

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

EVAN MILLIGAN, et al.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
v.	)	Case No.: 2:21-cv-01530-AMM
	)	
JOHN H. MERRILL, in his	)	<b>THREE-JUDGE COURT</b>
official capacity as Secretary of	)	
State of Alabama, et al.,	)	
	)	
<i>Defendants.</i>	)	

**DEFENDANT JOHN H. MERRILL’S EXHIBIT LIST**

Comes now Defendant Secretary of State John Merrill and identifies his exhibits relating to this Court’s preliminary injunction proceedings in the attached Exhibit List. Each of these exhibits may be presented by Elmo or other means of projection.

*Respectfully Submitted,*

Steve Marshall  
*Attorney General*

Edmund G. LaCour Jr. (ASB-9182-U81L)  
*Solicitor General*

Thomas A. Wilson (ASB-1494-D25C)  
*Deputy Solicitor General*

/s/ James W. Davis  
James W. Davis (ASB-4063-I58J)  
*Deputy Attorney General*

Misty S. Fairbanks Messick (ASB-1813-T71F)  
A. Reid Harris (ASB-1624-D29X)  
Brenton M. Smith (ASB-1656-X27Q)  
Benjamin M. Seiss (ASB-2110-O00W)  
*Assistant Attorneys General*

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
STATE OF ALABAMA  
501 Washington Avenue  
P.O. Box 300152  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0152  
Telephone: (334) 242-7300  
Fax: (334) 353-8400  
Edmund.LaCour@AlabamaAG.gov  
Thomas.Wilson@AlabamaAG.gov  
Jim.Davis@AlabamaAG.gov  
Ben.Seiss@AlabamaAG.gov  
Reid.Harris@AlabamaAG.gov  
Brenton.Smith@AlabamaAG.gov

*Counsel for Secretary Merrill*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that on December 27, 2021, I electronically filed the foregoing notice with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notice to all counsel of record.

/s/ James W Davis  
*Counsel for Secretary Merrill*

<b>TRIAL EX. NO.</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>OFFERED</b>	<b>ADMITTED</b>
1.	Thomas M. Bryan – Singleton Report		
2.	Thomas M. Bryan – Milligan Report		
3.	Thomas M. Bryan CV		
4.	Thomas M. Bryan Supplemental Report – Final		
5.	M.V. Hood III Expert Report		
6.	M.V. Hood III Supplemental Report – Final		
7.	Clay Helms Declaration		
8.	Mary McIntyre Declaration (12.20.21)		
9.	Declaration of Josiah Bonner, Jr.		
10.	Bonner Declaration Bonner Deposition Testimony with exhibits - Part 1		
11.	Bonner Declaration Bonner Deposition Testimony with exhibits - Part 2		
12.	Bonner Declaration Bonner Deposition Testimony with exhibits - Part 3		
13.	Byrne Testimony and Exhibits Part 1		
14.	Byrne Testimony and Exhibits Part 2		
15.	1991-06-14 Public Hearing Transcript - Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment (Mobile , AL) SOS008654		
16.	1991.08.21 Public Hearing Transcript - Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment (Montgomery AL) SOS 007291		
17.	1991.10.02 Public Hearing Transcript - Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment (Montgomery AL) SOS007200		
18.	1992.03.29 DOJ Objection letter		
19.	Evans Letter to DOJ 4.15.1992 SOS007081		
20.	Evans letter to DOJ 3.10.1992 SOS007085		
21.	Evans Letter to Justice Dept. 3.10.1992, Section 5 Submission by State of Alabama SOS007070		
22.	Evans Letter to Justice Dept. 3.10.1992, Section 5 Submission by State of Alabama SOS007070 Part 2		
23.	DOJ Letter to Jimmy Evans 3.27.1992 SOS007071		
24.	Kathleen L. Wilde fax to John Tanner of the DOJ 3.25.1992 SOS007079		

25.	Letter to DOJ re Preclearance Submission of Al. Act. No. 2011-518 SOS002646		
26.	2001 Alabama State Board of Education Districts		
27.	2011 Plan - <i>Alabama v. Holder</i> (DDC) Complaint		
28.	2011 Plan – <i>Alabama v. Holder</i> (DDC) Dismissal		
29.	2011 Plan - <i>Alabama v. Holder</i> (DDC) DOJ Preclearance		
30.	<i>State of Alabama v. Holder</i> Errata to Complaint SOS000172		
31.	2010 Allen Congressional Plan 4 SOS001466		
32.	2011 Preclearance Allen Plan 6 SOS001551		
33.	2011 Preclearance Beason Plan SOS001565		
34.	2011 Preclearance bpshan SOS001448		
35.	2011 Preclearance Buskey Congressional Plan SOS001621		
36.	2011 Preclearance Hammon All District Status SOS001579		
37.	2011 Preclearance Map McClendon Congressional Plan 1 - Map-0SOS001431		
38.	2011 Preclearance McClendon Congressional Plan 1 SOS001593		
39.	2011 Preclearance Poole Congressional Plan 4 SOS001607		
40.	2011 Preclearance Population Summary Report State 1 SOS001537		
41.	2011 Plan - 2 - Population and VAP Summary - Single Race		
42.	2011 Plan - 3 - Population and VAP Summary - Any Part Race		
43.	2011 Plan - 4 - Plan Components' Population and VAP - Any Part Race		
44.	2011 Plan - 5 - Plan Components' Population and VAP - Single Race		
45.	2011 Plan - 6 - County and Voting Districts Splits		
46.	2011 Preclearance Population Summary Report Allen SOS001635		

47.	2011 Preclearance Population Summary Report McClammy SOS001509		
48.	2011 Preclearance Population Summary Report SOS001649		
49.	2020 Annual Report - State Personnel Board		
50.	2020 Democratic Runoff		
51.	2020-03 Certification AL Democratic Party Primary Runoff Candidates 2020-03-11		
52.	2021-10-25 2021 2nd Special Session Proclamation		
53.	2021 Alabama Congressional Plan Bill History with Recorded Votes		
54.	2021 Redistricting Plans Comparative by District Analysis Congressional		
55.	2021 Plan - 1 - Map		
56.	2021 Plan - 2 - District Statistics		
57.	2021 Plan - 3 - Population Summary - Single Race		
58.	2021 Plan - 4 - VAP Summary - Single Race		
59.	2021 Plan - 5 - Population Summary - Any Part Race		
60.	2021 Plan - 6 - VAP Summary - Any Part Race		
61.	2021 Plan - 7 - Plan Components' Population and VAP		
62.	2021 Plan - 8 - County and Voting District Splits		
63.	2021 Plan - 9 - City Splits		
64.	2021 Plan - 10 - Reock Compactness Measure		
65.	2021 Plan - 11 - Schwartzberg Compactness Measure		
66.	2021.09.07 Public Hearing Transcript - Permanent Legislative Committee On Reapportionment (Shelton State - Tuscaloosa AL)		
67.	AL DEM Cert. Amend 12182019		
68.	Application of Appellant Billy Joe Camp, Secretary of State of Alabama, for Stay of Judgment Pending Appeal		
69.	Certification of Results June 4, 1996, Constitutional Amendments		

70.	Democratic Party-Official 2020 Primary Election Results (1)		
71.	District Statistics Report Congressional Final, May 16		
72.	2021 Reapportionment Committee's Guidelines		
73.	Exhibits to Congressional Submission SOS002005		
74.	Final Exhibits - District Statistics Report Congressional Final, May 16		
75.	Hatcher Plan - 1 - Map		
76.	Hatcher Plan - 2 - District Statistics		
77.	Hatcher Plan - 3- Population Summary - Single Race		
78.	Hatcher Plan - 4 - VAP Summary - Single Race		
79.	Hatcher Plan - 5- VAP Summary - Any Part Race		
80.	Hatcher Plan - 6 - Population Summary - Any Part Race		
81.	Hatcher Plan - 7 - Plan Components' Population and VAP		
82.	Hatcher Plan - 8 - County and Voting District Splits		
83.	Hatcher Plan - 9 - City Splits		
84.	Hatcher Plan - 10 - Reock Compactness Measure		
85.	Hatcher Plan - 11 - Schwartzberg Compactness Measure		
86.	<i>Jones v. Jefferson County</i> – Motion for Consent Order (agreed before litigation)		
87.	Kiani Gardner – CD-1 candidate endorsed by ADC		
88.	Alabama Advisory Committee to U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Report (July 2020)		
89.	Letter to John Park Jr. 11.21.2011 SOS000514		
90.	Letter to John Tanner dated 4.15.1992		
91.	Liu – Alabama Democrats Candidate list 2020 Primaries		

92.	SCOTUS No. 91-1553 - Appellee Paul Charles Wesch's Motion to Dismiss or Affirm		
93.	SCOTUS No. 91-1553 - Jurisdictional Statement		
94.	SCOTUS No. 91-1553 - Appendix to the Jurisdictional Statement Part 1		
95.	SCOTUS No. 91-1553 - Appendix to the Jurisdictional Statement Part 2		
96.	SCOTUS No. 91-1553 - Appendix to the Jurisdictional Statement Part 3		
97.	SCOTUS No. 91-1553 - Appendix to the Jurisdictional Statement Part 4		
98.	Pierce Map 9.91991 SOS007159		
99.	Pleasant Grove Settlement Agreement		
100.	Preclearance submission Exhibit C-10 alternative plan McClammy		
101.	Preclearance submission Exhibit C-11 alternative plan McClammy 2M		
102.	Preclearance submission Exhibit C-12 alternative plan McClammy PPB		
103.	Preclearance submission Exhibit C-13 alternative plan Poole-Hubbard		
104.	Preclearance submission Exhibit C-14 alternative plan alternative plan State 1		
105.	Preclearance submission Exhibit C-8 alternative plan Allen		
106.	Preclearance submission Exhibit C-9 alternative plan Greer 2		
107.	Reapportionment Committee Guidelines for Legislative, State Board of Education, and Congressional Redistricting State of Alabama May 2011		
108.	Legislative Reapportionment Public Hearings_Aug 5		
109.	Singleton 1 Plan - 1 - Map		
110.	Singleton 1 Plan - 3 - District Statistics		
111.	Singleton 1 Plan - 4 - Population Summary - Single Race		
112.	Singleton 1 Plan - 5 - VAP Summary - Single Race		



113.	Singleton 1 Plan - 6 - Population Summary - Any Part Race		
114.	Singleton 1 Plan - 7 - VAP Summary - Any Part Race		
115.	Singleton 1 Plan - 8 - Plan Components' Population and VAP		
116.	Singleton 1 Plan - 9 - County and Voting District Splits		
117.	Singleton 1 Plan - 10 - City Splits		
118.	Singleton 1 Plan - 11 - Reock Compactness Measure		
119.	Singleton 1 Plan - 12 - Schwartzberg Compactness Measure		
120.	Singleton 2 Plan - 3 - District Statistics		
121.	Singleton 2 Plan - 4 - Population Summary - Any Part Race		
122.	Singleton 2 Plan - 5 - VAP Summary - Any Part Race		
123.	Singleton 2 Plan - 6 - Plan Components' Population and VAP		
124.	Singleton 2 Plan - 7 - County and Voting District Splits		
125.	Singleton 2 Plan - 8 - City Splits		
126.	Singleton 2 Plan - 9 - Reock Compactness Measure		
127.	Singleton 2 Plan - 10 - Schwartzberg Compactness Measure		
128.	Singleton 3 Plan - 1 - Map		
129.	Singleton 3 Plan - 3 - District Statistics		
130.	Singleton 3 Plan - 4 - VAP Summary - Single Race		
131.	Singleton 3 Plan - 5 - Population Summary - Single Race		
132.	Singleton 3 Plan - 6 - Population and VAP Summary - Any Part Race		
133.	Singleton 3 Plan - 7 - Plan Components' Population and VAP		
134.	Singleton 3 Plan - 8 - County and Voting District Splits		
135.	Singleton 3 Plan - 9 - City Splits		
136.	Singleton 3 Plan - 10 - Reock Compactness Measure		

137.	Singleton 3 Plan - 11 - Schwartzberg Compactness Measure		
138.	SOS002410 Reapportionment Committee Guidelines May 2011		
139.	<i>Thompson v. Merrill</i> Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles Chair Leigh Gwathney's Objections and Answers to Plaintiffs' First Set of Interrogatories to Her		
140.	<i>Thompson v. Merrill</i> SOS Merrill's Objections and Answers to Plaintiff's First Set of Interrogatories to Him		
141.	US election 2020 Why Trump gained support among minorities		
142.	DOJ Letter withdrawing objection		
143.	<i>Wesch</i> -Supplemental Stipulation		
144.	<i>Milligan v. Merrill</i> Deposition Transcript of Randy Hinaman 2021.12.09 Part 1		
145.	<i>Milligan v. Merrill</i> Deposition Transcript of Randy Hinaman 2021.12.09 Part 2		
146.	2000 Population State Board of Education		
147.	Letter to DOJ Feb. 7, 2002, re: Submission under Section 5 of the VRA of 65, Ala. Act No. 2002-73		
148.	Letter to Civil Rights Division re Preclearance Submission of Ala. Act. No. 2011-677 – 1212857 Sept. 21, 2011		
149.	US Congress Final District Statistics Report SOS001080		
150.	CDC MMWR – Study Showing vaccination by SVI index		
151.	2021 Census – Alabama Profile		
152.	Hispanic Voters Now Evenly Split Between Parties, WSJ Poll Finds		
153.	Sentencing Project, The Color of Justice Racial and Ethnic Disparity in Prison		
154.	Redistricting Alabama: How South Alabama could be split due to Baldwin County's growth		
155.	Voting Determination Letters for Alabama		
156.	Felon Voting Rights Final Version		
157.	2017.08.09 Alabama Senate Profile – Robert Kennedy Jr. says he's more than a name		

158.	Economic Policy Institute, State unemployment by race and ethnicity (2021Q3)		
159.	Democratic_Party-Official 2020 Primary Election Results (only CD1 and CD2 results others hidden)		
160.	Census 2018 Voting and Reg by Race		
161.	Census 2016 Voting and Reg by Race		
162.	Becoming Less Separate		
163.	Defendant's First Evidentiary Submission		
164.	Randy Hinaman Amended Notice of Deposition 120921		
165.	Letter to Justice Dept. 3.10.1992 Section 5 Submission by State of Alabama Part 1		
166.	Letter to Justice Dept. 3.10.1992 Section 5 Submission by State of Alabama Part 2		
167.	Legislative Reapportionment Public Hearings_Aug 5		
168.	ACS 2019 Data Connecticut		
169.	ACS 2019 Data United States		
170.	Bradley Byrne Declaration		

User:

Plan Name: **Hatcher Congressional Plan 1**Plan Type: **Congressional****Plan Components with Population Detail**

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

2:27 PM

	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>AmIndian</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Hawaiian</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>District: 1</b>							
<b>County: Baldwin AL</b>							
<b>VTD: Barnwell VFD</b>							
Total:	5,504	4,897	101	15	14	12	107
		88.97%	1.84%	0.27%	0.25%	0.22%	1.94%
Voting Age	4,453	4,034	75	0	13	0	74
		90.59%	1.68%	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%	1.66%
<b>VTD: Bay Minette City Hall / Civic Ctr</b>							
Total:	9,357	6,541	2,039	124	57	1	89
		69.90%	21.79%	1.33%	0.61%	0.01%	0.95%
Voting Age	7,311	5,337	1,480	0	51	0	60
		73.00%	20.24%	0.00%	0.70%	0.00%	0.82%
<b>VTD: Belforest Community Ctr</b>							
Total:	6,119	5,218	330	31	58	2	59
		85.28%	5.39%	0.51%	0.95%	0.03%	0.96%
Voting Age	4,335	3,766	231	0	37	0	47
		86.87%	5.33%	0.00%	0.85%	0.00%	1.08%
<b>VTD: Bethel Bapt Church Subtotal</b>							
Total:	2,533	2,211	15	25	15	5	58
		87.29%	0.59%	0.99%	0.59%	0.20%	2.29%
Voting Age	1,975	1,754	12	0	15	0	40
		88.81%	0.61%	0.00%	0.76%	0.00%	2.03%
<b>VTD: Bon Secour Morgan's Chapel UM Church</b>							
Total:	4,208	3,456	142	38	15	2	250
		82.13%	3.37%	0.90%	0.36%	0.05%	5.94%
Voting Age	3,362	2,888	77	0	11	0	172
		85.90%	2.29%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	5.12%
<b>VTD: Bromley Substation-Crossroads VFD</b>							

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 1****County: Baldwin AL**

Total:	2,002	1,531	249	7	47	0	28
		76.47%	12.44%	0.35%	2.35%	0.00%	1.40%
Voting Age	1,458	1,121	199	0	26	0	16
		76.89%	13.65%	0.00%	1.78%	0.00%	1.10%

**VTD: Clear Springs UM Church**

Total:	316	297	1	2	0	0	1
		93.99%	0.32%	0.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%
Voting Age	251	236	0	0	0	0	1
		94.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%

**VTD: Crossroads Durant Chapel Bapt Church**

Total:	1,175	821	275	14	3	0	6
		69.87%	23.40%	1.19%	0.26%	0.00%	0.51%
Voting Age	965	695	213	0	2	0	4
		72.02%	22.07%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.41%

**VTD: Daphne Civic Ctr**

Total:	13,338	9,975	2,075	66	126	8	222
		74.79%	15.56%	0.49%	0.94%	0.06%	1.66%
Voting Age	10,626	8,088	1,630	0	101	0	157
		76.12%	15.34%	0.00%	0.95%	0.00%	1.48%

**VTD: Daphne High School**

Total:	13,326	10,724	1,286	51	195	15	168
		80.47%	9.65%	0.38%	1.46%	0.11%	1.26%
Voting Age	10,041	8,273	936	0	131	0	111
		82.39%	9.32%	0.00%	1.30%	0.00%	1.11%

**VTD: Douglasville Boykin Ctr**

Total:	1,632	401	1,148	13	2	1	13
		24.57%	70.34%	0.80%	0.12%	0.06%	0.80%
Voting Age	1,316	368	895	0	2	0	13
		27.96%	68.01%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	0.99%

**VTD: Elberta Civic Ctr**

Total:	4,914	4,136	121	42	11	3	262
		84.17%	2.46%	0.85%	0.22%	0.06%	5.33%
Voting Age	3,884	3,364	86	0	9	0	170

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 1

## County: Baldwin AL

		86.61%	2.21%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	4.38%
<b>VTD: Fairhope 3 Circle Church</b>							
Total:	5,976	5,301	159	32	35	0	66
		88.70%	2.66%	0.54%	0.59%	0.00%	1.10%
Voting Age	4,660	4,169	124	0	27	0	51
		89.46%	2.66%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	1.09%
<b>VTD: Fairhope Avenue Bapt Church</b>							
Total:	10,989	9,414	484	35	118	9	252
		85.67%	4.40%	0.32%	1.07%	0.08%	2.29%
Voting Age	8,351	7,318	337	0	83	0	158
		87.63%	4.04%	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	1.89%
<b>VTD: Fairhope Civic Ctr</b>							
Total:	10,231	8,620	933	21	85	12	77
		84.25%	9.12%	0.21%	0.83%	0.12%	0.75%
Voting Age	8,231	7,084	687	0	64	0	56
		86.06%	8.35%	0.00%	0.78%	0.00%	0.68%
<b>VTD: Foley Civic Ctr</b>							
Total:	7,512	5,277	981	71	107	2	494
		70.25%	13.06%	0.95%	1.42%	0.03%	6.58%
Voting Age	5,981	4,481	729	0	91	0	292
		74.92%	12.19%	0.00%	1.52%	0.00%	4.88%
<b>VTD: Foley UM Church</b>							
Total:	12,645	9,234	1,263	95	110	6	696
		73.02%	9.99%	0.75%	0.87%	0.05%	5.50%
Voting Age	10,003	7,676	868	0	88	0	472
		76.74%	8.68%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	4.72%
<b>VTD: Fort Morgan VFD #1</b>							
Total:	865	817	2	2	2	0	1
		94.45%	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	0.00%	0.12%
Voting Age	808	776	2	0	2	0	0
		96.04%	0.25%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Gateswood VFD</b>							
Total:	609	545	2	11	3	0	3

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 1

## County: Baldwin AL

		89.49%	0.33%	1.81%	0.49%	0.00%	0.49%
Voting Age	491	440	1	0	3	0	3
		89.61%	0.20%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%	0.61%
<b>VTD: Graham Creek Interpretive Ctr</b>							
Total:	4,244	3,824	82	19	50	4	69
		90.10%	1.93%	0.45%	1.18%	0.09%	1.63%
Voting Age	3,719	3,395	50	0	47	0	55
		91.29%	1.34%	0.00%	1.26%	0.00%	1.48%
<b>VTD: Gulf Shores Cultural Ctr</b>							
Total:	8,943	7,723	218	42	108	3	179
		86.36%	2.44%	0.47%	1.21%	0.03%	2.00%
Voting Age	7,271	6,402	171	0	89	0	144
		88.05%	2.35%	0.00%	1.22%	0.00%	1.98%
<b>VTD: Gulf Shores Meyer Civic Ctr</b>							
Total:	7,343	6,626	111	43	61	3	86
		90.24%	1.51%	0.59%	0.83%	0.04%	1.17%
Voting Age	6,339	5,793	92	0	45	0	69
		91.39%	1.45%	0.00%	0.71%	0.00%	1.09%
<b>VTD: Josephine VFD</b>							
Total:	1,153	1,033	9	14	2	0	28
		89.59%	0.78%	1.21%	0.17%	0.00%	2.43%
Voting Age	963	872	8	0	2	0	21
		90.55%	0.83%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	2.18%
<b>VTD: Lillian Community Club</b>							
Total:	6,775	6,123	137	37	47	5	71
		90.38%	2.02%	0.55%	0.69%	0.07%	1.05%
Voting Age	5,831	5,347	113	0	37	0	43
		91.70%	1.94%	0.00%	0.63%	0.00%	0.74%
<b>VTD: Lottie VFD</b>							
Total:	533	473	12	33	2	0	1
		88.74%	2.25%	6.19%	0.38%	0.00%	0.19%
Voting Age	386	345	4	0	0	0	1
		89.38%	1.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 1

## County: Baldwin AL

## VTD: Loxley Civic Ctr

Total:	2,668	2,095	304	6	11	2	55
		78.52%	11.39%	0.22%	0.41%	0.07%	2.06%
Voting Age	1,986	1,630	204	0	10	0	38
		82.07%	10.27%	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	1.91%

## VTD: Loxley Ellisville Community Ctr

Total:	2,305	1,524	562	9	24	1	47
		66.12%	24.38%	0.39%	1.04%	0.04%	2.04%
Voting Age	1,939	1,265	521	0	15	0	38
		65.24%	26.87%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	1.96%

## VTD: Magnolia Springs Wesleyan Church

Total:	7,841	6,256	746	65	43	4	224
		79.79%	9.51%	0.83%	0.55%	0.05%	2.86%
Voting Age	6,207	5,082	547	0	28	0	151
		81.88%	8.81%	0.00%	0.45%	0.00%	2.43%

## VTD: Marlow/Fish River VFD

Total:	4,915	3,979	325	35	18	4	267
		80.96%	6.61%	0.71%	0.37%	0.08%	5.43%
Voting Age	3,867	3,207	265	0	9	0	173
		82.93%	6.85%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	4.47%

## VTD: Orange Beach Community Ctr

Total:	8,438	7,849	48	36	46	1	51
		93.02%	0.57%	0.43%	0.55%	0.01%	0.60%
Voting Age	7,183	6,744	35	0	39	0	40
		93.89%	0.49%	0.00%	0.54%	0.00%	0.56%

## VTD: Peridido Beach VFD

Total:	1,178	1,053	4	9	7	2	14
		89.39%	0.34%	0.76%	0.59%	0.17%	1.19%
Voting Age	1,010	909	0	0	7	0	11
		90.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.69%	0.00%	1.09%

## VTD: Peridido VFD Station #1

Total:	1,605	1,407	59	43	0	0	8
		87.66%	3.68%	2.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 1

## County: Baldwin AL

Voting Age	1,249	1,100	49	0	0	0	7
		88.07%	3.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.56%

## VTD: Pine Grove VFD Station #1

Total:	2,400	1,856	372	29	4	0	19
		77.33%	15.50%	1.21%	0.17%	0.00%	0.79%
Voting Age	1,812	1,451	254	0	3	0	13
		80.08%	14.02%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.72%

## VTD: Point Clear St Francis Point Anglican Church

Total:	3,036	2,555	324	7	10	2	15
		84.16%	10.67%	0.23%	0.33%	0.07%	0.49%
Voting Age	2,467	2,095	277	0	9	0	10
		84.92%	11.23%	0.00%	0.36%	0.00%	0.41%

## VTD: PZK Hall

Total:	7,696	6,212	501	52	66	5	283
		80.72%	6.51%	0.68%	0.86%	0.06%	3.68%
Voting Age	5,754	4,749	332	0	45	0	182
		82.53%	5.77%	0.00%	0.78%	0.00%	3.16%

## VTD: Rabun VFD

Total:	1,293	1,220	2	31	0	1	2
		94.35%	0.15%	2.40%	0.00%	0.08%	0.15%
Voting Age	999	953	1	0	0	0	1
		95.40%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%

## VTD: Rosinton UM Church

Total:	3,687	3,242	33	55	9	0	66
		87.93%	0.90%	1.49%	0.24%	0.00%	1.79%
Voting Age	2,843	2,504	29	0	9	0	37
		88.08%	1.02%	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	1.30%

## VTD: Seminole Fire House

Total:	1,559	1,393	20	19	6	0	12
		89.35%	1.28%	1.22%	0.38%	0.00%	0.77%
Voting Age	1,249	1,123	14	0	6	0	11
		89.91%	1.12%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	0.88%

## VTD: Silverhill Community Ctr

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 1****County: Baldwin AL**

Total:	6,489	5,157	301	67	58	1	463
		79.47%	4.64%	1.03%	0.89%	0.02%	7.14%
Voting Age	4,801	3,955	197	0	54	0	290
		82.38%	4.10%	0.00%	1.12%	0.00%	6.04%

**VTD: Spanish Fort Church of Christ**

Total:	3,655	3,125	132	20	98	2	39
		85.50%	3.61%	0.55%	2.68%	0.05%	1.07%
Voting Age	2,906	2,528	101	0	69	0	24
		86.99%	3.48%	0.00%	2.37%	0.00%	0.83%

**VTD: Spanish Fort Community Ctr**

Total:	6,789	6,025	211	33	55	0	61
		88.75%	3.11%	0.49%	0.81%	0.00%	0.90%
Voting Age	5,155	4,594	165	0	50	0	47
		89.12%	3.20%	0.00%	0.97%	0.00%	0.91%

**VTD: Spanish Fort New Life Assembly of God Church**

Total:	11,405	9,002	1,067	59	303	17	164
		78.93%	9.36%	0.52%	2.66%	0.15%	1.44%
Voting Age	8,256	6,607	794	0	226	0	113
		80.03%	9.62%	0.00%	2.74%	0.00%	1.37%

**VTD: Stapleton VFD**

Total:	2,835	2,500	59	31	16	0	23
		88.18%	2.08%	1.09%	0.56%	0.00%	0.81%
Voting Age	2,174	1,957	51	0	10	0	12
		90.02%	2.35%	0.00%	0.46%	0.00%	0.55%

**VTD: Stockton Civic Bldg**

Total:	753	657	45	9	0	2	3
		87.25%	5.98%	1.20%	0.00%	0.27%	0.40%
Voting Age	623	546	34	0	0	0	3
		87.64%	5.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.48%

**VTD: Sumerdale Community Ctr**

Total:	5,891	4,928	248	44	16	5	201
		83.65%	4.21%	0.75%	0.27%	0.08%	3.41%
Voting Age	4,494	3,877	168	0	16	0	128

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 1**

<b>County: Baldwin AL</b>							
		86.27%	3.74%	0.00%	0.36%	0.00%	2.85%
<b>VTD: White House Fork VFD</b>							
Total:	1,921	1,532	211	14	3	0	28
		79.75%	10.98%	0.73%	0.16%	0.00%	1.46%
Voting Age	1,503	1,229	151	0	3	0	15
		81.77%	10.05%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	1.00%
<b>County: Baldwin AL</b>							
Total:	230,601	188,785	17,749	1,556	2,066	142	5,331
		81.87%	7.70%	0.67%	0.90%	0.06%	2.31%
Voting Age	181,488	152,127	13,209	0	1,584	0	3,574
		83.82%	7.28%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	1.97%
<b>County: Coffee AL</b>							
Total:	53,465	37,080	8,760	640	909	61	1,908
		69.35%	16.38%	1.20%	1.70%	0.11%	3.57%
Voting Age	40,774	29,225	6,644	0	733	0	1,192
		71.68%	16.29%	0.00%	1.80%	0.00%	2.92%
<b>County: Covington AL</b>							
Total:	37,570	30,877	4,607	147	240	0	257
		82.19%	12.26%	0.39%	0.64%	0.00%	0.68%
Voting Age	29,387	24,553	3,482	0	185	0	174
		83.55%	11.85%	0.00%	0.63%	0.00%	0.59%
<b>County: Dale AL</b>							
Total:	49,326	33,429	10,241	270	671	52	1,243
		67.77%	20.76%	0.55%	1.36%	0.11%	2.52%
Voting Age	38,048	26,755	7,505	0	577	0	833
		70.32%	19.73%	0.00%	1.52%	0.00%	2.19%
<b>County: Escambia AL</b>							
Total:	36,757	22,202	10,991	1,539	114	22	278
		60.40%	29.90%	4.19%	0.31%	0.06%	0.76%
Voting Age	28,575	17,779	8,495	0	93	0	188
		62.22%	29.73%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.66%
<b>County: Geneva AL</b>							

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

<b>District: 1</b>							
Total:	26,659	22,078	2,241	182	89	7	543
		82.82%	8.41%	0.68%	0.33%	0.03%	2.04%
Voting Age	20,820	17,532	1,775	0	80	0	372
		84.21%	8.53%	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%	1.79%
<b>County: Henry AL</b>							
Total:	17,146	11,888	4,248	50	73	4	201
		69.33%	24.78%	0.29%	0.43%	0.02%	1.17%
Voting Age	13,641	9,553	3,429	0	52	0	133
		70.03%	25.14%	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%	0.98%
<b>County: Houston AL</b>							
Total:	107,202	69,265	28,408	496	1,282	63	2,097
		64.61%	26.50%	0.46%	1.20%	0.06%	1.96%
Voting Age	82,646	55,898	20,476	0	987	0	1,370
		67.64%	24.78%	0.00%	1.19%	0.00%	1.66%
<b>County: Mobile AL</b>							
<b>VTD: 1st Bapt Ch Irvington</b>							
Total:	6,653	4,751	637	59	678	15	226
		71.41%	9.57%	0.89%	10.19%	0.23%	3.40%
Voting Age	5,050	3,707	481	0	509	0	135
		73.41%	9.52%	0.00%	10.08%	0.00%	2.67%
<b>VTD: 1st Bapt Ch of Wilmer</b>							
Total:	4,108	3,510	294	51	14	1	41
		85.44%	7.16%	1.24%	0.34%	0.02%	1.00%
Voting Age	2,985	2,605	221	0	14	0	15
		87.27%	7.40%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%	0.50%
<b>VTD: 1st Bapt Ch St Elmo</b>							
Total:	4,562	3,320	446	43	274	14	134
		72.78%	9.78%	0.94%	6.01%	0.31%	2.94%
Voting Age	3,517	2,587	366	0	229	0	80
		73.56%	10.41%	0.00%	6.51%	0.00%	2.27%
<b>VTD: Bayou La Batre Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	7,327	5,009	964	33	794	6	149
		68.36%	13.16%	0.45%	10.84%	0.08%	2.03%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 1

## County: Mobile AL

Voting Age	5,573	3,846	729	0	626	0	101
		69.01%	13.08%	0.00%	11.23%	0.00%	1.81%

## VTD: Creekwood Ch of Christ

Total:	10,282	6,633	2,382	62	581	13	99
		64.51%	23.17%	0.60%	5.65%	0.13%	0.96%
Voting Age	7,906	5,334	1,671	0	421	0	74
		67.47%	21.14%	0.00%	5.33%	0.00%	0.94%

## VTD: Cypress Shores Bapt Church

Total:	2,144	1,848	113	11	33	3	32
		86.19%	5.27%	0.51%	1.54%	0.14%	1.49%
Voting Age	1,749	1,543	95	0	20	0	22
		88.22%	5.43%	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	1.26%

## VTD: Dauphin Island UM Church

Total:	1,778	1,622	8	19	12	3	17
		91.23%	0.45%	1.07%	0.67%	0.17%	0.96%
Voting Age	1,591	1,459	4	0	12	0	17
		91.70%	0.25%	0.00%	0.75%	0.00%	1.07%

## VTD: Dayspring Bapt Church

Total:	8,794	5,743	1,968	74	322	10	154
		65.31%	22.38%	0.84%	3.66%	0.11%	1.75%
Voting Age	6,780	4,653	1,350	0	255	0	114
		68.63%	19.91%	0.00%	3.76%	0.00%	1.68%

## VTD: Fellowship Bapt Church Subtotal

Total:	1,976	1,589	178	70	0	0	12
		80.41%	9.01%	3.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%
Voting Age	1,449	1,224	109	0	0	0	4
		84.47%	7.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%

## VTD: Friendship Bapt Church

Total:	4,782	3,866	522	27	88	0	53
		80.84%	10.92%	0.56%	1.84%	0.00%	1.11%
Voting Age	3,598	2,947	395	0	58	0	28
		81.91%	10.98%	0.00%	1.61%	0.00%	0.78%

## VTD: Georgetown Bapt Church Subtotal

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 1****County: Mobile AL**

Total:	3,170	2,772	173	80	7	0	10
		87.44%	5.46%	2.52%	0.22%	0.00%	0.32%
Voting Age	2,399	2,130	118	0	6	0	7
		88.79%	4.92%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.29%

**VTD: Grand Bay Middle Sch**

Total:	3,711	3,226	244	20	24	2	18
		86.93%	6.58%	0.54%	0.65%	0.05%	0.49%
Voting Age	2,869	2,517	175	0	19	0	15
		87.73%	6.10%	0.00%	0.66%	0.00%	0.52%

**VTD: Havenwood Bapt Church**

Total:	3,404	3,001	111	38	4	0	42
		88.16%	3.26%	1.12%	0.12%	0.00%	1.23%
Voting Age	2,601	2,309	83	0	4	0	26
		88.77%	3.19%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	1.00%

**VTD: Hollingers Island Elem**

Total:	2,610	2,207	124	15	38	18	29
		84.56%	4.75%	0.57%	1.46%	0.69%	1.11%
Voting Age	2,100	1,783	91	0	33	0	24
		84.90%	4.33%	0.00%	1.57%	0.00%	1.14%

**VTD: Holy Name of Jesus Church**

Total:	7,910	6,304	917	58	56	4	123
		79.70%	11.59%	0.73%	0.71%	0.05%	1.55%
Voting Age	5,921	4,872	590	0	48	0	87
		82.28%	9.96%	0.00%	0.81%	0.00%	1.47%

**VTD: Living Word Church**

Total:	10,119	7,384	1,601	42	366	4	145
		72.97%	15.82%	0.42%	3.62%	0.04%	1.43%
Voting Age	7,386	5,481	1,131	0	262	0	100
		74.21%	15.31%	0.00%	3.55%	0.00%	1.35%

**VTD: Magnolia Springs Church**

Total:	5,070	3,486	960	48	149	1	89
		68.76%	18.93%	0.95%	2.94%	0.02%	1.76%
Voting Age	3,871	2,805	666	0	109	0	58

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 1

## County: Mobile AL

		72.46%	17.20%	0.00%	2.82%	0.00%	1.50%
<b>VTD: Meadowlake Elem</b>							
Total:	8,701	6,314	1,344	69	231	1	170
		72.57%	15.45%	0.79%	2.65%	0.01%	1.95%
Voting Age	6,543	4,922	943	0	161	0	108
		75.23%	14.41%	0.00%	2.46%	0.00%	1.65%
<b>VTD: Mt. Ararat Bapt Church</b>							
Total:	2,706	957	1,470	26	63	0	41
		35.37%	54.32%	0.96%	2.33%	0.00%	1.52%
Voting Age	2,032	761	1,060	0	55	0	37
		37.45%	52.17%	0.00%	2.71%	0.00%	1.82%
<b>VTD: Semmes Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	5,239	4,436	232	34	14	0	177
		84.67%	4.43%	0.65%	0.27%	0.00%	3.38%
Voting Age	3,949	3,423	168	0	9	0	93
		86.68%	4.25%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	2.36%
<b>VTD: Semmes First Bapt Ch</b>							
Total:	8,571	4,838	2,946	52	101	4	216
		56.45%	34.37%	0.61%	1.18%	0.05%	2.52%
Voting Age	6,247	3,708	2,036	0	83	0	141
		59.36%	32.59%	0.00%	1.33%	0.00%	2.26%
<b>VTD: Seven Hills Church</b>							
Total:	8,602	5,716	1,575	50	432	0	244
		66.45%	18.31%	0.58%	5.02%	0.00%	2.84%
Voting Age	6,435	4,402	1,150	0	310	0	149
		68.41%	17.87%	0.00%	4.82%	0.00%	2.32%
<b>VTD: Seven Hills Ctr Fire</b>							
Total:	2,517	2,084	192	34	35	0	33
		82.80%	7.63%	1.35%	1.39%	0.00%	1.31%
Voting Age	1,874	1,573	144	0	27	0	18
		83.94%	7.68%	0.00%	1.44%	0.00%	0.96%
<b>VTD: Sunrise Bapt Church</b>							
Total:	3,072	2,271	567	18	62	0	34

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 1****County: Mobile AL**

		73.93%	18.46%	0.59%	2.02%	0.00%	1.11%
Voting Age	2,328	1,747	403	0	47	0	31
		75.04%	17.31%	0.00%	2.02%	0.00%	1.33%

**VTD: St. Michael Catholic**

Total:	1,989	1,756	67	5	9	1	30
		88.29%	3.37%	0.25%	0.45%	0.05%	1.51%
Voting Age	1,644	1,475	59	0	9	0	22
		89.72%	3.59%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	1.34%

**VTD: St. Phillip Neri Catholic Ch**

Total:	3,780	3,177	288	24	38	1	19
		84.05%	7.62%	0.63%	1.01%	0.03%	0.50%
Voting Age	3,133	2,683	240	0	27	0	14
		85.64%	7.66%	0.00%	0.86%	0.00%	0.45%

**VTD: Tanner Williams Hist Soc**

Total:	1,940	1,754	50	4	25	0	3
		90.41%	2.58%	0.21%	1.29%	0.00%	0.15%
Voting Age	1,499	1,371	41	0	18	0	1
		91.46%	2.74%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0.07%

**VTD: The River**

Total:	4,905	3,965	502	48	47	1	50
		80.84%	10.23%	0.98%	0.96%	0.02%	1.02%
Voting Age	3,767	3,116	377	0	31	0	37
		82.72%	10.01%	0.00%	0.82%	0.00%	0.98%

**VTD: Tillmans Corner Comm**

Total:	7,110	4,994	1,229	48	139	8	211
		70.24%	17.29%	0.68%	1.95%	0.11%	2.97%
Voting Age	5,445	4,009	818	0	123	0	146
		73.63%	15.02%	0.00%	2.26%	0.00%	2.68%

**VTD: Travis Rd. Bapt Ch**

Total:	6,122	3,972	1,208	46	362	2	205
		64.88%	19.73%	0.75%	5.91%	0.03%	3.35%
Voting Age	4,625	3,192	790	0	257	0	131
		69.02%	17.08%	0.00%	5.56%	0.00%	2.83%



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 1****County: Mobile AL****VTD: Union Bapt Church**

Total:	5,374	4,603	434	31	23	0	43
		85.65%	8.08%	0.58%	0.43%	0.00%	0.80%
Voting Age	4,072	3,513	337	0	15	0	24
		86.27%	8.28%	0.00%	0.37%	0.00%	0.59%

**County: Mobile AL**

Total:	159,028	117,108	23,746	1,239	5,021	112	2,849
		73.64%	14.93%	0.78%	3.16%	0.07%	1.79%
Voting Age	120,938	91,697	16,841	0	3,797	0	1,859
		75.82%	13.93%	0.00%	3.14%	0.00%	1.54%

**District: 1 Subtotal**

Total:	717,754	532,712	110,991	6,119	10,465	463	14,707
		74.22%	15.46%	0.85%	1.46%	0.06%	2.05%
Voting Age	556,317	425,119	81,856	0	8,088	0	9,695
		76.42%	14.71%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	1.74%

**District: 2****County: Baldwin AL****VTD: Little River VFD**

Total:	357	256	59	18	0	0	1
		71.71%	16.53%	5.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%
Voting Age	313	227	50	0	0	0	1
		72.52%	15.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%

**VTD: Old Vaughn School**

Total:	558	260	270	3	1	1	3
		46.59%	48.39%	0.54%	0.18%	0.18%	0.54%
Voting Age	456	228	216	0	0	0	3
		50.00%	47.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.66%

**VTD: Tensaw VFD**

Total:	251	98	139	5	0	0	0
		39.04%	55.38%	1.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	214	86	118	0	0	0	0
		40.19%	55.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

**County: Baldwin AL**

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 2**

<b>County: Baldwin AL</b>								
Total:	1,166	614	468	26	1	1	4	
		52.66%	40.14%	2.23%	0.09%	0.09%	0.34%	
Voting Age	983	541	384	0	0	0	4	
		55.04%	39.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.41%	
<b>County: Barbour AL</b>								
Total:	25,223	11,317	11,933	116	117	1	1,039	
		44.87%	47.31%	0.46%	0.46%	0.00%	4.12%	
Voting Age	20,134	9,582	9,278	0	91	0	649	
		47.59%	46.08%	0.00%	0.45%	0.00%	3.22%	
<b>County: Bullock AL</b>								
Total:	10,357	2,320	7,396	72	9	10	302	
		22.40%	71.41%	0.70%	0.09%	0.10%	2.92%	
Voting Age	8,356	2,083	5,892	0	5	0	172	
		24.93%	70.51%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	2.06%	
<b>County: Butler AL</b>								
Total:	19,051	9,752	8,430	29	143	5	105	
		51.19%	44.25%	0.15%	0.75%	0.03%	0.55%	
Voting Age	14,903	7,998	6,326	0	115	0	59	
		53.67%	42.45%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.40%	
<b>County: Clarke AL</b>								
Total:	23,087	12,029	10,255	74	94	1	82	
		52.10%	44.42%	0.32%	0.41%	0.00%	0.36%	
Voting Age	18,249	9,843	7,894	0	69	0	51	
		53.94%	43.26%	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%	0.28%	
<b>County: Conecuh AL</b>								
Total:	11,597	5,912	5,104	72	40	1	99	
		50.98%	44.01%	0.62%	0.34%	0.01%	0.85%	
Voting Age	9,277	4,922	3,961	0	37	0	54	
		53.06%	42.70%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.58%	
<b>County: Crenshaw AL</b>								
Total:	13,194	9,388	3,103	62	83	2	77	
		71.15%	23.52%	0.47%	0.63%	0.02%	0.58%	

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

<b>District: 2</b>							
Voting Age	10,360	7,511	2,401	0	63	0	53
		72.50%	23.18%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%	0.51%
<b>County: Lowndes AL</b>							
Total:	10,311	2,818	7,192	17	15	5	39
		27.33%	69.75%	0.16%	0.15%	0.05%	0.38%
Voting Age	8,283	2,437	5,603	0	15	0	33
		29.42%	67.64%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	0.40%
<b>County: Macon AL</b>							
<b>VTD: Brownville VFD</b>							
Total:	809	251	506	8	3	0	23
		31.03%	62.55%	0.99%	0.37%	0.00%	2.84%
Voting Age	669	208	425	0	3	0	13
		31.09%	63.53%	0.00%	0.45%	0.00%	1.94%
<b>VTD: Cotton Valley Rec Ctr</b>							
Total:	454	44	387	0	0	0	6
		9.69%	85.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.32%
Voting Age	390	41	330	0	0	0	5
		10.51%	84.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.28%
<b>VTD: District 4 Comm Ctr Subtotal</b>							
Total:	92	23	54	0	0	0	9
		25.00%	58.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.78%
Voting Age	71	20	48	0	0	0	2
		28.17%	67.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.82%
<b>VTD: District 4 Rec Ctr</b>							
Total:	440	17	404	0	0	0	2
		3.86%	91.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.45%
Voting Age	363	12	334	0	0	0	2
		3.31%	92.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%
<b>VTD: Franklin Town Hall</b>							
Total:	1,205	309	853	3	0	0	17
		25.64%	70.79%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	1.41%
Voting Age	994	260	707	0	0	0	8
		26.16%	71.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%
<b>VTD: Margaret Murray Wash Hall</b>							

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 2

## County: Macon AL

Total:	1,974	125	1,754	1	38	2	39
		6.33%	88.86%	0.05%	1.93%	0.10%	1.98%
Voting Age	1,946	124	1,734	0	37	0	39
		6.37%	89.11%	0.00%	1.90%	0.00%	2.00%
<b>VTD: National Guard Armory Subtotal</b>							
Total:	2,278	14	2,197	5	4	2	6
		0.61%	96.44%	0.22%	0.18%	0.09%	0.26%
Voting Age	1,916	14	1,847	0	3	0	6
		0.73%	96.40%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.31%
<b>VTD: Notasulga Town Hall Subtotal</b>							
Total:	124	20	98	0	0	0	1
		16.13%	79.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.81%
Voting Age	85	8	72	0	0	0	1
		9.41%	84.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.18%
<b>VTD: Prairie Farms Center</b>							
Total:	1,340	352	927	4	2	0	15
		26.27%	69.18%	0.30%	0.15%	0.00%	1.12%
Voting Age	1,093	301	748	0	2	0	8
		27.54%	68.44%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	0.73%
<b>VTD: Sojourner Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	3,221	47	3,094	3	9	0	5
		1.46%	96.06%	0.09%	0.28%	0.00%	0.16%
Voting Age	2,574	34	2,484	0	8	0	4
		1.32%	96.50%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.16%
<b>VTD: Tuskegee Municipal Complex</b>							
Total:	3,090	112	2,884	12	8	0	8
		3.62%	93.33%	0.39%	0.26%	0.00%	0.26%
Voting Age	2,475	95	2,316	0	7	0	3
		3.84%	93.58%	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	0.12%
<b>VTD: Volunteer Fire Station</b>							
Total:	578	107	432	2	4	0	5
		18.51%	74.74%	0.35%	0.69%	0.00%	0.87%
Voting Age	471	99	340	0	4	0	5

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 2

## County: Macon AL

		21.02%	72.19%	0.00%	0.85%	0.00%	1.06%
<b>VTD: Warrior Dist 2 Rec Ctr</b>							
Total:	628	25	587	0	0	0	5
		3.98%	93.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%
Voting Age	514	21	482	0	0	0	2
		4.09%	93.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%
<b>County: Macon AL</b>							
Total:	16,233	1,446	14,177	38	68	4	141
		8.91%	87.33%	0.23%	0.42%	0.02%	0.87%
Voting Age	13,561	1,237	11,867	0	64	0	98
		9.12%	87.51%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%	0.72%

## County: Marengo AL

## VTD: Dixon Mill VFD Subtotal

Total:	1,431	268	1,140	0	0	1	1
		18.73%	79.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.07%
Voting Age	1,093	216	859	0	0	0	1
		19.76%	78.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%

## VTD: Flatwoods Comm Ctr

Total:	197	2	193	0	0	0	0
		1.02%	97.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	159	1	156	0	0	0	0
		0.63%	98.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

## VTD: Surginer Comm Ctr

Total:	800	381	400	1	1	0	1
		47.63%	50.00%	0.13%	0.13%	0.00%	0.13%
Voting Age	613	301	297	0	1	0	0
		49.10%	48.45%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%

## County: Marengo AL

Total:	2,428	651	1,733	1	1	1	2
		26.81%	71.38%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.08%
Voting Age	1,865	518	1,312	0	1	0	1
		27.77%	70.35%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.05%

## County: Mobile AL

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 2

## County: Mobile AL

## VTD: Apostolic Ch of God

Total:	6,185	1,454	3,965	21	246	3	188
		23.51%	64.11%	0.34%	3.98%	0.05%	3.04%
Voting Age	4,319	1,238	2,544	0	188	0	133
		28.66%	58.90%	0.00%	4.35%	0.00%	3.08%

## VTD: Azalea City Ch Christ

Total:	3,996	2,136	1,577	22	19	1	80
		53.45%	39.46%	0.55%	0.48%	0.03%	2.00%
Voting Age	3,132	1,768	1,177	0	17	0	46
		56.45%	37.58%	0.00%	0.54%	0.00%	1.47%

## VTD: Bishop State Comm. College

Total:	3,269	543	2,598	9	12	0	11
		16.61%	79.47%	0.28%	0.37%	0.00%	0.34%
Voting Age	2,445	521	1,834	0	12	0	8
		21.31%	75.01%	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	0.33%

## VTD: Boys &amp; Girls Club

Total:	1,931	84	1,764	9	0	0	13
		4.35%	91.35%	0.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%
Voting Age	1,569	71	1,429	0	0	0	11
		4.53%	91.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%

## VTD: Carver Campus Bishop St

Total:	2,759	175	2,460	5	39	0	13
		6.34%	89.16%	0.18%	1.41%	0.00%	0.47%
Voting Age	2,099	148	1,861	0	31	0	12
		7.05%	88.66%	0.00%	1.48%	0.00%	0.57%

## VTD: Christ Anglican Church

Total:	4,915	932	3,754	20	21	1	47
		18.96%	76.38%	0.41%	0.43%	0.02%	0.96%
Voting Age	3,466	809	2,527	0	15	0	28
		23.34%	72.91%	0.00%	0.43%	0.00%	0.81%

## VTD: Chunchula Bapt Ch

Total:	2,210	1,640	368	51	4	0	14
		74.21%	16.65%	2.31%	0.18%	0.00%	0.63%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 2

## County: Mobile AL

Voting Age	1,739	1,289	301	0	4	0	10
		74.12%	17.31%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	0.58%

## VTD: Citronelle Rec Ctr

Total:	4,393	2,973	809	259	18	1	37
		67.68%	18.42%	5.90%	0.41%	0.02%	0.84%
Voting Age	3,216	2,262	597	0	11	0	25
		70.34%	18.56%	0.00%	0.34%	0.00%	0.78%

## VTD: City Church Mobile

Total:	6,204	2,035	3,280	22	370	17	161
		32.80%	52.87%	0.35%	5.96%	0.27%	2.60%
Voting Age	4,874	1,739	2,470	0	300	0	124
		35.68%	50.68%	0.00%	6.16%	0.00%	2.54%

## VTD: Collins Rhodes Elem Sch

Total:	5,304	1,286	3,745	31	13	0	55
		24.25%	70.61%	0.58%	0.25%	0.00%	1.04%
Voting Age	4,120	1,123	2,824	0	13	0	29
		27.26%	68.54%	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	0.70%

## VTD: Creola Sr. Citizens Ctr

Total:	3,213	2,394	521	94	5	1	25
		74.51%	16.22%	2.93%	0.16%	0.03%	0.78%
Voting Age	2,499	1,887	404	0	5	0	14
		75.51%	16.17%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.56%

## VTD: Dodge Elem

Total:	4,491	2,709	1,396	9	55	0	84
		60.32%	31.08%	0.20%	1.22%	0.00%	1.87%
Voting Age	3,610	2,276	1,052	0	47	0	65
		63.05%	29.14%	0.00%	1.30%	0.00%	1.80%

## VTD: E. R. Dickson Elem

Total:	5,684	4,010	1,087	22	151	12	104
		70.55%	19.12%	0.39%	2.66%	0.21%	1.83%
Voting Age	4,491	3,223	848	0	120	0	78
		71.77%	18.88%	0.00%	2.67%	0.00%	1.74%

## VTD: Ebenezer Bapt Church

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 2****County: Mobile AL**

Total:	3,041	2,023	693	6	81	0	34
		66.52%	22.79%	0.20%	2.66%	0.00%	1.12%
Voting Age	2,411	1,664	524	0	66	0	27
		69.02%	21.73%	0.00%	2.74%	0.00%	1.12%

**VTD: Eichold-Mertz Elem**

Total:	2,752	528	2,075	14	14	3	54
		19.19%	75.40%	0.51%	0.51%	0.11%	1.96%
Voting Age	1,984	465	1,417	0	8	0	41
		23.44%	71.42%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	2.07%

**VTD: Fellowship Bapt Church Subtotal**

Total:	210	148	40	9	1	0	3
		70.48%	19.05%	4.29%	0.48%	0.00%	1.43%
Voting Age	168	119	33	0	1	0	2
		70.83%	19.64%	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	1.19%

**VTD: Forrest Hill Elem Sch**

Total:	6,577	1,516	4,738	13	29	0	64
		23.05%	72.04%	0.20%	0.44%	0.00%	0.97%
Voting Age	4,758	1,316	3,230	0	24	0	46
		27.66%	67.89%	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	0.97%

**VTD: Friendship Miss Bapt Church**

Total:	3,828	687	2,858	26	24	1	80
		17.95%	74.66%	0.68%	0.63%	0.03%	2.09%
Voting Age	2,763	561	2,035	0	16	0	53
		20.30%	73.65%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	1.92%

**VTD: Georgetown Bapt Church Subtotal**

Total:	160	72	70	4	0	0	3
		45.00%	43.75%	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%	1.88%
Voting Age	119	52	62	0	0	0	0
		43.70%	52.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

**VTD: Gracepoint Church of God**

Total:	7,569	4,057	2,614	45	223	0	202
		53.60%	34.54%	0.59%	2.95%	0.00%	2.67%
Voting Age	6,103	3,569	1,877	0	189	0	130



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 2

## County: Mobile AL

		58.48%	30.76%	0.00%	3.10%	0.00%	2.13%
<b>VTD: Greater Allenville Ch God</b>							
Total:	1,352	179	1,133	1	2	1	3
		13.24%	83.80%	0.07%	0.15%	0.07%	0.22%
Voting Age	1,034	158	849	0	0	0	3
		15.28%	82.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.29%
<b>VTD: Hope Chapel A.M.E.</b>							
Total:	3,144	150	2,895	4	5	0	20
		4.77%	92.08%	0.13%	0.16%	0.00%	0.64%
Voting Age	2,292	125	2,107	0	2	0	13
		5.45%	91.93%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	0.57%
<b>VTD: Indian Springs Church</b>							
Total:	3,012	2,071	662	55	8	0	57
		68.76%	21.98%	1.83%	0.27%	0.00%	1.89%
Voting Age	2,499	1,746	552	0	4	0	42
		69.87%	22.09%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	1.68%
<b>VTD: J C Davis Audit</b>							
Total:	6,457	3,190	2,778	44	27	1	82
		49.40%	43.02%	0.68%	0.42%	0.02%	1.27%
Voting Age	4,719	2,644	1,749	0	26	0	49
		56.03%	37.06%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	1.04%
<b>VTD: James Seals Jr. Rec. Ctr</b>							
Total:	2,912	773	2,082	2	0	1	12
		26.55%	71.50%	0.07%	0.00%	0.03%	0.41%
Voting Age	2,667	762	1,862	0	0	0	9
		28.57%	69.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.34%
<b>VTD: Joseph Dotch Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	2,101	12	2,042	4	1	0	1
		0.57%	97.19%	0.19%	0.05%	0.00%	0.05%
Voting Age	1,695	7	1,655	0	1	0	0
		0.41%	97.64%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Lafitte Bapt Church</b>							
Total:	8,216	6,417	1,233	109	90	4	47

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 2

## County: Mobile AL

		78.10%	15.01%	1.33%	1.10%	0.05%	0.57%
Voting Age	6,333	4,993	948	0	69	0	40
		78.84%	14.97%	0.00%	1.09%	0.00%	0.63%
<b>VTD: Michael Figures Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	3,798	27	3,667	7	1	3	10
		0.71%	96.55%	0.18%	0.03%	0.08%	0.26%
Voting Age	3,020	24	2,904	0	1	0	8
		0.79%	96.16%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.26%
<b>VTD: Mobile Museum of Art</b>							
Total:	3,660	2,907	473	19	33	3	41
		79.43%	12.92%	0.52%	0.90%	0.08%	1.12%
Voting Age	2,781	2,268	345	0	25	0	24
		81.55%	12.41%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.86%
<b>VTD: Mobile Regional Sr Ctr.</b>							
Total:	9,817	6,117	2,619	33	329	2	156
		62.31%	26.68%	0.34%	3.35%	0.02%	1.59%
Voting Age	7,938	5,141	2,043	0	245	0	111
		64.76%	25.74%	0.00%	3.09%	0.00%	1.40%
<b>VTD: Moffett Rd Assembly God</b>							
Total:	6,388	1,584	4,415	13	47	0	81
		24.80%	69.11%	0.20%	0.74%	0.00%	1.27%
Voting Age	4,898	1,362	3,259	0	39	0	52
		27.81%	66.54%	0.00%	0.80%	0.00%	1.06%
<b>VTD: Mt Vernon Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	880	126	718	15	1	0	3
		14.32%	81.59%	1.70%	0.11%	0.00%	0.34%
Voting Age	710	84	603	0	1	0	3
		11.83%	84.93%	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	0.42%
<b>VTD: Mt. Vernon Civic Ctr</b>							
Total:	2,951	760	831	1,188	1	3	13
		25.75%	28.16%	40.26%	0.03%	0.10%	0.44%
Voting Age	2,250	641	647	0	1	0	5
		28.49%	28.76%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.22%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 2

## County: Mobile AL

## VTD: New Shiloh Miss Bapt

Total:	5,211	3,349	1,509	33	26	4	32
		64.27%	28.96%	0.63%	0.50%	0.08%	0.61%
Voting Age	4,211	2,832	1,134	0	18	0	27
		67.25%	26.93%	0.00%	0.43%	0.00%	0.64%

## VTD: Our Savior Catholic

Total:	8,562	5,679	1,945	23	232	3	111
		66.33%	22.72%	0.27%	2.71%	0.04%	1.30%
Voting Age	7,012	4,814	1,501	0	182	0	84
		68.65%	21.41%	0.00%	2.60%	0.00%	1.20%

## VTD: Palmer Pillans Mid Sch

Total:	2,617	1,079	1,378	6	36	0	29
		41.23%	52.66%	0.23%	1.38%	0.00%	1.11%
Voting Age	2,024	977	941	0	25	0	20
		48.27%	46.49%	0.00%	1.24%	0.00%	0.99%

## VTD: Prichard Comm Ctr

Total:	2,481	105	2,322	3	2	1	8
		4.23%	93.59%	0.12%	0.08%	0.04%	0.32%
Voting Age	1,848	89	1,725	0	0	0	8
		4.82%	93.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%

## VTD: Regency Ch of Christ

Total:	5,377	2,571	2,185	26	155	2	114
		47.81%	40.64%	0.48%	2.88%	0.04%	2.12%
Voting Age	4,304	2,192	1,639	0	131	0	88
		50.93%	38.08%	0.00%	3.04%	0.00%	2.04%

## VTD: Revelation Miss Bapt Ch

Total:	4,295	160	3,947	4	9	0	40
		3.73%	91.90%	0.09%	0.21%	0.00%	0.93%
Voting Age	3,175	137	2,903	0	6	0	31
		4.31%	91.43%	0.00%	0.19%	0.00%	0.98%

## VTD: Riverside Bapt Church

Total:	7,748	2,834	4,347	32	54	1	153
		36.58%	56.10%	0.41%	0.70%	0.01%	1.97%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 2

## County: Mobile AL

Voting Age	5,772	2,452	2,930	0	43	0	100
		42.48%	50.76%	0.00%	0.74%	0.00%	1.73%

## VTD: Robert L Hope Comm Ctr

Total:	2,051	17	1,983	5	0	0	6
		0.83%	96.68%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.29%
Voting Age	1,595	17	1,541	0	0	0	4
		1.07%	96.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%

## VTD: Rock of Faith Bapt Ch

Total:	4,130	88	3,890	9	3	2	6
		2.13%	94.19%	0.22%	0.07%	0.05%	0.15%
Voting Age	3,013	81	2,834	0	3	0	6
		2.69%	94.06%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	0.20%

## VTD: Saraland Civic Ctr

Total:	4,728	3,705	522	58	87	1	47
		78.36%	11.04%	1.23%	1.84%	0.02%	0.99%
Voting Age	3,585	2,876	372	0	66	0	27
		80.22%	10.38%	0.00%	1.84%	0.00%	0.75%

## VTD: Satsuma High Sch.

Total:	6,939	5,865	601	97	29	3	24
		84.52%	8.66%	1.40%	0.42%	0.04%	0.35%
Voting Age	5,383	4,599	481	0	20	0	18
		85.44%	8.94%	0.00%	0.37%	0.00%	0.33%

## VTD: Shelton Beach Rd Bapt. Ch

Total:	3,936	2,379	1,155	71	10	1	57
		60.44%	29.34%	1.80%	0.25%	0.03%	1.45%
Voting Age	2,915	1,847	801	0	8	0	38
		63.36%	27.48%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	1.30%

## VTD: St. Ignatius Marion Ctr

Total:	4,889	3,897	626	8	66	3	80
		79.71%	12.80%	0.16%	1.35%	0.06%	1.64%
Voting Age	3,904	3,143	482	0	55	0	67
		80.51%	12.35%	0.00%	1.41%	0.00%	1.72%

## VTD: St. Joan of Arc Catholic

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 2****County: Mobile AL**

Total:	4,970	2,321	2,333	20	13	4	48
		46.70%	46.94%	0.40%	0.26%	0.08%	0.97%
Voting Age	4,030	1,993	1,797	0	9	0	39
		49.45%	44.59%	0.00%	0.22%	0.00%	0.97%

**VTD: St. John's Episcopal Ch**

Total:	6,613	1,136	5,135	19	31	3	55
		17.18%	77.65%	0.29%	0.47%	0.05%	0.83%
Voting Age	5,199	1,010	3,922	0	28	0	47
		19.43%	75.44%	0.00%	0.54%	0.00%	0.90%

**VTD: Sunlight Auditorium**

Total:	2,527	31	2,408	5	5	0	3
		1.23%	95.29%	0.20%	0.20%	0.00%	0.12%
Voting Age	2,017	26	1,921	0	5	0	1
		1.29%	95.24%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.05%

**VTD: Thomas Sullivan Comm Ctr**

Total:	1,133	12	1,075	4	0	1	13
		1.06%	94.88%	0.35%	0.00%	0.09%	1.15%
Voting Age	913	8	871	0	0	0	4
		0.88%	95.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.44%

**VTD: Three Circles Ch Midtown**

Total:	5,519	1,875	3,331	14	47	4	53
		33.97%	60.36%	0.25%	0.85%	0.07%	0.96%
Voting Age	4,090	1,577	2,281	0	46	0	38
		38.56%	55.77%	0.00%	1.12%	0.00%	0.93%

**VTD: Toulminville Library**

Total:	2,805	18	2,705	8	3	1	6
		0.64%	96.43%	0.29%	0.11%	0.04%	0.21%
Voting Age	2,244	9	2,174	0	0	0	6
		0.40%	96.88%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%

**VTD: Tree of Life Christ**

Total:	5,275	3,040	1,660	19	167	7	87
		57.63%	31.47%	0.36%	3.17%	0.13%	1.65%
Voting Age	4,225	2,589	1,218	0	134	0	51

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 2

## County: Mobile AL

		61.28%	28.83%	0.00%	3.17%	0.00%	1.21%
<b>VTD: Turnerville Church</b>							
Total:	3,484	3,004	169	93	16	1	26
		86.22%	4.85%	2.67%	0.46%	0.03%	0.75%
Voting Age	2,735	2,430	119	0	9	0	9
		88.85%	4.35%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.33%
<b>VTD: University Ch Christ</b>							
Total:	6,457	2,565	3,439	15	192	1	77
		39.72%	53.26%	0.23%	2.97%	0.02%	1.19%
Voting Age	5,330	2,441	2,509	0	187	0	66
		45.80%	47.07%	0.00%	3.51%	0.00%	1.24%
<b>VTD: Via! Senior Ctr</b>							
Total:	4,648	3,665	659	9	42	5	25
		78.85%	14.18%	0.19%	0.90%	0.11%	0.54%
Voting Age	3,825	3,063	523	0	37	0	15
		80.08%	13.67%	0.00%	0.97%	0.00%	0.39%
<b>VTD: Vigor High School</b>							
Total:	3,094	130	2,869	8	2	1	17
		4.20%	92.73%	0.26%	0.06%	0.03%	0.55%
Voting Age	2,288	92	2,129	0	1	0	15
		4.02%	93.05%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.66%
<b>VTD: Volunteers of America</b>							
Total:	8,471	5,448	2,124	29	347	7	95
		64.31%	25.07%	0.34%	4.10%	0.08%	1.12%
Voting Age	6,839	4,649	1,556	0	254	0	76
		67.98%	22.75%	0.00%	3.71%	0.00%	1.11%
<b>VTD: Westminster Presbyterian</b>							
Total:	4,442	1,754	2,231	15	120	8	139
		39.49%	50.23%	0.34%	2.70%	0.18%	3.13%
Voting Age	3,292	1,477	1,476	0	96	0	97
		44.87%	44.84%	0.00%	2.92%	0.00%	2.95%
<b>County: Mobile AL</b>							
Total:	255,781	112,442	122,508	2,818	3,564	122	3,149

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 2**

<b>County: Mobile AL</b>		43.96%	47.90%	1.10%	1.39%	0.05%	1.23%
Voting Age	198,489	93,475	90,349	0	2,844	0	2,223
		47.09%	45.52%	0.00%	1.43%	0.00%	1.12%
<b>County: Monroe AL</b>							
Total:	19,772	10,391	8,299	289	88	3	79
		52.55%	41.97%	1.46%	0.45%	0.02%	0.40%
Voting Age	15,562	8,482	6,341	0	69	0	62
		54.50%	40.75%	0.00%	0.44%	0.00%	0.40%
<b>County: Montgomery AL</b>							
Total:	228,954	75,074	130,467	795	7,995	146	6,282
		32.79%	56.98%	0.35%	3.49%	0.06%	2.74%
Voting Age	177,427	63,536	97,867	0	6,160	0	3,899
		35.81%	55.16%	0.00%	3.47%	0.00%	2.20%
<b>County: Pike AL</b>							
Total:	33,009	18,275	12,138	192	588	21	439
		55.36%	36.77%	0.58%	1.78%	0.06%	1.33%
Voting Age	26,809	15,416	9,524	0	498	0	310
		57.50%	35.53%	0.00%	1.86%	0.00%	1.16%
<b>County: Russell AL</b>							
<b>VTD: Claude Parkman Bdg</b>							
Total:	2,647	390	2,099	2	11	5	29
		14.73%	79.30%	0.08%	0.42%	0.19%	1.10%
Voting Age	2,064	330	1,627	0	10	0	21
		15.99%	78.83%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	1.02%
<b>VTD: Cottonton Fire St</b>							
Total:	1,604	989	452	8	17	4	36
		61.66%	28.18%	0.50%	1.06%	0.25%	2.24%
Voting Age	1,308	815	394	0	14	0	20
		62.31%	30.12%	0.00%	1.07%	0.00%	1.53%
<b>VTD: CVCC</b>							
Total:	3,965	949	2,524	17	37	3	212
		23.93%	63.66%	0.43%	0.93%	0.08%	5.35%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 2

## County: Russell AL

Voting Age	2,741	711	1,738	0	31	0	112
		25.94%	63.41%	0.00%	1.13%	0.00%	4.09%

## VTD: Fire Dept Hurtsboro

Total:	1,201	276	871	2	0	1	14
		22.98%	72.52%	0.17%	0.00%	0.08%	1.17%
Voting Age	1,012	243	735	0	0	0	10
		24.01%	72.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%

## VTD: Fort Mitchell Comm Ctr

Total:	6,534	2,897	2,582	23	96	67	226
		44.34%	39.52%	0.35%	1.47%	1.03%	3.46%
Voting Age	4,506	2,082	1,800	0	73	0	148
		46.21%	39.95%	0.00%	1.62%	0.00%	3.28%

## VTD: Hatchechubbee Fire Dept

Total:	376	160	201	0	0	0	1
		42.55%	53.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%
Voting Age	301	119	173	0	0	0	1
		39.53%	57.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%

## VTD: Old Seale Courthouse

Total:	2,145	1,390	569	5	12	2	11
		64.80%	26.53%	0.23%	0.56%	0.09%	0.51%
Voting Age	1,690	1,091	491	0	9	0	9
		64.56%	29.05%	0.00%	0.53%	0.00%	0.53%

## VTD: Pittsview Fire Dept

Total:	678	220	406	5	1	1	8
		32.45%	59.88%	0.74%	0.15%	0.15%	1.18%
Voting Age	544	182	337	0	1	0	3
		33.46%	61.95%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	0.55%

## VTD: Russell Co Courthouse

Total:	11,099	3,713	6,651	38	46	15	205
		33.45%	59.92%	0.34%	0.41%	0.14%	1.85%
Voting Age	8,119	3,091	4,561	0	37	0	144
		38.07%	56.18%	0.00%	0.46%	0.00%	1.77%

## VTD: Spencer Rec Ctr



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 2****County: Russell AL**

Total:	5,851	1,102	4,196	26	30	19	110
		18.83%	71.71%	0.44%	0.51%	0.32%	1.88%
Voting Age	4,333	832	3,166	0	21	0	73
		19.20%	73.07%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	1.68%

**County: Russell AL**

Total:	36,100	12,086	20,551	126	250	117	852
		33.48%	56.93%	0.35%	0.69%	0.32%	2.36%
Voting Age	26,618	9,496	15,022	0	196	0	541
		35.68%	56.44%	0.00%	0.74%	0.00%	2.03%

**County: Washington AL****VTD: Leroy Fire Hse Subtotal**

Total:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

**VTD: Malcolm Ctr Subtotal**

Total:	353	155	179	9	0	0	1
		43.91%	50.71%	2.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%
Voting Age	295	131	149	0	0	0	1
		44.41%	50.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.34%

**VTD: McIntosh Comm Ctr Subtotal**

Total:	421	20	368	19	1	0	1
		4.75%	87.41%	4.51%	0.24%	0.00%	0.24%
Voting Age	352	9	323	0	1	0	1
		2.56%	91.76%	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	0.28%

**VTD: MOWA Choctaw Comm Ctr Subtotal**

Total:	118	11	105	0	0	0	1
		9.32%	88.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.85%
Voting Age	93	11	81	0	0	0	1
		11.83%	87.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%

**County: Washington AL**

Total:	892	186	652	28	1	0	3
		20.85%	73.09%	3.14%	0.11%	0.00%	0.34%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 2**

<b>County: Washington AL</b>								
Voting Age	740	151	553	0	1	0	3	
		20.41%	74.73%	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	0.41%	
<b>County: Wilcox AL</b>								
Total:	10,600	2,880	7,483	11	7	6	35	
		27.17%	70.59%	0.10%	0.07%	0.06%	0.33%	
Voting Age	8,260	2,457	5,639	0	7	0	22	
		29.75%	68.27%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.27%	
<b>District: 2 Subtotal</b>								
Total:	717,755	287,581	371,889	4,766	13,064	446	12,729	
		40.07%	51.81%	0.66%	1.82%	0.06%	1.77%	
Voting Age	559,876	239,685	280,213	0	10,235	0	8,234	
		42.81%	50.05%	0.00%	1.83%	0.00%	1.47%	
<b>District: 3</b>								
<b>County: Autauga AL</b>								
<b>VTD: Billingsley Community Ctr</b>								
Total:	1,008	905	67	2	0	0	4	
		89.78%	6.65%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	
Voting Age	784	707	54	0	0	0	4	
		90.18%	6.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.51%	
<b>VTD: Boone's Chapel</b>								
Total:	4,440	3,806	368	21	13	0	34	
		85.72%	8.29%	0.47%	0.29%	0.00%	0.77%	
Voting Age	3,305	2,858	276	0	13	0	29	
		86.48%	8.35%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.88%	
<b>VTD: Booth VFD</b>								
Total:	1,705	1,244	347	14	6	1	9	
		72.96%	20.35%	0.82%	0.35%	0.06%	0.53%	
Voting Age	1,282	955	248	0	6	0	6	
		74.49%	19.34%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%	0.47%	
<b>VTD: Camellia Baptist Church</b>								
Total:	3,213	2,243	714	12	14	6	49	
		69.81%	22.22%	0.37%	0.44%	0.19%	1.53%	

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 3

## County: Autauga AL

Voting Age	2,483	1,795	537	0	11	0	23
		72.29%	21.63%	0.00%	0.44%	0.00%	0.93%

## VTD: County Line Baptist Church

Total:	2,762	2,340	237	6	5	0	22
		84.72%	8.58%	0.22%	0.18%	0.00%	0.80%
Voting Age	2,051	1,786	160	0	1	0	12
		87.08%	7.80%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.59%

## VTD: Doster Community Ctr

Total:	12,213	8,448	2,747	29	56	12	308
		69.17%	22.49%	0.24%	0.46%	0.10%	2.52%
Voting Age	9,213	6,583	1,995	0	36	0	189
		71.45%	21.65%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	2.05%

## VTD: East Memorial Christian Academy

Total:	10,255	6,509	2,312	39	580	6	161
		63.47%	22.55%	0.38%	5.66%	0.06%	1.57%
Voting Age	7,434	4,898	1,569	0	418	0	119
		65.89%	21.11%	0.00%	5.62%	0.00%	1.60%

## VTD: Heritage Baptist Church

Total:	4,857	3,703	656	29	93	2	60
		76.24%	13.51%	0.60%	1.91%	0.04%	1.24%
Voting Age	3,797	3,034	433	0	65	0	51
		79.91%	11.40%	0.00%	1.71%	0.00%	1.34%

## VTD: Marbury Middle School

Total:	1,988	1,724	94	9	5	0	47
		86.72%	4.73%	0.45%	0.25%	0.00%	2.36%
Voting Age	1,509	1,325	69	0	5	0	34
		87.81%	4.57%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	2.25%

## VTD: Old Kingston VFD

Total:	1,969	1,236	583	5	1	0	28
		62.77%	29.61%	0.25%	0.05%	0.00%	1.42%
Voting Age	1,554	978	474	0	1	0	22
		62.93%	30.50%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	1.42%

## VTD: Prattmont Baptist Church

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 3**

<b>County: Autauga AL</b>								
Total:	2,340	1,662	470	4	21	3	45	
		71.03%	20.09%	0.17%	0.90%	0.13%	1.92%	
Voting Age	1,768	1,300	334	0	16	0	25	
		73.53%	18.89%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	1.41%	
<b>VTD: Trinity Methodist Church</b>								
Total:	4,766	3,881	481	17	63	2	49	
		81.43%	10.09%	0.36%	1.32%	0.04%	1.03%	
Voting Age	3,734	3,095	358	0	46	0	33	
		82.89%	9.59%	0.00%	1.23%	0.00%	0.88%	
<b>VTD: Upper Kingston Community Ctr</b>								
Total:	2,269	1,719	357	9	12	1	43	
		75.76%	15.73%	0.40%	0.53%	0.04%	1.90%	
Voting Age	1,655	1,270	261	0	8	0	21	
		76.74%	15.77%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	1.27%	
<b>VTD: White City VF Station</b>								
Total:	1,192	886	242	7	4	0	14	
		74.33%	20.30%	0.59%	0.34%	0.00%	1.17%	
Voting Age	913	688	190	0	4	0	9	
		75.36%	20.81%	0.00%	0.44%	0.00%	0.99%	
<b>County: Autauga AL</b>								
Total:	54,977	40,306	9,675	203	873	33	873	
		73.31%	17.60%	0.37%	1.59%	0.06%	1.59%	
Voting Age	41,482	31,272	6,958	0	630	0	577	
		75.39%	16.77%	0.00%	1.52%	0.00%	1.39%	
<b>County: Calhoun AL</b>								
Total:	116,441	80,586	25,559	487	1,190	119	2,471	
		69.21%	21.95%	0.42%	1.02%	0.10%	2.12%	
Voting Age	92,289	65,424	19,865	0	1,001	0	1,627	
		70.89%	21.52%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%	1.76%	
<b>County: Chambers AL</b>								
Total:	34,772	18,850	13,512	106	401	13	680	
		54.21%	38.86%	0.30%	1.15%	0.04%	1.96%	
Voting Age	27,791	15,603	10,540	0	357	0	443	

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

<b>District: 3</b>							
		56.14%	37.93%	0.00%	1.28%	0.00%	1.59%
<b>County: Cherokee AL</b>							
Total:	24,971	22,707	987	109	56	1	191
		90.93%	3.95%	0.44%	0.22%	0.00%	0.76%
Voting Age	20,169	18,475	825	0	47	0	122
		91.60%	4.09%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	0.60%
<b>County: Clay AL</b>							
Total:	14,236	11,375	1,963	56	48	4	195
		79.90%	13.79%	0.39%	0.34%	0.03%	1.37%
Voting Age	11,299	9,207	1,530	0	33	0	130
		81.49%	13.54%	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%	1.15%
<b>County: Cleburne AL</b>							
Total:	15,056	13,819	466	53	21	2	129
		91.78%	3.10%	0.35%	0.14%	0.01%	0.86%
Voting Age	11,620	10,736	372	0	21	0	87
		92.39%	3.20%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	0.75%
<b>County: DeKalb AL</b>							
<b>VTD: District Four Subtotal</b>							
Total:	4,279	3,628	19	78	12	0	260
		84.79%	0.44%	1.82%	0.28%	0.00%	6.08%
Voting Age	3,295	2,863	11	0	12	0	165
		86.89%	0.33%	0.00%	0.36%	0.00%	5.01%
<b>VTD: District One</b>							
Total:	17,160	14,189	173	538	80	2	1,061
		82.69%	1.01%	3.14%	0.47%	0.01%	6.18%
Voting Age	13,174	11,264	127	0	54	0	610
		85.50%	0.96%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	4.63%
<b>VTD: District Three</b>							
Total:	18,610	13,641	648	729	97	10	2,303
		73.30%	3.48%	3.92%	0.52%	0.05%	12.38%
Voting Age	13,922	10,748	550	0	80	0	1,368
		77.20%	3.95%	0.00%	0.57%	0.00%	9.83%
<b>County: DeKalb AL</b>							

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 3**

<b>County: DeKalb AL</b>								
Total:	40,049	31,458	840	1,345	189	12	3,624	
		78.55%	2.10%	3.36%	0.47%	0.03%	9.05%	
Voting Age	30,391	24,875	688	0	146	0	2,143	
		81.85%	2.26%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	7.05%	
<b>County: Elmore AL</b>								
Total:	87,977	63,139	18,211	337	674	32	1,343	
		71.77%	20.70%	0.38%	0.77%	0.04%	1.53%	
Voting Age	69,005	50,648	14,031	0	528	0	864	
		73.40%	20.33%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	1.25%	
<b>County: Lee AL</b>								
Total:	174,241	111,651	39,570	720	8,572	120	4,392	
		64.08%	22.71%	0.41%	4.92%	0.07%	2.52%	
Voting Age	136,444	89,697	30,298	0	6,849	0	2,943	
		65.74%	22.21%	0.00%	5.02%	0.00%	2.16%	
<b>County: Macon AL</b>								
<b>VTD: Chisholm Comm Ctr</b>								
Total:	642	321	274	5	0	0	19	
		50.00%	42.68%	0.78%	0.00%	0.00%	2.96%	
Voting Age	531	272	219	0	0	0	17	
		51.22%	41.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.20%	
<b>VTD: District 4 Comm Ctr Subtotal</b>								
Total:	919	559	307	0	5	0	15	
		60.83%	33.41%	0.00%	0.54%	0.00%	1.63%	
Voting Age	748	472	244	0	3	0	10	
		63.10%	32.62%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	1.34%	
<b>VTD: National Guard Armory Subtotal</b>								
Total:	85	44	14	3	0	0	14	
		51.76%	16.47%	3.53%	0.00%	0.00%	16.47%	
Voting Age	71	40	10	0	0	0	11	
		56.34%	14.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	15.49%	
<b>VTD: Notasulga Town Hall Subtotal</b>								
Total:	1,653	882	669	2	1	0	24	

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 3**

<b>County: Macon AL</b>							
		53.36%	40.47%	0.12%	0.06%	0.00%	1.45%
Voting Age	1,315	729	509	0	1	0	19
		55.44%	38.71%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	1.44%
<b>County: Macon AL</b>							
Total:	3,299	1,806	1,264	10	6	0	72
		54.74%	38.31%	0.30%	0.18%	0.00%	2.18%
Voting Age	2,665	1,513	982	0	4	0	57
		56.77%	36.85%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	2.14%
<b>County: Randolph AL</b>							
Total:	21,967	16,772	3,815	76	87	3	370
		76.35%	17.37%	0.35%	0.40%	0.01%	1.68%
Voting Age	17,264	13,503	2,931	0	62	0	207
		78.21%	16.98%	0.00%	0.36%	0.00%	1.20%
<b>County: Russell AL</b>							
<b>VTD: Austin Sumbry Park</b>							
Total:	879	466	313	16	1	0	18
		53.01%	35.61%	1.82%	0.11%	0.00%	2.05%
Voting Age	699	373	263	0	1	0	12
		53.36%	37.63%	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	1.72%
<b>VTD: Central Activities Ctr</b>							
Total:	366	243	93	1	0	0	5
		66.39%	25.41%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	1.37%
Voting Age	272	179	72	0	0	0	2
		65.81%	26.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.74%
<b>VTD: Dixie VFD</b>							
Total:	674	451	156	1	9	1	2
		66.91%	23.15%	0.15%	1.34%	0.15%	0.30%
Voting Age	555	389	117	0	9	0	0
		70.09%	21.08%	0.00%	1.62%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Golden Acres Bapt</b>							
Total:	3,916	2,930	720	12	19	3	41
		74.82%	18.39%	0.31%	0.49%	0.08%	1.05%
Voting Age	3,159	2,381	601	0	19	0	24

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 3

## County: Russell AL

		75.37%	19.03%	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	0.76%
<b>VTD: Ladonia Fire Dept</b>							
Total:	7,688	5,659	1,345	43	38	13	145
		73.61%	17.49%	0.56%	0.49%	0.17%	1.89%
Voting Age	5,949	4,564	973	0	25	0	96
		76.72%	16.36%	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%	1.61%
<b>VTD: Roy Martin Ctr</b>							
Total:	9,560	5,697	3,065	29	103	6	150
		59.59%	32.06%	0.30%	1.08%	0.06%	1.57%
Voting Age	7,429	4,738	2,177	0	98	0	102
		63.78%	29.30%	0.00%	1.32%	0.00%	1.37%
<b>County: Russell AL</b>							
Total:	23,083	15,446	5,692	102	170	23	361
		66.92%	24.66%	0.44%	0.74%	0.10%	1.56%
Voting Age	18,063	12,624	4,203	0	152	0	236
		69.89%	23.27%	0.00%	0.84%	0.00%	1.31%

## County: Talladega AL

## VTD: Antioch Bapt Church

Total:	6,315	4,510	1,255	22	144	0	109
		71.42%	19.87%	0.35%	2.28%	0.00%	1.73%
Voting Age	4,873	3,576	934	0	111	0	69
		73.38%	19.17%	0.00%	2.28%	0.00%	1.42%

## VTD: Bethel Bapt Church Subtotal

Total:	1,181	340	803	2	1	1	11
		28.79%	67.99%	0.17%	0.08%	0.08%	0.93%
Voting Age	985	307	654	0	0	0	8
		31.17%	66.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.81%

## VTD: Brecon/Spring St.

Total:	9,854	5,880	3,389	17	52	2	165
		59.67%	34.39%	0.17%	0.53%	0.02%	1.67%
Voting Age	7,676	4,847	2,470	0	45	0	89
		63.14%	32.18%	0.00%	0.59%	0.00%	1.16%

## VTD: Eastaboga/Lincoln



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 3

## County: Talladega AL

Total:	9,312	6,767	1,986	27	51	7	77
		72.67%	21.33%	0.29%	0.55%	0.08%	0.83%
Voting Age	7,234	5,311	1,537	0	47	0	51
		73.42%	21.25%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	0.71%

## VTD: Ironaton

Total:	1,669	1,421	173	0	2	0	19
		85.14%	10.37%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	1.14%
Voting Age	1,324	1,127	146	0	2	0	15
		85.12%	11.03%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	1.13%

## VTD: J. Craig Smith

Total:	14,119	8,479	4,789	36	59	4	182
		60.05%	33.92%	0.25%	0.42%	0.03%	1.29%
Voting Age	11,113	6,966	3,591	0	48	0	122
		62.68%	32.31%	0.00%	0.43%	0.00%	1.10%

## VTD: Mabra/Kingston/TC

Total:	8,908	2,345	6,219	26	24	3	88
		26.32%	69.81%	0.29%	0.27%	0.03%	0.99%
Voting Age	7,175	2,053	4,900	0	18	0	64
		28.61%	68.29%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.89%

## VTD: Munford

Total:	3,403	2,583	649	8	14	3	16
		75.90%	19.07%	0.24%	0.41%	0.09%	0.47%
Voting Age	2,606	1,987	503	0	14	0	3
		76.25%	19.30%	0.00%	0.54%	0.00%	0.12%

## VTD: Stemley/Renfroe

Total:	5,128	3,694	1,197	14	3	0	41
		72.04%	23.34%	0.27%	0.06%	0.00%	0.80%
Voting Age	4,320	3,197	966	0	2	0	22
		74.00%	22.36%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.51%

## VTD: Sycamore Nutr Ctr

Total:	1,082	732	297	0	2	1	20
		67.65%	27.45%	0.00%	0.18%	0.09%	1.85%
Voting Age	865	600	225	0	2	0	16

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 3****County: Talladega AL**

		69.36%	26.01%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	1.85%
<b>VTD: Waldo City Hall</b>							
Total:	827	670	123	3	0	0	4
		81.02%	14.87%	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.48%
Voting Age	674	551	100	0	0	0	0
		81.75%	14.84%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

**VTD: Winterboro/Berney St.**

Total:	3,575	2,090	1,306	16	10	2	32
		58.46%	36.53%	0.45%	0.28%	0.06%	0.90%
Voting Age	2,889	1,711	1,052	0	10	0	18
		59.22%	36.41%	0.00%	0.35%	0.00%	0.62%

**County: Talladega AL**

Total:	65,373	39,511	22,186	171	362	23	764
		60.44%	33.94%	0.26%	0.55%	0.04%	1.17%
Voting Age	51,734	32,233	17,078	0	299	0	477
		62.31%	33.01%	0.00%	0.58%	0.00%	0.92%

**County: Tallapoosa AL**

Total:	41,311	28,477	10,409	127	222	0	677
		68.93%	25.20%	0.31%	0.54%	0.00%	1.64%
Voting Age	33,012	23,532	7,841	0	184	0	446
		71.28%	23.75%	0.00%	0.56%	0.00%	1.35%

**District: 3 Subtotal**

Total:	717,753	495,903	154,149	3,902	12,871	385	16,142
		69.09%	21.48%	0.54%	1.79%	0.05%	2.25%
Voting Age	563,228	399,342	118,142	0	10,313	0	10,359
		70.90%	20.98%	0.00%	1.83%	0.00%	1.84%

**District: 4****County: Colbert AL**

Total:	57,227	43,631	9,286	270	432	9	902
		76.24%	16.23%	0.47%	0.75%	0.02%	1.58%
Voting Age	45,078	35,120	7,169	0	325	0	559
		77.91%	15.90%	0.00%	0.72%	0.00%	1.24%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 4****County: Cullman AL**

Total:	87,866	79,142	937	408	522	64	2,136
		90.07%	1.07%	0.46%	0.59%	0.07%	2.43%
Voting Age	68,240	62,242	727	0	380	0	1,349
		91.21%	1.07%	0.00%	0.56%	0.00%	1.98%

**County: DeKalb AL****VTD: District Four Subtotal**

Total:	12,903	11,199	123	232	31	1	477
		86.79%	0.95%	1.80%	0.24%	0.01%	3.70%
Voting Age	9,941	8,774	96	0	23	0	290
		88.26%	0.97%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	2.92%

**VTD: District Two**

Total:	18,656	13,763	83	415	33	9	3,070
		73.77%	0.44%	2.22%	0.18%	0.05%	16.46%
Voting Age	13,588	10,746	47	0	20	0	1,696
		79.08%	0.35%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	12.48%

**County: DeKalb AL**

Total:	31,559	24,962	206	647	64	10	3,547
		79.10%	0.65%	2.05%	0.20%	0.03%	11.24%
Voting Age	23,529	19,520	143	0	43	0	1,986
		82.96%	0.61%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	8.44%

**County: Etowah AL**

Total:	103,436	78,584	15,146	739	927	54	2,729
		75.97%	14.64%	0.71%	0.90%	0.05%	2.64%
Voting Age	81,121	63,277	11,488	0	722	0	1,694
		78.00%	14.16%	0.00%	0.89%	0.00%	2.09%

**County: Fayette AL**

Total:	16,321	13,666	1,736	72	51	6	144
		83.73%	10.64%	0.44%	0.31%	0.04%	0.88%
Voting Age	12,791	10,901	1,336	0	35	0	68
		85.22%	10.44%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.53%

**County: Franklin AL**

Total:	32,113	24,333	1,166	651	68	10	4,293
--------	--------	--------	-------	-----	----	----	-------

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

<b>District: 4</b>							
		75.77%	3.63%	2.03%	0.21%	0.03%	13.37%
Voting Age	23,931	19,039	911	0	46	0	2,597
		79.56%	3.81%	0.00%	0.19%	0.00%	10.85%
<b>County: Lamar AL</b>							
Total:	13,972	11,962	1,425	35	6	6	96
		85.61%	10.20%	0.25%	0.04%	0.04%	0.69%
Voting Age	11,019	9,532	1,145	0	1	0	51
		86.51%	10.39%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.46%
<b>County: Lawrence AL</b>							
Total:	33,073	24,915	3,304	1,447	87	8	438
		75.33%	9.99%	4.38%	0.26%	0.02%	1.32%
Voting Age	25,878	19,803	2,726	0	63	0	292
		76.52%	10.53%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	1.13%
<b>County: Marion AL</b>							
Total:	29,341	26,312	1,106	106	75	14	415
		89.68%	3.77%	0.36%	0.26%	0.05%	1.41%
Voting Age	23,264	21,148	880	0	57	0	286
		90.90%	3.78%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	1.23%
<b>County: Marshall AL</b>							
Total:	97,612	76,926	2,428	1,398	602	137	9,587
		78.81%	2.49%	1.43%	0.62%	0.14%	9.82%
Voting Age	73,530	60,762	1,725	0	476	0	5,416
		82.64%	2.35%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	7.37%
<b>County: Morgan AL</b>							
<b>VTD: Cotaco Fire Station Subtotal</b>							
Total:	565	514	5	5	1	0	10
		90.97%	0.88%	0.88%	0.18%	0.00%	1.77%
Voting Age	435	404	4	0	0	0	4
		92.87%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%
<b>VTD: Danville VF Station</b>							
Total:	1,194	1,059	56	4	1	0	24
		88.69%	4.69%	0.34%	0.08%	0.00%	2.01%
Voting Age	885	798	43	0	1	0	10

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 4

## County: Morgan AL

		90.17%	4.86%	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	1.13%
<b>VTD: Eva VFD</b>							
Total:	1,682	1,593	5	9	2	0	8
		94.71%	0.30%	0.54%	0.12%	0.00%	0.48%
Voting Age	1,319	1,250	5	0	2	0	7
		94.77%	0.38%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	0.53%
<b>VTD: Falkville Municipal Bldg</b>							
Total:	2,527	2,339	34	20	6	0	28
		92.56%	1.35%	0.79%	0.24%	0.00%	1.11%
Voting Age	1,993	1,861	28	0	6	0	21
		93.38%	1.40%	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	1.05%
<b>VTD: First Bapt Church</b>							
Total:	7,245	6,153	356	39	37	4	129
		84.93%	4.91%	0.54%	0.51%	0.06%	1.78%
Voting Age	5,521	4,794	272	0	29	0	76
		86.83%	4.93%	0.00%	0.53%	0.00%	1.38%
<b>VTD: Florette VFD</b>							
Total:	911	805	4	12	4	0	7
		88.36%	0.44%	1.32%	0.44%	0.00%	0.77%
Voting Age	689	622	1	0	1	0	5
		90.28%	0.15%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	0.73%
<b>VTD: Gum Pond Fire Dept</b>							
Total:	529	480	0	4	1	0	10
		90.74%	0.00%	0.76%	0.19%	0.00%	1.89%
Voting Age	417	382	0	0	1	0	7
		91.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	1.68%
<b>VTD: John J Sparkman Civic Ctr</b>							
Total:	10,416	9,297	392	48	61	8	90
		89.26%	3.76%	0.46%	0.59%	0.08%	0.86%
Voting Age	7,847	7,078	292	0	38	0	63
		90.20%	3.72%	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	0.80%
<b>VTD: Lebanon Bapt Church</b>							
Total:	880	819	18	6	0	0	14

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 4

## County: Morgan AL

		93.07%	2.05%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%
Voting Age	707	670	14	0	0	0	6
		94.77%	1.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.85%
<b>VTD: Massey Fire Station</b>							
Total:	1,186	1,038	31	15	2	0	13
		87.52%	2.61%	1.26%	0.17%	0.00%	1.10%
Voting Age	917	815	24	0	2	0	8
		88.88%	2.62%	0.00%	0.22%	0.00%	0.87%
<b>VTD: Morgan Co Dist 3</b>							
Total:	2,515	2,354	14	15	7	1	27
		93.60%	0.56%	0.60%	0.28%	0.04%	1.07%
Voting Age	1,954	1,841	14	0	7	0	15
		94.22%	0.72%	0.00%	0.36%	0.00%	0.77%
<b>VTD: Neel VFD</b>							
Total:	3,715	3,341	37	34	16	2	90
		89.93%	1.00%	0.92%	0.43%	0.05%	2.42%
Voting Age	2,848	2,598	23	0	6	0	56
		91.22%	0.81%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	1.97%
<b>VTD: New Center Bapt Church</b>							
Total:	2,649	2,360	35	26	11	1	51
		89.09%	1.32%	0.98%	0.42%	0.04%	1.93%
Voting Age	2,089	1,879	25	0	11	0	40
		89.95%	1.20%	0.00%	0.53%	0.00%	1.91%
<b>VTD: Oden Ridge VFD</b>							
Total:	953	873	0	6	1	0	3
		91.61%	0.00%	0.63%	0.10%	0.00%	0.31%
Voting Age	747	695	0	0	1	0	1
		93.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.13%
<b>VTD: SAVES Fire Dept</b>							
Total:	3,290	3,014	43	21	9	2	33
		91.61%	1.31%	0.64%	0.27%	0.06%	1.00%
Voting Age	2,571	2,372	35	0	6	0	19
		92.26%	1.36%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	0.74%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 4****County: Morgan AL****VTD: Tri County VFD**

Total:	1,400	1,245	6	11	6	0	38
		88.93%	0.43%	0.79%	0.43%	0.00%	2.71%
Voting Age	1,098	999	6	0	2	0	25
		90.98%	0.55%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	2.28%

**VTD: Union Hill Sr Ctr Subtotal**

Total:	1,875	1,565	9	18	11	0	150
		83.47%	0.48%	0.96%	0.59%	0.00%	8.00%
Voting Age	1,481	1,272	5	0	9	0	85
		85.89%	0.34%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%	5.74%

**County: Morgan AL**

Total:	43,532	38,849	1,045	293	176	18	725
		89.24%	2.40%	0.67%	0.40%	0.04%	1.67%
Voting Age	33,518	30,330	791	0	122	0	448
		90.49%	2.36%	0.00%	0.36%	0.00%	1.34%

**County: Pickens AL****VTD: Bethlehem**

Total:	240	202	27	0	1	0	1
		84.17%	11.25%	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%	0.42%
Voting Age	183	164	11	0	0	0	1
		89.62%	6.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%

**VTD: Fairview-Zion**

Total:	1,355	1,281	25	1	6	0	3
		94.54%	1.85%	0.07%	0.44%	0.00%	0.22%
Voting Age	1,085	1,034	16	0	5	0	2
		95.30%	1.47%	0.00%	0.46%	0.00%	0.18%

**VTD: Forest Comm Center**

Total:	454	384	50	0	4	0	0
		84.58%	11.01%	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	372	318	38	0	1	0	0
		85.48%	10.22%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%

**VTD: Gordo City Hall**

Total:	3,113	2,151	772	4	20	0	43
--------	-------	-------	-----	---	----	---	----

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 4****County: Pickens AL**

		69.10%	24.80%	0.13%	0.64%	0.00%	1.38%
Voting Age	2,367	1,678	586	0	15	0	24
		70.89%	24.76%	0.00%	0.63%	0.00%	1.01%

**VTD: Kirk Fire Dept**

Total:	457	419	10	0	1	0	20
		91.68%	2.19%	0.00%	0.22%	0.00%	4.38%
Voting Age	354	334	5	0	1	0	10
		94.35%	1.41%	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	2.82%

**VTD: Liberty School**

Total:	515	376	133	0	1	0	0
		73.01%	25.83%	0.00%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	443	322	116	0	0	0	0
		72.69%	26.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

**VTD: Palmetto Comm Ctr**

Total:	416	371	24	0	1	0	4
		89.18%	5.77%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.96%
Voting Age	357	318	24	0	1	0	3
		89.08%	6.72%	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	0.84%

**VTD: Reform Bill Dollar Store**

Total:	2,716	1,525	1,077	0	2	0	27
		56.15%	39.65%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.99%
Voting Age	2,159	1,264	830	0	0	0	22
		58.55%	38.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%

**County: Pickens AL**

Total:	9,266	6,709	2,118	5	36	0	98
		72.40%	22.86%	0.05%	0.39%	0.00%	1.06%
Voting Age	7,320	5,432	1,626	0	23	0	62
		74.21%	22.21%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.85%

**County: Tuscaloosa AL****VTD: Abernant Bapt Church**

Total:	2,522	2,230	120	7	4	7	40
		88.42%	4.76%	0.28%	0.16%	0.28%	1.59%
Voting Age	1,901	1,701	83	0	2	0	30



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 4

## County: Tuscaloosa AL

		89.48%	4.37%	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	1.58%
<b>VTD: Buhl VFD</b>							
Total:	1,335	1,158	31	8	4	0	70
		86.74%	2.32%	0.60%	0.30%	0.00%	5.24%
Voting Age	1,012	894	20	0	4	0	44
		88.34%	1.98%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	4.35%
<b>VTD: Carroll Creek Church</b>							
Total:	7,523	6,639	271	35	70	1	227
		88.25%	3.60%	0.47%	0.93%	0.01%	3.02%
Voting Age	5,596	5,017	201	0	51	0	120
		89.65%	3.59%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	2.14%
<b>VTD: Chapel Hill Church</b>							
Total:	6,352	5,253	541	17	24	4	252
		82.70%	8.52%	0.27%	0.38%	0.06%	3.97%
Voting Age	4,525	3,795	387	0	20	0	138
		83.87%	8.55%	0.00%	0.44%	0.00%	3.05%
<b>VTD: Church of Highlands</b>							
Total:	7,894	6,160	1,138	15	206	4	42
		78.03%	14.42%	0.19%	2.61%	0.05%	0.53%
Voting Age	6,044	4,912	727	0	165	0	28
		81.27%	12.03%	0.00%	2.73%	0.00%	0.46%
<b>VTD: Coker VFD</b>							
Total:	1,463	1,223	45	16	0	0	123
		83.60%	3.08%	1.09%	0.00%	0.00%	8.41%
Voting Age	1,048	917	30	0	0	0	64
		87.50%	2.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.11%
<b>VTD: County Rd Camp #3</b>							
Total:	1,262	1,111	97	5	2	0	5
		88.03%	7.69%	0.40%	0.16%	0.00%	0.40%
Voting Age	963	844	89	0	2	0	4
		87.64%	9.24%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.42%
<b>VTD: Echola FD</b>							
Total:	686	625	12	0	2	0	10

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 4

## County: Tuscaloosa AL

		91.11%	1.75%	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%	1.46%
Voting Age	542	501	7	0	1	0	10
		92.44%	1.29%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	1.85%
<b>VTD: Elrod VFD</b>							
Total:	851	740	45	2	6	1	24
		86.96%	5.29%	0.24%	0.71%	0.12%	2.82%
Voting Age	622	552	30	0	4	0	15
		88.75%	4.82%	0.00%	0.64%	0.00%	2.41%
<b>VTD: Flatwoods Church</b>							
Total:	5,684	3,128	1,668	214	39	11	397
		55.03%	29.35%	3.76%	0.69%	0.19%	6.98%
Voting Age	4,265	2,605	1,101	0	37	0	214
		61.08%	25.81%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	5.02%
<b>VTD: G G Hardin Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	3,531	2,993	272	15	7	2	77
		84.76%	7.70%	0.42%	0.20%	0.06%	2.18%
Voting Age	2,635	2,287	193	0	6	0	44
		86.79%	7.32%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	1.67%
<b>VTD: Kellerman Antioch Church</b>							
Total:	504	443	8	2	2	0	10
		87.90%	1.59%	0.40%	0.40%	0.00%	1.98%
Voting Age	382	339	8	0	2	0	8
		88.74%	2.09%	0.00%	0.52%	0.00%	2.09%
<b>VTD: Mary Phelps Ctr</b>							
Total:	8,196	6,365	561	35	454	2	344
		77.66%	6.84%	0.43%	5.54%	0.02%	4.20%
Voting Age	5,934	4,742	414	0	326	0	193
		79.91%	6.98%	0.00%	5.49%	0.00%	3.25%
<b>VTD: Mayfield VFD</b>							
Total:	222	200	6	2	1	0	7
		90.09%	2.70%	0.90%	0.45%	0.00%	3.15%
Voting Age	182	164	6	0	1	0	6
		90.11%	3.30%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	3.30%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 4****County: Tuscaloosa AL****VTD: Montgomery VFD**

Total:	2,089	1,875	57	1	2	0	57
		89.76%	2.73%	0.05%	0.10%	0.00%	2.73%
Voting Age	1,570	1,428	44	0	1	0	31
		90.96%	2.80%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	1.97%

**VTD: Mt Olive Church**

Total:	2,924	2,476	248	7	6	0	49
		84.68%	8.48%	0.24%	0.21%	0.00%	1.68%
Voting Age	2,289	1,974	179	0	0	0	32
		86.24%	7.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.40%

**VTD: Northport City Hall**

Total:	6,923	5,048	1,260	42	89	2	153
		72.92%	18.20%	0.61%	1.29%	0.03%	2.21%
Voting Age	5,359	3,983	971	0	72	0	84
		74.32%	18.12%	0.00%	1.34%	0.00%	1.57%

**VTD: Northside Lions Club**

Total:	2,008	1,857	66	6	1	0	8
		92.48%	3.29%	0.30%	0.05%	0.00%	0.40%
Voting Age	1,535	1,425	49	0	1	0	6
		92.83%	3.19%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.39%

**VTD: Peterson Church**

Total:	1,671	1,411	128	5	1	0	50
		84.44%	7.66%	0.30%	0.06%	0.00%	2.99%
Voting Age	1,332	1,150	98	0	1	0	34
		86.34%	7.36%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	2.55%

**VTD: Sheriffs Firing Range**

Total:	774	722	9	5	0	0	4
		93.28%	1.16%	0.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.52%
Voting Age	571	531	4	0	0	0	3
		92.99%	0.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.53%

**VTD: Station #2 Carroll Creek**

Total:	1,823	1,713	44	1	10	0	10
		93.97%	2.41%	0.05%	0.55%	0.00%	0.55%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 4**

<b>County: Tuscaloosa AL</b>								
Voting Age	1,491	1,400	35	0	10	0	6	
		93.90%	2.35%	0.00%	0.67%	0.00%	0.40%	
<b>VTD: Vestavia Hills Elem School</b>								
Total:	5,331	4,014	811	14	151	4	72	
		75.30%	15.21%	0.26%	2.83%	0.08%	1.35%	
Voting Age	4,318	3,319	648	0	119	0	50	
		76.86%	15.01%	0.00%	2.76%	0.00%	1.16%	
<b>VTD: Whitson Place Church</b>								
Total:	121	108	0	0	1	0	0	
		89.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.00%	0.00%	
Voting Age	90	80	0	0	0	0	0	
		88.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
<b>VTD: Windham Springs Church</b>								
Total:	513	474	7	3	1	0	4	
		92.40%	1.36%	0.58%	0.19%	0.00%	0.78%	
Voting Age	396	366	6	0	0	0	0	
		92.42%	1.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
<b>VTD: Yellow Creek Church</b>								
Total:	1,351	1,212	35	9	13	4	15	
		89.71%	2.59%	0.67%	0.96%	0.30%	1.11%	
Voting Age	1,050	954	26	0	7	0	7	
		90.86%	2.48%	0.00%	0.67%	0.00%	0.67%	
<b>County: Tuscaloosa AL</b>								
Total:	73,553	59,178	7,480	466	1,096	42	2,050	
		80.46%	10.17%	0.63%	1.49%	0.06%	2.79%	
Voting Age	55,652	45,880	5,356	0	832	0	1,171	
		82.44%	9.62%	0.00%	1.50%	0.00%	2.10%	
<b>County: Walker AL</b>								
Total:	65,342	57,012	3,929	321	297	6	1,047	
		87.25%	6.01%	0.49%	0.45%	0.01%	1.60%	
Voting Age	51,667	45,720	3,026	0	239	0	636	
		88.49%	5.86%	0.00%	0.46%	0.00%	1.23%	
<b>County: Winston AL</b>								

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 4**

Total:	23,540	21,760	141	113	61	9	389
		92.44%	0.60%	0.48%	0.26%	0.04%	1.65%
Voting Age	18,766	17,530	107	0	42	0	219
		93.41%	0.57%	0.00%	0.22%	0.00%	1.17%

**District: 4 Subtotal**

Total:	717,753	587,941	51,453	6,971	4,500	393	28,596
		81.91%	7.17%	0.97%	0.63%	0.05%	3.98%
Voting Age	555,304	466,236	39,156	0	3,406	0	16,834
		83.96%	7.05%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%	3.03%

**District: 5****County: Jackson AL**

Total:	52,579	45,480	1,636	770	214	4	921
		86.50%	3.11%	1.46%	0.41%	0.01%	1.75%
Voting Age	41,768	36,685	1,309	0	178	0	576
		87.83%	3.13%	0.00%	0.43%	0.00%	1.38%

**County: Lauderdale AL**

Total:	93,564	77,141	9,243	368	770	32	1,552
		82.45%	9.88%	0.39%	0.82%	0.03%	1.66%
Voting Age	74,908	63,005	7,061	0	623	0	1,030
		84.11%	9.43%	0.00%	0.83%	0.00%	1.38%

**County: Limestone AL**

Total:	103,570	77,064	13,307	708	1,869	75	3,862
		74.41%	12.85%	0.68%	1.80%	0.07%	3.73%
Voting Age	79,718	60,928	10,495	0	1,345	0	2,367
		76.43%	13.17%	0.00%	1.69%	0.00%	2.97%

**County: Madison AL**

Total:	388,153	242,510	92,066	2,978	10,292	482	10,436
		62.48%	23.72%	0.77%	2.65%	0.12%	2.69%
Voting Age	304,143	196,819	70,675	0	8,382	0	6,990
		64.71%	23.24%	0.00%	2.76%	0.00%	2.30%

**County: Morgan AL****VTD: American Legion Bldg**

Total:	1,876	1,114	314	13	26	2	202
--------	-------	-------	-----	----	----	---	-----

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 5

## County: Morgan AL

		59.38%	16.74%	0.69%	1.39%	0.11%	10.77%
Voting Age	1,380	918	217	0	24	0	103
		66.52%	15.72%	0.00%	1.74%	0.00%	7.46%
<b>VTD: Aquadome Rec Ctr</b>							
Total:	5,432	1,777	1,984	50	18	14	1,142
		32.71%	36.52%	0.92%	0.33%	0.26%	21.02%
Voting Age	3,812	1,405	1,436	0	17	0	675
		36.86%	37.67%	0.00%	0.45%	0.00%	17.71%
<b>VTD: Austinville Ch of Christ</b>							
Total:	4,030	3,310	369	9	42	0	60
		82.13%	9.16%	0.22%	1.04%	0.00%	1.49%
Voting Age	3,259	2,749	278	0	30	0	31
		84.35%	8.53%	0.00%	0.92%	0.00%	0.95%
<b>VTD: Carrie Matthews Rec Ctr</b>							
Total:	3,310	370	2,154	32	10	2	521
		11.18%	65.08%	0.97%	0.30%	0.06%	15.74%
Voting Age	2,438	261	1,715	0	10	0	298
		10.71%	70.34%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	12.22%
<b>VTD: Center Springs Methodist</b>							
Total:	1,092	942	59	16	0	0	9
		86.26%	5.40%	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%
Voting Age	917	794	51	0	0	0	6
		86.59%	5.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%
<b>VTD: Cotaco Fire Station Subtotal</b>							
Total:	1,618	1,400	85	16	13	0	24
		86.53%	5.25%	0.99%	0.80%	0.00%	1.48%
Voting Age	1,319	1,156	74	0	7	0	15
		87.64%	5.61%	0.00%	0.53%	0.00%	1.14%
<b>VTD: Decatur Bapt Church</b>							
Total:	7,748	5,172	1,742	28	136	4	180
		66.75%	22.48%	0.36%	1.76%	0.05%	2.32%
Voting Age	6,131	4,276	1,328	0	98	0	118
		69.74%	21.66%	0.00%	1.60%	0.00%	1.92%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 5

## County: Morgan AL

## VTD: Decatur Fire &amp; Rescue #8

Total:	2,124	1,934	42	8	21	2	12
		91.05%	1.98%	0.38%	0.99%	0.09%	0.56%
Voting Age	1,735	1,584	34	0	17	0	5
		91.30%	1.96%	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	0.29%

## VTD: Decatur Fire (old Flint)

Total:	706	588	3	6	15	0	37
		83.29%	0.42%	0.85%	2.12%	0.00%	5.24%
Voting Age	558	486	2	0	8	0	20
		87.10%	0.36%	0.00%	1.43%	0.00%	3.58%

## VTD: Decatur Utilities

Total:	1,619	831	315	24	2	5	263
		51.33%	19.46%	1.48%	0.12%	0.31%	16.24%
Voting Age	1,254	721	249	0	2	0	158
		57.50%	19.86%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	12.60%

## VTD: Epic Church

Total:	3,907	2,855	380	42	33	11	272
		73.07%	9.73%	1.07%	0.84%	0.28%	6.96%
Voting Age	2,987	2,315	280	0	23	0	174
		77.50%	9.37%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	5.83%

## VTD: First Bapt Austinvilla

Total:	8,271	3,904	2,005	96	66	11	1,441
		47.20%	24.24%	1.16%	0.80%	0.13%	17.42%
Voting Age	6,286	3,325	1,461	0	59	0	883
		52.90%	23.24%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	14.05%

## VTD: First Bible Church

Total:	5,877	3,365	1,584	38	77	1	391
		57.26%	26.95%	0.65%	1.31%	0.02%	6.65%
Voting Age	4,546	2,892	1,068	0	50	0	249
		63.62%	23.49%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	5.48%

## VTD: Ft Decatur Rec

Total:	6,835	3,839	1,351	59	66	2	1,027
		56.17%	19.77%	0.86%	0.97%	0.03%	15.03%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 5

## County: Morgan AL

Voting Age	5,400	3,348	953	0	59	0	692
		62.00%	17.65%	0.00%	1.09%	0.00%	12.81%

## VTD: Lacy's Spring Sr Ctr

Total:	2,778	2,336	35	18	9	4	219
		84.09%	1.26%	0.65%	0.32%	0.14%	7.88%
Voting Age	2,164	1,890	23	0	2	0	124
		87.34%	1.06%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	5.73%

## VTD: Macedonia C P Church

Total:	1,163	377	130	17	2	1	547
		32.42%	11.18%	1.46%	0.17%	0.09%	47.03%
Voting Age	793	297	98	0	2	0	327
		37.45%	12.36%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	41.24%

## VTD: Morgan Co Courthouse

Total:	1,046	890	61	6	18	2	12
		85.09%	5.83%	0.57%	1.72%	0.19%	1.15%
Voting Age	956	829	49	0	16	0	9
		86.72%	5.13%	0.00%	1.67%	0.00%	0.94%

## VTD: Priceville Municipal Bldg

Total:	7,618	6,670	220	65	85	4	90
		87.56%	2.89%	0.85%	1.12%	0.05%	1.18%
Voting Age	5,906	5,250	155	0	71	0	51
		88.89%	2.62%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0.86%

## VTD: T.C. Almon Rec Ctr

Total:	2,522	2,357	36	4	18	0	14
		93.46%	1.43%	0.16%	0.71%	0.00%	0.56%
Voting Age	2,022	1,918	32	0	15	0	1
		94.86%	1.58%	0.00%	0.74%	0.00%	0.05%

## VTD: Trinity Municipal Bldg

Total:	2,983	2,208	277	55	7	0	221
		74.02%	9.29%	1.84%	0.23%	0.00%	7.41%
Voting Age	2,266	1,747	213	0	4	0	111
		77.10%	9.40%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	4.90%

## VTD: Turner Surles Comm Ctr



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 5****County: Morgan AL**

Total:	1,127	404	642	7	4	1	31
		35.85%	56.97%	0.62%	0.35%	0.09%	2.75%
Voting Age	1,026	389	582	0	4	0	21
		37.91%	56.73%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	2.05%

**VTD: Union Hill Sr Ctr Subtotal**

Total:	1,926	1,768	15	20	2	0	25
		91.80%	0.78%	1.04%	0.10%	0.00%	1.30%
Voting Age	1,528	1,419	11	0	2	0	14
		92.87%	0.72%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.92%

**VTD: W Morgan/E Lawrence WS**

Total:	1,815	1,407	21	13	1	0	144
		77.52%	1.16%	0.72%	0.06%	0.00%	7.93%
Voting Age	1,427	1,158	20	0	1	0	89
		81.15%	1.40%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	6.24%

**VTD: Westmeade Bapt Church**

Total:	2,466	1,202	584	16	3	1	365
		48.74%	23.68%	0.65%	0.12%	0.04%	14.80%
Voting Age	1,857	1,021	442	0	3	0	210
		54.98%	23.80%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	11.31%

**County: Morgan AL**

Total:	79,889	51,020	14,408	658	674	67	7,249
		63.86%	18.04%	0.82%	0.84%	0.08%	9.07%
Voting Age	61,967	42,148	10,771	0	524	0	4,384
		68.02%	17.38%	0.00%	0.85%	0.00%	7.07%

**District: 5 Subtotal**

Total:	717,755	493,215	130,660	5,482	13,819	660	24,020
		68.72%	18.20%	0.76%	1.93%	0.09%	3.35%
Voting Age	562,504	399,585	100,311	0	11,052	0	15,347
		71.04%	17.83%	0.00%	1.96%	0.00%	2.73%

**District: 6****County: Blount AL**

Total:	59,134	50,663	845	337	178	24	3,431
		85.67%	1.43%	0.57%	0.30%	0.04%	5.80%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

<b>District: 6</b>							
Voting Age	45,403	39,758	647	0	125	0	2,173
		87.57%	1.43%	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	4.79%
<b>County: Chilton AL</b>							
Total:	45,014	35,527	4,067	338	181	6	2,892
		78.92%	9.03%	0.75%	0.40%	0.01%	6.42%
Voting Age	34,385	27,886	3,069	0	134	0	1,819
		81.10%	8.93%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	5.29%
<b>County: Coosa AL</b>							
Total:	10,387	6,824	3,008	31	8	0	162
		65.70%	28.96%	0.30%	0.08%	0.00%	1.56%
Voting Age	8,603	5,759	2,466	0	8	0	103
		66.94%	28.66%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	1.20%
<b>County: Jefferson AL</b>							
<b>VTD: Alliance Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	4,231	2,939	1,176	5	3	0	15
		69.46%	27.79%	0.12%	0.07%	0.00%	0.35%
Voting Age	3,616	2,372	1,169	0	3	0	8
		65.60%	32.33%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.22%
<b>VTD: Bagley Jr HS</b>							
Total:	5,527	5,184	34	27	7	2	20
		93.79%	0.62%	0.49%	0.13%	0.04%	0.36%
Voting Age	4,294	4,049	20	0	7	0	15
		94.29%	0.47%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.35%
<b>VTD: Bluff Pk UM Church Subtotal</b>							
Total:	5,835	4,393	767	23	272	0	73
		75.29%	13.14%	0.39%	4.66%	0.00%	1.25%
Voting Age	4,328	3,324	540	0	204	0	47
		76.80%	12.48%	0.00%	4.71%	0.00%	1.09%
<b>VTD: Bradford Sanctuary of Praise</b>							
Total:	3,897	2,870	488	26	8	2	255
		73.65%	12.52%	0.67%	0.21%	0.05%	6.54%
Voting Age	3,013	2,336	321	0	6	0	143
		77.53%	10.65%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	4.75%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

## VTD: Brookside Comm Ctr

Total:	1,645	1,208	291	4	9	0	36
		73.43%	17.69%	0.24%	0.55%	0.00%	2.19%
Voting Age	1,256	988	182	0	8	0	22
		78.66%	14.49%	0.00%	0.64%	0.00%	1.75%

## VTD: Brookwood Bapt Church

Total:	5,544	5,176	68	4	80	0	13
		93.36%	1.23%	0.07%	1.44%	0.00%	0.23%
Voting Age	4,059	3,804	53	0	64	0	11
		93.72%	1.31%	0.00%	1.58%	0.00%	0.27%

## VTD: Cherokee Bend Elem Sch

Total:	2,801	2,622	33	2	54	0	6
		93.61%	1.18%	0.07%	1.93%	0.00%	0.21%
Voting Age	2,071	1,952	27	0	40	0	5
		94.25%	1.30%	0.00%	1.93%	0.00%	0.24%

## VTD: Church at Grants Mill

Total:	3,162	1,754	1,107	3	50	0	97
		55.47%	35.01%	0.09%	1.58%	0.00%	3.07%
Voting Age	2,719	1,578	921	0	50	0	61
		58.04%	33.87%	0.00%	1.84%	0.00%	2.24%

## VTD: Church of the Highlands

Total:	2,196	1,676	289	5	48	0	25
		76.32%	13.16%	0.23%	2.19%	0.00%	1.14%
Voting Age	1,868	1,454	239	0	37	0	16
		77.84%	12.79%	0.00%	1.98%	0.00%	0.86%

## VTD: Clay Comm Ctr

Total:	7,405	4,858	1,880	29	47	2	117
		65.60%	25.39%	0.39%	0.63%	0.03%	1.58%
Voting Age	5,864	4,152	1,289	0	38	0	79
		70.80%	21.98%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	1.35%

## VTD: Corner Sch

Total:	2,781	2,642	10	7	8	0	11
		95.00%	0.36%	0.25%	0.29%	0.00%	0.40%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

Voting Age	2,122	2,046	3	0	5	0	5
		96.42%	0.14%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.24%

## VTD: Fullness Christian Fellowship

Total:	1,742	1,246	174	5	134	2	71
		71.53%	9.99%	0.29%	7.69%	0.11%	4.08%
Voting Age	1,316	993	122	0	87	0	48
		75.46%	9.27%	0.00%	6.61%	0.00%	3.65%

## VTD: Gardendale Civic Ctr

Total:	10,490	7,679	1,954	36	196	8	111
		73.20%	18.63%	0.34%	1.87%	0.08%	1.06%
Voting Age	8,211	6,227	1,369	0	168	0	81
		75.84%	16.67%	0.00%	2.05%	0.00%	0.99%

## VTD: Gardendale Mt Vernon UM

Total:	6,719	5,766	434	30	60	6	126
		85.82%	6.46%	0.45%	0.89%	0.09%	1.88%
Voting Age	5,374	4,729	291	0	51	0	76
		88.00%	5.41%	0.00%	0.95%	0.00%	1.41%

## VTD: Guiding Light Church

Total:	2,266	1,373	466	9	7	1	232
		60.59%	20.56%	0.40%	0.31%	0.04%	10.24%
Voting Age	1,755	1,105	379	0	7	0	140
		62.96%	21.60%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	7.98%

## VTD: Hoover Met Sports Complex

Total:	7,514	5,466	1,072	15	421	0	133
		72.74%	14.27%	0.20%	5.60%	0.00%	1.77%
Voting Age	5,799	4,377	752	0	316	0	74
		75.48%	12.97%	0.00%	5.45%	0.00%	1.28%

## VTD: Hoover Pk &amp; Rec Ctr

Total:	14,092	5,237	6,013	57	1,032	10	738
		37.16%	42.67%	0.40%	7.32%	0.07%	5.24%
Voting Age	11,124	4,538	4,498	0	808	0	504
		40.79%	40.44%	0.00%	7.26%	0.00%	4.53%

## VTD: Hoover Public Library

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

Total:	3,183	1,923	941	4	78	0	50
		60.41%	29.56%	0.13%	2.45%	0.00%	1.57%
Voting Age	2,599	1,672	673	0	72	0	43
		64.33%	25.89%	0.00%	2.77%	0.00%	1.65%

## VTD: Horizon Church

Total:	5,262	3,941	509	18	465	1	113
		74.90%	9.67%	0.34%	8.84%	0.02%	2.15%
Voting Age	4,014	3,084	388	0	318	0	73
		76.83%	9.67%	0.00%	7.92%	0.00%	1.82%

## VTD: Irondale Sr Citizens Bldg

Total:	2,887	1,409	1,131	8	69	1	78
		48.80%	39.18%	0.28%	2.39%	0.03%	2.70%
Voting Age	2,464	1,288	910	0	65	0	59
		52.27%	36.93%	0.00%	2.64%	0.00%	2.39%

## VTD: Johns Comm Ctr

Total:	1,347	1,129	126	14	0	2	8
		83.82%	9.35%	1.04%	0.00%	0.15%	0.59%
Voting Age	1,064	883	105	0	0	0	7
		82.99%	9.87%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.66%

## VTD: Kimberly UM church

Total:	4,612	4,078	253	9	14	0	35
		88.42%	5.49%	0.20%	0.30%	0.00%	0.76%
Voting Age	3,331	2,961	163	0	14	0	19
		88.89%	4.89%	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%	0.57%

## VTD: Leeds 1st UM Church

Total:	6,970	5,484	810	22	57	2	221
		78.68%	11.62%	0.32%	0.82%	0.03%	3.17%
Voting Age	5,440	4,377	619	0	42	0	147
		80.46%	11.38%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	2.70%

## VTD: Leeds Civic Ctr

Total:	4,022	2,329	1,027	28	18	1	341
		57.91%	25.53%	0.70%	0.45%	0.02%	8.48%
Voting Age	3,018	1,859	767	0	8	0	193

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

		61.60%	25.41%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	6.39%
<b>VTD: Liberty Pk Bapt Church</b>							
Total:	6,566	5,358	322	10	430	11	65
		81.60%	4.90%	0.15%	6.55%	0.17%	0.99%
Voting Age	4,699	3,909	236	0	279	0	38
		83.19%	5.02%	0.00%	5.94%	0.00%	0.81%
<b>VTD: Maurice West Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	2,088	1,382	556	8	8	2	31
		66.19%	26.63%	0.38%	0.38%	0.10%	1.48%
Voting Age	1,711	1,171	432	0	6	0	14
		68.44%	25.25%	0.00%	0.35%	0.00%	0.82%
<b>VTD: McElwain Bapt Church</b>							
Total:	4,787	3,910	387	10	61	0	219
		81.68%	8.08%	0.21%	1.27%	0.00%	4.57%
Voting Age	4,197	3,501	340	0	51	0	142
		83.42%	8.10%	0.00%	1.22%	0.00%	3.38%
<b>VTD: Metropolitan/Rocky Rdg</b>							
Total:	6,662	6,073	89	3	216	1	26
		91.16%	1.34%	0.05%	3.24%	0.02%	0.39%
Voting Age	4,976	4,593	68	0	152	0	16
		92.30%	1.37%	0.00%	3.05%	0.00%	0.32%
<b>VTD: Minor FD</b>							
Total:	5,549	3,239	1,380	15	554	0	94
		58.37%	24.87%	0.27%	9.98%	0.00%	1.69%
Voting Age	4,251	2,589	1,001	0	425	0	68
		60.90%	23.55%	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%	1.60%
<b>VTD: Morris Sr Citizens Bldg</b>							
Total:	3,077	2,872	57	5	12	0	14
		93.34%	1.85%	0.16%	0.39%	0.00%	0.45%
Voting Age	2,362	2,209	43	0	10	0	6
		93.52%	1.82%	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%	0.25%
<b>VTD: Mountain Brook City Hall</b>							
Total:	6,121	5,680	127	2	57	0	31

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

		92.80%	2.07%	0.03%	0.93%	0.00%	0.51%
Voting Age	4,674	4,343	116	0	44	0	23
		92.92%	2.48%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.49%
<b>VTD: Mountain Brook Comm Church</b>							
Total:	4,756	4,501	27	3	57	0	17
		94.64%	0.57%	0.06%	1.20%	0.00%	0.36%
Voting Age	3,497	3,335	21	0	43	0	9
		95.37%	0.60%	0.00%	1.23%	0.00%	0.26%
<b>VTD: Mountain Brook Elem Sch</b>							
Total:	1,128	1,043	8	1	27	0	6
		92.46%	0.71%	0.09%	2.39%	0.00%	0.53%
Voting Age	892	838	3	0	19	0	4
		93.95%	0.34%	0.00%	2.13%	0.00%	0.45%
<b>VTD: Mountain View Bapt Subtotal</b>							
Total:	91	36	52	0	0	0	1
		39.56%	57.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%
Voting Age	71	34	36	0	0	0	1
		47.89%	50.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.41%
<b>VTD: Mountaintop Comm Church</b>							
Total:	3,487	2,399	602	7	201	0	104
		68.80%	17.26%	0.20%	5.76%	0.00%	2.98%
Voting Age	2,645	1,892	416	0	153	0	65
		71.53%	15.73%	0.00%	5.78%	0.00%	2.46%
<b>VTD: Mt Olive Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	5,999	5,527	132	19	29	1	37
		92.13%	2.20%	0.32%	0.48%	0.02%	0.62%
Voting Age	4,675	4,348	93	0	21	0	24
		93.01%	1.99%	0.00%	0.45%	0.00%	0.51%
<b>VTD: New Merkel Cahaba Hts Ctr</b>							
Total:	6,932	5,886	374	12	192	1	133
		84.91%	5.40%	0.17%	2.77%	0.01%	1.92%
Voting Age	5,668	4,895	311	0	146	0	92
		86.36%	5.49%	0.00%	2.58%	0.00%	1.62%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

## VTD: Oak Grove 1st Bapt Church

Total:	2,305	2,160	3	15	4	1	12
		93.71%	0.13%	0.65%	0.17%	0.04%	0.52%
Voting Age	1,820	1,707	3	0	4	0	8
		93.79%	0.16%	0.00%	0.22%	0.00%	0.44%

## VTD: Oakmont Presb Church

Total:	3,632	3,075	273	3	89	1	34
		84.66%	7.52%	0.08%	2.45%	0.03%	0.94%
Voting Age	2,860	2,429	210	0	69	0	26
		84.93%	7.34%	0.00%	2.41%	0.00%	0.91%

## VTD: Palmerdale UM Church

Total:	3,246	2,317	633	6	15	2	130
		71.38%	19.50%	0.18%	0.46%	0.06%	4.00%
Voting Age	2,659	2,001	449	0	11	0	87
		75.25%	16.89%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	3.27%

## VTD: Prince of Peace Cath Church

Total:	9,144	6,816	943	16	775	0	65
		74.54%	10.31%	0.17%	8.48%	0.00%	0.71%
Voting Age	7,103	5,436	686	0	597	0	44
		76.53%	9.66%	0.00%	8.40%	0.00%	0.62%

## VTD: Rock School Ctr

Total:	4,981	2,641	1,852	17	29	1	190
		53.02%	37.18%	0.34%	0.58%	0.02%	3.81%
Voting Age	3,779	2,204	1,260	0	23	0	117
		58.32%	33.34%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%	3.10%

## VTD: Saint Lukes Church

Total:	3,020	2,916	2	4	20	0	2
		96.56%	0.07%	0.13%	0.66%	0.00%	0.07%
Voting Age	2,067	2,003	1	0	11	0	2
		96.90%	0.05%	0.00%	0.53%	0.00%	0.10%

## VTD: Saint Thomas Church

Total:	6,208	4,601	878	17	303	1	96
		74.11%	14.14%	0.27%	4.88%	0.02%	1.55%



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

Voting Age	5,452	4,093	754	0	265	0	85
		75.07%	13.83%	0.00%	4.86%	0.00%	1.56%

## VTD: Shades Crest Bapt Church

Total:	3,376	3,058	86	4	39	0	27
		90.58%	2.55%	0.12%	1.16%	0.00%	0.80%
Voting Age	2,559	2,345	64	0	32	0	14
		91.64%	2.50%	0.00%	1.25%	0.00%	0.55%

## VTD: Shades Mtn Comm Church

Total:	6,736	5,070	702	11	482	0	109
		75.27%	10.42%	0.16%	7.16%	0.00%	1.62%
Voting Age	5,228	4,032	511	0	380	0	73
		77.12%	9.77%	0.00%	7.27%	0.00%	1.40%

## VTD: St Peter Apostle Church

Total:	7,065	4,259	1,478	56	258	16	409
		60.28%	20.92%	0.79%	3.65%	0.23%	5.79%
Voting Age	5,580	3,537	1,120	0	211	0	297
		63.39%	20.07%	0.00%	3.78%	0.00%	5.32%

## VTD: Sylvan Springs 1st UM Church

Total:	1,765	1,581	50	8	0	0	14
		89.58%	2.83%	0.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%
Voting Age	1,403	1,282	35	0	0	0	6
		91.38%	2.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%

## VTD: Town Village Vestavia

Total:	2,486	2,261	48	2	64	0	24
		90.95%	1.93%	0.08%	2.57%	0.00%	0.97%
Voting Age	1,888	1,720	32	0	53	0	16
		91.10%	1.69%	0.00%	2.81%	0.00%	0.85%

## VTD: Trafford City Hall

Total:	1,237	1,044	70	7	7	2	27
		84.40%	5.66%	0.57%	0.57%	0.16%	2.18%
Voting Age	968	839	49	0	4	0	15
		86.67%	5.06%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	1.55%

## VTD: Trussville 1st Bapt

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 6****County: Jefferson AL**

Total:	8,998	7,395	1,001	10	186	0	57
		82.18%	11.12%	0.11%	2.07%	0.00%	0.63%
Voting Age	6,888	5,739	764	0	133	0	42
		83.32%	11.09%	0.00%	1.93%	0.00%	0.61%

**VTD: Trussville City Hall**

Total:	10,161	7,731	1,413	41	270	7	172
		76.09%	13.91%	0.40%	2.66%	0.07%	1.69%
Voting Age	7,611	5,916	1,022	0	210	0	105
		77.73%	13.43%	0.00%	2.76%	0.00%	1.38%

**VTD: Trussville/North Park**

Total:	7,710	6,501	761	7	96	1	49
		84.32%	9.87%	0.09%	1.25%	0.01%	0.64%
Voting Age	5,645	4,820	538	0	66	0	34
		85.39%	9.53%	0.00%	1.17%	0.00%	0.60%

**VTD: Union Hill Bapt Church**

Total:	3,837	3,518	90	9	9	3	32
		91.69%	2.35%	0.23%	0.23%	0.08%	0.83%
Voting Age	3,043	2,823	59	0	4	0	21
		92.77%	1.94%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.69%

**VTD: Vestavia Hills UM**

Total:	7,168	6,471	157	8	238	0	42
		90.28%	2.19%	0.11%	3.32%	0.00%	0.59%
Voting Age	5,294	4,825	133	0	146	0	35
		91.14%	2.51%	0.00%	2.76%	0.00%	0.66%

**VTD: Warrior City Hall**

Total:	3,955	3,228	470	16	16	0	32
		81.62%	11.88%	0.40%	0.40%	0.00%	0.81%
Voting Age	3,059	2,520	364	0	12	0	22
		82.38%	11.90%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.72%

**VTD: West Jeff Rec Ctr**

Total:	1,913	1,736	37	10	3	2	14
		90.75%	1.93%	0.52%	0.16%	0.10%	0.73%
Voting Age	1,531	1,409	22	0	3	0	10

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 6**

<b>County: Jefferson AL</b>							
		92.03%	1.44%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.65%
<b>County: Jefferson AL</b>							
Total:	272,316	208,667	36,113	752	7,884	93	5,240
		76.63%	13.26%	0.28%	2.90%	0.03%	1.92%
Voting Age	211,474	165,485	26,992	0	6,001	0	3,437
		78.25%	12.76%	0.00%	2.84%	0.00%	1.63%
<b>County: Shelby AL</b>							
Total:	223,024	165,206	28,939	1,128	5,152	108	8,907
		74.08%	12.98%	0.51%	2.31%	0.05%	3.99%
Voting Age	170,487	130,014	21,411	0	3,882	0	5,744
		76.26%	12.56%	0.00%	2.28%	0.00%	3.37%
<b>County: St. Clair AL</b>							
Total:	91,103	75,728	8,652	324	663	21	1,064
		83.12%	9.50%	0.36%	0.73%	0.02%	1.17%
Voting Age	70,092	59,007	6,631	0	505	0	676
		84.19%	9.46%	0.00%	0.72%	0.00%	0.96%
<b>County: Talladega AL</b>							
<b>VTD: Bethel Bapt Church Subtotal</b>							
Total:	617	229	366	0	0	0	6
		37.12%	59.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%
Voting Age	570	203	350	0	0	0	5
		35.61%	61.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.88%
<b>VTD: Fayetteville/County Line</b>							
Total:	2,617	2,317	170	5	3	0	37
		88.54%	6.50%	0.19%	0.11%	0.00%	1.41%
Voting Age	2,093	1,870	140	0	0	0	20
		89.35%	6.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.96%
<b>VTD: Lay Lake/St. Andrews</b>							
Total:	2,927	2,591	219	11	2	0	19
		88.52%	7.48%	0.38%	0.07%	0.00%	0.65%
Voting Age	2,292	2,042	173	0	0	0	14
		89.09%	7.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 6****County: Talladega AL****VTD: Limbaugh/Bon Air/Oak Grove**

Total:	10,615	6,566	3,498	22	28	4	131
		61.86%	32.95%	0.21%	0.26%	0.04%	1.23%
Voting Age	8,335	5,360	2,604	0	22	0	88
		64.31%	31.24%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	1.06%

**County: Talladega AL**

Total:	16,776	11,703	4,253	38	33	4	193
		69.76%	25.35%	0.23%	0.20%	0.02%	1.15%
Voting Age	13,290	9,475	3,267	0	22	0	127
		71.29%	24.58%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.96%

**District: 6 Subtotal**

Total:	717,754	554,318	85,877	2,948	14,099	256	21,889
		77.23%	11.96%	0.41%	1.96%	0.04%	3.05%
Voting Age	553,734	437,384	64,483	0	10,677	0	14,079
		78.99%	11.65%	0.00%	1.93%	0.00%	2.54%

**District: 7****County: Autauga AL****VTD: Autaugaville VFD**

Total:	1,571	680	809	6	5	0	15
		43.28%	51.50%	0.38%	0.32%	0.00%	0.95%
Voting Age	1,291	579	651	0	5	0	6
		44.85%	50.43%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.46%

**VTD: Central AL Electric Co-Op**

Total:	602	238	333	4	3	1	5
		39.53%	55.32%	0.66%	0.50%	0.17%	0.83%
Voting Age	506	194	284	0	3	0	4
		38.34%	56.13%	0.00%	0.59%	0.00%	0.79%

**VTD: Independence VFD**

Total:	860	471	343	4	0	1	13
		54.77%	39.88%	0.47%	0.00%	0.12%	1.51%
Voting Age	641	358	255	0	0	0	3
		55.85%	39.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%

**VTD: Jones Community Ctr**

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 7**

<b>County: Autauga AL</b>								
Total:	795	465	285	0	0	0	4	
		58.49%	35.85%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	
Voting Age	603	370	215	0	0	0	4	
		61.36%	35.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.66%	
<b>County: Autauga AL</b>								
Total:	3,828	1,854	1,770	14	8	2	37	
		48.43%	46.24%	0.37%	0.21%	0.05%	0.97%	
Voting Age	3,041	1,501	1,405	0	8	0	17	
		49.36%	46.20%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.56%	
<b>County: Bibb AL</b>								
Total:	22,293	16,555	4,413	60	32	9	465	
		74.26%	19.80%	0.27%	0.14%	0.04%	2.09%	
Voting Age	17,533	13,120	3,564	0	24	0	303	
		74.83%	20.33%	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	1.73%	
<b>County: Choctaw AL</b>								
Total:	12,665	7,074	5,232	30	22	0	47	
		55.85%	41.31%	0.24%	0.17%	0.00%	0.37%	
Voting Age	10,168	5,710	4,211	0	18	0	33	
		56.16%	41.41%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	0.32%	
<b>County: Dallas AL</b>								
Total:	38,462	10,409	26,899	65	146	17	120	
		27.06%	69.94%	0.17%	0.38%	0.04%	0.31%	
Voting Age	29,613	8,675	20,104	0	122	0	79	
		29.29%	67.89%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	0.27%	
<b>County: Greene AL</b>								
Total:	7,730	1,301	6,246	5	7	0	33	
		16.83%	80.80%	0.06%	0.09%	0.00%	0.43%	
Voting Age	6,070	1,111	4,806	0	7	0	33	
		18.30%	79.18%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.54%	
<b>County: Hale AL</b>								
Total:	14,785	5,999	8,337	39	25	15	66	
		40.57%	56.39%	0.26%	0.17%	0.10%	0.45%	

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 7**

Voting Age	11,483	4,807	6,370	0	22	0	31
		41.86%	55.47%	0.00%	0.19%	0.00%	0.27%

**County: Jefferson AL****VTD: Adamsville Bapt Church**

Total:	4,235	1,916	2,042	24	9	1	103
		45.24%	48.22%	0.57%	0.21%	0.02%	2.43%
Voting Age	3,277	1,652	1,463	0	6	0	57
		50.41%	44.64%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	1.74%

**VTD: Adamsville Church of God**

Total:	3,271	1,126	1,871	23	8	0	118
		34.42%	57.20%	0.70%	0.24%	0.00%	3.61%
Voting Age	2,542	997	1,374	0	7	0	70
		39.22%	54.05%	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	2.75%

**VTD: Afton Lee Comm Ctr**

Total:	335	72	161	1	14	2	18
		21.49%	48.06%	0.30%	4.18%	0.60%	5.37%
Voting Age	250	44	145	0	12	0	18
		17.60%	58.00%	0.00%	4.80%	0.00%	7.20%

**VTD: Avondale Elem Sch**

Total:	2,119	1,916	67	2	23	0	19
		90.42%	3.16%	0.09%	1.09%	0.00%	0.90%
Voting Age	1,851	1,683	61	0	22	0	10
		90.92%	3.30%	0.00%	1.19%	0.00%	0.54%

**VTD: Avondale Public Library**

Total:	3,278	2,311	648	12	116	0	41
		70.50%	19.77%	0.37%	3.54%	0.00%	1.25%
Voting Age	3,067	2,175	600	0	113	0	36
		70.92%	19.56%	0.00%	3.68%	0.00%	1.17%

**VTD: Bapt Church of McAdory**

Total:	1,310	364	826	5	17	0	53
		27.79%	63.05%	0.38%	1.30%	0.00%	4.05%
Voting Age	1,043	303	651	0	17	0	36
		29.05%	62.42%	0.00%	1.63%	0.00%	3.45%

**VTD: Barrett Elem Sch**

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

Total:	3,091	283	2,519	16	6	0	164
		9.16%	81.49%	0.52%	0.19%	0.00%	5.31%
Voting Age	2,369	211	1,939	0	6	0	125
		8.91%	81.85%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	5.28%

## VTD: Bell Wallace Bldg

Total:	2,411	1,344	566	11	307	1	53
		55.74%	23.48%	0.46%	12.73%	0.04%	2.20%
Voting Age	2,329	1,326	520	0	302	0	50
		56.93%	22.33%	0.00%	12.97%	0.00%	2.15%

## VTD: Bessemer City Hall

Total:	1,973	457	1,197	11	1	0	155
		23.16%	60.67%	0.56%	0.05%	0.00%	7.86%
Voting Age	1,541	396	937	0	1	0	93
		25.70%	60.80%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	6.04%

## VTD: Bessemer Civic Ctr

Total:	8,626	1,863	6,225	18	24	4	268
		21.60%	72.17%	0.21%	0.28%	0.05%	3.11%
Voting Age	6,791	1,620	4,826	0	19	0	173
		23.86%	71.06%	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	2.55%

## VTD: Bessemer FD #5

Total:	1,823	215	1,297	13	5	4	211
		11.79%	71.15%	0.71%	0.27%	0.22%	11.57%
Voting Age	1,336	184	969	0	5	0	122
		13.77%	72.53%	0.00%	0.37%	0.00%	9.13%

## VTD: Bethel Bapt Church Subtotal

Total:	4,095	78	3,943	4	1	0	12
		1.90%	96.29%	0.10%	0.02%	0.00%	0.29%
Voting Age	3,330	61	3,218	0	1	0	10
		1.83%	96.64%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.30%

## VTD: Birmingham Botanical Gardens

Total:	1,324	1,228	8	0	12	0	13
		92.75%	0.60%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.98%
Voting Age	1,127	1,059	7	0	10	0	10

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

		93.97%	0.62%	0.00%	0.89%	0.00%	0.89%
<b>VTD: Birmingham FD #12</b>							
Total:	3,324	1,468	1,624	10	20	1	63
		44.16%	48.86%	0.30%	0.60%	0.03%	1.90%
Voting Age	2,763	1,269	1,298	0	15	0	50
		45.93%	46.98%	0.00%	0.54%	0.00%	1.81%
<b>VTD: Bluff Pk UM Church Subtotal</b>							
Total:	11	5	0	0	0	0	5
		45.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	45.45%
Voting Age	8	5	0	0	0	0	2
		62.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%
<b>VTD: Brighton Sr Citizen Bldg</b>							
Total:	2,333	124	1,812	20	5	3	254
		5.32%	77.67%	0.86%	0.21%	0.13%	10.89%
Voting Age	1,822	98	1,458	0	5	0	160
		5.38%	80.02%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	8.78%
<b>VTD: Brooklane Comm Church</b>							
Total:	5,343	2,811	2,114	6	10	3	114
		52.61%	39.57%	0.11%	0.19%	0.06%	2.13%
Voting Age	4,020	2,319	1,446	0	4	0	74
		57.69%	35.97%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	1.84%
<b>VTD: Brownsville Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	1,137	8	1,114	0	1	0	6
		0.70%	97.98%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	0.53%
Voting Age	950	5	932	0	1	0	4
		0.53%	98.11%	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	0.42%
<b>VTD: Bryant Chapel AME</b>							
Total:	1,423	28	1,354	4	1	1	9
		1.97%	95.15%	0.28%	0.07%	0.07%	0.63%
Voting Age	1,175	25	1,125	0	0	0	3
		2.13%	95.74%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%
<b>VTD: Bush Hill Academy</b>							
Total:	2,358	982	1,269	5	3	0	37



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

		41.65%	53.82%	0.21%	0.13%	0.00%	1.57%
Voting Age	2,150	965	1,092	0	2	0	33
		44.88%	50.79%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	1.53%
<b>VTD: Center Pt 1st Bapt</b>							
Total:	9,756	1,935	7,069	28	21	13	273
		19.83%	72.46%	0.29%	0.22%	0.13%	2.80%
Voting Age	6,969	1,725	4,791	0	13	0	168
		24.75%	68.75%	0.00%	0.19%	0.00%	2.41%
<b>VTD: Center Pt Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	6,202	833	4,895	17	13	2	216
		13.43%	78.93%	0.27%	0.21%	0.03%	3.48%
Voting Age	4,329	755	3,304	0	9	0	136
		17.44%	76.32%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	3.14%
<b>VTD: Central Pk Elem Sch</b>							
Total:	2,522	65	2,313	15	0	0	57
		2.58%	91.71%	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%	2.26%
Voting Age	1,990	62	1,834	0	0	0	35
		3.12%	92.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.76%
<b>VTD: Central Pk Rec Ctr</b>							
Total:	3,789	144	3,493	6	2	2	58
		3.80%	92.19%	0.16%	0.05%	0.05%	1.53%
Voting Age	3,007	137	2,780	0	2	0	34
		4.56%	92.45%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	1.13%
<b>VTD: Charles Brown Elem Sch</b>							
Total:	4,211	103	3,956	10	4	0	67
		2.45%	93.94%	0.24%	0.09%	0.00%	1.59%
Voting Age	3,338	98	3,119	0	4	0	52
		2.94%	93.44%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	1.56%
<b>VTD: CJ Donald Elem Sch</b>							
Total:	1,878	85	1,706	14	0	1	9
		4.53%	90.84%	0.75%	0.00%	0.05%	0.48%
Voting Age	1,301	69	1,190	0	0	0	0
		5.30%	91.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

## VTD: Crestwood Ed Ctr

Total:	4,391	3,342	722	10	60	1	55
		76.11%	16.44%	0.23%	1.37%	0.02%	1.25%
Voting Age	3,822	2,979	579	0	55	0	43
		77.94%	15.15%	0.00%	1.44%	0.00%	1.13%

## VTD: Dolomite W Field Comm Ctr

Total:	1,922	123	1,698	4	1	0	38
		6.40%	88.35%	0.21%	0.05%	0.00%	1.98%
Voting Age	1,594	107	1,420	0	1	0	27
		6.71%	89.08%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	1.69%

## VTD: Don Hawkins Pk &amp; Rec

Total:	4,013	1,581	2,191	9	27	0	60
		39.40%	54.60%	0.22%	0.67%	0.00%	1.50%
Voting Age	3,241	1,391	1,690	0	22	0	39
		42.92%	52.14%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	1.20%

## VTD: Dunbar-Abrams Comm Ctr

Total:	1,973	49	1,798	6	0	1	75
		2.48%	91.13%	0.30%	0.00%	0.05%	3.80%
Voting Age	1,561	42	1,443	0	0	0	36
		2.69%	92.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.31%

## VTD: East Ensley Public Lib

Total:	1,833	25	1,755	3	1	0	14
		1.36%	95.74%	0.16%	0.05%	0.00%	0.76%
Voting Age	1,412	23	1,357	0	0	0	6
		1.63%	96.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.42%

## VTD: East Pinson Valley Ctr

Total:	7,835	1,584	5,269	43	15	2	638
		20.22%	67.25%	0.55%	0.19%	0.03%	8.14%
Voting Age	5,568	1,357	3,554	0	10	0	422
		24.37%	63.83%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	7.58%

## VTD: Edgewood Elem Sch

Total:	4,844	4,003	358	7	131	0	88
		82.64%	7.39%	0.14%	2.70%	0.00%	1.82%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

Voting Age	3,377	2,812	251	0	107	0	49
		83.27%	7.43%	0.00%	3.17%	0.00%	1.45%

## VTD: Ensley Pk Rec Ctr

Total:	4,747	195	4,343	22	12	0	74
		4.11%	91.49%	0.46%	0.25%	0.00%	1.56%
Voting Age	3,771	168	3,455	0	11	0	49
		4.46%	91.62%	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%	1.30%

## VTD: Faith Chapel Christian Ctr

Total:	2,936	372	2,385	8	3	0	88
		12.67%	81.23%	0.27%	0.10%	0.00%	3.00%
Voting Age	2,235	324	1,796	0	3	0	50
		14.50%	80.36%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	2.24%

## VTD: Fire Dept Admin Bldg

Total:	2,304	173	1,857	4	1	0	154
		7.51%	80.60%	0.17%	0.04%	0.00%	6.68%
Voting Age	1,860	146	1,538	0	1	0	96
		7.85%	82.69%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	5.16%

## VTD: First Bapt Booker Heights

Total:	79	15	58	0	0	0	4
		18.99%	73.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.06%
Voting Age	70	7	58	0	0	0	4
		10.00%	82.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.71%

## VTD: Five Pts W Public Lib

Total:	1,282	42	1,184	5	1	0	28
		3.28%	92.36%	0.39%	0.08%	0.00%	2.18%
Voting Age	1,020	37	934	0	0	0	25
		3.63%	91.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.45%

## VTD: Forestdale Square

Total:	4,162	477	3,530	10	5	0	50
		11.46%	84.81%	0.24%	0.12%	0.00%	1.20%
Voting Age	3,306	420	2,781	0	4	0	38
		12.70%	84.12%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	1.15%

## VTD: Fultondale 1st Bapt

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

Total:	5,852	2,907	2,294	11	70	2	245
		49.68%	39.20%	0.19%	1.20%	0.03%	4.19%
Voting Age	4,557	2,459	1,653	0	61	0	154
		53.96%	36.27%	0.00%	1.34%	0.00%	3.38%

## VTD: Fultondale Sr Citizens Bldg

Total:	5,086	2,455	1,400	59	65	0	779
		48.27%	27.53%	1.16%	1.28%	0.00%	15.32%
Voting Age	3,798	2,048	967	0	55	0	475
		53.92%	25.46%	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	12.51%

## VTD: George French Student Ctr

Total:	3,159	53	3,030	3	6	1	35
		1.68%	95.92%	0.09%	0.19%	0.03%	1.11%
Voting Age	2,498	45	2,407	0	6	0	19
		1.80%	96.36%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.76%

## VTD: Glen Iris Elem Sch

Total:	3,814	2,395	525	23	451	14	144
		62.79%	13.77%	0.60%	11.82%	0.37%	3.78%
Voting Age	3,448	2,229	445	0	405	0	111
		64.65%	12.91%	0.00%	11.75%	0.00%	3.22%

## VTD: Glen Oaks Elem Sch

Total:	2,672	114	2,483	4	2	0	28
		4.27%	92.93%	0.15%	0.07%	0.00%	1.05%
Voting Age	2,131	107	1,982	0	2	0	11
		5.02%	93.01%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	0.52%

## VTD: Grant St Bapt Church

Total:	2,381	1,116	1,009	7	7	1	125
		46.87%	42.38%	0.29%	0.29%	0.04%	5.25%
Voting Age	1,824	928	704	0	7	0	94
		50.88%	38.60%	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%	5.15%

## VTD: Harrison Pk Rec Ctr

Total:	3,792	95	3,484	11	6	0	117
		2.51%	91.88%	0.29%	0.16%	0.00%	3.09%
Voting Age	2,988	82	2,759	0	6	0	70

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

		2.74%	92.34%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	2.34%
<b>VTD: Hemphill Sch Bldg</b>							
Total:	2,693	103	2,456	19	7	2	49
		3.82%	91.20%	0.71%	0.26%	0.07%	1.82%
Voting Age	2,178	90	1,996	0	6	0	34
		4.13%	91.64%	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	1.56%
<b>VTD: Henry Crumpton Rec Ctr</b>							
Total:	1,811	37	1,675	4	8	1	49
		2.04%	92.49%	0.22%	0.44%	0.06%	2.71%
Voting Age	1,312	29	1,210	0	8	0	42
		2.21%	92.23%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%	3.20%
<b>VTD: Highland Pk Golf Course</b>							
Total:	2,957	86	2,710	4	2	0	83
		2.91%	91.65%	0.14%	0.07%	0.00%	2.81%
Voting Age	2,333	83	2,149	0	2	0	54
		3.56%	92.11%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	2.31%
<b>VTD: Hillview FD #1</b>							
Total:	2,671	752	1,706	9	2	1	113
		28.15%	63.87%	0.34%	0.07%	0.04%	4.23%
Voting Age	2,197	665	1,375	0	2	0	70
		30.27%	62.59%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	3.19%
<b>VTD: Homewood Excpt Foundation</b>							
Total:	3,808	2,699	528	7	102	4	104
		70.88%	13.87%	0.18%	2.68%	0.11%	2.73%
Voting Age	2,911	2,121	386	0	82	0	76
		72.86%	13.26%	0.00%	2.82%	0.00%	2.61%
<b>VTD: Homewood Public Lib</b>							
Total:	10,177	6,445	2,966	14	224	3	179
		63.33%	29.14%	0.14%	2.20%	0.03%	1.76%
Voting Age	8,283	5,060	2,708	0	182	0	112
		61.09%	32.69%	0.00%	2.20%	0.00%	1.35%
<b>VTD: Homewood Sr Ctr</b>							
Total:	6,757	2,664	3,106	33	219	1	375

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

		39.43%	45.97%	0.49%	3.24%	0.01%	5.55%
Voting Age	5,457	2,189	2,523	0	188	0	279
		40.11%	46.23%	0.00%	3.45%	0.00%	5.11%
<b>VTD: Hooper City Rec Ctr</b>							
Total:	1,838	110	1,606	7	1	0	74
		5.98%	87.38%	0.38%	0.05%	0.00%	4.03%
Voting Age	1,466	96	1,293	0	0	0	44
		6.55%	88.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%
<b>VTD: Hoover Met Stadium</b>							
Total:	948	518	316	8	3	0	23
		54.64%	33.33%	0.84%	0.32%	0.00%	2.43%
Voting Age	736	439	233	0	3	0	13
		59.65%	31.66%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	1.77%
<b>VTD: Hudson Mid Sch</b>							
Total:	2,486	21	2,356	8	3	0	36
		0.84%	94.77%	0.32%	0.12%	0.00%	1.45%
Voting Age	1,709	16	1,632	0	0	0	17
		0.94%	95.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%
<b>VTD: Inglenook Elem Sch</b>							
Total:	2,926	226	2,366	43	2	37	155
		7.72%	80.86%	1.47%	0.07%	1.26%	5.30%
Voting Age	2,224	196	1,813	0	1	0	95
		8.81%	81.52%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	4.27%
<b>VTD: Irondale City Hall</b>							
Total:	1,385	1,001	221	9	15	0	48
		72.27%	15.96%	0.65%	1.08%	0.00%	3.47%
Voting Age	1,156	872	169	0	12	0	30
		75.43%	14.62%	0.00%	1.04%	0.00%	2.60%
<b>VTD: Jefferson Courthouse</b>							
Total:	4,221	1,461	2,467	5	46	0	93
		34.61%	58.45%	0.12%	1.09%	0.00%	2.20%
Voting Age	3,750	1,422	2,116	0	34	0	68
		37.92%	56.43%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	1.81%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

## VTD: Jonesboro Elem Sch

Total:	2,822	674	1,591	23	3	1	322
		23.88%	56.38%	0.82%	0.11%	0.04%	11.41%
Voting Age	2,170	584	1,216	0	3	0	208
		26.91%	56.04%	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	9.59%

## VTD: Legion Field Gate 7

Total:	6,291	197	5,782	26	10	0	99
		3.13%	91.91%	0.41%	0.16%	0.00%	1.57%
Voting Age	4,891	160	4,514	0	5	0	71
		3.27%	92.29%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	1.45%

## VTD: Life Church

Total:	4,968	2,307	2,232	24	38	5	127
		46.44%	44.93%	0.48%	0.76%	0.10%	2.56%
Voting Age	3,736	1,934	1,515	0	29	0	79
		51.77%	40.55%	0.00%	0.78%	0.00%	2.11%

## VTD: LM Smith Mid Sch

Total:	6,714	694	5,596	37	16	0	151
		10.34%	83.35%	0.55%	0.24%	0.00%	2.25%
Voting Age	4,793	627	3,902	0	14	0	95
		13.08%	81.41%	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%	1.98%

## VTD: Martha Gaskins Elem Sch

Total:	4,460	618	3,344	28	7	1	272
		13.86%	74.98%	0.63%	0.16%	0.02%	6.10%
Voting Age	3,221	564	2,340	0	7	0	170
		17.51%	72.65%	0.00%	0.22%	0.00%	5.28%

## VTD: Maytown Bapt Church

Total:	329	271	33	0	0	0	9
		82.37%	10.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.74%
Voting Age	278	231	26	0	0	0	7
		83.09%	9.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.52%

## VTD: McAlpine Rec Ctr

Total:	814	22	755	4	1	0	16
		2.70%	92.75%	0.49%	0.12%	0.00%	1.97%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

Voting Age	677	16	637	0	0	0	10
		2.36%	94.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.48%

## VTD: Memorial Rec Ctr

Total:	2,441	118	2,145	4	9	2	76
		4.83%	87.87%	0.16%	0.37%	0.08%	3.11%
Voting Age	1,964	97	1,759	0	9	0	42
		4.94%	89.56%	0.00%	0.46%	0.00%	2.14%

## VTD: Midfield Comm Ctr

Total:	4,882	412	4,141	21	5	2	174
		8.44%	84.82%	0.43%	0.10%	0.04%	3.56%
Voting Age	3,636	364	3,042	0	5	0	118
		10.01%	83.66%	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	3.25%

## VTD: Minor Elem Sch

Total:	5,227	4,220	571	10	91	0	56
		80.73%	10.92%	0.19%	1.74%	0.00%	1.07%
Voting Age	4,951	4,026	528	0	85	0	54
		81.32%	10.66%	0.00%	1.72%	0.00%	1.09%

## VTD: More Than Conquerors Church

Total:	1,682	15	1,596	6	0	0	45
		0.89%	94.89%	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	2.68%
Voting Age	1,351	8	1,293	0	0	0	31
		0.59%	95.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.29%

## VTD: Morgan Rd UM Church

Total:	6,694	3,624	2,180	23	323	0	194
		54.14%	32.57%	0.34%	4.83%	0.00%	2.90%
Voting Age	5,428	3,102	1,692	0	225	0	137
		57.15%	31.17%	0.00%	4.15%	0.00%	2.52%

## VTD: Morton Simpson Comm Ctr

Total:	2,202	91	1,980	17	1	3	67
		4.13%	89.92%	0.77%	0.05%	0.14%	3.04%
Voting Age	1,401	61	1,268	0	0	0	30
		4.35%	90.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.14%

## VTD: Mount Hebron Church



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

Total:	1,436	119	1,068	8	4	1	180
		8.29%	74.37%	0.56%	0.28%	0.07%	12.53%
Voting Age	1,165	109	894	0	4	0	112
		9.36%	76.74%	0.00%	0.34%	0.00%	9.61%
<b>VTD: Mountain View Bapt Subtotal</b>							
Total:	5,231	2,199	2,490	10	64	0	184
		42.04%	47.60%	0.19%	1.22%	0.00%	3.52%
Voting Age	3,986	1,926	1,696	0	58	0	118
		48.32%	42.55%	0.00%	1.46%	0.00%	2.96%
<b>VTD: Mt Pilgrim Church</b>							
Total:	2,172	31	2,096	3	0	0	16
		1.43%	96.50%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.74%
Voting Age	1,772	30	1,701	0	0	0	14
		1.69%	95.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%
<b>VTD: Mt Zion Church</b>							
Total:	1,445	52	1,332	4	0	0	24
		3.60%	92.18%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	1.66%
Voting Age	1,178	42	1,100	0	0	0	17
		3.57%	93.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.44%
<b>VTD: Mt Zion Comm Church</b>							
Total:	1,991	156	1,695	0	2	0	60
		7.84%	85.13%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	3.01%
Voting Age	1,631	140	1,391	0	2	0	40
		8.58%	85.29%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	2.45%
<b>VTD: Mulga Town Hall</b>							
Total:	1,155	869	226	4	1	1	9
		75.24%	19.57%	0.35%	0.09%	0.09%	0.78%
Voting Age	934	711	178	0	1	0	5
		76.12%	19.06%	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	0.54%
<b>VTD: Muscoda Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	1,464	649	697	7	5	0	45
		44.33%	47.61%	0.48%	0.34%	0.00%	3.07%
Voting Age	1,152	562	516	0	5	0	23

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

		48.78%	44.79%	0.00%	0.43%	0.00%	2.00%
<b>VTD: New Beginning Church</b>							
Total:	3,305	400	2,343	34	1	2	331
		12.10%	70.89%	1.03%	0.03%	0.06%	10.02%
Voting Age	2,513	341	1,822	0	0	0	205
		13.57%	72.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.16%
<b>VTD: New Bethal Church</b>							
Total:	703	7	674	1	0	0	6
		1.00%	95.87%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.85%
Voting Age	576	6	552	0	0	0	4
		1.04%	95.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.69%
<b>VTD: New Rising Star Church</b>							
Total:	2,658	370	2,094	11	12	0	73
		13.92%	78.78%	0.41%	0.45%	0.00%	2.75%
Voting Age	2,088	334	1,599	0	12	0	52
		16.00%	76.58%	0.00%	0.57%	0.00%	2.49%
<b>VTD: North Avondale Public Library</b>							
Total:	1,928	390	1,403	6	6	5	39
		20.23%	72.77%	0.31%	0.31%	0.26%	2.02%
Voting Age	1,276	357	830	0	6	0	29
		27.98%	65.05%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%	2.27%
<b>VTD: North Birmingham Library</b>							
Total:	2,461	50	2,179	15	0	0	156
		2.03%	88.54%	0.61%	0.00%	0.00%	6.34%
Voting Age	2,001	45	1,802	0	0	0	99
		2.25%	90.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.95%
<b>VTD: North Birmingham Rec</b>							
Total:	1,601	70	1,451	6	0	0	47
		4.37%	90.63%	0.37%	0.00%	0.00%	2.94%
Voting Age	1,106	57	1,000	0	0	0	27
		5.15%	90.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.44%
<b>VTD: Norwood Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	1,955	164	1,680	4	7	3	23

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

		8.39%	85.93%	0.20%	0.36%	0.15%	1.18%
Voting Age	1,585	139	1,361	0	7	0	20
		8.77%	85.87%	0.00%	0.44%	0.00%	1.26%
<b>VTD: Oliver Elem Sch</b>							
Total:	2,634	74	2,449	8	5	0	58
		2.81%	92.98%	0.30%	0.19%	0.00%	2.20%
Voting Age	1,687	71	1,551	0	3	0	33
		4.21%	91.94%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	1.96%
<b>VTD: Our Lady of Lourdes Church</b>							
Total:	10,562	2,062	7,569	49	56	0	483
		19.52%	71.66%	0.46%	0.53%	0.00%	4.57%
Voting Age	8,007	1,832	5,581	0	46	0	300
		22.88%	69.70%	0.00%	0.57%	0.00%	3.75%
<b>VTD: Oxmoor Valley Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	5,680	2,570	2,310	16	421	1	111
		45.25%	40.67%	0.28%	7.41%	0.02%	1.95%
Voting Age	4,960	2,378	1,895	0	377	0	86
		47.94%	38.21%	0.00%	7.60%	0.00%	1.73%
<b>VTD: Parkwood Church of God</b>							
Total:	632	470	74	3	23	0	10
		74.37%	11.71%	0.47%	3.64%	0.00%	1.58%
Voting Age	559	437	60	0	15	0	7
		78.18%	10.73%	0.00%	2.68%	0.00%	1.25%
<b>VTD: Pleasant Grove Church</b>							
Total:	9,052	3,282	5,417	28	8	3	56
		36.26%	59.84%	0.31%	0.09%	0.03%	0.62%
Voting Age	7,085	2,887	3,969	0	7	0	46
		40.75%	56.02%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	0.65%
<b>VTD: Pleasant Hill UM Church</b>							
Total:	13,971	8,376	4,541	53	148	1	281
		59.95%	32.50%	0.38%	1.06%	0.01%	2.01%
Voting Age	11,020	7,008	3,294	0	117	0	185
		63.59%	29.89%	0.00%	1.06%	0.00%	1.68%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

## VTD: Pleasant Rdg Family Life

Total:	8,856	3,962	3,928	27	42	3	453
		44.74%	44.35%	0.30%	0.47%	0.03%	5.12%
Voting Age	6,817	3,340	2,897	0	26	0	271
		49.00%	42.50%	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%	3.98%

## VTD: Ramsay Alt HS

Total:	5,023	2,990	1,168	20	568	26	81
		59.53%	23.25%	0.40%	11.31%	0.52%	1.61%
Voting Age	4,796	2,842	1,129	0	555	0	75
		59.26%	23.54%	0.00%	11.57%	0.00%	1.56%

## VTD: Robinson Elem Sch

Total:	4,309	878	3,030	48	34	3	168
		20.38%	70.32%	1.11%	0.79%	0.07%	3.90%
Voting Age	3,386	829	2,289	0	28	0	110
		24.48%	67.60%	0.00%	0.83%	0.00%	3.25%

## VTD: Roosevelt City Comm Ctr

Total:	1,134	49	1,025	2	1	1	19
		4.32%	90.39%	0.18%	0.09%	0.09%	1.68%
Voting Age	923	36	837	0	1	0	19
		3.90%	90.68%	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	2.06%

## VTD: Ross Bridge Welcome Ctr

Total:	8,055	5,101	1,823	21	636	1	76
		63.33%	22.63%	0.26%	7.90%	0.01%	0.94%
Voting Age	5,839	3,638	1,421	0	444	0	66
		62.31%	24.34%	0.00%	7.60%	0.00%	1.13%

## VTD: Sandusky Comm Ctr

Total:	2,061	604	1,277	10	5	1	80
		29.31%	61.96%	0.49%	0.24%	0.05%	3.88%
Voting Age	1,575	547	913	0	5	0	52
		34.73%	57.97%	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	3.30%

## VTD: Shades Cahaba Elem Sch

Total:	2,552	2,314	63	1	35	0	4
		90.67%	2.47%	0.04%	1.37%	0.00%	0.16%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

Voting Age	1,872	1,719	41	0	24	0	3
		91.83%	2.19%	0.00%	1.28%	0.00%	0.16%

## VTD: Shepherd Ctr E

Total:	2,204	238	1,687	6	10	0	199
		10.80%	76.54%	0.27%	0.45%	0.00%	9.03%
Voting Age	1,637	199	1,264	0	10	0	115
		12.16%	77.21%	0.00%	0.61%	0.00%	7.03%

## VTD: Sixth Ave Church

Total:	3,096	139	2,564	21	8	0	240
		4.49%	82.82%	0.68%	0.26%	0.00%	7.75%
Voting Age	2,573	111	2,183	0	7	0	162
		4.31%	84.84%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	6.30%

## VTD: South Hampton Elem Sch

Total:	3,115	135	2,874	15	0	3	35
		4.33%	92.26%	0.48%	0.00%	0.10%	1.12%
Voting Age	2,370	130	2,163	0	0	0	30
		5.49%	91.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.27%

## VTD: Southside Branch Public Lib

Total:	1,690	1,000	336	3	222	0	39
		59.17%	19.88%	0.18%	13.14%	0.00%	2.31%
Voting Age	1,654	994	325	0	219	0	38
		60.10%	19.65%	0.00%	13.24%	0.00%	2.30%

## VTD: Southside Homes Comm Ctr

Total:	3,165	62	2,976	5	0	0	34
		1.96%	94.03%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%
Voting Age	2,158	38	2,035	0	0	0	20
		1.76%	94.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%

## VTD: Southtown Housing Comm Ctr

Total:	1,038	42	940	9	10	0	16
		4.05%	90.56%	0.87%	0.96%	0.00%	1.54%
Voting Age	700	32	614	0	10	0	15
		4.57%	87.71%	0.00%	1.43%	0.00%	2.14%

## VTD: St Mary's Cath Church

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

Total:	848	10	809	2	2	1	4
		1.18%	95.40%	0.24%	0.24%	0.12%	0.47%
Voting Age	744	9	712	0	2	0	3
		1.21%	95.70%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.40%

## VTD: Sun Valley Elem Sch

Total:	5,324	673	4,163	16	15	2	319
		12.64%	78.19%	0.30%	0.28%	0.04%	5.99%
Voting Age	4,129	613	3,248	0	14	0	162
		14.85%	78.66%	0.00%	0.34%	0.00%	3.92%

## VTD: Tarrant City Hall

Total:	6,828	2,018	3,363	82	32	70	920
		29.55%	49.25%	1.20%	0.47%	1.03%	13.47%
Voting Age	5,117	1,803	2,446	0	21	0	549
		35.24%	47.80%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	10.73%

## VTD: Thompson Manor Comm Ctr

Total:	1,851	237	1,423	2	1	0	88
		12.80%	76.88%	0.11%	0.05%	0.00%	4.75%
Voting Age	1,401	189	1,095	0	1	0	51
		13.49%	78.16%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	3.64%

## VTD: Tom Bradford Pk

Total:	7,929	1,829	5,557	18	50	0	207
		23.07%	70.08%	0.23%	0.63%	0.00%	2.61%
Voting Age	5,875	1,642	3,882	0	44	0	136
		27.95%	66.08%	0.00%	0.75%	0.00%	2.31%

## VTD: Valley Creek Bapt Church

Total:	3,337	2,425	765	3	18	2	22
		72.67%	22.92%	0.09%	0.54%	0.06%	0.66%
Voting Age	2,731	2,055	565	0	16	0	15
		75.25%	20.69%	0.00%	0.59%	0.00%	0.55%

## VTD: Virginia College

Total:	2,876	1,200	1,226	26	123	6	83
		41.72%	42.63%	0.90%	4.28%	0.21%	2.89%
Voting Age	2,526	1,144	1,014	0	115	0	64

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Jefferson AL

		45.29%	40.14%	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	2.53%
<b>VTD: Wenonah HS</b>							
Total:	1,651	31	1,567	1	1	0	16
		1.88%	94.91%	0.06%	0.06%	0.00%	0.97%
Voting Age	1,141	26	1,077	0	0	0	11
		2.28%	94.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.96%
<b>VTD: West End Academy</b>							
Total:	1,747	31	1,631	6	3	0	49
		1.77%	93.36%	0.34%	0.17%	0.00%	2.80%
Voting Age	1,420	25	1,334	0	0	0	35
		1.76%	93.94%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.46%
<b>VTD: Wiggins Library</b>							
Total:	2,197	26	2,068	8	5	0	21
		1.18%	94.13%	0.36%	0.23%	0.00%	0.96%
Voting Age	1,708	20	1,604	0	5	0	20
		1.17%	93.91%	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%	1.17%
<b>VTD: Wilkerson Mid Sch</b>							
Total:	1,743	51	1,440	9	5	0	163
		2.93%	82.62%	0.52%	0.29%	0.00%	9.35%
Voting Age	1,429	29	1,214	0	5	0	121
		2.03%	84.95%	0.00%	0.35%	0.00%	8.47%
<b>VTD: Willow Wood Rec Ctr</b>							
Total:	2,281	252	1,835	21	11	0	82
		11.05%	80.45%	0.92%	0.48%	0.00%	3.59%
Voting Age	1,846	237	1,478	0	11	0	60
		12.84%	80.07%	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	3.25%
<b>County: Jefferson AL</b>							
Total:	402,405	120,923	245,213	1,569	5,225	259	13,834
		30.05%	60.94%	0.39%	1.30%	0.06%	3.44%
Voting Age	315,613	103,665	186,759	0	4,457	0	8,990
		32.85%	59.17%	0.00%	1.41%	0.00%	2.85%

## County: Marengo AL

## VTD: AFLAME Church

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Marengo AL

Total:	3,831	2,469	1,146	0	18	0	107
		64.45%	29.91%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%	2.79%
Voting Age	2,973	1,970	857	0	16	0	78
		66.26%	28.83%	0.00%	0.54%	0.00%	2.62%

## VTD: Demopolis Civic Ctr

Total:	1,775	497	1,192	2	26	1	19
		28.00%	67.15%	0.11%	1.46%	0.06%	1.07%
Voting Age	1,364	385	927	0	17	0	9
		28.23%	67.96%	0.00%	1.25%	0.00%	0.66%

## VTD: Demopolis Nat'l Guard

Total:	2,474	440	1,937	0	5	0	33
		17.78%	78.29%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	1.33%
Voting Age	1,741	355	1,316	0	5	0	20
		20.39%	75.59%	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%	1.15%

## VTD: Dixon Mill VFD Subtotal

Total:	28	26	0	0	0	0	0
		92.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	18	16	0	0	0	0	0
		88.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

## VTD: Faunsdale Town Office

Total:	610	236	353	4	0	0	1
		38.69%	57.87%	0.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%
Voting Age	471	180	276	0	0	0	1
		38.22%	58.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%

## VTD: Jefferson VFD

Total:	482	154	315	0	2	0	0
		31.95%	65.35%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	383	118	257	0	1	0	0
		30.81%	67.10%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%

## VTD: Linden Armory

Total:	1,496	566	886	0	1	0	11
		37.83%	59.22%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.74%
Voting Age	1,176	474	675	0	1	0	3



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Marengo AL

		40.31%	57.40%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	0.26%
<b>VTD: Linden Hwy 43</b>							
Total:	989	627	332	0	0	1	10
		63.40%	33.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	1.01%
Voting Age	818	539	255	0	0	0	7
		65.89%	31.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.86%
<b>VTD: Magnolia Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	354	158	188	0	0	0	0
		44.63%	53.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	292	136	151	0	0	0	0
		46.58%	51.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Myrtlewood Comm</b>							
Total:	435	230	194	0	0	0	1
		52.87%	44.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.23%
Voting Age	348	196	146	0	0	0	0
		56.32%	41.95%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Nanafalia</b>							
Total:	549	176	358	1	0	0	1
		32.06%	65.21%	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%
Voting Age	446	148	291	0	0	0	0
		33.18%	65.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Nicholville Bapt</b>							
Total:	281	179	97	1	0	0	0
		63.70%	34.52%	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	224	145	75	0	0	0	0
		64.73%	33.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Providence Town Hall</b>							
Total:	1,512	873	584	0	1	0	22
		57.74%	38.62%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	1.46%
Voting Age	1,208	728	446	0	1	0	12
		60.26%	36.92%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.99%
<b>VTD: Putnam Vote</b>							
Total:	283	99	168	0	0	0	8

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

<b>County: Marengo AL</b>							
		34.98%	59.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.83%
Voting Age	234	82	145	0	0	0	4
		35.04%	61.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.71%
<b>VTD: Rageline Bapt Ch</b>							
Total:	221	185	29	0	0	0	0
		83.71%	13.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	185	156	27	0	0	0	0
		84.32%	14.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Sweet Water Town</b>							
Total:	705	505	175	0	0	0	1
		71.63%	24.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%
Voting Age	573	414	150	0	0	0	0
		72.25%	26.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Thomaston</b>							
Total:	870	357	501	0	0	0	2
		41.03%	57.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.23%
Voting Age	734	298	429	0	0	0	0
		40.60%	58.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>County: Marengo AL</b>							
Total:	16,895	7,777	8,455	8	53	2	216
		46.03%	50.04%	0.05%	0.31%	0.01%	1.28%
Voting Age	13,188	6,340	6,423	0	41	0	134
		48.07%	48.70%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	1.02%
<b>County: Perry AL</b>							
Total:	8,511	2,359	5,936	16	10	3	11
		27.72%	69.75%	0.19%	0.12%	0.04%	0.13%
Voting Age	6,740	2,064	4,524	0	10	0	6
		30.62%	67.12%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	0.09%
<b>County: Pickens AL</b>							
<b>VTD: Aliceville Armory</b>							
Total:	3,420	724	2,586	0	8	0	18
		21.17%	75.61%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	0.53%
Voting Age	2,651	622	1,948	0	8	0	11

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Pickens AL

		23.46%	73.48%	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	0.41%
<b>VTD: Benevola Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	89	68	12	0	1	0	0
		76.40%	13.48%	0.00%	1.12%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	79	64	7	0	1	0	0
		81.01%	8.86%	0.00%	1.27%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Carrollton-Speedsmill</b>							
Total:	2,120	1,080	802	4	3	0	160
		50.94%	37.83%	0.19%	0.14%	0.00%	7.55%
Voting Age	1,675	921	611	0	3	0	93
		54.99%	36.48%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	5.55%
<b>VTD: Cochrane-Dancy</b>							
Total:	352	100	240	0	0	0	10
		28.41%	68.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.84%
Voting Age	269	84	178	0	0	0	6
		31.23%	66.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.23%
<b>VTD: Ethelsville City Hall</b>							
Total:	227	162	55	0	3	0	0
		71.37%	24.23%	0.00%	1.32%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	195	140	48	0	2	0	0
		71.79%	24.62%	0.00%	1.03%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Macedonia Masonic</b>							
Total:	310	71	229	0	3	0	3
		22.90%	73.87%	0.00%	0.97%	0.00%	0.97%
Voting Age	269	61	200	0	2	0	3
		22.68%	74.35%	0.00%	0.74%	0.00%	1.12%
<b>VTD: McShan Comm Center</b>							
Total:	206	154	48	0	0	0	0
		74.76%	23.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	181	133	45	0	0	0	0
		73.48%	24.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Pickensville City Hall</b>							
Total:	622	224	385	2	2	0	0

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

<b>County: Pickens AL</b>							
		36.01%	61.90%	0.32%	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	533	203	321	0	2	0	0
		38.09%	60.23%	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Pine Grove Comm Center</b>							
Total:	242	181	60	0	0	0	0
		74.79%	24.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	191	152	38	0	0	0	0
		79.58%	19.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Sapps Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	2,212	1,236	928	16	22	0	1
		55.88%	41.95%	0.72%	0.99%	0.00%	0.05%
Voting Age	2,036	1,217	775	0	22	0	1
		59.77%	38.06%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%	0.05%
<b>VTD: Spring Hill Comm Ctr</b>							
Total:	57	30	26	0	0	0	0
		52.63%	45.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	48	24	23	0	0	0	0
		50.00%	47.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>County: Pickens AL</b>							
Total:	9,857	4,030	5,371	22	42	0	192
		40.88%	54.49%	0.22%	0.43%	0.00%	1.95%
Voting Age	8,127	3,621	4,194	0	40	0	114
		44.56%	51.61%	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	1.40%
<b>County: Sumter AL</b>							
Total:	12,345	2,974	8,997	26	102	5	27
		24.09%	72.88%	0.21%	0.83%	0.04%	0.22%
Voting Age	9,914	2,562	7,052	0	102	0	24
		25.84%	71.13%	0.00%	1.03%	0.00%	0.24%
<b>County: Tuscaloosa AL</b>							
<b>VTD: Alberta Bapt Church</b>							
Total:	8,107	3,440	3,809	44	148	6	238
		42.43%	46.98%	0.54%	1.83%	0.07%	2.94%
Voting Age	6,590	3,114	2,831	0	126	0	166

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Tuscaloosa AL

		47.25%	42.96%	0.00%	1.91%	0.00%	2.52%
<b>VTD: Belk Activity Ctr</b>							
Total:	11,629	4,176	6,619	29	148	13	245
		35.91%	56.92%	0.25%	1.27%	0.11%	2.11%
Voting Age	9,113	3,635	4,874	0	128	0	159
		39.89%	53.48%	0.00%	1.40%	0.00%	1.74%
<b>VTD: Big Sandy Church</b>							
Total:	7,585	4,225	2,982	27	27	0	89
		55.70%	39.31%	0.36%	0.36%	0.00%	1.17%
Voting Age	5,585	3,205	2,165	0	14	0	48
		57.39%	38.76%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.86%
<b>VTD: Bobby Miller Activity Ctr</b>							
Total:	12,499	6,252	5,393	28	258	5	120
		50.02%	43.15%	0.22%	2.06%	0.04%	0.96%
Voting Age	9,249	5,028	3,683	0	206	0	87
		54.36%	39.82%	0.00%	2.23%	0.00%	0.94%
<b>VTD: Coaling Town Hall</b>							
Total:	4,022	3,164	487	11	6	0	172
		78.67%	12.11%	0.27%	0.15%	0.00%	4.28%
Voting Age	3,031	2,469	346	0	4	0	106
		81.46%	11.42%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	3.50%
<b>VTD: Cornerstone Church</b>							
Total:	4,805	1,197	3,240	32	50	0	95
		24.91%	67.43%	0.67%	1.04%	0.00%	1.98%
Voting Age	3,985	1,121	2,590	0	45	0	70
		28.13%	64.99%	0.00%	1.13%	0.00%	1.76%
<b>VTD: Cottondale Comm Church</b>							
Total:	3,442	2,087	963	13	26	3	155
		60.63%	27.98%	0.38%	0.76%	0.09%	4.50%
Voting Age	2,763	1,810	672	0	23	0	108
		65.51%	24.32%	0.00%	0.83%	0.00%	3.91%
<b>VTD: Cottondale Meth Church</b>							
Total:	2,886	1,784	592	11	33	0	246

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Tuscaloosa AL

		61.82%	20.51%	0.38%	1.14%	0.00%	8.52%
Voting Age	2,201	1,455	423	0	23	0	153
		66.11%	19.22%	0.00%	1.04%	0.00%	6.95%
<b>VTD: Duncanville School</b>							
Total:	4,554	3,611	561	7	7	0	178
		79.29%	12.32%	0.15%	0.15%	0.00%	3.91%
Voting Age	3,437	2,801	418	0	6	0	93
		81.50%	12.16%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	2.71%
<b>VTD: Forrest Lake Church</b>							
Total:	2,310	1,570	471	9	61	2	40
		67.97%	20.39%	0.39%	2.64%	0.09%	1.73%
Voting Age	2,127	1,491	406	0	57	0	30
		70.10%	19.09%	0.00%	2.68%	0.00%	1.41%
<b>VTD: Fosters VFD</b>							
Total:	2,534	1,601	855	3	0	2	12
		63.18%	33.74%	0.12%	0.00%	0.08%	0.47%
Voting Age	2,012	1,276	687	0	0	0	6
		63.42%	34.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.30%
<b>VTD: Hagler VFD</b>							
Total:	570	472	43	2	1	0	16
		82.81%	7.54%	0.35%	0.18%	0.00%	2.81%
Voting Age	440	372	25	0	0	0	11
		84.55%	5.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%
<b>VTD: Holt Elem School</b>							
Total:	4,930	1,587	2,606	13	34	1	417
		32.19%	52.86%	0.26%	0.69%	0.02%	8.46%
Voting Age	3,756	1,402	1,853	0	34	0	269
		37.33%	49.33%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	7.16%
<b>VTD: Lakeview Church</b>							
Total:	6,256	5,408	421	24	16	2	95
		86.45%	6.73%	0.38%	0.26%	0.03%	1.52%
Voting Age	4,728	4,141	305	0	14	0	63
		87.58%	6.45%	0.00%	0.30%	0.00%	1.33%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Tuscaloosa AL

## VTD: McAbee Ctr

Total:	4,530	2,318	1,800	22	57	2	139
		51.17%	39.74%	0.49%	1.26%	0.04%	3.07%
Voting Age	3,645	1,994	1,377	0	45	0	82
		54.71%	37.78%	0.00%	1.23%	0.00%	2.25%

## VTD: McDonald Hughes Ctr

Total:	5,054	164	4,695	15	12	0	72
		3.24%	92.90%	0.30%	0.24%	0.00%	1.42%
Voting Age	3,855	146	3,591	0	8	0	44
		3.79%	93.15%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	1.14%

## VTD: Mt Pilgram Church

Total:	7,678	2,419	4,639	19	109	2	253
		31.51%	60.42%	0.25%	1.42%	0.03%	3.30%
Voting Age	6,019	2,176	3,403	0	93	0	175
		36.15%	56.54%	0.00%	1.55%	0.00%	2.91%

## VTD: New Life Church

Total:	8,892	2,672	5,629	30	128	0	169
		30.05%	63.30%	0.34%	1.44%	0.00%	1.90%
Voting Age	7,105	2,397	4,272	0	119	0	117
		33.74%	60.13%	0.00%	1.67%	0.00%	1.65%

## VTD: New Zion Church

Total:	2,319	610	1,265	14	19	0	253
		26.30%	54.55%	0.60%	0.82%	0.00%	10.91%
Voting Age	1,730	552	901	0	19	0	139
		31.91%	52.08%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	8.03%

## VTD: Northport Comm Ctr

Total:	4,781	2,651	1,730	23	39	1	176
		55.45%	36.18%	0.48%	0.82%	0.02%	3.68%
Voting Age	3,880	2,371	1,252	0	35	0	95
		61.11%	32.27%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	2.45%

## VTD: Ralph VFD

Total:	1,214	846	331	2	0	0	7
		69.69%	27.27%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Tuscaloosa AL

Voting Age	920	650	253	0	0	0	0
		70.65%	27.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

## VTD: Romulus VFD

Total:	957	631	240	3	1	0	32
		65.94%	25.08%	0.31%	0.10%	0.00%	3.34%
Voting Age	671	469	139	0	1	0	26
		69.90%	20.72%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	3.87%

## VTD: Stillman College

Total:	6,855	722	5,794	23	35	3	105
		10.53%	84.52%	0.34%	0.51%	0.04%	1.53%
Voting Age	5,244	658	4,331	0	29	0	72
		12.55%	82.59%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	1.37%

## VTD: Tannehill Valley Church

Total:	4,199	3,302	678	17	10	0	49
		78.64%	16.15%	0.40%	0.24%	0.00%	1.17%
Voting Age	3,231	2,610	470	0	9	0	30
		80.78%	14.55%	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	0.93%

## VTD: Tuscaloosa Courthouse

Total:	6,558	5,451	496	15	255	3	123
		83.12%	7.56%	0.23%	3.89%	0.05%	1.88%
Voting Age	6,287	5,299	450	0	223	0	109
		84.29%	7.16%	0.00%	3.55%	0.00%	1.73%

## VTD: UA Rec Ctr

Total:	14,397	9,311	2,069	37	500	14	466
		64.67%	14.37%	0.26%	3.47%	0.10%	3.24%
Voting Age	13,924	9,081	1,929	0	475	0	435
		65.22%	13.85%	0.00%	3.41%	0.00%	3.12%

## VTD: Unity Bapt Church

Total:	843	182	634	3	2	0	4
		21.59%	75.21%	0.36%	0.24%	0.00%	0.47%
Voting Age	685	160	505	0	1	0	4
		23.36%	73.72%	0.00%	0.15%	0.00%	0.58%

## VTD: University Mall



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 7****County: Tuscaloosa AL**

Total:	5,305	2,609	2,129	11	159	3	141
		49.18%	40.13%	0.21%	3.00%	0.06%	2.66%
Voting Age	4,358	2,337	1,580	0	130	0	95
		53.63%	36.26%	0.00%	2.98%	0.00%	2.18%

**VTD: Vance Town Hall**

Total:	3,772	2,942	437	10	16	0	154
		78.00%	11.59%	0.27%	0.42%	0.00%	4.08%
Voting Age	2,801	2,238	331	0	11	0	86
		79.90%	11.82%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	3.07%

**County: Tuscaloosa AL**

Total:	153,483	77,404	61,608	497	2,157	62	4,261
		50.43%	40.14%	0.32%	1.41%	0.04%	2.78%
Voting Age	123,372	66,458	46,062	0	1,878	0	2,878
		53.87%	37.34%	0.00%	1.52%	0.00%	2.33%

**County: Washington AL****VTD: Charity Chapel Fire Hse**

Total:	788	610	28	101	0	0	5
		77.41%	3.55%	12.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.63%
Voting Age	590	463	19	0	0	0	2
		78.47%	3.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.34%

**VTD: Chatom Courthouse**

Total:	1,535	1,091	357	10	1	2	12
		71.07%	23.26%	0.65%	0.07%	0.13%	0.78%
Voting Age	1,165	876	234	0	0	0	9
		75.19%	20.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%

**VTD: Copeland Assembly God**

Total:	757	724	24	0	0	0	0
		95.64%	3.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	621	588	24	0	0	0	0
		94.69%	3.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

**VTD: Deer Park Fire Hse**

Total:	898	599	234	14	3	1	0
		66.70%	26.06%	1.56%	0.33%	0.11%	0.00%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Washington AL

Voting Age	710	467	197	0	2	0	0
		65.77%	27.75%	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%

## VTD: Fairford Fire Hse

Total:	747	388	100	202	0	0	2
		51.94%	13.39%	27.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%
Voting Age	596	322	73	0	0	0	2
		54.03%	12.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.34%

## VTD: Frankville Fire Hse

Total:	288	144	129	1	0	0	1
		50.00%	44.79%	0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%
Voting Age	233	122	104	0	0	0	1
		52.36%	44.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%

## VTD: Fruitdale Fire Hse

Total:	698	592	48	23	0	0	11
		84.81%	6.88%	3.30%	0.00%	0.00%	1.58%
Voting Age	549	480	42	0	0	0	6
		87.43%	7.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.09%

## VTD: Hobson Fire House

Total:	861	692	134	6	0	0	2
		80.37%	15.56%	0.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.23%
Voting Age	691	559	114	0	0	0	2
		80.90%	16.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.29%

## VTD: Laton Hill Fire Hse

Total:	752	692	39	2	0	0	1
		92.02%	5.19%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%
Voting Age	598	558	26	0	0	0	1
		93.31%	4.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%

## VTD: Leroy Fire Hse Subtotal

Total:	1,133	797	295	3	2	0	1
		70.34%	26.04%	0.26%	0.18%	0.00%	0.09%
Voting Age	914	657	231	0	0	0	1
		71.88%	25.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%

## VTD: Malcolm Ctr Subtotal

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

## District: 7

## County: Washington AL

Total:	51	14	30	2	0	0	1
		27.45%	58.82%	3.92%	0.00%	0.00%	1.96%
Voting Age	40	8	29	0	0	0	1
		20.00%	72.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%

## VTD: McIntosh Comm Ctr Subtotal

Total:	1,636	447	432	679	1	0	6
		27.32%	26.41%	41.50%	0.06%	0.00%	0.37%
Voting Age	1,233	366	325	0	1	0	4
		29.68%	26.36%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.32%

## VTD: Millry Fire Hse

Total:	794	480	276	6	2	0	2
		60.45%	34.76%	0.76%	0.25%	0.00%	0.25%
Voting Age	651	391	231	0	2	0	2
		60.06%	35.48%	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%

## VTD: MOWA Choctaw Comm Ctr Subtotal

Total:	342	165	156	8	0	0	0
		48.25%	45.61%	2.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	272	136	123	0	0	0	0
		50.00%	45.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

## VTD: Red Creek Fire Hse

Total:	696	652	24	0	2	2	0
		93.68%	3.45%	0.00%	0.29%	0.29%	0.00%
Voting Age	534	495	22	0	2	0	0
		92.70%	4.12%	0.00%	0.37%	0.00%	0.00%

## VTD: St. Stephens Fire Hse

Total:	541	365	155	7	1	0	0
		67.47%	28.65%	1.29%	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	429	287	126	0	0	0	0
		66.90%	29.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

## VTD: Tibbie Fire Hse

Total:	651	585	29	17	0	2	1
		89.86%	4.45%	2.61%	0.00%	0.31%	0.15%
Voting Age	512	472	23	0	0	0	0

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

**District: 7**

<b>County: Washington AL</b>		92.19%	4.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>VTD: Wagarville Fire Hse</b>							
Total:	504	418	50	2	1	0	5
Voting Age	380	320	37	0	1	0	3
		82.94%	9.92%	0.40%	0.20%	0.00%	0.99%
<b>VTD: Yarbo Fire Hse</b>							
Total:	824	668	126	3	0	0	1
Voting Age	623	494	108	0	0	0	1
		84.21%	9.74%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.79%
<b>County: Washington AL</b>							
Total:	14,496	10,123	2,666	1,086	13	7	51
Voting Age	11,341	8,061	2,088	0	8	0	35
		69.83%	18.39%	7.49%	0.09%	0.05%	0.35%
		79.29%	17.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%
<b>District: 7 Subtotal</b>							
Total:	717,755	268,782	391,143	3,437	7,842	381	19,360
Voting Age	566,203	227,695	297,562	0	6,737	0	12,677
		37.45%	54.50%	0.48%	1.09%	0.05%	2.70%
		40.21%	52.55%	0.00%	1.19%	0.00%	2.24%

User:

Plan Name: **Hatcher Congressional Plan 1**Plan Type: **Congressional****Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts**

Tuesday, November 2, 2021

5:33 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	54
Voting District	1,821

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	13
Voting District	16

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
Voting District	1

**Split Counts***County*

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 13

*Voting District*

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 16

<b>County</b>	<b>Voting District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Population</b>
<i>Split Counties:</i>			
Autauga AL		3	54,977
Autauga AL		7	3,828
Baldwin AL		1	230,601
Baldwin AL		2	1,166
DeKalb AL		3	40,049
DeKalb AL		4	31,559
Jefferson AL		6	272,316
Jefferson AL		7	402,405
Macon AL		2	16,233
Macon AL		3	3,299
Marengo AL		2	2,428
Marengo AL		7	16,895
Mobile AL		1	159,028
Mobile AL		2	255,781
Morgan AL		4	43,532
Morgan AL		5	79,889
Pickens AL		4	9,266
Pickens AL		7	9,857
Russell AL		2	36,100
Russell AL		3	23,083
Talladega AL		3	65,373
Talladega AL		6	16,776
Tuscaloosa AL		4	73,553
Tuscaloosa AL		7	153,483

**Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts**

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

<b>County</b>	<b>Voting District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Population</b>
Washington AL		2	892
Washington AL		7	14,496
<i>Split VTDs:</i>			
DeKalb AL	District Four	3	4,279
DeKalb AL	District Four	4	12,903
Jefferson AL	Bluff Pk UM Church	6	5,835
Jefferson AL	Bluff Pk UM Church	7	11
Jefferson AL	Mountain View Bapt	6	91
Jefferson AL	Mountain View Bapt	7	5,231
Macon AL	District 4 Comm Ctr	2	92
Macon AL	District 4 Comm Ctr	3	919
Macon AL	National Guard Armory	2	2,278
Macon AL	National Guard Armory	3	85
Macon AL	Notasulga Town Hall	2	124
Macon AL	Notasulga Town Hall	3	1,653
Marengo AL	Dixon Mill VFD	2	1,431
Marengo AL	Dixon Mill VFD	7	28
Mobile AL	Fellowship Bapt Church	1	1,976
Mobile AL	Fellowship Bapt Church	2	210
Mobile AL	Georgetown Bapt Church	1	3,170
Mobile AL	Georgetown Bapt Church	2	160
Morgan AL	Cotaco Fire Station	4	565
Morgan AL	Cotaco Fire Station	5	1,618
Morgan AL	Union Hill Sr Ctr	4	1,875
Morgan AL	Union Hill Sr Ctr	5	1,926
Talladega AL	Bethel Bapt Church	3	1,181
Talladega AL	Bethel Bapt Church	6	617
Washington AL	Leroy Fire Hse	2	0
Washington AL	Leroy Fire Hse	7	1,133
Washington AL	Malcolm Ctr	2	353
Washington AL	Malcolm Ctr	7	51
Washington AL	McIntosh Comm Ctr	2	421
Washington AL	McIntosh Comm Ctr	7	1,636
Washington AL	MOWA Choctaw Comm Ctr	2	118
Washington AL	MOWA Choctaw Comm Ctr	7	342

User:

Plan Name: **Hatcher Congressional Plan 1**Plan Type: **Congressional****Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

1:02 PM

Census Place	District	Population	%
Adamsville AL	6	35	0.8
Adamsville AL	7	4,331	99.2
Altoona AL	4	906	95.6
Altoona AL	6	42	4.4
Bessemer AL	6	8	0.0
Bessemer AL	7	26,011	100.0
Birmingham AL	6	11,190	5.6
Birmingham AL	7	189,543	94.4
Brookside AL	6	1,253	100.0
Brookside AL	7	0	0.0
Brookwood AL	4	2,308	92.2
Brookwood AL	7	196	7.8
Calvert AL	2	109	42.8
Calvert AL	7	146	57.3
Childersburg AL	3	0	0.0
Childersburg AL	6	4,754	100.0
Clay AL	6	6,058	58.9
Clay AL	7	4,233	41.1
Decatur AL	4	0	0.0
Decatur AL	5	57,938	100.0
Fultondale AL	6	0	0.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

Census Place	District	Population	%
Fultondale AL	7	9,876	100.0
Garden City AL	4	528	100.0
Garden City AL	6	0	0.0
Gardendale AL	6	15,865	98.9
Gardendale AL	7	179	1.1
Glencoe AL	3	18	0.3
Glencoe AL	4	5,354	99.7
Grayson Valley AL	6	79	1.3
Grayson Valley AL	7	5,903	98.7
Graysville AL	6	1,940	99.5
Graysville AL	7	10	0.5
Helena AL	6	18,421	88.1
Helena AL	7	2,493	11.9
Homewood AL	6	1,048	4.0
Homewood AL	7	25,366	96.0
Hoover AL	6	85,093	91.9
Hoover AL	7	7,513	8.1
Hueytown AL	6	0	0.0
Hueytown AL	7	16,776	100.0
Irondale AL	6	10,994	81.5
Irondale AL	7	2,503	18.5
Malcolm AL	2	106	77.9
Malcolm AL	7	30	22.1
Maytown AL	6	0	0.0
Maytown AL	7	316	100.0



**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

Census Place	District	Population	%
Mignon AL	3	1,178	99.3
Mignon AL	6	8	0.7
Mobile AL	1	5,210	2.8
Mobile AL	2	181,831	97.2
Mountain Brook AL	6	21,532	95.9
Mountain Brook AL	7	929	4.1
Northport AL	4	24,160	77.6
Northport AL	7	6,965	22.4
Phenix City AL	2	21,071	54.3
Phenix City AL	3	17,745	45.7
Pine Ridge AL	3	263	100.0
Pine Ridge AL	4	0	0.0
Pinson AL	6	5,130	71.1
Pinson AL	7	2,085	28.9
Pleasant Grove AL	6	0	0.0
Pleasant Grove AL	7	9,544	100.0
Rainsville AL	3	57	1.0
Rainsville AL	4	5,448	99.0
Semmes AL	1	3,483	70.5
Semmes AL	2	1,458	29.5
Southside AL	3	183	1.9
Southside AL	4	9,243	98.1
Stockton AL	1	384	68.9
Stockton AL	2	173	31.1
Sumiton AL	4	2,422	99.1

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

Census Place	District	Population	%
Sumiton AL	6	22	0.9
Sylacauga AL	3	11,412	90.7
Sylacauga AL	6	1,166	9.3
Sylvan Springs AL	6	1,635	98.9
Sylvan Springs AL	7	18	1.1
Sylvania AL	3	480	26.8
Sylvania AL	4	1,310	73.2
Trinity AL	4	2	0.1
Trinity AL	5	2,524	99.9
Trussville AL	6	26,117	100.0
Trussville AL	7	6	0.0
Tuscaloosa AL	4	14,931	15.0
Tuscaloosa AL	7	84,669	85.0
Tuskegee AL	2	9,392	100.0
Tuskegee AL	3	3	0.0
Vestavia Hills AL	6	39,040	99.8
Vestavia Hills AL	7	62	0.2

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

<b>Census Place</b>	<b>-- Listed by District</b>	
	Population	%
Mobile AL (part)	5,210	2.8
Semmes AL (part)	3,483	70.5
Stockton AL (part)	384	68.9
<hr/>		
<b>District 1 Totals</b>	<b>388,333</b>	
Calvert AL (part)	109	42.8
Malcolm AL (part)	106	77.9
Mobile AL (part)	181,831	97.2
Phenix City AL (part)	21,071	54.3
Semmes AL (part)	1,458	29.5
Stockton AL (part)	173	31.1
<hr/>		
<b>District 2 Totals</b>	<b>568,551</b>	
Childersburg AL (part)	0	0.0
Glencoe AL (part)	18	0.3
Mignon AL (part)	1,178	99.3
Phenix City AL (part)	17,745	45.7
Rainsville AL (part)	57	1.0
Southside AL (part)	183	1.9
Sylacauga AL (part)	11,412	90.7
Sylvania AL (part)	480	26.8
Tuskegee AL (part)	3	0.0
<hr/>		
<b>District 3 Totals</b>	<b>447,944</b>	

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

---

	Population	%
Altoona AL (part)	906	95.6
Brookwood AL (part)	2,308	92.2
Decatur AL (part)	0	0.0
Northport AL (part)	24,160	77.6
Pine Ridge AL (part)	0	0.0
Rainsville AL (part)	5,448	99.0
Southside AL (part)	9,243	98.1
Sumiton AL (part)	2,422	99.1
Sylvania AL (part)	1,310	73.2
Trinity AL (part)	2	0.1
Tuscaloosa AL (part)	14,931	15.0

---

<b>District 4 Totals</b>	<b>365,315</b>	
--------------------------	----------------	--

---

<b>District 5 Totals</b>	<b>472,384</b>	
--------------------------	----------------	--

---

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

	Population	%
Adamsville AL (part)	35	0.8
Altoona AL (part)	42	4.4
Bessemer AL (part)	8	0.0
Birmingham AL (part)	11,190	5.6
Clay AL (part)	6,058	58.9
Fultondale AL (part)	0	0.0
Garden City AL (part)	0	0.0
Gardendale AL (part)	15,865	98.9
Grayson Valley AL (part)	79	1.3
Graysville AL (part)	1,940	99.5
Helena AL (part)	18,421	88.1
Homewood AL (part)	1,048	4.0
Hoover AL (part)	85,093	91.9
Hueytown AL (part)	0	0.0
Irondale AL (part)	10,994	81.5
Maytown AL (part)	0	0.0
Mignon AL (part)	8	0.7
Mountain Brook AL (part)	21,532	95.9
Pinson AL (part)	5,130	71.1
Pleasant Grove AL (part)	0	0.0
Sumiton AL (part)	22	0.9
Sylacauga AL (part)	1,166	9.3
Sylvan Springs AL (part)	1,635	98.9
<b>District 6 Totals</b>	<b>520,069</b>	

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

	Population	%
Adamsville AL (part)	4,331	99.2
Birmingham AL (part)	189,543	94.4
Brookside AL (part)	0	0.0
Brookwood AL (part)	196	7.8
Calvert AL (part)	146	57.3
Clay AL (part)	4,233	41.1
Gardendale AL (part)	179	1.1
Grayson Valley AL (part)	5,903	98.7
Graysville AL (part)	10	0.5
Helena AL (part)	2,493	11.9
Homewood AL (part)	25,366	96.0
Hoover AL (part)	7,513	8.1
Irondale AL (part)	2,503	18.5
Malcolm AL (part)	30	22.1
Mountain Brook AL (part)	929	4.1
Northport AL (part)	6,965	22.4
Pinson AL (part)	2,085	28.9
Sylvan Springs AL (part)	18	1.1
Trussville AL (part)	6	0.0
Tuscaloosa AL (part)	84,669	85.0
Vestavia Hills AL (part)	62	0.2
<b>District 7 Totals</b>	<b>560,859</b>	

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

---

**Summary Statistics**

Number of Census Place not split	547
Number of Census Place split	45
Number of Census Place split in 2	45
Total number of splits	90

User:

Plan Name: **Hatcher Congressional Plan 1**

Plan Type: **Congressional**

# Measures of Compactness Report

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

2:24 PM

	<b>Reock</b>
Sum	N/A
Min	0.20
Max	0.43
Mean	0.29
Std. Dev.	0.09

<b>District</b>	<b>Reock</b>
1	0.20
2	0.27
3	0.27
4	0.43
5	0.20
6	0.41
7	0.27



## Measures of Compactness Report

---

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

Measures of Compactness Summary

**Reock** The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

User:

Plan Name: **Hatcher Congressional Plan 1**

Plan Type: **Congressional**

## Measures of Compactness Report

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

2:24 PM

	<b>Schwartzberg</b>
Sum	N/A
Min	1.85
Max	2.40
Mean	2.18
Std. Dev.	0.20

<b>District</b>	<b>Schwartzberg</b>
1	2.40
2	2.19
3	2.16
4	2.02
5	1.85
6	2.35
7	2.32

## Measures of Compactness Report

---

Hatcher Congressional Plan 1

### Measures of Compactness Summary

---

**Schwartzberg** The measure is usually greater than or equal to 1, with 1 being the most compact.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

TRACI JONES, et al.,

*Plaintiffs,*

v.

JEFFERSON COUNTY  
BOARD OF EDUCATION, et al.,

*Defendants.*

Civil Case No. 2:19-cv-01821

**JOINT MOTION FOR ENTRY OF CONSENT ORDER**

Plaintiffs Traci Jones and Greater Birmingham Ministries (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) and Defendants the Jefferson County Board of Education (“Board”) and Alan King, in his official capacity as the Probate Judge of Jefferson County (collectively, “Defendants”), by and through their counsel, jointly move this Court to enter the proposed Order attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

Plaintiffs and Defendants are collectively referred to herein as “the Parties.”

After engaging in good faith discussions, by and through their counsel, the Parties have agreed to settle the litigation, contingent upon Court approval, according to the terms set out therein and in the proposed Order.

In support of this motion, the Parties stipulate to the following:

1. Plaintiffs filed the above-captioned lawsuit (“the Lawsuit”) against Defendants on November 7, 2019 alleging that the Board’s at-large multimember district used to elect four of its members violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the United States Constitution.
2. Pursuant to the terms of the proposed Order, the Board admits liability and agrees to change its method of electing Board members in numbered places 1 to 4 from an at-large

multimember district to four single-member districts, which are depicted in the “Remedial Map” in “Attachment 1” of the proposed Order. One of the four single-member districts in the Remedial Map has a majority Black citizen voting-age population. The proposed Order would not change or alter the subdistrict, which elects a Board member from the independent municipal school systems located in Jefferson County. The subdistrict has a plurality Black citizen voting-age population.

3. Prior to initiating the Lawsuit, Plaintiffs contacted Defendants about the allegations ultimately contained in the Complaint. After arms-length negotiations and the exchange of relevant information between the Parties, on October 30, 2019, the Board unanimously passed a resolution approving of the Remedial Map and giving Board President Oscar Mann and Superintendent Walter Gonsoulin the full authority to enter into the proposed Order. **Exhibit B**. Through their signatures below, Mr. Mann and Dr. Gonsoulin are agreeing to the proposed Order as to form and substance.

4. In support of this motion, Plaintiffs submit the following expert declarations:

- a. The Declaration of Dr. Baodong Liu attached as **Exhibit C**; and
- b. The Declaration of Mr. William Cooper attached as **Exhibit D**.

5. Under the proposed Order, the Remedial Map will begin being used for Board elections in Districts 1 and 2 scheduled for 2022; Districts 3 and 5 scheduled for 2024; and District 4 scheduled for 2026, and every election thereafter. Each Board member serves a six-year term.

6. The proposed Order addresses all of the disputes and legal claims asserted in the Lawsuit and provides that the Court shall retain jurisdiction pursuant to 52 U.S.C. § 10302(c) to enforce the proposed Order, but otherwise the Lawsuit is settled, with costs to-date taxed as paid.

7. The Parties and their counsel believe that the proposed Order is fair, adequate, reasonable, and in the best interests of the Parties.

8. For the reasons stated above and in the proposed Order, the Parties respectfully request that the Court grant this motion and enter the proposed Order as soon as practicable.

Respectfully submitted on November 7, 2019.

*On Behalf of Plaintiffs:*

/s/ Deuel Ross

Deuel Ross\*  
Monique Lin-Luse\*  
NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE &  
EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.  
40 Rector Street, 5th Floor  
New York, NY 10006  
Phone: (212) 965-2200  
dross@naacpldf.org  
mlinluse@naacpldf.org

/s/ Sidney Jackson

Sidney Jackson (ASB-1462-K40W)  
301 19th Street North  
Birmingham, AL 35203  
Phone: (205) 314-0635  
Fax: (205) 254-1500  
SJackson@wigginschilds.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

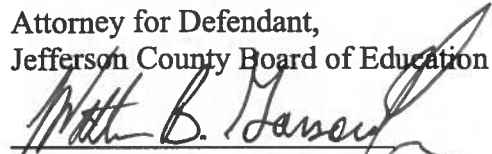
*\*Pro Hac Vice*

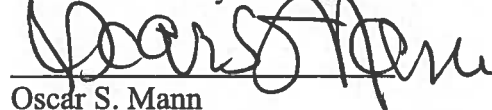
*On Behalf of Defendant Jefferson County Board of Education:*

/s/ Whit Colvin

Whit Colvin (ASB 3137-C51G)  
BISHOP, COLVIN, JOHNSON &  
KENT, LLC  
1910 First Avenue North  
Birmingham, Alabama 35203  
Phone: (205) 251-2881  
Fax: (205) 254-3987

Attorney for Defendant,  
Jefferson County Board of Education

  
Dr. Walter B. Gonsoulin, Jr.  
Superintendent  
Jefferson County Board of Education

  
Oscar S. Mann  
President  
Jefferson County Board of Education

*On Behalf of Probate Judge Alan King:*

/s/ Theodore Lawson

Theodore Lawson  
County Attorney, Jefferson County  
716 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd. N  
Birmingham, AL 35203  
Phone: 205-325-5300  
Lawsont@jccal.org

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a copy of the above and foregoing Joint Motion for Entry of Consent Order has been delivered to all counsel of record by the Court's electronic filing system on November 8, 2019.

*/s/ Deuel Ross*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Deuel Ross



Search

Sign Up

Login



[Bama Politics](#) / [Alabama News](#) / [Alabama Election News](#) / Kiani Gardner Endorsed By Political and Community Leaders

## Kiani Gardner Endorsed By Political And Community Leaders

Written by [Brent Wilson](#) on February 26, 2020



Kiani Gardner

Several major political, economic and community leaders in Alabama have come together to support and endorse [Dr. Kiani Gardner's](#) campaign to represent the 1<sup>st</sup> Congressional District, citing her understanding of the issues that matter to working Alabamians and her commitment to making the people of Alabama her only priority once elected.

### Endorsements

- Alabama Democratic Conference



- [Sue Bell Cobb](#), former Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court and Democratic candidate for Governor
- Kenyen Brown, Alabama’s first African-American U.S. Attorney and a former U.S. House and Senate Ethics Committee Director
- [Parker Griffith](#), former Alabama State Senator and U.S. Congressman (AL-5)
- [Elaine Beech](#), former Alabama State Representative (65<sup>th</sup> District)
- The Southwest Alabama Labor Council
- The Mobile-Pensacola Building Trades Council
- The Communication Workers of America, Local 3907
- The International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers, Local 55
- The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 505
- The International Union of Painters and Allied Trades, Local 779
- The Leadership of Sheet Metal Workers, Local 441
- The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 991

Gardner noted that she was honored by the support and trust each and every one of these organizations and individuals placed in her campaign.

“The people of South Alabama are clearly fed up with professional politicians who are interested only in serving their own futures and the needs of their political party instead of the real issues we face here, like failing infrastructure, an education system that leaves our children unprepared for the future, and a lack of access to affordable healthcare. As an Alabamian who drives these roads every day and is raising a family here, I recognize that their issues are my issues and I will fight to advance OUR real needs in Washington, D.C.”



**Brent Wilson**

Brent Wilson was born and raised in [Huntsville, Alabama](#) and is the Owner and Chief Editor of BamaPolitics.com.



Topic tags:

[2020 Alabama 1st Congressional District Election](#)

[2020 Alabama Elections](#)

[Elaine Beech](#)

[Kiani Gardner](#)

[Parker Griffith](#)

[Sue Bell Cobb](#)

### More Articles

[View The Bills Alabama House Democrats Are Prioritizing In 2021](#)

[Who is Rick Neighbors?](#)

[Alabama GOP Congressional Candidate Barry Moore Shares Photo Defending Kyle Rittenhouse](#)

[America’s Largest Anti-Abortion Group Endorses Tommy Tuberville](#)

[Tommy Tuberville Defeats Jeff Sessions To Face Off Against Doug Jones](#)

[Kiani Gardner: Stop Electing Career Politicians Who Care More About Their Political Careers Than Alabama Lives](#)

[AL Dems: Trump Using Naval Contract to Boost Re-Election Odds at Alabama’s Expense](#)

[AL-01: Kiani Gardner Endorsed By Elizabeth Warren](#)

[Kiani Gardner: Supreme Court DACA Decision A Win, Path To Citizenship Still Needed](#)

[AL-01: Kiani Gardner Endorsed by National Women’s Political Caucus](#)

[Back To Top](#)

# Barriers to Voting in Alabama



A Report by the Alabama Advisory Committee  
to the United States Commission on Civil  
Rights

February 2020

## **Advisory Committees to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights**

By law, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has established an advisory committee in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The committees are composed of state citizens who serve without compensation. The committees advise the Commission of civil rights issues in their states that are within the Commission's jurisdiction. More specifically, they are authorized to advise the Commission in writing of any knowledge or information they have of any alleged deprivation of voting rights and alleged discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, national origin, or in the administration of justice; advise the Commission on matters of their state's concern in the preparation of Commission reports to the President and the Congress; receive reports, suggestions, and recommendations from individuals, public officials, and representatives of public and private organizations to committee inquiries; forward advice and recommendations to the Commission, as requested; and observe any open hearing or conference conducted by the Commission in their states.

## **Letter of Transmittal**

**To: The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights**

Catherine E. Lhamon (Chair)

Debo P. Adegbile

David Kladney

Gail Heriot

Michael Yaki

Peter N. Kirsanow

Stephen Gilchrist

### **From: The Alabama Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights**

The Alabama State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (hereafter “the Committee”) submits this report, “Barriers to Voting” as part of its responsibility to examine and report on civil rights issues in Alabama under the jurisdiction of the Commission. This report is the result of numerous working group sessions, extensive research, and a public hearing held in February 2018. The report was approved by the Committee on June 22, 2020 by a vote of 7 yeas, 2 nays, with no members abstaining.

The Committee chose the topic of barriers to voting as the subject of our first report as we recognize both the significance of this right to our democracy and the outsized role that Alabama has played in shaping this right, particularly in relation to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In an effort to focus the project on current barriers, we began by identifying voting regulations instituted since the United States Supreme Court’s decision in *Shelby County, Alabama v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013) (henceforth “*Shelby County*”). We then considered the effects of such regulations on the citizens of our state.

The Committee discovered, through research and testimony presented at a public hearing conducted by the Committee in 2018, two important phenomena that informed our report. First, while state officials identify the need to prevent election and voter fraud as the motivating animus behind the regulations we considered, there was little evidence that the type of fraud identified actually occurred in the state at an alarming rate prior to the passage of these regulations nor was there evidence that such regulations would actually serve to mitigate this fraud if it presented. Second, while the post-*Shelby County* regulations each appeared neutral on their face, their effect once implemented was anything but. In fact, the Committee concluded that such regulations create often insurmountable barriers to voting for marginal populations in Alabama.

While the Committee recognizes the importance of protecting voter and election integrity, our examination of voting regulations in Alabama raises concerns that these laudable goals are not realized through the state’s efforts. Instead, Alabama has conceived of voting as a right that the citizen must win from the state by clearing a series of qualifying and complex hurdles. This construction of voting not only serves to exclude many poor, rural and minority voters, but it is at odds with the larger concept of the right itself. Instead, the Committee believes that the right to vote is one that fundamentally and wholly belongs to the citizen, not the state. Accordingly, it is the Committee’s belief that before the state can regulate the right to vote, the state must bear the

burden of demonstrating that it has struck a proper balance in enacting a regulation is narrowly conceived to promote some collective good and in ensuring that the regulation does not overly interfere with the citizen's realization of his or her right. In the case of voting, it is the Committee's belief that Alabama has mis-struck this balance.

This report presents both an overview of current voting regulation in Alabama and offers specific recommendation to help policymakers better ensure that the voting rights of all of the residents of Alabama are appropriately protected.

Respectfully,

Jenny Carroll, *Chair*

Alabama Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

**Alabama Advisory Committee to the  
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights**

The Alabama Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights submits this report detailing civil rights concerns associated with barriers to voting in Alabama. The Committee submits this report as part of its responsibility to study and report on civil rights issues in the state of Alabama. The contents of this report are based on testimony the Committee heard during a hearing held on February 22, 2018 in Montgomery, Alabama, and subsequent interviews and correspondence with state and local officials.

This report documents civil rights concerns with respect to barriers to voting throughout the state of Alabama and discusses possible strategies for improving voter access in Alabama. Based on the findings of this study, the Committee offers to the Commission recommendations for addressing this issue of national importance. The Committee recognizes that the Commission has previously issued important studies about voting and civil rights nationwide and hopes that the information presented here aids the Commission in its continued work on this topic.

**Alabama State Advisory Committee to the  
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights**

Jenny Carroll, *Chair, Alabama Advisory Committee*

Marc Ayers  
Craig Hymowitz  
Michael Innis-Jimenez  
Peter Jones  
Angela Lewis  
Raphael Maharaj  
Isabel Rubio

Martha Shearer  
Maurice Shevin  
Cameron Smith\*  
David Smolin  
Daiquiri Steele\*  
Tari Williams

\*Resigned from the Committee prior to this report

## Contents

Introduction .....	1
<b>Background</b> .....	2
<b>Findings</b> .....	3
<b>Pre-Voting Regulations</b> .....	4
A. Voter Identification Requirements .....	4
i. The Scope of the Law and Challenges to Acquiring Identification.....	5
ii. The Specter of Fraud .....	12
iii. Recommendations .....	14
B. The Registration Process.....	15
i. Registering to Vote .....	16
ii. Why require registration?.....	18
iii. Recommendations .....	18
C. Felon Disenfranchisement .....	19
i. The History .....	20
ii. The Implementation .....	24
iii. Recommendations .....	29
D. Voter Roll Purging.....	31
i. Details and Implementation of Purging Policies.....	31
ii. The Effect of Purges .....	35
iii. Recommendations .....	37
<b>Regulations Surrounding Polling</b> .....	38
A. Polling Place Closures.....	38
B. Poll Hours .....	41
C. District Gerrymandering .....	42
D. Poll Worker Training .....	43
<b>Barriers to Alternative Voting Procedures</b> .....	44
A. Absentee Voting.....	44
B. Early Voting or Extended Voting Times .....	46
C. Provisions for Ballots Cast at the Wrong Location.....	46
<b>Recommendations</b> .....	47
<b>Conclusion</b> .....	48

Appendix 1 News Release with Agenda	Page 59
Appendix 2 Transcript - AL SAC Briefing 2/22/18	Page 62
Appendix 3 Alabama Photo Voter ID Guide	Page 366
Appendix 4 Alabama App. for Free Voter ID Card	Page 384
Appendix 5 Alabama Voter Registration Form	Page 388
Appendix 6 Crimes Involving Moral Turpitude	Page 391
Appendix 7 Marc Ayers Statement of Dissent	Page 394
Appendix 8 Craig Hymowitz Statement of Dissent	Page 400
Appendix 9 Dr. Peter Jones Stment of Concurrence	Page 415



## Introduction

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) is an independent, bipartisan agency established by Congress and directed to study and collect information relating to discrimination or a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution because of race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, national origin, or in the administration of justice. The Commission has established advisory committees in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. These State Advisory Committees advise the Commission of civil rights issues in their states that are within the Commission's jurisdiction.

The Alabama Advisory Committee (Committee) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights voted to undertake a study focused on access to voting in the State of Alabama which may have a disparate impact on voters on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability status, or religion, or those that undermine the administration of justice. The objective of the study was to determine whether any changes in Federal law or policy are necessary to guarantee protected classes of individuals the right to vote.

As one of the preclearance states under the Voting Rights Act of 1965<sup>1</sup>, the Alabama Committee chose to examine the impact of the *Shelby County v. Holder*<sup>2</sup> decision, as well as that of any legislation passed following the *Shelby County* decision, on voter access. The Committee hopes that such information will lead to a better understanding of the current state of access to the franchise, as well as to specific recommendations for addressing identified problems. The Committee presents its findings and offers advice to the Commission which include recommendations to the Commission for federal policy and statutory changes.

This report is intended to provide testimony, findings, and recommendations to the Commission in hopes of providing a boots-on-the-ground view of the current status of access to voting in the state of Alabama.

---

<sup>1</sup> Voting Rights Act of 1965, Pub. L. No 89-110 (codified as amended at 52 U.S.C. § 10101).

<sup>2</sup> 570 U.S. 529(2013).

## Background

Alabama played an outsized role in the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.<sup>3</sup> From post-Reconstruction restrictions on the ballot<sup>4</sup> to efforts of Civil Rights activists in Birmingham<sup>5</sup>, Montgomery<sup>6</sup> and Selma<sup>7</sup>, President Johnson noted the State's bloody history in the road to the ballot box when he signed the Voting Rights Act into law.<sup>8</sup> Nearly fifty-years later, Alabama again played a critical role this time in shaping the future of the Voting Rights Act. In the 2013 decision in *Shelby County v. Holder*<sup>9</sup>, the Supreme Court struck down the formulation contained in Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act as unconstitutional and as such removed Section 5's preclearance obligations from Alabama.<sup>10</sup>

The decision also heralded a new wave of state election law reforms in Alabama. These laws, from photo identification requirements, to voter roll purging procedures, to closures of polling places, and others, form the subject of this report. The Alabama State Advisory Committee (hereafter the "Committee") has gathered data on the impact of such post-*Shelby County* reforms on minority

---

<sup>3</sup> 52 U.S.C. § 10101 et seq.

<sup>4</sup> The 1901 Constitution adopted a series of voting requirements that were designed to, and did in fact, exclude black voters. This included an education requirement or proof of eligibility under a grandfather clause which consisted of demonstrated that your grandfather could vote in 1867 (something no black voter could demonstrate as it predated black enfranchisement). See Peyton McCrary et al., *Alabama*, in QUIET REVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH: THE IMPACT OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT 1965-1990 (1994), pg. 44 (describing such mechanisms of disenfranchisement and their impact). Prior to the 1901 Constitution, Alabama had instituted election codes requiring proof of payment of a poll tax. See Frank B. Williams, Jr., *The Poll Tax as a Suffrage Requirement in the South, 1870-1901*, 18 THE J. OF SOUTHERN HISTORY 469 (1952). The tax requirement, which could be waived by election officials, was commonly used to exclude black voters. *Id.* An editorial in the Tuscaloosa News offered a "justification" for the poll tax, stating: "This newspaper believes in white supremacy, and it believes that the poll tax is one of the essentials for the preservation of white supremacy." See Kelly Phillips Erb, *For Election Day, a History of Poll Tax in America*, FORBES, Nov. 5, 2018, at: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/kellyphillipserb/2018/11/05/just-before-the-elections-a-history-of-the-poll-tax-in-america/#5bc78dee4e44>.

<sup>5</sup> See DIANE MCWHORTNER, *CARRY ME HOME: BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA: THE CLIMATIC BATTLE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS REVOLUTION* (2013).

<sup>6</sup> See JO ANN ROBINSON, *THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT AND THE WOMEN WHO STARTED IT: THE MEMOIR OF JO ANN GIBSON ROBINSON* (1987).

<sup>7</sup> See DAVID GARROW, *PROTEST AT SELMA: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AND THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965* (2015).

<sup>8</sup> Johnson, Lyndon B. "Remarks in the Capitol Rotunda at the Signing of the Voting Rights Act," 6 August 1965, in *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Lyndon B. Johnson, 1965*, bk. 2, 1966.

<sup>9</sup> 570 U.S. 529 (2013) (henceforth *Shelby County*).

<sup>10</sup> The Voting Rights Act sought to correct the "blight of racial discrimination in voting" that had "infected the electoral process in parts of our country for nearly a century." *Shelby County*, 570 U.S. at 545 (quoting *South Carolina v. Katzenbach*, 383 U.S. 301, 308 (1966)). Toward that end, Section 2 of the Act barred any "standard, practice, or procedure" that "results in a denial or abridgment of the right of any citizen .... To vote on account of race or color." 52 U.S.C. §10301(a). Given the history of discrimination in states like Alabama, however, the Act further provided in Section 4 a "coverage formula" based on historically discriminatory practices. 52 U.S.C. §10303 (4). Jurisdictions "covered" under Section 4 were in turn subject to Section 5's requirement of that any change in voting procedures be approved, or pre-cleared, by officials in Washington, D.C. *Id.* This preclearance requirement placed the twin burdens of proof and cost of litigation on the State to demonstrate that the proposed change was not discriminatory. *Id.*

and poor populations in the State. It is the conclusion of this Committee that such post-*Shelby County* regulations, though facially neutral, raise potential concerns about access to franchise for the very populations the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was enacted to protect.

Current voting requirements may produce a disparate impact on marginal<sup>11</sup> populations in our state. To highlight this concern, this report examines several, though not all, post-*Shelby County* reforms – in their construction and implementation. While it is beyond the scope of this report, or this Committee’s capacity, to measure the effect of all such reforms, the information uncovered by this Committee paints a picture of significant challenges imposed on Alabama’s poor and racial minority populations, particularly in rural counties, as they seek to realize one of the most fundamental rights of a citizen – the right to vote. The Committee bases this conclusion on oral and written testimony received during the February 22, 2018 hearing conducted in Montgomery, Alabama, as well as the Committee’s own research.

## Findings

This report proceeds in four parts. First, it examines pre-voting regulations, including those pertaining to identification requirements, registration processes, felon re-enfranchisement and voter verification and purging procedures. Second, it turns to regulations surrounding polling itself, including polling place closure, polling hours, poll worker training and redistricting. Third, the report examines alternative voting procedures, including absentee balloting, early voting, provisions for ballots cast at incorrect locations and provisional ballot procedures. The report concludes with a series of global recommendations regarding the removal of potential barriers to voting in Alabama.

Before turning to the substance of the report, it is important to note that the work of this Committee could not occur without the assistance of the citizens of our state. Individual citizens contacted the Committee to provide vital first-hand accounts of their lived experiences under Alabama’s post-*Shelby County* regime. The reality that emerged through the information they provided, and the testimony received by this Committee is a perception of the right to vote fundamentally at odds with the reality the Voting Rights Act of 1965 imagined.

Post-*Shelby County* regulations were described by state witnesses and officials as necessary to protect the vote from fraud and corruption.<sup>12</sup> Citizens and public interest organizations described such regulations as rendering enfranchisement an increasingly difficult right to realize for those without money, access to transportation, housing security and reliable information regarding voter

---

<sup>11</sup> For the purpose of this report, the consensus of the Committee agrees to the definition of marginal as “people who, for whatever reason, are denied involvement in mainstream economic, political, cultural and social activities.”

<sup>12</sup> See John Park, testimony, *Briefing Before the Alabama Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Access to Voting in Alabama*. Montgomery, AL, Feb. 22, 2018, transcript, pp 91-92. (*hereinafter Alabama Transcript*); also Merrill Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p. 14.

eligibility.<sup>13</sup> In this, the state apparently imagines the right to vote as its own to guard against the citizen who would vote without right. And the citizen in turn imagines, through the lens of the State's regulations, the vote as a right that must be earned from the State. This conception of the vote fundamentally mischaracterizes the nature of the right.

The right to vote is not a prize to be won from the State. It is the citizen's right and mechanism to hold the State accountable.<sup>14</sup> While the citizen clearly has an interest in protecting the right to vote from abuse or fraud, the Voting Rights Act recognized in Section 2<sup>15</sup> that state regulation of that right must constantly be weighed against the purported benefit it brings and the access it may curtail. The findings of this Committee highlight concern that the current balance is skewed – that regulations, even those with noble goals, can create real barriers to voting for the very people whose rights the Voting Rights Act and even the regulations described below claim to protect.

## Pre-Voting Regulations

Following the Court's decision in *Shelby County*, Alabama instituted a variety of statutes and administrative rules that regulate voter eligibility. These establish not only who may vote, but also govern voter registration, voter roll purging processes, and identification requirements.<sup>16</sup> In the process, these statutes and rules control access to the ballot prior to voting itself. A citizen ineligible to vote, unable to register, purged from voter rolls, or lacking proper identification may be disenfranchised through these regulations before he or she even has the opportunity to cast a ballot. This section considers such statutes.

### A. Voter Identification Requirements

Following the *Shelby County* decision, one of the first changes Alabama made to its voting laws was to institute one of the most rigorous voter identification requirements in the nation.<sup>17</sup> This law requires all voters present one of eleven approved forms of identification or be positively identified by two election officials.<sup>18</sup> If the voter lacks the approved identification and cannot be positively identified by two election officials, the voter may cast a provisional ballot.<sup>19</sup> In order for that provisional ballot to be counted, the voter must present “a proper form of photo

---

<sup>13</sup> See Douglas Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pp. 203-204; Pickett Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.280; Simelton Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p. 252; Holmes Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pp. 168-169; Blocker Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.177; Crayton Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pp. 41, 44, 46; Boone Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pp.104-107; Merrill Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, P.21; Morrison Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.221.

<sup>15</sup> Pub. L. No. 89-110 § 2.

<sup>16</sup> See Ala. Code § 17-9-30 (2019), Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1 (2019), Ala. Code § 17-3-31 (2019), Ala. Code § 17-3-50 (2019), Ala. Code § 17-4-30 (2019), Ala. Code § 17-17-14 (2019).

<sup>17</sup> Ala. Code § 17-9-30 *et seq.*

<sup>18</sup> Ala. Code § 17-9-30(e).

<sup>19</sup> Ala. Code § 17-9-30(d).

identification to the Board of Registrars no later than 5:00 p.m. on the Friday following election day.”<sup>20</sup>

The Committee heard testimony that identification requirements were enacted to reduce individual voter fraud by ensuring that the person casting the ballot is in fact the eligible voter listed on the voting rolls for a given polling place.<sup>21</sup> While these are clearly laudable goals, it is less clear either that this concern is significant or in the alternative that the voter identification requirement alleviates that concern to an order to justify the barrier to voting that it creates. In short, it is the conclusion of this Committee that Alabama’s voter identification requirement, while appearing neutral on its face, disproportionately impacts poor, minority and rural populations in the state and may not be justified.

i. The Scope of the Law and Challenges to Acquiring Identification

At its core, Alabama’s voter identification law requires a potential voter to either present an acceptable form of identification or to be identified before they are permitted to vote.<sup>22</sup> While Alabama accepts eleven different forms of identification for voting, Secretary of State John Merrill testified that the most common forms of voter identification are state issued identification cards – such as a driver’s license, a nondriver identification, or an Alabama Photo Voter ID card.<sup>23</sup> These are procured through Motor Vehicles Division (“MVD”) offices, the County Clerk’s office or, in some counties, a library or the Secretary of State’s mobile identification unit (“mobile ID unit”). Despite the variety of identifications accepted, Alabama’s voter identification law remains one of the most restrictive in the nation. Only 19 states require some form of photo identification to vote.<sup>24</sup> In contrast, 14 states have no ID requirements and 19 states accept non-photo IDs.<sup>25</sup> This places Alabama’s photo ID law among the 19 most restrictive laws nationwide.

The impact of this law on marginalized populations becomes apparent when considering how one might acquire a form of identification the law requires. Recent efforts by the state to close or limit hours at MVD offices, courts, libraries, and other public places where voters might acquire the necessary identification to vote has rendered the photo identification law in Alabama a significant barrier for poor, minority and rural populations in the state.

Consider the case of MVD offices. In 2015, in response to a budget dispute, then Governor Robert Bentley closed 31 MVD offices in Alabama.<sup>26</sup> In 2016, the Department of Transportation (“DOT”)

---

<sup>20</sup> Ala. Code § 17-10-1.

<sup>21</sup> Park Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.92, Boone Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pp. 149-150.

<sup>22</sup> Ala. Admin. Code 820-2-9-.02 (2013).

<sup>23</sup> Merrill Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pp. 28-29.

<sup>24</sup> Photo ID Laws by State. Spread the Vote. <http://www.Spreadthevote.org/voter-id-states>.

<sup>25</sup> *Id.*

<sup>26</sup> See [https://www.al.com/news/montgomery/2016/12/feds\\_alabama\\_to\\_expand\\_drivers.html](https://www.al.com/news/montgomery/2016/12/feds_alabama_to_expand_drivers.html) (noting that the DOT concluded that the closures caused a “disparate and adverse impact on the basis of race”).

conducted an investigation into these closures and concluded that they adversely affected counties with majority black and rural populations.<sup>27</sup> Statistics from the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (“ALEA”) and census data for the state show that of the 11 counties in Alabama that have a majority or near majority black population, eight (72.7 percent) suffered closure of MVD offices in their counties as a result of Gov. Bentley’s budgetary decision, compared to 23 (41.1 percent) of the 56 majority white counties in the state.<sup>28</sup> The three counties that did not suffer such closures are located in Montgomery (the state capital), Birmingham, and Selma, the most populous cities in the state.

In response to the DOT’s findings, the state re-opened offices in some of the affected counties with limited hours. Two such counties were Wilcox and Bullock. Both are poor, predominantly black and rural counties. Wilcox County, according to the 2010 census, is 72.5 percent black and 26.8 percent white. The median family income is a little over \$22,000.<sup>29</sup> Trying to learn the hours of the Wilcox County MVD office over the past year has been an act in frustration. The single location listed online offered no website that might reveal its hours and, when the Chair of the Committee attempted to call the listed telephone number, no one answered the phone regardless of when she called. There was no recorded message to offer hours of operation. A call made by the Chair of the Committee to the Wilcox County clerk’s office produced a suggestion that she travel to another county to obtain a driver’s license.

Efforts to gather information about the MVD office in Bullock County were met with similar frustration. Like Wilcox County, Bullock County is majority-minority according to the 2010 census – 70.2 percent black and 23.0 percent white – and is poor (the median family income in Bullock County was just under \$24,000).<sup>30</sup> Efforts to learn the MVD hours for Bullock County’s one MVD office were challenging:

1. The Bullock County MVD office has no website,
2. No one answered the phone regardless of when called and there was no voice mail or recorded information,
3. A call to the Bullock County’s Clerk of Court’s office revealed that the MVD office was open one day a week, though the individual reached to did not know what day the office was open or who a person seeking an identification could speak to find out,
4. The same official in the Clerk’s office suggested that if a person wanted to obtain an identification from the MVD in Bullock County, that person should drive to the office to find out the hours of operation,
5. While the individual in Clerk of Court’s office was not aware of the MVD’s precise operation schedule, she was sure that it would not be open on the weekend.

---

<sup>27</sup> *Id.*

<sup>28</sup> *Id.*

<sup>29</sup> United States Census Bureau. 2010 Census. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/wilcoxcountyalabama> .

<sup>30</sup> United States Census Bureau. 2010 Census. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/bullockcountyalabama>.

It is true that the hours of operation for these MVD offices, and all MVD offices in the state, are available on the ALEA website, however this information proved of little utility for the counties in question. Efforts to reach MVD offices during the hours provided by the ALEA website proved fruitless. This suggests that either the posted hours are incorrect or that they are not consistently kept. Either possibility creates a hurdle for a voter seeking an identification from the offices in question.

For potential voters with limited windows and long distances to travel to obtain identification from such offices (and perhaps little access to the internet) it seems odd that such offices would not at a minimum offer information telephonically regarding their location and hours of operation. It also does not engender confidence that such offices are in fact operational if efforts to contact them during alleged office hours (according to the ALEA website) results in an unanswered telephone. In a May 17, 2019 letter to Chairwoman Marcia Fudge and Ranking Member Rodney Davis, of the Committee on House Administration, Subcommittee on Elections, in response to concerns about the lack of information regarding MVD office hours, Attorney General Steven Marshall, helpfully offered that a voter could rely on a statewide website (algeohub) to obtain information. Unfortunately, typing in a variety of iterations of Wilcox County or Bullock County and driver's license (or identification) office into the search bar on the webpage suggested, only produced a response that nothing matching the search criteria could be found. It did not produce any information regarding when one might expect to obtain an identification from either office.

Finally, the Attorney General's letter provided two numbers which he suggested would offer information about the hours of operation of the MVD offices in question. Use of these numbers, however, did not produce the purported result. The first number simply referred the caller back to the ALEA website for hours of operation at particular offices, and the second number went straight to voicemail, where despite leaving messages requesting information, no returned call was ever received by the Committee.

These experiences, attempting to ascertain hours of operation, locate a person in the MVD offices, or following the Attorney General's suggestions, do not alleviate the Committee's concerns that actually confirming the hours of operation at a supposedly open MVD office is a time consuming and ultimately, perhaps, futile task. Simply put, for citizens in these predominately black, predominately poor, and predominantly rural counties, like those in other similar counties, the MVD office is an illusory source of voting identification. To the extent that MVD offices continue to exist in Wilcox and Bullock Counties, they can hardly be described as easily accessible or reliable sources of a voter identification card. Obviously, this is not meant as an indictment of the men and women who work at the MVD offices, but it does highlight the challenges that poor, minority and rural citizens have in accessing the photo identification required to vote.

Compare Wilcox and Bullock Counties to two urban, predominantly white counties. According to the 2010 census, Shelby County has an 83 percent white and 10.6 percent black population. Its median family income of over \$68,000.<sup>31</sup> Shelby County has three MVD offices open five days a week from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.<sup>32</sup> Tuscaloosa County, who according to the 2010 census had a 66.3 percent white population, a 29.6 percent black population and a median family income over \$58,000<sup>33</sup>, has a MVD office open five days a week from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.<sup>34</sup> Both Shelby and Tuscaloosa County's MVD offices have convenient websites that not only provide basic information such as the location of the offices and their hours of operations, but also permit an id seeker to fill out forms prior to arrival at the office and to set appointments to obtain identification. No such conveniences appear to exist in Wilcox and Bullock Counties, or if they do exist, they are not well advertised.

Offices in counties like Shelby or Tuscaloosa County provide services to larger populations and therefore must be more numerous and provide more service hours. But the fact that there are sparse populations in the counties where the MVD offices were closed or suffered curtailed hours does not mean that there is no need for an MVD office in these counties. According to ALEA statistics in 2014 (prior to the closures) the thirty-one closed MVD locations issued 3,149 drivers' licenses and over 5,000 learner's permits.<sup>35</sup> Under the new reduced hours, these offices issued less than 1,000 drivers' licenses in 2016 and 2017.<sup>36</sup>

Counties such as Choctaw, Sumter, Hale, Greene, Perry, Wilcox, Lowndes, Butler, Crenshaw, Macon, and Bullock are all poor<sup>37</sup> (in fact some are some of the poorest counties in our nation), are all primarily black (some with black populations as high as 82 percent) and all lack a single full time MVD office. In the end, budget figures available on AL.gov show that closures of the 31 MVD offices saved the state an estimated \$200,000-300,000 out of a general budget that exceeded \$100 million.<sup>38</sup> The amount of money saved was small, but the impact on marginal voters was large.

Why do MVD closures and offices with limited hours matter? The MVD, after all, is not the only source of acceptable voter identification, though it is the most common source in Alabama. Clerk's offices can issue such identifications, and, as Secretary of State John Merrill testified, he has

---

<sup>31</sup> United States Census Bureau. 2010 Census. <http://www.shelbycountyalabama>.

<sup>32</sup> Shelby County License Offices. <http://www.shelbyal.com/581/shelby-county-license-offices>.

<sup>33</sup> United States Census Bureau. 2010 Census. <http://www.tuscaloosacountyalabama>.

<sup>34</sup> Tuscaloosa County License Department. <http://www.tuscco.com/government/departments/license-department>.

<sup>35</sup> See *Feds: Alabama to Expand Driver's License Office Hours After Probe*, AL.COM January 13, 2019, at: [https://www.al.com/news/montgomery/2016/12/feds\\_alabama\\_to\\_expand\\_drivers.html](https://www.al.com/news/montgomery/2016/12/feds_alabama_to_expand_drivers.html)

<sup>36</sup> *Id.*

<sup>37</sup> United States Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. [https://data.ers.usda.gov/reports.aspx?ID=17828#P6974cfd63ce14f2aa561a56ced8b3418\\_3\\_153iT1](https://data.ers.usda.gov/reports.aspx?ID=17828#P6974cfd63ce14f2aa561a56ced8b3418_3_153iT1)

<sup>38</sup> See Kyle Whitmire, *As it Turns Out ... Bentley's Driver's License Closures were Racial, After All*, AL.com, March 6, 2019 at: [https://www.al.com/opinion/2017/01/as\\_it\\_turns\\_out\\_bentleys\\_drive.html](https://www.al.com/opinion/2017/01/as_it_turns_out_bentleys_drive.html)



created a mobile identification unit that will travel to potential voters to generate ID. These solutions, however, are not a panacea. Turning first to alternative identification locations such as clerk's offices. These offices, like MVD offices, are not open on weekends and are usually open only eight hours during the day, with some taking breaks for lunch. For working men and women, dependent on a job and its paycheck, standing in line during work hours to acquire identification to vote creates a financial burden.

For some in rural counties, such offices, like MVD offices are located at county seats which may be a great distance from the potential voter's home or work, creating an additional burden. This burden is compounded if the clerk's office keeps irregular and/or poorly posted hours of operation. For those with private transportation, traveling to an alternative identification location may be a lesser inconvenience; but for those without private transportation, they must depend on either someone else's willingness to transport them or near non-existent public transportation.

Finally, such alternative locations to obtain ids are closed in the midst of the COVID-19 public health crisis.<sup>39</sup> This renders MVD offices one of, if not the only source of identification necessary for voting.

To offer additional opportunities to obtain the required identification, the Secretary of State's Office has created a mobile ID unit that has travelled to a variety of locations (schedule available at: <https://www.sos.alabama.gov/alabama-votes/photo-voter-id/mobile-id-locations>). This Committee does not doubt the benefit of the mobile id unit in light of the state's requirement of photo identification to vote. And while in rural communities, the mobile ID unit may be located near the very locations where free identification are already available, such as the Registrar's Office, the courthouse or the local MVD, according to the published schedule, the mobile ID unit has provided free identification when the Board of Registrar's office may be closed either on weekends, state holidays or outside of normal business hours. This is clearly one of the advantages of the mobile ID unit, and Secretary of State Merrill has repeatedly expressed his commitment to being thoughtful about the timing as well as the location of mobile ID unit's appearances. Beyond this, the mobile ID unit is valuable not only because it signifies the willingness of the state to make good on its promise to make IDs available to all who want one, but because it actually creates an opportunity for folks to get those IDs. In short, no one contests that the mobile ID unit, and Secretary of State Merrill's commitment to making the unit available, is valuable.

This is not to say, however, that the use of the mobile ID unit does not raise concerns or should not be subject to criticism. The Committee remains concerned that the mobile ID unit is not reaching those most in need of its services because of its limited appearances in limited locations. This is particularly true now, in the midst of state wide closures as a result of the COVID-19 public

---

<sup>39</sup> For a list of closures see <https://www.al.com/news/2020/03/coronavirus-shutdowns-whats-open-whats-closed.html>.

health crisis, where the posted schedule reveals no available mobile-ID locations. Given closures at other state offices that might issue id outside of MVDs, access to identification required for voting in Alabama is increasingly limited. Further, as Secretary of State Merrill notes and is evident from the schedule posted by his office prior to closures as a result of the COVID-19 public health crisis, the mobile ID unit operates for only two to three hours at each location.<sup>40</sup> State officials often point to efforts to procure the necessary identification for particular individuals,<sup>41</sup> such efforts are laudable, but also appear to be extraordinary, rather than the ordinary practice of Alabama's government for ordinary folks seeking to vote in Alabama. For those unable to attend the Chilton County Peach Festival, the Watermelon Festival, the National Shrimp Festival, the Magic City Bowl or any of the other events listed on the mobile ID unit's schedule for any of a variety of reasons, or unable to locate an open MVD office in their county, the question lingers: why require a photo ID to vote at all?

Secretary of State Merrill testified that Alabama passed its voter ID law to thwart individual voter fraud.<sup>42</sup> The risk of voter fraud will be discussed at greater length in the next section, however it is worth noting here that the Committee is unconvinced that the evidence available to it proves that voter fraud plagued Alabama elections prior to the passage of the photo ID requirement based on Secretary of State Merrill's testimony at the February 22, 2018 hearing in Montgomery. Further, according to Merrill, since his election as Secretary of State there have been six prosecutions for voter fraud and three elections overturned.<sup>43</sup> The Alabama advisory committee does not mean to mean to minimize any concerns about the integrity of the vote; it does mean to raise concern that the possibility of voter fraud is being used by the State to justify a photo identification requirement that, for a variety of reasons disproportionately impacts poor, minority, and rural voters despite the fact that little evidence has been presented that such fraud occurs on a wide scale. In fact, studies suggest just the contrary: that it is a rare and ineffective way to disrupt an election.<sup>44</sup>

Contrast this to the impact of the voter identification requirement on marginalized citizens in the state. On its face, the voter identification law does not appear to have a discriminatory intent or purpose. It applies uniformly to all voters and seeks to ensure a common goal – voter integrity. Likewise, the state's willingness to accept a variety of forms of identification procured from a variety of locations, as described above, speaks to an effort to include and accommodate, rather

---

<sup>40</sup> There were exceptions to this two to three-hour limit, for example on June 15 the mobile ID unit will be available at the Juneteenth Festival in Birmingham, AL from 10:00 a.m.- 2:00 p.m. and on October 5 the mobile ID unit will be available at the Face in the Window Fest in Carrollton, AL from 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

<sup>41</sup> Douglas Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.209.

<sup>42</sup> John Merrill, Testimony, *U.S. Comm'n on Civil Rights Briefing Meeting*, Feb. 2, 2018. P.155 (2018).

<sup>43</sup> Merrill, Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.15.

<sup>44</sup> Justin Levitt, *A Comprehensive Investigation of Voter Impersonation finds 31 Credible Incidents out of One Billion Ballots Cast*, WASHINGTON POST, (Aug. 6, 2014)

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2014/08/06/a-comprehensive-investigation-of-voter-impersonation-finds-31-credible-incidents-out-of-one-billion-ballots-cast/>.

than to exclude potential voters. Both efforts to ensure voter integrity and to create multiple locations and means by which to obtain identification necessary to vote are laudable.

Such efforts, however, obscure the effect of the law. The Alabama Advisory Committee heard testimony that suggests that the reality is that Alabama's voter identification law creates impediments for the poor, minority and rural voters who may have limited access to locations that can issue identification, may lack the underlying documentation necessary to receive such identification, or have neither the time nor transportation to gain such identification.<sup>45</sup> Further, the law seeks to address a problem – individual voter fraud – without any evidence that such a problem existed prior to the law's passage. In short, the law, for all its good intentions, can prevent people from realizing their right to vote for little reason other than their lack of ability to procure state sanctioned identification.

As discussed above, the mobile unit, while enjoying the benefit of being open on weekends, has made limited appearances. While Secretary of State Merrill testified that he is willing to take the mobile identification unit throughout the state<sup>46</sup>, a noble goal to be sure, logistically this solution has limited value if locations are poorly advertised. Beyond this, such a solution assumes that potential voters have equal transportation opportunities and available free time to access the mobile unit.

In addition, the Committee heard testimony that the same underlying documents required for MVD issued identification are required for the mobile identification unit.<sup>47</sup> This means that even if the identification unit comes to the voter, the same impediments to acquiring the identification persists for marginal voters. Beyond this, the closures of MVD offices matter because, like the voter identification law itself, these closures send a strong message that it will be harder to qualify to vote in Alabama if you are poor and live in a rural county.

MVD closures, however, are not the only challenge to those seeking necessary identification to vote. For those in rural areas, or those that lack housing security, acquiring the necessary proof of identity to obtain a driver's license or other form of acceptable identification poses additional challenges. While the Committee recognizes (and applauds) the state's effort to ensure that free identification is available, proof of identity is not free for those who must acquire it. For those born at home, or those who do not have ready access to a copy of their birth certificates, documentation of identity must be purchased from state agencies. Depending on where a person was born the costs of acquiring a birth certificate can range from \$50 to over \$100.<sup>48</sup> Proof of residency may prove equally challenging. Marginalized people may not have common proof of residency such as a formal lease, a utility or cable bill, or deed to property.

---

<sup>45</sup> See *Supra* Note 12.

<sup>46</sup> Merrill Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p. 12.

<sup>47</sup> Douglas Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, P. 218.

<sup>48</sup> Morrison Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p. 210.

At the polling place, a voter must present his or her identification in order to vote. Despite the Secretary of State's effort to provide a clear list of acceptable identifications, voters in recent election reported confusion among poll workers over what constituted proper identification. Identifications such as passports, student identifications, Tribal identifications, and Military identifications all met with challenges including concerns that photos were outdated and addresses were not listed on the identification.<sup>49</sup> While these objections to the identification are incorrect as a matter of law, they highlight yet another concern over an identification requirement, as applied, and suggest the need for more statewide training of election-administrating personnel.

A voter without proper identification who cannot be identified by election workers at the polling place must cast a provisional ballot. This provisional ballot will only be counted if the voter presents the proper identification to the Board of Registrars no later than 5:00 p.m. on the Friday following the election day.<sup>50</sup> Again, those without transportation, time, access to an identification location, or the requisite supporting documents to support the identification, may find themselves disenfranchised, even if they are registered to vote, because they cannot produce identification at the polling place or within the time frame permitted following the election as required under Alabama's voter identification law.

In the end, the real lived experience of the poor, minority and rural, and working people in the state is that acquiring the ID required by the state to vote poses significant logistical challenges. That it is possible in theory does not mitigate that challenge. To avoid disparate impact, the voter identification law requires a world in which all people have the ability and the means to acquire an acceptable identification. Yet for many in Alabama that world is not their reality. For these citizens, the voter identification law is an impediment as insurmountable as a sheriff in the doorway to the polling place or an archaic history test or other Jim Crow Era voting barriers. The effect is the same. For residents on the margins in Alabama, voting is long and difficult journey.

ii. The Specter of Fraud

Weigh these challenges to acquiring acceptable identification against the harm the voter identification law was implemented to prevent individual voter fraud. Secretary of State Merrill acknowledged in his testimony that prior to the passage of the voter identification law there were no reported or investigated incidents of individual voter impersonation.<sup>51</sup> This is consistent with Prof. Justin Levitt's testimony before the North Carolina State Advisory Committee, which shows that in fourteen years there have been thirty-one credible cases of voter fraud by impersonation out

---

<sup>49</sup> Boone Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pp.103-104., Simelton Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.253.

<sup>50</sup> Merrill Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p. 28.

<sup>51</sup> Merrill Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p. 14.

of more than 1 billion ballots cast during that period.<sup>52</sup> As Director Kareem Crayton testified such fraud is “infinitesimal.”<sup>53</sup> It is simply not the way elections are stolen.

Even setting aside concerns about the ability to track down employees of driver license offices or the curtailed hours of such locations or the challenges to acquire acceptable identification, the fundamental question remains: why require a photo identification in the first place? As noted above, the requirement of a photo identification to vote is not a common requirement. In fact, the majority of states have no such requirement and no federal law requires such a form of identification to vote.

The requirement of a photo identification is entirely of Alabama’s own making. Attorney General Marshall offered in his May 17th letter what he characterizes as “substantial evidence of the existence of ... fraud and more limited evidence of actual in-person fraud.” (page 7-8, FNs 11-22)<sup>54</sup>. The evidence he presents in the letter, which is consistent with that of Secretary of State Merrill and that of John Park (who also testified at the February 22 hearing), is in fact of limited allegations of fraud and appears to this Committee inadequate to justify the voter identification requirement in light of the impediment such a requirement poses to marginalized persons in our state.

The Attorney General further notes in his May 17<sup>th</sup> letter that evidence of individual voter fraud is often hard to gather and cases are difficult to prosecute.<sup>55</sup> His suggestion seems to be that this accounts for a relatively small number of prosecutions in the face of a larger possibility of individual voter fraud occurring. Although this is theoretically possible, a study by Professor Justin Levitt—who has conducted extensive research into the occurrence of individual voter fraud over a fourteen-year period and is a nationally recognized expert on the topic— found 31 cases of voter fraud by impersonation out of more than 1 billion ballots cast.<sup>56</sup> In short, even if these cases are difficult to detect, studies designed to locate such fraud failed to find a significant concern.

To be clear, the Committee does not quibble with anyone who expresses a concern about individual voter fraud. In fact, the Committee firmly believes that the integrity of the vote is critical to a functioning democracy. What is puzzling however is the repeated assertion by state officials that individual voter fraud poses such a great risk to Alabama’s elections such that photo identification laws and curtailed absentee balloting (which will be discussed in Part III of this report) are necessary to curve this fraud.

---

<sup>52</sup> Levitt Testimony, *U.S. Comm’n on Civil Rights Briefing Meeting*, Feb. 2, 2018. p.105.

<sup>53</sup> Crayton Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.63.

<sup>54</sup> Marshall

<sup>55</sup> Marshall

<sup>56</sup> *Supra* note 49.

In fact, Mr. Park and Dr. Crayton both described instances of systematic fraud – in which election officials destroyed or miscounted ballots – as having a far greater effect on election outcomes given the number of ballots in question.<sup>57</sup> Yet this type of voting fraud remains manifestly unaddressed by an identification requirement, or, as will be discussed later, limited absentee balloting or denial of early voting.

The concern, one that remains unaddressed by the State, is that Alabama is seeking to prevent what appears to be a limited and poorly documented fraud concern and in the process is creating hurdles for legitimate voters' access to the ballot. This would seem to be an odd goal of government and a perversion of the duty of those officials charged with protecting the election process.

There is little to no evidence that the state identification law keeps our elections safe from fraud. Instead the law serves create barriers for the most marginalized of Alabama's voters. To require an identification prior to voting is one way to ensure that only those with time and resources may vote in Alabama.

iii. Recommendations

On the most basic level, the disparate impact created by the requirement of sanctioned identification to vote in Alabama supports a return to preclearance status under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. While the requirement of identification, like other voting regulations discussed throughout this report, appears neutral on its face, the identification requirement creates a barrier to voting that is disproportionate for Alabama's marginalized citizens – including poor, minority and rural populations. The lack of preclearance places the burden on the disenfranchised individuals to demonstrate this disparate impact. Given the economic reality of such individuals, this is a heavy burden to take on. Returning to preclearance status would flip this burden, ensuring review of laws effecting voting rights.<sup>58</sup>

Beyond this global recommendation with regard to the Alabama's voter identification requirement, the Committee also has some specific recommendations:

1. The Committee remains unconvinced that a photo identification requirement as reflected in Alabama's current law actually accomplishes its articulated goal and that this goal – the reduction of individual voter fraud – outweighs the burden of the voter identification law on those citizens most at risk for disenfranchisement. Accordingly, the Committee's first recommendation would be a reconsideration of the state's voter identification law,

---

<sup>57</sup> Crayton Testimony, Alabama Transcript, pp. 63-64., *See also* John Park, *Oral remarks for February 2018 Hearing to access to Voting*, written testimony submitted to Alabama Advisory Committee.

<sup>58</sup> This will be discussed further in the Global Recommendation Section.

including but not limited to considering abolishing the requirement or increasing the types of acceptable identification.

2. If the state is disinclined to do away with the voter identification requirement, the state should increase access to locations that can produce the required identification.
3. Multiple mobile identification units would increase access to identification, though the schedules of such units must be well advertised and varied in an effort to accommodate a variety of voters in need of identification.
4. MVD offices, the location Secretary of State Merrill identified as the most likely source of an identification, must not only be open in all counties in the state, but such hours of operation must be readily accessible (and accurate) for those seeking identification. The state must also work to ensure a variety of hours of operation for all identification producing locations to ensure access for even marginal citizens in the state.
5. Finally, the State should work to reduce costs identification by broadening not only the type of identification accepted, but also the documentation necessary to obtain that identification.

#### B. The Registration Process

In addition to identification requirements, like most states, Alabama requires voters to register in order to vote.<sup>59</sup> In many ways, Alabama has done a good job of streamlining this process, offering multiple means and methods to register and minimizing documentation required for registration.<sup>60</sup> This streamlining, however, has not eliminated obstacles to enfranchisement created by registration requirements. Even in its streamlined form, registration is a multi-step process that requires affirmative actions by the potential voter.

While the requirement of registration is the overwhelming norm in the United States, the commonality of this requirement obscures the fundamental question of why the default position in the state is not automatic registration of all eligible citizens?<sup>61</sup> Put another way, the state fails to offer meaningful explanations of why registration is required for citizens to realize their right to vote or why the state is impeded from adopting as system of automatic registration.

---

<sup>59</sup> Only North Dakota does not require voters to register. *See* <https://vip.sos.nd.gov/PortalListDetails.aspx?pthPKID=79&ptlPKID=7>. For Alabama's registration requirement, *see* Ala. Code § 17-3-50.

<sup>60</sup> Voter registration procedures in Alabama only require that the voter provide a copy of valid identification. *Id.*

<sup>61</sup> Eighteen states and the District of Columbia do offer automatic voter registration.

## i. Registering to Vote

Alabama offers a variety of methods of registration, however, according to the Secretary of State's testimony, the primary access to voter registration in Alabama is through driver's license acquisition at the MVD.<sup>62</sup> At the time the driver's license is issued, the elector is given a card to return to voter registrar's office via mail or in person. Voters may also register in person at the Board of Registrar's office or at other state government offices.<sup>63</sup> In addition, voters may register online or download a pdf application and return it via mail or in person.<sup>64</sup> Those requiring help may contact the voter hotline (run by the Secretary of State's office) or seek assistance through a variety of third-party websites such as rockthevote.org, voterparticipation.org or votesmart.org, to name just a few. These multiple points of access to the voter registration process is undoubtedly an improvement over systems that offer only one form of registration. The state's commitment to maintaining these points of access is laudable, however, even this system creates challenges for marginalized voters that may prevent enfranchisement.

This reality is borne out by the fact that only 69.2 percent of Alabama's eligible population are registered to vote.<sup>65</sup> The Secretary of State in his testimony noted that these registration numbers are the highest in the State's history<sup>66</sup>, however, registration among the black population in the state and in predominately black counties continue to lag behind white populations and majority white counties.<sup>67</sup> This Committee acknowledges that it is always hard to determine why nearly 30 percent of a population fails to do something – in this case register to vote; however, information provided by witnesses at the February 22 hearing as well as antidotal evidence provided by press coverage and citizen comment suggest some systematic impediments to registration.

First, the registration process requires the voter to produce valid identification.<sup>68</sup> As a result, voter registration suffers all the challenges of voter identification described above. Voters with limited access to locations that produce the necessary identification or the underlying documents necessary to procure such identification such as birth certificates, social security cards, or bills demonstrating residency may be unable to register even under an improved registration system. Accordingly, from the perspective of the voter, registration may present an insurmountable financial or temporal burden.

---

<sup>62</sup> John Merrill, *Answers to Follow Up Questions to Feb. 22 testimony*. May 16, 2018.

<sup>63</sup> Merrill testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pg. 10

<sup>64</sup> *Id.*

<sup>65</sup> See Barry-Blocker Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pp. 178-183., See also Findings of 2016 Election Administration and Voting Survey Report, [https://www.eac.gov/assets/1/6/2016\\_EAVS\\_Comprehensive\\_Report.pdf](https://www.eac.gov/assets/1/6/2016_EAVS_Comprehensive_Report.pdf).

<sup>66</sup> Merrill Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pg. 14.

<sup>67</sup> See Findings of 2016 Election Administration and Voting Survey Report, [https://www.eac.gov/assets/1/6/2016\\_EAVS\\_Comprehensive\\_Report.pdf](https://www.eac.gov/assets/1/6/2016_EAVS_Comprehensive_Report.pdf).

<sup>68</sup> Ala. Code § 17-3-52 (2019).



Consider the statewide computer failure at MVD offices prior to the 2018 mid-term elections. This failure was brief – approximately 45 minutes – but it occurred during the last week to register to vote and during the period of the failure the MVD was unable to produce any documents or identifications. For those with limited time and resources, such a failure – even a very brief one like this – may create a barrier to gaining the materials necessary to register to vote. The fact that alternative locations might exist that could provide identification or registration forms may offer little comfort to those unable to travel to alternative locations.

Even if a voter is able to appear in person at the Board of Registrar’s Office, inconsistent information about registration eligibility seems to plague the process. In the 2018 mid-term election voters who attempted to register in person at the Board of Registrar’s Office reported being told that they were required to bring documentation not actually required by the state to register. For example, a group of Latinx voters were told at one Registrar’s Office that they could not register without proof of U.S. citizenship.<sup>69</sup> While Secretary of State John Merrill was responsive to this problem when alerted to it, it is unclear how often such irregularities occur without coming to official notice. The confusion created by this misinformation ironically is propagated by the very offices charged with the registration of voters. This misinformation also suggests that better training is required with regard to voter registration.

Secretary of State John Merrill has acknowledged that registration can pose challenges and, in response, has created both a registration website and a registration application that allows voters to register either online or with the app.<sup>70</sup> There is no question that the availability of online and app based registration tools facilitate registration and reduce travel and time burdens on citizens. These tools, however, are not panaceas and may be of limited utility for poor and rural voters.

Both require internet access – a challenge in some rural counties. In addition, the app appears to require access to a smartphone. This level of technology is not always accessible for marginalized citizens. Beyond this, lingering questions remain regarding the app. The Secretary of State’s office did not respond to the State Advisory Committee’s inquiries regarding the app’s platform, how it processes information, who has access to this information (such as law enforcement agencies), whether the app engages in data collection, and whether or not it can be used on any smartphone or other equivalent technology. Finally, both the app and online registration platforms may only be used if a person has already acquired the requisite identification.<sup>71</sup> This means that, for those with difficulties obtaining identification required to vote, the registration website and app will provide no assistance.

---

<sup>69</sup> While U.S. Citizenship is a prerequisite for voter registration in Alabama, proof of such citizenship is not required for registration under federal law. Secretary of State Merrill has indicated that he does not enforce the state law that conflicts with the federal law. *See* Transcript p. 17, ln. 16-23 – p. 18 ln. 1-17.

<sup>70</sup> See Alabama Secretary of State, Register to Vote/Update your Information, <https://www.sos.alabama.gov/alabama-votes/voter/register-to-vote>.

<sup>71</sup> Merrill Testimony, Alabama Transcript, p.10.

Finally, the Secretary of States' Office uses the Electronic Registration Information Center ("ERIC") to send mailings to eligible but unregistered voters.<sup>72</sup> The use of this resource is a positive step to ensure that voters have the information and opportunity to register to vote. These proactive policies are both positive and demonstrate a commitment to enfranchisement, however they may fail to reach those with housing insecurity and/or lack of regular access to mail.

ii. Why require registration?

Like identification requirements, the justification for registration is based on fraud prevention. As discussed above there is little evidence that individual voter fraud is significant in our State. Beyond this, states that offer automatic registration do not report increased voter fraud. This suggests that proactive registration requirements, like identification requirements, may be remedies to a non-existent problem and may present barriers to enfranchisement.

iii. Recommendations

While the requirement of registration appears neutral on its face, the voter registration process creates barriers to voting that is disproportionate for Alabama's marginalized citizens – including poor, minority and rural populations. This burden is multiplied by the lack of consistent information regarding registration requirements at state government offices and the failure of infrastructure in the registration process. Further, the Committee remains unconvinced that voter registration requirements as reflect in Alabama's current law actually accomplishes its articulated goal and that this goal – the reduction of individual voter fraud – outweighs the burden of voter registration on those citizens most at risk for disenfranchisement.

1. The Committee recommends reconsideration of the state's current voter registration process, including but not limited to considering abolishing the requirement of registration or in the alternative adopting a system of automatic registration for eligible citizens.
2. If the state is disinclined to do away with the voter registration requirement, the state should increase access to registration by allowing same day registration for elections,
3. The state of Alabama should expand locations that permit in person registration,
4. The state of Alabama should offer free and accessible access to online and app-based registration platforms with a guarantee that such platforms do not engage in data gathering or sharing beyond that necessary to maintain voter records.

---

<sup>72</sup> Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC), *Which States Are Members of ERIC*, <https://ericstates.org/>.

5. The Alabama Advisory Committee recommends creating consistent and accessible sources of information for citizens and those who run points of access to registration (such as MVD and Board of Registrar's Offices). The Current Election Handbook is dense, complicated and often repetitive. Recent efforts by the Secretary of State's Office to provide concise sources of relevant information is good first step towards ensuring that misinformation regarding registration is kept to a minimum. These efforts not only need to continue, but they need to be coupled with regular training and monitoring of offices.

### C. Felon Disenfranchisement

According to Alabama's 1901 Constitution<sup>73</sup> (hereafter "Alabama Constitution") and Amendment XXVI for the United States Constitution<sup>74</sup> a person must be 18 years of age and a citizen of the United States and Alabama to vote in an election in the state. While Federal and State elections carry no residency requirement, Sections 11-46-38(b) and 11-46-109(b), governing elections in certain cities or towns having mayor-council form of government, carry a 30-day residency requirement for voting in local elections.<sup>75</sup>

In addition, under Article VIII, Section 177 of the Alabama Constitution a person must be duly registered in Alabama and must vote in the county and voting place where they live.<sup>76</sup> While voting registration will be discussed at greater length in Section II of this part, it is important to note here that the general description of voter eligibility in Alabama does not appear to deviate significantly in its general construct from other state's requirements – a voter must be a requisite age and must register to vote in the jurisdiction in which he or she wishes to cast a ballot. While these general requirements appear relatively routine, restriction of eligibility to vote for those convicted of a crime while not unique to Alabama, does create particular barriers in the State.

Alabama law restricts the right to vote of those convicted of particular crimes. The Alabama Constitution permits disenfranchisement of those convicted of felonies of moral turpitude.<sup>77</sup> In 2016, in response in part to unequal enforcement of this constitutional provision across counties, Alabama designated specific crimes of moral turpitude that produce disenfranchisement in the Definition of Moral Turpitude Act.<sup>78</sup> In this sense, the Definition of Moral Turpitude Act is a post-*Shelby County* regulation that improved, rather than diminished access to the ballot.

By defining disenfranchising offenses, the Act prevented inconsistent disenfranchisement across counties and opened a path towards restoration for those previously disenfranchised. Under the

---

<sup>73</sup> Ala. Const. § 177.

<sup>74</sup> U.S. Const. amend. XXVI.

<sup>75</sup> Ala. Code §§ 11-46-38(b), and 11-46-109(b).

<sup>76</sup> Ala. Code §17-9-10.

<sup>77</sup> Ala. Const. § 182, (1901), see also Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1.

<sup>78</sup> Definition of Moral Turpitude Act, HB 282, (2017), see Ala. Code. § 17-3-30.1.

current statute, those convicted of a crime of moral turpitude, are eligible to seek restoration of their voting rights through the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles provided they have no pending felony charges, they have paid all fines, court ordered costs, fees and restitution ordered at the time of sentencing on disqualifying cases in full, their sentence is complete, and they have successfully completed probation or parole.<sup>79</sup> The existence of this process of restoration and the standardization of disenfranchising crimes, however, have created a far from certain path to the ballot box for hundreds of thousands of eligible voters in our state. This section explores barriers created by Alabama's current felon enfranchisement restrictions.

Despite this standardization (and limitation) of disenfranchising crimes, studies suggest 286,266 people or 7.62 percent of the state's voting age population remain disenfranchised.<sup>80</sup>

i. The History

To understand the significance of Alabama's current felon disenfranchisement/restoration procedures, it is helpful to understand both the history of race-based voting regulations in the State and the relationship between such regulations and the criminal system. Alabama's history of race-based disenfranchisement is well documented. Since the Civil War, Alabama utilized violence, terror, economic intimidation, all white primaries, bans on single shot balloting in at-large elections, literacy tests, poll taxes, grandfather clauses and good character tests to exclude black voters.<sup>81</sup> John Knox, the president of Alabama's all white 1901 Constitutional Convention, which produced the state's current Constitution, described the purpose of the Convention as to "establish white supremacy."<sup>82</sup> To accomplish this end, the Convention adopted a constitution that imposed various voter qualifications designed to disenfranchise the black population of the state.<sup>83</sup> One such qualification was Section 182 of the constitution. This section disqualified

*those who shall be convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining property or money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on the wife, bigamy, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or of any infamous crime or crime involving moral turpitude, also any person who shall be convicted as a vagrant or tramp, or of selling or offering to sell his vote or the vote of another, or of buying*

---

<sup>79</sup> Ala. Code. § 17-3-31.

<sup>80</sup> Christopher Uggen Et Al., 6 Million Lost Voters: State-Level Estimates of Felony Disenfranchisement, 2016, p. 15. <https://www.sentencingproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/6-Million-Lost-Voters.pdf>.

<sup>81</sup> See *Dillard v. Crenshaw County*, 640 F. Supp. 1347, 1357 (M.D. Ala. 1986)(describing Alabama's "unrelenting historical agenda spanning from the late 1800's to the 1980's to keep its black citizens economically, socially, and politically downtrodden.").

<sup>82</sup> *Hunter v. Underwood*, 471 U.S. 222, 229 (1985).

<sup>83</sup> *Id.*

*or offering to buy the vote of another, or of making or offering to make a false return in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office, or of suborning any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector....*<sup>84</sup>

While this criminal disenfranchisement provision may appear race neutral on its face, John Fielding Burns, who had introduced the provision, removed any doubt that the goal of the provision was to disenfranchise black voters. At the time he offered the proposed restriction at the convention he predicted that the “the crime of wife-beating alone would disqualify sixty percent of Negroes.”<sup>85</sup>

That Burns could feel confident in this prediction reflected, and continues to reflect, the reality of the disproportionate impact of the criminal system on minority communities in Alabama. Knox himself had justified voter qualification provisions as grounded in the moral superiority of white citizens. Knox stated “[t]he justification for whatever manipulation of the ballot that has occurred in this State has been the menace of negro domination....These provision are justified in law and in morals, because it is said that the negro is not discriminated against on account of his race, but on account of his intellectual and moral condition.”<sup>86</sup> Coupled with a criminal system that was more likely to investigate, arrest and convict black citizens, Knox’s and Burns’ belief of moral superiority followed a circular logic. Black citizens should be denied the vote because they were less moral as evidenced by their high rate of conviction. Likewise, black citizens should be investigated, charged and convicted because they presented a moral threat. Whatever facial neutrality the criminal exclusion policies presented, the reality was that such policies were motivated by and furthered a system that denied access to the ballot based on race.

The criminal system became a tool to disenfranchise black voters in Alabama and a method of retaining physical and economic control over the black population. While the horrible history of convict leasing is beyond the scope of this report, it is worth noting here that the State directly profited from a criminal system that served to undermine the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment’s prohibition on involuntary servitude by arresting black citizens for violations of “Black Codes” and petty crimes and then leasing those prisoners to private employers as forced laborers.<sup>87</sup> This practice was not unique to Alabama – in fact convict leasing was utilized across of the South in the period following the Civil War, however Alabama created the largest convict leasing system and was the last to outlaw the practice.<sup>88</sup> Leased prisoners were nearly exclusively black and in an average year during

---

<sup>84</sup> Ala. Const. § 182 (1901).

<sup>85</sup> See Andrew L. Shapiro, *Challenging Criminal Disenfranchisement Under the Voting Rights Act: A New Strategy*, 103 YALE L. J. 537, 541 (1993); JIMMIE F. GROSS, ALABAMA POLITICS AND THE NEGRO, 1874-1901, at 244 (1969). See also MALCOLM C. McMILLAN, CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN ALABAMA, 1798-1901, at 275 n. 76 (1955) (noting that Burns, a justice of the peace, also wanted to disenfranchise “those who are bastards or loafers or who may be infected with any loathsome or contagious disease.”).

<sup>86</sup> John B. Cox, *Opening Address to the 1901 Constitutional Convention*, at 12 (1901).  
<http://digital.archives.alabama.gov/cdm/singleitem/collection/voices/id/8516/rec/171>

<sup>87</sup> See DOUGLAS BLACKMON, SLAVERY BY ANOTHER NAME (2008).

<sup>88</sup> *Id.*

this period of convict leasing 97 percent of those convicted of minor offenses in the State were black.<sup>89</sup>

In 1973, in an effort to update the State's Constitution, a Constitutional Commission recommended limiting the criminal disenfranchisement clause of the Constitution to those convicted of a felony of moral turpitude.<sup>90</sup> The Commission, however, failed to offer any guidance as to what constituted a disqualifying offense under the simplified provision. Instead the Commission left the designation of crimes of moral turpitude to "constitutional interpretation or constitutional amendment."<sup>91</sup> In addition, the Commission offered no guidance of the motivation behind either the decision to streamline Section 182 or to base that "streamlining" on the general language of "moral turpitude" found in the original 1901 draft.<sup>92</sup> Whatever their motive the proposed amendment failed and Section 182 lingered as originally drafted.<sup>93</sup>

In the 1980s Section 182 was challenged as intentionally racially discriminatory.<sup>94</sup> In finding the "moral turpitude" language unconstitutional, the Eleventh Circuit wrote "[t]he attorney general in his opinion has acknowledged that the classification of presently unaddressed offenses 'will turn upon the moral standards of the judges who decide the question. Thus does the serpent of uncertainty crawl into the Eden of trial administration."<sup>95</sup> This lack of clarity surrounding which crimes "qualified" as those of "moral turpitude" and so produced disenfranchisement ultimately led the Court to conclude that the State had failed to demonstrate that the provision promoted the articulated state interest.<sup>96</sup> The Supreme Court affirmed the Eleventh Circuit's decision, holding that Section 182's provision surround moral turpitude was motivated by racial animus.<sup>97</sup>

In the wake of these decisions, in 1996, Alabama adopted Amendment 579 to the Constitution which was the 1973 proposed amendment to Section 182. Amendment 579 added Section 177(b) to the Constitution providing that: "[n]o person convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude, ... shall be qualified to vote until restoration of civil and political rights or removal of disability."<sup>98</sup> At the time of its adoption, the sponsor of the amendment represented that the language was meant to simplifying the criminal disenfranchisement clause and would make no substantive changes to

---

<sup>89</sup> *Id.*

<sup>90</sup> Albert Brewer, "A Broad Initiative: Alabama's Citizens' Commission on Constitutional Reform." *Cumberland Law Review* 33 (2002-2003): 187-93.

<sup>91</sup> See FIRST DRAFT OF PROPOSED ALABAMA CONSTITUTION at 8 (Oct. 23, 1970).

<sup>92</sup> *Id.* The 1901 version of Section 182 barred voting if a person had been convicted of a series of articulated offenses "or crime involving moral turpitude."

<sup>93</sup> See William H. Stewart, *The Tortured History of Efforts to Revise the Alabama Constitution of 1901*, 53 ALA. L. REV. 295 (2001).

<sup>94</sup> See *Underwood v. Hunter*, 730 F.2d 614 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984). The challenged focused specifically on criminal disenfranchisement language surrounding misdemeanor convictions and crimes of moral turpitude.

<sup>95</sup> *Id.* At 626, n.2.

<sup>96</sup> *Id.* at 620. Indeed, the Eleventh Circuit expressed doubt that Section 182 was ever mean to serve the state's interest. *Id.*

<sup>97</sup> *Hunter*, 471 U.S. at 232.

<sup>98</sup> Ala. Const. § 182.

the Constitution. At the time of the amendment in 1996, roughly 70 percent of Alabama's prison population was black.<sup>99</sup>

While Amendment 579 may have simplified the criminal disenfranchisement clause, it offered little guidance as to what constituted a crime of moral turpitude. For their part, counties were left to their own devices to determine what qualified as a disenfranchising offense. The resulting inconsistency led to the passage of the Definition of Moral Turpitude Act in 2017 (HB 282).<sup>100</sup> This Act offered an enumerated list of disenfranchising crimes. This list served not only to narrow the felonies that qualified under the criminal disenfranchisement clause, but it removed county discretion regarding that qualification. The effect was twofold. First the Act created much needed uniformity in Alabama regarding felon disenfranchisement. Second, it re-enfranchised tens of thousands of Alabamians.

There is no question that this Act, perhaps more than any other reform in the State, served at least on its face to protect the voting rights of citizens previously excluded. Before turning to the implementation of the Act, it is important to put it in context. At the time of the passage of the Definition of Moral Turpitude Act, the state prison population had nearly doubled from 1985 when *Hunter* was decided.<sup>101</sup> At that time the incarceration rate was approximately 300 per 100,000 but by 2017 it was nearly 500 per 100,000.<sup>102</sup> A 2016 study by the Sentencing Project estimated that 8 percent of the voting age population in Alabama was disenfranchised as a result of the criminal disenfranchisement clause.<sup>103</sup> This increased incarceration rate continued to have a disproportionate impact on the State's black population. The Sentencing Project study noted that 15 percent of the black voting age population was disenfranchised as a result of felony conviction compared to less than 5 percent of the white voting age population.<sup>104</sup>

This historical context is important to any discussion of criminal disenfranchisement as a barrier to voting. First, modern felon disenfranchisement statutes in Alabama are the products of a criminal system that has historically and continues to disproportionately impact the black

---

<sup>99</sup> Anne Hull, *Chained to a New Kind of Justice*, ST. PETERSBURG TIMES, June 25, 1995, at A1. It is also significant to note that one year prior to the Amendment, Governor had reinstated Alabama's chain gang. See Nancy A. Ozimek, *Reinstitution of the Chain Gang: A Historical and Constitutional Analysis*, 6 B.U. PUB. INT. L. J. 753, 758-59 (1997).

<sup>100</sup> *Supra* note 72.

<sup>101</sup> Prison Policy Initiative, Alabama Profile, <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/profiles/AL.html>.

<sup>102</sup> *Id.*

<sup>103</sup> The Sentencing Project, *6 million Lost Voters: State-Level Estimates of Felony Disenfranchisement* (2016). <https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/6-million-lost-voters-state-level-estimates-felony-disenfranchisement-2016/>

<sup>104</sup> *Id.*

population of the state.<sup>105</sup> Black citizens are more likely to be the subject of police investigation, to be arrested, to be charged, to be convicted and to be sentence in Alabama than white citizens.<sup>106</sup>

Second, the inequality of the criminal system is parlayed through the criminal disenfranchisement clause into a mechanism to exclude black voters. Simply put, a black Alabama voter is three times more likely to be disenfranchised as a result of criminal conviction than a white Alabama voter and black voters comprise one half of all individuals disenfranchised on the basis of their convictions despite the fact that they are approximately one quarter of the total voting age population.<sup>107</sup>

ii. The Implementation

Under the current criminal disenfranchisement policies in Alabama only those convicted of crimes listed in the Definition of Moral Turpitude Act are disenfranchised. Those convicted of other, non-listed offenses or those adjudicated guilty under Alabama's Youthful Offender procedure do not lose their right to vote. People who have not been disenfranchised who are incarcerated may register to vote under Alabama's law and request an absentee ballot to vote by mail.<sup>108</sup> Absentee ballots must be separately requested for each eligible voter and for each election.

Those convicted of disqualifying crimes may apply to the Board of Pardons and Paroles for restoration of their voting rights or a Certification of Restoration of Eligibility to Vote (CERV) provided they have no pending felony charges, they have paid all fines, court ordered costs, fees and restitution ordered at the time of sentencing on disqualifying cases in full, their sentence is complete, and they have successfully completed probation or parole.<sup>109</sup> These requirements create significant impediments to voting.

As discussed above, there can be little question that the Definition of Moral Turpitude Act promotes consistent application of the criminal disenfranchisement clause. The Act not only limits the number of disenfranchising crimes by listing qualifying offenses, but it binds the county registrars to that list. In short, while this Act does little to address the underlying concern regarding the disparate impact of the criminal system on black citizens in the state, it does create a known list of qualifying offenses and ensures that county registrars apply a uniform standard in determining disqualification.

---

<sup>105</sup> Blair Bowie, Campaign Legal Center, *Challenge to Alabama's Felony Disenfranchisement Moves Toward Trial*, (2018) <https://campaignlegal.org/update/challenge-alabamas-felony-disenfranchisement-moves-toward-trial>.

<sup>106</sup> *Id.*

<sup>107</sup> *Id.*

<sup>108</sup> Merrill Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p. 22.

<sup>109</sup> Barry-Blocker Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pp. 184-188.



Despite these benefits, disparity in the implementation of the criminal disenfranchisement clause under the Definition of Moral Turpitude Act lingers. First, failure to widely publicize the crimes enumerated under the Act undermines the purported goals of the Act – to limit disqualifying offenses and to avoid improper disenfranchisement. The Act limits the vague standard of “crimes of moral turpitude” by providing a list of about forty crimes that constitute “disqualifying offense.” The problem, however, is that the list itself evades logic or intuition.<sup>110</sup> The absence of a readily apparent, coherent theory to the list renders it something that must be seen to know. Included offenses are the opposite of Justice Stewart’s pornography<sup>111</sup>, neither a convict nor a county registrar will necessarily know it when they see it. The impact of this vague standard regarding which offense are included is underscored by an alarming number of unnecessary applications for restoration by those who never lost their rights under the Act.<sup>112</sup> Despite the non-intuitive nature of the list, voter registration forms indicates only that a person must not have been convicted of a “disqualifying felony” while offering no reference as to what is a disqualifying felony or the Act.<sup>113</sup>

Second, while inclusion on the list of crimes of moral turpitude does not produce permanent disenfranchisement per se, for some offenses, the imposition of high fees on the poorest population in the state renders these offenses de facto permanent bars to restoration.<sup>114</sup> Consider drug trafficking offenses – a category of offenses producing disenfranchisement under the Moral Turpitude Act.<sup>115</sup> Conviction of a drug trafficking offense results in the imposition of both mandatory minimums and the highest category of fines – some as high as \$200,000.<sup>116</sup> In order to be eligible for restoration under Alabama’s law, a person convicted of a drug trafficking offense must first serve the imposed sentence and must pay the imposed fine – a fine subject to a 30 percent fee for late payment (discussed below). For many, this path to restoration is an impossible one. The combined statutory minimums and heavy fines coupled with the requirement that both sentence and financial obligations be completed prior to restoration serve as de facto permanent barriers to enfranchisement. This reality is troubling on its face, but it is rendered more problematic by statistical evidence showing that convictions rates for this class of offenses in Alabama (and throughout the nation) disproportionately impact poor and minority populations. Third, while the state does provide a restoration process for those convicted of qualifying offenses, like the list of such offenses this process is far from intuitive. It requires completion of specified qualifications and application submitted to the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Given the current

---

<sup>110</sup> The state legislature provided no rationale as to why some crimes were included in the list and others were left off. Many of the crimes are those that are ineligible for CERV. Others, which would seem to implicate morality, however, are oddly absent – such as embezzlement of public funds, abuse of office or even voter fraud. See Barry-Blocker Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p. 180.

<sup>111</sup> *Jacobellis v. Ohio*, 378 U.S. 184, 197 (1964).

<sup>112</sup> See Marc Meredith and Michael Morse, *Discretionary Disenfranchisement: The Case of Legal Financial Obligations*, 46 THE J. OF LEGAL STUDIES 309 (2017); see also Barry-Blocker Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.180.

<sup>113</sup> *Supra* note 65.

<sup>114</sup> Barry-Blocker Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pp. 183-184.

<sup>115</sup> *Supra* note 74.

<sup>116</sup> *Id.*

uncertainty of the Board of Pardons and Paroles in Alabama<sup>117</sup>, reliance on this agency to regulate restoration is concerning. The vagrancies of the list of disqualifying crimes coupled with the procedural complexity of restoration, renders the distribution of information regarding both the enumerated offenses that produce disqualification as well as the restoration process an imperative to a voting a system that seeks to ensure that eligible citizens can restore their rights or are not improperly disenfranchised in the first place.

Yet, in Alabama it is clear that confusion and inconsistencies around disqualification and the process of restoration persists. The state's failure to widely publicize or offer education around designated crimes or the restoration process have furthered such confusion. During his testimony, Secretary of State Merrill noted that he did not assist, provide applications, or even publicize the process of restoration (known as a CERV).<sup>118</sup> Instead, the Secretary of State, who regulates all other aspects of elections in Alabama and self-identifies a mission of registering all eligible voters, jettisons the distribution of information about restoration to third parties and the CERV process itself to the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

To further complicate matters, the Board of Pardons and Paroles often denies CERV's to eligible voters or fails to make re-enfranchisement applications available at the time of either conviction, sentencing, or release.<sup>119</sup> Potential voters have reported challenges in acquiring such applications.<sup>120</sup> Further, testimony from the Alabama Voting Rights Project before the Committee on Administration, Subcommittee on Elections on May 13, 2019, revealed that citizens often believe they are not entitled to vote when they either have never lost their right to vote or in the alternative are eligible for restoration under the CERV process.<sup>121</sup>

This testimony was confirmed by a 2016 study that compared a list of all Alabamians whose voter registration had been cancelled or rejected because of a felony conviction to the Alabama Criminal Records Database (Alacourt).<sup>122</sup> This study found that between 29,000 and 36,000 individuals who had been removed from voter rolls or denied registration were in fact eligible to vote under the HB 282 because they had not been convicted of disqualifying offenses.<sup>123</sup> As disturbing as this study is, it only accounts for those who were registered to vote prior to their conviction or who tried to register to vote following conviction.<sup>124</sup> It provides no data about the number of citizens

---

<sup>117</sup> Times Daily, Parole Board Cancels Hearings Next Week, March 13, 2020, [https://www.timesdaily.com/news/state/parole-board-cancels-hearings-next-week/article\\_f86a099c-7162-5caf-b537-8478f86de3a5.html](https://www.timesdaily.com/news/state/parole-board-cancels-hearings-next-week/article_f86a099c-7162-5caf-b537-8478f86de3a5.html)

<sup>118</sup> Merrill Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pp. 24-27.

<sup>119</sup> Pickett Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pp.292-293.

<sup>120</sup> *Id.*

<sup>121</sup> Alabama Voting Rights Project, *Testimony Before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Administration, Subcommittee on Elections*, May 13, 2019. [https://campaignlegal.org/sites/default/files/2019-10/AVRP\\_percent20Testimony\\_percent20Subcommittee\\_percent20on\\_percent20Elections.pdf](https://campaignlegal.org/sites/default/files/2019-10/AVRP_percent20Testimony_percent20Subcommittee_percent20on_percent20Elections.pdf)

<sup>122</sup> *Supra* note 78.

<sup>123</sup> *Id.*

<sup>124</sup> *Id.*

who have never tried to register to vote because they mistakenly believe they are not entitled to do so. Ironically, the State holds the power to remedy this lack of information, however, to date Alabama has failed to distribute information either directly to effected citizens or to fund and facilitate registration among the convicted population.

Given the disparate impact of the criminal system on minority populations in the state, this failure to make CERV applications widely available or to educate citizens regarding their eligibility to register or the process of restoration implicates not only Alabama's long history of race based exclusion from the ballot, but it perpetuates this disparity. Further, the state is in a unique position to individually notify those convicted of either their eligibility to register to vote or in the alternative the process of restoration. Nowhere is that more evident than in the reality that for many of these citizens it was the State that first individually notified of them of their ineligibility to vote prior to the passage of the Definition of Moral Turpitude Act.<sup>125</sup>

Beyond the failure to provide information about the Act and restoration processes, Alabama requires payment of all fines and fees attached to the original sentence of the disqualifying case as a prerequisite for restoration.<sup>126</sup> Alone, this places a financial barrier to restoration that disproportionately impacts low income individuals.<sup>127</sup> This financial burden is exasperated, however, by the requirement that individuals pay any collection fee attached to such fines and fees in order to clear the original debt.<sup>128</sup> This collection fee, which attaches when the debt is 90 days old and has been referred to the district attorney's office for non-payment, is 30 percent of the original debt.<sup>129</sup> For an individual ordered to pay \$1000 in fines, for example, the addition of the collection fee renders the total debt due \$1300. In addition, efforts to contact different counties regarding how the collection fee is calculated – a one-time fee, annually, or in some other method – produced inconsistent results.

While the payment of the collection fee itself is not required to be CERV eligible (only fines, court ordered costs, fees and restitution ordered at the time of sentencing on disqualifying cases must be paid in full), under Attorney General Opinion 2011-049 issued March 30, 2011, the collection fee may be collected first prior to the collection of any underlying debt.<sup>130</sup> The result is that the collection fee must be paid in order for the fines, court ordered costs, fees and restitution ordered at the time of sentencing on disqualifying cases to be paid. The individual who owes \$1000 plus the \$300 collection fee will therefore have to pay the full \$1300 before he or she may apply for CERV. Thus, while Secretary of State Merrill has indicated that payment of the collection fee is

---

<sup>125</sup> Ala. Code § 17-3-31

<sup>126</sup> *Id.*

<sup>127</sup> The Board of Pardons and Paroles may reduce or forgive such fees. In addition, those not convicted of disqualifying felony remain eligible to vote regardless of outstanding fines and fees.

<sup>128</sup> *Supra* note 119.

<sup>129</sup> Ala. Code § 45-20-82.65

<sup>130</sup> A.G. No. 2011-049, *Restitution Recovery*, <https://www.alabamaag.gov/Documents/opin/2011-049.pdf>.

not required to obtain CERV, for those unable to pay the entirety of the fees, costs and fines within the prescribed ninety days, the collection fee must be paid before one can even begin to address the original debt. The purported distinction between payment of this additional collection fee and payment of the original fines and fees is therefore a distinction without a difference for the poor and serves to only compound confusion and restrict access to the ballot for poor populations in our state.

The imposition of this extraordinarily high collection fee (in other contexts a 30 percent state-imposed interest rate would seem unconscionable) and the requirement that it be paid first, as opposed to last or on a pro rata basis, not only seems to defeat whatever purpose such court imposed fines and fees might serve, but also disproportionately disadvantages the poor who lack the resources to pay the imposed debt prior to the 90-day deadline. Such fines and fees are often set, mandatory amounts, unconnected in any way to the facts of the case or the harms the defendant inflicted with his or her crime.<sup>131</sup> To link other rights to them therefore seems to serve little purpose but to ensure that those without economic resources remain ineligible to vote. This is especially troubling when one considers that poverty disproportionately impacts minority citizens in our state. This reality again raises the specter that Alabama's current CERV process propagates the same race-based policies that led to the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

This year, the Administrative Office of Courts published a form to allow felons to request that any money they pay be applied to outstanding fines, fees and costs.<sup>132</sup> Prior to the creation of this form, felons could request that courts "reprioritize" the order of the application of payments made. Counties also have the option to not order the collection fee immediately or to apply payments to fines, fees and costs prior to the imposed collection fee. Despite the state's claim that such options mitigate the impact of the collection fee on felon re-enfranchisement process,<sup>133</sup> requests for information regarding how frequently these options are utilized or even inquiries into how well they are publicized have gone unanswered.

In short, there is no data that this Committee can locate to suggest that these remedies are either widely known or utilized. Beyond this, even as these remedies may offer relief for some, they impose additional procedural hurdles that felons must clear before restoration and at best serve only as an alternative to the state's endorsed norm that collection fees may be imposed and can be collected first.

In contrast to this lack of information, data regarding the impact of legal financial obligations as a requisite for restoration is plentiful. A recent study concluded that one third of CERV applications are denied due to outstanding court debt. The same study also found a statistically significant

---

<sup>131</sup> Ala. Code § 13A-5-11(a).

<sup>132</sup> Alabama Municipal Form MC-17, Distribution Schedule of Costs, Fees and Fines in Municipal Courts (2019) <https://eforms.alacourt.gov/media/orbkukj5/distribution-schedule-of-costs-fees-and-fines-in-municipal-courts.pdf>

<sup>133</sup> *Supra* note 51, pp.10-11.

correlation between outstanding court debt and indigency with 82.3 percent of those assigned a public defender based on an indigency assessment having an outstanding balance on imposed fines and fees compared to only 67.1 percent of those who retained private counsel. In short, the absence of an indigency consideration prior to the imposition of fines and fees following conviction disproportionately burdens poor defendants at the time the court imposes the financial obligation.<sup>134</sup> The burden is then aggravated for these same poor defendants through the imposition of the 30 percent late payment fee. And finally, is perpetuated as restoration procedures require payment of the originally imposed amount. In short, these financial obligations ensure that marginal populations in the state remain disenfranchised.

iii. Recommendations

On the most basic level the long history of a disparate impact as a result of the criminal disenfranchisement clause in Alabama supports a return to preclearance status under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. While the clause, and the subsequent Definition of Moral Turpitude Act which streamlines implementation of the clause, appear neutral on their face, the history of the clause as well as the disparate rates of incarceration for the black population in the state establishes that despite this facial neutrality the clause creates a barrier to voting that is disproportionate for black citizens. The lack of preclearance places the burden on the disenfranchised individuals to demonstrate this disparate impact. Given the economic reality of such individuals, this is a heavy burden to take on. Returning to preclearance status would flip this burden, ensuring review of laws effecting voting rights.<sup>135</sup>

Beyond this global recommendation with regard to the criminal disenfranchisement procedures in Alabama, the Committee also has some specific recommendations:

1. The twin aims of the Definition of Moral Turpitude Act to ensure consistent application of the criminal disenfranchisement statute in Alabama and to limit “qualifying” convictions are undermined by the failure to directly communicate with those previously disenfranchised as a result of pre-Act convictions that no longer serve as qualifying. This failure to communicate directly with those effected by the change in the classification of qualifying offenses implicates a disparate impact given the disproportionate impact of the criminal disenfranchisement clause and its implementation on black potential voters. The Committee therefore recommends that the state undertake direct communication with such potential voters.

---

<sup>134</sup> While beyond the scope of this Report, it is important to note that such financial obligations serve to perpetuate cycles of poverty and are criminogenic. A 2014 TASC study found that financial burdens were borne not only by the defendant but by his/her family and entire community. In addition, many self-reported resorting to criminal activity including theft and drug distribution to raise funds to repay court imposed financial obligations. See Foster Cook, *The Burden of Criminal Justice Debt in Alabama* (2014).

<sup>135</sup> This will be discussed further in the Global Recommendation Section.

2. Second, the State's failure to make CERV applications widely available as part of the standard voter registration process – a process overseen by the Secretary of State and County Registrars – has not only created a barrier to restoration for eligible candidates, but by relying on an underfunded parole and pardon system has essentially pushed the burden for restoration to private actors who currently provide information about the CERV process.<sup>136</sup> This reliance on third party actors represents a dereliction of the state's duty to enforce statutory mandates – in this case, the restoration of voting rights to those eligible. The Committee therefore recommends that the CERV process be treated as part of the voter registration process and that the Secretary of State's Office assume some responsibility to providing both information about this process and also applications for restoration. To be clear, it is not the recommendation of the Committee that the Secretary of State's Office be charged with determining CERV eligibility, but rather that the Secretary's Office treat the CERV application consistently with other applications relating to voting eligibility. It is the belief of this Committee that centralizing information about voter eligibility on a single platform will promote voter awareness and decrease barriers to the ballot.
3. Third, this Committee recommends that the requirement of payment of all fines and fees imposed at the time of the conviction be removed as a barrier to CERV eligibility. This requirement places an undue burden on poor voters in our state.
4. Finally, it is the recommendation of the Committee that the Attorney General's Office rescind its Opinion 2011-049 issued March 30, 2011, in which the Office indicated that counties may collect the 30 percent the collection fee on unpaid court fines and fees prior to collecting any underlying debt. While an outstanding collection fee is not a barrier to CERV eligibility, permitting counties to collect the fee first creates an unnecessary hurdle for those seeking restoration of their voting rights following a disqualifying felony conviction and available alternative remedies are insufficient. Not only do such financial burdens disproportionately impact low income voters, but there is little evidence that they are designed to address particular harms created either by the initial offense or the delayed collection of the originally imposed fines and fees at conviction. With the exception of restitution, such fines and fees are imposed based on a schedule that does not account for a defendant's particular act. Likewise, the 30 percent collection fee imposed is a standard fee which does not take into account the defendant's ability to pay, his payment history or the offense for which he was convicted. In this it is clear that the original fines and fees serve as a financial sanction and the collection fee as a means to perpetuate the punishment of the poor. The Attorney General's opinion exasperates this disparity by permitting collection of the fee prior to the outstanding principle creating one more barrier to enfranchisement for Alabama's marginalized populations.

---

<sup>136</sup> Merrill Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p. 23.

#### D. Voter Roll Purging

Assuming the voter is able to register, staying registered as an active voter is another story. Once a person is registered to vote, voter roll purging policies may remove a voter. Since 2015, Alabama has removed an estimated 658,000 voters from registration lists, 340,000 in 2017 alone.<sup>137</sup> Such purging policies do not prevent a person entitled to vote from casting a ballot – in fact the state offers procedures to vote even if the voter’s name has been removed from the voting rolls – however, purging policies may have a chilling effect on voting as they require voters to complete additional paper work prior to voting and may be susceptible to misinformation and improper application.

In addition, those with housing insecurity or lack of regular access to the mail may suffer purges even as they remain eligible to vote in a particular precinct. Again, this policy, while facially neutral, may have a disparate impact on the state’s poor, minority and rural voters. Simply put, the Committee’s global concern is that inactive voter policies may negate many of the advances made in the area of registration. It is likewise unclear what function voter purging policies serve.

##### i. Details and Implementation of Purging Policies

At their most basic level, purging policies are designed to separate active voters from those who are inactive or ineligible to vote. Such policies work in conjunction with registration processes to ensure that voting lists maintained either at the state level or at the precinct level accurately reflect eligible voters in each precinct. Inactive voters are designated on separate voting lists and must update their voter registration record before being permitted to vote.<sup>138</sup> Such update forms are available at the polling place.<sup>139</sup> If the voter completes the update form, he or she may vote and may not be required to vote a provisional ballot.

While no precise motivation for such policies has been articulated to this Committee, on his website the Secretary of State indicates that the purpose of voter roll purging is efficiency. It is not clear how the presence of a non-voter on any particular voter roll effects the efficiency of state elections. Presumably such a voter would be uninterested in or unable to vote in the precinct for which they are improperly registered. This raises the question if the more accurate motive for purging policies is concern over voter fraud – the concern that inaccurate voter rolls might permit an ineligible voter to vote. While vote integrity is important in any democracy, the risk of individual voter fraud, while serving as a catchall justification for many restrictions on voting,

---

<sup>137</sup> Tim Lockette, *Purge of Voter Rolls Creates Stir in Alabama Congressional Race*, THE ANISTON STAR, Oct. 22, 2018, <https://thevotingnews.com/purge-of-voter-rolls-creates-stir-in-alabama-congressional-race-anniston-star/>

<sup>138</sup> Ala. Code § 17-4-9.

<sup>139</sup> Ala. Admin. Rule 820-2.2-.13(2).

remains an unproven proposition. In addition, in a state that requires both proactive registration and identification to vote, it is unclear what role purging plays in ensuring vote integrity.

What is clear is that since taking office, Secretary of State Merrill has engaged in an aggressive voter purging policy. In Alabama, voters are purged, or removed from polling lists for three reasons: disqualification; continuous purging; and when the voter has failed to provide address verification.<sup>140</sup>

*a. Disqualification*

Turning first to disqualification. Disqualification occurs when the voter has died, is mentally incompetent, has been convicted of a disqualifying offense, or when the Board of Registrars has received at least one of two types of written notification that the registrant has moved outside the jurisdiction.<sup>141</sup> As discussed above, a voter who has been convicted of a disqualifying offense may be restored under felon restoration procedures. Likewise, a voter disqualified because he or she left the jurisdiction, may register to vote upon returning to the jurisdiction. Whether restoration is based on a CERV or on registration itself, both processes require a voter to take actions to ensure that he or she is returned to the voter rolls. In this, voter purging procedures raise the same risk of exclusion that felon restoration and registration requirements pose as discussed above.

Disqualification based on mental incompetence in contrast, seems to suffer from fundamental misunderstandings and misinformation among election officials, judicial officials, and the disability community in Alabama regarding this basis for removal. During the 2018 election, voters with developmental delays reported being told by election officials, often at the polling place, that they could not vote because of mental incompetence.<sup>142</sup> Likewise, a communal belief persists that those with subnormal or low IQ or who have been given accommodations under individual education plans for developmental delay are not eligible to vote under the mental incompetence provision.<sup>143</sup> This belief, while not necessarily promulgated by the state, is also not disputed explicitly by the state and likely effects voter registration.

Finally, judges considering guardianship applications for adults with developmental delays and low IQ frequently include a rote finding of mental incompetency that precludes voter registration. This finding is often made without any evidentiary record to support its use or without specific consideration of the long-term effect of the finding on voter eligibility. This basis of disqualification therefore raises concerns that, in its implementation, it serves to improperly exclude some voters and excludes other without any meaningful process.

---

<sup>140</sup> Ala. Code §§ 17-4-3 and 17-4-4.

<sup>141</sup> Ala. Code § 17-4-30.

<sup>142</sup> Persons with developmental disabilities have the right to vote and participate in the political process. *See* Americans With Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12132. Ala. Code §§ 38-9C-4(7) and 4(5).

<sup>143</sup> *Id.*



*b. Continuous Purging and Address Verification Processes*

In January 2017, in compliance with the National Voter Registration Act, the Secretary of State's Office began contacting voters in an effort to verify or update their voter registration. This process of continuous purging consists of a two-part mailing. First, the Secretary of State's office mailed all registered voters in the state non-forwardable postcards to verify the registration information the voter provided, including his or her address.<sup>144</sup> This non-forwardable postcard asked the voter to review their registration information contained on the postcard. If the information on the postcard was accurate, the voter could retain the card. A retained card is considered a successful delivery to registrant. If this successful delivery of the non-forwardable postcard occurs within 90 days of the original mailing, it indicated valid registration information and served to verify the registrant's address.<sup>145</sup> If verification occurs, there is no change in the voter's registration status – he or she remains on the voting rolls as an active voter.

If, however, the information on the non-forwardable was inaccurate or required updating, the recipient was instructed to update the card. The voter could do so through a variety of options, in person at their board of registrar's office, by returning the card, by utilizing the Secretary of State's website or by using the voter registration app. If the voter updated their information, the confirmation process appears to begin again, though the Secretary of State's website is unclear if the updated information constitutes verification or not.

If the voter listed on the non-forwardable postcard no longer lived at the address to which the card was sent, the recipient of the card is instructed to mark the card "return to sender" and place it back in the mail. Cards marked return to sender and placed back in the mail were delivered to the local county board of registrar's office and were recorded as "returned."<sup>146</sup> When this occurred the verification had failed as the non-forwardable postcard was considered undeliverable.

At this point, a second forwardable notice was sent. This second notice indicates that the first non-forwardable mailing was returned and that the voter must either update his or her voter registration information or contact the registrar's office to have their name removed if they are no longer living in the state. The second forwardable notice provides a postage-paid confirmation card.<sup>147</sup> In addition, voters receiving this second forwardable card may update their registration information in person, through the Secretary of State's website or through the registration app.<sup>148</sup>

If the second forwardable address confirmation card is returned as undeliverable, or if the voter did not return the address confirmation card within 90 days of the second mailing, the registrant's

---

<sup>144</sup> Ala. Code § 17-4-30(a).

<sup>145</sup> Ala. Code § 17-4-30(b).

<sup>146</sup> Ala. Code § 17-4-30.

<sup>147</sup> Ala. Code § 17-4-30(c).

<sup>148</sup> *Id.*

name is placed on the inactive list and in a suspended file. Inactive voter registration status does not bar a voter from voting as a normal voter on election day.<sup>149</sup> An inactive voter may vote and may not be required to vote a provisional ballot, however prior to voting, he or she must update his or her voter registration information at the polling place.<sup>150</sup>

Under Alabama's continuous purging procedures, voters are purged from voters rolls only if during a four-year election cycle, they fail to respond to the two part mailing process and do not participate in any election during the same four-year period.<sup>151</sup> In other words, if a voter whose name is in the suspended file does not vote in an election conducted during the two consecutive federal election cycles (4 years) or does not provided updated information of his or her address, his or her name is purged from the voter rolls. His or her name will not appear on the voting rolls as a registered voter when he or she appears at the polling place to cast a ballot.

If the person's name is not on the list of registered voters or if it is listed as an inactive voter, he/she must provide proof of registration -- a certificate from the board of registrars.<sup>152</sup> As per the Alabama Election Handbook, "the certificate issued to voters when they originally register is not collected when people change their residence or otherwise become ineligible, so it is good practice to check with board of registrars or the judge of probate if a person presents an old certificate. It is recommended that the certificate be taken up and kept with the list of registered voters so that it cannot be used twice in a single election and so that it will be available in the event of a contest."<sup>153</sup> Once acceptable proof is presented, the person may be added to the list of registered voters and should be allowed to vote.

Any qualified voter residing in the precinct or voting district who cannot provide proof of registration may vote a provisional ballot if their name is not on the official voter rolls.<sup>154</sup> In order for the provisional ballot to be counted, however, the voter must present proof to the Board of Registrars no later than 5:00 p.m. on the Friday following election day that he or she is an eligible voter in the precinct in question.<sup>155</sup> If the voter has not voted in the proper precinct, the provisional ballot will not be counted.<sup>156</sup>

If a voter whose name appears on the inactive list appears on election day, he or she must be allowed to reidentify and vote a regular ballot.<sup>157</sup> Reidentification procedures are set by the Secretary of State and pre-date the *Shelby County* decision, i.e. they were pre-cleared by the

---

<sup>149</sup> Ala. Code § 17-4-30.

<sup>150</sup> Ala. Admin. Code Rule 820-2.2-.13(2).

<sup>151</sup> Ala. Code § 17-4-30(c).

<sup>152</sup> Ala. Code § 17-10-3.

<sup>153</sup> Alabama Election Handbook, Eighteenth Edition, p. 137 (2017-2018).

<sup>154</sup> *Supra* note 146.

<sup>155</sup> Ala. Code § 17-10-2 (a)(3).

<sup>156</sup> Ala. Code § 17-10-2 (a)(5)(c).

<sup>157</sup> Ala. Code § 17-4-9.

Department of Justice.<sup>158</sup> Official lists of qualified voters in a county are then compiled and furnished to the election manager by the judge of probate at least 55 days before the election and in the case of municipal elections at least 35 days prior to the election.<sup>159</sup>

ii. The Effect of Purges

Compared to registration and identification processes, purging and address verification processes are among the most complicated regulations in Alabama's election code. This is not helped by the fact that the purging and verification polices are governed by federal and state statutes and Administrative Rules. While overseen by the Secretary of State's Office, these policies rely on local Registrar's Offices and the postal service to function. In short, this is a confusing process that only becomes more confusing if the voter is unable to receive and retain the initial non-forwardable mailer.

It is also not clear on the most basic level if the non-return of the mailer actually serves as a verification. Put another way, as a matter of logic, the fact that the mailer does not come back provides limited information and is subject to a variety of variables that may produce a false verification. To name a few, the mailer could have been misdelivered or a person could have failed to return the mailer despite the fact that the names on the mailer did not match the residents of the house. That there are spaces for failure does not render a policy *per se* irredeemable but given the apparent goals accuracy, a system prone to failure seems an odd choice particularly when the system may exclude, or disadvantage particular populations as discussed below.

a. *The Challenges of Mailings*

In addition to concerns expressed previously about disqualification, a system of purging that is dependent on mailing raises concerns for those with housing insecurity or who may not receive mail at their place of residence. Poor and rural populations may not remain at a residence for extended period of times or may pick up mail periodically at a non-residential location such as a P.O. Box. This implicates not only purging methods but address verification itself.

Voting regulations in Alabama permit voting if a voter maintains residency in a precinct even if they have moved from the original address of registration or do not receive mail at that address. A voter therefore could have moved or not receive mail and still be eligible to vote within a precinct despite having not received direct mailings to confirm residence or having voted in last two federal election cycles (statistically some elections simply do not draw large voting populations). In short, despite their compliance with Alabama's voting requirements *vis a vis* residency, their lack of

---

<sup>158</sup> Ala. Code §§ 17-4-9, 17-1-2(5), 17-9-15.

<sup>159</sup> Ala. Code § 17-11-5(b)).

address confirmation and active voting will render them inactive and potentially purged from election rolls.

Continuous purging methods also assumes that a voter, even one that remains at a particular address, may receive mail and be able to return a card in a designated time – a requirement not indicated in any Alabama statute as a requisite to vote. Not all eligible voters however may be able to meet this requirement. Those with housing insecurity are most likely to fail to meet this requirement, but seasonal workers or those who must travel for work may face similar challenges. The fact that these voters may undergo procedures to reinstate their voting status does not mitigate the effect of such regulations or lessen the persistent message that voting is easier for some populations than others. It also raises the more fundamental question of what precisely are voter purging processes accomplishing in a state that requires affirmative registration and identification to vote?

*b. The Challenges of Reinstatement*

In addition to the concerns surrounding these purging processes discussed above, the process of updating and address verification raises concern for their effect on marginalized populations. Updated forms take time to complete. Working voters often appear at polling places during limited windows – statistics suggest prior to work, lunchtimes, and after work time slots are more commonly used in Alabama. For workers casting ballots during these times, polling places are often crowded and the process of voting is time-consuming. Filling out an update form takes additional time a voter may or may not be able to sacrifice. Simply put, a voter may have to choose between completing the required form and getting to work on time or picking up a child or caring for a family member. Such a voter may cast a provisional ballot in order to avoid having to fill out the update form, but in order to have that ballot counted, he or she will have to provide the required documentation (discussed later) prior to 5:00 p.m. on the Friday following the election.<sup>160</sup> For working men and women without flexible work schedules, caregivers, or those without ready access to transportation this may be an insurmountable burden.

Given that the system of verification depends on voters receiving (or in the case of inactive voters not receiving) mailings, voters may not realize they have been purged or placed on inactive voter rolls until they actually show up to vote. For their part, polling officials do not appear to always understand regulations that permit the voter to cast a ballot as opposed to a provisional ballot.<sup>161</sup> This potentially creates confusion when a voter is told he or she is not on the rolls, as well as frustration when the voter is told he or she may not vote or must vote provisionally. Further confusion seems to persist among members of the public about what happens to provisional ballots and when they are counted and when they are not. Lack of information about this process and

---

<sup>160</sup> Ala. Code § 17-10-2 (a)(3).

<sup>161</sup> Crayton Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.67.

conflicting recitations of how this process works creates not only confusion but a sense that voter purging methods are designed to disenfranchise. Even if this is not the case, the perception is significant as it erodes faith in the democratic and electoral process.

This is further complicated by the fact that errors in voter rolls appear to persist despite the two-part mailing process. In the 2017 election, the NAACP reported that properly registered voters had been improperly placed on either inactive voter or told that they had to present identification with an address that matched that on the voter roll (not actually a requirement in Alabama).<sup>162</sup> In addition, the Equal Justice Initiative found that Alabama was not following its own purging procedure – removing voters prior to the expiration of the two federal election cycles using a third party source to establish that the voter had moved or was no longer eligible to vote.<sup>163</sup> Again this suggests that polling workers and the process of voter verification itself suffers from misinformation and misuse that appears to disproportionately effect those with the fewest resources and those historically disenfranchised.

Finally, construction of voter rolls themselves presents a problem in our state. Under Alabama law, the deadline to register to vote is 14 days prior to elections<sup>164</sup>, but official lists of voters are furnished well in advance of this deadline (55 or 35 days depending on the election).<sup>165</sup> These different time frames – between registration deadlines and the issuance of voter rolls -- creates confusion at polling places and has the potential either to force some voters to cast provisional ballots who should not have to or to cause some voters not to vote at all – in short, a type of de facto purging. This Committee has yet to be able to track down an explanation of why these timeframes are not coordinated.

### iii. Recommendations

As with other voting regulations in Alabama, it is not clear what function purging processes or address verification process serve. Setting aside for a moment the question of whether or not individual voter fraud poses a significant threat to elections sufficient to justify the chilling effect that current voting regulations produce on poor, minority and rural communities, to the extent that “accurate” voter rolls are an important state goal, it is not clear that the current system achieves these. Misinformation, inaccurate and inconsistent procedures and mechanisms of verification with error built in, to name a few, render voter rolls inaccurate despite of and perhaps because of purging and address verification policies. Further, such policies may discourage or prevent eligible

---

<sup>162</sup> See <https://www.naacpldf.org/files/about-us/2017%2012%2014%20LDF%20Letter%20re%20Issues%20Concerning%20the%20Special%20Election.pdf>

<sup>163</sup> See <https://eji.org/news/voter-suppression-persists-through-purging/>

<sup>164</sup> Ala. Code § 17-3-50.

<sup>165</sup> See Ala. Code § 17-11-5(b).

voters from casting ballots. In addition, identification and registration requirements would seem to accomplish accuracy goals rendering address verification and purging processes unnecessary.

One possibility is to forgo purging processes altogether. To the extent that this is not possible, the state could adopt a system that relies on multiple alternative methods of notification and verification. While the current system allows verification in a variety of ways (through mailings, in person at the board of registrar's office or online), other possibilities exist and may be more accessible. In the alternative, relying on voters to provide updated information themselves may be sufficient to accomplish state goals.

## Regulations Surrounding Polling

In addition to regulations relating to pre-voting processes, following the Court's decision in *Shelby County*, Alabama adopted a variety of policies that relating to polling itself. Such policies are less focused on the voter and more focused on the infrastructure of voting. Nonetheless, these policies may affect voting in a variety of ways regulating polling places, polling hours, construction of voting districts and the training poll workers receive. Like their pre-voting counterparts, these policies control access to the ballot by controlling when people can vote, where they can vote and what information a voter receives at the polling place. This section considers these policies.

### A. Polling Place Closures

From 2013, following the *Shelby County* decision, to 2016, a study found that 12 counties in Alabama closed 66 polling places.<sup>166</sup> Another study put the number of closures at 72 from 2013 to 2019.<sup>167</sup> Testimony received at the February 22, 2018, hearing revealed that the closing of polling places and confusion regarding new polling locations persists in Alabama effecting ballot access.<sup>168</sup>

The presence of consistent and reliable polling locations is critical to a functioning democracy, particularly among populations that may have limited windows of time to vote and limited access to transportation. The closure of a polling place can present a barrier to voting, even if notice of such closings are publicized. Unfortunately, in Alabama, polling place closures often took place without clear notice and without any effort to gain the approval from the impacted voters and other

---

<sup>166</sup> See The Leadership Conference Education Fund, *The Great Poll Closure*, (Nov. 2016) <http://civilrightsdocs.info/pdf/reports/2016/poll-closure-report-web.pdf>. This study relied on limited data, examining 18 total counties in Alabama with a total of 12 reporting 66 closings.

<sup>167</sup> See The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, *Democracy Diverted: Polling Place Closures and the Right to Vote*. <http://civilrightsdocs.info/pdf/reports/Democracy-Diverted.pdf>.

<sup>168</sup> Simelton Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.254.

community stakeholders.<sup>169</sup> As well, voters were often not given information about how closure decisions were made or why. This lack of transparency and effort to obtain input from effected communities creates an additional potential barrier to voting by suggesting that citizen engagement was unnecessary and that state officials would determine where voters could exercise their rights. This suggestion is reinforced when state officials offer limited or pretextual explanation for polling place closures, as they did in Alabama.

Alabama officials offered five explanations for polling closures: budget constraints, compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), school safety concerns, limited parking and changes in voter turnout.<sup>170</sup> The most common explanations offered were that there were too many voters for the polling place to accommodate or that the polling place had to be removed from schools under state law,<sup>171</sup> though no state law requires such removal.<sup>172</sup> In addition, media inquiries regarding polling place closure often resulted in silence from state officials. This not only precludes residents from understanding why polling places were closed, but it obscures and prevents challenges to the official reason for the closure by declining to provide information about such closures. While the citizen may be able to protest the closure itself (assuming he or she realizes it has occurred), the citizen cannot protest reasons he or she does not know.

This trend is particularly troubling given its impact on poor, minority and rural communities in which most closures occurred. Rural areas may also face particular challenges as Alabama law requires the county commission to select at least one polling place for each precinct.<sup>173</sup> “In an effort to reduce costs for elections some counties have moved to voting centers. Voting centers combine voters from two or more precincts and allow them to vote in a centralized location.”<sup>174</sup> In practical terms this means polling places may be farther away from the very voters who have the least access to public transportation and the internet.

The decision to create voting centers, in the process closing neighborhood polling places in predominantly low-income locations and in black belt and rural areas where public transport is scarce, has created logistical challenges for voters in Alabama. Testimony from the Secretary of State, Mr. Parks, and representatives from the NAACP, ACLU, and the Equal Justice Initiative (EJI) highlight how contested the effect of such closures on voting populations are.<sup>175</sup> At a

---

<sup>169</sup> See Mary Sell, *In Some Counties, Alabama Voters Have Lost a Quarter of Their Polling Places Since 2010*, BIRMINGHAM WATCH (Nov. 2, 2018), <https://birminghamwatch.org/counties-alabama-voters-lost-quarter-polling-places-since-2010/>.

<sup>170</sup> *Id.*

<sup>171</sup> *Supra* note 163.

<sup>172</sup> See Donna Thornton, *Possible Changes in District 2 Polls Bring Opposition*, GADSEN MESSENGER (Sep. 6, 2013), <https://gadsdenmessenger.com/2013/09/06/possible-changes-in-district-2-polls-bring-opposition/>.

<sup>173</sup> Ala. Code §§ 17-6-3 and 17-6-4.

<sup>174</sup> Alabama Election Handbook, Eighteenth Edition, p.240 (2017-2018).

<sup>175</sup> Parks Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.113, Holmes Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.169, Crayton Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.55.

minimum, the state should conduct a study to determine the effect. Our state should not accept that a promise of notice of a polling place closure will somehow render all who might seek to vote either aware of the closure or able to travel to a new location. Again, for those with limited time, resources, and transportation access, such changes may result in choosing between life's necessities and casting a ballot.

To Secretary of State Merrill's credit, up-to-date polling location information is available through the Secretary of State's website. The existence of such information permits voters to learn of polling place closures quickly and efficiently. Concerns persist that those without access to the internet may have difficulty accessing information about closures in a timely fashion, particularly when such closures occur for the first time or with short notice. In addition, any notice regarding closure will not mitigate the devastating effect of polling place closures among marginalized communities who lack transportation to new polling places or lack a means to discern when and if previous polling places have been closed.

In addition to sending a message that some voters may be undervalued by the state and creating practical barrier to voting, polling place closures also propagate confusion that can result in disenfranchisement by creating a risk that the voter may be voting in the wrong precinct. Under Alabama's voting regulations, if a person not listed on the voter rolls at a precinct seeks to vote he or she may cast a provisional ballot.<sup>176</sup> If, however, this provisional ballot is cast in the wrong polling place or precinct then it may not be counted.<sup>177</sup> Ideally, if the person is at the wrong precinct, he or she should be directed to the correct polling place. The voter must then travel to the new polling place and seek to cast a ballot within the provided poll hours.

This ideal system, however, depends on members of the Board of Registrars offices actually being able to speak to poll officials to confirm where the voter should vote and/or the voter being able to travel to a new location to vote. This may be challenging during peak voting hours or if the voter has limited time, resources, or access to transportation. It is not clear that such communication is always occurring. Reports from the 2018 mid-term elections suggested that poll officials were not always able to determine where a voter should cast a ballot.<sup>178</sup> As a result, some voters were given provisional ballots despite the fact that they were voting in the wrong precinct.<sup>179</sup> A voter's failure to appear at the correct precinct may be attributable to a variety of factors – poll location change, voter error or misinformation – but a failure to provide the voter with the correct information about the appropriate location to vote is problematic and attributable entirely to the state. Such a failure has been exasperated by the mass closure of polling places.

---

<sup>176</sup> Ala. Code § 17-10-2.

<sup>177</sup> Ala. Code § 17-10-3.

<sup>178</sup> Boone Testimony, Alabama Transcript, p.118.

<sup>179</sup> *Id.* at 149.



It is not clear what the precise basis for the state's decision to close polling places was or what effect such closure had on voting. Therefore, it is the recommendation of this Committee that the state seek information regarding the effect of particular populations with an eye towards notice, transportation and transparency with regards to basis for the closures.

## B. Poll Hours

Just as limited access to polling locations may present a barrier to voting, so too may limited polling hours. Under Alabama laws, polls in state and county elections must remain open between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.<sup>180</sup> Anyone within the polling place or in line to vote at the closing time who has not had an opportunity to vote must be permitted to do so.<sup>181</sup> If, however, a voter leaves the line to vote, he or she may not return after the polls have closed to cast a ballot.<sup>182</sup> After the time of closing, the voter must remain in line to vote in order to be eligible to cast a ballot. A federal or state court order may extend polling times beyond 7 p.m., but anyone who votes during the extended period must cast a provisional ballot.<sup>183</sup>

At first glance a twelve-hour voting window appears to accommodate those who work or have caregiver obligations, but this first impression is deceiving. Given increasingly long commute times and irregular work hours, a 7-7 polling window effectively places voting within working and child-care hours. Given that peak voting times (mornings, lunch time and evenings after 5:00 p.m.) coincide with work and familial obligations and that Alabama provides no "state holiday" for voting, long lines at polling places may discourage or prevent some voters from ultimately casting a ballot. This problem is exacerbated by the closure and combining of polling places, which have increased the voting population at particular locations and/or increased the distance between the polling place and the voter's place of work or home.

Single day, limited polling hours (even ones that span for 12 hours) may be especially challenging for those without access to reliable or public transportation, those who work multiple jobs in which their salary or wage is dependent on their presence, those with childcare or elder care obligations and those who must travel long distances between their work and polling place. While Alabama limits the distances a polling place can be from the voter's residence no such limitations exist for distances between a voter's job and the polling place. For marginal voters, voting during work times may force a difficult choice between earning needed income and realizing the right to vote.

Again, it is unclear what the state's rationale is for single day voting and limited voting hours. In the past the State has argued that limited voting times promote efficiency. Even if this were true,

---

<sup>180</sup> Ala. Code §§ 17-9-6 and 11-46-28(a).

<sup>181</sup> Ala. Code § 17-12-1.

<sup>182</sup> *Id.*

<sup>183</sup> Ala. Code § 17-10-2 (4).

efficiency concerns should not unduly burden access to the ballot. This Committee recommends reconsideration of contracted voting periods to allow for voting on multiple days including on weekends. This would give voters a variety of available times to cast ballots and might actually promote efficiency by ensuring that voters were not all arriving on a single day. While it might not be feasible to offer such extended voting periods at all polling places, limited extended voting in other jurisdictions has proven both efficient and also has not demonstrated any particular susceptibility to fraud.<sup>184</sup>

### C. District Gerrymandering

Questions about redistricting in Alabama have long been at the forefront. Prior to the *Shelby County* decision, the Alabama Legislative Black Caucus and the Alabama Democratic Caucus challenged Alabama's 2011 legislative map.<sup>185</sup> In 2017, a three-judge panel ruled that 12 legislative districts in the 2011 legislative map were unconstitutional racial gerrymanders as a result of a policy adopted by the Alabama legislature that required that the population of majority Black districts to be kept at pre-redistricting levels under Section 5 of the VRA.<sup>186</sup> The result was that certain districts had to be significantly reshaped in order to equalize population. Alabama adopted this policy to avoid retrogression under Section 5.<sup>187</sup>

A three-judge panel of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama ruled on April 5, 2013 that the plaintiffs had not shown that the districts were redrawn primarily on the basis of race and rejecting other non-race-based claims.<sup>188</sup> The Alabama Legislative Black Caucus and the Alabama Democratic Caucus appealed the ruling to the Supreme Court, seeking that the decision of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama be reversed and remanded.<sup>189</sup>

The plaintiffs argued, among other things, that the state's fixed racial percentages for districts, which the state adopted without conducting any factual analysis, fundamentally misconstrued the requirements of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act and imposed racial quotas that cannot be justified by any compelling state interest.<sup>190</sup> They further claimed that Section 5 requires a much more nuanced and factual analysis to ensure that the VRA is not used as pretext for diminishing or harming the political rights of minority voters.<sup>191</sup>

---

<sup>184</sup> See <https://bipartisanpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Improving-The-Voter-Experience-Reducing-Polling-Place-Wait-Times-by-Measuring-Lines-and-Managing-Polling-Place-Resources.pdf> which found extending voting hours was one way to reduce voter wait times and increase voter turn out.

<sup>185</sup> Ala. Legislative Black Caucus, et al v. Alabama, 989 F. Supp. 2d 1227.

<sup>186</sup> *Id.*

<sup>187</sup> *Id.*

<sup>188</sup> *Id.*

<sup>189</sup> *Id.*

<sup>190</sup> *Id.*

<sup>191</sup> *Id.*

On March 25, 2015, the Supreme Court issued its ruling in *Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama*.<sup>192</sup> In a 5-4 decision, the Court reversed the district court's decision, finding that it had erred in three ways: first, by failing to consider the role of race on a district by district level, instead by asking whether race predominated in the drawing of the maps as a whole; second, by accepting the need to eliminate population deviations as evidence that the map was not drawn “predominately on the basis of race;” and third, by concluding that Alabama’s use of race was narrowly tailored because it had relied on a “highly mechanistic” reading of Section 5 when it decided to adopt fixed racial targets.<sup>193</sup> The Court remanded the case back to the district court for further proceedings.

On remand, the Eleventh Circuit panel upheld the constitutionality of all but 12 districts.<sup>194</sup> The court has ordered the legislature to adopt a remedy correcting the deficiencies in the 12 unconstitutional districts in time for the 2018 elections.<sup>195</sup>

With the approach of the 2020 census redistricting discussions occurring outside of preclearance requirements are raising concern particularly among minority populations. Testimony from the NAACP and others indicated concern that given Alabama’s status as a “single party” state in state government, that there will not be meaningful opportunity to challenge redistricting.<sup>196</sup> Certainly, the shift in burdens regarding proof of improper reliance on race without preclearance requirements will render any potential challenge more daunting, time consuming and costly. This will be discussed further in the conclusion of this report but is important to note here as well. Finally, this Committee recommends at a minimum true bipartisan participation and a study into the impact of redistricting on poor, minority and rural populations in the state. Access to the ballot is certainly important, however that access is limited if votes are corralled and cabined by districting policies that dilute minority and dissenting voices or confine them to limited representation that fails to reflect their actual population presence.

#### D. Poll Worker Training

In addition to policies that may affect the voters’ polling locations, the hours they can vote and the voting district to which they are assigned, conversations with advocates and voters raised concerns about the level of training poll workers receive particularly in light of the complicated and often redundant nature of Alabama’s voting statutes and administrative regulations.<sup>197</sup> Testimony received suggested that polling workers provided misinformation to voters about when provisional

---

<sup>192</sup> *Id.*

<sup>193</sup> *Id.*

<sup>194</sup> Ala. Legislative Black Caucus, et al. v. Alabama, 231 F.Supp. 3d 1026 (2017).

<sup>195</sup> *Id.*

<sup>196</sup> Holmes Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.

<sup>197</sup> Boone Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, p.107.

ballots had to be cast, the significance of the provisional ballot, what type of identification was necessary to vote and where the voter's correct polling location was.<sup>198</sup> This misinformation is particularly troubling as it comes from the very officials charged with ensuring that voters are able to vote and that election integrity is maintained.<sup>199</sup>

Accordingly, this Committee recommends a revised training for poll workers and magistrate judges (who oversee elections on the county level) and that election information is produced in a concise and understandable format so that both workers and voters can clearly understand what requirements exist for voting and how, where and when a voter can cast a ballot. Secretary of State Merrill has made progress in setting up a website with easily accessible information regarding voting requirements and the registration process. Likewise, he has overseen training of polling officials in an effort to ensure consistent and accurate information. These are positive steps, however, additional training, including training closer to the time of the election will further these efforts and reduce the type of misinformation that has plagued past elections. Second, this Committee recommends increasing pay to poll workers to better reflect the importance of their work and to better incentivize well qualified individuals to serve as poll workers. Finally, this Committee recommends a meaningful investigative process must exist to explore allegations of misinformation.

## Barriers to Alternative Voting Procedures

Alabama has instituted limited alternative voting procedure that may also serve as an impediment for the most vulnerable voters. Such alternatives including absentee balloting, early voting or extended voting times and provisions for ballots cast at incorrect locations and provisional ballot procedures all facilitate voting for those who either have limited access to transportation or in the alternative may not be able to vote during designated times.

### A. Absentee Voting

Alabama permits limited absentee balloting.<sup>200</sup> A voter who will be out of country or state, has physical illness or infirmity which prevents attendance, works a 10 hour shift that coincides with polling hours, is an enrolled student outside of the county of personal residence, is a member of the armed forces or spouse or dependent of such a member, is an election official or poll worker, or is a jailed but not convicted person may vote under Alabama's absentee ballot provisions.<sup>201</sup> To do so, the voter must apply for an absentee ballot at least 5 days prior to election.<sup>202</sup> The voter may

---

<sup>198</sup> *Id.* 105-107.

<sup>199</sup> *Id.*

<sup>200</sup> Ala. Code § 17-11-3.

<sup>201</sup> *Id.*

<sup>202</sup> *Id.* at 3(a)

apply by handwritten application, but all applications must contain sufficient information to identify the applicant as a registered voter. Each voter's application must be separate and a voter must apply for each election he or she seeks to vote absentee in.<sup>203</sup> A voter may receive an emergency absentee ballot upon proof of emergency treatment by a licensed physician within the five-day deadline for absentee ballots.<sup>204</sup>

If the voter is summoned out of the county on an unforeseen business trip, he or she may apply for an emergency absentee ballot any time before the close of business the day before the election, but must sign an affidavit swearing that the voter was unaware of the trip prior to the five-day deadline.<sup>205</sup> Any voter casting an absentee ballot must provide a copy of their identification with the absentee ballot.<sup>206</sup> Military absentee ballots are covered by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act and the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act, under which the voter must send an application for a local absentee ballot at least 30 days prior to election.<sup>207</sup> Voters under the act are not required to produce identification prior to voting.<sup>208</sup>

While Alabama does offer absentee ballot provisions as described above, the state does not offer “no excuse” absentee balloting. Voters who face the logistical challenges to voting at particular locations or during particular hours may not qualify under the articulated categories for absentee ballots. Further, the requirement to provide copy of identification imposes complication and costs on voters, particularly on those without access to copying machines. Finally, despite the fact that the voter is not obligated to remain at a single address but is eligible to vote if residing in precinct, if a voter requests an absentee ballot with a different address than that on the voter list, the ballot is mailed to the address shown on the voter list as per Attorney General Opinions s2000-156 and 2000-193.<sup>209</sup> This policy increases the probability that the voter may not receive the requested absentee ballot.

There is limited information regarding the state's reasons for limiting absentee balloting. The restriction appears linked, as with other restrictions, to concern that excessive absentee balloting may promote individual voter fraud. These concerns are certainly heightened by events in North Carolina during the 2018 election.<sup>210</sup> Despite that occurrence there is little evidence to suggest that absentee ballots are routinely manipulated, however there is good evidence to suggest that the presence of no excuse absentee voting promotes increased voter participation.

---

<sup>203</sup> Ala. Code § 17-11-3.

<sup>204</sup> *Id.*

<sup>205</sup> Ala. Code § 17-11-3 (d).

<sup>206</sup> Ala. Code § 17-11-3.

<sup>207</sup> *Supra* note 199.

<sup>208</sup> Ala. Code §§ 17-9-20 (d) and 17-17-28.

<sup>209</sup> A.G. Opinion 2000-156, *Elections-Absentee Voting-Absentee Ballots-Residence Requirements* (2000).

<https://www.alabamaag.gov/Documents/opin/2000-156.pdf>.

<sup>210</sup> Associated Press, Timeline: *North Carolina's Absentee Ballot Scandal*, Feb. 27, 2019.

<https://apnews.com/7fcfea814fe3479eb5623ce9511b09f0>

Accordingly, it is the strong recommendation of this Committee that Alabama extend absentee balloting. Absentee ballots offer an opportunity for those unable to attend traditional voting poll places to vote. Such ballots serve to ensure efficient vote calculation (they can be counted early) and reduce congestion at polling places. Finally, absentee ballots can be a cost-efficient mechanism for the state to conduct elections.<sup>211</sup> Some jurisdictions, recognizing this fact, permit no excuse absentee balloting or conduct mail-in elections in which any citizen can mail a ballot. Despite these benefits Alabama has opted to take a restrictive stance on absentee balloting. And once again, those most affected by this decision are likely to be those with the fewest resources in our community.

#### B. Early Voting or Extended Voting Times

As discussed in the polling hours section (above), even a twelve-hour voting window may pose challenges for particular voters including those with child or elder care obligations, inflexible work schedules and long commutes. Despite these impediments, Alabama does not currently permit early voting and requires a federal or state court order to extend polling times beyond 7 p.m. under Alabama law.<sup>212</sup> As discussed above limited voting hours, coupled with a restrictive absentee ballot provision, assumes a voter will be able to cast a ballot on a particular day in a particular time window. For some voters, this is simply not the case. In contrast, allowing early voting or the option to extend voting times – either in terms of offering additional days to vote or additional hours to vote on election day – creates additional forums that accommodate voter’s schedules. As with absentee balloting, in jurisdictions in which early voting has been offered at central locations, voting efficiency has actually increased as fewer voters appear on election day at polling places reducing congestion.<sup>213</sup> Accordingly, this Committee urges the state to consider the adoption of early voting options and extended voting times.

#### C. Provisions for Ballots Cast at the Wrong Location

As discussed above, a provisional ballot will only be counted if a voter can demonstrate proof of identity, registration and that he or she is an eligible voter in the precinct in question to the Board of Registrars no later than 5:00 p.m. on the Friday following election day. If the voter has not voted in the proper precinct, the provisional ballot will not be counted. This timeframe places an unquestionable burden on voters, but beyond this, in the 2018 election voters reported confusion surrounding both when provisional ballots were appropriate and what the consequences of a ballot cast in an incorrect location would be (it would not be counted). This confusion is both unacceptable and obscures a larger question of why ballots cast in incorrect locations are simply

---

<sup>211</sup> See Crayton Testimony, *Alabama Transcript*, pp. 58-59.

<sup>212</sup> Ala. Code § 17-10-2(4).

not transported to the correct precinct. Given that voting in any precinct in Alabama cannot occur without demonstration of identity and registration as per the procedures described above, the risk of voter fraud would appear minimal. Accordingly, this Committee recommends adoption of policies to ensure that valid provisional ballots are counted in the precinct in which the voter is entitled to vote.

## Recommendations

Throughout this report, this Committee has made a variety of recommendations based on testimony received and data collected. These recommendations are both broad and narrow and are as follows:

1. Return Alabama to preclearance status
2. Reconsider voter identification law, including but not limited to considering abolishing the requirement or increasing the types of acceptable identification
3. Increase access to locations that can produce the required identification.
4. Create multiple mobile identification units
5. Ensure a variety of hours of operation for all identification producing locations to ensure access for even marginal citizens in the state
6. Reduce costs identification by broadening not only the type of identification accepted, but also the documentation necessary to obtain that identification
7. Reconsider the current voter registration process, including but not limited to considering abolishing the requirement of registration or in the alternative adopting a system of automatic registration for eligible citizens
8. If the state is disinclined to do away with the voter registration requirement, increase access to registration by allowing same day registration for elections, by expanding locations that permit in person registration and by offering free and accessible access to online and app based registration platforms with a guarantee that such platforms do not engage in data gathering or sharing beyond that necessary to maintain voter records.
9. Create consistent and accessible sources of information for citizens and those who run points of access to registration (such as MVD and Board of Registrar's Offices).
10. Inform those previously disenfranchised as a result of pre-Moral Turpitude Act convictions that their convictions no longer serve as disqualifying. This communication must come from the State.
11. Make CERV applications widely available as part of the standard voter registration process. To be clear, it is not the recommendation of the Committee that the Secretary of State's Office be charged with determining CERV eligibility, but rather that the Secretary's Office treat the CERV application consistently with other applications relating to voting eligibility. It is the belief of this Committee that centralizing

information about voter eligibility on a single platform will promote voter awareness and decrease barriers to the ballot.

12. Remove the requirement of payment of all fines and fees imposed at the time of the conviction as a barrier to CERV eligibility
13. The Attorney General's Office should rescind its Opinion 2011-049 issued March 30, 2011, in which the Office indicated that counties may collect the 30 percent the collection fee on unpaid court fines and fees prior to collecting any underlying debt.
14. Forgo purging processes or to the extent that this is not possible, the state could adopt a system that relies on multiple alternative methods of notification and verification.
15. Seek information regarding the effect poll place closures of particular populations with an eye towards notice, transportation and transparency with regards to basis for the closures
16. Reconsider of contracted voting periods to allow for voting on multiple days including on weekends
17. True bipartisan participation and study into the impact of redistricting on poor, minority and rural populations in the state
18. Revise training for poll workers and magistrate judges (who oversee elections on the county level)
19. Produce election information in a concise and understandable format so that both workers and voters can clearly understand what requirements exist for voting and how, where and when a voter can cast a ballot
20. Offer increased pay to poll workers
21. Create a more robust, transparent, and easily accessible data reporting system including not just new poll locations but also a record of past poll locations, as well as number of poll workers and other relevant information
22. Extend absentee balloting to include no excuse absentee balloting and other mail-in election procedures
23. Adopt of early voting options and extended voting times
24. Adopt policies to ensure that valid provisional ballots are counted in the precinct in which the voter is entitled to vote

The reasons for these recommendations are described in this report. In addition, many of these recommendations overlap one another and may require modification based on what the state chooses to implement. Each of these recommendations are designed to address a current barrier to voting in our state.

## Conclusion

While Alabama has made strides toward protecting the right to vote for poor, rural and minority populations in the state, for many, voting remains hard to come by in reality. Registration and



identification requirements create barriers, as do voter-purging procedures and a complex, financially burdensome process for restoration following some convictions. Such requirements may appear neutral in their construction, but they disproportionately impact the poor, rural and minority voters in our state and so raise concern.

The state has posited that such voting regulations ensure fair elections and protect the integrity of the vote. These are laudable goals. The Committee's concern, however, is that in the name of promoting these goals, the state has created a system that denies eligible citizens the vote without demonstrating that the regulations put in place protect against fraud or indeed that such fraud is present without the regulations. This is troubling not only because it suggests a dissonance between the state's goals and the reality of voting in Alabama, but because such regulations infringe on one of the most fundamental rights of a citizen in a democracy – the right to vote.

Access to voting is critical to a successfully functioning democracy. Voting is not only a mechanism of governance, but a means of dissent and accountability. And, at its core, the right to vote is a right that belongs to the citizen. As noted in the introduction to this report, the right to vote is not a prize to be won or earned from the state. It is an inherent and fundamental individual right. One that the state may regulate it only to the extent that such regulation promotes the collective good. Regulations that stifle the citizen's right to vote without apparent benefit or nexus with appropriate state goals are both antidemocratic and unacceptable.

In Alabama, this Committee fears that the balance between efforts to “protect” the integrity of the vote and the citizen's ability to realize his or her right to vote has gone askew. In implementing a series of voting regulations in the name of vote protection, the state has created what for some are insurmountable barriers to voting with little evidence that the regulations in question address a real and present danger or that they are effective in curbing a perceived risk. Instead, these regulations render the road to the ballot box harder and longer for poor, rural and minority voters in Alabama.

Voter identification requirements, registration verification process, purging methods, restrictive absentee balloting, and limited polling locations and hours all serve to hinder voter access and exclude eligible voters in our state. Requirements of payment of collecting fees and lack of reliable information about restoration after conviction excludes still others. The pervasive confusion over everything from the hours or even existence of MVD offices in rural areas to provisional ballot or CERV procedures and beyond all create a climate in which voters may be excluded from realizing their right to vote. The fact that this Committee spent literally weeks trying to track down information – wading through complex policies and contacting multiple individuals before it could find answers (often unsuccessfully) to the most basic questions reveals a system that is difficult to navigate even for well resourced individuals. To be clear, state officials were cooperative and responsive to this Committee throughout the process. Often, however, they simply told the Committee they did not know the answer to the Committee's questions.

In the face of concerns about the impact of voting regulations raised during the Committee's hearing, Secretary of State John Merrill challenged all those who question the validity of Alabama's policies to produce voters who are unable to vote. The Committee understands the Secretary of State's efforts and is cognizant of his articulated commitment to voting. The challenge he proposed however fundamentally mischaracterizes the obligation of the government

to the citizen. Simply put, the citizen should not have to show that the process has rendered him or her unable or unwilling to vote. The citizen should not have to prove that he or she has tried to earn the right to vote from the state and failed. Rather the onus should fall to the state to prove that those we trust with the most sacred obligation to run our government in our names have taken every step to ensure that our fundamental right to vote is preserved and maintained. The burden should be on the state to show that whatever regulations they create are narrowly constructed to address a specific concern without creating unnecessary and insurmountable obstacles for the very citizens the state is obligated to serve. The state, not the citizen, should have demonstrated that it has not impeded the citizen's right without good cause.

In the end, as a result of Alabama's voting regulations, marginal citizens in our state face a peril that they will be left unable to realize their right to vote. The most marginal among us struggle to gain id, to meet registration requirements, to make polling hours, to remain on active voting rolls, to pay collection fees and to access and complete CERV applications. The most marginal among us lose their right to vote because they cannot navigate the system and they cannot clear the hurdles the state has set. This result is untenable and must change. The Committee's recommendations are designed to facilitate that change by returning to the citizens what was theirs all along – the right to a voice in our democracy through their vote.

## Alabama Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights



---

Contact:           Regional Programs Coordination Unit  
                          U.S. Commission on Civil  
                          Rights 230 South Dearborn  
                          St., Suite 2120 Chicago, IL  
                          60604  
                          Tel: (312) 353-8311  
                          TTY: (312) 353-8362

This report is the work of the Alabama Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The report, which may rely on studies and data generated by third parties are not subject to an independent review by Commission staff. State Advisory Committee reports to the Commission are reviewed by Commission staff only for legal and procedural compliance with Commission policies and procedures. State Advisory Committee reports are not subject to Commission approval, fact-checking, or policy changes. The views expressed in this report and the findings and recommendations contained herein are those of a majority of the State Advisory Committee members and do not necessarily represent the views of the Commission or its individual members, nor do they represent the policies of the U.S. Government. For more information, please contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit.

# Appendix 1

Access to Voting New Release with Agenda



**NEWS RELEASE**  
February 15, 2018

Contact: David Barreras  
(202) 499-4066  
[dbarreras@usccr.gov](mailto:dbarreras@usccr.gov)

**Alabama Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights  
Announces Public Meeting: *Access to Voting in Alabama* – February 22, 2018**

Montgomery, Alabama – **On February 22, in Montgomery**, the Alabama state Advisory Committee (SAC) to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will convene the first of a series of public panel discussions on access to voting in Alabama. The Committee seeks to examine barriers to voting which may have a discriminatory impact on voters based on race, color, disability status, national origin, and/or the administration of justice. The Committee will hear testimony from academics, policy makers, community groups, and civil society actors.

The meeting will take place on **Thursday, February 22, 2018, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. CST, at the Connecting Life Center (Old Bellingrath Center), 70 West Edgemont Avenue, Montgomery, AL.** This meeting is free, open to the public, and parking is available on site.

Members of the public will be invited to speak during the open forum session, tentatively scheduled from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. CST. The Committee will also accept written testimony submitted to [dbarreras@usccr.gov](mailto:dbarreras@usccr.gov) by March 31, 2018.

Persons with disabilities requiring reasonable accommodations should contact our Midwest Regional office at (312) 353-8311, prior to the meeting, to make appropriate arrangements.

Advisory Committee Chair Jenny Carroll stated: “The right to vote is fundamental to our democratic process. Laws that impede that right therefor hurt us all regardless of their intent at their creation. Our Committee will gather information on the impact that voting regulation in our state has on our citizens. We invite members of the community to attend the hearing and to participate in person or in writing. The information we gather will help paint a fuller picture of the state of voting rights in Alabama. We look forward to hearing from experts and members of the public alike.”

**Access to Voting in Alabama  
February 22, 2018 - Montgomery, AL  
Agenda**

**I. Introduction: Jenny Carroll, Chair, Alabama SAC: 9:00 a.m. – 9:05 a.m. CST**

**II. Speaker: 9:05 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.**

- **John Merrill**, Secretary of State, Alabama

**III. Speaker: 9:35 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.**

- **The Honorable Terri Sewell**, U.S. Representative

**IV. Break: 10:30 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.**

**V. Panel One: 10:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.**

- **George Hawley**, Professor of Political Science, University of Alabama
- **John J. Park Jr.**, Counsel, Strickland, Brockington, Lewis LLP
- **Brock Boone**, Alabama Chapter, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
- **Additional panelists to be confirmed**

**VI. Lunch Break 12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.**

**VII. Panel Two: 1:00 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.**

- **Scott Douglas**, Greater Birmingham Ministries
- **Jonathan Barry-Blocker**, Southern Poverty Law Center
- **TBD**, NAACP Legal Defense Fund
- **TBD**, Equal Justice Initiative

**VIII. Panel Three: 2:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.**

- **Benard Simelton**, President, Alabama NAACP
- **Kenneth Glasglow**, The Ordinary People's Society
- **Callie Greer**, Impact Statement
- **Additional panelists to be confirmed**

**IX. Open Public Comment Period: 4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.**

**X. Closing Remarks: 5:00 p.m.**

*Stay abreast of updates at [www.usccr.gov](http://www.usccr.gov) and on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).*

#####

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, established by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, is the only independent, bipartisan agency charged with advising the President and Congress on civil rights and reporting annually on federal civil rights enforcement. Our 51 state Advisory Committees offer a broad perspective on civil rights concerns at state and local levels. The Commission: in our 7th decade, a continuing legacy of influence in civil rights. For information about the Commission, please visit <http://www.usccr.gov> and follow us on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).

## Appendix 2

Transcript – Feb. 22, 2018 Briefing

1  
2  
3  
4 ALABAMA ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
5 TO THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS  
6 February 22, 2018  
7 Montgomery, Alabama  
8  
9  
10  
11

12 BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

13 Jenny Carroll

14 Marc Ayers

15 Michael Innis-Jimenez

16 Peter Jones

17 Martha Shearer

18 Maurice Shevin

19 Daiquiri Steele

20 Tari Williams

21 Angela Lewis  
22  
23



1 MS. CARROLL: Okay. So I'm going to go  
2 ahead and call this meeting of the Alabama  
3 Advisory Committee for the U.S. Commission on  
4 Civil Rights to order. I am Jenny Carroll. I am  
5 the Alabama state chair. I do have some opening  
6 remarks, but I'm going to save them until after  
7 our first two speakers. As I understand,  
8 Secretary of State Merrill has another speaking  
9 obligation, so we want to be sensitive to his time  
10 constraints.

11 I also want to remind folks that Miss  
12 Kaitlin Lloyd, our court reporter, is making a  
13 record of this meeting. So please be mindful to  
14 speak clearly and slowly and also not to interrupt  
15 or speak over one another so she can make the  
16 record. At this point, I would like to introduce  
17 chair of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights,  
18 Catherine Lhamon. She will introduce herself, and  
19 then we'll hear testimony from Secretary of State  
20 Merrill.

21 MS. LHAMON: Thank you so much. Can you  
22 all hear me? Is this microphone -- now can you  
23 hear me?

1 MS. CARROLL: Yes.

2 MS. LHAMON: Thank you so much. I really  
3 appreciate all of you coming together for this  
4 briefing. I want to start by thanking each of the  
5 members of the Alabama State Advisory Committee  
6 for your service to your state, to the country,  
7 and to civil rights. The work that you do on a  
8 volunteer basis is incredibly important to all of  
9 us, and I'm very, very grateful to you for coming  
10 together today and for all of the meetings that  
11 you will conduct and the work that you do.

12 In addition, I want to thank the Secretary  
13 of State for giving his time and all of us for  
14 coming together to think about what you have to --  
15 to bring and expertise to bear on this issue. As  
16 you know, voting rights are our core component of  
17 the statutory charge of the U.S. Commission on  
18 Civil Rights for 60 years, have been a core  
19 component of the work that we, the Commission,  
20 have done to take a look at what civil rights mean  
21 for the country. So I'm deeply, deeply interested  
22 in hearing what it is that you all will conclude  
23 following this briefing, and I'm grateful that you

1 have taken up this topic.

2 Now, today, I really appreciate your chair  
3 and each one of you for the work that you are  
4 doing. I also am so grateful to see, again, the  
5 Secretary of State and also Jack Park, who both  
6 came to North Carolina to the U.S. Commission on  
7 Civil Rights briefing with respect to voting  
8 rights, and I'm interested to hear what you have  
9 to say specific to Alabama as well.

10 This issue is an issue that we are hearing  
11 about across the country from many of our state  
12 advisory committees. We've already received  
13 reports from California and from Kansas, and we  
14 look forward to receiving reports from several  
15 other states in addition to Alabama, including  
16 Texas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Arizona, Alaska.

17 So we should be hearing views about voting  
18 access around the country, and we will incorporate  
19 it into what the Commission itself will have to  
20 say about this topic. This issue is deeply,  
21 deeply important to us. I appreciate the  
22 seriousness with which you take it in and I look  
23 forward to today.

1 MS. CARROLL: Thank you. So without  
2 further adieu, I will introduce Alabama Secretary  
3 of State John Merrill. We appreciate you being  
4 here. I know your schedule is busy. I will ask  
5 that you, like all our speakers, limit your  
6 comments to 15 minutes so that members of the  
7 committee have an opportunity to ask questions.

8 To facilitate that, I have this handy  
9 timer. Green will probably be within your  
10 15-minute zone. At three minutes, it will turn  
11 yellow. And then at one minute, it will turn red,  
12 and that's when you should shut it down because  
13 you don't want me to have to tell you to stop  
14 talking. So with that, we welcome you and we're  
15 glad to hear from you.

16 MR. MERRILL: Thank you so much. I'm  
17 honored to be with you this morning. Thank you  
18 for allowing me to come and share with you the  
19 work that we're doing in the State of Alabama. As  
20 the chair said, I had the opportunity to visit  
21 with her and other members of the Commission in  
22 Raleigh a couple of weeks ago. I was excited  
23 about that opportunity and to be able to share

1 with them some of the things that we have done  
2 here, some of the things we've experienced. And I  
3 hope that you'll feel comfortable asking me  
4 questions.

5 I want to make sure that you know what my  
6 intentions are, what my intentions were after I  
7 became Alabama's 53rd Secretary of State. One of  
8 the commitments that I made to the people in the  
9 State of Alabama January the 19th, 2015, which is  
10 when I was sworn in, is that we want to ensure  
11 that each and every eligible U.S. citizen that's a  
12 resident of the State of Alabama is registered to  
13 vote and has a photo ID.

14 Now, that's real important, so I'm going  
15 to say it again. We want to ensure that each and  
16 every eligible citizen of the United States that's  
17 a resident of our state is registered to vote and  
18 has a photo ID. So how do we go about  
19 accomplishing that.

20 First and foremost, we reached out to all  
21 140 members of the Alabama legislature. We said  
22 give us three locations in your district where  
23 you'd like us to go to conduct a voter

1 registration photo ID drive. We gave them an  
2 example. We said we'll go to the Walmart in  
3 Pelham on a Saturday between 10:00 and 4:00. Does  
4 anybody gather why we might go to the Walmart in  
5 Pelham on a Saturday between 10:00 and 4:00?  
6 Because that's where the people are.

7 Then we said we'll go to Brown Chapel  
8 Church in Selma on Sunday between 10:00 and 2:00.  
9 We don't want to go to Brown Chapel Church in  
10 Selma on Tuesday night between 5:00 and 7:00.  
11 That's defeating the purpose. If it makes people  
12 want to come out to go to the event, that's not  
13 what it's all about. And then, we said don't  
14 worry about setting it up. We just want to know  
15 where you'd like us to go. So then we proceeded  
16 from there.

17 Then we reached out to all the probate  
18 judges. We said give us a can't-miss festival  
19 event or activity in your community where you'd  
20 like us to go to conduct a voter registration  
21 photo ID drive. So we've been to Chilton County  
22 Peach Festival in Clanton. We've been to the  
23 Peanut Butter Festival in Brundidge down in Pike

1 County. We've been to the Peanut Festival in  
2 Dothan in Houston County. We've been to the  
3 Tomato Festival in Slocomb in Geneva County. I  
4 was a grand marshal of that parade.

5 We've been to the Magic City Classic in  
6 Birmingham where Alabama State and Alabama A&M  
7 played. And we've been to the Rattlesnake Rodeo  
8 in Opp down in Covington County. We want to go  
9 where people are and make it easy for them so they  
10 can just see that we're set up. And if they're  
11 not registered or if they don't have an ID, they  
12 can come where we are and then we can help take  
13 care of them and meet their needs.

14 I still wasn't sure that we were reaching  
15 everybody. So one of the things I did was, I said  
16 how can we make sure that people are aware of what  
17 we're trying to do statewide? So I called the two  
18 most recognizable people in the State of Alabama  
19 and I asked them if they'd help us promote voter  
20 registration photo ID.

21 And in our state, those people are  
22 University of Alabama head football coach Nick  
23 Saban and Auburn University head football coach

1 Gus Malzahn. They both agreed, they both helped  
2 us, and had a very successful effort as we moved  
3 forward in 2015.

4 2016, thought we needed to go a different  
5 direction. So I asked Deontay Wilder, who is a  
6 heavyweight boxing champion, he's from Tuscaloosa,  
7 holds the World Boxing Council title, and Charles  
8 Barkley who played 16 years in the National  
9 Basketball Association. He went to Auburn  
10 University, he's from Leeds High School, and he's  
11 in the Hall of Fame twice as a player and as a  
12 member of the Dream Team for basketball.

13 They both agreed, helped us. I was  
14 actually with Charles last night at the  
15 Alabama-Auburn game. Unfortunately, that didn't  
16 go the way I wanted it to, but it went the way  
17 Charles wanted it to.

18 Then 2017, we reached out to two other  
19 folks to go another direction. One was Jessica  
20 Procter, who was -- the current Miss Alabama. She  
21 finished seventh in Miss America this past year.  
22 And the other one was Dr. Mae Jemison, who's one  
23 of the first African-American astronauts, and a



1 brand new high school in Huntsville is named for  
2 her. So we were excited to get them and to get  
3 their support.

4 This year, we're going to be using  
5 American Idol winner from season five, Taylor  
6 Hicks, and the two most recognizable radio  
7 personalities in the State of Alabama, Bill Bussey  
8 and Rick Burgess, who, if you're from our state,  
9 you know are Rick and Bubba.

10 So we're excited about that as we continue  
11 to move forward. But I still wasn't sure that we  
12 were reaching everybody. So one of the other  
13 things that we did in January of 2016, we  
14 introduced a mechanism to make it very easy to  
15 register to vote.

16 If you have an iPhone or if you have an  
17 Android, you can go to the app store and you can  
18 download the mobile app at Vote For Alabama, and  
19 you can register to vote for the very first time  
20 as long as you have a valid Alabama driver's  
21 license. If you don't have a driver's license,  
22 you can still register the old-fashioned way by  
23 filling out the paperwork.

1           But that makes it easy for people if  
2 they're changing their voter registration record  
3 or if they're registering for the very first time.  
4 We've had more than 350,000 people that have used  
5 that system today, and we're very excited about  
6 that.

7           Now, with all of that being said, someone  
8 may say, okay, I know that you have a board of  
9 registrar office open each and every day in all 67  
10 counties. I know that you visit all 67 counties  
11 and promote voter registration and photo ID. This  
12 is the sixth year in a row that I've done that.  
13 Last year, I made 414 unique visits to the 67  
14 counties in order to promote voter registration  
15 photo ID.

16           Then they may say, I know you go to all  
17 the festivals. I know you go to all the events  
18 and all the activities. I know you go where the  
19 legislators encourage you to go. But what if  
20 somebody can't go to any of those places? What if  
21 they don't have transportation? What if they  
22 can't get out? What if they're homebound? In  
23 those rare instances where that has occurred and

1 been introduced to us, we have gone to those  
2 people's homes and we have given them photo IDs  
3 and we have made sure they were registered to  
4 vote.

5 Now, I will tell you this, no other state  
6 in the Union is doing what we're doing. Nobody  
7 runs multimarketing campaigns like we do. Nobody  
8 goes to all the festivals, events, and activities  
9 like we do. Nobody goes to people's homes like we  
10 do and registers folks to vote and gives them  
11 photo ID.

12 You know, somebody may ask me -- and  
13 people ask me when we went to people's houses the  
14 very first time, which was back in 2015. They  
15 said, why are you doing that? Because if you're  
16 doing that, you're setting a precedent, and you  
17 have to do it for anybody that wants it.

18 And I said, you're exactly right. That's  
19 why I'm doing it because I cannot, in good  
20 conscience, sit here in Montgomery, Alabama and  
21 tell you I'm going to do whatever it takes to  
22 ensure that each and every eligible U.S. citizen  
23 that's a resident of our state, is registered to

1 vote, and has a photo ID unless I'll do whatever  
2 it takes to make it happen. And that's the reason  
3 that I do it.

4 And frankly, I think in Alabama sometimes,  
5 we have to try harder because there are people who  
6 look at our state and they don't think that we've  
7 done as much as we need to do in the past. And I  
8 can't do anything about what's happened in the  
9 past, but I can do something about where we are  
10 today. And that's what I've been doing for the  
11 last three years and more than a month that I've  
12 been the Secretary of the State of Alabama, and  
13 I'm going to continue to do that as long as I have  
14 the privilege to serve in this capacity. Matter  
15 of fact, it's been three years and one month and  
16 three days today.

17 Now, let me say this to you, your next  
18 question may be, well, what does all that really  
19 mean? What has it meant to us? This is what it's  
20 meant: March 1st, 2016, the last time we had a  
21 statewide primary -- regular primary for  
22 president, we broke every record in the history of  
23 the state for voter participation. 1.25 million

1       Alabamians went to the polls and voted for their  
2       candidate for president in the democratic or  
3       republican primary.

4               Then, on November the 8th, 2016, the last  
5       regularly scheduled general election that we had,  
6       we broke every record for voter participation in  
7       the history of the state. More than 2.1 million  
8       Alabamians went to the polls and voted for their  
9       candidate for president, breaking every record  
10      that had ever been set for voter participation in  
11      the history of the state. November the --  
12      December the 12th, last year, we had a special  
13      election for the U.S. senate, and 1.3 million  
14      Alabamians went to the polls and voted for the  
15      candidate of their choice and sent Senator Jones  
16      to Washington to represent us, breaking every  
17      record in the history of the state for a special  
18      election. Not one instance has been reported  
19      since we passed the voter photo ID law where an  
20      individual has gone to the poll and been denied  
21      access to participation. All we've tried to do is  
22      to make it easy to vote and hard to cheat.

23               Now, there's another thing that you need

1 to be aware of. And that's, since I've been the  
2 Secretary of State, we've had six convictions of  
3 voter fraud, and we've had three elections that  
4 have been overturned. Before I became Secretary  
5 of State, it had been more than a decade since  
6 that had occurred. We have introduced new  
7 opportunities for people to be involved through  
8 the mobile app, by going to folks' homes, by going  
9 to those remote locations in all 67 counties. But  
10 we've also tried to make it easier for people when  
11 they go to the polls.

12 If this were a polling place, for example,  
13 we now have the electronic poll book in place  
14 where people can go and they can participate in a  
15 faster environment, a faster setting, and with  
16 more efficiency through the check-in procedure  
17 where people are able to go and be processed a lot  
18 quicker. That reduces the wait time some 60 to 75  
19 percent, depending on the voter and depending on  
20 the poll worker. So we're excited about that.

21 But I'm not satisfied with what we've  
22 done. We got to take additional steps and do  
23 other things that will allow us to be more

1 efficient, more effective, and more responsive to  
2 the people in the state of Alabama. But I am  
3 excited about the things that we have  
4 accomplished, which is more than any other state  
5 in the Union. As a matter of fact, we now have --  
6 your next question should be, what has all this  
7 really meant as far as numbers are concerned?

8           Since January the 19th, 2015, we've  
9 registered 914,697 new voters. 914,697 new  
10 voters. We now have 3,347,398 registered voters  
11 in Alabama. Both those numbers are unprecedented  
12 and unparalleled in the history of the state. I'm  
13 really excited about that.

14           Now, I know I still have some time, but  
15 I'll yield the balance of my time. If you have  
16 some questions, I'd be delighted to entertain  
17 them.

18           MS. CARROLL: Great. Thank you. So just  
19 to remind everybody, obviously, you are encouraged  
20 to ask questions. This is a fact-finding mission,  
21 so we want to ask questions, and Secretary of  
22 State Merrill has obviously generously allowed us  
23 to do so.

1           But I would ask you to limit your  
2 questions in terms of it's a question; it's not a  
3 statement. And of course, the U.S. Commission and  
4 our state advisory committee have a policy not to  
5 defame anyone, so please be civil in your  
6 questioning. I know I can count on you all for  
7 that. If you have a question, just give me a  
8 signal that you'd like to ask, and I'll recognize  
9 you. I'm actually going to start out --

10           MR. MERRILL: Sure.

11           MS. CARROLL: -- if you don't mind,  
12 Secretary of State, with a question, and then  
13 we'll go around to other folks. And I have -- I  
14 have several questions for you --

15           MR. MERRILL: Yes, ma'am.

16           MS. CARROLL: -- so you may hear from me  
17 again. So my -- my initial question that I want  
18 to ask is, I know that Alabama state law requires  
19 proof of citizenship in order to vote. The  
20 federal law does not. In the past, you have  
21 indicated that will not enforce the state law and  
22 have essentially two policies that are different  
23 between federal and state elections. Is that



1 still the position in Alabama?

2 MR. MERRILL: We've not enforced that law,  
3 even though in February of 2016, the Election  
4 Assistance Commission had indicated that we could  
5 ask that question. As a matter of fact, I got a  
6 call from a secretary in another state that told  
7 me before the ruling was actually made public, you  
8 need to go ahead and start implementing this. And  
9 I said, I don't think I'll do that. I said, we're  
10 three weeks from our election, which was the SEC  
11 primary, that we had passed legislation in order  
12 to get to that point. And I said, I don't want to  
13 cause any confusion for anybody. We're going to  
14 continue to do what we've been doing, which is  
15 what we have been doing, and we continue to do  
16 that to this point forward. And that's where  
17 we're continuing to move at this time.

18 MS. CARROLL: Great. Thank you. Do other  
19 folks have questions? All right. So -- please.

20 MS. SHEARER: Hi. My name is Martha  
21 Shearer. And --

22 MR. MERRILL: Yes, ma'am.

23 MS. SHEARER: -- my question is, you

1 stated that each and -- you wanted to make sure  
2 that each and every citizen that is eligible?

3 MR. MERRILL: That's correct.

4 MS. SHEARER: My question is, those people  
5 that have convictions --

6 MR. MERRILL: Yes, ma'am.

7 MS. SHEARER: -- and many of them are now  
8 eligible citizens but do not have access, are not  
9 told the process to getting their voting rights  
10 restored, as well as those who have never lost  
11 their right to vote.

12 MR. MERRILL: Yes, ma'am.

13 MS. SHEARER: And so those individuals are  
14 not being reached.

15 MR. MERRILL: Well, let me say this -- and  
16 this is something that I think is important for  
17 y'all to know, and I'm not sure how you would know  
18 it.

19 But one of the things that concerned me  
20 when I was campaigning for this office was that I  
21 would hear from people in communities throughout  
22 the state that people had been denied the  
23 opportunity to vote because of being convicted of

1 crimes of moral turpitude. And one of the things  
2 that we discovered was that in certain parts of  
3 the state, they were interpreting the moral  
4 turpitude laws in different ways. And so we  
5 actually brought forth legislation to ensure that  
6 the moral turpitude law was only going to be  
7 interpreted and enforced in one way, and that was  
8 according to what statute indicated that it should  
9 be.

10 And it passed the House in 2015, got in  
11 the Senate. Passed the House 2016, passed the  
12 Senate in a different form, passed the House out  
13 of conference, died in the Senate on the last day  
14 again. 2017, it passed both chambers in the same  
15 form. It's now law. So there's an established  
16 procedure for moral turpitude being interpreted in  
17 order to make sure that only the people who have  
18 been convicted of crimes of moral turpitude that  
19 have lost their opportunity to vote are not  
20 allowed to vote.

21 Now, another thing that we did in 2016, a  
22 part of that moral turpitude legislation, was to  
23 create a law for restitution and restoration of

1 voting rights. Whenever someone -- this is where  
2 our law stands today. If someone has paid --  
3 served all their time associated with their  
4 original sentence and paid all their fees and  
5 fines associated with their original sentence,  
6 their voting rights are automatically restored.  
7 The procedure has been expedited, it has reduced  
8 the wait time that they had experienced before.  
9 We have initiated in this law that when people are  
10 being qualified for discharge in the location  
11 where they're being held, they have to be told  
12 what their rights are, they have to be provided  
13 with information to register to vote, they have to  
14 have the opportunity to register to vote. That's  
15 a part of their packet. We want to make sure that  
16 that is being communicated and that is being done.

17 Another thing that we did, we made it very  
18 clear to all the sheriffs and all the other penal  
19 authorities throughout the state and the  
20 Department of Corrections, there are a number of  
21 people in our state and other states in the Union  
22 who are incarcerated but have not lost their  
23 voting rights. And so if someone wants to vote

1 and they're incarcerated, then they need to have  
2 the opportunity to do so.

3 So we have made sure that posters are  
4 placed in all of those institutions throughout the  
5 state, made sure they've got access to absentee  
6 applications. Now, we're not going to let them  
7 out and let them go vote and let them come back,  
8 but if they want to vote absentee, they're welcome  
9 to do that. And we're wanting to make that  
10 opportunity happen for them.

11 So those are some of the standards that we  
12 have set that we think are supposed to be set  
13 because it's the right thing to do, not because  
14 we're trying to give anybody any special  
15 privileges.

16 MS. CARROLL: If I could just follow up  
17 with this question. I understood, Martha, you  
18 were asking not only about folks who are currently  
19 incarcerated but also folks who, perhaps, were  
20 convicted in the past under the old law.

21 MR. MERRILL: Right.

22 MS. CARROLL: What -- what are you doing  
23 to get information to those --

1 MS. SHEARER: That's my question.

2 MR. MERRILL: Well, again, let -- let me  
3 say this. We're not doing anything specific or  
4 special for any group in the state, period, and we  
5 don't intend to do so. Because I told you, my  
6 goal is to ensure that each and every eligible  
7 U.S. citizen that's a resident of Alabama is  
8 registered to vote and has a photo ID. So we go  
9 all over the state. We meet with different  
10 groups. We speak to different groups.

11 I personally have been a part of four  
12 different meetings. Other members of my staff, my  
13 assistant director of elections, our chief legal  
14 counsel have been a part of at least four others  
15 that I can think of off of the top of my head, and  
16 I have another one scheduled next week where we  
17 have gone to visit with people who, in the past,  
18 have been convicted and now have been released  
19 because they've served their time to make sure  
20 that they can ask questions in an environment that  
21 is comfortable for them in order to ensure that if  
22 they want to be registered to vote again, they  
23 obviously can be. And we provided that

1 opportunity for leadership for them to be able to  
2 exercise that.

3 MS. CARROLL: And I believe, Martha, you  
4 have a follow-up.

5 MS. SHEARER: Yeah. Another question is,  
6 I've been in several environments where the  
7 Secretary of State have been there to make sure  
8 that people could register to vote. But for those  
9 that have been formerly incarcerated, there has  
10 not been any information there to let those  
11 individuals know about it. There's a form called  
12 a Certificate of Eligibility to get your rights  
13 restored. You guys do not provide those forms at  
14 the table.

15 MR. MERRILL: No. Those are supposed to  
16 be done by Pardons and Paroles because they're the  
17 ones that can provide that, not us.

18 MS. SHEARER: Well, the forms are free for  
19 anyone because I keep some. I even got a text  
20 last night from somebody asking me what do they  
21 need to do because that's the type of work that I  
22 do in the community is help people to get their  
23 rights restored, as well as get individuals

1 registered to vote.

2 But there is no information for people  
3 like the people that you say you've contacted over  
4 the years to get it out there, like Rick and Bubba  
5 and Saban and all of those people. They're not  
6 reaching the people that have been formerly  
7 incarcerated or those individuals that have not  
8 even been convicted but thought they lost their  
9 rights.

10 MR. MERRILL: Well, I'll say this to you  
11 about that. Okay? And this kind of reminds me of  
12 something else I didn't share with y'all earlier,  
13 but I will share it with you now.

14 One of the things that the NAACP Legal  
15 Defense Fund -- Sherrilyn Ifill is the executive  
16 director -- that she said to me when they were  
17 talking to us and then they ended up suing us, was  
18 that there was 188,000 Alabamians that are  
19 eligible to register to vote and can't get photo  
20 IDs. And this is what I said to her publicly and  
21 privately and what I'll share with y'all today,  
22 that's not true.

23 And this is why I know it's not true,



1 because I have challenged her to do this -- and  
2 I'll tell y'all this today. If she believes that,  
3 all she has to do is tell me who one of them is.  
4 I don't need to know all 188,000. Just tell me  
5 one.

6 Give me their name. Give me a way to  
7 contact them. If you don't want to give me their  
8 telephone number, that's fine. You can give me  
9 their address. We will contact them, and then  
10 we'll go to their house.

11 And when I get in the car to leave y'all  
12 to go to Anniston so I can be there at 11:30 this  
13 morning, I will call my office. And I will have  
14 them contact them, and they'll go to their house  
15 today and do it. So I'm kind of tired of hearing  
16 things about what we're not doing or what we're  
17 not willing to do.

18 And I'll tell you this too. When the  
19 lawsuit went forward and the judge read my  
20 deposition and he also read the other depositions  
21 about what we're doing, that lawsuit, four weeks  
22 ago yesterday, was summarily dismissed with  
23 prejudice because he said no other state in the

1 Union is doing what we're doing. And if anybody  
2 wanted to follow our model, then there wouldn't be  
3 any need to challenge photo ID requirements  
4 anymore because nobody is going to the same level  
5 of support that we are to ensure that people are  
6 able to participate.

7 MS. CARROLL: And just so the record is  
8 clear though, in answer to Member Shearer's  
9 question, are the CERV documents then not on the  
10 tables when you're going to these -- these  
11 satellite --

12 MR. MERRILL: We don't coordinate the  
13 event.

14 MS. CARROLL: Okay.

15 MR. MERRILL: We just were a participant  
16 in those events. And in the ones that I  
17 participated in, Pardons and Paroles have provided  
18 that information.

19 MS. CARROLL: Okay. Are there other  
20 questions? I'm going to go down the row. And I  
21 realize we're running short on time, so if you can  
22 keep it to a short question.

23 DR. LEWIS: In your statement, you said

1 that not one instance has been reported of anyone  
2 being denied access to participation. Can you  
3 tell us how you define not being denied access to  
4 participation?

5 MR. MERRILL: Yeah. If somebody wants to  
6 vote and they can't, that would be denied access,  
7 in my opinion.

8 DR. LEWIS: Okay. So what -- what happens  
9 if for some reason they don't have a photo ID?  
10 What happens in those instances?

11 MR. MERRILL: Well, part of our law -- and  
12 I was in the legislature when we passed this law  
13 -- is that if you don't have a photo ID, you can  
14 be identified by two polling officials and you, at  
15 that point, are able to vote by them signing an  
16 affidavit and you signing the statement that would  
17 indicate that they know who you are. So you don't  
18 have to have an ID to even vote, and you could  
19 vote a provisional ballot and then bring your ID  
20 by that Friday after the election and have it  
21 confirmed as well.

22 But very few instances of those -- I can't  
23 even identify one for you that I know has

1 occurred. But very few instances of those have  
2 even occurred.

3 MS. CARROLL: Tari, did you have a  
4 question?

5 MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. I've recently read  
6 that several states are moving to automatic  
7 registration --

8 MR. MERRILL: Yes, ma'am.

9 MS. WILLIAMS: -- at 18. And I was  
10 wondering if there are any future plans for  
11 Alabama to do that.

12 MR. MERRILL: You know, usually my  
13 question when somebody raises that point is, what  
14 does automatic registration mean to you. And  
15 typically, what they say is, well, when you go to  
16 get your driver's license, you would be able to  
17 share your information and then when you turn 18,  
18 you would automatically become registered.

19 And we already have today that  
20 availability when people go get their driver's  
21 license. That option is already available for  
22 people to register at the DMV. We made sure that  
23 we were compliant. We are now compliant with all

1 aspects of the 1993 act, and that had never  
2 happened before I became Secretary of State.

3 Another thing that we do and that I check  
4 on frequently is to ensure that at Medicaid  
5 agencies, ensure at Department of Human Resources  
6 that they're offering that as an option when  
7 people come in to be able to vote. So I would say  
8 this, what -- what my question is when we talk  
9 about automatic voter registration is the next  
10 question to the individual that asked me that  
11 question is, do you think there's a possibility  
12 that at least one person might not want to be  
13 registered to vote, at least one somewhere in the  
14 67 counties.

15 And in all but one instance whenever I've  
16 asked that question, people have said, yeah,  
17 there's probably one. And then I said, well, if  
18 there's that one, would you be in favor of giving  
19 them a knock-out provision, and in all but one  
20 instance, everybody has said yes, I think we  
21 should have a knock-out provision where if they  
22 didn't want to be registered to vote, they don't  
23 have to be registered to vote.

1           That one instance, a woman said, no,  
2 everybody ought to be registered and they ought to  
3 be required to. Well, I don't live in her world,  
4 but that was her opinion. And my next question to  
5 them was, then what's the difference between that  
6 and what we have today. Because now you just have  
7 to opt in instead of opting out, and there's less  
8 than 350,000 people in the state of Alabama that  
9 are not registered to vote, period.

10           I mean, we are leading the nation per  
11 capita in the number of folks that are eligible  
12 and that are registered, and we're going to  
13 continue to campaign as long as I serve in this  
14 role.

15           MS. CARROLL: All right.

16           MR. MERRILL: Yes, ma'am.

17           MS. CARROLL: Unfortunately, we are out of  
18 time. I do have two quick clarifications on the  
19 record for you.

20           MR. MERRILL: Yes, ma'am.

21           MS. CARROLL: You had indicated that  
22 people could register at the voter registrar's  
23 office every day. In fact, those are located at

1 courthouses and libraries, correct? And those are  
2 not open every day?

3 MR. MERRILL: They're open every day the  
4 courthouse is open.

5 MS. CARROLL: Correct. But not every day  
6 of the week, correct?

7 MR. MERRILL: Every day the courthouse is  
8 open.

9 MS. CARROLL: Okay. And --

10 MR. MERRILL: Which is usually Monday  
11 through Friday and usually from about 8:00 until  
12 4:30 or 5:00, depending on the hours of the  
13 courthouse in that county.

14 MS. CARROLL: Perfect. And the last  
15 clarification that I have for you is kind of the  
16 reverse of what you were --

17 MR. MERRILL: But let me share this too.

18 MS. CARROLL: Oh, please.

19 MR. MERRILL: If they have an ID, driver's  
20 license, they can register anytime, 365, 24/7.

21 MS. CARROLL: On the app?

22 MR. MERRILL: Yes, ma'am.

23 MS. CARROLL: Okay. Perfect. And then my

1 other question for you real quick is kind of the  
2 reverse of what you were asking Ms. Ifill. In  
3 terms of -- you said the voter ID law was passed  
4 originally to ensure integrity in the vote. Was  
5 there actually evidence that there were folks who  
6 were voting who were not who they claimed to be?

7 MR. MERRILL: When I went to the office of  
8 the Secretary Of State, one of the first things I  
9 asked for were the files on voter fraud. They  
10 could not produce a file. They could not produce  
11 an instance. Which is why we started a  
12 relationship with Alabama Law Enforcement Agency  
13 and the attorney general's office to create the  
14 Alabama Election Fairness Project which put us in  
15 a position to do what we've done, which is why I  
16 told you we've had six convictions on voter fraud  
17 and we've had three elections overturned and we've  
18 got some indictments that are ready right now.

19 MS. CARROLL: Right. But --

20 MR. MERRILL: This is just since I've been  
21 the Secretary of State, we've got indictments that  
22 are ready right now if we can get the attorney  
23 general's office or the local district attorney to



1 move because we've already provided enough  
2 evidence to move toward an indictment.

3 MS. CARROLL: And -- and I appreciate all  
4 that. My -- my question is just slightly  
5 different though, and I want to make sure you have  
6 an opportunity to answer that. Which is, prior to  
7 the institution of the voter ID law in Alabama,  
8 was there evidence that people were actually  
9 showing up and not being who they claimed to be?

10 MR. MERRILL: They had no files in our  
11 office to indicate that. That does not mean it  
12 didn't occur.

13 MS. CARROLL: Right.

14 MR. MERRILL: Because I don't know what  
15 would have happened if we hadn't established the  
16 -- the plan that we've established. But I know  
17 what's happening today, and I know whoever follows  
18 me in this role will have information we didn't  
19 have when we started. And that's real important  
20 to me.

21 MS. CARROLL: All right. Well, we really  
22 appreciate you being here. I know your time is  
23 precious. I'm curious how you get a parking place

1 on Saturday in the Walmart parking lot, so I'm  
2 impressed by that as well. But thank you for  
3 joining us and best of luck driving to Anniston.

4 MR. MERRILL: Well, and let me share this  
5 with you before I go. Because one of the things  
6 that I do no matter where I go is I tell people my  
7 cell phone number. And if y'all would like to  
8 call me anytime you see something that is of  
9 concern or of interest to you, please call me  
10 personally, and we will have a team member that  
11 will get on it.

12 That number is 334-328-2787.  
13 334-328-2787. I work for you. I work for the  
14 people of Alabama. And I want to make sure that  
15 we're providing the highest quality service in all  
16 areas that we can possibly provide. And I  
17 appreciate the opportunity to come and share with  
18 you today. Thank you. And thank you for what  
19 you're doing.

20 MS. CARROLL: Thank you. And Secretary of  
21 State, just one more thing.

22 MR. MERRILL: Yes, ma'am.

23 MS. CARROLL: The record is open for 30

1 days following this hearing.

2 MR. MERRILL: Yes, ma'am.

3 MS. CARROLL: If you'd like to file  
4 additional information, you're welcome to it. I  
5 also know other members did have questions they  
6 didn't get to ask.

7 MR. MERRILL: Yes, ma'am.

8 MS. CARROLL: So you may get some more  
9 questions from us. You're going to regret giving  
10 us this cell number.

11 MR. MERRILL: And you can e-mail me, and  
12 we can give you a formal response in a text  
13 delivery system, whatever is best and most  
14 convenient for you.

15 MS. CARROLL: Perfect. Thank you so much.

16 MR. MERRILL: Thank y'all. Appreciate it.

17 MS. CARROLL: So our next speaker is  
18 Mr. Kareem Crayton. Mr. Crayton, again, is  
19 joining us from the Southern Coalition For Justice  
20 where he is the interim director. And when he is  
21 not serving as interim director, I understand he's  
22 also a law professor.

23 MR. CRAYTON: Correct.

1 MS. CARROLL: So it's a noble job, sir.  
2 So welcome. And again, same reminder, 15 minutes.  
3 You'll have a timer, and I hate to have to cut you  
4 off because I like to be a nice person.

5 MR. CRAYTON: I'll keep it brief. Thank  
6 you, members of the committee, for the invitation.  
7 I'm delighted to be here. As the chair mentioned,  
8 I am serving as the interim executive director of  
9 the Southern Coalition For Social Justice. It's  
10 located in Durham, North Carolina.

11 Our goal is to bring opportunity and tools  
12 to communities that have not had as many  
13 opportunities as others on issues involving  
14 election law -- voting rights, that is -- criminal  
15 justice reform, and youth justice, and we do it  
16 across the south. I'm also obliged to tell you  
17 that I'm actually from Montgomery. I grew up  
18 here, was educated in this county's public school  
19 system and have lived here and still vote here.  
20 My residence is still here in Alabama. So I'm  
21 connected to this for a number of reasons, but  
22 this is -- election law and voting rights are my  
23 life's work, and I'm excited to be part of a

1 process that is examining the current state of  
2 voting rights in this state.

3 I'd like to, in the few minutes I have,  
4 talk a bit broadly about some of the themes that  
5 the Secretary of State offered and tie them into,  
6 at least, my own observations as they apply to  
7 Alabama. And to start, I want to just say some  
8 general things about principles because I think  
9 it's important for everyone to know at least how I  
10 look at voting rights. They are some things that  
11 overlap with what the Secretary had to say and  
12 some things that are distinct, but I welcome  
13 engagement on these topics. And there are three  
14 general principles, as I look at it.

15 I think the way we think about regulating  
16 voting ought to usually be based on evidence,  
17 data. I think we all have our whims and fancies  
18 about which candidate or which party should win,  
19 but I think ultimately, just like who wins and who  
20 loses, is dependent upon numbers. I think numbers  
21 should drive at least in part the factual basis on  
22 which we make a decision about how to structure an  
23 election system.

1           The second thing, and it's related to the  
2 first, is it ought to be transparent. You, the  
3 citizen, ought to know the reasons and the facts  
4 that the State uses in order to structure an  
5 election system in a particular way. I should not  
6 have to go behind a closed door or not hold a  
7 public meeting to defend a choice that I've made.  
8 In part, I think that's crucial because we expect  
9 our elected officials to be accountable to us, and  
10 we can't have accountability without transparency.  
11 So I generally am in favor of rules that permit  
12 public dialogue and presentation of evidence.

13           And the last, and this may be, again, a  
14 place where I differ from others, I believe  
15 democracy actually should be something that as  
16 many people as possible who are eligible  
17 participate in. So in this respect, I applaud the  
18 Secretary of State to have so much emphasis placed  
19 on registration. That is a significant part of  
20 the process of participation, but it is not all  
21 that there is. In fact, I think you have to take  
22 account of whether people who are registered  
23 actually show up to vote, and I think that the

1 State has an obligation to do all that it can to  
2 encourage that. Not everyone does. I do.

3 I think part of our idea of thinking about  
4 citizenship is having a right to vote. It does  
5 not mean it is a privilege. There are  
6 administrative tasks, of course, that one has to  
7 conduct to assure that the State applies it  
8 correctly, but it strikes me that citizenship, if  
9 it really is going to include voting as a right,  
10 does impose upon the State some obligation. And I  
11 think the State should do some work to make  
12 certain that as many people want to vote can vote.

13 So I will take the invitation to submit  
14 written comments a bit later. But what I want to  
15 do in these few moments is talk a bit about two or  
16 three themes, and I welcome your questions about  
17 those or any others.

18 First, I would be remiss if I didn't talk  
19 about the one case that has sort of been in the  
20 atmosphere so far, but I think it is worth  
21 conversation because it bears on, I think, the  
22 state of things currently, not just in this state  
23 but the entire country. And it is a case that

1 came out of this state, Shelby County. Shelby  
2 County versus Holder, a case heard by the United  
3 States Supreme Court, issued a decision in 2013  
4 that essentially rendered section four of the  
5 Voting Rights Act null. And it essentially  
6 removed a significant protection that most voters  
7 in this neck of the woods, in this region of the  
8 country had to assure that new laws on the books  
9 did not reduce the opportunity for people to cast  
10 a ballot. That had a significant effect in  
11 Alabama.

12 And I just want to talk about two or three  
13 of them because I think they are significant, and  
14 they don't necessarily render themselves apparent,  
15 I think, on first blush. The one issue that most  
16 people tend to forget is how quickly the State  
17 adopted laws after Shelby County was placed on the  
18 books that radically changed the way that our  
19 election system worked. One of things that  
20 section five of the Voting Rights Act rendered,  
21 for most of us, is an election system that was  
22 more or less one that was predictable. Systems  
23 worked pretty much in a particular order. Most



1 people understood that if it was going to  
2 radically change, there would be a great deal of  
3 conversation, maybe even debate, before it could  
4 be adopted.

5 Now, some would argue that that process  
6 was a cumbersome one. I tend to take a different  
7 view, and I'll tell you why shortly. But I do  
8 think the expense of having those conversations in  
9 an administrative review process is different from  
10 a litigation-heavy process, which is what we  
11 occupy now. But I want to go to the point about  
12 some of the examples that the state legislature  
13 pursued that do, I think, make voting more  
14 challenging, more difficult. One of them has to  
15 do with the moving of precincts.

16 The Secretary of State has oversight over  
17 where precincts are located. Once upon a time,  
18 under section five, that had to go through a  
19 thorough review process before those changes were  
20 put into place. At this point now, there is no  
21 federal oversight. And for that matter, the  
22 Secretary of State's office does not have the same  
23 level of oversight over each of the counties.

1           So essentially, the counties change  
2 precincts pretty much, if not arbitrarily,  
3 unexpectedly, so that if you're going to look to  
4 find out where a person is eligible to vote or,  
5 for that matter -- and this is the more recent  
6 consideration -- where a candidate is eligible to  
7 run, it may be a surprise when you show up at the  
8 local registrar and find that your house which you  
9 thought was in precinct A is actually in precinct  
10 B and you're not eligible to run.

11           That's a real problem for another reason,  
12 and that's redistricting. As you know, the State  
13 of Alabama has been in the midst of a lot of  
14 litigation about redistricting. The Supreme Court  
15 found that districts drawn by the state  
16 legislature at the state legislative level violate  
17 the 14th Amendment of the Constitution, which  
18 forbids racial gerrymandering. In solving that  
19 problem -- in trying to solve that problem last  
20 session, the legislature created a new plan that  
21 organized districts in yet another way. And what  
22 was not quite apparent, and still isn't apparent  
23 to a lot of people, is where those lines actually

1 match up to these precincts which, again, have  
2 been sort of unexpectedly changed county by  
3 county.

4 That leads to a third problem, and the  
5 third problem is the one I think all of us should  
6 be concerned about. And that is, the ability of  
7 the voter on election day to show up at a place  
8 and know that the place they cast the ballot is  
9 the correct place. And one of the real challenges  
10 -- to go to Committee Person Lewis' comment, one  
11 of the challenges is when you show up for  
12 elections and you find out that either you're not  
13 in the right place or that there's some confusion  
14 at the polls about whether or not you are in the  
15 right place or perhaps even the person in front of  
16 you is in the right place.

17 So there's a difference between the  
18 example of the person at the polling place telling  
19 you, oh, no, I don't like you, you can't vote, and  
20 the example where there's this administrative  
21 confusion. The outcome in both cases though is  
22 that lines are longer, and it takes a longer time  
23 for the average person to cast a ballot.

1           Now, that's not the State explicitly  
2           telling you, we don't like you, you can't cast a  
3           ballot. But if you work an hourly job, if you  
4           only have an hour available to cast a ballot, then  
5           you may actually effectively be cut out of the  
6           opportunity to cast a ballot, and that's of  
7           concern. This leads me to take an aside to make a  
8           point about one issue that the Secretary of State  
9           mentioned. He put a lot of emphasis, as I said,  
10          on registration, and I applaud him for it. I've  
11          said that before. Registration is an important  
12          part of the process. I'd be really excited, to be  
13          frank about it, if this were 1966 or 1982.

14                 Alabama consistently -- God love us -- we  
15                 find ourselves at the back of the pack in adopting  
16                 innovations that make voting more accessible to  
17                 more people. The measure that the Secretary of  
18                 State mentioned was registration, and, again,  
19                 there have been a number of people that have been  
20                 put on the rolls. But in terms of voting, I'm sad  
21                 to tell you, the State of Alabama is, at best, in  
22                 the middle of the pack compared to other states in  
23                 terms of turnout.

1           And part of the reason that is the case is  
2 that we don't adopt measures that make voting more  
3 accessible. So for example, just as much as the  
4 State could go to Walmart on Saturday or church on  
5 Sunday to register people, why is it that we don't  
6 allow early voting or Sunday voting or more  
7 reasonable opportunities to cast an absentee  
8 ballot?

9           Those are things that other states do that  
10 are farther ahead of us on turnout, and I wish we  
11 would take that as a consideration of what marks  
12 whether or not we, as a state, are doing well in  
13 terms of voting and political opportunity for  
14 people casting a ballot.

15           The point that was made earlier, and I  
16 appreciate it, about people who have some  
17 relationship with the correction system is another  
18 example of where I think there's a difference  
19 between the State saying we made something  
20 available and the State taking an effort to make  
21 sure that people who are citizens have their  
22 entitled right to cast a ballot. It is very  
23 confusing. I've only looked at it. I'm not a

1 criminal defense attorney or not really had a lot  
2 of writing in the area. But on this topic, I've  
3 learned a lot about the process.

4 The administrative process of just  
5 corrections itself is terribly confusing to know  
6 what your sentence is. To know when you're no  
7 longer under supervision is itself a complex  
8 process. To know when you cast a ballot is an  
9 even more complicated process, that is, when you  
10 are eligible once again.

11 And if the State decided, for example, to  
12 make it easy to determine whether you've entered a  
13 particular phase of supervision or you've ended it  
14 and we actually make sure that you're  
15 automatically put on the rolls, that actually  
16 might make things a little bit more simple from  
17 the user's perspective.

18 And on this topic, I need to get to  
19 another theme, and I want to -- I don't want to  
20 run out of time here. But one of the issues that  
21 always comes up in the conversation, well, what  
22 happens if you raise the specter of fraud. And I  
23 am sensitive to the issue of fraud. Nobody wants

1 a corrupted election system. We also don't want a  
2 corrupted money system. And we have,  
3 unfortunately, any number of examples of people in  
4 elected office using money in illegal manner.

5 And I think one of the things we have to  
6 recognize is that balancing is just as important  
7 on the money side of things as it is on the voting  
8 side of things. We have to make sure that we're  
9 not sending messages to people, particularly  
10 people who are still alive, who have an experience  
11 of being told, you can't vote because you fit in a  
12 category. We have to be careful that we make sure  
13 that the vote and the ballot box has a welcome mat  
14 in front of it.

15 So how do we think about fraud? Again,  
16 going back to my principle, I think it ought to be  
17 data-driven. We don't have a lot of instances of  
18 fraud in this state. And even when the Secretary  
19 of State invested a lot of money to investigate  
20 that during the December primaries -- or the  
21 primaries leading to the December election last  
22 year, he found that, roughly, 600 or so examples  
23 that he submitted to the local county registrars,

1 and they reported back that those were  
2 administrative errors.

3 Now, again, I'm not saying that it is not  
4 worthy to have laws in the books and effort to put  
5 in to make sure that we don't engage in fraud or  
6 that others don't, but what I'm saying is at the  
7 same time, if we're going to put money into that,  
8 why not put money also into expanding the ways in  
9 which the State puts out a welcome mat to make  
10 sure that people who want to vote can.

11 Now, I've just mentioned a couple of  
12 examples that we can adopt pretty easily to expand  
13 opportunity. I want to mention one last to go  
14 back to the point about automatic registration.  
15 We don't have automatic registration in this  
16 state, and we should. I can't quite understand  
17 why there's not a system that allows people to opt  
18 out if they want but too, just as you would get a  
19 graduation diploma out of high school, also  
20 automatically get your ballot, so long as you're  
21 qualified to -- to cast one.

22 That doesn't really compute to me to a  
23 message that you send to young people who



1 increasingly, as we all know, are facing many of  
2 the challenges and responsibilities of citizenship  
3 to actually also be able to enjoy one of the  
4 rights associated with citizenship as well.

5           So I know I'm short on time, so let me  
6 just say the last point, which to me, again, is my  
7 view of the measure, not just of how our election  
8 system works but how the people who are elected to  
9 manage the election system work. I think we  
10 should be graded on our ability to make sure that  
11 more Alabamians who are eligible to vote do vote  
12 and that we do everything that we can to assure  
13 that we don't do so in a discriminatory manner but  
14 that we set the welcome out. We were first in the  
15 nation during a period of time where nobody wants  
16 to go back where we kept people away from the  
17 ballot. I think we ought to be first in the  
18 nation to make sure that we open up the ballot box  
19 and that we make sure every Alabamian who is  
20 eligible to vote has an opportunity to cast a  
21 ballot and that we measure ourselves by how well  
22 we do in bringing them in.

23           So I'll stop there. Thank you for the

1 time, and I'm happy to welcome your questions.

2 MS. CARROLL: Great. Thank you. So,  
3 again, I will start. And then if you would like  
4 to ask a question to Director Crayton, please give  
5 me a signal and I'll be happy to call on people.  
6 And remember to pass the microphone.

7 So one question I had is you spoke of  
8 other mechanisms that ensure access to vote in  
9 other jurisdictions. You mentioned early voting  
10 and absentee balloting. I was wondering if you  
11 could speak to other types of IDs that different  
12 jurisdictions might accept to support this notion  
13 of access as well as registration.

14 MR. CRAYTON: Right. So I currently live  
15 in North Carolina -- or I'm working in North  
16 Carolina for this particular period. And prior to  
17 the time of Shelby, North Carolina had actually  
18 adopted a fairly open system to allow more people  
19 to qualify. Once the Shelby County decision came  
20 down, the legislature adopted a law that was -- as  
21 the Fourth Circuit said, surgically precise at  
22 identifying the people that they didn't want to  
23 have access to the ballot and fenced out their

1 IDs. Among them were State-issued student IDs.

2 Now, there are questions about where the  
3 person decides to reside, but I don't believe that  
4 those would get in the way of allowing a state  
5 agency that has issued an ID to count just as much  
6 as a gun license. Yet, the State, in that  
7 instance, made a distinction between the two in  
8 allowing which would be eligible and which would  
9 not. Student IDs are one way of doing it, and we  
10 might need to do work to ensure that the student  
11 IDs meet the minimum qualifications. We currently  
12 use federal IDs of different types, but certain  
13 states do fence out certain examples of those  
14 depending on the agency at issue.

15 But it seems to me that if we establish  
16 the minimum standards that open up our access for  
17 any person that has an ID, that has a photo, and  
18 is issued by some state agency that has some sense  
19 of verification, that ought to qualify. But,  
20 again, the thing that I always find remarkable is  
21 passports qualify. Your passport has no  
22 information at all about where you live. So if  
23 I'm at the polling place, there's no means of

1 verifying where I happen to be qualified to cast a  
2 ballot, and that's seen as the sort of gold  
3 standard for ID.

4           So it seems to me that to the extent that  
5 we're going to really try to be particular about  
6 it, I think we should sort of step back and say if  
7 our goal is to make more people have access, how  
8 many IDs can we reasonably say fit the category?  
9 And if we're going to allow passports -- which,  
10 again, I'm in favor of if you're going to have an  
11 ID system, then we should be more expansive than  
12 that for places where we can find IDs that have  
13 your photo and some indication or means of  
14 verifying where you happen to live, that you're in  
15 the state.

16           MS. CARROLL: Okay. Thank you. Do other  
17 folks -- I'm going to start at that end. And  
18 Marc, I'm going to pass you the microphone so --  
19 well, that one has got a cord attached to it. So  
20 I'm going to recognize Committee Member Ayers.  
21 We'll let him ask a question.

22           MR. AYERS: You mentioned -- I want to  
23 discuss with you your welcome mat, so I don't

1 think you had a lot of time to really kind of talk  
2 about what you meant. Because -- and a lot of  
3 this is trying to achieve the right balance  
4 between, you know, what -- what the State should  
5 do and then the obligations of the voter.

6 Obviously, these are rights, and always with  
7 rights come some responsibility.

8 You can't literally drag people out. You  
9 could, but that's not what we want, and make them  
10 vote. What we need is -- we're trying to achieve  
11 that good balance of, you know, reasonable access,  
12 tear down any artificial barriers that are -- that  
13 are unreasonable, obviously. You mentioned a few  
14 welcome mats, not just registration. I mean, you  
15 applaud the Secretary of State saying this is --  
16 done a very good job to be very broad in  
17 registration, but the actual voting is what we --  
18 is what we want to do. I'm just curious as to  
19 what other welcome mats, to use your term, you  
20 would suggest to actually increase the vote  
21 participation itself to, I guess, encourage the  
22 vote participation itself.

23 MR. CRAYTON: Well, I can offer you a

1 couple of examples that come from other states.  
2 But before I do that, let me suggest there's  
3 always improvement that we can do as a state on  
4 registration. And I think one of the things that  
5 came up in the dialogue with the Secretary of  
6 State was making registration available in  
7 courthouses.

8 As we know in this state, we had a pretty  
9 big debate during a budget crisis about the  
10 closure of a lot of facilities that might  
11 otherwise be available. And courthouses aren't  
12 distributed equally around the state. So there's  
13 work to be done at making registration more  
14 available.

15 But as far as the question about  
16 participation is concerned, I think that there are  
17 things that states have done like preregistration  
18 for high school students. You can identify where  
19 they're located. They usually can be ID'd at some  
20 point. But if you give people an informational  
21 session early on about the importance of voting,  
22 it strikes me that by the time they are actually  
23 eligible to vote at 18, A, the State has already

1 done the work to put people on the rolls. But B,  
2 you actually have encouraged them, and by giving  
3 them all the reasons that it's important to vote.

4 We've been talking about a lot of  
5 different ways of opening up the absentee ballot  
6 process. Again, I know that there's a balance  
7 between making sure that we are getting the people  
8 who actually have an interest in voting and not  
9 the people who are interested in doing, you know,  
10 anything that would corrupt the system. But we  
11 have one of the more limited opportunities in this  
12 state to cast a ballot by absentee. Not everybody  
13 can get to the polls on election day. And  
14 frankly, it costs us more and more money to get  
15 sometimes these longer lines available to us.

16 I guess the other thing I would say is,  
17 you know, the legislature recently adopted a  
18 statutory provision that would cut off the  
19 opportunity to have a special election. And I  
20 find it troubling, no matter what the outcome is,  
21 where the people have fewer opportunities to vote,  
22 particularly for somebody who is going to have  
23 such significant effect on national policy. I

1 don't necessarily feel comfortable with leaving  
2 more and more decisions to people who are  
3 unelected when we have a representative body. So  
4 I think those are a couple of examples. I may  
5 have more later.

6 MR. AYERS: Well, just to follow up on  
7 that, you mentioned the absentee -- well, I guess  
8 two things. First, you mentioned an informational  
9 session. Like first of all, who would -- like  
10 where would that be and who would give that if  
11 you're talking about the schools or whatever?

12 And then on the absentee ballot issue, you  
13 mentioned that ours is limited. Could you explain  
14 how it's limited? Because we actually do have a  
15 pretty substantial record in this state of  
16 absentee ballot issues. I mean, we've got a lot  
17 of cases and so forth and elections that have been  
18 overturned by absentee ballots showing up in  
19 people's trunks, you know, this type of thing that  
20 have been signed by multiple folks or whatever it  
21 is. How do you see that as limited?

22 MR. CRAYTON: Well, I think there are  
23 states out there that have -- that give



1 opportunities to people who cast an absentee  
2 ballot on a regular basis. So you can be a  
3 consistent absentee ballot voter. That's not  
4 readily available in this state. That's just one  
5 example.

6 I take your point, there are always going  
7 to be considerations about making sure that people  
8 are -- are who they say they are when they cast a  
9 ballot, but those exist. You sign a ballot, for  
10 example. There's some, you know, backchecks that  
11 you can do once you take these ballots in. But to  
12 me, the interest in making sure that more people  
13 have access has to be taken into account. And I  
14 don't think we could do as much as we could do.

15 Again, this is open for a discussion about  
16 how that looks in practice, but I don't see an  
17 overwhelming argument in terms of the integrity of  
18 a process on its own that would argue against  
19 having a more open opportunity for people to cast  
20 absentee ballots.

21 By the way, there are other states that  
22 have mail-in ballots entirely that do this on a  
23 regular basis. I mean, if you're talking about

1 saving money, if that's a consideration, that  
2 turns out to be a lot cheaper to run an election  
3 system, including special elections, than having a  
4 full-dress in-person ballot casting process.

5 MS. CARROLL: And I'm going to recognize  
6 now Member Mike Innis-Jimenez.

7 MR. INNIS-JIMENEZ: Good morning. A  
8 question -- you talked a little bit about early  
9 voting, and I want to hear a little bit more about  
10 that. I know part of it's absentee, you know,  
11 unless there's people in the military or different  
12 eligibility that can never go to the ballots, that  
13 the ballots go to them. But for example, Iowa,  
14 for about three or four weeks before, you can go  
15 to the local mall, you can go to the student  
16 center and cast your ballot. You don't have to  
17 worry about what district you're in. They have  
18 the polls there. What would this state need to do  
19 to get there?

20 MR. CRAYTON: Well, it's a good question.  
21 I think part of it is establishing what particular  
22 protocol is -- is kind of the most desirable. I  
23 think one of the issues that most states that have

1 adopted versions of this have found is it actually  
2 makes the job of the registrar easier because you  
3 can predict what your likely turnout is going to  
4 be as you see sort of the buildup towards election  
5 day.

6 And just as an aside, one of things that I  
7 noticed in the special election was the Secretary  
8 of State really underestimated what the turnout  
9 would be. And part of that was it hadn't been  
10 done before, but part of it also was, it was  
11 really hard to get a gauge on the public  
12 excitement about it.

13 My concern is that if we're not paying  
14 enough attention to turnout and trying to drive it  
15 out, then we've got a problem when we get, all of  
16 a sudden, people who show up and cast ballots.  
17 But if you had something like early voting, we  
18 could see some buildup and then try to make  
19 provisions for it. So what would we do? What  
20 might we do?

21 One element is, there's nothing that says  
22 we can't try this out in a couple of counties to  
23 sort of figure out what fits best. Because it's

1 not obvious that smaller counties like, you know,  
2 Hale County would work the same as a Jefferson or  
3 a Madison County. But if you place them in more  
4 -- more locations, right, more people who don't  
5 normally have the ability to get to the  
6 courthouse, for example, to cast a ballot might  
7 have other opportunities to cast, and they can do  
8 so on weekends where sometimes, you know, people  
9 have a little bit more time to, you know, stand in  
10 line if they need to. But I think one  
11 establishing a general protocol of how it might  
12 work, how many we would have in each given  
13 election, and then perhaps also tracking how well  
14 we're doing.

15 Because I think, again, if you're thinking  
16 about this as a data-driven process, some of this  
17 is going to require us to calibrate as we go  
18 along. So I think in a, for example, midterm  
19 election, we may not have as huge a turnout as we  
20 might in a presidential year. And that kind of  
21 adjustment, I think, is something that early  
22 voting allows us to do more of. If we have a lot  
23 of voting at the outset and we don't see that

1 there's going to be a lot of stuff on election  
2 day, we can pull back on the time and the people  
3 that we put on the -- on the job. But those are  
4 at least a couple of things.

5 But as you kind of think through, you  
6 know, how robust you want the system to be, one  
7 can apply a lot more consideration to either  
8 different forms of voting, again, the number of  
9 days on which you vote. You can even -- if you  
10 chose to, we have them now on election day, have  
11 polling places in churches. There's nothing to  
12 say we can't do that for early voting as well.

13 MS. CARROLL: If you don't have a  
14 follow-up, I'm going to recognize Member Peter  
15 Jones.

16 MR. JONES: Thank you again for being  
17 here. So you mentioned data-driven process. And  
18 coming back on Committee Member Ayers said,  
19 there's a balance between protecting or being  
20 against voter fraud and opening it up. Right.  
21 You're trying to strike this delicate balance. So  
22 what type of data sources have other states used  
23 to -- to gauge both voter fraud and voter

1 participation?

2           And then a -- that third thought -- or a  
3 third data source that I'm curious about is the  
4 cause. Right. So are there other data sources  
5 that -- we knew people collected those precinct  
6 changes. Have people looked at other types of  
7 things that maybe led to increases, decreases in  
8 voter fraud; increases, decreases in voter  
9 participation? So can you share with us any of  
10 those -- any data sources getting at any of those  
11 three.

12           MR. CRAYTON: Sure. Well, I think the  
13 important thing to see about voter fraud, it is --  
14 as you know, every study that has attempted to  
15 track this, nearly infinitesimal, if not, you  
16 know, negligible, zero. And part of it -- and  
17 that -- I guess it depends upon the kind of fraud  
18 you're speaking about. I should emphasize that.  
19 In person at the polls voting fraud. I show up  
20 and I'm not the person who I claim to be. That's,  
21 you know, pretty low.

22           And as I've said in my classes often,  
23 that's actually the most inefficient form of fraud

1 in any case. If I want to turn an election -- not  
2 that I would -- but if I did, I would want to do a  
3 lot of the work in the registrar's office, and  
4 that kind of work can always be monitored. And I  
5 think one of things that we have to do, we always  
6 need to do -- and I know the Secretary of State  
7 agrees with this -- that we have to have a lot of  
8 safeguards in place so that polling workers and  
9 registrars are monitored such that the votes, once  
10 they're bundled, accurately, reflect the votes  
11 that were cast. And so one of the things that we  
12 do with -- auditing tries to accomplish that.

13 To get to your question about in-person  
14 voting fraud, I mean, one of the things that we  
15 have -- I think that one of the advocates -- one  
16 of the reasons advocates support voter ID is to  
17 assure that we have some check and balance to have  
18 a record demonstrated to people who show up do.  
19 And in this regime, and it just hasn't been  
20 present here in Alabama, there are very, very few  
21 instances of that. I mean, you know, you've seen  
22 -- if you haven't, I may have to show you the  
23 reports. A colleague of mine at Loyola in Los

1 Angeles -- it essentially concluded that you are  
2 more likely to get struck by lightning than to  
3 have found an instance of in-person voting fraud.

4 And so, you know, I think the existing  
5 safeguards out there are enough, but I'm happy to  
6 share with you that study and a couple of others  
7 that I've seen that just go to look at, you know,  
8 billions of ballots cast to find like less than a  
9 few hundred examples of in-person voting fraud.

10 And in those cases, by the way, even from  
11 those, you usually will find it's an example of a  
12 mistake, which, again, if you want to take the  
13 strict liability version of that, you can. But  
14 even taking that, that's a pretty small number in  
15 terms of regulation. And so I think a little bit  
16 about the cost that goes into regulating that  
17 versus the instance, the -- the prevalence of that  
18 in the sort of overall body of votes that are  
19 cast.

20 MS. CARROLL: So I'd recognize Member  
21 Lewis.

22 DR. LEWIS: Thank you for coming. So you  
23 actually got to my point. You talked about you



1 want to make sure the votes cast are actually  
2 registered and tallied. And one of the things I  
3 wanted to follow up with the Secretary of State is  
4 the provisional ballots. He spoke that not one  
5 instance where someone has been turned away  
6 because of an ID. So there were two, you know,  
7 ways you could participate, either from the  
8 affidavit, from two coworkers, or through the  
9 provisional ballots. So do know -- and I'll  
10 submit this question to him -- what is the process  
11 for what they do with those provisional ballots  
12 after they're cast?

13 MR. CRAYTON: So it's a good question.  
14 Under current law -- and, again, you should. I  
15 want to let the Secretary speak for himself. My  
16 understanding, in all the states that apply this  
17 rule based on federal law, is that there's no  
18 obligation for the State to count those  
19 provisional ballots unless the outcome of the  
20 election is likely swayed by the number of  
21 provisional ballots that are cast.

22 So, you know, it gets -- the complexity of  
23 your question earlier about what are those

1 instances when you're denied access, you may cast  
2 a ballot but getting that ballot counted is  
3 another affair, particularly when you get slotted  
4 toward provisional ballots. And I can tell you  
5 any number of examples, not just in this state,  
6 where you get to the polling place and because of  
7 confusion, a pollster says -- and I think with no  
8 ill intent -- oh, just cast a provisional ballot.  
9 You'll get your ballot counted and, you know,  
10 it'll be fine. But they want to keep the line  
11 moving. But that has an effect on the person who  
12 casts a ballot. And usually, that person doesn't  
13 know that those ballots don't get counted.

14 Now, again, I get the efficiency argument  
15 about not counting the ballot, but if we're trying  
16 to improve our ability to send messages to people  
17 that this is a welcome process, and one in which  
18 you have a full partnership, it seems to me that  
19 we've got a limit. We've got to find a way of  
20 lowering the number of instances where we're  
21 slotting people to provisional ballots. They will  
22 always be, you know, part of the process. That's  
23 fine. But if we do our best to make sure that

1 people who show up and are eligible cast a ballot,  
2 I think we're doing our job well.

3 MS. CARROLL: I just have a follow-up  
4 question real quick, Marc, to Angela's question,  
5 and then I'm happy to pass it back to you. So --  
6 and this actually links in. Dr. Lewis had  
7 mentioned the issue of provisional ballots. But I  
8 also wanted to link it into what you raised about  
9 changing precincts. What happens in Alabama if  
10 someone casts a provisional ballot in the improper  
11 precinct?

12 MR. CRAYTON: Well, that becomes another  
13 of these problems. We don't know. Essentially,  
14 what is the -- a provisional ballot can sometimes  
15 be directed in an instance where the person shows  
16 up and the polster doesn't -- a polling worker  
17 doesn't think that they are eligible. That can be  
18 one solution.

19 Another solution is that they send you to  
20 another precinct, and that precinct may not be in  
21 the building where you happen to show up. It may  
22 be in another location entirely. So, again,  
23 that's another of those, what we call in law

1 school, is constructive denial, even if it's not  
2 intentionally meant to fence you out.

3 The question as to a provisional ballot in  
4 the instance that you're offering though is one  
5 that can be kind of complex. Going to the earlier  
6 point, provisional ballots usually get counted  
7 where the outcome of the election is at issue, but  
8 if the provisional ballot is disputed as to which  
9 precinct they belong to, the question as to  
10 whether it's in doubt is itself in doubt because  
11 we don't know the quantum of actual provisional  
12 ballots that should apply in that particular  
13 precinct. It leads to more confusion.

14 And going to what I intended to say more  
15 about with respect to Shelby County, it increases  
16 the amount of litigation. One of the things that  
17 the Supreme Court asserted in getting rid of  
18 section four, at least rendering it to a nullity,  
19 was that the change wouldn't make a really huge  
20 difference on the extent to which courts would get  
21 backlogs of cases.

22 And the truth of the matter is, and I  
23 think for goodwill, again, a lot of plaintiffs who

1 find moments like these really confusing but  
2 really want to know the right answer to the  
3 outcome of an election find that their only answer  
4 is to go to a court, and it ends up spending a lot  
5 of time and money.

6 And one of the problems of these kinds of  
7 cases -- and I've good done a lot of them -- is  
8 elections are always the train that runs on time.  
9 That is, there will always be elected members  
10 passing laws. And the unfortunate part is, if you  
11 find that there has been a mistake and there needs  
12 to be a change, nothing undoes the decisions that  
13 have been taken of the people who were elected in  
14 office. So the point that you're mentioning is  
15 one among many of these confusing spaces where  
16 litigation unfortunately turns out to be the only  
17 strategy. And that becomes, I think, a real  
18 challenge for us if we're trying to get final  
19 answers about who runs government and how it ought  
20 to work.

21 MS. CARROLL: I would recognize Member  
22 Ayers.

23 MR. AYERS: Just very quickly. And this

is

1 may be something that you want to supplement if  
2 you have anything. But early in your comments,  
3 you mentioned about, you know, people showing up  
4 and not knowing and there being confusion about  
5 wait, am I supposed to be here and so forth. Are  
6 you aware of any like studies or statistics that  
7 can kind of give a sense for how many times that  
8 happens? Or I mean, I -- you may have anything  
9 like that?

10 MR. CRAYTON: Well, because it's fairly  
11 recent that we've gotten into this space, at least  
12 in Alabama, I don't have any current, you know,  
13 what I would describe as sort of a comprehensive  
14 study on that. But I can tell you, and I'm happy  
15 to offer it, there have been several instances,  
16 just in this election including in this county, of  
17 people who want to run for office who are told  
18 when they get to the -- the registrars that your  
19 home is no longer in this precinct. You thought  
20 it was here; it's not, and you're no longer  
21 eligible.

22 And often, I'll be frank about it, what  
23 they're looking at is a map that they're having to

1 eyeball. And because in our computer-driven age,  
2 we sometimes divide even sides of streets so that  
3 one side of the street is in a precinct and the  
4 other is not, those eyeballing tactics don't  
5 usually work as well and so can lead to that kind  
6 of confusion.

7 But I will clearly make a note, and I'm  
8 happy to argue a couple of those instances where  
9 that's true. But I do think, as we get probably a  
10 year or so into this, we'll have more  
11 comprehensive studies of how often it happens.  
12 But for voters, the same problem does exist, and  
13 often it's tied to the number of provisional  
14 ballots. But I think we're likely to see that too  
15 because we're using a plan that will be enacted  
16 for the first time in this election. And I'm a  
17 little concerned about the -- what the Secretary  
18 of State thinks in Montgomery are the precinct  
19 lines and what each of the county registrars  
20 believe the precinct lines are. And I think if we  
21 don't do a lot of work to make sure that everybody  
22 is operating off of the same set of facts, we may  
23 have a lot more issues when the voters are at the

1 polls.

2 MS. CARROLL: And I have a quick follow-up  
3 about that too. Sorry. So in terms of who  
4 determines the precinct's lines and where the  
5 precinct is located, that's the county  
6 commissioner, you indicated?

7 MR. CRAYTON: Yes. In most of these  
8 counties, the immediate authority would rest with  
9 the counties. But, of course, because we have,  
10 you know, an interesting relationship between  
11 county and state government, the state legislature  
12 could legislate. And to some degree, the  
13 Secretary of State has oversight authority over  
14 counties.

15 But in most of these instances, the county  
16 commissions can make these decisions. And because  
17 we don't have section five, there's no regular way  
18 in which we know when everybody knows when there's  
19 going to be a report that the lines are going to  
20 change. And so unless there is a lot of  
21 information sharing and not just with, you know,  
22 the elected leaders but with the voters, you may  
23 find out for the first time on election day.



1 MS. CARROLL: And --

2 MR. JONES: Well, you -- you stole one --  
3 you stole my question.

4 MS. CARROLL: So Member Jones had a  
5 follow-up question that I apparently stole, but he  
6 has another one. Go ahead.

7 MR. JONES: So the Secretary of State can  
8 supersede a county redistricting, for lack of a  
9 better term. What type of oversight does the  
10 Secretary of State have and have they exercised  
11 such oversight in the past?

12 MR. CRAYTON: Again, I will say that's  
13 probably a question best answered by the Secretary  
14 of State.

15 MR. JONES: Okay.

16 MR. CRAYTON: To my knowledge though,  
17 yeah, there is some statutory authority that  
18 allows for that, but, again, the Secretary of  
19 State has to know that there's a change in order  
20 to supercede it.

21 MR. JONES: Okay.

22 MR. CRAYTON: And I think one of the  
23 challenges is that, you know, when the lines are

1 redrawn, it may be that because the lines make it  
2 more convenient for precincts to change at the  
3 local level, they may make these changes and  
4 either not report them or report them in a delayed  
5 manner so that, you know, people haven't quite  
6 caught up with what the changes are.

7 And so, you know, a lot of decisions get  
8 taken informationally about, you know, what the  
9 voters know based on what those lines are with  
10 what the -- the elected people think that the  
11 lines are. And what I would suggest, I mean, that  
12 there needs to be more symmetry between those  
13 choices once they're made, and people in  
14 Montgomery, and, again, the voters more generally.

15 MS. CARROLL: So I have -- we've got you  
16 for another three minutes, and I'm going to use  
17 it.

18 MR. CRAYTON: Sure.

19 MS. CARROLL: So you and the Secretary of  
20 State have both spoken in terms of opt-out versus  
21 opt-in procedures. Is there any data -- and this  
22 kind of goes to your point, Marc Ayers. Is there  
23 any data that suggests that -- that we see higher

1 turnout rates in opt-in versus opt-out proceedings  
2 or vice versa? Do we see higher turnout in opt  
3 out versus opt in? And if you don't know the  
4 answer off the top of your head, if you're willing  
5 to file it as a written answer, I would -- I would  
6 appreciate that as well.

7 MR. CRAYTON: Okay. So it's hard to give  
8 you a clear answer to that problem, in part,  
9 because every state that I know that has an  
10 automatic registration provision essentially  
11 adopts an opt-out approach. So if the question is  
12 those versus the current system that we have,  
13 which requires you to take some steps to register,  
14 turnout, with few exceptions, is higher in the  
15 opt-out states, the automatic registration states,  
16 I'll call them. But I'm happy to offer some  
17 information that supports that assertion.

18 MS. CARROLL: And then the other question  
19 I had for you is a similar question that you've  
20 alluded to, and I asked it to the Secretary of  
21 State also at the end. To the extent that voter  
22 ID laws are driven by this desire for voter  
23 integrity, do you have any information about

1 evidence of voter fraud prior to the institution  
2 of these voter ID laws? In other words, are they  
3 really being driven by this desire to ensure voter  
4 integrity and is that supported by data?

5 MR. CRAYTON: Well, I can tell you what  
6 the United States Supreme Court said when it  
7 allowed Indiana first to adopt voter ID law, and  
8 that was that there was an absence of a lot of  
9 evidence or any evidence but that it understood  
10 that the State had the ability to take as a sort  
11 of rational precautionary measure some protective  
12 methods.

13 In Alabama, there weren't any instances,  
14 the Secretary of State says, because there was no  
15 evidence. But, you know, it could easily be just  
16 because there hadn't been work, as it could be  
17 that there was no work to find. There was -- that  
18 is, there was no instance to find it if you had  
19 done the work.

20 I think this gets me to the question about  
21 sort of what's the point of criminal law  
22 enforcement. And, again, people will come at this  
23 from different perspectives. We can sometimes

1 give messages to would-be criminals even if we  
2 haven't seen instances of crime. We don't want  
3 you to do X. But usually, we do that with  
4 awareness of that has a cost too.

5 And my approach to this would be to think  
6 about what the costs of constructing that kind of  
7 regime would be, both in terms of money --  
8 because, again, that investigation that the  
9 Secretary of State conducted cost a lot of money  
10 -- but also, again, more important to me, anyway,  
11 is the message that it sends to voters. And if  
12 people are fearful of showing up at the ballot  
13 box, and sometimes even wrongfully, it does have  
14 an effect on, I think, the general message that  
15 people understand the State is offering us. But  
16 more important, it actually may sway outcomes of  
17 elections if fewer people show up to vote.

18 And, again, I don't think you really have  
19 to care which D or R wins. I think we as a state  
20 ought to be at the forefront making sure that most  
21 people in this state, if not all people who are  
22 eligible, cast a ballot.

23 MS. CARROLL: Well, thank you very much

1 for your time. You are now off the hook at this  
2 point. But I do remind you that the record is  
3 open for 30 days, and I anticipate some folks may  
4 have questions. So if we can send those to you,  
5 we would appreciate it so much.

6 MR. CRAYTON: You certainly may. I'm not  
7 going to give you my cell number, but I'm happy to  
8 share my e-mail address, just because I don't  
9 return e-mail -- voice mails as much as I should.  
10 But, yeah, I can be reached at Kareem,  
11 K-A-R-E-E-M, @SCSJ, Southern Coalition for Social  
12 Justice, .org.

13 MS. CARROLL: Great. Thank you.

14 MR. AYERS: You don't -- you don't want to  
15 improve access to your cell phone?

16 MR. CRAYTON: If you want to answer my  
17 cell phone, then I would be delighted.

18 MS. CARROLL: I was going to say maybe he  
19 does want to improve access but for only certain  
20 folks. So thank you so much, Director Crayton.

21 MR. CRAYTON: Thank you so much. I  
22 appreciate it.

23 MR. INNIS-JIMENEZ: Madam chairman?

1 MS. CARROLL: Well, we actually don't have  
2 a break, but yes.

3 MR. INNIS-JIMENEZ: Can you clarify the  
4 changes in the schedule?

5 MS. CARROLL: Yes. And I -- I have an  
6 opening statement too that we didn't get to make,  
7 and so I'm going to make it now. And then I will  
8 also discuss the schedule as a component of that.  
9 And that was Michael --

10 MR. BARRERAS: Madam chair?

11 MS. CARROLL: -- Innis-Jimenez, the member  
12 who made that statement.

13 MR. BARRERAS: Madam chair?

14 MS. CARROLL: Yes.

15 MR. BARRERAS: While we wait for Mr. Boone  
16 and Mr. Park, could the committee gather by the  
17 banner so we can take a quick photo for the  
18 Facebook page?

19 MS. CARROLL: I actually have on my  
20 schedule right now that we're supposed to be --  
21 I'm supposed to be doing my remarks right now,  
22 then we have a break. Could we do it during the  
23 break?

1 MR. BARRERAS: Yeah.

2 MS. CARROLL: Okay. I'm just trying to  
3 run the train on time, just like an election. All  
4 right. So the statement that I did not get to  
5 make in the beginning -- give me one second and I  
6 will locate it and then we'll talk to you about  
7 the schedule and then we'll take a picture.

8 All right. So we are -- excuse me -- the  
9 Alabama Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission  
10 on Civil Rights. The meeting, obviously, has  
11 already come to order. My name is Jenny Carroll.  
12 I'm the chair of the Alabama State Advisory  
13 Committee.

14 I'd also like to introduce, going around  
15 the room, other members of the state advisory  
16 committee here, if you could just give a smile,  
17 nod, or wave or whatever you want to do.

18 I'm going to start with you, Marc Ayers,  
19 Daiquiri Steele, Michael Innis-Jimenez, Tari  
20 Williams, Dr. Angela Lewis, Maurice Shevin and  
21 Peter Jones and Martha Shearer. I'd also like to  
22 acknowledge, as we already did, but Chair  
23 Catherine Lhamon is also present. I'd like to



1 also acknowledge Dr. David Mussatt who is here  
2 assisting us as well. He is regional programs  
3 chief, I should say. I'll give you your title.

4 We also the ever valuable David Barreras,  
5 who is our civil rights analyst who we all know  
6 from telephone calls. But David is a tremendous  
7 support to the committee. We also have Corrine  
8 Sanders, our support specialist, who has made this  
9 meeting possible.

10 We are established as an independent  
11 bipartisan fact-finding federal agency. The  
12 United States Commission on Civil Rights informs  
13 the development of national civil rights policies  
14 and enhances enforcement of federal civil rights  
15 laws. The Commission pursue this mission by  
16 studying alleged deprivations of voting rights,  
17 alleged discrimination based on race, color,  
18 religion, sex, age, disability, or national origin  
19 or in the administration of justice. The  
20 Commission plays a vital role in advancing the  
21 civil -- in advancing civil rights through  
22 objective and comprehensive investigation,  
23 research, and analysis on issues of fundamental

1 concern to the federal government and the public.

2           There are, in all 50 states as well as the  
3 District of Columbia, bipartisan advisory  
4 committees just as ours. And, again, we are the  
5 Alabama Advisory Committee. We aid the Commission  
6 in its statutory obligation to serve as a national  
7 clearinghouse for civil rights information. We  
8 will hear testimony today regarding barriers to  
9 voting in Alabama. The testimony we gather today  
10 is going to be made available to the Commission  
11 for its fiscal 2018 statutory report on voting  
12 rights that will be submitted to the President and  
13 to Congress.

14           I will remind speakers who are present as  
15 well as committee members if they veer away from  
16 the civil rights questions at hand or go off  
17 topic, I will politely interrupt you and ask you  
18 to remain on topic. You will also not receive a  
19 cupcake at the end of our meeting. This meeting  
20 is also being transcribed by our court reporter,  
21 Kaitlin Lloyd. It's for public record. So I  
22 would just remind you all again not to interrupt,  
23 to speak clearly and slowly so that Miss Lloyd can

1 do her job.

2 We also -- today's hearing, rather, is the  
3 first in a series of inquiries we will make into  
4 the State of Alabama. We're fortunate and  
5 thankful to have such a diverse and balanced group  
6 of panelists to provide testimony here today, two  
7 of which we've already heard from. This hearing  
8 will also operate under the provisions of The  
9 Federal Advisory Committee Act. The federal  
10 officer designated to this committee is David  
11 Barreras. He is present.

12 This is a public meeting, which means it  
13 is open to the media and general public. We do  
14 have a full schedule of panelists who will be  
15 making presentations within the limited time  
16 available. This will include a presentation by  
17 each panelist that will not run more than 15  
18 minutes or I'll have to interrupt them. After all  
19 the panelists have concluded their statements,  
20 committee members, as they already have, will have  
21 an opportunity to ask questions and hopefully  
22 receive answers. And, again, if you want to ask a  
23 question, just indicate to me that you want to ask

1 a question so we can make sure that you get the  
2 mic passed to you and you can be recognized.

3 To accommodate persons who are not on the  
4 agenda but who wish to make statements, we do have  
5 an open session scheduled at 4:00 p.m. today. If  
6 you wish to speak, you may add your list to the  
7 name [sic] at the registration table, which is  
8 located at the entrance to this chamber. In  
9 addition, we accept written statements that are --  
10 that may be made and submitted by mail to the U.S.  
11 Commission on Civil Rights at 55 West Monroe  
12 Street, Suite 410, Chicago, Illinois 60603 or by  
13 e-mail to dbarreras -- that's two Rs, E-R-A-S --  
14 @usccr.gov. Please call (312) 353-8311 for more  
15 information. I feel like a prescription ad  
16 telling you all that.

17 All right. Some statements made today may  
18 be controversial. I want to ensure that all  
19 invited guests understand they are to keep from  
20 defaming or degrading any person or organization  
21 in their testimony. As the chair, I reserve the  
22 privilege to cut short any statements that defame,  
23 degrade, or do not pertain to the issue at hand.

1 In addition, the federal officer has the authority  
2 to end these proceedings if, in his opinion, it is  
3 in the public interest to do so. We don't want  
4 that to happen.

5 To ensure that all aspects of the issues  
6 are fairly represented, knowledgeable persons from  
7 a wide variety of experiences and viewpoints have  
8 been invited to share information with us here  
9 today. Any person or organization may provide a  
10 public response during the open comment period.  
11 Alternatively, such persons or organizations who  
12 may feel they have been defamed, degraded, or  
13 misrepresented can file a written statement for  
14 inclusion in the proceedings. The Alabama  
15 Advisory Committee appreciates the willingness of  
16 all participants to share their views and  
17 experiences here today.

18 Finally, the rule for question and answer  
19 portions of the panel are as follows: After all  
20 speakers on a given panel have had an opportunity  
21 to provide their prepared statements, the  
22 committee, and only the committee, may ask  
23 questions. Committee members must be recognized

1 by the chair before asking questions of the  
2 panelists. Questions may be directed to the  
3 entire panel or to individual members of the  
4 panel. To ensure that all committee members get a  
5 chance to address the panel, committee members  
6 will be limited to one question plus a follow-up.

7 And I would just add in addendum to that,  
8 as we have discussed before, the questions should  
9 be to the point; they shouldn't be statements. We  
10 will have plenty of time to talk about what we're  
11 hearing and the concerns that we have when we  
12 construct our report. This is our opportunity to  
13 gather facts from the folks who are joining us  
14 here today. And there are the ground rules for  
15 the hearing.

16 Now I'm supposed to turn it over to the  
17 next panelist, but I won't actually. But just to  
18 review the schedule, as Michael Innis-Jimenez has  
19 requested, obviously we moved Interim Director  
20 Crayton up from panel three to speak in the place  
21 of Terri Sewell's office. They were not able to  
22 provide us with a representative who could be on  
23 the panel. So our next panel, panel three, which

1 will begin at 10:45 and run to noon, will be John  
2 Park and Brock Boone. We'll then have a lunch  
3 break from noon until 1:00.

4 Panel four will then consist of Jennifer  
5 Holmes, Scott Douglas, Jonathan Barry-Blocker, and  
6 Charlotte Morrison in place of TBD. And panel  
7 five will be Benard Simelton, Kenneth Glasglow,  
8 Jaffe Pickett, and Callie Greer. We will then  
9 turn to the open forum, which will be our period  
10 for public comment. I will then make closing  
11 remarks, and then you all will have a safe drive  
12 back to your homes, I hope.

13 Are there any other questions? Hearing  
14 none, we can now take a brief break. There are  
15 muffins in the back that you all should  
16 participate in. There's coffee, water as well.  
17 We have plenty. I can put out more. And we  
18 appreciate y'all being here.

19  
20 (A brief recess was taken.)

21  
22 MS. CARROLL: We're now at 10:45, which is  
23 when we were scheduled to begin again. Our

1 panelists for this panel, which is panel three --  
2 panel three but first in our hearts still -- is  
3 Brock Boone, who is from the Alabama Chapter of  
4 the American Civil Liberties Union and  
5 John J. Park, Jr., who is counsel at Strickland,  
6 Brockington, and Lewis. And that is in  
7 Birmingham; is that correct?

8 MR. PARK: It's -- it's an Atlanta law  
9 firm, a small Atlanta law firm.

10 MS. CARROLL: All right. I apologize.  
11 Thank you. So in Atlanta, Georgia. And, again,  
12 just to remind the speakers, you'll have 15  
13 minutes to present comments based on the timer.  
14 You'll then receive questions from the committee  
15 members. So with that, I will turn it over to  
16 you, Mr. Park.

17 MR. PARK: Madam chair and members of the  
18 Alabama Advisory Committee, thank you for the  
19 opportunity to participate in this hearing on  
20 access to voting. I'm delighted to return to  
21 Alabama where I spent 21 years of my adult life  
22 working in Birmingham and here in Montgomery. I  
23 hope that my remarks, which I will provide and



1 submit, will be helpful to the committee.

2 I'd like to start by responding to the --  
3 some of what we've heard. First, with respect to  
4 provisional voting, if you go to the wrong  
5 precinct, one of the things you need to understand  
6 is they're not going to have your ballot. They're  
7 going to have the ballot for that precinct. Now,  
8 there may be common races -- common elections, but  
9 you'll only be able to vote -- the only votes that  
10 you can conceivably count are the ones for those  
11 common ones.

12 So how do you know what precinct you're  
13 in? You get a postcard from the local registrars,  
14 right? And if you've got a problem with that,  
15 then you take it up with your local registrars.  
16 The Secretary of State -- yes, under federal law,  
17 the Secretary of State is the chief election  
18 official officer for the state, but the Secretary  
19 of State has pretty limited authority over the  
20 county registrars. And the -- you know, the  
21 reason -- one reason why to take it up with the  
22 county registrars is you're more likely to know  
23 them. You know, they're -- they're in your

1 county. They're not -- you don't have to come to  
2 Montgomery and talk to somebody.

3 We've heard talk about early voting.  
4 Early voting, first, is not constitutionally  
5 required, but it may be a good idea. That's for  
6 the political branches to decide. But there are  
7 studies that say early voting does not increase  
8 turnout. What it does is move turnout around. So  
9 you're going to have -- you're going to get  
10 turnout, but it's going to be in a different  
11 pattern than all showing up on election day.

12 And I'll be happy to provide cites for  
13 those studies when I submit my written remarks.  
14 Early voting has another potential problem. Back,  
15 I think it was 2016, out in Montana, the senate  
16 race, right before the election, Greg Gianforte,  
17 the republican candidate, got in a pushing match  
18 with a local reporter. By the time of that  
19 pushing match, a lot of votes were already in.  
20 You know, some people might have wanted to revisit  
21 their vote if they had cast it for Gianforte, but  
22 they don't have that opportunity. If you vote  
23 early, you can't respond to the last-minute

1 surprises. You know, we've had last-minute  
2 surprises in frequent elections. It may be a good  
3 idea, as a voter, to hold your fire.

4 Let's talk -- we talked a little bit about  
5 photo ID. What photo ID does is it deters  
6 in-person fraud. In-person fraud is really hard  
7 to catch. In one Alabama case back in 2002,  
8 someone voted in her sister's name, and we found  
9 the fraud -- or the found -- the fraud was found  
10 when her sister showed up to vote and was told she  
11 had already voted. So that -- that's one way you  
12 can find it.

13 I'm told of another case down in Mobile  
14 where Hernandez Hernandez was receiving Social  
15 Security benefits for someone else, and when the  
16 person who should have been receiving Social  
17 Security benefits went to complain, they found  
18 that Hernandez Hernandez had been illegally  
19 voting. Hernandez Hernandez is not a citizen. So  
20 he'd been -- he'd been illegally voting. So, you  
21 know, it does take some -- but what does it do?  
22 It does deter in-person fraud.

23 There are a wide variety of IDs that you

1 can use, and what -- and it makes it a lot harder  
2 to represent yourself to be someone else. The  
3 other thing it does is helps to build confidence  
4 in the system. If you think that your vote is  
5 going to be counted and that the votes -- that  
6 illegal votes are not going to be counted, then  
7 that helps build confidence in the system. And  
8 one of the things I'll submit with my written  
9 remarks is there are studies which suggest wide  
10 public support for photo ID. Republicans  
11 typically like it a whole lot, but independents  
12 like it and so do a majority of democrats,  
13 according to the survey.

14 One of the points I'd like -- I'd like to  
15 make a couple points, and then, if it's okay, talk  
16 about -- one of the big issues is preclearance,  
17 right? Since Shelby County, Alabama doesn't have  
18 to submit changes in vote and the county  
19 commissions don't have to submit changes in voting  
20 laws for preclearance -- and I'd like to suggest  
21 some things that we ought to consider that would  
22 or would not, should or should not put us back  
23 under a preclearance regime.

1           But first, I'd like to talk about the  
2 importance of instilling confidence in the  
3 electoral system. And some -- there are a number  
4 of surveys that show that the American people have  
5 little confidence. In August 2017, a Rasmussen  
6 Report National Telephone and Online Survey found  
7 that 54 percent of likely U.S. voters say voter  
8 fraud is at least a somewhat serious problem, and  
9 27 percent say it's a serious -- very serious  
10 problem.

11           A 2016 Rasmussen poll reported that only  
12 41 percent of those polled believe that American  
13 elections are fair to voters. A 2016 Washington  
14 Post ABC poll found that 46 percent of those  
15 polled believed that voter fraud happens somewhat  
16 or very often. And a 2016 Gallup poll, taken  
17 before the party's national convention, found that  
18 the United States ranked 90th out of 112 countries  
19 -- countries in terms of their confidence in the  
20 honesty of their elections.

21           Of the true electoral democracies in the  
22 world, only Mexico ranked worse in that confidence  
23 rating than the United States. But only 30

1 percent of those polled said they had that  
2 confidence in honest elections while 69 percent  
3 said they did not. So what those surveys suggest  
4 is that we should find ways to shore up public  
5 confidence in our electoral system.

6 One of the things that I want to mention  
7 is Alabama has a pretty rich history of absentee  
8 ballot problems. We -- the Secretary of State  
9 said that since he's been in office, he had --  
10 there's been three elections overturned, and he  
11 said that there were six convictions of voter  
12 fraud. I know of elections that have been  
13 overturned or subject to question in Phenix City,  
14 in Wetumpka, and in Guntersville because of  
15 problems with voter registration or absentee  
16 ballot -- voter fraud. In the November 2017  
17 election for District Two of the Phenix City  
18 Council down there on the Chattahoochee River  
19 across from Columbus, Georgia, at least 32 voters  
20 who registered used their business addresses in  
21 violation of Alabama law. And they may have --  
22 that may have affected the election results.

23 And significantly, the local NAACP called

1 for the voter rolls in Phenix City to be cleaned  
2 up, and in that regard, the voter fraud  
3 investigation in Phenix City turned up 82 voters  
4 who registered using their business addresses in  
5 violation of law -- state law, as well as  
6 convicted felons who had not had their voting  
7 rights restored, included some dead people and  
8 some people from Georgia. People coming over from  
9 Columbus across the river.

10 In the August 2016 election for Wetumpka  
11 City Council District Two, the Circuit Court of  
12 Elmore County overturned the election results  
13 because 8 -- just 8 -- absentee ballots were found  
14 to be fraudulent -- illegally cast. The initial  
15 count declared one candidate to be the winner by a  
16 count of 168 to 165. But eight absentee ballots  
17 for the -- for the winner were thrown out because  
18 the ballot was not properly signed or witnessed as  
19 required by state law.

20 And, again, what's significant about that  
21 is these are really tight races. So absentee  
22 ballot fraud can have a disproportionate impact.  
23 And in my written remarks, I'll submit a number of

1 other instances of absentee ballot fraud.

2 But what I'd like to talk about is just  
3 the preclearance regime. Why did -- Alabama and  
4 the other covered jurisdictions ended up under it  
5 because when federal courts told them to do  
6 something or they couldn't do something, the state  
7 legislature would change the law and, say, well --  
8 they'd end run the court rulings in an equally  
9 discriminatory way. And so what the preclearance  
10 regime did was put a stop to that. They said  
11 before you can change your laws to evade federal  
12 court rulings, you got to send them up to  
13 Washington or go up to the -- to the -- D.C. to  
14 get them precleared. So it's a pattern of evasion  
15 of court orders. It was a repeated pattern, and  
16 there were substantial disparities in the rates of  
17 African-American voter registration and turnout  
18 and white voter registration turnout.

19 In 1965, I think in the Congressional  
20 Record, it was like six and a half percent of the  
21 eligible African-Americans in Alabama were  
22 registered to vote, and things have changed.  
23 You've heard the Secretary of State say that



1 things that have changed. We know about turnout.  
2 There was a great disparity in turnout in the --  
3 and Alabama was covered, along with the other  
4 jurisdictions, because they used illiteracy tests  
5 and they had that disparity in turnout. Literacy  
6 tests haven't been used since 1974, so that's off  
7 the table.

8 The difference in turnout has disappeared.  
9 But if you look at somebody -- states that have  
10 less than 50 percent turnout, you're going to find  
11 places like Delaware and Hawaii, which were never  
12 covered. And my first point would be if you're  
13 going to reimpose preclearance, you can't just do  
14 it to the old southern jurisdictions. You've got  
15 to go a little farther, and there's a serious  
16 political barrier doing that.

17 If Illinois had -- if your -- one of your  
18 metrics is the number of cases of section two of  
19 the Voting Rights Act, lawsuits and losses.  
20 Illinois was up there. But why -- why won't we  
21 get Illinois in there? Look at who represents  
22 Illinois in the United States Senate. They're not  
23 going to -- it's far easier for Illinois to say

1 Alabama should be covered than Illinois should be  
2 covered.

3 Second thing, it shouldn't be a one up.  
4 Look at Katzenbach. It shouldn't be one loss in  
5 federal court. It should take a number of them,  
6 and it should take a pattern of disregarding  
7 federal laws.

8 Third thing is, it shouldn't arise out of  
9 disparate impact. Disparate treatment, treating  
10 someone differently because of their race or  
11 some -- some other characteristic is  
12 unconstitutional. Disparate impact is a law or  
13 practice that looks to be neutral on its face but  
14 has a disproportionate impact on some minorities.  
15 Disparate impact though is not unconstitutional,  
16 and that's the nature of the attack on the Alabama  
17 voter ID law. They say it has a disparate impact  
18 on African-American residents of Alabama.

19 Third thing, it shouldn't arise out of  
20 racial gerrymandering claims. Federal law says  
21 that when you're drawing legislative districts,  
22 you -- you have to take race into account. If  
23 there's a compact contiguous group of minority

1 citizens that's big enough to be a majority in a  
2 district, you draw a district around them. Right?  
3 That's the first Gingles factor. So you have to  
4 be conscious of race.

5 Race -- the problem is, that you can be  
6 too conscious of it or can you be not enough  
7 conscious, and you don't know that you've done  
8 something wrong until a federal court tells you  
9 you've done something wrong.

10 Finally, real quick, if there's going to  
11 be a preclearance regime imposed, it should be the  
12 wrongdoer only. So if Calera in Shelby County is  
13 the problem, put Calera under the preclearance  
14 regime. Don't put Shelby County under it. Shelby  
15 County can't tell Calera what to do. And don't  
16 put Alabama under it because Alabama can't really  
17 tell either Shelby County or Calera what to do.

18 Thank you.

19 MS. CARROLL: Thank you. So as usual, we  
20 will take questions from Mr. Park but not until  
21 after Mr. Boone speaks. So we're going to  
22 complete the panel before we field questions. So  
23 Mr. Boone, you will have the same amount of time,

1 15 minutes, and then we'll go to questions for  
2 both of y'all.

3 MR. BOONE: Thank you, madam commissioner,  
4 and thank you to the Commission for having me  
5 today. There's some barriers of access I would  
6 like to cover: The voter ID law, false address  
7 requirements, the moral turpitude law, fines and  
8 fees that keep the poor from voting, the crossover  
9 voting law, voting bureaucracy, absentee voting,  
10 and inactive status. First, we are troubled by  
11 the photo ID laws. Voter identification laws are  
12 part of an ongoing strategy to roll back decades  
13 of progress on voting rights. It reduces  
14 participation and stands in direct opposition to  
15 our country's trend of including more Americans in  
16 the democratic process.

17 Voter ID laws are discriminatory. Voter  
18 ID laws are a solution in search of a problem.  
19 Not only does Alabama enact voter ID laws, but  
20 then the State of Alabama made it more difficult  
21 to obtain a photo ID, in particular a driver's  
22 license, by closing 31 county driver's license  
23 offices, including every county in which 70

1 percent or more of the population is black. A  
2 federal investigation determined that these  
3 closures had a disparate and adverse effect based  
4 upon race.

5 The state was ordered to reopen the  
6 offices, but many of the offices are reopened on a  
7 very limited schedule. For example, a person in  
8 Sumter County, which is a majority-black county,  
9 can only visit the driver's license office on the  
10 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month from 8:00 to  
11 12:00 and from 12:30 to 2:30 to get a driver's  
12 license. If they arrive without the proper  
13 paperwork, of course, you don't get the  
14 identification. They must wait a significant  
15 amount of time, if you can even get back for  
16 another chance, not to mention the work  
17 requirements and traveling. And if someone has  
18 very low income, it's difficult to get up there.

19 As the Commission should know, in-person  
20 voter fraud is virtually nonexistent across the  
21 country. And in Alabama, as stated in the recent  
22 case of Greater Birmingham Ministries versus  
23 Merrill -- this decision just came out in January

1 percent or more of the population is black. A  
2 federal investigation determined that these  
3 closures had a disparate and adverse effect based  
4 upon race.

5 The state was ordered to reopen the  
6 offices, but many of the offices are reopened on a  
7 very limited schedule. For example, a person in  
8 Sumter County, which is a majority-black county,  
9 can only visit the driver's license office on the  
10 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month from 8:00 to  
11 12:00 and from 12:30 to 2:30 to get a driver's  
12 license. If they arrive without the proper  
13 paperwork, of course, you don't get the  
14 identification. They must wait a significant  
15 amount of time, if you can even get back for  
16 another chance, not to mention the work  
17 requirements and traveling. And if someone has  
18 very low income, it's difficult to get up there.

19 As the Commission should know, in-person  
20 voter fraud is virtually nonexistent across the  
21 country. And in Alabama, as stated in the recent  
22 case of Greater Birmingham Ministries versus  
23 Merrill -- this decision just came out in January

1 -- where the Court said, "Cases of proven  
2 in-person voter fraud in Alabama are extremely  
3 rare." This case also states substantial numbers  
4 of Alabama voters are adversely affected with  
5 minority voters disproportionately so. So over  
6 20,000 black registered voters in Alabama have no  
7 valid photo ID that is accepted under the photo ID  
8 law. So they're registered voters, but they don't  
9 have the ID to vote. It's over 20,000, which,  
10 obviously, can make a huge difference in an  
11 election.

12 This translates, of course, into the  
13 thousands of individuals adversely affected by  
14 this, what we would call, an unnecessary law. So  
15 instead, you know, we would request that the  
16 Secretary of State maybe not -- you know, it's not  
17 necessary to show up to every, you know, peach  
18 festival and peanut festival. We would -- we  
19 would hope that he would work to kind of get rid  
20 of this voter ID law instead because it makes it  
21 extremely difficult for people of color to vote,  
22 as statistics show.

23 Second, we have had trouble with Mobile

1 County. The ACLU of Alabama, my organization, set  
2 up a hotline to report difficulties in voting on  
3 election day for the special senate election here  
4 this past December, the one where Senator Jones  
5 won, and we received complaints all day on our  
6 hotline. On election day in particular, we got  
7 word of dozens and dozens of people prohibited  
8 from voting in Mobile County because the address  
9 on their driver's license does not match the  
10 address on the registration rolls. That is not a  
11 requirement. For example, you can use your  
12 government employee ID or your university ID or  
13 your passport to vote. Those don't contain  
14 addresses. So why in Mobile County are they  
15 requiring an address match between what's on the  
16 roll and what's on the driver's license?

17 As people know, people move frequently.  
18 Especially if you're of lower income, then you  
19 might be renting and moving to different places.  
20 As for the individuals in Mobile, we heard that  
21 many just left when they were told by the election  
22 officials that their address doesn't match. They  
23 have to get back to work or they only had a



1 certain amount of time, not to mention the lines.  
2 Some of them stayed and they were told to get into  
3 the line for a provisional ballot, but that line  
4 was long. For some people, it was like an hour  
5 and a half up to two hours.

6 I had actually been on the phone with the  
7 probate judge and, you know, I told him that, you  
8 know, get some more computers down there or  
9 something if you're going to force people at least  
10 to go into these provisional lines. But they  
11 shouldn't be checking them -- addresses exactly  
12 like that anyway. So many people left that line  
13 because it was taking too long. So if they didn't  
14 leave the first line, they did leave the second  
15 line. We have heard that this particular probate  
16 judge in Mobile County has been doing this for  
17 years, which is troublesome.

18 Third, a law went into effect last August  
19 that now defines what a crime of moral turpitude  
20 is. Moral turpitude laws were created in 1901 in  
21 Alabama, effectively to disenfranchise black  
22 voters. Because there was no definition of moral  
23 turpitude for over 100 years, election officials

1 could broadly prevent individuals from getting the  
2 right to vote, which is worrisome. A new Alabama  
3 law was passed last year that finally actually  
4 defined what crimes are crimes of moral turpitude.

5 Many people have asked the Secretary of  
6 State if you could notify these people that  
7 they're eligible to vote. Secretary Merrill  
8 claimed it was not his responsibility to notify  
9 those voters that they are eligible to vote again.  
10 So largely, that task has been left to nonprofit  
11 entities without the same resources. And also, we  
12 don't have the records, but whereas, we've been  
13 just trying to get people registered to vote again  
14 and get their voting rights restored, entities  
15 like the Legal Services of Alabama, The Ordinary  
16 People Society, and the ACLU of Alabama.

17 Fourth, I should mention in the moral  
18 turpitude law, the State did not repeal the  
19 provision that requires fees and fines to be paid  
20 off to vote again. This means that the State  
21 directly discriminates against the poor. Many  
22 poor people cannot vote simply because they are  
23 poor.

1 Fifth, another law passed last year that  
2 made crossover voting illegal, meaning that  
3 someone voting in one party's primary could face  
4 fines and jail time if they voted in the other  
5 primary's runoff. Following the republican  
6 primary runoff between front-runners Roy Moore and  
7 Luther Strange, Secretary Merrill said that 674  
8 people who voted in the runoff had also voted in a  
9 democratic primary and recommended that they be  
10 prosecuted to the full extent of the law and given  
11 up to five years in prison for voting. That was  
12 his suggestion. And this crossover voting law, as  
13 you know, as I just mentioned, was brand new.

14 To us, it seems that it was occurring --  
15 if this was occurring, if people were, you know,  
16 accidentally or maybe intentionally, you know,  
17 voting in the runoff, it could have easily been  
18 stopped by the election officials. It seems like  
19 it was probably a result of lack of training if it  
20 was happening or at least instructions to the  
21 election officials. They could have stopped any  
22 of this from occurring. They had the voting  
23 records immediately available to them. But

1 instead, the Secretary of State urged five years  
2 in prison for voting.

3           Eventually, it came out that it was mostly  
4 administrative error, I think as you've heard  
5 today, but the damage was already done with many  
6 individuals worried that maybe making a mistake  
7 while voting might land them in prison. And as  
8 we'll get to later, the bureaucracy of voting is  
9 very complicated, so I am worried myself, am I  
10 going to make a mistake, am I not going to have  
11 the right person signing it over my shoulder. You  
12 know, so many asked Secretary Merrill to clarify  
13 that the crossover voting law does not apply to  
14 the general election because there's this fear  
15 that, wow, we might go to prison if we make a  
16 mistake. He said, quote, That doesn't confuse me,  
17 and I don't know why it would confuse anybody  
18 that's a thinking person in the state, end quote.

19           Sixth, we have concerns about the  
20 bureaucracy of having to vote. In order to have  
21 your vote counted in an election in Alabama, you  
22 need to register to vote 14 days before the  
23 election, which -- which you can do online which

1 is great, but only -- you can only vote online if  
2 you have an Alabama driver's license or a  
3 nondriver ID. Otherwise, it has to be mailed in  
4 or filed in person. If you miss the deadline,  
5 you're out of luck. Can't vote.

6 Seventh, absentee voting should not be so  
7 difficult. To vote absentee, you should -- you  
8 should -- you need to apply for an absentee ballot  
9 five days before an election, return it one day  
10 before the election, unless you have a work or  
11 medical emergency and then only if you have  
12 verifiable proof that you can satisfy one of five  
13 -- five reasons for being unable to vote during  
14 normal polling hours. People in my own family  
15 have interestingly not even gotten their absentee  
16 ballot for the last election, so they weren't even  
17 able to vote. So I'm still actually confused on  
18 the absentee. And I look over the process, and it  
19 confuses me almost every time. And then with the  
20 fear of potentially going to prison, it's -- it's  
21 worrisome that, you know, people won't be voting.

22 Eighth, I do not completely understand  
23 putting active voters on the inactive voting list.

1 So I'm going to read from Alabama Code 17-4-9  
2 which states, "Any voter who fails to vote for  
3 four years in his or her county shall have his or  
4 her name placed on an inactive voter list by the  
5 local board of registrar" -- "registrars." Excuse  
6 me. So that's if you're not voting for four  
7 years, you get put on the list. That's what it  
8 seems like to me, but we've had individuals --  
9 many individuals that voted in the 2016  
10 presidential election, then they could not vote in  
11 the special senate election a few months later in  
12 2017, in the primary or the regular election.  
13 That was not four years of inactivity; they had  
14 just voted less than a year ago. However, they  
15 were marked as inactive.

16 Secretary Merrill -- I wasn't here for his  
17 portion. I mean, he would even tell you that Mo  
18 Brooks -- many members of Mo Brooks' family  
19 couldn't even vote on his election day, and he was  
20 on the ballot for U.S. Senator, because of the  
21 inactive voter confusion. Mo Brooks was inactive  
22 and so were his, I think, his son and his  
23 daughter-in-law, I believe.

1           So at the ACLU of Alabama, we simply  
2 believe that people should be allowed to  
3 participate in democracy. It's kind of easy. We  
4 want voter ID laws to be repealed. You know, we  
5 -- we want there to be fairness in elections. But  
6 we question some of the -- the reasons that have  
7 gone into the voter ID laws that have even been  
8 admitted in statements.

9           We would also suggest the implementation  
10 of automatic voter registration for all eligible  
11 citizens. Automatic voter registration lowers  
12 costs. It reduces the potential for voter fraud,  
13 which seems like a good idea, and keeps the rolls  
14 updated. It keeps a very clean roll. Any time  
15 anyone interacts with any government services, it  
16 can be automatically corrected so their address  
17 can be updated every time they move, pay a new  
18 power bill, or whatever that they might be doing.

19           If for some reason reducing the potential  
20 for voting fraud and saving money are not what the  
21 State of Alabama would like, I mean, we just  
22 simply ask that the Secretary of State's office  
23 and the Alabama legislature explore many of the

1 other possible options designed to make it easier  
2 for eligible citizens to register to vote and cast  
3 their vote.

4 For example, same-day or election-day  
5 registration, early voting, and no-excuse absentee  
6 ballots are just a few examples of laws designed  
7 to increase voter participation. So we sincerely  
8 hope to expand voting in Alabama. Unfortunately,  
9 but the Alabama Secretary of State, he admits he  
10 doesn't necessarily want to make it easy to vote.  
11 He was quoted as saying, quote, As long as I'm  
12 Secretary of State of Alabama, you're going to  
13 have to show some initiative to become a  
14 registered voter in this state, end quote. That's  
15 my statement.

16 MS. CARROLL: Great. Thank you. So with  
17 those statements complete from the panels, we'll  
18 now turn to the question portion. As always, if  
19 you can indicate to me if you would like to have a  
20 question. I'd like to start with you, Mr. Park.  
21 So you had indicated in your discussion, I  
22 believe, of the Wetumpka County case that folks --  
23 and I may be wrong about that -- but that folks



1 were voting that had used business addresses; is  
2 that correct?

3 MR. PARK: Yes.

4 MS. CARROLL: And so I'm curious, what  
5 information -- what informational efforts were  
6 made to make sure people understood which address  
7 they were supposed to provide and then just to  
8 give you kind of a follow-up, Mr. Boone had  
9 indicated that an address requirement is not  
10 necessary for -- to cast the ballot. A, is that  
11 true? And B, were you speaking of an address that  
12 failed to match the registration or were you  
13 speaking of an address that was improperly given  
14 with regard to the ID that they were provided?

15 MR. PARK: If you go back to 1994, there  
16 was a highly contested election, where in Greene  
17 County, there were suitcases of absentee ballots  
18 delivered to the polling place on election eve.  
19 And they were frequent -- those absentee ballots  
20 frequently went to business addresses and to --  
21 like county offices and places like that. So  
22 Alabama changed its law, and you're supposed to  
23 get an absentee ballot at your -- at your home.

1 For in-person, you're supposed to keep your  
2 driver's license up to date. Now, I can't speak  
3 to Mobile, but Mobile is only one of 67 counties  
4 in Alabama. One would think that focus in Mobile  
5 should be where -- where things should be.

6 MS. CARROLL: Okay. But, I guess, getting  
7 back to my question though in terms of information  
8 about the example that you gave.

9 MR. PARK: In Wetumpka?

10 MS. CARROLL: I believe, yeah. You had  
11 indicated that the absentee ballots were  
12 problematic because the voters had used a business  
13 address.

14 MR. PARK: No. This was Phenix -- Phenix  
15 City when they --

16 MS. CARROLL: Phenix City. I'm sorry.

17 MR. PARRK: -- reviewed -- when they  
18 reviewed voter registrations.

19 MS. CARROLL: Okay. So it was the  
20 registration itself. And what information is out  
21 there for voters to understand which address they  
22 should use?

23 MR. PARK: It's a matter of state law that

1 you -- you register at your home.

2 MS. CARROLL: I understand it's a matter  
3 of state law, but I guess this is a similar  
4 question to what Ms. Shearer was asking earlier to  
5 the Secretary of State to the extent that we hope  
6 that folks will follow state laws. And the goal  
7 is to allow people to vote. It seems like we  
8 would have an incentive to make sure that -- that  
9 folks understood what the state law was. What  
10 efforts are being made that you know of to ensure  
11 that?

12 MR. PARK: I don't know of any efforts  
13 that are being made specifically to ensure that,  
14 but, you know, we just need to review the voter  
15 rolls and -- and those people we can contact and  
16 tell them we re-changed their registration.

17 MS. CARROLL: All right. So I guess as a  
18 follow-up to that then too -- and I'm sorry to  
19 pepper you with this, but I just want to try to  
20 nail down this point. My understanding is that  
21 Secretary of State Merrill has made a statement  
22 that when a registrar confirms that an address is  
23 valid, quote, they are not in the business of

1 confirming whether it's a residential or a  
2 business address, end quote. If that's the  
3 Secretary of State's position, I guess I'm a  
4 little baffled by your response that you want to  
5 make sure that the rolls are correct.

6 MR. PARK: That's -- that's the Secretary  
7 of State's view, but the -- the local  
8 jurisdictions are the ones that are responsible  
9 for their voter rolls. There -- there is supposed  
10 to be -- there was when I was here -- an effort to  
11 some of the statewide database, but the probate  
12 judges were not all on board with that.

13 MS. CARROLL: All right. And then the  
14 next question I had -- and I apologize to the rest  
15 of the Committee. And I will try to do all of  
16 these at once, and then y'all can have your turn  
17 too.

18 In terms of -- and this was the Circuit  
19 Court of Elmore County decision that you  
20 referenced the eight absentee ballots that were  
21 illegally cast. That was Judge Sibley Reynolds'  
22 ruling in the Lewis Washington case that they were  
23 neither signed nor witnessed. I mean, that --

1 that suggests that they were insufficient as  
2 opposed to necessarily fraudulent; is that  
3 correct.

4 MR. PARK: There was some -- I have seen  
5 Judge Reynolds' order, and what -- what there was  
6 was proof that either the voter didn't sign the  
7 application or the witness didn't sign the  
8 application. Al Agricola represented the winning  
9 party. Al is a lawyer here in Montgomery, and he  
10 had -- he had a handwriting expert express an  
11 opinion on the validity of the signatures. So  
12 they passed initial muster, but they were  
13 fraudulent because the wrong person signed them.  
14 I mean, I can't sign an absentee -- I shouldn't  
15 sign an absentee ballot for somebody else.

16 MS. CARROLL: Okay. And then, Mr. Boone,  
17 I have one question for you. You spoke in terms  
18 of Mobile County as your second point and the  
19 hotline that the ACLU had set up. Can you -- can  
20 you give us some indication of the number of folks  
21 we're talking about that -- that the ACLU suspects  
22 did not cast a vote that were entitled to vote?

23 MR. BOONE: We're not exactly sure on the

1 exact number because a lot of the people that were  
2 contacted -- we had, you know, almost a dozen --  
3 over a dozen that probably -- that called us, but  
4 they were standing there basically telling us  
5 everyone that's leaving in the lines.

6 So there -- so it could be -- I mean, I'm  
7 worried about it could possibly -- it could be up  
8 to 100 or more. I'm not sure because it was  
9 happening throughout the day, and I don't know how  
10 many precincts it was occurring. I don't even  
11 know how many precincts in elections there are in  
12 Mobile.

13 But if that was the instruction from --  
14 which is what I fear is that if the instruction  
15 came from the probate judge, that's basically --  
16 that's the manual that the election officials are  
17 looking at or if they're going off the probate  
18 judge's instructions to check every address, then  
19 it could be -- I have no idea however many voters  
20 are in Mobile and who don't have a correct --  
21 their address just happens to match that data.

22 MS. CARROLL: And did the ACLU make a  
23 record of the calls that they received?

1           MR. BOONE: We kept -- we -- no. It was  
2 coming in pretty -- we didn't keep every single  
3 phone call. We kept a record of some of them that  
4 we were able to write down. But we didn't write  
5 down every single call and name, and some people  
6 don't give up, you know, all of their information,  
7 for example. And because we care rightly about  
8 privacy, it's one of our big issues, we don't  
9 necessarily ask for that information.

10           MS. CARROLL: Would it be possible for you  
11 in written comments to provide us with information  
12 about the number of calls that you received?

13           MR. BOONE: I think I can do that. I  
14 would have to just check with my executive  
15 director, but I don't think that should be a  
16 problem.

17           MS. CARROLL: So I am going to go down the  
18 line this way, and then I'll come back this way.  
19 So I'm going to start with Member Maurie Shevin,  
20 and then if you could pass to Member Angela Lewis,  
21 who will be next.

22           MR. SHEVIN: Thank you. Also, Mr. Boone,  
23 to your second point, I want to make sure that I

1 understand this correctly. When the address on  
2 the driver's license does not match the address on  
3 the voter rolls in Mobile County, those ballots  
4 were being challenged or those voters were being  
5 challenged; is that correct?

6 MR. BOONE: What do you -- I guess -- what  
7 do you mean by challenged I guess? Question --

8 MR. SHEVIN: Well, the voter was not free  
9 to cast a ballot.

10 MR. BOONE: They were, from what I've  
11 heard -- you know, I wasn't there. But from what  
12 I heard, they were told, oh, sorry, you -- you  
13 have to have this matching address. So at that  
14 point, some people would just leave and be like,  
15 well, look, I don't -- I got to go, and some would  
16 say, well, you -- and then if they -- if they  
17 would say, I still want to vote. I mean, this is  
18 me. This is my picture, which is what we believe  
19 it comes down to, what's on the actual photo which  
20 is what the law says, it's about the  
21 identification on the photo, but other people were  
22 told, well, you can go check.

23 And there's a head election official, I



1 think, at each precinct, and that person is  
2 supposed to be able to either give them a  
3 provisional or if they can verify -- I think it's  
4 like their county of birth and stuff -- they might  
5 be able to get a regular ballot. I don't know the  
6 procedure exactly, but that's my understanding.  
7 So then some others were gone to the provisional  
8 line.

9 MR. SHEVIN: And a quick follow-up  
10 question, is it a legitimate issue to be concerned  
11 with a voter's address?

12 MR. BOONE: I'm not -- you know, I don't  
13 -- I don't have a direct answer on that one. It's  
14 not something we've talked about within our  
15 organization since I'm representing them today.  
16 My -- my initial thought is, you know, it just  
17 seems this is -- it's one in a series of keeping  
18 people from accessing the vote. I mean, if it's  
19 their photo and it's that person and they're at  
20 the correct precinct, which you would know from  
21 the rolls, I can't imagine -- just because you  
22 happened to have moved to a new apartment in the  
23 next month or maybe you had to move in with a

1 parent, I can't believe you'd lose your right to  
2 vote, which is so important to the Constitution  
3 because of something so technical.

4 I mean, technical and -- because it's  
5 technical and because something -- we want  
6 everything to be fair, of course, of course. But  
7 it seems like there's so many obstacles and  
8 barriers put in the way. Myself, I feel like I  
9 could -- you know, I do this -- I'm a staff  
10 attorney for the ACLU. I feel like I could  
11 potentially make a mistake. And if I feel like I  
12 can make that mistake, I know that there's plenty  
13 of people out there who live very busy lives and  
14 it's difficult to even make time to vote much less  
15 check every single box that the State of Alabama  
16 requires.

17 And like I said at the end, I mean, I'm  
18 just interested in people participating in  
19 democracy, not being left off because of these  
20 technicalities that have nothing to do with voter  
21 fraud.

22 MS. CARROLL: Dr. Lewis.

23 DR. LEWIS: Thank you for coming today and

1 sharing your information with us. My first  
2 question is for Mr. Park. You spoke about the  
3 voter fraud in several counties -- Wetumpka,  
4 Phenix City, and Guntersville. And my question  
5 is, would the current Alabama photo -- photo ID  
6 law that we have in place have stopped those  
7 instances of fraud or those elections being  
8 overturned?

9 MR. PARK: It wouldn't have stopped  
10 Wetumpka because Wetumpka is absentee ballot, so  
11 it's a different question. Let's see.  
12 Guntersville, I think -- Guntersville was also  
13 absentee ballot, so it's a different question.  
14 Phenix City, the question is because people who  
15 may have been registered and may be residents of  
16 Georgia might have voted. You know, again,  
17 that -- that would be a -- an in-person thing that  
18 I would think -- I don't know that any -- any of  
19 those problems -- their voters. They are problems  
20 with the registration roles.

21 DR. LEWIS: So can I assume your answer to  
22 my question would be no?

23 MR. PARK: The answer is no because they

1 are different problems.

2 DR. LEWIS: All right. Thank you. My --  
3 my second question is, you talked about instilling  
4 confidence in the electoral system and gave a lot  
5 of statistics about how people feel about voting  
6 in America. Is the photo ID law the only way to  
7 instill public confidence in the U.S. electoral  
8 system?

9 MR. PARK: No, Dr. Lewis. I don't -- I  
10 don't believe it is. I think one -- one thing you  
11 can do is prosecute instances of voter fraud when  
12 you find them.

13 DR. LEWIS: Are there other ways besides  
14 prosecuting and the photo ID?

15 MR. PARK: Well, I think those things  
16 attest to the integrity of the system and then,  
17 you know, every election there is a flash fire.  
18 Mobile may be the flash fire. Baldwin County one  
19 time was the flash fire. Tuscaloosa was the flash  
20 fire.

21 There's -- they go around and you've got  
22 -- what you've got to do is look past -- past the  
23 fact. But otherwise, the election is going to --

1 elections run as they're supposed. And you want  
2 to run the election as well as you can. That's --  
3 that builds confidence in the system.

4 DR. LEWIS: A question for Mr. Boone. In  
5 reference to the hotline, what -- and I know you  
6 have a concern for privacy for those people who  
7 called. Do you have any record or -- of the  
8 number of calls or any recordings or any of those  
9 individuals who called would be willing to submit  
10 public testimony to -- via e-mail or whichever  
11 form they see fit to make that a part of our  
12 official record today?

13 MR. BOONE: I think it -- that might be  
14 possible, and I can reach out to some of those  
15 individuals. And the individuals I would be  
16 thinking of are the individuals who kept calling  
17 just to check and see. You know, they seemed like  
18 they were very engaged, and then they were asking  
19 their friends did you have trouble and they were  
20 -- their friends were having trouble. And then  
21 they were on Facebook messaging some of their  
22 family members did you have trouble in your  
23 precinct. Yes, I had trouble in my precinct.

1           There's some individuals that I might be  
2           able to contact because I did keep some of those  
3           names. Like I said, I was kind of jotting down  
4           notes as they were coming in, so I don't have all  
5           of it. But I'd probably be able to check back in  
6           my notes, and I starred, I think, the people who  
7           were calling back frequently.

8           DR. LEWIS: Thank you.

9           MS. CARROLL: And we have a question from  
10          Member Daiquiri Steele.

11          MS. STEELE: Thank you. This question is  
12          for Mr. Boone. You have already spoken about the  
13          individuals who had trouble on election day, and  
14          so, of course, you had the hotline set up, as many  
15          organizations do, to gather information about  
16          possible problems on election day. Does your  
17          organization do any work with respect to any  
18          possible problems with the voter registration  
19          process itself? For instance, our Secretary of  
20          State came this morning and he gave us a number of  
21          about 900,000 new registered voters in the state.  
22          But that number is more of a numerator, and I'd be  
23          interested to know what the denominator is. So

1 of the people who actually got to register, how  
2 many attempted to? Does your organization collect  
3 any of that information or happen to have a  
4 hotline set up to collect that information?

5 MR. BOONE: We don't when it comes to  
6 voter registration. We've -- we make attempts at  
7 trying to help people get registered. Recently  
8 though, part of our focus has been on the  
9 restoration of rights, actually, since the new law  
10 was passed and because that's a whole new  
11 demographic of individuals that need to be, you  
12 know, educated on the somewhat complicated moral  
13 turpitude law. And it's very confusing.

14 And I think someone mentioned it earlier  
15 today. It's hard to even know what you were  
16 charged with or if you've paid all your fines or  
17 if you're still on supervision. It's very  
18 complicated. So our efforts recently have been  
19 into restoration of rights. So we haven't had as  
20 much time for registration, and I don't know the  
21 denominator. I don't know the percentages of the  
22 Secretary of State. That's not the number we  
23 have, but we have been focusing a little bit more

1 on the moral turpitude law.

2 MS. STEELE: Okay. And one more thing,  
3 madam chair has already requested information  
4 concerning some of these assets and Dr. Lewis some  
5 of the information concerning --

6 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. Can you  
7 speak up a little bit? I'm sorry.

8 MS. STEELE: That better? So inasmuch as  
9 the information has already been requested, I  
10 would just ask that to the extent -- and I know  
11 you may or may not have it. But to the extent you  
12 have any information also on the demographics of  
13 the individuals who are -- who are calling in,  
14 would you submit that as part of your testimony as  
15 well?

16 MR. BOONE: Calling in the hotline on the  
17 day of the election?

18 MS. STEELE: So the same information that  
19 the chair has requested. If you have any  
20 information on the demographics of those  
21 individuals, can you just include that?

22 MR. BOONE: I will check. That's not  
23 necessarily questions we were asking. We mostly



1 just have names and like precinct numbers. Yes,  
2 but I'll look and see what I can do.

3 MS. CARROLL: Well, certainly, if you can  
4 put people in touch with us, as Dr. Lewis  
5 suggested, that might be something we could  
6 inquire into as well. I love that I've also been  
7 speaking out of dead mic in the meeting. So I  
8 believe Member Jones has a question.

9 MR. JONES: So this question is for you,  
10 Mr. Park. Again, thanks for being here. The  
11 first thing you note were kind of national  
12 statistics about our -- our kind of faith in  
13 elections, but you noted a lot of local issues.  
14 And so can you give me a sense or at least talk  
15 about, you know, differences across counties or  
16 how we might think about how -- or look into how  
17 counties look over this process, both in  
18 registration and kind of going through to voting  
19 day?

20 MR. PARK: I'm not -- not -- the  
21 statistics are -- are national. Instances of  
22 prosecution of absentee ballot fraud are local.  
23 We know that, for the most part, we don't hear

1 about problems with elections. I'm going back --  
2 when I talked about Baldwin County, I think that  
3 was the gubernatorial election between Siegelman  
4 and Riley where the complaints were coming out of  
5 Baldwin County.

6 You know, this election, they come out of  
7 Mobile. You know, for the most part, it's a dog  
8 that doesn't bark. And I think that should attest  
9 to the efforts that local officials and local  
10 election officials and county officials are making  
11 because they're the ones most responsible for  
12 pulling this off.

13 MR. JONES: So is there --

14 MR. PARK: Is that responsive?

15 MR. JONES: Well, can you talk a little  
16 bit more about that -- how we might think about  
17 those efforts, so how Madison County might differ  
18 from Baldwin County and in how they run those  
19 things and those efforts to prevent voter fraud  
20 and also encourage voter participation?

21 MR. PARK: Well, one thing the Committee  
22 might do is ask -- invite like the local registrar  
23 here in Montgomery County, if you're sitting in

1 Montgomery County, to talk about the efforts that  
2 they made because they're -- they're the ones on  
3 the ground. You might -- if you go to Huntsville,  
4 you could ask for the registrar in Madison County.  
5 So those are the things that the Committee might  
6 -- steps that the Committee might take that would  
7 be enlightening to them, to the Committee.

8 MR. JONES: Okay. And I've got a  
9 follow-up question, and as long as I have time, I  
10 also have one question for Mr. Boone. But you  
11 talked a little bit about disparate impact with  
12 the laws, and you said something about the laws --  
13 I just need you to clarify this, that as long as  
14 the laws have a neutral intention, even if there  
15 are disparate effects, that might not be a  
16 constitutional issue. Can you clear up a little  
17 bit what you -- that for me?

18 MR. PARK: Correct. Treating someone  
19 differently because of their race is  
20 unconstitutional. That's known as disparate  
21 treatment. Federal law and the Voting Rights Act  
22 as well prohibit things that not just are intended  
23 to but have the result of. And in the terms of

1 the Voting Rights Act, what it talks about have  
2 the result of giving minority citizens less than  
3 an equal opportunity to elect the candidate of  
4 their choice. So -- so it would be a neutral -- a  
5 state law that has a disproportionate impact on  
6 minority citizens.

7 MR. JONES: Regardless of intention of the  
8 law?

9 MR. PARK: Correct.

10 MR. JONES: Is that -- okay. Thank you.

11 MR. PARK: Correct. And the Supreme Court  
12 has said that disparate impact itself is not  
13 unconstitutional but it's also prohibited by  
14 federal statutory law.

15 MR. JONES: Okay. And if I've got time,  
16 madam chair.

17 MS. CARROLL: We're great. Yeah.

18 MR. JONES: Mr. Boone, so the hotlines of  
19 interest, did you take steps to intervene and also  
20 kind of investigate? So -- so rather, if you  
21 could describe the process. You received the  
22 call. Did you send people out to the polling  
23 places to see if this was happening, kind of how

1 widespread it was? And did you also take steps to  
2 intervene?

3 MR. BOONE: What we did was whenever we  
4 would get a call, we would try to keep the notes  
5 on which ones were of value, and sometimes we  
6 didn't get all the notes down, I think. But what  
7 I did mostly was if someone did call, I would -- I  
8 would try to do an investigation just on the fly,  
9 basically. So I would try to call. I was in  
10 touch with the Secretary of State's office that  
11 day, can you please call this precinct and tell  
12 them to do the right thing?

13 I was on the phone -- I got -- it took a  
14 while, but I got ahold of the probate judge in  
15 Mobile County. I called him multiple times  
16 throughout the day. You know, can you please  
17 inform your election officials to go by the manual  
18 and can you also -- you know, there's lines that  
19 are over an hour in some places. Can you get some  
20 more computers there or individuals or another  
21 head election official because people are leaving  
22 your lines because it's taking too long. So  
23 whenever I would hear about a precinct that was, I

1 guess, in trouble or -- then I would try to let  
2 him know. So I was mostly just trying to call  
3 Secretary of State's office and the probate judge  
4 in Mobile County.

5 And then we had instances of police  
6 intimidation or individuals who felt like it was  
7 police intimidation where cops are right outside  
8 the voting precincts like when you come into the  
9 door, which has worried us in the ACLU for over  
10 100 years because, you know, that discriminates  
11 against people who might have something on their  
12 record or they're worried about what the police  
13 might stop them and question them or if a police  
14 officer is standing behind where they're giving  
15 their information to -- or showing their ID.

16 So, you know, that could have a deterrence  
17 on certain populations from voting. So what I  
18 would do in those cases was if it was a sheriff's  
19 -- if it was someone who's a deputy sheriff, I'd  
20 call the local sheriff. If it was a city cop, I'd  
21 talk to the police chief and say, you know, can  
22 you please explain or at least tell your officer  
23 not to stand right by the door or can he park his

1 car across the street if there is -- you know,  
2 have there been any safety concerns? Why is there  
3 an officer standing outside the door and why is he  
4 there when everyone is giving their name.

5 As you know, there's a history of  
6 discrimination in Alabama. So -- so usually, I  
7 was just intervening on the fly and then, you  
8 know, from some of the information we would take  
9 down, we did speak with other groups to discuss  
10 whether or not any of this information or if  
11 possibly if there were to be some type of lawsuit  
12 in the future, if we needed to contact these  
13 individuals again or investigate the likelihood of  
14 a lawsuit. And so I guess it was for that purpose  
15 as well -- just, of course, with those  
16 individual's permission. We're not going to  
17 instigate a lawsuit unless a plaintiff was  
18 completely on board. So --

19 MS. CARROLL: All right. I'm going to  
20 turn on the mic. I've got a few more questions.  
21 So Mr. Park, you recommended, I think, hopefully  
22 that we reach out to local registrars. Would you  
23 also recommend I take it reaching out to probate

1 judges? Because it sounds like they're also in  
2 charge of enforcing the voting regulations.

3 MR. PARK: I think that -- that's right.

4 MS. CARROLL: All right. Another question  
5 for you, Mr. Park, going back to the figures you  
6 provided with regard to voter confidence, those  
7 are statistics that were gathered by polling  
8 places with regard to confidences opposed to  
9 evidence or fraud itself, correct?

10 MR. PARK: That's correct.

11 MS. CARROLL: All right. Mr. Boone, going  
12 to -- you referenced section 17-4-9 of the Alabama  
13 Code with regard to inactive voter list. I think  
14 this actually goes to your point about the absence  
15 of clarity in some of the electoral law. I've got  
16 a copy of that section in front of me now.  
17 According to that -- to the Code itself -- and I  
18 just want to read this for the record.

19 This portion, it deals with, Any voter who  
20 fails to vote for four years in his or her county  
21 shall have his or her name placed on an inactive  
22 voter list by the local board of registrars. Once  
23 on the inactive list, the voters shall reidentify



1 with the local board, the registrars, in order to,  
2 again, have his or her name placed on the active  
3 voter registration list. Notwithstanding the  
4 foregoing, if a voter on the inactive list goes to  
5 his or her polling place to vote on an election  
6 day and identifies him or herself to the election  
7 official responsible for the voter registration  
8 list update. Such a voter shall be permitted to  
9 vote provided the voter completes a voter  
10 reidentification form.

11 My reading of the statute would suggest  
12 that even for a voter who had been removed, they  
13 would have been permitted to cast a regular  
14 ballot, not a provisional ballot, but a regular  
15 ballot under the terms of this Code. Are you  
16 saying that did not happen in these cases?

17 MR. BOONE: I guess what I was saying was,  
18 it's problematic because people will leave -- they  
19 will leave the first table that they go to. Once  
20 they're told that they're an inactive voter, they  
21 might not stay around. And it's --

22 MS. CARROLL: And --

23 MR. BOONE: Yes. Sure.

1 MS. CARROLL: I'm sorry to interrupt. But  
2 to your knowledge, is there any information that's  
3 being given to voters that the language of this  
4 statute permits them to identify and fill out a  
5 reidentification card and cast a ballot -- a  
6 ballot?

7 MR. BOONE: Ask that again. So --

8 MS. CARROLL: So -- so I guess this goes  
9 back to your question that you were asking,  
10 Ms. Shearer, about information, right? To the  
11 extent that we have these laws, to the extent  
12 there's some confusion and -- and possibly having  
13 to change line to make the trains run on time and  
14 people are trying to vote, what sorts of  
15 information are being given to folks? So if I  
16 show up, I'm told I'm inactive. Am I told, look,  
17 all you have to do is prove where you live, that  
18 you're a member of this -- this precinct entitled  
19 to vote here, and you can fill out this  
20 reidentification card and cast a ballot under the  
21 terms of this statute? Is that information  
22 provided at the polling place?

23 MR. BOONE: I have heard of it being

1 provided. I've heard of other people not hearing  
2 it exactly like you read it. And I think that's  
3 where I'm worried. If the training isn't there or  
4 if the election officials don't have the codes or  
5 the manual in front of them, I don't know what  
6 they're telling. I mean, every precinct, and like  
7 you've kind of heard already, every county can be  
8 different. Every registrar might run their county  
9 a little bit differently. And so I don't know  
10 exactly what's being told to each person.

11 MS. CARROLL: And who is the state  
12 official that's responsible for ensuring that  
13 consistent information is given to voter from  
14 precinct to precinct?

15 MR. BOONE: The Secretary of State  
16 provides a manual, from my understanding, that's  
17 supposed to be uniform, and every precinct is  
18 supposed to do the exact same thing. Now,  
19 conveniently or, you know, however you want to  
20 interpret it, the Secretary of State also has the  
21 ability to say, well, I can't help what the  
22 registrars do in their particular county.

23 So, you know, where does -- you know, not

1 really a true liability -- but like where does the  
2 liability in a figurative sense, you know, lie?  
3 Is it with the Secretary of State giving the  
4 manual? Was the manual correct? You know, I hope  
5 it is, but then how is the training.

6 MS. CARROLL: All right. I -- I have a  
7 general question for both of you. We haven't  
8 talked at all at this hearing about other  
9 impediments to access, things like the hours that  
10 polling places are kept open, the -- you spoke a  
11 little bit to the presence of law enforcement at  
12 some polling places but not all polling places. I  
13 mean, what's your sense of what impact do those  
14 have in voter participation and access?

15 MR. BOONE: You can go ahead, Mr. Park.

16 MR. PARK: My -- my instinct is they would  
17 be episodic at best. And not gentle.

18 MR. BOONE: I don't have the studies  
19 offhand, but it seems that there should be -- you  
20 know, to us, from our ACLU perspective, we want as  
21 many people to vote as possible. I mean, I think  
22 we would -- I'm personally -- I don't know if this  
23 is ACLU's position, but I wish election day was a

1 holiday so individuals who are working and have  
2 kids, have to pick kids up from day care,  
3 practice, or whatever would be able to -- it would  
4 be easier for them to vote. And then if there's  
5 long lines or other types of impediments, I think  
6 voting should be -- anyway, whatever the  
7 statistics might show to get fuller participation  
8 is where I usually land myself. I'm not sure  
9 about the organization. Generally, the  
10 organization is on the line of we want more people  
11 participating in our democracy.

12 MS. CARROLL: And just one quick follow-up  
13 question, and then I'm going to send it down to  
14 Michael Innis-Jimenez who also has a question.  
15 But who set the hours at these polling places? Is  
16 that statewide legislative set or is it done by  
17 the probate judges or county commissioners?

18 MR. BOONE: I'm under the impression that  
19 it was -- it's somewhere in the state code. Do --  
20 I'm not sure if --

21 MR. PARK: The polling hours are  
22 established by state law so that they're common  
23 across the state.

1 MS. CARROLL: Okay. Thank you. Michael  
2 Innis-Jimenez.

3 MR. INNIS-JIMENEZ: I've got a question  
4 for Mr. Park. You talked about early voting. The  
5 goal -- I guess our goal and the goal of the  
6 democratic society is to have as many people  
7 participate who are -- who are legally eligible  
8 to.

9 You mentioned at the very beginning that  
10 early voting -- you see early voting as not really  
11 helping as far as turnout. My question is, is it  
12 hurting turnout at all and is there a reason to  
13 not take that affirmative step to make it easier?  
14 That's one. And two, some states have gone to  
15 instant -- instant registration. Do you see a  
16 problem with that in the state or are you  
17 registering on the day of election.

18 MR. PARK: With respect to -- to early  
19 voting, I can't -- I can't say that, you know, it  
20 doesn't -- that it doesn't have the opposite  
21 effect. But the studies show that it doesn't  
22 increase turnout. It moves it around. And so  
23 it's a question of do you want to spend the money

1 to make it easier for some folks who would  
2 otherwise vote to vote early? And that's a --  
3 that's a -- that's a matter of cost. I've -- I've  
4 lost your second question.

5 MR. INNIS-JIMENEZ: It was about  
6 registration, you know --

7 MR. PARK: Instant registration? I think  
8 people should be able to opt out.

9 MR. INNIS-JIMENEZ: I mean, at the polling  
10 place, if you --

11 MR. PARK: Same day?

12 MR. INNIS-JIMENEZ: Same-day registration.

13 MR. PARK: I would see it, as an election  
14 official, as problematic.

15 MS. CARROLL: Mr. Ayers.

16 MR. AYERS: Mr. Boone, you mentioned the  
17 Secretary of State's manual that gets sent out to  
18 all the different polling areas. Do you have any  
19 information at all that anything in that manual is  
20 in any way inaccurate?

21 MR. BOONE: I don't have any information  
22 was on that.

23 MR. AYERS: Okay.

1 MR. BOONE: I haven't -- I haven't --  
2 actually, I asked for a copy. I don't know if the  
3 Secretary of State's office might have forgotten,  
4 but I didn't -- I didn't get a copy. So I wasn't  
5 able to review what's -- you know, page by page  
6 what's in the manual.

7 MR. AYERS: But there hasn't been anything  
8 to your knowledge that like, well, the Secretary  
9 of State is telling everybody to do this and it  
10 turns out that's not correct under state law?

11 MR. BOONE: Not to my knowledge.

12 MR. AYERS: Because I mean, we're kind of  
13 -- this is one of the overarching points is making  
14 sure that it's uniform and making sure that  
15 they're getting the correct guidance. You  
16 mentioned that -- that, well, perhaps somebody's  
17 not following his guidance perfectly and so forth.  
18 And I mean, that -- that type of thing, you'd have  
19 to have -- you said the word "conveniently." It  
20 kind of threw me off as though there was like this  
21 kind of a scheme to do this.

22 But I mean, there's always going to be  
23 situations where somebody doesn't like somebody



1 that's local isn't doing exactly what they need to  
2 be doing. I mean, that's going to be --  
3 obviously, the goal is to try to minimize that as  
4 much as possible, right?

5 MR. BOONE: Yes, sir. I think -- I think  
6 the reason I used the word "conveniently" is just  
7 because, you know, if once we see something that's  
8 wrong, I guess it's convenient for either the  
9 local authority, whether it be the registrar's  
10 office or the Secretary of State's office -- it's  
11 hard for us to know exactly where it went wrong,  
12 right?

13 Because Secretary of State's office can  
14 point toward the registrars and say that was a  
15 mistake on their end. But they're saying, well,  
16 we never were told that at our, you know, large  
17 group meeting. So it's fingers pointing both ways  
18 which makes it difficult for us to say like who  
19 exactly is, you know, like liable or who -- where  
20 the fix should come from. So I mean, I'm-- you  
21 know, I'm just kind of at the point where do we  
22 try to just fix both ends, both the local and  
23 what's coming from Montgomery, from the Secretary

1 of State's office.

2 MR. AYERS: Which, I guess, just  
3 emphasizes the need to make sure that the manual  
4 is accurate?

5 MR. BOONE: Correct.

6 MR. AYERS: Because that is on paper. Now  
7 we don't have to rely on he said, she said at that  
8 point, which might be something we need.

9 MS. CARROLL: So at this point, I would  
10 recognize Mr. Jones.

11 MR. JONES: So to that point, can you -- a  
12 question for either of you. You talk about the  
13 process and how that manual -- so when -- when and  
14 how the manual is distributed and then how the  
15 information in that manual is consumed by those  
16 actually doing the election process. And I note  
17 this just because, as a student and someone who  
18 teaches students now, sometimes they get the  
19 textbook, right, but they don't ever open it. So  
20 can you talk about the process of when they get  
21 the manual and how -- the expectations of going  
22 through the manual? And a question for either of  
23 you.

1 MR. PARK: Well, I think the best way for  
2 you to find that out is to talk to the --

3 MR. JONES: So -- okay. Okay.

4 MR. PARK: -- people in the Secretary of  
5 State's office about their distribution schedule  
6 and then talk to -- if you go visit with  
7 registrars or county election officials, find out  
8 how that's distributed. And my recollection is  
9 that -- I believe that at least at the local  
10 level, they'll do training sessions.

11 MR. JONES: Mr. Boone, do you have a  
12 sense?

13 MR. BOONE: Yeah. Just off -- you know,  
14 what -- I agree with Mr. Park. I would go to the  
15 Secretary of State's office and ask them. I asked  
16 them their exact schedule. I don't know. From  
17 what I recall, I think Secretary Merrill tries to  
18 release it -- or he releases one in the summer,  
19 which is because if there's any new laws that  
20 happened during our legislative session -- which  
21 makes sense -- over the spring, once that's over,  
22 he can add those new laws that have signed by the  
23 governor into the manual. And I -- I think he

1 usually puts the statute in there, but then  
2 hopefully there's some type of guidance as well to  
3 explain the practical effects of the law. I think  
4 he releases it in the summer. I'm not 100 percent  
5 sure on that.

6 MS. CARROLL: So I would recognize Member  
7 Maurie Shevin.

8 MR. SHEVIN: I want to get back to this  
9 question of the issue you have addressed on a  
10 photo ID not being the same as where the voter  
11 shows up to vote at a precinct. Recognizing that  
12 there are down ballot races for city council or  
13 for legislative -- you know, for the legislature,  
14 is it -- in your judgment, Mr. Boone, is it  
15 legitimate -- a legitimate concern for the State  
16 to make sure that the voter is voting in the  
17 correct -- in the precinct of his or her address?

18 MR. BOONE: I'm not -- it seems like, I  
19 guess, where they live does matter in some sense.  
20 I guess what confuses me is that -- is that that's  
21 not what's in the Alabama statute. That's not in  
22 the Code. So, I mean, there's -- you can use your  
23 United States passport -- as you probably know --

1 your employee ID, your university ID. All of  
2 those don't have your address on there.

3 I think what's most important is when you  
4 register, you register -- I believe from what I  
5 remember, you register from your home address.  
6 And so you should -- as long as you're at the  
7 right -- what I think I'm concerned about or what  
8 we should all be concerned about is just to make  
9 sure that they're at the right precinct. I don't  
10 -- if the person is at the right precinct, I don't  
11 understand the need to check -- I mean, be refused  
12 from voting just because the address doesn't  
13 match. I mean, it's -- and it's possible too -- I  
14 know because I've heard from people that their --  
15 their old address, the one that was on their  
16 license, is still in the same precinct, and they  
17 were still told, no, you can't vote. So in that  
18 case, it wouldn't have really mattered.

19 So I'm not so sure exactly why -- I think  
20 it's important that people vote in the correct  
21 precinct. I'm not so sure how -- why we need an  
22 extra technicality of checking everyone's address  
23 whenever the photo ID law was there for

1 identification purposes. And also, there's  
2 questions of why the photo ID law was put in place  
3 in the first place, in my opinion.

4 MS. CARROLL: I would recognize Ms. -- or  
5 Dr. Lewis. I'm sorry.

6 DR. LEWIS: Mr. Boone, you made a  
7 statement how Secretary of State John Merrill --  
8 your closing actual sentence -- do you know where  
9 you received that information? Was it a newspaper  
10 article? Was it a speech? And when you submit  
11 your written statement, can you provide us a  
12 source so that we can go back and look at the  
13 entire context of that statement?

14 MR. BOONE: I will do that and I will find  
15 it. I don't think -- I feel -- I'm going off -- I  
16 think it's from AL.com or it's possible it's from  
17 his social media. I'm trying to remember because  
18 there's two different quotes I think I used.

19 DR. LEWIS: Okay. It was the very last  
20 one about people have to show some initiative to  
21 vote in Alabama. If you could provide us with the  
22 entire source for that so we can go back and  
23 review, I would appreciate it. Thank you.

1           MR. BOONE: That makes sense. I can do  
2 that. Thank you.

3           MS. CARROLL: Do others have questions? I  
4 have a couple more questions. I'm full of  
5 questions. I apologize.

6           So I want to go back also to the Phenix  
7 City case. I did a little more research on it in  
8 the time we've been talking. It looks like in  
9 that, there was also some questions that were  
10 raised by the NAACP about whether or not the  
11 election law actually required a business or a  
12 residential address.

13           Do you have any information on how -- I  
14 understand how it was resolved ultimately, but in  
15 terms of clarification of the law itself, do you  
16 know if any clarifications were made.

17           MR. PARK: I do not. I do know that the  
18 local NAACP called for the voter rolls in Phenix  
19 City to be cleaned up.

20           MS. CARROLL: Correct. I remember you  
21 said that. All right. Great. In terms of fraud  
22 -- have you found -- in terms of the statistics  
23 about confidence in the vote, have you found

1 there's any difference in terms of those  
2 statistics with the implementation of voter ID  
3 statutes? So, for example, you gave quotes from  
4 August or studies, rather, from August of 2017 as  
5 well as the 2016 election. Obviously, both of  
6 those were after the time Alabama had passed its  
7 voter ID law and national voter ID laws in many  
8 states were put into place. Have you found that  
9 to have any effect in people's confidence in the  
10 vote?

11 MR. PARK: These are the most recent  
12 studies that I've found.

13 MS. CARROLL: Okay.

14 MR. PARK: So I -- you know, they -- it  
15 would postdate a lot of the photo ID -- the  
16 enactment of photo ID laws, but people are still  
17 concerned about fraud in voting.

18 MS. CARROLL: All right. So even with the  
19 enactment of these laws, there's still, obviously,  
20 54 and 41 percent, I believe, are the numbers you  
21 gave us?

22 MR. PARK: Yes.

23 MS. CARROLL: Okay.



1           MR. PARK: And that will be in my written  
2 remarks.

3           MS. CARROLL: Fabulous. Thank you. And  
4 if you can include in your written remarks, if you  
5 can find any studies that predate the voter ID  
6 laws, I think that would be helpful to give us a  
7 sense of how reassuring are these voter integrity  
8 laws that -- that are being passed. I would  
9 appreciate that.

10           In terms of the early voting issue -- and  
11 this is also for you, Mr. Park. In terms of the  
12 early voting concerns you raised, one of the  
13 concerns you raised was the example that people  
14 may change their minds as new information becomes  
15 available about candidates. We've seen that, as  
16 you noted, in -- in numerous recent elections  
17 where additional information is provided within a  
18 month or so of when the election is designed to  
19 take place. And I understand that that is an  
20 issue and a concern. But isn't that also, to some  
21 extent, a risk that a voter him or herself can  
22 make a choice to take on as opposed to vesting the  
23 decision-making process about when people have

1 access to vote entirely in the government?

2 MR. PARK: That's correct. But the  
3 voter -- the voter may find that the choice they  
4 made wasn't a good one and would make a  
5 more-informed choice had they waited.

6 MS. CARROLL: Of course, I feel like  
7 that's half the time in politics as it is,  
8 regardless of when I vote. All right. In terms  
9 of the cost analysis, you indicated that you  
10 believe that there was a higher cost, I believe,  
11 to early voting or would increase the cost. You  
12 made a statement of you have to ask yourself the  
13 question do you want to invest the additional  
14 money in early voting. Is -- is -- do you  
15 actually have data that suggests that there's an  
16 increased cost incurred by early voting?

17 MR. PARK: You'd have to get the polling  
18 places opened, you have to provide election  
19 officials, so you are going to -- going to incur  
20 costs.

21 MS. CARROLL: Now, we heard from our  
22 previous individual who testified, Mr. Crayton,  
23 that there were instances of early voting that was

1 possible through mail-in balloting. Is that  
2 something that you believe would also increase  
3 costs or is that something that does not tend to  
4 have a significant cost impact?

5 MR. PARK: Mail-in voting as a general  
6 practice or mail-in voting as a --

7 MS. CARROLL: Early -- early voting or  
8 absentee voting by mail-in voting. So you're  
9 describing early voting where you actually go to a  
10 physical location --

11 MR. PARK: Correct.

12 MS. CARROLL: -- and casting a ballot?

13 MR. PARK: Correct. That's -- that's what  
14 we typically understand as early voting. Your --  
15 your absentee ballot may -- may be -- you know,  
16 you might -- might get to pick it up early, but my  
17 recollection was the -- talking about the state  
18 law five days and a day.

19 MS. CARROLL: All right. And in terms of  
20 the distribution of those costs, one of the  
21 issues, also, that Mr. Crayton raised was that  
22 early voting actually allowed for better  
23 preparation with regard to voting, addressed some

1 of the issues of long lines that Mr. Boone alluded  
2 to.

3 Do you have any information on how that  
4 decreases the cost or increases a sense of  
5 certainty about elections?

6 MR. PARK: No.

7 MS. CARROLL: All right. Does anyone else  
8 have any other questions? Because otherwise, I  
9 could just keep going. I'm sorry. You can  
10 imagine what it's like at our supper table, the  
11 four of us in the family.

12 All right. So Mr. Boone, I had some  
13 additional questions for you. As I read section  
14 1749, there's no differentiation between either a  
15 federal or state election or a primary versus a  
16 general election. Have you found any data that  
17 suggests that the differentiation you were  
18 describing where individuals had voted, say, in a  
19 federal presidential election, then showed up to  
20 vote in a state primary election and were told  
21 they had been removed from the rolls despite the  
22 fact that they had voted within the past four  
23 years? Do you have any information that that's

1 either included in the election manual or -- or  
2 there's widespread confusion about that?

3 MR. BOONE: I don't have any --

4 MS. CARROLL: Okay.

5 MR. BOONE: -- evidence of  
6 differentiations, you know, between state and  
7 federal elections.

8 MS. CARROLL: All right. I think that's  
9 actually all the questions that I have. And just  
10 for the record, the election manual is, in fact,  
11 available online through the Alabama Law  
12 Institute, so that's something that we can also  
13 examine as a committee if we're interested in  
14 doing that. I think that Mr. Ayers' suggestion  
15 that we look at that was a very good one. I  
16 actually -- I -- I was deceptive. I apologize. I  
17 have one more question, Mr. Boone.

18 With regard to the identifications, we've  
19 heard conflicting testimony just today about what  
20 sorts of identifications are permissible under  
21 Alabama state law. As I understand it, as of June  
22 3rd, 2014, included in what one can use is: A  
23 valid driver's license; a valid nondriver's ID; a

1 valid Alabama voter -- voter ID; a valid  
2 state-issued ID from Alabama or any other state; a  
3 valid federal-issued ID; a valid U.S. passport; a  
4 valid employee ID from the federal government,  
5 State of Alabama, county government, municipality,  
6 board of authority, or other entity of this state;  
7 valid student or employee ID from a university or  
8 college in the State of Alabama; and a valid  
9 military ID.

10 Are you aware of any restrictions or do  
11 you have any sort of data about restrictions that  
12 are in place with regard to the use of these  
13 particular IDs? In other words, are people being  
14 turned away if they show up with their military  
15 ID.

16 MR. BOONE: I don't have evidence of that.  
17 It's something that I've heard. So I have heard  
18 individuals say that, you know, the election  
19 officials are like, I haven't seen one of these  
20 before. And then it's kind of -- which worries me  
21 because then they might have to make a call to us  
22 or, you know, call the Secretary of State, and the  
23 Secretary of State has to call the, you know,

1 registrar for that county. That registrar has to  
2 then go to that particular precinct and say, no,  
3 passports are allowed.

4 So because I've heard that makes me  
5 wonder, you know, are they, again, being properly  
6 trained or is -- I think what I would like is --  
7 and I don't know this for a fact. I don't know if  
8 it's not there or if it's there. It sounds to me  
9 like it's not always there. It seems like the  
10 manual should be handy if you are -- if there's  
11 questions at the polls.

12 So if someone says, a passport, I'm not  
13 sure about those, or, you know, that's a Georgia  
14 license; this is Alabama. So, you know, can you  
15 please check the manual. I think that would be my  
16 -- maybe a suggestion the Commission can make.  
17 And I'm not 100 percent sure on, you know, where  
18 -- if the manual is even close by or if it's not.  
19 So I don't have any information on that

20 MS. CARROLL: Well, I will say just  
21 looking at the shear page number online, it seems  
22 quite voluminous. So -- I mean, that's -- we  
23 lawyers are paid, after all, by the word. So, you

1 know, I guess that that goes back to the point you  
2 were making, Mr. Ayers, that the training perhaps  
3 is also something that we should look into. Does  
4 anyone else have any other questions?

5 DR. LEWIS: I do.

6 MS. CARROLL: Excellent. Dr. Lewis.

7 DR. LEWIS: So Mr. Park, I'm looking back  
8 at your testimony. You talked about photo ID and  
9 in-person fraud, and you gave one example of it  
10 occurring. Do you have any statistics or evidence  
11 or research that indicates that in-person fraud at  
12 the polls occurs in Alabama?

13 MR. PARK: There was a conviction in 2004.  
14 We also have Hernandez Hernandez down in Mobile.  
15 I don't have any statistics, but it's very  
16 difficult to catch if you don't have -- if -- if  
17 you have a photo ID requirement, it -- it deters  
18 it. But without it, it's difficult to catch. In  
19 that case, somebody voted, and her sister showed  
20 up and was found -- in her sister's name, and her  
21 sister showed up and was found she already voted,  
22 which was not the case.

23 DR. LEWIS: Okay. Maybe -- let me maybe



1 rephrase the question. Besides, I think you  
2 mentioned two or three cases in Alabama, are there  
3 other cases that we can refer to, to -- because of  
4 one of the justifications for this law in Alabama  
5 is fraud. Is there any other evidence that we can  
6 look at where this was rampant in Alabama to  
7 provide us with evidence for that law? Are there  
8 justifications for that law besides those three  
9 incidents?

10 MR. PARK: I haven't seen any  
11 convictions --

12 DR. LEWIS: No.

13 MR. PARK: -- if that's what you're  
14 talking about.

15 DR. LEWIS: Evidence that it occurred,  
16 anything besides these instances you talk about  
17 today.

18 MR. PARK: I'm not -- I can't point to  
19 any, but the only way we'd find out about it is if  
20 there was a conviction.

21 DR. LEWIS: Okay. Thank you.

22 MS. CARROLL: All right. So at this  
23 point, there's no other questions from any

1 Committee member. We appreciate y'all's  
2 information. Just as a reminder, as I indicated  
3 to other speakers, the record is open for 30 days.  
4 We welcome your written comments and additional  
5 information, and we appreciate y'all coming in and  
6 appearing in person. At this point, we will be in  
7 recess for the lunch break until 1:00 p.m., at  
8 which point we will resume with panel four.

9  
10  
11 (A lunch recess was taken.)  
12

13 MS. CARROLL: So I'm calling the meeting  
14 back to order. We are on panel four, and we've  
15 split the panel into two different groupings of  
16 panel four. So for the first iteration, we have  
17 Jennifer Holmes from the NAACP Legal Defense Fund,  
18 and we have Jonathan Barry-Blocker from the  
19 Southern Poverty Law Center. For both of my  
20 speakers, you will have 15 minutes to present your  
21 comments. The timer will keep the 15 minutes.  
22 When it's green, it means you're within your 15  
23 minutes. At three minutes, it'll go to yellow,

1 which is telling you to wrap it up. At one  
2 minute, you should pretty much finish what you're  
3 saying because, otherwise, you risk getting  
4 interrupted by me, and you don't want to be the  
5 first panelist interrupted by me.

6 MR. BARRY-BLOCKER: So much pressure.

7 MS. HOLMES: Pressure.

8 MS. CARROLL: Yeah. I know it is. It is.  
9 So with that pressure in place, after you finish  
10 your comments, members of the Committee will then  
11 ask questions, but we'll wait until both of you  
12 all are done. So with that, I'm going to start  
13 with you, Ms. Holmes.

14 MS. HOLMES: Great. Thank you. Good  
15 afternoon, madam chair and members of the  
16 Committee. My name is Jennifer Holmes, and I'm  
17 the Eric H. Holder, Jr., Fellow at the NAACP Legal  
18 Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., or LDF. Thank  
19 you for the opportunity to testify on this vital  
20 topic of access to voting in Alabama.

21 Since its founding in 1940 by Thurgood  
22 Marshall, LDF has been a leader in the struggle to  
23 secure, protect, and advance voting rights for

1 black voters and other communities of color  
2 through litigation, advocacy, and education. Many  
3 seminal voting rights lawsuits in which LDF has  
4 been involved arose in Alabama, including Schnell  
5 v. Davis which outlawed literacy tests; Dillard v.  
6 Crenshaw County, which helped to integrate nearly  
7 200 of Alabama's city councils, county  
8 commissions, and school boards; and Shelby County  
9 v. Holder in which LDF defended the  
10 constitutionality of the Voting Rights Act.

11 My testimony will focus on the obstacles  
12 to voting that black voters face in Alabama since  
13 the Shelby County decision in 2013. We heard  
14 testimony earlier this morning about section five  
15 of the Voting Rights Act and the preclearance  
16 process. For nearly 50 years, section five  
17 required certain states, counties, cities, and  
18 towns with a history of chronic racial  
19 discrimination in voting to submit all proposed  
20 voting changes to the U.S. Department of Justice  
21 or a federal court in Washington, D.C. for  
22 preapproval. This requirement was known as  
23 preclearance and was considered the crown jewel of

1 the Civil Rights Movement because it served as our  
2 democracy's discrimination checkpoint by halting  
3 discriminatory voting changes before they were  
4 implemented. The preclearance process provided a  
5 quick and an efficient way of addressing America's  
6 pervasive and persistent problem of voting  
7 discrimination.

8 Under that framework, communities were  
9 given broad public notice about proposed voting  
10 changes and the status quo was preserved until the  
11 effect of those proposed changes on voters of  
12 color could be fully explored. Section five  
13 placed the burden of proof, time, and expense on  
14 the state or locality to demonstrate that proposed  
15 voting change was not discriminatory before that  
16 change went into effect and could spread its harm.

17 This framework was important. Between  
18 1969 and 2015, the Department of Justice objected  
19 to more than 90 proposed voting changes in Alabama  
20 under section five, and other proposed voting  
21 changes were withdrawn or altered after DOJ  
22 requested more information. Section five served  
23 Alabama voters well as both a safeguard and a

1       deterrent against voting discrimination and voter  
2       suppression.

3               In 2013, the Supreme Court immobilized the  
4       preclearance process in its decision in Shelby  
5       County. The Court held that the formula for  
6       determining which sections would be covered by  
7       section five was unconstitutional, effectively  
8       disabling section five and disabling the  
9       preclearance process.

10              LDF continues to closely monitor how  
11       Alabama and other formerly covered states and  
12       localities respond in the wake of the Shelby  
13       County decision and has been keeping a detailed  
14       account of post Shelby County voting -- voting  
15       changes in every state in our regularly updated  
16       online publication, Democracy Diminished.

17              LDF attorneys also regularly engage with  
18       communities of color across the nation that are  
19       especially vulnerable to urge them to alert LDF of  
20       any potentially discriminatory changes. In the  
21       last several years, LDF attorneys have met with  
22       community leaders and individuals across Alabama  
23       to investigate these complaints, and LDF staff are

1 on the ground conducting poll monitoring during  
2 major elections over the past three years.

3 Based on LDF's work since the Shelby  
4 County decision, I will provide a sampling of the  
5 obstacles to voting that black voters currently  
6 face in Alabama. In the aftermath of Shelby  
7 County, formerly covered jurisdictions were  
8 emboldened to act. Here in Alabama, for example,  
9 the legislature passed a restrictive photo voter  
10 ID law, of which we've heard a lot of testimony,  
11 passed in June 2011. But the State declined to  
12 submit this law for preclearance for two years.

13 Indeed, the sponsor of the photo ID law  
14 anticipated that if submitted for preclearance,  
15 the law would result in a lengthy court battle.  
16 Within days of the Shelby County decision with --  
17 with the preclearance process effectively  
18 scuttled, the Secretary of State's office  
19 announced that it would now prepare to implement  
20 the law.

21 In December 2015, LDF filed a lawsuit on  
22 behalf of Greater Birmingham Ministries, the  
23 Alabama NAACP, and four voters challenging

1 Alabama's photo ID law. The lawsuit alleges that  
2 the law has a discriminatory effect on black and  
3 Latino voters and that the legislature enacted the  
4 law for the purpose of discriminating against  
5 people of color. This is both a disparate  
6 treatment and a disparate impact claim.

7 According to our expert in the litigation,  
8 more than 118,000 registered voters lack a photo  
9 ID that can be used to vote under the law, and  
10 black and Latino voters are twice as likely than  
11 white voters to lack such an ID. This figure  
12 breaks down as 50,000 registered voters who lack  
13 any acceptable ID and 68,000 registered voters  
14 who, although they have an ID, have discrepancies  
15 in the name on the ID or other information on the  
16 ID that would prevent them from using it to vote.

17 Although the Secretary of State disputes  
18 this figure, the Secretary of State's expert in  
19 the litigation does acknowledge that black and  
20 Latino voters are twice as likely to lack an ID as  
21 white voters. Black and Latino voters without a  
22 photo ID are also much more likely than their  
23 white counterparts to lack access to vehicles, to



1 live in poverty, and to face other barriers to  
2 obtaining an ID.

3 For example, black voters are three times  
4 more likely than white voters to live more than  
5 five miles from an ID-issuing office and to live  
6 in a -- in a household without a vehicle. In  
7 October 2015, the governor made these travel  
8 burdens even worse when he took the drastic step  
9 of partially closing 31 driver's license issuing  
10 offices, most of which were located in -- in  
11 Alabama's rural Black Belt.

12 The governor closed driver's license  
13 offices in eight of the ten counties with the  
14 highest proportion of black voters. These  
15 important offices were opened only one day a month  
16 for the entire 2016 election season, making it  
17 more difficult for black voters in these poor and  
18 rural communities to obtain the required photo ID.  
19 The governor only agreed to reopen these offices  
20 in December 2016 after the presidential election  
21 and after an investigation by the U.S. Department  
22 of Transportation that found that Alabama's  
23 partial closure of the offices had a

1 discriminatory effect on black voters in violation  
2 of title six of the Civil Rights Act.

3 Despite this compelling evidence, in  
4 January -- last month -- the district court judge  
5 dismissed our lawsuit. We were surprised and  
6 deeply disappointed by this ruling, but just  
7 yesterday, LDF submitted our brief to the 11th  
8 Circuit seeking a reversal and asking the circuit  
9 court to provide relief in time to protect the  
10 rights of Alabamians ahead of the November 2018  
11 elections.

12 In 2014, 2016, and most recently in  
13 December 2017, LDF has been on the ground for  
14 Alabama's major primary and general elections to  
15 assist voters. In the 2017 special election, we  
16 again conducted nonpartisan poll monitoring as  
17 part of our Prepared to Vote initiative. We had  
18 more than 30 volunteers across five counties in  
19 the state and we also operated a hotline that  
20 voters could contact.

21 Unfortunately, we observed or received  
22 reports of many systemic voting -- voting-related  
23 problems on election day, including long lines at

1 predominantly black precincts, lack of or  
2 malfunctioning voting machines, insufficient  
3 numbers of ballots, and law enforcement officials  
4 conducting warrant checks at polling places. In  
5 particular, we heard from frustrated voters whose  
6 attempts to cast a ballot were stymied by the  
7 photo ID law or Alabama's inactive voter  
8 procedures.

9 As mentioned before by the ACLU of  
10 Alabama, poll workers in Mobile County barred  
11 people from voting or improperly forced voters to  
12 cast provisional ballots when they presented an ID  
13 with an address that did not match the address on  
14 their registration record, even though the photo  
15 ID law does not require a voter to present an ID  
16 with an address at all. Indeed, some of the  
17 accepted IDs, such as passports, do not list an  
18 address.

19 This misapplication of the voter ID -- of  
20 the photo ID law is more likely to affect voters  
21 who do not have an alternate form of ID or cannot  
22 take additional time off from their workday to  
23 contest a poll worker's decision or to retrieve an

1 alternate ID.

2 A second major frustration for voters was  
3 Alabama's inactive voter procedures. In January  
4 2016 -- 2017, the Secretary of State's office sent  
5 postcards to all registered Alabama voters.  
6 Voters whose first card was returned undeliverable  
7 and who did not reply to a second card were  
8 designated as inactive. This had nothing to do  
9 with their voting record in the past four years.  
10 This error-prone process for identifying purported  
11 inactive voters resulted in widespread voter  
12 confusion.

13 On election day, numerous voters were  
14 alarmed to discover, at the polls, that they were  
15 on this inactive list that they had never heard  
16 of, despite having voted in recent elections.  
17 Although inactive voters should have been  
18 permitted to cast a regular ballot as long as they  
19 updated their registration information at the  
20 polls, LDF received many reports that poll workers  
21 were turning away inactive voters or improperly  
22 requiring them to cast provisional ballots or  
23 answer immaterial and illegal questions, such as

1 the county of their birth, before allowing them to  
2 cast a vote.

3           Shortly after the election, LDF notified  
4 the Secretary of State of these two issues in a  
5 series of letters. We continue to urge Secretary  
6 Merrill to investigate these problems and issue  
7 public guidance about how his office intends to  
8 avoid them in the future and how voters who are  
9 denied the right to vote can remedy that outcome  
10 in the immediate days after an election.

11           Even when applied as intended, Alabama's  
12 photo ID law and its inactive voter list  
13 procedures disproportionately burden poor, rural,  
14 and transient voters who are often black or  
15 Latino. The erroneous application of these laws  
16 only magnifies this effect. As far as we know,  
17 the Secretary of State has not investigated these  
18 issues.

19           By contrast, the Secretary of State's  
20 office did choose to investigate a young person of  
21 color for voter fraud based on an off-the-cuff  
22 remark he made during a newscast about people  
23 coming "from different parts of the country to

1 pitch in and canvas for Doug Jones."

2 Unsurprisingly, the investigation concluded that  
3 the man was a properly registered Alabama voter  
4 and that the allegations of any widespread voter  
5 fraud were a myth.

6           There is a belief that black voter turnout  
7 in December's special election, in the election of  
8 a candidate heavily supported by black voters mean  
9 that Alabama's restrictions on voting did not have  
10 a negative impact. This is a fallacy. First,  
11 only about 40 percent of registered Alabamians  
12 voted in the December 2017 election, whereas in  
13 November 2016, turnout was in the mid 60s.  
14 Although black voters constituted a higher  
15 proportion of the electorate than usual in 2017,  
16 turnout was down in the special election.

17           Second, black voters showed amazing levels  
18 of commitment and fortitude in the 2017 special  
19 election braving the cold, the long lines, and a  
20 web of restrictive voting measures in order to  
21 make their voices heard. While LDF is heartened  
22 that some but not all voters were able to overcome  
23 these obstacles, the Constitution and the Voting

1 Rights Act demand that such obstacles should have  
2 never been erected in the first place.

3 In conclusion, the proliferation of  
4 discriminatory and restrictive voting measures in  
5 Alabama in the wake of the Shelby County decision  
6 highlights the need for action. LDF and other  
7 civil rights organizations have tried to  
8 aggressively combat the attacks on voting rights  
9 in the absence of section five, but we cannot do  
10 it alone.

11 Congress must pass one of the multiple  
12 bipartisan bills that have been introduced since  
13 2013 to restore the preclearance process of the  
14 Voting Rights Act. Alabama's legislature can also  
15 pass its own voting rights protections. At a  
16 minimum, even under the current legal framework,  
17 state and local officials should promote voter  
18 access through increased poll hours and locations,  
19 better-trained poll workers, adequate machines and  
20 ballots, and more meaningful engagement with  
21 communities of color.

22 Finally, the Secretary of State must be  
23 responsive to complaints from voters and reports

1 from advocates on the ground and provide clear  
2 guidance when voting issues arise. We must all  
3 play a role to encourage and safeguard full  
4 participation in our democracy. Thank you.

5 MS. CARROLL: Thank you. And we'll hear  
6 from Mr. Barry-Blocker now.

7 MR. BARRY-BLOCKER: Thank you. Good  
8 afternoon, everybody. My name is Jonathan  
9 Barry-Blocker. I am a staff attorney with the  
10 Southern Poverty Law Center. The Southern --  
11 Southern Poverty Law Center is a longtime  
12 participant in support of voting rights advocacy.  
13 In the 1970s and '80s, the Center filed two suits  
14 to increase African-American representation in the  
15 legislature in the judiciary. And currently, the  
16 Center's voting rights efforts cover the deep  
17 south.

18 In collaboration with the NAACP, LDF, and  
19 The Sentencing Project, we filed an amicus brief  
20 in the appellate court highlighting the history of  
21 racial discrimination inherent in Louisiana's  
22 felony disenfranchisement law. Our attorneys in  
23 Florida have been canvassing and gathering



1 petitions to qualify a constitutional amendment on  
2 voter restoration for the November 2018 ballot.  
3 Then next week, the Center and a number of  
4 grassroots organizations will submit a brief in  
5 support of plaintiff's appellants challenging  
6 Alabama's photo ID law.

7 Specifically, my testimony is going to  
8 focus on my efforts with the restoration of the  
9 formerly incarcerated. That's the work I was  
10 doing while I was at Legal Services Alabama and  
11 which I will continue at Southern Poverty Law  
12 Center.

13 Just to give you some background on what  
14 my perspective is on this problem, there is a  
15 history of disparate impact in Alabama. I think  
16 *Hunter v. Underwood*, 471 U.S. 222(1985) showed  
17 that the registrars in Alabama denied higher  
18 ratios of black citizens the right to vote based  
19 on their criminal histories. It appeared to be  
20 indiscriminate, whether it was a felony or a  
21 misdemeanor, partially because there was no firm  
22 policy at the time. That was back in the 1980s.

23 The legislature, after that provision in

1 the 1901 Constitution was struck down under Hunter  
2 v. Underwood, the legislature passed an amendment  
3 getting the definition of moral turpitude back in  
4 as a functioning policy of the law. Currently, in  
5 Thompson v. Alabama, the Campaign Legal Center has  
6 filed a lawsuit challenging -- let me make sure I  
7 get this correct. Yes, they are challenging the  
8 moral turpitude provision and policy, and  
9 currently they are actionable claims that have  
10 survived dismissal, focused on intentional  
11 discrimination under the 14th and 15th Amendments.

12 What a big focus of their lawsuit is, is  
13 looking at court debt and whether or not it's  
14 functioning as a poll tax. Even though the Court  
15 has chosen to dismiss that particular claim, the  
16 fact that the court debt and outstanding legal  
17 obligations are functioning as a major barrier is  
18 relevant for consideration.

19 Just to let you know, approximately 15.1  
20 percent of Alabama's black citizens cannot vote as  
21 of a 2016 report by The Sentencing Project, and  
22 based on population data from the census, that was  
23 about 196,808 citizens. Previously, it was 8.4

1 percent of black citizens could vote, and that was  
2 in 1980.

3 Also, there's been a recent heavy  
4 disenfranchisement in counties with notable black  
5 populations. And when I say notable black  
6 populations, I'm specifically referring to those  
7 with 20 percent black or higher. So the largest  
8 number of voters purged for felonies were in  
9 Mobile, Montgomery, Houston, and Jefferson  
10 Counties. And respectfully, Mobile had 1,245  
11 people purged for felonies, Montgomery had 782,  
12 Houston County had 481, and Jefferson had 453.  
13 That was as of a 2016 Election Administration &  
14 Voting Survey report issued by the government.

15 The largest percentage of the population  
16 being purged for felonies occurred in Macon, Dale,  
17 Washington, and Dallas Counties. Macon saw 31  
18 percent of its voting population purged for  
19 felonies, Dale saw 25 percent purged for felonies,  
20 Washington County saw 20 percent, and Dallas saw  
21 20 percent. All of the counties that I mentioned  
22 have a black population comprising at least 20  
23 percent or more of the population.

1           I now want to transition to the recent act  
2 that defined moral turpitude. This was partially  
3 as a response to the Campaign Legal Center's  
4 lawsuit. And the acts went ahead and set forth --  
5 there were about 40 crimes that were going to be  
6 considered crimes of moral turpitude. Many of  
7 these 40 crimes -- they are all felonies, but  
8 they're not necessarily the original crimes of  
9 moral turpitude set forth in the 1901  
10 Constitution.

11           And in fact, what you'll notice upon  
12 closer review is that most of these crimes are  
13 street-level crimes, meaning crimes they expect  
14 poor or black people to commit. What you will  
15 find missing are ethics crimes. You will find  
16 public corruption crimes missing and tax evasion.  
17 Most frauds missing. Basically, your white collar  
18 crimes are nowhere in there.

19           So it can be inferred that the purpose of  
20 this provision is still to disenfranchise the poor  
21 and the -- the nonwhite. So what is apparent  
22 impact? Well, two politicians who have recently  
23 been convicted of corruption and ethics charges

1 technically still have the right to vote under the  
2 definition of moral turpitude present in Alabama,  
3 whereas as many black citizens or poor citizens  
4 cannot because of the various crimes listed.

5           What I also would like to bring attention  
6 to is drug trafficking. Many of you may not be  
7 aware, but drug trafficking is one of those war on  
8 drugs crimes that come with stiff mandatory  
9 minimum sentences, as well as stiff fines. And we  
10 are talking about mandatory minimum sentences that  
11 range anywhere from 3 to about 25 years, day for  
12 day. And we're talking about fines that can start  
13 anywhere as low as sometimes 25,000 and go up to  
14 200,000.

15           The idea being that a drug trafficker,  
16 someone like Pablo Escobar who had islands and  
17 yachts and boats, and so the fines reflect as  
18 much. However, drug trafficking crimes do not  
19 take into account the intent of the offender. It  
20 only takes into account the weight set by the  
21 government, and these weights were in a sense set  
22 arbitrarily at the height of the drug frenzy. So  
23 what you have are poor people who just happened to

1 have too much of one particular drug around them  
2 or within their control being charged with drug  
3 trafficking.

4           So what does this mean? Once they're  
5 convicted and they've served their mandatory  
6 minimum sentence, they now have a stiff fine here  
7 in Alabama of 25,000, 50,000, or 200,000 they must  
8 pay off. In Alabama, there is a law, codified in  
9 section 12-17-225.4, which allows the district  
10 attorney to go after outstanding court debt. So  
11 imagine, if you will, someone has served their  
12 three- to ten-year minimum mandatory sentence.  
13 They now have their \$25,000 fine plus whatever  
14 court fees have been assessed plus whatever  
15 enhancements.

16           I'll give you a case in point. I assisted  
17 someone who came out. He had a minimum of \$50,000  
18 fine. I think his total debt was looking at about  
19 a little closer to 60. He got out of prison. He  
20 was paying it consistently.

21           However, under that law I cited, if you do  
22 not pay your debt within 90 days, the district  
23 attorney has the authority to initiate collections

1 against you and then levy a 30 percent interest  
2 rate on what your outstanding debt is. So while  
3 he had started making headway, I think he knocked  
4 off about 10,000, all of a sudden, that 30 percent  
5 hit. Last I spoke with him, he owed closed to  
6 60,000, and he had just pretty much stopped trying  
7 to make major payments. He was making the minimum  
8 monthly payment but no longer was he trying to  
9 really make a dent because, as he said, there's no  
10 way I'm going to be able to do it in my lifetime  
11 with that much money. He is otherwise a  
12 functioning member of society, has a very good  
13 job, he does what he's supposed to do, owns a  
14 home, and everything else.

15 But what he cannot do is reclaim his right  
16 to vote because under the current law, you must be  
17 paid up on your court debt. So what I would like  
18 this Committee to bring attention to is the fact  
19 that drug trafficking convictions will function as  
20 a permanent bar to voting in Alabama because the  
21 cost of the fine is so prohibitive and no other  
22 crime under the criminal code imposes as much as a  
23 financial burden as drug trafficking convictions

1 do.

2 And what you should be aware of is  
3 currently, there's a fentanyl trafficking bill  
4 working its way through the legislature, and they  
5 have just decided to reduce the minimum wait to, I  
6 think, at about -- they're looking at maybe one  
7 gram triggering trafficking. Heroin, which  
8 usually is blended with fentanyl, is at four  
9 grams. So what they're saying is one gram of  
10 fentanyl will trigger trafficking which will  
11 trigger a \$25,000 minimum fine.

12 And if it's going to be your poor  
13 populations or your black populations that are  
14 being caught with this drug, then what we're going  
15 to have is a -- a pretty high bar for restoring  
16 the citizens of Alabama. So looking at that,  
17 understanding that with the Act and its practical  
18 application, what some of the -- the one drug  
19 crime that is considered a crime of moral  
20 turpitude, what are the hurdles to  
21 enfranchisement.

22 Historically, the Board of Pardons and  
23 Paroles was a little behind in processing



1 applications. According to The Sentencing Project  
2 in their 2016 report, only 16,000 restorations  
3 happened from 2005 to 2015. Now, I want you to  
4 compare this number with the fact that -- they  
5 estimate 250,000 citizens were disenfranchised as  
6 of 2016. So there is a delay in processing  
7 claims.

8 After speaking with people I was helping  
9 at clinics and even prior clients who had done it  
10 on their own, it is not uncommon for the pardon  
11 process, which was the old process, to take  
12 anywhere from five to eight years to get someone  
13 restored. And that the citizen will usually have  
14 to be very adamant about reclaiming their rights.

15 Alabama, next to New Mexico, has the  
16 highest -- second highest percentage of voters  
17 disenfranchised for felonies, approximately 10,793  
18 as of 2016. That's 9.2 -- .7 percent of the total  
19 purged. New Mexico is first with 48.55 percent of  
20 total purges attributed to felonies. And again --  
21 but their number is 10,493 citizens.

22 I spoke a little bit about court debt, and  
23 court debt is critical because of new law. To

1     reclaim your rights, you'll have to go for the  
2     pardon or a certificate of -- certificate of  
3     eligibility to register to vote or what we will  
4     call CERV. Those are your two pathways. To get a  
5     pardon, you usually have to have committed murders  
6     or a sex crime or some type of child exploitation  
7     crime. Everything else is a CERV pathway.

8             What I can say is the Board of Pardon and  
9     Paroles has been very responsive to making their  
10    process more streamlined. And so they have done a  
11    very good job of making sure that anyone who files  
12    a CERV application is addressed within 60 days,  
13    and they note the status of their ability to  
14    reclaim the right to vote. If at ever they are  
15    beyond the 60 days, they would tell us to call  
16    them, and I would call, and the director of  
17    pardons, Akisha Jones, would personally look into  
18    the matter and usually resolve it within a day and  
19    get some communication out. So they have been  
20    very responsive.

21            They also have updated their system so  
22    that someone doesn't have to fill out a mystery  
23    form or put together a mystery amount of

1 information and submit it to them. As of right  
2 now, the Board of Pardon and Paroles allows you to  
3 submit simply by an e-mail the requisite  
4 information to jump-start your CERV process. So  
5 they have been great with getting -- with trying  
6 to address the backlog.

7 I want to make the Committee aware that  
8 there was a report done or a study called  
9 Discretionary Disenfranchisement, The Case of  
10 Legal Financial Obligations 46 -- volume 46 of the  
11 Journal of Legal Studies starting at page 309 that  
12 look at the burden of court debt on citizens  
13 trying to reclaim their right to vote. They found  
14 in their 2017 published study that one-third of  
15 CERV applications were denied due to court debt,  
16 that the median court debt for Alabama citizens is  
17 \$3,956, whereas they estimate the average annual  
18 income of formerly incarcerated people is about  
19 \$9,000.

20 They saw that the fees -- court fees  
21 compromise -- comprise about 57 percent of a  
22 citizen's assessed court debt and there was strong  
23 statistically significant correlation between

1 outstanding court debt and a citizen's use of the  
2 public defender. So they saw that 82.3 percent of  
3 public defender users have a balance -- an  
4 outstanding court debt balance compared to 67.1  
5 percent of those who retain private counsel.

6 Blacks and nonblacks generally -- or I'm  
7 sorry. Black and nonblacks are generally assessed  
8 similar amounts of court debt. However, they were  
9 noticing that blacks were less able to pay back  
10 due to the systemic wealth gap. However, they did  
11 make note that blacks appeared more likely to  
12 apply for restoration, and black women at a rate  
13 that nearly doubled that of black men.

14 Something to also be aware of is  
15 sentencing enhancements. I'm a former prosecutor  
16 from central Florida, and I find it very  
17 interesting here in Alabama there are enhancements  
18 upon enhancements upon enhancements. Usually,  
19 they apply additional mandatory incarceration as  
20 well as additional thousands of dollars in fines.  
21 So if there's a firearm involved, if it's near a  
22 school, a church, whatever they've decided to make  
23 an enhancement in this state, you are adding on

1 another layer of debt and, therefore, impacting  
2 anyone's ability to reclaim their rights.

3           What is worth mentioning is that the Board  
4 of Pardon and Parole -- even though the law is not  
5 clear on it, the Board of Pardon and Parole will  
6 consider any felony conviction in a federal court  
7 no matter what jurisdiction, the same as a felony  
8 conviction out of -- in Alabama state court, as  
9 long as the language of the conviction or the  
10 language of the crime -- the federal crime  
11 substantially matches or tracks the crime of moral  
12 turpitude under Alabama state law.

13           So when you're looking at restoration for  
14 people here in -- in the state, you have to ask  
15 them not only what is their conviction under state  
16 law, you need to know what are their convictions  
17 in federal court. So if someone was in the  
18 military, if they're in Guam or protectorate,  
19 Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, you need to  
20 know, did they have a conviction there. It's also  
21 worth noting that the Board of Pardon and Parole  
22 will take into account your convictions in other  
23 jurisdictions, such as other states or native

1 American ports, only if your restoration requires  
2 a pardon.

3 Now, what's the wrinkle with that?  
4 They're going to say, you need to go get your  
5 pardon from that other jurisdiction before you can  
6 get your pardon here in Alabama. So what's  
7 happening is other jurisdictions -- case in point,  
8 someone had a conviction in Georgia. Georgia  
9 said, well, you're not a citizen. We're not  
10 really bothered about whether or not we're going  
11 to pardon you so we're not going to. He had done  
12 everything he needed to do in Alabama. Because he  
13 could not take care of Georgia, he could not take  
14 care of Alabama.

15 And lastly, before my time runs out, I  
16 just want to stress, there is a lot of confusion.  
17 There will need to be a lot of public education.  
18 We were helping people at our clinics who were --  
19 because of confusion, thought their conviction  
20 solely in another state was blocking them for 40  
21 years from being able to register here in the  
22 State of Alabama.

23 Or someone had killed someone in

1 self-defense, served time in jail, but never  
2 charged, and for 50 years never attempted to vote.  
3 And he had to be dragged into the church to find  
4 out that he could actually register that very day.  
5 So it's a very big issue here, and I think on a  
6 practical basis, we need to do a lot more public  
7 education. Thank you.

8 MS. CARROLL: Great. Thank you. So we  
9 will do questions for these two speakers. We do  
10 need to be really cognizant of time. So we will  
11 do questions for about seven or eight minutes,  
12 which is much shorter than we've done so far. So  
13 everybody remember questions should be concise and  
14 to the point.

15 I'm going to start out. Ms. Holmes, I'm  
16 going to start with you.

17 MS. HOLMES: Sure.

18 MS. CARROLL: You spoke of the --  
19 dismantlement of section five of the Voting Rights  
20 Act and the benefit of preclearance. Section  
21 three of the Voting Rights Acts -- Act also offers  
22 remedies. Can you speak to the difference in the  
23 remedy that's available in terms of a restraining

1 order under section three versus the remedy that  
2 you described under section five and how that can  
3 impact populations?

4 MS. HOLMES: Sure. So I'm not going to be  
5 able to talk about all the technicalities, but I  
6 think the major thing is, is the order of  
7 operations here. The beauty of section five is  
8 that it comes before the actual voting change is  
9 put into effect. You don't need litigation to  
10 actually address it. And, you know, you can root  
11 out a problematic voting practice before it  
12 actually is implemented.

13 Other remedies under the Voting Rights Act  
14 in section three. Section two are more of  
15 after-the-fact remedies. And when we're talking  
16 about elections, you know, you're on a time clock.  
17 Once a -- once a voting practice goes into effect,  
18 elections happen and people suffer under those --  
19 under those voting changes. And even if they are  
20 remedied after the fact, you've already sort of  
21 lost out on people's rights in that interim.

22 So -- and we bring cases under section  
23 two, and section three is also a viable vehicle.



1 But because of that delay, the -- the impact is  
2 just not as -- as great because you have years  
3 during which people's rights are being restricted.

4 MS. CARROLL: All right. And I have a  
5 question -- thank you. I have a question also for  
6 you, Mr. Barry-Blocker. And actually, I'm going  
7 to go to the last thing you said, which was the  
8 discussion about confusion and consistency. That  
9 was a big topic with our last panel as well.

10 I mean, what is your sense of a way to --  
11 I mean, we -- we talked in the last panel about  
12 the fact that the Secretary of State can issue the  
13 manual, but it's up to the local county  
14 commissioner to actually implement or the  
15 probation judges -- or the probate judges, rather,  
16 to make sure that the implementation is proper and  
17 correct. And as a result, you may have  
18 inconsistencies. What's your recommendation to  
19 try to reduce some of this inconsistency?

20 MR. BARRY-BLOCKER: From my perspective,  
21 mobilize the people. I'm not -- not overly  
22 focused on trying to convince government agencies,  
23 because they're already overwhelmed, to make sure

1 training is happening. If enough people are  
2 banging at the doors to see something happen or  
3 get a clarification, people will have to do it  
4 because they don't want bad press.

5 So my focus was always holding a clinic,  
6 training people, and then just speaking with  
7 people who need the assistance by any means  
8 necessary, to get them to start asking questions,  
9 to start making phone calls. And I found that if  
10 you harass someone with phone calls enough, you'll  
11 get some type of response.

12 MS. CARROLL: All right. I'm going to  
13 open the floor -- I'm going to just go around. So  
14 it's going to go Marc, Tari, and Dr. Lewis. And,  
15 again, please keep in mind brief because,  
16 obviously, we have a lot of folks who want to ask  
17 questions.

18 MR. AYERS: Goodness. That was way too  
19 close. One quick question for you, Jonathan. The  
20 30 percent interest which you mentioned, did you  
21 -- I may have heard that wrong. Did you say that  
22 was discretionary or like the prosecutor could --

23 MR. BARRY-BLOCKER: Correct.

1 MR. AYERS: -- attach this?

2 MR. BARRY-BLOCKER: Yes. So the  
3 prosecutor has to initiate the action to assess  
4 the 30 percent and then seek to collect it or have  
5 it added on to the outstanding court debt on that  
6 particular case. So -- but it is not automatic.  
7 But they are warned, at least I've seen for the  
8 Shelby County sentencing form, when an offender  
9 gets their -- their paper, their sentencing, their  
10 post colloquy, whatever you want to call it, it  
11 does warn this is with 30 percent interest, but it  
12 requires the prosecutor to start the process.

13 MR. AYERS: And quickly, for -- for Jenny,  
14 you had -- I think you're the one that said this  
15 -- that black and Latino voters are twice as --  
16 twice as more likely to not have an ID. Is that  
17 what -- is it twice as more likely to not have one  
18 of the things on the voter ID list to take to the  
19 polls or are we talking just about a specific ID?

20 MS. HOLMES: It's any of -- any of the IDs  
21 that are acceptable at the polls under the law.  
22 So it's not just -- not just a driver's license  
23 but any of the acceptable forms of ID.

1 MR. AYERS: The bills or the --

2 MS. HOLMES: Well, I don't believe a bill  
3 is an acceptable form of ID.

4 MS. CARROLL: That's correct. It's not.

5 MR. AYERS: Oh, okay.

6 MS. HOLMES: But -- but like passport or a  
7 driver's license or an Alabama university student  
8 ID, et cetera.

9 MR. AYERS: All right.

10 MS. CARROLL: All right. So now we'll go  
11 to Tari Williams.

12 MS. WILLIAMS: This question is for Mr.  
13 Barry-Blocker.

14 MR. AYERS: It's off. I don't know if you  
15 need it.

16 MS. WILLIAMS: That's okay. It doesn't  
17 matter. When the Secretary of State gave  
18 testimony earlier, he stated that the availability  
19 of CERV applications didn't fall within his  
20 office's responsibility, that that falls within  
21 Pardon and Paroles. And so my question is, do you  
22 know whether or not Pardon and Paroles is actively  
23 doing some type of public education or public

1 outreach to the community to make sure that those  
2 applications are available? And you also stated  
3 that there had been some changes recently  
4 regarding that if an application takes more than  
5 60 days, someone can call and then they can now do  
6 it by e-mail, and I'm just -- I just want to know  
7 if people are aware of that.

8 MR. BARRY-BLOCKER: All right. So to your  
9 first question, is the Board of Pardons and  
10 Paroles doing outreach with regards to CERV  
11 applications? Initially, Board of Pardons and  
12 Paroles did not even have a CERV application that  
13 you could fill out. So what -- in answer to your  
14 question about just knocking on the door, I went  
15 ahead and created a type of worksheet and they  
16 would just tell them, submit this because it will  
17 have all the information in one. I guess they  
18 didn't want all that, so they've since created an  
19 an application.

20 As far as outreach, starting at a clinic I  
21 did with the Vernon Crawford Bar Association in  
22 Mobile, Director Akisha Jones did show up and  
23 speak on behalf of the Board of Pardon and Parole.

1 And she did make us aware of the new online  
2 application process, and she answered any  
3 questions any citizen had. She also makes herself  
4 available to do outreach. The last I spoke with  
5 her, she had done an event in Huntsville, if I  
6 recall. I know it was in the northern part of the  
7 state. So she does make herself available to  
8 leave Montgomery and go do outreach if invited.  
9 And she's very forthright and welcoming when you  
10 engage with her, so it doesn't feel strained.

11 As far as your second question, the law  
12 requires that the Board of Pardon and Parole  
13 address a CERV application within 60 days. So  
14 that is why there's that 60-day deadline. And so  
15 they do, for the most part I think, try pretty  
16 good to get it going and reach it, but it -- just  
17 a couple of times, it required us to make a phone  
18 call to say, hey, someone hasn't heard. But I  
19 haven't seen it be egregious. And so the  
20 Secretary of State is right, that is the Board of  
21 Pardon and Parole's responsibility, but they  
22 appear to be handling it pretty well.

23 MS. CARROLL: Dr. Williams -- or Dr.

1 Lewis. I'm sorry.

2 DR. LEWIS: That's okay. This question is  
3 for Ms. Holmes. Thank you for coming to give us  
4 the information today. So you talked about the  
5 Voting Rights Act, section five, and Mr. Park  
6 talked about that a little bit earlier. And this  
7 may be too big of a question for us to answer  
8 today.

9 He talked about, you know, the history of  
10 why we have the formula in place for section five.  
11 What approach would you think we would need to  
12 take to deal with this huge problem of  
13 preclearance and, you know, passing a new law or  
14 how can Alabama deal with this? What -- what  
15 strategy as far as section five could we use to  
16 deal with this? I don't know if that's too broad  
17 or --

18 MS. HOLMES: No. It's -- it's a great  
19 question, and it's -- it's a huge question. There  
20 -- there are some bills that have been introduced  
21 in Congress over the last couple of years that  
22 have attempted to formulate -- create a new  
23 formula for which states and what areas will be

1 covered by -- by section five. You know, section  
2 five itself was not struck down. It was just the  
3 formula that calculates which jurisdictions are  
4 covered by section five. And often, a critique is  
5 that, oh, it only covers areas in the south.

6 So some of these bills take a -- an  
7 approach that -- that is relatively neutral to --  
8 in terms of coverage of different areas across the  
9 country. I think that's a great approach. It's  
10 not only areas in the south that have voting  
11 problems, and I fully acknowledge that. And I  
12 think a -- a bill like that would be something  
13 that -- that we support.

14 In terms of what we can do in Alabama, of  
15 course, the Voting Rights Act sets only a floor.  
16 So Alabama can -- the Alabama legislature is free  
17 to pass any sort of voting protections that go  
18 above and beyond what's required by the  
19 Constitution or federal statute in its own  
20 legislature. And I don't know if that would  
21 involve some sort of more internal preclearance  
22 process or if it would have to go through the  
23 Secretary of State. I'm kind of just thinking of



1 something off the top of my head. But you can be  
2 creative and try to implement or create some sort  
3 of check that will only apply to Alabama  
4 elections, and you don't have to wait for the U.S.  
5 Congress to act.

6 DR. LEWIS: And can I follow up, Jenny?

7 MS. CARROLL: Sure.

8 DR. LEWIS: When you submit your written  
9 testimony, can you put a reference to those bills  
10 that have been in Congress?

11 MS. HOLMES: Absolutely. I think there  
12 are three or four and we -- I'll put in references  
13 to those.

14 DR. LEWIS: Thank you.

15 MS. CARROLL: All right. Before we change  
16 panels, I would ask, each of you cited some data  
17 points in terms of your experience and contact.  
18 If you could include those also in your written  
19 comments, that would be extraordinarily helpful.

20 The other thing I want to point out is a  
21 point of clarification in answer to the question  
22 that Mr. Ayers raised inquiring about the 30  
23 percent collection fee. I've got the statute in

1 front of me, and it actually indicates that you  
2 shall assess a collection fee of 30 percent. So  
3 it is not discretionary. It appears --

4 MR. BARRY-BLOCKER: Okay.

5 MS. CARROLL: -- in addition it says that  
6 -- and this is interesting and I think warrants  
7 noting as well that 75 percent of the collection  
8 fee is distributed to the attorney's office that  
9 is -- that is collecting that fee. So I'll also  
10 suggest that there's a financial incentive to turn  
11 over these collections. So we will also include  
12 the entirety of that in our record as well.

13 Thank you all so much. I would ask that  
14 you stick around in the event that we have  
15 additional time for questions. I know that y'all  
16 raised a lot of great points, and my guess is  
17 there are additional questions. But thank you so  
18 much for your testimony.

19 At this point, we will hear the second  
20 half of panel four, and that will consist of  
21 Charlotte Morrison from the Equal Justice  
22 Initiative and Executive Director Scott Douglas of  
23 the Greater Birmingham Ministries. So welcome and

1 thank you all for coming. Same advice I gave to  
2 the last speakers with regard to time. The time  
3 period will be marked on this clock, and I just  
4 ask you to abide by it. And in the interest of  
5 time, I'm going to start with you, Mr. Douglas.

6 MR. DOUGLAS: Thank you. Thank you for  
7 this opportunity. I'm Scott Douglas, executive  
8 director of Greater Birmingham Ministries located  
9 at 2304 12th Avenue North in Birmingham. GBM, as  
10 we call it, is a 49-year-old multi-faith  
11 organization serving metropolitan Birmingham and  
12 the State of Alabama. We have Jews, Christians,  
13 and Muslims, blacks, whites, and brown united in  
14 providing emergency assistance to low-income  
15 families and working together over the years to  
16 improve those systems manifested in private and  
17 corporate practices and public policies that  
18 affect the poor unjustly. Education is a system,  
19 housing is a system, health care is a system,  
20 transportation is a system, criminal justice is a  
21 system, and certainly voting is a system.

22 For decades, GBM has conducted voter  
23 registration among. 2,000 plus families we serve

1 each year in need of utility, food, housing,  
2 clothing, and other emergency assistance. Since  
3 2007, we have mounted, at various levels of scale,  
4 voter registration drives beyond our doors, not  
5 just those come to us in need, going into  
6 low-income neighborhoods across our city. And for  
7 GBM, it is a principle for us that just as no one  
8 should be denied access to housing, access to  
9 education, access to health care, access to  
10 transportation, access to justice, neither should  
11 be denied access to the vote if they could  
12 otherwise qualify.

13           It is a principle embedded in holy text,  
14 not the least clear verse of which is Proverbs 31,  
15 the 31st chapter, ninth verse which proclaims,  
16 "Yes, speak up for the poor and helpless and see  
17 that they get justice." To the degree that access  
18 to housing that is decent and affordable and  
19 quality health care and transportation that is  
20 reliable is the determined by public policies.

21           Access to vote for poor people is  
22 fundamental in deciding who gets to make public  
23 policies and how those public policies affect the

1 quality of their life and the quality of life of  
2 us all. When the voices of the poor are muted or  
3 silenced, public policies reflect the absence of  
4 the voices of the poor with often dire  
5 consequences for their quality of life.

6 In Alabama, seeking justice for the poor  
7 regarding the voting franchise has always been a  
8 difficult venture, especially given our current  
9 state constitution. Conceived in infamy and  
10 perpetrated by fraud, it was self-produced to  
11 disenfranchise the black vote and seriously reduce  
12 the vote of all poor people. Disenfranchisement  
13 was certainly the goal in the 1901 constitutional  
14 convention. As the convention president, John  
15 Knox proudly proclaimed at the time of the  
16 convention that what he wanted to do was, quote,  
17 Establish white supremacy by law, unquote.

18 To facilitate the process -- this process  
19 during the vote, on the 1901 constitution that was  
20 produced by the convention, thousands upon  
21 thousands of votes of black men in Alabama's Black  
22 Belt that they cast against the new constitution  
23 were counted by white vote counters and votes for

1 the new constitution. In fact, if those votes had  
2 not been corrupted, the new constitution would  
3 have been fair.

4 If you're looking for vote fraud, the vote  
5 of -- on the 1901 constitution is the pinnacle or  
6 rather the pits of vote fraud, and it was  
7 implemented not by voters but by a conspiracy of  
8 state officials. That conspiracy was so well  
9 known, it was called at the time an open secret.  
10 It was only decades later that the Voting Rights  
11 Act, worn through the blood, the struggle,  
12 persistence, and clarity of vision, shared by the  
13 famous and the unnamed began to right that wrong.

14 So fast forward to Alabama's HB19 photo ID  
15 law enacted in 2011 alongside HB56, the  
16 anti-immigrant law that itself had a  
17 voter-suppressive proof-of-citizenship clause.  
18 The two together comprised a people-of-color  
19 voter-suppression combo. The photo ID law was  
20 written not to come to effect immediately. But by  
21 that time, the -- by later -- by 2014, rather --  
22 I'm sorry -- the Shelby case was decided in 2013,  
23 and there was no longer a preclearance to be

1 demanded.

2 Without the protection of the guts of the  
3 Voting Rights Act, preclearance, the changes in  
4 Alabama's voter ID laws place a tremendous burden  
5 on already economically and socially burdened  
6 black and Latino families.

7 Money is obviously a burden, by  
8 definition, for low-income people. Scarce funds  
9 are needed not only for even -- for even free so  
10 called, unquote, state-issued photo IDs. But  
11 also, for the underlying documents that's needed,  
12 like birth certificates to -- to get the IDs.

13 Transportation is a burden for low-income  
14 people. That is not so obvious of those of us who  
15 have reliable transportation. If you're poor and  
16 happen to live in urban areas and there is public  
17 transit, you still can't rely on public  
18 transportation to get you to the polling place or  
19 the DMV before work or after work on time. Now,  
20 that's a preexisting burden that existed before  
21 the photo ID law, but the added burden is having  
22 to get to the nearest DMV office in the urban  
23 areas, and in many Black Belt counties, if there

1 is a car in the family, it's being used by the  
2 breadwinner who has to use the car to commute back  
3 and forth to work, often in a Black Belt  
4 neighboring county.

5 As for GBM direct experience with  
6 low-income people burdened by Alabama's photo ID  
7 laws, there's a case of Elizabeth Ware. Due to  
8 Ms. Ware's fixed income, lack of reliable  
9 transportation, and limited mobility, HB19  
10 substantially burdens Ms. Ware's ability to vote.  
11 Ms. Ware's income consists solely -- consisted  
12 solely of Social Security Disability as a result  
13 of a number of serious maladies, including bullet  
14 fragments in her back. Ms. Ware does not drive  
15 and has limited transportation options. The bus  
16 stop is four to five blocks from her house and  
17 walking that distance takes her over an hour and  
18 causes her pain, and rides by car are unreliable  
19 for Ms. Ware.

20 The nearest place to get a license where  
21 Ms. Ware will go get an ID is not in walking  
22 distance of her home, and a ride can cost 20 bucks  
23 -- \$20, a significant amount for someone with



1 Ms. Ware's fixed income. Ms. Ware finally was  
2 able to get the free voter ID card. However, she  
3 was wrongly denied -- I'm sorry.

4 She -- she attempted to get the free voter  
5 ID card; however, she was wrongly denied the card  
6 by the -- the ID by the staff member who had been  
7 improperly trained who told her that because she  
8 had an ID in the past, she was now ineligible for  
9 the free voter ID card now, despite her  
10 circumstances.

11 Finally, after becoming a plaintiff in our  
12 lawsuit, Ms. Ware's attorneys aware -- arranged  
13 for the Secretary of State's office mobile unit to  
14 visit her home during her deposition, and she had  
15 never heard of the mobile ID unit prior to  
16 litigation. The unit's process was deeply flawed  
17 and faced many technical issues when attempting to  
18 issue Ms. Ware an ID. Ultimately, it took over an  
19 hour to issue Ms. Ware a temporary ID, and she had  
20 to wait for the permanent ID to be mailed to her.  
21 This process clearly cannot be replicated for the  
22 thousands and thousands of other people in Alabama  
23 who do not have an ID, a personal home visit by a

1 mobile unit.

2 And now there's the -- and now there's the  
3 deceased Debra Silvers who was unable to replace  
4 her photo ID after a house fire destroyed both her  
5 ID and the underlying documents that she would  
6 need to replace it. To begin replacing the  
7 documents lost in her fire, Ms. Silvers had to pay  
8 for a ride to various government agencies. Each  
9 trip costed her 15 to \$20. Ms. Silvers paid over  
10 \$100 in cost of transportation before getting a  
11 temporary nondriver ID. These costs were  
12 especially substantial given that Ms. Silvers had  
13 just lost everything in the fire and was in the  
14 process of rebuilding her entire life.

15 Ms. Silvers was in such dire straits that  
16 she had required the Red Cross to house herself  
17 and her children. Once Ms. Silvers had obtained a  
18 temporary nondriver ID, she attempted to vote in  
19 March 2016, but she was turned away because the  
20 poll worker could not see the picture on the  
21 temporary ID and that old ID had expired. HB19  
22 directly prohibited Ms. Silvers from participating  
23 in the franchise. And finally, Alabama photo ID

1 law is the new poll tax. But the reason for the  
2 existence of the current new poll tax is the same  
3 reason for the existence of the first one. Thank  
4 you.

5 MS. CARROLL: Thank you. We'll now hear  
6 from Ms. Charlotte Morrison.

7 MS. MORRISON: Good afternoon, my name is  
8 Charlotte Morrison. I'm a senior attorney with  
9 the Equal Justice Initiative here in Montgomery.  
10 Alabama today has one of the nation's highest  
11 disenfranchisement rates. 15 percent of  
12 African-American adults and nearly a third of  
13 African-American men in Alabama have lost the  
14 right to vote. Alabama is one of only ten states  
15 where a person with a felony conviction may lose  
16 the right to vote permanently unless restoration  
17 is sought and all fines are paid.

18 We wanted to take our time on this panel  
19 to speak specifically about the voter restoration  
20 process and why this does very little to  
21 ameliorate the problem. First, the vast majority  
22 of people in Alabama's prisons are serving a  
23 sentence for a conviction considered by law to be

1 one of moral turpitude. These citizens are,  
2 therefore, subject to permanent  
3 disenfranchisement. They must go through the  
4 voter restoration process, either by applying for  
5 a certificate of eligibility to vote or a pardon.

6 Certificates of eligibility to vote, or  
7 the CERV, will not be issued to anyone who owes  
8 fines or is on parole supervision. This means  
9 that the vast majority of people leaving Alabama's  
10 prisons cannot apply for a CERV. They are  
11 ineligible for a CERV. I just wanted to -- to  
12 emphasize that most people leaving prison will  
13 have to go through the pardon process in order to  
14 restore their right to vote.

15 One reason that Alabama has one of the  
16 highest incarceration rates in the nation, in a  
17 nation that leads the world in incarceration  
18 rates, is that it incarcerates people for longer  
19 periods of time than almost any other state. One  
20 in four people incarcerated in Alabama is serving  
21 a life or a virtual life sentence. They will be  
22 on parole for the rest of their lives.

23 Pardons are available to people on parole

1 supervision, but applications for voter  
2 restoration through the pardon process are  
3 available only to applicants who have successfully  
4 served three years. So you have to serve three  
5 years before you are given an application. It  
6 takes the board then three additional years to  
7 process your application. So pardon applicants  
8 typically wait six years before they can have  
9 their voting rights restored. All applicants who  
10 have not paid their court fines will be denied.  
11 This requirement that all fines be paid acts as a  
12 permanent bar to voter restoration for tens of  
13 thousands of people in Alabama.

14 We wanted to talk specifically about one  
15 case that is representative of this process. Our  
16 client, Stanley Washington, who is  
17 African-American, who was originally sentenced to  
18 life imprisonment without the possibility of  
19 parole for possession of cocaine in 1995.  
20 Ordinarily, this offense is punishable by a  
21 mandatory minimum of three years' imprisonment.  
22 However, because Mr. Washington had previously  
23 pled guilty to possession of cocaine and

1 third-degree burglary, he was sentenced to a  
2 mandatory death-in-prison sentence under Alabama's  
3 felony offender act. He was also fined \$50,000.  
4 That fine is mandatory under Alabama law.

5 Mr. Washington was one of the first  
6 prisoners whose sentence was reduced after the  
7 Alabama Supreme Court unanimously decided to allow  
8 judges to reconsider sentences of life without  
9 parole for nonviolent offenders. In 2008, Mr.  
10 Washington was paroled. He was released in  
11 January of 2009. After his release,  
12 Mr. Washington was hired by my office as a reentry  
13 coordinator in our post-release educational  
14 preparation program, a full-scale residential  
15 reentry program here in Montgomery.

16 We represented Mr. Washington at his --  
17 we -- at his hearing to restore his voting rights  
18 in 2011. His application was denied because he  
19 had not paid the \$50,000 fine. It did not matter  
20 that Mr. Washington was 63 years old, that he was  
21 on SSI. It did not matter that he had paid his  
22 parole fees, \$40 a month, consistently for six  
23 years.

1 Alabama's disenfranchisement scheme and  
2 moral turpitude test did not evolve in a vacuum.  
3 Since emancipation in 1865, many states have tried  
4 to block or restrict black people from voting.  
5 After the 15th Amendment barring racial  
6 discrimination in voting was adopted in 1870,  
7 southern states continued to disenfranchise black  
8 voters through poll taxes, literacy tests,  
9 grandfather clauses, violent intimidation, killing  
10 many black people who tried to vote.

11 State laws disenfranchising people  
12 convicted of a felony also proliferated during  
13 this period, especially in southern states as the  
14 largest population of African-Americans where  
15 lawmakers were explicit about the need to suppress  
16 the black vote. Alabama's long -- I'm sorry. In  
17 1901, Alabama amended its constitution to expand  
18 disenfranchisement to all crimes involving moral  
19 turpitude, which apply to misdemeanors and  
20 noncriminal acts after the president of the  
21 constitutional convention argued that the state  
22 needed to avert the, quote, menace of negro  
23 domination, unquote. Alabama's long and violent

1 history of erecting insurmountable obstacles for  
2 African-American voters and the undisputed  
3 evidence that felony disenfranchisement laws have  
4 a racially disparate impact should disqualify  
5 Alabama from using convictions and fines as  
6 mechanisms to deny the citizens -- deny citizens  
7 the right to vote. Thank you.

8 MS. CARROLL: Thank you. We do have, as  
9 before, a limited time for questions. So I have  
10 two brief questions for each of you and then I  
11 will -- I'll focus this time and work the opposite  
12 way, so just let me know if you have a question.

13 Charlotte Morrison, for you, one question  
14 I have is most states have some version of this  
15 felon disenfranchisement -- and perhaps,  
16 Mr. Blocker, you can also speak to this. What's  
17 -- what's the motivation behind it? What's the  
18 logic behind it? Why is it important that we  
19 disenfranchise felons.

20 MS. MORRISON: No state disenfranchises --  
21 has a permanent disenfranchisement -- I'm sorry --  
22 most states don't have a permanent  
23 disenfranchisement that is -- where the



1 restoration is triggered only after you've paid  
2 your fines. So that's where Alabama is unique.  
3 There's only a handful of states that -- that do  
4 that.

5 MS. CARROLL: But beyond that, I mean most  
6 states do have some restriction on enfranchisement  
7 based on a conviction, at least during the period  
8 of time you're serving or under some supervision.  
9 So what is the theory behind it? Why would you do  
10 that as a matter of election law or practice?

11 MS. MORRISON: I think it's rooted  
12 specifically in -- in the history of our country,  
13 evolving from a country of enslaved people and  
14 figuring out what to do moving from three-fifths  
15 to the full voting rights. And I think you'll  
16 find the answer in -- in that connection.

17 MS. CARROLL: And you would concur with  
18 that?

19 MR. BARRY-BLOCKER: I would concur. And  
20 I'm originally from Florida, and we would -- the  
21 process there is you would have to apply to the  
22 Board of Clemency, which is essentially the  
23 governor and some other executive members. And

1 relief was for possession of marijuana.  
2 Possession cases -- possession -- drug possession  
3 cases are no longer crimes of moral turpitude.  
4 However, it was expanded to include all forms of  
5 burglary, which is a significant population in  
6 Alabama.

7 MS. SHEARER: Okay. Also, the three years  
8 for pardons. Because the -- I checked with them  
9 for a case that was -- someone submitted an  
10 application in 2015, and they were just on -- no,  
11 they -- yeah, in 2015. But they were just  
12 starting on the 2012, and that was in 2017 when I  
13 inquired. So in 2017, they were just starting on  
14 2012 applications.

15 MS. MORRISON: It's three years minimum.  
16 Three years -- three years is -- is the minimum  
17 amount of time. And, you know, our experience  
18 with the Board of Pardons and Paroles and  
19 processing the pardon applications has been very  
20 spotty. We've had applications that were closed  
21 without any communication with us, as the attorney  
22 representing the applicant, or the pardon  
23 applicant. And we've had to -- and so I can't

1       imagine what a person would go through without  
2       having legal assistance going through this  
3       process. I was able to reach the director, reopen  
4       the case. But because your application is  
5       controlled by your PO -- it's your parole officer.  
6       Depending on what kind of parole officer you have,  
7       they may or may not be interested in facilitating  
8       you getting your voting rights back.

9               MS. SHEARER: I guess my other question is  
10       that -- I'm not sure if you said it or someone  
11       else said it, and maybe it was Mr. Blocker, that a  
12       lot of individuals, especially when we're talking  
13       about blacks and browns or Latinos or whatever, is  
14       that they don't have the incentive to even apply  
15       for it.

16               And so in applying for it -- I'm trying to  
17       see what I'm thinking. Anyway, I was just  
18       thinking. But for 2017, for them to just be  
19       getting to 2012 and I know that the application is  
20       not closed, I'm just wondering where you're  
21       getting your information that says that there's a  
22       three-year minimum.

23               MS. MORRISON: That's what we have been

1 told by the parole board is that you -- you  
2 have -- and it's on the website that you have to  
3 wait three years before you even obtain the  
4 application, and then it takes three years to even  
5 process it.

6 MS. SHEARER: Okay.

7 MS. MORRISON: A minimum of three -- of  
8 three years is what they will tell you when you  
9 call. And the idea that there's a lack of  
10 incentive to get voting rights restored, I think,  
11 I -- is completely opposite of our experience and  
12 I think is -- it's a myth that is perpetuated to  
13 -- perpetuate that to kind of -- discrimination  
14 that we see in voting -- voting rights. And we  
15 don't see -- and it -- it's -- I think that's a  
16 really dangerous myth to -- that we've -- we've  
17 heard some people talk about, but I'm really  
18 concerned whenever I hear that.

19 MS. CARROLL: I believe -- Peter Jones.

20 MR. JONES: Yeah. Very quickly,  
21 Ms. Morrison, the average fine of someone wanting  
22 to submit CERV, what is that typically?

23 MS. MORRISON: The what?

1 MR. JONES: The average fine someone has  
2 before they can -- that they have to pay off to be  
3 able to apply for CERV.

4 MS. MORRISON: It's at least \$3,000 --

5 MR. JONES: Okay.

6 MS. MORRISON: -- is the average fine.

7 MR. JONES: Does that differ by -- I mean,  
8 I assume that differs by the type of crime  
9 committed?

10 MS. MORRISON: Differs by the -- yes, it  
11 differs by the type of crime, the counties.

12 MR. JONES: Okay.

13 MS. MORRISON: But yes.

14 MR. JONES: And county too, so it's a  
15 geographic difference?

16 MS. MORRISON: I think that it does differ  
17 by county.

18 MR. JONES: Okay.

19 MS. MORRISON: I know it differs by crime.

20 MR. JONES: If you have data, that would  
21 be great to submit, just to give us a sense of how  
22 that varies.

23 And then, Mr. Douglas, something that has

1       come up is that there's variability across how  
2       poll -- kind of the interaction of voters and poll  
3       workers and how counties run these things. On  
4       your end, do you do any outreach to inform people,  
5       educate people to say, here's what your rights are  
6       in the process, here's -- here's things to -- if a  
7       poll worker asks for this, here's how to respond?  
8       Or what do you all do from -- from your end to  
9       kind of prevent confusion?

10               MR. DOUGLAS: When the photo ID law first  
11       came into effect, not only were voters confused,  
12       the implementers of our law was confused. There  
13       were differences in understanding between the  
14       State and the probate judges and the election  
15       officials because the rollout was very, say,  
16       shaky, uneven.

17               In terms of the voters themselves, we get  
18       legal advice from expert lawyers like the LDF and  
19       others -- The Southern Poverty Law Center -- so we  
20       can break it down into legally correct but  
21       community-understandable language about what you  
22       need to get -- one, to get a photo ID in the first  
23       place or how to get a free photo ID. And when it

1 comes to voting, how to find where your -- where  
2 your polling place is currently for this election.

3 And number two, a hotline to call if you  
4 have any problems voting whatsoever. We encourage  
5 people, if they get suggested to go to do a  
6 provisional ballot, use the hotline, you know,  
7 while you're there. You know, step outside and  
8 use the hotline. So we try to get some help to  
9 you. But that's pretty much it.

10 MR. JONES: Thank you.

11 MR. DOUGLAS: Yeah.

12 MS. CARROLL: So Mr. Shevin.

13 MR. SHEVIN: A question for you,  
14 Ms. Morrison. If Alabama law did not continue  
15 disenfranchisement for the failure to pay fines,  
16 would that make a material difference in the  
17 number of -- of people who could -- who could  
18 successfully file that application -- CERV  
19 application?

20 MS. MORRISON: Yes. Well, not the -- yes.  
21 It would increase CERV. CERV is very limited. A  
22 very limited number of people who are eligible for  
23 CERV. The bigger -- the broader process is the

1 pardon process. And so it would have to be  
2 eliminated there. And, yes, then I think you  
3 would -- that would be huge.

4 MS. CARROL: Ms. Williams.

5 MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. This is for  
6 Ms. Morrison. You stated that Alabama was unique  
7 in that it could permanently disenfranchise  
8 individuals based on fines and fees. Is Alabama  
9 also unique in requiring a multistep process for  
10 those who are formerly incarcerated to get their  
11 rights back?

12 MS. MORRISON: I don't know the -- the  
13 answer to that, but Alabama does almost very, very  
14 little for people leaving prison. And I do think  
15 this is one area where the voting rights could be  
16 impacted by requiring the Department of  
17 Corrections actually issue the necessary  
18 paperwork.

19 And it's one of the first things that --  
20 challenges that we have in our program is people  
21 are coming out without an ID. And the ID that  
22 they're provided, the DOC ID, is not something  
23 that you can use for almost anything. You can't



1 use it to vote. You can't use it to apply for  
2 SSI. You can't use it to get your birth  
3 certificate.

4 And other states ensure that when people  
5 leave, they have all the paperwork that is  
6 necessary. They have their birth certificate.  
7 They have their -- their Social Security card.  
8 And so I think if Alabama DOC was mandated to  
9 provide the required documentation that is  
10 necessary for voter restoration, that would also  
11 be a really significant thing.

12 MS. WILLIAMS: I have one follow-up. So  
13 even though the Department of Corrections ID would  
14 be considered a state-issued ID, it wouldn't  
15 qualify under the voter ID requirement?

16 MS. MORRISON: No, it doesn't. It  
17 qualifies for very little. What they're trying to  
18 ensure is that you -- if you need to take a bus  
19 across the state line or airplane, you can get on  
20 that. But it's -- it's not -- it's not something  
21 that you can use for virtually anything else.

22 MS. CARROLL: All right. So we're right  
23 up against our time limit. I've got two more

1 members that would like to ask questions, but I  
2 just ask for brief indulgence. So Dr. Lewis and  
3 then Marc Ayers.

4 DR. LEWIS: I'm sorry.

5 MR. AYERS: No. No. No. You go first.

6 MS. CARROLL: Yeah. I'm just going down  
7 the row.

8 DR. LEWIS: Oh, okay. Hi. Thank you for  
9 coming. I have a question for both Ms. Morrison  
10 and the representative from the Southern Poverty  
11 Law Center. You talked about the crimes of moral  
12 turpitude, and we have like the -- the recent list  
13 from 2017. So how does that apply, the new  
14 definition, to people who may have been impacted  
15 from the old definition? Are they then  
16 grandfathered in under this new definition so if  
17 they committed a crime that was defined as moral  
18 turpitude before 2017, are they still  
19 disenfranchised now or does the new law only --  
20 does that make sense what I'm saying?

21 If they committed a crime in 2010 but the  
22 definition was under the old law, what happens to  
23 them under this new definition? Does that make

1 sense what I'm asking.

2 MS. MORRISON: My understanding is that  
3 they would be barred from voting then.

4 DR. LEWIS: Even though the definition is  
5 different today?

6 MS. MORRISON: Yes.

7 MR. BARRY-BLOCKER: So I disagree. Well,  
8 what I observed, no. It's the -- the new current  
9 list of laws, of violations, that's what applies.  
10 So if a conviction from 1972 is on that list as of  
11 today, then, yes, you're going to face a bar. If  
12 it's not -- if your old conviction from 1985 is  
13 not on the list -- let's say it's a distribution  
14 of drugs, that's no longer going to be a bar.  
15 That particular offense is no longer a bar.

16 So what you should -- what you're going to  
17 have to be concerned with with anybody is the  
18 totality of their convictions. And the scary part  
19 is if you do Alacourt searches, sometimes the  
20 older the conviction, it's not popping up. So  
21 people are unaware. But if they apply or try to  
22 proceed as if they've done everything, then BPP  
23 runs their search and says, no, this 1976

1 conviction for whatever is an issue and you  
2 haven't paid your money. That's where the  
3 confusion and sometimes the mistrust will arise  
4 again.

5 MS. MORRISON: I don't think we're saying  
6 anything different though. If you have a burglary  
7 second and Macon County allows you to vote because  
8 burglary was not a crime of moral turpitude under  
9 case law in 2005, I don't think they would allow  
10 your vote then. Burglary is on the list.

11 MR. BARRY-BLOCKER: Burglary is on the  
12 list now, yes. But I --

13 MS. MORRISON: I think that was the  
14 question.

15 MR. BARRY-BLOCKER: I interpreted it you  
16 said differently.

17 DR. LEWIS: Well, but I think at the end  
18 of the day, there's still confusion about what is  
19 what, right? I think we have a consensus there  
20 was some --

21 MR. BARRY-BLOCKER: There can be. There  
22 can be.

23 DR. LEWIS: Okay.

1 MS. CARROLL: And so I'm going to go to  
2 Marc. Do you think you can speak loudly?

3 MR. AYERS: Oh, yes. Very quickly. Just  
4 one -- Mr. Douglas -- make sure I get your name  
5 right -- you had mentioned in your telling -- I  
6 forget the individual's name but that they --  
7 there was a burden on getting the free ID because  
8 you still had -- did you have things like birth  
9 certificate and so forth and that may be a cost  
10 there.

11 Just to clarify, I mean, I think the law  
12 just says you have to have really any document  
13 with your full name and -- and birthday on it, not  
14 just a birth certificate, which by the way is what  
15 I was -- I misspoke earlier when I was talking  
16 about bills and that type of thing. I was  
17 thinking of a list to get a free ID.

18 So just to -- just to clear -- I guess  
19 that's just a point of clarification, I suppose,  
20 not -- not anything else. But I mean, that's -- I  
21 don't know if you want to speak to that as whether  
22 that's still a burden because it sounds like most  
23 everybody is going to have some kind of document

1 with their legal name and -- and birth date on it.

2 MR. DOUGLAS: Just briefly, yes and no.  
3 Accessing certain documents are more difficult to  
4 some people. The elderly people born in the Black  
5 Belt, getting their birth certificate is very  
6 hard. People who remarry -- remarry later with  
7 different names -- got different names, that  
8 requires cost of a certain kinds of documentation.  
9 So I think that some things are free, but it's  
10 difficult. And then for all people without  
11 transportation still got to go get it, going to  
12 find a way to get it.

13 MR. AYERS: Right. Right. And I guess  
14 this question is pretty much for everybody because  
15 everyone has kind of touched on this moral  
16 turpitude issue. Just as a -- it's kind of a law  
17 school question. Why don't we -- imagine this, we  
18 just said, all right, all felonies -- all felonies  
19 qualify. That way you don't have this, well, some  
20 are on and some are off and so forth. Would that  
21 -- would that answer the question?

22 MS. MORRISON: No. No. I mean, the  
23 criminal justice system -- the whole system, that

1 is, has a racially disparate impact. It impacts  
2 most seriously communities of color, so we would  
3 still have that same problem.

4 MR. DOUGLAS: And I would agree by saying  
5 that even the definition of felonies and  
6 misdemeanors follow racial lines, I believe, and  
7 income lines.

8 MS. CARROLL: I mean, I would just add, as  
9 a criminal law person, that there's also the  
10 difficulty that felonies and misdemeanors often  
11 move and different states define things as  
12 felonies, whereas other states define them as  
13 misdemeanors. So you would still have the same  
14 problem of confusion that's being described here  
15 as well in addition to what they're saying. And  
16 that would -- just in Alabama, we're seeing some  
17 movement in terms of what former felony becomes  
18 misdemeanor and vice versa.

19 MR. BARRY-BLOCKER: Yes. And then also in  
20 Alabama, the particular possession for marijuana  
21 is very fluid, and it leads it up to the  
22 investigator, the cop, initially to determine  
23 whether or not they want to try a bag of marijuana

1 as a felony or as a misdemeanor because it depends  
2 on whether or not the officer sees it as for  
3 personal use or not for personal use. So saying  
4 all felonies -- well, if I just want to go on  
5 there to certain community members for felonies,  
6 then I'm still disparately impacting one group  
7 over another.

8 MR. AYERS: Although, I guess, that -- I  
9 mean, if we're saying that wouldn't solve it  
10 because certain officers or prosecutors may just  
11 target certain people, I mean, that -- that  
12 problem is always going to be there, even with the  
13 -- with any list, right?

14 MS. BARRY-BLOCKER: Which is why I would  
15 not be about just blocking people just on all  
16 felonies because -- I think your question was  
17 premised on let's just open it to all felonies can  
18 block somebody, and I'm saying, no, because I  
19 already believe it's going to be  
20 disproportionately levied against certain segments  
21 of the community.

22 MR. AYERS: It's kind of secondary?

23 MS. MORRISON: Well, we know that the --



1 we know that the criminal justice system has a  
2 racial disparate impact. That evidence was  
3 presented to the U.S. Supreme Court in McCleskey  
4 vs. Kemp where the Court said there is no remedy  
5 for that. That is the criminal justice system.  
6 We should not replicate that in our voting system.

7 So hinging our vote -- right to vote on a  
8 criminal justice system where we've said, can't do  
9 anything about the racially disparate impact, I  
10 think, you know, then we're kind of -- we're not  
11 protecting the right to vote, you know.

12 MS. CARROLL: We are over our time, so I  
13 want to thank the panel. Y'all have provided a  
14 lot of information for us. We'll reconvene as  
15 close as we can to the schedule for the fifth  
16 panel, which will be 2:30. I realize the break is  
17 short, but there are cupcakes in the back,  
18 homemade. Enjoy.

19  
20 (A brief recess was taken.)  
21

22 MS. CARROLL: So at this point, we're  
23 going to call panel five. We have Benard Simelton

1 from -- he's the president of the Alabama NAACP.  
2 We also have Ms. Callie Greer. Ms. Callie Greer,  
3 you will do our citizen impact statement, I  
4 believe.

5 MS. GREER: Yes.

6 MS. CARROLL: And do we have Kenneth  
7 Glasglow or Jaffe Pickett present? Okay. If they  
8 come in, then we'll go from there. So welcome.  
9 Same information I provided to the last speakers,  
10 you'll have 15 minutes to present your statement  
11 -- up to 15 minutes to present your statement.  
12 And then once we've heard the statements from the  
13 entire panel, then we'll go ahead and take  
14 questions from members of the committee. So  
15 welcome, and I'm going to start with you,  
16 Ms. Greer.

17 MS. GREER: Oh, okay. Good evening. My  
18 name is Callie Greer. I live in Selma, Alabama.  
19 I was originally born here in Montgomery, Alabama.  
20 I work with the Selma Center for Nonviolence,  
21 Truth, & Reconciliation at the Healing Waters  
22 Retreat Center in Selma. I also previously worked  
23 for Greater Birmingham, Scott Douglas for about a

1 decade on the constitutional reform campaign, and  
2 I've also worked with Mr. Simelton at NAACP. So,  
3 yeah, I'm in good company.

4 That's my present life, how I'm living  
5 now. My former life, I was incarcerated at the  
6 Julia Tutwiler prison for distribution of a  
7 controlled substance, and I served -- I was  
8 sentenced three split five, and I served a partial  
9 part of the third three years. And Judge Randall  
10 Thomas called -- started a drug program in Julia  
11 Tutwiler, and I was one of the first people that  
12 went in because he was -- he sentenced me and  
13 graduated that program and was immediately called  
14 back in front of him. And he asked me a question,  
15 which was, if we let you go, what are you going to  
16 do? And my answer was I don't know because I  
17 didn't know.

18 The system wasn't set up for us. This was  
19 back in the late '80s. But anyway, I got out and,  
20 of course, because there was no -- nothing there,  
21 I just kept going back to drugs, going back to  
22 drugs, going back to drugs. So I was impacted by  
23 drugs over 20 years of my life in and out of jail,

1 in and out of everything. And so after the  
2 incident with my son, who his name was Mercury,  
3 was shot -- he died on Father's Day in '99 -- and  
4 looking at my life and wanting to actually have  
5 one, I went and started the process of trying to  
6 become a legal citizen.

7 So the process was not one that I would  
8 say -- you know, I've been listening to everybody  
9 in here talking. Because I've had a different  
10 life now for almost 20 years, I'm kind of  
11 comfortable with it, and I know the language. So  
12 I'm not, you know, intimidated and so on and so  
13 forth. But if you had of said that then, I would  
14 just listen to you all. I wouldn't even attempt  
15 to do it. But I'm grateful that I have.

16 But to -- to put -- to put all of these  
17 things on people that have not even -- that have  
18 so many -- so many years of their life been called  
19 abnormal, to say this, is the normal thing to do,  
20 or why would you do this is an abnormal question  
21 to us because we don't know what you think normal  
22 is because this is the norm for us.

23 And so it was -- it was scary. It was

1       intimidating, and it was kind of a -- it was a  
2       lengthy process, even back then before all these  
3       new computers or laptops and all this stuff was in  
4       place. So I couldn't speak for the black men that  
5       have gone through. I can only speak from this.

6                When I answered the e-mail, I said on the  
7       e-mail, I don't want you to think you're going to  
8       get something that you ain't going to get when you  
9       get me up here. You know, I ain't got no  
10      statistics for you. I ain't got none of that for  
11      you. I do have for you is my life statement about  
12      the limits and the hindrance that this puts on  
13      you.

14             Once you've been incarcerated -- and I was  
15      -- and I was a user. And because I would not give  
16      them information that they wanted, they charged me  
17      with distribution, which is -- can be selling,  
18      using, whatever. And I had -- this was my first  
19      time in front of a judge, and he give me a 15-year  
20      sentence, three split five. And so that came with  
21      drug -- the court costs, the probation fees.

22             You got -- you ain't got no money. I  
23      mean, that very month, they want a payment, and

1 you don't even have a job -- you ain't even got a  
2 place to stay. So automatically when you come  
3 out, I start saying, you know, they made me a  
4 criminal. They made me a criminal. I didn't have  
5 anywhere to go stay. The clothes I had wore in  
6 there were the clothes I got back, which were not  
7 fitting.

8           You know, I mean, it's just all areas were  
9 an issue already. You're not thinking about  
10 voting or becoming a legal citizen or any of that  
11 stuff when you're straight out of prison. You  
12 know, you're thinking about where I'm going to  
13 sleep, where I'm going to eat, how the hell I'm  
14 going to get rid of these ugly clothes. You know,  
15 so that's -- that's a whole other panel. That's a  
16 whole other conversation, I think, that needs to  
17 be had.

18           It's why when you release these people, is  
19 there something in place to keep them from having  
20 to come back or to say that you tried to help them  
21 not come back. But it was just -- it was just a  
22 revolving door for me for a lot of years because  
23 there was never a chance -- you know, how them

1 doors revolve and you're trying to step out but  
2 it's closing you in? You try to step out but it  
3 closes? That's how it was for me because I never  
4 had opportunity to get ahold of any these to  
5 solidify me, so I was always in and out of the  
6 system.

7           So once I did apply for a pardon after so  
8 many -- talking so much and people pushing me  
9 because I was doing positive things and this was a  
10 mark on -- you know, I had to get letters of --  
11 references letters. And I'm grateful to say that  
12 there were people in my life then that they meant  
13 something, like Judge Kennedy. He wrote me a  
14 pardon -- he wrote me a letter. Scott Douglas  
15 wrote me a letter. Kendall Forrester wrote me a  
16 letter. So I had people of substance that wrote  
17 me a letter.

18           But how many people have that? You know,  
19 and then I had them back at me saying have you  
20 heard, have you heard, have you heard? And then  
21 well, you need to call, you need to call, you need  
22 to call. How many people have that kind of  
23 support? Not many.

1           So as a black woman that's been  
2 incarcerated that has been given -- I won't say a  
3 second chance. I've been given many chances, so  
4 I'll say another chance. I'm not -- excuse me --  
5 I'm not the worst they ever did. You can see that  
6 now. I am a community -- I'm a people-of-color  
7 community organizer in low-wealth communities.

8           I have a ministry. Of course, we lost two  
9 children, Venus and Mercury. Venus is the most  
10 recent to breast cancer. We -- I created this  
11 women's gathering, MAVIS, Mothers Against Violence  
12 in Selma where we -- we mentor to each other  
13 because the -- the loss of children -- young folks  
14 in Selma is so great for the small population.

15           And so I said I would -- my husband walked  
16 off, but he also has a pardon too. Yeah, I  
17 married my ex-felon. Anyway, we've been together  
18 almost 20 years. That's our anniversary. He is  
19 not the worst thing he's ever done.

20           Just giving some support, encouragement,  
21 and allowed to support ourself -- opportunity to  
22 support ourself. Even now, he's been between jobs  
23 again. And every time he applies for a job, even



1       though he has a pardon, this pops up when they  
2       look at his -- it's not just having the right to  
3       vote. Yeah, give me the right to vote but also  
4       give me the right to work. Let me work too.  
5       Don't let this also be hindering me.

6               So what good is it if I could only have --  
7       the pardon only allows me to vote and doesn't help  
8       me to work? Then I won't even waste the time to  
9       go and apply for a pardon when I can be looking  
10      for a job because I've got to eat.

11             So it's just barrier after barrier after  
12      door after door. And neither one of us has gone  
13      back to prison or jail since that first time and  
14      because of the support that we did have around us.  
15      And I think for a lot of people with those  
16      nonviolent crimes and some -- I can't speak for --  
17      for the ones that have violent crimes -- that if  
18      something was in place when they came out -- and I  
19      know this not why y'all asked me to come here, but  
20      this is my impact statement -- that if we put the  
21      cart before the horse, we're going to always be  
22      trying to drag the cart along because the horse is  
23      going to be going the other way.

1           And, you know, that when we -- I've asked  
2           you to be mindful when we do this piece that we  
3           also try to do a piece that would put some kind of  
4           reentry program in place for people that will  
5           qualify for certain jobs and so on and so forth,  
6           that they would be able to build themselves up and  
7           do something for themselves and want to be normal.  
8           Most of the time when we are abnormal is because  
9           trying to get away from the norm and the madness  
10          that it can bring.

11           So I just want to make -- to say that. I  
12          don't know if I covered what you wanted, but I  
13          just want you to know that this is one door that  
14          needs to be opened or took off the hinges so  
15          they'll never close again. But there's always  
16          some other doors that are -- that are hindering  
17          people that -- citizens that are trying to become  
18          normal in this society.

19           MS. CARROLL: So Ms. Greer, before we go  
20          to you just for a second, we've got five minutes  
21          left on your time, and we are limited in the scope  
22          of what we're covering today. We're really  
23          focused just on voter impact.

1 MS. GREER: Okay.

2 MS. CARROLL: So I hear what you're  
3 saying, but, you know, we're focused on voter  
4 impact. And I'm wondering if what you could do  
5 for us is describe in a -- in a bit more detail  
6 the process you went through for the pardon and  
7 the time period you waited to get the pardon and  
8 then what was your experience after getting that  
9 pardon in terms of your --

10 MS. GREER: Voting rights?

11 MS. CARROLL: -- ability to vote. Yes,  
12 ma'am.

13 MS. GREER: Well, the process -- well,  
14 mentally, it took me years to even think about I  
15 could even do that. But once I did apply for --  
16 well, I went to my probation officer and asked for  
17 -- I requested a form of pardon from him. And so  
18 he told he -- because we were pretty good -- you  
19 know, we've known each other for a while, he told  
20 me the process and said, well, you're going to  
21 have to -- when you fill this out before you bring  
22 it back to me, you need these letters of  
23 reference, and you need at least five. And when

1 you get to have those letters, then you bring this  
2 form and those letters back to me, and that'll  
3 start the process. So I did that, and I had the  
4 letters in about two weeks. And I took it down to  
5 him, and he started the process.

6 Well, I mean, once I gave him the letters  
7 and stuff, I just -- you know, it was done. And  
8 people would ask me and I would call or whatever,  
9 and he said, well, it's in the process, in the  
10 process. So about two years later, I got -- they  
11 mailed it to me. Because I had just like stopped.  
12 I had just given up calling, you know, given up --  
13 and I was living a decent, straight law-abiding  
14 life.

15 And, you know, but all of my work -- all  
16 the work that I was doing was nonprofit. People  
17 that were trying to life folk up. And then I  
18 would go in and tell them just what I told you all  
19 about myself and so and so forth. And so it  
20 wasn't any closets with skeletons that were going  
21 to jump out or anything like that. They already  
22 knew. And they thought that was part of my  
23 strength to work there, not a part -- so it took

1 about two years or more because, like I said, they  
2 mailed it to me.

3 And then once I got -- got that -- well,  
4 let me just be honest. Can I be totally honest  
5 with y'all? I was voting anyway without it. I  
6 registered to vote. Nothing never flagged, and I  
7 was voting without it. I was going, and I was  
8 legally voting, had been called to be a juror.

9 Now, so the pardon, you know, once I --  
10 and I just went and registered to vote one day,  
11 and I got -- you know, because my crime obviously  
12 wasn't what is this moral turpitude thing. So I  
13 just registered to vote, had been voting. And I  
14 tell people, just go register. If they don't flag  
15 you, you vote. That's how crazy the system is.

16 So my pardon, I got about two years after  
17 I -- two years or better after I applied for my  
18 pardon. They mailed it to me, but I had been  
19 voting long before then. I registered to vote.  
20 And -- but to have the pardon made me think that  
21 somehow the -- my past record wouldn't show up or  
22 whatever. It don't do none of that. Just -- you  
23 are still a felon -- ex-felon on your -- you know,

1 when you pull stuff up. So it's great to be able  
2 to vote and get your right to vote. But if you  
3 still -- if you pay your -- if you pay your fine  
4 and you do your time, you still have this mark  
5 saying you're an ex-felon, and they ask that  
6 question on everything.

7 MS. CARROLL: All right. Thank you.  
8 Mr. Simelton, I'm going to go to you.

9 MR. SIMELTON: Okay. Good afternoon,  
10 committee members. My name is Benard Simelton.  
11 I'm president of the Alabama State Conference of  
12 The National Association For the Advancement of  
13 Colored People, better known as NAACP. I want to  
14 thank you all for taking time to listen to our  
15 presentations concerning voting in the State of  
16 Alabama and across the country.

17 The mission of the NAACP is to ensure the  
18 political, educational, social, and economic equal  
19 rights of all persons and to eliminate racial  
20 hatred and discrimination, and this is the mission  
21 since 1909 and has continued to be our mission as  
22 of today.

23 While registration is good and is a thing

1 that must occur, recently the NAACP has learned  
2 that it's also equally important to ensure that  
3 people get out to cast their vote. Voting is one  
4 of the most fundamental rights of the citizens of  
5 this country. It's a right that, you know, this  
6 country was founded on, essentially, because in  
7 anything that we do, we take some kind of vote in.

8 In your household, you know, you and your  
9 wife, spouse, you know -- and I noticed the wife  
10 has the most overriding vote most of the time.  
11 But the -- we -- we come to some kind of  
12 agreement, some kind of vote and -- in doing  
13 things. And so we should not let anyone take that  
14 right away from us.

15 In 1965 when the Voting Rights Act was  
16 signed, we believed that all barriers to the  
17 ballot had been removed. However, we see that  
18 there were still -- we still see the barriers --  
19 still barriers today. And rather than making it  
20 easier to vote in 2018, Alabama, like other  
21 states, is making it more difficult to vote. We  
22 saw that taxpayer dollars were used to create a  
23 committee or a commission to investigate voter

1 fraud last year by President Trump. And after  
2 several states' Secretary of States refused to  
3 turn over the data that this commission or  
4 committee or whatever it was called was asking  
5 for, I think it has been dissolved. I'm not for  
6 sure if it has or not, but I think that's the  
7 report that they are reporting.

8 So I was in Washington, D.C. in 2006 for  
9 the national convention. And we, several hundred  
10 of us, marched from our convention center --  
11 convention site to Capitol Hill to convince our  
12 senators and state -- and legislators to pass or  
13 extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 for  
14 another -- a reauthorization for another 25 years.  
15 Prior to that, there was hee-hawing around that,  
16 you know, we are not going to support it. I don't  
17 want to support it.

18 But after we left Capitol Hill, I think it  
19 was the very next day or a couple of days after we  
20 left -- and, of course, we don't take full credit  
21 for that, but we do take some credit in convincing  
22 the senators and representatives to go on and vote  
23 to pass this reauthorization act. And they passed



1 it. And the Senate voted 98 -- 98 to 3, I think  
2 it was -- 98 to 0 in favor, and the House voted  
3 390 to 33 in favor of the reauthorization of this  
4 act.

5 Five years later after this, Alabama  
6 passed a photo ID law. It's HB19 or it was  
7 finally called the Act 2011-673. But the  
8 implementation of this did not occur until  
9 three -- two years later after the Supreme Court  
10 made its ruling in the Shelby versus Holder case,  
11 which essentially, in my opinion, gutted the  
12 Voting Rights Act of 1965.

13 The photo ID has a disproportionately  
14 [sic] impact on African-American voters because  
15 African-American voters are less likely to have  
16 the credentials required to obtain the photo ID,  
17 such thing as the birth certificates.

18 Alabama said it wanted to provide IDs for  
19 everyone and implemented a mobile system of which  
20 you could get your photo ID, and this would  
21 provide an opportunity for those who did not have  
22 transportation to be able to get or obtain the  
23 photo ID. The problem is where they located these

1 mobile systems most of the time were near or at  
2 the same place you could go to register in the --  
3 kind of center of town off of -- I mean, of the  
4 county. Say for instance, the county seat of  
5 Montgomery County is Montgomery, and they were  
6 located somewhere near Montgomery. Where I live  
7 in Limestone County, it came to Athens.

8 Now, that did not help the people in rural  
9 areas to get closer to getting the -- getting to  
10 the location where they could obtain or get the  
11 photo ID. So I think that was -- it was good to  
12 say that in -- in theory, but it didn't work that  
13 well in practice.

14 And according to some of our information  
15 that we have -- and the Secretary of State can  
16 provide more of a definitive answer to this -- but  
17 there's been only about five home visits where  
18 they actually visit someone's home to get the  
19 photo ID.

20 HB19 or the -- the 2011-673 has a racially  
21 disparate impact. Expert evidence shows that  
22 between 50,000 and 118,000 Alabama registered  
23 voters either lack any form of the photo ID

1 required by HB19 or likely usable IDs. And if you  
2 use the higher figure, that works -- comes out to  
3 about 3.3 percent of white voters and 5.49 percent  
4 of black voters and 6.98 percent of Latino voters  
5 who likely use the ID.

6 The Alabama NAACP has received several  
7 complaints from individuals who did not have the  
8 photo ID and, therefore, were not able to vote.  
9 One individual who went to the polls where he had  
10 voted prior to the photo ID being required was  
11 turned away, even though poll workers recognized  
12 him. Another elderly gentleman was not able to  
13 vote because he had not obtained the photo ID.  
14 And another gentleman was not able to use his  
15 military ID in order to vote.

16 And in 2014, the election that took place  
17 there, there was a gentleman from Russell County  
18 who was not able to vote because, for some reason,  
19 his name was flagged with a felony conviction.  
20 And after he went back and forth with the  
21 registrar and finally got over to the probate  
22 judge's office -- and needless to say, by the time  
23 he got to work, they cleared up the matter, though

1 the voting places had closed and he was not  
2 allowed to cast a vote. He was not offered a  
3 provisional ballot, and we asked him did he really  
4 press the issue and he said no. But you should  
5 not have to press. That should be an automatic  
6 thing that they offer you, is a provisional  
7 ballot.

8 During the 2017 election, we received  
9 several complaints by individuals whose names were  
10 removed from the rolls but had voted previously in  
11 the primary election in 2017. All of a sudden,  
12 their names were removed from the rolls.

13 In Shelby County, we were informed of a  
14 polling location that had closed, and some citizen  
15 would have to drive 40 miles in order to get to  
16 a -- get to the place where they were -- where  
17 they were going to vote. And after several  
18 complaints and inquiries from organizations like  
19 the NAACP and others, the polls -- the previous  
20 polling location was reinstated -- was opened  
21 again.

22 We also saw Alabama close several DMV  
23 offices where you would be allowed to get the --

1 the required photo ID law -- or ID. And these  
2 were overwhelming in the African-American or the  
3 Black Belt area where most African-Americans live  
4 or a higher concentration of African-Americans  
5 lives. Of course, the DMVs were eventually  
6 reopened after several complaints from civil  
7 rights organizations and residents and U.S. DOT.

8 The Alabama NAACP believes that if Alabama  
9 wants to really increase voter turnout and become  
10 a provoter state, then it needs to do same-day  
11 registration, early-voter registration, and  
12 automatic restoration of previously incarcerated  
13 citizen voting rights and automatic registration  
14 when you turn 18.

15 Alabama should follow the footsteps of  
16 other provoter states, such as Virginia, that  
17 makes it easier to get your voting rights restored  
18 after incarceration. We should also follow in the  
19 footsteps of Oregon, that makes it easier to  
20 register by enacting the universal motor-voter  
21 legislation where the DMV, Department of Motor  
22 Vehicles, automatically registered people as they  
23 apply or renew their driver's license.

1           Since the Shelby decision of 2013,  
2 Congress has failed to act to ensure that the most  
3 vulnerable citizens' voting rights are protected  
4 under the Constitution of the United States.  
5 Representative Terri Sewell, who has introduced  
6 The Voting Rights Advancement Act, but those in  
7 power in Congress has not brought the bill up to  
8 be voted on. It should be given an up or down  
9 vote. We must hold our elected officials  
10 accountable and demand that they act to ensure  
11 that those who marched from Selma to Montgomery  
12 and were beaten and died for the right to vote, we  
13 must ensure that their death, that their beatings  
14 were not in vain.

15           So I want to thank the United States  
16 Commission on Civil Rights for what you are doing,  
17 and I thank you all for listening to the NAACP and  
18 other organizations that have come before you.  
19 And it is our hope and our prayer that, through  
20 these meetings like this across the country, that  
21 we can begin to restore the dignity of those who  
22 have been affected by these things called photo ID  
23 laws and other things that are preventing or

1 hindering people from exercising their right to  
2 vote.

3           So thank you very much. And I'll yield  
4 the remainder of my two -- of my 15 minutes back  
5 to you. Thank you very much.

6           MS. CARROLL: All right. Thank you. So  
7 at this point, we'll open it up to questions for  
8 the panel. Do we have all the panels present?  
9 Aha. So this also will be a limited questioning  
10 time, as apparently we do have another panelist  
11 present. So my first question -- I will start us  
12 again. And I'm sorry. Can you tell me how to  
13 pronounce your last name?

14           MR. SIMELTON: Simelton.

15           MS. CARROLL: Simelton.

16           MR. SIMELTON: Some say Simelton, so  
17 you --

18           MS. CARROLL: Well, you get to choose how  
19 it's pronounced, so I will honor that.

20           MR. SIMELTON: Some of my relatives say  
21 Simelton.

22           MS. CARROLL: So welcome. And I'm sorry I  
23 mispronounced your name. So I mean, my real

1 request would be that, you know, in terms of the  
2 data and information that -- that you spoke of, I  
3 mean, if you can provide us any of the  
4 documentation of that --

5 MR. SIMELTON: Yes. Yes.

6 MS. CARROLL: -- that would be  
7 tremendously helpful, and we would appreciate it.

8 MR. SIMELTON: Okay.

9 MS. CARROLL: I wanted to -- to ask you --  
10 you had made mention of or made reference to the  
11 home visits for identification, which the  
12 Secretary of State spoke about when we began this  
13 hearing this morning. And you indicated that you  
14 knew of five home visits.

15 MR. SIMELTON: Okay.

16 MS. CARROLL: So talk to me a little about  
17 where does that number come from.

18 MR. SIMELTON: I mean, I don't know  
19 personally. I know those are the numbers that  
20 were provided to us by our -- some attorneys that  
21 we are working with.

22 MS. CARROLL: Okay.

23 MR. SIMELTON: So -- and they -- it's my



1 understanding that they received those numbers  
2 from the Secretary of State's office.

3 MS. CARROLL: Okay.

4 MR. SIMELTON: And this was probably about  
5 six months ago, so if he made visits since then,  
6 they probably don't have that.

7 MS. CARROLL: Okay. And if you can either  
8 get that information from those attorneys or  
9 provide us a contact information for those  
10 attorneys, we're happy to try to run it down just  
11 because we're trying to get a sense of, you know,  
12 what's working and what is not working as well as  
13 we would hope --

14 MR. SIMELTON: Okay.

15 MS. CARROLL: -- within the state. Are  
16 there are other folks that have questions? Okay.  
17 I'm going to go to this way and go around. So  
18 I'll start with Dr. Lewis.

19 DR. LEWIS: Thank you for coming and  
20 providing the information. I have a question for  
21 Ms. Greer. Did you ever receive information  
22 directly from any state entity, official that your  
23 voting rights had been taken away as a result of

1 your sentence?

2 MS. GREER: I never received anything  
3 official like that. Just that under the moral  
4 turpitude law -- I mean, it was just -- and all  
5 you had to do was look at the moral turpitude law.  
6 And it just grew -- it just -- I mean, if you look  
7 up under -- if you look up under moral -- then if  
8 you look up under moral turpitude law, the drugs,  
9 all that -- I mean, say, nonviolent stuff was  
10 under that. So just -- just knowing that if you  
11 sold drugs, you know, you lost your --

12 DR. LEWIS: So when you say moral  
13 turpitude law, I mean, where did you get that  
14 information?

15 MS. GREER: Oh.

16 DR. LEWIS: Did anybody, during your  
17 entire prior process, that was a state official  
18 say --

19 MS. GREER: No. No.

20 DR. LEWIS: -- because of what happened to  
21 you, you know, your term in prison and what you  
22 were convicted of, did they ever say that you had  
23 lost your right to vote?

1 MS. GREER: No. I got -- how I got the  
2 information was like who I was connected to --  
3 Greater Birmingham Ministries, Alabama Rise,  
4 different places like that -- and seeking out  
5 information about getting -- about getting a  
6 pardon so I would get my voting rights back.  
7 Because, of course, they're wanting me to have  
8 that working in that capacity at the organization.  
9 You would want -- you know, and that was -- and I  
10 wanted it. So -- but, no, I never got that  
11 information from a state entity or a person.

12 DR. LEWIS: So when you say from the time  
13 that you -- you were voting before you filled out  
14 the paperwork for the pardon for all -- for all  
15 intents and purposes, you had never been notified  
16 from --

17 MS. GREER: No.

18 DR. LEWIS: -- the State of Alabama that  
19 you couldn't vote?

20 MS. GREER: No.

21 DR. LEWIS: Okay. Thank you.

22 MS. CARROLL: Ms. Williams.

23 MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. I have a question for

1 Ms. Greer and Mr. Simelton. For Ms. Greer, when  
2 you mentioned that you work in low-wealth  
3 communities, do you work with individuals on  
4 getting their voting rights back?

5 MS. GREER: Yes.

6 MS. WILLIAMS: And can you tell us about  
7 any issues or concerns you've worked with  
8 individuals in the community on?

9 MS. GREER: That's a part of our -- my  
10 work. Working with the vote-or-die campaign on --  
11 you know, not -- because we're nonpartisan. But  
12 also doing voter registration drives and -- and in  
13 doing the voter registration drive, I am mindful  
14 to say -- when people say, oh, I don't vote. I'm  
15 not registered to vote. I would say, well, why  
16 are you not registered to vote? Well, you know, I  
17 got that -- I got the time. I'm like, well, have  
18 you ever -- do you know if you're not able to  
19 vote? They say no.

20 I said, well -- and then what I do is I  
21 have a stack of pardon request papers that I have  
22 them fill out, and I will mail it in for them  
23 because it's just mailed to the Board of Pardon

1 and Paroles. And I said, if you haven't heard  
2 anything from them in like a couple of months,  
3 maybe you want to call and check to see what's  
4 going on.

5 Most people -- and actually, when I was  
6 doing some work with the NAACP down in -- on the  
7 other side of Chambers County -- it was very  
8 low-wealth area -- and it was like four guys,  
9 young men, that -- that had these kind of cases  
10 and wasn't registered to vote. And they filled  
11 out those request forms, and then got their right  
12 to vote. Four guys down there through that work  
13 -- through that work with the NAACP and  
14 registering people to vote and so and so forth.

15 So no, I don't -- I didn't get any  
16 information from the State, but I do tell people  
17 and they've -- and they'll -- they'll say some  
18 stuff. I said, well, I got my pardon and my  
19 husband got his pardon too and you can get your  
20 pardon. You know, and with this 60-day limit that  
21 they've put on there -- which is true, it is a  
22 60-day limit -- and you call and you have to get  
23 on it and give you some kind of information --

1 some kind of contact with you like within a week  
2 or less.

3 So with that in place, that's very --  
4 that's an incentive because people feel like you  
5 -- oh, but they hear me. Somebody is paying  
6 attention. So -- and this is really going to  
7 happen. So I do do that. I do because I use  
8 myself as an example that it happens. It can  
9 happen. But it didn't happen like that for me  
10 though, but it's happening now.

11 MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you. This  
12 question is for Mr. Simelton. I just want to make  
13 sure that I was understanding you correctly. When  
14 you mentioned that the mobile voter ID vans would  
15 come to rural counties and basically park in the  
16 town square -- which I'm guessing would just be  
17 walking distance from a courthouse -- so having  
18 them come wasn't quite serving the purpose that it  
19 was meant to serve?

20 MR. SIMELTON: Absolutely.

21 MS. WILLIAMS: Okay.

22 MR. SIMELTON: That's correct.

23 MS. CARROLL: Mr. Ayers.

1 MR. AYERS: This is for Mr. Simelton. Has  
2 the Alabama NAACP proposed, or really any chapter,  
3 -- excuse me -- proposed a -- any kind of  
4 different forms of a voter ID, you know, some kind  
5 of alternative proposal or is it just the position  
6 that, by nature, such legislation is going to be  
7 inherently -- going to have -- going to inherently  
8 have a racially disparate impact or -- or  
9 disadvantage or is -- excuse me.

10 MR. SIMELTON: Yes. And that question has  
11 come up before, and our position is, you know,  
12 what were you using before? What was Alabama  
13 using before? They were using light bills, any  
14 kind of utility bill. Anything like that that,  
15 you know, could be used as a form of ID.

16 Now, it would be our position, you know,  
17 if we were king for a day that, you know, you're a  
18 citizen of these United States. You go to the  
19 poll. Your name is on the -- on the roll, you  
20 should be allowed to vote because once you voted,  
21 no one else can vote in that spot because they  
22 checked the name off and you can't -- no one else  
23 can vote.

1           But that's what we have proposed is that  
2 -- go back to what -- when that question was  
3 asked, is go back to what, you know, you used  
4 before. And -- and there was no voter -- I mean,  
5 if there was voter fraud, it was very, very  
6 miniscule, if any.

7           MS. CARROLL: Mr. Jones.

8           MR. JONES: I don't know --

9           MS. CARROLL: You can just talk as loud as  
10 you want.

11          MR. JONES: Anyway, for Mr. Simelton --

12          MR. SIMELTON: Yes, sir.

13          MR. JONES: -- can you talk a little bit  
14 more about the mobile ID systems? How often did  
15 they -- did they come to these areas? And I know  
16 we'll probably have to confirm with the Secretary  
17 of State, but just -- if you could tell me what  
18 that experience was like.

19          MR. SIMELTON: We only knew when the --  
20 when the Secretary of State would publish that  
21 they were going to be in certain areas. And I  
22 think it was, you know, probably once or twice a  
23 year, they may be in the same area. But they were



1 going to different counties and -- you know, from  
2 year to year.

3 And so I don't have an exact figure, but,  
4 you know, you would see it either pop up in the  
5 paper or you call the Secretary of State's office  
6 and get a reading as to when they were going to be  
7 and where. But it seemed like it was maybe, you  
8 know, once or twice a year at the most, you know,  
9 in the same location.

10 MS. CARROLL: All right. So I see no more  
11 questions for this panel. Thank you all for  
12 coming. And if you can just wait while the other  
13 person speaks in case someone else has questions  
14 for you. That would be great too.

15 And we'll now be joined by Ms. Jaffe  
16 Pickett, who is deputy director of Alabama Legal  
17 Services. And just to confirm, is Kenneth  
18 Glasgow here? Kenneth Glasgow? All right. So  
19 it appears that Reverend Glasgow is not in  
20 attendance.

21 Welcome, Ms. Pickett. We're glad you're  
22 here. I don't know if you have heard what I said  
23 to the other speakers, so I will tell you. You

1 have 15 minutes to present your comments. We have  
2 a timer running here.

3 When you get down to three minutes, it'll  
4 become yellow. That will indicate to you that you  
5 should start winding the comments down. When it  
6 goes to red, you have one minute left. If you  
7 exceed that period, I unfortunately have to ask  
8 you to stop talking, which would be a shame  
9 because I haven't had to do that at all. So don't  
10 be the first. After your comments, we will open  
11 it up to questions from the Committee. So  
12 welcome, and we look forward to hearing from you.

13 MS. PICKETT: Well, first of all, thank  
14 you. My name is Jaffe Pickett. I am deputy  
15 director of Legal Services Alabama. We are a  
16 nonprofit statewide law firm providing free legal  
17 services to poor, elderly, vulnerable throughout  
18 the state. We have seven offices and one  
19 statewide call center. And we serve the more than  
20 900 people living below the poverty level. That  
21 does not include the working poor or persons who  
22 are at the poverty level.

23 When I was asked to speak, one thing I

1 thought about, we -- we help with things like  
2 housing, we do consumer protection, we provide  
3 public benefits to families in need, domestic  
4 violence, and other family-related matters. We  
5 also help elderly individuals at no charge and  
6 veterans.

7           So we started initiatives last year to  
8 kind of expand our services because we understand  
9 that people in poverty face other life obstacles.  
10 One of those obstacles are maneuvering through the  
11 criminal justice system.

12           And I am speaking on a panel tonight, and  
13 one of the questions involve the difference in  
14 race and a person's economic status. And in  
15 Alabama, there is statistical data that shows race  
16 as one of the top contributing factors to people  
17 being in poverty. And so when we look at things  
18 like voter's restoration, voter's rights, voter's  
19 registration, it does negatively impact people of  
20 color. So when we started our voter restoration  
21 project, it was really to let felons know that  
22 they can restore their rights to vote -- right to  
23 vote.

1           In 1901 -- I heard a panelist talk about  
2 the crimes of moral turpitude. The Alabama  
3 Constitution in 1901 did pass, saying that persons  
4 who were convicted of crimes of moral turpitude  
5 could not vote. And that list was -- at most, it  
6 basically gave judges the right to discriminate.  
7 The delegation in 1901, which is an all-white  
8 delegation, had racial purposes and intent. And,  
9 in fact, the president of the delegation said that  
10 the point of coming together was to establish  
11 white supremacy. So there were several other laws  
12 from 1901, not just the moral turpitude law. But  
13 that particular law was a part of that delegation.  
14 And that's something that came out of it.

15           Last May, Alabama passed a law that laid  
16 out the crimes of moral turpitude. And what that  
17 did was it allowed prior felons to look at this  
18 list and say, if I'm in X category, I can restore  
19 my rights. And if I'm in this category -- and  
20 it's a small category where you will not be able  
21 to restore your rights, and -- even with a pardon  
22 for two crimes. And then there's a category where  
23 you never lost your rights.

1           And most of what we're doing across the  
2 state, in educating, we found that people who have  
3 never lost their rights didn't know. So they -- I  
4 mean, they're -- they get out, they go through the  
5 entry programs, they pay their fines, their court  
6 costs if they're able. They don't vote because  
7 they don't know they have the right. So it really  
8 is about educating citizens.

9           What I see in impoverished communities --  
10 we serve all 67 counties throughout Alabama --  
11 people enter the criminal justice system through  
12 the school-to-prison pipeline, and that happens so  
13 early. We have a lot of our clients who never  
14 vote, never feel like full citizens because they  
15 never had that right. When you're looking at 70  
16 percent of public schools and persons who are sent  
17 to prison out of public schools are  
18 African-Americans or either law enforcement is  
19 called or they are somehow sent to juvenile  
20 detention, they become a part of the system.

21           And once you're a part of the system --  
22 and we know that although there are reentry  
23 programs, and my organization does have reentry --

1 it is very difficult to then unwind yourself and  
2 get out of the system. So we find that young  
3 African-American males, in particular, never have  
4 the right to vote, and that's a -- that's a real  
5 concern.

6 Obviously, this -- we're looking at  
7 persons in poverty and the focus is on people of  
8 color because those are the people who are most  
9 negatively impacted by what is happening. One of  
10 the other things that I was working on earlier  
11 this year is there is a law in Alabama -- it's  
12 HB282 -- no, HB282 -- I'm sorry -- restored the  
13 right to vote. This is -- let me find the  
14 particular law. This is a law in Alabama before  
15 -- I don't have to give you the -- I will give you  
16 the particular name of it. But this is a law in  
17 Alabama that automatically suspends a person's  
18 driver's license. So -- and this is pre  
19 Sentencing Reform Act. But before the Sentencing  
20 Reform Act, there were nondriving-related  
21 offenses. Right? So this is a nondriving related  
22 offense, and you automatically lose your driver's  
23 license. So the link is very clear.

1           So we're talking about photo ID, as you  
2 heard our former panelists discuss, and then you  
3 have a law in Alabama that automatically suspends  
4 a driver's license for a nonvehicular offense.  
5 Right? So these are drug offenses. They're all  
6 drug offenses. And when I began to speak -- do  
7 community presentations, no one knew this law  
8 existed. And we did have a senator who was  
9 willing to at least propose the bill. It didn't  
10 get anywhere this legislative session, but we have  
11 been aided by the Sentencing Reform Act.

12           And now, the automatic suspension refers  
13 to trafficking and attempts and conspiracies and  
14 solicitations of trafficking drugs and unlawful  
15 possession with intent to distribute controlled  
16 substances. So this was the Sentencing Reform  
17 Act, section 13A-12-291, governing automatic  
18 suspensions. So because of sentencing reform that  
19 started in 2012 and then 2015, we have seen a  
20 reduction not only in laws that unfairly impact  
21 African-Americans.

22           This law across the board is -- and it's  
23 only in 12 states. Alabama is one of 12 states

1 that has this law. It makes more difficult when  
2 you're looking at how -- when people say, well,  
3 gosh, you have a photo ID. Get a photo ID.  
4 You're looking at laws in place to prevent that.

5 So you start back from the 1901  
6 constitution and you see the purpose and intent of  
7 this moral turpitude. You know now that the law  
8 has changed, and people still don't know that they  
9 have a right to get their voting -- that they have  
10 a right to restore their rights to vote and then  
11 there's still some persons who do not.

12 So basically, you -- as you heard the  
13 former panelists talk about, you never really feel  
14 like a full citizen. So when you're released, the  
15 reentry programs may help you to get housing, may  
16 help you to restore your credit, may help with  
17 custody so that you can visit your children, and  
18 these types of things, but one of the core beliefs  
19 in America to becoming a full citizen is having  
20 the right to vote, having the right to decide who  
21 makes decisions that impact you and your family.

22 And so that is why we've expanded into  
23 assisting persons who are negatively impacted.



1 And we know that laws like this automatic  
2 suspension impact persons who -- who want to vote,  
3 are maybe back into the system, and -- or not.  
4 And if they're stopped or if there is a  
5 drug-related offense, that automatic suspension  
6 not only means that you lose your driver's  
7 license, but oftentimes you lose your job.

8 Public transportation in Alabama is not  
9 like most states. If you're in rural areas, then  
10 you will not have a way to -- transportation to  
11 work. And so there are so many consequences when  
12 we talk about collateral consequences of not  
13 having a driver's license. So we do help  
14 reinstate driver's licenses for persons as well,  
15 but it is an ongoing obstacle.

16 We have 45 attorneys who serve almost a  
17 million poor people. Alabama is the only legal  
18 aid state with a legal aid that does not receive  
19 state allocations. Our sister states, Georgia,  
20 Florida, Mississippi even receive state  
21 allocations, and we do not have any allocations  
22 for a legal aid.

23 So as much as we want to do, as many

1 programs as we have to help poor people, we  
2 understand that without funding, we will all only  
3 be able to touch just a small percentage of people  
4 who need the help. So the education, the voter's  
5 restoration, the driver's license reinstatement,  
6 all the things we do, we are very limited in  
7 Alabama, and I do think a lot of that is by  
8 design.

9 We have -- we are nonpolitical, but our  
10 legislature -- obviously, when we're helping  
11 people who have been illegally evicted and you  
12 have a lot of business owners and businessmen who  
13 are making laws, they are not going to be  
14 favorable to persons who are at the bottom of the  
15 economic ladder. And this is just an  
16 unfortunate -- I mean, we fight, and we continue  
17 to fight. And we have people who believe in  
18 helping poor persons, but it is an uphill battle.

19 So we appreciate just the opportunity to  
20 be able to talk about some of the stories that we  
21 hear from clients who literally feel that their  
22 lives are over. They usually come to Legal  
23 Services when they have hit a wall. We're usually

1 the last stop. And we kind of talk about in our  
2 marketing that people come to us when they have  
3 nowhere else to turn. These are not -- we were  
4 not competing against the private bar. These are  
5 people who cannot afford a lawyer and literally  
6 they're -- they're about to be homeless.

7 Domestic violence victims who have  
8 children and don't even know that there are  
9 services or shelters. When you're in rural areas,  
10 it is -- there are so many obstacles to serve as  
11 -- there are so many obstacles to even get to  
12 reentry when we're talking about people having  
13 rights restored, just knowing about reentry  
14 services. And most of those are in Birmingham,  
15 Huntsville. And in rural areas, there are no  
16 reentry services. The only clinics -- Alabama  
17 partnered with ACLU, and we're doing clinics  
18 across the state. But even in rural areas,  
19 because of staffing, we still don't have the  
20 capacity to go into every area.

21 So a lot of it is knowledge, access, and  
22 we are limited. So when you're hearing from  
23 people who have been in the system, we know the

1 rate of the people who reenter the system. Race  
2 plays a large role in that. And just throughout  
3 the south in general, we -- you find that the  
4 southern states have the highest number of persons  
5 in poverty -- African-Americans in poverty,  
6 education -- low education rates, and lower  
7 success rates in education. And I think there is  
8 a correlation when you look at the poverty  
9 minorities and then you look at incarceration.

10 And obviously in Alabama, we are before  
11 sentencing reform in a dire state. We still are.  
12 I think the Sentencing Reform Act passed because  
13 of the fear of federal government coming in to  
14 have to make some changes. So the hope is that  
15 the laws change to allow -- laws that are on the  
16 books like these that automatically suspend  
17 driver's licenses that negatively impact people  
18 can change because it is not easy for people to  
19 get their driver's license, even with the  
20 restoration process, when you're paying fees,  
21 court costs, and then you have to pay for  
22 reinstatement of your driver's license for a  
23 person who -- even working poor -- we're not

1 talking about the almost 1 million people below  
2 the poverty line. But even working poor people,  
3 that is money out of -- when the average household  
4 -- when you look at the average household income,  
5 it is very difficult.

6 So you say, what do I do? I take my  
7 chances and drive, and if you're stopped, you're  
8 going to reenter the system again. So it is a  
9 cycle. It is a very ugly cycle. And what we've  
10 seen in Alabama -- I've been with Legal Services  
11 for 14 years. Most times, people would just  
12 prefer to look the other way. So voting rights,  
13 those people that have the right to vote. And  
14 that's where we are.

15 MS. CARROLL: All right. Well, thank you.  
16 So at this point, we'll open it up to questions  
17 from the Committee. So I have a question to start  
18 with. You were speaking about the financial  
19 burden of getting a pardon or getting the  
20 necessary paperwork in order to ensure  
21 reenfranchisement.

22 Can -- I mean, can you give us a sense of  
23 one -- you know, in terms of quantifying that? So

1 what sort of things would a person face? You  
2 know, you spoke about stories that you had seen  
3 that had gone through your system. And beyond  
4 that, what are other ways to ameliorate that  
5 burden that the State is already engaging in? For  
6 example, free bus passes or -- the Secretary of  
7 State mentioned that bringing the mobile voter ID  
8 center, for example, to your house to acquisition  
9 a free ID.

10 Obviously, that wouldn't apply to getting  
11 yourself reinstated. But are there equivalents to  
12 that that are available to low-income people or  
13 people who will fall below the poverty line to  
14 ensure that they actually have access to vote.

15 MS. PICKETT: There are services. I will  
16 say that those services aren't readily available.  
17 There have been a shortage of housing vouchers,  
18 for example, for low-income families. So when  
19 you're choosing between a basic necessity -- food,  
20 a house, I mean, clothing, water -- you're  
21 probably not going to choose to go and pay to have  
22 your driver's license reinstated.

23 So we don't have -- for example, the

1 advertising a few days ago was for the Section 8  
2 housing vouchers in Montgomery. You don't have  
3 the same housing vouchers. Benefits have -- are  
4 very temporary, meaning that even families who  
5 need benefits sometimes but there are high  
6 unemployment rates -- and this is, again, a trend  
7 throughout the southern states when I talked about  
8 poverty incarceration. Unemployment is another  
9 one. It's very difficult for people to work  
10 through this system.

11 The benefits that used to be there are not  
12 there. TANF is temporary, food stamps are  
13 temporary. When people talk about taxpayer  
14 dollars, it is -- there are no permanent benefits  
15 -- public benefits anymore. So it is really a  
16 myth of people living on the system because that  
17 doesn't happen. All benefits are temporary. And  
18 then you reapply. You may be able to get those.  
19 And with a conviction -- a felony conviction as  
20 well, you automatically lose the right to food  
21 stamps. So you're talking about children who have  
22 to suffer because of the mistakes of their parent.

23 So even when you're going back through the

1 process of getting your rights restored, again,  
2 you're choosing between basic necessities -- food,  
3 housing, when you're talking about rent. And then  
4 you get into creditors. So if I choose to,  
5 instead of paying this bill, have my driver's  
6 license reinstated because the right to vote is so  
7 strong to me, then we have now where you can go to  
8 jail for not paying some of your debts, for some  
9 of your court costs, for some of your fines. So  
10 then you're going to go back into the system.

11 So the choices are basically to be with my  
12 children and just be a disenfranchised citizen or  
13 -- those are the other options or to reenter the  
14 system from debtor support.

15 MS. CARROLL: All right. Thank you. Are  
16 there other people who have questions? Okay. I'm  
17 going to start with Peter on this side. So Peter  
18 Jones. Did you have a question, Martha? All  
19 right. And then we'll go down the line.

20 MR. JONES: Just a very quick clarifying  
21 question. You talked about driver's licenses  
22 being suspended automatically.

23 MS. PICKETT: Automatically.



1 MR. JONES: So can you talk a little bit  
2 about how that would impact a person's ability to  
3 vote? And I think I'm trying to seek  
4 clarification of if I try to present a suspended  
5 driver's license at a poll place, that might not  
6 be apparent to the poll worker I may be able to go  
7 work -- or go vote versus, well, I've got a  
8 suspended driver's license, that's not going to  
9 work.

10 MS. PICKETT: And you're not registered.

11 MR. JONES: Yeah.

12 MS. PICKETT: Right. Because you have to  
13 register. Even -- even persons when we're talking  
14 about being pardoned and when we do the  
15 restoration clinics, people who are not in the  
16 category of moral turpitude, you still have to  
17 register. You cannot do that without a valid ID.  
18 So when an 18 year old is stopped and they have  
19 any quantity of drugs, then they're -- with that  
20 automatic suspension, that is -- you have to have  
21 a -- a valid photo ID. And it's valid. So  
22 that's --

23 MR. JONES: Right. But if I'm already

1 registered, could I use a suspended driver's  
2 license at the poll?

3 MS. PICKETT: I'm not a poll worker. You  
4 -- I would -- I would assume that most citizens  
5 would think once their driver's license is  
6 suspended, there's no one that thinks they can  
7 take a suspended driver's license to the polls.  
8 Because, again, when you're looking at recidivism,  
9 most people even getting services or restoration,  
10 we have to be careful who we partner with. They  
11 are even afraid of going back to prison to the  
12 point where reentry services that are available,  
13 they don't necessarily get those because of the  
14 fear of going back to prison. So I think, even  
15 that brave soul who really wants to vote, is  
16 probably not going to go with the suspended  
17 license.

18 MS. CARROLL: Well, and just to -- to be  
19 clear and I know -- the statute actually requires  
20 a valid ID.

21 MS. PICKETT: Yeah. It says valid.

22 MS. CARROLL: So I think a suspended ID  
23 would probably not qualify under the statute.

1 MS. PICKETT: I think this -- I think  
2 their question is, could you then just override  
3 that and go to the polls. But --

4 MR. JONES: Or take the risk, as you said.  
5 I think you said that.

6 MS. PICKETT: I doubt it.

7 MR. JONES: But that's better than ideal.

8 MS. CARROLL: So now Dr. Lewis has a  
9 question.

10 DR. LEWIS: Thank you for coming to share  
11 the information with us. I have a few questions.  
12 The first one is, you talked about some of the  
13 people that you work with. They didn't know that  
14 they didn't lose the right to vote.

15 MS. PICKETT: Right.

16 DR. LEWIS: And then you have some people  
17 that said, you know, they were not going to even  
18 try.

19 MS. PICKETT: Right.

20 DR. LEWIS: If you could with submission  
21 of your -- your statement provide us with any  
22 numbers that your organization work with about  
23 vote -- like a number of people who didn't know

1 that they didn't lose their right to vote or a  
2 number of people that your organization has worked  
3 with to get their rights restored. That would be  
4 helpful to us.

5 The second one, you mentioned juvenile  
6 detention and somehow related to people losing  
7 their right to vote. If you can elaborate on  
8 that.

9 MS. PICKETT: Okay.

10 DR. LEWIS: And one last one. You talked  
11 about the three categories after the passage of  
12 the 2017 moral turpitude law and about people who  
13 didn't actually lose the right to vote and people  
14 who always lost the right to vote. So I'm just  
15 trying to get some clarification on those three  
16 categories.

17 MS. PICKETT: Right.

18 DR. LEWIS: Thanks.

19 MS. PICKETT: So I will start with the  
20 clinics that we've been doing, and I think the  
21 large majority of persons attending had not lost  
22 their right to vote and didn't know and simply  
23 just feel like once you're in the system -- as a

1 panelist talked about, it's not like Alabama sends  
2 you a letter and they say, well, you know what?  
3 You never lost your right to vote. Or you are not  
4 one of the persons who -- you may have food needs,  
5 but you qualify. This felony did not prevent you  
6 from meeting your food needs. That doesn't  
7 happen.

8           So literally when you go into the prison  
9 system, even for five years, and you come out, the  
10 world changes. You're confused, if you --  
11 especially about housing. And then depending on  
12 your crime, there are limitations on so many  
13 things. Most people, that's the last thing they  
14 think about. So by the time their lives are in --  
15 stabilized and they find employment, which is a  
16 whole other -- I mean, if they find employment and  
17 they seek the right to vote, they absolutely don't  
18 have an idea.

19           That's not something that, you know, when  
20 you are trying to reenter society, that's on the  
21 top of your list. You want to eat. You want to  
22 find employment. You want to take care of your  
23 family. And there's child support that continues

1 to roll when you're in prison, so men coming out  
2 -- again, when we talked about reentry and trying  
3 to keep this circular recidivism from happening,  
4 there are so many obstacles to that, and it's very  
5 difficult once you enter the system.

6 So that goes to your last question of when  
7 I mentioned juveniles. The connection is when you  
8 hear about school-to-prison pipeline, the  
9 statistics are glaring once you enter the system,  
10 how difficult it is to be a person who is not a  
11 reoffender. Why? Because you have fees that you  
12 cannot afford to pay. You have court costs that  
13 you cannot afford to pay. You are very unlikely  
14 to get employment if you have a felony record.  
15 And we hear about check the box and these types of  
16 things, but if you are a private employer, that  
17 right is yours. And if I am interviewing a person  
18 with a felony and without a felony and then you  
19 add on the extra layer of persons of color and  
20 other discrimination that we know exists  
21 throughout the south, and certainly in Alabama, it  
22 becomes more and more difficult to get out of the  
23 system.

1           If I can't get a job and if I can't feed  
2 my family or even if I'm raising my brother and  
3 sister, what is likely to happen? I am going to  
4 find a way, and that way may not be legal. And so  
5 it is -- the people who are making laws sometimes  
6 do not understand the economic deprivation, the  
7 obstacles, and the problems that people face. So  
8 that is the school-to-prison pipeline is breaking  
9 that cycle. Right.

10           And then with the restoration, the  
11 categories, you have 50 listed crimes of moral  
12 turpitude. I talked about in 1901 where it was  
13 vague, and basically because the purpose -- and  
14 this is a stated purpose, as I said, in 1901 was  
15 to establish white supremacy that was left much  
16 like the sentencing before sentencing reform.  
17 That was up to a judge. And what you found was  
18 very, very distinct differences in sentencing.

19           And so now we have a guideline where a  
20 judge just can't say, you're in pink, you don't  
21 look like me, 50 years. You in the gray suit,  
22 five years. The guideline, you have to follow.  
23 It's not presumptive, and initially it was and now

1 you have to follow -- the judges have to follow  
2 these guidelines. And that has tremendously  
3 helped the prison population in Alabama. That is  
4 a positive.

5 But -- so you have the 50 crimes listed.  
6 And if you have -- if you are convicted of those  
7 50 crimes, then you can restore your right. If  
8 you have -- are in this other category and there  
9 are things like treason and impeachment that can't  
10 be pardoned, but if you're in another category,  
11 then your rights can't be restored. But upon a  
12 pardon, you can get the rights restored. Right?  
13 So that's another -- that's your red. And then  
14 your yellow is I can get it restored with these 50  
15 crimes of moral turpitude. And then the green is  
16 I never lost them. Right? So there are those  
17 three categories.

18 And actually on the ACLU website, as well  
19 as Legal Services, there is a quick cheat sheet,  
20 and it's red, green, yellow. This one wasn't  
21 printed on my color printer. And it tells you  
22 those crimes. So it's laid out. And this -- from  
23 1901, if you think about the impact, in 2017, it



1 was up to judges knowing the intent. Right? And  
2 so in May when Governor Ivey signed that bill, it  
3 was mentioned that in 1901, the intent was clear.  
4 And so now we -- we have that -- we have the new  
5 law. Was that all?

6 MS. CARROLL: And if you can just provide  
7 us with a link to that website when you do your  
8 written comment, that would be fabulous. Now I  
9 would like to recognize Ms. Williams.

10 MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. Ms. Pickett, you've  
11 mentioned the 1901 Constitution and other speakers  
12 have mentioned 1901 Constitution and that the root  
13 of the moral turpitude language is racist in  
14 its --

15 MS. PICKETT: Right.

16 MS. WILLIAMS: -- intent. Do you have any  
17 notion or idea how crimes are determined to be  
18 moral turpitude, like what -- is there some type  
19 of -- I don't know -- yeah, criteria, like what  
20 determines whether a crime -- other than we have a  
21 list of 50? Like how did they pick that list of  
22 50? And I guess, you know, I'm trying to  
23 establish in my mind that, you know, this list of

1 50 has something very in common.

2 MS. PICKETT: Yeah. So the law  
3 established the 50 crimes and the point of it is  
4 just what you said. Because in 1901, there was no  
5 listing, so moral turpitude for one person could  
6 be a misdemeanor. And moral turpitude for you  
7 could be -- although you've murdered someone, that  
8 was self-defense. Right? And so because there  
9 was no -- because it wasn't written, it was -- it  
10 was left up to a judge to make that determination.

11 And now Pardons and Paroles, they  
12 obviously work with organizations who are helping  
13 with the voter's restoration, and those  
14 applications are going in. I think one of the  
15 complaints says, you know, there is a time. You  
16 know, they're -- obviously, there are a lot of  
17 people who now want to get their rights restored  
18 and so there's a waiting time. Backlog with --  
19 just like with everything, veterans health and all  
20 the things that impact poor people. And  
21 unfortunately, you know that exists.

22 But -- they are listed. And it's -- and  
23 when I send it, I mean, they're in color, so you

1 see the crimes. And I think that helps a person,  
2 even if you don't know -- when you're trying to  
3 get information, if you Google it -- I Googled it  
4 to see where the hit landed, and this is like the  
5 second Google. You're going to be able to find  
6 this chart.

7 And you can go through and say, gosh, I'm  
8 right here with an assault, and I can actually  
9 have my rights restored. So when it's in writing,  
10 A, it helps people who have no idea, and then it  
11 also gives guidance to people who are decision  
12 makers and certainly not following that negative  
13 intent from the 1901 Constitution.

14 MS. CARROLL: I would recognize Ms.  
15 Steele.

16 MS. STEELE: Thank you. Ms. Pickett,  
17 based on previous testimony, it appears that  
18 entities like Alabama Legal Service do more with  
19 respect to educating individuals on their voting  
20 rights than state entities actually do.

21 MS. PICKETT: Definitely.

22 MS. STEELE: Can you -- two questions.  
23 The first one is, can you describe some of these

1 education initiatives that you have and also what  
2 you have found works as well as what you have  
3 found not to be as effective with respect to  
4 education?

5 MS. PICKETT: Right.

6 MS. STEELE: And the second question deals  
7 with domestic violence. You mentioned domestic  
8 violence, and you may be the first person to have  
9 brought that up today. Can you also address how  
10 current voter registration and voting laws  
11 generally affect or can possibly affect  
12 individuals who have been victims of domestic  
13 violence?

14 MS. PICKETT: Okay. Well, first, as far  
15 as community education, we are tasked with not  
16 only providing critical legal services,  
17 high-quality legal services to persons below the  
18 poverty level. That's 125 percent of the poverty  
19 level. We're talking about people who, like a  
20 family of four, can't afford to eat.

21 And those are the people who are taken  
22 advantage of. Usually, you have low literacy, low  
23 understanding of the law. And if I have -- if I

1 am, for example, upgrading my apartment complex  
2 and you've been there 19 years and I want you  
3 gone, it is very low understanding of why I have  
4 to move. And then some neighbor or someone says  
5 go to Legal Services and we look at this and say  
6 there is absolutely no reason in the middle of  
7 your lease that you and your children should be  
8 kicked out. Without legal aid, that person does  
9 not know.

10 When we find that indigent persons who  
11 represent themselves in court are 98 percent of  
12 the time going to lose their case.

13 In consumer cases, it's even higher  
14 because you have no understanding of consumer law  
15 and we provide consumer protection. So on top of  
16 the legal services we provide, our mission is also  
17 to provide preventative -- we call it preventative  
18 community education.

19 So when we go into communities, we are  
20 actually giving information to prevent the  
21 collateral consequences that I spoke about. A lot  
22 of those consequences are intertwined with the  
23 criminal justice system. So if you are a consumer

1 and you have court fees -- right now, we are  
2 working under a grant with Appleseed, court costs  
3 related to any type of -- I mean, debt related to  
4 any type of court costs, child support, fines,  
5 fees, retribution.

6 Then we are looking at those individuals  
7 because Alabama is supposed to be one of states --  
8 first of all, debtor support is illegal across the  
9 country but we 26 states that have debtor support.  
10 If you cannot pay your bill, a judge can, working  
11 it through probation and patrols and law  
12 enforcement, put you in jail for being poor. So  
13 we're criminalizing poor people.

14 So our education is really aimed at  
15 preventing the -- those collateral consequences,  
16 so that you're not going to be a check-to-cash  
17 place every two weeks so that you have someone for  
18 the first time teaches you how to manage your  
19 credit for the first time, tells you that if  
20 you're living in a home with mold with your  
21 babies, you do not have to stay in that lease,  
22 that slumlords are real. And for most of us,  
23 these are things that we encounter.

1           And when we're doing home visits and  
2 seeing our clients and their children who are  
3 physically sick and cannot go to school, we are  
4 providing that critical education to say you don't  
5 have to stay under this lease. You can give a  
6 14-day notice and demand to leave. And without  
7 legal aid, that is not possible.

8           So we're doing preventative education in  
9 communities, and we do that in all 67 counties as  
10 well. We focus on the Black Belt, where we have  
11 poverty levels that are the highest in the  
12 country. Winston County, for example, does  
13 have -- we're talking about 30 and 40 percent  
14 poverty levels in these -- in these counties. So  
15 our preventative education is very, very  
16 important. I'm over our communications as well.  
17 And that is something that I really, really focus  
18 on is providing that education in communities.

19           What works, even with the restoration  
20 clinics, we found that partnering with other  
21 agencies. So although we don't register  
22 individuals to vote, when you have a full service  
23 clinic, is what we call it, you may have someone

1 there who can talk about public benefits. You may  
2 have someone there who can talk about  
3 registration. We can't. You have people who help  
4 with job training.

5 Women who are getting out of prisons,  
6 there are initiatives to just say, here is a suit.  
7 You know, we do all the training and all the other  
8 things and people present and say, I'm ready. And  
9 I absolutely -- after, you know, taking care of my  
10 basic necessities, I'm not fit to interview.

11 And these are stories that we hear. So  
12 what doesn't work a lot of times is when we're  
13 partnering with faith-based organizations.

14 In certain communities, people feel  
15 shamed. We had HIV/AIDS grant, for example, and  
16 we were just helping individuals under HIPAA when  
17 children were not allowed to come back to school.  
18 In rural areas, that is still happening in  
19 Alabama. I can't touch you. I don't want to be  
20 infected.

21 And when we're helping with those and  
22 people are in church, they necessarily don't want  
23 to present in faith-based buildings, in general.



1 But outside of that, our community outreach and  
2 services are critical. And people really  
3 appreciate it. We do evaluations to make sure  
4 that we're giving what people need.

5 MS. CARROLL: And I believe Mr. Shevin has  
6 a question.

7 MR. SHEVIN: Ms. Pickett, am I correct  
8 that the original red, green -- red, yellow, green  
9 list of -- of crimes was put out by the Alabama  
10 Secretary of State's office?

11 MS. PICKETT: That's not my understanding.

12 MR. SHEVIN: Thank you.

13 MS. PICKETT: That's not my understanding.

14 MS. CARROLL: All right. If there's no  
15 further questions, thank you so much for your  
16 testimony.

17 MS. PICKETT: Yes, you're very welcome.  
18 Thank you all.

19 MS. CARROLL: We appreciate it. So we do  
20 have the public comment section, which will begin  
21 at 4:00, so 12 minutes from now. If you would  
22 like to make a public comment, we welcome all  
23 public comments. We hope to receive public

1 comments from folks. I would ask just that you  
2 register at the registration desk when you walk  
3 in; is that correct, David?

4 MR. BARRERAS: That's correct.

5 MS. CARROLL: When you walk in and then we  
6 will know who would like to make public comment  
7 and who would not. And again, we appreciate  
8 comments. So if you would like to, we encourage  
9 you to do so. So we'll have a now ten-minute  
10 break and then we will at 4:00 and begin the  
11 public comment portion.

12  
13 (A brief recess was taken.)

14  
15 MS. CARROLL: This would ordinarily be the  
16 open forum component for public comment to the  
17 Committee. My understanding is that there is no  
18 one who wishes to make public comment. If that  
19 changes or if you would prefer to comment in  
20 another way, we welcome written comments. There  
21 is address information as well as e-mail  
22 information available. The comment period extends  
23 for 30 days.

1           In terms of the Committee itself for  
2 follow-up questions to panelists that we have been  
3 discussing all day, the way we're going to handle  
4 that will be we will have a meeting in  
5 approximately two weeks, more or less, as we have  
6 in the past had meetings.

7           And you all should e-mail me your  
8 questions so that we can categorize and  
9 consolidate the question based on speaker and  
10 category so that those can then be submitted to  
11 our speakers and they can have an opportunity to  
12 either respond to the questions specifically or  
13 incorporate those responses into the comments that  
14 they're writing for us.

15           So if there's any questions about that,  
16 I'm happy to answer it. We'll send that out -- I  
17 will send that out as well in e-mail form once I  
18 get home just so that everybody has a record,  
19 including those who are not here now. All right.  
20 All right.

21           If there are no other questions or open  
22 issues at this point, I would conclude the hearing  
23 by saying I appreciate everyone's hard work. I

1 appreciate the info that was provided to us by the  
2 panelists. I look forward to the further insights  
3 in receiving any comments that we might receive  
4 from the public. And, again, thank you for your  
5 hard work. I think we can now begin the task of  
6 writing the report and discussing what we see as  
7 the situation here in our state. So at this  
8 point, I would adjourn the meeting.

9  
10 (Meeting was adjourned at approximately  
11 4:02 p.m.)  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23

## 1 C E R T I F I C A T E

2  
3 STATE OF ALABAMA

4 AT LARGE

5  
6 I hereby certify that the above and  
7 foregoing board meeting was taken down by me in  
8 stenotype and transcribed by means of  
9 computer-aided transcription; transcribed by me or  
10 overseen by me, and that the foregoing represents  
11 a true and correct transcript of the board  
12 meeting.13  
14 I further certify that I am neither of  
15 counsel, nor of kin to the parties to the  
16 action, nor am I in anywise interested in the  
17 result of said cause.18  
19 I further certify that I am duly licensed  
20 by the Alabama Board of Court Reporting as a  
21 Certified Court Reporter as evidenced by the ACCR  
22 number following my name found below.23  
24 So certified on this date, February 22,  
25 2018.26 /s/ Kaitlin Lloyd, CCR  
27 Kaitlin Lloyd, CCR  
28 ACCR #636, Expires 9/30/2018  
29 Commissioner for the State  
30 Of Alabama at Large  
31 My Commission Expires 06/08/2019

## Appendix 3

# Alabama Photo Voter ID Guide

# Alabama Photo Voter ID Guide

2nd Edition



Elections Division  
Office of the Secretary of State  
John H. Merrill, Secretary of State  
State of Alabama



STATE OF ALABAMA



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

JOHN H. MERRILL  
SECRETARY OF STATE

POST OFFICE BOX 5616  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36103

Dear Voters of Alabama:

As citizens of Alabama, voting is one of our most fundamental rights. By exercising your right to vote, you have the amazing opportunity to voice your personal opinion and participate in the selection of our newest elected officials.

Beginning with the 2014 Primary Election, the State Legislature mandated that a voter present photo ID prior to voting. If a voter does not have a valid photo ID, such as a driver's license, nondriver ID card, or any other valid photo ID as listed on page 7 of this guide, the voter may receive one free of charge from his or her county Board of Registrars office or at the Secretary of State's office.

During the months of May to October of 2015, mobile units visited each of the 67 counties at least once to provide eligible voters convenient locations to apply for and obtain a free Alabama photo voter ID card. The Office of the Secretary of State will again visit each of the 67 counties during the period of May to October of 2016. To view a list of all mobile unit scheduled events, please visit [www.alabamavoterid.com](http://www.alabamavoterid.com).

A voter who is required to present valid photo ID but who does not do so will be allowed to vote a provisional ballot as provided for by law (see page 7 for details).

In addition, a voter who does not have a valid photo ID in his or her possession at the polls will be permitted to vote a regular ballot if the individual is positively identified by two election officials as an eligible voter in their precinct.

This booklet is an educational tool to inform voters about the voter identification requirements and seeks to prevent any confusion that may be experienced on election day. Please review the standards and, if you have any questions, you may call our Elections Division at 1-800-274-8683 or 334-242-7210 or visit [www.alabamavoterid.com](http://www.alabamavoterid.com).

May God bless you and the great State of Alabama!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John H. Merrill".

John H. Merrill  
Secretary of State



[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.]

**ALABAMA  
PHOTO VOTER ID GUIDE  
2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION**

Prepared by the  
Office of the Secretary of State  
State of Alabama

April 2016

**EDITORS**

John H. Merrill, Secretary of State  
Ed Packard, Director of Elections  
Clay Helms, Supervisor of Voter Registration/Asst. Director of Elections  
Daniel Dean, Elections Analyst  
Joel Laird, General Counsel  
Jean Brown, Elections Counsel  
Brent Beal, Legislative Counsel  
Tracy Croom  
Janice McDonald

**HAVE QUESTIONS?**

Contact the Elections Division in the office of the Secretary of State:

Physical Address:

600 Dexter Avenue, Room E-208  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 5616  
Montgomery, Alabama 36103-5616

Telephone: 334-242-7210 or 1-800-274-8683

World Wide Web: [www.alabamavoterid.com](http://www.alabamavoterid.com)  
[www.alabamavotes.gov](http://www.alabamavotes.gov)

E-mail: [alavoter@vote.alabama.gov](mailto:alavoter@vote.alabama.gov)

**LEGAL DISCLAIMER**

This document is not a substitute for the *Code of Alabama, 1975*. It is provided as a guide and is not intended to be an authoritative statement of law. For further legal information, please consult the Code of Alabama, or other appropriate legal resources or your attorney.

## **CONTENTS**

<b>CHANGE IN LAW .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>WHAT ID WILL BE VALID AT THE POLLS BEGINNING JUNE 3, 2014.....</b>	<b>7</b>
What if I do not have any of these forms of ID? .....	8
<b>FREE NONDRIVER ID.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>WHERE CAN I GET MY FREE ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER ID CARD? .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>WHAT IS NEEDED TO OBTAIN MY FREE ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER ID CARD? .....</b>	<b>9</b>
What if I am not registered to vote?.....	9
Examples of photo ID documents that can be used to obtain a free Alabama Photo Voter ID Card but CANNOT be used at the polls.....	10
Examples of non-photo ID documents that can be used to obtain a free Alabama Photo Voter ID card .....	10
<b>WHAT HAPPENS AFTER I APPLY? .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>IS MY FREE ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER ID CARD SECURE?.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>WHAT ABOUT VOTERS WHOSE POLLING PLACE IS INACCESSIBLE DUE TO AGE OR DISABILITY?.....</b>	<b>11</b>
Definition of “accessible” as it relates to voters who are elderly or who have a disability .....	12
<b>WHAT ABOUT VOTERS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY OR WHO RESIDE OVERSEAS? .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>LISTING OF BOARDS OF REGISTRARS (ISSUING OFFICES FOR FREE ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER ID CARDS) .....</b>	<b>13</b>



### **CHANGE IN LAW**

During the 2011 Regular Legislative Session the Legislature approved House Bill 19. Governor Robert Bentley signed the bill, and it was subsequently assigned Act Number 2011-673.

**Beginning with the June 3, 2014 primary election, Act 2011-673 requires an Alabama voter to have a specific type of photo identification at the polls in order to vote.** If a voter does not have one of the approved forms of photo ID as stated in the law, then he or she may receive a free Alabama photo voter ID card from various locations.

This guide will explain that process and let voters know how to be prepared for the June 3, 2014 primary election. For more information, you may contact the Elections Division of the Office of the Secretary of State at 800-274-8683 or 334-242-7210.

### **IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**

The Secretary of State's office was tasked with writing administrative rules to direct the process of receiving free photo ID's. Those administrative rules can be viewed on the Secretary of State's website at [www.sos.alabama.gov](http://www.sos.alabama.gov) or [www.alabamavotes.gov](http://www.alabamavotes.gov). The Secretary of State was also tasked with selecting a vendor for processing the cards. Police and Sheriff's Press, Inc. was chosen as the vendor. The Secretary of State's office set up training and provided equipment for the process to begin in all 67 counties in the State of Alabama.

## **WHAT FORMS OF ID ARE VALID AT THE POLLS?**

A voter can use any of the following forms of photo ID at the polls starting June 3, 2014:

- ▶ Valid Alabama Driver's License
- ▶ Valid Alabama Nondriver ID
- ▶ Valid Alabama Photo Voter ID Card
- ▶ Valid State Issued ID (Alabama or any other state)
- ▶ Valid Federal issued ID
- ▶ Valid US passport
- ▶ Valid Employee ID from Federal Government, State of Alabama, County, Municipality, Board or other entity of this state
- ▶ Valid student or employee ID from a public or private college or university in the State of Alabama (including postgraduate technical or professional schools)
- ▶ Valid student or employee ID issued by a state institution of higher learning in any other state
- ▶ Valid Military ID
- ▶ Valid Tribal ID



If a voter possesses any of these forms of ID, he/she is not eligible to receive a free Alabama photo voter ID card. The voter must bring one of these photo IDs to the polls on Election Day or place a copy of the ID in absentee ballot materials.

A voter who is required to present valid photo identification but who does not do so will be allowed to vote a provisional ballot as provided by law. The voter casting a provisional ballot will have until 5:00PM on the Friday after the election to submit valid photo identification, otherwise the ballot will not be counted.

In addition, a voter who does not have a valid photo ID in his or her possession at the polls shall be permitted to vote a regular ballot if the individual is positively identified by two election officials as a voter on the poll list who is eligible to vote and the election officials

sign a sworn affidavit so stating.

**What if I do not have any of these forms of ID?**

If a voter does not have one of the valid forms of photo ID, then that voter may obtain a free Alabama photo voter ID card or a free nondriver ID for purposes of voting.

**FREE NONDRIVER ID**

As another option, a voter who does not have any of the acceptable forms of photo ID may obtain a free nondriver ID for purposes of voting.



Voters will have to fill out a form with the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency and sign a form attesting that they do not have one of the valid forms of photo ID.

A voter must comply with all rules set forth by the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency and adhere to those requirements in order to receive the free nondriver ID.

**WHERE CAN I GET MY FREE ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER ID CARD?**

A voter may obtain a free Alabama photo voter ID card at the following locations:

- ▶ **Secretary of State's office**  
600 Dexter Avenue  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130
- ▶ **Boards of Registrars offices**  
Located in each county. Please see the appendix in this guide for addresses and phone numbers of the various county locations.
- ▶ **At a mobile location to be determined by the Secretary of State's office**  
The mobile locations will be announced by various forms of advertising.



Please note that applicants are instructed not to complete the application for a free Alabama photo voter ID card if they already

possess one of the valid forms of photo identification. Any falsification or fraud in completing the application shall constitute a Class C felony.

### **WHAT IS NEEDED TO OBTAIN MY FREE ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER ID CARD?**

To receive a free Alabama photo voter ID card a voter must show:

- ▶ A photo ID document, except a non-photo identity document can be used if it contains your full legal name and date of birth;
- ▶ Documentation showing the voter's date of birth (can be verified by information in the statewide voter file);
- ▶ Documentation showing the person is a registered voter (can be verified by voter registration information);\*
- ▶ Documentation showing the voter's name and address as reflected in the voter registration record (can be verified by voter registration information).\*

**\*THE PROCESSING AGENTS WILL VERIFY THIS ITEM NEEDED TO RECEIVE THE FREE ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER ID CARD BY CHECKING THE VOTER'S RECORD IN THE STATEWIDE VOTER REGISTRATION SYSTEM.**



### **What if I'm not registered to vote?**

You must be a registered voter in order to obtain a free Alabama photo voter ID card or free nondriver ID.

- ▶ The Registrar or the mobile unit worker will check the voter registration status when the voter submits the application.
- ▶ If you are in the Board of Registrars office, you may simultaneously register to vote and apply for a free Alabama photo voter ID card if there is no issue with your registration.
- ▶ If a voter is applying for a free nondriver ID card, the voter will sign the application stating he or she is an Alabama elector.



**Examples of photo ID documents that can be used to obtain a free ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER ID CARD but CANNOT be used at the polls**

- ▶ A student ID issued by a public or private high school.
- ▶ A student or employee ID card issued by a private university or postgraduate technical or professional school located **OUTSIDE** the state of Alabama.
- ▶ An employee ID card **NOT** issued by a branch, department, agency, or entity of the US government, the State of Alabama, or any county, municipality, board, authority, or entity of the State of Alabama.
- ▶ Hospital/nursing home ID card.
- ▶ Wholesale club or other membership card.

**Examples of Non-Photo ID Documents that can be used to obtain a free ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER ID CARD**

**ALL MUST CONTAIN FULL LEGAL NAME AND DATE OF BIRTH**

- ▶ Birth Certificate<sup>†</sup>
- ▶ Hospital or nursing home record
- ▶ Marriage Record<sup>†</sup>
- ▶ State or Federal Census Record
- ▶ Military Record
- ▶ Medicare or Medicaid document
- ▶ Social Security Administration document
- ▶ Certificate of Citizenship
- ▶ Official school record or transcript

<sup>†</sup>The Secretary of State's office has entered an agreement with the Alabama Department of Public Health whereby a free birth or marriage certificate will be provided to the processing or issuing agent when a voter needs one of these documents in order to obtain a free Alabama photo voter ID card. This certificate is for voting purposes only, is provided electronically, and cannot be

used for any other purpose. For more information, please call the Secretary of State's office at 1-800-274-8683.

**AFTER COMPLETING THE APPLICATION AND SHOWING DOCUMENTATION, WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?**

- ▶ The voter's information will be entered into the Alabama photo voter ID card issuance system and his or her photo taken.
- ▶ The person processing the application for the free Alabama photo voter ID card will give the voter a receipt, much like a temporary driver's license, which can be used to vote for 45 days after receipt.
- ▶ Voters should receive their free Alabama photo voter ID card within 14 days of processing.

**IS MY FREE ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER ID CARD SECURE?**

The vendor selected to produce the IDs has set many security measures within both the ID card itself and the receipt. It will be extremely difficult for someone to fake an Alabama photo voter ID card.

County-level poll workers will be trained in these security measures and will know what to look for on Election Day.



**WHAT ABOUT VOTERS WHOSE POLLING PLACE IS INACCESSIBLE DUE TO AGE OR DISABILITY?**

The Secretary of State's office has addressed voters who are elderly or who have a disability with an exception to the absentee ballot ID requirement when the voter's polling place is not accessible. ✦



A voter who is entitled to vote by absentee ballot pursuant to the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act or any other federal law **shall not be required to produce identification when**

**voting by absentee ballot.**

Voters who fall within this category will be able to check a box on their absentee ballot application which states that their polling place is not accessible and that they fall under the definition of elderly (age 65 or older) or handicapped. The Absentee Election Manager will not require an ID in order for these ballots to be counted.

**✦ Definition of “accessible” as it relates to voters who are elderly or who have a disability**

Pursuant to Section 8 of the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (subchapter 1-F of Chapter 20 of Title 42 U.S.C) the Secretary of State has determined that the term “accessible” as applied to handicapped and elderly voters shall mean that the location of the polling place is physically accessible to handicapped and elderly voters.

If a handicapped or elderly voter is unable to access his or her assigned polling place due to a neurological, musculoskeletal, respiratory, cardiovascular, or other life-altering disorder that affects the ability to perform manual tasks, stand for any length of time, walk unassisted, see, hear, or speak, that voter’s polling place is not “accessible” to him or her.



**WHAT ABOUT VOTERS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY OR WHO RESIDE OVERSEAS?**

An individual eligible to vote by absentee ballot pursuant to the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) is not required to provide ID prior to voting.

The term “UOCAVA voter” includes anyone who is a member of the Uniformed Services (including his or her spouse and dependents), Merchant Marines, commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. It also includes anyone who is a U.S. citizen residing overseas whose last place of residency prior to moving overseas was in Alabama.

**ALABAMA BOARDS OF REGISTRARS  
FREE ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER ID CARD ISSUING OFFICES**

**Autauga County**

218 N. Court St.  
Prattville 36067  
(334) 358-6740

**Baldwin County**

119 West 2nd St  
Bay Minette 36507  
(251) 937-0305

1100 Fairhope Ave  
Fairhope 36532  
(251) 928-3002 ext 2617

201 Section Street  
Foley 36535  
(251) 943-5061 ext 2859

**Barbour County**

113 Court Street  
Clayton 36016  
(334) 775-8579

303 E Broad St Rm 108  
Eufaula 36027  
(334) 687-1585

**Bibb County**

8 Court Square W  
Centreville 35042  
(205) 926-3102

**Blount County**

220 Second Ave E Rm B-5  
Oneonta 35121  
(205) 625-4182

**Bullock County**

217 Prairie St N Rm 101  
Union Springs 36089-1659  
(334) 738-5372

**Butler County**

700 Court Sq Rm 8  
Greenville 36037-2308  
(334) 382-5685  
(334) 382-6829

**Calhoun County**

1702 Noble St Ste 113  
Anniston 36201-3889  
(256) 241-2930

**Chambers County**

18 Alabama Ave E Rm 101  
LaFayette 36862  
(334) 864-4313

610 S Gilmer Ave  
Lanett 36863  
(334) 644-7781

**Cherokee County**

260 Cedar Bluff Rd Ste 106  
Centre 35960-1403  
(256) 927-5336

**Chilton County**

500 2nd Ave N Rm 119  
Clanton 35045  
(205) 755-3820

**Choctaw County**

117 S Mulberry Ave Ste 1  
Butler 36904-0132  
(205) 459-2531

**Clarke County**

114 Court St  
Grove Hill 36451  
(251) 275-3062

**Clay County**

25 Courthouse Square, 1st  
Floor

Ashland 36251  
(256) 354-7815

**Cleburne County**

120 Vickery St Rm 103  
Heflin 36264-1166  
(256) 463-5299

**Coffee County**

6 County Complex  
New Brockton 36351-9791  
(334) 894-5347

**Colbert County**

201 N Main St  
Tuscumbia 35674-2095  
(256) 386-8535

**Conecuh County**

200 Court St Rm 224  
Evergreen 36401  
(251) 578-7024

**Coosa County**

9709 US Hwy 231  
Rockford 35136  
(256) 377-2418

**Covington County**

228 Hillcrest Dr  
Andalusia 36420-2570  
(334) 428-2685

**Crenshaw County**

29 S Glenwood Ave  
Luverne 36049  
(334) 335-6568 x251  
(334) 335-6568 x253

**Cullman County**

500 2nd Ave SW Ste 112  
Cullman 35055-4135  
(256) 775-4697  
(256) 775-4750

**Dale County**

100 Court Square  
Ozark 36360  
(334) 774-9038

**Dallas County**

105 Lauderdale St Rm 122  
Selma 36701  
(334) 874-2534

**ALABAMA BOARDS OF REGISTRARS  
FREE ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER ID CARD ISSUING OFFICES**

<p><b>DeKalb County</b> 111 Grand Ave SW Ste 105 Fort Payne 35967 (256) 845-8598</p>	<p><b>Henry County</b> 101 Court Square Ste K Abbeville 36310-2135 (334) 585-6080</p>	<p><b>Limestone County</b> 100 Clinton St S Ste E Athens 35611-2665 (256) 233-6405</p>
<p><b>Elmore County</b> 100 E Commerce St Rm 205 Wetumpka 36092-2746 (334) 567-1150 (334) 567-1197</p>	<p><b>Houston County</b> 462 N Oates Dothan 36303 (334) 677-4776</p>	<p><b>Lowndes County</b> 205 Tuskeena St E Rm 101 Hayneville 36040 (334) 548-2389 (334) 548-2080</p>
<p><b>Escambia County</b> 301 Belleville Ave Rm 204 Brewton 36426 (251) 867-0243 (251) 867-0312</p>	<p><b>Jackson County</b> 102 E Laurel St Scottsboro 35768 (256) 574-9339 (256) 574-9335</p>	<p><b>Macon County</b> 101 Rosa Parks Ave Ste 100 Tuskegee 36083-1735 (334) 724-2617</p>
<p><b>Etowah County</b> 800 Forrest Ave Ste 206 Gadsden 35901-3651 (256) 549-5384</p>	<p><b>Jefferson County</b> 716 R Arrington Jr Blvd N Ste A-410 Birmingham 35203-0115 (205) 325-5550</p>	<p><b>Madison County</b> 819 Cook Ave NW, Ste 150 Huntsville 35801-5983 (256) 532-3510 (256) 532-3519</p>
<p><b>Fayette County</b> 103 First Ave NW Ste 4 Fayette 35555-2627 (205) 932-5432</p>	<p><b>Lamar County</b> 44690 Hwy 17 Vernon 35592 (205) 695-6348 (205) 695-9197</p>	<p><b>Marengo County</b> 101 E Coats Ave Linden 36748 (334) 295-2249 (334) 295-2086</p>
<p><b>Franklin County</b> 410 Jackson Ave Russellville 35653 (256) 332-8849</p>	<p><b>Lauderdale County</b> 200 South Court Street Florence 35630 (256) 760-5840 (256) 760-5841</p>	<p><b>Marion County</b> 132 Military Street South Hamilton 35570 (205) 921-3625</p>
<p><b>Geneva County</b> 200 N Commerce St Geneva 36340 (334) 684-5655</p>	<p><b>Lawrence County</b> 14451 Market Street Ste 340 Moulton 35650 (256) 974-2460 (256) 974-2461</p>	<p><b>Marshall County</b> 424 Blount Ave Ste 106A Guntersville 35976-1122 (256) 571-7740</p>
<p><b>Greene County</b> 110 Main Street Eutaw 35443 (205) 372-9669</p>	<p><b>Lee County</b> 215 S 9th St Opelika 36801 (334) 737-3635</p>	<p><b>Mobile County</b> 151 Government St Ste 165 Mobile 36602 (251) 574-8586 (251) 574-8587</p>
<p><b>Hale County</b> 905D Centerville St Greensboro 36744-1536 (334) 624-4672</p>		

**ALABAMA BOARDS OF REGISTRARS  
FREE ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER ID CARD ISSUING OFFICES**

**Monroe County**  
65 N. Alabama Ave.  
Monroeville 36460  
(251) 743-4107 x141

**Shelby County**  
108 W College Street  
Ste 100  
Columbiana 35051  
(205) 669-3913

**Wilcox County**  
219 Claiborne Street  
Camden 36726  
(334) 682-9753

**Montgomery County**  
100 S Lawrence St  
Montgomery 36104  
(334) 832-1215

**St. Clair County**  
1815 Cogswell Ave Ste B-10  
Pell City 35125  
(205) 338-3954

**Winston County**  
11 Blake Dr Rm 3  
Double Springs 35553  
(205) 489-3966

**Morgan County**  
302 Lee St NE  
Decatur 35601  
(256) 351-4660  
(256) 351-4663

**Sumter County**  
311 S Washington St  
Livingston 35470  
(205) 652-7902

**Perry County**  
300 Washington St Ste 102  
Marion 36756  
(334) 683-2218 x5

**Talladega County**  
400 N Norton Ave  
Sylacauga 35150-2010  
(256) 249-1007  
(256) 249-1014

**Pickens County**  
155 Reform Street, Suite 303  
Carrollton 35447  
(205) 367-2074

1 Courthouse Square  
Talladega 35160  
(256) 761-2131  
(256) 761-2132

**Pike County**  
120 W Church St Rm B2  
Troy 36081-1913  
(334) 566-1757  
(334) 566-6449

**Tallapoosa County**  
125 N Broadnax St Rm 20  
Dadeville 36853-1371  
(256) 825-1081

**Randolph County**  
14 Broad Street SE, Suite 3  
Wedowee 36278  
(256) 357-2138

**Tuscaloosa County**  
2501 7th St Ste 200  
Tuscaloosa 35401-1801  
(205) 349-3870 x415

**Russell County**  
1000 Broad St  
Phenix City 36867  
(334) 298-1443  
(334) 448-1508

**Walker County**  
1803 3rd Ave Ste 109A  
Jasper 35501  
(205) 384-7279

**Washington County**  
45 Court St  
Chatom 36558  
(251) 847-3255

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.]

## Appendix 4

### Alabama Application for Free Voter ID





**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE**  
**APPLICATION FOR**  
**FREE ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER IDENTIFICATION CARD**

- ▶ **CARDS WILL BE ISSUED TO ALABAMA REGISTERED VOTERS ONLY**
- ▶ **ANY FALSIFICATION OR FRAUD IN THE MAKING OF THIS APPLICATION SHALL CONSTITUTE A CLASS C FELONY**

**This application must be presented in person at one of the following locations:**

- 1) Your local Board of Registrars;
- 2) The Alabama Secretary of State's Office  
State Capitol Building - Suite S-105  
600 Dexter Avenue  
Montgomery, Alabama 36103-5616; or
- 3) Mobile Locations to be provided.

**Full Legal Name (print)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address as reflected in voter registration record:** (street address) \_\_\_\_\_  
City, State and ZIP Code \_\_\_\_\_

**Date of Birth (00/00/0000)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Eye Color** \_\_\_\_\_ **Gender** \_\_\_\_\_ **Height** \_\_\_\_\_ **Weight** \_\_\_\_\_ **Application Date** \_\_\_\_\_

**In order to process your application you must provide the following information:**

(All of the following information can be contained in one document.)

- 1) a photo identification document or a non-photo identification document is acceptable if it contains your full legal name and date of birth;
- 2) documentation showing your date of birth;
- 3) documentation showing that you are an Alabama registered voter (can be electronically verified by the processing office);
- 4) documentation showing your name and address as reflected in your voter registration record (can be electronically verified by the processing office).

I, \_\_\_\_\_, a registered voter (or voter registration applicant if form is filed with Board of Registrars at same time voter registration application is filed) in the State of Alabama, do hereby swear or affirm that the information contained above is true and correct.

**Signature of Alabama registered voter (full legal name)** \_\_\_\_\_

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

DOCUMENTATION SHOWING FULL LEGAL NAME AND DATE OF BIRTH PRESENTED WITH APPLICATION:

\_\_\_\_\_

IF APPLICATION WAS DENIED STATE REASON:

\_\_\_\_\_



## **INSTRUCTIONS FOR FREE ALABAMA PHOTO VOTER IDENTIFICATION CARD**

If you are a registered voter and you are eligible for a free Alabama photo voter identification card, you can apply for the identification card at your local Board of Registrars office, a mobile services location in your county, or at the office of the Secretary of State.

If you are not already a registered voter and you are eligible for a free Alabama photo voter identification card, you can apply for the card at the same time you turn in your voter registration form. Your voter registration form and this application must be submitted in person to the Board of Registrars. If the Board of Registrars determines that you are qualified to vote in Alabama, that office can then process the card application, so long as all other requirements are met.

You can only receive a free Alabama photo voter identification card if you are registered to vote in Alabama and do not have any of the following:

- (a) a valid Alabama driver's license which was properly issued by the appropriate state or county department or agency;
- (b) a valid Alabama nondriver identification card which was properly issued by the appropriate state or county department or agency;
- (c) a valid Alabama photo voter identification card;
- (d) a valid identification card issued by a branch, department, agency, or entity of the State of Alabama, any other state, or the United States authorized by law to issue personal identification, provided that such identification card contains a photograph of the elector;
- (e) a valid U.S. passport;
- (f) a valid employee identification card containing the photograph of the elector and issued by any branch, department, agency, or entity of the U.S. government, the State of Alabama, or any county, municipality, board, authority, or other entity of this state;
- (g) a valid student or employee identification card issued by a public or private college, university, or postgraduate technical or professional school located within the State of Alabama, provided that such identification card contains a photograph of the elector;
- (h) a valid U.S. military identification card, provided that such identification card contains a photograph of the elector; or
- (i) a valid tribal identification card containing a photograph of the elector.

If you already possess one of these documents, do not complete this application.

In order to receive this card you must provide a document that contains your full legal name and date of birth. All of the information may be contained in the same document. Verification of voter registration can be electronically verified by issuing office.

Your application must be signed and sworn to under penalty of perjury pursuant to the laws of the State of Alabama. Any falsification or fraud in the making of this application shall constitute a Class C felony.

Please mail or hand-deliver your completed voter registration application to your county Board of Registrars office.

The mailing address and phone number for each county Board of Registrars office is provided on page 3 of this document.

## Appendix 6

# Alabama Crimes Involving Moral Turpitude

## **CRIMES INVOLVING MORAL TURPITUDE INCLUDE:**

**Listed under the Felony Voter Disqualification Act Codified as Code of Alabama (1975), section 17-3-30.1 Effective August 1, 2017 per Act #2017-378**

- Murder – Section 13A-5-40 (A) 1-19
- Murder (Non-Capital, Reckless, Felony Murder, etc.) – Section 13A-6-2
- Manslaughter – Section 13A-6-3 Exceptions: 13A-6-20 (A) (5) and 13A-6-21
- Assault 1<sup>st</sup> Degree – Section 13A-6-20
- Assault 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree – Section 13A-6-21
- Kidnapping 1<sup>st</sup> Degree – Section 13A-6-43
- Kidnapping 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree – Section 13A-6-44
- Rape 1<sup>st</sup> Degree – Section 13A-6-61
- Rape 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree – Section 13A-6-62
- Sodomy 1<sup>st</sup> Degree – Section 13A-6-63
- Sodomy 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree – Section 13A-6-64
- Sexual Torture – Section 13A-6-65.1
- Sexual Abuse 1<sup>st</sup> Degree – Section 13A-6-66
- Sexual Abuse 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree – Section 13A-6-67
- Sexual Abuse of a child less than 12 years old – Section 13A-6-69.1
- Enticing a child to enter a vehicle, house, etc. for immoral purposes – Section 13A-6-69
- Facilitating solicitation of unlawful sexual conduct with a child – Section 13A-6-121
- Electronic solicitation of a child – Section 13A-6-122
- Facilitating the on-line solicitation of a child – Section 13A-6-123
- Traveling to meet a child for an unlawful sex act – Section 13A-6-124
- Facilitating the travel of a child for an unlawful sex act – Section 13A-6-125
- Human Trafficking 1<sup>st</sup> Degree – Section 13A-6-152
- Human Trafficking 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree – Section 13A-6-153
- Terrorism – Section 13A-10-152
- Soliciting or providing support for an act of terrorism – Section 13A-10-153
- Hindering prosecution of terrorism – Section 13A-10-154
- Endangering the water supply – Section 13A-10-171
- Possession, manufacture, transport, or distribution of a destructive device or bacteriological weapon, or biological weapon – Section 13A-10-193
- Selling, furnishing, giving away, delivering, or distribution of a destructive device, a bacteriological weapon, or biological weapon to a person who is less than 21 years of age – Section 13A-10-194
- Possession, manufacture, transport, or distribution of a detonator, explosive, poison, or hoax device – Section 13A-10-195
- Possession or distribution of a hoax device represented as a destructive device or weapon – Section 13A-10-196 (c)
- Attempt to commit an explosives or destructive device or bacteriological or biological weapons crime – Section 13A-10-197
- Conspiracy to commit an explosives or destructive device or bacteriological or biological weapons crime – Section 13A-10-198
- Hindrance or obstruction during detection, disarming, or destruction of a destructive device or weapon –

Section 13A-10-199

- Possession or distribution of a destructive device or weapon intended to cause injury or destruction – Section 13A-10-200
- Treason – Section 13A-11-2
- Dissemination or public display of obscene matter containing visual depiction or persons under 17 years of age involved in obscene acts – Section 13A-12-191
- Possession and possession with intent to disseminate obscene matter containing visual depiction of persons under 17 years of age involved in obscene acts – Section 13A-12-192
- Parents or guardians permitting children to engage in production of obscene matter – Section 13A-12-196
- Production of obscene matter containing visual depiction of persons under 17 years of age involved in obscene acts – Section 13A-12-197
- Distribution, possession with intent to distribute, production of obscene material, or offer or agreement to distribute or produce – Section 13A-12-200.2
- Trafficking in cannabis, cocaine, or other illegal drugs or trafficking in amphetamine and methamphetamine – Section 13A-12-231
- Bigamy – Section 13A-13-1
- Incest – Section 13A-13-3
- Torture or other willful maltreatment of a child under the age of 18 – Section 26-15-3
- Aggravated child abuse – Section 26-15-3.1
- Prohibited acts in the offer, sale, or purchase of securities – Section 8-6-17
- Burglary 1<sup>st</sup> Degree – Section 13A-7-5
- Burglary 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree – 13A-7-6
- Theft of Property 1<sup>st</sup> Degree – Section 13A-8-3
- Theft of Property 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree – Section 13A-8-4
- Theft of Lost Property 1<sup>st</sup> Degree – Section 13A-8-7
- Theft of Lost Property 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree – Section 13A-8-8
- Theft of trademarks or trade secrets – Section 13A-8-10.4
- Robbery 1<sup>st</sup> Degree – Section 13A-8-41
- Robbery 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree – Section 13A-8-42
- Robbery 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree – Section 13A-8-43
- Forgery 1<sup>st</sup> Degree – Section 13A-9-2
- Forgery 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree – Section 13A-9-3
- Any crime as defined by the laws of the United States or by the laws of another state, territory, country, or other jurisdiction, which, if committed in this state, would constitute one of the offenses listed in this subsection.

## Appendix 7

Alabama Advisory Committee Member

Marc Ayers

Statement of Dissent

Statement of Dissent from Report of the Alabama Advisory Committee  
to the United States Civil Rights Commission  
on “Barriers to Voting in Alabama”

Marc James Ayers  
June 22, 2020

Although I express disagreement with some of the core conclusions reached by the Committee majority, I want to express my thanks to the Committee for the hard work and thoughtfulness it put into this worthy effort. The Committee, and the witnesses who testified before the Committee, certainly raised matters worthy of further discussion concerning Alabama’s voter ID and felon voting laws.

For example, to the extent that county offices wherein citizens can obtain photo IDs are not reasonably accessible – the Report discusses potential issues in Wilcox and Bullock Counties – such situations certainly need to be evaluated by State officials. Also, there is a need to evaluate the available election law training to ensure that poll workers and other state workers understand the laws concerning what is necessary to vote and how to acquire sufficient identification. While no system will be perfect – as there will always be human error – we should strive to maintain sufficient, uniform training so that errors in this regard are kept to a minimum. These and other kinds of concrete issues can be easily evaluated and addressed, and, to the extent that problems exist, their correction should be a great help to Alabama voters, especially those in poorer and more rural areas of the state.

However, in my opinion, the main conclusions reached by the majority here do not necessarily follow from the limited evidence presented at the hearing, but are driven by certain presuppositions or worldviews with which I cannot agree. For example, during the Committee’s discussion of Alabama’s felon voting law, one of the main concerns for one witness (Ms. Charlotte Morrison from the Equal Justice Initiative) was that Alabama’s statute defining “felonies of moral turpitude” (Ala. Code 1975, § 17-3-30.1, 2019) was problematic in that it listed some felonies but not others. I suggested one solution to resolve that concern: classify all felonies to be of “moral turpitude.” Personally, as a Christian, I could certainly make the argument that any crime serious enough to be a felony involved some form of moral turpitude.

In a somewhat surprising response, Ms. Morrison stated that that would not work, because the entire United States criminal justice system was (apparently) institutionally racist, and that if all felonies were crimes of “moral turpitude,” police and prosecutors would simply choose to charge white defendants with misdemeanors and would charge minority defendants with felonies (purportedly to prevent them from voting in the future). *See* Transcript at 232-35 (stating her belief that “we know that the criminal justice system has a racial disparate impact,” and that, even if all felonies were included as crimes of “moral turpitude,” felony charges – as opposed to misdemeanor charges – are “going to be disproportionately levied against certain segments of the community”).

At the very least, Ms. Morrison’s belief concerning the US criminal justice system is highly debatable, and I do not believe that the facts support any conclusion that the criminal justice system



is systemically racist.<sup>1</sup> I do not believe that police or prosecutors are operating in such a reprehensible manner (although I would be happy to engage in an analysis of that issue). But if one holds this as the lens by which all issues will be examined, then any disparity in criminal justice statistics will be interpreted as proof of some kind of intentional discrimination. If that lens is defective – as I believe it is – then any conclusions based on this worldview are wrong as well.<sup>2</sup>

With regard to the issue of felon disenfranchisement, I believe that it would be more beneficial to focus on concrete solutions to ensure that (1) those who have truly “paid their debt to society” can be restored to vote, and (2) that there are no unreasonable barriers to paying that “debt.” Of particular concern for me was the testimony concerning the assessment of high (30%) fees to fines. *See* Transcript at 194-95, 201-02. Fines are, in fact, part of paying one’s “debt to society,” but they must be reasonably “payable.” In my view, it would be simply immoral to impose on newly freed convicts fines that are economically unfeasible to pay back (barring some truly extraordinary windfall). We believe in justice, but we must also believe in mercy to those truly repentant who seek to pay for their crimes and to be restored to society. This principle applies to anyone – black or white, rich or poor, male or female.

Concerning Alabama’s Voter ID law, Ala. Code 1975, § 17-9-30 (2019), in *Greater Birmingham Ministries v. Merrill*, 284 F. Supp. 3d 1253 (N.D. Ala. 2018), the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama held that that law is a constitutional exercise of Alabama’s duty to protect the integrity of the franchise, and did not constitute a violation of the Voting Rights Act. In its opinion, the federal district court described in detail the numerous forms of identification that can be used to allow a person to vote (in addition to the exception allowing a person to vote if two poll workers can personally identify the voter), the fact that a free compliant ID will be issued to anyone who needs one, and the extraordinary lengths that the Alabama Secretary of State has gone to help ensure that valid IDs are available (including even a “mobile ID unit” that actually drives around the State to provide IDs). *See Greater Birmingham Ministries*, 284 F. Supp. 3d at 1260-64. After analyzing the voluminous amount of evidence presented, the court concluded that it was “easy to get a photo ID in Alabama.” *Id.* at 1274; *see also id.* at 1277 (“In sum, the ‘impact’ of the law should not be measured by how many people lack a given ID at a given point in time, but by whether someone without an ID can easily get one. In Alabama, the law has no

---

<sup>1</sup> I also do not believe that there are “black crimes” and “white crimes,” as such concepts contain repugnant assumptions. There are just “crimes,” regardless of who commits them.

<sup>2</sup> Some of the language included in the Report illustrates the presence of such fundamental but unproven presuppositions. For example, throughout the Report, the majority characterizes certain matters as “discriminatory” when describing certain statistical differences. But “discriminatory” in today’s parlance carries a connotation of a malicious intent, and disparities do not prove such discrimination. For example, the fact that a majority of players on a sports team are non-white players does not necessarily mean that the owner of the team “discriminates” against white players, and, rightly, nobody today uses the term “discrimination” to apply to such a situation. There are numerous completely benign factors that could lead to such a result.

Similar is the majority’s definition of “marginal” as referring to “people who, for whatever reason, are denied involvement in mainstream economic, political, cultural and social activities.” Report at 3 n.11. I am concerned that this definition also carries certain unargued presuppositions, as it is not clear how anyone is actually “denied” – which implies some kind of affirmative barring or preclusion – “involvement” in these things today. Certainly, the fact that someone might not have the means or support to achieve their desired end – something that everyone (rich or poor, black or white, male or female) faces to one degree or another – does not necessarily mean that they have been “denied involvement.”

discriminatory impact because it does not prevent anyone from voting, not when free IDs are issued in every county, or at home, under conditions that any registered voter can meet.”).

The court also noted the numerous forms of documentation that are acceptable in order to provide citizens with IDs sufficient to vote. For example, citizens may obtain free voter photo IDs by providing any “non-photo identity document” that “includes both the person’s full legal name and date of birth” (such as a birth or marriage certificate) and almost anything “with the voter’s name and address on it, such as a utility bill or a pay stub.” *Id.* at 1275. Speaking of the “mobile ID unit” which provides IDs to citizens all over the state (and even directly to people’s homes) the court stated that:

the mobile ID unit has issued free photo voter ID cards based upon the presentation of a wide variety of documents, including voter registration forms, registration update forms, arrest records, bank documents, Birmingham Housing Authority ID cards, expired county employee IDs, court paternity documents, fishing licenses, EBT cards, pay stubs, Sam’s Club cards, and a ticket issued by a municipality.

*Id.* at 1275 n.8. Furthermore, “[i]f the voter does not have a copy of her birth or marriage certificate, the registrar can get a copy at no charge to the voter, due to Secretary Merrill’s contracting with the ADPH to pay for ADPH to perform the search.” *Id.* at 1275-76.

Secretary Merrill discussed many of these aspects of the Voter ID law at this Committee’s hearing, along with the impressive levels of voter registration and participation in we have achieved in Alabama. There are, of course, always possible improvements that can be made, as is the case in almost any government program. However, in my opinion, these aspects and accomplishments were often met with a “Yes, but” response that dismissed the State’s overall success in an area by focusing on a small remaining gap or scattered human errors that would then be used to argue that in fact the program was not a success at all. I do not believe that that is the proper standard. Indeed, no government requirement can possibly account for, and create exceptions for, every possible extraordinary scenario.

The question before this Committee is not whether the Voter ID law is legal. That is the role of the courts, and to date the courts have ruled that it is. Rather, this Committee is analyzing the general reasonableness and workability of Alabama’s undisputedly facially-neutral Voter ID requirement; that is, whether the Voter ID requirement is a reasonable balance of the State’s duty to maintain the integrity of the vote with the fundamental right to vote. I believe that it is, by any objective standard, and that I and the majority simply have a fundamental disagreement as to the nature of the State’s duties and obligations concerning providing access to the vote and the citizen’s role duties and obligations concerning taking the steps necessary to vote.

Only adults can vote, and therefore when attempting to strike this balance, the State knows that any requirement will be faced by an adult populace. The State can also assume that those who truly wish to vote will prioritize that desire to engage in the political process and take whatever reasonable steps are necessary to do so. (Indeed, some simply choose not to engage, as people also have the right not to vote.) In 2020, a photo ID is not some kind of unusual thing foreign to the citizenry at large. A valid photo ID is required for any number of things in everyday life for the vast majority of Alabama citizens (and citizens of other states). Viewing the requirement

objectively and as a whole, I believe that the Voter ID requirement – especially Alabama’s – is more than reasonable. Voting is limited by one’s state, county, city, precinct, age, criminal record, etc. Accordingly, requiring one to provide this baseline level of proof to protect their vote is not, in my opinion, an unreasonable burden. Therefore, I cannot agree with the majority’s conclusions that the Voter ID requirement creates an unreasonable barrier to voting, especially given the fact that, even after photo ID became a requirement, Alabama’s historic voter turnout – including minority turnout – remained high.

This conclusion is bolstered when one considers the potentially immense impact of voting on the individual rights of the citizenry. Governments can create and have created laws that send citizens to prison for certain acts – acts which were perhaps historically lawful and even common. Through the power to tax, Governments can confiscate large percentages of one’s earned income, often for programs with which many disagree or find wasteful, detrimental or even immoral. Governments can give themselves new powers and controls over an individual’s life and livelihood, the raising of one’s children, one’s right to worship, one’s right to hire and fire in one’s own business, etc.

In other words, unlike with other fundamental rights – which might affect only the person exercising them – the voting process determines which persons, and accordingly which political worldview, will hold the keys of power to make decisions that can drastically impact every citizen’s individual life, liberty and property. It follows then that a State has not only the ability but the duty to take all reasonable steps to ensure that whatever worldview governs does so only by the consent of those actually legally entitled to vote.

Further, any conclusion that requiring a voter ID is somehow not effective in deterring voter fraud is not well founded. Of course such a requirement deters voter fraud, at least to some degree. It makes it more difficult to impersonate another voter, it ensures that the person showing up to vote is actually who they say they are, and ensures that officials can determine whether that person is entitled to vote (or at least entitled to vote at that voting place).

However, the majority’s focus appears to be based on an assumption that a State must demonstrate a proven history of a substantial amount of a specific type of voter fraud within the State – here, voter fraud that is identification-related – before that State is justified in taking steps to prevent that kind of fraud. There is no such requirement, and such a requirement would in fact be quite unwise. A homeowner would not be faulted for including window bars in addition to door locks on the owners’ home to prevent break-ins, even if that homeowner had no evidence of window-based home invasions in that neighborhood.

In the end, the purported issues with the Voter ID requirement – issues surrounding travel, cost, timely access to locations wherein an ID can be procured, etc. – concern the effect on the poor (*i.e.*, those with less means to cover these matters), not on racial minorities. Many of these issues are absolutely worthy of consideration to ensure that the State’s requirements do not amount to unreasonable barriers. However, it is also a universal truth that virtually any legal requirement of any kind will impact poor people differently from those with means. The question is whether the requirement it is a reasonable balance between the ends to be achieved and the normal expectations upon any adult citizen. While I would be the first to support any reasonable

suggestions to make the system better – some of which are included in the Report – I believe that Alabama’s generous Voter ID law represents just such an acceptable balance.

However, on another, related note, I think Alabama should stay far away from any policy that would make broad assumptions about individuals – their abilities, priorities, political leanings, etc. – based on their race. Nobody on this Committee has done so, of course, and hopefully everyone would agree that minority communities – just like non-minority communities – are filled with individuals who are intelligent, sophisticated, mobile and technologically savvy. However, at times arguments against photo ID laws come dangerously close to demeaning racial minorities through assumptions or insinuations such as the idea that obtaining a photo ID creates a particular hardship simply due to racial considerations. Such a reprehensible position not only flies in the face of the core message of the Civil Rights Movement – that people should be defined as individuals made in God’s image and not as members of this or that racial classification – but also hits a particular chord with me.

To offer my own anecdote, when I was in school I saw the devastation caused to many of my minority friends by what several African American scholars have called “the soft racism of low expectations,” often at the hand of school officials who thought they were “helping” by expecting less of these students. This is precisely the opposite of what was taught by a great man who holds a firm and proud place in Alabama’s history, Booker T. Washington – a personal hero of mine and the subject of one of two non-family portraits in my office (the other being another personal hero, Frederick Douglass) – who, with great success, taught that one’s skin color or history did not limit one from achieving excellence, contrary to the disgusting views of “white supremacy” held by many at the time. Although only a powerless, pathetic few hold such disgusting views today, I fear that some arguments against photo ID requirements could be used by those few to erode the progress for which Washington and others fought. Alabama should strive to ensure that that does not happen.

## Appendix 8

Alabama Advisory Committee Member  
Craig Hymowitz  
Statement of Dissent

## Statement and Dissent by Member Craig Hymowitz.

I dissent from the Committee’s Report as I cannot agree with its conclusions or recommendations.<sup>1</sup> Our election system in Alabama is not perfect, nor will it ever be, but it has achieved tremendous success in expanding Alabama’s overall voter registration and turnout rates.<sup>2</sup> The Committee’s Report, however, does not focus on these successes. Instead, the Majority concludes that under our current election laws, “the balance between efforts to ‘protect’ the integrity of the vote and the citizen’s ability to realize his or her right to vote has gone askew,”<sup>3</sup> and recommend a wholesale revision of Alabama and federal election law I cannot support.

### I. Deciding How We Register and Vote Are Policy Choices

Laws governing the “who, what, where, when and how” of voting and voter registration seek to balance the competing interests between requirements that promote election certainty, prevent fraud, and protect the integrity of eligible voters versus policies that make it easier, or unnecessary, to register and provide additional/alternative times, places, and manners for one to cast their vote. As economist Thomas Sowell has said, “There are no solutions, there are only trade-offs; and you try to get the best trade-off you can get, that’s all you can hope for.”

In the context of voting, the trade-offs center around how to protect the votes of legally entitled voters from their vote being diluted or stolen by those who are not. Where a state strikes that balance is a policy choice that reasonable people can disagree over - including the U.S. Civil Rights Commission (the “USCCR”).<sup>4</sup>

In seeking to justify its policy choices, the Committee’s Report details the problems and obstacles it views as impediments to the remaining pool of unregistered eligible voters from registering and voting. In its rush to point out its gaps and declare the current process untenable, the Committee failed to analyze Alabama’s actual voter registration and turnout rates under the current system. In that data lies the true story of voting in Alabama, and it a story of overwhelming success.<sup>5</sup> Contrary to the conclusions of the Committee, Alabama has found a sweet-spot in the voting policy debate. Alabama has dismantled barriers to voting and expanded the franchise, all while simultaneously enacting efforts to protect the integrity of the ballot. As a result, in 2019, Alabama had its highest level of active voter registration in history; 86% of all potential voters were registered compared to 71% in 2010. See App. A at Table 7.<sup>6</sup>

The Report ignores this data and fails to discuss the impact its sweeping recommendations would have on the integrity, efficiency, and cost to the state’s election process. Instead, the Committee’s Report based on one-day of testimony and member’s individual research purports to reach a completely different view of where the balance between ease of voting and election integrity should lie. As such, the Committee recommends wholesale revisions to Alabama (and Federal) election law based on its conclusion that Alabama’s current voting laws place an undue burden on the voting rights of certain “marginal” groups based on racial, socio-economic, rural vs. urban, or convicted felon status.<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> The Committee chose to hold a single vote on the report as a whole, rather than votes on the individual proposals. As I cannot support certain of the recommendations such as those calling for returning AL to preclearance status, repeal of photo voter ID, and elimination of voter registration, I dissent from the entire report.

<sup>2</sup> To provide the USCCR and reader with the relevant current and historical voter registration and turnout efforts in Alabama, I have prepared an appendix of charts and raw data. See Appendix A: Data Sources and Charts of Alabama Voter Registration and Turnout Data 2010 – 2019 attached hereto.

<sup>3</sup> Committee Report at p. 51

<sup>4</sup> See *An Assessment of Minority Voting Rights in the United States*, USCCR, 2018 Statutory Report, “Summary of The Commission’s Past Voting Rights Briefing Reports” at Appendix. A (hereinafter, the “2018 USCCR Report.”).

<sup>5</sup> It is important that the USCCR and the reader understand that while individual efforts were made by Committee members to gather information for the Report, the Committee’s findings are based primarily on one day of testimony from representatives of several interest groups, government officials, and individuals who submitted information.

<sup>6</sup> Each citizen, of course, also has the right not to exercise their franchise. So one can assume that some choose not to register.

<sup>7</sup> Committee Report at pp. 3-4, 48-53.

I have enjoyed the robust debate we have engaged in over this topic and respect the hard work put in by my colleagues, even if I disagree with their focus and conclusions. Based on the actual voter registration and turnout data evidence, however, I believe the real story about “barriers to voting” in Alabama is how they’ve been knocked down. Alabama’s achievements in expanding voter registration and increasing turnout should be praised, not criticized simply because there is still some remaining room for improvement.<sup>8</sup>

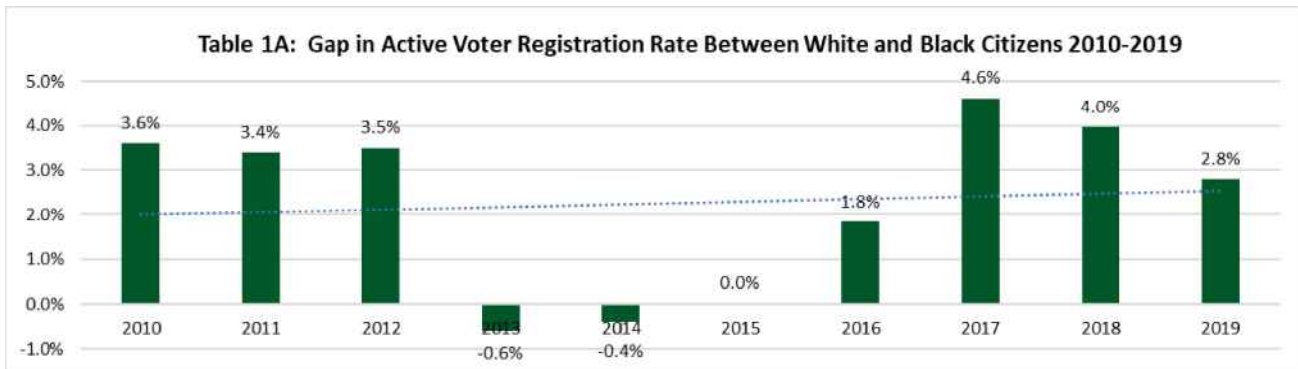
**II. Alabama’s Success in Expanding the Voter Registration.**

By any measure, the improvements in Alabama’s Voter Registration rate from 1965 to today have been tectonic. Since passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the gap between White and Black/African-American voters in Alabama has been eliminated.<sup>9</sup> A momentous accomplishment the USCCR recognized in its own 2008 Report. A trend that has continued to today:

**Table 1: Voter Registration Rates for Whites & Blacks in Alabama: 1965 vs. 2004 vs. 2019**

1965			2004			2019		
White	Black	Gap	White	Black	Gap	White	Black	Gap
69.2%	19.3%	49.9%	73.8%	72.9%	0.9%	87.1%	84.3	2.8%

Moreover, the data suggest that whatever impact the enactment of Alabama’s Voter ID law in 2014 had on voter registration, it was minimal and temporary. As shown in Table 1A and 1B, the gap between registration rates increased in 2016 and 2017, before declining back to pre-voter ID levels by 2019. The percentages of White and Black voter registration dipped in 2015, rose in 2016 (a Presidential election year), dropped again in 2017, but then increased significantly in 2018 and 2019.<sup>10</sup>



**Table 1B: Percentage of Active Voter Registration Rate Between White and Black Citizens 2010 – 2019<sup>11</sup>**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
% White Active Regis. Voters	73.6%	74.6%	75.2%	79.8%	78.5%	78.0%	82.9%	80.2%	85.0%	87.1%
% Black Active Regis. Voters	70.0%	71.2%	71.7%	80.4%	78.9%	78.0%	81.1%	75.6%	81.0%	84.3%

<sup>8</sup> Similarly, I think the Committee discounts too heavily the human element in some of the stories of election frustration we heard in favor of presuming a broader institutional problem. Elections occur under high stress, at most a few times a year, and often with new rules or equipment versus the last contest. To the extent that election workers give incorrect advice or make an error in processing a voter, I have seen no evidence presented that this was the result of anything but unintentional human error. I would readily support additional training, resources, and election planning to better prepare our election workers and provide increased awareness of polling place locations and DMV hours.

<sup>9</sup> 2018 USCCR Report. at p.53, Table 2.

<sup>10</sup> The number of total votes cast in Alabama increased between the 2012 and 2016 election by approximately 63,000, even though the turnout percentage dropped from 73.2% to 66.8%. See Appendix A Table 8-10A.

<sup>11</sup> See Appendix A at Table 7 for the source data for Tables 1A-B.

Alabama currently has approximately 4.9 million residents.<sup>12</sup> Approximately 1.1 million are under the age of eighteen, leaving a maximum pool of roughly 3.8 million residents (including citizens, legal residents, and illegal aliens) over the age of 18 (“Potential Voters”). From this pool of Potential Voters, 3.25 million were active registered voters in 2019 equating to an active voter registration rate of approximately 86%, the state’s highest rate ever.<sup>13</sup> See App. A at Tables 4 & 7.

While the percentage of White and Black Alabamians over 18 has remained flat over the last decade (2010-2019), their participation rate as Active Voters increased.<sup>14</sup> White active voter registration has gone from 73.6% in 2010 to 87.1% in 2019. Black active voter registration jumped from 70.0% in 2010 to 84.3% in 2019. See App. A at Tables 2 & 3.

Thus, it is difficult to reconcile the state’s increasing registration and turnout numbers with the Committee’s conclusion that “the state has created what for some are insurmountable barriers to voting.”<sup>15</sup> As the Secretary of State testified at the Committee’s hearing back in February 2018, “Not one instance has been reported since we passed the voter photo ID law where an individual has gone to the poll and been denied access to participation. All we’ve tried to do is to make it easy to vote and hard to cheat.”<sup>16</sup> As a result of the Secretary of State’s efforts, he estimated in February 2018, that out of roughly 4.85 million residents, “[t]here’s less than 350,000 people in the state of Alabama that are not registered to vote, period.”<sup>17</sup>

### III. Voter Fraud, Maintaining Accurate Voter Rolls, and Voter ID

Voter ID law’s ability to prevent voter fraud versus the increased burden that could depress voter registration and voting remains uncertain. A fact the Committee initially accepted when it wrote “[t]he testimony at the Montgomery Hearing indicated voter fraud was either a serious problem, or nonexistent, depending on which panelist was speaking.”<sup>18</sup> The same bi-polar conclusion that the venerable Carter-Baker Report found in 2005 when it stated:

There is no evidence of extensive fraud in the U.S. elections or of multiple voting, but both occur, and it could affect the outcome of a close election. The electoral system cannot inspire public confidence if no safeguards exist to deter or detect fraud or to confirm the identity of voters. . . . While the Commission is divided on the magnitude of voter fraud – with some believing the problem is widespread and others believing that it is minor – there is no doubt that it occurs.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>12</sup> See U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts, AL, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045219>. (July 1, 2019).

<sup>13</sup> In addition, there were another 254,285 “inactive” registered voters in 2019. *Id.*

<sup>14</sup> Alabama’s population of White and Black residents between 2010 and 2019 stayed very consistent. The White percentage dropping slightly from 69.9% in 2010 to 69.1% in 2019, and Black Alabamians increasing slightly from 26.1% in 2010 to 26.8% in 2019. See App. A at Table 5.

<sup>15</sup> Committee Report at p. 52.

<sup>16</sup> Testimony of Merrill at Transcript p. 14

<sup>17</sup> Quoted in the Summary of Testimony, at p.15. See, Merrill Testimony at pp 15-16 (“We now have 3,347,398 registered voters in Alabama. . . [but] I’m not satisfied with what we’ve done. We got to take additional steps and do other things that will allow us to be more efficient, more effective, and more responsive to the people in the state of Alabama.”). As of May 2020, there were 3,357,082 Active Registered Voters. See <https://www.sos.alabama.gov/alabama-votes/voter/election-data>.

<sup>18</sup> “A Summary of Testimony received by the Alabama Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights,” June 2018 at p.12 (hereinafter “Summary of Testimony”).

<sup>19</sup> “*Report of the Commission on Federal Election Reform, Building Confidence in U.S. Elections*” at p. 9 (Sept. 2005) Finding that even post-HAVA, “irregularities and fraud still occur,” citing ineligible felon voting and voting by the dead. . . .; “more than 200 cases of felons voting illegally and more than 100 people who voted twice, used fake names or false addresses, or voted in the name of a dead person. . . . The Commission made five broad recommendations “to increase voter participation and to assure the integrity of the electoral system.” *Id.* at p. 6 (Recommending improving voter registration that “produces complete, accurate, and valid lists of citizens who are eligible to vote; and voter identification, tied directly to voter registration, that enhances ballot integrity without introducing new barriers to voting”) (hereinafter “Carter-Baker Report”).



Similar sentiments were expressed at our hearing by the Secretary of State<sup>20</sup> and a representative from the Alabama Attorney General's Office.<sup>21</sup> In fact, the USCCR itself recommended Voter ID, cleaning up/purging of voter registration lists, and other anti-fraud measures more than ten years ago. In 2008, the USCCR issued a report on Voter Fraud and Intimidation<sup>22</sup> finding:

that both fraud and intimidation disenfranchise voters and weaken the overall political system. Thus, the Commission found that achieving accurate voter rolls seems to be essential in assuring civilians that elections are accurate and have full participation of the voting public. The Commission also offered recommendations that state and municipal governments improve poll worker training, and that states adopt a photo ID requirement for both registration and voting.<sup>23</sup>

In 2009, the USCCR issued a report "urging the [Department of Justice] to: (1) combat voter fraud and initiate action to prevent illegal voting, and (2) take aggressive steps to ensure that all states comply with HAVA's requirement that each state implement an official computerized voter registration list."<sup>24</sup>

Concurrent with the Carter-Baker Report, the REAL ID Act of 2005 was signed into law. It required all "states to verify each individual's full legal name, date of birth, address, Social Security number, and U.S. citizenship before the individual is issued a driver's license or personal ID card."<sup>25</sup> This is now the law in Alabama and precludes the state from issuing a driver's license or other ID without confirming the required information. While the Committee heard testimony that these requirements are overly burdensome on certain segments of the public,<sup>26</sup> it also heard testimony regarding the Secretary of State's extensive efforts to accommodate any citizen's difficulty in obtaining an ID.

There is no doubt obtaining a REAL ID/STAR ID imposes a greater burden on certain segments of the population than others. I do not believe, and there has been no evidence presented, that Congress sought to use the heightened proof requirements to intentionally impose an unfair burden on any specific group. Whatever impact it does impose, based on the state's ever-increasing voter registration numbers, the people of Alabama seem capable of overcoming it.

When it came time to write the final report, however, the Committee was no longer uncertain about what balance it wanted to strike. Despite the success of Alabama's voter registration efforts and the fact that the overwhelming majority of citizens have the necessary ID, the Committee decided it all had to go, recommending not only that the state get repeal its Voter ID requirement,<sup>27</sup> but also its entire voter registration process concluding that "the voter registration process creates barriers to voting that is disproportionate for Alabama's marginalized citizens – including poor, minority and rural populations."<sup>28</sup> A conclusion, I cannot support.

---

See also, The Heritage Foundation Election Fraud Database (<https://www.heritage.org/voterfraud>) chronicling over 1200 proven instances of election fraud across the country.

<sup>20</sup> See Summary of Testimony at p.12.

<sup>21</sup> Id. at pp. 12-13.

<sup>22</sup> USCCR, Voter Fraud And Voter Intimidation, 1 (2008), <http://www2.law.umaryland.edu/marshall/usccr/documents/cr12v962006.pdf>.

<sup>23</sup> 2018 USCCR Report, at p. 337. (internal footnotes omitted).

<sup>24</sup> Id. at 338 (internal footnotes omitted). While in the dissent, the statement of Commissioner Gail Hariot in response to the 2018 USCCR is equally applicable here:

Along with the right to the ballot is the right to have one's ballot count, which requires the exclusion of those who are not entitled to a ballot. Policies that are intended to facilitate the right to cast a ballot—like early voting and requirements that election officials take the voter's word for his or her identity—can increase the likelihood of voter fraud. . . . On the other hand, requirements that voters present an ID can exclude the occasional voter who does not have an ID and cannot get one except at great inconvenience. How do we reconcile those two competing considerations?

<sup>25</sup> Carter-Baker Report at pp. 18-19.

<sup>26</sup> See Summary of Testimony at pp. 11-12.

<sup>27</sup> Committee Report at p. 15.

<sup>28</sup> Committee Report at pp.18-19.

#### IV. Alabama's Success in Expanding Voter Turnout.

The Committee heard testimony that while registration numbers have gone up, voter turnout is a better metric to measure voter participation and the barriers individuals may face in attempting to vote. Even if so, the most recent data from the 2018 midterm elections put Alabama on top again. As Secretary Merrill put it: “We’ve also broken every record in the history of the state for participation in elections in the last four major elections that we’ve had.”<sup>29</sup>

In the 2018 elections (where turnout is historically lower than presidential years<sup>30</sup>), the gap between white and black voter turnout in Alabama was only 3.1% compared to 6.4% nationwide.<sup>31</sup> The gap in Alabama’s Black and White voter turnout was smaller than in other states, including those that did not require Voter ID (“The [U.S.] census report, [released last week] . . . indicates little correlation between voter ID laws and racial parity in voting during last year’s midterms.”).<sup>32</sup> In reaction to the report, Sec. Merrill said:

he knows of no voters turned away from the polls in Alabama last year because they did not have photo ID. “That would be zero,” he said. “Because, if there had been more than zero, you would have heard a national outcry about how Alabama is mistreating her people, about how Alabama is not allowing her people to participate at the polls. *Id.*

#### V. Conclusion

The Committee’s Report bases its conclusions on the testimony and individual investigations of Committee members, rather than an objective analysis of Alabama’s actual voter data. When Alabama’s voter registration and turnout data is taken into account, I see no justification for the Committee’s proposed comprehensive overhaul of Alabama election law.

As with most elements of modern society, the difficulties testified to in relation to obtaining ID and voting were predominantly correlated with socio-economic status, rural vs urban living situation, and some human error and inefficiencies in the operation of some Alabama DMV offices. These barriers, however, have successfully been navigated by Alabama voters and do not support the Committee’s conclusion that “the balance between efforts to ‘protect’ the integrity of the vote and the citizen’s ability to realize his or her right to vote has gone askew.”<sup>33</sup>

That does not mean that improvements cannot be made, and special efforts to reach our rural and poor citizens to allow them an equal opportunity to gain the necessary ID, if they need it, register, and vote if they choose to do so. But the barriers testified to, compared to the actual results reflected in the state’s voter registration and turnout numbers do not justify the Committee’s conclusion or recommendation for a wholesale revision of Alabama voting laws.<sup>34</sup> Thus, I respectfully dissent.

<sup>29</sup> Branden Kirby, “Voter suppression? Alabama black, white citizens voted at similar rates in 2018,” [www.Fox10tv.com](http://www.Fox10tv.com) (April 29, 2019); quoting Secretary of State Merrill (hereinafter “Kirby Article”) ([https://www.fox10tv.com/news/alabama/voter-suppression-alabama-black-white-citizens-voted-at-similar-rates-in-2018/article\\_d1082cdc-6ad1-11e9-9d83-fbb4b61be738.html](https://www.fox10tv.com/news/alabama/voter-suppression-alabama-black-white-citizens-voted-at-similar-rates-in-2018/article_d1082cdc-6ad1-11e9-9d83-fbb4b61be738.html)).

<sup>30</sup> See App. A at Tables 8-10 plotting overall Alabama voter turnout from 1986-2018.

<sup>31</sup> Kirby, (“Alabama Secretary of State John Merrill said the numbers refute oft-repeated allegations that the state’s voter identification law and other election integrity measures suppress the African-American vote.”).

<sup>32</sup> *Id.* Noting that the gap between black and white voters in states without Voter ID were often higher than Alabama which has a Voter ID requirement. The gap noted in states that did not require Voter ID were: Nevada (19.8%), Washington, D.C. (15.8%), Massachusetts (11.7%), California (10.8%), Minnesota (10.1%), Maryland (9.7%), New Jersey (6.4%), North Carolina (2.6%), Pennsylvania (1.9%), New York (1.6%), and Illinois (0.3%).

<sup>33</sup> Committee Report at p. 51

<sup>34</sup> The Report’s recommendations include a call to “restructure Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act and return Alabama to preclearance status.” How this could be accomplished is not discussed in the Committee Report. Any such effort, as the U.S. Supreme Court noted, would require legislation by Congress. That legislation would be required under *Shelby County* to emerge from a re-survey of each state in the Union. Based on Alabama’s success in increasing minority voter registration and turnout, it is unlikely that even if Congress reimposes preclearance on a subset of states rather than uniformly across the country Alabama would qualify as a state with significant enough barriers to minority voting to require preclearance.

**Statement and Dissent by Member Craig Hymowitz.**

**Appendix A: Data Sources and Charts of Alabama Voter Registration and Turnout Data 2010 – 2019**

U.S. Census Data:

1. U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts, Alabama. As of July 1, 2019, Alabama's racial and ethnic breakdown was: White (69.1%), Black or African American (26.8), American Indian (.7%), Asian (1.5%), Native Hawaiian (.1%), and two or more races ( 1.7%). 4.4% of Alabamians identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino. By comparison, the United States as a whole was: White (76.5%), Black or African American (13.4%), American Indian (1.3%), Asian (5.9%), Native Hawaiian (.2%), and two or more races (2.7%). 18.3% of Americans identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino. Available at: [https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045219](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045219;);

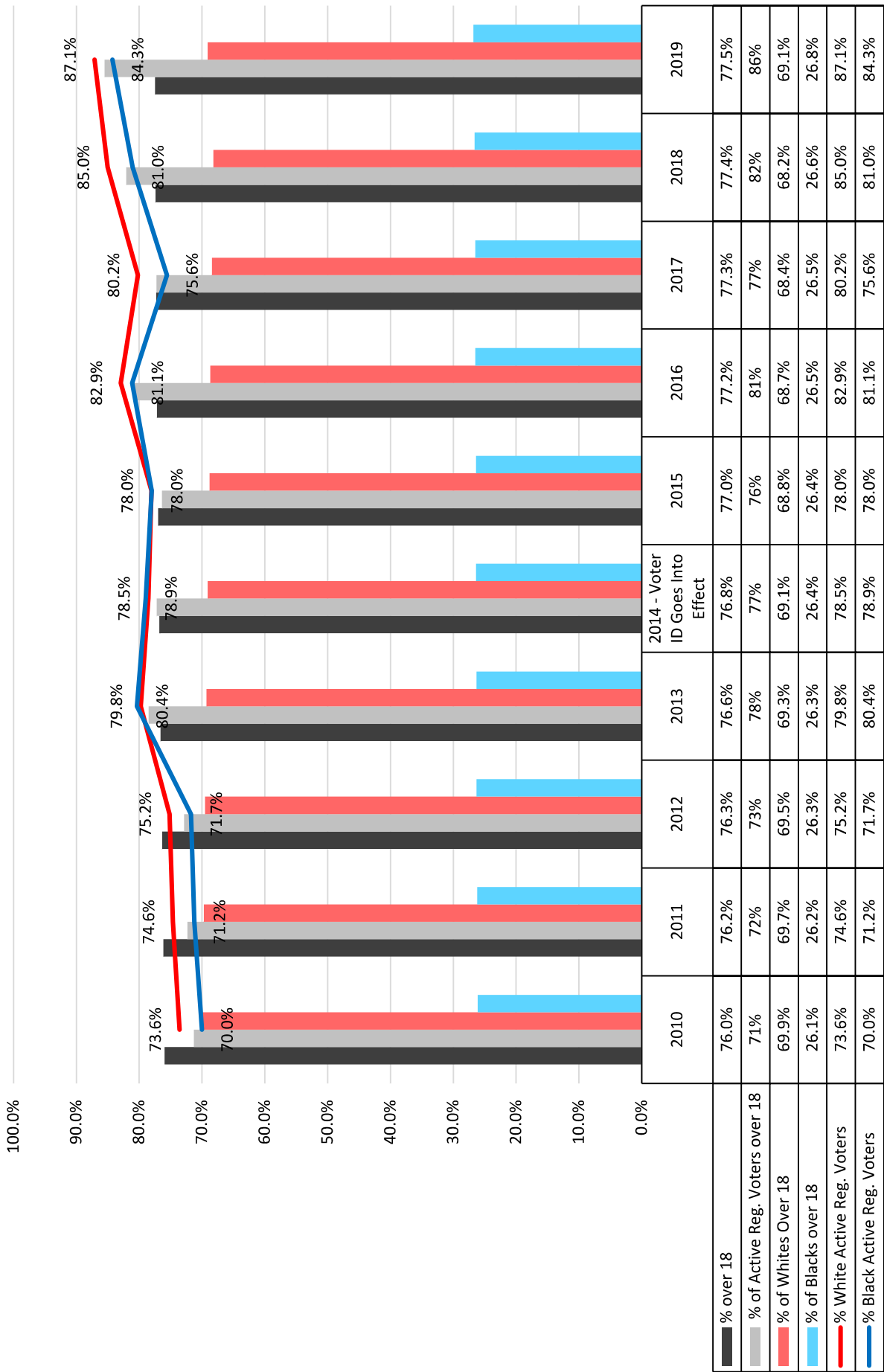
2. Data for Alabama's population for 2010 – 2018 over the age of 18 and by race was pulled from the U.S. Census' American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate tables available at: [https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=alabama%20voting%20age%20population&g=0400000US01&hidePreview=false&tid=ACSDP5Y2011.DP05&t=Age%20and%20Sex&vintage=2018&layer=VT\\_2018\\_040\\_00\\_PY\\_D1&cid=DP05\\_0001E](https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=alabama%20voting%20age%20population&g=0400000US01&hidePreview=false&tid=ACSDP5Y2011.DP05&t=Age%20and%20Sex&vintage=2018&layer=VT_2018_040_00_PY_D1&cid=DP05_0001E). Data for 2019 was found at <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045219>; <http://censusviewer.com/state/AL>.

Alabama Voter Registration and Turnout Data

1. Data for the number active and inactive Alabama registered voters, and their racial and ethnic makeup was derived from the annual Voter Registration Data files available at the Alabama Secretary of State's website at: <https://www.sos.alabama.gov/alabama-votes/voter/election-data>
2. Data for Alabama's overall active voter registration and turnout is excerpted from the Alabama Secretary of State, "Comprehensive Voter Turnout 1986--2020" file, available at: <https://www.sos.alabama.gov/sites/default/files/election-data/2020-05/Comprehensive%20Voter%20Turnout%201986-2020.pdf>

<b>Data Tables and Charts</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Table 1: Voter Registration Rates for Whites &amp; Blacks in Alabama: 1965 vs. 2004 vs. 2019</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Table 1A: Gap in Active Voter Registration Rate Between White and Black Citizens 2010-2019</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Table 1B: Percentage of Active Voter Registration Rate Between White and Black Citizens 2010 – 2019</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Table 2: Potential Pool of Alabama Voters vs. Active Registered Voters 2010 - 2019: All, White, and Black</b>	<b>A-3</b>
<b>Table 3: Percentage of Alabamians (White and Black) over 18 and Percentage of Active Voter Registration (White and Black) 2010 – 2019</b>	<b>A-4</b>
<b>Table 4: Alabama Active and Inactive Voter Registrant Data</b>	<b>A-5</b>
<b>Table 5: U.S. Census Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2010-2018</b>	<b>A-5</b>
<b>Table 6: Alabama Active vs Inactive Voter Registrants 2010-2020</b>	<b>A-5</b>
<b>Table 7: Analysis of Alabama Secretary of State Election Data 2010 – 2019</b>	<b>A-6</b>
<b>Table 8: AL Active Voter Registration and Turnout % 1986 – 2018</b>	<b>A-7</b>
<b>Table 9: AL Presidential Election Year Turnout 1988 - 2016</b>	<b>A-7</b>
<b>Table 10: AL Mid-Term Election Year Turnout 1986 – 2018</b>	<b>A-8</b>
<b>Table 8-10A: Alabama Active Voter Registration and Turnout 1986 -2018</b>	<b>A-9</b>

**Table 2: Potential Pool of Alabama Voters vs. Active Registered Voters 2010 - 2019: All, White, and Black**



**Table 3: Percentage of Alabamians (White and Black) over 18 and Percentage of Active Voter Registration (White and Black) 2010 - 2019**

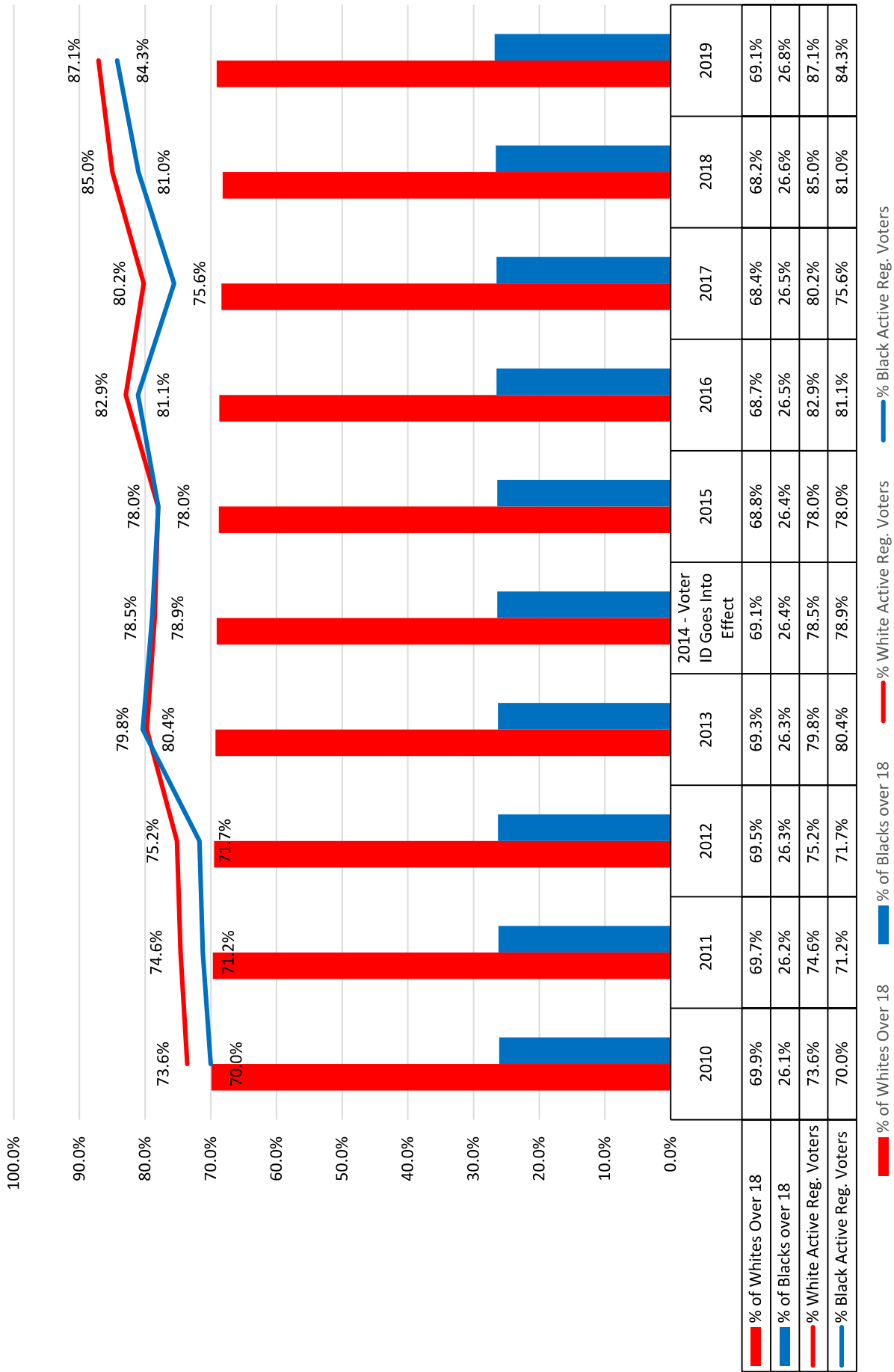


Table 4: Alabama Active and Inactive Voter Registrant Data

Year	Active										Inactive										
	Total Active & Inactive Registrants	Asian	American Indian	Black	Federally-Registered (may be of any race)	Hispanic	Korean	White	Other	Not Identified	Total Active	Asian	American Indian	Black	Federally-Registered (may be of any race)	Hispanic	Korean	White	Other	Not Identified	Total Inactive
2010	2,937,756	9,343	7,293	654,385	3,353	10,215	44	1,841,343	26,917	59	2,552,952	1,674	1,318	109,290	210	2,077	2	263,105	7,098	30	384,804
2011	2,960,142	9,984	7,872	674,667	3,219	11,203	50	1,880,458	27,750	53	2,615,256	1,578	1,192	96,389	172	1,955	1	236,997	6,572	30	344,886
2012	3,016,879	10,596	8,375	688,192	3,088	12,504	44	1,904,994	28,032	518	2,656,343	1,779	1,302	103,727	154	2,244	4	244,184	7,106	36	360,536
2013	2,951,341	13,132	9,706	776,844	2,961	16,317	44	2,031,569	31,705	3,537	2,885,315	324	318	23,848	18	523	4	39,713	1,238	40	66,026
2014	2,969,077	13,441	9,925	771,005	2,784	16,931	47	2,007,738	30,547	4,079	2,856,497	615	581	36,371	55	1,030	4	2,073	71,734	117	112,580
2015	2,997,340	13,803	10,101	765,820	2,662	17,765	46	1,996,330	29,739	4,601	2,840,867	964	884	53,137	64	1,653	8	96,294	3,229	240	156,473
2016	3,164,155	16,314	10,865	802,989	2,475	22,558	51	2,128,755	30,377	6,932	3,021,316	914	780	49,747	56	1,557	8	86,559	2,976	242	142,839
2017	3,280,898	17,365	9,744	750,720	2,040	24,801	40	2,056,161	24,297	9,852	2,895,020	2,350	1,711	120,926	234	4,072	8	249,385	5,818	1,374	385,878
2018	3,403,719	18,705	9,749	811,719	1,849	28,339	37	2,183,164	23,306	13,175	3,090,043	2,226	1,423	96,675	172	3,837	6	202,921	5,150	1,266	313,676
2019	3,502,308	20,457	9,544	857,674	1,646	32,830	36	2,286,352	22,497	16,987	3,248,023	1,972	1,441	77,190	137	3,409	5	164,803	4,477	1,151	254,285
2020	3,590,837	21,960	9,687	883,906	1,508	36,192	32	2,356,799	22,366	19,230	3,351,680	1,955	1,043	72,588	129	3,387	4	154,598	4,305	1,148	239,157

Source: Alabama Secretary of State  
As of July for 2010 - 2019. As of April for 2020.

Percentages by Category: Active vs. Inactive	
2010	100%
2011	100%
2012	100%
2013	100%
2014	100%
2015	100%
2016	100%
2017	100%
2018	100%
2019	100%
2020	100%

Table 5: U.S. Census Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2010-2018

Year	Total AL Population	Total Population over 18	% of Total Population over 18 = White	% of Total Population = Black
2010	4,712,651	3,580,348	76.0%	26.1%
2011	4,747,424	3,615,219	76.2%	26.2%
2012	4,777,326	3,647,097	76.3%	26.3%
2013	4,799,277	3,675,910	76.6%	26.3%
2014	4,817,678	3,699,760	76.8%	26.4%
2015	4,830,620	3,718,646	77.0%	26.4%
2016	4,841,164	3,735,975	77.2%	26.5%
2017	4,850,771	3,748,089	77.3%	26.5%
2018	4,864,680	3,765,887	77.4%	26.6%
2019	Census Data has not been Released			
2020	Census Data has not been Released			

Source: 2010 -2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Table 6: Alabama Active vs Inactive Voter Registrants 2010-2020

Year	% Active Registrants	% of Inactive Registrants
2010	86.9%	13.1%
2011	88.3%	11.7%
2012	88.0%	12.0%
2013	97.8%	2.2%
2014	96.2%	3.8%
2015	94.8%	5.2%
2016	95.5%	4.5%
2017	88.2%	11.8%
2018	90.8%	9.2%
2019	92.7%	7.3%
2020	93.3%	6.7%

Source: Alabama Secretary of State

Table 7: Analysis of Alabama Secretary of State Election Data 2010 – 2019

Year	Total AL Population	Total Population over 18	% over 18	% of Active Reg. Voters over 18	Total Active Reg. Voters	% of White of Total Pop.	% Black of Total Pop.	Whites Over 18	Blacks Over 18	% of Whites Over 18	% of Blacks over 18	No. of White Active Reg. Voters	No. of Black Active Reg. Voters	% White Active Reg. Voters	% Black Active Reg. Voters	Gap Btwn Active Reg. White & Black Voters
2010	4,712,651	3,580,348	76.0%	71%	2,552,952	69.9%	26.1%	2,502,663	934,471	69.9%	26.1%	1,841,343	654,385	73.6%	70.0%	3.5%
2011	4,747,424	3,615,219	76.2%	72%	2,615,256	69.7%	26.2%	2,519,808	947,187	69.7%	26.2%	1,880,458	674,667	74.6%	71.2%	3.4%
2012	4,777,326	3,647,097	76.3%	73%	2,656,343	69.5%	26.3%	2,534,732	959,187	69.5%	26.3%	1,904,994	688,192	75.2%	71.7%	3.4%
2013	4,799,277	3,675,910	76.6%	78%	2,885,315	69.3%	26.3%	2,547,406	966,764	69.3%	26.3%	2,031,569	776,844	79.8%	80.4%	-0.6%
2014 - Voter ID Goes Into Effect																
2015	4,817,678	3,699,760	76.8%	77%	2,856,497	69.1%	26.4%	2,556,534	976,737	69.1%	26.4%	2,007,738	771,005	78.5%	78.9%	-0.4%
2016	4,830,620	3,718,646	77.0%	76%	2,840,867	68.8%	26.4%	2,558,428	981,723	68.8%	26.4%	1,996,330	765,820	78.0%	78.0%	0.0%
2017	4,841,164	3,735,975	77.2%	81%	3,021,316	68.7%	26.5%	2,566,615	990,033	68.7%	26.5%	2,128,755	802,989	82.9%	81.1%	1.8%
2018	4,850,771	3,748,089	77.3%	77%	2,895,020	68.4%	26.5%	2,563,693	993,244	68.4%	26.5%	2,056,161	750,720	80.2%	75.6%	4.6%
2018	4,864,680	3,765,887	77.4%	82%	3,090,043	68.2%	26.6%	2,568,335	1,001,726	68.2%	26.6%	2,183,164	811,719	85.0%	81.0%	4.0%
2019	4,903,185	3,798,031	77.5%	86%	3,248,023	69.1%	26.8%	2,624,439	1,017,872	69.1%	26.8%	2,286,352	857,674	87.1%	84.3%	2.9%

Source: Alabama Secretary of State (<https://www.sos.alabama.gov/alabama-votes/voter/election-data>)



Table 8: AL Active Voter Registration and Turnout % 1986 - 2018

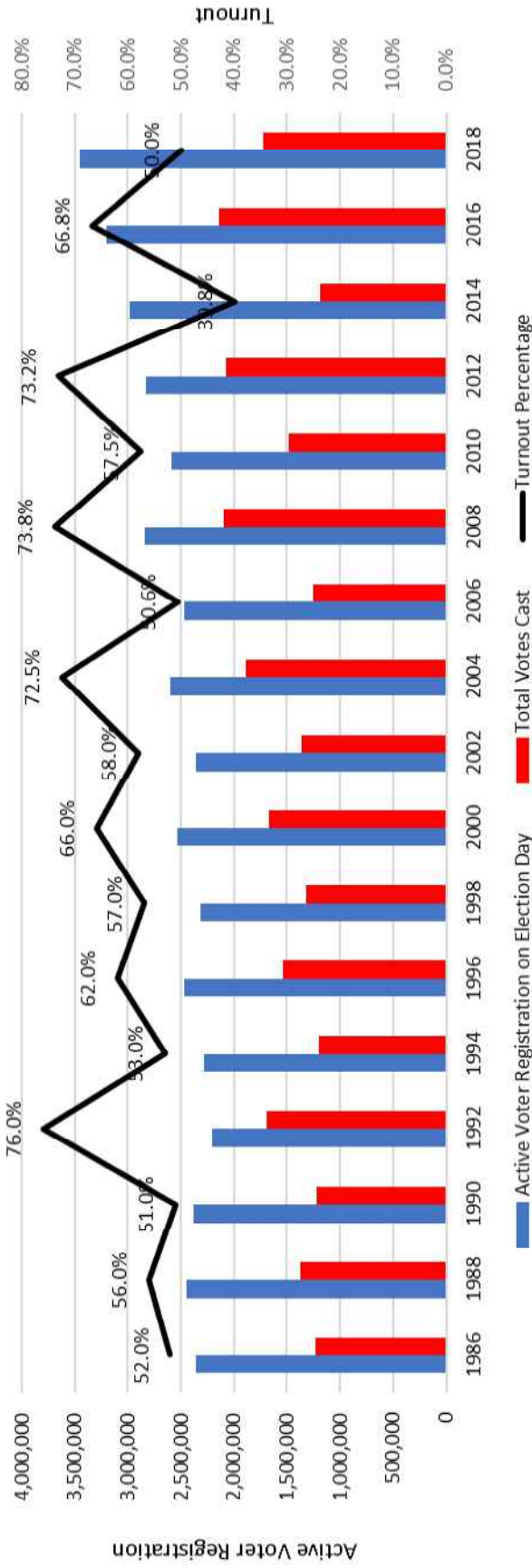


Table 9: AL Presidential Election Year Turnout 1988 - 2016

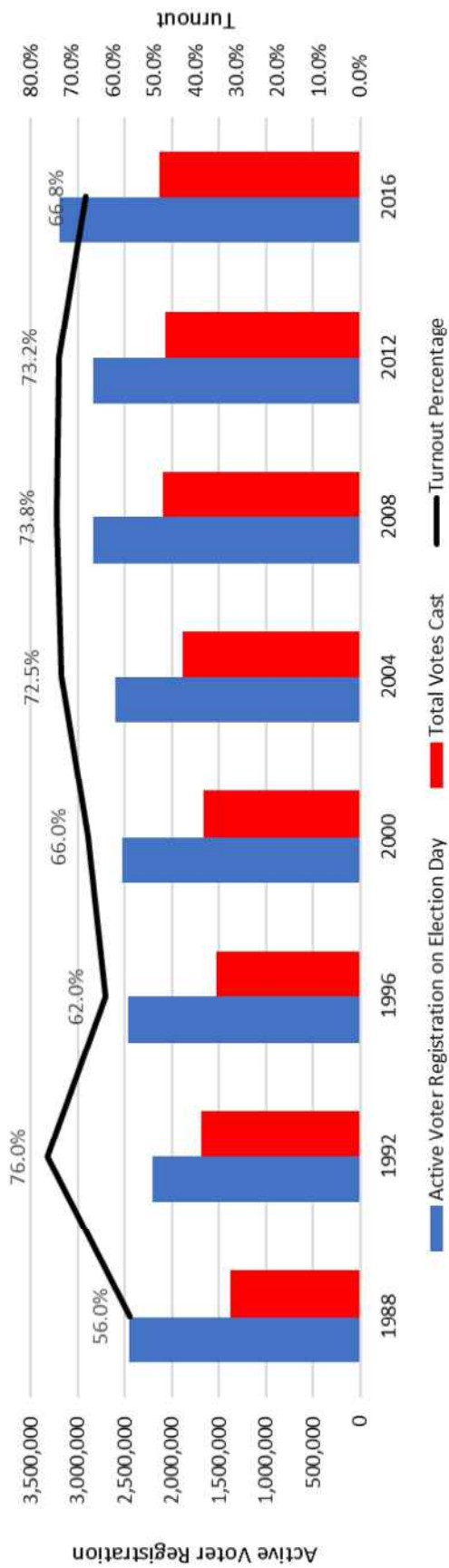
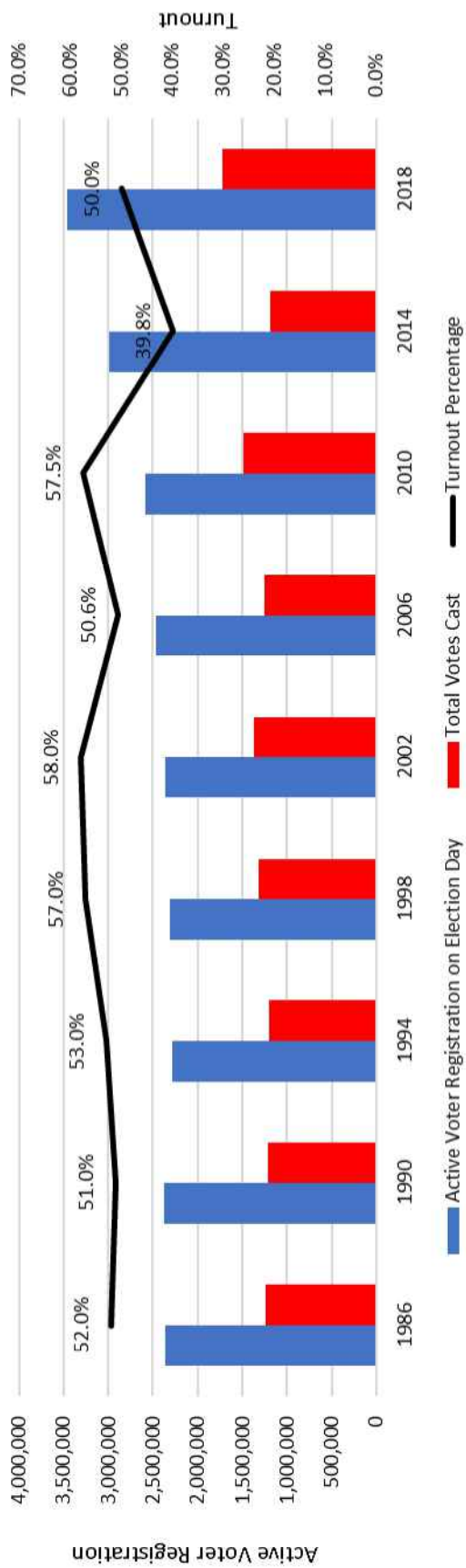


Table 10: AL Mid-Term Election Year Turnout 1986 - 2018



<b>Table 8-10A: Alabama Active Voter Registration and Turnout 1986 -2018</b>			
Year	Active Voter Registration on Election Day	Total Votes Cast	Turnout Percentage
1986	2,362,361	1,233,366	52.0%
1988	2,451,491	1,377,970	56.0%
1990	2,381,992	1,215,626	51.0%
1992	2,210,617	1,687,337	76.0%
1994	2,283,484	1,199,095	53.0%
1996	2,470,766	1,533,226	62.0%
1998	2,316,598	1,314,901	57.0%
2000	2,528,963	1,665,573	66.0%
2002	2,356,423	1,367,053	58.0%
2004	2,597,629	1,883,415	72.5%
2006	2,469,807	1,250,401	50.6%
2008	2,841,195	2,096,114	73.8%
2010	2,586,282	1,486,182	57.5%
2012	2,833,938	2,074,338	73.2%
2014	2,986,782	1,191,274	39.8%
2016	3,198,703	2,137,482	66.8%
2018	3,457,572	1,725,877	50.0%

Source: Alabama Secretary of State, "Comprehensive Voter Turnout 1986 - 2020"  
<https://www.sos.alabama.gov/sites/default/files/election-data/2020-05/Comprehensive%20Voter%20Turnout%201986-2020.pdf>

## Appendix 9

Alabama Advisory Committee Member  
Dr. Peter Jones  
Statement of Concurrence

Alabama Advisory Committee Peter Jones – Concurring Statement

I am in full support of the report drafted by the Alabama State Advisory Committee, of which I am a member, and I offer the following as a concurring statement. Specifically, I overview the published academic research regarding the consequences of voter ID laws across U.S. states.

The most recent published literature is conclusive that voter identification (ID) laws have had a “negative impact on the turnout of racial and ethnic minorities in primaries and general elections.”<sup>1</sup> The causal question—whether voter ID laws cause lower turnout for minority populations—is a difficult one to answer for a variety of methodological reasons, but the most recent peer-reviewed studies provide evidence that state voter ID laws produce disparities in voter turnout between whites and minorities.<sup>2,3</sup> Specifically, voter turnout for minorities has either decreased or not increased at the same rate, relative to white voter turnout. These results are unsurprising two reasons. First, the lack of identification is particularly acute among the minority population, the poor, and the young.<sup>4</sup> In fact, Berreto et al. (2019) found that even controlling for education and income, African Americans were five percent less likely to have an ID.<sup>5</sup> Second, voter identification laws are applied unequally in that voters of a minority race are more likely to be asked for identification.<sup>6,7</sup>

After the Help American Vote Act (HAVA) in 2002, states adopted a variety of new identification requirements, which varied in the stringency of their requirements.<sup>8</sup> Early work examining the effects of these laws provided clear evidence that that stricter voter ID laws did decrease turnout,<sup>9,10,11,12</sup> though evidence was mixed as to whether there was a disparate impact on

---

<sup>1</sup> Hajnal, Z., Lajevardi, N., & Nielson, L., *Voter Identification Laws and the Suppression of Minority Votes*, *The Journal of Politics*, 79(2), (Jan. 2017) at 363-379.

<sup>2</sup> Burden, Barry C., *Disagreement Over ID Requirements and Minority Voter Turnout*, *The Journal of Politics* 80.3 (April 2018), at 1060-1063.

<sup>3</sup> Highton, Benjamin, *Voter Identification Laws and Turnout in the United States*, *Annual Review of Political Science* 20 (May 2017), at 149-167.

<sup>4</sup> Barreto, M. A., & Sanchez, G. R., *Accepted Photo Identification and Different Subgroups in the Eligible Voter Population, State of Texas, 2014*, (2014) (Expert report submitted on behalf of plaintiffs in *Veasey v. Perry*, Case No. 2:13-cv-00193).

<sup>5</sup> Barreto, M. A., Nuño, S., Sanchez, G. R., & Walker, H. L., *The Racial Implications of Voter Identification Laws in America*, *American Politics Research*, 47(2), (2019) at 238-249.

<sup>6</sup> Atkeson, L. R., Kerevel, Y. P., Alvarez, R. M., & Hall, T. E., *Who Asks for Voter Identification? Explaining Poll-worker Discretion*, *The Journal of Politics*, 76(4), (Oct. 2014) at 944-957.

<sup>7</sup> Atkeson, L. R., Bryant, L. A., Hall, T. E., Saunders, K., & Alvarez, M., *A New Barrier to Participation: Heterogeneous Application of Voter Identification Policies*, *Electoral Studies*, 29(1), (Mar. 2010) at 66-73.

<sup>8</sup> Underhill, Wendy, *Voter Identification Requirements*, Nat'l Conference of State Legislatures, (Feb. 2, 2020) <https://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/voter-id.aspx>.

<sup>9</sup> Vercellotti, Timothy, and David Anderson., *Protecting the Franchise or Restricting It? The Effects of Voter Identification Requirements on Turnout*, Presented at the annual conference of the American Political Science Association, Philadelphia (2006).

<sup>10</sup> Alvarez, Michael, Delia Bailey, and Jonathan Katz., *The Effect of Voter Identification Laws on Turnout*, (California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA Social Science Working Paper No. 1267R, 2008).

<sup>11</sup> Alvarez, Michael, Delia Bailey, and Jonathan Katz., *An Empirical Bayes Approach to Estimating Ordinal Treatment Effects*, *Political Analysis* 19 (1), (Winter 2011) at 20–31.

<sup>12</sup> Hood III, M. V., and Charles S. Bullock III, *Much Ado About Nothing? An Empirical Assessment of the Georgia Voter Identification Statute*, *State Politics & Policy Quarterly* 12.4 (Oct. 2012) at 394-414.

minorities.<sup>13, 14</sup> Following this initial wave of studies, researchers considered the methodical challenges associated with modeling the causal impact of voter identification laws on turnout.<sup>15</sup>

Descriptively, researchers had observed a decrease in turnout, particularly for minority voters, but it was hard to statistically determine whether voter ID laws were the cause. In response to these challenges, more recent research has employed careful statistical techniques and observed more elections to measure the impact of voter ID laws. As such, the last decade of research is an appropriate reflection of where experts stand on whether voter ID laws suppress votes.

A few examples of this more recent research include:

1. A GAO study from 2014 that overviewed the previous decade of research and included a methodologically rigorous evaluation of voter ID laws in Kansas and Tennessee. Compared to less restrictive (at the time) states, turnout among eligible and registered voters decreased by 1.9 to 2.2 percentage points in Kansas and 2.2 to 3.2 percentage points in Tennessee. As well, turnout dropped by larger amounts for African-American registrants, compared to White, Asian-American, and Hispanic registrants.
2. Highton (2017) reviewed the theory, methodological challenges, and evidence we have so far. He summarizes the state of research as:
3. Empirically, a small number of studies have employed suitable research designs and generally find modest, if any, turnout effects of voter identification laws. This may indicate that voter identification laws have only minor effects on turnout, or it may be due to the fact that the type of voter identification law that may have the most significant effects—a strict photo identification law—is a relatively recent phenomenon.
4. Hajnal et al. (2017) provided a much more substantive evaluation of voter ID laws. Those authors used the validated voting data from the Cooperative Congressional Election Study for several recent elections, and their findings showed that strict identification laws had a “negative impact on the turnout of racial and ethnic minorities in primaries and general elections.”

It should be noted that Grimmer et al. (2018) responded to Hajnal et al. (2017) with a methodological critique.<sup>16, 17</sup> This prompted a response from Hajnal et al. (2018), who pointed out that Grimmer et al. (2018) fundamentally agreed with their findings, noting that Grimmer et al.’s (2018) reanalysis “confirms the core conclusion of our 2017 article—that strict voter identification

---

<sup>13</sup> [Lott, John R. \*Evidence of Voter Fraud and the Impact That Regulations to Reduce Fraud Have on Voter Participation Rates\*, Public Choice & Political Economy eJournal \(2006\), available at SSRN 925611.](#)

<sup>14</sup> [Mycoff, J. D., Wagner, M. W., & Wilson, D. C., \*The Empirical Effects of Voter-ID Laws: Present or Absent?\*, PS: Political Science & Politics, 42\(1\), \(Jan. 2009\) at 121-126.](#)

<sup>15</sup> For a review of these challenges, see Erikson, R. S., & Minnite, L. C., *Modeling Problems in the Voter Identification—Voter Turnout Debate*, Election Law Journal, 8(2), (2009) at 85-101, <http://www.columbia.edu/~rse14/erikson-minnite.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> [Grimmer, J., Hersh, E., Meredith, M., Mummolo, J., & Nall, C., \*Comment on “Voter Identification Laws and the Suppression of Minority Votes,”\* Journal of Politics, 79\(2\), \(August 2017\).](#)

<sup>17</sup> [Grimmer, J., Hersh, E., Meredith, M., Mummolo, J., & Nall, C., \*Obstacles to Estimating Voter ID Laws’ Effect on Turnout\*, The Journal of Politics, 80\(3\), \(April 2018\) at 1045-1051.](#)

Alabama Advisory Committee Peter Jones – Concurring Statement

laws have a racially disparate impact.” Burden (2018) summarized this debate between two scholars.<sup>18</sup> As for what they agree:

The authors appear to agree that, given the data available, the most appropriate statistical models indicate that state ID laws produce larger disparities in voter turnout between whites and Hispanics. If this disparity is the quantity of interest, then all of the authors have little to dispute.

Burden (2018) continues by explaining the main point of disagreement:

The main point of contention is whether minority turnout actually declines when ID is required—or whether it merely increases by a smaller increment than does white turnout. This is essentially a disagreement about whether minority turnout is depressed in absolute terms or relative terms.

In research, it is important to consider the evolution of a field’s analytical approach to evaluating a question. More recent studies have had additional elections to observe, and researchers were able to use more advanced statistical techniques with better data. Though there are exceptions,<sup>19</sup> the majority of current published academic research provides exhaustive evidence that voter identification laws had a negative and disproportionate impact on the voter turnout of racial and ethnic minorities.

---

<sup>18</sup> [Burden, B. C., \*Disagreement Over ID Requirements and Minority Voter Turnout\*, \*The Journal of Politics\*, 80\(3\), \(July 2018\) at 1060-1063.](#)

<sup>19</sup> [Cantoni, E., & Pons, V., \*Strict ID Laws Don't Stop Voters: Evidence from a US Nationwide Panel, 2008–2016\* \(Nat'l Bureau of Econ. Research, Working Paper No. 25522, 2019\).](#), <https://www.hbs.edu/faculty/Pages/item.aspx?num=55734>.



**U.S. Department of Justice**

**Civil Rights Division**

*Office of the Assistant Attorney General*

*Washington, D.C. 20530*

**NOV 21 2011**

Mr. John J. Park, Jr., Esq.  
Strickland Brockington Lewis  
1170 Peachtree Street, NE, Suite 2200  
Atlanta, Georgia 30309-7200

Dear Mr. Park:

The refers to Act No. 2011-518 (S.B. 484) (2011), which provides the 2011 redistricting plan for Alabama's congressional districts; and Act No. 2011-677 (H.B. 621) (2011), which provides the 2011 redistricting plan for the Alabama State Board of Education, submitted to the Attorney General pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. 1973c. We received your submission on September 21, 2011; additional information was received through October 25, 2011.

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

Sincerely,

Thomas E. Perez  
Assistant Attorney General



## OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

2021 Dec-27 AM 11:25  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
N.D. OF ALABAMA

JIMMY EVANS  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
STATE OF ALABAMA

ALABAMA STATE HOUSE  
11 SOUTH UNION STREET  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130  
AREA (205) 242-7300

April 15, 1992

Honorable John Tanner  
Voting Section  
Civil Rights Division  
U. S. Department of Justice  
HOLC Building -- Room 716  
320 1st Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20001

Re: **March 27, 1992 Objection to State of Alabama  
Redistricting Plan (Act No. 92-63);  
Wesch v. Hunt, No. 91-0787 (S.D. Ala. March 9, 1992)**

Dear Mr. Tanner:

This is in reference to the March 27, 1992 objection interposed by the U. S. Department of Justice to the State of Alabama's congressional redistricting plan (Act No. 92-63) and its effect on the redistricting plan adopted by the Court in Wesch v. Hunt (No. 91-0787, S.D. Ala. March 9, 1992).

In the Justice Department's letter of objection, Assistant Attorney General John R. Dunne indicates that the State of Alabama's plan failed Section 5 review due to what the letter terms the "unnecessary fragmentation" of Alabama's black population outside the majority black congressional district. The letter, however, is unclear as to exactly what steps should be taken to remedy this fragmentation. The letter indicates that Alabama's black population outside the majority black congressional district should be placed in a second district, but it is unclear as to whether this is to create a minority influence district or a second majority black district, and, if the Justice Department requires the creation of a second majority black district, what percentage black populations would be acceptable in both the first and the second black

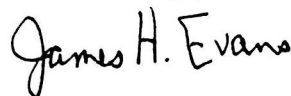
Honorable John Tanner  
Page Two  
April 15, 1992

districts. In the letter, Mr. Dunne only refers to African-Americans constituting a majority of the voting age population. Please clarify the Justice Department's requirements in this respect.

Secondly, the plan adopted by the Court in Wesch v. Hunt (No. 91-0787, S.D. Ala. March 9, 1992), "The 1992 Alabama Redistricting Plan," creates a single majority black congressional district, in which blacks constitute 67.53% of the total population, and disperses the remaining black population of the state among the six other districts. In none of these other districts does the minority population exceed 30% of the total population. Therefore, the Court-ordered plan in Wesch v. Hunt suffers from precisely the same deficiencies as were cited by the Justice Department in its objection to the State of Alabama's congressional redistricting plan in terms of its fragmentation of black population outside the majority black congressional district and in its failure to create a second black majority or influence district. Given the fact that the Court-ordered plan contains these deficiencies, does the Justice Department intend to undertake post-judgment intervention or otherwise seek to modify the judgment in Wesch v. Hunt? Please advise us on the course of action you plan to pursue.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Sincerely,

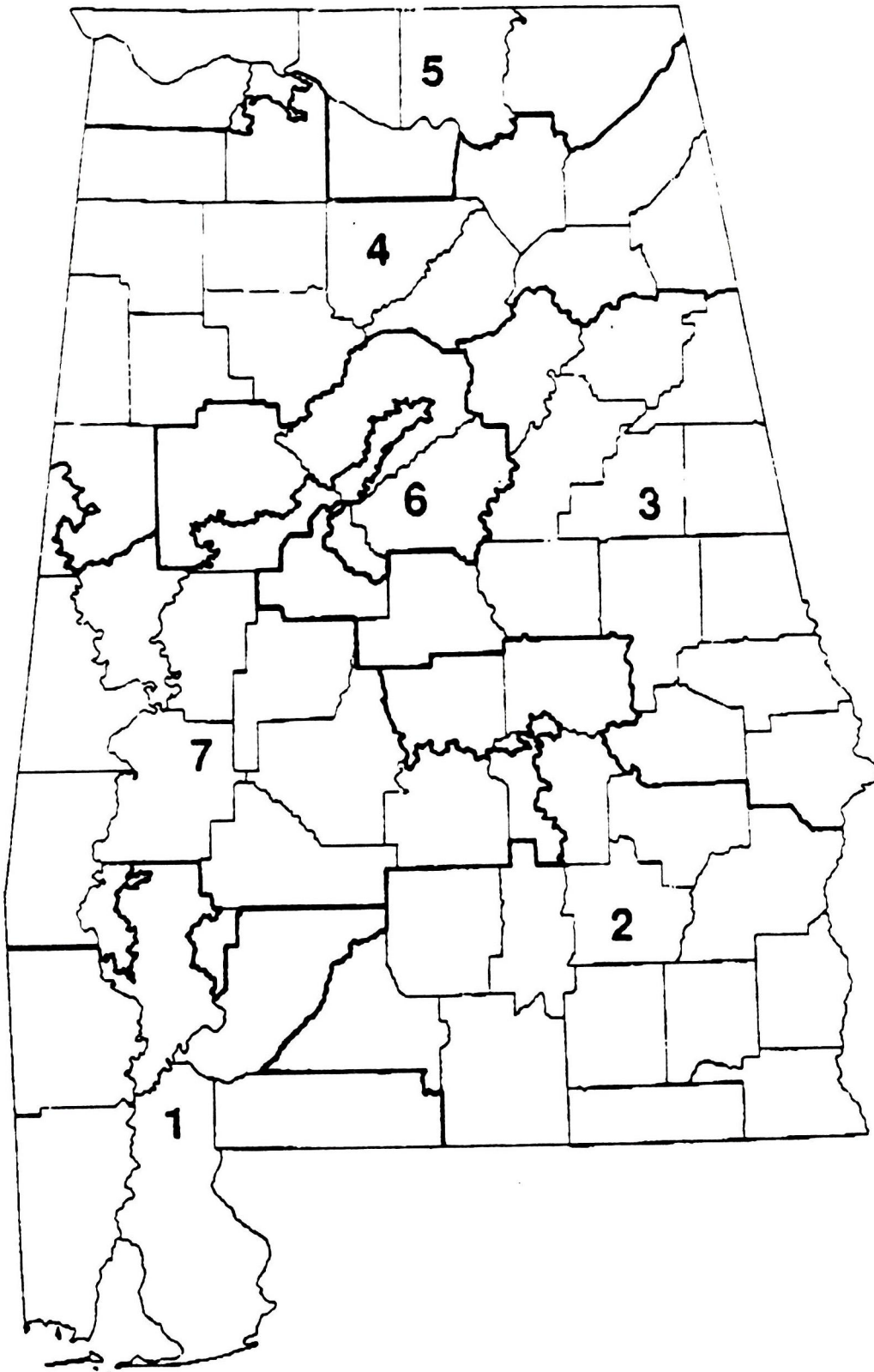


JAMES H. EVANS  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
STATE OF ALABAMA

JHE/MPA/vec

Encl: Map of "1992 Alabama Redistricting Plan"  
Statistical Summary of Plan

1313A



DB: ALABAMA

**District Summary**  
**Total Populations, All Ages**  
**Plan: 1992 Alabama Redistricting Plan**

Date: 1/27/92  
Time: 11:32 a.m.  
Page: 1

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

<u>District Name</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>Total White</u>	<u>Total Black</u>	<u>Total Am. Ind.</u>	<u>Total Asian/PI</u>	<u>Total Other</u>
District 1	577,226 100.00%	403,193 69.85%	164,448 28.49%	4,944 0.86%	3,776 0.65%	865 0.15%
District 2	577,227 100.00%	431,639 74.78%	139,265 24.13%	1,692 0.29%	3,362 0.58%	1,269 0.22%
District 3	577,227 100.00%	422,187 73.14%	149,922 25.97%	1,136 0.20%	3,008 0.52%	974 0.17%
District 4	577,227 100.00%	534,038 92.52%	38,020 6.59%	3,541 0.61%	1,053 0.18%	575 0.10%
District 5	577,227 100.00%	481,509 83.42%	85,945 14.89%	3,540 0.61%	5,145 0.89%	1,088 0.19%
District 6	577,226 100.00%	517,777 89.70%	53,309 9.24%	1,054 0.18%	4,408 0.76%	678 0.12%
District 7	577,227 100.00%	185,454 32.13%	389,796 67.53%	599 0.10%	1,045 0.18%	333 0.06%
Total	4,040,587 100.00%	2,975,797 73.65%	1,020,705 25.26%	16,506 0.41%	21,797 0.54%	5,782 0.14%

**JOHN H. MERRILL**  
SECRETARY OF STATE

ALABAMA STATE CAPITOL  
MONTGOMERY, AL 36130

# STATE OF ALABAMA

**I, John H. Merrill, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, having custody of the Great and Principal Seal of said State, do hereby certify that**

in accordance with the Code of Alabama, 1975, as amended, the Alabama Democratic Party initially filed a certification of its candidates for the Primary Election to be held on Tuesday, March 3, 2020 with the Office of the Secretary of State on December 11, 2019. The Alabama Democratic Party filed an amended certification of its candidates on December 18, 2019. Attached to this certification are both the amended and original certifications certified by the Alabama Democratic Party for the 2020 Primary Election. Please use the **amended** certification, certified to our office on December 18, 2019.



**In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the City of Montgomery, on this day.**

December 20, 2019

Date

John H. Merrill

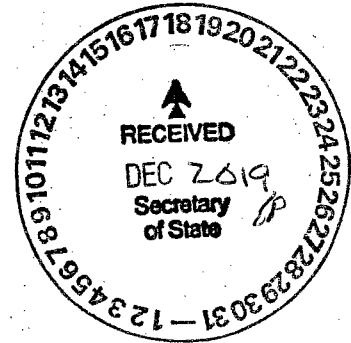
Secretary of State



# Alabama Democratic Party

Post Office Box 950 • Montgomery, Alabama 36101-0950 • Phone - 334.262.2221 • Fax - 334.262.6474  
[www.aldemocrats.org](http://www.aldemocrats.org) • [aldemocrats@gmail.com](mailto:aldemocrats@gmail.com)

The Honorable John H. Merrill  
Secretary of State  
State Capitol Building  
600 Dexter Avenue - Suite S-105  
Montgomery, AL 36130



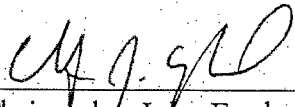
## CERTIFICATION

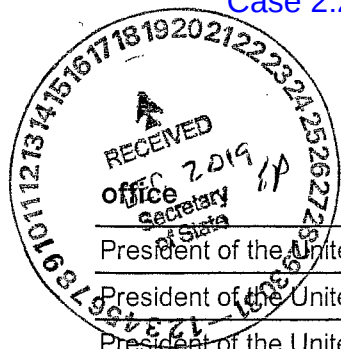
Pursuant to Section 17-13-5, Code of Alabama, 1975, I hereby certify that the persons whose names appear on the following schedules have filed qualifications for the March 3, 2020 Democratic primary election as candidates for the office indicated.

Subject to the provisions therein, I declare that unopposed candidates are nominated.

This certificate is subject to such disqualifications or corrective action as hereafter may be made.

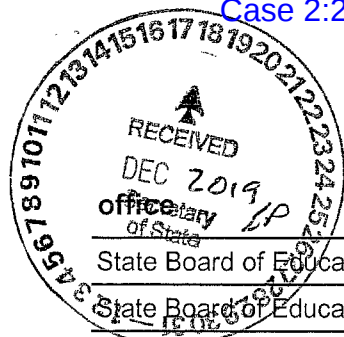
Given under my hand, this eighteen day of December, 2019.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Christopher John England  
Alabama Democratic Party Chair



March 3, 2020 Alabama Democratic primary election

	name as it appears on ballot	status
President of the United States	Michael Bennet	Primary
President of the United States	Joseph R. Biden	Primary
President of the United States	Michael R. Bloomberg	Primary
President of the United States	Cory Booker	Primary
President of the United States	Pete Buttigieg	Primary
President of the United States	Julián Castro	Primary
President of the United States	John K. Delaney	Primary
President of the United States	Tulsi Gabbard	Primary
President of the United States	Amy Klobuchar	Primary
President of the United States	Bernie Sanders	Primary
President of the United States	Tom Steyer	Primary
President of the United States	Elizabeth Warren	Primary
President of the United States	Marianne Williamson	Primary
President of the United States	Andrew Yang	Primary
President of the United States	Uncommitted	Primary
United States Senator	Doug Jones	Nominee
United States Representative, District 1	James Averhart	Primary
United States Representative, District 1	Rick Collins	Primary
United States Representative, District 1	Kiani A. Gardner	Primary
United States Representative, District 2	Phyllis Harvey-Hall	Primary
United States Representative, District 2	Nathan Mathis	Primary
United States Representative, District 3	Adia Winfrey	Nominee
United States Representative, District 4	Rick Neighbors	Nominee
United States Representative, District 7	Terri A. Sewell	Nominee
President of the Public Service Commission	Laura Casey	Primary
President of the Public Service Commission	Robert L. Mardis, III	Primary
State Board of Education 1	Tom Holmes	Nominee
State Board of Education 3	Jarralynne Agee	Nominee
State Board of Education 5	Fred Bell	Primary
State Board of Education 5	Tonya Smith Chestnut	Primary
State Board of Education 5	Ron Davis	Primary
State Board of Education 5	Pamela J. Laffitte	Primary



March 3, 2020 Alabama Democratic primary election

	name as it appears on ballot	status
State Board of Education 5	Patrice "Penni" McClammy	Primary
State Board of Education 5	Woodie E. Pugh Jr.	Primary
State Board of Education 5	Joanne Shum	Primary
State Board of Education 5	Billie Jean Young	Primary
Circuit Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 02, Jefferson County	Shanta Owens	Nominee
Circuit Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 03, Jefferson County	Kechia Davis	Primary
Circuit Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 03, Jefferson County	Sandy E. Lee	Primary
Circuit Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 03, Jefferson County	Everett W. Wess	Primary
Circuit Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 10, Jefferson County	Patrick James Ballard	Nominee
Circuit Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 16, Jefferson County	Linda Hall	Nominee
Circuit Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 02, Montgomery County	Madeline Hinson Lewis	Primary
Circuit Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 02, Montgomery County	Brooke E. Reid	Primary
Circuit Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 04, Montgomery County	J. R. Gaines	Nominee
Circuit Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 07, Montgomery County	LLoria Munnerlyn James	Primary
Circuit Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 07, Montgomery County	Vicky U. Toles	Primary
Circuit Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 09, Montgomery County	Johnny Hardwick	Nominee
Circuit Judge, 26th Circuit, Place 02, Russell County	David Johnson	Nominee
District Judge, 02nd Circuit, Butler County	Brandon Eugene Collins	Nominee
District Judge, 05th Circuit, Macon County	Deborah Hill Biggers	Nominee
District Judge, 08th Circuit, Place 03, Morgan County	Paul R. Holland	Nominee
District Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 01, Jefferson County	Martha R. Cook	Primary
District Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 01, Jefferson County	Gerri Robinson	Primary
District Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 02, Jefferson County	Maria Fortune	Nominee
District Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 07, Jefferson County	Ruby Yvette Davis	Primary
District Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 07, Jefferson County	Terrika Shaw	Primary
District Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 07, Jefferson County	Angeline J. Sperling	Primary
District Judge, 13th Circuit, Place 03, Mobile County	Alan Colvin	Nominee
District Judge, 14th Circuit, Walker County	Seth L. Diamond	Nominee
District Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 01, Montgomery County	Monet McCorvey Gaines	Primary
District Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 01, Montgomery County	Angela Starr	Primary
District Judge, 17th Circuit, Greene County	Lillie Jones-Osborne	Nominee
District Judge, 17th Circuit, Sumter County	Steve Boyd	Primary
District Judge, 17th Circuit, Sumter County	Tammy Jackson Montgomery	Primary



# 1<sup>st</sup> Congressional District

## DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than five (5) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than five (5) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

### FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Colin Sanders Al-Greene
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Napoleon Bracy, Jr.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
John F. Butler
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Adline C. Clarke, Jr.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
William M. Cunningham Jr.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Barbara Drummond
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Patricia G. Edington
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Virginia Edington
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Jason Fisher
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Ben H. Harris, III
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Willie A. James, III
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Nicholas Martin
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Morris
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Barbara Turner
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Ann White-Spunner



### FOR CORY BOOKER DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Alison Gay Wood

FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Mary Ann Chapman

---

Mary H. Johnson

---

Theodore F. Kearley

---

Skylar L. Rutledge

---

Stephanie "Michele" Walker-Harmon

FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Kris Adkison

---

Jason "JJ" James

---

Jennifer James

---

Sandi Johnston

---

Henry Juzan Perkins

---

Marian Hope Ponder



FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Wesley J. Funes

---

Jesse McDaniel

---

Simone Normand

---

Nathaniel Robertson

---

Claire W. Taylor-Davis

---

Slade Watson

---

Elizabeth Williams

FOR ANDREW YANG DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Stacey Yim

FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Robert (Bob) Adams

---

Ron Davis

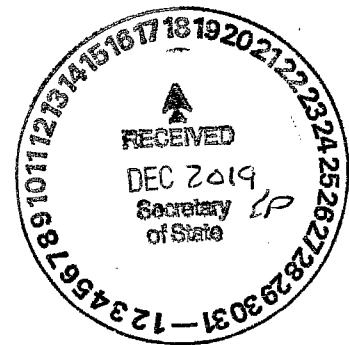
---

Patricia A. Lewis

---

Phylis A. Logsdon

---



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District

### DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than five (5) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than five (5) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

### FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, SECOND DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

\_\_\_\_\_  
John Anzalone

\_\_\_\_\_  
William Wilson Blount

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lycurgus Hatcher

\_\_\_\_\_  
Harriet Jay Hubbard

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nolan Ivy Jackson

\_\_\_\_\_  
Julian McPhillips

\_\_\_\_\_  
Joe Reed

\_\_\_\_\_  
Joel Lee Williams



### FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, SECOND DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

\_\_\_\_\_  
William Alverson

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ronnie Garrett Exum

\_\_\_\_\_  
Madison Faile

\_\_\_\_\_  
Elaine Stopp Mullins

FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, SECOND DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Jesse Brown
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Norma Cleghorn
- \_\_\_\_\_  
J. Mark Coleman
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Jason Fifield
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Amanda Morgan-Deel
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Brandon Lee Richards
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Tara Sexton
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Amy Tyler

FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, SECOND DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Iesha Brooks
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Robert Jackson
- \_\_\_\_\_  
S. Kathleen Kirkpatrick
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Dillon Nettles
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Zaakira L. Sadrud-Din
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Richard Whetstone
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Pamela Wiggins



FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, SECOND DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Christina Butler
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Tyna D. Davis
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Warren L. Davis
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Tabitha Isner
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Lee Lindsay
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Ansley K. Markwell

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Congressional District

## DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than four (4) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than four (4) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

### FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Lindsey Bickerstaff

---

Zack Buckner

---

Dolores (Dee) Crumly

---

Lamar Crumly

---

Kay King Davis

---

Johnny Ford

---

Sheila Degan Gilbert

---

Harry Gilliam

---

Jeremy Gray

---

R. Jaime Lowe

---

Rebecca Marion

---



### FOR CORY BOOKER DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Al Allenback

---

FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Glenn L. Allen
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Michelle Cely
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Aaron Fox
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Grant Garber
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Lynn Higgins
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Grace O'Connor
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Eli O'Connor
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Michael Shelton
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Donna Young

FOR AMY KLOBUCHAR DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Adam Jortner

FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Jesse T. Smith
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Carla Smith
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Daniel Storey

FOR TOM STEYER DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Robert E. Hergenroeder



FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Terri Chapman

---

Kristina Michel

---

Samantha Smoot

---

FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Terry D. Adamson Jr

---

Joanne Shum

---

Ronald Marvin Shum

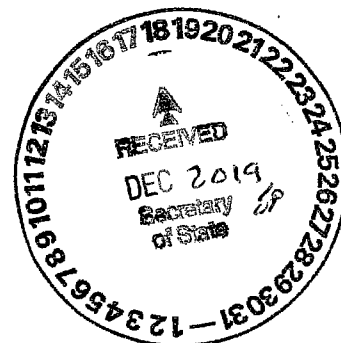
---

Mary E. Williams

---

Donald J. Williams

---





# 4<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

## DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than three (3) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than three (3) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

### FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, FOURTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN THREE)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Robert Avery
- \_\_\_\_\_ Maudie Bedford
- \_\_\_\_\_ Roger Bedford
- \_\_\_\_\_ Charles E. Ohare Jr
- \_\_\_\_\_ Nicholas J. Shabel
- \_\_\_\_\_ Jim Spearman
- \_\_\_\_\_ Robert T. (Bob) Wilson, Jr.



### FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, FOURTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN THREE)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Phillip Chandler
- \_\_\_\_\_ Laura K. Gregory
- \_\_\_\_\_ William Smith

### FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, FOURTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN THREE)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Stan Glasscox
- \_\_\_\_\_ Jared D. Vaughn
- \_\_\_\_\_ Tabatha Vaughn
- \_\_\_\_\_ C "CiCe" Whiteside-Curry

FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, FOURTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN THREE)

---

Peggy Baker

---

John C. Brown

---

Kyah Harris

---

Tom Johnson

---

Dakota Nichols

---

FOR ANDREW YANG DELEGATES, FOURTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN THREE)

---

Dax Atkins

---

FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, FOURTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN THREE)

---

Yvonne Gist Foster

---

James Parker

---



# 5<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

## DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than five (5) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than five (5) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

### FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

- Susan C. Brown
- Amy King Burks
- John Cady
- Rex Cheatham
- Parker Griffith
- Laura Hall
- Bonnie F. Harrison
- William L. Krause
- Pam Miles
- John Lawson Robinson
- Michael L. Smith



### FOR CORY BOOKER DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

- Amanda Schenker

FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Rachael Damiani
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Nora F. Hickman
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Vinaya Kulkarni
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Ruth Marie Oliver
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Jacob Oswald
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Edie Ryan
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Wade Shaw
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Robert F. Smith

FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Tara Bailey
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Ava Caldwell
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Andrew Cryer
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Patrick Doyle
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Jessie Doyle
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Heather Mailman



FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Nicholas Anderson
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Elaine Atha
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Shelby Agnew Britt
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Allison Lee Brock
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Barbara Bryant Cady
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Sarah Campbell
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Jordan Cozby
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Michael F. Nunes
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Wesley Torain

FOR ANDREW YANG DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT,  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Shalin H. Mody

---

FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Sara M. Bradley

---

---

Cindi Cassis Branham

---

---

Gregory S. Burns

---

---

Mark F. Cagle

---

---

Marsha Gillis

---

---

Lauren Martinson

---

---

Tom Ryan

---

---

Eddie C. Sherrod

---

---

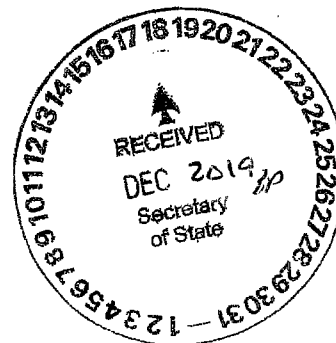
Michelle L. Watkins

---

---

Nancy Worley

---



# 6<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

## DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than four (4) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than four (4) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

### FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Richard L. Anderson
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Brooke Battle
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Carrie J. Buntain
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Steven Andrew Burns
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Charlene Cannon
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Rhonda Chambers
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Major R. Click
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Carolyn (CiCi) Culpepper
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Earl F. Hilliard Sr.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Dontrel Mosely
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Felix Parker
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Lashunda Scales
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Teresa Smiley
- \_\_\_\_\_  
George A. (Tony) Thompson
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Doug Turner



### FOR MICHAEL BLOOMBERG DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Ken King

FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

- Matthew Alan Buchanan
- Charles R. Evans Jr.
- Sherri Friday
- Tyler R. Hinton
- Samantha Humphries
- Wilfred Hunt
- Kathleen Lowe
- Mayen Ma
- Louise McPhillips
- Frank McPhillips
- Kristy Mosolino
- Sam J. Mosolino
- John W. Odum
- Aahil M. Rajpari
- Gloria E. Tyson
- Catherine Vinson
- Misha Mullins Whitman
- Ralph Yeilding
- Ralph Young



FOR AMY KLOBUCHAR DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

- Linda Verin

FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Virginia Teague Applebaum
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Caleb Burnett
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Julia Juarez
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Haley Mack
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Robert L. Mardis, III

FOR TOM STEYER DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Patricia Bennett

FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Fontaine Carpenter
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Merika Coleman
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Alan Friday
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Barbara McElroy
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Christopher Mosley
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Taylor Iman Packer
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Templeton
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Will Wilder
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Charmella Williams



FOR ANDREW YANG DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Ian Prado
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Jessica Pruitt



FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Josh Carpenter

---

Andrew Gelderman

---

Toni Kornegay Vaughn

---



# 7<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

## DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than eight (8) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than eight (8) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

## FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, SEVENTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN EIGHT)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Linda Coleman-Madison

\_\_\_\_\_  
Christopher Davis

\_\_\_\_\_  
Myisha Davis

\_\_\_\_\_  
Pat Davis

\_\_\_\_\_  
Richard E. Franklin Jr.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Juandalynn Givan

\_\_\_\_\_  
Alexandria Hilliard

\_\_\_\_\_  
John Hilliard

\_\_\_\_\_  
Earl Hilliard, Jr.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Devore Jones

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sherry McClain

\_\_\_\_\_  
Gregg McCormick

\_\_\_\_\_  
Terri Michal

\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael Miller

\_\_\_\_\_  
William "Bill" Minor

\_\_\_\_\_  
TaShina Morris

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nancy Gardner Sewell

\_\_\_\_\_  
Shelia Smoot

\_\_\_\_\_  
Erica Turner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sheila D. Tyson



FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, SEVENTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN EIGHT)

- \_\_\_\_\_ T. Jason Colburn
- \_\_\_\_\_ Rose Crocker
- \_\_\_\_\_ Stephen Curry
- \_\_\_\_\_ Michael Fierman
- \_\_\_\_\_ Russell C. Howard
- \_\_\_\_\_ Tyler Mercer
- \_\_\_\_\_ Wayne Rogers
- \_\_\_\_\_ Lauri Rogers
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cassandra Leigh Williamson

FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, SEVENTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN EIGHT)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Samuel Badger
- \_\_\_\_\_ Madelaine Bowie
- \_\_\_\_\_ Starr Culpepper
- \_\_\_\_\_ Quang Do
- \_\_\_\_\_ Jennifer Freehling
- \_\_\_\_\_ Bert McLelland
- \_\_\_\_\_ Jilisa Milton
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. Anthony "Tony" Parker
- \_\_\_\_\_ Qunelius "Cory" Pettway
- \_\_\_\_\_ Richard Allan Rice
- \_\_\_\_\_ Joi L. Travis
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sharron A. Williams
- \_\_\_\_\_ Keith O. Williams



FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, SEVENTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN EIGHT)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
William M. Benton
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Josh Coleman
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Tasha Coryell
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Whitman Miller
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Nayirah A. Muhammad

FOR ANDREW YANG DELEGATES, SEVENTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN EIGHT)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Andrew K. Hyder
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Anna Richardson

FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, SEVENTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN EIGHT)

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Monica L. Arrington
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Fred Bell
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Caleb Florence
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Greg Griffin Jr.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
LaTanya Millhouse
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Brenda J. Smothers





# Alabama Democratic Party

Post Office Box 950 • Montgomery, Alabama 36101-0950 • Phone - 334.262.2221 • Fax - 334.262.6474  
[www.aldemocrats.org](http://www.aldemocrats.org) • [aldemocrats@gmail.com](mailto:aldemocrats@gmail.com)

RECEIVED  
ELECTIONS DIVISION

DEC 11 2019

ALABAMA  
SECRETARY OF STATE

The Honorable John H. Merrill  
Secretary of State  
State Capitol Building  
600 Dexter Avenue - Suite S-105  
Montgomery, AL 36130

## CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to Section 17-13-5, Code of Alabama, 1975, I hereby certify that the persons whose names appear on the following schedules have filed qualifications for the March 3, 2020 Democratic primary election as candidates for the office indicated.

Subject to the provisions therein, I declare that unopposed candidates are nominated.

This certificate is subject to such disqualifications or corrective action as hereafter may be made.

Given under my hand, this sixth day of December, 2019.

Christopher John England  
Alabama Democratic Party Chair

*March 3, 2020 Alabama Democratic primary election*

<b>office</b>	<b>name as it appears on ballot</b>	<b>status</b>
President of the United States	Michael Bennet	Primary
President of the United States	Joseph R. Biden	Primary
President of the United States	Michael R. Bloomberg	Primary
President of the United States	Cory Booker	Primary
President of the United States	Pete Buttigieg	Primary
President of the United States	Julián Castro	Primary
President of the United States	John K. Delaney	Primary
President of the United States	Tulsi Gabbard	Primary
President of the United States	Amy Klobuchar	Primary
President of the United States	Bernie Sanders	Primary
President of the United States	Tom Steyer	Primary
President of the United States	Elizabeth Warren	Primary
President of the United States	Marianne Williamson	Primary
President of the United States	Andrew Yang	Primary
President of the United States	Uncommitted	Primary
United States Senator	Doug Jones	Nominee
United States Representative, District 1	James Averhart	Primary
United States Representative, District 1	Rick Collins	Primary
United States Representative, District 1	Kiani A. Gardner	Primary
United States Representative, District 2	Phyllis Harvey-Hall	Primary
United States Representative, District 2	Nathan Mathis	Primary
United States Representative, District 3	Adia Winfrey	Nominee
United States Representative, District 4	Rick Neighbors	Nominee
United States Representative, District 7	Terri A. Sewell	Nominee
President of the Public Service Commission	Laura Casey	Primary
President of the Public Service Commission	Robert L. Mardis, III	Primary
State Board of Education 1	Tom Holmes	Nominee
State Board of Education 3	Jarralynne Agee	Nominee
State Board of Education 5	Fred Bell	Primary
State Board of Education 5	Tonya Smith Chestnut	Primary
State Board of Education 5	Ron Davis	Primary
State Board of Education 5	Pamela J. Laffitte	Primary

*March 3, 2020 Alabama Democratic primary election*

<b>office</b>	<b>name as it appears on ballot</b>	<b>status</b>
State Board of Education 5	Patrice "Penni" McClammy	Primary
State Board of Education 5	Woodie E. Pugh Jr.	Primary
State Board of Education 5	Joanne Shum	Primary
State Board of Education 5	Robert White II	Primary
State Board of Education 5	Billie Jean Young	Primary
Circuit Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 02, Jefferson County	Shanta Owens	Nominee
Circuit Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 03, Jefferson County	Kechia Davis	Primary
Circuit Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 03, Jefferson County	Sandy E. Lee	Primary
Circuit Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 03, Jefferson County	Everett W. Wess	Primary
Circuit Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 10, Jefferson County	Patrick James Ballard	Nominee
Circuit Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 16, Jefferson County	Linda Hall	Nominee
Circuit Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 02, Montgomery County	Madeline Hinson Lewis	Primary
Circuit Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 02, Montgomery County	Brooke E. Reid	Primary
Circuit Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 04, Montgomery County	J. R. Gaines	Nominee
Circuit Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 07, Montgomery County	LLoria Munnerlyn James	Primary
Circuit Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 07, Montgomery County	Vicky U. Toles	Primary
Circuit Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 09, Montgomery County	Johnny Hardwick	Nominee
Circuit Judge, 26th Circuit, Place 02, Russell County	David Johnson	Nominee
District Judge, 02nd Circuit, Butler County	Brandon Eugene Collins	Nominee
District Judge, 05th Circuit, Macon County	Deborah Hill Biggers	Nominee
District Judge, 08th Circuit, Place 03, Morgan County	Paul R. Holland	Nominee
District Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 01, Jefferson County	Martha R. Cook	Primary
District Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 01, Jefferson County	Gerri Robinson	Primary
District Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 02, Jefferson County	Maria Fortune	Nominee
District Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 07, Jefferson County	Ruby Yvette Davis	Primary
District Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 07, Jefferson County	Terrika Shaw	Primary
District Judge, 10th Circuit, Place 07, Jefferson County	Angeline J. Sperling	Primary
District Judge, 13th Circuit, Place 03, Mobile County	Alan Colvin	Nominee
District Judge, 14th Circuit, Walker County	Seth L. Diamond	Nominee
District Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 01, Montgomery County	Monet McCorvey Gaines	Primary
District Judge, 15th Circuit, Place 01, Montgomery County	Angela Starr	Primary
District Judge, 17th Circuit, Greene County	Lillie Jones-Osborne	Nominee
District Judge, 17th Circuit, Sumter County	Steve Boyd	Primary
District Judge, 17th Circuit, Sumter County	Tammy Jackson Montgomery	Primary

# 1<sup>st</sup> Congressional District

## DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than five (5) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than five (5) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

### FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Colin Sanders Al-Greene

---

Napoleon Bracy, Jr.

---

John F. Butler

---

Adline C. Clarke, Jr.

---

William M. Cunningham

---

Barbara Drummond

---

Patricia G. Edington

---

Virginia Edington

---

Jason Fisher

---

Ben H. Harris, III

---

Willie A. James, III

---

Nicholas Martin

---

Mary Morris

---

Barbara Turner

---

Ann White-Spunner

---

### FOR CORY BOOKER DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Alison Gay Wood

---



FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Mary Ann Chapman

---

Mary H. Johnson

---

Theodore F. Kearley

---

Skylar L. Rutledge

---

Stephanie "Michele" Walker-  
Harmon

FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Kris Adkison

---

Jason "JJ" James

---

Jennifer James

---

Sandi Johnston

---

Henry Juzan Perkins

---

Marian Hope Ponder

FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Wesley J. Funes

---

Jesse McDaniel

---

Simone Normand

---

Nathaniel Robertson

---

Claire W. Taylor-Davis

---

Slade Watson

---

Elizabeth Williams

FOR ANDREW YANG DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Stacey Yim

FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, FIRST DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Robert (Bob) Adams

---

Ron Davis

---

Patricia A. Lewis

---

Phylis A. Logsdon

---

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District

### DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than five (5) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than five (5) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

### FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, SECOND DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

John Anzalone

---

William Wilson Blount

---

Lycurgus Hatcher

---

Harriet Jay Hubbard

---

Nolan Ivy Jackson

---

Julian McPhillips

---

Joe Reed

---

Joel Lee Williams

---

### FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, SECOND DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

William Alverson

---

Ronnie Garrett Exum

---

Madison Faile

---

Elaine Stopp Mullins

---

FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, SECOND DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Jesse Brown

---

Norma Cleghorn

---

J. Mark Coleman

---

Jason Fifield

---

Amanda Morgan-Deel

---

Brandon Lee Richards

---

Tara Sexton

---

Amy Tyler

---

FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, SECOND DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Iesha Brooks

---

Robert Jackson

---

S. Kathleen Kirkpatrick

---

Dillon Nettles

---

Zaakira L. Sadrud-Din

---

Richard Whetstone

---

Pamela Wiggins

---

FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, SECOND DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Christina Butler

---

Tyna D. Davis

---

Warren L. Davis

---

Tabitha Isner

---

Lee Lindsay

---

Ansley K. Markwell

---

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Congressional District

## DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than four (4) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than four (4) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

### FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Lindsey Bickerstaff

---

Zack Buckner

---

Dolores (Dee) Crumly

---

Lamar Crumly

---

Kay King Davis

---

Johnny Ford

---

Sheila Degan Gilbert

---

Harry Gilliam

---

Jeremy Gray

---

R. Jaime Lowe

---

Rebecca Marion

---

### FOR CORY BOOKER DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Al Allenback

---

FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Glenn L. Allen

---

Michelle Cely

---

Aaron Fox

---

Grant Garber

---

Mary Lynn Higgins

---

Grace O'Connor

---

Eli O'Connor

---

Michael Shelton

---

Donna Young

---

FOR AMY KLOBUCHAR DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Adam Jortner

---

FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Jesse T. Smith

---

Carla Smith

---

Daniel Storey

---

FOR TOM STEYER DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Robert E. Hergenroeder

---

FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Terri Chapman

---

Kristina Michel

---

Samantha Smoot

---

FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, THIRD DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Terry D. Adamson Jr

---

Joanne Shum

---

Ronald Marvin Shum

---

Mary E. Williams

---

Donald J. Williams

---

# 4<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

## DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than three (3) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than three (3) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

### FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, FOURTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN THREE)

---

Robert Avery

---

Maudie Bedford

---

Roger Bedford

---

Charles E. Ohare Jr

---

Nicholas J. Shabel

---

Jim Spearman

---

Robert T. (Bob) Wilson, Jr.

---

### FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, FOURTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN THREE)

---

Phillip Chandler

---

Laura K. Gregory

---

William Smith

---

### FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, FOURTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN THREE)

---

Stan Glasscox

---

Jared D. Vaughn

---

Tabatha Vaughn

---

C "CiCe" Whiteside-Curry

---



FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, FOURTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN THREE)

---

Peggy Baker

---

John C. Brown

---

Kyah Harris

---

Tom Johnson

---

Dakota Nichols

---

FOR ANDREW YANG DELEGATES, FOURTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN THREE)

---

Dax Atkins

---

FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, FOURTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN THREE)

---

Yvonne Gist Foster

---

James Parker

---

# 5<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

## DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than five (5) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than five (5) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

### FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Susan C. Brown

---

Amy King Burks

---

John Cady

---

Rex Cheatham

---

Parker Griffith

---

Laura Hall

---

Bonnie F. Harrison

---

William L. Krause

---

Pam Miles

---

John Lawson Robinson

---

Michael L. Smith

---

### FOR CORY BOOKER DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Amanda Schenker

---

FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Rachael Damiani

---

Nora F. Hickman

---

Vinaya Kulkarni

---

Ruth Marie Oliver

---

Jacob Oswald

---

Edie Ryan

---

Wade Shaw

---

Robert F. Smith

---

FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Tara Bailey

---

Ava Caldwell

---

Andrew Cryer

---

Patrick Doyle

---

Jessie Doyle

---

Heather Mailman

---

FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Nicholas Anderson

---

Elaine Atha

---

Shelby Agnew Britt

---

Allison Lee Brock

---

Barbara Bryant Cady

---

Sarah Campbell

---

Jordan Cozby

---

Michael F. Nunes

---

Wesley Torain

---

FOR ANDREW YANG DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Shalin H. Mody

---

FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, FIFTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FIVE)

---

Sara M. Bradley

---

---

Cindi Cassis Branham

---

---

Gregory S. Burns

---

---

Mark F. Cagle

---

---

Marsha Gillis

---

---

Lauren Martinson

---

---

Tom Ryan

---

---

Eddie C. Sherrod

---

---

Michelle L. Watkins

---

---

Nancy Worley

---

# 6<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

## DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than four (4) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than four (4) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

### FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Richard L. Anderson

---

Brooke Battle

---

Carrie J. Buntain

---

Steven Andrew Burns

---

Charlene Cannon

---

Rhonda Chambers

---

Major R. Click

---

Carolyn (CiCi) Culpepper

---

Earl F. Hilliard Sr.

---

Dontrel Mosely

---

Felix Parker

---

Lashunda Scales

---

Teresa Smiley

---

George A. (Tony) Thompson

---

Doug Turner

---

### FOR MICHAEL BLOOMBERG DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Ken King

---

FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Matthew Alan Buchanan

---

Charles R. Evans Jr.

---

Sherri Friday

---

Tyler R. Hinton

---

Samantha Humphries

---

Wilfred Hunt

---

Kathleen Lowe

---

Mayen Ma

---

Louise McPhillips

---

Frank McPhillips

---

Kristy Mosolino

---

Sam J. Mosolino

---

John W. Odum

---

Aahil M. Rajpari

---

Gloria E. Tyson

---

Catherine Vinson

---

Misha Mullins Whitman

---

Ralph Yeilding

---

Ralph Young

---

FOR MICHAEL BLOOMBERG DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Linda Verin

---

FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Virginia Teague Applebaum

---

Caleb Burnett

---

Julia Juarez

---

Haley Mack

---

Robert L. Mardis, III

---

FOR TOM STEYER DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Patricia Bennett

---

FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Fontaine Carpenter

---

Merika Coleman

---

Alan Friday

---

Barbara McElroy

---

Christopher Mosley

---

Taylor Iman Packer

---

Karen Templeton

---

Will Wilder

---

Charmella Williams

---

FOR ANDREW YANG DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Ian Prado

---

Jessica Pruitt

---

FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, SIXTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR)

---

Josh Carpenter

---

Andrew Gelderman

---

Toni Kornegay Vaughn

---



# 7<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

## DELEGATE TO THE 2020 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

After selecting your Presidential candidate, vote for not more than eight (8) delegate candidates pledged to that candidate. If you selected uncommitted, vote for not more than eight (8) uncommitted delegate candidates.

Votes for delegate candidates pledged to someone other than your Presidential selection ARE NOT ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULES.

## FOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN DELEGATES, SEVENTH DISTRICT (VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN EIGHT)

---

Linda Coleman-Madison

---

Christopher Davis

---

Myisha Davis

---

Pat Davis

---

Richard E. Franklin

---

Juandalynn Givan

---

Alexandria Hilliard

---

John Hilliard

---

Earl Hilliard, Jr.

---

Devore Jones

---

Sherry McClain

---

Gregg McCormick

---

Terri Michal

---

Michael Miller

---

William "Bill" Minor

---

TaShina Morris

---

Nancy Gardner Sewell

---

Shelia Smoot

---

Erica Turner

---

Sheila D. Tyson

---

FOR PETE BUTTIGIEG DELEGATES, SEVENTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN EIGHT)

---

T. Jason Colburn

---

Rose Crocker

---

Stephen Curry

---

Michael Fierman

---

Russell C. Howard

---

Tyler Mercer

---

Wayne Rogers

---

Lauri Rogers

---

Cassandra Leigh Williamson

---

FOR BERNIE SANDERS DELEGATES, SEVENTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN EIGHT)

---

Samuel Badger

---

Madelaine Bowie

---

Starr Culpepper

---

Quang Do

---

Jennifer Freehling

---

Bert McLelland

---

Jilisa Milton

---

D. Anthony "Tony" Parker

---

Qunelius "Cory" Pettway

---

Richard Allan Rice

---

Joi L. Travis

---

Sharron A. Williams

---

Keith O. Williams

---

FOR TOM STEYER DELEGATES, SEVENTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN EIGHT)

---

Patricia Bennett

---

FOR ELIZABETH WARREN DELEGATES, SEVENTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN EIGHT)

---

William M. Benton

---

Josh Coleman

---

Tasha Coryell

---

Whitman Miller

---

Nayirah A. Muhammad

---

FOR ANDREW YANG DELEGATES, SEVENTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN EIGHT)

---

Andrew K. Hyder

---

Anna Richardson

---

FOR UNCOMMITTED DELEGATES, SEVENTH DISTRICT  
(VOTE FOR NO MORE THAN EIGHT)

---

Monica L. Arrington

---

Fred Bell

---

Caleb Florence

---

Greg Griffin Jr.

---

LaTanya Millhouse

---

Brenda J. Smothers

---

No. 91-1553

---

---

IN THE  
**Supreme Court of the United States**

OCTOBER TERM, 1991

---

BILLY JOE CAMP,  
*Appellant,*

vs.

PAUL CHARLES WESCH, et al.,  
*Appellees.*

---

On Appeal From the United States District Court  
For The Southern District of Alabama

---

**APPELLEE PAUL CHARLES WESCH'S  
MOTION TO DISMISS OR AFFIRM**

---

DAVID A. BOYETT, III  
*(Counsel of Record)*

FERRELL S. ANDERS

HAMILTON, BUTLER, RIDDICK,  
TARLTON & SULLIVAN, P.C.  
Post Office Box 1743  
Mobile, Alabama 36633  
(205) 432-7517

*Attorneys for Paul Charles Wesch*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Index to Authorities .....	ii
Questions Presented .....	2
Statement of the Case .....	2
Argument .....	4
Conclusion .....	7
Appendix .....	A-1

## INDEX TO AUTHORITIES

	Page
<b>Statutes:</b>	
42 U.S.C. § 1973c .....	2,3,5
§§ 17-16-6, -11 <i>Code of Alabama</i> (1975) .....	3
<b>Cases:</b>	
<i>Clark v. Roemer</i> , ___ U.S. ___, 111 S.Ct. 2096, 114 L.Ed.2d 691 (1991) .....	5
<i>Connor v. Waller</i> , 421 U.S. 656, 95 S.Ct. 2003, 44 L.Ed.2d 486 (1975) .....	5
<i>Franks v. Bowman Transportation Co.</i> , 424 U.S. 747, 96 S.Ct. 1251, 47 L.Ed.2d 444 (1976) .....	4
<i>McDaniel v. Sanchez</i> , 452 U.S. 130, 101 S.Ct. 2224, 68 L.Ed.2d 724 (1981) .....	5
<i>Princeton University v. Schmid</i> , 455 U.S. 100, 102 S.Ct. 867, 70 L.Ed.2d 855 (1982) .....	4
<i>United States v. Board of Supervisors of Warren County</i> , 429 U.S. 642, 97 S.Ct. 833, 51 L.Ed.2d 106 (1977) .....	5
<i>Upham v. Seamon</i> , 456 U.S. 37, 102 S.Ct. 518, 71 L.Ed.2d 725 (1982) .....	6
<i>Wise v. Lipscomb</i> , 437 U.S. 535, 98 S.Ct. 2493, 57 L.Ed.2d 411 (1978) .....	6

**No. 91-1553**

IN THE

**Supreme Court of the United States**

OCTOBER TERM, 1991

---

BILLY JOE CAMP,  
*Appellant,*

vs.

PAUL CHARLES WESCH, et al.,  
*Appellees.*

---

On Appeal From the United States District Court  
For The Southern District of Alabama

---

**APPELLEE PAUL CHARLES WESCH'S  
MOTION TO DISMISS OR AFFIRM**

---

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 18.6, the Appellee Paul Charles Wesch moves the Court to dismiss this appeal or, alternatively, to affirm the decision of the District Court on the following grounds:

1. This appeal is moot and the Court lacks jurisdiction thereof.
2. The question presented by this appeal is insubstantial.
3. The decision of the District Court is so manifestly correct as not to merit further argument.

### QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I. Whether this appeal has been rendered moot, and this Court deprived of jurisdiction, by the Justice Department's refusal to preclear the Alabama Legislature's congressional redistricting plan in accordance with 42 U.S.C. § 1973c?

II. Whether the District Court erred in refusing to adopt, as an interim congressional redistricting plan, a newly-enacted legislative plan which had not been precleared pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1973c and which, ultimately, was denied such preclearance?

### STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The Appellee Paul Charles Wesch initiated this action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama, seeking (a) a declaration that Alabama's existing congressional districts were unconstitutional as violative of Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution; (b) an injunction against the conducting of any further elections under those districts; and (c) the implementation of a court-ordered redistricting plan pursuant to a proposal he was prepared to submit. The complaint alleged, *inter alia*, that the Alabama Legislature had adjourned its 1991 regular session without enacting a redistricting plan to reflect population shifts disclosed by the 1990 census, that the Defendant Governor Guy Hunt had no intention of calling a special session of the Legislature to deal with congressional redistricting, and, therefore, that it was unlikely that the Alabama Legislature could produce a redistricting plan and have it implemented in time for the June 2, 1992 congressional primaries. (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 194-200). A three-judge panel was convened to hear the Appellee's claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2284(a). During a trial held January 3 and 4, 1992, the District Court received testimony concerning six proposed redistricting plans, including one proposed by the Appellee and five proposed by Intervenor who represented all African-American citizens of Alabama. (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 87).



While the case was under submission to the District Court, the Alabama Legislature adopted its own congressional redistricting plan, embodied in Act No. 92-63. The Appellant/Defendant Billy Joe Camp, Alabama's Secretary of State, moved the District Court to adopt the Legislature's plan as an interim redistricting plan "until such time as the plan has been precleared by the United States Justice Department and put into effect." (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 124-192).

On March 9, 1992, the Court entered its order declaring Alabama's existing congressional districts unconstitutional, and enjoined any further elections under those districts. The District Court further ordered into effect, on an interim basis, a redistricting plan similar to that proposed by the Appellee — *provided* that the plan passed by the Alabama Legislature did not receive preclearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act (42 U.S.C. § 1973c) by 12:00 noon, March 27, 1992. This deadline was one week prior to the candidate qualifying deadline established by Alabama law. §§ 17-16-6, -11, *Code of Alabama* (1975). The District Court reasoned that district lines should be fixed one week before the qualifying deadline to give "candidates and election officials the necessary time to evaluate them and choose their future conduct accordingly." (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 4-103). The Court denied the Appellant Camp's motion to adopt, on an interim basis, the plan passed by the Alabama Legislature, finding that it had no authority to do so because the Legislature's plan had not yet received Section 5 preclearance. (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 101-02). This appeal followed. (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 1-2).

On March 27, 1992, while this appeal was pending, the Justice Department refused to preclear the Legislature's redistricting plan. The text of the Justice Department's letter to the Alabama Attorney General notifying him of the denial of preclearance is included as the Appendix to this motion.

## ARGUMENT

1. This Court lacks jurisdiction to decide this appeal because the issue raised is moot. The position asserted by the Appellant Camp in the District Court, and maintained by him on this appeal, is that the District Court should have adopted the redistricting plan passed by the Alabama Legislature on an interim basis “*until such time as the plan has been precleared by the United States Justice Department and put into effect.*” (App. to Jurisdictional Statement 124) (emphasis added). Since this appeal was filed, however, the Justice Department refused to preclear the Legislature’s plan. There is nothing before the Court to suggest that such preclearance will be forthcoming via reconsideration by the Justice Department, or a declaratory judgment from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, in time for the June 2, 1992 primaries. Accordingly, whether the District Court should have adopted the Legislature’s plan on an interim basis until it was precleared is now a completely moot question, and not the kind of “live controversy” that must exist at the appellate stage in order for the Court to have jurisdiction of this appeal. *Franks v. Bowman Transportation Company*, 424 U.S. 747, 753 n.5, 96 S.Ct. 1251, 47 L.Ed.2d 444 (1976); *Princeton University v. Schmid*, 455 U.S. 100, 102 S.Ct. 867, 70 L.Ed.2d 855 (1982) (issue regarding validity of University regulation rendered moot when University revised regulation during pendency of appeal; Court dismissed appeal because it had “lost its character as a present, live controversy of the kind that must exist if we are to avoid advisory opinions on abstract questions of law.”) Because it is well-settled that this Court has no power to decide purely moot or hypothetical questions, this appeal should be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

2. Even if the Court has jurisdiction, the issue raised by the Appellant is so insubstantial, and the decision of the District Court is so obviously correct, as to warrant a summary affirmance with no further argument.

The Appellant's basic argument is that the District Court should have deferred to the Alabama Legislature by adopting the Legislature's redistricting plan on an interim basis, even though that plan facially violated Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act because it had not been precleared. Such action would have violated the fundamental rule established by Section 5: that whenever a covered jurisdiction seeks to enact or administer a change affecting voting — such as a redistricting plan — that change is not enforceable as law until it receives Section 5 preclearance. 42 U.S.C. § 1973c; *Connor v. Waller*, 421 U.S. 656, 95 S.Ct. 2003, 44 L.Ed.2d 486 (1975). The Court recently reaffirmed this rule in *Clark v. Roemer*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 111 S.Ct. 2096, 114 L.Ed.2d 691 (1991), in which it held that a District Court should have *enjoined* elections under a plan which had not received Section 5 preclearance. The Appellant here seeks to stand the holding in *Clark* on its head by arguing that the District Court should have *ordered* elections under a plan which violated Section 5. This argument plainly has no merit, for it is contrary to both Section 5's explicit mandate and this Court's applications of the Section 5 preclearance requirement.

Neither is there any merit in the Appellant's argument that, in the absence of a wholesale adoption of the legislative plan, the Court should have altered that plan to cure any perceived defects and then ordered implementation of such a modified plan. By enacting Section 5, Congress committed such substantive review of legislative plans in the first instance *solely* to the Attorney General and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. 42 U.S.C. § 1973c; *United States v. Board of Supervisors of Warren County*, 429 U.S. 642, 97 S.Ct. 833, 51 L.Ed.2d 106 (1977) (determination of whether a redistricting plan conforms with Section 5 is reserved for Attorney General or the District Court for the District of Columbia); *McDaniel v. Sanchez*, 452 U.S. 130, 101 S.Ct. 2224, 68 L.Ed.2d 724 (1981) (court should forego consideration and implementation of legislative redistricting plans until they have received Section 5

review). Thus, the District Court in this case had no power to engage in any substantive analysis or revision of the Legislature's plan until it had undergone Section 5 review.

In light of the foregoing, it is clear that the District Court did not, as the Appellant charges, impermissibly "ignore" state legislative policies and prerogatives by refusing to adopt the Alabama Legislature's plan on an interim basis. While it is true that congressional redistricting is primarily a legislative function, and that federal courts should, when possible, defer to valid and enforceable legislative redistricting plans, that deference is constrained by the constitutional and statutory requirements to which those plans are subject. *Upham v. Seamon*, 456 U.S. 37, 102 S.Ct. 518, 71 L.Ed.2d 725 (1982). Obviously, one such requirement is Section 5 preclearance. Just as obviously, the preclearance requirement takes precedence over any state policy choices embodied in a given redistricting plan. Indeed, it is the existence of these very kinds of "policy choices" of state elected officials which brings the preclearance requirement into play. *McDaniel, supra*. Under the circumstances, the District Court did exactly what it was bound to do in the absence of a valid and enforceable legislative plan; it issued its own plan for interim use pending the Legislature's fulfillment of its obligation to validly re-draw Alabama's congressional districts. *Wise v. Lipscomb*, 437 U.S. 535, 98 S.Ct. 2493, 57 L.Ed.2d 411 (1978) (pending Section 5 preclearance, "if a state's electoral processes are not to be completely frustrated, federal courts will at times necessarily be drawn further into the reapportionment process and required to devise and implement *their own plans.*") (Emphasis added).

— 7 —

**CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should dismiss this appeal for lack of jurisdiction or, in the alternative, summarily affirm the decision of the District Court.

**DAVID A. BOYETT, III**  
(Counsel of Record)

**FERRELL S. ANDERS**

**HAMILTON, BUTLER, RIDDICK,  
TARLTON & SULLIVAN, P.C.**  
Post Office Box 1743  
Mobile, Alabama 36633  
(205) 432-7517

Attorneys for Appellee  
Paul Charles Wesch

**APPENDIX**

APPENDIX A

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

Office of the Assistant Attorney General  
Washington, D.C. 20530

March 27, 1992

Honorable Jimmy Evans  
Attorney General  
Alabama State House  
11 South Union Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

This refers to Act No. 92-63 (1992), which provides the redistricting plan for Congressional districts and Act No. 92-152 (1992), which provides for a change in the qualifying deadline for the June 2, 1992, primary election for members of Congress for the State of Alabama, submitted to the Attorney General pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1973c. We received the Congressional redistricting submission on March 11, 1992; supplemental information was received on March 12, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1992. The submission of the change in qualifying deadline was received on March 26, 1992.

With respect to the change in qualifying deadline, the Attorney General does not interpose any objection to the change. However, we note that the failure of the Attorney General to object does not bar subsequent litigation to enjoin enforcement of the change. In addition, as authorized by Section 5, we reserve the right to reexamine this submission if additional information that would otherwise require an objection comes to our attention during the remainder of the sixty-day review period. See the

Procedures for the Administration of Section 5, 28 C.F.R. 51.41 and 51.43.

With respect to the far more complex Congressional redistricting, we note at the outset the extreme time constraints imposed by the order of the Court in *Wesch v. Hunt*, No. 91-0787 (S.D. Ala. March 9, 1992), which allowed the state until noon today to obtain preclearance of its proposed plan under Section 5. For that reason, our review to date necessarily has been limited, and similarly, the short time available has limited the state's ability to meet its burden under Section 5. To the extent possible, however, we have given careful consideration to the materials and information you have so diligently made available to us.

As you are aware, a concern has been raised that an underlying principle of the Congressional redistricting was a predisposition on the part of the state political leadership to limit black voting potential to a single district. The proposed plan provides for one such district based on black population concentrations in Jefferson County, Montgomery County and intervening areas. The remainder of the state's concentrated black population, however, is fragmented under the submitted plan among a number of districts none of which has a black population of as much as 30 percent. In light of the prevailing pattern of racially polarized voting throughout the state, it does not appear that black voters are likely to have a realistic opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice in any of the districts.

Our analysis further indicates that the fragmentation of black population concentrations outside of the one district with a black voting age population majority was unnecessary. Indeed, it is clear that at least the outlines of alternative plans that avoided such fragmentation were available or readily discernible by state officials and that such alternatives would provide for two Congressional districts with black voting age population majorities.



— A-3 —

These included plans with one district based on the black communities of Montgomery and Mobile Counties and the intervening and adjacent black-populated areas, and the other based upon the black population of Jefferson County and southern Tuscaloosa County, together with black-populated areas to the south and west. Moreover, it appears that the elimination of this identified fragmentation would enhance the ability of black voters to elect representatives of their choice.

The fragmentation of black population in areas of the state outside of the proposed black majority district, under these circumstances, has not been adequately explained. The reasons for this fragmentation appear to be related to the desire to protect incumbent members or to serve parochial political interests. While such considerations in themselves are not inappropriate, they may not be accomplished at the expense of the rights of black voters. *Garza v. City of Los Angeles*, 918 F.2d 763 (9th Cir. 1990); *Ketchum v. Byrne*, 740 F.2d 1398, 1408-09 (7th Cir. 1984), *cert. denied*, 471 U.S. 1135 (1985).

Under Section 5, as noted above, the state has the burden of demonstrating that a proposed change was not adopted with a racially discriminatory purpose and that it will not have a racially discriminatory effect. In addition, a redistricting plan may not be precleared if the plan clearly violates Section 2 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 1973. See the Section 5 Procedures, 28 C.F.R. 51.55(b)(2).

Under the circumstances discussed above, and particularly in light of the time constraints which the legislative and court schedules have imposed, I cannot conclude, as I must under the Voting Rights Act, that the proposed districts are entitled to Section 5 preclearance. Accordingly, I must, on behalf of the Attorney General, interpose an objection to the proposed redistricting plan for Congressional districts for the State of Alabama.

Of course, as provided by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, you have the right to seek a declaratory judgment from the

— A-4 —

United States District Court for the District of Columbia that the proposed Alabama Congressional redistricting plan has neither the purpose nor will have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color. In addition, Section 51.45 of the guidelines permits you to request that the Attorney General reconsider the objection. However, until the objection is withdrawn or a judgment from the District of Columbia Court is obtained, the proposed Alabama Congressional redistricting plan continues to be legally unenforceable. *Clark v. Roemer*, 59 U.S.L.W. 4583 (U.S. June 3, 1991); 28 C.F.R. 51.10 and 51.45.

If you have any questions, feel free to call Voting Section attorney John Tanner (202-307-2897), who has been assigned to handle this matter.

Sincerely,

/s/John R. Dunne  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

No. 91-1553

---

---

IN THE  
**Supreme Court of the United States**  
OCTOBER TERM, 1991

BILLY JOE CAMP,  
v. *Appellant,*

PAUL CHARLES WESCH, *et al.,*  
*Appellees.*

---

**On Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Southern District of Alabama**

---

**JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT**

---

JAMES H. EVANS  
Attorney General of the  
State of Alabama

ANDREW P. MILLER  
(Counsel of Record)

MARK A. PACKMAN

MELINDA BURROWS

DICKSTEIN, SHAPIRO & MORIN  
2101 L Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20037  
(202) 785-9700

*Attorneys for Appellant  
Billy Joe Camp*

---

---

WILSON - EPES PRINTING Co., Inc. - 789-0096 - WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001



**QUESTION PRESENTED**

Whether the three-judge court erred in denying appellant's motion to adopt a congressional redistricting plan enacted by the Alabama State Legislature and instead adopting a substantially different plan that, contrary to this Court's precedents, failed to adhere to the State Legislature's redistricting policies to the maximum extent possible?

(i)

**LISTING OF ADDITIONAL PARTIES**

**Defendants**

Guy Hunt, Lionel W. Noonan, Harry D'Olive, Devon Wiggins, Otha Lee Biggs, Jerry Bogan, Clarence Waters, and Tom Turner.

**Plaintiffs-Appellees**

Michael Figures and Joseph Mitchell and all similarly situated Qualified Electors who are African American residents of the State of Alabama.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
QUESTION PRESENTED .....	i
LISTING OF ADDITIONAL PARTIES .....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	iii
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES .....	iv
CITATION TO OPINION BELOW .....	1
JURISDICTION .....	1
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVI- SIONS .....	2
STATEMENT OF THE CASE .....	2
ARGUMENT .....	10
THE QUESTION PRESENTED IS SUBSTANTIAL..	10
I. INTRODUCTION .....	10
II. THE THREE-JUDGE COURT ERRED IN FAILING TO ADOPT THE LEGISLATURE'S PLAN ON AN INTERIM BASIS AND IN- STEAD ADOPTING A PLAN THAT SUB- STANTIALLY DIFFERS FROM THE LEGIS- LATURE'S PLAN .....	11
CONCLUSION .....	17

## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES	Page
<i>Burton v. Hobbie</i> , 543 F. Supp. 235 (M.D. Ala.), <i>aff'd</i> , 459 U.S. 961 (1982) .....	11, 14, 15
<i>Morris v. Hunt</i> , Case No. CV-91-145 (Barbour County Cir. Ct. Dec. 19, 1991) .....	4
<i>Reynolds v. Sims</i> , 377 U.S. 533 (1964) .....	11, 13
<i>Terrazas v. Clements</i> , 537 F. Supp. 514 (N.D. Tex. 1982) .....	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17
<i>Upham v. Seamon</i> , 456 U.S. 37 (1982) .....	11, 13, 14, 16
<i>Wells v. Rockefeller</i> , 394 U.S. 542 (1969) .....	15
<i>Wesch v. Hunt</i> , Civil Action No. 91-0787 (S.D. Ala., filed March 6, 1992) .....	2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12
<i>White v. Weiser</i> , 412 U.S. 783 (1973) .....	11, 12, 14
CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS	
United States Constitution:	
Art. 1, Sec. 4 .....	2
STATUTES	
28 U.S.C. § 1253 .....	2
Voting Rights Act of 1965, 79 Stat. 437, 42 U.S.C. § 1971, et seq. § 5, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c .....	2, 5, 6, 9
CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS	
28 C.F.R. § 51.34 .....	6
MISCELLANEOUS	
52 Fed. Reg. 486 (January 6, 1987) .....	13

IN THE  
**Supreme Court of the United States**

OCTOBER TERM, 1991

---

No. 91-1553

---

BILLY JOE CAMP,  
v. *Appellant,*  
PAUL CHARLES WESCH, *et al.,*  
*Appellees.*

---

**On Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Southern District of Alabama**

---

**JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT**

---

**CITATION TO OPINION BELOW**

The three-judge court's Final Judgment and Memorandum Opinion are not officially reported. They were filed on March 9, 1992 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama, in Civil Action No. 91-0787, and are set forth in the accompanying Appendix at 5a and 135a.

**JURISDICTION**

The Final Judgment appealed from was entered on March 9, 1992. The Court's jurisdiction over this appeal is pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1253.



## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

This appeal involves U.S. Const., Art. 1, Sec. 4; 28 U.S.C. § 1253; and 42 U.S.C. § 1973c. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 14.1, these provisions are set out in the Appendix at 285a-286a.

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This case arises from the efforts of the Alabama State Legislature to enact new districts for the upcoming congressional elections.<sup>1</sup> Following receipt of the 1990 census data on February 8, 1991, which showed that Alabama's existing congressional districts (*i.e.*, those drawn in 1981 and now codified in Ala. Code § 17-20-1) were no longer equal in population, the State set about drawing new congressional district lines. *Wesch v. Hunt*, Civil Action No. 91-0787, Memorandum Opinion at 3-5 (S.D. Ala. March 9, 1992) (Appendix at 135a).

On April 2, 1991, the Legislature's Permanent Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment ("Reapportionment Committee") adopted a set of guidelines for redistricting. *See* Appendix at 139a.<sup>2</sup> These guidelines included compliance with the "one person, one vote" rule and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1971 *et seq.* *Id.* The guidelines also directed that congressional districts be composed of "contiguous and reasonably compact geography"; that, where possible, districts "should attempt to preserve communities of interest, including without limitation municipalities and concentrations of blacks and other ethnic minorities"; that counties "should be used as district building blocks where possible"; and that cores of existing districts be preserved consistent with the other criteria. *Id.* The three-judge court expressly found that the guidelines "set

---

<sup>1</sup> The primary is scheduled for June 2, 1992 and the general election for November 3, 1992.

<sup>2</sup> The Reapportionment Committee was made up of both blacks and whites. Appendix at 142a.

forth a fair set of criteria for congressional redistricting." *Id.*

Having developed these guidelines, the Reapportionment Committee and its staff proceeded to hold a series of hearings on congressional redistricting issues. *Id.* at 142a. These hearings were open to the public, and the three-judge court expressly found that the Reapportionment Committee received public input from both blacks and whites. *Id.*

Despite its prompt start on the task of redistricting, the Legislature could not, as a practical matter, begin drawing districts until the United States Secretary of Commerce decided whether to adjust the census figures to compensate for possible "undercounting" of certain segments of the population. It was not until July 15, 1991, that the Secretary of Commerce announced that the 1990 census figures would not be adjusted. *Id.* at 138a. At that point, there were only two weeks left before the scheduled adjournment date of the Legislature's 1991 regular session. This two-week period was not sufficient for plans to be drawn, checked for statistical accuracy, and presented to the Reapportionment Committee; for the Committee to complete public hearings, consider such plans, and report them to the floor; and for the Legislature as a whole to debate and vote upon them. Consequently, the Legislature adjourned its 1991 regular session on July 29, 1991, without having enacted a congressional redistricting plan. *See id.* at 140a.

The Legislature understood, however, that Governor Guy Hunt had agreed to call a special session in the fall of 1991 in order for the Legislature to take up the matter of congressional redistricting. Indeed, a State court later found, based on the uncontradicted testimony of James Clark, the Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, that the Governor had "promised" Clark and other members of the Legislature's leadership that he "would call a special session of the Legislature in Octo-

ber, 1991, to deal with the question of Congressional Redistricting." *Morris v. Hunt*, Case No. CV-91-145, Order at 2 (Barbour County Cir. Ct. Dec. 19, 1991) (Appendix at 263a).<sup>3</sup> The court further found that Governor Hunt had subsequently "breached his promise" and "failed to call a special session of the Legislature." *Id.* at 264a. On December 19, 1991, the State court issued a preliminary injunction ordering the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to address congressional redistricting. *Id.* at 264a. The court subsequently issued a permanent injunction ordering the same relief. *See id.* at 267a. On January 7, 1992, however, the Alabama Supreme Court stayed this order, pending appeal. *See id.* at 270a. Thus, the State Legislature was unable to take up congressional redistricting until it reconvened for its next regular session, on February 4, 1992.<sup>4</sup>

Meanwhile, on September 23, 1991, Plaintiff-Appellee Paul Charles Wesch brought the present case. (The complaint is included in the Appendix at 257a-262a. The complaint named as defendants the Governor, the Attorney General,<sup>5</sup> the Secretary of State and several Probate Judges, all of whom were alleged to have responsibilities for the administration of congressional elections in Alabama. *See id.* at 258a-260a. Wesch alleged that the existing congressional districts (*i.e.*, those enacted in 1981 and presently codified in Alabama Code § 17-20-1) had become substantially unequal in population and therefore violated the one-person, one-vote principle. *Id.* at 260a-261a. The complaint further alleged that the State Legislature had the duty to draw new congressional districts but that it had adjourned its regular session without doing so and

---

<sup>3</sup> The relevant pages of Speaker Clark's testimony are included in the Appendix at 274a-278a.

<sup>4</sup> On March 10, 1992, the Alabama Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of the permanent injunction as moot. *See* Appendix at 273a.

<sup>5</sup> The trial court subsequently dismissed the Attorney General as a party.

that the Governor had no intention of calling a special session for the purpose of adopting a redistricting plan. *Id.* at 261a. As a result, Wesch alleged, there was little or no likelihood that the Legislature would adopt a valid redistricting plan in time for use in the June 2, 1992 primary. *Id.* The complaint sought a declaration that the existing congressional districts were unconstitutional, an injunction against their further use, and an order redistricting the State into seven congressional districts of substantially equal population pursuant to a plan offered by Wesch.

The *Wesch* case was tried on January 3-4, 1992. Plaintiff and various plaintiff-intervenors offered a total of six plans for the three-judge court's consideration. *Id.* at 141a.<sup>6</sup> By stipulation, all parties agreed that any plan adopted by the three-judge court should contain a district that was at least 65% black. *Id.* at 138a.

The Legislature convened its 1992 regular session on February 4, 1992. Legislators almost immediately began an effort to forge a legislative consensus on a congressional districting plan. By February 27, 1992, barely three weeks after coming into session, the Legislature passed a new congressional redistricting plan, known as Senate Bill 73. Senate Bill 73 was vetoed by the Governor on March 5, 1992, but the Legislature overrode the veto that same day and the bill, therefore, became law, under the designation Act No. 92-63. (A copy of Act No. 92-63 is contained in the Appendix at 187a-255a.) On March 10, 1992, James H. Evans, Attorney General for the State of Alabama, submitted the Alabama Legislature's reapportionment plan to the United States Department of Justice for preclearance pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, 42 U.S.C.

---

<sup>6</sup> The Reapportionment Committee moved to intervene on October 15, 1991, but the court denied the committee's motion on November 22, 1991.

§ 1973c.<sup>7</sup> Attorney General Evans requested that the Department of Justice expedite its consideration of the plan.<sup>8</sup>

The Legislature's plan achieves virtually precise population equality among Alabama's congressional districts.<sup>9</sup> Moreover, unlike the existing congressional districting plan, which has no districts with a black majority, the Legislature's plan creates a 66.66% black district (District 7). *See id.* at 241a. This district is an "open" one, *i.e.*, one with no incumbent. To make the district "open," the Legislature paired two incumbent members of Congress, Claude Harris and Ben Erdreich (both of whom are Democrats), in an adjacent district (District 6).<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> Under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, before Alabama may implement any new redistricting plan or other change in laws affecting voting, the State must obtain "preclearance," *i.e.*, a determination from either a three-judge federal court in the District of Columbia or the United States Attorney General that the plan does not have the purpose and will not have the effect of discriminating against minorities. 42 U.S.C. § 1973c.

<sup>8</sup> Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 51.34, the Attorney General may give expedited consideration to a preclearance submission. Section 5, however, expressly gives the Attorney General 60 days to decide whether to preclear the plan, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c, and thus there can be no assurance that the Attorney General will be able to respond before the three-judge court's March 27 deadline. *See also* 28 C.F.R. § 51.34(b) ("the Attorney General cannot guarantee that such consideration can be given").

<sup>9</sup> Three of the seven districts in the plan contain the ideal district population, rounded, of 577,227. Two districts contain one person more than ideal, one district contains one person less than ideal, and the remaining district contains three people less than the ideal. *See* Appendix at 239a (Exhibit B to the Motion to Adopt State of Alabama's Congressional Redistricting Plan, *Wesch v. Hunt*, Civil Action No. 91-0787 (S.D. Ala., filed March 6, 1992)).

<sup>10</sup> Representative Harris lives in Tuscaloosa County, Tract 123.01, Block 143, and Representative Erdreich lives in Jefferson County, Tract 47.01, Block 723. *See* Appendix at 170a. Under the Legislature's plan, both of these census tracts are located within District 6. *See id.* at 218a, lines 2 & 3 (indicating that all of Tuscaloosa County

On March 6, the day after the Legislature's plan became law, Secretary Camp filed a motion with the three-judge court asking it to adopt that plan as an interim congressional redistricting plan until such time as pre-clearance could be obtained from the United States Department of Justice. (This Motion is included in the Appendix at 183a. On March 9, 1992, however, the three-judge court denied the motion. (The court's order is included in the Appendix at 256a.

That same day, the three-judge court also entered the final judgment that is the subject of this appeal. In the final judgment, the three-judge court adopted a modified version of a plan known as the "Sam Pierce Zero Plan" as the interim plan for the 1992 congressional elections. Like the Legislature's plan, the plan chosen by the three-judge court achieves population equality among districts and creates one district that is over 65% black. Appendix at 143a.

Notwithstanding these similarities, however, the three-judge court's plan is quite different from the plan enacted by the Legislature. Indeed, the court conceded that the Legislature's plan "substantially differs from any plan that was submitted to this Court." Appendix at 142a. Unlike the Legislature's plan, the court's plan places an incumbent (Representative Harris, who is white) in the predominantly black district. The presence of a white incumbent in this district in all likelihood will reduce the opportunity for the black community to elect a candidate of its choice.<sup>11</sup> Moreover, during the *Wesch* trial,

---

is within District 6); *id.* at 203a, lines 12-16 (indicating that Jefferson County, Tract 47.01, Block 723 is within District 6).

<sup>11</sup> In hearings held by the Reapportionment Committee, minority witnesses expressed concern that placing a white incumbent in a predominantly black district would reduce the opportunity of the minority community to elect a candidate from that district. Appendix at 280a (Transcript, Reapportionment Committee Hearing, held October 2, 1991).

several prominent black political leaders testified to their reservations about the lack of minority input in the drawing of this plan.<sup>12</sup>

In addition, the Legislature's plan configures the minority district in a different manner from the court's plan. In the Legislature's plan, Macon and Bullock Counties (two predominantly black counties located directly to the east of Montgomery, the state capital) are included in District 7 (the predominantly minority district), while Sumter, Choctaw and Marengo Counties in western Alabama are placed within the adjacent District 6. By contrast, the court's plan includes the latter three counties in the predominantly minority district, while placing Macon County in District 3 and Bullock County in District 2. The two plans also differ in the way they configure Alabama's other congressional districts. Compare Exhibit A to the Motion to Adopt, Appendix at 187a (listing the various counties and census tracts contained within each district in the Legislature's plan) with Appendix A to the court's Final Judgment, *id.* at 7a (listing the same information for each district in the court's plan).

The final judgment enjoins Secretary Camp and the other defendants from failing to conduct congressional elections in 1992 in accordance with the plan adopted by the court, unless the Legislature enacts and obtains preclearance of a congressional redistricting plan by 12:00 Noon, Central Time, on March 27, 1992. *Id.* at 6a. The final judgment further enjoins the defendants from failing to conduct subsequent congressional elections in accordance with the plan adopted by the court, provided that, if the Legislature enacts and obtains preclearance of a congressional redistricting plan in time for such congressional elections to proceed without delay, the Legislature's plan will be used. *Id.*

---

<sup>12</sup> See Appendix at 282a & 283a (trial testimony of State Senator Michael Figures); *id.* at 283a (trial testimony of Carol Zippert).

In its Memorandum Opinion, the three-judge court sought to explain the reasoning underlying its final judgment. The court acknowledged repeatedly that “[c]ongressional districting is primarily and foremost a state legislative responsibility.” Appendix at 145a; *see also id.* at 152a-153a (“this court recognizes that congressional redistricting is properly a matter to be determined by the legislature”). The court also conceded that “[i]f it is possible under constitutional restrictions, a court should consider expressed state policies and preferences.” *Id.* at 147a. Finally, the court admitted that the Legislature’s plan “substantially differs” (*id.* at 142a) from any of the other plans submitted to the court; and that the plan adopted by the court “does not reflect the policy choices of the elected representatives of the people.” *Id.* at 151a. Nonetheless, the court apparently felt compelled to disregard the Legislature’s plan because it had not yet been precleared by the United States Department of Justice pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c. As noted above, on March 10, 1992 the Legislature’s plan was submitted to the Department for preclearance on an expedited basis.

On March 13, 1992 Secretary Camp filed a notice of appeal to this Court (included in the Appendix at 1a), and on March 16, 1992 filed a motion asking the three-judge court to stay the final judgment pending an appeal to this Court (Appendix at 174a). The three-judge court denied the motion to stay (Appendix at 182a), and on March 19, 1992, Secretary Camp submitted an application to this Court to stay the order of the three-judge court pending resolution of the appeal.



**ARGUMENT**

**THE QUESTION PRESENTED IS SUBSTANTIAL**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

This appeal raises issues of significant importance to both the State of Alabama and the nation as a whole. By adopting a non-legislative plan despite the Alabama Legislature's express preference for its own plan, the three-judge court ignored several fundamental principles established by this Court's precedents:

(a) that redistricting is primarily a task for State Legislatures, and not the federal courts;

(b) that even when a federal court is called upon to draw a redistricting plan or choose from among plans proposed by the parties, that court must adhere as closely as possible to the State Legislature's plan, except when doing so would violate federal constitutional or statutory requirements; and

(c) that, if it is necessary to modify a State Legislature's plan in order to satisfy such requirements, the federal court must do so in a way that makes the fewest modifications to the Legislature's plan.

As we now show, the fact that the Legislature's plan had not yet been precleared did not justify the court's decision to impose a wholly different plan for use in the 1992 elections. To the contrary, the court should have accepted the Legislature's plan as an interim plan for the 1992 elections, even though it was not precleared, to the extent that the plan complies with constitutional and statutory mandates. If necessary, the court should have modified the Legislature's plan so as to eliminate any perceived constitutional or statutory flaws. By failing to follow this sensible course, the three-judge court committed reversible error. Accordingly, Secretary Camp respectfully submits that the Court should summarily vacate the final judgment entered by the three-judge court

on March 9, 1992 and should order that the Alabama Legislature's reapportionment plan be implemented on an interim basis, pending preclearance, for the 1992 congressional elections.

**II. THE THREE-JUDGE COURT ERRED IN FAILING TO ADOPT THE LEGISLATURE'S PLAN ON AN INTERIM BASIS AND INSTEAD ADOPTING A PLAN THAT SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERS FROM THE LEGISLATURE'S PLAN**

Article I, Section 4, of the United States Constitution provides that "[t]he Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for . . . Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof. . . ." Consistent with this express constitutional mandate and with basic principles of comity and federalism, this Court consistently has recognized that "state legislatures have 'primary jurisdiction' over legislative reapportionment." *White v. Weiser*, 412 U.S. 783, 795 (1973); accord, e.g., *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 586 (1964) ("reapportionment is primarily a matter for legislative consideration and determination").

When, due to exigent circumstances, a district court is forced to intervene in the apportionment process, the court should, to the extent possible, "follow the policies and preferences of the State, as expressed in statutory and constitutional provisions or in the reapportionment plans proposed by the state legislature. . . ." *White*, 412 U.S. at 795; accord, *Terrazas v. Clements*, 537 F. Supp. 514, 528 (N.D. Tex. 1982); *Burton v. Hobbie*, 543 F. Supp. 235, 238 (M.D. Ala.), *aff'd*, 459 U.S. 961 (1982). "The only limits on judicial deference to state apportionment policy . . . [are] the substantive constitutional and statutory standards to which such state plans are subject." *Upham v. Seamon*, 456 U.S. 37, 42 (1982). Thus, "[i]n choosing among plans for implementation, a court should select the plan most nearly adhering to the district con-

figurations in the state's enactment to the extent such adherence does not detract from constitutional requirements." *Terrazas*, 537 F. Supp. at 528; see *White*, 412 U.S. at 797 ("the District Court should defer to state policy in fashioning relief . . . where that policy is consistent with constitutional norms and is not itself vulnerable to legal challenge.").

In *White*, this Court reversed a three-judge court for doing exactly what the three-judge court did here, *i.e.*, adopting a plan that did not reflect, to the extent possible, the policy choices of the State Legislature. In that case, the lower court struck down the Texas Legislature's congressional redistricting plan on one person, one vote grounds and then proceeded to choose among proposed remedial plans. The court rejected a proposal known as "Plan B," which "represented an attempt to adhere to the districting preferences of the state legislature while eliminating population variances." *White*, 412 U.S. at 796. Instead, the court adopted "Plan C," which "ignored legislative districting policy and constructed districts solely on the basis of population considerations." *Id.* This Court stayed the lower court's order, *id.* at 789, and then reversed on the merits, holding that the lower court "should have implemented Plan B, which most clearly approximated the reapportionment plan of the state legislature, while satisfying constitutional requirements." *Id.* at 796.

Contrary to *White* and the other precedents cited above, the court below did not even consider, much less defer to, the Alabama Legislature's plan. The court conceded that "congressional redistricting is properly a matter to be determined by the legislature and that the federal courts should intervene only if the legislature fails to act in a constitutional manner." Appendix at 152a-153a. The court also acknowledged that "a court should consider expressed state policies and preferences." *Id.* at 147a. The court determined, however, that it had "no legal authority" to adopt the Alabama Legislature's plan, because that

plan had not yet been precleared. *Id.* at 153a-154a. The court then ordered that the 1992 Alabama congressional elections be held pursuant to a plan that “substantially differs” from the legislative plan. *See id.* at 142a.

Under the terms of the final judgment, the Legislature’s plan will be used for the 1992 elections only if preclearance is obtained by March 27, 1992. If preclearance is obtained after that date, the court’s plan will be used for 1992 elections and the plan adopted by the Alabama Legislature for subsequent elections. This would mean that, by 1994, Alabama’s congressional elections would have been held under three different districting plans in six years (the 1990 elections having been held under the pre-existing congressional plan). These multiple changes in district boundaries would undoubtedly result in substantial cost to the State. These changes also would cause voter confusion that would decrease turnout and consequently hinder the prospects for minority candidates. *See Terrazas*, 537 F. Supp. at 527.

In holding that it could not adopt the Legislature’s plan, even on an interim basis, because that plan had not yet been precleared, the three-judge court ignored established legal principles. This Court has long recognized that, when urgent circumstances exist, a three-judge court has the equitable power to order into effect a plan that does not satisfy all applicable legal requirements on an interim basis. *E.g.*, *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 586 (1964) (district court “acted in a most proper and commendable manner” in implementing a temporary reapportionment plan that violated the one-person, one-vote rule); *accord*, *Upham v. Seamon*, 456 U.S. 37, 44 (1982). Indeed, the commentary to the Attorney General’s Section 5 regulations expressly recognizes that “the courts on occasion are presented with situations in which the temporary waiver of the preclearance requirement is found to be [an acceptable] option.” 52 Fed. Reg. 486, 489 (January 6, 1987).

For example, relying on *Upham v. Seamon* and *White v. Weiser, supra*, the court in *Burton v. Hobbie*, 543 F. Supp. 235, 239, held on facts nearly identical to those in the instant case that it was compelled to adopt the Alabama Legislature's redistricting plan on an interim basis, with one modification, even though the Justice Department was still considering at that time whether to preclear certain of Alabama's legislative districts. In that case, after the legislature had passed a redistricting plan and submitted it for preclearance, the Attorney General responded by preclearing 98 out of 105 House districts while declining to make a preclearance determination for the remaining seven. The district court modified one of the seven districts (District 36 in Birmingham) and implemented the remaining six as part of its interim plan even though the Attorney General had made no substantive determination as to whether these districts had been precleared. This Court affirmed, 459 U.S. 961 (1982), even though the Attorney General ultimately interposed an objection to six of the unprecleared districts while the case was pending on appeal. See *Burton v. Hobbie*, No. 82-360, Jurisdictional Statement (U.S. Aug. 31, 1982).

Similarly, in *Terrazas v. Clements*, 537 F. Supp. at 537-40, the court adopted an interim plan that included districts to which the Attorney General had objected, on the grounds that otherwise the primary (which was two months away at the time of the decision) would be disrupted. Citing cases in which this Court had permitted elections to proceed using malapportioned districts in light of exigent circumstances, the *Terrazas* court reasoned that

the same principle should be applicable to a plan as to which a Section 5 objection has been raised: in emergencies, a court should be permitted to proceed on the basis of such a plan or portions of such a

plan if that is the only fair and equitable alternative to disruption of the election process.

*Id.* at 538.

The instant case presents precisely the sort of exigent circumstances that warrant the use of the Legislature's plan on an interim basis, even if it has not yet been precleared. The primary is scheduled for June 2, 1992, a mere ten weeks away. The last day for congressional candidates to file is April 3.<sup>13</sup> Given these imminent deadlines, and the importance of holding timely elections, there was ample justification for implementing the Legislature's plan on an interim basis. See *Wells v. Rockefeller*, 394 U.S. 542, 547 (1969) (“[s]ince the 1968 primary election was only three months away . . . we cannot say that there was error in permitting the 1968 election to proceed under the plan despite its constitutional infirmities”); *Burton v. Hobbie*, 543 F. Supp. at 236, 239 (with primary scheduled for September 7, 1982, two and one-half months away, court found that “severe time restraints” existed warranting interim relief).<sup>14</sup>

Though the three-judge court acknowledged these exigent circumstances (Appendix at 141a, 151a), it ignored this

---

<sup>13</sup> The Alabama Legislature recently passed a bill extending the filing deadline until May 3, 1992. Pursuant to Alabama law, the Governor has sent the bill back to the Legislature, with a proposed modification that would extend the deadline only until April 23. The Legislature is expected to reject this modification. The legislation will then be submitted for preclearance on an expedited basis. Even assuming this legislation is quickly precleared, however, there will still be exigent circumstances, *i.e.*, the June 2 primary.

<sup>14</sup> Even in *Clark v. Roemer*, 111 S. Ct. 2096 (1991), this Court made clear that exigent circumstances may sometimes warrant the use of unprecleared districts. In that case, however, the Court found that no such circumstances existed where the State attempted to hold elections in districts to which the Attorney General had objected over two years previously. In contrast, as discussed above, in this case the Legislature has diligently sought to comply with all applicable legal requirements.

established line of cases and consequently failed to adhere to its duty to defer to the express policies and preferences of the Alabama Legislature. To do so, the lower court should have used the Legislature's plan as its starting point. The court should have then analyzed the substantive merits of the legislative plan and modified it only to the extent "necessary to cure any constitutional or statutory defect." See *Upham*, 456 U.S. at 43.<sup>15</sup> Absent a finding that the Alabama Legislature's plan did not comport with applicable substantive legal standards, the court was obligated to use the legislative plan as its interim plan. *Id.*<sup>16</sup>

This is not to say that the three-judge court had to make a substantive determination as to whether the Legislature's plan merited preclearance. Only the Attorney General or the three-judge court in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia has the authority to make such a determination. Rather, in designing a plan in response to the exigent circumstances caused by the impending primary, the court should have respected the principles guaranteed under Section 5 by "devis[ing] a plan that has neither a racially discrimi-

---

<sup>15</sup> In *Upham*, the district court fashioned an interim plan that redrew not only two districts in South Texas to which the Attorney General had objected but also four other districts in Dallas County to which no objection had been entered. This Court reversed, holding that the District Court should have modified the state plan only to the extent necessary to remedy the Attorney General's objection. 456 U.S. at 43.

<sup>16</sup> The analysis did not have to be lengthy or detailed, given the facts of this case. The Legislature's plan, like the other plans before the three-judge court, created a 65% black district. Thus, the Legislature's plan was certainly no less racially fair than any of the other plans before the court, including the plan the court adopted. Indeed, as discussed above, the Legislature's plan actually gives the black community a better chance of electing a candidate of its choice than the court's plan, because the Legislature's plan makes the predominantly minority district an open one, while the court's plan places a white incumbent in its minority district.

natory purpose nor such an effect." *Terrazas*, 537 F. Supp. at 537.

In light of the three-judge court's clear abdication of its duty to defer to legislative policy regarding the reapportionment of Alabama's congressional districts, this Court should vacate the court's order requiring the use of the court-drawn plan for the 1992 Alabama congressional elections and remand this case to the three-judge court with instructions to adopt the legislative plan for interim use in the 1992 elections.

#### CONCLUSION

The district court's March 9, 1992 Order imposes a plan for Alabama's congressional districts on the citizens of that State that does not reflect the will of the Legislature. It thus deprives the citizens of the State of Alabama of a fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and prior decisions of this Court. If forced to elect representatives using the three-judge court's plan, these citizens will lose irretrievably their right to elect representatives from legislatively drawn districts during the upcoming election cycle.

The court below expressly stated that it adopted its interim plan based on an erroneous belief that the court could not consider the Legislature's plan because it had not been precleared. As discussed above, the court's analysis is without merit since it is in direct contradiction to this Court's controlling precedents. Moreover, the three-judge court did not identify any constitutional or statutory deficiencies in the Legislature's plan that would prevent its implementation. Given the magnitude of the Legislature's interests in redistricting, and the three-judge court's disregard for those interests when it refused to adopt the Legislature's congressional plan, there can be little doubt that Alabama and its citizens will suffer irreparable harm unless the final judgment of that court is reversed.



For the reasons discussed above, Secretary Camp respectfully requests that this Court note probable jurisdiction, consider Secretary Camp's appeal on the merits, summarily reverse the final judgment of the three-judge court, and remand the case to that court with instructions to adopt the Legislature's plan as the interim plan for the 1992 congressional elections.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. EVANS  
Attorney General of the  
State of Alabama

ANDREW P. MILLER  
(Counsel of Record)

MARK A. PACKMAN

MELINDA BURROWS

DICKSTEIN, SHAPIRO & MORIN  
2101 L Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20037  
(202) 785-9700

*Attorneys for Appellant  
Billy Joe Camp*

Dated: March 24, 1992

No. 91-1553

---

---

IN THE  
**Supreme Court of the United States**

OCTOBER TERM, 1991

—————  
BILLY JOE CAMP,  
v. *Appellant,*

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,  
*Appellee.*

—————  
**Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Southern District of Alabama**

—————  
**APPENDIX TO  
JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT**

—————  
JAMES H. EVANS  
Attorney General of the  
State of Alabama

ANDREW P. MILLER  
(Counsel of Record)

MARK A. PACKMAN

MELINDA BURROWS

DICKSTEIN, SHAPIRO & MORIN

2101 L Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20037

(202) 785-9700

*Attorneys for Appellant  
Billy Joe Camp*



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
NOTICE OF APPEAL .....	1a
FINAL JUDGMENT, Wesch v. Hunt (Civil Action No. 91-0787, March 9, 1992) .....	5a
MEMORANDUM OPINION, Wesch v. Hunt (Civil Action No. 91-0787, March 9, 1992) .....	135a
MOTION TO STAY, Wesch v. Hunt (Civil Action No. 91-0787, March 16, 1992) .....	174a
MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF MO- TION TO STAY, Wesch v. Hunt (Civil Action No. 91-0787, March 16, 1992) .....	178a
ORDER DENYING MOTION TO STAY, Wesch v. Hunt (Civil Action No. 91-0787, March 17, 1992)....	182a
MOTION TO ADOPT STATE OF ALABAMA'S CON- GRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN, Wesch v. Hunt (Civil Action No. 91-0787, March 6, 1992).....	183a
ORDER DENYING MOTION TO ADOPT STATE OF ALABAMA'S CONGRESSIONAL REDIS- TRICTING PLAN, Wesch v. Hunt (Civil Action No. 91-0787, March 9, 1992) .....	256a
COMPLAINT, Wesch v. Hunt (Civil Action No. 91- 0787) .....	257a
ORDER REQUIRING GOVERNOR TO CALL A SPE- CIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION, Morris v. Hunt, Case No. CV-91-145 (Circuit Court of Barbour County, Alabama, December 19, 1991) .....	263a
FINAL ORDER REQUIRING GOVERNOR TO CALL A SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION, Morris v. Hunt, Case No. CV-91-145 (Circuit Court of Barbour County, Alabama, December 19, 1991) .....	267a
ORDER STAYING CIRCUIT COURT'S ORDER RE- QUIRING GOVERNOR TO CALL A SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION, Morris v. Hunt, Case No. CV-91-145 (Circuit Court of Barbour County, Alabama, January 7, 1992) .....	270a

## TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

	Page
ORDER DISMISSING AS MOOT APPEAL OF FINAL ORDER REQUIRING GOVERNOR TO CALL A SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION, <i>Morris v. Hunt</i> , Case No. CV-91-145 (Circuit Court of Barbour County, Alabama, March 11, 1992) .....	273a
TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY OF SPEAKER JAMES S. CLARK, <i>Morris v. Hunt</i> , Case No. CV-91-145 (Circuit Court of Barbour County, Alabama, December 13, 1991) .....	274a
TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY OF JEROME GRAY, Public Hearing, Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment (October 2, 1991) .....	279a
TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY OF STATE SENATOR MICHAEL FIGURES AND CAROL ZIPPERT, <i>Wesch v. Hunt</i> (Civil Action No. 91-0787, January 3rd & 4th, 1992) .....	282a
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS .....	285a

1a

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

Civil Action No. 91-0787  
(Three Judge Court)

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,

vs.

*Plaintiff,*

GUY HUNT, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL W. NOONAN,  
HARRY D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA LEE BIGGS,  
JERRY BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS, and TOM TURNER,  
*Defendants.*

NOTICE OF APPEAL

[Filed Mar. 13, 1992]

COMES NOW defendant Billy Joe Camp, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, and gives notice that pursuant to 28 U.S.C.S. § 1253 he is appealing the Court's final judgment in this case, dated March 9, 1992, and the Court's order, dated March 9, 1992, denying defendant Camp's Motion to Adopt State of Alabama's Congressional Redistricting Plan to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Respectfully submitted this 13th day of March, 1992.

JAMES H. EVANS  
Attorney General

/s/ Marc Givhan  
MARC GIVHAN (GIVHR 4774)  
Assistant Attorney General

/s/ Mort P. Ames  
MORT P. AMES (AMESM 7570)  
Deputy Attorney General  
Two of the Attorneys for  
Defendant Camp

2a

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have on this 13th day of March, 1992, served a copy of the foregoing on all parties of record by mailing a copy of same by United States Mail, postage prepaid and properly addressed as follows:

John H. England, Jr., Esq.  
England & Bivens, P.C.  
2616 8th Street  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Ronnie L. Williams, Esq.  
814 St. Francis  
Mobile, Alabama 36602

David Boyd, Esq.  
Dorman Walker, Esq.  
Balch & Bingham  
P. O. Box 78  
Montgomery, Alabama 36101

Ferrel S. Anders, Esq.  
David A. Boyett, III, Esq.  
Hamilton, Butler, Riddick, Tarlton, &  
Sullivan, P.C.  
P. O. Box 1743  
Mobile, Alabama 36633

Algert S. Agricola, Jr., Esq.  
(Attorney for defendant, Guy Hunt)  
Interstate Park Center  
2000 Interstate Park Drive  
Suite 204  
Montgomery, Alabama 36109

James C. Wood, Esq.  
(Attorney for defendant, Lionel W. Noonan)  
1010 Van Antwerp Building  
Mobile, AL 36602

**3a**

Honorable Harry D'Olive  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Baldwin County  
Baldwin County Courthouse  
Bay Minette, Alabama 36507

Honorable Devon Wiggins  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Escambia County  
Escambia County Courthouse  
Brewton, Alabama 36427

Honorable Otha Lee Biggs  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Monroe County  
Monroe County Courthouse  
Monroeville, Alabama 36461

Honorable Jerry Bogan  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Wilcox County  
Wilcox County Courthouse  
Camden, Alabama 36726

Honorable Clarence Watters  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Clarke County  
Clarke County Courthouse  
Grove Hill, Alabama 36451

Honorable Tom W. Turner  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Washington County  
Washington County Courthouse  
Chatom, Alabama 36518

/s/ Mort P. Ames  
MORT P. AMES  
Deputy Attorney General



4a

Address of Counsel:

Office of the Attorney General  
Alabama State House  
11 South Union Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130  
(205) 242-7300  
1266A

5a

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-0787

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,  
*Plaintiff,*

MICHAEL FIGURES, *et al.*,  
*Intervenor-Plaintiffs,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, JAMES H. EVANS, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL  
W. NOONAN, HARRY D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA  
LEE BIGGS, JERRY BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS, and  
TOM TURNER,

*Defendants.*

---

FINAL JUDGMENT

[Filed Mar. 9, 1992]

Before COX, Circuit Judge, HAND, Senior District  
Judge, and ALBRITTON, District Judge.

BY THE COURT

It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed as follows:

1. It is declared that Ala. Code § 17-20-1 (1987), as it read prior to its amendment in 1992, if applied to congressional elections in 1992, violates Art. I, § 2 of the United States Constitution.

2. The defendants, individually, and their successors, agents, employees, attorneys, and those persons otherwise

6a

acting in concert or in participation with them who receive actual notice of this order, are ENJOINED from:

(a) conducting congressional elections in the State of Alabama under the districting plan heretofore established by Ala. Code § 17-20-1 (1987) as that section read prior to its 1992 amendment;

(b) failing to conduct congressional elections in 1992 in accordance with a redistricting plan adopted by this court and called "The 1992 Alabama Redistricting Plan," which is verbally described in Appendix A to this order. Appendix B to this order is a map depicting the plan. (The map is appended simply to illustrate the plan, and Appendix A shall control in the event of any conflict between it and Appendix B). Provided, however, that the injunction contained in this paragraph (b) shall not be effective if the Alabama Legislature duly enacts a redistricting plan for the conduct of congressional elections in 1992 and has the same precleared no later than 12:00 noon, Central Time, March 27, 1992; and

(c) failing to conduct congressional elections in calendar years after 1992 in accordance with the 1992 Alabama Redistricting Plan described in paragraph (b) above. Provided, however, that the injunction contained in this paragraph (c) shall not be effective in the event the Alabama Legislature duly enacts a redistricting plan and has the same precleared in accordance with federal law in time for congressional elections to proceed without delay under then applicable state and federal law.

All the judges concur.

7a

APPENDIX A

“Units Assigned to a District”

The following description lists the census geographical units (as contained within the State computer’s reapportionment data base) composing each congressional district. When a county is entirely within a congressional district the county and its population are listed as a single line. For the seven counties split by congressional district lines, the county name is listed without population figures and subsequent lines give voting precincts and population figures for each precinct in that county. For the ten voting precincts split by congressional district lines, the name of the precinct is listed without population figures, followed by lines listing the census tract, the census block group number, and then the census block within each tract and block group, with population figures. Lines at the end of each block group, tract, precinct, or county listing give summary population totals for that unit in the particular congressional district.

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 1  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Baldwin County	98,280 100.00%	84,565 86.04%	12,640 12.86%	630 0.64%	221 0.22%	224 0.23%
Clarke County	2,018 100.00%	319 15.81%	1,694 83.94%	1 0.05%	3 0.15%	1 0.05%
Carlton/Gainestown/Choctaw	3,606 100.00%	1,567 43.46%	2,025 56.16%	13 0.36%	0 0.00%	1 0.03%
Jackson	586 100.00%	263 44.88%	319 54.44%	4 0.68%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Walker Springs	391 100.00%	22 5.63%	369 94.37%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Allen	4,405 100.00%	3,580 81.27%	807 18.32%	6 0.14%	9 0.20%	3 0.07%
McVay/Parkertown/Jackson						
Salitpa						
Tract 9579	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block Group 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 109						
Block 110						

82

9a

Block 111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 114	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
	100.0%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 115	103	63	40	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	61.17%	38.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 116	23	7	16	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	30.43%	69.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 117	52	0	52	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 119	95	95	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10a

Units Assigned to a District  
District 1  
Total Populations, All Ages

DB: Alabama  
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Total Block Group 1	294 100.00%	165 56.12%	129 43.88%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block Group 8	25	22	3	0	0	0
Block 801	100.00%	88.00%	12.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 802	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 803	27 100.00%	0 0.00%	27 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 804	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 899D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 899E	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 8	52 100.00%	22 42.31%	30 57.69%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Tract 9579	346 100.00%	187 54.05%	159 45.95%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Salitpa	346 100.00%	187 54.05%	159 45.95%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%





DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 1  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Total Tract 9578	21 100.00%	11 52.38%	10 47.62%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Tract 9579						
Block Group 1						
Block 101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 102	15 100.00%	10 66.67%	5 33.33%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 103	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 107	2 100.00%	2 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 123	59 100.00%	20 33.90%	38 64.41%	1 1.69%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 124	167 100.00%	45 26.95%	122 73.05%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 125	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 126	156 100.00%	11 7.05%	145 92.95%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

12a



Units Assigned to a District  
 District 1  
 Total Populations, All Ages

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Grove Hill City Hall	1,551 100.00%	976 62.93%	560 36.11%	7 0.45%	8 0.52%	0 0.00%
New Prospect/Chilton	274 100.00%	274 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Liberty	269 100.00%	256 95.17%	13 4.83%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Basni	403 100.00%	388 83.87%	61 15.14%	0 0.00%	1 0.25%	3 0.74%
Thomasville	5,859 100.00%	3,787 64.64%	2,056 35.09%	9 0.15%	7 0.12%	0 0.00%
Total Clarke County	24,123 100.00%	14,145 58.64%	9,895 41.02%	44 0.18%	31 0.13%	8 0.03%
Escambia County	35,518 100.00%	24,326 68.49%	10,046 28.28%	1,047 2.95%	58 0.16%	41 0.12%
Mobile County	378,643 100.00%	254,853 67.31%	117,872 31.13%	1,940 0.51%	3,398 0.90%	580 0.15%

15a

Monroe County	23,968 100.00%	14,320 59.75%	9,372 39.10%	215 0.90%	54 0.23%	7 0.03%
Washington County	16,694 <b>100.00%</b>	10,984 <b>65.80%</b>	4,623 <b>27.69%</b>	1,068 <b>6.40%</b>	14 <b>0.08%</b>	5 <b>0.03%</b>
Total District 1	577,226 100.00%	403,193 69.85%	164,448 28.49%	4,944 <b>0.86%</b>	3,776 <b>0.65%</b>	865 <b>0.15%</b>

16a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Autauga County	34,222 100.00%	27,144 79.32%	6,845 20.00%	71 0.21%	120 0.35%	42 0.12%
Barbour County	25,417 100.00%	14,118 55.55%	11,194 44.04%	46 0.18%	44 0.17%	15 0.06%
Bullock County	11,042 100.00%	8,036 72.82%	7,986 72.32%	8 0.07%	10 0.09%	2 0.02%
Butler County	21,892 100.00%	18,049 82.45%	8,798 40.19%	24 0.11%	19 0.09%	2 0.01%
Coffee County	40,240 100.00%	32,702 81.27%	6,917 17.19%	163 0.41%	317 0.79%	141 0.35%
Conecuh County	14,054 100.00%	8,063 57.37%	5,925 42.16%	43 0.31%	13 0.09%	10 0.07%
Covington County	36,478 100.00%	31,551 86.49%	4,777 13.10%	72 0.20%	48 0.13%	30 0.08%
Crenshaw County	13,635 100.00%	10,048 73.69%	3,544 25.99%	27 0.20%	11 0.08%	5 0.04%
Dale County	49,633 100.00%	39,365 79.31%	8,847 17.82%	239 0.48%	731 1.47%	451 0.91%

17a

Elmore County	49,210	37,850	11,039	137	129	55
	100.00%	76.92%	22.43%	0.28%	0.26%	0.11%
Geneva County	23,647	20,682	2,824	93	15	33
	100.00%	87.46%	11.94%	0.39%	0.06%	0.14%
Henry County	15,374	9,918	5,395	31	6	24
	100.00%	64.51%	35.09%	0.20%	0.04%	0.16%
Houston County	81,331	61,513	18,954	287	470	107
	100.00%	75.63%	23.30%	0.35%	0.58%	0.13%
Montgomery County	7,177	6,644	489	13	25	6
Cloverdale Community Center	100.00%	92.57%	6.81%	0.18%	0.35%	0.08%
Normandale Library						
Tract 0020						
Block Group 3						
Block 301	30	30	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 302	48	42	6	0	0	0
	100.00%	87.50%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 303	103	103	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 304	47	47	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 305	56	48	8	0	0	0
	100.00%	85.71%	14.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

18a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 2  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 306	89 100.00%	88 98.88%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 1.12%
Block 307	40 100.00%	40 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 308	96 100.00%	81 84.38%	13 13.54%	0 0.00%	2 2.08%	0 0.00%
Block 309	33 100.00%	32 96.97%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 3.03%	0 0.00%
Block 310	46 100.00%	43 93.48%	3 6.52%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 311	281 100.00%	269 95.73%	3 1.07%	0 0.00%	9 3.20%	0 0.00%
Block 313	46 100.00%	46 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 314	44 100.00%	44 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 315	266 100.00%	153 57.52%	107 40.23%	0 0.00%	6 2.26%	0 0.00%

19a

Total Block Group 3	1,225	1,066	140	0	18	1
	100.00%	87.02%	11.43%	0.00%	1.47%	0.08%
Total Tract 0020	1,225	1,066	140	0	18	1
	100.00%	87.02%	11.43%	0.00%	1.47%	0.08%
Tract 0021						
Block Group 1						
Block 101	60	60	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 102	38	38	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 103	34	34	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 104	12	12	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 105	42	42	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 106	40	40	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 107	21	21	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 108	37	37	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 109	23	23	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%



20a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 2  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 110	19 100.00%	19 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 111	29 100.00%	29 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 112	19 100.00%	19 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 113	17 100.00%	17 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 114	19 100.00%	15 78.95%	4 21.05%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 115	55 100.00%	52 94.55%	3 5.45%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 116	54 100.00%	54 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 117	28 100.00%	28 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 118	50 100.00%	50 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

## 21a

Block 119	59	58	1	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	98.31%	1.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 120	58	54	4	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	98.10%	6.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Block Group 1	714	702	12	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	98.32%	1.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block Group 2	7	6	1	0	0	0	0
Block 201	100.00%	85.71%	14.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 202	16	16	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 203	44	43	1	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	97.73%	2.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 204	63	48	15	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	76.19%	23.81%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 205	36	34	2	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	94.44%	5.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 206	91	58	33	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	63.74%	36.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 207	70	56	14	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	80.00%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 208	52	52	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 209	68	63	5	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	92.65%	7.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

22a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict

Units Assigned to a District  
 District 2  
 Total Populations, All Ages

## Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 210	85 100.00%	72 84.71%	13 15.29%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 211	73 100.00%	63 86.30%	10 13.70%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 212	52 100.00%	52 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 213	35 100.00%	33 94.29%	2 5.71%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 214	74 100.00%	59 79.73%	15 20.27%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 215	76 100.00%	59 77.63%	17 22.37%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 216	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 2	842 100.00%	714 84.80%	128 15.20%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block Group 3						
Block 301	32 100.00%	20 62.50%	12 37.50%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

## 23a

Block 302	64	39	24	0	1	0
	100.00%	60.94%	37.50%	0.00%	1.56%	0.00%
Block 303	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 308	51	42	8	0	1	0
	100.00%	82.35%	15.69%	0.00%	1.96%	0.00%
Block 310	24	22	2	0	0	0
	100.00%	91.67%	8.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 311	77	62	15	0	0	0
	100.00%	80.52%	19.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 312	37	29	8	0	0	0
	100.00%	78.38%	21.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 313	22	19	3	0	0	0
	100.00%	86.36%	13.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 314	98	68	26	0	4	0
	100.00%	69.39%	26.53%	0.00%	4.08%	0.00%
Block 315	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 316	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 317	43	35	8	0	0	0
	100.00%	81.40%	18.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 318	63	57	6	0	0	0
	100.00%	90.48%	9.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

24a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 2  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 319	51 100.00%	36 70.59%	15 29.41%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Block Group 3	562 100.00%	429 76.33%	127 22.60%	0 0.00%	6 1.07%	0 0.00%
Block Group 4						
Block 401	102 100.00%	68 66.67%	34 33.33%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 402	64 100.00%	62 96.88%	2 3.13%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 403	56 100.00%	56 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 404	55 100.00%	52 94.55%	3 5.45%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 405	29 100.00%	29 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 406	30 100.00%	30 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

25a

Block 407	72	52	19	1	0	0
	100.00%	72.22%	26.39%	1.39%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 408	21	12	9	0	0	0
	100.00%	57.14%	42.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 409	53	41	12	0	0	0
	100.00%	77.36%	22.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 410	38	38	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 411	51	38	13	0	0	0
	100.00%	74.51%	25.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 412	43	36	7	0	0	0
	100.00%	83.72%	16.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 413	36	15	21	0	0	0
	100.00%	41.67%	58.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 414	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 415	26	17	9	0	0	0
	100.00%	65.38%	34.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 416	26	24	2	0	0	0
	100.00%	92.31%	7.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 417	54	27	27	0	0	0
	100.00%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 418	89	74	13	0	0	2
	100.00%	83.15%	14.61%	0.00%	0.00%	2.25%
Block 419	66	62	4	0	0	0
	100.00%	93.94%	6.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

26a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 2  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 420	47 100.00%	47 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 421	62 100.00%	51 82.26%	11 17.74%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 422	5 100.00%	5 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 423	47 100.00%	30 63.83%	17 36.17%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 424	76 100.00%	43 56.58%	33 43.42%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 425	44 100.00%	40 90.91%	4 9.09%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 426	57 100.00%	33 57.89%	24 42.11%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Block Group 4	1,249 100.00%	982 78.62%	264 21.14%	1 0.08%	0 0.00%	2 0.16%
Total Tract 0021	3,367 100.00%	2,827 83.96%	531 15.77%	1 0.03%	6 0.18%	2 0.06%

27a

Tract 0022	150	27	122	1	0	0
Block Group 1	100.00%	18.00%	81.33%	0.67%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 101	176	62	114	0	0	0
	100.00%	35.23%	64.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 102	32	24	8	0	0	0
	100.00%	75.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 103	61	36	25	0	0	0
	100.00%	59.02%	40.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 104	61	21	40	0	0	0
	100.00%	34.43%	65.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 105	78	20	58	0	0	0
	100.00%	25.64%	74.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 106	91	45	46	0	0	0
	100.00%	49.45%	50.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 107	33	7	26	0	0	0
	100.00%	21.21%	78.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 108	48	25	23	0	0	0
	100.00%	52.08%	47.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 109	53	24	29	0	0	0
	100.00%	45.28%	54.72%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 110	98	51	46	1	0	0
	100.00%	52.04%	46.94%	1.02%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 111						



28a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 2  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
<b>Total Block Group 1</b>	881 100.00%	342 38.82%	537 60.95%	2 0.23%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
<b>Block Group 2</b>						
Block 201	75 100.00%	36 48.00%	39 52.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 202	40 100.00%	13 32.50%	27 67.50%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 203	56 100.00%	32 57.14%	24 42.86%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 204	474 100.00%	24 5.06%	450 94.94%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
<b>Total Block Group 2</b>	645 100.00%	105 16.28%	540 83.72%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
<b>Block Group 3</b>						
Block 304	50 100.00%	27 54.00%	21 42.00%	0 0.00%	2 4.00%	0 0.00%
Block 305	13 100.00%	0 0.00%	11 84.62%	2 15.38%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

29a

Block 306	46	9	36	0	1	0
	100.00%	19.57%	78.26%	0.00%	2.17%	0.00%
Block 310	59	23	35	0	1	0
	100.00%	88.98%	59.32%	0.00%	1.69%	0.00%
Block 312	480	224	255	0	1	0
	100.00%	46.67%	53.13%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%
Block 313	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 3	648	288	358	2	5	0
	100.00%	48.67%	55.25%	0.31%	0.77%	0.00%
Total Tract 0022	2,174	730	1,435	4	5	0
	100.00%	33.58%	66.01%	0.18%	0.23%	0.00%
Total Normandale Library	6,766	4,623	2,106	5	29	3
	100.00%	68.33%	31.13%	0.07%	0.43%	0.04%
Highland Ave Elementary	2,399	2,221	160	1	10	7
	100.00%	92.58%	6.67%	0.04%	0.42%	0.29%
Vaughn Road Elementary	8,051	7,524	417	22	79	9
	100.00%	93.45%	5.13%	0.27%	0.98%	0.11%
Southeast YMCA	5,843	5,660	151	2	28	2
	100.00%	96.87%	2.58%	0.03%	0.48%	0.03%
Aldersgate United Methodist	6,572	5,733	711	14	97	17
	100.00%	87.23%	10.82%	0.21%	1.48%	0.26%
John Patterson Trade School	7,780	3,614	4,066	7	81	12
	100.00%	46.45%	52.26%	0.09%	1.04%	0.15%
Peterson Elementary	4,217	2,172	1,888	12	64	81
	100.00%	51.51%	44.77%	0.28%	1.52%	1.92%

30a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 2  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Capitol Heights Community Center	7,012 100.00%	5,577 79.54%	1,295 18.47%	28 0.40%	99 1.41%	13 0.19%
Highland Gardens Community Center	5,337 100.00%	4,945 92.66%	305 5.71%	32 0.60%	46 0.86%	9 0.17%
Library-Coliseum Branch	4,424 100.00%	4,324 97.74%	58 1.31%	9 0.20%	33 0.75%	0 0.00%
Lagoon Park Fire Station	7,181 100.00%	6,584 91.69%	445 6.20%	17 0.24%	107 1.49%	28 0.39%
Flowers Elementary	6,575 100.00%	6,215 94.52%	331 5.03%	12 0.18%	13 0.20%	4 0.06%
Goodwyn Community Center	6,085 100.00%	5,844 96.04%	172 2.83%	7 0.12%	51 0.84%	11 0.18%
Alcazar Shrine Temple	3,262 100.00%	2,535 77.71%	667 20.45%	2 0.06%	47 1.44%	11 0.34%
Wares Ferry Road Elementary	3,175 100.00%	2,596 81.76%	502 15.81%	10 0.31%	57 1.80%	10 0.31%
Jim Walters Homes	1,597 100.00%	1,017 63.68%	558 34.94%	10 0.63%	2 0.13%	10 0.63%

## 31a

Seth Johnson Elementary	6,109	4,489	1,500	13	74	33
	100.00%	73.48%	24.55%	0.21%	1.21%	0.54%
Peter Crump Elementary	3,899	2,125	1,712	12	44	6
	100.00%	54.50%	43.91%	0.31%	1.13%	0.15%
Pinedale Community Center	8,212	4,525	3,625	11	37	14
	100.00%	55.10%	44.14%	0.13%	0.45%	0.17%
Auburn University at Montgomery	6,135	5,151	793	7	169	15
	100.00%	83.96%	12.93%	0.11%	2.75%	0.24%
Woodmere Information Center	4,986	4,502	367	21	83	13
	100.00%	90.29%	7.36%	0.42%	1.66%	0.26%
Eastdale Baptist Church	2,540	2,199	249	8	67	17
	100.00%	86.57%	9.80%	0.31%	2.64%	0.67%
George Washington Junior High	3,942	1,339	2,564	19	18	2
	100.00%	33.97%	65.04%	0.48%	0.46%	0.05%
Pike Road Library	852	510	342	0	0	0
	100.00%	59.86%	40.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Chesser Community Center	1,340	946	388	6	0	0
	100.00%	70.60%	28.96%	0.45%	0.00%	0.00%
Alabama National Bank-Ramer Tract 0058						
Block Group 2	4	3	1	0	0	0
Block 205	100.00%	75.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Block Group 2	4	3	1	0	0	0
	100.00%	75.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

32a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 2  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block Group 3	9	9	0	0	0	0
Block 323	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Block Group 3	9	9	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 3	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Tract 0058	13	12	1	0	0	0
Total Tract 0058	100.00%	92.31%	7.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Alabama National Bank-Ramer	13	12	1	0	0	0
Total Alabama National Bank-Ramer	100.00%	92.31%	7.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
County Bridge Maintenance	1,080	647	433	0	0	0
County Bridge Maintenance	100.00%	59.91%	40.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sikes & Kohn Country Mall	896	513	377	5	1	0
Sikes & Kohn Country Mall	100.00%	57.25%	42.08%	0.56%	0.11%	0.00%
Total Montgomery County	133,457	104,786	26,672	305	1,361	333
Total Montgomery County	100.00%	78.52%	19.99%	0.23%	1.02%	0.25%
Pike County	27,595	17,814	9,548	146	68	19
Pike County	100.00%	64.56%	34.60%	0.53%	0.25%	0.07%
Total District 2	577,227	431,639	139,265	1,692	3,362	1,269
Total District 2	100.00%	74.78%	24.13%	0.29%	0.58%	0.22%

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 3  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Bibb County	1,980	1,907	66	3	0	4
Greenpond	100.00%	96.31%	3.33%	0.15%	0.00%	0.20%
Cedar Grove	802	699	98	4	1	0
	100.00%	87.16%	12.22%	0.50%	0.12%	0.00%
Pondville	489	430	58	1	0	0
	100.00%	87.93%	11.86%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%
Brent-South	3,064	1,589	1,467	2	0	6
	100.00%	51.86%	47.88%	0.07%	0.00%	0.20%
Centreville	2,116	1,681	433	1	1	0
	100.00%	79.44%	20.46%	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%
Randolph	784	650	134	0	0	0
	100.00%	82.91%	17.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Riverbend	288	288	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

332

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 3  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
West Blockton-West Tract 9513	77	66	11	0	0	0
Block Group 3 Block 306B	100.00%	85.71%	14.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 306D	93	89	3	0	1	0
	100.00%	95.70%	3.23%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%
Block 308D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 327	33	7	26	0	0	0
	100.00%	21.21%	78.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 328	9	9	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 329	1	0	1	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 330	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 331	6	1	5	0	0	0
	100.00%	16.67%	83.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

34a

35a

Block 332	7	0	7	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 333	2	0	2	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 334B	158	153	5	0	0	0
	100.00%	96.84%	3.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 337	5	5	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 338	39	39	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 339	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 340	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 341	20	20	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 342	9	9	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 343	53	53	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Water block 399D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399E	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399F	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399G	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399H	0	0	0	0	0	0



DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 3  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Water block 399J	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 3	512 100.00%	451 88.09%	60 11.72%	0 0.00%	1 0.20%	0 0.00%
Block Group 4						
Block 408A	2 100.00%	2 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 408B	47 100.00%	47 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 409	35 100.00%	35 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 410	54 100.00%	54 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 411	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 412	2 100.00%	2 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 413A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 413B	0	0	0	0	0	0

36a

37a

Block 414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 424	9	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 429	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 430	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 431	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 499B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 499R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 499T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 499U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 499V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 4	151	100.00%	151	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block Group 5										
Block 520	66	100.00%	36	54.55%	30	45.45%	0	0	0	0
Block 521	46	100.00%	40	86.96%	6	13.04%	0	0	0	0
Block 522A	28	100.00%	28	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 3  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 522B	102 100.00%	59 57.84%	43 42.16%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 523	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 524	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 525	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 526	10 100.00%	9 90.00%	0 0.00%	1 10.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 527	40 100.00%	40 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 528	82 100.00%	82 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 529	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 549	14 100.00%	14 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 550	21 100.00%	21 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 551																	
Water block 599J																	
Water block 599K																	
Total Block Group 5	428	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	81.31%															
Total Tract 9513	1,091	950															
	100.00%	87.08%															
Total West Blockton-West	1,091	950															
	100.00%	87.08%															
Eoline	616	523															
	100.00%	84.90%															
Brent-North	1,224	1,065															
	100.00%	87.01%															
Harrisburg	410	207															
	100.00%	50.49%															
Tabernacle	193	189															
	100.00%	97.93%															
Total Bibb County	13,057	10,178															
	100.00%	77.95%															
Calhoun County	116,034	92,873															
	100.00%	80.04%															
Chambers County	36,876	23,575															
	100.00%	69.93%															

39a

40a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 3  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Chilton County	32,458 100.00%	28,647 88.26%	3,674 11.32%	63 0.19%	38 0.12%	36 0.11%
Clay County	13,252 100.00%	11,044 83.34%	2,166 16.34%	23 0.17%	13 0.10%	6 0.05%
Cleburne County	12,730 100.00%	12,084 94.93%	587 4.61%	20 0.16%	13 0.10%	26 0.20%
Coosa County	11,063 100.00%	7,242 65.46%	3,782 34.19%	34 0.31%	4 0.04%	1 0.01%
Lee County	87,146 100.00%	64,889 74.46%	20,407 23.42%	182 0.15%	1,584 1.82%	134 0.15%
Macon County	24,928 100.00%	3,443 13.81%	21,340 85.61%	24 0.10%	99 0.40%	22 0.09%
Randolph County	19,881 100.00%	15,138 76.14%	4,686 23.57%	29 0.15%	21 0.11%	7 0.04%
Russell County	46,860 100.00%	28,473 60.76%	18,088 38.60%	90 0.19%	117 0.25%	92 0.20%
St. Clair County	50,009 100.00%	45,138 90.26%	4,561 9.12%	136 0.27%	77 0.15%	97 0.19%

41a

Talladega County	74,107	50,970	22,773	174	113	77
	100.00%	68.78%	30.73%	0.23%	0.15%	0.10%
Tallapoosa County	38,826	28,493	10,212	62	37	22
	100.00%	73.39%	26.30%	0.16%	0.10%	0.06%
Total District 3	577,227	422,187	149,922	1,136	3,008	974
	100.00%	73.14%	25.97%	0.20%	0.52%	0.17%

42a

Units Assigned to a District  
District 4  
Total Populations, All Ages

DB: Alabama  
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Blount County	39,248 100.00%	38,397 97.83%	521 1.33%	133 0.34%	33 0.08%	164 0.42%
Cherokee County	19,543 100.00%	18,154 92.89%	1,291 6.61%	51 0.26%	24 0.12%	23 0.12%
Cullman County	67,613 100.00%	66,744 98.71%	560 0.83%	134 0.20%	117 0.17%	58 0.09%
DeKalb County	54,651 100.00%	52,980 96.94%	1,028 1.88%	481 0.88%	77 0.14%	85 0.16%
Etowah County	99,840 100.00%	85,274 85.41%	13,799 13.82%	250 0.25%	419 0.42%	98 0.10%
Fayette County	17,962 100.00%	15,717 87.50%	2,190 12.19%	9 0.05%	19 0.11%	27 0.15%
Franklin County	27,814 100.00%	26,463 95.14%	1,249 4.49%	57 0.20%	35 0.13%	10 0.04%
Lamar County	15,715 100.00%	13,805 87.85%	1,862 11.85%	24 0.15%	10 0.06%	14 0.09%

43a

Lawrence County  
 City Hall Precinct 1 Box 1

Tract 9791

Block Group 1

Block	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Block 109	16	100.00%	13	81.25%	3	18.75%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 110A	23	100.00%	1	4.35%	22	95.65%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 110B	62	100.00%	2	3.23%	58	93.55%	2	3.23%	0	0.00%
Block 111A	79	100.00%	2	2.53%	77	97.47%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 111B	0		0		0		0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 111C	18	100.00%	6	33.33%	12	66.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 111D	0		0		0		0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 112A	11	100.00%	0	0.00%	11	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 112B	0		0		0		0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 113	50	100.00%	0	0.00%	46	92.00%	4	8.00%	0	0.00%
Block 114A	107	100.00%	18	16.82%	89	83.18%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 114B	0		0		0		0	0.00%	0	0.00%



44a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan : Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 4  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 115A	21 100.00%	0 0.00%	21 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 115B	26 100.00%	0 0.00%	26 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 116	48 100.00%	0 0.00%	48 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 117	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 118A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 118B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 119	45 100.00%	42 93.33%	0 0.00%	2 4.44%	0 0.00%	1 2.22%
Block 120	1 100.00%	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 121	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 122	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 123	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 124	0	0	0	0	0	0

45a

Block 125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 135	30	83.33%	25	16.67%	5	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 136A	47	100.00%	5	10.64%	38	80.85%	8.51%	4	0	0	0	0	0
Block 136B	25	100.00%	7	28.00%	18	72.00%	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 137	0		0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 138	0		0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 139	0		0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 152	0		0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 153	13	100.00%	13		0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 154	22	100.00%	17	77.27%	5	22.73%	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 155	35	100.00%	35	100.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 156A	97	100.00%	6	6.19%	91	93.81%	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 156B	56	100.00%	2	3.57%	54	96.43%	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0

46a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 4  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 157	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 158	12 100.00%	12 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 159	11 100.00%	11 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 160	16 100.00%	11 68.75%	1 6.25%	4 25.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 161	29 100.00%	8 27.59%	21 72.41%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 162	28 100.00%	9 32.14%	19 67.86%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 163	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 164	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 165A	8 100.00%	0 0.00%	8 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 165B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 166	0	0	0	0	0	0

47a

Block 167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 169	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 173	36	25	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	69.44%	27.78%	2.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 176	38	14	20	4	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	36.84%	52.63%	10.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 1	1,013	288	703	21	0	0	0	0	1
	100.00%	28.43%	69.40%	2.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
Block Group 2									
Block 201	18	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	55.56%	11.11%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

48a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 4  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 202	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 203	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 210	36 100.00%	36 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 211	32 100.00%	29 90.63%	0 0.00%	3 9.38%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 212	41 100.00%	41 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 213	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 214	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 215	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 216	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 217	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 218	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 219	0	0	0	0	0	0



50a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 4  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 238	30 100.00%	0 0.00%	30 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 239	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 240	14 100.00%	5 35.71%	9 64.29%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 241	2 100.00%	2 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 242	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 243	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 244	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 245	63 100.00%	61 96.83%	2 3.17%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 246	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 247	15 100.00%	13 86.67%	2 13.33%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 252	0	0	0	0	0	0





52a

**Units Assigned to a District**  
**District 4**  
**Total Populations, All Ages**

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Water block 299E	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 299F	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Block Group 2</b>	469 100.00%	254 54.16%	202 43.07%	13 2.77%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
<b>Total Tract 9791</b>	1,482 100.00%	542 36.57%	905 61.07%	34 2.29%	0 0.00%	1 0.07%
<b>Total City Hall Precinct 1 Box 1</b>	1,482 100.00%	542 36.57%	905 61.07%	34 2.29%	0 0.00%	1 0.07%
<b>Fish Pond Church Pct 1 Bx 2</b>	426 100.00%	214 50.23%	186 43.66%	26 6.10%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
<b>Masonic Hall Pct 6 Bx 1</b>	978 100.00%	730 74.64%	208 21.27%	39 3.99%	1 0.10%	0 0.00%
<b>Donald Church Pct 7 Bx 1</b>	797 100.00%	665 83.44%	79 9.91%	52 6.52%	0 0.00%	1 0.13%
<b>Flat Rock Community Center Pct 8 B</b>	285 100.00%	258 90.53%	0 0.00%	27 9.47%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

53a

Masonic Hall Pct 8 Bx 3	352	305	0	47	0	0
	100.00%	86.65%	0.00%	13.35%	0.00%	0.00%
Mt Hope High School Pct 9 Bx 1	1,083	940	46	47	0	0
	100.00%	91.00%	4.45%	4.55%	0.00%	0.00%
Terrys Tire Company Pct 9 Bx 2	732	628	56	47	1	0
	100.00%	85.79%	7.65%	6.42%	0.14%	0.00%
Fire Station Pct 10 Bx 1	2,019	1,862	7	148	1	1
	100.00%	92.22%	0.35%	7.33%	0.05%	0.05%
Morris Chapel Church Pct 11 Bx 1	2,212	2,026	4	180	1	1
	100.00%	91.59%	0.18%	8.14%	0.05%	0.05%
Lanier Store Pct 11 Bx 2	783	697	3	83	0	0
	100.00%	89.02%	0.38%	10.60%	0.00%	0.00%
Masonic Hall Pct 12 Bx 1	1,255	1,166	0	88	1	0
	100.00%	92.91%	0.00%	7.01%	0.08%	0.00%
Fire Station Pct 13 Bx 1	1,490	1,321	0	169	0	0
	100.00%	88.66%	0.00%	11.34%	0.00%	0.00%
Old Midway Store Pct 14 Bx 1	630	588	0	42	0	0
	100.00%	93.33%	0.00%	6.67%	0.00%	0.00%
Hooper Building Pct 14 Bx 2	404	355	27	22	0	0
	100.00%	87.87%	6.68%	5.45%	0.00%	0.00%
Fellowship Hall Pct 15 Bx 1	1,035	972	7	55	1	0
	100.00%	93.91%	0.68%	5.31%	0.10%	0.00%
Aycock Building Pct 16 Bx 1	1,123	1,051	1	69	2	0
	100.00%	93.59%	0.09%	6.14%	0.18%	0.00%

54a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 4  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Old Liberty Church Pet 17 Bx 1	367 100.00%	355 96.73%	0 0.00%	12 3.27%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Fire Station Pet 18 Bx 1	836 100.00%	731 87.44%	12 1.44%	93 11.12%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Armory Pet 19 Bx 1	1,727 100.00%	1,553 89.92%	113 6.54%	61 3.53%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Fairfield Church Pet 19 Bx 2	152 100.00%	128 84.21%	0 0.00%	21 13.82%	3 1.97%	0 0.00%
Pleasant Grove Church Pet 20 Bx 1	246 100.00%	229 93.09%	11 4.47%	6 2.44%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Tab Scott Building Pet 21 Bx 1	863 100.00%	578 66.98%	209 24.22%	76 8.81%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
High School Pet 21 Bx 2	795 100.00%	638 80.25%	9 1.13%	147 18.49%	1 0.13%	0 0.00%
Lindsey Hall Church Pet 22 Bx 1	94 100.00%	91 96.81%	0 0.00%	3 3.19%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Piney Grove Church Pet 22 Bx 2	169 100.00%	154 91.12%	0 0.00%	15 8.88%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

55a

Gillespie Store Pct 23 Bx 1	280	266	0	14	0	0
	100.00%	95.00%	0.00%	5.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pinhook Community Center Pct 23 Bx	252	200	11	41	0	0
	100.00%	79.37%	4.37%	16.27%	0.00%	0.00%
City Hall Pct 24 Bx 1	515	460	0	54	1	0
	100.00%	89.32%	0.00%	10.49%	0.19%	0.00%
Mt Moriah Church Pct 24 Bx 2	330	290	12	28	0	0
	100.00%	87.88%	3.64%	8.48%	0.00%	0.00%
Board of Education Pct 25 Bx 1	2,409	1,996	218	193	0	2
	100.00%	82.86%	9.05%	8.01%	0.00%	0.08%
Rutherford Store Pct 25 Bx 2	118	94	0	24	0	0
	100.00%	79.66%	0.00%	20.34%	0.00%	0.00%
Freeman Tabernacle Church Pct 25 B	310	24	284	2	0	0
	100.00%	7.74%	91.61%	0.65%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Lawrence County	26,499	22,107	2,408	1,965	18	6
	100.00%	83.43%	9.09%	7.42%	0.05%	0.02%
Marion County	29,830	28,759	967	57	35	12
	100.00%	96.41%	3.24%	0.19%	0.12%	0.04%
Marshall County	70,832	69,861	1,087	231	111	42
	100.00%	97.92%	1.53%	0.33%	0.16%	0.06%
Pickens County	483	281	202	0	0	0
Liberty	100.00%	58.18%	41.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Reform	2,229	1,423	805	1	0	0
	100.00%	63.84%	36.11%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%

56a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 4  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Ethelsville	742 100.00%	612 82.48%	130 17.52%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
McShan	274 100.00%	196 71.53%	74 27.01%	2 0.73%	2 0.73%	0 0.00%
Pine Grove	91 100.00%	84 92.31%	7 7.69%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Carrollton	116 100.00%	104 89.66%	12 10.34%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Aliceville	3,633 100.00%	981 27.00%	2,646 72.83%	1 0.03%	5 0.14%	0 0.00%
Palmetta	502 100.00%	431 85.86%	67 13.35%	4 0.80%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Fairview	1,215 100.00%	1,191 98.02%	23 1.89%	1 0.08%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Reform	1,564 100.00%	1,182 75.58%	369 23.59%	10 0.64%	2 0.13%	1 0.06%

## 57a

Holy Springs	94	83	11	0	0	0
	100.00%	88.30%	11.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Gordo	785	727	55	2	1	0
	100.00%	92.61%	7.01%	0.25%	0.13%	0.00%
Carrollton						
Tract 9879	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block Group 1	59	59	0	0	0	0
Block 108A	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 113	9	9	0	0	0	0
Block 114	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 115	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 116	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 117	18	18	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 118	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 119	17	17	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 120A	43	43	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 120B	44	44	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 121A	14	9	5	0	0	0
	100.00%	64.29%	35.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

58a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 4  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 121B	37 100.00%	22 59.46%	15 40.54%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 122	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 123	3 100.00%	3 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 124A	156 100.00%	115 73.72%	40 25.64%	1 0.64%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 127	3 100.00%	3 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 128A	47 100.00%	47 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 129	2 100.00%	2 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 130	25 100.00%	25 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 131	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 132	5 100.00%	5 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%





60a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 4  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 148	79 100.00%	20 25.32%	59 74.68%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 149	3 100.00%	3 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 150	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199E	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199F	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199G	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Block Group 1</b>	<b>617</b> <b>100.00%</b>	<b>496</b> <b>80.39%</b>	<b>120</b> <b>19.45%</b>	<b>1</b> <b>0.16%</b>	<b>0</b> <b>0.00%</b>	<b>0</b> <b>0.00%</b>
Block Group 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 205A	60 100.00%	1 1.67%	59 98.33%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 206A						



62a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 4  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 222	16 100.00%	16 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 223	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 224	58 100.00%	53 91.38%	5 8.62%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 225A	38 100.00%	19 50.00%	19 50.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 226	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 227A	8 100.00%	2 25.00%	6 75.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 228	6 100.00%	6 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 229A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 229B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 230	38 100.00%	30 78.95%	8 21.05%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

63a

Block 231	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 232	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 233A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 233B	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 234A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 234B	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 236	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 237	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 238	21	21	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 239	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 243	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 245	25	25	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

64a

Units Assigned to a District  
 District 4  
 Total Populations, All Ages

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 246	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 247	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 248A	68 100.00%	63 92.65%	5 7.35%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 248B	106 100.00%	40 37.74%	66 62.26%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 249	9 100.00%	9 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 250	7 100.00%	7 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 251	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 252	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 253	20 100.00%	13 65.00%	7 35.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 254	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 255	0	0	0	0	0	0



66a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 4  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 309	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 310	24 100.00%	2 8.33%	22 91.67%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 315	22 100.00%	3 13.64%	19 86.36%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 316	17 100.00%	0 0.00%	17 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 317	11 100.00%	2 18.18%	9 81.82%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 318	7 100.00%	0 0.00%	7 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 319	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 328A	201 100.00%	40 19.90%	158 78.61%	0 0.00%	3 1.49%	0 0.00%
Block 328B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 329	71 100.00%	0 0.00%	71 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%





68a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 4  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Total Tract 9879	2,131 100.00%	1,104 51.81%	1,022 47.96%	2 0.09%	3 0.14%	0 0.00%
Total Carrollton	2,131 100.00%	1,104 51.81%	1,022 47.96%	2 0.09%	3 0.14%	0 0.00%
Sapps						
Tract 9879						
Block Group 3						
Block 326A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 326B	57 100.00%	4 7.02%	53 92.98%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 327	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399L	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 3	57 100.00%	4 7.02%	53 92.98%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Tract 9879	57 100.00%	4 7.02%	53 92.98%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

69a

Tract 9881	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block Group 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 109	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tract 9881	57	4	53	0	0	0
Total Sapps	100.00%	7.02%	92.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Holly Springs	67	67	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Gordo/Kirk 0540	2,500	1,682	814	0	4	0
	100.00%	67.23%	32.56%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%
Speeds Mill	193	192	1	0	0	0
	100.00%	99.48%	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Benevola/Aliceville 0560 (Part)	128	66	62	0	0	0
	100.00%	51.56%	48.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Aliceville	1,153	900	243	0	10	0
	100.00%	78.06%	21.08%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%
Total Pickens County	17,957	11,310	6,596	23	27	1
	100.00%	62.98%	36.73%	0.13%	0.15%	0.01%
Walker County	67,670	63,042	4,405	84	107	32
	100.00%	93.16%	6.51%	0.12%	0.16%	0.05%
Winston County	22,053	21,925	57	42	26	3
	100.00%	99.42%	0.26%	0.19%	0.12%	0.01%
Total District 4	577,227	534,038	38,020	3,541	1,053	575
	100.00%	92.52%	6.59%	0.61%	0.18%	0.10%

70a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 5  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Colbert County	51,666 100.00%	42,820 82.88%	8,568 16.58%	137 0.27%	93 0.18%	48 0.09%
Jackson County	47,796 100.00%	44,696 93.51%	1,968 4.12%	1,020 2.13%	90 0.19%	22 0.05%
Lauderdale County	79,661 100.00%	71,560 89.83%	7,695 9.66%	165 0.21%	196 0.25%	45 0.06%
Lawrence County						
City Hall Precinct 1 Box 1						
Tract 9791						
Block Group 2						
Block 204	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 205	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 206	5 100.00%	5 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 207	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 208	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 209	0	0	0	0	0	0



72a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 5  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Madison County	238,912 100.00%	184,197 77.10%	48,116 20.14%	1,601 0.67%	4,232 1.77%	766 0.32%
Morgan County	100,043 100.00%	89,122 89.08%	10,081 10.08%	310 0.31%	370 0.37%	160 0.16%
Total District 5	577,227 100.00%	481,509 83.42%	85,945 14.89%	3,540 0.61%	5,145 0.89%	1,088 0.19%

73a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 6  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Bibb County	578	572	5	0	1	0
Six Mile	100.00%	98.96%	0.87%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%
Brierfield	848	537	311	0	0	0
	100.00%	63.33%	36.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
West Blockton-East	1,489	1,177	307	5	0	0
	100.00%	79.05%	20.62%	0.34%	0.00%	0.00%
West Blockton-West						
Tract 9513						
Block Group 3						
Block 384	8	8	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 385	22	22	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Block Group 3	30	30	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block Group 4						
Block 407	4	4	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

74a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 6  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Total Block Group 4	4 100.00%	4 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Tract 9513	34 100.00%	34 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total West Blockton-West	34 100.00%	34 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Marvel	180 100.00%	172 95.56%	8 4.44%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Grey Hill	390 100.00%	382 97.95%	0 0.00%	8 2.05%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Bibb County	3,519 100.00%	2,874 81.67%	631 17.93%	13 0.37%	1 0.03%	0 0.00%
Jefferson County Burkett Center for Multi-Hn	4,261 100.00%	3,880 91.06%	374 8.78%	2 0.05%	3 0.07%	2 0.05%
Fultondale Community Center	7,059 100.00%	6,793 96.23%	232 3.29%	16 0.23%	17 0.24%	1 0.01%

## 75a

Gardendale Civic Ctr/4306 Morris M	13,034 100.00%	12,820 98.36%	170 1.30%	28 0.21%	10 0.08%	6 0.05%
New Castle United Methodist	1,316 100.00%	1,273 96.73%	35 2.66%	5 0.38%	2 0.15%	1 0.08%
Kimberly City Hall	1,668 100.00%	1,603 96.10%	63 3.78%	2 0.12%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Trafford City Hall	895 100.00%	843 94.19%	49 5.47%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	3 0.34%
Kermit Johnson Elem/Palmerdale Fir	7,966 100.00%	7,358 92.37%	587 7.37%	16 0.20%	3 0.04%	2 0.03%
Clay Community Ctr/4313 Grayson Va	8,532 100.00%	8,353 97.90%	141 1.65%	18 0.21%	17 0.20%	3 0.04%
Pinson United Methodist Church/431	4,532 100.00%	4,435 97.86%	69 1.52%	11 0.24%	16 0.35%	1 0.02%
Center Point Elementary	8,469 100.00%	7,611 89.87%	796 9.40%	9 0.11%	37 0.44%	16 0.19%
Center Point Courthouse	6,077 100.00%	5,752 94.65%	290 4.77%	7 0.12%	25 0.41%	3 0.05%
Chalkville Civic Center	6,627 100.00%	6,369 96.11%	237 3.58%	7 0.11%	11 0.17%	3 0.05%
Grayson Valley Southern	6,779 100.00%	6,583 97.11%	152 2.24%	21 0.31%	21 0.31%	2 0.03%
Trussville City Hall	9,771 100.00%	9,474 96.96%	264 2.70%	8 0.08%	20 0.20%	5 0.05%



76a

Units Assigned to a District  
 District 6  
 Total Populations, All Ages

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Robinson School	8,547 100.00%	6,313 73.86%	2,169 25.38%	15 0.18%	40 0.47%	10 0.12%
Don Hawkins Comm Ctr	3,237 100.00%	3,052 94.28%	166 5.13%	5 0.15%	14 0.43%	0 0.00%
Huffman Elementary School	5,532 100.00%	5,369 97.05%	102 1.84%	7 0.13%	47 0.85%	7 0.13%
North Roebuck School	4,102 100.00%	3,878 94.54%	171 4.17%	20 0.49%	26 0.63%	7 0.17%
Andrew Gavin Family Life	6,398 100.00%	5,874 91.81%	471 7.36%	14 0.22%	29 0.45%	10 0.16%
LM Smith School	6,405 100.00%	5,690 88.84%	690 10.77%	6 0.09%	16 0.25%	3 0.05%
Fire Station #28	8,207 100.00%	7,195 87.67%	951 11.59%	8 0.10%	42 0.51%	11 0.13%
Mountain Chapel Methodist	5,917 100.00%	5,864 99.10%	8 0.14%	2 0.03%	39 0.66%	4 0.07%
Vestavia City Hall	3,599 100.00%	3,544 98.47%	19 0.53%	0 0.00%	35 0.97%	1 0.03%

77a

Mountain Brook Grammar School	1,945 100.00%	1,933 99.38%	3 0.15%	3 0.15%	6 0.31%	0 0.00%
Locksley Fire Station	4,558 100.00%	4,521 99.19%	6 0.13%	4 0.09%	27 0.59%	0 0.00%
Overton Road Methodist/4608 Leeds	7,713 100.00%	7,101 92.07%	546 7.08%	17 0.22%	42 0.54%	7 0.09%
Mountain Brook Junior High	4,743 100.00%	4,679 98.65%	9 0.19%	2 0.04%	43 0.91%	10 0.21%
Cahaba Heights Elementary	4,822 100.00%	4,733 98.15%	45 0.93%	9 0.19%	32 0.66%	3 0.06%
Brookwood Baptist Church	4,837 100.00%	4,747 98.14%	28 0.58%	2 0.04%	58 1.20%	2 0.04%
Highland Racquet Club	1,398 100.00%	1,289 92.20%	90 6.44%	4 0.29%	13 0.93%	2 0.14%
Avondale School	2,320 100.00%	2,283 98.41%	28 1.21%	3 0.13%	4 0.17%	2 0.09%
Donald Comer Elementary School	3,365 100.00%	2,885 85.74%	446 13.25%	5 0.15%	26 0.77%	3 0.09%
Woodlawn Fire Station	3,565 100.00%	2,215 62.13%	1,323 37.11%	2 0.06%	15 0.42%	10 0.28%
Mountain Brook City Hall	3,669 100.00%	3,657 99.67%	5 0.14%	1 0.03%	6 0.16%	0 0.00%
McElwain Baptist Church	5,858 100.00%	5,445 92.95%	332 5.67%	7 0.12%	72 1.23%	2 0.03%

78a

Units Assigned to a District  
 District 6  
 Total Populations, All Ages

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Irondale City Hall	8,945 100.00%	7,177 80.23%	1,632 18.24%	23 0.26%	98 1.10%	15 0.17%
East Jefferson County Fire Station	1,877 100.00%	1,523 81.14%	345 18.38%	6 0.32%	2 0.11%	1 0.05%
Leeds Armory	4,553 100.00%	3,385 74.35%	1,145 25.15%	8 0.18%	1 0.02%	14 0.31%
Knesseth Israel Synagogue	1,706 100.00%	1,696 99.41%	6 0.35%	1 0.06%	3 0.18%	0 0.00%
4801 4802 4803 4807 4808 Pcts Comb	26,396 100.00%	24,878 94.25%	1,036 3.92%	41 0.16%	385 1.46%	56 0.21%
St Marks United Methodist	6,697 100.00%	6,448 96.28%	105 1.57%	11 0.16%	115 1.72%	18 0.27%
Vestavia Plaza Mall-Sears	1,195 100.00%	1,172 98.08%	8 0.67%	1 0.08%	14 1.17%	0 0.00%
Vestavia High School	6,317 100.00%	5,997 94.93%	191 3.02%	3 0.05%	107 1.69%	19 0.30%
Pleasant Grove Community	8,579 100.00%	8,377 97.65%	177 2.06%	15 0.17%	6 0.07%	4 0.05%

79a

Hueytown Alternative School	6,746	4,299	2,423	8	16	0
	100.00%	63.73%	35.92%	0.12%	0.24%	0.00%
Sylvan Springs Community	1,695	1,682	7	5	0	1
	100.00%	99.23%	0.41%	0.29%	0.00%	0.06%
Maytown City Hall	504	436	65	3	0	0
	100.00%	86.51%	12.90%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%
Booker Heights Community	197	12	185	0	0	0
	100.00%	6.09%	93.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Eastern Valley Community						
Tract 0142.03						
Block Group 1						
Block 124	107	107	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 125	18	18	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 128	51	50	0	0	1	0
	100.00%	98.04%	0.00%	0.00%	1.96%	0.00%
Block 131	38	38	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 148	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 1	214	213	0	0	1	0
	100.00%	99.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%
Block Group 2						
Block 215	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 216	31	31	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

80a

Units Assigned to a District  
 District 6  
 Total Populations, All Ages

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 217	98 100.00%	94 95.92%	0 0.00%	1 1.02%	1 1.02%	2 2.04%
Block 219	12 100.00%	12 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 220	82 100.00%	82 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 221	21 100.00%	21 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Block Group 2	244 100.00%	240 98.36%	0 0.00%	1 0.41%	1 0.41%	2 0.82%
Block Group 3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 304	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 3	458	453	0	1	2	2
Total Tract 0142.03	100.00%	98.91%	0.00%	0.22%	0.44%	0.44%
Total Eastern Valley Community	458	453	0	1	2	2
Wa Bell High School	1,142 100.00%	873 76.44%	266 23.29%	3 0.26%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

81a

Hueytown City Hall	7,013	6,887	111	3	10	2
	100.00%	98.20%	1.58%	0.04%	0.14%	0.03%
Virginia Volunteer Fire Department	2,329	2,154	171	1	3	0
	100.00%	92.49%	7.34%	0.04%	0.13%	0.00%
Johns City Hall	1,600	1,254	329	12	0	5
	100.00%	78.38%	20.56%	0.75%	0.00%	0.31%
Oak Grove High School	1,921	1,917	0	2	2	0
	100.00%	99.79%	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.00%
Concord Fire Department	4,680	4,640	17	11	9	3
	100.00%	99.15%	0.36%	0.24%	0.19%	0.06%
Alliance Elementary School	3,710	2,779	918	7	1	5
	100.00%	74.91%	24.74%	0.19%	0.03%	0.13%
Masonic Lodge West Jefferson	1,389	1,368	19	1	0	1
	100.00%	98.49%	1.37%	0.07%	0.00%	0.07%
Adamsville Elementary	4,474	3,895	567	9	1	2
	100.00%	87.06%	12.67%	0.20%	0.02%	0.04%
Mulga City Hall	1,692	1,276	415	1	0	0
	100.00%	75.41%	24.53%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%
Minor Fire Station	3,395	2,308	1,076	8	3	0
	100.00%	67.98%	31.69%	0.24%	0.09%	0.00%
Sandusky First Baptist Church	1,873	1,730	140	1	2	0
	100.00%	92.37%	7.47%	0.05%	0.11%	0.00%
Westwood Crumley Chapel Church	4,595	4,192	380	7	11	5
	100.00%	91.23%	8.27%	0.15%	0.24%	0.11%
Adamsville City Hall	3,448	2,790	643	13	2	0
	100.00%	80.92%	18.65%	0.38%	0.06%	0.00%

82a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 6  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Maurice West Community Center	3,203 100.00%	2,497 77.96%	698 21.79%	2 0.06%	5 0.16%	1 0.03%
Brookside City Hall	2,963 100.00%	2,790 94.16%	169 5.70%	3 0.10%	1 0.03%	0 0.00%
Mt Olive Elementary School	3,276 100.00%	3,262 99.57%	3 0.09%	8 0.24%	2 0.06%	1 0.03%
Warrior City Hall	3,312 100.00%	2,708 81.76%	596 18.00%	3 0.09%	4 0.12%	1 0.03%
Corner School	2,803 100.00%	2,790 99.54%	1 0.04%	3 0.11%	3 0.11%	6 0.21%
Bagley Junior High School	4,191 100.00%	4,179 99.71%	1 0.02%	10 0.24%	0 0.00%	1 0.02%
Northwestern	852 100.00%	842 98.83%	9 1.06%	0 0.00%	1 0.12%	0 0.00%
Ramsay High School	3,844 100.00%	2,194 57.08%	1,168 30.39%	12 0.31%	455 11.84%	15 0.39%
Glen Iris School	7,412 100.00%	5,479 73.92%	1,599 21.57%	12 0.16%	297 4.01%	25 0.34%

83a

Fraternal Order of Police	3,537	2,803	655	12	57	10
	100.00%	79.25%	18.52%	0.34%	1.61%	0.28%
Highland Manor Apartments	158	153	5	0	0	0
	100.00%	96.84%	3.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fire Station 22	4,852	4,201	616	6	25	4
	100.00%	86.58%	12.70%	0.12%	0.52%	0.08%
Parke Memorial Library	758	679	68	4	5	2
	100.00%	89.58%	8.97%	0.53%	0.66%	0.26%
5506 5507 5508 Pcts Combined	10,443	9,856	530	14	37	6
	100.00%	94.38%	5.08%	0.13%	0.35%	0.06%
Homewood Recreation Center	4,700	3,615	957	13	102	13
	100.00%	76.91%	20.36%	0.28%	2.17%	0.28%
Carr Avenue Fire Station	4,898	4,278	519	10	76	15
	100.00%	87.34%	10.60%	0.20%	1.55%	0.31%
Edgewood School	5,256	4,613	529	14	91	9
	100.00%	87.77%	10.06%	0.27%	1.73%	0.17%
Homewood Library	5,536	5,363	99	9	46	19
	100.00%	96.88%	1.79%	0.16%	0.83%	0.34%
Shades Cahaba School	3,446	3,370	42	6	28	0
	100.00%	97.79%	1.22%	0.17%	0.81%	0.00%
Morgan Road Fire Station	3,557	3,511	41	2	2	1
	100.00%	98.71%	1.15%	0.06%	0.06%	0.03%
Highland Avenue Fire Station	1,346	1,284	48	2	12	0
	100.00%	95.39%	3.57%	0.15%	0.89%	0.00%
Hillview Community Center	2,553	2,258	288	1	6	0
	100.00%	88.44%	11.28%	0.04%	0.24%	0.00%



84a

DB: Alabama		Units Assigned to a District					
Plan: Redistrict		District 6					
Plan type: Congressional Districts		Total Populations, All Ages					
Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other	
Hillview Elementary School	3,265 100.00%	1,950 59.72%	1,301 39.85%	0 0.00%	14 0.43%	0 0.00%	
Total Jefferson County	393,010 100.00%	355,687 90.50%	33,386 8.49%	637 0.16%	2,876 0.73%	424 0.11%	
Shelby County	99,358 100.00%	90,715 91.30%	7,718 7.77%	264 0.27%	575 0.58%	86 0.09%	
Tuscaloosa County							
Regional Education Center							
Tract 0104.04							
Block Group 1	4 100.00%	4 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	
Block 101	4 100.00%	4 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	
Total Block Group 1	4 100.00%	4 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	
Total Tract 0104.04	4 100.00%	4 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	
Total Regional Education Center	4 100.00%	4 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	
County Courthouse	5,569 100.00%	4,630 83.14%	594 10.67%	10 0.18%	315 5.66%	20 0.36%	

Clara Verna Towers	6,211	4,678	1,360	11	141	21
	100.00%	75.32%	21.90%	0.18%	2.27%	0.34%
Coliseum	4,262	3,402	722	6	123	9
	100.00%	79.82%	16.94%	0.14%	2.89%	0.21%
Forest Lake Methodist Church	3,109	2,756	312	6	34	1
	100.00%	88.65%	10.04%	0.19%	1.09%	0.03%
Tuscaloosa Academy/Wood Village Co	7,720	6,915	686	1	110	8
	100.00%	89.57%	8.89%	0.01%	1.42%	0.10%
Jaycee Park	6,337	4,475	1,789	11	36	26
	100.00%	70.62%	28.23%	0.17%	0.57%	0.41%
Holt Armory	4,878	3,045	1,818	6	5	4
	100.00%	62.42%	37.27%	0.12%	0.10%	0.08%
# 6 Fire Station	4,879	4,371	474	5	21	8
	100.00%	89.59%	9.72%	0.10%	0.43%	0.16%
Peterson Church/Brookwood City Hal	3,691	3,648	40	2	0	1
	100.00%	98.84%	1.08%	0.05%	0.00%	0.03%
Westwood School Buhl School Masoni	3,266	2,887	337	7	0	35
	100.00%	88.40%	10.32%	0.21%	0.00%	1.07%
Myrtlewood School Community Center	1,818	1,194	611	9	0	4
	100.00%	65.68%	33.61%	0.50%	0.00%	0.22%
Brownville Community Center/McConn	590	586	4	0	0	0
	100.00%	99.32%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Old Samantha School Swindle	772	653	117	2	0	0
	100.00%	84.59%	15.16%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%
Macedonia Methodist Church	3,825	3,650	157	7	9	2
	100.00%	95.42%	4.10%	0.18%	0.24%	0.05%

86a

Units Assigned to a District  
 District 6  
 Total Populations, All Ages

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Voting Building/Old Hope School Si	1,444 100.00%	1,424 98.61%	11 0.76%	0 0.00%	8 0.55%	1 0.07%
Gorgas-Samantha Comm Center/Voting	1,521 100.00%	1,454 95.60%	50 3.29%	17 1.12%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Frank Fields Store/Dan Tierce/File	1,511 100.00%	1,485 98.28%	20 1.32%	4 0.26%	0 0.00%	2 0.13%
Echola/Elrod/Bama Jones Store	1,032 100.00%	990 95.93%	39 3.78%	1 0.10%	2 0.19%	0 0.00%
Mt Olive Fire Station	2,314 100.00%	2,294 99.14%	0 0.00%	13 0.56%	6 0.26%	1 0.04%
Chapel Hill Baptist Church	1,973 100.00%	1,874 94.98%	93 4.71%	3 0.15%	2 0.10%	1 0.05%
Northport Community Center	4,949 100.00%	3,813 77.05%	1,119 22.61%	2 0.04%	6 0.12%	9 0.18%
Northport Armory/City Hall	9,664 100.00%	8,273 85.61%	1,221 12.63%	17 0.18%	138 1.43%	15 0.16%
Total Tuscaloosa County	81,339 100.00%	68,501 84.22%	11,574 14.23%	140 0.17%	956 1.18%	168 0.21%
Total District 6	577,226 100.00%	517,777 89.70%	53,309 9.24%	1,054 0.18%	4,408 0.76%	678 0.12%

DB: Alabama  
Plan: Redistrict  
Units Assigned to a District  
District 7  
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Choctaw County	16,018 100.00%	8,913 55.64%	7,077 44.18%	10 0.06%	12 0.07%	6 0.04%
Clarke County						
Gosport	359 100.00%	45 12.53%	312 86.91%	0 0.00%	2 0.56%	0 0.00%
Salitpa						
Tract 9579						
Block Group 1						
Block 120	10 100.00%	10 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Block Group 1	10 100.00%	10 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Tract 9579	10 100.00%	10 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Salitpa	10 100.00%	10 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

87a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Winn/Zimco						
Tract 9579						
Block Group 1	4	4	0	0	0	0
Block 129	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Block Group 1	4	4	0	0	0	0
Total Tract 9579	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Winn/Zimco	4	4	0	0	0	0
Andersons	600	224	375	0	1	0
	100.00%	37.33%	62.50%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%
Scyrene	1,421	888	531	1	1	0
	100.00%	62.49%	37.37%	0.07%	0.07%	0.00%
Chance	213	36	177	0	0	0
	100.00%	16.90%	83.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

89a

Morvin/Campbell	510	175	335	0	0	0
	100.00%	34.31%	65.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Clarke County	3,117	1,382	1,730	1	4	0
	100.00%	44.34%	55.50%	0.03%	0.13%	0.00%
Dallas County	48,130	20,121	27,825	41	129	14
	100.00%	41.81%	57.81%	0.09%	0.27%	0.03%
Greene County	10,153	1,966	8,181	3	0	3
	100.00%	19.36%	80.58%	0.03%	0.00%	0.03%
Hale County	15,498	6,255	9,214	20	9	0
	100.00%	40.36%	59.45%	0.13%	0.06%	0.00%
Jefferson County Barrett School	3,780	1,461	2,290	5	21	3
	100.00%	38.65%	60.58%	0.13%	0.56%	0.08%
Charles Brown School	4,836	1,824	2,996	7	2	7
	100.00%	37.72%	61.95%	0.14%	0.04%	0.14%
Ensley Community House	4,807	1,322	3,470	6	1	8
	100.00%	27.50%	72.19%	0.12%	0.02%	0.17%
Wylam Fire Station	3,211	1,658	1,552	0	1	0
	100.00%	51.64%	48.33%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%
Fairfield High Civic Club	2,828	2,422	385	5	16	0
	100.00%	85.64%	13.61%	0.18%	0.57%	0.00%
Glen Oaks School	5,129	1,803	3,312	2	7	5
	100.00%	35.15%	64.57%	0.04%	0.14%	0.10%
Bessemer State Technical	3,053	2,518	526	0	8	1
	100.00%	82.48%	17.23%	0.00%	0.26%	0.03%

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Eastern Valley Community						
Tract 0141.04	2	2	0	0	0	0
Block Group 1	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 128	4	4	0	0	0	0
Block 129	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Block Group 1	6	6	0	0	0	0
Total Tract 0141.04	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Tract 0141.04	6	6	0	0	0	0
Tract 0141.05	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block Group 2	43	43	0	0	0	0
Block 204B	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 204E	0	0	0	0	0	0

90a





92a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

## Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 903E	11 100.00%	11 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 904	13 100.00%	13 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 905	3 100.00%	3 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 906	16 100.00%	16 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 907A	20 100.00%	20 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 907B	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 907C	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 908	12 100.00%	12 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Block Group 9	295 100.00%	290 98.31%	5 1.69%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Tract 0141.05	370 100.00%	365 98.65%	5 1.35%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

93a

Tract 0142.03

Block Group 1

Block 101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 102	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 103	37	37	100.00%	0	0	0.00%
Block 104	33	33	100.00%	0	0	0.00%
Block 105	7	7	100.00%	0	0	0.00%
Block 106	16	16	100.00%	0	0	0.00%
Block 107	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Block 108	16	16	100.00%	0	0	0.00%
Block 109	42	42	100.00%	0	0	0.00%
Block 110	44	43	97.73%	0	1	0.00%
Block 111	4	4	100.00%	0	0	0.00%
Block 112	25	24	96.00%	0	1	0.00%
Block 113	20	20	100.00%	0	0	0.00%

94a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 114	80 100.00%	80 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 115	15 100.00%	15 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 116	15 100.00%	15 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 117	44 100.00%	44 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 118	21 100.00%	21 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 119	24 100.00%	24 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 120	59 100.00%	59 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 121	37 100.00%	37 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 122	13 100.00%	12 92.31%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 7.69%

95a

Block 123	54	47	6	1	0	0
	100.00%	87.04%	11.11%	1.85%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 126	7	7	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 127	85	10	75	0	0	0
	100.00%	11.76%	88.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 129	84	84	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 130	82	25	57	0	0	0
	100.00%	30.49%	69.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 132	25	25	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 133	3	3	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 134	11	11	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 135	550	529	20	0	1	0
	100.00%	96.18%	3.64%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%
Block 136	36	35	0	0	1	0
	100.00%	97.22%	0.00%	0.00%	2.78%	0.00%
Block 137	127	125	2	0	0	0
	100.00%	98.43%	1.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 138A	12	12	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 138B	0	0	0	0	0	0

96a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 138C	13 100.00%	13 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 138D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 139A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 139B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 140	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 141	20 100.00%	20 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 142	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 143	69 100.00%	68 98.55%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 1.45%	0 0.00%
Block 144	9 100.00%	9 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 145	20 100.00%	16 80.00%	4 20.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 146	25 100.00%	8 32.00%	17 68.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

97a

Block 147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 149	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 152	36	11	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	30.56%	69.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Water block 199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 1	1,824	1,611	206	2	4	1	2	4	1
	100.00%	88.32%	11.29%	0.11%	0.22%	0.05%	0.11%	0.22%	0.05%
Block Group 2									
Block 218	182	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 222	39	36	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	100.00%	92.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.69%	0.00%	0.00%	7.69%
Total Block Group 2	221	218	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	100.00%	98.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.36%	0.00%	0.00%	1.36%

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block Group 3						
Block 301	90 100.00%	82 91.11%	8 8.89%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 302	87 100.00%	35 40.23%	52 59.77%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 303	245 100.00%	244 99.59%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 0.41%	0 0.00%
Block 305	45 100.00%	45 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 306	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 307	13 100.00%	9 69.23%	4 30.77%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 308	11 100.00%	11 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 309	26 100.00%	26 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 310	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

99a

Block 311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 315	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 316	49	49	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 317	115	115	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 318	53	53	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 319	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 321	266	265	1	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	99.62%	0.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 323	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 324	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 325	55	55	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%



100a

Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 326	38 100.00%	38 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 327	12 100.00%	12 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 328	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 329	39 100.00%	39 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 330	10 100.00%	10 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 331	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 332	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 333	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399D	0	0	0	0	0	0



102a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 906	6 100.00%	6 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 907	87 100.00%	87 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 908	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 909A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 909B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 910	35 100.00%	35 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 911	3 100.00%	3 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 912A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 912B	15 100.00%	15 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 913	16 100.00%	16 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 914A	0	0	0	0	0	0

Block 914B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 914C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 915A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 915B	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Block Group 9	401	401	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Tract 0142.03	3,626	3,344	271	2	5	4	4
	100.00%	92.22%	7.47%	0.06%	0.14%	0.11%	0.11%
Tract 0143.01							
Block Group 4							
Block 401A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 401B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 402	134	69	65	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	51.49%	48.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 403A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 403B	61	58	2	0	1	0	0
	100.00%	95.08%	3.28%	0.00%	1.64%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 404	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 405	20	20	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 406	13	13	0	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

103a

106a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Lee School	2,869 100.00%	230 8.02%	2,633 91.77%	4 0.14%	2 0.07%	0 0.00%
Harrison Park Community Center	6,344 100.00%	191 3.01%	6,144 96.85%	2 0.03%	5 0.08%	2 0.03%
Hemphill School Recreation	6,250 100.00%	684 10.94%	5,545 88.72%	15 0.24%	1 0.02%	5 0.08%
Wenonah Elementary School	2,323 100.00%	314 13.52%	2,005 86.31%	3 0.13%	1 0.04%	0 0.00%
Jackson School	2,452 100.00%	22 0.90%	2,421 98.74%	9 0.37%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Hill School	6,233 100.00%	505 8.10%	5,710 91.61%	14 0.22%	1 0.02%	3 0.05%
Graymont Elementary School	5,260 100.00%	147 2.79%	5,107 97.09%	3 0.06%	1 0.02%	2 0.04%
Center Street School	4,205 100.00%	74 1.76%	4,127 98.15%	3 0.07%	0 0.00%	1 0.02%
Washington School	4,832 100.00%	20 0.41%	4,807 99.48%	3 0.06%	0 0.00%	2 0.04%

## 107a

Elyton School	2,397	227	2,165	1	3	1
	100.00%	9.47%	90.32%	0.04%	0.13%	0.04%
Forty-Fifth Street Baptist Church	1,591	38	1,550	3	0	0
	100.00%	2.39%	97.42%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%
Norwood Armory	3,771	146	3,619	4	2	0
	100.00%	3.87%	95.97%	0.11%	0.05%	0.00%
McArthur School	3,557	516	3,034	3	3	1
	100.00%	14.51%	85.30%	0.08%	0.08%	0.03%
City Auditorium	4,174	19	4,151	2	1	1
	100.00%	0.46%	99.45%	0.05%	0.02%	0.02%
Wilkerson School/5411 Carrie Tuggl	3,271	38	3,217	2	7	7
	100.00%	1.16%	98.35%	0.06%	0.21%	0.21%
Avondale Library	1,828	914	893	5	10	6
	100.00%	50.00%	48.85%	0.27%	0.55%	0.33%
Southtown Housing Community Center	1,230	80	1,193	1	2	4
	100.00%	6.25%	93.20%	0.08%	0.16%	0.31%
Bethel Baptist Church	715	3	706	0	6	0
	100.00%	0.42%	98.74%	0.00%	0.84%	0.00%
Southside Homes Community	5,819	93	5,718	5	2	1
	100.00%	1.60%	98.26%	0.09%	0.03%	0.02%
Thompson Manor Community	1,961	1,357	595	5	2	2
	100.00%	69.20%	30.34%	0.25%	0.10%	0.10%
St Francis School	6,090	702	5,376	6	0	6
	100.00%	11.53%	88.28%	0.10%	0.00%	0.10%
Bessemer City Hall	2,402	1,573	815	6	0	3
	100.00%	65.70%	33.93%	0.25%	0.00%	0.12%

108a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Bessemer Fire Station	1,966 100.00%	591 30.06%	1,367 69.53%	3 0.15%	5 0.25%	0 0.00%
National Guard Armory	2,722 100.00%	414 15.21%	2,305 84.68%	2 0.07%	0 0.00%	1 0.04%
Jonesboro Elementary School	6,349 100.00%	4,631 72.94%	1,703 26.82%	7 0.11%	3 0.05%	5 0.08%
Addison School	743 100.00%	30 4.04%	713 95.96%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Woodward Elementary School	1,854 100.00%	652 35.17%	1,197 64.56%	1 0.05%	3 0.16%	1 0.05%
Fairfield City Hall	3,057 100.00%	1,105 36.15%	1,942 63.53%	1 0.03%	8 0.26%	1 0.03%
Fairfield Fire Station	4,020 100.00%	115 2.86%	3,900 97.01%	4 0.10%	0 0.00%	1 0.02%
Midfield Community Center	2,973 100.00%	2,590 87.12%	354 11.91%	13 0.44%	16 0.54%	0 0.00%
Brighton High School	1,771 100.00%	69 3.90%	1,701 96.05%	0 0.00%	1 0.06%	0 0.00%

## 109a

Roosevelt School	2,511	56	2,452	2	1	0
	100.00%	2.23%	97.65%	0.08%	0.04%	0.00%
Lipscomb City Hall	3,049	1,564	1,475	2	8	0
	100.00%	51.30%	48.38%	0.07%	0.26%	0.00%
Bryants Chapel AME Church	4,317	38	4,279	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.88%	99.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Riley School	5,401	398	4,986	1	14	2
	100.00%	7.37%	92.32%	0.02%	0.26%	0.04%
Fire Station 29	9,112	5,371	3,717	14	6	4
	100.00%	58.94%	40.79%	0.15%	0.07%	0.04%
Curry School	4,419	2,824	1,560	4	22	9
	100.00%	63.91%	35.30%	0.09%	0.50%	0.20%
Willowwood Recreation Center	5,559	1,031	4,484	16	20	8
	100.00%	18.55%	80.66%	0.29%	0.36%	0.14%
Al Youth Services Vacca	3,092	1,425	1,643	0	19	5
	100.00%	46.09%	53.14%	0.00%	0.61%	0.16%
Oporto Armory/5801 Tarrant City Ha	4,144	205	3,937	1	0	1
	100.00%	4.95%	95.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.02%
Inglenook School/5910 Mt Park Firs	4,240	1,650	2,570	2	3	15
	100.00%	38.92%	60.61%	0.05%	0.07%	0.35%
Morton Simpson Community Center	5,513	694	4,814	3	1	1
	100.00%	12.59%	87.32%	0.05%	0.02%	0.02%
Hudson School	3,604	0	3,600	2	2	0
	100.00%	0.00%	99.89%	0.06%	0.06%	0.00%



110a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
North Bham Recreation Center	3,629 100.00%	504 13.89%	3,121 86.00%	2 0.06%	2 0.06%	0 0.00%
Wrights Chapel United Methodist	2,700 100.00%	41 1.52%	2,657 98.41%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2 0.07%
Hooper City Recreation Center	2,362 100.00%	2 0.08%	2,357 99.79%	0 0.00%	1 0.04%	2 0.08%
Lewis School	1,458 100.00%	0 0.00%	1,457 99.93%	0 0.00%	1 0.07%	0 0.00%
Harriman Park Recreation	613 100.00%	1 0.16%	612 99.84%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Mount Hebron Baptist Church	4,494 100.00%	450 10.01%	4,042 89.94%	1 0.02%	1 0.02%	0 0.00%
Woodrow Wilson School	6,604 100.00%	1,727 26.15%	4,841 73.30%	3 0.05%	28 0.42%	5 0.08%
Fairview School	6,168 100.00%	1,401 22.71%	4,737 76.80%	17 0.28%	11 0.18%	2 0.03%
Ensley High School Gym	3,846 100.00%	80 2.08%	3,755 97.63%	2 0.05%	9 0.23%	0 0.00%

111a

East Ensley Branch Public Library	2,720	15	2,697	1	7	0
	100.00%	0.55%	99.15%	0.04%	0.26%	0.00%
Howze Sanford Recreation	1,859	32	1,827	0	0	0
	100.00%	1.72%	98.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pratt City Fire Station	2,692	428	2,261	0	3	0
	100.00%	15.90%	83.99%	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%
George N Scott School	4,584	109	4,468	0	6	1
	100.00%	2.38%	97.47%	0.00%	0.13%	0.02%
Total Jefferson County	258,515	62,630	195,135	252	346	152
	100.00%	24.23%	75.48%	0.10%	0.13%	0.06%
Lowndes County	12,658	3,185	9,456	10	4	3
	100.00%	25.16%	74.70%	0.08%	0.03%	0.02%
Marengo County	23,084	11,314	11,745	11	11	3
	100.00%	49.01%	50.88%	0.05%	0.05%	0.01%
Montgomery County						
Normandale Library						
Tract 0022						
Block Group 3						
Block 301	30	3	27	0	0	0
	100.00%	10.00%	90.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 311	53	1	52	0	0	0
	100.00%	1.89%	98.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Block Group 3	83	4	79	0	0	0
	100.00%	4.82%	95.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

112a

Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Total Tract 0022	83 100.00%	4 4.82%	79 95.18%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Normandale Library	83 100.00%	4 4.82%	79 95.18%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Bellingrath Community Center	2,277 100.00%	102 4.48%	2,166 95.13%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	9 0.40%
Beulah Baptist Church	8,252 100.00%	380 4.60%	7,861 95.26%	3 0.40%	2 0.02%	6 0.07%
Carver High School	3,535 100.00%	43 1.22%	3,478 98.39%	4 0.11%	6 0.17%	4 0.11%
Capital City Boys Club	3,524 100.00%	387 10.98%	3,103 88.05%	8 0.23%	17 0.48%	9 0.26%
Montgomery Boys Club	2,472 100.00%	1,198 48.46%	1,249 50.53%	6 0.24%	16 0.65%	3 0.12%
Hayneville Road Community Center	3,177 100.00%	320 10.07%	2,847 89.61%	5 0.16%	5 0.16%	0 0.00%
Fort Sheperd Armory	3,013 100.00%	374 12.41%	2,635 87.45%	0 0.00%	3 0.10%	1 0.03%

## 113a

William Harrison Elementary	1,688	145	1,540	1	1	1
	100.00%	8.59%	91.23%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%
Southlawn Elementary	5,345	157	5,179	2	4	3
	100.00%	2.94%	96.89%	0.04%	0.07%	0.06%
Houston Hill Community Center	3,648	406	3,228	13	1	0
	100.00%	11.13%	88.49%	0.36%	0.03%	0.00%
Alabama State University	4,151	480	3,652	7	9	3
	100.00%	11.56%	87.98%	0.17%	0.22%	0.07%
Hammer Hall Fire Station	2,524	499	1,999	12	12	2
	100.00%	19.77%	79.20%	0.48%	0.48%	0.08%
Goode Street School	5,764	394	5,355	2	8	5
	100.00%	6.84%	92.90%	0.03%	0.14%	0.09%
McIntyre Community Center	4,767	67	4,697	3	0	0
	100.00%	1.41%	98.53%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%
Newtown Community Center	4,252	1,111	3,115	7	16	3
	100.00%	26.13%	73.26%	0.16%	0.38%	0.07%
North Community Center	5,882	2,165	3,664	8	40	5
	100.00%	36.81%	62.29%	0.14%	0.68%	0.09%
Union Academy Baptist Church	323	121	202	0	0	0
	100.00%	37.46%	62.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Union Chapel Ame Zion Church	1,599	599	1,036	3	1	0
	100.00%	34.96%	64.79%	0.19%	0.06%	0.00%
King Hill Community Center	1,687	712	958	4	13	0
	100.00%	42.21%	56.79%	0.24%	0.77%	0.00%

114a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Catoma School	1,975 100.00%	1,691 85.62%	267 13.52%	6 0.30%	10 0.51%	1 0.05%
Hope Hull Church of Christ	718 100.00%	348 48.47%	354 49.30%	1 0.14%	2 0.28%	13 1.81%
Snowdown Women's Club	565 100.00%	222 39.29%	338 59.82%	4 0.71%	1 0.18%	0 0.00%
Newell Brothers Construction	1,064 100.00%	746 70.11%	311 29.23%	2 0.19%	0 0.00%	5 0.47%
Fleta Masonic Lodge	1,431 100.00%	867 60.59%	558 38.99%	4 0.28%	2 0.14%	0 0.00%
Lapine Community Center	1,000 100.00%	577 57.70%	420 42.00%	0 0.00%	3 0.30%	0 0.00%
Alabama National Bank-Ramer Tract 0058						
Block Group 1 Block 101	39 100.00%	5 12.82%	34 87.18%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

115a

Block 102	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 103	14	14	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 104	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 105	3	3	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 106	93	20	73	0	0	0
	100.00%	21.51%	78.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 107	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 109	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 119	176	120	56	0	0	0
	100.00%	68.18%	31.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 120	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 121	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 122	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 123	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 152	13	0	13	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 153	39	36	3	0	0	0
	100.00%	92.31%	7.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 154	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0

116a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 199C	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Block Group 1</b>	<b>377</b> 100.00%	<b>198</b> 52.52%	<b>179</b> 47.48%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>0</b> 0.00%





DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Water block 299F	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 299G	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 299H	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Block Group 2</b>	<b>281</b> 100.00%	<b>132</b> 46.98%	<b>145</b> 51.60%	<b>4</b> 1.42%	<b>0</b> 0.00%	<b>0</b> 0.00%
<b>Block Group 3</b>						
Block 302	50 100.00%	40 80.00%	10 20.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 303	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 304	57 100.00%	48 84.21%	9 15.79%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 305	18 100.00%	18 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 306	7 100.00%	6 85.71%	1 14.29%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%



120a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 331	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 3	219 100.00%	196 89.50%	23 10.50%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block Group 4						
Block 401	30 100.00%	28 93.33%	2 6.67%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 402	5 100.00%	5 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Water block 499G	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 4	35 100.00%	33 94.29%	2 5.71%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Tract 0058	912 100.00%	559 61.29%	349 38.27%	4 0.44%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

121a

Total Alabama National Bank-Ramer	912	559	349	4	0	0
	100.00%	61.29%	38.27%	0.44%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Montgomery County	75,628	14,634	60,640	109	172	73
	100.00%	19.35%	80.18%	0.14%	0.23%	0.10%
Perry County	12,759	4,503	8,219	16	14	7
	100.00%	35.29%	64.42%	0.13%	0.11%	0.05%
Pickens County						
Cochrane	587	171	416	0	0	0
	100.00%	29.13%	70.87%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ethelsville	408	47	361	0	0	0
	100.00%	11.52%	88.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Carrollton						
Tract 9879						
Block Group 3						
Block 306B						
Total Block Group 3	3	3	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Tract 9879	3	3	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Carrollton	3	3	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pine Grove	174	106	68	0	0	0
	100.00%	60.92%	39.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Spring Hill	126	46	80	0	0	0
	100.00%	36.51%	63.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

122a

Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Pickensville	702 100.00%	204 29.06%	497 70.80%	1 0.14%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Sapps						
Tract 9879						
Block Group 3						
Block 311	248 100.00%	35 14.11%	213 85.89%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 312	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 313	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 314	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 320	31 100.00%	24 77.42%	7 22.58%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 321	73 100.00%	16 21.92%	57 78.08%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 322	0	0	0	0	0	0

123a

Block 323	66	0	66	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 324	17	0	17	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 325	140	0	140	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Water block 399C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399E	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399F	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399G	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399H	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399J	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399K	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 3	575	75	500	0	0	0
	100.00%	13.04%	86.96%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block Group 4	28	0	28	0	0	0
Block 439	119	20	99	0	0	0
	100.00%	16.81%	83.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 440	17	17	0	0	0	0
Block 469	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

124a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 470	3 100.00%	3 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Water block 499W	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 499X	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Block Group 4	167 100.00%	40 23.95%	127 76.05%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Tract 9879	742 100.00%	115 15.50%	627 84.50%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Sapps	742 100.00%	115 15.50%	627 84.50%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Total Pickens County	2,742 100.00%	692 25.24%	2,049 74.73%	1 0.04%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Sumter County	16,174 100.00%	4,759 29.42%	11,369 70.29%	6 0.04%	30 0.19%	10 0.06%
Tuscaloosa County	9,591	419	9,159	8	3	2
Stillman College	100.00%	4.37%	95.50%	0.08%	0.03%	0.02%

125a

McDonald Hughes Comm Center	3,599	17	3,578	2	0	2
	100.00%	0.47%	99.42%	0.06%	0.00%	0.06%
Army Reserve Center	9,021	4,219	4,736	11	38	17
	100.00%	46.77%	52.50%	0.12%	0.42%	0.19%
Bama Mall	9,714	5,805	3,804	24	65	16
	100.00%	59.76%	39.16%	0.25%	0.67%	0.16%
Regional Education Center						
Tract 0104.03						
Block Group 1						
Block 101A	2	2	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 101B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 101C	10	10	0	0	0	0
	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 102	198	160	35	0	3	0
	100.00%	80.81%	17.68%	0.00%	1.52%	0.00%
Block 103	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 104A	262	187	74	0	1	0
	100.00%	71.37%	28.24%	0.00%	0.38%	0.00%
Block 104B	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 104C	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 105	139	97	42	0	0	0
	100.00%	69.78%	30.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%



126a

Units Assigned to a District  
District 7  
Total Populations, All Ages

DB: Alabama  
Plan: Redistrict

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 106	12 100.00%	7 58.33%	5 41.67%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 107	16 100.00%	12 75.00%	4 25.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 108	82 100.00%	14 17.07%	68 82.93%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 109	24 100.00%	24 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 110	14 100.00%	14 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 111	72 100.00%	72 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 112	11 100.00%	11 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 113	11 100.00%	11 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 114	7 100.00%	7 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

127a

Block 115	19	100.00%	19	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 116	20	100.00%	16	80.00%	4	20.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 117	62	100.00%	7	11.29%	55	88.71%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 118	25	100.00%	6	24.00%	19	76.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 119	19	100.00%	19	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 120	7	100.00%	7	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 121	0		0		0		0		0	
Block 122	0		0		0		0		0	
Total Block Group 1	1,012	100.00%	702	69.37%	306	30.24%	0	0.00%	4	0.40%
Total Tract 0104.03	1,012	100.00%	702	69.37%	306	30.24%	0	0.00%	4	0.40%
Tract 0104.04										
Block Group 1										
Block 102	34	100.00%	0	0.00%	34	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Block 103	25	100.00%	0	0.00%	25	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

128a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 104	32 100.00%	1 3.13%	31 96.88%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 105	49 100.00%	2 4.08%	47 95.92%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 106	10 100.00%	0 0.00%	10 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 107	8 100.00%	0 0.00%	8 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 108	43 100.00%	0 0.00%	43 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 109	21 100.00%	0 0.00%	21 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 110	13 100.00%	0 0.00%	13 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 111	24 100.00%	1 4.17%	23 95.83%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 112	19 100.00%	1 5.26%	18 94.74%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

129a

Block 113	93	0	93	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 114	38	0	38	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 115	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 116	31	0	31	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 117	15	0	15	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 118	16	0	16	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Block Group 1	471	5	466	0	0	0
	100.00%	1.06%	98.94%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block Group 2	17	1	16	0	0	0
Block 201	100.00%	5.88%	94.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 202	77	0	77	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 203	36	0	36	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 204	67	0	67	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Block 205	14	0	14	0	0	0
	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

130a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Block 206	16 100.00%	0 0.00%	16 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 207	96 100.00%	0 0.00%	96 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 208	5 100.00%	0 0.00%	5 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 209	25 100.00%	0 0.00%	25 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 210	102 100.00%	5 4.90%	97 95.10%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 211	110 100.00%	3 2.73%	107 97.27%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 212	30 100.00%	0 0.00%	30 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 213	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Block 214	37 100.00%	7 18.92%	30 81.08%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

## 131a

Block 215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Block Group 2</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>2.53%</b>	<b>97.47%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Block Group 3</b>									
Block 310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 312	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>14.29%</b>	<b>85.71%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Block 317	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Block 318	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Block 319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water block 399A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Block Group 3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3.57%</b>	<b>96.43%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total Tract 0104.04</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1.94%</b>	<b>98.06%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total Regional Education Center</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>33.77%</b>	<b>66.04%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.19%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

132a

DB: Alabama  
 Plan: Redistrict  
 Units Assigned to a District  
 District 7  
 Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

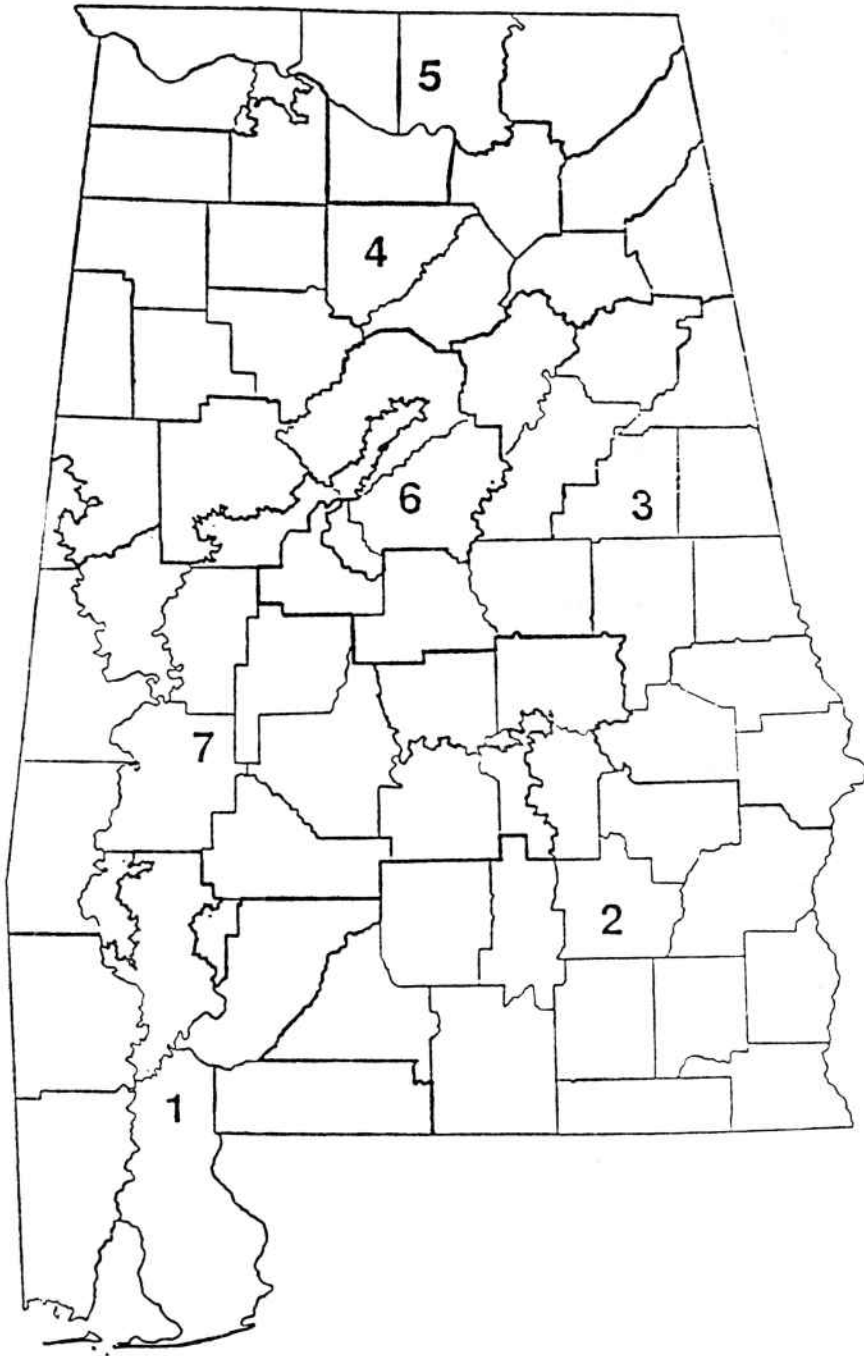
Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
McFarland Mall	13,467 100.00%	10,532 78.21%	2,726 20.24%	19 0.14%	172 1.28%	18 0.13%
Cottondale Methodist Church	3,492 100.00%	3,447 98.71%	39 1.12%	2 0.06%	1 0.03%	3 0.09%
Coaling Community Center	2,476 100.00%	2,203 88.97%	247 9.98%	21 0.85%	5 0.20%	0 0.00%
Vance Community Center	1,519 100.00%	1,491 98.16%	28 1.84%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
Masonic Lodge/Bucksville Baptist/L	4,398 100.00%	4,176 94.95%	204 4.64%	13 0.30%	5 0.11%	0 0.00%
BF Goodrich Union Hall	972 100.00%	518 53.29%	458 46.60%	0 0.00%	1 0.10%	0 0.00%
Hillcrest High	3,276 100.00%	2,727 83.24%	531 16.21%	7 0.21%	11 0.34%	0 0.00%
Big Sandy Baptist Church	2,302 100.00%	1,547 67.20%	751 32.62%	3 0.13%	1 0.04%	0 0.00%

133a

	3	4
Duncanville Church/Community Cente	131	4
	4.08%	0.12%
Total Tuscaloosa County	27,803	62
	40.19%	0.09%
Wilcox County	9,353	0
	68.93%	0.00%
Total District 7	389,796	383
	67.53%	0.06%
	3,072	
	95.64%	
	40,897	
	59.11%	
	4,203	
	30.98%	
	185,454	
	32.13%	
	3,212	
	100.00%	
	69,183	
	100.00%	
	13,568	
	100.00%	
	577,227	
	100.00%	



134a  
APPENDIX B



135a

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-0787

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,  
*Plaintiff,*

MICHAEL FIGURES, *et al.*,  
*Intervenor-Plaintiffs,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, *et al.*,  
*Defendants.*

---

MEMORANDUM OPINION

[Filed Mar. 9, 1992]

Before COX, Circuit Judge, HAND, Senior District  
Judge, and ALBRITTON, District Judge.

BY THE COURT

INTRODUCTION

On September 23, 1991, Plaintiff Paul Charles Wesch brought this action seeking declaratory and injunctive relief against the Governor of Alabama, as well as other state officials, contending, *inter alia*, that the present State law defining congressional districts in the State of Alabama violates Art. I, § 2 of the Constitution. Based on 1990 census data, Wesch specifically alleges that if the 1992 congressional elections were to be held under the present districting plan, it would violate his right to the constitutionally mandated "one-person, one-vote" scheme of representation.

136a

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2284(a), this three-judge court was convened. On December 9, 1991, Michael Figures and others, who assert a claim under the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973 *et seq.*, were granted leave to intervene. A two day trial was held.

Having considered the evidence and the post-trial submissions of the parties, the court enters the following findings of fact and conclusions of law.

#### FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Plaintiff Paul Charles Wesch is a citizen of the United States and is a resident and registered voter in the First Congressional District of Alabama as presently configured.

2. The Intervenor-Plaintiffs, Michael Figures and others, are African-American citizens of the United States and the State of Alabama. They have been allowed to intervene in this litigation both on their own behalf and on behalf of all African-American citizens of the State of Alabama.

3. It was agreed by all parties, including the Plaintiff-Intervenors, that the complaint of intervention would proceed on an allegation that § 2 of the Voting Rights Act has been violated, insofar as the class represented by the intervenors had been denied meaningful access to the voting process that would allow them to elect candidates of their choice.

4. The court notes that the original complaint was filed in September, a fact known to the Plaintiff-Intervenors who chose not to intervene until December 4, 1991. Therefore, the Plaintiff-Intervenors were permitted to intervene only after they agreed to comply with all procedures and deadlines in place.

5. The Defendant Guy Hunt is the Governor of Alabama. The Defendant Billy Joe Camp is the Secretary of State of Alabama. The Defendants Lionel W. Noonan,

137a

Harry D'Olive, Devon Wiggins, Otha Lee Biggs, Jerry Bogan, Clarence Watters, and Tom W. Turner are the Probate Judges of the seven counties which presently comprise the First Congressional District of Alabama. All Defendants are sued both in their individual and official capacities. All Defendants have significant duties in the administration of congressional elections in Alabama.

6. This court advised the parties of its intent to employ Professor Harold W. Stanley as the court's expert to assist in considering any and all plans for redistricting that might be submitted, and to advise the court on the statistical issues in regard to any possible redistricting. The court extended to the parties the opportunity to state if there were any objections to the court's selection of this expert. No objections were filed. After the trial, the parties were also given the opportunity to object to the statistical information relied on by Professor Stanley, the same information underlying this order. No objections were filed.

7. In 1981, the Alabama Legislature enacted the current version of Ala. Code § 17-20-1 (1987), which divided the state into seven congressional districts. During 1990, the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce conducted a census of the United States, including the State of Alabama, pursuant to constitutional authority. On January 16, 1991, the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives notified Governor Hunt that Alabama would retain seven seats in the House of Representatives following the 1990 census. (Statement of Agreed Facts and Exhibit A thereto.)

8. According to the 1990 census, Alabama's total population is 4,040,587 persons. In order to achieve exact population equality among each of Alabama's seven congressional districts, the ideal population of each district would be 577,227 persons. (Statement of Agreed Facts and Exhibit B thereto.)

9. Alabama's most populous congressional district is District 5, which has 603,726 persons. Accordingly, Dis-

138a

trict 5 varies from the "ideal" population by 26,499 persons, or 4.59%. Alabama's least populous congressional district is District 6, which has 532,748 persons. Accordingly, District 6 varies from the "ideal" population by 44,479 persons, or 7.71%. The difference between the populations of the most populous and least populous districts is 70,978 persons, which constitutes a relative overall variance from the ideal population of 12.3%. (Statement of Agreed Facts, Exhibit B.)

10. African-Americans do not constitute a majority in any of Alabama's existing congressional districts. (Statement of Agreed Facts, Exhibit C.) However, according to the 1990 census data, the African-American population in Alabama is sufficiently compact and contiguous to permit the creation of a congressional district in which 65% or more of the residents are African-Americans. The parties agree that such a district should be created. (Supplemental Stipulation filed January 3, 1992.)

11. On February 8, 1991, the Alabama Legislature received the 1990 census data on magnetic tape from the Bureau of Census, and this information was loaded, as received, into the computer system maintained by the Alabama Legislature's Permanent Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment ("Reapportionment Committee"). The population data in the Reapportionment Committee's computer data base is the official 1990 census data compiled and released by the Bureau of the Census and is accurate and reliable information for redistricting purposes. (Statement of Agreed Facts.) On July 15, 1991, the Secretary of Commerce advised that there would be no adjustment to the 1990 census figures as originally transmitted to the Alabama Legislature.

12. The total population of each existing congressional district is reflected in Appendix A to this opinion. The total population of each existing congressional district by race is reflected in Appendix B; the total population by race of each of Alabama's 67 counties is reflected in Appendix C; and the voting age population by race of each

of the 67 counties is reflected in Appendix D. The names, dates when first elected, and home addresses of Alabama's incumbent congressmen are reflected in Appendix E.

13. On April 2, 1991, the Reapportionment Committee adopted a set of guidelines for redistricting. (Plaintiff's Exhibit 1; deposition of Marilyn Terry, pp. 24-25.) The Guidelines set forth a fair set of criteria for congressional redistricting. In addition to mandating compliance with population equality or the "one-person, one-vote" rule and the requirements of the Voting Rights Act, these guidelines included the following criteria:

3. All legislative and congressional districts will be composed of contiguous and reasonably compact geography.
4. Where possible, legislative and congressional districts should attempt to preserve communities of interest, including without limitation municipalities and concentrations of blacks and other ethnic minorities, where such efforts do not violate the other stated criteria.
5. Counties should be used as district building blocks where possible, and to the extent consistent with other aspects of these criteria.
  - a. Where county lines cannot be maintained, district boundaries should follow as closely as practicable the local voting precinct boundary lines in order to minimize voter confusion and cost of election administration.
  - b. Where voting precinct boundary lines cannot be followed and also meet the geographic guidelines as stated in this section, district lines must follow census block geography in order to maintain the integrity of the statistical analysis.
6. Efforts will be made to preserve cores of existing districts where such efforts are consistent with and do not violate the other criteria stated herein.

## 140a

14. The Alabama Legislature adjourned its 1991 regular session on July 29, 1991, without enacting a congressional redistricting plan. (Statement of Agreed Facts, Paragraph 13.) It was argued that the Legislature might delay the primaries for congressional elections, allowing it time to adopt and have precleared a constitutional redistricting plan. If that were done, two primaries would have to be held, entailing added cost to the taxpayers.

15. By statute, Alabama's congressional primaries will be held June 2, 1992. The qualifying deadline for candidates is sixty days prior to the primary, or April 3, 1992.<sup>1</sup> In order for a legislatively-enacted congressional redistricting plan to receive the "preclearance" from the Justice Department required by § 5 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c, in time for the April 3 qualifying deadline, such a plan should have been submitted to the Justice Department no later than February 3, 1992.

16. Under Alabama law, the calling of special sessions of the Legislature is a discretionary call on the part of the Governor. Ala. Const. Art. V, § 122. The Governor's answer filed on October 29, 1991, indicated that the Governor did not plan to call a special session of the Legislature for the purposes of redistricting.

17. At the time this case was filed, this court considered it highly unlikely that the legislative process could produce a congressional redistricting plan and have it precleared in time for the 1992 congressional primaries to be held as scheduled. Nothing was presented to this court to indicate that the Legislature would convene for the purpose of adopting a plan of redistricting in time to be precleared for these elections. Nothing was presented to indicate that even if a special session was called for the purpose of considering redistricting, that a successful effort would follow, or that even if the Legislature

---

<sup>1</sup> Ala. Code §§ 17-16-6 to -11 (Supp. 1990).

## 141a

was allowed to consider the matter after the regular term commenced on February 4, 1992, that a plan would be forthcoming, and if forthcoming, there would be time to have such plan precleared. The court considered this case on a fast track in light of the impending primary. All parties participating in this case were put on notice of this fact.

18. Consequently, the court finds that the only means by which Alabama's 1992 congressional primaries may be held in a timely manner (other than under the current districting scheme which, for reasons enumerated in the Conclusions of Law, the court rejects) is pursuant to an interim redistricting plan ordered by this court.

19. The parties have submitted six proposed redistricting plans to the court for its consideration: (1) the "Reed Plan," Plaintiff's Exhibits 3 and 7; (2) the "Sam Pierce Zero Plan," Plaintiff's Exhibits 2 and 6 (hereafter the "Pierce Plan"); (3) the "Hilliard Plan," Intervenors' Exhibits 3 and 3A; (4) the "Unity Plan," Intervenors' Exhibits 1 and 1A; (5) the "Modified Unity Plan," Intervenors' Exhibits 2 and 2A; and (6) the "CD25 Plan," Intervenors' Exhibits 4 and 4A.

20. Of the six plans submitted, only the Reed Plan was considered in its final form by the Reapportionment Committee. The Pierce Plan, however, is a modification of a plan called the "Larry Dixon Plan" which was considered by the Reapportionment Committee. The Pierce Plan modified the Larry Dixon Plan to some extent, but the basic format is similar. The Legislature of the State of Alabama created an Interim Task Force on Reapportionment by Act #87-356. By Act #90-388 that task force became the staff to the Permanent Committee on Reapportionment of the Alabama Legislature. The task force scheduled a series of public hearings in regard to redistricting matters, and under the instructions given to the Reapportionment Committee, as set forth in the Guide-



142a

lines for Legislative and Congressional Redistricting, the Reapportionment Committee meetings and public hearings were open to the public and all plans presented to the Reapportionment Committee were to be made available to the public for its input. These public meetings were held in accordance with the schedule outlined in the appendix to the motion to dissolve filed by Evans (Tab #14). Among those plans considered by the Reapportionment Committee, and one that apparently was to be presented to the Legislature, was the Larry Dixon Plan.

The Reapportionment Committee conducting the hearings was made up both African-Americans and Whites. Public input to the Reapportionment Committee in regard to the respective plans was from both African-Americans and Whites.

21. Neither The Pierce Plan nor the Larry Dixon Plan was adopted by the Alabama Legislature.

22. We take judicial notice of the fact that the Legislature has since adopted a plan which substantially differs from any plan that was submitted to this court. We also note the fact that the adopted Plan has neither been pre-cleared by the Justice Department nor approved by the District Court for the District of Columbia.

23. Only two of the plans submitted—the Pierce Plan and the Reed Plan—achieve population equality among the districts. Under the Pierce Plan two districts contain one person less than the ideal district population of 577,227. Under the Reed Plan, one district has two fewer voters than the ideal. The Hilliard Plan has a total deviation of .71% and an average deviation of .63%. The Modified Unity Plan shows a deviation of 1.6% with an average of .52%. The Unity Plan exhibits a total deviation of 1.15% and an average of .27%. Finally, the CD25 Plan has a deviation of .02%. Deviations in all these plans are not justified by any particular goal or interest.

## 143a

24. Both the Pierce and Reed Plans contain a district with more than 65% African-American population. Under the Pierce Plan, District 7 contains an African-American population comprising 67.69% of the total residents of that District and 63.58% of that District's voting age residents. These percentages slightly exceed those in the majority African-American district (District 4) created by the Reed Plan: 66.69% total population and 62.93% voting age population. (Plaintiff's Exhibits 2 and 3; TR 15-16.) More significantly, as of December 1990, the African-American percentage of registered voters in the Pierce Plan's District 7 was 55.55%, which is 3% greater than the African-American percentage of registered voters in the Reed Plan's District 4.

25. Both the Reed Plan and the Pierce Plan provide African-Americans in Alabama with a substantial majority so as to permit them an opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice. The district in the Pierce Plan is slightly more weighted because it includes higher percentages of African-Americans in total population, voting age population and registered voter population.

26. The Hilliard Plan includes two majority African-American districts, with an African-American population of 59.33% and 61.98% respectively. Although this plan was submitted by the intervenors, they took the position that the Hilliard Plan probably provided obstacles of sufficient nature to cast doubt on their opportunity to elect candidates of their choice in these districts.

27. There are significant differences between the Pierce Plan and the Reed Plan in terms of compactness of their districts. District 1 of the Pierce Plan includes six closely contiguous counties in southwest Alabama, whereas District 1 under the Reed Plan includes Mobile County to the south and Tuscaloosa County to the north. District 2 under the Pierce Plan is largely composed of counties in the southeast corner of the state, while the Reed Plan's

## 144a

District 2 stretches from Mobile County, in the extreme southwest corner of the State, to Lee County, in east central Alabama. The Pierce Plan is superior to the Reed Plan in terms of compactness.<sup>2</sup>

28. The Pierce Plan maintains the integrity of individual voting precincts to a far greater degree than does the Reed Plan. The Pierce Plan splits only 10 voting precincts statewide, whereas the Reed Plan splits at least 57. (Plaintiff's Exhibits 2 and 3.) A redistricting plan should minimize precinct splitting when possible because of administrative problems encountered in the conduct of elections when precincts are split.

Furthermore, it is possible to construct a majority African-American district in Alabama using precincts as building blocks.

29. The Pierce Plan splits seven counties. The Reed Plan splits eight counties. The Hilliard Plan splits thirty-one counties.

30. The Pierce Plan also maintains the cores of existing districts to a much greater extent than the Reed Plan. Again, the most striking differences between the plans in this regard are apparent in Districts 1 and 2. There are also significant differences in District 3. The following table reflects the percentage of residents of existing Districts 1, 2, and 3 who remain in those districts under the Pierce and Reed Plans:

---

<sup>2</sup> The Reock Test indicates that the Reed Plan contains a district which is the *least* compact of any of the 35 districts analyzed by the Reapportionment Office. The Reed Plan's District 1 has a Reock Test measurement with less than 0.2 and by comparison, the average of the Pierce districts under the Reock Test is 0.41.

The Reock Test is a relatively simple method of measuring the relationship between the area of the district and the area of the smallest possible circumscribing circle. The resulting measure is a number between 1 to 0, with numbers closer to one being more compact. See *Karcher v. Dagget*, 462 U.S. 725, 756-57 (1983).

## 145a

<u>District</u>	<u>Pierce</u>	<u>Reed</u>
1	97.2	64.3
2	86.7	57.0
3	85.2	75.0

31. As a consequence of its apparent disregard for maintaining the cores of existing Districts 1 and 2, the Reed Plan would also separate the incumbent congressmen in those districts from a large percentage of their current constituents. Under the Reed Plan, Congressman Callahan, the incumbent in the present District 1, would be placed in District 2. (Plaintiff's Exhibit 20.) District 2 under the Reed Plan contains only 25.6% of Congressman Callahan's existing constituents. Likewise, the Reed Plan would place Congressman Dickinson, the present incumbent in District 2, in District 3 against District 3's incumbent, Congressman Browder. (Plaintiff's Exhibit 20.) 75.0% of the current residents of District 3—Congressman Browder's present constituents—are included in the Reed Plan's District 3. However, only 19.0% of Congressman Dickinson's present constituents are included in that District.

32. Another consequence of the Reed Plan's distortion of Districts 1 and 2 is that the Pierce Plan better preserves the communities of interests in those two districts.

## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

33. The court has jurisdiction pursuant to the authority contained in 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 2284 and 42 U.S.C. § 1971 *et seq.*

34. Congressional redistricting is primarily and foremost a state legislative responsibility. It is therefore with great reluctance that we order an interim plan to become effective for the upcoming 1992 elections. It is out of deference to the Legislature that we have delayed our ruling until this time. In fact, we have afforded it every

146a

opportunity to fashion its own plan in order that it could fulfill its responsibility under the Constitution.<sup>3</sup>

35. Unfortunately, the Legislature has not yet pre-cleared its adopted plan so that it can be in place for the impending elections, and we are bound by the Constitution not to permit these elections under the present districts.<sup>4</sup>

36. First and foremost, any court ordered redistricting plan must achieve precise population equality among its districts. *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964); *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, 394 U.S. 526 (1969). This is to ensure that “as nearly as is practicable one man’s vote in a congressional election will be worth as much as

---

<sup>3</sup> It was argued that the Legislature was unable to fulfill its obligation to redistrict because the census information it received in February 1991 might be subject to correction. This argument fails because the Supreme Court has previously indicated that the fact that the latest correction of the census is not available at the time the problem is addressed is of no moment to that effort. *Karcher v. Dagget*, 462 U.S. 725, 729 (1983).

<sup>4</sup> The Alabama law establishes the qualifying date for upcoming primary elections at April 3, 1992, and as noted *supra*, the ability of the Legislature to pre-clear its newly adopted plan appears illusory. Those who may desire to seek congressional office, and who must qualify by April 3, 1992, are left in a quandary as to what will be their district, when they are to qualify, when will the primaries actually be conducted, and, potentially, whether an election will be held at all. In addition to candidates being left in such a quandary, certain requirements of the law impact on the election officials, including the Probate Judges and others, who must conduct these elections. Lastly, the voters are impacted by the effect of potential delays as it affects the quality of their representation in the national legislature. For these reasons, this court finds that there is an emergency that requires judicial attention under the law in order to provide adequate relief for all affected, including the plaintiff. Since this is so, it becomes necessary for the court to consider an appropriate plan in light of the judicial standards imposed in drafting such plans as against those that might be considered by a legislature. *Chapman v. Meier*, 420 U.S. 1 (1975); *Connor v. Finch*, 431 U.S. 407 (1977).

147a

another's." *Wesberry*, 376 U.S. at 7-8. Put another way, Art. I, § 2 prohibits any population deviations among districts in a congressional redistricting plan without proper justification. *Kirkpatrick*, 394 U.S. at 531.

37. Among the plans submitted, only two meet this rigorous standard<sup>5</sup>—the Pierce Plan and the Reed Plan. All the other plans which were submitted have unacceptable deviations. Further, none of the proponents of these plans provide an adequate justification for the deviation and we have “no authority to depart from the constitutional mandate of perfect equality in order to achieve some non-constitutional policy” that we believe will serve the public good.<sup>6</sup> *Connor*, 431 U.S. at 417.

38. If it is possible under constitutional restrictions, a court should consider expressed state policies and preferences. The Reapportionment Committee established

---

<sup>5</sup> Precise population equality is a demanding standard requiring the states to “justify each variance no matter how small.” *Karcher*, 462 U.S. at 730 (quoting *Kirkpatrick*, 394 U.S. at 530-31 (citations omitted)). See *Hastert v. State Bd. of Elections*, 777 F. Supp. 634 (N.D. Ill. 1991) (rejecting a plan with a .00297% population deviation because the plan’s proponent could not justify its equality inferiority in comparison with another submitted plan with a .00017% deviation).

The advancement of information processing technologies in the last decade since *Karcher* have raised the deviation standard to an “absolute population equality,” giving greater authority to the Court’s 1983 statement that “rapid advances in computer technology and education during the last two decades make it relatively simply to draw contiguous districts of equal population and at the same time to further whatever secondary goals the state has.” *Karcher*, 462 U.S. at 732.

<sup>6</sup> Some of these parties argue that the population deviations in their plans can be zeroed out easily. This may be so, but we remind the parties that this type of computation is not this court’s responsibility. If a party wishes to propose a plan for adoption by a court, then it is incumbent upon that party to fashion a plan that comports with the law.

148a

guidelines by which to measure a proposed apportionment plan. These guidelines reflect constitutional considerations established by case and statutory law. Any redistricting plan should take into consideration: compactness/contiguity; preservation of political subdivisions; maintenance of communities of interest; and preservation of the core areas of existing districts.

39. Compactness addresses the geographic shape of districts. The most compact district is the district that is configured in the smallest possible area. *See Karcher*, 462 U.S. at 756-57. Preservation of political subdivisions promotes efficient representation, empowers a constituency's ability to organize productively, and serves as a deterrent to partisan gerrymandering. *Burton v. Hobbie*, 561 F. Supp. 1029, 1035 (M.D. Ala. 1983); *Ely v. Klahr*, 403 U.S. 108 (1971). Protecting communities of interest is meant to keep intact "distinctive units which share common concerns with respect to one or more identifiable features such as geography, demography, ethnicity, culture, socio-economic status or trade." *Carstens v. Lamm*, 543 F. Supp. 68 (D.C. Colo. 1982). Preserving cores of existing congressional districts prevents needless modifications and avoids pitting two incumbent congressmen against one another. *Karcher*, 462 U.S. at 740. Based on the findings made above, we conclude that the Pierce Plan better satisfies the above criteria than does the Reed Plan, or any of the other plans.

40. With regard to the majority African-American district, the parties entered into the following stipulation:

According to 1990 data compiled and released by the United States Bureau of the Census, the African American population in the State of Alabama is sufficiently compact and contiguous to comprise a single member significant majority (65% or more) African American Congressional district. Consequently, all parties agree that a significant majority African American Congressional district should be created.

## 149a

(Supplemental Stipulation dated January 3, 1992.) This stipulation avoided the necessity of the court considering prolonged testimony regarding whether § 2 of the Voting Rights Act requires the creation of such a district under the circumstances present in this case. This court will honor the stipulation, and accordingly, will not make an independent determination of whether § 2 of the Voting Rights Act requires the creation of a majority African-American congressional district in Alabama at this time. The court has found that the Pierce Plan creates a majority African-American district that provides African-Americans a reasonable opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice, and does so without the need for extensive gerrymandering. The court deems it inappropriate to make a judicial determination relative to what § 2 requires under the circumstances present in this case in light of the stipulation; the parties do not contest the matter and therefore it would be imprudent for the court to address it. This case does not require this court to decide whether the creation of a majority African-American district is mandated by either § 2 or the Constitution and as a matter of judicial restraint we do not undertake to do so.

41. Therefore, having followed the mandate in *Karcher*, while keeping in mind the desirability of preserving compactness, cores of all districts, communities of interest, and political subdivisions, we adopt the Pierce Plan except to the extent mentioned below.<sup>7</sup>

First, we have discovered no justifiable basis for the fact that the Pierce Plan places Congressman Erdreich and Congressman Harris in the same district. The Su-

---

<sup>7</sup> When no plan submitted to a court fully comports with objectives and criteria that should be incorporated in a judicially approved plan, a court should fashion its own plan to satisfy relevant legal criteria and incorporate the most desirable aspects of the plans presented to the court. *Carstens v. Lamm*, 543 F. Supp. 68 (D.C. Colo. 1982).



## 150a

preme Court has recognized the policy of “avoiding contests between incumbent representatives” as a legitimate objective. *Karcher*, 462 U.S. at 740. *See also* *Burton v. Hobbie*, 561 F. Supp. at 1035. Accordingly, we have modified the Pierce Plan so that the two congressmen will not be in the same district. Second, in working to achieve zero population deviation and redesign Districts 6 and 7, the affected districts were made marginally more compact in Jefferson and Tuscaloosa counties.

42. The court adopts a redistricting plan to be used in the conduct of congressional elections for the State of Alabama (to be called “The 1992 Alabama Redistricting Plan”) in the event the Alabama Legislature fails to have precleared a redistricting plan in time for the conduct of those elections without delay under applicable state and federal laws. The plan is verbally described in Appendix A to Professor Stanley’s report dated January 22, 1992. (*See* Order, Doc. #97). Appendix B to that report is a map depicting the plan. The map is appended simply to illustrate the plan, and Appendix A shall control in the event of any conflict between it and Appendix B. Appendix C to that report includes certain statistical data which the court finds to be accurate, none of the parties having posed objections to that data in response to this court’s order.

43. A motion pending seeks a stay of any order by this court adopting a plan pending preclearance. We have reserved ruling on the motion until now. We conclude that there is no requirement that the plan which we now adopt be precleared before it becomes operative.<sup>8</sup>

---

<sup>8</sup> Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c, requires a governmental body to obtain preclearance of a proposed plan either by securing a declaratory judgment from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or by submitting the change to the Attorney General of the United States. As long as the Attorney General has not interposed an objection within sixty days after such submission, the state may enforce the change.

## 151a

44. First, the plan that we now adopt is a “court decreed” plan. *Connor v. Johnson*, 402 U.S. 690 (1971). It is clear that a plan must be precleared only if it is a “legislative plan.” *McDaniel v. Sanchez*, 452 U.S. 130, 137 (1981). “[T]he essential characteristic of a legislative plan is the exercise of legislative judgment . . . [that is], a proposal reflecting the policy choices of the elected representatives of the people . . . .” *Id.* at 152-53. See also 28 C.F.R. § 51.18 (1991) (stating that, in general, “changes affecting voting that are ordered by a federal court are subject to the preclearance requirements of section 5 to the extent that they reflect the policy choices of the submitting authority.”).

The plan which this court adopts today is substantially the same as the plan offered by Plaintiff Wesch. Neither he, nor the party he is affiliated with, can claim to be exercising legislative judgment. We are certain that the Pierce Plan does not reflect the policy choices of the elected representative of the people. Cf. *McDaniel v. Sanchez*, 452 U.S. 130 (1981) (holding that a reapportionment plan submitted to a court by the *legislative body* of a covered jurisdiction was a legislative plan); *Campos v. City of Baytown, Texas*, 840 F.2d 1240 (5th Cir. 1988) (holding that plan proposed by *the city* was a legislative plan), *cert. denied*, 492 U.S. 905 (1989); *Farnum v. Burns*, 561 F. Supp. 83, 92 (D. R.I. 1983) (holding that plan drafted by a legislative consultant under the direction of the *legislative body* reflected the policy choices of the elected representative and was therefore a legislative plan).

45. Alternatively, it appears that the Legislature will not have a plan precleared in time to be in place for the April 3, 1992 qualifying deadline. For that reason, the situation calls for emergency action by this court. The Supreme Court acknowledged this exception to preclearance in *Upham v. Seamon*, 456 U.S. 37, 44 (1982) :

It is true that we have authorized District Courts to order or to permit elections to be held pursuant

152a

to apportionment plans that do not in all respects measure up to the legal requirements, even constitutional requirements. Necessity has been the motivating factor in these situations. (citations omitted).

The Court later reaffirmed this exception in *McDaniel v. Sanchez*, 452 U.S. 130, 153 n.35 (1981), noting the ample power of the district courts to fashion interim plans. See also *Burton v. Hobbie*, 561 F. Supp. at 1036 (recognizing the authority of a court to implement an interim plan so that an election can be held); 28 C.F.R. § 51.18 (c) (1991) (acknowledging a federal court's authority to approve a plan without preclearance: "A federal court's authorization of the emergency interim use without preclearance of a voting change does not exempt from section 5 review any use of the practice not explicitly authorized by the court.").

For the foregoing reasons, the Motion is Denied.

46. We find that, at a minimum, district lines should become fixed one week prior to the April 3, 1992 qualifying date for candidates to allow both candidates and election officials the necessary time to evaluate them and choose their future conduct accordingly.

#### CONCLUSION

Congressional redistricting is a state legislature's fundamental task, but it becomes a judicial duty when a legislature fails to adopt and preclear a plan after having adequate opportunity to do so.

At the time this opinion is released, it is reported, although evidence of such is not before the court, that the Alabama legislature has passed a redistricting plan. It is also reported that the plan has not received preclearance by the Attorney General of the United States under § 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Since this court recognizes that congressional redistricting is properly a matter to be determined by the legisla-

153a

ture and that the federal courts should intervene only if the legislature fails to act in a constitutional manner, the question arises: Why should the court not consider the legislature's belatedly adopted plan and, if it is found by the court to comply with constitutional and legal requirements, adopt this expression of the legislative will as the court's plan and order it into effect immediately? The answer is that this court has no legal authority to do so.

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act requires a legislative plan to be submitted to the Attorney General for approval before it can be put into effect. The Attorney General has a period of 60 days to study the plan and express any objections he might have to it or to any of its provisions.

The Supreme Court has made clear that this requirement of the Voting Rights Act cannot be put aside by having a legislative plan approved by a federal district court (other than the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia). *McDaniel v. Sanchez*, 452 U.S. at 130; *United States v. Board of Supervisors*, 429 U.S. 642 (1977).

Thus, if we adopted the reported legislative plan, it would still be subject to the preclearance requirement, which might well require postponement of the primaries. This we are unwilling to do.

It should be clearly understood that this court does not wish to compete with the state legislature as to where congressional district lines should be drawn. It is, however, our responsibility to ensure that the voters of this state have the opportunity to choose their members of Congress from constitutionally drawn districts when elections are held at the time set by state law.

If the plan reportedly adopted by the legislature should be precleared by some expedited method no later than 12:00 noon, Central Time, March 27, 1992, one week before the statutory deadline for candidates to qualify to run, as set out herein, then that plan will take effect and

154a

those will be the congressional districts for the 1992 election. Otherwise, the legislature will have defaulted in its obligation to the people of the state and the plan described herein will take effect.

The plan adopted by this court shall become operative and controlling for the 1992 congressional elections. Additionally, it shall govern the conduct of congressional elections after 1992 unless and until the Legislature for the State of Alabama adopts a plan and has it precleared in time for such elections to proceed without delay under applicable law.

The court will by separate document enter judgment consistent with this opinion.

155a

## APPENDIX A

1990 Total Population  
State of Alabama Congressional Districts

DB: Alabama

District Statistics  
Total Populations, All Ages  
Plan: Cong. Districts

Plan type: Congressional Districts

District Name	Number Members	Total Population	Ideal Population	District Variance
District 1	1	593,911	577,227	16,684
District 2	1	569,423	577,227	-7,804
District 3	1	565,135	577,227	-12,092
District 4	1	573,868	577,227	-3,359
District 5	1	603,726	577,227	26,499
District 6	1	532,748	577,227	-44,479
District 7	1	601,776	577,227	24,549

## PLANWIDE STATISTICS:

Range of populations: 532,748 to 603,726  
Ratio range: 1.1332

Absolute range: -44,479 to 26,499  
Absolute overall range: 70,978

Relative range: -7.71 to 4.59%  
Relative overall range: 12.30%

Absolute mean deviation: 19352.29  
Relative mean deviation: 3.35%

Standard deviation: 23237.8677

## APPENDIX B

DB: Alabama

District Summary  
Total Populations, All Ages, with percents  
Plan: Cong. Districts

Plan type: Congressional Districts

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	593,911 100.00%	408,778 68.83%	175,531 29.56%	4,951 0.83%	3,786 0.64%	865 0.15%
District 2	569,423 100.00%	381,279 66.96%	182,021 31.97%	1,593 0.28%	3,285 0.58%	1,245 0.22%
District 3	565,135 100.00%	403,218 71.35%	156,724 27.73%	1,133 0.20%	3,132 0.55%	928 0.16%
District 4	573,868 100.00%	530,503 92.44%	40,004 6.97%	1,647 0.29%	1,063 0.19%	651 0.11%
District 5	603,726 100.00%	503,616 83.42%	88,353 14.63%	5,505 0.91%	5,158 0.85%	1,094 0.18%
District 6	532,748 100.00%	331,711 62.26%	196,872 36.95%	730 0.14%	2,936 0.55%	499 0.09%
District 7	601,776 100.00%	416,692 69.24%	181,200 30.11%	947 0.16%	2,437 0.40%	500 0.08%
Total	4,040,587 100.00%	2,975,797 73.65%	1,020,705 25.26%	16,506 0.41%	21,797 0.54%	5,782 0.14%

156a

DB: Alabama

District Summary  
Total Populations, All Ages  
Plan: Cong. Districts

Plan type: Congressional Districts

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	593,911	408,778	175,531	4,951	3,786	865
District 2	569,423	381,279	182,021	1,593	3,285	1,245
District 3	565,135	403,218	156,724	1,133	3,132	928
District 4	573,868	530,503	40,004	1,647	1,063	651
District 5	603,726	503,616	88,353	5,505	5,158	1,094
District 6	532,748	331,711	196,872	730	2,936	499
District 7	601,776	416,692	181,200	947	2,437	500

157a



158a

DB: Alabama

APPENDIX C

Attributes of Census Units  
Within Alabama  
Total Populations, All Ages

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Autauga County	34,222 100.00%	27,144 79.32%	6,845 20.00%	71 0.21%	120 0.35%	42 0.12%
Baldwin County	98,280 100.00%	84,565 86.04%	12,640 12.86%	630 0.64%	221 0.22%	224 0.23%
Barbour County	25,417 100.00%	14,118 55.55%	11,194 44.04%	46 0.18%	44 0.17%	15 0.06%
Bibb County	16,576 100.00%	13,052 78.74%	3,478 20.98%	25 0.15%	11 0.07%	10 0.06%
Blount County	39,248 100.00%	38,397 97.83%	521 1.33%	133 0.34%	33 0.08%	164 0.42%
Bullock County	11,042 100.00%	3,036 27.50%	7,986 72.32%	8 0.07%	10 0.09%	2 0.02%
Butler County	21,892 100.00%	13,049 59.61%	8,798 40.19%	24 0.11%	19 0.09%	2 0.01%
Calhoun County	116,034 100.00%	92,873 80.04%	21,578 18.60%	296 0.26%	869 0.75%	418 0.36%
Chambers County	36,876 100.00%	23,575 63.93%	13,221 35.85%	41 0.11%	13 0.04%	26 0.07%
Cherokee County	19,543 100.00%	18,154 92.89%	1,291 6.61%	51 0.26%	24 0.12%	23 0.12%

## 159a

Chilton County	32,458	28,647	3,674	63	38	36
	100.00%	88.26%	11.32%	0.19%	0.12%	0.11%
Choctaw County	16,018	8,913	7,077	10	12	6
	100.00%	55.64%	44.18%	0.06%	0.07%	0.04%
Clarke County	27,240	15,527	11,625	45	35	8
	100.00%	57.00%	42.68%	0.17%	0.13%	0.03%
Clay County	13,252	11,044	2,166	23	13	6
	100.00%	83.34%	16.34%	0.17%	0.10%	0.05%
Cleburne County	12,730	12,084	587	20	13	26
	100.00%	94.93%	4.61%	0.16%	0.10%	0.20%
Coffee County	40,240	32,702	6,917	163	317	141
	100.00%	81.27%	17.19%	0.41%	0.79%	0.35%
Colbert County	51,666	42,820	8,568	137	93	48
	100.00%	82.88%	16.58%	0.27%	0.18%	0.09%
Conecuh County	14,054	8,063	5,925	43	13	10
	100.00%	57.37%	42.16%	0.31%	0.09%	0.07%
Coosa County	11,063	7,242	3,782	34	4	1
	100.00%	65.46%	34.19%	0.31%	0.04%	0.01%
Covington County	36,478	31,551	4,777	72	48	30
	100.00%	86.49%	13.10%	0.20%	0.13%	0.08%
Crenshaw County	13,635	10,048	3,544	27	11	5
	100.00%	73.69%	25.99%	0.20%	0.08%	0.04%
Cullman County	67,613	66,744	560	134	117	58
	100.00%	98.71%	0.83%	0.20%	0.17%	0.09%
Dale County	49,633	39,365	8,847	239	731	451
	100.00%	79.31%	17.82%	0.48%	1.47%	0.91%

## 160a

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Dallas County	48,130 100.00%	20,121 41.81%	27,825 57.81%	41 0.09%	129 0.27%	14 0.03%
DeKalb County	54,651 100.00%	52,980 96.94%	1,028 1.88%	481 0.88%	77 0.14%	85 0.16%
Elmore County	49,210 100.00%	37,850 76.92%	11,039 22.43%	137 0.28%	129 0.26%	55 0.11%
Escambia County	35,518 100.00%	24,326 68.49%	10,046 28.28%	1,047 2.95%	58 0.16%	41 0.12%
Etowah County	99,840 100.00%	85,274 85.41%	13,799 13.82%	250 0.25%	419 0.42%	98 0.10%
Fayette County	17,962 100.00%	15,717 87.50%	2,190 12.19%	9 0.05%	19 0.11%	27 0.15%
Franklin County	27,814 100.00%	26,463 95.14%	1,249 4.49%	57 0.20%	35 0.13%	10 0.04%
Geneva County	23,647 100.00%	20,682 87.46%	2,824 11.94%	93 0.39%	15 0.06%	33 0.14%
Greene County	10,153 100.00%	1,966 19.36%	8,181 80.58%	3 0.03%	0 0.00%	3 0.03%
Hale County	15,498 100.00%	6,255 40.36%	9,214 59.45%	20 0.13%	9 0.06%	0 0.00%
Henry County	15,374 100.00%	9,918 64.51%	5,395 35.09%	31 0.20%	6 0.04%	24 0.16%
Houston County	81,331 100.00%	61,513 75.63%	18,954 23.30%	287 0.35%	470 0.58%	107 0.13%

## 161a

Jackson County	47,796	44,696	1,968	1,020	90	22
	100.00%	93.51%	4.12%	2.13%	0.19%	0.05%
Jefferson County	651,525	418,317	228,521	889	3,222	576
	100.00%	64.21%	35.07%	0.14%	0.49%	0.09%
Lamar County	15,715	13,805	1,862	24	10	14
	100.00%	87.85%	11.85%	0.15%	0.06%	0.09%
Lauderdale County	79,661	71,560	7,695	165	196	45
	100.00%	89.83%	9.66%	0.21%	0.25%	0.06%
Lawrence County	31,513	24,563	4,798	2,124	19	9
	100.00%	77.95%	15.23%	6.74%	0.06%	0.03%
Lee County	87,146	64,889	20,407	132	1,584	134
	100.00%	74.46%	23.42%	0.15%	1.82%	0.15%
Limestone County	54,135	46,658	7,127	148	158	44
	100.00%	86.19%	13.17%	0.27%	0.29%	0.08%
Lowndes County	12,658	3,185	9,456	10	4	3
	100.00%	25.16%	74.70%	0.08%	0.03%	0.02%
Macon County	24,928	3,443	21,340	24	99	22
	100.00%	13.81%	85.61%	0.10%	0.40%	0.09%
Madison County	238,912	184,197	48,116	1,601	4,232	766
	100.00%	77.10%	20.14%	0.67%	1.77%	0.32%
Marengo County	23,084	11,314	11,745	11	11	3
	100.00%	49.01%	50.88%	0.05%	0.05%	0.01%
Marion County	29,830	28,759	967	57	35	12
	100.00%	96.41%	3.24%	0.19%	0.12%	0.04%
Marshall County	70,832	69,361	1,087	231	111	42
	100.00%	97.92%	1.53%	0.33%	0.16%	0.06%

## 162a

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
Mobile County	378,643 100.00%	254,853 67.31%	117,872 31.13%	1,940 0.51%	3,398 0.90%	580 0.15%
Monroe County	23,968 100.00%	14,320 59.75%	9,372 39.10%	215 0.90%	54 0.23%	7 0.03%
Montgomery County	209,085 100.00%	119,420 57.12%	87,312 41.76%	414 0.20%	1,533 0.73%	406 0.19%
Morgan County	100,043 100.00%	89,122 89.08%	10,081 10.08%	310 0.31%	370 0.37%	160 0.16%
Perry County	12,759 100.00%	4,503 35.29%	8,219 64.42%	16 0.13%	14 0.11%	7 0.05%
Pickens County	20,699 100.00%	12,002 57.98%	8,645 41.77%	24 0.12%	27 0.13%	1 0.00%
Pike County	27,595 100.00%	17,814 64.56%	9,548 34.60%	146 0.53%	68 0.25%	19 0.07%
Randolph County	19,881 100.00%	15,138 76.14%	4,686 23.57%	29 0.15%	21 0.11%	7 0.04%
Russell County	46,860 100.00%	28,473 60.76%	18,088 38.60%	90 0.19%	117 0.25%	92 0.20%
St. Clair County	50,009 100.00%	45,138 90.26%	4,561 9.12%	136 0.27%	77 0.15%	97 0.19%
Shelby County	99,358 100.00%	90,715 91.30%	7,718 7.77%	264 0.27%	575 0.58%	86 0.09%
Sumter County	16,174 100.00%	4,759 29.42%	11,369 70.29%	6 0.04%	30 0.19%	10 0.06%

## 163a

Talladega County	74,107	50,970	22,773	174	113	77
	100.00%	68.78%	80.73%	0.23%	0.15%	0.10%
Tallapoosa County	38,826	28,493	10,212	62	37	22
	100.00%	73.39%	26.30%	0.16%	0.10%	0.06%
Tuscaloosa County	150,522	109,398	39,377	253	1,264	230
	100.00%	72.68%	26.16%	0.17%	0.84%	0.15%
Walker County	67,670	63,042	4,405	84	107	32
	100.00%	93.16%	6.51%	0.12%	0.16%	0.05%
Washington County	16,694	10,984	4,623	1,068	14	5
	100.00%	65.80%	27.69%	6.40%	0.08%	0.03%
Wilcox County	13,568	4,203	9,353	6	6	0
	100.00%	30.98%	68.93%	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%
Winston County	22,053	21,925	57	42	26	3
	100.00%	99.42%	0.26%	0.19%	0.12%	0.01%
Total Alabama	4,040,587	2,975,797	1,020,705	16,506	21,797	5,782
	100.00%	73.65%	25.26%	0.41%	0.54%	0.14%

164a

DB: Alabama

APPENDIX D

Attributes of Census Units  
Within Alabama

Ethnic Breakdown of Voting Age Populations

Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
Autauga County	24,124 70.49%	19,593 57.25%	4,366 12.76%	48 0.14%	90 0.26%	27 0.08%
Baldwin County	72,747 74.02%	64,059 65.18%	7,938 8.08%	459 0.47%	159 0.16%	132 0.13%
Barbour County	17,953 70.63%	10,744 42.27%	7,130 28.05%	36 0.14%	30 0.12%	13 0.05%
Bibb County	11,788 71.08%	9,617 58.02%	2,138 12.90%	16 0.10%	8 0.05%	4 0.02%
Blount County	29,212 74.43%	28,615 72.91%	366 0.93%	94 0.24%	24 0.06%	113 0.29%
Bullock County	7,661 69.38%	2,513 22.76%	5,131 46.47%	7 0.06%	8 0.07%	2 0.02%
Butler County	15,301 69.89%	9,919 45.31%	5,357 24.47%	15 0.07%	9 0.04%	1 0.00%
Calhoun County	75,036 87,056	61,388 71,217	12,676 14,702	241 0.21%	603 0.52%	293 0.25%
Chambers County	27,244 73.88%	18,499 50.17%	8,685 23.55%	30 0.08%	10 0.03%	20 0.05%
Cherokee County	14,851 75.99%	13,881 71.03%	898 4.59%	39 0.20%	18 0.09%	15 0.08%

## 165a

Chilton County	23,771	21,320	2,361	47	24	19
	73.24%	65.68%	7.27%	0.14%	0.07%	0.06%
Choctaw County	11,310	6,700	4,592	7	8	3
	70.61%	41.83%	28.67%	0.04%	0.05%	0.02%
Clarke County	19,085	11,684	7,346	29	22	4
	70.06%	42.89%	26.97%	0.11%	0.08%	0.01%
Clay County	9,934	8,497	1,407	16	10	4
	74.96%	64.12%	10.62%	0.12%	0.08%	0.03%
Cleburne County	9,418	8,983	388	15	11	21
	73.98%	70.57%	3.05%	0.12%	0.09%	0.16%
Coffee County	29,913	24,882	4,577	118	234	102
	74.34%	61.83%	11.37%	0.29%	0.58%	0.25%
Colbert County	39,118	33,112	5,825	96	54	31
	75.71%	64.09%	11.27%	0.19%	0.10%	0.06%
Conecuh County	10,136	6,278	3,815	27	11	5
	72.12%	44.67%	27.15%	0.19%	0.08%	0.04%
Coosa County	8,181	5,579	2,576	21	4	1
	73.95%	50.43%	23.28%	0.19%	0.04%	0.01%
Covington County	27,241	24,039	3,086	56	32	28
	74.68%	65.90%	8.46%	0.15%	0.09%	0.08%
Crenshaw County	9,991	7,613	2,345	22	7	4
	73.27%	55.83%	17.20%	0.16%	0.05%	0.03%
Cullman County	50,601	49,994	386	98	80	43
	74.84%	73.94%	0.57%	0.14%	0.12%	0.06%
Dale County	35,757	29,228	5,529	184	518	298
	72.04%	58.89%	11.14%	0.37%	1.04%	0.60%



## 166a

Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age		Vot. Age		Vot. Age		Vot. Age		Vot. Age	
		White	Black	Am. Ind.	Asian/PI	Other	Black	Am. Ind.	Asian/PI	Other	
Dallas County	33,025	15,449	17,445	32	91	8	36.25%	0.07%	0.19%	0.02%	
DeKalb County	68,62%	32.10%	36.25%	0.07%	0.19%	0.02%	40,744	283	43	58	
Elmore County	74.55%	72.58%	1.27%	0.52%	0.08%	0.11%	36,418	105	87	34	
Escambia County	74.01%	57.91%	15.64%	0.21%	0.18%	0.07%	26,051	703	32	26	
Etowah County	75.251	65.349	9.299	1.98%	0.09%	0.07%	75.35%	182	353	68	
Fayette County	75.37%	65.45%	9.31%	0.18%	0.35%	0.07%	13,360	6	11	19	
Franklin County	74.88%	65.70%	8.48%	0.03%	0.06%	0.11%	20,910	39	19	7	
Geneva County	75.18%	71.83%	3.12%	0.14%	0.07%	0.03%	17,757	71	12	16	
Greene County	75.09%	66.90%	7.77%	0.30%	0.05%	0.07%	6,811	3	0	2	
Hale County	67.08%	16.16%	50.87%	0.03%	0.00%	0.02%	10,616	11	4	0	
Henry County	68.50%	30.79%	37.61%	0.07%	0.03%	0.00%	11,273	24	6	15	
Houston County	73.33%	49.87%	23.16%	0.16%	0.04%	0.10%	58,858	214	288	66	
	72.37%	56.87%	14.80%	0.26%	0.35%	0.08%					

## 167a

Jackson County	35,482	33,503	1,342	563	57	17
	74.24%	70.10%	2.81%	1.18%	0.12%	0.04%
Jefferson County	488,937	328,268	157,208	697	2,359	405
	75.05%	50.38%	24.13%	0.11%	0.36%	0.06%
Lamar County	11,725	10,434	1,253	17	10	11
	74.61%	66.40%	7.97%	0.11%	0.06%	0.07%
Lauderdale County	60,580	55,008	5,275	128	137	32
	76.05%	69.05%	6.62%	0.16%	0.17%	0.04%
Lawrence County	22,874	18,702	3,095	1,061	12	4
	72.59%	59.35%	9.82%	3.37%	0.04%	0.01%
Lee County	68,058	52,769	13,846	108	1,226	109
	78.10%	60.55%	15.89%	0.12%	1.41%	0.13%
Limestone County	40,529	35,087	5,197	113	101	31
	74.87%	64.81%	9.60%	0.21%	0.19%	0.06%
Lowndes County	8,263	2,513	5,742	4	3	1
	65.28%	19.85%	45.36%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%
Macon County	18,286	2,780	15,397	18	74	17
	73.36%	11.15%	61.77%	0.07%	0.30%	0.07%
Madison County	180,157	142,174	33,542	945	2,999	497
	75.41%	59.51%	14.04%	0.40%	1.26%	0.21%
Marengo County	16,091	8,524	7,550	10	7	7
	69.71%	36.93%	32.71%	0.04%	0.03%	0.00%
Marion County	22,508	21,733	712	33	23	7
	75.45%	72.86%	2.39%	0.11%	0.08%	0.02%
Marshall County	53,366	52,343	766	161	76	20
	75.34%	73.90%	1.08%	0.23%	0.11%	0.03%

168a

Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
Mobile County	270,610 71.47%	190,842 50.40%	75,791 20.02%	1,286 0.34%	2,279 0.60%	412 0.11%
Monroe County	16,590 69.22%	10,597 44.21%	5,806 24.22%	152 0.63%	31 0.13%	4 0.02%
Montgomery County	151,701 72.55%	92,603 44.29%	57,450 27.48%	303 0.14%	1,072 0.51%	273 0.13%
Morgan County	74,027 74.00%	66,930 66.90%	6,538 6.54%	208 0.21%	244 0.24%	107 0.11%
Perry County	8,757 68.63%	3,719 29.15%	5,009 39.26%	9 0.07%	14 0.11%	6 0.05%
Pickens County	14,805 71.53%	9,369 45.26%	5,401 26.09%	17 0.08%	17 0.08%	1 0.00%
Pike County	20,729 75.12%	14,208 51.49%	6,348 23.00%	92 0.33%	63 0.23%	18 0.07%
Randolph County	14,696 73.92%	11,650 58.60%	3,012 15.15%	19 0.10%	12 0.06%	3 0.02%
Russell County	34,380 73.37%	21,762 46.44%	12,396 26.45%	67 0.14%	95 0.20%	60 0.13%
St. Clair County	36,699 73.38%	33,259 66.51%	3,230 6.46%	106 0.21%	51 0.10%	53 0.11%
Shelby County	72,167 72.63%	66,406 66.84%	5,147 5.18%	179 0.18%	379 0.38%	56 0.06%
Sumter County	11,202 69.26%	3,869 23.92%	7,291 45.08%	5 0.03%	28 0.17%	9 0.06%

## 169a

Talladega County	53,614	38,551	14,805	129	79	50
	72.35%	52.02%	19.98%	0.17%	0.11%	0.07%
Tallapoosa County	28,899	22,100	6,718	41	25	15
	74.43%	56.92%	17.30%	0.11%	0.06%	0.04%
Tuscaloosa County	114,857	86,831	26,623	195	1,022	186
	76.31%	57.69%	17.69%	0.13%	0.68%	0.12%
Walker County	50,560	47,546	2,847	67	79	21
	74.72%	70.26%	4.21%	0.10%	0.12%	0.03%
Washington County	11,611	8,033	2,916	645	12	5
	69.55%	48.12%	17.47%	3.86%	0.07%	0.03%
Wilcox County	8,956	3,297	5,649	6	4	
	66.01%	24.30%	41.63%	0.04%	0.03%	0.00%
Winston County	16,621	16,530	38	31	19	3
	75.37%	74.96%	0.17%	0.14%	0.09%	0.01%
Total Alabama	2,981,799	2,273,845	677,681	10,809	15,529	3,935
	73.80%	56.28%	16.77%	0.27%	0.38%	0.10%

## 170a

## APPENDIX E

<u>District</u>	<u>Name/Address</u>	<u>Census Residence</u>
1	Sonny Callahan (R) 3251 Riviere Du Chien Drive Mobile, AL	Mobile County Tract 20 Block 231 Voting District #0360
FIRST ELECTED: NOVEMBER, 1984		
2	Bill Dickinson (R) 2350 Woodley Road Montgomery, AL	Montgomery County Tract 20 Block 311 Voting District #0180
FIRST ELECTED: NOVEMBER, 1964		
3	Glen Browder (D) 517 Pelham Street, North Jacksonville, AL	Calhoun County Tract 21 Block 510 Voting District #0010
FIRST ELECTED: APRIL, 1989		
4	Tom Beville (D) 1600 Alabama Avenue Jasper, AL	Walker County Tract 203 Block 173 Voting District #0010
FIRST ELECTED: NOVEMBER, 1989		
5	Bud Cramer (D) 417 Eustis Street Huntsville, AL	Madison County Tract 1 Block 234 Voting District #0060
FIRST ELECTED: NOVEMBER, 1982		
6	Ben Erdreich (D) 2625 Highland Avenue, South Birmingham, AL	Jefferson County Tract 47.01 Block 723 Voting District #5408
FIRST ELECTED: NOVEMBER, 1982		
7	Clause Harris (D) 3121 Azalea Lane East (41st Avenue) Tuscaloosa, AL	Tuscaloosa County Tract 123.01 Block 143 Voting District #0160
FIRST ELECTED: NOVEMBER, 1986		

171a

Hand, Senior District Judge, concurring in judgment:

I concur in the Judgment and Order of the Court for the reasons expressed therein, except as noted below, but I write separately to emphasize a point which the opinion does not address as squarely as I feel it should. Accepting as fact the statements contained in the stipulation of the parties that this State has a substantial African-American minority that is relatively geographically compact so as to comprise a minority district which complies with the population equality requirement of *Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725 (1983), and no evidence or argument being presented that the establishment of such a district would violate any requirement of the law, I agree with the decision to accept the parties' joint request for the creation of such a district as a remedy and as a remedy only. In so doing, my concurrence should in no way be considered as an agreement that such a result is constitutionally mandated. It simply is not.

Those in high and low places who advocate racial gerrymandering to create African-American congressional districts would do well to remember the reasoned dissents of the first Mr. Justice Harlan wherein he stated in *Plessy v. Ferguson*: "There is no caste here. Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens." 163 U.S. 537, 558 (1895); and of Mr. Justice William O. Douglas who later addressed this point with an equally persuasive dissent in *Wright v. Rockefeller*, 376 U.S. 52; 59-67 (1964):

Here no Negroes are deprived of the franchise. Rather, zigzag tortuous lines are drawn to concentrate Negroes and Puerto Ricans into Manhattan's Eighteenth Congressional District and practically to exclude them from the Seventeenth Congressional District.

...

The intervenors are persons who apparently have a vested interest in control of the segregated Eighteenth

172a

District. [footnote #4: Adam Clayton Powell has represented the Eighteenth District in Congress since 1945] They and the State seem to support this segregation not on the “separate but equal” theory of Plessy v. Ferguson but on another theory. Their theory might be called the theory of “separate but better off”—a theory that has been used before.

...

Here the individual is important, not his race, his creed, or his color. The principle of equality is at war with the notion that District A must be represented by a Negro, as it is with the notion that District B must be represented by a Caucasian, District C by a Jew, District D by a Catholic, and so on. . . . That system, by whatever name it is called, is a divisive force in a community, emphasizing differences between candidates and voters that are irrelevant in the constitutional sense. Of course race, like religion, plays an important role in the choices which individual voters make from among various candidates. [footnote omitted]. But government has no business designing electoral districts along racial or religious lines.

...

When racial or religious lines are drawn by the State, the multiracial, multireligious communities that our Constitution seeks to weld together as one becomes separatist; antagonisms that relate to race or to religion rather than to political issues are generated; communities seek not the best representative but the best racial or religious partisan. Since that system is at war with the democratic ideal, it should find no footing here.

“Separate but equal” and “separate but better off” have no more place in voting districts than they have in schools, parks, railroad terminals, or any other facility serving the public.

**173a**

As I perceive it, the chief danger, which these Justices recognized and so eloquently articulated, is judicial and legislative ghettoizing of the vote. The resulting balkanization is antithetical to the American dream, and I do not wish to be associated with any such action or effort, thus I write separately to this point.



174a

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR  
THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-0787  
(Three Judge Court)

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,  
vs. *Plaintiff,*

GUY HUNT, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL W. NOONAN,  
HARRY D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA LEE BIGGS,  
JERRY BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS, and TOM TURNER,  
*Defendants.*

---

MOTION TO STAY

COMES NOW defendant Billy Joe Camp, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, and pursuant to Rule 62(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure moves the Court to stay proceedings to enforce its final judgment and order of March 9, 1992 pending adjudication of his appeal, and in support of such motion relies on the accompanying memorandum of law.

Respectfully submitted this 16th day of March, 1992.

JAMES H. EVANS  
Attorney General

/s/ Marc Givhan  
MARC GIVHAN (GIVHR 4774)  
Assistant Attorney General

/s/ Mort P. Ames  
MORT P. AMES (AMESM 7570)  
Deputy Attorney General  
Two of the Attorneys for  
Defendant Camp

175a

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that I have on this 16th day of March, 1992, served a copy of the foregoing on all parties of record by mailing a copy of same by United States Mail, postage prepaid and properly addressed as follows:

John H. England, Jr., Esq.  
England & Bivens, P.C.  
2616 8th Street  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Ronnie L. Williams, Esq.  
814 St. Francis  
Mobile, Alabama 36602

David Boyd, Esq.  
Dorman Walker, Esq.  
Balch & Bingham  
P. O. Box 78  
Montgomery, Alabama 36101

Ferrel S. Anders, Esq.  
David A. Boyett, III, Esq.  
Hamilton, Butler, Riddick, Tarlton,  
& Sullivan, P.C.  
P. O. Box 1743  
Mobile, Alabama 36633

Algert S. Agricola, Jr., Esq.  
(Attorney for defendant, Guy Hunt)  
Interstate Park Center  
2000 Interstate Park Drive  
Suite 204  
Montgomery, Alabama 36109

James C. Wood, Esq.  
(Attorney for defendant, Lionel W. Noonan)  
1010 Van Antwerp Building  
Mobile, AL 36602

176a

Honorable Harry D'Olive  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Baldwin County  
Baldwin County Courthouse  
Bay Minette, Alabama 36507

Honorable Devon Wiggins  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Escambia County  
Escambia County Courthouse  
Brewton, Alabama 36427

Honorable Otha Lee Biggs  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Monroe County  
Monroe County Courthouse  
Monroeville, Alabama 36461

Honorable Jerry Bogan  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Wilcox County  
Wilcox County Courthouse  
Camden, Alabama 36726

Honorable Clarence Watters  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Clarke County  
Clarke County Courthouse  
Grove Hill, Alabama 36451

Honorable Tom W. Turner  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Washington County  
Washington County Courthouse  
Chatom, Alabama 36518

/s/ Mort P. Ames  
MORT P. AMES  
Deputy Attorney General

177a

**Address of Counsel:**

**Office of the Attorney General  
Alabama State House  
11 South Union Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130  
(205) 242-7300  
1273A**

178a

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR  
THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-0787  
(Three Judge Court)

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,  
vs. *Plaintiff,*

GUY HUNT, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL W. NOONAN,  
HARRY D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA LEE BIGGS,  
JERRY BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS, AND TOM TURNER,  
*Defendants.*

---

DEFENDANT CAMP'S MEMORANDUM OF LAW  
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO STAY

COMES NOW defendant Billy Joe Camp, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, and respectfully submits this memorandum of law in support of his motion to stay.

Although defendant Camp has already filed notice, on March 13, 1992, that he is appealing the Court's final judgement in this case, dated March 9, 1992, and the Court's order, dated March 9, 1992, this Court still retains jurisdiction to rule on his motion to stay. Under *Matter of Miranne*, 852 F.2d 805 (5th Cir. 1988), a federal district court retains jurisdiction to grant appellant's request for stay pending appeal even though notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals was filed before the request to stay. *Also See Rakovich v. Wade*, 834 F.2d 673 (7th Cir. 1987), in which the Seventh Circuit held that notice of appeal does not deprive a district court of jurisdiction over motion for stay of its judgement; the power of the district court to grant stay of judgement pending appeal continues to reside in the district court until such time as the Court of Appeals issues its mandate.

179a

Therefore, this Court retains jurisdiction to rule on defendant Camp's motion to stay. Accordingly, defendant Camp requests this Court to grant his motion to stay proceedings to enforce this Court's final judgement and order, dated March 9, 1992, pending adjudication of his appeal.

Respectfully submitted this 16th day of March, 1992.

JAMES H. EVANS  
Attorney General

/s/ Marc Givhan  
MARC GIVHAN (GIVHR 4774)  
Assistant Attorney General

/s/ Mort P. Ames  
MORT P. AMES (AMESM 7570)  
Deputy Attorney General  
  
Two of the Attorneys for  
Defendant Camp

Address of Counsel:

Office of the Attorney General  
Alabama State House  
11 South Union Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130  
(205) 242-7300

180a

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have on this 16th day of March, 1992, served a copy of the foregoing on all parties of record by mailing a copy of same by United States Mail, postage prepaid and properly addressed as follows:

John H. England, Jr., Esq.  
England & Bivens, P.C.  
2616 8th Street  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Ronnie L. Williams, Esq.  
814 St. Francis  
Mobile, Alabama 36602

David Boyd, Esq.  
Dorman Walker, Esq.  
Balch & Bingham  
P. O. Box 78  
Montgomery, Alabama 36101

Ferrel S. Anders, Esq.  
David A. Boyett, III, Esq.  
Hamilton, Butler, Riddick, Tarlton,  
& Sullivan, P.C.  
P. O. Box 1743  
Mobile, Alabama 36633

Algert S. Agricola, Jr., Esq.  
(Attorney for defendant, Guy Hunt)  
Interstate Park Center  
2000 Interstate Park Drive  
Suite 204  
Montgomery, Alabama 36109

James C. Wood, Esq.  
(Attorney for defendant, Lionel W. Noonan)  
1010 Van Antwerp Building  
Mobile, AL 36602

181a

Honorable Harry D'Olive  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Baldwin County  
Baldwin County Courthouse  
Bay Minette, Alabama 36507

Honorable Devon Wiggins  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Escambia County  
Escambia County Courthouse  
Brewton, Alabama 36427

Honorable Otha Lee Biggs  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Monroe County  
Monroe County Courthouse  
Monroeville, Alabama 36461

Honorable Jerry Bogan  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Wilcox County  
Wilcox County Courthouse  
Camden, Alabama 36726

Honorable Clarence Watters  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Clarke County  
Clarke County Courthouse  
Grove Hill, Alabama 36451

Honorable Tom W. Turner  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Washington County  
Washington County Courthouse  
Chatom, Alabama 36518

/s/ Mort P. Ames  
MORT P. AMES  
Deputy Attorney General



182a

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-0787

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,  
*Plaintiff,*

MICHAEL FIGURES, *et al.*,  
*Intervenor-Plaintiffs,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL W. NOONAN, HARRY  
D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA LEE BIGGS, JERRY  
BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS and TOM TURNER, all sued  
in their official or representative capacities only,  
*Defendants.*

---

ORDER

Before COX, Circuit Judge, HAND, Senior District  
Judge and ALBRITTON, District Judge.

BY THE COURT

This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Secretary of State Camp's motion "to stay proceedings to enforce its final judgement and order of March 9, 1992 pending adjudication of his appeal." Having considered the motion and the supporting memorandum of law, the Court hereby DENIES the motion.

DONE this 17th day of March, 1992.

183a

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR  
THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-00787  
(Three Judge Court)

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,  
vs. *Plaintiff,*  
GUY HUNT, *et al.,*  
*Defendants.*

---

MOTION TO ADOPT STATE OF ALABAMA'S  
CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLAN

[Filed Mar. 6, 1992]

COMES NOW Defendant Billy Joe Camp, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, and moves this Court to adopt the congressional redistricting plan enacted into law by the Legislature of the State of Alabama, Act No. 92-63, effective on March 5, 1992, as the Court's interim congressional redistricting plan for the State of Alabama until such time as the plan has been precleared by the United States Justice Department and put into effect. A certified copy of Act No. 92-63 is attached as Exhibit A; a map of the congressional redistricting plan together with supporting statistical data is attached as Exhibit B.

Respectfully submitted this 6th day of March, 1992.

JAMES H. EVANS  
Attorney General

/s/ Marc Givhan  
MARC GIVHAN (GIVHR 4774)  
Assistant Attorney General

184a

/s/ Mort P. Ames  
MORT P. AMES (AMESM 7570)  
Deputy Attorney General  
Two of the Attorneys for  
Defendant Camp

Address of Counsel:

Office of the Attorney General  
Alabama Statehouse  
11 South Union Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130  
(205) 242-7300

185a

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have on this 6th day of March, 1992, served a copy of the foregoing on all parties of record by mailing a copy of same by United States Mail, postage prepaid and properly addressed as follows:

John H. England, Jr., Esq.  
England & Bivens, P.C.  
2616 8th Street  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Ronnie L. Williams, Esq.  
814 St. Francis  
Mobile, Alabama 36602

David Boyd, Esq.  
Dorman Walker, Esq.  
Balch & Bingham  
P.O. Box 78  
Montgomery, Alabama 36101

Ferrel S. Anders, Esq.  
David A. Boyett, III, Esq.  
Hamilton, Butler, Riddick, Tarlton,  
& Sullivan, P.C.  
P.O. Box 1743  
Mobile, Alabama 36633

Algert S. Agricola, Jr., Esq.  
(Attorney for defendant, Guy Hunt)  
Interstate Park Center  
2000 Interstate Park Drive  
Suite 204  
Montgomery, Alabama 36109

James C. Wood, Esq.  
(Attorney for defendant, Lionel W. Noonan)  
1010 Van Antwerp Building  
Mobile, AL 36602

186a

Honorable Harry D'Olive  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Baldwin County  
Baldwin County Courthouse  
Bay Minette, Alabama 36507

Honorable Devon Wiggins  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Escambia County  
Escambia County Courthouse  
Brewton, Alabama 36427

Honorable Otha Lee Biggs  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Monroe County  
Monroe County Courthouse  
Monroeville, Alabama 36461

Honorable Jerry Bogan  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Wilcox County  
Wilcox County Courthouse  
Camden, Alabama 36726

Honorable Clarence Watters  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Clarke County  
Clarke County Courthouse  
Grove Hill, Alabama 36451

Honorable Tom W. Turner  
Probate Judge  
Probate Court of Washington County  
Washington County Courthouse  
Chatom, Alabama 36518

/s/ Mort P. Ames  
MORT P. AMES  
Deputy Attorney General

187a

EXHIBIT A

STATE OF ALABAMA

I, Billy Joe Camp, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, having custody of the Great and Principal Seal of said State, do hereby certify that

THE PAGES HERETO ATTACHED CONTAIN A TRUE, ACCURATE AND LITERAL COPY OF S 73, ACT NO 92-63 PASSED IN THE REGULAR LEGISLATIVE SESSION. EFFECTIVE ON MARCH 5, 1992 AS SAME APPEARS ON FILE AND OF RECORD IN THIS OFFICE.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the City of Montgomery, on this day.

March 6, 1992  
Date

/s/ Billy Joe Camp  
BILLY JOE CAMP  
Secretary of State

188a

ACT NO. 92-63

S. 73

By: Senators Ghee and Bennett

*Enrolled, An Act,*

To amend Section 17-20-1, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the division of the state into congressional districts, so as to redistrict the congressional districts based upon the 1990 census.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. Section 17-20-1, Code of Alabama 1975, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“17-20-1.

“The state is hereby divided into seven congressional districts as follows:

“District 1: Baldwin County, Clarke County, Escambia County, Mobile County, Monroe County: Tract 9857, Tract 9858: Block Group 1: Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124; Block Group 2: Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254, Block 255; Tract 9859, Tract 9860, Tract 9861, Tract 9862; Washington County.

“District 2: Barbour County, Butler County, Coffee County, Conecuh County, Covington County, Crenshaw County, Dale County, Geneva County, Henry County, Houston County, Lee County, Monroe County: Tract 9856, Tract 9858: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131;

189a

Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 249, Block 250, Block 256, Block 257, Block 258, Block 259; Montgomery County: Tract 0001: Block Group 1: Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 140, Block 141, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182, Block 183, Block 184, Block 185, Block 186, Block 187, Block 191, Block 192; Block Group 2: Block 208; Tract 0002: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 118, Block 119; Block Group 2: Block 201; Tract 0005: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315; Block Group 4: Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block



## 190a

412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421; Tract 0006: Block Group 1: Block 111, Block 118; Tract 0009.85, Tract 0010: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 110, Block 111, Block 113, Block 114; Tract 0011: Block Group 1: Block 101; Tract 0013; Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214; Tract 0014: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412; Block Group 5: Block 505, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 515, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520; Tract 0015: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220,

**191a**

Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228; Tract 0016, Tract 0017, Tract 0018, Tract 0019, Tract 0020; Block Group 1: Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 130; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216; Block Group 3: Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 418; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511; Tract 0021: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 406, Block 407, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422; Tract 0026, Tract 0027, Tract 0028, Tract 0033.01, Tract 0033.02, Tract 0051.01: Block Group 1: Block 148A, Block 148B, Block 149; Block Group 2: Block 212; Tract 0053.01, Tract 0053.02, Tract 0054.01: Block Group 1: Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 109A, Block 109B, Block 110; Block Group 2: Block 204A, Block 204B, Block 204C, Block 204D, Block 205A, Block 205B, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211A, Block 211B, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302A, Block 302B, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307A, Block 307B, Block 308A, Block 308B, Block 309A, Block 309B, Block 309C, Block 310A, Block

## 192a

310B, Block 311A, Block 311B, Block 312; Block Group 4: Block 401A, Block 401B, Block 402, Block 403A, Block 403B, Block 404, Block 405; Tract 0054.02: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 230; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414; Tract 0054.03, Tract 0054.05, Tract 0054.06, Tract 0055: Block Group 1: Block 102A, Block 102B, Block 102C, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105; Tract 0056.01: Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 310, Block 311; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406A, Block 406B, Block 407A, Block 411, Block 412; Block Group 5: Block 501A, Block 501B, Block 501C, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507; Tract 0056.02, Tract 0056.03: Block Group 6: Block 601; Tract 0056.04: Block Group 2: Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221; Block Group 3: Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 309, Block 310, Block 313; Block Group 4: Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 429, Block 430, Block 431, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434; Tract 0057: Block Group 1: Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 127; Tract 0058: Block Group 1: Block 103, Block 104, Block 105,

## 193a

Block 106, Block 107, Block 109, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 206, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225; Block Group 3: Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 331; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402; Tract 0059.01: Block Group 2: Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 236, Block 237; Tract 0060.85: Block Group 1: Block 101A, Block 101B, Block 116A, Block 117, Block 118, Block 135; Block Group 5: Block 501B; Block Group 9: Block 901A, Block 901B; Pike County, Russell County.

“District 3: Autauga County: Tract 0201, Tract 0202, Tract 0203, Tract 0204, Tract 0205, Tract 0206, Tract 0207, Tract 0208: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 109, Block 110A, Block 110B, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118A, Block 118B, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130A, Block 130B, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137A, Block 137B, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230,

**194a**

Block 232, Block 242; Block Group 3: Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 313, Block 314, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322; Block Group 4: Block 430, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434, Block 435, Block 437, Block 438, Block 439, Block 440, Block 441, Block 442, Block 443; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504A, Block 504B, Block 505A, Block 505B, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511; Calhoun County, Chambers County, Chilton County, Clay County, Cleburne County, Coosa County, Elmore County, Randolph County, St. Clair County, Shelby County, Talladega County, Tallapoosa County.

“District 4: Blount County, Cherokee County, Cullman County, DeKalb County, Etowah County, Fayette County, Franklin County, Jefferson County: Tract 0113: Block Group 1: Block 161E, Block 166A, Block 166B, Block 167; Block Group 2: Block 246B, Block 247B, Block 248B, Block 248C, Block 250, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254A, Block 254C, Block 254D, Block 255, Block 256B, Block 260A, Block 260B, Block 261, Block 263A, Block 263B, Block 263C, Block 264A, Block 264B, Block 264C, Block 264D, Block 265A, Block 265B, Block 266A, Block 266B, Block 267, Block 268, Block 269, Block 270A, Block 270B, Block 270C, Block 270D, Block 271, Block 272; Block Group 5: Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505A, Block 505B, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517A, Block 517B, Block 518A, Block 518B, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 526, Block 527, Block 528A, Block 528B, Block 529, Block 530, Block 531, Block 532, Block 533A, Block 533B, Block 534, Block 535, Block 536, Block 537A, Block 537B, Block 538, Block 539, Block 540, Block 541A, Block 541B, Block 542A, Block 542B, Block 543, Block 544A, Block 544B; Tract 0114: Block Group 1: Block 119, Block 120; Block Group 2: Block 230, Block 231, Block 232A, Block 232B, Block

**195a**

232C, Block 232D, Block 232E, Block 233, Block 257, Block 258, Block 259, Block 260A, Block 260B, Block 261; Block Group 3: Block 301A, Block 301B, Block 301C, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305C, Block 305D, Block 305E, Block 305G, Block 305H, Block 307; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 429, Block 430, Block 431, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434, Block 435, Block 436, Block 437, Block 438, Block 439, Block 440; Tract 0116: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 126, Block 127, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 196; Tract 0117.03: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104A, Block 104B, Block 104C, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 105C, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109A, Block 109B, Block 109C, Block 110, Block 111, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 206, Block 208, Block 209, Block 211; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305A, Block 305B, Block 306A, Block 306B, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 315, Block 316; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509A, Block 509B, Block 509C, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513; Block Group 7: Block 701A, Block 701B, Block 702B, Block 702C, Block 703C, Block 712, Block 713, Block 714, Block 716, Block 718, Block 719, Block 720, Block 726; Block Group 9: Block 901A, Block 901B, Block 902, Block 903, Block 904A, Block 904B, Block 904C, Block 904D, Block 904E, Block

## 196a

905A, Block 905B, Block 905C, Block 905D, Block 905E, Block 906A, Block 906B, Block 906C, Block 907, Block 908, Block 909A, Block 909B, Block 909C, Block 909D, Block 910A, Block 910B, Block 911B, Block 911C, Block 911D, Block 912B, Block 915B; Tract 0117.04: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112A, Block 112B, Block 112C, Block 112D, Block 112E, Block 112F, Block 112G, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121A, Block 121B, Block 121C, Block 121D, Block 121E, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142A, Block 142B, Block 142C, Block 143, Block 144A, Block 144B, Block 144C, Block 144D, Block 144E, Block 145A, Block 145B, Block 145C, Block 145D, Block 145E, Block 146A, Block 146B, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159A, Block 159B, Block 160A, Block 160B; Tract 0117.05: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102A, Block 102B, Block 102C, Block 103, Block 104A, Block 104B, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 105C, Block 105D, Block 105E, Block 105F, Block 105G, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111A, Block 111B, Block 113A, Block 113B, Block 114A, Block 114B, Block 114C, Block 115A, Block 115B, Block 118, Block 122A, Block 122C, Block 122D, Block 122E, Block 122F, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126A, Block 126B, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302A, Block 302B, Block 305, Block 306; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 407; Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 602, Block 603, Block 604A, Block 604B, Block 604C, Block 605A, Block 605B, Block 606A, Block 606B,

## 197a

Block 607, Block 608, Block 609, Block 610, Block 611, Block 612, Block 613, Block 614, Block 615, Block 616, Block 617, Block 618A, Block 618B, Block 619A, Block 619B, Block 619C, Block 619E, Block 620A, Block 620B, Block 620E, Block 621C, Block 622A, Block 622B, Block 624, Block 625D, Block 625E, Block 628C, Block 629, Block 630, Block 632, Block 635, Block 637, Block 640, Block 641B; Tract 0119.01: Block Group 9: Block 911C, Block 911E, Block 912B, Block 912C, Block 912D, Block 913B; Lamar County, Lawrence County, Marion County, Marshall County: Tract 0301, Tract 0302, Tract 0303: Block Group 1: Block 129; Block Group 2: Block 259; Block Group 4: Block 463, Block 464, Block 465, Block 466A, Block 466B, Block 467, Block 473; Tract 0304: Block Group 1: Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 109, Block 110, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 121, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127A, Block 127B, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137A, Block 137B, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140A, Block 140B, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143A, Block 143B, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146A, Block 146B, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153A, Block 153B, Block 154; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218A, Block 218B, Block 219A, Block 219B, Block 219C, Block 219D, Block 219E, Block 220A, Block 220B, Block 220C, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232A, Block 232B, Block 232C, Block 232D, Block 232E, Block 232F, Block 232G, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235A, Block 235B, Block 236A, Block 236B, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241A, Block 241B, Block 242A, Block 242B, Block 243, Block



## 198a

244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253A, Block 253B, Block 254, Block 255, Block 256, Block 257, Block 258, Block 259, Block 260, Block 261, Block 262, Block 263; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304A, Block 304B, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 331, Block 332, Block 333, Block 334, Block 335, Block 336, Block 337, Block 338, Block 339, Block 340, Block 341, Block 342, Block 343, Block 344, Block 345, Block 346, Block 347, Block 348, Block 349, Block 350; Block Group 4: Block 401A, Block 401B, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404A, Block 404B, Block 405A, Block 405B, Block 406A, Block 406B, Block 407A, Block 407B, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 429, Block 430, Block 431, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 526, Block 527, Block 528, Block 529, Block 530, Block 531, Block 532, Block 533, Block 534, Block 535, Block 536; Block Group 6: Block 601A, Block 601B, Block 601C, Block 601D, Block 602, Block 603A, Block 603B, Block 604A, Block 604B, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607A, Block 607B, Block 608, Block 609A, Block 609B, Block 610, Block 611, Block 612, Block 613, Block 614, Block 615, Block 616; Tract 0305, Tract 0306, Tract 0307, Tract 0308, Tract 0309.01, Tract 0309.02, Tract 0310, Tract 0311, Tract 0312; Pickens County: Tract 9878: Block Group 1: Block 107, Block

## 199a

108A, Block 108B, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 186, Block 187, Block 188, Block 189, Block 190, Block 191, Block 192, Block 193; Block Group 2: Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 244; Tract 9879: Block Group 4: Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 451, Block 452, Block 453, Block 480, Block 481, Block 482B, Block 483, Block 484, Block 485, Block 486, Block 487, Block 488, Block 489, Block 490, Block 491, Block 495; Walker County, Winston County.

“District 5: Colbert County, Jackson County, Lauderdale County, Limestone County, Madison County, Marshall County: Tract 0303: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 130; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254, Block 255, Block 256, Block 257, Block 258, Block 260, Block 261, Block 262, Block 263, Block 264, Block 265, Block 266, Block 267, Block 268, Block 269, Block 270, Block 271, Block 272, Block 273, Block 274, Block 275, Block 276, Block 277, Block 278, Block 279, Block 280; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305,

## 200a

Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323A, Block 323B, Block 323C, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 331, Block 332, Block 333, Block 334A, Block 334B, Block 335A, Block 335B, Block 336, Block 337, Block 338, Block 339, Block 340, Block 341, Block 342, Block 343; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408; Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423A, Block 423B, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 429, Block 430, Block 431, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434, Block 435, Block 436, Block 437, Block 438, Block 439, Block 440, Block 441, Block 442, Block 443, Block 444, Block 445, Block 446, Block 447, Block 448, Block 449, Block 450, Block 451, Block 452, Block 453, Block 454, Block 455, Block 456, Block 457, Block 458, Block 459, Block 460, Block 461, Block 462, Block 468, Block 469A, Block 469B, Block 470, Block 471A, Block 471B, Block 472A, Block 472B, Block 472C; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512A, Block 512B, Block 512C, Block 513A, Block 513B, Block 514A, Block 514B, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 526, Block 527, Block 528, Block 529; Tract 0304: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 111, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 122; Block Group 2: Block 202; Morgan County.

“District 6: Choctaw County, Hale County: Tract 9743: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107A, Block 107B, Block 108A, Block 108B,, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111,

201a

Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116,  
Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121,  
Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126,  
Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131,  
Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136,  
Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141A,  
Block 141B, Block 142, Block 143A, Block 143B, Block  
144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block  
149A, Block 149B, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152,  
Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157,  
Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162,  
Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167,  
Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172,  
Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177,  
Block 178, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182;  
Group 2: Block 208, Block 209, Block 210A, Block 210B,  
Block 210C, Block 211A, Block 211B, Block 211C, Block  
212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block  
217A, Block 217B, Block 217C, Block 218, Block 219A,  
Block 219B, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223,  
Block 224, Block 227, Block 228A, Block 228B, Block 229,  
Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234,  
Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 264, Block 265,  
Block 266, Block 267, Block 268, Block 269, Block 270,  
Block 271, Block 272, Block 273, Block 274, Block 275,  
Block 276, Block 277, Block 278, Block 279, Block 280,  
Block 281, Block 282, Block 283, Block 284, Block 285,  
Block 286; Tract 9744: Block Group 1: Block 103,  
Block 104, Block 105, Block 106; Jefferson County:  
Tract 0001: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102,  
Block 103, Block 104; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block  
202, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block  
223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227; Block  
Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304,  
Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309,  
Block 310, Block 311, Block 312; Tract 0011: Block  
Group 2: Block 205B; Tract 0020: Block Group 1:  
Block 101A, Block 101B, Block 102, Block 106, Block 107,

**202a**

Block 108, Block 110; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 208, Block 209, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 232; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 318, Block 319; Block Group 4: Block 407, Block 408, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416; Tract 0021, Tract 0022: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 113, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 123; Block Group 2: Block 207, Block 219A, Block 219B, Block 219C, Block 220; Tract 0023.03: Block Group 3: Block 305, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 344, Block 345, Block 347, Block 348, Block 349, Block 354, Block 356, Block 357; Tract 0023.04: Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 312; Tract 0023.06, Tract 0035: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116A, Block 116B, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119A, Block 119B, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124A, Block 124B, Block 124C, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 140, Block 141, Block 143, Block 144; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 237, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 252; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303A, Block 304, Block 305A, Block 305B, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308,

**203a**

Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 336, Block 338, Block 339, Block 340; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407A, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410A, Block 410B, Block 410C, Block 411, Block 412A, Block 412B, Block 413A, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426, Block 429, Block 431, Block 433A, Block 433B, Block 433C, Block 434, Block 436, Block 438; Tract 0047.01: Block Group 6: Block 606, Block 608, Block 609, Block 610, Block 611, Block 625; Block Group 7: Block 707, Block 708, Block 711, Block 716, Block 718, Block 719, Block 720, Block 723, Block 727, Block 728; Block Group 8: Block 801, Block 802, Block 803, Block 805, Block 806; Tract 0047.02, Tract 0048, Tract 0049: Block Group 2: Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 232, Block 235, Block 236; Tract 0053.02, Tract 0055: Block Group 2: Block 202B; Block Group 3: Block 301A, Block 301B, Block 302B, Block 302C, Block 302D, Block 302E, Block 302F, Block 306, Block 307, Block 311B; Block Group 4: Block 403A, Block 403B, Block 403C, Block 404A, Block 404B, Block 441, Block 442; Tract 0056, Tract 0059.03, Tract 0059.05, Tract 0059.06, Tract 0059.07, Tract 0059.08, Tract 0100.01, Tract 0100.02: Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 206A, Block 206B, Block 207A, Block 207B, Block 208A, Block 208B, Block 213, Block 214, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 222, Block 223A, Block 223B, Block 223C, Block 224A, Block 224B, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302A, Block 302B, Block 302C, Block 302D, Block 302E, Block 302F, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 337, Block 338, Block 339A, Block 339B, Block 340, Block 341; Block Group 5:

## 204a

Block 501A, Block 501B, Block 502, Block 503A, Block 503B, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507B, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520B, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524, Block 526, Block 531, Block 532, Block 533, Block 534; Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 602, Block 603, Block 604, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 609, Block 610, Block 611, Block 613, Block 614, Block 615, Block 617, Block 618, Block 621A, Block 621B, Block 622, Block 623, Block 624, Block 625, Block 626, Block 627, Block 630, Block 631, Block 632; Tract 0107.01, Tract 0107.02, Tract 0107.03, Tract 0107.04: Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 331, Block 334, Block 338, Block 341, Block 342, Block 343, Block 344; Block Group 8: Block 817, Block 818; Tract 0107.05: Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 609, Block 610, Block 621, Block 626, Block 627, Block 628; Tract 0108.01, Tract 0108.02, Tract 0108.03, Tract 0108.04, Tract 0108.05, Tract 0110, Tract 0111.03, Tract 0111.04, Tract 0111.05, Tract 0111.06, Tract 0111.07, Tract 0111.08, Tract 0112.03, Tract 0112.04, Tract 0112.05, Tract 0112.06, Tract 0112.07, Tract 0112.08, Tract 0112.09, Tract 0112.10, Tract 0113: Block Group 1: Block 101A, Block 101B, Block 101C, Block 101D, Block 101E, Block 102A, Block 102B, Block 102C, Block 102D, Block 102E, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114A, Block 114B, Block 115A, Block 115B, Block 115C, Block 115D, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119A, Block 119B, Block 120, Block 121A, Block 121B, Block 121C, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136A, Block 136B, Block 137A, Block 137B, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141A, Block 141B, Block 142A, Block 142B, Block 143,

205a

Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151A, Block 151B, Block 151C, Block 151D, Block 151E, Block 152A, Block 152B, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160A, Block 160B, Block 161A, Block 161B, Block 161C, Block 161D, Block 161F, Block 162A, Block 162B, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165A, Block 165B; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235A, Block 235B, Block 236, Block 237A, Block 237B, Block 237C, Block 237D, Block 237E, Block 237F, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241A, Block 241B, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246A, Block 247A, Block 248A, Block 249A, Block 249B, Block 251, Block 254B, Block 256A, Block 256C, Block 257, Block 258A, Block 258B, Block 259A, Block 259B, Block 262A, Block 262B, Block 262C, Block 273, Block 274, Block 275, Block 276, Block 277, Block 278, Block 279, Block 280, Block 281, Block 282, Block 283, Block 284, Block 285, Block 286, Block 287, Block 288, Block 289, Block 290, Block 291, Block 292, Block 293, Block 294, Block 295, Block 296, Block 297; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 331, Block 332, Block 333, Block 334, Block 335, Block 336, Block 337, Block 338, Block 339, Block 340, Block 341, Block 342, Block 343, Block 344, Block 345, Block 346; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410; Block Group 5:



**206a**

Block 501; Tract 0114: Block Group 1: Block 101A, Block 101B, Block 102A, Block 102B, Block 102C, Block 103A, Block 103B, Block 103C, Block 104, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 106A, Block 106B, Block 107A, Block 107B, Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 109A, Block 109B, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112A, Block 112B, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117A, Block 117B, Block 118, Block 121, Block 122A, Block 122B, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132A, Block 132B, Block 132C, Block 132D, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229A, Block 229B, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242A, Block 242B, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253A, Block 253B, Block 254A, Block 254B, Block 254C, Block 255, Block 256; Block Group 3: Block 305A, Block 305B, Block 305F, Block 306A, Block 306B; Block Group 4: Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 417, Block 441, Block 442, Block 443, Block 444, Block 445, Block 446, Block 447, Block 448, Block 449, Block 450, Block 451; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524; Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 602, Block 603, Block 604, Block 605A, Block 605B, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608; Tract 0115, Tract 0116:

**207a**

Block Group 1: Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 128, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 160A, Block 160B, Block 160C, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163A, Block 163B, Block 163C, Block 164A, Block 164B, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170A, Block 170B, Block 171A, Block 171B, Block 171C, Block 172, Block 173A, Block 173B, Block 173C, Block 174A, Block 174B, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182, Block 183, Block 184, Block 185A, Block 185B, Block 185C, Block 186, Block 187, Block 188, Block 189, Block 190A, Block 190B, Block 191A, Block 191B, Block 191C, Block 192A, Block 192B, Block 192C, Block 193A, Block 193B, Block 194, Block 195, Block 197; Tract 0117.03; Block Group 7: Block 702A, Block 703A, Block 703B, Block 703D, Block 704A, Block 704B, Block 705, Block 706, Block 707, Block 708, Block 709, Block 710, Block 711, Block 715, Block 717, Block 721, Block 722, Block 723, Block 724, Block 725; Block Group 9: Block 911A, Block 912A, Block 913, Block 914, Block 915A, Block 916A, Block 916B, Block 916C, Block 917A, Block 917B, Block 918; Tract 0117.04; Block Group 1: Block 102A, Block 102B, Block 103, Block 107; Tract 0017.05: Block Group 1: Block 112A, Block 112B, Block 112C, Block 112D, Block 116A, Block 116B, Block 116C, Block 116D, Block 116E, Block 116F, Block 116G, Block 116H, Block 116J, Block 116K, Block 116L, Block 116M, Block 116N, Block 116P, Block 116R, Block 117A, Block 117B, Block 117C, Block 117D, Block 119A, Block 119B, Block 120A, Block 120B, Block 120C, Block 120D, Block 120E, Block 121A, Block 121B, Block 121C, Block 122B; Block Group 6: Block 619D, Block 620C, Block 620D, Block 621A, Block 621B,

## 208a

Block 621D, Block 621E, Block 621F, Block 621G, Block 621H, Block 621J, Block 623, Block 625A, Block 625B, Block 625C, Block 625F, Block 625G, Block 626, Block 627, Block 628A, Block 628B, Block 628D, Block 631A, Block 631B, Block 633, Block 634, Block 636, Block 638, Block 639, Block 641A, Block 642, Block 643, Block 644, Block 645, Block 646, Block 647, Block 648, Block 649A, Block 649B, Block 649C, Block 649D, Block 649E, Block 650; Tract 0117.06, Tract 0118.01, Tract 0118.02, Tract 0118.03, Tract 0118.04, Tract 0119.01: Block Group 6: Block 601A, Block 601B, Block 602A, Block 602B, Block 603A, Block 603B, Block 604A, Block 604B, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607A, Block 607B, Block 608, Block 609, Block 610A, Block 610B, Block 611, Block 612, Block 613, Block 614, Block 615A, Block 615B, Block 616, Block 617, Block 618, Block 619, Block 620, Block 621, Block 622, Block 623, Block 624, Block 625, Block 626, Block 627, Block 628, Block 629, Block 630, Block 631, Block 632, Block 633, Block 634, Block 635A, Block 635B, Block 636, Block 637, Block 638A, Block 638B, Block 638C, Block 639, Block 640, Block 641, Block 642, Block 643, Block 644, Block 645, Block 647, Block 648, Block 649; Block Group 7: Block 701A, Block 701B, Block 701C, Block 701D, Block 701E, Block 701F, Block 702, Block 703, Block 704, Block 705A, Block 705B, Block 705C, Block 706A, Block 706B, Block 707A, Block 707B, Block 708A, Block 708B, Block 709A, Block 709B, Block 710, Block 719, Block 722, Block 725, Block 728, Block 738A, Block 738B, Block 738C, Block 749, Block 750, Block 751, Block 752A, Block 752B, Block 752C, Block 753A, Block 753B, Block 753C, Block 753D, Block 755, Block 756, Block 757A, Block 757B, Block 758, Block 759A, Block 759B, Block 759C, Block 759D; Block Group 8: Block 801A, Block 801B, Block 801C, Block 801D, Block 802A, Block 802B, Block 803, Block 804, Block 805, Block 806, Block 807, Block 808, Block 809, Block 810, Block 811, Block 812, Block 813, Block 814, Block 815, Block 816, Block 817, Block 818, Block 819, Block 820, Block 821, Block 822; Block

## 209a

Group 9: Block 901A, Block 901B, Block 901C, Block 901D, Block 901E, Block 901F, Block 901G, Block 901H, Block 901J, Block 902, Block 903, Block 904A, Block 904B, Block 905A, Block 905B, Block 906A, Block 906B, Block 907A, Block 907B, Block 907C, Block 907D, Block 908, Block 909A, Block 909B, Block 909C, Block 910, Block 911A, Block 911B, Block 911D, Block 912A, Block 913A, Block 913C, Block 913D, Block 914A, Block 914B, Block 915, Block 916, Block 917, Block 918, Block 919A, Block 919B, Block 919C, Block 919D, Block 919E, Block 919F, Block 920A, Block 920B, Block 920C, Block 921, Block 949; Tract 0119.02: Block Group 1: Block 105, Block 106, Block 107; Tract 0120.01, Tract 0120.02: Block Group 1: Block 101A, Block 101B, Block 102A, Block 102B, Block 103A, Block 103B, Block 103C, Block 103D, Block 103E, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111A, Block 111B, Block 111C, Block 111D, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114A, Block 114B, Block 125, Block 128; Block Group 2: Block 201A, Block 201B, Block 202, Block 203A, Block 203B, Block 203C, Block 203D, Block 204, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233; Block Group 3: Block 301A, Block 301B, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 318; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413; Block Group 8: Block 801, Block 802; Block Group 9: Block 901, Block 902A, Block 902B, Block 902C, Block 902D, Block 903A, Block 903B, Block 903C, Block 904A, Block 904B, Block 904C, Block 904D, Block 904E, Block 904F, Block 905A, Block 905B, Block 905C, Block 906A, Block 906B, Block 906C, Block 906D, Block 907A, Block 907B, Block 907C, Block 908A, Block 908B, Block

**210a**

908C, Block 909A, Block 909B, Block 912, Block 913, Block 930, Block 932, Block 933, Block 939A, Block 939B, Block 939C, Block 939D, Block 940, Block 941, Block 942, Block 943, Block 944, Block 945, Block 946, Block 969, Block 970, Block 971; Tract 0121.03, Tract 0121.04, Tract 0122, Tract 0123.01, Tract 0123.02, Tract 0123.03, Tract 0123.04, Tract 0124.01: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102B, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 128, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 152; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 316, Block 317; Tract 0124.02: Block Group 1: Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 122, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128; Block Group 2: Block 201B, Block 201C, Block 202, Block 203B, Block 207, Block 216, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421A, Block 421B, Block 423, Block 424A, Block 424B, Block 425, Block 426A, Block 426B; Block Group 9: Block 901, Block 902, Block 903A, Block 903B, Block 904, Block 905, Block 906, Block 907, Block 908, Block 909, Block 910, Block 911, Block 912, Block 913, Block 914, Block 915, Block 916, Block 917, Block 918, Block 919, Block 920A, Block 920B, Block 921, Block 922, Block 923, Block 924A, Block 924B, Block 925; Tract 0124.03, Tract 0125: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102C, Block 103B, Block 103C, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111,

**211a**

Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125; Block Group 2: Block 201B, Block 201C, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208C, Block 208D, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228B, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 240, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248B, Block 249, Block 255; Block Group 4: Block 401A, Block 401B, Block 401C, Block 401D, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405A, Block 405B, Block 405C, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409A, Block 409B, Block 410, Block 411, Block 414, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 438, Block 439, Block 440, Block 441, Block 442, Block 443, Block 445, Block 446, Block 447; Block Group 5: Block 501A, Block 501B, Block 502, Block 503, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521A, Block 521B, Block 522A, Block 522B, Block 522C, Block 522D, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 526, Block 527, Block 528, Block 529, Block 530, Block 531, Block 532, Block 533, Block 534, Block 535, Block 536, Block 537, Block 538, Block 539, Block 540, Block 542A, Block 542B, Block 545; Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 602, Block 603, Block 604, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608, Block 609, Block 610, Block 611, Block 612, Block 613, Block 614, Block 615, Block 616; Block Group 8: Block 801A, Block 801B, Block 801C, Block 801D, Block 801E, Block 802, Block 803, Block 804, Block 805A, Block 805B, Block 805C, Block 817, Block 818, Block 819, Block 820, Block 821, Block 822, Block 841, Block 843, Block 844,

**212a**

Block 845, Block 846, Block 847, Block 848, Block 849;  
Block Group 9: Block 901A, Block 901B, Block 901C,  
Block 901D, Block 902A, Block 902B, Block 903A, Block  
903B, Block 903C, Block 903D, Block 904, Block 905,  
Block 906, Block 907, Block 908, Block 909, Block 910A,  
Block 910B, Block 910C; Tract 0126.02, Tract 0127.01,  
Tract 0127.02, Tract 0128.01, Tract 0129.01, Tract  
0129.03, Tract 0129.05, Tract 0129.06, Tract 0129.07,  
Tract 0129.08, Tract 0129.09, Tract 0138.01: Block Group  
1: Block 101A, Block 101B, Block 101C, Block 102, Block  
103A, Block 103B, Block 104A, Block 104B, Block 104C,  
Block 104D, Block 104E, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block  
106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109; Tract 0139.01:  
Block Group 1: Block 101A, Block 101B, Block 102A,  
Block 102B, Block 102C, Block 103A, Block 103B, Block  
104, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 106, Block 107A,  
Block 107B, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111,  
Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116,  
Block 117, Block 118, Block 119A, Block 119B, Block 120,  
Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 25,  
Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130,  
Block 131A, Block 131B, Block 132, Block 133A, Block  
133B, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block  
139, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block  
145, Block 148, Block 149A, Block 149B, Block 149C,  
Block 149D, Block 150; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block  
202A, Block 202B, Block 203, Block 204A, Block 204B,  
Block 205, Block 206A, Block 206B, Block 207A, Block  
207B, Block 207C, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block  
216, Block 218; Block Group 4: Block 401A, Block 401B,  
Block 414, Block 415A, Block 415B, Block 416A, Block  
416B, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419A, Block 419B,  
Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 443, Block 444,  
Block 446A, Block 446B, Block 446C, Block 446D, Block  
447A, Block 447B, Block 447C, Block 447D; Block Group  
9: Block 902A; Tract 0139.02, Tract 0140, Tract 0141.02:  
Block Group 1: Block 102, Block 103, Block 105, Block  
107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 111, Block 117, Block  
118, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127; Block

## 213a

Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217A, Block 217B, Block 218A, Block 218B, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222A, Block 222B, Block 222C, Block 222D, Block 223A, Block 223B, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226A, Block 226B, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254, Block 255, Block 256, Block 257, Block 258, Block 259, Block 260, Block 261, Block 262, Block 263, Block 264, Block 265, Block 266, Block 267, Block 268, Block 269, Block 270, Block 271, Block 272, Block 273, Block 274, Block 275, Block 276, Block 277A, Block 277B, Block 278, Block 279, Block 280, Block 281; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 331, Block 332, Block 333, Block 334, Block 335, Block 336, Block 337, Block 338, Block 339, Block 340, Block 341, Block 342, Block 343, Block 344, Block 345, Block 346, Block 347, Block 348, Block 349, Block 350, Block 351, Block 352, Block 353, Block 354, Block 355, Block 356, Block 357, Block 358, Block 359, Block 360, Block 361, Block 362, Block 363, Block 364, Block 365, Block 366, Block 367, Block 368, Block 369, Block 370, Block 371, Block 372, Block 373, Block 374, Block 375, Block 376, Block 377, Block 378; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422; Block



**214a**

Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 526, Block 527, Block 528, Block 529, Block 530, Block 531, Block 532, Block 533, Block 534, Block 535, Block 536, Block 537, Block 538, Block 539, Block 540, Block 541, Block 542, Block 543, Block 544, Block 545, Block 546, Block 547, Block 548, Block 549; Tract 0142.03: Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228; Tract 0142.04, Tract 0143.02: Block Group 1: Block 103C, Block 105B, Block 106A, Block 106B, Block 106C, Block 107, Block 109, Block 110, Block 113, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123; Block Group 3: Block 301A, Block 301B, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304A, Block 304B, Block 304C, Block 304D, Block 304E, Block 305, Block 306, Block 339, Block 340, Block 341, Block 342, Block 344; Tract 0144.03: Block Group 1: Block 101A, Block 101C, Block 101D, Block 101E, Block 101G, Block 101H, Block 101J, Block 101K, Block 101L, Block 101M, Block 101N, Block 101P, Block 101R, Block 102A, Block 102D, Block 102E, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107A, Block 107B, Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 108C, Block 109, Block 110A, Block 110B, Block 111A, Block 111B; Block Group 2: Block 201A, Block 201B, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206A, Block 206B, Block 207, Block 208A, Block 208B, Block 209A, Block 209B, Block 210A, Block 210B, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220A, Block 220B, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224A, Block 224B, Block 224C, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227A, Block 227B, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230A, Block 230B, Block 230C, Block 230D, Block

## 215a

230E, Block 231, Block 232A, Block 232B, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243; Block Group 3: Block 301A, Block 301B, Block 301C, Block 301D, Block 301E, Block 301F, Block 301G, Block 301H, Block 301J, Block 301K, Block 301L, Block 301M, Block 301N, Block 301P, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309A, Block 309B, Block 309C, Block 309D, Block 310A, Block 310B, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313A, Block 313B, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318A, Block 318B, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321A, Block 321B, Block 321C, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324A, Block 324B, Block 324C, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329A, Block 329B; Block Group 4: Block 401A, Block 401B, Block 402, Block 403A, Block 403B, Block 403C, Block 403D, Block 403E, Block 404A, Block 404B, Block 404C, Block 404D, Block 405, Block 406A, Block 406B, Block 406C, Block 406D, Block 406E, Block 406F, Block 406G, Block 406H, Block 406J, Block 406K, Block 406L, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416A, Block 416B, Block 416C, Block 416D, Block 416E, Block 416F, Block 416G, Block 416H, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419A, Block 419B, Block 419C, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422A, Block 422B, Block 423A, Block 423B, Block 423C, Block 423D, Block 424; Tract 0144.04: Block Group 1: Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120A, Block 120B, Block 121, Block 122A, Block 122B, Block 122C; Block Group 2: Block 201A, Block 201B, Block 201C, Block 201D, Block 202A, Block 202B, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209A, Block 209B, Block 210A, Block 210B, Block 210C, Block 210D, Block 210E, Block 210F, Block 210G, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225; Tract

## 216a

0144.05, Tract 0144.06, Tract 0144.07; Marengo County, Pickens County: Tract 9876, Tract 9877, Tract 9878: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131A, Block 131B, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 143, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152A, Block 152B, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 166, Block 167A, Block 167B, Block 168A, Block 168B, Block 169A, Block 169B, Block 170, Block 171A, Block 171B, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182A, Block 182B, Block 183, Block 184, Block 185; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231A, Block 231B, Block 232A, Block 232B, Block 233, Block 234A, Block 234B, Block 235, Block 236A, Block 236B, Block 237, Block 238, Block 243, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254, Block 255, Block 256; Tract 9879: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120A, Block 120B, Block 121A, Block 121B, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124A, Block 124B, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128A, Block 128B, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block

**217a**

143, Block 144A, Block 144B, Block 145A, Block 145B, Block 145C, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205A, Block 205B, Block 206A, Block 206B, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225A, Block 225B, Block 226, Block 227A, Block 227B, Block 228, Block 229A, Block 229B, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233A, Block 233B, Block 234A, Block 234B, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248A, Block 248B, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254, Block 255, Block 256, Block 257, Block 258; Block Group 3: Block 301A, Block 301B, Block 302A, Block 302B, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306A, Block 306B, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326A, Block 326B, Block 327, Block 328A, Block 328B, Block 329; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423, Block 424, Block 429, Block 430, Block 431, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434, Block 435, Block 436, Block 437, Block 438, Block 439, Block 440, Block 441, Block 442, Block 443, Block 444, Block 445, Block 446, Block 447, Block 448, Block 449A, Block 449B, Block 450A, Block 450B, Block 450C, Block 454, Block 455, Block 456, Block 457A, Block 457B, Block 458, Block 459, Block 460A, Block 460B, Block 461, Block 462, Block 463A, Block 463B, Block 464, Block 465, Block 466, Block 467A, Block 467B, Block 468, Block 469, Block 470, Block 471, Block 472, Block 473, Block 474, Block 475, Block 476, Block 477A, Block 477B, Block 478A, Block 478B, Block

**218a**

479A, Block 479B, Block 482A, Block 492, Block 493, Block 494; Tract 9880, Tract 9881; Sumter County, Tuscaloosa County.

“District 7: Autauga County: Tract 0208: Block Group 1: Block 107, Block 108, Block 146, Block 153; Block Group 2: Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 231, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 311, Block 312, Block 315; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 429, Block 431, Block 436; Tract 0209, Tract 0210, Tract 0211; Bibb County, Bullock County, Dallas County, Greene County, Hale County: Tract 9743: Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 225, Block 226, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254, Block 255, Block 256, Block 257, Block 258, Block 259, Block 260, Block 261, Block 262, Block 263, Block 287, Block 288, Block 289, Block 290, Block 291, Block 292, Block 293, Block 294, Block 295, Block 296, Block 297; Tract 9744: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block

**219a**

131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139A, Block 139B, Block 140A, Block 140B, Block 141A, Block 141B, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150A, Block 150B, Block 151A, Block 151B, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155A, Block 155B, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165A, Block 165B, Block 166A, Block 166B, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175A, Block 175B, Block 176A, Block 176B, Block 177A, Block 177B, Block 178, Block 179, Block 180, Block 181, Block 182, Block 183, Block 184, Block 185, Block 186, Block 187, Block 188A, Block 188B, Block 189, Block 190, Block 191, Block 192, Block 193, Block 194, Block 195, Block 196, Block 197; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251; Tract 9745, Tract 9746, Tract 9747, Tract 9748, Tract 9749; Jefferson County: Tract 0001: Block Group 1: Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113; Block Group 2: Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502,

## 220a

Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514; Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 602, Block 603, Block 604, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608, Block 609, Block 610, Block 611, Block 612, Block 613, Block 614, Block 615, Block 616; Block Group 7: Block 701, Block 702, Block 703, Block 704, Block 705, Block 706, Block 707, Block 708, Block 709, Block 710, Block 711, Block 712, Block 713, Block 714, Block 715, Block 716, Block 717, Block 718, Block 719, Block 720, Block 721, Block 722, Block 723, Block 724, Block 725, Block 726, Block 727, Block 728, Block 729, Block 730, Block 731, Block 732, Block 733; Block Group 8: Block 801, Block 802, Block 803, Block 804, Block 805, Block 806, Block 807, Block 808, Block 809, Block 810, Block 811, Block 812, Block 813, Block 814; Block Group 9: Block 901, Block 902, Block 903, Block 904, Block 905, Block 906, Block 907, Block 908; Tract 0003, Tract 0004, Tract 0005, Tract 0007, Tract 0008, Tract 0011: Block Group 1: Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205A, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 214, Block 219, Block 220, Block 223, Block 224; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 312, Block 313, Block 322, Block 332, Block 333, Block 334, Block 335; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 429, Block 431, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434, Block 435; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522,

## 221a

Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 527, Block 529, Block 530, Block 531, Block 533, Block 534, Block 541, Block 544, Block 546, Block 547, Block 548, Block 549, Block 550, Block 551, Block 552, Block 555, Block 556, Block 557, Block 558, Block 561, Block 565, Block 568, Block 569, Block 570; Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 602A, Block 602B, Block 603A, Block 603B, Block 604, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608, Block 609, Block 610, Block 611, Block 612, Block 613, Block 614, Block 615, Block 616A, Block 616B, Block 617, Block 626, Block 627, Block 628, Block 629, Block 631; Block Group 9: Block 901, Block 902, Block 903, Block 904, Block 905, Block 906, Block 907, Block 908, Block 909, Block 910, Block 911, Block 912, Block 913, Block 914, Block 915, Block 961, Block 963; Tract 0012, Tract 0014, Tract 0015, Tract 0016, Tract 0019.02, Tract 0020: Block Group 3: Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 320; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406; Tract 0022: Block Group 1: Block 112, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 212, Block 216, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 225; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 308, Block 309, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 318, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 331, Block 332, Block 333, Block 335, Block 336, Block 337, Block 338, Block 339, Block 340, Block 341; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421; Tract 0023.03: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 114, Block 116, Block 117, Block 123, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205,



## 222a

Block 206, Block 207, Block 212, Block 214, Block 216, Block 219; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 306, Block 307; Tract 0023.04: Block Group 3: Block 333, Block 337, Block 338, Block 339, Block 341, Block 342; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421; Tract 0023.05, Tract 0024, Tract 0027, Tract 0029, Tract 0030.01, Tract 0030.02, Tract 0031, Tract 0032, Tract 0033, Tract 0034, Trace 0035: Block Group 3: Block 303B, Block 303C, Block 305C, Block 305D; Block Group 4: Block 407B, Block 413B, Block 413C; Tract 0036, Tract 0037, Tract 0038.02, Tract 0038.03, Tract 0039, Tract 0040, Tract 0042, Tract 0045, Tract 0047.01: Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 613, Block 614, Block 615, Block 616, Block 618, Block 621, Block 622, Block 623; Block Group 7: Block 701, Block 703, Block 704, Block 705, Block 706, Block 709, Block 710, Block 712, Block 713, Block 715, Block 725; Block Group 8: Block 808, Block 810, Block 812, Block 816, Block 819, Block 820, Block 822; Tract 0049: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119; Block Group 2: Block 205; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413; Block Group 7: Block 701, Block 702, Block 703, Block 704, Block 705, Block 706, Block 707, Block 708, Block 709, Block 710, Block 711, Block 712, Block 713, Block 714, Block 715, Block 716, Block 717, Block 718, Block 719; Block Group 8: Block 801, Block 802, Block 803, Block 804, Block 805, Block 806, Block 807, Block 808, Block 809, Block 810, Block 811, Block 812, Block 813, Block 814, Block 815, Block 816, Block 817, Block 818,

**223a**

Block 819, Block 820, Block 821; Tract 0050, Tract 0051.01, Tract 0051.02, Tract 0052, Tract 0055: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202A, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206; Block Group 3: Block 302A, Block 302G, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311A, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 322, Block 323, Block 333; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407A, Block 407B, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411A, Block 411B, Block 414A, Block 414B, Block 416, Block 427, Block 428, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502A, Block 502B, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510A, Block 510B, Block 510C, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514A, Block 514B, Block 515, Block 516, Block 520, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 527, Block 529, Block 530, Block 531, Block 532, Block 555A, Block 555B, Block 555C, Block 556; Block Group 6: Block 602, Block 603, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608, Block 609, Block 611, Block 614, Block 615, Block 616, Block 617, Block 623, Block 645, Block 646, Block 647, Block 648, Block 649; Tract 0057.01, Tract 0057.02, Tract 0058, Tract 0100.02: Block Group 5: Block 507A, Block 520A; Tract 0101, Tract 0102, Tract 0103.01, Tract 0103.02, Tract 0104.01, Tract 0104.02, Tract 0105, Tract 0106.02, Tract 0106.03, Tract 0107.04: Block Group 3: Block 306; Block Group 8: Block 801, Block 802, Block 809, Block 811, Block 812, Block 813, Block 819, Block 820, Block 821, Block 822, Block 823, Block 824, Block 825, Block 827, Block 828, Block 829, Block 843, Block 846A, Block 846B, Block 847; Tract 0107.05: Block Group 6: Block 602, Block 603, Block 604, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608, Block 629, Block 630, Block 631, Block 632, Block

**224a**

633, Block 634, Block 635, Block 636, Block 637, Block 638, Block 639, Block 640, Block 641, Block 642, Block 645, Block 646, Block 649; Block Group 7: Block 701, Block 751, Block 752, Block 753; Block Group 8: Block 801, Block 804, Block 807, Block 808; Tract 0107.06, Tract 0109, Tract 0119.02: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 115, Block 116, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502A, Block 502B, Block 502C, Block 502D, Block 502E, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514, Block 515A, Block 515B, Block 516A, Block 516B, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519A, Block 519B, Block 520A, Block 520B, Block 521A, Block 521B, Block 522; Tract 0119.03, Tract 0120.02: Block Group 5: Block 501A, Block 501B, Block 501C, Block 501D, Block 501E, Block 502A, Block 502B, Block 502C, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506A, Block 506B, Block 506C, Block 507A, Block 507B, Block 508, Block 509A, Block 509B, Block 513, Block 530, Block 533, Block 534, Block 535, Block 536, Block 537, Block 539, Block 540, Block 550, Block 557, Block 558; Block Group 9: Block 910A, Block 910B, Block 910C, Block 910D, Block 910E, Block 911, Block 966A, Block 966B; Tract 0124.01: Block Group 1: Block 102A, Block 103, Block 104; Tract 0124.02: Block Group 2: Block 201A, Block 203A; Tract 0125: Block Group 1: Block 102A, Block 102B, Block 102D, Block 102E, Block 103A, Block 103D, Block 103E, Block 103F, Block 103G, Block 103H, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121A, Block 121B, Block 122A, Block 122B, Block 122C, Block 126A, Block 126B, Block 126C, Block 126D, Block 127, Block 128A, Block 128B, Block 128C, Block 128D, Block 128E, Block 128F, Block 128G; Block Group 2: Block 201A, Block 208A, Block 208B, Block 228A, Block 248A; Block Group 7: Block 701A, Block 701B, Block 701C, Block 702, Block 703, Block 704, Block 705, Block 706, Block 707, Block 708, Block 710, Block

## 225a

711, Block 716, Block 717, Block 718, Block 722, Block 723, Block 725, Block 726, Block 727, Block 728, Block 729; Tract 0130.02, Tract 0131, Tract 0132, Tract 0133, Tract 0134, Tract 0136.01, Tract 0138.01: Block Group 1: Block 110A, Block 110B, Block 110C, Block 110D, Block 111, Block 112A, Block 112B, Block 112C, Block 113A, Block 113B, Block 113C, Block 113D, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116A, Block 116B, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 313, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 513, Block 514, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 526; Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 602, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608, Block 612, Block 613, Block 614, Block 615, Block 616, Block 617, Block 618, Block 619, Block 620, Block 621, Block 622, Block 623, Block 624, Block 625, Block 626, Block 627, Block 628; Block Group 7: Block 721A, Block 721B, Block 721C, Block 722, Block 723, Block 724, Block 725; Tract 0139.01; Block Group 9: Block 901A, Block 901B, Block 902B, Block 902C, Block 903A, Block 903B, Block 903C, Block 904A, Block 904B, Block 905, Block 906A, Block 906B, Block 907A, Block 907B; Tract 0141.02: Block Group 1: Block 101A, Block 101B, Block 101C, Block 104, Block 106, Block 110, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123; Tract 0141.03, Tract

## 226a

0141.04, Tract 0141.05, Tract 0142.03: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138A, Block 138B, Block 138C, Block 138D, Block 139A, Block 139B, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152; Block Group 2: Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 331, Block 332, Block 333; Block Group 9: Block 901A, Block 901B, Block 902, Block 903, Block 904, Block 905, Block 906, Block 907, Block 908, Block 909A, Block 909B, Block 910, Block 911, Block 912A, Block 912B, Block 913, Block 914A, Block 914B, Block 914C, Block 915A, Block 915B; Tract 0143.01, Tract 0143.02: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103A, Block 103B, Block 104A, Block 104B, Block 104C, Block 105A, Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 108C, Block 108D, Block 108E, Block 108F, Block 108G, Block 108H, Block 111A, Block 111B, Block 112A, Block 112B, Block 112C, Block 114; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202A, Block 202B, Block 202C, Block 203; Block Group 9: Block 901, Block 902, Block 903, Block 904, Block 905, Block 906, Block 907, Block 908; Tract 0144.03: Block Group 1: Block 101B, Block 101F, Block 102B, Block 102C, Block 103A, Block 103B, Block 104; Tract 0144.04: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102A, Block

**227a**

102B, Block 102C, Block 102D, Block 102E, Block 102F, Block 103, Block 104A, Block 104B, Block 104C, Block 104D, Block 104E, Block 104F, Block 104G, Block 104H, Block 104J, Block 104K, Block 105, Block 106A, Block 106B, Block 107, Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 108C, Block 108D, Block 109A, Block 109B, Block 109C, Block 109D, Block 109E, Block 109F, Block 109G, Block 109H, Block 109J, Block 109K, Block 109L, Block 109M, Block 109N, Block 110A, Block 110B, Block 110C, Block 110D, Block 111A, Block 111B, Block 111C, Block 112A, Block 112B, Block 112C, Block 112D, Block 112E, Block 112F, Block 112G, Block 112H, Block 112J, Block 112K, Block 112L, Block 112M, Block 112N, Block 123, Block 124; Lowndes County, Macon County, Montgomery County: Tract 0001: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 188, Block 189, Block 190; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220; Tract 0002: Block Group 1: Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 120; Block Group 2: Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 319, Block 320,

## 228a

Block 331, Block 332; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 426; Tract 0003.85, Tract 0004; Tract 0005: Block Group 3: Block 316, Block 317, Block 318; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403; Tract 0006: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 117; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328; Tract 0007, Tract 0010: Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254, Block 255, Block 256; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412,

## 229a

Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417;  
Block Group 5: Block 501; Tract 0011: Block Group 1:  
Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106,  
Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111,  
Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116,  
Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121,  
Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126,  
Block 127, Block 130, Block 134, Block 135; Block Group  
2: Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 209, Block 210,  
Block 211, Block 212, Block 215, Block 222, Block 225;  
Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block  
304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block  
309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block  
314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block  
319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block  
324, Block 325; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402,  
Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407,  
Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412,  
Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417;  
Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block  
504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block  
509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block  
514, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517, Block 518, Block  
519; Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 602, Block 603,  
Block 604, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608,  
Block 609; Block Group 7: Block 701, Block 702, Block  
703, Block 704, Block 705, Block 706, Block 707, Block  
708; Block Group 8: Block 801, Block 802, Block 803,  
Block 804, Block 805, Block 806, Block 807, Block 808;  
Tract 0012, Tract 0013: Block Group 3: Block 301,  
Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306,  
Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311,  
Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316;  
Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 405,  
Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410,  
Block 411, Block 415; Tract 0014: Block Group 1: Block 103,  
Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107; Block Group  
4: Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417,



**230a**

Block 418; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 506, Block 507, Block 513, Block 514; Tract 0015: Block Group 2: Block 204, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 229; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322; Block Group 4: Block Group 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 417; Tract 0020: Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 314, Block 315; Tract 0021: Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 308, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319; Block Group 4: Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426; Tract 0022, Tract 0023, Tract 0024, Tract 0025, Tract 0029, Tract 0030, Tract 0031, Tract 0032, Tract 0051.01: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107A, Block 107B, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113A, Block 113B, Block 114, Block 115A, Block 115B, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123A, Block 123B, Block 124A, Block 124B, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128A, Block 128B, Block 129, Block 130A, Block 130B, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block

**231a**

150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167; Block Group 2: Block 201A, Block 201B, Block 202A, Block 202B, Block 203A, Block 203B, Block 204, Block 205A, Block 205B, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218; Tract 0051.02, Tract 0054.01: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 105C, Block 106, Block 107, Block 111, Block 112; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203; Tract 0054.02: Block Group 1: Block 111, Block 112; Tract 0055: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210A, Block 210B, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325, Block 326, Block 327, Block 328, Block 329, Block 330, Block 331, Block 332, Block 333, Block 334, Block 335, Block 336, Block 337, Block 338, Block 339, Block 340, Block 341, Block 342, Block 343; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417,

## 232a

Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423, Block 424; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 526, Block 527, Block 528, Block 529, Block 530, Block 531, Block 532, Block 533, Block 534, Block 535, Block 536, Block 537, Block 538, Block 539, Block 540, Block 541, Block 542, Block 543, Block 544, Block 545, Block 546, Block 547, Block 548, Block 549, Block 550, Block 551, Block 552, Block 553, Block 554, Block 555, Block 556, Block 557, Block 558, Block 559, Block 560, Block 561, Block 562, Block 563, Block 564, Block 565, Block 566, Block 567, Block 568, Block 569, Block 570, Block 571, Block 572, Block 573, Block 574, Block 575, Block 576, Block 577, Block 578, Block 579, Block 580, Block 581, Block 582, Block 583, Block 584, Block 585, Block 586, Block 587; Tract 0056.01: Block Group 1: Block 101A, Block 101B, Block 101C, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104A, Block 104B, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202A, Block 202B, Block 203A, Block 203B, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206; Block Group 3: Block 309; Block Group 4: Block 407B, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410; Block Group 6: Block 601, Block 602, Block 603, Block 604, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608, Block 609; Block Group 7: Block 701, Block 702, Block 703, Block 704, Block 705, Block 706, Block 707, Block 708, Block 709; Tract 0056.03: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512; Block Group 6:

**233a**

Block 602, Block 603, Block 604, Block 605, Block 606, Block 607, Block 608A, Block 608B, Block 609, Block 610, Block 611; Tract 0056.04: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 216, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 308, Block 311, Block 312, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405; Tract 0057: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151, Block 152, Block 153, Block 154, Block 155, Block 156, Block 157, Block 158, Block 159, Block 160, Block 161, Block 162, Block 163, Block 164, Block 165, Block 166, Block 167, Block 168, Block 169, Block 170, Block 171, Block 172, Block 173, Block 174, Block 175, Block 176, Block 177, Block 178, Block 179,

**234a**

Block 180, Block 181, Block 182, Block 183, Block 184, Block 185; Block Group 2: Block 201, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205, Block 206, Block 207, Block 208, Block 209, Block 210, Block 211, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216, Block 217, Block 218, Block 219, Block 220, Block 221, Block 222, Block 223, Block 224, Block 225, Block 226, Block 227, Block 228, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235, Block 236, Block 237, Block 238, Block 239, Block 240, Block 241, Block 242, Block 243, Block 244, Block 245, Block 246, Block 247, Block 248, Block 249, Block 250, Block 251, Block 252, Block 253, Block 254, Block 255, Block 256, Block 257, Block 258, Block 259, Block 260, Block 261, Block 262, Block 263, Block 264, Block 265, Block 266, Block 267, Block 268; Tract 0058: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 108, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116, Block 117, Block 118, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 135, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144, Block 145, Block 146, Block 147, Block 148, Block 149, Block 150, Block 151; Block Group 2: Block 205, Block 207, Block 212, Block 213, Block 214, Block 215, Block 216; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321; Block Group 4: Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417, Block 418, Block 419, Block 420, Block 421, Block 422, Block 423, Block 424, Block 425, Block 426, Block 427, Block 428, Block 429, Block 430, Block 431, Block 432, Block 433, Block 434, Block 435, Block 436, Block 437, Block 438, Block 439; Tract 0059.01: Block Group 1: Block 101, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104A, Block 104B, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 106, Block 107, Block 108, Block 109, Block 110, Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114A, Block 114B; Block

## 235a

Group 2: Block 201A, Block 201B, Block 202, Block 203, Block 204, Block 205A, Block 205B, Block 206, Block 212, Block 213, Block 223, Block 229, Block 230, Block 231, Block 232, Block 233, Block 234, Block 235; Block Group 3: Block 301, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412, Block 413, Block 414, Block 415, Block 416, Block 417; Block Group 5: Block 501, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514, Block 515, Block 516, Block 517, Block 518, Block 519, Block 520, Block 521, Block 522, Block 523, Block 524, Block 525, Block 526, Block 527, Block 528, Block 529, Block 530, Block 531, Block 532, Block 533; Block Group 6: Block 601A, Block 601B, Block 602, Block 603, Block 604, Block 605, Block 606A, Block 606B, Block 607, Block 608, Block 609, Block 610, Block 611, Block 612, Block 613, Block 614, Block 615, Block 616, Block 617, Block 618, Block 619, Block 620, Block 621, Block 622, Block 623, Block 624, Block 625, Block 626, Block 627, Block 628, Block 629, Block 630, Block 631, Block 632, Block 633, Block 634, Block 635, Block 636, Block 637, Block 638, Block 639, Block 640, Block 641, Block 642, Block 643, Block 644, Block 645, Block 646; Block Group 7: Block 701, Block 702, Block 703, Block 704, Block 705A, Block 705B, Block 705C, Block 706, Block 707, Block 708A, Block 708B, Block 709, Block 710; Block Group 8: Block 801A, Block 801B, Block 802, Block 803, Block 804, Block 805, Block 806, Block 807, Block 808A, Block 808B, Block 809, Block 810A, Block 810B, Block 811, Block 812, Block 813, Block 814, Block 815; Tract 0059.02, Tract 0060.02, Tract 0060.85: Block Group 1: Block 101C, Block 102, Block 103, Block 104, Block 105A, Block 105B, Block 106A, Block 106B, Block 107A, Block 107B, Block 108A, Block 108B, Block 109, Block 110,

236a

Block 111, Block 112, Block 113, Block 114, Block 115, Block 116B, Block 119, Block 120, Block 121, Block 122, Block 123, Block 124, Block 125, Block 126, Block 127, Block 128, Block 129, Block 130, Block 131, Block 132, Block 133, Block 134, Block 136, Block 137, Block 138, Block 139, Block 140, Block 141, Block 142, Block 143, Block 144; Block Group 2: Block 201A, Block 201B, Block 202, Block 203; Block Group 3: Block 301A, Block 301B, Block 302, Block 303, Block 304, Block 305, Block 306, Block 307, Block 308, Block 309, Block 310, Block 311, Block 312, Block 313, Block 314, Block 315, Block 316, Block 317, Block 318, Block 319, Block 320, Block 321, Block 322, Block 323, Block 324, Block 325; Block Group 4: Block 401, Block 402A, 402B, Block 403, Block 404, Block 405, Block 406, Block 407, Block 408, Block 409, Block 410, Block 411, Block 412A, Block 412B, Block 413, Block 414; Block Group 5: Block 501A, Block 502, Block 503, Block 504, Block 505, Block 506, Block 507, Block 508, Block 509, Block 510, Block 511, Block 512, Block 513, Block 514; Perry County, Wilcox County.”

Section 2. This Act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

/s/ Ryan deGraffenried  
President and Presiding  
Officer of the Senate

/s/ James S. Clark  
Speaker of the House  
of Representatives

237a

S. 73

Senate 220-92

I hereby certify that the within Act originated in and passed the Senate, as amended.

MCDOWELL LEE  
Secretary

---

House of Representatives

Amended and passed 2-27-92.

---

Senate concurred in House amendment 2-27-92.

---

By: Senators Ghee and Bennett



238a

S. 73

Senate 3-5-92

I hereby certify that the within Act originated in and passed the Senate, the Executive veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yeas 21  
Nays 09

McDOWELL LEE  
Secretary

---

House of Representatives

Passed 3-5-92, the Executive veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yeas 64  
Nays 29

I hereby certify that the vote shown above of the two Houses of the Legislature overriding the Governor's veto is true and correct.

McDOWELL LEE  
Secretary

---

By: Senators Ghee and Bennett

Passed, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding on March 5, 1992.

I hereby certify that the foregoing copy of an Act of the Legislature of Alabama has been compared with the enrolled Act and it is a true and correct copy thereof.

Given under my hand this 5th day of March 1992.

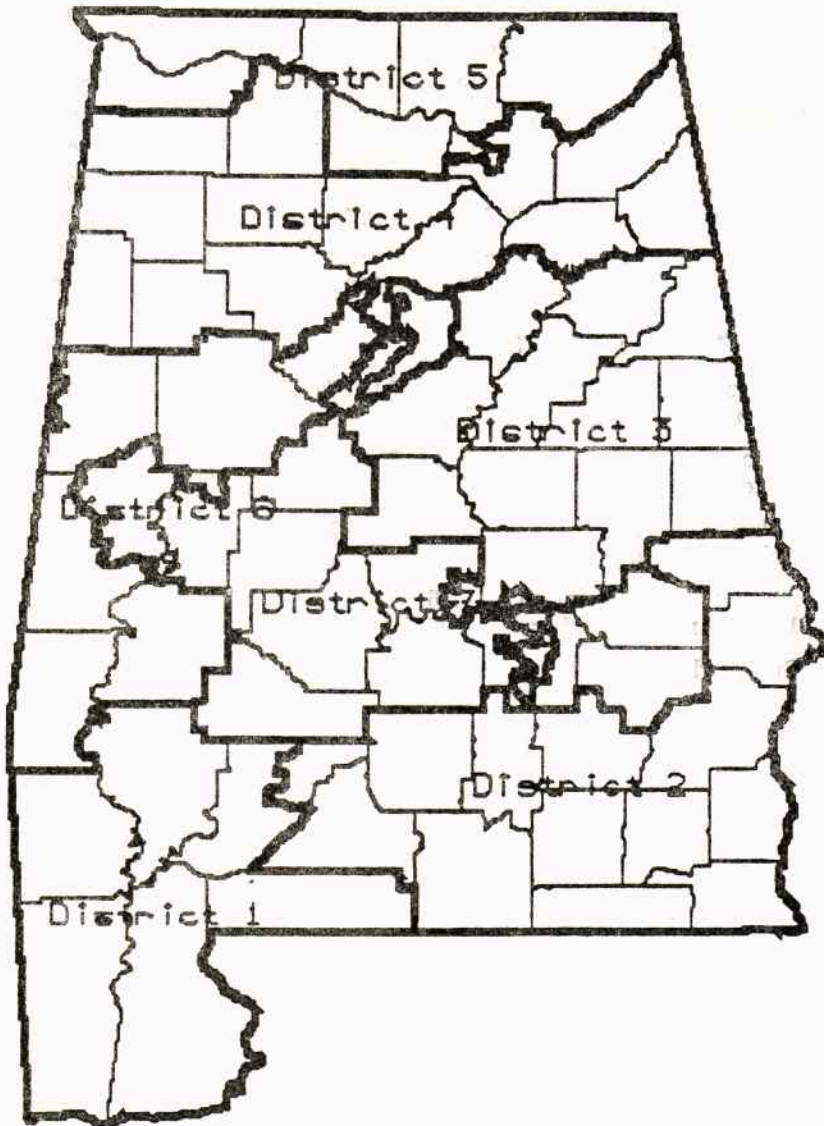
McDOWELL LEE  
Secretary

239a

EXHIBIT B

Senate Bill 73 Substituted in House 2/27/92  
Senate Concurred 2/27/92

REAPP 92-16



## 240a

DB: Alabama

District Statistics  
Total Populations, All Ages  
Plan: Reapp92-16

Plan type: Congressional Districts

District Name	Number Members	Total Population	Ideal Population	District Variance	% District Variance
District 1	1	577,226	577,227	-1	0.00%
District 2	1	577,228	577,227	1	0.00%
District 3	1	577,227	577,227	0	0.00%
District 4	1	577,224	577,227	-3	0.00%
District 5	1	577,227	577,227	0	0.00%
District 6	1	577,228	577,227	1	0.00%
District 7	1	577,227	577,227	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4,040,587</b>	<b>4,040,589</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

## PLANWIDE STATISTICS:

Range of populations: 577,224 to 577,228  
Ratio range: 1.0000  
Absolute range: -3 to 1  
Absolute overall range: 4  
Relative range: 0.00 to 0.00%  
Relative overall range: 0.00%  
Absolute mean deviation: 0.86  
Relative mean deviation: 0.00%  
Standard deviation: 1.3093

DB: Alabama

District Summary  
Total Populations, All Ages  
Plan: Reapp92-16

## Plan type: Congressional Districts

241a

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	577,226 100.00%	403,662 69.93%	163,986 28.41%	4,943 0.86%	3,770 0.65%	867 0.15%
District 2	577,228 100.00%	432,727 74.97%	137,078 23.75%	1,600 0.28%	4,516 0.78%	1,307 0.23%
District 3	577,227 100.00%	463,942 80.37%	109,034 18.89%	1,340 0.23%	2,017 0.35%	894 0.15%
District 4	577,224 100.00%	537,767 93.16%	34,140 5.91%	3,693 0.64%	1,040 0.18%	584 0.10%
District 5	577,227 100.00%	484,015 83.85%	83,580 14.48%	3,401 0.59%	5,146 0.89%	1,085 0.19%
District 6	577,228 100.00%	464,488 80.47%	108,114 18.73%	839 0.15%	3,209 0.56%	578 0.10%
District 7	577,227 100.00%	189,196 32.78%	384,773 66.66%	690 0.12%	2,099 0.36%	469 0.08%
Total	4,040,587 100.00%	2,975,797 73.65%	1,020,705 25.26%	16,506 0.41%	21,797 0.54%	5,782 0.14%

242a

DB : Alabama

District Summary  
Ethnic Breakdown of Voting Age Populations  
Plan : Reapp92-16

Plan type : Congressional Districts

District Name	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 1	414,612 100.00%	302,961 73.07%	105,264 25.39%	3,272 0.79%	2,532 0.61%	587 0.14%
District 2	428,822 100.00%	333,519 77.78%	89,942 20.97%	1,188 0.28%	3,268 0.76%	905 0.21%
District 3	424,781 100.00%	349,138 82.19%	72,682 17.11%	987 0.23%	1,380 0.32%	594 0.14%
District 4	432,494 100.00%	406,242 93.93%	22,961 5.31%	2,126 0.49%	773 0.18%	392 0.09%
District 5	433,667 100.00%	369,550 85.22%	57,739 13.31%	2,066 0.48%	3,597 0.83%	715 0.16%
District 6	435,908 100.00%	360,482 82.70%	71,983 16.51%	648 0.15%	2,373 0.54%	422 0.10%
District 7	411,515 100.00%	151,953 36.93%	257,110 62.48%	522 0.13%	1,606 0.39%	324 0.08%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,981,799 100.00%</b>	<b>2,273,845 76.26%</b>	<b>677,681 22.73%</b>	<b>10,809 0.36%</b>	<b>15,529 0.52%</b>	<b>3,935 0.13%</b>

DB: Alabama  
Plan: Reapp92-16

County Population by District  
Total Populations, All Ages

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
<b>District 1</b>						
Baldwin County	98,280	84,565	12,640	630	221	22
Clarke County	27,240	15,527	11,625	45	35	
Escambia County	85,518	24,326	10,046	1,047	58	4
Mobile County	378,643	254,853	117,872	1,940	3,398	58
Monroe County	20,851	13,407	7,180	213	44	
Washington County	16,694	10,984	4,623	1,068	14	
<b>Total District 1</b>	<b>577,226</b>	<b>403,662</b>	<b>163,986</b>	<b>4,943</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>District 2</b>						
Barbour County	25,417	14,118	11,194	46	44	15
Butler County	21,892	13,049	8,798	24	19	2
Coffee County	40,240	32,702	6,917	163	317	141
Conecuh County	14,054	8,063	5,925	43	13	10
Covington County	36,478	31,551	4,777	72	48	30
Crenshaw County	13,635	10,048	3,544	27	11	5
Dale County	49,633	39,365	8,847	239	731	451

243a

244a

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 2—Continued						
Geneva County	23,647	20,682	2,824	93	15	33
Henry County	15,374	9,918	5,395	31	6	24
Houston County	81,331	61,513	18,954	287	470	107
Lee County	87,146	64,889	20,407	132	1,584	134
Monroe County	3,117	913	2,192	2	10	0
Montgomery County	90,809	79,629	9,668	205	1,063	244
Pike County	27,595	17,814	9,548	146	68	19
Russell County	46,860	28,473	18,088	90	117	92
Total District 2	577,228	432,727	137,078	1,600	4,516	1,307
District 3						
Autauga County	23,423	20,173	3,037	61	115	37
Calhoun County	116,034	92,873	21,578	296	869	418
Chambers County	36,876	23,575	13,221	41	13	26
Chilton County	32,458	28,647	3,674	63	38	36
Clay County	13,252	11,044	2,166	23	13	6
Cleburne County	12,730	12,084	587	20	13	26
Coosa County	11,063	7,242	3,782	34	4	1
Elmore County	49,210	37,850	11,039	137	129	55
Randolph County	19,881	15,138	4,686	29	21	7
St. Clair County	50,009	45,138	4,561	136	77	97
Shelby County	99,358	90,715	7,718	264	575	86

## 245a

Talladega County	74,107	50,970	22,773	174	113	77
Tallapoosa County	38,826	28,493	10,212	62	37	22
Total District 3	577,227	463,942	109,034	1,340	2,017	894
District 4						
Blount County	39,248	38,397	521	133	33	164
Cherokee County	19,543	18,154	1,291	51	24	23
Cullman County	67,613	66,744	560	134	117	58
DeKalb County	54,651	52,980	1,028	481	77	85
Etowah County	99,840	85,274	13,799	250	419	98
Fayette County	17,962	15,717	2,190	9	19	27
Franklin County	27,814	26,463	1,249	57	35	10
Jefferson County	17,620	17,379	183	36	15	7
Lamar County	15,715	13,805	1,862	24	10	14
Lawrence County	31,513	24,563	4,798	2,124	19	9
Marion County	29,830	28,759	967	57	35	12
Marshall County	65,818	64,399	1,062	211	104	42
Pickens County	334	166	168	0	0	0
Walker County	67,670	63,042	4,405	84	107	32
Winston County	22,053	21,925	57	42	26	3
Total District 4	577,224	537,767	34,140	3,693	1,040	584
District 5						
Colbert County	51,666	42,820	8,568	137	93	48
Jackson County	47,796	44,696	1,968	1,020	90	22
Lauderdale County	79,661	71,560	7,695	165	196	45



246a

Census Unit	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
<b>District 5—Continued</b>						
Limestone County	54,135	46,658	7,127	148	158	44
Madison County	238,912	184,197	48,116	1,601	4,232	766
Marshall County	5,014	4,962	25	20	7	0
Morgan County	100,043	89,122	10,081	310	370	160
<b>Total District 5</b>	<b>577,227</b>	<b>484,015</b>	<b>83,580</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>1,085</b>
<b>District 6</b>						
Choctaw County	16,018	8,913	7,077	10	12	6
Hale County	2,565	1,794	764	5	2	0
Jefferson County	348,500	316,474	29,305	530	1,863	328
Marengo County	23,084	11,314	11,745	11	11	3
Pickens County	20,365	11,836	8,477	24	27	1
Sumter County	16,174	4,759	11,369	6	30	10
Tuscaloosa County	150,522	109,398	39,377	253	1,264	230
<b>Total District 6</b>	<b>577,228</b>	<b>464,488</b>	<b>108,114</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>578</b>
<b>District 7</b>						
Autauga County	10,799	6,971	3,808	10	5	5
Bibb County	16,576	13,052	3,478	25	11	10
Bullock County	11,042	3,036	7,986	8	10	2
Dallas County	48,130	20,121	27,825	41	129	14
Greene County	10,153	1,966	8,181	3	0	3

247a

Hale County	12,933	4,461	8,450	15	7	0
Jefferson County	285,405	84,464	199,033	323	1,344	241
Lowndes County	12,658	3,185	9,456	10	4	3
Macon County	24,928	3,443	21,340	24	99	22
Montgomery County	118,276	39,791	77,644	209	470	162
Perry County	12,759	4,503	8,219	16	14	7
Wilcox County	13,568	4,203	9,353	6	6	0
<b>Total District 7</b>	<b>577,227</b>	<b>189,196</b>	<b>384,773</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>469</b>

DB: Alabama

County Population by District  
Ethnic Breakdown of Voting Age Populations

Plan: Box Substitute 2

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
<b>District 1</b>						
Baldwin County	72,747	64,059	7,938	459	159	132
Clarke County	19,085	11,684	7,346	29	22	4
Escambia County	26,051	18,450	6,840	703	32	26
Mobile County	270,610	190,842	75,791	1,286	2,279	412
Monroe County	14,508	9,893	4,433	150	28	4
Washington County	11,611	8,033	2,916	645	12	5
<b>Total District 1</b>	<b>414,612</b>	<b>302,961</b>	<b>105,264</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>583</b>
<b>District 2</b>						
Barbour County	17,953	10,744	7,130	36	30	13
Butler County	15,301	9,919	5,357	15	9	1
Coffee County	29,913	24,882	4,577	118	234	102
Conecuh County	10,136	6,278	3,815	27	11	5
Covington County	27,241	24,039	3,086	56	32	28
Crenshaw County	9,991	7,613	2,345	22	7	4
Dale County	35,757	29,228	5,529	184	518	298

## 249a

Geneva County	17,757	15,821	1,837	71	12	16
Henry County	11,273	7,667	3,561	24	6	15
Houston County	58,858	46,249	12,041	214	288	66
Lee County	68,058	52,769	13,846	108	1,226	109
Monroe County	2,082	704	1,373	2	3	0
Montgomery County	69,393	61,636	6,701	152	734	170
Pike County	20,729	14,208	6,348	92	63	18
Russell County	34,380	21,762	12,396	67	95	60
Total District 2	428,822	333,519	89,942	1,188	3,268	905
District 3						
Autauga County	16,684	14,581	1,955	38	85	25
Calhoun County	87,056	71,217	14,702	241	603	293
Chambers County	27,244	18,499	8,685	30	10	20
Chilton County	23,771	21,320	2,361	47	24	19
Clay County	9,934	8,497	1,407	16	10	4
Cleburne County	9,418	8,983	388	15	11	21
Coosa County	8,181	5,579	2,576	21	4	1
Elmore County	36,418	28,496	7,696	105	87	34
Randolph County	14,696	11,650	3,012	19	12	3
St. Clair County	36,699	33,259	3,230	106	51	53
Shelby County	72,167	66,406	5,147	179	379	56
Talladega County	53,614	38,551	14,805	129	79	50
Tallapoosa County	28,899	22,100	6,718	41	25	15
Total District 3	424,781	349,138	72,682	987	1,380	594

250a

DB : Alabama  
 County Population by District  
 Ethnic Breakdown of Voting Age Populations  
 Plan : Box Substitute 2  
 Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 4						
Blount County	29,212	28,615	366	94	24	113
Cherokee County	14,851	13,881	898	39	18	15
Cullman County	50,601	49,994	386	98	80	43
DeKalb County	40,744	39,666	694	283	43	58
Etowah County	75,251	65,349	9,299	182	353	68
Fayette County	13,360	11,801	1,523	6	11	19
Franklin County	20,910	19,978	867	39	19	7
Jefferson County	13,444	13,277	125	28	11	3
Lamar County	11,725	10,434	1,253	17	10	11
Lawrence County	22,874	18,702	3,095	1,061	12	4
Marion County	22,508	21,733	712	33	23	7
Marshall County	49,592	48,607	746	148	71	20
Pickens County	241	129	112	0	0	0
Walker County	50,560	47,546	2,847	67	79	21
Winston County	16,621	16,530	38	31	19	3
Total District 4	432,494	406,242	22,961	2,126	773	392

## 251a

District 5									
Colbert County	39,118	33,112	5,825	96	54	31			
Jackson County	35,482	33,503	1,942	563	57	17			
Lauderdale County	60,580	55,008	5,275	128	137	32			
Limestone County	40,529	35,087	5,197	113	101	31			
Madison County	180,157	142,174	33,542	945	2,999	497			
Marshall County	3,774	3,736	20	13	5	0			
Morgan County	74,027	66,930	6,538	208	244	107			
Total District 5	433,667	369,550	57,739	2,066	3,597	715			
District 6									
Choctaw County	11,310	6,700	4,592	7	8	3			
Hale County	1,835	1,330	501	3	1	0			
Jefferson County	266,049	243,988	20,137	411	1,290	223			
Marengo County	16,091	8,524	7,550	10	7	0			
Pickens County	14,564	9,240	5,289	17	17	1			
Sumter County	11,202	3,869	7,291	5	28	9			
Tuscaloosa County	114,857	86,831	26,623	195	1,022	186			
Total District 6	435,908	360,482	71,983	648	2,373	422			
District 7									
Autauga County	7,440	5,012	2,411	10	5	2			
Bibb County	11,783	9,617	2,138	16	8	4			
Bullock County	7,661	2,513	5,131	7	8	2			
Dallas County	33,025	15,449	17,445	32	91	8			
Greene County	6,811	1,641	5,165	3	0	2			

252a

DB: Alabama  
 County Population by District  
 Ethnic Breakdown of Voting Age Populations

Plan: Box Substitute 2

Plan type: Congressional Districts

Census Unit	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
Hale County	8,781	3,442	5,328	8	3	0
Jefferson County	209,444	71,003	136,946	258	1,058	179
Lowndes County	8,263	2,513	5,742	4	3	1
Macon County	18,286	2,780	15,397	18	74	17
Montgomery County	82,308	30,967	50,749	151	388	103
Perry County	8,757	3,719	5,009	9	14	6
Wilcox County	8,956	3,297	5,649	6	4	0
Total District 7	411,515	151,953	257,110	522	1,606	324

## 253a

DB: Alabama

District Summary  
 1988 Pres. and Supreme Ct. Place #2 Election  
 Plan: Box Substitute 2

Plan type: Congressional Districts

District Name	1988 Pres Dukakis	1988 Pres Bush	Sup Court Adams (D)	Sup Court Lyon (R)
District 1	61,299 36.86%	105,021 63.14%	74,298 51.04%	71,274 48.96%
District 2	51,994 33.88%	101,477 66.12%	69,857 57.03%	52,633 42.97%
District 3	43,447 34.84%	81,249 65.16%	57,163 59.43%	39,024 40.57%
District 4	71,182 43.10%	93,978 56.90%	80,528 58.68%	56,715 41.32%
District 5	70,726 40.59%	103,533 59.41%	88,654 59.23%	61,031 40.77%
District 6	60,761 30.79%	136,574 69.21%	84,975 46.83%	96,498 53.17%
District 7	121,052 64.20%	67,517 35.80%	130,265 74.14%	45,428 25.86%
Total	480,461 41.07%	689,349 58.93%	585,740 58.09%	422,603 41.91%



254a

DB: Alabama

District Summary  
 Voter Registration, 1990 Governor & Lt. Governor Elections  
 Plan: Box Substitute 2

## Plan type: Congressional Districts

District Name	Reg. Vot. White	Reg. Vot. Black	1990 Gov Hubbert	1990 Gov Hunt	'90 LtGov Folsom	'90 LtGov McKeel
District 1	262,533 80.37%	64,112 19.63%	68,708 48.63%	72,572 51.37%	81,298 63.13%	47,489 36.87%
District 2	223,341 79.31%	58,260 20.69%	62,155 44.80%	76,599 55.20%	87,754 69.03%	39,372 30.97%
District 3	204,670 82.45%	43,568 17.55%	53,278 44.99%	65,150 55.01%	75,072 69.86%	32,393 30.14%
District 4	276,108 93.91%	17,915 6.09%	77,614 49.18%	80,192 50.82%	104,628 68.35%	48,455 31.65%
District 5	305,094 88.51%	39,613 11.49%	71,010 43.46%	92,393 56.54%	100,588 65.87%	52,128 34.13%
District 6	257,708 83.08%	52,476 16.92%	65,486 36.59%	113,470 63.41%	96,078 56.01%	75,474 48.99%
District 7	143,950 48.99%	149,904 51.01%	111,927 67.12%	54,832 32.88%	127,679 80.41%	31,104 19.59%
Total	1,673,404 79.71%	425,848 20.29%	510,178 47.89%	555,208 52.11%	673,097 67.34%	326,415 32.66%

255a

DB: Alabama

District Summary  
1990 U.S. Senate Election & 1990 PSC Election  
Plan: Box Substitute 2

Plan type: Congressional Districts

District Name	1990 Sen. Heflin	1990 Sen. Cabaniss	1990 PSC Martin	1990 PSC Walker
District 1	76,205 55.55%	60,976 44.45%	66,355 59.94%	44,351 40.06%
District 2	76,450 57.36%	56,822 42.64%	66,964 63.40%	38,650 36.60%
District 3	69,415 60.91%	44,547 39.09%	59,635 64.83%	32,357 35.17%
District 4	92,940 63.57%	53,268 36.43%	84,586 65.33%	44,891 34.67%
District 5	101,701 63.97%	57,288 36.03%	84,940 63.08%	49,716 36.92%
District 6	85,340 49.05%	88,641 50.95%	77,757 49.71%	78,660 50.29%
District 7	118,895 74.11%	41,531 25.89%	114,710 78.37%	31,653 21.63%
Total	620,946 60.64%	403,073 39.36%	554,947 63.41%	320,278 36.59%

256a

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-0787

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,  
*Plaintiff,*

MICHAEL FIGURES, *et al.*,  
*Intervenor-Plaintiffs,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, *et al.*,  
*Defendants.*

---

ORDER

[Filed Mar. 9, 1992]

Before COX, Circuit Judge HAND, Senior District  
Judge, and ALBRITTON, District Judge.

BY THE COURT

The motion of Defendant Billy Joe Camp to adopt the  
plan enacted by the Legislature (Doc. #106) is DENIED  
for the reasons stated in the Memorandum Opinion filed  
this date.

257a

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. 91-0787

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,  
*Plaintiff,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, JAMES H. EVANS, BILLY JOE CAMP, LIONEL  
W. NOONAN, HARRY D'OLIVE, DEVON WIGGINS, OTHA  
LEE BIGGS, JERRY BOGAN, CLARENCE WATTERS, and  
TOM W. TURNER, all sued in their official or repre-  
sentative capacities only,

*Defendants.*

---

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY  
JUDGMENT, INJUNCTIVE AND OTHER RELIEF

---

BACKGROUND AND JURISDICTION

1. This action arises under the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 2, the Fourteenth Amendment, Sections 1 and 2, and the Fifteenth Amendment; and 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The action challenges the constitutionality of the apportionment of the congressional districts of the State of Alabama as they presently exist under §§ 17-20-1 and 17-20-2 of the *Code of Alabama*.

2. Jurisdiction is conferred on this Court by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343 and 2284.

3. The Plaintiff seeks, *inter alia*, declaratory relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2201 and 2202.

258a

### VENUE

4. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because (a) the Plaintiff's claims arise in the Southern District of Alabama in that the conduct of the Defendants threatens to cause immediate and irreparable harm, loss and damage to the constitutional rights of the Plaintiff, who resides and votes in this District and (b) the Defendants are all residents of the State of Alabama and the Defendants Noonan, D'Olive, Wiggins, Biggs, Bogan, Watters and Turner reside in the Southern District of Alabama.

### THREE-JUDGE COURT

5. The convening of a District Court of three judges in this action is required by 28 U.S.C. § 2284(a) because the action challenges the constitutionality of the apportionment of the congressional districts of the State of Alabama.

### PARTIES

6. The Plaintiff Paul Charles Wesch is a citizen of the United States and the State of Alabama and a resident and registered voter in the First Congressional District of the State of Alabama.

7. The Defendant Guy Hunt is the Governor of the State of Alabama. Pursuant to § 17-20-4 of the *Code of Alabama*, the Defendant Hunt is charged with the responsibility of estimating the returns of congressional elections in Alabama, determining which candidates have been elected, and notifying the successful candidates by proclamation. He is also entitled to notice of this action in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 2284(b)(2). The Defendant Hunt is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

8. The Defendant James H. Evans is the Attorney General of the State of Alabama. § 17-20-4 of the *Code of Alabama* contemplates that the Defendant Evans may

259a

attend and assist the Governor in the execution of the Governor's duties with respect to determining and declaring the outcome of congressional elections. He is also entitled to notice of this action in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 2284(b)(2). The Defendant Evans is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

9. The Defendant Billy Joe Camp is the Secretary of State of the State of Alabama. Under Alabama law, the Defendant Camp is vested with numerous duties with respect to the election of members of Congress. These duties include (a) certifying to the probate judge of each county the names of candidates for primary election, (b) certifying the names of the persons nominated in the primary elections, and (c) certifying the election of members of Congress following the general elections. The Defendant Camp is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

10. The Defendant Lionel W. Noonan is the Probate Judge of Mobile County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

11. The Defendant Harry D'Olive is the Probate Judge of Baldwin County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

12. The Defendant Devon Wiggins is the Probate Judge of Escambia County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

13. The Defendant Otha Lee Biggs is the Probate Judge of Monroe County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

14. The Defendant Jerry Bogan is the Probate Judge of Wilcox County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

15. The Defendant Clarence Watters is the Probate Judge of Clarke County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

260a

16. The Defendant Tom W. Turner is the Probate Judge of Washington County, Alabama. He is sued in his representative or official capacity only.

17. In their capacities as Probate Judges, the Defendants Noonan, D'Olive, Wiggins, Biggs, Bogan, Waters and Turner are all charged with numerous duties relating to the election of congressional representatives from the First Congressional District of Alabama. These duties include, *inter alia*, the preparation of ballots and the certification and return of election results in their respective counties to the Secretary of State.

18. At all material times, the Defendants have acted and will act under color of state law within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

THE NEED FOR REDISTRICTING  
OR REAPPORTIONMENT

19. In 1981, the Alabama Legislature enacted the current version of § 17-20-1 of the *Code of Alabama*, which divided the state into seven congressional districts as more specifically set forth therein.

20. During 1990, the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce conducted a census of the United States, including the State of Alabama, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 2.

21. Based upon the report from this census enumerating the population of the State of Alabama, it is the duty of the Alabama Legislature, under the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 2, the Fourteenth Amendment, Sections 1 and 2, and the Fifteenth Amendment, to enact a plan of redistricting or reapportionment for the election of members to the United States House of Representatives which meets the requirements of the one-person, one-vote rule and all other requirements imposed by law.

261a

22. The Alabama Legislature has adjourned its regular session for the year without enacting a plan of redistricting. Based on public statements made by the Defendant Hunt, the Plaintiff is informed and believes that said Defendant, as Governor, has no intention of calling a special session for the purpose of adopting a redistricting plan. Accordingly, there is little or no likelihood that the Legislature will adopt a valid redistricting plan in time for such a plan to be effectively implemented prior to the congressional primary election scheduled for June 2, 1992.

23. If not otherwise enjoined, the Defendants will prepare for and conduct primary and general elections in the State of Alabama on June 2, 1992 and November 3, 1992, respectively, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 2, the Fourteenth Amendment, Sections 1 and 2, and the Fifteenth Amendment, 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the rights of this Plaintiff in particular.

24. Such elections would be in plain violation of the constitutional mandate of the one person-one vote rule and other requirements imposed by law in that, *inter alia*, the 1990 census demonstrates substantial variations in the populations of the congressional districts of the State of Alabama as presently apportioned.

25. Elections held under the current apportionment of congressional districts for the State of Alabama would substantially impair the Plaintiff's voting rights and result in a deprivation of the Plaintiff's civil rights under color of law.

26. The Plaintiff is prepared to submit to this Court a map which constitutionally apportions the State of Alabama into seven congressional districts and meets all legal requirements.

27. The Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.



262a

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff prays that the Court:

1. Declare that the existing apportionment of the congressional districts for the State of Alabama is unconstitutional and invalid;
2. Redistrict the State into seven congressional districts of substantially equal population pursuant to a plan which the Plaintiff will submit to this Court for adoption herein;
3. Enjoin the exercise by the Defendants, and any and all persons acting in concert with them, of their powers relating to the administration or supervision of congressional elections for the congressional districts of the State of Alabama as presently apportioned in an unconstitutional manner;
4. Allow the Plaintiff his costs and reasonable attorney's fees; and
5. Grant such other relief as the Court deems proper.

/s/ Ferrell S. Anders  
FERRELL S. ANDERS

/s/ David A. Boyett, III  
DAVID A. BOYETT, III  
Attorneys for Plaintiff  
Paul Charles Wesch

Of Counsel:

HAMILTON, BUTLER, RIDDICK,  
TARLTON & SULLIVAN, P.C.  
Post Office Box 1743  
Mobile, Alabama 36633  
(205) 432-7517

263a

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT  
OF BARBOUR COUNTY, ALABAMA

---

Case No. CV-91-145

LEON MORRIS, SR. and DR. MOSES M. JONES,  
*Plaintiffs,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, JAMES CLARK, JAMES FOLSOM, JR.,  
RYAN DEGRAFFENRIED, and THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE,  
*Defendants.*

---

ORDER

This matter came before the Court for hearing on the Plaintiffs' request for a Temporary Restraining Order. The Court heard testimony in open court on December 13, 1991, and allowed the parties until Wednesday, December 18, 1991, to file supplemental briefs and the Defendants have filed said briefs. The Court has chosen to treat the Plaintiffs' request for a Temporary Restraining Order as a Petition for a Writ of Mandamus or Preliminary Injunction against the Governor of Alabama, Guy Hunt. Based on the evidence presented, which is uncontroverted to this point, it is clear to the Court that the Defendant, Guy Hunt, has refused to exercise his constitutionally mandated responsibilities to see that the laws of the State of Alabama are faithfully executed. Under Section 120 of the *Alabama Constitution*, the Governor of Alabama has responsibility to see to it that the laws of this State are faithfully executed. In this respect, the Governor has abdicated his responsibilities.

The uncontradicted testimony in this case is that the Alabama Legislature, has for more than one year, pre-

264a

pared itself to adopt and implement a plan of Congressional Redistricting. On September 19 and September 20 of 1991 according to the sworn and uncontradicted testimony of James S. Clark, the Defendant Hunt promised Clark and other Legislative leadership of the Legislature of Alabama that he would call a special session of the Legislature in October, 1991, to deal with the question of Congressional Redistricting. Again, the uncontroverted testimony up to this point is that the Defendant Hunt made this deal with the Legislative leaders of this State in order to obtain funding for his discretionary account. The uncontroverted testimony is that the Defendant Hunt has breached his promise and has failed to call a special session of the Legislature. Moreover, the Defendant Hunt has filed a pleading in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama in which he admits the current Congressional Districts violate the United States Constitution and indicates that he will not call a special session of the Alabama Legislature. It seems clear to this Court that the Defendant Hunt would rather for a Federal Court to draw Congressional Districts, instead of allowing the Alabama Legislature to fulfill the mandate conferred on it by Article I, Section 4, of the United States Constitution. To admit that the current districts are unconstitutional on the one hand and not allow the Legislature to correct this infirmity on the other, violates the Defendant Hunt's duty as Governor to faithfully execute the laws and in this Court's opinion constitutes bad faith and an abuse of official power and discretion.

For the above stated reasons, this Court hereby orders the Defendant, Guy Hunt, the Governor of Alabama, to call into Special Session the Alabama Legislature for the purpose of adopting a plan for Congressional Redistricting for the State of Alabama. The Governor is ordered and directed to call the Legislature into session no later than December 27, 1991. In the event the Defendant Hunt disagrees with the findings of fact and would like

265a

a chance to offer testimony that would in any way contradict the finding of facts and show cause why this order should not be implemented he may do so by notifying the Court of his wishes no later than Monday, December 23, 1991 at 12:00 noon. In the event the Defendant Hunt wishes to appear and show cause a hearing is hereby set for Friday, December 27, 1991 at 9:00 A.M. provided the Court and the other parties receive notice of the Defendant Hunt's intention as hereinabove specified.

This Writ is issued in the alternative, so that the Defendant Hunt is allowed the option of not complying with the Writ. In the event that the Defendant does not comply with this Writ, the Court will adopt one of the two plans that have been approved by the Alabama Legislature's Joint Legislative Committee on Redistricting.

The Court finds that the two plans that were adopted by the Joint Legislative Committee on Redistricting were considered and negotiated at length during 1991 and are the result of public meetings held across the State and open public deliberations of the Joint Legislative Committee. These plans were adopted by said Committee after lengthly study and the expenditure of a considerable amount of taxpayers money. In the event the Defendant Hunt does not comply with this Writ the Court hereby sets a hearing on Thursday, January 2, 1992 at 10:00 A.M. at which the Court will take testimony on the two plans. Testimony may be offered by the Plaintiffs, the Defendants or any other interested party with permission of the Court first had. At the close of the testimony this Court will adopt one of the two plans as the Redistricting Plan for the State of Alabama. This plan shall remain in effect until such time as the Alabama State Legislature adopts a Congressional Redistricting plan in a Regular or Special Session or until the 1992 elections are held, which ever occurs first.

The Court enters this Order with great reluctance and trepidation. It is the fervent hope and prayer of this

266a

Court that a point of light will shine through and that the Defendant Hunt will allow the duly elected representatives of the State of Alabama to do their constitutionally mandated duty and redistrict the State in time for the 1992 Congressional elections. However, should this not happen it is the opinion of the Court that it would be more appropriate for an elected Judge of the State of Alabama to decide the issue rather than appointed Federal Judges that have no accountability to the people of the State of Alabama.

The Court will set the other issues brought by the Plaintiffs in their complaint for hearings at a future date.

DONE this the 19th day of December, 1991.

/s/ William H. Robertson  
WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON  
Circuit Judge

267a

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT  
OF BARBOUR COUNTY, ALABAMA  
EUFAULA DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. CV 91-145

LEON MORRIS, SR. and DR. MOSES M. JONES,  
*Plaintiffs,*

v.

GUY HUNT, *et al.*,  
*Defendants.*

---

FINAL ORDER

THIS COURT held a Hearing in this case on December 13, 1991 at which time testimony was taken. The Court issued its initial Order in this case on December 19, 1991. In the December 19, 1991 Order the Court made specific findings of fact and gave the Defendant, Gov. Guy Hunt, the opportunity to appear in Court if he so chose on December 27, 1991 to present additional testimony. The Governor appeared through counsel on December 27, 1991, but he did not testify himself. However, Defendant Guy Hunt's counsel was given opportunity to present whatever evidence, including some testimony taken by telephone. Further, Defendant Guy Hunt was given the opportunity to present any additional documentary evidence that he chose to enter into the record.

Based upon the evidence taken at the December 13, 1991 hearing and the December 27, 1991 hearing the Court finds that its original findings contained in the December 19, 1991 Order should remain intact. Based upon those findings and based upon the testimony taken on December 27, 1991 the Court Orders the Defendant, Guy Hunt, to issue a call, no later than January 8, 1992,

268a

to the Alabama Legislature to convene in special session for the purpose of considering Congressional Redistricting. To clarify the point of the dates the Governor is ordered to issue the call no later than January 8, 1992 for the Legislature to convene itself no later than January 14, 1992.

Some question has been raised about the jurisdiction of this Court since the Defendant, Guy Hunt, has filed a Notice of Appeal. This Court finds that the Order of December 19, 1991 was not an appealable Order but rather was in the nature of a Preliminary Injunction issued pursuant to Rule 65 ARCP. The Order issued today, December 27, 1991 is a Final Order on the Plaintiff's request for a Permanent Injunction pursuant to the same Rule 65 ARCP.

The Court does note with respect to the jurisdictional question that Defendant Guy Hunt's attorney, Al Agricola, indicated in open Court that he might well dismiss the prior Appeal and file a new Notice of Appeal of the Order being entered today. In the event that such a Dismissal does occur then there is no question about the jurisdiction of the Court. However, if the prior Notice of Appeal is allowed to remain intact this Court states again that the Order being issued today, December 27, 1991, is a Permanent Injunction and a Final Order within the meaning of the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure.

In the event that the Governor does not issue a call for a special session of the Legislature on or before January 8, 1992, then this Court will be called upon to fashion an appropriate remedy. The Plaintiffs have suggested that the Court issue an Order requiring the Alabama Legislature to convene itself in special session. The Court declines to take that action at this time in hopes that when this case is addressed by the Alabama Supreme Court that some guidance as to the future handling of this case will be given to this Trial Judge.

269a

This Court withdraws and rescinds the portions of the December 19, 1991 Order in which the Court indicated that this Court would hold a Hearing on January 2, 1992 and develop its own plan of Congressional redistricting. That portion of the December 19, 1991 Order is deleted.

Done this the 27th day of December, 1991.

/s/ William Robertson  
WILLIAM ROBERTSON  
Circuit Judge



270a

THE STATE OF ALABAMA  
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA

January 7, 1992

---

Barbour Circuit Court CV-91-145

---

1910421

GOVERNOR GUY HUNT

v.

LEON MORRIS, SR., and MOSES M. JONES

---

ORDER

The appellant having filed a motion for stay or injunction pending appeal, and the same having been submitted and duly considered by the Court,

IT IS ORDERED that the motion for stay is granted, and the order of the trial court of December 27, 1991, is hereby stayed.

Hornsby, C. J., and Maddox, Almon, Shores, Adams, Steagall, Kennedy, and Ingram, JJ., concur.

Houston, J., concurs specially (See attached).

I, Robert G. Esdale, as Clerk of the Supreme Court of Alabama, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the instrument(s) herewith set out as same appear(s) of record in said Court.

Witness my hand this 7th day of Jan. 1992.

/s/ Robert G. Esdale  
Clerk, Supreme Court of Alabama

271a

1910421 *Governor Guy Hunt v. Leon Morris, Sr. and Moses M. Jones*

HOUSTON, JUSTICE (concurring specially and writing).

I vote to grant the motion to stay.

It is probable that no one in the State Judiciary has the power to direct the Governor of Alabama to call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of changing existing Congressional Districts so that they do not violate the United States Constitution. Alabama Constitution of 1901, §§ 42, 43. That is what this appeal must determine.

The Governor knows that the existing Congressional Districts within the State of Alabama violate the United States Constitution. The Governor knows that the Alabama Legislature is the ELECTED BRANCH OF STATE GOVERNMENT that has the primary responsibility to change the Congressional Districts so that they will be constitutional. ONLY THE GOVERNOR HAS THE POWER TO CALL A SPECIAL SESSION of the Alabama Legislature so that it may do its duty. Constitution, § 122. The law presumes that the Governor knows his duty.

I am concerned with the following that appears in the "Application for Stay or Injunction Pending Appeal" filed in this Court by the Governor:

*"At this time, a trial is set to begin before a three-judge federal panel in Mobile, Alabama on January 3, 1992, in the case of *Wesch v. Hunt*, No. 91-0787-BH (S.D. Ala.). The purpose of that litigation will insure timely and orderly congressional elections in the state. The [State] trial court's order, if not stayed, may frustrate that objective and create needless voter confusion."*

(Emphasis added.)

272a

I have the deepest respect for each of the federal judges on this three-judge panel. They are men of great personal integrity, with bright and principled judicial minds; however, I am not certain that the Governor will be properly discharging his duty if he purposely permits UNELECTED federal judges to redraw the Congressional Districts in Alabama, without first giving the duly ELECTED legislature that opportunity. It appears to me from the Governor's application to this Court that the Governor has refused to call a special session of the legislature and is resisting a court order requiring him to call a special session, because if he did, the legislature may redistrict the state and thereby "frustrate" the Governor's objective of having a "three-judge federal panel" redraw these Congressional Districts. The law presumes that the Governor knows his duty. As an Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, I presume that the Governor will not neglect his duty. The law requires that this Court grant this stay.

273a

THE STATE OF ALABAMA  
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA

March 10, 1992

---

Barbour Circuit Court  
CV-91-145

---

1910421

GOVERNOR GUY HUNT

v.

LEON MORRIS, SR. and MOSES M. JONES

---

ORDER

The appellant having filed a motion to dismiss the appeal, and the same having been duly submitted to the Court,

IT IS ORDERED that the appeal of the issue of congressional redistricting is dismissed, and this cause is hereby remanded to the trial court for consideration of other matters pending in said cause.

Hornsby, C. J., and Maddox, Almon, Shores, Adams, Houston, Steagall, Kennedy, and Ingram, JJ., concur.

I, Robert G. Esdale, as Clerk of the Supreme Court of Alabama, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the instrument(s) herewith set out as same appear(s) of record in said Court.

Witness my hand this 11th day of Mar. 1992.

/s/ Robert G. Esdale  
Clerk, Supreme Court of Alabama

274a

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT WITHIN AND FOR  
THE COUNTY OF BARBOUR  
STATE OF ALABAMA  
EUFAULA DIVISION

---

Civil Action No. CV-91-145

LEON MORRIS, SR., AND DR. MOSES M. JONES,  
*Plaintiffs,*

—vs—

GUY HUNT, JAMES CLARK, JAMES FOLSOM, JR.,  
RYAN DEGRAFFENREID AND THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE,  
*Defendants.*

---

BEFORE: HON. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, Circuit Judge

Date: Friday, December 13, 1991

Place: Eufaula, Alabama

Time: 10:00 A.M.

APPEARANCES

For the Plaintiffs:

DRAKE & PIERCE  
Attorneys-at-Law  
1509 University Boulevard  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama  
By: HON. JACKSON R. DRAKE

For the Defendant Guy Hunt:

HON. ALGERT S. AGRICOLA, JR.  
Attorney-at-Law  
2000 Interstate Park Drive  
Montgomery, Alabama

275a

For the Defendant Legislature and  
All Other Defendants Except the Governor:

HON. RON FOREHAND and HON. WALTER TURNER  
Assistant Attorneys General  
Room 303, 11 South Union Street  
Montgomery, Alabama

\* \* \* \*

[31] DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DRAKE:

Q Mr. Speaker, would you state your name, please.

A James S. Clark.

Q And where do you live?

A I live at Apartment 13B, Oak Hill Subdivision,  
Eufaula, Alabama.

Q Okay. Are you a resident of Barbour County,  
Alabama?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you hold public office in the State of Alabama?

A Yes, sir.

Q What is that office?

A Representative, 84th District of the Legislature of  
Alabama.

Q And does that include Barbour County, Alabama?

A That includes Barbour, and all of Russell but  
Phenix City, and a couple of small other beats around  
Phenix City.

Q Okay. And you are a member of the Alabama  
House of Representatives?

A Yes, sir.

[32] Q And are you also the Speaker of that house?

A Yes, sir.

Q Speaker Clark, in general can you tell the court  
when the Legislature began to deal with the issue of  
congressional redistricting?

A We began by forming committee appointments—  
first, appointment of committees to the Constitutional

276a

Amendment in the House, and then we appointed under a statute, 10, 12 members to a reapportionment committee, and selected a chairman for that committee.

Q Is that committee a joint committee?

A That is a joint House-Senate committee.

Q And who is the chair of that committee?

A The chair—I believe it is a joint chairmanship. For the house is Jim Campbell—Representative Jim Campbell. For the Senate, I believe it is Wendall—Senator Ryan deGraffenried.

Q Senator Ryan deGraffenried?

A Yes, sir.

Q And has that committee met throughout the year 1991 to study census data and develop a plan of redistricting for the State of Alabama?

A Yes, sir. I might say that they studied what they had. Certain parts of that were late in coming and, so, there were problems with it when we received that [33] information.

Q We alleged in our complaint that the census data were not complete until July 15, 1991. Is that correct, Mr. Speaker?

A That is my understanding, yes, sir.

Q Has there been a session of the Legislature since July 15, 1991?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many? Mr. Agricola said there had been two?

A I believe that is correct.

Q One or two?

A I believe there has been—I believe there has been one. That's correct, September the 9th.

Q One special session?

A Yes, sir.

Q And, was—did the Governor put the issue of congressional redistricting on that agenda for that special session?

A No, sir.

277a

Q Okay. Have you and other leaders of the Legislature had conversations with Governor Hunt about calling a special session of the Legislature?

A Yes, sir.

Q Specifically on the issue of congressional [34] re-districting?

A Yes, sir.

Q What has the Governor said about that?

MR. AGRICOLA: Object to hearsay, your Honor.

THE COURT: What has the Governor said to Mr. Clark? What he heard?

MR. DRAKE: He is a party.

THE COURT: Certainly.

A We had meetings to resolve the issue of the budgets that were still pending, correcting some things that were not done in a regular session. We had a number of meetings, but two specific meetings in which we agreed to do certain things to resolve the budgetary process, and he, in turn, agreed to do other things. He specifically stated that he would call a session on two occasions, two days during that time; that he would call a special session of the Legislature sometime around the first of October, and then we would carry out the commitment we made to him on other matters.

Q Do I understand you to say that the Governor said he would call a special session of the Legislature around the first of October of 1991 to deal with the issue of congressional redistricting?

A That's correct.

MR. DRAKE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. These [35] other gentleman may have some questions.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. AGRICOLA:

Q Mr. Speaker, my name is Al Agricola, and I represent Governor Hunt in this case. Do you know a woman by the name of Marilyn Akers Terry?

A Is that the secretary of Governor Hunt?



278a

Q No, sir. She is the Chief of Staff for the Alabama Legislative Reapportionment Office.

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know her?

A Yes, sir.

Q And she serves in that capacity as the chief staff person for the committee which is the Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment?

A Yes, sir.

Q And, are you aware that it is her function to keep up with the activities of the committee and to assist the committee in the preparation and consideration of congressional redistricting plans for the State of Alabama?

A She functions, as I see her role, in doing whatever the committee sets up her task for.

Q And, is it also your understanding that she attends the meetings of the committee?

A That's correct.

\* \* \* \*

279a

PUBLIC HEARING

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

ON

REAPPORTIONMENT

Joint Briefing Room  
Alabama State House  
Montgomery, Alabama

October 2, 1991

9:00 a.m.

280a

[20] Mississippi where you have a district that's less than 65% that's not in an urban area. You have—Mike Epsey does have Jackson, and it goes out in the Mississippi Delta, but that's the only other place. Every other Black congressional district is located almost totally within an urban center where it's easier to turn out the vote and mobilize your voting population.

But under these two districts that's proposed by the NAACP, they rely upon a lot of rural counties to make up that population base to create those two districts. And I have serious concerns about whether either one of those districts could elect a Black.

The other thing that I don't know from looking at their plan is whether any of the incumbents, present incumbent congressmen are in those two districts.

As Joe talked about the captive vote, one thing that we know is that you do have Blacks, who will for whatever reasons, support White candidates in races. And particularly if you've got a White incumbent in either one of those two proposed districts, then you can see the problem that might create where you have a White incumbent [21] in one of those two, or in either one of those two proposed districts. And we don't know whether there is an incumbent congressman in one of those districts.

I think in all the other plans that have created a majority Black district, there is not a White incumbent in the majority Black district, maybe with the exception of, maybe, one or two plans that I saw. But I think usually the plans, most of the plans that came before this committee tried to avoid putting an incumbent in the majority Black district. But I can't say whether that NAACP plan dodges putting a White incumbent in those two districts. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE CAMPBELL: Anybody got any questions of Mr. Gray. We also have with us this morning, we have Ms. Lillian Jackson, who is, I understand, is the chairman of the state NAACP; is that correct?

281a

Ms. Jackson, we'd like to hear from you. We're glad to have you with us today.

Ms. JACKSON: Good morning. I do represent the Alabama State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. And I think first off I need to,

\* \* \* \*

282a

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

---

CV-91-00787

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,  
*Plaintiff,*

vs.

GUY HUNT, *et al.*,  
*Defendants.*

---

This cause, coming on to be heard before the Honorable W. B. HAND, EMMETT R. COX, AND WILLIAM H. ALBRITTON, III, Judges, in the United States District Court, Southern District of Alabama, Southern Division, Mobile, Alabama, on the 3rd and 4th days of January, 1992, commencing at approximately 9:00 a.m., the following testimony was offered and proceedings had:

\* \* \* \*

MR. ENGLAND: What are the concerns that you have?

A [By State Senator Michael Figures] Well, I think, first of all, the Pierce plan is clearly, in my opinion, a plan designed to elect at least one more Republican Congressman, that is one of the concerns. Of another concern you have absolutely no input from anybody in the African American community and frankly seem to have only input, based on the testimony I have heard from simply reading this disposition, from only Republican, a Republican officials.

Mr. Pierce, himself, is chairman of the Lee County Republicans and a Lee County Commissioner. He was in

283a

consultation with members of Dickinson's staff and members of Callahan's staff, the Montgomery County chairperson of the Republican Party, the Randolph County chairperson, the representative of—Curry, a Republican from Birmingham, and he was in contact with the Republican chairman of Jefferson County. I think it is clearly designed to do that.

284a

[216] organization and what it has to offer, we are open in our frame of mind and our philosophy to work together for a plan that would be good for the state and still comply with the civil rights law and the rights of all people in the state, especially the African Americans who have not had an opportunity to select one of our own to represent not just us but all the people of Alabama in the U. S. Congress.

JUDGE ALBRITTON: Do you have any problems along those lines with what is called the Pierce "Zero" plan that is not up there but have you seen it?

A [By Carol Zippert] I have but we do have some problems with it, some reservations about it. I will have to be looking at it again but I know the impact areas around it concerned us and I forget how that district was constructed and I think it is important to consult with people that you are designing things for.

The philosophy of our organization is empowerment and to help any and for the people to become empowerment, the people have to participate in decision making process. So that was a basic concern, to our knowledge, black Americans or Alabamians in this state were not conferred with in regards to the development of that plan.

JUDGE ALBRITTON: That's all I have.

\* \* \* \*

285a

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

United States Constitution, Article 1, Section 4

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

28 U.S.C. § 1253

Except as otherwise provided by law, any party may appeal to the Supreme Court from an order granting or denying, after notice and hearing, an interlocutory or permanent injunction in any civil action, suit or proceeding required by any Act of Congress to be heard and determined by a district court of three judges.

42 U.S.C. § 1973c

Whenever a State or political subdivision with respect to which the prohibitions set forth in section 1973b(a) of this title based upon determinations made under the first sentence of section 1973b(b) of this title are in effect shall enact or seek to administer any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting different from that in force or effect on November 1, 1964, \* \* \* such State or subdivision may institute an action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for a declaratory judgment that such qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure does not have the purpose and will not have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, \* \* \* and unless and until the court enters such judgment no person shall be denied the right to vote for failure to comply with such qualification, prerequisite, stand-

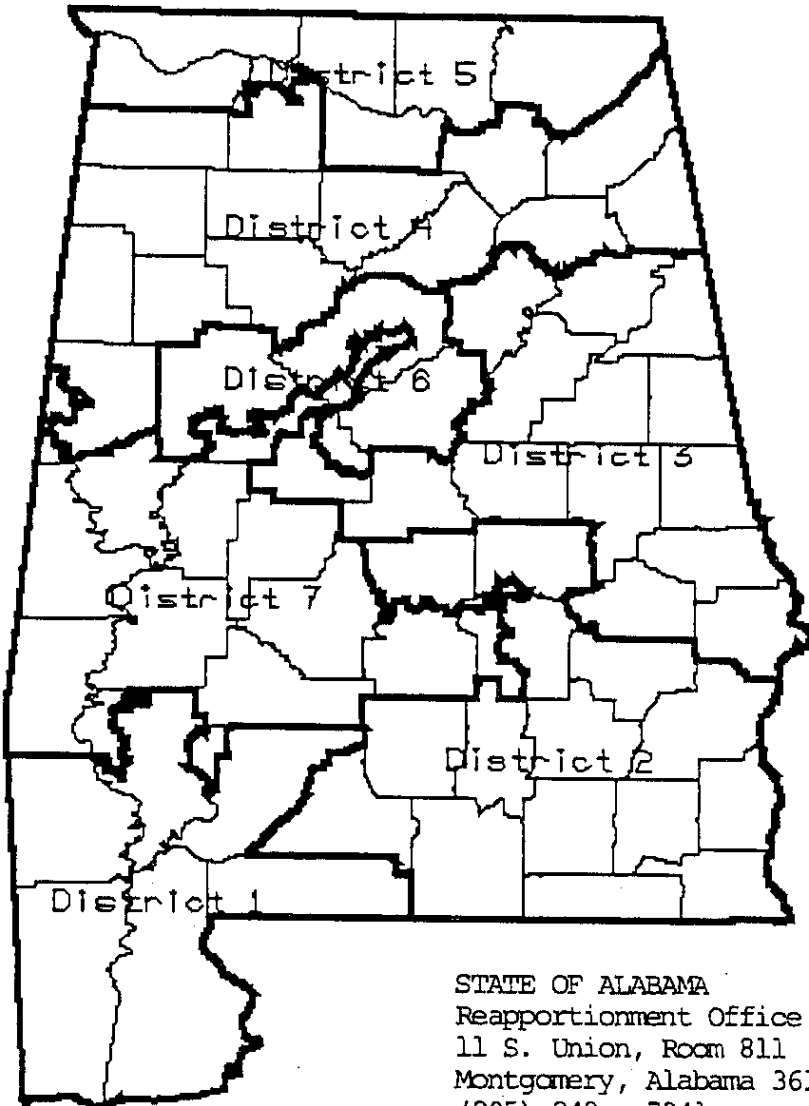


286a

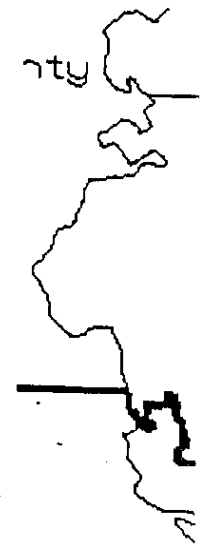
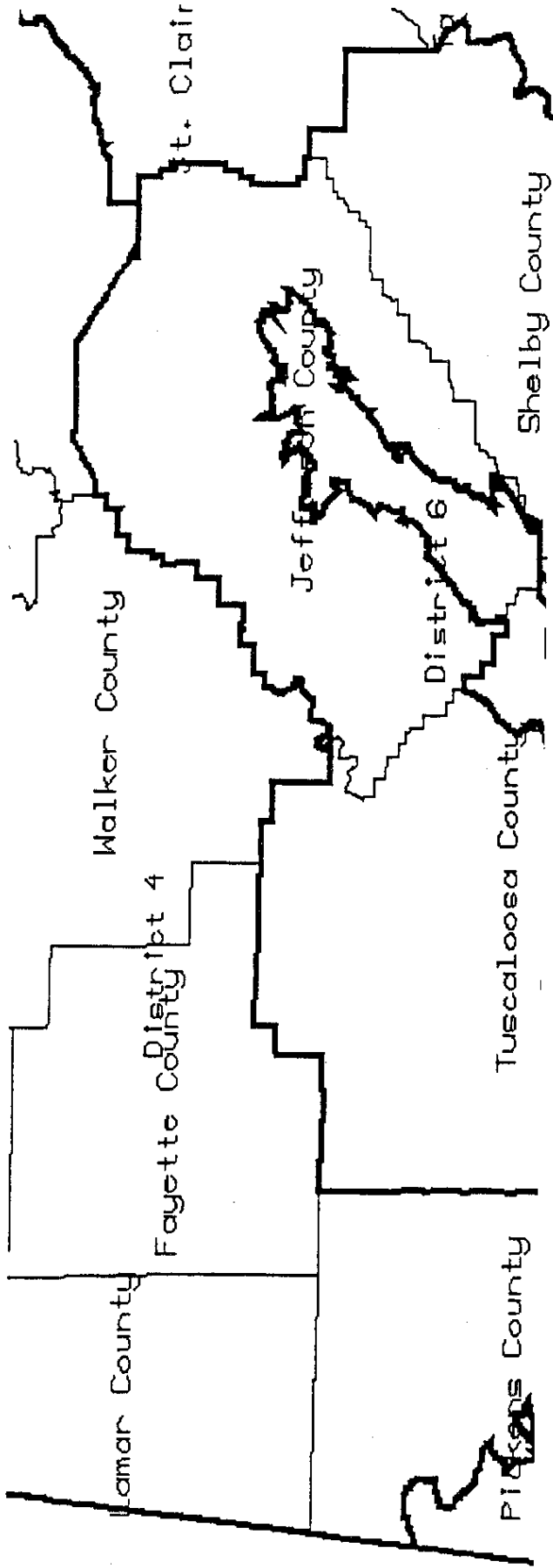
ard, practice, or procedure: Provided, that such qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure may be enforced without such proceeding if the qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure has been submitted by the chief legal office or other appropriate official of such State or subdivision to the Attorney General and the Attorney General has not interposed an objection within sixty days after such submission, or upon good cause shown, to facilitate an expedited approval within sixty days after such submission, the Attorney General has affirmatively indicated that such objection will not be made. Neither an affirmative indication by the Attorney General that no objection will be made, nor the Attorney General's failure to object, nor a declaratory judgment entered under this section shall bar a subsequent action to enjoin enforcement of such qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure. In the event the Attorney General affirmatively indicates that no objection will be made within the sixty-day period following receipt of a submission, the Attorney General may reserve the right to reexamine the submission if additional information comes to his attention during the remainder of the sixty-day period which would otherwise require objection in accordance with this section. Any action under this section shall be heard and determined by a court of three judges in accordance with the provisions of section 2284 of Title 28 and any appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court.

SAM PIERCE ( Zero )

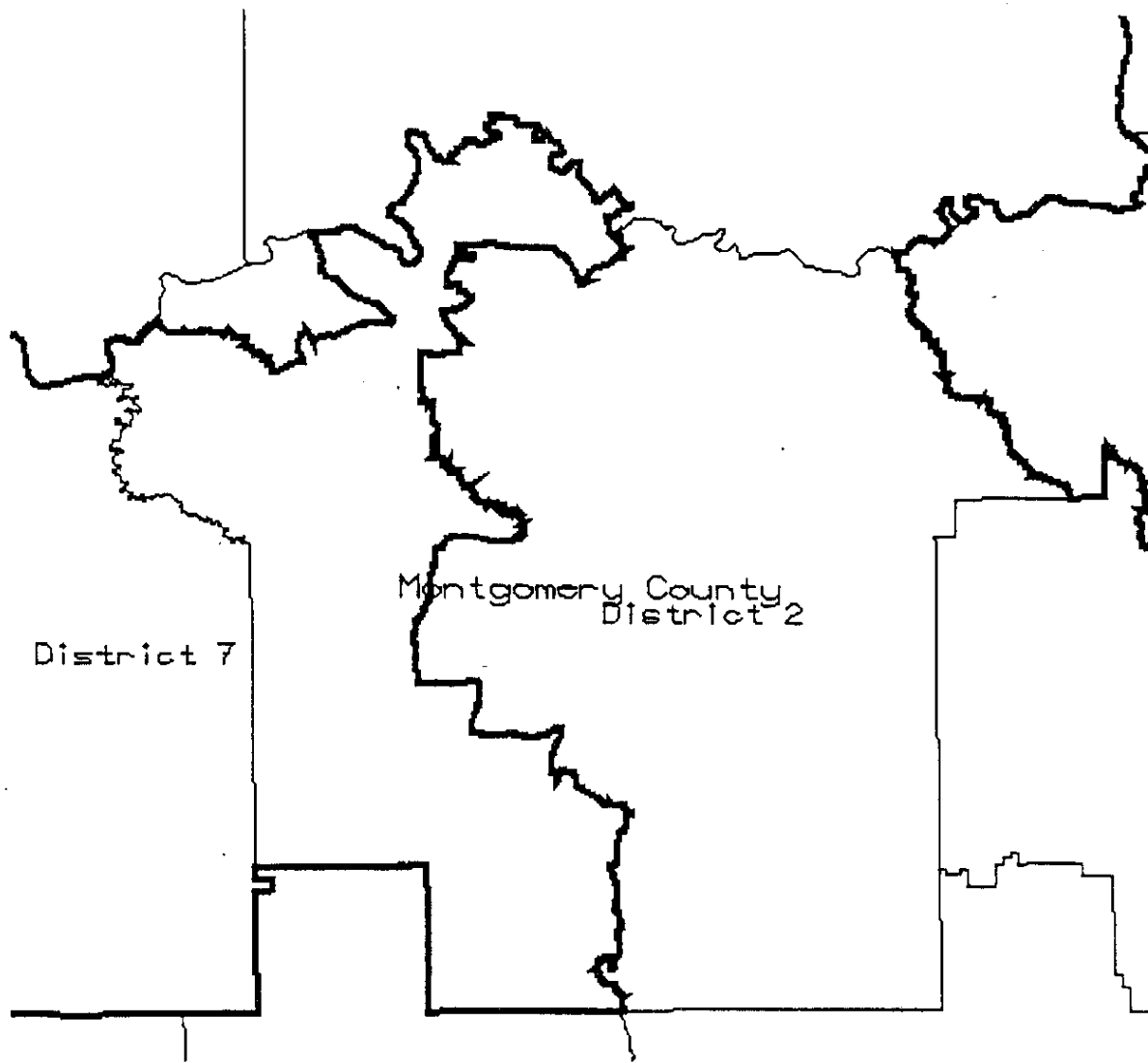
Proposed: 9/4/91

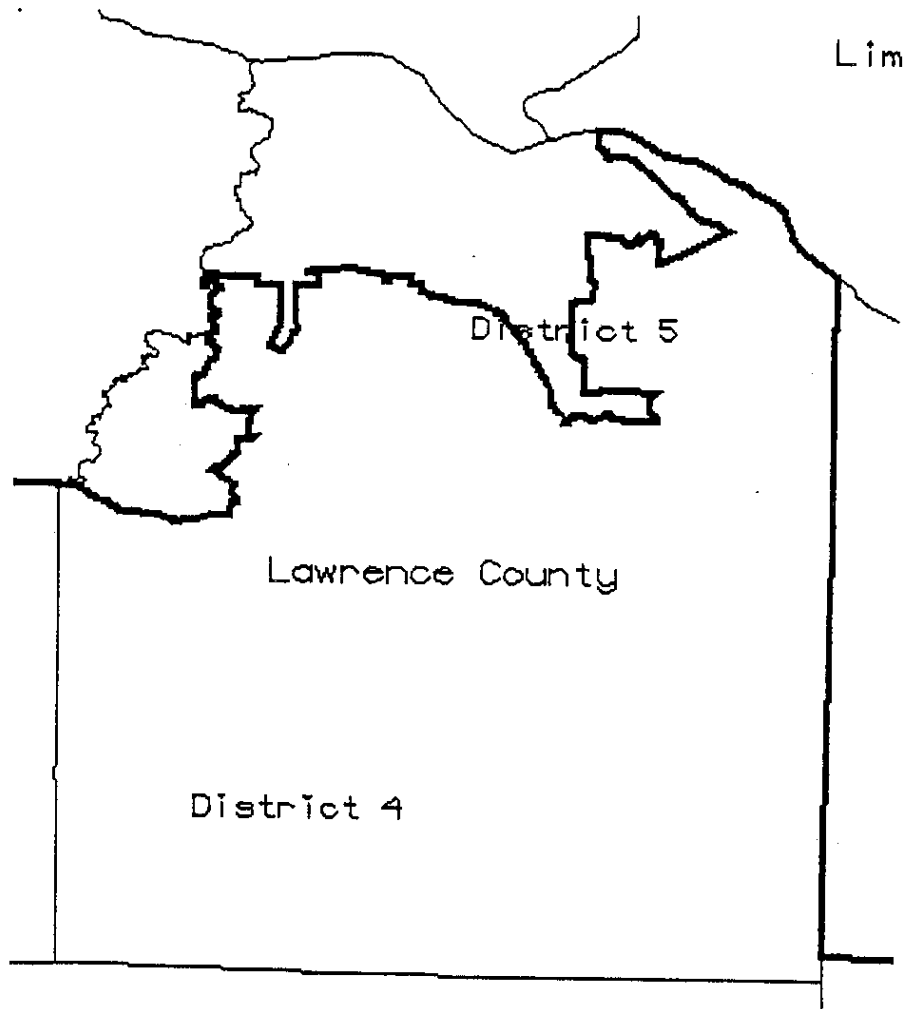


STATE OF ALABAMA  
Reapportionment Office  
11 S. Union, Room 811  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130  
(205) 242 - 7941



on Count





DB: ALABAMA

District Statistics  
 Total Populations, All Ages  
 Plan: Sam Pierce ( Zero)

Date: 9/ 4/91  
 Time: 2:33 p.m.  
 Page: 1

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

District Name	Number Members	Total Population	Ideal Population	District Variance	% District Variance
District 1	1	577,226	577,227	-1	0.00%
District 2	1	577,227	577,227	0	0.00%
District 3	1	577,227	577,227	0	0.00%
District 4	1	577,227	577,227	0	0.00%
District 5	1	577,227	577,227	0	0.00%
District 6	1	577,227	577,227	0	0.00%
District 7	1	577,226	577,227	-1	0.00%
Total	7	4,040,587	4,040,589	-2	0.00%

## PLANWIDE STATISTICS:

Range of populations: 577,226 to 577,227  
 Ratio range: 1.0000

Absolute range: -1 to 0  
 Absolute overall range: 1

Relative range: 0.00 to 0.00%  
 Relative overall range: 0.00%

Absolute mean deviation: 0.29  
 Relative mean deviation: 0.00%

Standard deviation: 0.5345

DB: ALABAMA

District Summary  
 Total Populations, All Ages  
 Plan: Sam Pierce ( Zero)

Date: 9/ 4/91  
 Time: 2:33 p.m.  
 Page: 1

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	577,226 100.00%	403,193 69.85%	164,448 28.49%	4,944 0.86%	3,776 0.65%	865 0.15%
District 2	577,227 100.00%	431,639 74.78%	139,265 24.13%	1,692 0.29%	3,362 0.58%	1,269 0.22%
District 3	577,227 100.00%	422,187 73.14%	149,922 25.97%	1,136 0.20%	3,008 0.52%	974 0.17%
District 4	577,227 100.00%	534,038 92.52%	38,020 6.59%	3,541 0.61%	1,053 0.18%	575 0.10%
District 5	577,227 100.00%	481,509 83.42%	85,945 14.89%	3,540 0.61%	5,145 0.89%	1,088 0.19%
District 6	577,227 100.00%	519,049 89.92%	52,356 9.07%	1,056 0.18%	4,091 0.71%	675 0.12%
District 7	577,226 100.00%	184,182 31.91%	390,749 67.69%	597 0.10%	1,362 0.24%	336 0.06%
Total	4,040,587 100.00%	2,975,797 73.65%	1,020,705 25.26%	16,506 0.41%	21,797 0.54%	5,782 0.14%

DE: ALABAMA

District Summary  
Ethnic Breakdown of Voting Age Populations  
Plan: Sam Pierce ( Zero)

Date: 9/ 4/91  
Time: 2:33 p.m.  
Page: 1

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

District Name	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 1	414,476 100.00%	302,569 73.00%	105,519 25.46%	3,273 0.79%	2,532 0.61%	583 0.14%
District 2	423,324 100.00%	328,370 77.57%	90,516 21.38%	1,235 0.29%	2,343 0.55%	860 0.20%
District 3	429,511 100.00%	324,476 75.55%	101,268 23.58%	867 0.20%	2,231 0.52%	669 0.16%
District 4	432,149 100.00%	403,510 93.37%	25,418 5.88%	2,050 0.47%	782 0.18%	389 0.09%
District 5	433,310 100.00%	367,683 84.85%	59,187 13.66%	2,130 0.49%	3,594 0.83%	716 0.17%
District 6	440,325 100.00%	400,107 90.87%	35,910 8.16%	799 0.18%	3,017 0.69%	492 0.11%
District 7	408,704 100.00%	147,130 36.00%	259,863 63.58%	455 0.11%	1,030 0.25%	226 0.06%
Total	2,981,799 100.00%	2,273,845 76.26%	677,681 22.73%	10,809 0.36%	15,529 0.52%	3,935 0.13%



# **EXHIBIT A**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

THE ALABAMA STATE CONFERENCE  
OF THE NAACP, ERIC CALHOUN, and  
JENNIFER FORD,

*Plaintiffs,*

v.

CITY OF PLEASANT GROVE,  
ALABAMA

*Defendants.*

Civil Action No. 2:18-cv-02056-LSC

**SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT**

This Settlement Agreement (“Settlement”) is entered into by and between Defendant City of Pleasant Grove, Alabama (“City”) and Plaintiffs Alabama State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (“NAACP”), Eric Calhoun, and Jennifer Ford (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), both individually and on behalf of their constituents and respective members. The City and the Plaintiffs are collectively referred to herein as “the Parties.” The Parties, each having received the benefit, advice, and representation of legal counsel of their own choice, and in exchange for good, sufficient and valuable consideration as described herein, do hereby execute and enter into this Settlement in order to resolve all of the disputes, claims and causes of action that were asserted or could have been asserted arising out of the circumstances described below:

**RECITALS**

1. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and any respective members, filed the above-captioned lawsuit (“the Lawsuit”) against the City on December 13, 2018, alleging that the City’s method of electing its City Council members violated the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the United States Constitution. The Lawsuit named as additional defendants the members of the City’s council as well as its mayor, but

these defendants were dismissed by Order of the United States District Court on April 2, 2019.

2. The Parties have exchanged documents and information relevant to the validity of the claims asserted and the defenses asserted and have had sufficient discussions and disclosures to understand the merits of their respective positions in the Lawsuit. Each party has sought input and guidance from experts and consultants within the relevant fields of political science, voting rights, demography, and history at all relevant stages of the Lawsuit.

3. By entering into this Settlement, the City does not admit to any violations whatsoever of federal or state law in connection with its method of election or any other matter, nor does the City's agreement herein constitute any admission or implication of liability with respect to the allegations contained in the Lawsuit.

4. The Plaintiffs and their counsel believe that the Settlement reached with the City is fair, adequate, reasonable, and in the best interests of the Plaintiffs and their respective members.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, in consideration of the foregoing recitals, and of the covenants and promises set forth in this Settlement and in exchange for other good, valuable, and sufficient consideration more specifically set forth in this Settlement and hereby acknowledged, the City and the Plaintiffs — on behalf of themselves and any respective members — agree as follows:

## **TERMS OF SETTLEMENT**

### **I. SETTLEMENT TO BE APPROVED BY THE COURT; METHOD OF REQUESTING APPROVAL**

1. As soon as practicable following the execution of this Settlement by the Parties and their counsel, and in any event no later than July 31, 2019, counsel for Plaintiffs and Defendants will submit a "Joint Motion for Approval of Settlement and Request for Entry of Consent Decree.". The Parties will request that the Court schedule a hearing for consideration of the Joint Motion within 30 days of the filing of the Joint Motion. All Parties agree to take such actions and affirmative steps as are reasonably necessary to obtain the Court's approval of this Settlement.

2. At the time that the Parties submit their Joint Motion, the parties shall

also submit for the Court’s consideration the “Consent Decree” attached hereto as Exhibit B and shall request that the Court enter said Consent Decree as the final end to this litigation (other than any further proceedings to enforce the Consent Decree). The Parties shall request that the Court retain jurisdiction to enforce the Consent Decree, but otherwise dismiss the Lawsuit with prejudice, with costs taxed as paid.

3. This Settlement Agreement shall become effective when the requested Consent Decree is entered by the Court in the precise form requested by the parties, and not before.

4. In the event that the Court refuses to approve this Settlement in accordance with its express terms or refuses to enter the requested Consent Decree in accordance with its express terms, then this Settlement shall be null and void and each party shall be returned to the status quo ante. In such event of disapproval, the Parties shall be relieved of their obligation to proceed with the Settlement, and the Settlement and its attachments shall not be admissible in the Lawsuit and shall never be used against them in connection with the Lawsuit.

5. In the event that the Court enters a Consent Decree that is not in accordance with the Parties’ agreement, the aggrieved party shall have the right to request reconsideration and shall also have full right to take an appeal in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1291 and § 1253.

## **II. CHANGES TO METHOD OF ELECTION IN PLEASANT GROVE**

### **A. Abolition of Numbered Places and the Current Method of At-Large Elections for City Council and Replacement with Cumulative Voting Method**

1. In consideration of the terms hereof, including the dismissal of the Lawsuit with prejudice and the release set out below, the City of Pleasant Grove shall, if and to the extent ordered by the Court in this Lawsuit pursuant to the Parties’ Settlement, change its method of election of city councilpersons such that councilpersons shall be elected through at-large, cumulative voting, with no numbered places, and with the five councilpersons consisting of those five candidates who receive the most votes. Under this cumulative voting method, beginning with the municipal election scheduled for the fourth Tuesday in August 2020 pursuant to Ala. Code § 11-43-2(d) and Ala. Code § 11-46-21(a), and quadrennially thereafter (or, if the timing of Pleasant Grove City Council elections is changed under Alabama law, whenever else elections for the Pleasant Grove City

Council are held pursuant to Alabama law), each qualified voter shall be authorized to cast as many as five votes total in city council elections, with the voter choosing whether to cast these five votes naming five different candidates, or divided among several or more candidates, or cumulatively all for one candidate. This method of election shall also apply in the event of a special election for councilpersons to fill two or more vacancies. Further, under this cumulative voting system, there shall be no run-off elections for councilpersons and in the event of a tie vote, the winner shall be selected by a majority vote of the newly-elected mayor and council.

2. The City shall request its state legislative delegation to enact legislation providing for election of the City’s council by cumulative voting, as set out in this Consent Decree, and in the event that the State of Alabama enacts such a law, the City may petition this Court for the dissolution of this Consent Decree.

**B. No Effect on Mayoral Elections**

1. The changes to the method of the City’s council elections set out in this Settlement and in the proposed Consent Decree shall have no effect on the method of election of the City’s mayor, and shall effectuate no change to the manner in which the mayor interacts with the City’s council or otherwise carries out the duties of the office of mayor.

**C. No Changes to Method of Government or Powers of City Council**

1. This Settlement and the proposed Consent Decree shall effectuate no changes in terms of how the City Council governs the City, nor shall it preclude or prevent the Council from electing a president pro tempore, chairman pro tempore, and/or president in the usual method specified under Alabama law.

**D. Voter Education and Training Program**

1. In further consideration of the terms hereof, including the dismissal of the Lawsuit with prejudice and the release set out below, the City of Pleasant Grove shall implement an ongoing voter education and training program to educate City residents, election administrators, and polling place workers about the cumulative voting method of election, the terms of which are attached as Appendix A.

2. During the first 12 months following issuance of the requested Consent Decree, the City shall not be required to spend greater than \$4,500 in total costs related to the voter education program. After this first 12 months of voter education,

the City's obligation to provide voter education shall consist solely of making written materials readily available on the City's website and at City Hall. The written materials are attached as Appendix B.

### **III. RELEASE OF CLAIMS**

1. In consideration of the foregoing terms, conditions, covenants, recitals, and agreements made by or on behalf of the City, the Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and any respective members, along with their attorneys, agents, successors, affiliates, national associations, heirs, and assigns, agree not to seek or recover any damages, fees, or expenses relating to the prosecution of the Lawsuit or the settlement thereof, and fully, finally, and forever release, discharge, and agree to hold harmless, the City of Pleasant Grove, Alabama, its elected representatives, officers, clerks, attorneys, insurers, and any other employees, representatives, or agents, as well as anyone acting or authorized to act on its behalf, from any and all demands, damages, costs, expenses, attorneys' fees, expert fees, liabilities, causes of action, and claims (known or unknown, accrued or unaccrued) that have been or could have been alleged or asserted, on the basis of, in connection with, or arising out of the matters alleged in the Lawsuit, including all such claims that were actually asserted in this case or that arise from the facts alleged in Plaintiffs' Complaint.

### **IV. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS**

1. This Settlement is the result of a compromise between the Parties, and nothing in this Agreement constitutes an admission of liability on the part of the City or any City official. Nothing set forth in this Settlement, the fact of Settlement, or any act performed or document executed pursuant to or in furtherance of the Settlement may be construed or be used as an admission or evidence of the validity of any claim or allegation, or of any act, omission, liability or wrongdoing on the part of the City or as supporting certification in any action or proceeding of any kind whatsoever.

2. This Agreement falls within the protection afforded compromises and offers to compromise under Federal Rule of Evidence 408, or any other comparable rule of evidence.

3. This Settlement, including the Recitals and Exhibits, supersedes any prior agreements or understandings between the Parties with respect to settlement.

4. The Parties agree to ask the Court to retain jurisdiction of this matter to enforce the terms of this Settlement through the entry of a Consent Decree.

5. The Parties represent and warrant to each other that they have the full power and authority to enter into this Settlement, and that they have not assigned, pledged, encumbered or in any manner transferred or conveyed any portion of the claims or causes of action covered by this Settlement.

6. The Parties represent and warrant to each other that they understand this Settlement in its entirety and that they have been represented by and consulted with their respective counsel in connection with the negotiating, drafting, and execution of this Settlement.

7. This Settlement may be modified or amended only by a writing signed by all Parties or their successors-in-interest and filed with the Court, or as provided for in the Consent Order itself.

8. The Settlement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties, and as applicable, their respective successor elected officials and members.

9. This Settlement shall be interpreted according to federal law to the maximum degree federal law is applicable; it shall otherwise be interpreted according to Alabama law.

10. This Settlement may be executed in one or more counterparts which, once fully executed, shall constitute one original and binding Settlement. A photocopy, scanned, or facsimile copy of any signature on this Settlement shall be considered as valid as an original signature.

11. All notices, demands, or other communications given under this Settlement, with the exception of documents filed via the Court's CM/ECF system, will be in writing and addressed as follows:

*To the Plaintiffs:*

Catherine Meza  
NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE &  
EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.  
700 14th Street NW, Suite 600  
Washington, DC 20005  
cmeza@naacpldf.org

Deuel Ross  
John Z. Morris  
NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE &  
EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.  
40 Rector Street, 5th Floor  
New York, NY 10006  
dross@naacpldf.org  
zmorris@naacpldf.org

James U. Blacksher  
P.O. Box 636  
Birmingham, AL 35201  
jblacksher@ns.sympatico.ca

*To Defendant:*

David J. Canupp  
Lanier Ford Shaver & Payne, P.C.  
P.O. Box 2087  
Huntsville, Alabama 35804  
djc@lanierford.com



**Attorneys for the named Plaintiffs:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Catherine Meza  
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
James U. Blacksher \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Plaintiff: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Plaintiff: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Plaintiff: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Attorneys for Defendant:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
David Canupp  
Lanier Ford Shaver & Payne, P.C. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Defendant: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

# APPENDIX A

## Appendix A

### Voter Education and Training Plan

#### I. Voter Education

##### A. Voter Education Coordinator

The City shall assign one employee to carry out all the duties related to the coordination and implementation of the voter education plan. This employee may be the City Clerk.

##### B. Cumulative Voting Information Dissemination

The City shall hold at least 4 public forums on cumulative voting in advance of the August 2020 municipal election, three of which may be held either immediately before or immediately following regularly-scheduled City Council meetings and shall be advertised in the same manner as a Council meeting. At least one forum shall be held at a central location in Pleasant Grove selected by the City that will accommodate a larger audience than the Council chambers.

During each forum, the entire cumulative voting process shall be described in detail and attendees must be given the opportunity to ask questions about cumulative voting. Presenters shall allot time to answer any and all questions from attendees.

Notice of each forum shall be provided seven (7) days in advance of each forum and the notices shall be posted on the Pleasant Grove City website and official Facebook page, at Pleasant Grove City Hall, the Pleasant Grove Public Library, and at the City Park and Ball Fields located in the City. Additionally, the notices should be published in a local newspaper at least seven days prior to the date of the forum.

During the first 12 months following issuance of the requested Consent Decree, the City shall make available written materials prepared by the City or at the expense of the City, explaining the cumulative voting process. The written materials shall be mailed to all residences within the City during the first 12 months following issuance of the Consent Decree, and shall be posted on the Pleasant Grove City website and official Facebook page, and made available at Pleasant Grove City Hall, and the Pleasant Grove Public Library.

## Appendix A

C. The written materials explaining the cumulative voting process are attached as Appendix B to the Settlement Agreement.

### II. Election Administrator and Polling Place Official Training

In addition to any required state or county required training, the City shall ensure training regarding cumulative voting is provided to the City Clerk and all polling place officials who will be present at the polling location for municipal election, beginning with the 2020 election and continuing at least once per municipal election cycle.

Election administrators and polling place officials should receive written notice that the cumulative voting training is mandatory.

# APPENDIX B



# CHANGES TO PLEASANT GROVE CITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS COMING IN AUGUST 2020 ELECTIONS

## HAS THE VOTING SYSTEM USED TO ELECT THE PLEASANT GROVE CITY COUNCIL CHANGED?

Yes. The electoral system used to elect the councilmembers of the Pleasant Grove City Council is changing in 2020. Beginning with the **August 25, 2020** municipal election, candidates for the *Pleasant Grove City Council* will be elected through **cumulative voting**. The method of electing the *Mayor* of Pleasant Grove will not change: each voter has one vote for Mayor and must select their favorite candidate.

## WHAT IS CUMULATIVE VOTING AND HOW DOES IT WORK?

Through the City's new cumulative voting procedure, each voter will receive **5 votes**: one for each of the 5 seats on the City Council. Each voter can cast all 5 votes for a single candidate or distribute the 5 votes among multiple candidates. The voters never get more than 5 votes even if there are many more than 5 candidates. For example, if there are 6 candidates (candidates A, B, C, D, E, and F) running for the 5 open City Council seats, each voter can cast all 5 of their votes for one candidate (in which case the polls will register that such candidate received 5 total votes). Or, the voter may distribute the 5 votes the various candidates (for example: 1 vote each for candidates A, B, C, D, and E; or 2 votes for candidate B and 3 votes for candidate D; etc.). A few more examples are shown below:

CANDIDATES FOR CITY COUNCIL (5 TO BE ELECTED)	BALLOT EXAMPLE 1 CAST NO MORE THAN 5 VOTES	CANDIDATES FOR CITY COUNCIL (5 TO BE ELECTED)	BALLOT EXAMPLE 2 CAST NO MORE THAN 5 VOTES	CANDIDATES FOR CITY COUNCIL (5 TO BE ELECTED)	BALLOT EXAMPLE 3 CAST NO MORE THAN 5 VOTES	CANDIDATES FOR CITY COUNCIL (5 TO BE ELECTED)	BALLOT EXAMPLE 4 CAST NO MORE THAN 5 VOTES
Candidate A	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate A	● ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate A	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate A	● ● ● ● ○
Candidate B	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate B	● ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate B	● ● ○ ○ ○	Candidate B	○ ○ ○ ○ ○
Candidate C	● ● ● ● ●	Candidate C	● ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate C	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate C	○ ○ ○ ○ ○
Candidate D	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate D	● ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate D	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate D	○ ○ ○ ○ ○
Candidate E	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate E	● ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate E	● ● ● ● ○	Candidate E	○ ○ ○ ○ ○
Candidate F	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate F	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate F	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	Candidate F	● ○ ○ ○ ○

The candidates with the highest numbers of votes will fill the open City Council seats.

### WILL CUMULATIVE VOTING APPLY TO ALL ELECTIONS?

No. The change to cumulative voting only applies to elections for Pleasant Grove City Council.

Cumulative voting will not apply to the mayoral election or any other local, state, or federal elections.

### WHERE AND WHEN CAN I VOTE?

The next election for Pleasant Grove City Council will take place on **Tuesday, August 25, 2020**.

For further information on Pleasant Grove elections, visit the City's website at <https://cityofpg.com>.

### PLEASANT GROVE WILL HOST TOWN HALL MEETINGS ON CUMULATIVE VOTING AND THE CHANGES TO CITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS ON THE FOLLOWING DATES:

THESE MEETINGS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

DATE: [DATE]                      DATE: [DATE]

DATE: [DATE]                      DATE: [DATE]

ALL MEETINGS TO BE HELD AT CITY HALL EXCEPT THE MEETING ON [DATE], WHICH WILL BE HELD AT [LOCATION TO BE DETERMINED].

IF YOU HAVE FURTHER QUESTIONS PLEASE CONTACT  
City Clerk Karen Duncan (256) 744-1723.



Scan this QR Code for a tutorial



User: bpshans3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congressional B

Date: Tue May 17 15:58:35 GMT-0500 2011

### Population Summary Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
1	682,820	1	0.00	18,970	454,611	193,286	7,813	9,110	326	7,846	9,828
2	682,820	1	0.00	22,300	457,624	192,030	3,477	7,927	507	10,454	10,801
3	682,819	0	0.00	20,492	437,262	215,739	2,299	7,120	481	10,013	9,905
4	682,819	0	0.00	44,261	601,682	35,477	4,476	2,666	612	27,595	10,311
5	682,819	0	0.00	30,158	510,896	123,311	6,589	10,584	577	15,403	15,459
6	682,820	1	0.00	29,506	571,620	74,554	2,040	11,440	270	14,450	8,446
7	682,819	0	0.00	19,915	241,699	416,914	1,524	4,748	284	11,149	6,501
Total Population:					4,779,736						
Ideal Population:					682,819						
Mean Deviation:					0						
Mean Percent Deviation:					0.01						
Largest Positive Deviation:					1						
Largest Negative Deviation:					0						
Overall Range in Deviation:					1						
Overall Range in Deviation Percentage:					0.00						



User: bpschan3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congressional B

Date: Tue May 17 16:02:37 GMT-0500 2011

### District Statistics Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)
1	682,820	1	0.00	18,970 (2.78%)	454,611 (86.58%)	193,286 (28.31%)	7,813 (1.14%)	9,110 (1.33%)	326 (0.05%)	7,846 (1.15%)	9,828 (1.44%)
2	682,820	1	0.00	22,300 (3.27%)	457,624 (67.02%)	192,030 (28.12%)	3,477 (0.51%)	7,927 (1.16%)	507 (0.07%)	10,454 (1.53%)	10,801 (1.58%)
3	682,819	0	0.00	20,492 (3.00%)	437,262 (64.04%)	215,739 (31.60%)	2,299 (0.34%)	7,120 (1.04%)	481 (0.07%)	10,013 (1.47%)	9,905 (1.45%)
4	682,819	0	0.00	44,261 (6.48%)	601,682 (88.12%)	35,477 (5.20%)	4,476 (0.66%)	2,666 (0.39%)	612 (0.09%)	27,595 (4.04%)	10,311 (1.51%)
5	682,819	0	0.00	30,158 (4.42%)	510,896 (74.82%)	123,311 (18.06%)	6,589 (0.96%)	10,584 (1.55%)	577 (0.08%)	15,403 (2.26%)	15,459 (2.26%)
6	682,820	1	0.00	29,506 (4.32%)	571,620 (83.71%)	74,554 (10.92%)	2,040 (0.30%)	11,440 (1.68%)	270 (0.04%)	14,450 (2.12%)	8,446 (1.24%)
7	682,819	0	0.00	19,915 (2.92%)	241,699 (35.40%)	416,914 (61.06%)	1,524 (0.22%)	4,748 (0.70%)	284 (0.04%)	11,149 (1.63%)	6,501 (0.95%)

### All Districts Population Report

District No.	Total Population	Total Population 18+	Dev. %	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
1	682,820	0	0.00	18,970	454,611	193,286	7,813	9,110	326	7,846	9,828	1,44
				2.78	66.58	28.31	1.14	1.33	0.05	1.15	1.44	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
District No.												
2	682,820	0	0.00	22,300	457,624	192,030	3,477	7,927	507	10,454	10,801	1,58
				3.27	67.02	28.12	0.51	1.16	0.07	1.53	1.58	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Population 18+												
Dev. %												

District No.	3									
Total Population	682,819									
Total Population 18+	0									
Deviation	0									
Dev. %	0.00									

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	20,492	437,262	215,739	2,299	7,120	481	10,013	9,905	
Total%	3.00	64.04	31.80	0.34	1.04	0.07	1.47	1.45	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+-%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No.	4									
Total Population	682,819									
Total Population 18+	0									
Deviation	0									
Dev. %	0.00									

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	44,281	601,682	35,477	4,476	2,666	612	27,595	10,311	
Total%	6.48	88.12	5.20	0.66	0.39	0.09	4.04	1.51	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+-%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No.	5									
Total Population	682,819									
Total Population 18+	0									
Deviation	0									
Dev. %	0.00									

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	30,158	510,896	123,311	6,589	10,584	577	15,403	15,459	
Total%	4.42	74.82	18.06	0.96	1.55	0.08	2.26	2.26	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+-%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No.	6									
Total Population	682,820									
Total Population 18+	0									
Deviation	1									
Dev. %	0.00									

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	29,506	571,620	74,554	2,040	11,440	270	14,450	8,446	
Total%	4.32	83.71	10.92	0.30	1.68	0.04	2.12	1.24	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No.	7									
Total Population	682,819									
Total Population 18+	0									
Deviation	0									
Dev. %	0.00									

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	19,915	241,699	416,914	1,524	4,748	284	11,149	6,501	
Total%	2.92	35.40	61.06	0.22	0.70	0.04	1.63	0.95	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	



	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
Elmore County	79,303	2,129	60,455	15,900	285	518	63	938
* Escambia County	17,238	318	12,269	4,361	146	55	4	189
Geneva County	26,790	920	23,127	2,539	224	67	8	409
Henry County	17,302	389	11,865	4,942	57	54	2	206
Houston County	101,547	2,995	71,053	26,176	446	820	49	1,244
* Macon County	164	5	51	107	0	0	0	0
* Montgomery County	128,590	4,300	66,246	54,515	367	3,442	92	2,314
Pike County	32,899	730	19,144	12,054	192	654	24	341
District 2 Total	682,820	22,300	457,624	192,030	3,477	7,927	507	10,454
	100%	3.27%	67.02%	28.12%	0.51%	1.16%	0.07%	1.53%
								10,801
								1.58%
<b>District 3</b>								
Calhoun County	118,572	3,893	88,840	24,382	540	845	96	1,894
Chambers County	34,215	536	20,112	13,257	69	168	10	214
Cherokee County	25,989	320	24,081	1,208	135	54	1	123
* Chilton County	21,653	1,432	17,777	2,550	68	78	37	898
Clay County	13,932	399	11,380	2,066	55	24	0	172
Clatsop County	14,972	307	14,079	498	51	23	10	151
Coosa County	11,539	230	7,648	3,582	40	16	15	135
Lee County	140,247	4,571	100,006	31,901	445	3,658	105	1,873
* Macon County	21,288	227	3,268	17,622	29	76	2	69
* Montgomery County	80,645	3,269	21,264	54,793	179	1,351	73	1,924
Randolph County	22,913	649	17,532	4,607	84	55	5	369

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races	
Russell County	52,947	1,946	28,449	22,135	219	236	113	691	
Talladega County	82,291	1,671	53,739	26,055	264	339	6	787	
Tallapoosa County	41,616	1,042	29,087	11,083	121	197	8	713	
District 3 Total	682,819	20,492	437,262	215,739	2,299	7,120	481	10,013	
	100%	3%	64.04%	31.6%	0.34%	1.04%	0.07%	1.47%	
9,905	1.45%								
<b>District 4</b>									
Blount County	57,322	4,626	53,068	761	307	117	38	2,347	
Cullman County	80,406	3,454	76,133	856	408	343	18	1,759	
De Kalb County	71,109	9,690	60,087	1,078	969	203	147	7,051	
Etowah County	104,430	3,447	83,823	15,796	448	672	171	1,975	
Fayette County	17,241	204	14,910	1,969	52	37	0	102	
Franklin County	31,704	4,710	26,320	1,228	215	63	10	3,338	
Lamar County	14,564	180	12,626	1,643	24	4	2	82	
Marion County	30,776	632	28,791	1,184	101	54	14	291	
Marshall County	93,019	11,238	81,464	1,494	706	478	103	7,210	
* Morgan County	88,967	4,081	78,190	5,423	828	437	45	2,409	
* St Clair County	1,774	53	1,715	2	4	3	0	36	
Walker County	67,023	1,307	61,146	3,928	251	195	36	639	
Winston County	24,484	639	23,409	115	163	60	28	356	
District 4 Total	682,819	44,261	601,682	35,477	4,476	2,666	612	27,595	
	100%	6.48%	88.12%	5.2%	0.66%	0.39%	0.09%	4.04%	
10,311	1.51%								
<b>District 5</b>									
Colbert County	54,426	1,093	43,789	8,766	267	229	20	510	
Jackson County	53,227	1,339	48,348	1,781	719	185	48	768	
1,378									

\* Indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
Lauderdale County	92,709	2,082	80,112	9,257	338	685	34	977
Lawrence County	34,339	574	26,647	3,938	1,953	42	6	275
Limestone County	82,792	4,591	66,506	10,429	547	924	42	2,866
Madison County	334,811	15,404	228,280	80,376	2,551	8,265	365	6,719
* Morgan County	30,523	5,075	17,214	8,762	214	254	62	3,288
District 5 Total	682,819	30,158	510,896	123,311	6,589	10,584	577	15,403
	100%	4.42%	74.82%	18.06%	0.96%	1.55%	0.08%	2.26%
								15,459
								2.26%

**District 6**

Bibb County	22,915	406	17,381	5,047	64	22	13	185
* Chilton County	21,990	1,988	18,936	1,680	87	52	18	956
* Jefferson County	307,944	12,532	254,201	36,037	898	6,439	103	6,601
* St. Clair County	81,819	1,663	72,026	7,148	277	515	46	698
Shelby County	195,085	11,567	161,943	20,732	553	3,726	74	5,373
* Tuscaloosa County	53,067	1,360	47,133	3,910	161	686	16	637
District 6 Total	682,820	29,506	571,620	74,554	2,040	11,440	270	14,450
	100%	4.32%	83.71%	10.92%	0.3%	1.68%	0.04%	2.12%
								8,446
								1.24%

**District 7**

Choctaw County	13,859	73	7,731	6,012	18	12	0	28
Dallas County	43,820	309	12,769	30,423	85	149	11	84
Greene County	9,045	69	1,575	7,370	17	15	0	25
Hale County	15,760	140	6,266	9,301	25	35	1	44

\* indicates split



	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
* Jefferson County	350,522	12,956	94,965	240,488	842	2,719	141	7,757
Lowndes County	11,299	87	2,859	8,310	25	14	0	31
Marengo County	21,027	352	9,751	10,872	34	53	13	140
* Montgomery County	20,128	745	3,146	16,169	43	28	6	505
Perry County	10,591	114	3,204	7,276	17	30	5	16
Pickens County	19,746	313	11,110	8,211	28	36	1	128
Sumter County	13,763	86	3,326	10,316	11	33	4	26
* Tuscaloosa County	141,589	4,599	81,871	53,701	365	1,620	101	2,356
Wilcox County	11,670	72	3,126	8,485	14	4	1	9
District 7 Total	682,819	19,915	241,699	416,914	1,524	4,748	284	11,149
	100%	2.92%	35.4%	61.06%	0.22%	0.7%	0.04%	1.63%
								6,501
								0.95%

\* indicates split

User: bpshans501  
Plan: McClammy Congressional B

Date: Wed May 18 08:23:42 GMT-0500 2011

### VAP Summary Report

District No.	Total	Total Hispanic <sup>18</sup>	White <sup>18</sup>	Black <sup>18</sup>	American Indian <sup>18</sup> /Alaskan Native <sup>18</sup>	Asian <sup>18</sup>	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander <sup>18</sup>	Other <sup>18</sup>	All individuals over 18 who chose two or more races
1	682,820	0	356,461	136,304	5,639	6,783	242	5,268	5,306
2	682,820	0	359,669	140,009	2,662	5,963	376	6,845	5,467
3	682,819	0	347,759	156,419	1,805	5,530	357	6,617	5,186
4	682,819	0	467,640	25,875	3,326	2,007	359	16,262	5,739
5	682,819	0	400,754	91,732	4,826	8,033	395	9,722	8,332
6	682,820	0	440,365	53,282	1,553	8,299	194	9,261	4,441
7	682,819	0	204,265	303,157	1,225	4,066	202	7,496	3,822
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,779,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,576,913</b>	<b>906,778</b>	<b>21,036</b>	<b>40,681</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>61,471</b>	<b>38,273</b>

User: bpschan3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congressional B

Date: Mon Jun 20 11:52:04 GMT-0500 2011

### District Compactness Report

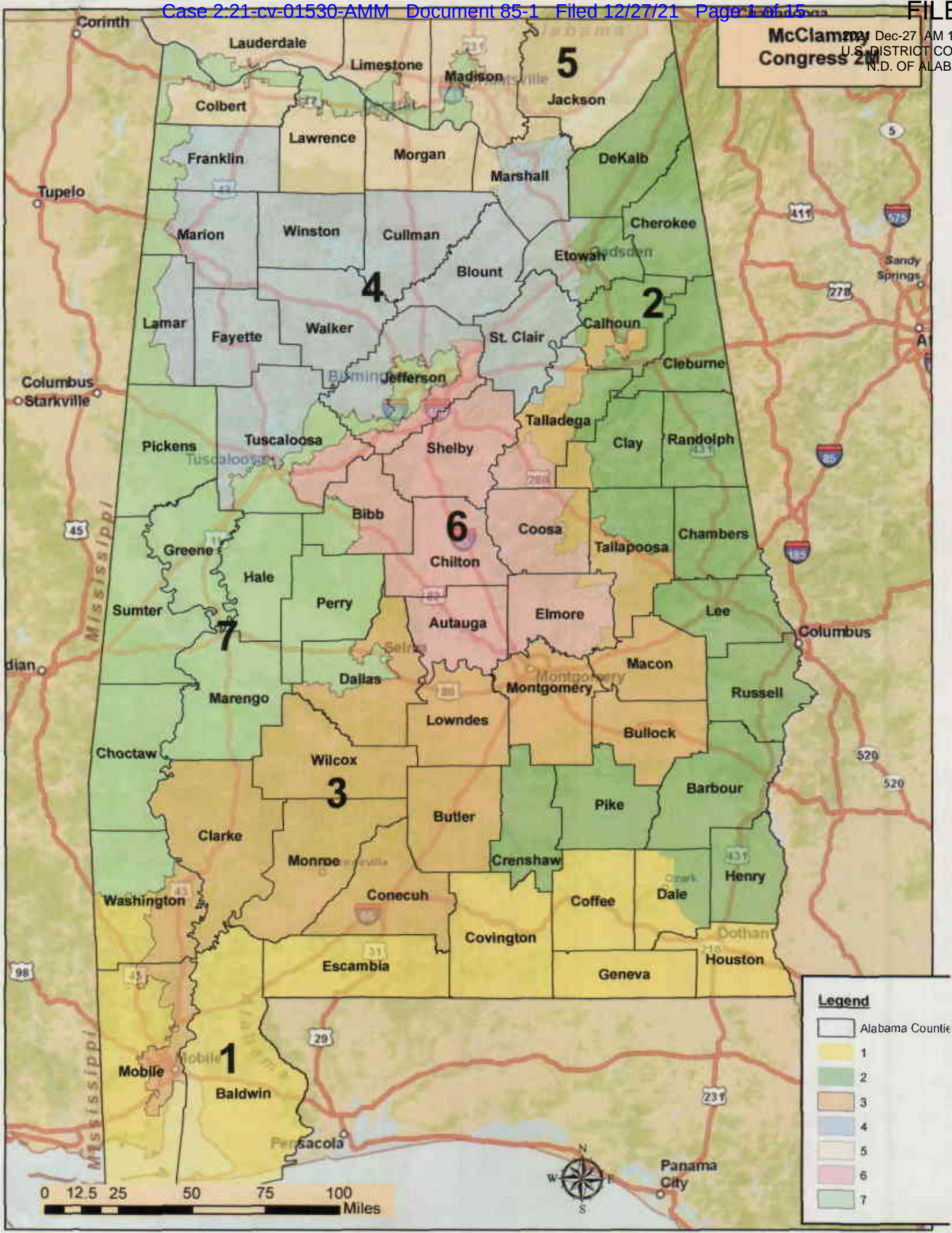
District	Polygon Area (sq. mi)	Perimeter (mi)	Reock	Area/Convex Hull	Grofman	Schwartzberg	Polby Popper	Holes
1	10202.8	950892.22	0.42	0.83	5.85	1.65	0.37	0
2	15141.91	1378358.68	0.4	0.77	6.96	1.96	0.26	0
3	11376.11	1329470.7	0.27	0.76	7.75	2.18	0.21	1
4	11727.96	1218001.9	0.31	0.73	6.99	1.97	0.26	0
5	6898.88	855812.63	0.24	0.81	6.4	1.81	0.31	0
6	5930.65	1274653.3	0.32	0.71	10.28	2.9	0.12	0
7	13096.55	1508126.54	0.34	0.65	8.19	2.31	0.19	0

User: bpshans3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congressional B

Date: Mon Jun 20 11:50:28 GMT-0500 2011

### Unassigned Geographies Report

FIPS	Total Population	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)



**Legend**

- Alabama Counties
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7



User: bpshah3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congress 2M

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:14:43 GMT-0500 2011

### Population Summary Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
1	682,819	0	0.00	24,366	544,632	101,303	5,986	8,572	416	10,228	11,682
2	682,820	1	0.00	28,047	499,863	145,290	3,337	6,990	710	15,816	10,814
3	682,820	1	0.00	17,019	280,756	371,605	4,875	8,205	386	8,644	8,349
4	682,819	0	0.00	34,143	604,621	42,697	3,098	3,889	408	19,539	8,567
5	682,819	0	0.00	29,430	570,469	65,012	7,089	9,829	487	15,072	14,861
6	682,819	0	0.00	30,250	555,347	89,512	2,022	11,808	283	14,852	8,995
7	682,820	1	0.00	22,347	219,706	435,892	1,811	4,302	367	12,759	7,983
Total Population:					4,779,736						
Ideal Population:					682,819						
Mean Deviation:					0						
Mean Percent Deviation:					0.01						
Largest Positive Deviation:					1						
Largest Negative Deviation:					0						
Overall Range in Deviation:					1						
Overall Range in Deviation Percentage:					0.00						

User: bpshtan3501  
Plan: McClammy Congress 2M

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:15:10 GMT-0500 2011

### District Statistics Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)
1	682,819	0	0.00	24,366 (3.57%)	544,632 (79.75%)	101,303 (14.84%)	5,986 (0.88%)	8,572 (1.26%)	416 (0.06%)	10,228 (1.50%)	11,882 (1.71%)
2	682,820	1	0.00	28,047 (4.11%)	499,863 (73.21%)	145,290 (21.28%)	3,337 (0.49%)	6,990 (1.02%)	710 (0.10%)	15,816 (2.32%)	10,814 (1.58%)
3	682,820	1	0.00	17,019 (2.49%)	280,756 (41.12%)	371,605 (54.42%)	4,875 (0.71%)	8,205 (1.20%)	386 (0.06%)	8,644 (1.27%)	8,349 (1.22%)
4	682,819	0	0.00	34,143 (5.00%)	604,621 (88.55%)	42,697 (6.25%)	3,098 (0.45%)	3,889 (0.57%)	408 (0.06%)	19,539 (2.86%)	8,567 (1.25%)
5	682,819	0	0.00	29,430 (4.31%)	570,469 (83.55%)	65,012 (9.52%)	7,089 (1.04%)	9,829 (1.44%)	487 (0.07%)	15,072 (2.21%)	14,861 (2.18%)
6	682,819	0	0.00	30,250 (4.43%)	555,347 (81.33%)	89,512 (13.11%)	2,022 (0.30%)	11,808 (1.73%)	283 (0.04%)	14,852 (2.18%)	8,995 (1.32%)
7	682,820	1	0.00	22,347 (3.27%)	219,706 (32.18%)	435,892 (63.84%)	1,811 (0.27%)	4,302 (0.63%)	367 (0.05%)	12,759 (1.87%)	7,983 (1.17%)

User: bpshtan3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congress 2M

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:15:35 GMT-0500 2011

### All Districts Population Report

District No.	1									
Total Population	682,819									
Total Population 18+	0									
Deviation	0									
Dev. %	0.00									

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	24,366	544,632	101,303	5,986	8,572	416	10,228	11,682	
Total%	3.57	79.76	14.84	0.88	1.26	0.06	1.50	1.71	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No.	2									
Total Population	682,820									
Total Population 18+	0									
Deviation	1									
Dev. %	0.00									

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	28,047	499,863	145,290	3,337	6,990	710	15,816	10,814	
Total%	4.11	73.21	21.28	0.49	1.02	0.10	2.32	1.58	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	



District No. 3  
 Total Population 682,820  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 1  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	17,019	280,756	371,605	4,875	8,205	386	8,644	8,349
Total%	2.49	41.12	54.42	0.71	1.20	0.06	1.27	1.22
Total18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 4  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	34,143	604,621	42,697	3,098	3,889	408	19,539	8,567
Total%	5.00	88.55	6.25	0.45	0.57	0.06	2.86	1.25
Total18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 5  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	29,430	570,469	65,012	7,089	9,829	487	15,072	14,861
Total%	4.31	83.55	9.52	1.04	1.44	0.07	2.21	2.18
Total18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 6  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	30,250	555,347	89,512	2,022	11,808	283	14,852	8,995	
Total%	4.43	81.33	13.11	0.30	1.73	0.04	2.18	1.32	
Total18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No. 7  
 Total Population 682,820  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 1  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	22,347	219,706	435,892	1,811	4,302	367	12,759	7,983	
Total%	3.27	32.18	63.84	0.27	0.63	0.05	1.87	1.17	
Total18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

User: bpshan,3501  
Plan: McClammy Congress 2M

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:32:26 GMT-0500 2011

### Assigned District Splits

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
<b>District 1</b>									
Baldwin County	182,265	7,992	156,153	17,105	1,216	1,348	89	3,631	2,723
Coffee County	49,948	3,180	37,330	8,359	645	644	100	1,623	1,247
Covington County	37,765	483	32,022	4,716	214	155	1	135	522
* Dale County	39,340	2,576	28,445	8,017	306	485	42	788	1,257
Escambia County	38,319	718	23,784	12,220	1,288	92	12	343	580
Geneva County	26,790	920	23,127	2,539	224	67	8	409	416
Houston County	101,547	2,995	71,053	26,176	446	820	49	1,244	1,759
* Mobile County	203,801	5,476	170,162	21,767	1,606	4,955	112	2,045	3,154
* Washington County	3,044	26	2,556	404	41	6	3	10	24
District 1 Total	682,819	24,366	544,632	101,303	5,986	8,572	416	10,228	11,682
	100%	3.57%	79.76%	14.84%	0.88%	1.26%	0.06%	1.5%	1.71%
<b>District 2</b>									
Barbour County	27,457	1,387	13,180	12,875	114	107	29	894	258
* Calhoun County	95,542	3,298	78,635	12,390	452	777	85	1,617	1,586
Chambers County	34,215	536	20,112	13,257	69	168	10	214	385
Cherokee County	25,989	320	24,081	1,208	135	54	1	123	387
* Clay County	12,857	388	10,408	1,987	49	23	0	167	223

\* Indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Cleburne County	14,972	307	14,079	498	51	23	10	151	160
Crenshaw County	13,906	204	10,097	3,254	57	189	8	99	202
* Dale County	10,911	245	8,791	1,662	65	49	2	94	248
De Kalb County	71,109	9,690	60,087	1,078	969	203	147	7,051	1,574
* Etowah County	75,798	2,644	57,368	14,812	298	534	164	1,485	1,137
Henry County	17,302	389	11,865	4,942	57	54	2	206	176
Lee County	140,247	4,571	100,006	31,901	445	3,658	105	1,873	2,259
Pike County	32,899	730	19,144	12,054	192	654	24	341	490
Randolph County	22,913	649	17,532	4,607	84	55	5	369	261
Russell County	52,947	1,946	28,449	22,135	219	236	113	691	1,104
* Talladega County	19,285	273	15,171	3,577	40	158	3	95	241
* Tallapoosa County	14,471	470	10,858	3,053	41	48	2	346	123
District 2 Total	682,820	28,047	499,863	145,290	3,337	6,990	710	15,816	10,814
	100%	4.11%	73.21%	21.28%	0.49%	1.02%	0.1%	2.32%	1.58%
<b>District 3</b>									
Bullock County	10,914	777	2,507	7,666	23	20	43	569	86
Butler County	20,947	191	11,399	9,095	60	177	7	48	161
* Calhoun County	22,374	588	9,569	11,977	86	68	11	277	386
Clarke County	25,833	271	14,070	11,336	103	77	4	67	176
* Clay County	1,075	11	972	79	6	1	0	5	12
Conecuh County	13,228	161	6,788	6,149	44	17	1	97	132
* Coosa County	5,035	160	1,935	2,914	16	9	12	102	47
* Dallas County	14,782	115	7,526	7,058	31	23	6	28	110

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
* Elmore County	2,426	40	1,726	629	3	5	9	29	25
Lowndes County	11,299	87	2,859	8,310	25	14	0	31	60
Macon County	21,452	232	3,319	17,729	29	76	2	69	228
* Mobile County	209,191	4,460	78,485	121,225	2,075	2,606	92	1,840	2,868
Monroe County	23,068	220	12,718	9,614	260	67	9	66	334
Montgomery County	229,363	8,314	90,656	125,477	589	4,821	171	4,743	2,906
* Talladega County	25,660	669	11,542	13,347	80	63	3	273	352
* Tallapoosa County	27,145	572	18,229	8,030	80	149	6	367	284
* Washington County	7,358	79	3,330	2,505	1,351	8	9	24	131
Wilcox County	11,670	72	3,126	8,465	14	4	1	9	51
District 3 Total	682,820	17,019	280,756	371,605	4,875	8,205	386	8,644	8,349
	100%	2.49%	41.12%	54.42%	0.71%	1.2%	0.06%	1.27%	1.22%
<b>District 4</b>									
Blount County	57,322	4,626	53,068	761	307	117	38	2,347	684
* Calhoun County	656	7	636	15	2	0	0	0	3
Cullman County	80,406	3,454	76,133	856	408	343	18	1,759	889
* Etowah County	28,632	803	26,455	984	150	138	7	490	408
Fayette County	17,241	204	14,910	1,969	52	37	0	102	171
* Franklin County	26,687	4,518	21,586	1,179	202	57	8	3,204	451
* Jefferson County	99,810	2,456	85,427	11,382	373	398	34	1,184	1,012
* Lamar County	7,253	125	6,272	794	16	2	1	64	104

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
* Marion County	28,330	609	26,499	1,090	92	53	6	274
* Marshall County	72,413	10,835	61,680	1,450	533	378	95	7,025
St Clair County	83,593	1,716	73,741	7,150	281	518	46	734
* Talladega County	9,050	158	6,991	1,773	47	21	0	80
* Tuscaloosa County	79,919	2,686	66,668	9,251	221	1,572	91	1,281
Walker County	67,023	1,307	61,146	3,928	251	195	36	639
Winston County	24,484	639	23,409	115	163	60	28	356
District 4 Total	682,819	34,143	604,621	42,697	3,098	3,889	408	19,539
	100%	5%	88.55%	6.25%	0.45%	0.57%	0.06%	2.86%
<b>District 5</b>								
* Colbert County	42,887	916	36,917	4,451	217	213	20	426
Jackson County	53,227	1,339	48,348	1,781	719	185	48	768
* Lauderdale County	81,831	1,768	74,319	4,779	307	490	21	843
* Lawrence County	29,855	475	25,201	1,116	1,912	36	2	206
* Limestone County	74,159	4,082	62,057	6,928	489	858	40	2,515
* Madison County	266,804	12,259	209,694	35,688	2,244	7,262	262	5,133
* Marshall County	20,606	403	19,784	44	173	100	8	185
* Morgan County	113,450	8,188	94,149	10,225	1,028	685	86	4,996
District 5 Total	682,819	29,430	570,469	65,012	7,089	9,829	487	15,072
	100%	4.31%	83.55%	9.52%	1.04%	1.44%	0.07%	2.21%

\* indicates split

Total Population Total Hispanic White Black American Indian/Alaskan Native Asian Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Other Two or more races

**District 6**

Autauga County	54,571	1,310	42,855	9,643	232	474	32	466	869
* Bibb County	14,148	236	12,411	1,414	51	12	0	119	141
Chilton County	43,643	3,420	36,713	4,230	155	130	55	1,854	506
* Coosa County	6,504	70	5,713	668	24	7	3	33	56
* Elmore County	76,877	2,089	58,729	15,271	282	513	54	909	1,119
* Jefferson County	234,803	10,229	191,803	27,380	547	6,746	61	5,361	2,905
Shelby County	195,085	11,567	161,943	20,732	553	3,726	74	5,373	2,684
* Talladega County	28,296	571	20,035	7,358	97	97	0	339	370
* Tuscaloosa County	28,892	758	25,145	2,816	81	103	4	398	345
District 6 Total	682,819	30,250	555,347	89,512	2,022	11,808	283	14,852	8,995
	100%	4.43%	81.33%	13.11%	0.3%	1.73%	0.04%	2.18%	1.32%

**District 7**

* Bibb County	8,767	170	4,970	3,633	13	10	13	66	62
Choctaw County	13,859	73	7,731	6,012	18	12	0	28	58
* Colbert County	11,541	177	6,872	4,317	50	16	0	84	202
* Dallas County	29,038	194	5,243	23,365	54	126	5	56	189
* Franklin County	5,017	192	4,734	49	13	6	2	134	79
Greene County	9,045	69	1,575	7,370	17	15	0	25	43
Hale County	15,760	140	6,266	9,301	25	35	1	44	88
* Jefferson County	323,853	12,803	71,936	237,763	820	2,014	149	7,813	3,358
* Lamar County	7,311	55	6,354	849	8	2	1	18	79

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
* Lauderdale County	10,878	314	5,793	4,478	31	195	134
* Lawrence County	4,484	99	1,446	2,822	41	6	69
* Limestone County	8,623	509	4,449	3,501	58	66	351
* Madison County	68,007	3,145	18,586	44,688	307	1,003	1,586
Marengo County	21,027	352	9,751	10,872	34	53	140
* Marion County	2,446	23	2,292	94	9	1	17
* Morgan County	6,040	968	1,255	3,960	14	6	701
Perry County	10,591	114	3,204	7,276	17	30	16
Pickens County	19,746	313	11,110	8,211	28	36	128
Sumter County	13,763	86	3,326	10,316	11	33	26
* Tuscaloosa County	85,845	2,505	37,191	45,544	224	631	1,314
* Washington County	7,179	46	5,622	1,471	19	6	9
District 7 Total	682,820	22,347	219,706	435,892	1,811	4,302	12,759
	100%	3.27%	32.18%	63.84%	0.27%	0.63%	1.87%
							7,983
							1.17%

\* indicates split



User: bpsphan3501

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:26:26 GMT-0500 2011

Plan: (Untitled)  
 M: 2/2/2011 2:21

### VAP Summary Report

District No.	Total	Total Hispanic:18	White18	Black18	American Indian18/Alaskan Native18	Asian18	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander18	Other18	All individuals over 18 who chose two or more races
1	682,819	0	423,299	72,102	4,466	6,365	312	6,751	5,948
2	682,820	0	394,539	106,254	2,476	5,484	472	9,617	5,765
3	682,820	0	229,570	266,806	3,512	6,125	289	5,753	4,540
4	682,819	0	473,363	31,493	2,388	3,099	272	11,859	4,742
5	682,819	0	444,523	47,334	5,225	7,342	318	9,416	8,005
6	682,819	0	427,553	64,024	1,557	8,628	202	9,674	4,705
7	682,820	0	184,066	318,765	1,412	3,638	260	8,401	4,568
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,779,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,576,913</b>	<b>906,778</b>	<b>21,036</b>	<b>40,681</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>61,471</b>	<b>38,273</b>

User: bpshan3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congress 2M

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:16:50 GMT-0500 2011

### District Compactness Report

District	Polygon Area (sq. mi)	Perimeter (mi)	Reock	Area/Convex Hull	Groffman	Schwartzberg	Polsby Popper	Holes
1	10611.86	1847031.21	0.2	0.54	11.14	3.14	0.1	0
2	13105.62	1826314.57	0.18	0.6	9.91	2.8	0.13	0
3	14175.95	2679903.8	0.17	0.51	13.99	3.96	0.06	0
4	11104.67	1394293.76	0.43	0.7	8.22	2.32	0.19	0
5	6874.52	1627994.3	0.24	0.78	12.2	3.44	0.08	0
6	6219.47	1095927.09	0.43	0.77	8.63	2.44	0.17	0
7	12282.78	2966285.14	0.16	0.44	16.63	4.69	0.05	0

User: bpslh3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congress 2M

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:16:16 GMT-0500 2011

### Unassigned Geographies Report

FIPS	Total Population	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)



**Legend**

- Alabama County
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7



User: bpshan3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congress PPB

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:01:57 GMT-0500 2011

### Population Summary Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
1	682,820	1	0.00	19,122	457,689	189,846	7,879	9,102	327	8,029	9,948
2	682,820	1	0.00	24,129	382,757	265,223	3,207	8,441	582	11,833	10,777
3	682,820	1	0.00	19,149	502,930	151,510	2,469	6,574	415	8,986	9,936
4	682,819	0	0.00	44,177	601,876	35,340	4,484	2,655	614	27,536	10,314
5	682,819	0	0.00	30,262	510,685	123,451	6,581	10,595	576	15,472	15,459
6	682,819	0	0.00	29,391	572,402	73,533	1,969	11,861	261	14,348	8,445
7	682,819	0	0.00	19,372	247,055	412,408	1,629	4,367	282	10,706	6,372
Total Population:					4,779,736						
Ideal Population:					682,819						
Mean Deviation:					0						
Mean Percent Deviation:					0.01						
Largest Positive Deviation:					1						
Largest Negative Deviation:					0						
Overall Range in Deviation:					1						
Overall Range in Deviation Percentage:					0.00						

User: bpsnar3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congress PPB

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:02:35 GMT-0500 2011

### District Statistics Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)
1	682,820	1	0.00	19,122 (2.80%)	457,689 (67.03%)	189,846 (27.80%)	7,879 (1.15%)	9,102 (1.33%)	327 (0.05%)	8,029 (1.18%)	9,948 (1.46%)
2	682,820	1	0.00	24,129 (3.53%)	382,757 (56.06%)	265,223 (38.84%)	3,207 (0.47%)	8,441 (1.24%)	582 (0.09%)	11,833 (1.73%)	10,777 (1.58%)
3	682,820	1	0.00	19,149 (2.80%)	502,930 (73.65%)	151,510 (22.19%)	2,469 (0.36%)	6,574 (0.96%)	415 (0.06%)	8,986 (1.32%)	9,936 (1.46%)
4	682,819	0	0.00	44,177 (6.47%)	601,876 (88.15%)	35,340 (5.18%)	4,484 (0.66%)	2,655 (0.39%)	614 (0.09%)	27,536 (4.03%)	10,314 (1.51%)
5	682,819	0	0.00	30,262 (4.43%)	510,685 (74.79%)	123,451 (18.08%)	6,581 (0.96%)	10,595 (1.55%)	576 (0.08%)	15,472 (2.27%)	15,459 (2.26%)
6	682,819	0	0.00	29,391 (4.30%)	572,402 (83.83%)	73,533 (10.77%)	1,969 (0.29%)	11,861 (1.74%)	261 (0.04%)	14,348 (2.10%)	8,445 (1.24%)
7	682,819	0	0.00	19,372 (2.84%)	247,055 (36.18%)	412,408 (60.40%)	1,629 (0.24%)	4,367 (0.64%)	282 (0.04%)	10,706 (1.57%)	6,372 (0.93%)

User: bpsihan3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congress PPB

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:03:25 GMT-0500 2011

### All Districts Population Report

District No.	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
1								
Total Population	692,820							
Total Population 18+	0							
Deviation	1							
Dev. %	0.00							
<hr/>								
2								
Total Population	692,820							
Total Population 18+	0							
Deviation	1							
Dev. %	0.00							
<hr/>								
Total	24,129	382,757	265,223	3,207	8,441	582	11,833	10,777
Total%	3.53	56.06	38.84	0.47	1.24	0.09	1.73	1.58
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 3  
 Total Population 682,820  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 1  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	19,149	502,930	151,510	2,469	6,574	415	8,986	9,936
Total%	2.80	73.65	22.19	0.36	0.96	0.06	1.32	1.46
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 4  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	44,177	601,876	35,340	4,484	2,655	614	27,536	10,314
Total%	6.47	88.15	5.18	0.66	0.39	0.09	4.03	1.51
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 5  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	30,262	510,685	123,451	6,581	10,585	576	15,472	15,459
Total%	4.43	74.79	18.08	0.96	1.55	0.08	2.27	2.26
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



District No. 6  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	29,391	572,402	73,533	1,969	11,861	261	14,348	8,445	
Total%	4.30	83.83	10.77	0.29	1.74	0.04	2.10	1.24	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No. 7  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	19,372	247,055	412,408	1,629	4,367	282	10,706	6,372	
Total%	2.84	36.18	60.40	0.24	0.64	0.04	1.57	0.93	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

User: bpsthan3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congress PPB

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:04:36 GMT-0500 2011

### Assigned District Splits

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
<b>District 1</b>									
Baldwin County	182,265	7,992	156,153	17,105	1,216	1,348	89	3,631	2,723
* Conecuh County	8,595	105	4,879	3,535	23	14	1	61	82
* Escambia County	38,319	718	23,784	12,220	1,288	92	12	343	580
Mobile County	412,992	9,936	248,647	142,992	3,681	7,561	204	3,885	6,022
Monroe County	23,068	220	12,718	9,614	260	67	9	66	334
Washington County	17,581	151	11,508	4,380	1,411	20	12	43	207
District 1 Total	682,820	19,122	457,689	189,846	7,879	9,102	327	8,029	9,948
	100%	2.8%	67.03%	27.8%	1.15%	1.33%	0.05%	1.18%	1.46%
<b>District 2</b>									
Barbour County	27,457	1,387	13,180	12,875	114	107	29	894	258
Bullock County	10,914	777	2,507	7,666	23	20	43	569	86
Butler County	20,947	191	11,399	9,095	60	177	7	48	161
Coffee County	49,948	3,180	37,330	8,359	645	644	100	1,623	1,247
* Conecuh County	4,633	56	1,909	2,614	21	3	0	36	50
Covington County	37,765	483	32,022	4,716	214	155	1	135	522
Crenshaw County	13,906	204	10,097	3,254	57	189	8	99	202
Date County	50,251	2,821	37,236	9,679	371	534	44	882	1,505

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races	
* Escambia County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Geneva County	26,790	920	23,127	2,539	224	67	8	409	416	
Henry County	17,302	389	11,865	4,942	57	54	2	206	176	
Houston County	101,547	2,995	71,053	26,176	446	820	49	1,244	1,759	
Macon County	21,452	232	3,319	17,729	29	76	2	69	228	
Montgomery County	229,363	8,314	90,656	125,477	589	4,821	171	4,743	2,906	
Pike County	32,899	730	19,144	12,054	192	654	24	341	490	
* Russell County	37,646	1,450	17,913	18,048	165	120	94	535	771	
District 2 Total	682,820	24,129	382,757	265,223	3,207	8,441	582	11,833	10,777	
	100%	3.53%	56.06%	38.84%	0.47%	1.24%	0.09%	1.73%	1.58%	
<b>District 3</b>										
Autauga County	54,571	1,310	42,855	9,643	232	474	32	466	869	
Calhoun County	118,572	3,893	88,840	24,382	540	845	96	1,894	1,975	
Chambers County	34,215	536	20,112	13,257	69	168	10	214	385	
Cherokee County	25,989	320	24,081	1,208	135	54	1	123	387	
* Chilton County	27,359	1,596	22,580	3,241	94	87	45	995	317	
Clay County	13,932	399	11,380	2,066	55	24	0	172	235	
Cleburne County	14,972	307	14,079	498	51	23	10	151	160	
Coosa County	11,539	230	7,648	3,582	40	16	15	135	103	
Elmore County	79,303	2,129	60,455	15,900	285	518	63	938	1,144	
Lee County	140,247	4,571	100,006	31,901	445	3,658	105	1,873	2,259	
Randolph County	22,913	649	17,532	4,607	84	55	5	369	261	
* Russell County	15,301	496	10,536	4,087	54	116	19	166	333	

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
Talladega County	82,291	1,671	53,739	26,055	264	339	6	787
Tallapoosa County	41,616	1,042	29,087	11,083	121	197	8	713
District 3 Total	682,820	19,149	502,930	151,510	2,469	6,574	415	8,986
	100%	2.8%	73.65%	22.19%	0.36%	0.96%	0.06%	1.32%
								1.46%

**District 4**

Blount County	57,322	4,626	53,068	761	307	117	38	2,347
Cullman County	80,406	3,454	76,133	856	408	343	18	1,759
De Kalb County	71,109	9,690	60,087	1,078	969	203	147	7,051
Etowah County	104,430	3,447	83,823	15,796	448	672	171	1,975
Fayette County	17,241	204	14,910	1,969	52	37	0	102
Franklin County	31,704	4,710	26,320	1,228	215	63	10	3,338
Lamar County	14,564	180	12,626	1,643	24	4	2	82
Marion County	30,776	632	28,791	1,184	101	54	14	291
Marshall County	93,019	11,238	81,464	1,494	706	478	103	7,210
* Morgan County	88,967	3,977	78,401	5,283	836	426	46	2,340
* St Clair County	1,774	73	1,698	5	4	3	1	46
Walker County	67,023	1,307	61,146	3,928	251	195	36	639
Winston County	24,484	639	23,409	115	163	60	28	356
District 4 Total	682,819	44,177	601,876	35,340	4,484	2,655	614	27,536
	100%	6.47%	88.15%	5.18%	0.66%	0.39%	0.09%	4.03%
								1.51%

**District 5**

Colbert County	54,428	1,093	43,789	8,768	267	229	20	510
Jackson County	53,227	1,339	48,348	1,781	719	185	48	768
								1,378

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races	
Lauderdale County	92,709	2,082	80,112	9,257	338	685	34	977	1,306
Lawrence County	34,339	574	26,647	3,938	1,953	42	6	275	1,478
Limestone County	82,782	4,591	66,506	10,429	547	924	42	2,866	1,468
Madison County	334,811	15,404	228,280	80,376	2,551	8,265	365	6,719	8,255
* Morgan County	30,523	5,179	17,003	8,902	206	265	61	3,357	729
<b>District 5 Total</b>	<b>682,819</b>	<b>30,262</b>	<b>510,685</b>	<b>123,451</b>	<b>6,581</b>	<b>10,595</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>15,472</b>	<b>15,459</b>
	100%	4.43%	74.79%	18.08%	0.96%	1.55%	0.08%	2.27%	2.26%
<b>District 6</b>									
Bibb County	22,915	406	17,381	5,047	64	22	13	185	203
* Chilton County	16,284	1,824	14,133	989	61	43	10	859	189
* Jefferson County	320,393	12,797	265,215	36,747	892	6,920	103	6,693	3,823
* St Clair County	81,819	1,643	72,043	7,145	277	515	45	688	1,106
Shelby County	195,085	11,567	161,943	20,732	553	3,726	74	5,373	2,684
* Tuscaloosa County	46,323	1,154	41,687	2,873	122	635	16	550	440
<b>District 6 Total</b>	<b>682,819</b>	<b>29,391</b>	<b>572,402</b>	<b>73,533</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>11,861</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>14,348</b>	<b>8,445</b>
	100%	4.3%	83.83%	10.77%	0.29%	1.74%	0.04%	2.1%	1.24%
<b>District 7</b>									
Choctaw County	13,859	73	7,731	6,012	18	12	0	28	58
Clarke County	25,833	271	14,070	11,336	103	77	4	67	176
Dallas County	43,820	309	12,769	30,423	85	149	11	84	299
Greene County	9,045	69	1,575	7,370	17	15	0	25	43
Hale County	15,760	140	6,266	9,301	25	35	1	44	88

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
* Jefferson County	338,073	12,691	83,951	239,778	848	2,238	141	7,665	3,452
Lowndes County	11,299	87	2,859	8,310	25	14	0	31	60
Marengo County	21,027	352	9,751	10,872	34	53	13	140	164
Perry County	10,591	114	3,204	7,276	17	30	5	16	43
Pickens County	19,746	313	11,110	8,211	28	36	1	128	232
Sumter County	13,763	86	3,326	10,316	11	33	4	26	47
* Tuscaloosa County	148,333	4,795	87,317	54,738	404	1,671	101	2,443	1,659
Wilcox County	11,670	72	3,126	8,465	14	4	1	9	51
District 7 Total	682,819	19,372	247,055	412,408	1,629	4,367	282	10,706	6,372
	100%	2.84%	36.18%	60.4%	0.24%	0.64%	0.04%	1.57%	0.93%

\* Indicates split

User: bpushan3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congress PPB

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:10:36 GMT-0500 2011

### VAP Summary Report

District No.	Total	Total Hispanic:18	White18	Black18	American Indian18/Alaskan Native18	Asian18	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander18	Other18	All individuals over 18 who chose two or more races
1	682,820	0	358,989	133,961	5,700	6,783	243	5,405	5,360
2	682,820	0	304,810	192,621	2,434	6,379	432	7,697	5,496
3	682,820	0	395,299	110,229	1,950	5,092	309	5,963	5,155
4	682,819	0	467,707	25,777	3,332	1,999	361	16,232	5,740
5	682,819	0	400,683	91,833	4,820	8,041	394	9,758	8,333
6	682,819	0	442,643	52,580	1,496	8,654	185	9,249	4,465
7	682,819	0	206,782	299,777	1,304	3,733	201	7,167	3,724
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,779,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,576,913</b>	<b>906,778</b>	<b>21,036</b>	<b>40,681</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>61,471</b>	<b>38,273</b>

User: bpsphan3501  
 Plan: McClammy Congress PPB

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:05:11 GMT-0500 2011

### District Compactness Report

District	Polygon Area (sq. mi)	Perimeter (mi)	Reock	Area/Convex Hull	Grofman	Schwartzberg	Polsby Popper	Holes
1	9951.48	1172584.02	0.42	0.75	7.3	2.06	0.24	0
2	13824.1	1069084.19	0.52	0.85	5.65	1.59	0.39	0
3	11680.27	1210831.15	0.32	0.78	6.96	1.96	0.26	0
4	11726.05	1241485.27	0.31	0.73	7.12	2.01	0.25	0
5	6898.8	858499.68	0.24	0.81	6.42	1.81	0.3	0
6	5526.81	1316180.47	0.34	0.71	11	3.1	0.1	0
7	14767.37	1712847.07	0.36	0.65	8.76	2.47	0.16	0

01/23/2011 14:05:11  
 bpsphan3501  
 McClammy Congress PPB



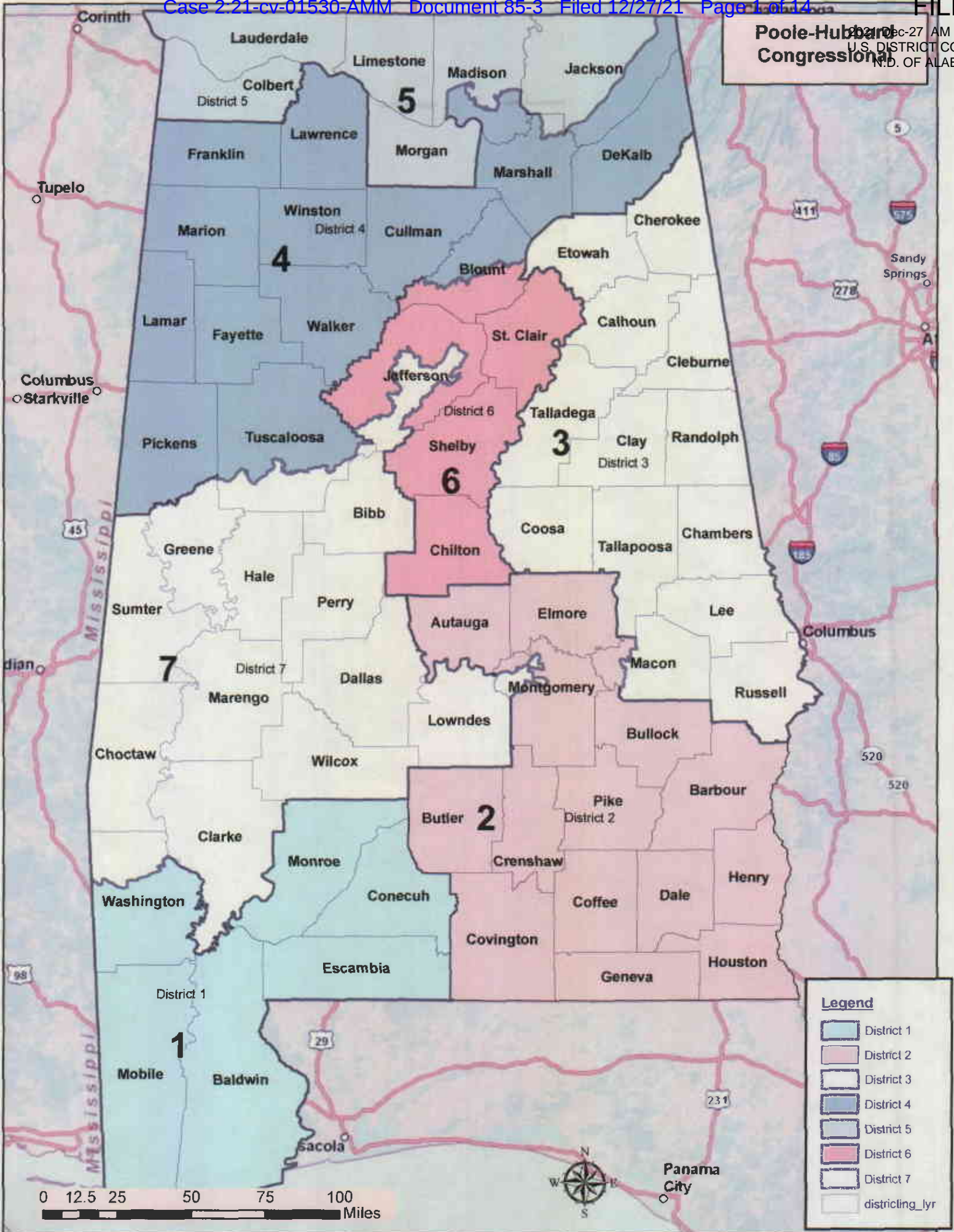
User: bpshan3501  
 Plan: MacClammy Congress PPB

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:05:48 GMT-0500 2011

### Unassigned Geographies Report

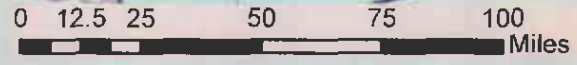
FIPS	Total Population	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)

**Poole-Hubbard  
Congressional District**



**Legend**

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7
- districting\_lyr



User: bpschan3501  
 Plan: Poole-Hubbard cong

Date: Wed Jun 1 13:52:38 GMT-0500 2011

### Population Summary Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
1	682,819	0	0.00	19,144	455,988	191,498	7,886	9,100	327	8,061	9,959
2	682,820	1	0.00	23,087	449,931	198,335	3,329	8,955	507	10,803	10,960
3	682,819	0	0.00	19,228	481,431	172,696	2,500	6,354	542	9,166	10,130
4	682,819	0	0.00	41,208	570,609	65,274	6,074	3,822	530	25,253	11,257
5	682,820	1	0.00	31,537	515,617	121,128	4,789	9,944	586	16,626	14,130
6	682,820	1	0.00	32,575	572,461	71,754	2,068	11,362	294	16,320	8,561
7	682,819	0	0.00	18,823	229,357	430,626	1,572	4,058	271	10,681	6,254
<b>Total Population:</b>							4,779,736				
<b>Ideal Population:</b>							682,819				
<b>Mean Deviation:</b>							0				
<b>Mean Percent Deviation:</b>							0.01				
<b>Largest Positive Deviation:</b>							1				
<b>Largest Negative Deviation:</b>							0				
<b>Overall Range in Deviation:</b>							1				
<b>Overall Range in Deviation Percentage:</b>							0.00				

User: bpshan3501  
Plan: Poole-Hubbard cong

Date: Wed Jun 1 13:53:24 GMT-0500 2011

### District Statistics Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)
1	682,819	0	0.00	19,144 (2.80%)	455,988 (66.78%)	191,498 (28.05%)	7,886 (1.15%)	9,100 (1.33%)	327 (0.05%)	8,061 (1.18%)	9,959 (1.46%)
2	682,820	1	0.00	23,087 (3.38%)	449,931 (65.89%)	198,335 (29.05%)	3,329 (0.49%)	8,955 (1.31%)	507 (0.07%)	10,803 (1.58%)	10,960 (1.61%)
3	682,819	0	0.00	19,228 (2.82%)	481,431 (70.51%)	172,696 (25.29%)	2,500 (0.37%)	6,354 (0.93%)	542 (0.08%)	9,166 (1.34%)	10,130 (1.48%)
4	682,819	0	0.00	41,208 (6.03%)	570,609 (83.57%)	65,274 (9.56%)	6,074 (0.89%)	3,822 (0.56%)	530 (0.08%)	25,253 (3.70%)	11,257 (1.65%)
5	682,820	1	0.00	31,537 (4.62%)	515,617 (75.51%)	121,128 (17.74%)	4,789 (0.70%)	9,944 (1.46%)	586 (0.09%)	16,626 (2.43%)	14,130 (2.07%)
6	682,820	1	0.00	32,575 (4.77%)	572,461 (83.84%)	71,754 (10.51%)	2,068 (0.30%)	11,362 (1.66%)	294 (0.04%)	16,320 (2.39%)	8,561 (1.25%)
7	682,819	0	0.00	18,823 (2.76%)	229,357 (33.59%)	430,626 (63.07%)	1,572 (0.23%)	4,058 (0.59%)	271 (0.04%)	10,681 (1.56%)	6,254 (0.92%)

User: bpshan3501  
Plan: Poole-Hubbard.cong

Date: Wed Jun 1 13:57:25 GMT-0500 2011

### All Districts Population Report

District No.	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
1									
Total Population	682,819								
Total Population 18+	0								
Deviation	0								
Dev. %	0.00								
Total	19,144	455,986	191,498	7,886	9,100	327	8,061	9,959	
Total%	2.80	66.78	28.05	1.15	1.33	0.05	1.18	1.46	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
District No.	2								
Total Population	682,820								
Total Population 18+	0								
Deviation	1								
Dev. %	0.00								
Total Hispanic	23,087	449,931	198,335	3,329	8,955	507	10,803	10,960	
Total%	3.38	65.89	29.05	0.49	1.31	0.07	1.58	1.61	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No.	3									
Total Population	682,819									
Total Population 18+	0									
Deviation	0									
Dev. %	0.00									

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	19,228	481,431	172,886	2,500	6,354	542	9,186	10,130	
Total%	2.82	70.51	25.29	0.37	0.93	0.08	1.34	1.48	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No.	4									
Total Population	682,819									
Total Population 18+	0									
Deviation	0									
Dev. %	0.00									

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	41,208	570,609	65,274	6,074	3,822	530	25,253	11,257	
Total%	6.03	83.57	9.56	0.89	0.56	0.08	3.70	1.65	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No.	5									
Total Population	682,820									
Total Population 18+	0									
Deviation	1									
Dev. %	0.00									

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	31,537	616,617	121,128	4,789	9,944	586	16,826	14,130	
Total%	4.62	75.51	17.74	0.70	1.46	0.09	2.43	2.07	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No. 6  
 Total Population 682,820  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 1  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	32,575	572,461	71,754	2,068	11,362	294	16,320	8,561
Total%	4.77	83.84	10.51	0.30	1.66	0.04	2.39	1.25
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 7  
 Total Population 682,619  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	18,823	229,357	430,626	1,572	4,058	271	10,661	6,254
Total%	2.76	33.59	63.07	0.23	0.59	0.04	1.56	0.92
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

User: bpsihan3501  
Plan: Poole-Hubbard cong

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:38:32 GMT-0500 2011

### Assigned District Splits

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
<b>District 1</b>									
Baldwin County	182,265	7,992	156,153	17,105	1,216	1,348	89	3,631	2,723
Conecuh County	13,228	161	6,788	6,149	44	17	1	97	132
Escambia County	38,319	718	23,784	12,220	1,288	92	12	343	580
Mobile County	412,992	9,936	248,647	142,992	3,681	7,561	204	3,885	6,022
Monroe County	23,068	220	12,718	9,614	260	67	9	66	334
* Washington County	12,947	117	7,898	3,418	1,397	15	12	39	168
District 1 Total	682,819	19,144	455,988	191,498	7,886	9,100	327	8,061	9,959
	100%	2.8%	66.78%	28.05%	1.15%	1.33%	0.05%	1.18%	1.46%

<b>District 2</b>									
Autauga County	54,571	1,310	42,855	9,643	232	474	32	466	869
Barbour County	27,457	1,387	13,180	12,875	114	107	29	894	258
Bullock County	10,914	777	2,507	7,666	23	20	43	569	86
Butler County	20,947	191	11,399	9,095	60	177	7	48	161
Coffee County	49,948	3,180	37,330	8,359	645	644	100	1,623	1,247
Covington County	37,765	483	32,022	4,716	214	155	1	135	522
Crenshaw County	13,906	204	10,097	3,254	57	189	8	99	202
Dale County	50,251	2,821	37,236	9,679	371	534	44	882	1,505
Elmore County	79,303	2,129	60,455	15,900	285	518	63	938	1,144

\* Indicates split



	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
Geneva County	26,790	920	23,127	2,539	224	67	8	409
Henry County	17,302	389	11,865	4,942	57	54	2	206
Houston County	101,547	2,995	71,053	26,176	446	820	49	1,244
* Macon County	2,296	15	664	1,603	0	9	0	0
* Montgomery County	156,924	5,556	76,997	69,834	409	4,533	97	2,949
Pike County	32,899	730	19,144	12,054	192	654	24	341
District 2 Total	682,820	23,087	449,931	198,335	3,329	8,955	507	10,803
	100%	3.38%	65.89%	29.05%	0.49%	1.31%	0.07%	1.58%
								1.61%
<b>District 3</b>								
Calhoun County	118,572	3,893	88,840	24,382	540	845	96	1,894
Chambers County	34,215	536	20,112	13,257	69	168	10	214
Cherokee County	25,989	320	24,081	1,208	135	54	1	123
Clay County	13,932	399	11,380	2,066	55	24	0	172
Cleburne County	14,972	307	14,079	498	51	23	10	151
Coosa County	11,539	230	7,648	3,582	40	16	15	135
Etowah County	104,430	3,447	83,823	15,796	448	672	171	1,975
Lee County	140,247	4,571	100,006	31,901	445	3,658	105	1,873
* Macon County	19,156	217	2,655	16,126	29	67	2	69
Randolph County	22,913	649	17,532	4,607	84	55	5	369
Russell County	52,947	1,946	28,449	22,135	219	236	113	691
Talladega County	82,291	1,671	53,739	26,055	264	339	6	787
Tallapoosa County	41,616	1,042	29,087	11,083	121	197	8	713

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races	
District 3 Total	682,819	19,228	481,431	172,696	2,500	6,354	542	9,166	
	100%	2.82%	70.51%	25.29%	0.37%	0.93%	0.08%	1.34%	
<b>District 4</b>									
* Blount County	21,388	2,020	19,756	96	144	42	30	1,017	303
Cullman County	80,406	3,454	76,133	856	408	343	18	1,759	889
De Kalb County	71,109	9,690	60,087	1,078	969	203	147	7,051	1,574
Fayette County	17,241	204	14,910	1,969	52	37	0	102	171
Franklin County	31,704	4,710	26,320	1,228	215	63	10	3,338	530
* Jackson County	18,282	289	17,200	69	307	32	1	145	528
Lamar County	14,564	180	12,626	1,643	24	4	2	82	183
Lawrence County	34,339	574	26,647	3,938	1,953	42	6	275	1,478
* Madison County	40,043	1,912	33,172	3,606	398	1,014	29	788	1,036
Marion County	30,776	632	28,791	1,184	101	54	14	291	341
* Marshall County	89,321	11,185	77,914	1,487	676	467	103	7,188	1,486
Pickens County	19,746	313	11,110	8,211	28	36	1	128	232
* Tuscaloosa County	122,393	4,119	81,388	35,866	385	1,230	105	2,094	1,325
Walker County	67,023	1,307	61,146	3,928	251	195	36	639	828
Winston County	24,484	639	23,409	115	163	60	28	356	353
District 4 Total	682,819	41,208	570,609	65,274	6,074	3,822	530	25,253	11,257
	100%	6.03%	83.57%	9.56%	0.89%	0.56%	0.08%	3.7%	1.65%
<b>District 5</b>									
Colbert County	54,428	1,093	43,789	8,768	267	229	20	510	845

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races	
* Jackson County	34,945	1,050	31,148	1,712	412	153	47	623	850
Lauderdale County	92,709	2,082	80,112	9,257	338	685	34	977	1,306
Limestone County	82,782	4,591	66,506	10,429	547	924	42	2,866	1,468
* Madison County	294,768	13,492	195,108	76,770	2,153	7,251	336	5,931	7,219
* Marshall County	3,698	73	3,550	7	30	11	0	22	78
Meigs County	119,490	9,156	95,404	14,185	1,042	691	107	5,697	2,364
District 5 Total	682,820	31,537	515,617	121,128	4,789	9,944	586	16,626	14,130
	100%	4.62%	75.51%	17.74%	0.7%	1.46%	0.09%	2.43%	2.07%
<b>District 6</b>									
* Blount County	35,934	2,606	33,312	665	163	75	8	1,330	381
Chilton County	43,643	3,420	36,713	4,230	155	130	55	1,854	506
* Jefferson County	324,565	13,266	266,752	38,977	916	6,913	111	7,029	3,867
St Clair County	83,593	1,716	73,741	7,150	281	518	46	734	1,123
Shelby County	195,085	11,567	161,943	20,732	553	3,726	74	5,373	2,684
District 6 Total	682,820	32,575	572,461	71,754	2,068	11,362	294	16,320	8,561
	100%	4.77%	83.84%	10.51%	0.3%	1.66%	0.04%	2.39%	1.25%
<b>District 7</b>									
Bibb County	22,915	406	17,381	5,047	64	22	13	185	203
Choctaw County	13,859	73	7,731	6,012	18	12	0	28	58
Clarke County	25,833	271	14,070	11,336	103	77	4	67	176
Dallas County	43,820	309	12,769	30,423	85	149	11	84	299

\* Indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Greene County	9,045	69	1,575	7,370	17	15	0	25	43
Hale County	15,760	140	6,266	9,301	25	35	1	44	88
* Jefferson County	333,901	12,222	82,414	237,548	824	2,245	133	7,329	3,408
Lowndes County	11,299	87	2,859	8,310	25	14	0	31	60
Marengo County	21,027	352	9,751	10,872	34	53	13	140	164
* Montgomery County	72,439	2,758	13,659	55,643	180	288	74	1,794	801
Perry County	10,591	114	3,204	7,276	17	30	5	16	43
Sumter County	13,763	86	3,326	10,316	11	33	4	26	47
* Tuscaloosa County	72,263	1,830	47,616	21,745	141	1,076	12	899	774
* Washington County	4,634	34	3,610	962	14	5	0	4	39
Wilcox County	11,670	72	3,126	8,465	14	4	1	9	51
District 7 Total	682,819	18,823	229,357	430,626	1,572	4,058	271	10,681	6,254
	100%	2.76%	33.59%	63.07%	0.23%	0.59%	0.04%	1.56%	0.92%

\* indicates split

User: bpsnar3501  
 Plan: Poole-Hubbard Cong

Date: Thu Jun 23 14:50:37 GMT-0500 2011

### VAP Summary Report

District No.	Total	Total Hispanic:18	White18	Black18	American Indian18/Alaskan Native18	Asian18	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander18	Other18	All individuals over 18 who chose two or more races
1	682,819	0	357,792	135,074	5,705	6,784	243	5,427	5,359
2	682,820	0	354,485	144,176	2,542	6,733	374	7,036	5,591
3	682,819	0	381,329	126,594	1,970	4,931	370	5,970	5,266
4	682,819	0	445,534	47,565	4,425	2,930	327	15,063	6,457
5	682,820	0	404,523	89,898	3,582	7,545	391	10,405	7,424
6	682,820	0	442,809	51,137	1,565	8,272	213	10,465	4,537
7	682,819	0	190,441	312,334	1,247	3,486	207	7,105	3,639
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,779,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,576,913</b>	<b>906,778</b>	<b>21,036</b>	<b>40,681</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>61,471</b>	<b>38,273</b>

User: dpshan3501  
 Plan: Poole-Hubbard.cmg

Date: Wed Jun 1 14:08:07 GMT-0500 2011

### District Compactness Report

District	Polygon Area (sq. mi)	Perimeter (mi)	Reock	Area/Convex Hull	Groffman	Schwartzberg	Polsby Popper	Holes
1	9971.46	1108003.01	0.41	0.77	6.89	1.94	0.26	0
2	13451.41	1222714.38	0.45	0.81	6.55	1.85	0.29	0
3	11567.04	1143983.6	0.3	0.79	6.61	1.86	0.29	0
4	14094.93	1576896.61	0.27	0.7	8.25	2.33	0.18	0
5	5891.48	935438.27	0.22	0.76	7.57	2.14	0.22	0
6	4739.35	1108745.78	0.37	0.66	10.01	2.82	0.13	1
7	14659.2	1686728.28	0.37	0.67	8.66	2.44	0.17	0

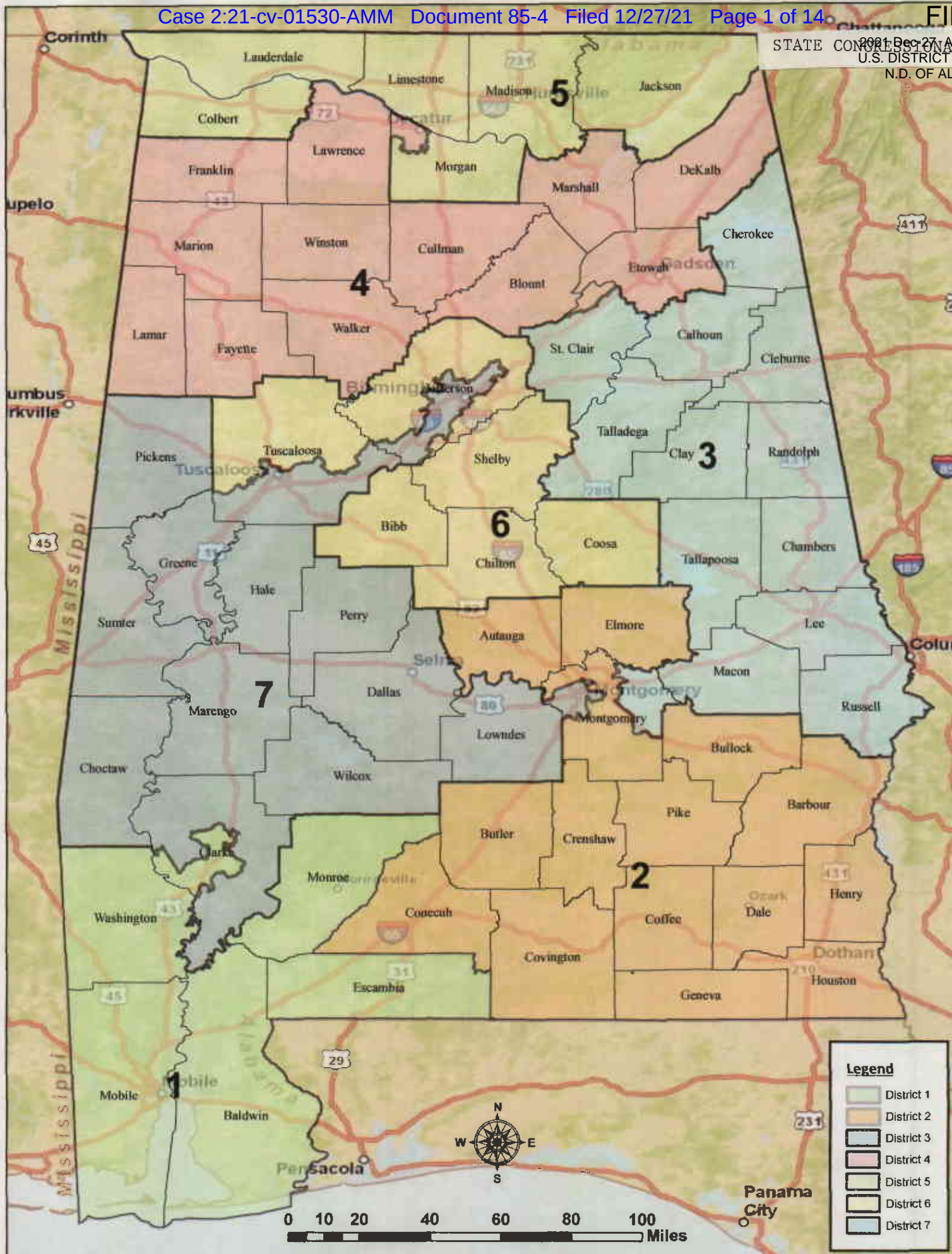
User: bpehan3501  
 Plan: Poole-Hubbard cong

Date: Wed Jun 1 13:56:44 GMT-0500 2011

### Unassigned Geographies Report

FIPS	Total Population	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)

STATE COURT REPORTER  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
N.D. OF ALABAMA





User: bpshans3501  
 Plan: STATE CONGRESSIONAL 1

Date: Mon Jun 20 12:14:13 GMT-0500 2011

### Population Summary Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
1	682,820	1	0.00	19,087	458,705	188,859	7,889	9,106	326	7,999	9,936
2	682,820	1	0.00	24,612	446,880	201,339	3,398	7,531	516	12,103	11,053
3	682,819	0	0.00	17,885	482,509	171,775	2,354	7,837	410	7,977	9,957
4	682,819	0	0.00	48,391	584,856	46,708	6,013	2,719	667	30,412	11,444
5	682,819	0	0.00	26,053	527,664	112,088	5,056	10,532	522	12,602	14,355
6	682,819	0	0.00	30,485	549,160	96,447	1,987	11,423	285	15,249	8,268
7	682,820	1	0.00	19,089	225,620	434,095	1,521	4,447	331	10,568	6,238

Total Population: 4,779,736  
 Ideal Population: 682,819  
 Mean Deviation: 0  
 Mean Percent Deviation: 0.01  
 Largest Positive Deviation: 1  
 Largest Negative Deviation: 0  
 Overall Range in Deviation: 1  
 Overall Range in Deviation Percentage: 0.00

User: bpsphan3501  
Plan: STATE CONGRESSIONAL 1

Date: Mon Jun 20 12:15:23 GMT-0500 2011

### District Statistics Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)
1	682,820	1	0.00	19,087 (2.80%)	458,705 (67.18%)	188,859 (27.66%)	7,889 (1.16%)	9,106 (1.33%)	326 (0.05%)	7,999 (1.17%)	9,936 (1.46%)
2	682,820	1	0.00	24,612 (3.60%)	446,880 (65.45%)	201,339 (29.49%)	3,398 (0.50%)	7,531 (1.10%)	516 (0.08%)	12,103 (1.77%)	11,053 (1.62%)
3	682,819	0	0.00	17,885 (2.62%)	482,509 (70.66%)	171,775 (25.16%)	2,354 (0.34%)	7,837 (1.15%)	410 (0.06%)	7,977 (1.17%)	9,957 (1.46%)
4	682,819	0	0.00	48,391 (7.09%)	584,856 (85.65%)	46,708 (6.84%)	6,013 (0.88%)	2,719 (0.40%)	667 (0.10%)	30,412 (4.45%)	11,444 (1.68%)
5	682,819	0	0.00	26,053 (3.82%)	527,664 (77.28%)	112,088 (16.42%)	5,056 (0.74%)	10,532 (1.54%)	522 (0.08%)	12,602 (1.85%)	14,365 (2.10%)
6	682,819	0	0.00	30,485 (4.46%)	549,160 (80.43%)	96,447 (14.12%)	1,987 (0.29%)	11,423 (1.67%)	285 (0.04%)	15,249 (2.23%)	8,268 (1.21%)
7	682,820	1	0.00	19,089 (2.80%)	225,620 (33.04%)	434,095 (63.57%)	1,521 (0.22%)	4,447 (0.65%)	331 (0.05%)	10,568 (1.55%)	6,238 (0.91%)

User: bpsbans501  
 Plan: STATE CONGRESSIONAL 1

Date: Mon Jun 20 12:14:58 GMT-0500 2011

### All Districts Population Report

District No.	Total Population	Total Population 18+	Dev. %	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
1	682,820	0	0.00	19,087	458,705	188,859	7,889	9,106	326	7,999	1,177	9,936
				2.80	67.18	27.66	1.16	1.33	0.05	1.17	0	1.46
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No.	Total Population	Total Population 18+	Dev. %	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
2	682,820	0	0.00	24,612	446,880	201,339	3,398	7,531	516	12,103	11,053	
				3.60	65.45	29.49	0.50	1.10	0.08	1.77	1.62	
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

STATE OF ALASKA  
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, ELECTIONS AND LABOR RELATIONS  
 DIVISION OF ELECTIONS

District No. 3  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	17,885	482,509	171,775	2,354	7,837	410	7,977	9,957	
Total%	2.62	70.66	25.16	0.34	1.15	0.06	1.17	1.46	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No. 4  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	48,391	584,856	46,708	6,013	2,719	667	30,412	11,444	
Total%	7.09	85.65	6.84	0.88	0.40	0.10	4.45	1.68	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No. 5  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	26,053	527,564	112,088	5,056	10,532	522	12,602	14,355	
Total%	3.82	77.28	16.42	0.74	1.54	0.08	1.85	2.10	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No. 6  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	30,485	549,160	96,447	1,987	11,423	285	15,249	8,268	
Total%	4.46	80.43	14.12	0.29	1.67	0.04	2.23	1.21	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No. 7  
 Total Population 682,820  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 1  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	19,089	225,620	434,095	1,521	4,447	331	10,568	6,238	
Total%	2.80	33.04	63.57	0.22	0.65	0.05	1.55	0.91	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

### Assigned District Splits

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
<b>District 1</b>									
Baldwin County	182,265	7,992	156,153	17,105	1,216	1,348	89	3,631	2,723
* Clarke County	8,595	70	5,895	2,548	33	18	0	31	70
Escambia County	38,319	718	23,784	12,220	1,288	92	12	343	580
Mobile County	412,992	9,936	248,647	142,992	3,681	7,561	204	3,885	6,022
Monroe County	23,068	220	12,718	9,614	260	67	9	66	334
Washington County	17,581	151	11,508	4,380	1,411	20	12	43	207
District 1 Total	682,820	19,087	458,705	188,859	7,889	9,106	326	7,999	9,936
	100%	2.8%	67.18%	27.66%	1.16%	1.33%	0.05%	1.17%	1.46%
<b>District 2</b>									
Autauga County	54,571	1,310	42,855	9,643	232	474	32	466	869
Barbour County	27,457	1,387	13,180	12,875	114	107	29	894	258
Bullock County	10,914	777	2,507	7,686	23	20	43	569	86
Butler County	20,947	191	11,399	9,095	60	177	7	48	161
Coffee County	49,948	3,180	37,330	8,359	645	644	100	1,623	1,247
Conecuh County	13,228	161	6,788	6,149	44	17	1	97	132
Covington County	37,765	483	32,022	4,716	214	155	1	135	522
Crenshaw County	13,906	204	10,097	3,254	57	189	8	99	202
Dale County	50,251	2,821	37,236	9,679	371	534	44	882	1,505

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races	
Elmore County	79,303	2,129	60,455	15,900	285	518	63	938	1,144	
Geneva County	26,790	920	23,127	2,539	224	67	8	409	416	
Henry County	17,302	389	11,865	4,942	57	54	2	206	176	
Houston County	101,547	2,995	71,053	26,176	446	820	49	1,244	1,759	
* Montgomery County	145,992	6,935	67,822	68,292	434	3,101	105	4,152	2,086	
Pike County	32,899	730	19,144	12,054	192	654	24	341	490	
District 2 Total	682,820	24,612	446,880	201,339	3,398	7,531	516	12,103	11,053	
	100%	3.6%	65.45%	29.49%	0.5%	1.1%	0.08%	1.77%	1.62%	
<b>District 3</b>										
Calthoun County	118,572	3,893	88,840	24,382	540	845	96	1,894	1,975	
Chambers County	34,215	536	20,112	13,257	69	168	10	214	385	
Cherokee County	25,989	320	24,081	1,208	135	54	1	123	387	
Clay County	13,932	399	11,380	2,066	55	24	0	172	235	
Cleburne County	14,972	307	14,079	498	51	23	10	151	160	
Lee County	140,247	4,571	100,006	31,901	445	3,658	105	1,873	2,259	
Macon County	21,452	232	3,319	17,729	29	76	2	69	228	
* Montgomery County	31,854	681	19,801	9,714	69	1,648	8	239	375	
Randolph County	22,913	649	17,532	4,607	84	55	5	369	261	
Russell County	52,947	1,946	28,449	22,135	219	236	113	691	1,104	
* St Clair County	81,819	1,638	72,084	7,140	273	514	46	682	1,080	
Talladega County	82,291	1,671	53,739	26,055	264	339	6	787	1,101	

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races		
Tallapoosa County	41,616	1,042	29,087	11,083	121	197	8	713	407	
District 3 Total	682,819	17,885	482,509	171,775	2,354	7,837	410	7,977	9,957	
	100%	2.62%	70.66%	25.16%	0.34%	1.15%	0.06%	1.17%	1.46%	
<b>District 4</b>										
Blount County	57,322	4,626	53,068	761	307	117	38	2,347	684	
Cullman County	80,406	3,454	76,133	856	408	343	18	1,759	889	
De Kalb County	71,109	9,690	60,087	1,078	969	203	147	7,051	1,574	
Etowah County	104,430	3,447	83,823	15,796	448	672	171	1,975	1,545	
Fayette County	17,241	204	14,910	1,969	52	37	0	102	171	
Franklin County	31,704	4,710	26,320	1,228	215	63	10	3,338	530	
Lamar County	14,564	180	12,626	1,643	24	4	2	82	183	
Lawrence County	34,339	574	26,647	3,938	1,953	42	6	275	1,478	
Marion County	30,776	632	28,791	1,184	101	54	14	291	341	
Marshall County	93,019	11,238	81,464	1,494	706	478	103	7,210	1,564	
* Morgan County	54,628	7,612	34,775	12,708	408	447	94	4,935	1,261	
* St. Clair County	1,774	78	1,657	10	8	4	0	52	43	
Walker County	67,023	1,307	61,146	3,928	251	195	36	639	828	
Winston County	24,484	639	23,409	115	163	60	28	356	353	
District 4 Total	682,819	48,391	584,856	46,708	6,013	2,719	667	30,412	11,444	
	100%	7.09%	85.65%	6.84%	0.88%	0.4%	0.1%	4.45%	1.68%	
<b>District 5</b>										
Colbert County	54,428	1,093	43,789	8,768	267	229	20	510	845	
Jackson County	53,227	1,339	48,348	1,781	719	185	48	768	1,378	

\* Indicates split



	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
Lauderdale County	92,709	2,082	80,112	9,257	338	685	34	977
1,306								
Limestone County	82,782	4,591	66,506	10,429	547	924	42	2,866
1,468								
Madison County	334,811	15,404	228,280	80,376	2,551	8,265	365	6,719
8,255								
* Morgan County	64,862	1,544	60,629	1,477	634	244	13	762
1,103								
District 5 Total	682,819	26,053	527,664	112,088	5,056	10,532	522	12,602
14,355								
100%	3.82%	77.28%	16.42%	0.74%	1.54%	0.08%	1.85%	2.1%
<b>District 6</b>								
Bibb County	22,915	406	17,381	5,047	64	22	13	185
203								
Chilton County	43,643	3,420	36,713	4,230	155	130	55	1,854
506								
Coosa County	11,539	230	7,648	3,582	40	16	15	135
103								
* Jefferson County	357,207	13,494	279,685	58,245	1,033	6,845	113	7,026
4,260								
Shelby County	195,085	11,567	161,943	20,732	553	3,726	74	5,373
2,684								
* Tuscaloosa County	52,430	1,368	45,790	4,611	142	684	15	676
512								
District 6 Total	682,819	30,485	549,160	96,447	1,987	11,423	285	15,249
8,268								
100%	4.46%	80.43%	14.12%	0.29%	1.67%	0.04%	2.23%	1.21%
<b>District 7</b>								
Choctaw County	13,859	73	7,731	6,012	18	12	0	28
58								
* Clarke County	17,238	201	8,175	8,788	70	59	4	36
106								
Dallas County	43,820	309	12,769	30,423	85	149	11	84
299								
Greene County	9,045	69	1,575	7,370	17	15	0	25
43								
Hale County	15,760	140	6,266	9,301	25	35	1	44
88								
* Jefferson County	301,259	11,994	69,481	218,280	707	2,313	131	7,332
3,015								

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Lowndes County	11,299	87	2,859	8,310	25	14	0	31	60
Marengo County	21,027	352	9,751	10,872	34	53	13	140	164
* Montgomery County	51,517	698	3,033	47,471	86	72	58	352	445
Perry County	10,591	114	3,204	7,276	17	30	5	16	43
Pickens County	19,746	313	11,110	8,211	28	36	1	128	232
Sumter County	13,763	86	3,326	10,316	11	33	4	26	47
* Tuscaloosa County	142,226	4,581	83,214	53,000	384	1,622	102	2,317	1,587
Wilcox County	11,670	72	3,126	8,465	14	4	1	9	51
District 7 Total	682,820	19,089	225,620	434,095	1,521	4,447	331	10,568	6,238
	100%	2.8%	33.04%	63.57%	0.22%	0.65%	0.05%	1.55%	0.91%

\* indicates split

User: bpsban3501

Date: Wed May 18 08:22:42 GMT-0500 2011

Plan: ██████████  
State Congressional 1

### VAP Summary Report

District No.	Total	Total Hispanic <sup>18</sup>	White <sup>18</sup>	Black <sup>18</sup>	American Indian <sup>18</sup> /Alaskan Native <sup>18</sup>	Asian <sup>18</sup>	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander <sup>18</sup>	Other <sup>18</sup>	All Individuals over 18 who chose two or more races
1	682,820	0	359,599	133,191	5,702	6,782	243	5,383	5,346
2	682,820	0	352,940	145,232	2,592	5,785	383	7,886	5,635
3	682,819	0	380,257	126,210	1,861	5,926	299	5,271	5,153
4	682,819	0	455,545	34,174	4,351	2,036	395	18,035	6,341
5	682,819	0	412,775	83,439	3,805	8,005	359	7,967	7,746
6	682,819	0	425,698	68,110	1,507	8,364	208	9,813	4,354
7	682,820	0	190,099	316,422	1,218	3,783	238	7,116	3,698
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,779,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,576,913</b>	<b>906,778</b>	<b>21,036</b>	<b>40,681</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>61,471</b>	<b>38,273</b>

User: bpshah3501  
 Plan: STATE CONGRESSIONAL 1

Date: Mon Jun 20 12:16:24 GMT-0500 2011

### District Compactness Report

District	Polygon Area (sq. mi)	Perimeter (mi)	Reock	Area/Convex Hull	Grofman	Schwartzberg	Polsby Popper	Holes
1	9486.52	1382685.65	0.4	0.71	8.82	2.49	0.16	0
2	14220.33	1440966.32	0.37	0.74	7.51	2.12	0.22	0
3	11101.91	1289143.48	0.28	0.72	7.6	2.14	0.22	0
4	12060.58	1328679.14	0.32	0.71	7.52	2.12	0.22	0
5	6570.95	959992.43	0.23	0.78	7.36	2.08	0.23	0
6	6452.77	1262021.89	0.36	0.72	9.76	2.75	0.13	0
7	14481.8	1904270.3	0.36	0.62	9.83	2.77	0.13	0

User: bpshah3501  
 Plan: STATE CONGRESSIONAL 1

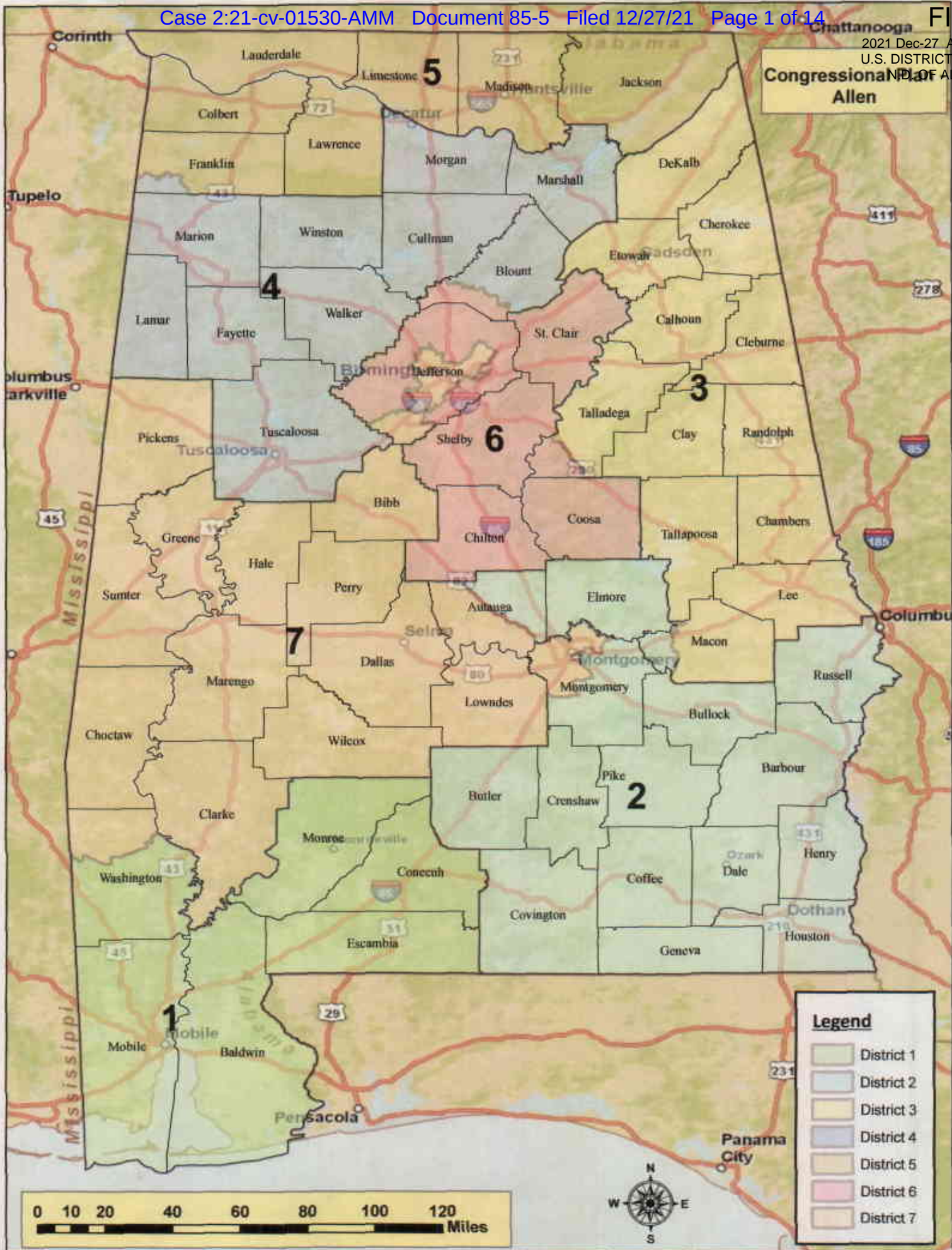
Date: Mon Jun 20 12:15:56 GMT-0500 2011

### Unassigned Geographies Report

FIPS	Total Population	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)

2021 Dec-27 AM 11:32  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

Congressional District  
Allen



User: dshan1426  
Plan: Allen Congressional Plan

Date: Tue May 24 18:25:16 GMT-0500 2011

### Population Summary Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
1	682,819	0	0.00	19,144	455,988	191,498	7,886	9,100	327	8,061	9,959
2	682,819	0	0.00	22,974	450,946	197,636	3,361	8,566	606	10,508	11,196
3	682,820	1	0.00	26,658	499,424	147,591	3,188	6,299	561	15,341	10,416
4	682,819	0	0.00	37,134	560,337	83,549	3,508	4,259	461	21,415	9,290
5	682,819	0	0.00	29,774	518,862	115,767	6,582	10,391	524	15,446	15,247
6	682,820	1	0.00	30,554	569,762	75,559	2,047	11,339	304	15,243	8,566
7	682,820	1	0.00	19,364	220,075	439,711	1,646	3,641	274	10,896	6,577
Total Population:					4,779,736						
Ideal Population:					682,819						
Mean Deviation:					0						
Mean Percent Deviation:					0.01						
Largest Positive Deviation:					1						
Largest Negative Deviation:					0						
Overall Range in Deviation:					1						
Overall Range in Deviation Percentage:					0.00						

User: dschan1426  
Plan: Allen Congressional Plan

Date: Tue May 24 18:24:46 GMT-0500 2011

### District Statistics Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)
1	682,819	0	0.00	19,144 (2.80%)	455,986 (66.78%)	191,498 (28.05%)	7,886 (1.15%)	9,100 (1.33%)	327 (0.05%)	8,061 (1.18%)	9,959 (1.46%)
2	682,819	0	0.00	22,974 (3.36%)	450,946 (66.04%)	197,636 (28.94%)	3,361 (0.49%)	8,566 (1.25%)	806 (0.09%)	10,508 (1.54%)	11,196 (1.64%)
3	682,820	1	0.00	26,658 (3.90%)	499,424 (73.14%)	147,591 (21.61%)	3,188 (0.47%)	6,299 (0.92%)	561 (0.08%)	15,341 (2.25%)	10,416 (1.53%)
4	682,819	0	0.00	37,134 (5.44%)	560,337 (82.06%)	83,549 (12.24%)	3,508 (0.51%)	4,259 (0.62%)	461 (0.07%)	21,415 (3.14%)	9,290 (1.36%)
5	682,819	0	0.00	29,774 (4.36%)	518,862 (75.99%)	115,767 (16.95%)	6,582 (0.96%)	10,391 (1.52%)	524 (0.08%)	15,446 (2.26%)	15,247 (2.23%)
6	682,820	1	0.00	30,554 (4.47%)	569,762 (83.44%)	75,559 (11.07%)	2,047 (0.30%)	11,339 (1.66%)	304 (0.04%)	15,243 (2.23%)	8,566 (1.25%)
7	682,820	1	0.00	19,364 (2.84%)	220,075 (32.23%)	439,711 (64.40%)	1,646 (0.24%)	3,641 (0.53%)	274 (0.04%)	10,896 (1.60%)	6,577 (0.96%)



User: bpshan3501  
Plan: Allen Congressional Plan

Date: Mon Jun 20 12:39:22 GMT-0500 2011

### All Districts Population Report

District No.	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
1									
Total Population	682,819								
Total Population 18+	0								
Deviation	0								
Dev. %	0.00								
District No.									
2									
Total Population	682,819								
Total Population 18+	0								
Deviation	0								
Dev. %	0.00								
Total Hispanic	19,144	455,988	191,498	7,888	9,100	327	8,061	9,959	
Total%	2.80	66.78	28.05	1.15	1.33	0.05	1.18	1.46	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	22,974	450,946	197,636	3,361	8,566	606	10,508	11,196	
Total%	3.36	66.04	28.94	0.49	1.25	0.09	1.54	1.64	
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

District No. 3  
 Total Population 682,820  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 1  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	26,658	499,424	147,591	3,188	6,299	561	15,341	10,416
Total%	3.90	73.14	21.61	0.47	0.92	0.08	2.25	1.53
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 4  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	37,134	560,337	83,549	3,508	4,259	461	21,415	9,290
Total%	5.44	82.08	12.24	0.51	0.62	0.07	3.14	1.36
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 5  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	29,774	518,862	115,787	6,582	10,391	524	15,446	15,247
Total%	4.36	75.99	18.95	0.96	1.52	0.08	2.26	2.23
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 6  
 Total Population 682,820  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 1  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	30,554	569,762	75,559	2,047	11,339	304	15,243	8,566
Total%	4.47	83.44	11.07	0.30	1.66	0.04	2.23	1.25
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 7  
 Total Population 682,820  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 1  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	19,364	220,075	439,711	1,646	3,641	274	10,896	6,577
Total%	2.84	32.23	64.40	0.24	0.53	0.04	1.60	0.96
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

### Assigned District Splits

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
<b>District 1</b>									
Baldwin County	182,265	7,992	156,153	17,105	1,216	1,348	89	3,631	2,723
Conecuh County	13,228	161	6,788	6,149	44	17	1	97	132
Escambia County	38,319	718	23,784	12,220	1,288	92	12	343	580
Mobile County	412,992	9,936	248,647	142,992	3,681	7,561	204	3,885	6,022
Monroe County	23,068	220	12,718	9,614	260	67	9	66	334
* Washington County	12,947	117	7,898	3,418	1,397	15	12	39	168
District 1 Total	682,819	19,144	455,988	191,498	7,886	9,100	327	8,061	9,959
	100%	2.8%	66.78%	28.05%	1.15%	1.33%	0.05%	1.18%	1.46%
<b>District 2</b>									
* Autauga County	45,614	1,057	37,053	6,829	175	452	32	335	738
Barbour County	27,457	1,387	13,180	12,875	114	107	29	894	258
Bullock County	10,914	777	2,507	7,666	23	20	43	569	86
Butler County	20,947	191	11,399	9,095	60	177	7	48	161
Coffee County	49,948	3,180	37,330	8,359	645	644	100	1,623	1,247
Covington County	37,765	483	32,022	4,716	214	155	1	135	522
Crenshaw County	13,906	204	10,097	3,254	57	189	8	99	202
Date County	50,251	2,821	37,236	9,679	371	534	44	882	1,505

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
Elmore County	79,303	2,129	60,455	15,900	285	518	63	938
Geneva County	26,790	920	23,127	2,539	224	67	8	409
Henry County	17,302	389	11,865	4,942	57	54	2	206
Houston County	101,547	2,995	71,053	26,176	446	820	49	1,244
* Macon County	1,866	14	454	1,388	0	7	0	0
* Montgomery County	113,363	3,751	55,575	50,029	279	3,932	83	2,094
Pike County	32,899	730	19,144	12,054	192	654	24	341
Russell County	52,947	1,946	28,449	22,135	219	236	113	691
District 2 Total	682,819	22,974	450,946	197,636	3,361	8,566	606	10,508
	100%	3.36%	66.04%	28.94%	0.49%	1.25%	0.09%	1.54%
								11,196
								1.64%
<b>District 3</b>								
Calhoun County	118,572	3,893	88,840	24,382	540	845	96	1,894
Chambers County	34,215	536	20,112	13,257	69	168	10	214
Cherokee County	25,989	320	24,081	1,208	135	54	1	123
Clay County	13,932	399	11,380	2,066	55	24	0	172
Cleburne County	14,972	307	14,079	498	51	23	10	151
De Kalb County	71,109	9,690	60,087	1,078	969	203	147	7,051
Etowah County	104,430	3,447	83,823	15,796	448	672	171	1,975
Lee County	140,247	4,571	100,006	31,901	445	3,658	105	1,873
* Macon County	19,586	218	2,865	16,341	29	69	2	69
Randolph County	22,913	649	17,532	4,607	84	55	5	369
* Talladega County	75,239	1,586	47,532	25,374	242	331	6	737
								1,017

\* Indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races	
Tallapoosa County	41,616	1,042	29,087	11,083	121	197	8	713	
District 3 Total	682,820	26,658	499,424	147,591	3,188	6,299	561	15,341	
	100%	3.9%	73.14%	21.61%	0.47%	0.92%	0.08%	2.25%	
<b>District 4</b>									
* Blount County	39,979	4,356	36,310	554	227	89	35	2,279	
Cullman County	80,406	3,454	76,133	856	408	343	18	1,759	
Fayette County	17,241	204	14,910	1,969	52	37	0	102	
* Franklin County	1,181	19	1,140	10	8	2	1	7	
Lamar County	14,564	180	12,626	1,643	24	4	2	82	
Marion County	30,776	632	28,791	1,184	101	54	14	291	
Marshall County	93,019	11,238	81,464	1,494	706	478	103	7,210	
Morgan County	119,490	9,156	95,404	14,185	1,042	691	107	5,697	
Tuscaloosa County	194,656	5,949	129,004	57,611	526	2,306	117	2,993	
Walker County	67,023	1,307	61,146	3,928	251	195	36	639	
Winston County	24,484	639	23,409	115	163	60	28	356	
District 4 Total	682,819	37,134	560,337	83,549	3,508	4,259	461	21,415	
	100%	5.44%	82.06%	12.24%	0.51%	0.62%	0.07%	3.14%	
<b>District 5</b>									
Colbert County	54,428	1,093	43,789	8,768	267	229	20	510	
* Franklin County	30,523	4,691	25,180	1,218	207	61	9	3,331	
Jackson County	53,227	1,339	48,348	1,781	719	185	48	768	
Lauderdale County	92,709	2,082	80,112	9,257	338	685	34	977	
								1,306	

\* Indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
Lawrence County	34,339	574	26,647	3,938	1,953	42	6	275
Limestone County	82,782	4,591	66,506	10,429	547	924	42	2,866
Madison County	334,811	15,404	228,280	80,376	2,551	8,265	365	6,719
District 5 Total	682,819	29,774	518,862	115,767	6,582	10,391	524	15,446
	100%	4.36%	75.99%	16.95%	0.96%	1.52%	0.08%	2.26%

**District 6**

* Autauga County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Blount County	17,343	270	16,758	207	80	28	3	68
Chilton County	43,643	3,420	36,713	4,230	155	130	55	1,854
Coosa County	11,539	230	7,648	3,582	40	16	15	135
* Jefferson County	324,565	13,266	266,752	38,977	916	6,913	111	7,029
St Clair County	83,593	1,716	73,741	7,150	281	518	46	734
Shelby County	195,085	11,567	161,943	20,732	553	3,726	74	5,373
* Talladega County	7,052	85	6,207	681	22	8	0	50
District 6 Total	682,820	30,554	569,762	75,559	2,047	11,339	304	15,243
	100%	4.47%	83.44%	11.07%	0.3%	1.66%	0.04%	2.23%

**District 7**

* Autauga County	8,957	253	5,802	2,814	57	22	0	131
Bibb County	22,915	406	17,381	5,047	64	22	13	185
Choctaw County	13,859	73	7,731	6,012	18	12	0	28
Clarke County	25,833	271	14,070	11,336	103	77	4	67

\* Indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
Dallas County	43,820	309	12,769	30,423	85	149	11	84
Greene County	9,045	69	1,575	7,370	17	15	0	25
Hale County	15,760	140	6,266	9,301	25	35	1	44
* Jefferson County	333,901	12,222	82,414	237,548	824	2,245	133	7,329
Lowndes County	11,299	87	2,859	8,310	25	14	0	31
Marengo County	21,027	352	9,751	10,872	34	53	13	140
* Montgomery County	116,000	4,563	35,081	75,448	310	889	88	2,649
Perry County	10,591	114	3,204	7,276	17	30	5	16
Pickens County	19,746	313	11,110	8,211	28	36	1	128
Sumter County	13,763	86	3,326	10,316	11	33	4	26
* Washington County	4,634	34	3,610	962	14	5	0	4
Wilcox County	11,670	72	3,126	8,465	14	4	1	9
District 7 Total	682,820	19,364	220,075	439,711	1,846	3,641	274	10,896
	100%	2.84%	32.23%	64.4%	0.24%	0.53%	0.04%	1.6%
								0.96%

\* indicates split



User: bpehan3501  
Plan: Allen\_Congressional

Date: Wed May 18 09:52:56 GMT-0500 2011

### VAP Summary Report

District No.	Total	Total Hispanic <sup>18</sup>	White <sup>18</sup>	Black <sup>18</sup>	American Indian <sup>18</sup> /Alaskan Native <sup>18</sup>	Asian <sup>18</sup>	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander <sup>18</sup>	Other <sup>18</sup>	All individuals over 18 who chose two or more races
1	682,819	0	357,792	135,074	5,705	6,784	243	5,427	5,359
2	682,819	0	354,369	142,370	2,557	6,449	440	6,810	5,650
3	682,820	0	394,344	108,618	2,419	4,849	367	9,313	5,599
4	682,819	0	441,223	60,394	2,697	3,389	281	13,205	5,067
5	682,819	0	406,546	86,302	4,805	7,893	367	9,706	8,293
6	682,820	0	440,927	54,049	1,558	8,262	219	9,811	4,558
7	682,820	0	181,712	319,971	1,295	3,055	208	7,199	3,747
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,779,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,576,913</b>	<b>906,778</b>	<b>21,036</b>	<b>40,681</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>61,471</b>	<b>38,273</b>

User: bpshan3501  
 Plan: Allan Congressional Plan

Date: Mon Jun 20 12:40:44 GMT-0500 2011

### District Compactness Report

District	Polygon Area (sq. mi)	Perimeter (mi)	Reock	Area/Convex Hull	Grofman	Schwartzberg	Polsby Popper	Holes
1	9971.46	1108003.01	0.41	0.77	6.89	1.94	0.26	0
2	13639.52	1280474.21	0.48	0.76	6.81	1.92	0.27	0
3	10719.01	1083806.54	0.28	0.8	6.5	1.83	0.3	0
4	10670.37	1150429.93	0.38	0.72	6.92	1.95	0.28	0
5	7698.56	878449.29	0.27	0.85	6.22	1.75	0.32	0
6	5573.16	1149241.27	0.41	0.68	9.57	2.7	0.14	1
7	16102.8	1727304.22	0.41	0.66	8.46	2.39	0.18	0

User: bpsphan3501  
 Plan: Allen Congressional Plan

Date: Mon Jun 20 12:40:14 GMT-0500 2011

### Unassigned Geographies Report

FIPS	Total Population	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)



User: clee6  
Plan: greer congressional 2

Date: Mon Jun 20 14:16:43 GMT-0500 2011

### Population Summary Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
1	682,819	0	0.00	19,144	455,988	191,498	7,886	9,100	327	8,061	9,959
2	682,819	0	0.00	22,974	450,946	197,636	3,361	8,566	606	10,508	11,196
3	682,820	1	0.00	26,658	499,424	147,591	3,188	6,299	561	15,341	10,416
4	682,819	0	0.00	33,101	556,587	87,418	5,165	4,010	408	19,091	10,140
5	682,819	0	0.00	33,807	522,612	111,898	4,925	10,840	577	17,770	14,397
6	682,820	1	0.00	30,554	569,762	75,559	2,047	11,339	304	15,243	8,566
7	682,820	1	0.00	19,364	220,075	439,711	1,646	3,641	274	10,896	6,577
Total Population:					4,779,736						
Ideal Population:					682,819						
Mean Deviation:					0						
Mean Percent Deviation:					0.01						
Largest Positive Deviation:					1						
Largest Negative Deviation:					0						
Overall Range in Deviation:					1						
Overall Range in Deviation Percentage:					0.00						

STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

User: cleeb  
Plan: greer congressional 2

Date: Mon Jun 20 14:17:44 GMT-0500 2011

### District Statistics Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)
1	682,819	0	0.00	19,144 (2.80%)	455,988 (66.78%)	191,498 (28.05%)	7,886 (1.15%)	9,100 (1.33%)	327 (0.05%)	8,061 (1.18%)	9,959 (1.46%)
2	682,819	0	0.00	22,974 (3.36%)	450,946 (66.04%)	197,636 (28.94%)	3,361 (0.49%)	8,566 (1.25%)	606 (0.09%)	10,508 (1.54%)	11,196 (1.64%)
3	682,820	1	0.00	26,658 (3.90%)	499,424 (73.14%)	147,591 (21.61%)	3,188 (0.47%)	6,299 (0.92%)	561 (0.08%)	15,341 (2.25%)	10,416 (1.53%)
4	682,819	0	0.00	33,101 (4.85%)	556,587 (81.51%)	87,418 (12.80%)	5,165 (0.76%)	4,010 (0.59%)	408 (0.06%)	19,091 (2.80%)	10,140 (1.49%)
5	682,819	0	0.00	33,807 (4.95%)	522,612 (76.54%)	111,898 (16.39%)	4,925 (0.72%)	10,640 (1.56%)	577 (0.08%)	17,770 (2.60%)	14,397 (2.11%)
6	682,820	1	0.00	30,554 (4.47%)	569,762 (83.44%)	75,559 (11.07%)	2,047 (0.30%)	11,339 (1.66%)	304 (0.04%)	15,243 (2.23%)	8,566 (1.25%)
7	682,820	1	0.00	19,364 (2.84%)	220,075 (32.23%)	439,711 (64.40%)	1,846 (0.24%)	3,641 (0.53%)	274 (0.04%)	10,896 (1.60%)	6,577 (0.96%)

User: cleas  
Plan: greer congressional 2

Date: Mon Jun 20 14:17:12 GMT-0500 2011

### All Districts Population Report

District No.										
Total Population	682,819									
Total Population 18+	0									
Deviation	0									
Dev. %	0.00									
	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races		
Total	19,144	455,988	191,498	7,886	0,100	327	8,061	9,959		
Total%	2.80	66.78	28.05	1.15	1.33	0.05	1.18	1.46		
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

District No.										
Total Population	682,819									
Total Population 18+	0									
Deviation	0									
Dev. %	0.00									
	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races		
Total	22,974	450,946	197,636	3,361	8,566	606	10,508	11,196		
Total%	3.36	66.04	28.94	0.49	1.25	0.09	1.54	1.64		
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

District No. 3  
 Total Population 682,820  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 1  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	26,658	499,424	147,591	3,188	6,299	561	15,341	10,416
Total%	3.90	73.14	21.61	0.47	0.92	0.08	2.25	1.53
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 4  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	33,101	556,587	87,418	5,165	4,010	408	19,091	10,140
Total%	4.85	81.51	12.80	0.76	0.59	0.06	2.80	1.49
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 5  
 Total Population 682,819  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 0  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	33,807	522,612	111,898	4,925	10,640	577	17,770	14,397
Total%	4.95	76.54	16.39	0.72	1.56	0.08	2.60	2.11
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



District No. 6  
 Total Population 682,820  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 1  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	30,554	569,762	75,559	2,047	1,339	1,339	304	15,243	8,566
Total%	4.47	83.44	11.07	0.30	0.30	1.66	0.04	2.23	1.25
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

District No. 7  
 Total Population 682,820  
 Total Population 18+ 0  
 Deviation 1  
 Dev. % 0.00

	Total Hispanic	White	Black	Indian/Alaskan Native	American	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races
Total	19,364	220,075	439,711	1,646	3,641	3,641	274	10,896	6,577
Total%	2.84	32.23	64.40	0.24	0.53	0.53	0.04	1.60	0.96
Total 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 18+%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

User: cleef  
Plan: greer congressional 2

Date: Mon Jun 20 14:20:33 GMT-0500 2011

### Assigned District Splits

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
<b>District 1</b>								
Baldwin County	182,265	7,992	156,153	17,105	1,216	1,348	89	3,631
Conocho County	13,228	161	6,788	6,149	44	17	1	97
Escambia County	38,319	718	23,784	12,220	1,288	92	12	343
Mobile County	412,992	9,936	248,647	142,992	3,681	7,561	204	3,885
Monroe County	23,068	220	12,718	9,614	260	67	9	66
* Washington County	12,947	117	7,898	3,418	1,397	15	12	39
District 1 Total	682,819	19,144	455,988	191,498	7,886	9,100	327	8,061
	100%	2.8%	66.78%	28.05%	1.15%	1.33%	0.05%	1.18%
<b>District 2</b>								
* Autauga County	45,614	1,057	37,053	6,829	175	452	32	335
Barbour County	27,457	1,387	13,180	12,875	114	107	29	894
Bullock County	10,914	777	2,507	7,666	23	20	43	569
Butler County	20,947	191	11,399	9,095	60	177	7	48
Coffee County	49,948	3,180	37,330	8,359	645	644	100	1,623
Covington County	37,765	483	32,022	4,716	214	155	1	135
Crenshaw County	13,906	204	10,097	3,254	57	189	8	99
Date County	50,251	2,821	37,236	9,679	371	534	44	882
								1,505

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races			
Elmore County	79,303	2,129	60,455	15,900	285	518	63	938	1,144	
Geneva County	26,790	920	23,127	2,539	224	67	8	409	416	
Henry County	17,302	389	11,865	4,942	57	54	2	206	176	
Houston County	101,547	2,995	71,053	26,176	446	820	49	1,244	1,759	
* Macon County	1,866	14	454	1,388	0	7	0	0	17	
* Montgomery County	113,363	3,751	55,575	50,029	279	3,932	83	2,094	1,371	
Pike County	32,899	730	19,144	12,054	192	654	24	341	490	
Russell County	52,947	1,946	28,449	22,135	219	236	113	691	1,104	
District 2 Total	682,819	22,974	450,946	197,636	3,361	8,566	606	10,508	11,196	
	100%	3.36%	66.04%	28.94%	0.49%	1.25%	0.09%	1.54%	1.64%	
<b>District 3</b>										
Calhoun County	118,572	3,893	88,840	24,382	540	845	96	1,894	1,975	
Chambers County	34,215	536	20,112	13,257	69	168	10	214	385	
Cherokee County	25,989	320	24,081	1,208	135	54	1	123	387	
Clay County	13,932	399	11,380	2,066	55	24	0	172	235	
Cleburne County	14,972	307	14,079	498	51	23	10	151	160	
De Kalb County	71,109	9,690	60,087	1,078	969	203	147	7,051	1,574	
Elowah County	104,430	3,447	83,823	15,796	448	672	171	1,975	1,545	
Lee County	140,247	4,571	100,006	31,901	445	3,658	105	1,873	2,259	
* Macon County	19,586	218	2,865	16,341	29	69	2	69	211	
Randolph County	22,913	649	17,532	4,607	84	55	5	369	261	
* Talladega County	75,239	1,586	47,532	25,374	242	331	6	737	1,017	

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or more races	
Tallapoosa County	41,616	1,042	29,087	11,083	121	197	8	713	407	
District 3 Total	682,820	26,658	499,424	147,591	3,188	6,299	561	15,341	10,416	
	100%	3.9%	73.14%	21.61%	0.47%	0.92%	0.08%	2.25%	1.53%	
<b>District 4</b>										
* Blount County	39,979	4,356	36,310	554	227	89	35	2,279	485	
Cullman County	80,406	3,454	76,133	856	408	343	18	1,759	889	
Fayette County	17,241	204	14,910	1,969	52	37	0	102	171	
Franklin County	31,704	4,710	26,320	1,228	215	63	10	3,388	530	
Lamar County	14,564	180	12,626	1,643	24	4	2	82	183	
Lawrence County	34,339	574	26,647	3,938	1,953	42	6	275	1,478	
Marion County	30,776	632	28,791	1,184	101	54	14	291	341	
* Marshall County	28,157	1,940	25,887	207	203	126	35	1,280	419	
Morgan County	119,490	9,156	95,404	14,185	1,042	691	107	5,697	2,364	
Tuscaloosa County	194,656	5,949	129,004	57,611	526	2,306	117	2,993	2,099	
Walker County	67,023	1,307	61,146	3,928	251	195	36	639	828	
Winston County	24,484	639	23,409	115	163	60	28	356	353	
District 4 Total	682,819	33,101	556,587	87,418	5,165	4,010	408	19,091	10,140	
	100%	4.85%	81.51%	12.8%	0.76%	0.59%	0.06%	2.8%	1.49%	
<b>District 5</b>										
Colbert County	54,428	1,093	43,789	8,768	267	229	20	510	845	
Jackson County	53,227	1,339	48,348	1,781	719	185	48	768	1,378	
Lauderdale County	92,709	2,082	80,112	9,257	338	685	34	977	1,306	

\* Indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
Limestone County	82,782	4,591	66,506	10,429	547	924	42	2,866
Madison County	334,811	15,404	228,280	80,376	2,551	8,265	365	6,719
* Marshall County	64,862	9,298	55,577	1,287	503	352	68	5,930
District 5 Total	682,819	33,807	522,612	111,898	4,925	10,640	577	17,770
	100%	4.95%	76.54%	16.39%	0.72%	1.56%	0.08%	2.6%
<b>District 6</b>								
* Autauga County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Blount County	17,343	270	16,758	207	80	28	3	68
Chilton County	43,643	3,420	36,713	4,230	155	130	55	1,854
Coosa County	11,539	230	7,648	3,582	40	16	15	135
* Jefferson County	324,565	13,266	266,752	38,977	916	6,913	111	7,029
St Clair County	83,593	1,716	73,741	7,150	281	518	46	734
Shelby County	195,085	11,567	161,943	20,732	553	3,726	74	5,373
* Talladega County	7,052	85	6,207	681	22	8	0	50
District 6 Total	682,820	30,554	569,762	75,559	2,047	11,339	304	15,243
	100%	4.47%	83.44%	11.07%	0.3%	1.66%	0.04%	2.23%
<b>District 7</b>								
* Autauga County	8,957	253	5,802	2,814	57	22	0	131
Bibb County	22,915	406	17,381	5,047	64	22	13	185
Choctaw County	13,859	73	7,731	6,012	18	12	0	28
Clarke County	25,833	271	14,070	11,336	103	77	4	67

\* indicates split

	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other Two or more races
Dallas County	43,820	309	12,769	30,423	85	149	11	84
Greene County	9,045	69	1,575	7,370	17	15	0	25
Hale County	15,760	140	6,266	9,301	25	35	1	44
* Jefferson County	333,901	12,222	82,414	237,548	824	2,245	133	7,329
Lowndes County	11,299	87	2,859	8,310	25	14	0	31
Marengo County	21,027	352	9,751	10,872	34	53	13	140
* Montgomery County	116,000	4,563	35,081	75,448	310	889	88	2,649
Perry County	10,591	114	3,204	7,276	17	30	5	16
Pickens County	19,746	313	11,110	8,211	28	36	1	128
Sumter County	13,763	86	3,326	10,316	11	33	4	26
* Washington County	4,634	34	3,610	962	14	5	0	4
Wilcox County	11,670	72	3,126	8,465	14	4	1	9
District 7 Total	682,820	19,364	220,075	439,711	1,646	3,641	274	10,896
	100%	2.84%	32.23%	64.4%	0.24%	0.53%	0.04%	1.6%
								6,577
								0.96%

\* indicates split

User: bpschan3501  
 Plan: Greer Congressional 2

Date: Mon Jun 20 14:26:50 GMT-0500 2011

### VAP Summary Report

District No.	Total	Total Hispanic <sup>18</sup>	White <sup>18</sup>	Black <sup>18</sup>	American Indian <sup>18</sup> /Alaskan Native <sup>18</sup>	Asian <sup>18</sup>	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander <sup>18</sup>	Other <sup>18</sup>	All individuals over 18 who chose two or more races
1	682,819	0	357,792	135,074	5,705	6,784	243	5,427	5,359
2	682,819	0	354,369	142,370	2,557	6,449	440	6,810	5,650
3	682,820	0	394,344	108,618	2,419	4,849	367	9,313	5,599
4	682,819	0	438,761	63,420	3,785	3,194	255	11,797	5,686
5	682,819	0	409,008	83,276	3,717	8,088	393	11,114	7,674
6	682,820	0	440,927	54,049	1,558	8,262	219	9,811	4,558
7	682,820	0	181,712	319,971	1,295	3,055	208	7,199	3,747
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,779,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,576,913</b>	<b>906,778</b>	<b>21,036</b>	<b>40,681</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>61,471</b>	<b>38,273</b>

User: cleeb  
 Plan: greer congressional 2

Date: Mon Jun 20 14:18:51 GMT-0500 2011

### District Compactness Report

District	Polygon Area (sq. m)	Perimeter (mi)	Reock	Area/Convex Hull	Grofrnan	Schwartzberg	Polisby Popper	Holes
1	9971.46	1108003.01	0.41	0.77	6.89	1.94	0.26	0
2	13639.52	1280474.21	0.48	0.76	6.81	1.92	0.27	0
3	10719.01	1083806.54	0.28	0.8	6.5	1.83	0.3	0
4	11928.5	1111214.4	0.52	0.79	6.32	1.78	0.31	0
5	6440.43	887579.83	0.22	0.73	6.87	1.94	0.27	0
6	5573.16	1149241.27	0.41	0.68	9.57	2.7	0.14	1
7	16102.8	1727304.22	0.41	0.66	8.46	2.39	0.18	0



User: cleee6  
 Plan: greer congressional 2

Date: Mon Jun 20 14:18:23 GMT-0500 2011

### Unassigned Geographies Report

FIPS	Total Population	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)

2011 Census Data  
 American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)

---

**REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE GUIDELINES**  
**FOR LEGISLATIVE,**  
**STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, AND**  
**CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING**  
**STATE OF ALABAMA**

---

1 Pursuant to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State  
2 of Alabama, the Alabama State Legislature is required to review the 2000 Federal  
3 Decennial Census data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to determine if it is  
4 necessary to reapportion or redistrict Alabama's legislative, State Board of Education,  
5 and congressional districts because of population changes since the 1990 Census.  
6 Accordingly, the following guidelines for legislative, State Board of Education, and  
7 Congressional reapportionment and redistricting have been established by the  
8 Legislatures' Permanent Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment, hereinafter  
9 referred to as the "Reapportionment Committee."

10  
11  
12 **I. POPULATION**

13  
14 Public Law 94-171, enacted by Congress in 1975, requires the U. S. Bureau of  
15 the Census to provide small area population counts to the Legislature and the

1 Governor within one year after each Decennial Census, or by April 1, 2001,  
2 broken down by major race group and Hispanic origin for the total population,  
3 and for persons 18 years old and over. Census maps showing the boundaries of  
4 counties, cities, census statistical areas, census blocks, and voting districts  
5 (precincts) will accompany these data. The total Alabama state population, and  
6 the population of defined subunits thereof, as reported by the 2000 Decennial  
7 Census, shall be the permissible data base used for the development,  
8 evaluation, and analysis of proposed redistricting plans. It is the intention of this  
9 provision to exclude from use any census data other than that provided by the  
10 United States Census Bureau, and without stating any preference for  
11 enumerated or estimated Census results.

12  
13  
14 **II. EQUAL POPULATION REQUIREMENT: ONE PERSON-ONE VOTE**

15  
16 The goal of reapportioning and redistricting is equality of population of legislative,  
17 State Board of Education, and congressional districts as defined below.

18  
19 **1. Legislative And State Board of Education Districts**

20  
21 In accordance with the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to  
22 the United States Constitution, legislative and State Board of Education districts

1 will be drawn to achieve "substantial equality of population among the various  
2 districts."

3  
4 a. As a general proposition, deviations from the "ideal district" population should be  
5 justifiable either as a result of the limitations of census geography, or as a result  
6 of the promotion of a rational state policy.

7  
8 b. In keeping with subpart a, above, proponents of legislative and State Board of  
9 Education reapportionment plans should establish as a high priority minimizing  
10 population deviations among districts. In any case, the relative population  
11 deviation for any legislative or State Board of Education district should not  
12 exceed plus or minus five percent ( $\pm 5\%$ ). Adherence to this rule will insure that  
13 the overall deviation in the plan does not exceed ten percent (10%), which is  
14 generally considered by controlling federal judicial decisions as a permissible  
15 overall deviation.

16  
17 c. Any proponent submitting a proposal to the Reapportionment Committee or the  
18 Legislature shall submit a detailed explanation of how the deviations in the  
19 proposed plan further the rational state policies described in Section IV of these  
20 guidelines, or are necessitated by census geography.

## 2. **Congressional Districts**

The Apportionment Clause of Article I, Section 2, of the United States Constitution requires that the population of all the congressional districts in a state be "as nearly equal in population as practicable." Accordingly, efforts will be made to draw Congressional redistricting plans in which districts are mathematically equal in population, or which produce the lowest overall range practicable. Any significant deviation from the ideal population must reflect the necessity to achieve some legitimate state objective, and it should be recognized that strict scrutiny will be given any such plan, with the proponent having a heavy burden to demonstrate with specificity the necessity for such deviation. Any proponent submitting a proposal to the Reapportionment Committee or the Legislature shall submit a detailed explanation of how the deviations in the proposed plan further the rational state policies described in Section IV of these guidelines or are necessitated by census geography.

## III. **VOTING RIGHTS ACT**

1. Redistricting plans must meet the provisions of the Voting Rights Act, and shall be constructed so as not to impede the opportunities of blacks and other racial and ethnic groups protected by the Act to participate in the political process and elect representatives of their choice.

**GUIDELINES**

2. Proposed redistricting plans must not employ standards, practices, or procedures which have the purpose of, or result in, the denial or abridgement of the right to vote on account of race or color or because a person is a member of a language minority group.
  
3. Redistricting plans are subject to the preclearance process established in Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

**IV. CRITERIA FOR LEGISLATIVE, STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS**

1. All legislative, State Board of Education, and congressional districts will be single member districts which comport with the population equality standards discussed above.
  
2. No district will be drawn in a manner that subordinates race-neutral districting criteria to considerations that stereotype voters on the basis of race, color, or membership in a language-minority group.
  
3. A redistricting plan will not have either the purpose or the effect of diluting minority voting strength, and shall not be retrogressive and shall otherwise comply with Sections 2 and 5 of the Voting Rights Act and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

4. All legislative and congressional districts will be composed of contiguous and reasonably compact geography.
5. The following legislative redistricting requirements prescribed by the Alabama Constitution shall be complied with:
  - a. Sovereignty resides in the people of Alabama, and all districts should be drawn to reflect the democratic will of all the people concerning how their governments should be restructured.<sup>1</sup>
  - b. House and Senate districts shall be drawn on the basis of total population.<sup>2</sup>
  - c. The number of Senate districts is set by statute at 35<sup>3</sup> and, under the Alabama Constitution, may not exceed 35.<sup>4</sup>
  - d. The number of Senate districts shall be not less than one-fourth or more than one-third of the number of House districts.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Ala. Const. art I, § 2.

<sup>2</sup> Ala. Const. art. IX, § 198; *Sims v. Amos*, 336 F.Supp. 924 (M.D. Ala), supplemented, 340 F.Supp. 691, *affirmed per curiam*, 409 U.S. 942 (1972).

<sup>3</sup> Ala. Code § 29-1-2.3 (1998).

<sup>4</sup> Ala. Const. art. IV, § 50.

<sup>5</sup> Ala. Const. art. IX, § 197.

**GUIDELINES**

---

- e. The number of House districts is set by statute at 105<sup>6</sup> and, under the Alabama Constitution, may not exceed 106.<sup>7</sup>
- f. The number of House districts shall not be less than 67.<sup>8</sup>
- 6. The following redistricting policies contained in the Alabama Constitution shall be observed to the extent that they do not violate or conflict with requirements prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States:
  - a. Each House and Senate district should be composed of as few counties as practicable.<sup>9</sup>
  - b. Every part of every district shall be contiguous with every other part of the district.<sup>10</sup>
  - c. Every district should be as compact as is feasible.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup> Ala. Code § 29-1-1.2 (1998).

<sup>7</sup> Ala. Const. art. IV, § 50.

<sup>8</sup> Ala. Const. art. IV, § 50; *Opinion of the Justices*, 178 So .2d 641 (Ala. 1965).

<sup>9</sup> Ala. Const. art. II, § 39, art. IX. §§ 198, 199, 200; *Sims v. Baggett*, 247 F.Supp. 96, 102 (M.D. Ala. 1965).

<sup>10</sup> Ala. Const. art. IX, § 200.

<sup>11</sup> Ala. Const. art. II, § 39, art. IX §§ 198, 199, 200.



7. The following redistricting policies are embedded in the political values, traditions, customs, and usages of the State of Alabama and shall be observed to the extent that they do not violate or subordinate the foregoing policies prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Alabama:
  - a. Contests between incumbent members of the Legislature, the State Board of Education, or of the Congress will be avoided when ever possible.
  - b. The integrity of communities of interest shall be respected to the extent feasible. For purposes of these Guidelines, a community of interest is defined as an area with recognized similarities of interests, including but not limited to racial, ethnic, geographic, governmental, regional, social, cultural, partisan, or historic interests; county, municipal, or voting precinct boundaries; and commonality of communications. It is inevitable that some interests will be recognized and others will not, however the legislature will attempt to accommodate those felt most strongly by the people in each specific location.
  - c. Local community and political leaders and organizations and the entire citizenry shall be consulted to the maximum extent practicable, and their wishes with respect to the configuration of districts shall be complied with to the extent they are lawful and practicable.
  - d. The plan will attempt to preserve the cores of existing districts.

**GUIDELINES**

---

**V. PLANS PRODUCED BY LEGISLATORS**

1. The confidentiality of any legislator developing plans or portions thereof will be respected. The Reapportionment Office staff will not release any information on any legislator's work without written permission of the legislator developing the plan, subject to paragraph two below.
2. A proposed redistricting plan will become public information upon its introduction as a bill in the legislative process, or upon presentation for consideration by the Reapportionment Committee.
3. Access to the Legislative Reapportionment Office Computer System, census population data, and redistricting work maps will be available to all members of the Legislature upon request. Reapportionment Office staff will provide technical assistance to all legislators who wish to develop proposals.
4. In accordance with Rule 23 of the Joint Rules of the Alabama Legislature, 1999, all amendments or revisions to redistricting plans, following introduction as a bill, shall be drafted by the Reapportionment Office.
5. Drafts of all redistricting plans which are for introduction at any session of the Legislature, and which are not prepared by the Reapportionment Office, must be

presented to the Reapportionment Office for review of proper form and for entry into the Legislative Data Bank.

**VI. COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND PUBLIC HEARINGS**

1. All meetings of the Reapportionment Committee and its sub-committees will be open to the public and all plans presented at committee meetings will be made available to the public.
2. Minutes of all Reapportionment Committee meetings shall be taken and maintained as part of the public record. Copies of all minutes shall be made available to the public.
3. Transcripts of all public hearings shall be made and maintained as part of the public record, and shall be available to the public.
4. The Reapportionment Committee will hold public hearings at different locations throughout the State in order to actively seek public participation and maximize public input.
5. All interested persons are encouraged to appear before the Reapportionment Committee and to give their comments and input regarding legislative, State Board of Education, and congressional reapportionment and redistricting. Reasonable opportunity will be given to such persons, consistent with the criteria

**GUIDELINES**

herein established, to present plans or amendments to plans for legislative, State Board of Education, and congressional reapportionment and redistricting to the Reapportionment Committee, if desired, unless such plans or amendments fail to meet the minimally accepted criteria herein established.

6. Notices of all Reapportionment Committee meetings will be posted on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth floors of the Alabama State House, and the Committee's website: [www.legislature.state.al.us/reapportionment/reap.html](http://www.legislature.state.al.us/reapportionment/reap.html) . Individual notices of Reapportionment Committee meetings will be transmitted to any citizen or organization requesting the same, without charge. Persons or organizations who want to receive this information should contact the Reapportionment Office.

**VII. PUBLIC ACCESS**

1. The Reapportionment Committee seeks active and informed public participation in all activities of the committee and the widest range of public information and citizen input into its deliberations. Public access to the Reapportionment Office computer system is available every Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Please contact the Reapportionment Office to schedule an appointment.
2. A redistricting plan may be presented to the Reapportionment Committee by any individual citizen or organization by written presentation at a public meeting or by

submission in writing to the committee. All plans submitted to the Reapportionment Committee will be made part of the public record and made available in the same manner as other public records of the committee.

3. Any proposed redistricting plan drafted into legislation must be offered by a member of the Legislature for introduction into the legislative process.
4. Any redistricting plan developed outside the Legislature or any redistricting plan developed without Reapportionment Office assistance which is to be presented for consideration by the Reapportionment Committee must:
  - a. Be clearly depicted on maps which follow 2000 Census geographic boundaries or on a reapportionment work map available from the Reapportionment Office;
  - b. Be accompanied by a statistical sheet listing total population and minority population for each district and listing the census geography making up each proposed district;
  - c. Stand as a complete statewide plan for redistricting, or, if presenting a partial plan, fit back into the plan which is being modified, so that the proposal can be evaluated in the context of a statewide plan (i.e.: all places of geography must be accounted for in some district);
  - d. Must comply with the guidelines adopted by the Reapportionment Committee.

**GUIDELINES**

---

5. Electronic Submissions

- a. Electronic submissions of redistricting plans will be accepted by the Reapportionment Committee.
- b. Plans submitted electronically must also be accompanied by the paper materials referenced in this section.
- c. See Appendix B for the technical documentation for the electronic submission of redistricting plans.

6. Census Data And Redistricting Materials

- a. Census population data and census maps will be made available through the Reapportionment Office at a cost determined by the Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment.
- b. Summary population data at the precinct level and a statewide workmap(s) will be made available to the public through the Reapportionment Office at a cost determined by the Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment.
- c. All such fees shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund and shall be used to cover the expenses of the legislature.

*NOTE: Please refer to Appendix A for the fee structure of items and materials listed in these guidelines.*

**GUIDELINES**

---

Appendix A

**Fee Structure**

**Census Data and Census Maps**

**Reapportionment Committee**

**State of Alabama**

2000 Census Population Data - Public Law 94-171 (Official 2000 Census data released for the State of Alabama).

Data Available: Hard copy 8 ½ x 11 \$ .10 per page.

1. Precinct totals county by county broken down by race and voting age.
2. County block level totals broken down by race and voting age. Report size varies by county depending on the size of the county.
3. Entire state population report.

Maps Available: Hard copy 36" x 42" map sheets.

\$5.00 per map sheet (includes postage).

1. Voting Precinct Maps, by county.

The number of map sheets per county varies according to the size of each county.

2. Census Tract Maps, by county.

The number of map sheets per county varies according to the size of each county.

3. County Census Block Maps.

The number of map sheets per county varies according to the size of each county.

Census Data - Census Tiger/Line files and Census 2000 P.L. 94-171 Redistricting

Data Summary Files are available for download from Census at

[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).

Electronic Data - Data in electronic form will be provided on a 3 ½ floppy diskette at \$20.00 per diskette or on a CD-RM at \$30.00 per CD.

*\*Please note that computer software is required to run the census data and will not be provided by the Reapportionment Office.*



GUIDELINES

---

Appendix B.

ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF REDISTRICTING PLANS  
REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE - STATE OF ALABAMA

The Legislative Reapportionment Computer System supports the electronic submission of redistricting plans. The electronic submission of these plans must be on either a floppy disk or CD ROM. The software used by the Reapportionment Office is (PSA) Plan2000.

The electronic file should be in DOJ (Block, district #) format. This should be a two column, comma delimited file containing the FIPS code for each block, and the district number. Plan2000 has an automated plan import that creates a new Plan2000 plan from the block/district assignment list.

MIF (MapInfo interchange) and ArcView shape files can be viewed as an overlay. A new plan would have to be built using this overlay as a guide to assign units into a blank Plan2000 plan. Other formats which can be used as an overlay are MFE, ArcView, ArcInfo, Access, CAD, Map Info, FRAMME, MGDM, MGSM, ODBC Tabular, Oracle Object Model, and Oracle Relational Model. However, in order to analyze the plans with our attribute data, edit, and report on, a new Plan2000 will have to be built.

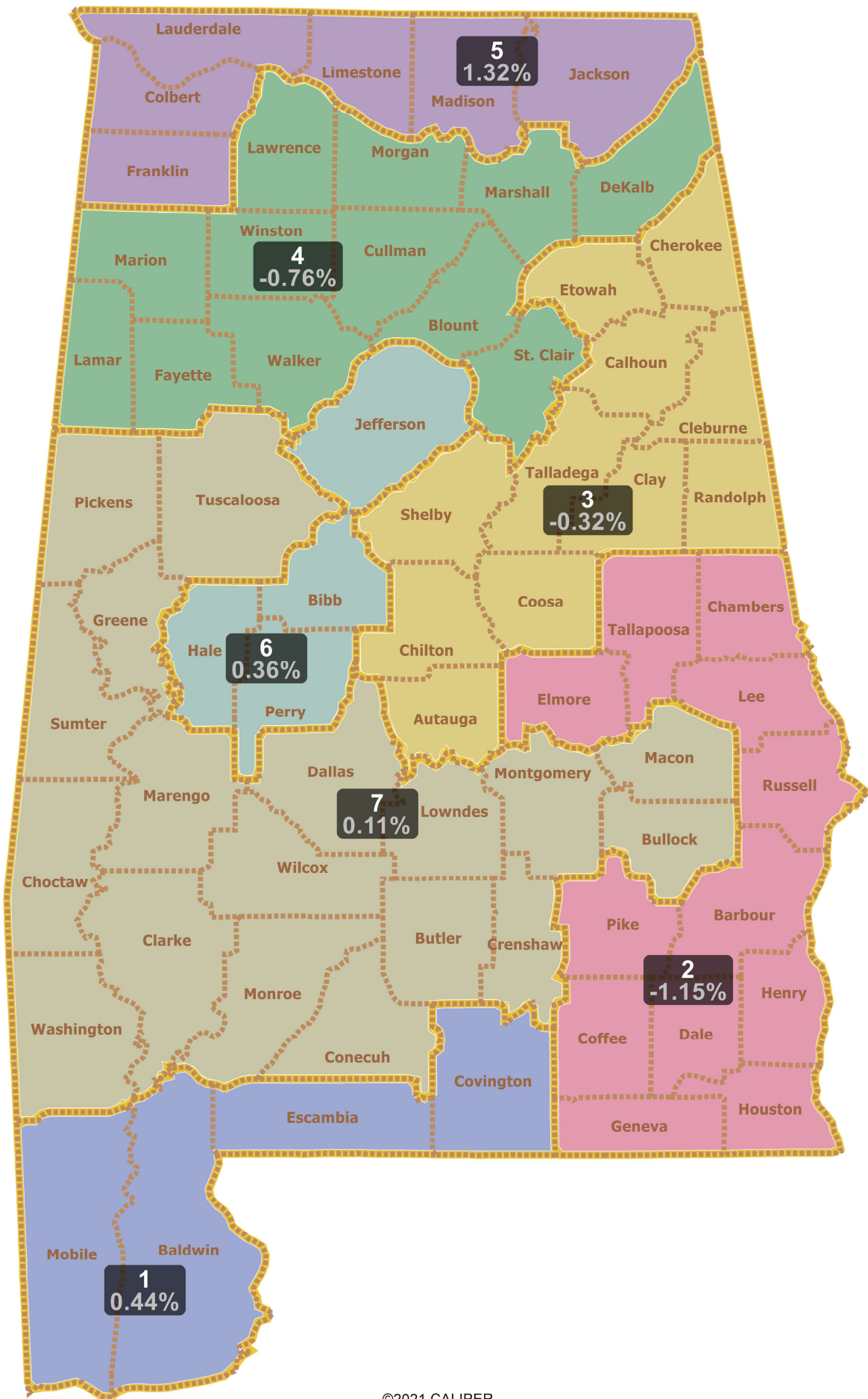
In order for plans to be analyzed with our attribute data, be able to edit, report on, and produce maps in the most efficient, accurate and time saving procedure, electronic submissions are REQUIRED to be in DOJ format.

<b>College/Other Location:</b>	<b>Campus Location</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Date/Time</b>	<b>Link to Meeting</b>
<b>Drake State</b>	Lecture Hall and Cafetorium	3421 Meridian St North Huntsville, AL 35811	Wednesday, September 1st - 9 AM	<a href="#">Drake State Meeting</a>
<b>Northwest-Shoals</b>	Hospitality House Shoals campus	800 George Wallace Blvd Muscle Shoals, AL 35662	Wednesday, September 1st - 11 AM	<a href="#">Northwest-Shoals Meeting</a>
<b>Calhoun</b>	Health Sciences Building - Room 109 Main Campus	6250 Highway 31 North Tanner, AL 35671	Wednesday, September 1st - 2 PM	<a href="#">Calhoun Main Campus Meeting</a>
<b>Northeast Alabama</b>	Theater Auditorium	138 Alabama Highway 35 Rainsville, AL 35986	Wednesday, September 1st - 4 PM	<a href="#">Northeast Alabama Meeting</a>
<b>Snead State</b>	Fielder Auditorium - Administration Building	102 Elder Street Boaz, AL 35957	Thursday, September 2nd - 9 AM	<a href="#">Snead State Meeting</a>
<b>Wallace-Dothan</b>	Cherry Hall Bencze Theater - Main campus	1141 Wallace Dr Dothan, AL 36303	Thursday, September 2nd - 11 AM	<a href="#">Wallace-Dothan Meeting</a>
<b>Bevill State</b>	Earl McDonald Auditorium, Bevill Center Fayette campus	2631 Temple Ave N Fayette, AL 35555	Thursday, September 2nd - 2 PM	<a href="#">Bevill State Meeting</a>
<b>Lawson State</b>	Alabama Center for Advanced Technology and Training - Birmingham campus	3060 Wilson Road SW Birmingham, AL 35221	Thursday, September 2nd - 4 PM	<a href="#">Lawson State Meeting</a>
<b>Shelton State</b>	Bean-Brown Theater Martin campus	9500 Old Greensboro Rd Tuscaloosa, AL 35405	Tuesday, September 7th - 9 AM	<a href="#">Shelton State Meeting</a>
<b>Jefferson State</b>	Performing Arts Center Auditorium Chilton Campus	1850 Lay Dam Road Clanton, AL 35045	Tuesday, September 7th - 11 AM	<a href="#">Jefferson State Meeting</a>

<b>Jefferson State</b>	Judy Merritt Health Sciences Building, Room 129 A-D (Multipurpose Room) - Shelby-Hoover Campus	4600 Valleydale Road Hoover, AL 35242	Tuesday, September 7th - 2 PM	<a href="#">Jefferson State Meeting</a>
<b>Wallace State-Selma</b>	Hank Sanders Conference Room	3000 Earl Goodwin Pkwy Selma, AL 36702	Tuesday, September 7th - 4 PM	<a href="#">Wallace State-Selma Meeting</a>
<b>Bishop State</b>	Delchamps Auditorium - Main Campus	351 North Broad St Mobile, AL 36603	Wednesday, September 8th - 9 AM	<a href="#">Bishop State Meeting</a>
<b>Coastal Alabama</b>	Nettles Auditorium - Monroeville campus	2800 South Alabama Ave Monroeville, AL 36460	Wednesday, September 8th - 11 AM	<a href="#">Coastal Alabama Meeting</a>
<b>Demopolis Civic Center</b>	Civic Center	501 N Commissioners Ave Demopolis, AL 36732	Wednesday, September 8th - 1 PM	<a href="#">Demopolis Civic Center Meeting</a>
<b>Troy University</b>	Trojan Center Ballroom	321 Veterans Memorial Dr Troy, AL	Wednesday, September 8th - 3 PM	<a href="#">Troy University Meeting</a>
<b>Alabama State House</b>	Alabama Statehouse Room 200	11 S Union Street Montgomery, AL	Wednesday, September 8th - 6 PM	<a href="#">Alabama State House Meeting</a>
<b>Gadsden State</b>	Cheaha Lecture Hall Room 111 Ayers Campus	1801 Coleman Road Anniston, AL 36202	Thursday, September 9th - 9 AM	<a href="#">Gadsden State Ayers Meeting</a>
<b>Lurleen B. Wallace</b>	Wendell Mitchell Conference Center - Greenville Campus	750 Greenville Bypass Greenville, AL 36037	Thursday, September 9th - 11 AM	<a href="#">Lurleen B Wallace Meeting</a>
<b>Coastal Alabama</b>	Woodfin Patterson Auditorium Brewton campus	220 Alco Dr Brewton, AL 36426	Thursday, September 9th - 2 PM	<a href="#">Coastal Alabama Meeting</a>
<b>Southern Union</b>	Southern Room Opelika campus	301 Lake Condy Road Opelika, AL 36801	Thursday, September 9th - 4 PM	<a href="#">Southern Union Meeting</a>
<b>Coastal Alabama</b>	AL Tombigbee Room Thomasville campus	30755 US Highway 43 Thomasville, AL 36784	Wednesday, September 15th - 9 AM	<a href="#">Coastal Alabama Meeting</a>

<b>Wallace-Hanceville</b>	Auditorium, main campus	801 Main Street NW Hanceville, AL 35077	Wednesday, September 15th - 11 AM	<a href="#">Wallace-Hanceville Meeting</a>
<b>Gadsden State</b>	New Science Building Auditorium, Main campus	101 George Wallace Dr Gadsden, AL 35902	Wednesday, September 15th - 2 PM	<a href="#">Gadsden State Meeting</a>
<b>National Guard Armory</b>	Richard Stone Building	21578 US Hwy 82 Union Springs, AL 36089	Wednesday, September 15th - 4 PM	<a href="#">National Guard Meeting</a>
<b>University of West Alabama</b>	Webb Hall Room 239 President's Conference Rm	25 Webb Circle Livingston, AL 36376	Thursday, September 16th - 11am	<a href="#">Univ of West Alabama Meeting</a>
<b>Coastal Alabama</b>	Centennial Hall Fairhope campus	440 Fairhope Ave Fairhope, AL 36532	Thursday, September 16th - 2 PM	<a href="#">Coastal Alabama Meeting</a>
<b>Southern Union</b>	Lake Room Wadley campus	750 Roberts Street Wadley, AL 36276	Thursday, September 16th - 4 PM	<a href="#">Southern Union Meeting</a>

### Singleton Congressional Plan 1



User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 1

Plan Type: Congressional Plan

## District Statistics

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

10:08 AM

### District 1

#### Population Statistics

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	3,149
Actual Population:	720,903	Relative Deviation:	0.44%

#### Total Population

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
3,149	472,028	180,069	0.44%	65.48%	24.98%

#### Voting Age Population

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
	380,172	132,760		67.90%	23.71%

#### District 1 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)

Mobile AL, Baldwin AL, Escambia AL, Covington AL

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 2****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	-8,240
Actual Population:	709,514	Relative Deviation:	-1.15%

**Total Population**

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
-8,240	452,981	185,914	-1.16%	63.84%	26.20%

**Voting Age Population**

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
	365,561	140,566		66.01%	25.38%

**District 2 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Dale AL, Houston AL, Pike AL, Henry AL, Barbour AL, Russell AL, Tallapoosa AL, Lee AL, Chambers AL, Coffee AL, Elmore AL, Geneva AL

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 3****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	-2,268
Actual Population:	715,486	Relative Deviation:	-0.32%

**Total Population**

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
-2,268	524,774	121,834	-0.32%	73.35%	17.03%

**Voting Age Population**

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
	418,762	92,665		75.21%	16.64%

**District 3 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Clay AL, Randolph AL, Etowah AL, Calhoun AL, Cleburne AL, Cherokee AL, Autauga AL, Chilton AL, Shelby AL, Coosa AL, Talladega AL



**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 4****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	-5,421
Actual Population:	712,333	Relative Deviation:	-0.76%

**Total Population**

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
-5,421	584,375	41,002	-0.76%	82.04%	5.76%

**Voting Age Population**

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
	463,276	31,343		84.22%	5.70%

**District 4 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Lamar AL, Fayette AL, Marion AL, Walker AL, Winston AL, Lawrence AL, Blount AL, Cullman AL, Morgan AL, St. Clair AL, Marshall AL, DeKalb AL

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 5****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	9,452
Actual Population:	727,206	Relative Deviation:	1.32%

**Total Population**

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
9,452	510,159	126,704	1.30%	70.15%	17.42%

**Voting Age Population**

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
	411,596	97,620		72.27%	17.14%

**District 5 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Franklin AL, Colbert AL, Lauderdale AL, Limestone AL, Madison AL, Jackson AL

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 6****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	2,556
Actual Population:	720,310	Relative Deviation:	0.36%

**Total Population**

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
2,556	354,503	300,012	0.35%	49.22%	41.65%

**Voting Age Population**

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
	289,141	228,209		51.37%	40.55%

**District 6 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Hale AL, Perry AL, Bibb AL, Jefferson AL

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 7****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	773
Actual Population:	718,527	Relative Deviation:	0.11%

**Total Population**

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
773	321,632	340,627	0.11%	44.76%	47.41%

**Voting Age Population**

Deviation	White	Black	% Deviation	% White	% Black
	266,538	258,560		47.24%	45.82%

**District 7 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Bullock AL, Macon AL, Washington AL, Choctaw AL, Sumter AL, Pickens AL, Conecuh AL, Clarke AL, Marengo AL, Monroe AL, Wilcox AL, Dallas AL, Greene AL, Tuscaloosa AL, Butler AL, Lowndes AL, Crenshaw AL, Montgomery AL

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 1

Plan Type: Congressional Plan

## Population Summary

Thursday, October 28, 2021

8:58 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	White	[% White]	Black	[% Black]	[18+ _Pop]
1	720,903	3,149	0.44%	472,028	65.48%	180,069	24.98%	559,860
2	709,514	-8,240	-1.15%	452,981	63.84%	185,914	26.2%	553,805
3	715,486	-2,268	-0.32%	524,774	73.35%	121,834	17.03%	556,784
4	712,333	-5,421	-0.76%	584,375	82.04%	41,002	5.76%	550,055
5	727,206	9,452	1.32%	510,159	70.15%	126,704	17.42%	569,546
6	720,310	2,556	0.36%	354,503	49.22%	300,012	41.65%	562,843
7	718,527	773	0.11%	321,632	44.76%	340,627	47.41%	564,273

Total Population: 5,024,279

Ideal District Population: 717,754

### Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 709,514 to 727,206

Ratio Range: 0.02

Absolute Range: -8,240 to 9,452

Absolute Overall Range: 17,692

Relative Range: -1.00% to 1.32%

Relative Overall Range: 2.46%

Absolute Mean Deviation: 4,551.29

Relative Mean Deviation: 0.63%

Standard Deviation: 5,461.76

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 1

Plan Type: Congressional Plan

## Population Summary

Thursday, October 28, 2021

8:59 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[18+_Wht]	[% 18+_Wht]	[18+_Blk]	[% 18+_Blk]
1	720,903	3,149	0.44%	559,860	77.66%	380,172	67.9%	132,760	23.71%
2	709,514	-8,240	-1.15%	553,805	78.05%	365,561	66.01%	140,566	25.38%
3	715,486	-2,268	-0.32%	556,784	77.82%	418,762	75.21%	92,665	16.64%
4	712,333	-5,421	-0.76%	550,055	77.22%	463,276	84.22%	31,343	5.7%
5	727,206	9,452	1.32%	569,546	78.32%	411,596	72.27%	97,620	17.14%
6	720,310	2,556	0.36%	562,843	78.14%	289,141	51.37%	228,209	40.55%
7	718,527	773	0.11%	564,273	78.53%	266,538	47.24%	258,560	45.82%

Total Population: 5,024,279

Ideal District Population: 717,754

### Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	709,514 to 727,206
Ratio Range:	0.02
Absolute Range:	-8,240 to 9,452
Absolute Overall Range:	17,692
Relative Range:	-1.00% to 1.32%
Relative Overall Range:	2.46%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	4,551.29
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.63%
Standard Deviation:	5,461.76

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 1

Plan Type: Congressional Plan

## Population Summary

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

10:25 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	White	Black	AP_Wht	AP_Blak	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]
1	720,903	3,149	0.44%	472,028	180,069	507,651	190,043	559,860	77.66%
2	709,514	-8,240	-1.15%	452,981	185,914	486,943	197,316	553,805	78.05%
3	715,486	-2,268	-0.32%	524,774	121,834	558,902	131,328	556,784	77.82%
4	712,333	-5,421	-0.76%	584,375	41,002	624,540	47,917	550,055	77.22%
5	727,206	9,452	1.32%	510,159	126,704	555,084	139,063	569,546	78.32%
6	720,310	2,556	0.36%	354,503	300,012	381,532	308,741	562,843	78.14%
7	718,527	773	0.11%	321,632	340,627	344,198	350,328	564,273	78.53%

Total Population: 5,024,279

Ideal District Population: 717,754

### Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	709,514 to 727,206
Ratio Range:	0.02
Absolute Range:	-8,240 to 9,452
Absolute Overall Range:	17,692
Relative Range:	-1.00% to 1.32%
Relative Overall Range:	2.46%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	4,551.29
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.63%
Standard Deviation:	5,461.76

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 1

Plan Type: Congressional Plan

## Population Summary

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

10:27 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+ _AP_Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Wht]	[18+ _AP_Blkl]	[% 18+ _AP_Blkl]	[18+ _Pop]	[% 18+ _Pop]
1	720,903	3,149	0.44%	403,125	72%	137,385	24.54%	559,860	77.66%
2	709,514	-8,240	-1.15%	386,748	69.83%	145,697	26.31%	553,805	78.05%
3	715,486	-2,268	-0.32%	440,324	79.08%	96,652	17.36%	556,784	77.82%
4	712,333	-5,421	-0.76%	489,442	88.98%	33,882	6.16%	550,055	77.22%
5	727,206	9,452	1.32%	439,968	77.25%	103,325	18.14%	569,546	78.32%
6	720,310	2,556	0.36%	307,122	54.57%	233,260	41.44%	562,843	78.14%
7	718,527	773	0.11%	281,869	49.95%	264,171	46.82%	564,273	78.53%

Total Population: 5,024,279

Ideal District Population: 717,754

### Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 709,514 to 727,206

Ratio Range: 0.02

Absolute Range: -8,240 to 9,452

Absolute Overall Range: 17,692

Relative Range: -1.00% to 1.32%

Relative Overall Range: 2.46%

Absolute Mean Deviation: 4,551.29

Relative Mean Deviation: 0.63%

Standard Deviation: 5,461.76



User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 1

Plan Type: Congressional Plan

**Plan Components with Population Detail**

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

10:15 AM

	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>
<b>District: 1</b>			
<b>County: Baldwin AL</b>			
Total:	231,767	189,399 81.72%	18,217 7.86%
Voting Age	182,471	152,668 83.67%	13,593 7.45%
<b>County: Covington AL</b>			
Total:	37,570	30,877 82.19%	4,607 12.26%
Voting Age	29,387	24,553 83.55%	3,482 11.85%
<b>County: Escambia AL</b>			
Total:	36,757	22,202 60.40%	10,991 29.90%
Voting Age	28,575	17,779 62.22%	8,495 29.73%
<b>County: Mobile AL</b>			
Total:	414,809	229,550 55.34%	146,254 35.26%
Voting Age	319,427	185,172 57.97%	107,190 33.56%
<b>District: 1 Subtotal</b>			
Total:	720,903	472,028 65.48%	180,069 24.98%
Voting Age	559,860	380,172 67.90%	132,760 23.71%
<b>District: 2</b>			
<b>County: Barbour AL</b>			

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 2</b>				
Total:	25,223		11,317	11,933
			44.87%	47.31%
Voting Age	20,134		9,582	9,278
			47.59%	46.08%
<b>County: Chambers AL</b>				
Total:	34,772		18,850	13,512
			54.21%	38.86%
Voting Age	27,791		15,603	10,540
			56.14%	37.93%
<b>County: Coffee AL</b>				
Total:	53,465		37,080	8,760
			69.35%	16.38%
Voting Age	40,774		29,225	6,644
			71.68%	16.29%
<b>County: Dale AL</b>				
Total:	49,326		33,429	10,241
			67.77%	20.76%
Voting Age	38,048		26,755	7,505
			70.32%	19.73%
<b>County: Elmore AL</b>				
Total:	87,977		63,139	18,211
			71.77%	20.70%
Voting Age	69,005		50,648	14,031
			73.40%	20.33%
<b>County: Geneva AL</b>				
Total:	26,659		22,078	2,241
			82.82%	8.41%
Voting Age	20,820		17,532	1,775
			84.21%	8.53%
<b>County: Henry AL</b>				
Total:	17,146		11,888	4,248
			69.33%	24.78%
Voting Age	13,641		9,553	3,429

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 2</b>				
			70.03%	25.14%
<b>County: Houston AL</b>				
Total:	107,202		69,265	28,408
			64.61%	26.50%
Voting Age	82,646		55,898	20,476
			67.64%	24.78%
<b>County: Lee AL</b>				
Total:	174,241		111,651	39,570
			64.08%	22.71%
Voting Age	136,444		89,697	30,298
			65.74%	22.21%
<b>County: Pike AL</b>				
Total:	33,009		18,275	12,138
			55.36%	36.77%
Voting Age	26,809		15,416	9,524
			57.50%	35.53%
<b>County: Russell AL</b>				
Total:	59,183		27,532	26,243
			46.52%	44.34%
Voting Age	44,681		22,120	19,225
			49.51%	43.03%
<b>County: Tallapoosa AL</b>				
Total:	41,311		28,477	10,409
			68.93%	25.20%
Voting Age	33,012		23,532	7,841
			71.28%	23.75%
<b>District: 2 Subtotal</b>				
Total:	709,514		452,981	185,914
			63.84%	26.20%
Voting Age	553,805		365,561	140,566
			66.01%	25.38%

**District: 3****County: Autauga AL**

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 3</b>				
Total:	58,805		42,160	11,445
			71.69%	19.46%
Voting Age	44,523		32,773	8,363
			73.61%	18.78%
<b>County: Calhoun AL</b>				
Total:	116,441		80,586	25,559
			69.21%	21.95%
Voting Age	92,289		65,424	19,865
			70.89%	21.52%
<b>County: Cherokee AL</b>				
Total:	24,971		22,707	987
			90.93%	3.95%
Voting Age	20,169		18,475	825
			91.60%	4.09%
<b>County: Chilton AL</b>				
Total:	45,014		35,527	4,067
			78.92%	9.03%
Voting Age	34,385		27,886	3,069
			81.10%	8.93%
<b>County: Clay AL</b>				
Total:	14,236		11,375	1,963
			79.90%	13.79%
Voting Age	11,299		9,207	1,530
			81.49%	13.54%
<b>County: Cleburne AL</b>				
Total:	15,056		13,819	466
			91.78%	3.10%
Voting Age	11,620		10,736	372
			92.39%	3.20%
<b>County: Coosa AL</b>				
Total:	10,387		6,824	3,008
			65.70%	28.96%
Voting Age	8,603		5,759	2,466

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 3</b>			66.94%	28.66%
<b>County: Etowah AL</b>				
Total:	103,436		78,584	15,146
			75.97%	14.64%
Voting Age	81,121		63,277	11,488
			78.00%	14.16%
<b>County: Randolph AL</b>				
Total:	21,967		16,772	3,815
			76.35%	17.37%
Voting Age	17,264		13,503	2,931
			78.21%	16.98%
<b>County: Shelby AL</b>				
Total:	223,024		165,206	28,939
			74.08%	12.98%
Voting Age	170,487		130,014	21,411
			76.26%	12.56%
<b>County: Talladega AL</b>				
Total:	82,149		51,214	26,439
			62.34%	32.18%
Voting Age	65,024		41,708	20,345
			64.14%	31.29%
<b>District: 3 Subtotal</b>				
Total:	715,486		524,774	121,834
			73.35%	17.03%
Voting Age	556,784		418,762	92,665
			75.21%	16.64%
<b>District: 4</b>				
<b>County: Blount AL</b>				
Total:	59,134		50,663	845
			85.67%	1.43%
Voting Age	45,403		39,758	647
			87.57%	1.43%
<b>County: Cullman AL</b>				

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 4</b>			
Total:	87,866	79,142	937
		90.07%	1.07%
Voting Age	68,240	62,242	727
		91.21%	1.07%
<b>County: DeKalb AL</b>			
Total:	71,608	56,420	1,046
		78.79%	1.46%
Voting Age	53,920	44,395	831
		82.33%	1.54%
<b>County: Fayette AL</b>			
Total:	16,321	13,666	1,736
		83.73%	10.64%
Voting Age	12,791	10,901	1,336
		85.22%	10.44%
<b>County: Lamar AL</b>			
Total:	13,972	11,962	1,425
		85.61%	10.20%
Voting Age	11,019	9,532	1,145
		86.51%	10.39%
<b>County: Lawrence AL</b>			
Total:	33,073	24,915	3,304
		75.33%	9.99%
Voting Age	25,878	19,803	2,726
		76.52%	10.53%
<b>County: Marion AL</b>			
Total:	29,341	26,312	1,106
		89.68%	3.77%
Voting Age	23,264	21,148	880
		90.90%	3.78%
<b>County: Marshall AL</b>			
Total:	97,612	76,926	2,428
		78.81%	2.49%
Voting Age	73,530	60,762	1,725

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 4</b>				
			82.64%	2.35%
<b>County: Morgan AL</b>				
Total:	123,421		89,869	15,453
			72.81%	12.52%
Voting Age	95,485		72,478	11,562
			75.91%	12.11%
<b>County: St. Clair AL</b>				
Total:	91,103		75,728	8,652
			83.12%	9.50%
Voting Age	70,092		59,007	6,631
			84.19%	9.46%
<b>County: Walker AL</b>				
Total:	65,342		57,012	3,929
			87.25%	6.01%
Voting Age	51,667		45,720	3,026
			88.49%	5.86%
<b>County: Winston AL</b>				
Total:	23,540		21,760	141
			92.44%	0.60%
Voting Age	18,766		17,530	107
			93.41%	0.57%
<b>District: 4 Subtotal</b>				
Total:	712,333		584,375	41,002
			82.04%	5.76%
Voting Age	550,055		463,276	31,343
			84.22%	5.70%
<b>District: 5</b>				
<b>County: Colbert AL</b>				
Total:	57,227		43,631	9,286
			76.24%	16.23%
Voting Age	45,078		35,120	7,169
			77.91%	15.90%
<b>County: Franklin AL</b>				

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 5</b>				
Total:	32,113		24,333	1,166
			75.77%	3.63%
Voting Age	23,931		19,039	911
			79.56%	3.81%
<b>County: Jackson AL</b>				
Total:	52,579		45,480	1,636
			86.50%	3.11%
Voting Age	41,768		36,685	1,309
			87.83%	3.13%
<b>County: Lauderdale AL</b>				
Total:	93,564		77,141	9,243
			82.45%	9.88%
Voting Age	74,908		63,005	7,061
			84.11%	9.43%
<b>County: Limestone AL</b>				
Total:	103,570		77,064	13,307
			74.41%	12.85%
Voting Age	79,718		60,928	10,495
			76.43%	13.17%
<b>County: Madison AL</b>				
Total:	388,153		242,510	92,066
			62.48%	23.72%
Voting Age	304,143		196,819	70,675
			64.71%	23.24%
<b>District: 5 Subtotal</b>				
Total:	727,206		510,159	126,704
			70.15%	17.42%
Voting Age	569,546		411,596	97,620
			72.27%	17.14%
<b>District: 6</b>				
<b>County: Bibb AL</b>				
Total:	22,293		16,555	4,413
			74.26%	19.80%



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 6</b>				
Voting Age	17,533		13,120	3,564
			74.83%	20.33%
<b>County: Hale AL</b>				
Total:	14,785		5,999	8,337
			40.57%	56.39%
Voting Age	11,483		4,807	6,370
			41.86%	55.47%
<b>County: Jefferson AL</b>				
Total:	674,721		329,590	281,326
			48.85%	41.70%
Voting Age	527,087		269,150	213,751
			51.06%	40.55%
<b>County: Perry AL</b>				
Total:	8,511		2,359	5,936
			27.72%	69.75%
Voting Age	6,740		2,064	4,524
			30.62%	67.12%
<b>District: 6 Subtotal</b>				
Total:	720,310		354,503	300,012
			49.22%	41.65%
Voting Age	562,843		289,141	228,209
			51.37%	40.55%
<b>District: 7</b>				
<b>County: Bullock AL</b>				
Total:	10,357		2,320	7,396
			22.40%	71.41%
Voting Age	8,356		2,083	5,892
			24.93%	70.51%
<b>County: Butler AL</b>				
Total:	19,051		9,752	8,430
			51.19%	44.25%
Voting Age	14,903		7,998	6,326
			53.67%	42.45%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District: 7**

<b>County: Choctaw AL</b>				
Total:	12,665		7,074	5,232
			55.85%	41.31%
Voting Age	10,168		5,710	4,211
			56.16%	41.41%
<b>County: Clarke AL</b>				
Total:	23,087		12,029	10,255
			52.10%	44.42%
Voting Age	18,249		9,843	7,894
			53.94%	43.26%
<b>County: Conecuh AL</b>				
Total:	11,597		5,912	5,104
			50.98%	44.01%
Voting Age	9,277		4,922	3,961
			53.06%	42.70%
<b>County: Crenshaw AL</b>				
Total:	13,194		9,388	3,103
			71.15%	23.52%
Voting Age	10,360		7,511	2,401
			72.50%	23.18%
<b>County: Dallas AL</b>				
Total:	38,462		10,409	26,899
			27.06%	69.94%
Voting Age	29,613		8,675	20,104
			29.29%	67.89%
<b>County: Greene AL</b>				
Total:	7,730		1,301	6,246
			16.83%	80.80%
Voting Age	6,070		1,111	4,806
			18.30%	79.18%
<b>County: Lowndes AL</b>				
Total:	10,311		2,818	7,192
			27.33%	69.75%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 7</b>				
Voting Age	8,283		2,437	5,603
			29.42%	67.64%
<b>County: Macon AL</b>				
Total:	19,532		3,252	15,441
			16.65%	79.05%
Voting Age	16,226		2,750	12,849
			16.95%	79.19%
<b>County: Marengo AL</b>				
Total:	19,323		8,428	10,188
			43.62%	52.72%
Voting Age	15,053		6,858	7,735
			45.56%	51.39%
<b>County: Monroe AL</b>				
Total:	19,772		10,391	8,299
			52.55%	41.97%
Voting Age	15,562		8,482	6,341
			54.50%	40.75%
<b>County: Montgomery AL</b>				
Total:	228,954		75,074	130,467
			32.79%	56.98%
Voting Age	177,427		63,536	97,867
			35.81%	55.16%
<b>County: Pickens AL</b>				
Total:	19,123		10,739	7,489
			56.16%	39.16%
Voting Age	15,447		9,053	5,820
			58.61%	37.68%
<b>County: Sumter AL</b>				
Total:	12,345		2,974	8,997
			24.09%	72.88%
Voting Age	9,914		2,562	7,052
			25.84%	71.13%
<b>County: Tuscaloosa AL</b>				

**Plan Components with Population Detail**

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 7</b>				
Total:	227,036		136,582	69,088
			60.16%	30.43%
Voting Age	179,024		112,338	51,418
			62.75%	28.72%
<b>County: Washington AL</b>				
Total:	15,388		10,309	3,318
			66.99%	21.56%
Voting Age	12,081		8,212	2,641
			67.97%	21.86%
<b>County: Wilcox AL</b>				
Total:	10,600		2,880	7,483
			27.17%	70.59%
Voting Age	8,260		2,457	5,639
			29.75%	68.27%
<b>District: 7 Subtotal</b>				
Total:	718,527		321,632	340,627
			44.76%	47.41%
Voting Age	564,273		266,538	258,560
			47.24%	45.82%

User:

Plan Name: **Singleton Congressional Plan 1**

Plan Type: **Congressional Plan**

## Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

10:21 AM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	67
Voting District	1,837

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	0
Voting District	0

Number of splits involving no population:

County	
Voting District	

### Split Counts

County	Voting District	District	Population
<i>Split</i>			

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 1

Plan Type: Congressional Plan

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

9:58 AM

Census Place	District	Population	%
Abanda AL	2	133	100.0
Abbeville AL	2	2,358	100.0
Adamsville AL	6	4,366	100.0
Addison AL	4	659	100.0
Akron AL	6	225	100.0
Alabaster AL	3	33,284	100.0
Albertville AL	4	22,386	100.0
Alexander City AL	2	14,843	100.0
Alexandria AL	3	4,032	100.0
Aliceville AL	7	2,177	100.0
Allgood AL	4	548	100.0
Altoona AL	3	906	95.6
Altoona AL	4	42	4.4
Andalusia AL	1	8,805	100.0
Anderson AL	5	254	100.0
Anniston AL	3	21,564	100.0
Arab AL	4	8,461	100.0
Ardmore AL	5	1,321	100.0
Argo AL	4	4,307	98.6
Argo AL	6	61	1.4
Ariton AL	2	662	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Arley AL	4	330	100.0
Ashford AL	2	2,246	100.0
Ashland AL	3	1,984	100.0
Ashville AL	4	2,346	100.0
Athens AL	5	25,406	100.0
Atmore AL	1	8,391	100.0
Attalla AL	3	5,827	100.0
Auburn AL	2	76,143	100.0
Autaugaville AL	3	795	100.0
Avon AL	2	465	100.0
Axis AL	1	561	100.0
Babbie AL	1	625	100.0
Baileyton AL	4	649	100.0
Bakerhill AL	2	211	100.0
Ballplay AL	3	1,437	100.0
Banks AL	2	156	100.0
Bay Minette AL	1	8,107	100.0
Bayou La Batre AL	1	2,204	100.0
Bear Creek AL	4	1,047	100.0
Beatrice AL	7	204	100.0
Beaverton AL	4	187	100.0
Belgreen AL	5	170	100.0
Belk AL	4	186	100.0
Bellamy AL	7	363	100.0
Belle Fontaine AL	1	613	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Benton AL	7	41	100.0
Berlin AL	4	476	100.0
Berry AL	4	1,216	100.0
Bessemer AL	6	26,019	100.0
Billingsley AL	3	125	100.0
Birmingham AL	3	1,904	1.0
Birmingham AL	6	198,829	99.1
Black AL	2	221	100.0
Blountsville AL	4	1,826	100.0
Blue Ridge AL	2	1,485	100.0
Blue Springs AL	2	84	100.0
Boaz AL	3	1,110	11.0
Boaz AL	4	8,997	89.0
Boligee AL	7	301	100.0
Bon Air AL	3	172	100.0
Bon Secour AL	1	1,754	100.0
Boykin AL	7	208	100.0
Brantley AL	7	825	100.0
Brantleyville AL	3	931	100.0
Brent AL	6	2,972	100.0
Brewton AL	1	5,276	100.0
Bridgeport AL	5	2,264	100.0
Brighton AL	6	2,337	100.0
Brilliant AL	4	845	100.0
Bristow Cove AL	3	624	100.0



**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Brook Highland AL	3	7,406	100.0
Brookside AL	6	1,253	100.0
Brookwood AL	7	2,504	100.0
Broomtown AL	3	160	100.0
Brundidge AL	2	2,073	100.0
Bucks AL	1	22	100.0
Butler AL	7	1,871	100.0
Calera AL	3	16,494	100.0
Calvert AL	1	102	40.0
Calvert AL	7	153	60.0
Camden AL	7	1,927	100.0
Camp Hill AL	2	1,006	100.0
Carbon Hill AL	4	1,769	100.0
Cardiff AL	6	52	100.0
Carlisle-Rockledge AL	3	2,167	100.0
Carlton AL	7	46	100.0
Carolina AL	1	286	100.0
Carrrollton AL	7	1,023	100.0
Castleberry AL	7	486	100.0
Catherine AL	7	65	100.0
Cedar Bluff AL	3	1,845	100.0
Center Point AL	6	16,406	100.0
Centre AL	3	3,587	100.0
Centreville AL	6	2,800	100.0
Chatom AL	7	1,104	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Chelsea AL	3	14,982	100.0
Cherokee AL	5	970	100.0
Chickasaw AL	1	6,457	100.0
Childersburg AL	3	4,754	100.0
Choccolocco AL	3	2,838	100.0
Churchula AL	1	195	100.0
Citronelle AL	1	3,946	100.0
Clanton AL	3	8,768	100.0
Clay AL	6	10,291	100.0
Clayhatchee AL	2	466	100.0
Clayton AL	2	2,265	100.0
Cleveland AL	4	1,245	100.0
Clio AL	2	1,220	100.0
Coaling AL	7	2,035	100.0
Coats Bend AL	3	1,318	100.0
Coffee Springs AL	2	206	100.0
Coffeeville AL	7	263	100.0
Coker AL	7	904	100.0
Collinsville AL	3	13	0.6
Collinsville AL	4	2,046	99.4
Colony AL	4	264	100.0
Columbia AL	2	690	100.0
Columbiana AL	3	4,462	100.0
Concord AL	6	1,690	100.0
Coosada AL	2	1,217	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Cordova AL	4	1,728	100.0
Cottondale AL	7	3,130	100.0
Cottonwood AL	2	1,048	100.0
County Line AL	4	217	69.8
County Line AL	6	94	30.2
Courtland AL	4	583	100.0
Cowarts AL	2	1,930	100.0
Creola AL	1	1,936	100.0
Crossville AL	4	1,830	100.0
Cuba AL	7	306	100.0
Cullman AL	4	18,213	100.0
Cullomburg AL	7	126	100.0
Cusseta AL	2	152	100.0
Dadeville AL	2	3,084	100.0
Daleville AL	2	4,866	100.0
Daphne AL	1	27,462	100.0
Dauphin Island AL	1	1,778	100.0
Daviston AL	2	174	100.0
Dayton AL	7	28	100.0
Deatsville AL	2	1,679	100.0
Decatur AL	4	57,880	99.9
Decatur AL	5	58	0.1
Deer Park AL	7	141	100.0
Delta AL	3	260	100.0
Demopolis AL	7	7,162	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Detroit AL	4	230	100.0
Dodge City AL	4	548	100.0
Dora AL	4	2,297	100.0
Dothan AL	2	71,072	100.0
Double Springs AL	4	1,119	100.0
Douglas AL	4	761	100.0
Dozier AL	7	285	100.0
Dunnavant AL	3	936	100.0
Dutton AL	5	330	100.0
Eagle Point AL	3	2,903	100.0
East Brewton AL	1	2,293	100.0
East Point AL	4	172	100.0
Eclectic AL	2	1,193	100.0
Edgewater AL	6	746	100.0
Edwardsville AL	3	206	100.0
Egypt AL	3	845	100.0
Elba AL	2	3,508	100.0
Elberta AL	1	1,974	100.0
Eldridge AL	4	136	100.0
Elkmont AL	5	411	100.0
Elmore AL	2	1,280	100.0
Emelle AL	7	32	100.0
Emerald Mountain AL	2	3,310	100.0
Enterprise AL	2	28,711	100.0
Epes AL	7	272	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Equality AL	3	150	100.0
Ethelsville AL	7	49	100.0
Eufaula AL	2	12,882	100.0
Eunola AL	2	284	100.0
Eutaw AL	7	2,937	100.0
Eva AL	4	589	100.0
Evergreen AL	7	3,520	100.0
Excel AL	7	557	100.0
Fairfield AL	6	10,000	100.0
Fairford AL	7	161	100.0
Fairhope AL	1	22,477	100.0
Fairview AL	4	543	100.0
Falkville AL	4	1,197	100.0
Faunsdale AL	7	90	100.0
Fayette AL	4	4,285	100.0
Fayetteville AL	3	1,422	100.0
Fitzpatrick AL	7	79	100.0
Five Points AL	2	114	100.0
Flomaton AL	1	1,466	100.0
Floralá AL	1	1,923	100.0
Florence AL	5	40,184	100.0
Foley AL	1	20,335	100.0
Forestdale AL	6	10,409	100.0
Forkland AL	7	445	100.0
Fort Deposit AL	7	1,225	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Fort Payne AL	4	14,877	100.0
Fort Rucker AL	2	4,464	100.0
Franklin AL	7	590	100.0
Fredonia AL	2	198	100.0
Frisco City AL	7	1,170	100.0
Fruitdale AL	7	175	100.0
Fruithurst AL	3	235	100.0
Fulton AL	7	223	100.0
Fultondale AL	6	9,876	100.0
Fyffe AL	4	967	100.0
Gadsden AL	3	33,945	100.0
Gainesville AL	7	172	100.0
Gallant AL	3	869	100.0
Gantt AL	1	196	100.0
Garden City AL	4	528	100.0
Gardendale AL	6	16,044	100.0
Gaylesville AL	3	170	100.0
Geiger AL	7	155	100.0
Geneva AL	2	4,245	100.0
Georgiana AL	7	1,324	100.0
Geraldine AL	4	910	100.0
Gilbertown AL	7	739	100.0
Glen Allen AL	4	433	100.0
Glencoe AL	3	5,372	100.0
Glenwood AL	7	152	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Goldville AL	2	52	100.0
Good Hope AL	4	2,483	100.0
Goodwater AL	3	1,291	100.0
Gordo AL	7	1,628	100.0
Gordon AL	2	294	100.0
Gordonville AL	7	245	100.0
Goshen AL	2	269	100.0
Graham AL	3	196	100.0
Grand Bay AL	1	3,460	100.0
Grant AL	4	1,039	100.0
Grayson Valley AL	6	5,982	100.0
Graysville AL	6	1,950	100.0
Greensboro AL	6	2,218	100.0
Greenville AL	7	7,374	100.0
Grimes AL	2	573	100.0
Grove Hill AL	7	1,818	100.0
Guin AL	4	2,195	100.0
Gulf Shores AL	1	15,014	100.0
Gulfcrest AL	1	142	100.0
Guntersville AL	4	8,553	100.0
Gurley AL	5	816	100.0
Gu-Win AL	4	141	100.0
Hackleburg AL	4	1,425	100.0
Hackneyville AL	2	349	100.0
Haleburg AL	2	112	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Haleyville AL	4	4,361	100.0
Hamilton AL	4	7,042	100.0
Hammondville AL	4	425	100.0
Hanceville AL	4	3,217	100.0
Hanover AL	3	151	100.0
Harpersville AL	3	1,614	100.0
Hartford AL	2	2,651	100.0
Hartselle AL	4	15,455	100.0
Harvest AL	5	5,893	100.0
Hatton AL	4	244	100.0
Hayden AL	4	1,342	100.0
Hayneville AL	7	830	100.0
Hazel Green AL	5	4,105	100.0
Headland AL	2	4,973	100.0
Heath AL	1	236	100.0
Heflin AL	3	3,431	100.0
Helena AL	3	18,421	88.1
Helena AL	6	2,493	11.9
Henagar AL	4	2,292	100.0
Highland Lake AL	4	412	100.0
Highland Lakes AL	3	5,239	100.0
Hillsboro AL	4	407	100.0
Hissop AL	3	209	100.0
Hobson AL	7	100	100.0
Hobson City AL	3	759	100.0



**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Hodges AL	5	265	100.0
Hokes Bluff AL	3	4,446	100.0
Hollins AL	3	517	100.0
Hollis Crossroads AL	3	665	100.0
Holly Pond AL	4	851	100.0
Hollywood AL	5	914	100.0
Holt AL	7	3,413	100.0
Holtville AL	2	4,940	100.0
Homewood AL	6	26,414	100.0
Hoover AL	3	26,645	28.8
Hoover AL	6	65,961	71.2
Horn Hill AL	1	207	100.0
Hueytown AL	6	16,776	100.0
Huguley AL	2	2,470	100.0
Huntsville AL	4	7	0.0
Huntsville AL	5	214,999	100.0
Hurtsboro AL	2	349	100.0
Hyttop AL	5	441	100.0
Ider AL	4	735	100.0
Indian Springs Village AL	3	2,481	100.0
Irondale AL	6	13,497	100.0
Ivalee AL	3	946	100.0
Jackson AL	7	4,748	100.0
Jacksons' Gap AL	2	747	100.0
Jacksonville AL	3	14,385	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Jasper AL	4	14,572	100.0
Jemison AL	3	2,642	100.0
Joppa AL	4	556	100.0
Kansas AL	4	180	100.0
Kellyton AL	3	129	100.0
Kennedy AL	4	435	100.0
Killen AL	5	1,034	100.0
Kimberly AL	6	3,841	100.0
Kinsey AL	2	2,203	100.0
Kinston AL	2	580	100.0
La Fayette AL	2	2,684	100.0
Ladonia AL	2	3,074	100.0
Lake View AL	6	305	8.6
Lake View AL	7	3,255	91.4
Lakeview AL	4	161	100.0
Lanett AL	2	6,970	100.0
Langston AL	5	265	100.0
Leeds AL	3	100	0.8
Leeds AL	4	2,060	16.7
Leeds AL	6	10,164	82.5
Leesburg AL	3	911	100.0
Leighton AL	5	665	100.0
Leroy AL	7	766	100.0
Lester AL	5	111	100.0
Level Plains AL	2	1,825	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Lexington AL	5	727	100.0
Libertyville AL	1	108	100.0
Lillian AL	1	1,330	100.0
Lincoln AL	3	6,845	100.0
Linden AL	7	1,930	100.0
Lineville AL	3	2,489	100.0
Lipscomb AL	6	2,086	100.0
Lisman AL	7	427	100.0
Littleville AL	5	1,038	100.0
Livingston AL	7	3,436	100.0
Loachapoka AL	2	160	100.0
Lockhart AL	1	445	100.0
Locust Fork AL	4	1,192	100.0
Lookout Mountain AL	3	1,484	100.0
Louisville AL	2	395	100.0
Lowndesboro AL	7	89	100.0
Loxley AL	1	3,710	100.0
Luverne AL	7	2,765	100.0
Lynn AL	4	610	100.0
Macedonia AL	7	241	100.0
Madison AL	5	56,933	100.0
Madrid AL	2	265	100.0
Magnolia Springs AL	1	811	100.0
Malcolm AL	7	136	100.0
Malvern AL	2	1,536	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Maplesville AL	3	637	100.0
Marbury AL	3	1,427	100.0
Margaret AL	4	5,106	100.0
Marion AL	6	3,176	100.0
Maytown AL	6	316	100.0
McCalla AL	6	12,965	100.0
McDonald Chapel AL	6	739	100.0
McIntosh AL	7	206	100.0
McKenzie AL	7	507	100.0
McMullen AL	7	32	100.0
Meadowbrook AL	3	9,688	100.0
Megargel AL	7	60	100.0
Memphis AL	7	29	100.0
Mentone AL	4	319	100.0
Meridianville AL	5	8,209	100.0
Midfield AL	6	5,211	100.0
Midland City AL	2	2,239	100.0
Midway AL	7	421	100.0
Mignon AL	3	1,186	100.0
Millbrook AL	2	16,161	97.6
Millbrook AL	3	403	2.4
Millerville AL	3	303	100.0
Millport AL	4	1,010	100.0
Millry AL	7	450	100.0
Minor AL	6	1,088	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Mobile AL	1	187,041	100.0
Monroeville AL	7	5,951	100.0
Montevallo AL	3	7,229	100.0
Montgomery AL	7	200,603	100.0
Moody AL	4	13,170	100.0
Moores Mill AL	5	6,729	100.0
Mooreville AL	5	47	100.0
Morris AL	6	2,259	100.0
Morrison Crossroads AL	3	221	100.0
Mosses AL	7	834	100.0
Moulton AL	4	3,398	100.0
Moundville AL	6	1,778	58.8
Moundville AL	7	1,246	41.2
Mount Olive AL	3	311	100.0
Mount Olive AL	6	4,427	100.0
Mount Vernon AL	1	1,354	100.0
Mountain Brook AL	6	22,461	100.0
Movico AL	1	291	100.0
Mulga AL	6	784	100.0
Munford AL	3	1,351	100.0
Muscle Shoals AL	5	16,275	100.0
Myrtlewood AL	7	70	100.0
Nanafalia AL	7	75	100.0
Nances Creek AL	3	399	100.0
Napier Field AL	2	409	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Natural Bridge AL	4	32	100.0
Nauvoo AL	4	185	100.0
Nectar AL	4	379	100.0
Needham AL	7	73	100.0
New Brockton AL	2	1,428	100.0
New Hope AL	5	2,889	100.0
New Market AL	5	1,543	100.0
New Site AL	2	773	100.0
New Union AL	3	1,019	100.0
Newbern AL	6	133	100.0
Newton AL	2	1,607	100.0
Newville AL	2	544	100.0
Nixburg AL	3	329	100.0
North Courtland AL	4	483	100.0
North Johns AL	6	127	100.0
Northport AL	7	31,125	100.0
Notasulga AL	2	48	5.3
Notasulga AL	7	866	94.8
Oak Grove AL	3	564	100.0
Oak Hill AL	7	14	100.0
Oakman AL	4	771	100.0
Odenville AL	4	4,969	100.0
Ohatchee AL	3	1,157	100.0
Oneonta AL	4	6,938	100.0
Onycha AL	1	167	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Opelika AL	2	30,995	100.0
Opp AL	1	6,771	100.0
Orange Beach AL	1	8,095	100.0
Orrville AL	7	150	100.0
Our Town AL	2	605	100.0
Owens Cross Roads AL	5	2,594	100.0
Oxford AL	3	22,069	100.0
Ozark AL	2	14,368	100.0
Paint Rock AL	5	182	100.0
Panola AL	7	71	100.0
Parrish AL	4	982	100.0
Pea Ridge AL	3	841	100.0
Pelham AL	3	24,318	100.0
Pell City AL	4	12,939	100.0
Pennington AL	7	329	100.0
Penton AL	2	163	100.0
Perdido AL	1	730	100.0
Perdido Beach AL	1	555	100.0
Peterman AL	7	87	100.0
Petrey AL	7	67	100.0
Phenix City AL	2	38,816	100.0
Phil Campbell AL	5	992	100.0
Pickensville AL	7	557	100.0
Piedmont AL	3	4,787	100.0
Pike Road AL	7	9,439	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Pinckard AL	2	582	100.0
Pine Apple AL	7	143	100.0
Pine Hill AL	7	758	100.0
Pine Level AL	3	4,885	100.0
Pine Ridge AL	4	263	100.0
Pinson AL	6	7,215	100.0
Pisgah AL	5	681	100.0
Pleasant Grove AL	6	9,544	100.0
Pleasant Groves AL	5	426	100.0
Point Clear AL	1	2,076	100.0
Pollard AL	1	128	100.0
Powell AL	4	901	100.0
Prattville AL	2	1,883	5.0
Prattville AL	3	35,898	95.0
Priceville AL	4	3,512	100.0
Prichard AL	1	19,322	100.0
Providence AL	7	167	100.0
Putnam AL	7	172	100.0
Ragland AL	4	1,693	100.0
Rainbow City AL	3	10,191	100.0
Rainsville AL	4	5,505	100.0
Ranburne AL	3	422	100.0
Ray AL	3	326	100.0
Red Bay AL	5	3,232	100.0
Red Level AL	1	432	100.0



**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Redland AL	2	5,106	100.0
Redstone Arsenal AL	5	837	100.0
Reece City AL	3	615	100.0
Reeltown AL	2	794	100.0
Reform AL	7	1,520	100.0
Rehobeth AL	2	1,791	100.0
Remlap AL	4	2,624	100.0
Repton AL	7	235	100.0
Ridgeville AL	3	83	100.0
River Falls AL	1	479	100.0
Riverside AL	4	2,227	100.0
Riverview AL	1	163	100.0
Roanoke AL	3	5,311	100.0
Robertsdale AL	1	6,708	100.0
Rock Creek AL	6	1,471	100.0
Rock Mills AL	3	603	100.0
Rockford AL	3	349	100.0
Rockville AL	7	47	100.0
Rogersville AL	5	1,286	100.0
Rosa AL	4	376	100.0
Russellville AL	5	10,855	100.0
Rutledge AL	7	351	100.0
Saks AL	3	9,956	100.0
Samson AL	2	1,874	100.0
Sand Rock AL	3	565	95.6

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Sand Rock AL	4	26	4.4
Sanford AL	1	257	100.0
Saraland AL	1	16,171	100.0
Sardis City AL	3	1,810	99.8
Sardis City AL	4	4	0.2
Satsuma AL	1	6,749	100.0
Scottsboro AL	5	15,578	100.0
Section AL	5	756	100.0
Selma AL	7	17,971	100.0
Selmont-West Selmont AL	7	2,158	100.0
Semmes AL	1	4,941	100.0
Sheffield AL	5	9,403	100.0
Shelby AL	3	940	100.0
Shiloh AL	4	321	100.0
Shoal Creek AL	3	1,668	100.0
Shorter AL	7	385	100.0
Silas AL	7	377	100.0
Silverhill AL	1	768	100.0
Sims Chapel AL	7	145	100.0
Sipsey AL	4	363	100.0
Skyline AL	5	834	100.0
Slocomb AL	2	2,082	100.0
Smiths Station AL	2	5,384	100.0
Smoke Rise AL	4	1,661	100.0
Snead AL	4	1,032	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Somerville AL	4	796	100.0
South Vinemont AL	4	558	100.0
Southside AL	3	9,426	100.0
Spanish Fort AL	1	10,049	100.0
Spring Garden AL	3	216	100.0
Springville AL	4	4,786	100.0
Spruce Pine AL	5	215	100.0
St. Florian AL	5	584	100.0
St. Stephens AL	7	415	100.0
Standing Rock AL	2	132	100.0
Stapleton AL	1	2,213	100.0
Steele AL	4	992	100.0
Sterrett AL	3	706	100.0
Stevenson AL	5	1,955	100.0
Stewartville AL	3	1,662	100.0
Stockton AL	1	557	100.0
Sulligent AL	4	1,879	100.0
Sumiton AL	4	2,422	99.1
Sumiton AL	6	22	0.9
Summerdale AL	1	1,468	100.0
Susan Moore AL	4	787	100.0
Sweet Water AL	7	228	100.0
Sylacauga AL	3	12,578	100.0
Sylvan Springs AL	6	1,653	100.0
Sylvania AL	4	1,790	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Talladega AL	3	15,861	100.0
Talladega Springs AL	3	144	100.0
Tallassee AL	2	4,763	100.0
Tarrant AL	6	6,124	100.0
Taylor AL	2	2,262	100.0
Theodore AL	1	6,270	100.0
Thomaston AL	7	326	100.0
Thomasville AL	7	3,649	100.0
Thorsby AL	3	2,064	100.0
Tibbie AL	7	55	100.0
Tidmore Bend AL	3	1,119	100.0
Tillmans Corner AL	1	17,731	100.0
Town Creek AL	4	1,052	100.0
Toxey AL	7	145	100.0
Trafford AL	4	0	0.0
Trafford AL	6	613	100.0
Triana AL	5	2,890	100.0
Trinity AL	4	2,526	100.0
Troy AL	2	17,727	100.0
Trussville AL	4	1,602	6.1
Trussville AL	6	24,521	93.9
Tuscaloosa AL	7	99,600	100.0
Tuscumbia AL	5	9,054	100.0
Tuskegee AL	7	9,395	100.0
Twin AL	4	359	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Underwood-Petersville AL	5	3,051	100.0
Union AL	7	180	100.0
Union Grove AL	4	67	100.0
Union Springs AL	7	3,358	100.0
Uniontown AL	6	2,107	100.0
Uriah AL	7	263	100.0
Valley AL	2	10,529	100.0
Valley Grande AL	7	4,190	100.0
Valley Head AL	4	577	100.0
Vance AL	6	73	3.5
Vance AL	7	2,019	96.5
Vandiver AL	3	1,084	100.0
Vernon AL	4	1,921	100.0
Vestavia Hills AL	3	40	0.1
Vestavia Hills AL	6	39,062	99.9
Vina AL	5	325	100.0
Vincent AL	3	1,982	100.0
Vincent AL	4	0	0.0
Vinegar Bend AL	7	178	100.0
Vredenburgh AL	7	222	100.0
Wadley AL	3	659	100.0
Waldo AL	3	258	100.0
Walnut Grove AL	3	773	100.0
Warrior AL	6	3,224	100.0
Waterloo AL	5	178	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

Census Place	District	Population	%
Waverly AL	2	159	100.0
Weaver AL	3	3,339	100.0
Webb AL	2	1,270	100.0
Wedowee AL	3	737	100.0
Weogufka AL	3	207	100.0
West Blocton AL	6	1,217	100.0
West End-Cobb Town AL	3	3,128	100.0
West Jefferson AL	6	417	100.0
West Point AL	4	584	100.0
Westover AL	3	1,766	100.0
Wetumpka AL	2	7,220	100.0
Whatley AL	7	167	100.0
White Hall AL	7	806	100.0
White Plains AL	3	877	100.0
Whitesboro AL	3	2,113	100.0
Wilsonville AL	3	1,857	100.0
Wilton AL	3	587	100.0
Winfield AL	4	4,845	100.0
Woodland AL	3	221	100.0
Woodstock AL	6	1,343	91.2
Woodstock AL	7	129	8.8
Woodville AL	5	746	100.0
Yellow Bluff AL	7	208	100.0
York AL	7	2,414	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**Census Place****-- Listed by District**

Population %

***District 1***

Andalusia AL	8,805	100.0
Atmore AL	8,391	100.0
Axis AL	561	100.0
Babbie AL	625	100.0
Bay Minette AL	8,107	100.0
Bayou La Batre AL	2,204	100.0
Belle Fontaine AL	613	100.0
Bon Secour AL	1,754	100.0
Brewton AL	5,276	100.0
Bucks AL	22	100.0
Calvert AL (part)	102	40.0
Carolina AL	286	100.0
Chickasaw AL	6,457	100.0
Churchula AL	195	100.0
Citronelle AL	3,946	100.0
Creola AL	1,936	100.0
Daphne AL	27,462	100.0
Dauphin Island AL	1,778	100.0
East Brewton AL	2,293	100.0
Elberta AL	1,974	100.0
Fairhope AL	22,477	100.0
Flomaton AL	1,466	100.0
Floralá AL	1,923	100.0
Foley AL	20,335	100.0
Gantt AL	196	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Grand Bay AL	3,460	100.0
Gulf Shores AL	15,014	100.0
Gulfcrest AL	142	100.0
Heath AL	236	100.0
Horn Hill AL	207	100.0
Libertyville AL	108	100.0
Lillian AL	1,330	100.0
Lockhart AL	445	100.0
Loxley AL	3,710	100.0
Magnolia Springs AL	811	100.0
Mobile AL	187,041	100.0
Mount Vernon AL	1,354	100.0
Movico AL	291	100.0
Onycha AL	167	100.0
Opp AL	6,771	100.0
Orange Beach AL	8,095	100.0
Perdido AL	730	100.0
Perdido Beach AL	555	100.0
Point Clear AL	2,076	100.0
Pollard AL	128	100.0
Prichard AL	19,322	100.0
Red Level AL	432	100.0
River Falls AL	479	100.0
Riverview AL	163	100.0
Robertsdale AL	6,708	100.0
Sanford AL	257	100.0
Saraland AL	16,171	100.0
Satsuma AL	6,749	100.0
Semmes AL	4,941	100.0
Silverhill AL	768	100.0



**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Spanish Fort AL	10,049	100.0
Stapleton AL	2,213	100.0
Stockton AL	557	100.0
Summerdale AL	1,468	100.0
Theodore AL	6,270	100.0
Tillmans Corner AL	17,731	100.0

---

**District 1 Totals** **456,133**

***District 2***

Abanda AL	133	100.0
Abbeville AL	2,358	100.0
Alexander City AL	14,843	100.0
Ariton AL	662	100.0
Ashford AL	2,246	100.0
Auburn AL	76,143	100.0
Avon AL	465	100.0
Bakerhill AL	211	100.0
Banks AL	156	100.0
Black AL	221	100.0
Blue Ridge AL	1,485	100.0
Blue Springs AL	84	100.0
Brundidge AL	2,073	100.0
Camp Hill AL	1,006	100.0
Clayhatchee AL	466	100.0
Clayton AL	2,265	100.0
Clio AL	1,220	100.0
Coffee Springs AL	206	100.0
Columbia AL	690	100.0
Coosada AL	1,217	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Cottonwood AL	1,048	100.0
Cowarts AL	1,930	100.0
Cusseta AL	152	100.0
Dadeville AL	3,084	100.0
Daleville AL	4,866	100.0
Daviston AL	174	100.0
Deatsville AL	1,679	100.0
Dothan AL	71,072	100.0
Eclectic AL	1,193	100.0
Elba AL	3,508	100.0
Elmore AL	1,280	100.0
Emerald Mountain AL	3,310	100.0
Enterprise AL	28,711	100.0
Eufaula AL	12,882	100.0
Eunola AL	284	100.0
Five Points AL	114	100.0
Fort Rucker AL	4,464	100.0
Fredonia AL	198	100.0
Geneva AL	4,245	100.0
Goldville AL	52	100.0
Gordon AL	294	100.0
Goshen AL	269	100.0
Grimes AL	573	100.0
Hackneyville AL	349	100.0
Haleburg AL	112	100.0
Hartford AL	2,651	100.0
Headland AL	4,973	100.0
Holtville AL	4,940	100.0
Huguley AL	2,470	100.0
Hurtsboro AL	349	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Jacksons' Gap AL	747	100.0
Kinsey AL	2,203	100.0
Kinston AL	580	100.0
La Fayette AL	2,684	100.0
Ladonia AL	3,074	100.0
Lanett AL	6,970	100.0
Level Plains AL	1,825	100.0
Loachapoka AL	160	100.0
Louisville AL	395	100.0
Madrid AL	265	100.0
Malvern AL	1,536	100.0
Midland City AL	2,239	100.0
Millbrook AL (part)	16,161	97.6
Napier Field AL	409	100.0
New Brockton AL	1,428	100.0
New Site AL	773	100.0
Newton AL	1,607	100.0
Newville AL	544	100.0
Notasulga AL (part)	48	5.3
Opelika AL	30,995	100.0
Our Town AL	605	100.0
Ozark AL	14,368	100.0
Penton AL	163	100.0
Phenix City AL	38,816	100.0
Pinckard AL	582	100.0
Prattville AL (part)	1,883	5.0
Redland AL	5,106	100.0
Reeltown AL	794	100.0
Rehobeth AL	1,791	100.0
Samson AL	1,874	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Slocomb AL	2,082	100.0
Smiths Station AL	5,384	100.0
Standing Rock AL	132	100.0
Tallassee AL	4,763	100.0
Taylor AL	2,262	100.0
Troy AL	17,727	100.0
Valley AL	10,529	100.0
Waverly AL	159	100.0
Webb AL	1,270	100.0
Wetumpka AL	7,220	100.0

---

**District 2 Totals** **461,529**

***District 3***


---

Alabaster AL	33,284	100.0
Alexandria AL	4,032	100.0
Altoona AL (part)	906	95.6
Anniston AL	21,564	100.0
Ashland AL	1,984	100.0
Attalla AL	5,827	100.0
Autaugaville AL	795	100.0
Ballplay AL	1,437	100.0
Billingsley AL	125	100.0
Birmingham AL (part)	1,904	1.0
Boaz AL (part)	1,110	11.0
Bon Air AL	172	100.0
Brantleyville AL	931	100.0
Bristow Cove AL	624	100.0
Brook Highland AL	7,406	100.0
Broomtown AL	160	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Calera AL	16,494	100.0
Carlisle-Rockledge AL	2,167	100.0
Cedar Bluff AL	1,845	100.0
Centre AL	3,587	100.0
Chelsea AL	14,982	100.0
Childersburg AL	4,754	100.0
Chocolocco AL	2,838	100.0
Clanton AL	8,768	100.0
Coats Bend AL	1,318	100.0
Collinsville AL (part)	13	0.6
Columbiana AL	4,462	100.0
Delta AL	260	100.0
Dunnavant AL	936	100.0
Eagle Point AL	2,903	100.0
Edwardsville AL	206	100.0
Egypt AL	845	100.0
Equality AL	150	100.0
Fayetteville AL	1,422	100.0
Fruithurst AL	235	100.0
Gadsden AL	33,945	100.0
Gallant AL	869	100.0
Gaylesville AL	170	100.0
Glencoe AL	5,372	100.0
Goodwater AL	1,291	100.0
Graham AL	196	100.0
Hanover AL	151	100.0
Harpersville AL	1,614	100.0
Heflin AL	3,431	100.0
Helena AL (part)	18,421	88.1
Highland Lakes AL	5,239	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Hissop AL	209	100.0
Hobson City AL	759	100.0
Hokes Bluff AL	4,446	100.0
Hollins AL	517	100.0
Hollis Crossroads AL	665	100.0
Hoover AL (part)	26,645	28.8
Indian Springs Village AL	2,481	100.0
Ivalee AL	946	100.0
Jacksonville AL	14,385	100.0
Jemison AL	2,642	100.0
Kellyton AL	129	100.0
Leeds AL (part)	100	0.8
Leesburg AL	911	100.0
Lincoln AL	6,845	100.0
Lineville AL	2,489	100.0
Lookout Mountain AL	1,484	100.0
Maplesville AL	637	100.0
Marbury AL	1,427	100.0
Meadowbrook AL	9,688	100.0
Mignon AL	1,186	100.0
Millbrook AL (part)	403	2.4
Millerville AL	303	100.0
Montevallo AL	7,229	100.0
Morrison Crossroads AL	221	100.0
Mount Olive AL	311	100.0
Munford AL	1,351	100.0
Nances Creek AL	399	100.0
New Union AL	1,019	100.0
Nixburg AL	329	100.0
Oak Grove AL	564	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Ohatchee AL	1,157	100.0
Oxford AL	22,069	100.0
Pea Ridge AL	841	100.0
Pelham AL	24,318	100.0
Piedmont AL	4,787	100.0
Pine Level AL	4,885	100.0
Prattville AL (part)	35,898	95.0
Rainbow City AL	10,191	100.0
Ranburne AL	422	100.0
Ray AL	326	100.0
Reece City AL	615	100.0
Ridgeville AL	83	100.0
Roanoke AL	5,311	100.0
Rock Mills AL	603	100.0
Rockford AL	349	100.0
Saks AL	9,956	100.0
Sand Rock AL (part)	565	95.6
Sardis City AL (part)	1,810	99.8
Shelby AL	940	100.0
Shoal Creek AL	1,668	100.0
Southside AL	9,426	100.0
Spring Garden AL	216	100.0
Sterrett AL	706	100.0
Stewartville AL	1,662	100.0
Sylacauga AL	12,578	100.0
Talladega AL	15,861	100.0
Talladega Springs AL	144	100.0
Thorsby AL	2,064	100.0
Tidmore Bend AL	1,119	100.0
Vandiver AL	1,084	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Vestavia Hills AL (part)	40	0.1
Vincent AL (part)	1,982	100.0
Wadley AL	659	100.0
Waldo AL	258	100.0
Walnut Grove AL	773	100.0
Weaver AL	3,339	100.0
Wedowee AL	737	100.0
Weogufka AL	207	100.0
West End-Cobb Town AL	3,128	100.0
Westover AL	1,766	100.0
White Plains AL	877	100.0
Whitesboro AL	2,113	100.0
Wilsonville AL	1,857	100.0
Wilton AL	587	100.0
Woodland AL	221	100.0

---

**District 3 Totals** **502,063**

**District 4**


---

Addison AL	659	100.0
Albertville AL	22,386	100.0
Allgood AL	548	100.0
Altoona AL (part)	42	4.4
Arab AL	8,461	100.0
Argo AL (part)	4,307	98.6
Arley AL	330	100.0
Ashville AL	2,346	100.0
Baileyton AL	649	100.0
Bear Creek AL	1,047	100.0
Beaverton AL	187	100.0



**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Belk AL	186	100.0
Berlin AL	476	100.0
Berry AL	1,216	100.0
Blountsville AL	1,826	100.0
Boaz AL (part)	8,997	89.0
Brilliant AL	845	100.0
Carbon Hill AL	1,769	100.0
Cleveland AL	1,245	100.0
Collinsville AL (part)	2,046	99.4
Colony AL	264	100.0
Cordova AL	1,728	100.0
County Line AL (part)	217	69.8
Courtland AL	583	100.0
Crossville AL	1,830	100.0
Cullman AL	18,213	100.0
Decatur AL (part)	57,880	99.9
Detroit AL	230	100.0
Dodge City AL	548	100.0
Dora AL	2,297	100.0
Double Springs AL	1,119	100.0
Douglas AL	761	100.0
East Point AL	172	100.0
Eldridge AL	136	100.0
Eva AL	589	100.0
Fairview AL	543	100.0
Falkville AL	1,197	100.0
Fayette AL	4,285	100.0
Fort Payne AL	14,877	100.0
Fyffe AL	967	100.0
Garden City AL	528	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Geraldine AL	910	100.0
Glen Allen AL	433	100.0
Good Hope AL	2,483	100.0
Grant AL	1,039	100.0
Guin AL	2,195	100.0
Guntersville AL	8,553	100.0
Gu-Win AL	141	100.0
Hackleburg AL	1,425	100.0
Haleyville AL	4,361	100.0
Hamilton AL	7,042	100.0
Hammondville AL	425	100.0
Hanceville AL	3,217	100.0
Hartselle AL	15,455	100.0
Hatton AL	244	100.0
Hayden AL	1,342	100.0
Henagar AL	2,292	100.0
Highland Lake AL	412	100.0
Hillsboro AL	407	100.0
Holly Pond AL	851	100.0
Huntsville AL (part)	7	0.0
Ider AL	735	100.0
Jasper AL	14,572	100.0
Joppa AL	556	100.0
Kansas AL	180	100.0
Kennedy AL	435	100.0
Lakeview AL	161	100.0
Leeds AL (part)	2,060	16.7
Locust Fork AL	1,192	100.0
Lynn AL	610	100.0
Margaret AL	5,106	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Mentone AL	319	100.0
Millport AL	1,010	100.0
Moody AL	13,170	100.0
Moulton AL	3,398	100.0
Natural Bridge AL	32	100.0
Nauvoo AL	185	100.0
Nectar AL	379	100.0
North Courtland AL	483	100.0
Oakman AL	771	100.0
Odenville AL	4,969	100.0
Oneonta AL	6,938	100.0
Parrish AL	982	100.0
Pell City AL	12,939	100.0
Pine Ridge AL	263	100.0
Powell AL	901	100.0
Priceville AL	3,512	100.0
Ragland AL	1,693	100.0
Rainsville AL	5,505	100.0
Remlap AL	2,624	100.0
Riverside AL	2,227	100.0
Rosa AL	376	100.0
Sand Rock AL (part)	26	4.4
Sardis City AL (part)	4	0.2
Shiloh AL	321	100.0
Sipsey AL	363	100.0
Smoke Rise AL	1,661	100.0
Snead AL	1,032	100.0
Somerville AL	796	100.0
South Vinemont AL	558	100.0
Springville AL	4,786	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Steele AL	992	100.0
Sulligent AL	1,879	100.0
Sumiton AL (part)	2,422	99.1
Susan Moore AL	787	100.0
Sylvania AL	1,790	100.0
Town Creek AL	1,052	100.0
Trafford AL (part)	0	0.0
Trinity AL	2,526	100.0
Trussville AL (part)	1,602	6.1
Twin AL	359	100.0
Union Grove AL	67	100.0
Valley Head AL	577	100.0
Vernon AL	1,921	100.0
Vincent AL (part)	0	0.0
West Point AL	584	100.0
Winfield AL	4,845	100.0

---

**District 4 Totals** **340,999**

***District 5***


---

Anderson AL	254	100.0
Ardmore AL	1,321	100.0
Athens AL	25,406	100.0
Belgreen AL	170	100.0
Bridgeport AL	2,264	100.0
Cherokee AL	970	100.0
Decatur AL (part)	58	0.1
Dutton AL	330	100.0
Elkmont AL	411	100.0
Florence AL	40,184	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Gurley AL	816	100.0
Harvest AL	5,893	100.0
Hazel Green AL	4,105	100.0
Hodges AL	265	100.0
Hollywood AL	914	100.0
Huntsville AL (part)	214,999	100.0
Hytop AL	441	100.0
Killen AL	1,034	100.0
Langston AL	265	100.0
Leighton AL	665	100.0
Lester AL	111	100.0
Lexington AL	727	100.0
Littleville AL	1,038	100.0
Madison AL	56,933	100.0
Meridianville AL	8,209	100.0
Moore Mill AL	6,729	100.0
Mooreville AL	47	100.0
Muscle Shoals AL	16,275	100.0
New Hope AL	2,889	100.0
New Market AL	1,543	100.0
Owens Cross Roads AL	2,594	100.0
Paint Rock AL	182	100.0
Phil Campbell AL	992	100.0
Pisgah AL	681	100.0
Pleasant Groves AL	426	100.0
Red Bay AL	3,232	100.0
Redstone Arsenal AL	837	100.0
Rogersville AL	1,286	100.0
Russellville AL	10,855	100.0
Scottsboro AL	15,578	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Section AL	756	100.0
Sheffield AL	9,403	100.0
Skyline AL	834	100.0
Spruce Pine AL	215	100.0
St. Florian AL	584	100.0
Stevenson AL	1,955	100.0
Triana AL	2,890	100.0
Tuscumbia AL	9,054	100.0
Underwood-Petersville AL	3,051	100.0
Vina AL	325	100.0
Waterloo AL	178	100.0
Woodville AL	746	100.0

---

**District 5 Totals** **461,920**

***District 6***


---

Adamsville AL	4,366	100.0
Akron AL	225	100.0
Argo AL (part)	61	1.4
Bessemer AL	26,019	100.0
Birmingham AL (part)	198,829	99.1
Brent AL	2,972	100.0
Brighton AL	2,337	100.0
Brookside AL	1,253	100.0
Cardiff AL	52	100.0
Center Point AL	16,406	100.0
Centreville AL	2,800	100.0
Clay AL	10,291	100.0
Concord AL	1,690	100.0
County Line AL (part)	94	30.2

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Edgewater AL	746	100.0
Fairfield AL	10,000	100.0
Forestdale AL	10,409	100.0
Fultondale AL	9,876	100.0
Gardendale AL	16,044	100.0
Grayson Valley AL	5,982	100.0
Graysville AL	1,950	100.0
Greensboro AL	2,218	100.0
Helena AL (part)	2,493	11.9
Homewood AL	26,414	100.0
Hoover AL (part)	65,961	71.2
Hueytown AL	16,776	100.0
Irondale AL	13,497	100.0
Kimberly AL	3,841	100.0
Lake View AL (part)	305	8.6
Leeds AL (part)	10,164	82.5
Lipscomb AL	2,086	100.0
Marion AL	3,176	100.0
Maytown AL	316	100.0
McCalla AL	12,965	100.0
McDonald Chapel AL	739	100.0
Midfield AL	5,211	100.0
Minor AL	1,088	100.0
Morris AL	2,259	100.0
Moundville AL (part)	1,778	58.8
Mount Olive AL	4,427	100.0
Mountain Brook AL	22,461	100.0
Mulga AL	784	100.0
Newbern AL	133	100.0
North Johns AL	127	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Pinson AL	7,215	100.0
Pleasant Grove AL	9,544	100.0
Rock Creek AL	1,471	100.0
Sumiton AL (part)	22	0.9
Sylvan Springs AL	1,653	100.0
Tarrant AL	6,124	100.0
Trafford AL (part)	613	100.0
Trussville AL (part)	24,521	93.9
Uniontown AL	2,107	100.0
Vance AL (part)	73	3.5
Vestavia Hills AL (part)	39,062	99.9
Warrior AL	3,224	100.0
West Blocton AL	1,217	100.0
West Jefferson AL	417	100.0
Woodstock AL (part)	1,343	91.2

---

**District 6 Totals** **620,227**

***District 7***


---

Aliceville AL	2,177	100.0
Beatrice AL	204	100.0
Bellamy AL	363	100.0
Benton AL	41	100.0
Boligee AL	301	100.0
Boykin AL	208	100.0
Brantley AL	825	100.0
Brookwood AL	2,504	100.0
Butler AL	1,871	100.0
Calvert AL (part)	153	60.0
Camden AL	1,927	100.0



**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Carlton AL	46	100.0
Carrollton AL	1,023	100.0
Castleberry AL	486	100.0
Catherine AL	65	100.0
Chatom AL	1,104	100.0
Coaling AL	2,035	100.0
Coffeeville AL	263	100.0
Coker AL	904	100.0
Cottondale AL	3,130	100.0
Cuba AL	306	100.0
Cullomburg AL	126	100.0
Dayton AL	28	100.0
Deer Park AL	141	100.0
Demopolis AL	7,162	100.0
Dozier AL	285	100.0
Emelle AL	32	100.0
Epes AL	272	100.0
Ethelsville AL	49	100.0
Eutaw AL	2,937	100.0
Evergreen AL	3,520	100.0
Excel AL	557	100.0
Fairford AL	161	100.0
Faunsdale AL	90	100.0
Fitzpatrick AL	79	100.0
Forkland AL	445	100.0
Fort Deposit AL	1,225	100.0
Franklin AL	590	100.0
Frisco City AL	1,170	100.0
Fruitdale AL	175	100.0
Fulton AL	223	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Gainesville AL	172	100.0
Geiger AL	155	100.0
Georgiana AL	1,324	100.0
Gilbertown AL	739	100.0
Glenwood AL	152	100.0
Gordo AL	1,628	100.0
Gordonville AL	245	100.0
Greenville AL	7,374	100.0
Grove Hill AL	1,818	100.0
Hayneville AL	830	100.0
Hobson AL	100	100.0
Holt AL	3,413	100.0
Jackson AL	4,748	100.0
Lake View AL (part)	3,255	91.4
Leroy AL	766	100.0
Linden AL	1,930	100.0
Lisman AL	427	100.0
Livingston AL	3,436	100.0
Lowndesboro AL	89	100.0
Luverne AL	2,765	100.0
Macedonia AL	241	100.0
Malcolm AL	136	100.0
McIntosh AL	206	100.0
McKenzie AL	507	100.0
McMullen AL	32	100.0
Megargel AL	60	100.0
Memphis AL	29	100.0
Midway AL	421	100.0
Millry AL	450	100.0
Monroeville AL	5,951	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Montgomery AL	200,603	100.0
Mosses AL	834	100.0
Moundville AL (part)	1,246	41.2
Myrtlewood AL	70	100.0
Nanafalia AL	75	100.0
Needham AL	73	100.0
Northport AL	31,125	100.0
Notasulga AL (part)	866	94.8
Oak Hill AL	14	100.0
Orrville AL	150	100.0
Panola AL	71	100.0
Pennington AL	329	100.0
Peterman AL	87	100.0
Petrey AL	67	100.0
Pickensville AL	557	100.0
Pike Road AL	9,439	100.0
Pine Apple AL	143	100.0
Pine Hill AL	758	100.0
Providence AL	167	100.0
Putnam AL	172	100.0
Reform AL	1,520	100.0
Repton AL	235	100.0
Rockville AL	47	100.0
Rutledge AL	351	100.0
Selma AL	17,971	100.0
Selmont-West Selmont AL	2,158	100.0
Shorter AL	385	100.0
Silas AL	377	100.0
Sims Chapel AL	145	100.0
St. Stephens AL	415	100.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Sweet Water AL	228	100.0
Thomaston AL	326	100.0
Thomasville AL	3,649	100.0
Tibbie AL	55	100.0
Toxey AL	145	100.0
Tuscaloosa AL	99,600	100.0
Tuskegee AL	9,395	100.0
Union AL	180	100.0
Union Springs AL	3,358	100.0
Uriah AL	263	100.0
Valley Grande AL	4,190	100.0
Vance AL (part)	2,019	96.5
Vinegar Bend AL	178	100.0
Vredenburgh AL	222	100.0
Whatley AL	167	100.0
White Hall AL	806	100.0
Woodstock AL (part)	129	8.8
Yellow Bluff AL	208	100.0
York AL	2,414	100.0

**District 7 Totals****480,584**

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Singleton Congressional Plan

---

### Summary Statistics

Number of Census Place not split	565
Number of Census Place split	27
Number of Census Place split in 2	26
Number of Census Place split in 3	1
Total number of splits	55

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 1

Plan Type: Congressional Plan

## Measures of Compactness Report

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

10:11 AM

	<b>Reock</b>
Sum	N/A
Min	0.25
Max	0.45
Mean	0.33
Std. Dev.	0.07

<b>District</b>	<b>Reock</b>
1	0.29
2	0.41
3	0.31
4	0.33
5	0.25
6	0.30
7	0.45

## Measures of Compactness Report

---

Singleton Congressional Plan

Measures of Compactness Summary

**Reock** The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 1

Plan Type: Congressional Plan

## Measures of Compactness Report

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

10:11 AM

	<b>Schwartzberg</b>
Sum	N/A
Min	1.80
Max	2.09
Mean	1.92
Std. Dev.	0.10

<b>District</b>	<b>Schwartzberg</b>
1	1.81
2	1.96
3	1.86
4	1.95
5	1.80
6	1.97
7	2.09



## Measures of Compactness Report

---

Singleton Congressional Plan

### Measures of Compactness Summary

---

**Schwartzberg**      The measure is usually greater than or equal to 1, with 1 being the most compact.

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 2

Plan Type: Congressional

## District Statistics

Tuesday, November 30, 2021

10:14 AM

### District 1

#### Population Statistics

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	-856
Actual Population:	716,898	Relative Deviation:	-0.12%

#### Total Population

White	Black	% White	% Black
468,571	179,728	65.36%	25.07%

#### Voting Age Population

White	Black	% White	% Black
377,409	132,490	67.80%	23.80%

#### District 1 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)

Mobile AL, Baldwin AL, Escambia AL, Covington AL\*

### District 2

#### Population Statistics

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	-2,377
Actual Population:	715,377	Relative Deviation:	-0.33%

#### Total Population

White	Black	% White	% Black
457,798	186,658	63.99%	26.09%

#### Voting Age Population

White	Black	% White	% Black
369,409	141,161	66.15%	25.28%

#### District 2 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)

Dale AL, Houston AL, Pike AL, Henry AL, Barbour AL, Russell AL, Tallapoosa AL, Lee AL, Chambers AL, Covington AL\*, Coffee AL, Crenshaw AL\*, Elmore AL, Geneva AL

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 3****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	-2,268
Actual Population:	715,486	Relative Deviation:	-0.32%

**Total Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
524,774	121,834	73.35%	17.03%

**Voting Age Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
418,762	92,665	75.21%	16.64%

**District 3 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Clay AL, Randolph AL, Etowah AL, Calhoun AL, Cleburne AL, Cherokee AL, Autauga AL, Chilton AL, Shelby AL, Coosa AL, Talladega AL

**District 4****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	2,563
Actual Population:	720,317	Relative Deviation:	0.36%

**Total Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
590,793	41,166	82.02%	5.71%

**Voting Age Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
468,288	31,479	84.21%	5.66%

**District 4 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Lamar AL, Fayette AL, Marion AL, Franklin AL\*, Walker AL, Winston AL, Lawrence AL, Blount AL, Cullman AL, Morgan AL, St. Clair AL, Marshall AL, DeKalb AL

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 5****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	1,468
Actual Population:	719,222	Relative Deviation:	0.20%

**Total Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
503,741	126,540	70.04%	17.59%

**Voting Age Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
406,584	97,484	72.15%	17.30%

**District 5 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Franklin AL\*, Colbert AL, Lauderdale AL, Limestone AL, Madison AL, Jackson AL

**District 6****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	2,556
Actual Population:	720,310	Relative Deviation:	0.36%

**Total Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
354,503	300,012	49.22%	41.65%

**Voting Age Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
289,141	228,209	51.37%	40.55%

**District 6 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Hale AL, Perry AL, Bibb AL, Jefferson AL

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 7****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	-1,085
Actual Population:	716,669	Relative Deviation:	-0.15%

**Total Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
320,272	340,224	44.69%	47.47%

**Voting Age Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
265,453	258,235	47.17%	45.88%

**District 7 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Bullock AL, Macon AL, Washington AL, Choctaw AL, Sumter AL, Pickens AL, Conecuh AL, Clarke AL, Marengo AL, Monroe AL, Wilcox AL, Dallas AL, Greene AL, Tuscaloosa AL, Butler AL, Lowndes AL, Crenshaw AL\*, Montgomery AL

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 2

Plan Type: Congressional

## Population Summary

Tuesday, November 30, 2021

10:25 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	AP_Wht	[% AP_Wht]	AP_Blak	[% AP_Blak]
1	716,898	-856	-0.12%	504,033	70.31%	189,657	26.46%
2	715,377	-2,377	-0.33%	491,974	68.77%	198,136	27.7%
3	715,486	-2,268	-0.32%	558,902	78.12%	131,328	18.36%
4	720,317	2,563	0.36%	631,311	87.64%	48,157	6.69%
5	719,222	1,468	0.20%	548,313	76.24%	138,823	19.3%
6	720,310	2,556	0.36%	381,532	52.97%	308,741	42.86%
7	716,669	-1,085	-0.15%	342,785	47.83%	349,894	48.82%

Total Population: 5,024,279

Ideal District Population: 717,754

### Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 715,377 to 720,317

Ratio Range: 0.01

Absolute Range: -2,377 to 2,563

Absolute Overall Range: 4,940

Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.36%

Relative Overall Range: 0.69%

Absolute Mean Deviation: 1,881.86

Relative Mean Deviation: 0.26%

Standard Deviation: 1,998.61

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 2

Plan Type: Congressional

## Population Summary

Tuesday, November 30, 2021

10:26 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+ _AP_Wht]	[% 18+ _AP_Wht]	[18+ _AP_Blk]	[% 18+ _AP_Blk]
1	716,898	-856	-0.12%	400,256	71.9%	137,094	24.63%
2	715,377	-2,377	-0.33%	390,741	69.97%	146,327	26.2%
3	715,486	-2,268	-0.32%	440,324	79.08%	96,652	17.36%
4	720,317	2,563	0.36%	494,665	88.96%	34,036	6.12%
5	719,222	1,468	0.20%	434,745	77.15%	103,171	18.31%
6	720,310	2,556	0.36%	307,122	54.57%	233,260	41.44%
7	716,669	-1,085	-0.15%	280,745	49.88%	263,832	46.88%

Total Population: 5,024,279

Ideal District Population: 717,754

### Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 715,377 to 720,317

Ratio Range: 0.01

Absolute Range: -2,377 to 2,563

Absolute Overall Range: 4,940

Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.36%

Relative Overall Range: 0.69%

Absolute Mean Deviation: 1,881.86

Relative Mean Deviation: 0.26%

Standard Deviation: 1,998.61

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 2

Plan Type: Congressional

**Plan Components with Population Detail**

Tuesday, November 30, 2021

10:20 AM

	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>
<b>District 1</b>			
<b>County: Baldwin AL</b>			
Total:	231,767	189,399 81.72%	18,217 7.86%
Voting Age	182,471	152,668 83.67%	13,593 7.45%
<b>County: Covington AL</b>			
<b>VTD: Andalusia Kiwanis</b>			
Total:	10,370	7,259 70.00%	2,397 23.11%
Voting Age	8,037	5,773 71.83%	1,812 22.55%
<b>VTD: Babbie FD</b>			
Total:	907	8,116 94.49%	2,404 0.77%
Voting Age	726	691 95.18%	5 0.69%
<b>VTD: Blue Springs</b>			
Total:	604	8,675 92.55%	2,409 0.83%
Voting Age	463	429 92.66%	3 0.65%
<b>VTD: Buck Creek</b>			
Total:	861	9,486 94.19%	2,413 0.46%
Voting Age	655	624 95.27%	4 0.61%
<b>VTD: Carolina City Hall</b>			
Total:	965	10,411 95.85%	2,422 0.93%
Voting Age	761	735 96.58%	7 0.92%
<b>VTD: Gantt City Hall</b>			
Total:	1,294	11,588 90.96%	2,477 4.25%
Voting Age	1,066	970 90.99%	50 4.69%
<b>VTD: Harmony Masonic</b>			
Total:	940	12,488 95.74%	2,485 0.85%
Voting Age	708	684 96.61%	6 0.85%



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 1</b>			
<b>County: Covington AL</b>			
<b>VTD: Hopewell</b>			
Total:	549	12,998	2,493
		92.90%	1.46%
Voting Age	428	405	6
		94.63%	1.40%
<b>VTD: Libertyville</b>			
Total:	437	13,400	2,509
		91.99%	3.66%
Voting Age	359	336	8
		93.59%	2.23%
<b>VTD: Loango</b>			
Total:	634	13,951	2,564
		86.91%	8.68%
Voting Age	499	430	52
		86.17%	10.42%
<b>VTD: Lockhart City Hall</b>			
Total:	1,009	14,805	2,651
		84.64%	8.62%
Voting Age	825	707	76
		85.70%	9.21%
<b>VTD: Marvin Adams</b>			
Total:	367	15,155	2,658
		95.37%	1.91%
Voting Age	287	275	4
		95.82%	1.39%
<b>VTD: Opp Sr Center</b>			
Total:	7,467	20,939	3,920
		77.46%	16.90%
Voting Age	5,795	4,633	895
		79.95%	15.44%
<b>VTD: Red Level City Hall</b>			
Total:	726	21,606	3,951
		91.87%	4.27%
Voting Age	564	526	25
		93.26%	4.43%
<b>VTD: Red Oak</b>			
Total:	576	22,144	3,958
		93.40%	1.22%
Voting Age	436	415	4
		95.18%	0.92%
<b>VTD: River Falls City Hall</b>			
Total:	1,048	22,924	4,158
		74.43%	19.08%
Voting Age	818	603	170
		73.72%	20.78%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 1</b>			
<b>County: Covington AL</b>			
<b>VTD: Rose Hill Comm Ctr</b>			
Total:	883	23,755 94.11%	4,178 2.27%
Voting Age	678	637 93.95%	19 2.80%
<b>VTD: Sanford City Hall</b>			
Total:	1,084	24,765 93.17%	4,195 1.57%
Voting Age	861	807 93.73%	10 1.16%
<b>VTD: Straughn-Heath CH</b>			
Total:	2,189	26,809 93.38%	4,252 2.60%
Voting Age	1,720	1,616 93.95%	44 2.56%
<b>VTD: Wing Fire Dept</b>			
Total:	655	27,420 93.28%	4,266 2.14%
Voting Age	528	494 93.56%	12 2.27%
<b>County: Covington AL</b>			
Total:	33,565	27,420 81.69%	4,266 12.71%
Voting Age	26,214	21,790 83.12%	3,212 12.25%
<b>County: Escambia AL</b>			
Total:	36,757	22,202 60.40%	10,991 29.90%
Voting Age	28,575	17,779 62.22%	8,495 29.73%
<b>County: Mobile AL</b>			
Total:	414,809	229,550 55.34%	146,254 35.26%
Voting Age	319,427	185,172 57.97%	107,190 33.56%
<b>District 1 Total</b>			
Total:	716,898	468,571 65.36%	179,728 25.07%
Voting Age	556,687	377,409 67.80%	132,490 23.80%
<b>District 2</b>			
<b>County: Barbour AL</b>			
Total:	25,223	11,317 44.87%	11,933 47.31%
Voting Age	20,134	9,582 47.59%	9,278 46.08%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 2</b>			
<b>County: Chambers AL</b>			
Total:	34,772	18,850 54.21%	13,512 38.86%
Voting Age	27,791	15,603 56.14%	10,540 37.93%
<b>County: Coffee AL</b>			
Total:	53,465	37,080 69.35%	8,760 16.38%
Voting Age	40,774	29,225 71.68%	6,644 16.29%
<b>County: Covington AL</b>			
<b>VTD: Beulah BC</b>			
Total:	840	788 93.81%	12 1.43%
Voting Age	662	631 95.32%	7 1.06%
<b>VTD: Florala NG</b>			
Total:	2,323	2,668 80.93%	312 12.91%
Voting Age	1,866	1,531 82.05%	238 12.75%
<b>VTD: Union Grove FD</b>			
Total:	842	3,457 93.71%	341 3.44%
Voting Age	645	601 93.18%	25 3.88%
<b>County: Covington AL</b>			
Total:	4,005	3,457 86.32%	341 8.51%
Voting Age	3,173	2,763 87.08%	270 8.51%
<b>County: Crenshaw AL</b>			
<b>VTD: Brantley Comm Ctr</b>			
Total:	1,296	869 67.05%	370 28.55%
Voting Age	1,013	679 67.03%	292 28.83%
<b>VTD: Weeds Store</b>			
Total:	562	1,360 87.37%	403 5.87%
Voting Age	467	406 86.94%	33 7.07%
<b>County: Crenshaw AL</b>			
Total:	1,858	1,360 73.20%	403 21.69%
Voting Age	1,480	1,085 73.31%	325 21.96%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 2</b>			
<b>County: Dale AL</b>			
Total:	49,326	33,429 67.77%	10,241 20.76%
Voting Age	38,048	26,755 70.32%	7,505 19.73%
<b>County: Elmore AL</b>			
Total:	87,977	63,139 71.77%	18,211 20.70%
Voting Age	69,005	50,648 73.40%	14,031 20.33%
<b>County: Geneva AL</b>			
Total:	26,659	22,078 82.82%	2,241 8.41%
Voting Age	20,820	17,532 84.21%	1,775 8.53%
<b>County: Henry AL</b>			
Total:	17,146	11,888 69.33%	4,248 24.78%
Voting Age	13,641	9,553 70.03%	3,429 25.14%
<b>County: Houston AL</b>			
Total:	107,202	69,265 64.61%	28,408 26.50%
Voting Age	82,646	55,898 67.64%	20,476 24.78%
<b>County: Lee AL</b>			
Total:	174,241	111,651 64.08%	39,570 22.71%
Voting Age	136,444	89,697 65.74%	30,298 22.21%
<b>County: Pike AL</b>			
Total:	33,009	18,275 55.36%	12,138 36.77%
Voting Age	26,809	15,416 57.50%	9,524 35.53%
<b>County: Russell AL</b>			
Total:	59,183	27,532 46.52%	26,243 44.34%
Voting Age	44,681	22,120 49.51%	19,225 43.03%
<b>County: Tallapoosa AL</b>			
Total:	41,311	28,477 68.93%	10,409 25.20%
Voting Age	33,012	23,532 71.28%	7,841 23.75%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 2</b>			
<b>District 2 Total</b>			
Total:	715,377	457,798 63.99%	186,658 26.09%
Voting Age	558,458	369,409 66.15%	141,161 25.28%
<b>District 3</b>			
<b>County: Autauga AL</b>			
Total:	58,805	42,160 71.69%	11,445 19.46%
Voting Age	44,523	32,773 73.61%	8,363 18.78%
<b>County: Calhoun AL</b>			
Total:	116,441	80,586 69.21%	25,559 21.95%
Voting Age	92,289	65,424 70.89%	19,865 21.52%
<b>County: Cherokee AL</b>			
Total:	24,971	22,707 90.93%	987 3.95%
Voting Age	20,169	18,475 91.60%	825 4.09%
<b>County: Chilton AL</b>			
Total:	45,014	35,527 78.92%	4,067 9.03%
Voting Age	34,385	27,886 81.10%	3,069 8.93%
<b>County: Clay AL</b>			
Total:	14,236	11,375 79.90%	1,963 13.79%
Voting Age	11,299	9,207 81.49%	1,530 13.54%
<b>County: Cleburne AL</b>			
Total:	15,056	13,819 91.78%	466 3.10%
Voting Age	11,620	10,736 92.39%	372 3.20%
<b>County: Coosa AL</b>			
Total:	10,387	6,824 65.70%	3,008 28.96%
Voting Age	8,603	5,759 66.94%	2,466 28.66%
<b>County: Etowah AL</b>			
Total:	103,436	78,584 75.97%	15,146 14.64%
Voting Age	81,121	63,277 78.00%	11,488 14.16%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 3</b>			
<b>County: Randolph AL</b>			
Total:	21,967	16,772 76.35%	3,815 17.37%
Voting Age	17,264	13,503 78.21%	2,931 16.98%
<b>County: Shelby AL</b>			
Total:	223,024	165,206 74.08%	28,939 12.98%
Voting Age	170,487	130,014 76.26%	21,411 12.56%
<b>County: Talladega AL</b>			
Total:	82,149	51,214 62.34%	26,439 32.18%
Voting Age	65,024	41,708 64.14%	20,345 31.29%
<b>District 3 Total</b>			
Total:	715,486	524,774 73.35%	121,834 17.03%
Voting Age	556,784	418,762 75.21%	92,665 16.64%
<b>District 4</b>			
<b>County: Blount AL</b>			
Total:	59,134	50,663 85.67%	845 1.43%
Voting Age	45,403	39,758 87.57%	647 1.43%
<b>County: Cullman AL</b>			
Total:	87,866	79,142 90.07%	937 1.07%
Voting Age	68,240	62,242 91.21%	727 1.07%
<b>County: DeKalb AL</b>			
Total:	71,608	56,420 78.79%	1,046 1.46%
Voting Age	53,920	44,395 82.33%	831 1.54%
<b>County: Fayette AL</b>			
Total:	16,321	13,666 83.73%	1,736 10.64%
Voting Age	12,791	10,901 85.22%	1,336 10.44%
<b>County: Franklin AL</b>			
<b>VTD: East Franklin</b>			
Total:	1,410	1,277 90.57%	3 0.21%
Voting Age	1,048	957 91.32%	1 0.10%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 4</b>			
<b>County: Franklin AL</b>			
<b>VTD: Newburg Masonic Ldg</b>			
Total:	616	1,699	60
		68.51%	9.25%
Voting Age	449	312	51
		69.49%	11.36%
<b>VTD: Phil Campbell Sr Ctr</b>			
Total:	1,991	3,546	65
		92.77%	0.25%
Voting Age	1,541	1,455	5
		94.42%	0.32%
<b>VTD: Quinns/Sts Crossroads</b>			
Total:	540	4,007	83
		85.37%	3.33%
Voting Age	427	375	13
		87.82%	3.04%
<b>VTD: Tharptown School</b>			
Total:	1,256	4,942	126
		74.44%	3.42%
Voting Age	940	743	31
		79.04%	3.30%
<b>VTD: Union Comm Ctr</b>			
Total:	867	5,742	131
		92.27%	0.58%
Voting Age	691	649	2
		93.92%	0.29%
<b>VTD: Waco Church</b>			
Total:	1,304	6,418	164
		51.84%	2.53%
Voting Age	922	521	33
		56.51%	3.58%
<b>County: Franklin AL</b>			
Total:	7,984	6,418	164
		80.39%	2.05%
Voting Age	6,018	5,012	136
		83.28%	2.26%
<b>County: Lamar AL</b>			
Total:	13,972	11,962	1,425
		85.61%	10.20%
Voting Age	11,019	9,532	1,145
		86.51%	10.39%
<b>County: Lawrence AL</b>			
Total:	33,073	24,915	3,304
		75.33%	9.99%
Voting Age	25,878	19,803	2,726
		76.52%	10.53%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 4</b>			
<b>County: Marion AL</b>			
Total:	29,341	26,312 89.68%	1,106 3.77%
Voting Age	23,264	21,148 90.90%	880 3.78%
<b>County: Marshall AL</b>			
Total:	97,612	76,926 78.81%	2,428 2.49%
Voting Age	73,530	60,762 82.64%	1,725 2.35%
<b>County: Morgan AL</b>			
Total:	123,421	89,869 72.81%	15,453 12.52%
Voting Age	95,485	72,478 75.91%	11,562 12.11%
<b>County: St. Clair AL</b>			
Total:	91,103	75,728 83.12%	8,652 9.50%
Voting Age	70,092	59,007 84.19%	6,631 9.46%
<b>County: Walker AL</b>			
Total:	65,342	57,012 87.25%	3,929 6.01%
Voting Age	51,667	45,720 88.49%	3,026 5.86%
<b>County: Winston AL</b>			
Total:	23,540	21,760 92.44%	141 0.60%
Voting Age	18,766	17,530 93.41%	107 0.57%
<b>District 4 Total</b>			
Total:	720,317	590,793 82.02%	41,166 5.71%
Voting Age	556,073	468,288 84.21%	31,479 5.66%
<b>District 5</b>			
<b>County: Colbert AL</b>			
Total:	57,227	43,631 76.24%	9,286 16.23%
Voting Age	45,078	35,120 77.91%	7,169 15.90%
<b>County: Franklin AL</b>			
<b>VTD: Belgreen FD</b>			
Total:	1,393	1,289 92.53%	12 0.86%
Voting Age	1,075	1,005 93.49%	10 0.93%



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 5</b>			
<b>County: Franklin AL</b>			
<b>VTD: Frankfort Comm Ctr</b>			
Total:	545	1,798 93.39%	16 0.73%
Voting Age	443	413 93.23%	4 0.90%
<b>VTD: Halltown Comm Ctr</b>			
Total:	1,005	2,738 93.53%	16 0.00%
Voting Age	791	746 94.31%	0 0.00%
<b>VTD: Hodges Comm Ctr</b>			
Total:	533	3,260 97.94%	17 0.19%
Voting Age	404	395 97.77%	0 0.00%
<b>VTD: Jonesboro Comm Ctr</b>			
Total:	1,015	4,148 87.49%	36 1.87%
Voting Age	767	701 91.40%	9 1.17%
<b>VTD: Lawlers Fire Dept</b>			
Total:	795	4,909 95.72%	37 0.13%
Voting Age	629	610 96.98%	1 0.16%
<b>VTD: Mount Star Hills</b>			
Total:	1,248	5,910 80.21%	59 1.76%
Voting Age	917	771 84.08%	21 2.29%
<b>VTD: Pleasant Site VFD</b>			
Total:	338	6,235 96.15%	59 0.00%
Voting Age	264	253 95.83%	0 0.00%
<b>VTD: Red Bay</b>			
Total:	3,475	9,357 89.84%	99 1.15%
Voting Age	2,704	2,478 91.64%	37 1.37%
<b>VTD: Rockwood</b>			
Total:	1,168	10,214 73.37%	118 1.63%
Voting Age	884	693 78.39%	12 1.36%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 5</b>			
<b>County: Franklin AL</b>			
<b>VTD: Russellville</b>			
Total:	10,196	15,675 53.56%	989 8.54%
Voting Age	7,202	4,249 59.00%	673 9.34%
<b>VTD: Spruce Pine</b>			
Total:	1,302	16,840 89.48%	999 0.77%
Voting Age	983	889 90.44%	8 0.81%
<b>VTD: Vina FD</b>			
Total:	1,116	17,915 96.33%	1,002 0.27%
Voting Age	850	824 96.94%	0 0.00%
<b>County: Franklin AL</b>			
Total:	24,129	17,915 74.25%	1,002 4.15%
Voting Age	17,913	14,027 78.31%	775 4.33%
<b>County: Jackson AL</b>			
Total:	52,579	45,480 86.50%	1,636 3.11%
Voting Age	41,768	36,685 87.83%	1,309 3.13%
<b>County: Lauderdale AL</b>			
Total:	93,564	77,141 82.45%	9,243 9.88%
Voting Age	74,908	63,005 84.11%	7,061 9.43%
<b>County: Limestone AL</b>			
Total:	103,570	77,064 74.41%	13,307 12.85%
Voting Age	79,718	60,928 76.43%	10,495 13.17%
<b>County: Madison AL</b>			
Total:	388,153	242,510 62.48%	92,066 23.72%
Voting Age	304,143	196,819 64.71%	70,675 23.24%
<b>District 5 Total</b>			
Total:	719,222	503,741 70.04%	126,540 17.59%
Voting Age	563,528	406,584 72.15%	97,484 17.30%
<b>District 6</b>			

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 6</b>			
<b>County: Bibb AL</b>			
Total:	22,293	16,555 74.26%	4,413 19.80%
Voting Age	17,533	13,120 74.83%	3,564 20.33%
<b>County: Hale AL</b>			
Total:	14,785	5,999 40.57%	8,337 56.39%
Voting Age	11,483	4,807 41.86%	6,370 55.47%
<b>County: Jefferson AL</b>			
Total:	674,721	329,590 48.85%	281,326 41.70%
Voting Age	527,087	269,150 51.06%	213,751 40.55%
<b>County: Perry AL</b>			
Total:	8,511	2,359 27.72%	5,936 69.75%
Voting Age	6,740	2,064 30.62%	4,524 67.12%
<b>District 6 Total</b>			
Total:	720,310	354,503 49.22%	300,012 41.65%
Voting Age	562,843	289,141 51.37%	228,209 40.55%
<b>District 7</b>			
<b>County: Bullock AL</b>			
Total:	10,357	2,320 22.40%	7,396 71.41%
Voting Age	8,356	2,083 24.93%	5,892 70.51%
<b>County: Butler AL</b>			
Total:	19,051	9,752 51.19%	8,430 44.25%
Voting Age	14,903	7,998 53.67%	6,326 42.45%
<b>County: Choctaw AL</b>			
Total:	12,665	7,074 55.85%	5,232 41.31%
Voting Age	10,168	5,710 56.16%	4,211 41.41%
<b>County: Clarke AL</b>			
Total:	23,087	12,029 52.10%	10,255 44.42%
Voting Age	18,249	9,843 53.94%	7,894 43.26%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 7</b>			
<b>County: Conecuh AL</b>			
Total:	11,597	5,912 50.98%	5,104 44.01%
Voting Age	9,277	4,922 53.06%	3,961 42.70%
<b>County: Crenshaw AL</b>			
<b>VTD: Bush's Grocery</b>			
Total:	370	285 77.03%	69 18.65%
Voting Age	302	240 79.47%	56 18.54%
<b>VTD: Chapel Hill Comm Ctr</b>			
Total:	535	756 88.04%	113 8.22%
Voting Age	422	380 90.05%	28 6.64%
<b>VTD: County Courthouse</b>			
Total:	2,637	2,422 63.18%	914 30.38%
Voting Age	2,109	1,406 66.67%	590 27.98%
<b>VTD: Danielsville School</b>			
Total:	581	2,953 91.39%	934 3.44%
Voting Age	463	427 92.22%	15 3.24%
<b>VTD: Dozier City Hall</b>			
Total:	358	3,151 55.31%	1,072 38.55%
Voting Age	252	157 62.30%	85 33.73%
<b>VTD: Glenwood City Hall</b>			
Total:	459	3,507 77.56%	1,142 15.25%
Voting Age	361	278 77.01%	61 16.90%
<b>VTD: Harbin Farm Ctr</b>			
Total:	640	3,794 44.84%	1,461 49.84%
Voting Age	491	225 45.82%	243 49.49%
<b>VTD: Highland Home VFD</b>			
Total:	1,249	4,855 84.95%	1,602 11.29%
Voting Age	950	811 85.37%	108 11.37%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 7</b>			
<b>County: Crenshaw AL</b>			
<b>VTD: Honoraville VFD</b>			
Total:	931	5,670	1,681
		87.54%	8.49%
Voting Age	717	646	60
		90.10%	8.37%
<b>VTD: Lillery Store</b>			
Total:	447	6,046	1,723
		84.12%	9.40%
Voting Age	336	289	31
		86.01%	9.23%
<b>VTD: Panola Comm Ctr</b>			
Total:	679	6,532	1,874
		71.58%	22.24%
Voting Age	552	388	130
		70.29%	23.55%
<b>VTD: Patsburg Depot Bldg</b>			
Total:	343	6,840	1,894
		89.80%	5.83%
Voting Age	260	239	13
		91.92%	5.00%
<b>VTD: Petrey Comm Ctr</b>			
Total:	873	7,099	2,461
		29.67%	64.95%
Voting Age	700	213	462
		30.43%	66.00%
<b>VTD: Pleasant Home School</b>			
Total:	232	7,273	2,503
		75.00%	18.10%
Voting Age	188	136	40
		72.34%	21.28%
<b>VTD: Rutledge Comm Ctr</b>			
Total:	698	7,747	2,687
		67.91%	26.36%
Voting Age	550	381	147
		69.27%	26.73%
<b>VTD: Vidette Comm Ctr</b>			
Total:	304	8,028	2,700
		92.43%	4.28%
Voting Age	227	210	7
		92.51%	3.08%
<b>County: Crenshaw AL</b>			
Total:	11,336	8,028	2,700
		70.82%	23.82%
Voting Age	8,880	6,426	2,076
		72.36%	23.38%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Total Population	White	Black
<b>District 7</b>			
<b>County: Dallas AL</b>			
Total:	38,462	10,409 27.06%	26,899 69.94%
Voting Age	29,613	8,675 29.29%	20,104 67.89%
<b>County: Greene AL</b>			
Total:	7,730	1,301 16.83%	6,246 80.80%
Voting Age	6,070	1,111 18.30%	4,806 79.18%
<b>County: Lowndes AL</b>			
Total:	10,311	2,818 27.33%	7,192 69.75%
Voting Age	8,283	2,437 29.42%	5,603 67.64%
<b>County: Macon AL</b>			
Total:	19,532	3,252 16.65%	15,441 79.05%
Voting Age	16,226	2,750 16.95%	12,849 79.19%
<b>County: Marengo AL</b>			
Total:	19,323	8,428 43.62%	10,188 52.72%
Voting Age	15,053	6,858 45.56%	7,735 51.39%
<b>County: Monroe AL</b>			
Total:	19,772	10,391 52.55%	8,299 41.97%
Voting Age	15,562	8,482 54.50%	6,341 40.75%
<b>County: Montgomery AL</b>			
Total:	228,954	75,074 32.79%	130,467 56.98%
Voting Age	177,427	63,536 35.81%	97,867 55.16%
<b>County: Pickens AL</b>			
Total:	19,123	10,739 56.16%	7,489 39.16%
Voting Age	15,447	9,053 58.61%	5,820 37.68%
<b>County: Sumter AL</b>			
Total:	12,345	2,974 24.09%	8,997 72.88%
Voting Age	9,914	2,562 25.84%	7,052 71.13%

**Plan Components with Population Detail**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>
<b>District 7</b>			
<b>County: Tuscaloosa AL</b>			
Total:	227,036	136,582 60.16%	69,088 30.43%
Voting Age	179,024	112,338 62.75%	51,418 28.72%
<b>County: Washington AL</b>			
Total:	15,388	10,309 66.99%	3,318 21.56%
Voting Age	12,081	8,212 67.97%	2,641 21.86%
<b>County: Wilcox AL</b>			
Total:	10,600	2,880 27.17%	7,483 70.59%
Voting Age	8,260	2,457 29.75%	5,639 68.27%
<b>District 7 Total</b>			
Total:	716,669	320,272 44.69%	340,224 47.47%
Voting Age	562,793	265,453 47.17%	258,235 45.88%

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 2

Plan Type: Congressional

## Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

Tuesday, November 30, 2021

10:21 AM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	64
Voting District	1,837

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	3
Voting District	0

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
Voting District	0

### Split Counts

*County*

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 3

County	Voting District	District	Population
<i>Split Counties:</i>			
Covington AL		1	33,565
Covington AL		2	4,005
Crenshaw AL		2	1,858
Crenshaw AL		7	11,336
Franklin AL		4	7,984
Franklin AL		5	24,129



User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 2

Plan Type: Congressional

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Saturday, November 27, 2021

12:29 PM

City/Town	District	Population	%
Altoona AL	3	906	95.6
Altoona AL	4	42	4.4
Argo AL	4	4,307	98.6
Argo AL	6	61	1.4
Birmingham AL	3	1,904	1.0
Birmingham AL	6	198,829	99.1
Boaz AL	3	1,110	11.0
Boaz AL	4	8,997	89.0
Calvert AL	1	102	40.0
Calvert AL	7	153	60.0
Collinsville AL	3	13	0.6
Collinsville AL	4	2,046	99.4
County Line AL	4	217	69.8
County Line AL	6	94	30.2
Decatur AL	4	57,880	99.9
Decatur AL	5	58	0.1
Helena AL	3	18,421	88.1
Helena AL	6	2,493	11.9
Hoover AL	3	26,645	28.8
Hoover AL	6	65,961	71.2
Huntsville AL	4	7	0.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

City/Town	District	Population	%
Huntsville AL	5	214,999	100.0
Lake View AL	6	305	8.6
Lake View AL	7	3,255	91.4
Leeds AL	3	100	0.8
Leeds AL	4	2,060	16.7
Leeds AL	6	10,164	82.5
Millbrook AL	2	16,161	97.6
Millbrook AL	3	403	2.4
Moundville AL	6	1,778	58.8
Moundville AL	7	1,246	41.2
Notasulga AL	2	48	5.3
Notasulga AL	7	866	94.8
Opp AL	1	6,764	99.9
Opp AL	2	7	0.1
Phil Campbell AL	4	992	100.0
Phil Campbell AL	5	0	0.0
Prattville AL	2	1,883	5.0
Prattville AL	3	35,898	95.0
Russellville AL	4	22	0.2
Russellville AL	5	10,833	99.8
Sand Rock AL	3	565	95.6
Sand Rock AL	4	26	4.4
Sardis City AL	3	1,810	99.8
Sardis City AL	4	4	0.2
Sumiton AL	4	2,422	99.1

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

---

City/Town	District	Population	%
Sumiton AL	6	22	0.9
Trafford AL	4	0	0.0
Trafford AL	6	613	100.0
Trussville AL	4	1,602	6.1
Trussville AL	6	24,521	93.9
Vance AL	6	73	3.5
Vance AL	7	2,019	96.5
Vestavia Hills AL	3	40	0.1
Vestavia Hills AL	6	39,062	99.9
Vincent AL	3	1,982	100.0
Vincent AL	4	0	0.0
Woodstock AL	6	1,343	91.2
Woodstock AL	7	129	8.8

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

City/Town	-- Listed by District	
	Population	%
Calvert AL (part)	102	40.0
<b>District 1 Totals</b>		<b>454,036</b>
Millbrook AL (part)	16,161	97.6
Notasulga AL (part)	48	5.3
Opp AL (part)	7	0.1
Prattville AL (part)	1,883	5.0
<b>District 2 Totals</b>		<b>464,451</b>
Altoona AL (part)	906	95.6
Birmingham AL (part)	1,904	1.0
Boaz AL (part)	1,110	11.0
Collinsville AL (part)	13	0.6
Helena AL (part)	18,421	88.1
Hoover AL (part)	26,645	28.8
Leeds AL (part)	100	0.8
Millbrook AL (part)	403	2.4
Prattville AL (part)	35,898	95.0
Sand Rock AL (part)	565	95.6
Vestavia Hills AL (part)	40	0.1
<b>District 3 Totals</b>		<b>502,063</b>

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Altoona AL (part)	42	4.4
Argo AL (part)	4,307	98.6
Boaz AL (part)	8,997	89.0
Collinsville AL (part)	2,046	99.4
County Line AL (part)	217	69.8
Huntsville AL (part)	7	0.0
Leeds AL (part)	2,060	16.7
Russellville AL (part)	22	0.2
Sand Rock AL (part)	26	4.4
Sardis City AL (part)	4	0.2
Sumiton AL (part)	2,422	99.1
Trafford AL (part)	0	0.0
Trussville AL (part)	1,602	6.1
Vincent AL (part)	0	0.0
<hr/>		
<b>District 4 Totals</b>	<b>342,013</b>	
Decatur AL (part)	58	0.1
Phil Campbell AL (part)	0	0.0
<hr/>		
<b>District 5 Totals</b>	<b>460,906</b>	

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Argo AL (part)	61	1.4
Birmingham AL (part)	198,829	99.1
County Line AL (part)	94	30.2
Helena AL (part)	2,493	11.9
Hoover AL (part)	65,961	71.2
Lake View AL (part)	305	8.6
Leeds AL (part)	10,164	82.5
Moundville AL (part)	1,778	58.8
Sumiton AL (part)	22	0.9
Trussville AL (part)	24,521	93.9
Vance AL (part)	73	3.5
Woodstock AL (part)	1,343	91.2
<hr/>		
<b>District 6 Totals</b>	<b>620,227</b>	
Calvert AL (part)	153	60.0
Lake View AL (part)	3,255	91.4
Moundville AL (part)	1,246	41.2
Notasulga AL (part)	866	94.8
Vance AL (part)	2,019	96.5
Woodstock AL (part)	129	8.8
<hr/>		
<b>District 7 Totals</b>	<b>479,759</b>	

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Singleton Congressional Plan

---

### Summary Statistics

Number of City/Town not split	562
Number of City/Town split	30
Number of City/Town split in 2	29
Number of City/Town split in 3	1
Total number of splits	61

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 2

Plan Type: Congressional

# Measures of Compactness Report

Tuesday, November 30, 2021

10:18 AM

	<b>Reock</b>
Sum	N/A
Min	0.24
Max	0.45
Mean	0.33
Std. Dev.	0.07

<b>District</b>	<b>Reock</b>
1	0.29
2	0.40
3	0.31
4	0.33
5	0.24
6	0.30
7	0.45



## Measures of Compactness Report

---

Singleton Congressional Plan

Measures of Compactness Summary

**Reock** The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 2

Plan Type: Congressional

# Measures of Compactness Report

Tuesday, November 30, 2021

10:18 AM

	<b>Schwartzberg</b>
Sum	N/A
Min	1.86
Max	2.08
Mean	1.95
Std. Dev.	0.09

<b>District</b>	<b>Schwartzberg</b>
1	1.88
2	2.07
3	1.86
4	1.94
5	1.86
6	1.97
7	2.08

## Measures of Compactness Report

---

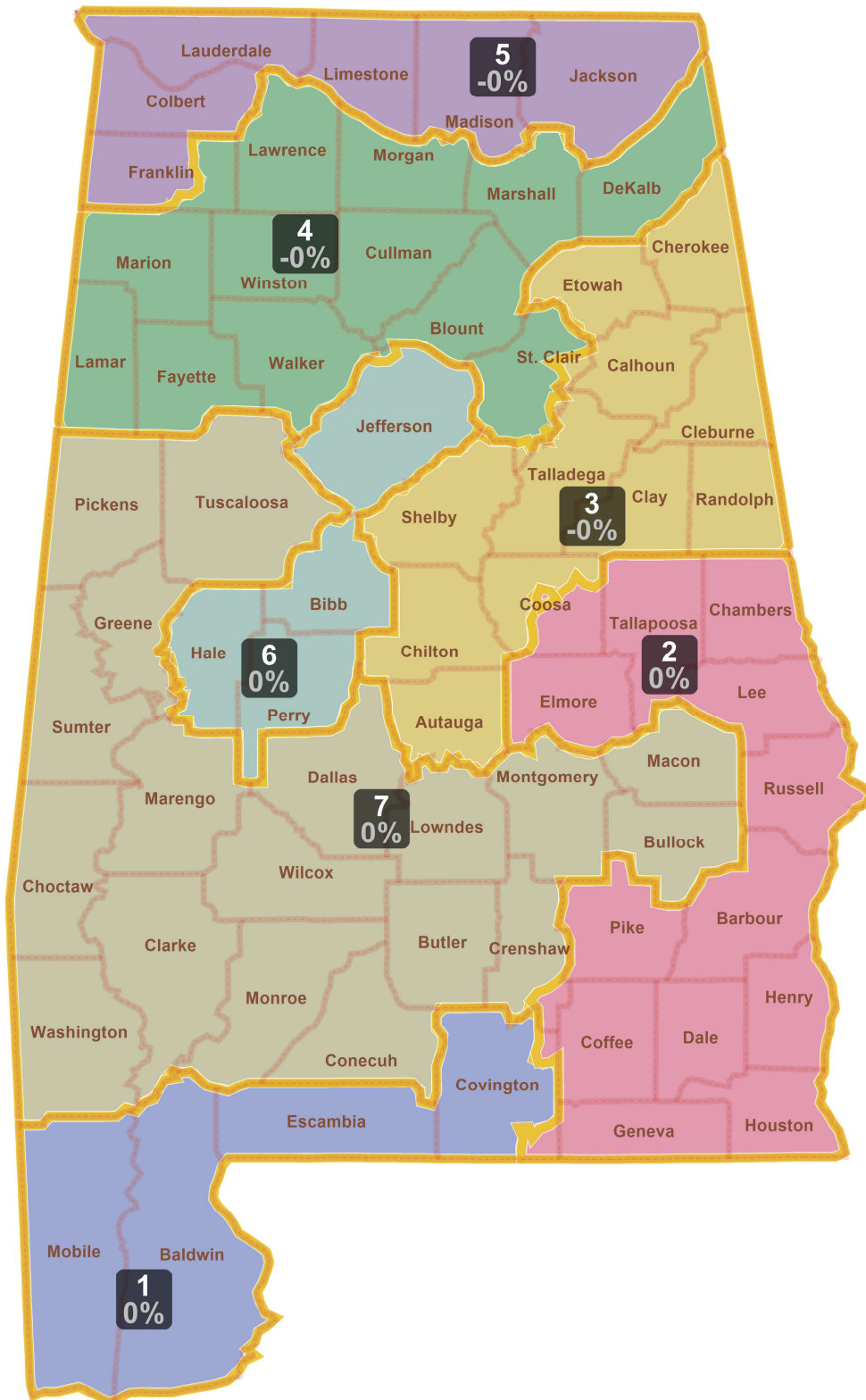
Singleton Congressional Plan

### Measures of Compactness Summary

---

**Schwartzberg** The measure is usually greater than or equal to 1, with 1 being the most compact.

### Singleton Congressional Plan 3 \*\*zero deviation



User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 3

Plan Type: Congressional

## District Statistics

Wednesday, October 27, 2021

2:59 PM

### District 1

#### Population Statistics

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	--
Actual Population:	717,754	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

#### Total Population

White	Black	% White	% Black
469,375	179,740	65.39%	25.04%

#### Voting Age Population

White	Black	% White	% Black
378,054	132,497	67.83%	23.77%

#### District 1 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)

Mobile AL, Baldwin AL, Escambia AL, Covington AL\*

### District 2

#### Population Statistics

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	--
Actual Population:	717,754	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

#### Total Population

White	Black	% White	% Black
458,881	187,746	63.93%	26.16%

#### Voting Age Population

White	Black	% White	% Black
370,424	142,103	66.08%	25.35%

#### District 2 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)

Dale AL, Houston AL, Pike AL, Henry AL, Barbour AL, Russell AL, Tallapoosa AL, Lee AL, Chambers AL, Covington AL\*, Coffee AL, Crenshaw AL\*, Coosa AL\*, Elmore AL, Geneva AL

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 3****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	-1
Actual Population:	717,753	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

**Total Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
527,539	121,142	73.50%	16.88%

**Voting Age Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
420,888	92,052	75.37%	16.48%

**District 3 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Clay AL, Randolph AL, St. Clair AL\*, Etowah AL, Calhoun AL, Cleburne AL, Cherokee AL, Autauga AL, Chilton AL, Shelby AL, Coosa AL\*, Talladega AL

**District 4****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	-1
Actual Population:	717,753	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

**Total Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
589,087	40,440	82.07%	5.63%

**Voting Age Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
466,752	30,890	84.28%	5.58%

**District 4 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Lamar AL, Fayette AL, Marion AL, Franklin AL\*, Walker AL, Winston AL, Lawrence AL, Blount AL, Cullman AL, Morgan AL, St. Clair AL\*, Marshall AL, DeKalb AL, Jefferson AL\*

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 5****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	-2
Actual Population:	717,752	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

**Total Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
502,530	126,518	70.01%	17.63%

**Voting Age Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
405,666	97,463	72.12%	17.33%

**District 5 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Franklin AL\*, Colbert AL, Lauderdale AL, Limestone AL, Madison AL, Jackson AL

**District 6****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	5
Actual Population:	717,759	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

**Total Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
352,068	300,002	49.05%	41.80%

**Voting Age Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
287,264	228,206	51.21%	40.69%

**District 6 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Hale AL, Perry AL, Bibb AL, Jefferson AL\*

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 7****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	--
Actual Population:	717,754	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

**Total Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
320,972	340,574	44.72%	47.45%

**Voting Age Population**

White	Black	% White	% Black
265,998	258,512	47.19%	45.86%

**District 7 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Bullock AL, Macon AL, Washington AL, Choctaw AL, Sumter AL, Pickens AL, Conecuh AL, Clarke AL, Marengo AL, Monroe AL, Wilcox AL, Dallas AL, Greene AL, Tuscaloosa AL, Butler AL, Lowndes AL, Crenshaw AL\*, Montgomery AL



User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 3

Plan Type: Congressional

## Population Summary

Wednesday, October 27, 2021

3:01 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_Pop]	[18+_Wht]	[% 18+_Wht]	[18+_Blk]	[% 18+_Blk]
1	717,754	0	0.00%	557,363	77.65%	378,054	67.83%	132,497	23.77%
2	717,754	0	0.00%	560,557	78.1%	370,424	66.08%	142,103	25.35%
3	717,753	-1	0.00%	558,417	77.8%	420,888	75.37%	92,052	16.48%
4	717,753	-1	0.00%	553,825	77.16%	466,752	84.28%	30,890	5.58%
5	717,752	-2	0.00%	562,459	78.36%	405,666	72.12%	97,463	17.33%
6	717,759	5	0.00%	560,905	78.15%	287,264	51.21%	228,206	40.69%
7	717,754	0	0.00%	563,640	78.53%	265,998	47.19%	258,512	45.86%

Total Population: 5,024,279

Ideal District Population: 717,754

### Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	717,752 to 717,759
Ratio Range:	0.00
Absolute Range:	-2 to 5
Absolute Overall Range:	7
Relative Range:	0.00% to 0.00%
Relative Overall Range:	0.00%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	1.29
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.00%
Standard Deviation:	2.10

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 3

Plan Type: Congressional

## Population Summary

Wednesday, October 27, 2021

3:00 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	White	[% White]	Black	[% Black]	[18+ _Pop]
1	717,754	0	0.00%	469,375	65.39%	179,740	25.04%	557,363
2	717,754	0	0.00%	458,881	63.93%	187,746	26.16%	560,557
3	717,753	-1	0.00%	527,539	73.5%	121,142	16.88%	558,417
4	717,753	-1	0.00%	589,087	82.07%	40,440	5.63%	553,825
5	717,752	-2	0.00%	502,530	70.01%	126,518	17.63%	562,459
6	717,759	5	0.00%	352,068	49.05%	300,002	41.8%	560,905
7	717,754	0	0.00%	320,972	44.72%	340,574	47.45%	563,640

Total Population: 5,024,279

Ideal District Population: 717,754

### Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 717,752 to 717,759

Ratio Range: 0.00

Absolute Range: -2 to 5

Absolute Overall Range: 7

Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.00%

Relative Overall Range: 0.00%

Absolute Mean Deviation: 1.29

Relative Mean Deviation: 0.00%

Standard Deviation: 2.10

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 3

Plan Type: Congressional

## District Statistics

Tuesday, November 30, 2021

11:01 AM

### District 1

#### Population Statistics

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	--
Actual Population:	717,754	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

#### Total Population

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
504,866	189,674	70.34%	26.43%

#### Voting Age Population

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
400,917	137,103	71.93%	24.60%

#### District 1 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)

Mobile AL, Baldwin AL, Escambia AL, Covington AL\*

### District 2

#### Population Statistics

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	--
Actual Population:	717,754	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

#### Total Population

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
493,137	199,281	68.71%	27.76%

#### Voting Age Population

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
391,815	147,309	69.90%	26.28%

#### District 2 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)

Dale AL, Houston AL, Pike AL, Henry AL, Barbour AL, Russell AL, Tallapoosa AL, Lee AL, Chambers AL, Covington AL\*, Coffee AL, Crenshaw AL\*, Coosa AL\*, Elmore AL, Geneva AL

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 3****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	-1
Actual Population:	717,753	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

**Total Population**

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
561,894	130,694	78.29%	18.21%

**Voting Age Population**

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
442,589	96,045	79.26%	17.20%

**District 3 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Clay AL, Randolph AL, St. Clair AL\*, Etowah AL, Calhoun AL, Cleburne AL, Cherokee AL, Autauga AL, Chilton AL, Shelby AL, Coosa AL\*, Talladega AL

**District 4****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	-1
Actual Population:	717,753	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

**Total Population**

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
629,410	47,326	87.69%	6.59%

**Voting Age Population**

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
492,995	33,407	89.02%	6.03%

**District 4 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Lamar AL, Fayette AL, Marion AL, Franklin AL\*, Walker AL, Winston AL, Lawrence AL, Blount AL, Cullman AL, Morgan AL, St. Clair AL\*, Marshall AL, DeKalb AL, Jefferson AL\*

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 5****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	-2
Actual Population:	717,752	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

**Total Population**

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
547,024	138,787	76.21%	19.34%

**Voting Age Population**

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
433,777	103,141	77.12%	18.34%

**District 5 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Franklin AL\*, Colbert AL, Lauderdale AL, Limestone AL, Madison AL, Jackson AL

**District 6****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	5
Actual Population:	717,759	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

**Total Population**

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
379,016	308,719	52.81%	43.01%

**Voting Age Population**

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
305,202	233,254	54.41%	41.59%

**District 6 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Hale AL, Perry AL, Bibb AL, Jefferson AL\*

**District Statistics**

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District 7****Population Statistics**

Ideal Population:	717,754	Absolute Deviation:	--
Actual Population:	717,754	Relative Deviation:	0.00%

**Total Population**

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
343,503	350,255	47.86%	48.80%

**Voting Age Population**

AP_Wht	AP_Bl	% AP_Wht	% AP_Bl
281,303	264,113	49.91%	46.86%

**District 7 Counties (\* indicates the county is not entirely within the district)**

Bullock AL, Macon AL, Washington AL, Choctaw AL, Sumter AL, Pickens AL, Conecuh AL, Clarke AL, Marengo AL, Monroe AL, Wilcox AL, Dallas AL, Greene AL, Tuscaloosa AL, Butler AL, Lowndes AL, Crenshaw AL\*, Montgomery AL

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 3

Plan Type: Congressional

**Plan Components with Population Detail**

Tuesday, November 30, 2021

11:11 AM

	Total Population	White	Black	AP_Wht	AP_Blak
<b>District: 1</b>					
<b>County: Baldwin AL</b>					
Total:	231,767	189,399	18,217	203,968	20,913
		81.72%	7.86%	88.01%	9.02%
Voting Age	182,471	152,668	13,593	162,063	162,063
		83.67%	7.45%	88.82%	88.82%
<b>County: Covington AL</b>					
<b>VTD: Andalusia Kiwanis</b>					
Total:	10,370	7,259	2,397	7,674	2,596
		70.00%	23.11%	74.00%	25.03%
Voting Age	8,037	5,773	1,812	6,004	6,004
		71.83%	22.55%	74.70%	74.70%
<b>VTD: Babbie FD</b>					
Total:	907	857	7	885	13
		94.49%	0.77%	97.57%	1.43%
Voting Age	726	691	5	707	707
		95.18%	0.69%	97.38%	97.38%
<b>VTD: Beulah BC</b>					
Total:	840	788	12	817	17
		93.81%	1.43%	97.26%	2.02%
Voting Age	662	631	7	647	647
		95.32%	1.06%	97.73%	97.73%
<b>VTD: Blue Springs</b>					
Total:	604	559	5	587	10
		92.55%	0.83%	97.19%	1.66%
Voting Age	463	429	3	452	452
		92.66%	0.65%	97.62%	97.62%
<b>VTD: Buck Creek</b>					

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District: 1****County: Covington AL**

Total:	861	811	4	850	9
		94.19%	0.46%	98.72%	1.05%
Voting Age	655	624	4	645	645
		95.27%	0.61%	98.47%	98.47%

**VTD: Carolina City Hall**

Total:	965	925	9	944	11
		95.85%	0.93%	97.82%	1.14%
Voting Age	761	735	7	749	749
		96.58%	0.92%	98.42%	98.42%

**VTD: Florala NG Subtotal**

Total:	16	16	0	16	0
		100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Voting Age	14	14	0	14	14
		100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**VTD: Gantt City Hall**

Total:	1,294	1,177	55	1,218	66
		90.96%	4.25%	94.13%	5.10%
Voting Age	1,066	970	50	1,003	1,003
		90.99%	4.69%	94.09%	94.09%

**VTD: Harmony Masonic**

Total:	940	900	8	922	15
		95.74%	0.85%	98.09%	1.60%
Voting Age	708	684	6	693	693
		96.61%	0.85%	97.88%	97.88%

**VTD: Hopewell**

Total:	549	510	8	530	9
		92.90%	1.46%	96.54%	1.64%
Voting Age	428	405	6	414	414
		94.63%	1.40%	96.73%	96.73%

**VTD: Libertyville**

Total:	437	402	16	413	17
		91.99%	3.66%	94.51%	3.89%
Voting Age	359	336	8	343	343



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 1

## County: Covington AL

		93.59%	2.23%	95.54%	95.54%
<b>VTD: Loango</b>					
Total:	634	551	55	566	65
		86.91%	8.68%	89.27%	10.25%
Voting Age	499	430	52	440	440
		86.17%	10.42%	88.18%	88.18%
<b>VTD: Lockhart City Hall</b>					
Total:	1,009	854	87	910	105
		84.64%	8.62%	90.19%	10.41%
Voting Age	825	707	76	741	741
		85.70%	9.21%	89.82%	89.82%
<b>VTD: Marvin Adams</b>					
Total:	367	350	7	355	8
		95.37%	1.91%	96.73%	2.18%
Voting Age	287	275	4	279	279
		95.82%	1.39%	97.21%	97.21%
<b>VTD: Opp Sr Center</b>					
Total:	7,467	5,784	1,262	6,074	1,365
		77.46%	16.90%	81.34%	18.28%
Voting Age	5,795	4,633	895	4,802	4,802
		79.95%	15.44%	82.86%	82.86%
<b>VTD: Red Level City Hall</b>					
Total:	726	667	31	690	42
		91.87%	4.27%	95.04%	5.79%
Voting Age	564	526	25	536	536
		93.26%	4.43%	95.04%	95.04%
<b>VTD: Red Oak</b>					
Total:	576	538	7	565	18
		93.40%	1.22%	98.09%	3.13%
Voting Age	436	415	4	429	429
		95.18%	0.92%	98.39%	98.39%
<b>VTD: River Falls City Hall</b>					
Total:	1,048	780	200	820	213

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 1

<b>County: Covington AL</b>					
Voting Age	818	74.43%	19.08%	78.24%	20.32%
		603	170	630	630
		73.72%	20.78%	77.02%	77.02%
<b>VTD: Rose Hill Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	883	831	20	849	29
		94.11%	2.27%	96.15%	3.28%
Voting Age	678	637	19	648	648
		93.95%	2.80%	95.58%	95.58%
<b>VTD: Sanford City Hall</b>					
Total:	1,084	1,010	17	1,047	18
		93.17%	1.57%	96.59%	1.66%
Voting Age	861	807	10	834	834
		93.73%	1.16%	96.86%	96.86%
<b>VTD: Straughn-Heath CH</b>					
Total:	2,189	2,044	57	2,096	73
		93.38%	2.60%	95.75%	3.33%
Voting Age	1,720	1,616	44	1,648	1,648
		93.95%	2.56%	95.81%	95.81%
<b>VTD: Wing Fire Dept</b>					
Total:	655	611	14	634	20
		93.28%	2.14%	96.79%	3.05%
Voting Age	528	494	12	511	511
		93.56%	2.27%	96.78%	96.78%
<b>County: Covington AL</b>					
Total:	34,421	28,224	4,278	29,462	4,719
		82.00%	12.43%	85.59%	13.71%
Voting Age	26,890	22,435	3,219	23,169	23,169
		83.43%	11.97%	86.16%	86.16%
<b>County: Escambia AL</b>					
Total:	36,757	22,202	10,991	23,695	11,571
		60.40%	29.90%	64.46%	31.48%
Voting Age	28,575	17,779	8,495	18,619	18,619
		62.22%	29.73%	65.16%	65.16%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District: 1****County: Mobile AL**

Total:	414,809	229,550	146,254	247,741	152,471
		55.34%	35.26%	59.72%	36.76%
Voting Age	319,427	185,172	107,190	197,066	197,066
		57.97%	33.56%	61.69%	61.69%

**District: 1 Subtotal**

Total:	717,754	469,375	179,740	504,866	189,674
		65.39%	25.04%	70.34%	26.43%
Voting Age	557,363	378,054	132,497	400,917	400,917
		67.83%	23.77%	71.93%	71.93%

**District: 2****County: Barbour AL**

Total:	25,223	11,317	11,933	11,939	12,261
		44.87%	47.31%	47.33%	48.61%
Voting Age	20,134	9,582	9,278	9,978	9,978
		47.59%	46.08%	49.56%	49.56%

**County: Chambers AL**

Total:	34,772	18,850	13,512	19,955	14,009
		54.21%	38.86%	57.39%	40.29%
Voting Age	27,791	15,603	10,540	16,273	16,273
		56.14%	37.93%	58.55%	58.55%

**County: Coffee AL**

Total:	53,465	37,080	8,760	40,821	9,834
		69.35%	16.38%	76.35%	18.39%
Voting Age	40,774	29,225	6,644	31,493	31,493
		71.68%	16.29%	77.24%	77.24%

**County: Coosa AL****VTD: Community Life Ctr**

Total:	312	49	249	59	256
		15.71%	79.81%	18.91%	82.05%
Voting Age	266	40	217	46	46
		15.04%	81.58%	17.29%	17.29%

**VTD: Courthouse**

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 2

## County: Coosa AL

Total:	906	680	179	707	188
		75.06%	19.76%	78.04%	20.75%
Voting Age	753	552	163	574	574
		73.31%	21.65%	76.23%	76.23%

## VTD: Equality Church

Total:	674	584	63	604	69
		86.65%	9.35%	89.61%	10.24%
Voting Age	597	522	55	538	538
		87.44%	9.21%	90.12%	90.12%

## VTD: Goodwater Comm Ctr Subtotal

Total:	3	0	3	0	3
		0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Voting Age	0	0	0	0	0
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

## VTD: Hanover FD Subtotal

Total:	51	46	0	48	0
		90.20%	0.00%	94.12%	0.00%
Voting Age	41	39	0	41	41
		95.12%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%

## VTD: Kellyton Civic

Total:	1,347	666	549	718	590
		49.44%	40.76%	53.30%	43.80%
Voting Age	1,071	560	430	591	591
		52.29%	40.15%	55.18%	55.18%

## VTD: Ray Fire Dept

Total:	1,025	562	407	578	417
		54.83%	39.71%	56.39%	40.68%
Voting Age	894	492	361	503	503
		55.03%	40.38%	56.26%	56.26%

## County: Coosa AL

Total:	4,318	2,587	1,450	2,714	1,523
		59.91%	33.58%	62.85%	35.27%
Voting Age	3,622	2,205	1,226	2,293	2,293

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 2

County: Coosa AL		60.88%	33.85%	63.31%	63.31%
<b>County: Covington AL</b>					
<b>VTD: Florala NG Subtotal</b>					
Total:	2,307	1,864	300	1,976	334
		80.80%	13.00%	85.65%	14.48%
Voting Age	1,852	1,517	238	1,592	1,592
		81.91%	12.85%	85.96%	85.96%
<b>VTD: Union Grove FD</b>					
Total:	842	789	29	809	35
		93.71%	3.44%	96.08%	4.16%
Voting Age	645	601	25	616	616
		93.18%	3.88%	95.50%	95.50%
<b>County: Covington AL</b>					
Total:	3,149	2,653	329	2,785	369
		84.25%	10.45%	88.44%	11.72%
Voting Age	2,497	2,118	263	2,208	2,208
		84.82%	10.53%	88.43%	88.43%
<b>County: Crenshaw AL</b>					
<b>VTD: Brantley Comm Ctr Subtotal</b>					
Total:	211	169	20	177	27
		80.09%	9.48%	83.89%	12.80%
Voting Age	166	134	15	141	141
		80.72%	9.04%	84.94%	84.94%
<b>VTD: Weeds Store</b>					
Total:	562	491	33	518	46
		87.37%	5.87%	92.17%	8.19%
Voting Age	467	406	33	425	425
		86.94%	7.07%	91.01%	91.01%
<b>County: Crenshaw AL</b>					
Total:	773	660	53	695	73
		85.38%	6.86%	89.91%	9.44%
Voting Age	633	540	48	566	566
		85.31%	7.58%	89.42%	89.42%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District: 2**

<b>County: Crenshaw AL</b>						
<b>County: Dale AL</b>						
Total:	49,326	33,429	10,241	36,608	11,239	
		67.77%	20.76%	74.22%	22.79%	
Voting Age	38,048	26,755	7,505	28,695	28,695	
		70.32%	19.73%	75.42%	75.42%	
<b>County: Elmore AL</b>						
Total:	87,977	63,139	18,211	67,159	19,305	
		71.77%	20.70%	76.34%	21.94%	
Voting Age	69,005	50,648	14,031	53,176	53,176	
		73.40%	20.33%	77.06%	77.06%	
<b>County: Geneva AL</b>						
Total:	26,659	22,078	2,241	23,522	2,727	
		82.82%	8.41%	88.23%	10.23%	
Voting Age	20,820	17,532	1,775	18,392	18,392	
		84.21%	8.53%	88.34%	88.34%	
<b>County: Henry AL</b>						
Total:	17,146	11,888	4,248	12,534	4,445	
		69.33%	24.78%	73.10%	25.92%	
Voting Age	13,641	9,553	3,429	9,958	9,958	
		70.03%	25.14%	73.00%	73.00%	
<b>County: Houston AL</b>						
Total:	107,202	69,265	28,408	74,408	30,210	
		64.61%	26.50%	69.41%	28.18%	
Voting Age	82,646	55,898	20,476	59,083	59,083	
		67.64%	24.78%	71.49%	71.49%	
<b>County: Lee AL</b>						
Total:	174,241	111,651	39,570	120,199	42,011	
		64.08%	22.71%	68.98%	24.11%	
Voting Age	136,444	89,697	30,298	95,292	95,292	
		65.74%	22.21%	69.84%	69.84%	
<b>County: Pike AL</b>						
Total:	33,009	18,275	12,138	19,518	12,707	

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 2</b>						
			55.36%	36.77%	59.13%	38.50%
Voting Age	26,809		15,416	9,524	16,215	16,215
			57.50%	35.53%	60.48%	60.48%
<b>County: Russell AL</b>						
Total:	59,183		27,532	26,243	30,507	27,708
			46.52%	44.34%	51.55%	46.82%
Voting Age	44,681		22,120	19,225	23,816	23,816
			49.51%	43.03%	53.30%	53.30%
<b>County: Tallapoosa AL</b>						
Total:	41,311		28,477	10,409	29,773	10,860
			68.93%	25.20%	72.07%	26.29%
Voting Age	33,012		23,532	7,841	24,377	24,377
			71.28%	23.75%	73.84%	73.84%
<b>District: 2 Subtotal</b>						
Total:	717,754		458,881	187,746	493,137	199,281
			63.93%	26.16%	68.71%	27.76%
Voting Age	560,557		370,424	142,103	391,815	391,815
			66.08%	25.35%	69.90%	69.90%
<b>District: 3</b>						
<b>County: Autauga AL</b>						
Total:	58,805		42,160	11,445	45,084	12,266
			71.69%	19.46%	76.67%	20.86%
Voting Age	44,523		32,773	8,363	34,574	34,574
			73.61%	18.78%	77.65%	77.65%
<b>County: Calhoun AL</b>						
Total:	116,441		80,586	25,559	86,179	27,445
			69.21%	21.95%	74.01%	23.57%
Voting Age	92,289		65,424	19,865	69,016	69,016
			70.89%	21.52%	74.78%	74.78%
<b>County: Cherokee AL</b>						
Total:	24,971		22,707	987	23,581	1,219
			90.93%	3.95%	94.43%	4.88%
Voting Age	20,169		18,475	825	19,055	19,055

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 3</b>		91.60%	4.09%	94.48%	94.48%
<b>County: Chilton AL</b>					
Total:	45,014	35,527	4,067	37,443	4,537
		78.92%	9.03%	83.18%	10.08%
Voting Age	34,385	27,886	3,069	29,058	29,058
		81.10%	8.93%	84.51%	84.51%
<b>County: Clay AL</b>					
Total:	14,236	11,375	1,963	11,928	2,204
		79.90%	13.79%	83.79%	15.48%
Voting Age	11,299	9,207	1,530	9,533	9,533
		81.49%	13.54%	84.37%	84.37%
<b>County: Cleburne AL</b>					
Total:	15,056	13,819	466	14,372	556
		91.78%	3.10%	95.46%	3.69%
Voting Age	11,620	10,736	372	11,095	11,095
		92.39%	3.20%	95.48%	95.48%
<b>County: Coosa AL</b>					
<b>VTD: Goodwater Comm Ctr Subtotal</b>					
Total:	2,052	612	1,339	672	1,390
		29.82%	65.25%	32.75%	67.74%
Voting Age	1,650	518	1,061	561	561
		31.39%	64.30%	34.00%	34.00%
<b>VTD: Hanover FD Subtotal</b>					
Total:	369	332	15	352	20
		89.97%	4.07%	95.39%	5.42%
Voting Age	308	278	14	292	292
		90.26%	4.55%	94.81%	94.81%
<b>VTD: Marble Valley FD</b>					
Total:	311	288	6	302	7
		92.60%	1.93%	97.11%	2.25%
Voting Age	257	239	4	250	250
		93.00%	1.56%	97.28%	97.28%
<b>VTD: Mt Olive Comm Ctr Subtotal</b>					



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District: 3**

<b>County: Coosa AL</b>					
Total:	493	364	106	383	112
		73.83%	21.50%	77.69%	22.72%
Voting Age	383	284	85	294	294
		74.15%	22.19%	76.76%	76.76%
<b>VTD: Richville Fire Dept</b>					
Total:	474	444	20	449	22
		93.67%	4.22%	94.73%	4.64%
Voting Age	414	392	17	394	394
		94.69%	4.11%	95.17%	95.17%
<b>VTD: Weogufka</b>					
Total:	669	614	14	643	21
		91.78%	2.09%	96.11%	3.14%
Voting Age	555	515	10	535	535
		92.79%	1.80%	96.40%	96.40%
<b>VTD: West Coosa Sr Ctr</b>					
Total:	1,701	1,583	58	1,622	73
		93.06%	3.41%	95.36%	4.29%
Voting Age	1,414	1,328	49	1,349	1,349
		93.92%	3.47%	95.40%	95.40%
<b>County: Coosa AL</b>					
Total:	6,069	4,237	1,558	4,423	1,645
		69.81%	25.67%	72.88%	27.10%
Voting Age	4,981	3,554	1,240	3,675	3,675
		71.35%	24.89%	73.78%	73.78%
<b>County: Etowah AL</b>					
Total:	103,436	78,584	15,146	83,568	16,762
		75.97%	14.64%	80.79%	16.21%
Voting Age	81,121	63,277	11,488	66,494	66,494
		78.00%	14.16%	81.97%	81.97%
<b>County: Randolph AL</b>					
Total:	21,967	16,772	3,815	17,550	4,118
		76.35%	17.37%	79.89%	18.75%
Voting Age	17,264	13,503	2,931	13,965	13,965

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 3</b>		78.21%	16.98%	80.89%	80.89%
<b>County: Shelby AL</b>					
Total:	223,024	165,206	28,939	178,163	31,472
		74.08%	12.98%	79.89%	14.11%
Voting Age	170,487	130,014	21,411	138,173	138,173
		76.26%	12.56%	81.05%	81.05%
<b>County: St. Clair AL</b>					
<b>VTD: New London VFD</b>					
Total:	1,908	1,561	207	1,659	234
		81.81%	10.85%	86.95%	12.26%
Voting Age	1,532	1,274	162	1,342	1,342
		83.16%	10.57%	87.60%	87.60%
<b>VTD: Pell City Civic Ctr Subtotal</b>					
Total:	550	406	128	417	129
		73.82%	23.27%	75.82%	23.45%
Voting Age	455	338	109	343	343
		74.29%	23.96%	75.38%	75.38%
<b>VTD: Ragland Town Hall</b>					
Total:	2,100	1,733	193	1,882	268
		82.52%	9.19%	89.62%	12.76%
Voting Age	1,631	1,364	156	1,460	1,460
		83.63%	9.56%	89.52%	89.52%
<b>VTD: Riverside Town Hall</b>					
Total:	2,027	1,652	230	1,748	258
		81.50%	11.35%	86.24%	12.73%
Voting Age	1,637	1,355	186	1,413	1,413
		82.77%	11.36%	86.32%	86.32%
<b>County: St. Clair AL</b>					
Total:	6,585	5,352	758	5,706	889
		81.28%	11.51%	86.65%	13.50%
Voting Age	5,255	4,331	613	4,558	4,558
		82.42%	11.67%	86.74%	86.74%
<b>County: Talladega AL</b>					

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 3</b>					
Total:	82,149	51,214	26,439	53,897	27,581
		62.34%	32.18%	65.61%	33.57%
Voting Age	65,024	41,708	20,345	43,393	43,393
		64.14%	31.29%	66.73%	66.73%
<b>District: 3 Subtotal</b>					
Total:	717,753	527,539	121,142	561,894	130,694
		73.50%	16.88%	78.29%	18.21%
Voting Age	558,417	420,888	92,052	442,589	442,589
		75.37%	16.48%	79.26%	79.26%
<b>District: 4</b>					
<b>County: Blount AL</b>					
Total:	59,134	50,663	845	54,252	1,250
		85.67%	1.43%	91.74%	2.11%
Voting Age	45,403	39,758	647	42,159	42,159
		87.57%	1.43%	92.86%	92.86%
<b>County: Cullman AL</b>					
Total:	87,866	79,142	937	83,762	1,408
		90.07%	1.07%	95.33%	1.60%
Voting Age	68,240	62,242	727	65,406	65,406
		91.21%	1.07%	95.85%	95.85%
<b>County: DeKalb AL</b>					
Total:	71,608	56,420	1,046	60,877	1,595
		78.79%	1.46%	85.01%	2.23%
Voting Age	53,920	44,395	831	47,370	47,370
		82.33%	1.54%	87.85%	87.85%
<b>County: Fayette AL</b>					
Total:	16,321	13,666	1,736	14,281	1,961
		83.73%	10.64%	87.50%	12.02%
Voting Age	12,791	10,901	1,336	11,258	11,258
		85.22%	10.44%	88.02%	88.02%
<b>County: Franklin AL</b>					
<b>VTD: East Franklin</b>					
Total:	1,410	1,277	3	1,326	6

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 4

## County: Franklin AL

Voting Age	1,048	90.57%	0.21%	94.04%	0.43%
		957	1	991	991
		91.32%	0.10%	94.56%	94.56%
<b>VTD: Lawlers Fire Dept Subtotal</b>					
Total:	222	210	0	218	2
		94.59%	0.00%	98.20%	0.90%
Voting Age	152	147	0	152	152
		96.71%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>VTD: Mount Star Hills</b>					
Total:	1,248	1,001	22	1,071	34
		80.21%	1.76%	85.82%	2.72%
Voting Age	917	771	21	816	816
		84.08%	2.29%	88.99%	88.99%
<b>VTD: Newburg Masonic Ldg</b>					
Total:	616	422	57	450	63
		68.51%	9.25%	73.05%	10.23%
Voting Age	449	312	51	331	331
		69.49%	11.36%	73.72%	73.72%
<b>VTD: Phil Campbell Sr Ctr</b>					
Total:	1,991	1,847	5	1,927	27
		92.77%	0.25%	96.79%	1.36%
Voting Age	1,541	1,455	5	1,499	1,499
		94.42%	0.32%	97.27%	97.27%
<b>VTD: Quinns/Sts Crossroads</b>					
Total:	540	461	18	490	19
		85.37%	3.33%	90.74%	3.52%
Voting Age	427	375	13	399	399
		87.82%	3.04%	93.44%	93.44%
<b>VTD: Tharptown School</b>					
Total:	1,256	935	43	1,002	68
		74.44%	3.42%	79.78%	5.41%
Voting Age	940	743	31	776	776
		79.04%	3.30%	82.55%	82.55%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District: 4****County: Franklin AL****VTD: Union Comm Ctr**

Total:	867	800	5	830	9
		92.27%	0.58%	95.73%	1.04%
Voting Age	691	649	2	666	666
		93.92%	0.29%	96.38%	96.38%

**VTD: Waco Church**

Total:	1,304	676	33	746	48
		51.84%	2.53%	57.21%	3.68%
Voting Age	922	521	33	561	561
		56.51%	3.58%	60.85%	60.85%

**County: Franklin AL**

Total:	9,454	7,629	186	8,060	276
		80.70%	1.97%	85.25%	2.92%
Voting Age	7,087	5,930	157	6,191	6,191
		83.67%	2.22%	87.36%	87.36%

**County: Jefferson AL****VTD: Corner Sch Subtotal**

Total:	2,551	2,435	10	2,516	22
		95.45%	0.39%	98.63%	0.86%
Voting Age	1,938	1,877	3	1,920	1,920
		96.85%	0.15%	99.07%	99.07%

**County: Jefferson AL**

Total:	2,551	2,435	10	2,516	22
		95.45%	0.39%	98.63%	0.86%
Voting Age	1,938	1,877	3	1,920	1,920
		96.85%	0.15%	99.07%	99.07%

**County: Lamar AL**

Total:	13,972	11,962	1,425	12,372	1,623
		85.61%	10.20%	88.55%	11.62%
Voting Age	11,019	9,532	1,145	9,768	9,768
		86.51%	10.39%	88.65%	88.65%

**County: Lawrence AL**

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 4</b>					
Total:	33,073	24,915	3,304	27,735	3,672
		75.33%	9.99%	83.86%	11.10%
Voting Age	25,878	19,803	2,726	21,701	21,701
		76.52%	10.53%	83.86%	83.86%
<b>County: Marion AL</b>					
Total:	29,341	26,312	1,106	27,571	1,453
		89.68%	3.77%	93.97%	4.95%
Voting Age	23,264	21,148	880	21,910	21,910
		90.90%	3.78%	94.18%	94.18%
<b>County: Marshall AL</b>					
Total:	97,612	76,926	2,428	83,169	3,286
		78.81%	2.49%	85.20%	3.37%
Voting Age	73,530	60,762	1,725	64,730	64,730
		82.64%	2.35%	88.03%	88.03%
<b>County: Morgan AL</b>					
Total:	123,421	89,869	15,453	97,800	17,197
		72.81%	12.52%	79.24%	13.93%
Voting Age	95,485	72,478	11,562	77,462	77,462
		75.91%	12.11%	81.12%	81.12%
<b>County: St. Clair AL</b>					
<b>VTD: 1st United Meth Church</b>					
Total:	10,434	9,430	416	9,890	482
		90.38%	3.99%	94.79%	4.62%
Voting Age	7,876	7,154	325	7,461	7,461
		90.83%	4.13%	94.73%	94.73%
<b>VTD: Argo Town Hall</b>					
Total:	3,904	2,927	701	3,091	735
		74.97%	17.96%	79.18%	18.83%
Voting Age	2,806	2,145	492	2,240	2,240
		76.44%	17.53%	79.83%	79.83%
<b>VTD: Ashville City Hall</b>					
Total:	2,479	1,871	405	1,993	445
		75.47%	16.34%	80.40%	17.95%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 4

## County: St. Clair AL

Voting Age	1,927	1,464	332	1,535	1,535
		75.97%	17.23%	79.66%	79.66%

## VTD: Branchville Church

Total:	3,156	2,695	226	2,869	257
		85.39%	7.16%	90.91%	8.14%
Voting Age	2,349	2,034	162	2,142	2,142
		86.59%	6.90%	91.19%	91.19%

## VTD: Cedar Grove Church

Total:	2,082	1,780	147	1,889	158
		85.49%	7.06%	90.73%	7.59%
Voting Age	1,648	1,419	113	1,498	1,498
		86.10%	6.86%	90.90%	90.90%

## VTD: Celebrations

Total:	5,175	4,418	497	4,588	527
		85.37%	9.60%	88.66%	10.18%
Voting Age	4,252	3,692	375	3,806	3,806
		86.83%	8.82%	89.51%	89.51%

## VTD: Chandler Mt.Comm Ctr

Total:	1,163	1,058	5	1,117	10
		90.97%	0.43%	96.04%	0.86%
Voting Age	931	857	4	901	901
		92.05%	0.43%	96.78%	96.78%

## VTD: Cook Springs VFD

Total:	2,852	2,582	54	2,723	80
		90.53%	1.89%	95.48%	2.81%
Voting Age	2,280	2,097	43	2,191	2,191
		91.97%	1.89%	96.10%	96.10%

## VTD: Fairview Church

Total:	499	452	16	470	19
		90.58%	3.21%	94.19%	3.81%
Voting Age	382	353	10	366	366
		92.41%	2.62%	95.81%	95.81%

## VTD: Friendship VFD

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District: 4****County: St. Clair AL**

Total:	2,770	2,407	129	2,568	160
		86.90%	4.66%	92.71%	5.78%
Voting Age	2,192	1,900	120	2,018	2,018
		86.68%	5.47%	92.06%	92.06%

**VTD: Gallant VFD**

Total:	385	365	1	376	3
		94.81%	0.26%	97.66%	0.78%
Voting Age	312	298	1	306	306
		95.51%	0.32%	98.08%	98.08%

**VTD: Gum Springs Church**

Total:	897	815	40	837	42
		90.86%	4.46%	93.31%	4.68%
Voting Age	712	657	29	675	675
		92.28%	4.07%	94.80%	94.80%

**VTD: Moody Civic Center**

Total:	12,576	10,160	1,230	10,842	1,368
		80.79%	9.78%	86.21%	10.88%
Voting Age	9,592	7,901	885	8,340	8,340
		82.37%	9.23%	86.95%	86.95%

**VTD: New Hope Church**

Total:	3,446	2,847	346	3,010	384
		82.62%	10.04%	87.35%	11.14%
Voting Age	2,627	2,231	239	2,324	2,324
		84.93%	9.10%	88.47%	88.47%

**VTD: North Valley Church**

Total:	4,202	3,177	652	3,459	728
		75.61%	15.52%	82.32%	17.33%
Voting Age	3,001	2,308	478	2,463	2,463
		76.91%	15.93%	82.07%	82.07%

**VTD: Odenville Civic Ctr**

Total:	4,416	3,142	1,008	3,323	1,049
		71.15%	22.83%	75.25%	23.75%
Voting Age	3,540	2,458	930	2,562	2,562



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 4

## County: St. Clair AL

		69.44%	26.27%	72.37%	72.37%
<b>VTD: Pell City Civic Ctr Subtotal</b>					
Total:	4,398	3,703	382	3,904	420
		84.20%	8.69%	88.77%	9.55%
Voting Age	3,484	2,974	289	3,108	3,108
		85.36%	8.30%	89.21%	89.21%
<b>VTD: Pell City Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	5,812	4,528	871	4,816	970
		77.91%	14.99%	82.86%	16.69%
Voting Age	4,415	3,505	650	3,674	3,674
		79.39%	14.72%	83.22%	83.22%
<b>VTD: Pinedale VFD</b>					
Total:	1,561	1,392	33	1,461	41
		89.17%	2.11%	93.59%	2.63%
Voting Age	1,181	1,078	18	1,123	1,123
		91.28%	1.52%	95.09%	95.09%
<b>VTD: Poplar Springs Church</b>					
Total:	721	665	32	685	37
		92.23%	4.44%	95.01%	5.13%
Voting Age	563	521	22	538	538
		92.54%	3.91%	95.56%	95.56%
<b>VTD: Prescott Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	2,028	1,816	31	1,953	44
		89.55%	1.53%	96.30%	2.17%
Voting Age	1,527	1,380	13	1,484	1,484
		90.37%	0.85%	97.18%	97.18%
<b>VTD: Shoal Creek Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	805	779	7	792	7
		96.77%	0.87%	98.39%	0.87%
Voting Age	655	634	4	646	646
		96.79%	0.61%	98.63%	98.63%
<b>VTD: Slate Union Church</b>					
Total:	1,208	1,089	8	1,163	24

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District: 4**

<b>County: St. Clair AL</b>					
		90.15%	0.66%	96.27%	1.99%
Voting Age	933	859	5	904	904
		92.07%	0.54%	96.89%	96.89%
<b>VTD: Steele Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	557	478	18	525	27
		85.82%	3.23%	94.25%	4.85%
Voting Age	401	351	11	381	381
		87.53%	2.74%	95.01%	95.01%
<b>VTD: Wattsville VFD</b>					
Total:	2,261	2,037	63	2,148	75
		90.09%	2.79%	95.00%	3.32%
Voting Age	1,706	1,546	54	1,622	1,622
		90.62%	3.17%	95.08%	95.08%
<b>VTD: Whites Chapel Town Hall</b>					
Total:	3,983	3,100	556	3,313	594
		77.83%	13.96%	83.18%	14.91%
Voting Age	2,973	2,348	396	2,498	2,498
		78.98%	13.32%	84.02%	84.02%
<b>VTD: Wolf Creek VFD</b>					
Total:	748	663	20	715	29
		88.64%	2.67%	95.59%	3.88%
Voting Age	572	512	18	544	544
		89.51%	3.15%	95.10%	95.10%
<b>County: St. Clair AL</b>					
Total:	84,518	70,376	7,894	74,520	8,715
		83.27%	9.34%	88.17%	10.31%
Voting Age	64,837	54,676	6,018	57,350	57,350
		84.33%	9.28%	88.45%	88.45%
<b>County: Walker AL</b>					
Total:	65,342	57,012	3,929	59,678	4,603
		87.25%	6.01%	91.33%	7.04%
Voting Age	51,667	45,720	3,026	47,489	47,489
		88.49%	5.86%	91.91%	91.91%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District: 4****County: Winston AL**

Total:	23,540	21,760	141	22,817	265
		92.44%	0.60%	96.93%	1.13%
Voting Age	18,766	17,530	107	18,281	18,281
		93.41%	0.57%	97.42%	97.42%

**District: 4 Subtotal**

Total:	717,753	589,087	40,440	629,410	47,326
		82.07%	5.63%	87.69%	6.59%
Voting Age	553,825	466,752	30,890	492,995	492,995
		84.28%	5.58%	89.02%	89.02%

**District: 5****County: Colbert AL**

Total:	57,227	43,631	9,286	46,163	10,135
		76.24%	16.23%	80.67%	17.71%
Voting Age	45,078	35,120	7,169	36,681	36,681
		77.91%	15.90%	81.37%	81.37%

**County: Franklin AL****VTD: Belgreen FD**

Total:	1,393	1,289	12	1,334	17
		92.53%	0.86%	95.76%	1.22%
Voting Age	1,075	1,005	10	1,037	1,037
		93.49%	0.93%	96.47%	96.47%

**VTD: Frankfort Comm Ctr**

Total:	545	509	4	533	7
		93.39%	0.73%	97.80%	1.28%
Voting Age	443	413	4	431	431
		93.23%	0.90%	97.29%	97.29%

**VTD: Halltown Comm Ctr**

Total:	1,005	940	0	972	6
		93.53%	0.00%	96.72%	0.60%
Voting Age	791	746	0	770	770
		94.31%	0.00%	97.35%	97.35%

**VTD: Hodges Comm Ctr**

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 5

## County: Franklin AL

Total:	533	522	1	526	2
		97.94%	0.19%	98.69%	0.38%
Voting Age	404	395	0	398	398
		97.77%	0.00%	98.51%	98.51%

## VTD: Jonesboro Comm Ctr

Total:	1,015	888	19	929	35
		87.49%	1.87%	91.53%	3.45%
Voting Age	767	701	9	725	725
		91.40%	1.17%	94.52%	94.52%

## VTD: Lawlers Fire Dept Subtotal

Total:	573	551	1	566	3
		96.16%	0.17%	98.78%	0.52%
Voting Age	477	463	1	472	472
		97.06%	0.21%	98.95%	98.95%

## VTD: Pleasant Site VFD

Total:	338	325	0	330	3
		96.15%	0.00%	97.63%	0.89%
Voting Age	264	253	0	256	256
		95.83%	0.00%	96.97%	96.97%

## VTD: Red Bay

Total:	3,475	3,122	40	3,266	76
		89.84%	1.15%	93.99%	2.19%
Voting Age	2,704	2,478	37	2,558	2,558
		91.64%	1.37%	94.60%	94.60%

## VTD: Rockwood

Total:	1,168	857	19	924	40
		73.37%	1.63%	79.11%	3.42%
Voting Age	884	693	12	731	731
		78.39%	1.36%	82.69%	82.69%

## VTD: Russellville

Total:	10,196	5,461	871	6,050	983
		53.56%	8.54%	59.34%	9.64%
Voting Age	7,202	4,249	673	4,576	4,576

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 5

<b>County: Franklin AL</b>					
		59.00%	9.34%	63.54%	63.54%
<b>VTD: Spruce Pine</b>					
Total:	1,302	1,165	10	1,215	22
		89.48%	0.77%	93.32%	1.69%
Voting Age	983	889	8	925	925
		90.44%	0.81%	94.10%	94.10%
<b>VTD: Vina FD</b>					
Total:	1,116	1,075	3	1,090	5
		96.33%	0.27%	97.67%	0.45%
Voting Age	850	824	0	835	835
		96.94%	0.00%	98.24%	98.24%
<b>County: Franklin AL</b>					
Total:	22,659	16,704	980	17,735	1,199
		73.72%	4.32%	78.27%	5.29%
Voting Age	16,844	13,109	754	13,714	13,714
		77.83%	4.48%	81.42%	81.42%
<b>County: Jackson AL</b>					
Total:	52,579	45,480	1,636	48,955	2,181
		86.50%	3.11%	93.11%	4.15%
Voting Age	41,768	36,685	1,309	39,054	39,054
		87.83%	3.13%	93.50%	93.50%
<b>County: Lauderdale AL</b>					
Total:	93,564	77,141	9,243	81,410	10,460
		82.45%	9.88%	87.01%	11.18%
Voting Age	74,908	63,005	7,061	65,739	65,739
		84.11%	9.43%	87.76%	87.76%
<b>County: Limestone AL</b>					
Total:	103,570	77,064	13,307	83,424	14,937
		74.41%	12.85%	80.55%	14.42%
Voting Age	79,718	60,928	10,495	64,734	64,734
		76.43%	13.17%	81.20%	81.20%
<b>County: Madison AL</b>					

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 5</b>					
Total:	388,153	242,510	92,066	269,337	99,875
		62.48%	23.72%	69.39%	25.73%
Voting Age	304,143	196,819	70,675	213,855	213,855
		64.71%	23.24%	70.31%	70.31%
<b>District: 5 Subtotal</b>					
Total:	717,752	502,530	126,518	547,024	138,787
		70.01%	17.63%	76.21%	19.34%
Voting Age	562,459	405,666	97,463	433,777	433,777
		72.12%	17.33%	77.12%	77.12%
<b>District: 6</b>					
<b>County: Bibb AL</b>					
Total:	22,293	16,555	4,413	17,275	4,643
		74.26%	19.80%	77.49%	20.83%
Voting Age	17,533	13,120	3,564	13,568	13,568
		74.83%	20.33%	77.39%	77.39%
<b>County: Hale AL</b>					
Total:	14,785	5,999	8,337	6,222	8,533
		40.57%	56.39%	42.08%	57.71%
Voting Age	11,483	4,807	6,370	4,964	4,964
		41.86%	55.47%	43.23%	43.23%
<b>County: Jefferson AL</b>					
<b>VTD: Adamsville Bapt Church</b>					
Total:	4,235	1,916	2,042	2,033	2,102
		45.24%	48.22%	48.00%	49.63%
Voting Age	3,277	1,652	1,463	1,720	1,720
		50.41%	44.64%	52.49%	52.49%
<b>VTD: Adamsville Church of God</b>					
Total:	3,271	1,126	1,871	1,227	1,936
		34.42%	57.20%	37.51%	59.19%
Voting Age	2,542	997	1,374	1,058	1,058
		39.22%	54.05%	41.62%	41.62%
<b>VTD: Afton Lee Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	335	72	161	136	174

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

Voting Age	250	21.49%	48.06%	40.60%	51.94%
		44	145	73	73
		17.60%	58.00%	29.20%	29.20%
<b>VTD: Alliance Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	4,231	2,939	1,176	3,028	1,186
		69.46%	27.79%	71.57%	28.03%
Voting Age	3,616	2,372	1,169	2,430	2,430
		65.60%	32.33%	67.20%	67.20%
<b>VTD: Avondale Elem Sch</b>					
Total:	2,119	1,916	67	2,000	87
		90.42%	3.16%	94.38%	4.11%
Voting Age	1,851	1,683	61	1,751	1,751
		90.92%	3.30%	94.60%	94.60%
<b>VTD: Avondale Public Library</b>					
Total:	3,278	2,311	648	2,454	678
		70.50%	19.77%	74.86%	20.68%
Voting Age	3,067	2,175	600	2,304	2,304
		70.92%	19.56%	75.12%	75.12%
<b>VTD: Bagley Jr HS</b>					
Total:	5,527	5,184	34	5,430	60
		93.79%	0.62%	98.24%	1.09%
Voting Age	4,294	4,049	20	4,224	4,224
		94.29%	0.47%	98.37%	98.37%
<b>VTD: Bapt Church of McAdory</b>					
Total:	1,310	364	826	404	842
		27.79%	63.05%	30.84%	64.27%
Voting Age	1,043	303	651	331	331
		29.05%	62.42%	31.74%	31.74%
<b>VTD: Barrett Elem Sch</b>					
Total:	3,091	283	2,519	363	2,570
		9.16%	81.49%	11.74%	83.14%
Voting Age	2,369	211	1,939	265	265
		8.91%	81.85%	11.19%	11.19%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

## VTD: Bell Wallace Bldg

Total:	2,411	1,344	566	1,469	577
		55.74%	23.48%	60.93%	23.93%
Voting Age	2,329	1,326	520	1,444	1,444
		56.93%	22.33%	62.00%	62.00%

## VTD: Bessemer City Hall

Total:	1,973	457	1,197	596	1,229
		23.16%	60.67%	30.21%	62.29%
Voting Age	1,541	396	937	490	490
		25.70%	60.80%	31.80%	31.80%

## VTD: Bessemer Civic Ctr

Total:	8,626	1,863	6,225	2,058	6,308
		21.60%	72.17%	23.86%	73.13%
Voting Age	6,791	1,620	4,826	1,740	1,740
		23.86%	71.06%	25.62%	25.62%

## VTD: Bessemer FD #5

Total:	1,823	215	1,297	286	1,310
		11.79%	71.15%	15.69%	71.86%
Voting Age	1,336	184	969	226	226
		13.77%	72.53%	16.92%	16.92%

## VTD: Bethel Bapt Church

Total:	4,095	78	3,943	127	3,974
		1.90%	96.29%	3.10%	97.05%
Voting Age	3,330	61	3,218	96	96
		1.83%	96.64%	2.88%	2.88%

## VTD: Birmingham Botanical Gardens

Total:	1,324	1,228	8	1,288	18
		92.75%	0.60%	97.28%	1.36%
Voting Age	1,127	1,059	7	1,098	1,098
		93.97%	0.62%	97.43%	97.43%

## VTD: Birmingham FD #12

Total:	3,324	1,468	1,624	1,594	1,672
		44.16%	48.86%	47.95%	50.30%



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

Voting Age	2,763	1,269	1,298	1,380	1,380
		45.93%	46.98%	49.95%	49.95%

## VTD: Bluff Pk UM Church

Total:	5,846	4,398	767	4,695	829
		75.23%	13.12%	80.31%	14.18%
Voting Age	4,336	3,329	540	3,514	3,514
		76.78%	12.45%	81.04%	81.04%

## VTD: Bradford Sanctuary of Praise

Total:	3,897	2,870	488	3,110	535
		73.65%	12.52%	79.80%	13.73%
Voting Age	3,013	2,336	321	2,509	2,509
		77.53%	10.65%	83.27%	83.27%

## VTD: Brighton Sr Citizen Bldg

Total:	2,333	124	1,812	219	1,848
		5.32%	77.67%	9.39%	79.21%
Voting Age	1,822	98	1,458	165	165
		5.38%	80.02%	9.06%	9.06%

## VTD: Brooklane Comm Church

Total:	5,343	2,811	2,114	3,071	2,194
		52.61%	39.57%	57.48%	41.06%
Voting Age	4,020	2,319	1,446	2,477	2,477
		57.69%	35.97%	61.62%	61.62%

## VTD: Brookside Comm Ctr

Total:	1,645	1,208	291	1,297	317
		73.43%	17.69%	78.84%	19.27%
Voting Age	1,256	988	182	1,033	1,033
		78.66%	14.49%	82.25%	82.25%

## VTD: Brookwood Bapt Church

Total:	5,544	5,176	68	5,372	87
		93.36%	1.23%	96.90%	1.57%
Voting Age	4,059	3,804	53	3,924	3,924
		93.72%	1.31%	96.67%	96.67%

## VTD: Brownsville Comm Ctr

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

Total:	1,137	8	1,114	13	1,118
		0.70%	97.98%	1.14%	98.33%
Voting Age	950	5	932	10	10
		0.53%	98.11%	1.05%	1.05%

## VTD: Bryant Chapel AME

Total:	1,423	28	1,354	48	1,376
		1.97%	95.15%	3.37%	96.70%
Voting Age	1,175	25	1,125	40	40
		2.13%	95.74%	3.40%	3.40%

## VTD: Bush Hill Academy

Total:	2,358	982	1,269	1,015	1,294
		41.65%	53.82%	43.04%	54.88%
Voting Age	2,150	965	1,092	993	993
		44.88%	50.79%	46.19%	46.19%

## VTD: Center Pt 1st Bapt

Total:	9,756	1,935	7,069	2,304	7,262
		19.83%	72.46%	23.62%	74.44%
Voting Age	6,969	1,725	4,791	1,932	1,932
		24.75%	68.75%	27.72%	27.72%

## VTD: Center Pt Comm Ctr

Total:	6,202	833	4,895	1,012	5,015
		13.43%	78.93%	16.32%	80.86%
Voting Age	4,329	755	3,304	848	848
		17.44%	76.32%	19.59%	19.59%

## VTD: Central Pk Elem Sch

Total:	2,522	65	2,313	118	2,364
		2.58%	91.71%	4.68%	93.74%
Voting Age	1,990	62	1,834	97	97
		3.12%	92.16%	4.87%	4.87%

## VTD: Central Pk Rec Ctr

Total:	3,789	144	3,493	207	3,549
		3.80%	92.19%	5.46%	93.67%
Voting Age	3,007	137	2,780	178	178

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

		4.56%	92.45%	5.92%	5.92%
<b>VTD: Charles Brown Elem Sch</b>					
Total:	4,211	103	3,956	145	4,012
		2.45%	93.94%	3.44%	95.27%
Voting Age	3,338	98	3,119	136	136
		2.94%	93.44%	4.07%	4.07%
<b>VTD: Cherokee Bend Elem Sch</b>					
Total:	2,801	2,622	33	2,703	47
		93.61%	1.18%	96.50%	1.68%
Voting Age	2,071	1,952	27	1,994	1,994
		94.25%	1.30%	96.28%	96.28%
<b>VTD: Church at Grants Mill</b>					
Total:	3,162	1,754	1,107	1,893	1,130
		55.47%	35.01%	59.87%	35.74%
Voting Age	2,719	1,578	921	1,677	1,677
		58.04%	33.87%	61.68%	61.68%
<b>VTD: Church of the Highlands</b>					
Total:	2,196	1,676	289	1,818	325
		76.32%	13.16%	82.79%	14.80%
Voting Age	1,868	1,454	239	1,568	1,568
		77.84%	12.79%	83.94%	83.94%
<b>VTD: CJ Donald Elem Sch</b>					
Total:	1,878	85	1,706	140	1,740
		4.53%	90.84%	7.45%	92.65%
Voting Age	1,301	69	1,190	96	96
		5.30%	91.47%	7.38%	7.38%
<b>VTD: Clay Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	7,405	4,858	1,880	5,311	1,987
		65.60%	25.39%	71.72%	26.83%
Voting Age	5,864	4,152	1,289	4,428	4,428
		70.80%	21.98%	75.51%	75.51%
<b>VTD: Corner Sch Subtotal</b>					
Total:	230	207	0	225	0

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

		90.00%	0.00%	97.83%	0.00%
Voting Age	184	169	0	182	182
		91.85%	0.00%	98.91%	98.91%
<b>VTD: Crestwood Ed Ctr</b>					
Total:	4,391	3,342	722	3,527	766
		76.11%	16.44%	80.32%	17.44%
Voting Age	3,822	2,979	579	3,124	3,124
		77.94%	15.15%	81.74%	81.74%
<b>VTD: Dolomite W Field Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	1,922	123	1,698	168	1,733
		6.40%	88.35%	8.74%	90.17%
Voting Age	1,594	107	1,420	134	134
		6.71%	89.08%	8.41%	8.41%
<b>VTD: Don Hawkins Pk &amp; Rec</b>					
Total:	4,013	1,581	2,191	1,709	2,253
		39.40%	54.60%	42.59%	56.14%
Voting Age	3,241	1,391	1,690	1,467	1,467
		42.92%	52.14%	45.26%	45.26%
<b>VTD: Dunbar-Abrams Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	1,973	49	1,798	84	1,830
		2.48%	91.13%	4.26%	92.75%
Voting Age	1,561	42	1,443	71	71
		2.69%	92.44%	4.55%	4.55%
<b>VTD: East Ensley Public Lib</b>					
Total:	1,833	25	1,755	54	1,771
		1.36%	95.74%	2.95%	96.62%
Voting Age	1,412	23	1,357	43	43
		1.63%	96.10%	3.05%	3.05%
<b>VTD: East Pinson Valley Ctr</b>					
Total:	7,835	1,584	5,269	1,825	5,368
		20.22%	67.25%	23.29%	68.51%
Voting Age	5,568	1,357	3,554	1,517	1,517
		24.37%	63.83%	27.24%	27.24%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

## VTD: Edgewood Elem Sch

Total:	4,844	4,003	358	4,259	385
		82.64%	7.39%	87.92%	7.95%
Voting Age	3,377	2,812	251	2,964	2,964
		83.27%	7.43%	87.77%	87.77%

## VTD: Ensley Pk Rec Ctr

Total:	4,747	195	4,343	271	4,419
		4.11%	91.49%	5.71%	93.09%
Voting Age	3,771	168	3,455	220	220
		4.46%	91.62%	5.83%	5.83%

## VTD: Faith Chapel Christian Ctr

Total:	2,936	372	2,385	438	2,419
		12.67%	81.23%	14.92%	82.39%
Voting Age	2,235	324	1,796	371	371
		14.50%	80.36%	16.60%	16.60%

## VTD: Fire Dept Admin Bldg

Total:	2,304	173	1,857	271	1,890
		7.51%	80.60%	11.76%	82.03%
Voting Age	1,860	146	1,538	212	212
		7.85%	82.69%	11.40%	11.40%

## VTD: First Bapt Booker Heights

Total:	79	15	58	16	59
		18.99%	73.42%	20.25%	74.68%
Voting Age	70	7	58	7	7
		10.00%	82.86%	10.00%	10.00%

## VTD: Five Pts W Public Lib

Total:	1,282	42	1,184	56	1,198
		3.28%	92.36%	4.37%	93.45%
Voting Age	1,020	37	934	50	50
		3.63%	91.57%	4.90%	4.90%

## VTD: Forestdale Square

Total:	4,162	477	3,530	551	3,587
		11.46%	84.81%	13.24%	86.18%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

Voting Age	3,306	420	2,781	462	462
		12.70%	84.12%	13.97%	13.97%

## VTD: Fullness Christian Fellowship

Total:	1,742	1,246	174	1,348	193
		71.53%	9.99%	77.38%	11.08%
Voting Age	1,316	993	122	1,052	1,052
		75.46%	9.27%	79.94%	79.94%

## VTD: Fultondale 1st Bapt

Total:	5,852	2,907	2,294	3,188	2,392
		49.68%	39.20%	54.48%	40.87%
Voting Age	4,557	2,459	1,653	2,649	2,649
		53.96%	36.27%	58.13%	58.13%

## VTD: Fultondale Sr Citizens Bldg

Total:	5,086	2,455	1,400	2,768	1,458
		48.27%	27.53%	54.42%	28.67%
Voting Age	3,798	2,048	967	2,247	2,247
		53.92%	25.46%	59.16%	59.16%

## VTD: Gardendale Civic Ctr

Total:	10,490	7,679	1,954	8,146	2,044
		73.20%	18.63%	77.65%	19.49%
Voting Age	8,211	6,227	1,369	6,533	6,533
		75.84%	16.67%	79.56%	79.56%

## VTD: Gardendale Mt Vernon UM

Total:	6,719	5,766	434	6,047	496
		85.82%	6.46%	90.00%	7.38%
Voting Age	5,374	4,729	291	4,918	4,918
		88.00%	5.41%	91.51%	91.51%

## VTD: George French Student Ctr

Total:	3,159	53	3,030	81	3,049
		1.68%	95.92%	2.56%	96.52%
Voting Age	2,498	45	2,407	60	60
		1.80%	96.36%	2.40%	2.40%

## VTD: Glen Iris Elem Sch

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

Total:	3,814	2,395	525	2,636	580
		62.79%	13.77%	69.11%	15.21%
Voting Age	3,448	2,229	445	2,448	2,448
		64.65%	12.91%	71.00%	71.00%

## VTD: Glen Oaks Elem Sch

Total:	2,672	114	2,483	148	2,512
		4.27%	92.93%	5.54%	94.01%
Voting Age	2,131	107	1,982	128	128
		5.02%	93.01%	6.01%	6.01%

## VTD: Grant St Bapt Church

Total:	2,381	1,116	1,009	1,220	1,040
		46.87%	42.38%	51.24%	43.68%
Voting Age	1,824	928	704	1,006	1,006
		50.88%	38.60%	55.15%	55.15%

## VTD: Guiding Light Church

Total:	2,266	1,373	466	1,548	492
		60.59%	20.56%	68.31%	21.71%
Voting Age	1,755	1,105	379	1,223	1,223
		62.96%	21.60%	69.69%	69.69%

## VTD: Harrison Pk Rec Ctr

Total:	3,792	95	3,484	153	3,536
		2.51%	91.88%	4.03%	93.25%
Voting Age	2,988	82	2,759	128	128
		2.74%	92.34%	4.28%	4.28%

## VTD: Hemphill Sch Bldg

Total:	2,693	103	2,456	149	2,488
		3.82%	91.20%	5.53%	92.39%
Voting Age	2,178	90	1,996	117	117
		4.13%	91.64%	5.37%	5.37%

## VTD: Henry Crumpton Rec Ctr

Total:	1,811	37	1,675	62	1,690
		2.04%	92.49%	3.42%	93.32%
Voting Age	1,312	29	1,210	43	43

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

		2.21%	92.23%	3.28%	3.28%
<b>VTD: Highland Pk Golf Course</b>					
Total:	2,957	86	2,710	134	2,756
		2.91%	91.65%	4.53%	93.20%
Voting Age	2,333	83	2,149	109	109
		3.56%	92.11%	4.67%	4.67%
<b>VTD: Hillview FD #1</b>					
Total:	2,671	752	1,706	825	1,745
		28.15%	63.87%	30.89%	65.33%
Voting Age	2,197	665	1,375	726	726
		30.27%	62.59%	33.05%	33.05%
<b>VTD: Homewood Excpt Foundation</b>					
Total:	3,808	2,699	528	3,050	564
		70.88%	13.87%	80.09%	14.81%
Voting Age	2,911	2,121	386	2,351	2,351
		72.86%	13.26%	80.76%	80.76%
<b>VTD: Homewood Public Lib</b>					
Total:	10,177	6,445	2,966	6,772	3,045
		63.33%	29.14%	66.54%	29.92%
Voting Age	8,283	5,060	2,708	5,255	5,255
		61.09%	32.69%	63.44%	63.44%
<b>VTD: Homewood Sr Ctr</b>					
Total:	6,757	2,664	3,106	2,985	3,201
		39.43%	45.97%	44.18%	47.37%
Voting Age	5,457	2,189	2,523	2,415	2,415
		40.11%	46.23%	44.26%	44.26%
<b>VTD: Hooper City Rec Ctr</b>					
Total:	1,838	110	1,606	139	1,628
		5.98%	87.38%	7.56%	88.57%
Voting Age	1,466	96	1,293	112	112
		6.55%	88.20%	7.64%	7.64%
<b>VTD: Hoover Met Sports Complex</b>					
Total:	7,514	5,466	1,072	5,857	1,136



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

		72.74%	14.27%	77.95%	15.12%
Voting Age	5,799	4,377	752	4,633	4,633
		75.48%	12.97%	79.89%	79.89%
<b>VTD: Hoover Met Stadium</b>					
Total:	948	518	316	592	337
		54.64%	33.33%	62.45%	35.55%
Voting Age	736	439	233	480	480
		59.65%	31.66%	65.22%	65.22%
<b>VTD: Hoover Pk &amp; Rec Ctr</b>					
Total:	14,092	5,237	6,013	6,114	6,278
		37.16%	42.67%	43.39%	44.55%
Voting Age	11,124	4,538	4,498	5,170	5,170
		40.79%	40.44%	46.48%	46.48%
<b>VTD: Hoover Public Library</b>					
Total:	3,183	1,923	941	2,099	975
		60.41%	29.56%	65.94%	30.63%
Voting Age	2,599	1,672	673	1,799	1,799
		64.33%	25.89%	69.22%	69.22%
<b>VTD: Horizon Church</b>					
Total:	5,262	3,941	509	4,141	556
		74.90%	9.67%	78.70%	10.57%
Voting Age	4,014	3,084	388	3,215	3,215
		76.83%	9.67%	80.09%	80.09%
<b>VTD: Hudson Mid Sch</b>					
Total:	2,486	21	2,356	64	2,409
		0.84%	94.77%	2.57%	96.90%
Voting Age	1,709	16	1,632	42	42
		0.94%	95.49%	2.46%	2.46%
<b>VTD: Inglenook Elem Sch</b>					
Total:	2,926	226	2,366	299	2,420
		7.72%	80.86%	10.22%	82.71%
Voting Age	2,224	196	1,813	248	248
		8.81%	81.52%	11.15%	11.15%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

## VTD: Irondale City Hall

Total:	1,385	1,001	221	1,086	238
		72.27%	15.96%	78.41%	17.18%
Voting Age	1,156	872	169	934	934
		75.43%	14.62%	80.80%	80.80%

## VTD: Irondale Sr Citizens Bldg

Total:	2,887	1,409	1,131	1,577	1,193
		48.80%	39.18%	54.62%	41.32%
Voting Age	2,464	1,288	910	1,400	1,400
		52.27%	36.93%	56.82%	56.82%

## VTD: Jefferson Courthouse

Total:	4,221	1,461	2,467	1,587	2,538
		34.61%	58.45%	37.60%	60.13%
Voting Age	3,750	1,422	2,116	1,510	1,510
		37.92%	56.43%	40.27%	40.27%

## VTD: Johns Comm Ctr

Total:	1,347	1,129	126	1,190	135
		83.82%	9.35%	88.34%	10.02%
Voting Age	1,064	883	105	933	933
		82.99%	9.87%	87.69%	87.69%

## VTD: Jonesboro Elem Sch

Total:	2,822	674	1,591	849	1,642
		23.88%	56.38%	30.09%	58.19%
Voting Age	2,170	584	1,216	712	712
		26.91%	56.04%	32.81%	32.81%

## VTD: Kimberly UM church

Total:	4,612	4,078	253	4,298	271
		88.42%	5.49%	93.19%	5.88%
Voting Age	3,331	2,961	163	3,124	3,124
		88.89%	4.89%	93.79%	93.79%

## VTD: Leeds 1st UM Church

Total:	6,970	5,484	810	5,832	905
		78.68%	11.62%	83.67%	12.98%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

Voting Age	5,440	4,377	619	4,604	4,604
		80.46%	11.38%	84.63%	84.63%

## VTD: Leeds Civic Ctr

Total:	4,022	2,329	1,027	2,596	1,108
		57.91%	25.53%	64.55%	27.55%
Voting Age	3,018	1,859	767	2,018	2,018
		61.60%	25.41%	66.87%	66.87%

## VTD: Legion Field Gate 7

Total:	6,291	197	5,782	315	5,918
		3.13%	91.91%	5.01%	94.07%
Voting Age	4,891	160	4,514	240	240
		3.27%	92.29%	4.91%	4.91%

## VTD: Liberty Pk Bapt Church

Total:	6,566	5,358	322	5,720	356
		81.60%	4.90%	87.12%	5.42%
Voting Age	4,699	3,909	236	4,128	4,128
		83.19%	5.02%	87.85%	87.85%

## VTD: Life Church

Total:	4,968	2,307	2,232	2,520	2,316
		46.44%	44.93%	50.72%	46.62%
Voting Age	3,736	1,934	1,515	2,074	2,074
		51.77%	40.55%	55.51%	55.51%

## VTD: LM Smith Mid Sch

Total:	6,714	694	5,596	848	5,724
		10.34%	83.35%	12.63%	85.25%
Voting Age	4,793	627	3,902	707	707
		13.08%	81.41%	14.75%	14.75%

## VTD: Martha Gaskins Elem Sch

Total:	4,460	618	3,344	777	3,401
		13.86%	74.98%	17.42%	76.26%
Voting Age	3,221	564	2,340	665	665
		17.51%	72.65%	20.65%	20.65%

## VTD: Maurice West Comm Ctr

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

Total:	2,088	1,382	556	1,478	578
		66.19%	26.63%	70.79%	27.68%
Voting Age	1,711	1,171	432	1,244	1,244
		68.44%	25.25%	72.71%	72.71%

## VTD: Maytown Bapt Church

Total:	329	271	33	286	37
		82.37%	10.03%	86.93%	11.25%
Voting Age	278	231	26	244	244
		83.09%	9.35%	87.77%	87.77%

## VTD: McAlpine Rec Ctr

Total:	814	22	755	35	762
		2.70%	92.75%	4.30%	93.61%
Voting Age	677	16	637	23	23
		2.36%	94.09%	3.40%	3.40%

## VTD: McElwain Bapt Church

Total:	4,787	3,910	387	4,107	410
		81.68%	8.08%	85.79%	8.56%
Voting Age	4,197	3,501	340	3,652	3,652
		83.42%	8.10%	87.01%	87.01%

## VTD: Memorial Rec Ctr

Total:	2,441	118	2,145	177	2,192
		4.83%	87.87%	7.25%	89.80%
Voting Age	1,964	97	1,759	129	129
		4.94%	89.56%	6.57%	6.57%

## VTD: Metropolitan/Rocky Rdg

Total:	6,662	6,073	89	6,316	107
		91.16%	1.34%	94.81%	1.61%
Voting Age	4,976	4,593	68	4,728	4,728
		92.30%	1.37%	95.02%	95.02%

## VTD: Midfield Comm Ctr

Total:	4,882	412	4,141	511	4,220
		8.44%	84.82%	10.47%	86.44%
Voting Age	3,636	364	3,042	430	430

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

		10.01%	83.66%	11.83%	11.83%
<b>VTD: Minor Elem Sch</b>					
Total:	5,227	4,220	571	4,482	621
		80.73%	10.92%	85.75%	11.88%
Voting Age	4,951	4,026	528	4,262	4,262
		81.32%	10.66%	86.08%	86.08%
<b>VTD: Minor FD</b>					
Total:	5,549	3,239	1,380	3,492	1,435
		58.37%	24.87%	62.93%	25.86%
Voting Age	4,251	2,589	1,001	2,741	2,741
		60.90%	23.55%	64.48%	64.48%
<b>VTD: More Than Conquerors Church</b>					
Total:	1,682	15	1,596	35	1,605
		0.89%	94.89%	2.08%	95.42%
Voting Age	1,351	8	1,293	24	24
		0.59%	95.71%	1.78%	1.78%
<b>VTD: Morgan Rd UM Church</b>					
Total:	6,694	3,624	2,180	3,943	2,240
		54.14%	32.57%	58.90%	33.46%
Voting Age	5,428	3,102	1,692	3,339	3,339
		57.15%	31.17%	61.51%	61.51%
<b>VTD: Morris Sr Citizens Bldg</b>					
Total:	3,077	2,872	57	2,985	73
		93.34%	1.85%	97.01%	2.37%
Voting Age	2,362	2,209	43	2,296	2,296
		93.52%	1.82%	97.21%	97.21%
<b>VTD: Morton Simpson Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	2,202	91	1,980	120	2,007
		4.13%	89.92%	5.45%	91.14%
Voting Age	1,401	61	1,268	81	81
		4.35%	90.51%	5.78%	5.78%
<b>VTD: Mount Hebron Church</b>					
Total:	1,436	119	1,068	167	1,092

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

		8.29%	74.37%	11.63%	76.04%
Voting Age	1,165	109	894	140	140
		9.36%	76.74%	12.02%	12.02%
<b>VTD: Mountain Brook City Hall</b>					
Total:	6,121	5,680	127	5,897	142
		92.80%	2.07%	96.34%	2.32%
Voting Age	4,674	4,343	116	4,482	4,482
		92.92%	2.48%	95.89%	95.89%
<b>VTD: Mountain Brook Comm Church</b>					
Total:	4,756	4,501	27	4,647	42
		94.64%	0.57%	97.71%	0.88%
Voting Age	3,497	3,335	21	3,419	3,419
		95.37%	0.60%	97.77%	97.77%
<b>VTD: Mountain Brook Elem Sch</b>					
Total:	1,128	1,043	8	1,080	24
		92.46%	0.71%	95.74%	2.13%
Voting Age	892	838	3	860	860
		93.95%	0.34%	96.41%	96.41%
<b>VTD: Mountain View Bapt</b>					
Total:	5,322	2,235	2,542	2,474	2,670
		42.00%	47.76%	46.49%	50.17%
Voting Age	4,057	1,960	1,732	2,109	2,109
		48.31%	42.69%	51.98%	51.98%
<b>VTD: Mountaintop Comm Church</b>					
Total:	3,487	2,399	602	2,563	643
		68.80%	17.26%	73.50%	18.44%
Voting Age	2,645	1,892	416	2,002	2,002
		71.53%	15.73%	75.69%	75.69%
<b>VTD: Mt Olive Comm Ctr Subtotal</b>					
Total:	5,999	5,527	132	5,771	173
		92.13%	2.20%	96.20%	2.88%
Voting Age	4,675	4,348	93	4,512	4,512
		93.01%	1.99%	96.51%	96.51%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

## VTD: Mt Pilgrim Church

Total:	2,172	31	2,096	45	2,116
		1.43%	96.50%	2.07%	97.42%
Voting Age	1,772	30	1,701	44	44
		1.69%	95.99%	2.48%	2.48%

## VTD: Mt Zion Church

Total:	1,445	52	1,332	74	1,358
		3.60%	92.18%	5.12%	93.98%
Voting Age	1,178	42	1,100	55	55
		3.57%	93.38%	4.67%	4.67%

## VTD: Mt Zion Comm Church

Total:	1,991	156	1,695	223	1,735
		7.84%	85.13%	11.20%	87.14%
Voting Age	1,631	140	1,391	189	189
		8.58%	85.29%	11.59%	11.59%

## VTD: Mulga Town Hall

Total:	1,155	869	226	913	237
		75.24%	19.57%	79.05%	20.52%
Voting Age	934	711	178	745	745
		76.12%	19.06%	79.76%	79.76%

## VTD: Muscoda Comm Ctr

Total:	1,464	649	697	706	709
		44.33%	47.61%	48.22%	48.43%
Voting Age	1,152	562	516	600	600
		48.78%	44.79%	52.08%	52.08%

## VTD: New Beginning Church

Total:	3,305	400	2,343	560	2,400
		12.10%	70.89%	16.94%	72.62%
Voting Age	2,513	341	1,822	451	451
		13.57%	72.50%	17.95%	17.95%

## VTD: New Bethal Church

Total:	703	7	674	15	683
		1.00%	95.87%	2.13%	97.16%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

Voting Age	576	6	552	14	14
		1.04%	95.83%	2.43%	2.43%

## VTD: New Merkel Cahaba Hts Ctr

Total:	6,932	5,886	374	6,197	432
		84.91%	5.40%	89.40%	6.23%
Voting Age	5,668	4,895	311	5,099	5,099
		86.36%	5.49%	89.96%	89.96%

## VTD: New Rising Star Church

Total:	2,658	370	2,094	448	2,145
		13.92%	78.78%	16.85%	80.70%
Voting Age	2,088	334	1,599	398	398
		16.00%	76.58%	19.06%	19.06%

## VTD: North Avondale Public Library

Total:	1,928	390	1,403	454	1,446
		20.23%	72.77%	23.55%	75.00%
Voting Age	1,276	357	830	400	400
		27.98%	65.05%	31.35%	31.35%

## VTD: North Birmingham Library

Total:	2,461	50	2,179	97	2,211
		2.03%	88.54%	3.94%	89.84%
Voting Age	2,001	45	1,802	78	78
		2.25%	90.05%	3.90%	3.90%

## VTD: North Birmingham Rec

Total:	1,601	70	1,451	84	1,466
		4.37%	90.63%	5.25%	91.57%
Voting Age	1,106	57	1,000	65	65
		5.15%	90.42%	5.88%	5.88%

## VTD: Norwood Comm Ctr

Total:	1,955	164	1,680	224	1,721
		8.39%	85.93%	11.46%	88.03%
Voting Age	1,585	139	1,361	178	178
		8.77%	85.87%	11.23%	11.23%

## VTD: Oak Grove 1st Bapt Church



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

**County: Jefferson AL**

Total:	2,305	2,160	3	2,266	15
		93.71%	0.13%	98.31%	0.65%
Voting Age	1,820	1,707	3	1,785	1,785
		93.79%	0.16%	98.08%	98.08%

**VTD: Oakmont Presb Church**

Total:	3,632	3,075	273	3,225	299
		84.66%	7.52%	88.79%	8.23%
Voting Age	2,860	2,429	210	2,550	2,550
		84.93%	7.34%	89.16%	89.16%

**VTD: Oliver Elem Sch**

Total:	2,634	74	2,449	95	2,480
		2.81%	92.98%	3.61%	94.15%
Voting Age	1,687	71	1,551	79	79
		4.21%	91.94%	4.68%	4.68%

**VTD: Our Lady of Lourdes Church**

Total:	10,562	2,062	7,569	2,342	7,738
		19.52%	71.66%	22.17%	73.26%
Voting Age	8,007	1,832	5,581	2,003	2,003
		22.88%	69.70%	25.02%	25.02%

**VTD: Oxmoor Valley Comm Ctr**

Total:	5,680	2,570	2,310	2,788	2,376
		45.25%	40.67%	49.08%	41.83%
Voting Age	4,960	2,378	1,895	2,564	2,564
		47.94%	38.21%	51.69%	51.69%

**VTD: Palmerdale UM Church**

Total:	3,246	2,317	633	2,452	658
		71.38%	19.50%	75.54%	20.27%
Voting Age	2,659	2,001	449	2,102	2,102
		75.25%	16.89%	79.05%	79.05%

**VTD: Parkwood Church of God**

Total:	632	470	74	514	79
		74.37%	11.71%	81.33%	12.50%
Voting Age	559	437	60	470	470

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

		78.18%	10.73%	84.08%	84.08%
<b>VTD: Pleasant Grove Church</b>					
Total:	9,052	3,282	5,417	3,491	5,510
		36.26%	59.84%	38.57%	60.87%
Voting Age	7,085	2,887	3,969	3,011	3,011
		40.75%	56.02%	42.50%	42.50%
<b>VTD: Pleasant Hill UM Church</b>					
Total:	13,971	8,376	4,541	8,887	4,710
		59.95%	32.50%	63.61%	33.71%
Voting Age	11,020	7,008	3,294	7,357	7,357
		63.59%	29.89%	66.76%	66.76%
<b>VTD: Pleasant Rdg Family Life</b>					
Total:	8,856	3,962	3,928	4,359	4,062
		44.74%	44.35%	49.22%	45.87%
Voting Age	6,817	3,340	2,897	3,573	3,573
		49.00%	42.50%	52.41%	52.41%
<b>VTD: Prince of Peace Cath Church</b>					
Total:	9,144	6,816	943	7,306	1,056
		74.54%	10.31%	79.90%	11.55%
Voting Age	7,103	5,436	686	5,740	5,740
		76.53%	9.66%	80.81%	80.81%
<b>VTD: Ramsay Alt HS</b>					
Total:	5,023	2,990	1,168	3,149	1,212
		59.53%	23.25%	62.69%	24.13%
Voting Age	4,796	2,842	1,129	2,994	2,994
		59.26%	23.54%	62.43%	62.43%
<b>VTD: Robinson Elem Sch</b>					
Total:	4,309	878	3,030	985	3,106
		20.38%	70.32%	22.86%	72.08%
Voting Age	3,386	829	2,289	896	896
		24.48%	67.60%	26.46%	26.46%
<b>VTD: Rock School Ctr</b>					
Total:	4,981	2,641	1,852	2,872	1,933

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

		53.02%	37.18%	57.66%	38.81%
Voting Age	3,779	2,204	1,260	2,349	2,349
		58.32%	33.34%	62.16%	62.16%
<b>VTD: Roosevelt City Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	1,134	49	1,025	73	1,049
		4.32%	90.39%	6.44%	92.50%
Voting Age	923	36	837	56	56
		3.90%	90.68%	6.07%	6.07%
<b>VTD: Ross Bridge Welcome Ctr</b>					
Total:	8,055	5,101	1,823	5,466	1,883
		63.33%	22.63%	67.86%	23.38%
Voting Age	5,839	3,638	1,421	3,857	3,857
		62.31%	24.34%	66.06%	66.06%
<b>VTD: Saint Lukes Church</b>					
Total:	3,020	2,916	2	2,989	16
		96.56%	0.07%	98.97%	0.53%
Voting Age	2,067	2,003	1	2,047	2,047
		96.90%	0.05%	99.03%	99.03%
<b>VTD: Saint Thomas Church</b>					
Total:	6,208	4,601	878	4,898	940
		74.11%	14.14%	78.90%	15.14%
Voting Age	5,452	4,093	754	4,316	4,316
		75.07%	13.83%	79.16%	79.16%
<b>VTD: Sandusky Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	2,061	604	1,277	665	1,326
		29.31%	61.96%	32.27%	64.34%
Voting Age	1,575	547	913	587	587
		34.73%	57.97%	37.27%	37.27%
<b>VTD: Shades Cahaba Elem Sch</b>					
Total:	2,552	2,314	63	2,442	77
		90.67%	2.47%	95.69%	3.02%
Voting Age	1,872	1,719	41	1,796	1,796
		91.83%	2.19%	95.94%	95.94%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

## VTD: Shades Crest Bapt Church

Total:	3,376	3,058	86	3,214	106
		90.58%	2.55%	95.20%	3.14%
Voting Age	2,559	2,345	64	2,444	2,444
		91.64%	2.50%	95.51%	95.51%

## VTD: Shades Mtn Comm Church

Total:	6,736	5,070	702	5,418	769
		75.27%	10.42%	80.43%	11.42%
Voting Age	5,228	4,032	511	4,248	4,248
		77.12%	9.77%	81.25%	81.25%

## VTD: Shepherd Ctr E

Total:	2,204	238	1,687	291	1,712
		10.80%	76.54%	13.20%	77.68%
Voting Age	1,637	199	1,264	237	237
		12.16%	77.21%	14.48%	14.48%

## VTD: Sixth Ave Church

Total:	3,096	139	2,564	233	2,625
		4.49%	82.82%	7.53%	84.79%
Voting Age	2,573	111	2,183	180	180
		4.31%	84.84%	7.00%	7.00%

## VTD: South Hampton Elem Sch

Total:	3,115	135	2,874	165	2,917
		4.33%	92.26%	5.30%	93.64%
Voting Age	2,370	130	2,163	143	143
		5.49%	91.27%	6.03%	6.03%

## VTD: Southside Branch Public Lib

Total:	1,690	1,000	336	1,084	370
		59.17%	19.88%	64.14%	21.89%
Voting Age	1,654	994	325	1,067	1,067
		60.10%	19.65%	64.51%	64.51%

## VTD: Southside Homes Comm Ctr

Total:	3,165	62	2,976	132	3,035
		1.96%	94.03%	4.17%	95.89%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

Voting Age	2,158	38	2,035	83	83
		1.76%	94.30%	3.85%	3.85%

## VTD: Southtown Housing Comm Ctr

Total:	1,038	42	940	60	952
		4.05%	90.56%	5.78%	91.71%
Voting Age	700	32	614	49	49
		4.57%	87.71%	7.00%	7.00%

## VTD: St Mary's Cath Church

Total:	848	10	809	23	820
		1.18%	95.40%	2.71%	96.70%
Voting Age	744	9	712	19	19
		1.21%	95.70%	2.55%	2.55%

## VTD: St Peter Apostle Church

Total:	7,065	4,259	1,478	4,804	1,604
		60.28%	20.92%	68.00%	22.70%
Voting Age	5,580	3,537	1,120	3,887	3,887
		63.39%	20.07%	69.66%	69.66%

## VTD: Sun Valley Elem Sch

Total:	5,324	673	4,163	781	4,240
		12.64%	78.19%	14.67%	79.64%
Voting Age	4,129	613	3,248	668	668
		14.85%	78.66%	16.18%	16.18%

## VTD: Sylvan Springs 1st UM Church

Total:	1,765	1,581	50	1,692	67
		89.58%	2.83%	95.86%	3.80%
Voting Age	1,403	1,282	35	1,353	1,353
		91.38%	2.49%	96.44%	96.44%

## VTD: Tarrant City Hall

Total:	6,828	2,018	3,363	2,299	3,463
		29.55%	49.25%	33.67%	50.72%
Voting Age	5,117	1,803	2,446	1,980	1,980
		35.24%	47.80%	38.69%	38.69%

## VTD: Thompson Manor Comm Ctr

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

Total:	1,851	237	1,423	317	1,474
		12.80%	76.88%	17.13%	79.63%
Voting Age	1,401	189	1,095	239	239
		13.49%	78.16%	17.06%	17.06%

## VTD: Tom Bradford Pk

Total:	7,929	1,829	5,557	2,049	5,665
		23.07%	70.08%	25.84%	71.45%
Voting Age	5,875	1,642	3,882	1,766	1,766
		27.95%	66.08%	30.06%	30.06%

## VTD: Town Village Vestavia

Total:	2,486	2,261	48	2,345	65
		90.95%	1.93%	94.33%	2.61%
Voting Age	1,888	1,720	32	1,782	1,782
		91.10%	1.69%	94.39%	94.39%

## VTD: Trafford City Hall

Total:	1,237	1,044	70	1,122	86
		84.40%	5.66%	90.70%	6.95%
Voting Age	968	839	49	892	892
		86.67%	5.06%	92.15%	92.15%

## VTD: Trussville 1st Bapt

Total:	8,998	7,395	1,001	7,727	1,068
		82.18%	11.12%	85.87%	11.87%
Voting Age	6,888	5,739	764	5,934	5,934
		83.32%	11.09%	86.15%	86.15%

## VTD: Trussville City Hall

Total:	10,161	7,731	1,413	8,228	1,519
		76.09%	13.91%	80.98%	14.95%
Voting Age	7,611	5,916	1,022	6,208	6,208
		77.73%	13.43%	81.57%	81.57%

## VTD: Trussville/North Park

Total:	7,710	6,501	761	6,784	821
		84.32%	9.87%	87.99%	10.65%
Voting Age	5,645	4,820	538	4,994	4,994

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 6

## County: Jefferson AL

		85.39%	9.53%	88.47%	88.47%
<b>VTD: Union Hill Bapt Church</b>					
Total:	3,837	3,518	90	3,692	116
		91.69%	2.35%	96.22%	3.02%
Voting Age	3,043	2,823	59	2,947	2,947
		92.77%	1.94%	96.85%	96.85%
<b>VTD: Valley Creek Bapt Church</b>					
Total:	3,337	2,425	765	2,521	787
		72.67%	22.92%	75.55%	23.58%
Voting Age	2,731	2,055	565	2,126	2,126
		75.25%	20.69%	77.85%	77.85%
<b>VTD: Vestavia Hills UM</b>					
Total:	7,168	6,471	157	6,711	198
		90.28%	2.19%	93.62%	2.76%
Voting Age	5,294	4,825	133	4,965	4,965
		91.14%	2.51%	93.79%	93.79%
<b>VTD: Virginia College</b>					
Total:	2,876	1,200	1,226	1,400	1,262
		41.72%	42.63%	48.68%	43.88%
Voting Age	2,526	1,144	1,014	1,303	1,303
		45.29%	40.14%	51.58%	51.58%
<b>VTD: Warrior City Hall</b>					
Total:	3,955	3,228	470	3,413	523
		81.62%	11.88%	86.30%	13.22%
Voting Age	3,059	2,520	364	2,643	2,643
		82.38%	11.90%	86.40%	86.40%
<b>VTD: Wenonah HS</b>					
Total:	1,651	31	1,567	52	1,595
		1.88%	94.91%	3.15%	96.61%
Voting Age	1,141	26	1,077	38	38
		2.28%	94.39%	3.33%	3.33%
<b>VTD: West End Academy</b>					
Total:	1,747	31	1,631	48	1,646

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District: 6**

<b>County: Jefferson AL</b>					
		1.77%	93.36%	2.75%	94.22%
Voting Age	1,420	25	1,334	37	37
		1.76%	93.94%	2.61%	2.61%
<b>VTD: West Jeff Rec Ctr</b>					
Total:	1,913	1,736	37	1,842	63
		90.75%	1.93%	96.29%	3.29%
Voting Age	1,531	1,409	22	1,484	1,484
		92.03%	1.44%	96.93%	96.93%
<b>VTD: Wiggins Library</b>					
Total:	2,197	26	2,068	77	2,115
		1.18%	94.13%	3.50%	96.27%
Voting Age	1,708	20	1,604	62	62
		1.17%	93.91%	3.63%	3.63%
<b>VTD: Wilkerson Mid Sch</b>					
Total:	1,743	51	1,440	112	1,470
		2.93%	82.62%	6.43%	84.34%
Voting Age	1,429	29	1,214	71	71
		2.03%	84.95%	4.97%	4.97%
<b>VTD: Willow Wood Rec Ctr</b>					
Total:	2,281	252	1,835	315	1,888
		11.05%	80.45%	13.81%	82.77%
Voting Age	1,846	237	1,478	270	270
		12.84%	80.07%	14.63%	14.63%
<b>County: Jefferson AL</b>					
Total:	672,170	327,155	281,316	353,019	289,493
		48.67%	41.85%	52.52%	43.07%
Voting Age	525,149	267,273	213,748	284,513	284,513
		50.89%	40.70%	54.18%	54.18%
<b>County: Perry AL</b>					
Total:	8,511	2,359	5,936	2,500	6,050
		27.72%	69.75%	29.37%	71.08%
Voting Age	6,740	2,064	4,524	2,157	2,157
		30.62%	67.12%	32.00%	32.00%



## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

**District: 6****District: 6 Subtotal**

Total:	717,759	352,068	300,002	379,016	308,719
		49.05%	41.80%	52.81%	43.01%
Voting Age	560,905	287,264	228,206	305,202	305,202
		51.21%	40.69%	54.41%	54.41%

**District: 7****County: Bullock AL**

Total:	10,357	2,320	7,396	2,526	7,492
		22.40%	71.41%	24.39%	72.34%
Voting Age	8,356	2,083	5,892	2,214	2,214
		24.93%	70.51%	26.50%	26.50%

**County: Butler AL**

Total:	19,051	9,752	8,430	10,263	8,742
		51.19%	44.25%	53.87%	45.89%
Voting Age	14,903	7,998	6,326	8,317	8,317
		53.67%	42.45%	55.81%	55.81%

**County: Choctaw AL**

Total:	12,665	7,074	5,232	7,288	5,358
		55.85%	41.31%	57.54%	42.31%
Voting Age	10,168	5,710	4,211	5,858	5,858
		56.16%	41.41%	57.61%	57.61%

**County: Clarke AL**

Total:	23,087	12,029	10,255	12,516	10,514
		52.10%	44.42%	54.21%	45.54%
Voting Age	18,249	9,843	7,894	10,135	10,135
		53.94%	43.26%	55.54%	55.54%

**County: Conecuh AL**

Total:	11,597	5,912	5,104	6,224	5,236
		50.98%	44.01%	53.67%	45.15%
Voting Age	9,277	4,922	3,961	5,127	5,127
		53.06%	42.70%	55.27%	55.27%

**County: Crenshaw AL****VTD: Brantley Comm Ctr Subtotal**

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 7

**County: Crenshaw AL**

Total:	1,085	700	350	718	361
		64.52%	32.26%	66.18%	33.27%
Voting Age	847	545	277	558	558
		64.34%	32.70%	65.88%	65.88%

**VTD: Bush's Grocery**

Total:	370	285	69	298	71
		77.03%	18.65%	80.54%	19.19%
Voting Age	302	240	56	246	246
		79.47%	18.54%	81.46%	81.46%

**VTD: Chapel Hill Comm Ctr**

Total:	535	471	44	483	48
		88.04%	8.22%	90.28%	8.97%
Voting Age	422	380	28	389	389
		90.05%	6.64%	92.18%	92.18%

**VTD: County Courthouse**

Total:	2,637	1,666	801	1,766	885
		63.18%	30.38%	66.97%	33.56%
Voting Age	2,109	1,406	590	1,464	1,464
		66.67%	27.98%	69.42%	69.42%

**VTD: Danielsville School**

Total:	581	531	20	552	27
		91.39%	3.44%	95.01%	4.65%
Voting Age	463	427	15	440	440
		92.22%	3.24%	95.03%	95.03%

**VTD: Dozier City Hall**

Total:	358	198	138	214	150
		55.31%	38.55%	59.78%	41.90%
Voting Age	252	157	85	162	162
		62.30%	33.73%	64.29%	64.29%

**VTD: Glenwood City Hall**

Total:	459	356	70	368	79
		77.56%	15.25%	80.17%	17.21%
Voting Age	361	278	61	286	286

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 7

## County: Crenshaw AL

		77.01%	16.90%	79.22%	79.22%
<b>VTD: Harbin Farm Ctr</b>					
Total:	640	287	319	307	333
		44.84%	49.84%	47.97%	52.03%
Voting Age	491	225	243	235	235
		45.82%	49.49%	47.86%	47.86%
<b>VTD: Highland Home VFD</b>					
Total:	1,249	1,061	141	1,100	150
		84.95%	11.29%	88.07%	12.01%
Voting Age	950	811	108	837	837
		85.37%	11.37%	88.11%	88.11%
<b>VTD: Honoraville VFD</b>					
Total:	931	815	79	837	95
		87.54%	8.49%	89.90%	10.20%
Voting Age	717	646	60	651	651
		90.10%	8.37%	90.79%	90.79%
<b>VTD: Lillery Store</b>					
Total:	447	376	42	400	55
		84.12%	9.40%	89.49%	12.30%
Voting Age	336	289	31	303	303
		86.01%	9.23%	90.18%	90.18%
<b>VTD: Panola Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	679	486	151	507	165
		71.58%	22.24%	74.67%	24.30%
Voting Age	552	388	130	404	404
		70.29%	23.55%	73.19%	73.19%
<b>VTD: Patsburg Depot Bldg</b>					
Total:	343	308	20	319	26
		89.80%	5.83%	93.00%	7.58%
Voting Age	260	239	13	244	244
		91.92%	5.00%	93.85%	93.85%
<b>VTD: Petrey Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	873	259	567	294	588

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 7

<b>County: Crenshaw AL</b>					
Voting Age	700	29.67%	64.95%	33.68%	67.35%
		213	462	230	230
		30.43%	66.00%	32.86%	32.86%
<b>VTD: Pleasant Home School</b>					
Total:	232	174	42	187	46
		75.00%	18.10%	80.60%	19.83%
Voting Age	188	136	40	146	146
		72.34%	21.28%	77.66%	77.66%
<b>VTD: Rutledge Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	698	474	184	494	193
		67.91%	26.36%	70.77%	27.65%
Voting Age	550	381	147	391	391
		69.27%	26.73%	71.09%	71.09%
<b>VTD: Vidette Comm Ctr</b>					
Total:	304	281	13	287	15
		92.43%	4.28%	94.41%	4.93%
Voting Age	227	210	7	216	216
		92.51%	3.08%	95.15%	95.15%
<b>County: Crenshaw AL</b>					
Total:	12,421	8,728	3,050	9,131	3,287
		70.27%	24.56%	73.51%	26.46%
Voting Age	9,727	6,971	2,353	7,202	7,202
		71.67%	24.19%	74.04%	74.04%
<b>County: Dallas AL</b>					
Total:	38,462	10,409	26,899	11,075	27,497
		27.06%	69.94%	28.79%	71.49%
Voting Age	29,613	8,675	20,104	9,129	9,129
		29.29%	67.89%	30.83%	30.83%
<b>County: Greene AL</b>					
Total:	7,730	1,301	6,246	1,418	6,354
		16.83%	80.80%	18.34%	82.20%
Voting Age	6,070	1,111	4,806	1,203	1,203
		18.30%	79.18%	19.82%	19.82%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

## District: 7

<b>County: Lowndes AL</b>					
Total:	10,311	2,818	7,192	2,984	7,336
		27.33%	69.75%	28.94%	71.15%
Voting Age	8,283	2,437	5,603	2,570	2,570
		29.42%	67.64%	31.03%	31.03%
<b>County: Macon AL</b>					
Total:	19,532	3,252	15,441	3,607	15,792
		16.65%	79.05%	18.47%	80.85%
Voting Age	16,226	2,750	12,849	2,999	2,999
		16.95%	79.19%	18.48%	18.48%
<b>County: Marengo AL</b>					
Total:	19,323	8,428	10,188	8,781	10,400
		43.62%	52.72%	45.44%	53.82%
Voting Age	15,053	6,858	7,735	7,089	7,089
		45.56%	51.39%	47.09%	47.09%
<b>County: Monroe AL</b>					
Total:	19,772	10,391	8,299	10,990	8,541
		52.55%	41.97%	55.58%	43.20%
Voting Age	15,562	8,482	6,341	8,846	8,846
		54.50%	40.75%	56.84%	56.84%
<b>County: Montgomery AL</b>					
Total:	228,954	75,074	130,467	81,942	134,029
		32.79%	56.98%	35.79%	58.54%
Voting Age	177,427	63,536	97,867	68,016	68,016
		35.81%	55.16%	38.33%	38.33%
<b>County: Pickens AL</b>					
Total:	19,123	10,739	7,489	11,185	7,718
		56.16%	39.16%	58.49%	40.36%
Voting Age	15,447	9,053	5,820	9,319	9,319
		58.61%	37.68%	60.33%	60.33%
<b>County: Sumter AL</b>					
Total:	12,345	2,974	8,997	3,142	9,117
		24.09%	72.88%	25.45%	73.85%

## Plan Components with Population Detail

Singleton Congressional Plan

<b>District: 7</b>					
Voting Age	9,914	2,562	7,052	2,675	2,675
		25.84%	71.13%	26.98%	26.98%
<b>County: Tuscaloosa AL</b>					
Total:	227,036	136,582	69,088	146,594	71,742
		60.16%	30.43%	64.57%	31.60%
Voting Age	179,024	112,338	51,418	119,520	119,520
		62.75%	28.72%	66.76%	66.76%
<b>County: Washington AL</b>					
Total:	15,388	10,309	3,318	10,811	3,502
		66.99%	21.56%	70.26%	22.76%
Voting Age	12,081	8,212	2,641	8,530	8,530
		67.97%	21.86%	70.61%	70.61%
<b>County: Wilcox AL</b>					
Total:	10,600	2,880	7,483	3,026	7,598
		27.17%	70.59%	28.55%	71.68%
Voting Age	8,260	2,457	5,639	2,554	2,554
		29.75%	68.27%	30.92%	30.92%
<b>District: 7 Subtotal</b>					
Total:	717,754	320,972	340,574	343,503	350,255
		44.72%	47.45%	47.86%	48.80%
Voting Age	563,640	265,998	258,512	281,303	281,303
		47.19%	45.86%	49.91%	49.91%

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 3

Plan Type: Congressional

**Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts**

Wednesday, October 27, 2021

3:02 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	61
Voting District	1,830

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	6
Voting District	7

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
Voting District	0

**Split Counts***County*

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 6

*Voting District*

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 7

County	Voting District	District	Population
<i>Split Counties:</i>			
Coosa AL		2	4,318
Coosa AL		3	6,069
Covington AL		1	34,421
Covington AL		2	3,149
Crenshaw AL		2	773
Crenshaw AL		7	12,421
Franklin AL		4	9,454
Franklin AL		5	22,659
Jefferson AL		4	2,551
Jefferson AL		6	672,170
St. Clair AL		3	6,585
St. Clair AL		4	84,518
<i>Split VTDS:</i>			
Coosa AL	Goodwater Comm Ctr	2	3
Coosa AL	Goodwater Comm Ctr	3	2,052
Coosa AL	Hanover FD	2	51
Coosa AL	Hanover FD	3	369
Covington AL	Floral NG	1	16
Covington AL	Floral NG	2	2,307
Crenshaw AL	Brantley Comm Ctr	2	211
Crenshaw AL	Brantley Comm Ctr	7	1,085
Franklin AL	Lawlers Fire Dept	4	222
Franklin AL	Lawlers Fire Dept	5	573
Jefferson AL	Corner Sch	4	2,551

## Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

Singleton Congressional Plan

---

<b>County</b>	<b>Voting District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Population</b>
Jefferson AL	Corner Sch	6	230
St. Clair AL	Pell City Civic Ctr	3	550
St. Clair AL	Pell City Civic Ctr	4	4,398

---



User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 3

Plan Type: Congressional

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Saturday, November 27, 2021

7:23 PM

City/Town	District	Population	%
Altoona AL	3	906	95.6
Altoona AL	4	42	4.4
Argo AL	4	4,307	98.6
Argo AL	6	61	1.4
Birmingham AL	3	1,904	1.0
Birmingham AL	6	198,829	99.1
Boaz AL	3	1,110	11.0
Boaz AL	4	8,997	89.0
Brantley AL	2	29	3.5
Brantley AL	7	796	96.5
Calvert AL	1	102	40.0
Calvert AL	7	153	60.0
Collinsville AL	3	13	0.6
Collinsville AL	4	2,046	99.4
County Line AL	4	217	69.8
County Line AL	6	94	30.2
Decatur AL	4	57,880	99.9
Decatur AL	5	58	0.1
Helena AL	3	18,421	88.1
Helena AL	6	2,493	11.9
Hoover AL	3	26,645	28.8

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

City/Town	District	Population	%
Hoover AL	6	65,961	71.2
Huntsville AL	4	7	0.0
Huntsville AL	5	214,999	100.0
Lake View AL	6	305	8.6
Lake View AL	7	3,255	91.4
Leeds AL	3	100	0.8
Leeds AL	4	2,060	16.7
Leeds AL	6	10,164	82.5
Millbrook AL	2	16,161	97.6
Millbrook AL	3	403	2.4
Moundville AL	6	1,778	58.8
Moundville AL	7	1,246	41.2
Notasulga AL	2	48	5.3
Notasulga AL	7	866	94.8
Opp AL	1	6,764	99.9
Opp AL	2	7	0.1
Pell City AL	3	437	3.4
Pell City AL	4	12,502	96.6
Phil Campbell AL	4	992	100.0
Phil Campbell AL	5	0	0.0
Prattville AL	2	1,883	5.0
Prattville AL	3	35,898	95.0
Ragland AL	3	1,656	97.8
Ragland AL	4	37	2.2
Riverside AL	3	1,738	78.0

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

City/Town	District	Population	%
Riverside AL	4	489	22.0
Russellville AL	4	509	4.7
Russellville AL	5	10,346	95.3
Sand Rock AL	3	565	95.6
Sand Rock AL	4	26	4.4
Sardis City AL	3	1,810	99.8
Sardis City AL	4	4	0.2
Sumiton AL	4	2,422	99.1
Sumiton AL	6	22	0.9
Trafford AL	4	0	0.0
Trafford AL	6	613	100.0
Trussville AL	4	1,602	6.1
Trussville AL	6	24,521	93.9
Vance AL	6	73	3.5
Vance AL	7	2,019	96.5
Vestavia Hills AL	3	40	0.1
Vestavia Hills AL	6	39,062	99.9
Woodstock AL	6	1,343	91.2
Woodstock AL	7	129	8.8

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

City/Town	-- Listed by District	
	Population	%
Calvert AL (part)	102	40.0
<b>District 1 Totals</b>	<b>454,203</b>	
Brantley AL (part)	29	3.5
Millbrook AL (part)	16,161	97.6
Notasulga AL (part)	48	5.3
Opp AL (part)	7	0.1
Prattville AL (part)	1,883	5.0
<b>District 2 Totals</b>	<b>464,980</b>	
Altoona AL (part)	906	95.6
Birmingham AL (part)	1,904	1.0
Boaz AL (part)	1,110	11.0
Collinsville AL (part)	13	0.6
Helena AL (part)	18,421	88.1
Hoover AL (part)	26,645	28.8
Leeds AL (part)	100	0.8
Millbrook AL (part)	403	2.4
Pell City AL (part)	437	3.4
Prattville AL (part)	35,898	95.0
Ragland AL (part)	1,656	97.8
Riverside AL (part)	1,738	78.0
Sand Rock AL (part)	565	95.6
Vestavia Hills AL (part)	40	0.1
<b>District 3 Totals</b>	<b>504,402</b>	

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Altoona AL (part)	42	4.4
Argo AL (part)	4,307	98.6
Boaz AL (part)	8,997	89.0
Collinsville AL (part)	2,046	99.4
County Line AL (part)	217	69.8
Huntsville AL (part)	7	0.0
Leeds AL (part)	2,060	16.7
Pell City AL (part)	12,502	96.6
Ragland AL (part)	37	2.2
Riverside AL (part)	489	22.0
Russellville AL (part)	509	4.7
Sand Rock AL (part)	26	4.4
Sardis City AL (part)	4	0.2
Sumiton AL (part)	2,422	99.1
Trafford AL (part)	0	0.0
Trussville AL (part)	1,602	6.1
<hr/>		
<b>District 4 Totals</b>	<b>338,669</b>	
Decatur AL (part)	58	0.1
Phil Campbell AL (part)	0	0.0
Russellville AL (part)	10,346	95.3
<hr/>		
<b>District 5 Totals</b>	<b>460,419</b>	

**Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)**

Singleton Congressional Plan

	Population	%
Argo AL (part)	61	1.4
Birmingham AL (part)	198,829	99.1
County Line AL (part)	94	30.2
Helena AL (part)	2,493	11.9
Hoover AL (part)	65,961	71.2
Lake View AL (part)	305	8.6
Leeds AL (part)	10,164	82.5
Moundville AL (part)	1,778	58.8
Sumiton AL (part)	22	0.9
Trussville AL (part)	24,521	93.9
Vance AL (part)	73	3.5
Woodstock AL (part)	1,343	91.2
<hr/>		
<b>District 6 Totals</b>	<b>620,227</b>	
Brantley AL (part)	796	96.5
Calvert AL (part)	153	60.0
Lake View AL (part)	3,255	91.4
Moundville AL (part)	1,246	41.2
Notasulga AL (part)	866	94.8
Vance AL (part)	2,019	96.5
Woodstock AL (part)	129	8.8
<hr/>		
<b>District 7 Totals</b>	<b>480,555</b>	

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Singleton Congressional Plan

---

### Summary Statistics

Number of City/Town not split	559
Number of City/Town split	33
Number of City/Town split in 2	32
Number of City/Town split in 3	1
Total number of splits	67

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 3

Plan Type: Congressional

## Measures of Compactness Report

Tuesday, November 30, 2021

11:05 AM

	<b>Reock</b>
Sum	N/A
Min	0.24
Max	0.45
Mean	0.33
Std. Dev.	0.07

<b>District</b>	<b>Reock</b>
1	0.29
2	0.41
3	0.30
4	0.33
5	0.24
6	0.30
7	0.45



## Measures of Compactness Report

---

Singleton Congressional Plan

Measures of Compactness Summary

**Reock** The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

User:

Plan Name: Singleton Congressional Plan 3

Plan Type: Congressional

## Measures of Compactness Report

Tuesday, November 30, 2021

11:05 AM

	<b>Schwartzberg</b>
Sum	N/A
Min	1.89
Max	2.12
Mean	2.00
Std. Dev.	0.08

<b>District</b>	<b>Schwartzberg</b>
1	1.89
2	2.12
3	2.01
4	2.03
5	1.90
6	2.02
7	2.06

## Measures of Compactness Report

---

Singleton Congressional Plan

### Measures of Compactness Summary

---

**Schwartzberg** The measure is usually greater than or equal to 1, with 1 being the most compact.



## **THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE**

### **STATE OF ALABAMA**

#### **REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE GUIDELINES**

#### **FOR CONGRESSIONAL, LEGISLATIVE, AND STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION REDISTRICTING**

**May 2011**

Pursuant to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Alabama, the Alabama State Legislature is required to review 2010 Federal Decennial Census data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to determine if it is necessary to redistrict Alabama's congressional, legislative, and State Board of Education districts because of population changes since the 2000 Census. Accordingly, the following guidelines for congressional, legislative, and State Board of Education redistricting have been established by the Legislature's Permanent Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment, (hereinafter referred to as the "Reapportionment Committee").

#### **I. POPULATION**

The total Alabama resident state population of 4,779,736 persons, and the population of defined subunits thereof, as reported by the 2010 Census, shall be the permissible data base used for the development, evaluation, and analysis of proposed redistricting plans. It is the intention of this provision to exclude from use any census data, for the purpose of determining compliance with the one person, one vote requirement, other than that provided by the United States Census Bureau.

#### **II. EQUAL POPULATION REQUIREMENT: ONE PERSON-ONE VOTE**

The goal of redistricting is equality of population of congressional, legislative, and State Board of Education districts as defined below.

##### **1. Congressional Districts**

The Apportionment Clause of Article I, Section 2, of the United States Constitution requires that the population of a state's congressional districts in a state be "as nearly equal in population as practicable." Accordingly, Congressional redistricting plans must be as mathematically equal in population as is possible.

## 2. Legislative And State Board of Education Districts

In accordance with the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, legislative and State Board of Education districts will be drawn to achieve "substantial equality of population among the various districts."

a. Any redistricting plan considered by the Reapportionment Committee will comply with all relevant case law regarding the one person, one vote principle of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, including but not limited to the cases of *Larios v. Cox*, 300 F. Supp. 2d 1320 (N.D. Ga. 2004) *aff'd sub nom Cox v. Larios*, 542 U.S. 947 (2004), and *White v. Regester*, 412 U.S. 755 (1973). When presenting plans to the Reapportionment Committee, proponents should justify deviations from the ideal district population either as a result of the limitations of census geography, or as a result of the promotion of a consistently applied rational state policy.

b. In keeping with subpart a, above, a high priority of every legislative and State Board of Education redistricting plan must be minimizing population deviations among districts. In order to ensure compliance with the most recent case law in this area and to eliminate the possibility of an invidious discriminatory effect caused by population deviations in a final legislative or State Board of Education redistricting plan, in every redistricting plan submitted to the Reapportionment Committee, individual district populations should not exceed a 2% overall range of population deviation. The Reapportionment Committee will not approve a redistricting plan that does not comply with this requirement.

## III. VOTING RIGHTS ACT

1. Districts shall be drawn in accordance with the laws of the United States and the State of Alabama, including compliance with protections against the unwarranted retrogression or dilution of racial or ethnic minority voting strength. Nothing in these guidelines shall be construed to require or permit any districting policy or action that is contrary to the United States Constitution or the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

2. Redistricting plans are subject to the preclearance process established in Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

## IV. CRITERIA FOR CONGRESSIONAL, LEGISLATIVE, AND STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION DISTRICTS

1. All congressional, legislative, and State Board of Education districts will be single-member districts that comply with the population-equality standards discussed above.

2. A redistricting plan will not have either the purpose or the effect of diluting minority voting strength, shall not be retrogressive, and shall otherwise comply with Sections 2 and 5 of the Voting Rights Act and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

3. No district will be drawn in a manner that subordinates race-neutral districting criteria to considerations that stereotype voters on the basis of race, color, or membership in a language-minority group.

4. All legislative and congressional districts will be composed of contiguous and reasonably compact geography.

5. The following legislative redistricting requirements prescribed by the Alabama Constitution shall be complied with:

a. Sovereignty resides in the people of Alabama, and all districts should be drawn to reflect the democratic will of all the people concerning how their governments should be restructured.

b. House and Senate districts shall be drawn on the basis of total population.

c. The number of Senate districts is set by statute at 35 and, under the Alabama Constitution, may not exceed 35.

d. The number of Senate districts shall be not less than one-fourth or more than one-third of the number of House districts.

e. The number of House districts is set by statute at 105 and, under the Alabama Constitution, may not exceed 106.

f. The number of House districts shall not be less than 67.

6. The following redistricting policies contained in the Alabama Constitution shall be observed to the extent that they do not violate or conflict with requirements prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States:

a. Each House and Senate district should be composed of as few counties as practicable.

b. Every part of every district shall be contiguous with every other part of the district. Contiguity by water is allowed, but point-to-point contiguity and long-lasso contiguity is not.

c. Every district should be compact.

7. The following redistricting policies are embedded in the political values, traditions, customs, and usages of the State of Alabama and shall be observed to the extent that they do not violate or subordinate the foregoing policies prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Alabama:

a. Contests between incumbent members of Congress, the Legislature, and the State Board of Education will be avoided when ever possible.

b. The integrity of communities of interest shall be respected. For purposes of these Guidelines, a community of interest is defined as an area with recognized similarities of interests, including but not limited to racial, ethnic, geographic, governmental, regional, social, cultural, partisan, or historic

interests; county, municipal, or voting precinct boundaries; and commonality of communications. Public comment will be received by the Reapportionment Committee regarding the existence and importance of various communities of interest. The Reapportionment Committee will attempt to accommodate communities of interest identified by people in a specific location. It is inevitable, however, that some interests will be advanced more than others by the choice of particular district configurations. The discernment, weighing, and balancing of the varied factors that contribute to communities of interest is an intensely political process best carried out by elected representatives of the people.

c. Local community and political leaders and organizations and the entire citizenry shall be consulted about new district lines.

d. In establishing congressional and legislative districts, the Reapportionment Committee shall give due consideration to all the criteria herein. However, priority is to be given to the compelling state interests requiring equality of population among districts and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, should the requirements of those criteria conflict with any other criteria.

## **V. PLANS PRODUCED BY LEGISLATORS**

1. The confidentiality of any Legislator developing plans or portions thereof will be respected. The Reapportionment Office staff will not release any information on any Legislator's work without written permission of the Legislator developing the plan, subject to paragraph two below.

2. A proposed redistricting plan will become public information upon its introduction as a bill in the legislative process, or upon presentation for consideration by the Reapportionment Committee.

3. Access to the Legislative Reapportionment Office Computer System, census population data, and redistricting work maps will be available to all members of the Legislature upon request. Reapportionment Office staff will provide technical assistance to all Legislators who wish to develop proposals.

4. In accordance with Rule 23 of the Joint Rules of the Alabama Legislature (2011) all amendments or revisions to redistricting plans, following introduction as a bill, shall be drafted by the Reapportionment Office.

5. Drafts of all redistricting plans which are presented for introduction at any session of the Legislature, and which are not prepared by the Reapportionment Office, must be presented to the Reapportionment Office for review of proper form and for entry into the Legislative Data Bank.

## **VI. REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND PUBLIC HEARINGS**

1. All meetings of the Reapportionment Committee and its sub-committees will be open to the public and all plans presented at committee meetings will be made available to the public.

2. Minutes of all Reapportionment Committee meetings shall be taken and maintained as part of the public record. Copies of all minutes shall be made available to the public.
3. Transcripts of all public hearings shall be made and maintained as part of the public record, and shall be available to the public.
4. The Reapportionment Committee will hold public hearings at different locations throughout the State in order to actively seek public participation and public input.
5. All interested persons are encouraged to appear before the Reapportionment Committee and to give their comments and input regarding congressional, legislative, and State Board of Education redistricting. Reasonable opportunity will be given to such persons, consistent with the criteria herein established, to present plans or amendments redistricting plans to the Reapportionment Committee, if desired, unless such plans or amendments fail to meet the minimal criteria herein established.
6. Notices of all Reapportionment Committee meetings will be posted on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth floors of the Alabama State House, the Reapportionment Committee's website, and on the Secretary of State's website. Individual notice of Reapportionment Committee meetings will be sent by email to any citizen or organization who requests individual notice and provides the necessary information to the Reapportionment Committee staff. Persons or organizations who want to receive this information should contact the Reapportionment Office.

## **VII. PUBLIC ACCESS**

1. The Reapportionment Committee seeks active and informed public participation in all activities of the Committee and the widest range of public information and citizen input into its deliberations. Public access to the Reapportionment Office computer system is available every Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Please contact the Reapportionment Office to schedule an appointment.
2. A redistricting plan may be presented to the Reapportionment Committee by any individual citizen or organization by written presentation at a public meeting or by submission in writing to the Committee. All plans submitted to the Reapportionment Committee will be made part of the public record and made available in the same manner as other public records of the Committee.
3. Any proposed redistricting plan drafted into legislation must be offered by a member of the Legislature for introduction into the legislative process.
4. A redistricting plan developed outside the Legislature or a redistricting plan developed without Reapportionment Office assistance which is to be presented for consideration by the Reapportionment Committee must:
  - a. Be clearly depicted on maps which follow 2010 Census geographic boundaries;
  - b. Be accompanied by a statistical sheet listing total population and minority



population for each district and listing the census geography making up each proposed district;

c. Stand as a complete statewide plan for redistricting, or, if presenting a partial plan, fit back into the plan which is being modified, so that the proposal can be evaluated in the context of a statewide plan (i.e., all places of geography must be accounted for in some district);

d. Comply with the guidelines adopted by the Reapportionment Committee.

#### 5. Electronic Submissions

a. Electronic submissions of redistricting plans will be accepted by the Reapportionment Committee.

b. Plans submitted electronically must also be accompanied by the paper materials referenced in this section.

c. See the Appendix for the technical documentation for the electronic submission of redistricting plans.

#### 6. Census Data And Redistricting Materials

a. Census population data and census maps will be made available through the Reapportionment Office at a cost determined by the Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment.

b. Summary population data at the precinct level and a statewide work maps will be made available to the public through the Reapportionment Office at a cost determined by the Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment.

c. All such fees shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund and shall be used to cover the expenses of the legislature.

### **Appendix.**

#### **ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF REDISTRICTING PLANS REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE - STATE OF ALABAMA**

The Legislative Reapportionment Computer System supports the electronic submission of redistricting plans. The electronic submission of these plans must be on either a flash drive or CD ROM. The software used by the Reapportionment Office is the Esri Redistricting Online (RO) Solution.

The electronic file should be in DOJ format (Block, district # **or** district #, Block). This should be a two column, comma delimited file containing the FIPS code for each block, and the district number. The Esri RO Solution has an automated plan import that creates a new plan from the block/district assignment list.

Web services that can be accessed directly with a URL and ArcView Shapefiles can be viewed as overlays. A new plan would have to be built using this overlay as a guide to assign units into a blank RO Solution plan. In order to analyze the plans with our attribute data, edit, and report on, a new plan will have to be built in the RO Solution.

In order for plans to be analyzed with our attribute data, to be able to edit, report on, and produce maps in the most efficient, accurate and time saving procedure, electronic submissions are REQUIRED to be in DOJ format.

Example (DOJ FORMAT BLOCK, DISTRICT #)

SSCCCTTTTTTBBBB,D

SS is the 2 digit state FIPS code

CCC is the 3 digit county FIPS code

TTTTTT is the 6 digit census tract code

BBBB is the 4 digit census block code

, a comma goes before the district number

DDDD is the district number

(The above format is also acceptable with a blank space in place of the comma).

**Contact Information:**

Legislative Reapportionment Office  
Room 811, State House  
11 South Union Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130  
(334) 242-7941

**For questions relating to reapportionment and redistricting, please contact:**

Ms. Bonnie Shanholtzer  
Supervisor  
Legislative Reapportionment Office  
[district@al-legislature.gov](mailto:district@al-legislature.gov)

Please Note: The above e-mail address is to be used only for the purposes of obtaining information regarding redistricting. Political messages, including those relative to specific legislation or other political matters, cannot be answered or disseminated to members of the Legislature. Members of the Permanent Legislative Committee On Reapportionment may be contacted through information contained on their Member pages of the Official Website of the Alabama Legislature.



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
 NORTHERN DIVISION

Treva Thompson, Timothy Lanier, )  
 Pamela King, Darius Gamble, )  
 and Greater Birmingham Ministries, )

Plaintiffs, )

v. )

John H. Merrill, in his official capacity )  
 as Secretary of State, Cindy Sahlie, in )  
 her official capacity as Chair of the )  
 Montgomery County Board of Registrars, )  
 and Leigh Gwathney, in her official )  
 capacity as Chair of the Board of Pardons )  
 and Paroles, )

Defendants. )

Civil Action No.  
 2:16-cv-783-ECM-SMD

**ALABAMA BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES CHAIR LEIGH GWATHNEY’S  
 OBJECTIONS AND ANSWERS TO PLAINTIFFS’ FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES TO HER**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 33, Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles Chair Leigh Gwathney, who is sued in her official capacity in this litigation, hereby objects and responds to Plaintiffs’ interrogatories to her dated March 11, 2020, as set out below.<sup>1</sup>

**General Statement**

Chair Gwathney has relied on the information presently available to her. Further or different information may be discovered during this phase of the litigation. Chair Gwathney will amend her Objections and Responses to the extent required under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26.

Chair Gwathney’s Answers to each Interrogatory are made subject to all objections as to privilege, competence, relevance, materiality, propriety, and admissibility, as well as any and all

---

<sup>1</sup> Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in emails dated March 26, 2020, the State Defendants requested, and were granted, an extension of time until May 11, 2020 to respond.

other objections and grounds that would require the exclusion of evidence. Chair Gwathney reserves the right to make any and all such objections at the appropriate time.

### **General Objections**

Chair Gwathney objects to each and every one of Plaintiffs' *Definitions* and *Instructions* to the extent they purport to impose any requirements or obligations different from, or greater than, those contained in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, applicable orders of the Court, and/or related agreements.

Chair Gwathney objects to each and every one of Plaintiffs' *Definitions* and *Instructions* as inconsistent with the GUIDELINES TO CIVIL DISCOVERY PRACTICE IN THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, which provide that "Lengthy and complex preambles and definitions in discovery requests are discouraged, particularly where they operate to give unexpected breadth or inappropriate effect to the meaning of words which are otherwise reasonably clear." GUIDELINES TO CIVIL DISCOVERY PRACTICE IN THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA at § I. C.

Chair Gwathney objects to *Definition no. 1* and *Instruction no. 3*, which purport to impose a duty on her to consult with "all persons acting or purporting to act on her behalf, including but not limited to her predecessors, agents, representatives, employees, officers, consultants, and/or contractors" and consultants, respectively. Chair Gwathney will not look beyond current Pardons and Paroles employees. Not only do her predecessors not act on her behalf, but it is unreasonable to expect her to provide sworn testimony about information unknown to her office, *e.g.*, consultants and contractors. Additionally, Plaintiffs' *Definition no. 1* and *Instruction no. 3* attempt to impose a burden that is not proportional to the needs of the case.

Chair Gwathney objects to *Instruction no. 1*, which states that "these Interrogatories seek responsive information and Documents authored, generated, disseminated, drafted, produced,

reproduced, or otherwise created or distributed relating to the period from January 1, 2015 to the present.” While Chair Gwathney will read each Interrogatory as seeking information from no earlier than January 1, 2015, Interrogatories do not seek documents, and Plaintiffs’ Instruction is thus contrary to Fed. R. Civ. P. 33 and the GUIDELINES TO CIVIL DISCOVERY PRACTICE IN THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA. Should Chair Gwathney opt to produce business records to answer an Interrogatory, she will do so consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(d), and not with the Plaintiffs’ contrary *Instruction No. 2*.

Chair Gwathney objects to *Instruction no. 8*, which purports to add a discrete subpart to each Interrogatory seeking a description of “all efforts made . . . to obtain the information necessary to answer the Interrogatory” if she lacks knowledge herself.

Chair Gwathney objects to *Instruction no. 10*, which purports to add a discrete subpart to each Interrogatory seeking identification of any individual whom she believes may have “knowledge necessary to respond to the Interrogatory” if she does not.

Chair Gwathney objects that some Interrogatories contain discrete subparts and should be fairly counted as more than one Interrogatory. She reserves the right to object to any subsequently-propounded Interrogatories that she believes take Plaintiffs beyond the number permitted by Fed. R. Civ. P. 33 or any Order of this Court.

Chair Gwathney objects to producing any information from pardon files on the basis of the State’s pardon file privilege, which is codified at Ala. Code § 15-22-36(b). While Magistrate Judge Doyle rejected application of the privilege in this federal lawsuit, he recognized the great burden placed on Chair Gwathney in producing privileged records. Doc. 200 at 4-5. At a minimum, that burden is undeniably part of any Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1) analysis.

**Interrogatory No. 1**

Identify all individuals who have received pardons from YOUR office from January 1, 2015 to the present who had outstanding fines, fees, or restitution at the time of the pardon, the date of the pardon, and the amount of outstanding fines, fees, or restitution at the time of the pardon.

**Objections:**

Chair Gwathney objects to this Interrogatory as not “proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties’ relative access to the relevant information, the parties’ resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

This Interrogatory demands the Board of Pardons and Paroles conduct a review of records for persons who are not parties to this case. Because the Plaintiffs have not established “how information in non-parties’ parole files is relevant to their individual claims,” such a review of all pardon files is unduly burdensome in light of the needs of the case. Doc. 200 at 4.

To the extent that the Plaintiffs are trying to use this Interrogatory to secure an update to previously provided databases, Chair Gwathney objects on grounds that the Interrogatory is not proportional and is unduly burdensome insofar as she has already produced the databases—twice—and they contain thousands of records for non-parties. Chair Gwathney will not produce another update to the databases.

To the extent that this Interrogatory seeks a review of paper pardon files—since databases have already been provided to the Plaintiffs and updated—such a paper-based review would be disproportional and unduly burdensome. Between January 1, 2015 and April 30, 2020, the Board of Pardons and Paroles granted 3,080 pardons to non-parties. The Board will not undertake a paper-based review.

**Answer:**

The Board has previously produced databases, which include records of all individuals who applied for a pardon and were electronically tracked by the Board of Pardons and Paroles along with identifying information for each individual. The databases also include the result of the individual's application and a free text field used to provide additional details to application handlers. The database does not record amounts of outstanding fines, fees, or restitution owed. Thus, the databases would not be sufficient on their own to fully answer this Interrogatory, and a complete answer could only be obtained through an unduly burdensome physical review of paper pardon files. Between January 1, 2015 and April 30, 2020, the Board of Pardons and Paroles held 4,083 pardon hearings and granted a pardon about 75% of the time, resulting in 3,080 pardons. A physical file review of all 3,080 of these pardon files would be required to answer this Interrogatory.

**Interrogatory No. 2**

Identify all individuals who have received remission of fines from January 1, 2015 to the present, the date of the remission, and the amount of the remission.

**Objections:**

Chair Gwathney objects to this Interrogatory as not "proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties' relative access to the relevant information, the parties' resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

This Interrogatory demands the Board of Pardons and Paroles conduct a review records for persons who are not parties to this case. Because the Plaintiffs have not established "how information in non-parties' parole files is relevant to their individual claims," such a review of all remission files is unduly burdensome in light of the needs of the case. Doc. 200 at 4.



To the extent that the Plaintiffs are trying to use this Interrogatory to secure an update to the previously provided remittance database, Chair Gwathney objects on grounds that the Interrogatory is not proportional and is unduly burdensome insofar as she has already produced the database and it contains records for non-parties. Chair Gwathney will not produce an update to the database.

To the extent that this Interrogatory seeks a review of paper pardon files—since the remittance database has already been provided to the Plaintiffs—such a paper-based review would be disproportional and unduly burdensome. While there are many fewer entries in the remittance database and so fewer paper pardon files to pull, they are still the paper pardon files of non-parties. The Board will not undertake a paper-based review.

**Answer:**

The Board of Pardons and Paroles has a remissions database that currently contains roughly 250 entries. This database was produced to the Plaintiffs in its then-current form in 2018. The database includes records of all individuals who applied for a remission of fine and were electronically tracked by the Board of Pardons and Paroles along with identifying information for each individual. The database also includes the result of the individual's application but does not record the amount of the remission. Thus, the database would not be sufficient on its own to fully answer this Interrogatory, and a complete answer could only be obtained through an unduly burdensome physical review of paper pardon files.

**Interrogatory No. 3**

Describe in detail the process by which YOUR office identifies what outstanding fines, fees, and restitution are owed by a CERV applicant, including the officials involved, the databases consulted, and any procedures or guidelines used, with respect to applicants with Alabama convictions, applicants with federal convictions, and applicants with out-of-[S]tate convictions.

**Objections:**

Chair Gwathney objects to this Interrogatory as not “relevant to any parties’ claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties’ relative access to the relevant information, the parties’ resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Plaintiffs Thompson and Gamble do not deny that they owe court-ordered monies, and this Interrogatory goes far beyond asking what they would need to pay in order to be eligible for a CERV. Additionally, Plaintiffs Thompson and Gamble do not have federal or out-of-State convictions, and Plaintiffs have already secured sworn deposition testimony about matters contained in this Interrogatory.

**Answer:**

Generally, the process that should be followed in the field offices for investigating an application for a CERV is as follows:

- Run an NCIC to determine all felony convictions involving moral turpitude. (Staff were trained on the list of felonies involving moral turpitude found in Ala. Act No. 2017-378.)
- Run a statewide index search on AOC to search for all felony convictions involving moral turpitude.
- Review any old PSIs (pre-sentence and post-sentence reports) for felony convictions involving moral turpitude.
- If a CERV applicant has a conviction for a felony involving moral turpitude, verify that all fines, court costs, fees, and victim restitution ordered at the time of sentencing on the disqualifying conviction(s) has/have been paid. Do so by checking AOC’s Enforcement SSN Account Browse (screen EC02) by going to F-10 from the Face Sheet. If the applicant

has out-of-State or Federal convictions, contact that jurisdiction to verify all fines, court costs, fees, and victim restitution ordered at the time of sentencing on the disqualifying conviction(s) has/have been paid. For out-of-State or Federal convictions, document under the “Remarks” section the name of the person who verified the costs were paid.

- Check the Face Sheet on AOC to determine that the applicant is no longer under sentence. If the applicant was on Community Corrections, Unsupervised Probation, *etc.*, verify he/she has completed the sentence. If the conviction is an out-of-State or Federal conviction, document under the “Remarks” section the name of the person who verified the applicant has completed his/her sentence.

In addition to using AOC and NCIC databases, the Board of Pardons and Paroles’ practice for investigating a CERV application also involves searching for pending criminal felony charges or active warrants. Records from the prosecuting District Attorney’s Office may also be reviewed by investigating staff as well as the local Circuit Court Clerk’s Office. For older cases, local probation and parole field office files may be reviewed. Alacourt.com is an additional resource used to review images of court documents by investigating staff. For applicants with federal or out-of-State convictions, established contacts with other jurisdictions are consulted as necessary. Also, the agency may contact the applicant for additional information as needed and applicants may contact the agency to bring errors to the attention of investigating staff.

Effective March 16, 2020, Pardons and Paroles’ Administrative Rules, specifically Alabama Administrative Code Section 640-X-7-.02, provided interested individuals with an application form for a CERV. This rule and the CERV application are posted to the agency’s official website.

**Interrogatory No. 4**

Identify, in order, the most common reasons why a CERV application is denied and the percentage of total denials attributed to outstanding fines, fees, or restitution.

**Objections:**

Chair Gwathney objects to this Interrogatory as not “proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties’ relative access to the relevant information, the parties’ resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

This Interrogatory seeks statistical information not currently maintained by the Board of Pardons and Paroles and which would be unduly burdensome to obtain and analyze. *Cf.* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(B). Existing agency data has already been produced to Plaintiffs *via* databases, which may be responsive in part to this Interrogatory; however, the databases alone would be insufficient to fully respond, and a manual review of thousands of paper files of non-parties would be required.<sup>2</sup> It would be unduly burdensome to conduct a physical review of thousands of paper pardon files and collect statistical data not currently maintained or available in order to supplement databases previously produced to Plaintiffs. Moreover, if such a review were to be undertaken, expert analysis would likely be needed to ascertain the answer to this Interrogatory, and paying an expert for that purpose would be unduly burdensome and unnecessarily expensive for the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Thus, gathering and analyzing the information needed to respond to this Interrogatory would be unduly burdensome and not proportional to the needs of the case.

---

<sup>2</sup> Because the Plaintiffs have not established “how information in non-parties’ parole files is relevant to their individual claims,” such a statistical review of all CERV files is unduly burdensome and not proportional in light of the needs of the case. Doc. 200 at 4.

**Answer:**

The only way to accurately ascertain this information would be for the Board of Pardons and Paroles to conduct an unduly burdensome physical review of thousands of paper pardon files and collect statistical data not currently maintained or available in order to supplement databases previously produced to Plaintiffs in this case. Analysis of manually collected data in conjunction with produced databases would be required. Analysis of the databases alone cannot answer this Interrogatory. The databases include records of all individuals who applied for a CERV and were electronically tracked by the Board of Pardons and Paroles along with identifying information for each individual. The databases also include the result of the individual's application and a free text field used to provide additional details to application handlers. However, these data were used to assist in the processing of applications and were not recorded in a uniform way to produce statistics such as frequency counts or percentages. Moreover, in cases where multiple applications were received by the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the same applicant, data pertaining to previous applications would have been overwritten due to database design and the agency's practice of updating an applicant's existing record rather than creating a new record for each application. Also, instances of duplicate records exist in the databases in error.

**Interrogatory No. 5**

Identify all court costs, fees, surcharges, criminal fines or other legal financial obligations (other than restitution) imposed under Alabama [S]tate law that can disqualify an applicant from obtaining a CERV, the payee for each legal financial obligation identified, the purpose of each legal financial obligation identified, and the use for which the funds for each legal financial obligations are directed.

**Objections:**

Chair Gwathney objects to this Interrogatory as not "proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties' relative access to the relevant information, the parties' resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the

proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Chair Gwathney does not have this information, and it would be unduly burdensome for her to have to acquire it for Plaintiffs, especially when they likely have access to many of the sources of information to which she would look. Moreover, there is no dispute that (1) Plaintiff Thompson owes more than \$33,000 in victim restitution that she has not made payments toward since 2015, (2) Plaintiff Gamble owes nearly \$49,000 on a fine, but is making \$25 monthly payments toward a post-sentencing fee, and (3) Plaintiff Thompson’s restitution and Plaintiff Gamble’s fine make these Plaintiffs ineligible for a CERV.

**Answer:**

The Board of Pardons and Paroles investigates CERV applications to determine whether the felon has outstanding fines, court costs, fees, and victim restitution ordered by the sentencing court at the time of sentencing on disqualifying cases. *See* Ala. Code § 15-22-36.1(a)(3). The Board of Pardons and Paroles does not determine or oversee the payees, purposes, and uses for the court ordered monies imposed on felons, and thus does not have the information demanded by this Interrogatory.

**Interrogatory No. 6**

Describe in detail the process by which YOUR office determines that a financial obligation owed by an applicant is disqualifying, including the officials involved, the databases consulted, and any procedures or guidelines used, with respect to applicants with Alabama convictions, applicants with federal convictions, and applicants with out-of-[S]tate convictions.

**Objections:**

Chair Gwathney objects to this Interrogatory as not “relevant to any parties’ claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties’ relative access to the relevant information, the parties’ resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed.

R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Plaintiffs Thompson and Gamble do not deny that they owe court-ordered monies, and this Interrogatory goes far beyond asking what they would need to pay in order to be eligible for a CERV. Additionally, Plaintiffs Thompson and Gamble do not have federal or out-of-State convictions.

Chair Gwathney further objects to this Interrogatory as vague and/or ambiguous.

**Answer:**

The response to Interrogatory No. 3, above, covers the general process for investigating a CERV application. The Board of Pardons and Paroles looks to an individual's case(s) of conviction to determine whether each conviction is disqualifying for purposes of issuing a CERV. If fines, court costs, fees, and/or victim restitution ordered by the sentencing court at the time of sentencing is/are owed on any disqualifying conviction, the same must be paid for a CERV to be granted under law. *See* Ala. Code § 15-22-36.1(a)(3); Ala. Admin. Code § 640-X-7-.02.

**Interrogatory No. 7**

Describe in detail the process by which YOUR office determines whether an outstanding balance on LFOs is applicable to a disqualifying LFO rather than a non-disqualifying LFO, including the officials involved, the databases consulted, and any procedures or guidelines used, with respect to applicants with Alabama convictions, applicants with federal convictions, and applicants with out-of-[S]tate convictions.

**Objections:**

Chair Gwathney objects to this Interrogatory as not “relevant to any parties’ claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties’ relative access to the relevant information, the parties’ resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Plaintiffs Thompson and Gamble do not deny that they owe court-ordered monies, and this Interrogatory goes far beyond asking what they would need to pay in order to be

eligible for a CERV. Additionally, Plaintiffs Thompson and Gamble do not have any non-disqualifying convictions, any federal convictions, or any out-of-State convictions.

Chair Gwathney further objects to this Interrogatory as vague and/or ambiguous.

**Answer:**

The response to Interrogatory No. 3, above, covers the general process for investigating a CERV application. The Board of Pardons and Paroles looks to an individual's case(s) of conviction to determine whether each conviction is disqualifying for purposes of issuing a CERV. If fines, court costs, fees, and/or victim restitution ordered by the sentencing court at the time of sentencing is/are owed on any disqualifying conviction, the same must be paid for a CERV to be granted under law. *See* Ala. Code § 15-22-36.1(a)(3); Ala. Admin. Code § 640-X-7-.02.

**Interrogatory No. 8**

Identify all instances where YOUR office initially denied a CERV but ultimately determined that the individual was in fact entitled to a CERV at the time of application and granted the CERV, including information about who identified the error, how quickly the error was identified, and how the applicant was notified.

**Objections:**

Chair Gwathney objects to this Interrogatory as not "relevant to any party's claim or defense," Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1), and therefore outside the scope of permissible discovery. Count 13 does not allege that the Board of Pardons and Paroles made errors in the processing of CERV applications; it alleges that the process as set forth in Ala. Code § 15-22-36.1(a)(3) amounts to wealth-based discrimination. Doc. 1 at ¶¶ 245-252; doc. 93 at ¶¶ 65-69. Evidence of errors in the processing of CERV applications is neither relevant nor probative in proving this Count.

Chair Gwathney objects to this Interrogatory as not "proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties' relative access to the relevant information, the parties' resources, the



importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

Plaintiff’s Interrogatory seeks for the Board of Pardons and Paroles to conduct an extensive review of databases already supplied to the Plaintiffs and thousands of paper pardon files of non-parties. Because the Plaintiffs have not established “how information in non-parties’ parole files is relevant to their individual claims,” such a review is unduly burdensome in light of the needs of the case. Doc. 200 at 4.

**Answer:**

The only way to accurately ascertain this information would be for the Board of Pardons and Paroles to conduct an unduly burdensome physical review of thousands of paper pardon files and collect statistical data not currently maintained or available in order to supplement databases previously produced to Plaintiffs in this case. These databases include records of all individuals who applied for a CERV and were electronically tracked by the Board of Pardons and Paroles along with identifying information for each individual. The databases also include the result of the individual’s application and a free text field used to provide additional details to application handlers. However, these data were used to assist in the processing of applications and were not recorded to contain the level of detail sought by this Interrogatory. Moreover, in cases where multiple applications were received by the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the same applicant, data pertaining to previous applications would have been overwritten due to database design and the agency’s practice of updating an applicant’s existing record rather than creating a new record for each application. Thus, the databases alone would be insufficient and an unduly burdensome review of thousands of paper pardon files of non-parties would need to be reviewed to answer this Interrogatory.

**Interrogatory No. 9**

Describe in detail all policies and procedures in place to perform quality control of CERV applicant investigations and identify errors in the processing of CERV applications.

**Objections:**

Chair Gwathney objects to this Interrogatory as not “relevant to any party’s claim or defense,” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1), and therefore outside the scope of permissible discovery. Count 13 does not allege that the Board of Pardons and Paroles made errors in the processing of CERV applications; it alleges that the process as set forth in Ala. Code § 15-22-36.1(a)(3) amounts to wealth-based discrimination. Doc. 1 at ¶¶ 245-252; doc. 93 at ¶¶ 65-69. Evidence of errors in the processing of CERV applications is neither relevant nor probative in proving this Count.

Chair Gwathney objects to this Interrogatory as not “proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties’ relative access to the relevant information, the parties’ resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

**Answer:**

Current Board of Pardons and Paroles’ quality control practices involve promptly issuing the initial CERV assignment to the local field office for investigation where pertinent local records may be accessed as necessary, especially for older disqualifying felony convictions. After local supervisor review and approval, the initial investigation is returned to Pardons and Paroles Headquarters for specialized Board Operations staff in the Pardon Unit to conduct a review and correct any issues identified. Within Board Operations, supervisory staff conduct a secondary review as well. The Pardons and Paroles Director’s designee conducts a final review and issues the CERV. During the investigation and review process, in-house attorneys are available to answer questions that require legal research or a legal opinion as they arise. Regular training is conducted

both formally and informally for impacted agency staff as to the CERV law, updates thereto, and applicable processes, and procedures. Also, the agency may contact the applicant for additional information as needed and applicants may contact the agency to bring errors to the attention of investigating staff.

**Interrogatory No. 10**

Identify all instances where YOUR office has identified errors or problems in the processing of CERV applications and what actions YOUR office took to correct those errors or problems, including any efforts to notify applicants wrongly denied a CERV.

**Objections:**

Chair Gwathney objects to this Interrogatory as not “relevant to any party’s claim or defense,” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1), and therefore outside the scope of permissible discovery. Count 13 does not allege that the Board of Pardons and Paroles made errors in the processing of CERV applications; it alleges that the process as set forth in Ala. Code § 15-22-36.1(a)(3) amounts to wealth-based discrimination. Doc. 1 at ¶¶ 245-252; doc. 93 at ¶¶ 65-69. Evidence of errors in the processing of CERV applications is neither relevant nor probative in proving this Count.

Chair Gwathney objects to this Interrogatory as not “proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties’ relative access to the relevant information, the parties’ resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

Plaintiff’s Interrogatory seeks for the Board of Pardons and Paroles to conduct an extensive review of databases already supplied to the Plaintiffs and thousands of paper pardon files of non-parties. Because the Plaintiffs have not established “how information in non-parties’ parole files is relevant to their individual claims,” such a review is unduly burdensome in light of the needs of the case. Doc. 200 at 4.

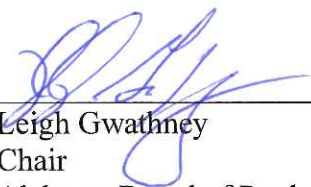
**Answer:**

The only way to accurately ascertain this information would be for the Board of Pardons and Paroles to conduct an unduly burdensome physical review of thousands of paper pardon files and collect statistical data not currently maintained or available in order to supplement databases previously produced to Plaintiffs in this case. These databases include records of all individuals who applied for a CERV and were electronically tracked by the Board of Pardons and Paroles along with identifying information for each individual. The databases also include the result of the individual's application and a free text field used to provide additional details to application handlers. However, these data were used to assist in the processing of applications and were not recorded to contain the level of detail sought by this Interrogatory. Moreover, in cases where multiple applications were received by the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the same applicant, data pertaining to previous applications for the same individual would have been overwritten due to database design and the agency's practice of updating an applicant's existing record rather than creating a new record for each application. Thus, the databases alone would be insufficient and an unduly burdensome review of thousands of paper pardon files of non-parties would need to be reviewed to answer this Interrogatory.

\*\*\*

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing Answers to Interrogatories are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Executed on: 5/11/2020

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Leigh Gwathney  
Chair  
Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles

Respectfully submitted,

Steve Marshall  
*Attorney General*

James W. Davis (ASB-4063-I58J)  
*Deputy Attorney General*

s/ Misty S. Fairbanks Messick  
Winfield J. Sinclair (ASB-1750-S81W)  
Misty S. Fairbanks Messick (ASB-1813-T71F)  
Brad Chynoweth (ASB-0030-S63K)  
*Assistant Attorneys General*

Office of the Attorney General  
501 Washington Avenue  
Post Office Box 300152  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0152  
telephone: 334.353.8674  
facsimile: 334.353.8400  
Jim.Davis@AlabamaAG.gov  
Winfield.Sinclair@AlabamaAG.gov  
Misty.Messick@AlabamaAG.gov  
Brad.Chynoweth@AlabamaAG.gov

### **Certificate of Service**

Pursuant to an agreement memorialized in the Report of the Parties' Planning Meeting, electronic service is acceptable for this document. I hereby certify that I have served a copy of the foregoing document on Danielle Lang ([dlang@campaignlegalcenter.org](mailto:dlang@campaignlegalcenter.org)), Mark P. Gaber ([mgaber@campaignlegalcenter.org](mailto:mgaber@campaignlegalcenter.org)), Molly Danahy ([mdanahy@campaignlegal.org](mailto:mdanahy@campaignlegal.org)); Jim Blacksher ([jblacksher@ns.sympatico.ca](mailto:jblacksher@ns.sympatico.ca)), Jason P. Hipp ([JHipp@jenner.com](mailto:JHipp@jenner.com)), and J. Mitch McGuire ([jmcguire@mandabusinesslaw.com](mailto:jmcguire@mandabusinesslaw.com)), six of the counsel for Plaintiffs, *via* email on this the 11th day of May 2020.

s/ Misty S. Fairbanks Messick  
Of Counsel

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
NORTHERN DIVISION

Treva Thompson, Timothy Lanier, )  
Pamela King, Darius Gamble, )  
and Greater Birmingham Ministries, )

Plaintiffs, )

v. )

Civil Action No.  
2:16-cv-783-ECM-SMD

John H. Merrill, in his official capacity )  
as Secretary of State, Cindy Sahlie, in )  
her official capacity as Chair of the )  
Montgomery County Board of Registrars, )  
and Leigh Gwathney, in her official )  
capacity as Chair of the Board of Pardons )  
and Paroles, )

Defendants. )

**ALABAMA SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN H. MERRILL’S OBJECTIONS AND ANSWERS  
TO PLAINTIFF’S FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES TO HIM**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 33, Secretary of State John H. Merrill, who is sued in his official capacity in this litigation, hereby objects and responds to Plaintiffs’ interrogatories to him dated March 11, 2020, as set out below.<sup>1</sup>

**General Statement**

Secretary Merrill has relied on the information presently available to him. Further or different information may be discovered during this phase of the litigation. Secretary Merrill will amend his Objections and Responses to the extent required under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26.

Secretary Merrill’s Answers to each Interrogatory are made subject to all objections as to privilege, competence, relevance, materiality, propriety, and admissibility, as well as any and all

---

<sup>1</sup> Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in emails dated March 26, 2020, the State Defendants requested, and were granted, an extension of time until May 11, 2020 to respond.

other objections and grounds that would require the exclusion of evidence. Secretary Merrill reserves the right to make any and all such objections at the appropriate time.

### **General Objections**

Secretary Merrill objects to each and every one of Plaintiffs' *Definitions* and *Instructions* to the extent they purport to impose any requirements or obligations different from, or greater than, those contained in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, applicable orders of the Court, and/or related agreements.

Secretary Merrill objects to each and every one of Plaintiffs' *Definitions* and *Instructions* as inconsistent with the GUIDELINES TO CIVIL DISCOVERY PRACTICE IN THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA which provide that "Lengthy and complex preambles and definitions in discovery requests are discouraged, particularly where they operate to give unexpected breadth or inappropriate effect to the meaning of words which are otherwise reasonably clear." GUIDELINES TO CIVIL DISCOVERY PRACTICE IN THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA at § I. C.

Secretary Merrill objects to *Definition no. 1* and *Instruction no. 3* which purport to impose a duty on the Secretary to consult with "all persons acting or purporting to act on his behalf, including but not limited to his predecessors, agents, representatives, employees, officers, consultants, and/or contractors" and consultants, respectively. Secretary Merrill will not look beyond his own current employees. Not only do his predecessors not act on his behalf, but it is unreasonable to expect him to provide sworn testimony about information unknown to his office, *e.g.*, consultants and contractors. Additionally, Plaintiffs' *Definition no. 1* and *Instruction no. 3* attempt to impose a burden that is not proportional to the needs of the case.

Secretary Merrill objects to *Instruction no. 1* which states that "these Interrogatories seek responsive information and Documents authored, generated, disseminated, drafted, produced,



reproduced, or otherwise created or distributed relating to the period from January 1, 2015 to the present.” While Secretary Merrill will read each Interrogatory as seeking information from no earlier than January 1, 2015, Interrogatories do not seek documents, and Plaintiffs’ Instruction is thus contrary to Fed. R. Civ. P. 33 and the GUIDELINES TO CIVIL DISCOVERY PRACTICE IN THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA. Should Secretary Merrill opt to produce business records to answer an Interrogatory, he will do so consistent with Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(d), and not with the Plaintiffs’ contrary *Instruction No. 2*.

Secretary Merrill objects to *Instruction no. 8* which purports to add a discrete subpart to each Interrogatory seeking a description of “all efforts made . . . to obtain the information necessary to answer the Interrogatory” if he lacks knowledge himself.

Secretary Merrill objects to *Instruction no. 10* which purports to add a discrete subpart to each Interrogatory seeking identification of any individual whom he believes may have “knowledge necessary to respond to the Interrogatory” if he does not.

Secretary Merrill objects to Plaintiffs’ use of the phrase “HB 282.” It is highly unlikely that there is any Regular Session of the Alabama Legislature in which there is not a bill introduced bearing the designation HB 282 and, further, if the legislation had not been passed by the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor (or otherwise become law), it would be irrelevant. The legislation became Ala. Act No. 2017-378 and should be so cited, or, when appropriate, a citation to the codification at Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1 may be used.

Finally, Secretary Merrill notes there are two Interrogatories numbered 6, two Interrogatories numbered 11, and two Interrogatories numbered 12. Thus there are no fewer than 19 Interrogatories, despite the fact that the highest number assigned by Plaintiffs is 16. Moreover, multiple Interrogatories contain discrete subparts and should be fairly counted as more than one

Interrogatory, bringing the total to 25 or more. While Secretary Merrill will respond to these Interrogatories (except for the additional discrete subparts in *Instruction no. 8* and *Instruction no. 10*, objected to above), he is not waiving, and, in fact, expressly reserves, the right to object to any subsequently-propounded Interrogatories as beyond the number permitted by Fed. R. Civ. P. 33 or any Order of this Court.

**Interrogatory No. 1**

Identify each person involved in the preparation of your responses to these interrogatories.

**Answer:**

David Brewer, Chief of Staff  
Clay Helms, Deputy Chief of Staff/Director of Elections  
Ed Packard, Administrator of Elections  
Jeff Elrod, Supervisor of Voter Registration  
Hugh R. Evans, III, General Counsel  
Grace Newcombe, Press Secretary/Legislative Liaison

Counsel and their staff were additionally involved in the preparation of these responses.

**Interrogatory No. 2**

Identify the [S]tate interests served by Alabama’s disenfranchisement of people with felonies involving moral turpitude.

**Answer:**

Alabama is a sovereign with an inherent right to determine who shall be a part of her electorate.<sup>2</sup> “The States have long been held to have broad powers to determine the conditions

---

<sup>2</sup> The default rule is that the States set voter qualifications, even in federal elections. U.S. Const. Art. I § 2 cl. 1 (In House elections, “. . . Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.”); U.S. Const. Amend. XVII (Senators elected by the same electors as House Members); *see also* U.S. Const. Art. II § 1 cl. 2 (Presidential Electors need not even be selected by election); U.S. Const. Amend. XIV (recognizing the State’s right to set qualifications and, specifically, to disenfranchise felons). The Constitution has, of course, been amended to impose some limits on that power, U.S. Const. Amend. XV (eliminating disenfranchisement based on “race, color, or previous condition of

under which the right of suffrage may be exercised, absent of course the discrimination which the Constitution condemns.” *Lassiter v. Northampton Cty. Bd. of Elections*, 360 U.S. 45, 50 (1959) (internal citations omitted). In this area, “there is wide scope for exercise of [the State’s] jurisdiction. Residence requirements, age, *previous criminal record* are obvious examples indicating factors which a State may take into consideration in determining the qualifications of voters.” *Id.* at 51 (internal citations omitted; emphasis added).

The practice of disenfranchising those convicted of certain crimes comes from the very first democracies. “In ancient Athens, the penalty for certain crimes was placement in a state of ‘infamy,’ which entailed the loss of those rights that enabled a citizen to participate in public affairs, such as the rights to vote, to attend assemblies, to make speeches, and to hold public office.” *Hayden v. Pataki*, 449 F.3d 305, 316 (2d Cir. 2006) (*en banc*) (citing Mirjan R. Damaska, *Adverse Legal Consequences of Conviction and their Removal: A Comparative Study*, 59 J. Crim. L., Criminology & Police Sci. 347, 351 (1968)). “The Roman Republic also employed infamy as a penalty for those convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude.” *Id.*

Felon disenfranchisement is based on the philosophy of republican government and theory of social compact. “[S]uch provisions are for the protection of the public by permitting only those who have lived up to certain minimum moral and legal standards (by not committing a crime classed as a felony) to exercise the high privilege of participating in government by voting.” *State ex rel. Barrett v. Sartorius*, 175 S.W.2d 787, 788 (Mo. 1943) (*en banc*). The Alabama Supreme Court has explained that, like children or the insane, “[t]he presumption is, that one rendered infamous by conviction of felony, or other base offense indicative of great moral turpitude, is unfit

---

servitude”); U.S. Const. Amend. XIX (enfranchising women); U.S. Const. Amend. XXVI (lowering the voting age to 18), and to eliminate poll taxes, U.S. Const. Amend. XXIV.

to exercise the privilege of suffrage, or to hold office, upon terms of equality with freemen who are clothed by the State with the toga of political citizenship.” *Washington v. State*, 75 Ala. 582, 585 (1884). These are Alabama’s interests.

Judge Friendly offered the following State interests, which Alabama asserts as her own:

The early exclusion of felons from the franchise by many [S]tates could well have rested on Locke’s concept, so influential at the time, that by entering into society every man ‘authorizes the society, or which is all one, the legislature thereof, to make laws for him as the public good of the society shall require, to the execution whereof his own assistance (as to his own decrees) is due.’ [An Essay Concerning the True Original, Extent and End of Civil Government P89.] A man who breaks the laws he has authorized his agent to make for his own governance could fairly have been thought to have abandoned the right to participate in further administering the compact. On a less theoretical plane, it can scarcely be deemed unreasonable for a [S]tate to decide that perpetrators of serious crimes shall not take part in electing the legislators who make the laws, the executives who enforce these, the prosecutors who must try them for further violations, or the judges who are to consider their cases. This is especially so when account is taken of the heavy incidence of recidivism and the prevalence of organized crime. *See The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, A Report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice*, 45-47, 187-196 (1967). A contention that the equal protection clause requires New York to allow convicted mafiosi to vote for district attorneys or judges would not only be without merit but as obviously so as anything can be.

*Green v. Bd. of Elections*, 380 F.2d 445, 451-52 (2d Cir. 1967) (bracketed citation replaces a footnote in the original).

The United States Constitution expressly approves of the right of a State to disenfranchise felons. “[T]he exclusion of felons from the vote has an affirmative sanction in [section] 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment,” which requires that Congressional apportionment include persons who are denied the right to vote “for participation in rebellion, or other crime.” *Richardson v. Ramirez*, 418 U.S. 24, 54, 72 (1974). Indeed, when the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified, “29 States had provisions in their constitutions which prohibited, or authorized the legislature to prohibit, exercise of the franchise by persons convicted of felonies or infamous crimes.” *Richardson*, 418 U.S. at

48.<sup>3</sup> Judge Friendly tells us that “the total [had] risen to forty-two” by 1967. *Green*, 380 F.2d at 450.

Alabama’s Constitution has always disenfranchised persons who have been convicted of certain crimes. The 1819 Constitution provided that those convicted of “bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors” lost their right to vote. ALA. CONST. of 1819, art. VI, § 5. The 1865 Alabama Constitution, when Alabama was under military rule, provided that “no person who shall have been convicted of bribery, forgery, perjury, or other high crime or misdemeanor which may be by law declared to disqualify him, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State.” ALA. CONST. of 1865, art. VIII, § 1. The 1868 Radical Republican Constitution, the 1875 Constitution, and the 1901 Constitution all denied the vote to, *inter alia*, those convicted of felonies. ALA. CONST. of 1868, art. VII, § 3; ALA. CONST. of 1875, art. VIII, § 3; ALA. CONST. art. VIII, § 182 (now repealed). The 1996 constitutional amendment<sup>4</sup> challenged here narrowed the scope of disenfranchisement to only those felonies which involve moral turpitude. ALA. CONST. art. VIII, § 177. Thus, Alabama disenfranchised persons convicted of certain crimes back to the time she gained statehood and while slavery was legal and practiced here, and blacks were lawfully disenfranchised under that regime. She continued to disenfranchise based on criminal convictions during the Reconstruction Legislature and, like many other States, does so today.

Alabama specifically and emphatically denies any State interest in disenfranchising felons whose convictions are for felonies of moral turpitude as a means to disenfranchise based on race: Alabama has no interest in disenfranchising blacks on the basis of race.

---

<sup>3</sup> The Fourteenth Amendment was ratified in 1868, at which time there were 37 States.

<sup>4</sup> The 1996 constitutional amendment was adopted again in 2012 with an additional provision concerning the right to a secret ballot included.

Alabama disenfranchises persons who have self-selected to become felons and who are convicted of their felonious conduct, and, even then, only when the felony involves moral turpitude. “Moral turpitude signifies an inherent quality of baseness, vileness and depravity. It is immoral in itself, regardless of the fact that it is punished by law.” *Ex parte McIntosh*, 443 So. 2d 1283, 1284 (Ala. 1983) (quoting C. Gamble, *McElroy’s Alabama Evidence*, § 145.01(7) (3d ed. 1977)). Moral turpitude is a long-established legal term used in a variety of Alabama laws, most often concerning competence to hold office or for licensure,<sup>5</sup> including in a provision impacting

---

<sup>5</sup> E.g., Ala. Const. art. VII, § 173(a) (“The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, State Auditor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, members of the State Board of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, and justices of the supreme court may be removed from office for willful neglect of duty, corruption in office, incompetency, or intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors or narcotics to such an extent, in view of the dignity of the office and importance of its duties, as unfits the officer for the discharge of such duties for any offense involving moral turpitude while in office, or committed under color thereof, or connected therewith.”); Ala. Code § 5-2A-6(a)(7) (“The superintendent or any member of the Banking Board may be removed from office by a vote of two thirds of the members of the entire banking board for: . . . (7) Any offense involving moral turpitude while in office, committed under color thereof or connected therewith.”); Ala. Code § 5-6A-1 (“No person convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude shall serve as a director” of a bank.); Ala. Code § 5-17-44(a)(7) (“The administrator or any member of the Credit Union Board may be removed from office by a vote of two thirds of the members of the entire Credit Union Board for: . . . (7) any offense involving moral turpitude while in office, committed under color thereof or connected therewith.”); Ala. Code § 5-17-55(c)(1) (“If a member of the Credit Union Board of the Alabama Credit Union Administration . . . is convicted of a felony or any other crime involving moral turpitude . . . the office of the member shall be declared vacant by the administrator.”); Ala. Code § 8-6-9(3)(b) (“The Securities Commission shall issue an order denying effectiveness to, or suspending or revoking the effectiveness of, any registration statement in the sale of securities if it finds that the order is in the public interest and that: . . . (3) The issuer, any partner, officer, or director of the issuer, any person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions, or any person directly or indirectly controlling the issuer, or any underwriter has: . . . b. Has (*sic*) been convicted of a felony or any misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, a security, or any aspect of the securities business.”); Ala Code § 8-19A-11 (a)(1) (“The division may deny licensure to any applicant who: (1) Has been convicted of racketeering or any offense involving fraud, theft, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, or misappropriation of property, or any other crime involving moral turpitude. . . .”); Ala Code § 11-5-33(a)(6) (“No person shall be eligible to hold the office of coroner unless he or she meets the following qualifications: . . . (6) Has not been convicted of a felony offense or any offense involving moral turpitude contrary to the laws of Alabama, or any other state, or the United States.”); Ala Code § 11-43-210(b) (“Any person

---

desiring appointment as a reserve law enforcement officer after April 12, 1990, shall submit a written application to the municipal appointing authority certifying that the applicant is 19 years of age or older, of good moral character and reputation, and that he or she has never been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor involving force, violence, or moral turpitude. . . .”); Ala Code § 11-43C-17 (“ . . . If the councilman shall cease to possess any of these qualifications or shall be convicted of crime involving moral turpitude, his office shall immediately become vacant.”); Ala Code § 11-44E-42 (“ . . . If the commissioner shall cease to possess any of these qualifications or shall be convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, his (her) office shall immediately become vacant.”); Ala Code § 11-49B-6(d) (“The appropriate appointing authority may remove a member of the board only for neglect of duty, an unexcused failure to attend more than one of the regularly scheduled meetings held in a calendar year during the term in office of the member, malfeasance, violation of this chapter, or conviction of a felony or other crime of moral turpitude.”); Ala Code § 12-16-60(a)(4) (“A prospective juror is qualified to serve on a jury if the juror is generally reputed to be honest and intelligent and is esteemed in the community for integrity, good character and sound judgment and also: . . . (4) Has not lost the right to vote by conviction for any offense involving moral turpitude.”); Ala. Code § 12-21-162(b) (“As affecting his credibility, a witness may be examined touching his conviction for a crime involving moral turpitude, and his answers may be contradicted by other evidence.”); Ala. Code § 15-13-159(4)(c) (“ . . . That any agency, company, corporation, or other entity that represents the professional surety company in the county, has no owners or other persons having a direct or indirect financial interest in such agency, company, corporation, or other entity, that have been convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude. If any person having a direct or indirect financial interest in such agency, company, corporation, or other entity has been convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude, then the affidavit or certification shall certify that there has been such conviction, providing the name of the person convicted, and certify that the person convicted has been pardoned or has had a restoration of civil rights.”); Ala. Code § 15-13-160(3)(d) (“That no person having a direct or indirect financial interest in the professional bail company has been convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any person having a direct or indirect financial interest in the bonding business has been convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude, then the person making the certification shall certify that there has been a conviction, provide the name of the person convicted, and certify that the person convicted has been pardoned or has had a restoration of civil rights.”); Ala. Code § 16-24B-3(e)(1)(d) (“An employing board may cancel the contract of a contract principal for cause at any time for any of the following reasons: . . . Conviction of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude.”); Ala. Code § 22-18-6(f)(8) (“The board, following the contested case provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, may suspend or revoke the license or certificate of an EMSP at any level, or a provider service, or it may refuse to grant a license or certificate to any individual or entity at any time that any of the following is determined with respect to the holder or applicant: . . . (8) Has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or a crime in which the victim is an EMSP provider service or an EMS patient, unless the board determines that the fact of the conviction would not likely interfere with the performance of EMS duties.”); Ala. Code § 22-30D-8(b) (“ . . . Any board member may be removed by the Governor after notice and hearing for incompetence, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or moral turpitude.”); Ala. Code § 27-40-5(a)(5) (“The commissioner may revoke or suspend the license of any premium finance company when, and if, after complaint and investigation, it appears to the commissioner that: . . . (5) No

the practice of law.<sup>6</sup> Moral turpitude is used in federal law as well.<sup>7</sup> This standard reflects Alabama's interest in excluding from the franchise those felons whose criminal conduct is particularly reprehensible.

---

license shall issue or remain in force if any principal of the licensee has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude.”); Ala. Code § 34-2-34(3)(c) (“The board shall have the following disciplinary powers: . . . (3) To refuse to issue a certificate, to suspend a certificate for a definite period, or to revoke the certificate of registration of an architect who is found guilty of: . . . c. A felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude by a court of competent jurisdiction . . .”); Ala. Code § 34-4-21(c) (“ . . . The board shall require, and it shall be the responsibility of any applicant for an initial, renewal, or reciprocal license to disclose any prior felony conviction, any prior misdemeanor conviction involving moral turpitude, any pending criminal arrest of any nature except misdemeanor traffic violations, and any prior or pending disciplinary proceedings against the applicant before a board of auctioneers or real estate commission in this or any other [S]tate. . . .”); Ala. Code § 34-4-29(c)(6) (“ . . . The board may also suspend or revoke the license of any licensee for any of the following acts: . . . (6) Being convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction of this or any other state of a criminal offense involving moral turpitude or a felony.”); Ala. Code § 34-8A-4(f) (“ . . . Any board members may be removed by the Governor, after notice and hearing, for incompetence, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or moral turpitude. . . .”); Ala. Code § 34-8A-16(a)(1) (“(a) The board by a majority of the board members present and voting is authorized to withhold, deny, revoke, or suspend, any license or certificate issued or applied for in accordance with this chapter or otherwise discipline a licensed professional counselor or associate licensed counselor upon proof by proper hearing that the applicant, licensed professional counselor, or associate licensed counselor: (1) Has been convicted, within or without the jurisdiction of this state, of a felony, or any offense involving moral turpitude, the record of conviction being conclusive evidence thereof.”); Ala. Code § 34-9-10(d)(12) (“The applicant shall not have been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or of any law dealing with the administering or dispensing of legend drugs, including controlled substances.”); Ala. Code § 34-9-18(a)(11) (“The board may invoke disciplinary action as outlined in subsection (b) whenever it shall be established to the satisfaction of the board, after a hearing as hereinafter provided, that any dentist or dental hygienist has been guilty of the following: . . . (11) Conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction of a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude.”); Ala. Code § 34-13-56(c)(1) (“The board may suspend, revoke, or place on probation a license if the licensee is found guilty of any of the following: (1) Conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude including, but not limited to, any crime where the individual has to register as a sex offender in any jurisdiction.”).

<sup>6</sup> Ala. Code § 34-3-86(1) (“An attorney must be removed for the following causes by the circuit court: (1) Upon his or her being convicted of a felony other than manslaughter or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, in either of which cases the record of his or her conviction is conclusive evidence.”).

<sup>7</sup> *E.g.*, 8 U.S.C. § 1227 (deportable aliens); 8 U.S.C. § 1182 (inadmissible aliens); 21 U.S.C. § 206 (revocation of pharmacy license in areas of China); U.S. Vet. App. R. Admis & Prac, Rule 7.



### **Interrogatory No. 3**

Identify and describe in detail Alabama’s definition of “moral turpitude” prior to the passage of HB 282, and list every felony conviction YOUR office determined was a crime involving moral turpitude or for which a person was disqualified from voting prior to the passage of HB 282.

#### **Objections:**

The Secretary objects to the first discrete subpart of this Interrogatory which calls for him to describe in detail the legal definition of moral turpitude, which is a pure question of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(a)(2) allows for interrogatories that call “for an opinion or contention that relates to fact or the application of law to fact,” but does not authorize Plaintiffs to demand that the Secretary define the meaning of a legal term. The Secretary further objects to the suggestion that moral turpitude meant something different in Alabama than in other places.

The Secretary objects to the second discrete subpart of this Interrogatory which calls for him to list every felony conviction which his office, between January 1, 2015 and the implementation of Ala. Act No. 2017-378, advised involved moral turpitude, such that it was disenfranchising under Alabama law. To the extent that this Interrogatory contains a third subpart that calls for the Secretary to list every felony conviction for which someone in Alabama was denied application or removed from the voter rolls on the basis of a felony conviction for a crime of moral turpitude, between January 1, 2015 and the implementation of Ala. Act No. 2017-378, the Secretary objects to that subpart as well. These demands are not “relevant to any party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties’ relative access to the relevant information, the parties resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

First, with respect to access to the information, the Secretary's office does not keep a list of every felony it has advised to involve moral turpitude and so has no handy answer to the second subpart. Indeed, there are emails which have been produced in this case wherein only the questions, and not the answers, are recorded. Additionally, the Secretary's office does not actually deny voter registration or remove voters from the rolls for convictions of felonies involving moral turpitude; that work is done by the Boards of Registrars in each of the 67 counties. Accordingly, the Secretary could only answer these subparts by reviewing the extensive documents already produced in this case for evidence of advice given (as to the second subpart), and by analyzing the databases produced in this case for evidence of actual registration denials and voter removals (as to the third subpart) and/or reaching out to the Boards of Registrars in the 67 counties to inquire as to their information (as to both subparts). To the extent that the answers, incomplete though they may be, are found in documents and databases already produced in this case, Plaintiffs have equal access to the information.

Second, the work involved in securing this information, which will surely be incomplete, would be extremely burdensome and in no way important to, or justified by, the needs of this case. Each individual Plaintiff's felony was disenfranchising at the time it was committed. Plaintiff Treva Thompson was convicted of theft of property (1st degree) in 2005, years after it was established that theft is a crime of moral turpitude, *Stahlman v. Griffith*, 456 So.2d 287 (Ala. 1984). Plaintiff Timothy Lanier and Plaintiff Pamela King were convicted of felonies (burglary 1st and murder, respectively) before the 1996 Constitutional Amendment; at the time they committed their felonies, all felonies were disenfranchising under Alabama law. Plaintiff Darius Gamble trafficked in cannabis in 2006, years after it was established that this was a felony of moral turpitude, *Ex parte McIntosh*, 443 So.2d 1283 (Ala. 1983). Thus, none of the individual Plaintiffs is disqualified

based on felonies that had not been determined to be disqualifying at the time of the offense. The presence of Greater Birmingham Ministries as a Plaintiff in this case should not be allowed to exponentially expand discovery. Ultimately, Plaintiffs are swatting at gnats in insisting on delving into any lack of clarity or consistency before the implementation of Ala. Act No. 2017-378 because there has been no evidence that race was a factor (such that this discovery could relate to Counts 1 or 2, since it is plainly not relevant to any others) and because the felons had the opportunity to appeal their disenfranchisement to the Alabama court system, where their qualification (or not) to vote could be authoritatively established.

**Answer:**

In 1908, the Supreme Court of Arkansas explained that “‘Moral turpitude is defined to be an act of baseness, vileness, or depravity in the private and social duties which a man owes to his fellowmen or to society in general.’ 20 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, 872. *See, also, Ex parte Mason*, 29 Or. 18, 43 Pac. 651, 54 Am. St. Rep. 772; *In re Kirby*, 10 S. D. 322, 414, 73 N. W. 92, 907, 39 L. R. A. 856. Moral turpitude implies something immoral in itself, regardless of the fact whether it is punishable by law. The doing of the act itself, and not its prohibition by statute, fixes the moral turpitude. It seems clearly deducible from the above-cited authorities that the words ‘moral turpitude’ had a positive and fixed meaning at common law . . . .” *Fort v. Brinkley*, 112 S.W. 1084, 1084 (Ark. 1908). In 1916, the Supreme Court of Alabama quoted *Fort v. Brinkley* in saying “‘Moral turpitude implies something immoral in itself, regardless of the fact whether it is punishable by law. The doing of the act itself, and not its prohibition by statute, fixes the moral turpitude.’” *Pippen v. State*, 73 So. 340, 342 (Ala. 1916).

Similar language has been used to discuss moral turpitude many other times. For instance, in 1959, the Alabama Supreme Court explained that moral turpitude refers to “something immoral

in itself, regardless of the fact that it is punished by law. It must not merely be mala prohibita, but the act itself must be inherently immoral. The doing of the act itself, and not its prohibition by statute, fixes the moral turpitude.” *Sims v. Callahan*, 112 So. 2d 776, 785 (Ala. 1959).

In 1972, the Alabama Supreme Court leaned on a Wisconsin decision in making a similar statement: “Moral turpitude has been defined as ‘as act of baseness, vileness or depravity in the private and social duties which a man owes to his fellowmen or to society in general.’ *Lee v. Wisconsin State Board of Dental Examiners*, 29 Wis.2d 330, 139 N.W.2d 61 [(Wisc. 1966)]. The inherent nature of the offense itself, rather than the mere fact that such acts are made criminal offenses, determines whether any given offense involves moral turpitude.” *Meriwether v. Crown Inv. Corp.*, 268 So. 2d 780, 787 (Ala. 1972).

And, in 1983, the Supreme Court of Alabama quoted Professor Charles Gamble: “Moral turpitude signifies an inherent quality of baseness, vileness and depravity. It is immoral in itself, regardless of the fact that it is punished by law.” *Ex parte McIntosh*, 443 So. 2d 1283, 1284 (Ala. 1983) (quoting C. Gamble, *McElroy’s Alabama Evidence*, § 145.01(7) (3d ed. 1977)).

In 2005, the Alabama Attorney General issued an opinion on the meaning of moral turpitude. Opinion to Hon. William C. Segrest, Executive Director, Board of Pardons and Paroles, dated March 18, 2005, A.G. No. 2005-092. That opinion said:

The Alabama Supreme Court has defined moral turpitude as “an act of baseness, vileness or depravity in the private and social duties which a man owes to his fellowmen or to society in general.” *G.M. Mosley Contractors, Inc. v. Phillips*, 487 So. 2d 876 (Ala. 1986); *Meriwether v. Crown Inv. Corp.*, 289 Ala. 504, 512, 268 So. 2d 780, 787 (1972). An act involving moral turpitude is immoral in itself, regardless of the fact that it is punished by law. *Id.* The Court also notes that all felonies do not, per se, involve moral turpitude. *Owens v. State*, 291 Ala. 107, 278 So. 2d 693 (Ala. 1973).

The Alabama Supreme Court also has explained that, while a crime is not required to have fraud as an element to be considered a crime

involving moral turpitude, the presence of fraud in a crime ensures a finding of moral turpitude: “Without exception, Federal and State Courts have held that a crime in which fraud is an ingredient involves moral turpitude.” *Phillips*, 487 So. 2d at 878, citing *Jordan v. DeGeorge*, 341 U.S. 223, 227 (1951).

Opinion to Hon. William C. Segrest, Executive Director, Board of Pardons and Paroles, dated March 18, 2005, A.G. No. 2005-092 at 2.

Prior to the implementation of Ala. Act No. 2017-378, the Secretary of State’s office advised that at least the following felonies involved moral turpitude:

- Murder
- Old Code murder (Ala. Code 014-314)
- Capital murder (Ala. Code § 13A-5-40(A)(1)-(18))
- Murder (Ala. Code § 13A-6-2)
- Murder - reckless/vehicle (Ala. Code § 13A-6-2(A)(2))
- Felony murder - reckless/vehicle (Ala. Code § 13A-6-2(A)(3))
- Manslaughter
- Rape (any degree)
- Burglary
- Burglary 1st degree
- Burglary 2nd degree
- Burglary 3rd degree
- Robbery
- Robbery 1st degree
- Robbery 2nd degree
- Robbery 3rd degree

- Income tax evasion
- Forgery
- Forgery 1st degree
- Forgery 2nd degree
- Conspiracy to commit fraud
- Aggravated assault
- Assault 1st degree
- Assault 1st degree (liquor)
- Assault 2nd degree
- Possession of marijuana for resale
- Possession of marijuana 1st degree
- Sale of marijuana
- Sale of cocaine
- Unlawful distribution/furnishing of a controlled substance
- Manslaughter
- Theft
- Theft of property 1st degree – shoplifting
- Theft by deception 1st degree
- Theft of property 1st degree
- Theft 1st degree – charitable organization
- Theft of property 2nd degree – shop lifting
- Theft by deception 2nd degree
- Theft of property 2nd

- Theft 2nd degree – charitable organization
- Theft of lost property 1st degree
- Theft of lost property 2nd degree
- Theft trade secret/ trademark
- Transporting stolen vehicles across State lines
- Unauthorized sale of controlled substances
- Bigamy
- Impeachment
- Sodomy (any degree)
- Sexual abuse (any degree)
- Sexual abuse – child less than 12 years old
- Incest
- Sexual torture/abuse
- Enticing a child to enter a vehicle for immoral purposes
- Soliciting a child by computer
- Production of obscene matter involving a minor
- Production of obscene matter
- Parents or guardians permitting children to engage in obscene matter
- Possession of obscene matter
- Possession with intent to distribute child pornography
- Display of obscene matter involving minors
- Obscene material – distribution/possession
- Obscene material – distribution/possession by wholesaler

- Obscene material - production
- Treason
- Child abuse
- Intimidating a witness
- Obstruction of justice
- Making false representation
- Knowledge of such false representation by the perpetrator
- Reliance on the representation of the person defrauded
- An intent to defraud
- Fraud
- Arson
- Blackmail
- Embezzlement
- Extortion
- False pretenses
- Larceny (grand or petty)
- Malicious destruction of property
- Knowingly receiving stolen goods
- Transporting stolen property
- Bribery
- Counterfeiting
- Fraud against revenue or other government functions
- Mail fraud



- Perjury
- Harboring a fugitive from justice (with guilty knowledge)
- Tax evasion (willful)

#### **Interrogatory No. 4**

Identify and describe all known instances of disagreements among [S]tate officials—including Board of Pardons and Paroles’ officials, county election officials, and Secretary of State officials—about which felonies involv[e] moral turpitude.

#### **Objections:**

The Secretary objects to this Interrogatory as not “relevant to any party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties’ relative access to the relevant information, the parties resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). With respect to access to the information, the Secretary’s office does not keep a list of such disagreements and will not review the extensive documents already produced in this case for such disagreements as that evidence, if any, is now equally available to the Plaintiffs. The work involved doing so would be extremely burdensome and in no way important to, or justified by, the needs of this case. Each individual Plaintiff’s felony was disenfranchising at the time it was committed. Plaintiff Treva Thompson was convicted of theft of property (1st degree) in 2005, years after it was established that theft is a crime of moral turpitude, *Stahlman v. Griffith*, 456 So.2d 287 (Ala. 1984). Plaintiff Timothy Lanier and Plaintiff Pamela King were convicted of felonies (burglary 1st and murder, respectively) before the 1996 Constitutional Amendment; at the time they committed their felonies, all felonies were disenfranchising under Alabama law. Plaintiff Darius Gamble trafficked in cannabis in 2006, years after it was established that this was a felony of moral turpitude, *Ex parte McIntosh*, 443 So.2d 1283 (Ala. 1983). Thus, none of the

individual Plaintiffs is disqualified based on felonies that had not been determined to be disqualifying at the time of the offense. The presence of Greater Birmingham Ministries as a Plaintiff in this case should not be allowed to exponentially expand discovery. Ultimately, Plaintiffs are swatting at gnats in insisting on delving into any lack of clarity or consistency before the implementation of Ala. Act No. 2017-378 because there has been no evidence that race was a factor (such that this discovery could relate to Counts 1 or 2, since it is plainly not relevant to any others) and because the felons had—and still have—the opportunity to appeal their disenfranchisement to the Alabama court system, where their qualification (or not) to vote could be authoritatively established.

**Answer:**

While there may have been disagreements, we have no known instances of disagreement based upon present recollection.

**Interrogatory No. 5**

Identify each person involved—and their role—in the proposing, drafting, revising, or finalizing of the bill YOU proposed to the Legislature to define felonies “involving moral turpitude,” which ultimately was enacted as HB 282.

**Objections:**

The Secretary objects because this Interrogatory calls for information protected by legislative privilege. As Magistrate Judge Doyle has recently explained, legislative privilege “protects the legislative process itself” and covers “legislator’s actions in the proposal, formulation, and passage of legislation.” Doc. 199 at 4 (*quoting In re Hubbard*, 803 F.3d 1298, 1308 (11th Cir. 2015)). “The privilege applies with *full force* against requests for information about the *motives* for legislative votes and legislative enactments.” Doc. 199 at 4 (*quoting In re Hubbard*, 803 F.3d at 1310)) (emphasis by the *Thompson* court). “The immunity applies to executive officials and other non-legislators when they are performing a legislative function,” doc.

199 at 5, and thus protects Secretary Merrill and his staff. *See also id.* at 6 (“Therefore the privilege is not waived by discussions with third parties, such as the committee members here, who are integral to the formulation, proposal, and passage of legislation.”). Magistrate Judge Doyle specifically held that legislative immunity applies to the activity of the Voter Disenfranchisement and Restoration of Rights Exploratory Committee “because it directly concerned the formulation, proposal, and passage of the legislation.” Doc. 199 at 6. Additionally, Plaintiffs have already taken extensive testimony on the work of the Exploratory Committee in deposing Ed Packard, John Bennett, Win Johnson, and Judge Tim Jolley; there is no reason to breach the privilege here.

Moreover, even if we assumed *arguendo* that the Exploratory Committee was somehow not engaged in a legislative function sufficient to invoke legislative immunity, then it would be hard to see why anything the committee did would be discoverable in this case. Discovery is limited to “any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case,” which includes consideration of “the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Here, the Exploratory Committee was not the final decisionmaker<sup>8</sup> and so anything that happened there is of little import in proving the decisionmaker’s intent. Further, the supplemental complaint does not allege that Ala. Act No. 2017-378 was passed with a discriminatory intent, see doc. 93 at ¶¶ 46-47, 50-51, and Plaintiffs have no right to discovery on claims they have not brought.

---

<sup>8</sup> The Supreme Court has explained: “The legislative or administrative history may be highly relevant, especially where there are contemporary statements *by members of the decisionmaking body*, minutes of *its* meetings, or reports. In some extraordinary instances the members might be called to the stand at trial to testify concerning the purpose of the official action, *although even then such testimony frequently will be barred by privilege.*” *Vill. of Arlington Heights v. Metro. Hous. Dev. Corp.*, 429 U.S. 252, 268 (citations and footnote omitted; emphasis added).

Secretary Merrill further objects to this Interrogatory as not “proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties’ relative access to the relevant information, the parties resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit,” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1), in that it would be unduly burdensome to fully respond.

**Answer:**

It is public information that the following persons were members of, or attended the meetings of, the Voter Disenfranchisement and Restoration of Voting Rights Exploratory Committee:

- Secretary of State John H. Merrill
- State Senator Linda Coleman, Minority Senate Leader
- Holly Caraway, Chief Counsel for the Office of the Minority Senate Leader
- State Senator Cam Ward
- State Representative David Faulkner
- State Representative Chris England
- Michael Coleman, Hope Inspired Ministries
- Darlene Biehl, crime victim’s advocate
- Jeff Dunn, Alabama Department of Corrections
- Pastor Kenneth Glasgow, a felon, representing The Ordinary Peoples Society
- Will Harrell, ACLU
- Marissa Dodson, ACLU
- Carol Hill, Shelby County Board of Registrars
- Quin Hillyer, freelance journalist

- Win Johnson, Administrative Office of Courts
- Rich Hobson, Director of Administrative Office of Courts
- Summer Scruggs, Clark County Circuit Clerk
- Gabrelle Simmons, Board of Pardons and Paroles
- Cliff Walker, Board of Pardons and Paroles
- Joel Laird, then Chief Legal Counsel of the Secretary of State
- Ed Packard, employee of the Secretary of State
- Tim Jolley, then Circuit Judge for the 27<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

Additionally, John Bennett attended one or more of the Exploratory Committee meetings.

There may have been additional persons, but this is the present recollection of membership/participation in public meetings based upon available resources.

#### **Interrogatory No. 6**

Identify each legislator or other public official that YOU consulted with, the date of those consultation(s), and the nature of your consultation(s) about the bill YOU proposed to the Legislature to define felonies “involving moral turpitude,” which ultimately was enacted as HB 282.

#### **Objections:**

The Secretary objects because this Interrogatory calls for information protected by legislative privilege. As Magistrate Judge Doyle has recently explained, legislative privilege “protects the legislative process itself” and covers “legislator’s actions in the proposal, formulation, and passage of legislation.” Doc. 199 at 4 (*quoting In re Hubbard*, 803 F.3d 1298, 1308 (11th Cir. 2015)). “The privilege applies with *full force* against requests for information about the *motives* for legislative votes and legislative enactments.” Doc. 199 at 4 (*quoting In re Hubbard*, 803 F.3d at 1310)) (emphasis by the *Thompson* court). “The immunity applies to executive officials and other non-legislators when they are performing a legislative function,” doc.

199 at 5, and thus protects Secretary Merrill. *See also id.* at 6 (“Therefore the privilege is not waived by discussions with third parties, such as the committee members here, who are integral to the formulation, proposal, and passage of legislation.”).

Moreover, here Plaintiffs seek to inquire into the conversations of the legislators through Secretary Merrill and so the legislators’ privilege is directly implicated. Two legislators subpoenaed by Plaintiffs in this case have argued that the privilege is broad, doc. 146 at 2, and that it is intended “to foster the free flow of information critically needed by legislators to discharge their official duties free of the burden or threat of defending litigation either as a party or witness,” *id.* at 10. While interrogating Secretary Merrill does not convert the legislators to parties or witnesses, it would stifle the free flow of information if legislators and executive officials were unable to openly communicate about legislative matters for fear of being subject to discovery about those conversations in the future.

Secretary Merrill also objects to this Interrogatory as beyond the proper scope of discovery. Discovery is limited to “any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case,” which includes consideration of “the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Here, the Secretary was not the final decisionmaker<sup>9</sup> and so anything he did is of little import in proving the decisionmaker’s intent. Further, the supplemental complaint does not allege that Ala. Act No. 2017-378 was passed with

---

<sup>9</sup> The Supreme Court has explained: “The legislative or administrative history may be highly relevant, especially where there are contemporary statements *by members of the decisionmaking body*, minutes of *its* meetings, or reports. In some extraordinary instances the members might be called to the stand at trial to testify concerning the purpose of the official action, *although even then such testimony frequently will be barred by privilege.*” *Vill. of Arlington Heights v. Metro. Hous. Dev. Corp.*, 429 U.S. 252, 268 (citations and footnote omitted; emphasis added).

a discriminatory intent, see doc. 93 at ¶¶ 46-47, 50-51, and Plaintiffs have no right to discovery on claims they have not brought. And, finally, trying to answer this Interrogatory would be unduly burdensome.

**Answer:**

The Secretary stands on his objections.

**Interrogatory No. 6 (sic)**

Identify the [S]tate interest(s) served by denying people with past convictions a CERV because they have outstanding legal financial obligations from their criminal sentence that they cannot afford to pay.

**Objections:**

The Secretary objects to this Interrogatory because it exclusively concerns Count 13, and he is not a party as to that claim, doc. 1 at ¶¶ 245-52; doc. 93 at ¶¶ 65-69. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(a) (“ . . . a party may serve on any other party . . . .”); *Ward v. Empire Vision Centers, Inc.*, 262 F.R.D. 256, 261 (W.D.N.Y.) (magistrate judge) (“Notwithstanding the timeliness issue, the federal rules provide that interrogatories may only be served upon parties to the lawsuit. Fed. R. Civ. P. 33 (‘a party may serve on any other party no more than 25 written interrogatories’) (emphasis added). Thus, service upon a non-party is inappropriate.”).

**Answer:**

The Secretary of State is not a party to Count 13.

**Interrogatory No. 7**

Identify the reason why YOUR office excluded bribery, public corruption, and voter fraud from YOUR draft bill defining felonies “involving moral turpitude.”

**Objections:**

The Secretary objects because this Interrogatory calls for information protected by legislative privilege. As Magistrate Judge Doyle has recently explained, legislative privilege

“protects the legislative process itself” and covers “legislator’s actions in the proposal, formulation, and passage of legislation.” Doc. 199 at 4 (*quoting In re Hubbard*, 803 F.3d 1298, 1308 (11th Cir. 2015)). “The privilege applies with *full force* against requests for information about the *motives* for legislative votes and legislative enactments.” Doc. 199 at 4 (*quoting In re Hubbard*, 803 F.3d at 1310)) (emphasis by the *Thompson* court). “The immunity applies to executive officials and other non-legislators when they are performing a legislative function,” doc. 199 at 5, and thus protects Secretary Merrill and his staff. *See also id.* at 6 (“Therefore the privilege is not waived by discussions with third parties, such as the committee members here, who are integral to the formulation, proposal, and passage of legislation.”). Magistrate Judge Doyle specifically held that legislative immunity applies to the activity of the Voter Disenfranchisement and Restoration of Rights Exploratory Committee “because it directly concerned the formulation, proposal, and passage of the legislation.” Doc. 199 at 6. Additionally, Plaintiffs have already taken extensive testimony on the work of the Exploratory Committee in deposing Ed Packard, John Bennett, Win Johnson, and Judge Tim Jolley; there is no reason to breach the privilege here.

Moreover, even if we assumed *arguendo* that the Exploratory Committee was somehow not engaged in a legislative function sufficient to invoke legislative immunity, then it would be hard to see why anything the committee did would be discoverable in this case. Discovery is limited to “any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case,” which includes consideration of “the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Here, the Exploratory Committee was not



the final decisionmaker<sup>10</sup> and so anything that happened there is of little import in proving the decisionmaker's intent. Further, the supplemental complaint does not allege that Ala. Act No. 2017-378 was passed with a discriminatory intent, see doc. 93 at ¶¶ 46-47, 50-51, and Plaintiffs have no right to discovery on claims they have not brought.

**Answer:**

The Secretary stands on his objections.

**Interrogatory No. 8**

Identify all research or analysis YOUR office conducted with respect to the potential racial impact of the chosen felony convictions included in YOUR draft bill defining felonies “involving moral turpitude.”

**Objections:**

The Secretary objects because this Interrogatory calls for information protected by legislative privilege. As Magistrate Judge Doyle has recently explained, legislative privilege “protects the legislative process itself” and covers “legislator’s actions in the proposal, formulation, and passage of legislation.” Doc. 199 at 4 (*quoting In re Hubbard*, 803 F.3d 1298, 1308 (11th Cir. 2015)). “The privilege applies with *full force* against requests for information about the *motives* for legislative votes and legislative enactments.” Doc. 199 at 4 (*quoting In re Hubbard*, 803 F.3d at 1310)) (emphasis by the *Thompson* court). “The immunity applies to executive officials and other non-legislators when they are performing a legislative function,” doc. 199 at 5, and thus protects Secretary Merrill and his staff. *See also id.* at 6 (“Therefore the privilege

---

<sup>10</sup> The Supreme Court has explained: “The legislative or administrative history may be highly relevant, especially where there are contemporary statements *by members of the decisionmaking body*, minutes of *its* meetings, or reports. In some extraordinary instances the members might be called to the stand at trial to testify concerning the purpose of the official action, *although even then such testimony frequently will be barred by privilege.*” *Vill. of Arlington Heights v. Metro. Hous. Dev. Corp.*, 429 U.S. 252, 268 (citations and footnote omitted; emphasis added).

is not waived by discussions with third parties, such as the committee members here, who are integral to the formulation, proposal, and passage of legislation.”). Additionally, Plaintiffs have already taken extensive testimony on the work of the Exploratory Committee in deposing Ed Packard, John Bennett, Win Johnson, and Judge Tim Jolley; there is no reason to breach the privilege here.

**Answer:**

The Secretary stands on his objections.

**Interrogatory No. 9**

Identify each person involved in drafting, proposing, and finalizing all administrative regulations, policies, guidelines, or guidance relating to the implementation of Alabama’s constitutional provision disenfranchising persons convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude or HB 282 from January 1, 2015 through the present, whether proposed or finalized, including such person’s title and office at the time, a description of the person’s involvement in those activities, and the dates of such involvement.

**Answer:**

The Secretary of State’s office has neither adopted nor drafted any administrative rules or guidelines relating to Ala. Act No. 2017-378.

**Interrogatory No. 10**

Identify and describe all actions, formal or informal, taken by YOU from 2017 to the present to inform, educate, or explain the requirements of HB 282 to election officials or the public, and specify the amount of money budgeted and spent on this activity.

**Answer:**

The role of voter registration falls primarily on the Boards of Registrars in the counties. In conjunction with Auburn University, the Secretary of State’s office provides on average, seven annual training sessions for registrars. A small portion of the training does involve Ala. Act No. 2017-378. We have prepared and distributed a Registrar Handbook, which also covers the topic.

While there is some variance, this year we budgeted \$94,000 for registrar training. Again, this covers more than just Ala. Act No. 2017-378.

In addition to registrar training, the Secretary of State's office has conducted a number of activities that inform the general public or portions thereof. With the exception of the printing costs for new voter registration forms, these activities are included in our general budget funding and the office is unable to break out actual costs or expenses. As to the costs for printing the revised voter registration forms, see the Answer to Interrogatory 13, below.

The activities to inform the general public or portions thereof are:

- Making mobile unit visits in each county in the State. At these visits, we have available posters, voter guides and photo ID guides.
- Adding the list of felonies involving moral turpitude found in Ala. Act No. 2017-378 to the Secretary of State's website.
- Revising the voter registration forms (paper-based and on-line) to include information on where to find the list of felonies involving moral turpitude found in Ala. Act No. 2017-378 on the Secretary of State's website.
- Working with the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles to revise the poster on restoration of voting rights. A second revision to the poster was recently approved.
- Working with Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles to develop and revise voter disqualification forms that are used in the process of discharging felons from custody.
- Revising the Board of Registrars handbooks.
- Working with others in revising elections handbooks.
- Conducting events with Legal Services of Alabama and ACLU after Ala. Act No. 2017-378 was enacted.

- Issuing press releases.

In addition, information provided by our office is used by the United States Elections Assistance Commission (the “EAC) to inform the public about voter registration via its website: <https://www.eac.gov/voters/register-and-vote-in-your-state>. For example, to access an Alabama registration form using the EAC website, the prospective voter would click on [https://www.alabamainteractive.org/sos/voter\\_registration/voterRegistrationWelcome.action](https://www.alabamainteractive.org/sos/voter_registration/voterRegistrationWelcome.action) which contains a link to the list of disqualifying felonies:

<https://www.sos.alabama.gov/sites/default/files/voter-pdfs/Updated%20Version%20of%20Moral%20Turpitude%20Crimes.pdf>.

#### **Interrogatory No. 11**

Identify and describe all requests for guidance or inquiries YOUR office has received about whether a specific criminal conviction—including Alabama, out-of-state, and federal offenses—of an applicant is disqualifying under HB 282 and YOUR office’s response to such requests or inquiries.

#### **Objections:**

The Secretary objects to this Interrogatory as not “relevant to any party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties’ relative access to the relevant information, the parties resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). With respect to access to the information, the Secretary’s office does not keep a list of such requests or inquiries and will not review the extensive documents already produced in this case for such requests or inquiries as that evidence, if any, is now equally available to the Plaintiffs. The work involved in doing so would be extremely burdensome and in no way important to, or justified by, the needs of this case. Moreover, each individual Plaintiff’s felony is included in Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1 and any phone call about those felonies (if one has been

made) should have been answered accordingly. The presence of Greater Birmingham Ministries as a Plaintiff in this case should not be allowed to exponentially expand discovery.

**Answer:**

While there may have been such requests, we have no way of tracking this information and there is no present recollection as to any specific instance.

**Interrogatory No. 11 (sic)**

Identify the number of phone calls YOUR office has received on the toll-free line indicated on the voter registration form for questions related to felonies involving moral turpitude, identify the person responsible for responding to that phone line and the hours worked by that individual, and describe the nature of the inquiries received.

**Objections:**

The Secretary objects to this Interrogatory as not “relevant to any party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the parties’ relative access to the relevant information, the parties resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). With respect to access to the information, the Secretary’s office does not keep a list of such phone calls and will not review the extensive documents already produced in this case looking for notes of such calls as that evidence, if any, is now equally available to the Plaintiffs. The work involved doing so would be extremely burdensome and in no way important to, or justified by, the needs of this case. Moreover, each individual Plaintiff’s felony is on the list in Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1 and any phone call about those felonies (if one has been made) should have been answered accordingly. The presence of Greater Birmingham Ministries as a Plaintiff in this case should not be allowed to exponentially expand discovery.

**Answer:**

While the Secretary of State's office may have received such phone calls, we have no way of tracking this information and there is no present recollection as to any specific instance.

**Interrogatory No. 12**

State all facts supporting YOUR contention that “the requirement that felons pay ‘all fines, court costs, fees, and victim restitution ordered by the sentencing court at the time of sentencing on the disqualifying cases,’ Ala. Code § 15-22-36.1(a)(3), is not severable.”

**Objections:**

The Secretary objects to this Interrogatory because it exclusively concerns Count 13, and he is not a party as to that claim, doc. 1 at ¶¶ 245-52; doc. 93 at ¶¶ 65-69. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(a) (“... a party may serve on any other party . . . .”); *Ward v. Empire Vision Centers, Inc.*, 262 F.R.D. 256, 261 (W.D.N.Y.) (magistrate judge) (“Notwithstanding the timeliness issue, the federal rules provide that interrogatories may only be served upon parties to the lawsuit. Fed. R. Civ. P. 33 (‘a party may serve on any other party no more than 25 written interrogatories’) (emphasis added). Thus, service upon a non-party is inappropriate.”).

**Answer:**

The Secretary of State is not a party to Count 13, and thus the contention is not his.

**Interrogatory No. 12 (sic)**

State all facts supporting YOUR contention that “Plaintiffs Thompson and Gamble have unclean hands as to Count 13.”

**Objections:**

The Secretary objects to this Interrogatory because it exclusively concerns Count 13, and he is not a party as to that claim, doc. 1 at ¶¶ 245-52; doc. 93 at ¶¶ 65-69. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(a) (“... a party may serve on any other party . . . .”); *Ward v. Empire Vision Centers, Inc.*, 262 F.R.D. 256, 261 (W.D.N.Y.) (magistrate judge) (“Notwithstanding the timeliness issue, the federal rules

provide that interrogatories may only be served upon parties to the lawsuit. Fed. R. Civ. P. 33 (‘a party may serve on any other party no more than 25 written interrogatories’) (emphasis added). Thus, service upon a non-party is inappropriate.”).

**Answer:**

The Secretary of State is not a party to Count 13, and thus the contention is not his.

**Interrogatory No. 13**

Identify which constitutional provision YOU rely upon in contending that “[i]f Plaintiffs are correct that the NVRA requires the State to list on voter registration forms each and every disenfranchising felony, then the provisions so requiring are unconstitutional” and all facts supporting that contention.

**Objections:**

To the extent this Interrogatory calls for an interpretation of the law, *i.e.*, presents a pure question of law, the Secretary objects. Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(a)(2) allows for interrogatories that call “for an opinion or contention that relates to fact or the application of law to fact,” but does not authorize Plaintiffs to demand that the Secretary brief legal issues or provide Plaintiffs legal research.

**Answer:**

Alabama is a sovereign with an inherent right to determine who shall be a part of her electorate. Indeed, the default rule is that the States set voter qualifications, even in federal elections. U.S. Const. Art. I § 2 cl. 1 (In House elections, “. . . Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.”); U.S. Const. Amend. XVII (Senators elected by the same electors as House Members); *see also* U.S. Const. Art. II § 1 cl. 2 (Presidential Electors need not even be selected by election); U.S. Const. Amend. XIV (recognizing the State’s right to set qualifications and, specifically, to disenfranchise felons). The Constitution has, of course, been amended to impose some limits on

that power, U.S. Const. Amend. XV (eliminating disenfranchisement based on “race, color, or previous condition of servitude”); U.S. Const. Amend. XIX (enfranchising women); U.S. Const. Amend. XXVI (lowering the voting age to 18), and to eliminate poll taxes, U.S. Const. Amend. XXIV. Thus, the Supreme Court has recognized that “[t]he States have long been held to have broad powers to determine the conditions under which the right of suffrage may be exercised, absent of course the discrimination which the Constitution condemns.” *Lassiter v. Northampton Cty. Bd. of Elections*, 360 U.S. 45, 50 (1959) (internal citations omitted). In this area, “there is wide scope for exercise of [the State’s] jurisdiction. Residence requirements, age, *previous criminal record* are obvious examples indicating factors which a State may take into consideration in determining the qualifications of voters.” *Id.* at 51 (internal citations omitted; emphasis added). The Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution may protect this inherent right of sovereignty.

If Plaintiffs’ interpretation of the NVRA as requiring the State to list on voter registration forms each and every disenfranchising felony were to prevail, it would severely interfere with Alabama’s ability to “determine the conditions under which the right of suffrage may be exercised.” *Lassiter v. Northampton Cty. Bd. of Elections*, 360 U.S. at 50 (internal citations omitted). Prior to Ala. Act No. 2017-378, Alabama had no comprehensive and authoritative list of which felonies involve moral turpitude. Thus, prior to the implementation of Ala. Act No. 2017-378, it would have been impossible for Alabama to comply with a requirement to list each and every disenfranchising felony on her voter registration forms while maintaining her chosen moral turpitude standard. To list each and every disenfranchising felony, Alabama would have had to abandon her chosen standard and adopted a reasonably-listed one.



While Alabama has now legislatively adopted a comprehensive and definitive list, the threat made to Alabama's sovereignty by Plaintiffs' interpretation remains. First, there is always the possibility that Ala. Act No. 2017-378 could be invalidated by a State court. Second, experience already shows that the comprehensive and definitive list, codified at Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1, may be amended. In 2019, the Alabama Legislature created a new felony of aggravated theft by deception and added that new felony to Ala. Code § 17-3-30.1. Ala. Act No. 2019-513. Under Plaintiffs' theory, Alabama's voter registration forms would have immediately been in violation of the NVRA as soon as Ala. Act No. 2019-513 took effect. Replacing the forms to add a new felony would be so expensive and cumbersome as to potentially discourage the State from refining its electoral standard in the manner it deems appropriate.

Recently, the Alabama Secretary of State's office undertook a revision of the State's voter registration forms. The primary substantive change was to add, in the Voter Declaration section, the following language: "(The list of disqualifying felonies is available on the Secretary of State's website at [sos.alabama.gov/mtfelonies](https://sos.alabama.gov/mtfelonies))". There are six paper variants of the voter registration form to which this change was made: (1) Agency-Based Voter Registration Form (2-part form); (2) Medicaid Variant of Agency-Based Form; (3) Agency-Based Voter Registration Application (1-part form); (4) Mail-In Voter Registration Application; (5) Department of Human Resources Variant of Mail-In Voter Registration Application; and (6) Medicaid Variant of Mail-In Voter Registration Application. The Secretary of State's office printed a total of 1,650,000 forms at a price of \$114,682.10.<sup>11</sup> Once received, the new voter registration forms had to be distributed to

---

<sup>11</sup> The declaration of Ed Packard filed as doc. 171-1 discussed the process while it was still on-going and thus included estimates. The Secretary incorporates all details of that declaration by reference and produces the business records attached thereto, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(d), by specifying that they may be found in the Court's records at doc. 171-1 at pages 8 through 21.

the following entities throughout the State: Boards of Registrars, Alabama Medicaid Agency, Rehabilitation Services, WIC Program/Public Health, Department of Human Resources, and public libraries. Old forms are never fully retrieved or discarded, and, in fact, continue to be accepted. In addition to the paper-based forms, the Secretary of State makes a fillable PDF available on his website as well as an online form that can be completed electronically. The Secretary's office has had an app to assist voters in registering as well. All of these paper and electronic versions of the voter registration form would also need to be updated every time a change was made to the list of moral turpitude felonies under Plaintiffs' reading of the NVRA. Accordingly, it would be expensive and cumbersome and may discourage the State from refining its electoral standard in the manner it deems appropriate.

The Secretary of State's practice of providing information about where a list of felonies involving moral turpitude may be found and of providing contact information for his office and for the Boards of Registrars on the voter registration forms and online allows the State to determine who shall be a part of its electorate while providing applicants the opportunity to determine whether their felonies are disenfranchising.

**Interrogatory No. 14**

Describe in detail the process by which, and reasons why, YOU determined that HB 282 applies retroactively to those with felony convictions pre-dating the passage of HB 282 and all individuals you consulted in making that determination and their role in the process.

**Objections:**

The Secretary objects to this Interrogatory insofar as it calls for an interpretation of the law, *i.e.*, presents a pure question of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(a)(2) allows for interrogatories that call "for an opinion or contention that relates to fact or the application of law to fact," but does not authorize Plaintiffs to demand that the Secretary brief legal issues or provide Plaintiffs legal research.

**Answer:**

Ala. Act No. 2017-378 applies to elections held within the State of Alabama after its effective date (indeed, the Secretary encouraged the Boards of Registrars to allow persons whose felony convictions were not on the Ala. Act No. 2017-378 list to register to vote even before the effective date so that they would be able to participate in a special federal election for United States Senate that took place shortly after the effective date). That Ala. Act No. 2017-378 applies to elections held within the State of Alabama after its effective date is so plainly obvious that Plaintiffs' interpretation has, as far as we know, never been raised to this office by anyone else or considered outside the context of addressing this litigation. That is, no "process" was necessary.

**Interrogatory No. 15**

Identify and describe all policies, procedures, and/or guidance—informal or formal—that YOUR office has created, disseminated, or communicated related to the voter registration process for individuals who have received a pardon or CERV, including whether a copy of that pardon or CERV must be provided and, if so, if it must be provided even if the voter has previously registered after receiving the pardon or CERV.

**Objections:**

The Secretary objects to this Interrogatory as overbroad, unduly burdensome, and not proportional to the needs of the case brought against him because this Interrogatory is unrelated to any of the Plaintiffs' actual situations. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). None of the Plaintiffs have a pardon or CERV; if they did, it would moot the particular claims they actually bring in this litigation, as it did for former Plaintiff Anna Reynolds, for example. Based on this objection, and consistent with Fed.R.Civ.P.26(b)(1), Plaintiffs should not be permitted to inquire about

registration for persons who have been granted a pardon or CERV when they have not received either. Plaintiffs cannot demand discovery on the behalf of strangers to this litigation.<sup>12</sup>

**Answer:**

No Plaintiff has received a pardon or CERV. The Secretary stands on his objections.

**Interrogatory No. 16**

Identify and describe all instances when YOUR office has identified errors, problems, or inaccuracies in the processing of voter registration applications or voter registration removals with respect to people with criminal convictions and YOUR response to addressing those errors, problems, or inaccuracies.

**Objections:**

The Secretary objects to this Interrogatory as not “relevant to any party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering . . . the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). It is not at all plain why any answer would be relevant to any Count in this litigation, and thus the Interrogatory is not important to resolving the issues. Moreover, the Interrogatory is not proportional because it is clear that each individual Plaintiff’s felony is disenfranchising, and there has been no indication that a mistake of the sort inquired

---

<sup>12</sup> Cf. doc. 200 at 4-5 (“However, plaintiffs’ motion to compel fails for a more fundamental reason. Following denial of class certification, there are not only two named plaintiffs, Gamble and Thompson, pursuing County 13. (Doc. 194 at 2). Plaintiffs’ requests for production numbers 16-24 that seek information from the pardon files of every CERV applicant in the State of Alabama are now grossly disproportional to the needs of the case. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Gamble and Thompson have not established how information in non-parties’ parole files is relevant to their individual claims. Plaintiffs’ sweeping discovery request that were clearly aimed at supporting the LFO subclasses’ claim now impose a burden and expense on Pardons and Paroles that completely outweighs any conceivable benefit to Gamble and Thompson. . . . [T]he Court will not order Pardons and Paroles to produce anything from their files in response to the current overbroad requests.”) (paragraph break omitted).

about here impacted any of them. The presence of Greater Birmingham Ministries as a Plaintiff in this case should not be allowed to exponentially expand discovery.

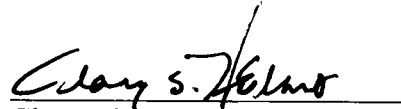
**Answer:**

While errors, problems, or inaccuracies may have occurred, we have no way of tracking this information and there is no present recollection as to any specific instance.

\*\*\*

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing Answers to Interrogatories are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Executed on: 5/11/2020



Clay Helms  
Deputy Chief of Staff/Director of Elections  
Alabama Secretary of State

Respectfully submitted,

Steve Marshall  
*Attorney General*

James W. Davis (ASB-4063-I58J)  
*Deputy Attorney General*

s/ Winfield J. Sinclair  
Winfield J. Sinclair (ASB-1750-S81W)  
Misty S. Fairbanks Messick (ASB-1813-T71F)  
Brad Chynoweth (ASB-0030-S63K)  
*Assistant Attorneys General*

Office of the Attorney General  
501 Washington Avenue  
Post Office Box 300152  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0152  
telephone: 334.353.8674  
facsimile: 334.353.8400  
Jim.Davis@AlabamaAG.gov  
Winfield.Sinclair@AlabamaAG.gov  
Misty.Messick@AlabamaAG.gov  
Brad.Chynoweth@AlabamaAG.gov

### **Certificate of Service**

Pursuant to an agreement memorialized in the Report of the Parties' Planning Meeting, electronic service is acceptable for this document. I hereby certify that I have served a copy of the foregoing document on Danielle Lang ([dlang@campaignlegalcenter.org](mailto:dlang@campaignlegalcenter.org)), Mark P. Gaber ([mgaber@campaignlegalcenter.org](mailto:mgaber@campaignlegalcenter.org)), Molly Danahy ([mdanahy@campaignlegal.org](mailto:mdanahy@campaignlegal.org)); Jim Blacksher ([jblacksher@ns.sympatico.ca](mailto:jblacksher@ns.sympatico.ca)), Jason P. Hipp ([JHipp@jenner.com](mailto:JHipp@jenner.com)), and J. Mitch McGuire ([jmcguire@mandabusinesslaw.com](mailto:jmcguire@mandabusinesslaw.com)), six of the counsel for Plaintiffs, *via* email on this the 11th day of May 2020.

s/ Winfield J. Sinclair  
Of Counsel



Home

News

Sport

Reel

Worklife

More ▾



Search

# NEWS

Home | Coronavirus | Climate | Video | World | US & Canada | UK | Business | Tech | More

US & Canada

ADVERTISEMENT

Ad

Clifford the Big Red Dog

Paramount+

Try it FREE

# US election 2020: Why Trump gained support among minorities

By Ashitha Nagesh  
BBC News

🕒 22 November 2020



US election 2020





| Latinos overtook the black community to become the largest minority voting bloc this election

**Despite his election defeat, President Donald Trump can boast a success that has intrigued pollsters - he was more popular with ethnic minority voters than in 2016.**

Some might find this surprising given that his critics so accused him of racism and Islamophobia. Trump denies the charges and has accused Democrats of taking African Americans voters for granted.


The Republican president gained six percentage points among black men, and five percentage points among Hispanic women. It means some voters changed their minds, after either not voting or voting for another candidate in 2016.

But it tells us something about Trump's unique appeal.


---

ADVERTISEMENT

Ad



Paw Patrol: The Movie

 Paramount+ [Try it FREE](#)

"I was definitely more liberal growing up - my grandmother was big in the civil rights movement here in Texas during the 60s, and I grew up with that



ideology."

Mateo Mokarzel, 40, is a graduate student from Houston, Texas and is of mixed heritage, Mexican and Lebanese. He didn't vote in 2016, and he isn't loyal to either major party - but this time around he decided to cast his vote for the Republicans.

ADVERTISEMENT



"The first time Trump ran I really wasn't convinced. I just thought, here's this celebrity talk-show host guy that wants to run for president, I didn't take him seriously - so I was not a Trump supporter the first time he ran. To be honest, I thought he was a ringer for Hillary, so I just wasn't interested," he tells BBC News.

But Mokarzel says his upbringing in Texas influenced his view of both political parties.

"People forget that Texas used to be a blue [pro-Democrat] state," he says. "The blue here wasn't like the ideological progressives that we think of now. They were more the old-school 'southern Democrats' - very racist, very intolerant. So, it was a totally different party, and I had experiences growing up of a lot of racism."

- No, voting machines didn't delete millions of Trump ballots
- 'My message to Republican friends'

- **Five US voters who changed the race**

Mokarzel brushes off accusations of racism levelled at the president. Instead, he says he was attracted by Trump's isolationist foreign policy and economic policies.

"He really delivered on his anti-globalisation policy," he says. "Neoliberal expansion has really hurt both Mexico and the US, and when you have family that live there, and you can see how it's hurt people living, their jobs, their wages, it really has increased the narco-war, and this is one of the things Trump came in saying - 'hey, we're going to tear apart these trade deals' - and then he actually did it. That was for me the first sign that he actually meant some of the things he was saying."

Mokarzel's wife Lily, a teacher, first-generation Mexican-American and also a Trump supporter, adds that she voted for him for economic reasons - "our salaries have increased" - and because she likes his "genuine self", despite colleagues and her union supporting Biden.

"The way I've been seeing him attacked, the lies," she says. "I never used to vote, because I never felt my vote counted... And I feel like, since Trump has been in office our lives have improved."





MATEO MOKARZEL

| Mateo Mokarzel has voted both Democrat and Republican in the past

Elizabeth, 27, also changed her mind about the president over the course of his four years in office. She's a Mexican-American voter from Laredo, one of Texas's majority-Latino border cities in which Trump over-performed with voters this year. She didn't vote in 2016, and initially wasn't convinced by Trump.

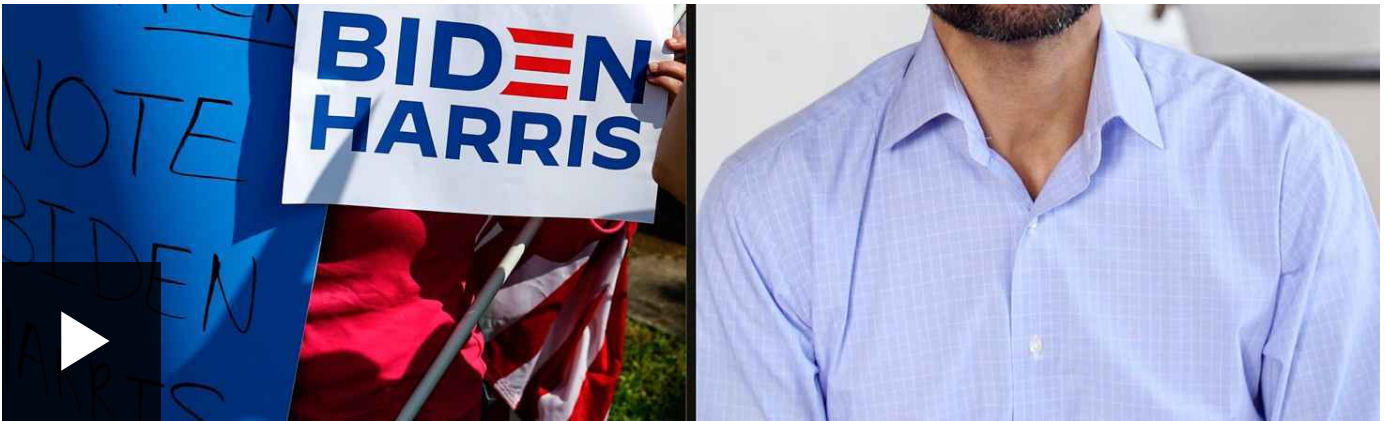
But when it came to casting her vote, she felt the Republican party best reflected her socially conservative, Catholic beliefs - particularly on abortion.

Trump recently nominated anti-abortion judge Amy Coney Barrett for the Supreme Court, and said it was "certainly possible" they could revisit Roe v Wade, the Supreme Court case that legalised abortion nationwide in 1973.

"My family were all Democrats, it was a huge line of Democrats in my family - but this time I did see a difference," Elizabeth says. "A lot of presidents make promises but they never keep them, including [former President Barack] Obama. With Trump, when he came into office he came in promising, and at first I was like, 'oh yeah more empty promises' - but then I started seeing the results... I do love that he's pro-life and pro-God, and for me that's very important."

In 2020 Latinos overtook the black community to become the largest minority voting bloc in the country - and are therefore a politically powerful group. But it is also diverse, made up of people from very different political and cultural backgrounds.





| Why did so many Latinos back Trump?

Even on issues such as immigration, on which President Trump has been notoriously hardline, the Latino community is less monolithic than some assume. A 2017 Gallup poll, for example, found that 67% of Hispanic people said they worried a great deal or a fair amount about illegal immigration - higher than the proportion of non-Hispanic whites (59%) who answered the same way.

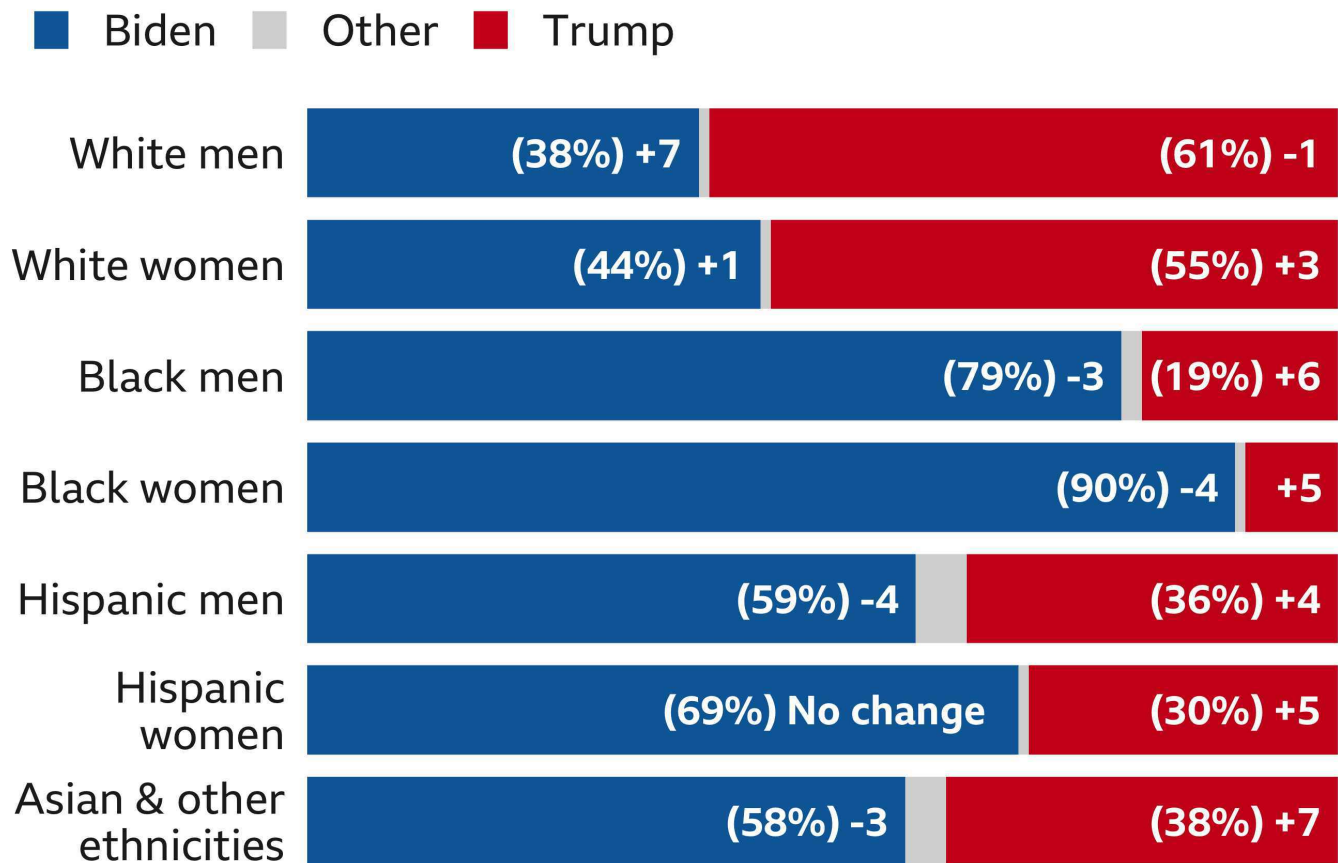
There was surprise on election night when it emerged that Miami-Dade County - the largest county in Florida - had lost a chunk of the Democratic support it had in 2016. Democratic analysts wondered whether the party had done enough to appeal to Cuban-Americans, who make up a large proportion of that county's voters.

The Trump campaign's painting of Biden and Vice-President-elect Kamala Harris as socialists would have also been successful among Cuban-Americans and Venezuelan-Americans.

Cuban-American journalist Paola Ramos wrote in *Vogue* magazine: "I come from a family of Cuban exiles and grew up around dinner tables that discussed the crumbling of Fidel Castro's regime - among family discussion that plotted the awaited return to an island that was overtaken by communism in the early '60s. Like many young Cuban Americans in Florida, we knew the meaning of Castro, socialismo, and comunismo before we even learned how to add or subtract."

## **Support for Trump rises among minorities**

How exit poll suggests people voted by ethnicity, shown with change on 2016\*



Sample size: 15,285 respondents. All figures have a margin of error  
 \*Change shown for Democratic and Republican candidates only. In 2016, other candidates took a small but significant share of the vote

Source: Edison Research/NEP via Reuters

**BBC**

The group that saw the biggest increase in support for Trump compared to 2016, however, was black men. The black community has long been seen as the most solidly Democratic voting bloc. This year was no different.

Sam Fulwood III - who this year conducted the Black Swing Voter Project, a survey - tells BBC News that the rise in support for Trump among black voters is "more hype than reality".

"No other demographic in US society voted for Joe Biden in higher numbers than black men, except black women," said Fulwood, who has been highly critical of Trump.





| 'Now the world sees our vote matters' - how Biden depended on black voters

But although black voters tend to overwhelmingly vote Democrat, they are not a monolith. According to a Pew Research Center study from January 2020, a quarter of black Democrats identify as conservative, and 43% as moderate.

A 2018 Harvard-Harris poll also found that 85% of black Americans favour reducing legal immigration, more than any other demographic - 54% chose the strictest options available, allowing fewer than 250,000 immigrants per year, or even say they want to no new immigrants at all.

In an article in the Los Angeles Times that same year, former diplomat Dave Seminara suggested this was because young black men in the US "often compete with recent immigrants for low-skilled jobs".





| Groups such as Blexit focused on increasing black support for Trump

In their recent book *Steadfast Democrats*, Ismail White and Chryl Laird suggested the reason black voters have so consistently voted Democrat in the past was not because of a unified ideology, but because of "social pressure from other black voters". Organisations such as Blexit, headed up by right-wing personality Candace Owens, gained increasing prominence too.

And this year, several black celebrities appeared to voice their support for Trump, including rappers Curtis Jackson (aka "50 Cent") and Ice Cube - although 50 Cent later rowed back his endorsement, and Ice Cube, who had backed Trump's Platinum Plan, distanced himself from the president's actual campaign.

Black Entertainment Television (BET) founder Robert Johnson also voiced the frustration of black voters with the Democrats, when he told US broadcaster CNBC: "I think black Americans are getting a little bit tired of delivering huge votes for the Democrats, and seeing minimal return in terms of economic wealth and closing the wealth gap, job creation and job opportunities. Joe Biden was not an inspiring candidate for many black Americans."

Fulwood tells BBC News that although most black voters he spoke to for the Black Swing Voters Project overwhelmingly believed President Trump was "racist" and "incompetent", they also admired how he "shows strength and defies the establishment".





| What do Trump supporters think of a Biden presidency?

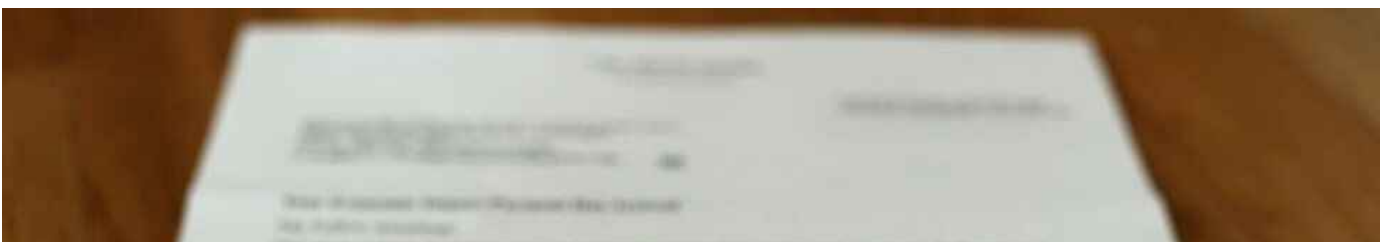
"Because Americans are fiercely independent, they like strong leadership, and Trump projects the image of being a strong leader," he says.

The president seems to defy authority, he adds. "I think that resonates with a great number of, particularly young, African-Americans, who already feel that the establishment is weighted against them. So his rhetoric taps into their antipathy. They don't like him, they don't like his policies, but they like the idea that he sticks it to the establishment."

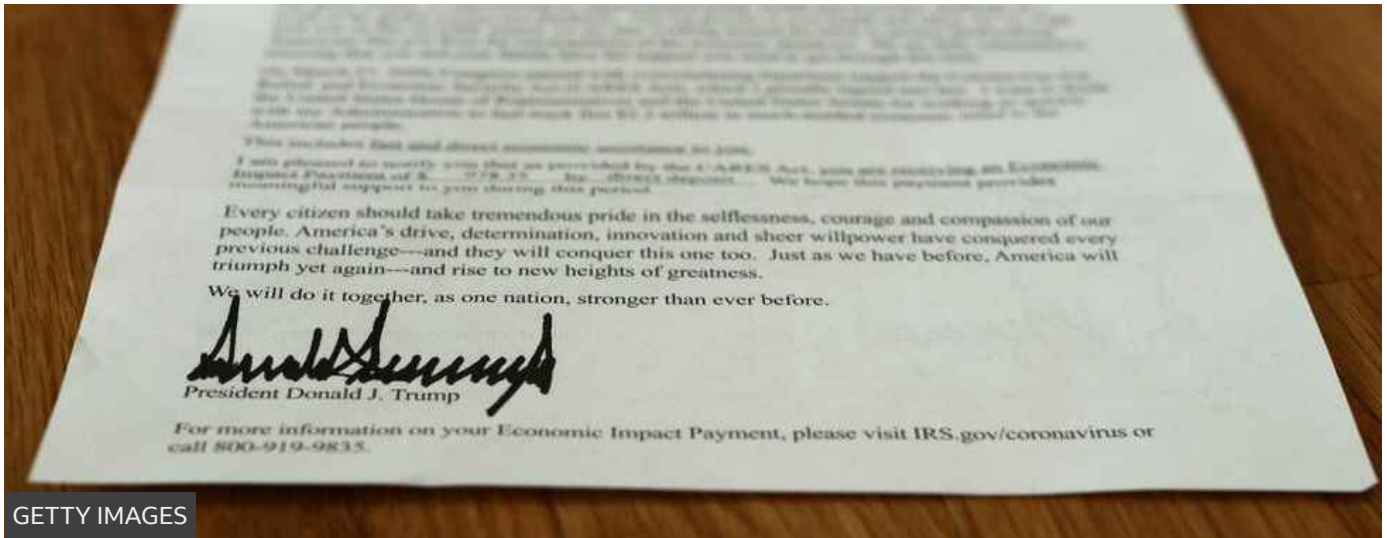
Stephanie Muravchik, author of a new book entitled Trump's Democrats, also suggests President Trump's appeal to some voters was down to his image as a "boss politician" - an old-style local bigwig who she says would be personally familiar with their town's residents.

"It's a culture where men are absolutely required to defend themselves against any kind of insult," she tells BBC News. "Trump really intuitively understands that culture and adopts it as his own. He says things like, 'never show fear, it's all about strength' - when he got Covid and then recovered, he whipped off his mask. That may seem absurd and childish to some, but it reads differently in these communities."

The Covid-19 stimulus cheque sent to US citizens, with a letter personally signed by President Trump, was an example of so-called "boss politics" in action.







| President Trump signed the letters that were sent out with people's stimulus cheques in April

"Trump really wanted to sign the cheques," she adds. "As mine was automatically deposited, I got a letter from the US government signed by Trump, saying 'Hello Stephanie, I have given you this money, I'm looking out for you. Sincerely, Trump'. It was really absurd, but it was brilliant, because it was invoking that model of politician as protector."

But even with all of this in mind, are the racism accusations putting off minority voters?

For Mateo Mokarzel, these claims have only strengthened his resolve to support Trump, and push back against what he calls "media bias".

"He has a strong nationalist stance, and they try to portray that as racist," Mokarzel says. "Protecting your borders and building up your economy is something most Americans want. I don't see how that's racist or some kind of dog whistle."

## You may also be interested in:





| Her ancestors enslaved mine. Now we're friends

## Related Topics

US election 2020

Racism

Donald Trump

Texas

US politics

United States

Joe Biden

## More on this story

### Six legal battles looming for Trump

15 November 2020

### How will this endless US election end?

11 November 2020

### How Biden voters think nation can heal

8 November 2020

## Top Stories

**Pfizer says booster shot promising against Omicron**

🕒 10 hours ago

**England tightens restrictions amid party row**

🕒 2 hours ago

**Ex-boyfriend of Maxwell accuser backs up statement**

🕒 3 hours ago

## Features

**How Myanmar military uses torture to suppress women**

▶  
**Held in chains for using WhatsApp**

**Why is Nigeria destroying Covid vaccines?**



**New Lung Cleaning Device Is Going Viral**

ADVERTISEMENT by Smart Lifestyle Trends

**Africa needs China and the US to work together**

**The secret diaries of Afghan women**

▶

**'A Verstappen can't lose' - the making of an F1**

**BBC Travel: Japan's new 1,000km hiking**

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie: 'I want to say what I think'

phenomenon

trail

## Elsewhere on the BBC

### A second chance at life... 70s style!

Tony Mammoth is a man literally out of time...

### What's it like getting sacked as a footy manager?

Phil Brown shares his experience of getting the chop

## Most Read

1

Ex-boyfriend of Maxwell accuser backs up statement

2

Boss says sorry for 'blundered' mass Zoom firing

3

Finnish PM sorry for clubbing after Covid contact

4

Elizabeth Holmes: I 'never' lied to investors

5 New rules on home working and masks for England

6 Australia deputy PM contracts Covid after UK visit

7 Never-before-seen photos show Epstein-Maxwell bond

8 Lawmakers to hold Trump chief of staff in contempt

9 Netherlands to buy iconic Rembrandt self-portrait

10 Stratton quits as adviser after party video row

ADVERTISEMENT



Paw Patrol: The Movie

 Paramount+

Try it FREE

ADVERTISEMENT



## BBC News Services



On your mobile



On smart speakers



Get news alerts



Contact BBC News

Home

News

Sport

Reel

Worklife

Travel

Future

Culture

Music

TV

Weather

Sounds

Sounds

---

[Terms of Use](#) [About the BBC](#) [Privacy Policy](#) [Cookies](#) [Accessibility Help](#) [Parental Guidance](#)

[Contact the BBC](#) [Get Personalised Newsletters](#) [Why you can trust the BBC](#) [Advertise with us](#)

[AdChoices / Do Not Sell My Info](#)

© 2021 BBC. The BBC is not responsible for the content of external sites. [Read about our approach to external linking.](#)



## U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

July 23, 2008

The Honorable Troy King  
Attorney General  
State of Alabama  
Alabama State House  
11 South Union Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130

Dear Attorney General King:

This refers to your May 27, 2008, request that the Attorney General withdraw his January 8, 2007, objection to a submission under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c, of the method for filling vacancies on the Mobile County Commission in Mobile County, Alabama. See Procedures for the Administration of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act (28 C.F.R. § 51.45).

Your request to withdraw the objection notes the May 27, 2008, decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Riley v. Kennedy*, 128 S. Ct. 1970 (No. 07-77) (2008). The Supreme Court reversed an August 18, 2006 decision of a three-judge federal district court which had concluded that the decisions of the Alabama Supreme Court in *Stokes v. Noonan*, 534 So. 2d 237 (Ala. 1988) and *Riley v. Kennedy*, 928 So. 2d 1013 (Ala. 2005) had led to an unprecleared change affecting voting under Section 5. The Supreme Court held that, in the circumstances of this case, the two Alabama Supreme Court decisions had effectuated no change in the method of filling vacancies on the Mobile County Commission.

Because the United States Supreme Court has held that the matter which is the subject of this submission does not represent any change from the prior law or practice, then no determination by the Attorney General is required or appropriate under Section 5. See 28 C.F.R. §§ 51.2 and 51.35. Accordingly, we have reconsidered our earlier objection in this matter, and pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 51.48, the January 8, 2007, objection to the method for filling vacancies on the Mobile County Commission is hereby withdrawn. However, we note that the failure of the Attorney General to object does not bar subsequent litigation to enjoin the enforcement of the change. See 28 C.F.R. § 51.41.



-2-

Since the Section 5 status of the method for filling vacancies on the Mobile County Commission is before the court in *Kennedy v. Riley*, No. 2:05cv1100 (M.D. Ala.), we are providing a copy of this letter to the court and counsel of record in that case.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Grace Chung Becker".

Grace Chung Becker  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

cc: Court and counsel of record


IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

PAUL CHARLES WESCH,	*
Plaintiff,	*
vs.	* CIVIL ACTION NO. 91-0787-BH
GUY HUNT, et al.,	*
Defendants.	*


SUPPLEMENTAL STIPULATION

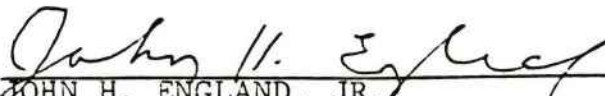
According to 1990 data compiled and released by the United States Bureau of the Census, the African American population in the State of Alabama is sufficiently compact and contiguous to comprise a single member significant majority (65% or more) African American Congressional district. Consequently, all parties agree that a significant majority African American Congressional district should be created.


DATED this the 3rd day of January, 1992.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 MARC GIVHAN  
 Attorney for James Evans and  
 Billy Joe Camp

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 ALGERT S. AGRICOLA  
 Attorney for Guy Hunt

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 JAMES C. WOOD  
 Attorney for L. W. Noonan

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 JOHN H. ENGLAND, JR.  
 Attorney for Intervening  
 Plaintiffs

  
BRUCE N. WILSON  
Attorney for Clarence Watters

  
DAVID A. BOYETT, III  
Attorney for Plaintiff

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

2021 Dec-27 AM 11:39  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
N.D. OF ALABAMA

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

EVAN MILLIGAN, et al.,	)	
	)	CIVIL CASE NO.
Plaintiffs,	)	2:21-CV-01530-AMM
VS.	)	VIDEO DEPOSITION OF:
JOHN MERRILL, et al.,	)	RANDY HINAMAN
	)	
Defendants.	)	

S T I P U L A T I O N S

IT IS STIPULATED AND AGREED, by and between the parties through their respective counsel, that the deposition of:

RANDY HINAMAN,  
may be taken before LeAnn Maroney, Notary Public,  
State at Large, at the law offices of Balch &  
Bingham, 105 Tallapoosa Street, Montgomery,  
Alabama, 36104, on December 9, 2021, commencing at  
9:13 a.m.

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 2

1 IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that  
 2 the signature to and reading of the deposition by  
 3 the witness is waived, the deposition to have the  
 4 same force and effect as if full compliance had  
 5 been had with all laws and rules of Court relating  
 6 to the taking of depositions.  
 7  
 8 IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that  
 9 it shall not be necessary for any objections to be  
 10 made by counsel to any questions, except as to form  
 11 or leading questions, and that counsel for the  
 12 parties may make objections and assign grounds at  
 13 the time of the trial, or at the time said  
 14 deposition is offered in evidence, or prior  
 15 thereto.  
 16  
 17  
 18 \*\*\*  
 19  
 20  
 21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25

Page 4

1 DAVIN M. ROSBOROUGH (Via Zoom)  
 2 JULIE A. EBENSTEIN  
 3 Attorneys at Law  
 4 American Civil Liberties Union Foundation  
 5 125 Broad Street  
 6 New York, New York 10004  
 7 drosborough@aclu.org  
 8  
 9 LaTISHA GOTELL FAULKS (Via Zoom)  
 10 Attorney at Law  
 11 American Civil Liberties Union of Alabama  
 12 P.O. Box 6179  
 13 Montgomery, Alabama 36106  
 14 tgfaulks@aclualabama.org  
 15  
 16 FOR THE SINGLETON PLAINTIFFS: (Via Zoom)  
 17 JAMES URIAH BLACKSHER  
 18 Attorney at Law  
 19 825 Linwood Road  
 20 Birmingham, Alabama 35222  
 21 jublacksher@gmail.com  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25

Page 3

1 A P P E A R A N C E S  
 2  
 3 FOR THE MILLIGAN PLAINTIFFS:  
 4 MICHAEL L. TURRILL  
 5 Attorney at Law  
 6 Hogan Lovells US LLP  
 7 1999 Avenue of the Stars, Ste. 1400  
 8 Los Angeles, California 90067  
 9 michael.turrill@hoganlovells.com  
 10  
 11 BLAYNE R. THOMPSON  
 12 Attorney at Law  
 13 Hogan Lovells US LLP  
 14 609 Main Street, Ste. 4200  
 15 Houston, Texas 77002  
 16 blayne.thompson@hoganlovells.com  
 17  
 18 DEUEL ROSS (Via Zoom)  
 19 Attorney at Law  
 20 NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund  
 21 700 14th Street N.W., Ste. 600  
 22 Washington, DC 20005  
 23 dross@naacpldf.org  
 24  
 25

Page 5

1 MYRON C. PENN  
 2 Attorney at Law  
 3 Penn & Seaborn  
 4 1971 Berry Chase Place  
 5 Montgomery, Alabama 36117  
 6 myronpenn2@hotmail.com  
 7  
 8 ELI J. HARE  
 9 Attorney at Law  
 10 Dicello Levitt Gutzler  
 11 420 20th Street North, Ste. 2525  
 12 Birmingham, Alabama 35203  
 13 Ehare@dicellolevitt.com  
 14  
 15 HENRY C. QUILLEN (Via Zoom)  
 16 Attorney at Law  
 17 Whatley Kallas, LLP  
 18 159 Middle Street, Ste. 2C  
 19 Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801  
 20 hquillen@whatleykallas.com  
 21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 6</p> <p>1 FOR THE CASTER PLAINTIFFS: (Via Zoom)</p> <p>2 LALI MADDURI</p> <p>3 Attorney at Law</p> <p>4 Elias Law Group</p> <p>5 10 G Street NE, Ste. 600</p> <p>6 Washington, DC 20002</p> <p>7 lmadduri@elias.law</p> <p>8</p> <p>9 FOR DEFENDANT JOHN H. MERRILL:</p> <p>10 JIM DAVIS</p> <p>11 Assistant Attorney General</p> <p>12 Office of the Attorney General</p> <p>13 501 Washington Avenue</p> <p>14 Montgomery, Alabama 36130</p> <p>15 jim.davis@alabamaag.gov</p> <p>16</p> <p>17 FOR THE DEFENDANTS JIM McCLENDON &amp; CHRIS PRINGLE:</p> <p>18 DORMAN WALKER</p> <p>19 Attorney at Law</p> <p>20 Balch &amp; Bingham</p> <p>21 105 Tallapoosa Street, Ste. 200</p> <p>22 Montgomery, Alabama 36104</p> <p>23 dwalker@balch.com</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 8</p> <p>1 (5-5-21 Reapportionment Committee</p> <p>2 Redistricting Guidelines)</p> <p>3 Plaintiff's Exhibit 8 - 160</p> <p>4 (District 1-7 maps, RC 000556-562)</p> <p>5 Plaintiff's Exhibit 9 - 179</p> <p>6 (List of 2021 congressional plans)</p> <p>7 Plaintiff's Exhibit 10 - 201</p> <p>8 (State of AL v. US Department of Commerce</p> <p>9 Introduction)</p> <p>10 Plaintiff's Exhibit 11 - 203</p> <p>11 (9-1-21 public hearing transcript excerpt)</p> <p>12 Plaintiff's Exhibit 12 - 208</p> <p>13 (Whole County Plan)</p> <p>14 Plaintiff's Exhibit 13 - 213</p> <p>15 (Tuscaloosa and Montgomery Whole)</p> <p>16 Plaintiff's Exhibit 14 - 213</p> <p>17 (Data table)</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 7</p> <p>1 ALSO PRESENT:</p> <p>2 Paige Ali, Videographer</p> <p>3 Elizabeth Baggett</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6 I N D E X</p> <p>7 MR. THOMPSON: 11-197</p> <p>8 MR. BLACKSHER: 197-229</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11 E X H I B I T L I S T</p> <p>12 PAGE</p> <p>13 Plaintiff's Exhibit 1 - 14</p> <p>14 (Depo notice)</p> <p>15 Plaintiff's Exhibit 2 - 14</p> <p>16 (Subpoena)</p> <p>17 Plaintiff's Exhibit 3 - 21</p> <p>18 (CV)</p> <p>19 Plaintiff's Exhibit 4 - 25</p> <p>20 (Declaration)</p> <p>21 Plaintiff's Exhibit 5 - 92</p> <p>22 (2021 Alabama Congressional Plan, RC 000553)</p> <p>23 Plaintiff's Exhibit 6 - 93</p> <p>24 (2011 Congressional Districts)</p> <p>25 Plaintiff's Exhibit 7 - 135</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 9</p> <p>1 I, LeAnn Maroney, a Court Reporter of</p> <p>2 Birmingham, Alabama, and a Notary Public for the</p> <p>3 State of Alabama at Large, acting as commissioner,</p> <p>4 certify that on this date, pursuant to the Federal</p> <p>5 Rules of Civil Procedure and the foregoing</p> <p>6 stipulation of counsel, there came before me on</p> <p>7 December 9, 2021, RANDY HINAMAN, witness in the</p> <p>8 above cause, for oral examination, whereupon the</p> <p>9 following proceedings were had:</p> <p>10 * * * * *</p> <p>11 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This marks the</p> <p>12 beginning of the deposition of Randy Hinaman in the</p> <p>13 matter of Evan Milligan, et al, versus John H.</p> <p>14 Merrill, et al., Civil Case Number 2:21-CV-01530-AMM</p> <p>15 filed in the United States District Court for the</p> <p>16 Northern District of Alabama. The date is December</p> <p>17 9, 2021. The time is 9:13 a.m</p> <p>18 All attorneys present, will you please</p> <p>19 state your names and whom you represent.</p> <p>20 MR. HARE: Eli Hare on behalf of the</p> <p>21 Singleton plaintiffs.</p> <p>22 MR. DAVIS: Jim Davis for Secretary</p> <p>23 Merrill.</p> <p>24 MR. WALKER: Dorman Walker for the</p> <p>25 Committee Chairs, Senator Jim McClendon and</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 10</p> <p>1 Representative Chris Pringle. 2 MR. PENN: Myron Penn for the Singleton 3 plaintiffs. 4 MR. TURRILL: Mike Turrill for the 5 Milligan plaintiffs. 6 MR. THOMPSON: And Blain Thompson for 7 the Milligan plaintiffs. 8 MR. BLACKSHER: And Jim Blacksher for 9 the Singleton plaintiffs. I'll be asking questions 10 virtually. 11 MS. MADDURI: Lali Madduri for the 12 Caster plaintiffs. 13 MR. QUILLEN: Henry Quillen for the 14 Singleton plaintiffs. 15 MR. ROSS: Deuel Ross for the Milligan 16 plaintiffs. 17 MR. ROSBOROUGH: Davin Rosborough for 18 the Milligan plaintiffs. 19 MS. EBENSTEIN: Good morning. Julie 20 Ebenstein for the Milligan plaintiffs. 21 MS. FAULKS: Good morning. Tish Faulks 22 for the Milligan plaintiffs. 23 MS. BAGGETT: Good morning. It's 24 Elizabeth Baggett for the Milligan plaintiffs. I'm 25 a law clerk, not an attorney.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 12</p> <p>1 Q. Is there anything that might prevent you 2 from understanding my questions or answering 3 truthfully today? 4 A. No. 5 Q. Are you being represented by a lawyer 6 today? 7 A. Dorman Walker with the reapportionment 8 committee. 9 Q. Are you paying Mr. Walker to be your 10 lawyer today? 11 A. I am not. 12 Q. Do you assume that plaintiffs or the 13 State of Alabama is paying Mr. Walker to be your 14 lawyer today? 15 A. I do. 16 Q. Have you ever been deposed before? 17 A. I have. 18 Q. How many times? 19 A. Once. Once is all I remember, not 20 counting trial. 21 Q. And was that in the ALBC versus the 22 State of Alabama lawsuit? 23 A. Yes, sir. 24 Q. All right. So I'll go over a few of the 25 key rules.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 11</p> <p>1 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Court Reporter, will 2 you please swear in the witness. 3 RANDY HINAMAN, 4 having been duly sworn, was examined and testified 5 as follows: 6 THE REPORTER: Usual stipulations? 7 MR. WALKER: The ones that we've just 8 discussed. 9 MR. THOMPSON: Yes. 10 Mr. Walker, did you want to say 11 something before we begin? 12 MR. WALKER: Yes. I'd like to put on 13 the record that the committee chair, Senator Jim 14 McClendon, and Representative Chris Pringle have 15 asserted their legislative privilege and immunity in 16 this case. Of course, the Court has not yet ruled 17 on that. Thank you. 18 EXAMINATION BY MR. THOMPSON: 19 Q. Good morning, sir. 20 A. Good morning. 21 Q. Please state your name for the record. 22 A. Randy Hinaman. 23 Q. Mr. Hinaman, you understand that you're 24 testifying under oath right now? 25 A. I do.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 13</p> <p>1 I think that last deposition was about 2 eight years ago. Is that correct? 3 A. Yes, sir. 4 Q. Okay. So I'll be asking questions 5 today. And then after I'm done, there will be 6 several other people asking questions, as well. 7 If you don't understand a question, just 8 let me know. Is that okay? 9 A. Yes, sir. 10 Q. If you answer a question, I will assume 11 that you understood it. Is that fair? 12 A. Yes. 13 Q. Also, as you can see, we have a court 14 reporter here who is doing an amazing job typing 15 everything that we say as we go. But it's very 16 important, because she's typing it, that we both 17 speak one at a time. So I'll do my best to wait 18 until you're done answering questions. And if you 19 can do the same, that will help her out a lot. Is 20 that all right? 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. And then we'll take a break about every 23 hour. If you need a break before then, just let us 24 know, and we can do that as long as there's not a 25 question pending. Fair?</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 14</p> <p>1 A. Very well. 2 3 (Plaintiff's Exhibits 1&amp;2 4 were marked for identification.) 5 6 Q. I'm handing you what's been marked as 7 Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2. 8 MR. THOMPSON: I've got copies for 9 everyone else to the extent you would like one. 10 Q. This is a copy of the deposition notice 11 and subpoena. 12 MR. WALKER: Which one is which? 13 MR. THOMPSON: Exhibit 1 is the notice. 14 MR. WALKER: Okay. 15 MR. THOMPSON: And Exhibit 2 is the 16 subpoena. 17 MR. WALKER: Thanks. 18 Q. Have you seen a copy of these documents 19 before today? 20 A. I have. 21 Q. Both of them? 22 A. Yes, sir. 23 Q. Who provided them to you? 24 A. Dorman Walker. 25 Q. And when was that?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 16</p> <p>1 Q. Did you review any of the complaints in 2 this lawsuit? 3 A. No, I didn't. 4 Q. Did you review any maps? 5 A. Yeah. I looked -- I looked at the 6 current -- the map that was passed. And I also 7 looked briefly at some of the other maps that were 8 offered to the legislature. 9 Q. Which other maps did you look at? 10 A. The Singleton -- 11 MR. BLACKSHER: Randy needs to speak up 12 a little bit, please. 13 THE WITNESS: Sure. 14 A. The Singleton maps, the Coleman map, and 15 the Hatcher map, I believe. 16 Q. Had you reviewed those maps, any of 17 those maps, before preparing for your deposition? 18 MR. WALKER: Objection to form. 19 Q. You mentioned that you reviewed several 20 of those maps in preparation for your deposition, 21 correct? 22 A. Correct. 23 Q. Before then, had you reviewed any of 24 those maps? 25 A. I looked at them when they were offered</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 15</p> <p>1 A. The end of last week. Friday maybe. 2 Q. All right. You can set those aside. 3 Without disclosing the content of any 4 discussions that you had with your attorneys, what 5 did you do to prepare for your deposition today? 6 A. I met with Dorman Walker and Jim Davis 7 and others and did some -- just reviewed numbers and 8 talked about the process we followed. 9 Q. When did you meet with them? 10 A. Monday and Tuesday, Monday morning and 11 -- Monday afternoon really and Tuesday morning of 12 this week. 13 Q. About how long would you say you met 14 with them? 15 A. I guess about four -- four or five hours 16 on Monday. We also had lunch in there. And three 17 hours on Tuesday. 18 Q. Did you meet with anyone who was not an 19 attorney? 20 A. No, I don't believe so. 21 Q. Did you review any documents in 22 preparation for today? 23 A. I just reviewed some of the census 24 numbers and the guidelines, the committee 25 guidelines. That would be about it.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 17</p> <p>1 on the floor of either -- whatever body they were 2 offered in. 3 Q. Other than in preparation for your 4 deposition last Monday and Tuesday, have you 5 discussed this lawsuit with anyone? 6 A. No. 7 Q. Did you do anything else to prepare for 8 your deposition today? 9 A. I did not. 10 Q. Are you being compensated by anyone for 11 being here today? 12 A. I assume I am. I haven't -- I haven't 13 billed anybody yet. But I'm planning to. 14 Q. And who do you plan to bill for today? 15 A. The attorney general's office. 16 Q. How much do you plan to bill the 17 attorney general's office for your time today? 18 A. \$400 an hour. 19 Q. Is that pursuant to some agreement that 20 you have with the attorney general's office? 21 A. Well, we really haven't even discussed 22 it, honestly. I guess I'll send them the bill, and 23 we'll see if they pay it. 24 Q. Fair enough. 25 Similarly, do you expect to be</p>



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 18</p> <p>1 compensated in any way to testify at trial?</p> <p>2 A. I would assume the same arrangement.</p> <p>3 Q. By the attorney general's office, as</p> <p>4 well?</p> <p>5 A. Yes.</p> <p>6 Q. All right. Taking a step back and just</p> <p>7 talking about your background a little bit, can you</p> <p>8 please state your date of birth?</p> <p>9 A. 5-5-57.</p> <p>10 Q. What's your address?</p> <p>11 A. 33267 River Road, Orange Beach, Alabama,</p> <p>12 36561.</p> <p>13 Q. Is that your full-time address now here</p> <p>14 in Alabama?</p> <p>15 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>16 Q. You previously lived in Virginia; is</p> <p>17 that correct?</p> <p>18 A. That's correct.</p> <p>19 Q. When did you make that move?</p> <p>20 A. I bought this property about five years</p> <p>21 ago. But I really technically moved probably about</p> <p>22 three years ago.</p> <p>23 Q. Do you have a telephone number?</p> <p>24 A. Just my cell phone.</p> <p>25 Q. What's that number?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 20</p> <p>1 A. Yeah. In the middle of that, I was</p> <p>2 offered a position with the Reagan campaign, which</p> <p>3 was sort of my dream job to work for his</p> <p>4 presidential race. So I left to take on that</p> <p>5 responsibility for the national field director for</p> <p>6 the Reagan Youth Campaign.</p> <p>7 Q. How far along had you gotten in your</p> <p>8 studies when you left?</p> <p>9 A. Two years.</p> <p>10 Q. Do you have any other -- excuse me. Do</p> <p>11 you have any educational certificates or anything</p> <p>12 like that?</p> <p>13 A. No.</p> <p>14 Q. Do you have any certain specializations</p> <p>15 in anything?</p> <p>16 A. No.</p> <p>17 Q. Mr. Hinaman, what do you do for a</p> <p>18 living?</p> <p>19 A. I do political consulting and lobbying.</p> <p>20 Q. Where do you work?</p> <p>21 A. I work for my own company out of my</p> <p>22 residence in Orange Beach.</p> <p>23 Q. What's the name of that company?</p> <p>24 A. R. Hinaman, LLC.</p> <p>25 Q. And what is your -- do you have a formal</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 19</p> <p>1 A. (703)598-8383.</p> <p>2 Q. Do you have an email account?</p> <p>3 A. I do.</p> <p>4 Q. What is that?</p> <p>5 A. Sharh1@comcast.net.</p> <p>6 Q. Do you have any other email addresses?</p> <p>7 A. I do not.</p> <p>8 Q. Have you ever been involved in any other</p> <p>9 lawsuits?</p> <p>10 A. No. I mean, not as a witness or -- no.</p> <p>11 Q. What's the highest level of education</p> <p>12 you've completed?</p> <p>13 A. I attended Cornell University.</p> <p>14 Q. Was that for undergraduate?</p> <p>15 A. Yes.</p> <p>16 Q. Did you graduate?</p> <p>17 A. I did not.</p> <p>18 Q. What did you study at Cornell?</p> <p>19 A. Political science. Really they called</p> <p>20 it government.</p> <p>21 MR. WALKER: Called it what?</p> <p>22 THE WITNESS: Government. Anywhere else</p> <p>23 on earth, it would be political science.</p> <p>24 Q. And if you don't mind me asking, you</p> <p>25 said you did not graduate. Is there a reason why?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 21</p> <p>1 title within R. Hinaman, LLC?</p> <p>2 A. I guess I would be the president of R.</p> <p>3 Hinaman, LLC.</p> <p>4 Q. Are there other employees of that</p> <p>5 company?</p> <p>6 A. There are not.</p> <p>7 Q. If you can, explain to me briefly what</p> <p>8 you do as a political consultant and lobbyist.</p> <p>9 A. Sure. On the political consulting</p> <p>10 front, I usually do -- I consult political</p> <p>11 campaigns, usually on the federal level, mostly</p> <p>12 congress, put together the campaign team for various</p> <p>13 candidates to get elected to those offices.</p> <p>14 On the lobbying side, which I'm doing</p> <p>15 less and less and less of, I did lobbying on the</p> <p>16 federal level for various companies and</p> <p>17 organizations.</p> <p>18</p> <p>19 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 3 was</p> <p>20 marked for identification.)</p> <p>21</p> <p>22 Q. I think I can short-circuit our</p> <p>23 discussion about your background a little bit here.</p> <p>24 This is Exhibit 3.</p> <p>25 MR. THOMPSON: I can get you a copy, as</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 22</p> <p>1 well, Mr. Walker. 2 Q. And I'll state for the record that this 3 is a copy of your resume that was shown to you in a 4 prior deposition that you gave on June 25, 2013. I 5 believe this was PX3 in that deposition. 6 Do you recognize this document? 7 A. I do. 8 Q. Does this appear to be a true and 9 correct copy of your resume as of June 25, 2013? 10 A. It does. 11 Q. Is this resume up to date? 12 A. It is not. 13 Q. What has changed? 14 A. Well, technically, the name of my 15 company changed because I moved from Virginia to 16 Alabama. Obviously, my address has changed, again 17 because of moving. Obviously, I've had some 18 additional clients since 2013. 19 Q. Who have your additional clients been? 20 A. I was afraid you would ask me that. 21 Congressman Ben Cline, I did his 22 campaign to replace Bob Goodlatte who retired in 23 2018. Let's see. The American Dental Association 24 is on there. 25 That's the major one. I can't say there</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 24</p> <p>1 of staff at one point and then his consultant in 2 Alabama, and helped draw a map in 1992 which was 3 then put into practice by a federal court. 4 Q. Anything beyond that? 5 A. No. I mean, I assisted the majority 6 leader of the Virginia senate in some of his efforts 7 on redistricting ten years ago. Actually, it was 8 more like 20 years ago. But I wasn't really the 9 lead on it. I was just assisting his office. 10 Q. Outside of Alabama and Virginia, have 11 you ever worked in redistricting for any other 12 states? 13 A. I have not. 14 Q. How did you get involved in drawing maps 15 originally? 16 A. Well, my first effort, I guess, was way 17 back in 1992 when the legislature failed to draw a 18 map for congress in Alabama. I was working for 19 Congressman Callahan. And with him and some of the 20 other members of the delegation, we decided that we 21 needed to file a lawsuit to remedy that situation. 22 And so I helped produce a map that was filed with 23 that lawsuit. That was my first endeavor. 24 Q. Had you ever drawn a map before then? 25 A. I had not.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 23</p> <p>1 wasn't another campaign in there. 2 Q. On here, it says that your company name 3 is Hinaman &amp; Company, Inc. Did that change at some 4 point? 5 A. Yeah, when I moved. That was an LLC in 6 Virginia. And when I moved to Alabama, I formed a 7 new LLC. 8 Q. And when was that? 9 A. Again, approximately about three years 10 ago. 11 Q. Does a more current version of your 12 resume exist anywhere? 13 A. Yeah, I'm sure it does. 14 Q. Is that something that you could produce 15 in this case if you were asked to? 16 A. Yes. 17 Q. What experience do you have working with 18 redistricting? 19 A. Obviously, I drew three of the four maps 20 for Alabama ten years ago, 2011, 2012. I drew the 21 congressional maps and the two legislative maps. I 22 also worked for the republican congressmen in 23 Virginia to draw their map in 2012. 24 And before that, I worked with 25 Congressman Callahan, who was my -- I was his chief</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 25</p> <p>1 Q. So how did they come about saying, 2 "Randy, we want you to draw this map"? 3 A. I guess we drew straws and I lost. 4 Q. Fair enough. 5 6 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 4 was 7 marked for identification.) 8 9 Q. I'm going to hand you another exhibit 10 here. This is being marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit 11 4. This is also from the ALBC versus Alabama 12 lawsuit. This is a declaration that was signed by 13 you. 14 And you can see at the top there, 15 there's a date that says this was filed on June 17, 16 2013, in the Alabama Legislative Black Caucus for 17 the State of Alabama lawsuit. Do you see that? 18 A. I do. 19 Q. Do you recognize this document? 20 A. Not particularly. 21 Q. If you can, flip to Page 7. Do you see 22 there's a signature? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. And your name? 25 A. Yes.</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 26</p> <p>1 Q. Does that appear to be your signature?</p> <p>2 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>3 Q. Does this appear to be a true and</p> <p>4 correct copy of your declaration?</p> <p>5 A. Again, it doesn't ring a bell. But I</p> <p>6 have no reason to believe it isn't.</p> <p>7 Q. Take a look at paragraph two. It</p> <p>8 states, "I have substantial experience in drafting</p> <p>9 redistricting plans in Alabama, including drawing</p> <p>10 the congressional plan adopted by the three-judge</p> <p>11 federal district court in Mobile in 1992 and work on</p> <p>12 the 2011 congressional plan." Excuse me. "And work</p> <p>13 on the 2001 congressional plan. In 2011, I</p> <p>14 developed the redistricting plan for the Alabama</p> <p>15 congressional delegation. In that work, I worked</p> <p>16 within the guidelines for redistricting adopted by</p> <p>17 the reapportionment committee."</p> <p>18 Do you see that?</p> <p>19 A. I do.</p> <p>20 Q. Is that an accurate description of your</p> <p>21 experience in drafting redistricting plans in</p> <p>22 Alabama?</p> <p>23 A. It is. I mean, I don't know what that</p> <p>24 -- the sentence on 2001, I did not draft the 2001</p> <p>25 plans. But I did work with the leaders in the</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 28</p> <p>1 it.</p> <p>2 Q. What's your understanding?</p> <p>3 A. Well, it was essentially a continuation</p> <p>4 of the 1992 map, just updated for the most part for</p> <p>5 population shift.</p> <p>6 Q. And you said you were working with the</p> <p>7 republican legislators?</p> <p>8 A. I was working with Congressman Callahan</p> <p>9 at that point.</p> <p>10 Q. Did you have any role whatsoever in</p> <p>11 drawing that map in 2001?</p> <p>12 A. I had no official role other than I was</p> <p>13 working with the leaders -- the democratic leaders</p> <p>14 who were working on that map. I would occasionally,</p> <p>15 you know, talk to them about the changes that were</p> <p>16 made, and for especially Congressman Callahan's</p> <p>17 district. But I didn't -- I didn't have control of</p> <p>18 the process, if that makes any sense.</p> <p>19 Q. Do you know who did draw the map?</p> <p>20 A. Senator Enfinger, I believe.</p> <p>21 Q. Did he --</p> <p>22 A. Well, that's who the -- he was the -- I</p> <p>23 don't know who he hired. That's who I interfaced</p> <p>24 with. Let's put it that way.</p> <p>25 Q. Understood. That was going to be my</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 27</p> <p>1 legislature who did draft those plans. I didn't</p> <p>2 want it to imply that I drew those maps. I don't</p> <p>3 know that it does imply that.</p> <p>4 Q. Okay. Well, let's go to the first part</p> <p>5 there where you said that you -- your experience did</p> <p>6 include drawing the congressional plan adopted in</p> <p>7 1992. Does that mean that you did draw that map?</p> <p>8 A. I did, yes.</p> <p>9 Q. Is that the map that was used for the</p> <p>10 Alabama congressional elections in the '90s?</p> <p>11 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>12 Q. Did that map serve as the starting</p> <p>13 point, then, for the congressional map that was</p> <p>14 drafted for 2001?</p> <p>15 A. I didn't draw that map.</p> <p>16 Q. You said you worked on drawing that map.</p> <p>17 What does that mean?</p> <p>18 A. The legislature at that time was</p> <p>19 controlled by the democrats, and I was representing</p> <p>20 some republican Congressman in just interacting with</p> <p>21 them. But they -- they drew the map. I was just</p> <p>22 trying to give our point of view to it.</p> <p>23 Q. Are you familiar at all with how that</p> <p>24 map was drawn in 2001?</p> <p>25 A. Vaguely, but not -- not the specifics of</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 29</p> <p>1 next question.</p> <p>2 You said you spoke to several members of</p> <p>3 the legislature. Do you remember who you spoke to?</p> <p>4 A. In 2001?</p> <p>5 Q. Yes.</p> <p>6 A. My primary -- my primary interface on</p> <p>7 that map was Senator Enfinger.</p> <p>8 Q. When you spoke with Senator Enfinger,</p> <p>9 did you provide any sort of input or recommendations</p> <p>10 about how the map should be drawn?</p> <p>11 A. Only as to how -- he had a draft, I</p> <p>12 believe, and was talking about the changes he wanted</p> <p>13 to make in various districts. And my primary focus</p> <p>14 was the first district because I was working for</p> <p>15 Congressman Callahan.</p> <p>16 So he had come with some suggestions,</p> <p>17 and we just talked about those. They were not -- I</p> <p>18 don't think I had any tremendously substantive</p> <p>19 changes to recommend. So I think it was pretty much</p> <p>20 what he had drawn, we were comfortable with.</p> <p>21 Q. Did you provide any other sort of</p> <p>22 feedback in drawing the 2001 congressional map</p> <p>23 beyond what you just mentioned with District 1?</p> <p>24 A. I did not.</p> <p>25 Q. Do you know if it was a goal in the 2001</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 30</p> <p>1 congressional map to make sure that District 7 2 remained a majority black district? 3 A. I do not. 4 Q. Do you know if it was considered in 2001 5 to draw two majority black districts? 6 A. I do not, no. 7 Q. Let's go back to the 1992 congressional 8 map. Because you said you did draw that one, 9 correct? 10 A. Yes, sir. 11 Q. The 1992 congressional map created the 12 first majority black congressional district in 13 Alabama history; is that correct? 14 A. I believe so, yes. 15 Q. And you said you drafted that map? 16 A. I did. 17 Q. So you drafted District 7 as it stood in 18 1992? 19 A. Yes, sir. 20 Q. Who asked you to draw that map? 21 A. I was working for Congressman Callahan 22 and some of the other members of the Alabama 23 delegation. 24 Q. Did you work with Senator Larry Dixon in 25 drafting the map?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 32</p> <p>1 A. No, sir. 2 Q. Did you draw District 7 with the intent 3 to make it a majority black district? 4 A. I did. 5 Q. How did you make sure that District 7 6 would have a majority black voting age population? 7 A. I just included areas of high 8 concentration of African American voters. 9 Q. How did you do that? 10 A. By assigning counties and precincts that 11 fit that definition. 12 Q. Did you have a particular percentage of 13 black voters that you were shooting for? 14 A. I did not. 15 Q. How did you go about choosing District 7 16 to be the district that has the majority black 17 voting age population? 18 A. I don't -- I mean, I think it was a 19 function of geography, I mean, where areas with 20 concentration of black voters were. 21 Q. And how did you gather that information? 22 A. Census data. 23 Q. What specifically? 24 A. Just the census data from the -- related 25 to population and race.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 31</p> <p>1 A. Probably, yes. 2 I will point out that this was 30 years 3 ago. So if you ask me a specific question, it's 4 probably going to be hard for me to answer. 5 Q. Understood. 6 Do you remember any other legislators 7 that you worked with directly in drafting the 1992 8 map? 9 A. I do not. As you know, the legislature 10 did not ultimately pass a map. So we went -- it was 11 a court action that imposed this map. 12 Q. Were you asked to create a majority 13 black district in drawing the 1992 map? 14 A. I guess -- I guess I was, yeah. 15 Q. Who asked you to do that? 16 A. I think the -- well, Congressman 17 Callahan and the delegation probably in concert with 18 the NRCC. 19 Q. Do you know why you were asked to do 20 that? 21 A. At the time, I believe they thought that 22 was the proper thing to do under the Voting Rights 23 Act. 24 Q. Did you receive any instructions from 25 the court?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 33</p> <p>1 Q. So when you were drawing it, you were 2 able to pull up and see black voters, white voters 3 in different areas? 4 A. Yes. 5 MR. WALKER: Objection to form. 6 Q. How did you see that information when 7 you were drawing the map in 1992? 8 A. I'm not sure I understand your question. 9 Q. Did you use a software to draw the map 10 in 1992? 11 A. As I remember -- again, it was 30 years 12 ago -- I believe I used the computers at the Alabama 13 reapportionment office to draw the map. So I don't 14 know what their software was, to be honest with you. 15 Q. What specific racial data did you have 16 in front of you when you were drawing that map? 17 A. I would have total pop, total African -- 18 total black, and voting age data. 19 Q. Was that broken down by county, 20 precinct, neighborhood, block? 21 A. County, precinct, block, yes. Yes, sir. 22 Q. And I realize it was 30 years ago. How 23 did you go about drawing District 7 in 1992? 24 A. Again, it was 30 years ago. I don't 25 remember the machinations that went into drawing the</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 34</p> <p>1 map.</p> <p>2 Q. Did you have in your mind a certain</p> <p>3 black voting age population that you were shooting</p> <p>4 for?</p> <p>5 A. No.</p> <p>6 Q. So you just drew general lines and you</p> <p>7 found that it came to a certain percentage of black</p> <p>8 voting age population, and you thought that was</p> <p>9 good?</p> <p>10 A. Obviously, I was -- I had in my mind</p> <p>11 that we wanted it to be majority black district.</p> <p>12 But in terms of above 50 percent, I didn't have a</p> <p>13 specific number in mind.</p> <p>14 Q. Did you take into account any other</p> <p>15 characteristics of the black voting age population</p> <p>16 that you were looking at when you drew that map in</p> <p>17 1992?</p> <p>18 A. Such as?</p> <p>19 Q. For instance, did you look at any</p> <p>20 socioeconomic factors?</p> <p>21 A. I did not.</p> <p>22 Q. Did you look at attitudes?</p> <p>23 A. I did not.</p> <p>24 Q. Interests?</p> <p>25 A. (Witness shakes head).</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 36</p> <p>1 race?</p> <p>2 A. Other than geography and deviation.</p> <p>3 Those would be the top -- obviously, things had to</p> <p>4 be contiguous.</p> <p>5 Q. If District 7 did not have a majority</p> <p>6 black population, would it have passed?</p> <p>7 A. Passed what?</p> <p>8 Q. Would it have been approved?</p> <p>9 A. You're asking me to question what three</p> <p>10 federal judges would approve?</p> <p>11 Q. You were asked to draw a map that had a</p> <p>12 majority black district, correct?</p> <p>13 A. Yes.</p> <p>14 Q. If you had turned in a map that did not</p> <p>15 have a majority black district, would you have done</p> <p>16 what you were asked to do?</p> <p>17 A. You mean turned into Congressman</p> <p>18 Callahan?</p> <p>19 Q. Correct.</p> <p>20 A. No. I think our goal was to draw a</p> <p>21 majority black district.</p> <p>22 Q. Why did you draw only one majority black</p> <p>23 district?</p> <p>24 A. That was our -- that was our goal, to</p> <p>25 draw a district.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 35</p> <p>1 Q. Type of employment?</p> <p>2 A. I did not.</p> <p>3 Q. Income?</p> <p>4 A. I did not.</p> <p>5 Q. Educational level?</p> <p>6 A. No.</p> <p>7 Q. Voter turnout?</p> <p>8 A. No.</p> <p>9 Q. Election results to assess party</p> <p>10 affiliation amongst the black voting age population?</p> <p>11 A. No, I don't believe so.</p> <p>12 Q. When you drew District 7 in 1992, did</p> <p>13 you determine that to be a community of interest?</p> <p>14 A. Yeah. Well, I think it included most of</p> <p>15 the black belt. I would say they had a community of</p> <p>16 interest along -- yeah. So yes.</p> <p>17 Q. And what was the basis for that</p> <p>18 determination?</p> <p>19 A. Well, geography and like demographics.</p> <p>20 Q. And race?</p> <p>21 A. And race.</p> <p>22 Q. Was race the main factor you considered</p> <p>23 in drawing District 7?</p> <p>24 A. It was a major factor.</p> <p>25 Q. Was there a more predominant factor than</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 37</p> <p>1 Q. Your goal was to draw only one district?</p> <p>2 A. Well, I'm not sure at that -- I don't</p> <p>3 remember the numbers exactly. I'm not sure -- I'm</p> <p>4 not sure whether it would have been possible to draw</p> <p>5 two or not. I don't know that it would have.</p> <p>6 Q. Did you consider drawing two majority</p> <p>7 black districts?</p> <p>8 A. I did not.</p> <p>9 Q. Did anyone suggest to you to draw that?</p> <p>10 A. They did not.</p> <p>11 Q. Did you review or comment on any other</p> <p>12 maps that contained two majority black districts at</p> <p>13 the time?</p> <p>14 A. I don't --</p> <p>15 MR. WALKER: Objection to form.</p> <p>16 A. I don't remember seeing any majority two</p> <p>17 district maps.</p> <p>18 Q. Did you consider race in drawing any of</p> <p>19 the other districts in 1992?</p> <p>20 A. I did not. I mean, other than -- I did</p> <p>21 not, no.</p> <p>22 Q. Skipping ahead to the 2011 congressional</p> <p>23 map. You also drew that map, correct?</p> <p>24 A. Yes. But may I go back just one?</p> <p>25 Q. Sure.</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 38</p> <p>1 A. Obviously, we drew this map -- I drew 2 this map, and it was submitted in a lawsuit. I had 3 no idea what would happen to it from there. So it's 4 not like I -- you know, I didn't know whether the 5 judges would change it or what would happen. 6 Q. That's a good point. Did the judges 7 change it after you submitted it? 8 A. I don't -- no, I don't believe they did. 9 Sorry. Go ahead. 10 Q. So you stated that you also drew the 11 2011 congressional map, correct? 12 A. Yes, sir. 13 Q. That one is a little bit more recent, 14 ten years ago. Do you recall the general method 15 that you used in drawing that map? 16 A. Yeah. I mean, essentially it was 17 updating the 2001 map based on demographic changes 18 that had happened over the last ten years and 19 working with the -- all of the -- I was hired by all 20 of the members to update the map and submit a -- 21 submit a map to the legislature for approval. 22 Q. So correct me if I'm wrong. But 23 generally when you're drawing these maps, it's more 24 of a redrawing than a drawing from scratch. Is that 25 fair to say?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 40</p> <p>1 probably used the 1992 map in drawing the 2001 map? 2 A. That's an -- a fair assumption, I guess. 3 Q. And the 2011 map then that you drew used 4 the 2001 map as its starting point? 5 A. Yes, sir. 6 Q. And then the 2021 map that you drew used 7 the 2011 map as its starting point? 8 A. Yes, sir. 9 Q. In drawing the 2011 congressional map, 10 did you speak to members of congress? 11 A. I spoke to all of them, yes, sir. 12 Q. All seven of the incumbents? 13 A. Yes. 14 Q. And what did you speak to them about? 15 A. We're talking about 2011? 16 Q. Correct. 17 A. I spoke to them about the over and under 18 nature of their districts, whether they needed to 19 gain population or lose population. And based on 20 that, where they would like to gain or where they 21 would like to -- where they would be -- you know, 22 like to lose. 23 And I tried to work with adjacent 24 districts to make sure that if person X wanted to 25 give up this county, that the other person would be</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 39</p> <p>1 A. That is fair to say. 2 Q. So the general process is that you will 3 use the existing map from the prior census data and 4 update it with the new census data, correct? 5 A. That's correct. And obviously, whether 6 it's a congressional map or any other maps, you have 7 officeholders who have an interest in, for the most 8 part, keeping the voters that they've had for the 9 last ten years. So, most of them would not go into 10 a redistricting process looking for wholesale 11 change. 12 Q. So the 2021 map, for instance, can be 13 traced back to the 2011 map, the 2001 map, and the 14 1992 map in that order, correct? 15 A. Yeah. Preserving cores of existing 16 districts was a guideline for the 2021 map. 17 Q. For instance, the 2001 map used the 1992 18 map as a starting point, true? 19 A. I didn't draw that map. 20 Q. Do you have any other understanding of 21 how that map was drawn? 22 A. I mean, if you look at it, it looks like 23 it was continuing that map, yes. But I didn't -- 24 the democratic legislature drew that map. 25 Q. Is it a fair assumption to say that they</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 41</p> <p>1 amenable to taking it. So I tried to negotiate a 2 map that everybody was happy with. 3 Q. Did you consult the state's 4 redistricting criteria in drawing that map? 5 A. I did. 6 Q. Did you review election returns in 7 drawing that map? 8 A. They were part of it, yes. 9 Q. What data did you have on that? 10 A. I don't remember if all their races were 11 in there. But I had the latest last three or four 12 state-wide races that were available. 13 Q. And how did you use that information? 14 A. I didn't use it all that much. It was a 15 common -- you know, a common question from a member 16 might be, you know, what did the governor get in my 17 district? And if we make this change -- or what did 18 whomever ran for president in the race before that, 19 whoever that was. 20 But I didn't use it so much in drawing 21 the map. It was more of confirming to them that 22 their district was going to perform similarly to how 23 the previous district had performed electorally. 24 Q. Did that data give you information on 25 party affiliation?</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 42

1 A. I don't believe so. I think it was just  
2 election returns.  
3 Q. Was that aggregate election returns? Or  
4 was that by individual counties or precincts? Does  
5 that make sense?  
6 A. Yeah. It was precinct-based. But then  
7 it was aggregate for counties and then for the  
8 districts.  
9 Q. You can look at all of that?  
10 A. Yes.  
11 Q. Understood.  
12 Did you look at any racial polarization  
13 data in drawing the 2011 map?  
14 A. I did not.  
15 Q. Did you look at any other voter behavior  
16 data?  
17 A. I did not.  
18 Q. Was it a goal in drafting the 2011  
19 congressional map to make sure that District 7  
20 remained a majority black district?  
21 (Zoom interruption.)  
22 A. What is that?  
23 Q. It sounds like we might have a singer.  
24 MR. TURRILL: Someone is off on mute on  
25 the line there.

Page 43

1 Q. I think we're good now.  
2 A. Can you ask -- I'm sorry. Can you ask  
3 that again?  
4 Q. No problem.  
5 Was it a goal in drafting the 2011  
6 congressional map to make sure that District 7  
7 remained a majority black district?  
8 A. Yeah. Obviously, Congresswoman Sewell  
9 was one of my -- one of my clients for that map.  
10 And she wanted to maintain her majority black  
11 district, yes.  
12 Q. When you say that she was one of your  
13 clients, what do you mean?  
14 A. She was one of the members of congress  
15 who paid me to draw the map.  
16 Q. Did you have a contract with those  
17 members of congress?  
18 A. Verbally.  
19 Q. You didn't have a written contract?  
20 A. No.  
21 Q. What was the verbal contract?  
22 A. That they would all put in \$10,000 to  
23 draw -- each to draw -- pay me to draw this map.  
24 Q. That each individual congressman or  
25 woman would put in \$10,000?

Page 44

1 A. Their campaigns, yes.  
2 Q. Was that the extent of the verbal  
3 agreement?  
4 A. It was.  
5 Q. Was it a goal in drafting that 2011  
6 congressional map to make sure that District 7 kept  
7 a 60 percent black voting age population?  
8 A. No.  
9 Q. Was there any sort of specific black  
10 voting age population percentage that you were  
11 shooting for?  
12 A. No.  
13 Q. Were you successful in making sure that  
14 District 7 remained a majority black district?  
15 A. We were.  
16 Q. How did you make sure of that?  
17 A. By whatever -- you know, whatever -- and  
18 I don't even remember the various counties ten years  
19 ago. If you handed me a map, I could probably tell  
20 you.  
21 But by what we added county and  
22 precinct-wise to make sure it did not dramatically  
23 alter the makeup of the district.  
24 Q. Explain that to me a little bit further.  
25 So what changes were you making in 2011?

Page 45

1 A. Again, I don't even know how much -- I'm  
2 going to hazard a guess that District 7 was  
3 underpopulated in 2011. I don't remember the exact  
4 numbers. It was ten years ago.  
5 But I'm going to guess that it was  
6 underpopulated. And so then the discussion with  
7 Congresswoman Sewell would be, you know, where --  
8 what areas would we add to your district to get your  
9 district to ideal population.  
10 And, obviously, in looking at those  
11 areas, we, you know, wanted to make sure that we  
12 preserved the majority black district.  
13 Q. I know some of this was discussed in  
14 your deposition eight years ago. So I'll try not to  
15 tread the same water too much.  
16 But explain to me just a little bit  
17 about the process when you were drawing the 2011  
18 congressional map. So did you start with District  
19 7?  
20 A. I probably did start with District 7. I  
21 don't really remember, to be honest with you. I  
22 mean, I -- you know, I was meeting -- I met with the  
23 entire delegation to start. And then we went from  
24 there.  
25 But preserving Congresswoman Sewell's

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 46

1 majority black district was a priority for the  
2 delegation.  
3 Q. And that was the priority for you, as  
4 well?  
5 A. Yes.  
6 Q. Do you remember generally what sort of  
7 changes you made to District 7 in 2011?  
8 A. I really don't. I mean, I apologize.  
9 But I did so many maps and plans in the last ten  
10 years that I don't.  
11 Q. What other maps and plans have you done  
12 in the last ten years?  
13 A. Well, we just did four in the last  
14 couple of months.  
15 Q. Anything else?  
16 A. Those are the ones that are mostly stuck  
17 in my brain.  
18 Q. Are there any others?  
19 A. No.  
20 MR. WALKER: What was the question  
21 again?  
22 MR. THOMPSON: He said there were so  
23 many maps that he had drawn in the last ten years.  
24 And I asked him which ones, and he said just the  
25 four that he just did.

Page 47

1 A. Well, "drawn" is -- we could find the  
2 exact number. But I think in this last legislative  
3 session, there were something like 41 various maps  
4 and plans that were submitted to the legislature.  
5 So while I certainly didn't draw most of those, I  
6 did look at them.  
7 So to ask me to go back ten years, it's  
8 hard to -- when you have some 41 pieces of 41 maps  
9 in your head, it's hard to expand back ten years.  
10 Q. So you reviewed all 41 maps that were  
11 submitted?  
12 A. I didn't review them all, but I looked  
13 at most of them.  
14 Q. What's the difference between looking at  
15 them and reviewing them?  
16 A. Well, reviewing them would take more  
17 time. Looking at them would be, okay, this is a --  
18 this is a house map or a senate map or whatever. I  
19 just looked at the cover sheet and maybe the overall  
20 numbers, but didn't review -- didn't -- some of them  
21 were never offered, obviously. So if they weren't  
22 offered, I didn't look at them more seriously than  
23 that.  
24 Q. Did you review all of the maps that were  
25 offered?

Page 48

1 A. I looked at --  
2 MR. WALKER: And you're talking about --  
3 Q. We're talking about 2021 now. Did you  
4 review all the maps that were offered in the  
5 legislature in 2021?  
6 A. Yes, I tried to. Some of -- some of  
7 that may have been a very short review because some  
8 of those maps were literally submitted 24 hours  
9 before they were offered either on the floor or at  
10 committee. So it's not like it was a long review.  
11 Q. One more question going back to the 2011  
12 congressional map. Did you consider race -- excuse  
13 me. A couple more questions, to be fair.  
14 Did you consider race in drawing any of  
15 the other districts other than District 7 in 2011?  
16 MR. WALKER: Congressional.  
17 Q. The congressional map in 2011.  
18 A. Not specifically. I mean, I'm not sure  
19 I know what "consider" means. But, obviously, all  
20 that information was available on each district.  
21 But --  
22 Q. Did you review the racial data for each  
23 district when you were drawing the 2011  
24 congressional map?  
25 A. As a matter of course, yeah. I mean,

Page 49

1 it's all there.  
2 Q. Explain that.  
3 A. Well, when you finish -- when you draw a  
4 map, obviously, you've got seven districts. And  
5 you're going to have -- if you look at the, you  
6 know, top data for each district, it's going to have  
7 race and voting age, black, so forth and so on for  
8 each district. It's not like it just only comes up  
9 on the majority black district. It would come up on  
10 all of them, obviously.  
11 Q. Did you review that data for each  
12 district?  
13 A. I looked at it.  
14 Q. What did that data tell you?  
15 A. Nothing specifically.  
16 Q. Did you do anything with that data?  
17 A. I did not.  
18 Q. Did you consider drawing two majority  
19 black districts when you drew the 2011 congressional  
20 map?  
21 A. I really did not.  
22 Q. Why not?  
23 A. Well, primarily because the people who  
24 were paying me to draw these maps preferred the  
25 districts similar to how they were.



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 50</p> <p>1 Q. Did the people that were paying you to 2 draw the map prefer not to have a second majority 3 black district?</p> <p>4 A. I don't know about that. But they 5 preferred to have their districts as close to what 6 they had under that map going forward.</p> <p>7 Q. Did you discuss with anyone the 8 possibility of creating a second majority black 9 district?</p> <p>10 A. I don't believe so.</p> <p>11 Q. Were you aware of requests in the 12 legislature in 2011 to create a second majority 13 black district?</p> <p>14 A. Again, I don't have a -- I don't have a 15 complete recollection of ten years ago what maps 16 were offered or not offered on the -- I don't want 17 to guess on what was offered and what wasn't 18 offered.</p> <p>19 Q. Do you know if it would have been 20 possible to create a second majority black district 21 in 2011?</p> <p>22 MR. DAVIS: Object to the form.</p> <p>23 MR. WALKER: Objection. Go ahead.</p> <p>24 A. I did not do it. So I -- I don't have 25 an opinion on whether it was possible.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 52</p> <p>1 in drawing all four maps that they -- the 2 congressional, as well as the other maps that needed 3 to be drawn in this session.</p> <p>4 Q. And those four would be the 5 congressional, the house and senate for the state 6 legislature, and the board of education?</p> <p>7 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>8 Q. Did you agree to draw all four?</p> <p>9 A. I did.</p> <p>10 Q. When were you officially retained?</p> <p>11 A. Around that time, I would think. Like 12 maybe October of 2020.</p> <p>13 Q. And who officially retained you?</p> <p>14 A. Well, I was working for the two chairs 15 of the -- the house chair, Representative Pringle, 16 and the senate chair, Senator McClendon.</p> <p>17 Q. Did you sign a contract?</p> <p>18 A. I did.</p> <p>19 Q. When did you sign that contract?</p> <p>20 A. Again, I don't have that in front of me. 21 But September or October of 2020, I would imagine.</p> <p>22 Q. Is the contract with you individually, 23 or is it with your company?</p> <p>24 A. It was with R. Hinaman, yes.</p> <p>25 Q. And who is the other party that you</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 51</p> <p>1 Q. To be clear for the timeline, I'm moving 2 ahead now to 2021 for the most recent maps that were 3 drawn.</p> <p>4 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>5 Q. And I'm going to refer now to the 2021 6 congressional map. When I refer to that, I mean the 7 one that was enacted. It was also referred to, I 8 believe, as HB-1 and then ultimately Act 2021-555. 9 Is that fair?</p> <p>10 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>11 Q. And I'll refer to that either as the 12 2021 map or the 2021 congressional map. Is that 13 okay?</p> <p>14 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>15 Q. When were you first approached about 16 drawing the 2021 congressional map?</p> <p>17 A. That probably would have been the end -- 18 sometime in September or October of 2020.</p> <p>19 Q. Of 2020 or 2021?</p> <p>20 A. 2020. About a year out, I would say.</p> <p>21 Q. Who approached you?</p> <p>22 A. Senator McClendon and Representative 23 Pringle on behalf of the republican leadership.</p> <p>24 Q. What were you asked to do?</p> <p>25 A. They asked me if I would be interested</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 53</p> <p>1 contracted with?</p> <p>2 A. Citizens for Fair -- Citizens for Fair 3 Representation. Or maybe Alabamians for Fair 4 Representation.</p> <p>5 Q. Do you recall which one it is?</p> <p>6 A. Not off the top of my head.</p> <p>7 Q. Who is Citizens for Fair Representation 8 or Alabamians or Fair Representation? Whichever the 9 name is, who is that group?</p> <p>10 A. It's a 501(c)(4) which also paid me to 11 do the map drawing that I did in 2011.</p> <p>12 Q. And what's your understanding of why you 13 were contracted by this particular group?</p> <p>14 A. Meaning?</p> <p>15 Q. As opposed to the State of Alabama, the 16 legislature, anyone else. Why this 501(c)(4) 17 organization?</p> <p>18 A. The leadership had set up that (c)(4) 19 for the purpose of drawing districts in 2020 -- 2011 20 and then continued it for 2021.</p> <p>21 Q. So this 501(c)(4) organization was 22 created for the purpose of drawing the redistricting 23 in the state of Alabama?</p> <p>24 A. In 2011, that's my understanding, yes.</p> <p>25 Q. Do you know if that organization does</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 54

1 anything else?  
 2 A. I do not.  
 3 Q. The contract that you signed around  
 4 September, October of 2020, did you draft that  
 5 contract?  
 6 A. I did.  
 7 Q. What does the contract call for you to  
 8 do?  
 9 A. It calls for me to work with the two  
 10 chairs and the leadership of the house and the  
 11 senate to draw four maps, congressional, state  
 12 senate, state house, and state board of education.  
 13 And to the extent practical and possible, meet with  
 14 the officeholders for those four maps to get their  
 15 interest in changes and so forth.  
 16 Q. In that last part, you said "to meet  
 17 with the officeholders"?  
 18 A. Yes.  
 19 Q. Is that basically the incumbents for  
 20 each of the various districts on each of those maps?  
 21 A. Correct.  
 22 Q. Do you have a copy of that contract?  
 23 A. Not with me. But yes, I do.  
 24 Q. Is that something that you could produce  
 25 if you were requested in this case?

Page 55

1 A. Yes.  
 2 Q. What were the terms of your compensation  
 3 in that contract?  
 4 A. Four payments spaced out over various  
 5 months, four payments of \$50,000 spaced out over the  
 6 length of the contract.  
 7 I believe when we actually signed the  
 8 contract back in September or October, we were  
 9 hoping or planning to do a special session in July.  
 10 So we didn't at that time know that COVID was going  
 11 to delay the census numbers and so forth and so on.  
 12 So when I started the process at the end  
 13 of 2020, the theory was we would, you know, probably  
 14 have a special session in June or July sometime to  
 15 pass these maps.  
 16 Q. You said you started the process around  
 17 the end of 2020. What do you --  
 18 A. Well, when I signed the contract.  
 19 Q. You also said that there was -- the  
 20 contract called for four payments of \$50,000. Is  
 21 that four separate payments of 50,000 each, for a  
 22 total of --  
 23 A. Yes, sir.  
 24 Q. -- 200,000?  
 25 A. Yes, sir.

Page 56

1 Q. Have you been fully paid at this point?  
 2 A. I have.  
 3 Q. Was any part of your compensation  
 4 contingent on anything?  
 5 A. No. However, the -- just to be clear on  
 6 the payment, because the time frame of the project  
 7 changed -- I mean, when we initially signed the  
 8 contract, the theory was, again, we would have the  
 9 census data in March and we would pass a plan in  
 10 July. Obviously, that didn't happen.  
 11 So my timeline for when I was supposed  
 12 to get those four payments I modified so that they  
 13 didn't have to pay me before I had actually even had  
 14 census data. So we changed the timeline. But yes.  
 15 Q. Were you able to do any work on the maps  
 16 before you got the census data?  
 17 A. Yeah. We -- especially the state-wide  
 18 ones such as congress and state board of education.  
 19 We had to -- we had the estimates, county estimates,  
 20 from the census bureau. I guess it would have been  
 21 the 2019 numbers.  
 22 So it was possible to look at them and  
 23 say, okay, this district is likely to be under, this  
 24 district is likely to be over, which on the  
 25 congressional level allowed me to start meeting with

Page 57

1 members before we had the official census data which  
 2 we didn't get until the end of August.  
 3 Q. So you didn't get the official census  
 4 data until the end of August. But you had  
 5 unofficial estimates from the census before then?  
 6 A. Correct.  
 7 Q. And when did you receive those  
 8 unofficial results?  
 9 A. I don't -- I don't know when the 2019  
 10 numbers were updated. But I'm going to say around  
 11 the end of -- somewhere around the end of 2020. But  
 12 I don't know that exactly.  
 13 Q. Did you begin working on the  
 14 congressional map before you received the official  
 15 census data?  
 16 A. Yes, sir.  
 17 Q. When did you begin working on that map?  
 18 A. In earnest probably in May of 2021.  
 19 Q. What do you mean "in earnest"?  
 20 A. Well, meeting with members and talking  
 21 substantively about potential changes.  
 22 Q. Before we get into the specifics of  
 23 that, just on your compensation real quick, were you  
 24 paid or retained by anyone else?  
 25 A. No. I mean, I assume you mean relative

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 58

1 to redistricting.  
 2 Q. Certainly. You've received other  
 3 payments --  
 4 A. Yes.  
 5 Q. -- for other --  
 6 A. Consulting.  
 7 Q. Correct.  
 8 So you stated that you began drawing the  
 9 2021 map in earnest in May of 2021. Did you do  
 10 anything else in preparation for drawing the maps  
 11 before that date?  
 12 A. No. I mean, I had conversations with  
 13 members of the congressional delegation. And as you  
 14 may -- may know, there was considerable  
 15 concerns/discussion about whether Alabama would have  
 16 seven members of congress or six.  
 17 And until we really knew the answer to  
 18 that -- which I think we were told by the census  
 19 bureau in April, sometime in April what the answer  
 20 to that question was -- there really wasn't much --  
 21 I didn't -- my position with the congressmen was it  
 22 would not make sense to work on a map until we knew  
 23 how many districts we were going to have.  
 24 Because, obviously, working on a  
 25 six-person map where somebody would be paired with

Page 59

1 somebody was not going to be a lot of fun. And  
 2 there was no need to do that if we didn't ever have  
 3 to.  
 4 Q. Certainly. So the census bureau  
 5 informed --  
 6 A. All the states, I think, in April of how  
 7 many -- how many members of congress they would  
 8 have. And then that allowed me to set up meetings  
 9 and work off of the estimates of 2019 to talk about  
 10 whether your district was over or under and so  
 11 forth.  
 12 Q. And you began those meetings around May  
 13 of --  
 14 A. I went to DC with the goal to meet with  
 15 everybody in May, yes, sir.  
 16 Q. So you said you went to DC. So I assume  
 17 that you're referring to meetings with the  
 18 congressional members.  
 19 A. Yes.  
 20 Q. Did you meet with any other -- for  
 21 instance, did you meet with anybody in the Alabama  
 22 state legislature in the spring of 2021?  
 23 A. Well, I met with the two co-chairs to  
 24 talk about my plan to how to -- you know, how to  
 25 move forward on the congressional, that we would

Page 60

1 wait until we knew how many districts the state  
 2 would have. And then I would go to Washington and  
 3 meet with the members and start formulating a plan  
 4 from there to hopefully reach some consensus on a  
 5 map.  
 6 Q. Before you received word from the census  
 7 bureau that there were going to be seven districts  
 8 in Alabama again, did you do anything else in  
 9 furtherance of drawing the 2021 congressional map?  
 10 A. I did not.  
 11 Q. When did you actually begin redrawing  
 12 the 2021 congressional map?  
 13 A. After my May round of meetings in  
 14 Washington.  
 15 Q. You say after then. Would that have  
 16 been in May? Or June, July?  
 17 A. I think the end of May, beginning --  
 18 again, this was all based on estimates. We did not  
 19 have the real census data. So I just -- I probably  
 20 roughed out a map sometime in May or June based off  
 21 of the estimates, knowing full well they were not  
 22 going to be completely accurate.  
 23 Q. From the time that you started drawing  
 24 the 2021 congressional map until it was completed,  
 25 about how much time did you spend in terms of hours

Page 61

1 on drawing that map?  
 2 A. I have no idea. I guess I would make a  
 3 bad lawyer.  
 4 Q. Well, I don't want you to guess.  
 5 When was the map completed for the 2021  
 6 congressional?  
 7 A. Complete. When was I done with what I  
 8 was doing with it?  
 9 Q. Correct.  
 10 A. Probably the Friday before the week we  
 11 went into session. So whatever that -- October 23rd  
 12 or -- I'm making up that date. Whatever the Friday  
 13 before we went into session was.  
 14 Q. And you're referring to the special  
 15 session that was called in the fall of 2021?  
 16 A. Correct.  
 17 Q. Going back to how much time it took you  
 18 in terms of hours. Would you say that you spent  
 19 more than 100 hours drawing the congressional map in  
 20 2021?  
 21 A. Well, if you're including meetings and  
 22 discussions about it, yeah, probably.  
 23 Q. Would you say you spent more than 150  
 24 hours?  
 25 A. I don't know. I just -- I don't really

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 62

1 have a -- I didn't think of it in terms of hours.  
 2 My contract didn't -- my contract was just you were  
 3 going to draw these four maps. And whether it took  
 4 123 hours or 217 was irrelevant to what I was doing.  
 5 Q. Right. I'm just trying to get an idea  
 6 about how long it took you. I know there were  
 7 months involved.  
 8 But how much time you were actually  
 9 spending on this in that time frame, would you say  
 10 it took you more than 200 hours?  
 11 A. I have no way of even guessing that. I  
 12 really -- I apologize, but I don't.  
 13 Q. Were you doing other things work-wise  
 14 between May 2021 and -- when was the special  
 15 session? Was it in October?  
 16 A. October of 2021, yes.  
 17 Q. Between May 2021 and October 2021, were  
 18 you doing anything else work-wise other than drawing  
 19 these four maps?  
 20 A. Not very much because it was an  
 21 off-year, obviously. I had clients that I did  
 22 things for, obviously, in 2020, working up to the  
 23 November 2020 election. But -- and I still had an  
 24 ongoing relationship with some of -- a couple of my  
 25 clients. But there wasn't a lot of work that needed

Page 63

1 to be done in the off-year.  
 2 Q. Were you working full 40-hour weeks  
 3 during that entire time?  
 4 A. By and large, yes.  
 5 Q. Did you take any trips or personal  
 6 vacation time during that time period?  
 7 A. Well, it was during COVID. So I didn't  
 8 travel a whole lot. But it was a crazy time, as you  
 9 all remember.  
 10 Q. Did you take any time off?  
 11 A. Sure.  
 12 Q. About how long did you take off?  
 13 A. I don't know. A couple of weeks.  
 14 Q. And in that -- you had mentioned that  
 15 you weren't able to begin redrawing the  
 16 congressional map before you received the census  
 17 estimates in April of 2021. Does that apply to all  
 18 --  
 19 A. Before I received how many districts we  
 20 had in April of 2021.  
 21 Q. Correct. Does that --  
 22 A. I think we had the census estimates  
 23 before that. I'm saying we just didn't know how  
 24 many districts there were.  
 25 Q. Fair enough. Thank you for the

Page 64

1 clarification.  
 2 Does that apply to all four of the maps  
 3 that you were drawing?  
 4 A. No. That's obviously the -- the only  
 5 one that the census determined how many members  
 6 there would be would be -- was congress.  
 7 Q. Because you said you had unofficial  
 8 census data on, I guess, population prior to that?  
 9 A. By county, yes.  
 10 Q. And did you use that unofficial data for  
 11 the other maps?  
 12 A. I used it -- I used it to start working  
 13 with the state school board members.  
 14 It was less effective at the senate and  
 15 house levels, virtually useless at the house level  
 16 because it was mostly county data at the beginning.  
 17 And so most house districts are not made up of full  
 18 counties, obviously. So it was less valuable in  
 19 those maps and more valuable in the statewide maps.  
 20 Q. When did you begin drawing the state  
 21 house and senate maps in 2021?  
 22 A. I did not start on a house map until we  
 23 actually had all of our census data at the end of  
 24 August. I had roughed out a few of the rural senate  
 25 districts based on some of the estimates. But it

Page 65

1 wasn't particularly effective.  
 2 So I would -- I would really say I  
 3 didn't seriously start drawing those maps until  
 4 August of 2021.  
 5 Q. And what about the board of education  
 6 map?  
 7 A. The board of education I was doing  
 8 simultaneously to congress because that was  
 9 obviously a statewide map. And the county numbers  
 10 were more usable in that type of map than they were  
 11 in a 105-member state house map.  
 12 Q. So you began drawing the board of  
 13 education map around --  
 14 A. The same times as congress.  
 15 Q. Which was around May of 2021?  
 16 A. Correct. I think I started meeting with  
 17 those members in May, as well.  
 18 Q. We've been going about an hour. Do you  
 19 want to take a break?  
 20 A. Sure.  
 21 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're off the record.  
 22 The time is 10:17 a.m.  
 23 (Recess was taken.)  
 24 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the  
 25 record. The time is now 10:35 a.m.

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 66

1 Q. Mr. Hinaman, when we left off, we were  
2 talking about the preparation that you did starting  
3 to get into the beginnings of drawing the 2021 map.  
4 Prior to May 2021, did you anything in  
5 furtherance of drawing the 2021 congressional map?  
6 A. Other than reviewing the 2019 census  
7 estimates by county, no.  
8 Q. And what did you do when you were  
9 reviewing the --  
10 A. I was trying to get a feel for what  
11 districts would be underpopulated and what districts  
12 would be overpopulated based on those estimates.  
13 And while the estimates in the end  
14 didn't turn out to be obviously particularly close  
15 to the actual numbers, in order -- they were -- they  
16 were close in that they did predict the three  
17 districts that would be under and the four districts  
18 that would be over.  
19 So it was helpful to pay attention to  
20 that when I started to do my round of meetings with  
21 the members of congress.  
22 Q. Did you do anything else prior to May  
23 2021 in furtherance of drawing the 2021  
24 congressional map?  
25 A. No. I mean, obviously, I -- at some

Page 67

1 point in that time frame, the reapportionment  
2 committee met and passed their guidelines.  
3 Obviously, I reviewed those and how they would  
4 impact the drawing of the maps. But that was --  
5 that was about the May time frame, as well. It may  
6 have been early May rather than later May.  
7 Q. You met with members of congress in DC  
8 in May of 2021, correct?  
9 A. Yes.  
10 Q. Was that the first thing that you did  
11 after the census data came out in 2021?  
12 A. Well, the data --  
13 Q. Let me take a step back there.  
14 You said that prior to May 2021, the  
15 only thing that you had done was review some of the  
16 unofficial census data to get a feel for  
17 underpopulation, overpopulation?  
18 A. Yes.  
19 Q. Then the census bureau announced around  
20 April 2021 that there will be seven congressional  
21 districts again in Alabama?  
22 A. Correct.  
23 Q. Was the next step that you did flying to  
24 DC to meet with the congressional members?  
25 A. Yes. And that was, again, after

Page 68

1 guidelines had been passed in early May.  
2 The only other thing in there, obviously  
3 I had talked -- before we knew seven to six, I had  
4 talked to, obviously, all of the offices, the  
5 congressional offices, about what my -- what our  
6 proposed timeline was going to be based on the fact  
7 that the census data was delayed, and that hopefully  
8 we would be able to set up a round of meetings in  
9 May and then we would get our data in August or  
10 whatever, and then we would fine tune it from there.  
11 Q. So those were more of administrative  
12 coordination discussions?  
13 A. Yes, sir.  
14 Q. You flew to DC, you said, in May of 2021  
15 to meet with the congressional members. Did you  
16 meet with each -- all seven congressional members?  
17 A. I met with five in person, one by Zoom.  
18 And one of the members declined to meet because they  
19 were more interested in running for a different  
20 office, I guess.  
21 Q. Which member was that that declined to  
22 meet?  
23 A. Mo Brooks. I met with his chief of  
24 staff, but I did not meet with Congressman Brooks  
25 directly.

Page 69

1 Q. You met with each of the other  
2 congressional members?  
3 A. Five in person and one by Zoom.  
4 Q. Who was the one you met with by Zoom?  
5 A. Congresswoman Sewell. She was back in  
6 Alabama on a personal matter. So I met with her by  
7 Zoom.  
8 Q. Did you meet personally with Congressman  
9 Sewell by Zoom?  
10 A. Yes.  
11 Q. And when was that?  
12 A. During the May trip. Is that what  
13 you're asking me?  
14 Q. Correct. Because you went to DC to meet  
15 with some of them.  
16 A. Yes. And she was not in DC because of a  
17 personal matter. So we did a Zoom call.  
18 Q. You were in DC when you had the  
19 Zoom call?  
20 A. And she was in Birmingham, I believe.  
21 Q. Was it just one call that you had with  
22 Congressman Sewell?  
23 A. During that trip, just one call.  
24 Q. Have you had other meetings with  
25 Congressman Sewell?

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 70

1 A. I've had other Zoom meetings with her.  
 2 Microsoft Teams, technically. But yes, Zoom  
 3 meetings.  
 4 Q. Have you had any in-person meetings with  
 5 Congressman Sewell?  
 6 A. No, I don't think I did this time. I  
 7 mean, as -- in-person meetings were rather  
 8 difficult. It was actually May when I went to --  
 9 the house office buildings were actually closed and  
 10 didn't allow visitors. So meeting anybody in person  
 11 was a bit challenging during that time.  
 12 I would have met with her in person on  
 13 that trip had she been in town. But she was not.  
 14 But the other members that I met with were all  
 15 off-campus, so to speak, because we couldn't go to  
 16 -- I couldn't go to their offices.  
 17 Q. As far as Congressman Brooks goes, you  
 18 said you met with somebody from his staff?  
 19 A. I met with his chief of staff, yes.  
 20 Q. And what did you discuss with these  
 21 representatives when you met with them in May of  
 22 2021?  
 23 A. I discussed the over and under nature of  
 24 their district. And if their district was  
 25 underpopulated based on the estimates, I said, you

Page 71

1 know, "Where would you envision picking up  
 2 population?" If you were over populated, "What  
 3 areas of your district would you envision  
 4 potentially losing?"  
 5 Q. Did you discuss anything other than  
 6 population changes with them?  
 7 A. Population changes and potential  
 8 timelines and when we might get the real census  
 9 data.  
 10 Q. Anything else that you discussed with  
 11 them?  
 12 A. That was about it.  
 13 Q. What did you do next after meeting with  
 14 the representatives in May of 2021?  
 15 A. I took -- took back that information and  
 16 looked at it in terms of a map, and then waited for  
 17 the real census data to come to see where we really  
 18 were.  
 19 Q. You said you took back that information.  
 20 What sort of information did you get from these  
 21 meetings?  
 22 A. When somebody said if I need to lose  
 23 10,000, I would like to lose them in county X or  
 24 place Y or whatever.  
 25 Q. And so you said you took that

Page 72

1 information. And then what did you do with it?  
 2 A. Tried to rough it out in an estimated  
 3 map, but again knowing that it was going to change  
 4 because the estimates were not going to be  
 5 completely accurate.  
 6 And, again, I didn't want to -- if there  
 7 was a conflict somewhere between some -- two members  
 8 wanted county X, I didn't really want to litigate  
 9 that until we had real numbers because it may become  
 10 irrelevant when it turns out that their district was  
 11 10,000 off of what the estimate said.  
 12 So I tried not to get into any  
 13 negotiations at that point.  
 14 Q. Were there some disputes in the  
 15 recommendations and requests that you received?  
 16 A. Minorly, yeah.  
 17 Q. Were there specific counties that more  
 18 than one representative wanted?  
 19 A. Yeah. I mean, for example, the 1st  
 20 District was going to be over. The 1st District was  
 21 going to be overpopulated, and it was going to have  
 22 to lose some. And the 1st District congressman  
 23 wanted to probably lose some to the 2nd in Monroe,  
 24 but the 2nd District congressman wanted to gain some  
 25 from the 1st in Escambia, just things like that.

Page 73

1 They were not major.  
 2 But, again, it really wasn't worth the  
 3 point of negotiating it fully until we knew the real  
 4 numbers. Because as it turned out, it only ended up  
 5 being 739 people, and it wasn't particularly  
 6 important which county it was in the scheme of  
 7 717,000 voters or citizens in a district.  
 8 Q. You said you then took that information  
 9 from those meetings with the representatives and  
 10 roughed out a map. What does that mean?  
 11 A. It means I took the -- we had the  
 12 estimates on Maptitude at the state reapportionment  
 13 office. And I just roughed without -- I mean, I  
 14 didn't get anywhere close to zero deviation because  
 15 there was no point in it.  
 16 I just generally roughed out based on  
 17 what we had discussed in DC, knowing that it was all  
 18 going to change when we got the real numbers. But  
 19 just explored some of the potential.  
 20 Q. And to be clear, for somebody that  
 21 doesn't draw maps, what does "roughed out" mean?  
 22 A. Meaning assigned various counties to  
 23 districts just in an effort to get things closer to  
 24 the ideal population.  
 25 Q. Kind of playing with the numbers, just

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 74

1 kind of seeing what works as a preliminary  
 2 standpoint, I guess?  
 3 A. Yes. And just to be clear, that was all  
 4 on total population. Because I certainly didn't  
 5 have the ability or trust the internals of any of  
 6 those -- I mean, I wouldn't have trusted like BVAP  
 7 or anything else to the extent it wouldn't have made  
 8 any sense to look at it at that point.  
 9 Q. Did you have any data on the black  
 10 voting age population at that --  
 11 A. I don't know what the estimates had.  
 12 But I didn't even look at it because I knew it  
 13 wasn't going to be significant to what we were  
 14 doing.  
 15 Q. Did you do anything else before you  
 16 received the official census data in August of 2021?  
 17 A. No.  
 18 Q. Did you review any other materials in  
 19 that time frame before August 2021?  
 20 A. Obviously, I reviewed the guidelines and  
 21 had discussions with the two chairs of how we will  
 22 proceed once we get the data in terms of all the  
 23 maps.  
 24 Q. What were those discussions like?  
 25 A. Just mostly timing and how we would --

Page 75

1 how we would go forward. And hopefully we could get  
 2 some consensus on the state school board members and  
 3 some consensus with the congressional members.  
 4 And, obviously, the house map I couldn't  
 5 do anything with until we got the real numbers. The  
 6 senate map I could do next to nothing with. I mean,  
 7 I could look at a few of the more rural districts  
 8 because they were whole counties. But once you got  
 9 into major metropolitan areas, I couldn't come up  
 10 with too many suggestions for that then.  
 11 Q. Other than Pringle and McClendon, did  
 12 you meet with any other members of the Alabama  
 13 legislature?  
 14 A. I don't believe so at that time.  
 15 Q. And "that time" being before August  
 16 2021, correct?  
 17 A. Correct.  
 18 Q. Did you review any election returns in  
 19 that time frame?  
 20 A. I did not.  
 21 Q. Did you review any voter registration  
 22 info in that time frame?  
 23 A. I did not.  
 24 Q. Did you review any voter primary  
 25 participation data in that time frame?

Page 76

1 A. No, sir.  
 2 Q. And then in August 2021, you received  
 3 the official census data, correct?  
 4 A. Correct.  
 5 Q. What did you do once you received that  
 6 data?  
 7 A. Well, the State received it.  
 8 Q. And then ultimately it was passed on to  
 9 you, correct?  
 10 A. Well, it was -- I used the state  
 11 computer. So their -- that data was then given to  
 12 Maptitude. This is my understanding. I did not do  
 13 any of this.  
 14 That data was given to Maptitude, and  
 15 Maptitude turned it into their workable -- put it  
 16 into their program and sent it back to the State.  
 17 And the State loaded it into their computers, which  
 18 all took another week. And then I was able to  
 19 manipulate it on -- use it on a computer at that  
 20 point.  
 21 Q. So walk me through that. So Maptitude  
 22 is a software on a computer, correct?  
 23 A. Yes.  
 24 Q. A map-drawing software?  
 25 A. Correct.

Page 77

1 Q. Is it the same software that you had  
 2 used previously in drawing maps?  
 3 A. I used it in 2011, yes, sir.  
 4 Q. Did you ever use it before then?  
 5 THE WITNESS: I used it in 2011. The  
 6 State used ESRI.  
 7 A. Excuse me?  
 8 Q. Did you use it before 2011?  
 9 A. I don't think so.  
 10 Q. And you were clarifying with Mr. Walker  
 11 that you used in 2011 --  
 12 A. Yeah. In 2011, I had a computer, and I  
 13 had Maptitude on it. The State used -- the State of  
 14 Alabama used a different software, I think, called  
 15 ESRI.  
 16 THE REPORTER: Called what?  
 17 A. ESRI.  
 18 Q. Can you spell that?  
 19 A. I don't know.  
 20 MR. WALKER: E-S-R-I, all capital  
 21 letters.  
 22 Q. And what is ESRI?  
 23 A. It's just a -- it's similar to Maptitude  
 24 software for using the census data.  
 25 Q. So in 2011, you drew the map using your

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 78

1 own computer and your own software?  
 2 A. Correct.  
 3 Q. Was that then imported into ESRI for the  
 4 State?  
 5 A. Yes, sir.  
 6 Q. The file types can be imported from one  
 7 to the other?  
 8 A. Yes, sir.  
 9 Q. Then in 2021, you did not use your own  
 10 computer and software, correct?  
 11 A. That's correct.  
 12 Q. You used the State's computers and  
 13 software?  
 14 A. Entirely.  
 15 Q. Where was that physically?  
 16 A. In the reapportionment office at the  
 17 state house, Room 317.  
 18 Q. So any time that you wanted to actually  
 19 work on redrawing the map, you had to --  
 20 A. Physically be there.  
 21 Q. How often --  
 22 A. Sorry. I didn't mean to finish your  
 23 sentences.  
 24 Q. That's fine. And we're doing a pretty  
 25 decent job. But let's try to remember to let each

Page 79

1 other finish so that the court reporter can type  
 2 everything down.  
 3 How often -- starting in August 2021,  
 4 how often would you go to the -- what did you say it  
 5 was? The reapportionment office?  
 6 A. Reapportionment office.  
 7 Q. How often would you go to the  
 8 reapportionment office after August 2021?  
 9 A. Once the -- once the material was loaded  
 10 into the computer, which was probably the last week  
 11 of August maybe, I was there once or twice a week  
 12 for the next week or so. And then after that, I was  
 13 there four or five days a week until we were through  
 14 the special session. I basically lived in  
 15 Montgomery. For all intents and purposes, I lived  
 16 in Montgomery for a couple of months.  
 17 Q. From, say, the beginning of September  
 18 through the end of October?  
 19 A. Yeah. Certainly Labor Day until the end  
 20 of October.  
 21 Q. Would you work on weekends, as well?  
 22 A. Rarely. I mean, once we got very close  
 23 to the session, yes. But not -- not normally.  
 24 Q. Of the four maps you were -- you were  
 25 working on all four maps in that time frame, right,

Page 80

1 starting in August 2021 through October 2021?  
 2 A. Yes.  
 3 Q. And all four maps, you were doing the  
 4 same process using the State's computers and using  
 5 Maptitude, correct?  
 6 A. Correct.  
 7 Q. Were there any of those maps that took a  
 8 significantly larger portion of your time to draw?  
 9 A. Well, obviously, including meetings with  
 10 members. 105 house members are significantly more  
 11 meetings than, you know, seven for congress and  
 12 eight for school board.  
 13 So, obviously, the house map probably  
 14 took a lot longer just in terms of meeting with 105  
 15 different -- I didn't meet with everybody. But the  
 16 vast majority of 105 people -- and sometimes more  
 17 than once -- took a lot longer than meeting with  
 18 seven congressmen, for example.  
 19 Q. In addition to meeting, I assume that  
 20 drawing 105 districts probably takes a lot more of  
 21 your time to do than just drawing seven. Is that  
 22 fair?  
 23 A. That's fair.  
 24 Q. If you had to put very rough percentages  
 25 on the amount of time you spent on the congressional

Page 81

1 map versus the other ones, about how much of your  
 2 time would you say you spent?  
 3 A. Now you're -- now you're making me a  
 4 lawyer again. And I'm not good at this.  
 5 I really -- I don't really know how to  
 6 do that. I mean, you would be correct that the  
 7 majority -- I mean, I put more time into the house  
 8 map than I put into the state school board and the  
 9 congressional. But I really don't have a way to  
 10 quantify that.  
 11 Q. Did you put more time into the senate  
 12 map, as well?  
 13 A. Yeah. Obviously, it's 35 members versus  
 14 seven or eight. It just takes longer to do the  
 15 meetings and follow-ups and so forth.  
 16 Q. And the state school board --  
 17 A. Is eight members.  
 18 Q. Eight members. Did that take you about  
 19 the same amount of time to draw as the --  
 20 A. Yeah.  
 21 Q. Sorry. Let me make sure that I can  
 22 finish.  
 23 Did drawing the state school board map  
 24 take you about the same amount of time as it did for  
 25 drawing the congressional map, given that they have



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 82</p> <p>1 about the same number of districts?  2 A. Yes.  3 Q. Going back to the software, this  4 Maptitude software, you said that it took about a  5 week for the census information to be uploaded; is  6 that correct?  7 A. Yeah, that's what I said.  8 Q. What does that mean?  9 A. Again, this was not part of my  10 responsibility. But the State got the data, as I  11 understood it, and gave it to Maptitude. Maptitude  12 translated it into their software and sent it back  13 to the State to be loaded on the State computer.  14 But, again, this is all my secondhand  15 knowledge of what was going on. I was not doing  16 this.  17 Q. From your perspective, once you arrived  18 around the end of August looking at Maptitude and  19 the software, you were able to see what information  20 has been uploaded, correct?  21 A. Well, once it's -- yeah. Once it's  22 uploaded, yes.  23 Q. What sort of information is -- was  24 available to you on the Maptitude software regarding  25 the districts?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 84</p> <p>1 Q. Who did you meet with to discuss the  2 drawing of the map between August 2021 and when you  3 submitted the map in the week before the special  4 session?  5 A. Once we had the real data, I went back  6 and had Zoom calls with all of the members of  7 congress or their -- or their chief of staff to talk  8 about what the differences were from the estimates  9 versus the actual census data and to reiterate, you  10 know, what we discussed in May, what was still  11 operable and what maybe needed to be slightly  12 revised based on what our thoughts were.  13 Then after those round of Zoom calls, I  14 went back and drew a proposed map. Which I then did  15 another round of calls, Zoom calls with, to look at  16 the final -- semifinal, final version, I guess.  17 Q. In those meetings, did you discuss  18 anything with the representatives other than changes  19 that needed to be made for population deviation?  20 A. No.  21 Q. How many meetings would you say you had  22 with each of the representatives in that time frame?  23 A. It varied. For example, Mo Brooks would  24 be zero because he again was not interested to  25 participate. Others took, you know, three, four,</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 83</p> <p>1 A. Once it's all loaded in, I have, you  2 know, total population and voting age population and  3 race down to the block level.  4 Q. Is there any other information that's  5 available to you in Maptitude?  6 A. I don't believe so.  7 Q. Did you, yourself, upload any additional  8 information into Maptitude?  9 A. I did not.  10 Q. Did you review any other data in  11 preparing the maps?  12 A. I did not.  13 Q. Did you meet with anyone between August  14 2021 and the time that you submitted the maps before  15 the special session in furtherance of drawing the  16 2021 congressional map?  17 A. Well, I met with virtually all of the  18 officeholders.  19 Q. You met with each of the seven  20 congressional representatives again?  21 A. Oh, yeah. I had Zoom calls with -- with  22 them. And then -- are you talking just  23 congressional now, or all of it?  24 Q. Focusing on the 2021 congressional map.  25 A. Yes.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 85</p> <p>1 five phone calls. Some were one or two.  2 In the final end, Representative Palmer  3 decided not to do the final call. So I didn't have  4 a final call with him. But everybody else, I had at  5 least two, if not more.  6 Q. Were all of the meetings with the  7 representatives from August 2021 through the special  8 session by Zoom?  9 A. Yes.  10 Q. When you had those meetings, would you  11 share your screen to be able to show what the map  12 looks like?  13 A. Exactly, yes.  14 Q. Did you discuss with each of the  15 representatives the map as a whole or just their  16 specific districts?  17 A. Their specific districts and an adjacent  18 district if there was some change there.  19 Q. You stated for the 2011 congressional  20 map that you were actually hired by the seven  21 congressional representatives, correct?  22 A. Correct.  23 Q. That was not the case for 2021, correct?  24 A. That's correct.  25 Q. Why not?</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 86

1 A. That was not my -- the leadership  
 2 decided that they would, you know, hire me through  
 3 the 501(c) (4), which -- which is how they hired me  
 4 for legislative. I did the legislative maps in  
 5 2021, and I guess they preferred that model over the  
 6 other one. I don't know. That was their choice,  
 7 not mine.

8 Q. Did you receive any other instructions  
 9 or requests from the congressional representatives  
 10 other than changes to make to account for population  
 11 deviation?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Did you meet with any members of the  
 14 Alabama state legislature to discuss the 2021  
 15 congressional maps?

16 A. Just -- just the two co-chairs, two  
 17 chairs.

18 Q. And that's --

19 A. Senator McClendon and Representative  
 20 Pringle.

21 Q. What did you discuss with Senator  
 22 McClendon and Representative Pringle?

23 A. I would just update them on our progress  
 24 and discussions with various members. And to the  
 25 extent that there were conflicts like the one I

Page 87

1 described between the 1st and the 2nd, I just  
 2 updated on that in case they were to receive a call  
 3 from somebody, they would know what was happening.

4 Q. In these meetings with Senator McClendon  
 5 and Representative Pringle, were you pretty much  
 6 just providing information to them?

7 A. Yeah, pretty much.

8 Q. Did you receive any feedback or  
 9 particular requests from them about how to draw the  
 10 map?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Beyond anything that you were told from  
 13 the congressional -- U.S. congressional  
 14 representatives, were you given any instructions or  
 15 requests about how to draw the 2021 congressional  
 16 map from anyone?

17 A. No.

18 Q. And how many times did you meet with  
 19 Representative Pringle and Senator McClendon in  
 20 preparation for drawing the 2021 congressional maps?

21 A. I don't -- I mean, this was during the  
 22 course in time when they were also in town doing  
 23 meetings with their colleagues. So maybe I updated  
 24 them every other week. It was rather -- I mean, it  
 25 wasn't a formally structured we meet every Tuesday

Page 88

1 at 10:00 o'clock. It was just when they were both  
 2 there or singularly there, I would just give them a  
 3 quick update.

4 Q. Were these updates by phone or email or  
 5 in person?

6 A. Usually in person.

7 Q. Were there ever communications by email  
 8 with them?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Did you attend any of the public  
 11 hearings in preparation for the 2021 congressional  
 12 maps?

13 A. I didn't. They were happening  
 14 simultaneously with me being in Montgomery. And I  
 15 would occasionally walk in the room while they were  
 16 happening to talk to somebody else or whatever. But  
 17 I didn't officially attend them.

18 Q. There were a few that you walked into  
 19 the room while they were going, you said?

20 A. Well, they were being done in an  
 21 adjacent room, and I occasionally walked in. And I  
 22 would also occasionally -- either the co-chairs or  
 23 Dorman Walker or somebody would come back and update  
 24 me as to something somebody said if they thought it  
 25 was significant to my drawing.

Page 89

1 Q. Do you recall what any of those sort of  
 2 comments would have been?

3 A. Yeah. For example -- and this was  
 4 already in process, so it wasn't a tremendous shock.  
 5 But there were comments, for example, in the  
 6 Montgomery meeting that they didn't want to be split  
 7 into three districts as they were in 2001, that they  
 8 would prefer Montgomery not -- probably they  
 9 preferred it not to be split at all. But if it were  
 10 going to be split, to certainly not three ways and  
 11 have it be two, which was a feature of a map I was  
 12 already working on. But things like that.

13 Q. Do you remember any other specific  
 14 feedback that you received from the public hearings?

15 A. Just areas like the Shoals area wanted  
 16 to be kept as intact as possible. And people in  
 17 Madison and Morgan wanted to be -- they thought  
 18 there was obviously a lot of community of interest  
 19 between those areas in north Alabama. People in  
 20 Baldwin and Mobile wanted to be kept together.

21 There was a lot of community of interest between  
 22 those counties. Things like that.

23 Q. When you refer to "the Shoals area,"  
 24 you're referring to Muscle Shoals?

25 A. Yes.

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 90

1 Q. Any other specific feedback that you  
2 recall receiving from the public hearings?

3 A. Not on congressional. There was a lot  
4 of feedback on state maps that we also talked about.

5 Q. And did you ever personally sit in on  
6 any of these hearings or hear anything that was  
7 being said personally?

8 A. I did for ten-minute snippets  
9 occasionally when I was waiting to talk to somebody  
10 in that room.

11 Q. Did you gather anything from the time  
12 that you spent in the hearing personally?

13 A. Nothing other than observations that I  
14 relayed to you a minute ago.

15 Q. You mentioned that Montgomery County,  
16 the public hearings provided feedback that they  
17 didn't want to be split. Do you remember why that  
18 was?

19 A. I think -- I think both in Montgomery  
20 County and most any county when you have split  
21 counties or split precincts, there's confusion as to  
22 who somebody's -- who their representative may be.  
23 And it was a -- it was obviously a  
24 guideline of the committees on all these maps to try  
25 to split less precincts and less counties.

Page 91

1 Q. Do you know when Montgomery County was  
2 originally split?

3 A. Originally split?

4 Q. Correct.

5 A. No. I mean -- no, I don't.

6 Q. The first map you drew was in 1992. Was  
7 Montgomery County already split prior to that?

8 A. I have no idea. I'm sorry. I don't  
9 even remember the map I drew, whether it was split,  
10 to be honest with you.

11 Q. Did any of the information that you  
12 received from the public hearings impact the way you  
13 drew the 2021 congressional map?

14 A. No, other than things like I said, not  
15 splitting Montgomery three ways, putting as much of  
16 the Shoals area together, keeping Mobile and Baldwin  
17 together, keeping Madison and Morgan together.

18 Q. Was that something that you specifically  
19 made changes to your map to accommodate?

20 A. No. Most of those features were already  
21 happening. It just -- I kept it in mind. For  
22 example, when -- we eventually had to split  
23 Lauderdale County between 5 and 4. And when we were  
24 doing that, I was trying to keep Florence and Muscle  
25 Shoals together as much as possible when we were

Page 92

1 doing that split. So yes, it was in my mind when we  
2 were, for example, doing that split.

3 Q. Other than the accommodations for the  
4 Lauderdale, Muscle Shoals area, did any of the  
5 public feedback that you received from the public  
6 hearings tangibly impact a change that you made on  
7 the map?

8 A. Not so much a change. But it did -- it  
9 did confirm that our theory of putting -- not  
10 splitting Montgomery three ways was a worthy goal.  
11 And I worked to get Congressmen Rogers to agree to  
12 come out of Montgomery County because he was  
13 partially in Montgomery County.

14 Q. Since we're talking about it, this may  
15 help a bit.

16  
17 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 5 was  
18 marked for identification.)

19  
20 Q. I'm handing you Exhibit 5. I don't want  
21 this to be a memory test for you. So this is a copy  
22 of the 2021 --

23 A. I've had enough -- I've had enough of  
24 those already.

25 Q. This is a copy of the 2021 congressional

Page 93

1 map. Do you recognize this?

2 A. I do.

3 Q. Does this appear to be a true and  
4 correct of the 2021 congressional map?

5 A. It does.

6 Q. We were talking about Montgomery County  
7 here not wanting to be split.

8 A. Three ways, yes.

9  
10 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 6 was  
11 marked for identification.)

12  
13 Q. I'm also going to hand you what's being  
14 marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit 6 for your reference.  
15 This is a copy of the 2011 congressional map.  
16 So looking at Montgomery County, it  
17 looks like in -- well, first off, Plaintiff's  
18 Exhibit 6, does that appear to be a true and correct  
19 copy of the 2011 congressional map, to your  
20 knowledge?

21 A. It does.

22 Q. We were -- and you used this 2011  
23 congressional map as the starting point in drafting  
24 the 2021 congressional map, correct?

25 A. I used the cores of the existing

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 94

1 districts as a starting point, yes.  
 2 Q. Is that different from using this map as  
 3 the starting point?  
 4 A. I don't know. I don't think so.  
 5 Q. When you began drawing the 2021  
 6 congressional map, you didn't start from scratch,  
 7 right?  
 8 A. No. Correct.  
 9 Q. You started using the 2011 congressional  
 10 map?  
 11 A. Correct.  
 12 Q. Looking at Montgomery County, so that  
 13 was split into three districts in 2011; is that  
 14 right?  
 15 A. That's correct.  
 16 Q. Do you know why that was split into  
 17 three districts at the time?  
 18 A. Not specifically, other than, obviously,  
 19 it had been -- Congressman Mike Rogers in the 3rd  
 20 District had had an office in Montgomery, that part  
 21 of Montgomery County, and had represented it for a  
 22 while and probably didn't -- didn't want to lose  
 23 that base of support and financial support and so  
 24 forth.  
 25 Q. In the 2011 congressional map, District

Page 95

1 7 reaches into a portion in the middle of Montgomery  
 2 County. Do you know why it does that?  
 3 A. To gain population for that district.  
 4 Q. Was District 7 reaching into a portion  
 5 of Montgomery County in the prior 2001 congressional  
 6 map?  
 7 A. I don't know.  
 8 Q. Do you remember if Montgomery County --  
 9 do you remember if District 7 reached into a portion  
 10 of Montgomery County in the 1992 congressional map  
 11 that you drew?  
 12 A. I do not remember, no. I'm sure  
 13 somebody has a map and could tell me. But I don't  
 14 know.  
 15 Q. So it looks like from the 2011  
 16 congressional map to the 2021 congressional map, you  
 17 were able to take District 3 out of Montgomery so  
 18 that it's not split three ways anymore and is only  
 19 split two ways; is that correct?  
 20 A. That's correct.  
 21 Q. Is there a reason why it still needed to  
 22 be split into two different districts?  
 23 A. Yeah. I mean, obviously, the 7th  
 24 District was underpopulated. So if you took it all  
 25 the way out of Montgomery, then you would have to

Page 96

4 add a number of different counties to make up that  
 2 population.  
 3 Q. Well, it looks like District 7 also  
 4 includes only a portion of Tuscaloosa County and  
 5 Jefferson County, correct?  
 6 A. That's correct.  
 7 Q. So could you not have taken more of  
 8 either Tuscaloosa County or Jefferson County and  
 9 then been able to leave Montgomery County as being  
 10 solely in one district?  
 11 A. Well, yeah, it would have been possible  
 12 certainly in Jefferson. I don't know about  
 13 Tuscaloosa. I don't think actually -- I think there  
 14 are many more people in the 7th District portion of  
 15 Montgomery than there are in the 4th District  
 16 portion of Tuscaloosa. But yes, certainly in  
 17 Jefferson that would have been possible.  
 18 But as you know, they -- these all have  
 19 to fit back together at the end. So what might have  
 20 been a perfect map for somebody in Montgomery may  
 21 not have created a perfect situation for whatever  
 22 member represented Jefferson or wherever.  
 23 Q. Did you consider moving -- did you  
 24 consider making Montgomery County solely District 2?  
 25 A. I did not.

Page 97

1 Q. Why not?  
 2 A. Because, again, I didn't think it --  
 3 while that may look like geographically not a very  
 4 large area, it has a considerable number of voters  
 5 in it. And it would have been hard to take that out  
 6 of 7 and make up the population somewhere else.  
 7 About the only place, as you pointed  
 8 out, to do that might have been Jefferson. But,  
 9 again, we have two representatives in Jefferson  
 10 County right now. And it would have been hard to  
 11 eliminate one from that process.  
 12 Q. Is there anything in particular about  
 13 this specific portion of Montgomery County that's in  
 14 District 7 that makes it a community of interest or  
 15 something that ties it into District 7 versus  
 16 District 2?  
 17 A. Not necessarily. I mean, obviously,  
 18 geographically it's next to -- it's adjacent to  
 19 Lowndes County.  
 20 Q. Did you look at racial data in including  
 21 that portion of Montgomery County in District 7?  
 22 A. I didn't. When we started doing -- I  
 23 didn't initially. When we started filling in this  
 24 -- all these discussions we've had up until now have  
 25 all been based on total pop. I didn't look at race

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 98

1 at all on the computer when we were adding folks to  
 2 these districts or subtracting folks from these  
 3 districts.  
 4 So at this point, I've basically just  
 5 been looking at total pop and where do you get the  
 6 total pop to get the districts back to ideal  
 7 population. So at that point, there was no  
 8 discussion of race. It was all a discussion of  
 9 total pop.  
 10 Q. You say "at this point." Where are we  
 11 talking in the timeline?  
 12 A. Up until -- up until we finished the  
 13 map.  
 14 Q. Finishing the map being the week before  
 15 the special session?  
 16 A. Correct.  
 17 Q. So is it your testimony that you did not  
 18 look at race at all in 2021 before submitting the  
 19 maps to the special session?  
 20 A. No, I did not look at it up until the  
 21 week before we submitted the maps, when at that  
 22 point we did turn on race and look at the racial  
 23 breakdowns in the various maps.  
 24 Q. Why did you look at the racial breakdown  
 25 that week before the special session?

Page 99

1 A. Well, to -- obviously, we wanted to see  
 2 what the, you know, outcomes of our changes were.  
 3 Q. What do you mean?  
 4 A. We wanted to see what -- the changes we  
 5 had made to get the population balanced among all  
 6 these districts, if it changed any of the, you know,  
 7 racial makeup of the districts.  
 8 Q. Why did you want to know that?  
 9 A. Well, one of our guidelines is to comply  
 10 with the Voting Rights Act.  
 11 Q. And you say "we wanted." Who is "we"?  
 12 A. The two co-chairs, myself, and legal  
 13 counsel.  
 14 Q. "Legal counsel" being Mr. Dorman --  
 15 A. Yes.  
 16 Q. -- Walker?  
 17 A. Yes.  
 18 Q. And prior to that week before the  
 19 special session, it's your testimony that you did  
 20 not look at any of the racial data at all for any  
 21 of the districts in drawing the 2021 congressional  
 22 map?  
 23 A. That's correct.  
 24 Q. What data did you look at?  
 25 A. Just -- just total pop and geography.

Page 100

1 Q. Anything else?  
 2 A. That's it.  
 3 Q. Other than modifying the existing  
 4 district lines to account for population changes,  
 5 did you make any other changes from the 2011  
 6 congressional map?  
 7 A. I'm not sure I follow that.  
 8 Q. You made changes to the 2011  
 9 congressional map for the 2021 map based on changes  
 10 in population, correct?  
 11 A. Correct.  
 12 Q. Did you make any changes based on any  
 13 other factors?  
 14 A. Are we talking -- we're talking the 2021  
 15 map?  
 16 Q. Correct. So in drawing the 2021 map,  
 17 you made certain changes from the prior map based on  
 18 changes in population, correct?  
 19 A. Correct.  
 20 Q. Did you make any changes based on any  
 21 other factors?  
 22 A. No. I didn't make any changes.  
 23 Obviously, where members lived was a consideration.  
 24 I certainly would be mindful -- when I was moving a  
 25 precinct in Jefferson County, for example, I

Page 101

1 couldn't move Congresswoman Sewell out of her  
 2 district, for example. But I didn't make any  
 3 changes based on that.  
 4 Q. Other than population data and race data  
 5 starting the week before the map was submitted, did  
 6 you review any other data about the constituents or  
 7 the districts when drawing the 2021 map?  
 8 A. I did not.  
 9 Q. If any changes were made to the 2021  
 10 map, would you have been the one to physically make  
 11 those changes on the computer?  
 12 A. Yes.  
 13 Q. Was there anyone else who physically sat  
 14 on the computer and made any changes for the 2021  
 15 map?  
 16 A. I don't believe so. I mean, Donna  
 17 Loftin, who heads the reapportionment office,  
 18 certainly was capable of doing that. But I don't  
 19 believe she ever -- she's not really authorized to  
 20 change a map, I guess, without me asking her to.  
 21 Q. Do you know if she made any changes?  
 22 A. I don't believe she did, no.  
 23 Q. Did anyone else assist you in drawing  
 24 the map?  
 25 A. Nobody assisted me in drawing the map.

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 102

1 Q. When did you have a -- when did you  
2 first have an initial draft map completed?  
3 A. Using the real data? I mean, not an  
4 estimate.  
5 Q. Did you have an initial draft made from  
6 the estimates?  
7 A. I had a -- I roughed -- again, it wasn't  
8 -- it wasn't something that would have -- it wasn't  
9 to zero deviation. It was just roughed-out  
10 counties.  
11 So yes, when I came back from my May  
12 meetings, I roughed out a map using the estimates on  
13 Maptitude just to get a feel for what areas needed  
14 to be added and subtracted from various districts.  
15 But, again, it was -- it was not -- it  
16 was not to deviation and it was knowing that the  
17 estimates were going to be off by thousands, if not  
18 tens of thousands, which they turned out to be.  
19 Q. When was that draft completed?  
20 A. The end of May.  
21 Q. Did you save a copy of that draft?  
22 A. No.  
23 Q. After that, when was the next draft  
24 using official data completed?  
25 A. After my round of calls in September.

Page 103

1 So probably mid -- mid to late September would have  
2 been the next draft. And then I did a round of  
3 calls to go over those maps and make any last  
4 changes before the last week.  
5 Q. A round of calls being the calls that  
6 you discussed with the U.S. congress  
7 representatives?  
8 A. Yes.  
9 Q. Did you make any further changes to the  
10 draft based on any feedback you received from those  
11 calls?  
12 A. Very minorly. Congresswoman Sewell, I  
13 had split a precinct in Montgomery County that she  
14 did not want split. So I put it back together and  
15 split in a different -- an adjacent precinct. But  
16 very, very minorly.  
17 Q. What precinct was that?  
18 A. It was the Acadome precinct. I had  
19 split the university into two different districts,  
20 and she, I think wanted it all in her district. So  
21 I put that back together.  
22 Q. Do you know why she wanted that all in  
23 her district?  
24 A. I don't. I mean, other than that was  
25 one of her principles in this redistricting process.

Page 104

1 She felt strongly about picking up facilities and  
2 universities and things rather than just random  
3 citizens.  
4 Q. And what precinct did you take out from  
5 District 7 in exchange?  
6 A. Well, it was a split at an adjacent  
7 precinct. Whitfield, I think, was the name of it.  
8 Q. How do you choose that precinct?  
9 A. It just was adjacent to it.  
10 Q. That was the only factor?  
11 A. That was the only factor.  
12 Q. So you had the draft completed, you  
13 said, mid September?  
14 A. Yeah. And just to give a more complete  
15 answer, I also had to do a -- change the split a  
16 little bit in Lauderdale based on conversations with  
17 Congressman Adderholt. I had conversations with  
18 Representative -- Congressman Moore's  
19 representative, Bill Harris, about he would have  
20 preferred a change in Monroe rather than the way I  
21 did it in Escambia.  
22 So they were each -- not every district.  
23 But a number of districts had these little minor  
24 things that we talked through at that point.  
25 Q. Beyond any minor changes -- and I assume

Page 105

1 this is more kind of a precinct-by-precinct type  
2 change that you're referring to there, correct?  
3 A. Yes, sir.  
4 Q. Beyond that, were there any changes that  
5 you made based on those calls that you would  
6 consider to be significant changes?  
7 A. No.  
8 Q. So once you had the draft completed in  
9 mid September and then had the calls with the  
10 various representatives to go over that, then you  
11 made whatever minor changes you could based on that  
12 feedback.  
13 When did you have the next draft  
14 completed?  
15 A. Going into the last -- the next to last  
16 week of October. And in some of these -- as you  
17 well know, with congressional schedules, it's not  
18 like I had seven congressmen lined up to talk to me  
19 at 9:00 o'clock on a Monday morning. This took over  
20 a course of weeks. I would, you know, schedule, and  
21 move and change for voting schedules and all the  
22 wonderful things that go on with dealing with  
23 congressmen.  
24 Q. And in that same time frame, you were  
25 also drawing three other maps?

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 106</p> <p>1 A. Correct.</p> <p>2 Q. And meeting with all of the</p> <p>3 representatives and senators and all of that?</p> <p>4 A. Yes, sir.</p> <p>5 Q. Was there any other drafts that you had</p> <p>6 other than the first one that you made using the</p> <p>7 unofficial data in the summer of 2021, the next</p> <p>8 draft that you made using the official data in mid</p> <p>9 September 2021, and then the draft that you had</p> <p>10 based on the congressional representatives' feedback</p> <p>11 that was completed the week before the special</p> <p>12 session in October of 2021? Were there any other</p> <p>13 drafts that you made of the 2021 congressional map?</p> <p>14 A. No.</p> <p>15 Q. Between those last two drafts that we</p> <p>16 discussed, between September 2021 and the special</p> <p>17 session, did you meet with anyone else to discuss</p> <p>18 the redrawing of the 2021 map, congressional map,</p> <p>19 other than the seven representatives and Senator</p> <p>20 McClendon and Representative Pringle?</p> <p>21 A. And legal counsel.</p> <p>22 Q. Anyone else?</p> <p>23 A. No.</p> <p>24 Q. At that time, did you consider</p> <p>25 Mr. Walker to be your attorney?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 108</p> <p>1 when you met with Senator McClendon and</p> <p>2 Representative Pringle about the draft map?</p> <p>3 MR. WALKER: I'm going to object to</p> <p>4 attorney-client privilege to the extent that I was</p> <p>5 present in the room and we were having an</p> <p>6 attorney-client communication. If you had any</p> <p>7 communications with them that I was not present, you</p> <p>8 may answer the question.</p> <p>9 A. There were -- they just looked at the</p> <p>10 map. There was nothing substantive in terms of a</p> <p>11 response.</p> <p>12 Q. And are you going to refuse to answer</p> <p>13 any questions that I were to ask you that would</p> <p>14 involve any discussions that you had where</p> <p>15 Mr. Walker was present?</p> <p>16 MR. WALKER: I would instruct him not to</p> <p>17 answer those questions if other conditions</p> <p>18 indicating it was an attorney-client privilege were</p> <p>19 present.</p> <p>20 Let me -- let me clarify that for you.</p> <p>21 If I believed we had a conversation that was an</p> <p>22 attorney-client privilege, I would -- I would</p> <p>23 instruct him not to answer the question. I don't</p> <p>24 think that all the conversations I had with him were</p> <p>25 covered by the privilege.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 107</p> <p>1 A. I considered him to be the</p> <p>2 reapportionment committee's attorney.</p> <p>3 Q. Did you consider him to represent you</p> <p>4 personally?</p> <p>5 A. I don't know how to answer that. I</p> <p>6 didn't -- I didn't feel I needed representation at</p> <p>7 that point personally.</p> <p>8 Q. Did you have any sort of retention</p> <p>9 agreement with Mr. Walker or his office?</p> <p>10 A. No.</p> <p>11 Q. Once you had the draft completed of the</p> <p>12 2021 congressional map the week before the special</p> <p>13 session, who did you provide it to?</p> <p>14 A. Well, obviously, all of the members saw</p> <p>15 their districts. But they didn't really see the</p> <p>16 rest of the map. The members of congress saw their</p> <p>17 district, but they didn't really -- and adjacent</p> <p>18 districts. But they didn't really see the rest of</p> <p>19 the map.</p> <p>20 I think at that last week, I went</p> <p>21 through that map with Representative Pringle and</p> <p>22 Senator McClendon and Dorman Walker. Obviously,</p> <p>23 Donna Loftin, who runs the office, was in the</p> <p>24 background during most of this.</p> <p>25 Q. What sort of feedback did you receive</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 109</p> <p>1 MR. THOMPSON: When you say you don't</p> <p>2 think that all of the conversations you had with</p> <p>3 him, do you mean nonsubstantive conversations like</p> <p>4 lunch and dinner?</p> <p>5 MR. WALKER: Certainly that would be</p> <p>6 included. What I'm saying is there -- I can think</p> <p>7 of times when he and I were speaking, although I may</p> <p>8 not know exactly what we were talking about, when</p> <p>9 there were other people in the room who were not</p> <p>10 within the privilege. And we may have been talking</p> <p>11 about the map. I just don't know.</p> <p>12 But there were certain times when I</p> <p>13 reviewed with him specifically the map. And I would</p> <p>14 contend that that's covered by the attorney-client</p> <p>15 privilege.</p> <p>16 MR. THOMPSON: Understood. And you</p> <p>17 would instruct him not to answer on those.</p> <p>18 MR. WALKER: Yeah.</p> <p>19 Q. And would you follow that instruction?</p> <p>20 A. Yes.</p> <p>21 Q. So walk me through the timeline, then,</p> <p>22 once you provided the draft to Senator McClendon and</p> <p>23 Representative Pringle. What happened with the map</p> <p>24 at that point?</p> <p>25 A. I mean, once it was finalized and they</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 110</p> <p>1 made no changes to it, it was submitted to be drawn 2 up into a bill and prepared to be presented at the 3 -- be sent out to the members of the reapportionment 4 committee the following Monday and then voted on in 5 committee on Tuesday. 6 Q. Were there any changes made to the map 7 by the reapportionment committee? 8 A. No. 9 Q. Were there any changes made to the map 10 after it was submitted to the legislature? 11 A. No. 12 Q. So the version of the map that you 13 completed the week before the special session is 14 identical to the version of the map that was 15 ultimately enacted that we've marked as Exhibit 5, 16 Plaintiff's Exhibit 5, correct? 17 A. Correct. 18 Q. Did you save any drafts of the 2021 19 congressional map? 20 A. No, sir. The way Maptitude works is it 21 just -- every time you make a change, it saves -- it 22 saves the map at that point. So previous iterations 23 don't -- don't really exist. 24 Q. Did you print out any copies of any 25 drafts?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 112</p> <p>1 have preferred sort of a whole county map with 2 two -- I would call them influence districts. 3 THE REPORTER: What districts? 4 A. Influence districts 5 Q. Would that be the same as -- I've heard 6 "opportunity district." Would "influence district" 7 and "opportunity district" be about the same? 8 A. Yes, sir. 9 Q. And what's your understanding of what an 10 influence district or opportunity district is? 11 A. It would be a district that would be 12 less than a majority of BVAP, but still have a 13 substantial population of minorities that could 14 potentially impact the election of a candidate of 15 their choice. 16 Q. And when we say "minorities" here 17 specifically, are we referring to the black voting 18 age population? 19 A. Primarily here in Alabama, you would be 20 referring to the black voting age population. 21 Q. So if in this case the court were to 22 find that the maps do not comply with the Voting 23 Rights Act or the 14th Amendment and they needed to 24 be modified, do you expect that you would be the one 25 that would be asked to make those modifications?</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 111</p> <p>1 A. No. 2 Q. Do you have any notes that you took or 3 used while drafting the 2021 congressional map? 4 A. No. I mean, I'm sure I had a scrap of 5 paper somewhere that said Congressman Moore would 6 rather split Escambia and Congressman Carl would 7 rather split Monroe. But they were -- all these 8 things were so -- there were not very many of them. 9 There weren't too may. I didn't need notes to 10 remember that. 11 Q. Do you have any of those notes saved? 12 A. No. 13 Q. If you needed to modify the maps now, do 14 you have any estimate of about how long that would 15 take you to do? 16 A. Modify in what way? 17 Q. For instance, are you familiar with what 18 this lawsuit is about? 19 A. Well, it's three different lawsuits, if 20 I understand it correctly. 21 Q. What is your understanding of the three 22 different lawsuits? 23 A. I think two of the -- well, two of the 24 lawsuits I think would have preferred two majority 25 black districts. And the Singleton lawsuit would</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 113</p> <p>1 A. I don't have a crystal ball. I can't 2 predict the future. 3 Q. Is that something that's covered in your 4 contract? 5 A. It is not. 6 Q. If you were asked to modify the map to 7 make changes to comply with the Voting Rights Act or 8 the 14th Amendment, in that situation, do you have 9 any estimate about how long it would take you to do 10 that? 11 A. No. I mean, asked by whom? 12 Q. The Alabama state legislature, the 13 courts, Mr. Walker, any of us. 14 A. No. I mean, I -- conceptually, I guess 15 that would depend on what the court deemed changes 16 were. 17 Q. Is that something that you think you 18 could complete within a month? 19 A. I would hope so. I don't know. 20 Q. Is it something you think you could 21 complete within a week? 22 A. You're asking me a hypothetical about 23 something that hasn't happened, and I don't have a 24 clue what the changes would be. 25 Q. When you met with Congressman Sewell,</p>



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 114

1 did you receive any specific instructions from her  
 2 about how to draw District 7?  
 3 A. No, not specifically. Again, it was  
 4 more of -- our initial meetings were more of here is  
 5 what the estimates show, here is -- you're  
 6 obviously -- the district is going to be  
 7 underpopulated. Let's talk about areas where you  
 8 may -- may pick up population to get closer to the  
 9 ideal.  
 10 As I said earlier, she was interested in  
 11 facilities and universities and some companies and  
 12 military, like Maxwell, and so forth. So she was  
 13 interested in things above and beyond just picking  
 14 up additional voters or citizens. So we talked  
 15 about that briefly.  
 16 And then we just went through the most  
 17 likely areas where she could pick up additional  
 18 population. And the most likely in my mind, again,  
 19 to present to her as options were counties that were  
 20 split.  
 21 For example, Clarke County was -- under  
 22 this map, the 2011 map, was split between 7 and 1.  
 23 We know 1 is going to be over. We knew -- at the  
 24 beginning, we didn't know how much. But we knew 1  
 25 would be over, and we knew 7 would be under.

Page 115

1 So a logical thing, in my mind anyway,  
 2 would be let's put Clarke County back together. And  
 3 whatever population that is, let's put that into 7.  
 4 And also we talked about some of the  
 5 changes that would happen that would cascade to her  
 6 from north Alabama. As we knew, District 5 would be  
 7 over. The only place District 5 can go to is to  
 8 District 4 because it's the only district adjacent  
 9 to it. And that would then put District 4 over.  
 10 And one of the options was for her to pick up some  
 11 more of District 4 in Tuscaloosa. So we talked  
 12 about that.  
 13 And then we talked about potential  
 14 changes in Jefferson, another area where she could  
 15 pick up additional population.  
 16 Q. You mentioned that she wanted  
 17 universities in her district. What were the names  
 18 of the universities she wanted?  
 19 A. She wanted to make sure that whatever  
 20 changes we made in Tuscaloosa, we kept the  
 21 University of Alabama in her district. She was  
 22 interested in picking up Maxwell Air Force Base in  
 23 Montgomery, if that was a possibility.  
 24 As I discussed earlier, I had split a  
 25 precinct that had a university in Montgomery. And

Page 116

1 she wanted that in her district not split. So we  
 2 talked about things like that.  
 3 Q. Do you remember the name of that  
 4 university in Montgomery?  
 5 A. Yeah, I do. I'm blanking on it at the  
 6 moment. Alabama -- is it State?  
 7 MR. WALKER: Alabama State, ASU.  
 8 A. ASU. ASU. Sorry.  
 9 Q. Other than those things that you just  
 10 discussed, did you receive any other instructions or  
 11 feedback from Congressman Sewell about how to draw  
 12 District 7?  
 13 A. No, not at that time. We did -- in the  
 14 next round of those talks after we had real numbers,  
 15 we did talk about some of the changes in Jefferson.  
 16 In this -- in the 2011 map, some of the  
 17 precincts of Homewood -- I think there were three or  
 18 four Homewood precincts. Some were in her district,  
 19 and some were in 6. She thought that maybe it might  
 20 make sense for all of them to be in one district.  
 21 She would be happy if they were hers, which I did.  
 22 So we talked about a few things like  
 23 that in the next round of discussions.  
 24 Q. Did you discuss anything else with her  
 25 about how to draw her map?

Page 117

1 A. No.  
 2 Q. Did you discuss race at all with  
 3 Congressman Sewell?  
 4 A. No.  
 5 Q. Did she give you any instructions or  
 6 requests about a certain black voting age population  
 7 percentage that she wanted in District 7?  
 8 A. She did not, other than I think there  
 9 was -- we both assumed, and I think she would  
 10 confirm, that she wanted a majority -- a majority  
 11 black district for her district.  
 12 And she also, I should add -- there was  
 13 one other thing. When we initially asked every  
 14 member for their home addresses so we made sure we  
 15 had them inside their own districts, she actually  
 16 sent in two addresses, knowing that only one of them  
 17 was her official home address.  
 18 One of them was also her home -- her  
 19 mother's home or whatever in Dallas County. And she  
 20 wanted -- would prefer that both of those addresses  
 21 be inside her district. So that was one request she  
 22 made.  
 23 Q. Was that an accommodation you had to  
 24 change the map to --  
 25 A. No. They were -- it was already

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 118</p> <p>1 happening. They both were -- they both under this</p> <p>2 map were in her district, and they both under this</p> <p>3 map were in her district.</p> <p>4 Q. Going back to your prior statement, you</p> <p>5 said that you didn't discuss race with Congressman</p> <p>6 Sewell; is that correct?</p> <p>7 A. Not at that point.</p> <p>8 Q. Did you at some point?</p> <p>9 A. In the last week, she did ask what was</p> <p>10 the BVAP of my -- her district.</p> <p>11 Q. And what did you tell her?</p> <p>12 A. I told her it was 54.22.</p> <p>13 Q. And what did she say?</p> <p>14 A. She didn't -- I mean, she was</p> <p>15 comfortable with that, I guess. She didn't comment</p> <p>16 further. She didn't ask me to make any changes, I</p> <p>17 guess, if that's what you're asking me.</p> <p>18 Q. You said before then that you both</p> <p>19 assumed that she wanted a majority black population.</p> <p>20 What are you basing that off of?</p> <p>21 A. I don't even know if it's an assumption.</p> <p>22 I think she -- I think she did say that, that she</p> <p>23 would prefer to continue to have a majority black</p> <p>24 district.</p> <p>25 Q. You think she said that, or you know she</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 120</p> <p>1 Alabama legislators or their staff about the 2021</p> <p>2 congressional maps?</p> <p>3 A. No. Maybe -- maybe right before we went</p> <p>4 to the floor, I think I probably had a conversation</p> <p>5 with the pro tem and speaker just briefly to say</p> <p>6 that the members of congress were reasonably in</p> <p>7 agreement on this map. But it was just sort of a</p> <p>8 pro forma discussion, not about the details of the</p> <p>9 map.</p> <p>10 Q. Did you speak with anyone else?</p> <p>11 A. No.</p> <p>12 Q. Did you correspond with anyone by email</p> <p>13 regarding the redistricting process?</p> <p>14 A. No.</p> <p>15 Q. Did you make any recommendations to the</p> <p>16 committee, the reapportionment committee, about how</p> <p>17 the map should be drawn beyond just providing them a</p> <p>18 copy of the map?</p> <p>19 A. No.</p> <p>20 Q. Did the reapportionment committee make</p> <p>21 any requests or recommendations to you about how the</p> <p>22 map should be drawn or changed?</p> <p>23 A. None other than the guidelines they</p> <p>24 passed.</p> <p>25 Q. Did you receive any requests or</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 119</p> <p>1 said that?</p> <p>2 A. I think she -- yeah, I think -- I think</p> <p>3 she said that.</p> <p>4 Q. But you don't know for certain?</p> <p>5 A. I'm pretty confident she said that, yes.</p> <p>6 Q. Are you certain that she said that?</p> <p>7 A. I'm pretty confident she said that.</p> <p>8 Q. Just to be clear, pretty confident, but</p> <p>9 not 100 percent certain, fair?</p> <p>10 A. Sure.</p> <p>11 Q. Did she say anything about any sort of</p> <p>12 percentage of black voting age population that she</p> <p>13 wanted in District 7?</p> <p>14 A. No.</p> <p>15 Q. Did you discuss race with any of the</p> <p>16 other representatives?</p> <p>17 A. I did not.</p> <p>18 Q. So Congressman Sewell was the only</p> <p>19 Congressman you discussed race with?</p> <p>20 A. Well, she's the only one who asked at</p> <p>21 the end of the process what her black -- black</p> <p>22 voting age population was.</p> <p>23 Q. Other than the U.S. congressional</p> <p>24 representatives and Senator McClendon and</p> <p>25 Representative Pringle, did you speak with any other</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 121</p> <p>1 instructions about how to draw the 2021</p> <p>2 congressional map from anyone else that we haven't</p> <p>3 discussed yet?</p> <p>4 A. No.</p> <p>5 Q. Did you receive any feedback from anyone</p> <p>6 else that we haven't discussed yet about the way</p> <p>7 that the 2021 congressional map was drawn?</p> <p>8 A. No. I'm assuming you're including</p> <p>9 chiefs of staff as a subset of a congressman.</p> <p>10 Q. Certainly. No one other than the</p> <p>11 congressmen or their chiefs of staff or anyone else</p> <p>12 that we've discussed?</p> <p>13 A. Right.</p> <p>14 MR. THOMPSON: Dorman, I think we've</p> <p>15 been going a little over an hour. We're approaching</p> <p>16 that lunch time. We could go a little bit longer,</p> <p>17 or we could go ahead and break now. What do you</p> <p>18 prefer?</p> <p>19 MR. WALKER: I'm happy with whatever</p> <p>20 y'all want to do.</p> <p>21 MR. THOMPSON: Are you hungry, sir?</p> <p>22 THE WITNESS: Not overly. But I'm happy</p> <p>23 to --</p> <p>24 MR. WALKER: I usually go to lunch at</p> <p>25 11:30. So I'm happy to take a lunch break.</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 122</p> <p>1 MR. THOMPSON: Let's -- let's take a 2 lunch break, then. 3 MR. WALKER: All right. 4 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're off the record. 5 The time is 11:42 a.m. 6 (Lunch break was taken.) 7 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the 8 record. The time is 12:57 p.m. 9 Q. Mr. Hinaman, before we broke for lunch, 10 we had discussed some of the conversations that you 11 had with the seven U.S. congressmen. Do you recall 12 that? 13 A. Yes. 14 Q. And we went into some specifics about 15 your discussions with Congressman Sewell. Or 16 Congresswoman Sewell. Excuse me. I would like to 17 discuss some of the specifics with the other 18 representatives. So I just kind of want to go down 19 the line. 20 So starting with Representative Carl in 21 District 1, can you tell me what specifics you 22 recall from your discussions with him? 23 A. Yes. But just to be clear, are we -- 24 you just want -- over the whole time frame, just 25 capsulize it? Or are you talking about a specific</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 124</p> <p>1 in District 2. 2 A. Well, we talked again about making 3 Montgomery County only split between 7 and 2 and 4 getting the 3rd District out of Montgomery County, 5 which was good because 2 was under anyway. So they 6 needed to pick up some people. 7 Initially I said, well, depending on 8 what the numbers are, we might need to split off a 9 little bit of Elmore to balance out 3 if we're not 10 splitting Montgomery. But as it turned out, we 11 didn't have to do that. We did -- we did make some 12 changes to 3 in Coosa and Chilton, but we made no 13 further changes in the 2nd. 14 We talked a little bit about the 15 Escambia and Monroe thing. Again, he would have 16 preferred not to have picked up another county. But 17 unfortunately, that was not in the cards by 739 18 people. So he needed to -- he did end up picking up 19 Escambia. 20 And we talked about just geographically 21 making the 7th District a little more compact in 22 Montgomery from where the 2011 lines were versus to 23 what they are now in the 2021 plan. 24 And at the end of it -- I mean, we had 25 some discussions about Maxwell going into the 7th,</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 123</p> <p>1 time frame? 2 Q. At any point in the discussions you had 3 with them in drawing the 2021 congressional map. 4 A. Okay. So essentially from May to 5 October? 6 Q. Correct. 7 A. Okay. Yeah. So we talked about Clarke 8 County which was split, of course, between 7 and 9 District 1. And we talked that the 1st District 10 would likely be over or was over after we got the 11 real numbers, and that one of the solutions to that 12 would be putting Clarke County back together and be 13 putting it in 7. 14 And then whatever else the overage was, 15 which turned out to be 739 people, that we would 16 take those out of either -- initially we said Monroe 17 or Escambia. And as it turned out, we fine tuned it 18 to Escambia. And that's where we made that change. 19 And those are basically the discussions 20 with the 1st District congressman. 21 Q. Did he have any objections to putting 22 all of Clarke County in District 7? 23 A. He did not. 24 Q. All right. Tell me what specifics you 25 recall from your discussions with Congressman Moore</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 125</p> <p>1 which surprisingly he wasn't too excited about 2 initially, but at the end was comfortable with I 3 think primarily because there was some talk of 4 another BRAC, base closing commission. 5 And Congressman Moore probably thought 6 it would be helpful to have Terri representing part 7 -- that part of Maxwell that she would have, and he 8 represents another part of Maxwell, the annex, in 9 his district. So two congresspeople fighting that 10 was maybe better than one. 11 Q. Where is Maxwell? 12 A. Maxwell is in the northern little part 13 of Montgomery County here that was -- in 2011 was in 14 the 2nd, but is now in the 7th. 15 Q. With Congressman Sewell, especially in 16 the area you were just discussing there, it had 17 gotten as granular was this college or whatnot. Did 18 you have discussions to that detail with either of 19 the two representatives in District 1 or 2? 20 A. No, other than the Maxwell, Maxwell 21 annex thing we just talked about with Congressman 22 Moore. He wanted to make sure he still had one of 23 them. And he has the annex one, which is further 24 west in Montgomery, but not the actual base itself. 25 Q. Do you know why he wanted that in his</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 126</p> <p>1 district?</p> <p>2 A. Again, so they had two voices on base</p> <p>3 closing issues rather than one.</p> <p>4 Q. Do you recall anything else specifically</p> <p>5 from your discussions with Congressman Moore?</p> <p>6 A. No.</p> <p>7 Q. How about Congressman Rogers in District</p> <p>8 3?</p> <p>9 A. Well, we talked briefly. There was a</p> <p>10 little piece of Cherokee County that was split off</p> <p>11 in the last redistricting, which was really somewhat</p> <p>12 needless. So we talked about putting that back</p> <p>13 together.</p> <p>14 We talked about again him getting out of</p> <p>15 Montgomery County so that it would only be split two</p> <p>16 ways instead of three. And then we talked about</p> <p>17 what that might mean in terms of where he would pick</p> <p>18 up.</p> <p>19 Coosa had been in the 3rd in some</p> <p>20 earlier maps, meaning 2001 or sometime back in the</p> <p>21 past. So he was fine picking up Coosa County from</p> <p>22 6. And then for population -- obviously, population</p> <p>23 reasons, he needed a little more than that. So we</p> <p>24 took, I think, like 12,000 people from Chilton and</p> <p>25 put it into 3 to get his population to where it</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 128</p> <p>1 congressional districts.</p> <p>2 Q. Did you have any discussions with him</p> <p>3 about which specific areas of Tuscaloosa to include</p> <p>4 or not include?</p> <p>5 A. A little bit. I mean, we talked about</p> <p>6 the precincts, the next most likely geographical</p> <p>7 precincts to add into 7. We talked about them. It</p> <p>8 was sort of obvious geographically where he had to</p> <p>9 go next. So there wasn't much discussion about it.</p> <p>10 Q. How did you choose the precincts you</p> <p>11 chose other than geography?</p> <p>12 A. Well, that's -- population and geography</p> <p>13 were the only two ways to choose them.</p> <p>14 Q. Do you recall anything else, specifics</p> <p>15 about your conversations with Congressman Adderholt?</p> <p>16 A. No. And then at the end -- as I said, I</p> <p>17 had splint a precinct in Lauderdale to get to zero</p> <p>18 deviation in District 5, and he referred a different</p> <p>19 precinct split. So I changed it to the one he</p> <p>20 preferred. So that was -- that was one of the final</p> <p>21 changes at the end that we made.</p> <p>22 Q. Moving on to Congressman Brooks in</p> <p>23 District 5. What do you recall from those</p> <p>24 conversations?</p> <p>25 A. Well, there weren't any because</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 127</p> <p>1 needed to be.</p> <p>2 Q. Anything else you recall?</p> <p>3 A. No.</p> <p>4 Q. What about Congressman Adderholt in</p> <p>5 District 4?</p> <p>6 A. Yeah, I talked to him numerous times.</p> <p>7 Part of it is, obviously, he was going to pick up a</p> <p>8 lot of folks from the 5th district. And there was</p> <p>9 initial discussion on which end of the 5th, should</p> <p>10 we take them from Jackson County or should we take</p> <p>11 them from Lauderdale, and how was the best way to do</p> <p>12 that.</p> <p>13 And we had a couple of different</p> <p>14 discussions about that, and finally decided that</p> <p>15 putting the Shoals -- Muscle Shoals area back</p> <p>16 together as much as possible in Lauderdale was the</p> <p>17 preferable way to do that. And that's what we</p> <p>18 talked about.</p> <p>19 And then, obviously, that required him</p> <p>20 to lose some of Tuscaloosa, a few precincts in</p> <p>21 Tuscaloosa, to make up for -- to get the population</p> <p>22 to equal out.</p> <p>23 And also he had a little chunk of Blount</p> <p>24 County, as well, from 6. And we talked about making</p> <p>25 Blount whole again and not splitting it between two</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 129</p> <p>1 Congressman Brooks decided not to meet -- this is my</p> <p>2 presumption -- because he was running for the senate</p> <p>3 and had less interest in how this was going to come</p> <p>4 out.</p> <p>5 I did meet the first time with his chief</p> <p>6 of staff just to talk about keeping Morgan and</p> <p>7 Madison together. But that was -- that was about</p> <p>8 it.</p> <p>9 Q. What was the discussion there about</p> <p>10 keeping Morgan and Madison together?</p> <p>11 A. The community of interest. And a number</p> <p>12 of people that, obviously, live in northern Morgan</p> <p>13 work in Huntsville, in Madison County, and so forth,</p> <p>14 and thought it was a good combination to keep them</p> <p>15 whole and together.</p> <p>16 Q. Other than that first meeting -- and I</p> <p>17 guess that would have been back in May --</p> <p>18 A. May.</p> <p>19 Q. -- of 2021 with the chief of staff for</p> <p>20 Congressman Brooks, did you meet with anybody else</p> <p>21 on behalf of Congressman Brooks or his office?</p> <p>22 A. No. I called his chief of staff back</p> <p>23 once we had, you know, roughed out a -- gotten the</p> <p>24 math from the real data. And he -- he didn't call</p> <p>25 me back. I called him a couple of times. And I</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 130

1 assumed that meant he was less interested in how  
 2 this was going to go.  
 3 Q. And then finally, what about Congressman  
 4 Palmer in District 6? What do you recall about  
 5 those conversations?  
 6 A. Well, I talked to him about again  
 7 putting Blount back together and giving that all to  
 8 him. I talked to him -- in the meantime, he had --  
 9 he had initially, I thought, lived in Jefferson  
 10 County. And then he had moved to Shelby.  
 11 So I talked a little bit about making  
 12 sure I had the right home address for him. Because  
 13 I initially thought he still lived in Jefferson, but  
 14 he didn't. So we did have the right address in  
 15 Shelby. So that was fine.  
 16 I talked about he may loose Coosa to the  
 17 3rd and a little part of Chilton. He was  
 18 comfortable with that. And I talked to him about  
 19 some of the changes in Jefferson in the 7th District  
 20 where geographically I was trying to make the 7th  
 21 District's footprint in Jefferson more compact by  
 22 adding western Jefferson and shortening the district  
 23 on the top. And I wanted him to be aware of that.  
 24 But as I said earlier, we had initial  
 25 meetings and even a follow-up call. But when the

Page 131

1 final map was done, meaning that last week of  
 2 October, he -- he allowed as how he didn't really  
 3 want to -- his chief of staff told me that the  
 4 congressman did not really want to talk about it,  
 5 that he was convinced we were going to go to court,  
 6 and he didn't really see a need to discuss it.  
 7 Q. Who was that that told you that?  
 8 A. Congressman Palmer's chief of staff.  
 9 Q. And when was that discussion?  
 10 A. That was in mid October.  
 11 Q. And why did he say that he was convinced  
 12 that this was going to go to court?  
 13 A. I don't know. He was -- the chief of  
 14 staff said that -- the chief of staff said that he  
 15 had been told, I think, by the NRCC that this map  
 16 was going to go to court, and that Congressman  
 17 Palmer had decided to not discuss it further.  
 18 Q. Did you ask him why he thought it was  
 19 going to court?  
 20 A. No. I accepted his answer.  
 21 Q. Did you have any idea about why this  
 22 would go to court based on that discussion?  
 23 A. No.  
 24 Q. And you didn't care to ask?  
 25 A. It was his opinion. I didn't think it

Page 132

1 was relevant to what I was doing.  
 2 Q. Jefferson County, the way it's split in  
 3 the 2021 congressional map, is not exactly a  
 4 straight line. How did you decide which areas of  
 5 Jefferson County would move from District 6 to  
 6 District 7?  
 7 A. I was looking geographically to widen  
 8 the face of the protrusion into Jefferson -- if you  
 9 want to call it that, into Jefferson County. I was  
 10 looking to not split precincts. Those are all,  
 11 except for one that's split for deviation -- well,  
 12 two, technically. One Congressman Sewell --  
 13 Congresswoman Sewell lives in and another one.  
 14 But I was trying not to split precincts.  
 15 I was picking whole precincts. And I was trying to  
 16 make the district more compact, meaning widen it as  
 17 it goes into Jefferson County and eliminate some of  
 18 the longer, further-away ones at the northern part  
 19 of the county.  
 20 Q. So how does that process work when  
 21 you're choosing which precincts to pick up? Are you  
 22 just kind of choosing at random geographically as  
 23 you move up and seeing what works? Or are there  
 24 other factors at play that you're considering?  
 25 A. No, that's exactly it, seeing what works

Page 133

1 numerically and making something, in my mind, look  
 2 more compact geographically.  
 3 Q. Are there any other factors or data that  
 4 you're considering when you're choosing which  
 5 precincts to include?  
 6 A. No. I mean, other than -- we had that  
 7 discussion about Homewood where she allowed that --  
 8 we had split a couple of Homewood precincts, some on  
 9 one side of her line in 7 and some on the other side  
 10 in 6, and thought it might be good to group them all  
 11 together.  
 12 Q. You mentioned that there were two  
 13 precincts that were split for deviation purposes,  
 14 one of which Congressman Sewell lives in you said.  
 15 What were those two precincts?  
 16 A. The names?  
 17 Q. Do you recall?  
 18 A. I do not.  
 19 Q. This isn't a memory test. I just --  
 20 A. I do not.  
 21 Q. Okay.  
 22 A. And the reason it's not one -- I was  
 23 trying to make the split just solely in one  
 24 precinct. But unfortunately the census blocks  
 25 didn't cooperate very much. And when I got to where

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 134</p> <p>1 I got to geographically in the one -- the precinct 2 she lived in, I was hoping I could pick up the right 3 number of populations. 4 But unfortunately I hit a situation 5 where there was like a 550 block next to it, and 6 that was too many. So that was not going to work. 7 So I had to split another precinct to get to zero 8 deviation. 9 Q. Do you recall anything else specifically 10 from your discussions with Congressman Palmer or his 11 chief of staff in furtherance of drawing the 2021 12 congressional map? 13 A. No. 14 Q. And I think we discussed this earlier. 15 But in any of those discussions with any of those 16 congressmen, Congressmen Carl, Moore, Rogers, 17 Adderholt, Brooks, Palmer, did race ever come up in 18 your discussions with any of them or their staff? 19 A. No. 20 I mean, I'll amend that slightly. I do 21 think in the final when I went through with 22 everybody, I think maybe Congressman Moore's 23 district director, Bill Harris, who I was talking 24 to, may have asked, "Can you tell me what the BVAP 25 of the 2nd District is now?" I think I probably</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 136</p> <p>1 A. I do. 2 Q. What is this document? 3 A. These are the guidelines that were 4 approved by the reapportionment committee for 5 drawing the four maps. 6 Q. Were you provided a copy of these 7 redistricting guidelines before you drafted the 2021 8 congressional map? 9 A. I was. 10 Q. Who provided it to you? 11 A. The two co-chairs, probably with Dorman 12 Walker, as well. I'm not sure who handed it to me. 13 Q. And when was that? 14 A. It would have been around the time it 15 was passed, May 5th. 16 Q. What -- 17 A. Which very importantly happens to be my 18 birthday. 19 Q. That is an important note. Thank you 20 for letting me know. Happy belated birthday. 21 A. Thank you. 22 Q. What were you told when you were 23 provided these guidelines? 24 A. I was told these were the guidelines for 25 drawing the four maps that you've been contracted to</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 135</p> <p>1 gave him that number. 2 Q. And when was that? 3 A. In the last -- that last week when we 4 turned race on. 5 Q. You gave him the -- 6 A. He asked -- 7 Q. -- black voting age population? 8 A. Yeah. He asked what the BVAP for that 9 district was, and I gave him that number. 10 Q. Was there any further discussion about 11 it? 12 A. No. 13 14 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 7 was 15 marked for identification.) 16 17 Q. I'm handing you what's been marked as 18 Plaintiff's Exhibit 7. This is a copy of the 19 reapportionment committee redistricting guidelines 20 that was produced in this lawsuit. The Bates number 21 at the bottom is RC 043723, and it's dated May 5th 22 2021. 23 Do you see that? 24 A. I do. 25 Q. Do you recognize this document?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 137</p> <p>1 draw, and to follow them to the best of my 2 abilities. 3 Q. Anything else that you recall? 4 A. No. 5 Q. And did you, in fact, follow these 6 guidelines in drawing the 2021 congressional map? 7 A. I did. 8 Q. Let's take a look at the criteria that's 9 listed here. So starting on Page 1, you see Line 10 10 there. It says Section II, Criteria for 11 Redistricting. 12 A. Yes, sir. 13 Q. I want to talk through these with you. 14 So Sections II a and b both state that the 15 congressional district should equalize total 16 population and have minimal population deviation. 17 Do you see that? 18 A. I do. 19 Q. What does minimal population deviation 20 mean to you? 21 A. I took that to mean for the 22 congressional districts, that that was -- they 23 should be zero for six of the districts and plus one 24 for the remaining district because the population 25 was not divisible by seven. So six were to zero</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 138</p> <p>1 deviation, and one should be plus one.</p> <p>2 Q. Which district did you choose to be the</p> <p>3 plus one deviation?</p> <p>4 A. I knew you would ask me that. I don't</p> <p>5 -- I would have to look. I think it was the 6th</p> <p>6 maybe. I would have to look at a map. I don't have</p> <p>7 numbers. I'm sorry.</p> <p>8 Q. Was it District 7?</p> <p>9 A. No, I don't think so. I think it was 2</p> <p>10 or 6, but I can't remember which.</p> <p>11 Q. And what did you do to make sure that</p> <p>12 your map complied with that zero deviation for six</p> <p>13 of the districts and plus or minus one for the</p> <p>14 other?</p> <p>15 A. I moved -- I split seven precincts down</p> <p>16 to the census block level to get to zero deviation</p> <p>17 for six of the districts and plus one for the</p> <p>18 seventh one.</p> <p>19 Q. Did anyone tell you that zero percent</p> <p>20 deviation was required or that there was a certain</p> <p>21 cutoff that you had to reach to satisfy this</p> <p>22 criteria?</p> <p>23 MR. WALKER: Objection to form. You can</p> <p>24 answer.</p> <p>25 A. I was told that it was literally zero</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 140</p> <p>1 Q. So that goes back to the population</p> <p>2 deviation?</p> <p>3 A. Correct.</p> <p>4 Q. And where does that understanding come</p> <p>5 from?</p> <p>6 A. Where does my understanding come from?</p> <p>7 I'm sure if I had any questions about it, I asked</p> <p>8 legal counsel.</p> <p>9 Q. So other than what you just discussed</p> <p>10 doing for Sections II a and b in adjusting for the</p> <p>11 population, did you do anything else to make sure</p> <p>12 that your plan complies with the one person, one</p> <p>13 vote principle?</p> <p>14 A. No.</p> <p>15 Q. Section II e looks like it just states</p> <p>16 that a plan that does not comply with the population</p> <p>17 requirements above will not be approved.</p> <p>18 Is there anything additional you needed</p> <p>19 to consider here for this section e beyond what</p> <p>20 we've already discussed?</p> <p>21 A. I don't believe so.</p> <p>22 Q. Section II f states, "Districts shall be</p> <p>23 drawn in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of</p> <p>24 1965 as amended. A redistricting plan shall have</p> <p>25 neither the purpose nor the effect of diluting</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 139</p> <p>1 deviation, meaning zero -- not percent, but zero</p> <p>2 people except for the one that had to be plus one.</p> <p>3 Q. Is that plus one person?</p> <p>4 A. Yes.</p> <p>5 Q. Understood.</p> <p>6 A. Sorry. Plus one person.</p> <p>7 Q. And who told you --</p> <p>8 A. Dorman Walker, legal counsel.</p> <p>9 Q. Section II c looks like it's about</p> <p>10 legislative and board of education districts. So I</p> <p>11 don't think that would apply to the congressional</p> <p>12 map. Is that correct?</p> <p>13 A. Correct.</p> <p>14 Q. Section II d says that the plan must</p> <p>15 comply with the one person, one vote principle of</p> <p>16 the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment of</p> <p>17 the United States Constitution.</p> <p>18 Do you understand what the one person,</p> <p>19 one vote principle is?</p> <p>20 A. I think I do.</p> <p>21 Q. What's your understanding?</p> <p>22 A. Again, that's so no -- so people have</p> <p>23 equal representation, the representatives in those,</p> <p>24 in the congressional case, should be representing</p> <p>25 the same number of people.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 141</p> <p>1 minority voting strength, and shall comply with</p> <p>2 Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and the United</p> <p>3 States Constitution."</p> <p>4 Are you familiar with the Voting Rights</p> <p>5 Act of 1965?</p> <p>6 A. I'm not a lawyer, but I'm familiar with</p> <p>7 it.</p> <p>8 Q. What is your understanding?</p> <p>9 A. Well, that the -- a plan should not have</p> <p>10 the intent or purpose of discriminating against any</p> <p>11 minority population.</p> <p>12 Q. Where does that understanding come from?</p> <p>13 A. Just conversations with legal counsel</p> <p>14 and others during the process.</p> <p>15 Q. Are you familiar with Section 2 of the</p> <p>16 Voting Rights Act?</p> <p>17 A. Again, I'm not a lawyer. But vaguely.</p> <p>18 Q. Have you ever read Section 2 of the</p> <p>19 Voting Rights Act?</p> <p>20 A. I'm not sure I have.</p> <p>21 Q. What is your understanding of what</p> <p>22 Section 2 requires?</p> <p>23 A. Where there -- I guess my understanding</p> <p>24 of it, a layman's understanding of it, would be</p> <p>25 where there's a sufficient and compact enough</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 142</p> <p>1 population of -- minority population to create a 2 district, a congressional district in this case, 3 that a district should be drawn if it's compact and 4 sort of meets the Gingles, I guess, requirements, 5 compact, contiguous population. 6 Q. Where there would be a majority black 7 district? 8 A. Right, and would have the opportunity to 9 elect a candidate of their choice. 10 Q. And does that understanding come from 11 the same sources, conversations with counsel? 12 A. Yes, sir. 13 Q. What did you do to make sure that your 14 plan complies with Section 2 of the Voting Rights 15 Act? 16 A. Again, once it was done and we turned on 17 race, we talked about it. No one asked me to make 18 any other changes. And I talked to legal counsel 19 and, I guess, concluded that it satisfies Section 2 20 of the Voting Rights Act. 21 Q. Anything else? 22 A. No. 23 Q. Did you personally make a determination 24 that your plan does not have the purpose or effect 25 of diluting minority voting strength?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 144</p> <p>1 numbers related to the map. 2 Q. Did you have anyone other than 3 Mr. Walker or someone with his firm analyze your map 4 at any point to confirm that it complies with 5 Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act? 6 A. I did not. 7 Q. Do you know if anyone reviewed the map 8 to determine whether it complies with Section 2 of 9 the Voting Rights Act, other than potentially 10 Mr. Walker and his firm? 11 A. I do not, no. 12 Q. And other than what we've discussed 13 already, did you do anything else to make sure that 14 your plan complies with Section 2 of the Voting 15 Rights Act? 16 A. I did not. 17 Q. Moving on to the next criteria, Section 18 II g. This one is a little longer. 19 It states, "No district will be drawn in 20 a manner that subordinates race-neutral districting 21 criteria to considerations of race, color, or 22 membership in a language-minority group, except that 23 race, color, or membership in a language-minority 24 group may predominate over race-neutral districting 25 criteria to comply with Section 2 of the Voting</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 143</p> <p>1 A. I'm -- I'm not a lawyer, so I don't know 2 that I can make that -- I don't know that it's my 3 job to make that distinction. But I don't believe 4 it discriminated against anyone. 5 Q. Did you do anything to make that 6 determination yourself? 7 A. Other than talk to legal counsel, no. 8 Q. Other than potentially legal counsel, 9 did you have discussions with anyone else about 10 whether your plan complied with Section II of the 11 Voting Rights Act? 12 A. No. 13 Q. In making the determination, whether 14 that's through conversation with legal counsel or 15 not, about whether your plan complies with this 16 policy, did that require you to review the racial 17 makeup of the districts? 18 A. Well, yeah. I mean, race -- at that 19 point, we had turned race on. So the BVAPs and 20 numbers were available. 21 Q. And you say they were available. So 22 then you had to review them, as well, to make sure 23 that everything was in compliance with this policy? 24 A. Well, we -- the numbers were then 25 revealed or available, and we discussed the various</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 145</p> <p>1 Rights Act, provided there is a strong basis in 2 evidence in support of such a race-based choice. A 3 strong basis in evidence exists when there is good 4 reason to believe that race must be used in order to 5 satisfy the Voting Rights Act." 6 Do you see that? 7 A. I do. 8 Q. What is your understanding of what that 9 section requires? 10 A. My understanding of what that section 11 requires is that's why -- when we made all of our 12 changes to the districts by adding or subtracting 13 population, that's why race was not on. We did it 14 based on total population. And then at the end of 15 the process, we did turn race on to look at various 16 districts. 17 And because we were doing a number of 18 these maps at the same time, there were a couple of 19 instances in the other maps where we did look at 20 race to add to a district. But that did not come 21 into play in congressional. 22 Q. What, if anything, did you do to make 23 sure that specific congressional districts complied 24 with this policy? 25 A. I made sure that when I added -- I used</p>



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 146

1 traditional redistricting principles of total pop  
 2 and geography considerations to add and subtract to  
 3 these districts, and that that was not based on  
 4 race.  
 5 Q. Flip the page to Page 2. The next  
 6 section is Section 2 h, and it states that districts  
 7 must be composed of contiguous and reasonably  
 8 compact geography.  
 9 What is your understanding of what this  
 10 section requires?  
 11 A. Yeah, obviously contiguous counties  
 12 and/or precincts had to be adjacent, to be hooked  
 13 together, to form a district. You couldn't have  
 14 part of Madison County tied to Mobile or something  
 15 crazy like that.  
 16 And to the extent possible, I was trying  
 17 to, when changing things inside a county as  
 18 Jefferson, I was trying to make -- or Montgomery,  
 19 for that matter, tried to make districts more  
 20 geographically compact so they were not as spread  
 21 out.  
 22 Q. Beyond what you just mentioned with  
 23 Montgomery -- sorry. Was that Jefferson County?  
 24 A. And Montgomery, too.  
 25 Q. And Montgomery County. Beyond that,

Page 147

1 what did you do to make sure that your plan complies  
 2 with this policy?  
 3 A. That's about it.  
 4 Q. Moving on to the next section, Section  
 5 II i. It lists several requirements of the Alabama  
 6 Constitution. I'm not going to read all of them  
 7 here.  
 8 Did you consider these factors in  
 9 drawing your map?  
 10 A. I did.  
 11 Q. It appears, just by looking at them,  
 12 that most of them do not apply to the congressional  
 13 map. Rather, they talk about Alabama senate and  
 14 Alabama house. Is that right?  
 15 A. Correct.  
 16 Q. How did you consider these factors here  
 17 under Section II i in drawing the congressional map?  
 18 A. Well, I don't know how far down this  
 19 list -- I don't know how far down this list you're  
 20 counting.  
 21 Q. It looks likes II i. It's from Line 3  
 22 down to Line 20 on Page 2 of Exhibit 7.  
 23 A. As you say, most of them don't really  
 24 apply. They are all -- all districts will be  
 25 single-member districts, they're contiguous. That's

Page 148

1 already basically been covered in other things we've  
 2 discussed.  
 3 Q. Anything else that you had to take into  
 4 account to comply with this policy?  
 5 A. I don't think so.  
 6 Q. Section II j starting at Line 21 there.  
 7 Section II j lists six redistricting policies. Do  
 8 you see that?  
 9 A. Uh-huh.  
 10 Q. Sorry. Can you answer verbally?  
 11 A. Yes. Sorry.  
 12 Q. That's fine.  
 13 Did you consider these redistricting  
 14 policies when drawing your map?  
 15 A. I did.  
 16 Q. How?  
 17 A. Well, I wanted to make sure that no --  
 18 to the extent possible that no incumbents were put  
 19 together, which they were not, in the congressional  
 20 map. While continuity by water was allowed, I was  
 21 trying to not use that. Which I don't think we did.  
 22 I don't know how far down your --  
 23 Q. I can walk through them with you. That  
 24 might make more sense.  
 25 First off, did anyone explain to you

Page 149

1 what these policies mean?  
 2 A. No. I'm sure if I had a question, I  
 3 would have asked legal counsel. But I don't  
 4 remember asking.  
 5 Q. Similarly, did anyone explain to you how  
 6 to apply these policies in drawing the map?  
 7 A. No.  
 8 Q. What is your understanding of the  
 9 priority amongst these various policies?  
 10 A. I think the only two that are paramount  
 11 to the rest of them would be one person, one vote  
 12 and the Voting Rights Act.  
 13 The rest of them are somewhat -- can  
 14 occasionally be in conflict. And it depends on the  
 15 various situations where one might trump the other  
 16 or vice versa.  
 17 You may have two incumbents that live  
 18 very close to one another. Maybe they need to be  
 19 split apart. That may make the districts not quite  
 20 as compact as you would like. But one of those --  
 21 you know, you couldn't put the two incumbents  
 22 together. So sometimes they are in conflict, and  
 23 you have to resolve that.  
 24 Q. Other than the two you just mentioned,  
 25 one person, one vote and the Voting Rights Act, did

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 150</p> <p>1 you place any greater importance on one of these 2 policies over the other? 3 A. No. 4 Q. Let's walk through these. So the first 5 policy under Section J starting on Line 25 there 6 states, "Contests between incumbents will be avoided 7 whenever possible." 8 What's your understanding of what this 9 requires? 10 A. That when -- certainly when possible, I 11 would not put incumbents in the same district. 12 Q. What did you do to make sure that you 13 complied with that? 14 A. Retrieved -- made sure that we retrieved 15 all of the home addresses and looked to where they 16 were and made sure two of them were not in the same 17 district. 18 Q. You might have answered this earlier. 19 But did you have to make any modifications to your 20 map to comply with this? 21 A. Not the congressional map. 22 Q. This factor applies equally to both 23 parties, correct? 24 A. Certainly, yes. 25 Q. So you applied it equally to all</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 152</p> <p>1 A. No. 2 Q. Did you have to make any modifications 3 to your map to comply with this policy? 4 A. I did not. 5 Q. The third one -- the third policy, which 6 is Section II j(iii,) states, "Districts shall 7 respect communities of interest, neighborhoods, and 8 political subdivisions to the extent practicable and 9 in compliance with paragraphs a through i." 10 What is your understanding of what this 11 policy requires? 12 A. It requires -- like I said earlier, in 13 areas; for example, Mobile and Baldwin which wanted 14 to stay together or Madison and Morgan that had 15 specific communities of interest, it was to keep 16 areas together that have similar -- and, obviously, 17 there are lots of different communities of interest. 18 So I tried to keep areas, to the extent possible, 19 together. 20 Obviously, this comes into conflict with 21 county lines, precinct lines, other things. So it's 22 not always -- and everybody has -- a number of 23 people have different views of what communities of 24 interest are. So it's certainly not always possible 25 to keep all of them together.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 151</p> <p>1 incumbents, both the republicans and to the 2 democrat, correct? 3 A. Correct. 4 Q. The second policy there, Section II 5 j(ii) starting on Line 26, states -- I don't know 6 why I'm having trouble pronouncing the word. 7 "Contiguity by water is allowed, but point-to-point 8 contiguity and long-lasso contiguity is not." 9 What is your understanding of what that 10 policy requires? 11 A. I'm not sure I even know what long-lasso 12 contiguity is, to be honest with you. 13 But point-to-point, occasionally you can 14 have a precinct or a census block that connects to 15 the next one just by one point in space. And that's 16 not -- under their guidelines, not allowable in 17 terms of connecting them together. 18 Again, on the congressional map, it 19 didn't come into play very much because I tried not 20 to split -- I only split seven precincts and tried 21 not to have situations where census blocks were -- 22 weren't any -- weren't close to any of those options 23 there. 24 Q. Did you have to do anything else to make 25 sure your plan complied with this policy?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 153</p> <p>1 Q. What is your definition of a community 2 of interest? 3 A. My definition of community of interest, 4 it can be geographic, it can be economic, where 5 people work, it can be racial, it could be 6 geography, it could be people on the bay, for 7 example, for Mobile and Baldwin counties. A host 8 of -- a host of communities of interest. 9 Q. What do you consider to be communities 10 of interest in Alabama? 11 A. All those things I just listed. 12 Q. Is there any sort of particular 13 communities of interest that are well established or 14 a list of any of these? Or is this just something 15 that is subjectively known but doesn't really exist 16 in writing anywhere? 17 A. I don't know of a definitive list of all 18 the communities of interest in Alabama. 19 Q. Are there any specific communities of 20 interest that come to mind for you right now? 21 A. No, other than the ones I listed. I 22 mean, precincts can be -- counties are, I guess, 23 communities of interest sometimes. I mean, it's -- 24 there are a whole host of things. 25 Q. It sounds like communities of interest</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 154

1 can be somewhat fluid. Is that fair to say?  
 2 A. It is fair to say.  
 3 Q. One area, say, where we're sitting right  
 4 now in Montgomery, could be part of three, four,  
 5 five, six different communities of interest  
 6 depending on what factors you're looking at?  
 7 A. Yeah, whether they're economic or racial  
 8 or social or everybody roots for the same football  
 9 team, I suppose.  
 10 Q. Do they?  
 11 A. No.  
 12 Q. I see. I see. That would be a  
 13 community of interest perhaps.  
 14 Are you familiar with the black belt?  
 15 You mentioned that earlier.  
 16 A. I am.  
 17 Q. What is the black belt?  
 18 A. It's a group of mostly rural counties  
 19 that have a -- for the most part have a majority  
 20 black population.  
 21 Q. Do you know what counties are in the  
 22 black belt?  
 23 A. I'm not sure I can list every one. But  
 24 yeah, in general, I do.  
 25 Q. What counties would you say are in the

Page 155

1 black belt?  
 2 A. I would say Sumpter, Greene, Choctaw,  
 3 Marengo, Hale, Perry, Dallas, Wilcox, Lowndes, I  
 4 guess Macon and Bullock. Some would say Montgomery.  
 5 Q. Do you consider the black belt to be a  
 6 community of interest?  
 7 A. I do.  
 8 Q. So in drawing your map, what did you do  
 9 to make sure that your plan complies with this  
 10 policy, that it respected communities of interest?  
 11 A. Again, I mean, because there are so many  
 12 different communities of interest, they're not -- I  
 13 mean, no plan is going to respect all of them. So  
 14 there are trade-offs.  
 15 There are also -- you know, the entire  
 16 black belt I imagine if you made into a  
 17 congressional district would accomplish -- would hit  
 18 up against other one person, one vote issues and  
 19 other issues in here, as well. So they are  
 20 sometimes in conflict. So you can't -- you can't  
 21 satisfy all communities of interest.  
 22 Q. Did you have to make any specific  
 23 modifications to your map to make sure that you were  
 24 respecting communities of interest?  
 25 A. No. Although, again, I tried to keep,

Page 156

1 for example, the Muscle Shoals area together in  
 2 the -- in the 4th District when we split Lauderdale.  
 3 Not that it was at issue, but the people in Mobile  
 4 and Baldwin very much wanted to be together because  
 5 they share the bay. But that didn't require a  
 6 change. It just is a . . .  
 7 Q. Other than the modification for the  
 8 Muscle Shoals community, are there any other  
 9 specific modifications that you felt like you made  
 10 in drawing the 2021 map?  
 11 A. No, not specifically.  
 12 Q. Does your map split any communities of  
 13 interest?  
 14 A. Oh, I'm sure it does. I mean, all maps  
 15 split some communities of interest.  
 16 Q. And part of that is because of what we  
 17 just discussed, that communities of interest can  
 18 mean lots of different things?  
 19 A. To different people, I'm sure.  
 20 Q. Looking at the bottom of Section II  
 21 j(iii,) that third policy, it gives a definition.  
 22 It says, "The term communities of interest" --  
 23 excuse me.  
 24 It says, "A community of interest is  
 25 defined as an area with recognized similarities of

Page 157

1 interests, including but not limited to ethnic,  
 2 racial, economic, tribal, social, geographic, or  
 3 historical identities. The term communities of  
 4 interest may in certain circumstances include  
 5 political subdivisions such as counties, voting  
 6 precincts, municipalities, tribal lands and  
 7 reservations, or school districts."  
 8 Did you review any ethnic, racial,  
 9 tribal, or other similar data to identify  
 10 communities of interest?  
 11 A. I did not.  
 12 Q. Moving to the next policy, the fourth  
 13 policy, Section II j(iv.) It states, "The  
 14 legislature shall try to minimize the number of  
 15 counties in each district."  
 16 I think that's pretty self-explanatory.  
 17 But what is your understanding of what that policy  
 18 requires?  
 19 A. Yeah, that's sort of a compactness  
 20 thing. I was trying to keep the fewest number of  
 21 counties necessary to -- and it's not always --  
 22 there are other -- the next one down says  
 23 "preserving cores of existing districts."  
 24 I mean, some of these things come into  
 25 conflict. But to where possible, I tried to deal in

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 158

1 whole counties, keeping counties whole, and the  
 2 minimum number to reach the ideal population.  
 3 Q. Did you have to make any specific  
 4 modifications to your map to comply with that  
 5 policy?  
 6 A. No. Although it does come into effect  
 7 when people were talking about adding -- where you  
 8 split a -- for example, the Escambia County split,  
 9 you know, where does that go.  
 10 I was trying to keep districts so that  
 11 not all of the splits were in the same district and  
 12 the number of counties in a particular district  
 13 didn't grow a lot. Because for a congressional  
 14 office, that takes on local governments and more  
 15 work. So I tried to be mindful of that when looking  
 16 at it.  
 17 Q. Other than trying to be mindful of that,  
 18 did you have to make any specific changes?  
 19 A. No.  
 20 Q. You referenced it just now. The next  
 21 policy, the fifth policy, Section II j(v) states,  
 22 "The legislature shall try to preserve the cores of  
 23 existing districts."  
 24 What is your understanding of what that  
 25 policy requires?

Page 159

1 A. That's basically the cores of the -- of  
 2 existing districts or the counties that make up the  
 3 majority of those districts, to keep them together  
 4 in the same district.  
 5 Obviously, incumbents have a preference  
 6 to not have to add folks they haven't represented  
 7 when they can continue to keep the folks they have  
 8 been representing.  
 9 Q. What, in your mind, is the core of an  
 10 existing district?  
 11 A. The core of an existing district is  
 12 basically -- I view it as geography. It's the  
 13 county -- the key counties that make up the current  
 14 district, current as in 2001.  
 15 Q. Where --  
 16 A. Or 2011 I mean.  
 17 Q. Where does that understanding come from?  
 18 A. I don't know. That understanding comes  
 19 from what the cores of a district are.  
 20 Q. Your understanding of what a core of a  
 21 district is comes from --  
 22 A. I mean, that's what the definition of  
 23 those words are to me anyway.  
 24 Q. Did you have some sort of metric to use  
 25 when determining what the core of an existing

Page 160

1 district is?  
 2 A. I did not.  
 3 Q. Does maintaining the core of districts  
 4 require considerations of racial data?  
 5 A. I don't think it does, no.  
 6  
 7 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 8 was  
 8 marked for identification.)  
 9  
 10 Q. I'm handing you what's been marked as  
 11 Plaintiff's Exhibit 8. This is a document that was  
 12 produced in this lawsuit. The Bates number in the  
 13 corner is RC 00056. It's a seven-page document.  
 14 Each page has one of the seven congressional  
 15 districts from the 2021 congressional map.  
 16 Do you see that?  
 17 A. I do.  
 18 Q. Have you seen this document before?  
 19 A. I have not.  
 20 Q. And you can take a look through it if  
 21 you don't believe me. But these are the seven --  
 22 these are maps of each of the seven congressional  
 23 districts in the 2021 map that you drew; is that  
 24 correct?  
 25 A. Yes, sir.

Page 161

1 Q. Looking at page one here, District 1,  
 2 show me on here where the core of District 1 is.  
 3 A. Well, the core of District 1 to me would  
 4 be Mobile and Baldwin counties.  
 5 Q. Flipping over to -- and why do you  
 6 consider those two --  
 7 A. Well, that's --  
 8 Q. -- to be the core?  
 9 A. Those are the two predominant counties.  
 10 They have the vast majority of the population in the  
 11 district.  
 12 Q. Flipping the page to District 2. What  
 13 do you consider to be the core of District 2?  
 14 A. The core of District 2 is a little more  
 15 complicated than that, I guess. You have the Wire  
 16 -- you have Dothan, which is Houston County, you  
 17 have the Wiregrass region, you have Montgomery, and  
 18 then you have Autauga and Elmore on top -- of top of  
 19 them.  
 20 Q. And why do you consider those counties  
 21 to be the core of this district?  
 22 A. Again, that's where the majority of the  
 23 population is. And they've been for the most part  
 24 consistently inside the 2nd District for a  
 25 considerable period of time.

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 162

1 Q. Moving the page to District 3, the same  
2 question. What do you consider to be the core of  
3 District 3?  
4 A. The core of District 3 would be Calhoun  
5 and St. Clair. And then obviously more down, Iee  
6 and Russell, which are very fast-growing counties,  
7 especially Lee County. That would be the core of  
8 the district to me.  
9 Q. And why do you say that?  
10 A. Again, it's the vast majority of the  
11 population. It's also -- those areas have been  
12 pretty much continuously in the 3rd District.  
13 Q. Turning the page to District 4, same  
14 question. What do you consider to be the core of  
15 District 4?  
16 A. The core of District 4 would be sort of  
17 the Winston, Walker, Cullman area, and then northern  
18 Tuscaloosa which was only added ten years ago but  
19 certainly plays a key role in the district now. And  
20 then sort of Marshall, Etowah, again large  
21 population, have been in the district a considerable  
22 amount of time.  
23 Q. Is your answer for why those are the  
24 core based on population again?  
25 A. Population, yeah.

Page 163

1 Q. Flipping the page to District 5, same  
2 question. What's the core there?  
3 A. The core would be Madison and Morgan and  
4 Limestone, which is now rapidly growing, as well.  
5 Again, population, and they've been in that district  
6 for a considerable period of time.  
7 Q. Any other reasons?  
8 A. No.  
9 Q. Turning the page to District 6, same  
10 question.  
11 A. District 6, obviously Shelby and then  
12 Jefferson because of population would be, in my  
13 mind, the core of that district.  
14 Q. Any other reasons?  
15 A. No. It's population primarily.  
16 Q. Finally flipping the page to District 7.  
17 What would you consider to be the core of District  
18 7?  
19 A. I would say the core of District 7 is  
20 the black belt counties that we talked about earlier  
21 from Choctaw through to Lowndes, and then also the  
22 portions of Tuscaloosa and Jefferson.  
23 Q. What are the reasons for considering  
24 those to be the core?  
25 A. Again, population and that they've been

Page 164

1 in that district for a long period of time.  
2 Q. And going through each of these counties  
3 that you consider to be the core of each district,  
4 is that a determination that you made? Or is that  
5 something that you were told by someone else?  
6 A. That's a determination I made.  
7 Q. Have you discussed what you consider to  
8 be the core of each of these districts with anyone  
9 else?  
10 A. I may have discussed it with legal  
11 counsel. But I don't have a specific recollection  
12 of the discussion.  
13 Q. Has anyone ever told you before what the  
14 core of each district is?  
15 A. No.  
16 Q. Looking back at the policy that we were  
17 referencing here about preserving the cores of each  
18 of the districts, what did you do to make sure that  
19 your plan preserved the core of each of these  
20 districts?  
21 A. I kept the areas we referenced by  
22 district inside that district.  
23 Q. Did you have to make any specific  
24 modifications to comply with this?  
25 A. No.

Page 165

1 Q. Where did this policy rank in comparison  
2 to the other policies?  
3 A. It was equal to all except one person,  
4 one vote and the Voting Rights Act.  
5 Q. We're almost through the criteria here.  
6 The last policy, Section II j(vi) states, "In  
7 establishing legislative districts, the  
8 reapportionment committee shall give due  
9 consideration to all the criteria herein. However,  
10 priority is to be given to the compelling state  
11 interests requiring equality of population among  
12 districts and compliance with the Voting Rights Act  
13 of 1965, as amended, should the requirements of  
14 those criteria conflict with any other criteria."  
15 That sounds to be pretty much what you  
16 just said to me, correct?  
17 A. Correct.  
18 Q. To your knowledge, was there any  
19 conflict between the five policies we just discussed  
20 and the requirements regarding equality of  
21 population?  
22 A. No. I mean, obviously, there can be  
23 conflicts between one person, one vote and  
24 communities of interest and one person, one vote and  
25 how many counties are in a district. But not on

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 166

1 that level, I guess. You would have to ask me that  
2 one again.  
3 Q. And did you run into any of those  
4 conflicts? Did you have to make any modifications  
5 based on any sort of conflict like that in drawing  
6 the map?  
7 A. Well, I mean, I didn't run into them.  
8 But, I mean, I kept those in mind when we were doing  
9 our initial additions or subtractions to the plan.  
10 Q. Same question. To your knowledge, was  
11 there any conflict between those five policies we  
12 just discussed and the requirements under the Voting  
13 Rights Act of 1965?  
14 A. No. As I stated, when I added  
15 population to the 7th district, for example, I was  
16 not looking at race. So there was no conflict with  
17 any of it to the Voting Rights Act.  
18 THE REPORTER: There was no conflict  
19 what?  
20 A. With any of those to the Voting Rights  
21 Act.  
22 Q. I don't think it's another policy. But  
23 looking down here at the bottom, g, the last section  
24 under the criteria. Section g states that the six  
25 policies we just discussed in paragraphs j(i)

Page 167

1 through (vi) are not listed in order of precedence,  
2 and in each instance where they conflict, the  
3 legislature shall at its discrimination determine  
4 which takes priority.  
5 Were you given any instruction on which  
6 policy should take priority over the others?  
7 A. No, other than section 6 that says  
8 clearly one person, one vote and the Voting Rights  
9 Act. But other than that, no.  
10 Q. Is there anything else in Exhibit 8,  
11 which is the reapportionment committee redistricting  
12 guidelines, that you considered other than the  
13 criteria we just discussed in Section II?  
14 A. No.  
15 Q. In looking back at these criteria in  
16 Exhibit 8, Section II, were these the main factors  
17 that you considered when drawing the 2021  
18 congressional map?  
19 A. They were.  
20 Q. Did you consider any other factors when  
21 drawing the 2021 congressional map?  
22 A. I did not.  
23 Q. Are you aware of any racial polarization  
24 analysis that was done on any of the districts on  
25 the 2021 congressional map?

Page 168

1 A. I'm not.  
2 Q. What is your understanding of what a  
3 racial polarization analysis entails?  
4 A. I think it -- I've never done one, and  
5 I'm not an expert. But my understanding -- a  
6 layman's understanding of it, it is an analysis of  
7 performance of how a district would perform in terms  
8 of electing a candidate of choice for a minority  
9 candidate.  
10 Q. Do you know why a racial polarization  
11 analysis was not conducted?  
12 A. I do -- that was -- I do not.  
13 Q. Did you ever suggest one?  
14 A. I did not.  
15 Q. Why not?  
16 A. It wasn't under my purview.  
17 Q. What do you mean?  
18 A. It wasn't part of my -- I was asked to  
19 draw four maps and submit them to the legislature.  
20 Q. Did anyone ever talk to you about a  
21 racial polarization analysis?  
22 A. Counsel. We talked -- we've talked  
23 about --  
24 MR. WALKER: Objection to form.  
25 Q. Without going into any discussion that

Page 169

1 you had with Mr. Walker, did anyone else ever talk  
2 to you about any racial polarization analysis being  
3 done for the 2021 congressional map?  
4 A. No.  
5 MR. THOMPSON: For the record, Counsel,  
6 I have a copy here of the joint stipulated facts  
7 that were agreed to by counsel and filed this past  
8 Friday. I only have one copy.  
9 MR. WALKER: Do you want me to get a  
10 copy made, copies made?  
11 MR. THOMPSON: We can. I just have a  
12 question about one of these. So if it works, I can  
13 just read it into the record and show the witness.  
14 MR. WALKER: That's fine.  
15 Q. Paragraph 62 of -- for your knowledge,  
16 sir, this is a document titled Joint Stipulated  
17 Facts for Preliminary Injunction Proceedings. And  
18 this was a document of stipulated facts that the  
19 parties in the three lawsuits here have agreed to.  
20 Does that make sense?  
21 A. Yes.  
22 MR. DAVIS: Actually, there are  
23 differences. What one set of counsel agreed to with  
24 us may not be exactly what another set of counsel  
25 agreed to with us. So you might want to clarify for

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 170</p> <p>1 the record in which case those stipulations are.</p> <p>2 MR. THOMPSON: This is the Milligan</p> <p>3 plaintiffs versus Merrill stipulations.</p> <p>4 Q. All right. Paragraph 62 in this -- and</p> <p>5 I'll read it to you, and then I can show it to you.</p> <p>6 It states, "In recent litigation,</p> <p>7 Secretary Merrill stated that CD 7," which is</p> <p>8 Congressional District 7, "appears to be racially</p> <p>9 gerrymandered, with a finger sticking up from the</p> <p>10 black belt for the sole purpose of grabbing the</p> <p>11 black population of Jefferson County. Defendant</p> <p>12 does not believe that the law would permit Alabama</p> <p>13 to draw that district today if the finger into</p> <p>14 Jefferson County was for the predominant purpose of</p> <p>15 drawing African American voters into the district."</p> <p>16 And that's from Secretary of State Merrill's</p> <p>17 pretrial brief in Chestnut v. Merrill.</p> <p>18 And I'll show that to you. Just let me</p> <p>19 know when you've had a chance to look at it.</p> <p>20 A. Okay.</p> <p>21 Q. Do you agree with Secretary Merrill that</p> <p>22 District 7 appears to be racially gerrymandered?</p> <p>23 MR. DAVIS: Object to the form.</p> <p>24 MR. WALKER: Object to the form.</p> <p>25 MR. DAVIS: Which District 7? What</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 172</p> <p>1 Q. And you drew the original District 7</p> <p>2 back in 1992, we discussed, right?</p> <p>3 A. Correct.</p> <p>4 Q. So you drew that original, for lack of</p> <p>5 better terms, finger that extends into District 6?</p> <p>6 A. Yeah. And I'm not sure it looked</p> <p>7 exactly like that. But yes, I did.</p> <p>8 Q. And why did you draw that long finger</p> <p>9 extension into District 6?</p> <p>10 A. Well, it partially probably had to do</p> <p>11 with where the incumbent lived at that point. But</p> <p>12 also to create a majority black district.</p> <p>13 Q. Moving ahead to the 2021 congressional</p> <p>14 map. Were you asked to do anything to District 7 so</p> <p>15 that it does not appear to be racially</p> <p>16 gerrymandered?</p> <p>17 A. I wasn't asked to do anything. But when</p> <p>18 I was looking at adding population to District 7, I</p> <p>19 was hoping -- my goal was to make it more compact</p> <p>20 and geographically comprehensible in terms of, for</p> <p>21 example, Jefferson County. So that's why I was</p> <p>22 adding west Jefferson County and gaining population</p> <p>23 there.</p> <p>24 Q. Did you do anything specifically in</p> <p>25 drawing the 2021 congressional map to modify it so</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 171</p> <p>1 year?</p> <p>2 MR. THOMPSON: I believe this was in</p> <p>3 reference to the 2011 --</p> <p>4 MR. WALKER: Right.</p> <p>5 MR. THOMPSON: -- congressional map.</p> <p>6 Correct?</p> <p>7 MR. DAVIS: I just want to make sure</p> <p>8 it's clear if, in fact, you're asking him about the</p> <p>9 2011 district, that y'all are on the same page.</p> <p>10 MR. THOMPSON: Thank you.</p> <p>11 Q. So do you agree with Secretary Merrill</p> <p>12 that District 7 in the 2011 Alabama congressional</p> <p>13 map appears to be racially gerrymandered?</p> <p>14 A. Well, again, I'm not a lawyer nor an</p> <p>15 expert. But I think it's clear there is a racial</p> <p>16 component to the finger that goes into Jefferson</p> <p>17 County.</p> <p>18 Q. And why do you say that?</p> <p>19 A. Well, I think because of shape and size</p> <p>20 and what have you. And, again, I haven't done -- I</p> <p>21 haven't looked at it specifically. But I imagine,</p> <p>22 obviously, the majority of the folks inside that</p> <p>23 finger, for lack of a better word, are probably</p> <p>24 African American and the majority of folks on the</p> <p>25 outside probably aren't.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 173</p> <p>1 that District 7 does not appear to be racially</p> <p>2 gerrymandered?</p> <p>3 A. I don't know how to answer that other</p> <p>4 than I tried to make it more geographically compact</p> <p>5 in shape.</p> <p>6 Q. Other than that, did you make --</p> <p>7 A. And not -- and not split precincts.</p> <p>8 Which I think a number of precincts were split in</p> <p>9 this version.</p> <p>10 Q. Other than trying to make it</p> <p>11 geographically compact and not splitting precincts,</p> <p>12 did you make any other changes for that purpose?</p> <p>13 A. No.</p> <p>14 MR. WALKER: Just so the record is</p> <p>15 clear, the witness' reference to "this version" was</p> <p>16 to the 2011 version.</p> <p>17 A. When I said they were split. Is that</p> <p>18 what you're talking -- yeah.</p> <p>19 MR. THOMPSON: Thank you.</p> <p>20 Q. And I'm referring to when you were</p> <p>21 drawing the 2021 map now. So thank you for the</p> <p>22 clarification.</p> <p>23 Did you specifically make any changes in</p> <p>24 drawing the 2021 map to ensure that District 7 does</p> <p>25 not appear to be racially gerrymandered?</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 174

1 A. No, other than -- other than making the  
2 district more compact and more geographically  
3 contiguous.  
4 Q. Anything else?  
5 A. And not split precincts.  
6 Q. Anything beyond that?  
7 A. No.  
8 Q. Do you know if District 7 would still be  
9 majority black without that finger sticking up into  
10 Jefferson County?  
11 A. I do not.  
12 Q. Have you looked at that?  
13 A. No. But, of course, it's not really a  
14 finger anymore. It was basically the southwestern  
15 part of the county.  
16 Q. In drawing the 2021 congressional map,  
17 were you asked to consider anything about race when  
18 drawing District 7?  
19 A. No.  
20 Q. Did you consider anything about race  
21 when drawing District 7?  
22 A. No.  
23 Q. And you say "No." That was before the  
24 week before you submitted this to the special  
25 session, correct?

Page 175

1 A. Correct. But even once we turned race  
2 on, nobody asked me to make any changes to District  
3 7 or any other district.  
4 Q. And did you make any changes to District  
5 7 at that point?  
6 A. No.  
7 Q. Did you look at the racial makeup of  
8 certain neighborhoods that week before the special  
9 session?  
10 A. I did not.  
11 Q. Did you take into account any of the  
12 other characteristics of the black voting age  
13 population when drawing District 7?  
14 A. Help me with that one.  
15 Q. Similar to what I asked before. Did you  
16 take into account different socioeconomic factors  
17 within the black voting age population?  
18 A. No, sir, I did not.  
19 Q. Attitudes?  
20 A. No, sir.  
21 Q. Interests?  
22 A. No.  
23 Q. Type of employment?  
24 A. No.  
25 Q. Income?

Page 176

1 A. No.  
2 Q. Educational level?  
3 A. No.  
4 Q. Favorite football team?  
5 A. No.  
6 Q. Voter turnout?  
7 A. No, sir.  
8 Q. Election results to assess party  
9 affiliation?  
10 A. No.  
11 Q. Were you asked to consider anything  
12 about race when drawing any of the other districts?  
13 A. I was not.  
14 Q. Did you consider anything about race  
15 when drawing Districts 1 through 6?  
16 A. I did not.  
17 Q. Did you consider whether it would be  
18 possible to create a second black majority district  
19 when drawing the 2021 congressional map?  
20 A. I did.  
21 Q. When did you make that -- when did you  
22 consider that?  
23 MR. WALKER: I'm going to assert the  
24 attorney-client privilege.  
25 THE REPORTER: I'm sorry?

Page 177

1 MR. WALKER: I'm asserting the  
2 attorney-client privilege in response to that  
3 question.  
4 MR. THOMPSON: To the question of when?  
5 MR. WALKER: He can answer when.  
6 Q. When did you consider whether making a  
7 -- excuse me. Let me ask the question again.  
8 When did you consider whether it would  
9 be possible to create a second majority black  
10 district?  
11 A. After we got the final census results.  
12 So early September.  
13 Q. Did anyone ask you to consider that?  
14 MR. WALKER: Objection.  
15 MR. THOMPSON: Was that an instruction  
16 not to answer, or just an objection?  
17 MR. WALKER: I think he can tell you  
18 that I asked him to consider that.  
19 Q. I'll go ahead and let you --  
20 A. Dorman Walker asked me to take -- to  
21 look at it, yes.  
22 Q. Did you attempt to draw such a plan?  
23 MR. WALKER: Objection. I instruct the  
24 witness not to answer. It's privileged.  
25 Q. Beyond your discussion with Mr. Walker,



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 178

1 did you discuss with anyone else the possibility of  
 2 creating a second majority black district?  
 3 A. I did not.  
 4 Q. Do you agree that it would be possible  
 5 to create a second majority black district in  
 6 Alabama?  
 7 MR. DAVIS: Object to the form.  
 8 MR. WALKER: Same objection.  
 9 THE WITNESS: Does that mean I'm not  
 10 supposed to answer?  
 11 MR. WALKER: It's an objection to the  
 12 form of the question.  
 13 A. I think it would be possible. It's a  
 14 question of whether -- how many counties and  
 15 precincts you feel comfortable splitting to do so  
 16 and how -- what the shape and size and scope of it  
 17 would be.  
 18 Q. Would it be possible to create a second  
 19 majority black district and still comply with the  
 20 reapportionment committee redistricting guidelines?  
 21 A. I would not think so.  
 22 Q. Why not?  
 23 A. Well, I can't say every -- some of the  
 24 plans that were submitted that did that either  
 25 paired incumbents or disallowed cores of districts

Page 179

1 or made an inordinate number of splits or had 20  
 2 counties in a congressional district or some other  
 3 thing that was not positive in our guidelines.  
 4 Q. You said some of the other plans that  
 5 were submitted. I know we referenced this way back  
 6 earlier there morning --  
 7 A. Yes.  
 8 Q. -- that there were, you said,  
 9 approximately 41 plans that were offered at some  
 10 point in the special --  
 11 A. Not congressional. All the -- all the  
 12 whole. That was all. That was legislative, that  
 13 was everything.  
 14 Q. Understood. This may help.  
 15  
 16 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 9 was  
 17 marked for identification.)  
 18  
 19 Q. I'm marking Plaintiff's Exhibit 9. This  
 20 is another document that was produced in this  
 21 lawsuit. It's Bates number RC 000007. And I will  
 22 represent to you that the file name for this  
 23 document is Congressional Plans Introduced in 2021  
 24 Special Session.  
 25 Have you seen this document before?

Page 180

1 A. I don't think I have.  
 2 Q. Does this appear to be a list of the  
 3 congressional plans that were introduced in the 2021  
 4 special session?  
 5 A. It does.  
 6 Q. Did you review any of these maps?  
 7 A. I looked at most all of them, yes.  
 8 Q. Earlier today you made a distinction  
 9 between looking at and reviewing.  
 10 A. Well, because a couple of these plans I  
 11 know were put into the system very, very late in the  
 12 process. So my quote, unquote review of them may  
 13 have been ten minutes.  
 14 Q. Which plans were those?  
 15 A. Well, Senator Coleman's plan. Senator  
 16 Hatcher's plan, I think, came in very late. A  
 17 couple of these others which are full plans,  
 18 obviously, but they were more amendments. Like  
 19 Waggoner and Barfoot were done on the last day. So  
 20 I looked at them, but I didn't have very long to  
 21 look at them.  
 22 Q. Did you have an opportunity to review  
 23 the Holmes congressional plan?  
 24 A. Yeah. Again, that was basically a  
 25 change for Congressman Moore when we were discussing

Page 181

1 the whole Escambia versus Monroe thing. So it  
 2 was -- it was not really a whole -- it was a whole  
 3 plan. But the changes were very specific to  
 4 Congressman Moore. So yes, I'm familiar with it.  
 5 Q. Did you have an opportunity to review  
 6 the Faulkner congressional plan two?  
 7 A. I did. Those were changes that were  
 8 primarily in Jefferson County. Again, the vast  
 9 majority of the plan was the same this as the  
 10 Pringle plan. So I was familiar with those changes.  
 11 Q. You may or may not know the answer to  
 12 this. There's only one Faulkner plan listed here,  
 13 but it's numbered two. Do you know if there was a  
 14 Faulkner plan one?  
 15 A. I don't know. I don't know.  
 16 Q. It seems to be like the school prank  
 17 where you number the pigs one, two, and four.  
 18 A. One would guess there would be a one.  
 19 But I don't -- I don't know that.  
 20 MR. WALKER: I think that's the best  
 21 extraneous comment in a deposition I've ever heard.  
 22 Q. Understood.  
 23 Then did you review the Singleton  
 24 congressional plans? And there's three of those  
 25 here.

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 182

1 A. The first one, the whole county plan, I  
 2 did because that was a plan that was submitted to  
 3 public hearings along the way and had been in the  
 4 office for quite a while. So yes, I did. I did  
 5 have more time to look at that one, yes.  
 6 Q. And that's plan one, the --  
 7 A. Plan one, yeah, SB-10. Yes, sir.  
 8 Q. I'm sorry. Go ahead.  
 9 A. Yes, plan one, SB-10.  
 10 Q. And are you aware that that one was  
 11 submitted by the League of Women Voters?  
 12 A. Yes, sir.  
 13 Q. And there is also two other plans, plan  
 14 two and plan three. Did you have an opportunity to  
 15 review those?  
 16 A. Much more quickly. I mean, they were  
 17 offshoots of the initial plan that just changed  
 18 deviation for the most part.  
 19 Q. I want to walk through those, the Holmes  
 20 plan, the Faulkner plan, and the Singleton plan.  
 21 Starting with the Holmes plan, why did  
 22 you review that one?  
 23 A. I reviewed that because that was put in  
 24 essentially for Congressman Moore because he did not  
 25 want to pick up another county. And instead of

Page 183

1 splitting Escambia between 1 and 2, he wanted to  
 2 split Monroe between 1 and 7 so that District 7  
 3 would pick up an additional county and he would not,  
 4 and then make the corresponding change in Montgomery  
 5 to offset the 739 people that were needed to get 1  
 6 to zero deviation. To my knowledge, those were the  
 7 only changes.  
 8 Q. You had had conversations with  
 9 Congressman Moore when you were creating your map,  
 10 correct?  
 11 A. Correct.  
 12 Q. Were these changes in the Moore --  
 13 excuse me.  
 14 Were these changes in the Holmes plan  
 15 changes that you did not want to or did not for some  
 16 reason make in the 2021 map that you drew?  
 17 A. That's correct.  
 18 Q. And why did you not make those changes?  
 19 A. Because I didn't think it was fair to  
 20 put the majority of split counties into the 7th  
 21 District.  
 22 Q. Why not?  
 23 A. I just didn't think any one district  
 24 should have to have four split counties when other  
 25 districts only had one.

Page 184

1 Q. Was that the only reason you didn't make  
 2 those changes?  
 3 A. Primarily. I didn't think it was a good  
 4 -- first of all, it's 739 people. It's not really  
 5 -- you couldn't make a case that Congressman Moore  
 6 was going to lose re-election over gaining 739  
 7 republicans in Escambia County.  
 8 So I was not concerned about what it did  
 9 to his district. I was concerned about the fairness  
 10 issue of putting all of the splits in one  
 11 congressional district.  
 12 Q. Were there any other reasons why you  
 13 didn't incorporate those changes in the Holmes plan  
 14 into your map?  
 15 A. That was -- that was the primary reason.  
 16 Q. Were you asked by anybody to review the  
 17 Holmes congressional plan?  
 18 A. Well, when it was offered on the  
 19 floor -- I'm not sure where it was offered. The  
 20 house floor maybe. This doesn't say on here.  
 21 But whatever chair where that was being  
 22 offered asked me to, I'm sure, tell him what I knew  
 23 about the Holmes plan.  
 24 Q. What did you tell him?  
 25 MR. WALKER: You can tell him.

Page 185

1 THE WITNESS: I thought you didn't want  
 2 me to --  
 3 MR. WALKER: You can tell him.  
 4 A. I told him that I didn't -- I didn't  
 5 think that was a good change to our map because,  
 6 again, it put all of -- not all. But put another  
 7 split into the 7th District. Which I didn't think  
 8 it was equitable to put most of the splits in one  
 9 congressional district.  
 10 Q. Did you tell him anything else?  
 11 A. That's basically it.  
 12 Q. Did you provide any evaluations or  
 13 recommendations regarding that map?  
 14 A. Other than voting it down, no. I  
 15 suggested they not vote for it.  
 16 Q. Moving to the Faulkner congressional  
 17 plan two.  
 18 A. Yes.  
 19 Q. Why did you review that map?  
 20 A. That was the change where I had put  
 21 Homewood back together that made a few people in  
 22 Jefferson County, I guess, unhappy.  
 23 So representative Faulkner, who is from  
 24 Jefferson County, had a map that took the three  
 25 Homewood precincts out of District 7 and put them

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 186

1 into District 6, and took four precincts in the  
 2 Center Point area, which is the northern end of  
 3 District 7, and put those back into District 7. So  
 4 I reviewed those changes.  
 5 Q. Similar to before, were you asked by  
 6 anybody to review that plan?  
 7 A. I was. And whatever -- again, I think  
 8 these were offered in the house. So I think it  
 9 probably would have been Representative Pringle that  
 10 asked me for a quick analysis of what the plan  
 11 changes were.  
 12 Q. And what did you tell him?  
 13 A. I told him that it moved the Homewood  
 14 area into District 6, and it took those four  
 15 precincts at the northern end of district -- who  
 16 were in District 7 and added them back into District  
 17 7.  
 18 And I allowed as how I didn't think that  
 19 was really a good thing to do because it eliminated  
 20 some of my geographical compactness of what I was  
 21 trying to do when we were adding in western  
 22 Jefferson and not extending the quote, unquote  
 23 finger further north into Jefferson County.  
 24 Q. To your knowledge, did any of the  
 25 changes from your plan to the Faulkner plan have to

Page 187

1 do with any racial factors?  
 2 A. I don't know -- I mean, I don't know  
 3 about the motivations of who drew the Faulkner plan.  
 4 Q. Are you aware of any racial  
 5 considerations that were taken in account in drawing  
 6 the Faulkner plan?  
 7 A. I'm not.  
 8 MR. WALKER: Objection to form. You may  
 9 answer.  
 10 Q. What about the Singleton plan? Why did  
 11 you review that plan?  
 12 A. Well, that was one that -- the initial  
 13 Singleton plan was one that was offered at a number  
 14 of public -- virtually every public hearing, I  
 15 believe. It had been in existence for quite a  
 16 while.  
 17 So I looked at it for what it -- you  
 18 know, for what it was doing. And I had a little  
 19 more time to look at it, actually, than some of  
 20 these other ones that came in at the last minute.  
 21 Q. Do you know what feedback there was from  
 22 the public hearings on the Singleton plan?  
 23 A. Not specifically. I really don't.  
 24 Q. Did you ever hear of any public feedback  
 25 on the Singleton plan?

Page 188

1 A. Not that comes to mind, no.  
 2 Q. Were you asked by anybody to review the  
 3 Singleton plan?  
 4 A. Again, I was when it was offered in the  
 5 house or senate -- I guess it was offered on the  
 6 senate floor maybe first. Whichever chair of  
 7 wherever it was offered, I was asked to comment on  
 8 it.  
 9 Q. And what did you tell that chairperson?  
 10 A. Well, the initial Singleton plan was not  
 11 a zero deviation plan. So it really didn't meet our  
 12 guidelines. I also think it paired a couple of  
 13 incumbents, if I'm remembering the plan correctly,  
 14 in the 3rd District. I think it put in -- put maybe  
 15 Shelby County in the 3rd. So it would have paired  
 16 Gary Palmer and Mike Rogers. And it wasn't to zero  
 17 deviation. Also, it didn't have a majority black  
 18 district in it.  
 19 Q. Was that an issue to you, that there's  
 20 not a majority black district?  
 21 A. Yeah. Well, it -- it was an observation  
 22 that it did not have a majority black district.  
 23 Q. Does that matter for any particular  
 24 reason to you?  
 25 A. Well, it matters -- again, I'm not a

Page 189

1 lawyer. But I suppose there would be some question  
 2 to how well it comported with Section 2 of the  
 3 Voting Rights Act. But, again, that wasn't my major  
 4 concern with it.  
 5 Q. There were two subsequent Singleton  
 6 plans, plan two and three.  
 7 A. Yeah.  
 8 Q. Both of which you stated -- and it  
 9 describes here in Exhibit 9 as having adjustments  
 10 for population deviation.  
 11 Were there any other changes in  
 12 Singleton plan two and three other than changes to  
 13 deviation, to your knowledge?  
 14 A. Not to my knowledge. And, again, I  
 15 looked at -- I didn't look at these plans  
 16 extensively. But to my knowledge, it was just a  
 17 change in deviation.  
 18 Q. Were those other observations that you  
 19 made to Singleton plan one regarding incumbents  
 20 being paired up against each other, a lack of a  
 21 black majority district, any other observations you  
 22 made, were any of those addressed with Singleton  
 23 plan two or three?  
 24 A. Not that I'm aware of.  
 25 Q. Were you asked by anybody to review

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 190

1 Singleton plan two and three?  
 2 A. Again, in whatever body they were  
 3 offered in, the chair would have asked me about  
 4 them, yes.  
 5 Q. Do you recall what recommendations or  
 6 observations you provided?  
 7 A. Basically the same ones. The narrow  
 8 deviation, again while a more narrow deviation, was  
 9 not to zero deviation. And I think it still paired  
 10 the incumbents. And as I remember, the BVAPs on the  
 11 districts were very similar between -- among the  
 12 three. So I don't think it changed any of those  
 13 things.  
 14 Q. You also mentioned that you looked at  
 15 briefly the Coleman plan, Hatcher plan, Waggoner  
 16 plan, and Barfoot --  
 17 A. Yeah.  
 18 Q. -- plan.  
 19 A. Yes, sir.  
 20 Q. Did you make any observations from your  
 21 looking at or review of those?  
 22 A. No. Well, the Barfoot plan was sort of  
 23 just the senate version of the Holmes plan making  
 24 the change for Representative Moore.  
 25 The Wagner plan was basically Faulkner

Page 191

1 and Barfoot put together or Barfoot and Holmes put  
 2 together. It also made the Moore change, but made  
 3 the Faulkner change in Jefferson County. So they  
 4 were just sort of different versions or compilations  
 5 of those two things.  
 6 Q. I'm going to stop you right there  
 7 because I think there's -- it looks like there's two  
 8 Waggoner plans here. Which one are you referring  
 9 to, three or one?  
 10 A. Three was the combination. One -- one  
 11 was essentially the Faulkner version of the plan,  
 12 only in a -- drawn up by a senator or offered by a  
 13 senator.  
 14 Q. And I interrupted you there. I think  
 15 the only other plan we haven't discussed yet is the  
 16 Hatcher plan.  
 17 A. Right. And, again, that came in, if I  
 18 remember correctly, the night before it was offered  
 19 on the floor. So I really looked at it for  
 20 literally ten minutes before whoever -- wherever it  
 21 was offered. I guess on the senate side. So I  
 22 didn't do a very deep analysis of the Hatcher plan.  
 23 Q. For each of these plans that you said  
 24 you just looked at briefly, the Coleman plan, the  
 25 Waggoner plans, the Barfoot plan, and the Hatcher

Page 192

1 plan, is it a similar response as you had to the  
 2 other ones, that you were asked to look at those by  
 3 whoever was presenting them on the floor?  
 4 A. Whoever was managing the time, the time  
 5 on the floor.  
 6 Q. And as to each of those, do you recall  
 7 what your feedback was?  
 8 A. Yeah. I mean, obviously, the Waggoner  
 9 plan was the same as the Faulkner plan. So I didn't  
 10 think it was a good change. And the Barfoot plan  
 11 was essentially the same as the Holmes plan. So I  
 12 didn't think that was a good change. And the  
 13 Waggoner three was just a compilation of the two of  
 14 them added together, which didn't do anything to  
 15 move the bar.  
 16 Q. What about the Coleman plan?  
 17 A. The Coleman plan, again, I didn't look  
 18 -- didn't have a chance to look at very much. I  
 19 believe it paired two incumbents in 1, in District  
 20 1, Carl and Moore. And it certainly didn't respect  
 21 the cores of districts because I think it had  
 22 District -- District 7 went from Mobile to  
 23 Tuscaloosa maybe.  
 24 Anyway, again, I didn't spend a lot of  
 25 time on either of those, looking at either of those

Page 193

1 plans.  
 2 Q. What about the Hatcher plan?  
 3 A. The Hatcher plan I think was obviously a  
 4 two black district plan.  
 5 THE REPORTER: Two?  
 6 A. Two black district plan. I do think it  
 7 -- I think it paired incumbents, but maybe I'm  
 8 wrong. Again, geographically it was not very  
 9 compact. I think it went from Mobile to Russell  
 10 essentially on one of the black districts.  
 11 So I didn't think it -- I didn't think  
 12 it followed our guidelines very well in terms of  
 13 compactness.  
 14 Q. Other than compactness --  
 15 A. And splits. I think it also had like 13  
 16 county splits, where the Pringle plan had six. I  
 17 think it split a lot more precincts.  
 18 Q. Other than compactness and splitting  
 19 precincts, was there any other reason that you felt  
 20 that the Hatcher plan did not comply with the  
 21 guidelines?  
 22 A. Those were the main issues.  
 23 Q. Were there any other issues?  
 24 A. I don't think so.  
 25 Q. And with the Singleton plan, were there

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 194

1 any reasons why you felt that the Singleton plan did  
2 not comply with the redistricting guidelines?  
3 A. Yeah. Well, the initial Singleton plan  
4 was not to zero deviation. It did pair incumbents  
5 again in the 6th -- in the 3rd District, it had two  
6 incumbents together, Moore and -- not Moore. Palmer  
7 and Mike Rogers.  
8 Q. Any other reasons?  
9 A. And, again, it didn't have a majority  
10 black district.  
11 Q. Speaking of that, when you drew your  
12 map -- which on this table, I would assume that's  
13 the Pringle congressional plan. Correct?  
14 A. Yes, sir.  
15 Q. When you drew the 2021 congressional  
16 map -- remind me. Did you start with drawing  
17 District 7?  
18 A. No. Actually, I started -- I started  
19 with District 5 because I knew it had to spill into  
20 4. And I had to do that before I could do much else  
21 there.  
22 Q. What order did you go in for drawing the  
23 districts after that?  
24 A. I basically moved down -- moved down the  
25 state. I did 5 to 4. And then the changes that 4

Page 195

1 -- putting Cherokee back together in 3, putting  
2 Blount back together in 6, corresponding changes in  
3 Tuscaloosa in 7. I basically worked down the map  
4 from there.  
5 Q. And you stated that you did not look at  
6 the racial data in drawing the 2021 map until the  
7 week before the special session, correct?  
8 A. Correct.  
9 Q. When you did review the racial data, if  
10 it had shown that District 7 was below 50 percent  
11 black voting age population, what would you have  
12 done?  
13 A. I would have talked to legal counsel  
14 about what steps to take at that point.  
15 Q. Do you believe that you would have  
16 needed to make modifications to make the black  
17 voting age population percentage higher than 50  
18 percent?  
19 MR. WALKER: Object to the form, calls  
20 for speculation.  
21 Q. You can answer.  
22 A. I'm sorry. Say that again.  
23 MR. THOMPSON: Can I have the question  
24 read back?  
25 (Record read.)

Page 196

1 A. I think if it had come back under 50  
2 percent, in consultation with legal counsel, I  
3 assume we would have, under the guidelines, looked  
4 for a basis and evidence to see if one existed to  
5 add African Americans to the district.  
6 Q. Did you draw any other maps other than  
7 -- let me take a step back.  
8 Did you draw any other congressional  
9 maps other than the HB-1 Pringle congressional plan  
10 that was ultimately enacted?  
11 A. This cycle -- I don't know what time  
12 frame we're talking about.  
13 Q. I'll try again. Sorry.  
14 In drawing the 2021 congressional maps,  
15 through that process you drew the map that was  
16 ultimately enacted, correct?  
17 A. Yes, sir.  
18 Q. Did you draw any other maps in that  
19 cycle --  
20 MR. WALKER: I'm going to --  
21 Q. -- for the congressional plan?  
22 MR. WALKER: -- object to the extent  
23 that -- and you may not be intending to. You're  
24 asking him whether he tried to draw a two majority  
25 black district --

Page 197

1 Q. I'm just asking if you drew any other  
2 maps at all.  
3 MR. WALKER: And my instruction to you  
4 is if you did anything at the instruction of me  
5 alone, then that would not be part of your answer.  
6 A. Other than that, no.  
7 Q. I've gone a little over an hour there,  
8 but I wanted to finish up. I think I'm done with my  
9 questions for now. So I think we'll take a break  
10 and then allow some other folks to ask you some  
11 questions. Is that fair?  
12 A. That's fair.  
13 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are off the  
14 record. The time is 2:28 p.m.  
15 (Recess was taken.)  
16 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the  
17 record. The time is now 2:47 p.m.  
18 MR. THOMPSON: At this time, I'm going  
19 to pass the questions to Mr. Blacksher.  
20 EXAMINATION BY MR. BLACKSHER:  
21 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Hinaman.  
22 A. Good afternoon.  
23 Q. So it was Dorman Walker who told you you  
24 were required to achieve zero population deviation;  
25 is that right?

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 198</p> <p>1 MR. WALKER: Object to the form.</p> <p>2 Q. You know, I'm having -- I've had trouble</p> <p>3 hearing you throughout. So I'm going to have to ask</p> <p>4 you to speak up a little louder.</p> <p>5 What was your last response?</p> <p>6 MR. WALKER: Are you talking to me, Jim?</p> <p>7 MR. BLACKSHER: The witness didn't</p> <p>8 respond? That was you?</p> <p>9 MR. WALKER: That was I who said "Object</p> <p>10 to the form." He doesn't make objections.</p> <p>11 MR. BLACKSHER: Oh, you said objection?</p> <p>12 MR. WALKER: Yes.</p> <p>13 Q. Okay. I'm going back to what you said</p> <p>14 in your examination, your direct examination, I</p> <p>15 guess we call it, where you said you were advised</p> <p>16 that you needed to use zero deviation in your plan.</p> <p>17 Is that right?</p> <p>18 A. That's correct. Under two criteria for</p> <p>19 redistricting, B, "Congressional districts shall</p> <p>20 have minimal population deviation."</p> <p>21 I was told by counsel that that was zero</p> <p>22 for six districts and plus one for one district.</p> <p>23 Q. And when you say "by counsel," you mean</p> <p>24 -- well, I didn't ask you. Were you advised by</p> <p>25 lawyers other than Dorman Walker?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 200</p> <p>1 Q. Okay. So if you read the West v. Hunt</p> <p>2 opinion -- let me ask this question -- do you recall</p> <p>3 the court saying that it felt compelled, because it</p> <p>4 was a court-ordered plan, to use zero deviation?</p> <p>5 A. I do not. As I said, I probably read it</p> <p>6 30 years ago. I certainly don't remember what it</p> <p>7 said today.</p> <p>8 Q. Were you advised to use zero deviation</p> <p>9 by anybody -- any lawyers in Washington, say,</p> <p>10 connected with the republican party, the RNC or --</p> <p>11 what was that other organization that you used</p> <p>12 letters for? NRRC or something?</p> <p>13 A. No. In terms of the -- are you talking</p> <p>14 about the 2021 plan?</p> <p>15 Q. The 2021 plan, yes.</p> <p>16 A. No, I did not speak to anybody at the</p> <p>17 NRCC or the RNC or anybody in Washington other than</p> <p>18 members of congress and their staffs.</p> <p>19 Q. Okay. NRCC, what does that stand for?</p> <p>20 A. National Republican Congressional</p> <p>21 Committee.</p> <p>22 Q. Okay. But they didn't give you any</p> <p>23 instructions or any advice about zero deviation?</p> <p>24 A. No, sir.</p> <p>25 Q. What about the members of congress in</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 199</p> <p>1 A. No.</p> <p>2 Q. So it was Dorman who told you that</p> <p>3 minimal deviation means zero deviation?</p> <p>4 A. That's correct.</p> <p>5 Q. Okay. So you also drew the plan in</p> <p>6 1992. And did you read the opinion of the court in</p> <p>7 West v. Hunt, the 1992 opinion that adopted your</p> <p>8 plan?</p> <p>9 A. I'm sure I did in 1992 or '93. But I</p> <p>10 sure don't remember it today.</p> <p>11 Q. You don't recall -- well, let me ask you</p> <p>12 this: Did counsel tell you or remind you that in</p> <p>13 that decision, the three-judge court said that</p> <p>14 because it was a court-approved plan, a</p> <p>15 court-ordered plan, it felt constrained to have</p> <p>16 perfect or zero deviation. But that if the</p> <p>17 legislature had drawn the plan itself, it would have</p> <p>18 had greater leeway with respect to deviation?</p> <p>19 MR. WALKER: Objection.</p> <p>20 Q. Do you recall reading that?</p> <p>21 MR. WALKER: Jim, you've asked that</p> <p>22 question several ways. And one -- it could be</p> <p>23 interpreted in one way to be whether or not I gave</p> <p>24 him advice on that. If that's what you're asking, I</p> <p>25 object to that.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 201</p> <p>1 the Alabama delegation? Did they give you any</p> <p>2 instructions to use zero deviation?</p> <p>3 A. No, sir.</p> <p>4 MR. BLACKSHER: Eli, did I print out a</p> <p>5 copy of the passage from State of Alabama versus</p> <p>6 U.S. Department of Commerce that you can show him?</p> <p>7 MR. HARE: Let me see here.</p> <p>8 MR. BLACKSHER: It's got a highlighted</p> <p>9 section in it.</p> <p>10 MR. HARE: Yes.</p> <p>11 MR. BLACKSHER: Okay. Can you mark that</p> <p>12 as -- what did you say, PX 10?</p> <p>13 MR. HARE: Right. It's PX 10.</p> <p>14</p> <p>15 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 10 was</p> <p>16 marked for identification.)</p> <p>17</p> <p>18 MR. BLACKSHER: And show that to</p> <p>19 Mr. Hinaman</p> <p>20 Q. That, Randy, is the document that was</p> <p>21 filed by the State of Alabama, as you can see, in</p> <p>22 Montgomery's federal court against the census bureau</p> <p>23 and styled 21-211.</p> <p>24 And would you please read the</p> <p>25 highlighted part in Paragraph 116 of the State's</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 202

1 complaint?

2 A. The part --

3 Q. Read it into the record.

4 A. I must admit highlighting in it in blue

5 makes it rather hard to read. But nevertheless.

6 "Even at the higher census geography of

7 Alabama's congressional districts, the November 2020

8 demonstration data indicated that the differential

9 privacy algorithm skewed the data enough to create

10 population deviation on a level that courts have

11 found in other contexts to violate the supreme

12 court's equal population jurisprudence."

13 Q. Thank you.

14 And under that language is a table that

15 shows what the State thought were errors caused by

16 differential privacy in the demonstration. And they

17 were congressional districts.

18 Did counsel tell you that the State of

19 Alabama thought that the zero deviation requirement

20 was using flawed data, in their opinion?

21 MR. WALKER: Objection to form. And I

22 instruct the witness not to answer.

23 Q. Okay. Are you going to follow counsel's

24 advice not to answer my question, Mr. Hinaman?

25 A. I am.

Page 203

1 Q. So aside from what counsel told you,

2 were you aware that the State of Alabama took the

3 position in federal court that the -- that the 2020

4 census, because of differential privacy, would not

5 be reliable enough to use for zero -- for separating

6 people at that level?

7 A. I was not.

8 MR. BLACKSHER: Eli, if you can find

9 that passage from the public hearing at Northeast

10 Alabama Community College.

11 MR. HARE: I've got it right here.

12 MR. BLACKSHER: And mark that as Exhibit

13 11, please.

14

15 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 11 was

16 marked for identification.)

17

18 MR. BLACKSHER: And show that to Randy,

19 to Mr. Hinaman.

20 Q. As you can see, this is a transcript of

21 the reapportionment committee's hearing on September

22 1 at Northeast Alabama Community College. And I've

23 printed out Page 12 and highlighted it.

24 Would you read the highlighted statement

25 of one Toni McGriff who lives in Dutton? Would you

Page 204

1 read into that into the record, please?

2 MR. WALKER: You haven't highlighted the

3 whole statement. You've highlighted Lines 5 through

4 16. Is that what you want him to read?

5 MR. BLACKSHER: Yes, the highlighted

6 lines, please.

7 A. "Most of Jackson County, particularly

8 all of Jackson County -- practically all of Jackson

9 County is in Congressional District 5. But there is

10 a tiny little sliver of southern Jackson County

11 that's in 4. And I understand about trying to get

12 everything equalized in terms of population. But

13 the very few people who live there very frequently

14 think they're in District 5 and do not know who to

15 vote for. And I would ask that you consider that

16 when you are redistricting so that you don't have

17 that tiny little sliver out of that county. It is

18 in a section called Macedonia. Senator Livingston

19 would know where I'm talking about, I'm sure."

20 Q. Thank you.

21 So did anyone on the reapportionment

22 committee, the chairs or counsel, show you or tell

23 you about that testimony?

24 MR. WALKER: Objection as to what he may

25 have been told my counsel. Otherwise, he may answer

Page 205

1 the question.

2 A. I was not familiar with that testimony.

3 But I did, of course, put Jackson County back

4 together.

5 Q. You sure did. And who paid the price

6 for that? Lauderdale County?

7 A. Well, you're comparing 17 people to

8 43,000 or something. I'm not sure that's a fair

9 comparison. But yes.

10 Q. Was it 17 people in Jackson County?

11 A. I'm making up that number. You're

12 comparing a few people to many tens of thousands.

13 But nevertheless.

14 Q. In most of the cases on the 2021 plan,

15 the enacted plan, for example, down in Escambia

16 County where you had to put the eastern slice of

17 Escambia into 2?

18 A. Yeah, 739 people.

19 Q. 739 people. Do you think that they're

20 going to share the sentiment of Mr. Toni McGriff in

21 Jackson County?

22 A. They may very well.

23 Q. And what I'm saying, what I'm trying to

24 point out, can't we agree that most of these tiny

25 splits to achieve zero population result in people

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 206

1 being basically separated from their home county and  
 2 put in a district where they really don't have much  
 3 influence at all over the member of congress, right?  
 4 A. In the Escambia County case, I would  
 5 agree with that. Although looking at the map, there  
 6 aren't many examples of that. Because most of the  
 7 other splits in the enacted map are much larger  
 8 segments of folks.  
 9 Q. Okay. Now, you said that you began  
 10 working on the congressional plan in May at some  
 11 point; is that correct, when you found out that  
 12 Alabama would have seven seats in congress  
 13 apportioned to it?  
 14 A. Yes, once we found out seven. And also  
 15 the guidelines were passed on May 5th. I started  
 16 work thereafter.  
 17 Q. And you were using estimated census data  
 18 to sort of rough out what that plan might look like;  
 19 is that correct?  
 20 A. That's correct.  
 21 Q. And those estimated census data were  
 22 only available for whole counties, right?  
 23 A. I believe that's the case, yes.  
 24 Q. So you were having to work with whole  
 25 counties. And when the final census data came out,

Page 207

1 you simply had to adjust with the correct 2020  
 2 legacy data; is that correct?  
 3 A. That's correct. Although while the  
 4 estimates captured the flavor of the changes that  
 5 happened over the last ten years, meaning four  
 6 districts were over and three districts were under  
 7 and the estimates properly identified those  
 8 districts, they didn't really capture the magnitude  
 9 of it.  
 10 Because I think the estimates had the  
 11 7th District being 30,000 and some odd number under  
 12 when it ended up being 54, and it had the 5th  
 13 District being something like 23,000 over when it  
 14 was really 43.  
 15 So while it captured the over/under  
 16 nature of the districts, it didn't -- it didn't do a  
 17 particularly good job of capturing the ultimate  
 18 numbers.  
 19 Q. Did you attempt drawing a whole county  
 20 plan at that point in May of 2021?  
 21 A. No. I just -- no.  
 22 Q. Why not?  
 23 A. Well, I don't even consider it a plan.  
 24 I mean, I was just lumping together -- and I do  
 25 think I was able to split. I just don't think the

Page 208

1 answers were very accurate on what Maptitude had for  
 2 estimates.  
 3 So I didn't -- I didn't -- I lumped some  
 4 counties together and I split some larger counties  
 5 based on precincts, knowing that those numbers were  
 6 not going to be very accurate, and then waited until  
 7 we got the real numbers.  
 8 Q. Okay. And when you got the real  
 9 numbers, did you attempt to draw a whole county  
 10 plan?  
 11 A. I did not.  
 12 Q. And why did you not attempt to do that?  
 13 A. No one asked me to do that. And, again,  
 14 my understanding of our guidelines would be that  
 15 that would not have followed the proper deviation.  
 16 Q. Take a look at our whole county --  
 17 MR. BLACKSHER: Can you mark a copy -- I  
 18 don't think it's been passed around yet -- just so  
 19 we can be talking from something, the same thing?  
 20 MR. HARE: This will be Plaintiff's  
 21 Exhibit 12.  
 22  
 23 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 12 was  
 24 marked for identification.)  
 25

Page 209

1 Q. So think along with me, Mr. Hinaman,  
 2 about how you might have attempted to reproduce your  
 3 starting point of the plan, which was the 2011 plan,  
 4 right?  
 5 A. Yes, sir.  
 6 Q. And if you were going to attempt to take  
 7 the 2011 plan and create whole districts and you  
 8 start with Congressional District 7, then you would  
 9 try to make Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, and Montgomery  
 10 whole. And that's what this plan does, doesn't it?  
 11 A. It does.  
 12 Q. You would have attempted to keep as much  
 13 of the black belt together as you could. And that's  
 14 what this plan does, doesn't it?  
 15 MR. WALKER: Objection. I'm not sure,  
 16 Jim, the way you're phrasing your questions, what  
 17 you're asking him. You seem to be telling him what  
 18 he would have been doing and then -- I'm just  
 19 confused.  
 20 MR. BLACKSHER: I'm asking leading  
 21 questions, Counsel. Is that all right?  
 22 MR. WALKER: Well, you're allowed to ask  
 23 leading questions. I just didn't understand what  
 24 you were doing. So go ahead, if that's what you  
 25 want to do.



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 210

1 MR. BLACKSHER: Can you read the  
2 question back, please, Court Reporter? I'm sorry.  
3 (Record read.)  
4 MR. WALKER: Objection to form.  
5 A. It does, I guess. Hale and Perry I  
6 think would be considered part of the black belt,  
7 and that's in a different district. But by and  
8 large, you're correct, yes.  
9 Q. Switching gears for a minute. When you  
10 met with Congresswoman Sewell, do I understand you  
11 to say that she -- your testimony was that  
12 Congresswoman Sewell wanted to keep her district the  
13 way it is, adjusted for the population deviation  
14 known; is that correct?  
15 A. I would phrase it this way: I met with  
16 Congresswoman Sewell and told her her district was  
17 54,000 under. And I gave her some options of where  
18 it made, in my opinion anyway, sense to gain folks  
19 to make up that 54,000 difference. And then we  
20 worked through that on the map. That's how I would  
21 phrase it.  
22 Q. Did Congresswoman Sewell tell you she  
23 was opposed to attempting to draw two districts in  
24 which blacks could elect candidates of their choice?  
25 A. She did not. She didn't offer an

Page 211

1 opinion, to my knowledge, on that issue.  
2 Q. Say again.  
3 A. She didn't offer an opinion on that, to  
4 my knowledge.  
5 Q. And you didn't ask her about it?  
6 A. I did not.  
7 Q. Were you aware of all of the  
8 nongovernmental organizations and grass roots  
9 organizations in Alabama who have been urging the  
10 legislature to draw two districts from which blacks  
11 can elect candidates of their choice?  
12 A. I'm not sure that I was that aware of it  
13 in our initial meetings in May. Obviously, once  
14 public hearings were held and your whole county plan  
15 came out and so forth and so on, I was obviously  
16 more aware of it at that point.  
17 Q. Okay. So what you're saying is that you  
18 simply sat down with Ms. Sewell and made suggestions  
19 on how to increase -- get 53,000 and some odd  
20 additional population in District 7, correct?  
21 A. That's correct, and keeping her existing  
22 -- the core of her existing district together.  
23 Q. And didn't I hear you say you suggested  
24 that one option might be to making Tuscaloosa County  
25 and Montgomery County whole; that is, swapping the

Page 212

1 population in Montgomery -- in Tuscaloosa County,  
2 north Tuscaloosa County, with a population that  
3 extends into Montgomery County?  
4 A. I didn't offer that.  
5 Q. What did -- you said something in your  
6 earlier examination about considering that option.  
7 A. If I did, I didn't mean to. I did not  
8 consider that option.  
9 Q. You did not consider that option?  
10 A. No, I did not.  
11 Q. Why not?  
12 A. Because I started with her existing  
13 cores of districts and I looked at what she needed  
14 to gain, and I suggested areas that she may wish to  
15 gain in. And we worked through the map and made  
16 those changes.  
17 Q. Well, I mean, was the -- is the little  
18 -- the extension of District 7 that goes into  
19 Montgomery County part of the core of that  
20 district, in your opinion?  
21 A. It may be now. It probably wasn't at  
22 the -- obviously, I don't think it existed at the  
23 beginning. It's a lot of people. I mean, I don't  
24 know the exact number. We can obviously look it  
25 up. But it's --

Page 213

1 Q. Well, I can tell you that based on the  
2 data that Dorman Walker and the reapportionment  
3 committee provided to us, the population of  
4 District 7 in Montgomery County is 62,519.  
5 A. Okay.  
6 Q. And the population of the portion of  
7 Tuscaloosa County that's in District 4, the  
8 northern part of Tuscaloosa County, is 42,770. So  
9 there's about a 20,000 difference between those two  
10 split counties making them whole in District 7.  
11 MR. BLACKSHER: So I'm going to ask  
12 Eli, if he would, to mark up those two documents  
13 that show -- that are labeled Plan Tuscaloosa and  
14 Montgomery Whole and show it to Mr. Hinaman.  
15 MR. HARE: I'm going to mark them as  
16 -- the map as Plaintiff's 13, and then the chart or  
17 the data sheet as Plaintiff's 14, Jim.  
18  
19 (Plaintiff's Exhibits 13&14  
20 were marked for identification.)  
21  
22 Q. I'll tell you, Mr. Hinaman, that I did  
23 this with Dave's Redistricting app. Are you  
24 familiar with Dave's Redistricting app?  
25 A. I've heard of it. I've never used it.

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 214

1 Q. Okay. And I did exactly what I just  
 2 suggested. I made -- took Montgomery County  
 3 completely out of District 7, and I put all of  
 4 Tuscaloosa County into District 7. And that 20,000  
 5 difference I got out of Jefferson County.  
 6 Otherwise, it looks pretty close to  
 7 the map that you ended up drawing and that was  
 8 enacted. But, of course, would you -- would agree  
 9 that it otherwise (inaudible) the one that you  
 10 drew?  
 11 A. Yeah. Obviously, there's a split in  
 12 Blount and a split in Etowah that I don't have.  
 13 But yeah.  
 14 Q. Well, this is a good point. When you  
 15 talk about making changes in District 7 like I just  
 16 did with Dave's, you end up requiring changes in  
 17 several of the surrounding districts.  
 18 I mean, for example, because District  
 19 6 lost population to District 7, I elected to get  
 20 some population out of Blount. And that ended up  
 21 splitting Blount.  
 22 A. Right.  
 23 Q. And because Montgomery County went  
 24 into District 2, I ended up having to do a little  
 25 split of Elmore County, right?

Page 215

1 A. Yes, sir.  
 2 Q. And on up the line, if you will. But,  
 3 of course, I didn't have to interfere with the  
 4 split you made in Lauderdale County. And these are  
 5 -- and this is not zero deviation.  
 6 If you look to the left in that table,  
 7 you will see that there are as many as 471 people  
 8 in District 2 who are going to have to be -- I'm  
 9 sorry. District 3 who are going to have to be  
 10 taken out, right?  
 11 A. Yeah. I'll take -- I can't find that  
 12 number on this sheet. But I'll take your word for  
 13 it.  
 14 Q. Well, it's on the map.  
 15 A. Oh, I'm sorry. Yeah, I see it. Thank  
 16 you. I was looking on the corresponding number  
 17 sheet. Sorry.  
 18 Q. The point I want to make here is isn't  
 19 it true when you're drawing maps and you get to 471  
 20 people who have to be moved in order to get to zero  
 21 deviation, you go down to the block level, right?  
 22 A. Most times, yeah. Precincts aren't  
 23 going to have an exact number or that small a  
 24 number.  
 25 Q. And I'll represent to you that I

Page 216

1 didn't -- this is drawn with precincts. So you're  
 2 going to have to split some precincts, right?  
 3 A. Yes, sir.  
 4 Q. But that usually can be done after you  
 5 have achieved the goal you set out to in broader  
 6 terms in your districting scheme, right?  
 7 A. Sure.  
 8 Q. There are a lot of ways that you can  
 9 split precincts or counties in order to achieve  
 10 this -- this sacred zero deviation objective. And  
 11 yet you didn't consider this option at all when you  
 12 were going over the plan with Congresswoman Sewell;  
 13 is that correct?  
 14 A. That's correct.  
 15 Q. She did not -- she did not have an  
 16 option to consider this arrangement, right?  
 17 MR. WALKER: Objection to form.  
 18 A. Obviously, she could have said how  
 19 about if I get all of Tuscaloosa County and come  
 20 out of Montgomery? Which she said neither.  
 21 Q. Well, I wonder if the reason she said  
 22 neither is because it turns out that doing that  
 23 reduces the BVAP, the black voting age population,  
 24 to 49.79 percent?  
 25 MR. WALKER: For CD 7?

Page 217

1 THE REPORTER: For what?  
 2 MR. WALKER: CD 7.  
 3 Q. Do you see that in the statistical  
 4 table?  
 5 A. Yes, sir, I do.  
 6 Q. So would that have been a problem for  
 7 Terri Sewell based on what she was telling you were  
 8 her objectives?  
 9 A. I don't know specifically. I don't  
 10 think she considered this map. So I can't -- I  
 11 don't really know how to answer your question.  
 12 Q. Okay. Did you and Congresswoman  
 13 Sewell discuss the whole county plan, the League of  
 14 Women Voters' whole county plan?  
 15 A. We did not. I don't think it -- in  
 16 our initial meetings, I don't think it existed. Or  
 17 at least I was not aware of it. I don't think she  
 18 was. So we really did not.  
 19 Q. It didn't exist in May, but it did  
 20 exist before you finalized the plan that became  
 21 HB-1, right?  
 22 A. Correct.  
 23 Q. And September 1, 2021, was the first  
 24 public hearing of the reapportionment committee.  
 25 And the League of Women Voters was the first

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 218</p> <p>1 witness at the first hearing offering that plan; 2 isn't that correct? 3 A. I wasn't at that hearing. But I'll 4 take your word for it. 5 Q. So you're telling us that the 6 whole county plan offered by the League of Women 7 Voters was never discussed at all when you were 8 communicating with Congresswoman Sewell? 9 A. I don't believe it -- maybe it was 10 discussed at the very end about what other plans 11 are out there. We may have had a minor discussion 12 about -- frankly, I think at that point in time 13 yours would have been the only other publicly 14 acknowledged congressional plan. So she may have 15 mentioned it. But we didn't have a very healthy 16 discussion about it. Let's put it that way. 17 Q. What do you mean not healthy? 18 A. Very long, very detailed. She was 19 asking what other plans have you heard about. And 20 I think at that point, yours was the only one that 21 was public at that point in time. 22 Q. Did she tell you she would object to 23 that plan? 24 A. We didn't have that detailed a 25 discussion about it.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 220</p> <p>1 Terri Sewell doesn't even live in District 7 under 2 your whole county plan. She lives in District 6. 3 Q. I'm sorry. I'm not being clear, and 4 my question was not understood by you. 5 I'm just asking if the court wanted to 6 change the array -- if it was drawing a 7 court-ordered plan and it wanted to make the whole 8 county plan 5 and 4 look more like the whole -- 9 like the 5 and 4 districts in the enacted plan, it 10 would simply be a matter of balancing out the 11 populations between 4 and 5, correct, splitting 12 some counties as needed? 13 A. Yeah. Obviously, 4 has changes in 14 Tuscaloosa and St. Clair that are different than 15 the enacted plan. 16 Q. Every -- every change has a ripple 17 effect, right? 18 A. Yes, sir. 19 Q. All right. But there would be no 20 problem in putting Lauderdale, Colbert, and 21 Franklin in CD 4 and moving Morgan County back up 22 into CD 5 if the court wanted to do that and made 23 the splits necessary to bring it into population 24 equality; isn't that correct? 25 A. Yeah. These hypothetical the court</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 219</p> <p>1 Q. So we don't know -- we don't know 2 whether Congresswoman Sewell would be happy with 3 the whole county plan or not; is that correct? 4 A. I do not know, no. You may know. 5 Q. Sir? 6 A. I don't know. I mean, you may have 7 talked to her about it. I don't have any knowledge 8 of it directly. 9 Q. I understand. 10 Can you take another look at the 11 whole county plan map, please? 12 A. Yes, sir. 13 Q. And compare it -- and compare it with 14 the map of the 55 -- 555 plan, HB-1, the enacted 15 plan. 16 A. Yes, sir. Exhibit 5. 17 Q. If the court wanted to -- was drawing 18 a remedial plan in this case, just for the sake of 19 argument, it had reached the point where it was 20 going to draw its own plan, and it wanted to change 21 the whole county plan to look more like the plan 22 that the legislature enacted, that would simply be 23 a matter of changing the array between Districts 5 24 and 4, correct? 25 A. No. I mean -- well, first of all,</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 221</p> <p>1 wants to change things are hard for me. But yes, I 2 guess that's correct. 3 Q. I'm looking at the map of the plan you 4 drew in 1992 that was adopted by the three-judge 5 court in West versus Hunt. Did that map ever get 6 shown to you today, or not? 7 A. It has not been shown to me today. 8 MR. BLACKSHER: Okay. I'm looking at 9 it in the amended complaint. I don't know if 10 anyone has a copy there that they can show 11 Mr. Hinaman or not. 12 But do you recall, Mr. Hinaman, that 13 the plan you drew in 1992 included all of the same 14 counties that are in the plan you drew in 2021? 15 A. I'm not sure I -- I'm not sure I know 16 what that -- I'm not sure I know what you mean by 17 that. 18 Q. The plan that you drew in 1992 had 19 Clarke split, it had Pickens split, Tuscaloosa and 20 Jefferson split, and Montgomery County split. 21 Now, your plan in 2021 leaves Pickens 22 whole, correct? 23 A. Correct, and Clarke whole. 24 Q. And Clarke whole. But Tuscaloosa, 25 Jefferson, and Montgomery are still split?</p>

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 222

1 A. Yes, sir.  
 2 Q. So your 2021 plan, the plan you drew  
 3 and that was enacted by the legislature in 2021,  
 4 preserves the core of the 1992 plan that you drew;  
 5 is that correct?  
 6 A. It's -- it's correct. But you've  
 7 missed a few steps along the way, obviously.  
 8 Because as we discussed earlier in the deposition  
 9 testimony, it more preserves the cores of the 2011  
 10 districts, which I guess by chain preserve some of  
 11 the 2001 districts, which the legislature preserved  
 12 some of the 1992 districts, if that made any sense.  
 13 In other words, I did not use the 1992  
 14 map as the starting point for my 2021 map.  
 15 Q. No. You used the 2011 plan, correct?  
 16 A. Correct.  
 17 Q. And isn't it true that the 2002 plan  
 18 and the 2011 plan preserved the cores -- the core  
 19 of the 1992 plan?  
 20 A. For the most part.  
 21 Q. Can we sum up your testimony about how  
 22 you went about drawing the 2021 enacted plan by  
 23 saying that you drew the plan so that it satisfied  
 24 what each incumbent member of the Alabama  
 25 congressional delegation wanted? That was your

Page 223

1 primary guideline, right?  
 2 A. Well, that was a part of it. My  
 3 primary guidelines were the guidelines given to me  
 4 by the reapportionment committee, and then based  
 5 off of the subsequent population shifts over the  
 6 last ten years to repopulate or take away from,  
 7 depending on the over/under of each district,  
 8 population, and geography to reach the required  
 9 guidelines of zero deviation and preserving the  
 10 cores of districts.  
 11 And, of course, where possible -- and  
 12 we've had a couple of minor cases where it wasn't,  
 13 as we discussed with Representative Moore and so  
 14 forth. But preserving what the incumbents would  
 15 have -- would like to accomplish, as well.  
 16 Q. But your testimony is that nobody else  
 17 but the members of the Alabama congressional  
 18 delegation had any input into the decisions you  
 19 made about how to draw that plan; isn't that  
 20 correct?  
 21 A. That's pretty much correct, yes, sir.  
 22 Q. No member of the Alabama legislature's  
 23 reapportionment committee, including its chairs,  
 24 had any input into that plan; isn't that correct?  
 25 A. They had all the input they wanted

Page 224

1 into the plan. But they chose to allow the members  
 2 of congress to talk about what areas they wanted to  
 3 gain and lose underneath the guidelines that they  
 4 had already passed.  
 5 Q. And, in fact, in 19 -- let's see.  
 6 Excuse me.  
 7 In 2011, that's what the legislature  
 8 did, as well. They simply deferred to what the  
 9 congressional delegation wanted in redrawing that  
 10 plan, right?  
 11 A. No, that's not -- that was the goal I  
 12 had. But that's not what happened. When we got --  
 13 as you may remember, when we got to the senate  
 14 floor, there were some members of the senate who  
 15 may have wanted to run in one district or another  
 16 who moved some things around.  
 17 My map -- my initial map in 2011  
 18 didn't even have the 4th District in Tuscaloosa.  
 19 It had the 6th District in Tuscaloosa.  
 20 So there were numerous changes made on  
 21 the senate floor and probably subsequently the  
 22 house floor from the map that the members and I  
 23 worked on, members of congress and I worked on.  
 24 Q. But that didn't happen in 2021?  
 25 A. It did not happen in 2021. The map

Page 225

1 that came out of -- the map that I gave to the  
 2 chairs that was offered at the reapportionment  
 3 committee was not amended through the process. So  
 4 it was identical to what was passed into law and  
 5 signed by the governor.  
 6 Q. Okay. So let me just go over -- I  
 7 think I'm about finished here. I want to make sure  
 8 I understand what your testimony is.  
 9 You considered no other plans that did  
 10 not have a zero deviation; is that correct? You  
 11 never considered drawing a plan that did not have a  
 12 zero deviation?  
 13 A. That's correct. My understanding and  
 14 -- my understanding of the guidelines required us  
 15 to be at zero deviation.  
 16 Q. And you understood, didn't you, that  
 17 Jefferson County was now at a population level that  
 18 was smaller than an ideal congressional district  
 19 and, therefore, no longer needed to be split? You  
 20 were aware of that, weren't you?  
 21 A. I'm aware of it. I'm not sure I  
 22 focused on it. But what you say is true.  
 23 Q. It wasn't -- it wasn't a priority for  
 24 you to try to make Jefferson County whole? That's  
 25 what you're saying?

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 226

1 A. That's correct.

2 And, frankly, when I started the

3 meetings, I didn't even -- at the time I started

4 the meetings -- subsequently I realized it. But at

5 the time I started the meetings, I actually thought

6 that both Representative -- Congresswoman Sewell

7 and Congressman Palmer both lived in Jefferson

8 County. As I turned out, he had -- Representative

9 Palmer had moved over the last few years into

10 Shelby.

11 But at the time, I would have thought

12 that that wasn't possible under our guidelines.

13 Because when I started the process, I thought they

14 both lived in Jefferson County.

15 Q. But, in fact, you found out that

16 Congressman Gary Palmer lives about three blocks

17 south of the Jefferson County line in Shelby

18 County, and Congresswoman Sewell lives about a mile

19 away from where Palmer lives. But she's on the

20 Jefferson side of the line in Lake Cyrus, right?

21 A. That's correct, yeah.

22 Q. But I also understood you to say that

23 Congresswoman Sewell considered making her

24 residence, for purpose of redistricting, Dallas

25 County. Am I correct?

Page 227

1 A. I'm not sure I would phrase it that

2 way.

3 When asked what residence -- when

4 asked for her residence address so it could be put

5 in the computer so that we would make sure she was

6 inside her district, she gave us both her address

7 where she votes at, which is obviously Jefferson

8 County, and her ancestral home. I don't know the

9 right way to phrase it. Where she grew up in

10 Dallas County.

11 Q. She grew up in Selma, right?

12 A. Yes. Yes, sir.

13 Q. Okay. And you're aware, aren't you,

14 that there is no residency requirement for members

15 of congress, aren't you?

16 A. I am aware. I'm also aware it's

17 exceedingly difficult to get elected when you're

18 outside of your district. It makes a rather good

19 TV spot.

20 Q. So even though congress -- Congressman

21 Palmer still lives in the city of Birmingham, he's

22 in that part that extends into Shelby County, he

23 would not feel comfortable representing the

24 Birmingham area again; is that right?

25 A. I don't know that. He may feel

Page 228

1 perfectly comfortable. But I've -- I've seen in

2 other races where, you know, the fact that somebody

3 doesn't reside in their district is not a positive

4 when you get around to campaigning.

5 Q. Okay. I think I'm about done here. I

6 need one more look at my notes.

7 That's it. Thank you very much,

8 Mr. Hinaman.

9 A. Thank you.

10 MS. MADDURI: This is Lali Madduri for

11 the Caster plaintiffs. We don't have any

12 questions.

13 MR. THOMPSON: I think that's all the

14 questions that I have at this time, too. So on

15 behalf of all the plaintiffs, I'll pass the witness

16 at this time.

17 MR. WALKER: Let us have a few

18 minutes.

19 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're off the

20 record. The time is 3:34 p.m.

21 (Recess was taken.)

22 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the

23 record. The time is 3:39 p.m.

24 MR. WALKER: We have nothing to ask

25 Mr. Hinaman. So I guess we're done. Thank you

Page 229

1 very much, everyone.

2 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This ends the

3 deposition of Randy Hinaman. The time is now

4 3:40 p.m.

5

6 (DEPOSITION ENDED AT 3:40 P.M.)

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

Page 230

1 STATE OF ALABAMA )  
2 JEFFERSON COUNTY )  
3  
4 I hereby certify that the above  
5 proceedings were taken down by me and transcribed  
6 by me using computer-aided transcription and that  
7 the above is a true and correct transcript of said  
8 proceedings taken down by me and transcribed by me.  
9 I further certify that I am neither of  
10 kin nor of counsel to any of the parties nor in  
11 anywise financially interested in the result of  
12 this case.  
13 I further certify that I am duly  
14 licensed by the Alabama Board of Court Reporting as  
15 a Certified Court Reporter as evidenced by the ACCR  
16 number following my name found below.  
17 So certified on December 9, 2021.  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22 \_\_\_\_\_  
23 LeAnn Maroney, Commissioner  
24 ACCR# 134, Expires 9/30/25  
25 505 North 20th Street, Suite 1250  
Birmingham, AL 35203

1 STATE OF ALABAMA )

2 JEFFERSON COUNTY )

3  
4 I hereby certify that the above  
5 proceedings were taken down by me and transcribed by  
6 me using computer-aided transcription and that the  
7 above is a true and correct transcript of said  
8 proceedings taken down by me and transcribed by me.

9 I further certify that I am neither of  
10 kin nor of counsel to any of the parties nor in  
11 anywise financially interested in the result of this  
12 case.

13 I further certify that I am duly  
14 licensed by the Alabama Board of Court Reporting as a  
15 Certified Court Reporter as evidenced by the ACCR  
16 number following my name found below.

17  
18  
19  
20 

21 LeAnn Maroney, Commissioner  
22 ACCR# 134

23  
24  
25

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Exhibits</b></p> <p><b>EX 0001 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 7:13 14:7,13</p> <p><b>EX 0002 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 7:15 14:7,15</p> <p><b>EX 0003 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 7:17 21:19, 24</p> <p><b>EX 0004 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 7:19 25:6, 10,11</p> <p><b>EX 0005 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 7:21 92:17, 20 110:15,16 219:16</p> <p><b>EX 0006 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 7:23 93:10, 14,18</p> <p><b>EX 0007 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 7:25 135:14, 18 147:22</p> <p><b>EX 0008 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 8:3 160:7,11 167:10,16</p> <p><b>EX 0009 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 8:5 179:16, 19 189:9</p>	<p><b>EX 0010 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 8:7 201:15</p> <p><b>EX 0011 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 8:10 203:12, 13,15</p> <p><b>EX 0012 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 8:12 208:21, 23</p> <p><b>EX 0013 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 8:14</p> <p><b>EX 0014 Randy Hinaman 1209 21</b> 8:16</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">\$</p> <hr/> <p><b>\$10,000</b> 43:22,25</p> <p><b>\$400</b> 17:18</p> <p><b>\$50,000</b> 55:5,20</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(</p> <hr/> <p><b>(c) (4)</b> 53:18</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">0</p> <hr/> <p><b>000007</b> 179:21</p> <p><b>00056</b> 160:13</p> <p><b>043723</b> 135:21</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>1</b> 14:7,13 29:23 114:22,23,24 122:21 123:9 125:19 137:9 161:1,2,3 176:15 183:1,2,5 192:19,20 203:22 217:23</p> <p><b>1&amp;2</b> 14:3</p> <p><b>10</b> 137:9 201:12,13,15</p> <p><b>10,000</b> 71:23 72:11</p> <p><b>100</b> 61:19 119:9</p> <p><b>105</b> 80:10,14,16, 20</p> <p><b>105-member</b> 65:11</p> <p><b>10:00</b> 88:1</p> <p><b>10:17</b> 65:22</p> <p><b>10:35</b> 65:25</p> <p><b>11</b> 203:13,15</p> <p><b>116</b> 201:25</p> <p><b>11:30</b> 121:25</p> <p><b>11:42</b> 122:5</p> <p><b>12</b> 203:23 208:21,23</p>	<p><b>12,000</b> 126:24</p> <p><b>123</b> 62:4</p> <p><b>12:57</b> 122:8</p> <p><b>13</b> 193:15 213:16</p> <p><b>13&amp;14</b> 213:19</p> <p><b>14</b> 213:17</p> <p><b>14th</b> 112:23 113:8 139:16</p> <p><b>150</b> 61:23</p> <p><b>16</b> 204:4</p> <p><b>17</b> 25:15 205:7, 10</p> <p><b>19</b> 224:5</p> <p><b>1965</b> 140:24 141:5 165:13 166:13</p> <p><b>1992</b> 24:2,17 26:11 27:7 28:4 30:7, 11,18 31:7, 13 33:7,10, 23 34:17 35:12 37:19 39:14,17 40:1 91:6 95:10 172:2 199:6,7,9 221:4,13,18 222:4,12,13, 19</p> <p><b>1st</b> 72:19,20,22, 25 87:1</p>
---	---	--	--



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

123:9,20	45:3,17 46:7	16,17 63:17,	22 224:24,25
<hr/>	48:11,15,17,	20 64:21	<b>2021-555</b>
<b>2</b>	23 49:19	65:4,15	51:8
<hr/>	50:12,21	66:3,4,5,23	<b>21</b>
<b>2</b>	53:11,19,24	67:8,11,14,	148:6
14:7,15	77:3,5,8,11,	20 68:14	<b>21-211</b>
96:24 97:16	12,25 85:19	70:22 71:14	201:23
124:1,3,5	93:15,19,22	74:16,19	<b>217</b>
125:19 138:9	94:9,13,25	75:16 76:2	62:4
141:2,15,18,	95:15 100:5,	78:9 79:3,8	<b>23,000</b>
22 142:14,19	8 114:22	80:1 83:14,	207:13
144:5,8,14,	116:16	16,24 84:2	<b>23rd</b>
25 146:5,6	124:22	85:7,23	61:11
147:22	125:13	86:5,14	<b>24</b>
161:12,13,14	159:16	87:15,20	48:8
183:1 189:2	171:3,9,12	88:11 91:13	<b>25</b>
205:17	173:16	92:22,25	22:4,9 150:5
214:24 215:8	209:3,7	93:4,24 94:5	<b>26</b>
<b>20</b>	222:9,15,18	95:16 98:18	151:5
24:8 147:22	224:7,17	99:21 100:9,	<b>2:21-CV-</b>
179:1	<b>2012</b>	14,16 101:7,	<b>01530-AMM</b>
<b>20,000</b>	23:20,23	9,14 106:7,	9:14
213:9 214:4	<b>2013</b>	9,12,13,16,	<b>2:28</b>
<b>200</b>	22:4,9,18	18 107:12	197:14
62:10	25:16	110:18 111:3	<b>2:47</b>
<b>200,000</b>	<b>2018</b>	120:1 121:1,	197:17
55:24	22:23	7 123:3	<b>2nd</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>2019</b>	124:23	72:23,24
26:13,24	56:21 57:9	129:19 132:3	87:1 124:13
27:14,24	59:9 66:6	134:11	125:14
28:11 29:4,	<b>2020</b>	135:22 136:7	134:25
22,25 30:4	51:18,19,20	137:6 156:10	161:24
38:17 39:13,	52:12,21	160:15,23	
17 40:1,4	53:19 54:4	167:17,21,25	
89:7 95:5	55:13,17	169:3	
126:20	57:11 62:22,	172:13,25	
159:14	23 202:7	173:21,24	
222:11	203:3 207:1	174:16	
<b>2002</b>	<b>2021</b>	176:19	<b>3</b>
222:17	9:7,17	179:23 180:3	21:19,24
<b>2011</b>	39:12,16	183:16	95:17 124:9,
23:20 26:12,	40:6 48:3,5	194:15 195:6	12 126:8,25
13 37:22	51:2,5,12,	196:14	147:21
38:11 39:13	16,19 53:20	200:14,15	162:1,3,4
40:3,7,9,15	57:18 58:9	205:14	195:1 215:9
42:13,18	59:22 60:9,	207:20	<b>30</b>
43:5 44:5,25	12,24 61:5,	217:23	31:2 33:11,
	15,20 62:14,	221:14,21	22,24 200:6
		222:2,3,14,	<b>30,000</b>
			207:11

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<p><b>317</b> 78:17</p> <p><b>33267</b> 18:11</p> <p><b>35</b> 81:13</p> <p><b>36561</b> 18:12</p> <p><b>3:34</b> 228:20</p> <p><b>3:39</b> 228:23</p> <p><b>3:40</b> 229:4, 6</p> <p><b>3rd</b> 94:19 124:4 126:19 130:17 162:12 188:14, 15 194:5</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>4</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>4</b> 25:6, 11 91:23 115:8, 9, 11 127:5 162:13, 15, 16 194:20, 25 204:11 213:7 219:24 220:8, 9, 11, 13, 21</p> <p><b>40-hour</b> 63:2</p> <p><b>41</b> 47:3, 8, 10 179:9</p> <p><b>42,770</b> 213:8</p> <p><b>43</b> 207:14</p> <p><b>43,000</b> 205:8</p> <p><b>471</b> 215:7, 19</p>	<p><b>49.79</b> 216:24</p> <p><b>4th</b> 96:15 156:2 224:18</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>5</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>5</b> 91:23 92:17, 20 110:15, 16 115:6, 7 128:18, 23 163:1 194:19, 25 204:3, 9, 14 219:16, 23 220:8, 9, 11, 22</p> <p><b>5-5-57</b> 18:9</p> <p><b>50</b> 34:12 195:10, 17 196:1</p> <p><b>50,000</b> 55:21</p> <p><b>501 (c) (4)</b> 53:10, 16, 21 86:3</p> <p><b>53,000</b> 211:19</p> <p><b>54</b> 207:12</p> <p><b>54,000</b> 210:17, 19</p> <p><b>54.22</b> 118:12</p> <p><b>55</b> 219:14</p> <p><b>550</b> 134:5</p> <p><b>555</b> 219:14</p> <p><b>5th</b> 127:8, 9 135:21</p>	<p>136:15 206:15 207:12</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>6</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>6</b> 93:10, 14, 18 116:19 126:22 127:24 130:4 132:5 133:10 138:10 163:9, 11 167:7 172:5, 9 176:15 186:1, 14 195:2 214:19 220:2</p> <p><b>60</b> 44:7</p> <p><b>62</b> 169:15 170:4</p> <p><b>62,519</b> 213:4</p> <p><b>6th</b> 138:5 194:5 224:19</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>7</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>7</b> 25:21 30:1, 17 32:2, 5, 15 33:23 35:12, 23 36:5 42:19 43:6 44:6, 14 45:2, 19, 20 46:7 48:15 95:1, 4, 9 96:3 97:6, 14, 15, 21 104:5 114:2, 22, 25 115:3 116:12 117:7 119:13</p>	<p>123:8, 13, 22 124:3 128:7 132:6 133:9 135:14, 18 138:8 147:22 163:16, 18, 19 170:7, 8, 22, 25 171:12 172:1, 14, 18 173:1, 24 174:8, 18, 21 175:3, 5, 13 183:2 185:25 186:3, 16, 17 192:22 194:17 195:3, 10 209:8 211:20 212:18 213:4, 10 214:3, 4, 15, 19 216:25 217:2 220:1</p> <p><b>703 598-8383</b> 19:1</p> <p><b>717,000</b> 73:7</p> <p><b>739</b> 73:5 123:15 124:17 183:5 184:4, 6 205:18, 19</p> <p><b>7th</b> 95:23 96:14 124:21, 25 125:14 130:19, 20 166:15 183:20 185:7 207:11</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>8</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>8</b> 160:7, 11 167:10, 16</p>
---	--	--	--

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>9</b>	<b>accommodation</b>	<b>added</b>	<b>adjusting</b>
	<b>s</b>	44:21 102:14	140:10
	92:3	145:25	<b>adjustments</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>accomplish</b>	162:18	189:9
9:7,17	155:17	166:14	<b>administrativ</b>
179:16,19	223:15	186:16	<b>e</b>
189:9	<b>account</b>	192:14	68:11
<b>90s</b>	19:2 34:14	<b>Adderholt</b>	<b>admit</b>
27:10	86:10 100:4	104:17 127:4	202:4
<b>93</b>	148:4	128:15	<b>adopted</b>
199:9	175:11,16	134:17	26:10,16
<b>9:00</b>	187:5	<b>adding</b>	27:6 199:7
105:19	<b>accurate</b>	98:1 130:22	221:4
<b>9:13</b>	26:20 60:22	145:12 158:7	<b>advice</b>
9:17	72:5 208:1,6	172:18,22	199:24
	<b>achieve</b>	186:21	200:23
	197:24	<b>addition</b>	202:24
<b>A</b>	205:25 216:9	80:19	<b>advised</b>
<b>a.m</b>	<b>achieved</b>	<b>additional</b>	198:15,24
9:17	216:5	22:18,19	200:8
<b>a.m.</b>	<b>acknowledged</b>	83:7 114:14,	<b>affiliation</b>
65:22,25	218:14	17 115:15	35:10 41:25
122:5	<b>Act</b>	140:18 183:3	176:9
<b>abilities</b>	31:23 51:8	211:20	<b>afraid</b>
137:2	99:10 112:23	<b>additions</b>	22:20
<b>ability</b>	113:7 140:23	166:9	<b>African</b>
74:5	141:2,5,16,	<b>address</b>	32:8 33:17
<b>able</b>	19 142:15,20	18:10,13	170:15
33:2 56:15	143:11	22:16 117:17	171:24 196:5
63:15 68:8	144:5,9,15	130:12,14	<b>afternoon</b>
76:18 82:19	145:1,5	227:4,6	15:11
85:11 95:17	149:12,25	<b>addressed</b>	197:21,22
96:9 207:25	165:4,12	189:22	<b>age</b>
<b>above</b>	166:13,17,21	<b>addresses</b>	32:6,17
9:8 34:12	167:9 189:3	19:6 117:14,	33:18 34:3,
114:13	<b>acting</b>	16,20 150:15	8,15 35:10
140:17	9:3	<b>adjacent</b>	44:7,10 49:7
<b>Acadome</b>	<b>action</b>	40:23 85:17	74:10 83:2
103:18	31:11	88:21 97:18	112:18,20
<b>accepted</b>	<b>actual</b>	103:15	117:6
131:20	66:15 84:9	104:6,9	119:12,22
<b>accommodate</b>	125:24	107:17 115:8	135:7
91:19	<b>add</b>	146:12	175:12,17
<b>accommodation</b>	45:8 96:1	<b>adjust</b>	195:11,17
117:23	117:12 128:7	207:1	216:23
	145:20 146:2	<b>adjusted</b>	<b>aggregate</b>
	159:6 196:5	210:13	42:3,7

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>ago</b>	115:6,21 116:6,7 120:1 147:5, 13,14 153:10,18 170:12 171:12 178:6 201:1,5,21 202:19 203:2,10,22 206:12 211:9 222:24 223:17,22	<b>amendments</b> 180:18 <b>American</b> 22:23 32:8 170:15 171:24 <b>Americans</b> 196:5 <b>amount</b> 80:25 81:19, 24 162:22 <b>analysis</b> 167:24 168:3,6,11, 21 169:2 186:10 191:22 <b>analyze</b> 144:3 <b>ancestral</b> 227:8 <b>and/or</b> 146:12 <b>annex</b> 125:8,21,23 <b>announced</b> 67:19 <b>answer</b> 13:10 31:4 58:17,19 104:15 107:5 108:8,12,17, 23 109:17 131:20 138:24 148:10 162:23 173:3 177:5,16,24 178:10 181:11 187:9 195:21 197:5 202:22,24 204:25 217:11 <b>answered</b> 150:18	<b>answering</b> 12:2 13:18 <b>answers</b> 208:1 <b>anybody</b> 17:13 59:21 70:10 129:20 184:16 186:6 188:2 189:25 200:9,16,17 <b>anymore</b> 95:18 174:14 <b>anyone</b> 15:18 17:5, 10 37:9 50:7 53:16 57:24 83:13 87:16 101:13,23 106:17,22 120:10,12 121:2,5,11 138:19 143:4,9 144:2,7 148:25 149:5 164:8,13 168:20 169:1 177:13 178:1 204:21 221:10 <b>apart</b> 149:19 <b>apologize</b> 46:8 62:12 <b>app</b> 213:23,24 <b>appears</b> 147:11 170:8,22 171:13 <b>applied</b> 150:25 <b>applies</b> 150:22 <b>apply</b> 63:17 64:2 139:11
13:2 18:21, 22 23:10,20 24:7,8 31:3 33:12,22,24 38:14 44:19 45:4,14 50:15 90:14 162:18 200:6	<b>Alabama's</b> 202:7 <b>Alabamians</b> 53:3,8 <b>ALBC</b> 12:21 25:11 <b>algorithm</b> 202:9 <b>allow</b> 70:10 197:10 224:1 <b>allowable</b> 151:16 <b>allowed</b> 56:25 59:8 131:2 133:7 148:20 151:7 186:18 209:22 <b>alter</b> 44:23 <b>amazing</b> 13:14 <b>amenable</b> 41:1 <b>amend</b> 134:20 <b>amended</b> 140:24 165:13 221:9 225:3 <b>Amendment</b> 112:23 113:8 139:16		
<b>agree</b> 52:8 92:11 170:21 171:11 178:4 205:24 206:5 214:8 <b>agreed</b> 169:7,19,23, 25 <b>agreement</b> 17:19 44:3 107:9 120:7 <b>ahead</b> 37:22 38:9 50:23 51:2 121:17 172:13 177:19 182:8 209:24 <b>Air</b> 115:22 <b>Alabama</b> 9:2,3,16 12:13,22 18:11,14 22:16 23:6, 20 24:2,10, 18 25:11,16, 17 26:9,14, 22 27:10 30:13,22 33:12 53:15, 23 58:15 59:21 60:8 67:21 69:6 75:12 77:14 86:14 89:19 112:19 113:12			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

147:12,24 149:6 <b>apportioned</b> 206:13 <b>approached</b> 51:15,21 <b>approaching</b> 121:15 <b>approval</b> 38:21 <b>approve</b> 36:10 <b>approved</b> 36:8 136:4 140:17 <b>approximately</b> 23:9 179:9 <b>April</b> 58:19 59:6 63:17,20 67:20 <b>area</b> 89:15,23 91:16 92:4 97:4 115:14 125:16 127:15 154:3 156:1,25 162:17 186:2,14 227:24 <b>areas</b> 32:7,19 33:3 45:8,11 71:3 75:9 89:15, 19 102:13 114:7,17 128:3 132:4 152:13,16,18 162:11 164:21 212:14 224:2 <b>argument</b> 219:19 <b>around</b> 52:11 54:3 55:16 57:10,	11 59:12 65:13,15 67:19 82:18 136:14 208:18 224:16 228:4 <b>arrangement</b> 18:2 216:16 <b>array</b> 219:23 220:6 <b>arrived</b> 82:17 <b>asked</b> 23:15 30:20 31:12,15,19 36:11,16 46:24 51:24, 25 112:25 113:6,11 117:13 119:20 134:24 135:6,8 140:7 142:17 149:3 168:18 172:14,17 174:17 175:2,15 176:11 177:18,20 184:16,22 186:5,10 188:2,7 189:25 190:3 192:2 199:21 208:13 227:3,4 <b>asking</b> 10:9 13:4,6 19:24 36:9 69:13 101:20 113:22 118:17 149:4 171:8 196:24 197:1 199:24 209:17,20 218:19 220:5	<b>asserted</b> 11:15 <b>asserting</b> 177:1 <b>assess</b> 35:9 176:8 <b>asset</b> 176:23 <b>assigned</b> 73:22 <b>assigning</b> 32:10 <b>assist</b> 101:23 <b>assisted</b> 24:5 101:25 <b>assisting</b> 24:9 <b>Association</b> 22:23 <b>assume</b> 12:12 13:10 17:12 18:2 57:25 59:16 80:19 104:25 194:12 196:3 <b>assumed</b> 117:9 118:19 130:1 <b>assuming</b> 121:8 <b>assumption</b> 39:25 40:2 118:21 <b>ASU</b> 116:7,8 <b>attempt</b> 177:22 207:19 208:9,12 209:6 <b>attempted</b> 209:2,12 <b>attempting</b> 210:23 <b>attend</b> 88:10,17	<b>attended</b> 19:13 <b>attention</b> 66:19 <b>attitudes</b> 34:22 175:19 <b>attorney</b> 10:25 15:19 17:15,17,20 18:3 106:25 107:2 <b>attorney- client</b> 108:4,6,18, 22 109:14 176:24 177:2 <b>attorneys</b> 9:18 15:4 <b>August</b> 57:2,4 64:24 65:4 68:9 74:16,19 75:15 76:2 79:3,8,11 80:1 82:18 83:13 84:2 85:7 <b>Autauga</b> 161:18 <b>authorized</b> 101:19 <b>available</b> 41:12 48:20 82:24 83:5 143:20,21,25 206:22 <b>avoided</b> 150:6 <b>aware</b> 50:11 130:23 167:23 182:10 187:4 189:24 203:2 211:7,12,16 217:17 225:20,21 227:13,16
---	---	--	---

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

	156:4 161:4	160:12	<b>believed</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>ball</b>	179:21	108:21
	113:1	<b>bay</b>	<b>below</b>
<b>back</b>	<b>bar</b>	153:6 156:5	195:10
18:6 24:17	192:15	<b>Beach</b>	<b>belt</b>
30:7 37:24	<b>Barfoot</b>	18:11 20:22	35:15
39:13 47:7,9	180:19	<b>began</b>	154:14,17,22
48:11 55:8	190:16,22	58:8 59:12	155:1,5,16
61:17 65:24	191:1,25	65:12 94:5	163:20
67:13 69:5	192:10	206:9	170:10
71:15,19	<b>base</b>	<b>begin</b>	209:13 210:6
76:16 82:3,	94:23 115:22	11:11 57:13,	<b>Ben</b>
12 84:5,14	125:4,24	17 60:11	22:21
88:23 96:19	126:2	63:15 64:20	<b>best</b>
98:6 102:11	<b>based</b>	<b>beginning</b>	13:17 127:11
103:14,21	38:17 40:19	9:12 60:17	137:1 181:20
115:2 118:4	60:18,20	64:16 79:17	<b>better</b>
122:7 123:12	64:25 66:12	114:24	125:10
126:12,20	68:6 70:25	212:23	171:23 172:5
127:15	73:16 84:12	<b>beginnings</b>	<b>bill</b>
129:17,22,25	97:25 100:9,	66:3	17:14,16,22
130:7 140:1	12,17,20	<b>behalf</b>	26:5 104:19
164:16	101:3 103:10	9:20 51:23	110:2 134:23
167:15 172:2	104:16	129:21	<b>billed</b>
179:5 185:21	105:5,11	228:15	17:13
186:3,16	106:10	<b>behavior</b>	<b>Birmingham</b>
195:1,2,24	131:22	42:15	9:2 69:20
196:1,7	145:14 146:3	<b>belated</b>	227:21,24
197:16	162:24 166:5	136:20	<b>birth</b>
198:13 205:3	208:5 213:1	<b>believe</b>	18:8
210:2 220:21	217:7 223:4	15:20 16:15	<b>birthday</b>
228:22	<b>basically</b>	22:5 26:6	136:18,20
<b>background</b>	54:19 79:14	28:20 29:12	<b>bit</b>
18:7 21:23	98:4 123:19	30:14 31:21	16:12 18:7
107:24	148:1 159:1,	33:12 35:11	21:23 38:13
<b>bad</b>	12 174:14	38:8 42:1	44:24 45:16
61:3	180:24	50:10 51:8	70:11 92:15
<b>Baggett</b>	185:11	55:7 69:20	104:16
10:23,24	190:7,25	75:14 83:6	121:16
<b>balance</b>	194:24 195:3	101:16,19,22	124:9,14
124:9	206:1	140:21 143:3	128:5 130:11
<b>balanced</b>	<b>basing</b>	145:4 160:21	<b>black</b>
99:5	118:20	170:12 171:2	25:16 30:2,
<b>balancing</b>	<b>basis</b>	187:15	5,12 31:13
220:10	35:17 145:1,	192:19	32:3,6,13,
<b>Baldwin</b>	3 196:4	195:15	16,20 33:2,
89:20 91:16	<b>Bates</b>	206:23 218:9	18 34:3,7,
152:13 153:7	135:20		

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

11,15 35:10, 15 36:6,12, 15,21,22 37:7,12 42:20 43:7, 10 44:7,9,14 45:12 46:1 49:7,9,19 50:3,8,13,20 74:9 111:25 112:17,20 117:6,11 118:19,23 119:12,21 135:7 142:6 154:14,17, 20,22 155:1, 5,16 163:20 170:10,11 172:12 174:9 175:12,17 176:18 177:9 178:2,5,19 188:17,20,22 189:21 193:4,6,10 194:10 195:11,16 196:25 209:13 210:6 216:23	<b>block</b> 33:20,21 83:3 134:5 138:16 151:14 215:21 <b>blocks</b> 133:24 151:21 226:16 <b>Blount</b> 127:23,25 130:7 195:2 214:12,20,21 <b>blue</b> 202:4 <b>board</b> 52:6 54:12 56:18 64:13 65:5,7,12 75:2 80:12 81:8,16,23 139:10 <b>Bob</b> 22:22 <b>body</b> 17:1 190:2 <b>bottom</b> 135:21 156:20 166:23 <b>bought</b> 18:20 <b>BRAC</b> 125:4 <b>brain</b> 46:17 <b>break</b> 13:22,23 65:19 121:17,25 122:2,6 197:9 <b>breakdown</b> 98:24 <b>breakdowns</b> 98:23	<b>brief</b> 170:17 <b>briefly</b> 16:7 21:7 114:15 120:5 126:9 190:15 191:24 <b>bring</b> 220:23 <b>broader</b> 216:5 <b>broke</b> 122:9 <b>broken</b> 33:19 <b>Brooks</b> 68:23,24 70:17 84:23 128:22 129:1,20,21 134:17 <b>buildings</b> 70:9 <b>Bullock</b> 155:4 <b>bureau</b> 56:20 58:19 59:4 60:7 67:19 201:22 <b>BVAP</b> 74:6 112:12 118:10 134:24 135:8 216:23 <b>BVAPS</b> 143:19 190:10	130:25 132:9 198:15 <b>Callahan</b> 23:25 24:19 28:8 29:15 30:21 31:17 36:18 <b>Callahan's</b> 28:16 <b>called</b> 19:19,21 55:20 61:15 77:14,16 129:22,25 204:18 <b>calls</b> 54:9 83:21 84:6,13,15 85:1 102:25 103:3,5,11 105:5,9 195:19 <b>campaign</b> 20:2,6 21:12 22:22 23:1 <b>campaigning</b> 228:4 <b>campaigns</b> 21:11 44:1 <b>candidate</b> 112:14 142:9 168:8,9 <b>candidates</b> 21:13 210:24 211:11 <b>capable</b> 101:18 <b>capital</b> 77:20 <b>capsulize</b> 122:25 <b>capture</b> 207:8 <b>captured</b> 207:4,15 <b>capturing</b> 207:17
		<b>C</b>	
<b>blacks</b> 210:24 211:10 <b>Blacksher</b> 10:8 16:11 197:19,20 198:7,11 201:4,8,11, 18 203:8,12, 18 204:5 208:17 209:20 210:1 213:11 221:8 <b>Blain</b> 10:6 <b>blanking</b> 116:5			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>cards</b> 124:17	74:16 76:3 77:24 82:5	<b>challenging</b> 70:11	113:7, 15, 24 115:5, 14, 20
<b>care</b> 131:24	84:9 133:24 138:16	<b>chance</b> 170:19 192:18	116:15 118:16 124:12, 13
<b>Carl</b> 111:6 122:20 134:16 192:20	151:14, 21 177:11 201:22 202:6 203:4 206:17, 21, 25	<b>change</b> 23:3 38:5, 7 39:11 41:17 72:3 73:18 85:18 92:6, 8 101:20 104:15, 20 105:2, 21 110:21 117:24 123:18 156:6 180:25 183:4 185:5, 20 189:17 190:24 191:2, 3 192:10, 12 219:20 220:6, 16 221:1	128:21 130:19 142:18 145:12 158:18 173:12, 23 175:2, 4 181:3, 7, 10 183:7, 12, 14, 15, 18 184:2, 13 186:4, 11, 25 189:11, 12 194:25 195:2 207:4 212:16 214:15, 16 220:13 224:20
<b>cascade</b> 115:5	<b>Center</b> 186:2		<b>changing</b> 146:17 219:23
<b>case</b> 9:14 11:16 23:15 54:25 85:23 87:2 112:21 139:24 142:2 170:1 184:5 206:4, 23 219:18	<b>certain</b> 20:14 34:2, 7 100:17 109:12 117:6 119:4, 6, 9 138:20 157:4 175:8	<b>changed</b> 22:13, 15, 16 56:7, 14 99:6 120:22 128:19 182:17 190:12	<b>characteristi cs</b> 34:15 175:12
<b>cases</b> 205:14 223:12	<b>certainly</b> 47:5 58:2 59:4 74:4 79:19 89:10 96:12, 16 100:24 101:18 109:5 121:10 150:10, 24 152:24 162:19 192:20 200:6	<b>changes</b> 28:15 29:12, 19 38:17 44:25 46:7 54:15 57:21 71:6, 7 84:18 86:10 91:19 99:2, 4 100:4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18, 20, 22 101:3, 9, 11, 14, 21 103:4, 9 104:25 105:4, 6, 11 110:1, 6, 9	<b>chart</b> 213:16
<b>Caster</b> 10:12 228:11	<b>certificates</b> 20:11		<b>Cherokee</b> 126:10 195:1
<b>Caucus</b> 25:16	<b>certify</b> 9:4		<b>Chestnut</b> 170:17
<b>caused</b> 202:15	<b>chain</b> 222:10		<b>chief</b> 23:25 68:23 70:19 84:7 129:5, 19, 22 131:3, 8, 13, 14 134:11
<b>CD</b> 170:7 216:25 217:2 220:21, 22	<b>chair</b> 11:13 52:15, 16 184:21 188:6 190:3		<b>chiefs</b> 121:9, 11
<b>cell</b> 18:24	<b>chairperson</b> 188:9		<b>Chilton</b> 124:12 126:24 130:17
<b>census</b> 15:23 32:22, 24 39:3, 4 55:11 56:9, 14, 16, 20 57:1, 3, 5, 15 58:18 59:4 60:6, 19 63:16, 22 64:5, 8, 23 66:6 67:11, 16, 19 68:7 71:8, 17	<b>chairs</b> 9:25 52:14 54:10 74:21 86:17 204:22 223:23 225:2		<b>Choctaw</b> 155:2 163:21



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>choice</b>	171:8, 15	<b>come</b>	223:4, 23
86:6 112:15	173:15 220:3	25:1 29:16	225:3
142:9 145:2	<b>clearly</b>	49:9 71:17	<b>committee's</b>
168:8 210:24	167:8	75:9 88:23	107:2 203:21
211:11	<b>clerk</b>	92:12 129:3	<b>committees</b>
<b>choose</b>	10:25	134:17	90:24
104:8	<b>clients</b>	140:4, 6	<b>common</b>
128:10, 13	22:18, 19	141:12	41:15
138:2	43:9, 13	142:10	<b>communicating</b>
<b>choosing</b>	62:21, 25	145:20	218:8
32:15	<b>Cline</b>	151:19	<b>communication</b>
132:21, 22	22:21	153:20	108:6
133:4	<b>close</b>	157:24 158:6	<b>communication</b>
<b>chose</b>	50:5 66:14,	159:17 196:1	<b>s</b>
128:11 224:1	16 73:14	216:19	88:7 108:7
<b>Chris</b>	79:22 149:18	<b>comes</b>	<b>communities</b>
10:1 11:14	151:22 214:6	49:8 152:20	152:7, 15, 17,
<b>chunk</b>	<b>closed</b>	159:18, 21	23 153:8, 9,
127:23	70:9	188:1	13, 18, 19, 23,
<b>circumstances</b>	<b>closer</b>	<b>comfortable</b>	25 154:5
157:4	73:23 114:8	29:20 118:15	155:10, 12,
<b>citizens</b>	<b>closing</b>	125:2 130:18	21, 24
53:2, 7 73:7	125:4 126:3	178:15	156:12, 15,
104:3 114:14	<b>clue</b>	227:23 228:1	17, 22 157:3,
<b>city</b>	113:24	<b>comment</b>	10 165:24
227:21	<b>co-chairs</b>	37:11 118:15	<b>community</b>
<b>Civil</b>	59:23 86:16	181:21 188:7	35:13, 15
9:5, 14	88:22 99:12	<b>comments</b>	89:18, 21
<b>Clair</b>	136:11	89:2, 5	97:14 129:11
162:5 220:14	<b>Colbert</b>	<b>Commerce</b>	153:1, 3
<b>clarification</b>	220:20	201:6	154:13 155:6
64:1 173:22	<b>Coleman</b>	<b>commission</b>	156:8, 24
<b>clarify</b>	16:14 190:15	125:4	203:10, 22
108:20	191:24	<b>commissioner</b>	<b>compact</b>
169:25	192:16, 17	9:3	124:21
<b>clarifying</b>	<b>Coleman's</b>	<b>committee</b>	130:21
77:10	180:15	9:25 11:13	132:16 133:2
<b>Clarke</b>	<b>colleagues</b>	12:8 15:24	141:25
114:21 115:2	87:23	26:17 48:10	142:3, 5
123:7, 12, 22	<b>college</b>	67:2 110:4,	146:8, 20
221:19, 23, 24	125:17	5, 7 120:16,	149:20
<b>Clause</b>	203:10, 22	20 135:19	172:19
139:16	<b>color</b>	136:4 165:8	173:4, 11
<b>clear</b>	144:21, 23	167:11	174:2 193:9
51:1 56:5	<b>combination</b>	178:20	<b>compactness</b>
73:20 74:3	129:14	200:21	157:19
119:8 122:23	191:10	204:22 213:3	186:20
		217:24	193:13, 14, 18

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>companies</b>	165:12	<b>concern</b>	200:18,25
21:16 114:11	<b>complicated</b>	189:4	206:3,12
<b>company</b>	161:15	<b>concerned</b>	224:2,23
20:21,23	<b>complied</b>	184:8,9	227:15,20
21:5 22:15	138:12	<b>concerns/</b>	<b>congressional</b>
23:2,3 52:23	143:10	<b>discussion</b>	23:21 26:10,
<b>compare</b>	145:23	58:15	12,13,15
219:13	150:13	<b>concert</b>	27:6,10,13
<b>comparing</b>	151:25	31:17	29:22 30:1,
205:7,12	<b>complies</b>	<b>concluded</b>	7,11,12
<b>comparison</b>	140:12	142:19	37:22 38:11
165:1 205:9	142:14	<b>conditions</b>	39:6 40:9
<b>compelled</b>	143:15	108:17	42:19 43:6
200:3	144:4,8,14	<b>conducted</b>	44:6 45:18
<b>compelling</b>	147:1 155:9	168:11	48:12,16,17,
165:10	<b>comply</b>	<b>confident</b>	24 49:19
<b>compensated</b>	99:9 112:22	119:5,7,8	51:6,12,16
17:10 18:1	113:7 139:15	<b>confirm</b>	52:2,5 54:11
<b>compensation</b>	140:16 141:1	92:9 117:10	56:25 57:14
55:2 56:3	144:25 148:4	144:4	58:13 59:18,
57:23	150:20 152:3	<b>confirming</b>	25 60:9,12,
<b>compilation</b>	158:4 164:24	41:21	24 61:6,19
192:13	178:19	<b>conflict</b>	63:16 66:5,
<b>compilations</b>	193:20 194:2	72:7 149:14,	24 67:20,24
191:4	<b>component</b>	22 152:20	68:5,15,16
<b>complaint</b>	171:16	155:20	69:2 75:3
202:1 221:9	<b>comported</b>	157:25	80:25 81:9,
<b>complaints</b>	189:2	165:14,19	25 83:16,20,
16:1	<b>composed</b>	166:5,11,16,	23,24 85:19,
<b>complete</b>	146:7	18 167:2	21 86:9,15
50:15 61:7	<b>comprehensibl</b>	<b>conflicts</b>	87:13,15,20
104:14	<b>e</b>	86:25 165:23	88:11 90:3
113:18,21	172:20	166:4	91:13 92:25
<b>completed</b>	<b>computer</b>	<b>confused</b>	93:4,15,19,
19:12 60:24	76:11,19,22	209:19	23,24 94:6,
61:5 102:2,	77:12 78:1,	<b>confusion</b>	9,25 95:5,
19,24 104:12	10 79:10	90:21	10,16 99:21
105:8,14	82:13 98:1	<b>congress</b>	100:6,9
106:11	101:11,14	21:12 24:18	105:17
107:11	227:5	40:10 43:14,	106:10,13,18
110:13	<b>computers</b>	17 56:18	107:12
<b>completely</b>	33:12 76:17	58:16 59:7	110:19 111:3
60:22 72:5	78:12 80:4	64:6 65:8,14	119:23 120:2
214:3	<b>concentration</b>	66:21 67:7	121:2,7
<b>compliance</b>	32:8,20	80:11 84:7	123:3 128:1
140:23	<b>conceptually</b>	103:6 107:16	132:3 134:12
143:23 152:9	113:14	120:6	136:8 137:6,
			15,22
			139:11,24

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

142:2	125:5, 15, 21	140:19	<b>consultant</b>
145:21, 23	126:5, 7	147:8, 16	21:8 24:1
147:12, 17	127:4	148:13 153:9	<b>consultation</b>
148:19	128:15, 22	155:5 161:6,	196:2
150:21	129:1, 20, 21	13, 20 162:2,	<b>consulting</b>
151:18	130:3 131:4,	14 163:17	20:19 21:9
155:17	8, 16 132:12	164:3, 7	58:6
158:13	133:14	167:20	<b>contained</b>
160:14, 15, 22	134:10, 22	174:17, 20	37:12
167:18, 21, 25	180:25 181:4	176:11, 14,	<b>contend</b>
169:3 170:8	182:24 183:9	17, 22 177:6,	109:14
171:5, 12	184:5 226:7,	8, 13, 18	<b>content</b>
172:13, 25	16 227:20	204:15	15:3
174:16	<b>congressmen</b>	207:23	<b>Contests</b>
176:19	23:22 58:21	212:8, 9	150:6
179:2, 11, 23	80:18 92:11	216:11, 16	<b>contexts</b>
180:3, 23	105:18, 23	<b>considerable</b>	202:11
181:6, 24	121:11	58:14 97:4	<b>contiguity</b>
184:11, 17	122:11	161:25	151:7, 8, 12
185:9, 16	134:16	162:21 163:6	<b>contiguous</b>
194:13, 15	<b>congresspeople</b>	<b>consideration</b>	36:4 142:5
196:8, 9, 14,	125:9	100:23 165:9	146:7, 11
21 198:19	<b>Congresswoman</b>	<b>consideration</b>	147:25 174:3
200:20	43:8 45:7, 25	s	<b>contingent</b>
202:7, 17	69:5 101:1	144:21 146:2	56:4
204:9 206:10	103:12	160:4 187:5	<b>continuation</b>
209:8 218:14	122:16	<b>considered</b>	28:3
222:25	132:13	30:4 35:22	<b>continue</b>
223:17 224:9	210:10, 12,	107:1	118:23 159:7
225:18	16, 22 216:12	167:12, 17	<b>continued</b>
<b>congressman</b>	217:12 218:8	210:6 217:10	53:20
22:21 23:25	219:2 226:6,	225:9, 11	<b>continuing</b>
24:19 27:20	18, 23	226:23	39:23
28:8, 16	<b>connected</b>	<b>considering</b>	<b>continuity</b>
29:15 30:21	200:10	132:24 133:4	148:20
31:16 36:17	<b>connecting</b>	163:23 212:6	<b>continuously</b>
43:24 68:24	151:17	161:24	162:12
69:8, 22, 25	<b>connects</b>	<b>constituents</b>	<b>contract</b>
70:5, 17	151:14	101:6	43:16, 19, 21
72:22, 24	<b>consensus</b>	<b>Constitution</b>	52:17, 19, 22
94:19	60:4 75:2, 3	139:17 141:3	54:3, 5, 7, 22
104:17, 18	<b>consider</b>	147:6	55:3, 6, 8, 18,
111:5, 6	37:6, 18	<b>constrained</b>	20 56:8 62:2
113:25	48:12, 14, 19	199:15	113:4
116:11 117:3	49:18 96:23,	<b>consult</b>	<b>contracted</b>
118:5	24 105:6	21:10 41:3	53:1, 13
119:18, 19	106:24 107:3		136:25
121:9 122:15			
123:20, 25			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>control</b> 28:17	163:2, 3, 13, 17, 19, 24	105:2 106:1 110:16, 17	24 195:13 196:2
<b>controlled</b> 27:19	164:3, 8, 14, 19 211:22	118:6 123:6 139:12, 13	198:21, 23 199:12
<b>conversation</b> 108:21 120:4 143:14	212:19 222:4, 18	140:3 147:15 150:23 151:2, 3	202:18 203:1 204:22, 25 209:21
<b>conversations</b> 58:12 104:16, 17 108:24 109:2, 3 122:10 128:15, 24 130:5 141:13 142:11 183:8	<b>cores</b> 39:15 93:25 157:23 158:22 159:1, 19 164:17 178:25 192:21 212:13 222:9, 18 223:10	160:24 165:16, 17 171:6 172:3 174:25 175:1 183:10, 11, 17 194:13 195:7, 8 196:16 198:18 199:4 206:11, 19, 20 207:1, 2, 3 210:8, 14 211:20, 21 216:13, 14 217:22 218:2 219:3, 24 220:11, 24 221:2, 22, 23 222:5, 6, 15, 16 223:20, 21, 24 225:10, 13 226:1, 21, 25	<b>counsel's</b> 202:23 <b>counties</b> 32:10 42:4, 7 44:18 64:18 72:17 73:22 75:8 89:22 90:21, 25 96:1 102:10 114:19 146:11 153:7, 22 154:18, 21, 25 157:5, 15, 21 158:1, 12 159:2, 13 161:4, 9, 20 162:6 163:20 164:2 165:25 178:14 179:2 183:20, 24 206:22, 25 208:4 213:10 216:9 220:12 221:14
<b>convinced</b> 131:5, 11	<b>Cornell</b> 19:13, 18		
<b>cooperate</b> 133:25	<b>corner</b> 160:13		
<b>coordination</b> 68:12	<b>correct</b> 13:2 16:21, 22 18:17, 18 22:9 26:4 30:9, 13 36:12, 19 37:23 38:11, 22 39:4, 5, 14 40:16 54:21 57:6 58:7 61:9, 16 63:21 65:16 67:8, 22 69:14 75:16, 17 76:3, 4, 9, 22, 25 78:2, 10, 11 80:5, 6 81:6 82:6, 20 85:21, 22, 23, 24 91:4 93:4, 18, 24 94:8, 11, 15 95:19, 20 96:5, 6 98:16 99:23 100:10, 11, 16, 18, 19	<b>correctly</b> 111:20 188:13 191:18 <b>correspond</b> 120:12 <b>corresponding</b> 183:4 195:2 215:16 <b>counsel</b> 9:6 99:13, 14 106:21 139:8 140:8 141:13 142:11, 18 143:7, 8, 14 149:3 164:11 168:22 169:5, 7, 23,	
<b>Coosa</b> 124:12 126:19, 21 130:16			<b>counting</b> 12:20 147:20 <b>county</b> 33:19, 21 40:25 44:21 56:19 64:9, 16 65:9 66:7 71:23 72:8 73:6 90:15, 20 91:1, 7, 23 92:12, 13 93:6, 16 94:12, 21 95:2, 5, 8, 10 96:4, 5, 8, 9, 24 97:10, 13,
<b>copies</b> 14:8 110:24 169:10			
<b>copy</b> 14:10, 18 21:25 22:3, 9 26:4 54:22 92:21, 25 93:15, 19 102:21 120:18 135:18 136:6 169:6, 8, 10 201:5 208:17 221:10			
<b>core</b> 159:9, 11, 20, 25 160:3 161:2, 3, 8, 13, 14, 21 162:2, 4, 7, 14, 16, 24			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

19,21 100:25 103:13 112:1 114:21 115:2 117:19 123:8,12,22 124:3,4,16 125:13 126:10,15,21 127:10,24 129:13 130:10 132:2,5,9, 17,19 146:14,17, 23,25 152:21 158:8 159:13 161:16 162:7 170:11,14 171:17 172:21,22 174:10,15 181:8 182:1, 25 183:3 184:7 185:22,24 186:23 188:15 191:3 193:16 204:7,8,9, 10,17 205:3, 6,10,16,21 206:1,4 207:19 208:9,16 211:14,24,25 212:1,2,3,19 213:4,7,8 214:2,4,5, 23,25 215:4 216:19 217:13,14 218:6 219:3, 11,21 220:2, 8,21 221:20 225:17,24 226:8,14,17, 18,25 227:8, 10,22	<b>couple</b> 46:14 48:13 62:24 63:13 79:16 127:13 129:25 133:8 145:18 180:10,17 188:12 223:12 <b>course</b> 11:16 48:25 87:22 105:20 123:8 174:13 205:3 214:8 215:3 223:11 <b>court</b> 9:1,15 11:1, 16 13:13 24:3 26:11 31:11,25 79:1 112:21 113:15 131:5,12,16, 19,22 199:6, 13 200:3 201:22 203:3 210:2 219:17 220:5,22,25 221:5 <b>court's</b> 202:12 <b>court-</b> <b>approved</b> 199:14 <b>court-ordered</b> 199:15 200:4 220:7 <b>courts</b> 113:13 202:10 <b>cover</b> 47:19 <b>covered</b> 108:25 109:14 113:3 148:1 <b>COVID</b> 55:10 63:7	<b>crazy</b> 63:8 146:15 <b>create</b> 31:12 50:12, 20 142:1 172:12 176:18 177:9 178:5,18 202:9 209:7 <b>created</b> 30:11 53:22 96:21 <b>creating</b> 50:8 178:2 183:9 <b>criteria</b> 41:4 137:8, 10 138:22 144:17,21,25 165:5,9,14 166:24 167:13,15 198:18 <b>crystal</b> 113:1 <b>Cullman</b> 162:17 <b>current</b> 16:6 23:11 159:13,14 <b>cutoff</b> 138:21 <b>cycle</b> 196:11,19 <b>Cyrus</b> 226:20 <hr/> <b>D</b> <hr/> <b>Dallas</b> 117:19 155:3 226:24 227:10 <b>data</b> 32:22,24 33:15,18 39:3,4 41:9,	24 42:13,16 48:22 49:6, 11,14,16 56:9,14,16 57:1,4,15 60:19 64:8, 10,16,23 67:11,12,16 68:7,9 71:9, 17 74:9,16, 22 75:25 76:3,6,11,14 77:24 82:10 83:10 84:5,9 97:20 99:20, 24 101:4,6 102:3,24 106:7,8 129:24 133:3 157:9 160:4 195:6,9 202:8,9,20 206:17,21,25 207:2 213:2, 17 <b>date</b> 9:4,16 18:8 22:11 25:15 58:11 61:12 <b>dated</b> 135:21 <b>Dave's</b> 213:23,24 214:16 <b>Davin</b> 10:17 <b>Davis</b> 9:22 15:6 50:22 169:22 170:23,25 171:7 178:7 <b>day</b> 79:19 180:19 <b>days</b> 79:13 <b>DC</b> 59:14,16 67:7,24
---	--	--	--

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

68:14 69:14, 16,18 73:17	45:23 46:2 58:13 201:1 222:25 223:18 224:9	<b>details</b> 120:8	<b>different</b> 33:3 68:19 77:14 80:15 94:2 95:22 96:1 103:15, 19 111:19,22 127:13 128:18 152:17,23 154:5 155:12 156:18,19 175:16 191:4 210:7 220:14
<b>deal</b> 157:25	<b>democrat</b> 151:2	<b>determination</b> 35:18 142:23 143:6,13 164:4,6	
<b>dealing</b> 105:22	<b>democratic</b> 28:13 39:24	<b>determine</b> 35:13 144:8 167:3	
<b>December</b> 9:7,16	<b>democrats</b> 27:19	<b>determined</b> 64:5	
<b>decent</b> 78:25	<b>demographic</b> 38:17	<b>determining</b> 159:25	
<b>decide</b> 132:4	<b>demographics</b> 35:19	<b>Deuel</b> 10:15	<b>differential</b> 202:8,16 203:4
<b>decided</b> 24:20 85:3 86:2 127:14 129:1 131:17	<b>demonstration</b> 202:8,16	<b>developed</b> 26:14	<b>difficult</b> 70:8 227:17
<b>decision</b> 199:13	<b>Dental</b> 22:23	<b>deviation</b> 36:2 73:14 84:19 86:11 102:9,16 128:18 132:11 133:13 134:8 137:16,19 138:1,3,12, 16,20 139:1 140:2 182:18 183:6 188:11,17 189:10,13,17 190:8,9 194:4 197:24 198:16,20 199:3,16,18 200:4,8,23 201:2 202:10,19 208:15 210:13 215:5,21 216:10 223:9 225:10,12,15	<b>diluting</b> 140:25 142:25
<b>decisions</b> 223:18	<b>Department</b> 201:6		<b>dinner</b> 109:4
<b>declaration</b> 25:12 26:4	<b>depend</b> 113:15		<b>direct</b> 198:14
<b>declined</b> 68:18,21	<b>depending</b> 124:7 154:6 223:7		<b>directly</b> 31:7 68:25 219:8
<b>deemed</b> 113:15	<b>depends</b> 149:14		<b>director</b> 20:5 134:23
<b>deep</b> 191:22	<b>deposed</b> 12:16		<b>disallowed</b> 178:25
<b>Defendant</b> 170:11	<b>deposition</b> 9:12 13:1 14:10 15:5 16:17,20 17:4,8 22:4, 5 45:14 181:21 222:8 229:3,6		<b>disclosing</b> 15:3
<b>deferred</b> 224:8	<b>described</b> 87:1		<b>discriminated</b> 143:4
<b>defined</b> 156:25	<b>describes</b> 189:9		<b>discriminatin g</b> 141:10
<b>definition</b> 32:11 153:1, 3 156:21 159:22	<b>description</b> 26:20	<b>difference</b> 47:14 210:19 213:9 214:5	<b>discriminatio n</b> 167:3
<b>definitive</b> 153:17	<b>detail</b> 125:18	<b>differences</b> 84:8 169:23	<b>discuss</b> 50:7 70:20 71:5 84:1,17 85:14 86:14, 21 106:17
<b>delay</b> 55:11	<b>detailed</b> 218:18,24		
<b>delayed</b> 68:7			
<b>delegation</b> 24:20 26:15 30:23 31:17			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

116:24 117:2	122:15,22	11 114:2,6	177:10
118:5 119:15	123:2,19,25	115:6,7,8,9,	178:2,5,19
122:17	124:25	11,17,21	179:2 183:2,
131:6,17	125:18 126:5	116:1,12,18,	21,23 184:9,
178:1 217:13	127:14 128:2	20 117:7,11,	11 185:7,9,
<b>discussed</b>	134:10,15,18	21 118:2,3,	25 186:1,3,
11:8 17:5,21	143:9	10,24 119:13	14,15,16
45:13 70:23	<b>disputes</b>	122:21	188:14,18,
71:10 73:17	72:14	123:9,20,22	20,22 189:21
84:10 103:6	<b>distinction</b>	124:1,4,21	192:19,22
106:16	143:3 180:8	125:9,19	193:4,6
115:24	<b>district</b>	126:1,7	194:5,10,17,
116:10	9:15,16	127:5,8	19 195:10
119:19	26:11 28:17	128:18,23	196:5,25
121:3,6,12	29:14,23	130:4,19,22	198:22
122:10	30:1,2,12,17	132:5,6,16	204:9,14
134:14	31:13 32:2,	134:23,25	206:2
140:9,20	3,5,15,16	135:9	207:11,13
143:25	33:23 34:11	137:15,24	209:8 210:7,
144:12 148:2	35:12,23	138:2,8	12,16
156:17	36:5,12,15,	142:2,3,7	211:20,22
164:7,10	21,23,25	144:19	212:18,20
165:19	37:1,17	145:20	213:4,7,10
166:12,25	41:17,22,23	146:13	214:3,4,15,
167:13 172:2	42:19,20	150:11,17	18,19,24
191:15	43:6,7,11	155:17 156:2	215:8,9
218:7,10	44:6,14,23	157:15	220:1,2
222:8 223:13	45:2,8,9,12,	158:11,12	223:7
<b>discussing</b>	18,20 46:1,7	159:4,10,11,	224:15,18,19
125:16	48:15,20,23	14,19,21	225:18
180:25	49:6,8,9,12	160:1 161:1,	227:6,18
<b>discussion</b>	50:3,9,13,20	2,3,11,12,	228:3
21:23 45:6	56:23,24	13,14,21,24	<b>District's</b>
98:8 120:8	59:10 70:24	162:1,3,4,8,	130:21
127:9 128:9	71:3 72:10,	12,13,15,16,	<b>districting</b>
129:9 131:9,	20,22,24	19,21 163:1,	144:20,24
22 133:7	73:7 85:18	5,9,11,13,	216:6
135:10	94:20,25	16,17,19	<b>districts</b>
164:12	95:3,4,9,17,	164:1,3,14,	29:13 30:5
168:25	24 96:3,10,	22 165:25	37:7,12,19
177:25	14,15,24	166:15 168:7	39:16 40:18,
218:11,16,25	97:14,15,16,	170:8,13,15,	24 42:8
<b>discussions</b>	21 100:4	22,25 171:9,	48:15 49:4,
15:4 61:22	101:2	12 172:1,5,	19,25 50:5
68:12 74:21,	103:20,23	9,12,14,18	53:19 54:20
24 86:24	104:5,22	173:1,24	58:23 60:1,7
97:24 108:14	107:17	174:2,8,18,	63:19,24
116:23	112:6,7,10,	21 175:2,3,	64:17,25
		4,13 176:18	

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

66:11,17	<b>divisible</b>	21,23 103:2,	<b>drawing</b>
67:21 73:23	137:25	10 104:12	24:14 26:9
75:7 80:20	<b>Dixon</b>	105:8,13	27:6,16
82:1,25	30:24	106:8,9	28:11 29:22
85:16,17	<b>document</b>	107:11 108:2	31:13 33:1,
89:7 94:1,	22:6 25:19	109:22	7,16,23,25
13,17 95:22	135:25 136:2	<b>drafted</b>	35:23 37:6,
98:2,3,6	160:11,13,18	27:14 30:15,	18 38:15,23,
99:6,7,21	169:16,18	17 136:7	24 40:1,9
101:7 102:14	179:20,23,25	<b>drafting</b>	41:4,7,20
103:19	201:20	26:8,21	42:13 45:17
104:23	<b>documents</b>	30:25 31:7	48:14,23
107:15,18	14:18 15:21	42:18 43:5	49:18 51:16
111:25	213:12	44:5 93:23	52:1 53:11,
112:2,3,4	<b>doing</b>	111:3	19,22 58:8,
117:15 128:1	13:14 21:14	<b>drafts</b>	10 60:9,23
137:22,23	61:8 62:4,	106:5,13,15	61:1,19
138:13,17	13,18 65:7	110:18,25	62:18 64:3,
139:10	74:14 78:24	<b>dramatically</b>	20 65:3,12
140:22	80:3 82:15	44:22	66:3,5,23
143:17	87:22 91:24	<b>draw</b>	67:4 77:2
145:12,16,23	92:1,2 97:22	23:23 24:2,	80:20,21
146:3,6,19	101:18 132:1	17 25:2	81:23,25
147:24,25	140:10	27:7,15	83:15 84:2
149:19 152:6	145:17 166:8	28:19 30:5,	87:20 88:25
157:7,23	187:18	8,20 32:2	94:5 99:21
158:10,23	209:18,24	33:9,13	100:16
159:2,3	216:22	36:11,20,22,	101:7,23,25
160:3,15,23	<b>Donna</b>	25 37:1,4,9	105:25 123:3
164:8,18,20	101:16	39:19 43:15,	134:11
165:7,12	107:23	23 47:5	136:5,25
167:24	<b>Dorman</b>	49:3,24 50:2	137:6 147:9,
176:12,15	9:24 12:7	52:8 54:11	17 148:14
178:25	14:24 15:6	62:3 73:21	149:6 155:8
183:25	88:23 99:14	80:8 81:19	156:10 166:5
190:11	107:22	87:9,15	167:17,21
192:21	121:14	114:2	170:15
193:10	136:11 139:8	116:11,25	172:25
194:23	177:20	121:1 137:1	173:21,24
198:19,22	197:23	168:19	174:16,18,21
202:7,17	198:25 199:2	170:13 172:8	175:13
207:6,8,16	213:2	177:22	176:12,15,19
209:7 210:23	<b>Dothan</b>	196:6,8,18,	187:5
211:10	161:16	24 208:9	194:16,22
212:13	<b>draft</b>	210:23	195:6 196:14
214:17	26:24 27:1	211:10	207:19 214:7
219:23 220:9	29:11 54:4	219:20	215:19
222:10,11,12	102:2,5,19,	223:19	219:17 220:6
223:10			222:22



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

225:11	126:20	<b>either</b>	214:8
<b>drawn</b>	130:24	17:1 48:9	219:14,22
24:24 27:24	134:14	51:11 88:22	220:9,15
29:10,20	150:18	96:8 123:16	222:3,22
39:21 46:23	152:12	125:18	<b>end</b>
47:1 51:3	154:15	178:24	15:1 51:17
52:3 110:1	163:20 179:6	192:25	55:12,17
120:17,22	180:8 212:6	<b>elect</b>	57:2,4,11
121:7 140:23	222:8	142:9 210:24	60:17 64:23
142:3 144:19	<b>early</b>	211:11	66:13 79:18,
191:12	67:6 68:1	<b>elected</b>	19 82:18
199:17 216:1	177:12	21:13 214:19	85:2 96:19
<b>dream</b>	<b>earnest</b>	227:17	102:20
20:3	57:18,19	<b>electing</b>	119:21
<b>drew</b>	58:9	168:8	124:18,24
23:19,20	<b>earth</b>	<b>election</b>	125:2 127:9
25:3 27:2,21	19:23	35:9 41:6	128:16,21
34:6,16	<b>eastern</b>	42:2,3 62:23	145:14
35:12 37:23	205:16	75:18 112:14	186:2,15
38:1,10	<b>Ebenstein</b>	176:8	214:16
39:24 40:3,6	10:19,20	<b>elections</b>	218:10
49:19 77:25	<b>economic</b>	27:10	<b>endeavor</b>
84:14 91:6,	153:4 154:7	<b>electorally</b>	24:23
9,13 95:11	157:2	41:23	<b>ended</b>
160:23	<b>education</b>	<b>Eli</b>	73:4 207:12
172:1,4	19:11 52:6	9:20 201:4	214:7,20,24
183:16 187:3	54:12 56:18	203:8 213:12	229:6
194:11,15	65:5,7,13	<b>eliminate</b>	<b>ends</b>
196:15 197:1	139:10	97:11 132:17	229:2
199:5 214:10	<b>educational</b>	<b>eliminated</b>	<b>Enfinger</b>
221:4,13,14,	20:11 35:5	186:19	28:20 29:7,8
18 222:2,4,	176:2	<b>Elizabeth</b>	<b>ensure</b>
23	<b>effect</b>	10:24	173:24
<b>due</b>	140:25	<b>Elmore</b>	<b>entails</b>
165:8	142:24 158:6	124:9 161:18	168:3
<b>duly</b>	220:17	214:25	<b>entire</b>
11:4	<b>effective</b>	<b>email</b>	45:23 63:3
<b>Dutton</b>	64:14 65:1	19:2,6 88:4,	155:15
203:25	<b>effort</b>	7 120:12	<b>Entirely</b>
	24:16 73:23	<b>employees</b>	78:14
	<b>efforts</b>	21:4	<b>envision</b>
	24:6	<b>employment</b>	71:1,3
<b>E</b>	<b>eight</b>	35:1 175:23	<b>equal</b>
<b>E-S-R-I</b>	13:2 45:14	<b>enacted</b>	127:22
77:20	80:12 81:14,	51:7 110:15	139:16,23
<b>earlier</b>	17,18	196:10,16	165:3 202:12
114:10		205:15 206:7	
115:24			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>equality</b> 165:11,20 220:24	72:4 73:12 74:11 84:8 102:6,12,17	<b>exceedingly</b> 227:17	<b>exists</b> 145:3
<b>equalize</b> 137:15	114:5 207:4, 7,10 208:2	<b>exchange</b> 104:5	<b>expand</b> 47:9
<b>equalized</b> 204:12	<b>et al</b> 9:13,14	<b>excited</b> 125:1	<b>expect</b> 17:25 112:24
<b>equally</b> 150:22,25	<b>ethnic</b> 157:1,8	<b>excuse</b> 20:10 26:12 48:12 77:7	<b>experience</b> 23:17 26:8, 21 27:5
<b>equitable</b> 185:8	<b>Etowah</b> 162:20 214:12	122:16 156:23 177:7 183:13 224:6	<b>expert</b> 168:5 171:15
<b>errors</b> 202:15	<b>evaluations</b> 185:12	<b>exhibit</b> 14:7,13,15 21:19,24 25:6,9,10 92:17,20 93:10,14,18 110:15,16 135:14,18 147:22 160:7,11 167:10,16 179:16,19 189:9 201:15 203:12,15 208:21,23 219:16	<b>explain</b> 21:7 44:24 45:16 49:2 148:25 149:5
<b>Escambia</b> 72:25 104:21 111:6 123:17,18 124:15,19 158:8 181:1 183:1 184:7 205:15,17 206:4	<b>Evan</b> 9:13		<b>explored</b> 73:19
<b>ESRI</b> 77:6,15,17, 22 78:3	<b>eventually</b> 91:22		<b>extending</b> 186:22
<b>essentially</b> 28:3 38:16 123:4 182:24 191:11 192:11 193:10	<b>everybody</b> 41:2 59:15 80:15 85:4 134:22 152:22 154:8		<b>extends</b> 172:5 212:3 227:22
<b>established</b> 153:13	<b>everyone</b> 14:9 229:1	<b>Exhibits</b> 14:3 213:19	<b>extension</b> 172:9 212:18
<b>establishing</b> 165:7	<b>evidence</b> 145:2,3 196:4	<b>exist</b> 23:12 110:23 153:15 217:19,20	<b>extensively</b> 189:16
<b>estimate</b> 72:11 102:4 111:14 113:9	<b>exact</b> 45:3 47:2 212:24 215:23	<b>existed</b> 196:4 212:22 217:16	<b>extent</b> 14:9 44:2 54:13 74:7 86:25 108:4 146:16 148:18 152:8,18 196:22
<b>estimated</b> 72:2 206:17, 21	<b>exactly</b> 37:3 57:12 85:13 109:8 132:3,25 169:24 172:7 214:1	<b>existence</b> 187:15	<b>extraneous</b> 181:21
<b>estimates</b> 56:19 57:5 59:9 60:18, 21 63:17,22 64:25 66:7, 12,13 70:25	<b>examination</b> 9:8 11:18 197:20 198:14 212:6	<b>existing</b> 39:3,15 93:25 100:3 157:23 158:23 159:2,10,11, 25 211:21,22 212:12	<b>F</b>
	<b>examined</b> 11:4		<b>face</b> 132:8
	<b>examples</b> 206:6		<b>facilities</b> 104:1 114:11
			<b>fact</b> 68:6 137:5 171:8 224:5 226:15 228:2

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>factor</b>	185:16,23	<b>file</b>	<b>firm</b>
35:22,24,25	186:25	24:21 78:6	144:3,10
104:10,11	187:3,6	179:22	<b>first</b>
150:22	190:25	<b>filed</b>	24:16,23
<b>factors</b>	191:3,11	9:15 24:22	27:4 29:14
34:20	192:9	25:15 169:7	30:12 51:15
100:13,21	<b>Faulks</b>	201:21	67:10 91:6
132:24 133:3	10:21	<b>filling</b>	93:17 102:2
147:8,16	<b>Favorite</b>	97:23	106:6 129:5,
154:6	176:4	<b>final</b>	16 148:25
167:16,20	<b>feature</b>	84:16 85:2,	150:4 182:1
175:16 187:1	89:11	3,4 128:20	184:4 188:6
<b>facts</b>	<b>features</b>	131:1 134:21	217:23,25
169:6,17,18	91:20	177:11	218:1 219:25
<b>failed</b>	<b>federal</b>	206:25	<b>fit</b>
24:17	9:4 21:11,16	<b>finalized</b>	32:11 96:19
<b>fair</b>	24:3 26:11	109:25	<b>five</b>
13:11,25	36:10 201:22	217:20	15:15 18:20
17:24 25:4	203:3	<b>finally</b>	68:17 69:3
38:25 39:1,	<b>feedback</b>	127:14 130:3	79:13 85:1
25 40:2	29:22 87:8	163:16	154:5 165:19
48:13 51:9	89:14 90:1,	<b>financial</b>	166:11
53:2,3,7,8	4,16 92:5	94:23	<b>flavor</b>
63:25 80:22,	103:10	<b>find</b>	207:4
23 119:9	105:12	47:1 112:22	<b>flawed</b>
154:1,2	106:10	203:8 215:11	202:20
183:19	107:25	<b>fine</b>	<b>flew</b>
197:11,12	116:11 121:5	68:10 78:24	68:14
205:8	187:21,24	123:17	<b>flip</b>
<b>fairness</b>	192:7	126:21	25:21 146:5
184:9	<b>feel</b>	130:15	<b>flipping</b>
<b>fall</b>	66:10 67:16	148:12	161:5,12
61:15	102:13 107:6	169:14	163:1,16
<b>familiar</b>	178:15	<b>finger</b>	<b>floor</b>
27:23 111:17	227:23,25	170:9,13	17:1 48:9
141:4,6,15	<b>felt</b>	171:16,23	120:4
154:14	104:1 156:9	172:5,8	184:19,20
181:4,10	193:19 194:1	174:9,14	188:6 191:19
205:2 213:24	199:15 200:3	186:23	192:3,5
<b>far</b>	<b>fewest</b>	<b>finish</b>	224:14,21,22
20:7 70:17	157:20	49:3 78:22	<b>Florence</b>
147:18,19	<b>field</b>	79:1 81:22	91:24
148:22	20:5	197:8	<b>fluid</b>
<b>fast-growing</b>	<b>fifth</b>	<b>finished</b>	154:1
162:6	158:21	98:12 225:7	<b>flying</b>
<b>Faulkner</b>	<b>fighting</b>	<b>Finishing</b>	67:23
181:6,12,14	125:9	98:14	
182:20			



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>get all</b> 216:19	118:4 121:15 124:25 127:7	<b>greater</b> 150:1 199:18	135:19 136:3,7,23, 24 137:6
<b>getting</b> 124:4 126:14	129:3 130:2 131:5,12,16, 19 134:6	<b>Greene</b> 155:2	151:16 167:12
<b>Gingles</b> 142:4	147:6 155:13 164:2 168:25	<b>grew</b> 227:9,11	178:20 179:3 188:12
<b>give</b> 27:22 40:25 41:24 88:2 104:14 117:5 165:8 200:22 201:1	176:23 184:6 191:6 196:20 197:18 198:3,13 202:23 205:20 208:6 209:6	<b>group</b> 53:9,13 133:10 144:22,24 154:18	193:12,21 194:2 196:3 206:15 208:14 223:3,9 224:3 225:14 226:12
<b>given</b> 76:11,14 81:25 87:14 165:10 167:5 223:3	213:11,15 215:8,9,23 216:2,12 219:20	<b>grow</b> 158:13	
<b>giving</b> 130:7	<b>good</b> 10:19,21,23 11:19,20 34:9 38:6 43:1 81:4 124:5 129:14 133:10 145:3 184:3 185:5 186:19 192:10,12 197:21,22 207:17 214:14 227:18	<b>growing</b> 163:4	<hr/> <b>H</b> <hr/>
<b>going</b> 25:9 28:25 31:4 41:22 45:2,5 48:11 49:5,6 50:6 51:5 55:10 57:10 58:23 59:1 60:7,22 61:17 62:3 65:18 68:6 72:3,4,20,21 73:18 74:13 82:3,15 88:19 89:10 93:13 102:17 105:15 108:3,12 114:6,23	<b>Goodlatte</b> 22:22	<b>guess</b> 15:15 17:22 21:2 24:16 25:3 31:14 40:2 45:2,5 50:17 56:20 61:2,4 64:8 68:20 74:2 84:16 86:5 101:20 113:14 118:15,17 129:17 141:23 142:4,19 153:22 155:4 161:15 166:1 181:18 185:22 188:5 191:21 198:15 210:5 221:2 222:10 228:25	<b>Hale</b> 155:3 210:5
	<b>government</b> 19:20,22	<b>guessing</b> 62:11	<b>hand</b> 25:9 93:13
	<b>governments</b> 158:14	<b>guideline</b> 39:16 90:24 223:1	<b>handed</b> 44:19 136:12
	<b>governor</b> 41:16 225:5	<b>guidelines</b> 15:24,25 26:16 67:2 68:1 74:20 99:9 120:23	<b>handing</b> 14:6 92:20 135:17 160:10
	<b>grabbing</b> 170:10		<b>happen</b> 38:3,5 56:10 115:5 224:24,25
	<b>graduate</b> 19:16,25		<b>happened</b> 38:18 109:23 113:23 207:5 224:12
	<b>granular</b> 125:17		<b>happening</b> 87:3 88:13, 16 91:21 118:1
	<b>grass</b> 211:8		<b>happy</b> 41:2 116:21 121:19,22,25 136:20 219:2
			<b>hard</b> 31:4 47:8,9 97:5,10 202:5 221:1

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>Hare</b> 9:20 201:7, 10,13 203:11 208:20 213:15	<b>help</b> 13:19 92:15 175:14 179:14	<b>Holmes</b> 180:23 182:19,21 183:14 184:13,17,23 190:23 191:1 192:11	13 81:7 147:14 184:20 186:8 188:5 224:22
<b>Harris</b> 104:19 134:23	<b>helped</b> 24:2,22	<b>home</b> 117:14,17, 18,19 130:12 150:15 206:1 227:8	<b>Houston</b> 161:16
<b>Hatcher</b> 16:15 190:15 191:16,22,25 193:2,3,20	<b>helpful</b> 66:19 125:6	<b>Homewood</b> 116:17,18 133:7,8 185:21,25 186:13	<b>hungry</b> 121:21
<b>Hatcher's</b> 180:16	<b>Henry</b> 10:13	<b>honest</b> 33:14 45:21 91:10 151:12	<b>Hunt</b> 199:7 200:1 221:5
<b>hazard</b> 45:2	<b>high</b> 32:7	<b>honestly</b> 17:22	<b>Huntsville</b> 129:13
<b>HB-1</b> 51:8 196:9 217:21 219:14	<b>higher</b> 195:17 202:6	<b>hooked</b> 146:12	<b>hypothetical</b> 113:22 220:25
<b>head</b> 34:25 47:9 53:6	<b>highest</b> 19:11	<b>host</b> 153:7,8,24	<b>I</b>
<b>heads</b> 101:17	<b>highlighted</b> 201:8,25 203:23,24 204:2,3,5	<b>hour</b> 13:23 17:18 65:18 121:15 197:7	<b>idea</b> 38:3 61:2 62:5 91:8 131:21
<b>healthy</b> 218:15,17	<b>highlighting</b> 202:4	<b>hours</b> 15:15,17 48:8 60:25 61:18,19,24 62:1,4,10	<b>ideal</b> 45:9 73:24 98:6 114:9 158:2 225:18
<b>hear</b> 90:6 187:24 211:23	<b>Hinaman</b> 9:7,12 11:3, 22,23 20:17, 24 21:1,3 23:3 52:24 66:1 122:9 197:21 201:19 202:24 203:19 209:1 213:14,22 221:11,12 228:8,25 229:3	<b>hoping</b> 55:9 134:2 172:19	<b>identical</b> 110:14 225:4
<b>heard</b> 112:5 181:21 213:25 218:19	<b>hire</b> 86:2	<b>host</b> 153:7,8,24	<b>identificatio n</b> 14:4 21:20 25:7 92:18 93:11 135:15 160:8 179:17 201:16 203:16 208:24 213:20
<b>hearing</b> 90:12 187:14 198:3 203:9, 21 217:24 218:1,3	<b>hired</b> 28:23 38:19 85:20 86:3	<b>house</b> 47:18 52:5, 15 54:10,12 64:15,17,21, 22 65:11 70:9 75:4 78:17 80:10,	<b>identified</b> 207:7
<b>hearings</b> 88:11 89:14 90:2,6,16 91:12 92:6 182:3 187:22 211:14	<b>historical</b> 157:3		<b>identify</b> 157:9
<b>held</b> 211:14	<b>history</b> 30:13		<b>identities</b> 157:3
	<b>hit</b> 134:4 155:17		<b>II</b> 137:10,14

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

139:9,14	121:8 157:1	<b>initial</b>	121:1 200:23
140:10,15,22	223:23	102:2,5	201:2
143:10	<b>Income</b>	114:4 127:9	<b>intact</b>
144:18	35:3 175:25	130:24 166:9	89:16
147:5,17,21	<b>incorporate</b>	182:17	<b>intending</b>
148:6,7	184:13	187:12	196:23
151:4 152:6	<b>increase</b>	188:10 194:3	<b>intent</b>
156:20	211:19	211:13	32:2 141:10
157:13	<b>incumbent</b>	217:16	<b>intents</b>
158:21 165:6	172:11	224:17	79:15
167:13,16	222:24	<b>initially</b>	<b>interacting</b>
<b>imagine</b>	<b>incumbents</b>	56:7 97:23	27:20
52:21 155:16	40:12 54:19	117:13	<b>interest</b>
171:21	148:18	123:16 124:7	35:13,16
<b>immunity</b>	149:17,21	125:2 130:9,	39:7 54:15
11:15	150:6,11	13	89:18,21
<b>impact</b>	151:1 159:5	<b>Injunction</b>	97:14 129:3,
67:4 91:12	178:25	169:17	11 152:7,15,
92:6 112:14	188:13	<b>inordinate</b>	17,24 153:2,
<b>imply</b>	189:19	179:1	3,8,10,13,
27:2,3	190:10	<b>input</b>	18,20,23,25
<b>importance</b>	192:19 193:7	29:9 223:18,	154:5,13
150:1	194:4,6	24,25	155:6,10,12,
<b>important</b>	223:14	<b>inside</b>	21,24
13:16 73:6	<b>indicated</b>	117:15,21	156:13,15,
136:19	202:8	146:17	17,22,24
<b>importantly</b>	<b>indicating</b>	161:24	157:4,10
136:17	108:18	164:22	165:24
<b>imported</b>	<b>individual</b>	171:22 227:6	<b>interested</b>
78:3,6	42:4 43:24	<b>instance</b>	51:25 68:19
<b>imposed</b>	<b>individually</b>	34:19 39:12,	84:24
31:11	52:22	17 59:21	114:10,13
<b>in-person</b>	<b>influence</b>	111:17 167:2	115:22 130:1
70:4,7	112:2,4,6,10	<b>instances</b>	<b>interests</b>
<b>inaudible</b>	206:3	145:19	34:24 157:1
214:9	<b>info</b>	<b>instruct</b>	165:11
<b>include</b>	75:22	108:16,23	175:21
27:6 128:3,4	<b>information</b>	109:17	<b>interface</b>
133:5 157:4	32:21 33:6	177:23	29:6
<b>included</b>	41:13,24	202:22	<b>interfaced</b>
32:7 35:14	48:20 71:15,	<b>instruction</b>	28:23
109:6 221:13	19,20 72:1	109:19 167:5	<b>interfere</b>
<b>includes</b>	73:8 82:5,	177:15	215:3
96:4	19,23 83:4,8	197:3,4	<b>internals</b>
<b>including</b>	87:6 91:11	<b>instructions</b>	74:5
26:9 61:21	<b>informed</b>	31:24 86:8	<b>interpreted</b>
80:9 97:20	59:5	87:14 114:1	199:23
		116:10 117:5	

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>interrupted</b> 191:14	130:9, 13, 19, 21, 22 132:2,		50:4, 19
<b>interruption</b> 42:21	5, 8, 9, 17 146:18, 23	<hr/> <b>K</b> <hr/>	53:25 55:10, 13 57:9, 12
<b>introduced</b> 179:23 180:3	163:12, 22 170:11, 14	<b>keep</b>	58:14 59:24 61:25 62:6
<b>involve</b> 108:14	171:16 172:21, 22	91:24 129:14 152:15, 18, 25	63:13, 23 71:1 74:11
<b>involved</b> 19:8 24:14 62:7	174:10 181:8 185:22, 24	155:25 157:20	77:19 80:11 81:5 83:2
<b>irrelevant</b> 62:4 72:10	186:22, 23 191:3 209:9	158:10 159:3, 7	84:10, 25 86:2, 6 87:3
<b>issue</b> 156:3 184:10 188:19 211:1	209:9 214:5	209:12 210:12	91:1 94:4, 16 95:2, 7, 14
<b>issues</b> 126:3 155:18, 19 193:22, 23	221:20, 25 225:17, 24	<b>keeping</b>	96:12, 18 99:2, 6, 8
<b>iterations</b> 110:22	226:7, 14, 17, 20 227:7	39:8 91:16, 17 129:6, 10	101:21 103:22
<hr/> <b>J</b> <hr/>	<b>Jim</b>	158:1 211:21	105:17, 20 107:5 109:8,
<b>j (i)</b> 166:25	9:22, 25 10:8 11:13 15:6	<b>kept</b>	11 113:19 114:23, 24
<b>j (ii)</b> 151:5	198:6 199:21 209:16	44:6 89:16, 20 91:21	118:21, 25 119:4 125:25
<b>j (iii,)</b> 152:6 156:21	213:17	115:20 164:21 166:8	129:23 131:13
<b>j (iv.)</b> 157:13	<b>job</b>	<b>key</b>	136:20 143:1, 2
<b>j (v)</b> 158:21	13:14 20:3 78:25 143:3 207:17	12:25 159:13 162:19	144:7 147:18, 19
<b>j (vi)</b> 165:6	<b>John</b>	<b>kind</b>	148:22 149:21
<b>Jackson</b> 127:10 204:7, 8, 10 205:3, 10, 21	9:13 <b>joint</b> 169:6, 16	73:25 74:1 105:1 122:18 132:22	151:5, 11 153:17
<b>Jefferson</b> 96:5, 8, 12, 17, 22 97:8, 9 100:25 115:14 116:15	<b>judges</b> 36:10 38:5, 6	<b>knew</b>	154:21 155:15 158:9
	<b>Julie</b> 10:19	58:17, 22 60:1 68:3 73:3 74:12	159:18 168:10
	<b>July</b> 55:9, 14 56:10 60:16	114:23, 24, 25 115:6 138:4 184:22 194:19	170:19 173:3 174:8 179:5
	<b>June</b> 22:4, 9 25:15 55:14 60:16, 20	<b>know</b>	180:11 181:11, 13,
	<b>jurisprudence</b> 202:12	13:8, 24 26:23 27:3 28:15, 19, 23 29:25 30:4 31:9, 19	15, 19 187:2, 18, 21 196:11
		33:14 37:5 38:4 40:21 41:15, 16 44:17 45:1, 7, 11, 13, 22 48:19 49:6	198:2 204:14, 19 212:24 217:9, 11 219:1, 4, 6 221:9, 15, 16



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

227:8,25	<b>Larry</b>	<b>leading</b>	157:14
228:2	30:24	209:20,23	158:22 167:3
<b>knowing</b>	<b>late</b>	<b>League</b>	168:19
60:21 72:3	103:1	182:11	199:17
73:17 102:16	180:11,16	217:13,25	211:10
117:16 208:5	<b>latest</b>	218:6	219:22
<b>knowledge</b>	41:11	<b>Leann</b>	222:3,11
82:15 93:20	<b>Lauderdale</b>	9:1	224:7
165:18	91:23 92:4	<b>leave</b>	<b>legislature's</b>
166:10	104:16	96:9	223:22
169:15 183:6	127:11,16	<b>leaves</b>	<b>length</b>
186:24	128:17 156:2	221:21	55:6
189:13,14,16	205:6 215:4	<b>Lee</b>	<b>letters</b>
211:1,4	220:20	162:5,7	77:21 200:12
219:7	<b>law</b>	<b>leeway</b>	<b>letting</b>
<b>known</b>	10:25 170:12	199:18	136:20
153:15	225:4	<b>left</b>	<b>level</b>
210:14	<b>lawsuit</b>	20:4,8 66:1	19:11 21:11,
	12:22 16:2	215:6	16 35:5
	17:5 24:21,	<b>legacy</b>	56:25 64:15
	23 25:12,17	207:2	83:3 138:16
	38:2 111:18,	<b>legal</b>	166:1 176:2
	25 135:20	99:12,14	202:10 203:6
	160:12	106:21 139:8	215:21
	179:21	140:8 141:13	225:17
	<b>lawsuits</b>	142:18	<b>levels</b>
	19:9 111:19,	143:7,8,14	64:15
	22,24 169:19	149:3 164:10	<b>likes</b>
	<b>lawyer</b>	195:13 196:2	147:21
	12:5,10,14	<b>legislative</b>	<b>Limestone</b>
	61:3 81:4	11:15 23:21	163:4
	141:6,17	25:16 47:2	<b>limited</b>
	143:1 171:14	86:4 139:10	157:1
	189:1	165:7 179:12	<b>line</b>
	<b>lawyers</b>	<b>legislators</b>	42:25 122:19
	198:25 200:9	28:7 31:6	132:4 133:9
	<b>layman's</b>	120:1	137:9
	141:24 168:6	<b>legislature</b>	147:21,22
	<b>lead</b>	16:8 24:17	148:6 150:5
	24:9	27:1,18 29:3	151:5 215:2
	<b>leader</b>	31:9 38:21	226:17,20
	24:6	39:24 47:4	<b>lined</b>
	<b>leaders</b>	48:5 50:12	105:18
	26:25 28:13	52:6 53:16	<b>lines</b>
	<b>leadership</b>	59:22 75:13	34:6 100:4
	51:23 53:18	86:14 110:10	124:22
	54:10 86:1	113:12	152:21
<b>L</b>			
<b>labeled</b>			
213:13			
<b>Labor</b>			
79:19			
<b>lack</b>			
171:23 172:4			
189:20			
<b>Lake</b>			
226:20			
<b>Lali</b>			
10:11 228:10			
<b>lands</b>			
157:6			
<b>language</b>			
202:14			
<b>language-</b>			
<b>minority</b>			
144:22,23			
<b>large</b>			
9:3 63:4			
97:4 162:20			
210:8			
<b>larger</b>			
80:8 206:7			
208:4			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

204:3,6	133:14	56:22 74:8,	190:21
<b>list</b>	203:25 220:2	12 75:7	192:25 206:5
147:19	226:16,18,19	84:15 97:3,	215:16
153:14,17	227:21	20,25 98:18,	221:3,8
154:23 180:2	<b>living</b>	20,22,24	<b>looks</b>
<b>listed</b>	20:18	99:20,24	39:22 85:12
137:9	<b>Livingston</b>	133:1 137:8	93:17 95:15
153:11,21	204:18	138:5,6	96:3 139:9
167:1 181:12	<b>LLC</b>	145:15,19	140:15
<b>lists</b>	20:24 21:1,3	160:20	147:21 191:7
147:5 148:7	23:5,7	170:19 175:7	214:6
<b>literally</b>	<b>loaded</b>	177:21	<b>loose</b>
48:8 138:25	76:17 79:9	180:21 182:5	130:16
191:20	82:13 83:1	187:19	<b>lose</b>
<b>litigate</b>	<b>lobbying</b>	189:15	40:19,22
72:8	20:19 21:14,	192:2,17,18	71:22,23
<b>litigation</b>	15	195:5 206:18	72:22,23
170:6	<b>lobbyist</b>	208:16	94:22 127:20
<b>little</b>	21:8	212:24 215:6	184:6 224:3
16:12 18:7	<b>local</b>	219:10,21	<b>losing</b>
21:23 38:13	158:14	220:8 228:6	71:4
44:24 45:16	<b>Loftin</b>	<b>looked</b>	<b>lost</b>
104:16,23	101:17	16:5,7,25	25:3 214:19
121:15,16	107:23	47:12,19	<b>lot</b>
124:9,14,21	<b>logical</b>	48:1 49:13	13:19 59:1
125:12	115:1	71:16 108:9	62:25 63:8
126:10,23	<b>long</b>	150:15	80:14,17,20
127:23 128:5	13:24 15:13	171:21 172:6	89:18,21
130:11,17	48:10 62:6	174:12	90:3 127:8
144:18	63:12 111:14	180:7,20	158:13
161:14	113:9 164:1	187:17	192:24
187:18 197:7	172:8 180:20	189:15	193:17
198:4	218:18	190:14	212:23 216:8
204:10,17	<b>long-lasso</b>	191:19,24	<b>lots</b>
212:17	151:8,11	196:3 212:13	152:17
214:24	<b>longer</b>	<b>looking</b>	156:18
<b>live</b>	80:14,17	34:16 39:10	<b>louder</b>
129:12	81:14 121:16	45:10 47:14,	198:4
149:17	132:18	17 82:18	<b>Lowndes</b>
204:13 220:1	144:18	93:16 94:12	97:19 155:3
<b>lived</b>	225:19	98:5 132:7,	163:21
18:16 79:14,	<b>look</b>	10 147:11	<b>lumped</b>
15 100:23	16:9 26:7	154:6 156:20	208:3
130:9,13	34:19,22	158:15 161:1	<b>lumping</b>
134:2 172:11	39:22 42:9,	164:16	207:24
226:7,14	12,15 47:6,	166:16,23	<b>lunch</b>
<b>lives</b>	22 49:5	167:15	15:16 109:4
132:13		172:18 180:9	

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

121:16, 24, 25 122:2, 6, 9	<b>magnitude</b> 207:8	45:11 58:22 61:2 81:21 86:10 96:1 97:6 100:5, 12, 20, 22 101:2, 10 103:3, 9 110:21 112:25 113:7 115:19 116:20 118:16 120:15, 20 124:11 125:22 127:21 130:20 132:16 133:23 138:11 140:11 142:13, 17, 23 143:2, 3, 5, 22 144:13 145:22 146:18, 19 147:1 148:17, 24 149:19 150:12, 19 151:24 152:2 155:9, 22, 23 158:3, 18 159:2, 13 164:18, 23 166:4 169:20 171:7 172:19 173:4, 6, 10, 12, 23 175:2, 4 176:21 183:4, 16, 18 184:1, 5 190:20 195:16 198:10 209:9 210:19 215:18 220:7 225:7, 24 227:5	<b>makes</b> 28:18 97:14 202:5 227:18 <b>makeup</b> 44:23 99:7 143:17 175:7 <b>making</b> 44:13, 25 61:12 81:3 96:24 124:2, 21 127:24 130:11 133:1 143:13 174:1 177:6 190:23 205:11 211:24 213:10 214:15 226:23 <b>managing</b> 192:4 <b>manipulate</b> 76:19 <b>manner</b> 144:20 <b>map</b> 16:6, 14, 15 23:23 24:2, 18, 22, 24 25:2 27:7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 21, 24 28:4, 11, 14, 19 29:7, 10, 22 30:1, 8, 11, 15, 20, 25 31:8, 10, 11, 13 33:7, 9, 13, 16 34:1, 16 36:11, 14 37:23 38:1, 2, 11, 15, 17, 20, 21 39:3, 6, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24 40:1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 41:2, 4,
<b>M</b>	<b>main</b> 35:22 167:16 193:22		
<b>Macedonia</b> 204:18	<b>maintain</b> 43:10		
<b>machinations</b> 33:25	<b>maintaining</b> 160:3		
<b>Macon</b> 155:4	<b>major</b> 22:25 35:24 73:1 75:9 189:3		
<b>Madduri</b> 10:11 228:10	<b>majority</b> 24:5 30:2, 5, 12 31:12 32:3, 6, 16 34:11 36:5, 12, 15, 21, 22 37:6, 12, 16 42:20 43:7, 10 44:14 45:12 46:1 49:9, 18 50:2, 8, 12, 20 80:16 81:7 111:24 112:12 117:10 118:19, 23 142:6 154:19 159:3 161:10, 22 162:10 171:22, 24 172:12 174:9 176:18 177:9 178:2, 5, 19 181:9 183:20 188:17, 20, 22 189:21 194:9 196:24		
<b>made</b> 28:16 46:7 64:17 74:7 84:19 91:19 92:6 99:5 100:8, 17 101:9, 14, 21 102:5 105:5, 11 106:6, 8, 13 110:1, 6, 9 115:20 117:14, 22 123:18 124:12 128:21 145:11, 25 150:14, 16 155:16 156:9 164:4, 6 169:10 179:1 180:8 185:21 189:19, 22 191:2 210:18 211:18 212:15 214:2 215:4 220:22 222:12 223:19 224:20			
<b>Madison</b> 89:17 91:17 129:7, 10, 13 146:14 152:14 163:3	<b>make</b> 18:19 29:13 30:1 32:3, 5 40:24 41:17 42:5, 19 43:6 44:6, 16, 22		

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

7,21 42:13,	118:2,3	23:19,21	<b>mark</b>
19 43:6,9,	120:7,9,17,	24:14 27:2	201:11
15,23 44:6,	18,22 121:2,	37:12,17	203:12
19 45:18	7 123:3	38:23 39:6	208:17
47:18 48:12,	131:1,15	46:9,11,23	213:12,15
17,24 49:4,	132:3 134:12	47:3,8,10,24	<b>marked</b>
20 50:2,6	136:8 137:6	48:4,8 49:24	14:4,6 21:20
51:6,12,16	138:6,12	50:15 51:2	25:7,10
53:11 57:14,	139:12	52:1,2	92:18 93:11,
17 58:9,22,	144:1,3,7	54:11,14,20	14 110:15
25 60:5,9,	147:9,13,17	55:15 56:15	135:15,17
12,20,24	148:14,20	58:10 62:3,	160:8,10
61:1,5,19	149:6	19 64:2,11,	179:17
63:16 64:22	150:20,21	19,21 65:3	201:16
65:6,9,10,	151:18 152:3	67:4 73:21	203:16
11,13 66:3,	155:8,23	74:23 77:2	208:24
5,24 71:16	156:10,12	79:24,25	213:20
72:3 73:10	158:4	80:3,7	<b>marking</b>
75:4,6 77:25	160:15,23	83:11,14	179:19
78:19 80:13	166:6	86:4,15	<b>marks</b>
81:1,8,12,	167:18,21,25	87:20 88:12	9:11
23,25 83:16,	169:3 171:5,	90:4,24	<b>Maroney</b>
24 84:2,3,14	13 172:14,25	98:19,21,23	9:1
85:11,15,20	173:21,24	103:3 105:25	<b>Marshall</b>
87:10,16	174:16	111:13	162:20
89:11 91:6,	176:19	112:22 120:2	<b>material</b>
9,13,19 92:7	183:9,16	126:20	79:9
93:1,4,15,	184:14	136:5,25	<b>materials</b>
19,23,24	185:5,13,19,	145:18,19	74:18
94:2,6,10,25	24 194:12,16	156:14	<b>math</b>
95:6,10,13,	195:3,6	160:22	129:24
16 96:20	196:15	168:19 180:6	<b>matter</b>
98:13,14	206:5,7	196:6,9,14,	9:13 48:25
99:22 100:6,	210:20	18 197:2	69:6,17
9,15,16,17	212:15	215:19	146:19
101:5,7,10,	213:16 214:7	<b>Maptitude</b>	188:23
15,20,24,25	215:14	73:12 76:12,	219:23
102:2,12	217:10	14,15,21	220:10
106:13,18	219:11,14	77:13,23	<b>matters</b>
107:12,16,	221:3,5	80:5 82:4,	188:25
19,21 108:2,	222:14	11,18,24	<b>Maxwell</b>
10 109:11,	224:17,22,25	83:5,8	114:12
13,23 110:6,	225:1	102:13	115:22
9,12,14,19,	<b>map-drawing</b>	110:20 208:1	124:25
22 111:3	76:24	<b>March</b>	125:7,8,11,
112:1 113:6	<b>maps</b>	56:9	12,20
114:22	16:4,7,9,14,	<b>Marengo</b>	
116:16,25	16,17,20,24	155:3	
117:24			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>Mcclendon</b>	166:7, 8	3, 4, 7 71:21	133:12
9:25 11:14	168:17 178:9	73:9 80:9, 11	146:22
51:22 52:16	182:16 187:2	81:15 84:17,	149:24
75:11 86:19,	192:8 198:23	21 85:6, 10	154:15
22 87:4, 19	207:24	87:4, 23	190:14
106:20	212:7, 17, 23	102:12 114:4	218:15
107:22 108:1	214:18	130:25	<b>Merrill</b>
109:22	218:17	211:13	9:14, 23
119:24	219:6, 25	217:16	170:3, 7, 17,
<b>Mcgriff</b>	221:16	226:3, 4, 5	21 171:11
203:25	<b>meaning</b>	<b>meets</b>	<b>Merrill's</b>
205:20	53:14 73:22	142:4	170:16
<b>mean</b>	126:20 131:1	<b>member</b>	<b>met</b>
19:10 24:5	132:16 139:1	41:15 68:21	15:6, 13
26:23 27:7,	207:5	96:22 117:14	45:22 59:23
17 32:18, 19	<b>means</b>	206:3 222:24	67:2, 7
36:17 37:20	48:19 73:11	223:22	68:17, 23
38:16 39:22	199:3	<b>members</b>	69:1, 4, 6
43:13 45:22	<b>meant</b>	24:20 29:2	70:12, 14, 18,
46:8 48:18,	130:1	30:22 38:20	19, 21 83:17,
25 51:6 56:7	<b>meantime</b>	40:10 43:14,	19 108:1
57:19, 25	130:8	17 57:1, 20	113:25
58:12 66:25	<b>meet</b>	58:13, 16	210:10, 15
70:7 72:19	15:9, 18	59:7, 18 60:3	<b>method</b>
73:10, 13, 21	54:13, 16	64:5, 13	38:14
74:6 75:6	59:14, 20, 21	65:17 66:21	<b>metric</b>
78:22 79:22	60:3 67:24	67:7, 24	159:24
81:6, 7 82:8	68:15, 16, 18,	68:15, 16, 18	<b>metropolitan</b>
87:21, 24	22, 24 69:8,	69:2 70:14	75:9
91:5 95:23	14 75:12	72:7 75:2, 3,	<b>Microsoft</b>
97:17 99:3	80:15 83:13	12 80:10	70:2
101:16 102:3	84:1 86:13	81:13, 17, 18	<b>mid</b>
103:24	87:18, 25	84:6 86:13,	103:1 104:13
109:3, 25	106:17	24 100:23	105:9 106:8
111:4	129:1, 5, 20	107:14, 16	131:10
113:11, 14	188:11	110:3 120:6	<b>middle</b>
118:14	<b>meeting</b>	200:18, 25	20:1 95:1
124:24	45:22 56:25	223:17	<b>Mike</b>
126:17 128:5	57:20 65:16	224:1, 14, 22,	10:4 94:19
133:6 134:20	70:10 71:13	23 227:14	188:16 194:7
137:20, 21	80:14, 17, 19	<b>membership</b>	<b>mile</b>
143:18 149:1	89:6 106:2	144:22, 23	226:18
153:22, 23	129:16	<b>memory</b>	<b>military</b>
155:11, 13	<b>meetings</b>	92:21 133:19	114:12
156:14, 18	59:8, 12, 17	<b>mentioned</b>	<b>Milligan</b>
157:24	60:13 61:21	16:19 29:23	9:13 10:5, 7,
159:16, 22	66:20 68:8	63:14 90:15	15, 18, 20, 22,
165:22	69:24 70:1,	115:16	



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>names</b> 9:19 115:17 133:16	<b>neighborhoods</b> 152:7 175:8	104:23 129:11 134:3	218:22
<b>narrow</b> 190:7,8	<b>never</b> 47:21 168:4 213:25 218:7 225:11	135:1,9,20 139:25 145:17 152:22 157:14,20 158:2,12 160:12 173:8 179:1,21 181:17 187:13 205:11 207:11 212:24 215:12,16, 23,24	<b>objection</b> 16:18 33:5 37:15 50:23 138:23 168:24 177:14,16,23 178:8,11 187:8 198:11 199:19 202:21 204:24 209:15 210:4 216:17
<b>national</b> 20:5 200:20	<b>night</b> 191:18		
<b>nature</b> 40:18 70:23 207:16	<b>nongovernmental</b> 211:8		
<b>necessarily</b> 97:17	<b>nonsubstantive</b> 109:3	<b>numbered</b> 181:13	<b>objections</b> 123:21 198:10
<b>necessary</b> 157:21 220:23	<b>north</b> 89:19 115:6 186:23 212:2	<b>numbers</b> 15:7,24 37:3 45:4 47:20 55:11 56:21 57:10 65:9 66:15 72:9 73:4,18,25 75:5 116:14 123:11 124:8 138:7 143:20,24 144:1 207:18 208:5,7,9	<b>objective</b> 216:10
<b>need</b> 13:23 59:2 71:22 111:9 124:8 131:6 149:18 228:6	<b>Northeast</b> 203:9,22		<b>objectives</b> 217:8
<b>needed</b> 24:21 40:18 52:2 62:25 84:11,19 95:21 102:13 107:6 111:13 112:23 124:6,18 126:23 127:1 140:18 183:5 195:16 198:16 212:13 220:12 225:19	<b>northern</b> 9:16 125:12 129:12 132:18 162:17 186:2,15 213:8		<b>observation</b> 188:21
<b>needless</b> 126:12	<b>Notary</b> 9:2		<b>observations</b> 90:13 189:18,21 190:6,20
<b>needs</b> 16:11	<b>note</b> 136:19		<b>obvious</b> 128:8
<b>negotiate</b> 41:1	<b>notes</b> 111:2,9,11 228:6	<b>numerically</b> 133:1	<b>obviously</b> 22:16,17 23:19 34:10 36:3 38:1 39:5 43:8 45:10 47:21 48:19 49:4, 10 56:10 58:24 62:21, 22 64:4,18 65:9 66:14, 25 67:3 68:2,4 74:20 75:4 80:9,13 81:13 89:18 90:23 94:18 95:23 97:17 99:1 100:23 107:14,22
<b>negotiating</b> 73:3	<b>notice</b> 14:10,13	<b>numerous</b> 127:6 224:20	
<b>negotiations</b> 72:13	<b>November</b> 62:23 202:7		
<b>neighborhood</b> 33:20	<b>NRCC</b> 31:18 131:15 200:17,19	<b>O</b>	
	<b>NRRC</b> 200:12	<b>oath</b> 11:24	
	<b>number</b> 9:14 18:23, 25 34:13 47:2 82:1 96:1 97:4	<b>object</b> 50:22 108:3 170:23,24 178:7 195:19 196:22 198:1,9 199:25	

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

114:6 126:22 127:7,19 129:12 146:11 152:16,20 159:5 162:5 163:11 165:22 171:22 180:18 192:8 193:3 211:13,15 212:22,24 214:11 216:18 220:13 222:7 227:7 <b>occasionally</b> 28:14 88:15, 21,22 90:9 149:14 151:13 <b>October</b> 51:18 52:12, 21 54:4 55:8 61:11 62:15, 16,17 79:18, 20 80:1 105:16 106:12 123:5 131:2,10 <b>odd</b> 207:11 211:19 <b>off-campus</b> 70:15 <b>off-year</b> 62:21 63:1 <b>offer</b> 210:25 211:3 212:4 <b>offered</b> 16:8,25 17:2 20:2 47:21, 22,25 48:4,9 50:16,17,18 179:9 184:18,19,22	186:8 187:13 188:4,5,7 190:3 191:12,18,21 218:6 225:2 <b>offering</b> 218:1 <b>office</b> 17:15,17,20 18:3 24:9 33:13 68:20 70:9 73:13 78:16 79:5, 6,8 94:20 101:17 107:9,23 129:21 158:14 182:4 <b>officeholders</b> 39:7 54:14, 17 83:18 <b>offices</b> 21:13 68:4,5 70:16 <b>official</b> 28:12 57:1, 3,14 74:16 76:3 102:24 106:8 117:17 <b>officially</b> 52:10,13 88:17 <b>offset</b> 183:5 <b>offshoots</b> 182:17 <b>okay</b> 13:4,8 14:14 27:4 47:17 51:13 56:23 123:4,7 133:21 170:20 198:13 199:5 200:1,19,22 201:11 202:23 206:9 208:8 211:17	213:5 214:1 217:12 221:8 225:6 227:13 228:5 <b>once</b> 12:19 74:22 75:8 76:5 79:9,11,22 80:17 82:17, 21 83:1 84:5 105:8 107:11 109:22,25 129:23 142:16 175:1 206:14 211:13 <b>one</b> 13:17 14:9, 12 22:25 24:1 30:8 36:22 37:1, 24 38:13 43:9,12,14 48:11 51:7 53:5 64:5 68:17,18 69:3,4,21,23 72:18 78:6 85:1 86:6,25 96:10 97:11 99:9 101:10 103:25 106:6 112:24 115:10 116:20 117:13,16, 18,21 119:20 121:10 123:11 125:10,22,23 126:3 128:19,20 132:11,12,13 133:9,14,22, 23 134:1 137:23 138:1,3,13, 17,18 139:2,	3,6,15,18,19 140:12 142:17 144:18 149:11,15, 18,20,25 150:1 151:15 152:5 154:3, 23 155:18 157:22 160:14 161:1 165:3,4,23, 24 166:2 167:8 168:4, 13 169:8,12, 23 175:14 181:12,14, 17,18 182:1, 5,6,7,9,10, 22 183:23,25 184:10 185:8 187:12,13 189:19 191:8,9,10 193:10 196:4 198:22 199:22,23 203:25 208:13 211:24 214:9 218:20 224:15 228:6 <b>ones</b> 11:7 46:16, 24 56:18 81:1 132:18 153:21 187:20 190:7 192:2 <b>ongoing</b> 62:24 <b>operable</b> 84:11 <b>opinion</b> 50:25 131:25 199:6,7 200:2 202:20 210:18
---	--	---	--



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

211:1,3 212:20	<b>overpopulated</b> 66:12 72:21	<b>paragraphs</b> 152:9 166:25	<b>passed</b> 16:6 36:6,7 67:2 68:1 76:8 120:24 136:15 206:15 208:18 224:4 225:4
<b>opportunity</b> 112:6,7,10 142:8 180:22 181:5 182:14	<b>overpopulatio n</b> 67:17	<b>paramount</b> 149:10	
<b>opposed</b> 53:15 210:23	<hr/> <b>P</b> <hr/>	<b>part</b> 27:4 28:4 39:8 41:8 54:16 56:3 82:9 94:20 125:6,7,8,12 127:7 130:17 132:18 146:14 154:4,19 156:16 161:23 168:18 174:15 182:18 197:5 201:25 202:2 210:6 212:19 213:8 222:20 223:2 227:22	
<b>option</b> 211:24 212:6,8,9 216:11,16	<b>p.m.</b> 122:8 197:14,17 228:20,23 229:4,6		<b>past</b> 126:21 169:7
<b>options</b> 114:19 115:10 151:22 210:17	<b>page</b> 25:21 137:9 146:5 147:22 160:14 161:1,12 162:1,13 163:1,9,16 171:9 203:23		<b>pay</b> 17:23 43:23 56:13 66:19
<b>oral</b> 9:8			<b>paying</b> 12:9,13 49:24 50:1
<b>Orange</b> 18:11 20:22			<b>payment</b> 56:6
<b>order</b> 39:14 66:15 145:4 167:1 194:22 215:20 216:9	<b>paid</b> 43:15 53:10 56:1 57:24 205:5		<b>payments</b> 55:4,5,20,21 56:12 58:3
<b>organization</b> 53:17,21,25 200:11	<b>pair</b> 194:4	<b>partially</b> 92:13 172:10	<b>pending</b> 13:25
<b>organizations</b> 21:17 211:8, 9	<b>paired</b> 58:25 178:25 188:12,15 189:20 190:9 192:19 193:7	<b>participate</b> 84:25	<b>Penn</b> 10:2
<b>original</b> 172:1,4	<b>Palmer</b> 85:2 130:4 131:17 134:10,17 188:16 194:6 226:7,9,16, 19 227:21	<b>participation</b> 75:25	<b>people</b> 13:6 49:23 50:1 73:5 80:16 89:16, 19 96:14 109:9 123:15 124:6,18 126:24 129:12 139:2,22,25 152:23 153:5,6 156:3,19 158:7 183:5 184:4 185:21 203:6 204:13 205:7,10,12, 18,19,25 212:23 215:7,20
<b>originally</b> 24:15 91:2,3		<b>particular</b> 32:12 53:13 87:9 97:12 153:12 158:12 188:23	
<b>outcomes</b> 99:2		<b>parties</b> 150:23 169:19	
<b>outside</b> 24:10 171:25 227:18	<b>Palmer's</b> 131:8	<b>party</b> 35:9 41:25 52:25 176:8 200:10	
<b>over/under</b> 207:15 223:7	<b>paper</b> 111:5	<b>pass</b> 31:10 55:15 56:9 197:19 228:15	
<b>overage</b> 123:14	<b>paragraph</b> 26:7 169:15 170:4 201:25	<b>passage</b> 201:5 203:9	<b>percent</b> 34:12 44:7 119:9 138:19
<b>overly</b> 121:22			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

139:1	<b>phone</b>	203:15	194:1, 3, 13
195:10, 18	18:24 85:1	208:20, 23	196:9, 21
196:2 216:24	88:4	213:16, 17, 19	198:16
<b>percentage</b>	<b>phrase</b>	<b>plaintiffs</b>	199:5, 8, 14,
32:12 34:7	210:15, 21	9:21 10:3, 5,	15, 17 200:4,
44:10 117:7	227:1, 9	7, 9, 12, 14,	14, 15
119:12	<b>phrasing</b>	16, 18, 20, 22,	205:14, 15
195:17	209:16	24 12:12	206:10, 18
<b>percentages</b>	<b>physically</b>	170:3	207:20, 23
80:24	78:15, 20	228:11, 15	208:10
<b>perfect</b>	101:10, 13	<b>plan</b>	209:3, 7, 10,
96:20, 21	<b>pick</b>	17:14, 16	14 211:14
199:16	114:8, 17	26:10, 12, 13,	213:13
<b>perfectly</b>	115:10, 15	14 27:6 56:9	216:12
228:1	124:6 126:17	59:24 60:3	217:13, 14, 20
<b>perform</b>	127:7 132:21	124:23	218:1, 6, 14,
41:22 168:7	134:2 182:25	139:14	23 219:3, 11,
<b>performance</b>	183:3	140:12, 16, 24	14, 15, 18, 20,
168:7	<b>picked</b>	141:9	21 220:2, 7,
<b>performed</b>	124:16	142:14, 24	8, 9, 15
41:23	<b>Pickens</b>	143:10, 15	221:3, 13, 14,
<b>period</b>	221:19, 21	144:14 147:1	18, 21 222:2,
63:6 161:25	<b>picking</b>	151:25	4, 15, 17, 18,
163:6 164:1	71:1 104:1	155:9, 13	19, 22, 23
<b>permit</b>	114:13	164:19 166:9	223:19, 24
170:12	115:22	177:22	224:1, 10
<b>Perry</b>	124:18	180:15, 16, 23	225:11
155:3 210:5	126:21	181:3, 6, 9,	<b>planning</b>
<b>person</b>	132:15	10, 12, 14	17:13 55:9
40:24, 25	<b>piece</b>	182:1, 2, 6, 7,	<b>plans</b>
68:17 69:3	126:10	9, 13, 14, 17,	26:9, 21, 25
70:10, 12	<b>pieces</b>	20, 21 183:14	27:1 46:9, 11
88:5, 6	47:8	184:13, 17, 23	47:4 178:24
139:3, 6, 15,	<b>pigs</b>	185:17	179:4, 9, 23
18 140:12	181:17	186:6, 10, 25	180:3, 10, 14,
149:11, 25	<b>place</b>	187:3, 6, 10,	17 181:24
155:18	71:24 97:7	11, 13, 22, 25	182:13
165:3, 23, 24	115:7 150:1	188:3, 10, 11,	189:6, 15
167:8	<b>plaintiff's</b>	13 189:6, 12,	191:8, 23, 25
<b>personal</b>	14:3 21:19	19, 23 190:1,	193:1
63:5 69:6, 17	25:6, 10	15, 16, 18, 22,	218:10, 19
<b>personally</b>	92:17 93:10,	23, 25	225:9
69:8 90:5, 7,	14, 17 110:16	191:11, 15,	<b>play</b>
12 107:4, 7	135:14, 18	16, 22, 24, 25	132:24
142:23	160:7, 11	192:1, 9, 10,	145:21
<b>perspective</b>	179:16, 19	11, 16, 17	151:19
82:17	201:15	193:2, 3, 4, 6,	<b>playing</b>
		16, 20, 25	73:25

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>plays</b> 162:19	<b>policies</b> 148:7,14 149:1,6,9 150:2 165:2, 19 166:11,25	126:22,25 127:21 128:12 135:7 137:16,19,24 140:1,11,16 141:11 142:1,5 145:13,14 154:20 158:2 161:10,23 162:11,21, 24,25 163:5, 12,15,25 165:11,21 166:15 170:11 172:18,22 175:13,17 189:10 195:11,17 197:24 198:20 202:10,12 204:12 205:25 210:13 211:20 212:1,2 213:3,6 214:19,20 216:23 220:23 223:5,8 225:17	<b>possibility</b> 50:8 115:23 178:1 <b>possible</b> 37:4 50:20, 25 54:13 56:22 89:16 91:25 96:11, 17 127:16 146:16 148:18 150:7,10 152:18,24 157:25 176:18 177:9 178:4,13,18 223:11 226:12 <b>potential</b> 57:21 71:7 73:19 115:13 <b>potentially</b> 71:4 112:14 143:8 144:9 <b>practicable</b> 152:8 <b>practical</b> 54:13 <b>practically</b> 204:8 <b>practice</b> 24:3 <b>prank</b> 181:16 <b>precedence</b> 167:1 <b>precinct</b> 33:20,21 100:25 103:13,15, 17,18 104:4, 7,8 115:25 128:17,19 133:24 134:1,7 151:14 152:21
<b>please</b> 9:18 11:2,21 16:12 18:8 201:24 203:13 204:1,6 210:2 219:11	<b>policy</b> 143:16,23 145:24 147:2 148:4 150:5 151:4,10,25 152:3,5,11 155:10 156:21 157:12,13,17 158:5,21,25 164:16 165:1,6 166:22 167:6		
<b>point</b> 23:4 24:1 27:13,22 28:9 31:2 38:6 39:18 40:4,7 56:1 67:1 72:13 73:3,15 74:8 76:20 93:23 94:1,3 98:4, 7,10,22 104:24 107:7 109:24 110:22 118:7,8 123:2 143:19 144:4 151:15 172:11 175:5 179:10 186:2 195:14 205:24 206:11 207:20 209:3 211:16 214:14 215:18 218:12,20,21 219:19 222:14	<b>political</b> 19:19,23 20:19 21:8, 9,10 152:8 157:5 <b>pop</b> 33:17 97:25 98:5,6,9 99:25 146:1 <b>populated</b> 71:2 <b>population</b> 28:5 32:6, 17,25 34:3, 8,15 35:10 36:6 40:19 44:7,10 45:9 64:8 71:2,6, 7 73:24 74:4,10 83:2 84:19 86:10 95:3 96:2 97:6 98:7 99:5 100:4, 10,18 101:4 112:13,18,20 114:8,18 115:3,15 117:6 118:19 119:12,22	<b>populations</b> 134:3 220:11 <b>portion</b> 80:8 95:1,4, 9 96:4,14,16 97:13,21 213:6 <b>portions</b> 163:22 <b>position</b> 20:2 58:21 203:3 <b>positive</b> 179:3 228:3	
<b>point-to-point</b> 151:7,13			
<b>pointed</b> 97:7			
<b>polarization</b> 42:12 167:23 168:3,10,21 169:2			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>precinct-based</b> 42:6	111:24 112:1 124:16 128:20	87:5,7 119:5,7,8 157:16	95:5 99:18 100:17 118:4
<b>precinct-by-precinct</b> 105:1	<b>preliminary</b> 74:1 169:17	162:12 165:15 214:6 223:21	<b>priority</b> 46:1,3 149:9 165:10 167:4,6 225:23
<b>precinct-wise</b> 44:22	<b>preparation</b> 15:22 16:20 17:3 58:10 66:2 87:20 88:11	<b>prevent</b> 12:1	<b>privacy</b> 202:9,16 203:4
<b>precincts</b> 32:10 42:4 90:21,25 116:17,18 127:20 128:6,7,10 132:10,14, 15,21 133:5, 8,13,15 138:15 146:12 151:20 153:22 157:6 173:7,8,11 174:5 178:15 185:25 186:1,15 193:17,19 208:5 215:22 216:1,2,9	<b>prepare</b> 15:5 17:7	<b>previous</b> 41:23 110:22	<b>privilege</b> 11:15 108:4, 18,22,25 109:10,15 176:24 177:2
	<b>prepared</b> 110:2	<b>previously</b> 18:16 77:2	<b>privileged</b> 177:24
	<b>preparing</b> 16:17 83:11	<b>price</b> 205:5	<b>pro</b> 120:5,8
	<b>present</b> 9:18 108:5, 7,15,19 114:19	<b>primarily</b> 49:23 112:19 125:3 163:15 181:8 184:3	<b>probably</b> 18:21 31:1, 4,17 40:1 44:19 45:20 51:17 55:13 57:18 60:19 61:10,22 72:23 79:10 80:13,20 89:8 94:22 103:1 120:4 125:5 134:25 136:11 171:23,25 172:10 186:9 200:5 212:21 224:21
	<b>presented</b> 110:2	<b>primary</b> 29:6,13 75:24 184:15 223:1,3	
	<b>presenting</b> 192:3	<b>principle</b> 139:15,19 140:13	
	<b>preserve</b> 158:22 222:10	<b>principles</b> 103:25 146:1	
	<b>preserved</b> 45:12 164:19 222:11,18	<b>Pringle</b> 10:1 11:14 51:23 52:15 75:11 86:20, 22 87:5,19 106:20 107:21 108:2 109:23 119:25 181:10 186:9 193:16 194:13 196:9	
	<b>preserves</b> 222:4,9		
	<b>preserving</b> 39:15 45:25 157:23 164:17 223:9,14		
<b>predict</b> 66:16 113:2	<b>president</b> 21:2 41:18	<b>print</b> 110:24 201:4	<b>problem</b> 43:4 217:6 220:20
<b>predominant</b> 35:25 161:9 170:14	<b>presidential</b> 20:4	<b>printed</b> 203:23	<b>Procedure</b> 9:5
<b>predominate</b> 144:24	<b>presumption</b> 129:2	<b>prior</b> 22:4 39:3 64:8 66:4,22 67:14 91:7	<b>proceed</b> 74:22
<b>prefer</b> 50:2 89:8 117:20 118:23 121:18	<b>pretrial</b> 170:17		<b>proceedings</b> 9:9 169:17
<b>preferable</b> 127:17	<b>pretty</b> 29:19 78:24		<b>process</b> 15:8 28:18
<b>preference</b> 159:5			
<b>preferred</b> 49:24 50:5 86:5 89:9 104:20			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

39:2,10	145:1 190:6	188:14 191:1	<b>quick</b>
45:17 55:12,	213:3	205:3,16	57:23 88:3
16 80:4 89:4	<b>providing</b>	206:2 214:3	186:10
97:11 103:25	87:6 120:17	218:16 227:4	<b>quickly</b>
119:21	<b>public</b>	<b>putting</b>	182:16
120:13	9:2 88:10	91:15 92:9	<b>Quillen</b>
132:20	89:14 90:2,	123:12,13,21	10:13
141:14	16 91:12	126:12	<b>quite</b>
145:15	92:5 182:3	127:15 130:7	149:19 182:4
180:12	187:14,22,24	184:10 195:1	187:15
196:15 225:3	203:9 211:14	220:20	<b>quote</b>
226:13	217:24	<b>PX</b>	180:12
<b>produce</b>	218:21	201:12,13	186:22
23:14 24:22	<b>publicly</b>	<b>PX3</b>	
54:24	218:13	22:5	
<b>produced</b>	<b>pull</b>		<b>R</b>
135:20	33:2		
160:12	<b>purpose</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>race</b>
179:20	53:19,22		20:4 32:25
<b>program</b>	140:25	<b>quantify</b>	35:20,21,22
76:16	141:10	81:10	36:1 37:18
<b>progress</b>	142:24	<b>question</b>	41:18 48:12,
86:23	170:10,14	13:7,10,25	14 49:7 83:3
<b>project</b>	173:12	29:1 31:3	97:25 98:8,
56:6	226:24	33:8 36:9	18,22 101:4
<b>pronouncing</b>	<b>purposes</b>	41:15 46:20	117:2 118:5
151:6	79:15 133:13	48:11 58:20	119:15,19
<b>proper</b>	<b>pursuant</b>	108:8,23	134:17 135:4
31:22 208:15	9:4 17:19	149:2 162:2,	142:17
<b>properly</b>	<b>purview</b>	14 163:2,10	143:18,19
207:7	168:16	166:10	144:21,23
<b>property</b>	<b>put</b>	169:12	145:4,13,15,
18:20	11:12 21:12	177:3,4,7	20 146:4
<b>proposed</b>	24:3 28:24	178:12,14	166:16
68:6 84:14	43:22,25	189:1 195:23	174:17,20
<b>Protection</b>	76:15 80:24	199:22 200:2	175:1
139:16	81:7,8,11	202:24 205:1	176:12,14
<b>protrusion</b>	103:14,21	210:2 217:11	<b>race-based</b>
132:8	115:2,3,9	220:4	145:2
<b>provide</b>	126:25	<b>questions</b>	<b>race-neutral</b>
29:9,21	148:18	10:9 12:2	144:20,24
107:13	149:21	13:4,6,18	<b>racess</b>
185:12	150:11	48:13	41:10,12
<b>provided</b>	180:11	108:13,17	228:2
14:23 90:16	182:23	140:7 197:9,	<b>racial</b>
109:22	183:20	11,19	33:15 42:12
136:6,10,23	185:6,8,20,	209:16,21,23	48:22 97:20
	25 186:3	228:12,14	98:22,24

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

99:7,20	195:24,25	216:21	<b>recommend</b>
143:16 153:5	199:6 200:1,	<b>reasons</b>	29:19
154:7 157:2,	5 201:24	126:23	<b>recommendatio</b>
8 160:4	202:3,5	163:7,14,23	<b>ns</b>
167:23	203:24	184:12	29:9 72:15
168:3,10,21	204:1,4	194:1,8	120:15,21
169:2 171:15	210:1,3	<b>recall</b>	185:13 190:5
175:7 187:1,	<b>reading</b>	38:14 53:5	<b>record</b>
4 195:6,9	199:20	89:1 90:2	11:13,21
<b>racially</b>	<b>Reagan</b>	122:11,22	22:2 65:21,
170:8,22	20:2,6	123:25 126:4	25 122:4,8
171:13	<b>real</b>	127:2	169:5,13
172:15	57:23 60:19	128:14,23	170:1 173:14
173:1,25	71:8,17 72:9	130:4 133:17	195:25
<b>ran</b>	73:3,18 75:5	134:9 137:3	197:14,17
41:18	84:5 102:3	190:5 192:6	202:3 204:1
<b>random</b>	116:14	199:11,20	210:3
104:2 132:22	123:11	200:2 221:12	228:20,23
<b>Randy</b>	129:24	<b>receive</b>	<b>redistricting</b>
9:7,12 11:3,	208:7,8	31:24 57:7	23:18 24:7,
22 16:11	<b>realize</b>	86:8 87:2,8	11 26:9,14,
25:2 201:20	33:22	107:25 114:1	16,21 39:10
203:18 229:3	<b>realized</b>	116:10	41:4 53:22
<b>rank</b>	226:4	120:25 121:5	58:1 103:25
165:1	<b>reapportionme</b>	<b>received</b>	120:13
<b>rapidly</b>	<b>nt</b>	57:14 58:2	126:11
163:4	12:7 26:17	60:6 63:16,	135:19 136:7
<b>Rarely</b>	33:13 67:1	19 72:15	137:11
79:22	73:12 78:16	74:16 76:2,	140:24 146:1
<b>RC</b>	79:5,6,8	5,7 89:14	148:7,13
135:21	101:17 107:2	91:12 92:5	167:11
160:13	110:3,7	103:10	178:20 194:2
179:21	120:16,20	<b>receiving</b>	198:19
<b>re-election</b>	135:19 136:4	90:2	204:16
184:6	165:8 167:11	<b>recent</b>	213:23,24
<b>reach</b>	178:20	38:13 51:2	226:24
60:4 138:21	203:21	170:6	<b>redrawing</b>
158:2 223:8	204:21 213:2	<b>recess</b>	38:24 60:11
<b>reached</b>	217:24	65:23 197:15	63:15 78:19
95:9 219:19	223:4,23	228:21	106:18 224:9
<b>reaches</b>	225:2	<b>recognize</b>	<b>reduces</b>
95:1	<b>reason</b>	22:6 25:19	216:23
<b>reaching</b>	19:25 26:6	93:1 135:25	<b>refer</b>
95:4	95:21 133:22	<b>recognized</b>	51:5,6,11
<b>read</b>	145:4 183:16	156:25	89:23
141:18 147:6	184:1,15	<b>recollection</b>	<b>reference</b>
169:13 170:5	188:24	50:15 164:11	93:14 171:3
	193:19		173:15

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>referenced</b> 158:20 164:21 179:5	<b>remember</b> 12:19 29:3 31:6 33:11, 25 37:3,16 41:10 44:18 45:3,21 46:6 63:9 78:25 89:13 90:17 91:9 95:8,9, 12 111:10 116:3 138:10 149:4 190:10 191:18 199:10 200:6 224:13	106:20 107:21 108:2 109:23 119:25 122:20 185:23 186:9 190:24 223:13 226:6,8	<b>requests</b> 50:11 72:15 86:9 87:9,15 117:6 120:21,25
<b>referencing</b> 164:17	<b>referring</b> 51:7 128:18	<b>representativ es</b> 70:21 71:14 73:9 83:20 84:18,22 85:7,15,21 86:9 87:14 97:9 103:7 105:10 106:3,19 119:16,24 122:18 125:19 139:23	<b>require</b> 143:16 156:5 160:4
<b>referred</b> 51:7 128:18	<b>remembering</b> 188:13	<b>representativ es'</b> 106:10	<b>required</b> 127:19 138:20 197:24 223:8 225:14
<b>referring</b> 59:17 61:14 89:24 105:2 112:17,20 173:20 191:8	<b>remind</b> 194:16 199:12	<b>represented</b> 12:5 94:21 96:22 159:6	<b>requirement</b> 202:19 227:14
<b>refuse</b> 108:12	<b>replace</b> 22:22	<b>representing</b> 27:19 125:6 139:24 159:8 227:23	<b>requirements</b> 140:17 142:4 147:5 165:13,20 166:12
<b>regarding</b> 82:24 120:13 165:20 185:13 189:19	<b>repopulate</b> 223:6	<b>representativ es'</b> 106:10	<b>requires</b> 141:22 145:9,11 146:10 150:9 151:10 152:11,12 157:18 158:25
<b>region</b> 161:17	<b>reporter</b> 9:1 11:1,6 13:14 77:16 79:1 112:3 166:18 176:25 193:5 210:2 217:1	<b>representing</b> 27:19 125:6 139:24 159:8 227:23	<b>requiring</b> 165:11 214:16
<b>registration</b> 75:21	<b>represent</b> 9:19 107:3 179:22 215:25	<b>represents</b> 125:8	<b>reservations</b> 157:7
<b>reiterate</b> 84:9	<b>representatio n</b> 53:3,4,7,8 107:6 139:23	<b>reproduce</b> 209:2	<b>reside</b> 228:3
<b>related</b> 32:24 144:1	<b>representativ e</b> 10:1 11:14 51:22 52:15 72:18 85:2 86:19,22 87:5,19 90:22 104:18,19	<b>republican</b> 23:22 27:20 28:7 51:23 200:10,20	<b>residence</b> 20:22 226:24 227:3,4
<b>relationship</b> 62:24		<b>request</b> 117:21	<b>residency</b> 227:14
<b>relative</b> 57:25		<b>requested</b> 54:25	<b>resolve</b> 149:23
<b>relayed</b> 90:14			<b>respect</b> 152:7 155:13 192:20 199:18
<b>relevant</b> 132:1			
<b>reliable</b> 203:5			
<b>remained</b> 30:2 42:20 43:7 44:14			
<b>remaining</b> 137:24			
<b>remedial</b> 219:18			
<b>remedy</b> 24:21			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>respected</b> 155:10	157:8 180:6, 12,22 181:5, 23 182:15,22 184:16	<b>Rights</b> 31:22 99:10 112:23 113:7 140:23	129:23 <b>roughed-out</b> 102:9
<b>respecting</b> 155:24	185:19 186:6 187:11 188:2 189:25 190:21 195:9	141:2,4,16, 19 142:14,20 143:11 144:5,9,15 145:1,5 149:12,25 165:4,12 166:13,17,20 167:8 189:3	<b>round</b> 60:13 66:20 68:8 84:13, 15 102:25 103:2,5 116:14,23
<b>respond</b> 198:8	<b>reviewed</b> 15:7,23 16:16,19,23 47:10 67:3 74:20 109:13 144:7 182:23 186:4	<b>ring</b> 26:5	<b>ruled</b> 11:16
<b>response</b> 108:11 177:2 192:1 198:5	<b>reviewing</b> 47:15,16 66:6,9 180:9	<b>ripple</b> 220:16	<b>rules</b> 9:5 12:25
<b>responsibilit y</b> 20:5 82:10	<b>revised</b> 84:12	<b>River</b> 18:11	<b>run</b> 166:3,7 224:15
<b>rest</b> 107:16,18 149:11,13	<b>right</b> 11:24 12:24 13:20 15:2 18:6 62:5 79:25 94:7, 14 97:10 120:3 121:13 122:3 123:24 130:12,14 134:2 142:8 147:14	<b>RNC</b> 200:10,17	<b>running</b> 68:19 129:2
<b>result</b> 205:25	<b>reviewing</b> 47:15,16 66:6,9 180:9	<b>Road</b> 18:11	<b>runs</b> 107:23
<b>results</b> 35:9 57:8 176:8 177:11	<b>revised</b> 84:12	<b>Rogers</b> 92:11 94:19 126:7 134:16 188:16 194:7	<b>rural</b> 64:24 75:7 154:18
<b>resume</b> 22:3,9,11 23:12	<b>right</b> 11:24 12:24 13:20 15:2 18:6 62:5 79:25 94:7, 14 97:10 120:3 121:13 122:3 123:24 130:12,14 134:2 142:8 147:14	<b>role</b> 28:10,12 162:19	<b>Russell</b> 162:6 193:9
<b>retained</b> 52:10,13 57:24	<b>right</b> 11:24 12:24 13:20 15:2 18:6 62:5 79:25 94:7, 14 97:10 120:3 121:13 122:3 123:24 130:12,14 134:2 142:8 147:14	<b>Rosborough</b> 10:17	<b>S</b>
<b>retention</b> 107:8	<b>right</b> 11:24 12:24 13:20 15:2 18:6 62:5 79:25 94:7, 14 97:10 120:3 121:13 122:3 123:24 130:12,14 134:2 142:8 147:14	<b>Ross</b> 10:15	<b>sacred</b> 216:10
<b>retired</b> 22:22	<b>right</b> 11:24 12:24 13:20 15:2 18:6 62:5 79:25 94:7, 14 97:10 120:3 121:13 122:3 123:24 130:12,14 134:2 142:8 147:14	<b>rough</b> 72:2 80:24 206:18	<b>sake</b> 219:18
<b>retrieved</b> 150:14	<b>right</b> 11:24 12:24 13:20 15:2 18:6 62:5 79:25 94:7, 14 97:10 120:3 121:13 122:3 123:24 130:12,14 134:2 142:8 147:14	<b>roughed</b> 60:20 64:24 73:10,13,16, 21 102:7,12	<b>sat</b> 101:13 211:18
<b>returns</b> 41:6 42:2,3 75:18	<b>right</b> 11:24 12:24 13:20 15:2 18:6 62:5 79:25 94:7, 14 97:10 120:3 121:13 122:3 123:24 130:12,14 134:2 142:8 147:14		<b>satisfied</b> 222:23
<b>revealed</b> 143:25	<b>right</b> 11:24 12:24 13:20 15:2 18:6 62:5 79:25 94:7, 14 97:10 120:3 121:13 122:3 123:24 130:12,14 134:2 142:8 147:14		<b>satisfies</b> 142:19
<b>review</b> 15:21 16:1,4 37:11 41:6 47:12,20,24 48:4,7,10,22 49:11 67:15 74:18 75:18, 21,24 83:10 101:6 143:16,22	<b>right</b> 11:24 12:24 13:20 15:2 18:6 62:5 79:25 94:7, 14 97:10 120:3 121:13 122:3 123:24 130:12,14 134:2 142:8 147:14		<b>satisfy</b> 138:21 145:5 155:21



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>saves</b> 110:21,22	<b>Secretary</b> 9:22 170:7, 16,21 171:11	<b>self- explanatory</b> 157:16	<b>sentiment</b> 205:20
<b>saying</b> 25:1 63:23 109:6 200:3 205:23 211:17 222:23 225:25	<b>section</b> 137:10 139:9,14 140:15,19,22 141:2,15,18, 22 142:14,19 143:10 144:5,8,14, 17,25 145:9, 10 146:6,10 147:4,17 148:6,7 150:5 151:4 152:6 156:20 157:13 158:21 165:6 166:23,24 167:7,13,16 189:2 201:9 204:18	<b>Selma</b> 227:11	<b>separate</b> 55:21
<b>says</b> 23:2 25:15 137:10 139:14 156:22,24 157:22 167:7	<b>senate</b> 24:6 47:18 52:5,16 54:11,12 64:14,21,24 75:6 81:11 129:2 147:13 188:5,6 190:23 191:21 224:13,14,21	<b>semifinal</b> 84:16	<b>separated</b> 206:1
<b>SB-10</b> 182:7,9	<b>Sections</b> 137:14 140:10	<b>senator</b> 9:25 11:13 28:20 29:7,8 30:24 51:22 52:16 86:19, 21 87:4,19 106:19 107:22 108:1 109:22 119:24 180:15 191:12,13 204:18	<b>separating</b> 203:5
<b>schedule</b> 105:20	<b>see</b> 13:13 17:23 22:23 25:14, 17,21 26:18 33:2,6 71:17 82:19 99:1,4 107:15,18 131:6 135:23 137:9,17 145:6 148:8 154:12 160:16 196:4 201:7,21 203:20 215:7,15 217:3 224:5	<b>senators</b> 106:3	<b>September</b> 51:18 52:21 54:4 55:8 79:17 102:25 103:1 104:13 105:9 106:9, 16 177:12 203:21 217:23
<b>schedules</b> 105:17,21		<b>send</b> 17:22	<b>seriously</b> 47:22 65:3
<b>scheme</b> 73:6 216:6		<b>sense</b> 28:18 42:5 58:22 74:8 116:20 148:24 169:20 210:18 222:12	<b>serve</b> 27:12
<b>school</b> 64:13 75:2 80:12 81:8, 16,23 157:7 181:16		<b>sentences</b> 26:24 78:23	<b>session</b> 47:3 52:3 55:9,14 61:11,13,15 62:15 79:14, 23 83:15 84:4 85:8 98:15,19,25 99:19 106:12,17 107:13 110:13 174:25 175:9 179:24 180:4 195:7
<b>science</b> 19:19,23	<b>seeing</b> 37:16 74:1 132:23,25		<b>set</b> 15:2 53:18 59:8 68:8 169:23,24 216:5
<b>scope</b> 178:16	<b>segments</b> 206:8		<b>seven</b> 40:12 49:4 58:16 60:7 67:20 68:3, 16 80:11,18, 21 81:14 83:19 85:20
<b>scrap</b> 111:4			
<b>scratch</b> 38:24 94:6			
<b>screen</b> 85:11			
<b>seats</b> 206:12			
<b>second</b> 50:2,8,12,20 151:4 176:18 177:9 178:2, 5,18			
<b>secondhand</b> 82:14			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

105:18	<b>Sharh1@</b>	<b>side</b>	19,22 190:1
106:19	<b>comcast.net.</b>	21:14 133:9	193:25
122:11	19:5	191:21	194:1,3
137:25	<b>sheet</b>	226:20	<b>singularly</b>
138:15	47:19 213:17	<b>sign</b>	88:2
151:20	215:12,17	52:17,19	<b>sir</b>
160:14,21,22	<b>Shelby</b>	<b>signature</b>	11:19 12:23
206:12,14	130:10,15	25:22 26:1	13:3,9 14:22
<b>seven-page</b>	163:11	<b>signed</b>	18:15 26:2
160:13	188:15	25:12 54:3	27:11 30:10,
<b>seventh</b>	226:10,17	55:7,18 56:7	19 32:1
138:18	227:22	225:5	33:21 38:12
<b>several</b>	<b>shift</b>	<b>significant</b>	40:5,8,11
13:6 16:19	28:5	74:13 88:25	51:4,10,14
29:2 147:5	<b>shifts</b>	105:6	52:7 55:23,
199:22	223:5	<b>significantly</b>	25 57:16
214:17	<b>Shoals</b>	80:8,10	59:15 68:13
<b>Sewell</b>	89:15,23,24	<b>similar</b>	76:1 77:3
43:8 45:7	91:16,25	49:25 77:23	78:5,8 105:3
69:5,9,22,25	92:4 127:15	152:16 157:9	106:4 110:20
70:5 101:1	156:1,8	175:15 186:5	112:8 121:21
103:12	<b>shock</b>	190:11 192:1	137:12
113:25	89:4	<b>similarities</b>	142:12
116:11 117:3	<b>shooting</b>	156:25	160:25
118:6 119:18	32:13 34:3	<b>similarly</b>	169:16
122:15,16	44:11	17:25 41:22	175:18,20
125:15	<b>short</b>	149:5	176:7 182:7,
132:12,13	48:7	<b>simply</b>	12 190:19
133:14	<b>short-circuit</b>	207:1 211:18	194:14
210:10,12,	21:22	219:22	196:17
16,22 211:18	<b>shortening</b>	220:10 224:8	200:24 201:3
216:12	130:22	<b>simultaneousl</b>	209:5 215:1
217:7,13	<b>show</b>	<b>y</b>	216:3 217:5
218:8 219:2	85:11 114:5	65:8 88:14	219:5,12,16
220:1 226:6,	161:2 169:13	<b>singer</b>	220:18 222:1
18,23	170:5,18	42:23	223:21
<b>Sewell's</b>	201:6,18	<b>single-member</b>	227:12
45:25	203:18	147:25	<b>sit</b>
<b>shakes</b>	204:22	<b>Singleton</b>	90:5
34:25	213:13,14	9:21 10:2,9,	<b>sitting</b>
<b>shape</b>	221:10	14 16:10,14	154:3
171:19 173:5	<b>shown</b>	111:25	<b>situation</b>
178:16	22:3 195:10	181:23	24:21 96:21
<b>share</b>	221:6,7	182:20	113:8 134:4
85:11 156:5	<b>shows</b>	187:10,13,	<b>situations</b>
205:20	202:15	22,25 188:3,	149:15
		10 189:5,12,	151:21

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>six-person</b> 58:25	119:11 120:7 128:8 142:4	<b>specializatio</b> <b>ns</b> 20:14	<b>splint</b> 128:17
<b>size</b> 171:19 178:16	153:12 157:19 159:24	<b>specific</b> 31:3 33:15 34:13 44:9 72:17 85:16, 17 89:13 90:1 97:13 114:1 122:25 128:3 145:23 152:15 153:19 155:22 156:9 158:3,18 164:11,23 181:3	<b>split</b> 89:6,9,10 90:17,20,21, 25 91:2,3,7, 9,22 92:1,2 93:7 94:13, 16 95:18,19, 22 103:13, 14,15,19 104:6,15 111:6,7 114:20,22 115:24 116:1 123:8 124:3, 8 126:10,15 128:19 132:2,10,11, 14 133:8,13, 23 134:7 138:15 149:19 151:20 156:2,12,15 158:8 173:7, 8,17 174:5 183:2,20,24 185:7 193:17 207:25 208:4 213:10 214:11,12,25 215:4 216:2, 9 221:19,20, 25 225:19
<b>skewed</b> 202:9	162:16,20 166:5 190:22 191:4 206:18	<b>specifically</b> 32:23 48:18 49:15 91:18 94:18 109:13 112:17 114:3 126:4 134:9 156:11 171:21 172:24 173:23 187:23 217:9	
<b>Skipping</b> 37:22	<b>sounds</b> 42:23 153:25 165:15	<b>specifics</b> 27:25 57:22 122:14,17,21 123:24 128:14	
<b>slice</b> 205:16	<b>sources</b> 142:11	<b>speculation</b> 195:20	<b>splits</b> 158:11 179:1 184:10 185:8 193:15,16 205:25 206:7 220:23
<b>slightly</b> 84:11 134:20	<b>south</b> 226:17	<b>speaking</b> 109:7 194:11	<b>splitting</b> 91:15 92:10 124:10 127:25 173:11 178:15 183:1 193:18
<b>sliver</b> 204:10,17	<b>southern</b> 204:10	<b>special</b> 55:9,14 61:14 62:14 79:14 83:15 84:3 85:7 98:15,19,25 99:19 106:11,16 107:12 110:13 174:24 175:8 179:10,24 180:4 195:7	
<b>small</b> 215:23	<b>southwestern</b> 174:14	<b>spell</b> 77:18	
<b>smaller</b> 225:18	<b>space</b> 151:15	<b>spend</b> 60:25 192:24	
<b>snippets</b> 90:8	<b>spaced</b> 55:4,5	<b>spending</b> 62:9	
<b>social</b> 154:8 157:2	<b>speak</b> 13:17 16:11 40:10,14 70:15 119:25 120:10 198:4 200:16	<b>spent</b> 61:18,23 80:25 81:2 90:12	
<b>socioeconomic</b> 34:20 175:16	<b>speaker</b> 120:5	<b>spill</b> 194:19	
<b>software</b> 33:9,14 76:22,24 77:1,14,24 78:1,10,13 82:3,4,12, 19,24	<b>speaking</b> 109:7 194:11		
<b>sole</b> 170:10	<b>special</b> 55:9,14 61:14 62:14 79:14 83:15 84:3 85:7 98:15,19,25 99:19 106:11,16 107:12 110:13 174:24 175:8 179:10,24 180:4 195:7		
<b>solely</b> 96:10,24 133:23	<b>speaking</b> 109:7 194:11		
<b>solutions</b> 123:11	<b>special</b> 55:9,14 61:14 62:14 79:14 83:15 84:3 85:7 98:15,19,25 99:19 106:11,16 107:12 110:13 174:24 175:8 179:10,24 180:4 195:7		
<b>somebody's</b> 90:22	<b>special</b> 55:9,14 61:14 62:14 79:14 83:15 84:3 85:7 98:15,19,25 99:19 106:11,16 107:12 110:13 174:24 175:8 179:10,24 180:4 195:7		
<b>sort</b> 20:3 29:9,21 44:9 46:6 71:20 82:23 89:1 107:8, 25 112:1	<b>special</b> 55:9,14 61:14 62:14 79:14 83:15 84:3 85:7 98:15,19,25 99:19 106:11,16 107:12 110:13 174:24 175:8 179:10,24 180:4 195:7		

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

214:21	101:5 122:20	140:15,22	<b>study</b>
220:11	137:9 148:6	141:3 144:19	19:18
<b>spoke</b>	150:5 151:5	146:6 150:6	<b>styled</b>
29:2,3,8	182:21 209:3	151:5 152:6	201:23
40:11,17	222:14	157:13	<b>subdivisions</b>
<b>spot</b>	<b>state</b>	158:21 165:6	152:8 157:5
227:19	9:3,19 11:21	166:24 170:6	<b>subjectively</b>
<b>spread</b>	12:13,22	<b>statewide</b>	153:15
146:20	18:8 22:2	64:19 65:9	<b>submit</b>
<b>spring</b>	25:17 52:5	<b>statistical</b>	38:20,21
59:22	53:15,23	217:3	168:19
<b>St</b>	54:11,12	<b>stay</b>	<b>submitted</b>
162:5 220:14	56:18 59:22	152:14	38:2,7 47:4,
<b>staff</b>	60:1 64:13,	<b>step</b>	11 48:8
24:1 68:24	20 65:11	18:6 67:13,	83:14 84:3
70:18,19	73:12 75:2	23 196:7	98:21 101:5
84:7 120:1	76:7,10,16,	<b>steps</b>	110:1,10
121:9,11	17 77:6,13	195:14 222:7	174:24
129:6,19,22	78:4,17	<b>sticking</b>	178:24 179:5
131:3,8,14	81:8,16,23	170:9 174:9	182:2,11
134:11,18	82:10,13	<b>stipulated</b>	<b>submitting</b>
<b>staffs</b>	86:14 90:4	169:6,16,18	98:18
200:18	113:12	<b>stipulation</b>	<b>subordinates</b>
<b>stand</b>	116:6,7	9:6	144:20
200:19	137:14	<b>stipulations</b>	<b>subpoena</b>
<b>standpoint</b>	165:10	11:6 170:1,3	14:11,16
74:2	170:16	<b>stood</b>	<b>subsequent</b>
<b>start</b>	194:25	30:17	189:5 223:5
45:18,20,23	201:5,21	<b>stop</b>	<b>subsequently</b>
56:25 60:3	202:15,18	191:6	224:21 226:4
64:12,22	203:2	<b>straight</b>	<b>subset</b>
65:3 94:6	<b>state's</b>	132:4	121:9
194:16 209:8	41:3 78:12	<b>straws</b>	<b>substantial</b>
<b>started</b>	80:4 201:25	25:3	26:8 112:13
55:12,16	<b>state-wide</b>	<b>strength</b>	<b>substantive</b>
60:23 65:16	41:12 56:17	141:1 142:25	29:18 108:10
66:20 94:9	<b>stated</b>	<b>strong</b>	<b>substantively</b>
97:22,23	38:10 58:8	145:1,3	57:21
194:18	85:19 166:14	<b>strongly</b>	<b>subtract</b>
206:15	170:7 189:8	104:1	146:2
212:12	195:5	<b>structured</b>	<b>subtracted</b>
226:2,3,5,13	<b>statement</b>	87:25	102:14
<b>starting</b>	118:4 203:24	<b>stuck</b>	<b>subtracting</b>
27:12 39:18	204:3	46:16	98:2 145:12
40:4,7 66:2	<b>states</b>	<b>studies</b>	<b>subtractions</b>
79:3 80:1	9:15 24:12	20:8	166:9
93:23 94:1,3	26:8 59:6		
	139:17		

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>successful</b>	141:20	47:16 63:5,	123:7,9
44:13	142:13	10,12 65:19	124:2,14,20
<b>sufficient</b>	143:22	67:13 81:18,	125:21
141:25	144:13	24 95:17	126:9,12,14,
<b>suggest</b>	145:23,25	97:5 104:4	16 127:6,18,
37:9 168:13	147:1 148:17	111:15 113:9	24 128:5,7
<b>suggested</b>	149:2	121:25 122:1	130:6,8,11,
185:15	150:12,14,16	123:16	16,18
211:23	151:11,25	127:10 137:8	142:17,18
212:14 214:2	154:23	148:3 160:20	163:20
<b>suggestions</b>	155:9,23	167:6	168:22
29:16 75:10	156:14,19	175:11,16	195:13 219:7
211:18	164:18 171:7	177:20	<b>talking</b>
<b>sum</b>	172:6	195:14 196:7	18:7 29:12
222:21	184:19,22	197:9 208:16	40:15 48:2,3
<b>summer</b>	199:9,10	209:6	57:20 66:2
106:7	204:19	215:11,12	83:22 92:14
<b>Sumpter</b>	205:5,8	218:4 219:10	93:6 98:11
155:2	209:15	223:6	100:14
<b>support</b>	211:12 216:7	<b>taken</b>	109:8,10
94:23 145:2	221:15,16	65:23 96:7	122:25
<b>suppose</b>	225:7,21	122:6 187:5	134:23 158:7
154:9 189:1	227:1,5	197:15	173:18
<b>supposed</b>	<b>surprisingly</b>	215:10	196:12 198:6
56:11 178:10	125:1	228:21	200:13
<b>supreme</b>	<b>surrounding</b>	<b>takes</b>	204:19
202:11	214:17	80:20 81:14	208:19
<b>sure</b>	<b>swapping</b>	158:14 167:4	<b>talks</b>
16:13 21:9	211:25	<b>taking</b>	116:14
23:13 30:1	<b>swear</b>	18:6 41:1	<b>tangibly</b>
32:5 33:8	11:2	<b>talk</b>	92:6
37:2,3,4,25	<b>Switching</b>	28:15 59:9,	<b>team</b>
40:24 42:19	210:9	24 84:7	21:12 154:9
43:6 44:6,	<b>sworn</b>	88:16 90:9	176:4
13,16,22	11:4	105:18 114:7	<b>Teams</b>
45:11 48:18	<b>system</b>	116:15 125:3	70:2
63:11 65:20	180:11	129:6 131:4	<b>technically</b>
81:21 95:12		137:13 143:7	18:21 22:14
100:7 111:4	<b>T</b>	147:13	70:2 132:12
115:19		168:20 169:1	<b>telephone</b>
117:14	<b>table</b>	214:15 224:2	18:23
119:10	194:12	<b>talked</b>	<b>tell</b>
125:22	202:14 215:6	15:8 29:17	44:19 49:14
130:12	217:4	68:3,4 90:4	95:13 118:11
136:12	<b>take</b>	104:24	122:21
138:11	13:22 20:4	114:14	123:24
140:7,11	26:7 34:14	115:4,11,13	134:24
		116:2,22	138:19

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

177:17	<b>test</b>	153:11,24	192:10,12,21
184:22,24,25	92:21 133:19	156:18	193:3,6,7,9,
185:3,10	<b>testified</b>	157:24	11,15,17,24
186:12 188:9	11:4	190:13 191:5	196:1 197:8,
199:12	<b>testify</b>	221:1 224:16	9 204:14
202:18	18:1	<b>think</b>	205:19
204:22	<b>testifying</b>	13:1 21:22	207:10,25
210:22	11:24	29:18,19	208:18 209:1
213:1,22	<b>testimony</b>	31:16 32:18	210:6 212:22
218:22	98:17 99:19	35:14 36:20	217:10,15,
<b>telling</b>	204:23 205:2	42:1 43:1	16,17
209:17 217:7	210:11	47:2 52:11	218:12,20
218:5	222:9,21	58:18 59:6	225:7 228:5,
<b>tem</b>	223:16 225:8	60:17 62:1	13
120:5	<b>thank</b>	63:22 65:16	<b>third</b>
<b>ten</b>	11:17 63:25	70:6 77:9,14	152:5 156:21
23:20 24:7	136:19,21	90:19 94:4	<b>Thompson</b>
38:14,18	171:10	96:13 97:2	10:6 11:9,18
39:9 44:18	173:19,21	103:20 104:7	14:8,13,15
45:4 46:9,	202:13	107:20	21:25 46:22
12,23 47:7,9	204:20	108:24	109:1,16
50:15 162:18	215:15	109:2,6	121:14,21
180:13	228:7,9,25	111:23,24	122:1 169:5,
191:20 207:5	<b>Thanks</b>	113:17,20	11 170:2
223:6	14:17	116:17	171:2,5,10
<b>ten-minute</b>	<b>theory</b>	117:8,9	173:19
90:8	55:13 56:8	118:22,25	177:4,15
<b>tens</b>	92:9	119:2 120:4	195:23
102:18	<b>thing</b>	121:14 125:3	197:18
205:12	31:22 67:10,	126:24	228:13
<b>term</b>	15 68:2	131:15,25	<b>thought</b>
156:22 157:3	115:1 117:13	134:14,21,	31:21 34:8
<b>terms</b>	124:15	22,25 138:5,	88:24 89:17
34:12 55:2	125:21	9 139:11,20	116:19 125:5
60:25 61:18	157:20 179:3	148:5,21	129:14
62:1 71:16	181:1 186:19	149:10	130:9,13
74:22 80:14	208:19	157:16 160:5	131:18
108:10	<b>things</b>	166:22 168:4	133:10 185:1
126:17	36:3 62:13,	171:15,19	202:15,19
151:17 168:7	22 72:25	173:8 177:17	226:5,11,13
172:5,20	73:23 89:12,	178:13,21	<b>thoughts</b>
193:12	22 91:14	180:1,16	84:12
200:13	104:2,24	181:20	<b>thousands</b>
204:12 216:6	105:22 111:8	183:19,23	102:17,18
<b>Terri</b>	114:13	184:3 185:5,	205:12
125:6 217:7	116:2,9,22	7 186:7,8,18	<b>three</b>
220:1	146:17 148:1	188:12,14	15:16 18:22
	152:21	190:9,12	23:9,19 36:9
		191:7,14	

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

41:11 66:16	121:16	<b>told</b>	<b>trial</b>
84:25 89:7,	122:5, 8, 24	58:18 87:12	12:20 18:1
10 91:15	123:1 129:5	118:12	<b>tribal</b>
92:10 93:8	136:14	131:3, 7, 15	157:2, 6, 9
94:13, 17	145:18	136:22, 24	<b>trip</b>
95:18 105:25	161:25	138:25 139:7	69:12, 23
111:19, 21	162:22 163:6	164:5, 13	70:13
116:17	164:1 182:5	185:4 186:13	<b>trips</b>
126:16 154:4	187:19	197:23	63:5
169:19	192:4, 25	198:21 199:2	<b>trouble</b>
181:24	196:11	203:1 204:25	151:6 198:2
182:14	197:14, 17, 18	210:16	<b>true</b>
185:24	218:12, 21	<b>Toni</b>	22:8 26:3
189:6, 12, 23	226:3, 5, 11	203:25	39:18 93:3,
190:1, 12	228:14, 16,	205:20	18 215:19
191:9, 10	20, 23 229:3	<b>top</b>	222:17
192:13 207:6	<b>timeline</b>	25:14 36:3	225:22
226:16	51:1 56:11,	49:6 53:6	<b>trump</b>
<b>three-judge</b>	14 68:6	130:23	149:15
26:10 199:13	98:11 109:21	161:18	<b>trust</b>
221:4	<b>timelines</b>	<b>total</b>	74:5
<b>tied</b>	71:8	33:17, 18	<b>trusted</b>
146:14	<b>times</b>	55:22 74:4	74:6
<b>ties</b>	12:18 65:14	83:2 97:25	<b>truthfully</b>
97:15	87:18 109:7,	98:5, 6, 9	12:3
<b>time</b>	12 127:6	99:25 137:15	<b>try</b>
9:17 13:17	129:25	145:14 146:1	45:14 78:25
17:17 27:18	215:22	<b>town</b>	90:24 157:14
31:21 37:13	<b>timing</b>	70:13 87:22	158:22
47:17 52:11	74:25	<b>traced</b>	196:13 209:9
55:10 56:6	<b>tiny</b>	39:13	225:24
60:23, 25	204:10, 17	<b>trade-offs</b>	<b>trying</b>
61:17 62:8, 9	205:24	155:14	27:22 62:5
63:3, 6, 8, 10	<b>Tish</b>	<b>traditional</b>	66:10 91:24
65:22, 25	10:21	146:1	130:20
67:1, 5 70:6,	<b>title</b>	<b>transcript</b>	132:14, 15
11 74:19	21:1	203:20	133:23
75:14, 15, 19,	<b>titled</b>	<b>translated</b>	146:16, 18
22, 25 78:18	169:16	82:12	148:21
79:25 80:8,	<b>today</b>	<b>travel</b>	157:20
21, 25 81:2,	12:3, 6, 10, 14	63:8	158:10, 17
7, 11, 19, 24	13:5 14:19	<b>tread</b>	173:10
83:14 84:22	15:5, 22	45:15	186:21
87:22 90:11	17:8, 11, 14,	<b>tremendous</b>	204:11
94:17 105:24	17 170:13	89:4	205:23
106:24	180:8 199:10	<b>tremendously</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>
110:21	200:7 221:6,	29:18	15:10, 11, 17
116:13	7		

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

17:4 87:25	37:5,6,12,16	122:11 201:6	<b>understood</b>
110:5	49:18 52:14	<b>Uh-huh</b>	13:11 28:25
<b>tune</b>	54:9 59:23	148:9	31:5 42:11
68:10	72:7 74:21	<b>ultimate</b>	82:11 109:16
<b>tuned</b>	85:1,5 86:16	207:17	139:5 179:14
123:17	89:11 95:19,	<b>ultimately</b>	181:22 220:4
<b>turn</b>	22 97:9	31:10 51:8	225:16
66:14 98:22	99:12 103:19	76:8 110:15	226:22
145:15	106:15	196:10,16	<b>unhappy</b>
<b>turned</b>	111:23,24	<b>undergraduate</b>	185:22
36:14,17	112:2 117:16	19:14	<b>United</b>
73:4 76:15	125:9,19	<b>underneath</b>	9:15 139:17
102:18	126:2,15	224:3	141:2
123:15,17	127:25	<b>underpopulate</b>	<b>universities</b>
124:10 135:4	128:13	<b>d</b>	104:2 114:11
142:16	132:12	45:3,6 66:11	115:17,18
143:19 175:1	133:12,15	70:25 95:24	<b>university</b>
226:8	136:11	114:7	19:13 103:19
<b>Turning</b>	149:10,17,	<b>underpopulati</b>	115:21,25
162:13 163:9	21,24 150:16	<b>on</b>	116:4
<b>turnout</b>	161:6,9	67:17	<b>unofficial</b>
35:7 176:6	181:6,13,17	<b>understand</b>	57:5,8 64:7,
<b>turns</b>	182:13,14	11:23 13:7	10 67:16
72:10 216:22	185:17	33:8 111:20	106:7
<b>Turrill</b>	189:5,6,12,	139:18	<b>unquote</b>
10:4 42:24	23 190:1	204:11	180:12
<b>Tuscaloosa</b>	191:5,7	209:23	186:22
96:4,8,13,16	192:13,19	210:10 219:9	<b>update</b>
115:11,20	193:4,5,6	225:8	38:20 39:4
127:20,21	194:5 196:24	<b>understanding</b>	86:23 88:3,
128:3 162:18	198:18	12:2 28:2	23
163:22	210:23	39:20 53:12,	<b>updated</b>
192:23 195:3	211:10	24 76:12	28:4 57:10
209:9 211:24	213:9,12	111:21 112:9	87:2,23
212:1,2	<b>type</b>	139:21	<b>updates</b>
213:7,8,13	35:1 65:10	140:4,6	88:4
214:4 216:19	79:1 105:1	141:8,12,21,	<b>updating</b>
220:14	175:23	23,24 142:10	38:17
221:19,24	<b>types</b>	145:8,10	<b>upload</b>
224:18,19	78:6	146:9 149:8	83:7
<b>TV</b>	<b>typing</b>	150:8 151:9	<b>uploaded</b>
227:19	13:14,16	152:10	82:5,20,22
<b>twice</b>		157:17	<b>urging</b>
79:11	<b>U</b>	158:24	211:9
<b>two</b>		159:17,18,20	<b>usable</b>
20:9 23:21	<b>U.S.</b>	168:2,5,6	65:10
26:7 30:5	87:13 103:6	208:14	
	119:23	225:13,14	



Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>useless</b> 64:15	97:15 124:22 170:3 181:1	33:2 39:8 73:7 97:4	<b>waited</b> 71:16 208:6
<b>Usual</b> 11:6	201:5 221:5	114:14 170:15 182:11 217:25 218:7	<b>waiting</b> 90:9
<b>V</b>	<b>vi</b> 167:1	<b>Voters'</b> 217:14	<b>walk</b> 76:21 88:15 109:21 148:23 150:4 182:19
<b>vacation</b> 63:6	<b>vice</b> 149:16	<b>votes</b> 227:7	<b>walked</b> 88:18,21
<b>vaguely</b> 27:25 141:17	<b>VIDEOGRAPHER</b> 9:11 11:1 65:21,24 122:4,7 197:13,16 228:19,22 229:2	<b>voting</b> 31:22 32:6, 17 33:18 34:3,8,15 35:10 44:7, 10 49:7 74:10 83:2 99:10 105:21 112:17,20,22 113:7 117:6 119:12,22 135:7 140:23 141:1,2,4, 16,19 142:14,20,25 143:11 144:5,9,14, 25 145:5 149:12,25 157:5 165:4, 12 166:12, 17,20 167:8 175:12,17 185:14 189:3 195:11,17 216:23	<b>Walker</b> 9:24 11:7, 10,12 12:7, 9,13 14:12, 14,17,24 15:6 16:18 19:21 22:1 33:5 37:15 46:20 48:2, 16 50:23 77:10,20 88:23 99:16 106:25 107:9,22 108:3,15,16 109:5,18 113:13 116:7 121:19,24 122:3 136:12 138:23 139:8 144:3,10 162:17 168:24 169:1,9,14 170:24 171:4 173:14 176:23 177:1,5,14, 17,20,23,25 178:8,11 181:20 184:25 185:3 187:8 195:19 196:20,22 197:3,23 198:1,6,9, 12,25
<b>valuable</b> 64:18,19	<b>view</b> 27:22 159:12	<b>W</b>	
<b>varied</b> 84:23	<b>views</b> 152:23	<b>Waggoner</b> 180:19 190:15 191:8,25 192:8,13	
<b>various</b> 21:12,16 29:13 44:18 47:3 54:20 55:4 73:22 86:24 98:23 102:14 105:10 143:25 145:15 149:9,15	<b>violate</b> 202:11	<b>Wagner</b> 190:25	
<b>vast</b> 80:16 161:10 162:10 181:8	<b>Virginia</b> 18:16 22:15 23:6,23 24:6,10	<b>wait</b> 13:17 60:1	
<b>verbal</b> 43:21 44:2	<b>virtually</b> 10:10 64:15 83:17 187:14		
<b>verbally</b> 43:18 148:10	<b>visitors</b> 70:10		
<b>versa</b> 149:16	<b>voices</b> 126:2		
<b>version</b> 23:11 84:16 110:12,14 173:9,15,16 190:23 191:11	<b>vote</b> 139:15,19 140:13 149:11,25 155:18 165:4,23,24 167:8 185:15 204:15		
<b>versions</b> 191:4	<b>voted</b> 110:4		
<b>versus</b> 9:13 12:21 25:11 81:1, 13 84:9	<b>voter</b> 35:7 42:15 75:21,24 176:6		
	<b>voters</b> 32:8,13,20		

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

199:19,21	223:25	<b>weekends</b>	<b>Wiregrass</b>
202:21	224:2,9,15	79:21	161:17
204:2,24	<b>wanting</b>	<b>weeks</b>	<b>witness</b>
209:15,22	93:7	63:2,13	9:7 11:2
210:4 213:2	<b>Washington</b>	105:20	16:13 19:10,
216:17,25	60:2,14	<b>went</b>	22 34:25
217:2	200:9,17	31:10 33:25	77:5 121:22
228:17,24	<b>water</b>	45:23 59:14,	169:13
<b>want</b>	45:15 148:20	16 61:11,13	177:24 178:9
11:10 25:2	151:7	69:14 70:8	185:1 198:7
27:2 50:16	<b>way</b>	84:5,14	202:22 218:1
61:4 65:19	18:1 24:16	107:20	228:15
72:6,8 89:6	28:24 62:11	114:16 120:3	<b>witness'</b>
90:17 92:20	81:9 91:12	122:14	173:15
94:22 99:8	95:25 104:20	134:21	<b>woman</b>
103:14	110:20	192:22 193:9	43:25
121:20	111:16 121:6	214:23	<b>Women</b>
122:18,24	127:11,17	222:22	182:11
131:3,4	132:2 179:5	<b>west</b>	217:14,25
132:9 137:13	182:3 199:23	125:24	218:6
169:9,25	209:16	172:22 199:7	<b>wonder</b>
171:7	210:13,15	200:1 221:5	216:21
182:19,25	218:16 222:7	<b>western</b>	<b>wonderful</b>
183:15 185:1	227:2,9	130:22	105:22
204:4 209:25	<b>ways</b>	186:21	<b>word</b>
215:18 225:7	89:10 91:15	<b>whatnot</b>	60:6 151:6
<b>wanted</b>	92:10 93:8	125:17	171:23
29:12 34:11	95:18,19	<b>whatsoever</b>	215:12 218:4
40:24 43:10	126:16	28:10	<b>words</b>
45:11 72:8,	128:13	<b>Whichever</b>	159:23
18,23,24	199:22 216:8	53:8 188:6	222:13
78:18 89:15,	<b>week</b>	<b>white</b>	<b>work</b>
17,20 99:1,	15:1,12	33:2	20:3,20,21
4,11 103:20,	61:10 76:18	<b>Whitfield</b>	26:11,12,15,
22 115:16,	79:10,11,12,	104:7	25 30:24
18,19 116:1	13 82:5 84:3	<b>wholesale</b>	40:23 54:9
117:7,10,20	87:24 98:14,	39:10	56:15 58:22
118:19	21,25 99:18	<b>whomever</b>	59:9 62:25
119:13	101:5 103:4	41:18	78:19 79:21
125:22,25	105:16	<b>widen</b>	129:13
130:23	106:11	132:7,16	132:20 134:6
148:17	107:12,20	<b>Wilcox</b>	153:5 158:15
152:13 156:4	110:13	155:3	206:16,24
183:1 197:8	113:21 118:9	<b>Winston</b>	<b>work-wise</b>
210:12	131:1 135:3	162:17	62:13,18
219:17,20	174:24 175:8	<b>Wire</b>	<b>workable</b>
220:5,7,22	195:7	161:15	76:15
222:25			

Randy Hinaman  
December 09, 2021

<b>worked</b> 23:22,24 24:11 26:15 27:16 31:7 92:11 195:3 210:20 212:15 224:23	81:13,20 82:7,21 83:21 87:7 89:3 95:23 96:11 104:14 109:18 116:5 119:2 123:7 127:6 135:8 143:18 146:11 154:7,24 157:19 162:25 172:6 173:18 180:24 182:7 188:21 189:7 190:17 192:8 194:3 205:18 214:11,13 215:11,15,22 220:13,25 226:21	138:12,16, 19,25 139:1 183:6 188:11,16 190:9 194:4 197:24 198:16,21 199:3,16 200:4,8,23 201:2 202:19 203:5 205:25 215:5,20 216:10 223:9 225:10,12,15	
<b>working</b> 23:17 24:18 28:6,8,13,14 29:14 30:21 38:19 52:14 57:13,17 58:24 62:22 63:2 64:12 79:25 89:12 206:10		<b>zoom</b> 42:21 68:17 69:3,4,7,9, 17,19 70:1,2 83:21 84:6, 13,15 85:8	
<b>works</b> 74:1 110:20 132:23,25 169:12			
<b>worth</b> 73:2	<b>year</b> 51:20 171:1		
<b>worthy</b> 92:10	<b>years</b> 13:2 18:20, 22 20:9 23:9,20 24:7,8 31:2 33:11,22,24 38:14,18 39:9 44:18 45:4,14 46:10,12,23 47:7,9 50:15 162:18 200:6 207:5 223:6 226:9		
<b>writing</b> 153:16			
<b>written</b> 43:19			
<b>wrong</b> 38:22 193:8			
<b>Y</b>			
<b>y'all</b> 121:20 171:9	<b>Youth</b> 20:6		
<b>yeah</b> 16:5 20:1 23:5,13 31:14 35:14, 16 38:16 39:15 42:6 43:8 48:25 56:17 61:22 72:16,19 77:12 79:19			
	<b>Z</b>		
	<b>zero</b> 73:14 84:24 102:9 128:17 134:7 137:23,25		

# EX. 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

EVAN MILLIGAN, et al.,

*Plaintiffs,*

v.

JOHN H. MERRILL, et al.,

*Defendants.*

Civil Case No. 2:21-CV-01530-AMM

**PLAINTIFFS' AMENDED NOTICE OF  
DEPOSITION FOR RANDY HINAMAN**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, pursuant to Rule 30(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs Evan Milligan, Khadidah Stone, Adia Winfrey, Letetia Jackson, Shalela Dowdy, Greater Birmingham Ministries, and the Alabama State Conference of the NAACP, (collectively, "Plaintiffs") will take the deposition of Mr. Randy Hinaman. The deposition will commence on December 9, 2021, at 9:00 am CDT, at 105 Tallapoosa Street, Suite 200, Montgomery, AL 36104 (or at such other time and place as the parties may mutually agree upon). The deposition will be recorded stenographically by a certified court reporter, and may be recorded by video and audio by a certified videographer. The deposition will take place in-person and/or by videoconference and will continue from day to day, or according to a schedule mutually agreed upon by the parties, until completed.



david.dunn@hoganlovells.com

harmony.gbe@hoganlovells.com

Blayne R. Thompson\*  
HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP  
609 Main St., Suite 4200  
Houston, TX 77002  
(713) 632-1400  
blayne.thompson@hoganlovells.com

\*Motion for admission *pro hac vice* to be filed  
\*\*Admitted *pro hac vice*  
^Request for admission to the Northern District of Alaban

*Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

Janette McCarthy Wallace\*  
Anthony Ashton\* Anna-  
Kathryn Barnes\*  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE  
(NAACP)  
4805 Mount Hope Drive  
Baltimore, MD 21215  
(410) 580-5777  
jlouard@naacpnet.org  
aashton@naacpnet.org  
abarnes@naacpnet.org  
*Attorneys for Plaintiff Alabama  
State Conference of the NAACP*

# EX. 2

AO 88A (Rev. 12/20) Subpoena to Testify at a Deposition in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Northern District of Alabama



EVAN MILLIGAN, et al.,

Plaintiff

v.

JOHN H. MERRILL, et al.

Defendant

Civil Action No. 2:21-cv-01530-AMM

SUBPOENA TO TESTIFY AT A DEPOSITION IN A CIVIL ACTION

To:

Randy Hinaman

(Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed)

Testimony: YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear at the time, date, and place set forth below to testify at a deposition to be taken in this civil action. If you are an organization, you must promptly confer in good faith with the party serving this subpoena about the following matters, or those set forth in an attachment, and you must designate one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or designate other persons who consent to testify on your behalf about these matters:

Table with 2 columns: Place (105 Tallapoosa Street, Suite 200, Montgomery, AL 36104) and Date and Time (12/09/2021 9:00 am)

The deposition will be recorded by this method: court reporter/videographer

Production: You, or your representatives, must also bring with you to the deposition the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and must permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material:

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached - Rule 45(c), relating to the place of compliance; Rule 45(d), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and (g), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

Date: 12/03/2021

CLERK OF COURT

OR

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Attorney's signature

The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the attorney representing (name of party) Evan Milligan, et al., Plaintiffs, who issues or requests this subpoena, are:

Sidney Jackson, Esq.; 301 19th St. N., Birmingham, AL 35203; sjackson@wigginschilts.com; 205-314-0500

Notice to the person who issues or requests this subpoena

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things before trial, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party in this case before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).





AO 88A (Rev. 12/20) Subpoena to Testify at a Deposition in a Civil Action (Page 3)

**Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)****(c) Place of Compliance.**

(1) *For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition.* A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

- (A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or
- (B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person
  - (i) is a party or a party's officer; or
  - (ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

(2) *For Other Discovery.* A subpoena may command:

- (A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
- (B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

**(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.**

(1) *Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions.* A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

(2) *Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.*

(A) *Appearance Not Required.* A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) *Objections.* A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

- (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.
- (ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

(3) *Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.*

(A) *When Required.* On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:

- (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
- (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) *When Permitted.* To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

(i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

(C) *Specifying Conditions as an Alternative.* In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

- (i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and
- (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

**(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.**

(1) *Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information.* These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) *Documents.* A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) *Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified.* If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) *Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form.* The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) *Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information.* The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) *Claiming Privilege or Protection.*

(A) *Information Withheld.* A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

- (i) expressly make the claim; and
- (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) *Information Produced.* If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(g) *Contempt.*

The court for the district where compliance is required—and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court—may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.

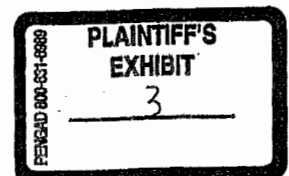
For access to subpoena materials, see Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a) Committee Note (2013).

# EX. 3

HINAMAN INC

Randy Hinaman  
Hinaman and Company, Inc.  
703 Day Lane, Alexandria, VA 22314  
703.549.6760 [sharhl@comcast.net](mailto:sharhl@comcast.net)

1989 – Present	Owner and principal -- Hinaman & Company, Inc. A general political consulting firm specializing in developing a winning strategy and assembling a campaign team for a select number of political clients. The firm's present and former clients include (partial list): Congressman Jo Bonner (R-AL-01) Congressman Bob Goodlatte (R-VA-06) Senator John Warner (R-VA) Senator Jeff Sessions (R-AL) Congressman Sonny Callahan (R-AL-01) Congressman Herb Batemen (R-VA-01) Congressman Tom Lewis (R-FL-12) Lieutenant Governor John Hager (R-VA) National Republican Congressional Committee All 7 Alabama Congressmen for redistricting 2011 Citizens for Fair Representation (AL) All 8 Republican Congressmen in VA for redistricting 2012 American Dental Association
1985 – 1988	Chief of Staff, Congressman Sonny Callahan (R-AL-01)
1984	Campaign Manager, Sonny Callahan for Congress
1984	Campaign Manager, Congressman Tom Lewis (R-FL-12)
1983	State Director – Roanoke Office, U. S. Senator Paul Trible (R-VA)
1982	Campaign Manager, Herb Bateman for Congress (R-VA-1)
1981	Campaign Manager, Herb Bateman for Lt. Governor
1980	Campaign Manager, Stan Parris for Congress (R-VA-08)
1979 – 1980	National Field Director – Youth Campaign, Reagan for President
1979	National Fieldman, Young Republican National Federation



# EX. 4

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA,  
NORTHERN DIVISION**

ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE )  
BLACK CAUCUS, et al., )  
 )  
Plaintiffs, )

Case No. 2:12-cv-691  
WKW-MHT-WHP

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, et al., )  
 )  
Defendants. )

DEMETRIUS NEWTON, et al., )  
 )  
Plaintiffs, )

v. )  
THE STATE OF ALABAMA, et al., )  
 )  
Defendants. )

Case No. 2:12-cv-1081  
WKW-MHT-WHP

**DECLARATION OF RANDY HINAMAN**

1. My name is Randy Hinaman. I am over the age of 21 years, have personal knowledge of the facts set forth, and am competent to testify regarding them.

2. I have substantial experience in drafting redistricting plans in Alabama, including drawing the congressional plan adopted by the three-



4. In drawing the lines for all the new districts, I used information conveyed to me by Senator Dial, Representative McClendon, and individual legislators to try to make sure we accommodated the legislators' wishes to the extent possible. I did make recommendations, including the recommendations to move HD 53 from Birmingham to Huntsville and to make HD 85 a majority-black district thereby increasing the total number of black-majority districts under the House plan to 28, but the decision to follow those recommendations was made by Representative McClendon, not by me.

5. Senator Dial gave me a map of the Birmingham-area black-majority Senate districts (SDs 18, 19, and 20) that I understood came from Senator Rodger Smitherman. That map did not include any demographic information with it, but when I looked at the neighborhoods included in the new district boundaries, I saw that the black population in the proposed new districts was about the same percentage as in the old districts. That map also split a number of precincts, which I input into the draft Senate plan as they came to me. I estimate that I used 90-95% of that map in drawing the lines for the Senate plan, with the changes coming around the edges of the districts. The decision to follow these recommendations was made by Senator Dial.

Even so, I estimate that I used a great deal of the map that I received from Representative McClendon. HD 73 was moved to Shelby County, the fastest growing county in Alabama and one whose existing House districts were all over-populated. Again the decision to follow these recommendations, including the recommendation to move HD 73 to Shelby County, was made by Representative McClendon, not by me.

8. I recommended that HD 53 be moved from Birmingham to Huntsville because all of the black-majority districts in Jefferson County were significantly under-populated, while there was a compact, contiguous group of black voters in the Huntsville area that was large enough to be a majority in a Shaw-compliant House district. While the black-majority districts in Jefferson County needed to gain population, adding white voters from the rest of Jefferson County posed a serious problem with retrogression. Something had to be done, and the solution was to move the population from one of the black-majority districts into the adjoining districts and ripple it through to the other black-majority districts. I was told that Representative Demetrius Newton was retiring, so I suggested rolling up HD 53, which he represented. Again, the decision to move HD 53 to Madison County, where it became a new black-majority House district with

majority districts, and the best place to get the additional population was by pushing south into SD 22 and east into SD 30. That would cause less disruption to other districts than pushing north and east toward Tuscaloosa. This also kept the African-American percentages nearly identical to what they had been. Pushing south had the additional benefit of putting the extra 19,000 people in SD 32 in Baldwin County into a district that met the allowable population deviation. As a result, the changes I proposed included pushing SD 22 further into Baldwin County. Senator Dial made the decision on how to fit these districts into the Senate plan, not me.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1746, I affirm that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

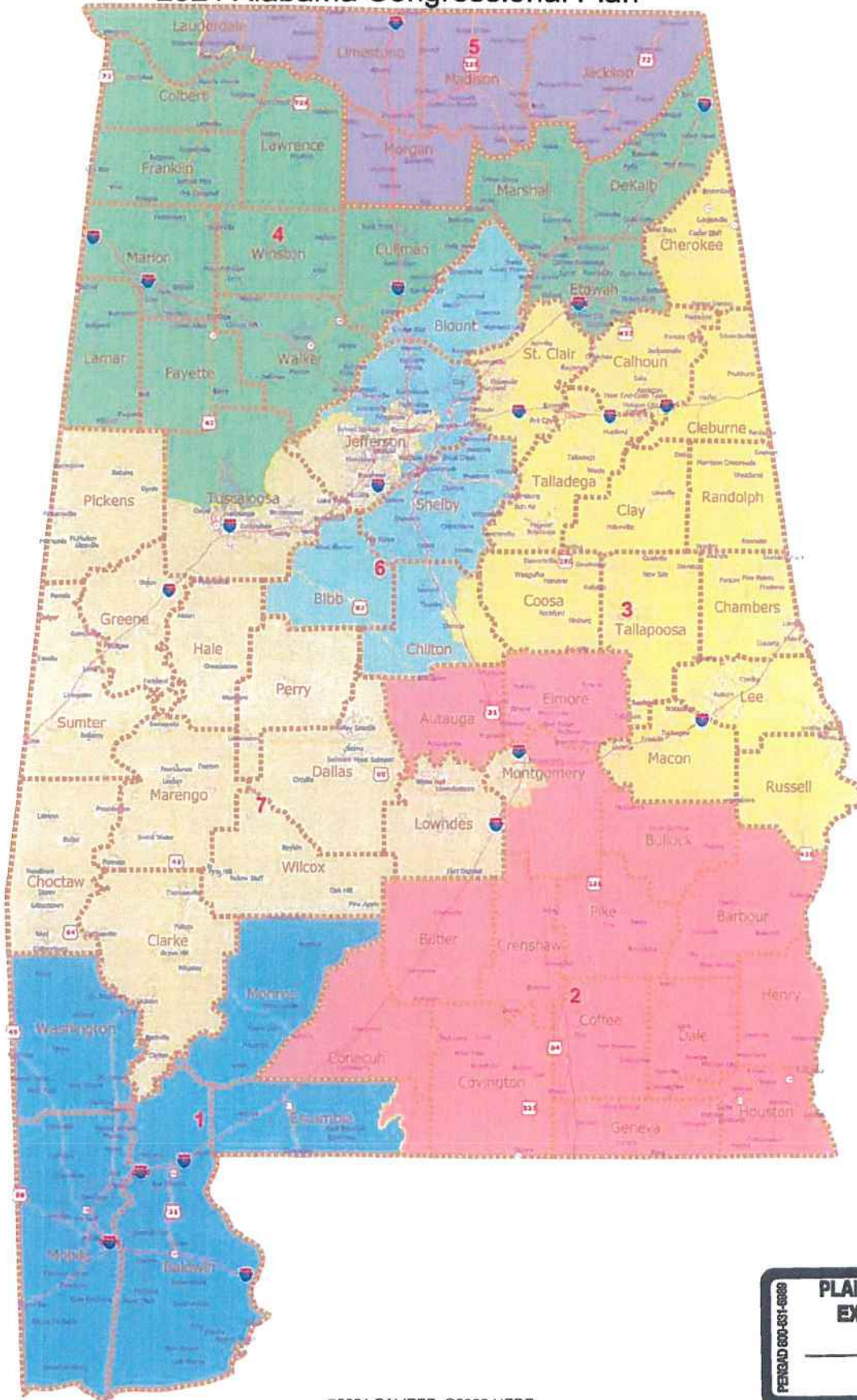
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Randy Hinaman", written over a horizontal line.

Randy Hinaman



# EX. 5

### 2021 Alabama Congressional Plan



©2021 CALIPER. ©2020 HERE

PLAINTIFF'S  
EXHIBIT  
5

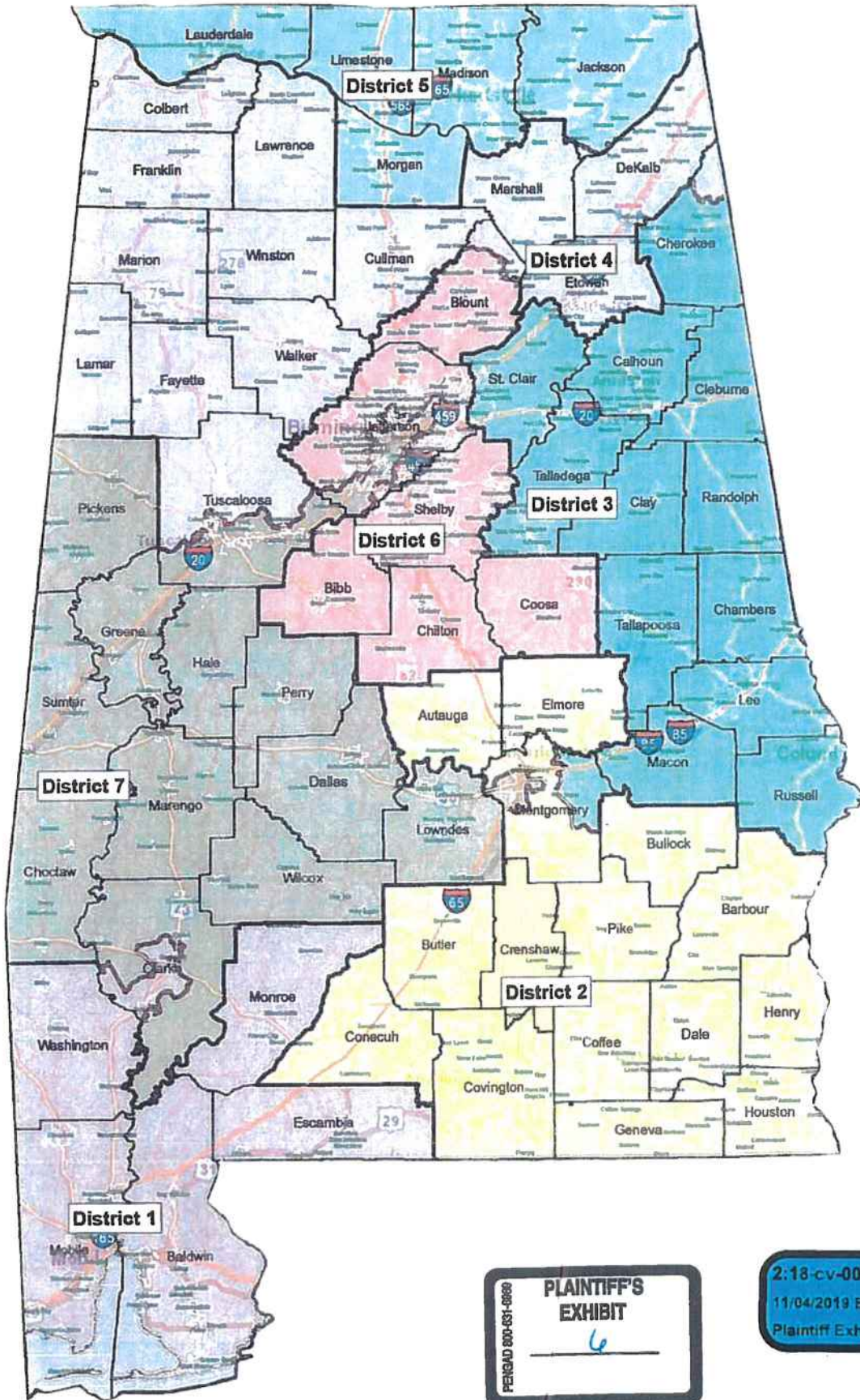
RC 000553

# EX. 6

# 2011 Congressional Districts

**FILED**

2019 Dec-04 PM 12:37  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
N.D. OF ALABAMA



PLAINTIFF'S  
EXHIBIT  
6

2:18-cv-00907-KOB  
11/04/2019 Bench Trial  
Plaintiff Exhibit No. 20

EX. 7

1 **REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING GUIDELINES**

2 **May 5, 2021**

3 **I. POPULATION**

4 The total Alabama state population, and the population of defined subunits  
5 thereof, as reported by the 2020 Census, shall be the permissible data base used  
6 for the development, evaluation, and analysis of proposed redistricting plans. It is  
7 the intention of this provision to exclude from use any census data, for the purpose  
8 of determining compliance with the one person, one vote requirement, other than  
9 that provided by the United States Census Bureau.

10 **II. CRITERIA FOR REDISTRICTING**

11 a. Districts shall comply with the United States Constitution, including the  
12 requirement that they equalize total population.

13 b. Congressional districts shall have minimal population deviation.

14 c. Legislative and state board of education districts shall be drawn to achieve  
15 substantial equality of population among the districts and shall not exceed an  
16 overall population deviation range of  $\pm 5\%$ .

17 d. A redistricting plan considered by the Reapportionment Committee shall  
18 comply with the one person, one vote principle of the Equal Protection Clause of  
19 the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

20 e. The Reapportionment Committee shall not approve a redistricting plan that  
21 does not comply with these population requirements.

22 f. Districts shall be drawn in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as  
23 amended. A redistricting plan shall have neither the purpose nor the effect of  
24 diluting minority voting strength, and shall comply with Section 2 of the Voting  
25 Rights Act and the United States Constitution.

26 g. No district will be drawn in a manner that subordinates race-neutral  
27 districting criteria to considerations of race, color, or membership in a language-  
28 minority group, except that race, color, or membership in a language-minority  
29 group may predominate over race-neutral districting criteria to comply with  
30 Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, provided there is a strong basis in evidence in  
31 support of such a race-based choice. A strong basis in evidence exists when there  
32 is good reason to believe that race must be used in order to satisfy the Voting Rights  
33 Act.



1 precincts, municipalities, tribal lands and reservations, or school districts. The  
2 discernment, weighing, and balancing of the varied factors that contribute to  
3 communities of interest is an intensely political process best carried out by elected  
4 representatives of the people.

5 (iv) The Legislature shall try to minimize the number of counties in each district.

6 (v) The Legislature shall try to preserve the cores of existing districts.

7 (vi) In establishing legislative districts, the Reapportionment Committee shall  
8 give due consideration to all the criteria herein. However, priority is to be given to  
9 the compelling State interests requiring equality of population among districts and  
10 compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, should the  
11 requirements of those criteria conflict with any other criteria.

12 g. The criteria identified in paragraphs j(i)-(vi) are not listed in order of  
13 precedence, and in each instance where they conflict, the Legislature shall at its  
14 discretion determine which takes priority.

### 15 **III. PLANS PRODUCED BY LEGISLATORS**

16 1. The confidentiality of any Legislator developing plans or portions thereof  
17 will be respected. The Reapportionment Office staff will not release any  
18 information on any Legislator's work without written permission of the Legislator  
19 developing the plan, subject to paragraph two below.

20 2. A proposed redistricting plan will become public information upon its  
21 introduction as a bill in the legislative process, or upon presentation for  
22 consideration by the Reapportionment Committee.

23 3. Access to the Legislative Reapportionment Office Computer System, census  
24 population data, and redistricting work maps will be available to all members of  
25 the Legislature upon request. Reapportionment Office staff will provide technical  
26 assistance to all Legislators who wish to develop proposals.

27 4. In accordance with Rule 23 of the Joint Rules of the Alabama Legislature  
28 “[a]ll amendments or revisions to redistricting plans, following introduction as a  
29 bill, shall be drafted by the Reapportionment Office.” Amendments or revisions  
30 must be part of a whole plan. Partial plans are not allowed.

31 5. In accordance with Rule 24 of the Joint Rules of the Alabama Legislature,  
32 “[d]rafts of all redistricting plans which are for introduction at any session of the  
33 Legislature, and which are not prepared by the Reapportionment Office, shall be  
34 presented to the Reapportionment Office for review of proper form and for entry  
35 into the Legislative Data System at least ten (10) days prior to introduction.”

1 3. Any proposed redistricting plan drafted into legislation must be offered by a  
2 member of the Legislature for introduction into the legislative process.

3 4. A redistricting plan developed outside the Legislature or a redistricting plan  
4 developed without Reapportionment Office assistance which is to be presented for  
5 consideration by the Reapportionment Committee must:

6 a. Be clearly depicted on maps which follow 2020 Census geographic  
7 boundaries;

8 b. Be accompanied by a statistical sheet listing total population for each district  
9 and listing the census geography making up each proposed district;

10 c. Stand as a complete statewide plan for redistricting.

11 d. Comply with the guidelines adopted by the Reapportionment Committee.

12 5. Electronic Submissions

13 a. Electronic submissions of redistricting plans will be accepted by the  
14 Reapportionment Committee.

15 b. Plans submitted electronically must also be accompanied by the paper  
16 materials referenced in this section.

17 c. See the Appendix for the technical documentation for the electronic  
18 submission of redistricting plans.

19 6. Census Data and Redistricting Materials

20 a. Census population data and census maps will be made available through the  
21 Reapportionment Office at a cost determined by the Permanent Legislative  
22 Committee on Reapportionment.

23 b. Summary population data at the precinct level and a statewide work maps  
24 will be made available to the public through the Reapportionment Office at a cost  
25 determined by the Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment.

26 c. All such fees shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the  
27 general fund and shall be used to cover the expenses of the Legislature.

28 **Appendix.**

29 **ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF REDISTRICTING PLANS**

30 **REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE - STATE OF ALABAMA**



1 For questions relating to reapportionment and redistricting, please contact:

2 Donna Overton Loftin, Supervisor

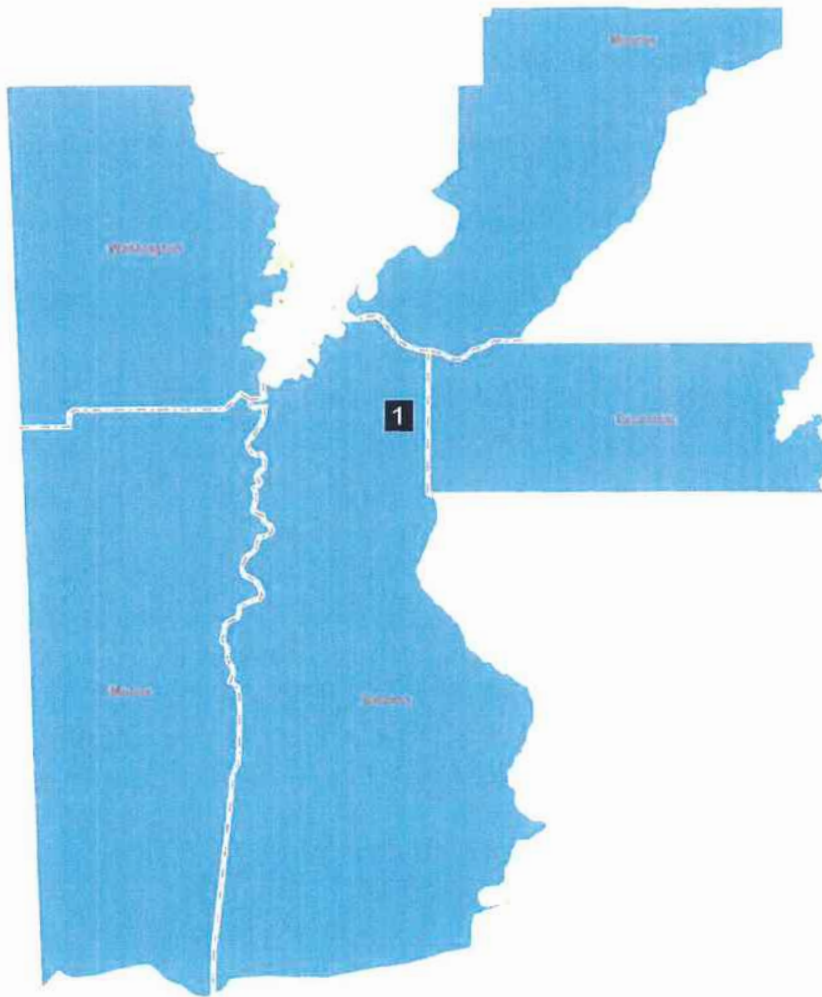
3 Legislative Reapportionment Office

4 donna.overton@alsenate.gov

5 Please Note: The above e-mail address is to be used only for the purposes of  
6 obtaining information regarding redistricting. Political messages, including those  
7 relative to specific legislation or other political matters, cannot be answered or  
8 disseminated via this email to members of the Legislature. Members of the  
9 Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment may be contacted through  
10 information contained on their Member pages of the Official Website of the  
11 Alabama Legislature, [legislature.state.al.us/aliswww/default.aspx](http://legislature.state.al.us/aliswww/default.aspx).

# EX. 8

### District: 1



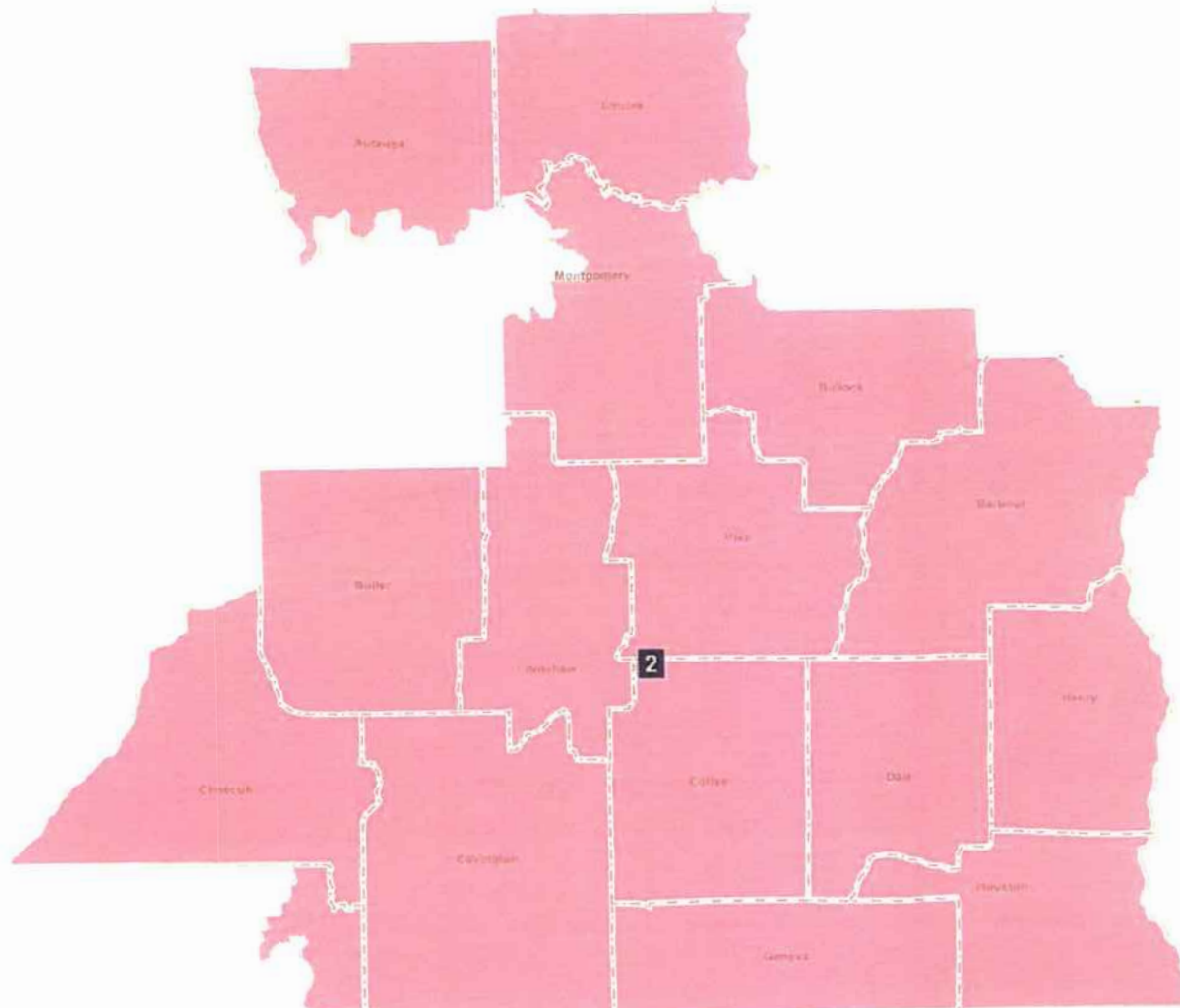
Field	Value
District	1
Population	717754
Deviation	0
% Deviation	0%
White	461324
% White	64.27%
Black	186921
% Black	26.04%
18+_Pop	557535
% 18+_Pop	77.68%
18+_Wht	371902
% 18+_Wht	66.7%
18+_Blk	138128
% 18+_Blk	24.77%
18+_Ind	6381
% 18+_Ind	1.14%
18+_Asn	8395
% 18+_Asn	1.51%
18+_Hwn	290
% 18+_Hwn	0.05%
18+_Oth	7947
% 18+_Oth	1.43%
AP_Wht	496638
% AP_Wht	69.19%
AP_Blkl	196827
% AP_Blkl	27.42%
18+_AP_Wht	394684
% 18+_AP_Wht	70.79%
18+_AP_Blkl	142777
% 18+_AP_Blkl	25.61%

©2021 CALIPER



RC 000556

### District: 2

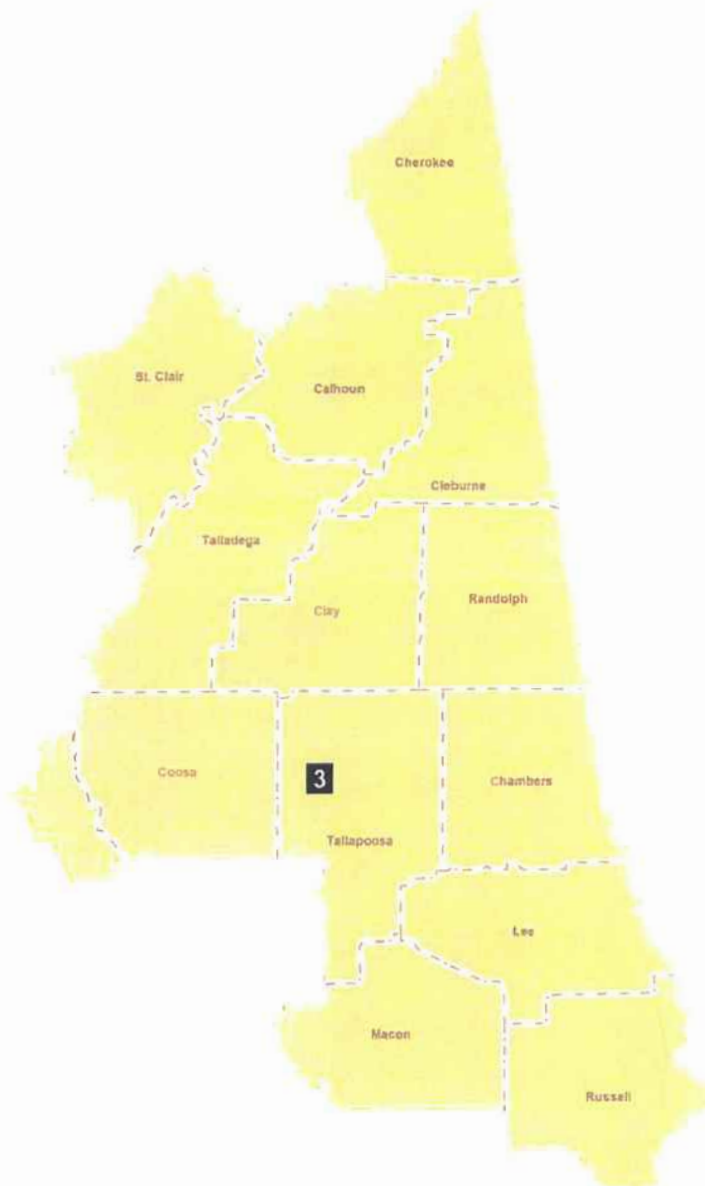


Field	Value
District	2
Population	717755
Deviation	1
% Deviation	0%
White	433244
% White	60.36%
Black	217392
% Black	30.29%
18+_Pop	557677
% 18+_Pop	77.7%
18+_Wht	350279
% 18+_Wht	62.81%
18+_Blk	162714
% 18+_Blk	29.18%
18+_Ind	2628
% 18+_Ind	0.47%
18+_Asn	10399
% 18+_Asn	1.86%
18+_Hwn	307
% 18+_Hwn	0.06%
18+_Oth	9802
% 18+_Oth	1.76%
AP_Wht	464682
% AP_Wht	64.74%
AP_Bl	228648
% AP_Bl	31.86%
18+_AP_Wht	369833
% 18+_AP_Wht	66.32%
18+_AP_Bl	167971
% 18+_AP_Bl	30.12%

©2021 CALIPER

RC 000557

### District: 3

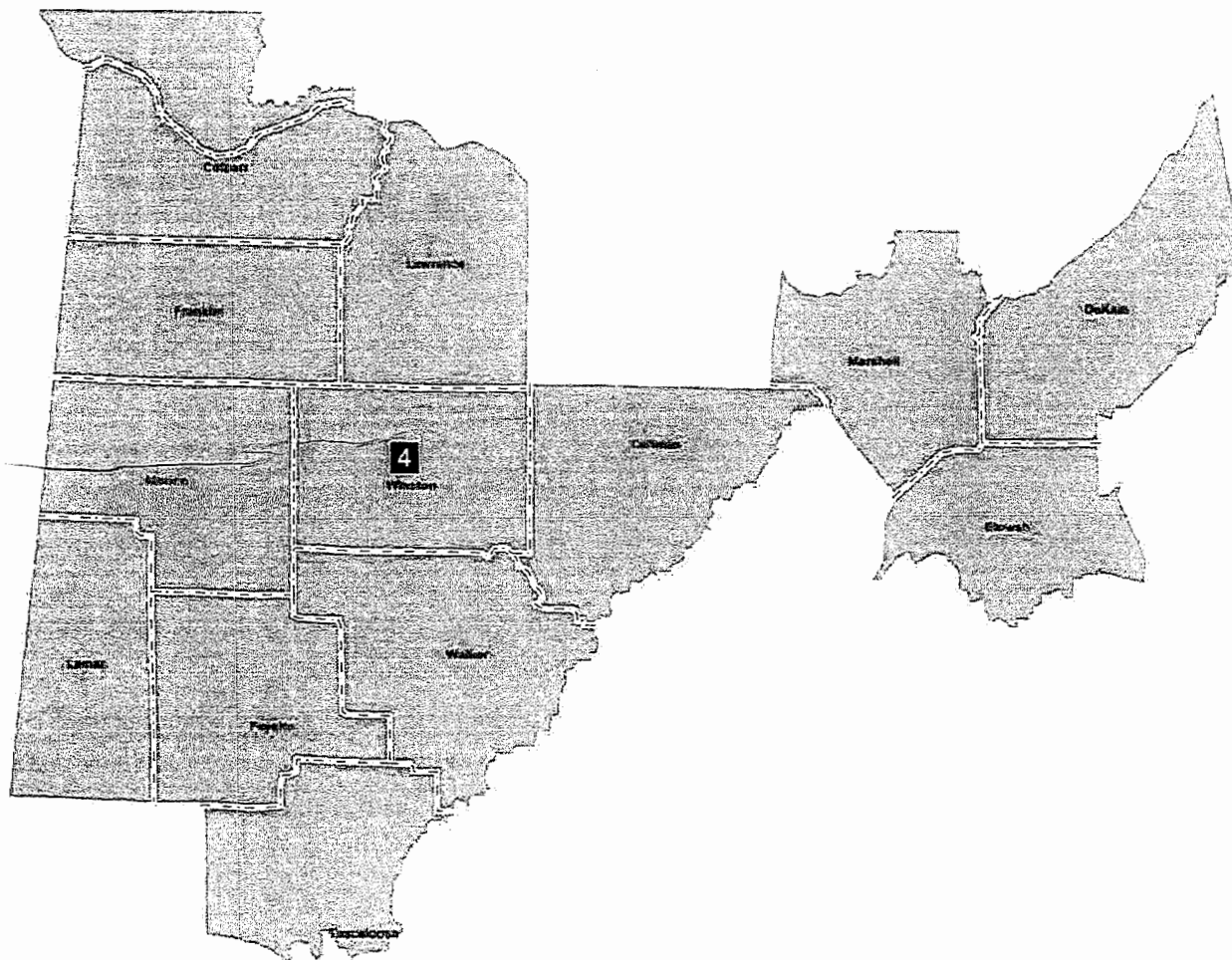


Field	Value
District	3
Population	717754
Deviation	0
% Deviation	0%
White	479432
% White	66.8%
Black	176953
% Black	24.65%
18+_Pop	564281
% 18+_Pop	78.62%
18+_Wht	386048
% 18+_Wht	68.41%
18+_Blk	136382
% 18+_Blk	24.17%
18+_Ind	2048
% 18+_Ind	0.36%
18+_Asn	9869
% 18+_Asn	1.75%
18+_Hwn	340
% 18+_Hwn	0.06%
18+_Oth	8505
% 18+_Oth	1.51%
AP_Wht	509986
% AP_Wht	71.05%
AP_Bl	187284
% AP_Bl	26.09%
18+_AP_Wht	405482
% 18+_AP_Wht	71.86%
18+_AP_Bl	141011
% 18+_AP_Bl	24.99%

©2021 CALIPER

### District: 4

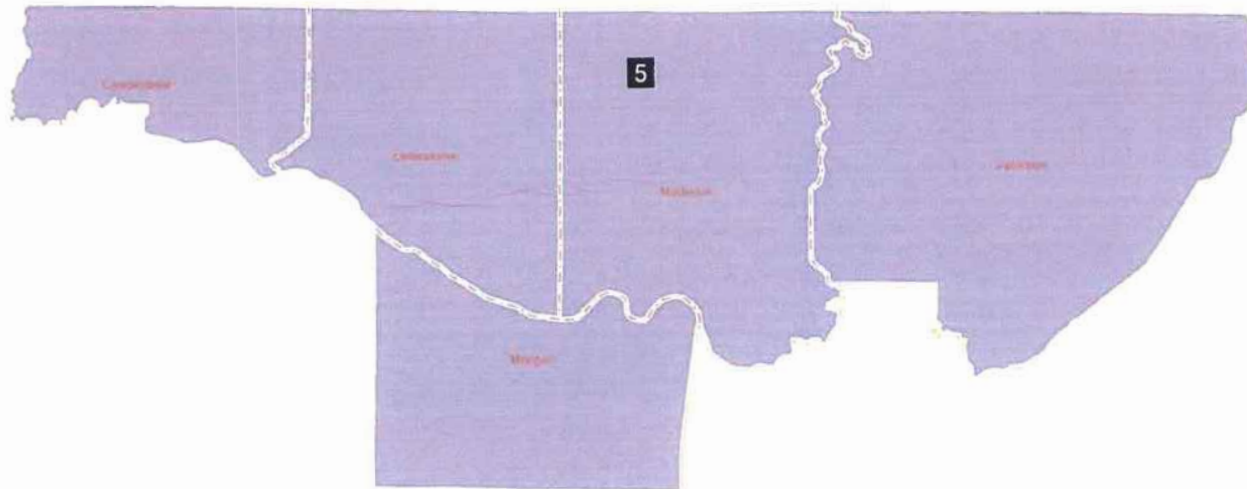
#### 2021 Alabama Congressional Plan



Field	Value
District	4
Population	717754
Deviation	0
% Deviation	0%
White	582698
% White	81.18%
Black	51929
% Black	7.23%
18+_Pop	556133
% 18+_Pop	77.48%
18+_Wht	463433
% 18+_Wht	83.33%
18+_Blk	39834
% 18+_Blk	7.16%
18+_Ind	5475
% 18+_Ind	0.98%
18+_Asn	3427
% 18+_Asn	0.62%
18+_Hwn	245
% 18+_Hwn	0.04%
18+_Oth	18651
% 18+_Oth	3.35%
AP_Wht	619856
% AP_Wht	86.36%
AP_BlK	59655
% AP_BlK	8.31%
18+_AP_Wht	487498
% 18+_AP_Wht	87.66%
18+_AP_BlK	42819
% 18+_AP_BlK	7.7%

### District: 5

#### 2021 Alabama Congressional Plan

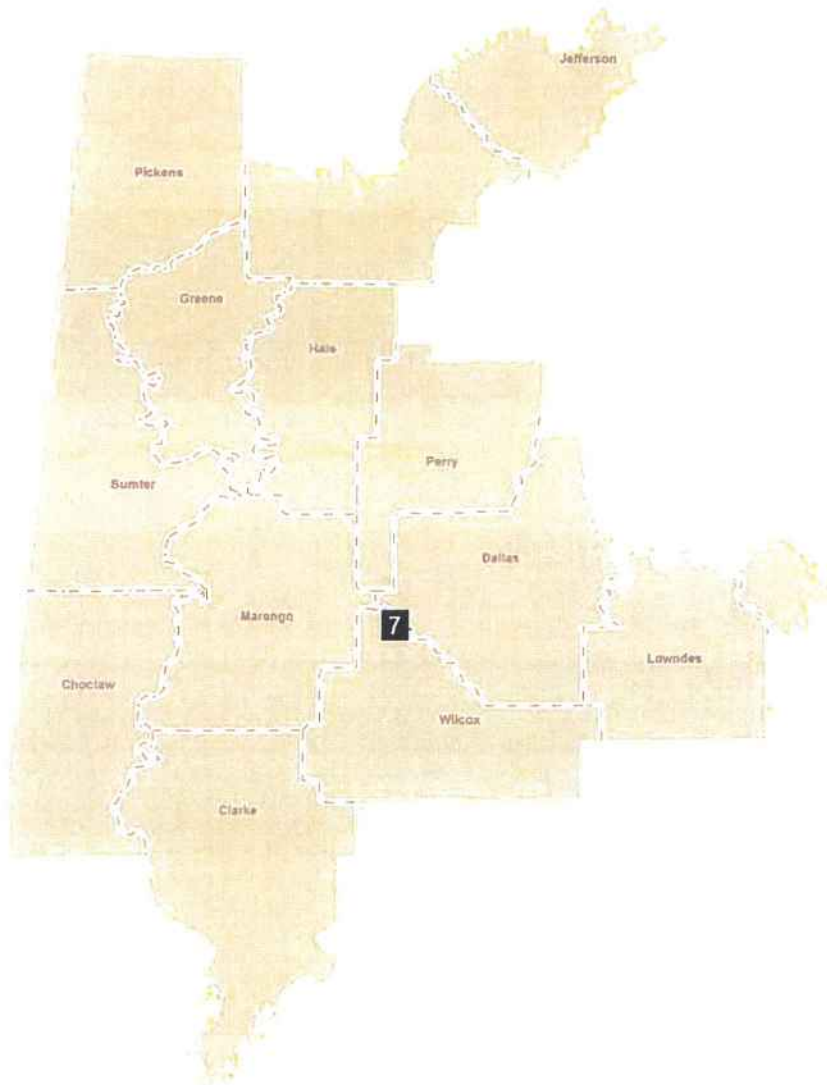


Field	Value
District	5
Population	717754
Deviation	0
% Deviation	0%
White	499707
% White	69.62%
Black	124642
% Black	17.37%
18+_Pop	561187
% 18+_Pop	78.19%
18+_Wht	403155
% 18+_Wht	71.84%
18+_Blk	95757
% 18+_Blk	17.06%
18+_Ind	4130
% 18+_Ind	0.74%
18+_Asn	10814
% 18+_Asn	1.93%
18+_Hwn	447
% 18+_Hwn	0.08%
18+_Oth	15080
% 18+_Oth	2.69%
AP_Wht	546329
% AP_Wht	76.12%
AP_Blkl	136782
% AP_Blkl	19.06%
18+_AP_Wht	432690
% 18+_AP_Wht	77.1%
18+_AP_Blkl	101339
% 18+_AP_Blkl	18.06%





### District: 7



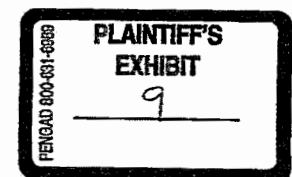
Field	Value
District	7
Population	717754
Deviation	0
% Deviation	0%
White	265204
% White	36.95%
Black	400306
% Black	55.77%
18+_Pop	568067
% 18+_Pop	79.15%
18+_Wht	222731
% 18+_Wht	39.21%
18+_Blk	308030
% 18+_Blk	54.22%
18+_Ind	1707
% 18+_Ind	0.3%
18+_Asn	7036
% 18+_Asn	1.24%
18+_Hwn	232
% 18+_Hwn	0.04%
18+_Oth	10629
% 18+_Oth	1.87%
AP_Wht	287088
% AP_Wht	40%
AP_Blk	409643
% AP_Blk	57.07%
18+_AP_Wht	238100
% 18+_AP_Wht	41.91%
18+_AP_Blk	313904
% 18+_AP_Blk	55.26%

©2021 CALIPER

RC 000562

# EX. 9

NAME OF PLAN	SPONSOR	BILL NUMBER	SUBSTITUTE	ALIS NUMBER	NOTES
PRINGLE CONGRESSIONAL PLAN 1	REP PRINGLE	HB1		215467-2	**PASSED THE LEGISLATURE AND RENAMED THE 2021 ALABAMA CONGRESSIONAL PLAN
COLEMAN CONGRESSIONAL PLAN 1	SEN COLEMAN		FLOOR	215457-1	**OFFERED TWICE **JOE REED PLAN
HOLMES CONGRESSIONAL PLAN 1	REP HOLMES		FLOOR	215458-2	**MOORE CONGRESSIONAL PLAN AND SAME AS BARFOOT CONGR PLAN 1
FAULKNER CONGRESSIONAL PLAN 2	REP FAULKNER		FLOOR	215500-1	
SINGLETON CONGRESSIONAL PLAN 1	SEN SMITHERMAN	SB10	FLOOR	215593-1	**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTER PLAN
SINGLETON CONGRESSIONAL PLAN 2	SEN SINGLETON		FLOOR	215488-1	**NARROW DEVIATION PLAN
SINGLETON CONGRESSIONAL PLAN 3	SEN SINGLETON		FLOOR	215489-1	**ZERO DEVIATION PLAN
HATCHER CONGRESSIONAL PLAN 1	SEN HATCHER		FLOOR	215601-1	
WAGGONER CONGRESSIONAL PLAN 3	SEN WAGGONER		FLOOR	215614-1	
BARFOOT CONGRESSIONAL PLAN 1	SEN BARFOOT		FLOOR	215598-1	**SAME AS MOORE AND HOLMES PLANS
WAGGONER CONGRESSIONAL PLAN 1	SEN WAGGONER		COMMITTEE	215560-1	**OFFERED IN F&T COMMITTEE NOV 2 same as Faulkner Plan



RC 000007

# EX. 10



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
EASTERN DIVISION**

2021 MAR 10 P 12:38  
THE STATE OF ALABAMA; ROBERT ADERHOLT, Representative for Alabama's 4th Congressional District, in his official and individual capacities; WILLIAM GREEN; and CAMARAN WILLIAMS,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; GINA RAIMONDO, in her official capacity as Secretary of Commerce; UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, an agency within the United States Department of Commerce; and RON JARMIN, in his official capacity as Acting Director of the U.S. Census Bureau,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:21-cv-211-RAH

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

**THREE-JUDGE COURT REQUESTED  
PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2284**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. This suit challenges two unlawful actions by the U.S. Commerce Department and Census Bureau in relation to the 2020 decennial census—(1) Defendants' decision to produce manipulated redistricting data to the States, and (2) Defendants' refusal to produce redistricting data on time.

2. First, the skewed numbers. Congress has ordered the Secretary of Commerce to work with the States to learn what they need for redistricting and then report to each State accurate "[t]abulations of population" for subparts of each State for purposes of "legislative apportionment or districting of such State." 13 U.S.C. § 141(c). But the Secretary, through the Census Bureau, has announced that she will instead provide the States purposefully flawed population tabulations.

116. Even at the higher census geography of Alabama's Congressional districts, the November 2020 demonstration data indicated that the differential privacy algorithm skewed the data enough to create population deviation on a level that courts have found, in other contexts, to violate the Supreme Court's equal population jurisprudence.<sup>27</sup>

Congressional District	2010 Actual Population	2010 Actual Population Deviation	Differential Privacy Population (Demonstration Data)	Differential Privacy Deviation (Demonstration Data)
1	682820	+1	682747	-73
2	682820	+1	682791	-29
3	682819	-1	682844	+25
4	682819	-1	682820	+1
5	682819	-1	682820	+1
6	682819	-1	682688	-131
7	682820	+1	683026	+206

117. Notably, the only reason that these errors are knowable is because the Census Bureau provided both the differential privacy data and the actual Census data.

118. Because the Bureau will *not* provide the actual data for the 2020 census, if the application of differential privacy to the 2020 census data is not stopped, these differences from reality will never be discernable from the official federal government data.

119. Nor will the Bureau simply be able to provide the true numbers (with the 2010 disclosure avoidance methods in place) at a later time if turns out that the differential privacy numbers cannot be used. Doing so would throw a wrench in the redistricting process, forcing States

<sup>27</sup> See, e.g., *Vieth v. Pennsylvania*, 195 F. Supp. 2d 672 (M.D. Pa. 2002) (three-judge court).

# EX. 11



1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25

PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON  
REAPPORTIONMENT PUBLIC HEARINGS

NORTHEAST ALABAMA COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
REDISTRICTING PUBLIC HEARING

September 1, 2021

REPORTED BY:

Jan A. Mann, CSR  
Veritext Legal Solutions  
260 North Joachim Street  
Mobile, Alabama 36603



1 MR. MCGRIFF: Hi. Good afternoon. My  
2 name is Toni McGriff and I live in Dutton which is  
3 Senate District 8 and House District 23 but my question  
4 is about the congressional District Number 4.

5 Most of Jackson County, practically all  
6 of Jackson County is in congressional District 5 but  
7 there is a tiny little sliver of southern Jackson County  
8 that's in 4. And I understand about trying to get  
9 everything equalized in terms of population but the very  
10 few people who live there very frequently think they're  
11 in District 5 and do not know who to vote for.

12 And I would ask that you consider that  
13 when you are redistricting so that you don't have that  
14 tiny little sliver out of the county. It's in a section  
15 called Macedonia. Senator Livingston would know where  
16 I'm talking about I'm sure.

17 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you. Thank you.  
18 That's very helpful. Anything else?

19 MS. MCGRIFF: I don't think so. Not at  
20 this time.

21 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much.  
22 Very helpful.

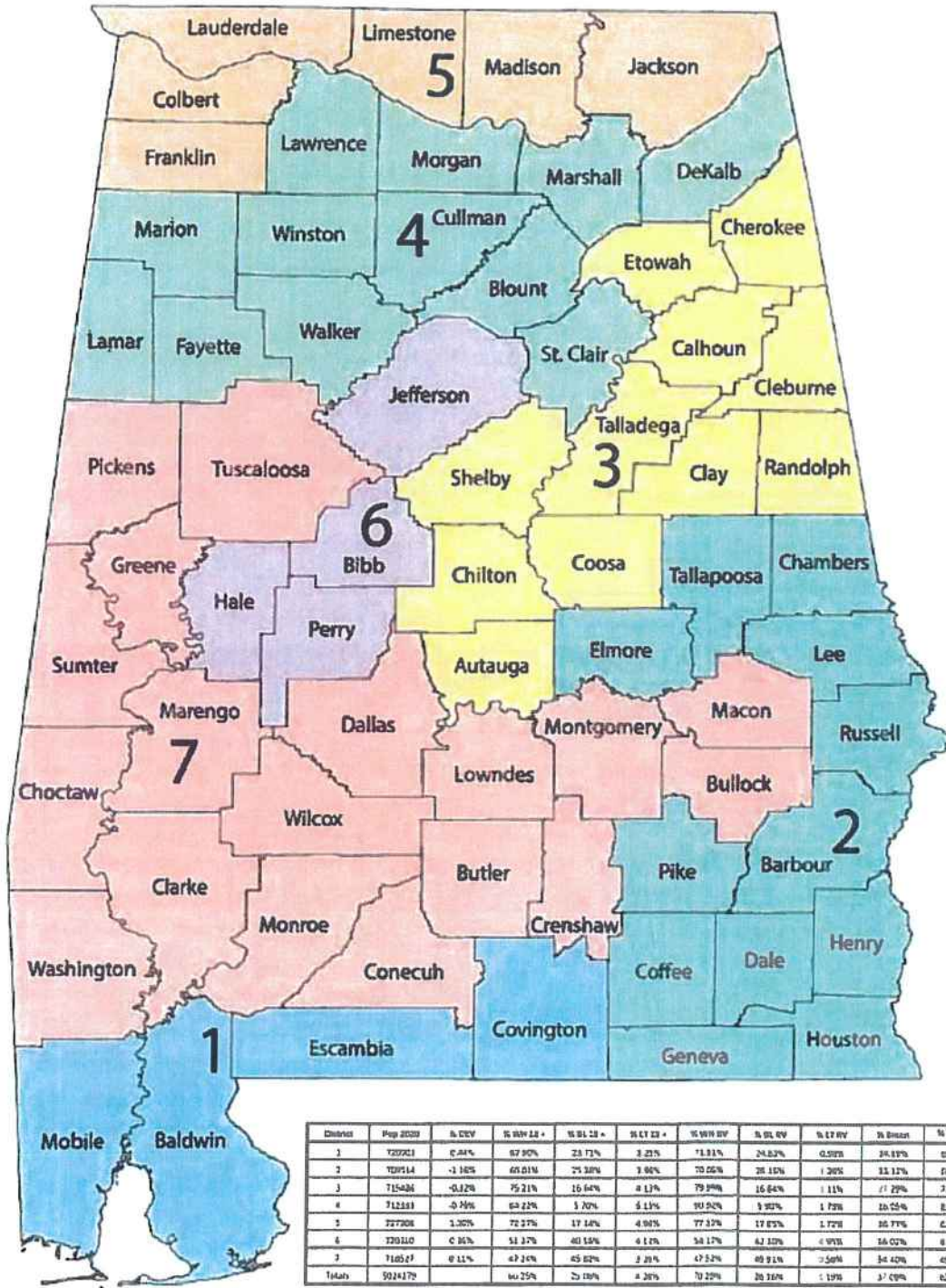
23 MS. MCGRIFF: Thank you.

24 HEARING OFFICER: Is there anyone else  
25 that would like to speak? Okay. Senator Livingston has

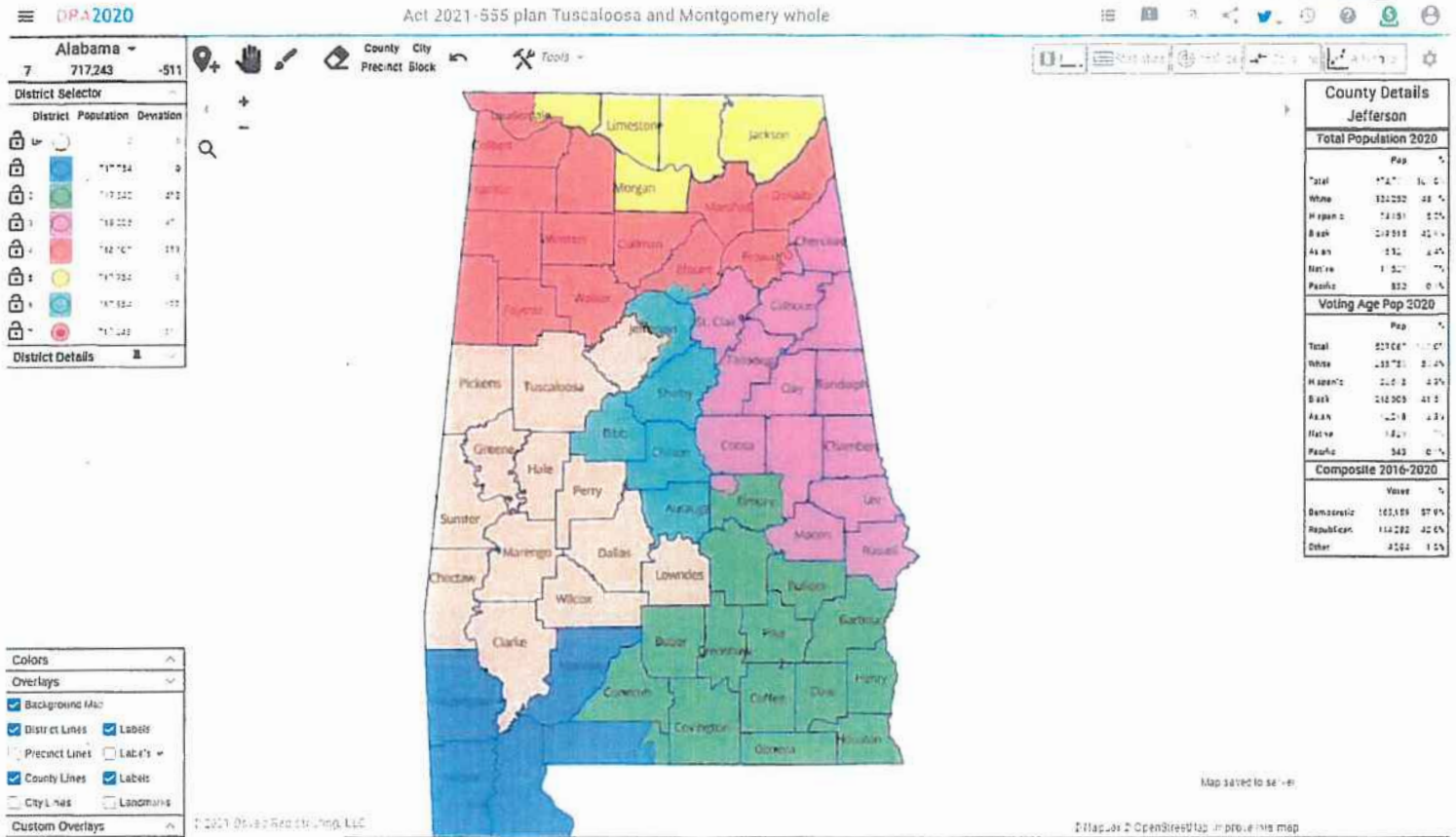
# EX. 12

PLAINIFF'S  
 EXHIBIT  
12  
 PENGAD 800-881-0888

Whole County Plan Figure 9



# EX. 13



# EX. 14



DRA 2020

Act 2021-555 plan Tuscaloosa and Montgomery whole



ID	Population		Shapes		Partisan Lean			Total	Demographics (VAP)					DOWNLOAD	
	Total	+/-			Dem	Rep	Oth		White	Minority	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Native	Pacific
Un	0				0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
1	717,754	0.00%			38.53%	60.22%	1.25%	557,535	66.00%	34.00%	3.23%	25.61%	1.85%	3.11%	0.12%
2	717,342	-0.06%			42.11%	56.80%	1.09%	558,575	56.97%	43.03%	3.59%	35.45%	2.21%	1.98%	0.14%
3	718,225	0.07%			35.05%	63.65%	1.10%	564,742	67.85%	32.14%	3.03%	24.69%	2.09%	2.12%	0.13%
4	718,107	0.05%			21.52%	77.22%	1.25%	556,904	82.42%	17.58%	6.01%	7.34%	0.74%	3.57%	0.09%
5	717,754	0.05%			37.76%	60.35%	1.88%	561,167	70.89%	29.11%	5.26%	18.06%	2.53%	3.27%	0.18%
6	717,854	0.01%			36.75%	61.60%	1.76%	551,695	70.68%	29.32%	5.01%	19.72%	2.40%	2.11%	0.11%
7	717,243	-0.07%			39.47%	59.20%	0.98%	566,228	43.84%	56.16%	3.68%	49.79%	1.56%	1.40%	0.10%
	717,754	0.14%			39.47%	59.20%	1.32%	559,595	65.47%	34.53%	4.26%	25.90%	1.91%	2.50%	0.12%

Notes

- The 0.14% population deviation is within the 0.75% threshold tolerated by the courts
- Six districts lean Republican, one leans Democratic, and none fall in the 45-55% competitive range
- There is one majority-minority district

# STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION 1996





Date: Jan 22, 2002

Time: 6:01 PM

DB: GEO\_AL\_2000

Plan Type: State Board of Education

**Plan Statistics****Plan: State Board of Education 1996**

Page: 1 of 1

<u>Districts:</u>	<u># of Members</u>	<u>Actual Population</u>	<u>Ideal Population</u>	<u>Absolute Deviation</u>	<u>Relative Deviation</u>
District 1	1	578,698	555,887	22,811	4.104%
District 2	1	546,845	555,887	-9,042	-1.627%
District 3	1	580,203	555,887	24,316	4.374%
District 4	1	489,882	555,887	-66,005	-11.874%
District 5	1	514,942	555,887	-40,945	-7.366%
District 6	1	592,483	555,887	36,596	6.583%
District 7	1	555,846	555,887	-41	-0.007%
District 8	1	588,201	555,887	32,314	5.813%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,447,100</b>	<b>4,447,096</b>		

<b>Ideal Population Per Member:</b>	<b>555,887</b>		
Number of Districts for Plan Type:	8		
Range of District Populations:	489,882	to	592,483
Absolute Mean Deviation	12,825		
Absolute Range:	-66,005	to	36,596
<b>Absolute Overall Range:</b>	<b>102,601</b>		
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.00%		
Relative Range:	-11.87%	to	6.58%
<b>Relative Overall Range:</b>	<b>18.46%</b>		

<i>Ideal - Actual:</i>	<b>-4</b>
<i>Remainder:</i>	<b>4</b>
<i>Unassigned Population:</i>	<b>0</b>

Date: Jan 22, 2002

Time: 6:04 PM

DB: GEO\_AL\_2000

Plan Type: State Board of Education

## District Summary

### Total Population Ethnic Breakout Plan: State Board of Education 1996



Page: 1 of 1

Name	Tot Pop	Tot White	Tot Black	Tot Asian	Tot Native Amer	Tot Other	Reg Voter Tot
District 1	578,698	399,319	161,505	7,205	4,648	6,021	340,634
	100.000%	69.003%	27.908%	1.245%	0.803%	1.040%	58.862%
District 2	546,845	391,822	141,957	4,873	2,229	5,964	351,979
	100.000%	71.651%	25.959%	0.891%	0.408%	1.091%	64.365%
District 3	580,203	452,236	115,294	4,632	1,808	6,233	387,091
	100.000%	77.944%	19.871%	0.798%	0.312%	1.074%	66.716%
District 4	489,882	232,101	245,972	5,717	1,023	5,069	308,761
	100.000%	47.379%	50.210%	1.167%	0.209%	1.035%	63.028%
District 5	514,942	224,900	282,908	1,969	2,655	2,510	345,443
	100.000%	43.675%	54.940%	0.382%	0.516%	0.487%	67.084%
District 6	592,483	536,059	40,084	3,209	2,471	10,660	359,380
	100.000%	90.477%	6.765%	0.542%	0.417%	1.799%	60.657%
District 7	555,846	454,732	87,618	2,834	3,279	7,383	342,580
	100.000%	81.809%	15.763%	0.510%	0.590%	1.328%	61.632%
District 8	588,201	471,639	93,660	7,365	4,317	11,220	360,935
	100.000%	80.183%	15.923%	1.252%	0.734%	1.908%	61.363%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>4,447,100</b>	<b>3,162,808</b>	<b>1,168,998</b>	<b>37,804</b>	<b>22,430</b>	<b>55,060</b>	<b>2,796,803</b>
	100.000%	71.121%	26.287%	0.850%	0.504%	1.238%	62.890%

Date: Jan 22, 2002

Time: 6:07 PM

DB: GEO\_AL\_2000

Plan Type: State Board of Education

## District Summary

### Total Population Ethnic Breakout Plan: State Board of Education 1996



Page: 1 of 1

Name	Vap Total	Vap White	Vap Black Tot	Vap Native Amer	Vap Asian	Vap Other
District 1	425,227	305,567	107,296	3,228	4,987	4,149
	73.480%	71.860%	25.233%	0.759%	1.173%	0.976%
District 2	411,233	304,995	96,862	1,664	3,633	4,079
	75.201%	74.166%	23.554%	0.405%	0.883%	0.992%
District 3	436,057	346,788	80,110	1,369	3,364	4,426
	75.156%	79.528%	18.371%	0.314%	0.771%	1.015%
District 4	370,309	188,859	172,657	805	4,294	3,694
	75.591%	51.000%	46.625%	0.217%	1.160%	0.998%
District 5	371,511	174,215	192,272	1,851	1,480	1,693
	72.146%	46.894%	51.754%	0.498%	0.398%	0.456%
District 6	442,825	405,273	26,300	1,817	2,260	7,175
	74.741%	91.520%	5.939%	0.410%	0.510%	1.620%
District 7	424,352	353,552	61,223	2,290	2,179	5,108
	76.343%	83.316%	14.427%	0.540%	0.513%	1.204%
District 8	442,164	360,927	65,255	3,120	5,344	7,518
	75.172%	81.627%	14.758%	0.706%	1.209%	1.700%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>3,323,678</b>	<b>2,440,176</b>	<b>801,975</b>	<b>16,144</b>	<b>27,541</b>	<b>37,842</b>
	<b>74.738%</b>	<b>73.418%</b>	<b>24.129%</b>	<b>0.486%</b>	<b>0.829%</b>	<b>1.139%</b>

Date: Jan 22, 2002

Time: 6:05 PM

**All Districts - Pop by Geo****Total Population Ethnic Breakout  
Plan: State Board of Education 1996**

DB: GEO\_AL\_2000

Plan Type: State Board of Education

Page: 1 of 3

Districts	Tot Pop	Tot White	Tot Black	Tot Asian	Tot Native Amer	Tot Other	Reg Voter Tot
<b>District 1</b>							
Baldwin	140,415	122,366	14,722	720	809	1,798	87,010
Escambia	38,440	24,754	11,922	131	1,157	476	22,073
Mobile	399,843	252,199	134,861	6,354	2,682	3,747	231,551
<b>District 1</b>	<b>578,698</b>	<b>399,319</b>	<b>161,505</b>	<b>7,205</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>340,634</b>
	100.000%	69.003%	27.908%	1.245%	0.803%	1.040%	58.862%
<b>District 2</b>							
Barbour	29,038	14,887	13,550	115	131	355	18,448
Chambers	36,583	22,271	14,030	89	49	144	20,900
Coffee	43,615	33,631	8,234	543	396	811	28,884
Covington	37,631	32,436	4,688	95	181	231	28,466
Crenshaw	13,665	10,088	3,424	20	51	82	9,036
Dale	49,129	36,541	10,309	772	297	1,210	30,168
Geneva	25,764	22,442	2,772	49	197	304	16,732
Henry	16,310	10,710	5,308	32	34	226	11,757
Houston	88,787	64,886	22,119	672	329	781	53,684
Lee	115,092	85,247	26,388	2,116	273	1,068	76,922
Russell	49,756	28,209	20,525	270	182	570	26,876
Tallapoosa	41,475	30,474	10,610	100	109	182	30,106
<b>District 2</b>	<b>546,845</b>	<b>391,822</b>	<b>141,957</b>	<b>4,873</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>5,964</b>	<b>351,979</b>
	100.000%	71.651%	25.959%	0.891%	0.408%	1.091%	64.365%
<b>District 3</b>							
Calhoun	112,249	88,537	21,142	820	445	1,305	102,409
Chilton	39,593	34,330	4,259	105	111	788	23,348
Clay	14,254	11,776	2,259	20	45	154	9,844
Cleburne	14,123	13,380	536	33	42	132	10,116
Coosa	12,202	7,802	4,197	10	39	154	7,471
Elmore	65,874	50,737	13,814	341	286	696	35,943
Montgomery	109,688	76,513	30,081	1,901	262	931	67,676
Randolph	22,380	17,094	5,017	61	45	163	16,253
Shelby	109,519	98,237	8,411	1,122	349	1,400	66,639
Talladega	80,321	53,830	25,578	219	184	510	47,392
<b>District 3</b>	<b>580,203</b>	<b>452,236</b>	<b>115,294</b>	<b>4,632</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>6,233</b>	<b>387,091</b>
	100.000%	77.944%	19.871%	0.798%	0.312%	1.074%	66.716%
<b>District 4</b>							
Jefferson	489,882	232,101	245,972	5,717	1,023	5,069	308,761
<b>District 4</b>	<b>489,882</b>	<b>232,101</b>	<b>245,972</b>	<b>5,717</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>5,069</b>	<b>308,761</b>
	100.000%	47.379%	50.210%	1.167%	0.209%	1.035%	63.028%

Date: Jan 22, 2002

Time: 6:05 PM

**All Districts - Pop by Geo****Total Population Ethnic Breakout  
Plan: State Board of Education 1996**

DB: GEO\_AL\_2000

Plan Type: State Board of Education

Page: 2 of 3

Districts	Tot Pop	Tot White	Tot Black	Tot Asian	Tot Native Amer	Tot Other	Reg Voter Tot
<b>District 5</b>							
Autauga	43,671	35,221	7,549	288	194	419	27,242
Bullock	11,714	2,958	8,613	21	44	78	7,752
Butler	21,399	12,492	8,773	46	45	43	14,902
Choctaw	15,922	8,779	7,066	9	25	43	11,663
Clarke	27,867	15,589	12,065	55	62	96	17,567
Conecuh	14,089	7,806	6,160	29	28	66	10,184
Dallas	46,365	16,496	29,472	175	50	172	37,902
Greene	9,974	1,904	8,032	10	12	16	7,168
Hale	17,185	6,844	10,193	28	30	90	11,705
Lowndes	13,473	3,484	9,929	21	15	24	10,672
Macon	24,105	3,365	20,550	103	39	48	20,047
Marengo	22,539	10,657	11,712	45	19	106	13,267
Monroe	24,324	14,047	9,819	79	236	143	15,416
Montgomery	113,822	32,667	79,477	813	306	559	63,105
Perry	11,861	3,660	8,157	6	9	29	9,236
Pickens	20,949	11,720	9,064	36	25	104	13,909
Pike	29,605	17,990	10,988	141	194	292	18,324
Sumter	14,798	3,836	10,887	17	14	44	10,476
Washington	18,097	11,759	4,908	28	1,289	113	13,783
Wilcox	13,183	3,626	9,494	19	19	25	11,123
<b>District 5</b>	<b>514,942</b>	<b>224,900</b>	<b>282,908</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>345,443</b>
	100.000%	43.675%	54.940%	0.382%	0.516%	0.487%	67.084%
<b>District 6</b>							
Blount	51,024	48,512	664	131	250	1,467	28,532
Cullman	77,483	75,011	829	214	290	1,139	48,725
Jefferson	172,165	152,538	16,664	1,164	385	1,414	107,495
Marshall	82,231	76,791	1,373	288	433	3,346	40,911
Morgan	111,064	94,485	12,813	623	747	2,396	67,467
Shelby	33,774	30,434	2,387	619	124	210	21,373
St. Clair	64,742	58,288	5,354	170	242	688	44,877
<b>District 6</b>	<b>592,483</b>	<b>536,059</b>	<b>40,084</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>10,660</b>	<b>359,380</b>
	100.000%	90.477%	6.765%	0.542%	0.417%	1.799%	60.657%
<b>District 7</b>							
Bibb	20,826	15,966	4,651	25	49	135	12,915
Colbert	54,984	44,825	9,313	167	205	474	34,421
Fayette	18,495	16,075	2,237	36	38	109	11,258
Franklin	31,223	28,001	1,368	60	103	1,691	20,441

Date: Jan 22, 2002

Time: 6:05 PM

**All Districts - Pop by Geo****Total Population Ethnic Breakout  
Plan: State Board of Education 1996**

DB: GEO\_AL\_2000

Plan Type: State Board of Education

Page: 3 of 3

Districts	Tot Pop	Tot White	Tot Black	Tot Asian	Tot Native Amer	Tot Other	Reg Voter Tot
Lamar	15,904	13,816	1,934	14	18	122	11,189
Lauderdale	87,966	77,743	8,842	379	223	779	58,427
Lawrence	34,803	27,067	4,736	60	1,865	1,075	19,993
Marion	31,214	29,579	1,180	95	91	269	21,228
Tuscaloosa	164,875	112,320	48,780	1,751	372	1,652	87,472
Walker	70,713	65,163	4,467	196	201	686	47,453
Winston	24,843	24,177	110	51	114	391	17,783
<b>District 7</b>	<b>555,846</b>	<b>454,732</b>	<b>87,618</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>3,279</b>	<b>7,383</b>	<b>342,580</b>
	100.000%	81.809%	15.763%	0.510%	0.590%	1.328%	61.632%
<b>District 8</b>							
Cherokee	23,988	22,268	1,381	60	75	204	15,130
DeKalb	64,452	59,652	1,154	174	518	2,954	39,011
Etowah	103,459	85,737	15,464	553	345	1,360	71,578
Jackson	53,926	49,552	2,125	174	946	1,129	32,434
Limestone	65,676	55,029	8,900	292	304	1,151	36,521
Madison	276,700	199,401	64,636	6,112	2,129	4,422	166,261
<b>District 8</b>	<b>588,201</b>	<b>471,639</b>	<b>93,660</b>	<b>7,365</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>11,220</b>	<b>360,935</b>
	100.000%	80.183%	15.923%	1.252%	0.734%	1.908%	61.363%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>4,447,100</b>	<b>3,162,808</b>	<b>1,168,998</b>	<b>37,804</b>	<b>22,430</b>	<b>55,060</b>	<b>2,796,803</b>
	100.000%	71.121%	26.287%	0.850%	0.504%	1.238%	62.890%

STATE OF ALABAMA  
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERALBILL PRYOR  
ATTORNEY GENERALALABAMA STATE HOUSE  
11 SOUTH UNION STREET  
MONTGOMERY, AL 36130  
(334) 242-7300  
WWW.AGO.STATE.AL.US

February 7, 2002

**VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS  
AND FACSIMILE (202) 307-3961**Chief, Voting Section  
Civil Rights Division  
Room 7254 – NWB  
Department of Justice  
1800 G Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006**RE: Submission under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965  
Expedited Consideration Requested**

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c, we submit for preclearance by the Attorney General of the United States Act No. 2002-73 from the 2002 Regular Session of the Alabama Legislature. Act No. 2002-73 amends Ala. Code § 16-3-1 (2001) to provide for the redistricting of the eight elected positions on the Alabama State Board of Education (“SBOE”). The Act was passed on February 5, 2002, and signed into law by the Governor on February 7, 2002. **Because the deadline for candidates to qualify to run in the party primaries is April 5, 2002, we respectfully request expedited consideration and a response to this submission as soon as possible.**

Legislation currently pending in the Alabama State Legislature, Senate Bill 335, would move the qualifying deadline to a later date if preclearance is not obtained by March 22, 2002. That statutory change, which has not yet been enacted and would itself require preclearance, would be moot if preclearance were obtained on or before March 22, 2002.

Act No. 2002-73 was enacted by the Alabama Legislature in its 2002 Regular Session, which began on January 8, 2002. In its final Senate vote on the Conference Committee substitute for SB187, Act No. 2002-73 passed by a vote of 30 yeas to 0 nays, with 0 abstentions and 5 Senators recorded as present. The House concurred by a margin of 67 yeas to 18 nays, with 5 members abstaining and 15 members recorded as present. Among minority legislators, 7

Chief, Voting Section  
February 7, 2002  
Page 2

---

of 8 African-American state Senators voted for the plan, and 24 of 27 African-American House members voted for the plan. In the Senate, one minority Senator (Sen. Clay) was recorded as present. In the House, two minority Representatives (Rep. Lucius Black and Rep. Knight) were recorded as present, and one minority Representative (Rep. Mitchell) abstained. In any event, the plan received the affirmative votes of nearly all of the African-American legislators.

In compliance with 28 C.F.R. § 51.27 (2001), we submit the following information to the Attorney General:

- (a) A copy of Act No. 2002-73 is attached as Exhibit A-1. A map of the congressional redistricting plan adopted in Act No. 2002-73 is attached as Exhibit A-2. A printout of demographic data for each of the districts adopted in Act No. 2002-73, using both total population and voting age population, is attached as Exhibit A-3. A printout of compactness and contiguity scores is attached as Exhibit A-4.
- (b) The current Alabama SBOE districts were adopted by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama in *Sahag v. Mitchell*, No. CV-96-AR-307-M (N.D. Ala. Nov. 27, 1996), after the prior plan, adopted by the Circuit Court of Montgomery County pursuant to a consent decree in 1993, was held unconstitutional under *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U.S. 630 (1993), and its progeny. A copy of the November 27, 1996, Order and Memorandum Opinion of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama adopting the 1996 *Sahag* court plan is attached as Exhibit B.

A copy of the text of the 1996 *Sahag* court plan is attached as Exhibit B-1. A map of the congressional redistricting plan adopted in the 1996 *Sahag* court plan is attached as Exhibit B-2. A printout of demographic data for the 1996 *Sahag* court plan, using 2000 Census data, is attached as Exhibit B-3. A printout of demographic data for the 1996 *Sahag* court plan, using 1990 Census data, is attached as Exhibit B-4. Finally, a copy of Ala. Code § 16-3-1 (2001), which was last amended in 1969, and which tied the eight SBOE districts to the then-existing eight congressional districts, is enclosed as Exhibit B-5.

- (c) Act No. 2002-73 amends Ala. Code § 16-3-1 (2001) to provide for redistricting of the Alabama State Board of Education ("SBOE"). It



Chief, Voting Section  
February 7, 2002  
Page 3

---

also does away with linking SBOE districts to Alabama's congressional districts. This was convenient when Alabama had eight congressmen, but has not been possible since Alabama lost one congressmen after the congressional reapportionment pursuant to the 1970 Census. This is so because the SBOE has retained its eight elected positions, while Alabama's congressional delegation has had only seven members, and thus only seven districts, since the congressional reapportionment after the 1970 Census.

- (d) Persons making the submission – John J. Park, Jr., and Charles B. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, State of Alabama, Alabama State House, 11 South Union Street, Montgomery, AL 36130-0152, telephone (334) 242-7300.
- (e) Submitting Authority – Attorney General, State of Alabama. Jurisdiction responsible for change – State of Alabama.
- (f) Submitting authority is located in Montgomery, Alabama.
- (g) Body responsible for change – Alabama Legislature. Mode of change – legislative act.
- (h) Act No. 2002-73 was adopted pursuant to the Legislature's state constitutional authority to enact laws, Ala. Const. art. IV, and the Governor's state constitutional authority to approve laws passed by the Legislature, Ala. Const. art. V, § 125.
- (i) Date adopted – Act No. 2002-73 was adopted on February 6, 2002.
- (j) Act No. 2002-73 became effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor on February 7, 2002.
- (k) The redistricting plan adopted in Act No. 2002-73 has not been enforced.
- (l) Act No. 2002-73 affects the entire State of Alabama.
- (m) Reason for change: Act No. 2002-73 was adopted because the results of the 2000 Census indicate that the Alabama SBOE districts adopted in the 1996 *Sahag* court plan are now malapportioned. See Exhibit B-3.

Chief, Voting Section  
 February 7, 2002  
 Page 4

---

- (n) Anticipated effect on minority groups – A comparison of the demographic data attached in Exhibit A-3 regarding the plan adopted in Act No. 2002-73 with the demographic data attached in Exhibits B-3 (and Exhibit B-4) with respect to the 1996 *Sahag* court plan, will show that the redistricting plan adopted in Act No. 2002-73 does not have a retrogressive purpose or effect with respect to minority voting strength.

In this regard, the State notes that nearly all of the African-American legislators voted in favor of the plan, and none of them voted against it. African-American legislators would certainly have dissented if the plan had a retrogressive purpose or effect.

Using total population figures from the 2000 Census, there are two African-American majority districts in the 1996 *Sahag* plan (Districts 4 and 5), and two African-American majority districts in the new plan (again Districts 4 and 5). Using voting age population figures from the 2000 Census, there is one African-American majority district in the 1996 *Sahag* plan (District 5), and one African-American majority district in the new plan (again District 5). The table below shows the total black population and voting age black population for the two majority-minority districts under the new plan and the 1996 *Sahag* plan with 2000 Census data.

	Act No. 2002-73 Plan				<i>Sahag</i> Plan with 2000 Census data			
	Total	%	VAP	%	Total	%	VAP	%
District 4	271,880	51.385%	189,291	47.613%	245,972	50.210%	172,657	46.625%
District 5	297,204	55.501%	202,191	51.967%	282,908	54.940%	192,272	51.754%

These data show that the percentage of total black population in District 4 increases from 50.210% to 51.385% and that the percentage of black voting age population increases from 46.625% to 47.613% between the 1996 *Sahag* plan (using 2000 Census data) and the new plan. These data further show that the percentage of total black population in District 5 increases from 54.940% to 55.501% and that the percentage of black voting age population increases from 51.754% to 51.967% between the 1996 *Sahag* plan and the new plan. Thus, the new plan, if anything, increases black voting strength, and causes no retrogression.

Chief, Voting Section  
February 7, 2002  
Page 5

---

- (o) Past or pending litigation – As noted, Alabama’s current SBOE redistricting plan was adopted in *Sahag v. Mitchell, supra*. This plan modified the plan adopted by the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Alabama, pursuant to a consent judgment in *Hayden v. Bennett*, No. CV-93-1032 (Montgomery County, Ala. Cir. Ct. Aug. 5, 1993). There was other litigation surrounding the SBOE districts in the 1990s. See *Ex parte Collins*, 717 So. 2d 771, 772 (Ala. 1998) (granting writ of mandamus to Circuit Court of Montgomery County to vacate 1993 consent judgment in *Hayden v. Bennett* and dismiss that case in the light of the decision in *Sahag*); *Collins v. Bennett*, 684 So. 2d 681, 681–83 (Ala. 1995) (describing additional cases regarding SBOE districts).

There is presently a case pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama regarding congressional redistricting in the light of the 2000 Census. That case is styled *Montiel v. Davis*, No. CV-01-0780-BH-S (S.D. Ala.). The case was tried on December 13, 2001, and the court published two potential court-drawn plans for comment by the parties on January 18, 2002. More information on this case will follow under separate cover.

Another case is presently pending in State court regarding SBOE redistricting as well. That case is *Fant v. State of Alabama*, No. CV-01-3344 (Montgomery County, Ala. Cir. Ct. filed Nov. 19, 2001). That case has been stayed. More information on this case will follow.

- (p) The 1996 *Sahag* court plan was not subject to preclearance, *Sahag*, mem. op. at 18 n.9, and the court’s judgment was not appealed.
- (q) The block assignment files specified in 28 C.F.R. § 51.28(a)(5) are being sent to you by electronic mail and in an enclosed CD-ROM as Exhibit C. The files will include block assignment files for the plans enclosed as Exhibits A-1 and B-1. A map of each of these plans, as requested in 28 C.F.R. § 51.28(b), is enclosed as Exhibits A-2 and B-2. The demographic information referred to in 28 C.F.R. § 51.28(a)(1) is included as Exhibits A-3, B-3, and B-4.

Chief, Voting Section  
February 7, 2002  
Page 6

---

(r) Minority contacts:

(1) Minority Senators:

George H. Clay  
120 South Main Street  
PO Box 830299  
Tuskegee, AL 36083  
Phone: (334) 727-6210

Edward B. "E.B." McClain  
3826 Troy Terrace  
Brighton, AL 35020  
Phone: (205) 808-7721

Sundra Escott-Russell  
PO Box 8343  
Birmingham, AL 35218  
Phone: (205) 798-1600

Hank Sanders  
One Union Street  
PO Box 1290  
Selma, AL 36702-1290  
Phone: (334) 875-9264

Vivian Davis Figures  
PO Box 40536  
Mobile, AL 36640  
Phone: (251) 208-5840

Rodger M. Smitherman  
Wilson Building  
2029 2nd Avenue N.  
Birmingham, AL 35203  
Phone: (205) 322-0012

Charles D. Langford  
Suite 205 Bailey Building  
400 South Union Street  
Montgomery, AL 36104  
Phone: (334) 269-2563

Charles Steele, Jr.  
2615 Stillman Blvd.  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401  
Phone: (205) 759-5736

(2) Minority Representatives:

Demetrius C. Newton  
Speaker Pro Tem  
1820 7th Ave. No., Suite 108  
Birmingham, AL 35203  
Phone: (205) 252-9203

George C. Bandy  
1307-A Glenn Circle  
Opelika, AL 36801  
Phone: (334) 749-0051

Locy L. "Sonny" Baker  
115 Bryant Street  
Abbeville, AL 36310  
Phone: (334) 556-5310

Lucius Black  
PO Box 1469  
Livingston, AL 35470  
Phone: (205) 652-6531

Chief, Voting Section  
February 7, 2002  
Page 7

---

Barbara Bigsby Boyd  
PO Box 2132  
Anniston, AL 36202  
Phone: (256) 236-4603

James E. Buskey  
2207 Barretts Lane  
Mobile, AL 36617  
Phone: (251) 756-6242

William "Bill" Clark  
PO Box 10434  
Prichard, AL 36612  
Phone: (251) 438-1533

Priscilla Dunn  
412 North 17<sup>th</sup> Street  
Bessemer, AL 35020  
Phone: (205) 481-9817

Johnny Ford  
The Gomillion Building  
302 South Main Street  
Tuskegee, AL 36083  
Phone: (334) 727-4035

Laura Hall  
PO Box 3274  
Huntsville, AL 35810  
Phone: (256) 859-2234

Andrew Hayden  
PO Box 514  
Uniontown, AL 36786-1014  
Phone: (334) 628-4671

John R. Hilliard  
1936 Castleberry Way  
Birmingham, AL 35214  
Phone: (205) 798-2566

Alvin Holmes  
PO Box 6064  
Montgomery, AL 36106  
Phone: (334) 264-7807

Tommie L. Houston  
1501-31<sup>st</sup> Ave. N.  
Birmingham, AL 35207  
Phone: (205) 325-7971 or  
7975

Thomas E. Jackson  
PO Box 656  
Thomasville, AL 35151  
Phone: (334) 249-9489

Yvonne Kennedy  
351 N. Broad Street  
Mobile, AL 36603  
Phone: (251) 690-6416

John F. Knight, Jr.  
PO Box 6300  
Montgomery, AL 36106  
Phone: (334) 229-4286

Eric Major  
221 59th Street  
Fairfield, AL 35064  
Phone: (205) 786-0612

Edward A. Maull  
2002 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Selma, AL 36703  
Phone: (334) 872-1466

Thad McClammy  
PO Box 250776  
Montgomery, AL 36125-0776  
Phone: (334) 284-1769

Chief, Voting Section  
February 7, 2002  
Page 8

---

Bryant Melton, Jr.  
PO Box 70083  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35407  
Phone: (205) 391-2616

Oliver Robinson, Jr.  
PO Box 370881  
Birmingham, AL 35237-0881  
Phone: (205) 841-3326

Joseph Mitchell  
465 Dexter Avenue  
Mobile, AL 36604  
Phone: (251) 473-5020

John W. Rogers, Jr.  
1424 18<sup>th</sup> Street, S.W.  
Birmingham, AL 35211  
Phone: (205) 934-0364 or  
7451

William Parker  
3116 33<sup>rd</sup> Place North  
Birmingham, AL 35207  
Phone: (205) 841-6148

James L. Thomas  
PO Box 1089  
Camden, AL 35121  
Phone: (334) 682-9590

George Perdue  
PO Box 2473  
Birmingham, AL 35201  
Phone: (205) 934-2693

(3) SBOE Minority Incumbents:

Dr. Ethyl H. Hall  
7125 Westmoreland Drive  
Fairfield, AL 35064  
Phone: (205) 923-6093

Ella B. Bell  
2634 Airwood Drive  
Montgomery, AL 36108  
Phone: (334) 242-3278

(4) Other Minority Contacts:

Dr. Joe Reed  
Alabama Education Association  
422 Dexter Avenue  
Montgomery, AL 36104  
(334) 834-9790

Chief, Voting Section  
February 7, 2002  
Page 9

---

Mr. Jerome Gray  
Alabama Democratic Conference  
445 South McDonough Street  
Montgomery, AL 36104  
(334) 263-4040

Donald Watkins, Esq.  
2170 Highland Avenue South, No. 100  
Birmingham, AL 35205-4002  
(205) 322-2832

(s) Other information:

The State notes that the plan comports with the Reapportionment Committee *Guidelines for Legislative, State Board of Education, and Congressional Redistricting, State of Alabama* that the Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment adopted on March 1, 2001. Those *Guidelines* were furnished to you as Exhibit G to the State's submission of Act No. 2001-727 (Submission Number 2001-2406), and are incorporated by reference into this submission. In regard to those *Guidelines*, the State notes:

- (1) The overall relative population deviation is 9.57%, which comports with the applicable constitutional standards for legislatively enacted plans.
- (2) All districts are contiguous. Exhibit A-4 shows that District 6 has two "holes," and Districts 4 and 8 each have one single point of contiguity. The hole/single point feature between Districts 6 and 8 is created by the county line between Marshall and Jackson counties, which the new plan uses to divide Districts 6 and 8. This feature is present in the Alabama State Senate districting plan (*see* Exhibit A-4 to Submission Number 2001-2406), as well as in any plan that uses the Marshall-Jackson county line to separate districts. The hole/single point feature between Districts 6 and 4 is created by the city limits of the City of Hoover, which the new plan uses to divide Districts 6 and 4 at some points in Jefferson County.

Chief, Voting Section  
February 7, 2002  
Page 10

---

- (3) The compactness scores for the districts established in Act No. 2002-73 are satisfactory. *See* Exhibit A-4.
  - (4) While the plan splits counties, some splitting is inevitable given the constitutional requirement of substantial population equality. The new plan splits six counties, three of which were split in the 1996 *Sahag* plan.
  - (5) A complete demographic picture of the State, its counties and its cities is available at the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics 2000, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Alabama* (May 2001), and on the internet at [http://www2.census.gov/census\\_2000/datasets/demographic\\_profile/Alabama/2kh01.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/census_2000/datasets/demographic_profile/Alabama/2kh01.pdf).
- (t) Alternative plans:

There have been numerous alternative plans submitted in both the legislature and in the *Montiel v. Davis* case mentioned above, including two court-drawn plans published by the court for comment. We will provide the block assignment files and brief demographic information for each of these plans under separate cover.

For further information, please contact Jack Park by telephone at (334) 242-7997 or electronic mail at [jpark@ago.state.al.us](mailto:jpark@ago.state.al.us) or Charles Campbell by telephone at (334) 353-3198 or by electronic mail at [ccampbell@ago.state.al.us](mailto:ccampbell@ago.state.al.us).

Sincerely,

BILL PRYOR  
Attorney General

By:



JOHN J. PARK, JR.  
CHARLES B. CAMPBELL  
Assistant Attorneys General

BP/CBC  
Attachments



Chief, Voting Section  
February 7, 2002  
Page 11

---

61728 v1

cc: Honorable Don Siegelman (w/o encl.)  
Honorable Steve Windom (w/o encl.)  
Honorable Seth Hammett (w/o encl.)  
Honorable Jeff Enfinger (w/o encl.)  
Honorable Steve French (w/o encl.)  
Honorable Ken Guin (w/o encl.)  
Honorable Mark Gaines (w/o encl.)

2021 Dec-27 AM 11:39

U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Midtown Proscenium Suite 2200 ALABAMA

1170 Peachtree Street NE

Atlanta, Georgia 30309-7200

678.347.2200 tel | 678.347.2210 fax

www.sbillaw.net



STRICKLAND  
BROCKINGTON  
LEWIS LLP

John J. Park, Jr.  
(678) 347-2208  
jjp@sbillaw.net

September 21, 2011

**VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS**

Chief, Voting Section  
Civil Rights Division  
United States Department of Justice  
Room 7254-NWB  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530

**RE: Preclearance Submission of Alabama Act No. 2011-677  
(State Board of Education Redistricting)**

Dear Sir:

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c (2006), requires that, before an Alabama statute that affects voting can be enforced, it must be precleared, and that such a statute can be precleared either judicially by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, sitting as a three-judge court, or administratively by the Attorney General, who has delegated this review to the Voting Section in the Civil Rights Division. As you are aware, Alabama has filed an action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia seeking judicial preclearance of Act No. 2011-677, which provides for the redistricting of Alabama's eight-member State Board of Education ("SBOE"). *Alabama v. Holder*, No. 1:11-cv-1628-TFH (D.D.C. filed Sept. 9, 2011). Alabama understands that the Department of Justice prefers the administrative process and takes the position that timely administrative preclearance moots any pending unresolved lawsuit seeking judicial preclearance of the change involved. At your request, we are furnishing all of the materials that must be included in an administrative submission to you to allow you to review them. We encourage you to undertake that review and preclear Act No. 2011-677 administratively before a response to the lawsuit is due.

Act No. 2011-677 was enacted by the Alabama Legislature in its 2011 Regular Session, which began on March 1, 2011, and ended on June 11, 2011. Act No. 2011-677 originated as House Bill 621 ("HB621"). It passed the Senate by a vote of 18-11, with six members shown as "Pass" (Irons, Keahey, Reed, Ross, Smith, and Taylor). See Exhibit A-5. The vote in the House was 76-21<sup>1</sup>, with one African-

---

<sup>1</sup> Representative John Knight is shown as a "Yes" in the roll of the House, but the proceedings record that he intended to vote "Nay." See Exhibit A-7. Accordingly, he has been counted as a "No" here.

September 21, 2011  
Page 2 of 6

American Democrat (Coleman) abstaining, and seven legislators, including two African-American Democrats (Bandy and Demetrius Newton) listed as "Pass." See Exhibit A-6.

As you are also aware, the Republican Party gained control over both houses of the Alabama Legislature in the 2010 elections. Even so, the final vote in each house on HB621 shows some deviations on both party and racial lines. In the Senate, two white Republicans from Mobile (Glover and Brooks) joined six of the seven African-American Democrats, as well as three white Democrats (Beasley, Bedford, and Fielding), in voting against the plan. Six Senate members, including Quinton Ross, an African-American member from the Montgomery area, passed either by not voting or by not being present. In the House, two African-American Democrats (Forte and Warren) voted for the plan, and one African-American Democrat (Coleman) abstained, while the remaining African-American Democrats and one white Democrat (Ford) voted against the plan.

As noted in our letter relating to the congressional plan, the Legislature's Permanent Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment coordinated the Legislature's preparatory work on redistricting. We incorporate the discussion pertaining to the Committee membership, the Legislative Reapportionment Office, the Guidelines, and the public hearings at this point by reference. In addition, we incorporate Exhibits F, G, H, I, J and K into this submission by reference as well. See 28 C.F.R. § 51.26(e) (2011).

In establishing the Guidelines for the current round of redistricting, the Committee made one change that affects this submission. Where the previous version of the Guidelines allowed an overall population deviation of +/- 5%, the May 2011 Guidelines provide, in part, "In order to assure compliance with the most recent case law ... and to eliminate the possibility of an invidious discriminatory effect caused by population deviations in a final legislative or State Board of Education redistricting plan ..., individual district populations should not exceed a 2% overall range of population deviation." See Exhibit G, § II(b)(2) (2011). The Committee cited the decisions in *Larios v. Cox*, 300 F. Supp. 2d 1320 (N.D. Ga. 2001), aff'd *Cox v. Larios*, 542 U.S. 947 (2004), and *White v. Regester*, 412 U.S. 755 (1973), in support of the new standard. See Exhibit G § II (a).

In compliance with 28 C.F.R. § 51.27 (2011), we submit the following information to the Attorney General:

- (a) **New Act:** A copy of Act No. 2011-677 is attached as Exhibit A-1. A map of the SBOE redistricting plan adopted in Act No. 2011-677 is attached as Exhibit A-2. A printout of demographic data for each of the districts adopted in Act No. 2011-677, using both total population and voting age population, is attached as Exhibit A-3. A printout of compactness and contiguity scores is attached as Exhibit A-4.
- (b) **Prior Act:** The current Alabama SBOE districts were adopted as the result of the enactment of Act No. 2002-73 in the 2002 Regular Session of the Alabama Legislature. The plan adopted as the result of that enactment was administratively precleared by letter dated March 20, 2002 (Submission No. 2002-0647). The submission relating to Act No. 2002-73 included a copy of the Act, a map of the plan adopted, and the demographic data for the plan and for the previous plan with the 2000 Census data loaded into it. We hereby

September 21, 2011  
Page 3 of 6

incorporate those materials by reference. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 51.26(e). Of course, if you need a copy of these materials, we will be happy to provide one.

We attach a printout of 2010 Census demographic data for the plan adopted in Alabama Act No. 2002-73 as Exhibit B.

- (c) **Statement Identifying Change:** Act No. 2002-73 amends Ala. Code § 16-3-1 (2001) to provide for redistricting of the Alabama State Board of Education (“SBOE”).
- (d) **Persons making the submission:** John J. Park, Jr., Deputy Attorney General, Strickland Brockington Lewis LLP, 1170 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 2200, Atlanta, GA 30309, telephone 678-347-2208, and Winfield J. Sinclair, Assistant Attorney General, State of Alabama, Alabama State House, 501 Washington Avenue, Post Office Box 300152, Montgomery, AL 36130-0152, telephone (334) 353-9110.
- (e) **Submitting Authority & Jurisdiction Responsible for Change:** State of Alabama.
- (f) **Location of Submitting Authority:** Not applicable.
- (g) **Body Responsible for Change & Mode of Change:** Act of Alabama Legislature.
- (h) **Authority for Change:** Act No. 2011-677 was adopted pursuant to the Legislature’s state constitutional authority to enact laws, Ala. Const. art. IV, and the Governor’s state constitutional authority to approve laws passed by the Legislature, Ala. Const. art. V, § 125.
- (i) **Date adopted:** Act No. 2011-677 was adopted on June 15, 2011.
- (j) **Effective Date:** Act No. 2011-677 became effective upon its passage and approval by the Governor on June 15, 2011.
- (k) **Enforcement Statement:** The redistricting plan adopted in Act No. 2002-73 has not been enforced. The State of Alabama intends to use the districts established in Act No. 2011-677 for the SBOE elections in 2012.
- (l) **Statement of Scope if Less than Entire Jurisdiction:** Act No. 2002-73 affects the entire State of Alabama.
- (m) **Reason for Change:** Act No. 2011-677 was adopted because the results of the 2010 Census indicate that the SBOE districts adopted in Act No. 2002-73 are now malapportioned and can no longer be used. *See* Exhibit B.
- (n) **Anticipated Effect on Minority Groups:** A comparison of the demographic data included in Exhibit A-3 for the plan adopted in Act No. 2011-677 with the demographic data attached in Exhibit B for the plan adopted in Act No. 2002-73 will show that the

September 21, 2011  
Page 4 of 6

redistricting plan adopted in Act No. 2011-677 does not have a retrogressive or discriminatory purpose or effect with respect to minority voting strength.

As with the 1996 *Sahag* plan and the plan adopted in Act No. 2002-73, the new plan has two minority-majority districts, both of which are located in the southwestern quarter of the state. The table below shows the total and voting age black population for the district under the new plan, which preserves voting strength of the African-American community:

District	2011 Plan				2002 Plan with 2010 Census Data			
	Total	%	VAP	%	Total	%	VAP	%
4	597,468	54.09%	236,278	51.09%	277,715	54.40%	202,420	51.69%
5	596,715	59.25%	255,048	57.08%	292,987	56.89%	212,866	54.70%

- (o) **Past or Pending Litigation:** With the exception of *Alabama v. Holder*, the previously mentioned Section 5 declaratory judgment action pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the State is not aware of any pending litigation over Act No. 2011-677.

The plan adopted in Act No. 2002-73 was the subject of litigation that did not address the merits of the plan. The lawsuit, *Montiel v. Davis*, was filed as a “placeholder lawsuit” before Act No. 2002-73 was enacted. The plaintiffs then sought to amend their Complaint to challenge the new act after Act No. 2002-73 was precleared, but the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama dismissed the lawsuit as moot. The Eleventh Circuit affirmed the judgment of the District Court.

- (p) **Preclearance of Prior Practice:** Act 2002-73 was administratively precleared by letter dated March 20, 2002 (Submission No. 2002-0647).
- (q) **Additional Information for Redistricting:** The block assignment file for Act No. 2011-677, *see* 28 C.F.R. § 51.28(a)(5) (2011), is enclosed as Exhibit D. The block assignment file for Act No. 2002-73 is available in Submission No. 2002-0647, in Exhibit C of that submission, dated February 7, 2002. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 51.26(e).

As requested in 28 C.F.R. § 51.28(h) (2011), we identify the following minority group contacts “who can be expected to be familiar with the proposed change or who have been active in the political process.”

September 21, 2011

Page 5 of 6

**(1) Minority Senators**

Sen. Linda Coleman, 926 Chinchona Dr., Birmingham, AL 35214, 205-798-1045;  
Sen. Priscilla Dunn, 460 Carriage Hill Dr., Birmingham, AL 35022, 205-426-3795;  
Sen. Vivian Davis Figures, 104 S. Lawrence St., Mobile, AL 36602, 251-208-5480;  
Sen. Quinton Ross, 3778 Rosswood Rd., Montgomery, AL 36116, 334-280-2963;  
Sen. Hank Sanders, 1405 Jeff Davis Ave., Selma, AL 36702, 334-875-9264;  
Sen. Bobby Singleton, 11 South Union Street, Room 735, Montgomery, AL 36130, 334-242-7935; and  
Sen. Rodger Smitherman, 2029 2nd Ave. N, Birmingham, AL 35203, 205-322-0012.

**(2) Minority Representatives**

Rep. George Bandy, 1307-A Glenn Circle, Opelika, AL 36801, 334-749-0051;  
Rep. Barbara B. Boyd, 2222 McDaniel Avenue, Anniston AL 36202, 256-236-7423;  
Rep. Napoleon Bracy, Jr., 238 Montgomery Street, Prichard, AL 36610, 251-622-8118;  
Rep. James E. Buskey, 2207 Barretts Lane, Mobile, AL 36617, 251-457-7928;  
Rep. Merika Coleman, P.O. Box 288888, Birmingham, AL 35228, 205-325-5308;  
Rep. David Colston, P.O. Box 996, Hayneville, AL 36040, 334-874-2569;  
Rep. Christopher John England, P.O. Box 2089, Tuscaloosa, AL 35403-2089, 205-248-5140;  
Rep. Juandalynn Givan, 63 Greenleaf Dr., Birmingham, AL 3514, 205-798-8310;  
Rep. Dexter Grimsley, 168 Res Dr., Newville, AL 36353, 334-889-0602;  
Rep. Laura Hall, P.O. Box 3367, Huntsville, AL 35810, 256-859-2234;  
Rep. Alvin Holmes, P.O. Box 6064, Montgomery, AL 36106, 334-264-7807;  
Rep. Thomas E. Jackson, P.O. Box 656, Thomasville, AL 36784-0656, 334-246-3597;  
Rep. Yvonne Kennedy, 1205 Glennon Ave., Mobile, AL 36603, 251-438-9509;  
Rep. John F. Knight, Jr., P.O. Box 6300, Montgomery, AL 36106, 334-229-4286;  
Rep. Lawrence McAdory, 1000 Barclay Dr., Bessemer, AL 35022, 205-428-1156;  
Rep. Thad McClammy, 3035 Rosa Parks Ave., Montgomery, AL 36105, 334-264-6767;  
Rep. Darrio Melton, P.O. Box 371, Selma, AL 36702, 334-874-2569;  
Rep. Joseph C. Mitchell, 465 Dexter Avenue, Mobile, AL 36604, 251-473-5020;  
Rep. Mary Moore, 1622 36<sup>th</sup> Ave. N., Birmingham, AL 35207, 205-322-0254;  
Rep. Demetrius C. Newton, 1820 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. N., Birmingham, AL 35202, 205-252-9203;  
Rep. Oliver Robinson, 9640 Eastpoint Cir., Birmingham, AL 35217, 205-849-6765;  
Rep. John W. Rogers, Jr., 1424 18<sup>th</sup> St. SW, Birmingham, AL 35211, 205-934-0364;  
Rep. Roderick Hampton Scott, 657 Maple St., Fairfield, AL35064, 205-781-1322; and  
Rep. Pebblin W. Warren, One Technology Court, Montgomery, AL 36130, 334-280-4469.

**(3) Other Minority Contacts**

Dr. Joe Reed, Alabama Education Association, 422 Dexter Ave., Montgomery, AL 36104, 334-834-9790;  
and  
Hon. Terry Sewell, U.S. House of Representatives, 1133 Longworth House Office Building, Washington,  
D.C. 20515.

**(r) Other Information:**

The overall population deviation is 0.27%, which comports with constitutional standards.

September 21, 2011  
Page 6 of 6

All districts are contiguous. *See* Exhibit A-4.

The compactness scores for the districts established in Act No. 2011-677 are satisfactory.

While the plan splits some counties, some splitting is inevitable given the constitutional requirement of population equality. The plan splits twelve counties. The previous plan split six counties, but its overall population deviation was 9.57%. We believe that much of the increase in the number of split counties is attributable to the tightening in the allowable overall population deviation from the +/- 5% used in the 2002 plan to the +/- 1% used in the present plan.

A complete demographic picture of the State of Alabama, its counties and its cities is available at the U.S. Census Bureau website, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).

*Alternative plans:* A number of alternative plans were submitted in the Legislature. The block assignment files for these nine alternative plans have not been created by the Reapportionment Office and are not presently available for that reason. They can be provided on request.

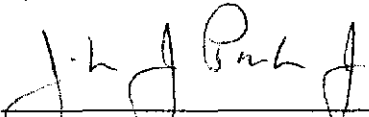
A copy of this submission and the Exhibits will be available for public review in the Legislative Reapportionment Office, Room 811, 11 South Union Street, Montgomery, AL 36130, 334-242-7941.

For additional information, please contact Jack Park by telephone at 678-347-2208 or by e-mail at [jjp@sblaw.net](mailto:jjp@sblaw.net) or Winfield J. Sinclair by telephone at 334-353-9110 or by e-mail at [wsinclair@ago.state.al.us](mailto:wsinclair@ago.state.al.us).

Respectfully Submitted,

LUTHER STRANGE  
Attorney General of Alabama

By:

  
Deputy Attorney General

Enclosures

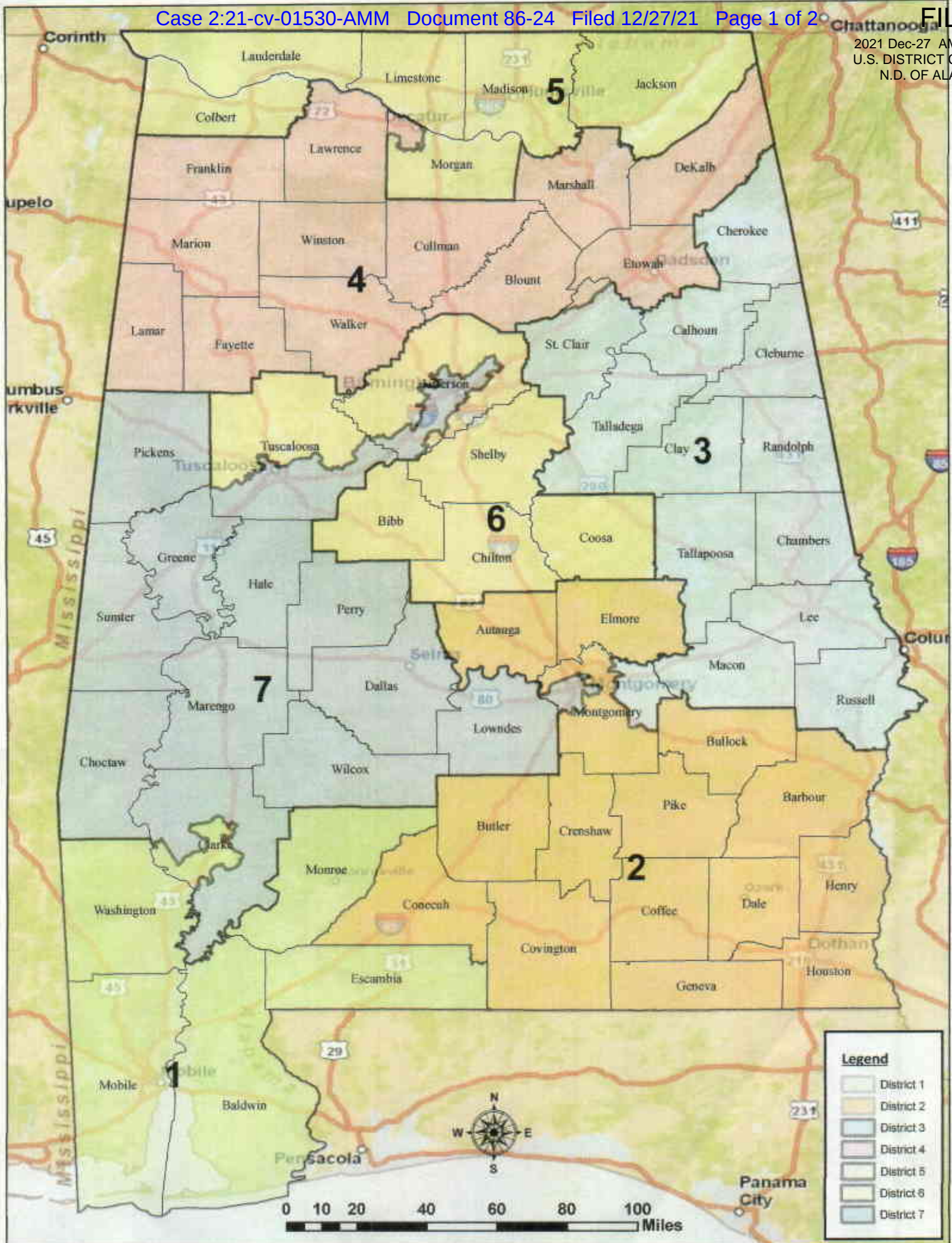
cc: Winfield J. Sinclair, Esq. (w/ enc)

**EXHIBITS TO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION SUBMISSION**

- A Act No. 2011-677
  - A-1 Copy of Act No. 2011-677
  - A-2 Map of plan adopted in Act No. 2011-677
  - A-3 Demographic data for plan adopted in Act No. 2011-677 showing both total and voting age population for each district
  - A-4 Compactness and contiguity scores for plan adopted in Act No. 2011-677
  - A-5 Vote on Final Version of HB621 (Act No. 2011-677) in Alabama Senate
  - A-6 Vote on Final Version of HB621 (Act No. 2011-677) in Alabama House of Representatives
  - A-7 History for HB621
- B 2010 Census demographic data for Act No. 2002-73 districts
- C Packages for 9 alternate SBOE plans, containing map, demographic data showing both total population and voting age population, and compactness and contiguity scores
  - C-1 2010 Brewbaker BOE Plan
  - C-2 2010 McClendon BOE Plan 1
  - C-3 2010 McClendon BOE Substitute Plan
  - C-4 2010 State BOE Plan 1
  - C-5 Allen State BOE 1
  - C-6 Kennedy State BOE
  - C-7 McClammy 2010 BOE Plan
  - C-8 McClammy BOE Plan C
  - C-9 Taylor BOE Final
- D Block Assignment Files for Act No. 2011-677



- E Membership of Permanent Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment for 2011-2014 quadrennium (incorporated by reference)
- F State of Alabama Reapportionment Committee Guidelines for Congressional, Legislative, and State Board of Education Redistricting (incorporated by reference)
- G Minutes of Committee Meetings (incorporated by reference)
  - G-1 Minutes of Committee Meeting on March 23, 2011
  - G-2 Minutes of Committee Meeting on March 30, 2011
  - G-3 Minutes of Committee Meeting on May 3, 2011
  - G-4 Minutes of Committee Meeting on May 4, 2011
  - G-5 Minutes of Committee Meeting on May 18, 2011
  - G-6 Minutes of Committee Meeting on May 19, 2011
- H-1 Notice Package for Public Hearings (incorporated by reference)
  - H-2 Transcript of Public Hearing on May 9, 2011, in Huntsville, AL
  - H-3 Transcript of Public Hearing on May 10, 2011, in Birmingham, AL
  - H-4 Transcript of Public Hearing on May 11, 2011, in Mobile, AL
  - H-5 Transcript of Public Hearing on May 12, 2011, in Montgomery, AL
  - H-6 Transcript of Public Hearing on May 13, 2011, in Selma, AL
  - H-7 Transcript of Public Hearing on May 18, 2011, in Montgomery, AL
  - H-8 Transcript of Public Hearing on April 1, 2011, in Troy, AL
- I Press releases and news clippings (incorporated by reference)



User: bpsphan3501  
Plan: US Congress Final

Date: Mon May 16 10:18:23 GMT-0500 2011

### District Statistics Report

District No.	Total Population	Deviation	Deviation (%)	Total Hispanic (%)	White (%)	Black (%)	American Indian/Alaskan Native (%)	Asian (%)	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Two or more races (%)
1	682,820	1	0.00	19,087 (2.80%)	458,705 (67.18%)	189,859 (27.86%)	7,889 (1.16%)	9,106 (1.33%)	326 (0.05%)	7,999 (1.17%)	9,936 (1.46%)
2	682,820	1	0.00	24,612 (3.60%)	446,880 (65.45%)	201,339 (29.49%)	3,398 (0.50%)	7,531 (1.10%)	516 (0.08%)	12,103 (1.77%)	11,053 (1.62%)
3	682,819	0	0.00	17,885 (2.62%)	482,509 (70.66%)	171,775 (25.16%)	2,354 (0.34%)	7,837 (1.15%)	410 (0.06%)	7,977 (1.17%)	9,957 (1.46%)
4	682,819	0	0.00	48,391 (7.09%)	584,856 (85.85%)	46,708 (6.84%)	6,013 (0.88%)	2,719 (0.40%)	667 (0.10%)	30,412 (4.45%)	11,444 (1.68%)
5	682,819	0	0.00	26,053 (3.82%)	527,664 (77.28%)	112,088 (16.42%)	5,056 (0.74%)	10,532 (1.54%)	522 (0.08%)	12,602 (1.85%)	14,355 (2.10%)
6	682,819	0	0.00	30,485 (4.46%)	549,160 (80.43%)	96,447 (14.12%)	1,987 (0.29%)	11,423 (1.67%)	285 (0.04%)	15,249 (2.23%)	8,268 (1.21%)
7	682,820	1	0.00	19,089 (2.80%)	225,620 (33.04%)	434,095 (63.57%)	1,521 (0.22%)	4,447 (0.65%)	331 (0.05%)	10,568 (1.55%)	6,238 (0.91%)

## County-Level COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage and Social Vulnerability — United States, December 14, 2020–March 1, 2021

Michelle M. Hughes, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Alice Wang, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Marissa K. Grossman, PhD<sup>1,2</sup>; Eugene Pun, MPH<sup>1,3</sup>; Ari Whiteman, PhD<sup>1,2</sup>; Li Deng, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Elaine Hallisey, MA<sup>2</sup>; J. Danielle Sharpe, MS<sup>1,2</sup>; Emily N. Ussery, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Shannon Stokley, DrPH<sup>1</sup>; Trieste Musial, MS<sup>2</sup>; Daniel L. Weller, PhD<sup>1</sup>; Bhavini Patel Murthy, MD<sup>1</sup>; Laura Reynolds, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Lynn Gibbs-Scharf, MPH<sup>1</sup>; LaTrece Harris, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Matt D. Ritchey, DPT<sup>1</sup>; Robin L. Toblin, PhD<sup>1</sup>

*On March 17, 2021, this report was posted as an MMWR Early Release on the MMWR website (<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr>).*

The U.S. COVID-19 vaccination program began in December 2020, and ensuring equitable COVID-19 vaccine access remains a national priority.\* COVID-19 has disproportionately affected racial/ethnic minority groups and those who are economically and socially disadvantaged (1,2). Thus, achieving not just vaccine equality (i.e., similar allocation of vaccine supply proportional to its population across jurisdictions) but equity (i.e., preferential access and administration to those who have been most affected by COVID-19 disease) is an important goal. The CDC social vulnerability index (SVI) uses 15 indicators grouped into four themes that comprise an overall SVI measure, resulting in 20 metrics, each of which has national and state-specific county rankings. The 20 metric-specific rankings were each divided into lowest to highest tertiles to categorize counties as low, moderate, or high social vulnerability counties. These tertiles were combined with vaccine administration data for 49,264,338 U.S. residents in 49 states and the District of Columbia (DC) who received at least one COVID-19 vaccine dose during December 14, 2020–March 1, 2021. Nationally, for the overall SVI measure, vaccination coverage was higher (15.8%) in low social vulnerability counties than in high social vulnerability counties (13.9%), with the largest coverage disparity in the socioeconomic status theme (2.5 percentage points higher coverage in low than in high vulnerability counties). Wide state variations in equity across SVI metrics were found. Whereas in the majority of states, vaccination coverage was higher in low vulnerability counties, some states had equitable coverage at the county level. CDC, state, and local jurisdictions should continue to monitor vaccination coverage by SVI metrics to focus public health interventions to achieve equitable coverage with COVID-19 vaccine.

COVID-19 vaccine administration data are reported to CDC by multiple entities via immunization information systems (IIS), the Vaccine Administration Management System, or direct data submission.† Vaccination coverage was defined as the number of residents who received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine during December 14, 2020–March 1, 2021, and whose data were reported to CDC by March 6,

2021.§ Total county population denominators used to create vaccination coverage estimates were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau 2019 Population Estimates Program.¶ Social vulnerability data were obtained from the CDC SVI 2018 database,\*\* which includes metrics to identify communities that might need additional support during emergencies, including the COVID-19 pandemic (Supplementary Figure 1, <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/104111>). County-level social vulnerability rankings for 15 SVI indicators, four SVI themes, and the overall SVI (20 total SVI metrics) were used.†† Each of the SVI metrics was categorized into national§§ and state-specific¶¶ tertiles\*\*\* (low, moderate, and high social vulnerability) based

§ Providers are required to report administration records to the state IIS within 72 hours; 5 additional days of observation were included to account for delays in reporting and transmission of records to CDC.

¶ <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-counties-total.html>

\*\* [https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/documentation/SVI\\_documentation\\_2018.html](https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/documentation/SVI_documentation_2018.html); SVI metrics were created using 2014–2018 (5-year) data from the American Community Survey.

†† SVI ranks counties according to 15 social factors (indicators): 1) percentage of persons with incomes below poverty threshold, 2) percentage of civilian population (aged ≥16 years) that is unemployed, 3) per capita income, 4) percentage of persons aged ≥25 years with no high school diploma, 5) percentage of persons aged ≥65 years, 6) percentage of persons aged ≤17 years, 7) percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability, 8) percentage of single-parent households with children aged <18 years, 9) percentage of persons who are racial/ethnic minorities (i.e., all persons except those who are non-Hispanic White), 10) percentage of persons aged ≥5 years who speak English “less than well,” 11) percentage of housing in structures with ≥10 units (multiunit housing), 12) percentage of housing structures that are mobile homes, 13) percentage of households with more persons than rooms (crowding), 14) percentage of households with no vehicle available, and 15) percentage of persons in group quarters. Estimates were created using 2014–2018 (5-year) data from the American Community Survey. The 15 indicators are categorized into four themes: 1) socioeconomic status (indicators 1–4), 2) household composition and disability (indicators 5–8), 3) racial/ethnic minority status and language (indicators 9 and 10), and 4) housing type and transportation (indicators 11–15). Overall SVI includes all 15 indicators as a composite measure.

§§ Based on data for all counties within the 49 states (excluding Hawaii, which did not systematically report county of residence) included in the national analyses, national SVI metric ranks were created so that each county was ranked against other counties in this sample.

¶¶ State-level SVI ranks excluded jurisdictions with three or fewer counties (Delaware with three counties and DC with one county) and that did not systematically report county of residence (Hawaii). State-level SVI ranks were created for each of the 48 remaining states so that each state's counties were ranked only among counties in that state; state-level analyses were restricted to overall SVI and the four SVI themes.

\*\*\* Each of the 20 SVI metrics (ranks) were divided into tertiles from lowest to highest rank. Counties were classified as follows: 0–0.33: low social vulnerability counties; >0.33–0.66: moderate social vulnerability counties; and >0.66–1: high social vulnerability counties.

\* <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/National-Strategy-for-the-COVID-19-Response-and-Pandemic-Preparedness.pdf>

† <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/vaccination-provider-support.html>

on their national (among all U.S. counties) or state (among each state's counties) rank.

Vaccination coverage (percentage of residents who received at least one COVID-19 vaccine dose) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) within SVI tertiles were calculated for each of the 20 SVI metrics for the national analyses, with jurisdictional exclusions based on missing data for state of residence, missing data for county of residence (Hawaii, which did not systematically report these data), or no available SVI metrics (eight territories and freely associated states).<sup>†††</sup> A vaccination rate ratio (RR) and 95% CI for each SVI metric was calculated using Wald's unconditional maximum likelihood estimation to assess the relative differences in vaccination coverage, comparing low and moderate vulnerability counties with high vulnerability counties. The rate difference was also calculated to assess the difference between SVI tertiles. Because of the large sample sizes, rather than using statistical significance to determine meaningful differences between tertiles, a difference of  $\geq 0.5$  percentage points was used. State-level analyses for the overall SVI and four SVI themes were conducted among states with more than three counties. In addition, vaccination coverage for SVI metrics (national analyses) and SVI metrics within states (state-level analyses) were normalized so that the sum across tertiles was one.<sup>§§§</sup> (When vaccination coverage is equally distributed among tertiles within an SVI metric, the proportion of persons vaccinated in each SVI tertile is 0.33.) This activity was reviewed by CDC and was conducted consistent with applicable federal law and CDC policy.<sup>¶¶¶</sup>

During December 14, 2020–March 1, 2021, a total of 51,873,700 residents of 49 U.S. states and DC received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine. County of residence was available for 95.0% (49,264,338) of these records for analysis. National first-dose vaccination coverage was 15.1%. For overall SVI, vaccination coverage was 1.9 percentage points higher in low vulnerability counties than in high vulnerability counties (15.8% versus 13.9%, respectively) (Table). The same pattern was found for the SVI themes of socioeconomic status, household composition and disability status, and racial/ethnic minority status and language, with the largest vaccination coverage disparity in the socioeconomic status theme (difference of 2.5 percentage points). Vaccination coverage was  $\geq 0.5$  percentage points lower in low

vulnerability counties than in high vulnerability counties for the following indicators: 1) population aged  $\geq 65$  years (2.3 percentage points lower), 2) multiunit housing (1.3 percentage points lower), and 3) households with no vehicle (0.7 percentage points lower) (Figure 1). Indicators associated with similar coverage in low and high vulnerability counties were 1) percentage of persons with a disability and 2) percentage of persons who speak English "less than well." Vaccination coverage was higher in low vulnerability counties than in high vulnerability counties for the remaining 10 indicators. Among socioeconomic status indicators, the largest disparity was the percentage of adults without a high school diploma (difference of 2.8 percentage points between high and low vulnerability counties). The majority of vaccination coverage differences between tertiles were  $< 2$  percentage points.

In the state-level analyses, across overall SVI and all four themes, higher vaccination coverage in high vulnerability counties compared with low vulnerability counties (i.e., equity) was found in two states (Arizona and Montana) (Figure 2) (Supplementary Table, Supplementary Figure 2, <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/104111>). Three other states had higher vaccination coverage in high vulnerability counties than in low vulnerability counties for the overall SVI and three of four themes (Alaska, all except the socioeconomic status theme, and Minnesota and West Virginia, all except the racial/ethnic minority status and language theme). Vaccination disparities were observed in 31 states (overall SVI measure); in 11 of these states, the disparity was found in all four SVI themes.

## Discussion

Ensuring equitable COVID-19 vaccine access is a priority for the U.S. COVID-19 vaccination program.<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> In the first 2.5 months of the program, vaccination coverage was lower in high vulnerability counties nationwide, demonstrating that additional efforts are needed to achieve equity in vaccination coverage for those who have been most affected by COVID-19 (3). Improving COVID-19 vaccination coverage in communities with high proportions of racial/ethnic minority groups and persons who are economically and socially marginalized is critical because these populations have been disproportionately affected by COVID-19–related morbidity and mortality (4–6). Monitoring community-level metrics is essential to informing tailored, local vaccine delivery efforts, which might reduce inequities. Public health officials can investigate whether disparities are occurring because of access problems (e.g., vaccine supply, vaccination clinic availability, and lack of prioritization of vulnerable groups) or other challenges, such as vaccine hesitancy. Vaccination promotion, outreach, and administration might focus on high vulnerability populations within counties (e.g., providing

<sup>†††</sup> Among the 52,833,001 persons who received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine in the United States, 1.8% (959,301) were excluded, including 1) recipients for whom state of residence was unknown ( $n = 225,633$ ), 2) residents of eight U.S. territories and freely associated states ( $n = 475,978$ ) for which SVI data were not available, and 3) residents of Hawaii (257,690).

<sup>§§§</sup> Vaccination coverage metrics were normalized so that each tertile's vaccination coverage was its proportion of total vaccination coverage for that state or national metric.

<sup>¶¶¶</sup> 45 C.F.R. part 46, 21 C.F.R. part 56; 42 U.S.C. Sect. 241(d); 5 U.S.C. Sect. 552a; 44 U.S.C. Sect. 3501 et seq.

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> [https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/downloads/Covid-19-Vaccination-Program-Interim\\_Playbook.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/downloads/Covid-19-Vaccination-Program-Interim_Playbook.pdf)

## Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

**TABLE. Association between county-level COVID-19 vaccination coverage and social vulnerability index (SVI) metrics among persons who received at least one vaccine dose (N = 49,264,338) — United States, December 14, 2020–March 1, 2021\***

SVI metric <sup>†</sup>	Vaccination coverage estimate <sup>§</sup> (95% CI)			Rate ratio for relative differences in vaccination coverage (95% CI)**		Rate differences in vaccination coverage <sup>††</sup>	
	Low social vulnerability <sup>¶</sup>	Moderate social vulnerability <sup>¶</sup>	High social vulnerability <sup>¶</sup>	Low versus high estimate	Moderate versus high estimate	Low–high	Moderate–high
<b>Overall SVI</b>	<b>15.8 (15.83–15.84)</b>	<b>15.6 (15.57–15.59)</b>	<b>13.9 (13.89–13.90)</b>	<b>1.1 (1.14–1.14)</b>	<b>1.1 (1.12–1.12)</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.69</b>
<b>Socioeconomic status</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.9 (15.91–15.92)</b>	<b>15.0 (14.97–14.98)</b>	<b>13.5 (13.45–13.46)</b>	<b>1.2 (1.18–1.18)</b>	<b>1.1 (1.11–1.11)</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>1.52</b>
Poverty	15.9 (15.85–15.86)	14.8 (14.79–14.80)	14.2 (14.21–14.23)	1.1 (1.11–1.12)	1.0 (1.04–1.04)	1.64	0.58
Unemployment	15.4 (15.38–15.40)	15.3 (15.30–15.31)	14.5 (14.54–14.55)	1.1 (1.06–1.06)	1.1 (1.05–1.05)	0.85	0.76
Per capita income	15.6 (15.57–15.58)	14.4 (14.35–14.37)	13.5 (13.45–13.48)	1.2 (1.16–1.16)	1.1 (1.07–1.07)	2.11	0.90
No high school diploma	16.0 (16.01–16.02)	15.3 (15.26–15.27)	13.2 (13.22–13.23)	1.2 (1.21–1.21)	1.2 (1.15–1.16)	2.79	2.04
<b>Household composition and disability status</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.6 (15.62–15.63)</b>	<b>14.4 (14.41–14.42)</b>	<b>14.2 (14.20–14.22)</b>	<b>1.1 (1.10–1.10)</b>	<b>1.0 (1.01–1.02)</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.21</b>
Age ≥65 yrs	14.6 (14.58–14.59)	15.9 (15.89–15.91)	16.9 (16.90–16.92)	0.9 (0.86–0.86)	0.9 (0.94–0.94)	–2.32	–1.01
Age ≤17 yrs	16.6 (16.57–16.58)	15.5 (15.51–15.53)	13.6 (13.56–13.57)	1.2 (1.22–1.22)	1.1 (1.14–1.14)	3.01	1.95
Disability	15.1 (15.13–15.14)	15.0 (14.95–14.97)	14.9 (14.88–14.90)	1.0 (1.02–1.02)	1.0 (1.00–1.01)	0.24	0.07
Single parent	16.7 (16.68–16.70)	15.6 (15.55–15.56)	14.0 (13.99–14.00)	1.2 (1.19–1.19)	1.1 (1.11–1.11)	2.70	1.56
<b>Racial/Ethnic minority status and language</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.5 (15.45–15.48)</b>	<b>15.6 (15.56–15.58)</b>	<b>14.9 (14.90–14.91)</b>	<b>1.0 (1.04–1.04)</b>	<b>1.0 (1.04–1.05)</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.67</b>
Racial/Ethnic minority	15.5 (15.51–15.54)	15.7 (15.66–15.67)	14.8 (14.75–14.76)	1.1 (1.05–1.05)	1.1 (1.06–1.06)	0.77	0.91
Limited English	15.3 (15.30–15.33)	15.5 (15.47–15.49)	14.9 (14.93–14.93)	1.0 (1.02–1.03)	1.0 (1.04–1.04)	0.38	0.55
<b>Housing type and transportation</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.8 (14.81–14.82)</b>	<b>15.3 (15.25–15.26)</b>	<b>15.0 (15.03–15.05)</b>	<b>1.0 (0.98–0.99)</b>	<b>1.0 (1.01–1.01)</b>	<b>–0.23</b>	<b>0.21</b>
Multiunit housing	14.0 (13.96–13.99)	14.5 (14.49–14.51)	15.2 (15.24–15.24)	0.9 (0.92–0.92)	1.0 (0.95–0.95)	–1.26	–0.74
Mobile homes	15.2 (15.22–15.23)	15.1 (15.05–15.07)	14.0 (13.98–14.00)	1.1 (1.09–1.09)	1.1 (1.08–1.08)	1.24	1.07
Crowding	16.1 (16.08–16.10)	15.1 (15.09–15.11)	14.7 (14.65–14.66)	1.1 (1.10–1.10)	1.0 (1.03–1.03)	1.43	0.45
No vehicle	14.5 (14.49–14.51)	15.4 (15.35–15.36)	15.2 (15.15–15.16)	1.0 (0.96–0.96)	1.0 (1.01–1.01)	–0.66	0.20
Group quarters	15.9 (15.85–15.86)	14.8 (14.79–14.80)	14.2 (14.21–14.23)	1.1 (1.11–1.12)	1.0 (1.04–1.04)	1.64	0.58

**Abbreviation:** CI = confidence interval.

\* Vaccines administered to residents of 49 U.S. states (excluding Hawaii) and the District of Columbia during December 14, 2020–March 1, 2021, and reported to CDC by March 6, 2021.

† SVI ranks counties according to 15 social factors (indicators): 1) percentage of persons with incomes below poverty threshold, 2) percentage of civilian population (aged ≥16 years) that is unemployed, 3) per capita income, 4) percentage of persons aged ≥25 years with no high school diploma, 5) percentage of persons aged ≥65 years, 6) percentage of persons aged ≤17 years, 7) percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability, 8) percentage of single-parent households with children aged <18 years, 9) percentage of persons who are racial/ethnic minorities (all persons except non-Hispanic White), 10) percentage of persons aged ≥5 years who speak English “less than well,” 11) percentage of housing in structures with ≥10 units (multiunit housing), 12) percentage of housing structures that are mobile homes, 13) percentage households with more persons than rooms (crowding), 14) percentage of households with no vehicle available, and 15) percentage of persons in group quarters. Estimates are created using 2014–2018 (5-year) data from the American Community Survey. The 15 indicators are categorized into four themes: 1) socioeconomic status (indicators 1–4), 2) household composition and disability (indicators 5–8), 3) racial/ethnic minority status and language (indicators 9 and 10), and 4) housing type and transportation (indicators 11–15). Overall SVI includes all 15 indicators as a composite measure. Additional details are available ([https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/documentation/SVI\\_documentation\\_2018.html](https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/documentation/SVI_documentation_2018.html)).

§ Total county population denominators used to create vaccination coverage estimates were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau 2019 Population Estimates Program (<https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-counties-total.html>). Vaccination coverage was calculated as the total number of vaccine doses administered divided by the total population size for included counties in each SVI tertile.

¶ Counties were assigned to tertiles (low, moderate, and high social vulnerability) for each of the 20 SVI ranking metrics.

\*\* Rate ratios compare the relative difference in vaccination coverage between SVI tertiles; high social vulnerability is the reference category.

†† Rate differences compare the difference in vaccination coverage between SVI tertiles; high social vulnerability is the reference category. Vaccination coverage differences of ≥0.5 percentage points were considered meaningful differences between SVI tertiles.

resources to federally qualified health centers when socioeconomic disparities are identified).<sup>††††</sup>

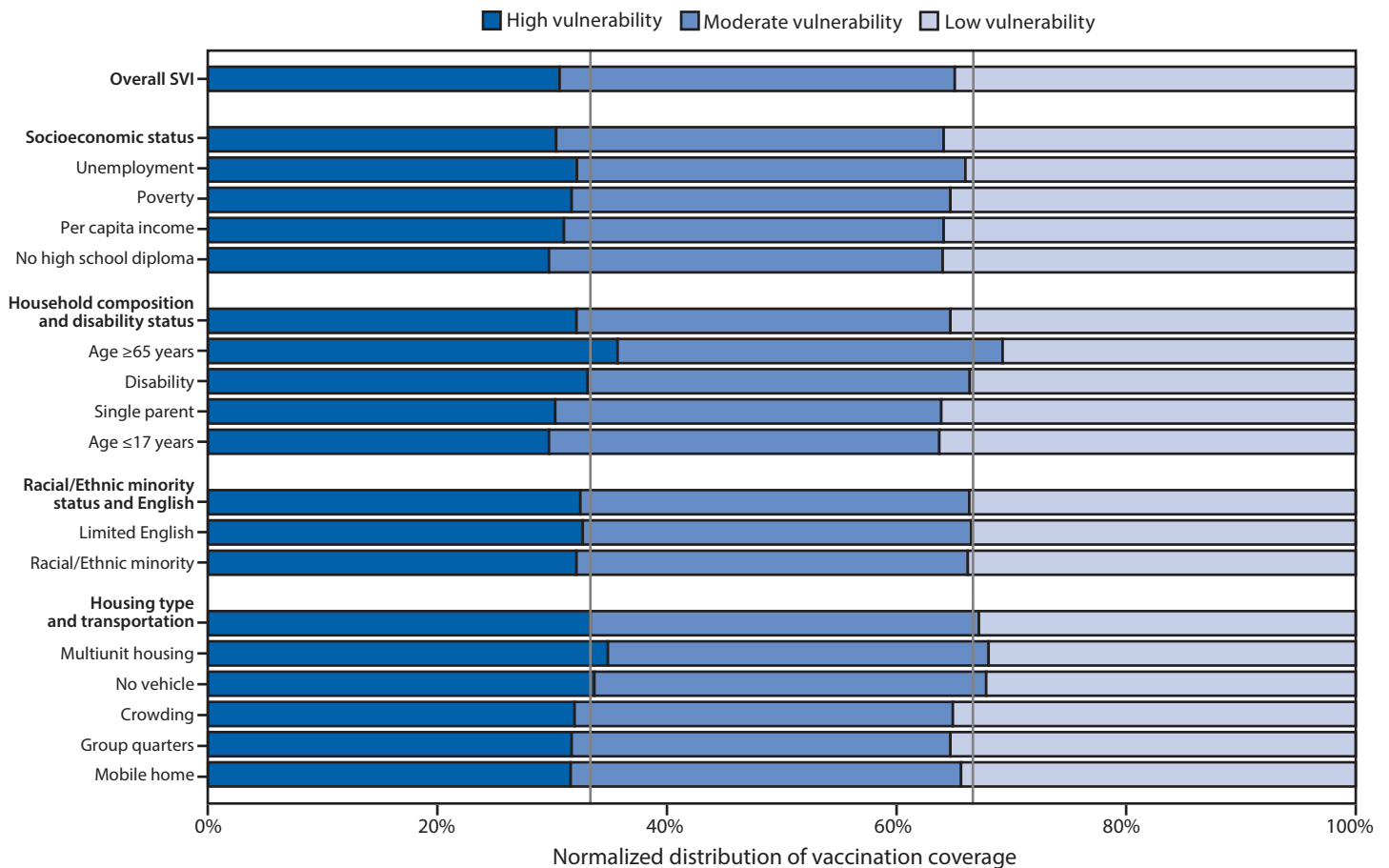
Vaccination coverage was consistently lower in high vulnerability counties than in low vulnerability counties for the socioeconomic status indicators (i.e., poverty, unemployment, low income, and no high school diploma); the coverage disparity was largest for the education indicator.

<sup>††††</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/planning/health-center-program.html>

However, equal vaccination coverage in counties with low and high social vulnerability was observed for the indicators relating to the percentages of persons who speak English less than well and with persons with a disability, which is encouraging in light of the disproportionate incidence of COVID-19 in these populations.<sup>§§§§</sup> Higher coverage in

<sup>§§§§</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-disabilities.html>

## Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

**FIGURE 1. Distribution of county-level\* COVID-19 vaccination coverage among persons who received at least one vaccine dose (N = 49,264,338),<sup>†</sup> by social vulnerability index (SVI) metric<sup>§</sup> and tertile — United States, December 14, 2020–March 1, 2021**

\* Counties were assigned to tertiles (low, moderate, and high) for overall SVI. Data are presented as a 100% stacked bar chart (normalized across states), with the length of each bar segment representing the proportion of total vaccination coverage for each SVI tertile. When proportions of vaccination coverage are equal among SVI tertiles, each proportion represents 0.33, represented by the vertical lines. When proportions of vaccination coverage estimates are not equally distributed among SVI tertiles, then proportions do not align with threshold lines representing 0.33.

<sup>†</sup> Vaccines administered to residents of 49 U.S. states (excluding Hawaii) and the District of Columbia during December 14, 2020–March 1, 2021, and reported to CDC by March 6, 2021.

<sup>§</sup> SVI ranks counties according to 15 social factors (indicators): 1) percentage of persons with incomes below poverty threshold, 2) percentage of civilian population (aged ≥16 years) that is unemployed, 3) per capita income, 4) percentage of persons aged ≥25 years with no high school diploma, 5) percentage of persons aged ≥65 years, 6) percentage of persons aged ≤17 years, 7) percentage of civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability, 8) percentage of single-parent households with children aged <18 years, 9) percentage of persons who are racial/ethnic minorities (i.e., all persons except those who are non-Hispanic White), 10) percentage of persons aged ≥5 years who speak English "less than well," 11) percentage of housing in structures with ≥10 units (multiunit housing), 12) percentage of housing structures that are mobile homes, 13) percentage households with more persons than rooms (crowding), 14) percentage of households with no vehicle available, and 15) percentage of persons in group quarters. Estimates are created using 2014–2018 (5-year) data from the American Community Survey. The 15 indicators are categorized into four themes: 1) socioeconomic status (indicators 1–4), 2) household composition and disability (indicators 5–8), 3) racial/ethnic minority status and language (indicators 9 and 10), and 4) housing type and transportation (indicators 11–15). Overall SVI includes all 15 indicators as a composite measure.

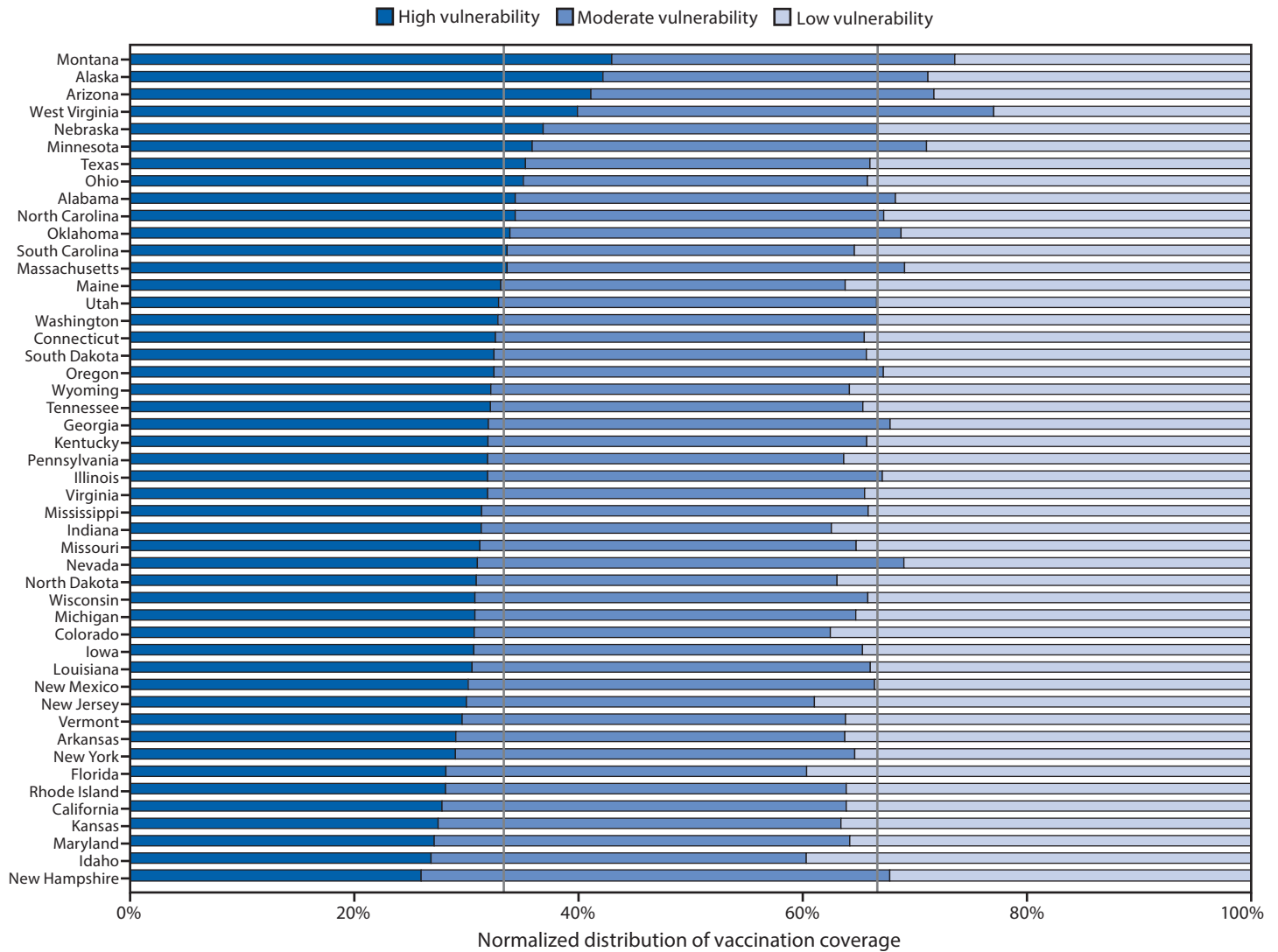
counties with large proportions of older adults was consistent with the prioritization of this age group early in the vaccination program; however, the higher coverage in counties with lower percentages of households with a vehicle available was unexpected and warrants further investigation. Despite these positive findings, equity in access to COVID-19 vaccination has not been achieved nationwide.

COVID-19 vaccination equity varied among states. In most states, coverage was higher in low vulnerability counties than

in high vulnerability counties. Despite this, states such as Arizona and Montana achieved higher vaccination coverage in high vulnerability counties across SVI metrics. Practices in states with high equity included 1) prioritizing persons in racial/ethnic minority groups during the early stages of the vaccine program implementation, 2) actively monitoring and addressing barriers to vaccination in vulnerable communities, 3) directing vaccines to vulnerable communities, 4) offering free transportation to vaccination sites, and 5) collaborating

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

**FIGURE 2. Distribution of county-level\* COVID-19 vaccination coverage among persons who received at least one vaccine dose (N = 49,019,117),<sup>†</sup> by state and overall social vulnerability index (SVI) tertile — United States, December 14, 2020–March 1, 2021**



\* Counties were assigned to tertiles (low, moderate, and high) for overall SVI. Data are presented as a 100% stacked bar chart (normalized across states), with the length of each bar segment representing the proportion of total vaccination coverage for each SVI tertile. When proportions of vaccination coverage are equal among SVI tertiles, each proportion represents 0.33, represented by the vertical lines. When proportions of vaccination coverage estimates are not equally distributed among SVI tertiles, then proportions do not align with threshold lines representing 0.33.

<sup>†</sup> Vaccines administered to residents of 48 U.S. states (excluding Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii) during December 14, 2020–March 1, 2021, and reported to CDC by March 6, 2021.

with community partners, tribal health organizations, and the Indian Health Service.<sup>“““</sup> More investigation is needed to understand these differences to identify best practices to achieve COVID-19 vaccination equity.

<sup>“““</sup> <https://dphhs.mt.gov/covid19vaccine>; <https://www.azdhs.gov/documents/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/infectious-disease-epidemiology/novel-coronavirus/vapac-cara-christ-presentation.pdf>; <https://states.aarp.org/arizona/covid-19-vaccine-distribution>; <https://www.cnn.com/2021/03/09/us/alaska-covid-19-vaccine-success-trnd/index.html>; <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/articles/2021-03-09/q-a-how-alaska-is-leading-in-covid-19-vaccination-efforts>

These findings demonstrate that estimates for overall SVI obscured variations among SVI themes and that SVI themes masked variations among indicators within a theme group. In addition, the national coverage estimates by SVI metrics did not capture the wide variation among states. These results highlight the importance of examining individual SVI indicators in addition to the composite SVI measure and themes to monitor equitable vaccine administration. State and local jurisdictions should also consider analyzing SVI metrics at the level of the census tract (when these data are available).



**Summary****What is already known about this topic?**

COVID-19 has disproportionately affected racial/ethnic minority groups and persons who are economically and socially disadvantaged. Ensuring equitable COVID-19 vaccine coverage is a national priority.

**What is added by this report?**

In the first 2.5 months of the U.S. vaccination program, high social vulnerability counties had lower COVID-19 vaccination coverage than did low social vulnerability counties. Although vaccination coverage estimates by county-level social vulnerability varied widely among states, disparities in vaccination coverage were observed in the majority of states.

**What are the implications for public health practice?**

Continued monitoring of vaccination coverage by social vulnerability metrics is critical for developing tailored, local vaccine administration and outreach efforts to reduce COVID-19 vaccination inequities.

The findings in this report are subject to at least five limitations. First, because specific populations were prioritized for vaccination in each state, the differences observed might be due, in part, to prioritization based on age, occupational exposures, and underlying health conditions. Second, these associations are ecological and reported for population-based metrics rather than individual-level vulnerability data. With only age, sex, and limited race/ethnicity data available at the national level, use of these population-based metrics is an important method to evaluate socioeconomic and demographic disparities. Third, although the geographic unit of analysis was the county, the vulnerabilities and vaccination coverage rates might vary within counties; state and local jurisdictions might prioritize vaccination efforts for high vulnerability communities in smaller geographic units (e.g., census tracts). Fourth, SVI metrics do not include all population characteristics that could be used to identify disparities and focus vaccination efforts, such as lack of Internet access (7). Finally, coverage was calculated based on total population, and vaccines authorized for use during the study period were only recommended for persons aged  $\geq 16$  or  $\geq 18$  years.\*\*\*\*\*

The results of this study indicate that COVID-19 vaccination coverage was lower in high vulnerability counties than in low vulnerability counties, a finding largely driven by socioeconomic disparities. As vaccine supply increases and

\*\*\*\*\* <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/eua/index.html>

administration expands to additional priority groups, CDC, state, and local jurisdictions should continue to monitor vaccination levels by SVI metrics to aid in the development of community efforts to improve vaccination access, outreach, and administration among populations most affected by COVID-19.

**Acknowledgments**

Abigail Shefer, CDC; CDC COVID-19 Vaccine Task Force; immunization program managers; immunization information system managers; other staff members of the immunization programs in the jurisdictions and federal entities.

Corresponding author: Michelle M. Hughes, [nqw7@cdc.gov](mailto:nqw7@cdc.gov).

<sup>1</sup>CDC COVID-19 Response Team; <sup>2</sup>Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Atlanta, Georgia; <sup>3</sup>General Dynamics Information Technology, Falls Church, Virginia.

All authors have completed and submitted the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors form for disclosure of potential conflicts of interest. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

**References**

1. Lopez L 3rd, Hart LH 3rd, Katz MH. Racial and ethnic health disparities related to COVID-19. *JAMA* 2021;325:719–20. PMID:33480972 <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.26443>
2. Chen JT, Testa C, Waterman P, et al. Intersectional inequities in COVID-19 mortality by race/ethnicity and education in the United States, January 1, 2020–January 31, 2021. Boston, MA: The Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies; 2021. <https://cdn1.sph.harvard.edu/>
3. Gayle HD, Childress JF. Race, racism, and structural injustice: equitable allocation and distribution of vaccines for the COVID-19. *Am J Bioeth* 2021;21:4–7. PMID:33616485 <https://doi.org/10.1080/15265161.2021.1877011>
4. Painter EM, Ussery EN, Patel A, et al. Demographic characteristics of persons vaccinated during the first month of the COVID-19 vaccination program—United States, December 14, 2020–January 14, 2021. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2021;70:174–7. PMID:33539333 <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7005e1>
5. Kim SJ, Bostwick W. Social vulnerability and racial inequality in COVID-19 deaths in Chicago. *Health Educ Behav* 2020;47:509–13. PMID:32436405 <https://doi.org/10.1177/1090198120929677>
6. Dasgupta S, Bowen VB, Leidner A, et al. Association between social vulnerability and a county's risk for becoming a COVID-19 hotspot—United States, June 1–July 25, 2020. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2020;69:1535–41. PMID:33090977 <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6942a3>
7. Humana Foundation, Older Adults Technology Services. Aging connected: exposing the hidden connectivity crisis for older adults. Louisville, KY: Humana Foundation; 2021. <https://oats.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Aging-Connected-Exposing-the-Hidden-Connectivity-Crisis-for-Older-Adults.pdf>