and Legacy of Diane Blair," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2014.

Roundtable Participant, "The Current State of Same-Sex Marriage," Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2014.

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2014.

Roundtable Chair/Participant, "The 2012 Elections in Arkansas," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2013.

Panel Moderator, "Winthrop Rockefeller's Legacy to Arkansas Politics," Winthrop Rockefeller Institute Conference on Political Reform, 2012.

Roundtable participant, "The 2012 Presidential and Congressional Elections," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2012.

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2012.

Roundtable Participant, "Arkansas and the 2010 Elections," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2011.

Panel Participant, "An Education for Global Citizenship: The Best Form of Career Education" Annual Meeting of the Association of American Colleges and Universities, 2011.

Panel Moderator, "The Future of Southern Culture and Identity," The Future of the South Symposium presented by *Oxford American*, 2010.

Roundtable Participant, "The Future of LGBT Politics and Policies in the South," Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2010.

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2010.

Roundtable Participant, "Arkansas Politics: What Happened in 2008 and Where Is the State Headed Politically?," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2009

Roundtable Participant, "The 2008 Presidential Election in the South," Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2009

Roundtable Participant, "Making the Southern Safe for LGBTs in the Profession," Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2009

Roundtable Participant, "Arkansas and the 2008 Presidential Election Contest," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2008

Roundtable Moderator, "Arkansas Politics Roundtable," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2008.

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2008.

Panel Discussant, Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, 2007

Roundtable Participant, "Arkansas Politics Roundtable: What Did the 2006 Election Mean for the Future of Arkansas Politics?," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2007.

Panel Chair and Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, 2007.

Roundtable Participant, "The South After the Midterm Elections," Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2007.

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2007.

Panel Moderator, "Economic Development in Communities," A Future of the South Conference, William J. Clinton Presidential Library, 2006.

Panel Participant, "Arkansas Politics 2006," Saline County (Ark.) Library, 2006.

Panel Participant, "Bridge to the Future: Building a Caring Community and Nation," William J. Clinton Presidential Center, 2006

Panel Chair and Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2006

Panel Chair and Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2005

Panel Chair, the Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, 2004

Panel Chair and Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 2004

Roundtable Participant, "Thinking About Teaching, Doing Research and/or Being Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual or Transgendered in Political Science," Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2002

Panel Chair and Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2002

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 2002

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2001

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 2001

Roundtable Participant, "The 2000 Elections in the South," Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2000

Roundtable Participant, "Constitutional Issues for the New Millennium," Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2000

Roundtable Participant, "The Year 2000 Elections in the South," Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 1999

Panel Chair, Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 1998

Panel Chair, Annual Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, 1997

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, 1997

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 1997

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 1996

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 1996

Panel Discussant, Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 1995

OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Regular Panel Participant, *Arkansas Week* (Arkansas Educational Television Network), 2002-2012, 2019-present.

Manuscript Reviewer: *American Political Science Review, American Journal of Political Science, American Politics Quarterly, American Politics Research, American Review of Politics, Arkansas Historical Quarterly, Ethnic and Racial Studies, Journal of Community Engagement and Higher Education, Journal of Homosexuality, Journal of Political Science Education, Journal of Politics, Midsouth Political Science Review, Political Behavior, Political Research Quarterly, Publius, Southeastern Political Review, State and Local Government Review, State Politics and Policy Quarterly, The Sociological Quarterly, Social Science Quarterly, Journal of Public Policy*

Member, Governing Council, Shepherd Higher Education Consortium on Poverty, 2015-2018
+Chair, 2016
+Vice-Chair, 2015

Judge, U.S. Professors of the Year program, Council for Advancement and Support of Education, 2013, ` 2014

Member, Advisory Board, Jim Guy Tucker Papers Project, University of Arkansas at Little Rock Center for Arkansas History and Culture

Guest curator, "*A Circus Hitched to a Tornado": Arkansas Politics in the 20th Century*, Arkansas Old State House Museum, open 2008-2009 (with Ernest Dumas).

Affiliate Graduate Faculty Status, The University of Arkansas at Little Rock, 2014-present.
+Member, Master's Thesis Committee, Mary Murray, "Christ Church Parochial School, Christ Church Parish, and the Mission to African Americans in the Arkansas Diocese of the Episcopal Church"

Affiliate Graduate Faculty Status, Arkansas Tech University, 2016-present.
+Member, EdD Committee, Ivy Pfeffer, "An Investigation of the Variables that Impact the Strength of Arkansas Public Schools' Educator Workforce"

Affiliate Graduate Faculty Status, University of Central Arkansas, 2016-present.
+Member, PhD Committee, Sarah Argue

President, Arkansas Political Science Association, 2007-2008

Chair, Southern Political Science Association Committee on the Status of Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and the Transgendered (LGBT), 2008-2010

Member, Distinguished Scholar Award, Arkansas Political Science Association, 2015-2016, 2019-2020.

Member, Diane Blair Award Committee, Southern Political Science Association, 2014-2015

Member, Virginia Gray Book Award Committee, State Politics and Policy Section of the American Political Science Association, 2013-2014

Member, American Political Science Association Distinguished Teaching Award Committee, 2012-2013

Member, American Political Science Association Committee on the Status of Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and the Transgendered (LGBT) in the Profession, 2007-2010

Section Chair, Arkansas Politics/State Politics, Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2015

Section Chair, Arkansas Politics/State Politics, Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2013

Section Chair, Southern Politics, Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 2009

Program Chair, Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2007

Member, Southern Political Science Association Executive Council, 2007-2010

External Reviewer, Department of History and Politics, Catawba College, 2008

External Reviewer, Center for Interdisciplinary Studies, Davidson College, 2007

External Reviewer, Department of Political Science, Rollins College, 2004, 2006

Participant, Outside Money in the 2002 Congressional Elections project
+ Part of a team, directed by the Center for the Study of Elections and Democracy at Brigham Young University and funded by the Pew Charitable Trust, examining non-candidate campaign spending in Arkansas in the 2002 election cycle.

Participant, Southern Grassroots Party Activists II Project, 2000
+ Part of a team that has received NSF funding for completion of Phase II of this study of party activists in the South.

Member, Advisory Board, State Key Vote Program, Project Vote Smart

Member, Advisory Board, *Arkansas Journal of Social Change and Public Service*

Moderator, Experiential Learning Section, American Political Science Association Conference on Teaching and Learning in Political Science, 2005

Member, Hubert H. Humphrey Award Committee, 2005-2006, American Political Science Association

Member, Sophonisba Breckinridge Award Committee, 2003, Midwest Political Science Association

Member, Malcolm Jewell Best Graduate Student Paper Award Committee, 2005, Southern Political Science Association

Member, Diane Blair Award Committee, 2001-2003, Southern Political Science Association

American Political Science Association Short Course Participation:
- State Politics Data Resources (2001)
- Teaching About Campaigns and Elections II (2001)
- Teaching Political Philosophy Through Film (2000)
- Teaching About Campaigns and Elections (2000)

Section Chair, Teaching Politics, Annual Meeting of the Southwestern Political Science Association, 2004

Section Chair, Arkansas Politics, Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Political Science Association, 2003 2004, and 2009

Member, *Status of Women in Arkansas Report* Advisory Committee

Member, Curricular Review Committee, Arkansas School for Mathematics and Sciences, 1999

Section Chair, Southern Politics, Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, 1998

Executive Board Member, Arkansas Political Science Association, 1996-1998

SELECTED CAMPUS SERVICE (all at Hendrix College)

Faculty Representative, Hendrix College Board of Trustees, 2012-2015
+Served as the first elected representative on the Board of Trustees. During my term, transitions occurred in both the Presidency and Chief Academic Officer positions. While in this role, served on the Academic Affairs and Information Resources Committee of the Board.

Director of Civic Engagement Projects, 2006-2018
+Oversaw programs tied to enhancing students' roles in political and social change work. Led consortial work in national organizations such as Project Pericles. Shepherded Hendrix's engagement in Peace Corps Prep and the Shepherd Higher Education Consortium on Poverty (SHECP). Coordinated election activities on campus biennially. Informally, advised student engagement through voluntarism and internships with civic engagement organizations off-campus.

Director, Crossings Program, 2008-2015
+This program, established by a $600,000 Mellon Foundation grant, piloted a program that tied interdisciplinary coursework to engaged learning experiences for students. Was part of a team that authored the original grant proposal and saw the program through its implementation, operation, and assessment. The structure of the program was transferred into The Engaged Citizen first-year seminar course for all students.

Director, Odyssey Program, 2016-2019
+Directed the College's hallmark engaged learning program. Participation in the program through the completion of three significant engaged learning experiences across different categories is required of all students. Over $300,000 annually was awarded competitively to students, faculty, and staff for student projects.

DEPARTMENT AND PROGRAMMATIC

Project Pericles, Hendrix Program Director, 2005-2013, 2015-2019

Distinguished Scholarships Advisor, 2003-2006, 2011-2014

Chair, Department of Politics, 1999-2000; 2001-2004; 2010-2013

Gender Studies Program Oversight Committee, 1995-2019
Chair, 1997-2000

American Studies Program Oversight Committee, 2003-2015

Chair, Challenges of the Contemporary World Oversight Committee, 2007-2008

Pre-Law Advisor, 1997-2019

Campus Coordinator, Washington Semester Program, 1995-2009

COMMITTEES/TASK FORCES

The Engaged Citizen Leadership Group, 2012-2019
--Convener, 2012-2015
+This team oversaw the implementation of a new first-semester seminar at Hendrix and continues to oversee its operation.

Chair, Strategic Planning Working Group on Owning Little Rock and Arkansas, 2014-2015

Co-Convener, Credentialing Task Force, 2013-2014
+This group developed a proposal for a new program establishing skills-based and interdisciplinary credentials for Hendrix students.

Chair, Guiding Coalition Strategic Planning Subcommittee on Interdisciplinary, Curricular, and Certificate Initiatives, 2011-2013

Co-Chair, Provost Search Committee, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

Committee on Engaged Learning, 2006-2019
Committee Chair, 2008-2009

Elected member of Academic Policy Council, 1997-2000, 2003-2006, 2011-2012, 2018-2019

Honors Committee, 2003-2006, 2011-2014

Member, Galileo/Odyssey Task Force, 2003-2005 (Chair: Spring 2005)
+The committee developed the proposal for Hendrix Odyssey, a new engaged learning program for the College, ultimately approved by the Faculty.

Co-Chair, Engaging With Democracy Task Force, 2004
+The committee planned a six-week series of events centered on the celebration of democracy, including Rock the Vote, leading up to the dedication of the Hendrix Odyssey program.

Student Life Committee, 1994-1997, 2001-2003
Committee Chair, 2002-2003
Chair, Diversity Concerns Subcommittee, 1995-1997
Chair, Residence Life Subcommittee, 1994-1995, 2001-2002

Campus Alcohol Policy Review Committee, 1995-1997

Politics and International Department Search Committee, 1996-1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2011, 2012, 2016-17, 2019

History Department Search Committee, 2006-2007

Sociology/Anthropology Department Search Committee, 2003, 2007

Chemistry Department Search Committee, 1995, 1997, 2007

Library Search Committee, 1995-1996, 2002

Council on New Student Advisors, 1994-1995, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2006-2007, 2009-2010

Library and Learning Resources Committee, 1994

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Secretary, Omega Psi chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha (Political Science Honor Society), 2001-2019

Faculty Advisor, Student Senate, 1994-1997

Faculty Advisor, Young Democrats, 1994-2019

Faculty Advisor, UNITY (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Straight Alliance), 1999-2019

Faculty Advisor, Pre-Law Society, 2002-2019

Faculty Advisor, Roosevelt Institute, 2011-2013

Faculty Advisor, The Franklin Literary Society, 2003-2005

Faculty Advisor, Alpha Chi Honor Society, 1995-1997

SELECTED COMMUNITY SERVICE

GOVERNMENTAL

Chief Education Officer, City of Little Rock, 2020-present

Member, Board of Commissioners, Central Arkansas Water, 2019-present

Member, Arkansas State Board of Education, 2012-2019
+Chair, 2017-2019
+Vice Chair, 2016-2017
+Committee Chair, Pulaski County District Boundaries Committee, 2015
+Liaison, ForwARd Arkansas, 2015-2018

Member, City of Little Rock Mayor-Elect Frank Scott Jr. Transition Board of Directors, 2018-2019

Member, Blue Ribbon Commission, MOVE Central Arkansas, Central Arkansas Transit, 2015-2016

Member, Arkansas Quality Digital Learning Study Committee, 2013

Member, Arkansas Non-Legislative Commission on the Study of Landlord-Tenant Laws, 2011-2012

Member, Arkansas Governor's Task Force on Best Practices for After-School and Summer Programs, 2008

NONPROFIT

Current

Past Chair, Arkansas Single Parent Scholarship Fund

Member, Board of Directors, American Civil Liberties Union, Arkansas Affiliate

Member, Board of Directors, Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families
+President, 2016-2017

Vice-Chair, Board of Directors, Downtown Little Rock Community Development Corporation

Member, Arkansas Trans/Queer Collaborative Steering Committee

Past Leadership Roles
Co-Chair, Arkansas Repertory Theatre, Saints and Sinners Annual Gala, 2017

Member, American Civil Liberties Union National Board (Arkansas Affiliate Representative), 2004-2016

Chair, Board of Directors, National Association of State Boards of Education, 2017

Chair, Board of Directors, Just Communities of Arkansas, 2010-2011

Chair, Arkansas Out of School Network, 2010-2012

Chair, Board of Directors, Single Parent Scholarship Fund of Pulaski County, 2013

POLITICAL
Member, Democratic National Committee, 2020-present

Delegate, Democratic National Convention, 2012, 2020

Candidate for Arkansas State Senate, District 34, 2010

Democratic Party of Arkansas
+Member, State Committee
+Chair, Party Rules Committee, 2015-preent
+Member, State Executive Committee, 2007-2011, 2013-2016
+Chair, State Platform Committee, 2006, 2016, 2018
+Member, Blue Ribbon Committee on Party Rules, 2008
+Secretary, Special State Convention, 2008
+Parliamentarian, State Convention, 2008

First Vice-Chair, Pulaski County (Ark.) Democratic Party Central Committee, 2007-2009

OTHER
Member, Class XXII, Leadership Greater Little Rock

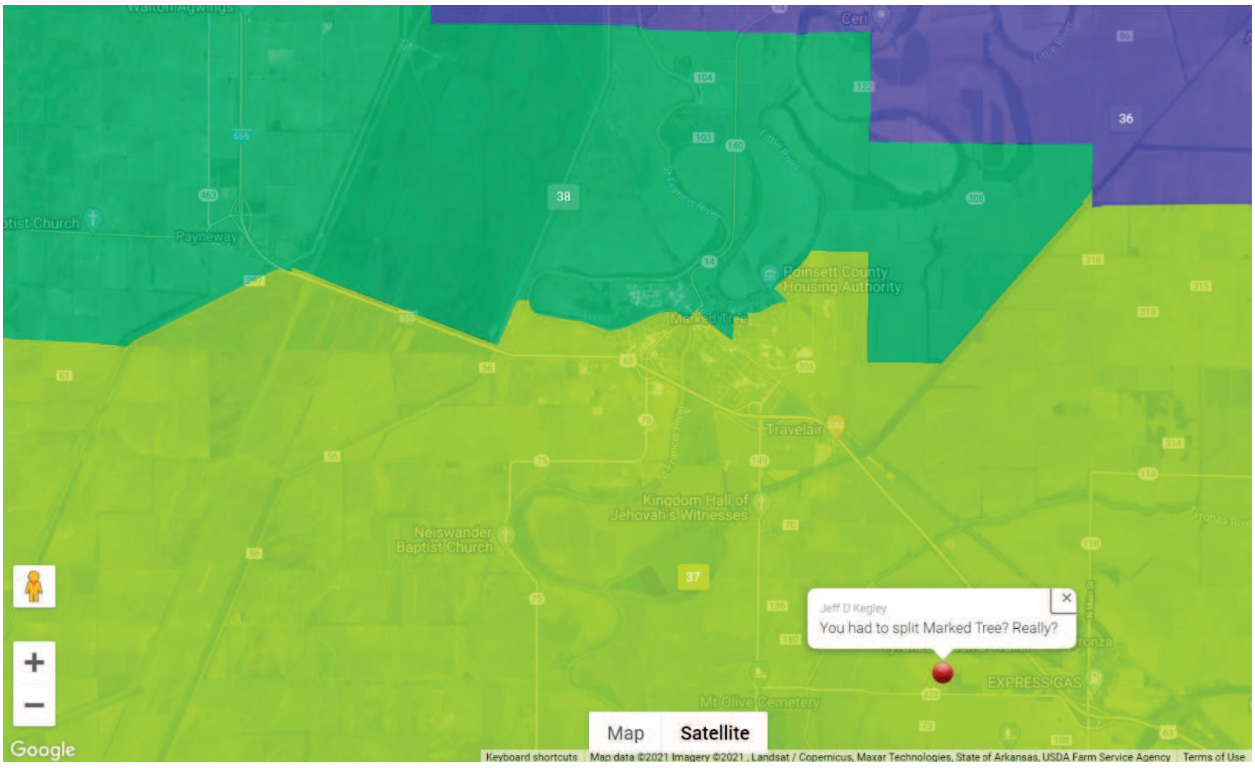
Listee, "Arkansas 250," 2018, *Arkansas Business*'s "annual look at the people who are shaping the way we live, learn and do business in the state."

EXHIBIT 10



Kathy Wells

proposed House District # 63 packs minority voters combining West Memphis and Forrest City voters to create a district with 59 % minority voters, by wiping out the separate communities of interest in West Memphis and Forrest City. then District 37 is created with only 32 % minority voters. this is racial gerrymandering and should not be allowed. This breaks the Do Right Rule. and it fails to follow criteria stated for this process.


Payneway
38
36
37
Poinsett County Housing Authority
Marked Tree
Travelair
Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses
Neiswander Baptist Church
Mt Olive Cemetery
EXPRESS GAS
Jeff D Kegley
You had to split Marked Tree? Really?
Map
Satellite
Google


Jeff D Kegley
You had to split Marked Tree? Really?

Helen Wesson
Mcgehee, Arkansas 71654
Desha County
I am very concerned about how Desha County is being split into four house districts. We have always personally known our State Representative and we are very concerned that someone who has no ties whatsoever to Desha County will be representing us in the future. I am on the City Council and a past President of the McGehee Chamber of Commerce so I know how important it is to our city to have good representation. I believe we are the only county being split like this, it not please correct me. I hope politics is not helping you make this decision since Desha County normally supports Democratic candidates. This should not be a political issue, but an issue on what is best for Desha County.

Helen Wesson
Mcgehee, Arkansas 71654
Desha County
I commented last week but feel the need to do so again. No one in leadership in Desha County was contacted about splitting our house district into four districts. How can we make comments if we are not aware of what is happening??? I am so disappointed that our state leadership is doing this without notifying anyone. The McGehee Mayor nor out County Judge was notified.

Mark McElroy
Tillar, Arkansas 71670
Desha County
Desha and Chicot counties minority representation was reduced from over 50 percent to just over 30 percent. Desha County with a population of 13000 was split four ways. How many counties were divided four ways? How many times have three incumbents been combined into one district in the history of redistricting? I just want to congratulate the board of reappointment for the best example of gerrymandering in modern history. I realize I am wasting my time sending this comment, but the citizens of these Counties deserve better representation than this for the next ten years. Each one of you know in your heart this is just wrong! Mark D. McElroy

Mitch Grant
McGehee, Arkansas 71654
Desha County
I understand a county like Pulaski having to to be split into different districts, as each Representative should represent approximately 30,000 people. However, to split Desha County up into four different districts lacks common sense and logic. With slivers of four different districts being pushed into our County, we will never have a Representative from Desha County again! There has to be a better way to treat us people in the rule Southeast Delta. I am in Desha County, because I choose to be. It is my home, and I work hard to make my County better. Your redistricting plans will be a “gut punch” for the residents in Desha County.

Albert Murphy
Mc Gehee, Arkansas 71654
Desha County
What exactly is going on with splitting Desha county up into 4 different districts. We are already low in population and splitting us up into 4 different districts will further dilute our voting power. This is wrong, and the way it is split up, I really do not think it would with stand a law suit. We have a hard enough time getting officials to come listen to us and our problems in the delta, and the way it is split, there is no way we will be getting any one down here to listen to us.

steve montgomery
mcgehee, Arkansas 71654
Desha County
As an elected official of McGehee, and a past decades-long member of the McGehee School Board, I would like to urge you to reconsider dividing Desha County into multiple and separate voting districts. Certainly we can find a way to redistrict Desha County, or at the very least, most of Desha County into the same voting district. Decades of common interest and cohesion among the residents here should not be discarded in the interest of expediency. Many of us fear that dividing us and placing us into four separate State House districts effectively silences our voices when it comes to asking for representation that is focused on our geographic area. Please reconsider.

Shunqetta Cunningham
Jonesboro, Arkansas 72404
Craighead County
I often wonder the day when certain men and women in leadership will do the right thing for all people. Today isn't that day with the proposed redistricting maps. Your proposal for the Jonesboro community places the Minority Community into an arbitrary divide into 4 districts, an obvious attempt to dilute the voting power of our groups. They are being combined with rural community, which are super-majority white communities, on all 4 sides of the Jonesboro center. From a voting perspective, it would be almost impossible for a person of color to get elected to the State Legislature from Jonesboro area. This is an obvious attempt to make red districts more secure.

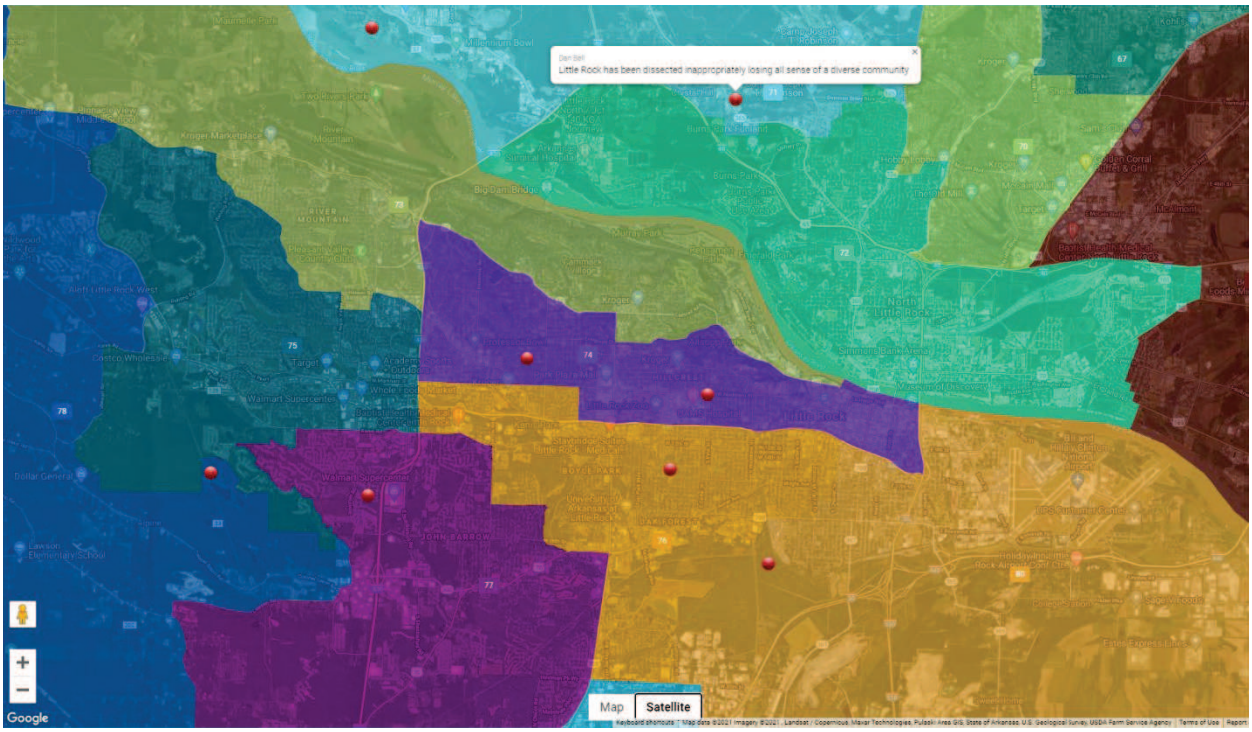
Sincerely,
Shunqetta

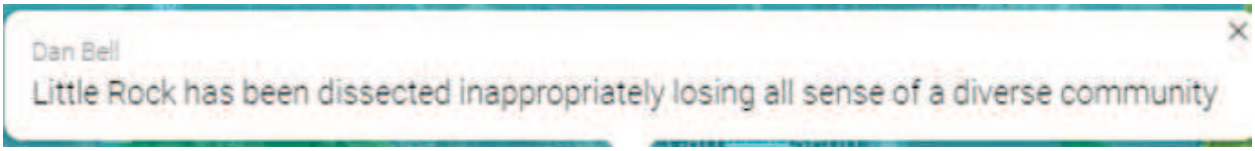
Kymara H Seals
Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71603
Jefferson County
I'm sure you are unaware, but you have marginalized the political power of racial and ethnic groups which creates racial equity challenges for us, the Black population. The gerrymandering of these maps is troubling and heartbreaking. Communities of interest are divided- urban and rural precincts have been put together, minority and largely white precincts have been put together which is cracking.

The Black population is 16.5% but we only have 11 majority Black House Districts out of 100. According to the VRA of 1965, the number of majority minority districts should be proportional to the share of population so we should have 16 majority Black House Districts. How can this be rectified?

Myra Cingolani
MC GEHEE, Arkansas 71654
Desha County
I have lived in McGehee, located in Desha County, all my life, only leaving 6 years to attend college and graduate school. I am greatly disheartened and frustrated at the decision to divide Desha County into four separate State House districts. The reasoning behind such a move remains unclear at best. Because the redistricting will affect the minority community in our area, the proposal to divide seems discriminatory. The standard of redistricting that would maintain "geographically compact districts" doesn't hold water since a portion of Desha County would extend hundreds of miles north past Marianna. Lastly, why are we the only rural county to be divided four ways? Again, discriminatory!

James N. Moore
Magnolia, Arkansas 71753
Columbia County
I as a minority voter do not appreciate the fact that you have minimized our voice in the political arena of the state of Arkansas. I would definitely appreciate it if you would change it to where Mr. David Fielding and other Minority Members of the House and Senate can properly represent us in the political arena. This can be done by creating more minority majority districts for our Minority Representatives to represent the Minorities in the state of Arkansas.


Dan Bell
Little Rock has been dissected inappropriately losing all sense of a diverse community
Map
Satellite
Google


Dan Bell
Little Rock has been dissected inappropriately losing all sense of a diverse community