Exhibit 21

First Declaration of Thomas Hofeller, Ph.D.
FIRST DECLARATION OF THOMAS B. HOFELLER, PH.D.

Under penalty of perjury, I Thomas Brooks Hofeller, declare the following:

1. I am a recognized expert in the fields of districting and reapportionment in the United States. I have been retained, as an independent consultant, through counsel by Defendants to provide expert testimony in this case. My hourly rate is $300 per hour.

QUALIFICATIONS

2. I set forth here a summary of my experience that is most relevant to this testimony. The full range of my professional qualifications and experience is included in my resume, which is attached as Exhibit 1.

3. I am a Partner in Geographic Strategies, LLC, located in Columbia, South Carolina. Geographic Strategies provides redistricting services including database construction, strategic political and legal planning in preparation for actual line drawing, support services and training on the use of geographic information systems (GIS) used in
redistricting, analysis of plan drafts, and actual line-drawing when requested. The corporation and its principals also provide litigation support.

4. I hold a Ph.D. from Claremont Graduate University, where my major fields of study were American political philosophy, urban studies and American politics. I hold a B.A. from Claremont McKenna College with a major in political science.

5. I have been involved in the redistricting process for over 46 years, and have played a major role in the development of computerized redistricting systems, having first supervised the construction of such a system for the California State Assembly in 1970-71.

6. I have been active in the redistricting process leading up to and following each decennial census since 1970. I have been intimately involved with the construction of databases combining demographic data received from the United States Census Bureau with election information which is used to determine the probable success of parties and minorities in proposed and newly enacted districts. Most of my experience has been related to congressional and legislative districts, but I have also had the opportunity to analyze municipal and county-level districts.

7. I served for a year and one half as Staff Director for the U. S. House Subcommittee on the Census in 1998-99.

8. I was Staff Director of the Subcommittee when the Census Bureau was proposing to substitute the American Community Survey (ACS) for the use of the decennial long form questionnaire in the 2000 and previous decennial Censuses. The long form was not used in the 2010 Decennial Census.
9. I have drafted and analyzed plans in most states including, but not limited to, California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

10. In this decennial round of redistricting, I have already been intensely involved in Texas, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia and Massachusetts. As much of my consulting activities involve work in states subject to the provisions of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, I am very familiar with the data used to analyze the expected performance of redrawn and newly created minority districts. I regularly advise clients about the characteristics of minority districts in their plans, and whether or not they are meeting the requirements of both Sections 2 and 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

Civil Action No. 1:13 CV-00949 (United States District Court, Middle District of North Carolina Durham Division 2013) and North Carolina State Conference of the NAACP v. Patrick Lloyd McCrory, 1:13 CV-658 (United States District Court, Middle District of North Carolina 2013).


13. In that work, my co-authors and I discussed the advantages and limitations of various measures of compactness as well as differing definitions. As we stated in the article, “disputes about compactness will be numerous... there are those who would dismiss it outright as well as those who believe in it passionately.” We further noted that “whatever turns out to be its utility as a districting standard, we hope that we have sufficiently clarified the concept so as to stimulate more rational, enlightened discussion of its merits and faults as well as further study of its supposed effects.”

14. Both prior and subsequent to my co-authorship of the Journal of Politics article, I have regularly advised state legislatures and others regarding the concept of compactness and regarding the compactness of specific districts and districting plans.

DATA AND SOFTWARE

15. Census Data used in this report comes from the United States Bureau of the Census’ 2010 Redistricting Data File and the 2010 Decennial Census TIGER File, both
released following the 2010 Decennial Census. No data containing election results or voter registration was used to prepare this report.

16. All the information I used has been incorporated into a geographic information system called “Maptitude for Redistricting”, a product which is offered by Caliper Corporation, based in Newton, Massachusetts. The maps included in this report have all been produced using Maptitude, and tables were produced using census and election data extracted from Maptitude and reformatted using Microsoft Excel. Other reports, such as compactness reports and core constituency reports were also produced using Maptitude.

OBJECTIVES OFDECLARATION

17. I have been asked by Defendants to analyze the current legislative districts for North Carolina, known as the “Rucho Senate 2” Plan, enacted as Session Law 2011-402 on July 27th, 2011 (2011 Enacted Senate Plan), and the “Lewis-Dollar-Dockham 4” Plan (Lewis-Dollar-Dockham 3, as amended), enacted as Session Law 2011-404 on July 28th, 2011 (2011 Enacted House Plan) comparing them with a State House Exemplar Plan and a State Senate Exemplar Plan which I prepared to demonstrate the number of compact minority districts which could be drawn in North Carolina if the drafting process was not subject to the county grouping criteria mandated by the North Carolina Supreme Court’s Stephenson decisions handed down prior to this redistricting cycle. Dickson v. Rucho, 11 CVS 1689 and 1640, Third Affidavit of Thomas B. Hofeller, Ph.D., ¶ 23-68, Exs. 1-11 (Wake County Superior Court, 12-10-12).
EXEMPLAR PLANS

18. I found that, for the State House, 25 exemplar districts with an any part Black voting age population APBLKVAP percentage in excess of 50% could be constructed (House Exemplar Districts 5, 7, 12, 18, 21, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 38, 42, 43, 48, 57, 58, 60, 71, 99, 101, 102, 106 and 107). In addition I constructed one exemplar district with a mixed minority voting age population (VAP), comprised of Blacks and Hispanics, in excess of 50% minority population (House Exemplar District 72). I also constructed an exemplar district with an American-Indian VAP percentage above 50% (House Exemplar District 47). Id.

19. I found that, for the State Senate, 10 exemplar districts with an APBLKVAP percentage in excess of 50% could be constructed (Senate Exemplar Districts 3, 4, 5, 14, 20, 21, 28, 32, 38 and 40). In addition I constructed one exemplar district with a mixed minority voting age population (VAP), comprised of Blacks and American Indians, in excess of 50% minority population (Senate Exemplar District 13). Id.

20. Because of the mandate of the North Carolina Supreme Court in the Stephenson decision to harmonize North Carolina's county grouping criterion and the requirements of Sections 2 and 5 of the Voting Rights Act, it was necessary to consider minority exemplar districts to determine all the locations in the State where majority minority districts could be drawn based upon reasonably compact minority populations.

21. A further discussion of the use of exemplar districts and pre-drafting voting rights analyses may be found in my Third Affidavit prepared in Dickson v. Rucho. My
Third Affidavit also contains basic demographic information of the 2011 Enacted and Exemplar Districts as well as maps of all the exemplar districts.

22. For simplification of comparison of the enacted and exemplar districts for each chamber, the exemplar districts are numbered to correspond with the equivalent numbers of the enacted districts with the most overlapping population.

23. There is not an exact one-to-one correspondence between the exemplar and enacted district because of the requirement to follow the North Carolina Supreme Court's mandate to construct legislative districts within groups of whole counties, which is neutral in that it is formula driven. This requirement also addresses the neutral criterion of communities of interest. The Stephenson criteria are discussed in detail in my Third Affidavit in the Dickson case. Because of the requirement to draft one or more districts within a specific county group, and because the population of all the State districts are required to stay within a population deviation range of plus or minus 5% from the ideal district population\(^1\), the enacted districts often could not be drawn with the same population deviations as the exemplar districts.

COMPACTNESS OF EXEMPLAR DISTRICTS

24. I have run compactness reports for both the House and Senate Exemplar Plans which are attached hereto. (See Exhibit 2).

25. Many courts reference the Reock compactness test. This test divides the area of each district by the area of the smallest circle which may be drawn around that

---

\(^1\) The ideal district population is calculated by dividing the state's total population by the number of district in the legislative body for which a plan is being created.
district. Reock scores can range from .01 to 1.00. For reference, a square district would have a Reock score of .673. The higher the score, the better a district’s geographic shape satisfies the requirements of this particular test.

26. The lowest scoring House Exemplar Plan district was District 5 with a Reock score of .18. The lowest scoring Senate Exemplar Plan district was District 32 with a Reock Score of .20. (See Exhibit 2).

27. When I found that, except for Exemplar House District 5, all the districts have a Reock compactness score of .20 higher, I created a second exemplar plan for the House. In Exemplar House Plan II (See Exhibit 3), only Exemplar District 5 was modified and now has a Reock compactness score of .20. (See Exhibit 4)

28. There were six other alternative Plans presented to the General Assembly before the enactment of the 2011 House and Senate Plans. The three alternative plans for the House contained minority districts with Reock scores of less than .20, with the lowest being the House District 12 in the Legislative Black Caucus Plan with a Reock Score of .10. In the SCSJ Plan, HD 27 has a Reock score of 0.16 while HD 12 has a Reock score of 0.17. Under the Democratic Leadership Plan, HD 12 has a Reock score of 0.14.

**COMPARISON BETWEEN MINORITY POPULATIONS IN EXEMPLAR AND 2011 ENACTED DISTRICTS**

29. Table 1 (Exhibit 5) shows the portion of APBLKVAP in enacted House and Senate Districts that can also be found in any exemplar districts. This analysis shows that on average, 91.42% of the APBLKVAP found in the enacted House Districts can also be
found in the exemplar House Districts. On average, for the enacted Senate Districts, 86.05% of the APBLKVAP can also be found in the exemplar Senate Districts.

30. Table 1 also examines this issue by examining the APBLKVAP in exemplar districts that were included in an enacted VRA district. This analysis shows that on average, 90.25% of the APBLKVAP in the exemplar House districts was included in an enacted House District. For the Senate, on average, 83.46% of the APBLKVAP for each exemplar Senate District was included in an enacted Senate District.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

31. All of the 2011 enacted VRA districts for the General Assembly are substantially based on the compact minority populations found in the corresponding exemplar districts.

32. All of the exemplar districts are based upon reasonably compact minority populations given the Reock scores for these districts as compared to the Reock scores for all of the alternative VRA districts. Furthermore, according to the North Carolina Supreme Court, none of the alternative maps satisfy the Stephenson county grouping criteria which would have an impact on the compactness scores for the alternative VRA districts.

Stated and signed under penalty of perjury on November 6, 2015.

[Signature]
Thomas Brooks Hofeller, Ph.D.
RESUME

Thomas Brooks Hofeller, Ph.D.
6701 Pointe Vista Circle, Raleigh, North Carolina 27615
Home: (984) 202-5193 – Cell: (703) 623-0764

Qualifications:
A varied career in government, business, academia and politics. Positions of significant responsibility, requiring intelligence, scholarship, communications skills, creativity and leadership include:

♦ Senior executive management of an office within a large government agency, planning and directing operations of a staff with a diverse number of missions while coordinating activities ranging across an entire agency.

♦ Successful completion of a Doctorate in Government requiring research and writing skills and the ability to communicate in an academic setting. Also includes a firm grounding in the philosophical and political roots of the American Governmental System.

♦ Litigation support and courtroom experience as a qualified expert witness in federal court. Clear presentation of difficult demographic and statistical concepts – making them understandable to non-technical audiences.

♦ Setting up a new U. S. House subcommittee and conducting oversight, developing legislation and interacting with leadership. Experience in statistical, demographic and budgetary analysis.

♦ Experience in management and information systems – including database construction, geographic information systems and creation of user interfaces that allow access by persons without extensive computer skills.

♦ Creating and managing small businesses, including budgeting, human resources, facilities management, accounting and shareholder interface.

♦ Strategic and tactical analysis of political and demographic data for campaigns and political organizations. Understanding of survey design and interpretation, political resource targeting, list development and use of direct mail.

Areas of Expertise:

♦ Operations: Recruiting, training and directing staffs for existing and newly instituted projects in government and national political organizations. Private sector experience as a business owner and CAO. Proven ability to organize and direct multiple projects with effective use of delegation. Able to function as a team player in both management and support positions.

♦ Communications: Ability to develop and deliver engaging and informative presentations involving difficult concepts and issues to decision-makers, the public and press. Effective in preparation of affidavits and exhibits as well as giving depositions and delivering courtroom testimony.

♦ Information Technology: Expertise in analysis of complex technical problems involving large amounts of data – both for analysis and practical use in business, government and politics. Able to break down information and develop effective solutions. Ability to interface between highly technical personnel and management.
Thomas B. Hofeller

Resume

November 2015

- Considerable experience in integration of mapping and data (geographic information systems).

- **Budget & Programs:** Experience in budget formulation and managing accurate accounting systems in the private and public sectors.

**Education:**

- Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, CA – Ph.D. in Government - 1980
- Claremont McKenna College, Claremont CA – B. A. in Political Science - 1970
- U. S. Navy, Electronics School, Treasure Island, CA, Graduate -1966

**Publications:**


- Reports and affidavits prepared for, and testimony in, numerous court cases (listed below).

**References:**

Current and recent employer references are available and will be furnished upon request.
Experience:

Geographic Strategies LLC  
Partner  
May 2011 – present

Geographic Strategies provides redistricting services clients including database construction, strategic political and legal planning in preparation for actual line drawing, support services and training on the use of geographic information systems (GIS) used in redistricting, analysis of plan drafts, and actual line-drawing when requested. The corporation and its principals also provide litigation support.

State Government Leadership Foundation  
Redistricting Consultant  
April 2011 – April 2012

Retained as a consultant to state legislatures and statewide elected officials in all aspects of their work on the 2011-2012 redistricting process.

Areas of consultation:

- Develop strategic and tactical plans for Legislatures and statewide elected officials to develop and defend redistricting plans for legislative and congressional districts.
- Providing assistance in actual redistricting plan drafting and analysis.
- Providing a linkage between complex legal standards and their practical application to plan drafting in difficult political and technical environments.
- Provide assistance in redistricting litigation
- Identification of specialized GIS software, database and hardware systems to be used by stakeholders.
- Ongoing strategic, technical and legal support to those involved in redistricting in all states.
- Development of a clearinghouse of redistricting activities throughout the nation and analysis of the effects of the process on future elections.
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
310 First Street, S.E.
Washington, DC 20003

Redistricting Consultant May 2009 – April 2011

Contracting Officer: John Phillippe
RNC Chief Counsel
(202) 863-8638

☑ Retained as a consultant to recreate a new department to coordinate the redistricting activities of the National Committee and the greater GOP community in preparation and execution of the 2011 redistricting Areas of responsibility and to support the Committee’s 2011 through 2012 redistricting efforts:

♦ Developed a strategic plan for the Committee to best position itself for maximum success in this highly competitive process.
♦ Liaison and training with members of Congress, legislators, key statewide officials, state parties and other divisions within the Committee to ensure a high level of political, technical and legal preparation.
♦ Recruitment and training of a technical and legal staff.
♦ Providing a linkage between complex legal standards and their practical application to plan drafting in difficult political and technical environments
♦ Identification of specialized GIS software, database and hardware systems to be used by the Committee and other stakeholders.
♦ Ongoing strategic, technical and legal support to members of congress and those involved in redistricting in all states, including plan drafting.
♦ Development of a clearinghouse of redistricting activities throughout the nation and analysis of the effects of the process on future elections.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SERVICE AGENCY
1400 Independence Avenue
Washington, DC 20250

Associate Administrator June 2004 – January 2009
for Operations and Management

Supervisor: Teresa C Lasseter, Administrator
Farm Service Agency
(229) 890-9127

☑ Associate Administrator providing management and oversight to staff with diverse missions supporting the activities of the entire Farm Service Agency (FSA).

Areas of responsibility:

♦ Provides oversight and guidance to the 1,100 person staff of the Deputy Administrator for Management. These functions include management services, human resources, financial management, budgeting, and information technology.
Directs the activities of the Office of Civil Rights which performs all of the EEO functions for the Agency, as well managing FSA’s diversity programs.

Provides oversight and guidance to the Office of Business and Program Integration. This office supports a wide range of cross-cutting activities including economic policy analysis, strategic planning, outreach, state and county office review, county service center integration, emergency planning, county office reviews and audits, e-Government, and program appeals and litigation.

Has primary oversight of the business realignment process underway in the Agency. This realignment includes such projects as Agency-wide enterprise architecture development, field office realignment, and concurrent changes to the Agency’s business processes. This realignment is necessary to allow the Agency to meet the present and future challenges involved in providing the best possible customers service and implementation the President’s Management Agenda.

Spearheads the ongoing reform of the FSA county committee election system which included the drafting of guidelines just published in the Federal Register.

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
FARM SERVICE AGENCY
1400 Independence Avenue
Washington, DC 20250

Director, Office of Business and Program Integration  Apr. 2003 – June 2004

Supervisor: Verle Lanier, Associate Administrator for Operations and Management (retired)
(301) 424-5776

Director of a senior level office directing the activities of subordinate staffs with diverse missions supporting the overall activities of the Farm Service Agency.

Areas of responsibility:

- Provided oversight and guidance to the 75-person staff of the Office of Business and Program Integration. This office supported a wide range of cross-cutting activities including economic policy analysis, strategic planning, outreach, state and county office review, county service center integration, emergency planning, county office reviews and audits, e-Government, and program appeals and litigation.

- Directed the development of administrative strategies essential to the successful management of e-Government initiatives. Coordinated citizen-centered eGovernment initiatives.

- Provided centralized direction for the Agency’s strategic plan in compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993.

- Coordinated outreach efforts for all FSA programs to enhance participation of small or limited resource farmers and ranchers to provide equal access to programs striving to acquire and maintain economic viability for family farmers and ranchers.

- Directed the preparation of policies and dockets on national program determinations to be submitted for CCC Board consideration and Federal Register publications.
Case 1:15-cv-00399-TDS-JEP   Document 33-28   Filed 11/10/15   Page 16 of 29
Involved in the oversight activities of the Committee that supervises the operations of the U.S. House of Representatives. Advised the Chairman and House Leadership on congressional policy with regard to all census operations prior to the establishment of the Subcommittee on the Census.

PARTES CORPORATION
Kirkland, Washington
Director of Administration Mar. ’96 - Nov. ’97
Supervisor: Mark Schnitzer, Chairman

Chief Administrator of a software development company specializing in the creation of databases used by investment professionals to analyze information on securities.

Information was downloaded, parsed, and reformatted from the Securities and Exchange Commission’s EDGAR database and other relevant sources. Was responsible for all administrative functions of the corporation including:

- Procurement, renovation and management of facilities housing the company.
- All human resource activities.
- Accounting and payroll.
- Liaison with attorneys and shareholders.

CAMPAIGN MAIL & DATA, INC
Falls Church, Virginia
Professional Staff Nov. ’93 - Mar. ’96
Supervisor: John Simms, President
(703) 790-8676

Supervised development and maintenance of geographic databases that were integrated with the company’s various political and commercial lists. Created a new department that collected and converted voter lists from states, counties and towns.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
320 First Street, S.E.
Washington, DC 20003
Redistricting Director Mar. ’89 – Nov. ’93
Supervisor: Maria Cino, Chief of Staff

Created a new department to coordinate the redistricting activities of the NRCC and provide support to all GOP members of the U.S. House and their staffs.

Areas of responsibility:
- Recruitment and training of a technical staff.

Pg. 7 of 14
Thomas B. Hofeller

Resume

November 2015

♦ Development of specialized GIS software, databases and hardware systems to be used by the Committee and members of Congress.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
MIS Director
310 First Street, S.E.
Washington, DC 20003

Jan. '82 – Mar. 89

Transformed the Committee’s computer capabilities from a single mainframe system operated completely within a computer division into a building-wide network, utilized by all divisions and from remote locations. Supervised all the Committee’s data processing activities, including database and software development. Directed research activities involving analyses of demographic and election data. Primary computer consultant to the GOP's state and county party organizations.

ROSE INSTITUTE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Associate Director
Claremont McKenna College
Claremont, California

1973 – 1981

Co-Founder of this Southern California research center specializing in the examination of current financial and political issues affecting California's state and local governments. Supervised staff and day-to-day operations, directed software and database development, managed research projects and assisted in fundraising.

COMPASS SYSTEMS, INC.
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Vice President
San Diego, California

1970 – 1973

Part of the management team that developed the first computerized geographic mapping and data retrieval system used by the California State Assembly for redistricting and demographic analysis. Directly supervised programming and database development staffs.

UNITED STATES NAVY
Petty Officer 2nd Class
1965 – 1969

Electronics Technician. Served on USS Porterfield, DD682, in Tonkin Gulf operations during Vietnam War. (Honorable Discharge)
Summary of Participation in Lawsuits:


This case was the second trial phase following the U.S. Supreme Court’s reversal of the lower court in Shaw v. Reno (1993). Prepared alternative plans for presentation to the court. Prepared political and demographic analyses of the state’s plans, along with numerous exhibits supporting the plaintiffs’ complaints. Gave a deposition and served as plaintiffs’ primary expert witness at trial.


Prepared an affidavit evaluating the three major plans submitted to court for redistricting of Arizona’s six congressional districts. Plans were examined with regard to all major redistricting criteria. Also examined minority voting strength in proposed new sixth district in State Senate Plan. Gave expert testimony in trial phase. Drafted a new map for presentation in court that was adopted, with minor changes, by the three-judge panel.


Prepared model plans and submitted affidavits evaluating alternative plans for two of the parties in the congressional phase of the case and gave testimony on the political and voting rights implications of various other plans. Presented an affidavit and gave expert testimony in the legislative phase of the case for the De Grandy plaintiffs.


Prepared compactness analysis of plans submitted to court to redistrict Michigan’s congressional districts. Gave testimony on compactness theories and other relevant redistricting criteria.


Prepared an affidavit containing compactness analysis and political analysis of the plan passed by North Carolina Legislature and approved by U.S. Department of Justice.


Consultant to African-American plaintiffs (P.A.C.I.). Assisted in building Plaintiffs’ political and demographic database, performed a racial and ethnic analysis of City of Chicago, gave a deposition, and testified in court. Participated in second remedy phase of case, gave a second deposition, was prepared to give testimony (the case was settled before retrial).

Consultant to Mexican American Legal Defense Fund (MALDEF). Constructed database, performed analysis of ethnic voter registration levels, analyzed various plans submitted by all parties, submitted affidavit to the court.


Consultant to counsel for Springfield School Board. Constructed demographic database, performed analyses on various proposed districts, gave deposition, presented affidavit to court. Prepared an analysis determining levels of African-American voting strength in proposed districts.


Principle consultant to Joint Reapportionment Committee of Mississippi State Legislature. Compiled databases, drew plans, prepared analysis for the legislature, and gave general redistricting advice to Committee Chairman and Counsel. Gave an extensive deposition and testified before the District Court in DC. Assisted in the preparation of all briefs.


Consultant to counsel for amicus, Republican National Committee. Prepared a demonstration plan for brief submitted to U.S. Supreme Court.

California Legislature v. Reinecke, 6 Cal. 3d595 99 Cal. Rptr. 481, 492 P.2d 385 (1972)

As consultant, drafted redistricting plan for California State Senate and Assembly that were subsequently accepted by California Redistricting Commission.


Performed analyses and gave court testimony on behalf of the defendants.


Consultant to Attorney General. Performed demographic analysis of state with regard to creation of African-American districts for North Carolina General Assembly. Gave deposition and testified.

Pg. 10 of 14

Consultant to City Attorney. Performed analysis of racial content of City Council Districts. This was required for the case required because the 1980 Decennial Census data were not yet available. Analysis required extensive residential survey to determine racial characteristics of individual districts. Gave a deposition in the case.

Ryan v. Otto, 661 F.2d 1130 (7th Cir. 1981)

Consultant to Republican plaintiffs and Illinois Congressional Delegation. Drew alternative plans for presentation to Court, gave deposition and testimony.


Principal technical consultant to State House of Representatives and the Senate Minority Caucus. Supervised construction of all political and demographic databases. Responsible for design and programming of House's computerized redistricting information system. Analyzed and drafted numerous redistricting plans. Gave depositions and testified at trial.


Consultant to Minority members of Congressional Delegation. Drafted a plan for presentation to Court and submitted an affidavit.


Participated in presentation of briefs on Republican side. Consultant to members of New Jersey Congressional Delegation.


Consultant to State Legislature. Modified 1981 congressional district redistricting plan to conform to "one person, one vote" standard imposed by decision of the Court.


Consultant to counsel for plaintiffs. Examined evidence submitted in regard to 1985 Massachusetts State Census (particularly for Boston), analyzed legislative redistricting plan, submitted affidavit, gave deposition.

Sinkfield v. Bennett, Civil Action CV 93-689-PR (Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Alabama)
Thomas B. Hofeller
Resume
November 2015

Gave testimony supporting the replacement of the Alabama congressional plan drawn by the Federal Court with a plan drawn by the Circuit Court.

**Mississippi State Conference of the NAACP v. Haley Barbour**, Civil Action No. 3:11-ev-159 TSL-EGJ-LG (SD Mississippi, Jackson Division – 2011)

Prepared a declaration for the intervenors analyzing the compactness and deviations of various legislative plans submitted to the Court for consideration.

**Dickson v. Rucho**, Civil Action 11 CVS 16896 and **North Carolina State Conference of the NAACP v. State of North Carolina**, Civil Action 11CVS 16940 (General Court of Justice, Superior Court Division, Raleigh, North Carolina – 2011)

Submitted two affidavits and gave a deposition concerning my role as a consultant to the General Assembly with regard to the redistricting of North Carolina State Senate and State House of Representative districts as well as the redistricting of that state's congressional districts. Testified at hearing before 3-judge panel.

**Boone v. Nassau County Legislature**, Civil Action CV 11-cv 02712 (Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau - 2011)

Prepared an affidavit evaluating the 2011 redistricting plan enacted by the Nassau County Legislature and other sample plans presented by the Plaintiffs, with particular attention to the efficacy of the use of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey for measuring compliance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Federal Voting Rights Act.

**Petteway v. Henry**, Civil Action CV 11-411 (SD Texas, Galveston Div. 2011)

Prepared and presented at trial an alternative redistricting plan Galveston County's commissioner districts to the court for defendant intervenors.

**Pearson v. Koster**, Civil Action 11AC-CC00624 (Circuit Court of Cole County, Missouri, Div. II - 2012)

Prepared an affidavit evaluating the compactness of Missouri's newly enacted congressional districts (2011) in light of the State Supreme Court's remand of this case for determination of whether or not, in light of Plaintiffs' alleged claims to the contrary, the districts reflected in H.B. 193 were sufficiently compact to meet the requirement contained in the Missouri Constitution that districts be "composed of territory as compact as may be." Served as the expert witness at trial for the defendant intervenors.

**Bob Johnson v. State of Missouri**, Civil Action 12AC-00056 (Circuit Court of Cole County, Missouri 2012)

Prepared an affidavit analyzing the compactness and deviations of the enacted State House of Representative districts.

**Harris v. Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission**, Civil Action cv-12-0894-PHX-ROS (United States District Court, District of Arizona 2012)

Pg. 12 of 14
Prepared affidavits analyzing the state legislative districts enacted by the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission concerning population deviations, ethnic and racial characteristics and adherence to other neutral redistricting criteria. Presented expert testimony at trial.

*Cynthia Hauser v. Martin O’Malley*, Civil Action September Term 2012, Misc. No 5 – 2012, (Maryland Court of Appeals)

Prepared a declaration analyzing the State Senate and State House of Maryland enacted by the Governor following the 2010 Census and comparing both plans to senate and house plans submitted by plaintiffs. Conclusions were made concerning the integrity of county lines, and district deviations as well as adherence to the provisions of the federal Voting Rights Act.

*Kermit L. Moore, Jr. v. State of Tennessee*, In the Chancery Court Case No. 120402-III (2012)

Prepared an affidavit analyzing the State Senate redistricting plan enacted by the Legislature for the 2012 elections and compared it to a plan submitted as a bill by the opposition. Conclusions were made analyzing the compliance of both plans with the federal and state provisions of one-person/one vote.

*David Harris v. Patrick McCrory*, Civil Action No. 1:13 CV-00949 (United States District Court, Middle District of North Carolina Durham Division 2013)

Retained by Defendant’s counsel to prepare declarations in response to plaintiffs’ expert report concerning the congressional redistricting plan enacted by the North Carolina General Assembly in 2011. Gave a deposition concerning the construction and characteristics of the congressional district contained in the enacted plan as well as other relevant congressional maps. Give expert witness and fact witness testimony at trial.

*Terry Petteway v. Galveston County*, Texas, Civil No. 3:-cv-00308, (United States District Court, Southern district of Texas, Galveston Division 2013)

Retained by Defendant’s counsel to prepare a redistricting map for Galveston County’s Justice of the Peace Precincts, prepared a declaration in response to plaintiffs’ experts’ reports and gave testimony at trial.

*North Carolina State Conference of the NAACP v. Patrick Lloyd McCrory*, 1:13 CV-658 (United States District Court, Middle District of North Carolina 2013)

Retained by Defendant’s counsel to prepare an expert report summarizing a study of information from the voter files of North Carolina’s State Board of elections as compared to the North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles’ (DMV) customer file as well as locations of DMV offices proximity to potential registered voters who do not appear to have drivers licenses or DMV ID,s Performed and analyses of demographics and registration information with regard to this information. Analyzed the locations and hours of one-stop voting centers. Testified as a witness at the trial of the case.


Pg. 13 of 14
Retained by Defendant Intervenors to prepare an expert report determining whether H.B. 5005, which the Virginia General Assembly enacted to redistrict the Virginia House of Delegates, was compact and contiguous, and also to comment on other factors which are relevant to such a determination. Offered testimony at the trial in July of 2015.
### Measures of Compactness

11/2/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stat</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Dev.</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>Ronckke</th>
<th>Polsby-Popper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>012</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>018</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>021</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>023</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>024</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>027</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>029</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>031</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>032</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>033</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>038</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>042</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>043</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>047</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>048</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>057</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>058</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>060</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>072</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>099</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Measures of Compactness
11/2/2015

| Sum  | N/A | N/A |
| Min  | 0.20 | 0.07 |
| Max  | 0.51 | 0.38 |
| Mean | 0.36 | 0.16 |
| Std. Dev. | 0.09 | 0.08 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>Perock</th>
<th>Polkby-Pepper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Measures of Compactness**

11/4/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Dev.</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Polchy-Popper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>012</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>018</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>021</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>023</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>024</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>027</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>029</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>031</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>032</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>033</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>038</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>042</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>043</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>047</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>048</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>057</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>058</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>060</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>072</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>099</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MAP 1
House Exemplar Districts with Modified District 5

Area of Northampton County removed from District 5
**TABLE 1**

Relationship of Portions of Any Part Black Voting Age Population (APBLKVAP) Contained in 2011 Enacted General Assembly and Exemplar House and Senate Plans

Using 2010 Decennial Census - U. S. Census Bureau Redistricting Data File

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enacted District</th>
<th>2011 House Enacted and Exemplar Plans</th>
<th>2011 Senate Enacted and Exemplar Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Portion of Total APBLKVAP in Enacted District from Any Exemplar District</td>
<td>Portion of Total APBLKVAP in Exemplar District in Any Enacted District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>95.09</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>78.66</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>87.90</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>78.07</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>89.87</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>99.20</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>98.12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>93.28</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>85.77</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>97.45</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>87.45</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>91.98</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>97.52</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>99.12</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>81.63</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>85.84</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>75.49</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>89.49</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>96.47</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>99.52</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>97.54</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>90.83</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>96.14</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>97.78</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>96.64</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>95.56</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>71.47</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg.#</td>
<td>91.42</td>
<td>Avg.#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Exemplar Senate District 13 was used to create a Black and American-Indian majority mixed-minority district.

Note: Exemplar House District 18 was not used to create a Black majority minority district.

# Average does not include House Exemplar District 18