

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

**MARCUS CASTER, et al.,**

***Plaintiffs,***

**v.**

**WES ALLEN, et al.,**

***Defendants.***

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**No: 2:21-cv-01536-AMM**

**REPRESENTATIVE PRINGLE'S AND SENATOR LIVINGSTON'S  
RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFFS' FIRST SET OF REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION.**

Pursuant to FED. R. CIV. P. 26 and 36, the House and Senate Chairs of the Permanent Legislative Committee on Reappointment, Rep. Pringle and Sen. Livingston ("the Chairs") respond as follows to the *Caster* Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admission:

**GENERAL OBJECTIONS**

1. The Chairs object to each of the requests for admission to the extent they seek information protected by the attorney client privilege, the work product doctrine, the joint defense or common interest privilege, or any other applicable privilege, exemption, or immunity.

2. The Chairs object to Plaintiffs' Definitions and Instructions to the extent that they purport to impose any requirements or obligations different from those contained in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the local Rules of this Court, applicable orders of the Court, and/or related agreements.

3. The Chairs object to the extensive overbreadth of the requests, especially when read in combination with the Definitions. The Chairs further object to Plaintiffs' use

of boilerplate Definitions and Instructions which are not tailored to this litigation or to these requests. *See, e.g.*, Definition No. 5; Instruction No. 6.

4. The Chairs object to the requests for admission, including the Definitions and Instructions, to the extent they seek to impose any meaning or interpretation onto the requests other than that evident from the plain and ordinary meaning of the words used therein.

5. The Chairs object to each of the requests for admission to the extent they seek information that is not relevant to any claim or defense presently before the Court and thus are not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. FED. R. CIV. P. 26(b).

6. The Chairs object to each and every request that is not “separately stated” as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(a)(2).

7. The Chairs object to the requests for admission to the extent they seek to discover the mental impressions, conclusions, opinions, legal strategies, or legal theories of attorneys for or his non-attorney employees working under their supervision. Such information is privileged as attorney work-product. *See Hickman v. Taylor*, 329 U.S. 495 (1947).

8. The Chairs object to the requests for admission to the extent they seek information already in the possession, custody, or control of the Plaintiffs, or otherwise equally available to the Plaintiffs.

9. By answering or otherwise responding to these discovery requests, Rep. Pringle or Sen. Livingston do not concede the relevance or materiality of the information requested or the subject matter to which the request for production refers. Rather, the responses are made expressly subject to, and without in any way waiving or intending to

waive, any question or objection as to the competency, relevance, privilege, or admissibility as evidence, of any of the matters referred to in the responses

### **REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 1:** Admit that the 2023 Plan contains one district, CD 7, that exceeds 50% Black Voting Age Population (“BVAP”).

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 2:** Admit that, according to 2020 Census data, CD 7 in the 2023 Plan has a BVAP of 50.65% Any-Part Black.

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3:** Admit that, under the 2023 Plan, the district with the next-highest BVAP is CD 2.

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4:** Admit that, according to 2020 Census data, CD 2 in the 2023 Plan has a BVAP of 39.93% Any-Part Black.

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5:** Admit that, under the 2023 Plan, Black Alabamians in CD 2 and CD 7 have cohesively supported a clear candidate of choice in each of Alabama’s statewide general election contests since 2016.

**RESPONSE: Denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6:** Admit that, under the 2023 Plan, white Alabamians in CD 2 and CD 7 have cohesively opposed Black voters’ candidate of choice in each of Alabama’s statewide general election contests since 2016.

**RESPONSE: Denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7:** Admit that, in CD 2 under the 2023 Plan, white-preferred candidates usually defeat Black-preferred candidates in Alabama’s statewide general election contests since 2016.

**RESPONSE: Denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8:** Admit that voting in Alabama is racially polarized.

**RESPONSE: Admitted that in the State as a whole, without consideration of different voting patterns that may exist within different parts of the State, a majority of white voters in Alabama tend to support Republican candidates in most elections, while a majority of black voters in Alabama tend to support Democratic candidates in most elections. Any implication as to the reasons for these voting choices is denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9:** Admit that the 2021 Plan contained only one district in which Black Alabamians would have an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

**RESPONSE: Denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10:** Admit that the 2023 Plan contains only one district in which Black Alabamians have an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

**RESPONSE: Denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11:** Admit that Alabama splits Mobile and Baldwin Counties in its current State Board of Education districts.

**RESPONSE: Admitted. Any suggestion that the maps have the same number of districts, are drawn for the same purposes, or are otherwise comparable is denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 12:** Admit that Alabama splits Mobile and Baldwin Counties in its 2011 State Board of Education districts.

**RESPONSE: Admitted that Alabama formerly did so in the 2011 map, which is no longer viable, but any suggestion that the maps have the same number of districts, are drawn for the same purposes, or are otherwise comparable is denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 13:** Admit that, based on 2020 Census data, the Black population in Alabama is sufficiently numerous to constitute a majority of the voting age population in two single-member congressional districts.

**RESPONSE: Admitted that there are numerically enough black people of voting age in Alabama to draw two majority-black congressional districts, but only if race predominates in the drawing of those districts. Otherwise denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 14:** Admit that, based on 2020 Census data, the Black population in Alabama is sufficiently geographically compact to constitute a majority of the voting age population in two single-member congressional districts.

**RESPONSE: Denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 15:** Admit that, based on 2020 Census data, it is possible to draw a congressional districting plan in Alabama that contains two majority-Black congressional districts and six or fewer splits of county lines.

**RESPONSE: Admitted that such districts can be drawn with six splits of county lines. Denied that those districts would be reasonably constructed and would avoid racially gerrymandering the districts.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 16:** Admit that, based on 2020 Census data, it is possible to draw a congressional districting plan in Alabama that contains two majority-Black congressional districts without pairing incumbent members of Congress within the same district.

**RESPONSE: Admitted that such districts can be drawn without pairing incumbent members of Congress within the same district. Denied that those districts would be reasonably constructed and would avoid racially gerrymandering the districts.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 17:** Admit that, under the 2023 Plan, CD 4 spans from the western border of Alabama to the eastern border of Alabama.

**RESPONSE: Admitted, but any suggestion that drawing Mississippi-to-Georgia borders in northern Alabama is comparable to doing the same in southern Alabama is denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 18:** Admit that, under the 2021 Plan, CD 4 spans from the western border of Alabama to the eastern border of Alabama.

**RESPONSE: Admitted. Admitted, but any suggestion that drawing Mississippi-to-Georgia borders in northern Alabama is comparable to doing the same in southern Alabama is denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 19:** Admit that, under the 2011 Plan, CD 4 spans from the western border of Alabama to the eastern border of Alabama.

**RESPONSE: Admitted, but any suggestion that drawing Mississippi-to-Georgia borders in northern Alabama is comparable to doing the same in southern Alabama is denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 20:** Admit that, under the 2011 Plan, CD 5 spans from the western border of Alabama to the eastern border of Alabama.

**RESPONSE: Admitted, but any suggestion that drawing Mississippi-to-Georgia borders in northern Alabama is comparable to doing the same in southern Alabama is denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 21:** Admit that, under the 2002 Plan, CD 4 spans from the western border of Alabama to the eastern border of Alabama.

**RESPONSE: Admitted, but any suggestion that drawing Mississippi-to-Georgia borders in northern Alabama is comparable to doing the same in southern Alabama is denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 22:** Admit that, under the 2002 Plan, CD 5 spans from the western border of Alabama to the eastern border of Alabama.

**RESPONSE: Admitted, but any suggestion that drawing Mississippi-to-Georgia borders in northern Alabama is comparable to doing the same in southern Alabama is denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 23:** Admit that, based on 2020 Census data, it is possible to draw a congressional districting plan in Alabama that contains two majority-Black congressional districts and scores the same as or higher than the 2023 Plan on the Reock compactness metric.

**RESPONSE: Admitted that, by carving up districts in North Alabama far away from the districts at issue in this case, Cooper Plan 9 scores 0.02 points higher than the 2023 Plan on only one of the plan-wide compactness metrics: Reock. Denied that Cooper's majority-black districts are more compact based on the Reock compactness metric. Otherwise denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 24:** Admit that Plaintiffs' Illustrative Plan 9 scores higher than the 2023 Plan on the Reock compactness metric.

**RESPONSE: Admitted that, by carving up districts in North Alabama far away from the districts at issue in this case, Cooper Plan 9 scores 0.02 points higher than the 2023 Plan on only one of the plan-wide compactness metrics: Reock. Denied that Cooper's majority-black districts are more compact based on the Reock compactness metric.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 25:** Admit that the 2023 Plan contains at least one congressional district that scores lower on the Reock compactness metric than any version of District 2 in Plaintiffs' Illustrative Plans 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9.

**OBJECTION: Secretary Allen objects to Plaintiffs' failure to state each matter separately, as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(a)(2).**

**RESPONSE: Admitted that by forcing District 1 in the Illustrative Plans into a non-compact shape, District 2 in the Illustrative Plans has a higher score**

**on the Reock compactness measure than District 1 in the 2023 Plan—a district not drawn on the basis of race. to Plaintiffs’ failure to state each matter separately, as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(a)(2).**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 26: Admit that the 2021 Plan contains at least one congressional district that scores lower on the Reock compactness metric than any version of District 2 in Plaintiffs’ Illustrative Plans 1-9.**

**OBJECTION:** The Chairs object to Plaintiffs’ failure to state each matter separately, as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(a)(2).

**RESPONSE:** Admitted that by forcing District 1 in the Illustrative Plans into a non-compact shape, District 2 in the Illustrative Plans has a higher score on the Reock compactness measure than District 5 in the 2021 Plan—a district not drawn on the basis of race. Any suggestion that a prior Legislature’s decision to draw less compact districts is in any way controlling as to the current Legislature is denied.

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 27:** Admit that the 2011 Plan contains at least one congressional district that scores lower on the Reock compactness metric than any version of District 2 in Plaintiffs’ Illustrative Plans 1-9.

**RESPONSE:** The Chairs objects to Plaintiffs’ failure to state each matter separately, as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(a)(2). Without waiving the General Objections, the Chairs admit that by forcing District 1 in the Illustrative Plans into a non-compact shape, District 2 in the Illustrative Plans has a higher score on the Reock compactness measure than District 5 in the 2011 Plan—a district not drawn on the basis of race. Any suggestion that a prior Legislature’s decision to draw less compact districts is in any way controlling as to the current Legislature is denied.

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 28:** Admit that the 2002 Plan contains at least one congressional district that scores lower on the Reock compactness metric than any version of District 2 in Plaintiffs’ Illustrative Plans 1-9.

**RESPONSE:** The Chairs object to Plaintiffs’ failure to state each matter separately, as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(a)(2). Without waiving the General Objections, the Chairs admit that by forcing District 1 in the Illustrative Plans into a non-compact shape, District 2 in the Illustrative Plans has a higher score on the Reock compactness measure than District 5 in the 2002 Plan—a district not drawn on the basis of race. Any suggestion that a prior Legislature’s decision to draw less-compact districts is in any way controlling as to the current Legislature is denied.

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 29:** Admit that, based on 2020 Census data, it is possible to draw a congressional districting plan in Alabama that contains two majority-



Black congressional districts and scores the same as the 2023 Plan on the Polsby-Popper compactness metric.

**RESPONSE: Admitted that, by carving up districts in North Alabama far away from the districts at issue in this case, Duchin Plan B scores the same digits as the 2023 Plan on only one of the plan-wide compactness metrics: Polsby-Popper. Denied that Duchin's majority-black districts are more compact based on the Polsby-Popper compactness metric. Otherwise denied..**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 30:** Admit that Dr. Moon Duchin's Plan B scores the same as the 2023 Plan on the Polsby-Popper compactness metric.

**RESPONSE: Admitted that, by carving up districts in North Alabama far away from the districts at issue in this case, Duchin Plan B scores the same to three significant digits as the 2023 Plan on only one of the plan-wide compactness metrics: Polsby-Popper. Denied that Duchin's majority-black districts are more compact based on the Polsby-Popper compactness metric.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 31:** Admit that Plaintiffs' Illustrative Plan 9 scores one one-hundredth of a point lower than the 2023 Plan on the Polsby-Popper compactness metric.

**RESPONSE: By carving up districts in North Alabama far away from the districts at issue in this case, admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 32:** Admit that the 2023 Plan contains at least one congressional district that scores lower on the Polsby-Popper compactness metric than any version of District 2 in Plaintiffs' Illustrative Plans 3, 5, 7, or 9.

**RESPONSE: The Chairs object to Plaintiffs' failure to state each matter separately, as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(a)(2). Without waiving the General Objections, denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 33:** Admit that the 2021 Plan contains at least one congressional district that scores lower on the Polsby-Popper compactness metric than any version of District 2 in Plaintiffs' Illustrative Plans 3, 4, 5, 7, 9.

**RESPONSE: The Chairs object to Plaintiffs' failure to state each matter separately, as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(a)(2). Without waiving the General Objections, the Chairs respond as follows: by forcing District 1 in the Illustrative Plans into a non-compact shape, admitted. Any suggestion that a prior Legislature's decision to draw less-compact districts is in any way controlling as to the current Legislature is denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 34:** Admit that the 2011 Plan contains at least one congressional district that scores lower on the Polsby-Popper compactness metric than any version of District 2 in Plaintiffs' Illustrative Plans 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, or 9.



**RESPONSE:** The Chairs object to Plaintiffs' failure to state each matter separately, as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(a)(2). Without waiving the General Objections, the Chairs respond as follows: by forcing District 1 in the Illustrative Plans into a non-compact shape, admitted. Any suggestion that a prior Legislature's decision to draw less-compact districts is in any way controlling as to the current Legislature is denied.

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 35:** Admit that the 2002 Plan contains at least one congressional district that scores lower on the Polsby-Popper compactness metric than any version of District 2 in Plaintiffs' Illustrative Plans 1-9.

**RESPONSE:** The Chairs object to Plaintiffs' failure to state each matter separately, as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 36(a)(2). Without waiving the General Objections, the Chairs respond as follows: by forcing District 1 in the Illustrative Plans into a non-compact shape, admitted. Any suggestion that a prior Legislature's decision to draw less-compact districts is in any way controlling as to the current Legislature is denied.

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 36:** Admit that Alabama has a history of official voting-related discrimination.

**RESPONSE:** Admitted that official voting-related discrimination exists in Alabama's history. Denied that Alabama has a recent history of official voting-related discrimination or that the Legislature acted with racially discriminatory intent when passing the challenged law.

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 37:** Admit that Black Alabamians bear the effects of discrimination in education.

**RESPONSE: Denied**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 38:** Admit that Black Alabamians bear the effects of discrimination in employment.

**RESPONSE: Denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 39:** Admit that Black Alabamians bear the effects of discrimination in health.

**RESPONSE: Denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 40:** Admit that Black Alabamians generally have lower turnout in elections than white Alabamians.

**RESPONSE: Denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 41:** Admit that the 2010 political campaign of Tim James for Governor included a campaign ad in which James asserted, “This is Alabama’ we speak English. If you want to live here, learn it.”

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 42:** Admit that the 2016 political campaign of Donald Trump for President included a rally in Birmingham in November 2015 after which then-candidate Trump stated that a peaceful Black Lives Matter protester “should have been roughed up, because it was absolutely disgusting what he was doing.”

**RESPONSE: Admitted that the media reported that such events took place. The Chairs are without sufficient information to admit or deny whether such reports are true. Denied that the actions of a national candidate who does not hail from, or live in, Alabama are properly attributed to the State for purposes of a Section 2 analysis just because the candidate allegedly took actions within the State.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 43:** Admit that the 2017 political campaign of Roy Moore for U.S. Senator included a rally in Florence in November 2017 at which a Black person in attendance asked when Moore thought America was last “great.”

**RESPONSE: Admitted that the media reported that such events took place. The Chairs are without sufficient information to admit or deny whether such reports are true.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 44:** Admit that, in response to the question referenced in RFA No. 43, Moore said: “I think it was great at the time when families were united — even though we had slavery — they cared for one another . . . . Our families were strong, our country had a direction.”

**RESPONSE: Admitted that the media reported that such events took place. The Chairs are without sufficient information to admit or deny whether such reports are true, and note that Alabama voters rejected Moore’s candidacy.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 45:** Admit that the 2017 political campaign of Roy Moore for U.S. Senator included a statement by Moore that “They started [to] create new rights in 1965, and today we’ve got a problem,” an apparent reference to the Voting Rights Act.

**RESPONSE: Admitted that the media reported that such events took place. The Chairs are without sufficient information to admit or deny whether such reports are true. Denied further that there is basis to conclude that the comments referred to the Voting Rights Act, and notes that Alabama voters rejected Moore’s candidacy.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 46:** Admit that the 2017 political campaign of Roy Moore for U.S. Senator included a campaign rally in Midland City at which Kayla Moore, the candidate's wife, stated: "Fake news would also have you think that my husband doesn't support the Black community. Yet my husband appointed the very first Black marshal to the Alabama Supreme Court, Mr. Willie James. When he first took office as the chief justice many years ago, he brought with him three people from Etowah County. Two were Black, and one of them is here tonight."

**RESPONSE: Admitted that the media reported that such events took place. The Chairs are without sufficient information to admit or deny whether such reports are true.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 47:** Admit that during the 2018 political campaign of Kay Ivey for Governor, the candidate called for the preservation of confederate monuments.

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 48:** Admit that the 2018 political campaign of Kay Ivey for Governor included a campaign ad entitled, "Monuments," in which Ivey said, "Up in Washington, they always know better. Politically correct nonsense, I say."

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 49:** Admit that the Southern Poverty Law Center publicly defines itself as "a catalyst for racial justice in the South and beyond, working in partnership with communities to dismantle white supremacy, strengthen intersectional movements, and advance the human rights of all people."

**RESPONSE: Admitted that the Southern Poverty Law Center describes itself in such fashion.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 50:** Admit that the 2018 political campaign of Tom Parker for Supreme Court Chief Justice included a campaign ad in which Parker stated that he had "taken on and beaten the Southern Poverty Law Center."

**RESPONSE: Admitted that the ad made such statements after Parker prevailed in litigation having nothing to do with race, after the Southern Poverty Law Center filed a complaint against Parker with the Alabama Judicial Inquiry Commission over comments Parker had made concerning marriage.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 51:** Admit that the campaign ad referenced in RFA No. 50 said that Parker opposed "the leftist mob tr[ying] to destroy our society" while showing images of U.S. Congresswoman Maxine Waters, a Black member of Congress from California.

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 52:** Admit that the 2020 political campaign of Bradley Byrne for U.S. Senator included a campaign television ad that featured images and video of the following individuals overlaid on video of a burning fire: Representative Ilhan Omar, then NFL quarterback Colin Kaepernick, and then Representatives Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Ayanna Pressley, Ilhan Omar, and Rashida Tlaib together.

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 53:** Admit that of all of the individuals listed in RFA No. 52 are racial or ethnic minorities.

**RESPONSE: Admitted on information and belief.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 54:** Admit that the 2020 political campaign of Jeff Sessions for U.S. Senator included an ad warning that “socialism, open borders, free healthcare for illegal immigrants, that is the Democrats’ plan for America.”

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 55:** Admit that the 2020 political campaign of Arnold Mooney for U.S. Senator included an ad entitled, “Border on Fire,” in which the voiceover begins with: “Our southern border is on fire. Illegal aliens swarm. Opioids flow. Americans die.”

**RESPONSE: The Chairs lack sufficient information to admit or deny the request.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 56:** Admit that the campaign ad referenced in RFA No. 55 includes images of heavily tattooed MS-13 gang members.

**RESPONSE: The Chairs lack sufficient information to admit or deny the request.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 57:** Admit that the campaign ad referenced in RFA Nos. 55 and 56 then cuts to Mooney, who says, “Let’s finally build that dadgum wall and cut legal immigration. Yeah, I said legal. We can either put America first or we can keep emptying out Central America.”

**RESPONSE: The Chairs lack sufficient information to admit or deny the request.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 58:** Admit that the 2020 political campaign of Chris Pringle for U.S. Representative for CD 1 included a campaign ad that included Pringle proudly labeling himself “politically incorrect.”

**RESPONSE: The Chairs object to the phrase “proudly labeling” as vague. Without waiving this or the General Objections, admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 59:** Admit that in the campaign ad referenced in RFA No. 58, Pringle insisted, “These days if you look like me and believe like me, everything that’s wrong in our society is your fault.”

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 60:** Admit that in the campaign ad referenced in RFA Nos. 58 and 59 above, Pringle said, “If you’re straight, southern, conservative, and heaven forbid, Christian, they call you a racist and blame you for everyone else’s problems.”

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 61:** Admit that the 2024 political campaign of Caroleene Dobson for U.S. Representative for CD 2 included a social media post by Dobson that featured a news article about an undocumented immigrant that claimed, “Enterprise is under attack. This is more than fentanyl, it’s the surge of crime and enemy agents flooding our border and infiltrating our nation.”

**RESPONSE: The Chairs lack sufficient information to admit or deny the request.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 62:** Admit that the 2024 political campaign of Caroleene Dobson for U.S. Representative for CD 2 included a primary debate during which Dobson stated, “Every child is entitled to the best education to equip them to succeed, and the parents are the ones who should determine where that education takes place. . . . Why do parents want more options? Because these days you may be learning critical race theory in schools, you may have boys in girls’ bathrooms in schools.”

**RESPONSE: The Chairs lack sufficient information to admit or deny the request.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 63:** Admit that the 2024 political campaign of Dick Brewbaker for U.S. Representative for CD 2 included a campaign ad that featured video of former Harvard president Claudine Gay, a Black woman, juxtaposed with images of a white man brandishing a firearm, while Brewbaker intones that “the media and woke corporations and liberal politicians sow division for their own profit.”

**RESPONSE: The Chairs lack sufficient information to admit or deny the request.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 64:** Admit that no Black Alabamian has been elected to statewide office since 1996.

**RESPONSE: Admitted, but any suggestion that race is the reason is denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 65:** Admit that no Black candidate has ever been elected Governor, Lieutenant Governor, U.S. Senator, Secretary of State, or State Auditor in Alabama.

**RESPONSE: Admitted, but any suggestion that race is the reason is denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 66:** Admit that the only Black Alabamians to have ever been elected to statewide office are Oscar Adams and Ralph Cook, who won elections to the Alabama Supreme Court after initial gubernatorial appointment.

**RESPONSE: Admitted, but any suggestion that race is the reason is denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 67:** Admit that there are currently no Black judges on the state's Supreme Court or the Courts of Appeals.

**RESPONSE: Denied.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 68:** Admit that since Reconstruction, just three Black candidates have been elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Alabama.

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 69:** Admit that all three Black candidates elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Alabama since Reconstruction were elected to represent the state's sole majority-Black district.

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 70:** Admit that there are currently 26 Black members of the Alabama House of Representatives and seven Black members of the Alabama Senate.

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

**REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 71:** Admit that 32 out of 33 Black Alabamians currently serving in the Alabama Legislature were elected in majority-Black districts.

**RESPONSE: Admitted.**

Done this \_\_\_\_th day of September, 2024.

/s/ Dorman Walker

One of counsel for Rep. Chris Pringle and Sen. Steve Livingston and in their official capacities as Chairs of the Permanent Legislative Committee on Reapportionment

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that on September \_\_\_, 2024, I served the foregoing on all counsel of record by electronic mail.

/s/ Dorman Walker