

No. 24-10230

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY INC., a nonprofit organization on behalf of
members residing in Georgia; SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, a Georgia nonprofit organization; ERIC T. WOODS; KATIE
BAILEY GLENN; PHIL BROWN; JANICE STEWART,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

SECRETARY, STATE OF GEORGIA.

Defendant-Appellee.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of
Georgia, No. 1:21-cv-5337 (Hon. Steve C. Jones)

**APPELLANTS' APPENDIX
(VOLUME I OF V)**

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U.S. District Court
Northern District of Georgia (Atlanta)
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 1:21-cv-05337-SCJ

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. et al v. Raffensperger

Assigned to: Judge Steve C. Jones

Case in other court: USCA- 11th Circuit, 23-13914-AA

USCA- 11th Circuit, 23-13914-AA

Cause: 52:10301 Denial or abridgement of right to vote on account
of race or color

Date Filed: 12/30/2021

Date Terminated: 10/26/2023

Jury Demand: None

Nature of Suit: 441 Civil Rights: Voting

Jurisdiction: Federal Question

Plaintiff**Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.***a nonprofit organization on behalf of
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V.

Defendant

Brad Raffensperger

*in his official capacity as Secretary of State
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**Georgia State Conference of the NAACP,
 et al.**

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TERMINATED: 04/05/2024

Date Filed	#	Docket Text
12/30/2021	<u>1</u>	COMPLAINT for Declaratory Judgment and Injunctive Relief filed by Phil Brown, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Eric T. Woods, Katie Bailey Glenn, Janice Stewart. (Filing fee \$402, receipt number AGANDC-11487582). (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Civil Cover Sheet)(lwb) Please visit our website at http://www.gand.uscourts.gov/commonly-used-forms to obtain Pretrial Instructions and Pretrial Associated Forms which includes the Consent To Proceed Before U.S. Magistrate form. (Entered: 01/03/2022)
12/30/2021	<u>2</u>	Electronic Summons Issued as to Brad Raffensperger. (lwb) (Entered: 01/03/2022)
01/04/2022	<u>3</u>	NOTICE of Appearance by Bryan P. Tyson on behalf of Brad Raffensperger (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 01/04/2022)
01/04/2022	<u>4</u>	Unopposed MOTION for Leave to File Excess Pages <i>in Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion for a Preliminary Injunction</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal

		Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order) (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/04/2022)
01/05/2022	<u>5</u>	ORDER granting <u>4</u> Motion for Leave to File Excess Pages. If Plaintiffs file a motion for preliminary injunction, its brief shall be no longer than thirty-five (35) pages. Because Defendant has not moved for such a page extension for any response it may file, this Order shall not be construed as granting Defendant a reciprocal ten-page extension. The Court will consider a page-extension request from Defendant if one is filed. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 01/05/2022. (rsg) (Entered: 01/05/2022)
01/06/2022	<u>6</u>	Certificate of Interested Persons by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/06/2022)
01/06/2022	<u>7</u>	Return of Service Executed by Phil Brown, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Eric T. Woods, Katie Bailey Glenn, Janice Stewart. Brad Raffensperger served on 1/4/2022, answer due 1/25/2022. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/06/2022)
01/06/2022	<u>8</u>	ORDER setting Rule 16 Conference set for 1/12/2022 at 01:30 PM via Zoom (connection instructions to follow by separate notice.) The parties are further ORDERED to file by 12:00 p.m. EST on TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 2022, status report(s) explaining their positions with respect to the issues (set forth herein.) Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 01/06/2022. (pdw) Modified on 1/6/2022 (pdw). (Entered: 01/06/2022)
01/06/2022		NOTICE OF VIDEO PROCEEDING: RULE 16 CONFERENCE set for 1/12/2022 at 01:30 PM via Zoom before Judge Steve C. Jones, Judge Elizabeth Branch, and Judge Steven Grimberg. Connection Instructions: Topic: Rule 16 Conference: 1:21-cv-05337-SCJ; 1:21-cv-05338-SCJ-SDG-ELB; and 1:21-cv-05339-SCJ Please click the link below to join the webinar: https://ganduscourts.zoomgov.com/j/1605120572 Passcode: 851671 Or One tap mobile : US: +16692545252,,1605120572#,,,,*851671# or +16468287666,,1605120572#,,,,*851671# Or Telephone: Dial(for higher quality, dial a number based on your current location): US: +1 669 254 5252 or +1 646 828 7666 or +1 551 285 1373 or +1 669 216 1590 Webinar ID: 160 512 0572 Passcode: 851671 International numbers available: https://ganduscourts.zoomgov.com/u/abdGvu42dG Or an H.323/SIP room system: H.323: 161.199.138.10 (US West) or 161.199.136.10 (US East) Meeting ID: 160 512 0572 Passcode: 851671 SIP: 1605120572@sip.zoomgov.com Passcode: 851671 You must follow the instructions of the Court for remote proceedings available here . The procedure for filing documentary exhibits admitted during the proceeding is available here . <i>Photographing, recording, or broadcasting of any judicial proceedings, including proceedings held by video teleconferencing or telephone conferencing, is strictly and absolutely prohibited.</i> (pdw) Modified on 1/6/2022 (pdw). (Entered: 01/06/2022)
01/07/2022	<u>9</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of Sophia Lin Lakin Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503263).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	<u>10</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of Ari J. Savitzky Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503305).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)

01/07/2022	<u>11</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of Jenessa Calvo-Friedman Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503383).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	<u>12</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of Alex W Miller Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503536).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	<u>13</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of Anuradha Sivaram Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503604).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	<u>14</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of Charlotte Geaghan-Breiner Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503630).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	<u>15</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of Debo Patrick Adegbile Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503641).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	<u>16</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of De'Ericka Aiken Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503661).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	<u>17</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of Denise Tsai Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503679).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	<u>18</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of Edward Williams Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503698).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	<u>19</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of Eliot Kim Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503714).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	<u>20</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of George P. Varghese Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503736).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church,

		Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	21	APPLICATION for Admission of Maura Douglas Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503753).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	22	APPLICATION for Admission of Taeyoung Kim Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503765).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	23	NOTICE of Appearance by Bryan Francis Jacoutot on behalf of Brad Raffensperger (Jacoutot, Bryan) (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	24	NOTICE of Appearance by Loree Anne Paradise on behalf of Brad Raffensperger (Paradise, Loree Anne) (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	25	NOTICE of Appearance by Frank B. Strickland on behalf of Brad Raffensperger (Strickland, Frank) (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/07/2022	26	MOTION for Preliminary Injunction with Brief In Support by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Memorandum of Law in Support, # 2 Declaration of Edward William in Support, # 3 Exhibit A Part 1 - Report of William S. Cooper, # 4 Exhibit A Part 2 - Report of William S. Cooper, # 5 Exhibit A Part 3 - Report of William S. Cooper, # 6 Exhibit A Part 4 - Report of William S. Cooper, # 7 Exhibit B - Report of Dr. Lisa Handley, # 8 Exhibit C - Report of Dr. Adrienne Jones, # 9 Exhibit D - Report of Dr. Traci Burch, # 10 Exhibit E - Report of Dr. Jason Morgan Ward, # 11 Exhibit F - Declaration of Katie Bailey Glenn, # 12 Exhibit G - Declaration of Phil S. Brown, # 13 Exhibit H - Declaration of Janice Stewart, # 14 Exhibit I - Declaration of Eric Woods, # 15 Exhibit J - Declaration of Sherman Lofton, Jr., # 16 Exhibit K - Declaration of Bishop Reginald T. Jackson, # 17 Exhibit L - 2021 Guidelines for the House Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Committee, # 18 Exhibit M - 2021 Guidelines for the Senate Redistricting Committee, # 19 Text of Proposed Order) (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/07/2022)
01/10/2022		DOCKET ORDER AMENDING 8 Order setting Rule 16 Conference for 1/12/2022 at 01:30 PM via Zoom (connection instructions to remain as previously issued). The parties are further ORDERED to file by 12:00 p.m. EST on TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 2022, status report(s) explaining their positions with respect to the issues set forth in the Courts prior order at Doc. No. 8 after conferring with the parties in 1:21-cv-05338-ELB-SCJ-SDG; 1:21-cv-05339-SCJ; and 1:22-cv-00090-ELB-SCJ-SDG. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/10/2022. (pdw) (Entered: 01/10/2022)
01/10/2022	27	NOTICE by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods re 26 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction (<i>Notice of Errata</i>) (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William S. Cooper, # 2 Exhibit O to Declaration, # 3 Exhibit S-1 to Declaration, # 4 Exhibit T-1 to Declaration)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/10/2022)
01/11/2022	28	STATUS REPORT by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/11/2022)

01/11/2022	29	STATUS REPORT <i>Defendants' Status Report</i> by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - 2022 Election Calendar, # 2 Exhibit B - Letter from B. Evans regarding redistricting)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 01/11/2022)
01/11/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 12 APPLICATION for Admission of Alex W Miller Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503536).. Attorney Alex W. Miller added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (gas) (Entered: 01/11/2022)
01/11/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 9 APPLICATION for Admission of Sophia Lin Lakin Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503263).. Attorney Sophia Lin Lakin added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (nmb) (Entered: 01/11/2022)
01/11/2022	30	ORDER granting 9 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Sophia Lin Lakin. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/11/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/11/2022)
01/11/2022	31	ORDER granting 12 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Alex W Miller. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/11/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/11/2022)
01/11/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 13 APPLICATION for Admission of Anuradha Sivaram Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503604).. Attorney Anuradha Sivaram added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (gas) (Entered: 01/11/2022)
01/11/2022	32	ORDER granting 13 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Anuradha Sivaram. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/11/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/11/2022)
01/11/2022		RETURN of 14 APPLICATION for Admission of Charlotte Geaghan-Breiner Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503630). to attorney for correction re: specify admitted courts. (gas) (Entered: 01/11/2022)
01/12/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 11 APPLICATION for Admission of Jennesa Calvo-Friedman Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503383).. Attorney Jennesa Calvo-Friedman added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (gas) (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 15 APPLICATION for Admission of Debo Patrick Adegbile Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503641).. Attorney Debo P. Adegbile added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (gas) (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022	33	ORDER granting 11 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Jennesa Calvo-Friedman. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/12/2022. If the applicant does not have

		CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022	34	ORDER granting 15 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice Debo Patrick Adegbile. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/12/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022	35	APPLICATION for Admission of Charlotte Geaghan-Breiner Pro Hac Vice.by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 10 APPLICATION for Admission of Ari J. Savitzky Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503305).. Attorney Ari J. Savitzky added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (nmb) (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 16 APPLICATION for Admission of De'Ericka Aiken Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503661).. Attorney De'Ericka Aiken added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (gas) (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 17 APPLICATION for Admission of Denise Tsai Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503679).. Attorney Denise Tsai added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (gas) (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 21 APPLICATION for Admission of Maura Douglas Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503753).. Attorney Maura Douglas added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (nmb) (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 18 APPLICATION for Admission of Edward Williams Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503698).. Attorney Edward Williams added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (gas) (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022		RETURN of 22 APPLICATION for Admission of Taeyoung Kim Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503765). to attorney for correction re: courts. (nmb) (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 20 APPLICATION for Admission of George P. Varghese Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503736).. Attorney George P. Varghese added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (nmb) (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022	36	ORDER setting motion(s) and briefing schedule: Plaintiffs shall file their amended motion for a preliminary injunction/ if any/ by no later than 2:00 PM EST on January

		1/3/2022. Defendant shall file their response, if any, by no later than 5:00 PM EST on January 18, 2022. Plaintiffs shall file their reply, if any, by no later than 5:00 PM EST on January 20, 2022. Signed Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/12/2022. (pdw) (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022	37	ORDER setting motion(s) and briefing schedule: Defendants shall file their motion to dismiss, if any, by no later than 5:00 PM EST on January 14,2022.Plaintiffs shall file their response, if any, by no later than 5:00 PM on January 18, 2022. Defendants shall file their reply, if any, by no later than 5:00 PM on January 20, 2022. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/12/2022.(pdw) (Entered: 01/12/2022)
01/12/2022	96	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Rule 16 conference held via Zoom in Alpha Phi Alpha v. Raffensperger, 1:21-cv-5337-SCJ; Georgia State Conference of the NAACP et al v. State of Georgia, 1:21-cv-05338-SCJ-SDG-ELB; Pendergrass v. Raffensperger, 1:21-CV-5339-SCJ; Common Cause et al v. Raffensperger, 1:22-cv-00090-SCJ-SDG-ELB; Grant v. Raffensperger, 1:22-CV-0122-SCJ. (Court Reporter Viola Zbrowski)(pdw) (Entered: 02/07/2022)
01/13/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 19 APPLICATION for Admission of Eliot Kim Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11503714).. Attorney Eliot Kim added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (gas) (Entered: 01/13/2022)
01/13/2022	38	APPLICATION for Admission of Taeyoung Kim Pro Hac Vice.by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/13/2022)
01/13/2022	39	MOTION for Preliminary Injunction (<i>Renewed</i>) with Brief In Support by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Brief in Support Thereto, # 2 Declaration of Edward Williams In Support Thereto, # 3 Exhibit A - Cooper Declaration (Part 1), # 4 Exhibit A - Cooper Declaration (Part 2), # 5 Exhibit A - Cooper Declaration (Part 3), # 6 Exhibit A - Cooper Declaration (Part 4), # 7 Exhibit B - Dr. Handley Report, # 8 Exhibit C - Dr. Jones Report, # 9 Exhibit D - Dr. Burch Report, # 10 Exhibit E - Dr. Ward Report, # 11 Exhibit F - Glenn Declaration, # 12 Exhibit G - Brown Declaration, # 13 Exhibit H - Stewart Declaration, # 14 Exhibit I - Woods Declaration, # 15 Exhibit J - Lofton, Jr. Declaration, # 16 Exhibit K - Bishop Jackson Declaration, # 17 Exhibit L - House Guidelines, # 18 Exhibit M - Senate Guidelines, # 19 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/13/2022)
01/13/2022	40	NOTICE of Appearance by Charlene S McGowan on behalf of Brad Raffensperger (McGowan, Charlene) (Entered: 01/13/2022)
01/14/2022	41	APPLICATION for Admission of Ayana Williams Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number BGANDC-11518889).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/14/2022)
01/14/2022	42	APPLICATION for Admission of Robert Boone Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11519211).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/14/2022)

01/14/2022	43	MOTION to Dismiss <i>Plaintiffs' Complaint</i> with Brief In Support by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Brief in Support of Defendant's Motion to Dismiss)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 01/14/2022)
01/18/2022	44	APPLICATION for Admission of Abigail Shaw Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number BGANDC-11523339).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/18/2022)
01/18/2022	45	RESPONSE in Opposition re 39 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction (<i>Renewed</i>), 26 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Dec. of John Morgan, # 2 Exhibit B - Dec. of Michael Barnes)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 01/18/2022)
01/18/2022	46	RESPONSE in Opposition re 43 MOTION to Dismiss <i>Plaintiffs' Complaint</i> filed by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/18/2022)
01/18/2022	47	RESPONSE in Opposition re 43 MOTION to Dismiss <i>Plaintiffs' Complaint (Corrected)</i> filed by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/18/2022)
01/18/2022	48	ORDER granting 10 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Ari J. Savitzky. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/18/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/18/2022)
01/18/2022	49	ORDER granting 16 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of De'Ericka Aiken. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/18/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/18/2022)
01/18/2022	50	ORDER granting 17 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Denise Tsai. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/18/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/18/2022)
01/18/2022	51	ORDER granting 18 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Edward Williams. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/18/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/18/2022)
01/18/2022	52	ORDER granting 19 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Eliot Kim. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/18/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/18/2022)
01/18/2022	53	ORDER granting 20 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of George P. Varghese. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/18/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at

		http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/18/2022)
01/18/2022	54	ORDER granting 21 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of of Maura Douglas. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/18/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/18/2022)
01/19/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 35 APPLICATION for Admission of Charlotte Geaghan-Breiner Pro Hac Vice.. Attorney Charlotte Geaghan-Breiner added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (nmb) (Entered: 01/19/2022)
01/19/2022	55	COORDINATED ORDER advising that for any and every case in which the Court does not grant the motion to dismiss and does not thereafter grant a request for interlocutory appeal or a request to stay, the Court will hold a coordinated, in-person preliminary injunction hearing regarding the pending motions for preliminary injunction in those cases. If any preliminary injunction hearing occurs, the parties collectively will have up to six (6) days to present evidence and arguments. The presenting parties may choose not to use all six days. If any preliminary injunction hearing occurs, it will take place in the Richard B. Russell Federal Building and United States Courthouse (courtroom to be determined) and begin at 9:00 A.M. (EST) on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2022. If the parties opt to use all six days, the hearing will take place each following business day from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. until the overall conclusion of the hearing at 5:00 P.M. on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2022. The parties shall file with the Court a consolidated presentation schedule by no later than 5:00 P.M. (EST) on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 2022. If any preliminary injunction hearing occurs, the parties in cases with still-pending motions for preliminary injunction shall file proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law by no later than 5:00 P.M. (EST) on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2022. The proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law shall be specific to each case and motion. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/19/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 01/19/2022)
01/20/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 41 APPLICATION for Admission of Ayana Williams Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number BGANDC-11518889).. Attorney Ayana Williams added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (nmb) (Entered: 01/20/2022)
01/20/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 42 APPLICATION for Admission of Robert Boone Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11519211).. Attorney Robert Boone added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (nmb) (Entered: 01/20/2022)
01/20/2022		ORDER granting 35 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Charlotte Geaghan-Breiner. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/20/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/20/2022)
01/20/2022	56	ORDER granting 41 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Ayana Williams. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/20/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If

		they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/20/2022)
01/20/2022	57	ORDER granting 42 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Robert Boone. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/20/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/20/2022)
01/20/2022	58	REPLY to Response to Motion re 43 MOTION to Dismiss <i>Plaintiffs' Complaint</i> filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 01/20/2022)
01/20/2022	59	REPLY to Response to Motion re 39 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction (<i>Renewed</i>) filed by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Supplemental Declaration of Edward Williams, Esq., # 2 Exhibit A - Rebuttal Cooper Declaration (Part 1), # 3 Exhibit A - Rebuttal Cooper Declaration (Part 2), # 4 Exhibit A - Rebuttal Cooper Declaration (Part 3), # 5 Exhibit A - Rebuttal Cooper Declaration (Part 4), # 6 Exhibit A - Rebuttal Cooper Declaration (Part 5), # 7 Exhibit B - Rebuttal Handley Declaration)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/20/2022)
01/20/2022		RETURN of 38 APPLICATION for Admission of Taeyoung Kim Pro Hac Vice. to attorney for correction re: Unable to Confirm Bar Membership. (nmb) (Entered: 01/20/2022)
01/21/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 44 APPLICATION for Admission of Abigail Shaw Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number BGANDC-11523339).. Attorney Abigail Shaw added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (nmb) (Entered: 01/21/2022)
01/24/2022	60	APPLICATION for Admission of Cassandra Mitchell Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11538422).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/24/2022)
01/25/2022	61	NOTICE by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods of <i>Supplemental Authority in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction and Opposition to Motion to Dismiss</i> (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A- Rose v. Raffensperger, # 2 Exhibit B- Singleton v. Merrill)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/25/2022)
01/26/2022	62	<i>Parties' Consolidated Presentation Schedule</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Modified on 1/27/2022 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 01/26/2022)
01/27/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 60 APPLICATION for Admission of Cassandra Mitchell Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11538422).. Attorney Cassandra Mitchell added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. (gas) (Entered: 01/27/2022)
01/27/2022	63	ORDER granting 44 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Abigail Shaw. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/27/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/27/2022)

01/27/2022	64	ORDER granting 60 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Cassandra Mitchell. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/27/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/27/2022)
01/27/2022	66	COORDINATED ORDER issued for purposes of perfecting the record as to the February 7-14, 2022 coordinated in-person hearing on the Motion for Preliminary Injunction. See Order for specifics on pre-hearing deadlines, stipulations, hearing schedule and covid-19 mitigation protocols. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/27/2022. (ddm) Modified on 1/28/2022 to edit signature date (ddm). (Entered: 01/28/2022)
01/28/2022	65	ORDER denying 43 Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaint. Defendant's request for certification of this ruling for immediate appeal under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b) is denied. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/27/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 01/28/2022)
01/31/2022	67	APPLICATION for Admission of Taeyoung Kim Pro Hac Vice.by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/31/2022)
01/31/2022	68	Witness List by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/31/2022)
01/31/2022	69	NOTICE Of Filing Defendants' Lists of Witnesses and Exhibits by Brad Raffensperger re 66 Order, (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 7, # 2 Exhibit 9, # 3 Exhibit 10, # 4 Exhibit 11, # 5 Exhibit 12, # 6 Exhibit 13, # 7 Exhibit 14 Part 1, # 8 Exhibit 14 Part 2, # 9 Exhibit 15, # 10 Exhibit 16, # 11 Exhibit 17, # 12 Exhibit 18, # 13 Exhibit 19, # 14 Exhibit 20, # 15 Exhibit 21, # 16 Exhibit 22, # 17 Exhibit 23, # 18 Exhibit 24, # 19 Exhibit 25, # 20 Exhibit 26, # 21 Exhibit 27, # 22 Exhibit 28, # 23 Exhibit 29, # 24 Exhibit 30, # 25 Exhibit 31, # 26 Exhibit 32, # 27 Exhibit 33, # 28 Exhibit 34, # 29 Exhibit 35, # 30 Exhibit 36, # 31 Exhibit 37)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 01/31/2022)
01/31/2022	70	Exhibit List by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Bishop Reginald T. Jackson, # 2 Declaration of of Sherman Lofton Jr.)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/31/2022)
01/31/2022	71	APPLICATION for Admission of Samuel E. Weitzman Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11557092).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/31/2022)
02/01/2022	72	Motion to Bring Audio/Visual/Electronic Equipment in the Courtroom <i>for Hearing on Motion for Preliminary Injunction</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/01/2022)
02/01/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 67 APPLICATION for Admission of Taeyoung Kim Pro Hac Vice.. Attorney Taeyoung Kim added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (nmb) (Entered: 02/01/2022)
02/01/2022	73	RESPONSE to 61 <i>Plaintiffs' Notice of Supplemental Authority</i> filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Barber Report in Rose v. Raffensperger, # 2

		Exhibit B Amicus Brief joined by Georgia In Merit, V. Morgan (Tyson, Bryan) Modified on 2/1/2022 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 02/01/2022)
02/01/2022	74	Motion to Bring Audio/Visual/Electronic Equipment in the Courtroom by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/01/2022)
02/02/2022	75	Emergency MOTION to Exclude Expert Testimony with Brief In Support by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Memorandum in Support Thereto, # 2 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/02/2022)
02/02/2022	76	<i>Plaintiffs' Notice Regarding Objections to Defendants Witnesses</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Modified on 2/3/2022 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 02/02/2022)
02/02/2022	77	<i>Plaintiffs' Notice Regarding Objections to Defendants Exhibits</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Modified on 2/3/2022 to edit docket tetx (ddm). (Entered: 02/02/2022)
02/02/2022	78	NOTICE Of Filing Defendants' Objections to Plaintiffs' Witnesses and Exhibits by Brad Raffensperger re 66 Order, (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 02/02/2022)
02/03/2022	79	RESPONSE in Opposition re 75 Emergency MOTION to Exclude Expert Testimony filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 02/03/2022)
02/03/2022	80	ORDER granting 72 Plaintiffs' Motion to Bring Audio/Visual/Electronic Equipment in the Courtroom on 2/04/2022 - 2/14/2022 at 9:00 AM: laptops and cellular telephones that may contain cameras, including iPhones, Androids, or other smart phones/personal digital assistants (PDAs), external hard drives, mice, presentation remotes, adapters, tech table, hdmi signal switch, and related peripherals: Randall Carter; Anthony Barko. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 2/3/2022. (pdw) (Entered: 02/03/2022)
02/03/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 71 APPLICATION for Admission of Samuel E. Weitzman Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11557092).. Attorney Samuel Weitzman added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (gas) (Entered: 02/03/2022)
02/03/2022	81	ORDER granting 74 Motion to Bring Audio/Visual/Electronic Equipment in the Courtroom on 2/7/2022 -2/14/2022 at 9:00 AM: laptops and/or cellular telephones that may contain cameras, including iPhones, Androids, or other smart phones/personal digital assistants (PDAs): Rahul Garabadu; Sophia Lakin; Ari Savitzky; Jenessa Calvo-Friedman; Sean Young; Kelsey Miller; Brett Schratz; Iyanna Barker; Debo Adegbile; George Varghese; Robert Boone; Edward Williams; Anuradha Sivaram; DeEricka Aiken; Ayana Williams; Abigail Shaw; Alex Miller; Cassandra Mitchell; Tae Kim; Denise Tsai; Maura Douglas; Charlotte Geaghan-Breiner; Samuel Weitzman; Matthew Howard; Leighton Crawford; and Lenise Jennings. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 2/3/2022. (pdw) (Entered: 02/03/2022)
02/03/2022	82	ORDER granting 67 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Taeyoung Kim. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 2/3/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If

		they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 02/03/2022)
02/03/2022	83	ORDER granting 71 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Samuel E. Weitzman. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 2/3/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 02/03/2022)
02/03/2022		Submission of 26 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction , 39 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction (<i>Renewed</i>), to District Judge Steve C. Jones. (pdw) (Entered: 02/03/2022)
02/03/2022	84	REPLY to Response to Motion re 75 Emergency MOTION to Exclude Expert Testimony filed by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/03/2022)
02/03/2022		Submission of 75 Emergency MOTION to Exclude Expert Testimony, to District Judge Steve C. Jones. (rsg) (Entered: 02/03/2022)
02/03/2022	85	ORDER directing Defendant to file on the docket expert reports by Lynn Bailey, Gina Wright, and Dr. John Alford by no later than 12:00 p.m. (EST) on Friday, February 4, 2022. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 02/03/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 02/03/2022)
02/03/2022	86	COORDINATED ORDER regarding Defendants' Objections to Plaintiffs' witnesses and exhibits 78 . The Court declines to rule on these objections prior to the preliminary injunction hearing. The Court instructs Defendants to raise their objections to a specific exhibit when Plaintiffs move to introduce the exhibit into evidence. At that time, the Court will rule on the Defendants' objection to that particular exhibit. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 02/03/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 02/03/2022)
02/04/2022	87	Expert Report of John R. Alford, Ph.D. by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 02/04/2022)
02/04/2022	88	Expert Report of Lynn Bailey by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 02/04/2022)
02/04/2022	89	Expert Report of Gina Wright by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 02/04/2022)
02/04/2022		COURT'S NOTICE REGARDING THE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING SCHEDULED TO COMMENCE ON FEBRUARY 7, 2022 AT 9:00 AM IN COURTROOM 1907: As part of the Court's COVID-19 safety protocols, a maximum of 24 non-party observers will be permitted to attend. A maximum of 7 members of press will be permitted to sit in the jury box; however, entrance to and egress from the jury box will be limited to prior to start of court and during breaks only. COURTROOM 2105 WILL BE USED FOR OVERFLOW SEATING, WITH A LIVE AUDIO STREAM PROVIDED. (pdw) Modified on 2/4/2022 (pdw). (Entered: 02/04/2022)
02/04/2022	90	MOTION for Leave to File Proposed Brief of Amici Curiae with Brief In Support by Fair Districts GA, Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School. (Attachments: # 1 Brief [Proposed] Brief of Amici Curiae in Support of Plaintiffs)(Pearson, Albert) (Entered: 02/04/2022)
02/04/2022	91	APPLICATION for Admission of Ruth M. Greenwood Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11569828).by Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, Fair Districts GA. (Pearson, Albert) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 02/04/2022)

02/04/2022	<u>92</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of Theresa J. Lee Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11569886).by Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, Fair Districts GA. (Pearson, Albert) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 02/04/2022)
02/04/2022	<u>93</u>	APPLICATION for Admission of Daniel J. Hessel Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11569912).by Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, Fair Districts GA. (Pearson, Albert) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 02/04/2022)
02/04/2022	<u>94</u>	STIPULATION (<i>Joint Stipulated Facts for Preliminary Injunction Proceedings</i>) by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, Fair Districts GA, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/04/2022)
02/06/2022	<u>95</u>	Unopposed MOTION for Judicial Notice with Brief In Support by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/06/2022)
02/07/2022	<u>97</u>	ORDER - In light of the Supreme Court's decision this Court hereby ORDERS the parties to arrive to court tomorrow morning prepared to discuss whether this Court should continue to hold the current hearing regarding Plaintiffs' motions for preliminary injunctions. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 2/7/2022. (pdw) (Entered: 02/07/2022)
02/07/2022	<u>126</u>	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Motion Hearing held on 2/7/2022 re <u>26</u> and <u>39</u> MOTIONS for Preliminary Injunction . <i>Preliminary Injunction hearing began. Opening statements heard. Pendergrass/Grant plaintiffs' exhibits 1-26, 38-40, 53, 55-58, 60, 62, 66 admitted. Alpha plaintiffs' exhibits A1-A18, A22, A37, A46-A49 admitted. Pendergrass/Grant witness Dr. William Cooper sworn and testified. Dr. William Cooper recalled by Alpha plaintiffs. Alpha plaintiffs' exhibit 47 admitted. (Court Reporter V. Zbrowski & M. Brock)(pdw) (Entered: 02/28/2022)</i>
02/08/2022	<u>127</u>	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Motion Hearing continued on 2/8/2022 re <u>26</u> and <u>39</u> MOTIONS for Preliminary Injunction. The Court heard argument regarding SCOTUS ruling issued 2/7/2022 in Alabama cases. Court adjourned for three hours to allow counsel time to prepare for presentation of evidence. Defendants' witness Mark Barnes sworn and testified. Pendergrass/Grant witness Blakeman Esselstyn sworn and testified. (Court Reporter V. Zbrowski & M. Brock)(pdw) (Entered: 02/28/2022)
02/09/2022	<u>98</u>	NOTICE Of Filing of Plaintiffs' Supplemental Memorandum by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/09/2022)
02/09/2022	<u>128</u>	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Motion Hearing continued on 2/9/2022 re <u>26</u> and <u>39</u> MOTIONS for preliminary Injunction. Defendants' witness Lynn Bailey sworn and testified. Defendants' exhibits 38 and 7 admitted. Pendergrass/Grant witnesses Richard Barron and Nancy Boren sworn and testified. Pendergrass/Grant exhibit 68 admitted. Alpha Plaintiffs' witness Bishop Jackson sworn and testified. Blakeman Esselstyn recalled by Pendergrass/Grant Plaintiffs. (Court Reporter V. Zbrowski & M. Brock)(pdw) (Entered: 02/28/2022)
02/10/2022		RETURN of <u>91</u> APPLICATION for Admission of Ruth M. Greenwood Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11569828). to attorney for correction re: Incorrect Local Counsel Address. (nmb) (Entered: 02/10/2022)

02/10/2022		RETURN of 93 APPLICATION for Admission of Daniel J. Hessel Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11569912). to attorney for correction re: Incorrect Local Counsel Address and Courts. (nmb) (Entered: 02/10/2022)
02/10/2022		RETURN of 92 APPLICATION for Admission of Theresa J. Lee Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-11569886). to attorney for correction re: Incorrect Local Counsel Address. (nmb) (Entered: 02/10/2022)
02/10/2022	99	Consent MOTION for Extension of Time to File Answer re 1 Complaint,, by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 02/10/2022)
02/10/2022	129	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Motion Hearing continued on 2/10/2022 re 26 and 39 MOTIONS for Preliminary Injunction. Pendergrass/Grant witness sworn and testified via Zoom.Pendergrass/Grant witness Dr. Maxwell Palmer sworn and testified. Alpha witness Lisa Handley sworn and testified. Alpha exhibit A52 admitted. Pendergrass/Grant witness Jason Carter sworn and testified. Alpha witness Adrienne Jones sworn and testified. Alpha exhibit A5 admitted. (Court Reporter V. Zbrowski & M. Brock)(pdw) (Entered: 02/28/2022)
02/11/2022		DOCKET ORDER granting 95 Unopposed MOTION for Judicial Notice. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 2/11/2022. (pdw) (Entered: 02/11/2022)
02/11/2022	100	ORDER granting the 99 Defendant's Motion to Extend the Time to Answer Plaintiffs' Complaint. Defendant's answer to Plaintiffs' Complaint is due on or before February 25, 2022. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 02/11/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 02/11/2022)
02/11/2022	130	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Motion Hearing continued on 2/11/2022 re 26 and 39 MOTIONS for Preliminary Injunction. Defendants' witness Gina Wright sworn and testified. Defendants' exhibits 1-37, 38, 41 admitted. Pendergrass/Grant exhibits 69 and 70 admitted. Defendants' exhibit 41 admitted. Defendants' witness John Morgan sworn and testified. Defendants' witness John Alford sworn and testified via Zoom. Defendants' exhibit 42 admitted Alpha exhibit 207.6 admitted. (Court Reporter V. Zbrowski & M. Brock)(pdw) (Entered: 02/28/2022)
02/14/2022	101	Unopposed MOTION for Judicial Notice with Brief In Support by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/14/2022)
02/14/2022	102	COORDINATED ORDER directing the parties to file proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law no later than 5:00 P.M. (EST) on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2022. Parties are further ORDERED to file their proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law to CM/ECF and e-mail a word copy the Court's Courtroom Deputy (see order for contact information). Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 02/14/2022. (ddm) Modified on 2/15/2022 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 02/15/2022)
02/14/2022	131	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Motion Hearing concluded on 2/14/2022 re 39 MOTION for Preliminary Injunction. Alpha exhibit A53 admitted. John Morgan recalled,testified via Zoom. Defendants' exhibits 43-47 admitted. Pendergrass/Grant exhibits 27-37, 41-54, 59, 61, 63-67 admitted. Alpha exhibits 50 and 51 admitted. Closing arguments heard. The matter was taken under advisement by the Court with ruling to follow. (Court Reporter V. Zbrowski & M. Brock)(pdw) (Entered: 02/28/2022)
02/15/2022	103	APPLICATION for Admission of Ruth M. Greenwood Pro Hac Vice.by Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, Fair Districts GA. (Pearson, Albert) Documents for this

		entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 02/15/2022)
02/15/2022	104	APPLICATION for Admission of Theresa J. Lee Pro Hac Vice.by Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, Fair Districts GA. (Pearson, Albert) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 02/15/2022)
02/15/2022	105	APPLICATION for Admission of Daniel J. Hessel Pro Hac Vice.by Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, Fair Districts GA. (Pearson, Albert) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 02/15/2022)
02/16/2022	106	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on February 7, 2022, before Judge Steve C Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Melissa Brock. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Tape Number: 1. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 3/9/2022. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 3/21/2022. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 5/17/2022. (Attachments: # 1 Notice of filing of transcript) Modified on 2/17/2022 to remove QC date (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2022)
02/16/2022	107	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on February 8, 2020, before Judge Steve C Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Melissa Brock. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Tape Number: 2. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 3/9/2022. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 3/21/2022. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 5/17/2022. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of filing of transcript) Modified on 2/17/2022 to remove QC date (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2022)
02/16/2022	108	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on February 9, 2022, before Judge Steve C Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Melissa Brock. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Tape Number: 3. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 3/9/2022. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 3/21/2022. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 5/17/2022. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of filing of transcript) Modified on 2/17/2022 to remove QC date (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2022)
02/16/2022	109	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on February 10, 2020, before Judge Steve C Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Melissa Brock. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Tape Number: 4. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 3/9/2022. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 3/21/2022. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 5/17/2022. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of filing of transcript) Modified on 2/17/2022 to remove QC date (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2022)
02/16/2022	110	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on February 11, 2022, before Judge Steve C Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Melissa Brock. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Tape Number: 5. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 3/9/2022. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 3/21/2022. Release of Transcript

		Restriction set for 5/17/2022. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Appendix Notice of filing of transcript) Modified on 2/17/2022 to remove QC date (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2022)
02/16/2022	<u>111</u>	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on February 14, 2022, before Judge Steve C Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Melissa Brock. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Tape Number: 6. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 3/9/2022. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 3/21/2022. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 5/17/2022. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Appendix Notice of filing of transcript) Modified on 2/17/2022 to remove QC date (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2022)
02/16/2022	<u>112</u>	TRANSCRIPT of Preliminary Injunction Proceedings held on 2/7/2022 - A.M. Session, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Tape Number: 1. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 3/9/2022. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 3/21/2022. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 5/17/2022. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Affidavit Notice of Filing of Transcript) Modified on 2/17/2022 to remove QC date (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2022)
02/16/2022	<u>113</u>	TRANSCRIPT of Preliminary Injunction Proceedings held on 2/8/2022 - A.M. Session, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Tape Number: 2. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 3/9/2022. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 3/21/2022. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 5/17/2022. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Appendix Notice of Filing of Transcript) Modified on 2/17/2022 to remove QC date (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2022)
02/16/2022	<u>114</u>	TRANSCRIPT of Preliminary Injunction Proceedings held on 2/9/2022 - A.M. Session, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Tape Number: 3. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 3/9/2022. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 3/21/2022. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 5/17/2022. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Appendix Notice of Filing of Transcript) Modified on 2/17/2022 to remove QC date (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2022)
02/16/2022	<u>115</u>	TRANSCRIPT of Preliminary Injunction Proceedings held on 2/10/2022 - A.M. Session, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Tape Number: 4. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 3/9/2022. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 3/21/2022. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 5/17/2022. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Appendix Notice of Filing of Transcript) Modified on 2/17/2022 to remove QC date (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2022)

02/16/2022	<u>116</u>	TRANSCRIPT of Preliminary Injunction Proceedings held on 2/11/2022 - A.M. Session, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Tape Number: 5. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 3/9/2022. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 3/21/2022. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 5/17/2022. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Appendix Notice of Filing of Transcript) Modified on 2/17/2022 to remove QC date (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2022)
02/16/2022	<u>117</u>	TRANSCRIPT of Preliminary Injunction Proceedings held on 2/14/2022 - Afternoon Session, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Tape Number: 6. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 3/9/2022. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 3/21/2022. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 5/17/2022. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Appendix Notice of Filing of Transcript) Modified on 2/17/2022 to remove QC date (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2022)
02/17/2022	<u>118</u>	AFFIDAVIT of <i>Rahul Garabadu</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit A52 - Corrected Appendix A to Report of Dr. Handley, # <u>2</u> Exhibit A53 - Affidavit of Lisa Handley)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/17/2022)
02/18/2022	<u>119</u>	NOTICE by Brad Raffensperger of <i>Supplemental Authority</i> (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit A - Order in Arkansas State Conf. of the NAACP v. Arkansas Board of Apportionment) (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 02/18/2022)
02/18/2022	<u>120</u>	Proposed Findings of Fact by Brad Raffensperger. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 02/18/2022)
02/18/2022	<u>121</u>	Proposed Findings of Fact by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/18/2022)
02/22/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: <u>103</u> APPLICATION for Admission of Ruth M. Greenwood Pro Hac Vice.. Attorney Ruth M. Greenwood added appearing on behalf of Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, Fair Districts GA (gas) (Entered: 02/22/2022)
02/22/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: <u>104</u> APPLICATION for Admission of Theresa J. Lee Pro Hac Vice.. Attorney Theresa J. Lee added appearing on behalf of Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, Fair Districts GA (gas) (Entered: 02/22/2022)
02/22/2022		RETURN of <u>105</u> APPLICATION for Admission of Daniel J. Hessel Pro Hac Vice. to attorney for correction re: specify admitted courts. (gas) (Entered: 02/22/2022)
02/22/2022	<u>122</u>	ORDER granting <u>103</u> Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Ruth M. Greenwood. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 2/22/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 02/22/2022)
02/22/2022	<u>123</u>	NOTICE by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods of

		Supplemental Authority in support of Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A- Order in Baltimore Cty Branch of NAACP et al v Baltimore County et al)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/22/2022)
02/24/2022	124	<i>Defendant's Response to Plaintiffs' Notice of Supplemental Authority</i> 123 filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Tyson, Bryan) Modified on 2/25/2022 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 02/24/2022)
02/25/2022	125	ANSWER to 1 COMPLAINT by Brad Raffensperger. Discovery ends on 7/25/2022. (Tyson, Bryan) Please visit our website at http://www.gand.uscourts.gov to obtain Pretrial Instructions. (Entered: 02/25/2022)
02/28/2022	132	ORDER granting 101 Plaintiffs' Second Unopposed Motion for Judicial Notice. The Motion for Leave to File Brief as Amici Curiae in Support of Plaintiffs 90 filed by Fair District GA and the Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School is granted and the Clerk is to update the case-style/docket to show Fair District GA and the Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School as non-party, Amici Curiae filers. In the exercise of the Court's discretion, all objections made during the February 2022 preliminary injunction hearing are overruled as to the exhibit rulings that were taken under advisement in the course of the preliminary injunction hearing. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 02/28/2022. (ddm) Modified on 3/1/2022 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 03/01/2022)
02/28/2022	133	SCHEDULING ORDER. See Order for all specific deadlines. The parties are encouraged to abide by their previously expressed commitments to coordinate with the parties in all of the redistricting cases (currently pending in the Northern District of Georgia) in terms of discovery, so as to limit redundancies and diminish discovery burdens. Except as modified herein, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of this Court, shall govern any remaining deadlines. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 02/28/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 03/01/2022)
02/28/2022	134	ORDER denying the [26,39] Motions for Preliminary Injunction. Having determined that a preliminary injunction should not issue, the Court cautions that this is an interim, non-final ruling that should not be viewed as an indication of how the Court will ultimately rule on the merits at trial. Under the specific circumstances of this case, the Court finds that proceeding with the Enacted Maps for the 2022 election cycle is the right decision. But it is a difficult decision. And it is a decision the Court did not make lightly. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 02/28/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 03/01/2022)
03/01/2022	135	APPLICATION for Admission of Daniel J. Hessel Pro Hac Vice.by Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, Fair Districts GA. (Pearson, Albert) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 03/01/2022)
03/04/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 135 APPLICATION for Admission of Daniel J. Hessel Pro Hac Vice.. Attorney Daniel J. Hessel added appearing on behalf of Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, Fair Districts GA (gas) (Entered: 03/04/2022)
03/14/2022	136	ORDER granting 104 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Theresa J. Lee. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 3/14/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 03/14/2022)
03/14/2022	137	ORDER granting 135 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Daniel J. Hessel. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 3/14/2022. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 03/14/2022)

03/28/2022	<u>138</u>	JOINT PRELIMINARY REPORT AND DISCOVERY PLAN filed by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Lakin, Sophia) (Entered: 03/28/2022)
03/28/2022	<u>139</u>	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>of Plaintiffs' Initial Disclosures upon Counsel of Record for Defendant</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Sivaram, Anuradha) (Entered: 03/28/2022)
03/29/2022	<u>140</u>	ORDER denying <u>75</u> Plaintiffs' Emergency Motion to Exclude Expert Testimony. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 03/29/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 03/29/2022)
03/30/2022	<u>141</u>	First AMENDED COMPLAINT <i>for Declaratory Judgment and Injunctive Relief</i> against Brad Raffensperger filed by Phil Brown, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Katie Bailey Glenn, Eric T. Woods, Janice Stewart.(Lakin, Sophia) Please visit our website at http://www.gand.uscourts.gov/commonly-used-forms to obtain Pretrial Instructions and Pretrial Associated Forms which includes the Consent To Proceed Before U.S. Magistrate form. (Entered: 03/30/2022)
03/31/2022	<u>142</u>	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Defendant's Initial Disclosures</i> by Brad Raffensperger. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/31/2022)
04/04/2022	<u>143</u>	Notice for Leave of Absence for the following date(s): April 7 - April 8, 2022, May 1 - May 6, 2022, July 5 - July 8, 2022, by Sophia Lin Lakin. (Lakin, Sophia) (Entered: 04/04/2022)
04/13/2022	<u>144</u>	<i>Defendant's</i> ANSWER to <u>141</u> Amended Complaint by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) Please visit our website at http://www.gand.uscourts.gov to obtain Pretrial Instructions. (Entered: 04/13/2022)
04/14/2022	<u>145</u>	MOTION to Withdraw Sean Young as Attorneyby Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.. (Young, Sean) (Entered: 04/14/2022)
05/16/2022	<u>146</u>	ORDER advising the parties that the Court declines the parties' request for another scheduling conference. The Court also DENIES Plaintiffs' requests to alter the previously issued scheduling orders. Said scheduling orders remain the Order of the Court. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 05/16/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 05/16/2022)
05/23/2022	<u>147</u>	Request for Leave of Absence for the following date(s): 6/13/22 - 6/24/22; 6/27/22 - 7/1/22; 7/5/22 - 7/15/22, by Bryan P. Tyson. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 05/23/2022)
05/31/2022		DOCKET ORDER granting <u>145</u> Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Sean Young terminated as counsel for Plaintiffs. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 5/31/2022. (pdw) (Entered: 05/31/2022)
07/21/2022	<u>148</u>	MOTION to Withdraw Samuel E. Weitzman as Attorney by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Text of Proposed Order) (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 07/21/2022)
07/27/2022		ORDER (by docket entry only): The parties are hereby ORDERED to file a joint status report no later than 12:00 PM on August 2, 2022 setting forth the following information: 1.) the current posture of the litigation; and 2.) if the parties will be prepared to proceed to trial either in late April or the month of May, 2023. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 7/27/2022. (pdw) (Entered: 07/27/2022)
08/02/2022	<u>149</u>	STATUS REPORT <i>Joint Status Report</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice

		Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Lakin, Sophia) (Entered: 08/02/2022)
08/04/2022	150	ORDER advising the parties that, after having read and considered the parties' Joint Status Report in response to the Court's order of July 27, 2022, the Court exercises its discretion to leave the scheduling order (dated February 28, 2022) in place. No changes will be made at this time. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 08/04/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 08/04/2022)
08/05/2022	151	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Defendant's First Set of Interrogatories, Requests for Production of Documents, and Requests for Admission</i> by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 08/05/2022)
08/24/2022	152	Joint MOTION for Protective Order by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Lakin, Sophia) (Entered: 08/24/2022)
08/25/2022	153	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 08/25/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 08/25/2022)
09/01/2022	154	Joint MOTION for Order <i>Regarding Entry of Stipulated ESI Agreement</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 1: Proposed Stipulated ESI Agreement)(Lakin, Sophia) (Entered: 09/01/2022)
09/02/2022	155	STIPULATION AND ORDER REGARDING DISCOVERY. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 09/02/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 09/02/2022)
09/02/2022	156	ORDER granting 148 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney filed by Samuel E. Weitzman. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 09/02/2022. (ddm) Modified on 9/2/2022 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 09/02/2022)
09/13/2022	157	MOTION to Withdraw Loree Anne Paradise as Attorneyby Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Paradise, Loree Anne) (Entered: 09/13/2022)
09/15/2022	158	ORDER granting 157 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney filed by Loree Anne Paradise. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 09/15/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 09/15/2022)
09/21/2022	159	NOTICE of Appearance by Cory Isaacson on behalf of Phil Brown, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Eric T. Woods, Katie Bailey Glenn, Janice Stewart (Isaacson, Cory) Modified text on 9/22/2022 (rsg). (Entered: 09/21/2022)
09/23/2022	160	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Plaintiffs' First Set of Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods.(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 09/23/2022)
10/05/2022	161	NOTICE of Appearance by Caitlin Felt May on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (May, Caitlin) (Entered: 10/05/2022)
10/05/2022	162	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>of Discovery</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods.(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 10/05/2022)
10/06/2022	163	STIPULATION <i>AND ORDER REGARDING DISCOVERY</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Lakin, Sophia) (Entered: 10/06/2022)

10/07/2022	164	STIPULATION AND ORDER REGARDING DISCOVERY. (See Order for specific deadlines.) Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 10/07/2022. (ddm) (Entered: 10/07/2022)
10/11/2022	165	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE filed by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods <i>Plaintiffs' Notice of Deposition of Defendant Secretary</i> (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 10/11/2022)
10/24/2022	166	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Plaintiffs' Set of Requests for Admission</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods.(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 10/24/2022)
11/02/2022	167	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Defendant's Responses and Objections to Plaintiffs' First Set of Discovery Requests</i> by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 11/02/2022)
11/23/2022	168	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Defendant's Production (APA000000001 - APA00001539)</i> by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 11/23/2022)
12/01/2022	169	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Defendant's Objections and Responses to Plaintiffs' Set of Requests for Admission</i> by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 12/01/2022)
12/06/2022	170	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for the Expert Report of John B. Morgan</i> by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 12/06/2022)
12/06/2022	171	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>of Discovery</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods.(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 12/06/2022)
12/08/2022	172	APPLICATION for Admission of Kelsey Miller Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12248030).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 12/08/2022)
12/09/2022	173	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Defendant's Notices to take the Depositions of Katie Bailey Glenn, Phil Brown, Eric T. Woods and Janice Stewart</i> by Brad Raffensperger. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 12/09/2022)
12/09/2022	174	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Defendant's Second Notice to take the Deposition of Janice Stewart</i> by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 12/09/2022)
12/13/2022	175	NOTICE of Appearance by Daniel H Weigel on behalf of Brad Raffensperger (Weigel, Daniel) (Entered: 12/13/2022)
12/14/2022		RETURN of 172 APPLICATION for Admission of Kelsey Miller Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12248030) to attorney for correction. Re: List all specific courts admitted. (pdt) (Entered: 12/14/2022)
12/15/2022	176	APPLICATION for Admission of Kelsey A. Miller Pro Hac Vice.by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 12/15/2022)
12/15/2022	177	Joint MOTION to Amend <i>Stipulation and Order Regarding Discovery</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 12/15/2022)

12/16/2022	178	NOTICE of Appearance by Donald P. Boyle, Jr on behalf of Brad Raffensperger (Boyle, Donald) (Entered: 12/16/2022)
12/20/2022		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 176 APPLICATION for Admission of Kelsey A. Miller Pro Hac Vice. Attorney Kelsey A. Miller added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (cdg) (Entered: 12/20/2022)
01/03/2023	179	ORDER granting the 177 Joint Motion to Amend Stipulation and Order Regarding Discovery. Fact depositions for persons associated with the Office of the Georgia Secretary of State and Plaintiffs Rule 30(b)(6) designees may be held until January 13, 2023; and fact depositions for third parties may be held until January 20, 2023. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 01/03/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 01/03/2023)
01/09/2023	180	ORDER granting 176 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice filed by Kelsey A. Miller. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 01/09/2023. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(ddm) (Entered: 01/09/2023)
01/09/2023		Clerk's Certificate of Mailing to Kelsey A. Miller re 180 Order. (ddm) (Entered: 01/09/2023)
01/09/2023	181	Notice for Leave of Absence for the following date(s): 4/3/23 - 4/7/23, 5/22/23 - 5/26/23, 10/5/23 - 10/19/23 and 11/9/23 - 11/10/23, by Bryan P. Tyson. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 01/09/2023)
01/17/2023	182	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE of <i>Discovery</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods.(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/17/2023)
01/20/2023	183	Joint MOTION to Amend <i>Stipulation and Order Regarding Discovery</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(May, Caitlin) (Entered: 01/20/2023)
01/20/2023	184	ORDER granting the 183 Joint Motion to Amend Stipulation and Order Regarding Discovery. Fact depositions for Gina Wright and the Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Office of the Georgia General Assembly may be held until January 26, 2023. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 01/20/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 01/20/2023)
01/23/2023	185	APPLICATION for Admission of Juan M. Ruiz Toro Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12337634).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/23/2023)
01/23/2023	186	APPLICATION for Admission of Joseph D. Zabel Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12337641).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/23/2023)
01/23/2023	187	APPLICATION for Admission of Marisa A. DiGiuseppe Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12337651).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/23/2023)

01/23/2023	188	NOTICE by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (<i>Of Change of Address and Contact Information</i>) (Sivaram, Anuradha) (Entered: 01/23/2023)
01/26/2023		APPROVAL by Clerk's Office re: 185 APPLICATION for Admission of Juan M. Ruiz Toro Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12337634). Attorney Juan M. Ruiz Toro added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (rvb) (Entered: 01/26/2023)
01/26/2023		RETURN of 186 APPLICATION for Admission of Joseph D. Zabel Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12337641) to attorney for correction. Returned for list of courts, please clarify. Please contact 404-215-1600 for more information. (rvb) (Entered: 01/26/2023)
01/26/2023		RETURN of 187 APPLICATION for Admission of Marisa A. DiGiuseppe Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12337651) to attorney for correction. Returned for list of courts, please clarify. Please contact 404-215-1600 for more information. (rvb) (Entered: 01/26/2023)
01/26/2023	189	NOTICE of Appearance by Diane Festin LaRoss on behalf of Brad Raffensperger (LaRoss, Diane) (Entered: 01/26/2023)
01/27/2023		DOCKET ORDER granting 185 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Juan M. Ruiz Toro. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/27/2023. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 01/27/2023)
01/27/2023	190	APPLICATION for Admission of Ming Cheung Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12350880).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 01/27/2023)
01/31/2023	191	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Defendant's expert disclosure of John Morgan's Report</i> by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 01/31/2023)
01/31/2023	192	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Amended 30(b)(6) Notices of Deposition of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc. and Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church</i> by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 01/31/2023)
01/31/2023		RETURN of 190 APPLICATION for Admission of Ming Cheung Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12350880). to attorney for correction re: Local counsel's address must match what is in the NDGA database. (cdg) (Entered: 01/31/2023)
02/01/2023	193	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Defendant's Notices to take the Expert Depositions of Jason Morgan Ward, Ph.D. and William S. Cooper</i> by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 02/01/2023)
02/03/2023	194	APPLICATION for Admission of Joseph D. Zabel Pro Hac Vice.by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 02/03/2023)
02/03/2023	195	APPLICATION for Admission of Marisa A DiGiuseppe Pro Hac Vice.by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist

		Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 02/03/2023)
02/03/2023	196	APPLICATION for Admission of Anuj Dixit Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12365179).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 02/03/2023)
02/03/2023	197	APPLICATION for Admission of Ming Cheung Pro Hac Vice.by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 02/03/2023)
02/03/2023	198	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Notice to take the Expert Deposition of John B. Morgan</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods.(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/03/2023)
02/06/2023	199	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for the Expert Report of John R. Alford, Ph.D.</i> by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 02/06/2023)
02/09/2023		RETURN of 194 APPLICATION for Admission of Joseph D. Zabel Pro Hac Vice. to attorney for correction re: Local counsel's address. (cdg) (Entered: 02/09/2023)
02/09/2023		RETURN of 195 APPLICATION for Admission of Marisa A DiGiuseppe Pro Hac Vice. to attorney for correction re: Local counsel's address. (cdg) (Entered: 02/09/2023)
02/09/2023		RETURN of 196 APPLICATION for Admission of Anuj Dixit Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12365179). to attorney for correction re: Local counsel's address. (cdg) (Entered: 02/09/2023)
02/09/2023		RETURN of 197 APPLICATION for Admission of Ming Cheung Pro Hac Vice. to attorney for correction re: Local counsel's address. (cdg) (Entered: 02/09/2023)
02/10/2023	200	APPLICATION for Admission of Ming Cheung Pro Hac Vice.by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 02/10/2023)
02/13/2023	201	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Defendant's Notices to take the Expert Depositions of Drs. Lisa Handley, Adrienne Jones and Traci Burch</i> by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 02/13/2023)
02/14/2023		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 200 APPLICATION for Admission of Ming Cheung Pro Hac Vice. Attorney Ming Cheung added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (cdg) (Entered: 02/14/2023)
02/14/2023		DOCKET ORDER granting 200 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Ming Cheung. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 2/14/2023. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 02/14/2023)
02/15/2023	202	Certification of Consent to Substitution of Counsel. Elizabeth Marie Wilson Vaughan replacing attorney Charlene S McGowan. (Vaughan, Elizabeth) (Entered: 02/15/2023)

02/16/2023	203	MOTION to Withdraw Eliot Kim as Attorney by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) Modified on 2/16/2023 to edit docket entry (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2023)
02/16/2023	204	MOTION to Withdraw Anuradha Sivaram as Attorney by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order) (Garabadu, Rahul) Modified on 2/16/2023 to edit docket entry (ddm). (Entered: 02/16/2023)
02/16/2023	205	APPLICATION for Admission of Joseph D. Zabel Pro Hac Vice.by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 02/16/2023)
02/16/2023	206	APPLICATION for Admission of Marisa A. DiGiuseppe Pro Hac Vice.by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. Modified on 2/27/2023 confirmed with counsel via email that he is a member of the California Supreme Court (rvb). (Entered: 02/16/2023)
02/16/2023	207	APPLICATION for Admission of Anuj Dixit Pro Hac Vice.by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. Modified on 2/24/2023 confirmed with counsel via email that he is a member of the California Supreme Court (rvb). (Entered: 02/16/2023)
02/16/2023	208	Joint MOTION to Amend <i>Stipulation and Order Regarding Discovery</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/16/2023)
02/17/2023	209	ORDER granting the parties' 208 Joint Motion to Amend Stipulation and Order regarding Discovery. Dr. John Alford's deposition may be held until February 27, 2023. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 02/17/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 02/17/2023)
02/24/2023		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 205 APPLICATION for Admission of Joseph D. Zabel Pro Hac Vice. Attorney Joseph D. Zabel added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (rvb) (Entered: 02/24/2023)
02/24/2023		DOCKET ORDER granting 205 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Joseph D. Zabel. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 2/24/2023. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 02/24/2023)
02/24/2023		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 207 APPLICATION for Admission of Anuj Dixit Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12365179). Attorney Anuj Dixit added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (rvb) (Entered: 02/24/2023)
02/24/2023	210	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE <i>for Notice to take the Expert Deposition of John R. Alford, Ph.D</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District

		of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 02/24/2023)
02/27/2023		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 206 APPLICATION for Admission of Marisa A. DiGiuseppe Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12337651). Attorney Marisa A. DiGiuseppe added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (rvb) (Entered: 02/27/2023)
02/28/2023		DOCKET ORDER granting 206 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Marisa A. DiGiuseppe. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 2/28/2023. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 02/28/2023)
02/28/2023		DOCKET ORDER granting 207 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice Anuj Dixit. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 2/28/2023. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 02/28/2023)
03/07/2023	211	MOTION to Withdraw Abigail Shaw as Attorney filed by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order) (Garabadu, Rahul) Modified on 3/7/2023 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 03/07/2023)
03/09/2023		Submission of 204 MOTION to Withdraw Rahul Garabadu as Attorney, 203 MOTION to Withdraw Rahul Garabadu as Attorney, to District Judge Steve C. Jones. (pdw) (Entered: 03/09/2023)
03/09/2023	212	ORDER granting 203 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney filed by Eliot Kim. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 03/09/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 03/09/2023)
03/09/2023	213	ORDER granting 204 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney filed by Anuradha Sivaram. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 03/09/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 03/09/2023)
03/15/2023	214	Consent MOTION for Leave to File Excess Pages <i>for Summary Judgment Briefing</i> by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/15/2023)
03/15/2023	215	ORDER granting the 214 Consent Motion for Additional Pages for Summary Judgment Briefing. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 03/15/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 03/16/2023)
03/17/2023	216	DEPOSITION of Reginald Jackson - 30(b)(6) deposition of Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church taken on 1.09.23 by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Supplement Part 2 of Reginald Jackson Deposition, # 2 Supplement Part 3 of Reginald Jackson Deposition)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/17/2023)
03/17/2023	217	DEPOSITION of Eric Woods taken on 12.15.22 by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/17/2023)
03/17/2023	218	DEPOSITION of Katie Bailey Glenn taken on 12.14.22 by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/17/2023)
03/17/2023	219	DEPOSITION of Phil Brown taken on 12.15.22 by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/17/2023)
03/17/2023	220	DEPOSITION of Janice Stewart taken on 12.16.22 by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/17/2023)

03/17/2023	<u>221</u>	DEPOSITION of William S. Cooper taken on 2.10.23 by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Supplement Part 2 of William S. Cooper Deposition, # <u>2</u> Supplement Part 3 of William S. Cooper Deposition, # <u>3</u> Supplement Part 4 of William S. Cooper Deposition, # <u>4</u> Supplement Part 5 of William S. Cooper Deposition, # <u>5</u> Supplement Part 6 of William S. Cooper Deposition, # <u>6</u> Supplement Part 7 of William S. Cooper Deposition, # <u>7</u> Supplement Part 8 of William S. Cooper Deposition, # <u>8</u> Supplement Part 9 of William S. Cooper Deposition, # <u>9</u> Supplement Part 10 of William S. Cooper Deposition, # <u>10</u> Supplement Part 11 of William S. Cooper Deposition, # <u>11</u> Supplement Part 12 of William S. Cooper Deposition, # <u>12</u> Supplement Part 13 of William S. Cooper Deposition, # <u>13</u> Supplement Part 14 of William S. Cooper Deposition)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/17/2023)
03/20/2023	<u>222</u>	DEPOSITION of Lisa Handley taken on 2.16.23 by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/20/2023)
03/20/2023	<u>223</u>	DEPOSITION of Sherman Macawayne Lofton, Jr. taken on 1.10.23 by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Supplement Part 2 of Sherman Macawayne Lofton, Jr. Deposition)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/20/2023)
03/20/2023	<u>224</u>	COORDINATED ORDER in anticipation of the Parties' filing their motions for summary judgment. The Court will hold a hearing on the Parties' motions for summary judgment on May 18, 2023 at 10:00 AM. The Court will hold a pretrial conference on August 15, 2023 at 10:00 AM. The Court specially sets the above-listed Actions for a coordinated trial to begin on September 5, 2023. All proceedings will be in person and held in Courtroom No. 1907, in the Richard B. Russell Federal Building and United States Courthouse, 75 Ted Turner Drive, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303. Unless otherwise notified, all proceedings will begin at 9:00 AM. The Court will not permit counsel to argue or witnesses to offer live testimony via Zoom. The Court will permit a witness to testify via video deposition, per a prior agreement between the Parties. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 03/20/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 03/20/2023)
03/20/2023	<u>225</u>	DEPOSITION of Gina Wright taken on 1.26.23 by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/20/2023)
03/20/2023	<u>226</u>	DEPOSITION of John F. Kennedy taken on 1.20.23 by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/20/2023)
03/20/2023	<u>227</u>	DEPOSITION of Bonnie Rich taken on 1.18.23 by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Supplement Part 2 of Bonnie Rich Deposition)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/20/2023)
03/20/2023	<u>228</u>	DEPOSITION of Derrick Jackson taken on 2.20.23 by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Supplement Part 2 of Derrick Jackson Deposition, # <u>2</u> Supplement Part 3 of Derrick Jackson Deposition, # <u>3</u> Supplement Part 4 of Derrick Jackson Deposition, # <u>4</u> Supplement Part 5 of Derrick Jackson Deposition)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/20/2023)
03/20/2023	<u>229</u>	DEPOSITION of John R. Alford taken on 2.27.23 by Brad Raffensperger.(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/20/2023)
03/20/2023	<u>230</u>	MOTION for Summary Judgment with Brief In Support by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Brief in Support of Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment) (Tyson, Bryan) --Please refer to http://www.gand.uscourts.gov to obtain the Notice to Respond to Summary Judgment Motion form contained on the Court's website.-- (Entered: 03/20/2023)
03/20/2023	<u>231</u>	Statement of Material Facts re <u>230</u> MOTION for Summary Judgment filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit A - Expert Report of William Cooper (Part 1), # <u>2</u> Exhibit A - Expert Report of William Cooper (Part 2), # <u>3</u> Exhibit A - Expert Report of William Cooper (Part 3), # <u>4</u> Exhibit A - Expert Report of William Cooper (Part 4), # <u>5</u>

		Exhibit A - Expert Report of William Cooper (Part 5), # 6 Exhibit B - Expert Report of John Morgan (Part 1), # 7 Exhibit B - Expert Report of John Morgan (Part 2), # 8 Exhibit B - Expert Report of John Morgan (Part 3), # 9 Exhibit B - Expert Report of John Morgan (Part 4), # 10 Exhibit C - Expert Report of Blakeman Esselstyn in Grant, # 11 Exhibit D - Cooper Deposition Excerpts, # 12 Exhibit E - Wright Deposition Excerpts, # 13 Exhibit F - Kennedy Deposition Excerpts, # 14 Exhibit G - Rich Deposition Excerpts, # 15 Exhibit H - Jackson Deposition Excerpts, # 16 Exhibit I - Woods Deposition Excerpts, # 17 Exhibit J - Glenn Deposition Excerpts, # 18 Exhibit K - Brown Deposition Excerpts, # 19 Exhibit L - Stewart Deposition Excerpts, # 20 Exhibit M - Handley Deposition Excerpts, # 21 Exhibit N - Alford Deposition Excerpts)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 03/20/2023)
03/24/2023	232	ORDER granting 211 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney filed by Abigail Shaw. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 03/24/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 03/24/2023)
03/29/2023	233	APPLICATION for Admission of Sonika Data Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12494309).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 03/29/2023)
04/04/2023		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 233 APPLICATION for Admission of Sonika Data Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12494309).Attorney Sonika Data added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (cdg) (Entered: 04/04/2023)
04/05/2023		DOCKET ORDER granting 233 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Sonika Data. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 4/5/2023. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 04/05/2023)
04/11/2023	234	Consent MOTION for Leave to File Excess Pages for <i>Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order) (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 04/11/2023)
04/12/2023	235	ORDER granting 234 Plaintiffs' Consent Motion for an Extension of the Page Limitations. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 04/12/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 04/12/2023)
04/18/2023	236	DEPOSITION of John Morgan taken on 2.09.23 by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Supplement Part 2 of John Morgan Deposition, # 2 Supplement Part 3 of John Morgan Deposition, # 3 Supplement Part 4 of John Morgan Deposition, # 4 Supplement Part 5 of John Morgan Deposition, # 5 Supplement Part 6 of John Morgan Deposition, # 6 Supplement Part 7 of John Morgan Deposition, # 7 Supplement Part 8 of John Morgan Deposition, # 8 Supplement Part 9 of John Morgan Deposition)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 04/18/2023)
04/18/2023	237	NOTICE Of Filing Amended Exhibits to William Cooper Deposition by Brad Raffensperger re 221 Deposition,,, (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Amended Exhibit 1 to William Cooper Deposition taken on 2.10.23, # 2 Supplement Part 2 of Amended Exhibit 1, # 3 Supplement Part 3 of Amended Exhibit 1, # 4 Supplement Part 4 of Amended Exhibit 1, # 5 Supplement Part 5 of Amended Exhibit 1, # 6 Exhibit Amended Exhibit 5 to William Cooper Deposition taken on 2.10.23, # 7 Supplement Part 2 of Amended Exhibit 5, # 8 Supplement Part 3 of Amended Exhibit 5, # 9 Supplement Part 4 of Amended Exhibit 5, # 10 Supplement Part 5 of Amended Exhibit 5, # 11 Supplement Part

		6 of Amended Exhibit 5, # 12 Exhibit Amended Exhibit 6 to William Cooper Deposition taken on 2.10.23, # 13 Supplement Part 2 of Amended Exhibit 6, # 14 Supplement Part 3 of Amended Exhibit 6, # 15 Supplement Part 4 of Amended Exhibit 6, # 16 Supplement Part 5 of Amended Exhibit 6, # 17 Supplement Part 6 of Amended Exhibit 6)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 04/18/2023)
04/18/2023	238	Notice for Leave of Absence for the following date(s): June 12-15, 2023, by Bryan P. Tyson. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 04/18/2023)
04/19/2023	239	DEPOSITION of Adrienne Jones, Ph. D. taken on February 15, 2023 by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 1, # 2 Exhibit 2, # 3 Exhibit 3 (Part 1), # 4 Exhibit 3 (Part 2), # 5 Exhibit 4 (Part 1), # 6 Exhibit 4 (Part 2), # 7 Exhibit 5 (Part 1), # 8 Exhibit 5 (Part 2), # 9 Exhibit 5 (Part 3), # 10 Exhibit 6, # 11 Exhibit 7, # 12 Exhibit 8)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 04/19/2023)
04/19/2023	240	DEPOSITION of Erick Allen taken on February 21, 2023 by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 1, # 2 Exhibit 2, # 3 Exhibit 3, # 4 Exhibit 4, # 5 Exhibit 5, # 6 Exhibit 6 (Part 1), # 7 Exhibit 6 (Part 2), # 8 Exhibit 6 (Part 3), # 9 Exhibit 6 (Part 4), # 10 Exhibit 6 (Part 5), # 11 Exhibit 6 (Part 6)) (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 04/19/2023)
04/19/2023	241	DEPOSITION of Jan Jones taken on January 17, 2023 by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 1, # 2 Exhibit 2, # 3 Exhibit 3, # 4 Exhibit 4, # 5 Exhibit 5, # 6 Exhibit 6, # 7 Exhibit 7, # 8 Exhibit 8, # 9 Exhibit 9, # 10 Exhibit 10, # 11 Exhibit 11, # 12 Exhibit 12, # 13 Exhibit 13, # 14 Grant - Exhibit 1, # 15 Grant - Exhibit 2, # 16 Grant - Exhibit 3)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 04/19/2023)
04/19/2023	242	DEPOSITION of Jason M. Ward, Ph.D. taken on February 8, 2023 by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 1, # 2 Exhibit 2, # 3 Exhibit 3, # 4 Exhibit 4, # 5 Exhibit 5, # 6 Exhibit 6)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 04/19/2023)
04/19/2023	244	RESPONSE in Opposition re 230 MOTION for Summary Judgment filed by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 04/19/2023)
04/19/2023	245	RESPONSE re 231 Statement of Material Facts,,,,, filed by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 04/19/2023)
04/19/2023	246	Plaintiffs' Statement of Additional Facts in re 244 Response in Opposition to Motion, by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Exhibit B, # 3 Exhibit C, # 4 Exhibit D, # 5 Exhibit E, # 6 Exhibit F, # 7 Exhibit G, # 8 Exhibit H, # 9 Exhibit I, # 10 Exhibit J, # 11 Exhibit K, # 12 Exhibit L, # 13 Exhibit M, # 14 Exhibit N, # 15 Exhibit O, # 16 Exhibit P, # 17 Exhibit Q, # 18 Exhibit R, # 19 Exhibit S, # 20 Exhibit T, # 21 Exhibit U)(Garabadu, Rahul) Modified on 5/2/2023 to edit docket entry per 250 (ddm). (Entered: 04/19/2023)
04/20/2023	247	MOTION to Strike 243 Response in Opposition to Motion, by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist

		Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 04/20/2023)
04/20/2023	248	ORDER advising the parties that the Court requests two courtesy copies of the documents filed relating to the parties' summary judgment motions. Counsel shall have said courtesy copies delivered to the Court's Atlanta Chambers, 1967 United States Courthouse, 75 Ted Turner Drive, S.W. by 10 A.M., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 2023. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 04/20/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 04/21/2023)
04/28/2023	249	ORDER outlining the schedule for the May 18, 2023 hearing on the Parties' Motions for Summary Judgment. The Court notes that it reserves the right to amend the schedule of the argument. (Please read Order for specific timing of these hearings.) Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 04/28/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 05/01/2023)
05/02/2023	250	ORDER DENYING Plaintiffs' Motion to Strike (Doc. No. 247). However, the Court, in an effort to perfect the Docket, DIRECTS the Clerk that access to (Doc. No. 243) shall be restricted to Court users. The Clerk shall also modify the CM/ECF docket text to show the document as RESTRICTED. The Court further perfects the record to state that it will give no consideration to Doc. No. 243 as it prepares to issue a ruling on the pending summary judgment motion. Any reference to Plaintiffs' Response to Defendant's Statement of Material Facts shall be to (Doc. No. 245). The Clerk is further DIRECTED to modify the description for Doc. No. 246 to Plaintiffs' Statement of Additional Facts. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 05/02/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 05/02/2023)
05/02/2023	251	CLARIFICATION ORDER specifying the preferred format for the courtesy copies to be provided to the Court. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 05/02/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 05/02/2023)
05/03/2023	252	REPLY <i>in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment</i> 230 MOTION for Summary Judgment filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Tyson, Bryan) Modified on 5/3/2023 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 05/03/2023)
05/03/2023	253	<i>Defendant's Responses and Objections to Plaintiffs' Statement of Additional Material Facts</i> re 230 MOTION for Summary Judgment filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Wright Deposition Excerpts, # 2 Exhibit B - Cooper Deposition Excerpts, # 3 Exhibit C - Morgan Deposition Excerpts, # 4 Exhibit D - Ward Deposition Excerpts, # 5 Exhibit E - Expert Report of John Alford)(Tyson, Bryan) Modified on 5/3/2023 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 05/03/2023)
05/12/2023	254	APPLICATION for Admission of Casey Smith Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12594476).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 05/12/2023)
05/12/2023	255	Motion to Bring Audio/Visual/Electronic Equipment in the Courtroom <i>for Hearing on Motion for Summary Judgment</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 05/12/2023)
05/15/2023	256	ORDER granting 255 Motion to Bring Audio/Visual/Electronic Equipment in the Courtroom on May 18th, 2023. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 05/15/2023. (rsg) (Entered: 05/15/2023)
05/15/2023		RETURN of 254 APPLICATION for Admission of Casey Smith Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12594476) to attorney for correction. Reason for Return: Applicant must list all parties she is representing on the application.

		Please check the box that you represent more than one party and enter the additional parties in the text box on the application. (rvb) (Entered: 05/15/2023)
05/16/2023		Submission of 230 MOTION for Summary Judgment , to District Judge Steve C. Jones. (pdw) (Entered: 05/16/2023)
05/18/2023	257	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Hearing held on Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment 230 , together with argument in civil actions 1:21-cv-5339-SCJ and 1:22-cv-122-SCJ. The Court heard oral argument and took the matter under advisement. (Court Reporter Viola Zborowski)(ddm) (Entered: 05/19/2023)
05/19/2023	258	(ORDER VACATED PER 261) AMENDED SCHEDULING ORDER. (See Order for deadlines.) Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 05/19/2023. (ddm) Modified on 6/8/2023 (ddm). (Entered: 05/19/2023)
05/25/2023	259	APPLICATION for Admission of Casey Smith Pro Hac Vice.by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 05/25/2023)
05/26/2023		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 259 APPLICATION for Admission of Casey Smith Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12594476) Attorney Casey Katharine Smith added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (djs) (Entered: 05/26/2023)
05/26/2023		DOCKET ORDER granting 259 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Casey Smith. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 5/26/2023. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 05/26/2023)
06/01/2023	260	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 5/18/2023, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Tape Number: 1. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 6/22/2023. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 7/3/2023. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 8/30/2023. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of Filing Transcript) (Entered: 06/01/2023)
06/08/2023	261	SECOND AMENDED SCHEDULING ORDER. (See Order for deadlines.) Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 06/08/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 06/08/2023)
06/22/2023	262	SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE in Opposition re 230 MOTION for Summary Judgment filed by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Modified on 6/23/2023 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 06/22/2023)
06/22/2023	263	<i>Supplemental Brief Regarding Summary Judgment Briefing Based on Allen v. Milligan</i> 230 filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Tyson, Bryan) Modified on 6/23/2023 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 06/22/2023)
06/27/2023	264	NOTICE by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods of <i>Supplemental Authority in Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment</i> 230

		(Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Excerpt of June 26, 2023 Order List)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 06/27/2023)
06/28/2023	265	MOTION to Withdraw Ayana Williams as Attorney by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order) (Garabadu, Rahul) Modified on 6/29/2023 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 06/28/2023)
06/28/2023	266	MOTION to Withdraw Jennesa Calvo-Friedman as Attorney by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order) (Garabadu, Rahul) Modified on 6/29/2023 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 06/28/2023)
06/30/2023	267	RESPONSE 264 to <i>Plaintiffs' Notice of Supplemental Authority in Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment</i> filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Memorandum to Counsel or Parties)(Tyson, Bryan) Modified on 7/3/2023 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 06/30/2023)
07/17/2023	268	ORDER denying 230 Motion for Summary Judgment. As the Court noted consistently throughout this Order, there are material disputes of fact and credibility determinations that foreclose the award of summary judgment to Defendant. Additionally, given the gravity and importance of the right to an equal vote for all American citizens, the Court will engage in a thorough and sifting review of the evidence that the Parties will present in this case at a trial. Accordingly, the case will proceed to a coordinated trial with Coakley Pendergrass, et al. v. Brad Raffensperger, et al., No. 1:21-cv-5339-SCJ, and Annie Lois Grant, et al. v. Brad Raffensperger, et al., No.1:22-cv-122-SCJ. The Second Amended Scheduling Order shall govern the forthcoming proceedings. Doc. No. 261 . Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 7/17/2023. (rsg) (Entered: 07/17/2023)
07/18/2023		Submission of 266 MOTION to Withdraw Rahul Garabadu as Attorney, 265 MOTION to Withdraw Rahul Garabadu as Attorney, to District Judge Steve C. Jones. (pdw) (Entered: 07/18/2023)
07/18/2023		DOCKET ORDER granting 265 and 266 Motions to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorneys Jennesa Calvo-Friedman and Ayana Williams terminated as counsel for Plaintiffs. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 7/18/2023. (pdw) (Entered: 07/18/2023)
07/21/2023	269	ORDER: Having read and considered Plaintiffs' proposal regarding amending the existing pretrial deadlines and learned of Defendants' agreement thereto, it is hereby ORDERED that exhibit lists and deposition designations shall be exchanged by all Parties and filed with the Court no later than JULY 31, 2023 and objections to the same shall be exchanged by all Parties and filed with the Court no later than AUGUST 4, 2023.1 Except as amended herein, the remainder of the Court's Second Amended Scheduling Order remains in effect, this includes the July 25, 2023 and August 1, 2023 deadlines for filing and responding to motions in limine and Daubert motions. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 07/21/2023. (rsg) (Entered: 07/21/2023)
07/25/2023	270	Proposed Pretrial Order by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit C-1: Pendergrass Plaintiffs' Outline of the Case, # 2 Exhibit C-2: Grant Plaintiffs' Outline of the Case, # 3 Exhibit C-3: Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' Outline of the Case, # 4 Exhibit D: Defendants' Outline of the Case, # 5 Exhibit E: Joint Stipulated Facts, # 6 Exhibit F-1: Pendergrass Plaintiffs' Witness List, # 7 Exhibit F-2: Grant Plaintiffs' Witness List, # 8 Exhibit F-3: Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' Witness List, # 9 Exhibit F-4: Defendants' Witness List)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 07/25/2023)

07/31/2023	271	NOTICE Of Filing Defendant's Trial Exhibit List and Defendant's Deposition Designations by Brad Raffensperger (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Defendant's Trial Exhibit List, # 2 Exhibit B - Defendant's Deposition Designations)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 07/31/2023)
07/31/2023	272	NOTICE Of Filing Plaintiffs' Trial Exhibit List and Learned Treatise List by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A: Exhibit List, # 2 Exhibit B: Learned Treatise List)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 07/31/2023)
07/31/2023	273	Joint Exhibit List by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods.. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 07/31/2023)
08/04/2023	274	NOTICE Of Filing Plaintiffs' Objections to Defendant's Trial Exhibit List by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods re 271 Notice of Filing, (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A: Plaintiffs' Objections to Defendant's Trial Exhibit List) (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 08/04/2023)
08/04/2023	275	NOTICE Of Filing Objections to Exhibits and Deposition Designations by Brad Raffensperger re 269 Scheduling Order,, (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - APA Plaintiffs' Exhibit List with Defendant's Objections, # 2 Exhibit B - Grant Plaintiffs' Exhibit List with Defendants' Objections, # 3 Exhibit C - Pendergrass Plaintiffs' Exhibit List with Defendants' Objections, # 4 Exhibit D - Defendant's Deposition Designations and Objections to APA Plaintiffs, # 5 Exhibit E - Defendants' Deposition Designations and Objections to Pendergrass and Grant Plaintiffs)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 08/04/2023)
08/04/2023	276	MOTION for Order <i>Taking Judicial Notice</i> by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Census Table 4b CPS 2018, # 2 Exhibit B - Census Table 4b CPS 2020, # 3 Exhibit C - Census Table 4b CPS 2022, # 4 Exhibit D - Members of the Georgia State Senate, # 5 Exhibit E - Members of the Georgia House of Representatives, # 6 Exhibit F - 2022 US Senate Primary Election Results by County, # 7 Exhibit G - 2022 PSC Primary Election Results, # 8 Exhibit H - 2018 District 6 Election Results, # 9 Exhibit I - Biography of Commissioner John King, # 10 Exhibit J - 2022 Commissioner of Insurance Election Results, # 11 Exhibit K - Justice Carla McMillian Biography)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 08/04/2023)
08/11/2023	277	Motion to Bring Audio/Visual/Electronic Equipment in the Courtroom <i>for Pretrial Conference</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 08/11/2023)
08/14/2023	278	ORDER granting 277 Motion to Bring Audio/Visual/Electronic Equipment in the Courtroom on August 15, 2023. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 8/14/23. (rsg) (Entered: 08/14/2023)
08/14/2023	279	RESPONSE re 276 MOTION for Order <i>Taking Judicial Notice</i> filed by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 1: 2022 Election Results, # 2 Exhibit 2: 2014 Election Results)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 08/14/2023)
08/15/2023	280	PRETRIAL ORDER. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 8/15/23. (rsg) (Entered: 08/15/2023)

08/15/2023	296	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Pretrial Conference held on 8/15/2023. Bench trial to proceed on September 5, 2023. (Court Reporter Viola Zborowski)(pdw) (Entered: 09/01/2023)
08/18/2023	281	LOGISTICS ORDER entered in preparation for the trial. The Court ORDERS the Parties to provide the Court with courtesy copies of the deposition transcripts that they intend to introduce into evidence at the Trial. The Court ORDERS these courtesy copies be delivered to the Court no later than THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 2023. The Court will discuss trial presentation of evidence with the Parties at a conference call to be held on Tuesday, August 22, 2023 at 2:00 P.M. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 08/18/2023. (rsg) (Entered: 08/18/2023)
08/18/2023	282	REPLY BRIEF re 276 MOTION for Order <i>Taking Judicial Notice</i> filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 08/18/2023)
08/22/2023	283	MOTION for Order <i>to Take Judicial Notice</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 08/22/2023)
08/22/2023	297	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Telephone Conference held on 8/22/2023 regarding presentation of witness testimony during bench trial beginning 9/05/2023. (Court Reporter Viola Zborowski)(pdw) (Entered: 09/01/2023)
08/23/2023	284	ORDER DENYING Defendants' 276 Motion to Take Judicial Notice with regard to the data contained in Census Bureau Table 4b for the 2018, 2020 and 2022 elections. The Court GRANTS the remainder of the Motion. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 08/23/2023. (rsg) (Entered: 08/23/2023)
08/24/2023	285	TRANSCRIPT of Pretrial Proceedings held on 8/15/2023, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Tape Number: 1. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 9/14/2023. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 9/25/2023. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 11/22/2023. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of Filing Transcript) (Entered: 08/24/2023)
08/24/2023	286	ORDER perfecting the Record on trial logistics and advising the parties how the presentation of evidence will proceed. The Court notes that at the telephone conference, the Plaintiffs indicated that they would like to come to an agreement on the order in which the Plaintiffs will present their cases-in-chief, i.e., Alpha Phi Alpha first, Pendergrass second, and Grant third, or some other order. For purposes of judicial efficiency and to ensure that all Parties are adequately prepared, the Court requires Plaintiffs to submit a notice of the order in which they will present their cases-in-chief on or before 5:00 PM on SEPTEMBER 1, 2023. The Parties are ordered to comply with this Order when presenting the evidence in the coordinated cases at trial. The Court reserves the right to amend or alter this Order in the future. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 08/24/2023. (rsg) (Entered: 08/24/2023)
08/25/2023	287	ORDER directing Defendants to respond to the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' 283 Motion to Take Judicial Notice, Alpha Phi Alpha Doc. No. 283 by 5:00 PM on August 28, 2023. If the Pendergrass or Grant Plaintiffs wish to respond they are also ORDERED to do so by 5:00PM on August 28, 2023. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 08/25/2023. (rsg)(rsg) (Entered: 08/25/2023)

08/28/2023	288	RESPONSE in Opposition re 283 MOTION for Order to Take Judicial Notice filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 08/28/2023)
08/29/2023	289	Motion to Bring Audio/Visual/Electronic Equipment in the Courtroom <i>for Trial</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 08/29/2023)
08/30/2023	290	ORDER granting 289 Motion to Bring Audio/Visual/Electronic Equipment in the Courtroom on September 1, 2023 through September 15, 2023. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 8/30/23. (rsg) (Entered: 08/30/2023)
08/30/2023	291	ORDER denying Alpha Phi Alpha's 283 Motion to Take Judicial Notice. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 08/30/2023. (rsg) (Entered: 08/30/2023)
08/30/2023	292	ORDER resolving the Parties' outstanding objections to the depositions that they wish to introduce into evidence at trial. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 08/30/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 08/31/2023)
08/31/2023	293	TRANSCRIPT of Conference Call held on 8/22/2023, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Tape Number: 1. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 9/21/2023. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 10/2/2023. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 11/29/2023. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of Filing Transcript) (Entered: 08/31/2023)
08/31/2023	294	MOTION for Clarification re: 286 Order,,, by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A- B. Tyson Email, # 2 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 08/31/2023)
08/31/2023	295	ORDER issued to Clarify its August 24, 2023 Order (Alpha Phi Alpha Doc. No. 286 ; Pendergrass Doc. No. 236 ; Grant Doc. No. 248). The August 24, 2023 Orders are amended in so far as to comply with this Order. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 08/31/2023.(rsg) (Entered: 09/01/2023)
09/01/2023	298	Unopposed MOTION to Amend <i>Plaintiffs' Exhibit and Witness Lists</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A: Amended Exhibit List, # 2 Exhibit B: Amended Witness List)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 09/01/2023)
09/05/2023	299	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Bench trial began. Opening statements heard. Plaintiffs' case began. Alpha Plaintiffs' (1:21-cv-5337-SCJ) witness William Cooper sworn and testified as expert. Alpha exhibits 1, 327, 53, 54, 325 admitted. Joint Exhibits 1 and 2 admitted. Trial not concluded. Court adjourned and will reconvene at 9:30 AM on 9/06/2023. (Court Reporter Viola Zborowski)(ddm) (Entered: 09/06/2023)
09/06/2023	300	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Bench Trial continued on 9/6/2023. Testimony of expert witness William Cooper concluded. Alpha Plaintiffs' exhibits 328-339 admitted. Alpha Phi Alpha witness Bishop Reginald Jackson sworn and testified. Pendergrass and Grant Plaintiffs' expert witness Dr. Maxwell Palmer sworn and testified. Grant exhibits 2 and 3, and Pendergrass exhibits 2 and 3 admitted. Grant expert witness Blakeman Esselstyn sworn and testified. Grant exhibits 1 and 6 admitted.

		Defendants' exhibits 89 and 92 admitted. Trial not concluded. Court adjourned and will reconvene at 9:00 AM on 9/07/2023. (Court Reporter V. Zborowski & P. Coudriet)(rsg) (Entered: 09/07/2023)
09/07/2023	301	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Bench Trial continued on 9/7/2023. Grant witness Dr. Diane Evans sworn and testified. Grant witness Fenika Miller sworn and testified. Grant and Pendergrass expert witness Dr. Loren Collingwood sworn and testified. Grant exhibit 5 and Pendergrass exhibit 5 admitted. William Cooper recalled by Pendergrass plaintiffs as expert witness. Pendergrass exhibit 1 admitted. Defendants' exhibits 21 and 154 admitted. Alpha Phi Alpha ("APA") expert witness Dr. Lisa Handley sworn and testified. APA exhibits 5 and 10 admitted. Trial not concluded. Court adjourned and will reconvene at 9:00 AM on 9/08/2023. (Court Reporter V. Zborowski & P. Coudriet) (rsg) (Entered: 09/08/2023)
09/08/2023	303	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Bench Trial continued on 9/8/2023. Testimony of Alpha Phi Alpha expert witness Dr. Lisa Handley concluded. Grant and Pendergrass witness Jason Carter sworn and testified. Grant and Pendergrass witness Erik Allen sworn and testified. APA witness Dr. Traci Burch sworn and testified as expert. APA exhibit 6 admitted. APA witness Dr. Adrienne Jones sworn and testified as expert. APA exhibits 2, 3, 340, 31, 266 admitted. Trial not concluded. Court adjourned and will reconvene at 9:00 AM on 9/11/2023. (Court Reporter V. Zborowski & P. Coudriet) (rsg) (Entered: 09/11/2023)
09/10/2023	302	APPLICATION for Admission of Eliot Kim Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12873361).by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 09/10/2023)
09/11/2023		RETURN of 302 APPLICATION for Admission of Eliot Kim Pro Hac Vice (Application fee \$ 150, receipt number AGANDC-12873361) to attorney for correction. Reason for return: Applicant must list all parties he is representing on the PHV application. Please select the check box to indicate you represent more than one party and then add the parties in the text box provided on the application. (rvb) (Entered: 09/11/2023)
09/11/2023	304	APPLICATION for Admission of Eliot Kim Pro Hac Vice.by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Documents for this entry are not available for viewing outside the courthouse. (Entered: 09/11/2023)
09/11/2023	305	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Bench Trial continued on 9/11/2023. APA exhibits 31 and 266, and direct and cross testimony of Dr. Adrienne Jones admitted into the Grant and Pendergrass records. Testimony of APA expert witness Dr. Adrienne Jones concluded. Defendants' exhibit 59 admitted. APA witness Sherman Lofton sworn and testified. APA witness Dr. Jason Ward sworn and testified as expert. APA exhibit 4 admitted. Grant and Pendergrass expert witness Dr. Orville Burton sworn and testified. Pendergrass exhibit 4 and Grant exhibit 4 admitted. Pendergrass exhibit 14 and Grant exhibit 15 admitted over objection (these exhibits, as well as testimony of Dr. Burton also admitted as part of the APA record.) Defendants' exhibit 107 admitted. All Plaintiffs rested. Oral motion by Defendants for Judgment on Partial Findings pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 52(c). Oral argument heard. Matter taken under advisement. Trial not concluded. Court adjourned and will reconvene at 9:30 AM on 9/12/2023. (Court Reporter V. Zborowski & P. Coudriet)(rsg) (Entered: 09/12/2023)
09/11/2023		ORAL MOTION by Defendant for Judgment on Partial Findings pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 52(c). (ddm) (Entered: 09/13/2023)

09/12/2023		APPROVAL by Clerks Office re: 304 APPLICATION for Admission of Eliot Kim Pro Hac Vice. Attorney Eliot Kim added appearing on behalf of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. E-filing access may be requested after an order granting the application is entered. (djs) (Entered: 09/12/2023)
09/12/2023		DOCKET ORDER granting 304 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Eliot Kim. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 9/12/2023. If the applicant does not have CM/ECF access in the Northern District of Georgia already, they must request access at http://pacer.gov . If they have electronically filed in this district in a previous case, please omit this step.(pdw) (Entered: 09/12/2023)
09/12/2023	306	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Bench Trial continued on 9/12/2023. The Court issued a verbal order denying Defendants' oral motion for Judgment on Partial Findings Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 52(c) as made on 9/11/2023. Defendants' case began. Witness Gina Wright sworn and testified. Defendants' exhibits 186, 187, 185 admitted. John Morgan sworn and testified as expert witness. Defendants' exhibits 1, 2, 5 admitted in re: APA plaintiffs; exhibits 1, 3, 6 admitted in re: Grant plaintiffs; and exhibits 4 and 7 admitted in re: Pendergrass plaintiffs. (Court Reporter V. Zborowski & P. Coudriet)(ddm) (Entered: 09/13/2023)
09/13/2023	307	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Bench Trial continued on 9/13/2023. Testimony of John Morgan continued and concluded. Dr. John Alford sworn and testified as expert witness for Defendants. Defendants exhibit 8 (exclusive of pages 2-9) and exhibit 97 admitted. Trial not concluded. Court adjourned and will reconvene at 9:00 AM on 9/14/2023. Exhibits retained to be forwarded to the Clerks Office. (Court Reporter V. Zborowski and P. Coudriet)(rsg) (Entered: 09/13/2023)
09/14/2023	308	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Bench Trial concluded on 9/14/2023. Testimony of Dr. John Alford continued and concluded. Ryan Germany sworn and testified. APA cross examination of witness German incorporated into Pendergrass and Grant records. Defendants rested. Renewed oral motion by Defendants for Judgment on Partial Findings pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 52(c). The Court issued a verbal order denying Defendants' motion. Closing arguments heard. This matter was taken under advisement by the Court, with ruling by written order to follow in due course. (Court Reporter V. Zborowski & P. Coudriet) (rsg) (Entered: 09/15/2023)
09/15/2023	309	Witness List filed by Plaintiffs'. (rsg) (Entered: 09/15/2023)
09/15/2023	310	Witness List filed by Defendants. (rsg) (Entered: 09/15/2023)
09/15/2023	311	Exhibit List filed jointly by Plaintiffs and Defendants. (rsg) (Entered: 09/15/2023)
09/15/2023	312	Exhibit List by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.. (rsg) (Entered: 09/15/2023)
09/15/2023	313	Exhibit List by Coakley Pendergrass. (rsg) (Entered: 09/15/2023)
09/15/2023	314	Exhibit List by Annie Lois Grant. (rsg) (Entered: 09/15/2023)
09/15/2023	315	Exhibit List by Brad Raffensperger. (rsg) (Entered: 09/15/2023)
09/18/2023	316	<i>Plaintiffs' Notice of Submitting Proposed Corrections to Trial Transcript</i> filed by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Modified on 9/19/2023 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 09/18/2023)
09/25/2023	317	Proposed Findings of Fact by Brad Raffensperger. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 09/25/2023)

09/25/2023	318	Proposed Findings of Fact by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 09/25/2023)
10/04/2023	319	ORDER certifying to the United States Attorney General that the constitutionality of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b) has been called into question as affirmative defenses in the Pretrial Order. The Attorney General is requested to submit his position as to intervention in reference to this issue no later than 60 DAYS of the date of this Certification Order. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 10/04/2023. (rsg) (Entered: 10/04/2023)
10/04/2023	320	ORDER directing Defendants to promptly comply with the requirements of compliance with Rule 5.1 (on CM/ECF) on or before Tuesday, October 10, 2023. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 10/04/2023. (rsg) (Entered: 10/04/2023)
10/04/2023		Clerk's Certificate of Mailing to Honorable Merrick Garland re 319 Order. (rsg) (Entered: 10/04/2023)
10/06/2023	321	MOTION to Withdraw Elizabeth Marie Wilson Vaughan as Attorneyby Brad Raffensperger. (Vaughan, Elizabeth) (Entered: 10/06/2023)
10/10/2023	322	NOTICE by Brad Raffensperger re 320 Order, Set Submission Deadline of <i>Constitutional Question</i> (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 10/10/2023)
10/17/2023	323	ORDER advising that if the Parties have any additional concerns/questions as to the corrected transcripts, they shall notify the court reporters by 5:00 P.M., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2023. After said deadline, the Court will request that the court reporters finalize the transcripts. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 10/17/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 10/17/2023)
10/18/2023	324	Notice for Leave of Absence for the following date(s): January 9, 2024 - January 19, 2024, by Bryan P. Tyson. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 10/18/2023)
10/25/2023		DOCKET ORDER granting 321 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Elizabeth Marie Wilson Vaughan terminated as counsel for Defendant. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 10/25/2023. (pdw) (Entered: 10/25/2023)
10/25/2023	325	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 9/5/2023, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Tape Number: 1 A.M. Session. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 11/15/2023. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 11/27/2023. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 1/23/2024. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of Filing Transcript) (Entered: 10/25/2023)
10/25/2023	326	TRANSCRIPT of Bench Trial Proceedings held on 9/6/2023, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Tape Number: 2 A.M. SESSION. Transcript originally filed in 1:21-cv-5339 on 10/30/2023 and re-filed in 1:21-cv-5337 and 1:22-cv-112 at the parties' request. The transcript deadlines has expired. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of Filing Transcript) Modified on 2/1/2024 to update text (anc). (Entered: 10/25/2023)
10/25/2023	327	TRANSCRIPT of Bench Trial Proceedings held on 9/7/2023, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-

		reporters. Tape Number: 3 A.M. SESSION. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 11/15/2023. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 11/27/2023. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 1/23/2024. (Entered: 10/25/2023)
10/25/2023	328	TRANSCRIPT of Bench Trial Proceedings held on 9/8/23, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Tape Number: 4 P.M. SESSION. Transcript originally filed in 1:21-cv-5339 on 10/30/2023 and re-filed in 1:21-cv-5337 and 1:22-cv-112 at the parties' request. The transcript deadlines has expired. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of Filing Transcript) Modified on 2/1/2024 in order to update text (anc). (Entered: 10/25/2023)
10/25/2023	329	TRANSCRIPT of Bench Trial Proceedings held on 9/11/23, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Tape Number: 5 A.M. SESSION. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 11/15/2023. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 11/27/2023. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 1/23/2024. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of Filing Transcript) (Entered: 10/25/2023)
10/25/2023	330	TRANSCRIPT of Bench Trial Proceedings held on 9/12/2023, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Tape Number: 6 A.M. SESSION. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 11/15/2023. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 11/27/2023. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 1/23/2024. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of Filing Transcript) (Entered: 10/25/2023)
10/25/2023	331	TRANSCRIPT of Bench Trial Proceedings held on 9/13/2023, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Tape Number: 7 A.M. SESSION. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 11/15/2023. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 11/27/2023. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 1/23/2024. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of Filing Transcript) (Entered: 10/25/2023)
10/25/2023	332	TRANSCRIPT of Bench Trial Proceedings held on 9/14/2023, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Tape Number: 8 A.M. SESSION. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 11/15/2023. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 11/27/2023. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 1/23/2024. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of Filing Transcript) (Entered: 10/25/2023)
10/26/2023	333	OPINION AND MEMORANDUM OF DECISION advising of the Court's findings and conclusions following a non-jury trial and consideration of the evidence. It is ordered that

the Pendergrass and Grant Plaintiffs lack standing to bring suit against the members of the State Election Board; thus, Sarah Tindall Ghazal, Janice W. Johnston, Edward Lindsey, and Matthew Mashburn are DISMISSED from this case. Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have carried their burden of demonstrating a lack of equal openness in Georgia's election system as a result of the challenged redistricting plans, SB 1EX and HB 1EX, SB 1EX and HB 1EX, as to the following enacted districts/areas: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 34, 43, 44, and Enacted House Districts 74 and 78.¹³⁸ Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have not met their burden as to the remaining challenged districts. Pendergrass Plaintiffs have carried their burden of demonstrating a lack of equal openness in Georgia's election system as a result of the challenged redistricting plan, SB 2EX, as to the following enacted district/ areas: Enacted Congressional Districts 3, 6, 11, 13, and 14. Grant Plaintiffs have carried their burden of demonstrating a lack of equal openness in Georgia's election system as a result of the challenged redistricting plans, SB 1EX and HB 1EX, SB 1EX and HB 1EX, as to the following enacted districts/areas: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 44, and Enacted House Districts 61, 64, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149.¹³⁹ Grant Plaintiffs have not met their burden as to the remaining challenged districts. This Court further concludes that declaratory and permanent injunctive relief are appropriate. The Court, therefore, DECLARES the rights of the parties as follows. SB 2EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following districts/areas: Enacted Congressional Districts 3, 6, 11, 13, and 14. SB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44. HB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted House Districts 61, 64, 74, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149. The Court PERMANENTLY ENJOINS Defendant Raffensperger, as well as his agents and successors in office, from using SB 2EX, SB 1EX, and HB 1EX in any future election. The Court's injunction affords the State a limited opportunity to enact new plans that comply with the Voting Rights Act by DECEMBER 8, 2023. This timeline balances the relevant equities and serves the public interest by providing the General Assembly with its rightful opportunity to craft a remedy in the first instance, while also ensuring that, if an acceptable remedy is not produced, there will be time for the Court to fashion one as the Court will not allow another election cycle on redistricting plans that the Court has determined on a full trial record to be unlawful. The Court is confident that the General Assembly can accomplish its task by DECEMBER 8, 2023: the General Assembly enacted the Plans quickly in 2021; the Legislature has been on notice since at least the time that this litigation was commenced nearly 22 months ago that new maps might be necessary; the General Assembly already has access to an experienced cartographer; and the General Assembly has an illustrative remedial plan to consult. The Clerk is DIRECTED to enter judgment in favor of the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs (in Civil Action No. 1:21-cv-05337), Pendergrass Plaintiffs (in Civil Action No. 1:21-cv-05339), and Grant Plaintiffs (in Civil Action No. 1:22-cv-00122) and against Brad Raffensperger. Attorneys' fees and costs are also awarded to each set of Plaintiffs pursuant to 52 U.S.C. § 10310(e) and 42 U.S.C. § 1988. After entry of judgment, the Clerk is DIRECTED to close these three cases. The Court will retain jurisdiction over these matters for oversight and further remedial proceedings, if necessary. The Court reiterates that Georgia has made great strides since 1965 towards equality in voting. However, the evidence before this Court shows that Georgia has not reached the point where the political process has equal openness and equal opportunity for everyone. Accordingly, the Court issues this Order to ensure that Georgia continues to move toward equal openness and equal opportunity for everyone to participate in the electoral system. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 10/26/2023. (ddm) Modified on 10/26/2023 to edit text (ddm). (Entered: 10/26/2023)

10/26/2023

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CLERK'S JUDGMENT entered in favor of PLAINTIFFS and against remaining Defendants in accordance with this Court's Order of October 26, 2023. Attorneys' fees

		and costs are also awarded to each set of Plaintiffs pursuant to 52 U.S.C. § 10310(e) and 42 U.S.C. § 1988. (ddm)--Please refer to http://www.ca11.uscourts.gov to obtain an appeals jurisdiction checklist-- (Entered: 10/26/2023)
10/26/2023		Civil Case Terminated. (ddm) (Entered: 10/26/2023)
11/03/2023	335	NOTICE by United States of America <i>Notice of Intervention Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2403(a)</i> (Attachments: # 1 Brief)(Freeman, Daniel) (Entered: 11/03/2023)
11/03/2023	336	NOTICE of Appearance by Daniel J. Freeman on behalf of United States of America (Freeman, Daniel) (Entered: 11/03/2023)
11/03/2023	337	NOTICE of Appearance by Michael Elliot Stewart on behalf of United States of America (Stewart, Michael) (Entered: 11/03/2023)
11/08/2023	338	Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File Bill of Costs and Motion for Attorneys' Fees by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 11/08/2023)
11/09/2023	339	ORDER GRANTING 338 Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Extension of Time to File Bill of Costs and Motion for Attorneys' Fees. Plaintiffs shall have until 30 days after the Court receives the Eleventh Circuit's mandate in Defendant's appeal to file a motion for attorneys' fees and expenses and a bill of costs. If Defendant does not appeal, Plaintiffs shall have until 30 days following the expiration of Defendant's time to appeal to file a motion for attorneys' fees and expenses. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 11/09/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 11/09/2023)
11/17/2023	340	<i>Response to United States on Constitutionality of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act</i> 335 filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Tyson, Bryan) Modified on 11/20/2023 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 11/17/2023)
11/22/2023	341	NOTICE OF APPEAL as to 333 Order,,,,,,,,,,,,, 334 Clerk's Judgment, 268 Order on Motion for Summary Judgment,, 65 Order on Motion to Dismiss, by Brad Raffensperger. Filing fee \$ 505, receipt number AGANDC-13050589. Transcript Order Form due on 12/6/2023 (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 11/22/2023)
11/28/2023	342	ORDER perfecting the trial record in this case and providing the parties with the case name and docket location of the depositions used at trial. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 11/28/2023. (rsg) (Entered: 11/28/2023)
11/28/2023	343	USCA Appeal Transmission Letter to USCA- 11th Circuit re: 341 Notice of Appeal, filed by Brad Raffensperger. (pjm) (Entered: 11/28/2023)
11/28/2023	344	Transmission of Certified Copy of Notice of Appeal, USCA Appeal Fees, Judgment, Orders and Docket Sheet to US Court of Appeals re: 341 Notice of Appeal. (pjm) (Entered: 11/28/2023)
11/30/2023	349	EXHIBITS (Parties Joint Exhibits 1 and 2) admitted and retained at the 308 Bench Trial - Concluded,, 301 Bench Trial - Continued, 300 Bench Trial - Continued, 305 Bench Trial - Continued, 306 Order on Motion for Judgment on Partial Findings, Bench Trial - Continued, 303 Bench Trial - Continued, 307 Bench Trial - Continued, 299 Order on Motion to Amend, Bench Trial - Begun, have been received from Courtroom Deputy and placed in the custody of the Records Clerks. (Attachments: # 1 Joint Ex. 1, # 2 Joint Ex. 2)(sct) (Entered: 12/07/2023)
11/30/2023	357	EXHIBITS (Plaintiff's Exhibits: 1-6,10,31,53-54,266,325,327-340) admitted and retained at the 301 Bench Trial - Continued, 307 Bench Trial - Continued, 299 Order on Motion to Amend, Bench Trial - Begun, 308 Bench Trial - Concluded, 300 Bench Trial - Continued,

		305 Bench Trial - Continued, 306 Order on Motion for Judgment on Partial Findings, Bench Trial - Continued, 303 Bench Trial - Continued, have been received from Courtroom Deputy and placed in the custody of the Records Clerks. (Attachments: # 1 Pltf Ex. 1 (pages 1-96), # 2 Pltf Ex. 1 (pages 97-202), # 3 Pltf Ex. 1 (pages 203-304), # 4 Pltf Ex. 1 (pages 305-447), # 5 Pltf Ex. 1 (pages 448-588), # 6 Pltf Ex. 1 (pages 589-643), # 7 Pltf Ex. 1 (pages 644-747), # 8 Pltf Ex. 1 (pages 748-870), # 9 Pltf Ex. 2, # 10 Pltf Ex. 3, # 11 Pltf Ex. 4, # 12 Pltf Ex. 5, # 13 Pltf Ex. 6, # 14 Pltf Ex. 10, # 15 Pltf Ex. 31, # 16 Pltf Ex. 53, # 17 Pltf Ex. 54, # 18 Pltf Ex. 266, # 19 Pltf Ex. 325, # 20 Pltf Ex. 327, # 21 Pltf Ex. 328, # 22 Pltf Ex. 329, # 23 Pltf Ex. 330, # 24 Pltf Ex. 331, # 25 Pltf Ex. 332, # 26 Pltf Ex. 333, # 27 Pltf Ex. 334, # 28 Pltf Ex. 335, # 29 Pltf Ex. 336, # 30 Pltf Ex. 337, # 31 Pltf Ex. 338, # 32 Pltf Ex. 339, # 33 Pltf Ex. 340)(sct) (Additional attachment(s) added on 1/4/2024: # 34 Exhibit Pltf Ex. 1 (pgs 103-106)) (sct). (Additional attachment(s) added on 1/4/2024: # 35 Exhibit Pltf Ex. 1 (pgs 177-178)) (sct). (Entered: 12/13/2023)
11/30/2023	359	EXHIBITS AUDIO/VIDEO (Plaintiff's Exh. 1) admitted and retained at the 308 Bench Trial - Concluded, 301 Bench Trial - Continued, 300 Bench Trial - Continued, 305 Bench Trial - Continued, 306 Order on Motion for Judgment on Partial Findings, Bench Trial - Continued, 303 Bench Trial - Continued, 307 Bench Trial - Continued, 299 Order on Motion to Amend, Bench Trial - Begun, have been received from Courtroom Deputy and placed in the custody of the Records Clerks. (Attachments: # 1 Pltf A/V Ex. 1)(sct) (Entered: 12/13/2023)
11/30/2023	360	EXHIBITS (Defendant's Exhibits: 1-8,21,59,89,92,97,107,154,185-187) admitted and retained at the 301 Bench Trial - Continued, 307 Bench Trial - Continued, 299 Order on Motion to Amend, Bench Trial - Begun, 308 Bench Trial Concluded, 300 Bench Trial - Continued, 305 Bench Trial - Continued, 306 Order on Motion for Judgment on Partial Findings, Bench Trial - Continued, 303 Bench Trial - Continued, have been received from Courtroom Deputy and placed in the custody of the Records Clerks.. (Attachments: # 1 Deft Ex. 1, # 2 Deft Ex. 2 (pages 1-181), # 3 Deft Ex. 2 (pages 181-220), # 4 Deft Ex. 2 (pages 221-362), # 5 Deft Ex. 3, # 6 Deft Ex. 4, # 7 Deft. Ex 5, # 8 Deft Ex. 6, # 9 Deft Ex. 7, # 10 Deft. Ex 8, # 11 Deft Ex. 21, # 12 Deft Ex. 59, # 13 Deft Ex. 89, # 14 Deft Ex. 92, # 15 Deft Ex. 97, # 16 Deft Ex. 107, # 17 Deft Ex. 154, # 18 Deft Ex. 185, # 19 Deft Ex. 186, # 20 Deft Ex. 187)(sct) (Additional attachment(s) added on 12/15/2023: # 21 Deft Ex. 3 part 2, # 22 Deft Ex. 3 part 3) (kdw). (Entered: 12/13/2023)
12/04/2023	345	MOTION for Entry of Remedial Scheduling Order 333 Order,,,,,,,,,,,,, by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 12/04/2023)
12/04/2023	346	USCA Acknowledgment of 341 Notice of Appeal, filed by Brad Raffensperger. Case Appealed to USCA- 11th Circuit. Case Number 23-13914-D. (pjm) (Entered: 12/05/2023)
12/05/2023		DOCKET ORDER re 345 MOTION for Entry of Remedial Scheduling Order filed by Plaintiffs. Defendant is ORDERED to file an expedited response no later than 9:00 AM on 12/06/2023, to include Defendant's proposed schedule. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 12/05/2023. (pdw) (Entered: 12/05/2023)
12/06/2023	347	RESPONSE re 345 MOTION for Entry of Remedial Scheduling Order 333 Order,,,,,,,,,,,,, filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 12/06/2023)
12/06/2023	348	ORDER granting 345 Plaintiffs' Joint Motion for Entry of Remedial Scheduling Order. However, because time is of the essence in this matter, the Court finds it necessary to enter a more compressed schedule than that proposed by either Party. See order for new deadlines. A hearing, set for December 20, 2023, at 9:00 a.m., will be held at the Richard B. Russell Federal Building and United States Courthouse, 75 Ted Turner Drive, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, in Courtroom 1907. Each set of Plaintiffs will have one hour to present

		evidence and argument and may proceed in any order they prefer. Defendant will have one hour to present evidence and argument directly following each set of Plaintiffs. To be clear, the presentations will be ordered as follows: One set of Plaintiffs will begin and will have up to one hour to present; Defendant will respond to that presentation and will have up to one hour to do so. The next set of Plaintiffs will make their presentation (up to one hour) and Defendant will then have up to one hour to respond. Finally, the final set of Plaintiffs will present (up to one hour), and Defendant will have up to one hour to respond. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 12/06/2023. (rsg) (Entered: 12/06/2023)
12/06/2023		Set Hearings: Status Conference set for 12/20/2023 at 09:00 AM in ATLA Courtroom 1907 before Judge Steve C. Jones. (rsg) (Entered: 12/06/2023)
12/07/2023	350	NOTICE TO COUNSEL OF RECORD regarding RECLAMATION AND DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED Documentary EXHIBITS from the bench trial held on September 5th, 2023 through September 14th, 2023 pursuant to Local Rule 79.1D. Re: 349 Exhibits, (sct) (Entered: 12/07/2023)
12/08/2023	351	NOTICE by Brad Raffensperger of <i>Adoption of Remedial Plans</i> (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 12/08/2023)
12/11/2023	352	ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 23-08: IN RE USE OF CELLULAR TELEPHONES AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT ON THE 19TH FLOOR OF THE RICHARD B. RUSSELL BUILDING ON DECEMBER 20, 2023. Signed by Judge Timothy C. Batten, Sr. on 12/11/2023. (pdw) (Entered: 12/11/2023)
12/12/2023	353	Appellant's BRIEF by Georgia State Conference of the NAACP, et al.. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Amici Curiae Brief, # 2 Exhibit Declaration of Dr. Moon Duchin)(Kastorf, Kurt) (Entered: 12/12/2023)
12/12/2023	354	NOTICE by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods <i>Plaintiffs' Objections to Defendant's Remedial Map</i> (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Cooper Declaration)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 12/12/2023)
12/12/2023	355	NOTICE by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods <i>Supplemental Documents in Support of Plaintiffs' Objections to Defendant's Remedial Maps</i> (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Appendix 1, # 2 Exhibit Ex A-1, # 3 Exhibit Ex A-2, # 4 Exhibit Ex A-3, # 5 Exhibit Ex B, # 6 Exhibit Ex C, # 7 Exhibit Ex D, # 8 Exhibit Ex E, # 9 Exhibit Ex F, # 10 Exhibit Ex G-1, # 11 Exhibit Ex G-2, # 12 Exhibit Ex G-3, # 13 Exhibit Ex H-1, # 14 Exhibit Ex h-2, # 15 Exhibit Ex H-3, # 16 Exhibit Ex H-4, # 17 Exhibit Ex H-5, # 18 Exhibit Ex H-6, # 19 Exhibit Ex I-1, # 20 Exhibit Ex I-2, # 21 Exhibit Ex I-3, # 22 Exhibit Ex J, # 23 Exhibit Ex K-1, # 24 Exhibit Ex K2, # 25 Exhibit Ex L1, # 26 Exhibit Ex L-2, # 27 Exhibit Ex L-3, # 28 Exhibit Ex M-1, # 29 Exhibit Ex M-2, # 30 Exhibit Ex M-3, # 31 Exhibit Ex M-4, # 32 Exhibit Ex M-5, # 33 Exhibit Ex M-6, # 34 Exhibit Ex N, # 35 Exhibit Appendix 3)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 12/12/2023)
12/12/2023	356	NOTICE Of Filing (Corrected) by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods re 355 Notice (Other),,, (Attachments: # 1 Appendix 1, # 2 Appendix 2, # 3 Appendix 3, # 4 Exhibit A-1, # 5 Exhibit A-2, # 6 Exhibit A-3, # 7 Exhibit B, # 8 Exhibit C, # 9 Exhibit D, # 10 Exhibit E, # 11 Exhibit F, # 12 Exhibit G-1, # 13 Exhibit G-2, # 14 Exhibit G-3, # 15 Exhibit H-1, # 16 Exhibit H-2, # 17 Exhibit H-3, # 18 Exhibit H-4, # 19 Exhibit H-5, # 20 Exhibit H-6, # 21 Exhibit I-1, # 22 Exhibit I-2, # 23 Exhibit I-3, # 24 Exhibit J, # 25 Exhibit K-1, # 26 Exhibit K-2, # 27 Exhibit L-1, # 28 Exhibit L-2, # 29 Exhibit L-3, # 30 Exhibit M-1, # 31 Exhibit M-2, # 32 Exhibit M-3, # 33 Exhibit

		M 4, # 354 Exhibit M 5, # 355 Exhibit M 6, # 356 Exhibit N (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 12/12/2023)
12/13/2023	358	NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL OF RECORD regarding RECLAMATION AND DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED Documentary EXHIBITS from the bench trial held on September 5, 2023 through September 14, 2023 pursuant to Local Rule 79.1D. Re: 357 Exhibits (sct) (Entered: 12/13/2023)
12/13/2023	361	NOTICE TO DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL OF RECORD regarding RECLAMATION AND DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED Documentary EXHIBITS from the bench trial held on September 5, 2023 through September 14, 2023 pursuant to Local Rule 79.1D. Re: 360 Exhibits. (sct) Modified on 1/18/2024 (mec). (Entered: 12/13/2023)
12/14/2023	362	ORDER GRANTING the Motion for Leave to File Brief as Amici Curiae in Opposition to Defendant's Proposed Remedial Maps. Alpha Doc. No. 353 , Grant Doc. No. 316 , Pendergrass Doc. No. 316 . The Clerk is DIRECTED to refile Alpha Doc. Nos. [353-1], Grant Doc. No. [316-1], and Pendergrass Doc. No. [316-1] as a new docket entry in each case on CM/ECF. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 12/14/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 12/14/2023)
12/14/2023	363	AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF in opposition to Defendants' Proposed Remedial Maps filed by Georgia State Conference of the NAACP, et al. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Dr. Moon Duchin)(ddm) (Entered: 12/14/2023)
12/14/2023	364	MOTION to Withdraw Joseph D. Zabel as Attorney by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Modified on 12/15/2023 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 12/14/2023)
12/15/2023	365	Motion to Bring Audio/Visual/Electronic Equipment in the Courtroom <i>for Remedial Hearing</i> by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 12/15/2023)
12/15/2023	366	Motion to Bring Audio/Visual/Electronic Equipment in the Courtroom <i>During Remedial Hearing</i> by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 12/15/2023)
12/18/2023	367	ORDER allowing counsel for the Plaintiffs and accompanying staff to bring electronic equipment into the Courthouse on Wednesday, December 20, 2023 for a hearing scheduled to begin at 9:00 a.m. before the undersigned in Courtroom 1907. The Court notes that the prohibition pursuant to Administrative Order No. 23-08 on cellular phones and other electronic devices with camera or other recording technology remains in full force and effect for all persons, including counsel and parties. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 12/18/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 12/18/2023)
12/18/2023	368	ORDER allowing counsel for the Defendants to bring electronic equipment into the Courthouse on Wednesday, December 20, 2023 for a hearing scheduled to begin at 9:00 a.m. before the undersigned in Courtroom 1907. The Court notes that the prohibition pursuant to Administrative Order No. 23-08 on cellular phones and other electronic devices with camera or other recording technology remains in full force and effect for all persons, including counsel and parties. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 12/18/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 12/18/2023)
12/18/2023	369	<i>Consolidated Response to Plaintiffs' Objections Regarding Remedial Plans</i> 354 filed by Brad Raffensperger. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Dec. of Gina Wright, # 2 Exhibit B - Report of Dr. Michael Barber, # 3 Exhibit C - Senate Committee Hearing (11-29-2023), # 4 Exhibit D - House Committee Hearing (11/29/2023), # 5 Exhibit E - House Committee

		Hearing (11/30/2023), # 7 Exhibit F - Senate Committee Hearing (12/7/2023), # 7 Exhibit G - Senate Floor Debate (12/1/2023), # 8 Exhibit H - House Floor Debate (12/1/2023), # 9 Exhibit I - House Floor Debate (12/7/2023), # 10 Exhibit J - 2024 Election Calendar) (Tyson, Bryan) Modified on 12/19/2023 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 12/18/2023)
12/19/2023	370	Plaintiffs' Reply Brief in Support of their Objections to Defendants' Remedial Proposal 354 filed by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Garabadu, Rahul) Modified on 12/20/2023 to edit docket text (ddm). (Entered: 12/19/2023)
12/20/2023	371	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Steve C. Jones: Evidentiary Hearing held on 12/20/2023 pursuant to the Court's Order of 12/06/2023 regarding the remedial phase of these proceedings following the anticipated enactment of remedial state legislative and congressional plans by the Georgia General Assembly. The Court heard oral argument from counsel. Gina Wright called by Defendants, sworn and testified. These matters were taken under advisement by the Court, with ruling by written order to follow in due course. (Court Reporter V. Zborowski & P. Coudriet)(ddm) (Entered: 12/20/2023)
12/21/2023	372	TRANSCRIPT of Remedial Hearing Proceedings held on 12/20/2023, before Judge Steve C. Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber Viola S. Zborowski. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Tape Number: 1 - A.M. SESSION. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 1/11/2024. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 1/22/2024. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 3/20/2024. (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Notice of Filing Transcript) (Entered: 12/21/2023)
12/27/2023	373	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 12/20/2023, before Judge Steven Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber PENNY COUDRIET. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters. Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER. Redaction Request due 1/17/2024. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 1/29/2024. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 3/26/2024. (Attachments: # 1 Notice of Filing) (ppc) (Entered: 12/27/2023)
12/27/2023	374	Notice for Leave of Absence for the following date(s): 1/9/24 - 1/31/24; 4/1/24 - 4/5/24; 5/20/24 - 5/24/24; 6/3/24 - 6/14/24; 11/14/24 - 11/16/24, by Bryan P. Tyson. (Tyson, Bryan) (Entered: 12/27/2023)
12/28/2023	375	ORDER finding that the General Assembly fully complied with this Court's order requiring the creation of Black-majority districts in the regions of the State where vote dilution was found. Hence, the Court OVERRULES Plaintiffs' objections (Doc. No. 354) and HEREBY APPROVES SB 1EX and HB 1EX. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 12/28/2023. (ddm) (Entered: 12/28/2023)
01/05/2024		DOCKET ORDER granting 364 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Joseph D. Zabel terminated as counsel for Plaintiffs. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/05/2024. (pdw) (Entered: 01/05/2024)
01/05/2024	376	MOTION to Withdraw Rahul Garabadu as Attorneyby Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order) (Garabadu, Rahul) (Entered: 01/05/2024)

01/11/2024	377	ORDER granting 376 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Rahul Garabadu terminated. Signed by Judge Steve C. Jones on 1/11/2024. (rsg) (Entered: 01/11/2024)
01/16/2024	378	Appeal Remark: Absent objection filed within 14 days of this letter, this appeal will be consolidated by the Clerk with 23-13916 and 23-13921 pursuant to FRAP 3(b)(2) and 11th Cir. R. 12-2. re 341 Notice of Appeal,.Case Appealed to USCA - 11th Circuit Case Number 23-13914-AA. (rlh) (Entered: 01/16/2024)
01/22/2024	379	NOTICE OF APPEAL as to 375 Order, by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Janice Stewart, Eric T. Woods. Case Appealed to USCA - 11th Circuit. Filing fee \$ 605, receipt number AGANDC-13171907. Transcript Order Form due on 2/5/2024 (Lakin, Sophia) (Entered: 01/22/2024)
01/22/2024	380	USCA Appeal Transmission Letter to USCA- 11th Circuit re: 379 Notice of Appeal, filed by Eric T. Woods, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Janice Stewart, Katie Bailey Glenn, and Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. (pjm) (Entered: 01/22/2024)
01/22/2024	381	Transmission of Certified Copy of Notice of Appeal, USCA Appeal Fees, Order and Docket Sheet to USCA - 11th Circuit re: 379 Notice of Appeal. (pjm) (Entered: 01/22/2024)
01/25/2024	382	USCA Acknowledgment of 379 Notice of Appeal, filed by Eric T. Woods, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Janice Stewart, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Case Appealed to USCA- 11th Circuit. Case Number 24-10230-A. (pjm) (Entered: 01/25/2024)
01/31/2024	383	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 9/5/2023, before Judge Steven Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber PENNY COUDRIET. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Transcript originally filed in 1:21-cv-5339 on 10/30/2023 and re-filed in 1:21-cv-5337 and 1:22-cv-112 at the parties' request. The transcript deadlines has expired. (Attachments: # 1 Notice of Filing) (ppc) Modified on 2/1/2024 in order to update text (anc). (Entered: 01/31/2024)
01/31/2024	384	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 9/6/2023, before Judge Steven Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber PENNY COUDRIET. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Transcript originally filed in 1:21-cv-5339 on 10/30/2023 and re-filed in 1:21-cv-5337 and 1:22-cv-112 at the parties' request. The transcript deadlines has expired. (Attachments: # 1 Notice of Filing) (ppc) Modified on 2/1/2024 in order to update text (anc). (Entered: 01/31/2024)
01/31/2024	385	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 9/7/2023, before Judge Steven Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber PENNY COUDRIET. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Transcript originally filed in 1:21-cv-5339 on 10/30/2023 and re-filed in 1:21-cv-5337 and 1:22-cv-112 at the parties' request. The transcript deadlines has expired. (Attachments: # 1 Notice of Filing) (ppc) Modified on 2/1/2024 to update text (anc). (Entered: 01/31/2024)
01/31/2024	386	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 9/8/2023, before Judge Steven. Court Reporter/Transcriber PENNY COUDRIET. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Transcript originally filed in 1:21-cv-5339 on 10/30/2023 and re-filed in 1:21-cv-5337 and 1:22-cv-112 at the parties' request. The transcript deadlines has expired.

		(Attachments: # 1 Notice of Filing) (ppc) Modified on 2/1/2024 in order to update text (anc). (Entered: 01/31/2024)
01/31/2024	387	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 9/11/2023, before Judge Steven Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber PENNY COUDRIET. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Transcript originally filed in 1:21-cv-5339 on 10/30/2023 and re-filed in 1:21-cv-5337 and 1:22-cv-112 at the parties' request. The transcript deadlines has expired. (Attachments: # 1 Notice of Filing) (ppc) Modified on 2/1/2024 in order to update text (anc). (Entered: 01/31/2024)
01/31/2024	388	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 9/12/2023, before Judge Steven Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber PENNY COUDRIET. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Transcript originally filed in 1:21-cv-5339 on 10/30/2023 and re-filed in 1:21-cv-5337 and 1:22-cv-112 at the parties' request. The transcript deadlines has expired. (Attachments: # 1 Notice of Filing) (ppc) Modified on 2/1/2024 in order to update text (anc). (Entered: 01/31/2024)
01/31/2024	389	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 9/13/2023, before Judge Steven Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber PENNY COUDRIET. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Transcript originally filed in 1:21-cv-5339 on 10/30/2023 and re-filed in 1:21-cv-5337 and 1:22-cv-112 at the parties' request. The transcript deadlines has expired. (Attachments: # 1 Notice of Filing) (ppc) Modified on 2/1/2024 in order to update text (anc). (Entered: 01/31/2024)
01/31/2024	390	TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 9/14/2023, before Judge Steven Jones. Court Reporter/Transcriber PENNY COUDRIET. A full directory of court reporters and their contact information can be found at www.gand.uscourts.gov/directory-court-reporters . Transcript originally filed in 1:21-cv-5339 on 10/30/2023 and re-filed in 1:21-cv-5337 and 1:22-cv-112 at the parties' request. The transcript deadlines has expired. (Attachments: # 1 Notice of Filing) (ppc) Modified on 2/1/2024 in order to update text (anc). (Entered: 01/31/2024)
02/05/2024	391	TRANSCRIPT ORDER FORM for proceedings held on December 20, 2024 (Evidentiary Hrg) before Judge Steve C. Jones, re: 379 Notice of Appeal. Court Reporter: V. Zborowski & P. Coudriet. (Lakin, Sophia) Modified on 2/6/2024 to update text (pjm). (Entered: 02/05/2024)
02/13/2024		Pursuant to F.R.A.P.11(c), the Clerk certifies that the record is complete for purposes of this appeal, 341 Notice of Appeal. Case Appealed to USCA- 11th Circuit. Case Number 23-13914-AA. The record on appeal is available electronically with the exception of: EXHIBITS AUDIO/VIDEO (Plaintiff's Exh. 1) w/DE# 359 . (pjm) (Entered: 02/13/2024)
02/15/2024	392	FORTHWITH LETTER from USCA re: 341 Notice of Appeal, filed by Brad Raffensperger. Case Appealed to USCA- 11th Circuit. Case Number 23-13914-AA. Appeal Record due by 2/29/2024. (pjm) (Entered: 02/15/2024)
02/20/2024	393	Certified and Transmitted Record on Appeal to US Court of Appeals re: 341 Notice of Appeal. Case Appealed to USCA- 11th Circuit. Case Number 23-13914-AA. (1 Envelope: EXHIBITS AUDIO/VIDEO (Plaintiff's Exh. 1) w/DE# 359) (pjm) (Entered: 02/20/2024)
02/27/2024	394	Notification of Transcript Filed in District Court re 391 Transcript Order Form filed by Eric T. Woods, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Janice Stewart, Katie Bailey

		Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. All transcripts for this request are now on file. (Entered: 02/27/2024)
02/27/2024	395	Notification of Transcript Filed in District Court for Penny Coudriet re: 391 Transcript Order Form filed by Eric T. Woods, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Janice Stewart, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. All transcripts for this request are now on file. (pjm) (Entered: 02/28/2024)
03/05/2024	396	USCA Acknowledgment of receipt of A/V Record Exhibits re: 341 Notice of Appeal, filed by Brad Raffensperger. Case Appealed to USCA- 11th Circuit. Case Number 23-13914-AA. (pjm) (Entered: 03/05/2024)
03/11/2024	397	MOTION to Withdraw Michael Elliot Stewart as Attorneyby United States of America. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Stewart, Michael) (Entered: 03/11/2024)
03/19/2024	398	USCA Order: The motion for leave to file a brief as amicus curiae in support of reversal, filed in these consolidated appeals on February 15, 2024 by the National Republican Redistricting Trust, is GRANTED. The motion the National Republican Redistricting Trust filed in Case No. 23-13914 only on February 14, 2024 is DENIED AS MOOT re: 341 Notice of Appeal, filed by Brad Raffensperger. Case Appealed to USCA- 11th Circuit. Case Number 23-13914-AA. (pjm) (Entered: 03/19/2024)
03/28/2024		Pursuant to F.R.A.P.11(c), the Clerk certifies that the record is complete for purposes of this appeal, 379 Notice of Appeal. Case Appealed to USCA- 11th Circuit. Case Number 24-10230-AA. The record on appeal is available electronically with the exception of: EXHIBITS AUDIO/VIDEO (Plaintiff's Exh. 1). (Exhibits are currently in the custody of the USCA- 11th Circuit for 23-13914-AA) (pjm) (Entered: 03/28/2024)
04/05/2024		DOCKET ORDER granting 397 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Michael Elliot Stewart terminated as counsel for USA. Entered by Judge Steve C. Jones on 4/5/2024. (pdw) (Entered: 04/05/2024)
04/22/2024	399	USCA Order GRANTING Withdrawal of Counsel re: 379 Notice of Appeal, filed by Eric T. Woods, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Janice Stewart, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 341 Notice of Appeal, filed by Brad Raffensperger. Case Appealed to USCA- 11th Circuit. Case Number 23-13914-AA. (pjm) (Entered: 04/22/2024)
04/22/2024	400	USCA Order Granting Withdrawal of Counsel: The motion to withdraw Edward Williams as counsel of record for Plaintiffs-Appellants is GRANTED re: 379 Notice of Appeal, filed by Eric T. Woods, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Janice Stewart, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Case Appealed to USCA- 11th Circuit. Case Number 24-10230-AA. (pjm) (Entered: 04/23/2024)
05/03/2024	401	USCA Order: The motion to withdraw as counsel filed by Michael B. Jones for Plaintiffs-Appellees is GRANTED in 23-13916, 23-13921 re: 379 Notice of Appeal, filed by Eric T. Woods, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Phil Brown, Janice Stewart, Katie Bailey Glenn, Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 341 Notice of Appeal, filed by Brad Raffensperger. Case Appealed to USCA- 11th Circuit. Case Numbers 23-13914, 23-13916, 23-13921. (pjm) (Entered: 05/03/2024)
05/03/2024	402	USCA Order: The motion of the Georgia State Conference of the NAACP, the Georgia Coalition for the Peoples Agenda, Inc., GALEO Latino Community Development Fund, Inc., Common Cause, League of Women Voters of Georgia, Dr. Cheryl Graves, Dr. Ursula Thomas, Dr. H. Benjamin Williams, Jasmine Bowles, and Brianna Perkins seeking leave to file a brief as amici curiae in support of affirmance, which seeks leave to file the brief they attached to their motion and separately docketed in Case No. 23-13914 (DE 92), is

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA**

ATLANTA DIVISION

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
INC., a nonprofit organization on
behalf of members residing in Georgia;
SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE
AFRICAN METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, a Georgia
nonprofit organization; ERIC T.
WOODS; KATIE BAILEY GLENN;
PHIL BROWN; JANICE STEWART,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his
official capacity as Secretary of State
of Georgia.

Defendant.

**COMPLAINT FOR
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

**STATUTORY CLAIMS ONLY --
SINGLE-JUDGE DISTRICT
COURT**

INTRODUCTION

1. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act makes it illegal for States to draw district lines that water down the voting strength of voters from particular racial groups. Yet Georgia's newly-adopted legislative maps do just that. The new State Senate and State House maps dilute the voting strength of Black Georgians

because they fail to include more than a half-dozen additional districts where Black voters could form a majority and have the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

2. Georgia is one of the fastest growing states in the Nation—and that growth has been driven entirely by Black Georgians and other Georgians of color. Over the last decade, Georgia’s Black population grew by 16 percent, while the population of white Georgians fell during the same period. Black Georgians today comprise a third of Georgia residents, and people of color now make up nearly half of the State’s population. The growth of the State’s Black and other minority communities is driving Georgia’s continued economic growth and its increasing prominence on the national stage.

3. Yet the new legislative maps for Georgia’s General Assembly, which were rushed through the legislative process in a week and a half, do not account for the growth of Georgia’s Black population. Rather, the new maps systematically minimize the political power of Black Georgians in violation of federal law.

4. Georgia’s growing Black population could easily support over a half-dozen new Black-majority State Senate and State House districts in areas where Black voters, despite voting cohesively, have previously been unable to elect candidates of their choice. That includes new Black-majority districts in areas

around metro Atlanta, Augusta, Southwestern Georgia, and elsewhere across the State. But the State's maps do not do that. Instead, the State drew only a small handful of new Black-majority districts, mostly in areas that were already electing Black-preferred candidates. Thus, despite the tremendous growth of the State's Black population over the past decade, Black Georgians will have few new political opportunities in the State Senate and State House under the State's new maps.

5. The State's maps negate the unprecedented growth of Black communities in Georgia, unnecessarily packing Black Georgians together in some places, dissecting areas with large, cohesive Black populations in others, and ultimately diminishing Black Georgians' true voting strength statewide and in specific districts. Especially in light of Georgia's legacy of racial discrimination against and subordination of its Black population and the ongoing, accumulated effects of that legacy, the State's maps will prevent Black Georgians from exercising political power on an equal playing field with white Georgians.

6. Georgia can and must do better than this. The State's manipulation of the redistricting process to dilute the political strength of Black voters robs fellow citizens of the ability to engage in politics with equal dignity and equal opportunity, violating Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended 52

U.S.C. § 10301. Plaintiffs—Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc., the Nation’s oldest Black fraternity; the Sixth District of the African Methodist Church, one of the Nation’s oldest Black churches; and Eric Woods, Katie Bailey Glenn, and Phil Brown, individuals whose votes will be diluted under Georgia’s unfair maps—accordingly seek declaratory and injunctive relief blocking the implementation of the unlawful new maps for both chambers of the General Assembly.

JURISDICTION, COURT TYPE, AND VENUE

7. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because it arises under federal law. This Court also has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1343(a)(4) and 1357, because this is a civil action to secure equitable relief under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, which is an Act of Congress that protects the right to vote.

8. Plaintiffs’ action for declaratory and injunctive relief is authorized by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, and Rules 57 and 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

9. The challenge here is based solely on the federal Voting Rights Act. Accordingly, there is no basis to convene a three-judge court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2284, and the case is properly before a single-judge district court.

10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant, who is a citizen of the State of Georgia and resides within this District.

11. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in the Northern District of Georgia, as the Georgia Assembly sits within this District.

PARTIES

12. Plaintiff ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY INC. (“Alpha Phi Alpha”) is the first intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity established for Black Men. Founded at Cornell University in 1906, Alpha Phi Alpha’s members have long stood up for the civil rights of Black Americans. Members of the fraternity have included civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr., Thurgood Marshall, and W.E.B. DuBois. Alpha Phi Alpha has thousands of members in Georgia, including Black Georgians who are registered voters and reside in newly drawn districts whose boundaries dilute Black voting strength, including new Georgia Senate Districts 16, 17, and 23 as well as the Georgia House Districts drawn in those areas and in other areas discussed herein. These members suffer harm because they are denied the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

13. Alpha Phi Alpha has long made political participation for its members and Black Americans an organizational priority. Beginning in the 1930s, Alpha Phi

Alpha created a National Program called “A Voteless People is a Hopeless People,” which seeks to enhance Black political participation and voting. Alpha Phi Alpha actively registers voters through its “First of All, We Vote” initiative, holds events to raise political awareness and empower Black communities, and fights efforts to diminish Black political power. The new maps directly affect those efforts by undermining the ability of Black Georgians, including members of Alpha Phi Alpha, to elect representatives of their choice.

14. Georgia’s unfair and discriminatory redistricting frustrates and impedes Alpha Phil Alpha’s organizational priorities by diminishing the voices and diluting the voting strength of Black Georgians, who Alpha Phi Alpha works to empower and engage in greater civic and political participation. If the new maps take effect, Alpha Phi Alpha will be forced to divert resources from its broader voter registration and community empowerment initiatives to the affected districts in order to protect the representation and interests of its members and to try to counteract the negative effects of vote dilution.

15. Plaintiff SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (“AME Church”) is a nonprofit religious organization. The AME Church traces its roots to 1816 as the first independent Protestant denomination founded by Black people in response to segregation and

discrimination in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Sixth District is one of twenty districts of the AME Church, and covers the entirety of the State of Georgia.

16. There are more than 500 member-churches that are part of the AME Church in Georgia, with 36 congregations and tens of thousands of members in Atlanta alone. AME Church's members include Black Georgians who are registered to vote and reside in newly drawn districts whose boundaries dilute Black voting strength, including proposed new including new Georgia Senate Districts 16, 17, and 23 as well as the Georgia House Districts drawn in those areas and in other areas discussed herein. These members suffer harm because they are denied the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

17. Encouraging and supporting civic participation among its members is a core aspect of the AME Church's work. Advocating for the right to vote, regardless of candidate or party, and encouraging the AME Church's eligible members to vote has been a priority of the Church. The 1965 civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery in Alabama was organized in and began at the steps of Brown Chapel AME Church in Selma. After they were beaten by Alabama state troopers on the Edmund Pettus Bridge on "Bloody Sunday," the wounded marchers fled back to the sanctuary of Brown Chapel. AME Church's current

activities in support of voter participation reflect this storied history. Today, AME Church continues to encourage civic participation by holding “Souls to the Polls” events to transport churchgoers to polling locations during advance voting periods, registering voters for elections, hosting “Get Out the Vote” efforts to increase voter turnout, and providing food, water, encouragement, and assistance to voters waiting in lines at polling locations. The new maps directly affect those efforts by undermining the ability of Black Georgians, including the Church’s members, to elect representatives of their choice.

18. Georgia’s unfair and discriminatory redistricting frustrates and impedes AME Church’s core organizational priorities by diminishing the voices and diluting the voting strength of Black Georgians, who AME Church works to empower and engage in greater civic and political participation. If the new maps take effect, AME Church will be forced to divert resources from its broader voter registration and community empowerment initiatives to the affected districts in order to protect the representation and interests of its members and to try to counteract the negative effects of vote dilution.

19. Plaintiff ERIC T. WOODS is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. Mr. Woods is a resident of Tyrone, Georgia in Fayette County and has been registered to vote at his current address since 2011. Under the

State's new State Senate plan, he will reside in State Senate District 16. He lives in a region where Black Georgians form a cohesive political community and tend to support the same candidates, and where the Black community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in a district in which Black voters would have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. However, under the State's redistricting plan, Mr. Woods' candidate of choice will typically be outvoted by the white majority in the district in which he now resides. The State's new plan dilutes Mr. Woods' voting power and denies him an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of his choice to the Georgia State Senate.

20. Plaintiff KATIE BAILEY GLENN is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. Ms. Glenn is a resident of McDonough, Georgia in Henry County and has been registered to vote at her current address for approximately 50 years. Under the State's new State Senate plan, she will reside in State Senate District 17 and State House District 117. She lives in a region where Black Georgians form a cohesive political community and tend to support the same candidates, and where the Black community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in a district in which Black voters would have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates.

However, under the State's redistricting plan, Ms. Glenn's candidate of choice will typically be outvoted by the white majority in the district or districts in which she now resides. The State's new plan dilutes Ms. Glenn's voting power and denies her an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of her choice to the Georgia State Senate and/or the Georgia State House.

21. Plaintiff PHIL S. BROWN is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. Mr. Brown is a resident of Wrens, Georgia in Jefferson County and a member of the local AME Church. He has been registered to vote at his current address for years. Under the State's new State Senate plan, he will reside in State Senate District 23. He lives in a region where Black Georgians form a cohesive political community and tend to support the same candidates, and where the Black community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in a district in which Black voters would have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. However, under the State's redistricting plan, Mr. Brown's candidate of choice will typically be outvoted by the white majority in the district in which he now resides. The State's new plan dilutes Mr. Brown's voting power and denies him an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of his choice to the Georgia State Senate.

22. Plaintiff JANICE STEWART is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. Ms. Stewart is a resident of Thomasville, Georgia in Thomas County and a member of the local AME Church. She has been registered to vote at her current address for years. Under the State's new State House plan, she will reside in State House District 173. She lives in a region where Black Georgians form a cohesive political community and tend to support the same candidates, and where the Black community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in a district in which Black voters would have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. However, under the State's redistricting plan, Ms. Stewart's candidate of choice will typically be outvoted by the white majority in the district in which she now resides. The State's new plan dilutes Ms. Stewart's voting power and denies her an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of her choice to the Georgia State House.

23. Defendant BRAD RAFFENSPERGER is being sued in his official capacity as the Secretary of State of Georgia. Defendant RAFFENSPERGER is the State of Georgia's chief election officer and as such is responsible for overseeing the conduct of its elections and implementing election laws and regulations, including the State House and State Senate district maps at issue in this litigation.

See Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-50(b); Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 590-1-1-.01, .02 (2018);
Jacobsen v. Fla. Sec’y of State, 974 F.3d 1236 (11th Cir. 2020).

LEGAL BACKGROUND

24. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 (the “VRA”) is the crown jewel of the Civil Rights Movement—a hard won and sweeping national reform that sought to replace the disenfranchisement and racial discrimination of the Jim Crow era with a true multi-racial democracy. Both Democratic and Republican members of Congress and presidents have repeatedly reauthorized and expanded the VRA, including most recently in 2006, when the statute was reauthorized by a massive bipartisan majority in the U.S. House of Representatives, a unanimous U.S. Senate, and the “proud” signature of President George W. Bush.

25. The VRA prohibits any state law or practice “which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color” 52 U.S.C. § 10301(a). The VRA has always applied to redistricting, and Section 2 of the VRA in particular bars any redistricting scheme whereby members of a racial minority group “have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.” 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b).

26. As Congress made clear when it reauthorized and amended the VRA in the 1980s, a Section 2 claim may be established purely based on discriminatory effects, and does not require discerning or ferreting out any particular intent on the part of state lawmakers. *See, e.g., Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 47 (1986). A court considering a potential Section 2 violation in the redistricting context thus needs only determine whether the result of the enacted plan is the dilution of minority political strength, regardless of any intent. In this way, the VRA continues to operate as a powerful tool for uprooting and ameliorating “the accumulation of discrimination” that can stymie political participation among racial minority groups.

27. The unlawful dilution of Black voting strength “may be caused by the dispersal of blacks into districts in which they constitute an ineffective minority of voters or from the concentration of blacks into districts where they constitute an excessive majority.” *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 46 n.11.

28. Courts applying Section 2’s effects-based standard rely on the test laid out in the Supreme Court’s *Gingles* decision. Under the *Gingles* standard, a plaintiff challenging a redistricting scheme as a dilution of minority voting strength must first show that three preconditions are met: (1) the racial minority group or groups are sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in

a single-member district; (2) the minority group is politically cohesive; and (3) the white majority votes as a bloc such that it will usually defeat the minority group's preferred candidate. 478 U.S. at 49–51.

29. Beyond those preconditions, vote-dilution claims under Section 2 are subject to “[a] totality of circumstances” analysis, guided by factors enumerated by Congress in a Senate Report that accompanied the 1982 amendment to the VRA.¹ The Senate Report itself and the cases interpreting it have made clear that these factors are not-exhaustive and that “there is no requirement that any particular number of factors be proved, or that a majority of them point one way or the

¹ These non-exhaustive factors include: (1) the extent of any history of official discrimination that touched the right of the members of the minority group to register, to vote, or otherwise to participate in the democratic process; (2) the extent to which voting is racially polarized; (3) the extent to which the State has voting practices or procedures that may enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group; (4) whether the members of the minority group have been denied access to a candidate slating process, if any; (5) the extent to which members of the minority group in the State bear the effects of discrimination in such areas as education, employment and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process; (6) whether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle racial appeals; and (7) the extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction. *See* S. Rep. No. 97-417, at 28–29 (1982). Courts have also considered (8) whether there is a significant lack of responsiveness on the part of elected officials to the particularized needs of the members of the minority group; and (9) whether the policy underlying the State's use of the challenged standard, practice or procedure is tenuous.

other.” *United States v. Marengo Cnty. Comm’n*, 731 F.2d 1546, 1566 n.33 (11th Cir. 1984) (quoting S. Rep. 97-417, at 29 (1982)). The ultimate question is whether minority voters “have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.” 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b).

STATEMENT OF FACTS

BLACK POPULATION GROWTH IN GEORGIA

30. Georgia has undergone a dramatic demographic shift over the last decade. The State’s population grew by over 1 million people to 10.71 million people, up 10.6% from 2010. Black, Latino, Asian, and multiracial Georgians collectively account for *all* of this population growth.

31. Georgia’s Black population in particular increased by almost half a million people over the past decade—a 16% jump—while the State’s overall white population fell during the same period. Today, a third of Georgia residents are Black.²

² Unless otherwise noted, and wherever possible, references to “Black” in this Complaint refer to the demographic category “any part Black,” and thus include people who identify as mixed race or multiracial so long as they identify as any part Black. This category is slightly different from another demographic category, “Non-Hispanic Black.”

32. Georgia’s steady demographic shift has resulted in the white percentage of the electorate decreasing and the percentage of voters of color increasing. Between 2000 and 2019, Georgia’s eligible voter population grew by 1.9 million, with nearly half of this increase attributed to growth in the State’s Black voting population, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of data from the 2019 American Community Survey (the “2019 ACS Survey”).³

33. By 2019, the Black voting-eligible population in Georgia had reached a record high of 2.5 million eligible voters, making up a third of the State’s total electorate. As a share of eligible voters in the State overall, Black voters saw a 5-point increase between 2000 and 2019.

34. Much of Georgia’s population gain comes from the fast-growing and rapidly diversifying metro Atlanta and surrounding counties. Today, the growth of Black, Hispanic, and Asian populations in the metro Atlanta area has transformed some of Atlanta’s suburbs from predominantly white into multiracial communities. Among those metro Atlanta counties that have seen double-digit growth over the

³ Abby Budiman & Luis Noe-Bustamante, *Black Eligible Voters Have Accounted for Nearly Half of Georgia Electorate’s Growth Since 2000*, Pew Rsch. Ctr. (Dec. 15, 2020), <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/12/15/black-eligible-voters-have-accounted-for-nearly-half-of-georgia-electorates-growth-since-2000/>

last ten years are Fayette, Clayton, Dekalb, Henry, Rockdale, Walton, Spalding, and Newton Counties. Many of these metro Atlanta counties, like Clayton, already had large or even majority Black populations to begin with, and all had significant further increases in their Black populations over the last decade.

35. In addition to metro Atlanta, a substantial part of Georgia's Black population (including much of the rural Black population) is distributed across counties located in the "Black Belt"—a region of the American South where Black slave labor historically was concentrated and where Black Georgians today comprise a substantial portion of the population. Georgia's Black Belt consists of predominantly rural counties across a swath of the state's central and southern regions. Those counties include a number of counties outside and near the city of Augusta that have large Black populations, among others, Burke, Hancock, Jefferson, Richmond, Taliaferro, and Washington Counties. Some counties in that area (such as Richmond and Burke) have seen significant population growth over the last decade, while others, even where there has been overall population decline, have nevertheless seen relative gains in the Black percentage of the population. Those counties also include a number of counties outside and near the cities of Columbus and Albany in southwestern Georgia that have large Black populations, among others, Marion, Stewart, Webster, Sumter, Terrell, Early, Dougherty,

Mitchell, and Thomas Counties. Some counties in that area have seen population growth over the last decade, while others, even where there has been overall population decline, have nevertheless seen relative gains in the Black percentage of the population.

THE 2021 REDISTRICTING PROCESS IN GEORGIA

36. From start to finish, the General Assembly’s 2021 redistricting process was an opaque affair that denied the public generally, and Black voters and their representatives in particular, any ability to meaningfully participate.

37. That is particularly troubling because the present redistricting effort is the first full cycle in over 50 years that will have occurred without approval or oversight from the United States Department of Justice, which had previously conducted such oversight pursuant to Section 5 of the VRA.

38. Prior to 2013, the redistricting process in Georgia was subject to Section 5’s “preclearance” requirement. Under that requirement, any change in the rules or process with respect to voting in jurisdictions with the worst records and histories of discrimination in voting (so-called “covered jurisdictions”) could not be enforced unless and until the jurisdiction first obtained a determination of the change’s fairness to minority voters from a federal court in Washington, D.C. or

from the United States Attorney General. The State of Georgia was a covered jurisdiction under the Section 5 regime.

39. However, in 2013, the United States Supreme Court in *Shelby County, Ala., v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), struck down the formula used to determine which jurisdictions were covered by Section 5 of the VRA, functionally ending the preclearance regime. As a result, jurisdictions like Georgia no longer need to seek preclearance for changes to their voting rules.

40. The Georgia Senate Committee on Reapportionment and Redistricting (the “Senate Committee”) and the Georgia House Committee on Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment (the “House Committee” and, together with the Senate Committee, the “Redistricting Committees”) are responsible for creating and updating Congressional and state legislative district lines in accordance with U.S. Census data.

41. This year, the Redistricting Committees presided over a process that was marked by a lack of transparency, and that culminated in a rushed special legislative session to pass the challenged maps.

No Meaningful Public Participation: “Town Halls” Before Full Census Data Release and No Maps for the Public to Review

42. From the start, advocates for transparency in the redistricting process called on the Redistricting Committees to adopt guidelines that would ensure that the public could review and comment on proposed maps prior to the General Assembly taking them up.⁴ State Senate Minority Leader Gloria Butler, a member of the Senate Committee who represents a majority-Black Senate district, similarly urged that “Georgians are entitled to not only examine the criteria used to create their own districts, but also provide substantive feedback on any proposed maps before they are adopted.”⁵

43. Despite those calls, the Redistricting Committees adopted guidelines that contained no requirement to publicize the proposed plans in advance.⁶

⁴ Letter from Fair Districts GA, et al., to the Honorable Geoff Duncan & the Honorable David Ralston, *Public Participation in the Upcoming Redistricting Process* (Apr. 19, 2021).

⁵ David Armstrong, Sherry Liang, & Stephen Fowler, *Georgians Urge Transparency in Redistricting Process, Demand End to Backroom Deals*, GPB (July 29, 2021); *see also, e.g.*, Ross Williams, *Calls for Transparency During Georgia Redistricting Tour a Common Refrain – and a Longshot*, Ga. Recorder (July 30, 2021).

⁶ House Committee, 2021–2022 Guidelines for the House Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Committee, https://www.house.ga.gov/Documents/CommitteeDocuments/2021/Legislative_an

44. Rather than giving the public an opportunity to comment on the actual proposed maps, the Redistricting Committees convened a series of “town-hall meetings,” all of which were held in the two-month period *before* the August 2021 release of the Census block-level data (i.e., the information that states use to redraw congressional and state legislative districts), and months before any maps were proposed.

45. No town halls were held in three of metro Atlanta’s most populous counties—Gwinnett, Cobb, and DeKalb counties.

46. Despite having no proposed maps on which to comment and no Census block-level data to analyze, hundreds of Georgians nevertheless participated in the town hall meetings to make their voices heard. During the hearings, speakers called for fairness in drawing maps, more opportunities for meaningful public input, and more transparency in the process.⁷

47. The other avenue for public participation was a web portal, where the Chairs of the Redistricting Committees frequently noted that members of the

d_Congressional_Reapportionment/2021-2022%20House%20Reapportionment%20Committee%20Guidelines.pdf.

⁷ Stephen Fowler, Sherry Liang, & David Armstrong, *Here’s What Georgians Had to Say About 2021 Redistricting at Town Halls Across the State*, GPB (Aug. 10, 2021).

public could submit comments about redistricting via a web portal. However, the web portal only allowed Georgians to submit comments as text. Members of the public who wished to submit their own proposed maps or any other types of attachments were unable to do so. The Redistricting Committees also failed to make the hearing process accessible to non-English speakers.⁸

The Governor Calls a Special Legislative Session Before Any Maps Are Shown to the Public.

48. On September 23, before the Redistricting Committees had proposed any maps, Governor Brian Kemp called for a special legislative session of the General Assembly, to begin on November 3, 2021, in order to finalize congressional and state legislative maps. Four days later, Lieutenant Governor Geoff Duncan and Senate Committee Chairman John F. Kennedy released the first proposed map of the State’s congressional (but not its state legislative) districts.

49. On October 28, 2021, with the special session starting the next week, the Senate Democratic Caucus publicly released its proposed Senate map for consideration (the “Senate Democratic proposal”). On October 29, 2021, the House

⁸ See, e.g., Dave Williams, *Rights Groups Push for Redistricting Maps Reflecting Growth of Minorities*, Statesboro Herald (Aug. 30, 2021), <https://www.statesboroherald.com/local/rights-groups-push-redistricting-maps-reflecting-growth-minorities/>.

Democratic Caucus publicly released its proposed House map for consideration (the “House Democratic proposal”).

50. On November 2, 2021, while municipal elections were under way across the State of Georgia, and with the start of the special session less than 24 hours away, the Redistricting Committee Chairs released proposed Senate and House maps (the “Senate Committee proposal” and “House Committee proposal,” respectively) for consideration during the special session.

The State Senate Map Is Rushed Through the Legislative Process

51. The Senate map was rushed through the entire legislative process in under two weeks.

52. Specifically, on November 4, 2021, less than 48 hours after the Senate Committee proposal was first released, the Senate Committee convened to discuss the proposal.

53. During the legislative process, proponents of the Senate Committee proposal indicated that they believed their only obligation under the Voting Rights Act was to maintain existing majority-minority districts, which they viewed as “voting-rights protected districts.” Contrary to that apparent belief, however, the Voting Rights Act applies to every aspect of the redistricting process, and prohibits

the State from taking *any* action to prevent its Black citizens from participating in politics on equal footing.

54. The next day, November 5, the Senate Committee convened again. Senator Butler explained that the Senate Democratic proposal provided more minority-majority districts and Black-majority districts than the Committee proposal did. At the end of the meeting, Senator Butler moved to table a vote on the Senate Committee proposal, noting that more time was needed to assess the proposed maps. The motion failed. The Committee map was then passed out of the Committee, less than 72 hours after it had been released to the public.

55. On November 9, 2021, one week after the Senate Committee proposal was released to the public, the full Senate passed the Committee map, now stylized as Senate Bill 1EX (“S.B. 1EX”). On November 15, 2021, less than two weeks after the map was released to the public, the House passed S.B. 1EX. Not a single legislator of color in the House or the Senate voted in favor of S.B. 1EX.

The State House Map Is Rushed Through the Legislative Process

56. The State House map was rushed through the legislative process in mere days, similarly without transparency or opportunity for meaningful debate or public engagement.

57. On November 5, 2021, less than 72 hours after the House Committee proposal had been released, the House Committee convened to discuss the proposal and the House Democratic proposal.

58. On November 8, 2021, the House Committee held a hearing to consider the proposed maps. This hearing was the first time the public would be able to comment on the proposed House maps. Less than *two hours* before the hearing began, a new version of the House Committee proposal was released, now styled as House Bill 1EX (“H.B. 1EX”). The House Committee Chair explained that the revised version was “probably 75% the same” as the previous House Committee proposal. H.B. 1EX was quickly passed out of Committee.

59. On November 10, 2021, approximately 48 hours after H.B. 1EX was publicly released, the full House voted to pass the new proposal. On November 12, 2021, 4 days after H.B. 1EX was publicly released, the Senate voted to pass the new proposal. Not a single legislator of color in the House or the Senate voted in favor of H.B. 1EX.

60. On December 30, 2021 Governor Kemp signed S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX into law. Despite the General Assembly’s rushing those measures through the legislative process in less than two weeks, Governor Kemp waited for nearly 40 days after the special session ended before signing them into law.

THE HASTILY-PASSED MAPS DILUTE BLACK VOTING STRENGTH

61. In the end, despite the tremendous growth in Georgia's Black population, the districts that emerged from the General Assembly's hasty process included few, if any, new Black majority State Senate and State House districts in any areas that were not already electing candidates supported by Black voters. In other words, the State drew maps that systematically impede the growth of Black communities' political power, despite the growth in their populations. Those new maps for both the State Senate and the State House dilute Black voting strength statewide and in specific districts and undercut the ability of Black voters to participate in politics and exercise political power on equal footing with white voters.

62. Georgia's Black population is sufficiently numerous and geographically compact to comprise the majority of the voting age population in *at least* three Senate districts that the State failed to draw.

63. This includes areas in the southern metro Atlanta region, and specifically in and around new Senate Districts 16 and 17. The areas in and around these districts have seen enormous change and diversification over the last decade, including substantial growth of the Black population. Instead of drawing new majority Black districts in those areas to accurately reflect the growth of the Black

population, as they could have, the Redistricting Committee drew and jammed through the legislative process a map that carves up the large, cohesive Black communities in those areas, rendering Black voters in those districts unable to elect candidates of their choice despite those communities' booming populations.

64. Senate District 16 (“SD16”) in S.B. 1EX includes all or part of Fayette, Spalding, Pike, and Lamar Counties, and lies in the southwestern part of the burgeoning Atlanta metropolitan area. In Fayette County, the largest of those, the Black voting-age population has increased by over 50% over the last 10 years, while the white voting-age population has decreased slightly. In Spalding County, the second-largest in that group, the Black voting-age population is up by over 18%. Meanwhile, sizeable Clayton County, which borders Fayette County, is approximately 75% Black, and the Black voting-age population there has also grown by approximately 30% over the last decade. Black voters are sufficiently numerous in the area in and/or around SD16 that a district could have been drawn in that area with Black voting-age population greater than 50%. In particular, the State could have drawn an additional majority-Black district in the southern portion of the Atlanta metro region, around where SD16 was drawn, by “unpacking” the Black population in Senate Districts 34 and 44 (which include parts of Clayton and Dekalb counties as well as part of Fayette County) and

thereby “uncracking” the Black population in SD16. Instead, the Black voting-age population of SD16 under S.B. 1EX is just 24%.

65. Senate District 17 (“SD17”) in S.B. 1EX includes parts of Henry, Newton, and Walton Counties (as well as all of Morgan County), and lies in the central-eastern part of the burgeoning Atlanta metropolitan area. Those counties have also seen explosive growth in the Black population over the past decade. Henry County’s Black voting-age population increased by almost 75% in the last decade; Newton County’s increased by more than 45%; Walton County’s by over 40%. Meanwhile, sizeable Dekalb and Rockdale Counties, which border Henry, Newton, and Walton Counties, both have large and growing Black populations. Dekalb County is around 50% Black and its Black voting-age population increased by 12% over the last decade; Rockdale County is almost 60% Black and its Black voting-age population increased by 53% over the last decade. Black voters are sufficiently numerous in the area in and/or around SD17 that a district could have been drawn in that area with a Black voting-age population greater than 50%. In particular, the State could have drawn an additional majority-Black State Senate district in the southeastern portion of the Atlanta metro region, around where SD17 was drawn, by “unpacking” the Black population in (among others) Senate Districts 10 and 43 (which include parts of Henry, Rockdale, and Newton

Counties) and “uncracking” the Black population in SD17, which under S.B.1 EX, has been combined with predominantly white populations in Walton and Morgan Counties. The Black voting-age population of SD17 under S.B. 1EX is less than 34%.

66. Another new Black-majority State Senate district could have been drawn in the area west of Augusta, including portions of what is known as Georgia’s Black Belt, which includes the area in and around Senate District 23 (“SD23”) in S.B. 1EX. The relative size of the Black population in that area has increased over the last decade. For example, SD23 under S.B. 1EX includes a significant portion of Richmond County, where an already-large Black voting-age population has increased in the last decade by double digits, as well as Burke County (among others), which also already had a substantial Black population and which also has seen increases in its Black voting age populations. Meanwhile, additional nearby counties with significant and growing Black populations, such as Baldwin, Hancock, and Washington Counties, were left out of SD23 under S.B. 1EX. A district could have been drawn in that area in and/or around SD 23 such that the Black voting-age population of that district was greater than 50%. In particular, the State could have drawn an additional majority-Black State Senate district in the Augusta region, around where SD23 was drawn, by “unpacking” the

Black population in Senate Districts 22 and 26 and “uncracking” the Black population in SD23 and Senate District 25. But here, too, the State failed to draw a district that accorded a cohesive Black community the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice, instead dividing up Black voters and drawing a district in which white bloc voting would continue to defeat Black voters’ candidates of their choice.

67. In the end, S.B. 1EX, which was summarily rushed through the legislative process, created only a single new Black majority State Senate district in the entire state, and it did so in an area that was already electing Black-preferred candidates, thus ensuring that the massive growth of the Black population in Georgia would not translate into an increase in political power in the Georgia State Senate.

68. Georgia’s Black population is also sufficiently numerous and geographically compact to comprise the majority of the voting age population in *at least* five House districts that the State failed to draw.

69. At least three new, additional Black-majority House Districts could have been drawn in the southern and eastern portions of the Atlanta metro area, in similar places to SDs 16 and 17 as discussed above.

70. In particular, the State could have drawn an additional Black-majority House District in the area in and/or around Spalding, Clayton, and Henry Counties, in and/or around the area where House Districts 74 and 117 under H.B. 1EX (and where Senate Districts 16 and 17 under S.B. 1EX) were drawn, by “unpacking” the Black population in (among others) House District 78 (which stretches into Clayton County) and “uncracking” the Black population in House Districts 74 and/or 117, including in parts of Henry and Spalding Counties that have seen substantial growth in their Black populations but that were both drawn into districts with Black voting-age populations well below 40%. As already explained, Black voters are sufficiently numerous in those counties and the areas around them that an additional House District could have been drawn such that the Black voting-age population of the district was greater than 50%. Yet with H.B. 1EX, the General Assembly failed to do that.

71. The General Assembly also could have drawn at least one additional Black-majority House District in the area in and/or around Henry and/or Spalding Counties, in and/or around where House District 117 under H.B. 1EX (and Senate District 17 under S.B. 1EX) was drawn, for example, by “unpacking” the Black population in (among others) House District 116 and “uncracking” the Black population in House Districts 117 and 134. As already explained, those counties

and the areas around them also have sizeable and growing Black populations. Black voters are sufficiently numerous in that area that an additional House District could have been drawn such that the Black voting-age population of the district was greater than 50%. Yet with H.B. 1EX, the General Assembly failed to do that.

72. The General Assembly also could have drawn an additional Black-majority House District in the area in and/or around Newton County, in and/or around where House District 114 under H.B. 1EX was drawn, by “unpacking” the Black population in (among others) House District 92 and “uncracking” the Black population in House District 114. As already explained, Newton County’s voting-age population is nearly 50% Black, and the Black voting-age population has increased by over 45% over the last decade. Black voters are sufficiently numerous in that area that an additional House District could have been drawn such that the Black voting-age population of the district was greater than 50%. Yet with H.B. 1EX, the General Assembly failed to do that, instead cracking Newton County in half.

73. The General Assembly also could have drawn an additional Black-majority House District in the area outside Augusta, for example in and/or around (among others) Baldwin County, and in and/or around the area where (among

others) House Districts 118, 124, 133, 149, and 155 under H.B. 1EX (and Senate District 23 under S.B. 1EX) were drawn, by (among other things) “uncracking” the Black population in House Districts 133 (which includes parts of Baldwin County and Milledgeville) and 155 (which includes Wilkinson County). As already explained, those counties and the areas around them (among others) have sizeable and growing Black populations. Black voters are sufficiently numerous in that area that an additional House District could have been drawn with a Black voting-age population of the district was greater than 50%. Yet with H.B. 1EX, the General Assembly failed to do that, ultimately drawing five total Black-majority House Districts in and around Augusta when it could have drawn six.

74. The General Assembly also could have drawn an additional Black-majority House District in the area around Columbus and Albany in the southwestern portion of the State, in and/or around (among others) Muscogee, Marion, Stewart, Webster, Sumter, Terrell, Dougherty, Mitchell, and Thomas Counties, and in and/or around the area where House Districts 137, 140, 141, 150, 153, and 154 under H.B. 1EX were drawn. As already explained, those counties and the areas around them have sizeable Black populations. Black voters are sufficiently numerous in that area that an additional House District could have been drawn such that the Black voting-age population of the district was greater

than 50%. Yet with H.B. 1EX, the General Assembly failed to do that, drawing six total Black-majority House Districts in the Southwestern Georgia region around Columbus and Albany when it could have drawn seven. An additional majority-Black district could have been drawn in the region by (for example) “unpacking” the Black population in House District 153 (which includes Albany), and “uncracking” the Black populations in House Districts 171 and 173 (which include Mitchell and Thomas Counties).

75. The General Assembly also failed to draw other potential new Black-majority districts in other parts of the State, diluting the voting strength of Black voters in those areas as well.

76. The State ultimately drew only a total of two additional Black majority State House districts in the entire state, and, as with the Senate map, it did so largely in areas that were already electing Black-preferred candidates, again minimizing the growth of Black political power.

77. Instead of drawing districts reflecting the tremendous growth of the State’s Black population over the last decade, the State instead repeatedly opted to draw fewer, more concentrated Black-majority districts, effectively “packing” black voters in some districts and “cracking” other cohesive Black populations, thereby diluting their strength in the regions at issue.

78. Black voters in Georgia tend to vote similarly, and Black communities exhibit substantial cohesion in terms of voters' candidate preferences. White voters in Georgia likewise tend to vote cohesively against Black-preferred candidates. This phenomenon, known as "racially-polarized voting," exists in each of the areas where the challenged districts just discussed were drawn, with Black voters tending to vote cohesively as a bloc, and white voters also voting as a bloc against the Black-preferred candidates.

79. The level of racially polarized voting in those areas where the challenged districts discussed above are located means that the preferred candidates of Black voters will typically be defeated by a white majority under the districting scheme enacted by S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX.

80. Thus, under the maps as Georgia drew them, Black voters whose communities are sufficiently numerous to constitute a working majority and elect candidates of their choice will nevertheless be marginalized, with their political strength diluted.

81. The totality of the circumstances in this case⁹ confirms that Black voters in Georgia have less opportunity than white voters to participate in the political process and elect representatives of their choice.

1. Georgia’s History of Subordinating Black Voters, Including Through the Redistricting Process

82. Georgia has a long and well-documented history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters, which resonates into the present and burdens Black political participation.

83. For over a century, unrelenting discrimination was “ratified into state constitutions, enacted into state statutes, and promulgated in state policy. Racism and race discrimination were apparent and conspicuous realities, the norm rather than the exception.” *Brooks v. State Bd. of Elections*, 848 F. Supp. 1548, 1560 (S.D. Ga. 1994); *see also Johnson v. Miller*, 864 F. Supp. 1354, 1379–80 (S.D. Ga. 1994) (“[W]e have given formal judicial notice of the State’s past discrimination in voting, and have acknowledged it in the recent cases.”), *aff’d and remanded sub nom. Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900 (1995); *Ga. State Conf. of the NAACP v.*

⁹ As noted already, the determination whether a challenged districting scheme unlawfully dilutes Black voting strength is based on the totality of the circumstances, taking into account a non-exhaustive set of historical and contextual factors known as the “Senate Factors.” *See supra* n.1 and accompanying text.

Fayette Cnty. Bd. of Comm'rs, 950 F. Supp. 2d 1294, 1314 (N.D. Ga. 2013), *aff'd in part, vacated in part, rev'd in part and remanded*, 775 F.3d 1336 (11th Cir. 2015).

84. After Reconstruction, state and local governments in Georgia contrived numerous formal legal means to effectively eradicate the Black vote, such as poll taxes, whites-only primaries, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses. Polling places were moved without notice, ballots went unrecognized, ballot boxes were “stuffed” with fraudulent ballots, and vote counts were manipulated.¹⁰

85. Those methods of discrimination survived well into the twentieth century. The poll tax, for example, was not abolished until 1945, after it had been in effect for almost 75 years. Whites-only primaries remained in place until 1945, when a federal court invalidated the system in *King v. Chapman*, 62 F. Supp. 639 (M.D. Ga. 1945), *aff'd sub nom. Chapman v. King*, 154 F.2d. 460 (5th Cir. 1946), *cert. denied*, 327 U.S. 800 (1946). Georgia’s literacy test and grandfather clause, which the Supreme Court noted in *South Carolina v. Katzenbach*, 383 U.S. 301 (1966), were “specifically designed to prevent Negroes from voting” (*id.* at 310–

¹⁰ John Hope Franklin, *Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans* 333 (Alfred A. Knopf, 3d ed. 1967).

11), remained in place until the enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. As recently as 1962, 17 municipalities and 48 counties in Georgia required racially segregated polling places.

86. Georgia’s redistricting scheme for the General Assembly in particular has systematically undermined Black representation. In 1917, Georgia established the “county-unit” voting system, which assigned different voting power to urban and rural counties, diminishing the voting strength of urban areas where there tended to be greater numbers of Black voters. This system was in place for nearly half a century, until the U.S. Supreme Court struck it down as contrary to the principle of “one person, one vote.” *See Gray v. Sanders*, 372 U.S. 368, 381 (1963).

87. Voter discrimination in Georgia is far from ancient history. Even after the passage of the VRA in 1965, Georgia continued to adopt policies that suppressed or weakened the Black vote. As a result, the entire state of Georgia was designated as a covered jurisdiction subject to Section 5 preclearance, due to its long history of racially discriminatory practices and procedures in voting and elections.

88. During the first redistricting cycle after the VRA’s passage, a three-judge district court upheld a federal objection to the State’s redistricting plans and

determined that Georgia had diluted the Black vote in an Atlanta-based congressional district in order to ensure the election of a white candidate. *See Georgia v. United States*, 411 U.S. 526 (1973).

89. The next cycle, when Georgia attempted to institute a redistricting plan following the 1980 U.S. Census, a federal district court again found the plan was designed with a racially discriminatory purpose. *Busbee v. Smith*, 549 F. Supp. 494, 499–500 (D.D.C. 1982), *aff'd mem.*, 459 U.S. 1166 (1983).

90. In all, between 1968 and 2013, before the Section 5 preclearance process was effectively halted by the Supreme Court, the federal Department of Justice objected to state- and local-level election and districting measures in Georgia on the basis of racial discrimination over 170 times.

91. Since 1982, plaintiffs secured favorable outcomes in at least 74 lawsuits brought against governmental units in Georgia under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, and that count is almost certainly underinclusive. At least five of these lawsuits resulted in reported judicial decisions; at least 69 more were settled favorably without a reported decision. Indeed, in the last decade alone, Section 2 plaintiffs have successfully challenged a number of discriminatory practices taking place in the same regions and even the same counties as the districts challenged in this lawsuit, such as Fayette County in Metro Atlanta and

Sumter County in Southwestern Georgia. *See Wright v. Sumter Cnty. Bd. of Elections & Registration*, 979 F.3d 1282, 1305 (11th Cir. 2020); *Ga. State Conf. of the NAACP*, 950 F. Supp. 2d at 1314–16.

92. In the years following the Supreme Court’s abrogation of the VRA’s preclearance requirements, Georgia and its counties and municipalities have enacted a deluge of discriminatory voting practices and procedures.¹¹ For example, since 2013 the State has shuttered nearly 10% of its polling locations.¹² Former Secretary of State (and current Governor) Brian Kemp provided a manual to counties that repeatedly reminded them that they were no longer required to obtain preclearance from the Department of Justice in order to close polling locations in areas with “low incomes, small populations and substantial minority populations.”¹³

93. The above is just a sampling from Georgia’s history of discrimination, segregation, and subordination. As courts in this district have held, the

¹¹ See Jennifer L. Patin, *Voting Rights Communication Pipelines: Georgia after Shelby County v. Holder*, Laws.’ Comm. for Civ. Rts. Under L. (June 21, 2016), <https://www.lawyerscommittee.org/georgiavra2016/>.

¹² Mark Niesse, Maya T. Prabhu and Jacquelyn Elias, *Voting Precincts Closed Across Georgia Since Election Oversight Lifted*, The Atlanta J.-Const. (Aug. 31, 2018).

¹³ *Id.*

accumulated weight of all that history has resulted in “diminished political influence and opportunity” for Black citizens in Georgia into the present day. *See, e.g., Cofield v. City of LaGrange, Ga.*, 969 F. Supp. 749, 756–57 (N.D. Ga. 1997); *see also, e.g., Ga. State Conf. of the NAACP*, 950 F. Supp. 2d at 1314–16 (N.D. Ga. 2013).

2. Subordination of Black Georgians through Political Violence

94. The *de jure* political restrictions and other barriers to political power imposed by Georgia on its Black citizens have further been accompanied by the constant threat and reality of political violence as a tool to cement white dominance in the political arena. That violence, echoing through history to the present day, similarly undermines Black political participation.

95. After the Civil War, and even before the end of Reconstruction, the Ku Klux Klan began organizing in Georgia and engaging in lethal voting-related violence to prevent Black men from participating in the political process.¹⁴ For example, in 1868, twenty-eight newly-elected Black representatives—Georgians who had been enslaved until only a few years prior, and who had risen up to be elected to the General Assembly following the end of the war—were expelled from

¹⁴ *See, e.g.,* Laughlin McDonald, *A Voting Rights Odyssey: Black Enfranchisement in Georgia* 29, 35-37 (Cambridge Univ. Press, 2003).

that body on the basis of racial animus. When a group of mostly Black citizens marched in protest, they were shot at, and some were killed, by hostile white citizens. This violent episode, known as the Camilla Massacre, intimidated many black voters from going to the polls on subsequent election days. Indeed, just months later, three Black men were gunned down outside a polling place in Savannah.¹⁵

96. Throughout the late 19th century, white supremacists imposed a reign of terror meant to force Black Americans into a subordinate state. White mobs lynched nearly two hundred victims during the 1890s, an average of roughly one victim per month. Those lynchings continued well into the 1940s. While the reasons for these extrajudicial killings varied, the increase in mob violence correlated with campaigns to erase Black Georgians from public life.

97. The rise of a mass civil rights movement and voting rights campaign in the wake of *Brown v. Board of Education* increased Black political participation, and also white resistance to this participation. This resistance often took the form of new waves of violence, such as the 16th Street Baptist Church bombing and the

¹⁵ Eric Foner, *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution, 1863–1877* 426 (N.Y.: Perennial Classics, 2002).

assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., that were meant to terrorize Black citizens and suppress the burgeoning movement for Black political rights.

3. Racial Polarization in Georgia

98. This Court has recognized that “voting in Georgia is highly racially polarized,” and “[d]istricts with large black populations are likely to vote Democratic.” *Ga. State Conf. of the NAACP v. Georgia*, 312 F. Supp. 3d 1357, 1360 (N.D. Ga. 2018); *see also, e.g., Wright*, 979 F.3d at 1305.

99. Indeed, Black voters in Georgia are politically cohesive. For example, in the 2008 presidential election, Barack Obama secured 98% of Black voter support in Georgia and only 23% of white voter support.

100. More recently, 99% of Black voters supported Stacey Abrams for governor in 2018, compared to only 16% of white voters. And in recent runoff elections for U.S. Senate, Black voters’ candidates of choice, Reverend Raphael Warnock and Jon Ossoff, won with roughly 97% of Black voter support compared to 18% of white voter support.

101. The white majority usually votes as a bloc to defeat Black voters’ candidates of choice. That is true with respect to statewide contests (notwithstanding a few recent victories by Black-preferred candidates in the 2020 presidential and U.S. Senate races that saw unprecedented turnout) and particularly

with respect to more localized contests in areas within or near the regions where Plaintiffs allege that additional Black majority districts can and should be drawn.

102. Racial polarization is another factor supporting the conclusion that Black voters' political strength is diluted by the districting scheme drawn by the General Assembly in S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX. Those districts undermine Black representation, particularly when considered in combination with Black voters' geographic concentration and with the State's long legacy of unfair and discriminatory redistricting.

4. Discriminatory Electoral Devices

103. Georgia's continued use of electoral devices that shut out racial minorities further undercuts Black voters' ability to participate in politics on equal footing. Chief among those devices is the majority vote requirement, whereby when no candidate receives an outright majority, the State requires a runoff election between the plurality winner and the candidate with the next highest number of votes.

104. The majority-vote requirement is deeply rooted in racist policy.¹⁶ The requirement was adopted in 1963, following the demise of the county-unit system.

¹⁶ See generally Laughlin McDonald, *The Majority Vote Requirement: Its Use and Abuse in the South*, 17 Urb. Law. 429 (1985).

Federal court decisions in cases like *Toombs v. Fortson*, 205 F. Supp. 248 (N.D. Ga. 1962), and *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964), required the State to drop the county-unit system and reapportion its legislative districts to be roughly equal in population. Those decisions severely limited key tools that the white majority had previously used to suppress the political power of Black voters.

105. The majority-vote requirement was a direct response to decisions like *Toombs* and *Wesberry*. Denmark Groover, who introduced the proposal, was recalled to have said on the state house floor, “[W]e have got to go to the majority vote because all we have to have is a plurality and the Negroes and the pressure groups and special interests are going to manipulate this State and take charge if we don’t go for the majority vote.”

106. The majority vote/runoff system, which Georgia continues to deploy, weakens Black voters. When elections are decided using plurality voting, the white vote in a majority white jurisdiction can be split among several different candidates, while Black voters can—in theory—vote as a single bloc for a candidate of their choice, who could then end up winning with a plurality. But with majority runoff voting, even if white voters split their vote in the first round and a Black-preferred candidate somehow obtains a plurality, white voters receive a second chance to unite behind a white candidate to ensure victory.

107. The Supreme Court has acknowledged that runoff elections serve to dilute minority voting power in at-large elections. In *Rogers v. Lodge*, 458 U.S. 613 (1981), the Court upheld a trial-court finding that Georgia’s majority-vote requirement, especially when combined with at-large voting, helped a white majority to consistently out-vote an organized Black minority, and thus worked “to submerge the will of the minority” and “deny the minority’s access to the system.” *Id.* at 627 (citation omitted); *see also City of Port Arthur v. United States*, 459 U.S. 159, 167 (1982) (U.S. Department of Justice properly conditioned approval of town’s at-large election scheme on elimination of majority-vote requirement)). Yet Georgia continues to employ this discriminatory device, including in combination with at-large voting. *See also Georgia State Conf. of the NAACP v. Fayette Cty. Bd. of Comm’rs*, 118 F. Supp. 3d 1338 (N.D. Ga. 2015) (granting preliminary injunction against at-large voting scheme).

5. Ongoing Effects of Georgia’s History of Discrimination

108. On top of those deeply ingrained patterns of discrimination in elections and voting itself, Black Georgians and others also face the continued burden of discrimination and disparities on a number of other fronts, from education, employment, and transportation, to healthcare, to housing, to unequal

treatment in the criminal justice system. All of those disparities in turn affect the ability of Black Georgians to participate in politics on equal footing.

109. For example, Georgia's history of segregated education, which persisted into the 1970s, continues to effect socioeconomic inequality in Georgia to this day. Many Black Georgians who attended segregated schools during the time of *de jure* segregation are in their 50s and 60s today—together, they comprise over a quarter of all Black voters in the state. And even today, many children in Georgia continue to attend effectively segregated and unequal schools, with Black children facing harsher school discipline, scoring lower on standardized testing, and attending college at lower rates.

110. Black Georgians also face persistent disparities across a number of other economic metrics. In Georgia, the poverty rate for African Americans is double that of non-Hispanic whites (18.8% versus 9%), according to the 2019 ACS Survey. For Georgians under 18, that gap is even wider: The poverty rate for African Americans under 18 is nearly three times the rate of non-Hispanic whites (28.1% versus 9.5%).

111. The same 2019 ACS Survey, shows a stark racial disparity in median household income (\$47,083 for African Americans versus \$71,790 for non-Hispanic whites) and median family income (\$58,582 versus \$87,271). It also

reveals that the unemployment rate of African Americans is nearly double that of non-Hispanic whites (7% versus 3.8%).

112. Black Georgians have significantly lower rates of homeownership than non-Hispanic whites. Only 47% of African Americans own their own home compared to 75% non-Hispanic whites, according to the 2019 ACS Survey. And the median home values of African Americans who do own homes is significantly less than that of non-Hispanic whites (\$164,900 to \$220,100).

113. These economic disparities also persist in access to transportation. For example, according to the 2019 ACS Survey, more than three times as many African Americans are part of a household that has no vehicle available as non-Hispanic whites (11.7% to 3.4%).

114. Black Georgians also face disparities with respect to housing, experiencing more housing instability and moving more frequently. In addition, Georgia continues to have high levels of residential segregation, including in Atlanta and the areas around Augusta and Columbus and Albany in Southwestern Georgia.

115. Health outcomes also continue to be consistently worse for Black Georgians compared to whites. For example, the infant mortality rate of Black

infants is more than double that of white infants (11.2 versus 4.9).¹⁷ Black women are nearly three times more likely to die from pregnancy-related causes than white women, and the Georgia Department of Public Health has found that 70% of such pregnancy-related deaths are preventable.¹⁸

116. These and many other disparities dramatically affect political participation. The correlation, for example, between wealth and economic stability and voter participation, is well established. Indeed, socioeconomic factors such as education, income, poverty, and employment, as well as housing stability and access to healthcare, have all been shown to affect voting behavior, such that the persistent racial disparities amount to burdens on Black Georgians' ability to participate in the political process on equal footing.

117. Meanwhile, criminal justice policies that disproportionately affect Black Georgians, like disenfranchisement for persons with criminal convictions,

¹⁷ Kaiser Family Foundation, *State Health Facts: Infant Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity*, <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/infant-mortality-rate-by-race-ethnicity/?currentTimeframe=0&selectedDistributions=white--black-or-african-american&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D> (last visited Nov. 30, 2021).

¹⁸ Ga. Dep't of Public Health, *Maternal Mortality Factsheet 2012–2016*, <https://dph.georgia.gov/maternal-mortality> (last visited Nov. 30, 2021).

directly block some Black Georgians from participating in politics, and further burden Black communities from exercising political power on a level playing field.

118. These disparities are all interconnected, and spring from concerted policy decisions meant to isolate and marginalize Black Georgians in particular, among them the legacy and continued reality of segregated and unequal education, redlining and housing discrimination, discrimination in lending and employment, the imposition of punitive collateral consequences in the criminal justice system, and unremedied decisions around the construction public transportation infrastructure that cut off Black communities from economic opportunity. The collective weight of those policies and the disparities that flow from them all disadvantage Black Georgians' ability to fully participate in politics.

6. Use of Racial Appeals in Political Campaigns

119. Racial appeals have long been used by political campaigns in Georgia. At the height of Jim Crow, Georgia's Senator Walter George noted at a campaign stop in Barnesville (part of Senate District 16) that national reformers would seek "to send a Connecticut judge down here. . . to try you on an anti-lynching charge." While this type of racially-charged fearmongering may have changed in form, the sentiment has continued to pervade our political discourse. As just a few examples:

120. In 2005, State Representative Sue Burmeister, who represented a Richmond County district at the time, complained that Black voters in her district's Black-majority precincts only showed up at the polls when they were "paid to vote."

121. In 2009, Nathan Deal, a former Congressman who was elected Governor in 2010, ridiculed criticism of voter ID measures as "the complaints of ghetto grandmothers who didn't have birth certificates."

122. State Senator Michael Williams, a former Forsyth County legislator who ran for Governor in 2018, toured the State in a "deportation bus" and pledged to "put them on this bus and send them home." Williams, who represented a county where white mobs ran out most Black residents in a violent 1912 racial cleansing, also campaigned heavily on protecting sculptures of Confederate soldiers at Stone Mountain.

7. (Lack of) Success of Black Candidates

123. Black voters have historically been and continue to be underrepresented in Georgia State government. From 1907 until 1962, not a single Black politician held a seat in the Georgia legislature. Thereafter, the State Senate had only two Black members until 1983, after the redistricting following the 1980 Census. And in 1999, less than 20% of both State chambers were Black, whereas

Black Georgians represented nearly 29% of the State’s population according to the 2000 Census.¹⁹

124. That disparity persists today: The voting age population of Georgia was almost 33% Black, but the Georgia General Assembly remains only 27% Black—a disparity that translates into several State Senators and as many as 10 or 11 members of the State House of Representatives.

125. Meanwhile, Black candidates almost never win statewide office. Despite the fact that a third of voting-eligible Georgians are Black, Georgia elected its first Black Senator since Reconstruction only last year, and has still never elected a Black governor or a Black Secretary of State. Indeed, before this past year’s Senate election, the last time a Black candidate won any statewide office in a contested election was in 2006.

126. Moreover, in the particular areas where the districts at issue in this lawsuit are located, Black candidates have rarely and in some instances never before won election to the General Assembly.

¹⁹ See Charles S. Bullock III & Ronald Keith Gaddie, *Voting Rights Progress in Georgia*, 10 N.Y.U. J. Leg. & Pub. Pol’y 1, 29–30 & tbl.7 (2006).

8. Unresponsiveness of Elected Officials to Black Voters

127. Moreover, the candidates that *have* succeeded in the areas around the challenged districts have been unresponsive to the concerns of Black Georgians, further confirming that S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX will contribute to an unequal political playing field for Black voters.

128. Such unresponsiveness is evidenced by the continuing, unremedied socioeconomic and other disparities faced by Black Georgians that were discussed already, none of which have been adequately addressed by elected policymakers.

129. Another recent example of this unresponsiveness is the General Assembly's passage of S.B. 202, which was supported by every white Republican member of the General Assembly, including those who will represent Black voters in districts whose boundaries dilute Black voting power under the maps set forth in S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX. Civil rights groups, civic institutions serving the Black community, and political leaders and representatives of the community have unanimously decried S.B. 202—which imposes new restrictions on absentee voting and other new barriers to the franchise—as an unwarranted burden on the right to vote, and one that will fall disproportionately on the rights of Black Georgians in particular. Advocates also opposed provisions in the bill that appear to allow State officials to supplant local election boards in predominantly Black jurisdictions like

Fulton County. Black Georgians and their institutions, leaders, and representatives strenuously opposed S.B. 202 to no avail.

130. The unresponsiveness of elected officials in Georgia to the concerns of Black Georgians is also evidenced by the ongoing purge of Black members of various county election boards in the State, including in Spalding and Morgan Counties.²⁰

131. It is also demonstrated by Georgia elected officials' opposition to the reauthorization of the VRA. Georgia's representatives led an unsuccessful campaign against the VRA's reauthorization in 2006, rebelling against their own political party and trying to doom the legislation by proposing "poison pill" amendments to the VRA on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

9. Lack of Valid Rationale for the Discriminatory Maps

132. Finally, the State has offered no valid rationale for its decision to systematically dilute Black political power in Georgia and to silence the voices of Black Georgians by refusing to draw new majority Black districts.

²⁰ James Oliphant and Nathan Layne, *Georgia Republicans purge Black Democrats from county election boards*, Reuters (Dec. 9, 2021), <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/georgia-republicans-purge-black-democrats-county-election-boards-2021-12-09/?s=09>.

133. Tellingly, in the Georgia legislative hearings, legislators defending the new redistricting maps, when asked to justify why their proposed districts were drawn in the way they were drawn, explained that when a district was previously a “VRA district,” they had “maintain[ed] the existing district.” This language demonstrates that legislators sought to do nothing more than maintain existing majority-minority districts from the 2011 redistricting process, and reveals a flawed understanding of what the Voting Rights Act requires. The Voting Rights Act demands more than mechanical preservation of existing majority-minority districts.

134. Meanwhile, the State’s rushed process hammers home the lack of any considered rationale for S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX. As explained already, the maps challenged here emerged from a shoddy process that contained no room for democratic debate. The Redistricting Committees never allowed the public to engage in the mapmaking process or review proposed maps ahead of time. Instead, the Committees jammed the proposed maps through the legislative process within days of their first being proposed, without meaningful deliberation or measured consideration, and without considering any alternatives.

135. In sum, S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX unlawfully dilute the voting strength of Black Georgians in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The maps

drafted in 2021 could have—and should have—been drawn to give the increased Black population in Georgia a full and fair opportunity to elect representatives of their choosing and participate in politics on equal footing with white citizens. Instead, the State drew maps that dilute and weaken the Black vote. The broader context—including Georgia’s long history of official and pervasive discrimination against Black voters, racially-polarized voting, discriminatory voting practices that survive in the State to this day, and other disparities that reflect the legacy of discrimination and that continue to disproportionately burden Black political participation—amply supports the conclusion that Georgia’s unfair new redistricting scheme improperly and unlawfully dilutes the vote of Black citizens in Georgia.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

COUNT 1: SECTION 2 OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT

136. The allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs 1 through 123 are re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

137. S.B. 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, as amended, 52 U.S.C. § 10301.

138. S.B. 1EX denies or abridges the Plaintiffs’ and/or their members’ right to vote on account of their race and color, by diluting their voting strength as

Black citizens in Georgia. It does not afford Plaintiffs an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice and denies Plaintiffs the right to vote in elections without discrimination on account of their race and color, all in violation of 52 U.S.C. § 10301.

139. H.B. 1EX also violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, as amended, 52 U.S.C. § 10301.

140. H.B. 1EX denies or abridges the Plaintiffs' and/or their members' right to vote on account of their race and color, by diluting their voting strength as Black citizens in Georgia. It does not afford Plaintiffs an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice and denies Plaintiffs the right to vote in elections without discrimination on account of their race and color, all in violation of 52 U.S.C. § 10301.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

- A. Declare S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX to be in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act;
- B. Preliminarily and permanently enjoin the Defendant and his agents from holding elections under S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX;

- C. Set a reasonable deadline for State authorities to enact or adopt redistricting plans for the Georgia State Senate and State House that do not abridge or dilute the ability of Black voters to elect candidates of choice and, if State authorities fail to enact or adopt valid redistricting plans by the Court's deadline, order the adoption of remedial redistricting plans that do not abridge or dilute the ability of Black voters to elect candidates of choice;
- D. Order, if necessary, an interim electoral plan for the 2022 elections;
- E. Order expedited hearings and briefing, consider evidence, and take any other action necessary for the Court to order a VRA-compliant plan for new State Senate and House districts in Georgia.
- F. Award Plaintiffs' their costs, expenses, and disbursements, and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in bring this pursuant to in accordance with 52 U.S.C. § 10310(e) and 42 U.S.C. § 1988;
- G. Retain jurisdiction over this matter until Defendant has complied with all orders and mandates of this Court;
- H. Grant such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Sean J. Young
Sean J. Young (Bar 790399)

/s/ Sophia Lin Lakin
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Doc. 26

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
INC., a nonprofit organization on
behalf of members residing in Georgia;
SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE
AFRICAN METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, a Georgia
nonprofit organization; ERIC T.
WOODS; KATIE BAILEY GLENN;
PHIL BROWN; JANICE STEWART,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his
official capacity as Secretary of State
of Georgia.

Defendant.

Case No. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ

PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

EXPEDITED TREATMENT REQUESTED

Pursuant to Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs
ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY, INC., SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE
AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ERIC T. WOODS, KATIE
BAILEY GLENN, PHIL BROWN, and JANICE STEWART (collectively,

“Plaintiffs”), respectfully move the Court for an Order enjoining Defendant Georgia Secretary of State BRAD RAFFENSPERGER from holding elections under Georgia Senate Bill 1EX and Georgia House Bill 1EX (collectively, the “2021 Senate and House Plans”), redistricting plans that were adopted during the 2021 Georgia legislative session, and to require instead that future elections be conducted under redistricting plans that do not abridge or dilute the ability of Black voters to elect candidates of their choice.

For the reasons set forth in detail in Plaintiffs’ accompanying Memorandum in Support of Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction, Plaintiffs have established that they are likely to succeed on the merits of their claim that the newly adopted districting schemes unlawfully dilute the voting strength of Black Georgians in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Further, holding elections using the 2021 Senate and House Plans would irreparably harm Plaintiffs and other Black voters across the State; this harm outweighs any harm Defendant would suffer were the Court to order the relief sought by Plaintiffs; the balance of hardships weighs in Plaintiffs’ favor; and a preliminary injunction is in the public interest.

Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court expedite consideration of this motion in light of the following upcoming 2022 election-related deadlines: Candidate qualifying begins March 7 and ends March 11, 2022; the special election

date is March 15, 2022; the special election runoff date is April 12, 2022; the general primary election is May 24, 2022; the general primary runoff is on June 21, 2022; and the general election is on November 8, 2022.

Dated: January 7, 2022.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Sean J. Young

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL RULE 5.1

The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing document has been prepared in accordance with the font type and margin requirements of Local Rule 5.1 of the Northern District of Georgia, using a font type of Times New Roman and a point size of 14.

/s/ Rahul Garabadu

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this day caused to be served the foregoing *Plaintiffs' Motion for a Preliminary Injunction* with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will automatically send email notification of such filing to all counsel or parties of record on the service list:

This 7th day of January, 2022.

/s/ Rahul Garabadu

Doc. 125

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
INC., et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION

FILE NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ

DEFENDANT’S ANSWER TO PLAINTIFFS’ COMPLAINT

Defendant Brad Raffensperger, in his official capacity as Secretary of the State of Georgia (the “Defendant” or the “Secretary”), answer Plaintiffs’ Complaint [Doc. 1] (the “Complaint”) as follows:

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The allegations in Plaintiffs’ Complaint fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs’ claims are barred for failure to name necessary and indispensable parties.

THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs lack constitutional standing to bring this action.

FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs lack statutory standing to bring this action.

FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs' federal claims against Defendant are barred by the Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution.

SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs' claims are barred by sovereign immunity.

SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs' claims are barred because Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act provides no provide right of action.

EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs' claims are barred because they should be heard by a three-judge panel.

NINTH AFFIRMATIVE EFENSE

Defendant denies that Plaintiffs have been subjected to the deprivation of any right, privilege, or immunity under the Constitution or laws of the United States.

TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Defendant reserves the right to amend his defenses and to add additional ones, including lack of subject matter jurisdiction based on the

mootness or ripeness doctrines, as further information becomes available in discovery.

Defendant answers the specific numbered paragraphs of Plaintiffs' Complaint as follows:

1. Paragraph 1 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph are denied.

2. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 2 of the Complaint.

3. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 3 of the Complaint.

4. Defendant admits that the State House of Representatives map includes two additional majority-Black districts. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 4 of the Complaint.

5. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 5 of the Complaint.

6. Defendant admits that the Complaint seeks declaratory and injunctive relief. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 6 of the Complaint.

7. Defendant admits that this Court has federal-question jurisdiction for claims arising under the Voting Rights Act. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 7 of the Complaint.

8. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 8 of the Complaint.

9. Defendant admits that the sole claim in the Complaint is based on the Voting Rights Act. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 9 of the Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required, and therefore, Defendant denies the same.

10. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 10 of the Complaint.

11. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 11 of the Complaint.

12. The allegations in Paragraph 12 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

13. The allegations in Paragraph 13 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

14. The allegations in Paragraph 14 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

15. The allegations in Paragraph 15 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

16. The allegations in Paragraph 16 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

17. The allegations in Paragraph 17 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

18. The allegations in Paragraph 18 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

19. The allegations in Paragraph 19 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

20. The allegations in Paragraph 20 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

21. The allegations in Paragraph 21 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

22. The allegations in Paragraph 22 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

23. Defendant admits that he is the Secretary of State of Georgia and that the Secretary of State is designated by statute as the chief election official. Defendant further admits that he has responsibilities under law

related to elections. Defendant denies the remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 23 of the Complaint.

24. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 24 of the Complaint.

25. Paragraph 25 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph are denied.

26. Paragraph 26 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph are denied.

27. Paragraph 27 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph are denied.

28. Paragraph 28 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph are denied.

29. Paragraph 29 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph, including its footnote, are denied.

30. Defendant admits that Georgia's population grew by over 1 million people to 10.71 million people which is a 10.6% increase from 2010. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 30 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

31. Defendant admits that Georgia's Black population increased by almost half a million people from 2010 to 2020. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 31 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

32. Defendant admits that, as a percentage of the electorate, the white percentage has decreased and the percentage of voters of color has increased over the last ten years. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 32 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

33. Defendant admits that, as of the 2019 American Community Survey, the Black voting-eligible population had reached a record high of 2.5 million eligible voters. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 33 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

34. Defendant admits that many counties in metro Atlanta have seen significant population growth, including Black population growth. The

remaining allegations in Paragraph 34 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

35. Defendant admits that Georgia's Black Belt consists of predominantly rural counties across the central and southern part of the state. Defendant further admits that many counties in the Black Belt have large Black populations. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 35 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

36. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 36 of the Complaint.

37. Defendant admits that Georgia is no longer required to seek preclearance of its redistricting plans prior to implementing them. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 37 set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

38. Defendant admits that, prior to 2013, it was a covered jurisdiction under Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act and was required to seek preclearance of election laws prior to enforcement. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 38 set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

39. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 39 of the Complaint.

40. The allegations in Paragraph 40 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

41. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 41 of the Complaint.

42. The allegations in Paragraph 42 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

43. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 43 of the Complaint.

44. Defendant admits that the Redistricting Committees held a series of town-hall meetings to gather public input before the COVID-delayed Census data was released. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 44 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

45. The allegations in Paragraph 45 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

46. Defendant admits that hundreds of Georgians participated in the town hall meetings. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 46 of the

Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

47. Defendant admits that members of the public could submit comments to the Redistricting Committees via a web portal. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 47 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

48. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 48 of the Complaint.

49. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 49 of the Complaint.

50. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 50 of the Complaint.

51. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 51 of the Complaint.

52. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 52 of the Complaint.

53. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 53 of the Complaint.

54. The allegations in Paragraph 54 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

55. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 55 of the Complaint.

56. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 56 of the Complaint.

57. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 57 of the Complaint.

58. The allegations in Paragraph 58 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

59. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 59 of the Complaint.

60. Defendant admits that Governor Kemp signed S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX into law on December 30, 2021. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 60 of the Complaint are denied.

61. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 61 of the Complaint.

62. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 62 of the Complaint.

63. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 63 of the Complaint.

64. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 64 of the Complaint.

65. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 65 of the Complaint.

66. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 66 of the Complaint.

67. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 67 of the Complaint.

68. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 68 of the Complaint.

69. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 69 of the Complaint.

70. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 70 of the Complaint.

71. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 71 of the Complaint.

72. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 72 of the Complaint.

73. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 73 of the Complaint.

74. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 74 of the Complaint.

75. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 75 of the Complaint.

76. Defendant admits that there are two additional majority-Black state House districts on the 2021 adopted state House plan. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 76 of the Complaint.

77. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 77 of the Complaint.

78. Defendant admits that Black and white voters vote in blocs and prefer different candidates. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 78 of the Complaint.

79. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 79 of the Complaint.

80. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 80 of the Complaint.

81. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 81 of the Complaint.

82. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 82 of the Complaint.

83. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 83 of the Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

84. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 84 of the Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

85. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 85 of the Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

86. Paragraph 86 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

87. Paragraph 87 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

88. Defendant admits that plans drawn when Democrats controlled Georgia government were objected to in 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2001. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 88 of the Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

89. Defendant admits that plans drawn when Democrats controlled Georgia government were objected to in 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2001. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 89 of the Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

90. Paragraph 90 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

91. Paragraph 91 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

92. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 92 of the Complaint.

93. Paragraph 93 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

94. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of

Paragraph 94 of the Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

95. The allegations in Paragraph 95 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

96. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 96 of the Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

97. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 97 of the Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

98. Paragraph 98 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

99. Defendant admits that, in past elections, Black voters cohesively supported Democratic candidates. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 99 of the Complaint.

100. Defendant admits that, in past elections, Black voters cohesively supported Democratic candidates. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 100 of the Complaint.

101. Defendant admits that, in past elections, white voters cohesively supported Republican candidates. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 101 of the Complaint.

102. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 102 of the Complaint.

103. Defendant admits that Georgia has a majority-vote requirement for most of its elections. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 103 of the Complaint.

104. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 104 of the Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

105. The allegations in Paragraph 105 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

106. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 106 of the Complaint.

107. Paragraph 107 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

108. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 108 of the Complaint.

109. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 109 of the Complaint.

110. The allegations in Paragraph 110 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

111. The allegations in Paragraph 111 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

112. The allegations in Paragraph 112 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

113. The allegations in Paragraph 113 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

114. The allegations in Paragraph 114 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

115. The allegations in Paragraph 115 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

116. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 116 of the Complaint.

117. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 117 of the Complaint.

118. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 118 of the Complaint.

119. The allegations in Paragraph 119 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

120. The allegations in Paragraph 120 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

121. The allegations in Paragraph 121 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

122. The allegations in Paragraph 122 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

123. The allegations in Paragraph 123 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

124. The allegations in Paragraph 124 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

125. Defendant admits that Georgia elected its first Black U.S. Senator in 2021 and has not yet elected a Black Governor or Secretary of State. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 125 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

126. The allegations in Paragraph 126 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

127. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 127 of the Complaint.

128. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 128 of the Complaint.

129. Defendant admits that Democratic-aligned interest groups opposed S.B. 202. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 129 of the Complaint.

130. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 130 of the Complaint.

131. The allegations in Paragraph 131 of the Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

132. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 132 of the Complaint.

133. Paragraph 133 of the Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph are denied.

134. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 134 of the Complaint.

135. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 135 of the Complaint.

136. Defendant incorporates his responses to Paragraphs 1 through 123 as if fully set forth herein.

137. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 137 of the Complaint.

138. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 138 of the Complaint.

139. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 139 of the Complaint.

140. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 140 of the Complaint.

Prayer for Relief

Defendant denies that Plaintiffs are entitled to any relief they seek. Defendant further denies every allegation not specifically admitted in this Answer.

Respectfully submitted this 25th day of February, 2022.

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to L.R. 7.1(D), the undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing DEFENDANT'S ANSWER TO PLAINTIFFS' COMPLAINT has been prepared in Century Schoolbook 13, a font and type selection approved by the Court in L.R. 5.1(B).

/s/ Bryan P. Tyson
Bryan P. Tyson

Doc. 141

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA**

ATLANTA DIVISION

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
INC., a nonprofit organization on
behalf of members residing in Georgia;
SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE
AFRICAN METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, a Georgia
nonprofit organization; ERIC T.
WOODS; KATIE BAILEY GLENN;
PHIL BROWN; JANICE STEWART,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his
official capacity as Secretary of State
of Georgia.

Defendant.

No. 21 Civ. 5337 (SCJ)

**AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

**STATUTORY CLAIMS ONLY --
SINGLE-JUDGE DISTRICT
COURT**

INTRODUCTION

1. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act makes it illegal for States to draw district lines that water down the voting strength of voters from particular racial groups. Yet Georgia's newly-adopted legislative maps do just that. The new State Senate and State House maps dilute the voting strength of Black Georgians

because they fail to include more than a half-dozen additional districts where Black voters could form a majority and have the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

2. Georgia is one of the fastest growing states in the Nation—and that growth has been driven entirely by Black Georgians and other Georgians of color. Over the last decade, Georgia’s Black population grew by 16 percent, while the population of white Georgians fell during the same period. Black Georgians today comprise a third of Georgia residents, and people of color now make up nearly half of the State’s population. The growth of the State’s Black and other minority communities is driving Georgia’s continued economic growth and its increasing prominence on the national stage.

3. Yet the new legislative maps for Georgia’s General Assembly, which were rushed through the legislative process in a week and a half, do not account for the growth of Georgia’s Black population. Rather, the new maps systematically minimize the political power of Black Georgians in violation of federal law.

4. Georgia’s growing Black population could easily support over a half-dozen new Black-majority State Senate and State House districts in areas where Black voters, despite voting cohesively, have previously been unable to elect candidates of their choice. That includes new Black-majority districts in areas

around metro Atlanta, Augusta, Southwestern Georgia, and elsewhere across the State. But the State's maps do not do that. Instead, the State drew only a small handful of new Black-majority districts, mostly in areas that were already electing Black-preferred candidates. Thus, despite the tremendous growth of the State's Black population over the past decade, Black Georgians will have few new political opportunities in the State Senate and State House under the State's new maps.

5. The State's maps negate the unprecedented growth of Black communities in Georgia, unnecessarily packing Black Georgians together in some places, dissecting areas with large, cohesive Black populations in others, and ultimately diminishing Black Georgians' true voting strength statewide and in specific districts. Especially in light of Georgia's legacy of racial discrimination against and subordination of its Black population and the ongoing, accumulated effects of that legacy, the State's maps will prevent Black Georgians from exercising political power on an equal playing field with white Georgians.

6. Georgia can and must do better than this. The State's manipulation of the redistricting process to dilute the political strength of Black voters robs fellow citizens of the ability to engage in politics with equal dignity and equal opportunity, violating Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended 52

U.S.C. § 10301. Plaintiffs—Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc., the Nation’s oldest Black fraternity; the Sixth District of the African Methodist Church, one of the Nation’s oldest Black churches; and Eric Woods, Katie Bailey Glenn, and Phil Brown, individuals whose votes will be diluted under Georgia’s unfair maps—accordingly seek declaratory and injunctive relief blocking the implementation of the unlawful new maps for both chambers of the General Assembly.

JURISDICTION, COURT TYPE, AND VENUE

7. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because it arises under federal law, including 52 U.S.C. § 10301 and 42 U.S.C. § 1983. This Court also has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1343(a)(4) and 1357, because this is a civil action to secure equitable relief under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, which is an Act of Congress that protects the right to vote.

8. Plaintiffs’ action for declaratory and injunctive relief is authorized by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, and Rules 57 and 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

9. The challenge here is based solely on the federal Voting Rights Act. Accordingly, there is no basis to convene a three-judge court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2284, and the case is properly before a single-judge district court.

10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant, who is a citizen of the State of Georgia and resides within this District.

11. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in the Northern District of Georgia, as the Georgia Assembly sits within this District.

PARTIES

12. Plaintiff ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY INC. (“Alpha Phi Alpha”) is the first intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity established for Black Men. Founded at Cornell University in 1906, Alpha Phi Alpha’s members have long stood up for the civil rights of Black Americans. Members of the fraternity have included civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr., Thurgood Marshall, and W.E.B. DuBois. Alpha Phi Alpha has thousands of members in Georgia, including Black Georgians who are registered voters and reside in newly drawn districts whose boundaries dilute Black voting strength, including but not limited to new Georgia Senate Districts 16, 17, and 23 as well as the Georgia House Districts drawn in those areas and in other areas discussed herein. These members suffer harm because they are denied the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

13. Alpha Phi Alpha has long made political participation for its members and Black Americans an organizational priority. Beginning in the 1930s, Alpha Phi Alpha created a National Program called “A Voteless People is a Hopeless People,” which seeks to enhance Black political participation and voting. Alpha Phi Alpha actively registers voters through its “First of All, We Vote” initiative, holds events to raise political awareness and empower Black communities, and fights efforts to diminish Black political power. The new maps directly affect those efforts by undermining the ability of Black Georgians, including members of Alpha Phi Alpha, to elect representatives of their choice.

14. Georgia’s unfair and discriminatory redistricting frustrates and impedes Alpha Phi Alpha’s organizational priorities by diminishing the voices and diluting the voting strength of Black Georgians, who Alpha Phi Alpha works to empower and engage in greater civic and political participation. If the new maps take effect, Alpha Phi Alpha will be forced to divert resources from its broader voter registration and community empowerment initiatives to the affected districts in order to protect the representation and interests of its members and to try to counteract the negative effects of vote dilution.

15. Plaintiff SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (“AME Church”) is a nonprofit religious organization.

The AME Church traces its roots to 1816 as the first independent Protestant denomination founded by Black people in response to segregation and discrimination in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Sixth District is one of twenty districts of the AME Church, and covers the entirety of the State of Georgia.

16. There are more than 500 member-churches that are part of the AME Church in Georgia, with 36 congregations and tens of thousands of members in Atlanta alone. AME Church's members include Black Georgians who are registered to vote and reside in newly drawn districts whose boundaries dilute Black voting strength, including but not limited to new Georgia Senate Districts 16, 17, and 23 as well as the Georgia House Districts drawn in those areas and in other areas discussed herein. These members suffer harm because they are denied the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

17. Encouraging and supporting civic participation among its members is a core aspect of the AME Church's work. Advocating for the right to vote, regardless of candidate or party, and encouraging the AME Church's eligible members to vote has been a priority of the Church. The 1965 civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery in Alabama was organized in and began at the steps of Brown Chapel AME Church in Selma. After they were beaten by Alabama state

troopers on the Edmund Pettus Bridge on “Bloody Sunday,” the wounded marchers fled back to the sanctuary of Brown Chapel. AME Church’s current activities in support of voter participation reflect this storied history. Today, AME Church continues to encourage civic participation by holding “Souls to the Polls” events to transport churchgoers to polling locations during advance voting periods, registering voters for elections, hosting “Get Out the Vote” efforts to increase voter turnout, and providing food, water, encouragement, and assistance to voters waiting in lines at polling locations. The new maps directly affect those efforts by undermining the ability of Black Georgians, including the Church’s members, to elect representatives of their choice.

18. Georgia’s unfair and discriminatory redistricting frustrates and impedes AME Church’s core organizational priorities by diminishing the voices and diluting the voting strength of Black Georgians, who AME Church works to empower and engage in greater civic and political participation. If the new maps take effect, AME Church will be forced to divert resources from its broader voter registration and community empowerment initiatives to the affected districts in order to protect the representation and interests of its members and to try to counteract the negative effects of vote dilution.

19. Plaintiff ERIC T. WOODS is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. Mr. Woods is a resident of Tyrone, Georgia in Fayette County and has been registered to vote at his current address since 2011. Under the State's new State Senate plan, he will reside in State Senate District 16. He lives in a region where Black Georgians form a cohesive political community and tend to support the same candidates, and where the Black community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in a district in which Black voters would have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. However, under the State's redistricting plan, Mr. Woods' candidate of choice will typically be outvoted by the white majority in the district in which he now resides. The State's new plan dilutes Mr. Woods' voting power and denies him an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of his choice to the Georgia State Senate.

20. Plaintiff KATIE BAILEY GLENN is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. Ms. Glenn is a resident of McDonough, Georgia in Henry County and has been registered to vote at her current address for approximately 50 years. Under the State's new State Senate plan, she will reside in State Senate District 17 and State House District 117. She lives in a region where Black Georgians form a cohesive political community and tend to support the same

candidates, and where the Black community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in a district in which Black voters would have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. However, under the State's redistricting plan, Ms. Glenn's candidate of choice will typically be outvoted by the white majority in the district or districts in which she now resides. The State's new plan dilutes Ms. Glenn's voting power and denies her an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of her choice to the Georgia State Senate and/or the Georgia State House.

21. Plaintiff PHIL S. BROWN is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. Mr. Brown is a resident of Wrens, Georgia in Jefferson County and a member of the local AME Church. He has been registered to vote at his current address for years. Under the State's new State Senate plan, he will reside in State Senate District 23. He lives in a region where Black Georgians form a cohesive political community and tend to support the same candidates, and where the Black community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in a district in which Black voters would have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. However, under the State's redistricting plan, Mr. Brown's candidate of choice will typically be outvoted by the white majority in the district in which he now resides. The State's new plan

dilutes Mr. Brown's voting power and denies him an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of his choice to the Georgia State Senate.

22. Plaintiff JANICE STEWART is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia. Ms. Stewart is a resident of Thomasville, Georgia in Thomas County and a member of the local AME Church. She has been registered to vote at her current address for years. Under the State's new State House plan, she will reside in State House District 173. She lives in a region where Black Georgians form a cohesive political community and tend to support the same candidates, and where the Black community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority of eligible voters in a district in which Black voters would have the opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. However, under the State's redistricting plan, Ms. Stewart's candidate of choice will typically be outvoted by the white majority in the district in which she now resides. The State's new plan dilutes Ms. Stewart's voting power and denies her an equal opportunity to elect a candidate of her choice to the Georgia State House.

23. Defendant BRAD RAFFENSPERGER is being sued in his official capacity as the Secretary of State of Georgia. Defendant RAFFENSPERGER is the State of Georgia's chief election officer and as such is responsible for overseeing the conduct of its elections and implementing election laws and regulations,

including the State House and State Senate district maps at issue in this litigation. *See* Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-50(b); Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 590-1-1-.01, .02 (2018); *Jacobsen v. Fla. Sec’y of State*, 974 F.3d 1236 (11th Cir. 2020).

LEGAL BACKGROUND

24. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 (the “VRA”) is the crown jewel of the Civil Rights Movement—a hard won and sweeping national reform that sought to replace the disenfranchisement and racial discrimination of the Jim Crow era with a true multi-racial democracy. Both Democratic and Republican members of Congress and presidents have repeatedly reauthorized and expanded the VRA, including most recently in 2006, when the statute was reauthorized by a massive bipartisan majority in the U.S. House of Representatives, a unanimous U.S. Senate, and the “proud” signature of President George W. Bush.

25. The VRA prohibits any state law or practice “which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color” 52 U.S.C. § 10301(a). The VRA has always applied to redistricting, and Section 2 of the VRA in particular bars any redistricting scheme whereby members of a racial minority group “have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.” 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b).

26. As Congress made clear when it reauthorized and amended the VRA in the 1980s, a Section 2 claim may be established purely based on discriminatory effects, and does not require discerning or ferreting out any particular intent on the part of state lawmakers. *See, e.g., Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 47 (1986). A court considering a potential Section 2 violation in the redistricting context thus needs only determine whether the result of the enacted plan is the dilution of minority political strength, regardless of any intent. In this way, the VRA continues to operate as a powerful tool for uprooting and ameliorating “the accumulation of discrimination” that can stymie political participation among racial minority groups.

27. The unlawful dilution of Black voting strength “may be caused by the dispersal of blacks into districts in which they constitute an ineffective minority of voters or from the concentration of blacks into districts where they constitute an excessive majority.” *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 46 n.11.

28. Courts applying Section 2’s effects-based standard rely on the test laid out in the Supreme Court’s *Gingles* decision. Under the *Gingles* standard, a plaintiff challenging a redistricting scheme as a dilution of minority voting strength must first show that three preconditions are met: (1) the racial minority group or groups are sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in

a single-member district; (2) the minority group is politically cohesive; and (3) the white majority votes as a bloc such that it will usually defeat the minority group's preferred candidate. 478 U.S. at 49–51.

29. Beyond those preconditions, vote-dilution claims under Section 2 are subject to “[a] totality of circumstances” analysis, guided by factors enumerated by Congress in a Senate Report that accompanied the 1982 amendment to the VRA.¹ The Senate Report itself and the cases interpreting it have made clear that these factors are not-exhaustive and that “there is no requirement that any particular number of factors be proved, or that a majority of them point one way or the

¹ These non-exhaustive factors include: (1) the extent of any history of official discrimination that touched the right of the members of the minority group to register, to vote, or otherwise to participate in the democratic process; (2) the extent to which voting is racially polarized; (3) the extent to which the State has voting practices or procedures that may enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group; (4) whether the members of the minority group have been denied access to a candidate slating process, if any; (5) the extent to which members of the minority group in the State bear the effects of discrimination in such areas as education, employment and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process; (6) whether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle racial appeals; and (7) the extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction. *See* S. Rep. No. 97-417, at 28–29 (1982). Courts have also considered (8) whether there is a significant lack of responsiveness on the part of elected officials to the particularized needs of the members of the minority group; and (9) whether the policy underlying the State's use of the challenged standard, practice or procedure is tenuous.

other.” *United States v. Marengo Cnty. Comm’n*, 731 F.2d 1546, 1566 n.33 (11th Cir. 1984) (quoting S. Rep. 97-417, at 29 (1982)). The ultimate question is whether minority voters “have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.” 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b).

STATEMENT OF FACTS

BLACK POPULATION GROWTH IN GEORGIA

30. Georgia has undergone a dramatic demographic shift over the last decade. The State’s population grew by over 1 million people to 10.71 million people, up 10.6% from 2010. Black, Latino, Asian, and multiracial Georgians collectively account for *all* of this population growth.

31. Georgia’s Black population in particular increased by almost half a million people over the past decade—a 16% jump—while the State’s overall white population fell during the same period. Today, a third of Georgia residents are Black.²

² Unless otherwise noted, and wherever possible, references to “Black” in this Complaint refer to the demographic category “any part Black,” and thus include people who identify as mixed race or multiracial so long as they identify as any part Black. This category is slightly different from another demographic category, “Non-Hispanic Black.”

32. Georgia’s steady demographic shift has resulted in the white percentage of the electorate decreasing and the percentage of voters of color increasing. Between 2000 and 2019, Georgia’s eligible voter population grew by 1.9 million, with nearly half of this increase attributed to growth in the State’s Black voting population, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of data from the 2019 American Community Survey (the “2019 ACS Survey”).³

33. By 2019, the Black voting-eligible population in Georgia had reached a record high of 2.5 million eligible voters, making up a third of the State’s total electorate. As a share of eligible voters in the State overall, Black voters saw a 5-point increase between 2000 and 2019.

34. Much of Georgia’s population gain comes from the fast-growing and rapidly diversifying metro Atlanta and surrounding counties. Today, the growth of Black, Hispanic, and Asian populations in the metro Atlanta area has transformed some of Atlanta’s suburbs from predominantly white into multiracial communities. Among those metro Atlanta counties that have seen double-digit growth over the

³ Abby Budiman & Luis Noe-Bustamante, *Black Eligible Voters Have Accounted for Nearly Half of Georgia Electorate’s Growth Since 2000*, Pew Rsch. Ctr. (Dec. 15, 2020), <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/12/15/black-eligible-voters-have-accounted-for-nearly-half-of-georgia-electorates-growth-since-2000/>

last ten years are Fayette, Clayton, Dekalb, Henry, Rockdale, Walton, Spalding, and Newton Counties. Many of these metro Atlanta counties, like Clayton, already had large or even majority Black populations to begin with, and all had significant further increases in their Black populations over the last decade.

35. In addition to metro Atlanta, a substantial part of Georgia's Black population (including much of the rural Black population) is distributed across counties located in the "Black Belt"—a region of the American South where Black slave labor historically was concentrated and where Black Georgians today comprise a substantial portion of the population. Georgia's Black Belt consists of predominantly rural counties running east to west across a swath of the state's central and southern regions, roughly from Augusta to Macon to Southwest Georgia. Those counties include a number of counties outside and near the city of Augusta that have large Black populations, among others, Burke, Hancock, Jefferson, Richmond, Taliaferro, and Washington Counties. Some counties in that area (such as Richmond and Burke) have seen significant population growth over the last decade, while others, even where there has been overall population decline, have nevertheless seen relative gains in the Black percentage of the population. Those counties also include a number of counties outside and near the cities of Columbus and Albany in southwestern Georgia that have large Black populations,

among others, Marion, Stewart, Webster, Sumter, Terrell, Early, Dougherty, Mitchell, and Thomas Counties. Some counties in that area have seen population growth over the last decade, while others, even where there has been overall population decline, have nevertheless seen relative gains in the Black percentage of the population.

THE 2021 REDISTRICTING PROCESS IN GEORGIA

36. From start to finish, the General Assembly’s 2021 redistricting process was an opaque affair that denied the public generally, and Black voters and their representatives in particular, any ability to meaningfully participate.

37. That is particularly troubling because the present redistricting effort is the first full cycle in over 50 years that will have occurred without approval or oversight from the United States Department of Justice, which had previously conducted such oversight pursuant to Section 5 of the VRA.

38. Prior to 2013, the redistricting process in Georgia was subject to Section 5’s “preclearance” requirement. Under that requirement, any change in the rules or process with respect to voting in jurisdictions with the worst records and histories of discrimination in voting (so-called “covered jurisdictions”) could not be enforced unless and until the jurisdiction first obtained a determination of the change’s fairness to minority voters from a federal court in Washington, D.C. or

from the United States Attorney General. The State of Georgia was a covered jurisdiction under the Section 5 regime.

39. However, in 2013, the United States Supreme Court in *Shelby County, Ala., v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529 (2013), struck down the formula used to determine which jurisdictions were covered by Section 5 of the VRA, functionally ending the preclearance regime. As a result, jurisdictions like Georgia no longer need to seek preclearance for changes to their voting rules.

40. The Georgia Senate Committee on Reapportionment and Redistricting (the “Senate Committee”) and the Georgia House Committee on Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment (the “House Committee” and, together with the Senate Committee, the “Redistricting Committees”) are responsible for creating and updating Congressional and state legislative district lines in accordance with U.S. Census data.

41. This year, the Redistricting Committees presided over a process that was marked by a lack of transparency, and that culminated in a rushed special legislative session to pass the challenged maps.

No Meaningful Public Participation: “Town Halls” Before Full Census Data Release and No Maps for the Public to Review

42. From the start, advocates for transparency in the redistricting process called on the Redistricting Committees to adopt guidelines that would ensure that the public could review and comment on proposed maps prior to the General Assembly taking them up.⁴ State Senate Minority Leader Gloria Butler, a member of the Senate Committee who represents a majority-Black Senate district, similarly urged that “Georgians are entitled to not only examine the criteria used to create their own districts, but also provide substantive feedback on any proposed maps before they are adopted.”⁵

43. Despite those calls, the Redistricting Committees adopted guidelines that contained no requirement to publicize the proposed plans in advance.⁶

⁴ Letter from Fair Districts GA, et al., to the Honorable Geoff Duncan & the Honorable David Ralston, *Public Participation in the Upcoming Redistricting Process* (Apr. 19, 2021).

⁵ David Armstrong, Sherry Liang, & Stephen Fowler, *Georgians Urge Transparency in Redistricting Process, Demand End to Backroom Deals*, GPB (July 29, 2021); *see also, e.g.*, Ross Williams, *Calls for Transparency During Georgia Redistricting Tour a Common Refrain – and a Longshot*, Ga. Recorder (July 30, 2021).

⁶ House Committee, 2021–2022 Guidelines for the House Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Committee, https://www.house.ga.gov/Documents/CommitteeDocuments/2021/Legislative_an

44. Rather than giving the public an opportunity to comment on the actual proposed maps, the Redistricting Committees convened a series of “town-hall meetings,” all of which were held in the two-month period *before* the August 2021 release of the Census block-level data (i.e., the information that states use to redraw congressional and state legislative districts), and months before any maps were proposed.

45. No town halls were held in three of metro Atlanta’s most populous counties—Gwinnett, Cobb, and DeKalb counties.

46. Despite having no proposed maps on which to comment and no Census block-level data to analyze, hundreds of Georgians nevertheless participated in the town hall meetings to make their voices heard. During the hearings, speakers called for fairness in drawing maps, more opportunities for meaningful public input, and more transparency in the process.⁷

47. The other avenue for public participation was a web portal, where the Chairs of the Redistricting Committees frequently noted that members of the

d_Congressional_Reapportionment/2021-2022%20House%20Reapportionment%20Committee%20Guidelines.pdf.

⁷ Stephen Fowler, Sherry Liang, & David Armstrong, *Here’s What Georgians Had to Say About 2021 Redistricting at Town Halls Across the State*, GPB (Aug. 10, 2021).

public could submit comments about redistricting via a web portal. However, the web portal only allowed Georgians to submit comments as text. Members of the public who wished to submit their own proposed maps or any other types of attachments were unable to do so. The Redistricting Committees also failed to make the hearing process accessible to non-English speakers.⁸

The Governor Calls a Special Legislative Session Before Any Maps Are Shown to the Public.

48. On September 23, before the Redistricting Committees had proposed any maps, Governor Brian Kemp called for a special legislative session of the General Assembly, to begin on November 3, 2021, in order to finalize congressional and state legislative maps. Four days later, Lieutenant Governor Geoff Duncan and Senate Committee Chairman John F. Kennedy released the first proposed map of the State’s congressional (but not its state legislative) districts.

49. On October 28, 2021, with the special session starting the next week, the Senate Democratic Caucus publicly released its proposed Senate map for consideration (the “Senate Democratic proposal”). On October 29, 2021, the House

⁸ See, e.g., Dave Williams, *Rights Groups Push for Redistricting Maps Reflecting Growth of Minorities*, Statesboro Herald (Aug. 30, 2021), <https://www.statesboroherald.com/local/rights-groups-push-redistricting-maps-reflecting-growth-minorities/>.

Democratic Caucus publicly released its proposed House map for consideration (the “House Democratic proposal”).

50. On November 2, 2021, while municipal elections were under way across the State of Georgia, and with the start of the special session less than 24 hours away, the Redistricting Committee Chairs released proposed Senate and House maps (the “Senate Committee proposal” and “House Committee proposal,” respectively) for consideration during the special session.

The State Senate Map Is Rushed Through the Legislative Process

51. The Senate map was rushed through the entire legislative process in under two weeks.

52. Specifically, on November 4, 2021, less than 48 hours after the Senate Committee proposal was first released, the Senate Committee convened to discuss the proposal.

53. During the legislative process, proponents of the Senate Committee proposal indicated that they believed their only obligation under the Voting Rights Act was to maintain existing majority-minority districts, which they viewed as “voting-rights protected districts.” Contrary to that apparent belief, however, the Voting Rights Act applies to every aspect of the redistricting process, and prohibits

the State from taking *any* action to prevent its Black citizens from participating in politics on equal footing.

54. The next day, November 5, the Senate Committee convened again. Senator Butler explained that the Senate Democratic proposal provided more minority-majority districts and Black-majority districts than the Committee proposal did. At the end of the meeting, Senator Butler moved to table a vote on the Senate Committee proposal, noting that more time was needed to assess the proposed maps. The motion failed. The Committee map was then passed out of the Committee, less than 72 hours after it had been released to the public.

55. On November 9, 2021, one week after the Senate Committee proposal was released to the public, the full Senate passed the Committee map, now stylized as Senate Bill 1EX (“S.B. 1EX”). On November 15, 2021, less than two weeks after the map was released to the public, the House passed S.B. 1EX. Not a single legislator of color in the House or the Senate voted in favor of S.B. 1EX.

The State House Map Is Rushed Through the Legislative Process

56. The State House map was rushed through the legislative process in mere days, similarly without transparency or opportunity for meaningful debate or public engagement.

57. On November 5, 2021, less than 72 hours after the House Committee proposal had been released, the House Committee convened to discuss the proposal and the House Democratic proposal.

58. On November 8, 2021, the House Committee held a hearing to consider the proposed maps. This hearing was the first time the public would be able to comment on the proposed House maps. Less than *two hours* before the hearing began, a new version of the House Committee proposal was released, now styled as House Bill 1EX (“H.B. 1EX”). The House Committee Chair explained that the revised version was “probably 75% the same” as the previous House Committee proposal. H.B. 1EX was quickly passed out of Committee.

59. On November 10, 2021, approximately 48 hours after H.B. 1EX was publicly released, the full House voted to pass the new proposal. On November 12, 2021, 4 days after H.B. 1EX was publicly released, the Senate voted to pass the new proposal. Not a single legislator of color in the House or the Senate voted in favor of H.B. 1EX.

60. On December 30, 2021 Governor Kemp signed S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX into law. Despite the General Assembly’s rushing those measures through the legislative process in less than two weeks, Governor Kemp waited for nearly 40 days after the special session ended before signing them into law.

THE HASTILY-PASSED MAPS DILUTE BLACK VOTING STRENGTH

61. In the end, despite the tremendous growth in Georgia's Black population, the districts that emerged from the General Assembly's hasty process included few, if any, new Black majority State Senate and State House districts in any areas that were not already electing candidates supported by Black voters. In other words, the State drew maps that systematically impede the growth of Black communities' political power, despite the growth in their populations. Those new maps for both the State Senate and the State House dilute Black voting strength statewide and in specific districts and undercut the ability of Black voters to participate in politics and exercise political power on equal footing with white voters.

62. Georgia's Black population is sufficiently numerous and geographically compact to comprise the majority of the voting age population in *at least* three Senate districts that the State failed to draw.

63. This includes areas in the southern metro Atlanta region, and specifically in and around new Senate Districts 16 and 17. The areas in and around these districts have seen enormous change and diversification over the last decade, including substantial growth of the Black population. Instead of drawing new majority Black districts in those areas to accurately reflect the growth of the Black

population, as they could have, the Redistricting Committee drew and jammed through the legislative process a map that carves up the large, cohesive Black communities in those areas, rendering Black voters in those districts unable to elect candidates of their choice despite those communities' booming populations.

64. Senate District 16 (“SD16”) in S.B. 1EX includes all or part of Fayette, Spalding, Pike, and Lamar Counties, and lies in the southwestern part of the burgeoning Atlanta metropolitan area. In Fayette County, the largest of those, the Black voting-age population has increased by over 50% over the last 10 years, while the white voting-age population has decreased slightly. In Spalding County, the second-largest in that group, the Black voting-age population is up by over 18%. Meanwhile, sizeable Clayton County, which borders Fayette County, is approximately 75% Black, and the Black voting-age population there has also grown by approximately 30% over the last decade. Black voters are sufficiently numerous in the area in and/or around SD16 that a district could have been drawn in that area with Black voting-age population greater than 50%. In particular, the State could have drawn an additional majority-Black district in the southern portion of the Atlanta metro region, around where SD16 was drawn, by “unpacking” the Black population in Senate Districts 34 and 44 (which include parts of Clayton and Dekalb counties as well as part of Fayette County) and

thereby “uncracking” the Black population in SD16. Instead, the Black voting-age population of SD16 under S.B. 1EX is just 24%.

65. Senate District 17 (“SD17”) in S.B. 1EX includes parts of Henry, Newton, and Walton Counties (as well as all of Morgan County), and lies in the central-eastern part of the burgeoning Atlanta metropolitan area. Those counties have also seen explosive growth in the Black population over the past decade. Henry County’s Black voting-age population increased by almost 75% in the last decade; Newton County’s increased by more than 45%; Walton County’s by over 40%. Meanwhile, sizeable Dekalb and Rockdale Counties, which border Henry, Newton, and Walton Counties, both have large and growing Black populations. Dekalb County is around 50% Black and its Black voting-age population increased by 12% over the last decade; Rockdale County is almost 60% Black and its Black voting-age population increased by 53% over the last decade. Black voters are sufficiently numerous in the area in and/or around SD17 that a district could have been drawn in that area with a Black voting-age population greater than 50%. In particular, the State could have drawn an additional majority-Black State Senate district in the southeastern portion of the Atlanta metro region, around where SD17 was drawn, by “unpacking” the Black population in (among others) Senate Districts 10 and 43 (which include parts of Henry, Rockdale, and Newton

Counties) and “uncracking” the Black population in SD17, which under S.B.1 EX, has been combined with predominantly white populations in Walton and Morgan Counties. The Black voting-age population of SD17 under S.B. 1EX is less than 34%.

66. Another new Black-majority State Senate district could have been drawn in the area west of Augusta, including portions of what is known as Georgia’s Black Belt, which includes the area in and around Senate District 23 (“SD23”) in S.B. 1EX. The relative size of the Black population in that area has increased over the last decade. For example, SD23 under S.B. 1EX includes a significant portion of Richmond County, where an already-large Black voting-age population has increased in the last decade by double digits, as well as Burke County (among others), which also already had a substantial Black population and which also has seen increases in its Black voting age populations. Meanwhile, additional nearby counties with significant and growing Black populations, such as Baldwin, Hancock, and Washington Counties, were left out of SD23 under S.B. 1EX. A district could have been drawn in that area in and/or around SD 23 such that the Black voting-age population of that district was greater than 50%. In particular, the State could have drawn an additional majority-Black State Senate district in the Augusta region, around where SD23 was drawn, by “unpacking” the

Black population in Senate Districts 22 and 26 and “uncracking” the Black population in SD23 and Senate District 25. But here, too, the State failed to draw a district that accorded a cohesive Black community the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice, instead dividing up Black voters and drawing a district in which white bloc voting would continue to defeat Black voters’ candidates of their choice.

67. In the end, S.B. 1EX, which was summarily rushed through the legislative process, created only a single new Black majority State Senate district in the entire state, and it did so in an area that was already electing Black-preferred candidates, thus ensuring that the massive growth of the Black population in Georgia would not translate into an increase in political power in the Georgia State Senate.

68. Georgia’s Black population is also sufficiently numerous and geographically compact to comprise the majority of the voting age population in *at least* five House districts that the State failed to draw.

69. At least three new, additional Black-majority House Districts could have been drawn in the southern and eastern portions of the Atlanta metro area, in similar places to SDs 16 and 17 as discussed above.

70. In particular, the State could have drawn an additional Black-majority House District in the area in and/or around Spalding, Clayton, and Henry Counties, in and/or around the area where House Districts 74 and 117 under H.B. 1EX (and where Senate Districts 16 and 17 under S.B. 1EX) were drawn, by “unpacking” the Black population in (among others) House District 78 (which stretches into Clayton County) and “uncracking” the Black population in House Districts 74 and/or 117, including in parts of Henry and Spalding Counties that have seen substantial growth in their Black populations but that were both drawn into districts with Black voting-age populations well below 40%. As already explained, Black voters are sufficiently numerous in those counties and the areas around them that an additional House District could have been drawn such that the Black voting-age population of the district was greater than 50%. Yet with H.B. 1EX, the General Assembly failed to do that.

71. The General Assembly also could have drawn at least one additional Black-majority House District in the area in and/or around Henry and/or Spalding Counties, in and/or around where House District 117 under H.B. 1EX (and Senate District 17 under S.B. 1EX) was drawn, for example, by “unpacking” the Black population in (among others) House District 116 and “uncracking” the Black population in House Districts 117 and 134. As already explained, those counties

and the areas around them also have sizeable and growing Black populations. Black voters are sufficiently numerous in that area that an additional House District could have been drawn such that the Black voting-age population of the district was greater than 50%. Yet with H.B. 1EX, the General Assembly failed to do that.

72. The General Assembly also could have drawn an additional Black-majority House District in the area in and/or around Newton County, in and/or around where House District 114 under H.B. 1EX was drawn, by “unpacking” the Black population in (among others) House District 92 and “uncracking” the Black population in House District 114. As already explained, Newton County’s voting-age population is nearly 50% Black, and the Black voting-age population has increased by over 45% over the last decade. Black voters are sufficiently numerous in that area that an additional House District could have been drawn such that the Black voting-age population of the district was greater than 50%. Yet with H.B. 1EX, the General Assembly failed to do that, instead cracking Newton County in half.

73. The General Assembly also could have drawn an additional Black-majority House District in the area outside Augusta, for example in and/or around (among others) Baldwin County, and in and/or around the area where (among

others) House Districts 118, 124, 133, 149, and 155 under H.B. 1EX (and Senate District 23 under S.B. 1EX) were drawn, by (among other things) “uncracking” the Black population in House Districts 133 (which includes parts of Baldwin County and Milledgeville) and 155 (which includes Wilkinson County). As already explained, those counties and the areas around them (among others) have sizeable and growing Black populations. Black voters are sufficiently numerous in that area that an additional House District could have been drawn with a Black voting-age population of the district was greater than 50%. Yet with H.B. 1EX, the General Assembly failed to do that, ultimately drawing five total Black-majority House Districts in and around Augusta when it could have drawn six.

74. The General Assembly also could have drawn an additional Black-majority House District in the area in and around Macon-Bibb County, in and/or around the area where (among others) House Districts 144 and 145 under H.B. 1EX were drawn. Macon-Bibb County and the areas around it have sizeable Black populations, and the Black population in Macon-Bibb County has increased by double digits over the last decade, such that Macon-Bibb (which is one of the State’s most populous counties) is now over 50% Black by voting age population. Black voters are sufficiently numerous in that area that an additional House District in and around Macon-Bibb County could have been drawn such that the

Black voting-age population of the new district was greater than 50%. Yet with H.B. 1EX, the General Assembly failed to do that, drawing two such districts when it could have drawn at least three.

75. The General Assembly also could have drawn an additional Black-majority House District in the area around Columbus and Albany in the southwestern portion of the State, in and/or around (among others) Muscogee, Marion, Stewart, Webster, Sumter, Terrell, Dougherty, Mitchell, and Thomas Counties, and in and/or around the area where House Districts 137, 140, 141, 150, 153, and 154 under H.B. 1EX were drawn. As already explained, those counties and the areas around them have sizeable Black populations. Black voters are sufficiently numerous in that area that an additional House District could have been drawn such that the Black voting-age population of the district was greater than 50%. Yet with H.B. 1EX, the General Assembly failed to do that, drawing six total Black-majority House Districts in the Southwestern Georgia region around Columbus and Albany when it could have drawn seven. An additional majority-Black district could have been drawn in the region by (for example) “unpacking” the Black population in House District 153 (which includes Albany), and “uncracking” the Black populations in House Districts 171 and 173 (which include Mitchell and Thomas Counties).

76. The General Assembly also failed to draw other potential new Black-majority districts in other parts of the State, diluting the voting strength of Black voters in those areas as well.

77. The State ultimately drew only a total of two additional Black majority State House districts in the entire state, and, as with the Senate map, it did so largely in areas that were already electing Black-preferred candidates, again minimizing the growth of Black political power.

78. Instead of drawing districts reflecting the tremendous growth of the State's Black population over the last decade, the State instead repeatedly opted to draw fewer, more concentrated Black-majority districts, effectively "packing" black voters in some districts and "cracking" other cohesive Black populations, thereby diluting their strength in the regions at issue.

79. Black voters in Georgia tend to vote similarly, and Black communities exhibit substantial cohesion in terms of voters' candidate preferences. White voters in Georgia likewise tend to vote cohesively against Black-preferred candidates. This phenomenon, known as "racially-polarized voting," exists in each of the areas where the challenged districts just discussed were drawn, with Black voters tending to vote cohesively as a bloc, and white voters also voting as a bloc against the Black-preferred candidates.

80. The level of racially polarized voting in those areas where the challenged districts discussed above are located means that the preferred candidates of Black voters will typically be defeated by a white majority under the districting scheme enacted by S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX.

81. Thus, under the maps as Georgia drew them, Black voters whose communities are sufficiently numerous to constitute a working majority and elect candidates of their choice will nevertheless be marginalized, with their political strength diluted.

82. The totality of the circumstances in this case⁹ confirms that Black voters in Georgia have less opportunity than white voters to participate in the political process and elect representatives of their choice.

1. Georgia’s History of Subordinating Black Voters, Including Through the Redistricting Process

83. Georgia has a long and well-documented history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters, which resonates into the present and burdens Black political participation.

⁹ As noted already, the determination whether a challenged districting scheme unlawfully dilutes Black voting strength is based on the totality of the circumstances, taking into account a non-exhaustive set of historical and contextual factors known as the “Senate Factors.” *See supra* n.1 and accompanying text.

84. For over a century, unrelenting discrimination was “ratified into state constitutions, enacted into state statutes, and promulgated in state policy. Racism and race discrimination were apparent and conspicuous realities, the norm rather than the exception.” *Brooks v. State Bd. of Elections*, 848 F. Supp. 1548, 1560 (S.D. Ga. 1994); *see also Johnson v. Miller*, 864 F. Supp. 1354, 1379–80 (S.D. Ga. 1994) (“[W]e have given formal judicial notice of the State’s past discrimination in voting, and have acknowledged it in the recent cases.”), *aff’d and remanded sub nom. Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900 (1995); *Ga. State Conf. of the NAACP v. Fayette Cnty. Bd. of Comm’rs*, 950 F. Supp. 2d 1294, 1314 (N.D. Ga. 2013), *aff’d in part, vacated in part, rev’d in part and remanded*, 775 F.3d 1336 (11th Cir. 2015).

85. After Reconstruction, state and local governments in Georgia contrived numerous formal legal means to effectively eradicate the Black vote, such as poll taxes, whites-only primaries, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses. Polling places were moved without notice, ballots went unrecognized, ballot boxes were “stuffed” with fraudulent ballots, and vote counts were manipulated.¹⁰

¹⁰ John Hope Franklin, *Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans* 333 (Alfred A. Knopf, 3d ed. 1967).

86. Those methods of discrimination survived well into the twentieth century. The poll tax, for example, was not abolished until 1945, after it had been in effect for almost 75 years. Whites-only primaries remained in place until 1945, when a federal court invalidated the system in *King v. Chapman*, 62 F. Supp. 639 (M.D. Ga. 1945), *aff'd sub nom. Chapman v. King*, 154 F.2d. 460 (5th Cir. 1946), *cert. denied*, 327 U.S. 800 (1946). Georgia's literacy test and grandfather clause, which the Supreme Court noted in *South Carolina v. Katzenbach*, 383 U.S. 301 (1966), were "specifically designed to prevent Negroes from voting" (*id.* at 310–11), remained in place until the enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. As recently as 1962, 17 municipalities and 48 counties in Georgia required racially segregated polling places.

87. Georgia's redistricting scheme for the General Assembly in particular has systematically undermined Black representation. In 1917, Georgia established the "county-unit" voting system, which assigned different voting power to urban and rural counties, diminishing the voting strength of urban areas where there tended to be greater numbers of Black voters. This system was in place for nearly half a century, until the U.S. Supreme Court struck it down as contrary to the principle of "one person, one vote." *See Gray v. Sanders*, 372 U.S. 368, 381 (1963).

88. Voter discrimination in Georgia is far from ancient history. Even after the passage of the VRA in 1965, Georgia continued to adopt policies that suppressed or weakened the Black vote. As a result, the entire state of Georgia was designated as a covered jurisdiction subject to Section 5 preclearance, due to its long history of racially discriminatory practices and procedures in voting and elections.

89. During the first redistricting cycle after the VRA's passage, a three-judge district court upheld a federal objection to the State's redistricting plans and determined that Georgia had diluted the Black vote in an Atlanta-based congressional district in order to ensure the election of a white candidate. *See Georgia v. United States*, 411 U.S. 526 (1973).

90. The next cycle, when Georgia attempted to institute a redistricting plan following the 1980 U.S. Census, a federal district court again found the plan was designed with a racially discriminatory purpose. *Busbee v. Smith*, 549 F. Supp. 494, 499–500 (D.D.C. 1982), *aff'd mem.*, 459 U.S. 1166 (1983).

91. In all, between 1968 and 2013, before the Section 5 preclearance process was effectively halted by the Supreme Court, the federal Department of Justice objected to state- and local-level election and districting measures in Georgia on the basis of racial discrimination over 170 times.

92. Since 1982, plaintiffs secured favorable outcomes in at least 74 lawsuits brought against governmental units in Georgia under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, and that count is almost certainly underinclusive. At least five of these lawsuits resulted in reported judicial decisions; at least 69 more were settled favorably without a reported decision. Indeed, in the last decade alone, Section 2 plaintiffs have successfully challenged a number of discriminatory practices taking place in the same regions and even the same counties as the districts challenged in this lawsuit, such as Fayette County in Metro Atlanta and Sumter County in Southwestern Georgia. *See Wright v. Sumter Cnty. Bd. of Elections & Registration*, 979 F.3d 1282, 1305 (11th Cir. 2020); *Ga. State Conf. of the NAACP*, 950 F. Supp. 2d at 1314–16.

93. In the years following the Supreme Court’s abrogation of the VRA’s preclearance requirements, Georgia and its counties and municipalities have enacted a deluge of discriminatory voting practices and procedures.¹¹ For example,

¹¹ *See* Jennifer L. Patin, *Voting Rights Communication Pipelines: Georgia after Shelby County v. Holder*, Laws.’ Comm. for Civ. Rts. Under L. (June 21, 2016), <https://www.lawyerscommittee.org/georgiavra2016/>.

since 2013 the State has shuttered nearly 10% of its polling locations.¹² Former Secretary of State (and current Governor) Brian Kemp provided a manual to counties that repeatedly reminded them that they were no longer required to obtain preclearance from the Department of Justice in order to close polling locations in areas with “low incomes, small populations and substantial minority populations.”¹³

94. The above is just a sampling from Georgia’s history of discrimination, segregation, and subordination. As courts in this district have held, the accumulated weight of all that history has resulted in “diminished political influence and opportunity” for Black citizens in Georgia into the present day. *See, e.g., Cofield v. City of LaGrange, Ga.*, 969 F. Supp. 749, 756–57 (N.D. Ga. 1997); *see also, e.g., Ga. State Conf. of the NAACP*, 950 F. Supp. 2d at 1314–16 (N.D. Ga. 2013).

¹² Mark Niese, Maya T. Prabhu and Jacquelyn Elias, *Voting Precincts Closed Across Georgia Since Election Oversight Lifted*, The Atlanta J.-Const. (Aug. 31, 2018).

¹³ *Id.*

2. Subordination of Black Georgians through Political Violence

95. The *de jure* political restrictions and other barriers to political power imposed by Georgia on its Black citizens have further been accompanied by the constant threat and reality of political violence as a tool to cement white dominance in the political arena. That violence, echoing through history to the present day, similarly undermines Black political participation.

96. After the Civil War, and even before the end of Reconstruction, the Ku Klux Klan began organizing in Georgia and engaging in lethal voting-related violence to prevent Black men from participating in the political process.¹⁴ For example, in 1868, twenty-eight newly-elected Black representatives—Georgians who had been enslaved until only a few years prior, and who had risen up to be elected to the General Assembly following the end of the war—were expelled from that body on the basis of racial animus. When a group of mostly Black citizens marched in protest, they were shot at, and some were killed, by hostile white citizens. This violent episode, known as the Camilla Massacre, intimidated many black voters from going to the polls on subsequent election days. Indeed, just

¹⁴ See, e.g., Laughlin McDonald, *A Voting Rights Odyssey: Black Enfranchisement in Georgia* 29, 35-37 (Cambridge Univ. Press, 2003).

months later, three Black men were gunned down outside a polling place in Savannah.¹⁵

97. Throughout the late 19th century, white supremacists imposed a reign of terror meant to force Black Americans into a subordinate state. White mobs lynched nearly two hundred victims during the 1890s, an average of roughly one victim per month. Those lynchings continued well into the 1940s. While the reasons for these extrajudicial killings varied, the increase in mob violence correlated with campaigns to erase Black Georgians from public life.

98. The rise of a mass civil rights movement and voting rights campaign in the wake of *Brown v. Board of Education* increased Black political participation, and also white resistance to this participation. This resistance often took the form of new waves of violence, such as the 16th Street Baptist Church bombing and the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., that were meant to terrorize Black citizens and suppress the burgeoning movement for Black political rights.

3. Racial Polarization in Georgia

99. This Court has recognized that “voting in Georgia is highly racially polarized,” and “[d]istricts with large black populations are likely to vote

¹⁵ Eric Foner, *Reconstruction: America’s Unfinished Revolution, 1863–1877* 426 (N.Y.: Perennial Classics, 2002).

Democratic.” *Ga. State Conf. of the NAACP v. Georgia*, 312 F. Supp. 3d 1357, 1360 (N.D. Ga. 2018); *see also, e.g., Wright*, 979 F.3d at 1305.

100. Indeed, Black voters in Georgia are politically cohesive. For example, in the 2008 presidential election, Barack Obama secured 98% of Black voter support in Georgia and only 23% of white voter support.

101. More recently, 99% of Black voters supported Stacey Abrams for governor in 2018, compared to only 16% of white voters. And in recent runoff elections for U.S. Senate, Black voters’ candidates of choice, Reverend Raphael Warnock and Jon Ossoff, won with roughly 97% of Black voter support compared to 18% of white voter support.

102. The white majority usually votes as a bloc to defeat Black voters’ candidates of choice. That is true with respect to statewide contests (notwithstanding a few recent victories by Black-preferred candidates in the 2020 presidential and U.S. Senate races that saw unprecedented turnout) and particularly with respect to more localized contests in areas within or near the regions where Plaintiffs allege that additional Black majority districts can and should be drawn.

103. Racial polarization is another factor supporting the conclusion that Black voters’ political strength is diluted by the districting scheme drawn by the General Assembly in S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX. Those districts undermine Black

representation, particularly when considered in combination with Black voters' geographic concentration and with the State's long legacy of unfair and discriminatory redistricting.

4. Discriminatory Electoral Devices

104. Georgia's continued use of electoral devices that shut out racial minorities further undercuts Black voters' ability to participate in politics on equal footing. Chief among those devices is the majority vote requirement, whereby when no candidate receives an outright majority, the State requires a runoff election between the plurality winner and the candidate with the next highest number of votes.

105. The majority-vote requirement is deeply rooted in racist policy.¹⁶ The requirement was adopted in 1963, following the demise of the county-unit system. Federal court decisions in cases like *Toombs v. Fortson*, 205 F. Supp. 248 (N.D. Ga. 1962), and *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964), required the State to drop the county-unit system and reapportion its legislative districts to be roughly equal in population. Those decisions severely limited key tools that the white majority had previously used to suppress the political power of Black voters.

¹⁶ See generally Laughlin McDonald, *The Majority Vote Requirement: Its Use and Abuse in the South*, 17 Urb. Law. 429 (1985).

106. The majority-vote requirement was a direct response to decisions like *Toombs* and *Wesberry*. Denmark Groover, who introduced the proposal, was recalled to have said on the state house floor, “[W]e have got to go to the majority vote because all we have to have is a plurality and the Negroes and the pressure groups and special interests are going to manipulate this State and take charge if we don’t go for the majority vote.”

107. The majority vote/runoff system, which Georgia continues to deploy, weakens Black voters. When elections are decided using plurality voting, the white vote in a majority white jurisdiction can be split among several different candidates, while Black voters can—in theory—vote as a single bloc for a candidate of their choice, who could then end up winning with a plurality. But with majority runoff voting, even if white voters split their vote in the first round and a Black-preferred candidate somehow obtains a plurality, white voters receive a second chance to unite behind a white candidate to ensure victory.

108. The Supreme Court has acknowledged that runoff elections serve to dilute minority voting power in at-large elections. In *Rogers v. Lodge*, 458 U.S. 613 (1981), the Court upheld a trial-court finding that Georgia’s majority-vote requirement, especially when combined with at-large voting, helped a white majority to consistently out-vote an organized Black minority, and thus worked “to

submerge the will of the minority” and “deny the minority’s access to the system.” *Id.* at 627 (citation omitted); *see also City of Port Arthur v. United States*, 459 U.S. 159, 167 (1982) (U.S. Department of Justice properly conditioned approval of town’s at-large election scheme on elimination of majority-vote requirement)). Yet Georgia continues to employ this discriminatory device, including in combination with at-large voting. *See also Georgia State Conf. of the NAACP v. Fayette Cty. Bd. of Comm’rs*, 118 F. Supp. 3d 1338 (N.D. Ga. 2015) (granting preliminary injunction against at-large voting scheme).

5. Ongoing Effects of Georgia’s History of Discrimination

109. On top of those deeply ingrained patterns of discrimination in elections and voting itself, Black Georgians and others also face the continued burden of discrimination and disparities on a number of other fronts, from education, employment, and transportation, to healthcare, to housing, to unequal treatment in the criminal justice system. All of those disparities in turn affect the ability of Black Georgians to participate in politics on equal footing.

110. For example, Georgia’s history of segregated education, which persisted into the 1970s, continues to effect socioeconomic inequality in Georgia to this day. Many Black Georgians who attended segregated schools during the time of *de jure* segregation are in their 50s and 60s today—together, they comprise over

a quarter of all Black voters in the state. And even today, many children in Georgia continue to attend effectively segregated and unequal schools, with Black children facing harsher school discipline, scoring lower on standardized testing, and attending college at lower rates.

111. Black Georgians also face persistent disparities across a number of other economic metrics. In Georgia, the poverty rate for African Americans is double that of non-Hispanic whites (18.8% versus 9%), according to the 2019 ACS Survey. For Georgians under 18, that gap is even wider: The poverty rate for African Americans under 18 is nearly three times the rate of non-Hispanic whites (28.1% versus 9.5%).

112. The same 2019 ACS Survey, shows a stark racial disparity in median household income (\$47,083 for African Americans versus \$71,790 for non-Hispanic whites) and median family income (\$58,582 versus \$87,271). It also reveals that the unemployment rate of African Americans is nearly double that of non-Hispanic whites (7% versus 3.8%).

113. Black Georgians have significantly lower rates of homeownership than non-Hispanic whites. Only 47% of African Americans own their own home compared to 75% non-Hispanic whites, according to the 2019 ACS Survey. And

the median home values of African Americans who do own homes is significantly less than that of non-Hispanic whites (\$164,900 to \$220,100).

114. These economic disparities also persist in access to transportation. For example, according to the 2019 ACS Survey, more than three times as many African Americans are part of a household that has no vehicle available as non-Hispanic whites (11.7% to 3.4%).

115. Black Georgians also face disparities with respect to housing, experiencing more housing instability and moving more frequently. In addition, Georgia continues to have high levels of residential segregation, including in Atlanta and the areas around Augusta and Columbus and Albany in Southwestern Georgia.

116. Health outcomes also continue to be consistently worse for Black Georgians compared to whites. For example, the infant mortality rate of Black infants is more than double that of white infants (11.2 versus 4.9).¹⁷ Black women

¹⁷ Kaiser Family Foundation, *State Health Facts: Infant Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity*, <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/infant-mortality-rate-by-race-ethnicity/?currentTimeframe=0&selectedDistributions=white--black-or-african-american&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D> (last visited Nov. 30, 2021).

are nearly three times more likely to die from pregnancy-related causes than white women, and the Georgia Department of Public Health has found that 70% of such pregnancy-related deaths are preventable.¹⁸

117. These and many other disparities dramatically affect political participation. The correlation, for example, between wealth and economic stability and voter participation, is well established. Indeed, socioeconomic factors such as education, income, poverty, and employment, as well as housing stability and access to healthcare, have all been shown to affect voting behavior, such that the persistent racial disparities amount to burdens on Black Georgians' ability to participate in the political process on equal footing.

118. Meanwhile, criminal justice policies that disproportionately affect Black Georgians, like disenfranchisement for persons with criminal convictions, directly block some Black Georgians from participating in politics, and further burden Black communities from exercising political power on a level playing field.

119. These disparities are all interconnected, and spring from concerted policy decisions meant to isolate and marginalize Black Georgians in particular, among them the legacy and continued reality of segregated and unequal education,

¹⁸ Ga. Dep't of Public Health, *Maternal Mortality Factsheet 2012–2016*, <https://dph.georgia.gov/maternal-mortality> (last visited Nov. 30, 2021).

redlining and housing discrimination, discrimination in lending and employment, the imposition of punitive collateral consequences in the criminal justice system, and unremedied decisions around the construction public transportation infrastructure that cut off Black communities from economic opportunity. The collective weight of those policies and the disparities that flow from them all disadvantage Black Georgians' ability to fully participate in politics.

6. Use of Racial Appeals in Political Campaigns

120. Racial appeals have long been used by political campaigns in Georgia. At the height of Jim Crow, Georgia's Senator Walter George noted at a campaign stop in Barnesville (part of Senate District 16) that national reformers would seek "to send a Connecticut judge down here. . . to try you on an anti-lynching charge." While this type of racially-charged fearmongering may have changed in form, the sentiment has continued to pervade our political discourse. As just a few examples:

121. In 2005, State Representative Sue Burmeister, who represented a Richmond County district at the time, complained that Black voters in her district's Black-majority precincts only showed up at the polls when they were "paid to vote."

122. In 2009, Nathan Deal, a former Congressman who was elected Governor in 2010, ridiculed criticism of voter ID measures as “the complaints of ghetto grandmothers who didn’t have birth certificates.”

123. State Senator Michael Williams, a former Forsyth County legislator who ran for Governor in 2018, toured the State in a “deportation bus” and pledged to “put them on this bus and send them home.” Williams, who represented a county where white mobs ran out most Black residents in a violent 1912 racial cleansing, also campaigned heavily on protecting sculptures of Confederate soldiers at Stone Mountain.

7. (Lack of) Success of Black Candidates

124. Black voters have historically been and continue to be underrepresented in Georgia State government. From 1907 until 1962, not a single Black politician held a seat in the Georgia legislature. Thereafter, the State Senate had only two Black members until 1983, after the redistricting following the 1980 Census. And in 1999, less than 20% of both State chambers were Black, whereas Black Georgians represented nearly 29% of the State’s population according to the 2000 Census.¹⁹

¹⁹ See Charles S. Bullock III & Ronald Keith Gaddie, *Voting Rights Progress in Georgia*, 10 N.Y.U. J. Leg. & Pub. Pol’y 1, 29–30 & tbl.7 (2006).

125. That disparity persists today: The voting age population of Georgia was almost 33% Black, but the Georgia General Assembly remains only 27% Black—a disparity that translates into several State Senators and as many as 10 or 11 members of the State House of Representatives.

126. Meanwhile, Black candidates almost never win statewide office. Despite the fact that a third of voting-eligible Georgians are Black, Georgia elected its first Black Senator since Reconstruction only last year, and has still never elected a Black governor or a Black Secretary of State. Indeed, before this past year’s Senate election, the last time a Black candidate won any statewide office in a contested election was in 2006.

127. Moreover, in the particular areas where the districts at issue in this lawsuit are located, Black candidates have rarely and in some instances never before won election to the General Assembly.

8. Unresponsiveness of Elected Officials to Black Voters

128. Moreover, the candidates that *have* succeeded in the areas around the challenged districts have been unresponsive to the concerns of Black Georgians, further confirming that S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX will contribute to an unequal political playing field for Black voters.

129. Such unresponsiveness is evidenced by the continuing, unremedied socioeconomic and other disparities faced by Black Georgians that were discussed already, none of which have been adequately addressed by elected policymakers.

130. Another recent example of this unresponsiveness is the General Assembly's passage of S.B. 202, which was supported by every white Republican member of the General Assembly, including those who will represent Black voters in districts whose boundaries dilute Black voting power under the maps set forth in S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX. Civil rights groups, civic institutions serving the Black community, and political leaders and representatives of the community have unanimously decried S.B. 202—which imposes new restrictions on absentee voting and other new barriers to the franchise—as an unwarranted burden on the right to vote, and one that will fall disproportionately on the rights of Black Georgians in particular. Advocates also opposed provisions in the bill that appear to allow State officials to supplant local election boards in predominantly Black jurisdictions like Fulton County. Black Georgians and their institutions, leaders, and representatives strenuously opposed S.B. 202 to no avail.

131. The unresponsiveness of elected officials in Georgia to the concerns of Black Georgians is also evidenced by the ongoing purge of Black members of

various county election boards in the State, including in Spalding and Morgan Counties.²⁰

132. It is also demonstrated by Georgia elected officials' opposition to the reauthorization of the VRA. Georgia's representatives led an unsuccessful campaign against the VRA's reauthorization in 2006, rebelling against their own political party and trying to doom the legislation by proposing "poison pill" amendments to the VRA on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

9. Lack of Valid Rationale for the Discriminatory Maps

133. Finally, the State has offered no valid rationale for its decision to systematically dilute Black political power in Georgia and to silence the voices of Black Georgians by refusing to draw new majority Black districts.

134. Tellingly, in the Georgia legislative hearings, legislators defending the new redistricting maps, when asked to justify why their proposed districts were drawn in the way they were drawn, explained that when a district was previously a "VRA district," they had "maintain[ed] the existing district." This language demonstrates that legislators sought to do nothing more than maintain existing

²⁰ James Oliphant and Nathan Layne, *Georgia Republicans purge Black Democrats from county election boards*, Reuters (Dec. 9, 2021), <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/georgia-republicans-purge-black-democrats-county-election-boards-2021-12-09/?s=09>.

majority-minority districts from the 2011 redistricting process, and reveals a flawed understanding of what the Voting Rights Act requires. The Voting Rights Act demands more than mechanical preservation of existing majority-minority districts.

135. Meanwhile, the State's rushed process hammers home the lack of any considered rationale for S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX. As explained already, the maps challenged here emerged from a shoddy process that contained no room for democratic debate. The Redistricting Committees never allowed the public to engage in the mapmaking process or review proposed maps ahead of time. Instead, the Committees jammed the proposed maps through the legislative process within days of their first being proposed, without meaningful deliberation or measured consideration, and without considering any alternatives.

136. In sum, S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX unlawfully dilute the voting strength of Black Georgians in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The maps drafted in 2021 could have—and should have—been drawn to give the increased Black population in Georgia a full and fair opportunity to elect representatives of their choosing and participate in politics on equal footing with white citizens. Instead, the State drew maps that dilute and weaken the Black vote. The broader context—including Georgia's long history of official and pervasive discrimination

against Black voters, racially-polarized voting, discriminatory voting practices that survive in the State to this day, and other disparities that reflect the legacy of discrimination and that continue to disproportionately burden Black political participation—amply supports the conclusion that Georgia’s unfair new redistricting scheme improperly and unlawfully dilutes the vote of Black citizens in Georgia.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

COUNT 1: SECTION 2 OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT (52 U.S.C. § 10301 AND 42 U.S.C. § 1983)

137. The allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs 1 through 123 are re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

138. S.B. 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, as amended, 52 U.S.C. § 10301.

139. S.B. 1EX denies or abridges the Plaintiffs’ and/or their members’ right to vote on account of their race and color, by diluting their voting strength as Black citizens in Georgia. It does not afford Plaintiffs an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice and denies Plaintiffs the right to vote in elections without discrimination on account of their race and color, all in violation of 52 U.S.C. § 10301.

140. H.B. 1EX also violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, as amended, 52 U.S.C. § 10301.

141. H.B. 1EX denies or abridges the Plaintiffs' and/or their members' right to vote on account of their race and color, by diluting their voting strength as Black citizens in Georgia. It does not afford Plaintiffs an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice and denies Plaintiffs the right to vote in elections without discrimination on account of their race and color, all in violation of 52 U.S.C. § 10301.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

- A. Declare S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX to be in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act;
- B. Preliminarily and permanently enjoin the Defendant and his agents from holding elections under S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX;
- C. Set a reasonable deadline for State authorities to enact or adopt redistricting plans for the Georgia State Senate and State House that do not abridge or dilute the ability of Black voters to elect candidates of choice and, if State authorities fail to enact or adopt valid redistricting plans by the Court's

deadline, order the adoption of remedial redistricting plans that do not
abridge or dilute the ability of Black voters to elect candidates of choice;

- D. Order, if necessary, an interim electoral plan for the 2022 elections;
- E. Order expedited hearings and briefing, consider evidence, and take any other
action necessary for the Court to order a VRA-compliant plan for new State
Senate and House districts in Georgia.
- F. Award Plaintiffs' their costs, expenses, and disbursements, and reasonable
attorneys' fees incurred in bringing this action in accordance with 52 U.S.C.
§ 10310(e) and 42 U.S.C. § 1988;
- G. Retain jurisdiction over this matter until Defendant has complied with all
orders and mandates of this Court;
- H. Grant such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

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**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY INC., a nonprofit organization on behalf of
members residing in Georgia; SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, a Georgia nonprofit organization; ERIC T. WOODS; KATIE
BAILEY GLENN; PHIL BROWN; JANICE STEWART,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

SECRETARY, STATE OF GEORGIA.

Defendant-Appellee.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of
Georgia, No. 1:21-cv-5337 (Hon. Steve C. Jones)

**APPELLANTS' APPENDIX
(VOLUME II OF V)**

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May 9, 2024

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
INC., et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION

FILE NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ

DEFENDANT'S ANSWER TO PLAINTIFFS' AMENDED COMPLAINT

Defendant Brad Raffensperger, in his official capacity as Secretary of the State of Georgia (the “Defendant” or the “Secretary”), answer Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint [Doc. 141] (the “Amended Complaint”) as follows:

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

The allegations in Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs’ claims are barred for failure to name necessary and indispensable parties.

THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs lack constitutional standing to bring this action.

FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs lack statutory standing to bring this action.

FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs' federal claims against Defendant are barred by the Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution.

SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs' claims are barred by sovereign immunity.

SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs' claims are barred because Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act provides no provide right of action.

EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Plaintiffs' claims are barred because they should be heard by a three-judge panel.

NINTH AFFIRMATIVE EFENSE

Defendant denies that Plaintiffs have been subjected to the deprivation of any right, privilege, or immunity under the Constitution or laws of the United States.

TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Defendant reserves the right to amend his defenses and to add additional ones, including lack of subject matter jurisdiction based on the

mootness or ripeness doctrines, as further information becomes available in discovery.

Defendant answers the specific numbered paragraphs of Plaintiffs' Amended Complaint as follows:

1. Paragraph 1 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph are denied.

2. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 2 of the Amended Complaint.

3. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 3 of the Amended Complaint.

4. Defendant admits that the State House of Representatives map includes two additional majority-Black districts. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 4 of the Amended Complaint.

5. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 5 of the Amended Complaint.

6. Defendant admits that the Amended Complaint seeks declaratory and injunctive relief. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 6 of the Amended Complaint.

7. Defendant admits that this Court has federal-question jurisdiction for claims arising under the Voting Rights Act. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 7 of the Amended Complaint.

8. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 8 of the Amended Complaint.

9. Defendant admits that the sole claim in the Amended Complaint is based on the Voting Rights Act. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 9 of the Amended Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required, and therefore, Defendant denies the same.

10. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 10 of the Amended Complaint.

11. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 11 of the Amended Complaint.

12. The allegations in Paragraph 12 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

13. The allegations in Paragraph 13 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

14. The allegations in Paragraph 14 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

15. The allegations in Paragraph 15 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

16. The allegations in Paragraph 16 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

17. The allegations in Paragraph 17 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

18. The allegations in Paragraph 18 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

19. The allegations in Paragraph 19 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

20. The allegations in Paragraph 20 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

21. The allegations in Paragraph 21 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

22. The allegations in Paragraph 22 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

23. Defendant admits that he is the Secretary of State of Georgia and that the Secretary of State is designated by statute as the chief election official. Defendant further admits that he has responsibilities under law

related to elections. Defendant denies the remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 23 of the Amended Complaint.

24. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 24 of the Amended Complaint.

25. Paragraph 25 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph are denied.

26. Paragraph 26 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph are denied.

27. Paragraph 27 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph are denied.

28. Paragraph 28 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph are denied.

29. Paragraph 29 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph, including its footnote, are denied.

30. Defendant admits that Georgia's population grew by over 1 million people to 10.71 million people which is a 10.6% increase from 2010. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 30 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

31. Defendant admits that Georgia's Black population increased by almost half a million people from 2010 to 2020. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 31 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

32. Defendant admits that, as a percentage of the electorate, the white percentage has decreased and the percentage of voters of color has increased over the last ten years. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 32 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

33. Defendant admits that, as of the 2019 American Community Survey, the Black voting-eligible population had reached a record high of 2.5 million eligible voters. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 33 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

34. Defendant admits that many counties in metro Atlanta have seen significant population growth, including Black population growth. The

remaining allegations in Paragraph 34 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

35. Defendant admits that Georgia's Black Belt consists of predominantly rural counties across the central and southern part of the state. Defendant further admits that many counties in the Black Belt have large Black populations. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 35 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

36. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 36 of the Amended Complaint.

37. Defendant admits that Georgia is no longer required to seek preclearance of its redistricting plans prior to implementing them. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 37 set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

38. Defendant admits that, prior to 2013, it was a covered jurisdiction under Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act and was required to seek preclearance of election laws prior to enforcement. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 38 set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

39. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 39 of the Amended Complaint.

40. The allegations in Paragraph 40 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

41. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 41 of the Amended Complaint.

42. The allegations in Paragraph 42 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

43. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 43 of the Amended Complaint.

44. Defendant admits that the Redistricting Committees held a series of town-hall meetings to gather public input before the COVID-delayed Census data was released. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 44 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

45. The allegations in Paragraph 45 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

46. Defendant admits that hundreds of Georgians participated in the town hall meetings. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 46 of the

Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

47. Defendant admits that members of the public could submit comments to the Redistricting Committees via a web portal. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 47 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

48. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 48 of the Amended Complaint.

49. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 49 of the Amended Complaint.

50. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 50 of the Amended Complaint.

51. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 51 of the Amended Complaint.

52. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 52 of the Amended Complaint.

53. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 53 of the Amended Complaint.

54. The allegations in Paragraph 54 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

55. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 55 of the Amended Complaint.

56. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 56 of the Amended Complaint.

57. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 57 of the Amended Complaint.

58. The allegations in Paragraph 58 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

59. Defendant admits the allegations set forth in Paragraph 59 of the Amended Complaint.

60. Defendant admits that Governor Kemp signed S.B. 1EX and H.B. 1EX into law on December 30, 2021. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 60 of the Amended Complaint are denied.

61. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 61 of the Amended Complaint.

62. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 62 of the Amended Complaint.

63. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 63 of the Amended Complaint.

64. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 64 of the Amended Complaint.

65. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 65 of the Amended Complaint.

66. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 66 of the Amended Complaint.

67. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 67 of the Amended Complaint.

68. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 68 of the Amended Complaint.

69. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 69 of the Amended Complaint.

70. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 70 of the Amended Complaint.

71. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 71 of the Amended Complaint.

72. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 72 of the Amended Complaint.

73. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 73 of the Amended Complaint.

74. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 74 of the Amended Complaint

75. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 75 of the Amended Complaint.

76. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 76 of the Amended Complaint.

77. Defendant admits that there are two additional majority-Black state House districts on the 2021 adopted state House plan. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 77 of the Amended Complaint.

78. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 78 of the Amended Complaint.

79. Defendant admits that Black and white voters vote in blocs and prefer different candidates. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 79 of the Amended Complaint.

80. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 80 of the Amended Complaint.

81. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 81 of the Amended Complaint.

82. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 82 of the Amended Complaint.

83. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 83 of the Amended Complaint.

84. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 84 of the Amended Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

85. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 85 of the Amended Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

86. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 86 of the Amended Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

87. Paragraph 87 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

88. Paragraph 88 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

89. Defendant admits that plans drawn when Democrats controlled Georgia government were objected to in 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2001. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 89 of the Amended Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

90. Defendant admits that plans drawn when Democrats controlled Georgia government were objected to in 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2001. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 90 of the Amended Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

91. Paragraph 91 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

92. Paragraph 92 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

93. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 93 of the Amended Complaint.

94. Paragraph 94 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

95. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 95 of the Amended Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

96. The allegations in Paragraph 96 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

97. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 97 of the Amended Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

98. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of Paragraph 98 of the Amended Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

99. Paragraph 99 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

100. Defendant admits that, in past elections, Black voters cohesively supported Democratic candidates. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 100 of the Amended Complaint.

101. Defendant admits that, in past elections, Black voters cohesively supported Democratic candidates. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 101 of the Amended Complaint.

102. Defendant admits that, in past elections, white voters cohesively supported Republican candidates. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 102 of the Amended Complaint.

103. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 103 of the Amended Complaint.

104. Defendant admits that Georgia has a majority-vote requirement for most of its elections. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 104 of the Amended Complaint.

105. Defendant admits that Georgia has a past history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters. The remaining allegations of

Paragraph 105 of the Amended Complaint set forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

106. The allegations in Paragraph 106 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

107. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 107 of the Amended Complaint.

108. Paragraph 108 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same.

109. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 109 of the Amended Complaint.

110. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 110 of the Amended Complaint.

111. The allegations in Paragraph 111 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

112. The allegations in Paragraph 112 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

113. The allegations in Paragraph 113 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

114. The allegations in Paragraph 114 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

115. The allegations in Paragraph 115 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

116. The allegations in Paragraph 116 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

117. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 117 of the Amended Complaint.

118. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 118 of the Amended Complaint.

119. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 119 of the Amended Complaint.

120. The allegations in Paragraph 120 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

121. The allegations in Paragraph 121 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

122. The allegations in Paragraph 122 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

123. The allegations in Paragraph 123 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

124. The allegations in Paragraph 124 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

125. The allegations in Paragraph 125 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

126. Defendant admits that Georgia elected its first Black U.S. Senator in 2021 and has not yet elected a Black Governor or Secretary of State. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 126 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

127. The allegations in Paragraph 127 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

128. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 128 of the Amended Complaint.

129. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 129 of the Amended Complaint.

130. Defendant admits that Democratic-aligned interest groups opposed S.B. 202. Defendant denies the remaining allegations set forth in Paragraph 130 of the Amended Complaint.

131. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 131 of the Amended Complaint.

132. The allegations in Paragraph 132 of the Amended Complaint are outside Defendant's knowledge and are therefore denied on that basis.

133. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 133 of the Amended Complaint.

134. Paragraph 134 of the Amended Complaint sets forth legal conclusions to which no response is required and, therefore, Defendant denies the same. The remaining allegations in this Paragraph are denied.

135. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 135 of the Amended Complaint.

136. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 136 of the Amended Complaint.

137. Defendant incorporates his responses to Paragraphs 1 through 123 as if fully set forth herein.

138. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 138 of the Amended Complaint.

139. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 139 of the Amended Complaint.

140. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 140 of the Amended Complaint.

141. Defendant denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 141 of the Amended Complaint.

Prayer for Relief

Defendant denies that Plaintiffs are entitled to any relief they seek. Defendant further denies every allegation not specifically admitted in this Answer.

Respectfully submitted this 13th day of April, 2022.

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Counsel for Defendant

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to L.R. 7.1(D), the undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing DEFENDANT'S ANSWER TO PLAINTIFFS' AMENDED COMPLAINT has been prepared in Century Schoolbook 13, a font and type selection approved by the Court in L.R. 5.1(B).

/s/ Bryan P. Tyson
Bryan P. Tyson

Doc. 245

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
INC., et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his
official capacity as Secretary of State
of Georgia,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ

**PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT OF
UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACTS**

Plaintiffs Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc., Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church ("AME Church"), Eric T. Woods, Katie Bailey Glenn, Phil Brown, and Janice Stewart (collectively, "Plaintiffs") pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Local Rule 56.1, and this Court's Individual Rule III.I submit this Response to Defendant's Statement of Material Facts as to Which There is No Genuine Issue to be Tried.

Plaintiffs' Response:

Disputed. The cited testimony does not support this paragraph. Woods testified that he has never held any position or served on any committee for the Democratic Party. Woods Dep. 27:23-28:3.

19. During the time that he has been a member of the Democratic Party, Woods' activities for the Democratic Party have included assisting with voter registration efforts and volunteering on political campaigns for Democratic Party candidates. Woods Dep. at 28:9-18, 29:13-30:4.

Plaintiffs' Response:

Not disputed.

20. According to Woods, he has never considered himself a member of the Republican Party, and has never voted for a Republican Party candidate. Woods Dep. at 28:19-29:7.

Plaintiffs' Response:

Not disputed.

21. Katie Bailey Glenn lives in Henry County. Deposition of Katie Bailey Glenn [Doc. 218] ("Glenn Dep.") at 10:8-9, 14-16.

Plaintiffs' Response:

Not disputed.

22. Glenn is a Democrat. Glenn Dep. at 25:12-14.

Plaintiffs' Response:

Not disputed.

23. Glenn served as a poll watcher for the Democratic Party in Henry County. Glenn Dep. at 25:19-24.

Plaintiffs' Response:

Not disputed.

24. Glenn has never voted for a Republican candidate. Glenn Dep. at 28:13-15.

Plaintiffs' Response:

Disputed. The cited testimony does not support this paragraph. Glenn testified only that she did not recall voting for a Republican candidate for office. Glenn Dep. 28:13-15.

25. Plaintiff Phil Brown has resided at his current address in Jefferson County, Georgia since 1999. Deposition of Plaintiff Phil Brown [Doc. 219] ("Brown Dep.") at 18:6-19:7.

Plaintiffs' Response:

Not disputed.

26. Brown has considered himself to be a member of the Democratic Party since the time he started voting. *Id.* at 36:7-16.

Plaintiffs' Response:

Not disputed.

27. Brown is currently the Vice Chair of the Democratic Committee of Jefferson County and has been a member for 20-25 years. *Id.* at 24:4-32:3.

Plaintiffs' Response:

Not disputed.

28. Brown does not recall ever voting for a candidate of the Republican Party. *Id.* at 37:15-18.

Plaintiffs' Response:

Not disputed insofar as Brown stated this in his deposition. Disputed insofar as the cited testimony does not support this paragraph.

29. Janice Stewart resided in Thomasville, Georgia on December 30, 2021. Deposition of Janice Stewart [Doc. 220] ("Stewart Dep.") at 11:24-12:5.

Doc. 280

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY INC.
et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official
capacity as Secretary of State of Georgia,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION FILE
NO. 1:21-CV-5337-SCJ

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official
capacity as the Georgia Secretary of State,
et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION FILE
NO. 1:21-CV-5339-SCJ

ANNIE LOIS GRANT et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official
capacity as the Georgia Secretary of State,
et al.,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION FILE
NO. 1:22-CV-122-SCJ

areas that voted for each candidate in 40 statewide general elections between 2012 and 2022.

267. In all cases where Dr. Palmer used EI across the focus areas, the Black-preferred candidate was a Democrat.

268. Across the five focus areas, Black voters are extremely cohesive, with a clear candidate of choice in all 40 general elections Dr. Palmer examined.

269. On average, across the five focus areas, Black voters supported their candidates of choice with 98.5% of the vote in the 40 general elections Dr. Palmer examined.

270. Black voters are also cohesive in each of the districts that comprise the focus areas and contain 15 or more precincts, with an average estimated level of support for Black-preferred candidates of at least 92.5%.

271. White voters in the focus areas are highly cohesive in voting in opposition to Black-preferred candidates.

272. On average, white voters supported Black-preferred candidates in general elections with only 8.3% of the vote, and white voters in the focus areas supported Black-preferred candidates with a maximum of 17.7 percent of the vote.

273. Black-preferred candidates win almost every general election in the Black-majority districts that comprise the focus areas but lose almost every election in the non-Black-majority districts.

274. The endogenous election results from the 2022 general election show that Black-preferred State Senate and House candidates were defeated in every majority-white district and elected in every majority-Black district in the focus areas.

G. Mr. Cooper's Illustrative State Senate and House Plans (*Alpha Phi Alpha*)

275. Georgia's Black population is sufficiently numerous to allow for the creation of three additional majority-Black State Senate districts.

276. Georgia's Black population is sufficiently numerous to allow for the creation of five additional majority-Black State House districts.

277. The ideal population size for a State Senate district is 191,284.

278. The ideal population size for a State House district is 59,511.

279. *Alpha Phi Alpha* Plaintiffs' mapping expert, William Cooper, drew illustrative State Senate and House maps that include at least three additional majority-Black State Senate districts and at least five additional majority-Black House districts.

280. Mr. Cooper's Illustrative State Senate Plan includes three additional majority-Black State Senate districts compared to the enacted plan, for a total of at least 17 out of 56 districts.

281. Specifically, Senate Districts 17, 23, and 28 are not majority-Black in the enacted plan but are majority-Black in the illustrative state Senate plan.

282. Senate Districts 17, 23, and 28 each elected white Republicans in the 2022 general election.

283. Illustrative majority-Black State Senate district 28 is composed of adjacent portions of Fayette, Clayton, and Spalding Counties.

284. Illustrative majority-Black State Senate district 17 is composed of adjacent portions of Henry, Rockdale, and Dekalb Counties.

285. Illustrative majority-Black State Senate district 23 includes all of Baldwin, Burke, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Jenkins, McDuffie, Taliaferro, Twiggs, Warren, Washington, and Wilkinson Counties and parts of Augusta-Richmond, and Wilkes Counties.

286. Mr. Cooper's illustrative House plan includes five additional majority-Black House districts compared to the enacted plan, for a total of at least 54 out of 180 districts.

Doc. 318

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
INC., a nonprofit organization on
behalf of members residing in
Georgia; SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE
AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH, a Georgia nonprofit
organization; ERIC T. WOODS;
KATIE BAILEY GLENN; PHIL
BROWN; JANICE STEWART,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his
official capacity as Secretary of State of
Georgia.

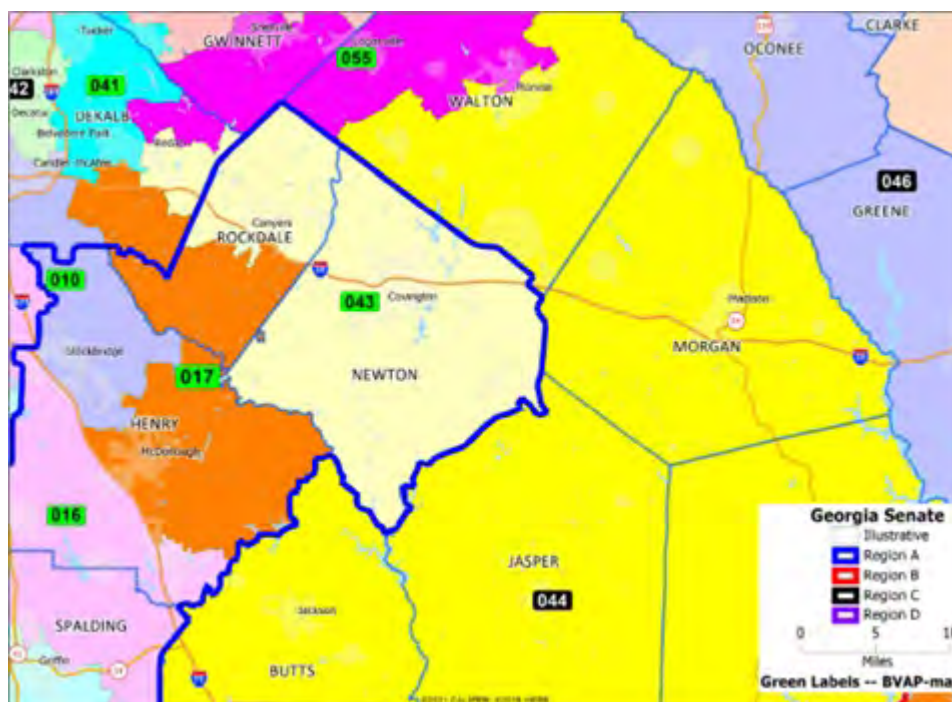
Defendant.

Case No. 1:21-cv-5337

**PLAINTIFFS' PROPOSED FINDINGS OF FACT AND
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

ii. Illustrative Senate District 17

240. The Illustrative Senate Plan includes a new majority-Black Senate District (Illustrative Senate District 17) around Enacted Senate Plan District 17. Alpha Ex. 1, at 46, ¶ 105 & fig. 17D; *id.* at 300, Ex. Q-2.



241. Illustrative Senate District 17 has a BVAP of 62.55%. Alpha Ex. 1, at 227, Ex. O-1.
242. In the 2021 Enacted Senate Plan, Senate District 17 (BVAP 34%) combines portions of majority-Black Henry and Newton Counties with predominantly White populations in more rural Walton and Morgan Counties. Alpha Ex. 1, at 43-44, ¶¶ 102-103 & fig. 17C; *see also id.* at 123-124, Ex. G-1.
243. Illustrative Senate District 17 includes neighboring parts of South Dekalb, Henry, and Rockdale Counties, connecting the nearby communities of Stonecrest, Conyers, and McDonough. Alpha Ex. 1, at 45-6, ¶¶ 104-5 & fig. 17D. The 2021 Enacted and Illustrative districts overlap in and around McDonough in Henry County. *Id.* at 44, 46.

244. The Court finds that Illustrative Senate District 17 complies with traditional districting principles and represents a balanced approach to those principles.
245. Illustrative Senate District 17 is compact. Defendant's mapping expert admitted that Illustrative Senate District 17 is more geographically compact and includes fewer counties than 2021 Enacted Senate District 17. Sept. 13 PM Tr. 2026:17-2028:1 (Morgan).
246. With respect to compactness metrics, Illustrative Senate District 17 also beats Enacted Senate District 17 on compactness scores, with 0.18 Polsby-Popper and 0.37 Reock scores, compared with 0.17 Polsby-Popper and 0.35 Reock scores for the Enacted District. Alpha Ex. 1, at 307, 321, Ex. S-1, S-3.
247. Under the Illustrative Senate Plan, Newton County is kept whole (rather than split as in the 2021 Enacted Plan) and is included in Illustrative Senate District 43, which is compact and is also majority-Black. Alpha Ex. 1, at 48 & fig. 17F.
248. The communities included in Illustrative Senate District 17 are close to one another; as Mr. Cooper testified, it is "probably a ten-minute drive from western Henry County into Rockdale County." Sept. 5 PM Tr. 231:17-20.
249. The communities included in Illustrative Senate District 17 also share commonalities. Mr. Cooper testified that residents in the areas connected in the district would think of themselves as being from Atlanta. Sept. 5 PM Tr. 231:1-20. He testified that the areas "fit" in terms of demographics and their suburban and exurban character. Id. at 117:5-11. He testified that because of their proximity the communities he connected were probably in the same sports leagues. Id. at 231:17-20.
250. Moreover, Mr. Cooper examined ACS data showing that the counties included in Illustrative Senate District 17 share certain socioeconomic characteristics in common, such as similar educational attainment

rates among Black residents in Henry, Rockdale, and Dekalb Counties. Alpha Ex. 1, at 57, ¶¶ 127-128 & Ex. CD at 21-22.

251. The testimony of Mr. Lofton, who lives in McDonough, was entirely consistent. Mr. Lofton testified regarding the interconnectedness of the different counties in South Metro Atlanta, including competing against one another in sports. Sept. 11 AM Tr. 1306:23-25 (“I visited Rockdale even from high school. We used to compete against Rockdale County Heritage High School when I was in high school. We were the same region.”).
252. Mr. Lofton testified about the similarities and connections between Dekalb, Stonecrest, Conyers and McDonough. Sept. 11 AM Tr. 1308:16-22 (discussing the “major thoroughfares” connecting Dekalb, Rockdale, and Henry Counties that people drive up and down “all day.”); id. at 1308:23-1309:8 (discussing travelling between McDonough, Stonecrest, Conyers, and Covington for shopping and dining “because they’re not terribly far out of the way.”). He also testified that Henry, Rockdale, and Dekalb Counties are getting more diverse and “on par” with one another. Id. at 1298:16-20, 1306:16-1307:8, 1308:4-7.

iii. Illustrative House District 74

253. The Illustrative House Plan includes an additional Black-majority district, Illustrative House District 74, in the South Metro Atlanta area in an area that includes adjacent areas in South Clayton, Henry, and

Doc. 325

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY,) DAY 1 - A.M. SESSION
INC., ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,)
DEFENDANT.)

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS,)
ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-5339-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

ANNIE LOIS GRANT, ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

TRANSCRIPT OF BENCH TRIAL
BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 2023

VIOLA S. ZBOROWSKI, CRR, CRC, CMR, FAPR
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER FOR THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
404-215-1479
VIOLA_ZBOROWSKI@GAND.USCOURTS.GOV

1 can see, I could have -- I've split so far 30 counties and the
2 State has done better, so I will try to improve on that. And
3 so -- and, of course, constantly I know what the deviation is.
4 I have to stay within a range for the Senate plan of plus or
5 minus 1 percent. So that's almost always something that I'm
6 aware of as I'm drawing a plan. So if I go, you know, over by
7 several thousand people, then I know I've got to make a change
8 somewhere else in the map.

9 THE COURT: Go ahead, Counsel.

10 BY MR. SAVITZKY:

11 Q. One other question. When you said about drawing these
12 plans, did you have a maximum or minimum number of Black
13 majority districts you were going for?

14 A. No.

15 Q. All right. Mr. Cooper, let's look at some of the
16 districts that you have drawn. And let's start with what you
17 identify as illustrative Senate District 28, which identifies
18 on the left-hand side of the screen here, so page 292 of
19 Alpha's Exhibit 1 that's your Exhibit P2. We have the
20 illustrative plan on the left side and 2021 plan for
21 comparison on the right side.

22 And before we get into it, I see green labels on some of
23 the districts and Black labels on some of the other ones.

24 What do the green labels mean?

25 A. The green labels just show districts that are majority

1 Black voting age.

2 Q. And can you describe the area that we're looking at here?

3 A. Here we're zoomed in on part of South Metro Atlanta and
4 the area that I've identified as Region 8, focusing mainly on
5 Fayette County, Clayton County and Spalding County.

6 Q. And are these some of the areas that you described
7 earlier as seeing demographic growth and change?

8 A. Yes. This is where there had been tremendous growth
9 since 2010.

10 Q. I'm going to focus on the illustrative plan that you
11 drew, but happy to go back or you can refer to your report as
12 well. If you'd like, can you describe the new Black majority
13 district that you drew in this area?

14 A. Yes. It includes a large part of Fayette County,
15 southern Clayton County, and the eastern -- western part and
16 central part of Spalding County. In fact, I think it includes
17 all of the town of Griffin.

18 Q. Is this a compact district?

19 A. Yes. I think you can look at it just visually and see
20 that it's compact. The towns and cities are -- suburbs are
21 all very close to one another.

22 Q. And did you consider, when you were drawing the district,
23 the character of the communities in this area?

24 A. Yes. This area is predominantly a suburban/exurban. So
25 the area matches up socioeconomically, I believe.

1 Q. And you mentioned the city lines of Griffin. I'm just
2 going to pull up -- or zoom in on that area. Did municipal
3 lines play a role in how you configured the district?

4 A. Yes. You can see that I separated or made the boundary
5 for District 28, which is the new majority Black district,
6 following the municipal lines of Griffin, which can be kind of
7 odd shaped in places.

8 Q. And, Mr. Cooper, just looking at your district again, why
9 in your view is it consistent with traditional districting
10 principles to unite a place like Jonesboro or somewhere else
11 in south Clayton County with a place like Griffin and Spalding
12 County?

13 A. Well, they are areas that are not particularly different.
14 They're all part of the Atlanta area. And the distance
15 between Clayton and Spalding is not particularly monumental.
16 You can get from Clayton to Spalding in about, I don't know,
17 maybe a half hour or so driving, maybe less. And same holds
18 true from Spalding up into Fayetteville and Fayette County.

19 THE COURT: What are the commonalities of the people
20 in Griffin and Peachtree City?

21 THE WITNESS: Well, the -- Griffin and Peachtree City
22 are quite different, frankly.

23 THE COURT: They are.

24 THE WITNESS: Peachtree City is predominantly white.
25 Just kind of sprung up there I think in the 1980s. They drive

1 around in golf carts. I mean, that's --

2 THE COURT: Yeah.

3 THE WITNESS: Yeah. And so it doesn't really fit
4 with Griffin exactly, which is one reason why I didn't include
5 it in District 28. It is the western part of Fayette County.

6 BY MR. SAVITZKY:

7 Q. Mr. Cooper, let's talk about another illustrative
8 district that you drew, District 17. This is another district
9 you identify as a new Black majority district. On the screen
10 here we have illustrative Senate District 17, your new
11 district on the left. We have the 2021 plan on the right for
12 comparison. These are Exhibits Q1 and Q2 in your report,
13 page 298 and 300, Alpha's 1.

14 What is the area that we're looking at now?

15 A. We're focusing kind of to the east of the area we were
16 looking at previously that involved Fayette, Clayton and
17 Spalding. Here we're looking mainly at Henry County and
18 Newton and Rockdale and DeKalb County. Again, part of --
19 this -- Newton, Rockdale and Henry are all part of what I've
20 identified as Region A where a second majority Black Senate
21 district can be drawn, which would be Senate District 17,
22 illustrative 17 as shown in this map.

23 Q. And I'm just, again, going to focus on the district you
24 drew in this area. But we can go back, if you'd like to see
25 them both. And it's the district that is portrayed in orange

1 over here. Is this a compact district?

2 A. I believe so. Again, there's very little distance
3 between south DeKalb County and McDonough.

4 Q. And here again, did you consider the character of the
5 communities that were being included in the district?

6 A. Yes. It's my belief that that area is primarily a
7 suburban/exurban. I can't claim to have been on every spot on
8 the map, but that's my assessment.

9 Q. And having drawn maps in Henry County before, do you have
10 a sense of the demographics and socioeconomic characteristics
11 of Henry County and surrounding areas?

12 A. Yes. The first map I ever drew for Henry County was at
13 the request of a community organizer in Georgia around 1991.
14 He asked me to draw a majority Black district in Henry County.
15 And I had to disappoint him because obviously it was just
16 simply not even close to being possible at that time. I don't
17 even think it was 10 percent Black. And I know I've watched
18 that county change over time.

19 Getting to the question that I think you had in mind
20 maybe is that I was involved in the Dwight v. Kemp lawsuit
21 that was ultimately dismissed and didn't go to trial where the
22 issue in that case was a House district that was in Henry
23 County. And I did drive around Henry County a little bit back
24 in 2018 and saw how much it had changed.

25 I do recall driving through McDonough a little bit. I

1 don't know if I got up to Rockdale County in that trip or not.
2 I went to McDonough and then over in towards Stockbridge and
3 may have motored on back through Virginia after that, it was
4 getting dark.

5 Q. And, Mr. Cooper, why in your view is it consistent with
6 traditional districting principles to connect places like
7 Stonecrest in south DeKalb County with McDonough and Henry
8 County?

9 A. Well, it's an area that is predominantly Black, but not
10 overwhelmingly Black. And it's urban, it's suburban and
11 exurban, so it seems to fit.

12 Q. And let's talk now about another one of your second to
13 third of three Senate districts that you've drawn, this
14 Exhibit R series in your report, pages 302 and 304 in
15 Alpha's 1. Describe the area -- and, again, in the
16 illustrative district that you've drawn, the new district in
17 orange on the left-hand side, the 2021 plan for comparison on
18 the right-hand side.

19 Describe the area that we're looking at here, please.

20 A. We're looking at the eastern end of the Black Belt. And
21 the red line identifies what I call as Region B, which is
22 basically the Central Savannah River Commission boundary,
23 except that it does not include Columbia and Lincoln Counties,
24 which are part of that commission. But that's also a couple
25 of counties where it just wouldn't be possible to really

1 anchor a majority Black district.

2 So I just focused on the predominantly Black counties
3 that are in the Savannah -- Central Savannah River District,
4 and also some of the adjoining counties that are considered to
5 be part of the Black Belt by the GBPI report and would also
6 show up probably in some studies that historians have done
7 over the years identifying counties in the state of Georgia
8 that are part of the nationwide Black Belt. So that's --
9 that's the area that I examined, and it does go from Twiggs
10 County to Augusta.

11 Q. And just focusing on the district that you drew here, I
12 do notice the district that you drew stretches from more east
13 to west, as opposed to north to south, like the district in
14 the 2021 plan --

15 A. Right.

16 Q. -- why is your district configured in a more east to west
17 configuration?

18 A. Well, that sort of meshes with the Black Belt of Georgia
19 in the sense that those counties are all -- all, I think,
20 considered to be part of the GBPI definition of a contemporary
21 Black Belt, I believe. I could be incorrect about that, but I
22 think they were all in the Black Belt.

23 Q. And in evaluating the district that you drew, did you
24 also consider socioeconomic commonalities?

25 A. Yes. And I will point out, Glasgow, of course, is

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY,) DAY 4 - P.M. SESSION
INC., ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,)
DEFENDANT.)

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS,)
ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-5339-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

ANNIE LOIS GRANT, ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

TRANSCRIPT OF BENCH TRIAL
BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 2023

VIOLA S. ZBOROWSKI, CRR, CRC, CMR, FAPR
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER FOR THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
404-215-1479
VIOLA_ZBOROWSKI@GAND.USCOURTS.GOV

1 Q. So I'd like to show you a slide that's based on page 36
2 of your report, Alpha's Exhibit 6. You're discussing survey
3 data. What survey data did you look at as part of your
4 analysis?

5 A. For this analysis I think it comes from surveys -- some
6 representatives surveys of the state that were from the
7 Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

8 Q. Did you analyze what -- aside from what's shown on the
9 slide, any other surveys in your analysis?

10 A. Yes. So I also analyzed the -- I believe the 2018
11 collaborative congressional election survey, which asks
12 questions about public satisfaction with public services.

13 Q. Did you conclude that those surveys that you relied on
14 are reliable?

15 A. Yes. They are widely used -- the collaborative
16 congressional election survey is widely used in political
17 science. And the Atlanta Journal-Constitution survey has
18 been -- they've been doing it periodically for several years.
19 So it's -- there's never been an issue with the survey.

20 Q. And why did you rely on survey data for this part of your
21 analysis?

22 A. Well, it's a representative sample of what Black
23 Georgians think. So relying on it is a good way to get a
24 picture of what's going on throughout -- with Black Georgians
25 attitudes throughout the state.

1 Q. And you had mentioned that some of the survey responses
2 from the AGC survey are shown on the slide. Are there any
3 other additional examples you would like to share from your
4 report?

5 A. Yes. So these slides -- this slide, in particular,
6 focuses on satisfaction with the way things are going in
7 Georgia. And, typically, there's -- as I'm showing here,
8 there is --

9 THE COURT: What date was this done?

10 THE WITNESS: It's on page 36 of my report. But it's
11 not -- the table isn't there, but the description is the
12 bottom paragraph on page 36.

13 BY MS. TSAI:

14 Q. And what dates -- what years are those surveys that you
15 relied on?

16 A. The -- one was in 2020, and I further looked at January
17 of 2022 and October of 2022.

18 Q. And so to summarize what we've discussed from the morning
19 until now, in your expert opinion, do disparities exist today
20 for Black Georgians along various indicators of living and
21 well-being?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. In your expert opinion, have these indicators been shown
24 to affect voting participation including the turnout gap?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Do racial disparities that exist today in Georgia result
2 in historical and ongoing discrimination?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And in your expert opinion, are public officials in
5 Georgia unresponsive to the needs and concerns of Black
6 Georgians?

7 A. Yes.

8 MS. TSAI: Thank you. I have no further questions at
9 this time.

10 THE COURT: Thank you. Your witness.

11 MS. LaROSS: Thank you, Your Honor.

12 CROSS-EXAMINATION

13 BY MS. LaROSS:

14 Q. Hello again, Dr. Burch.

15 MS. LaROSS: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Good afternoon. I hope everybody had a
17 good lunch.

18 BY MS. LaROSS:

19 Q. Dr. Burch, I'm going to ask you some questions about your
20 report and some of your testimony that you've given here
21 today.

22 You mentioned earlier today, and I know your report goes
23 into your analysis of county clusters in your analysis for
24 voter turnout based on race; correct?

25 A. Yes.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY,) DAY 5 - A.M. SESSION
INC., ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,)
DEFENDANT.)

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS,)
ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-5339-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

ANNIE LOIS GRANT, ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

TRANSCRIPT OF BENCH TRIAL
BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2023

VIOLA S. ZBOROWSKI, CRR, CRC, CMR, FAPR
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
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1 On the district level, I've served as an area director a
2 few times, chief area director, chief pharaoh, chief dean, a
3 position which oversees the membership intake process for
4 North Georgia, as well as deputy district director and
5 district director.

6 Additionally, on the regional level, I served as a member
7 of our board of directors in the capacity of district
8 director. I've also been the chairman of membership intake
9 for the southeastern region and various committees as well on
10 both the local chapter level and district level.

11 Q. So, Mr. Lofton, you mentioned that you live in Henry
12 County now and you grew up in Southwest Atlanta. In your time
13 as a Georgia resident, have you always lived in the Metro
14 Atlanta area?

15 A. Yes, that's correct.

16 Q. And since you've been living in Henry County, have you
17 been involved with any community-based activities or groups?

18 A. Yes. When we first moved to McDonough, my children were
19 much younger. And one of the first things I joined was the
20 PTA. I served as a vice president of the PTA at Hickory Flat
21 Elementary School for four years.

22 I was a member of the band boosters for 12 years, an
23 active member for ten, helping the marching band move
24 equipment, season after season, for ten years.

25 I also served as the vice president and president of the

1 gymnastics booster club where one of my daughters did
2 competitive gymnastics. Did that for about three years as
3 well.

4 And then, of course, assisting the brothers in Henry
5 County, the chapter there, for various activities that they
6 may have. I've attended certain functions and community
7 service projects that they have had, in both as a -- just a
8 brother, as well as even in my capacity as district director.

9 Q. So through your roles with the Alphas, is it fair to say
10 you regularly interact with brothers in Henry County?

11 A. Certainly. In the capacity of district director and
12 just, one, because they're also neighbors. They're neighbors,
13 they're friends. So, yeah, I interact with them, you know, in
14 informal ways, as well as more fraternity formal functions
15 also.

16 Q. So based on your experience, how does the communities in
17 Henry County compare now to how it was when you first moved
18 there in 2006?

19 A. When we first moved there, I would say compared to now,
20 it's much more diverse now than it was in 2006. You know, you
21 have children in school. And I had -- at one point I had
22 children in elementary, middle, and high school at the same
23 time. So you got to get a sense of the population of the
24 school and some of the different demographic representations
25 at the school. And even serving as the vice president of PTA,

1 where we're having to -- it was -- I forget what it was
2 called, title -- it had to do with like free lunch, free
3 lunches.

4 So we started to see, you know, shifts and things, and
5 population in the schools. You also got to see different --
6 different observations for being at, like, the grocery store
7 or the CVS or at Starbucks, or what have you, just going
8 through your day-to-day routine. Over the years, you start to
9 see, you know, different observations. You get to see traffic
10 get, you know, heavier. It takes longer to get certain
11 places, you know, because the population has grown. And then,
12 you know, you start to see, you know, who is in stores with
13 you and, you know, at the Walmart or at the gas station.

14 Q. So you mentioned the county has become more diverse.
15 Have you observed socioeconomic changes at all?

16 A. Certainly. I would say based on the area I live in -- I
17 live in North Henry, North Henry part of McDonough. And so
18 you look at the different subdivisions and things that have
19 gone up. You see homes and communities where the houses start
20 at \$400,000s or \$470,000s and up. And you see that.

21 You tend to see, you know, the growth in schools, new
22 schools being built. But you also see the types of cars that
23 are there on the roads. And, you know, when you're at the
24 grocery store and you're coming from work and you see
25 individuals that are in suits and the types of suits and the

1 Highway 155 takes me right into Griffin.

2 Q. Do you consider yourself personally familiar with
3 Griffin?

4 A. So, yeah. I've been going to Griffin about 12 years.
5 Pretty frequently.

6 Q. And how often would you say that you go to Griffin?

7 A. Twice -- twice a month.

8 Q. And are you personally familiar with these communities
9 along the route that you take to Griffin?

10 A. I certainly am.

11 Q. And which communities are those?

12 A. On the path I take, I usually pass through Luella,
13 Locust Grove, Luella. I stop through -- for example, Heron
14 Bay is probably the favorite community I like to kind of just
15 stop through and drive through and look at the golf course and
16 the lake and the homes and kind of have my wish, like I wish,
17 you know, one day soon. That's the -- the one community I
18 definitely love to drive through.

19 And the other communities just past Heron Bay as well has
20 got a very similar sense. And those are along the way driving
21 into Griffin. And then, of course, things get a little bit
22 more spread out. So then you see more homes where people own
23 the land and they're not necessarily subdivisions.

24 Q. So you've mentioned spending time in Locust Grove and
25 Griffin. From your personal experience are they connected?

1 A. Yeah. Well, I mean, Locust Grove and Griffin are in
2 close proximity. They basically line up against one another
3 in a sense. And, you know, it's -- yeah, they're right there.
4 Tanger Outlet, of course, is huge -- a huge -- huge place
5 there in Locust Grove. People from all over come to Tanger.
6 You know, the parking lot of Tanger, certainly you'll see
7 locality tags, Spalding and Butts and Henry, of course, and
8 Clayton and others.

9 And, likewise, down in Griffin at certain shopping
10 centers you'll certainly see -- similarly you will see county
11 tags with Henry and Clayton and Fayette. So the two, they're
12 close. It's very convenient. And they are literally only
13 about 10, 15 minutes away from one another.

14 Q. And so you mentioned some other counties. Are you
15 personally familiar with the counties that neighbor Henry?

16 A. Yes, I am.

17 Q. Which ones in particular would you say you're familiar
18 with?

19 A. I would say Clayton County, Fayette County, DeKalb
20 County, Rockdale County, and Spalding.

21 Q. So I want to talk a little bit about your connections to
22 some of these counties. Could you tell us a bit about your
23 connection to Spalding?

24 A. Certainly. The only reason I go to Spalding County --
25 I'm a Mason. York Rite Mason, and my York Rite are located in

1 Griffin, Georgia, so I go there twice a month. There's a
2 Shriner Temple in Griffin as well. I go there to support
3 their events and things that they host.

4 One of my cousins is the head basketball coach at Griffin
5 High School. So I help support his fundraisers, things that
6 he does for the high school basketball team there.

7 And the -- our York Rite Masonic bodies also support the
8 Griffin High School marching band. We donate water and
9 Gatorade for their marching band camp that they have in the
10 summer.

11 Q. And what about your personal connection to DeKalb County?

12 A. My personal connection, my grandmother lived in DeKalb
13 County. She lived off of Columbia Drive. So from my home to
14 drive where she was living was basically shoot up 155,
15 basically up to Wesley Chapel and the back road over to her
16 home off of Columbia Drive.

17 I have cousins that still live in my grandmother's home.
18 I have fraternity brothers that live in DeKalb. The DeKalb
19 chapter of our fraternity host multiple events in DeKalb
20 County, social events, community service events. My family
21 has events in DeKalb County. Like I said, my oldest daughter
22 used to manage the The Iberian Pig restaurant in Downtown
23 Decatur. And so she left. She's now working -- I can't keep
24 up with all of the places she goes. I think her restaurant is
25 in Buckhead, but she maintains her residence in North DeKalb.

1 stepdad in March, I lost my dad in July. So both parents were
2 in Fayette County. And so I was in Fayette County quite a
3 bit.

4 In addition to that, personally, I get my massages up at
5 the Hand and Stone in Peachtree City. I like to do my
6 brunches in Peachtree City, Fayette County. We have a new
7 chapter -- I say new chapter; they've been established now for
8 about two and a half years -- that was established there. I
9 was at their chartering ceremony. When they got the decision
10 to become a chapter I was at their first cookout.

11 I'm in Fayette County quite a bit. I have frat brothers
12 there. I visit a few of their homes. Of course, the grand
13 master of our Masonic Grand Lodge lives in Fayette County,
14 I've gone to his home. So I go to Fayette County quite a bit.
15 It was a few weeks ago my youngest daughter had her 21st
16 birthday. We did this big huge order from This Is It!, right
17 there on Gordon Highway 85, so her -- to celebrate her 21st
18 birthday.

19 Q. And can you, just lastly, tell us a bit about your
20 personal connection to Clayton.

21 A. Yeah, Clayton. Before I moved to Henry County in 2006, I
22 lived in Clayton County from '94 until we moved in 2006. I
23 lived in Rex, Rex, Georgia. So my daily life; movies,
24 shopping, my children attended daycare in Clayton County, and
25 one of my daughters attended elementary school there right

1 before we moved to Henry County.

2 I voted in Clayton County prior to. Yeah. I was a
3 longtime resident there. I got to see the Mount Zion area
4 kind of grow and evolve into what it is now, from what it was
5 when I moved there when it was just a Publix and a Steak 'n
6 Shake. And now it's much more than that.

7 Q. And, you know, based off of all of the personal
8 connections you've mentioned in these counties, is it fair to
9 say that you interact with Alpha brothers in all of these
10 counties as well?

11 A. Certainly.

12 Q. And so you hinted a little bit at some change in some of
13 the other counties. Have you observed demographic changes in
14 those counties that are similar to what you observed in Henry
15 County?

16 A. I'm going to say Rockdale County for certain --
17 especially along that Highway 138 corridor that I travel a lot
18 through. Based on the subdivisions, based on -- when I'm out
19 shopping or going to restaurants or attending events,
20 definitely have seen a demographic shift. When I say
21 "demographic shift," shifting more from what I would say was
22 maybe more predominantly white to definitely more diverse now.
23 I visited Rockdale even from high school. We used to compete
24 against Rockdale County Heritage High School when I was in
25 high school. We were the same region. And so even seeing --

1 comparing from then to now, I've seen that change and that
2 shift.

3 We have frat brothers, they have children at Heritage
4 High School. They have children at Rockdale County High
5 School. I've attended honors programs for their kids. And
6 seeing the, you know, communities that they live in and their
7 neighbors. And definitely I've seen a much more diverse
8 representation of -- of Rockdale County.

9 Q. So is Rockdale the only county where you've seen similar
10 demographic changes?

11 A. No. I would say even areas of Fayette County as well,
12 stretched out to the North, North Fayette area. And even --
13 even deeper into -- like my mom lives literally three minutes
14 from the Fayetteville Square. Even in that particular area,
15 what I've noticed, I've gone to -- there's a diner my mom
16 loves, the name escapes me, but if I go to pick her up, dinner
17 or something like that, over in that area there's -- and a
18 little further down, going toward White Water, you see there
19 is a Publix down there, there is a joint chiropractor that I
20 started recently going to.

21 You see definitely a much more -- I'll say definitely
22 consistent with what I've seen in North Henry there, North
23 Fayette, Fayetteville area as well.

24 Clayton I would say was probably more diverse even before
25 I moved, moved out of Clayton County, going into Henry. But I

1 would say that is -- the demographical shift has probably
2 shifted more so, more so than what it was prior to me leaving
3 Clayton County.

4 DeKalb County, most of the areas in DeKalb that I
5 frequent are probably more South DeKalb. But even then those
6 communities, I would say, are, I would say, on par, pretty
7 much on par with what I've seen in North Henry County as well.

8 Q. And when it comes to the Black community in Henry County,
9 do any of these communities and neighboring counties
10 especially share interests?

11 A. Could you repeat the question, please?

12 Q. Sorry.

13 When it comes to the Black community in Henry County, are
14 there any communities in the neighboring counties that share
15 interests?

16 A. Certainly. I think -- so we have the lines, we have
17 county lines, of course, but these are state highways that
18 connect them. And if I take, like, DeKalb, DeKalb County,
19 Rockdale and Henry, North Henry where I live, Highway 138,
20 Georgia Highway 155 are -- are major -- major thoroughfares in
21 the sense that people up and down those roads all day. And
22 it's easy to just move in between.

23 You know, if you want to go to the mall, you drive over
24 to Stonecrest. You know, if I want to maybe try a different
25 restaurant, I may drive to Conyers. I may even drive to

1 Covington, because they're not terribly far out of the way.

2 And so I think, from what I've observed, talking with
3 brothers, brothers frequent different places in these areas
4 and these counties. They like to go shopping in different
5 spots. I know brothers in DeKalb, they go down to Tanger
6 Outlets in Locust Grove. I know there are times that I go
7 over to Stonecrest or we go over to Conyers to do certain
8 shopping.

9 And we frequently -- I think that, in addition to that,
10 we're also connected spiritually. I mean, people go to
11 church -- you know, don't necessarily always go to church in
12 their county. They may go to church -- their home church may
13 be in DeKalb and they live in Henry County or vice versa. And
14 so there's a lot of travel back and forth across county lines.
15 And, you know, where people work. And then there are
16 connections people have with folks they grew up with and went
17 to high school with or even college.

18 And so there's a lot of -- the communities, I look at
19 them as an extension of one another. It's just, you know, one
20 big community. And so, you know, they kind of travel across,
21 you know, the only boundaries -- the only boundary is the fact
22 that it's a county line that you're crossing, but it's all the
23 same, you know. At least to myself, it's -- you know, it's
24 community.

25 Q. So how would you characterize the Black communities in

1 this area?

2 A. I would say probably middle class, upper middle class,
3 professional, college educated. A lot of families, single
4 families. And like most families, they want -- you know,
5 people want similar things. We want -- we want nice homes.
6 We want our children to be safe. We want our children to be
7 educated in some of the best -- in the best schools. You
8 know, we want to attend -- you know, go to gyms, go to the
9 local Starbucks, like anyone else.

10 And I think, you know, from that, from what I can tell,
11 most -- I would say mostly middle class, upper middle class.
12 Not to say that everyone is college educated; I'm not saying
13 that. You have folks that are -- you know, they have trade
14 and -- but they're business owners. And so in that sense, you
15 know, I would say upwardly mobile.

16 Q. And it's fair to say that the Black communities in this
17 area care about the same social issues; is that right?

18 A. Generally speaking.

19 Q. And earlier on you mentioned previously living in South
20 Clayton. Do the communities in South Clayton and North
21 Fayette share any connections?

22 A. Yeah. I would say South Clayton, Lake Spivey, Lake
23 Spivey, Jonesboro area, would be very similar to, say, like
24 North Fayette. They were very similar in appearance, very
25 similar in types of homes. And just -- yeah. From what I

1 would see, friends -- I have a couple of friends who live in
2 Lake Spivey as well. So I go visit them. It's almost like,
3 you know, North Fayette, that area, very similar to me.

4 Q. And do communities in South Clayton and Spalding County
5 share any interests in common?

6 A. I would say the areas in Spalding compared to that, at
7 least the ones I visited -- I wouldn't say on par
8 socioeconomically, but just the areas that I've visited in
9 Spalding. But I would say those areas are probably a little
10 more affluent than what I visited in Spalding.

11 MS. MILLER: And, Your Honor, I've reached the end of
12 the Gingles 1 inquiry. I'll be moving on to totality of the
13 circumstances.

14 THE COURT: Let's take a break right here before we
15 start the next part. We'll start back at 11:05.

16 (Recess from 10:48 a.m. to 11:10 a.m.)

17 THE COURT: You can resume.

18 MS. MILLER: And, Your Honor, I apologize. I forgot
19 one last Gingles 1 question, and then we'll move forward.

20 BY MS. MILLER:

21 Q. So, Mr. Lofton, you mentioned spending time in Peachtree
22 City. In terms of character, from your perspective are
23 Peachtree City and Griffin more similar or more different?

24 A. Probably more different. Peachtree City is -- is
25 extremely affluent.

Doc. 330

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY, INC., ET AL.,) DAY 6 - A.M. SESSION
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,)
DEFENDANT.)
<hr/>	
COAKLEY PENDERGRASS, ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-5339-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)
<hr/>	
ANNIE LOIS GRANT, ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

TRANSCRIPT OF BENCH TRIAL
BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 2023

VIOLA S. ZBOROWSKI, CRR, CRC, CMR, FAPR
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
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1 you about what constitutes a community of interest?

2 A. I don't know why anyone would disagree with me.

3 Q. That's often how I feel as well.

4 So just continuing down the guidelines. And, again, this
5 came up with Mr. Tyson this morning, but the principle of
6 avoiding the unnecessary pairing of incumbents.

7 So based on your recollection -- it's on the screen --
8 incumbency is only explicitly mentioned in the guidelines at
9 the sort of eighth point; right? Avoiding unnecessary pairing
10 of incumbents?

11 A. I don't have them in front of me to know where they're
12 mentioned, but --

13 Q. Yeah.

14 A. -- I have no reason to think that you're wrong, because I
15 think they're mentioned where you say.

16 Q. Would it help if I just gave you a hard copy to refresh
17 your recollection?

18 A. That would be great.

19 MR. RUIZ TORO: May I approach the witness?

20 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

21 BY MR. RUIZ TORO:

22 Q. So have you been able to --

23 A. Yes. You said number 8, that's correct.

24 Q. Yeah. So incumbency is only explicitly mentioned in
25 number 8?

1 A. It is mentioned in number 8, yes.

2 Q. And number 8 mentions incumbency only in terms of
3 avoiding the unnecessary pairing of incumbents?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. And there's no guideline in either the Senate or the
6 House guidelines that explicitly mentions ensuring political
7 protection for incumbents; right?

8 A. Can you say that one more time?

9 Q. Sure. There's no other sort of point here in the general
10 principles that explicitly mentions ensuring political
11 protection for incumbents; right?

12 A. Correct.

13 Q. So -- and, again, I know you already testified to this
14 this morning. There are obviously a lot of factors here.
15 It's safe to say that you had to balance all these different
16 factors when working on the enacted maps; right?

17 A. These factors, as well as other things, too, that are a
18 part of the process.

19 Q. Sure. And based on your experience and your current
20 role, you would agree that you could have drawn a different
21 map by balancing these factors differently?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Great.

24 Just before I continue, you mentioned that you were
25 familiar with Clayton County earlier?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And you said, I believe, that Clayton County is fairly
3 densely populated?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. And I take it based on your sort of personal connection
6 to South Metro Atlanta area, you've spent time in South
7 Clayton, around Jonesboro?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. You would agree, wouldn't you, that South Clayton is
10 comparatively less dense than North Clayton?

11 A. So South Clayton is the panhandle area of Clayton County,
12 which is not a very large geographic area.

13 I'm talking fast. Slow down.

14 Q. We're both doing it. Don't worry.

15 A. In that panhandle area, of course, it's a very narrow
16 piece of land anyway, as it tapers down in the shape of the
17 county. But they are -- I'm aware that they are building and
18 growing quite a bit in that area right now. So it may not be
19 as densely populated as the northern part of the county, but
20 it definitely is developing and building up and growing.

21 Q. Makes sense. Thank you.

22 So earlier this morning you talked about the process of
23 drawing blind maps. And you drew those maps after you
24 received the census data, I believe you testified?

25 A. Yes.

Doc. 331

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY,) DAY 7 - A.M. SESSION
INC., ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,)
DEFENDANT.)

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS,)
ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-5339-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

ANNIE LOIS GRANT, ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

TRANSCRIPT OF BENCH TRIAL
BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2023

VIOLA S. ZBOROWSKI, CRR, CRC, CMR, FAPR
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER FOR THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
404-215-1479
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1 not indicate that. It doesn't show the boundary of Fayette
2 clearly enough for me to determine that. I think, while there
3 are some municipalities listed here, it seems like the
4 coloration in that area blends in with the light pink
5 district. And it does go to Spalding County, yes.

6 Q. Okay. And then it runs all the way down to more rural
7 and predominantly white Pike and Lamar Counties.

8 A. So I know from my experience that I would characterize
9 Pike and Lamar as predominantly white, but this map doesn't
10 indicate that, but my knowledge and experience would confirm
11 that. So, yes, it does that.

12 Q. And in your report you acknowledge the district stretches
13 for 50 miles from the border of Fulton County out to the outer
14 boundary of the Atlanta MSA and the border of Pike and Lamar,
15 Upson County?

16 A. I didn't say anything about MSA in my report in any
17 place. So you're saying that the southern boundary of
18 Spalding is what you want me to look at?

19 Q. I'd like you to confirm what you say in your report, the
20 district stretches for 50 miles from the top to the bottom.

21 A. Okay. And this is -- let me see which district it is.

22 Q. District 16, on page 11 of your report.

23 A. So -- okay. So, here, looking -- yes, I point out it --
24 yes, it is comprised, that's right, number 24, paragraph 24,
25 page 11 of my report, I report about Senate District 16. And

1 I report the compactness score is comprised at the bottom of
2 the page, it is comprised of three whole counties, as well as
3 part of one county. And it measures 50 miles from north to
4 south. From -- as you indicate, basically it would be the --
5 I believe I would do from the Fulton border to the southern
6 border of Pike County, yes.

7 Q. We were talking about distance as another way to measure
8 compactness. Looking at Senate District 28, going back to
9 Alpha's cross 30 at 37 so we can see both districts, you say
10 in your report District 28 -- illustrative District 28 in
11 Cooper's plan is 24 miles from north to south.

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. So turning back to the map on page 10 of your report,
14 which is the enacted plan, Defendants' 2 at 10, most of the
15 Black population in Fayette County in the enacted plan has
16 been placed in enacted District 34?

17 A. Was that a question? I agree that that appears to be the
18 case, yes.

19 Q. Black voting age percentage of District 34 is just under
20 70 percent? It's on page 11 of your report.

21 A. Yeah, that is correct.

22 Q. And the Black voting age percentage in enacted
23 District 16, on the other side of that split of Fayetteville
24 and Fayette County, is around 23 percent?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Now, yesterday in your testimony you characterized
2 certain boundaries in Mr. Cooper's illustrative districts as
3 sorting population along racial lines.

4 Do you recall that testimony?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And would you agree that the population in Fayette County
7 is sorted along racial lines in the enacted plan?

8 A. In general, the higher concentrations of Black population
9 are included in District 34, which is a majority Black
10 district. And the lower concentrations in the rest of Fayette
11 County are in Senate District 16 in the enacted plan. So I
12 believe that, and I have a chart that has that information on
13 another page of the report, but, yes, it -- it would be
14 characterized that way, yes.

15 Q. Now, you describe -- and we can go back to Alpha's 30 at
16 37. This is, again, the PowerPoint deck, just to look at the
17 plans this way.

18 A. Okay. This is the same --

19 Q. Same slide we were just looking at.

20 A. Okay.

21 Q. You describe enacted District 16, that pink district on
22 the right, as an exurban district?

23 A. I'm sorry, did I? Yes.

24 Q. And you say -- now I'm looking at page 12 of your
25 report -- "The Cooper 1205 Senate plan strategically cuts

Doc. 333

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

**ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
INC., et al.,
Plaintiffs,**

v.

**BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official
capacity as Secretary of State of Georgia,
Defendant.**

**COAKLEY PENDERGRASS et al.,
Plaintiffs,**

v.

**BRAD RAFFENSPERGER et al.,
Defendants.**

**ANNIE LOIS GRANT et al.,
Plaintiffs,**

v.

**BRAD RAFFENSPERGER et al.,
Defendants.**

CIVIL ACTION FILE

No. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ

CIVIL ACTION FILE

No. 1:21-CV-05339-SCJ

CIVIL ACTION FILE

No. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ

**OPINION AND MEMORANDUM
OF DECISION**

During Georgia's last redistricting cycle in 2011, which was subject to preclearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, the Department of Justice ("DOJ") precleared Georgia's proposed State Senate, State House, and Congressional Plans. See Jud. Not.¹³

Following those determinations, in 2013, the Supreme Court held that the coverage formula was no longer constitutional because it had not been reformulated since 1975. Shelby Cnty., 570 U.S. at 538, 556–57. As a result, the State of Georgia is no longer a covered jurisdiction and is no longer required to send district plans or any proposed voting practices or procedural changes to the DOJ for preclearance. The 2020 redistricting cycle is the first in which Georgia was not required to seek preclearance before adopting its new congressional and legislative plans.

¹³ The precleared plans were utilized in the 2012 election and will hereinafter be referred to as the "2012 Plans."

D. Georgia's Changing Demographics

1. *Georgia's Total Population*

Between 2000 and 2010, Georgia's population increased by a little over 1.5 million people (from 8,186,453 to 9,687,653), which marked a population growth rate of 18.34%. PX 1, fig.3. The growth of the minority population accounted for approximately 14.85% of this growth rate, the Any-Part Black ("AP Black")¹⁴ population alone accounted for 8.07%, and the white population accounted for approximately 3.48% of Georgia's growth rate. Id. During this time, the minority population increased by 1,215,941 people and had a growth rate of 34.66%. PX 1, fig.3. The AP Black population increased by 660,673 people and had a growth rate of 27.60%. Id. Meanwhile, Georgia's white population grew by 285,259 people and had a growth rate of 5.56%. Id. Following the 2010 Census, as a result of population growth, Georgia was apportioned a 14th Congressional

¹⁴ "AP Black" is defined as the combined total of all persons who are single-race Black and persons who are two or more races and one of them is Black. Stip. ¶ 95. "[I]t is proper to look at *all* individuals who identify themselves as [B]lack" in their census responses, even if they "self-identify as both [B]lack and a member of another minority group," because the inquiry involved is "an examination of only one minority group's effective exercise of the electoral franchise." Georgia v. Ashcroft, 539 U.S. 461, 473 n.1 (2003).

District. Stip. ¶ 94. During this time, the growth of the minority population outpaced the white population by approximately 6 times and the Black population outpaced the white population by approximately 5 times.

In 2020, the United States Census Bureau conducted the 2020 Census. The Census results were provided to Georgia on August 21, 2021. Stip. ¶ 92. Between 2010 and 2020 Georgia's total population increased by over a million people to 10,711,908, which marked a population growth rate of 10.57%. Id. ¶ 93; PX 1, fig.3; Tr. 718:4-6. The growth of the minority population accounted for approximately 11.11% of this growth rate, the AP Black population alone accounted for 5.00%, and the white population accounted for approximately -0.53% of Georgia's growth rate. Id. Meaning, all of Georgia's population growth during the past decade is attributable to the growth of the minority population. PX 1 ¶ 14, fig.1, Tr. 718:7-15. During this time, the minority population increased by 1,076,019 people and had a growth rate of 25.18%. PX 1, fig.3. The AP Black population increased by 484,048 people and had a growth rate of 15.85%. Id. Meanwhile, Georgia's white population decreased by 51,764 people and had a negative growth rate of -0.9%. Id. Over the past two decades, Georgia's Black and

minority populations continued to have a double-digit rate of growth; whereas, in the last decade, the white population has begun to decline in Georgia.

In total numbers, Georgia's AP Black population increased by 484,048 people since 2010. Stip. ¶ 95; PX 1 ¶ 14, fig.3. Between 2010 and 2020 the AP Black population accounted for 47.26% of Georgia's total population growth. Stip. ¶¶ 96, 102; PX 1 ¶ 14 & fig.1. And the proportion of the AP Black population overall increased from 31.53% to 33.03% over the same period. Stip. ¶ 102; PX 1 ¶ 16. Meanwhile, Georgia's single-race white population decreased by 51,764 people and makes up 50.06% of Georgia's population, which is a razor thin majority of Georgia's population. Stip. ¶¶ 99, 102. Georgia's minority population now totals 49.94%. PX 1 ¶ 14 & fig.1.

2. Metro Atlanta

The Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area ("Atlanta MSA")¹⁵ had a population growth of 803,087 persons between 2010 and 2020, which accounts

¹⁵ The Atlanta MSA consists of the following 29 counties: Barrow, Bartow, Butts, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Haralson, Heard, Henry, Jasper, Lamar, Meriwether, Morgan, Newton,

for approximately 78.41% of Georgia's total population growth. Stip. ¶ 107; PX . 1 ¶ 14 & fig.1; id. ¶ 30 & fig.5. The AP Black population accounted for 409,927 of those persons, which amounts to 51.04% of the population growth in Atlanta and 40.02% of Georgia's population growth. Id. The AP Black population is 35.91% of the Atlanta MSA, which was an increase from 33.61% in 2010. Stip. ¶ 108. The AP Black population accounts for 34.86% of the Atlanta MSA's total voting age population. Stip. ¶ 110.

According to the 2020 Census, the Atlanta MSA has a total voting-age population of 4,654,322 persons, of whom 1,622,469 (34.86%) are AP Black. Stip. ¶ 110. The non-Hispanic white voting-age population is 4,342,333 (52.1%). PX 1 ¶ 31 & fig.6. And, the 11 ARC counties account for more than half (54.7%) of the statewide Black population. PX 1 ¶ 28.

Based on the 2020 Census, the combined Black population in Cobb, Fulton, Douglas, and Fayette Counties is 807,076 persons, more than necessary to

Paulding, Pickens, Pike, Rockdale, Spalding, and Walton. Stip. ¶ 106. The Atlanta Regional Commission ("ARC") is comprised of 11 core counties within the Atlanta MSA: Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, and Rockdale. Stip. ¶ 111.

constitute an entirely AP Black congressional district¹⁶ – or a majority in two congressional districts. PX 1 ¶ 42 & fig.8. The population is 100,000 people more than needed to constitute an entirely AP Black Senate district¹⁷ in this area, and nearly 5 entirely AP Black House Districts.¹⁸ More than half (53.27%) of the total population increase in these four counties since 2010 can be attributed to the increase in the Black population. PX 1 ¶ 43.

The southeastern metro-Atlanta area has experienced similar growth patterns. In 2000, 18.51% of the population in the five-county Fayette-Spalding-Henry-Rockdale-Newton area was Black. Stip. ¶ 114; APAX 1, 25 & fig.7. By 2010, the Black population in that area more than doubled to reach 36.70% of the overall population, then grew to 46.57% in 2020. Id. Between 2000 and 2020, the Black population in this five-county South Metro Atlanta area quadrupled, from 74,249 to 294,914. Stip. ¶ 115. This area is now plurality Black. APAX 1, 25 & fig.7. Fayette and Spalding Counties have seen Black population increases of 54.5%

¹⁶ The ideal population size of a congressional district is 765,136 people. Stip. ¶ 197.

¹⁷ The ideal population size for a Senate district is 191,284 people. Stip. ¶ 277

¹⁸ The ideal population size for a House district is 59,511 people. Stip. ¶ 278.

and 18.7%, respectively, since 2010. APAX 1, at 40 ¶ 97. Henry County's Black population has increased by 39.3% in the last decade, and Henry County is now plurality Black. Id. ¶ 102. As Mr. Cooper explained, in the 1990s, Henry County was not even "10 percent Black" but the county has "change[d] over time." Tr. 116:17-18.

Meanwhile, under the 2000 Census, the population in the 29-county Atlanta MSA was 60.42% non-Hispanic white, decreased to 50.78% in 2010, and decreased further to 43.71% in 2020. PX 1 ¶ 25 & fig.4. Between 2010 and 2020, the non-Hispanic white population in the Atlanta MSA decreased by 22,736 persons. Stip. ¶ 112; PX 1 ¶ 25 & fig.4; Tr. 721:19-23.

3. The Black Belt

The Black Belt refers to an area that runs across the southeastern United States. Stip. ¶ 118. The Black Belt, is in part, characterized by significant Black populations and a shared history of antebellum slavery and plantation agriculture. Id. Georgia's portion of the Black Belt runs across the middle of the State between Augusta and Southwest Georgia. Stip. ¶ 119. Unlike, the Atlanta MSA, it is not comprised of a specific set of whole counties.

a) Eastern Black Belt Region

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs (“GDCA”) has prepared regional commission maps, including of the Central Savannah River Area region. APAX 1, 13 ¶ 26; id. at 118-119, Ex. F. The Central Savannah River Area Counties include: Jenkins, Burke, Richmond, Jefferson, McDuffie, Wilkes, Taliaferro, Glascock, Warren, Washington, and Hancock. Ten of these 11 contiguous counties – excluding Glascock – are identified as part of Georgia’s Black Belt by the Georgia Budget and Policy Institute. APAX 1, 13-14 ¶ 27; DX 22, at 20-25; Stip. ¶¶ 120-123. Mr. Cooper defined this set of 11 counties as part of the “Eastern Black Belt.” APAX 1 ¶ 24. These same counties are consistent with Mr. Esselstyn’s understanding of the eastern portion of the Black Belt. GX 1 ¶ 19 & fig.1.

According to Mr. Cooper’s analysis, between 2000 and 2020, the total population in the Eastern Black Belt has remained relatively constant. APAX 1 ¶ 58 & fig.8. And, at least 40% of these eleven counties are AP Black and over the past two decades, their share of the population increased from 50.66% to 54.62%. Stip. ¶¶ 120, 122. Meanwhile, the white population decreased from 45.61% to

d) Dr. Maxwell Palmer

The Grant and Pendergrass Plaintiffs proffered and the Court qualified Dr. Palmer as an expert in redistricting and data analysis. Tr. 396:11–14, 397:8–9. Dr. Palmer earned his Bachelor of Arts in mathematics and government and legal studies from Bowdoin College. PX 2, 20. Dr. Palmer also earned his master’s and doctorate in political science from Harvard University. Id. Dr. Palmer currently serves as an associate professor at Boston University in the political science department, where he has been teaching since 2014. Id. Dr. Palmer has extensively published academic articles and books on a variety of topics, including gerrymandering and redistricting. Id. at 20–22.

Outside of this case, Dr. Palmer has offered consulting or expert testimony in the following cases: Bethune-Hill v. Virginia, 3:14-cv-00852-REP-AWA-BMK (E.D. Va. 2017); Thomas v. Bryant, 3:18-CV-411-CWR-FKB (S.D. Miss. 2018); Chestnut v. Merrill, 2:18-cv-00907-KOB (N.D. Ala. 2019); Dwight v. Raffensperger, 1:18-cv-2869-RWS (N.D. Ga. 2018); Bruni v. Hughs, 5:20-cv-35 (S.D. Tex. 2020); Caster v. Merrill, 2:21-cv-1536-AMM (N.D. Ala. 2021); Galmon v. Ardoin, 3:22-cv-214-SDD-SDJ (M.D. La. 2022). Id. at 27–28.

In the preliminary injunction hearing, in the cases *sub judice*, Dr. Palmer testified as an expert witness for the Grant and Pendergrass Plaintiffs. The Court “f[ound] that his methods and conclusions [we]re highly reliable, and ultimately that his work as an expert on the second and third Gingles preconditions [wa]s helpful to the Court.” Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, 587 F. Supp. 3d at 1304.

Having reviewed Dr. Palmer’s demeanor and his testimony, Dr. Palmer’s testimony was internally consistent, and he maintained a calm demeanor throughout. The Court deems Dr. Palmer to be highly credible and his testimony is extremely helpful to the Court. Thus, the Court assigns great weight to his testimony.

e) Dr. Lisa Handley

The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs proffered and the Court qualified Dr. Handley as an expert in racial polarization analysis, minority vote dilution, and redistricting. Tr. 856:16–19, 861:11–12. Dr. Handley earned her doctorate in political science from George Washington University. APAX 5, 47. Dr. Handley serves as the president and co-founder of Frontier International Electoral

Consulting LLC. Id. Dr. Handley has extensively published academic articles and books on a variety of topics, including gerrymandering and redistricting. Id.

Since 2000, Dr. Handley has served as a consultant and expert witness for the following jurisdictions: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, and Rhode Island. Id. She has also served as a redistricting consultant for the ACLU and provided expert testimony in an Ohio partisan gerrymander challenge, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights under Law in challenges to judicial elections in Texas and Alabama, the Department of Justice in Section 2 and Section 5 cases. Id.

Other than this case, Dr. Handley has been a testifying expert in the following cases: In re: 2011 Redistricting Cases, No.4FA-11-2209CI (Alaska Super. 2013); Texas v. U.S., 11-1303 (TBG-RMC-BAH) (D.D.C. 2011); Jeffers v. Beebe, 2:12CV00016 JLH (E.D. Ark. 2012); Perry v. Perez, SA-11-CV0360 (W.D. Tex. 2011); Lopez v. Abbott, 2:16-CV-303 (S.D. Tex. 2016); Alabama State Conf. of the NAACP v. Alabama, 2:16-CV-731-WKW (M.D. Ala. 2020); U.S. v. Eastpointe, 4:17-cv-10079 (E.D. Mich. 2017); New York v. U.S. Dep't of Commerce, 18-CV-

2921 (JMF), 18-CV-5025 (JMF) (S.D.N.Y. 2018); Ohio Phillip Randolph Inst. v. Householder, 1:18-cv-357 (S.D. Ohio 2018); League of Women Voters of Ohio, 2021-1449 (Ohio 2021); League of Women Voters of Ohio v. Ohio Redistricting Comm’n, 2021-1193 (Ohio 2021); Ark. State Conf. of the NAACP v. Ark. Bd. of Apportionment, 4:21-cv-1239-LPR (E.D. Ark. 2021). Id.

In the preliminary injunction hearing, in the cases *sub judice*, Dr. Handley testified as an expert witness for the Grant and Pendergrass Plaintiffs. The Court found that Dr. Handley’s testimony was truthful and reliable. Alpha Phi Alpha, 597 F. Supp. 3d at 1309.

At the trial, Dr. Handley’s methodology and conclusions about the existence of polarization were relatively unchallenged by Defendant.²⁷ Accordingly, the Court will rely on the findings in her report.

²⁷ In Alabama State Conference of the NAACP, the court stated that “the parameters for the elections [Dr. Handley] chose — only statewide elections with a black candidate running against a white candidate — exclude other relevant elections, thereby diminishing the credibility of her conclusions.” Ala. State Conf. of Nat’l Ass’n for Advancement of Colored People v. Alabama, 612 F. Supp. 3d 1232, 1274 (M.D. Ala. 2020); Tr. 857:4–859:16. The Court agrees that Dr. Handley’s dataset may limit the applicability and breadth of her conclusions, as Dr. Alford himself indicated. Tr. 2199.

f) Dr. John Alford

Defendants proffered and the Court qualified Dr. Alford as an expert on the second and third Gingles preconditions and Senate Factor Two. Tr. 2132:19–21, 2133:1. Dr. Alford earned his Bachelor of Science and Master of Public Administration from the University of Houston. DX 8, App. 1. He also achieved his masters and doctorate in political science from the University of Iowa. Id. Dr. Alford is a professor at Rice University of and has been teaching there since 1985. Id. Dr. Alford was an assistant professor at the University of Georgia between 1981 and 1985. Id. Dr. Alford has published academic articles and books on a variety of topics including voting. Id.

Dr. Alford has worked with local governments on districting plans and on VRA cases. Id. He has provided expert reports and testified as an expert witness in a variety of court cases. Id. Sister courts have found that Dr. Alford's methodology was unreliable. See Lopez v. Abbott, 339 F. Supp. 3d 589, 610 (S.D.

The scope of Dr. Handley's conclusions, however, is a question for the Court's analysis on the Gingles 2 and 3 preconditions and not a question of Dr. Handley's credibility as an expert witness. Accordingly, the Court relies on the findings in her report as they have been largely unchallenged by Defendants.

Legislative Plans. In a Section 2 case “the question [of] whether additional majority-minority districts can be drawn . . . involves a ‘quintessentially race-conscious calculus.” Allen, 599 U.S. at 31 (plurality opinion) (quoting DeGrandy, 512 U.S. at 1020). “The line that [has] long since [been] drawn is between consciousness and predominance.” Id. at 33 (plurality opinion). Race does not predominate when a mapmaker “adhere[s] . . . to traditional redistricting criteria,” testifies that “race was not the predominate factor motivating his design process,” and explains that he never sought to “maximize the number of majority-minority” districts. Davis, 139 F.3d at 1426.

Both Mr. Cooper and Mr. Esselstyn testified at the trial and preliminary injunction that they were aware of race when drawing their illustrative legislative plans, but that race did not outweigh any of the other traditional redistricting principles. See Tr. 108:4–11 (Mr. Cooper testifying that he is “aware of [race], but it didn’t control how these districts were drawn); Tr. 522:5–14 (“I’m constantly looking at the shape of the district, what it does for population equality, . . . political subdivisions, communities of interest, incumbents, all that. So while yes, at time [race] would have been used to inform a decision, it was one

of a number of factors.”); Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, 587 F. Supp. 3d at 1244 (crediting Mr. Cooper’s testimony that race did not predominate when he drew his illustrative maps); id. at 1245–46 (crediting Mr. Esselstyn’s testimony that race was but one factor he considered when drawing his illustrative maps). The Court again finds that Mr. Cooper and Esselstyn testified credibly that race did not predominate when they drew their illustrative legislative plans. Accordingly, the Court finds that race did not predominate in the creation of the Cooper Legislative Plan or the Esselstyn Legislative Plan.

The Court will now determine whether the Black community is sufficiently numerous and compact in each of the proposed legislative districts.

b) Metro Atlanta region

(1) Alpha Phi Alpha

(a) numerosity

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have met their burden in showing that the Black voting age population in metro Atlanta is large enough to create two additional majority-Black Senate districts and two majority-Black House districts in south-metro Atlanta. “[A] party asserting § 2 liability must

show by a preponderance of the evidence that the minority population in the potential election district is greater than 50 percent.” Bartlett, 556 U.S. at 20.

It is undisputed that Cooper SD-17 and SD-28 have an AP BVAP of 62.55% and 51.32%, respectively, both of which exceed the 50% threshold required by Gingles. APAX 1, Ex. O-1. It is also undisputed that Cooper HD-74, and HD-117 have an AP BVAP of 61.49% and 54.64%, respectively. APAX 1, Ex. AA-1.

Based on these numbers, the Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have met their burden with respect to the numerosity prong of the first Gingles precondition in all additional majority-Black districts that Mr. Cooper proposed in metro Atlanta (i.e., SD-17, SD-28, HD-74, and HD-117).

(b) Compactness

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have met their burden to show that the minority community is sufficiently compact to warrant the creation of two additional majority-Black State Senate (Cooper SD-17 and SD-28) and one majority-Black House district (Cooper HD-74) in south-metro Atlanta.

The standards governing the compactness inquiry for these additional districts is the same as the compactness inquiry in the Pendergrass case. See

Section II(C)(1)(b) *supra*. The Court must consider if the illustrative proposed districts adhered to traditional redistricting principles, namely: population equality, contiguity, empirical compactness scores, the eyeball test for irregularities and contiguity, respecting political subdivisions, and uniting communities of interest. See id.

i) Cooper SD-17

The Court finds that Cooper SD-17 is reasonably compact. The Court notes that Cooper SD-17 is in the same area as Enacted SD-17. APAX 1 ¶ 104 (“a majority-Black Senate District 17 can be drawn in the vicinity of 2021 Senate District 17”).

((a)) empirical measures

((1)) *population equality*

The Court finds that Cooper SD-17 is not malapportioned. See Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 577 (1964) (requiring “an honest and good faith effort to construct districts . . . of nearly equal population as practicable.”); Brown v. Thomson, 462 U.S. 835, 842 (1983) (finding “minor deviations” do not violate the Fourteenth Amendment). The General Assembly’s “General Principles for Drafting Plans” specifies that “[e]ach legislative district . . . should be drawn to

achieve a total population that is substantially equal as practicable.” Stip. ¶ 135; JX 2, 2.

The ideal population size of a State Senate district is 191,284. Stip. ¶ 277. The General Assembly did not enumerate a specific deviation range that is acceptable for the State Senate districts. However, relying on the Enacted Senate Plan as a rough guide, an acceptable population deviation range is between -1.03% and +0.98% is acceptable. APAX 1, Ex. M-1. Cooper SD-17 has a population deviation of +0.002%, which is 35 people from perfect correlation. APAX 1, Ex. O-1. Cooper SD-17 achieves better population equality than Enacted SD-17, which has a population deviation of +0.67%. APAX 1, Ex. M-1. Thus, the Court finds that Cooper SD-17 achieves population equality that is consistent with the General Assembly’s Redistricting Guidelines and traditional redistricting principles.

((2)) contiguity

The Parties stipulated that Cooper SD-17 is a contiguous district. Stip. ¶ 300. Hence, the Court finds that Cooper SD-17 complies with the traditional redistricting principle of contiguity.

((3)) compactness scores

The Court finds that Cooper SD-17 is more compact than Enacted SD-17. In reaching this conclusion, the Court, as it did in the Pendergrass case, looks to the objective compactness scores of the Polsby-Popper and the Reock indicators.

Using the Reock measure, Cooper SD-17 is 0.37 compared with Enacted SD-17, which is 0.35. GX 1, Attach. H. As such, Cooper SD-17 is 0.02 points more compact under the Reock indicator. When using the Polsby-Popper measure, Cooper SD-17 is 0.17 as is the Enacted SD-17, i.e., the two districts have identical Polsby-Popper scores. Id. Hence, the Court finds that on the empirical compactness measures, Cooper SD-17 fares better than or is identical to Enacted SD-17. Accordingly, the Court finds that Cooper SD-17 is slightly more compact when compared to Enacted SD-17.

**((4)) political
subdivisions**

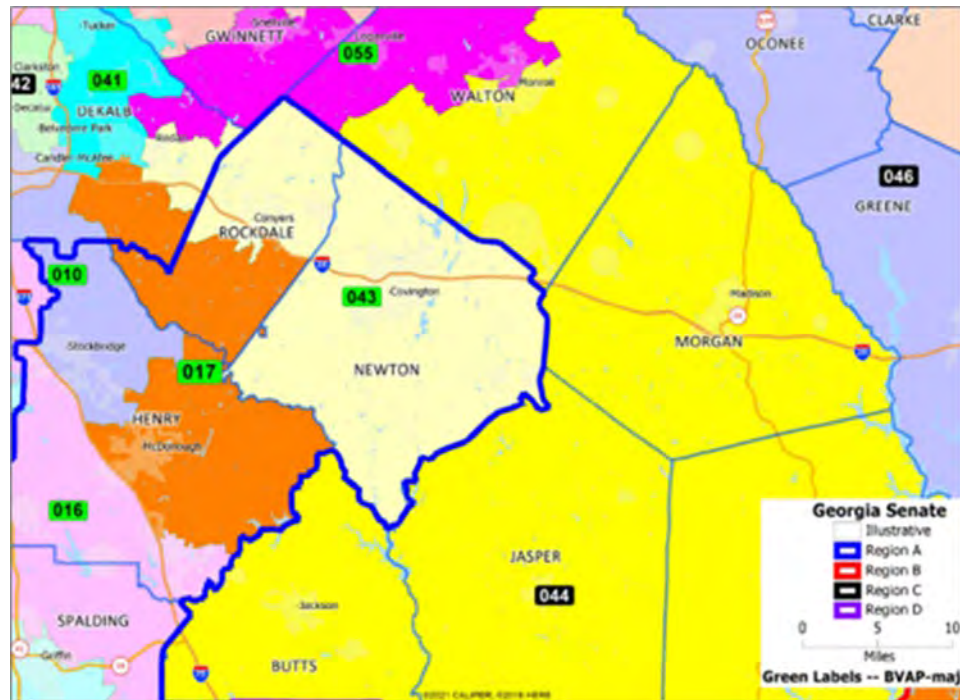
The Court also finds that Cooper SD-17 generally respected political subdivisions. That proposed district consists of portions of DeKalb, Henry, and Rockdale Counties. APAX 1 ¶ 105 & fig.17D. Enacted SD-17 also split three counties—Henry, Newton and Rockdale. APAX 1 ¶ 102 & fig.17C. Thus, the

Court finds that both Cooper SD-17 and Enacted SD-17 split the same number of counties. Although the county splits remain the same, the Court notes that Cooper SD-17 splits more VTDs (4) than Enacted SD-17 (none). APAX 1, Exs. T-1, T-3. There was no testimony that Cooper SD-17 split municipalities, even though there was testimony regarding the municipalities that were included in the district, such as McDonough in Henry County and Stonecrest in DeKalb County. Tr. 117:5–11.

Although Cooper SD-17 splits more VTDs, the Court finds that generally, SD-17 respects political subdivisions because he split the same number of counties and seemingly kept municipalities intact.

((b)) eyeball test

The Court finds that Cooper SD-17 is visually compact under the eyeball test:



APAX 1 ¶ 105 & fig.17D.

Moreover, using the mapping tool provided by Mr. Esselstyn, the Court finds that the district at its most distant points is less than 30 miles in length. Id. Cooper SD-17 has no appendages or tentacles. Id. And there is no contrary evidence or testimony in the Record. In fact, Mr. Morgan testified that Cooper SD-17 is “geographically more compact in the sense that it doesn’t go quite the distance as the enacted District 17 . . . [g]eographically, generally, yes, it appears more compact.” Tr. 2027:11-24. Accordingly, the Court finds that Cooper SD-17 is visually compact.

((c)) communities of interest

The Court finds that Cooper SD-17 respects communities of interest. Cooper SD-17 includes neighboring parts of south DeKalb, Henry, and Rockdale Counties, connecting the nearby communities of Stonecrest, Conyers, and McDonough. APAX 1, 45-6 ¶¶ 104-5 & fig.17D. Both Cooper SD-17 and Enacted SD-17 overlap in and around McDonough in Henry County. Id. at 44, 46.

Mr. Cooper testified that he is familiar with this area of Georgia because he has drawn districting maps for Henry County before, dating back to 1991 and most recently in the 2018 Dwight v. Kemp case. Tr. 116:12-24. He also testified that the communities in Cooper SD-17 are primarily suburban or exurban. Tr. 116:6-8. And, the distance between the portions of the district in south DeKalb and south Henry Counties are probably a 10-minute drive from one another. Tr. 231:14-20. Furthermore, he testified that in configuring the district in this manner, he was able to keep Newton County, whole (rather than split it, as the Enacted Senate Plan does) and include it in Cooper SD-43, which is compact and majority-Black. APAX 1, 48 & fig.17F.

Moreover, Mr. Cooper examined ACS data showing that the counties included in Cooper SD-17 share certain socioeconomic characteristics, such as similar educational attainment rates among Black residents in Henry, Rockdale, and DeKalb Counties. APAX 1 ¶¶ 127-128 & Ex. CD at 21-22.

The testimony of Mr. Lofton, who lives in McDonough, bolsters Mr. Cooper's testimony. Mr. Lofton testified regarding the interconnectedness of the different counties in south-metro Atlanta, including competing against one another in sports. Tr. 1306:23-25 ("I visited Rockdale even from high school. We used to compete against Rockdale County Heritage High School when I was in high school. We were [in] the same region."). Mr. Lofton testified about the similarities and connections between DeKalb, Stonecrest, Conyers and McDonough. Tr. 1308:16-22 (discussing the "major thoroughfares" connecting DeKalb, Rockdale, and Henry Counties that people drive up and down "all day."); Id. at 1308:23-1309:8 (discussing travelling between McDonough, Stonecrest, Conyers, and Covington for shopping and dining "because they're not terribly far out of the way."). He also testified that Henry, Rockdale, and

DeKalb Counties are getting more diverse and “on par” with one another. Id. at 1298:16-20, 1306:16-1307:8, 1308:4-7.

In sum, the Court finds that Cooper SD-17 is a small district contained wholly within metro Atlanta, unlike the districts in LULAC and Miller. There was extensive testimony from Mr. Cooper and a resident of McDonough about the interrelatedness of the communities in the district. Furthermore, Mr. Cooper’s report details the shared socio-economic characteristics of the voters living in the district. In all the Court finds that this testimony shows that the district preserves existing communities of interest.

((d)) conclusions of law

The Court determines that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have carried their burden in establishing that the Black community is sufficiently numerous and compact in Cooper SD-17 to constitute an- additional majority-Black district. The Court finds that Cooper SD-17 complies with the traditional redistricting principles of population equality, contiguity, compactness, respect for political subdivisions, and preservation of communities of interest. Additionally, when visually inspecting the district, it is relatively small in size and does not contain

any appendages or tentacles. Accordingly, the Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have carried their burden in meeting the first Gingles precondition in the area contained in Cooper SD-17.

ii) Cooper SD-28

The Court finds also that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have shown that it is possible to draw an electoral district consistent with traditional redistricting principles in the area encompassed by Cooper SD-28. As an initial note, Mr. Cooper explained that Cooper SD-28 is in the same general area as, and correlates with, Enacted SD-16. APAX 1 ¶ 99 (“a majority-Black District 28 [] can be drawn in the vicinity of 2021 Senate District 16”).

((a)) empirical measures

((1)) *population equality*

The Court finds that Cooper SD-28 achieves relative population equality. As stated above, the General Assembly did not enumerate a specific acceptable deviation range for the State Senate Districts. However, relying on the Enacted Plan as a guide, a population deviation range between -1.03% and +0.98% is acceptable. APAX 1, Ex. M-1. In comparison, Cooper SD-28 has a population deviation of -0.73%, which is within range of the population deviations in the

Enacted Senate Plan. APAX 1, Ex. O-1. The Court finds that Cooper SD-28 is consistent with the General Assembly's Redistricting Guidelines, and traditional redistricting principles.

((2)) *contiguity*

The Parties stipulated that Cooper SD-28 is a contiguous district. Stip. ¶ 300. Hence, the Court finds that Cooper SD-28 complies with the traditional redistricting principle of contiguity.

((3)) *compactness scores*

The Court finds Cooper SD-28's compactness scores are within the range of compactness scores found in the Enacted Senate Plan. APAX 1, Exs. S-1, S-3. Cooper SD-28 and Enacted SD-16 have identical Reock scores of 0.37. Enacted SD-16 is more compact on the Polsby-Popper measure with a score of 0.31, while Cooper SD-28 has a Polsby-Popper score of 0.18. APAX 1, Exs. S-1, S-3.

Although Enacted SD-16 is more compact on the Polsby-Popper measure, Cooper SD-28 is within the range of compactness scores found in the Enacted Senate Plan. Specifically, the Enacted Senate Plan has a minimum Polsby-Popper score of 0.13. APAX 1, Ex. S-3. Cooper SD-28's Polsby-Popper score (0.18) exceeds the minimum threshold Polsby-Popper score found in the Enacted Senate Plan.

Id. Accordingly, the Court finds that Cooper SD-28 falls within the range of compactness scores found in the Enacted Senate Plan and therefore constitutes a compact district for purposes of the first Gingles precondition.

((4)) *political
subdivisions*

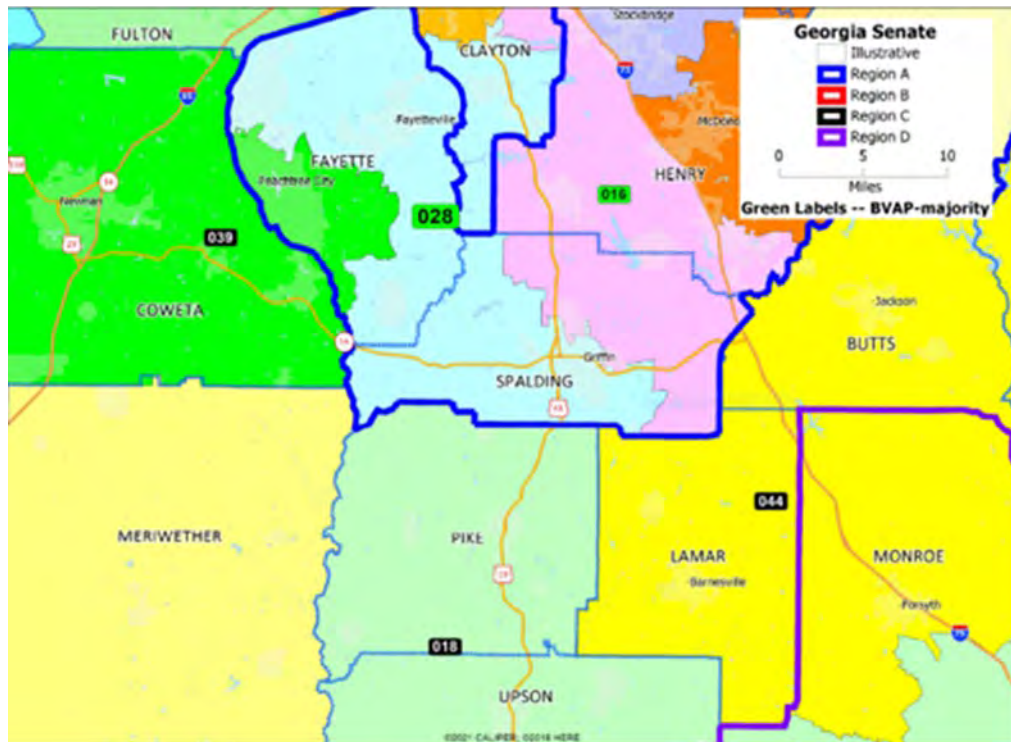
The Court finds that Cooper SD-28 generally respects political subdivisions. The Court notes that Cooper SD-28 does have more political subdivision splits than Enacted SD-16. Cooper SD-28 contains portions of Fayette, Spalding, and Clayton Counties, resulting in three county splits. APAX 1 ¶ 99. Enacted SD-16 splits only Fayette County, and keeps Spalding, Pike, and Lamar Counties whole. Additionally, Cooper SD-28 splits two VTDs, whereas Enacted SD-16 splits none. APAX 1, Exs. T-1, T-3. Mr. Cooper testified, “[y]ou can see that I separated or made the boundary for District 28, which is the new majority Black district, following the municipal lines of Griffin, which can be kind of odd shaped in places.” Tr. 114:4-7; APAX 11, at 41 ¶ 99 & fig.17B; see also Id. Ex. T-1 (listing a single split VTD in Fayette County and one in Spalding County).

Although those increased splits do exist, Mr. Cooper testified that he was able to keep municipalities whole. Specifically, when drawing these districts, he

was able to keep the city of Griffin wholly within Cooper SD-28 and Peachtree City was kept wholly within Cooper SD-39. APAX 1 ¶ 99 & fig.17A; Tr. 114:1-7, 238:4-7. Mr. Cooper explained that some of his mapping decisions, were made to comply with population equality. See Tr. 238:23-239:3 (“once you pick up Griffin and some of the area between Spalding and Fayetteville, there’s a lot of population as you approach Fayetteville. So, from one person one voter standpoint you could not include Peachtree City in District 28.”). The Court credits Mr. Cooper’s testimony regarding decisions for drawing boundary lines. Therefore, the Court finds that Cooper SD-28 respects political subdivisions.

((b)) eyeball test

The Court finds that Cooper SD-28 is visually compact under the eyeball test:



APAX 1 ¶ 99 & fig.17A.

Using the mapping tool, the Court finds that at its most distant points, Cooper SD-28 is approximate 30 miles long. *Id.* Mr. Morgan testified that north to south the district is 24 miles long. Tr. 1982:7–12. Cooper SD-28 does not contain any tentacles or appendages. Mr. Cooper also testified that when looking at the district, one can see that “[t]he towns and cities are – suburbs are all very close together.” Tr. 113:18–21. The Court agrees with Mr. Cooper’s assessment, the district itself visually encompasses a small geographic area. Defendant submits

no evidence or testimony in the Record suggesting that Cooper SD-28 is not visually compact. See generally DX 1; Tr. 1896:13-23. Accordingly, the Court concludes that Cooper SD-28 is visually compact.

((c)) communities of interest

Mr. Cooper testified that the areas of Fayette and Spalding County that he included in Cooper SD-28 are growing, becoming more diverse and suburban, and thus more similar to Clayton County. Tr. 113:6-114:18; see also Tr. 242:15-24. He noted that these parts of Spalding and Fayette Counties are experiencing population growth and change as well as suburbanization, which warranted grouping them with Clayton County. Tr. 113:6-114:18. Moreover, he explained that the areas he connected are similarly suburban and exurban in nature, in comparison to the more rural and predominantly white Pike and Lamar Counties, which were not included in Cooper SD-28. Tr. 113:24-25 (“Yes. This area is predominantly a suburban/exurban. So the area matches up socioeconomically, I believe.”).

Mr. Cooper also explained why it made sense to not include western Fayette County in Illustrative District 28, highlighting the differences between Peachtree City and Griffin. Tr. 114:19-115:5

THE COURT: What are the commonalities of the people in Griffin and Peachtree City?

THE WITNESS: Well, the -- Griffin and Peachtree City are quite different, frankly.

THE COURT: They are.

THE WITNESS: Peachtree City is predominantly white. Just kind of sprung up there I think in the 1980s. They drive around in golf carts. I mean, that's --.

THE COURT: Yeah.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. And so it doesn't really fit with Griffin exactly, which is one of the reasons why I didn't include it in District 28. It is the western part of Fayette County.

Tr. 1311:21-1312:13.

Additionally, Mr. Cooper examined ACS data showing that the counties included in Cooper SD-28—namely, Fayette, Spalding, and Clayton—share socioeconomic commonalities. Specifically, Fayette, Spalding, and Clayton Counties share certain socioeconomic characteristics, as all have a relatively high proportion of Black residents in the labor force. APAX 1, at 56 ¶ 125, Ex. CD, at 53-55.

The testimony of Mr. Lofton, a lifelong metro Atlantan, and a long-time resident of Henry County with connections in Fayette, Clayton, and DeKalb Counties, was consistent with Mr. Cooper's. Mr. Lofton attested to the interconnectedness of the communities included in Cooper SD-28. For example, as Mr. Lofton explained, if you visit shopping centers in Griffin you will see Fayette and Clayton car tags. Tr. 1302:9-11. Mr. Lofton also testified that areas covered by Cooper SD-28 share common places of worship and that Black communities in the area share certain socioeconomic characteristics, like similar educational attainment. Id. at 1309:25-1310:9. Gina Wright, who testified that she was familiar with the area, agreed that the area of South Clayton County that is included in Cooper SD-28 is suburban. Id. at 1685:2-20.

Thus, the Court finds that Cooper SD-28 is a small district contained wholly within metro Atlanta and has no resemblance to the districts in LULAC and Miller. Mr. Cooper testified extensively about the communities that are contained within the district, the shared socio-economic factors, and the characteristics that unite them. Additionally, Mr. Lofton, with his lifelong experience as a resident in the area, explained how the communities interact with

one another. The Court finds that the size of the district coupled with the witness testimony shows Cooper SD-28 preserves communities of interest.

((d)) conclusions of law

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have carried their burden in establishing that the Black community is sufficiently numerous and compact in Cooper SD-28 to constitute an additional majority-Black district. The Court finds that Cooper SD-28 complies with the traditional redistricting principles of population equality, contiguity, compactness, respect for political subdivisions, and preservation communities of interest. Additionally, when visually inspecting the district, it is relatively small in size and does not contain any appendages or tentacles. Accordingly, the Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have carried their burden on the first Gingles precondition in the area encompassed by Cooper SD-28

iii) Cooper HD-74

The Court finds that Cooper HD-74 is reasonably compact. The Court notes that Cooper SD-17 is in the area of Enacted HD-74. APAX 1 ¶ 162.

((a)) empirical measures

((1)) *population equality*

The Court finds that Cooper HD-74 is not malapportioned. See Reynolds, 377 U.S. at 577 (requiring “an honest and good faith effort to construct districts . . . of nearly equal population as practicable.”); Brown, 462 U.S. at 842 (finding “minor deviations” are not violative of the Fourteenth Amendment). The General Assembly’s “General Principles for Drafting Plans” specifies that “[e]ach legislative district . . . should be drawn to achieve a total population that is substantially equal as practicable.” Stip. ¶ 135; JX 2, 2.

The ideal population size of a State House District is 59,511. Stip. ¶ 278. The General Assembly did not enumerate the deviation range for State House Districts. However, relying on the Enacted House Plan as a rough guide, a population deviation range between -1.40% and +1.34% is acceptable. APAX 1, Z-1. Cooper HD-74 has a population deviation of +0.78%. APAX 1, Ex. AA-1. Cooper HD-74 achieves better population equality than Enacted HD-74, which has a population deviation of -0.93%. APAX 1, Ex. M-1. Thus, the Court finds that Cooper HD-74 achieves population equality that is consistent with the General Assembly’s Redistricting Guidelines and traditional redistricting principles.

((2)) contiguity

The Parties stipulated that Cooper HD-74 is a contiguous district. Stip. ¶ 300. Hence, the Court finds that Cooper HD-74 complies with the traditional redistricting principle of contiguity.

((3)) compactness scores

The Court finds that Cooper HD-74 is more compact than Enacted HD-74. In reaching this conclusion, the Court, as it did in the Pendergrass case, looks at the objective compactness scores of the Polsby-Popper and Reock measures.

Using the Reock indicator, Cooper HD-74 measures 0.63 as compared to Enacted HD-74 which measures 0.50. APAX 1, Exs. AG-1, AG-2. This means that on the Reock measure, Cooper HD-74 is 0.13 points more compact than Enacted HD-74. Id. Using the Polsby-Popper measure, Cooper HD-74 has an 0.11 compactness advantage: Cooper HD-74 is 0.36 and Enacted HD-74 is 0.25. Id. Hence, the Court finds that on the empirical compactness scores, Cooper HD-74 fares better than Enacted HD-74.

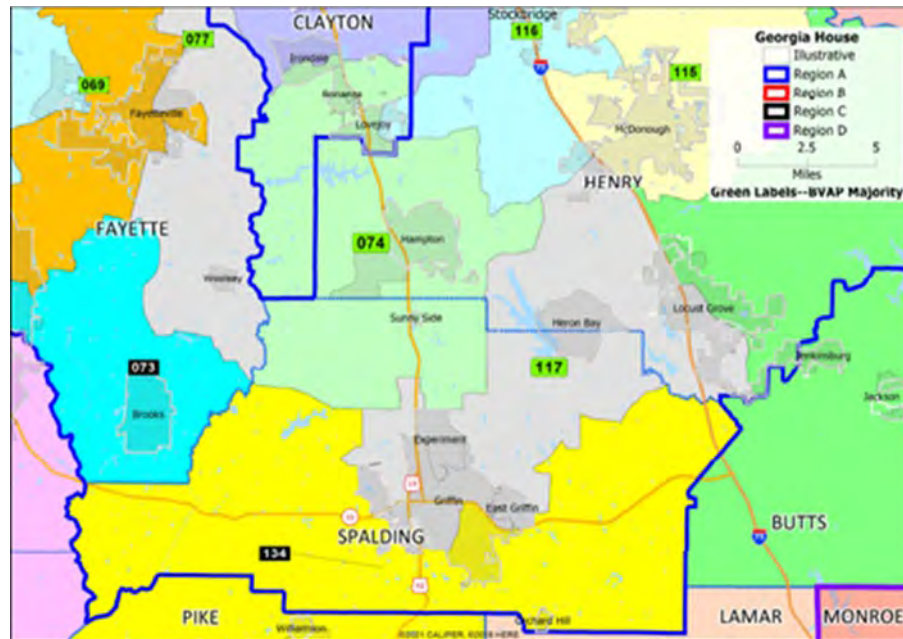
Accordingly, the Court finds that Cooper HD-74 is more compact when compared to Enacted HD-74.

**((4)) *political
subdivisions***

The Court also finds that Cooper HD-74 exhibits respect for political subdivisions more so than Enacted HD-74. Cooper HD-74 consists of portions of Clayton, Henry and Spalding Counties. APAX 1 ¶ 164 & fig.29. Enacted HD-74 also split three counties – Fayette, Harris, and Spalding. APAX 1 ¶ 162 & fig.28. Yet Cooper HD-74 split fewer VTDs than Enacted HD-74. Enacted HD-74 split five VTDs while Cooper HD-74 split only two. APAX 1, Exs. AH-1, AH-3. There is no testimony or opinion that Cooper HD-74 split municipalities. In fact, Mr. Morgan, Defendant’s mapping expert, agreed that it includes the “panhandle of Clayton, which is not included in the enacted District 74.” Tr. 2049: 10–12. Thus, the Court finds that Mr. Cooper respected political subdivisions when drawing Cooper HD-74.

((b)) eyeball test

The Court finds that Cooper SD-17 is visually compact under the eyeball test:



APAX 1 ¶ 164 & fig.29.

Using the mapping tool provided by Mr. Esselstyn, the Court finds that the district at its most distant points is less than 15 miles in length. *Id.* Cooper HD-74 has no appendages or tentacles. *Id.* Mr. Cooper testified that the district “couldn’t be more compact.” Tr. 122:18. And, Mr. Morgan testified that Cooper HD-74 is “a smaller geographic area and it contains the panhandle of Clayton, which is not included in the enacted District 74.” Tr. 2027:11–24. The Court agrees with both mapping experts, Cooper HD-74 is a very compact district, visually. Accordingly, the Court finds that Cooper HD-74 passes the eyeball test.

((c)) communities of interest

The Court finds that Cooper HD-74 respects communities of interest. Cooper HD-74 unites nearby, adjacent communities on either side of the line between south Clayton and Henry Counties. APAX 1 ¶ 198. As Mr. Cooper testified, “the distance[] there to get from one part of the district to the other are . . . maybe a 20-minute drive at most, unless you’re going during rush hour traffic or something.” Tr. 272:24-273:2.

Mr. Cooper testified that the communities included in the district are “largely suburban” in nature. Tr. 273:17-22. Consistent with that, Mr. Cooper’s examination of the ACS data shows that the counties included in Cooper HD-74 share a similar proportion of population in the labor force (71.0%, 58.2%, and 69.5% respectively). APAX 1 ¶ 198. Mr. Lofton’s testimony was consistent, testifying that Black communities in south-metro Atlanta are “middle class, upper middle class, professional, college educated. A lot of families, single families.” Tr. 1309:25-1310:4.

The Court finds that Cooper HD-74 complies with the traditional redistricting principle of preserving communities of interest. Defendant’s expert

admitted that Mr. Cooper's district is geographically compact. This district in no way resembles the districts in Miller and LULAC that stretched across large swaths of their respective States. There is un rebutted testimony that the voters in this area have similar socio-economic characteristics. Accordingly, the Court finds that Cooper HD-74 complies with the traditional redistricting principle of preserving communities of interest.

((d)) conclusions of law

The Court determines that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have carried their burden in establishing that the Black community is sufficiently numerous and compact in Cooper HD-74 to constitute an additional majority-Black district. The Court finds that Cooper HD-74 complies with the traditional redistricting principles of population equality, contiguity, compactness scores, respect for political subdivisions, and preservation of communities of interest. Additionally, when visually inspecting the district, it is relatively small in size and does not contain any appendages or tentacles. Accordingly, the Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have carried their burden in meeting the first Gingles precondition as to the area contained in Cooper HD-74.

iv) Cooper HD-117

The Court next finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have not shown that it is possible to draw an electoral district consistent with traditional redistricting principles in the area encompassed by Cooper HD-117. As an initial note, Mr. Cooper explained that Cooper HD-117 is in the same general area, and correlates with, Enacted HD-117. APAX 1 ¶ 165 (“another majority-Black House District can be drawn around where District 117 in the 2021 House Plan is drawn”).

((a)) empirical measures

((1)) *population equality*

The Court finds that Cooper HD-117 is not malapportioned. As stated above, the General Assembly did not enumerate the deviation range for the State Senate Districts. However, using the Enacted House Plan as a guide a population deviation range of $\pm 1.40\%$ is acceptable. Stip. ¶ 302. In comparison, Cooper SD-28 has a population deviation of -1.38% , which is within the deviation found in the Enacted House Plan. APAX 1, Ex. AA-1. The Court does note that Enacted HD-117 has a lower population deviation-- $+1.04\%$. The population deviation of Cooper HD-117 is higher than its enacted corollary, and it is barely within the

range of population deviations approved by the Georgia General Assembly when it passed the Enacted House Plan. Although the Court finds that Cooper HD-117 is not malapportioned, the Court also finds that it respects the traditional redistricting principle of population equality less than Enacted HD-117.

((2)) *contiguity*

The Parties stipulated that Cooper HD-117 is a contiguous district. Stip. ¶ 300. Hence, the Court finds that Cooper HD-117 complies with the traditional redistricting principle of contiguity.

((3)) *compactness scores*

The Court finds Cooper HD-117's compactness scores are either identical or very close to the compactness scores found in the Enacted House Plan. APAX 1, Exs. AG-1, AG-2. Cooper HD-117 and Enacted HD-117 have identical Reock scores of 0.41. Id. Enacted HD-117 is slightly more compact on the Polsby-Popper measure with a score of 0.28 while Cooper HD-117 has a Polsby-Popper score of 0.26. APAX 1, Exs. AG-2, AG-3. In sum, , the districts have identical Reock scores, but Enacted HD-117 is slightly more compact on the Polsby-Popper measure.

Despite a disadvantage of 0.02 points on the Polsby-Popper measure, Cooper HD-117 is well within the range of compactness scores of the Enacted

House Plan. Specifically, the Enacted Senate Plan has a minimum Polsby-Popper score is 0.10. APAX 1, Ex. AG-2. Cooper HD-117's Polsby-Popper score (0.26) far exceeds the lowest threshold Polsby-Popper score found in the Enacted House Plan. Id. Accordingly, the Court finds that Cooper HD-117 has identical or near identical compactness scores as Enacted HD-117, and Cooper HD-117 falls comfortably within the range of compactness scores in the Enacted House Plan. Therefore, Cooper HD-117 constitutes a compact district for purposes of the first Gingles precondition.

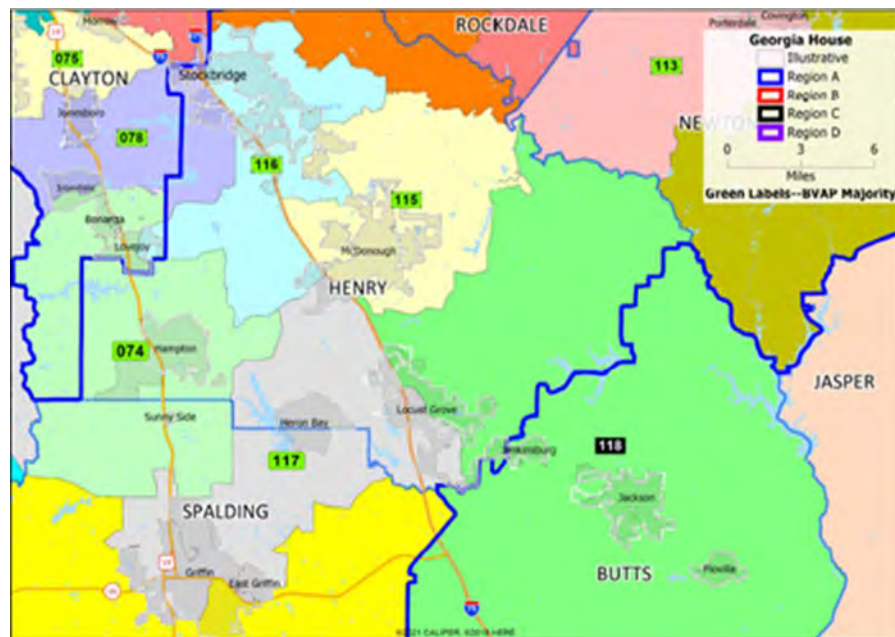
((4)) *political
subdivisions*

In considering respect for the preservation of political subdivisions, Cooper HD-117 fares worse than Enacted HD-117. For example, Cooper HD-117 has more political subdivision splits than Enacted HD-117. Both districts split Henry and Spalding Counties. APAX 1 ¶ 165 & fig.29A; ¶ 167 & fig.29C. But, Cooper HD-117 splits six VTDs, while Enacted HD-117 splits only one. APAX 1, Exs. AH-1, AH-3. Mr. Cooper testified, “[y]ou can see that I separated or made the boundary for District 28, which is the new majority Black district, following the municipal lines of Griffin, which can be kind of odd shaped in places.”

Tr. 114:4-7; APAX 11, at 41 ¶ 99 & fig.17B; see also id. at T-1 (listing a single split VTD in Fayette County and one in Spalding County). Mr. Cooper also testified that he did not keep the cities of Griffin or Locust Grove intact. Tr. 276:22-277:1. The Court finds that on balance, Cooper HD-117 reflects less respect for political subdivisions than Enacted HD-117.

((b)) eyeball test

The Court finds that Cooper HD-117 is visually compact under the eyeball test:



APAX 1 ¶ 198, Ex. AC-1.

Using the mapping tool, the Court finds that at its most points, Cooper HD-117 is less than 20 miles long. Id. Cooper HD-117 does not contain any tentacles or appendages. Defendant's own mapping expert agreed that Cooper HD-117 and Enacted HD-117 are both fairly compact. Tr. 2051:20-2052:1. ("Q. And illustrative 117 and enacted 117 are similarly compact? A. On compactness scores or just looking at it? Q. Both. A. I mean, it's hard to say whether it would be that way on compactness scores. But looking at it, they're both fairly compact, yes. They're not a great distance between anything."). Consistent with Defendant's mapping expert, the Court concludes that Cooper HD-117 is visually compact.

((c)) communities of interest

Cooper HD-117 unites communities that are geographically proximate to one another. Cooper HD-117 is in an area that includes adjacent portions of South Henry County around Locust Grove and a portion of Spalding County, including much of Griffin (Spalding County's seat and largest city) which is majority-Black. APAX 1 ¶ 198 & Ex. AC-2.

Mr. Cooper testified that “everyone” in Cooper HD-117 “lives close by.” Tr. 123:17. Again, Defendant’s mapping expert agreed, testifying that Griffin and Locust Grove are “close.” Tr. 1794:23. When specifically asked about the connection between Griffin and Locust Grove, Mr. Cooper testified that “they are in an exurban area of Metro Atlanta.” Tr. 277:25. Further Mr. Cooper noted that the area has a “somewhat younger population” (Tr. 123:24) and has a similar Black labor force participation rate. APAX 1 ¶ 198.

Mr. Lofton’s testimony was consistent with respect to the proximity and connections between the communities in Cooper HD-117. For example, he testified about the shared commercial centers used by residents of the area, such as Tanger Outlets, and about how Highways 138 and 155 are important transportation corridors that unite the district. Tr. 1308:20-1309:8.

Thus, the Court finds that Cooper HD-117 is a small district contained wholly with metro Atlanta and has no resemblance to the districts in LULAC and Miller. Mr. Cooper testified about the communities that are contained within the district, the shared socio-economic factors, and the characteristics that unite them. Additionally, Mr. Lofton, with his lifelong experience as a resident in the area,

explained how the communities interact with one another. The Court finds that the size of the district coupled with the witness testimony shows Cooper HD-117 preserves communities of interest.

((d)) conclusions of law

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have not carried their burden in establishing that the Black community is sufficiently compact in Cooper HD-117 to constitute an additional majority-Black district. Although Cooper HD-117 complies with the traditional redistricting principles of contiguity, compactness scores, and preservation of communities of interest, the Court finds that it split more political subdivisions than Enacted HD-117. Additionally, the district's population deviation is both higher than Enacted HD-117 and is barely within the range of the Enacted House Plan's population deviations.

Although there is no requirement that an illustrative district match or perform better than the correlating enacted district,⁷⁵ the Court finds that the higher deviation coupled with the splitting of an additional four VTDs as well as two municipalities leads to a finding that the district could not be drawn in accordance with traditional redistricting principles.

Accordingly, the Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have not carried their burden on the first Gingles precondition in the area encompassed by Cooper HD-117.

(2) Grant

The Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have met their burden in proving the three Gingles preconditions in relation to the challenged Senate districts in metro Atlanta and two of the challenged House districts in metro Atlanta.

⁷⁵ See Wright v. Sumter Cnty. Bd. of Elections & Registration, 301 F. Supp. 3d 1297, 1326 (M.D. Ga. 2018), aff'd, 979 F.3d 1282 (11th Cir. 2020) (opining that an illustrative plan can be “far from perfect” in terms of compactness yet satisfy the first Gingles precondition).

(a) numerosity

The Court finds that Grant Plaintiffs have met their burden in showing that the Black voting age population in metro Atlanta is large enough to create two additional majority-Black Senate districts, two majority-Black House districts in south metro Atlanta, and one additional majority-Black House district in western metro Atlanta. “[A] party asserting § 2 liability must show by a preponderance of the evidence that the minority population in the potential election district is greater than 50 percent.” Bartlett, 556 U.S. at 20.

It is undisputed that Esselstyn SD-25 and SD-28 have an AP BVAP of 58.93% and 57.28%, respectively, both of which exceed the 50% threshold required by Gingles. GX 1 ¶ 27 & tbl.1; Stip. ¶ 234.

Table 1: Illustrative Senate plan majority-Black districts with BVAP percentages.

District	BVAP%	District	BVAP%	District	BVAP%
10	61.10%	26	52.84%	39	60.21%
12	57.97%	28	57.28%	41	62.61%
15	54.00%	34	58.97%	43	58.52%
22	50.84%	35	54.05%	44	71.52%
23	51.06%	36	51.34%	55	65.97%
25	58.93%	38	66.36%		

- One additional majority-Black House district in the eastern Black Belt region,
- One additional majority-Black House district around the Macon-Bibb region, or
- One additional majority-Black district in southwest Georgia.

The Grant Plaintiffs have *NOT* proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the Black community is sufficiently numerous and compact to create:

- One additional majority-Black Senate district in the eastern Black Belt region, or
- One additional majority-Black House district in south-metro Atlanta, in the area depicted in Esselstyn HD-74.

The Court now determines whether the Alpha Phi Alpha and Grant Plaintiffs have satisfied the remaining two Gingles preconditions, in the areas where they successfully proved the first Gingles precondition.

2. *Second Gingles Precondition*

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha and Grant Plaintiffs have each proven the second Gingles precondition for all their remaining proposed majority-Black districts.

a) Alpha Phi Alpha

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have met their burden in establishing the second Gingles precondition in the relevant areas. Dr. Handley evaluated 16 recent (2016-2022) general and runoff statewide elections, including for U.S. Senate, Governor, School Superintendent, Public Service Commission, and Commissioners of Agriculture, Insurance, and Labor. APAX 5, 5; Stip. ¶¶ 316-317. She also looked at 54 recent (2016-2022) State legislative elections in the areas of interest, including 16 State Senate contests and 38 State House contests. Tr. 890:2-12; APAX 5, 7-8; Stip. ¶ 324.

All 2022 State legislative contests in the Enacted Plans identified as districts of interest were analyzed, even if the contest did not include at least one Black candidate. APAX 5, 7-8. In addition, because there has only been one set of State legislative elections under the Enacted Plans (in 2022), Dr. Handley also analyzed biracial State legislative elections held between 2016 and 2020 in the State

legislative districts under the previous State House and State Senate plans in the seven areas of interest. Id.

Dr. Handley focused on elections that include at least one Black candidate, an approach that multiple courts have endorsed in other cases because they are the most probative for measuring racial polarization. Tr. 871:3-6, 872:11-14; see also id. at 871:10-14 (“[I]f I have enough contests that include Black candidates, I focus on those, because the courts have made it clear and because we want to make sure that Black voters are able to elect Black candidates of choice and not just white candidates of choice, if that’s what they choose to do.”); Robinson, 605 F. Supp. 3d at 801 (crediting Dr. Handley’s opinion that “courts consider election contests that include minority candidates to be more probative than contests with only White candidates, because this approach recognizes that it is not sufficient for minority voters to be able to elect their preferred candidate only when that candidate is White”); United States v. City of Eastpointe, 378 F. Supp. 3d 589, 610 (E.D. Mich. 2019) (“These [white-only] elections are, however, less probative because the fact that black voters also support white candidates acceptable to the majority does not negate instances in which a white voting majority operates to

defeat the candidate preferred by black voters when that candidate is a minority.”); United States v. City of Euclid, 580 F. Supp. 2d 584, 598 (N.D. Ohio 2008) (“These contests are probative of racial bloc voting because they . . . featured African–American candidates.”).

Courts, including the Eleventh Circuit, agree that reviewing biracial elections is probative of the polarization inquiry. Davis, 139 F.3d at 1417 n.5 (“[E]vidence drawn from elections involving black candidates is more probative in Section Two cases[.]”); Wright, 301 F. Supp. 3d at 1313 (“While still relevant, elections without a black candidate are less probative in evaluating the Gingles factors.”); see also Tr. 871:5-6; Tr. 2222:11-15. However, the Court wants to make clear, that a Section 2 violation does not require Black voters to vote for Black candidates and white voters to vote in opposition to Black candidates. See DeGrandy, 512 U.S. at 1027 (explaining that this assumption is empirically false).

As the Court addressed in its credibility determinations, the Court agrees with the Alabama State Conference of the NAACP court that although elections with Black and white candidates may be the most helpful in determining polarization, the manner in which Dr. Handley chose her data set makes her

findings less reliable. Ala. State Conf. of NAACP, 612 F. Supp. 3d at 1274. However, the Court notes that the Parties stipulated to her findings and Defendants' expert did not take issue with her data set. Stip. ¶¶ 318–341; 2199:11–2200:4

That Black voters in the seven areas of interest are politically cohesive is not contested. In fact, Defendant stipulated that in the 16 recent statewide general and general runoff elections from 2016-2022, Black voters were “highly cohesive” in their support for their preferred candidate. Stip. ¶¶ 320 (“In these 16 statewide general and general runoff elections from 2016-2022, Black voters were highly cohesive in their support for their preferred candidate.”), 330 (“In the seven areas of interest, Black voters were very cohesive in supporting their preferred candidates in general elections for statewide offices.”). As Dr. Handley concluded and Defendant stipulated, Black-preferred candidates typically received 96.1% of the Black vote in statewide races in these areas and only 11.2% of the White vote. Stip. ¶¶ 321, 322.

Dr. Handley's analysis of State legislative general elections in the areas of interest also found “starkly racially polarized” voting. Tr. 862:4-6; APAX 5, 7. As

with the statewide general elections, “Black voters were very cohesive in support of their preferred candidates and white voters bloc voted against these candidates.” Tr. 890:19-21. Again, this is not contested—the Parties stipulated that, in State legislative general elections, Black voters were highly cohesive in their support for their preferred candidate. Stip. ¶¶ 326 (“In these 54 State legislative elections, Black voters were highly cohesive in their support for their preferred candidates.”), 335 (“In the seven areas of interest, Black voters exhibit cohesive support for a single candidate in State legislative general elections.”).

In all but one of the 54 State legislative elections that Dr. Handley analyzed (i.e., 98.1%) were starkly racially polarized, with Black candidates receiving a very small share of the white vote and the overwhelming support of Black voters. See Tr. 890:16-21; APAX 5, 7. As Dr. Handley concluded and the Parties stipulated, on average, over 97% of Black voters supported their preferred Black State Senate candidates and over 91% supported their preferred Black State House candidates. Stip. ¶ 327.

Defendant’s expert, Dr. Alford, agreed “with [Dr. Handley’s] analysis that Black voters in general elections in the areas of Georgia that she analyzed are very

cohesive in their support for a single preferred candidate.” Tr. 2224:14-18. Consistent with the uncontested evidence, the Court finds that Black voters in the seven areas of Georgia that Dr. Handley analyzed are highly cohesive in supporting a single preferred candidate.⁸⁹ Moreover, the Black voter cohesion is stronger in the relevant areas (between 91 and 98%) than in the voter cohesion in Alabama (92.3%), which the Supreme Court agreed with the three-judge court was “very clear.” Allen, 599 U.S. at 22. Accordingly, the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have satisfied the second Gingles precondition in the relevant areas.

b) Grant

The Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have proven the second Gingles precondition as well. The Grant Plaintiffs’ expert in racial polarization, Dr. Palmer, determined that Black voters had a clearly identifiable candidate of

⁸⁹ The Court notes that Dr. Alford opined that the Black preferred candidate was always the Democrat. See, e.g., Tr. 2144:11-25; see also Stip. ¶¶ 319, 325, 331. As noted above and in the Court’s summary judgment order (APA Doc. No. [268]), the Court found that partisan affiliation is not relevant to the second and third Gingles preconditions. Accordingly, Dr. Alford’s conclusions regard partisanship are not relevant, here. However, the Court will consider his conclusions as a part of Senate Factor Two. See Section (D)(4)(b)(3) *infra*.

choice in every election examined, across the focus areas and in each State Senate and House district. Stip. ¶¶ 268, 270; GX 2 ¶ 18, tbl.1 & figs.2–4. On average, Black voters supported their candidates of choice with 98.5% of the vote. Stip. ¶ 269; GX 2 ¶ 18.

Table 1: Average Support for Black-Preferred Candidates by Voters' Race

	Focus Area	Black Voters	White Voters
House	Black Belt	98.1%	10.4%
	Southern Atlanta	98.7%	4.6%
	Western Atlanta	98.2%	7.7%
Senate	Black Belt	98.4%	8.2%
	Southern Atlanta	98.9%	10.7%

GX 2 ¶ 18 & tbl. 1.

disprove that party caused the polarization. See Grant Doc. No. [229], 51–57. Thus, Dr. Alford’s suggestions about the cause and effect of racial polarization are not persuasive for the Gingles preconditions.

As the data above shows, Black voters in south-Metro and west-Metro Atlanta support the same candidate more than 98% of the time and in the Macon-Bibb region, Black voters supported the same candidate 98.1% of the time. GX 2 ¶ 18 & tbl.1. “Bloc voting by [B]lacks tends to prove that the [B]lack community is politically cohesive, that is, it shows that [B]lacks prefer certain candidates whom they could elect in a single-member, [B]lack majority district.” Gingles, 478 U.S. at 68. As was noted above, Dr. Palmer’s data shows that Black voter cohesion is greater in these areas than it is in Alabama (92.3%), where the Supreme Court credited the lower court’s finding of “very strong” Black voter cohesion. Allen, 599 U.S. at 22. Accordingly, the Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have satisfied their burden on the second Gingles precondition. Based on the stipulated facts, expert reports, and testimony provided in this case, the Court concludes that Black voters in the focus areas are politically cohesive.

3. *Third Gingles Precondition*

The Court also finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha and Grant Plaintiffs have proven the third Gingles precondition for all the legislative districts remaining.

a) Alpha Phi Alpha

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have met their burden in establishing the third Gingles precondition in their remaining proposed legislative districts. Dr. Handley concluded that the starkly racially polarized voting in the areas that she analyzed “substantially impedes” the ability of Black voters to elect candidates of their choice to the Georgia General Assembly unless districts are drawn to provide Black voters with this opportunity. See APAX 5, 22; see also Tr. 892:15-21.

Specifically, in the seven areas of interest, white voters consistently bloc voted to defeat the candidates supported by Black voters. See APAX 5, 21-22. Indeed, Dr. Handley testified that, in general elections, due to White bloc voting, candidates preferred by Black voters were consistently unable to win elections and will likely continue to be unable to win elections outside of majority-Black districts. See Tr. 890:16-21 (noting that in 53 out of 54 State legislative contests, “Black voters were very cohesive in support of their preferred candidates and

white voters bloc voted against these candidates); cf. Tr. 863:9-11 (“In each of the areas, the districts that provided Black voters with an opportunity to elect were districts that were at least 50 percent Black in voting age population.”).

Dr. Handley testified that white voters voted as a bloc against Black-preferred candidates in all the 16 general elections that she analyzed. Tr. 862:4-14, 877:14-21. As Dr. Handley concluded and Defendant stipulated, Black-preferred candidates typically received only 11.2% of the white vote. Stip. ¶¶ 321, 322. Similarly, in the State legislative elections Dr. Handley analyzed, the Black-preferred candidate on average secured the support of only 10.1% of white voters in State Senate races and 9.8% of white voters in State House races. Stip. ¶ 328.

This pattern of white bloc voting against Black-preferred candidates is not contested. In fact, the Parties stipulated that white voters were “very cohesive” in their support for their preferred candidates in both statewide and State legislative general elections (Stip. ¶¶ 332, 336), and that the candidates preferred by white voters in the seven areas of interest are voting against the candidates preferred by Black voters (Stip. ¶ 337).

Defendant's expert, Dr. Alford, similarly agreed that "with small exceptions, white voters are highly cohesive" in "the general elections that Dr. Handley analyzed across the areas of interest in Georgia," and that, in these general elections, "large majorities of Black and white voters are supporting different candidates." Tr. 2224:25-2225:9; see also DX 8, 6.

Due to the low level of white support for Black-preferred candidates, Dr. Handley found that blocs of white voters in the areas of interest were able to consistently defeat Black-preferred candidates in State legislative general elections, except where the districts were majority Black. APAX 5, 22; Tr. 891:5-7 ("Black-preferred Black candidates were successful only in districts that were majority Black in the elections that I looked at."). As Dr. Handley testified and Defendant stipulated, all but one of the successful Black State legislative candidates in the contests that Dr. Handley analyzed were elected from majority Black districts—the one exception being a district that was majority minority in composition. Stip. ¶ 329; Tr. 891:13-21.

"Because voting is starkly polarized in general elections," Dr. Handley concluded that "without drawing districts that provide Black voters with an

opportunity to elect [their candidate of choice] districts in the areas examined will not elect Black-preferred candidates.” Tr. 906:5-8. The Court finds that the uncontested evidence shows white voters in the relevant areas only vote for the Black-preferred candidate between 9.8% to 11.2% of the time. White voters in Georgia vote in opposition to the Black-preferred candidate at a higher rate than in Alabama (where 15.4% of white voters supported the Black-preferred candidate) where the Supreme Court affirmed the three-judge court’s finding of “very clear” racial polarization. Allen, 599 U.S. at 22. Accordingly, the Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have met their burden and proved that white voters bloc vote in opposition to the Black-preferred candidate. In other words, in the relevant areas, the Black-preferred candidate will typically be defeated by white voters in majority-white districts.

b) Grant

The Court also finds that the Grant Plaintiffs carried their burden on the third Gingles precondition. The Grant Plaintiffs’ expert, Dr. Palmer, demonstrated that white voters in the legislative focus area usually vote as a bloc to defeat Black-preferred candidates. This too has been stipulated by the Parties.

Stip. ¶¶ 271–74. In each legislative district examined and in the focus areas as a whole, white voters had clearly identifiable candidates of choice for every election examined. GX 2 ¶ 18 & fig.2; Tr. 404:20–405:18.

In the elections Dr. Palmer examined, white voters were highly cohesive in voting in opposition to the Black-preferred candidate. Stip. ¶ 271. On average, Dr. Palmer found that white voters supported Black-preferred candidates with only 8.3% of the vote. Id. ¶ 272; see also GX 2 ¶ 18. In other words, on average, 91.7% of the time white voters voted against the Black-preferred candidate.

Dr. Palmer then calculated in the success of Black preferred candidates in districts under the Enacted Plan. GX 2 ¶ 21. In the races examined, Dr. Palmer concluded that the Black-preferred candidate was only successful in majority-Black districts. GX 2 ¶ 21 & fig.4.

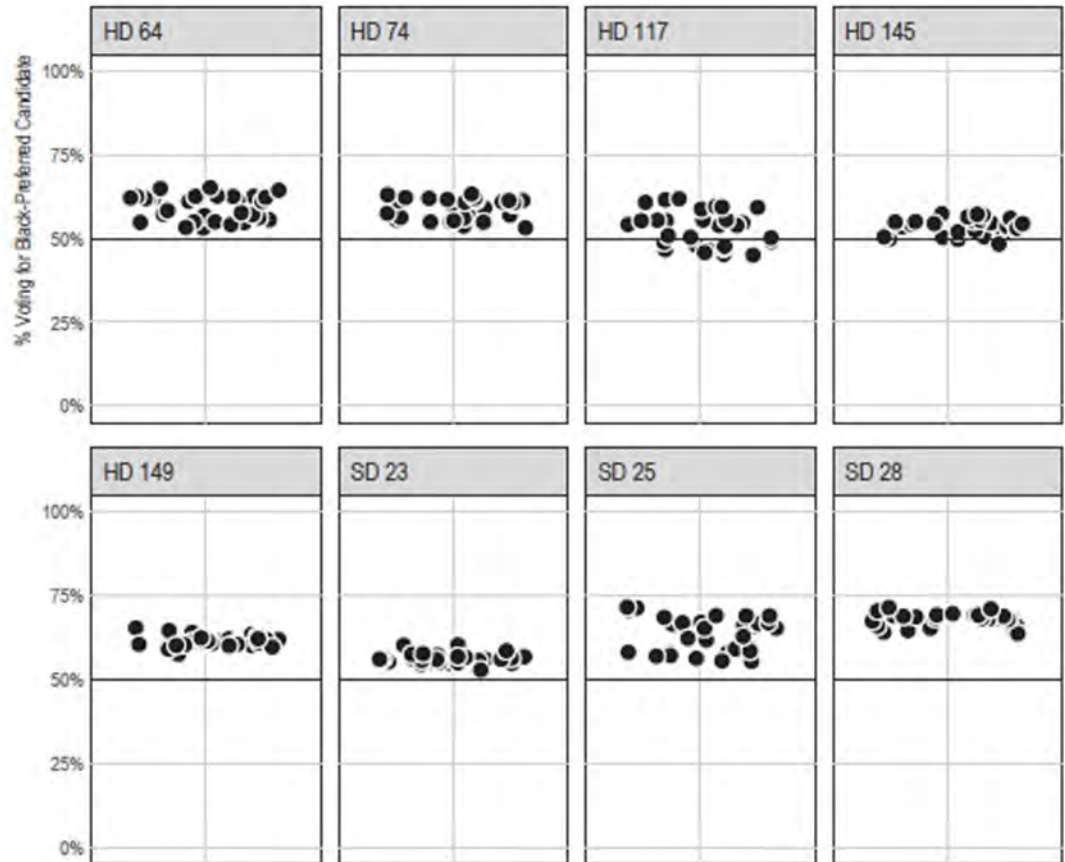


Figure 5: Vote Shares of Black-Preferred Candidates in Under the Illustrative Maps

PX 2 ¶ 25 & fig.5.

Again, the evidence of polarization is stronger in this case than it was in Allen: in the focus areas the highest average support of white voters for the Black-preferred candidate was 10.7%, whereas in Alabama 15.4% of white voters

supported the Black-preferred candidates – which was “very clear” evidence of racially polarized voting. Allen, 599 U.S. at 22. Based on the stipulated facts, expert reports, and testimony provided in this case, the Court concludes that white voters in Esselstyn SD-25, SD-28, HD-64, HD-74, HD-145, and HD-149 “very clearly” vote as a bloc to defeat Black-preferred candidates. Accordingly, the Court finds that the Grant Plaintiffs have satisfied their burden in proving the third Gingles precondition.

* * * *

The Court finds that in Cooper SD-17, SD-28, HD-74, HD-117 and Esselstyn SD-25, SD-28, HD-64, HD-117, HD-145, and HD-149, the Alpha Phi Alpha and Grant Plaintiffs, respectively, have proven all three Gingles preconditions by a preponderance of the evidence. Thus, the Court will evaluate whether, under the totality of the circumstances, the political process is equally open to Black voters in these areas.

4. *Totality of the Circumstances*

The Court now turns to the totality of the circumstances inquiry to determine if Georgia’s political process is equally open to the affected Black

voters. Wright, 979 F.3d at 1288 (“[I]n the words of the Supreme Court, the district court is required to determine, after reviewing the ‘totality of the circumstances’ and, ‘based upon a searching practical evaluation of the past and present reality, whether the political process is equally open to minority voters.’” (quoting Gingles, 478 U.S. at 79))).

For the proposed districts where Plaintiffs satisfied the Gingles preconditions, the Court must now determine if the electoral system is equally open to them. Put differently, the Court must determine if the Black voters in these areas have less of an opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice based on race. Wright, 979 F.3d at 1288.

Again, the Court notes that Georgia has made great strides since the passage of the Voting Rights Act to give Black voters more of an equal opportunity to participate in the political process. For example, Georgia’s current congressional delegation has five Black representatives to the U.S. House of Representatives and one Black senator. However, the Court acknowledges that as far as the State General Assembly’s representation is concerned, the numbers

are less proportional.⁹⁰ See GX 1 ¶¶ 22 (indicating the Enacted State Senate Plan contains 14 majority-Black districts out of 56 districts, or 25%), 45 (indicating the Enacted State House Plan contains 49 majority-Black districts out of 180 districts,⁹¹ or approximately 27.2%).

Like the Pendergrass case, however, the whole of the evidence in the Alpha Phi Alpha and Grant Plaintiffs' case for the totality of the circumstances inquiry shows that, while promising gains have been made in the State of Georgia, the political process is not currently *equally* open to Black Georgians. When evaluating the Senate Factors, the evidence shows that Black voters have *less* of opportunity to partake in the political process than white voters. Thus, the Court determines that the totality of the circumstances inquiry supports finding a Section 2 violation in the Alpha Phi Alpha and the Grant Plaintiffs' case.

⁹⁰ The Court's reference to proportionality here is only to support a general observation regarding the trajectory of minority voters' equal access to the political system in Georgia.

⁹¹ The Georgia Legislative Black Caucus, however, only has 41 members in the Georgia House of Representatives. Stip. ¶ 348.

a) Alpha Phi Alpha

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have proven that, under the totality of the circumstances, Georgia's electoral system is not equally open to Black voters in the districts meeting the Gingles preconditions (i.e., Cooper SD-17, SD-28, SD-74).

(1) *Totality of circumstances inquiry: purpose and framework*

To reiterate, for a Section 2 violation to be found, the Court must conduct “an intensely local appraisal” of the electoral mechanism at issue, as well as a “searching practical evaluation of the ‘past and present reality.’” Allen, 599 U.S. at 19 (citing Gingles, 478 U.S. at 79). The purpose of this appraisal is to determine the “essential inquiry” of a Section 2 case, which is “whether the political process is *equally open* to minority voters.” Ga. State Conf. of the NAACP, 775 F.3d at 1342 (emphasis added) (quoting Gingles, 478 U.S. at 79). Put differently, the totality of the circumstances inquiry ensures that violations of Section 2 may only be found when “members of the protected class have *less opportunity* to participate in the political process.” Chisom, 501 U.S. at 397 (emphasis added).

The legal framework for the totality of the circumstances inquiry is the same applied in the Pendergrass case. In short, in this analysis the Court considers the relevant Senate Factors—Georgia’s history of discrimination and its voting practices enhancing the opportunity for discrimination, racial polarization in elections, socioeconomic factors, use racial appeals, Black-candidate success in elections, elected officials’ responsiveness to the Black community, and the State’s policy justification for the enacted map. Gingles, 478 U.S. at 44–45. The Court also considers the proportionality achieved by the Enacted Legislative Plans. The Court ultimately concludes that the totality of the circumstances’ inquiry weighs in favor of finding a Section 2 violation in the Alpha Phi Alpha case.

(2) *Senate Factors One and Three: historical evidence of discrimination and State’s use of voting procedures enhancing opportunity to discriminate*

The Court first turns to Georgia electoral practices, both past and present, that bear on discrimination against Black voters under Senate Factors One and

Three.⁹² Senate Factor One focuses on “[t]he extent of any history of official discrimination in the state . . . that touched the right of the members of minority group to register, to vote, or otherwise to participate in the democratic process[.]” Gingles, 478 U.S. at 36–37. Senate Factor Three “considers ‘the extent to which the State or political subdivision has used voting practices or procedures that tend to enhance the opportunity for discrimination against the minority group, such as unusually large election districts, majority vote requirements, and prohibitions against bullet voting.’” Wright, 979 F.3d at 1295 (quoting Gingles, 478 U.S. at 44–45).

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have presented evidence of both past and present history in Georgia that the State’s voting practices disproportionately effect Black voters. Like in the Pendergrass case, the Court is careful in this analysis to assess both *past and present* efforts that have caused a disproportionate impact on Black voters. Allen, 599 U.S. at 19. Both

⁹² Like in the Pendergrass case, the Court considers both Senate Factors One and Three together because there is significant overlap in the trial evidence for the two factors. Cf., e.g., Singleton, 582 F. Supp. 3d at 1020 (considering Senate Factors One, Three, and Five together).

types of evidence are relevant because certainly “past discrimination cannot, in the manner of original sin, condemn governmental action that is not itself unlawful.” Greater Birmingham Ministries, 992 F.3d at 1325 (quoting Bolden, 446 U.S. at 74). But past discrimination and disproportionate effects cannot be completely overlooked. See Allen, 599 U.S. at 14, 19 (assessing a history of discrimination in Alabama following Reconstruction); League of Women Voters, 81 F.4th at 1333 (asserting that “[p]ast discrimination *is relevant*” and citing to Allen). Accordingly, taking these statements from recent Supreme Court and Eleventh Circuit cases, the Court and evaluates Georgia’s practices of discrimination *past and present* as relevant evidence in the totality of the circumstances inquiry.

(a) historical evidence of discrimination broadly

Courts have continuously found that Georgia has a history of discrimination. Wright, 301 F. Supp. 3d at 1310 (“Georgia has a history chocked full of racial discrimination at all levels. This discrimination was ratified into state constitutions, enacted into state statutes, and promulgated in state policy. Racism and race discrimination were apparent and conspicuous realities, the norm rather

than the exception.”); Cofield, 969 F. Supp. at 767 (“African-Americans have in the past been subject to legal and cultural segregation in Georgia[.]”); id. (“Black residents did not enjoy the right to vote until Reconstruction. Moreover, early in this century, Georgia passed a constitutional amendment establishing a literacy test, poll tax, property ownership requirement, and a good-character test for voting. This act was accurately called the ‘Disfranchisement Act.’ Such devices that limited black participation in elections continued into the 1950s.”).

During the trial, Defendant stipulated that “up until 1990 we had historical discrimination in Georgia.” Tr. 1524:14–15. Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs’ experts conclusions are consistent with this assertion. Plaintiffs’ expert Dr. Ward concluded that “Georgia has a long history of state-sanctioned discrimination against Black voters that extended beyond written law to harassment, intimidation and violence.” APAX 4, 1.⁹³ Another expert in these cases,

⁹³ The numbering in Dr. Ward’s report resets after the first two pages. As the substance of Dr. Ward’s report starts on the second page 1, the Court intends for its citations to refer to the pages of Dr. Ward’s substantive findings and conclusions.

Dr. Burton⁹⁴ opined that “[t]hroughout the history of the state of Georgia, voting rights have followed a pattern where after periods of increased nonwhite voter registration and turnout, the state has passed legislation, and often used extralegal means, to disenfranchise minority voters.” PX 4 at 10; see also Tr. 1428:3–24. The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs’ expert, Dr. Jones, also testified that Georgia has “used basically every expedient . . . associated with Jim Crow to prevent Black voters from voting in the state of Georgia.” Tr. 1162:9–11.

This un rebutted testimony and the extensive accounts of Georgia’s history of discrimination in Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs’ expert reports demonstrate that Georgia’s history—including its voting procedures— spans from the end of the Civil War onward. See, e.g. Tr. 1431:13–17; APAX 2, 7; APAX 4, 3–13. This history has uncontrovertibly burdened Black Georgians. Id.

⁹⁴ The Parties agreed and the Court permitted Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs to incorporate Dr. Burton’s trial testimony and portions of his expert report that were directly testified about into the Alpha Phi Alpha case. Tr. 1464:11–25.

(b) Georgia practice from the passage of the VRA to 2000

Congress enacted the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to address these discriminatory practices. One of the Voting Rights Act's provisions was the preclearance requirement, which mandated certain jurisdictions with well-documented practices of discrimination (including Georgia) to get approval from the federal government before making changes to their voting laws. 52 U.S.C. § 10304 .

The Voting Rights Act, however, did not instantly translate into equal voting in Georgia. In fact, Dr. Jones opined that “Georgia resisted the VRA from its inception.” APAX 2, 8. In the early years following the passage of the VRA, “Georgia refused to submit new laws for preclearance.” Id. Specifically, between 1965 and 1967, Georgia submitted only one proposed change to DOJ for preclearance. Id. Among states subject to preclearance in their entirety, Georgia ranked second only to Alabama in the disparity in voter registration between its Black and white citizens in 1976. Tr. 1437:10–1438:3. These continued disparities following the VRA were at least caused because “Georgia resisted the Voting Rights Act [and] for a period, it refused to comply.” Tr. 1163:9–17. Even still, from

1965 to 1981, the Department of Justice objected to more than 200 changes submitted by Georgia, which accounted for almost one-third of DOJ's objections for *all* states during that period. APAX 2, 8–9.

Georgia's history of discrimination against Black voters did not end in 1981. When the VRA was reauthorized in 1982, the Senate Report specifically cited to Georgia's discriminatory practices that diminished the voting power of Black voters. S. Rep. 97-417, 9th Cong. 2d Sess. 10, 13 (1982). During the 2006 reauthorization process of the Voting Rights Act, Georgia legislators "took a leadership position in challenging the reauthorization of the [A]ct." Tr. 1164:2–17. As Dr. Jones reminds us, "Georgia's resistance to the VRA is consistent with its history of resisting the expansion of voting rights to Black citizens at every turn." APAX 2, 9. Even following the 2000 Census, the district court in the District of Columbia refused to preclear the General Assembly's Senate plan because the court found "the presence of racially polarized voting" and that "the State ha[d] failed to demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that the reapportionment plan for the State will not have a retrogressive effect." Ashcroft, 195 F. Supp. 2d at 94.

(c) more recent voting practices with a disproportionate impact on Black voters

The Court moreover concludes that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs submitted evidence of more recent practices in Georgia which disproportionately impact Black voters and have resulted in a discriminatory effect. These practices include county at-large voting systems, polling place closures, voter purges, and the Exact Match requirement. The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs also rely on the Georgia General Assembly's passage of SB 202 following the 2020 presidential election as evidence of recent and present practice disproportionately affecting Black voters.⁹⁵

⁹⁵ The Court reiterates that Dr. Burton clearly denied that the General Assembly or Georgia Republicans are racist. Tr. 1473:18–1474:9. As articulated by Dr. Burton, “I am not saying that the legislature is [racist]—I am saying that some of the legislation that comes out has a disparity—it affects Black citizens differently than white citizens to the disadvantage on Black citizens, but I am not saying that they are racist. But the effect has a disparate impact among whites and Blacks and other minorities.” Tr. 1474:4–9. Section 2 of the VRA does not require the Court to find that the General Assembly passed the challenged maps to discriminate against Black voters, or that the General Assembly is racist in any way. Nothing in this Order should be construed to indicate otherwise.

As in *Pendergrass*, the evidence in the Alpha Phi Alpha case shows that following Shelby County and the end of pre-clearance, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights found that Georgia had adopted five of the most common restrictions that impose roadblocks to the franchise for minority voters: (1) voter ID laws, (2) proof of citizenship requirements, (3) voter purges, (4) cuts in early voting⁹⁶, and (5) widespread polling place closures. Tr. 1442:3–12 (referencing PX 4, 48–49). No other State has engaged in all five practices. *Id.* (referencing PX 4, 48–49).

The Court ultimately weighs the evidence submitted and determines that the evidence of Georgia’s present voting practices disproportionately impact Black voters. The Court proceeds by assessing the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs’ evidence of (i) at-large voting practices, (ii) Georgia’s practice of closing polling places, (iii) Georgia’s Exact Match requirement, (iv) the General Assembly’s passage of SB 202, and (v) the State’s rebuttal evidence of open and fair election

⁹⁶ While it may have been true at the time of this report that Georgia had made cuts to early voting, the Court acknowledges Mr. Germany’s trial testimony was that SB 202 increased early voting opportunities by adding two mandatory Saturdays and expressly permitted counties to hold early voting on Sundays at their discretion. Tr. 2269:8–21.

procedures.⁹⁷ The Court finally (vi) renders its conclusion of law on this Senate Factor.

i) at-large voting

One example of a recent discriminatory practice that Dr. Jones relied on was recent use of at-large voting systems in Georgia. APAX 2, 10–12. It is undisputed that as a state, Georgia does not use at-large voting systems. However, some counties do. In fact, as recently as 2015, a federal court, under Section 2, enjoined Fayette County’s use of at-large voting methods for electing members to the Fayette County Board of Commissioners and Board of Education. Id. (citing Ga. State Conf. of NAACP v. Fayette Cnty. Bd. of Comm’rs, 118 F. Supp. 3d 1338, 1339 (N.D. Ga. 2015)). Following the enactment of the remedial maps, a Black candidate was elected for the first time to the Fayette County Board

⁹⁷ The Court may evaluate statewide evidence to determine whether Black voters have an equal opportunity in the election process. LULAC, 548 U.S. at 438 (“[S]everal of the [] factors in the totality of circumstances have been characterized with reference to the State as a whole.”); see also Allen, 599 U.S. at 22 (crediting the three-judge court’s finding lack of equal openness with respect to state wide evidence (citing Singleton, 582 F. Supp. 3d at 1018–24); Gingles, 478 U.S. at 80 (crediting district court’s findings of lack of equal opportunity that was supported by statewide evidence)).

of Commissioners. APAX 2, 11. This evidence was un rebutted. The Court notes that Cooper SD-28 even contains a portion of Fayette County. APAX 1 ¶ 99. The Court finds that the 2015 district court opinion finding that Fayette County's use of at-large voting violated Section 2 is particularly persuasive in showing recent discriminatory practices in voting given that this county is a part of one of the challenged areas.

ii) polling place closures

The Court finds that there is also compelling evidence that Georgia's recent closure of numerous polling places disproportionately impacts Black voters. Between 2012 and 2018, Georgia closed 214 voter precincts, "decreasing the number of precincts in many minority majority neighborhoods." APAX 2, 29 (citing Patrik Jonsson, "Voting After Shelby: How a 2013 Supreme Court Ruling Shaped the 2018 Election," Christian Science Monitor, November 21, 2018, <https://www.csrnmonitor.com/USAIJustice/2018/1121/Voting-after-Shelby-How-a-2013-Supreme-Court-ruling-shaped-the-2018-election>; The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, "Democracy Diverted: Polling Place Closures and the Right to Vote," at 32, September 2019,

<https://civilrights.org/democracy-diverted/>). In five of the counties where the polls were closed Black turnout was under 50% in 2020, when it had been between 61.36% and 77.50% in the 2018 election. APAX 2, 29–30 (citing Mark Niese and Maya T. Prabhu, “Voting Locations Closed across Georgia after Supreme Court Ruling,” The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, April 31, 2018, <https://www.ajc.com/news/state--regional-govt--politics/votingprecincts-closed-across-georgia-since-election-oversight-1iftedJbBkHxpflirn0Gp9pKu7dfrN/>; Georgia Secretary of State, “Elections,” 2018. <https://sos.ga.gov/index.php/elections>.)

A 2020 study found that “about two-thirds of the polling places that had to stay open late for the June primary to accommodate waiting voters were in majority-Black neighborhoods, even though they made up only about one-third of the state’s polling places.” APAX 2, 30 (citing Stephen Fowler, “Why Do Nonwhite Georgia Voters Have to Wait in Line for Hours?,” ProPublica (Oct. 17, 2020), <https://www.propublica.org/article/why-do-nonwhite-georgia-voters-have-to-wait-in-line-for-hours-their-numbers-have-soared-and-their-polling-places-have-dwindled>). Additionally, on average, the “wait time after 7 p.m.

across Georgia was 51 minutes in polling places that were 90% or more nonwhite, but only 6 minutes in polling places that were 90% white.” Id. The study that Dr. Jones cited for these statements is the same as the one cited by Dr. Burton that found that “[i]n 2020, the nine counties in metro Atlanta that had nearly half of the registered voters (and the majority of the Black voters in the state)[, but] had only 38% of the state’s polling places.” PX 4, 50 n.173. Notably, at trial, both Drs. Jones and Burton testified consistently about polling place closures and that they disproportionately impacted Black voters. Tr. 1432:21–25; 1440:16–1441:21; 1347:10–1348:9.

The Court concludes that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs’ evidence of polling place closures—and, notably, in metro-Atlanta where some of the challenged districts are located—is recent evidence of a voting practice with a disproportionate impact on Black voters.

iii) exact match

The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs’ evidence also shows Georgia’s voting practices include roadblocks to the voting efforts of minority voters in the form

of the Exact Match system and the State's purging of voter registration lists.⁹⁸ APAX 2, 23–28.

These practices, however, have been determined in prior decisions by the Court to *not* be illegal under federal law. The prior decisions upholding the Exact Match requirement and registration list purges certainly impact the weight to afford these voting practices. However, in this case, the evidence shows—without contradicting the prior legal determinations—that these practices have a *disproportionate effect* on Black voters for purposes of the instant totality of the circumstances' inquiry. Specifically, when these prior decisions are considered in the light of the legal frameworks at issue, the Court finds that these practices can be used as evidentiary support of a disproportionate discriminatory impact on Black voters in Georgia without contradicting or minimizing the prior decisions upholding Georgia's laws.

⁹⁸ In light of the Court's ruling allowing Dr. Burton's testimony and specific references to his report to be incorporated into the Alpha Phi Alpha case (1464:11-25), the Court may rely on Dr. Burton's report's analysis of the Commission's report in the Alpha Phi Alpha case. See Tr. 1441:25–1442:15 (Dr. Burton referencing his report and testifying about the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, An Assessment of Minority Voting Rights Access in the United States: 2018 Statutory Enforcement Report (Washington, 2018), 369).

Specifically, Georgia’s Exact Match procedure was determined to not violate VRA’s Section 2 because when the burden on voters, the disparate impact, and the State’s interest in preventing fraud were considered together, the weighing of these considerations counseled against finding a violation. Fair Fight Action, 634 F. Supp. 3d at 1246. The Exact Match ruling in Fair Fight relied on the Brnovich decision and emphasized that “the modest burdens allegedly imposed by [the Exact Match law], the small size of the disparate impact, and the State’s justifications” did not support a Section 2 violation. Id. at 1245–46 (quoting Brnovich, 141 S. Ct. at 2346). Even without a Section 2 violation, however, the Court found that the Exact Match requirement disproportionately impacted Black voters given that: Black voters were a smaller portion of the electorate but as of January 2020, 69.4% of individuals flagged as “missing identification required” were African American, and 31.6% of the voters flagged for pending citizenship 31.6% were African American, whereas white voters only accounted for 20.9%. Fair Fight Action, 634 F. Supp. 3d at 1160, 1162; Tr. 1283:3–10. Thus, the Court’s decision in Fair Fight itself acknowledged that the Exact Match practice in Georgia has a *discriminatory impact* on Black voters—which is the

inquiry specifically at issue here. When the Court considers Fair Fight's determination in the light of the Civil Rights' Commission's report that generally Exact Match practices are a roadblock to minority voters, the Court concludes that this modern practice in Georgia supports that Georgia's modern voting practices have a discriminatory effect on Black voters.

iv) SB 202's disproportionate impact

The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs also cite to Georgia's passage of SB 202 as evidence of modern discrimination. The General Assembly passed SB 202 following the 2020 Presidential election. APAX 2, 28–29; Tr. 1182:1–9. A challenge to SB 202 is pending in the Northern District of Georgia and has not been resolved at the time the Court enters this Order.⁹⁹ In re SB 202, 1:21-mi-55555 (N.D. Ga.

⁹⁹ The Court notes that on October 11, 2023, the district court assigned the SB 202 case ruled on a pending motion for preliminary injunction that involves Section 2 and constitutional challenges to several provisions in SB 202. In re SB 202, 1:21-mi-55555, ECF No. 686 (N.D. Ga. Oct. 11, 2023). The court denied the plaintiffs' motions for preliminary injunction and found that there was not a substantial likelihood of success on the merits of any of their claims. Id. at 61. No rulings in that case are binding on this Court. McGinley, 361 F.3d at 1331 ("[A] district judge's decision neither binds another district judge[.]"). However, the Court is cautious in its discussion of SB 202 to avoid inconsistent rulings and creating confusion.

Dec. 23, 2021). The Court acknowledges that the evidence presented in that case is not presently before this Court.¹⁰⁰ Given this pending challenge to SB 202, the Court proceeds cautiously in an effort of judicial restraint, which counsels against the Court preemptively making any findings that could lead to inconsistent rulings with decisions already made or implicating the ultimate determination of the legality of the law.

With these qualifications in mind, the Court cannot ignore that evidence on SB 202 has been presented by the Plaintiffs as proof of present discriminatory practices in Georgia's treatment of Black voters. See, e.g., APAX 2, 28–29.¹⁰¹ Defendants likewise provided rebuttal testimony. See generally Tr. 2261–2307. The Court, treading cautiously, tethers its findings regarding SB 202 to the

¹⁰⁰ To be abundantly clear, this Court does not have a challenge to SB 202 before it. Plaintiffs' experts have provided evidence regarding potential motivations behind SB 202 and the impact that its passage had on Black voters. See APAX 2, PX 4, GX 4. And Defendants provided counter evidence. See generally Tr. 2261–2307 (testimony of Ryan Germany). The Court evaluates solely the evidence adduced in this case.

¹⁰¹ Drs. Burton and Jones concluded that certain portions of SB 202 have an actual or perceived negative impact on Black voters. See Tr. 1185:17–1186:16 (Dr. Jones opining that Black voters increased use of absentee ballots and their use of drop boxes correlated with the passage of SB 202); Tr. 1445: 1–25 (Dr. Burton opining that certain provisions of SB 202 were put in place because of the gains made by Black voters in the electorate).

testimony and evidence advanced by the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' experts *for purposes of the totality of the circumstances inquiry on the Senate Factors*. Namely, the Court considers the passage of SB 202, once again, as some evidence of practices with a disproportionate impact on Black voters. This conclusion is made with the expert conclusion of Dr. Burton in mind that "in Georgia [it] was the pattern that every time . . . that Black citizens made gains in some way or another or were being successful, that the party in power in the state, whether it's Democrat or Republican, found ways or came up with ways to either disenfranchise, but particularly dilute or in some way make less effective the franchise of Black citizens than those of white citizens." Tr. 1428:9–21. Dr. Burton specifically cites the passage of SB 202 as evidence of this pattern in his trial testimony (Tr. 1442:16–1444:25), which was incorporated by the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs in their case (Tr. 1464:10–25).

Accordingly, the Court considers SB 202 as evidence of a current manifestation of a historical pattern that following an election, the General Assembly responsively passes voting laws that disproportionately impact Black voters in Georgia.

(d) Defendant's rebuttal evidence

The Court now turns to Defendants' rebuttal evidence. Defendants do not affirmatively rebut the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' expert evidence with their own expert evidence. Instead, Defendants cross-examined Drs. Jones and Burton on the prior legal determinations upholding some of the voting practices raised. See, e.g., Tr. 1251:16–19. The Court, however, has already determined that it is not inconsistent with these prior rulings to now find that these voting practices have a discriminatory impact on Black voters for purposes of the instant totality of the circumstances. See Section II(D)(4)(a)(2)(iii) *supra* exact match section.

Defendants instead, through lay witness testimony, submitted that Georgia has implemented legislation to make it easier for all voters to participate.¹⁰² In favor of Defendants on these factors, the Court considers Mr. Germany's testimony about SB 202. Mr. Germany indicates that the motive

¹⁰² The Court notes that on cross-examination Mr. Germany explained that SB 202 received numerous complaints; however, he is unable to quantify whether those complaints primarily came from Black voters because the Secretary of State's Office does not analyze the impact of the legislation on particular categories of voters—i.e., white voters v. Black voters. In his opinion, that analysis is not helpful to the overall goal to “make it easy for everyone, regardless of race.” Tr. 2283:2–2285:5.

for passing the law was to alleviate stress on the electoral system and increase voter confidence. Tr. 2265:3–23. Moreover, SB 202, among other things, expanded the number of early voting days in Georgia. Tr. 1476:7–9, 2269:8–21. Mr. Germany testified that Georgia employs no-excuse absentee voting (Tr. 2268:9–16) and was the second state in the country to implement automatic voter registration through the Department of Driver Services, which also allows voters to register the vote using both paper registration and online voter registration (Tr. 2263:12–20). Georgia furthermore offers free, state-issued, identification cards that voters can use to satisfy Georgia’s photo ID laws. Tr. 2264:15–22.

The Court has also been presented additional evidence that immediately prior to Shelby County, the DOJ precleared Georgia’s 2011 Congressional Plan. Tr. 1471:14–20. Moreover, following the passage of SB 202, Georgia experienced record voter turnout in the 2022 midterm election cycle. Tr. 1480:3–8.

(e) **conclusion on Senate Factors One and Three**

In sum, the majority of the evidence before the Court shows that Georgia has a long history of discrimination against Black minority voters. This history

has persisted in the wake of the VRA and even into the present through various voting practices that disproportionately affect Black voters. The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have provided concrete recent examples of the discriminatory impact of recent Georgia practices, some specifically in the area of the districts proposed.

Defendants conversely have submitted some recent evidence of Georgia increasing the access and availability of voting. The evidence even shows that *overall* voter turnout has increased in the most recent national election.¹⁰³ These efforts are commendable, and the Court encourages these developments. In the Court's view, however, it is insufficient rebuttal evidence. Thereby, *in toto*, the Court concludes that Georgia has a history – uncontrovertibly in the past, and extending into the present – of voting practices that disproportionately impact Black voters. Thus, Senate Factors One and Three on the whole weigh in favor of finding a Section 2 violation.

¹⁰³ As discussed in greater detail, *infra*, Black voter turnout rate decreased by 15 points from the 2020 election cycle to the 2022 election cycle and recorded the lowest voter turnout rate in a decade. See Section II(D)(4)(e)(1) *infra*.

(3) *Senate Factor Two: racial polarization*

The second Senate Factor assesses “the extent to which voting in the elections of the State or political subdivision is racially polarized.” Wright, 979 F.3d at 1305 (quoting LULAC, 548 U.S. at 426). As indicated in the Alpha Phi Alpha Summary Judgment Order, polarization is a factor to be considered in the totality of circumstances inquiry, in addition to the second and third Gingles preconditions. Alpha Phi Alpha Doc. No. [268], 44. Pursuant to persuasive authority, the Court finds that when a Defendant has raised a race-neutral reason for the polarization, the Court must look beyond the straight empirical conclusions of polarization. See Nipper, 39 F.3d at 1524 (plurality opinion) (finding that Defendants may rebut evidence of polarization by showing racial bias is based on nonracial circumstances); Uno, 72 F.3d at 983 (asserting the evidence of racial polarization on the second and third Gingles preconditions “will endure *unless* and *until* the defendant adduces credible evidence tending to prove the detected voting patterns can most logically be explained by factors unconnected to the intersection of race with the electoral system.”).

Defendants have consistently argued that partisanship is a race-neutral explanation for polarization of voters in Georgia. See, e.g., Tr. 2410:18–2411:14. In an intentional discrimination context, the Eleventh Circuit cautioned courts “against conflating discrimination on the basis of party affiliation with discrimination on the basis of race [e]vidence of *race-based* discrimination is necessary to establish a constitutional violation.” League of Women Voters, 66 F.4th at 924.

The Court acknowledges that whether voter polarization is on account of partisanship or race is a difficult question to disentangle. During an extended colloquy with the Court, Dr. Alford testified that “voting behavior is very complicated” and that in his view democracy is about “voting for a person that follows their philosophy or they think is going to respond to their needs.” Tr. 2182:4–5; 2183:4–8. He went on to clarify that party identity and affiliation is exceptionally strong in this country and starts at a young age. Tr. 2183:8–2184:6.

Dr. Alford concluded that, from the empirical evidence presented by the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs, one cannot causally determine whether the data is best explained by party affiliation or racial polarization. He specifically testified:

[T]he kind of data that we use here, which is, you know ecological and highly abstract data, cannot demonstrate cohesion in sort of its natural form.

Much of the work on things like individual-level surveys, exit polls, et cetera, also make it very difficult in a non-experimental setting to demonstrate causation. It really takes an experimental setting. So there is some work done in experimental settings, but this is not an area of inquiry that is—scientific causation in the social sciences is very difficult to establish. This is not an area where there has been any work that's established that.

Tr. 2226:7–18.

The Court is not in a position to resolve the global question of what causes voter behavior. Such question is empirically driven, and one in which expert political scientists and statisticians do not agree. The Court can, however, assess the *evidence* of polarization presented at trial. In doing so, the Court determines that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have shown sufficient evidence of racial polarization in Georgia voting for this factor to weigh in favor of finding a Section 2 violation.

First, the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs present Dr. Handley's report, indicating strong evidence of racial polarization in voting. APAX 5. Plaintiffs also offered testimony about the strong connection between race and partisanship as

it currently exists in Georgia. Dr. Handley testified that Black and white voters have, for over decades, realigned their partisan affiliations based on the political parties' positions with respect to racial equality and civil rights. See Tr. 885:1-886:7. See also APAX 10, 4 ("Researchers have traced Southern realignment—the shift of white voters from overwhelming support for the Democratic party to nearly equally strong support for the Republican party—to the Democratic party's support for civil rights legislation beginning in the 1960s.").

This testimony was supported by various experts in the case. Dr. Burton testified that in the 1960s there was a "huge shift of African-Americans from the party of Lincoln, the Republican party, to the Democratic party and the shift of white conservatives from the Democratic party to the Republican party." Tr. 1445:4-7. Dr. Ward testified that race has consistently been the best predictor of partisan preference since the end of the Civil War. Tr. 1343:14-25. Dr. Ward explained that racially polarized voting has "been the predominant trend through political eras and political cycles" and even though "Black party preference has shifted dramatically from reconstruction to the present, [] more

often than not, that party preference is dramatic and demonstrable.” Tr. 1343:17-20.

Moreover, Dr. Ward described how the composition and positions of political parties in Georgia were forged in response to the history of Black political participation. APAX 4, 3, 19-20. Dr. Burch’s testimony regarding political science studies of the Black Belt is consistent: “living in Black belt areas with . . . legacies of slavery predict white partisan identification and racial attitudes.” APAX 6, 33.

Empirically, Dr. Burton testified about the success of Black candidates in the light of the percentage of white voters in the district.¹⁰⁴ The following chart was displayed during the trial and presents his findings:

¹⁰⁴ Race of a candidate is not dispositive for a polarization inquiry. DeGrandy, 512 U.S. at 1027 (“The assumption that majority-minority districts elect only minority representatives, or that majority-white districts elect only white representatives, is false as an empirical matter. And on a more fundamental level, the assumption reflects the demeaning notion that members of the defined racial groups ascribe to certain minority views that must be different from those of other citizens.” (Kennedy, J, concurring in part) (citation omitted)). The Court, however, finds that an assessment of the success of Black candidates in reference to different percentages of white voters, is good evidence that partisanship is not the best logical explanation of racial voting patterns in Georgia.

Winning Candidates in 2020 in Georgia House of Representatives

Percentage white registered voters in district	White Republicans ¹⁹⁷	Black Democrats	White Democrats
Under 40%	0	48	7
40–46.2%	1	3	2
46.2–54.9	11	1	6
55–62.4%	23	0	5
Over 62.4%	68	0	0

Winning Candidates in 2020 in Georgia State Senate

Percentage white registered voters in district	White Republicans	Black Democrats	White Democrats
Under 47%	0	16	1
47–54.9%	3	0	3
Over 55%	51	0	0

PX 4, 56 (footnote content omitted).

Clearly there is a meaningful difference in Black candidate success depending on the percentage of white voters in a district. When the white voter

Cf. Johnson, 196 F.3d at 1221–22 (“We do not mean to imply that district courts *should* give elections involving [B]lack candidates more weight; rather, we merely note that in light of existing case law district courts may do so without committing clear error.”).

percentage is lowest, Black Democratic candidates have the most success. This effect inverts as the percentage of white voters increases, culminating in *no* Black Democrat candidate success (regardless of party) when the white voter percentage reaches 47% (for the State Senate) or 55% (for the State House). PX 4, 56. These findings are consistent with Dr. Palmer's un rebutted findings about the challenged districts: Black voters voted for the same candidate, on average, 98.4% of the time and white voters voted for a different candidate, on average, 87.6% of the time. Stip. ¶¶ 219, 223.

In contrast to this evidence, Defendants' expert, Dr. Alford, provided the Court with data from the most recent Republican primary election where Herschel Walker was a candidate and received 60% of both Black and white voters votes. DX 8, 9 & tbl. 1; Tr. 2209:3-13. He qualified that the number of Black voters who voted in the Republican primary was small, therefore, he could not conclude that Mr. Walker was the Black-preferred candidate. Tr. 2237:18-19. But rather, the data showed that white voters did not vote as a bloc to defeat Walker's candidacy. Tr. 2237:19-21. His remaining analysis involved descriptive conclusions based on Dr. Handley's data set and, most importantly, did not offer

additional support for a conclusion that voter behavior caused by partisanship rather than race. See generally DX 8.

In light of the foregoing evidence, the Court finds that Senate Factor Two weighs heavily in favor of finding a Section 2 violation.

(4) *Senate Factor Five:* ¹⁰⁵ *socioeconomic disparities*

Senate Factor Five considers socioeconomic disparities between Black and white voters and these disparities' impact on Black voter participation. The Eleventh Circuit recognized in binding precedent that "disproportionate educational, employment, income level, and living conditions arising from past discrimination tend to depress minority political participation." Wright, 979 F.3d at 1294 (quoting Marengo Cnty. Comm'n, 731 F.2d at 1568). "Where these conditions are shown, and where the level of black participation is depressed, plaintiffs need not prove any further causal nexus between their disparate socioeconomic status and the depressed level of political participation." Id. (quoting

¹⁰⁵ Senate Factor Four—a history of candidate slating—is not at issue because Georgia does not use a slating process. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., 587 F. Supp. 3d at 1317.

Marengo Cnty., 731 F.2d at 1568-69); Dallas Cnty. Comm’n, 739 F.2d at 1537 (“Once lower socio-economic status of [B]lacks has been shown, there is no need to show the causal link of this lower status on political participation.”)).

(a) Black voter participation

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have shown that Black voters have lower voter turnout rates than white voters. Dr. Burch testified that in the 2020 statewide general election that white voters had a turnout rate of 67.4%. Tr. 1051:7–12. Depending on whether she calculated the voting age population for SR Black¹⁰⁶ or Black alone and in combination¹⁰⁷, or registered Black voter turnout¹⁰⁸ ranged between 53.7% to 55.8%. Meaning, that that the disparity between white and Black voter turnout ranged from 11.6 to 13.7%. APAX 6, 6–7; Tr. 1051:7–18. Specifically, in the metro Atlanta clusters, Dr. Burch calculated that in the 2020 election, the east Atlanta cluster had a voter turnout

¹⁰⁶ Voter turnout for SR BVAP is 55.8%. APAX 6, 6–7. The white voting age population’s turnout rate was 67.4%; thus, there was a 11.6% turnout gap. Id.; Tr. 1051:13–16.

¹⁰⁷ Voter turnout for SR BVAP is 53.7%. APAX 6, 6–7. The white voting age population’s turnout rate was 67.4%; thus, there was a 13.7% turnout gap. Id.

¹⁰⁸ Black registered voter turnout was 60.0% and white registered voter turnout was 72.6%; thus, there was a 12.6% turnout gap. Id.; Tr. 1051:16–18.

gap between 11.8% and 14.6%, the southwest Atlanta cluster had a voter turnout gap between 9.2% and 12.4%, and southeast Atlanta cluster had a voter turnout gap between 10.1% and 13.0%. APAX 6, 10 & figs. 1-3.

In the 2022 general election, again, statewide white voter turnout exceeded Black voter turnout between 11.1% and 13.3%. ¹⁰⁹ Tr. 1052:6-13. Dr. Burch determined that the turnout gap also persisted across the county clusters at issue in this case for both 2020 and 2022 general election data. Tr. 1051:22-1052:2 (“So with respect to the county clusters, I saw a pretty sizable turnout gap in 2020 for almost all of the county clusters that I analyzed no matter how I calculated it. And I think the lowest gap was I think – in 2020 was 8.9 percentage points. So even with those county clusters it was a sizable gap.”); id. at 1052: 16-18 (“Again, in 2022, we still see gaps even in all of the turnout clusters—in all of the county

¹⁰⁹ Voter turnout for SR BVAP was 42.3%. APAX 6, 10. The white voting age population’s turnout rate was 53.4%; thus, there was a 11.1% turnout gap. Id. Voter turnout for SR BVAP was 41.4%. Id. The white voting age population’s turnout rate was 53.4%; thus, there was a 12.0% turnout gap. Id. Black registered voter turnout was 45.0% and white registered voter turnout was 58.3%; thus, there was a 13.3% turnout gap. Id.

clusters, Black voters still vote less than white voters in those clusters.”)¹¹⁰; APAX 6, 7–10, 11–13.

Defendants did not put forth rebuttal evidence contesting that Black voter participation in the political process was lower than white voters. Defendants also did not challenge or rebut the accuracy of Dr. Burch’s findings on voter turnout, but rather questioned the choices that she made when considering which elections to consider and what counties were included in which clusters. Tr. 1106:16–1115:6. On cross-examination, Defendant did not rebut that there is a voter turnout gap between white and Black voters in Georgia.

The Court also understands Defendant to argue that Black voter turnout is, at least, in part motivated by voter excitement for the candidate. Tr. 1114:1–22. The Court is not persuaded by this argument. Even assuming that Defendant’s theory of voter mobilization could be a valid legal argument rebutting statistical

¹¹⁰ Specifically, in the metro Atlanta clusters, Dr. Burch calculated that in the 2022 election, the east Atlanta cluster had a voter turnout gap between 10.8% and 13%, the southwest Atlanta cluster had a voter turnout gap between 3.2% and 9.1%, and southeast Atlanta cluster had a voter turnout gap between 5.7% and 10.1%. APAX 6, 11–13 & figs. 4–6.

evidence of depressed Black voter turnout, Defendants submitted no evidence connecting lower Black voter turnout to a lack of motivation to vote. Some nonempirical testimonial evidence on cross examination that the candidates on a ballot impact voter turnout is insufficient to rebut the expert statistical evidence presented by the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs that Black voter turnout is, on the whole and across elections, disproportionately lower than white voter turnout, and that Black voters participate less in the political process than white voters. Thus, the Court concludes that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs submitted evidence that Black Georgians participate in the political process, both generally and in voter turnout, less than white voters.

(b) socio-economic disparities

The Court also concludes that there is sufficient evidence in the Record to show disproportionate educational, employment, income level, and living conditions arising from past discrimination. Black Georgians suffer disparities in socioeconomic status, including in the areas of education, employment, and income. APAX 6, 13-21. As Defendant acknowledged, with respect to “[s]ocioeconomic disparities[,] I don’t think you’ll find a lot of disagreement from

the parties here. The census numbers are what they are.” Tr. 49:4-6. According to Census estimates, the unemployment rate among Black Georgians is 8.7% and the unemployment rate among white Georgians is 4.4%. Stip. ¶ 342.

The Census estimates that 21.5% of Black Georgians are living below the poverty compared to 10.1% of white Georgians. Stip. ¶ 344. Black Georgians also receive SNAP benefits at a higher rate than white Georgians, with 22.7% of Black Georgians receiving SNAP benefits compared to 7.7% of white Georgians. Id. ¶ 345.

According to Census estimates, 13.3% of Black adults in Georgia lack a high school diploma, compared to 9.4% of white adults in Georgia. Stip. ¶ 346. 35% of white Georgians over the age of 25 have obtained a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to only 24% of Black Georgians over the age of 25. Id. ¶ 347. The rate of poverty for Black Georgians is more than twice that of white Georgians. Tr. 1059:2-4. The median income for Black Georgian households is about \$25,000 less than that of white Georgian households. Tr. 1059:4-6. Black Georgians experience poverty rates more than double those of white Georgians. APAX 6, 19.

Black Georgians fare worse than white Georgians in terms of various health outcomes, such as infant mortality, hypertension, diabetes, obesity, overall mortality rates, and cancer. APAX 6, 31-33; Tr. 1063:22-1064:7. Black Georgians between the age of 19-64 years old are more likely to lack health insurance than white Georgians in the same age demographic, which affects access to health care and health outcomes. APAX 6, 32; Tr. 1064:11-16.

The Court concludes that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have adduced sufficient evidence to show that socio-economic disparities between white and Black Georgians, where Black Georgians are generally impacted more negatively than white Georgians on a number of metrics.

(c) conclusions on Senate Factor Five

Under binding precedent, the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have proven that rates of Black voter political participation are depressed as compared to white voters participation. The aforementioned evidence also shows that Black Georgians suffer from significant socioeconomic disparities, including educational attainment, unemployment rates, income levels, and healthcare access. When both of these showings have been made, the law does not require a

causal link be proven between the socioeconomic status and Black voter participation. Wright, 979 F.3d at 1294.¹¹¹ Accordingly, the Court concludes that the socioeconomic evidence and the lower rates of Black voter participation support a finding that Senate Factor Five weighs heavily in favor of a Section 2 violation.

(5) *Senate Factor Six: racial appeals in Georgia's political campaigns*

Senate Factor Six “asks whether political campaigns in the area are characterized by subtle or overt racial appeals.” Wright, 979 F.3d at 1296. Courts have continually affirmed district courts’ findings of “overt and blatant” as well as “subtle and furtive” racial appeals. Gingles, 478 U.S. at 40; see also Allen, 599 U.S. at 22–23. However, in the Alabama district court proceedings, preceding the Allen appeal, the trial court assigned less weight to the evidence of racial appeals because the plaintiffs had only shown three examples of racial appeals in recent campaigns, but did not submit “any systematic or statistical evaluation of the

¹¹¹ While not required as a matter of law, as a matter of social science, Dr. Burch’s report indicates that the academic literature demonstrates a strong and consistent link between socioeconomic status and voter turnout. Tr. 1055:4–10.

extent to which political campaigns are *characterized* by racial appeals” and thus the court could not be evaluate if these appeals “occur frequently, regularly, occasionally, or rarely.” Singleton, 582 F. Supp. 3d at 1024 (emphasis added).

Similarly here, the Court finds that there is evidence of isolated racial appeals in recent Georgia statewide campaigns. However, there is no evidence for the Court to determine if these appeals *characterize* political campaigns in Georgia. Thus, while the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs submitted evidence of discrete instances¹¹² in recent elections where racial appeals were invoked—

¹¹² The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have provided the following evidence of racial appeals used in recent Georgia elections across the past few election cycles:

In the 2018 gubernatorial election, then-Secretary of State Kemp, (now twice-elected Governor) used a social media campaign to associate Stacey Abrams with the Black Panther Party and ran a commercial advertisement where he discussed rounding up illegal immigrants in his pickup truck. APAX 2, 38; Tr. 1364:12–16.

In the 2020 U.S. Senatorial election, then-Senator Kelly Loeffler ran a campaign ad against “a dangerous Raphael Warnock,” whose skin had been darkened, and who was also associated with communism, protests, and civil unrest. Tr. 1193:19–1195:5; APAX 31; APAX 2, 39.

In 2022, during the senatorial race between Senator Warnock and Herschel Walker, Mr. Walker ran an advertisement that aimed to distinguish “between the Black candidate and himself” as the Republican candidate, in order to “associate himself with the white voter [and] mak[e] the Black candidate look menacing and problematic”

which is “some evidence” of political campaigns being characterized by racial appeals – the Court cannot meaningfully evaluate whether these appeals “occur frequently, regularly, occasionally, or rarely” and thereby does not afford great weight to this factor. Singleton, 582 F. Supp. 3d at 1024.

(6) *Senate Factor Seven: minority candidate success*

Senate Factor Seven “focuses on ‘the extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction.’” Wright, 979 F.3d at 1295 (quoting LULAC, 548 U.S. at 426). Unlike the second and third Gingles preconditions, the Court now must specifically look at the success of *Black* candidates, not just the success of Black preferred candidates. Assessing the results of Georgia’s recent elections, the Court finds that Black candidates have achieved little success, particularly in majority-white districts.

Tr. 1198:9–1199:4; APAX 2, 43–44.

Also in 2022, in the Republican primary for governor, former Senator David Purdue stated in an interview, that Abrams was “demeaning her own race” and to let her “go back where she came from.” APAX 2, 38 (quoting Reid J. Epstein, “David Perdue Makes Racist Remarks about Stacey Abrams as He Ends a Lackluster Campaign, N.Y. Times, (May 23, 2022), <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/05/23/us/politics/david-perdue-staceyabrams-racist-remarks.html>).

As a population, Black Georgians have historically been and continue to be underrepresented by Black elected officials across Georgia's statewide offices. Georgia has never elected a Black governor (Stip. ¶ 349) and Black candidates have otherwise only had isolated success in statewide partisan elections in the last 30-years. Specifically, in 2000, David Burgess was elected Public Service Commissioner, in 2002 and 2006 Mike Thurmond was elected to Labor Commissioner, and in 1998, 2002, and 2006 Thurbert Baker was elected Georgia Attorney General.¹¹³ Stip. ¶ 361. Most recently, after 230 years of exclusively white Senators, Senator Raphael Warnock was twice elected to U.S. Senate and in his most recent election he defeated a Black candidate. APA Doc. No. [284], 11. Finally, nine Black individuals have been elected to statewide nonpartisan office in Georgia. Stip. ¶ 362.

In Georgia's congressional elections, only 12 Black candidates have ever been elected to the Congress. Tr. 1201:1-5. Five Black individuals serve in the

¹¹³ The Court takes judicial notice of the specific elections that each candidate successfully won. See Scott, 2019 WL 4200400, at *3 n. 4 (taking judicial notice of the publicly filed election results); see also n.65 *supra*.

United States House of Representatives from Georgia's current congressional districts. Stip. ¶ 359. Four of these Black congresspersons are elected in majority-Black districts. PX 1, K-1. The other Black Representative, congresswoman Lucy McBath, represents Congressional District 7.

In State legislative districts, the Georgia Legislative Black Caucus has only 14 members in the Georgia State Senate (25%) and 41 members in the Georgia House of Representatives (less than 23%).¹¹⁴ Stip. ¶ 348. As incorporated in the Alpha Phi Alpha case, Dr. Burton's testimony referred to the 2020 and 2022 legislative elections, where Black candidates had little to no success when they did not make up the majority of a district.¹¹⁵ Specifically, Black candidates in the 2020 legislative elections did not have any success when they did not make up at least 45.1% of a House District or 53.8% of a Senate District.

¹¹⁴ The Enacted Senate Plan contains 14 majority-Black districts. Stip. ¶¶ 176, 186; APAX 1, M-1. The Enacted House Plan contains 49 majority-Black districts. Stip. ¶¶ 183, 186, APAX 1, Z-1.

¹¹⁵ Erick Allen was elected to Georgia House District 40 in 2018 and re-elected in 2020, even though House District 40 was not a majority-Black district in 2018 or 2020. Tr. 1012:2-12.

Winning Candidates in 2020 in Georgia House of Representatives

Percentage white registered voters in district	White Republicans ¹⁹⁷	Black Democrats	White Democrats
Under 40%	0	48	7
40–46.2%	1	3	2
46.2–54.9	11	1	6
55–62.4%	23	0	5
Over 62.4%	68	0	0

Winning Candidates in 2020 in Georgia State Senate

Percentage white registered voters in district	White Republicans	Black Democrats	White Democrats
Under 47%	0	16	1
47–54.9%	3	0	3
Over 55%	51	0	0

PX 4, 56.

Although the Court finds that Black candidates have achieved some success in statewide elections following 2000, the Court ultimately concludes Senate Factor Seven weighs heavily in favor of the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs. The Supreme Court in Gingles, when discussing the success of a select few Black

candidates, cautioned courts in conflating the success of a few minority candidates as dispositive. Gingles, 478 U.S. at 76.

In short, since Reconstruction, Georgia has only elected *four* Black candidates in statewide partisan elections: Mike Thurmond, Thurbert Baker, David Burgess, and Raphael Warnock. Stip. ¶ 361. For statewide non-partisan elections, Georgia has elected nine successful Black candidates: Robert Benham, Leah Ward-Sears, Harold Melton, Verda Colvin, John Ruffin, Clarence Cooper, Herbert Phipps, Yvette Miller, Clyde Reese. Stip. ¶ 362. Georgia has sent twelve successful Black candidates to the U.S. House of Representatives. Tr. 1201:1–5. Currently, there are 55 members of the Georgia General Assembly that are in Georgia’s Legislative Black Caucus (of 236 total members), and all are elected from majority-minority districts. Stip. ¶ 348; APA Doc. No. [284], 8–9. The Court concludes that these isolated successes of Black candidates show that the Black population is underrepresented in Georgia’s statewide elected offices. This conclusion is even stronger in majority-white districts.

To be sure, Dr. Burton acknowledged, and even affirmed that some academic scholarship indicates that “the future electoral prospects of African-

American statewide nominees in growth states such as Georgia are indeed promising.” Tr. 1470:2–24. The Court likewise is hopeful about the prospects increased enfranchisement of all voters and for the potential success of minority candidates in Georgia. However, Dr. Burton also emphasized that, specifically in Georgia, dating back to Reconstruction increased minority success led to “more legislation from whichever party is in power [to] disenfranchise or at least dilute or make the vote count less.” Tr. 1470:14–16. Accordingly, the optimism about Georgia’s future elections does not rebut the contrary evidence of the present success of Black candidates; accordingly, the Court finds that Senate Factor Seven weighs heavily in favor of finding a Section 2 violation.

(7) *Senate Factor Eight: responsiveness to Black residents*

Senate Factor Eight considers whether elected officials are responsive to the particularized needs of Black voters. A lack of responsiveness is “evidence that minorities have insufficient political influence to ensure that their desires are considered by those in power.” Marengo Cnty. Comm’n, 731 F.2d at 1572. The Eleventh Circuit noted that “although a showing of unresponsiveness might have some probative value a showing of responsiveness would have very little.”

Id. Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs' expert, Dr. Burch, discussed the existence of significant socioeconomic disparities between Black and white Georgians, which he concluded contributed to the lower rates at which Blacks engage their elected representatives. APAX 6, 36. Id.

The Court cannot from the evidence before it find that its passage was due to the responsiveness or lack thereof to Black voters. There is no evidence that shows that a particular legislator received a complaint about pieces of legislation and ignored it. Accordingly, the Court finds that evidence about legislation is not persuasive.

Dr. Burch also concluded that socioeconomic disparities such as: education, residential conditions, incarceration rates, and healthcare concerns demonstrate that the Georgia legislature is not responsive to the Black community. APAX 6, 34. A number of lay witnesses testified about socioeconomic issues affecting Black voters. Tr. 639:24-640:25, Eric Woods Dep. Tr. 53:8-54:1; Phil Brown Dep.

Tr. 67:12-68:1.¹¹⁶ However, there is evidence that concerns about healthcare access, education, property taxes, and gun safety are not unique to Black citizens. Tr. 639:24–640:25.

The Court finds that the arguments regarding socioeconomic disparities are not particularly helpful in determining whether Georgia’s elected officials are responsive to Black Georgians. The Court finds that although there is evidence about concerns that Black voters have, there is not sufficient evidence that their representatives are not responsive to their needs.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁶ The Parties submitted designations, counter designations, and objections to the named Plaintiffs’ depositions to the Court prior to the start of the Trial. APA Doc. No. [275], Pendergrass Doc. No. [223], Grant Doc. No. [232]. At the Pretrial Conference, the Parties agreed to the admission of these depositions following the Court’s ruling on the objections. APA Doc. No. [285], Pendergrass Doc. No. [274], Grant Doc. No. [247]. The Court issued rulings on the deposition objections and they are part of the Record. APA Doc. No. [292], Pendergrass Doc. No. [243], Grant Doc. No. [254].

¹¹⁷ The Court notes that Dr. Evans testified that she attempted to call her State Senator, Representative, and county commissioner about redistricting concerns and her calls were generally unanswered. Tr.637:7–19. The Court acknowledges that Dr. Evans’s representatives were unresponsive in this instance; however, the Court cannot extrapolate from this isolated occurrence that, as a whole, Georgia’s elected officials are unresponsive to Black voters.

Ultimately, there is an absence of evidence regarding the level of responsiveness of Georgia's elected representatives to Black voters and white voters. Due to the lack of evidence, the Court finds that Senate Factor Eight does not weigh in favor of finding a Section 2 violation. See Greater Birmingham Ministries, 992 F.3d at 1334 (finding that failure to consider amendments to a particular piece of legislation does not show that legislatures were unresponsive to the needs of minority voters).

(8) *Senate Factor Nine: justification for the Enacted Congressional Plan*

The Court finds that the State's justification for the Enacted State Legislature Plans factor favors Defendants and thus weighs against finding a Section 2 violation.

At the trial, Ms. Wright testified that the Enacted Congressional Plan began with the creation of a blank map that largely balanced population that then could be modified based on input from legislators. Tr. 1622:11-13. Ms. Wright also relied on information obtained from the public hearings on redistricting. Tr. 1668:24-1670:5. Political performance was an important consideration in the design of the Enacted Congressional Plan. Tr. 1669:20-23. In Enacted CD-6

specifically, Ms. Wright justified that the four-way split of Cobb County by asserting that Cobb County was better able to handle a split of a congressional district than a smaller nearby county. Tr. 1672:9–1673:4. She further testified that the inclusion of parts of west Cobb County in Enacted CD-14 was because of population and political considerations, namely putting a democratic area into District 14 instead of District 11 (which was more political competitive). Tr. 1674:6–1675:2.

Similarly, for the Enacted House Plan, Ms. Wright started with a blank map and the ideal district size given the population changes. Tr. 1642:7–23. Initially, she did not consider incumbency and instead drew a map based solely on population. Tr. 1642:15–18. Ms. Wright then integrated information from public hearings regarding the public’s preferences. Tr. 1643–46. In the Macon-Bibb area, specifically, she testified that there were comments about wanting to keep House Districts 142 and 143, majority-Black districts, in Macon-Bibb because the representatives were well-liked in the community. Tr. 1659:6–15. Eventually, she drafted the maps to avoid incumbency pairings and county splits. Tr. 1448:9–21. Ms. Wright testified that the growth in Georgia was concentrated

in the north (i.e., metro-Atlanta), which caused districts to be moved from the south into that area. Tr. 1469:16–19. Again, political performance was an important consideration in drafting the Enacted State House Plan. Tr. 1468:5–8.

The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs do not challenge that this is the process the State used to draw the Enacted Legislative Plans. Accordingly, the Court finds Defendants’ evidence that the Enacted Legislative Plans were drawn to further partisan goals to be a sufficient, non-tenuous justification. Accordingly, Senate Factor Nine does not weigh in favor of a Section 2 violation.¹¹⁸

(9) *Proportionality*

Finally, the Court determines that proportionality does not weigh against finding a Section 2 violation in the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs’ case. Currently, 25% of the State Senate and 27.2% of the State House elect members from majority-Black districts and the AP Black population is 33.03% of the State. APAX 1 ¶¶ 15, 17, 41

¹¹⁸ As in the Pendergrass case, however, this factor will be accorded less weight given that, in Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs’ Section 2 case, a legislature’s intent in drawing map is irrelevant.

Defendant argued, however, that Black voters have proportional representation in the General Assembly because 43% of the State House and 41% of the State Senate are Democrats, which is the Black-preferred candidate. Tr. 36:16–23. The Court categorically rejects Defendant’s argument. First, the Court finds that there is no empirical evidence to suggest that every Democrat member of the General Assembly is a Black-preferred candidate.¹¹⁹ This suggestion, absent supporting empirical evidence, leans dangerously close to “the demeaning notion that members of the defined racial group ascribes to certain minority views that must be different from those of other citizens.” DeGrandy, 512 U.S. at 1027.

Furthermore, the number of Black-preferred candidates who are successfully elected is not the proper consideration for proportionality. As the Court’s summary judgment order in the Pendergrass case reflects, the proper metric for determining proportionality is the number of majority-Black districts

¹¹⁹ Although the Black-preferred candidate in all of the races examined by Dr. Handley were Democrats, Dr. Handley’s research was confined to specific areas of the State and she did not evaluate whether all current Democrat members of the General Assembly were the Black-preferred candidate. Stip. ¶¶ 309–15.

in proportion to the Black population, *not* the number of Black-preferred candidates elected. Pendergrass Doc. No. [215], 72; see also De Grandy, 512 U.S. at 1014 n.11 (“‘Proportionality’ as the term is used here links the number of majority-minority voting districts to minority members’ share of the relevant population . . . This proviso speaks to the success of minority candidates, as distinct from the political or electoral power of minority voters.”).

Here, therefore, the relevant numbers to consider in the proportionality analysis are the number of majority-minority districts in the Enacted Legislative Plans. Only 25% of the State Senate districts are majority-Black (14 districts of 56 districts total). APAX 1 ¶ 15. In the State House, 27.2% of the districts are majority-Black (49 districts of the 180 districts total).¹²⁰ APAX 1 ¶ 17. The Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs’ additional two State Senate districts that survive the Gingles preconditions bring the proportion of majority-Black Senate districts only to 28.6% of the total districts.¹²¹ And the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs’ additional one

¹²⁰ However, the Georgia Legislature’s Black Caucus has only 41 members in the State House. Stip. ¶ 348.

¹²¹ $16/56 = \text{approximately } 28.6\%$.

House district similarly only increases the proportion of majority-Black districts to be 27.8% of the total.¹²² These proportions fall below both the AP Black population in the State (33.03% (Stip. ¶ 97)) and the AP Black voting age population (31.73% (Stip. ¶ 104)). Thus, proportionality is not achieved in the State House or State Senate, under the Enacted Plan or with the addition of two State Senate districts and one State House district. Thus, the Court concludes that proportionality does not weigh against the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs.

(10) Conclusions of law

The Court finds that the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have met their burden in establishing that (1) the Black community in south-metro Atlanta is sufficiently numerous and compact to constitute two additional majority-Black Senate districts and one additional majority-Black House district; (2) the Black community is politically cohesive in this area; and (3) that the white majority votes as a bloc to typically defeat the Black communities' preferred candidate in these areas. The Court also finds that in evaluating the Senate Factors, Georgia's

¹²² $50/180 = \text{approximately } 27.8\%$

electoral system is not equally open to Black voters in these regions of the State. Specifically, the Court finds that Senate Factors One, Two, Three, Five, and Seven weigh in favor of showing the present realities of a lack of opportunity for Black voters. The Court also finds that Senate Factor Six weighs slightly in favor finding a Section 2 violation. Thereby, only Senate Factors Four, Eight¹²³ and Nine did not weigh in favor of finding a Section 2 violation. The Court also found that proportionality does not weigh against the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs. In sum, the Court finds that a majority of the totality of the circumstances evidence weighs in favor of finding a Section 2 violation in the proposed districts in metro Atlanta. Because the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs have carried their burden of proof on all of the legal requirements, the Court concludes that SB 1EX and HB 1EX violate Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

¹²³ Senate Factor Eight is given little weight. Marengo Cnty. Comm'n, 731 F.2d at 1572.

b) Grant

(1) *Totality of circumstances inquiry standards and incorporation of the Pendergrass Case's Analysis on Senate Factors One, Three, Five¹²⁴, Six, Seven, and Eight*

The standards governing the Court's totality of the circumstances inquiry are the same in Grant Plaintiffs' case as they were in Pendergrass Plaintiffs' case. See Section II(C)(4) *supra*. Hence, the Court considers the aforementioned Senate Factors to determine if Grant Plaintiffs met their burden to show that the political process is not equally open to minority voters in Georgia.

Moreover, the totality of the circumstances evidence in both the Pendergrass case and the Grant case is largely the same. The expert reports

¹²⁴ The evidence on Senate Factor Five is largely the same for the Atlanta and Macon-Bibb region. However, Dr. Collingwood did provide specific evidence that he concluded that the "trend" in the Black Belt region "is very similar to the overall statewide trend for both the 2020 and 2022 general elections." Rep at 20. Dr. Collingwood furthermore determined that "whites vote at higher rates than [] Blacks in the clear majority of the precincts." Rep at 22. These findings are consistent with his findings in the metro Atlanta region where Black voters, generally, had lower turnout rates than white voters. Accordingly, the Court finds that Senate Factor Five weighs in favor of a Section 2 violation in Macon-Bibb region with the same force as the districts in the metro Atlanta region.

submitted (i.e., Dr. Burton¹²⁵ and Dr. Collingwood¹²⁶) are identical in the two cases. At trial, Pendergrass Plaintiffs and Grant Plaintiffs simultaneously questioned and cross-examined the totality of circumstances witnesses. For a number of the Senate Factors, moreover, the evidence submitted would be considered by the Court in an identical manner. Accordingly, to avoid needless duplication, the Court hereby incorporates *in toto* its analysis in the Pendergrass case, *supra*, on Senate Factors Three, Five¹²⁷, Six, Seven, and Eight.¹²⁸

The Court also incorporates Senate Factor One, see Section II(C)(4)(a) *supra*, with the following alterations to its analysis regarding polling place closures:

¹²⁵ In Pendergrass, Dr. Burton's report is designated PX 4. In Grant, it is designated GX 4. The report's content and page numbers, however, do not change between the cases.

¹²⁶ In Pendergrass, Dr. Collingwood's report is designated PX 5. In Grant, it is designated GX 5. Again, the content and pages numbers in the report are identical in the cases.

¹²⁷ As noted in the Pendergrass case, for Senate Factor Five's consideration of minority voter participation in the political process, in 2022, voter turnout in Clayton, Henry, and Rockdale counties "slightly exceeded" white voter turnout. GX 5, 16. While these counties are directly implicated in the districts satisfying the Gingles preconditions in Grant Plaintiffs' Illustrative plan, the Court does not find this "slight" evidence to outweigh the strong evidence otherwise that Black Georgians participate less than white Georgians in the political process. See Section II(C)(4)(d) *supra*.

¹²⁸ Again, Senate Factor Four – a history of candidate slating for elections – is not at issue because Georgia's elections do not use a slating process.

have been heard by a three-judge court. APA Doc. No. [65], 6-31; Grant Doc. No. [43], 7-28], Pendergrass Doc. No. [50], 6-17.

4. *Section 2's Constitutionality*

In Attachment D to the Pretrial Order, Defendants assert as an affirmative defense in each case that “[t]o Grant the relief Plaintiffs seek, the Court must interpret the Voting Rights Act in a way that violates the U.S. Constitution.” APA Doc. No. [280], 24; Grant Doc. No. [243], 26; Pendergrass Doc. No. [231], 29. Defendants offered no argument or support for this assertion through motion practice or at trial. To the extent that Defendants are arguing generally that Section 2 of the VRA is unconstitutional, the Supreme recently rejected the same argument urged by the State of Alabama in Allen v. Milligan, 599 U.S. 1, 41, (2023). Accordingly, the Court concludes that there is no merit to the affirmative defenses challenging the constitutionality of Section 2 in the cases pending in this Court.

G. Remedy

As correctly noted by Defense Counsel in his closing argument at trial, the parameters and the instructions around what the State of Georgia is supposed to do to comply with Section 2 of the VRA is a critical part of this Court’s order, now

that the Court has found in favor of Plaintiffs. Tr. 2394:1–14. The remedy involves an additional majority-Black congressional district in west-metro Atlanta; two additional majority-Black Senate districts in south-metro Atlanta; two additional majority-Black House districts in south-metro Atlanta, one additional majority-Black House district in west-metro Atlanta, and two additional majority-Black House districts in and around Macon-Bibb.¹³⁶

The Court is conscious of the powerful concerns for comity involved in interfering with the State’s legislative responsibilities. As the Supreme Court has repeatedly recognized, “redistricting and reapportioning legislative bodies is a legislative task with the federal courts should make every effort not to preempt.” Wise v. Lipscomb, 437 U.S. 535, 539 (1978). As such, it is “appropriate, whenever practicable, to afford a reasonable opportunity for the legislature to meet” the requirements of Voting Rights Act “by adopting a substitute measure rather than for the federal court to devise . . . its own plan.” Id. at 540. The State cannot

¹³⁶ The Court notes that there is significant overlap in the metro Atlanta districts drawn by Mr. Cooper and Mr. Esselstyn. The Court **ORDERS** the above remedy collectively for Alpha Phi Alpha and Grant Plaintiffs.

remedy the Section 2 violations described herein by eliminating minority opportunity districts elsewhere in the plans.

The Court also recognizes that Plaintiffs and other Black voters in Georgia whose voting rights have been injured by the violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act have suffered significant harm. Those citizens are entitled to vote as soon as possible for their representatives under a lawful apportionment plan. Therefore, the Court will require that new legislative maps be drawn forthwith to remedy the Section 2 violation.

The Court will provide the General Assembly the opportunity to adopt a remedial Congressional plan, Senate plan, and House plan by December 8, 2023, and consistent with, this Order.

This Court retains jurisdiction to determine whether the remedial plans adopted by the General Assembly remedy the Section 2 violations by incorporating additional legislative districts in which Black voters have a demonstrable opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

An acceptable remedy must “completely remed[y] the prior dilution of minority voting strength and fully provide[] equal opportunity for minority

Pendergrass Plaintiffs have carried their burden of demonstrating a lack of equal openness in Georgia's election system as a result of the challenged redistricting plan, SB 2EX, as to the following enacted district/ areas: Enacted Congressional Districts 3, 6, 11, 13, and 14.

Grant Plaintiffs have carried their burden of demonstrating a lack of equal openness in Georgia's election system as a result of the challenged redistricting plans, SB 1EX and HB 1EX, SB 1EX and HB 1EX, as to the following enacted districts/areas: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 44, and Enacted House Districts 61, 64, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149.¹³⁹ Grant Plaintiffs have not met their burden as to the remaining challenged districts.

¹³⁹ These districts are derived from Grant Plaintiffs' Complaint (Grant Doc. No. [118]) and Mr. Esselstyn's expert report (GX 1).

This Court further concludes that declaratory and permanent injunctive relief are appropriate. The Court, therefore, **DECLARES** the rights of the parties as follows.

SB 2EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following districts/areas: Enacted Congressional Districts 3, 6, 11, 13, and 14.

SB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44.

HB 1EX violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act as to the following areas/districts: Enacted House Districts 61, 64, 74, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149.

The Court **PERMANENTLY ENJOINS** Defendant Raffensperger, as well as his agents and successors in office, from using SB 2EX, SB 1EX, and HB 1EX in any future election.

The Court's injunction affords the State a limited opportunity to enact new plans that comply with the Voting Rights Act by **DECEMBER 8, 2023**. This timeline balances the relevant equities and serves the public interest by providing

the General Assembly with its rightful opportunity to craft a remedy in the first instance, while also ensuring that, if an acceptable remedy is not produced, there will be time for the Court to fashion one—as the Court will not allow another election cycle on redistricting plans that the Court has determined on a full trial record to be unlawful.

The Court is confident that the General Assembly can accomplish its task by **DECEMBER 8, 2023**: the General Assembly enacted the Plans quickly in 2021; the Legislature has been on notice since at least the time that this litigation was commenced nearly 22 months ago that new maps might be necessary; the General Assembly already has access to an experienced cartographer; and the General Assembly has an illustrative remedial plan to consult.

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 58, the Clerk is **DIRECTED** to enter judgment in favor of the Alpha Phi Alpha Plaintiffs (in Civil Action No. 1:21-cv-05337), Pendergrass Plaintiffs (in Civil Action No. 1:21-cv-05339), and Grant Plaintiffs (in Civil Action No. 1:22-cv-00122) and against Brad Raffensperger. Attorneys' fees and costs are also awarded to each set of Plaintiffs pursuant to 52 U.S.C. § 10310(e) and 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

Doc. 354-1

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
INC., et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his
official capacity as Secretary of State of
Georgia.

Defendant.

Civ. No. 21-5337

DECLARATION OF WILLIAM S. COOPER

WILLIAM S. COOPER, acting in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746,
Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(2)(B), and Federal Rules of Evidence 702
and 703, does hereby declare and say:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. My name is William S. Cooper. I have a B.A. in Economics from Davidson College. As a private consultant, I serve as a demographic and redistricting expert for the Plaintiffs.

2. I testified at trial as an expert witness on redistricting and demographics on behalf of the plaintiffs in this lawsuit in February 2022 (preliminary injunction) and at the full trial in September 2023.

3. To date, following the release of the 2020 Decennial Census, I have testified in federal court in nine Section 2 redistricting cases, including *Allen v. Milligan*. Since my September 2023 appearance in this case, I testified at trial on November 26, 2023 in *Nairne v. Ardoin*, a Section 2 lawsuit challenging post-2020 House and Senate districts in Louisiana. I was also deposed on December 5, 2023 in *NAACP State Conference v. State Board of Election Commissioners*, a Section 2 lawsuit challenging post-2020 House and Senate districts in Mississippi.

II. PURPOSE OF DECLARATION

4. The Defendants' Proposed Remedial Senate Plan ("2023 Proposed Senate") and House Plan ("2023 Proposed House") were signed into law by Governor Kemp on December 9, 2023.

5. I have also drawn remedial plans for the Georgia Senate and House ("APA Remedial Senate" and "APA Remedial House"), based on the Court's opinion rendered after trial and my own experience as a map-drawer. The APA Remedial Senate and APA Remedial House Plans are depicted in **Appendix 1**.

6. The attorneys for the Plaintiffs in this case asked me to evaluate the attributes of the various plans along standard redistricting metrics, including comparing them to the 2021 Enacted Senate and House Plans.

7. The requested redistricting metrics include district population statistics, measures of compactness, political subdivision splits (counties, VTDs,

municipalities), and changes in core constituencies of the respective districts as compared to the 2021 Enacted Plans.

8. For purposes of my analysis in this report, and unless otherwise noted, I define majority-Black districts as those that are majority-Black voting age (“BVAP”).

III. SENATE ANALYSIS

9. This Court’s October 26, 2023 order required the Defendants to create two additional majority-Black¹ Senate districts in south Metro Atlanta. Specifically, the court ruled that vote dilution is occurring within an area comprised of 10 Senate districts under the 2021 Plan in South Metro Atlanta—10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44—in violation of the Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

10. The **Exhibit A** series contains population summary reports for the 2021 Senate Plan, the 2023 Senate Plan, and the APA Remedial Senate Plan. **Exhibit A-1** summarizes population by race/ethnicity, voting age, and citizen voting age under

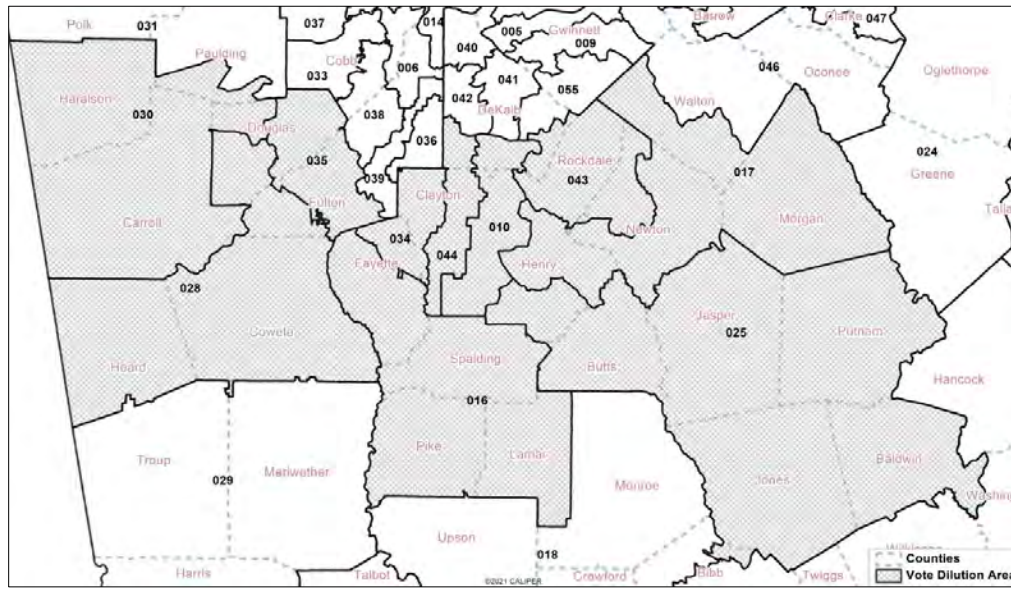
¹ In this declaration, “African American” refers to persons who are Single Race Black or Any Part Black (i.e., persons of two or more races and some part Black), including Hispanic Black. In some instances (e.g., for historical comparisons), numerical or percentage references identify Single Race Black as “SR Black” and Any Part Black as “AP Black.” Unless noted otherwise, “Black” means AP Black. It is my understanding that following the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Georgia v. Ashcroft*, 539 U.S. 461 (2003), the “Any Part” definition is an appropriate Census classification to use in most Section 2 cases.

the 2021 Senate Plan. **Exhibit A-2** (2023 Senate) and **Exhibit A-3** (APA Remedial Senate) provide the same demographic breakout.

A. Senate Vote Dilution Area

11. The 10-district vote dilution area identified by the Court is illustrated with shading in **Figure 1**. The task for the remedial plan drawer is to stay *inside* the 10-district vote dilution area to the extent practicable in order to bring a core group of Black voters into new majority BVAP districts from one or more majority white districts under the 2021 Plan and/or one or more majority-Black 2021 House districts packed with Black voters.

Figure 1²
2021 Senate Plan – 10-District Vote Dilution Area



² At my request, ACLU staff working at the direction of counsel created and provided these maps to me to illustrate the comparative changes discussed in this

B. 2023 Senate

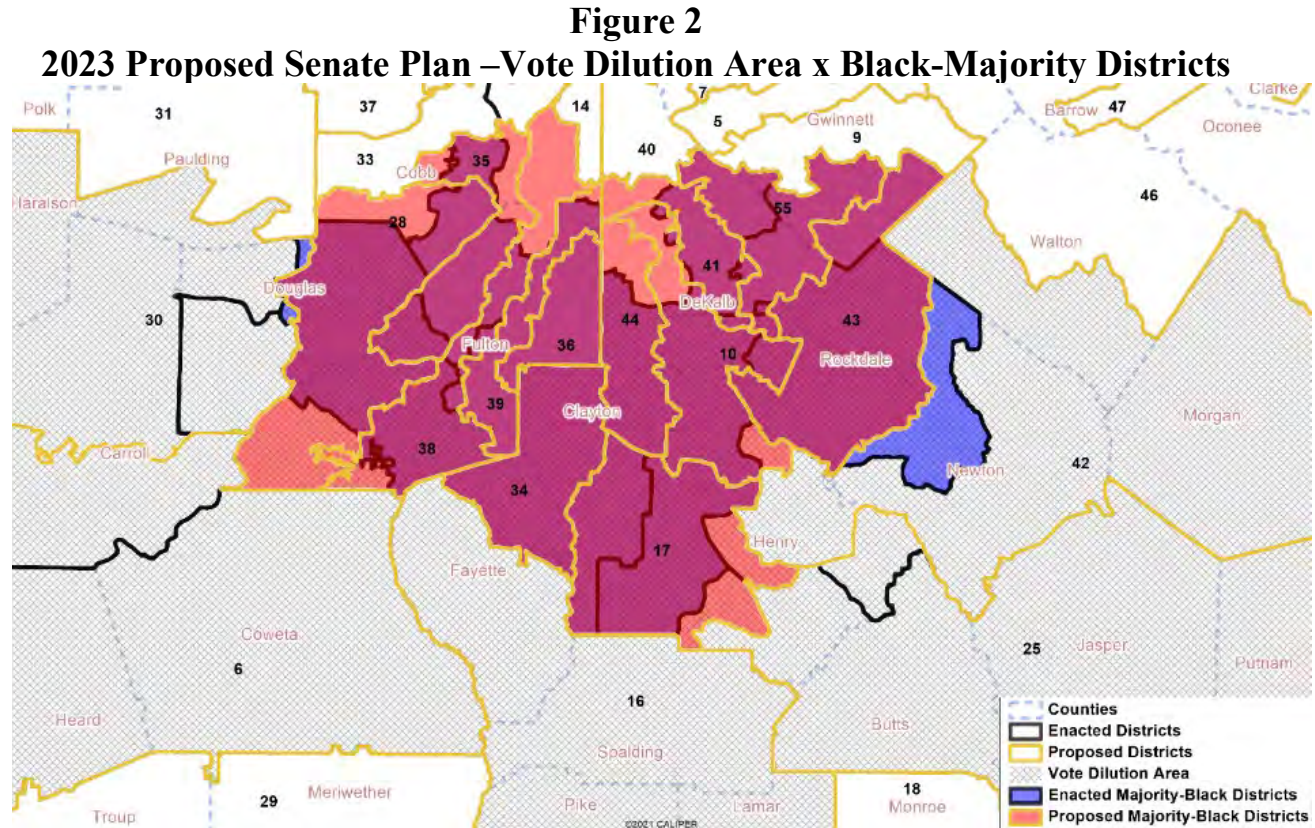
12. Boundaries for 15 of the 56 districts in the 2021 Senate change under the 2023 Senate, *i.e.*, 41 Senate districts stay the same.

13. **Exhibit B** (“Core Constituencies”) reflects the 2023 Senate core components built from districts in the 2021 Senate.³

14. Like the APA Remedial Senate reviewed *infra*, the 2023 Senate adds two new majority-Black districts into the Senate at a statewide level. But it does so almost entirely by combining Black population from existing majority-Black districts along the northern edge of the South Metro periphery with Black population that is *entirely outside* the vote dilution area, as depicted below in **Figure 2**.

report. A full set of maps depicting the various plans is included as **Appendix 2** to this Declaration.

³ I define “core population” as the largest district-level subset of a population that is kept together in the shift from one plan to another (without considering changes in district numbers or changes in incumbent representation). The core population is identified with shading in the referenced tabular exhibits.



15. **Exhibit C** provides county-component demographic information for all 56 districts under the 2023 Proposed Senate Plan, including the two “new” majority Black Senate districts, Proposed 2023 SDs 17 (in Clayton and Henry Counties) and 28 (in Cobb, Douglas, and Fulton Counties).

16. **Exhibit B** confirms that over 75% of the population of 2023 Proposed SD 17 comes from 2021 Enacted SDs 10 and 44, which were already majority-Black. **Exhibit C** confirms that around 40% of the population in new 2023 Proposed Senate District 28 comes from Cobb County, which is outside of the vote-

dilution area entirely. Most of the rest comes from existing Black-majority District SD 35.

17. Under the 2023 Proposed Senate, the net gain in BVAP in majority Black districts within the 10-district vote dilution area, which can be derived from **Exhibit D**, is miniscule: 2,940 people.

18. **Appendix 3**, which identifies the net gain (or loss) in BVAP in majority-Black districts for each county as well as the changes inside and outside the vote dilution area, illustrates why this is the case. In the 2023 Proposed Senate, the bulk of the Black voters who are newly added to Black-majority districts come from outside of the vote dilution area. Within the vote dilution area, some Black voters from Henry County are newly added to Black-majority districts, but almost the same number are removed a Black majority-district in neighboring Newton County. No Black voters in Fayette or Spalding Counties are added to Black-majority districts.⁴

C. APA Remedial Senate

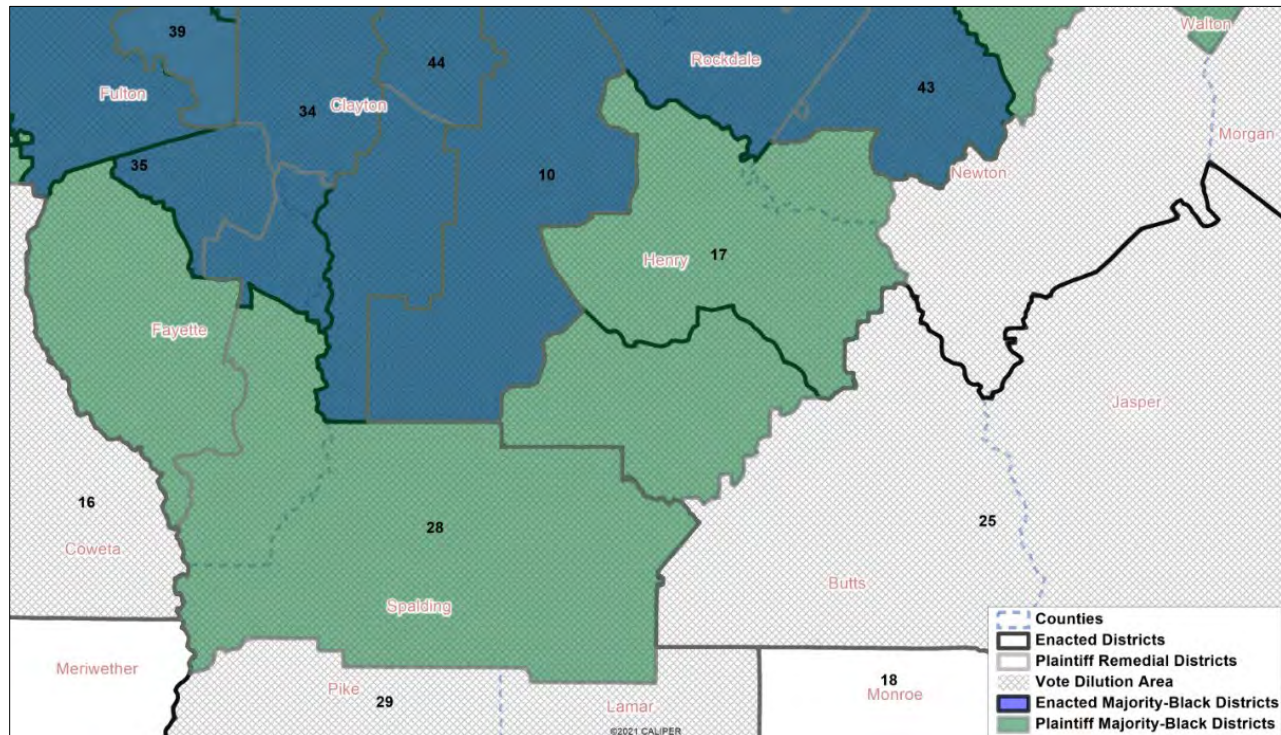
19. Like the 2023 Plan, boundaries for 15 of the 56 districts in the 2021 Senate change under the 2023 Senate. In other words, 41 Senate districts stay the same.

⁴ At my request, ACLU staff working at the direction of counsel derived the figures set out in **Appendix 3** using block-level Census population data.

20. **Exhibit E** (“Core Constituencies”) reflects the APA Remedial Senate core components built from districts in the 2021 Senate.

21. As derived from **Exhibit E**, under the APA Remedial Senate, the net gain in BVAP in majority Black districts within the 10-district vote dilution area is 88,035, which is sufficient to constitute two additional majority-Black Senate districts in that area. This is achieved as shown by way of example in the map in Figure 3 by adding Black population in the southern part of South Metro Atlanta into majority-Black Districts 17 and 28. The green areas, which are entirely in the vote-dilution area, are newly included in Black-majority districts. In contrast to the 2023 Proposed Senate Plan, the number of Black voters who are brought into majority-Black districts from *outside* of the vote dilution area is *zero*.

Figure 3
South Metro Atlanta
Green area shifts into two new APA majority-Black Senate Districts



22. In sum, the APA Remedial Senate Plan changes the same number of districts as the 2023 Plan, while creating two additional majority Black districts *inside* the vote dilution area.

D. Supplemental Plan Metrics

23. The APA Remedial Senate adheres to traditional redistricting principles, including population equality, compactness, contiguity, respect for political subdivision boundaries, respect for communities of interest, and the non-dilution of minority voting strength.

24. Additional redistricting metrics comparing the APA Remedial Plan with the 2023 Plan are described below.

(a) Compactness

25. Compactness scores for the APA Remedial Senate are within the norm for a typical legislative Plan. **Exhibit G-1** contains district-by-district compactness scores generated by Maptitude for all districts in the APA Remedial Senate, alongside scores for the 2023 Plan (**Exhibit G-2**) and the 2021 Plan (**Exhibit G-3**).

26. The table in **Figure 4** (condensed from the Exhibit G series) reports mean and minimum Reock⁵ and Polsby-Popper⁶ scores.

27. On balance, the APA Remedial Plan scores higher than the 2023 Plan according to the widely referenced Reock and Polsby-Popper measures.

⁵ “The Reock test is an area-based measure that compares each district to a circle, which is considered to be the most compact shape possible. For each district, the Reock test computes the ratio of the area of the district to the area of the minimum enclosing circle for the district. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. The Reock test computes one number for each district and the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation for the plan.” Caliper Corporation, *Maptitude For Redistricting* Software Documentation.

⁶ The Polsby-Popper test computes the ratio of the district area to the area of a circle with the same perimeter: $4\pi \text{Area} / (\text{Perimeter}^2)$. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. The Polsby-Popper test computes one number for each district and the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation for the plan. See Caliper Corporation, *Maptitude For Redistricting* Software Documentation.

Figure 4
Compactness Scores

	Reock		Polsby-Popper	
	Mean	Low	Mean	Low
APA Remedial Plan	.42	.17	.28	.11
2023 Plan	.40	.13	.27	.08
2021 Plan	.42	.17	.29	.13

(b) Political Subdivision Splits

28. The **Exhibit H** series contains Maptitude generated reports for splits of key geographic areas in Georgia—from VTDs to regional commissions—under the APA Remedial Plan, the 2023 Plan, and the 2021 Plan.

29. The table in **Figure 5** summarizes split counts for counties and 2020 VTDs. The APA Remedial Plan scores better than the 2023 Plan across all six categories.

Figure 5
County, VTD, and Municipal Splits

	Split Counties*	Total County Splits*	2020 VTD Splits*	Split Cities/Towns [#]	City/Town Splits*
APA Remedial Senate	31	65	41	70	173
2023 Senate	30	65	53	71	176
2021 Senate	29	60	40	68	169

*Excludes unpopulated areas

[#] Out of 531 municipalities (calculated by subtracting the number of whole cities in the Maptitude report from 531)

30. **Exhibit H-1** contains a county and VTD split report for the APA Remedial Senate. **Exhibit H-2** reports on the 2023 Senate. **Exhibit H-3** reports on the 2021 Senate.

31. **Exhibit H-4** contains a split report for all 531 municipalities (including the 53 cities and towns that spill over into another county) for the APA Remedial Senate. **Exhibit H-5** reports on the 2023 Senate. **Exhibit H-6** reports on the 2021 Senate.

IV. HOUSE ANALYSIS

32. This Court’s October 26, 2023 order required the Defendants to create five additional majority-Black House districts in an area encompassing 11 districts under the 2021 House—61, 64, 74, 78, 117, 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149—in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

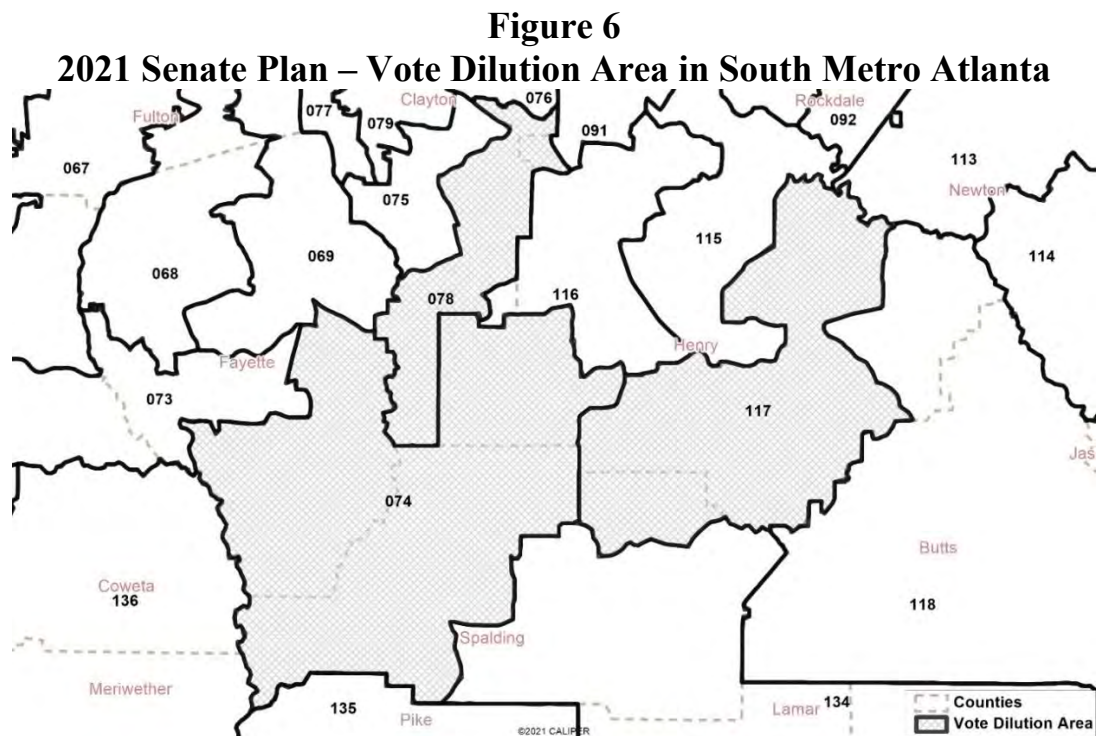
33. **Exhibit I** series contains population summary reports for the 2021 House Plan, the 2023 House Plan, and the APA Remedial House Plan. **Exhibit I-1** summarizes population by race/ethnicity, voting age, and citizen voting age under the 2021 House Plan. **Exhibit I-2** (2023 House) and **Exhibit I-3** (APA Remedial House) provide the same demographic breakout.

A. House Vote Dilution Area

34. The 11- district vote dilution areas identified by the Court are illustrated with shading in Figure 6 and 7. The task for the remedial plan drawer is to stay *inside* the 11-district vote dilution area to the extent practicable in order to bring a core group of Black voters into new majority BVAP districts from one or more majority white districts under the 2021 House and/or one or more majority-Black 2021 House districts packed with Black voters.

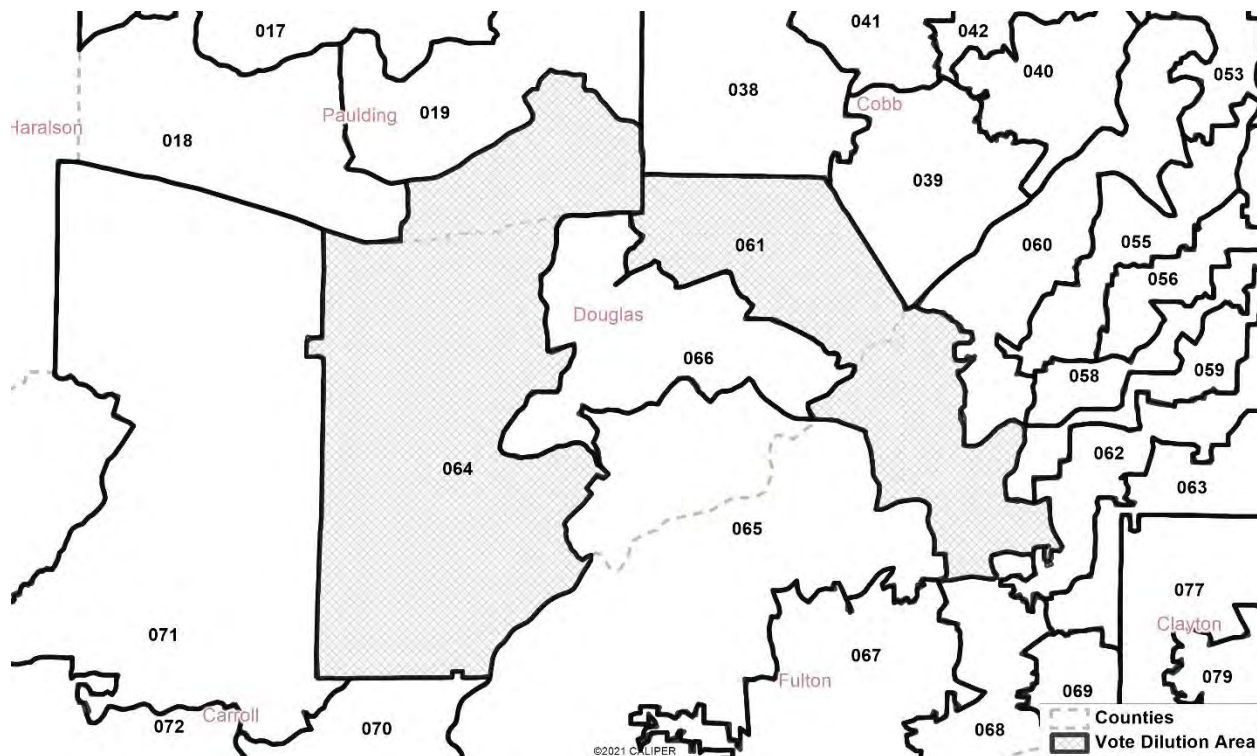
35. Unlike the Senate vote dilution area, the House 11-district vote dilution is comprised of three non-contiguous areas encompassing the Macon-Bibb area, South Metro Atlanta and West Metro Atlanta.

36. The vote dilution area in South Metro Atlanta is reflected in **Figure 6**.



37. The vote dilution area in West Metro Atlanta is reflected in **Figure 7**.

Figure 7
2021 Senate Plan – Vote Dilution Area in West Metro Atlanta



B. 2023 House

38. Boundaries for 23 of the 180 districts are changed under the 2023 Proposed House Plan, *i.e.*, 167 House districts stay the same.

39. **Exhibit K-1** (“Core Constituencies”) reflects the 2023 Proposed House Plan core components built from districts in the 2021 Enacted House Plan. To view the APA Remedial House Plan core components built from districts in the 2021 Enacted House Plan, refer to **Exhibit K-2** – “Core Constituencies.”

40. Under the 2023 Proposed House, the net gain in BVAP in majority Black districts across the three vote dilution areas, as shown in **Appendix 3**, is just 46,104.

41. Most of those gains are in Macon. In the vote dilution area in South Metro Atlanta, the net gain is just 15,747, and in West Metro Atlanta it is just 2,661.

42. **Appendix 3**, which identifies the net gain (or loss) in BVAP in majority-Black districts for each county as well as the changes inside and outside the vote dilution area, illustrates that, in South Metro Atlanta and West Metro Atlanta region in the 2023 Proposed House, the bulk of the Black voters who are newly added to Black-majority districts come from outside of the vote dilution area. In South Metro Atlanta, for example, the 2023 House does not add *any* Black voters in Spalding and Fayette Counties to a majority-Black district, and the net number in Newton County is negative. The net 15,747 Black voters moved into majority-Black districts is not enough to bring any two non-majority-Black House Districts in the vote dilution area above 50% BVAP. In West Metro Atlanta, over 35,000 Black voters from Cobb, Gwinnett, and Dekalb Counties are moved into Black-majority districts, but there is only a 2,661 net increase in the number of Black voters in the vote dilution area living in a majority-Black districts—all in Douglas County.

C. APA Remedial House

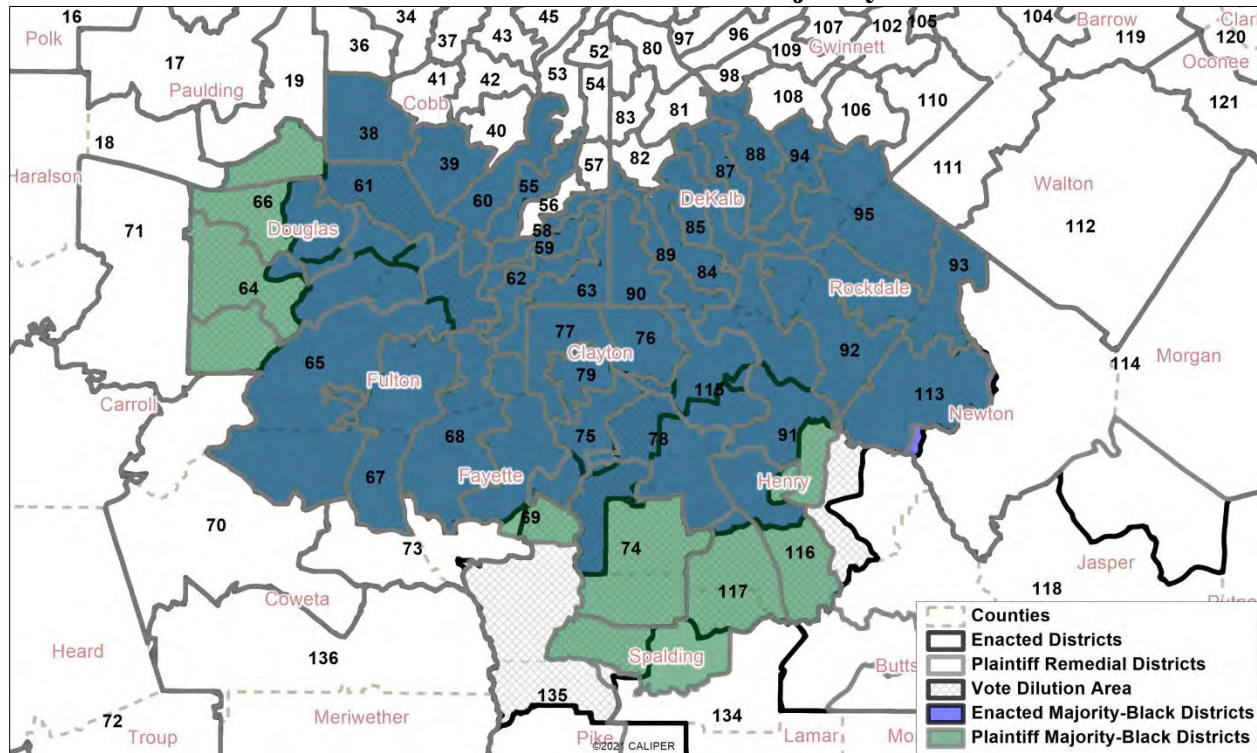
43. Boundaries for 28 of the 180 districts in the 2023 House are changed under the APA Remedial House, i.e., 162 of the 2021 House districts are the same.

44. Under the APA Remedial House, the net gain in BVAP in majority Black House districts within the 11-district vote dilution area is 68,861.

D. South Metro/West Metro

45. **Figure 8** visually shows in green (and **Exhibit K-2** confirms) that the APA Remedial House adds additional Black voters in the South Metro/West Metro area into three new majority-Black Districts. Black voters in the southern and western part of the vote dilution area who are submerged in majority-White districts under the 2021 Plan are joined with Black voters who are packed in districts under the 2021 House to create the three additional House districts.

Figure 8
2021 House Plan – South Metro/West Metro
Green area shifts into three new APA majority-Black Districts



E. Supplemental Plan Metrics

46. APA Remedial House adheres to traditional redistricting principles, including population equality, compactness, contiguity, respect for political subdivision boundaries, respect for communities of interest, and the non-dilution of minority voting strength.

47. Additional redistricting metrics comparing the APA Remedial Plan with the 2023 Plan are described below.

(a) Compactness

48. Compactness scores for the APA Remedial House are within the norm for a typical legislative Plan. **Exhibit L-1** contains district-by-district compactness scores generated by Maptitude for all districts in the APA Remedial House, alongside scores for the 2023 Plan (**Exhibit L-2**) and the 2021 Plan (**Exhibit L-3**).

49. The table in **Figure 9** (condensed from the Exhibit L series) reports mean and minimum Reock and Polsby-Popper scores.

50. On balance, the APA Remedial Plan scores higher than the 2023 Plan according to the widely referenced Reock and Polsby-Popper measures.

Figure 9
Compactness Scores

	Reock		Polsby-Popper	
	Mean	Low	Mean	Low
APA Remedial House	.39	.12	.28	.10
2023 House	.38	.12	.27	.10
2021 House	.39	.12	.28	.10

(b) Political Subdivision Splits

51. The **Exhibit M** series contains Maptitude generated reports for splits of key geographic areas in Georgia—from VTDs to regional commissions—under the APA Remedial Plan, the 2023 Plan, and the 2021 Plan.

52. The table in **Figure 10** summarizes split counts for counties, 2020 VTDs and municipalities.

Figure 10
County, VTD, and Municipal Splits

	Split Counties*	County Splits*	2020 VTD Splits*	Split Cities/ Towns[#]	City/ Town Splits*
APA Remedial House	70	214	178	121	349
2023 House	68	210	164	140	255
2021 House	69	209	179	187	344

*Excludes unpopulated areas

[#] Out of 531 municipalities (calculated by subtracting the number of whole cities in the Maptitude report from 531)

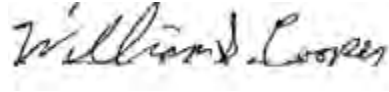
53. **Exhibit M-1** contains a county and VTD split report for the APA Remedial House. **Exhibit M-2** reports on the 2023 House. **Exhibit M-3** reports on the 2021 House. **Exhibit M-4** contains a split report for all 531 municipalities (including the 53 cities and towns that spill over into another county) for the APA Remedial House. **Exhibit M-5** reports on the 2023 House. **Exhibit M-6** reports on the 2021 House.

54. **Exhibit N** provides county-component demographic information for all 180 districts under the 2023 Proposed House Plan, including the two “new” majority Black districts in and around Macon-Bibb, the two “new” majority Black districts in south metro Atlanta, and one “new” majority Black district in western metro Atlanta.

###

I reserve the right to amend or supplement my report in light of additional facts, testimony and/or materials that may come to light. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Executed on December 12, 2023.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William S. Cooper", written in dark ink on a light background.

WILLIAM S. COOPER

No. 24-10230

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY INC., a nonprofit organization on behalf of
members residing in Georgia; SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, a Georgia nonprofit organization; ERIC T. WOODS; KATIE
BAILEY GLENN; PHIL BROWN; JANICE STEWART,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

SECRETARY, STATE OF GEORGIA.

Defendant-Appellee.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of
Georgia, No. 1:21-cv-5337 (Hon. Steve C. Jones)

**APPELLANTS' APPENDIX
(VOLUME III OF V)**

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May 9, 2024

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VOLUME V

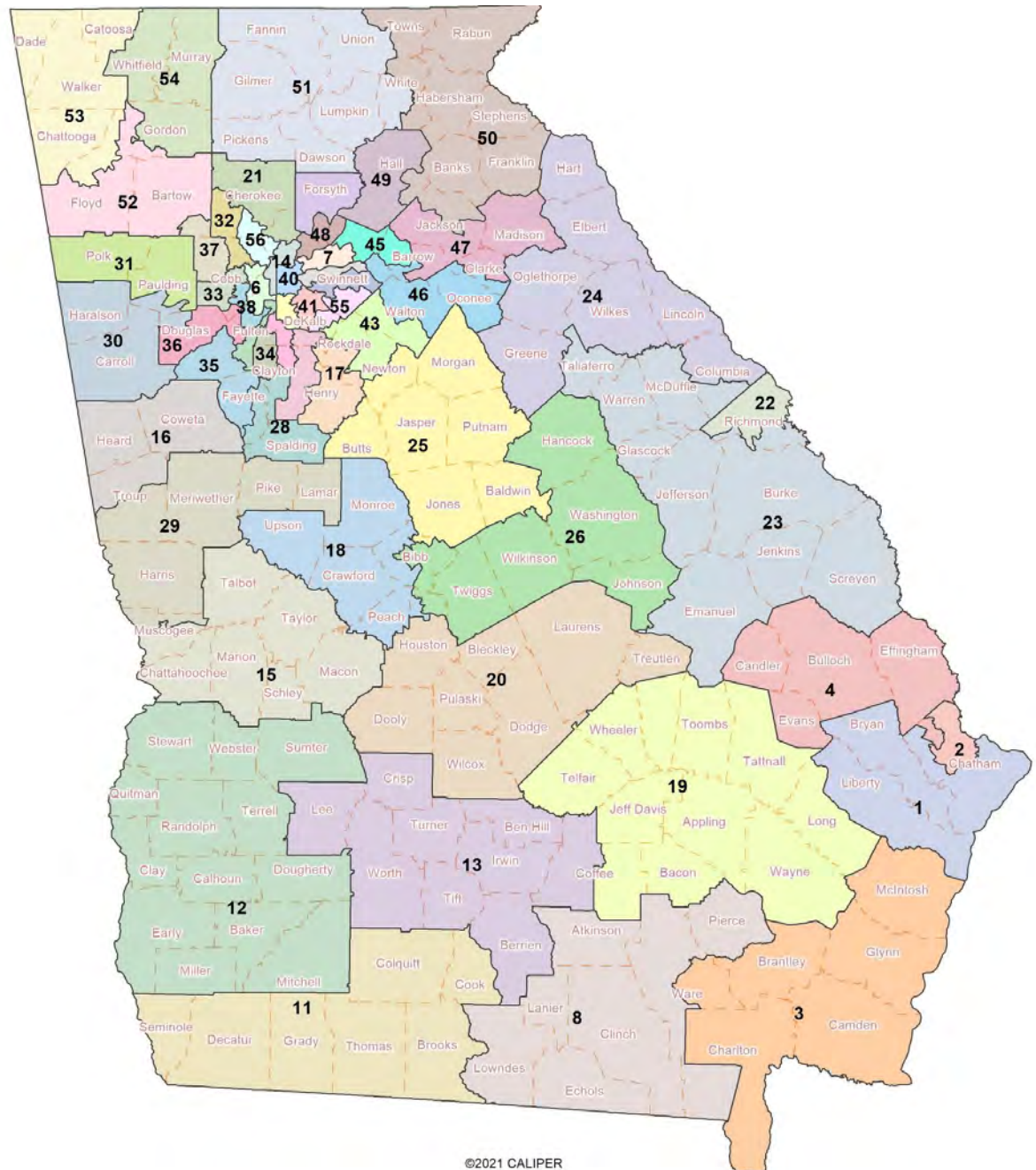
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Alpha Exhibit No. 1: Declaration of William S. Cooper (pages 203-304) (dated Dec. 12, 2022) (filed Nov. 30, 2023) (Excerpts)	Doc. 357-3
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	

Doc. 356-1-3

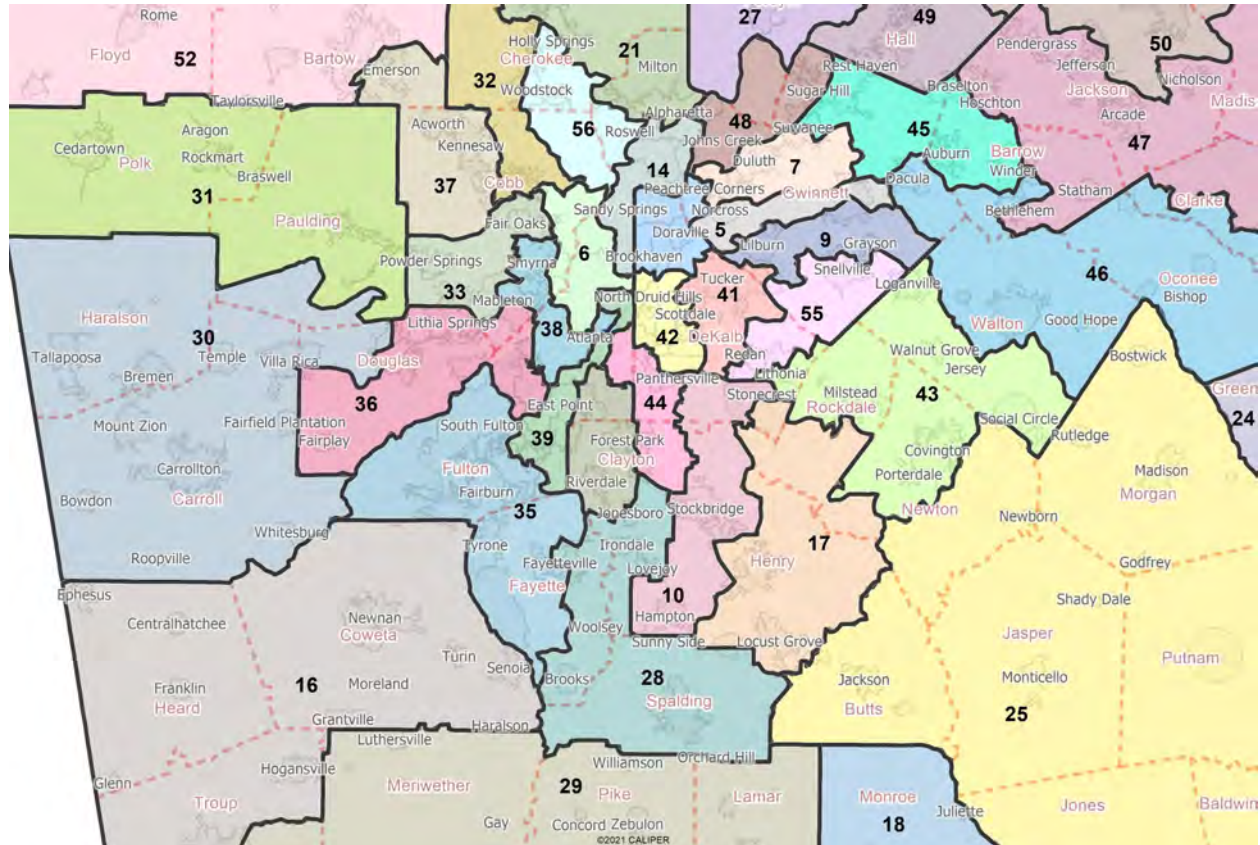
Appendix 1

APA Remedial Senate

Plaintiffs' Proposed State Senate Plan (Statewide)

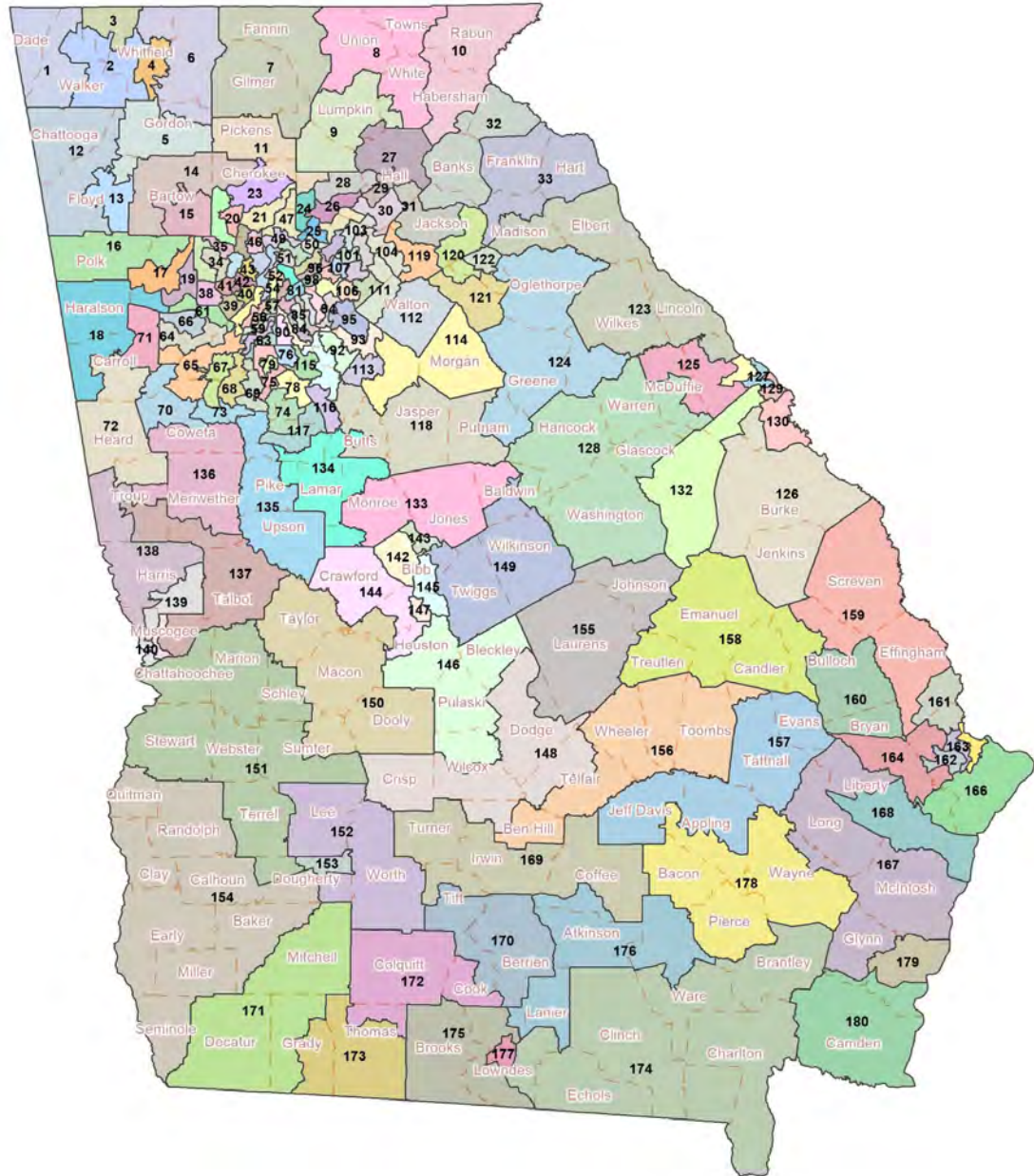


Plaintiffs' Proposed State Senate Plan (South Metro Atlanta)



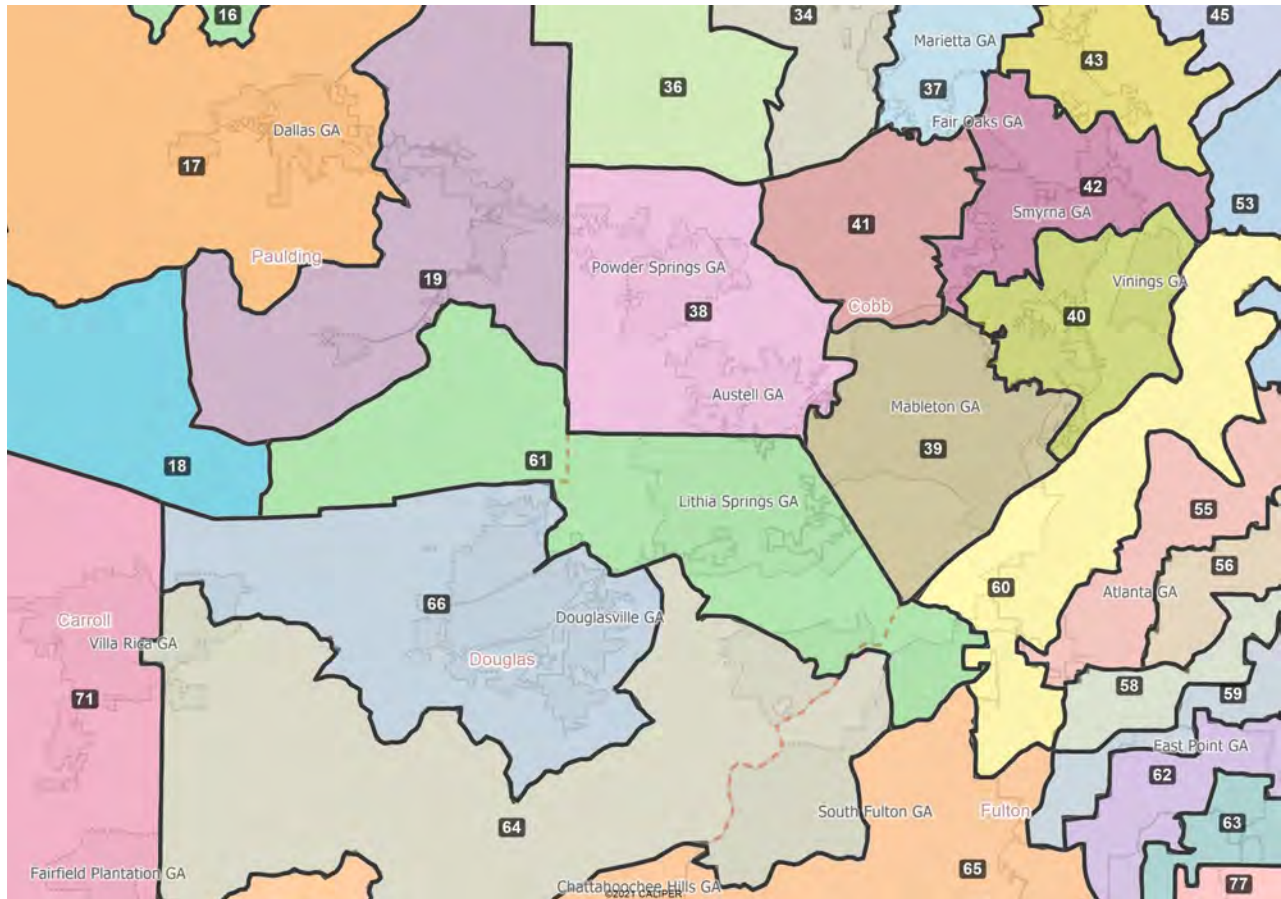
APA Remedial House

Plaintiffs' Proposed State House Plan (Statewide)

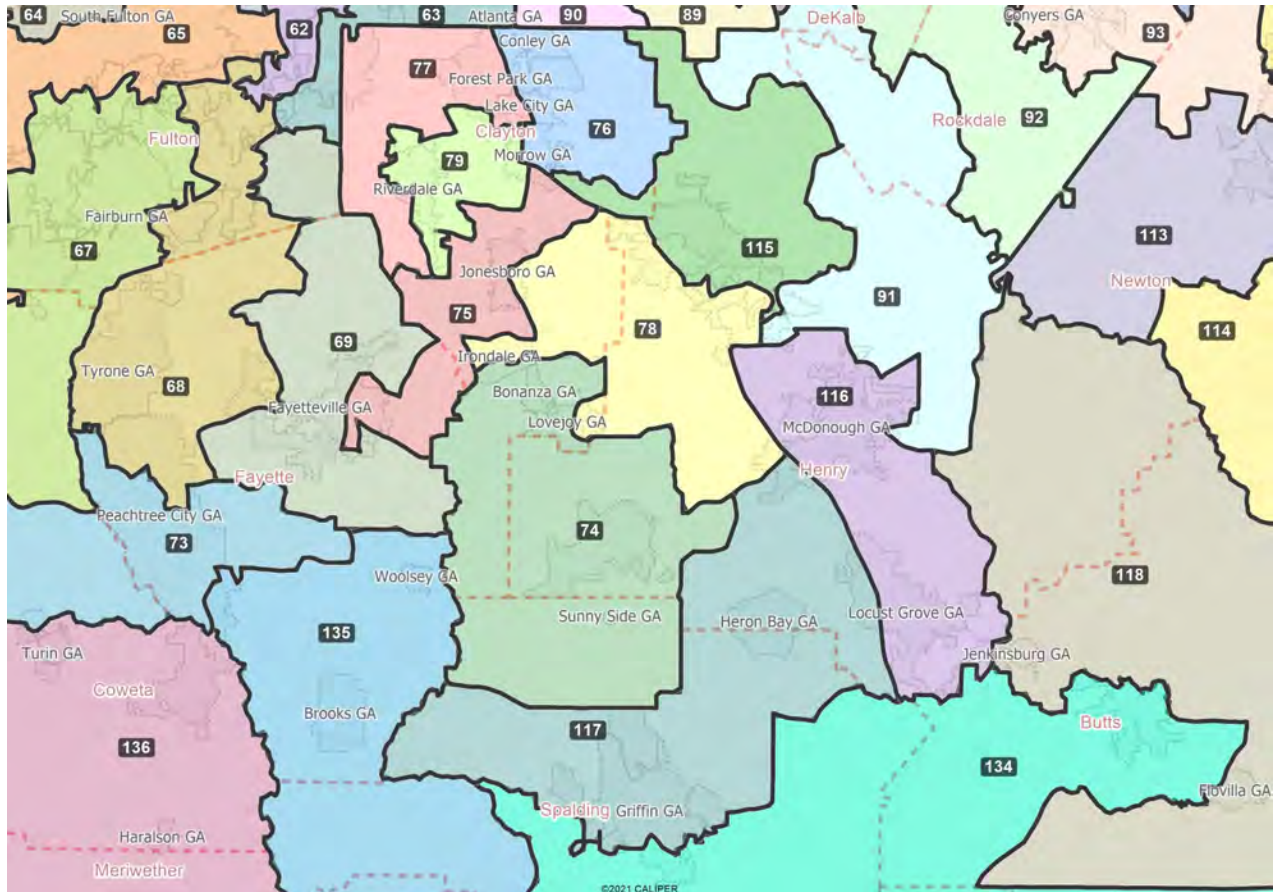


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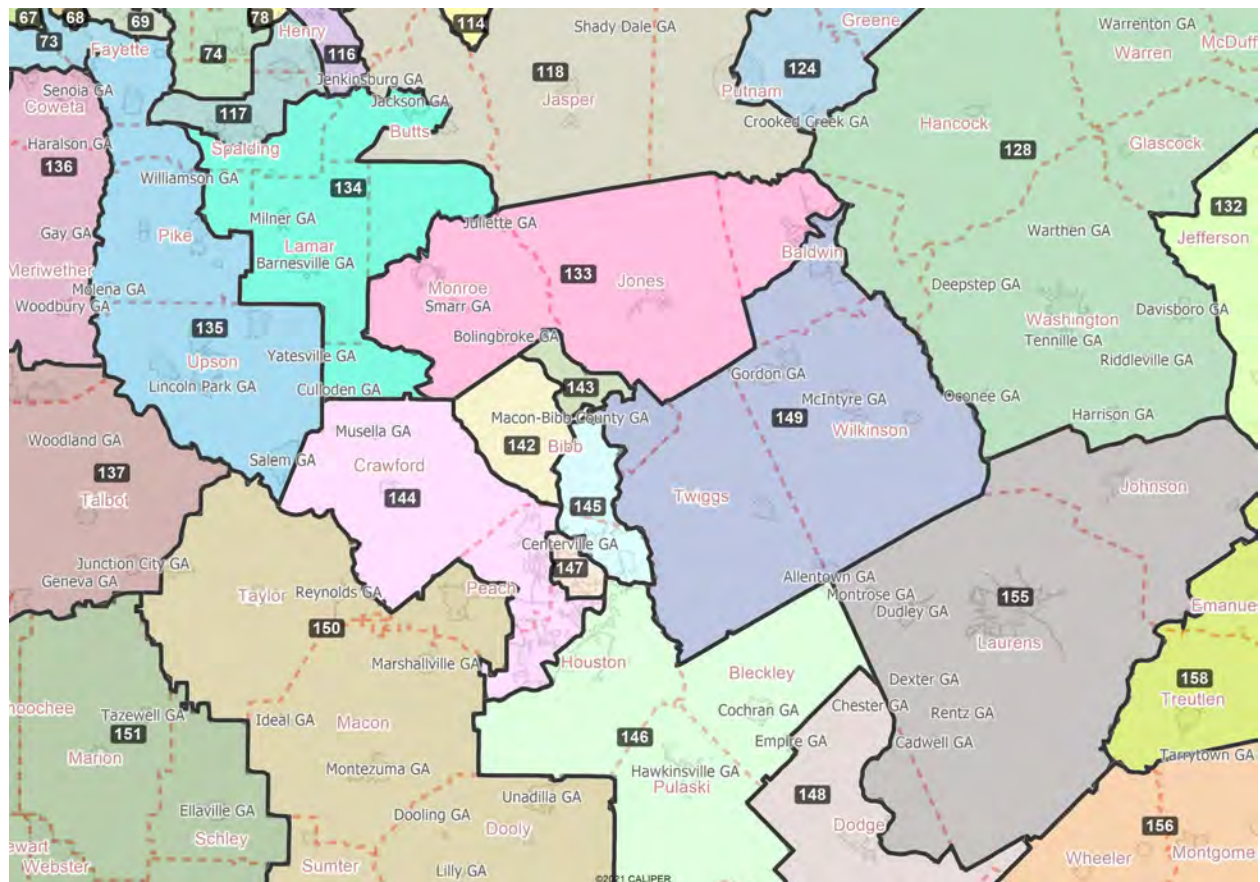
Plaintiffs' Proposed State House Plan (West Metro Atlanta)



Plaintiffs' Proposed State House Plan (South Metro Atlanta)

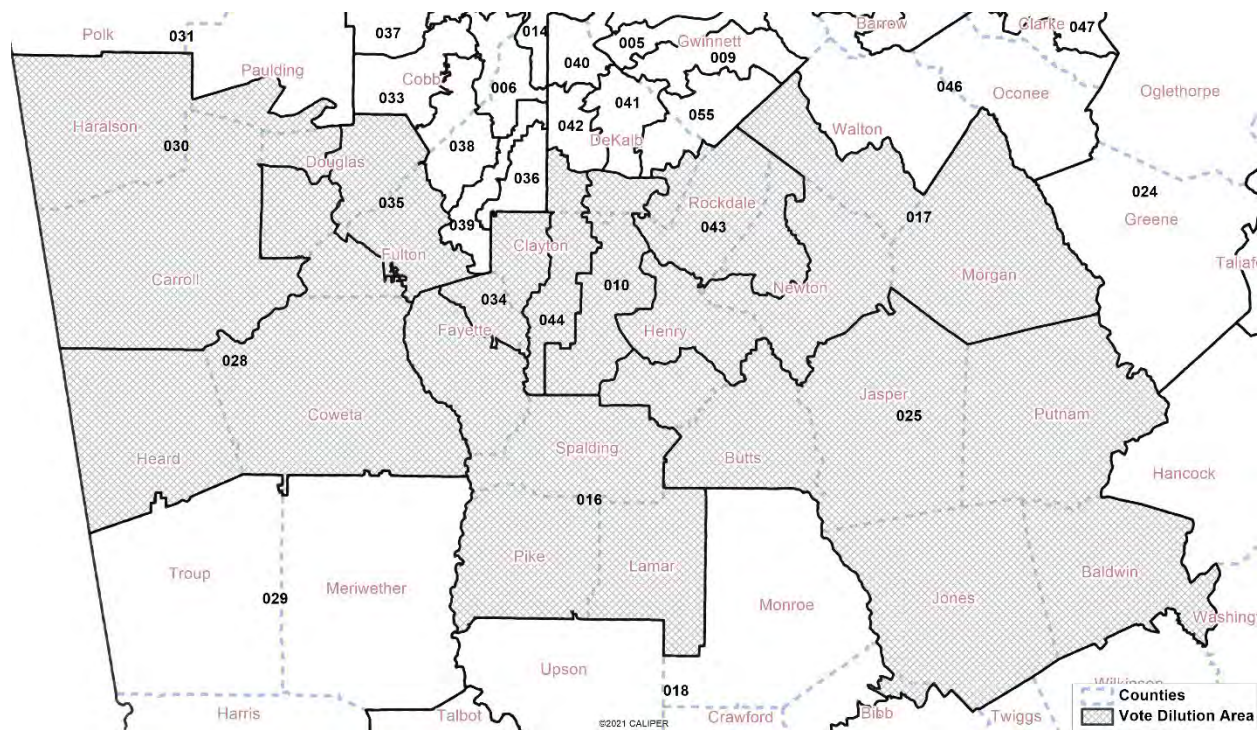


Plaintiffs' Proposed State House Plan (Macon Area)

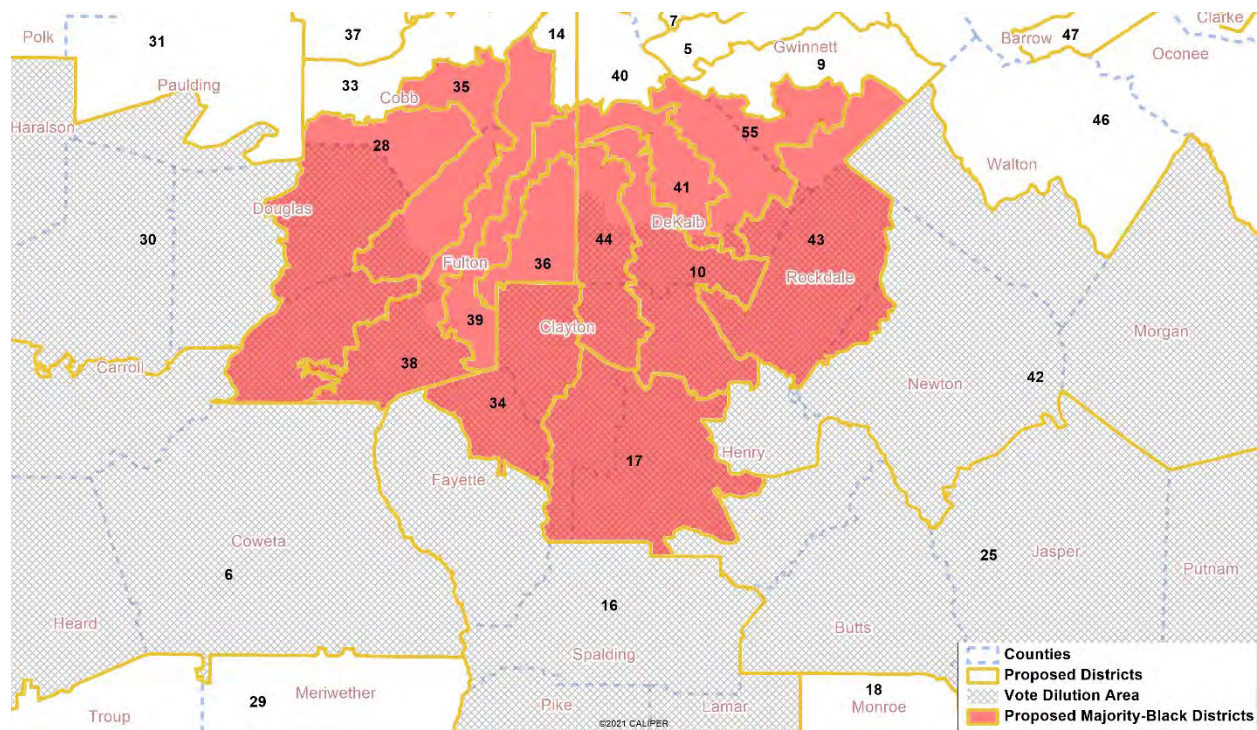


Appendix 2

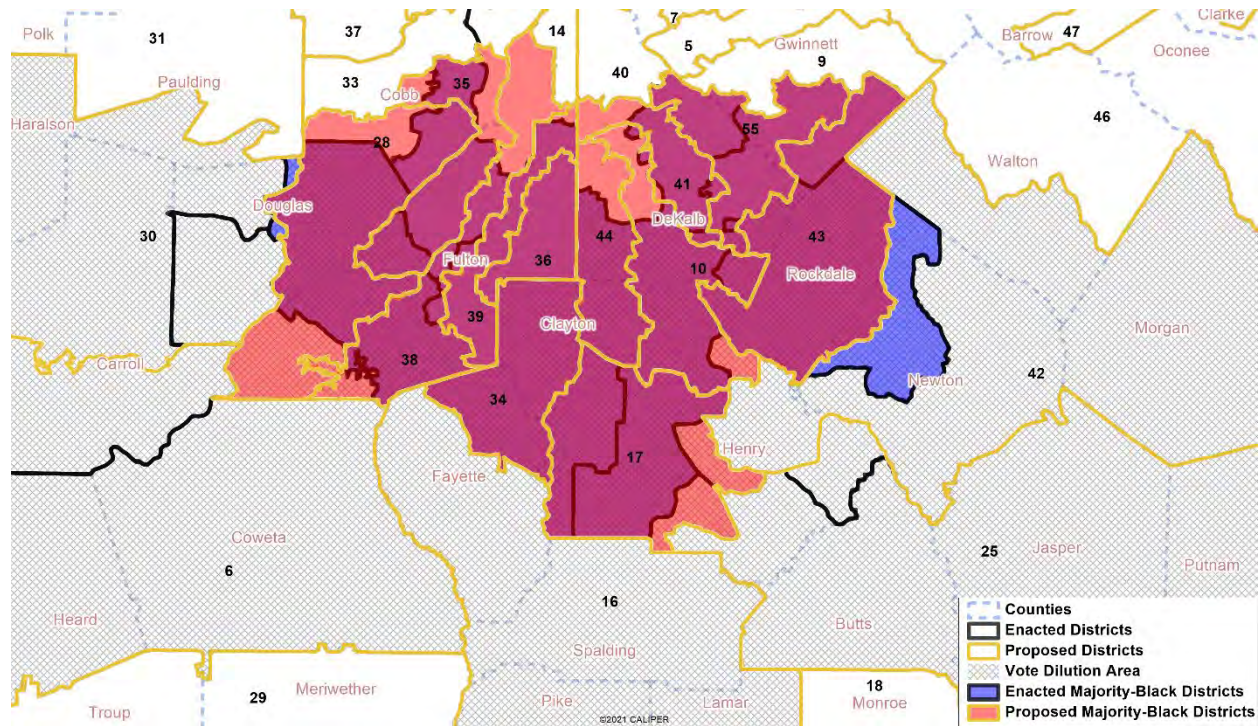
2021 Enacted Senate Plan and the Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court



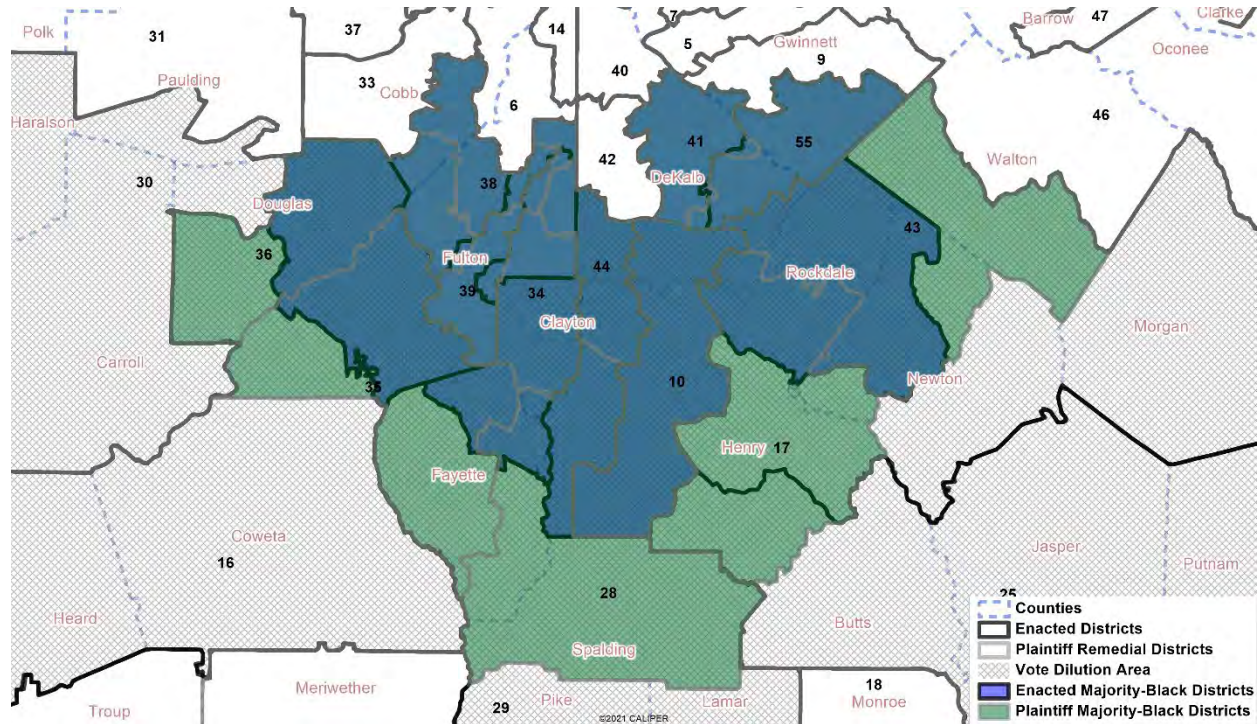
State's Remedial Plan



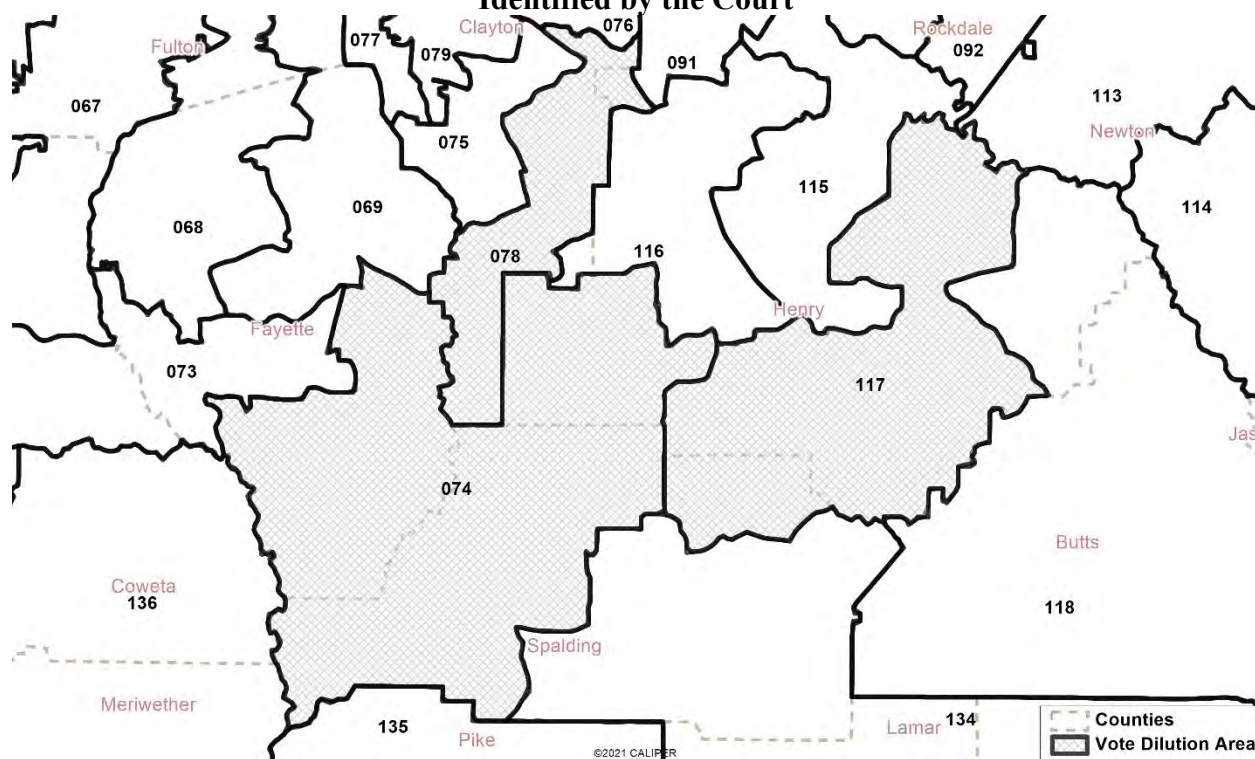
Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court, the Majority-Black Districts in State's Remedial Plan, and the Majority-Black Districts in the 2021 Enacted Senate Plan



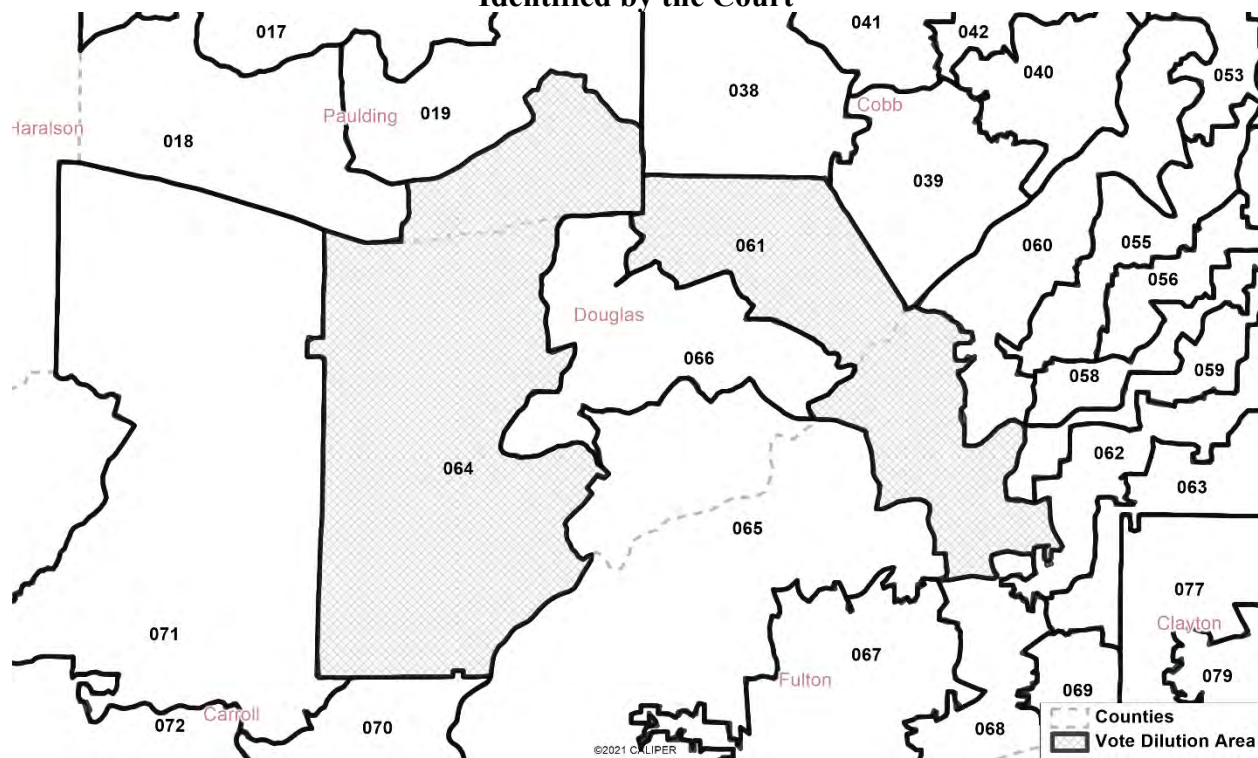
Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court, the Majority-Black Districts in Alpha's Proposed Remedial Plan, and the Majority-Black Districts in the 2021 Enacted Senate Plan



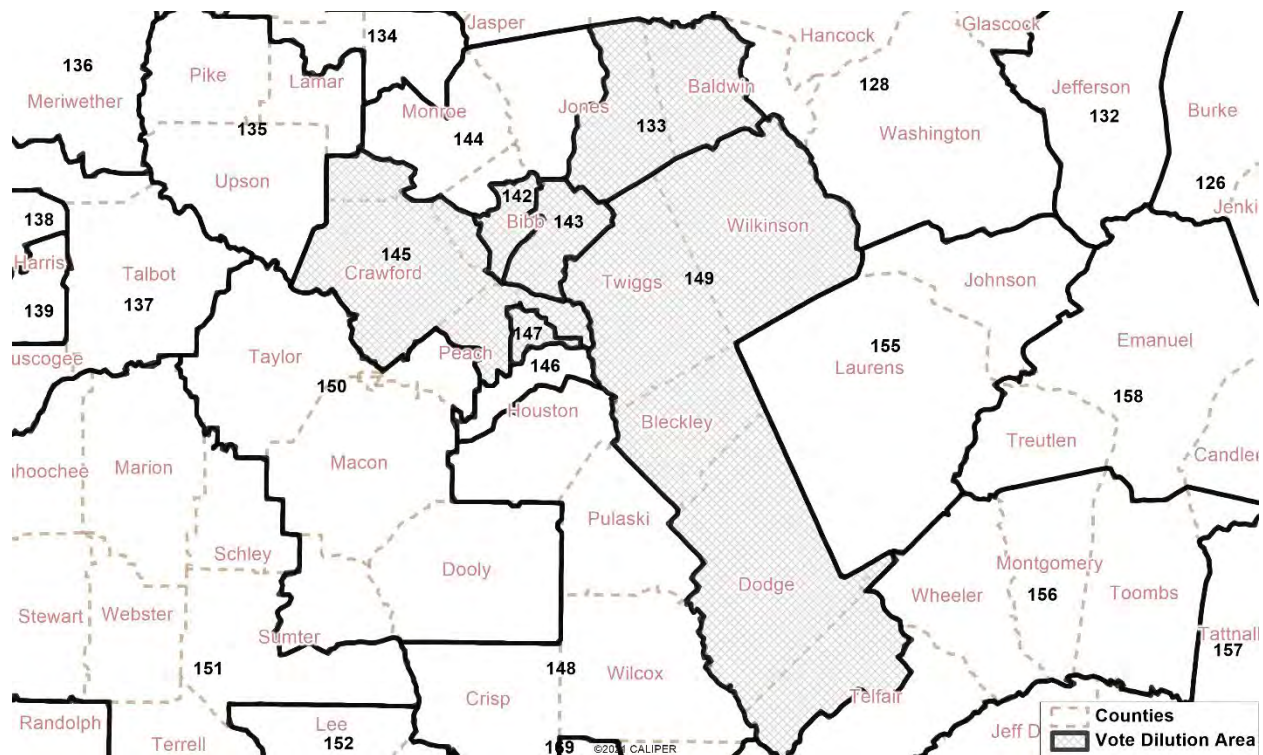
**South Metro Atlanta Region in the 2021 Enacted House Plan and the Vote Dilution Area
Identified by the Court**



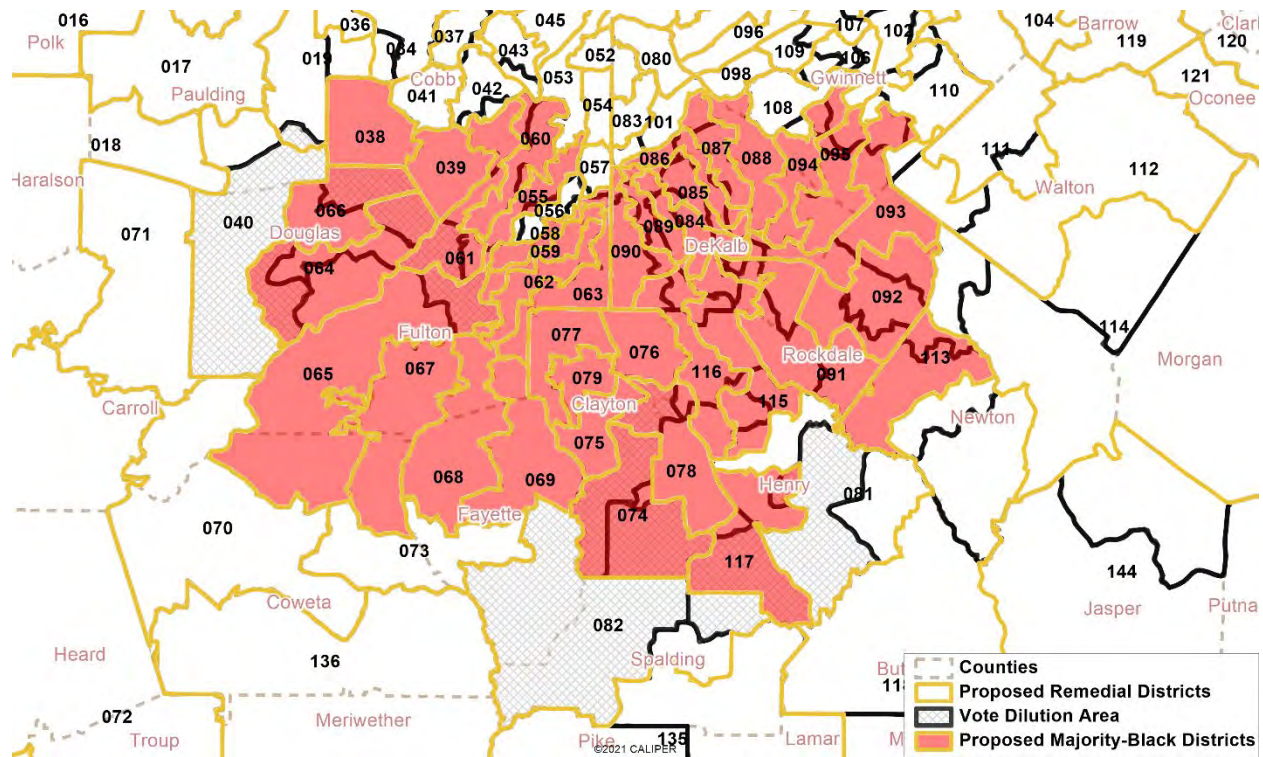
**West Metro Atlanta Region in the 2021 Enacted House Plan and the Vote Dilution Area
Identified by the Court**



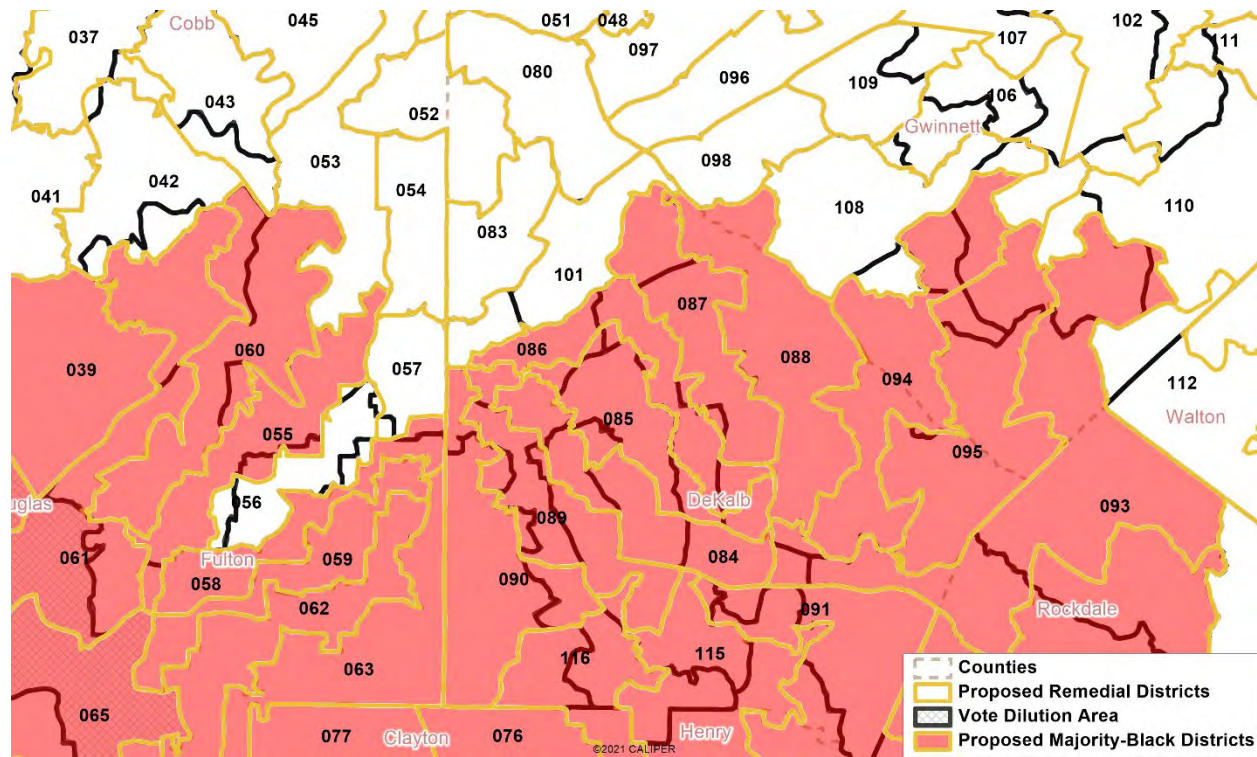
Map Showing Macon in the 2021 Enacted House Plan and the Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court



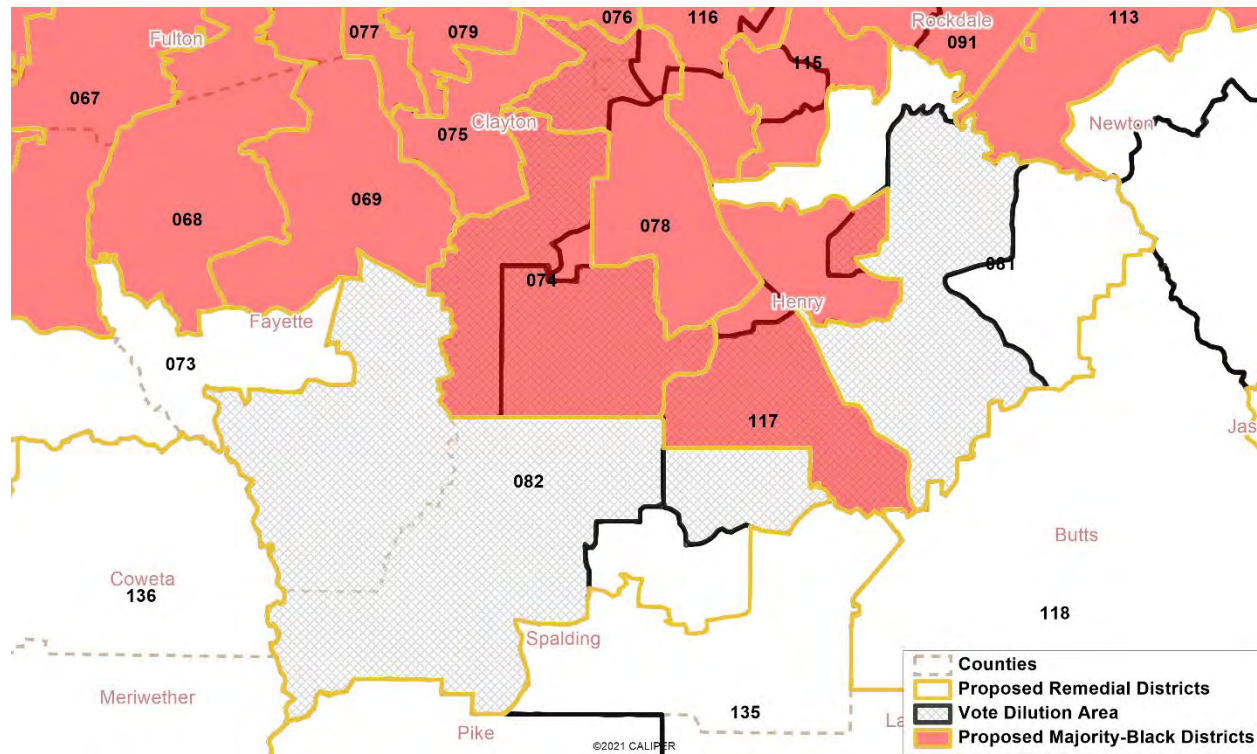
State's Remedial House Plan (Metro Atlanta)



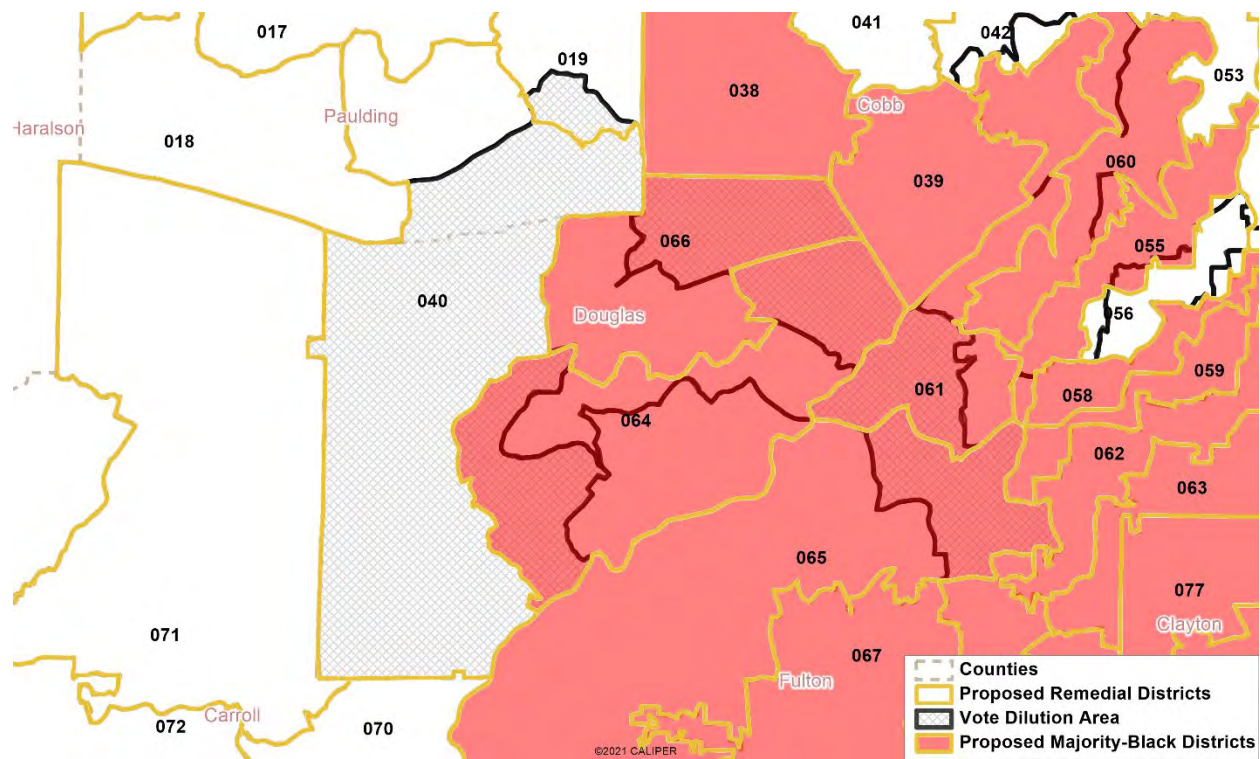
State's Remedial House Plan (North Metro Atlanta)



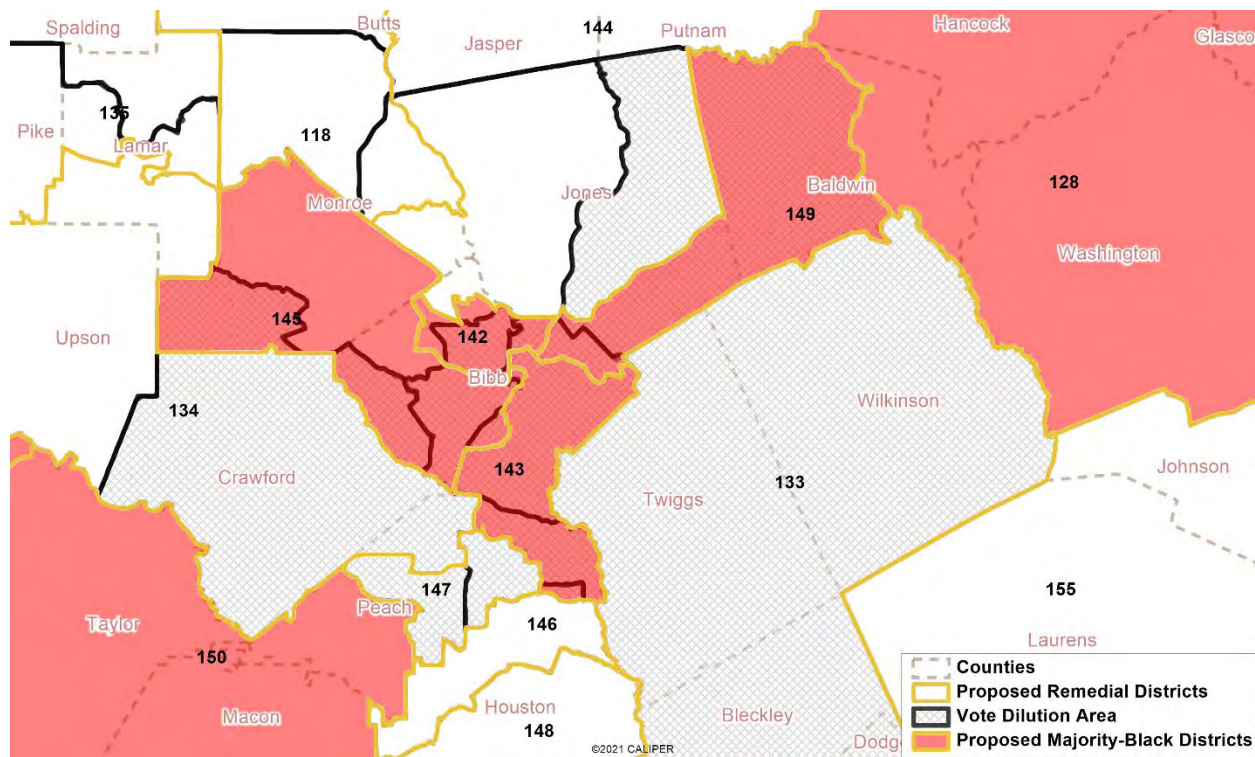
State's Remedial House Plan (South Metro Atlanta)



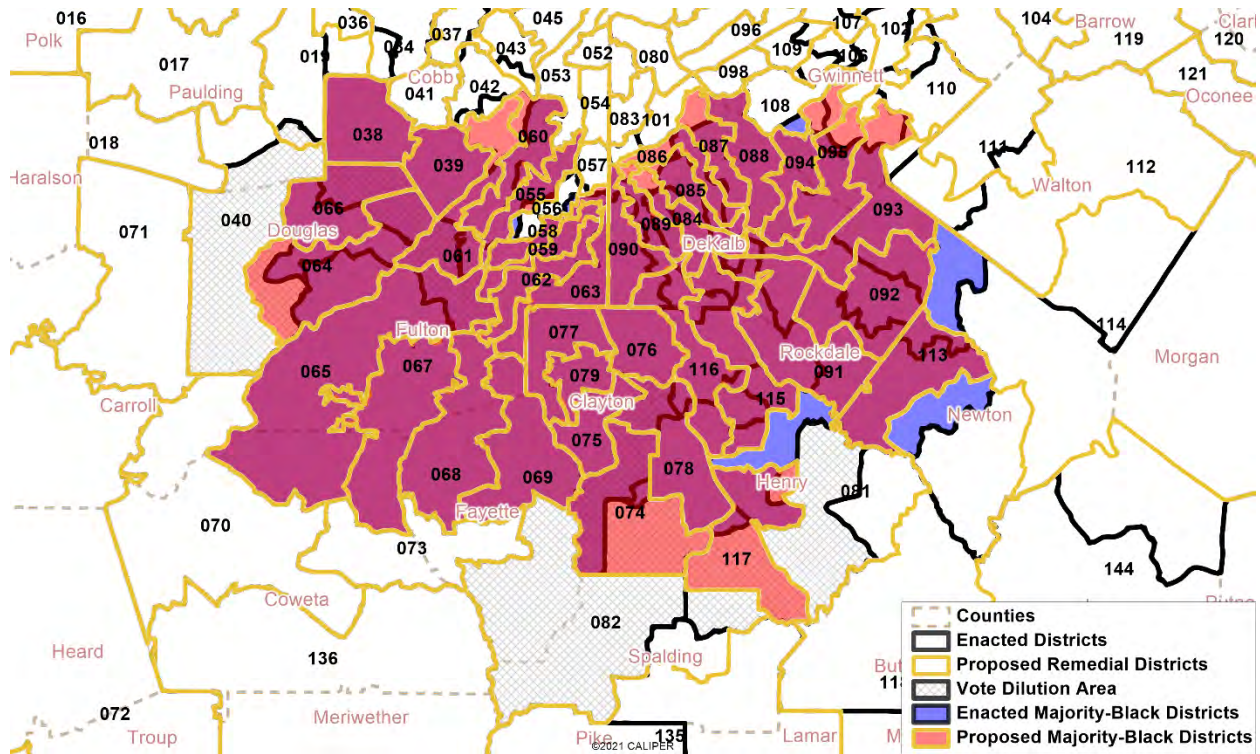
State's Remedial House Plan (West Metro Atlanta)



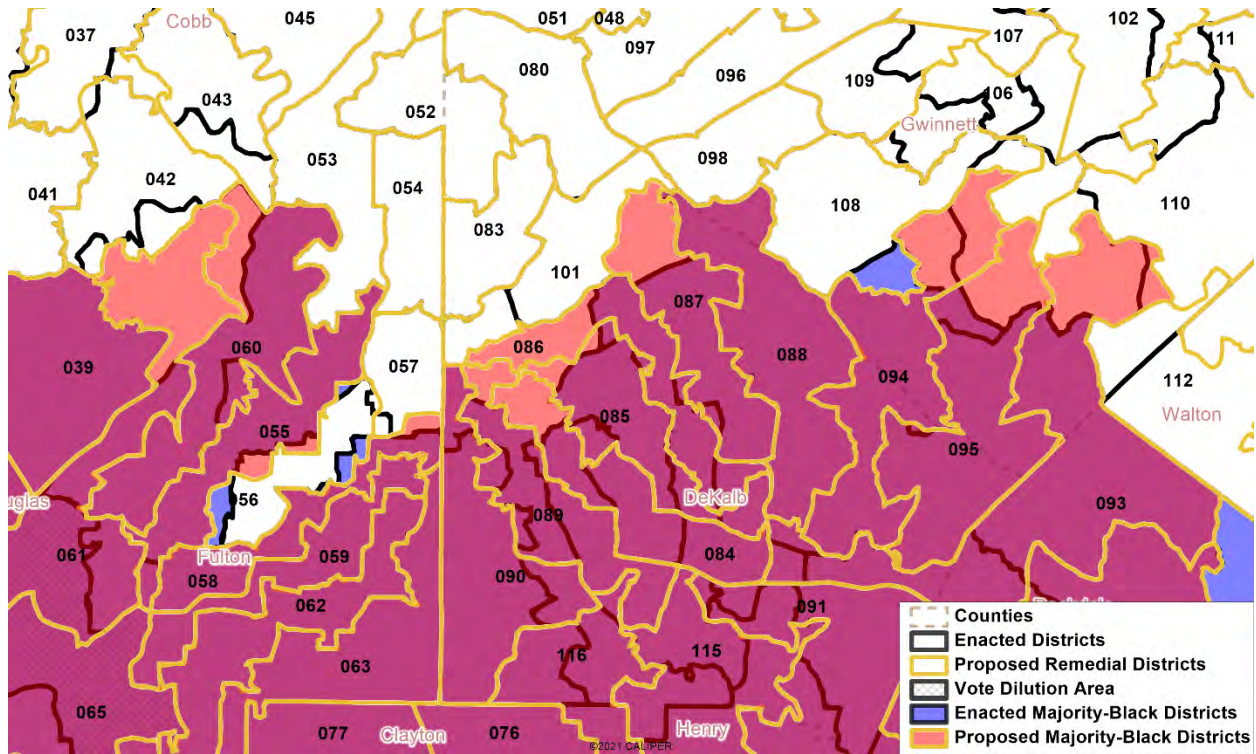
State's Remedial Plan (Macon)



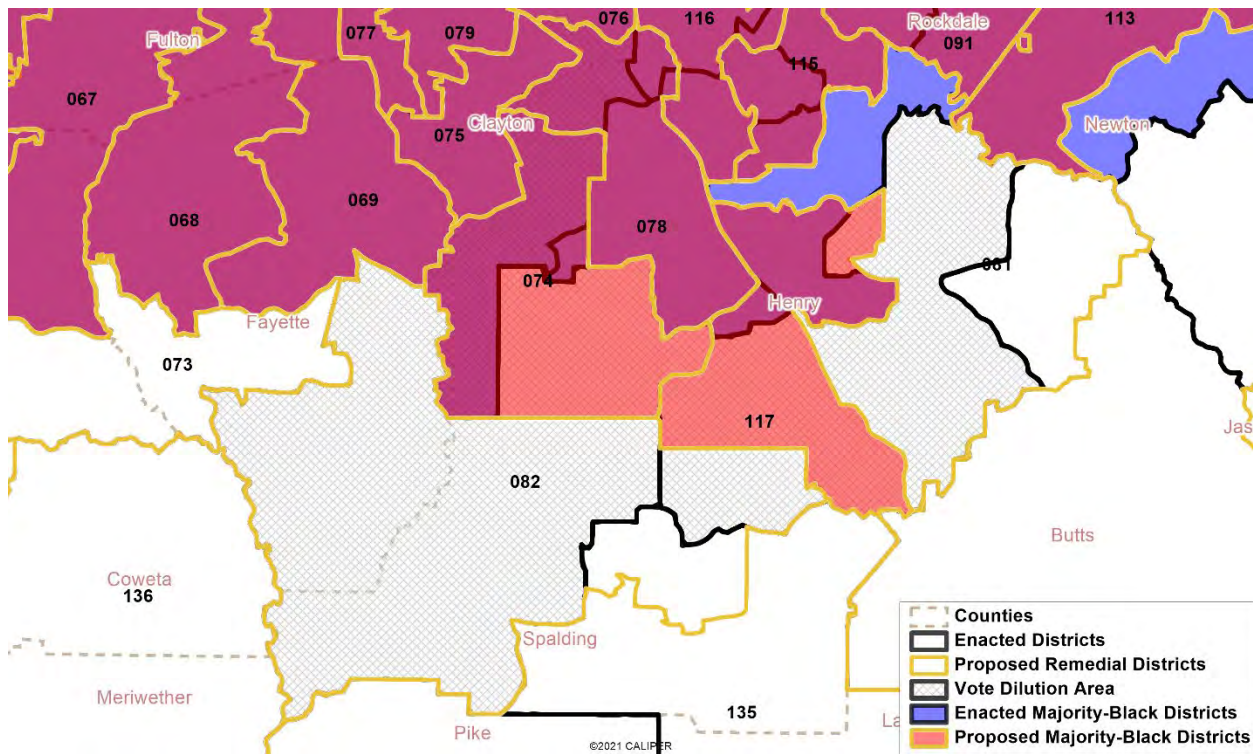
Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court, the Majority-Black Districts in State's Remedial Plan, and the Majority-Black Districts in the 2021 Enacted House Plan (Metro Atlanta)



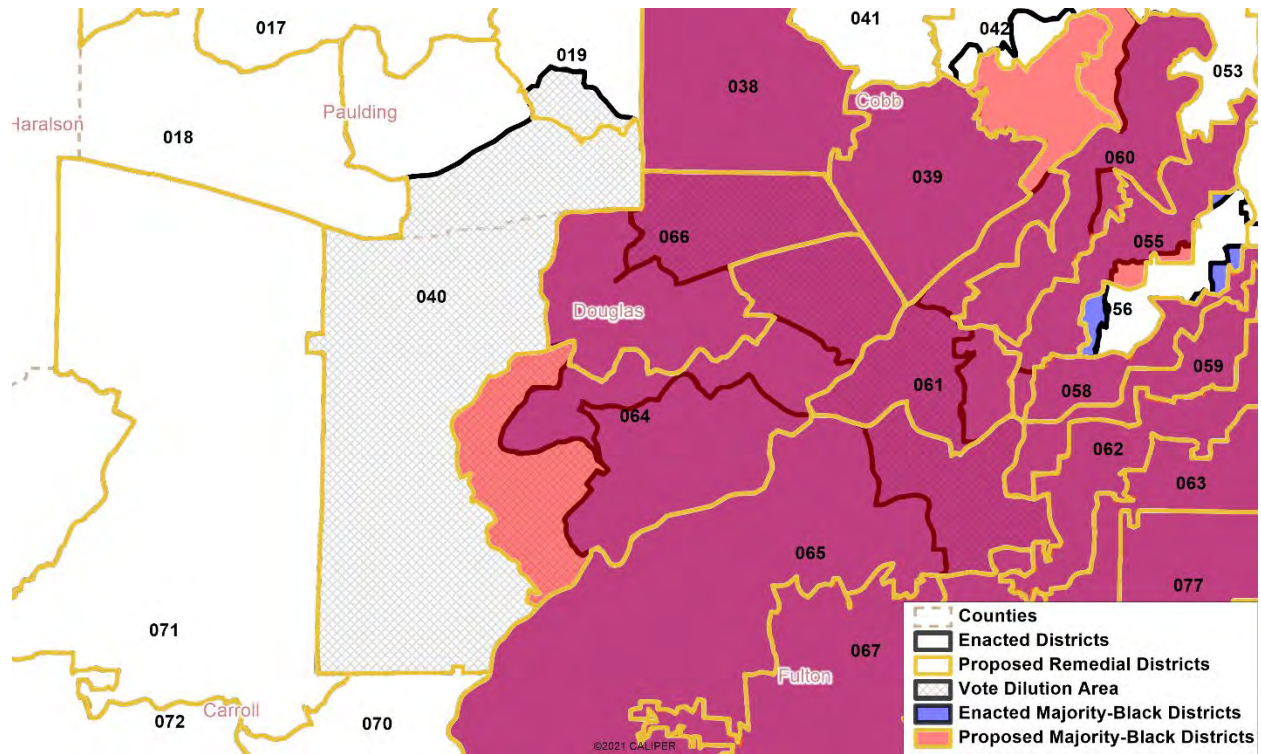
**Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court, the Majority-Black Districts in State's
Remedial Plan, and the Majority-Black Districts in the 2021 Enacted House Plan (North
Metro Atlanta)**



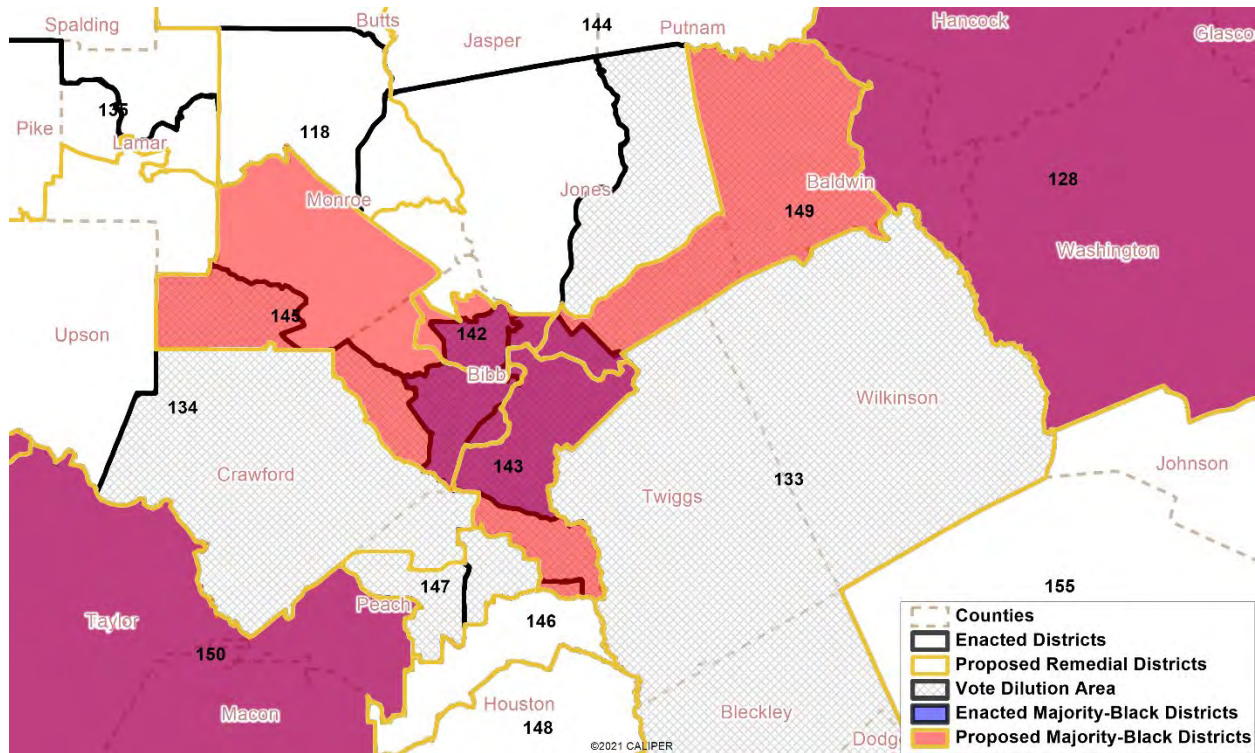
**Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court, the Majority-Black Districts in State's
Remedial Plan, and the Majority-Black Districts in the 2021 Enacted House Plan (South
Metro Atlanta)**



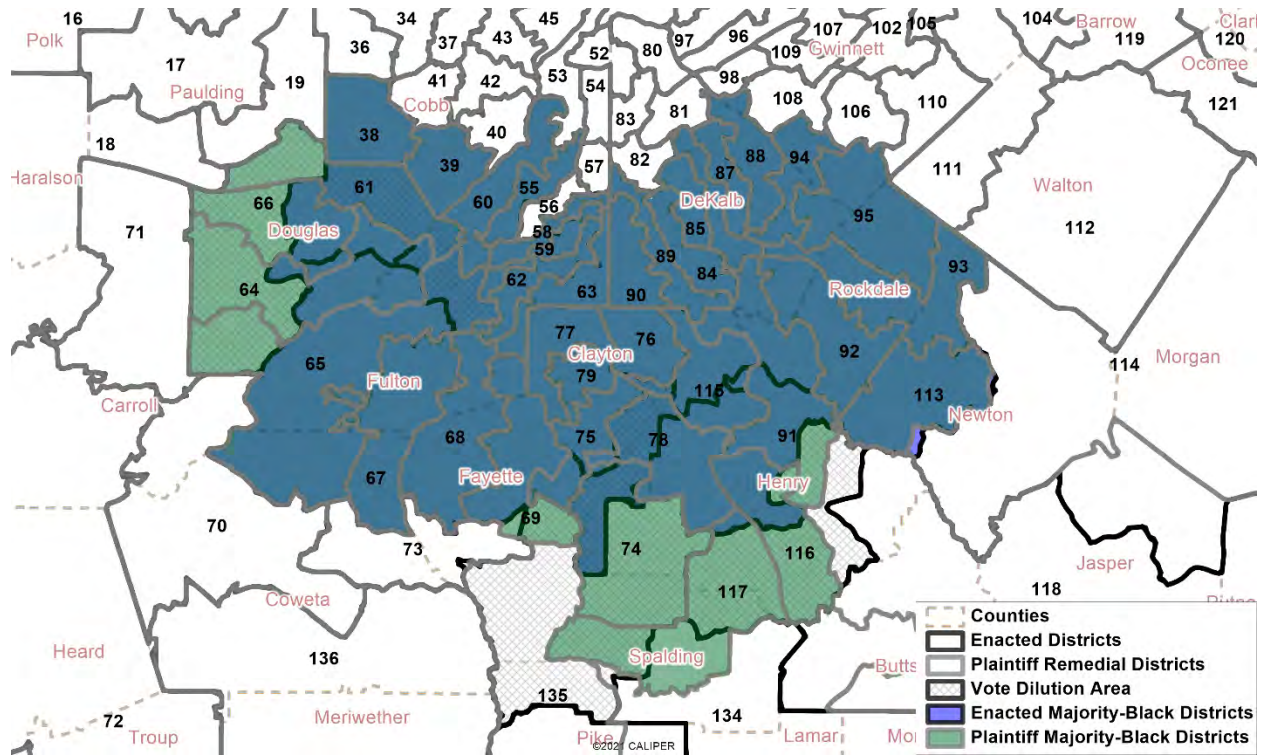
Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court, the Majority-Black Districts in State's Remedial Plan, and the Majority-Black Districts in the 2021 Enacted House Plan (West Metro Atlanta)



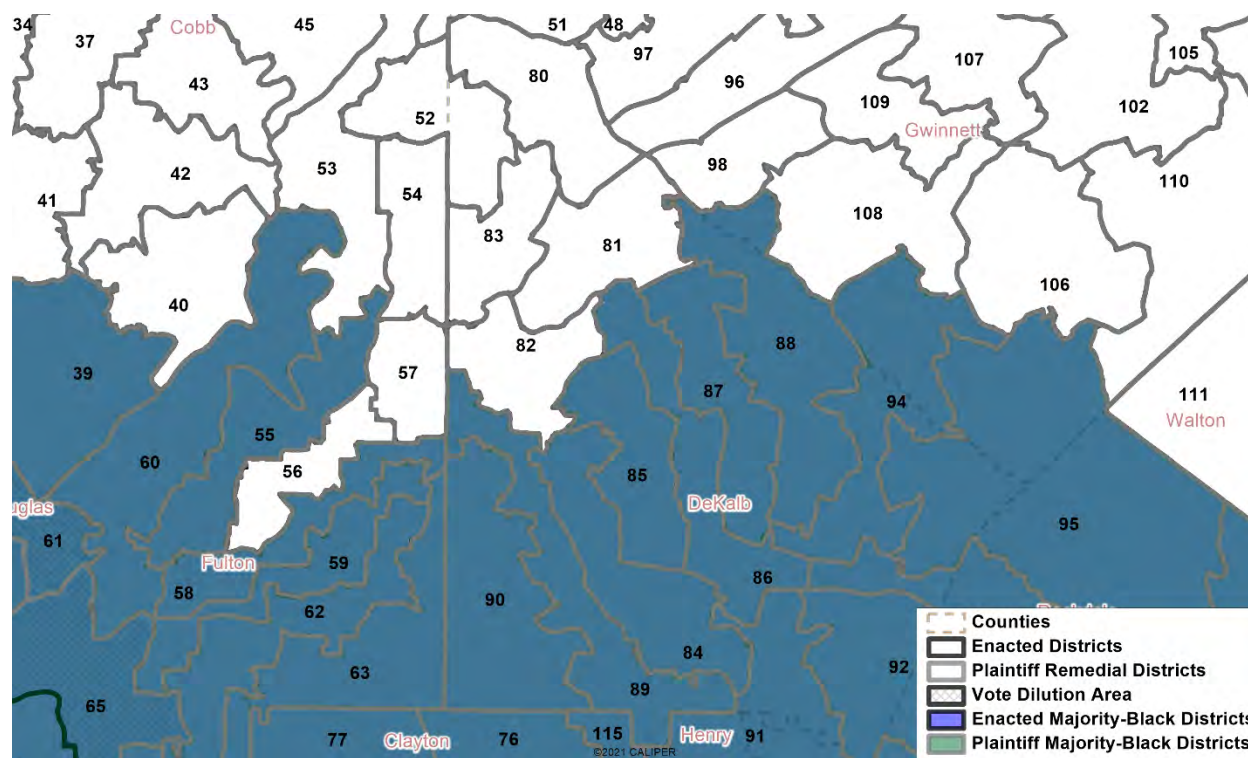
Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court, the Majority-Black Districts in State's Remedial Plan, and the Majority-Black Districts in the 2021 Enacted House Plan (Macon)



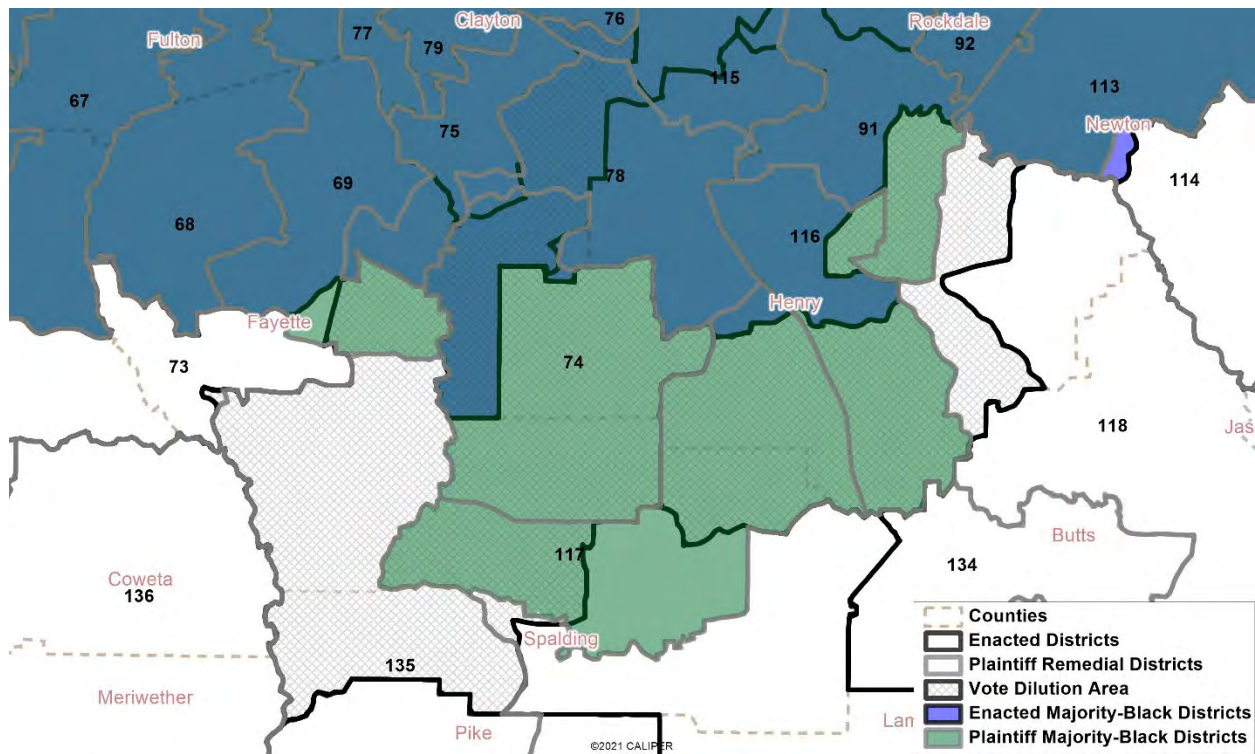
Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court, the Majority-Black Districts in Alpha's Proposed Remedial Plan, and the Majority-Black Districts in the 2021 Enacted House Plan (Metro Atlanta)



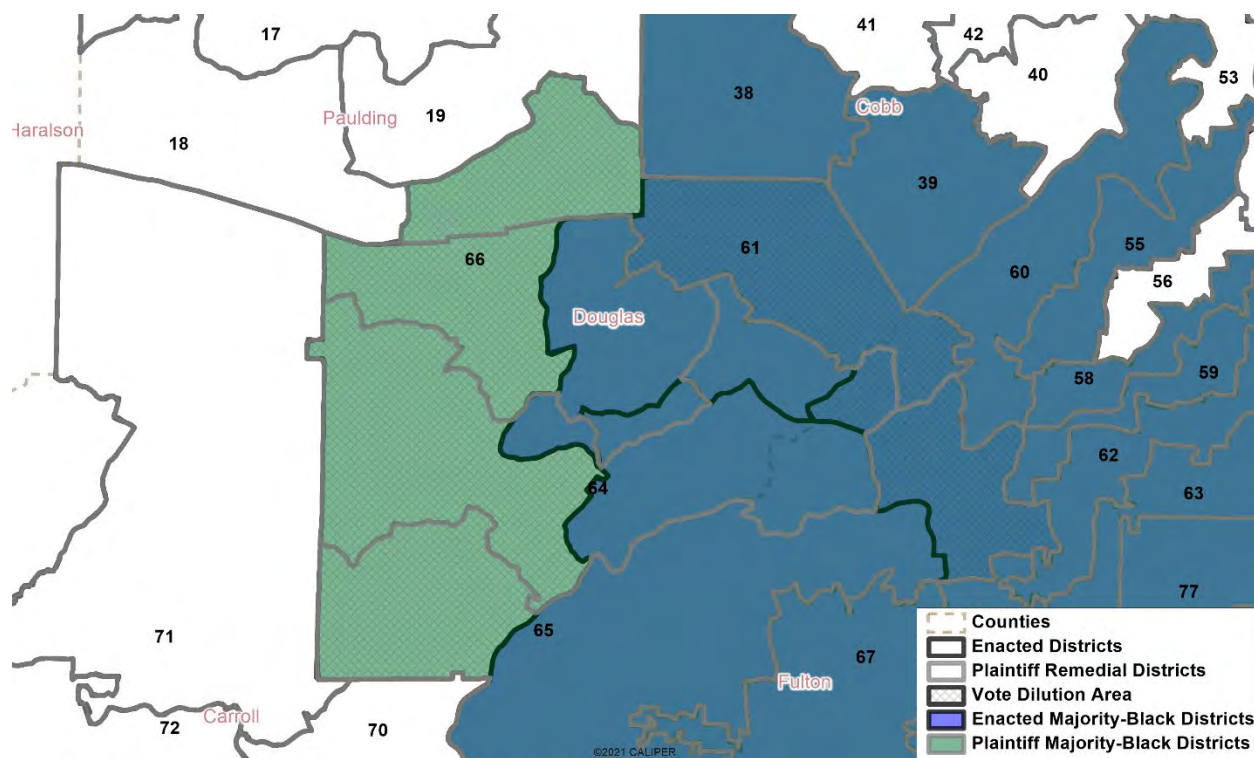
Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court, the Majority-Black Districts in Alpha’s Proposed Remedial Plan, and the Majority-Black Districts in the 2021 Enacted House Plan (North Metro Atlanta)



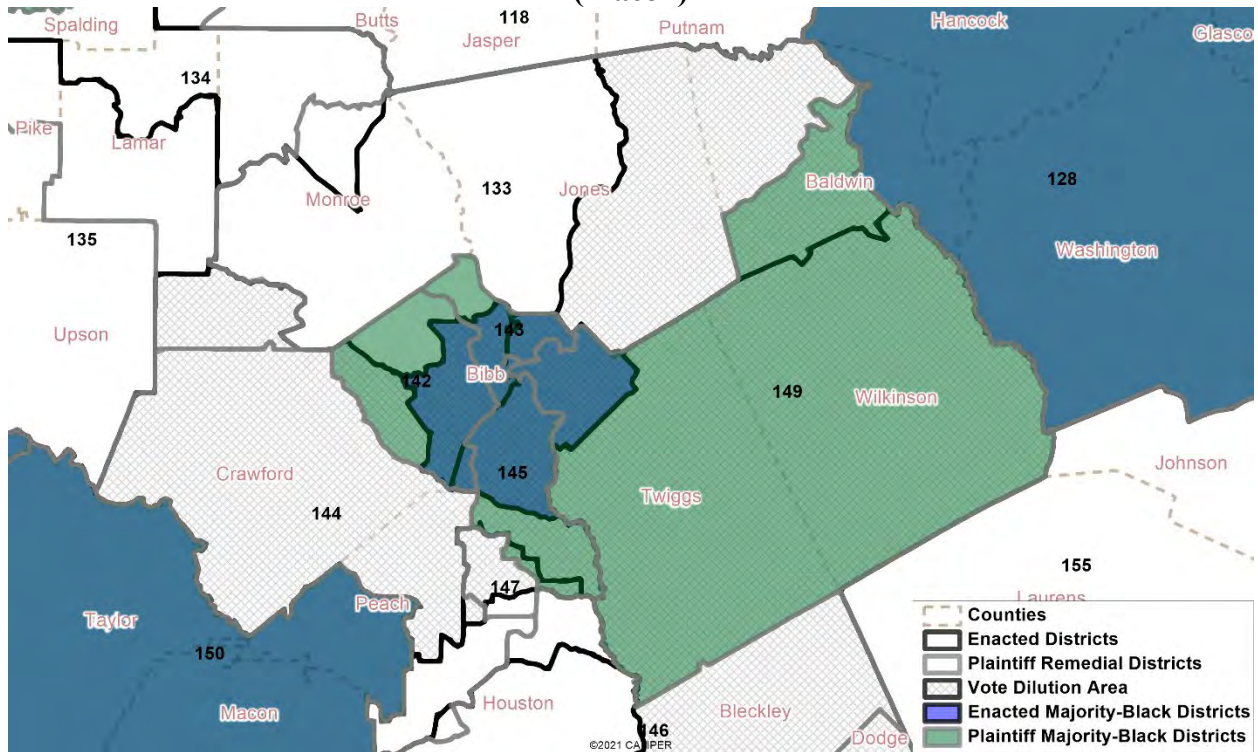
Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court, the Majority-Black Districts in Alpha's Proposed Remedial Plan, and the Majority-Black Districts in the 2021 Enacted House Plan (South Metro Atlanta)



Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court, the Majority-Black Districts in Alpha's Proposed Remedial Plan, and the Majority-Black Districts in the 2021 Enacted House Plan (West Metro Atlanta)



Vote Dilution Area Identified by the Court, the Majority-Black Districts in Alpha's Proposed Remedial Plan, and the Majority-Black Districts in the 2021 Enacted House Plan (Macon)



Appendix 3

County Level Population Change (Senate)

County	Enacted Majority- Black BVAP	Proposed Remedial Majority- Black BVAP	Plaintiff Remedial Majority- Black BVAP	Proposed - Enacted Difference	Plaintiff - Enacted Difference	Enacted Majority- Black Total Pop	Proposed Remedial Majority- Black Total Pop	Plaintiff Remedial Majority- Black Total Pop	Proposed - Enacted Difference	Plaintiff - Enacted Difference
Cobb	35,736	65,681	35,736	29,945	0	108,305	200,482	108,305	92,177	0
DeKalb	244,949	292,332	244,949	47,383	0	408,445	599,385	408,445	190,940	0
Douglas	39,960	36,625	44,679	-3,335	4,719	94,894	87,159	120,783	-7,735	25,889
Fayette	13,117	13,117	23,728	0	10,611	32,060	32,060	119,194	0	87,134
Fulton	302,770	323,477	305,305	20,707	2,535	566,577	672,692	573,540	106,115	6,963
Henry	49,730	71,116	89,657	21,386	39,927	116,992	165,213	240,712	48,221	123,720
Newton	29,759	12,113	36,955	-17,646	7,196	66,947	21,871	89,408	-45,076	22,461
Spalding	0	0	17,511	0	17,511	0	0	67,306	0	67,306
Walton	0	0	5,536	0	5,536	0	0	44,590	0	44,590

County Level Population Change (House)

County	Enacted Majority- Black BVAP	Proposed Remedial Majority- Black BVAP	Plaintiff Remedial Majority- Black BVAP	Proposed - Enacted Difference	Plaintiff - Enacted Difference	Enacted Majority- Black Total Pop	Proposed Remedial Majority- Black Total Pop	Plaintiff Remedial Majority- Black Total Pop	Proposed - Enacted Difference	Plaintiff - Enacted Difference
Baldwin	1,497	14,515	11,811	13,018	10,314	5,158	43,799	31,463	38,641	26,305
Bibb	54,737	61,992	64,270	7,255	9,533	119,077	146,706	157,346	27,629	38,269
Cobb	48,887	62,455	48,887	13,568	0	118,698	166,408	118,698	47,710	0
DeKalb	279,208	287,747	279,208	8,539	0	498,474	557,965	498,474	59,491	0
Douglas	45,431	48,092	53,377	2,661	7,946	108,661	119,914	144,237	11,253	35,576
Fayette	19,042	19,042	21,158	0	2,116	67,022	67,022	76,946	0	9,924
Fulton	285,736	283,475	285,736	-2,261	0	506,146	506,300	506,146	154	0
Gwinnett	28,183	42,868	28,183	14,685	0	74,070	121,471	74,070	47,401	0
Henry	66,214	78,769	86,793	12,555	20,579	155,349	181,793	218,649	26,444	63,300
Newton	32,668	27,122	32,099	-5,546	-569	75,568	59,413	73,878	-16,155	-1,690
Houston	0	11,401	13,271	11,401	13,271	0	30,063	36,952	30,063	36,952
Jones	0	2,178	0	2,178	0	0	7,786	0	7,786	0
Monroe	0	3,768	0	3,768	0	0	14,068	0	14,068	0
Paulding	0	0	5,631	0	5,631	0	0	23,410	0	23,410
Spalding	0	0	14,877	0	14,877	0	0	47,680	0	47,680
Twiggs	0	0	2,627	0	2,627	0	0	8,022	0	8,022
Wilkinson	0	0	2,549	0	2,549	0	0	8,877	0	8,877

Population Change in Vote-Dilution Area (Senate)

	Enacted Majority- Black BVAP	Proposed Remedial Majority- Black BVAP	Plaintiff Remedial Majority- Black BVAP	Proposed - Enacted Difference BVAP	Plaintiff - Enacted Difference BVAP	Enacted Majority- Black Total Pop	Proposed Remedial Majority- Black Total Pop	Plaintiff Remedial Majority- Black Total Pop	Proposed - Enacted Difference Total	Plaintiff - Enacted Difference Total
Non-Vote Dilution Area	791,637	887,137	791,637	95,500	0	1,721,488	2,103,757	1,721,488	382,269	0
Vote Dilution Area	505,683	508,623	593,718	2,940	88,035	959170	961,543	1,337,233	2,373	378,063

Population Change in Vote-Dilution Area (House)

	Enacted Majority- Black BVAP	Proposed Remedial Majority- Black BVAP	Plaintiff Remedial Majority- Black BVAP	Proposed - Enacted Difference BVAP	Plaintiff - Enacted Difference BVAP	Enacted Majority- Black Total Pop	Proposed Remedial Majority- Black Total Pop	Plaintiff Remedial Majority- Black Total Pop	Proposed - Enacted Difference Total	Plaintiff - Enacted Difference Total
Non-Vote Dilution Area	1,273,607	1,309,324	1,293,620	35,717	20,013	2,678,788	2,839,028	2,741,410	160,240	62,622
Macon Vote Dilution Area	54,737	82,433	84,369	27,696	29,632	119,077	201,075	203,554	81,998	84,477
South Metro Vote Dilution Area	31,904	47,651	57,556	15,747	25,652	59,044	100,038	149,584	40,994	90,540
West Metro Vote Dilution Area	33,762	36,423	47,339	2,661	13,577	59,302	70,555	118,288	11,253	58,986

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EXHIBIT A-1

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	AP Black	% AP Black	Latino	% Latino	NH White	% NH White
001	191402	-573734	-74.98%	51779	27.05%	16810	8.78%	112744	58.90%
002	190408	-574728	-75.11%	95717	50.27%	15917	8.36%	69315	36.40%
003	191212	-573924	-75.01%	44238	23.14%	13033	6.82%	126645	66.23%
004	191098	-574038	-75.02%	47061	24.63%	12405	6.49%	123220	64.48%
005	191921	-573215	-74.92%	57719	30.07%	87276	45.47%	25625	13.35%
006	191401	-573735	-74.98%	45946	24.01%	17576	9.18%	107962	56.41%
007	189709	-575427	-75.21%	43563	22.96%	35227	18.57%	66571	35.09%
008	192396	-572740	-74.85%	61785	32.11%	14000	7.28%	110418	57.39%
009	192915	-572221	-74.79%	61009	31.62%	40681	21.09%	61816	32.04%
010	192898	-572238	-74.79%	140395	72.78%	11632	6.03%	34155	17.71%
011	189976	-575160	-75.17%	61964	32.62%	17787	9.36%	105918	55.75%
012	190819	-574317	-75.06%	115621	60.59%	7429	3.89%	64553	33.83%
013	189326	-575810	-75.26%	54161	28.61%	13640	7.20%	115960	61.25%
014	192533	-572603	-74.84%	37409	19.43%	26906	13.97%	105178	54.63%
015	189446	-575690	-75.24%	105556	55.72%	14344	7.57%	64536	34.07%
016	191829	-573307	-74.93%	46330	24.15%	11416	5.95%	123130	64.19%
017	192510	-572626	-74.84%	65106	33.82%	11706	6.08%	109140	56.69%
018	191825	-573311	-74.93%	61132	31.87%	9935	5.18%	112052	58.41%
019	192316	-572820	-74.87%	51389	26.72%	18687	9.72%	118607	61.67%
020	192588	-572548	-74.83%	62568	32.49%	8116	4.21%	115057	59.74%
021	192572	-572564	-74.83%	15492	8.04%	19505	10.13%	136981	71.13%
022	193163	-571973	-74.75%	115985	60.05%	10869	5.63%	60066	31.10%
023	190344	-574792	-75.12%	70759	37.17%	10389	5.46%	103304	54.27%
024	192674	-572462	-74.82%	40324	20.93%	10411	5.40%	129949	67.45%
025	191161	-573975	-75.02%	67623	35.37%	8166	4.27%	109823	57.45%
026	189945	-575191	-75.18%	113749	59.89%	9206	4.85%	63176	33.26%
027	190676	-574460	-75.08%	10506	5.51%	22131	11.61%	129651	68.00%
028	190422	-574714	-75.11%	39672	20.83%	14084	7.40%	127688	67.06%
029	189424	-575712	-75.24%	53786	28.39%	10114	5.34%	114990	60.71%
030	191475	-573661	-74.98%	42608	22.25%	13914	7.27%	128237	66.97%
031	192560	-572576	-74.83%	43064	22.36%	17043	8.85%	125543	65.20%
032	192448	-572688	-74.85%	30039	15.61%	23276	12.09%	121501	63.13%
033	192694	-572442	-74.82%	84864	44.04%	51497	26.72%	50104	26.00%
034	190668	-574468	-75.08%	134024	70.29%	28255	14.82%	21187	11.11%
035	192839	-572297	-74.80%	141696	73.48%	16735	8.68%	31738	16.46%
036	192282	-572854	-74.87%	104523	54.36%	14534	7.56%	63642	33.10%
037	192671	-572465	-74.82%	40191	20.86%	19242	9.99%	120179	62.38%
038	193155	-571981	-74.76%	127704	66.11%	18784	9.72%	38680	20.03%
039	191500	-573636	-74.97%	121412	63.40%	11684	6.10%	48493	25.32%
040	190544	-574592	-75.10%	35719	18.75%	47280	24.81%	83251	43.69%
041	191023	-574113	-75.03%	121762	63.74%	13978	7.32%	36023	18.86%
042	190940	-574196	-75.04%	58439	30.61%	19335	10.13%	95296	49.91%
043	192729	-572407	-74.81%	128043	66.44%	15677	8.13%	45187	23.45%
044	190036	-575100	-75.16%	138267	72.76%	18936	9.96%	24744	13.02%
045	190692	-574444	-75.08%	37542	19.69%	27963	14.66%	100571	52.74%
046	190312	-574824	-75.13%	35180	18.49%	15197	7.99%	127961	67.24%
047	190607	-574529	-75.09%	35538	18.64%	21390	11.22%	123258	64.67%
048	190123	-575013	-75.15%	18879	9.93%	14418	7.58%	93177	49.01%
049	189355	-575781	-75.25%	16099	8.50%	49692	26.24%	115222	60.85%
050	189320	-575816	-75.26%	11726	6.19%	20977	11.08%	148825	78.61%
051	190167	-574969	-75.15%	2835	1.49%	10318	5.43%	168764	88.75%
052	190799	-574337	-75.06%	27096	14.20%	19292	10.11%	136991	71.80%
053	190236	-574900	-75.14%	10924	5.74%	7571	3.98%	163183	85.78%
054	192443	-572693	-74.85%	8128	4.22%	51300	26.66%	126457	65.71%
055	190155	-574981	-75.15%	128045	67.34%	19273	10.14%	34402	18.09%
056	191226	-573910	-75.01%	15455	8.08%	16498	8.63%	141310	73.90%
Total	10711908		0.51%	3538146	33.03%	1123457	10.49%	5362156	50.06%

District	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017-2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017-2021)
1	145428	36468	25.08%	10973	7.55%	90150	61.99%	24.61%	6.93%	64.15%
2	150843	70688	46.86%	11281	7.48%	60650	40.21%	51.61%	4.46%	41.20%
3	148915	31545	21.18%	9186	6.17%	102574	68.88%	22.50%	3.39%	71.40%
4	146443	34217	23.37%	8088	5.52%	97792	66.78%	24.38%	2.88%	70.48%
5	139394	41736	29.94%	58087	41.67%	21872	15.69%	38.43%	21.62%	25.41%
6	155781	37231	23.90%	12836	8.24%	90024	57.79%	23.63%	4.50%	66.27%
7	147425	31601	21.44%	24417	16.56%	55780	37.84%	23.61%	10.49%	47.95%
8	145144	44098	30.38%	9019	6.21%	87232	60.10%	29.94%	4.76%	63.01%
9	142054	41948	29.53%	26669	18.77%	50868	35.81%	33.34%	11.97%	42.12%
10	147884	105671	71.46%	7661	5.18%	29039	19.64%	69.48%	3.74%	23.45%
11	144597	44887	31.04%	10989	7.60%	85275	58.97%	32.19%	4.16%	62.05%
12	149154	86465	57.97%	5197	3.48%	54752	36.71%	59.54%	1.60%	37.26%
13	144141	38871	26.97%	8661	6.01%	92398	64.10%	27.78%	3.98%	66.40%
14	155340	29470	18.97%	18844	12.13%	88706	57.10%	19.87%	6.51%	65.70%
15	144506	78040	54.00%	9525	6.59%	52771	36.52%	54.62%	5.37%	37.17%
16	147133	33393	22.70%	7408	5.03%	98454	66.91%	22.76%	3.90%	70.23%
17	144472	46245	32.01%	7411	5.13%	85846	59.42%	30.84%	3.44%	62.71%
18	150196	45662	30.40%	6767	4.51%	91155	60.69%	31.81%	3.11%	62.73%
19	146131	37589	25.72%	12241	8.38%	93506	63.99%	26.13%	5.35%	66.86%
20	147033	45991	31.28%	5138	3.49%	90729	61.71%	32.03%	2.93%	62.62%
21	145120	10823	7.46%	12721	8.77%	107202	73.87%	7.62%	5.03%	82.04%
22	150450	85009	56.50%	8049	5.35%	51728	34.38%	57.77%	4.23%	34.67%
23	144113	51133	35.48%	6508	4.52%	81988	56.89%	36.20%	3.51%	57.98%
24	148602	29503	19.85%	6539	4.40%	103744	69.81%	19.86%	3.54%	72.95%
25	148917	49860	33.48%	5448	3.66%	89256	59.94%	32.69%	3.18%	61.91%
26	145744	83056	56.99%	6181	4.24%	53346	36.60%	55.20%	2.55%	40.43%
27	139196	6961	5.00%	14200	10.20%	99531	71.50%	4.58%	6.22%	82.65%
28	144973	28282	19.51%	9337	6.44%	100664	69.44%	19.01%	4.77%	73.57%
29	145674	39150	26.88%	6483	4.45%	92102	63.22%	27.38%	3.82%	65.44%
30	145077	30346	20.92%	8847	6.10%	100699	69.41%	21.64%	3.21%	73.37%
31	142251	29440	20.70%	10551	7.42%	97094	68.26%	19.04%	5.20%	73.63%
32	149879	22274	14.86%	15808	10.55%	98589	65.78%	14.64%	6.14%	74.13%
33	146415	62897	42.96%	33570	22.93%	44286	30.25%	49.55%	10.63%	36.85%
34	141840	98640	69.54%	18084	12.75%	18951	13.36%	73.99%	5.93%	15.40%
35	144675	104019	71.90%	10870	7.51%	27234	18.82%	72.18%	4.41%	21.64%
36	161385	82859	51.34%	11394	7.06%	58394	36.18%	50.39%	4.45%	39.50%
37	147779	28484	19.27%	12836	8.69%	96596	65.37%	18.42%	6.27%	70.91%
38	148367	96886	65.30%	12520	8.44%	32445	21.87%	67.05%	4.92%	24.11%
39	156022	94702	60.70%	8809	5.65%	43478	27.87%	62.28%	3.57%	29.62%
40	147000	28277	19.24%	31782	21.62%	68121	46.34%	22.57%	8.48%	59.81%
41	145278	90961	62.61%	9707	6.68%	31068	21.39%	66.46%	2.51%	25.08%
42	153952	47383	30.78%	13303	8.64%	79111	51.39%	32.29%	4.33%	56.75%
43	145741	93754	64.33%	10040	6.89%	38669	26.53%	63.75%	4.51%	29.39%
44	145224	103599	71.34%	12490	8.60%	22202	15.29%	72.99%	5.37%	15.91%
45	140706	26149	18.58%	18367	13.05%	78049	55.47%	18.42%	9.83%	63.12%
46	146713	24793	16.90%	10255	6.99%	102559	69.90%	18.25%	4.20%	73.62%
47	146599	25543	17.42%	14032	9.57%	98893	67.46%	18.15%	5.74%	73.46%
48	136995	12968	9.47%	9584	7.00%	71575	52.25%	8.62%	6.08%	66.28%
49	144123	11475	7.96%	31557	21.90%	94600	65.64%	8.50%	12.68%	76.01%
50	148799	8341	5.61%	13060	8.78%	121337	81.54%	5.95%	5.17%	86.81%
51	155571	1876	1.21%	6745	4.34%	140394	90.24%	1.26%	3.09%	92.64%
52	146620	19120	13.04%	12083	8.24%	109583	74.74%	12.82%	5.23%	79.99%
53	148201	7558	5.10%	4781	3.23%	129390	87.31%	5.13%	2.20%	90.68%
54	143843	5450	3.79%	32559	22.64%	100668	69.98%	3.89%	13.59%	80.73%
55	141968	93659	65.97%	12362	8.71%	29183	20.56%	67.07%	4.87%	23.56%
56	144448	10940	7.57%	11058	7.66%	110031	76.17%	7.11%	5.30%	82.48%
Total	8220274	1933090	23.52%	742918	9.04%	4342333	52.82%			

EXHIBIT A-2

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	AP Black	% AP Black	Latino	% Latino	NH White	% NH White
1	191402	118	0.06%	51779	27.05%	16810	8.78%	112744	58.90%
2	190408	-876	-0.46%	95717	50.27%	15917	8.36%	69315	36.40%
3	191212	-72	-0.04%	44238	23.14%	13033	6.82%	126645	66.23%
4	191098	-186	-0.10%	47061	24.63%	12405	6.49%	123220	64.48%
5	191921	637	0.33%	57719	30.07%	87276	45.47%	25625	13.35%
6	191052	-232	-0.12%	34781	18.20%	12999	6.80%	134471	70.38%
7	189709	-1575	-0.82%	43563	22.96%	35227	18.57%	66571	35.09%
8	192396	1112	0.58%	61785	32.11%	14000	7.28%	110418	57.39%
9	192915	1631	0.85%	61009	31.62%	40681	21.09%	61816	32.04%
10	192983	1699	0.89%	128630	66.65%	10460	5.42%	45270	23.46%
11	189976	-1308	-0.68%	61964	32.62%	17787	9.36%	105918	55.75%
12	190819	-465	-0.24%	115621	60.59%	7429	3.89%	64553	33.83%
13	189326	-1958	-1.02%	54161	28.61%	13640	7.20%	115960	61.25%
14	192533	1249	0.65%	37409	19.43%	26906	13.97%	105178	54.63%
15	189446	-1838	-0.96%	105556	55.72%	14344	7.57%	64536	34.07%
16	191829	545	0.28%	46330	24.15%	11416	5.95%	123130	64.19%
17	190000	-1284	-0.67%	125260	65.93%	16892	8.89%	39298	20.68%
18	191825	541	0.28%	61132	31.87%	9935	5.18%	112052	58.41%
19	192316	1032	0.54%	51389	26.72%	18687	9.72%	118607	61.67%
20	192588	1304	0.68%	62568	32.49%	8116	4.21%	115057	59.74%
21	192572	1288	0.67%	15492	8.04%	19505	10.13%	136981	71.13%
22	193163	1879	0.98%	115985	60.05%	10869	5.63%	60066	31.10%
23	190344	-940	-0.49%	70759	37.17%	10389	5.46%	103304	54.27%
24	192674	1390	0.73%	40324	20.93%	10411	5.40%	129949	67.45%
25	189469	-1815	-0.95%	61264	32.33%	7680	4.05%	114991	60.69%
26	189945	-1339	-0.70%	113749	59.89%	9206	4.85%	63176	33.26%
27	190676	-608	-0.32%	10506	5.51%	22131	11.61%	129651	68.00%
28	191223	-61	-0.03%	110800	57.94%	27258	14.25%	48277	25.25%
29	189424	-1860	-0.97%	53786	28.39%	10114	5.34%	114990	60.71%
30	191617	333	0.17%	48783	25.46%	15186	7.93%	120759	63.02%
31	192560	1276	0.67%	43064	22.36%	17043	8.85%	125543	65.20%
32	192448	1164	0.61%	30039	15.61%	23276	12.09%	121501	63.13%
33	192766	1482	0.77%	70136	36.38%	43478	22.55%	65801	34.14%
34	190668	-616	-0.32%	134024	70.29%	28255	14.82%	21187	11.11%
35	192472	1188	0.62%	108741	56.50%	19137	9.94%	53115	27.60%
36	192282	998	0.52%	104523	54.36%	14534	7.56%	63642	33.10%
37	192671	1387	0.73%	40191	20.86%	19242	9.99%	120179	62.38%
38	192309	1025	0.54%	119036	61.90%	13541	7.04%	54260	28.22%
39	192047	763	0.40%	111625	58.12%	12675	6.60%	56219	29.27%
40	190544	-740	-0.39%	35719	18.75%	47280	24.81%	83251	43.69%
41	193109	1825	0.95%	114098	59.08%	19928	10.32%	40137	20.78%
42	191057	-227	-0.12%	65735	34.41%	11345	5.94%	107587	56.31%
43	189443	-1841	-0.96%	124960	65.96%	19032	10.05%	41070	21.68%
44	193156	1872	0.98%	105133	54.43%	15320	7.93%	60117	31.12%
45	190692	-592	-0.31%	37542	19.69%	27963	14.66%	100571	52.74%
46	190312	-972	-0.51%	35180	18.49%	15197	7.99%	127961	67.24%
47	190607	-677	-0.35%	35538	18.64%	21390	11.22%	123258	64.67%
48	190123	-1161	-0.61%	18879	9.93%	14418	7.58%	93177	49.01%
49	189355	-1929	-1.01%	16099	8.50%	49692	26.24%	115222	60.85%
50	189320	-1964	-1.03%	11726	6.19%	20977	11.08%	148825	78.61%
51	190167	-1117	-0.58%	2835	1.49%	10318	5.43%	168764	88.75%
52	190799	-485	-0.25%	27096	14.20%	19292	10.11%	136991	71.80%
53	190236	-1048	-0.55%	10924	5.74%	7571	3.98%	163183	85.78%
54	192443	1159	0.61%	8128	4.22%	51300	26.66%	126457	65.71%
55	192235	951	0.50%	122600	63.78%	18046	9.39%	40300	20.96%
56	191226	-58	-0.03%	15455	8.08%	16498	8.63%	141310	73.90%
Total	10711908		2.01%	3538146	33.03%	1123457	10.49%	5362156	50.06%

District	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017-2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017-2021)
1	145428	36468	25.08%	10973	7.55%	90150	61.99%	24.61%	6.93%	64.15%
2	150843	70688	46.86%	11281	7.48%	60650	40.21%	51.61%	4.46%	41.20%
3	148915	31545	21.18%	9186	6.17%	102574	68.88%	22.50%	3.39%	71.40%
4	146443	34217	23.37%	8088	5.52%	97792	66.78%	24.38%	2.88%	70.48%
5	139394	41736	29.94%	58087	41.67%	21872	15.69%	38.43%	21.62%	25.41%
6	146190	25263	17.28%	8705	5.95%	105731	72.32%	17.27%	4.22%	75.94%
7	147425	31601	21.44%	24417	16.56%	55780	37.84%	23.61%	10.49%	47.95%
8	145144	44098	30.38%	9019	6.21%	87232	60.10%	29.94%	4.76%	63.01%
9	142054	41948	29.53%	26669	18.77%	50868	35.81%	33.34%	11.97%	42.12%
10	152681	99612	65.24%	7158	4.69%	38860	25.45%	66.25%	3.48%	26.79%
11	144597	44887	31.04%	10989	7.60%	85275	58.97%	32.19%	4.16%	62.05%
12	149154	86465	57.97%	5197	3.48%	54752	36.71%	59.54%	1.60%	37.26%
13	144141	38871	26.97%	8661	6.01%	92398	64.10%	27.78%	3.98%	66.40%
14	155340	29470	18.97%	18844	12.13%	88706	57.10%	19.87%	6.51%	65.70%
15	144506	78040	54.00%	9525	6.59%	52771	36.52%	54.62%	5.37%	37.17%
16	147133	33393	22.70%	7408	5.03%	98454	66.91%	22.76%	3.90%	70.23%
17	142855	90872	63.61%	11275	7.89%	33640	23.55%	62.13%	5.59%	27.11%
18	150196	45662	30.40%	6767	4.51%	91155	60.69%	31.81%	3.11%	62.73%
19	146131	37589	25.72%	12241	8.38%	93506	63.99%	26.13%	5.35%	66.86%
20	147033	45991	31.28%	5138	3.49%	90729	61.71%	32.03%	2.93%	62.62%
21	145120	10823	7.46%	12721	8.77%	107202	73.87%	7.62%	5.03%	82.04%
22	150450	85009	56.50%	8049	5.35%	51728	34.38%	57.77%	4.23%	34.67%
23	144113	51133	35.48%	6508	4.52%	81988	56.89%	36.20%	3.51%	57.98%
24	148602	29503	19.85%	6539	4.40%	103744	69.81%	19.86%	3.54%	72.95%
25	147337	45390	30.81%	5050	3.43%	92629	62.87%	31.14%	2.54%	64.39%
26	145744	83056	56.99%	6181	4.24%	53346	36.60%	55.20%	2.55%	40.43%
27	139196	6961	5.00%	14200	10.20%	99531	71.50%	4.58%	6.22%	82.65%
28	144565	81568	56.42%	17542	12.13%	41061	28.40%	56.91%	6.92%	32.89%
29	145674	39150	26.88%	6483	4.45%	92102	63.22%	27.38%	3.82%	65.44%
30	144068	34165	23.71%	9555	6.63%	94964	65.92%	23.07%	3.63%	71.47%
31	142251	29440	20.70%	10551	7.42%	97094	68.26%	19.04%	5.20%	73.63%
32	149879	22274	14.86%	15808	10.55%	98589	65.78%	14.64%	6.14%	74.13%
33	147506	52011	35.26%	28776	19.51%	56127	38.05%	40.89%	9.52%	45.61%
34	141840	98640	69.54%	18084	12.75%	18951	13.36%	73.99%	5.93%	15.40%
35	151934	83055	54.67%	13248	8.72%	46112	30.35%	57.79%	5.01%	32.78%
36	161385	82859	51.34%	11394	7.06%	58394	36.18%	50.39%	4.45%	39.50%
37	147779	28484	19.27%	12836	8.69%	96596	65.37%	18.42%	6.27%	70.91%
38	149091	90762	60.88%	9325	6.25%	44453	29.82%	62.53%	3.01%	32.55%
39	157956	87539	55.42%	9638	6.10%	50382	31.90%	56.85%	3.66%	34.29%
40	147000	28277	19.24%	31782	21.62%	68121	46.34%	22.57%	8.48%	59.81%
41	147908	86466	58.46%	13526	9.14%	34437	23.28%	63.62%	3.11%	27.63%
42	144293	46975	32.56%	7151	4.96%	85324	59.13%	29.88%	3.71%	63.51%
43	142037	90569	63.76%	12151	8.55%	35448	24.96%	64.57%	4.91%	27.42%
44	150410	80520	53.53%	10279	6.83%	49529	32.93%	54.56%	4.51%	34.92%
45	140706	26149	18.58%	18367	13.05%	78049	55.47%	18.42%	9.83%	63.12%
46	146713	24793	16.90%	10255	6.99%	102559	69.90%	18.25%	4.20%	73.62%
47	146599	25543	17.42%	14032	9.57%	98893	67.46%	18.15%	5.74%	73.46%
48	136995	12968	9.47%	9584	7.00%	71575	52.25%	8.62%	6.08%	66.28%
49	144123	11475	7.96%	31557	21.90%	94600	65.64%	8.50%	12.68%	76.01%
50	148799	8341	5.61%	13060	8.78%	121337	81.54%	5.95%	5.17%	86.81%
51	155571	1876	1.21%	6745	4.34%	140394	90.24%	1.26%	3.09%	92.64%
52	146620	19120	13.04%	12083	8.24%	109583	74.74%	12.82%	5.23%	79.99%
53	148201	7558	5.10%	4781	3.23%	129390	87.31%	5.13%	2.20%	90.68%
54	143843	5450	3.79%	32559	22.64%	100668	69.98%	3.89%	13.59%	80.73%
55	145915	90728	62.18%	11832	8.11%	34507	23.65%	63.96%	4.17%	26.57%
56	144448	10940	7.57%	11058	7.66%	110031	76.17%	7.11%	5.30%	82.48%
Total	8220274	1951117	23.74%	742918	9.04%	4342333	52.82%			

EXHIBIT A-3

Population Summary Report

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	AP Black	% AP Black	Latino	% Latino	NH White	% NH White
1	191402	118	0.06%	51779	27.05%	16810	8.78%	112744	58.90%
2	190408	-876	-0.46%	95717	50.27%	15917	8.36%	69315	36.40%
3	191212	-72	-0.04%	44238	23.14%	13033	6.82%	126645	66.23%
4	191098	-186	-0.10%	47061	24.63%	12405	6.49%	123220	64.48%
5	191921	637	0.33%	57719	30.07%	87276	45.47%	25625	13.35%
6	191401	117	0.06%	45946	24.01%	17576	9.18%	107962	56.41%
7	189709	-1575	-0.82%	43563	22.96%	35227	18.57%	66571	35.09%
8	192396	1112	0.58%	61785	32.11%	14000	7.28%	110418	57.39%
9	192915	1631	0.85%	61009	31.62%	40681	21.09%	61816	32.04%
10	192898	1614	0.84%	140395	72.78%	11632	6.03%	34155	17.71%
11	189976	-1308	-0.68%	61964	32.62%	17787	9.36%	105918	55.75%
12	190819	-465	-0.24%	115621	60.59%	7429	3.89%	64553	33.83%
13	189326	-1958	-1.02%	54161	28.61%	13640	7.20%	115960	61.25%
14	192533	1249	0.65%	37409	19.43%	26906	13.97%	105178	54.63%
15	189446	-1838	-0.96%	105556	55.72%	14344	7.57%	64536	34.07%
16	192222	938	0.49%	39684	20.64%	12978	6.75%	130131	67.70%
17	191038	-246	-0.13%	100957	52.85%	12560	6.57%	71699	37.53%
18	191838	554	0.29%	61141	31.87%	9939	5.18%	112053	58.41%
19	192316	1032	0.54%	51389	26.72%	18687	9.72%	118607	61.67%
20	192588	1304	0.68%	62568	32.49%	8116	4.21%	115057	59.74%
21	192572	1288	0.67%	15492	8.04%	19505	10.13%	136981	71.13%
22	193163	1879	0.98%	115985	60.05%	10869	5.63%	60066	31.10%
23	190344	-940	-0.49%	70759	37.17%	10389	5.46%	103304	54.27%
24	192674	1390	0.73%	40324	20.93%	10411	5.40%	129949	67.45%
25	192887	1603	0.84%	57930	30.03%	6816	3.53%	122654	63.59%
26	189945	-1339	-0.70%	113749	59.89%	9206	4.85%	63176	33.26%
27	190676	-608	-0.32%	10506	5.51%	22131	11.61%	129651	68.00%
28	191266	-18	-0.01%	104953	54.87%	14859	7.77%	65117	34.05%
29	192161	877	0.46%	50366	26.21%	9265	4.82%	122526	63.76%
30	191475	191	0.10%	42608	22.25%	13914	7.27%	128237	66.97%
31	192560	1276	0.67%	43064	22.36%	17043	8.85%	125543	65.20%
32	192448	1164	0.61%	30039	15.61%	23276	12.09%	121501	63.13%
33	192694	1410	0.74%	84864	44.04%	51497	26.72%	50104	26.00%
34	190178	-1106	-0.58%	139915	73.57%	29286	15.40%	14834	7.80%
35	191803	519	0.27%	110762	57.75%	13659	7.12%	59303	30.92%
36	189616	-1668	-0.87%	120021	63.30%	20361	10.74%	45597	24.05%
37	192671	1387	0.73%	40191	20.86%	19242	9.99%	120179	62.38%
38	191306	22	0.01%	103736	54.23%	15508	8.11%	57922	30.28%
39	190738	-546	-0.29%	121099	63.49%	11902	6.24%	49872	26.15%
40	190544	-740	-0.39%	35719	18.75%	47280	24.81%	83251	43.69%
41	191865	581	0.30%	122190	63.69%	14075	7.34%	36280	18.91%
42	190940	-344	-0.18%	58439	30.61%	19335	10.13%	95296	49.91%
43	192462	1178	0.62%	101876	52.93%	16169	8.40%	69796	36.26%
44	192865	1581	0.83%	116878	60.60%	16724	8.67%	48990	25.40%
45	190692	-592	-0.31%	37542	19.69%	27963	14.66%	100571	52.74%
46	190312	-972	-0.51%	35180	18.49%	15197	7.99%	127961	67.24%
47	190607	-677	-0.35%	35538	18.64%	21390	11.22%	123258	64.67%
48	190123	-1161	-0.61%	18879	9.93%	14418	7.58%	93177	49.01%
49	189355	-1929	-1.01%	16099	8.50%	49692	26.24%	115222	60.85%
50	189320	-1964	-1.03%	11726	6.19%	20977	11.08%	148825	78.61%
51	190167	-1117	-0.58%	2835	1.49%	10318	5.43%	168764	88.75%
52	190799	-485	-0.25%	27096	14.20%	19292	10.11%	136991	71.80%
53	190236	-1048	-0.55%	10924	5.74%	7571	3.98%	163183	85.78%
54	192443	1159	0.61%	8128	4.22%	51300	26.66%	126457	65.71%
55	189313	-1971	-1.03%	127617	67.41%	19176	10.13%	34145	18.04%
56	191226	-58	-0.03%	15455	8.08%	16498	8.63%	141310	73.90%
Total	10711908		2.01%	3538146	33.03%	1123457	10.49%	5362156	50.06%

District	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017-2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017-2021)
1	145428	36468	25.08%	10973	7.55%	90150	61.99%	24.61%	6.93%	64.15%
2	150843	70688	46.86%	11281	7.48%	60650	40.21%	51.61%	4.46%	41.20%
3	148915	31545	21.18%	9186	6.17%	102574	68.88%	22.50%	3.39%	71.40%
4	146443	34217	23.37%	8088	5.52%	97792	66.78%	24.38%	2.88%	70.48%
5	139394	41736	29.94%	58087	41.67%	21872	15.69%	38.43%	21.62%	25.41%
6	155781	37231	23.90%	12836	8.24%	90024	57.79%	23.63%	4.50%	66.27%
7	147425	31601	21.44%	24417	16.56%	55780	37.84%	23.61%	10.49%	47.95%
8	145144	44098	30.38%	9019	6.21%	87232	60.10%	29.94%	4.76%	63.01%
9	142054	41948	29.53%	26669	18.77%	50868	35.81%	33.34%	11.97%	42.12%
10	147884	105671	71.46%	7661	5.18%	29039	19.64%	69.48%	3.74%	23.45%
11	144597	44887	31.04%	10989	7.60%	85275	58.97%	32.19%	4.16%	62.05%
12	149154	86465	57.97%	5197	3.48%	54752	36.71%	59.54%	1.60%	37.26%
13	144141	38871	26.97%	8661	6.01%	92398	64.10%	27.78%	3.98%	66.40%
14	155340	29470	18.97%	18844	12.13%	88706	57.10%	19.87%	6.51%	65.70%
15	144506	78040	54.00%	9525	6.59%	52771	36.52%	54.62%	5.37%	37.17%
16	146093	28169	19.28%	8549	5.85%	102353	70.06%	18.80%	4.36%	73.83%
17	142845	72430	50.71%	8184	5.73%	57556	40.29%	47.87%	4.90%	43.84%
18	150205	45670	30.41%	6771	4.51%	91155	60.69%	31.81%	3.11%	62.72%
19	146131	37589	25.72%	12241	8.38%	93506	63.99%	26.13%	5.35%	66.86%
20	147033	45991	31.28%	5138	3.49%	90729	61.71%	32.03%	2.93%	62.62%
21	145120	10823	7.46%	12721	8.77%	107202	73.87%	7.62%	5.03%	82.04%
22	150450	85009	56.50%	8049	5.35%	51728	34.38%	57.77%	4.23%	34.67%
23	144113	51133	35.48%	6508	4.52%	81988	56.89%	36.20%	3.51%	57.98%
24	148602	29503	19.85%	6539	4.40%	103744	69.81%	19.86%	3.54%	72.95%
25	151684	43438	28.64%	4505	2.97%	99487	65.59%	29.33%	1.91%	66.91%
26	145744	83056	56.99%	6181	4.24%	53346	36.60%	55.20%	2.55%	40.43%
27	139196	6961	5.00%	14200	10.20%	99531	71.50%	4.58%	6.22%	82.65%
28	146626	76924	52.46%	9819	6.70%	54616	37.25%	52.00%	4.68%	39.70%
29	148312	37280	25.14%	6001	4.05%	97503	65.74%	25.94%	3.67%	67.50%
30	145077	30346	20.92%	8847	6.10%	100699	69.41%	21.64%	3.21%	73.37%
31	142251	29440	20.70%	10551	7.42%	97094	68.26%	19.04%	5.20%	73.63%
32	149879	22274	14.86%	15808	10.55%	98589	65.78%	14.64%	6.14%	74.13%
33	146415	62897	42.96%	33570	22.93%	44286	30.25%	49.55%	10.63%	36.85%
34	140508	102933	73.26%	18812	13.39%	13438	9.56%	77.59%	6.29%	11.56%
35	145065	81862	56.43%	8991	6.20%	48293	33.29%	57.51%	3.98%	35.97%
36	143290	89003	62.11%	13024	9.09%	38031	26.54%	62.81%	5.12%	29.85%
37	147779	28484	19.27%	12836	8.69%	96596	65.37%	18.42%	6.27%	70.91%
38	155093	80335	51.80%	11322	7.30%	51184	33.00%	54.49%	5.01%	34.39%
39	155601	95245	61.21%	8984	5.77%	44428	28.55%	59.58%	3.55%	32.53%
40	147000	28277	19.24%	31782	21.62%	68121	46.34%	22.57%	8.48%	59.81%
41	146218	91538	62.60%	9768	6.68%	31310	21.41%	66.81%	2.46%	24.85%
42	153952	47383	30.78%	13303	8.64%	79111	51.39%	32.29%	4.33%	56.75%
43	144592	73983	51.17%	10206	7.06%	56728	39.23%	50.49%	4.46%	42.64%
44	154705	89779	58.03%	11893	7.69%	44078	28.49%	59.56%	4.49%	29.95%
45	140706	26149	18.58%	18367	13.05%	78049	55.47%	18.42%	9.83%	63.12%
46	146713	24793	16.90%	10255	6.99%	102559	69.90%	18.25%	4.20%	73.62%
47	146599	25543	17.42%	14032	9.57%	98893	67.46%	18.15%	5.74%	73.46%
48	136995	12968	9.47%	9584	7.00%	71575	52.25%	8.62%	6.08%	66.28%
49	144123	11475	7.96%	31557	21.90%	94600	65.64%	8.50%	12.68%	76.01%
50	148799	8341	5.61%	13060	8.78%	121337	81.54%	5.95%	5.17%	86.81%
51	155571	1876	1.21%	6745	4.34%	140394	90.24%	1.26%	3.09%	92.64%
52	146620	19120	13.04%	12083	8.24%	109583	74.74%	12.82%	5.23%	79.99%
53	148201	7558	5.10%	4781	3.23%	129390	87.31%	5.13%	2.20%	90.68%
54	143843	5450	3.79%	32559	22.64%	100668	69.98%	3.89%	13.59%	80.73%
55	141028	93082	66.00%	12301	8.72%	28941	20.52%	66.74%	4.96%	23.76%
56	144448	10940	7.57%	11058	7.66%	110031	76.17%	7.11%	5.30%	82.48%
Total	8220274	1933090	23.52%	742918	9.04%	4342333	52.82%			

EXHIBIT B

User:

Plan Name: **GA_2023_Proposed_Senate**

Plan Type: **Senate**

Core Constituencies

Monday, December 11, 2023

8:41 PM

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 1 --

191,402 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 001	191,402 (100.00%)	112,744 (100.00%)	51,779 (100.00%)	16,810 (100.00%)	145,428 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		112,744 (58.90%)	51,779 (27.05%)	16,810 (8.78%)	145,428 (75.98%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 10 --

192,983 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 010	104,480 (54.14%)	14,320 (31.63%)	82,735 (64.32%)	5,858 (56.00%)	81,255 (53.22%)
Dist. 017	5,268 (2.73%)	2,580 (5.70%)	2,196 (1.71%)	291 (2.78%)	4,104 (2.69%)
Dist. 041	13,051 (6.76%)	3,311 (7.31%)	7,871 (6.12%)	898 (8.59%)	10,060 (6.59%)
Dist. 042	60,925 (31.57%)	24,770 (54.72%)	27,097 (21.07%)	3,166 (30.27%)	50,366 (32.99%)
Dist. 043	9,259 (4.80%)	289 (0.64%)	8,731 (6.79%)	247 (2.36%)	6,896 (4.52%)
Total and % Population		45,270 (23.46%)	128,630 (66.65%)	10,460 (5.42%)	152,681 (79.12%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 11 --

189,976 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 011	189,976 (100.00%)	105,918 (100.00%)	61,964 (100.00%)	17,787 (100.00%)	144,597 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		105,918 (55.75%)	61,964 (32.62%)	17,787 (9.36%)	144,597 (76.11%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 12 --

190,819 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 012	190,819 (100.00%)	64,553 (100.00%)	115,621 (100.00%)	7,429 (100.00%)	149,154 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		64,553 (33.83%)	115,621 (60.59%)	7,429 (3.89%)	149,154 (78.17%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 13 --

189,326 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 013	189,326 (100.00%)	115,960 (100.00%)	54,161 (100.00%)	13,640 (100.00%)	144,141 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		115,960 (61.25%)	54,161 (28.61%)	13,640 (7.20%)	144,141 (76.13%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 14 --

192,533 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 014	192,533 (100.00%)	105,178 (100.00%)	37,409 (100.00%)	26,906 (100.00%)	155,340 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		105,178 (54.63%)	37,409 (19.43%)	26,906 (13.97%)	155,340 (80.68%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 15 --

189,446 Total Population

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 015	189,446 (100.00%)	64,536 (100.00%)	105,556 (100.00%)	14,344 (100.00%)	144,506 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		64,536 (34.07%)	105,556 (55.72%)	14,344 (7.57%)	144,506 (76.28%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 16 -- 191,829 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 016	191,829 (100.00%)	123,130 (100.00%)	46,330 (100.00%)	11,416 (100.00%)	147,133 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		123,130 (64.19%)	46,330 (24.15%)	11,416 (5.95%)	147,133 (76.70%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 17 -- 190,000 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 010	72,694 (38.26%)	19,441 (49.47%)	42,677 (34.07%)	5,402 (31.98%)	54,945 (38.46%)
Dist. 017	29,032 (15.28%)	6,228 (15.85%)	19,414 (15.50%)	2,769 (16.39%)	21,357 (14.95%)
Dist. 025	13,921 (7.33%)	3,671 (9.34%)	8,670 (6.92%)	1,116 (6.61%)	10,208 (7.15%)
Dist. 044	74,353 (39.13%)	9,958 (25.34%)	54,499 (43.51%)	7,605 (45.02%)	56,345 (39.44%)
Total and % Population		39,298 (20.68%)	125,260 (65.93%)	16,892 (8.89%)	142,855 (75.19%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 18 -- 191,825 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 018	191,825 (100.00%)	112,052 (100.00%)	61,132 (100.00%)	9,935 (100.00%)	150,196 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		112,052 (58.41%)	61,132 (31.87%)	9,935 (5.18%)	150,196 (78.30%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 19 -- 192,316 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 019	192,316 (100.00%)	118,607 (100.00%)	51,389 (100.00%)	18,687 (100.00%)	146,131 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		118,607 (61.67%)	51,389 (26.72%)	18,687 (9.72%)	146,131 (75.98%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 2 -- 190,408 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 002	190,408 (100.00%)	69,315 (100.00%)	95,717 (100.00%)	15,917 (100.00%)	150,843 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		69,315 (36.40%)	95,717 (50.27%)	15,917 (8.36%)	150,843 (79.22%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 20 -- 192,588 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 020	192,588 (100.00%)	115,057 (100.00%)	62,568 (100.00%)	8,116 (100.00%)	147,033 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		115,057 (59.74%)	62,568 (32.49%)	8,116 (4.21%)	147,033 (76.35%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 21 -- 192,572 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
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From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

Dist. 021	192,572 (100.00%)	136,981 (100.00%)	15,492 (100.00%)	19,505 (100.00%)	145,120 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		136,981 (71.13%)	15,492 (8.04%)	19,505 (10.13%)	145,120 (75.36%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 22 -- 193,163 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 022	193,163 (100.00%)	60,066 (100.00%)	115,985 (100.00%)	10,869 (100.00%)	150,450 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		60,066 (31.10%)	115,985 (60.05%)	10,869 (5.63%)	150,450 (77.89%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 23 -- 190,344 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 023	190,344 (100.00%)	103,304 (100.00%)	70,759 (100.00%)	10,389 (100.00%)	144,113 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		103,304 (54.27%)	70,759 (37.17%)	10,389 (5.46%)	144,113 (75.71%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 24 -- 192,674 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 024	192,674 (100.00%)	129,949 (100.00%)	40,324 (100.00%)	10,411 (100.00%)	148,602 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		129,949 (67.45%)	40,324 (20.93%)	10,411 (5.40%)	148,602 (77.13%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 25 -- 189,469 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 017	12,229 (6.45%)	8,839 (7.69%)	2,311 (3.77%)	630 (8.20%)	8,628 (5.86%)
Dist. 025	177,240 (93.55%)	106,152 (92.31%)	58,953 (96.23%)	7,050 (91.80%)	138,709 (94.14%)
Total and % Population		114,991 (60.69%)	61,264 (32.33%)	7,680 (4.05%)	147,337 (77.76%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 26 -- 189,945 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 026	189,945 (100.00%)	63,176 (100.00%)	113,749 (100.00%)	9,206 (100.00%)	145,744 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		63,176 (33.26%)	113,749 (59.89%)	9,206 (4.85%)	145,744 (76.73%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 27 -- 190,676 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 027	190,676 (100.00%)	129,651 (100.00%)	10,506 (100.00%)	22,131 (100.00%)	139,196 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		129,651 (68.00%)	10,506 (5.51%)	22,131 (11.61%)	139,196 (73.00%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 28 -- 191,223 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 028	2,403 (1.26%)	1,691 (3.50%)	546 (0.49%)	112 (0.41%)	2,009 (1.39%)
Dist. 033	37,715 (19.72%)	9,401 (19.47%)	19,183 (17.31%)	8,331 (30.56%)	28,582 (19.77%)
Dist. 035	101,235 (52.94%)	25,474 (52.77%)	62,716 (56.60%)	10,818 (39.69%)	76,612 (52.99%)

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 28 --

191,223 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 038	49,870 (26.08%)	11,711 (24.26%)	28,355 (25.59%)	7,997 (29.34%)	37,362 (25.84%)
Total and % Population		48,277 (25.25%)	110,800 (57.94%)	27,258 (14.25%)	144,565 (75.60%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 29 --

189,424 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 029	189,424 (100.00%)	114,990 (100.00%)	53,786 (100.00%)	10,114 (100.00%)	145,674 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		114,990 (60.71%)	53,786 (28.39%)	10,114 (5.34%)	145,674 (76.90%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 3 --

191,212 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 003	191,212 (100.00%)	126,645 (100.00%)	44,238 (100.00%)	13,033 (100.00%)	148,915 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		126,645 (66.23%)	44,238 (23.14%)	13,033 (6.82%)	148,915 (77.88%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 30 --

191,617 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 028	25,889 (13.51%)	15,965 (13.22%)	6,766 (13.87%)	2,125 (13.99%)	19,664 (13.65%)
Dist. 030	157,993 (82.45%)	102,776 (85.11%)	37,258 (76.37%)	12,221 (80.48%)	118,740 (82.42%)
Dist. 035	7,735 (4.04%)	2,018 (1.67%)	4,759 (9.76%)	840 (5.53%)	5,664 (3.93%)
Total and % Population		120,759 (63.02%)	48,783 (25.46%)	15,186 (7.93%)	144,068 (75.19%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 31 --

192,560 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 031	192,560 (100.00%)	125,543 (100.00%)	43,064 (100.00%)	17,043 (100.00%)	142,251 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		125,543 (65.20%)	43,064 (22.36%)	17,043 (8.85%)	142,251 (73.87%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 32 --

192,448 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 032	192,448 (100.00%)	121,501 (100.00%)	30,039 (100.00%)	23,276 (100.00%)	149,879 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		121,501 (63.13%)	30,039 (15.61%)	23,276 (12.09%)	149,879 (77.88%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 33 --

192,766 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 006	54,104 (28.07%)	30,878 (46.93%)	10,018 (14.28%)	4,561 (10.49%)	42,300 (28.68%)
Dist. 033	138,662 (71.93%)	34,923 (53.07%)	60,118 (85.72%)	38,917 (89.51%)	105,206 (71.32%)
Total and % Population		65,801 (34.14%)	70,136 (36.38%)	43,478 (22.55%)	147,506 (76.52%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 34 --

190,668 Total Population

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 034	190,668 (100.00%)	21,187 (100.00%)	134,024 (100.00%)	28,255 (100.00%)	141,840 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,187 (11.11%)	134,024 (70.29%)	28,255 (14.82%)	141,840 (74.39%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 35 -- 192,472 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 006	47,100 (24.47%)	20,708 (38.99%)	17,056 (15.68%)	4,677 (24.44%)	39,943 (26.29%)
Dist. 033	16,317 (8.48%)	5,780 (10.88%)	5,563 (5.12%)	4,249 (22.20%)	12,627 (8.31%)
Dist. 035	15,631 (8.12%)	338 (0.64%)	14,956 (13.75%)	400 (2.09%)	11,623 (7.65%)
Dist. 038	113,424 (58.93%)	26,289 (49.49%)	71,166 (65.45%)	9,811 (51.27%)	87,741 (57.75%)
Total and % Population		53,115 (27.60%)	108,741 (56.50%)	19,137 (9.94%)	151,934 (78.94%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 36 -- 192,282 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 036	192,282 (100.00%)	63,642 (100.00%)	104,523 (100.00%)	14,534 (100.00%)	161,385 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		63,642 (33.10%)	104,523 (54.36%)	14,534 (7.56%)	161,385 (83.93%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 37 -- 192,671 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 037	192,671 (100.00%)	120,179 (100.00%)	40,191 (100.00%)	19,242 (100.00%)	147,779 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		120,179 (62.38%)	40,191 (20.86%)	19,242 (9.99%)	147,779 (76.70%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 38 -- 192,309 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 006	76,314 (39.68%)	48,384 (89.17%)	15,984 (13.43%)	6,952 (51.34%)	61,428 (41.20%)
Dist. 028	4,560 (2.37%)	1,022 (1.88%)	2,929 (2.46%)	541 (4.00%)	3,447 (2.31%)
Dist. 035	68,238 (35.48%)	3,908 (7.20%)	59,265 (49.79%)	4,677 (34.54%)	50,776 (34.06%)
Dist. 038	29,861 (15.53%)	680 (1.25%)	28,183 (23.68%)	976 (7.21%)	23,264 (15.60%)
Dist. 039	13,336 (6.93%)	266 (0.49%)	12,675 (10.65%)	395 (2.92%)	10,176 (6.83%)
Total and % Population		54,260 (28.22%)	119,036 (61.90%)	13,541 (7.04%)	149,091 (77.53%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 39 -- 192,047 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 006	13,883 (7.23%)	7,992 (14.22%)	2,888 (2.59%)	1,386 (10.93%)	12,110 (7.67%)
Dist. 039	178,164 (92.77%)	48,227 (85.78%)	108,737 (97.41%)	11,289 (89.07%)	145,846 (92.33%)
Total and % Population		56,219 (29.27%)	111,625 (58.12%)	12,675 (6.60%)	157,956 (82.25%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 4 -- 191,098 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 004	191,098 (100.00%)	123,220 (100.00%)	47,061 (100.00%)	12,405 (100.00%)	146,443 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		123,220 (64.48%)	47,061 (24.63%)	12,405 (6.49%)	146,443 (76.63%)

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 40 -- 190,544 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+ _Pop]
Dist. 040	190,544 (100.00%)	83,251 (100.00%)	35,719 (100.00%)	47,280 (100.00%)	147,000 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		83,251 (43.69%)	35,719 (18.75%)	47,280 (24.81%)	147,000 (77.15%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 41 -- 193,109 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+ _Pop]
Dist. 010	11,148 (5.77%)	238 (0.59%)	10,656 (9.34%)	281 (1.41%)	8,372 (5.66%)
Dist. 041	124,413 (64.43%)	14,490 (36.10%)	88,925 (77.94%)	7,260 (36.43%)	93,552 (63.25%)
Dist. 042	52,542 (27.21%)	25,195 (62.77%)	9,977 (8.74%)	12,180 (61.12%)	42,055 (28.43%)
Dist. 055	5,006 (2.59%)	214 (0.53%)	4,540 (3.98%)	207 (1.04%)	3,929 (2.66%)
Total and % Population		40,137 (20.78%)	114,098 (59.08%)	19,928 (10.32%)	147,908 (76.59%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 42 -- 191,057 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+ _Pop]
Dist. 017	145,981 (76.41%)	91,493 (85.04%)	41,185 (62.65%)	8,016 (70.66%)	110,383 (76.50%)
Dist. 043	45,076 (23.59%)	16,094 (14.96%)	24,550 (37.35%)	3,329 (29.34%)	33,910 (23.50%)
Total and % Population		107,587 (56.31%)	65,735 (34.41%)	11,345 (5.94%)	144,293 (75.52%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 43 -- 189,443 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+ _Pop]
Dist. 043	133,101 (70.26%)	28,723 (69.94%)	89,674 (71.76%)	11,949 (62.78%)	101,159 (71.22%)
Dist. 055	56,342 (29.74%)	12,347 (30.06%)	35,286 (28.24%)	7,083 (37.22%)	40,878 (28.78%)
Total and % Population		41,070 (21.68%)	124,960 (65.96%)	19,032 (10.05%)	142,037 (74.98%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 44 -- 193,156 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+ _Pop]
Dist. 042	77,473 (40.11%)	45,331 (75.40%)	21,365 (20.32%)	3,989 (26.04%)	61,531 (40.91%)
Dist. 044	115,683 (59.89%)	14,786 (24.60%)	83,768 (79.68%)	11,331 (73.96%)	88,879 (59.09%)
Total and % Population		60,117 (31.12%)	105,133 (54.43%)	15,320 (7.93%)	150,410 (77.87%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 45 -- 190,692 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+ _Pop]
Dist. 045	190,692 (100.00%)	100,571 (100.00%)	37,542 (100.00%)	27,963 (100.00%)	140,706 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		100,571 (52.74%)	37,542 (19.69%)	27,963 (14.66%)	140,706 (73.79%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 46 -- 190,312 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+ _Pop]
Dist. 046	190,312 (100.00%)	127,961 (100.00%)	35,180 (100.00%)	15,197 (100.00%)	146,713 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		127,961 (67.24%)	35,180 (18.49%)	15,197 (7.99%)	146,713 (77.09%)

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 47 -- 190,607 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 047	190,607 (100.00%)	123,258 (100.00%)	35,538 (100.00%)	21,390 (100.00%)	146,599 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		123,258 (64.67%)	35,538 (18.64%)	21,390 (11.22%)	146,599 (76.91%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 48 -- 190,123 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 048	190,123 (100.00%)	93,177 (100.00%)	18,879 (100.00%)	14,418 (100.00%)	136,995 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		93,177 (49.01%)	18,879 (9.93%)	14,418 (7.58%)	136,995 (72.06%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 49 -- 189,355 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 049	189,355 (100.00%)	115,222 (100.00%)	16,099 (100.00%)	49,692 (100.00%)	144,123 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		115,222 (60.85%)	16,099 (8.50%)	49,692 (26.24%)	144,123 (76.11%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 5 -- 191,921 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 005	191,921 (100.00%)	25,625 (100.00%)	57,719 (100.00%)	87,276 (100.00%)	139,394 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		25,625 (13.35%)	57,719 (30.07%)	87,276 (45.47%)	139,394 (72.63%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 50 -- 189,320 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 050	189,320 (100.00%)	148,825 (100.00%)	11,726 (100.00%)	20,977 (100.00%)	148,799 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		148,825 (78.61%)	11,726 (6.19%)	20,977 (11.08%)	148,799 (78.60%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 51 -- 190,167 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 051	190,167 (100.00%)	168,764 (100.00%)	2,835 (100.00%)	10,318 (100.00%)	155,571 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		168,764 (88.75%)	2,835 (1.49%)	10,318 (5.43%)	155,571 (81.81%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 52 -- 190,799 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 052	190,799 (100.00%)	136,991 (100.00%)	27,096 (100.00%)	19,292 (100.00%)	146,620 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		136,991 (71.80%)	27,096 (14.20%)	19,292 (10.11%)	146,620 (76.85%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 53 -- 190,236 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
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From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 53 -- 190,236 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 053	190,236 (100.00%)	163,183 (100.00%)	10,924 (100.00%)	7,571 (100.00%)	148,201 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		163,183 (85.78%)	10,924 (5.74%)	7,571 (3.98%)	148,201 (77.90%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 54 -- 192,443 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 054	192,443 (100.00%)	126,457 (100.00%)	8,128 (100.00%)	51,300 (100.00%)	143,843 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		126,457 (65.71%)	8,128 (4.22%)	51,300 (26.66%)	143,843 (74.75%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 55 -- 192,235 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 010	4,576 (2.38%)	156 (0.39%)	4,327 (3.53%)	91 (0.50%)	3,312 (2.27%)
Dist. 041	53,559 (27.86%)	18,222 (45.22%)	24,966 (20.36%)	5,820 (32.25%)	41,666 (28.55%)
Dist. 043	5,293 (2.75%)	81 (0.20%)	5,088 (4.15%)	152 (0.84%)	3,776 (2.59%)
Dist. 055	128,807 (67.00%)	21,841 (54.20%)	88,219 (71.96%)	11,983 (66.40%)	97,161 (66.59%)
Total and % Population		40,300 (20.96%)	122,600 (63.78%)	18,046 (9.39%)	145,915 (75.90%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 56 -- 191,226 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 056	191,226 (100.00%)	141,310 (100.00%)	15,455 (100.00%)	16,498 (100.00%)	144,448 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		141,310 (73.90%)	15,455 (8.08%)	16,498 (8.63%)	144,448 (75.54%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 6 -- 191,052 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 028	157,570 (82.47%)	109,010 (81.07%)	29,431 (84.62%)	11,306 (86.98%)	119,853 (81.98%)
Dist. 030	33,482 (17.53%)	25,461 (18.93%)	5,350 (15.38%)	1,693 (13.02%)	26,337 (18.02%)
Total and % Population		134,471 (70.38%)	34,781 (18.20%)	12,999 (6.80%)	146,190 (76.52%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 7 -- 189,709 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 007	189,709 (100.00%)	66,571 (100.00%)	43,563 (100.00%)	35,227 (100.00%)	147,425 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		66,571 (35.09%)	43,563 (22.96%)	35,227 (18.57%)	147,425 (77.71%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 8 -- 192,396 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 008	192,396 (100.00%)	110,418 (100.00%)	61,785 (100.00%)	14,000 (100.00%)	145,144 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		110,418 (57.39%)	61,785 (32.11%)	14,000 (7.28%)	145,144 (75.44%)

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate, District 9 --

192,915 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]
Dist. 009	192,915 (100.00%)	61,816 (100.00%)	61,009 (100.00%)	40,681 (100.00%)	142,054 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		61,816 (32.04%)	61,009 (31.62%)	40,681 (21.09%)	142,054 (73.64%)

EXHIBIT C

User:

Plan Name: **GA_2023_Proposed_Senate**

Plan Type: **Senate**

Plan Components with Population Detail

Monday, December 11, 2023

8:44 PM

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]
District 1				
County: Bryan GA				
Total:	44,738	31,321 70.01%	7,463 16.68%	3,269 7.31%
Voting Age	31,828	23,033 72.37%	5,025 15.79%	1,919 6.03%
County: Chatham GA				
Total:	81,408	57,419 70.53%	13,170 16.18%	5,755 7.07%
Voting Age	65,586	48,052 73.27%	9,743 14.86%	3,823 5.83%
County: Liberty GA				
Total:	65,256	24,004 36.78%	31,146 47.73%	7,786 11.93%
Voting Age	48,014	19,065 39.71%	21,700 45.20%	5,231 10.89%
District 1 Total				
Total:	191,402	112,744 58.90%	51,779 27.05%	16,810 8.78%
Voting Age	145,428	90,150 61.99%	36,468 25.08%	10,973 7.55%
District 2				
County: Chatham GA				
Total:	190,408	69,315 36.40%	95,717 50.27%	15,917 8.36%
Voting Age	150,843	60,650 40.21%	70,688 46.86%	11,281 7.48%
District 2 Total				
Total:	190,408	69,315 36.40%	95,717 50.27%	15,917 8.36%
Voting Age	150,843	60,650 40.21%	70,688 46.86%	11,281 7.48%
District 3				
County: Brantley GA				
Total:	18,021	16,317 90.54%	733 4.07%	326 1.81%
Voting Age	13,692	12,522 91.45%	470 3.43%	212 1.55%
County: Camden GA				
Total:	54,768	37,203 67.93%	11,072 20.22%	3,658 6.68%
Voting Age	41,808	29,410 70.35%	7,828 18.72%	2,457 5.88%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Blk	[Hispanic Origin]
District 3				
County: Charlton GA				
Total:	12,518	7,532 60.17%	2,798 22.35%	2,036 16.26%
Voting Age	10,135	5,929 58.50%	2,147 21.18%	1,971 19.45%
County: Glynn GA				
Total:	84,499	52,987 62.71%	22,098 26.15%	6,336 7.50%
Voting Age	66,468	44,302 66.65%	15,620 23.50%	4,116 6.19%
County: McIntosh GA				
Total:	10,975	7,060 64.33%	3,400 30.98%	231 2.10%
Voting Age	9,040	5,998 66.35%	2,641 29.21%	166 1.84%
County: Ware GA				
Total:	10,431	5,546 53.17%	4,137 39.66%	446 4.28%
Voting Age	7,772	4,413 56.78%	2,839 36.53%	264 3.40%
District 3 Total				
Total:	191,212	126,645 66.23%	44,238 23.14%	13,033 6.82%
Voting Age	148,915	102,574 68.88%	31,545 21.18%	9,186 6.17%
District 4				
County: Bulloch GA				
Total:	81,099	49,712 61.30%	24,375 30.06%	4,180 5.15%
Voting Age	64,494	41,041 63.64%	18,220 28.25%	3,021 4.68%
County: Candler GA				
Total:	10,981	6,567 59.80%	2,807 25.56%	1,378 12.55%
Voting Age	8,241	5,229 63.45%	2,009 24.38%	835 10.13%
County: Chatham GA				
Total:	23,475	12,699 54.10%	6,571 27.99%	2,118 9.02%
Voting Age	18,286	10,459 57.20%	4,747 25.96%	1,447 7.91%
County: Effingham GA				
Total:	64,769	48,204 74.42%	10,035 15.49%	3,492 5.39%
Voting Age	47,295	36,237 76.62%	6,831 14.44%	2,054 4.34%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_BlK	[Hispanic Origin]
District 4				
County: Evans GA				
Total:	10,774	6,038	3,273	1,237
		56.04%	30.38%	11.48%
Voting Age	8,127	4,826	2,410	731
		59.38%	29.65%	8.99%
District 4 Total				
Total:	191,098	123,220	47,061	12,405
		64.48%	24.63%	6.49%
Voting Age	146,443	97,792	34,217	8,088
		66.78%	23.37%	5.52%
District 5				
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	191,921	25,625	57,719	87,276
		13.35%	30.07%	45.47%
Voting Age	139,394	21,872	41,736	58,087
		15.69%	29.94%	41.67%
District 5 Total				
Total:	191,921	25,625	57,719	87,276
		13.35%	30.07%	45.47%
Voting Age	139,394	21,872	41,736	58,087
		15.69%	29.94%	41.67%
District 6				
County: Carroll GA				
Total:	33,482	25,461	5,350	1,693
		76.04%	15.98%	5.06%
Voting Age	26,337	20,251	4,235	1,168
		76.89%	16.08%	4.43%
County: Coweta GA				
Total:	146,158	99,421	28,289	11,053
		68.02%	19.36%	7.56%
Voting Age	111,155	78,073	20,196	7,384
		70.24%	18.17%	6.64%
County: Heard GA				
Total:	11,412	9,589	1,142	253
		84.03%	10.01%	2.22%
Voting Age	8,698	7,407	832	153
		85.16%	9.57%	1.76%
District 6 Total				
Total:	191,052	134,471	34,781	12,999
		70.38%	18.20%	6.80%
Voting Age	146,190	105,731	25,263	8,705
		72.32%	17.28%	5.95%
District 7				

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_BlK	[Hispanic Origin]
District 7				
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	189,709	66,571 35.09%	43,563 22.96%	35,227 18.57%
Voting Age	147,425	55,780 37.84%	31,601 21.44%	24,417 16.56%
District 7 Total				
Total:	189,709	66,571 35.09%	43,563 22.96%	35,227 18.57%
Voting Age	147,425	55,780 37.84%	31,601 21.44%	24,417 16.56%
District 8				
County: Atkinson GA				
Total:	8,286	4,801 57.94%	1,284 15.50%	2,048 24.72%
Voting Age	6,129	3,787 61.79%	937 15.29%	1,282 20.92%
County: Clinch GA				
Total:	6,749	4,256 63.06%	2,096 31.06%	253 3.75%
Voting Age	5,034	3,372 66.98%	1,406 27.93%	156 3.10%
County: Echols GA				
Total:	3,697	2,328 62.97%	193 5.22%	1,091 29.51%
Voting Age	2,709	1,856 68.51%	121 4.47%	667 24.62%
County: Lanier GA				
Total:	9,877	6,595 66.77%	2,369 23.99%	572 5.79%
Voting Age	7,326	5,010 68.39%	1,683 22.97%	370 5.05%
County: Lowndes GA				
Total:	118,251	59,306 50.15%	46,758 39.54%	7,872 6.66%
Voting Age	89,031	47,140 52.95%	33,302 37.40%	5,201 5.84%
County: Pierce GA				
Total:	19,716	16,403 83.20%	1,801 9.13%	998 5.06%
Voting Age	14,899	12,662 84.99%	1,262 8.47%	595 3.99%
County: Ware GA				
Total:	25,820	16,729 64.79%	7,284 28.21%	1,166 4.52%
Voting Age	20,016	13,405 66.97%	5,387 26.91%	748 3.74%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]
District 8				
District 8 Total				
Total:	192,396	110,418 57.39%	61,785 32.11%	14,000 7.28%
Voting Age	145,144	87,232 60.10%	44,098 30.38%	9,019 6.21%
District 9				
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	192,915	61,816 32.04%	61,009 31.62%	40,681 21.09%
Voting Age	142,054	50,868 35.81%	41,948 29.53%	26,669 18.77%
District 9 Total				
Total:	192,915	61,816 32.04%	61,009 31.62%	40,681 21.09%
Voting Age	142,054	50,868 35.81%	41,948 29.53%	26,669 18.77%
District 10				
County: DeKalb GA				
Total:	143,417	29,752 20.75%	100,946 70.39%	5,834 4.07%
Voting Age	114,522	25,627 22.38%	79,125 69.09%	4,175 3.65%
County: Henry GA				
Total:	49,566	15,518 31.31%	27,684 55.85%	4,626 9.33%
Voting Age	38,159	13,233 34.68%	20,487 53.69%	2,983 7.82%
District 10 Total				
Total:	192,983	45,270 23.46%	128,630 66.65%	10,460 5.42%
Voting Age	152,681	38,860 25.45%	99,612 65.24%	7,158 4.69%
District 11				
County: Brooks GA				
Total:	16,301	9,066 55.62%	5,958 36.55%	955 5.86%
Voting Age	12,747	7,483 58.70%	4,357 34.18%	635 4.98%
County: Colquitt GA				
Total:	45,898	25,588 55.75%	10,648 23.20%	8,709 18.97%
Voting Age	34,193	20,507 59.97%	7,461 21.82%	5,467 15.99%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_BlK	[Hispanic Origin]
District 11				
County: Cook GA				
Total:	17,229	10,658 61.86%	5,014 29.10%	1,134 6.58%
Voting Age	12,938	8,310 64.23%	3,595 27.79%	704 5.44%
County: Decatur GA				
Total:	29,367	14,280 48.63%	12,583 42.85%	1,911 6.51%
Voting Age	22,443	11,586 51.62%	9,189 40.94%	1,196 5.33%
County: Grady GA				
Total:	26,236	14,715 56.09%	7,693 29.32%	3,273 12.48%
Voting Age	19,962	11,968 59.95%	5,678 28.44%	1,857 9.30%
County: Seminole GA				
Total:	9,147	5,617 61.41%	3,093 33.81%	228 2.49%
Voting Age	7,277	4,681 64.33%	2,275 31.26%	160 2.20%
County: Thomas GA				
Total:	45,798	25,994 56.76%	16,975 37.06%	1,577 3.44%
Voting Age	35,037	20,740 59.19%	12,332 35.20%	970 2.77%
District 11 Total				
Total:	189,976	105,918 55.75%	61,964 32.62%	17,787 9.36%
Voting Age	144,597	85,275 58.97%	44,887 31.04%	10,989 7.60%
District 12				
County: Baker GA				
Total:	2,876	1,514 52.64%	1,178 40.96%	143 4.97%
Voting Age	2,275	1,235 54.29%	932 40.97%	77 3.38%
County: Calhoun GA				
Total:	5,573	1,766 31.69%	3,629 65.12%	149 2.67%
Voting Age	4,687	1,567 33.43%	2,998 63.96%	90 1.92%
County: Clay GA				
Total:	2,848	1,143 40.13%	1,634 57.37%	41 1.44%
Voting Age	2,246	973 43.32%	1,231 54.81%	19 0.85%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]
District 12				
County: Dougherty GA				
Total:	85,790	20,631 24.05%	61,457 71.64%	2,413 2.81%
Voting Age	66,266	17,909 27.03%	45,631 68.86%	1,591 2.40%
County: Early GA				
Total:	10,854	4,813 44.34%	5,688 52.40%	186 1.71%
Voting Age	8,315	3,985 47.93%	4,075 49.01%	113 1.36%
County: Miller GA				
Total:	6,000	3,949 65.82%	1,831 30.52%	136 2.27%
Voting Age	4,749	3,239 68.20%	1,358 28.60%	92 1.94%
County: Mitchell GA				
Total:	21,755	10,106 46.45%	10,394 47.78%	964 4.43%
Voting Age	17,065	8,284 48.54%	7,917 46.39%	615 3.60%
County: Quitman GA				
Total:	2,235	1,190 53.24%	965 43.18%	31 1.39%
Voting Age	1,870	1,037 55.45%	765 40.91%	18 0.96%
County: Randolph GA				
Total:	6,425	2,250 35.02%	3,947 61.43%	143 2.23%
Voting Age	4,977	1,922 38.62%	2,913 58.53%	82 1.65%
County: Stewart GA				
Total:	5,314	1,338 25.18%	2,538 47.76%	1,217 22.90%
Voting Age	4,617	1,161 25.15%	2,048 44.36%	1,196 25.90%
County: Sumter GA				
Total:	29,616	11,528 38.92%	15,546 52.49%	1,770 5.98%
Voting Age	23,036	9,800 42.54%	11,479 49.83%	1,147 4.98%
County: Terrell GA				
Total:	9,185	3,189 34.72%	5,707 62.13%	177 1.93%
Voting Age	7,204	2,709 37.60%	4,274 59.33%	121 1.68%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_BlK	[Hispanic Origin]
District 12				
County: Webster GA				
Total:	2,348	1,136 48.38%	1,107 47.15%	59 2.51%
Voting Age	1,847	931 50.41%	844 45.70%	36 1.95%
District 12 Total				
Total:	190,819	64,553 33.83%	115,621 60.59%	7,429 3.89%
Voting Age	149,154	54,752 36.71%	86,465 57.97%	5,197 3.48%
District 13				
County: Ben Hill GA				
Total:	17,194	9,219 53.62%	6,537 38.02%	1,054 6.13%
Voting Age	13,165	7,459 56.66%	4,745 36.04%	653 4.96%
County: Berrien GA				
Total:	18,160	14,396 79.27%	2,198 12.10%	1,045 5.75%
Voting Age	13,690	11,181 81.67%	1,499 10.95%	622 4.54%
County: Coffee GA				
Total:	19,881	11,977 60.24%	4,080 20.52%	3,319 16.69%
Voting Age	14,865	9,458 63.63%	2,978 20.03%	2,029 13.65%
County: Crisp GA				
Total:	20,128	9,892 49.15%	9,194 45.68%	634 3.15%
Voting Age	15,570	8,248 52.97%	6,603 42.41%	414 2.66%
County: Irwin GA				
Total:	9,666	6,402 66.23%	2,333 24.14%	663 6.86%
Voting Age	7,547	5,047 66.87%	1,720 22.79%	545 7.22%
County: Lee GA				
Total:	33,163	22,758 68.62%	7,755 23.38%	953 2.87%
Voting Age	24,676	17,356 70.34%	5,503 22.30%	603 2.44%
County: Tift GA				
Total:	41,344	22,189 53.67%	12,734 30.80%	5,219 12.62%
Voting Age	31,224	18,011 57.68%	8,963 28.71%	3,295 10.55%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Blkl	[Hispanic Origin]
District 13				
County: Turner GA				
Total:	9,006	4,700	3,813	372
		52.19%	42.34%	4.13%
Voting Age	6,960	3,891	2,752	256
		55.91%	39.54%	3.68%
County: Worth GA				
Total:	20,784	14,427	5,517	381
		69.41%	26.54%	1.83%
Voting Age	16,444	11,747	4,108	244
		71.44%	24.98%	1.48%
District 13 Total				
Total:	189,326	115,960	54,161	13,640
		61.25%	28.61%	7.20%
Voting Age	144,141	92,398	38,871	8,661
		64.10%	26.97%	6.01%
District 14				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	192,533	105,178	37,409	26,906
		54.63%	19.43%	13.97%
Voting Age	155,340	88,706	29,470	18,844
		57.10%	18.97%	12.13%
District 14 Total				
Total:	192,533	105,178	37,409	26,906
		54.63%	19.43%	13.97%
Voting Age	155,340	88,706	29,470	18,844
		57.10%	18.97%	12.13%
District 15				
County: Chattahoochee GA				
Total:	9,565	5,403	1,825	1,610
		56.49%	19.08%	16.83%
Voting Age	7,199	4,212	1,287	1,160
		58.51%	17.88%	16.11%
County: Macon GA				
Total:	12,082	4,078	7,296	472
		33.75%	60.39%	3.91%
Voting Age	9,938	3,379	6,021	322
		34.00%	60.59%	3.24%
County: Marion GA				
Total:	7,498	4,486	2,223	560
		59.83%	29.65%	7.47%
Voting Age	5,854	3,643	1,687	337
		62.23%	28.82%	5.76%
County: Muscogee GA				
Total:	142,205	40,201	87,188	11,247
		28.27%	61.31%	7.91%
Voting Age	107,284	33,202	63,629	7,440
		30.95%	59.31%	6.93%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_BlK	[Hispanic Origin]
District 15				
County: Schley GA				
Total:	4,547	3,357	933	175
		73.83%	20.52%	3.85%
Voting Age	3,328	2,520	644	103
		75.72%	19.35%	3.09%
County: Talbot GA				
Total:	5,733	2,427	3,145	112
		42.33%	54.86%	1.95%
Voting Age	4,783	2,129	2,537	56
		44.51%	53.04%	1.17%
County: Taylor GA				
Total:	7,816	4,584	2,946	168
		58.65%	37.69%	2.15%
Voting Age	6,120	3,686	2,235	107
		60.23%	36.52%	1.75%
District 15 Total				
Total:	189,446	64,536	105,556	14,344
		34.07%	55.72%	7.57%
Voting Age	144,506	52,771	78,040	9,525
		36.52%	54.00%	6.59%
District 16				
County: Fayette GA				
Total:	87,134	57,368	14,975	6,927
		65.84%	17.19%	7.95%
Voting Age	66,132	45,568	10,611	4,501
		68.90%	16.05%	6.81%
County: Lamar GA				
Total:	18,500	12,344	5,220	475
		66.72%	28.22%	2.57%
Voting Age	14,541	9,852	4,017	323
		67.75%	27.63%	2.22%
County: Pike GA				
Total:	18,889	16,313	1,613	348
		86.36%	8.54%	1.84%
Voting Age	14,337	12,422	1,254	207
		86.64%	8.75%	1.44%
County: Spalding GA				
Total:	67,306	37,105	24,522	3,666
		55.13%	36.43%	5.45%
Voting Age	52,123	30,612	17,511	2,377
		58.73%	33.60%	4.56%
District 16 Total				
Total:	191,829	123,130	46,330	11,416
		64.19%	24.15%	5.95%
Voting Age	147,133	98,454	33,393	7,408
		66.91%	22.70%	5.03%
District 17				

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_BlK	[Hispanic Origin]
District 17				
County: Clayton GA				
Total:	74,353	9,958 13.39%	54,499 73.30%	7,605 10.23%
Voting Age	56,345	8,993 15.96%	40,243 71.42%	5,084 9.02%
County: Henry GA				
Total:	115,647	29,340 25.37%	70,761 61.19%	9,287 8.03%
Voting Age	86,510	24,647 28.49%	50,629 58.52%	6,191 7.16%
District 17 Total				
Total:	190,000	39,298 20.68%	125,260 65.93%	16,892 8.89%
Voting Age	142,855	33,640 23.55%	90,872 63.61%	11,275 7.89%
District 18				
County: Bibb GA				
Total:	53,182	30,331 57.03%	17,446 32.80%	2,306 4.34%
Voting Age	42,225	25,246 59.79%	13,001 30.79%	1,630 3.86%
County: Crawford GA				
Total:	12,130	8,866 73.09%	2,455 20.24%	415 3.42%
Voting Age	9,606	7,079 73.69%	1,938 20.17%	287 2.99%
County: Houston GA				
Total:	42,875	22,773 53.11%	13,818 32.23%	3,320 7.74%
Voting Age	32,630	18,440 56.51%	9,733 29.83%	2,187 6.70%
County: Monroe GA				
Total:	27,957	19,954 71.37%	6,444 23.05%	714 2.55%
Voting Age	21,913	15,771 71.97%	5,068 23.13%	464 2.12%
County: Peach GA				
Total:	27,981	12,119 43.31%	12,645 45.19%	2,547 9.10%
Voting Age	22,111	10,071 45.55%	9,720 43.96%	1,788 8.09%
County: Upson GA				
Total:	27,700	18,009 65.01%	8,324 30.05%	633 2.29%
Voting Age	21,711	14,548 67.01%	6,202 28.57%	411 1.89%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]
District 18				
District 18 Total				
Total:	191,825	112,052 58.41%	61,132 31.87%	9,935 5.18%
Voting Age	150,196	91,155 60.69%	45,662 30.40%	6,767 4.51%
District 19				
County: Appling GA				
Total:	18,444	12,674 68.72%	3,647 19.77%	1,825 9.89%
Voting Age	13,958	10,048 71.99%	2,540 18.20%	1,118 8.01%
County: Bacon GA				
Total:	11,140	8,103 72.74%	1,970 17.68%	875 7.85%
Voting Age	8,310	6,374 76.70%	1,245 14.98%	547 6.58%
County: Coffee GA				
Total:	23,211	12,181 52.48%	8,495 36.60%	2,111 9.09%
Voting Age	17,554	9,688 55.19%	6,213 35.39%	1,295 7.38%
County: Jeff Davis GA				
Total:	14,779	9,950 67.33%	2,493 16.87%	2,047 13.85%
Voting Age	10,856	7,643 70.40%	1,752 16.14%	1,233 11.36%
County: Long GA				
Total:	16,168	8,774 54.27%	4,734 29.28%	1,979 12.24%
Voting Age	11,234	6,422 57.17%	3,107 27.66%	1,227 10.92%
County: Montgomery GA				
Total:	8,610	5,665 65.80%	2,224 25.83%	571 6.63%
Voting Age	6,792	4,527 66.65%	1,781 26.22%	377 5.55%
County: Tattnall GA				
Total:	22,842	13,825 60.52%	6,331 27.72%	2,303 10.08%
Voting Age	17,654	11,020 62.42%	4,886 27.68%	1,419 8.04%
County: Telfair GA				
Total:	12,477	5,970 47.85%	4,754 38.10%	1,928 15.45%
Voting Age	10,190	4,802 47.12%	3,806 37.35%	1,757 17.24%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]
District 19				
County: Toombs GA				
Total:	27,030	16,007	7,402	3,044
		59.22%	27.38%	11.26%
Voting Age	20,261	12,810	5,036	1,978
		63.22%	24.86%	9.76%
County: Wayne GA				
Total:	30,144	21,301	6,390	1,732
		70.66%	21.20%	5.75%
Voting Age	23,105	16,754	4,662	1,116
		72.51%	20.18%	4.83%
County: Wheeler GA				
Total:	7,471	4,157	2,949	272
		55.64%	39.47%	3.64%
Voting Age	6,217	3,418	2,561	174
		54.98%	41.19%	2.80%
District 19 Total				
Total:	192,316	118,607	51,389	18,687
		61.67%	26.72%	9.72%
Voting Age	146,131	93,506	37,589	12,241
		63.99%	25.72%	8.38%
District 20				
County: Bleckley GA				
Total:	12,583	8,867	2,951	469
		70.47%	23.45%	3.73%
Voting Age	9,613	7,032	2,036	311
		73.15%	21.18%	3.24%
County: Dodge GA				
Total:	19,925	12,865	6,148	620
		64.57%	30.86%	3.11%
Voting Age	15,709	10,360	4,725	406
		65.95%	30.08%	2.58%
County: Dooley GA				
Total:	11,208	4,611	5,652	797
		41.14%	50.43%	7.11%
Voting Age	9,187	4,029	4,526	493
		43.86%	49.27%	5.37%
County: Houston GA				
Total:	74,275	45,561	20,160	4,037
		61.34%	27.14%	5.44%
Voting Age	54,626	34,565	14,238	2,474
		63.28%	26.06%	4.53%
County: Laurens GA				
Total:	49,570	27,881	19,132	1,424
		56.25%	38.60%	2.87%
Voting Age	37,734	22,229	13,695	923
		58.91%	36.29%	2.45%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_BlK	[Hispanic Origin]
District 20				
County: Pulaski GA				
Total:	9,855	6,022 61.11%	3,250 32.98%	327 3.32%
Voting Age	8,012	5,027 62.74%	2,564 32.00%	224 2.80%
County: Treutlen GA				
Total:	6,406	4,065 63.46%	2,114 33.00%	170 2.65%
Voting Age	4,934	3,272 66.32%	1,514 30.69%	98 1.99%
County: Wilcox GA				
Total:	8,766	5,185 59.15%	3,161 36.06%	272 3.10%
Voting Age	7,218	4,215 58.40%	2,693 37.31%	209 2.90%
District 20 Total				
Total:	192,588	115,057 59.74%	62,568 32.49%	8,116 4.21%
Voting Age	147,033	90,729 61.71%	45,991 31.28%	5,138 3.49%
District 21				
County: Cherokee GA				
Total:	109,034	84,927 77.89%	6,259 5.74%	12,939 11.87%
Voting Age	82,623	66,763 80.80%	4,208 5.09%	8,139 9.85%
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	83,538	52,054 62.31%	9,233 11.05%	6,566 7.86%
Voting Age	62,497	40,439 64.71%	6,615 10.58%	4,582 7.33%
District 21 Total				
Total:	192,572	136,981 71.13%	15,492 8.04%	19,505 10.13%
Voting Age	145,120	107,202 73.87%	10,823 7.46%	12,721 8.77%
District 22				
County: Richmond GA				
Total:	193,163	60,066 31.10%	115,985 60.05%	10,869 5.63%
Voting Age	150,450	51,728 34.38%	85,009 56.50%	8,049 5.35%
District 22 Total				
Total:	193,163	60,066 31.10%	115,985 60.05%	10,869 5.63%
Voting Age	150,450	51,728 34.38%	85,009 56.50%	8,049 5.35%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]
District 23				
County: Burke GA				
Total:	24,596	11,941	11,430	777
		48.55%	46.47%	3.16%
Voting Age	18,778	9,566	8,362	494
		50.94%	44.53%	2.63%
County: Columbia GA				
Total:	59,796	33,199	17,140	6,023
		55.52%	28.66%	10.07%
Voting Age	43,068	25,353	11,461	3,708
		58.87%	26.61%	8.61%
County: Emanuel GA				
Total:	22,768	13,815	7,556	993
		60.68%	33.19%	4.36%
Voting Age	17,320	11,013	5,404	589
		63.59%	31.20%	3.40%
County: Glascock GA				
Total:	2,884	2,573	226	52
		89.22%	7.84%	1.80%
Voting Age	2,236	2,003	167	31
		89.58%	7.47%	1.39%
County: Jefferson GA				
Total:	15,709	6,834	8,208	462
		43.50%	52.25%	2.94%
Voting Age	12,301	5,536	6,324	280
		45.00%	51.41%	2.28%
County: Jenkins GA				
Total:	8,674	4,611	3,638	303
		53.16%	41.94%	3.49%
Voting Age	7,005	3,874	2,843	194
		55.30%	40.59%	2.77%
County: McDuffie GA				
Total:	21,632	11,417	9,045	790
		52.78%	41.81%	3.65%
Voting Age	16,615	9,359	6,425	536
		56.33%	38.67%	3.23%
County: Richmond GA				
Total:	13,444	8,331	3,985	580
		61.97%	29.64%	4.31%
Voting Age	10,449	6,675	2,921	396
		63.88%	27.95%	3.79%
County: Screven GA				
Total:	14,067	8,018	5,527	287
		57.00%	39.29%	2.04%
Voting Age	10,893	6,387	4,144	188
		58.63%	38.04%	1.73%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_BlK	[Hispanic Origin]
District 23				
County: Taliaferro GA				
Total:	1,559	591 37.91%	876 56.19%	69 4.43%
Voting Age	1,289	506 39.26%	722 56.01%	46 3.57%
County: Warren GA				
Total:	5,215	1,974 37.85%	3,128 59.98%	53 1.02%
Voting Age	4,159	1,716 41.26%	2,360 56.74%	46 1.11%
District 23 Total				
Total:	190,344	103,304 54.27%	70,759 37.17%	10,389 5.46%
Voting Age	144,113	81,988 56.89%	51,133 35.48%	6,508 4.52%
District 24				
County: Columbia GA				
Total:	96,214	65,912 68.51%	15,376 15.98%	5,835 6.06%
Voting Age	71,755	50,717 70.68%	10,812 15.07%	3,647 5.08%
County: Elbert GA				
Total:	19,637	12,610 64.22%	5,520 28.11%	996 5.07%
Voting Age	15,493	10,322 66.62%	4,122 26.61%	660 4.26%
County: Greene GA				
Total:	18,915	11,126 58.82%	6,027 31.86%	1,289 6.81%
Voting Age	15,358	9,675 63.00%	4,470 29.11%	826 5.38%
County: Hart GA				
Total:	25,828	19,250 74.53%	4,732 18.32%	931 3.60%
Voting Age	20,436	15,761 77.12%	3,447 16.87%	578 2.83%
County: Lincoln GA				
Total:	7,690	5,196 67.57%	2,212 28.76%	92 1.20%
Voting Age	6,270	4,316 68.84%	1,728 27.56%	54 0.86%
County: Oglethorpe GA				
Total:	14,825	10,903 73.54%	2,468 16.65%	869 5.86%
Voting Age	11,639	8,799 75.60%	1,853 15.92%	531 4.56%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_BlK	[Hispanic Origin]
District 24				
County: Wilkes GA				
Total:	9,565	4,952 51.77%	3,989 41.70%	399 4.17%
Voting Age	7,651	4,154 54.29%	3,071 40.14%	243 3.18%
District 24 Total				
Total:	192,674	129,949 67.45%	40,324 20.93%	10,411 5.40%
Voting Age	148,602	103,744 69.81%	29,503 19.85%	6,539 4.40%
District 25				
County: Baldwin GA				
Total:	43,799	22,432 51.22%	18,985 43.35%	1,139 2.60%
Voting Age	35,732	19,377 54.23%	14,515 40.62%	835 2.34%
County: Bibb GA				
Total:	15,513	7,379 47.57%	6,992 45.07%	552 3.56%
Voting Age	12,080	6,252 51.75%	4,977 41.20%	387 3.20%
County: Butts GA				
Total:	25,434	16,628 65.38%	7,212 28.36%	803 3.16%
Voting Age	20,360	13,510 66.36%	5,660 27.80%	559 2.75%
County: Henry GA				
Total:	39,741	23,391 58.86%	12,584 31.67%	2,469 6.21%
Voting Age	28,625	17,453 60.97%	8,702 30.40%	1,534 5.36%
County: Jasper GA				
Total:	14,588	10,771 73.83%	2,676 18.34%	684 4.69%
Voting Age	11,118	8,400 75.55%	1,966 17.68%	402 3.62%
County: Jones GA				
Total:	28,347	20,074 70.82%	7,114 25.10%	476 1.68%
Voting Age	21,575	15,428 71.51%	5,341 24.76%	302 1.40%
County: Putnam GA				
Total:	22,047	14,316 64.93%	5,701 25.86%	1,557 7.06%
Voting Age	17,847	12,209 68.41%	4,229 23.70%	1,031 5.78%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]
District 25				
District 25 Total				
Total:	189,469	114,991 60.69%	61,264 32.33%	7,680 4.05%
Voting Age	147,337	92,629 62.87%	45,390 30.81%	5,050 3.43%
District 26				
County: Bibb GA				
Total:	88,651	19,077 21.52%	64,427 72.67%	3,879 4.38%
Voting Age	66,597	16,481 24.75%	46,292 69.51%	2,717 4.08%
County: Hancock GA				
Total:	8,735	2,413 27.62%	6,131 70.19%	63 0.72%
Voting Age	7,487	2,220 29.65%	5,108 68.22%	47 0.63%
County: Houston GA				
Total:	46,483	17,877 38.46%	22,542 48.50%	4,450 9.57%
Voting Age	34,862	15,013 43.06%	15,634 44.85%	2,869 8.23%
County: Johnson GA				
Total:	9,189	5,800 63.12%	3,124 34.00%	117 1.27%
Voting Age	7,474	4,790 64.09%	2,513 33.62%	82 1.10%
County: Twiggs GA				
Total:	8,022	4,487 55.93%	3,226 40.21%	124 1.55%
Voting Age	6,589	3,733 56.66%	2,627 39.87%	79 1.20%
County: Washington GA				
Total:	19,988	8,412 42.09%	10,969 54.88%	334 1.67%
Voting Age	15,709	6,944 44.20%	8,333 53.05%	235 1.50%
County: Wilkinson GA				
Total:	8,877	5,110 57.56%	3,330 37.51%	239 2.69%
Voting Age	7,026	4,165 59.28%	2,549 36.28%	152 2.16%
District 26 Total				
Total:	189,945	63,176 33.26%	113,749 59.89%	9,206 4.85%
Voting Age	145,744	53,346 36.60%	83,056 56.99%	6,181 4.24%
District 27				

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_BlK	[Hispanic Origin]
District 27				
County: Forsyth GA				
Total:	190,676	129,651 68.00%	10,506 5.51%	22,131 11.61%
Voting Age	139,196	99,531 71.50%	6,961 5.00%	14,200 10.20%
District 27 Total				
Total:	190,676	129,651 68.00%	10,506 5.51%	22,131 11.61%
Voting Age	139,196	99,531 71.50%	6,961 5.00%	14,200 10.20%
District 28				
County: Cobb GA				
Total:	87,585	21,112 24.10%	47,538 54.28%	16,328 18.64%
Voting Age	65,944	17,876 27.11%	35,223 53.41%	10,515 15.95%
County: Douglas GA				
Total:	87,159	24,269 27.84%	50,334 57.75%	10,345 11.87%
Voting Age	65,858	20,642 31.34%	36,625 55.61%	6,616 10.05%
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	16,479	2,896 17.57%	12,928 78.45%	585 3.55%
Voting Age	12,763	2,543 19.92%	9,720 76.16%	411 3.22%
District 28 Total				
Total:	191,223	48,277 25.25%	110,800 57.94%	27,258 14.25%
Voting Age	144,565	41,061 28.40%	81,568 56.42%	17,542 12.13%
District 29				
County: Harris GA				
Total:	34,668	25,925 74.78%	5,742 16.56%	1,417 4.09%
Voting Age	26,799	20,298 75.74%	4,431 16.53%	908 3.39%
County: Meriwether GA				
Total:	20,613	12,084 58.62%	7,547 36.61%	475 2.30%
Voting Age	16,526	9,994 60.47%	5,845 35.37%	299 1.81%
County: Muscogee GA				
Total:	64,717	38,882 60.08%	15,024 23.21%	5,266 8.14%
Voting Age	49,768	31,433 63.16%	10,672 21.44%	3,454 6.94%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]
District 29				
County: Troup GA				
Total:	69,426	38,099	25,473	2,956
		54.88%	36.69%	4.26%
Voting Age	52,581	30,377	18,202	1,822
		57.77%	34.62%	3.47%
District 29 Total				
Total:	189,424	114,990	53,786	10,114
		60.71%	28.39%	5.34%
Voting Age	145,674	92,102	39,150	6,483
		63.22%	26.88%	4.45%
District 30				
County: Carroll GA				
Total:	85,666	55,264	19,268	7,893
		64.51%	22.49%	9.21%
Voting Age	64,659	43,552	13,592	4,961
		67.36%	21.02%	7.67%
County: Douglas GA				
Total:	57,078	25,608	23,926	5,690
		44.86%	41.92%	9.97%
Voting Age	42,570	20,774	16,752	3,596
		48.80%	39.35%	8.45%
County: Haralson GA				
Total:	29,919	26,825	1,541	497
		89.66%	5.15%	1.66%
Voting Age	22,854	20,617	1,106	323
		90.21%	4.84%	1.41%
County: Paulding GA				
Total:	18,954	13,062	4,048	1,106
		68.91%	21.36%	5.84%
Voting Age	13,985	10,021	2,715	675
		71.66%	19.41%	4.83%
District 30 Total				
Total:	191,617	120,759	48,783	15,186
		63.02%	25.46%	7.93%
Voting Age	144,068	94,964	34,165	9,555
		65.92%	23.71%	6.63%
District 31				
County: Paulding GA				
Total:	149,707	95,382	37,248	11,458
		63.71%	24.88%	7.65%
Voting Age	110,013	73,045	25,449	7,299
		66.40%	23.13%	6.63%
County: Polk GA				
Total:	42,853	30,161	5,816	5,585
		70.38%	13.57%	13.03%
Voting Age	32,238	24,049	3,991	3,252
		74.60%	12.38%	10.09%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]
District 31				
District 31 Total				
Total:	192,560	125,543 65.20%	43,064 22.36%	17,043 8.85%
Voting Age	142,251	97,094 68.26%	29,440 20.70%	10,551 7.42%
District 32				
County: Cherokee GA				
Total:	90,981	64,930 71.37%	9,461 10.40%	11,002 12.09%
Voting Age	69,190	51,294 74.13%	6,571 9.50%	7,233 10.45%
County: Cobb GA				
Total:	101,467	56,571 55.75%	20,578 20.28%	12,274 12.10%
Voting Age	80,689	47,295 58.61%	15,703 19.46%	8,575 10.63%
District 32 Total				
Total:	192,448	121,501 63.13%	30,039 15.61%	23,276 12.09%
Voting Age	149,879	98,589 65.78%	22,274 14.86%	15,808 10.55%
District 33				
County: Cobb GA				
Total:	192,766	65,801 34.14%	70,136 36.38%	43,478 22.55%
Voting Age	147,506	56,127 38.05%	52,011 35.26%	28,776 19.51%
District 33 Total				
Total:	192,766	65,801 34.14%	70,136 36.38%	43,478 22.55%
Voting Age	147,506	56,127 38.05%	52,011 35.26%	28,776 19.51%
District 34				
County: Clayton GA				
Total:	158,608	10,411 6.56%	116,923 73.72%	25,702 16.20%
Voting Age	116,174	9,417 8.11%	85,523 73.62%	16,417 14.13%
County: Fayette GA				
Total:	32,060	10,776 33.61%	17,101 53.34%	2,553 7.96%
Voting Age	25,666	9,534 37.15%	13,117 51.11%	1,667 6.49%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]
District 34				
District 34 Total				
Total:	190,668	21,187 11.11%	134,024 70.29%	28,255 14.82%
Voting Age	141,840	18,951 13.36%	98,640 69.54%	18,084 12.75%
District 35				
County: Cobb GA				
Total:	112,897	47,798 42.34%	38,623 34.21%	15,451 13.69%
Voting Age	92,195	41,831 45.37%	30,458 33.04%	10,833 11.75%
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	79,575	5,317 6.68%	70,118 88.12%	3,686 4.63%
Voting Age	59,739	4,281 7.17%	52,597 88.04%	2,415 4.04%
District 35 Total				
Total:	192,472	53,115 27.60%	108,741 56.50%	19,137 9.94%
Voting Age	151,934	46,112 30.35%	83,055 54.67%	13,248 8.72%
District 36				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	192,282	63,642 33.10%	104,523 54.36%	14,534 7.56%
Voting Age	161,385	58,394 36.18%	82,859 51.34%	11,394 7.06%
District 36 Total				
Total:	192,282	63,642 33.10%	104,523 54.36%	14,534 7.56%
Voting Age	161,385	58,394 36.18%	82,859 51.34%	11,394 7.06%
District 37				
County: Bartow GA				
Total:	11,130	8,430 75.74%	646 5.80%	1,528 13.73%
Voting Age	8,818	6,997 79.35%	435 4.93%	936 10.61%
County: Cobb GA				
Total:	181,541	111,749 61.56%	39,545 21.78%	17,714 9.76%
Voting Age	138,961	89,599 64.48%	28,049 20.18%	11,900 8.56%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Blks	[Hispanic Origin]
District 37				
District 37 Total				
Total:	192,671	120,179 62.38%	40,191 20.86%	19,242 9.99%
Voting Age	147,779	96,596 65.37%	28,484 19.27%	12,836 8.69%
District 38				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	192,309	54,260 28.22%	119,036 61.90%	13,541 7.04%
Voting Age	149,091	44,453 29.82%	90,762 60.88%	9,325 6.25%
District 38 Total				
Total:	192,309	54,260 28.22%	119,036 61.90%	13,541 7.04%
Voting Age	149,091	44,453 29.82%	90,762 60.88%	9,325 6.25%
District 39				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	192,047	56,219 29.27%	111,625 58.12%	12,675 6.60%
Voting Age	157,956	50,382 31.90%	87,539 55.42%	9,638 6.10%
District 39 Total				
Total:	192,047	56,219 29.27%	111,625 58.12%	12,675 6.60%
Voting Age	157,956	50,382 31.90%	87,539 55.42%	9,638 6.10%
District 40				
County: DeKalb GA				
Total:	164,997	74,345 45.06%	27,095 16.42%	40,942 24.81%
Voting Age	127,423	60,620 47.57%	21,898 17.19%	27,542 21.61%
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	25,547	8,906 34.86%	8,624 33.76%	6,338 24.81%
Voting Age	19,577	7,501 38.32%	6,379 32.58%	4,240 21.66%
District 40 Total				
Total:	190,544	83,251 43.69%	35,719 18.75%	47,280 24.81%
Voting Age	147,000	68,121 46.34%	28,277 19.24%	31,782 21.62%
District 41				

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_BlK	[Hispanic Origin]
District 41				
County: DeKalb GA				
Total:	193,109	40,137 20.78%	114,098 59.08%	19,928 10.32%
Voting Age	147,908	34,437 23.28%	86,466 58.46%	13,526 9.14%
District 41 Total				
Total:	193,109	40,137 20.78%	114,098 59.08%	19,928 10.32%
Voting Age	147,908	34,437 23.28%	86,466 58.46%	13,526 9.14%
District 42				
County: Henry GA				
Total:	35,758	18,048 50.47%	14,182 39.66%	2,055 5.75%
Voting Age	26,679	14,411 54.02%	9,839 36.88%	1,322 4.96%
County: Morgan GA				
Total:	20,097	14,487 72.09%	4,339 21.59%	712 3.54%
Voting Age	15,574	11,452 73.53%	3,280 21.06%	434 2.79%
County: Newton GA				
Total:	90,612	43,377 47.87%	39,220 43.28%	5,688 6.28%
Voting Age	68,570	34,793 50.74%	28,320 41.30%	3,642 5.31%
County: Walton GA				
Total:	44,590	31,675 71.04%	7,994 17.93%	2,890 6.48%
Voting Age	33,470	24,668 73.70%	5,536 16.54%	1,753 5.24%
District 42 Total				
Total:	191,057	107,587 56.31%	65,735 34.41%	11,345 5.94%
Voting Age	144,293	85,324 59.13%	46,975 32.56%	7,151 4.96%
District 43				
County: DeKalb GA				
Total:	17,660	854 4.84%	15,789 89.41%	933 5.28%
Voting Age	13,478	782 5.80%	11,964 88.77%	638 4.73%
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	56,342	12,347 21.91%	35,286 62.63%	7,083 12.57%
Voting Age	40,878	10,371 25.37%	24,557 60.07%	4,505 11.02%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]
District 43				
County: Newton GA				
Total:	21,871	3,369 15.40%	16,681 76.27%	1,476 6.75%
Voting Age	16,178	2,838 17.54%	12,113 74.87%	919 5.68%
County: Rockdale GA				
Total:	93,570	24,500 26.18%	57,204 61.13%	9,540 10.20%
Voting Age	71,503	21,457 30.01%	41,935 58.65%	6,089 8.52%
District 43 Total				
Total:	189,443	41,070 21.68%	124,960 65.96%	19,032 10.05%
Voting Age	142,037	35,448 24.96%	90,569 63.76%	12,151 8.55%
District 44				
County: Clayton GA				
Total:	64,634	5,533 8.56%	44,929 69.51%	9,239 14.29%
Voting Age	48,059	4,986 10.37%	33,088 68.85%	5,877 12.23%
County: DeKalb GA				
Total:	128,522	54,584 42.47%	60,204 46.84%	6,081 4.73%
Voting Age	102,351	44,543 43.52%	47,432 46.34%	4,402 4.30%
District 44 Total				
Total:	193,156	60,117 31.12%	105,133 54.43%	15,320 7.93%
Voting Age	150,410	49,529 32.93%	80,520 53.53%	10,279 6.83%
District 45				
County: Barrow GA				
Total:	39,217	26,710 68.11%	5,033 12.83%	4,668 11.90%
Voting Age	29,707	21,097 71.02%	3,514 11.83%	2,978 10.02%
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	151,475	73,861 48.76%	32,509 21.46%	23,295 15.38%
Voting Age	110,999	56,952 51.31%	22,635 20.39%	15,389 13.86%
District 45 Total				
Total:	190,692	100,571 52.74%	37,542 19.69%	27,963 14.66%
Voting Age	140,706	78,049 55.47%	26,149 18.58%	18,367 13.05%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_BlK	[Hispanic Origin]
District 46				
County: Barrow GA				
Total:	17,116	9,793	3,573	2,774
		57.22%	20.88%	16.21%
Voting Age	12,083	7,253	2,401	1,784
		60.03%	19.87%	14.76%
County: Clarke GA				
Total:	52,016	35,421	9,024	3,318
		68.10%	17.35%	6.38%
Voting Age	45,312	32,150	6,731	2,724
		70.95%	14.85%	6.01%
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	27,298	12,037	9,493	4,420
		44.09%	34.78%	16.19%
Voting Age	19,469	9,235	6,372	2,859
		47.43%	32.73%	14.68%
County: Oconee GA				
Total:	41,799	33,886	2,280	2,347
		81.07%	5.45%	5.61%
Voting Age	30,221	24,942	1,660	1,405
		82.53%	5.49%	4.65%
County: Walton GA				
Total:	52,083	36,824	10,810	2,338
		70.70%	20.76%	4.49%
Voting Age	39,628	28,979	7,629	1,483
		73.13%	19.25%	3.74%
District 46 Total				
Total:	190,312	127,961	35,180	15,197
		67.24%	18.49%	7.99%
Voting Age	146,713	102,559	24,793	10,255
		69.90%	16.90%	6.99%
District 47				
County: Barrow GA				
Total:	27,172	19,079	3,301	3,118
		70.22%	12.15%	11.48%
Voting Age	20,405	14,891	2,307	1,964
		72.98%	11.31%	9.63%
County: Clarke GA				
Total:	76,655	36,780	24,648	11,018
		47.98%	32.15%	14.37%
Voting Age	61,518	32,381	18,045	7,489
		52.64%	29.33%	12.17%
County: Jackson GA				
Total:	56,660	43,850	4,393	5,298
		77.39%	7.75%	9.35%
Voting Age	41,564	32,978	2,966	3,381
		79.34%	7.14%	8.13%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]
District 47				
County: Madison GA				
Total:	30,120	23,549 78.18%	3,196 10.61%	1,956 6.49%
Voting Age	23,112	18,643 80.66%	2,225 9.63%	1,198 5.18%
District 47 Total				
Total:	190,607	123,258 64.67%	35,538 18.64%	21,390 11.22%
Voting Age	146,599	98,893 67.46%	25,543 17.42%	14,032 9.57%
District 48				
County: Forsyth GA				
Total:	60,607	29,756 49.10%	2,716 4.48%	3,095 5.11%
Voting Age	41,997	22,486 53.54%	1,790 4.26%	2,004 4.77%
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	83,219	38,078 45.76%	9,960 11.97%	5,476 6.58%
Voting Age	61,631	29,982 48.65%	7,027 11.40%	3,696 6.00%
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	46,297	25,343 54.74%	6,203 13.40%	5,847 12.63%
Voting Age	33,367	19,107 57.26%	4,151 12.44%	3,884 11.64%
District 48 Total				
Total:	190,123	93,177 49.01%	18,879 9.93%	14,418 7.58%
Voting Age	136,995	71,575 52.25%	12,968 9.47%	9,584 7.00%
District 49				
County: Hall GA				
Total:	189,355	115,222 60.85%	16,099 8.50%	49,692 26.24%
Voting Age	144,123	94,600 65.64%	11,475 7.96%	31,557 21.90%
District 49 Total				
Total:	189,355	115,222 60.85%	16,099 8.50%	49,692 26.24%
Voting Age	144,123	94,600 65.64%	11,475 7.96%	31,557 21.90%
District 50				

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]
District 50				
County: Banks GA				
Total:	18,035	15,578	589	1,164
		86.38%	3.27%	6.45%
Voting Age	13,900	12,278	365	721
		88.33%	2.63%	5.19%
County: Franklin GA				
Total:	23,424	19,262	2,207	1,121
		82.23%	9.42%	4.79%
Voting Age	18,307	15,466	1,523	678
		84.48%	8.32%	3.70%
County: Habersham GA				
Total:	46,031	34,694	2,165	6,880
		75.37%	4.70%	14.95%
Voting Age	35,878	28,299	1,675	4,115
		78.88%	4.67%	11.47%
County: Hall GA				
Total:	13,781	5,196	907	7,318
		37.70%	6.58%	53.10%
Voting Age	9,721	4,200	619	4,589
		43.21%	6.37%	47.21%
County: Jackson GA				
Total:	19,247	15,214	1,755	1,414
		79.05%	9.12%	7.35%
Voting Age	14,887	12,037	1,302	880
		80.86%	8.75%	5.91%
County: Rabun GA				
Total:	16,883	14,625	210	1,452
		86.63%	1.24%	8.60%
Voting Age	13,767	12,236	129	928
		88.88%	0.94%	6.74%
County: Stephens GA				
Total:	26,784	21,323	3,527	857
		79.61%	13.17%	3.20%
Voting Age	21,163	17,310	2,467	578
		81.79%	11.66%	2.73%
County: Towns GA				
Total:	12,493	11,469	168	415
		91.80%	1.34%	3.32%
Voting Age	10,923	10,100	137	338
		92.47%	1.25%	3.09%
County: White GA				
Total:	12,642	11,464	198	356
		90.68%	1.57%	2.82%
Voting Age	10,253	9,411	124	233
		91.79%	1.21%	2.27%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]
District 50				
District 50 Total				
Total:	189,320	148,825 78.61%	11,726 6.19%	20,977 11.08%
Voting Age	148,799	121,337 81.54%	8,341 5.61%	13,060 8.78%
District 51				
County: Dawson GA				
Total:	26,798	23,544 87.86%	392 1.46%	1,605 5.99%
Voting Age	21,441	19,183 89.47%	249 1.16%	1,047 4.88%
County: Fannin GA				
Total:	25,319	23,351 92.23%	199 0.79%	753 2.97%
Voting Age	21,188	19,721 93.08%	133 0.63%	505 2.38%
County: Gilmer GA				
Total:	31,353	26,365 84.09%	296 0.94%	3,599 11.48%
Voting Age	25,417	22,187 87.29%	161 0.63%	2,158 8.49%
County: Lumpkin GA				
Total:	33,488	29,241 87.32%	685 2.05%	1,790 5.35%
Voting Age	27,689	24,419 88.19%	507 1.83%	1,345 4.86%
County: Pickens GA				
Total:	33,216	30,122 90.69%	512 1.54%	1,198 3.61%
Voting Age	26,799	24,626 91.89%	319 1.19%	755 2.82%
County: Union GA				
Total:	24,632	22,646 91.94%	228 0.93%	816 3.31%
Voting Age	20,808	19,351 93.00%	147 0.71%	563 2.71%
County: White GA				
Total:	15,361	13,495 87.85%	523 3.40%	557 3.63%
Voting Age	12,229	10,907 89.19%	360 2.94%	372 3.04%
District 51 Total				
Total:	190,167	168,764 88.75%	2,835 1.49%	10,318 5.43%
Voting Age	155,571	140,394 90.24%	1,876 1.21%	6,745 4.34%
District 52				

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]
District 52				
County: Bartow GA				
Total:	97,771	71,729 73.36%	12,749 13.04%	9,223 9.43%
Voting Age	74,752	56,762 75.93%	8,942 11.96%	5,881 7.87%
County: Floyd GA				
Total:	85,090	58,363 68.59%	14,081 16.55%	9,582 11.26%
Voting Age	65,739	47,378 72.07%	10,019 15.24%	5,920 9.01%
County: Gordon GA				
Total:	7,938	6,899 86.91%	266 3.35%	487 6.14%
Voting Age	6,129	5,443 88.81%	159 2.59%	282 4.60%
District 52 Total				
Total:	190,799	136,991 71.80%	27,096 14.20%	19,292 10.11%
Voting Age	146,620	109,583 74.74%	19,120 13.04%	12,083 8.24%
District 53				
County: Catoosa GA				
Total:	67,872	59,280 87.34%	2,642 3.89%	2,341 3.45%
Voting Age	52,448	46,578 88.81%	1,684 3.21%	1,492 2.84%
County: Chattooga GA				
Total:	24,965	20,079 80.43%	2,865 11.48%	1,297 5.20%
Voting Age	19,416	15,885 81.81%	2,235 11.51%	733 3.78%
County: Dade GA				
Total:	16,251	14,786 90.99%	228 1.40%	364 2.24%
Voting Age	12,987	11,925 91.82%	140 1.08%	243 1.87%
County: Floyd GA				
Total:	13,494	9,384 69.54%	1,525 11.30%	1,884 13.96%
Voting Age	10,556	7,710 73.04%	1,045 9.90%	1,247 11.81%
County: Walker GA				
Total:	67,654	59,654 88.18%	3,664 5.42%	1,685 2.49%
Voting Age	52,794	47,292 89.58%	2,454 4.65%	1,066 2.02%

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]
District 53				
District 53 Total				
Total:	190,236	163,183 85.78%	10,924 5.74%	7,571 3.98%
Voting Age	148,201	129,390 87.31%	7,558 5.10%	4,781 3.23%
District 54				
County: Gordon GA				
Total:	49,606	36,418 73.41%	2,653 5.35%	8,470 17.07%
Voting Age	37,371	28,641 76.64%	1,780 4.76%	5,310 14.21%
County: Murray GA				
Total:	39,973	32,164 80.46%	556 1.39%	5,914 14.79%
Voting Age	30,210	25,146 83.24%	321 1.06%	3,696 12.23%
County: Whitfield GA				
Total:	102,864	57,875 56.26%	4,919 4.78%	36,916 35.89%
Voting Age	76,262	46,881 61.47%	3,349 4.39%	23,553 30.88%
District 54 Total				
Total:	192,443	126,457 65.71%	8,128 4.22%	51,300 26.66%
Voting Age	143,843	100,668 69.98%	5,450 3.79%	32,559 22.64%
District 55				
County: DeKalb GA				
Total:	116,677	16,223 13.90%	89,319 76.55%	7,753 6.64%
Voting Age	89,594	14,152 15.80%	67,345 75.17%	5,223 5.83%
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	75,558	24,077 31.87%	33,281 44.05%	10,293 13.62%
Voting Age	56,321	20,355 36.14%	23,383 41.52%	6,609 11.73%
District 55 Total				
Total:	192,235	40,300 20.96%	122,600 63.78%	18,046 9.39%
Voting Age	145,915	34,507 23.65%	90,728 62.18%	11,832 8.11%
District 56				

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]
District 56				
County: Cherokee GA				
Total:	66,605	48,010	5,967	8,170
		72.08%	8.96%	12.27%
Voting Age	51,115	38,098	4,197	5,543
		74.53%	8.21%	10.84%
County: Cobb GA				
Total:	89,893	66,151	6,696	5,995
		73.59%	7.45%	6.67%
Voting Age	66,553	50,572	4,697	3,906
		75.99%	7.06%	5.87%
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	34,728	27,149	2,792	2,333
		78.18%	8.04%	6.72%
Voting Age	26,780	21,361	2,046	1,609
		79.76%	7.64%	6.01%
District 56 Total				
Total:	191,226	141,310	15,455	16,498
		73.90%	8.08%	8.63%
Voting Age	144,448	110,031	10,940	11,058
		76.17%	7.57%	7.66%

EXHIBIT D

User:

Plan Name: Remedial_Senate_Area

Plan Type: Senate

Core Constituencies

Wednesday, December 6, 2023

7:41 PM

From Plan: **GA_2023_Proposed_Senate_bv
ap**

Plan: Remedial_Senate_Area, District IN --

1,916,567 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wh	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wh]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 10	119,007 (6.21%)	17,189 (2.28%)	93,662 (9.92%)	6,396 (4.25%)	92,255 (6.34%)	14,730 (2.41%)	71,788 (10.35%)	4,206 (4.31%)
Dist. 17	190,000 (9.91%)	39,298 (5.20%)	125,260 (13.27%)	16,892 (11.22%)	142,855 (9.81%)	33,640 (5.51%)	90,872 (13.10%)	11,275 (11.55%)
Dist. 28	103,638 (5.41%)	27,165 (3.60%)	63,262 (6.70%)	10,930 (7.26%)	78,621 (5.40%)	23,185 (3.79%)	46,345 (6.68%)	7,027 (7.20%)
Dist. 34	190,668 (9.95%)	21,187 (2.81%)	134,024 (14.20%)	28,255 (18.77%)	141,840 (9.74%)	18,951 (3.10%)	98,640 (14.22%)	18,084 (18.53%)
Dist. 35	15,631 (0.82%)	338 (0.04%)	14,956 (1.58%)	400 (0.27%)	11,623 (0.80%)	311 (0.05%)	11,069 (1.60%)	270 (0.28%)
Dist. 38	72,798 (3.80%)	4,930 (0.65%)	62,194 (6.59%)	5,218 (3.47%)	54,223 (3.72%)	4,406 (0.72%)	45,805 (6.60%)	3,497 (3.58%)
Dist. 41	11,148 (0.58%)	238 (0.03%)	10,656 (1.13%)	281 (0.19%)	8,372 (0.58%)	207 (0.03%)	7,988 (1.15%)	164 (0.17%)
Dist. 43	133,101 (6.94%)	28,723 (3.80%)	89,674 (9.50%)	11,949 (7.94%)	101,159 (6.95%)	25,077 (4.10%)	66,012 (9.51%)	7,646 (7.83%)
Dist. 44	115,683 (6.04%)	14,786 (1.96%)	83,768 (8.88%)	11,331 (7.53%)	88,879 (6.10%)	13,209 (2.16%)	63,356 (9.13%)	7,406 (7.59%)
Dist. 55	9,869 (0.51%)	237 (0.03%)	9,415 (1.00%)	243 (0.16%)	7,088 (0.49%)	196 (0.03%)	6,748 (0.97%)	152 (0.16%)
Dist. Unassigned	955,024 (49.83%)	600,938 (79.59%)	256,893 (27.22%)	58,626 (38.95%)	729,021 (50.07%)	477,102 (78.08%)	185,186 (26.69%)	37,869 (38.80%)
Total and % Population		755,029 (39.39%)	943,764 (49.24%)	150,521 (7.85%)	1,455,936 (75.97%)	611,014 (31.88%)	693,809 (36.20%)	97,596 (5.09%)

Plan: Remedial_Senate_Area, District OUT --

8,795,341 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wh	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wh]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 10	73,976 (0.84%)	28,081 (0.61%)	34,968 (1.35%)	4,064 (0.42%)	60,426 (0.89%)	24,130 (0.65%)	27,824 (1.45%)	2,952 (0.46%)
Dist. 12	190,819 (2.17%)	64,553 (1.40%)	115,621 (4.46%)	7,429 (0.76%)	149,154 (2.21%)	54,752 (1.47%)	86,465 (4.52%)	5,197 (0.81%)
Dist. 15	189,446 (2.15%)	64,536 (1.40%)	105,556 (4.07%)	14,344 (1.47%)	144,506 (2.14%)	52,771 (1.41%)	78,040 (4.08%)	9,525 (1.48%)
Dist. 22	193,163 (2.20%)	60,066 (1.30%)	115,985 (4.47%)	10,869 (1.12%)	150,450 (2.22%)	51,728 (1.39%)	85,009 (4.44%)	8,049 (1.25%)
Dist. 26	189,945 (2.16%)	63,176 (1.37%)	113,749 (4.38%)	9,206 (0.95%)	145,744 (2.15%)	53,346 (1.43%)	83,056 (4.34%)	6,181 (0.96%)
Dist. 28	87,585 (1.00%)	21,112 (0.46%)	47,538 (1.83%)	16,328 (1.68%)	65,944 (0.97%)	17,876 (0.48%)	35,223 (1.84%)	10,515 (1.63%)
Dist. 35	176,841 (2.01%)	52,777 (1.15%)	93,785 (3.61%)	18,737 (1.93%)	140,311 (2.07%)	45,801 (1.23%)	71,986 (3.76%)	12,978 (2.01%)

Core Constituencies

Remedial_Senate_Area

From Plan: **GA_2023_Proposed_Senate_bv**
ap

Plan: Remedial_Senate_Area, District OUT --**8,795,341 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 36	192,282 (2.19%)	63,642 (1.38%)	104,523 (4.03%)	14,534 (1.49%)	161,385 (2.39%)	58,394 (1.56%)	82,859 (4.33%)	11,394 (1.77%)
Dist. 38	119,511 (1.36%)	49,330 (1.07%)	56,842 (2.19%)	8,323 (0.86%)	94,868 (1.40%)	40,047 (1.07%)	44,957 (2.35%)	5,828 (0.90%)
Dist. 39	192,047 (2.18%)	56,219 (1.22%)	111,625 (4.30%)	12,675 (1.30%)	157,956 (2.34%)	50,382 (1.35%)	87,539 (4.57%)	9,638 (1.49%)
Dist. 41	181,961 (2.07%)	39,899 (0.87%)	103,442 (3.99%)	19,647 (2.02%)	139,536 (2.06%)	34,230 (0.92%)	78,478 (4.10%)	13,362 (2.07%)
Dist. 43	56,342 (0.64%)	12,347 (0.27%)	35,286 (1.36%)	7,083 (0.73%)	40,878 (0.60%)	10,371 (0.28%)	24,557 (1.28%)	4,505 (0.70%)
Dist. 44	77,473 (0.88%)	45,331 (0.98%)	21,365 (0.82%)	3,989 (0.41%)	61,531 (0.91%)	36,320 (0.97%)	17,164 (0.90%)	2,873 (0.45%)
Dist. 55	182,366 (2.07%)	40,063 (0.87%)	113,185 (4.36%)	17,803 (1.83%)	138,827 (2.05%)	34,311 (0.92%)	83,980 (4.39%)	11,680 (1.81%)
Dist. Unassigned	6,691,584 (76.08%)	3,945,995 (85.65%)	1,420,912 (54.77%)	807,905 (83.04%)	5,112,822 (75.58%)	3,166,860 (84.87%)	1,027,040 (53.65%)	530,645 (82.23%)
Total and % Population		4,607,127 (52.38%)	2,594,382 (29.50%)	972,936 (11.06%)	6,764,338 (76.91%)	3,731,319 (42.42%)	1,914,177 (21.76%)	645,322 (7.34%)

EXHIBIT E

User:

Plan Name: **APA_Remedial_Senate_**

Plan Type: **Senate**

Core Constituencies

Monday, December 11, 2023

9:28 PM

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 1 --

191,402 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 001	191,402 (100.00%)	112,744 (100.00%)	51,779 (100.00%)	16,810 (100.00%)	145,428 (100.00%)	90,150 (100.00%)	36,468 (100.00%)	10,973 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		112,744 (58.90%)	51,779 (27.05%)	16,810 (8.78%)	145,428 (75.98%)	90,150 (47.10%)	36,468 (19.05%)	10,973 (5.73%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 10 --

192,898 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 010	192,898 (100.00%)	34,155 (100.00%)	140,395 (100.00%)	11,632 (100.00%)	147,884 (100.00%)	29,039 (100.00%)	105,671 (100.00%)	7,661 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,155 (17.71%)	140,395 (72.78%)	11,632 (6.03%)	147,884 (76.66%)	29,039 (15.05%)	105,671 (54.78%)	7,661 (3.97%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 11 --

189,976 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 011	189,976 (100.00%)	105,918 (100.00%)	61,964 (100.00%)	17,787 (100.00%)	144,597 (100.00%)	85,275 (100.00%)	44,887 (100.00%)	10,989 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		105,918 (55.75%)	61,964 (32.62%)	17,787 (9.36%)	144,597 (76.11%)	85,275 (44.89%)	44,887 (23.63%)	10,989 (5.78%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 12 --

190,819 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 012	190,819 (100.00%)	64,553 (100.00%)	115,621 (100.00%)	7,429 (100.00%)	149,154 (100.00%)	54,752 (100.00%)	86,465 (100.00%)	5,197 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		64,553 (33.83%)	115,621 (60.59%)	7,429 (3.89%)	149,154 (78.17%)	54,752 (28.69%)	86,465 (45.31%)	5,197 (2.72%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_Senate_

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate****Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 13 --****189,326 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 013	189,326 (100.00%)	115,960 (100.00%)	54,161 (100.00%)	13,640 (100.00%)	144,141 (100.00%)	92,398 (100.00%)	38,871 (100.00%)	8,661 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		115,960 (61.25%)	54,161 (28.61%)	13,640 (7.20%)	144,141 (76.13%)	92,398 (48.80%)	38,871 (20.53%)	8,661 (4.57%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 14 --**192,533 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 014	192,533 (100.00%)	105,178 (100.00%)	37,409 (100.00%)	26,906 (100.00%)	155,340 (100.00%)	88,706 (100.00%)	29,470 (100.00%)	18,844 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		105,178 (54.63%)	37,409 (19.43%)	26,906 (13.97%)	155,340 (80.68%)	88,706 (46.07%)	29,470 (15.31%)	18,844 (9.79%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 15 --**189,446 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 015	189,446 (100.00%)	64,536 (100.00%)	105,556 (100.00%)	14,344 (100.00%)	144,506 (100.00%)	52,771 (100.00%)	78,040 (100.00%)	9,525 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		64,536 (34.07%)	105,556 (55.72%)	14,344 (7.57%)	144,506 (76.28%)	52,771 (27.86%)	78,040 (41.19%)	9,525 (5.03%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 16 --**192,222 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 028	157,570 (81.97%)	109,010 (83.77%)	29,431 (74.16%)	11,306 (87.12%)	119,853 (82.04%)	85,480 (83.51%)	21,028 (74.65%)	7,537 (88.16%)
Dist. 029	34,652 (18.03%)	21,121 (16.23%)	10,253 (25.84%)	1,672 (12.88%)	26,240 (17.96%)	16,873 (16.49%)	7,141 (25.35%)	1,012 (11.84%)
Total and % Population		130,131 (67.70%)	39,684 (20.64%)	12,978 (6.75%)	146,093 (76.00%)	102,353 (53.25%)	28,169 (14.65%)	8,549 (4.45%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 17 --**191,038 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_Senate_

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate****Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 17 --****191,038 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 017	90,908 (47.59%)	39,548 (55.16%)	42,068 (41.67%)	6,337 (50.45%)	67,298 (47.11%)	31,244 (54.28%)	29,664 (40.96%)	4,089 (49.96%)
Dist. 025	41,433 (21.69%)	18,223 (25.42%)	18,943 (18.76%)	2,955 (23.53%)	30,205 (21.15%)	14,080 (24.46%)	13,172 (18.19%)	1,932 (23.61%)
Dist. 043	58,697 (30.73%)	13,928 (19.43%)	39,946 (39.57%)	3,268 (26.02%)	45,342 (31.74%)	12,232 (21.25%)	29,594 (40.86%)	2,163 (26.43%)
Total and % Population		71,699 (37.53%)	100,957 (52.85%)	12,560 (6.57%)	142,845 (74.77%)	57,556 (30.13%)	72,430 (37.91%)	8,184 (4.28%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 18 --**191,838 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 018	191,825 (99.99%)	112,052 (100.00%)	61,132 (99.99%)	9,935 (99.96%)	150,196 (99.99%)	91,155 (100.00%)	45,662 (99.98%)	6,767 (99.94%)
Dist. 025	13 (0.01%)	1 (0.00%)	9 (0.01%)	4 (0.04%)	9 (0.01%)	(0.00%)	8 (0.02%)	4 (0.06%)
Total and % Population		112,053 (58.41%)	61,141 (31.87%)	9,939 (5.18%)	150,205 (78.30%)	91,155 (47.52%)	45,670 (23.81%)	6,771 (3.53%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 19 --**192,316 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 019	192,316 (100.00%)	118,607 (100.00%)	51,389 (100.00%)	18,687 (100.00%)	146,131 (100.00%)	93,506 (100.00%)	37,589 (100.00%)	12,241 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		118,607 (61.67%)	51,389 (26.72%)	18,687 (9.72%)	146,131 (75.98%)	93,506 (48.62%)	37,589 (19.55%)	12,241 (6.37%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 2 --**190,408 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 002	190,408 (100.00%)	69,315 (100.00%)	95,717 (100.00%)	15,917 (100.00%)	150,843 (100.00%)	60,650 (100.00%)	70,688 (100.00%)	11,281 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		69,315 (36.40%)	95,717 (50.27%)	15,917 (8.36%)	150,843 (79.22%)	60,650 (31.85%)	70,688 (37.12%)	11,281 (5.92%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 20 --**192,588 Total Population**

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_Senate_

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 020	192,588 (100.00%)	115,057 (100.00%))	62,568 (100.00%)	8,116 (100.00%)	147,033 (100.00%)	90,729 (100.00%)	45,991 (100.00%)	5,138 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		115,057 (59.74%)	62,568 (32.49%)	8,116 (4.21%)	147,033 (76.35%)	90,729 (47.11%)	45,991 (23.88%)	5,138 (2.67%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 21 --**192,572 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 021	192,572 (100.00%)	136,981 (100.00%))	15,492 (100.00%)	19,505 (100.00%)	145,120 (100.00%)	107,202 (100.00%)	10,823 (100.00%)	12,721 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		136,981 (71.13%)	15,492 (8.04%)	19,505 (10.13%)	145,120 (75.36%)	107,202 (55.67%)	10,823 (5.62%)	12,721 (6.61%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 22 --**193,163 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 022	193,163 (100.00%)	60,066 (100.00%))	115,985 (100.00%)	10,869 (100.00%)	150,450 (100.00%)	51,728 (100.00%)	85,009 (100.00%)	8,049 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		60,066 (31.10%)	115,985 (60.05%)	10,869 (5.63%)	150,450 (77.89%)	51,728 (26.78%)	85,009 (44.01%)	8,049 (4.17%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 23 --**190,344 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 023	190,344 (100.00%)	103,304 (100.00%))	70,759 (100.00%)	10,389 (100.00%)	144,113 (100.00%)	81,988 (100.00%)	51,133 (100.00%)	6,508 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		103,304 (54.27%)	70,759 (37.17%)	10,389 (5.46%)	144,113 (75.71%)	81,988 (43.07%)	51,133 (26.86%)	6,508 (3.42%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 24 --**192,674 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 024	192,674 (100.00%)	129,949 (100.00%))	40,324 (100.00%)	10,411 (100.00%)	148,602 (100.00%)	103,744 (100.00%)	29,503 (100.00%)	6,539 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_Senate_

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate****Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 24 --****192,674 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		129,949 (67.45%)	40,324 (20.93%)	10,411 (5.40%)	148,602 (77.13%)	103,744 (53.84%)	29,503 (15.31%)	6,539 (3.39%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 25 --**192,887 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 017	43,172 (22.38%)	31,055 (25.32%)	9,259 (15.98%)	1,609 (23.61%)	32,981 (21.74%)	24,311 (24.44%)	6,758 (15.56%)	993 (22.04%)
Dist. 025	149,715 (77.62%)	91,599 (74.68%)	48,671 (84.02%)	5,207 (76.39%)	118,703 (78.26%)	75,176 (75.56%)	36,680 (84.44%)	3,512 (77.96%)
Total and % Population		122,654 (63.59%)	57,930 (30.03%)	6,816 (3.53%)	151,684 (78.64%)	99,487 (51.58%)	43,438 (22.52%)	4,505 (2.34%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 26 --**189,945 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 026	189,945 (100.00%)	63,176 (100.00%)	113,749 (100.00%)	9,206 (100.00%)	145,744 (100.00%)	53,346 (100.00%)	83,056 (100.00%)	6,181 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		63,176 (33.26%)	113,749 (59.89%)	9,206 (4.85%)	145,744 (76.73%)	53,346 (28.08%)	83,056 (43.73%)	6,181 (3.25%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 27 --**190,676 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 027	190,676 (100.00%)	129,651 (100.00%)	10,506 (100.00%)	22,131 (100.00%)	139,196 (100.00%)	99,531 (100.00%)	6,961 (100.00%)	14,200 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		129,651 (68.00%)	10,506 (5.51%)	22,131 (11.61%)	139,196 (73.00%)	99,531 (52.20%)	6,961 (3.65%)	14,200 (7.45%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 28 --**191,266 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 016	81,995 (42.87%)	47,441 (72.86%)	27,350 (26.06%)	4,359 (29.34%)	63,385 (43.23%)	38,836 (71.11%)	19,527 (25.38%)	2,821 (28.73%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_Senate_

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate****Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 28 --****191,266 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 034	34,918 (18.26%)	7,718 (11.85%)	23,104 (22.01%)	2,895 (19.48%)	26,896 (18.34%)	6,787 (12.43%)	17,154 (22.30%)	1,914 (19.49%)
Dist. 044	74,353 (38.87%)	9,958 (15.29%)	54,499 (51.93%)	7,605 (51.18%)	56,345 (38.43%)	8,993 (16.47%)	40,243 (52.32%)	5,084 (51.78%)
Total and % Population		65,117 (34.05%)	104,953 (54.87%)	14,859 (7.77%)	146,626 (76.66%)	54,616 (28.56%)	76,924 (40.22%)	9,819 (5.13%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 29 --**192,161 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 016	37,389 (19.46%)	28,657 (23.39%)	6,833 (13.57%)	823 (8.88%)	28,878 (19.47%)	22,274 (22.84%)	5,271 (14.14%)	530 (8.83%)
Dist. 029	154,772 (80.54%)	93,869 (76.61%)	43,533 (86.43%)	8,442 (91.12%)	119,434 (80.53%)	75,229 (77.16%)	32,009 (85.86%)	5,471 (91.17%)
Total and % Population		122,526 (63.76%)	50,366 (26.21%)	9,265 (4.82%)	148,312 (77.18%)	97,503 (50.74%)	37,280 (19.40%)	6,001 (3.12%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 3 --**191,212 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 003	191,212 (100.00%)	126,645 (100.00%)	44,238 (100.00%)	13,033 (100.00%)	148,915 (100.00%)	102,574 (100.00%)	31,545 (100.00%)	9,186 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		126,645 (66.23%)	44,238 (23.14%)	13,033 (6.82%)	148,915 (77.88%)	102,574 (53.64%)	31,545 (16.50%)	9,186 (4.80%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 30 --**191,475 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 030	191,475 (100.00%)	128,237 (100.00%)	42,608 (100.00%)	13,914 (100.00%)	145,077 (100.00%)	100,699 (100.00%)	30,346 (100.00%)	8,847 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		128,237 (66.97%)	42,608 (22.25%)	13,914 (7.27%)	145,077 (75.77%)	100,699 (52.59%)	30,346 (15.85%)	8,847 (4.62%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 31 --**192,560 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_Senate_

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

Dist. 031	192,560 (100.00%)	125,543 (100.00%)	43,064 (100.00%)	17,043 (100.00%)	142,251 (100.00%)	97,094 (100.00%)	29,440 (100.00%)	10,551 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		125,543 (65.20%)	43,064 (22.36%)	17,043 (8.85%)	142,251 (73.87%)	97,094 (50.42%)	29,440 (15.29%)	10,551 (5.48%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 32 --**192,448 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 032	192,448 (100.00%)	121,501 (100.00%)	30,039 (100.00%)	23,276 (100.00%)	149,879 (100.00%)	98,589 (100.00%)	22,274 (100.00%)	15,808 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		121,501 (63.13%)	30,039 (15.61%)	23,276 (12.09%)	149,879 (77.88%)	98,589 (51.23%)	22,274 (11.57%)	15,808 (8.21%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 33 --**192,694 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 033	192,694 (100.00%)	50,104 (100.00%)	84,864 (100.00%)	51,497 (100.00%)	146,415 (100.00%)	44,286 (100.00%)	62,897 (100.00%)	33,570 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		50,104 (26.00%)	84,864 (44.04%)	51,497 (26.72%)	146,415 (75.98%)	44,286 (22.98%)	62,897 (32.64%)	33,570 (17.42%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 34 --**190,178 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 034	141,300 (74.30%)	9,362 (63.11%)	102,383 (73.18%)	24,138 (82.42%)	103,358 (73.56%)	8,475 (63.07%)	74,813 (72.68%)	15,414 (81.94%)
Dist. 036	48,878 (25.70%)	5,472 (36.89%)	37,532 (26.82%)	5,148 (17.58%)	37,150 (26.44%)	4,963 (36.93%)	28,120 (27.32%)	3,398 (18.06%)
Total and % Population		14,834 (7.80%)	139,915 (73.57%)	29,286 (15.40%)	140,508 (73.88%)	13,438 (7.07%)	102,933 (54.12%)	18,812 (9.89%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 35 --**191,803 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 016	72,445 (37.77%)	47,032 (79.31%)	12,147 (10.97%)	6,234 (45.64%)	54,870 (37.82%)	37,344 (77.33%)	8,595 (10.50%)	4,057 (45.12%)
Dist. 028	6,963 (3.63%)	2,713 (4.57%)	3,475 (3.14%)	653 (4.78%)	5,456 (3.76%)	2,361 (4.89%)	2,535 (3.10%)	440 (4.89%)
Dist. 034	14,450 (7.53%)	4,107 (6.93%)	8,537 (7.71%)	1,222 (8.95%)	11,586 (7.99%)	3,689 (7.64%)	6,673 (8.15%)	756 (8.41%)
Dist. 035	97,945 (51.07%)	5,451 (9.19%)	86,603 (78.19%)	5,550 (40.63%)	73,153 (50.43%)	4,899 (10.14%)	64,059 (78.25%)	3,738 (41.57%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_Senate_

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate****Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 35 --****191,803 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 039	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Total and % Population		59,303 (30.92%)	110,762 (57.75%)	13,659 (7.12%)	145,065 (75.63%)	48,293 (25.18%)	81,862 (42.68%)	8,991 (4.69%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 36 --**189,616 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 028	25,889 (13.65%)	15,965 (35.01%)	6,766 (5.64%)	2,125 (10.44%)	19,664 (13.72%)	12,823 (33.72%)	4,719 (5.30%)	1,360 (10.44%)
Dist. 035	94,894 (50.05%)	26,287 (57.65%)	55,093 (45.90%)	11,185 (54.93%)	71,522 (49.91%)	22,335 (58.73%)	39,960 (44.90%)	7,132 (54.76%)
Dist. 038	60,544 (31.93%)	3,219 (7.06%)	50,220 (41.84%)	6,824 (33.52%)	45,745 (31.92%)	2,752 (7.24%)	38,241 (42.97%)	4,377 (33.61%)
Dist. 039	8,289 (4.37%)	126 (0.28%)	7,942 (6.62%)	227 (1.11%)	6,359 (4.44%)	121 (0.32%)	6,083 (6.83%)	155 (1.19%)
Total and % Population		45,597 (24.05%)	120,021 (63.30%)	20,361 (10.74%)	143,290 (75.57%)	38,031 (20.06%)	89,003 (46.94%)	13,024 (6.87%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 37 --**192,671 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 037	192,671 (100.00%)	120,179 (100.00%)	40,191 (100.00%)	19,242 (100.00%)	147,779 (100.00%)	96,596 (100.00%)	28,484 (100.00%)	12,836 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		120,179 (62.38%)	40,191 (20.86%)	19,242 (9.99%)	147,779 (76.70%)	96,596 (50.14%)	28,484 (14.78%)	12,836 (6.66%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 38 --**191,306 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 036	7,017 (3.67%)	4,512 (7.79%)	1,017 (0.98%)	567 (3.66%)	6,738 (4.34%)	4,391 (8.58%)	952 (1.19%)	522 (4.61%)
Dist. 038	132,611 (69.32%)	35,461 (61.22%)	77,484 (74.69%)	11,960 (77.12%)	102,622 (66.17%)	29,693 (58.01%)	58,645 (73.00%)	8,143 (71.92%)
Dist. 039	51,678 (27.01%)	17,949 (30.99%)	25,235 (24.33%)	2,981 (19.22%)	45,733 (29.49%)	17,100 (33.41%)	20,738 (25.81%)	2,657 (23.47%)
Total and % Population		57,922 (30.28%)	103,736 (54.23%)	15,508 (8.11%)	155,093 (81.07%)	51,184 (26.76%)	80,335 (41.99%)	11,322 (5.92%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 39 --**190,738 Total Population**

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_Senate_

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 036	59,205 (31.04%)	19,454 (39.01%)	32,864 (27.14%)	3,426 (28.79%)	51,671 (33.21%)	18,171 (40.90%)	27,364 (28.73%)	2,987 (33.25%)
Dist. 039	131,533 (68.96%)	30,418 (60.99%)	88,235 (72.86%)	8,476 (71.21%)	103,930 (66.79%)	26,257 (59.10%)	67,881 (71.27%)	5,997 (66.75%)
Total and % Population		49,872 (26.15%)	121,099 (63.49%)	11,902 (6.24%)	155,601 (81.58%)	44,428 (23.29%)	95,245 (49.93%)	8,984 (4.71%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 4 --**191,098 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 004	191,098 (100.00%)	123,220 (100.00%)	47,061 (100.00%)	12,405 (100.00%)	146,443 (100.00%)	97,792 (100.00%)	34,217 (100.00%)	8,088 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		123,220 (64.48%)	47,061 (24.63%)	12,405 (6.49%)	146,443 (76.63%)	97,792 (51.17%)	34,217 (17.91%)	8,088 (4.23%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 40 --**190,544 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 040	190,544 (100.00%)	83,251 (100.00%)	35,719 (100.00%)	47,280 (100.00%)	147,000 (100.00%)	68,121 (100.00%)	28,277 (100.00%)	31,782 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		83,251 (43.69%)	35,719 (18.75%)	47,280 (24.81%)	147,000 (77.15%)	68,121 (35.75%)	28,277 (14.84%)	31,782 (16.68%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 41 --**191,865 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 041	184,662 (96.25%)	35,914 (98.99%)	115,672 (94.67%)	13,825 (98.22%)	140,521 (96.10%)	30,972 (98.92%)	86,429 (94.42%)	9,593 (98.21%)
Dist. 055	7,203 (3.75%)	366 (1.01%)	6,518 (5.33%)	250 (1.78%)	5,697 (3.90%)	338 (1.08%)	5,109 (5.58%)	175 (1.79%)
Total and % Population		36,280 (18.91%)	122,190 (63.69%)	14,075 (7.34%)	146,218 (76.21%)	31,310 (16.32%)	91,538 (47.71%)	9,768 (5.09%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 42 --**190,940 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_Senate_

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate****Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 42 --****190,940 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 042	190,940 (100.00%)	95,296 (100.00%)	58,439 (100.00%)	19,335 (100.00%)	153,952 (100.00%)	79,111 (100.00%)	47,383 (100.00%)	13,303 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		95,296 (49.91%)	58,439 (30.61%)	19,335 (10.13%)	153,952 (80.63%)	79,111 (41.43%)	47,383 (24.82%)	13,303 (6.97%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 43 --**192,462 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 017	58,430 (30.36%)	38,537 (55.21%)	13,779 (13.53%)	3,760 (23.25%)	44,193 (30.56%)	30,291 (53.40%)	9,823 (13.28%)	2,329 (22.82%)
Dist. 043	134,032 (69.64%)	31,259 (44.79%)	88,097 (86.47%)	12,409 (76.75%)	100,399 (69.44%)	26,437 (46.60%)	64,160 (86.72%)	7,877 (77.18%)
Total and % Population		69,796 (36.26%)	101,876 (52.93%)	16,169 (8.40%)	144,592 (75.13%)	56,728 (29.47%)	73,983 (38.44%)	10,206 (5.30%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 44 --**192,865 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 036	77,182 (40.02%)	34,204 (69.82%)	33,110 (28.33%)	5,393 (32.25%)	65,826 (42.55%)	30,869 (70.03%)	26,423 (29.43%)	4,487 (37.73%)
Dist. 044	115,683 (59.98%)	14,786 (30.18%)	83,768 (71.67%)	11,331 (67.75%)	88,879 (57.45%)	13,209 (29.97%)	63,356 (70.57%)	7,406 (62.27%)
Total and % Population		48,990 (25.40%)	116,878 (60.60%)	16,724 (8.67%)	154,705 (80.21%)	44,078 (22.85%)	89,779 (46.55%)	11,893 (6.17%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 45 --**190,692 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 045	190,692 (100.00%)	100,571 (100.00%)	37,542 (100.00%)	27,963 (100.00%)	140,706 (100.00%)	78,049 (100.00%)	26,149 (100.00%)	18,367 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		100,571 (52.74%)	37,542 (19.69%)	27,963 (14.66%)	140,706 (73.79%)	78,049 (40.93%)	26,149 (13.71%)	18,367 (9.63%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 46 --**190,312 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_Senate_

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

Dist. 046	190,312 (100.00%)	127,961 (100.00%)	35,180 (100.00%)	15,197 (100.00%)	146,713 (100.00%)	102,559 (100.00%)	24,793 (100.00%)	10,255 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		127,961 (67.24%)	35,180 (18.49%)	15,197 (7.99%)	146,713 (77.09%)	102,559 (53.89%)	24,793 (13.03%)	10,255 (5.39%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 47 --**190,607 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 047	190,607 (100.00%)	123,258 (100.00%)	35,538 (100.00%)	21,390 (100.00%)	146,599 (100.00%)	98,893 (100.00%)	25,543 (100.00%)	14,032 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		123,258 (64.67%)	35,538 (18.64%)	21,390 (11.22%)	146,599 (76.91%)	98,893 (51.88%)	25,543 (13.40%)	14,032 (7.36%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 48 --**190,123 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 048	190,123 (100.00%)	93,177 (100.00%)	18,879 (100.00%)	14,418 (100.00%)	136,995 (100.00%)	71,575 (100.00%)	12,968 (100.00%)	9,584 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		93,177 (49.01%)	18,879 (9.93%)	14,418 (7.58%)	136,995 (72.06%)	71,575 (37.65%)	12,968 (6.82%)	9,584 (5.04%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 49 --**189,355 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 049	189,355 (100.00%)	115,222 (100.00%)	16,099 (100.00%)	49,692 (100.00%)	144,123 (100.00%)	94,600 (100.00%)	11,475 (100.00%)	31,557 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		115,222 (60.85%)	16,099 (8.50%)	49,692 (26.24%)	144,123 (76.11%)	94,600 (49.96%)	11,475 (6.06%)	31,557 (16.67%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 5 --**191,921 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 005	191,921 (100.00%)	25,625 (100.00%)	57,719 (100.00%)	87,276 (100.00%)	139,394 (100.00%)	21,872 (100.00%)	41,736 (100.00%)	58,087 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		25,625 (13.35%)	57,719 (30.07%)	87,276 (45.47%)	139,394 (72.63%)	21,872 (11.40%)	41,736 (21.75%)	58,087 (30.27%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 50 --**189,320 Total Population**

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_Senate_

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 050	189,320 (100.00%)	148,825 (100.00%))	11,726 (100.00%)	20,977 (100.00%)	148,799 (100.00%)	121,337 (100.00%)	8,341 (100.00%)	13,060 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		148,825 (78.61%)	11,726 (6.19%)	20,977 (11.08%)	148,799 (78.60%)	121,337 (64.09%)	8,341 (4.41%)	13,060 (6.90%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 51 --**190,167 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 051	190,167 (100.00%)	168,764 (100.00%))	2,835 (100.00%)	10,318 (100.00%)	155,571 (100.00%)	140,394 (100.00%)	1,876 (100.00%)	6,745 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		168,764 (88.75%)	2,835 (1.49%)	10,318 (5.43%)	155,571 (81.81%)	140,394 (73.83%)	1,876 (0.99%)	6,745 (3.55%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 52 --**190,799 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 052	190,799 (100.00%)	136,991 (100.00%))	27,096 (100.00%)	19,292 (100.00%)	146,620 (100.00%)	109,583 (100.00%)	19,120 (100.00%)	12,083 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		136,991 (71.80%)	27,096 (14.20%)	19,292 (10.11%)	146,620 (76.85%)	109,583 (57.43%)	19,120 (10.02%)	12,083 (6.33%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 53 --**190,236 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 053	190,236 (100.00%)	163,183 (100.00%))	10,924 (100.00%)	7,571 (100.00%)	148,201 (100.00%)	129,390 (100.00%)	7,558 (100.00%)	4,781 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		163,183 (85.78%)	10,924 (5.74%)	7,571 (3.98%)	148,201 (77.90%)	129,390 (68.02%)	7,558 (3.97%)	4,781 (2.51%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 54 --**192,443 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 054	192,443 (100.00%)	126,457 (100.00%))	8,128 (100.00%)	51,300 (100.00%)	143,843 (100.00%)	100,668 (100.00%)	5,450 (100.00%)	32,559 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_Senate_

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate****Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 54 --****192,443 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		126,457 (65.71%)	8,128 (4.22%)	51,300 (26.66%)	143,843 (74.75%)	100,668 (52.31%)	5,450 (2.83%)	32,559 (16.92%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 55 --**189,313 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 041	6,361 (3.36%)	109 (0.32%)	6,090 (4.77%)	153 (0.80%)	4,757 (3.37%)	96 (0.33%)	4,532 (4.87%)	114 (0.93%)
Dist. 055	182,952 (96.64%)	34,036 (99.68%)	121,527 (95.23%)	19,023 (99.20%)	136,271 (96.63%)	28,845 (99.67%)	88,550 (95.13%)	12,187 (99.07%)
Total and % Population		34,145 (18.04%)	127,617 (67.41%)	19,176 (10.13%)	141,028 (74.49%)	28,941 (15.29%)	93,082 (49.17%)	12,301 (6.50%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 56 --**191,226 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 056	191,226 (100.00%)	141,310 (100.00%)	15,455 (100.00%)	16,498 (100.00%)	144,448 (100.00%)	110,031 (100.00%)	10,940 (100.00%)	11,058 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		141,310 (73.90%)	15,455 (8.08%)	16,498 (8.63%)	144,448 (75.54%)	110,031 (57.54%)	10,940 (5.72%)	11,058 (5.78%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 6 --**191,401 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 006	191,401 (100.00%)	107,962 (100.00%)	45,946 (100.00%)	17,576 (100.00%)	155,781 (100.00%)	90,024 (100.00%)	37,231 (100.00%)	12,836 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		107,962 (56.41%)	45,946 (24.01%)	17,576 (9.18%)	155,781 (81.39%)	90,024 (47.03%)	37,231 (19.45%)	12,836 (6.71%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 7 --**189,709 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 007	189,709 (100.00%)	66,571 (100.00%)	43,563 (100.00%)	35,227 (100.00%)	147,425 (100.00%)	55,780 (100.00%)	31,601 (100.00%)	24,417 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_Senate_

From Plan: **GA_2021_Senate****Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 7 --****189,709 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		66,571 (35.09%)	43,563 (22.96%)	35,227 (18.57%)	147,425 (77.71%)	55,780 (29.40%)	31,601 (16.66%)	24,417 (12.87%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 8 --**192,396 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 008	192,396 (100.00%)	110,418 (100.00%)	61,785 (100.00%)	14,000 (100.00%)	145,144 (100.00%)	87,232 (100.00%)	44,098 (100.00%)	9,019 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		110,418 (57.39%)	61,785 (32.11%)	14,000 (7.28%)	145,144 (75.44%)	87,232 (45.34%)	44,098 (22.92%)	9,019 (4.69%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_Senate_, District 9 --**192,915 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 009	192,915 (100.00%)	61,816 (100.00%)	61,009 (100.00%)	40,681 (100.00%)	142,054 (100.00%)	50,868 (100.00%)	41,948 (100.00%)	26,669 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		61,816 (32.04%)	61,009 (31.62%)	40,681 (21.09%)	142,054 (73.64%)	50,868 (26.37%)	41,948 (21.74%)	26,669 (13.82%)

EXHIBIT F

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EXHIBIT G-1

User:

Plan Name: **APA_Remedial_Senate**

Plan Type: **Senate**

Measures of Compactness Report

Monday, December 11, 2023

1:14 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.11
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
001	0.49	0.31
002	0.47	0.22
003	0.39	0.21
004	0.47	0.27
005	0.17	0.21
006	0.41	0.24
007	0.35	0.34
008	0.45	0.23
009	0.24	0.21
010	0.28	0.23
011	0.36	0.33

Measures of Compactness Report

APA Remedial_Senate

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.11
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
012	0.62	0.39
013	0.45	0.26
014	0.27	0.24
015	0.57	0.32
016	0.47	0.41
017	0.53	0.28
018	0.47	0.21
019	0.53	0.37
020	0.41	0.36
021	0.42	0.33
022	0.41	0.29
023	0.37	0.16
024	0.37	0.21
026	0.47	0.20

Measures of Compactness Report

APA Remedial_Senate

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.11
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
027	0.50	0.46
029	0.40	0.29
030	0.60	0.41
031	0.37	0.38
032	0.29	0.21
033	0.40	0.22
034	0.42	0.39
035	0.35	0.23
037	0.49	0.37
038	0.34	0.11
039	0.17	0.13
040	0.51	0.34
041	0.53	0.28
042	0.48	0.32

Measures of Compactness Report

APA Remedial_Senate

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.11
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
043	0.46	0.22
044	0.30	0.24
045	0.35	0.30
046	0.37	0.21
047	0.36	0.19
048	0.35	0.34
049	0.46	0.34
050	0.45	0.23
051	0.68	0.50
052	0.47	0.25
053	0.49	0.40
054	0.60	0.44
055	0.29	0.23
056	0.38	0.30

Measures of Compactness Report

APA Remedial Senate

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.11
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.08
District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
C-17	0.43	0.26
E-25-C-17	0.51	0.24
E-35	0.38	0.24

Measures of Compactness Report

APA Remedial Senate

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

EXHIBIT G-2

User:

Plan Name: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate

Plan Type: Senate

Measures of Compactness Report

Monday, December 11, 2023

1:53 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.08
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.40	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
1	0.49	0.31
2	0.47	0.22
3	0.39	0.21
4	0.47	0.27
5	0.17	0.21
6	0.41	0.31
7	0.35	0.34
8	0.45	0.23
9	0.24	0.21
10	0.26	0.13
11	0.36	0.33

Measures of Compactness Report

GA_2023_Proposed_Senate

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.08
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.40	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
12	0.62	0.39
13	0.45	0.26
14	0.27	0.24
15	0.57	0.32
16	0.37	0.31
17	0.58	0.32
18	0.47	0.21
19	0.53	0.37
20	0.41	0.36
21	0.42	0.33
22	0.41	0.29
23	0.37	0.16
24	0.37	0.21
25	0.41	0.24

Measures of Compactness Report

GA_2023_Proposed_Senate

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.08
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.40	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
26	0.47	0.20
27	0.50	0.46
28	0.29	0.16
29	0.58	0.42
30	0.51	0.34
31	0.37	0.38
32	0.29	0.21
33	0.21	0.16
34	0.45	0.34
35	0.26	0.16
36	0.32	0.30
37	0.49	0.37
38	0.13	0.08
39	0.13	0.11

Measures of Compactness Report

GA_2023_Proposed_Senate

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.08
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.40	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.09

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
40	0.51	0.34
41	0.25	0.15
42	0.38	0.21
43	0.37	0.22
44	0.27	0.26
45	0.35	0.30
46	0.37	0.21
47	0.36	0.19
48	0.35	0.34
49	0.46	0.34
50	0.45	0.23
51	0.68	0.50
52	0.47	0.25
53	0.49	0.40

Measures of Compactness Report

GA_2023_Proposed_Senate

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.13	0.08
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.40	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.09
District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
54	0.60	0.44
55	0.37	0.14
56	0.38	0.30

Measures of Compactness Report

GA_2023_Proposed_Senate

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

EXHIBIT G-3

User:

Plan Name: Ga_SB1EX

Plan Type: Senate

Measures of Compactness Report

Wednesday, November 30, 2022

8:43 AM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.13
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.29
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
001	0.49	0.31
002	0.47	0.22
003	0.39	0.21
004	0.47	0.27
005	0.17	0.21
006	0.41	0.24
007	0.35	0.34
008	0.45	0.23
009	0.24	0.21
010	0.28	0.23
011	0.36	0.33

Measures of Compactness Report

Ga_SB1EX

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.13
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.29
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
012	0.62	0.39
013	0.45	0.26
014	0.27	0.24
015	0.57	0.32
016	0.37	0.31
017	0.35	0.17
018	0.47	0.21
019	0.53	0.37
020	0.41	0.36
021	0.42	0.33
022	0.41	0.29
023	0.37	0.16
024	0.37	0.21
025	0.39	0.24

Measures of Compactness Report

Ga_SB1EX

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.13
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.29
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
026	0.47	0.20
027	0.50	0.46
028	0.45	0.25
029	0.58	0.42
030	0.60	0.41
031	0.37	0.38
032	0.29	0.21
033	0.40	0.22
034	0.45	0.34
035	0.47	0.26
036	0.32	0.30
037	0.49	0.37
038	0.36	0.21
039	0.17	0.13

Measures of Compactness Report

Ga_SB1EX

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.13
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.29
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
040	0.51	0.34
041	0.51	0.30
042	0.48	0.32
043	0.64	0.35
044	0.18	0.19
045	0.35	0.30
046	0.37	0.21
047	0.36	0.19
048	0.35	0.34
049	0.46	0.34
050	0.45	0.23
051	0.68	0.50
052	0.47	0.25
053	0.49	0.40

Measures of Compactness Report

Ga_SB1EX

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.13
Max	0.68	0.50
Mean	0.42	0.29
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.08

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
054	0.60	0.44
055	0.34	0.27
056	0.38	0.30

Measures of Compactness Report

Ga_SB1EX

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

EXHIBIT H-1

User:

Plan Name: **APA Remedial_Senate**

Plan Type: **Senate**

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

Monday, December 11, 2023

1:13 PM

Split Counts

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district: Number of splits involving no population:

County	31	County	0
Voting District	50	Voting District	9

Number of times a subdivision is split into multiple districts:

County	65
Voting District	51

County	Voting District	District	Population
<i>Split Counties:</i>			
Barrow GA		045	39,217
Barrow GA		046	17,116
Barrow GA		047	27,172
Bartow GA		037	11,130
Bartow GA		052	97,771
Bibb GA		017	15,500
Bibb GA		018	53,195
Bibb GA		026	88,651
Chatham GA		001	81,408
Chatham GA		002	190,408
Chatham GA		004	23,475
Cherokee GA		021	109,034
Cherokee GA		032	90,981
Cherokee GA		056	66,605
Clarke GA		046	52,016
Clarke GA		047	76,655
Clayton GA		034	141,300
Clayton GA		044	64,634
Clayton GA		C-17	91,661
Cobb GA		006	92,249
Cobb GA		032	101,467
Cobb GA		033	192,694
Cobb GA		035	27,686
Cobb GA		037	181,541
Cobb GA		038	80,619
Cobb GA		056	89,893
Coffee GA		013	19,881
Coffee GA		019	23,211
Columbia GA		023	59,796
Columbia GA		024	96,214
DeKalb GA		010	75,906
DeKalb GA		040	164,997
DeKalb GA		041	184,402

County	Voting District	District	Population
DeKalb GA		042	190,940
DeKalb GA		043	22,953
DeKalb GA		044	51,049
DeKalb GA		055	64,876
DeKalb GA		E-25-C-17	9,259
Douglas GA		030	23,454
Douglas GA		035	120,783
Fayette GA		C-17	32,299
Fayette GA		E-35	86,895
Floyd GA		052	85,090
Floyd GA		053	13,494
Forsyth GA		027	190,676
Forsyth GA		048	60,607
Fulton GA		006	99,152
Fulton GA		014	192,533
Fulton GA		021	83,538
Fulton GA		034	48,878
Fulton GA		035	41,147
Fulton GA		038	110,687
Fulton GA		039	190,738
Fulton GA		044	77,182
Fulton GA		048	83,219
Fulton GA		056	34,728
Fulton GA		E-35	104,908
Gordon GA		052	7,938
Gordon GA		054	49,606
Gwinnett GA		005	191,921
Gwinnett GA		007	189,709
Gwinnett GA		009	192,915
Gwinnett GA		040	25,547
Gwinnett GA		041	7,463
Gwinnett GA		045	151,475
Gwinnett GA		046	27,298
Gwinnett GA		048	46,297
Gwinnett GA		055	124,437
Hall GA		049	189,355
Hall GA		050	13,781
Henry GA		010	116,992
Henry GA		E-25-C-17	123,720
Houston GA		018	42,875
Houston GA		020	74,275
Houston GA		026	46,483
Jackson GA		047	56,660
Jackson GA		050	19,247
Muscogee GA		015	142,205
Muscogee GA		029	64,717
Newton GA		017	23,075

County	Voting District	District	Population
Newton GA		043	80,787
Newton GA		E-25-C-17	8,621
Paulding GA		030	18,954
Paulding GA		031	149,707
Richmond GA		022	193,163
Richmond GA		023	13,444
Rockdale GA		043	44,132
Rockdale GA		E-25-C-17	49,438
Troup GA		016	34,652
Troup GA		029	34,774
Walton GA		043	44,590
Walton GA		046	52,083
Ware GA		003	10,431
Ware GA		008	25,820
White GA		050	12,642
White GA		051	15,361

Split VTDs:

Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	017	18
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	018	5,925
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	017	14
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	018	12,640
Bibb GA	HOWARD 5	017	2,103
Bibb GA	HOWARD 5	018	267
Chatham GA	BLOOMINGDALE COMMUNITY CENTER	001	4,099
Chatham GA	BLOOMINGDALE COMMUNITY CENTER	004	755
Chatham GA	POOLER CHRURCH	001	5,330
Chatham GA	POOLER CHRURCH	004	4,407
Clarke GA	3B	046	5,752
Clarke GA	3B	047	4,194
Clarke GA	6C	046	2,971
Clarke GA	6C	047	2,036
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	006	6,586
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	033	6,310
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	038	505
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	032	3,771
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	037	2,099
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	032	1,471
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	037	2,972
Cobb GA	Marietta 3A	032	3,439
Cobb GA	Marietta 3A	033	5,460
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	006	0
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	033	4,334
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	006	3,022
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	032	1,532
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	006	993

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	033	5,918
Cobb GA	Nickajack 01	006	2,398
Cobb GA	Nickajack 01	038	3,728
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	033	7,049
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	038	752
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	033	12,988
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	037	0
Cobb GA	Powers Ferry 01	006	4,963
Cobb GA	Powers Ferry 01	033	464
Cobb GA	Sewell Mill 03	006	5,051
Cobb GA	Sewell Mill 03	033	1,886
Cobb GA	Vinings 02	006	4,624
Cobb GA	Vinings 02	038	5,019
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	013	12,595
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	019	15,976
Floyd GA	GARDEN LAKES	052	1,024
Floyd GA	GARDEN LAKES	053	7,817
Forsyth GA	BIG CREEK	027	15,216
Forsyth GA	BIG CREEK	048	10,302
Forsyth GA	POLO	027	24,894
Forsyth GA	POLO	048	964
Fulton GA	11C	035	3,758
Fulton GA	11C	038	0
Fulton GA	RW09	021	2,971
Fulton GA	RW09	056	4,750
Fulton GA	RW12	021	4,274
Fulton GA	RW12	056	3,958
Fulton GA	SC08B	039	5,124
Fulton GA	SC08B	E-35	223
Fulton GA	SC18C	039	521
Fulton GA	SC18C	E-35	1,852
Gordon GA	LILY POND	052	1,641
Gordon GA	LILY POND	054	996
Gwinnett GA	DACULA	045	2,699
Gwinnett GA	DACULA	046	4,613
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE E	005	2,075
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE E	009	1,386
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	005	5,605
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	007	2,701
Hall GA	GLADE	049	5,135
Hall GA	GLADE	050	1,735
Hall GA	TADMORE	049	4,129
Hall GA	TADMORE	050	10,220
Houston GA	FMMS	018	5,178
Houston GA	FMMS	020	8,151
Houston GA	MCMS	018	3,625
Houston GA	MCMS	020	9,869

County	Voting District	District	Population
Houston GA	RECR	020	0
Houston GA	RECR	026	17,798
Jackson GA	Central Jackson	047	24,383
Jackson GA	Central Jackson	050	0
Jackson GA	North Jackson	047	0
Jackson GA	North Jackson	050	19,247
Muscogee GA	COLUMBUS TECH	015	6,919
Muscogee GA	COLUMBUS TECH	029	2,228
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	030	7,586
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	031	2,162
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	030	475
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	031	12,958
Rockdale GA	MILSTEAD	043	6,444
Rockdale GA	MILSTEAD	E-25-C-17	0
Rockdale GA	OLD TOWNE	043	9,894
Rockdale GA	OLD TOWNE	E-25-C-17	1,073
Troup GA	LONG CANE	016	1,873
Troup GA	LONG CANE	029	2,763
Ware GA	100	003	2,672
Ware GA	100	008	3,692
Ware GA	200A	003	0
Ware GA	200A	008	4,133
Ware GA	304	003	0
Ware GA	304	008	2,107
Ware GA	400	003	4,626
Ware GA	400	008	406

EXHIBIT H-2

User:

Plan Name: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate

Plan Type: Senate

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

Monday, December 11, 2023

1:52 PM

Split Counts

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district: Number of splits involving no population:

County	30	County	0
Voting District	65	Voting District	12

Number of times a subdivision is split into multiple districts:

County	60
Voting District	65

County	Voting District	District	Population
<i>Split Counties:</i>			
Barrow GA		45	39,217
Barrow GA		46	17,116
Barrow GA		47	27,172
Bartow GA		37	11,130
Bartow GA		52	97,771
Bibb GA		18	53,182
Bibb GA		25	15,513
Bibb GA		26	88,651
Carroll GA		6	33,482
Carroll GA		30	85,666
Chatham GA		1	81,408
Chatham GA		2	190,408
Chatham GA		4	23,475
Cherokee GA		21	109,034
Cherokee GA		32	90,981
Cherokee GA		56	66,605
Clarke GA		46	52,016
Clarke GA		47	76,655
Clayton GA		17	74,353
Clayton GA		34	158,608
Clayton GA		44	64,634
Cobb GA		28	87,585
Cobb GA		32	101,467
Cobb GA		33	192,766
Cobb GA		35	112,897
Cobb GA		37	181,541
Cobb GA		56	89,893
Coffee GA		13	19,881
Coffee GA		19	23,211
Columbia GA		23	59,796
Columbia GA		24	96,214
DeKalb GA		10	143,417
DeKalb GA		40	164,997

County	Voting District	District	Population
DeKalb GA		41	193,109
DeKalb GA		43	17,660
DeKalb GA		44	128,522
DeKalb GA		55	116,677
Douglas GA		28	87,159
Douglas GA		30	57,078
Fayette GA		16	87,134
Fayette GA		34	32,060
Floyd GA		52	85,090
Floyd GA		53	13,494
Forsyth GA		27	190,676
Forsyth GA		48	60,607
Fulton GA		14	192,533
Fulton GA		21	83,538
Fulton GA		28	16,479
Fulton GA		35	79,575
Fulton GA		36	192,282
Fulton GA		38	192,309
Fulton GA		39	192,047
Fulton GA		48	83,219
Fulton GA		56	34,728
Gordon GA		52	7,938
Gordon GA		54	49,606
Gwinnett GA		5	191,921
Gwinnett GA		7	189,709
Gwinnett GA		9	192,915
Gwinnett GA		40	25,547
Gwinnett GA		43	56,342
Gwinnett GA		45	151,475
Gwinnett GA		46	27,298
Gwinnett GA		48	46,297
Gwinnett GA		55	75,558
Hall GA		49	189,355
Hall GA		50	13,781
Henry GA		10	49,566
Henry GA		17	115,647
Henry GA		25	39,741
Henry GA		42	35,758
Houston GA		18	42,875
Houston GA		20	74,275
Houston GA		26	46,483
Jackson GA		47	56,660
Jackson GA		50	19,247
Muscogee GA		15	142,205
Muscogee GA		29	64,717
Newton GA		42	90,612
Newton GA		43	21,871

County	Voting District	District	Population
Paulding GA		30	18,954
Paulding GA		31	149,707
Richmond GA		22	193,163
Richmond GA		23	13,444
Walton GA		42	44,590
Walton GA		46	52,083
Ware GA		3	10,431
Ware GA		8	25,820
White GA		50	12,642
White GA		51	15,361

Split VTDs:

Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	18	5,912
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	25	31
Bibb GA	HOWARD 2	18	5,445
Bibb GA	HOWARD 2	25	0
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	18	12,640
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	25	14
Bibb GA	HOWARD 5	18	267
Bibb GA	HOWARD 5	25	2,103
Carroll GA	BONNER	6	267
Carroll GA	BONNER	30	5,697
Carroll GA	CLEM	6	4,756
Carroll GA	CLEM	30	16
Carroll GA	TABERNACLE CHURCH	6	245
Carroll GA	TABERNACLE CHURCH	30	1,948
Chatham GA	BLOOMINGDALE COMMUNITY CENTER	1	4,099
Chatham GA	BLOOMINGDALE COMMUNITY CENTER	4	755
Chatham GA	POOLER CHRURCH	1	5,330
Chatham GA	POOLER CHRURCH	4	4,407
Clarke GA	3B	46	5,752
Clarke GA	3B	47	4,194
Clarke GA	6C	46	2,971
Clarke GA	6C	47	2,036
Cobb GA	Clarkdale 01	28	21
Cobb GA	Clarkdale 01	33	2,785
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	33	6,310
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	35	7,091
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	32	3,771
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	37	2,099
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	32	1,471
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	37	2,972
Cobb GA	Marietta 3A	32	3,439
Cobb GA	Marietta 3A	33	5,460
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	32	1,532
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	33	3,022

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA	Nickajack 01	28	18
Cobb GA	Nickajack 01	35	6,108
Cobb GA	Oakdale 01	28	2,166
Cobb GA	Oakdale 01	35	2,445
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	33	12,988
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	37	0
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	28	350
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	35	7,858
Cobb GA	Smyrna 6A	28	726
Cobb GA	Smyrna 6A	35	7,365
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	13	12,595
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	19	15,976
DeKalb GA	Avondale High	10	2,139
DeKalb GA	Avondale High	44	1,711
DeKalb GA	Lavista Road	10	2,710
DeKalb GA	Lavista Road	44	544
DeKalb GA	North Decatur	10	3,890
DeKalb GA	North Decatur	44	0
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Elem	41	5,350
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Elem	55	39
Floyd GA	GARDEN LAKES	52	1,024
Floyd GA	GARDEN LAKES	53	7,817
Forsyth GA	BIG CREEK	27	15,216
Forsyth GA	BIG CREEK	48	10,302
Forsyth GA	POLO	27	24,894
Forsyth GA	POLO	48	964
Fulton GA	09A	35	5,564
Fulton GA	09A	38	0
Fulton GA	10B	35	1,048
Fulton GA	10B	38	3,097
Fulton GA	CH04A	28	957
Fulton GA	CH04A	38	34
Fulton GA	RW09	21	2,971
Fulton GA	RW09	56	4,750
Fulton GA	RW12	21	4,274
Fulton GA	RW12	56	3,958
Fulton GA	SC05B	28	2,582
Fulton GA	SC05B	38	1,971
Fulton GA	SC05E	28	718
Fulton GA	SC05E	38	108
Fulton GA	SC08B	38	223
Fulton GA	SC08B	39	5,124
Fulton GA	SC13	28	4,019
Fulton GA	SC13	38	15
Fulton GA	UC01D	38	25
Fulton GA	UC01D	39	0
Fulton GA	UC01E	38	785

County	Voting District	District	Population
Fulton GA	UC01E	39	0
Fulton GA	UC02A	28	0
Fulton GA	UC02A	38	14,083
Gordon GA	LILY POND	52	1,641
Gordon GA	LILY POND	54	996
Gwinnett GA	DACULA	45	2,699
Gwinnett GA	DACULA	46	4,613
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE E	5	2,075
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE E	9	1,386
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	5	5,605
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	7	2,701
Hall GA	GLADE	49	5,135
Hall GA	GLADE	50	1,735
Hall GA	TADMORE	49	4,129
Hall GA	TADMORE	50	10,220
Henry GA	LAKE HAVEN	17	3,298
Henry GA	LAKE HAVEN	42	2,490
Houston GA	FMMS	18	5,178
Houston GA	FMMS	20	8,151
Houston GA	MCMS	18	3,625
Houston GA	MCMS	20	9,869
Houston GA	RECR	20	0
Houston GA	RECR	26	17,798
Jackson GA	Central Jackson	47	24,383
Jackson GA	Central Jackson	50	0
Jackson GA	North Jackson	47	0
Jackson GA	North Jackson	50	19,247
Muscogee GA	COLUMBUS TECH	15	6,919
Muscogee GA	COLUMBUS TECH	29	2,228
Newton GA	ALMON	42	69
Newton GA	ALMON	43	6,486
Newton GA	BEAVERDAM	42	4,731
Newton GA	BEAVERDAM	43	2,544
Newton GA	CROWELL	42	4,172
Newton GA	CROWELL	43	3,058
Newton GA	STANSELLS	42	1,798
Newton GA	STANSELLS	43	5,484
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	30	7,586
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	31	2,162
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	30	475
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	31	12,958
Ware GA	100	3	2,672
Ware GA	100	8	3,692
Ware GA	200A	3	0
Ware GA	200A	8	4,133
Ware GA	304	3	0
Ware GA	304	8	2,107

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

GA_2023_Proposed_Senate

County	Voting District	District	Population
Ware GA	400	3	4,626
Ware GA	400	8	406

EXHIBIT H-3

User:

Plan Name: **Ga_SB1EX**

Plan Type: **Senate**

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

Wednesday, November 30, 2022

8:44 AM

Split Counts

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district: Number of splits involving no population:

County	29	County	0
Voting District	47	Voting District	8

Number of times a subdivision is split into multiple districts:

County	60
Voting District	48

County	Voting District	District	Population
<i>Split Counties:</i>			
Barrow GA		045	39,217
Barrow GA		046	17,116
Barrow GA		047	27,172
Bartow GA		037	11,130
Bartow GA		052	97,771
Bibb GA		018	53,182
Bibb GA		025	15,513
Bibb GA		026	88,651
Chatham GA		001	81,408
Chatham GA		002	190,408
Chatham GA		004	23,475
Cherokee GA		021	109,034
Cherokee GA		032	90,981
Cherokee GA		056	66,605
Clarke GA		046	52,016
Clarke GA		047	76,655
Clayton GA		034	158,608
Clayton GA		044	138,987
Cobb GA		006	92,249
Cobb GA		032	101,467
Cobb GA		033	192,694
Cobb GA		037	181,541
Cobb GA		038	108,305
Cobb GA		056	89,893
Coffee GA		013	19,881
Coffee GA		019	23,211
Columbia GA		023	59,796
Columbia GA		024	96,214
DeKalb GA		010	75,906
DeKalb GA		040	164,997
DeKalb GA		041	183,560
DeKalb GA		042	190,940
DeKalb GA		043	32,212

County	Voting District	District	Population
DeKalb GA		044	51,049
DeKalb GA		055	65,718
Douglas GA		028	25,889
Douglas GA		030	23,454
Douglas GA		035	94,894
Fayette GA		016	87,134
Fayette GA		034	32,060
Floyd GA		052	85,090
Floyd GA		053	13,494
Forsyth GA		027	190,676
Forsyth GA		048	60,607
Fulton GA		006	99,152
Fulton GA		014	192,533
Fulton GA		021	83,538
Fulton GA		028	6,963
Fulton GA		035	97,945
Fulton GA		036	192,282
Fulton GA		038	84,850
Fulton GA		039	191,500
Fulton GA		048	83,219
Fulton GA		056	34,728
Gordon GA		052	7,938
Gordon GA		054	49,606
Gwinnett GA		005	191,921
Gwinnett GA		007	189,709
Gwinnett GA		009	192,915
Gwinnett GA		040	25,547
Gwinnett GA		041	7,463
Gwinnett GA		045	151,475
Gwinnett GA		046	27,298
Gwinnett GA		048	46,297
Gwinnett GA		055	124,437
Hall GA		049	189,355
Hall GA		050	13,781
Henry GA		010	116,992
Henry GA		017	82,287
Henry GA		025	41,433
Houston GA		018	42,875
Houston GA		020	74,275
Houston GA		026	46,483
Jackson GA		047	56,660
Jackson GA		050	19,247
Muscogee GA		015	142,205
Muscogee GA		029	64,717
Newton GA		017	45,536
Newton GA		043	66,947
Paulding GA		030	18,954

County	Voting District	District	Population
Paulding GA		031	149,707
Richmond GA		022	193,163
Richmond GA		023	13,444
Walton GA		017	44,590
Walton GA		046	52,083
Ware GA		003	10,431
Ware GA		008	25,820
White GA		050	12,642
White GA		051	15,361
<i>Split VTDs:</i>			
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	018	5,912
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	025	31
Bibb GA	HOWARD 2	018	5,445
Bibb GA	HOWARD 2	025	0
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	018	12,640
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	025	14
Bibb GA	HOWARD 5	018	267
Bibb GA	HOWARD 5	025	2,103
Chatham GA	BLOOMINGDALE COMMUNITY CENTER	001	4,099
Chatham GA	BLOOMINGDALE COMMUNITY CENTER	004	755
Chatham GA	POOLER CHRURCH	001	5,330
Chatham GA	POOLER CHRURCH	004	4,407
Clarke GA	3B	046	5,752
Clarke GA	3B	047	4,194
Clarke GA	6C	046	2,971
Clarke GA	6C	047	2,036
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	006	6,586
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	033	6,310
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	038	505
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	032	3,771
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	037	2,099
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	032	1,471
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	037	2,972
Cobb GA	Marietta 3A	032	3,439
Cobb GA	Marietta 3A	033	5,460
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	006	0
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	033	4,334
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	006	3,022
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	032	1,532
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	006	993
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	033	5,918
Cobb GA	Nickajack 01	006	2,398
Cobb GA	Nickajack 01	038	3,728
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	033	7,049
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	038	752

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	033	12,988
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	037	0
Cobb GA	Powers Ferry 01	006	4,963
Cobb GA	Powers Ferry 01	033	464
Cobb GA	Sewell Mill 03	006	5,051
Cobb GA	Sewell Mill 03	033	1,886
Cobb GA	Vinings 02	006	4,624
Cobb GA	Vinings 02	038	5,019
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	013	12,595
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	019	15,976
Floyd GA	GARDEN LAKES	052	1,024
Floyd GA	GARDEN LAKES	053	7,817
Forsyth GA	BIG CREEK	027	15,216
Forsyth GA	BIG CREEK	048	10,302
Forsyth GA	POLO	027	24,894
Forsyth GA	POLO	048	964
Fulton GA	RW09	021	2,971
Fulton GA	RW09	056	4,750
Fulton GA	RW12	021	4,274
Fulton GA	RW12	056	3,958
Fulton GA	SC08B	035	223
Fulton GA	SC08B	039	5,124
Fulton GA	SC18C	035	1,852
Fulton GA	SC18C	039	521
Gordon GA	LILY POND	052	1,641
Gordon GA	LILY POND	054	996
Gwinnett GA	DACULA	045	2,699
Gwinnett GA	DACULA	046	4,613
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE E	005	2,075
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE E	009	1,386
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	005	5,605
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	007	2,701
Hall GA	GLADE	049	5,135
Hall GA	GLADE	050	1,735
Hall GA	TADMORE	049	4,129
Hall GA	TADMORE	050	10,220
Houston GA	FMMS	018	5,178
Houston GA	FMMS	020	8,151
Houston GA	MCMS	018	3,625
Houston GA	MCMS	020	9,869
Houston GA	RECR	020	0
Houston GA	RECR	026	17,798
Jackson GA	Central Jackson	047	24,383
Jackson GA	Central Jackson	050	0
Jackson GA	North Jackson	047	0
Jackson GA	North Jackson	050	19,247
Muscogee GA	COLUMBUS TECH	015	6,919

County	Voting District	District	Population
Muscogee GA	COLUMBUS TECH	029	2,228
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	030	7,586
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	031	2,162
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	030	475
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	031	12,958
Ware GA	100	003	2,672
Ware GA	100	008	3,692
Ware GA	200A	003	0
Ware GA	200A	008	4,133
Ware GA	304	003	0
Ware GA	304	008	2,107
Ware GA	400	003	4,626
Ware GA	400	008	406

EXHIBIT H-4

User:

Plan Name: **APA Remedial Senate**

Plan Type: **Senate**

Communities of Interest (Condensed)

Monday, December 11, 2023

1:19 PM

Whole City/Town : 461

City/Town Splits: 184

Zero Population City/Town Splits: 11

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
001	Pooler	5,775	22.46%	014	Atlanta	19,915	3.99%
001	Bloomingtondale	2,035	72.94%	014	Alpharetta	18,846	28.63%
001	Savannah	8,029	5.43%	014	Johns Creek	13,930	16.89%
002	Pooler	0	0.00%	015	Columbus	142,205	68.72%
002	Garden City	10,268	99.80%	015	Manchester	92	2.57%
002	Savannah	139,749	94.57%	016	Chattahoochee Hills	2	0.07%
003	Waycross	5,831	41.82%	016	Haralson	172	100.00%
004	Pooler	19,936	77.54%	016	Palmetto	561	11.06%
004	Garden City	21	0.20%	016	LaGrange	16,274	52.74%
004	Bloomingtondale	755	27.06%	017	Social Circle	5	0.10%
004	Savannah	2	0.00%	018	Perry	90	0.44%
005	Norcross	13,576	78.89%	018	Centerville	8,128	98.78%
005	Peachtree Corners	0	0.00%	018	Warner Robins	21,342	26.58%
005	Lilburn	196	1.35%	019	Douglas	7,790	66.46%
005	Lawrenceville	14,462	47.22%	019	Milan	266	43.39%
006	Sandy Springs	16,948	15.68%	020	Perry	20,534	99.56%
006	Atlanta	82,204	16.48%	020	Milan	347	56.61%
006	Marietta	4,015	6.58%	020	Warner Robins	18,086	22.52%
007	Norcross	3,298	19.16%	020	Allentown	8	4.10%
007	Peachtree Corners	17,041	40.34%	021	Canton	26,142	79.28%
007	Suwanee	8,422	40.52%	021	Roswell	9,966	10.74%
007	Lawrenceville	1,597	5.21%	021	Alpharetta	32,276	49.04%
008	Waycross	8,111	58.18%	021	Nelson	596	52.05%
008	Ray City	0	0.00%	021	Holly Springs	6,553	40.42%
009	Lilburn	14,306	98.65%	023	Adrian	230	41.67%
009	Snellville	3,313	16.10%	024	Royston	659	24.88%
009	Grayson	4,218	89.18%	024	Canon	27	4.20%
009	Loganville	229	1.62%	024	Lavonia	0	0.00%
009	Lawrenceville	14,554	47.52%	026	Centerville	100	1.22%
010	Stockbridge	28,973	100.00%	026	Warner Robins	40,880	50.90%
010	McDonough	1,033	3.56%	026	Allentown	187	95.90%
010	Stonecrest	26,605	44.95%	026	Adrian	322	58.33%
011	Meigs	890	95.91%	027	Cumming	7,318	100.00%
011	Omega	31	2.35%	029	Haralson	0	0.00%
012	Meigs	38	4.09%	029	LaGrange	14,584	47.26%
013	Douglas	3,932	33.54%	029	Columbus	64,717	31.28%
013	Omega	1,287	97.65%	029	Manchester	3,492	97.43%
013	Ray City	956	100.00%	030	Villa Rica	15,516	91.43%
014	Sandy Springs	91,132	84.32%	030	Douglasville	7,436	21.46%
014	Roswell	48,710	52.47%	031	Taylorville	35	13.89%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
032	Canton	6,831	20.72%	045	Buford	13,784	80.40%
032	Kennesaw	1,471	4.45%	045	Rest Haven	20	44.44%
032	Marietta	19,502	31.99%	046	Bethlehem	16	2.24%
032	Woodstock	7,892	22.51%	046	Winder	2,195	11.97%
032	Holly Springs	2,089	12.88%	046	Dacula	6,749	98.07%
033	Austell	7,587	98.37%	047	Royston	1	0.04%
033	Marietta	31,775	52.11%	047	Bethlehem	699	97.76%
034	Jonesboro	976	23.05%	047	Winder	3,091	16.86%
034	Forest Park	19,230	96.48%	047	Braselton	4,236	31.60%
034	Morrow	1,323	20.14%	047	Jefferson	12,488	94.37%
034	Lake City	1,421	48.14%	048	Alpharetta	14,696	22.33%
034	College Park	3,065	22.00%	048	Johns Creek	68,523	83.11%
034	East Point	8,248	21.50%	048	Suwanee	5,497	26.45%
034	Atlanta	31,985	6.41%	048	Cumming	0	0.00%
035	Villa Rica	1,454	8.57%	048	Sugar Hill	20,245	80.73%
035	Douglasville	27,214	78.54%	048	Buford	695	4.05%
035	South Fulton	13,957	12.99%	049	Braselton	3,254	24.28%
035	Atlanta	26,805	5.37%	049	Lula	2,511	88.98%
035	Austell	126	1.63%	049	Buford	2,665	15.54%
037	Kennesaw	31,565	95.55%	049	Rest Haven	25	55.56%
037	Marietta	5,680	9.32%	050	Royston	1,989	75.08%
037	Cartersville	209	0.90%	050	Canon	616	95.80%
038	South Fulton	1,590	1.48%	050	Lavonia	2,143	100.00%
038	Atlanta	109,097	21.88%	050	Cleveland	0	0.00%
039	Union City	1,473	5.49%	050	Lula	311	11.02%
039	South Fulton	36,783	34.24%	050	Jefferson	745	5.63%
039	College Park	10,865	78.00%	051	Cleveland	3,514	100.00%
039	East Point	30,110	78.50%	051	Nelson	549	47.95%
039	Atlanta	111,507	22.36%	052	Rome	33,134	87.86%
040	Brookhaven	34,358	62.29%	052	Taylorville	217	86.11%
040	Tucker	1	0.00%	052	Cartersville	22,978	99.10%
040	Norcross	335	1.95%	053	Rome	4,579	12.14%
040	Peachtree Corners	25,202	59.66%	055	Stonecrest	9,161	15.48%
040	Atlanta	3	0.00%	055	Snellville	17,260	83.90%
041	Tucker	37,004	100.00%	055	Grayson	512	10.82%
042	Brookhaven	20,803	37.71%	055	Loganville	2,926	20.71%
042	Tucker	0	0.00%	056	Canton	0	0.00%
042	Atlanta	32,339	6.48%	056	Roswell	34,157	36.79%
043	Social Circle	4,969	99.90%	056	Woodstock	27,173	77.49%
043	Stonecrest	14,169	23.94%	056	Holly Springs	7,571	46.70%
043	Conyers	16,232	93.80%	C-17	Fayetteville	12,156	64.12%
043	Loganville	10,972	77.67%	C-17	Jonesboro	3,259	76.95%
044	Forest Park	702	3.52%	C-17	Morrow	488	7.43%
044	Morrow	4,758	72.43%	E-25-C-17	Stockbridge	0	0.00%
044	Lake City	1,531	51.86%	E-25-C-17	McDonough	28,018	96.44%
044	Atlanta	84,860	17.02%	E-25-C-17	Stonecrest	9,259	15.64%
045	Winder	13,052	71.17%	E-25-C-17	Conyers	1,073	6.20%
045	Braselton	5,913	44.12%	E-35	Chattahoochee Hills	2,948	99.93%
045	Suwanee	6,867	33.04%	E-35	Palmetto	4,510	88.94%
045	Lawrenceville	16	0.05%	E-35	Fayetteville	6,801	35.88%
045	Dacula	133	1.93%	E-35	Union City	25,357	94.51%
045	Sugar Hill	4,831	19.27%	E-35	South Fulton	55,106	51.29%

EXHIBIT H-5

User:

Plan Name: GA_2023_Proposed_Senate

Plan Type: Senate

Communities of Interest (Condensed)

Monday, December 11, 2023

1:11 PM

Whole City/Town : 460

City/Town Splits: 187

Zero Population City/Town Splits: 11

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
1	Pooler GA	5,775	22.46%	11	Meigs GA	890	95.91%
1	Bloomingdale GA	2,035	72.94%	11	Omega GA	31	2.35%
1	Savannah GA	8,029	5.43%	12	Meigs GA	38	4.09%
2	Pooler GA	0	0.00%	13	Douglas GA	3,932	33.54%
2	Garden City GA	10,268	99.80%	13	Omega GA	1,287	97.65%
2	Savannah GA	139,749	94.57%	13	Ray City GA	956	100.00%
3	Waycross GA	5,831	41.82%	14	Sandy Springs GA	91,132	84.32%
4	Pooler GA	19,936	77.54%	14	Roswell GA	48,710	52.47%
4	Garden City GA	21	0.20%	14	Atlanta GA	19,915	3.99%
4	Bloomingdale GA	755	27.06%	14	Alpharetta GA	18,846	28.63%
4	Savannah GA	2	0.00%	14	Johns Creek GA	13,930	16.89%
5	Norcross GA	13,576	78.89%	15	Columbus GA	142,205	68.72%
5	Peachtree Corners GA	0	0.00%	15	Manchester GA	92	2.57%
5	Lilburn GA	196	1.35%	16	Tyrone GA	7,658	100.00%
5	Lawrenceville GA	14,462	47.22%	16	Fayetteville GA	7,474	39.43%
6	Chattahoochee Hills GA	2	0.07%	17	Jonesboro GA	3,259	76.95%
6	Haralson GA	172	100.00%	17	Stockbridge GA	21,339	73.65%
6	Palmetto GA	561	11.06%	17	McDonough GA	17,831	61.38%
6	Carrollton GA	5,810	21.73%	17	Locust Grove GA	315	3.52%
7	Norcross GA	3,298	19.16%	17	Morrow GA	488	7.43%
7	Peachtree Corners GA	17,041	40.34%	17	Perry GA	90	0.44%
7	Suwanee GA	8,422	40.52%	18	Centerville GA	8,128	98.78%
7	Lawrenceville GA	1,597	5.21%	18	Warner Robins GA	21,342	26.58%
8	Waycross GA	8,111	58.18%	18	Douglas GA	7,790	66.46%
8	Ray City GA	0	0.00%	19	Milan GA	266	43.39%
9	Lilburn GA	14,306	98.65%	19	Perry GA	20,534	99.56%
9	Snellville GA	3,313	16.10%	20	Milan GA	347	56.61%
9	Grayson GA	4,218	89.18%	20	Warner Robins GA	18,086	22.52%
9	Loganville GA	229	1.62%	20	Allentown GA	8	4.10%
9	Lawrenceville GA	14,554	47.52%	20	Canton GA	26,142	79.28%
10	Stockbridge GA	7,634	26.35%	21	Roswell GA	9,966	10.74%
10	Clarkston GA	2	0.01%	21	Alpharetta GA	32,276	49.04%
10	Stonecrest GA	20,140	34.02%	21			

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
21	Nelson GA	596	52.05%	35	Atlanta GA	50,353	10.10%
21	Holly Springs GA	6,553	40.42%	35	Smyrna GA	45,992	82.63%
23	Adrian GA	230	41.67%	36	College Park GA	10,435	74.91%
24	Royston GA	659	24.88%	36	East Point GA	8,248	21.50%
24	Canon GA	27	4.20%	36	Atlanta GA	167,046	33.50%
24	Lavonia GA	0	0.00%	37	Kennesaw GA	31,565	95.55%
25	Locust Grove GA	8,632	96.48%	37	Marietta GA	5,680	9.32%
26	Centerville GA	100	1.22%	37	Cartersville GA	209	0.90%
26	Warner Robins GA	40,880	50.90%	38	Chattahoochee Hills GA	50	1.69%
26	Allentown GA	187	95.90%	38	Palmetto GA	4,510	88.94%
26	Adrian GA	322	58.33%	38	Sandy Springs GA	16,948	15.68%
27	Cumming GA	7,318	100.00%	38	Union City GA	26,164	97.52%
28	Chattahoochee Hills GA	2,898	98.24%	38	South Fulton GA	30,566	28.45%
28	Douglasville GA	23,363	67.43%	38	East Point GA	0	0.00%
28	Union City GA	3	0.01%	38	Atlanta GA	97,583	19.57%
28	South Fulton GA	13,578	12.64%	39	Union City GA	663	2.47%
28	Smyrna GA	9,671	17.37%	39	South Fulton GA	34,954	32.53%
29	Haralson GA	0	0.00%	39	College Park GA	2,522	18.10%
29	Columbus GA	64,717	31.28%	39	East Point GA	30,110	78.50%
29	Manchester GA	3,492	97.43%	39	Atlanta GA	123,798	24.82%
30	Douglasville GA	11,287	32.57%	40	Brookhaven GA	34,358	62.29%
30	Carrollton GA	20,928	78.27%	40	Tucker GA	1	0.00%
31	Taylorville GA	35	13.89%	40	Norcross GA	335	1.95%
32	Canton GA	6,831	20.72%	40	Peachtree Corners GA	25,202	59.66%
32	Kennesaw GA	1,471	4.45%	40	Atlanta GA	3	0.00%
32	Marietta GA	19,502	31.99%	41	Clarkston GA	14,754	99.99%
32	Woodstock GA	7,892	22.51%	41	Brookhaven GA	20,803	37.71%
32	Holly Springs GA	2,089	12.88%	41	Tucker GA	11,445	30.93%
33	Marietta GA	35,790	58.70%	41	Atlanta GA	27	0.01%
34	Tyrone GA	0	0.00%	41	Stonecrest GA	11,492	19.41%
34	Fayetteville GA	11,483	60.57%	42	McDonough GA	11,220	38.62%
34	Jonesboro GA	976	23.05%	42	Loganville GA	10,972	77.67%
34	Forest Park GA	19,230	96.48%	43	Stonecrest GA	8,876	14.99%
34	Morrow GA	1,323	20.14%	43	Snellville GA	1,816	8.83%
34	Lake City GA	1,421	48.14%	43	Grayson GA	512	10.82%
34	College Park GA	973	6.98%	43	Loganville GA	2,926	20.71%
35	South Fulton GA	28,338	26.38%	44	Forest Park GA	702	3.52%
				44	Morrow GA	4,758	72.43%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
44	Lake City GA	1,531	51.86%	56	Roswell GA	34,157	36.79%
44	Atlanta GA	39,990	8.02%	56	Woodstock	27,173	77.49%
45	Winder GA	13,052	71.17%		GA		
45	Braselton GA	5,913	44.12%	56	Holly Springs	7,571	46.70%
45	Suwanee GA	6,867	33.04%		GA		
45	Lawrenceville	16	0.05%				
	GA						
45	Dacula GA	133	1.93%				
45	Sugar Hill GA	4,831	19.27%				
45	Buford GA	13,784	80.40%				
45	Rest Haven	20	44.44%				
	GA						
46	Bethlehem	16	2.24%				
	GA						
46	Winder GA	2,195	11.97%				
46	Dacula GA	6,749	98.07%				
47	Royston GA	1	0.04%				
47	Bethlehem	699	97.76%				
	GA						
47	Winder GA	3,091	16.86%				
47	Braselton GA	4,236	31.60%				
47	Jefferson GA	12,488	94.37%				
48	Alpharetta	14,696	22.33%				
	GA						
48	Johns Creek	68,523	83.11%				
	GA						
48	Suwanee GA	5,497	26.45%				
48	Cumming GA	0	0.00%				
48	Sugar Hill GA	20,245	80.73%				
48	Buford GA	695	4.05%				
49	Braselton GA	3,254	24.28%				
49	Lula GA	2,511	88.98%				
49	Buford GA	2,665	15.54%				
49	Rest Haven	25	55.56%				
	GA						
50	Royston GA	1,989	75.08%				
50	Canon GA	616	95.80%				
50	Lavonia GA	2,143	100.00%				
50	Cleveland GA	0	0.00%				
50	Lula GA	311	11.02%				
50	Jefferson GA	745	5.63%				
51	Cleveland GA	3,514	100.00%				
51	Nelson GA	549	47.95%				
52	Rome GA	33,134	87.86%				
52	Taylorsville	217	86.11%				
	GA						
52	Cartersville	22,978	99.10%				
	GA						
53	Rome GA	4,579	12.14%				
55	Tucker GA	25,559	69.07%				
55	Stonecrest	18,686	31.57%				
	GA						
55	Snellville GA	15,444	75.07%				
56	Canton GA	0	0.00%				

EXHIBIT H-6

User:

Plan Name: Ga_SB1EX

Plan Type: Senate

Communities of Interest (Condensed)

Wednesday, November 30, 2022

9:33 AM

Whole City/Town : 463

City/Town Splits: 181

Zero Population City/Town Splits: 12

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
001	Vernonburg	139	100.00%	004	Claxton	2,602	100.00%
001	Pooler	5,775	22.46%	004	Daisy	159	100.00%
001	Tybee Island	3,114	100.00%	004	Pulaski	211	100.00%
001	Gumbranch	235	100.00%	004	Register	157	100.00%
001	Walthourville	3,680	100.00%	005	Norcross	13,576	78.89%
001	Allenhurst	816	100.00%	005	Peachtree	0	0.00%
001	Hinesville	34,891	100.00%		Corners		
001	Flemington	825	100.00%	005	Lilburn	196	1.35%
001	Riceboro	615	100.00%	005	Lawrenceville	14,462	47.22%
001	Midway	2,141	100.00%	006	Sandy	16,948	15.68%
001	Richmond	16,633	100.00%		Springs		
	Hill			006	Atlanta	82,204	16.48%
001	Pembroke	2,513	100.00%	006	Marietta	4,015	6.58%
001	Bloomington	2,035	72.94%	007	Norcross	3,298	19.16%
001	Savannah	8,029	5.43%	007	Peachtree	17,041	40.34%
002	Pooler	0	0.00%		Corners		
002	Garden City	10,268	99.80%	007	Berkeley Lake	2,054	100.00%
002	Port	10,878	100.00%	007	Duluth	31,873	100.00%
	Wentworth			007	Suwanee	8,422	40.52%
002	Thunderbolt	2,556	100.00%	007	Lawrenceville	1,597	5.21%
002	Savannah	139,749	94.57%	008	Waycross	8,111	58.18%
003	Kingsland	18,337	100.00%	008	Blackshear	3,506	100.00%
003	St. Marys	18,256	100.00%	008	Patterson	749	100.00%
003	Woodbine	1,062	100.00%	008	Offerman	450	100.00%
003	Waycross	5,831	41.82%	008	Hahira	3,384	100.00%
003	Homeland	886	100.00%	008	Remerton	1,334	100.00%
003	Folkston	4,464	100.00%	008	Valdosta	55,378	100.00%
003	Hoboken	480	100.00%	008	Lake Park	932	100.00%
003	Nahunta	1,013	100.00%	008	Dasher	890	100.00%
003	Brunswick	15,210	100.00%	008	Ray City	0	0.00%
003	Darien	1,460	100.00%	008	Lakeland	2,875	100.00%
004	Pooler	19,936	77.54%	008	Du Pont	134	100.00%
004	Garden City	21	0.20%	008	Willacoochee	1,240	100.00%
004	Rincon	10,934	100.00%	008	Pearson	1,821	100.00%
004	Portal	638	100.00%	008	Fargo	250	100.00%
004	Statesboro	33,438	100.00%	008	Homerville	2,344	100.00%
004	Brooklet	1,704	100.00%	008	Argyle	190	100.00%
004	Bloomington	755	27.06%	009	Lilburn	14,306	98.65%
004	Guyton	2,289	100.00%	009	Snellville	3,313	16.10%
004	Springfield	2,703	100.00%	009	Grayson	4,218	89.18%
004	Savannah	2	0.00%	009	Loganville	229	1.62%
004	Metter	4,004	100.00%	009	Lawrenceville	14,554	47.52%
004	Bellville	127	100.00%	010	Hampton	8,368	100.00%
004	Hagan	959	100.00%	010	Stockbridge	28,973	100.00%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
010	McDonough	1,033	3.56%	012	Newton	602	100.00%
010	Stonecrest	26,605	44.95%	012	Camilla	5,187	100.00%
011	Boston	1,207	100.00%	012	Baconton	856	100.00%
011	Barwick	363	100.00%	012	Meigs	38	4.09%
011	Quitman	4,064	100.00%	012	Sale City	354	100.00%
011	Coolidge	528	100.00%	012	Fort Gaines	995	100.00%
011	Moultrie	14,638	100.00%	012	Americus	16,230	100.00%
011	Pavo	622	100.00%	012	Andersonville	237	100.00%
011	Funston	402	100.00%	013	Ocilla	3,498	100.00%
011	Norman Park	963	100.00%	013	Fitzgerald	9,006	100.00%
011	Morven	506	100.00%	013	Ambrose	327	100.00%
011	Berlin	511	100.00%	013	Douglas	3,932	33.54%
011	Bainbridge	14,468	100.00%	013	Broxton	1,060	100.00%
011	Attapulcus	454	100.00%	013	Leesburg	3,480	100.00%
011	Climax	276	100.00%	013	Smithville	593	100.00%
011	Donalsonville	2,833	100.00%	013	Warwick	504	100.00%
011	Iron City	312	100.00%	013	Sylvester	5,644	100.00%
011	Brinson	217	100.00%	013	Poulan	760	100.00%
011	Whigham	428	100.00%	013	Sumner	445	100.00%
011	Cairo	10,179	100.00%	013	Ty Ty	641	100.00%
011	Thomasville	18,881	100.00%	013	Sycamore	692	100.00%
011	Ochlocknee	672	100.00%	013	Ashburn	4,291	100.00%
011	Meigs	890	95.91%	013	Cordele	10,220	100.00%
011	Doerun	738	100.00%	013	Arabi	447	100.00%
011	Ellenton	210	100.00%	013	Tifton	17,045	100.00%
011	Cecil	284	100.00%	013	Rebecca	208	100.00%
011	Sparks	2,043	100.00%	013	Omega	1,287	97.65%
011	Adel	5,571	100.00%	013	Ray City	956	100.00%
011	Omega	31	2.35%	013	Nashville	4,947	100.00%
011	Lenox	752	100.00%	013	Enigma	1,058	100.00%
012	Bluffton	113	100.00%	013	Alapaha	481	100.00%
012	Edison	1,230	100.00%	014	Sandy Springs	91,132	84.32%
012	Cuthbert	3,143	100.00%	014	Roswell	48,710	52.47%
012	Morgan	1,741	100.00%	014	Atlanta	19,915	3.99%
012	Leary	524	100.00%	014	Alpharetta	18,846	28.63%
012	Shellman	861	100.00%	014	Johns Creek	13,930	16.89%
012	Dawson	4,414	100.00%	015	Butler	1,881	100.00%
012	Parrott	120	100.00%	015	Reynolds	926	100.00%
012	Lumpkin	891	100.00%	015	Buena Vista	1,585	100.00%
012	Richland	1,370	100.00%	015	Ellaville	1,595	100.00%
012	Albany	69,647	100.00%	015	Ideal	407	100.00%
012	Sasser	287	100.00%	015	Oglethorpe	995	100.00%
012	Bronwood	334	100.00%	015	Montezuma	3,047	100.00%
012	Leslie	344	100.00%	015	Marshallville	1,048	100.00%
012	De Soto	124	100.00%	015	Columbus	142,205	68.72%
012	Plains	573	100.00%	015	Geneva	75	100.00%
012	Jakin	131	100.00%	015	Junction City	138	100.00%
012	Colquitt	2,001	100.00%	015	Talbotton	742	100.00%
012	Blakely	5,371	100.00%	015	Manchester	92	2.57%
012	Damascus	212	100.00%	015	Woodland	305	100.00%
012	Arlington	1,209	100.00%	016	Concord	378	100.00%
012	Pelham	3,507	100.00%				

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
016	Peachtree City	38,244	100.00%	019	Scotland	173	100.00%
016	Tyrone	7,658	100.00%	019	Alamo	771	100.00%
016	Brooks	568	100.00%	019	Glenwood	850	100.00%
016	Woolsey	206	100.00%	019	Mount Vernon	1,990	100.00%
016	Fayetteville	7,474	39.43%	019	Uvalda	439	100.00%
016	Zebulon	1,225	100.00%	019	Alston	178	100.00%
016	Meansville	266	100.00%	019	Ailey	519	100.00%
016	Williamson	681	100.00%	019	Higgston	314	100.00%
016	Aldora	0	0.00%	019	Vidalia	10,785	100.00%
016	Barnesville	6,292	100.00%	019	Santa Claus	204	100.00%
016	Milner	772	100.00%	019	Lyons	4,239	100.00%
016	Griffin	23,478	100.00%	019	Tarrytown	66	100.00%
016	Orchard Hill	219	100.00%	019	Surrency	194	100.00%
016	Sunny Side	203	100.00%	019	Screven	769	100.00%
016	Molena	392	100.00%	019	Odum	463	100.00%
017	Stockbridge	0	0.00%	019	Jesup	9,809	100.00%
017	McDonough	24,595	84.66%	019	Ludowici	1,590	100.00%
017	Covington	4,927	34.72%	019	Glennville	3,834	100.00%
017	Oxford	2,297	99.52%	019	Reidsville	2,515	100.00%
017	Walnut Grove	1,322	100.00%	019	Collins	540	100.00%
017	Jersey	146	100.00%	019	Cobbtown	341	100.00%
017	Social Circle	4,974	100.00%	019	Manassas	59	100.00%
017	Rutledge	871	100.00%	020	Lilly	129	100.00%
017	Bostwick	378	100.00%	020	Pinehurst	309	100.00%
017	Madison	4,447	100.00%	020	Unadilla	3,118	100.00%
017	Buckhead	194	100.00%	020	Perry	20,534	99.56%
017	Mansfield	442	100.00%	020	Pineview	454	100.00%
017	Newborn	676	100.00%	020	Hawkinsville	3,980	100.00%
017	Loganville	10,972	77.67%	020	Abbeville	2,685	100.00%
018	Thomaston	9,816	100.00%	020	Rhine	295	100.00%
018	Roberta	813	100.00%	020	Eastman	5,658	100.00%
018	Culloden	200	100.00%	020	Cochran	5,026	100.00%
018	Yatesville	394	100.00%	020	Chester	525	100.00%
018	Forsyth	4,384	100.00%	020	Milan	347	56.61%
018	Perry	90	0.44%	020	Chauncey	289	100.00%
018	Fort Valley	8,780	100.00%	020	Cadwell	381	100.00%
018	Centerville	8,128	98.78%	020	Dexter	655	100.00%
018	Warner	21,342	26.58%	020	Rentz	312	100.00%
	Robins			020	Warner	18,086	22.52%
018	Byron	5,702	100.00%		Robins		
019	Douglas	7,790	66.46%	020	Allentown	8	4.10%
019	Jacksonville	111	100.00%	020	Montrose	203	100.00%
019	Milan	266	43.39%	020	Dudley	593	100.00%
019	McRae-Helena	6,253	100.00%	020	Dublin	16,074	100.00%
	Nicholls	3,147	100.00%	020	East Dublin	2,492	100.00%
019	Denton	189	100.00%	020	Dooling	68	100.00%
019	Lumber City	967	100.00%	020	Byromville	422	100.00%
019	Hazlehurst	4,088	100.00%	020	Pitts	252	100.00%
019	Alma	3,433	100.00%	020	Rochelle	1,167	100.00%
019	Graham	263	100.00%	020	Vienna	2,928	100.00%
019	Baxley	4,942	100.00%	020	Soperton	2,889	100.00%
				021	Canton	26,142	79.28%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
021	Roswell	9,966	10.74%	024	Woodville	264	100.00%
021	Alpharetta	32,276	49.04%	024	Maxeys	198	100.00%
021	Milton	41,296	100.00%	024	Arnoldsville	431	100.00%
021	Ball Ground	2,560	100.00%	024	Lexington	203	100.00%
021	Nelson	596	52.05%	024	Crawford	821	100.00%
021	Waleska	921	100.00%	024	Union Point	1,597	100.00%
021	Holly Springs	6,553	40.42%	024	Rayle	158	100.00%
022	Hephzibah	3,830	100.00%	024	Royston	659	24.88%
023	Sharon	104	100.00%	024	Canon	27	4.20%
023	Crawfordville	479	100.00%	024	Lavonia	0	0.00%
023	Oliver	210	100.00%	024	Bowman	872	100.00%
023	Sylvania	2,634	100.00%	024	Elberton	4,640	100.00%
023	Hiltonia	310	100.00%	024	Bowersville	444	100.00%
023	Sardis	995	100.00%	024	White Plains	239	100.00%
023	Newington	290	100.00%	024	Siloam	194	100.00%
023	Girard	184	100.00%	025	McDonough	3,423	11.78%
023	Warrenton	1,744	100.00%	025	Jackson	5,557	100.00%
023	Norwood	202	100.00%	025	Flovilla	643	100.00%
023	Camak	141	100.00%	025	Locust Grove	8,947	100.00%
023	Avera	223	100.00%	025	Jenkinsburg	391	100.00%
023	Stapleton	402	100.00%	025	Gray	3,436	100.00%
023	Wrens	2,217	100.00%	025	Monticello	2,541	100.00%
023	Thomson	6,814	100.00%	025	Shady Dale	252	100.00%
023	Dearing	529	100.00%	025	Eatonton	6,307	100.00%
023	Summertown	121	100.00%	025	Milledgeville	17,070	100.00%
023	Twin City	1,642	100.00%	026	Centerville	100	1.22%
023	Garfield	257	100.00%	026	Warner	40,880	50.90%
023	Midville	385	100.00%		Robins		
023	Rocky Ford	167	100.00%	026	Danville	165	100.00%
023	Millen	2,966	100.00%	026	Jeffersonville	977	100.00%
023	Vidette	103	100.00%	026	Allentown	187	95.90%
023	Keysville	300	100.00%	026	Gordon	1,783	100.00%
023	Blythe	744	100.00%	026	Ivey	1,037	100.00%
023	Harlem	3,571	100.00%	026	Irwinton	531	100.00%
023	Grovetown	15,577	100.00%	026	McIntyre	575	100.00%
023	Waynesboro	5,799	100.00%	026	Toomsboro	383	100.00%
023	Oak Park	512	100.00%	026	Oconee	197	100.00%
023	Nunez	134	100.00%	026	Deepstep	117	100.00%
023	Stillmore	439	100.00%	026	Sparta	1,357	100.00%
023	Adrian	230	41.67%	026	Wrightsville	3,449	100.00%
023	Swainsboro	7,425	100.00%	026	Adrian	322	58.33%
023	Bartow	186	100.00%	026	Harrison	339	100.00%
023	Wadley	1,643	100.00%	026	Tennille	1,469	100.00%
023	Louisville	2,381	100.00%	026	Sandersville	5,813	100.00%
023	Edge Hill	22	100.00%	026	Riddleville	80	100.00%
023	Mitchell	153	100.00%	026	Davisboro	1,832	100.00%
023	Gibson	630	100.00%	026	Kite	160	100.00%
024	Hartwell	4,470	100.00%	027	Cumming	7,318	100.00%
024	Washington	3,754	100.00%	028	Villa Rica	1,454	8.57%
024	Tignall	485	100.00%	028	Chattahoochee Hills	2,455	83.22%
024	Lincolnton	1,480	100.00%	028	Newnan	42,549	100.00%
024	Greensboro	3,648	100.00%	028	Haralson	172	100.00%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
028	Sharpsburg	327	100.00%	033	Powder Springs	16,887	100.00%
028	Turin	347	100.00%	033	Austell	7,587	98.37%
028	Senoia	5,016	100.00%	033	Marietta	31,775	52.11%
028	Palmetto	5,071	100.00%	034	Tyrone	0	0.00%
028	Ephesus	471	100.00%	034	Fayetteville	11,483	60.57%
028	Franklin	950	100.00%	034	Jonesboro	976	23.05%
028	Centralhatche e	348	100.00%	034	Riverdale	15,129	100.00%
028	Grantville	3,103	100.00%	034	Forest Park	19,230	96.48%
028	Moreland	382	100.00%	034	Morrow	1,323	20.14%
029	Gay	110	100.00%	034	Lake City	1,421	48.14%
029	Haralson	0	0.00%	034	College Park	973	6.98%
029	West Point	3,719	100.00%	035	Chattahooch ee Hills	495	16.78%
029	LaGrange	30,858	100.00%	035	Douglasville	27,214	78.54%
029	Columbus	64,717	31.28%	035	Fairburn	16,483	100.00%
029	Hamilton	1,680	100.00%	035	Union City	25,357	94.51%
029	Waverly Hall	638	100.00%	035	South Fulton	55,106	51.29%
029	Pine Mountain	1,216	100.00%	035	Austell	126	1.63%
029	Shiloh	402	100.00%	036	Hapeville	6,553	100.00%
029	Warm Springs	465	100.00%	036	College Park	10,435	74.91%
029	Manchester	3,492	97.43%	036	East Point	8,248	21.50%
029	Woodbury	908	100.00%	036	Atlanta	167,046	33.50%
029	Hogansville	3,267	100.00%	037	Acworth	22,440	100.00%
029	Lone Oak	114	100.00%	037	Kennesaw	31,565	95.55%
029	Greenville	794	100.00%	037	Marietta	5,680	9.32%
029	Luthersville	776	100.00%	037	Emerson	1,415	100.00%
030	Villa Rica	15,516	91.43%	037	Cartersville	209	0.90%
030	Douglasville	7,436	21.46%	038	South Fulton	15,547	14.47%
030	Tallapoosa	3,227	100.00%	038	Atlanta	68,918	13.82%
030	Mount Zion	1,766	100.00%	038	Smyrna	55,663	100.00%
030	Carrollton	26,738	100.00%	039	Union City	1,473	5.49%
030	Waco	536	100.00%	039	South Fulton	36,783	34.24%
030	Bremen	7,185	100.00%	039	College Park	2,522	18.10%
030	Buchanan	938	100.00%	039	East Point	30,110	78.50%
030	Temple	5,089	100.00%	039	Atlanta	120,612	24.18%
030	Bowdon	2,161	100.00%	040	Brookhaven	34,358	62.29%
030	Roopville	231	100.00%	040	Dunwoody	51,683	100.00%
030	Whitesburg	596	100.00%	040	Chamblee	30,164	100.00%
031	Dallas	14,042	100.00%	040	Doraville	10,623	100.00%
031	Hiram	4,929	100.00%	040	Tucker	1	0.00%
031	Cedartown	10,190	100.00%	040	Norcross	335	1.95%
031	Rockmart	4,732	100.00%	040	Peachtree Corners	25,202	59.66%
031	Aragon	1,440	100.00%	040	Atlanta	3	0.00%
031	Braswell	355	100.00%	041	Clarkston	14,756	100.00%
031	Taylorsville	35	13.89%	041	Pine Lake	752	100.00%
032	Canton	6,831	20.72%	041	Stone Mountain	6,703	100.00%
032	Kennesaw	1,471	4.45%	041	Tucker	37,004	100.00%
032	Marietta	19,502	31.99%	041	Stonecrest	344	0.58%
032	Woodstock	7,892	22.51%	042	Decatur	24,928	100.00%
032	Holly Springs	2,089	12.88%				

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
042	Avondale	3,567	100.00%	047	Pendergrass	1,692	100.00%
	Estates			047	Jefferson	12,488	94.37%
042	Brookhaven	20,803	37.71%	047	Nicholson	1,808	100.00%
042	Tucker	0	0.00%	048	Alpharetta	14,696	22.33%
042	Atlanta	32,339	6.48%	048	Johns Creek	68,523	83.11%
043	Covington	9,265	65.28%	048	Suwanee	5,497	26.45%
043	Oxford	11	0.48%	048	Cumming	0	0.00%
043	Stonecrest	23,428	39.58%	048	Sugar Hill	20,245	80.73%
043	Lithonia	2,662	100.00%	048	Buford	695	4.05%
043	Conyers	17,305	100.00%	049	Flowery	9,391	100.00%
043	Porterdale	1,799	100.00%		Branch		
044	Jonesboro	3,259	76.95%	049	Braselton	3,254	24.28%
044	Lovejoy	10,122	100.00%	049	Oakwood	4,822	100.00%
044	Forest Park	702	3.52%	049	Gainesville	42,296	100.00%
044	Morrow	5,246	79.86%	049	Clermont	1,021	100.00%
044	Lake City	1,531	51.86%	049	Lula	2,511	88.98%
044	Atlanta	7,678	1.54%	049	Buford	2,665	15.54%
045	Auburn	7,495	100.00%	049	Rest Haven	25	55.56%
045	Carl	209	100.00%	050	Helen	531	100.00%
045	Winder	13,052	71.17%	050	Young Harris	1,098	100.00%
045	Braselton	5,913	44.12%	050	Hiawassee	981	100.00%
045	Suwanee	6,867	33.04%	050	Clarksville	1,911	100.00%
045	Lawrenceville	16	0.05%	050	Tallulah Falls	199	100.00%
045	Dacula	133	1.93%	050	Tiger	422	100.00%
045	Sugar Hill	4,831	19.27%	050	Clayton	2,003	100.00%
045	Buford	13,784	80.40%	050	Mountain	904	100.00%
045	Rest Haven	20	44.44%		City		
046	Monroe	14,928	100.00%	050	Dillard	337	100.00%
046	Between	402	100.00%	050	Sky Valley	482	100.00%
046	Bethlehem	16	2.24%	050	Cornelia	4,503	100.00%
046	Winder	2,195	11.97%	050	Mount Airy	1,391	100.00%
046	Good Hope	339	100.00%	050	Demorest	2,022	100.00%
046	North High	552	100.00%	050	Franklin	1,155	100.00%
	Shoals				Springs		
046	Bogart	1,326	100.00%	050	Royston	1,989	75.08%
046	Bishop	332	100.00%	050	Carnesville	713	100.00%
046	Watkinsville	2,896	100.00%	050	Toccoa	9,133	100.00%
046	Dacula	6,749	98.07%	050	Canon	616	95.80%
047	Winterville	1,201	100.00%	050	Lavonia	2,143	100.00%
047	Hull	230	100.00%	050	Martin	336	100.00%
047	Colbert	630	100.00%	050	Avalon	233	100.00%
047	Comer	1,512	100.00%	050	Gillsville	306	100.00%
047	Carlton	263	100.00%	050	Cleveland	0	0.00%
047	Ila	350	100.00%	050	Lula	311	11.02%
047	Danielsville	654	100.00%	050	Jefferson	745	5.63%
047	Royston	1	0.04%	050	Maysville	1,867	100.00%
047	Bethlehem	699	97.76%	050	Homer	1,264	100.00%
047	Winder	3,091	16.86%	050	Commerce	7,387	100.00%
047	Statham	2,813	100.00%	050	Alto	970	100.00%
047	Arcade	1,884	100.00%	050	Baldwin	3,629	100.00%
047	Braselton	4,236	31.60%	051	Dawsonville	3,720	100.00%
047	Hoschton	2,666	100.00%	051	Dahlonega	7,537	100.00%
047	Talmo	257	100.00%	051	East Ellijay	650	100.00%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
051	Ellijay	1,862	100.00%				
051	McCaysville	1,149	100.00%				
051	Blue Ridge	1,253	100.00%				
051	Morganton	285	100.00%				
051	Blairsville	616	100.00%				
051	Jasper	4,084	100.00%				
051	Talking Rock	91	100.00%				
051	Cleveland	3,514	100.00%				
051	Nelson	549	47.95%				
052	Cave Spring	1,174	100.00%				
052	Rome	33,134	87.86%				
052	Taylorsville	217	86.11%				
052	Kingston	722	100.00%				
052	Plainville	356	100.00%				
052	Euharlee	4,268	100.00%				
052	Cartersville	22,978	99.10%				
052	White	661	100.00%				
052	Adairsville	4,878	100.00%				
053	Ringgold	3,414	100.00%				
053	Menlo	480	100.00%				
053	Lyerly	454	100.00%				
053	Summerville	4,435	100.00%				
053	Trion	1,960	100.00%				
053	Rome	4,579	12.14%				
053	Trenton	2,195	100.00%				
053	LaFayette	6,888	100.00%				
053	Lookout Mountain	1,641	100.00%				
053	Chickamauga	2,917	100.00%				
053	Rossville	3,980	100.00%				
053	Fort Oglethorpe	10,423	100.00%				
054	Tunnel Hill	963	100.00%				
054	Dalton	34,417	100.00%				
054	Cohutta	764	100.00%				
054	Chatsworth	4,874	100.00%				
054	Eton	824	100.00%				
054	Varnell	2,179	100.00%				
054	Calhoun	16,949	100.00%				
054	Resaca	1,142	100.00%				
054	Fairmount	772	100.00%				
054	Ranger	107	100.00%				
055	Stonecrest	8,817	14.90%				
055	Snellville	17,260	83.90%				
055	Grayson	512	10.82%				
055	Loganville	2,926	20.71%				
056	Canton	0	0.00%				
056	Roswell	34,157	36.79%				
056	Woodstock	27,173	77.49%				
056	Holly Springs	7,571	46.70%				
056	Mountain Park	583	100.00%				

EXHIBIT I-1

Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- 2021 Enacted House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017- 2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017- 2021)
1	59666	155	0.26%	46801	1966	4.20%	989	2.11%	41853	89.43%	4.53%	2.43%	91.63%
2	59773	262	0.44%	46159	1456	3.15%	3496	7.57%	39386	85.33%	3.24%	5.06%	89.31%
3	60199	688	1.16%	46716	1565	3.35%	1381	2.96%	41325	88.46%	3.35%	2.35%	91.60%
4	59070	-441	-0.74%	42798	2303	5.38%	18887	44.13%	20448	47.78%	5.97%	27.90%	64.77%
5	58837	-674	-1.13%	44623	2051	4.60%	5631	12.62%	35053	78.55%	3.68%	7.03%	86.58%
6	59712	201	0.34%	45152	682	1.51%	5402	11.96%	37476	83.00%	1.54%	8.64%	88.72%
7	59081	-430	-0.72%	48771	302	0.62%	2698	5.53%	43969	90.15%	0.70%	3.70%	93.76%
8	59244	-267	-0.45%	49612	708	1.43%	1358	2.74%	45581	91.87%	1.79%	2.33%	94.23%
9	59474	-37	-0.06%	48273	759	1.57%	2286	4.74%	42931	88.93%	1.80%	3.78%	91.99%
10	59519	8	0.01%	47164	1757	3.73%	4736	10.04%	38589	81.82%	3.72%	5.29%	88.60%
11	58792	-719	-1.21%	45396	839	1.85%	1921	4.23%	40541	89.31%	1.45%	3.09%	90.19%
12	59300	-211	-0.35%	46487	4498	9.68%	2859	6.15%	37386	80.42%	10.04%	2.80%	85.52%
13	59150	-361	-0.61%	45176	8665	19.18%	4897	10.84%	29952	66.30%	19.82%	6.60%	71.51%
14	59135	-376	-0.63%	45511	3117	6.85%	2675	5.88%	37785	83.02%	7.45%	4.27%	85.77%
15	59213	-298	-0.50%	45791	6500	14.19%	4426	9.67%	32924	71.90%	13.46%	6.16%	79.27%
16	59402	-109	-0.18%	44009	5146	11.69%	3791	8.61%	33631	76.42%	12.40%	4.65%	81.88%
17	59120	-391	-0.66%	42761	9843	23.02%	2969	6.94%	28229	66.02%	19.32%	5.19%	72.16%
18	59335	-176	-0.30%	45159	3604	7.98%	1078	2.39%	38843	86.01%	7.50%	1.73%	88.73%
19	58955	-556	-0.93%	44299	10697	24.15%	3013	6.80%	28958	65.37%	20.69%	5.84%	71.31%
20	60107	596	1.00%	45725	4230	9.25%	4197	9.18%	34934	76.40%	9.61%	6.78%	81.70%
21	59529	18	0.03%	44931	2272	5.06%	3343	7.44%	36876	82.07%	4.83%	4.31%	89.65%
22	59460	-51	-0.09%	45815	6918	15.10%	5301	11.57%	30057	65.61%	16.95%	5.78%	73.10%
23	59048	-463	-0.78%	44254	2878	6.50%	6298	14.23%	33318	75.29%	5.34%	6.23%	85.53%
24	59011	-500	-0.84%	41814	2926	7.00%	4315	10.32%	26519	63.42%	5.49%	7.47%	76.93%
25	59414	-97	-0.16%	42520	2507	5.90%	2164	5.09%	23862	56.12%	6.77%	5.15%	68.88%
26	59248	-263	-0.44%	44081	1767	4.01%	4742	10.76%	30066	68.21%	3.94%	7.00%	79.17%
27	58795	-716	-1.20%	46004	1698	3.69%	4418	9.60%	38005	82.61%	4.68%	5.78%	87.29%
28	58972	-539	-0.91%	44444	1747	3.93%	5083	11.44%	35271	79.36%	3.43%	5.96%	88.87%
29	59200	-311	-0.52%	43131	5861	13.59%	17126	39.71%	18239	42.29%	17.28%	22.95%	55.83%

Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- 2021 Enacted House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017- 2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017- 2021)
30	59266	-245	-0.41%	45414	3678	8.10%	7327	16.13%	32016	70.50%	7.79%	10.30%	80.17%
31	59901	390	0.66%	43120	3265	7.57%	8170	18.95%	29604	68.65%	7.87%	12.31%	76.20%
32	59145	-366	-0.62%	45942	3659	7.96%	2238	4.87%	38122	82.98%	8.25%	3.31%	86.63%
33	59187	-324	-0.54%	46498	5207	11.20%	1457	3.13%	38246	82.25%	12.08%	2.92%	83.73%
34	59875	364	0.61%	45758	7169	15.67%	3590	7.85%	31678	69.23%	14.49%	5.75%	73.72%
35	59889	378	0.64%	48312	13722	28.40%	5387	11.15%	25909	53.63%	25.96%	7.78%	61.61%
36	59994	483	0.81%	44911	7626	16.98%	2924	6.51%	31783	70.77%	15.83%	4.89%	76.35%
37	59176	-335	-0.56%	46223	13027	28.18%	8618	18.64%	21382	46.26%	34.94%	8.21%	52.86%
38	59317	-194	-0.33%	44839	24318	54.23%	5657	12.62%	13498	30.10%	56.16%	7.52%	34.13%
39	59381	-130	-0.22%	44436	24569	55.29%	8292	18.66%	10429	23.47%	58.04%	8.93%	30.61%
40	59044	-467	-0.78%	47976	15821	32.98%	2842	5.92%	24534	51.14%	30.65%	5.18%	55.93%
41	60122	611	1.03%	45271	17816	39.35%	12927	28.55%	12502	27.62%	49.84%	13.25%	32.79%
42	59620	109	0.18%	48525	16353	33.70%	8436	17.38%	18923	39.00%	39.23%	9.70%	44.85%
43	59464	-47	-0.08%	47033	12476	26.53%	6653	14.15%	21781	46.31%	25.63%	6.64%	61.25%
44	60002	491	0.83%	46773	5635	12.05%	4925	10.53%	31659	67.69%	11.34%	6.40%	75.27%
45	59738	227	0.38%	44023	2324	5.28%	2136	4.85%	32991	74.94%	3.53%	4.03%	83.90%
46	59108	-403	-0.68%	44132	3560	8.07%	3257	7.38%	33016	74.81%	7.14%	5.98%	79.94%
47	59126	-385	-0.65%	43932	4709	10.72%	3236	7.37%	28066	63.89%	13.67%	6.33%	72.93%
48	59003	-508	-0.85%	44779	5279	11.79%	5556	12.41%	27658	61.77%	12.43%	7.54%	70.60%
49	59153	-358	-0.60%	45263	3813	8.42%	3031	6.70%	32354	71.48%	7.93%	4.02%	74.93%
50	59523	12	0.02%	43940	5450	12.40%	2796	6.36%	19496	44.37%	10.43%	6.12%	59.55%
51	58952	-559	-0.94%	47262	11193	23.68%	6291	13.31%	25679	54.33%	23.35%	6.45%	64.34%
52	59811	300	0.50%	48525	7758	15.99%	3598	7.41%	26755	55.14%	17.62%	4.40%	69.11%
53	59953	442	0.74%	46944	6819	14.53%	3494	7.44%	33426	71.20%	13.04%	4.80%	78.06%
54	60083	572	0.96%	50338	7789	15.47%	6436	12.79%	31705	62.98%	15.60%	5.04%	72.68%
55	59971	460	0.77%	49255	27279	55.38%	2450	4.97%	17490	35.51%	56.90%	2.84%	37.20%
56	58929	-582	-0.98%	52757	23993	45.48%	3082	5.84%	19509	36.98%	49.65%	4.50%	36.89%
57	59969	458	0.77%	52097	9411	18.06%	4143	7.95%	33156	63.64%	16.49%	5.47%	72.14%
58	59057	-454	-0.76%	50514	31845	63.04%	2562	5.07%	13923	27.56%	63.49%	2.25%	28.30%

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59	59434	-77	-0.13%	49179	34470	70.09%	2177	4.43%	10840	22.04%	68.67%	3.55%	22.87%
60	59709	198	0.33%	45490	29061	63.88%	2324	5.11%	12778	28.09%	66.72%	2.51%	28.77%
61	59302	-209	-0.35%	45447	33762	74.29%	3458	7.61%	7613	16.75%	76.21%	4.99%	17.23%
62	59450	-61	-0.10%	46426	33548	72.26%	3172	6.83%	8852	19.07%	72.86%	3.80%	21.06%
63	59381	-130	-0.22%	45043	31229	69.33%	4173	9.26%	8658	19.22%	68.70%	5.23%	22.52%
64	58986	-525	-0.88%	44189	13577	30.72%	3286	7.44%	25553	57.83%	32.36%	4.64%	60.38%
65	59464	-47	-0.08%	44386	27511	61.98%	2011	4.53%	13963	31.46%	63.16%	3.94%	31.48%
66	59047	-464	-0.78%	44278	23647	53.41%	4203	9.49%	15022	33.93%	48.64%	4.84%	42.82%
67	59135	-376	-0.63%	44299	26099	58.92%	3435	7.75%	13670	30.86%	59.52%	4.17%	34.92%
68	59477	-34	-0.06%	44835	24994	55.75%	2837	6.33%	15216	33.94%	56.61%	4.23%	36.28%
69	58682	-829	-1.39%	45548	28950	63.56%	2469	5.42%	12249	26.89%	63.05%	3.55%	30.38%
70	59121	-390	-0.66%	45249	12591	27.83%	3601	7.96%	27007	59.69%	25.43%	7.19%	64.50%
71	59538	27	0.05%	44582	8879	19.92%	2755	6.18%	31118	69.80%	20.20%	3.50%	74.73%
72	59660	149	0.25%	46229	9642	20.86%	3209	6.94%	32007	69.24%	22.47%	2.83%	72.64%
73	60036	525	0.88%	45736	5538	12.11%	3224	7.05%	33193	72.58%	11.73%	5.73%	78.79%
74	58956	-555	-0.93%	44696	11406	25.52%	2482	5.55%	28804	64.44%	24.09%	3.37%	69.98%
75	59743	232	0.39%	43850	32623	74.40%	4947	11.28%	4941	11.27%	75.23%	8.28%	11.44%
76	59759	248	0.42%	44371	29832	67.23%	5872	13.23%	4665	10.51%	69.57%	7.87%	13.23%
77	59242	-269	-0.45%	44207	33655	76.13%	5392	12.20%	3349	7.58%	80.80%	4.48%	9.55%
78	59044	-467	-0.78%	44572	31904	71.58%	3961	8.89%	6707	15.05%	75.23%	4.42%	15.79%
79	59500	-11	-0.02%	43223	30942	71.59%	6929	16.03%	3090	7.15%	78.87%	7.94%	7.47%
80	59461	-50	-0.08%	44784	6350	14.18%	10356	23.12%	21330	47.63%	15.45%	9.07%	63.54%
81	59007	-504	-0.85%	46259	10099	21.83%	9676	20.92%	21746	47.01%	26.30%	7.14%	57.75%
82	59724	213	0.36%	50238	8455	16.83%	3410	6.79%	31380	62.46%	16.15%	4.97%	69.34%
83	59416	-95	-0.16%	46581	7044	15.12%	13260	28.47%	22311	47.90%	18.35%	9.02%	65.16%
84	59862	351	0.59%	47350	34877	73.66%	1400	2.96%	10081	21.29%	73.49%	1.82%	22.47%
85	59373	-138	-0.23%	46308	29041	62.71%	2742	5.92%	9022	19.48%	71.49%	2.91%	19.45%
86	59205	-306	-0.51%	44614	33485	75.05%	1912	4.29%	5391	12.08%	77.32%	1.49%	16.30%
87	59709	198	0.33%	45615	33336	73.08%	3051	6.69%	6159	13.50%	77.59%	2.33%	16.04%

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88	59689	178	0.30%	46073	29187	63.35%	4595	9.97%	8432	18.30%	67.73%	4.08%	22.52%
89	59866	355	0.60%	46198	28890	62.54%	1581	3.42%	14355	31.07%	61.16%	2.72%	33.00%
90	59812	301	0.51%	48015	28082	58.49%	2045	4.26%	16315	33.98%	59.92%	2.68%	33.43%
91	60050	539	0.91%	46173	32341	70.04%	2707	5.86%	10158	22.00%	68.96%	4.89%	24.55%
92	60273	762	1.28%	46551	32022	68.79%	2177	4.68%	11196	24.05%	65.82%	2.29%	28.36%
93	60118	607	1.02%	44734	29239	65.36%	4284	9.58%	10247	22.91%	66.82%	5.70%	25.66%
94	59211	-300	-0.50%	44809	30935	69.04%	3267	7.29%	8255	18.42%	73.16%	3.15%	20.29%
95	60030	519	0.87%	44948	30183	67.15%	3567	7.94%	9814	21.83%	68.80%	5.44%	22.54%
96	59515	4	0.01%	44671	10273	23.00%	16093	36.03%	9078	20.32%	29.90%	19.52%	32.34%
97	59072	-439	-0.74%	46339	12405	26.77%	8910	19.23%	16887	36.44%	31.65%	10.06%	45.18%
98	59998	487	0.82%	42734	9934	23.25%	22549	52.77%	4981	11.66%	35.81%	27.11%	19.86%
99	59850	339	0.57%	45004	6622	14.71%	3901	8.67%	18948	42.10%	16.46%	5.36%	53.63%
100	60030	519	0.87%	42669	4273	10.01%	4259	9.98%	25197	59.05%	10.70%	7.02%	71.44%
101	59938	427	0.72%	46584	11269	24.19%	8499	18.24%	18698	40.14%	20.79%	15.05%	49.81%
102	58959	-552	-0.93%	42968	16164	37.62%	9170	21.34%	13169	30.65%	41.98%	11.48%	35.30%
103	60197	686	1.15%	44399	7454	16.79%	7499	16.89%	23273	52.42%	17.83%	10.45%	61.79%
104	59362	-149	-0.25%	43306	7373	17.03%	4826	11.14%	27265	62.96%	15.81%	7.99%	69.84%
105	59344	-167	-0.28%	43474	12628	29.05%	7286	16.76%	18145	41.74%	28.52%	13.65%	48.69%
106	59112	-399	-0.67%	43890	15918	36.27%	4890	11.14%	18090	41.22%	33.39%	7.93%	48.73%
107	59702	191	0.32%	44509	13186	29.63%	13838	31.09%	9775	21.96%	35.87%	18.00%	30.85%
108	59577	66	0.11%	44308	8132	18.35%	8047	18.16%	19214	43.36%	18.79%	11.96%	53.03%
109	59630	119	0.20%	44140	14352	32.51%	15943	36.12%	6816	15.44%	45.33%	18.64%	21.93%
110	59951	440	0.74%	43226	20400	47.19%	4535	10.49%	15812	36.58%	46.64%	7.90%	39.28%
111	60009	498	0.84%	44096	9828	22.29%	3899	8.84%	28221	64.00%	18.29%	4.58%	73.54%
112	59349	-162	-0.27%	45120	8667	19.21%	1481	3.28%	33268	73.73%	19.93%	3.05%	75.44%
113	60053	542	0.91%	44538	26515	59.53%	2962	6.65%	14162	31.80%	57.70%	4.86%	35.20%
114	59867	356	0.60%	45872	11347	24.74%	1712	3.73%	31580	68.84%	24.22%	2.22%	71.31%
115	60174	663	1.11%	44807	23357	52.13%	3121	6.97%	16555	36.95%	52.37%	3.89%	38.89%
116	59913	402	0.68%	45791	26616	58.12%	3338	7.29%	12464	27.22%	52.47%	6.68%	34.60%

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117	60130	619	1.04%	44973	16463	36.61%	2448	5.44%	24511	54.50%	31.22%	6.47%	59.45%
118	59987	476	0.80%	46342	10937	23.60%	1707	3.68%	32314	69.73%	27.01%	2.24%	69.88%
119	58947	-564	-0.95%	44005	5935	13.49%	4593	10.44%	30715	69.80%	14.21%	7.04%	75.17%
120	58982	-529	-0.89%	46767	6679	14.28%	3318	7.09%	33645	71.94%	14.99%	4.00%	77.69%
121	59127	-384	-0.65%	46598	4454	9.56%	2595	5.57%	35475	76.13%	11.99%	3.90%	80.41%
122	59632	121	0.20%	48840	13878	28.42%	5713	11.70%	26762	54.80%	32.53%	6.24%	56.33%
123	59282	-229	-0.38%	46572	11307	24.28%	2007	4.31%	31695	68.06%	25.86%	2.48%	70.04%
124	59221	-290	-0.49%	47638	12186	25.58%	2939	6.17%	30971	65.01%	26.79%	3.49%	67.98%
125	60137	626	1.05%	43812	10376	23.68%	3358	7.66%	27614	63.03%	25.20%	6.29%	65.18%
126	59260	-251	-0.42%	45497	24782	54.47%	1440	3.17%	18185	39.97%	55.52%	2.67%	38.99%
127	58678	-833	-1.40%	45889	8500	18.52%	2190	4.77%	31263	68.13%	15.36%	3.88%	74.96%
128	58864	-647	-1.09%	46488	23434	50.41%	792	1.70%	21612	46.49%	51.35%	1.66%	45.92%
129	58829	-682	-1.15%	46873	25717	54.87%	1996	4.26%	17419	37.16%	55.13%	3.67%	38.08%
130	59203	-308	-0.52%	44019	26372	59.91%	1697	3.86%	14854	33.74%	60.23%	3.05%	34.41%
131	58890	-621	-1.04%	42968	7572	17.62%	2522	5.87%	29286	68.16%	14.83%	5.88%	74.27%
132	59142	-369	-0.62%	46752	24471	52.34%	3648	7.80%	16658	35.63%	56.31%	5.29%	34.51%
133	59202	-309	-0.52%	47222	17358	36.76%	1013	2.15%	27574	58.39%	35.70%	1.57%	60.29%
134	59396	-115	-0.19%	45110	15143	33.57%	1687	3.74%	27023	59.90%	33.93%	2.95%	61.01%
135	60063	552	0.93%	46725	11098	23.75%	851	1.82%	33540	71.78%	24.34%	0.97%	73.27%
136	59298	-213	-0.36%	45367	13005	28.67%	1652	3.64%	28990	63.90%	31.48%	2.12%	64.93%
137	59551	40	0.07%	45358	23647	52.13%	2033	4.48%	18517	40.82%	53.88%	3.20%	40.31%
138	58912	-599	-1.01%	45684	8824	19.32%	1514	3.31%	33050	72.34%	18.39%	3.12%	75.68%
139	59010	-501	-0.84%	45522	9227	20.27%	2896	6.36%	30132	66.19%	16.98%	6.67%	71.97%
140	59294	-217	-0.36%	44411	25596	57.63%	3563	8.02%	14080	31.70%	58.02%	5.33%	33.16%
141	59019	-492	-0.83%	44677	25672	57.46%	2927	6.55%	14194	31.77%	59.27%	5.73%	31.61%
142	59608	97	0.16%	44584	26536	59.52%	1651	3.70%	15516	34.80%	60.14%	1.96%	35.03%
143	59469	-42	-0.07%	46390	28201	60.79%	2167	4.67%	14977	32.28%	58.24%	2.32%	37.22%
144	59232	-279	-0.47%	46370	13598	29.32%	1183	2.55%	29191	62.95%	30.96%	2.78%	63.77%
145	59863	352	0.59%	45844	16353	35.67%	2723	5.94%	25270	55.12%	35.10%	3.85%	59.23%

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146	60203	692	1.16%	44589	12312	27.61%	2110	4.73%	27576	61.84%	26.26%	4.44%	64.72%
147	59178	-333	-0.56%	44902	13526	30.12%	3218	7.17%	24842	55.32%	31.79%	4.69%	59.81%
148	59984	473	0.79%	46614	15858	34.02%	1438	3.08%	28176	60.45%	34.67%	2.63%	61.11%
149	58893	-618	-1.04%	46821	15051	32.15%	2664	5.69%	28556	60.99%	33.78%	1.81%	63.08%
150	59276	-235	-0.39%	47050	25202	53.56%	2885	6.13%	18026	38.31%	54.44%	3.21%	40.92%
151	60059	548	0.92%	46973	19920	42.41%	3421	7.28%	22169	47.20%	45.16%	4.37%	47.62%
152	60134	623	1.05%	46026	11993	26.06%	1077	2.34%	31272	67.94%	26.84%	2.15%	68.43%
153	59299	-212	-0.36%	45692	31047	67.95%	1164	2.55%	12637	27.66%	68.74%	1.73%	28.00%
154	59994	483	0.81%	47273	25914	54.82%	789	1.67%	19967	42.24%	55.58%	1.37%	42.03%
155	58759	-752	-1.26%	45208	16208	35.85%	1005	2.22%	27019	59.77%	36.11%	1.97%	61.15%
156	59444	-67	-0.11%	45867	13875	30.25%	3156	6.88%	27940	60.92%	31.43%	5.67%	62.13%
157	59957	446	0.75%	45311	11176	24.67%	4062	8.96%	29216	64.48%	26.10%	5.05%	66.96%
158	59440	-71	-0.12%	45549	14209	31.19%	2057	4.52%	28334	62.21%	29.75%	1.85%	66.17%
159	59895	384	0.65%	44871	10995	24.50%	1290	2.87%	31137	69.39%	25.36%	2.29%	70.10%
160	59935	424	0.71%	48057	10859	22.60%	2421	5.04%	32909	68.48%	25.25%	2.53%	70.15%
161	60097	586	0.98%	44371	12042	27.14%	3028	6.82%	26692	60.16%	27.83%	4.44%	65.57%
162	60308	797	1.34%	46733	20435	43.73%	4478	9.58%	18984	40.62%	47.01%	7.72%	41.30%
163	60123	612	1.03%	48461	22045	45.49%	3578	7.38%	20317	41.92%	48.21%	3.50%	45.65%
164	60101	590	0.99%	45851	10760	23.47%	3893	8.49%	27792	60.61%	26.79%	6.43%	62.85%
165	59978	467	0.78%	48247	24282	50.33%	2572	5.33%	18901	39.18%	58.97%	3.24%	35.61%
166	60242	731	1.23%	47580	2698	5.67%	1938	4.07%	40307	84.71%	4.31%	2.89%	88.40%
167	59493	-18	-0.03%	44140	9835	22.28%	3269	7.41%	29113	65.96%	23.47%	6.79%	66.51%
168	60147	636	1.07%	44867	20757	46.26%	4623	10.30%	17627	39.29%	45.53%	10.53%	39.50%
169	59138	-373	-0.63%	45267	13147	29.04%	3466	7.66%	27591	60.95%	30.33%	4.61%	63.21%
170	60116	605	1.02%	45316	10976	24.22%	3920	8.65%	29080	64.17%	24.66%	5.49%	68.14%
171	59237	-274	-0.46%	45969	18202	39.60%	2127	4.63%	24755	53.85%	39.79%	2.84%	55.80%
172	59961	450	0.76%	44756	10439	23.32%	6007	13.42%	27315	61.03%	26.14%	7.16%	65.16%
173	59743	232	0.39%	45292	16428	36.27%	2424	5.35%	25217	55.68%	37.66%	2.09%	58.69%
174	59852	341	0.57%	45760	7950	17.37%	3641	7.96%	33060	72.25%	18.47%	3.81%	75.36%

Population Summary Report
Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- 2021 Enacted House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017- 2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017- 2021)
175	59993	482	0.81%	44704	10805	24.17%	2250	5.03%	29725	66.49%	20.99%	5.22%	70.73%
176	59470	-41	-0.07%	44991	10206	22.68%	3708	8.24%	29763	66.15%	23.04%	5.12%	69.88%
177	59992	481	0.81%	46014	24793	53.88%	2814	6.12%	17082	37.12%	54.03%	3.87%	40.43%
178	59877	366	0.62%	45638	6750	14.79%	2347	5.14%	35503	77.79%	14.49%	3.48%	80.87%
179	59356	-155	-0.26%	47156	12745	27.03%	3009	6.38%	30035	63.69%	27.82%	2.51%	66.79%
180	59412	-99	-0.17%	45362	8261	18.21%	2550	5.62%	32283	71.17%	18.34%	4.59%	73.49%
Total	10711908		2.74%	8220274	2607986	31.73%	742918	9.04%	4342333	52.82%			

EXHIBIT I-2

Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- 2023 Enacted House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017- 2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017- 2021)
1	59666	155	0.26%	46801	1966	4.20%	989	2.11%	41853	89.43%	4.53%	2.43%	91.63%
2	59773	262	0.44%	46159	1456	3.15%	3496	7.57%	39386	85.33%	3.24%	5.06%	89.31%
3	60199	688	1.16%	46716	1565	3.35%	1381	2.96%	41325	88.46%	3.35%	2.35%	91.60%
4	59070	-441	-0.74%	42798	2303	5.38%	18887	44.13%	20448	47.78%	5.97%	27.90%	64.77%
5	58837	-674	-1.13%	44623	2051	4.60%	5631	12.62%	35053	78.55%	3.68%	7.03%	86.58%
6	59712	201	0.34%	45152	682	1.51%	5402	11.96%	37476	83.00%	1.54%	8.64%	88.72%
7	59081	-430	-0.72%	48771	302	0.62%	2698	5.53%	43969	90.15%	0.70%	3.70%	93.76%
8	59244	-267	-0.45%	49612	708	1.43%	1358	2.74%	45581	91.87%	1.79%	2.33%	94.23%
9	59474	-37	-0.06%	48273	759	1.57%	2286	4.74%	42931	88.93%	1.80%	3.78%	91.99%
10	59519	8	0.01%	47164	1757	3.73%	4736	10.04%	38589	81.82%	3.72%	5.29%	88.60%
11	58792	-719	-1.21%	45396	839	1.85%	1921	4.23%	40541	89.31%	1.45%	3.09%	90.19%
12	59300	-211	-0.35%	46487	4498	9.68%	2859	6.15%	37386	80.42%	10.04%	2.80%	85.52%
13	59150	-361	-0.61%	45176	8665	19.18%	4897	10.84%	29952	66.30%	19.82%	6.60%	71.51%
14	59135	-376	-0.63%	45511	3117	6.85%	2675	5.88%	37785	83.02%	7.45%	4.27%	85.77%
15	59213	-298	-0.50%	45791	6500	14.19%	4426	9.67%	32924	71.90%	13.46%	6.16%	79.27%
16	59402	-109	-0.18%	44009	5146	11.69%	3791	8.61%	33631	76.42%	12.40%	4.65%	81.88%
17	59120	-391	-0.66%	42761	9843	23.02%	2969	6.94%	28229	66.02%	19.32%	5.19%	72.16%
18	59335	-176	-0.30%	45159	3604	7.98%	1078	2.39%	38843	86.01%	7.50%	1.73%	88.73%
19	59752	241	0.40%	44754	11663	26.06%	3052	6.82%	28267	63.16%	23.08%	5.84%	68.19%
20	60107	596	1.00%	45725	4230	9.25%	4197	9.18%	34934	76.40%	9.61%	6.78%	81.70%
21	59529	18	0.03%	44931	2272	5.06%	3343	7.44%	36876	82.07%	4.83%	4.31%	89.65%
22	59460	-51	-0.09%	45815	6918	15.10%	5301	11.57%	30057	65.61%	16.95%	5.78%	73.10%
23	59048	-463	-0.78%	44254	2878	6.50%	6298	14.23%	33318	75.29%	5.34%	6.23%	85.53%
24	59011	-500	-0.84%	41814	2926	7.00%	4315	10.32%	26519	63.42%	5.49%	7.47%	76.93%
25	59414	-97	-0.16%	42520	2507	5.90%	2164	5.09%	23862	56.12%	6.77%	5.15%	68.88%
26	59248	-263	-0.44%	44081	1767	4.01%	4742	10.76%	30066	68.21%	3.94%	7.00%	79.17%
27	58795	-716	-1.20%	46004	1698	3.69%	4418	9.60%	38005	82.61%	4.68%	5.78%	87.29%
28	58972	-539	-0.91%	44444	1747	3.93%	5083	11.44%	35271	79.36%	3.43%	5.96%	88.87%
29	59200	-311	-0.52%	43131	5861	13.59%	17126	39.71%	18239	42.29%	17.28%	22.95%	55.83%

Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- 2023 Enacted House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017- 2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017- 2021)
30	59266	-245	-0.41%	45414	3678	8.10%	7327	16.13%	32016	70.50%	7.79%	10.30%	80.17%
31	59901	390	0.66%	43120	3265	7.57%	8170	18.95%	29604	68.65%	7.87%	12.31%	76.20%
32	59145	-366	-0.62%	45942	3659	7.96%	2238	4.87%	38122	82.98%	8.25%	3.31%	86.63%
33	59187	-324	-0.54%	46498	5207	11.20%	1457	3.13%	38246	82.25%	12.08%	2.92%	83.73%
34	58947	-564	-0.95%	44933	7780	17.31%	3246	7.22%	30760	68.46%	17.19%	5.19%	71.95%
35	59689	178	0.30%	48436	15275	31.54%	5313	10.97%	23901	49.35%	30.78%	8.33%	55.27%
36	59898	387	0.65%	45316	7118	15.71%	3801	8.39%	31519	69.55%	13.41%	5.88%	78.07%
37	58927	-584	-0.98%	46057	11476	24.92%	8902	19.33%	22156	48.11%	30.21%	7.74%	57.14%
38	59317	-194	-0.33%	44839	24318	54.23%	5657	12.62%	13498	30.10%	56.16%	7.52%	34.13%
39	59381	-130	-0.22%	44436	24569	55.29%	8292	18.66%	10429	23.47%	58.04%	8.93%	30.61%
40	60184	673	1.13%	45134	11921	26.41%	3041	6.74%	28405	62.93%	27.11%	5.15%	65.41%
41	60122	611	1.03%	45271	17816	39.35%	12927	28.55%	12502	27.62%	49.84%	13.25%	32.79%
42	59017	-494	-0.83%	46520	14436	31.03%	8514	18.30%	19946	42.88%	34.21%	9.05%	49.95%
43	59626	115	0.19%	48172	14570	30.25%	5737	11.91%	21202	44.01%	31.13%	6.24%	57.43%
44	60002	491	0.83%	46773	5635	12.05%	4925	10.53%	31659	67.69%	11.34%	6.40%	75.27%
45	59738	227	0.38%	44023	2324	5.28%	2136	4.85%	32991	74.94%	3.53%	4.03%	83.90%
46	59108	-403	-0.68%	44132	3560	8.07%	3257	7.38%	33016	74.81%	7.14%	5.98%	79.94%
47	59126	-385	-0.65%	43932	4709	10.72%	3236	7.37%	28066	63.89%	13.67%	6.33%	72.93%
48	59003	-508	-0.85%	44779	5279	11.79%	5556	12.41%	27658	61.77%	12.43%	7.54%	70.60%
49	59153	-358	-0.60%	45263	3813	8.42%	3031	6.70%	32354	71.48%	7.93%	4.02%	74.93%
50	59523	12	0.02%	43940	5450	12.40%	2796	6.36%	19496	44.37%	10.43%	6.12%	59.55%
51	58952	-559	-0.94%	47262	11193	23.68%	6291	13.31%	25679	54.33%	23.35%	6.45%	64.34%
52	59811	300	0.50%	48525	7758	15.99%	3598	7.41%	26755	55.14%	17.62%	4.40%	69.11%
53	59953	442	0.74%	46944	6819	14.53%	3494	7.44%	33426	71.20%	13.04%	4.80%	78.06%
54	60083	572	0.96%	50338	7789	15.47%	6436	12.79%	31705	62.98%	15.60%	5.04%	72.68%
55	59115	-396	-0.67%	48584	27398	56.39%	2332	4.80%	16934	34.86%	58.38%	2.85%	36.17%
56	59783	272	0.46%	53358	26348	49.38%	3006	5.63%	18268	34.24%	53.02%	4.14%	33.02%
57	58961	-550	-0.92%	51824	9317	17.98%	4088	7.89%	32541	62.79%	15.93%	5.65%	71.20%
58	58788	-723	-1.21%	50073	28876	57.67%	2759	5.51%	16211	32.37%	59.42%	2.12%	34.40%

Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- 2023 Enacted House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017- 2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017- 2021)
59	59434	-77	-0.13%	49179	34470	70.09%	2177	4.43%	10840	22.04%	68.67%	3.55%	22.87%
60	59560	49	0.08%	46156	24429	52.93%	2685	5.82%	17228	37.33%	55.23%	3.64%	37.85%
61	59161	-350	-0.59%	47510	26565	55.91%	2185	4.60%	15308	32.22%	54.67%	3.95%	35.36%
62	59450	-61	-0.10%	46426	33548	72.26%	3172	6.83%	8852	19.07%	72.86%	3.80%	21.06%
63	59381	-130	-0.22%	45043	31229	69.33%	4173	9.26%	8658	19.22%	68.70%	5.23%	22.52%
64	59608	97	0.16%	44900	23540	52.43%	3537	7.88%	16408	36.54%	50.14%	6.91%	40.07%
65	59129	-382	-0.64%	44495	31713	71.27%	1421	3.19%	10789	24.25%	71.34%	2.16%	25.38%
66	60306	795	1.34%	45228	24552	54.28%	5363	11.86%	14112	31.20%	55.11%	4.99%	37.25%
67	59135	-376	-0.63%	44299	26099	58.92%	3435	7.75%	13670	30.86%	59.52%	4.17%	34.92%
68	59477	-34	-0.06%	44835	24994	55.75%	2837	6.33%	15216	33.94%	56.61%	4.23%	36.28%
69	58682	-829	-1.39%	45548	28950	63.56%	2469	5.42%	12249	26.89%	63.05%	3.55%	30.38%
70	59121	-390	-0.66%	45249	12591	27.83%	3601	7.96%	27007	59.69%	25.43%	7.19%	64.50%
71	59538	27	0.05%	44582	8879	19.92%	2755	6.18%	31118	69.80%	20.20%	3.50%	74.73%
72	59660	149	0.25%	46229	9642	20.86%	3209	6.94%	32007	69.24%	22.47%	2.83%	72.64%
73	60036	525	0.88%	45736	5538	12.11%	3224	7.05%	33193	72.58%	11.73%	5.73%	78.79%
74	59120	-391	-0.66%	44044	29069	66.00%	3452	7.84%	10432	23.69%	68.13%	3.47%	25.31%
75	59743	232	0.39%	43850	32623	74.40%	4947	11.28%	4941	11.27%	75.23%	8.28%	11.44%
76	59759	248	0.42%	44371	29832	67.23%	5872	13.23%	4665	10.51%	69.57%	7.87%	13.23%
77	59242	-269	-0.45%	44207	33655	76.13%	5392	12.20%	3349	7.58%	80.80%	4.48%	9.55%
78	59734	223	0.37%	45718	26970	58.99%	4227	9.25%	11149	24.39%	60.55%	5.41%	27.85%
79	59500	-11	-0.02%	43223	30942	71.59%	6929	16.03%	3090	7.15%	78.87%	7.94%	7.47%
80	59461	-50	-0.08%	44784	6350	14.18%	10356	23.12%	21330	47.63%	15.45%	9.07%	63.54%
81	58919	-592	-0.99%	43235	10888	25.18%	2078	4.81%	28471	65.85%	21.45%	4.49%	71.07%
82	59789	278	0.47%	46252	11774	25.46%	2258	4.88%	30193	65.28%	23.80%	3.37%	70.38%
83	59416	-95	-0.16%	46581	7044	15.12%	13260	28.47%	22311	47.90%	18.35%	9.02%	65.16%
84	58801	-710	-1.19%	46355	25988	56.06%	1905	4.11%	16086	34.70%	57.36%	2.89%	35.79%
85	59591	80	0.13%	46239	24006	51.92%	2931	6.34%	12927	27.96%	60.34%	2.87%	29.22%
86	59153	-358	-0.60%	45107	24644	54.63%	2233	4.95%	13097	29.04%	57.90%	1.67%	34.17%
87	59684	173	0.29%	46046	24799	53.86%	4410	9.58%	12510	27.17%	58.95%	3.59%	31.33%

Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- 2023 Enacted House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017- 2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017- 2021)
88	59689	178	0.30%	46073	29187	63.35%	4595	9.97%	8432	18.30%	67.73%	4.08%	22.52%
89	60231	720	1.21%	48361	27611	57.09%	1709	3.53%	16197	33.49%	56.56%	3.28%	36.30%
90	59856	345	0.58%	48477	24777	51.11%	2232	4.60%	19570	40.37%	51.26%	2.51%	41.15%
91	59976	465	0.78%	46174	34651	75.04%	1652	3.58%	9102	19.71%	74.31%	2.81%	20.81%
92	60150	639	1.07%	45550	31026	68.11%	3103	6.81%	10362	22.75%	64.13%	3.36%	29.59%
93	60290	779	1.31%	45092	29252	64.87%	4869	10.80%	9784	21.70%	68.23%	6.47%	20.62%
94	60192	681	1.14%	45155	25978	57.53%	3416	7.57%	11113	24.61%	61.33%	3.32%	27.10%
95	58992	-519	-0.87%	43421	28979	66.74%	4309	9.92%	8354	19.24%	65.25%	6.58%	25.08%
96	59515	4	0.01%	44671	10273	23.00%	16093	36.03%	9078	20.32%	29.90%	19.52%	32.34%
97	59072	-439	-0.74%	46339	12405	26.77%	8910	19.23%	16887	36.44%	31.65%	10.06%	45.18%
98	59998	487	0.82%	42734	9934	23.25%	22549	52.77%	4981	11.66%	35.81%	27.11%	19.86%
99	59850	339	0.57%	45004	6622	14.71%	3901	8.67%	18948	42.10%	16.46%	5.36%	53.63%
100	60030	519	0.87%	42669	4273	10.01%	4259	9.98%	25197	59.05%	10.70%	7.02%	71.44%
101	59240	-271	-0.46%	47353	10015	21.15%	9321	19.68%	22973	48.51%	25.80%	7.48%	58.20%
102	60038	527	0.89%	44409	17900	40.31%	9411	21.19%	13483	30.36%	40.36%	14.82%	35.47%
103	60197	686	1.15%	44399	7454	16.79%	7499	16.89%	23273	52.42%	17.83%	10.45%	61.79%
104	59362	-149	-0.25%	43306	7373	17.03%	4826	11.14%	27265	62.96%	15.81%	7.99%	69.84%
105	59395	-116	-0.19%	43980	10347	23.53%	6836	15.54%	20419	46.43%	24.10%	12.11%	53.10%
106	59981	470	0.79%	44518	11996	26.95%	11143	25.03%	13365	30.02%	32.37%	15.02%	35.33%
107	60033	522	0.88%	46162	11391	24.68%	9919	21.49%	15403	33.37%	25.30%	15.35%	42.53%
108	58942	-569	-0.96%	44123	7625	17.28%	7798	17.67%	20249	45.89%	17.36%	12.54%	55.22%
109	59697	186	0.31%	44206	14571	32.96%	17201	38.91%	6145	13.90%	44.19%	19.26%	24.54%
110	60278	767	1.29%	43324	19060	43.99%	5029	11.61%	16491	38.06%	46.00%	8.43%	42.06%
111	59900	389	0.65%	43967	10448	23.76%	3854	8.77%	27571	62.71%	18.89%	5.35%	71.92%
112	60167	656	1.10%	45446	11028	24.27%	2189	4.82%	30491	67.09%	23.84%	3.09%	70.62%
113	59413	-98	-0.16%	44248	27122	61.30%	2788	6.30%	13273	30.00%	61.59%	4.51%	31.28%
114	59401	-110	-0.18%	45971	11179	24.32%	1527	3.32%	31967	69.54%	24.32%	2.35%	71.71%
115	59381	-130	-0.22%	46468	35061	75.45%	1875	4.04%	8341	17.95%	73.83%	2.78%	20.75%
116	59777	266	0.45%	45550	33665	73.91%	2269	4.98%	8092	17.77%	70.04%	4.61%	22.68%

Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- 2023 Enacted House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017- 2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017- 2021)
117	59533	22	0.04%	43634	27458	62.93%	3388	7.76%	11621	26.63%	61.92%	8.02%	25.68%
118	59901	390	0.66%	46298	13615	29.41%	1620	3.50%	29790	64.34%	28.02%	2.80%	67.64%
119	58947	-564	-0.95%	44005	5935	13.49%	4593	10.44%	30715	69.80%	14.21%	7.04%	75.17%
120	58982	-529	-0.89%	46767	6679	14.28%	3318	7.09%	33645	71.94%	14.99%	4.00%	77.69%
121	59127	-384	-0.65%	46598	4454	9.56%	2595	5.57%	35475	76.13%	11.99%	3.90%	80.41%
122	59632	121	0.20%	48840	13878	28.42%	5713	11.70%	26762	54.80%	32.53%	6.24%	56.33%
123	59282	-229	-0.38%	46572	11307	24.28%	2007	4.31%	31695	68.06%	25.86%	2.48%	70.04%
124	59221	-290	-0.49%	47638	12186	25.58%	2939	6.17%	30971	65.01%	26.79%	3.49%	67.98%
125	60137	626	1.05%	43812	10376	23.68%	3358	7.66%	27614	63.03%	25.20%	6.29%	65.18%
126	59260	-251	-0.42%	45497	24782	54.47%	1440	3.17%	18185	39.97%	55.52%	2.67%	38.99%
127	58678	-833	-1.40%	45889	8500	18.52%	2190	4.77%	31263	68.13%	15.36%	3.88%	74.96%
128	58864	-647	-1.09%	46488	23434	50.41%	792	1.70%	21612	46.49%	51.35%	1.66%	45.92%
129	58829	-682	-1.15%	46873	25717	54.87%	1996	4.26%	17419	37.16%	55.13%	3.67%	38.08%
130	59203	-308	-0.52%	44019	26372	59.91%	1697	3.86%	14854	33.74%	60.23%	3.05%	34.41%
131	58890	-621	-1.04%	42968	7572	17.62%	2522	5.87%	29286	68.16%	14.83%	5.88%	74.27%
132	59142	-369	-0.62%	46752	24471	52.34%	3648	7.80%	16658	35.63%	56.31%	5.29%	34.51%
133	58893	-618	-1.04%	46821	15051	32.15%	2664	5.69%	28556	60.99%	33.78%	1.81%	63.08%
134	59575	64	0.11%	47005	13040	27.74%	1227	2.61%	31408	66.82%	28.62%	1.69%	68.66%
135	59870	359	0.60%	45706	10623	23.24%	1238	2.71%	32495	71.10%	24.86%	2.21%	70.81%
136	59298	-213	-0.36%	45367	13005	28.67%	1652	3.64%	28990	63.90%	31.48%	2.12%	64.93%
137	59551	40	0.07%	45358	23647	52.13%	2033	4.48%	18517	40.82%	53.88%	3.20%	40.31%
138	58912	-599	-1.01%	45684	8824	19.32%	1514	3.31%	33050	72.34%	18.39%	3.12%	75.68%
139	59010	-501	-0.84%	45522	9227	20.27%	2896	6.36%	30132	66.19%	16.98%	6.67%	71.97%
140	59294	-217	-0.36%	44411	25596	57.63%	3563	8.02%	14080	31.70%	58.02%	5.33%	33.16%
141	59019	-492	-0.83%	44677	25672	57.46%	2927	6.55%	14194	31.77%	59.27%	5.73%	31.61%
142	59312	-199	-0.33%	45355	23251	51.26%	1482	3.27%	19273	42.49%	53.54%	1.31%	42.34%
143	59432	-79	-0.13%	45411	22782	50.17%	3204	7.06%	18152	39.97%	47.13%	4.50%	45.14%
144	59307	-204	-0.34%	46029	9658	20.98%	1520	3.30%	33078	71.86%	23.76%	1.89%	72.06%
145	58805	-706	-1.19%	45090	22681	50.30%	1850	4.10%	19166	42.51%	49.21%	3.11%	46.32%

Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- 2023 Enacted House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017- 2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017- 2021)
146	60203	692	1.16%	44589	12312	27.61%	2110	4.73%	27576	61.84%	26.26%	4.44%	64.72%
147	60375	864	1.45%	46125	13316	28.87%	3149	6.83%	26264	56.94%	31.35%	4.22%	60.74%
148	59984	473	0.79%	46614	15858	34.02%	1438	3.08%	28176	60.45%	34.67%	2.63%	61.11%
149	59715	204	0.34%	47261	23643	50.03%	1009	2.13%	21500	45.49%	48.49%	1.50%	47.95%
150	59276	-235	-0.39%	47050	25202	53.56%	2885	6.13%	18026	38.31%	54.44%	3.21%	40.92%
151	60059	548	0.92%	46973	19920	42.41%	3421	7.28%	22169	47.20%	45.16%	4.37%	47.62%
152	60134	623	1.05%	46026	11993	26.06%	1077	2.34%	31272	67.94%	26.84%	2.15%	68.43%
153	59299	-212	-0.36%	45692	31047	67.95%	1164	2.55%	12637	27.66%	68.74%	1.73%	28.00%
154	59994	483	0.81%	47273	25914	54.82%	789	1.67%	19967	42.24%	55.58%	1.37%	42.03%
155	58759	-752	-1.26%	45208	16208	35.85%	1005	2.22%	27019	59.77%	36.11%	1.97%	61.15%
156	59444	-67	-0.11%	45867	13875	30.25%	3156	6.88%	27940	60.92%	31.43%	5.67%	62.13%
157	59957	446	0.75%	45311	11176	24.67%	4062	8.96%	29216	64.48%	26.10%	5.05%	66.96%
158	59440	-71	-0.12%	45549	14209	31.19%	2057	4.52%	28334	62.21%	29.75%	1.85%	66.17%
159	59895	384	0.65%	44871	10995	24.50%	1290	2.87%	31137	69.39%	25.36%	2.29%	70.10%
160	59935	424	0.71%	48057	10859	22.60%	2421	5.04%	32909	68.48%	25.25%	2.53%	70.15%
161	60097	586	0.98%	44371	12042	27.14%	3028	6.82%	26692	60.16%	27.83%	4.44%	65.57%
162	60308	797	1.34%	46733	20435	43.73%	4478	9.58%	18984	40.62%	47.01%	7.72%	41.30%
163	60123	612	1.03%	48461	22045	45.49%	3578	7.38%	20317	41.92%	48.21%	3.50%	45.65%
164	60101	590	0.99%	45851	10760	23.47%	3893	8.49%	27792	60.61%	26.79%	6.43%	62.85%
165	59978	467	0.78%	48247	24282	50.33%	2572	5.33%	18901	39.18%	58.97%	3.24%	35.61%
166	60242	731	1.23%	47580	2698	5.67%	1938	4.07%	40307	84.71%	4.31%	2.89%	88.40%
167	59493	-18	-0.03%	44140	9835	22.28%	3269	7.41%	29113	65.96%	23.47%	6.79%	66.51%
168	60147	636	1.07%	44867	20757	46.26%	4623	10.30%	17627	39.29%	45.53%	10.53%	39.50%
169	59138	-373	-0.63%	45267	13147	29.04%	3466	7.66%	27591	60.95%	30.33%	4.61%	63.21%
170	60116	605	1.02%	45316	10976	24.22%	3920	8.65%	29080	64.17%	24.66%	5.49%	68.14%
171	59237	-274	-0.46%	45969	18202	39.60%	2127	4.63%	24755	53.85%	39.79%	2.84%	55.80%
172	59961	450	0.76%	44756	10439	23.32%	6007	13.42%	27315	61.03%	26.14%	7.16%	65.16%
173	59743	232	0.39%	45292	16428	36.27%	2424	5.35%	25217	55.68%	37.66%	2.09%	58.69%
174	59852	341	0.57%	45760	7950	17.37%	3641	7.96%	33060	72.25%	18.47%	3.81%	75.36%

Population Summary Report
Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- 2023 Enacted House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017- 2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017- 2021)
175	59993	482	0.81%	44704	10805	24.17%	2250	5.03%	29725	66.49%	20.99%	5.22%	70.73%
176	59470	-41	-0.07%	44991	10206	22.68%	3708	8.24%	29763	66.15%	23.04%	5.12%	69.88%
177	59992	481	0.81%	46014	24793	53.88%	2814	6.12%	17082	37.12%	54.03%	3.87%	40.43%
178	59877	366	0.62%	45638	6750	14.79%	2347	5.14%	35503	77.79%	14.49%	3.48%	80.87%
179	59356	-155	-0.26%	47156	12745	27.03%	3009	6.38%	30035	63.69%	27.82%	2.51%	66.79%
180	59412	-99	-0.17%	45362	8261	18.21%	2550	5.62%	32283	71.17%	18.34%	4.59%	73.49%
Total	10711908		2.85%	8220274	2607986	31.73%	742918	9.04%	4342333	52.82%			

EXHIBIT I-3

Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- APA Remedial House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017- 2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017- 2021)
1	59666	155	0.26%	46801	1966	4.20%	989	2.11%	41853	89.43%	4.53%	2.43%	91.63%
2	59773	262	0.44%	46159	1456	3.15%	3496	7.57%	39386	85.33%	3.24%	5.06%	89.31%
3	60199	688	1.16%	46716	1565	3.35%	1381	2.96%	41325	88.46%	3.35%	2.35%	91.60%
4	59070	-441	-0.74%	42798	2303	5.38%	18887	44.13%	20448	47.78%	5.97%	27.90%	64.77%
5	58837	-674	-1.13%	44623	2051	4.60%	5631	12.62%	35053	78.55%	3.68%	7.03%	86.58%
6	59712	201	0.34%	45152	682	1.51%	5402	11.96%	37476	83.00%	1.54%	8.64%	88.72%
7	59081	-430	-0.72%	48771	302	0.62%	2698	5.53%	43969	90.15%	0.70%	3.70%	93.76%
8	59244	-267	-0.45%	49612	708	1.43%	1358	2.74%	45581	91.87%	1.79%	2.33%	94.23%
9	59474	-37	-0.06%	48273	759	1.57%	2286	4.74%	42931	88.93%	1.80%	3.78%	91.99%
10	59519	8	0.01%	47164	1757	3.73%	4736	10.04%	38589	81.82%	3.72%	5.29%	88.60%
11	58792	-719	-1.21%	45396	839	1.85%	1921	4.23%	40541	89.31%	1.45%	3.09%	90.19%
12	59300	-211	-0.35%	46487	4498	9.68%	2859	6.15%	37386	80.42%	10.04%	2.80%	85.52%
13	59150	-361	-0.61%	45176	8665	19.18%	4897	10.84%	29952	66.30%	19.82%	6.60%	71.51%
14	59135	-376	-0.63%	45511	3117	6.85%	2675	5.88%	37785	83.02%	7.45%	4.27%	85.77%
15	59213	-298	-0.50%	45791	6500	14.19%	4426	9.67%	32924	71.90%	13.46%	6.16%	79.27%
16	59402	-109	-0.18%	44009	5146	11.69%	3791	8.61%	33631	76.42%	12.40%	4.65%	81.88%
17	59120	-391	-0.66%	42761	9843	23.02%	2969	6.94%	28229	66.02%	19.32%	5.19%	72.16%
18	59335	-176	-0.30%	45159	3604	7.98%	1078	2.39%	38843	86.01%	7.50%	1.73%	88.73%
19	58955	-556	-0.93%	44299	10697	24.15%	3013	6.80%	28958	65.37%	20.69%	5.84%	71.31%
20	60107	596	1.00%	45725	4230	9.25%	4197	9.18%	34934	76.40%	9.61%	6.78%	81.70%
21	59529	18	0.03%	44931	2272	5.06%	3343	7.44%	36876	82.07%	4.83%	4.31%	89.65%
22	59460	-51	-0.09%	45815	6918	15.10%	5301	11.57%	30057	65.61%	16.95%	5.78%	73.10%
23	59048	-463	-0.78%	44254	2878	6.50%	6298	14.23%	33318	75.29%	5.34%	6.23%	85.53%
24	59011	-500	-0.84%	41814	2926	7.00%	4315	10.32%	26519	63.42%	5.49%	7.47%	76.93%
25	59414	-97	-0.16%	42520	2507	5.90%	2164	5.09%	23862	56.12%	6.77%	5.15%	68.88%
26	59248	-263	-0.44%	44081	1767	4.01%	4742	10.76%	30066	68.21%	3.94%	7.00%	79.17%
27	58795	-716	-1.20%	46004	1698	3.69%	4418	9.60%	38005	82.61%	4.68%	5.78%	87.29%
28	58972	-539	-0.91%	44444	1747	3.93%	5083	11.44%	35271	79.36%	3.43%	5.96%	88.87%
29	59200	-311	-0.52%	43131	5861	13.59%	17126	39.71%	18239	42.29%	17.28%	22.95%	55.83%

Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- APA Remedial House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017-2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017-2021)
30	59266	-245	-0.41%	45414	3678	8.10%	7327	16.13%	32016	70.50%	7.79%	10.30%	80.17%
31	59901	390	0.66%	43120	3265	7.57%	8170	18.95%	29604	68.65%	7.87%	12.31%	76.20%
32	59145	-366	-0.62%	45942	3659	7.96%	2238	4.87%	38122	82.98%	8.25%	3.31%	86.63%
33	59187	-324	-0.54%	46498	5207	11.20%	1457	3.13%	38246	82.25%	12.08%	2.92%	83.73%
34	59875	364	0.61%	45758	7169	15.67%	3590	7.85%	31678	69.23%	14.49%	5.75%	73.72%
35	59889	378	0.64%	48312	13722	28.40%	5387	11.15%	25909	53.63%	25.96%	7.78%	61.61%
36	59994	483	0.81%	44911	7626	16.98%	2924	6.51%	31783	70.77%	15.83%	4.89%	76.35%
37	59176	-335	-0.56%	46223	13027	28.18%	8618	18.64%	21382	46.26%	34.94%	8.21%	52.86%
38	59317	-194	-0.33%	44839	24318	54.23%	5657	12.62%	13498	30.10%	56.16%	7.52%	34.13%
39	59381	-130	-0.22%	44436	24569	55.29%	8292	18.66%	10429	23.47%	58.04%	8.93%	30.61%
40	59044	-467	-0.78%	47976	15821	32.98%	2842	5.92%	24534	51.14%	30.65%	5.18%	55.93%
41	60122	611	1.03%	45271	17816	39.35%	12927	28.55%	12502	27.62%	49.84%	13.25%	32.79%
42	59620	109	0.18%	48525	16353	33.70%	8436	17.38%	18923	39.00%	39.23%	9.70%	44.85%
43	59464	-47	-0.08%	47033	12476	26.53%	6653	14.15%	21781	46.31%	25.63%	6.64%	61.25%
44	60002	491	0.83%	46773	5635	12.05%	4925	10.53%	31659	67.69%	11.34%	6.40%	75.27%
45	59738	227	0.38%	44023	2324	5.28%	2136	4.85%	32991	74.94%	3.53%	4.03%	83.90%
46	59108	-403	-0.68%	44132	3560	8.07%	3257	7.38%	33016	74.81%	7.14%	5.98%	79.94%
47	59126	-385	-0.65%	43932	4709	10.72%	3236	7.37%	28066	63.89%	13.67%	6.33%	72.93%
48	59003	-508	-0.85%	44779	5279	11.79%	5556	12.41%	27658	61.77%	12.43%	7.54%	70.60%
49	59153	-358	-0.60%	45263	3813	8.42%	3031	6.70%	32354	71.48%	7.93%	4.02%	74.93%
50	59523	12	0.02%	43940	5450	12.40%	2796	6.36%	19496	44.37%	10.43%	6.12%	59.55%
51	58952	-559	-0.94%	47262	11193	23.68%	6291	13.31%	25679	54.33%	23.35%	6.45%	64.34%
52	59811	300	0.50%	48525	7758	15.99%	3598	7.41%	26755	55.14%	17.62%	4.40%	69.11%
53	59953	442	0.74%	46944	6819	14.53%	3494	7.44%	33426	71.20%	13.04%	4.80%	78.06%
54	60083	572	0.96%	50338	7789	15.47%	6436	12.79%	31705	62.98%	15.60%	5.04%	72.68%
55	59971	460	0.77%	49255	27279	55.38%	2450	4.97%	17490	35.51%	56.90%	2.84%	37.20%
56	58929	-582	-0.98%	52757	23993	45.48%	3082	5.84%	19509	36.98%	49.65%	4.50%	36.89%
57	59969	458	0.77%	52097	9411	18.06%	4143	7.95%	33156	63.64%	16.49%	5.47%	72.14%
58	59057	-454	-0.76%	50514	31845	63.04%	2562	5.07%	13923	27.56%	63.49%	2.25%	28.30%

Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- APA Remedial House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017-2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017-2021)
59	59434	-77	-0.13%	49179	34470	70.09%	2177	4.43%	10840	22.04%	68.67%	3.55%	22.87%
60	59709	198	0.33%	45490	29061	63.88%	2324	5.11%	12778	28.09%	66.72%	2.51%	28.77%
61	59648	137	0.23%	45279	22748	50.24%	4211	9.30%	17060	37.68%	54.60%	6.23%	37.40%
62	59450	-61	-0.10%	46426	33548	72.26%	3172	6.83%	8852	19.07%	72.86%	3.80%	21.06%
63	59381	-130	-0.22%	45043	31229	69.33%	4173	9.26%	8658	19.22%	68.70%	5.23%	22.52%
64	58950	-561	-0.94%	44212	23651	53.49%	3182	7.20%	16198	36.64%	54.55%	5.00%	37.63%
65	59240	-271	-0.46%	44902	28441	63.34%	1463	3.26%	14170	31.56%	61.31%	2.65%	34.64%
66	58961	-550	-0.92%	43907	23657	53.88%	4102	9.34%	14723	33.53%	51.35%	4.36%	41.10%
67	59135	-376	-0.63%	44299	26099	58.92%	3435	7.75%	13670	30.86%	59.52%	4.17%	34.92%
68	59477	-34	-0.06%	44835	24994	55.75%	2837	6.33%	15216	33.94%	56.61%	4.23%	36.28%
69	59540	29	0.05%	46082	27773	60.27%	2349	5.10%	14089	30.57%	58.22%	3.26%	35.15%
70	59121	-390	-0.66%	45249	12591	27.83%	3601	7.96%	27007	59.69%	25.43%	7.19%	64.50%
71	59538	27	0.05%	44582	8879	19.92%	2755	6.18%	31118	69.80%	20.20%	3.50%	74.73%
72	59660	149	0.25%	46229	9642	20.86%	3209	6.94%	32007	69.24%	22.47%	2.83%	72.64%
73	59216	-295	-0.50%	45201	5210	11.53%	3167	7.01%	33100	73.23%	11.51%	5.73%	79.24%
74	60305	794	1.33%	44484	27244	61.24%	3547	7.97%	12693	28.53%	61.92%	3.20%	31.56%
75	60085	574	0.96%	44638	31249	70.01%	4544	10.18%	7108	15.92%	72.16%	7.67%	16.16%
76	59759	248	0.42%	44371	29832	67.23%	5872	13.23%	4665	10.51%	69.57%	7.87%	13.23%
77	59242	-269	-0.45%	44207	33655	76.13%	5392	12.20%	3349	7.58%	80.80%	4.48%	9.55%
78	59850	339	0.57%	46653	26974	57.82%	3501	7.50%	12451	26.69%	56.43%	5.66%	31.00%
79	59500	-11	-0.02%	43223	30942	71.59%	6929	16.03%	3090	7.15%	78.87%	7.94%	7.47%
80	59461	-50	-0.08%	44784	6350	14.18%	10356	23.12%	21330	47.63%	15.45%	9.07%	63.54%
81	59007	-504	-0.85%	46259	10099	21.83%	9676	20.92%	21746	47.01%	26.30%	7.14%	57.75%
82	59724	213	0.36%	50238	8455	16.83%	3410	6.79%	31380	62.46%	16.15%	4.97%	69.34%
83	59416	-95	-0.16%	46581	7044	15.12%	13260	28.47%	22311	47.90%	18.35%	9.02%	65.16%
84	59862	351	0.59%	47350	34877	73.66%	1400	2.96%	10081	21.29%	73.49%	1.82%	22.47%
85	59373	-138	-0.23%	46308	29041	62.71%	2742	5.92%	9022	19.48%	71.49%	2.91%	19.45%
86	59205	-306	-0.51%	44614	33485	75.05%	1912	4.29%	5391	12.08%	77.32%	1.49%	16.30%
87	59709	198	0.33%	45615	33336	73.08%	3051	6.69%	6159	13.50%	77.59%	2.33%	16.04%

Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- APA Remedial House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017-2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017-2021)
88	59689	178	0.30%	46073	29187	63.35%	4595	9.97%	8432	18.30%	67.73%	4.08%	22.52%
89	59866	355	0.60%	46198	28890	62.54%	1581	3.42%	14355	31.07%	61.16%	2.72%	33.00%
90	59812	301	0.51%	48015	28082	58.49%	2045	4.26%	16315	33.98%	59.92%	2.68%	33.43%
91	60252	741	1.25%	45919	27774	60.48%	1703	3.71%	14991	32.65%	59.30%	2.61%	35.18%
92	60273	762	1.28%	46551	32022	68.79%	2177	4.68%	11196	24.05%	65.82%	2.29%	28.36%
93	59629	118	0.20%	44333	29085	65.61%	4262	9.61%	10145	22.88%	67.02%	5.74%	25.57%
94	59211	-300	-0.50%	44809	30935	69.04%	3267	7.29%	8255	18.42%	73.16%	3.15%	20.29%
95	60030	519	0.87%	44948	30183	67.15%	3567	7.94%	9814	21.83%	68.80%	5.44%	22.54%
96	59515	4	0.01%	44671	10273	23.00%	16093	36.03%	9078	20.32%	29.90%	19.52%	32.34%
97	59072	-439	-0.74%	46339	12405	26.77%	8910	19.23%	16887	36.44%	31.65%	10.06%	45.18%
98	59998	487	0.82%	42734	9934	23.25%	22549	52.77%	4981	11.66%	35.81%	27.11%	19.86%
99	59850	339	0.57%	45004	6622	14.71%	3901	8.67%	18948	42.10%	16.46%	5.36%	53.63%
100	60030	519	0.87%	42669	4273	10.01%	4259	9.98%	25197	59.05%	10.70%	7.02%	71.44%
101	59938	427	0.72%	46584	11269	24.19%	8499	18.24%	18698	40.14%	20.79%	15.05%	49.81%
102	58959	-552	-0.93%	42968	16164	37.62%	9170	21.34%	13169	30.65%	41.98%	11.48%	35.30%
103	60197	686	1.15%	44399	7454	16.79%	7499	16.89%	23273	52.42%	17.83%	10.45%	61.79%
104	59362	-149	-0.25%	43306	7373	17.03%	4826	11.14%	27265	62.96%	15.81%	7.99%	69.84%
105	59344	-167	-0.28%	43474	12628	29.05%	7286	16.76%	18145	41.74%	28.52%	13.65%	48.69%
106	59112	-399	-0.67%	43890	15918	36.27%	4890	11.14%	18090	41.22%	33.39%	7.93%	48.73%
107	59702	191	0.32%	44509	13186	29.63%	13838	31.09%	9775	21.96%	35.87%	18.00%	30.85%
108	59577	66	0.11%	44308	8132	18.35%	8047	18.16%	19214	43.36%	18.79%	11.96%	53.03%
109	59630	119	0.20%	44140	14352	32.51%	15943	36.12%	6816	15.44%	45.33%	18.64%	21.93%
110	59951	440	0.74%	43226	20400	47.19%	4535	10.49%	15812	36.58%	46.64%	7.90%	39.28%
111	60009	498	0.84%	44096	9828	22.29%	3899	8.84%	28221	64.00%	18.29%	4.58%	73.54%
112	59349	-162	-0.27%	45120	8667	19.21%	1481	3.28%	33268	73.73%	19.93%	3.05%	75.44%
113	58852	-659	-1.11%	43632	26100	59.82%	2828	6.48%	13698	31.39%	57.78%	4.55%	35.04%
114	58702	-809	-1.36%	45011	11614	25.80%	1725	3.83%	30500	67.76%	25.04%	2.55%	70.38%
115	59798	287	0.48%	45294	26534	58.58%	4405	9.73%	12385	27.34%	56.59%	6.81%	33.24%
116	59905	394	0.66%	44002	23543	53.50%	3196	7.26%	16018	36.40%	51.11%	5.98%	39.86%

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Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- APA Remedial House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017-2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017-2021)
117	58775	-736	-1.24%	44537	22272	50.01%	2423	5.44%	18500	41.54%	47.94%	6.99%	42.49%
118	60358	847	1.42%	45610	8551	18.75%	1853	4.06%	33671	73.82%	21.51%	2.54%	74.50%
119	58947	-564	-0.95%	44005	5935	13.49%	4593	10.44%	30715	69.80%	14.21%	7.04%	75.17%
120	58982	-529	-0.89%	46767	6679	14.28%	3318	7.09%	33645	71.94%	14.99%	4.00%	77.69%
121	59127	-384	-0.65%	46598	4454	9.56%	2595	5.57%	35475	76.13%	11.99%	3.90%	80.41%
122	59632	121	0.20%	48840	13878	28.42%	5713	11.70%	26762	54.80%	32.53%	6.24%	56.33%
123	59282	-229	-0.38%	46572	11307	24.28%	2007	4.31%	31695	68.06%	25.86%	2.48%	70.04%
124	59221	-290	-0.49%	47638	12186	25.58%	2939	6.17%	30971	65.01%	26.79%	3.49%	67.98%
125	60137	626	1.05%	43812	10376	23.68%	3358	7.66%	27614	63.03%	25.20%	6.29%	65.18%
126	59260	-251	-0.42%	45497	24782	54.47%	1440	3.17%	18185	39.97%	55.52%	2.67%	38.99%
127	58678	-833	-1.40%	45889	8500	18.52%	2190	4.77%	31263	68.13%	15.36%	3.88%	74.96%
128	58864	-647	-1.09%	46488	23434	50.41%	792	1.70%	21612	46.49%	51.35%	1.66%	45.92%
129	58829	-682	-1.15%	46873	25717	54.87%	1996	4.26%	17419	37.16%	55.13%	3.67%	38.08%
130	59203	-308	-0.52%	44019	26372	59.91%	1697	3.86%	14854	33.74%	60.23%	3.05%	34.41%
131	58890	-621	-1.04%	42968	7572	17.62%	2522	5.87%	29286	68.16%	14.83%	5.88%	74.27%
132	59142	-369	-0.62%	46752	24471	52.34%	3648	7.80%	16658	35.63%	56.31%	5.29%	34.51%
133	59650	139	0.23%	46507	12097	26.01%	869	1.87%	32240	69.32%	27.30%	1.63%	69.59%
134	60345	834	1.40%	47600	11530	24.22%	1292	2.71%	33477	70.33%	25.81%	1.68%	70.45%
135	60318	807	1.36%	46321	8135	17.56%	1083	2.34%	35380	76.38%	16.95%	1.04%	80.23%
136	59298	-213	-0.36%	45367	13005	28.67%	1652	3.64%	28990	63.90%	31.48%	2.12%	64.93%
137	59551	40	0.07%	45358	23647	52.13%	2033	4.48%	18517	40.82%	53.88%	3.20%	40.31%
138	58912	-599	-1.01%	45684	8824	19.32%	1514	3.31%	33050	72.34%	18.39%	3.12%	75.68%
139	59010	-501	-0.84%	45522	9227	20.27%	2896	6.36%	30132	66.19%	16.98%	6.67%	71.97%
140	59294	-217	-0.36%	44411	25596	57.63%	3563	8.02%	14080	31.70%	58.02%	5.33%	33.16%
141	59019	-492	-0.83%	44677	25672	57.46%	2927	6.55%	14194	31.77%	59.27%	5.73%	31.61%
142	59320	-191	-0.32%	45212	22669	50.14%	1664	3.68%	19423	42.96%	51.20%	2.72%	43.31%
143	59122	-389	-0.65%	45811	23200	50.64%	1666	3.64%	19139	41.78%	51.01%	1.98%	42.87%
144	59016	-495	-0.83%	45236	11484	25.39%	1903	4.21%	29364	64.91%	26.59%	2.94%	66.64%
145	59668	157	0.26%	44547	22443	50.38%	3280	7.36%	17466	39.21%	46.87%	4.70%	46.04%

Population Summary Report

Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- APA Remedial House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017-2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017-2021)
146	59806	295	0.50%	45164	11025	24.41%	1701	3.77%	30650	67.86%	27.11%	4.87%	65.41%
147	58689	-822	-1.38%	44508	13588	30.53%	2921	6.56%	25018	56.21%	32.05%	3.70%	60.97%
148	59876	365	0.61%	47443	17357	36.58%	2844	5.99%	26772	56.43%	36.26%	2.12%	60.57%
149	59392	-119	-0.20%	47970	24719	51.53%	1314	2.74%	20897	43.56%	49.36%	1.52%	47.40%
150	59276	-235	-0.39%	47050	25202	53.56%	2885	6.13%	18026	38.31%	54.44%	3.21%	40.92%
151	60059	548	0.92%	46973	19920	42.41%	3421	7.28%	22169	47.20%	45.16%	4.37%	47.62%
152	60134	623	1.05%	46026	11993	26.06%	1077	2.34%	31272	67.94%	26.84%	2.15%	68.43%
153	59299	-212	-0.36%	45692	31047	67.95%	1164	2.55%	12637	27.66%	68.74%	1.73%	28.00%
154	59994	483	0.81%	47273	25914	54.82%	789	1.67%	19967	42.24%	55.58%	1.37%	42.03%
155	60134	623	1.05%	46296	16308	35.23%	1032	2.23%	27970	60.42%	35.40%	1.92%	61.94%
156	59444	-67	-0.11%	45867	13875	30.25%	3156	6.88%	27940	60.92%	31.43%	5.67%	62.13%
157	59957	446	0.75%	45311	11176	24.67%	4062	8.96%	29216	64.48%	26.10%	5.05%	66.96%
158	59440	-71	-0.12%	45549	14209	31.19%	2057	4.52%	28334	62.21%	29.75%	1.85%	66.17%
159	59895	384	0.65%	44871	10995	24.50%	1290	2.87%	31137	69.39%	25.36%	2.29%	70.10%
160	59935	424	0.71%	48057	10859	22.60%	2421	5.04%	32909	68.48%	25.25%	2.53%	70.15%
161	60097	586	0.98%	44371	12042	27.14%	3028	6.82%	26692	60.16%	27.83%	4.44%	65.57%
162	60308	797	1.34%	46733	20435	43.73%	4478	9.58%	18984	40.62%	47.01%	7.72%	41.30%
163	60123	612	1.03%	48461	22045	45.49%	3578	7.38%	20317	41.92%	48.21%	3.50%	45.65%
164	60101	590	0.99%	45851	10760	23.47%	3893	8.49%	27792	60.61%	26.79%	6.43%	62.85%
165	59978	467	0.78%	48247	24282	50.33%	2572	5.33%	18901	39.18%	58.97%	3.24%	35.61%
166	60242	731	1.23%	47580	2698	5.67%	1938	4.07%	40307	84.71%	4.31%	2.89%	88.40%
167	59493	-18	-0.03%	44140	9835	22.28%	3269	7.41%	29113	65.96%	23.47%	6.79%	66.51%
168	60147	636	1.07%	44867	20757	46.26%	4623	10.30%	17627	39.29%	45.53%	10.53%	39.50%
169	59138	-373	-0.63%	45267	13147	29.04%	3466	7.66%	27591	60.95%	30.33%	4.61%	63.21%
170	60116	605	1.02%	45316	10976	24.22%	3920	8.65%	29080	64.17%	24.66%	5.49%	68.14%
171	59237	-274	-0.46%	45969	18202	39.60%	2127	4.63%	24755	53.85%	39.79%	2.84%	55.80%
172	59961	450	0.76%	44756	10439	23.32%	6007	13.42%	27315	61.03%	26.14%	7.16%	65.16%
173	59743	232	0.39%	45292	16428	36.27%	2424	5.35%	25217	55.68%	37.66%	2.09%	58.69%
174	59852	341	0.57%	45760	7950	17.37%	3641	7.96%	33060	72.25%	18.47%	3.81%	75.36%

Population Summary Report
Georgia State House -- 2020 Census -- APA Remedial House

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	18+ Pop	18+ AP Black	% 18+ AP Black	18+ Latino	% 18+ Latino	18+ NH White	% 18+ NH White	% NH DOJ Black CVAP (2017-2021)	% Latino CVAP (2017- 2021)	% NH White CVAP (2017- 2021)
175	59993	482	0.81%	44704	10805	24.17%	2250	5.03%	29725	66.49%	20.99%	5.22%	70.73%
176	59470	-41	-0.07%	44991	10206	22.68%	3708	8.24%	29763	66.15%	23.04%	5.12%	69.88%
177	59992	481	0.81%	46014	24793	53.88%	2814	6.12%	17082	37.12%	54.03%	3.87%	40.43%
178	59877	366	0.62%	45638	6750	14.79%	2347	5.14%	35503	77.79%	14.49%	3.48%	80.87%
179	59356	-155	-0.26%	47156	12745	27.03%	3009	6.38%	30035	63.69%	27.82%	2.51%	66.79%
180	59412	-99	-0.17%	45362	8261	18.21%	2550	5.62%	32283	71.17%	18.34%	4.59%	73.49%
Total	10711908		2.82%	8220274	2607986	31.73%	742918	9.04%	4342333	52.82%			

EXHIBIT J

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EXHIBIT K-1

User:

Plan Name: **GA_2023_Proposed_House**

Plan Type: **House**

Core Constituencies

Monday, December 11, 2023

10:26 PM

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: **GA_2023_Proposed_House**, District 1 --

59,666 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 001	59,666 (100.00%)	52,436 (100.00%)	3,034 (100.00%)	1,544 (100.00%)	46,801 (100.00%)	41,853 (100.00%)	1,966 (100.00%)	989 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		52,436 (87.88%)	3,034 (5.08%)	1,544 (2.59%)	46,801 (78.44%)	41,853 (70.15%)	1,966 (3.30%)	989 (1.66%)

Plan: **GA_2023_Proposed_House**, District 10 --

59,519 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 010	59,519 (100.00%)	46,788 (100.00%)	2,287 (100.00%)	7,800 (100.00%)	47,164 (100.00%)	38,589 (100.00%)	1,757 (100.00%)	4,736 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		46,788 (78.61%)	2,287 (3.84%)	7,800 (13.11%)	47,164 (79.24%)	38,589 (64.83%)	1,757 (2.95%)	4,736 (7.96%)

Plan: **GA_2023_Proposed_House**, District 100 --

60,030 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 100	60,030 (100.00%)	33,544 (100.00%)	6,398 (100.00%)	6,512 (100.00%)	42,669 (100.00%)	25,197 (100.00%)	4,273 (100.00%)	4,259 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,544 (55.88%)	6,398 (10.66%)	6,512 (10.85%)	42,669 (71.08%)	25,197 (41.97%)	4,273 (7.12%)	4,259 (7.09%)

Plan: **GA_2023_Proposed_House**, District 101 --

59,938 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 101	59,938 (100.00%)	22,390 (100.00%)	15,380 (100.00%)	12,091 (100.00%)	46,584 (100.00%)	18,698 (100.00%)	11,269 (100.00%)	8,499 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		22,390 (37.36%)	15,380 (25.66%)	12,091 (20.17%)	46,584 (77.72%)	18,698 (31.20%)	11,269 (18.80%)	8,499 (14.18%)

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 102 --****58,959 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 102	58,959 (100.00%)	15,798 (100.00%))	23,702 (100.00%)	13,823 (100.00%)	42,968 (100.00%)	13,169 (100.00%)	16,164 (100.00%)	9,170 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,798 (26.79%)	23,702 (40.20%)	13,823 (23.45%)	42,968 (72.88%)	13,169 (22.34%)	16,164 (27.42%)	9,170 (15.55%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 103 --**60,197 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 103	60,197 (100.00%)	29,804 (100.00%))	10,628 (100.00%)	11,475 (100.00%)	44,399 (100.00%)	23,273 (100.00%)	7,454 (100.00%)	7,499 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		29,804 (49.51%)	10,628 (17.66%)	11,475 (19.06%)	44,399 (73.76%)	23,273 (38.66%)	7,454 (12.38%)	7,499 (12.46%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 104 --**59,362 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 104	59,362 (100.00%)	35,877 (100.00%))	10,743 (100.00%)	7,501 (100.00%)	43,306 (100.00%)	27,265 (100.00%)	7,373 (100.00%)	4,826 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		35,877 (60.44%)	10,743 (18.10%)	7,501 (12.64%)	43,306 (72.95%)	27,265 (45.93%)	7,373 (12.42%)	4,826 (8.13%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 105 --**59,344 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 105	59,344 (100.00%)	23,076 (100.00%))	18,444 (100.00%)	10,743 (100.00%)	43,474 (100.00%)	18,145 (100.00%)	12,628 (100.00%)	7,286 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,076 (38.89%)	18,444 (31.08%)	10,743 (18.10%)	43,474 (73.26%)	18,145 (30.58%)	12,628 (21.28%)	7,286 (12.28%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 106 --**59,112 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 106 --****59,112 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 106	59,112 (100.00%)	21,673 (100.00%)	23,221 (100.00%)	7,483 (100.00%)	43,890 (100.00%)	18,090 (100.00%)	15,918 (100.00%)	4,890 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,673 (36.66%)	23,221 (39.28%)	7,483 (12.66%)	43,890 (74.25%)	18,090 (30.60%)	15,918 (26.93%)	4,890 (8.27%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 107 --**59,702 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 107	59,702 (100.00%)	11,360 (100.00%)	18,372 (100.00%)	20,594 (100.00%)	44,509 (100.00%)	9,775 (100.00%)	13,186 (100.00%)	13,838 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,360 (19.03%)	18,372 (30.77%)	20,594 (34.49%)	44,509 (74.55%)	9,775 (16.37%)	13,186 (22.09%)	13,838 (23.18%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 108 --**59,577 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 108	59,577 (100.00%)	23,214 (100.00%)	11,946 (100.00%)	12,498 (100.00%)	44,308 (100.00%)	19,214 (100.00%)	8,132 (100.00%)	8,047 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,214 (38.96%)	11,946 (20.05%)	12,498 (20.98%)	44,308 (74.37%)	19,214 (32.25%)	8,132 (13.65%)	8,047 (13.51%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 109 --**59,630 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 109	59,630 (100.00%)	8,049 (100.00%)	19,592 (100.00%)	23,446 (100.00%)	44,140 (100.00%)	6,816 (100.00%)	14,352 (100.00%)	15,943 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,049 (13.50%)	19,592 (32.86%)	23,446 (39.32%)	44,140 (74.02%)	6,816 (11.43%)	14,352 (24.07%)	15,943 (26.74%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 11 --**58,792 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 11 --****58,792 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 011	58,792 (100.00%)	51,401 (100.00%)	1,380 (100.00%)	3,136 (100.00%)	45,396 (100.00%)	40,541 (100.00%)	839 (100.00%)	1,921 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		51,401 (87.43%)	1,380 (2.35%)	3,136 (5.33%)	45,396 (77.21%)	40,541 (68.96%)	839 (1.43%)	1,921 (3.27%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 110 --**59,951 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 110	59,951 (100.00%)	19,606 (100.00%)	30,042 (100.00%)	7,119 (100.00%)	43,226 (100.00%)	15,812 (100.00%)	20,400 (100.00%)	4,535 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,606 (32.70%)	30,042 (50.11%)	7,119 (11.87%)	43,226 (72.10%)	15,812 (26.37%)	20,400 (34.03%)	4,535 (7.56%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 111 --**60,009 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 111	60,009 (100.00%)	36,326 (100.00%)	14,572 (100.00%)	6,224 (100.00%)	44,096 (100.00%)	28,221 (100.00%)	9,828 (100.00%)	3,899 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,326 (60.53%)	14,572 (24.28%)	6,224 (10.37%)	44,096 (73.48%)	28,221 (47.03%)	9,828 (16.38%)	3,899 (6.50%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 112 --**59,349 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 112	59,349 (100.00%)	42,463 (100.00%)	12,163 (100.00%)	2,375 (100.00%)	45,120 (100.00%)	33,268 (100.00%)	8,667 (100.00%)	1,481 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		42,463 (71.55%)	12,163 (20.49%)	2,375 (4.00%)	45,120 (76.02%)	33,268 (56.05%)	8,667 (14.60%)	1,481 (2.50%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 113 --**60,053 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 113 --****60,053 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 113	60,053 (100.00%)	17,306 (100.00%)	37,002 (100.00%)	4,671 (100.00%)	44,538 (100.00%)	14,162 (100.00%)	26,515 (100.00%)	2,962 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,306 (28.82%)	37,002 (61.62%)	4,671 (7.78%)	44,538 (74.16%)	14,162 (23.58%)	26,515 (44.15%)	2,962 (4.93%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 114 --**59,867 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 114	59,867 (100.00%)	40,049 (100.00%)	15,438 (100.00%)	2,710 (100.00%)	45,872 (100.00%)	31,580 (100.00%)	11,347 (100.00%)	1,712 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,049 (66.90%)	15,438 (25.79%)	2,710 (4.53%)	45,872 (76.62%)	31,580 (52.75%)	11,347 (18.95%)	1,712 (2.86%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 115 --**60,026 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 091	24,112 (40.17%)	6,394 (34.40%)	14,154 (43.15%)	2,810 (49.58%)	18,262 (40.36%)	5,479 (35.04%)	10,360 (43.95%)	1,805 (48.84%)
Dist. 115	18,286 (30.46%)	8,081 (43.48%)	7,683 (23.42%)	1,317 (23.24%)	13,652 (30.17%)	6,648 (42.52%)	5,243 (22.24%)	856 (23.16%)
Dist. 116	17,628 (29.37%)	4,111 (22.12%)	10,966 (33.43%)	1,541 (27.19%)	13,329 (29.46%)	3,508 (22.44%)	7,967 (33.80%)	1,035 (28.00%)
Total and % Population		18,586 (30.96%)	32,803 (54.65%)	5,668 (9.44%)	45,243 (75.37%)	15,635 (26.05%)	23,570 (39.27%)	3,696 (6.16%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 116 --**60,045 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 116	42,285 (70.42%)	10,188 (57.71%)	25,500 (74.84%)	3,336 (72.85%)	32,462 (70.10%)	8,956 (58.45%)	18,649 (75.03%)	2,303 (73.48%)
Dist. 117	17,760 (29.58%)	7,466 (42.29%)	8,571 (25.16%)	1,243 (27.15%)	13,849 (29.90%)	6,367 (41.55%)	6,207 (24.97%)	831 (26.52%)
Total and % Population		17,654 (29.40%)	34,071 (56.74%)	4,579 (7.63%)	46,311 (77.13%)	15,323 (25.52%)	24,856 (41.40%)	3,134 (5.22%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 117 --**59,512 Total Population**

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 115	32,315 (54.30%)	6,750 (31.91%)	22,025 (68.28%)	2,909 (62.63%)	23,809 (54.58%)	5,726 (34.15%)	15,550 (68.83%)	1,969 (63.93%)
Dist. 117	27,197 (45.70%)	14,401 (68.09%)	10,231 (31.72%)	1,736 (37.37%)	19,810 (45.42%)	11,040 (65.85%)	7,041 (31.17%)	1,111 (36.07%)
Total and % Population		21,151 (35.54%)	32,256 (54.20%)	4,645 (7.81%)	43,619 (73.29%)	16,766 (28.17%)	22,591 (37.96%)	3,080 (5.18%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 118 --**59,987 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 118	59,987 (100.00%)	40,949 (100.00%)	14,495 (100.00%)	2,701 (100.00%)	46,342 (100.00%)	32,314 (100.00%)	10,937 (100.00%)	1,707 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,949 (68.26%)	14,495 (24.16%)	2,701 (4.50%)	46,342 (77.25%)	32,314 (53.87%)	10,937 (18.23%)	1,707 (2.85%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 119 --**58,947 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 119	58,947 (100.00%)	39,422 (100.00%)	8,530 (100.00%)	7,175 (100.00%)	44,005 (100.00%)	30,715 (100.00%)	5,935 (100.00%)	4,593 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,422 (66.88%)	8,530 (14.47%)	7,175 (12.17%)	44,005 (74.65%)	30,715 (52.11%)	5,935 (10.07%)	4,593 (7.79%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 12 --**59,300 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 012	59,300 (100.00%)	46,518 (100.00%)	6,046 (100.00%)	4,552 (100.00%)	46,487 (100.00%)	37,386 (100.00%)	4,498 (100.00%)	2,859 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		46,518 (78.45%)	6,046 (10.20%)	4,552 (7.68%)	46,487 (78.39%)	37,386 (63.05%)	4,498 (7.59%)	2,859 (4.82%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 120 --**58,982 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 120	58,982 (100.00%)	41,201 (100.00%)	8,868 (100.00%)	4,964 (100.00%)	46,767 (100.00%)	33,645 (100.00%)	6,679 (100.00%)	3,318 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 120 --****58,982 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		41,201 (69.85%)	8,868 (15.04%)	4,964 (8.42%)	46,767 (79.29%)	33,645 (57.04%)	6,679 (11.32%)	3,318 (5.63%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 121 --**59,127 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 121	59,127 (100.00%)	44,382 (100.00%)	5,888 (100.00%)	3,706 (100.00%)	46,598 (100.00%)	35,475 (100.00%)	4,454 (100.00%)	2,595 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		44,382 (75.06%)	5,888 (9.96%)	3,706 (6.27%)	46,598 (78.81%)	35,475 (60.00%)	4,454 (7.53%)	2,595 (4.39%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 122 --**59,632 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 122	59,632 (100.00%)	29,300 (100.00%)	19,281 (100.00%)	8,216 (100.00%)	48,840 (100.00%)	26,762 (100.00%)	13,878 (100.00%)	5,713 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		29,300 (49.13%)	19,281 (32.33%)	8,216 (13.78%)	48,840 (81.90%)	26,762 (44.88%)	13,878 (23.27%)	5,713 (9.58%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 123 --**59,282 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 123	59,282 (100.00%)	39,055 (100.00%)	15,012 (100.00%)	3,158 (100.00%)	46,572 (100.00%)	31,695 (100.00%)	11,307 (100.00%)	2,007 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,055 (65.88%)	15,012 (25.32%)	3,158 (5.33%)	46,572 (78.56%)	31,695 (53.46%)	11,307 (19.07%)	2,007 (3.39%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 124 --**59,221 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 124	59,221 (100.00%)	36,438 (100.00%)	16,349 (100.00%)	4,481 (100.00%)	47,638 (100.00%)	30,971 (100.00%)	12,186 (100.00%)	2,939 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 124 --****59,221 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		36,438 (61.53%)	16,349 (27.61%)	4,481 (7.57%)	47,638 (80.44%)	30,971 (52.30%)	12,186 (20.58%)	2,939 (4.96%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 125 --**60,137 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 125	60,137 (100.00%)	36,082 (100.00%)	15,255 (100.00%)	5,373 (100.00%)	43,812 (100.00%)	27,614 (100.00%)	10,376 (100.00%)	3,358 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,082 (60.00%)	15,255 (25.37%)	5,373 (8.93%)	43,812 (72.85%)	27,614 (45.92%)	10,376 (17.25%)	3,358 (5.58%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 126 --**59,260 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 126	59,260 (100.00%)	22,407 (100.00%)	33,452 (100.00%)	2,151 (100.00%)	45,497 (100.00%)	18,185 (100.00%)	24,782 (100.00%)	1,440 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		22,407 (37.81%)	33,452 (56.45%)	2,151 (3.63%)	45,497 (76.78%)	18,185 (30.69%)	24,782 (41.82%)	1,440 (2.43%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 127 --**58,678 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 127	58,678 (100.00%)	38,681 (100.00%)	11,540 (100.00%)	3,276 (100.00%)	45,889 (100.00%)	31,263 (100.00%)	8,500 (100.00%)	2,190 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		38,681 (65.92%)	11,540 (19.67%)	3,276 (5.58%)	45,889 (78.20%)	31,263 (53.28%)	8,500 (14.49%)	2,190 (3.73%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 128 --**58,869 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 128	58,864 (99.99%)	25,981 (100.00%)	30,904 (100.00%)	1,123 (100.00%)	46,488 (99.99%)	21,612 (100.00%)	23,434 (100.00%)	792 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 128 --****58,869 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 133	5 (0.01%)	1 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	5 (0.01%)	1 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Total and % Population		25,982 (44.14%)	30,904 (52.50%)	1,123 (1.91%)	46,493 (78.98%)	21,613 (36.71%)	23,434 (39.81%)	792 (1.35%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 129 --**58,829 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 129	58,829 (100.00%)	19,903 (100.00%)	34,245 (100.00%)	2,788 (100.00%)	46,873 (100.00%)	17,419 (100.00%)	25,717 (100.00%)	1,996 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,903 (33.83%)	34,245 (58.21%)	2,788 (4.74%)	46,873 (79.68%)	17,419 (29.61%)	25,717 (43.71%)	1,996 (3.39%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 13 --**59,150 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 013	59,150 (100.00%)	36,814 (100.00%)	12,212 (100.00%)	8,000 (100.00%)	45,176 (100.00%)	29,952 (100.00%)	8,665 (100.00%)	4,897 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,814 (62.24%)	12,212 (20.65%)	8,000 (13.52%)	45,176 (76.38%)	29,952 (50.64%)	8,665 (14.65%)	4,897 (8.28%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 130 --**59,203 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 130	59,203 (100.00%)	17,874 (100.00%)	37,564 (100.00%)	2,564 (100.00%)	44,019 (100.00%)	14,854 (100.00%)	26,372 (100.00%)	1,697 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,874 (30.19%)	37,564 (63.45%)	2,564 (4.33%)	44,019 (74.35%)	14,854 (25.09%)	26,372 (44.55%)	1,697 (2.87%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 131 --**58,890 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 131 --****58,890 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 131	58,890 (100.00%)	38,617 (100.00%)	11,142 (100.00%)	4,161 (100.00%)	42,968 (100.00%)	29,286 (100.00%)	7,572 (100.00%)	2,522 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		38,617 (65.57%)	11,142 (18.92%)	4,161 (7.07%)	42,968 (72.96%)	29,286 (49.73%)	7,572 (12.86%)	2,522 (4.28%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 132 --**59,142 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 132	59,142 (100.00%)	19,577 (100.00%)	32,680 (100.00%)	4,680 (100.00%)	46,752 (100.00%)	16,658 (100.00%)	24,471 (100.00%)	3,648 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,577 (33.10%)	32,680 (55.26%)	4,680 (7.91%)	46,752 (79.05%)	16,658 (28.17%)	24,471 (41.38%)	3,648 (6.17%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 133 --**60,105 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 133	33,234 (55.29%)	22,256 (54.04%)	9,305 (58.77%)	724 (52.24%)	26,040 (55.57%)	17,826 (54.69%)	7,003 (58.01%)	471 (51.48%)
Dist. 134	9,272 (15.43%)	7,464 (18.12%)	1,222 (7.72%)	288 (20.78%)	7,126 (15.21%)	5,819 (17.85%)	905 (7.50%)	189 (20.66%)
Dist. 144	17,599 (29.28%)	11,467 (27.84%)	5,306 (33.51%)	374 (26.98%)	13,698 (29.23%)	8,950 (27.46%)	4,165 (34.50%)	255 (27.87%)
Total and % Population		41,187 (68.53%)	15,833 (26.34%)	1,386 (2.31%)	46,864 (77.97%)	32,595 (54.23%)	12,073 (20.09%)	915 (1.52%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 134 --**60,060 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 074	32,518 (54.14%)	24,813 (55.57%)	4,211 (41.16%)	1,592 (65.57%)	25,001 (53.95%)	19,629 (55.41%)	2,971 (40.45%)	1,034 (65.69%)
Dist. 134	18,620 (31.00%)	14,787 (33.12%)	2,591 (25.33%)	602 (24.79%)	14,477 (31.24%)	11,791 (33.28%)	1,833 (24.96%)	387 (24.59%)
Dist. 135	8,922 (14.86%)	5,050 (11.31%)	3,428 (33.51%)	234 (9.64%)	6,864 (14.81%)	4,008 (11.31%)	2,541 (34.59%)	153 (9.72%)
Total and % Population		44,650 (74.34%)	10,230 (17.03%)	2,428 (4.04%)	46,342 (77.16%)	35,428 (58.99%)	7,345 (12.23%)	1,574 (2.62%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 135 --**60,652 Total Population**

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 135	51,141 (84.32%)	37,407 (82.56%)	11,206 (91.82%)	1,095 (83.08%)	39,861 (84.04%)	29,532 (82.34%)	8,557 (91.36%)	698 (83.10%)
Dist. 144	8,324 (13.72%)	7,048 (15.56%)	725 (5.94%)	203 (15.40%)	6,606 (13.93%)	5,639 (15.72%)	581 (6.20%)	135 (16.07%)
Dist. 145	1,187 (1.96%)	854 (1.88%)	273 (2.24%)	20 (1.52%)	962 (2.03%)	696 (1.94%)	228 (2.43%)	7 (0.83%)
Total and % Population		45,309 (74.70%)	12,204 (20.12%)	1,318 (2.17%)	47,429 (78.20%)	35,867 (59.14%)	9,366 (15.44%)	840 (1.38%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 136 --**59,298 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 136	59,298 (100.00%)	36,859 (100.00%)	17,530 (100.00%)	2,609 (100.00%)	45,367 (100.00%)	28,990 (100.00%)	13,005 (100.00%)	1,652 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,859 (62.16%)	17,530 (29.56%)	2,609 (4.40%)	45,367 (76.51%)	28,990 (48.89%)	13,005 (21.93%)	1,652 (2.79%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 137 --**59,551 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 137	59,551 (100.00%)	22,691 (100.00%)	32,252 (100.00%)	3,077 (100.00%)	45,358 (100.00%)	18,517 (100.00%)	23,647 (100.00%)	2,033 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		22,691 (38.10%)	32,252 (54.16%)	3,077 (5.17%)	45,358 (76.17%)	18,517 (31.09%)	23,647 (39.71%)	2,033 (3.41%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 138 --**58,912 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 138	58,912 (100.00%)	41,408 (100.00%)	12,072 (100.00%)	2,418 (100.00%)	45,684 (100.00%)	33,050 (100.00%)	8,824 (100.00%)	1,514 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		41,408 (70.29%)	12,072 (20.49%)	2,418 (4.10%)	45,684 (77.55%)	33,050 (56.10%)	8,824 (14.98%)	1,514 (2.57%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 139 --**59,010 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 139 --****59,010 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 139	59,010 (100.00%)	37,498 (100.00%)	12,846 (100.00%)	4,273 (100.00%)	45,522 (100.00%)	30,132 (100.00%)	9,227 (100.00%)	2,896 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,498 (63.55%)	12,846 (21.77%)	4,273 (7.24%)	45,522 (77.14%)	30,132 (51.06%)	9,227 (15.64%)	2,896 (4.91%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 14 --**59,135 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 014	59,135 (100.00%)	48,125 (100.00%)	4,338 (100.00%)	4,163 (100.00%)	45,511 (100.00%)	37,785 (100.00%)	3,117 (100.00%)	2,675 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		48,125 (81.38%)	4,338 (7.34%)	4,163 (7.04%)	45,511 (76.96%)	37,785 (63.90%)	3,117 (5.27%)	2,675 (4.52%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 140 --**59,294 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 140	59,294 (100.00%)	17,055 (100.00%)	35,460 (100.00%)	5,358 (100.00%)	44,411 (100.00%)	14,080 (100.00%)	25,596 (100.00%)	3,563 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,055 (28.76%)	35,460 (59.80%)	5,358 (9.04%)	44,411 (74.90%)	14,080 (23.75%)	25,596 (43.17%)	3,563 (6.01%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 141 --**59,019 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 141	59,019 (100.00%)	17,357 (100.00%)	34,760 (100.00%)	4,681 (100.00%)	44,677 (100.00%)	14,194 (100.00%)	25,672 (100.00%)	2,927 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,357 (29.41%)	34,760 (58.90%)	4,681 (7.93%)	44,677 (75.70%)	14,194 (24.05%)	25,672 (43.50%)	2,927 (4.96%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 142 --**58,580 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 142 --****58,580 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 142	31,363 (53.54%)	9,340 (41.70%)	19,835 (62.10%)	1,685 (68.83%)	23,366 (52.33%)	7,947 (42.33%)	13,899 (60.84%)	1,098 (67.49%)
Dist. 143	6,061 (10.35%)	1,275 (5.69%)	4,548 (14.24%)	140 (5.72%)	4,624 (10.36%)	1,057 (5.63%)	3,404 (14.90%)	94 (5.78%)
Dist. 144	16,835 (28.74%)	8,869 (39.60%)	6,436 (20.15%)	494 (20.18%)	13,276 (29.74%)	7,467 (39.77%)	4,673 (20.45%)	343 (21.08%)
Dist. 145	4,321 (7.38%)	2,912 (13.00%)	1,122 (3.51%)	129 (5.27%)	3,381 (7.57%)	2,303 (12.27%)	871 (3.81%)	92 (5.65%)
Total and % Population		22,396 (38.23%)	31,941 (54.53%)	2,448 (4.18%)	44,647 (76.22%)	18,774 (32.05%)	22,847 (39.00%)	1,627 (2.78%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 143 --**59,153 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 142	23,630 (39.95%)	8,506 (37.65%)	13,847 (43.23%)	694 (31.12%)	17,904 (39.06%)	7,144 (37.30%)	9,861 (42.48%)	458 (27.39%)
Dist. 143	19,049 (32.20%)	5,449 (24.12%)	12,329 (38.49%)	884 (39.64%)	15,144 (33.04%)	4,874 (25.45%)	9,171 (39.51%)	764 (45.69%)
Dist. 144	16,474 (27.85%)	8,640 (38.24%)	5,852 (18.27%)	652 (29.24%)	12,790 (27.90%)	7,135 (37.25%)	4,179 (18.00%)	450 (26.91%)
Total and % Population		22,595 (38.20%)	32,028 (54.14%)	2,230 (3.77%)	45,838 (77.49%)	19,153 (32.38%)	23,211 (39.24%)	1,672 (2.83%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 144 --**58,958 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 145	26,223 (44.48%)	18,226 (48.37%)	5,767 (37.75%)	1,271 (45.65%)	20,815 (46.11%)	14,800 (49.78%)	4,416 (39.23%)	850 (47.94%)
Dist. 146	17,149 (29.09%)	9,911 (26.30%)	5,717 (37.43%)	737 (26.47%)	13,069 (28.95%)	7,887 (26.53%)	4,109 (36.50%)	442 (24.93%)
Dist. 147	7,946 (13.48%)	4,382 (11.63%)	1,883 (12.33%)	481 (17.28%)	5,574 (12.35%)	3,146 (10.58%)	1,337 (11.88%)	300 (16.92%)
Dist. 148	7,640 (12.96%)	5,162 (13.70%)	1,908 (12.49%)	295 (10.60%)	5,687 (12.60%)	3,898 (13.11%)	1,396 (12.40%)	181 (10.21%)
Total and % Population		37,681 (63.91%)	15,275 (25.91%)	2,784 (4.72%)	45,145 (76.57%)	29,731 (50.43%)	11,258 (19.09%)	1,773 (3.01%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 145 --**59,492 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 142	4,615 (7.76%)	500 (2.40%)	3,933 (12.31%)	144 (2.80%)	3,314 (7.46%)	425 (2.44%)	2,776 (12.42%)	95 (2.91%)

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 145 --****59,492 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 143	18,171 (30.54%)	7,527 (36.17%)	8,919 (27.91%)	1,209 (23.53%)	13,917 (31.32%)	6,327 (36.26%)	6,397 (28.61%)	758 (23.22%)
Dist. 145	28,132 (47.29%)	8,924 (42.88%)	15,749 (49.28%)	2,784 (54.18%)	20,686 (46.56%)	7,471 (42.81%)	10,838 (48.47%)	1,774 (54.33%)
Dist. 147	8,574 (14.41%)	3,859 (18.54%)	3,357 (10.50%)	1,001 (19.48%)	6,511 (14.66%)	3,227 (18.49%)	2,349 (10.51%)	638 (19.54%)
Total and % Population		20,810 (34.98%)	31,958 (53.72%)	5,138 (8.64%)	44,428 (74.68%)	17,450 (29.33%)	22,360 (37.58%)	3,265 (5.49%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 146 --**58,806 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 146	26,933 (45.80%)	17,351 (45.10%)	6,282 (42.06%)	1,651 (57.25%)	19,749 (44.47%)	13,107 (43.91%)	4,372 (40.46%)	1,022 (55.97%)
Dist. 148	19,290 (32.80%)	12,251 (31.85%)	5,702 (38.18%)	764 (26.49%)	15,045 (33.88%)	9,711 (32.53%)	4,397 (40.69%)	493 (27.00%)
Dist. 149	12,583 (21.40%)	8,867 (23.05%)	2,951 (19.76%)	469 (16.26%)	9,613 (21.65%)	7,032 (23.56%)	2,036 (18.84%)	311 (17.03%)
Total and % Population		38,469 (65.42%)	14,935 (25.40%)	2,884 (4.90%)	44,407 (75.51%)	29,850 (50.76%)	10,805 (18.37%)	1,826 (3.11%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 147 --**58,779 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 146	16,121 (27.43%)	8,448 (27.30%)	5,691 (29.13%)	1,021 (22.94%)	11,771 (26.40%)	6,582 (26.27%)	3,831 (28.02%)	646 (22.08%)
Dist. 147	42,658 (72.57%)	22,498 (72.70%)	13,846 (70.87%)	3,429 (77.06%)	32,817 (73.60%)	18,469 (73.73%)	9,840 (71.98%)	2,280 (77.92%)
Total and % Population		30,946 (52.65%)	19,537 (33.24%)	4,450 (7.57%)	44,588 (75.86%)	25,051 (42.62%)	13,671 (23.26%)	2,926 (4.98%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 148 --**59,887 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 148	33,054 (55.19%)	17,669 (54.60%)	13,591 (58.33%)	1,139 (32.47%)	25,882 (54.54%)	14,567 (55.07%)	10,065 (56.85%)	764 (27.02%)
Dist. 149	26,833 (44.81%)	14,690 (45.40%)	9,708 (41.67%)	2,369 (67.53%)	21,576 (45.46%)	11,883 (44.93%)	7,638 (43.15%)	2,064 (72.98%)
Total and % Population		32,359 (54.03%)	23,299 (38.90%)	3,508 (5.86%)	47,458 (79.25%)	26,450 (44.17%)	17,703 (29.56%)	2,828 (4.72%)

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 149 --****59,050 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 133	25,963 (43.97%)	11,105 (46.76%)	13,508 (41.80%)	710 (40.90%)	21,177 (44.59%)	9,747 (47.86%)	10,355 (41.82%)	542 (40.94%)
Dist. 143	16,188 (27.41%)	3,045 (12.82%)	12,249 (37.91%)	663 (38.19%)	12,705 (26.75%)	2,719 (13.35%)	9,229 (37.27%)	551 (41.62%)
Dist. 149	16,899 (28.62%)	9,597 (40.41%)	6,556 (20.29%)	363 (20.91%)	13,615 (28.66%)	7,898 (38.78%)	5,176 (20.90%)	231 (17.45%)
Total and % Population		23,747 (40.22%)	32,313 (54.72%)	1,736 (2.94%)	47,497 (80.44%)	20,364 (34.49%)	24,760 (41.93%)	1,324 (2.24%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 15 --**59,213 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 015	59,213 (100.00%)	40,489 (100.00%)	9,352 (100.00%)	6,949 (100.00%)	45,791 (100.00%)	32,924 (100.00%)	6,500 (100.00%)	4,426 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,489 (68.38%)	9,352 (15.79%)	6,949 (11.74%)	45,791 (77.33%)	32,924 (55.60%)	6,500 (10.98%)	4,426 (7.47%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 150 --**59,276 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 150	59,276 (100.00%)	21,432 (100.00%)	32,464 (100.00%)	4,286 (100.00%)	47,050 (100.00%)	18,026 (100.00%)	25,202 (100.00%)	2,885 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,432 (36.16%)	32,464 (54.77%)	4,286 (7.23%)	47,050 (79.37%)	18,026 (30.41%)	25,202 (42.52%)	2,885 (4.87%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 151 --**60,059 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 151	60,059 (100.00%)	27,155 (100.00%)	26,527 (100.00%)	4,508 (100.00%)	46,973 (100.00%)	22,169 (100.00%)	19,920 (100.00%)	3,421 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		27,155 (45.21%)	26,527 (44.17%)	4,508 (7.51%)	46,973 (78.21%)	22,169 (36.91%)	19,920 (33.17%)	3,421 (5.70%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 152 --**60,134 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Dist. 152	60,134 (100.00%)	39,759 (100.00%)	16,354 (100.00%)	1,710 (100.00%)	46,026 (100.00%)	31,272 (100.00%)	11,993 (100.00%)	1,077 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,759 (66.12%)	16,354 (27.20%)	1,710 (2.84%)	46,026 (76.54%)	31,272 (52.00%)	11,993 (19.94%)	1,077 (1.79%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 153 --**59,299 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 153	59,299 (100.00%)	14,458 (100.00%)	42,183 (100.00%)	1,735 (100.00%)	45,692 (100.00%)	12,637 (100.00%)	31,047 (100.00%)	1,164 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,458 (24.38%)	42,183 (71.14%)	1,735 (2.93%)	45,692 (77.05%)	12,637 (21.31%)	31,047 (52.36%)	1,164 (1.96%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 154 --**59,994 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 154	59,994 (100.00%)	23,723 (100.00%)	34,272 (100.00%)	1,261 (100.00%)	47,273 (100.00%)	19,967 (100.00%)	25,914 (100.00%)	789 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,723 (39.54%)	34,272 (57.13%)	1,261 (2.10%)	47,273 (78.80%)	19,967 (33.28%)	25,914 (43.19%)	789 (1.32%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 155 --**60,134 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 149	1,375 (2.29%)	1,176 (3.37%)	138 (0.62%)	51 (3.20%)	1,088 (2.35%)	951 (3.40%)	100 (0.61%)	27 (2.62%)
Dist. 155	58,759 (97.71%)	33,681 (96.63%)	22,256 (99.38%)	1,541 (96.80%)	45,208 (97.65%)	27,019 (96.60%)	16,208 (99.39%)	1,005 (97.38%)
Total and % Population		34,857 (57.97%)	22,394 (37.24%)	1,592 (2.65%)	46,296 (76.99%)	27,970 (46.51%)	16,308 (27.12%)	1,032 (1.72%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 156 --**60,647 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 149	1,203 (1.98%)	1,014 (2.83%)	135 (0.72%)	50 (1.01%)	929 (1.99%)	792 (2.76%)	101 (0.72%)	31 (0.97%)
Dist. 156	59,444 (98.02%)	34,767 (97.17%)	18,600 (99.28%)	4,914 (98.99%)	45,867 (98.01%)	27,940 (97.24%)	13,875 (99.28%)	3,156 (99.03%)
Total and % Population		35,781 (59.00%)	18,735 (30.89%)	4,964 (8.19%)	46,796 (77.16%)	28,732 (47.38%)	13,976 (23.04%)	3,187 (5.26%)

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 157 --****59,957 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 157	59,957 (100.00%)	37,058 (100.00%)	15,118 (100.00%)	6,707 (100.00%)	45,311 (100.00%)	29,216 (100.00%)	11,176 (100.00%)	4,062 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,058 (61.81%)	15,118 (25.21%)	6,707 (11.19%)	45,311 (75.57%)	29,216 (48.73%)	11,176 (18.64%)	4,062 (6.77%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 158 --**59,440 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 158	59,440 (100.00%)	35,230 (100.00%)	19,656 (100.00%)	3,331 (100.00%)	45,549 (100.00%)	28,334 (100.00%)	14,209 (100.00%)	2,057 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		35,230 (59.27%)	19,656 (33.07%)	3,331 (5.60%)	45,549 (76.63%)	28,334 (47.67%)	14,209 (23.90%)	2,057 (3.46%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 159 --**59,895 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 159	59,895 (100.00%)	40,406 (100.00%)	15,307 (100.00%)	2,185 (100.00%)	44,871 (100.00%)	31,137 (100.00%)	10,995 (100.00%)	1,290 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,406 (67.46%)	15,307 (25.56%)	2,185 (3.65%)	44,871 (74.92%)	31,137 (51.99%)	10,995 (18.36%)	1,290 (2.15%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 16 --**59,402 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 016	59,402 (100.00%)	43,303 (100.00%)	7,581 (100.00%)	6,503 (100.00%)	44,009 (100.00%)	33,631 (100.00%)	5,146 (100.00%)	3,791 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		43,303 (72.90%)	7,581 (12.76%)	6,503 (10.95%)	44,009 (74.09%)	33,631 (56.62%)	5,146 (8.66%)	3,791 (6.38%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 160 --**59,935 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 160 --****59,935 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 160	59,935 (100.00%)	40,058 (100.00%)	14,170 (100.00%)	3,295 (100.00%)	48,057 (100.00%)	32,909 (100.00%)	10,859 (100.00%)	2,421 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,058 (66.84%)	14,170 (23.64%)	3,295 (5.50%)	48,057 (80.18%)	32,909 (54.91%)	10,859 (18.12%)	2,421 (4.04%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 161 --**60,097 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 161	60,097 (100.00%)	34,573 (100.00%)	17,350 (100.00%)	4,742 (100.00%)	44,371 (100.00%)	26,692 (100.00%)	12,042 (100.00%)	3,028 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,573 (57.53%)	17,350 (28.87%)	4,742 (7.89%)	44,371 (73.83%)	26,692 (44.41%)	12,042 (20.04%)	3,028 (5.04%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 162 --**60,308 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 162	60,308 (100.00%)	22,134 (100.00%)	28,142 (100.00%)	6,504 (100.00%)	46,733 (100.00%)	18,984 (100.00%)	20,435 (100.00%)	4,478 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		22,134 (36.70%)	28,142 (46.66%)	6,504 (10.78%)	46,733 (77.49%)	18,984 (31.48%)	20,435 (33.88%)	4,478 (7.43%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 163 --**60,123 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 163	60,123 (100.00%)	23,136 (100.00%)	29,099 (100.00%)	5,081 (100.00%)	48,461 (100.00%)	20,317 (100.00%)	22,045 (100.00%)	3,578 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,136 (38.48%)	29,099 (48.40%)	5,081 (8.45%)	48,461 (80.60%)	20,317 (33.79%)	22,045 (36.67%)	3,578 (5.95%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 164 --**60,101 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 164 --****60,101 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 164	60,101 (100.00%)	34,676 (100.00%)	15,067 (100.00%)	5,978 (100.00%)	45,851 (100.00%)	27,792 (100.00%)	10,760 (100.00%)	3,893 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,676 (57.70%)	15,067 (25.07%)	5,978 (9.95%)	45,851 (76.29%)	27,792 (46.24%)	10,760 (17.90%)	3,893 (6.48%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 165 --**59,978 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 165	59,978 (100.00%)	21,050 (100.00%)	32,897 (100.00%)	3,318 (100.00%)	48,247 (100.00%)	18,901 (100.00%)	24,282 (100.00%)	2,572 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,050 (35.10%)	32,897 (54.85%)	3,318 (5.53%)	48,247 (80.44%)	18,901 (31.51%)	24,282 (40.48%)	2,572 (4.29%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 166 --**60,242 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 166	60,242 (100.00%)	49,872 (100.00%)	3,647 (100.00%)	3,125 (100.00%)	47,580 (100.00%)	40,307 (100.00%)	2,698 (100.00%)	1,938 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		49,872 (82.79%)	3,647 (6.05%)	3,125 (5.19%)	47,580 (78.98%)	40,307 (66.91%)	2,698 (4.48%)	1,938 (3.22%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 167 --**59,493 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 167	59,493 (100.00%)	37,418 (100.00%)	14,236 (100.00%)	5,243 (100.00%)	44,140 (100.00%)	29,113 (100.00%)	9,835 (100.00%)	3,269 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,418 (62.89%)	14,236 (23.93%)	5,243 (8.81%)	44,140 (74.19%)	29,113 (48.94%)	9,835 (16.53%)	3,269 (5.49%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 168 --**60,147 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 168 --****60,147 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 168	60,147 (100.00%)	21,800 (100.00%)	29,540 (100.00%)	6,746 (100.00%)	44,867 (100.00%)	17,627 (100.00%)	20,757 (100.00%)	4,623 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,800 (36.24%)	29,540 (49.11%)	6,746 (11.22%)	44,867 (74.60%)	17,627 (29.31%)	20,757 (34.51%)	4,623 (7.69%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 169 --**59,138 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 169	59,138 (100.00%)	34,515 (100.00%)	17,964 (100.00%)	5,342 (100.00%)	45,267 (100.00%)	27,591 (100.00%)	13,147 (100.00%)	3,466 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,515 (58.36%)	17,964 (30.38%)	5,342 (9.03%)	45,267 (76.54%)	27,591 (46.66%)	13,147 (22.23%)	3,466 (5.86%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 17 --**59,120 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 017	59,120 (100.00%)	37,414 (100.00%)	14,783 (100.00%)	4,670 (100.00%)	42,761 (100.00%)	28,229 (100.00%)	9,843 (100.00%)	2,969 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,414 (63.28%)	14,783 (25.01%)	4,670 (7.90%)	42,761 (72.33%)	28,229 (47.75%)	9,843 (16.65%)	2,969 (5.02%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 170 --**60,116 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 170	60,116 (100.00%)	36,458 (100.00%)	15,658 (100.00%)	6,271 (100.00%)	45,316 (100.00%)	29,080 (100.00%)	10,976 (100.00%)	3,920 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,458 (60.65%)	15,658 (26.05%)	6,271 (10.43%)	45,316 (75.38%)	29,080 (48.37%)	10,976 (18.26%)	3,920 (6.52%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 171 --**59,237 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 171 --****59,237 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 171	59,237 (100.00%)	30,345 (100.00%)	24,411 (100.00%)	3,395 (100.00%)	45,969 (100.00%)	24,755 (100.00%)	18,202 (100.00%)	2,127 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,345 (51.23%)	24,411 (41.21%)	3,395 (5.73%)	45,969 (77.60%)	24,755 (41.79%)	18,202 (30.73%)	2,127 (3.59%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 172 --**59,961 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 172	59,961 (100.00%)	34,319 (100.00%)	14,794 (100.00%)	9,594 (100.00%)	44,756 (100.00%)	27,315 (100.00%)	10,439 (100.00%)	6,007 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,319 (57.24%)	14,794 (24.67%)	9,594 (16.00%)	44,756 (74.64%)	27,315 (45.55%)	10,439 (17.41%)	6,007 (10.02%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 173 --**59,743 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 173	59,743 (100.00%)	31,465 (100.00%)	22,609 (100.00%)	4,155 (100.00%)	45,292 (100.00%)	25,217 (100.00%)	16,428 (100.00%)	2,424 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,465 (52.67%)	22,609 (37.84%)	4,155 (6.95%)	45,292 (75.81%)	25,217 (42.21%)	16,428 (27.50%)	2,424 (4.06%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 174 --**59,852 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 174	59,852 (100.00%)	42,393 (100.00%)	11,260 (100.00%)	4,717 (100.00%)	45,760 (100.00%)	33,060 (100.00%)	7,950 (100.00%)	3,641 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		42,393 (70.83%)	11,260 (18.81%)	4,717 (7.88%)	45,760 (76.46%)	33,060 (55.24%)	7,950 (13.28%)	3,641 (6.08%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 175 --**59,993 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 175 --****59,993 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 175	59,993 (100.00%)	38,441 (100.00%)	15,333 (100.00%)	3,657 (100.00%)	44,704 (100.00%)	29,725 (100.00%)	10,805 (100.00%)	2,250 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		38,441 (64.08%)	15,333 (25.56%)	3,657 (6.10%)	44,704 (74.52%)	29,725 (49.55%)	10,805 (18.01%)	2,250 (3.75%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 176 --**59,470 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 176	59,470 (100.00%)	37,797 (100.00%)	14,031 (100.00%)	5,915 (100.00%)	44,991 (100.00%)	29,763 (100.00%)	10,206 (100.00%)	3,708 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,797 (63.56%)	14,031 (23.59%)	5,915 (9.95%)	44,991 (75.65%)	29,763 (50.05%)	10,206 (17.16%)	3,708 (6.24%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 177 --**59,992 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 177	59,992 (100.00%)	19,929 (100.00%)	34,510 (100.00%)	4,016 (100.00%)	46,014 (100.00%)	17,082 (100.00%)	24,793 (100.00%)	2,814 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,929 (33.22%)	34,510 (57.52%)	4,016 (6.69%)	46,014 (76.70%)	17,082 (28.47%)	24,793 (41.33%)	2,814 (4.69%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 178 --**59,877 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 178	59,877 (100.00%)	45,278 (100.00%)	9,525 (100.00%)	3,725 (100.00%)	45,638 (100.00%)	35,503 (100.00%)	6,750 (100.00%)	2,347 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		45,278 (75.62%)	9,525 (15.91%)	3,725 (6.22%)	45,638 (76.22%)	35,503 (59.29%)	6,750 (11.27%)	2,347 (3.92%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 179 --**59,356 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 179 --****59,356 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 179	59,356 (100.00%)	35,038 (100.00%)	18,047 (100.00%)	4,586 (100.00%)	47,156 (100.00%)	30,035 (100.00%)	12,745 (100.00%)	3,009 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		35,038 (59.03%)	18,047 (30.40%)	4,586 (7.73%)	47,156 (79.45%)	30,035 (50.60%)	12,745 (21.47%)	3,009 (5.07%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 18 --**59,335 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 018	59,335 (100.00%)	50,306 (100.00%)	5,118 (100.00%)	1,738 (100.00%)	45,159 (100.00%)	38,843 (100.00%)	3,604 (100.00%)	1,078 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		50,306 (84.78%)	5,118 (8.63%)	1,738 (2.93%)	45,159 (76.11%)	38,843 (65.46%)	3,604 (6.07%)	1,078 (1.82%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 180 --**59,412 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 180	59,412 (100.00%)	40,821 (100.00%)	11,721 (100.00%)	3,843 (100.00%)	45,362 (100.00%)	32,283 (100.00%)	8,261 (100.00%)	2,550 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,821 (68.71%)	11,721 (19.73%)	3,843 (6.47%)	45,362 (76.35%)	32,283 (54.34%)	8,261 (13.90%)	2,550 (4.29%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 19 --**58,955 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 019	58,955 (100.00%)	36,585 (100.00%)	15,550 (100.00%)	4,642 (100.00%)	44,299 (100.00%)	28,958 (100.00%)	10,697 (100.00%)	3,013 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,585 (62.06%)	15,550 (26.38%)	4,642 (7.87%)	44,299 (75.14%)	28,958 (49.12%)	10,697 (18.14%)	3,013 (5.11%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 2 --**59,773 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 2 --****59,773 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 002	59,773 (100.00%)	49,754 (100.00%)	2,173 (100.00%)	5,432 (100.00%)	46,159 (100.00%)	39,386 (100.00%)	1,456 (100.00%)	3,496 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		49,754 (83.24%)	2,173 (3.64%)	5,432 (9.09%)	46,159 (77.22%)	39,386 (65.89%)	1,456 (2.44%)	3,496 (5.85%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 20 --**60,107 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 020	60,107 (100.00%)	44,437 (100.00%)	5,973 (100.00%)	6,372 (100.00%)	45,725 (100.00%)	34,934 (100.00%)	4,230 (100.00%)	4,197 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		44,437 (73.93%)	5,973 (9.94%)	6,372 (10.60%)	45,725 (76.07%)	34,934 (58.12%)	4,230 (7.04%)	4,197 (6.98%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 21 --**59,529 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 021	59,529 (100.00%)	47,645 (100.00%)	3,350 (100.00%)	5,083 (100.00%)	44,931 (100.00%)	36,876 (100.00%)	2,272 (100.00%)	3,343 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		47,645 (80.04%)	3,350 (5.63%)	5,083 (8.54%)	44,931 (75.48%)	36,876 (61.95%)	2,272 (3.82%)	3,343 (5.62%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 22 --**59,460 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 022	59,460 (100.00%)	37,180 (100.00%)	9,890 (100.00%)	7,883 (100.00%)	45,815 (100.00%)	30,057 (100.00%)	6,918 (100.00%)	5,301 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,180 (62.53%)	9,890 (16.63%)	7,883 (13.26%)	45,815 (77.05%)	30,057 (50.55%)	6,918 (11.63%)	5,301 (8.92%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 23 --**59,048 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 23 --****59,048 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 023	59,048 (100.00%)	42,200 (100.00%)	4,250 (100.00%)	10,153 (100.00%)	44,254 (100.00%)	33,318 (100.00%)	2,878 (100.00%)	6,298 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		42,200 (71.47%)	4,250 (7.20%)	10,153 (17.19%)	44,254 (74.95%)	33,318 (56.43%)	2,878 (4.87%)	6,298 (10.67%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 24 --**59,011 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 024	59,011 (100.00%)	35,485 (100.00%)	4,313 (100.00%)	6,703 (100.00%)	41,814 (100.00%)	26,519 (100.00%)	2,926 (100.00%)	4,315 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		35,485 (60.13%)	4,313 (7.31%)	6,703 (11.36%)	41,814 (70.86%)	26,519 (44.94%)	2,926 (4.96%)	4,315 (7.31%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 25 --**59,414 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 025	59,414 (100.00%)	30,889 (100.00%)	3,606 (100.00%)	3,218 (100.00%)	42,520 (100.00%)	23,862 (100.00%)	2,507 (100.00%)	2,164 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,889 (51.99%)	3,606 (6.07%)	3,218 (5.42%)	42,520 (71.57%)	23,862 (40.16%)	2,507 (4.22%)	2,164 (3.64%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 26 --**59,248 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 026	59,248 (100.00%)	37,609 (100.00%)	2,646 (100.00%)	7,150 (100.00%)	44,081 (100.00%)	30,066 (100.00%)	1,767 (100.00%)	4,742 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,609 (63.48%)	2,646 (4.47%)	7,150 (12.07%)	44,081 (74.40%)	30,066 (50.75%)	1,767 (2.98%)	4,742 (8.00%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 27 --**58,795 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 27 --****58,795 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 027	58,795 (100.00%)	46,856 (100.00%)	2,589 (100.00%)	6,952 (100.00%)	46,004 (100.00%)	38,005 (100.00%)	1,698 (100.00%)	4,418 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		46,856 (79.69%)	2,589 (4.40%)	6,952 (11.82%)	46,004 (78.24%)	38,005 (64.64%)	1,698 (2.89%)	4,418 (7.51%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 28 --**58,972 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 028	58,972 (100.00%)	45,115 (100.00%)	2,686 (100.00%)	8,016 (100.00%)	44,444 (100.00%)	35,271 (100.00%)	1,747 (100.00%)	5,083 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		45,115 (76.50%)	2,686 (4.55%)	8,016 (13.59%)	44,444 (75.36%)	35,271 (59.81%)	1,747 (2.96%)	5,083 (8.62%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 29 --**59,200 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 029	59,200 (100.00%)	21,340 (100.00%)	8,132 (100.00%)	27,396 (100.00%)	43,131 (100.00%)	18,239 (100.00%)	5,861 (100.00%)	17,126 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,340 (36.05%)	8,132 (13.74%)	27,396 (46.28%)	43,131 (72.86%)	18,239 (30.81%)	5,861 (9.90%)	17,126 (28.93%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 3 --**60,199 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 003	60,199 (100.00%)	52,311 (100.00%)	2,463 (100.00%)	2,170 (100.00%)	46,716 (100.00%)	41,325 (100.00%)	1,565 (100.00%)	1,381 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		52,311 (86.90%)	2,463 (4.09%)	2,170 (3.60%)	46,716 (77.60%)	41,325 (68.65%)	1,565 (2.60%)	1,381 (2.29%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 30 --**59,266 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 30 --****59,266 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 030	59,266 (100.00%)	39,727 (100.00%)	5,186 (100.00%)	11,128 (100.00%)	45,414 (100.00%)	32,016 (100.00%)	3,678 (100.00%)	7,327 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,727 (67.03%)	5,186 (8.75%)	11,128 (18.78%)	45,414 (76.63%)	32,016 (54.02%)	3,678 (6.21%)	7,327 (12.36%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 31 --**59,901 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 031	59,901 (100.00%)	39,279 (100.00%)	4,770 (100.00%)	12,957 (100.00%)	43,120 (100.00%)	29,604 (100.00%)	3,265 (100.00%)	8,170 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,279 (65.57%)	4,770 (7.96%)	12,957 (21.63%)	43,120 (71.99%)	29,604 (49.42%)	3,265 (5.45%)	8,170 (13.64%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 32 --**59,145 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 032	59,145 (100.00%)	47,787 (100.00%)	5,252 (100.00%)	3,567 (100.00%)	45,942 (100.00%)	38,122 (100.00%)	3,659 (100.00%)	2,238 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		47,787 (80.80%)	5,252 (8.88%)	3,567 (6.03%)	45,942 (77.68%)	38,122 (64.46%)	3,659 (6.19%)	2,238 (3.78%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 33 --**59,187 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 033	59,187 (100.00%)	47,314 (100.00%)	7,322 (100.00%)	2,415 (100.00%)	46,498 (100.00%)	38,246 (100.00%)	5,207 (100.00%)	1,457 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		47,314 (79.94%)	7,322 (12.37%)	2,415 (4.08%)	46,498 (78.56%)	38,246 (64.62%)	5,207 (8.80%)	1,457 (2.46%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 34 --**59,875 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 34 --****59,875 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 034	59,875 (100.00%)	39,871 (100.00%)	10,102 (100.00%)	5,427 (100.00%)	45,758 (100.00%)	31,678 (100.00%)	7,169 (100.00%)	3,590 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,871 (66.59%)	10,102 (16.87%)	5,427 (9.06%)	45,758 (76.42%)	31,678 (52.91%)	7,169 (11.97%)	3,590 (6.00%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 35 --**59,889 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 035	59,889 (100.00%)	30,019 (100.00%)	18,210 (100.00%)	7,608 (100.00%)	48,312 (100.00%)	25,909 (100.00%)	13,722 (100.00%)	5,387 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,019 (50.12%)	18,210 (30.41%)	7,608 (12.70%)	48,312 (80.67%)	25,909 (43.26%)	13,722 (22.91%)	5,387 (8.99%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 36 --**59,994 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 036	59,994 (100.00%)	40,801 (100.00%)	11,055 (100.00%)	4,476 (100.00%)	44,911 (100.00%)	31,783 (100.00%)	7,626 (100.00%)	2,924 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,801 (68.01%)	11,055 (18.43%)	4,476 (7.46%)	44,911 (74.86%)	31,783 (52.98%)	7,626 (12.71%)	2,924 (4.87%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 37 --**59,176 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 037	59,176 (100.00%)	24,970 (100.00%)	17,171 (100.00%)	12,993 (100.00%)	46,223 (100.00%)	21,382 (100.00%)	13,027 (100.00%)	8,618 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,970 (42.20%)	17,171 (29.02%)	12,993 (21.96%)	46,223 (78.11%)	21,382 (36.13%)	13,027 (22.01%)	8,618 (14.56%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 38 --**59,317 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 38 --****59,317 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 038	59,317 (100.00%)	15,382 (100.00%)	33,760 (100.00%)	8,730 (100.00%)	44,839 (100.00%)	13,498 (100.00%)	24,318 (100.00%)	5,657 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,382 (25.93%)	33,760 (56.91%)	8,730 (14.72%)	44,839 (75.59%)	13,498 (22.76%)	24,318 (41.00%)	5,657 (9.54%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 39 --**59,381 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 039	59,381 (100.00%)	12,233 (100.00%)	33,016 (100.00%)	12,942 (100.00%)	44,436 (100.00%)	10,429 (100.00%)	24,569 (100.00%)	8,292 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,233 (20.60%)	33,016 (55.60%)	12,942 (21.79%)	44,436 (74.83%)	10,429 (17.56%)	24,569 (41.38%)	8,292 (13.96%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 4 --**59,070 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 004	59,070 (100.00%)	24,813 (100.00%)	3,264 (100.00%)	29,579 (100.00%)	42,798 (100.00%)	20,448 (100.00%)	2,303 (100.00%)	18,887 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,813 (42.01%)	3,264 (5.53%)	29,579 (50.07%)	42,798 (72.45%)	20,448 (34.62%)	2,303 (3.90%)	18,887 (31.97%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 40 --**59,044 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 040	59,044 (100.00%)	28,894 (100.00%)	20,179 (100.00%)	3,795 (100.00%)	47,976 (100.00%)	24,534 (100.00%)	15,821 (100.00%)	2,842 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		28,894 (48.94%)	20,179 (34.18%)	3,795 (6.43%)	47,976 (81.25%)	24,534 (41.55%)	15,821 (26.80%)	2,842 (4.81%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 41 --**60,122 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 41 --****60,122 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 041	60,122 (100.00%)	14,079 (100.00%)	23,846 (100.00%)	19,971 (100.00%)	45,271 (100.00%)	12,502 (100.00%)	17,816 (100.00%)	12,927 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,079 (23.42%)	23,846 (39.66%)	19,971 (33.22%)	45,271 (75.30%)	12,502 (20.79%)	17,816 (29.63%)	12,927 (21.50%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 42 --**59,620 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 042	59,620 (100.00%)	21,149 (100.00%)	20,726 (100.00%)	12,217 (100.00%)	48,525 (100.00%)	18,923 (100.00%)	16,353 (100.00%)	8,436 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,149 (35.47%)	20,726 (34.76%)	12,217 (20.49%)	48,525 (81.39%)	18,923 (31.74%)	16,353 (27.43%)	8,436 (14.15%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 43 --**59,464 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 043	59,464 (100.00%)	25,759 (100.00%)	16,346 (100.00%)	9,424 (100.00%)	47,033 (100.00%)	21,781 (100.00%)	12,476 (100.00%)	6,653 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		25,759 (43.32%)	16,346 (27.49%)	9,424 (15.85%)	47,033 (79.09%)	21,781 (36.63%)	12,476 (20.98%)	6,653 (11.19%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 44 --**60,002 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 044	60,002 (100.00%)	38,825 (100.00%)	7,990 (100.00%)	7,197 (100.00%)	46,773 (100.00%)	31,659 (100.00%)	5,635 (100.00%)	4,925 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		38,825 (64.71%)	7,990 (13.32%)	7,197 (11.99%)	46,773 (77.95%)	31,659 (52.76%)	5,635 (9.39%)	4,925 (8.21%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 45 --**59,738 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 45 --****59,738 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 045	59,738 (100.00%)	43,186 (100.00%)	3,303 (100.00%)	3,283 (100.00%)	44,023 (100.00%)	32,991 (100.00%)	2,324 (100.00%)	2,136 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		43,186 (72.29%)	3,303 (5.53%)	3,283 (5.50%)	44,023 (73.69%)	32,991 (55.23%)	2,324 (3.89%)	2,136 (3.58%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 46 --**59,108 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 046	59,108 (100.00%)	42,814 (100.00%)	5,077 (100.00%)	4,869 (100.00%)	44,132 (100.00%)	33,016 (100.00%)	3,560 (100.00%)	3,257 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		42,814 (72.43%)	5,077 (8.59%)	4,869 (8.24%)	44,132 (74.66%)	33,016 (55.86%)	3,560 (6.02%)	3,257 (5.51%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 47 --**59,126 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 047	59,126 (100.00%)	36,485 (100.00%)	6,590 (100.00%)	4,632 (100.00%)	43,932 (100.00%)	28,066 (100.00%)	4,709 (100.00%)	3,236 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,485 (61.71%)	6,590 (11.15%)	4,632 (7.83%)	43,932 (74.30%)	28,066 (47.47%)	4,709 (7.96%)	3,236 (5.47%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 48 --**59,003 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 048	59,003 (100.00%)	34,843 (100.00%)	7,216 (100.00%)	8,317 (100.00%)	44,779 (100.00%)	27,658 (100.00%)	5,279 (100.00%)	5,556 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,843 (59.05%)	7,216 (12.23%)	8,317 (14.10%)	44,779 (75.89%)	27,658 (46.88%)	5,279 (8.95%)	5,556 (9.42%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 49 --**59,153 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 49 --****59,153 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 049	59,153 (100.00%)	40,782 (100.00%))	5,234 (100.00%)	4,473 (100.00%)	45,263 (100.00%)	32,354 (100.00%)	3,813 (100.00%)	3,031 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,782 (68.94%)	5,234 (8.85%)	4,473 (7.56%)	45,263 (76.52%)	32,354 (54.70%)	3,813 (6.45%)	3,031 (5.12%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 5 --**58,837 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 005	58,837 (100.00%)	44,396 (100.00%))	3,082 (100.00%)	8,999 (100.00%)	44,623 (100.00%)	35,053 (100.00%)	2,051 (100.00%)	5,631 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		44,396 (75.46%)	3,082 (5.24%)	8,999 (15.29%)	44,623 (75.84%)	35,053 (59.58%)	2,051 (3.49%)	5,631 (9.57%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 50 --**59,523 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 050	59,523 (100.00%)	24,729 (100.00%))	7,763 (100.00%)	4,202 (100.00%)	43,940 (100.00%)	19,496 (100.00%)	5,450 (100.00%)	2,796 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,729 (41.55%)	7,763 (13.04%)	4,202 (7.06%)	43,940 (73.82%)	19,496 (32.75%)	5,450 (9.16%)	2,796 (4.70%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 51 --**58,952 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 051	58,952 (100.00%)	30,076 (100.00%))	14,766 (100.00%)	9,119 (100.00%)	47,262 (100.00%)	25,679 (100.00%)	11,193 (100.00%)	6,291 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,076 (51.02%)	14,766 (25.05%)	9,119 (15.47%)	47,262 (80.17%)	25,679 (43.56%)	11,193 (18.99%)	6,291 (10.67%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 52 --**59,811 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 52 --****59,811 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 052	59,811 (100.00%)	32,182 (100.00%)	9,461 (100.00%)	4,773 (100.00%)	48,525 (100.00%)	26,755 (100.00%)	7,758 (100.00%)	3,598 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,182 (53.81%)	9,461 (15.82%)	4,773 (7.98%)	48,525 (81.13%)	26,755 (44.73%)	7,758 (12.97%)	3,598 (6.02%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 53 --**59,953 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 053	59,953 (100.00%)	42,146 (100.00%)	8,685 (100.00%)	4,919 (100.00%)	46,944 (100.00%)	33,426 (100.00%)	6,819 (100.00%)	3,494 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		42,146 (70.30%)	8,685 (14.49%)	4,919 (8.20%)	46,944 (78.30%)	33,426 (55.75%)	6,819 (11.37%)	3,494 (5.83%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 54 --**60,083 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 054	60,083 (100.00%)	36,671 (100.00%)	9,048 (100.00%)	9,115 (100.00%)	50,338 (100.00%)	31,705 (100.00%)	7,789 (100.00%)	6,436 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,671 (61.03%)	9,048 (15.06%)	9,115 (15.17%)	50,338 (83.78%)	31,705 (52.77%)	7,789 (12.96%)	6,436 (10.71%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 55 --**59,971 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 055	59,971 (100.00%)	20,257 (100.00%)	34,374 (100.00%)	3,080 (100.00%)	49,255 (100.00%)	17,490 (100.00%)	27,279 (100.00%)	2,450 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		20,257 (33.78%)	34,374 (57.32%)	3,080 (5.14%)	49,255 (82.13%)	17,490 (29.16%)	27,279 (45.49%)	2,450 (4.09%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 56 --**58,929 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 56 --****58,929 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 056	58,929 (100.00%)	20,055 (100.00%)	29,016 (100.00%)	3,425 (100.00%)	52,757 (100.00%)	19,509 (100.00%)	23,993 (100.00%)	3,082 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		20,055 (34.03%)	29,016 (49.24%)	3,425 (5.81%)	52,757 (89.53%)	19,509 (33.11%)	23,993 (40.72%)	3,082 (5.23%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 57 --**59,969 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 057	59,969 (100.00%)	37,712 (100.00%)	10,691 (100.00%)	5,294 (100.00%)	52,097 (100.00%)	33,156 (100.00%)	9,411 (100.00%)	4,143 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,712 (62.89%)	10,691 (17.83%)	5,294 (8.83%)	52,097 (86.87%)	33,156 (55.29%)	9,411 (15.69%)	4,143 (6.91%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 58 --**59,057 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 058	59,057 (100.00%)	14,752 (100.00%)	39,036 (100.00%)	2,973 (100.00%)	50,514 (100.00%)	13,923 (100.00%)	31,845 (100.00%)	2,562 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,752 (24.98%)	39,036 (66.10%)	2,973 (5.03%)	50,514 (85.53%)	13,923 (23.58%)	31,845 (53.92%)	2,562 (4.34%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 59 --**59,434 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 059	59,434 (100.00%)	11,510 (100.00%)	43,468 (100.00%)	2,647 (100.00%)	49,179 (100.00%)	10,840 (100.00%)	34,470 (100.00%)	2,177 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,510 (19.37%)	43,468 (73.14%)	2,647 (4.45%)	49,179 (82.75%)	10,840 (18.24%)	34,470 (58.00%)	2,177 (3.66%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 6 --**59,712 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 6 --****59,712 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 006	59,712 (100.00%)	47,860 (100.00%)	1,125 (100.00%)	8,664 (100.00%)	45,152 (100.00%)	37,476 (100.00%)	682 (100.00%)	5,402 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		47,860 (80.15%)	1,125 (1.88%)	8,664 (14.51%)	45,152 (75.62%)	37,476 (62.76%)	682 (1.14%)	5,402 (9.05%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 60 --**59,709 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 060	59,709 (100.00%)	15,952 (100.00%)	38,562 (100.00%)	3,504 (100.00%)	45,490 (100.00%)	12,778 (100.00%)	29,061 (100.00%)	2,324 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,952 (26.72%)	38,562 (64.58%)	3,504 (5.87%)	45,490 (76.19%)	12,778 (21.40%)	29,061 (48.67%)	2,324 (3.89%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 61 --**59,063 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 061	535 (0.91%)	7 (0.04%)	524 (1.60%)	2 (0.04%)	427 (0.96%)	5 (0.03%)	419 (1.77%)	1 (0.03%)
Dist. 064	19,123 (32.38%)	10,236 (51.80%)	6,450 (19.65%)	1,528 (30.98%)	14,437 (32.58%)	8,298 (51.20%)	4,515 (19.03%)	963 (30.23%)
Dist. 065	23,725 (40.17%)	3,233 (16.36%)	18,912 (57.62%)	1,365 (27.68%)	17,399 (39.26%)	2,626 (16.20%)	13,693 (57.70%)	892 (28.00%)
Dist. 066	15,680 (26.55%)	6,285 (31.81%)	6,934 (21.13%)	2,037 (41.30%)	12,056 (27.20%)	5,277 (32.56%)	5,104 (21.51%)	1,330 (41.75%)
Total and % Population		19,761 (33.46%)	32,820 (55.57%)	4,932 (8.35%)	44,319 (75.04%)	16,206 (27.44%)	23,731 (40.18%)	3,186 (5.39%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 62 --**59,450 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 062	59,450 (100.00%)	10,210 (100.00%)	43,732 (100.00%)	4,522 (100.00%)	46,426 (100.00%)	8,852 (100.00%)	33,548 (100.00%)	3,172 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,210 (17.17%)	43,732 (73.56%)	4,522 (7.61%)	46,426 (78.09%)	8,852 (14.89%)	33,548 (56.43%)	3,172 (5.34%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 63 --**59,381 Total Population**

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 063	59,381 (100.00%)	9,942 (100.00%)	42,146 (100.00%)	6,185 (100.00%)	45,043 (100.00%)	8,658 (100.00%)	31,229 (100.00%)	4,173 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,942 (16.74%)	42,146 (70.98%)	6,185 (10.42%)	45,043 (75.85%)	8,658 (14.58%)	31,229 (52.59%)	4,173 (7.03%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 64 --**59,648 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 061	36,238 (60.75%)	8,347 (39.60%)	22,486 (73.84%)	4,782 (71.27%)	27,950 (61.73%)	7,218 (42.31%)	17,117 (75.25%)	3,005 (71.36%)
Dist. 064	23,410 (39.25%)	12,730 (60.40%)	7,965 (26.16%)	1,928 (28.73%)	17,329 (38.27%)	9,842 (57.69%)	5,631 (24.75%)	1,206 (28.64%)
Total and % Population		21,077 (35.34%)	30,451 (51.05%)	6,710 (11.25%)	45,279 (75.91%)	17,060 (28.60%)	22,748 (38.14%)	4,211 (7.06%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 65 --**59,167 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 061	22,529 (38.08%)	416 (2.30%)	21,525 (56.78%)	610 (27.89%)	17,070 (38.07%)	390 (2.75%)	16,226 (57.16%)	452 (30.94%)
Dist. 064	6,306 (10.66%)	4,669 (25.86%)	1,076 (2.84%)	281 (12.85%)	4,765 (10.63%)	3,588 (25.33%)	781 (2.75%)	173 (11.84%)
Dist. 065	30,332 (51.27%)	12,971 (71.84%)	15,310 (40.38%)	1,296 (59.26%)	23,007 (51.31%)	10,188 (71.92%)	11,378 (40.08%)	836 (57.22%)
Total and % Population		18,056 (30.52%)	37,911 (64.07%)	2,187 (3.70%)	44,842 (75.79%)	14,166 (23.94%)	28,385 (47.97%)	1,461 (2.47%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 66 --**58,921 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 064	10,147 (17.22%)	4,664 (26.73%)	3,709 (11.08%)	1,477 (23.03%)	7,658 (17.46%)	3,825 (25.99%)	2,650 (11.21%)	944 (23.02%)
Dist. 065	5,407 (9.18%)	1,366 (7.83%)	3,480 (10.40%)	446 (6.96%)	3,980 (9.07%)	1,149 (7.81%)	2,440 (10.32%)	283 (6.90%)
Dist. 066	43,367 (73.60%)	11,416 (65.44%)	26,276 (78.52%)	4,489 (70.01%)	32,222 (73.47%)	9,745 (66.21%)	18,543 (78.46%)	2,873 (70.07%)
Total and % Population		17,446 (29.61%)	33,465 (56.80%)	6,412 (10.88%)	43,860 (74.44%)	14,719 (24.98%)	23,633 (40.11%)	4,100 (6.96%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 67 --**59,135 Total Population**

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 067	59,135 (100.00%)	17,203 (100.00%)	35,438 (100.00%)	5,153 (100.00%)	44,299 (100.00%)	13,670 (100.00%)	26,099 (100.00%)	3,435 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,203 (29.09%)	35,438 (59.93%)	5,153 (8.71%)	44,299 (74.91%)	13,670 (23.12%)	26,099 (44.13%)	3,435 (5.81%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 68 --**59,477 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 068	59,477 (100.00%)	18,526 (100.00%)	34,189 (100.00%)	4,339 (100.00%)	44,835 (100.00%)	15,216 (100.00%)	24,994 (100.00%)	2,837 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		18,526 (31.15%)	34,189 (57.48%)	4,339 (7.30%)	44,835 (75.38%)	15,216 (25.58%)	24,994 (42.02%)	2,837 (4.77%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 69 --**58,682 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 069	58,682 (100.00%)	14,142 (100.00%)	38,392 (100.00%)	3,798 (100.00%)	45,548 (100.00%)	12,249 (100.00%)	28,950 (100.00%)	2,469 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,142 (24.10%)	38,392 (65.42%)	3,798 (6.47%)	45,548 (77.62%)	12,249 (20.87%)	28,950 (49.33%)	2,469 (4.21%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 7 --**59,081 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 007	59,081 (100.00%)	51,975 (100.00%)	513 (100.00%)	4,392 (100.00%)	48,771 (100.00%)	43,969 (100.00%)	302 (100.00%)	2,698 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		51,975 (87.97%)	513 (0.87%)	4,392 (7.43%)	48,771 (82.55%)	43,969 (74.42%)	302 (0.51%)	2,698 (4.57%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 70 --**59,121 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 070	59,121 (100.00%)	33,410 (100.00%)	17,750 (100.00%)	5,368 (100.00%)	45,249 (100.00%)	27,007 (100.00%)	12,591 (100.00%)	3,601 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 70 --****59,121 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		33,410 (56.51%)	17,750 (30.02%)	5,368 (9.08%)	45,249 (76.54%)	27,007 (45.68%)	12,591 (21.30%)	3,601 (6.09%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 71 --**59,538 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 071	59,538 (100.00%)	39,979 (100.00%)	12,792 (100.00%)	4,430 (100.00%)	44,582 (100.00%)	31,118 (100.00%)	8,879 (100.00%)	2,755 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,979 (67.15%)	12,792 (21.49%)	4,430 (7.44%)	44,582 (74.88%)	31,118 (52.27%)	8,879 (14.91%)	2,755 (4.63%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 72 --**59,660 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 072	59,660 (100.00%)	40,129 (100.00%)	12,788 (100.00%)	4,871 (100.00%)	46,229 (100.00%)	32,007 (100.00%)	9,642 (100.00%)	3,209 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,129 (67.26%)	12,788 (21.43%)	4,871 (8.16%)	46,229 (77.49%)	32,007 (53.65%)	9,642 (16.16%)	3,209 (5.38%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 73 --**60,036 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 073	60,036 (100.00%)	41,975 (100.00%)	7,865 (100.00%)	4,781 (100.00%)	45,736 (100.00%)	33,193 (100.00%)	5,538 (100.00%)	3,224 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		41,975 (69.92%)	7,865 (13.10%)	4,781 (7.96%)	45,736 (76.18%)	33,193 (55.29%)	5,538 (9.22%)	3,224 (5.37%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 74 --**58,699 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 074	26,438 (45.04%)	11,338 (48.73%)	12,030 (40.32%)	2,342 (56.89%)	19,695 (44.97%)	9,175 (48.38%)	8,435 (40.17%)	1,448 (55.65%)
Dist. 117	757 (1.29%)	486 (2.09%)	188 (0.63%)	57 (1.38%)	598 (1.37%)	375 (1.98%)	159 (0.76%)	43 (1.65%)

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 74 --****58,699 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 134	31,504 (53.67%)	11,441 (49.18%)	17,621 (59.05%)	1,718 (41.73%)	23,507 (53.67%)	9,413 (49.64%)	12,405 (59.07%)	1,111 (42.70%)
Total and % Population		23,265 (39.63%)	29,839 (50.83%)	4,117 (7.01%)	43,800 (74.62%)	18,963 (32.31%)	20,999 (35.77%)	2,602 (4.43%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 75 --**59,743 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 075	59,743 (100.00%)	5,519 (100.00%)	45,016 (100.00%)	7,749 (100.00%)	43,850 (100.00%)	4,941 (100.00%)	32,623 (100.00%)	4,947 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,519 (9.24%)	45,016 (75.35%)	7,749 (12.97%)	43,850 (73.40%)	4,941 (8.27%)	32,623 (54.61%)	4,947 (8.28%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 76 --**59,759 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 076	59,759 (100.00%)	5,146 (100.00%)	40,461 (100.00%)	9,327 (100.00%)	44,371 (100.00%)	4,665 (100.00%)	29,832 (100.00%)	5,872 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,146 (8.61%)	40,461 (67.71%)	9,327 (15.61%)	44,371 (74.25%)	4,665 (7.81%)	29,832 (49.92%)	5,872 (9.83%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 77 --**59,242 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 077	59,242 (100.00%)	3,682 (100.00%)	44,963 (100.00%)	8,425 (100.00%)	44,207 (100.00%)	3,349 (100.00%)	33,655 (100.00%)	5,392 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,682 (6.22%)	44,963 (75.90%)	8,425 (14.22%)	44,207 (74.62%)	3,349 (5.65%)	33,655 (56.81%)	5,392 (9.10%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 78 --**59,044 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 78 --****59,044 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 078	59,044 (100.00%)	7,491 (100.00%)	43,351 (100.00%)	5,868 (100.00%)	44,572 (100.00%)	6,707 (100.00%)	31,904 (100.00%)	3,961 (100.00%)
Dist. 116	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Total and % Population		7,491 (12.69%)	43,351 (73.42%)	5,868 (9.94%)	44,572 (75.49%)	6,707 (11.36%)	31,904 (54.03%)	3,961 (6.71%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 79 --**59,500 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 079	59,500 (100.00%)	3,388 (100.00%)	42,713 (100.00%)	10,776 (100.00%)	43,223 (100.00%)	3,090 (100.00%)	30,942 (100.00%)	6,929 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,388 (5.69%)	42,713 (71.79%)	10,776 (18.11%)	43,223 (72.64%)	3,090 (5.19%)	30,942 (52.00%)	6,929 (11.65%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 8 --**59,244 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 008	59,244 (100.00%)	53,792 (100.00%)	1,025 (100.00%)	1,903 (100.00%)	49,612 (100.00%)	45,581 (100.00%)	708 (100.00%)	1,358 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		53,792 (90.80%)	1,025 (1.73%)	1,903 (3.21%)	49,612 (83.74%)	45,581 (76.94%)	708 (1.20%)	1,358 (2.29%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 80 --**59,461 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 080	59,461 (100.00%)	26,769 (100.00%)	8,128 (100.00%)	15,559 (100.00%)	44,784 (100.00%)	21,330 (100.00%)	6,350 (100.00%)	10,356 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,769 (45.02%)	8,128 (13.67%)	15,559 (26.17%)	44,784 (75.32%)	21,330 (35.87%)	6,350 (10.68%)	10,356 (17.42%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 81 --**59,007 Total Population**

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 081	59,007 (100.00%)	26,127 (100.00%))	12,487 (100.00%)	14,504 (100.00%)	46,259 (100.00%)	21,746 (100.00%)	10,099 (100.00%)	9,676 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,127 (44.28%)	12,487 (21.16%)	14,504 (24.58%)	46,259 (78.40%)	21,746 (36.85%)	10,099 (17.11%)	9,676 (16.40%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 82 --**59,724 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 082	59,724 (100.00%)	36,945 (100.00%))	9,763 (100.00%)	4,494 (100.00%)	50,238 (100.00%)	31,380 (100.00%)	8,455 (100.00%)	3,410 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,945 (61.86%)	9,763 (16.35%)	4,494 (7.52%)	50,238 (84.12%)	31,380 (52.54%)	8,455 (14.16%)	3,410 (5.71%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 83 --**59,416 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 083	59,416 (100.00%)	26,221 (100.00%))	8,327 (100.00%)	20,050 (100.00%)	46,581 (100.00%)	22,311 (100.00%)	7,044 (100.00%)	13,260 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,221 (44.13%)	8,327 (14.01%)	20,050 (33.75%)	46,581 (78.40%)	22,311 (37.55%)	7,044 (11.86%)	13,260 (22.32%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 84 --**59,862 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 084	59,862 (100.00%)	12,637 (100.00%))	43,909 (100.00%)	2,034 (100.00%)	47,350 (100.00%)	10,081 (100.00%)	34,877 (100.00%)	1,400 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,637 (21.11%)	43,909 (73.35%)	2,034 (3.40%)	47,350 (79.10%)	10,081 (16.84%)	34,877 (58.26%)	1,400 (2.34%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 85 --**59,373 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 085	59,373 (100.00%)	10,143 (100.00%))	37,650 (100.00%)	3,558 (100.00%)	46,308 (100.00%)	9,022 (100.00%)	29,041 (100.00%)	2,742 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 85 --****59,373 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		10,143 (17.08%)	37,650 (63.41%)	3,558 (5.99%)	46,308 (78.00%)	9,022 (15.20%)	29,041 (48.91%)	2,742 (4.62%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 86 --**59,205 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 086	59,205 (100.00%)	6,276 (100.00%)	44,458 (100.00%)	2,750 (100.00%)	44,614 (100.00%)	5,391 (100.00%)	33,485 (100.00%)	1,912 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,276 (10.60%)	44,458 (75.09%)	2,750 (4.64%)	44,614 (75.36%)	5,391 (9.11%)	33,485 (56.56%)	1,912 (3.23%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 87 --**59,709 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 087	59,709 (100.00%)	6,857 (100.00%)	44,195 (100.00%)	4,613 (100.00%)	45,615 (100.00%)	6,159 (100.00%)	33,336 (100.00%)	3,051 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,857 (11.48%)	44,195 (74.02%)	4,613 (7.73%)	45,615 (76.40%)	6,159 (10.32%)	33,336 (55.83%)	3,051 (5.11%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 88 --**59,689 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 088	59,689 (100.00%)	9,541 (100.00%)	38,515 (100.00%)	6,839 (100.00%)	46,073 (100.00%)	8,432 (100.00%)	29,187 (100.00%)	4,595 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,541 (15.98%)	38,515 (64.53%)	6,839 (11.46%)	46,073 (77.19%)	8,432 (14.13%)	29,187 (48.90%)	4,595 (7.70%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 89 --**59,866 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 089	59,866 (100.00%)	18,189 (100.00%)	37,494 (100.00%)	2,275 (100.00%)	46,198 (100.00%)	14,355 (100.00%)	28,890 (100.00%)	1,581 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 89 --****59,866 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		18,189 (30.38%)	37,494 (62.63%)	2,275 (3.80%)	46,198 (77.17%)	14,355 (23.98%)	28,890 (48.26%)	1,581 (2.64%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 9 --**59,474 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 009	59,474 (100.00%)	52,205 (100.00%)	1,066 (100.00%)	3,263 (100.00%)	48,273 (100.00%)	42,931 (100.00%)	759 (100.00%)	2,286 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		52,205 (87.78%)	1,066 (1.79%)	3,263 (5.49%)	48,273 (81.17%)	42,931 (72.18%)	759 (1.28%)	2,286 (3.84%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 90 --**59,812 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 090	59,812 (100.00%)	19,190 (100.00%)	35,965 (100.00%)	2,784 (100.00%)	48,015 (100.00%)	16,315 (100.00%)	28,082 (100.00%)	2,045 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,190 (32.08%)	35,965 (60.13%)	2,784 (4.65%)	48,015 (80.28%)	16,315 (27.28%)	28,082 (46.95%)	2,045 (3.42%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 91 --**59,927 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 091	35,938 (59.97%)	5,435 (28.29%)	28,743 (78.30%)	1,392 (52.57%)	27,911 (60.71%)	4,679 (30.01%)	21,981 (79.64%)	902 (54.30%)
Dist. 115	9,573 (15.97%)	5,100 (26.54%)	3,588 (9.77%)	515 (19.45%)	7,346 (15.98%)	4,181 (26.82%)	2,564 (9.29%)	296 (17.82%)
Dist. 117	14,416 (24.06%)	8,679 (45.17%)	4,377 (11.92%)	741 (27.98%)	10,716 (23.31%)	6,729 (43.17%)	3,056 (11.07%)	463 (27.87%)
Total and % Population		19,214 (32.06%)	36,708 (61.25%)	2,648 (4.42%)	45,973 (76.72%)	15,589 (26.01%)	27,601 (46.06%)	1,661 (2.77%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 92 --**60,273 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 92 --****60,273 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 092	60,273 (100.00%)	12,645 (100.00%)	42,978 (100.00%)	3,306 (100.00%)	46,551 (100.00%)	11,196 (100.00%)	32,022 (100.00%)	2,177 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,645 (20.98%)	42,978 (71.31%)	3,306 (5.49%)	46,551 (77.23%)	11,196 (18.58%)	32,022 (53.13%)	2,177 (3.61%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 93 --**60,118 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 093	60,118 (100.00%)	11,987 (100.00%)	40,249 (100.00%)	6,757 (100.00%)	44,734 (100.00%)	10,247 (100.00%)	29,239 (100.00%)	4,284 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,987 (19.94%)	40,249 (66.95%)	6,757 (11.24%)	44,734 (74.41%)	10,247 (17.04%)	29,239 (48.64%)	4,284 (7.13%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 94 --**59,211 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 094	59,211 (100.00%)	9,700 (100.00%)	41,397 (100.00%)	5,162 (100.00%)	44,809 (100.00%)	8,255 (100.00%)	30,935 (100.00%)	3,267 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,700 (16.38%)	41,397 (69.91%)	5,162 (8.72%)	44,809 (75.68%)	8,255 (13.94%)	30,935 (52.25%)	3,267 (5.52%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 95 --**60,030 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 095	60,030 (100.00%)	11,281 (100.00%)	41,682 (100.00%)	5,597 (100.00%)	44,948 (100.00%)	9,814 (100.00%)	30,183 (100.00%)	3,567 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,281 (18.79%)	41,682 (69.44%)	5,597 (9.32%)	44,948 (74.88%)	9,814 (16.35%)	30,183 (50.28%)	3,567 (5.94%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 96 --**59,515 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

GA_2023_Proposed_House

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 96 --****59,515 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 096	59,515 (100.00%)	10,398 (100.00%)	13,970 (100.00%)	24,097 (100.00%)	44,671 (100.00%)	9,078 (100.00%)	10,273 (100.00%)	16,093 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,398 (17.47%)	13,970 (23.47%)	24,097 (40.49%)	44,671 (75.06%)	9,078 (15.25%)	10,273 (17.26%)	16,093 (27.04%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 97 --**59,072 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 097	59,072 (100.00%)	19,604 (100.00%)	16,869 (100.00%)	12,911 (100.00%)	46,339 (100.00%)	16,887 (100.00%)	12,405 (100.00%)	8,910 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,604 (33.19%)	16,869 (28.56%)	12,911 (21.86%)	46,339 (78.44%)	16,887 (28.59%)	12,405 (21.00%)	8,910 (15.08%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 98 --**59,998 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 098	59,998 (100.00%)	5,813 (100.00%)	13,286 (100.00%)	34,450 (100.00%)	42,734 (100.00%)	4,981 (100.00%)	9,934 (100.00%)	22,549 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		5,813 (9.69%)	13,286 (22.14%)	34,450 (57.42%)	42,734 (71.23%)	4,981 (8.30%)	9,934 (16.56%)	22,549 (37.58%)

Plan: GA_2023_Proposed_House, District 99 --**59,850 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 099	59,850 (100.00%)	23,802 (100.00%)	9,514 (100.00%)	5,695 (100.00%)	45,004 (100.00%)	18,948 (100.00%)	6,622 (100.00%)	3,901 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,802 (39.77%)	9,514 (15.90%)	5,695 (9.52%)	45,004 (75.19%)	18,948 (31.66%)	6,622 (11.06%)	3,901 (6.52%)

No. 24-10230

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY INC., a nonprofit organization on behalf of
members residing in Georgia; SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, a Georgia nonprofit organization; ERIC T. WOODS; KATIE
BAILEY GLENN; PHIL BROWN; JANICE STEWART,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

SECRETARY, STATE OF GEORGIA.

Defendant-Appellee.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of
Georgia, No. 1:21-cv-5337 (Hon. Steve C. Jones)

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(VOLUME IV OF V)**

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May 9, 2024

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EXHIBIT K-2

User:

Plan Name: APA_Remedial_House__

Plan Type: House

Core Constituencies

Monday, December 11, 2023

10:19 PM

From Plan: GA_2021_House

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 1 --

59,666 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 001	59,666 (100.00%)	52,436 (100.00%)	3,034 (100.00%)	1,544 (100.00%)	46,801 (100.00%)	41,853 (100.00%)	1,966 (100.00%)	989 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		52,436 (87.88%)	3,034 (5.08%)	1,544 (2.59%)	46,801 (78.44%)	41,853 (70.15%)	1,966 (3.30%)	989 (1.66%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 10 --

59,519 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 010	59,519 (100.00%)	46,788 (100.00%)	2,287 (100.00%)	7,800 (100.00%)	47,164 (100.00%)	38,589 (100.00%)	1,757 (100.00%)	4,736 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		46,788 (78.61%)	2,287 (3.84%)	7,800 (13.11%)	47,164 (79.24%)	38,589 (64.83%)	1,757 (2.95%)	4,736 (7.96%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 100 --

60,030 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 100	60,030 (100.00%)	33,544 (100.00%)	6,398 (100.00%)	6,512 (100.00%)	42,669 (100.00%)	25,197 (100.00%)	4,273 (100.00%)	4,259 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,544 (55.88%)	6,398 (10.66%)	6,512 (10.85%)	42,669 (71.08%)	25,197 (41.97%)	4,273 (7.12%)	4,259 (7.09%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 101 --

59,938 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 101	59,938 (100.00%)	22,390 (100.00%)	15,380 (100.00%)	12,091 (100.00%)	46,584 (100.00%)	18,698 (100.00%)	11,269 (100.00%)	8,499 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		22,390 (37.36%)	15,380 (25.66%)	12,091 (20.17%)	46,584 (77.72%)	18,698 (31.20%)	11,269 (18.80%)	8,499 (14.18%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 102 --****58,959 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 102	58,959 (100.00%)	15,798 (100.00%))	23,702 (100.00%)	13,823 (100.00%)	42,968 (100.00%)	13,169 (100.00%)	16,164 (100.00%)	9,170 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,798 (26.79%)	23,702 (40.20%)	13,823 (23.45%)	42,968 (72.88%)	13,169 (22.34%)	16,164 (27.42%)	9,170 (15.55%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 103 --**60,197 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 103	60,197 (100.00%)	29,804 (100.00%))	10,628 (100.00%)	11,475 (100.00%)	44,399 (100.00%)	23,273 (100.00%)	7,454 (100.00%)	7,499 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		29,804 (49.51%)	10,628 (17.66%)	11,475 (19.06%)	44,399 (73.76%)	23,273 (38.66%)	7,454 (12.38%)	7,499 (12.46%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 104 --**59,362 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 104	59,362 (100.00%)	35,877 (100.00%))	10,743 (100.00%)	7,501 (100.00%)	43,306 (100.00%)	27,265 (100.00%)	7,373 (100.00%)	4,826 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		35,877 (60.44%)	10,743 (18.10%)	7,501 (12.64%)	43,306 (72.95%)	27,265 (45.93%)	7,373 (12.42%)	4,826 (8.13%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 105 --**59,344 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 105	59,344 (100.00%)	23,076 (100.00%))	18,444 (100.00%)	10,743 (100.00%)	43,474 (100.00%)	18,145 (100.00%)	12,628 (100.00%)	7,286 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,076 (38.89%)	18,444 (31.08%)	10,743 (18.10%)	43,474 (73.26%)	18,145 (30.58%)	12,628 (21.28%)	7,286 (12.28%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 106 --**59,112 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 106 --****59,112 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 106	59,112 (100.00%)	21,673 (100.00%)	23,221 (100.00%)	7,483 (100.00%)	43,890 (100.00%)	18,090 (100.00%)	15,918 (100.00%)	4,890 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,673 (36.66%)	23,221 (39.28%)	7,483 (12.66%)	43,890 (74.25%)	18,090 (30.60%)	15,918 (26.93%)	4,890 (8.27%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 107 --**59,702 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 107	59,702 (100.00%)	11,360 (100.00%)	18,372 (100.00%)	20,594 (100.00%)	44,509 (100.00%)	9,775 (100.00%)	13,186 (100.00%)	13,838 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,360 (19.03%)	18,372 (30.77%)	20,594 (34.49%)	44,509 (74.55%)	9,775 (16.37%)	13,186 (22.09%)	13,838 (23.18%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 108 --**59,577 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 108	59,577 (100.00%)	23,214 (100.00%)	11,946 (100.00%)	12,498 (100.00%)	44,308 (100.00%)	19,214 (100.00%)	8,132 (100.00%)	8,047 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,214 (38.96%)	11,946 (20.05%)	12,498 (20.98%)	44,308 (74.37%)	19,214 (32.25%)	8,132 (13.65%)	8,047 (13.51%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 109 --**59,630 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 109	59,630 (100.00%)	8,049 (100.00%)	19,592 (100.00%)	23,446 (100.00%)	44,140 (100.00%)	6,816 (100.00%)	14,352 (100.00%)	15,943 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		8,049 (13.50%)	19,592 (32.86%)	23,446 (39.32%)	44,140 (74.02%)	6,816 (11.43%)	14,352 (24.07%)	15,943 (26.74%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 11 --**58,792 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 11 --

58,792 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 011	58,792 (100.00%)	51,401 (100.00%)	1,380 (100.00%)	3,136 (100.00%)	45,396 (100.00%)	40,541 (100.00%)	839 (100.00%)	1,921 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		51,401 (87.43%)	1,380 (2.35%)	3,136 (5.33%)	45,396 (77.21%)	40,541 (68.96%)	839 (1.43%)	1,921 (3.27%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 110 --

59,951 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 110	59,951 (100.00%)	19,606 (100.00%)	30,042 (100.00%)	7,119 (100.00%)	43,226 (100.00%)	15,812 (100.00%)	20,400 (100.00%)	4,535 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,606 (32.70%)	30,042 (50.11%)	7,119 (11.87%)	43,226 (72.10%)	15,812 (26.37%)	20,400 (34.03%)	4,535 (7.56%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 111 --

60,009 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 111	60,009 (100.00%)	36,326 (100.00%)	14,572 (100.00%)	6,224 (100.00%)	44,096 (100.00%)	28,221 (100.00%)	9,828 (100.00%)	3,899 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,326 (60.53%)	14,572 (24.28%)	6,224 (10.37%)	44,096 (73.48%)	28,221 (47.03%)	9,828 (16.38%)	3,899 (6.50%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 112 --

59,349 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 112	59,349 (100.00%)	42,463 (100.00%)	12,163 (100.00%)	2,375 (100.00%)	45,120 (100.00%)	33,268 (100.00%)	8,667 (100.00%)	1,481 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		42,463 (71.55%)	12,163 (20.49%)	2,375 (4.00%)	45,120 (76.02%)	33,268 (56.05%)	8,667 (14.60%)	1,481 (2.50%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 113 --

58,852 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 113 --****58,852 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 093	489 (0.83%)	113 (0.67%)	207 (0.57%)	23 (0.52%)	401 (0.92%)	102 (0.74%)	154 (0.59%)	22 (0.78%)
Dist. 113	58,363 (99.17%)	16,655 (99.33%)	36,233 (99.43%)	4,428 (99.48%)	43,231 (99.08%)	13,596 (99.26%)	25,946 (99.41%)	2,806 (99.22%)
Total and % Population		16,768 (28.49%)	36,440 (61.92%)	4,451 (7.56%)	43,632 (74.14%)	13,698 (23.28%)	26,100 (44.35%)	2,828 (4.81%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 114 --**58,702 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 113	1,690 (2.88%)	651 (1.69%)	769 (4.86%)	243 (8.93%)	1,307 (2.90%)	566 (1.86%)	569 (4.90%)	156 (9.04%)
Dist. 114	57,012 (97.12%)	37,917 (98.31%)	15,044 (95.14%)	2,479 (91.07%)	43,704 (97.10%)	29,934 (98.14%)	11,045 (95.10%)	1,569 (90.96%)
Total and % Population		38,568 (65.70%)	15,813 (26.94%)	2,722 (4.64%)	45,011 (76.68%)	30,500 (51.96%)	11,614 (19.78%)	1,725 (2.94%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 115 --**59,798 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 078	10,259 (17.16%)	925 (6.40%)	7,264 (20.02%)	1,733 (25.96%)	7,620 (16.82%)	813 (6.56%)	5,343 (20.14%)	1,155 (26.22%)
Dist. 091	30,328 (50.72%)	8,620 (59.66%)	17,492 (48.20%)	3,239 (48.52%)	23,157 (51.13%)	7,398 (59.73%)	12,858 (48.46%)	2,100 (47.67%)
Dist. 115	1,518 (2.54%)	830 (5.74%)	523 (1.44%)	121 (1.81%)	1,196 (2.64%)	707 (5.71%)	368 (1.39%)	87 (1.98%)
Dist. 116	17,693 (29.59%)	4,074 (28.20%)	11,011 (30.34%)	1,583 (23.71%)	13,321 (29.41%)	3,467 (27.99%)	7,965 (30.02%)	1,063 (24.13%)
Total and % Population		14,449 (24.16%)	36,290 (60.69%)	6,676 (11.16%)	45,294 (75.75%)	12,385 (20.71%)	26,534 (44.37%)	4,405 (7.37%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 116 --**59,905 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 115	37,491 (62.58%)	9,291 (46.73%)	23,956 (71.16%)	3,351 (69.48%)	27,751 (63.07%)	7,867 (49.11%)	16,877 (71.69%)	2,249 (70.37%)
Dist. 117	22,414 (37.42%)	10,592 (53.27%)	9,707 (28.84%)	1,472 (30.52%)	16,251 (36.93%)	8,151 (50.89%)	6,666 (28.31%)	947 (29.63%)
Total and % Population		19,883 (33.19%)	33,663 (56.19%)	4,823 (8.05%)	44,002 (73.45%)	16,018 (26.74%)	23,543 (39.30%)	3,196 (5.34%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 117 --****58,775 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 074	6,254 (10.64%)	3,519 (15.93%)	2,062 (6.58%)	409 (11.10%)	4,940 (11.09%)	2,948 (15.94%)	1,527 (6.86%)	248 (10.24%)
Dist. 116	5,233 (8.90%)	537 (2.43%)	4,035 (12.87%)	450 (12.21%)	3,713 (8.34%)	442 (2.39%)	2,811 (12.62%)	309 (12.75%)
Dist. 117	18,517 (31.50%)	7,952 (35.99%)	8,759 (27.93%)	1,300 (35.29%)	14,447 (32.44%)	6,742 (36.44%)	6,366 (28.58%)	874 (36.07%)
Dist. 134	28,771 (48.95%)	10,086 (45.65%)	16,502 (52.62%)	1,525 (41.40%)	21,437 (48.13%)	8,368 (45.23%)	11,568 (51.94%)	992 (40.94%)
Total and % Population		22,094 (37.59%)	31,358 (53.35%)	3,684 (6.27%)	44,537 (75.78%)	18,500 (31.48%)	22,272 (37.89%)	2,423 (4.12%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 118 --**60,358 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 114	2,855 (4.73%)	2,132 (4.92%)	394 (3.32%)	231 (7.62%)	2,168 (4.75%)	1,646 (4.89%)	302 (3.53%)	143 (7.72%)
Dist. 117	9,834 (16.29%)	7,051 (16.26%)	1,821 (15.33%)	538 (17.74%)	7,232 (15.86%)	5,368 (15.94%)	1,252 (14.64%)	316 (17.05%)
Dist. 118	47,669 (78.98%)	34,187 (78.83%)	9,661 (81.35%)	2,263 (74.64%)	36,210 (79.39%)	26,657 (79.17%)	6,997 (81.83%)	1,394 (75.23%)
Total and % Population		43,370 (71.85%)	11,876 (19.68%)	3,032 (5.02%)	45,610 (75.57%)	33,671 (55.79%)	8,551 (14.17%)	1,853 (3.07%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 119 --**58,947 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 119	58,947 (100.00%)	39,422 (100.00%)	8,530 (100.00%)	7,175 (100.00%)	44,005 (100.00%)	30,715 (100.00%)	5,935 (100.00%)	4,593 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,422 (66.88%)	8,530 (14.47%)	7,175 (12.17%)	44,005 (74.65%)	30,715 (52.11%)	5,935 (10.07%)	4,593 (7.79%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 12 --**59,300 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 012	59,300 (100.00%)	46,518 (100.00%)	6,046 (100.00%)	4,552 (100.00%)	46,487 (100.00%)	37,386 (100.00%)	4,498 (100.00%)	2,859 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		46,518 (78.45%)	6,046 (10.20%)	4,552 (7.68%)	46,487 (78.39%)	37,386 (63.05%)	4,498 (7.59%)	2,859 (4.82%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 120 --**58,982 Total Population**

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 120	58,982 (100.00%)	41,201 (100.00%)	8,868 (100.00%)	4,964 (100.00%)	46,767 (100.00%)	33,645 (100.00%)	6,679 (100.00%)	3,318 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		41,201 (69.85%)	8,868 (15.04%)	4,964 (8.42%)	46,767 (79.29%)	33,645 (57.04%)	6,679 (11.32%)	3,318 (5.63%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 121 --**59,127 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 121	59,127 (100.00%)	44,382 (100.00%)	5,888 (100.00%)	3,706 (100.00%)	46,598 (100.00%)	35,475 (100.00%)	4,454 (100.00%)	2,595 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		44,382 (75.06%)	5,888 (9.96%)	3,706 (6.27%)	46,598 (78.81%)	35,475 (60.00%)	4,454 (7.53%)	2,595 (4.39%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 122 --**59,632 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 122	59,632 (100.00%)	29,300 (100.00%)	19,281 (100.00%)	8,216 (100.00%)	48,840 (100.00%)	26,762 (100.00%)	13,878 (100.00%)	5,713 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		29,300 (49.13%)	19,281 (32.33%)	8,216 (13.78%)	48,840 (81.90%)	26,762 (44.88%)	13,878 (23.27%)	5,713 (9.58%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 123 --**59,282 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 123	59,282 (100.00%)	39,055 (100.00%)	15,012 (100.00%)	3,158 (100.00%)	46,572 (100.00%)	31,695 (100.00%)	11,307 (100.00%)	2,007 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,055 (65.88%)	15,012 (25.32%)	3,158 (5.33%)	46,572 (78.56%)	31,695 (53.46%)	11,307 (19.07%)	2,007 (3.39%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 124 --**59,221 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 124	59,221 (100.00%)	36,438 (100.00%)	16,349 (100.00%)	4,481 (100.00%)	47,638 (100.00%)	30,971 (100.00%)	12,186 (100.00%)	2,939 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 124 --****59,221 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		36,438 (61.53%)	16,349 (27.61%)	4,481 (7.57%)	47,638 (80.44%)	30,971 (52.30%)	12,186 (20.58%)	2,939 (4.96%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 125 --**60,137 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 125	60,137 (100.00%)	36,082 (100.00%)	15,255 (100.00%)	5,373 (100.00%)	43,812 (100.00%)	27,614 (100.00%)	10,376 (100.00%)	3,358 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,082 (60.00%)	15,255 (25.37%)	5,373 (8.93%)	43,812 (72.85%)	27,614 (45.92%)	10,376 (17.25%)	3,358 (5.58%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 126 --**59,260 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 126	59,260 (100.00%)	22,407 (100.00%)	33,452 (100.00%)	2,151 (100.00%)	45,497 (100.00%)	18,185 (100.00%)	24,782 (100.00%)	1,440 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		22,407 (37.81%)	33,452 (56.45%)	2,151 (3.63%)	45,497 (76.78%)	18,185 (30.69%)	24,782 (41.82%)	1,440 (2.43%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 127 --**58,678 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 127	58,678 (100.00%)	38,681 (100.00%)	11,540 (100.00%)	3,276 (100.00%)	45,889 (100.00%)	31,263 (100.00%)	8,500 (100.00%)	2,190 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		38,681 (65.92%)	11,540 (19.67%)	3,276 (5.58%)	45,889 (78.20%)	31,263 (53.28%)	8,500 (14.49%)	2,190 (3.73%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 128 --**58,864 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 128	58,864 (100.00%)	25,981 (100.00%)	30,904 (100.00%)	1,123 (100.00%)	46,488 (100.00%)	21,612 (100.00%)	23,434 (100.00%)	792 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 128 --

58,864 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		25,981 (44.14%)	30,904 (52.50%)	1,123 (1.91%)	46,488 (78.98%)	21,612 (36.72%)	23,434 (39.81%)	792 (1.35%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 129 --

58,829 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 129	58,829 (100.00%)	19,903 (100.00%)	34,245 (100.00%)	2,788 (100.00%)	46,873 (100.00%)	17,419 (100.00%)	25,717 (100.00%)	1,996 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,903 (33.83%)	34,245 (58.21%)	2,788 (4.74%)	46,873 (79.68%)	17,419 (29.61%)	25,717 (43.71%)	1,996 (3.39%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 13 --

59,150 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 013	59,150 (100.00%)	36,814 (100.00%)	12,212 (100.00%)	8,000 (100.00%)	45,176 (100.00%)	29,952 (100.00%)	8,665 (100.00%)	4,897 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,814 (62.24%)	12,212 (20.65%)	8,000 (13.52%)	45,176 (76.38%)	29,952 (50.64%)	8,665 (14.65%)	4,897 (8.28%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 130 --

59,203 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 130	59,203 (100.00%)	17,874 (100.00%)	37,564 (100.00%)	2,564 (100.00%)	44,019 (100.00%)	14,854 (100.00%)	26,372 (100.00%)	1,697 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,874 (30.19%)	37,564 (63.45%)	2,564 (4.33%)	44,019 (74.35%)	14,854 (25.09%)	26,372 (44.55%)	1,697 (2.87%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 131 --

58,890 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 131	58,890 (100.00%)	38,617 (100.00%)	11,142 (100.00%)	4,161 (100.00%)	42,968 (100.00%)	29,286 (100.00%)	7,572 (100.00%)	2,522 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 131 --****58,890 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		38,617 (65.57%)	11,142 (18.92%)	4,161 (7.07%)	42,968 (72.96%)	29,286 (49.73%)	7,572 (12.86%)	2,522 (4.28%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 132 --**59,142 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 132	59,142 (100.00%)	19,577 (100.00%)	32,680 (100.00%)	4,680 (100.00%)	46,752 (100.00%)	16,658 (100.00%)	24,471 (100.00%)	3,648 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,577 (33.10%)	32,680 (55.26%)	4,680 (7.91%)	46,752 (79.05%)	16,658 (28.17%)	24,471 (41.38%)	3,648 (6.17%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 133 --**59,650 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 133	32,897 (55.15%)	21,811 (53.48%)	9,360 (59.26%)	748 (56.33%)	25,572 (54.99%)	17,294 (53.64%)	7,044 (58.23%)	481 (55.35%)
Dist. 134	1,469 (2.46%)	1,178 (2.89%)	199 (1.26%)	46 (3.46%)	1,112 (2.39%)	938 (2.91%)	117 (0.97%)	29 (3.34%)
Dist. 144	25,284 (42.39%)	17,791 (43.63%)	6,236 (39.48%)	534 (40.21%)	19,823 (42.62%)	14,008 (43.45%)	4,936 (40.80%)	359 (41.31%)
Total and % Population		40,780 (68.37%)	15,795 (26.48%)	1,328 (2.23%)	46,507 (77.97%)	32,240 (54.05%)	12,097 (20.28%)	869 (1.46%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 134 --**60,345 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 074	235 (0.39%)	124 (0.30%)	95 (0.64%)	14 (0.72%)	206 (0.43%)	110 (0.33%)	85 (0.74%)	11 (0.85%)
Dist. 118	12,318 (20.41%)	6,762 (16.16%)	4,834 (32.52%)	438 (22.53%)	10,132 (21.29%)	5,657 (16.90%)	3,940 (34.17%)	313 (24.23%)
Dist. 134	29,156 (48.32%)	22,428 (53.60%)	4,733 (31.84%)	1,037 (53.34%)	22,561 (47.40%)	17,717 (52.92%)	3,458 (29.99%)	666 (51.55%)
Dist. 135	17,449 (28.92%)	11,672 (27.90%)	4,931 (33.17%)	435 (22.38%)	13,739 (28.86%)	9,297 (27.77%)	3,819 (33.12%)	295 (22.83%)
Dist. 145	1,187 (1.97%)	854 (2.04%)	273 (1.84%)	20 (1.03%)	962 (2.02%)	696 (2.08%)	228 (1.98%)	7 (0.54%)
Total and % Population		41,840 (69.33%)	14,866 (24.64%)	1,944 (3.22%)	47,600 (78.88%)	33,477 (55.48%)	11,530 (19.11%)	1,292 (2.14%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 135 --**60,318 Total Population**

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 074	17,704 (29.35%)	14,440 (31.93%)	1,289 (11.73%)	817 (47.75%)	13,335 (28.79%)	11,137 (31.48%)	856 (10.52%)	527 (48.66%)
Dist. 135	42,614 (70.65%)	30,785 (68.07%)	9,703 (88.27%)	894 (52.25%)	32,986 (71.21%)	24,243 (68.52%)	7,279 (89.48%)	556 (51.34%)
Total and % Population		45,225 (74.98%)	10,992 (18.22%)	1,711 (2.84%)	46,321 (76.79%)	35,380 (58.66%)	8,135 (13.49%)	1,083 (1.80%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 136 --**59,298 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 136	59,298 (100.00%)	36,859 (100.00%)	17,530 (100.00%)	2,609 (100.00%)	45,367 (100.00%)	28,990 (100.00%)	13,005 (100.00%)	1,652 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,859 (62.16%)	17,530 (29.56%)	2,609 (4.40%)	45,367 (76.51%)	28,990 (48.89%)	13,005 (21.93%)	1,652 (2.79%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 137 --**59,551 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 137	59,551 (100.00%)	22,691 (100.00%)	32,252 (100.00%)	3,077 (100.00%)	45,358 (100.00%)	18,517 (100.00%)	23,647 (100.00%)	2,033 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		22,691 (38.10%)	32,252 (54.16%)	3,077 (5.17%)	45,358 (76.17%)	18,517 (31.09%)	23,647 (39.71%)	2,033 (3.41%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 138 --**58,912 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 138	58,912 (100.00%)	41,408 (100.00%)	12,072 (100.00%)	2,418 (100.00%)	45,684 (100.00%)	33,050 (100.00%)	8,824 (100.00%)	1,514 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		41,408 (70.29%)	12,072 (20.49%)	2,418 (4.10%)	45,684 (77.55%)	33,050 (56.10%)	8,824 (14.98%)	1,514 (2.57%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 139 --**59,010 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 139	59,010 (100.00%)	37,498 (100.00%)	12,846 (100.00%)	4,273 (100.00%)	45,522 (100.00%)	30,132 (100.00%)	9,227 (100.00%)	2,896 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 139 --

59,010 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		37,498 (63.55%)	12,846 (21.77%)	4,273 (7.24%)	45,522 (77.14%)	30,132 (51.06%)	9,227 (15.64%)	2,896 (4.91%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 14 --

59,135 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 014	59,135 (100.00%)	48,125 (100.00%)	4,338 (100.00%)	4,163 (100.00%)	45,511 (100.00%)	37,785 (100.00%)	3,117 (100.00%)	2,675 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		48,125 (81.38%)	4,338 (7.34%)	4,163 (7.04%)	45,511 (76.96%)	37,785 (63.90%)	3,117 (5.27%)	2,675 (4.52%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 140 --

59,294 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 140	59,294 (100.00%)	17,055 (100.00%)	35,460 (100.00%)	5,358 (100.00%)	44,411 (100.00%)	14,080 (100.00%)	25,596 (100.00%)	3,563 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,055 (28.76%)	35,460 (59.80%)	5,358 (9.04%)	44,411 (74.90%)	14,080 (23.75%)	25,596 (43.17%)	3,563 (6.01%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 141 --

59,019 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 141	59,019 (100.00%)	17,357 (100.00%)	34,760 (100.00%)	4,681 (100.00%)	44,677 (100.00%)	14,194 (100.00%)	25,672 (100.00%)	2,927 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,357 (29.41%)	34,760 (58.90%)	4,681 (7.93%)	44,677 (75.70%)	14,194 (24.05%)	25,672 (43.50%)	2,927 (4.96%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 142 --

59,320 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 142	31,394 (52.92%)	9,355 (40.33%)	19,847 (62.51%)	1,691 (67.61%)	23,393 (51.74%)	7,961 (40.99%)	13,910 (61.36%)	1,104 (66.35%)
Dist. 143	6,131 (10.34%)	1,337 (5.76%)	4,549 (14.33%)	144 (5.76%)	4,681 (10.35%)	1,111 (5.72%)	3,405 (15.02%)	94 (5.65%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 142 --****59,320 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 144	17,474 (29.46%)	9,593 (41.35%)	6,231 (19.63%)	537 (21.47%)	13,757 (30.43%)	8,048 (41.44%)	4,483 (19.78%)	374 (22.48%)
Dist. 145	4,321 (7.28%)	2,912 (12.55%)	1,122 (3.53%)	129 (5.16%)	3,381 (7.48%)	2,303 (11.86%)	871 (3.84%)	92 (5.53%)
Total and % Population		23,197 (39.10%)	31,749 (53.52%)	2,501 (4.22%)	45,212 (76.22%)	19,423 (32.74%)	22,669 (38.21%)	1,664 (2.81%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 143 --**59,122 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 142	23,599 (39.92%)	8,491 (37.60%)	13,835 (43.21%)	688 (30.94%)	17,877 (39.02%)	7,130 (37.25%)	9,850 (42.46%)	452 (27.13%)
Dist. 143	19,049 (32.22%)	5,449 (24.13%)	12,329 (38.51%)	884 (39.75%)	15,144 (33.06%)	4,874 (25.47%)	9,171 (39.53%)	764 (45.86%)
Dist. 144	16,474 (27.86%)	8,640 (38.26%)	5,852 (18.28%)	652 (29.32%)	12,790 (27.92%)	7,135 (37.28%)	4,179 (18.01%)	450 (27.01%)
Total and % Population		22,580 (38.19%)	32,016 (54.15%)	2,224 (3.76%)	45,811 (77.49%)	19,139 (32.37%)	23,200 (39.24%)	1,666 (2.82%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 144 --**59,016 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 145	26,223 (44.43%)	18,226 (49.18%)	5,767 (36.81%)	1,271 (42.91%)	20,815 (46.01%)	14,800 (50.40%)	4,416 (38.45%)	850 (44.67%)
Dist. 146	24,398 (41.34%)	14,356 (38.74%)	7,604 (48.54%)	1,225 (41.36%)	18,486 (40.87%)	11,339 (38.62%)	5,419 (47.19%)	756 (39.73%)
Dist. 147	7,790 (13.20%)	4,341 (11.71%)	1,867 (11.92%)	448 (15.12%)	5,478 (12.11%)	3,109 (10.59%)	1,336 (11.63%)	290 (15.24%)
Dist. 148	605 (1.03%)	136 (0.37%)	427 (2.73%)	18 (0.61%)	457 (1.01%)	116 (0.40%)	313 (2.73%)	7 (0.37%)
Total and % Population		37,059 (62.79%)	15,665 (26.54%)	2,962 (5.02%)	45,236 (76.65%)	29,364 (49.76%)	11,484 (19.46%)	1,903 (3.22%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 145 --**59,668 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Whit	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Whit]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 142	4,615 (7.73%)	500 (2.40%)	3,933 (12.26%)	144 (2.79%)	3,314 (7.44%)	425 (2.43%)	2,776 (12.37%)	95 (2.90%)
Dist. 143	18,101 (30.34%)	7,465 (35.82%)	8,918 (27.80%)	1,205 (23.38%)	13,860 (31.11%)	6,273 (35.92%)	6,396 (28.50%)	758 (23.11%)
Dist. 145	28,132 (47.15%)	8,924 (42.82%)	15,749 (49.10%)	2,784 (54.01%)	20,686 (46.44%)	7,471 (42.77%)	10,838 (48.29%)	1,774 (54.09%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 145 --

59,668 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 146	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Dist. 147	8,820 (14.78%)	3,954 (18.97%)	3,478 (10.84%)	1,022 (19.83%)	6,687 (15.01%)	3,297 (18.88%)	2,433 (10.84%)	653 (19.91%)
Total and % Population		20,843 (34.93%)	32,078 (53.76%)	5,155 (8.64%)	44,547 (74.66%)	17,466 (29.27%)	22,443 (37.61%)	3,280 (5.50%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 146 --

59,806 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 146	19,684 (32.91%)	12,906 (32.55%)	4,395 (29.09%)	1,163 (43.15%)	14,332 (31.73%)	9,655 (31.50%)	3,062 (27.77%)	708 (41.62%)
Dist. 148	27,539 (46.05%)	17,872 (45.08%)	7,760 (51.37%)	1,063 (39.44%)	21,219 (46.98%)	13,963 (45.56%)	5,927 (53.76%)	682 (40.09%)
Dist. 149	12,583 (21.04%)	8,867 (22.37%)	2,951 (19.54%)	469 (17.40%)	9,613 (21.28%)	7,032 (22.94%)	2,036 (18.47%)	311 (18.28%)
Total and % Population		39,645 (66.29%)	15,106 (25.26%)	2,695 (4.51%)	45,164 (75.52%)	30,650 (51.25%)	11,025 (18.43%)	1,701 (2.84%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 147 --

58,689 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 146	16,121 (27.47%)	8,448 (27.35%)	5,691 (29.29%)	1,021 (22.88%)	11,771 (26.45%)	6,582 (26.31%)	3,831 (28.19%)	646 (22.12%)
Dist. 147	42,568 (72.53%)	22,444 (72.65%)	13,741 (70.71%)	3,441 (77.12%)	32,737 (73.55%)	18,436 (73.69%)	9,757 (71.81%)	2,275 (77.88%)
Total and % Population		30,892 (52.64%)	19,432 (33.11%)	4,462 (7.60%)	44,508 (75.84%)	25,018 (42.63%)	13,588 (23.15%)	2,921 (4.98%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 148 --

59,876 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 148	31,840 (53.18%)	17,074 (52.09%)	13,014 (56.94%)	1,117 (31.59%)	24,938 (52.56%)	14,097 (52.66%)	9,618 (55.41%)	749 (26.34%)
Dist. 149	28,036 (46.82%)	15,704 (47.91%)	9,843 (43.06%)	2,419 (68.41%)	22,505 (47.44%)	12,675 (47.34%)	7,739 (44.59%)	2,095 (73.66%)
Total and % Population		32,778 (54.74%)	22,857 (38.17%)	3,536 (5.91%)	47,443 (79.24%)	26,772 (44.71%)	17,357 (28.99%)	2,844 (4.75%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 149 --

59,392 Total Population

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 133	26,305 (44.29%)	11,551 (47.75%)	13,453 (41.70%)	686 (40.07%)	21,650 (45.13%)	10,280 (49.19%)	10,314 (41.72%)	532 (40.49%)
Dist. 143	16,188 (27.26%)	3,045 (12.59%)	12,249 (37.97%)	663 (38.73%)	12,705 (26.49%)	2,719 (13.01%)	9,229 (37.34%)	551 (41.93%)
Dist. 149	16,899 (28.45%)	9,597 (39.67%)	6,556 (20.32%)	363 (21.20%)	13,615 (28.38%)	7,898 (37.79%)	5,176 (20.94%)	231 (17.58%)
Total and % Population		24,193 (40.73%)	32,258 (54.31%)	1,712 (2.88%)	47,970 (80.77%)	20,897 (35.18%)	24,719 (41.62%)	1,314 (2.21%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 15 --**59,213 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 015	59,213 (100.00%)	40,489 (100.00%)	9,352 (100.00%)	6,949 (100.00%)	45,791 (100.00%)	32,924 (100.00%)	6,500 (100.00%)	4,426 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,489 (68.38%)	9,352 (15.79%)	6,949 (11.74%)	45,791 (77.33%)	32,924 (55.60%)	6,500 (10.98%)	4,426 (7.47%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 150 --**59,276 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 150	59,276 (100.00%)	21,432 (100.00%)	32,464 (100.00%)	4,286 (100.00%)	47,050 (100.00%)	18,026 (100.00%)	25,202 (100.00%)	2,885 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,432 (36.16%)	32,464 (54.77%)	4,286 (7.23%)	47,050 (79.37%)	18,026 (30.41%)	25,202 (42.52%)	2,885 (4.87%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 151 --**60,059 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 151	60,059 (100.00%)	27,155 (100.00%)	26,527 (100.00%)	4,508 (100.00%)	46,973 (100.00%)	22,169 (100.00%)	19,920 (100.00%)	3,421 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		27,155 (45.21%)	26,527 (44.17%)	4,508 (7.51%)	46,973 (78.21%)	22,169 (36.91%)	19,920 (33.17%)	3,421 (5.70%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 152 --**60,134 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 152 --

60,134 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 152	60,134 (100.00%)	39,759 (100.00%)	16,354 (100.00%)	1,710 (100.00%)	46,026 (100.00%)	31,272 (100.00%)	11,993 (100.00%)	1,077 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,759 (66.12%)	16,354 (27.20%)	1,710 (2.84%)	46,026 (76.54%)	31,272 (52.00%)	11,993 (19.94%)	1,077 (1.79%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 153 --

59,299 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 153	59,299 (100.00%)	14,458 (100.00%)	42,183 (100.00%)	1,735 (100.00%)	45,692 (100.00%)	12,637 (100.00%)	31,047 (100.00%)	1,164 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,458 (24.38%)	42,183 (71.14%)	1,735 (2.93%)	45,692 (77.05%)	12,637 (21.31%)	31,047 (52.36%)	1,164 (1.96%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 154 --

59,994 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 154	59,994 (100.00%)	23,723 (100.00%)	34,272 (100.00%)	1,261 (100.00%)	47,273 (100.00%)	19,967 (100.00%)	25,914 (100.00%)	789 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,723 (39.54%)	34,272 (57.13%)	1,261 (2.10%)	47,273 (78.80%)	19,967 (33.28%)	25,914 (43.19%)	789 (1.32%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 155 --

60,134 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 149	1,375 (2.29%)	1,176 (3.37%)	138 (0.62%)	51 (3.20%)	1,088 (2.35%)	951 (3.40%)	100 (0.61%)	27 (2.62%)
Dist. 155	58,759 (97.71%)	33,681 (96.63%)	22,256 (99.38%)	1,541 (96.80%)	45,208 (97.65%)	27,019 (96.60%)	16,208 (99.39%)	1,005 (97.38%)
Total and % Population		34,857 (57.97%)	22,394 (37.24%)	1,592 (2.65%)	46,296 (76.99%)	27,970 (46.51%)	16,308 (27.12%)	1,032 (1.72%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 156 --

59,444 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 156 --

59,444 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 156	59,444 (100.00%)	34,767 (100.00%)	18,600 (100.00%)	4,914 (100.00%)	45,867 (100.00%)	27,940 (100.00%)	13,875 (100.00%)	3,156 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,767 (58.49%)	18,600 (31.29%)	4,914 (8.27%)	45,867 (77.16%)	27,940 (47.00%)	13,875 (23.34%)	3,156 (5.31%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 157 --

59,957 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 157	59,957 (100.00%)	37,058 (100.00%)	15,118 (100.00%)	6,707 (100.00%)	45,311 (100.00%)	29,216 (100.00%)	11,176 (100.00%)	4,062 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,058 (61.81%)	15,118 (25.21%)	6,707 (11.19%)	45,311 (75.57%)	29,216 (48.73%)	11,176 (18.64%)	4,062 (6.77%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 158 --

59,440 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 158	59,440 (100.00%)	35,230 (100.00%)	19,656 (100.00%)	3,331 (100.00%)	45,549 (100.00%)	28,334 (100.00%)	14,209 (100.00%)	2,057 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		35,230 (59.27%)	19,656 (33.07%)	3,331 (5.60%)	45,549 (76.63%)	28,334 (47.67%)	14,209 (23.90%)	2,057 (3.46%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 159 --

59,895 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 159	59,895 (100.00%)	40,406 (100.00%)	15,307 (100.00%)	2,185 (100.00%)	44,871 (100.00%)	31,137 (100.00%)	10,995 (100.00%)	1,290 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,406 (67.46%)	15,307 (25.56%)	2,185 (3.65%)	44,871 (74.92%)	31,137 (51.99%)	10,995 (18.36%)	1,290 (2.15%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 16 --

59,402 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 16 --

59,402 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 016	59,402 (100.00%)	43,303 (100.00%)	7,581 (100.00%)	6,503 (100.00%)	44,009 (100.00%)	33,631 (100.00%)	5,146 (100.00%)	3,791 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		43,303 (72.90%)	7,581 (12.76%)	6,503 (10.95%)	44,009 (74.09%)	33,631 (56.62%)	5,146 (8.66%)	3,791 (6.38%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 160 --

59,935 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 160	59,935 (100.00%)	40,058 (100.00%)	14,170 (100.00%)	3,295 (100.00%)	48,057 (100.00%)	32,909 (100.00%)	10,859 (100.00%)	2,421 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,058 (66.84%)	14,170 (23.64%)	3,295 (5.50%)	48,057 (80.18%)	32,909 (54.91%)	10,859 (18.12%)	2,421 (4.04%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 161 --

60,097 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 161	60,097 (100.00%)	34,573 (100.00%)	17,350 (100.00%)	4,742 (100.00%)	44,371 (100.00%)	26,692 (100.00%)	12,042 (100.00%)	3,028 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,573 (57.53%)	17,350 (28.87%)	4,742 (7.89%)	44,371 (73.83%)	26,692 (44.41%)	12,042 (20.04%)	3,028 (5.04%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 162 --

60,308 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 162	60,308 (100.00%)	22,134 (100.00%)	28,142 (100.00%)	6,504 (100.00%)	46,733 (100.00%)	18,984 (100.00%)	20,435 (100.00%)	4,478 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		22,134 (36.70%)	28,142 (46.66%)	6,504 (10.78%)	46,733 (77.49%)	18,984 (31.48%)	20,435 (33.88%)	4,478 (7.43%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 163 --

60,123 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 163 --

60,123 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 163	60,123 (100.00%)	23,136 (100.00%)	29,099 (100.00%)	5,081 (100.00%)	48,461 (100.00%)	20,317 (100.00%)	22,045 (100.00%)	3,578 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,136 (38.48%)	29,099 (48.40%)	5,081 (8.45%)	48,461 (80.60%)	20,317 (33.79%)	22,045 (36.67%)	3,578 (5.95%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 164 --

60,101 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 164	60,101 (100.00%)	34,676 (100.00%)	15,067 (100.00%)	5,978 (100.00%)	45,851 (100.00%)	27,792 (100.00%)	10,760 (100.00%)	3,893 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,676 (57.70%)	15,067 (25.07%)	5,978 (9.95%)	45,851 (76.29%)	27,792 (46.24%)	10,760 (17.90%)	3,893 (6.48%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 165 --

59,978 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 165	59,978 (100.00%)	21,050 (100.00%)	32,897 (100.00%)	3,318 (100.00%)	48,247 (100.00%)	18,901 (100.00%)	24,282 (100.00%)	2,572 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,050 (35.10%)	32,897 (54.85%)	3,318 (5.53%)	48,247 (80.44%)	18,901 (31.51%)	24,282 (40.48%)	2,572 (4.29%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 166 --

60,242 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 166	60,242 (100.00%)	49,872 (100.00%)	3,647 (100.00%)	3,125 (100.00%)	47,580 (100.00%)	40,307 (100.00%)	2,698 (100.00%)	1,938 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		49,872 (82.79%)	3,647 (6.05%)	3,125 (5.19%)	47,580 (78.98%)	40,307 (66.91%)	2,698 (4.48%)	1,938 (3.22%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 167 --

59,493 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 167 --

59,493 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 167	59,493 (100.00%)	37,418 (100.00%)	14,236 (100.00%)	5,243 (100.00%)	44,140 (100.00%)	29,113 (100.00%)	9,835 (100.00%)	3,269 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,418 (62.89%)	14,236 (23.93%)	5,243 (8.81%)	44,140 (74.19%)	29,113 (48.94%)	9,835 (16.53%)	3,269 (5.49%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 168 --

60,147 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 168	60,147 (100.00%)	21,800 (100.00%)	29,540 (100.00%)	6,746 (100.00%)	44,867 (100.00%)	17,627 (100.00%)	20,757 (100.00%)	4,623 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,800 (36.24%)	29,540 (49.11%)	6,746 (11.22%)	44,867 (74.60%)	17,627 (29.31%)	20,757 (34.51%)	4,623 (7.69%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 169 --

59,138 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 169	59,138 (100.00%)	34,515 (100.00%)	17,964 (100.00%)	5,342 (100.00%)	45,267 (100.00%)	27,591 (100.00%)	13,147 (100.00%)	3,466 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,515 (58.36%)	17,964 (30.38%)	5,342 (9.03%)	45,267 (76.54%)	27,591 (46.66%)	13,147 (22.23%)	3,466 (5.86%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 17 --

59,120 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 017	59,120 (100.00%)	37,414 (100.00%)	14,783 (100.00%)	4,670 (100.00%)	42,761 (100.00%)	28,229 (100.00%)	9,843 (100.00%)	2,969 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,414 (63.28%)	14,783 (25.01%)	4,670 (7.90%)	42,761 (72.33%)	28,229 (47.75%)	9,843 (16.65%)	2,969 (5.02%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 170 --

60,116 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 170 --

60,116 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 170	60,116 (100.00%)	36,458 (100.00%)	15,658 (100.00%)	6,271 (100.00%)	45,316 (100.00%)	29,080 (100.00%)	10,976 (100.00%)	3,920 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,458 (60.65%)	15,658 (26.05%)	6,271 (10.43%)	45,316 (75.38%)	29,080 (48.37%)	10,976 (18.26%)	3,920 (6.52%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 171 --

59,237 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 171	59,237 (100.00%)	30,345 (100.00%)	24,411 (100.00%)	3,395 (100.00%)	45,969 (100.00%)	24,755 (100.00%)	18,202 (100.00%)	2,127 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,345 (51.23%)	24,411 (41.21%)	3,395 (5.73%)	45,969 (77.60%)	24,755 (41.79%)	18,202 (30.73%)	2,127 (3.59%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 172 --

59,961 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 172	59,961 (100.00%)	34,319 (100.00%)	14,794 (100.00%)	9,594 (100.00%)	44,756 (100.00%)	27,315 (100.00%)	10,439 (100.00%)	6,007 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,319 (57.24%)	14,794 (24.67%)	9,594 (16.00%)	44,756 (74.64%)	27,315 (45.55%)	10,439 (17.41%)	6,007 (10.02%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 173 --

59,743 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 173	59,743 (100.00%)	31,465 (100.00%)	22,609 (100.00%)	4,155 (100.00%)	45,292 (100.00%)	25,217 (100.00%)	16,428 (100.00%)	2,424 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		31,465 (52.67%)	22,609 (37.84%)	4,155 (6.95%)	45,292 (75.81%)	25,217 (42.21%)	16,428 (27.50%)	2,424 (4.06%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 174 --

59,852 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 174 --

59,852 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 174	59,852 (100.00%)	42,393 (100.00%)	11,260 (100.00%)	4,717 (100.00%)	45,760 (100.00%)	33,060 (100.00%)	7,950 (100.00%)	3,641 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		42,393 (70.83%)	11,260 (18.81%)	4,717 (7.88%)	45,760 (76.46%)	33,060 (55.24%)	7,950 (13.28%)	3,641 (6.08%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 175 --

59,993 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 175	59,993 (100.00%)	38,441 (100.00%)	15,333 (100.00%)	3,657 (100.00%)	44,704 (100.00%)	29,725 (100.00%)	10,805 (100.00%)	2,250 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		38,441 (64.08%)	15,333 (25.56%)	3,657 (6.10%)	44,704 (74.52%)	29,725 (49.55%)	10,805 (18.01%)	2,250 (3.75%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 176 --

59,470 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 176	59,470 (100.00%)	37,797 (100.00%)	14,031 (100.00%)	5,915 (100.00%)	44,991 (100.00%)	29,763 (100.00%)	10,206 (100.00%)	3,708 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,797 (63.56%)	14,031 (23.59%)	5,915 (9.95%)	44,991 (75.65%)	29,763 (50.05%)	10,206 (17.16%)	3,708 (6.24%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 177 --

59,992 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 177	59,992 (100.00%)	19,929 (100.00%)	34,510 (100.00%)	4,016 (100.00%)	46,014 (100.00%)	17,082 (100.00%)	24,793 (100.00%)	2,814 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,929 (33.22%)	34,510 (57.52%)	4,016 (6.69%)	46,014 (76.70%)	17,082 (28.47%)	24,793 (41.33%)	2,814 (4.69%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 178 --

59,877 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 178 --****59,877 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 178	59,877 (100.00%)	45,278 (100.00%)	9,525 (100.00%)	3,725 (100.00%)	45,638 (100.00%)	35,503 (100.00%)	6,750 (100.00%)	2,347 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		45,278 (75.62%)	9,525 (15.91%)	3,725 (6.22%)	45,638 (76.22%)	35,503 (59.29%)	6,750 (11.27%)	2,347 (3.92%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 179 --**59,356 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 179	59,356 (100.00%)	35,038 (100.00%)	18,047 (100.00%)	4,586 (100.00%)	47,156 (100.00%)	30,035 (100.00%)	12,745 (100.00%)	3,009 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		35,038 (59.03%)	18,047 (30.40%)	4,586 (7.73%)	47,156 (79.45%)	30,035 (50.60%)	12,745 (21.47%)	3,009 (5.07%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 18 --**59,335 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 018	59,335 (100.00%)	50,306 (100.00%)	5,118 (100.00%)	1,738 (100.00%)	45,159 (100.00%)	38,843 (100.00%)	3,604 (100.00%)	1,078 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		50,306 (84.78%)	5,118 (8.63%)	1,738 (2.93%)	45,159 (76.11%)	38,843 (65.46%)	3,604 (6.07%)	1,078 (1.82%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 180 --**59,412 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 180	59,412 (100.00%)	40,821 (100.00%)	11,721 (100.00%)	3,843 (100.00%)	45,362 (100.00%)	32,283 (100.00%)	8,261 (100.00%)	2,550 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,821 (68.71%)	11,721 (19.73%)	3,843 (6.47%)	45,362 (76.35%)	32,283 (54.34%)	8,261 (13.90%)	2,550 (4.29%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 19 --**58,955 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 19 --

58,955 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 019	58,955 (100.00%)	36,585 (100.00%)	15,550 (100.00%)	4,642 (100.00%)	44,299 (100.00%)	28,958 (100.00%)	10,697 (100.00%)	3,013 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,585 (62.06%)	15,550 (26.38%)	4,642 (7.87%)	44,299 (75.14%)	28,958 (49.12%)	10,697 (18.14%)	3,013 (5.11%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 2 --

59,773 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 002	59,773 (100.00%)	49,754 (100.00%)	2,173 (100.00%)	5,432 (100.00%)	46,159 (100.00%)	39,386 (100.00%)	1,456 (100.00%)	3,496 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		49,754 (83.24%)	2,173 (3.64%)	5,432 (9.09%)	46,159 (77.22%)	39,386 (65.89%)	1,456 (2.44%)	3,496 (5.85%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 20 --

60,107 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 020	60,107 (100.00%)	44,437 (100.00%)	5,973 (100.00%)	6,372 (100.00%)	45,725 (100.00%)	34,934 (100.00%)	4,230 (100.00%)	4,197 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		44,437 (73.93%)	5,973 (9.94%)	6,372 (10.60%)	45,725 (76.07%)	34,934 (58.12%)	4,230 (7.04%)	4,197 (6.98%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 21 --

59,529 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 021	59,529 (100.00%)	47,645 (100.00%)	3,350 (100.00%)	5,083 (100.00%)	44,931 (100.00%)	36,876 (100.00%)	2,272 (100.00%)	3,343 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		47,645 (80.04%)	3,350 (5.63%)	5,083 (8.54%)	44,931 (75.48%)	36,876 (61.95%)	2,272 (3.82%)	3,343 (5.62%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 22 --

59,460 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 22 --

59,460 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 022	59,460 (100.00%)	37,180 (100.00%)	9,890 (100.00%)	7,883 (100.00%)	45,815 (100.00%)	30,057 (100.00%)	6,918 (100.00%)	5,301 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,180 (62.53%)	9,890 (16.63%)	7,883 (13.26%)	45,815 (77.05%)	30,057 (50.55%)	6,918 (11.63%)	5,301 (8.92%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 23 --

59,048 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 023	59,048 (100.00%)	42,200 (100.00%)	4,250 (100.00%)	10,153 (100.00%)	44,254 (100.00%)	33,318 (100.00%)	2,878 (100.00%)	6,298 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		42,200 (71.47%)	4,250 (7.20%)	10,153 (17.19%)	44,254 (74.95%)	33,318 (56.43%)	2,878 (4.87%)	6,298 (10.67%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 24 --

59,011 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 024	59,011 (100.00%)	35,485 (100.00%)	4,313 (100.00%)	6,703 (100.00%)	41,814 (100.00%)	26,519 (100.00%)	2,926 (100.00%)	4,315 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		35,485 (60.13%)	4,313 (7.31%)	6,703 (11.36%)	41,814 (70.86%)	26,519 (44.94%)	2,926 (4.96%)	4,315 (7.31%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 25 --

59,414 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 025	59,414 (100.00%)	30,889 (100.00%)	3,606 (100.00%)	3,218 (100.00%)	42,520 (100.00%)	23,862 (100.00%)	2,507 (100.00%)	2,164 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,889 (51.99%)	3,606 (6.07%)	3,218 (5.42%)	42,520 (71.57%)	23,862 (40.16%)	2,507 (4.22%)	2,164 (3.64%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 26 --

59,248 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 26 --

59,248 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 026	59,248 (100.00%)	37,609 (100.00%)	2,646 (100.00%)	7,150 (100.00%)	44,081 (100.00%)	30,066 (100.00%)	1,767 (100.00%)	4,742 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,609 (63.48%)	2,646 (4.47%)	7,150 (12.07%)	44,081 (74.40%)	30,066 (50.75%)	1,767 (2.98%)	4,742 (8.00%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 27 --

58,795 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 027	58,795 (100.00%)	46,856 (100.00%)	2,589 (100.00%)	6,952 (100.00%)	46,004 (100.00%)	38,005 (100.00%)	1,698 (100.00%)	4,418 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		46,856 (79.69%)	2,589 (4.40%)	6,952 (11.82%)	46,004 (78.24%)	38,005 (64.64%)	1,698 (2.89%)	4,418 (7.51%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 28 --

58,972 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 028	58,972 (100.00%)	45,115 (100.00%)	2,686 (100.00%)	8,016 (100.00%)	44,444 (100.00%)	35,271 (100.00%)	1,747 (100.00%)	5,083 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		45,115 (76.50%)	2,686 (4.55%)	8,016 (13.59%)	44,444 (75.36%)	35,271 (59.81%)	1,747 (2.96%)	5,083 (8.62%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 29 --

59,200 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 029	59,200 (100.00%)	21,340 (100.00%)	8,132 (100.00%)	27,396 (100.00%)	43,131 (100.00%)	18,239 (100.00%)	5,861 (100.00%)	17,126 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,340 (36.05%)	8,132 (13.74%)	27,396 (46.28%)	43,131 (72.86%)	18,239 (30.81%)	5,861 (9.90%)	17,126 (28.93%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 3 --

60,199 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 3 --

60,199 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 003	60,199 (100.00%)	52,311 (100.00%)	2,463 (100.00%)	2,170 (100.00%)	46,716 (100.00%)	41,325 (100.00%)	1,565 (100.00%)	1,381 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		52,311 (86.90%)	2,463 (4.09%)	2,170 (3.60%)	46,716 (77.60%)	41,325 (68.65%)	1,565 (2.60%)	1,381 (2.29%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 30 --

59,266 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 030	59,266 (100.00%)	39,727 (100.00%)	5,186 (100.00%)	11,128 (100.00%)	45,414 (100.00%)	32,016 (100.00%)	3,678 (100.00%)	7,327 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,727 (67.03%)	5,186 (8.75%)	11,128 (18.78%)	45,414 (76.63%)	32,016 (54.02%)	3,678 (6.21%)	7,327 (12.36%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 31 --

59,901 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 031	59,901 (100.00%)	39,279 (100.00%)	4,770 (100.00%)	12,957 (100.00%)	43,120 (100.00%)	29,604 (100.00%)	3,265 (100.00%)	8,170 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,279 (65.57%)	4,770 (7.96%)	12,957 (21.63%)	43,120 (71.99%)	29,604 (49.42%)	3,265 (5.45%)	8,170 (13.64%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 32 --

59,145 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 032	59,145 (100.00%)	47,787 (100.00%)	5,252 (100.00%)	3,567 (100.00%)	45,942 (100.00%)	38,122 (100.00%)	3,659 (100.00%)	2,238 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		47,787 (80.80%)	5,252 (8.88%)	3,567 (6.03%)	45,942 (77.68%)	38,122 (64.46%)	3,659 (6.19%)	2,238 (3.78%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 33 --

59,187 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 33 --

59,187 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 033	59,187 (100.00%)	47,314 (100.00%)	7,322 (100.00%)	2,415 (100.00%)	46,498 (100.00%)	38,246 (100.00%)	5,207 (100.00%)	1,457 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		47,314 (79.94%)	7,322 (12.37%)	2,415 (4.08%)	46,498 (78.56%)	38,246 (64.62%)	5,207 (8.80%)	1,457 (2.46%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 34 --

59,875 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 034	59,875 (100.00%)	39,871 (100.00%)	10,102 (100.00%)	5,427 (100.00%)	45,758 (100.00%)	31,678 (100.00%)	7,169 (100.00%)	3,590 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,871 (66.59%)	10,102 (16.87%)	5,427 (9.06%)	45,758 (76.42%)	31,678 (52.91%)	7,169 (11.97%)	3,590 (6.00%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 35 --

59,889 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 035	59,889 (100.00%)	30,019 (100.00%)	18,210 (100.00%)	7,608 (100.00%)	48,312 (100.00%)	25,909 (100.00%)	13,722 (100.00%)	5,387 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,019 (50.12%)	18,210 (30.41%)	7,608 (12.70%)	48,312 (80.67%)	25,909 (43.26%)	13,722 (22.91%)	5,387 (8.99%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 36 --

59,994 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 036	59,994 (100.00%)	40,801 (100.00%)	11,055 (100.00%)	4,476 (100.00%)	44,911 (100.00%)	31,783 (100.00%)	7,626 (100.00%)	2,924 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,801 (68.01%)	11,055 (18.43%)	4,476 (7.46%)	44,911 (74.86%)	31,783 (52.98%)	7,626 (12.71%)	2,924 (4.87%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 37 --

59,176 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 37 --

59,176 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 037	59,176 (100.00%)	24,970 (100.00%)	17,171 (100.00%)	12,993 (100.00%)	46,223 (100.00%)	21,382 (100.00%)	13,027 (100.00%)	8,618 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,970 (42.20%)	17,171 (29.02%)	12,993 (21.96%)	46,223 (78.11%)	21,382 (36.13%)	13,027 (22.01%)	8,618 (14.56%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 38 --

59,317 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 038	59,317 (100.00%)	15,382 (100.00%)	33,760 (100.00%)	8,730 (100.00%)	44,839 (100.00%)	13,498 (100.00%)	24,318 (100.00%)	5,657 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,382 (25.93%)	33,760 (56.91%)	8,730 (14.72%)	44,839 (75.59%)	13,498 (22.76%)	24,318 (41.00%)	5,657 (9.54%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 39 --

59,381 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 039	59,381 (100.00%)	12,233 (100.00%)	33,016 (100.00%)	12,942 (100.00%)	44,436 (100.00%)	10,429 (100.00%)	24,569 (100.00%)	8,292 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,233 (20.60%)	33,016 (55.60%)	12,942 (21.79%)	44,436 (74.83%)	10,429 (17.56%)	24,569 (41.38%)	8,292 (13.96%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 4 --

59,070 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 004	59,070 (100.00%)	24,813 (100.00%)	3,264 (100.00%)	29,579 (100.00%)	42,798 (100.00%)	20,448 (100.00%)	2,303 (100.00%)	18,887 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,813 (42.01%)	3,264 (5.53%)	29,579 (50.07%)	42,798 (72.45%)	20,448 (34.62%)	2,303 (3.90%)	18,887 (31.97%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 40 --

59,044 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 40 --****59,044 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 040	59,044 (100.00%)	28,894 (100.00%)	20,179 (100.00%)	3,795 (100.00%)	47,976 (100.00%)	24,534 (100.00%)	15,821 (100.00%)	2,842 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		28,894 (48.94%)	20,179 (34.18%)	3,795 (6.43%)	47,976 (81.25%)	24,534 (41.55%)	15,821 (26.80%)	2,842 (4.81%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 41 --**60,122 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 041	60,122 (100.00%)	14,079 (100.00%)	23,846 (100.00%)	19,971 (100.00%)	45,271 (100.00%)	12,502 (100.00%)	17,816 (100.00%)	12,927 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,079 (23.42%)	23,846 (39.66%)	19,971 (33.22%)	45,271 (75.30%)	12,502 (20.79%)	17,816 (29.63%)	12,927 (21.50%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 42 --**59,620 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 042	59,620 (100.00%)	21,149 (100.00%)	20,726 (100.00%)	12,217 (100.00%)	48,525 (100.00%)	18,923 (100.00%)	16,353 (100.00%)	8,436 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		21,149 (35.47%)	20,726 (34.76%)	12,217 (20.49%)	48,525 (81.39%)	18,923 (31.74%)	16,353 (27.43%)	8,436 (14.15%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 43 --**59,464 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 043	59,464 (100.00%)	25,759 (100.00%)	16,346 (100.00%)	9,424 (100.00%)	47,033 (100.00%)	21,781 (100.00%)	12,476 (100.00%)	6,653 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		25,759 (43.32%)	16,346 (27.49%)	9,424 (15.85%)	47,033 (79.09%)	21,781 (36.63%)	12,476 (20.98%)	6,653 (11.19%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 44 --**60,002 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 44 --

60,002 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 044	60,002 (100.00%)	38,825 (100.00%)	7,990 (100.00%)	7,197 (100.00%)	46,773 (100.00%)	31,659 (100.00%)	5,635 (100.00%)	4,925 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		38,825 (64.71%)	7,990 (13.32%)	7,197 (11.99%)	46,773 (77.95%)	31,659 (52.76%)	5,635 (9.39%)	4,925 (8.21%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 45 --

59,738 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 045	59,738 (100.00%)	43,186 (100.00%)	3,303 (100.00%)	3,283 (100.00%)	44,023 (100.00%)	32,991 (100.00%)	2,324 (100.00%)	2,136 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		43,186 (72.29%)	3,303 (5.53%)	3,283 (5.50%)	44,023 (73.69%)	32,991 (55.23%)	2,324 (3.89%)	2,136 (3.58%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 46 --

59,108 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 046	59,108 (100.00%)	42,814 (100.00%)	5,077 (100.00%)	4,869 (100.00%)	44,132 (100.00%)	33,016 (100.00%)	3,560 (100.00%)	3,257 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		42,814 (72.43%)	5,077 (8.59%)	4,869 (8.24%)	44,132 (74.66%)	33,016 (55.86%)	3,560 (6.02%)	3,257 (5.51%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 47 --

59,126 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 047	59,126 (100.00%)	36,485 (100.00%)	6,590 (100.00%)	4,632 (100.00%)	43,932 (100.00%)	28,066 (100.00%)	4,709 (100.00%)	3,236 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,485 (61.71%)	6,590 (11.15%)	4,632 (7.83%)	43,932 (74.30%)	28,066 (47.47%)	4,709 (7.96%)	3,236 (5.47%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 48 --

59,003 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 48 --****59,003 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 048	59,003 (100.00%)	34,843 (100.00%)	7,216 (100.00%)	8,317 (100.00%)	44,779 (100.00%)	27,658 (100.00%)	5,279 (100.00%)	5,556 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		34,843 (59.05%)	7,216 (12.23%)	8,317 (14.10%)	44,779 (75.89%)	27,658 (46.88%)	5,279 (8.95%)	5,556 (9.42%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 49 --**59,153 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 049	59,153 (100.00%)	40,782 (100.00%)	5,234 (100.00%)	4,473 (100.00%)	45,263 (100.00%)	32,354 (100.00%)	3,813 (100.00%)	3,031 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,782 (68.94%)	5,234 (8.85%)	4,473 (7.56%)	45,263 (76.52%)	32,354 (54.70%)	3,813 (6.45%)	3,031 (5.12%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 5 --**58,837 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 005	58,837 (100.00%)	44,396 (100.00%)	3,082 (100.00%)	8,999 (100.00%)	44,623 (100.00%)	35,053 (100.00%)	2,051 (100.00%)	5,631 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		44,396 (75.46%)	3,082 (5.24%)	8,999 (15.29%)	44,623 (75.84%)	35,053 (59.58%)	2,051 (3.49%)	5,631 (9.57%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 50 --**59,523 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 050	59,523 (100.00%)	24,729 (100.00%)	7,763 (100.00%)	4,202 (100.00%)	43,940 (100.00%)	19,496 (100.00%)	5,450 (100.00%)	2,796 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,729 (41.55%)	7,763 (13.04%)	4,202 (7.06%)	43,940 (73.82%)	19,496 (32.75%)	5,450 (9.16%)	2,796 (4.70%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 51 --**58,952 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 51 --****58,952 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 051	58,952 (100.00%)	30,076 (100.00%)	14,766 (100.00%)	9,119 (100.00%)	47,262 (100.00%)	25,679 (100.00%)	11,193 (100.00%)	6,291 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		30,076 (51.02%)	14,766 (25.05%)	9,119 (15.47%)	47,262 (80.17%)	25,679 (43.56%)	11,193 (18.99%)	6,291 (10.67%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 52 --**59,811 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 052	59,811 (100.00%)	32,182 (100.00%)	9,461 (100.00%)	4,773 (100.00%)	48,525 (100.00%)	26,755 (100.00%)	7,758 (100.00%)	3,598 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		32,182 (53.81%)	9,461 (15.82%)	4,773 (7.98%)	48,525 (81.13%)	26,755 (44.73%)	7,758 (12.97%)	3,598 (6.02%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 53 --**59,953 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 053	59,953 (100.00%)	42,146 (100.00%)	8,685 (100.00%)	4,919 (100.00%)	46,944 (100.00%)	33,426 (100.00%)	6,819 (100.00%)	3,494 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		42,146 (70.30%)	8,685 (14.49%)	4,919 (8.20%)	46,944 (78.30%)	33,426 (55.75%)	6,819 (11.37%)	3,494 (5.83%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 54 --**60,083 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 054	60,083 (100.00%)	36,671 (100.00%)	9,048 (100.00%)	9,115 (100.00%)	50,338 (100.00%)	31,705 (100.00%)	7,789 (100.00%)	6,436 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,671 (61.03%)	9,048 (15.06%)	9,115 (15.17%)	50,338 (83.78%)	31,705 (52.77%)	7,789 (12.96%)	6,436 (10.71%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 55 --**59,971 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 55 --

59,971 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 055	59,971 (100.00%)	20,257 (100.00%)	34,374 (100.00%)	3,080 (100.00%)	49,255 (100.00%)	17,490 (100.00%)	27,279 (100.00%)	2,450 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		20,257 (33.78%)	34,374 (57.32%)	3,080 (5.14%)	49,255 (82.13%)	17,490 (29.16%)	27,279 (45.49%)	2,450 (4.09%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 56 --

58,929 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 056	58,929 (100.00%)	20,055 (100.00%)	29,016 (100.00%)	3,425 (100.00%)	52,757 (100.00%)	19,509 (100.00%)	23,993 (100.00%)	3,082 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		20,055 (34.03%)	29,016 (49.24%)	3,425 (5.81%)	52,757 (89.53%)	19,509 (33.11%)	23,993 (40.72%)	3,082 (5.23%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 57 --

59,969 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 057	59,969 (100.00%)	37,712 (100.00%)	10,691 (100.00%)	5,294 (100.00%)	52,097 (100.00%)	33,156 (100.00%)	9,411 (100.00%)	4,143 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		37,712 (62.89%)	10,691 (17.83%)	5,294 (8.83%)	52,097 (86.87%)	33,156 (55.29%)	9,411 (15.69%)	4,143 (6.91%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 58 --

59,057 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 058	59,057 (100.00%)	14,752 (100.00%)	39,036 (100.00%)	2,973 (100.00%)	50,514 (100.00%)	13,923 (100.00%)	31,845 (100.00%)	2,562 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		14,752 (24.98%)	39,036 (66.10%)	2,973 (5.03%)	50,514 (85.53%)	13,923 (23.58%)	31,845 (53.92%)	2,562 (4.34%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 59 --

59,434 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 59 --

59,434 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 059	59,434 (100.00%)	11,510 (100.00%)	43,468 (100.00%)	2,647 (100.00%)	49,179 (100.00%)	10,840 (100.00%)	34,470 (100.00%)	2,177 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,510 (19.37%)	43,468 (73.14%)	2,647 (4.45%)	49,179 (82.75%)	10,840 (18.24%)	34,470 (58.00%)	2,177 (3.66%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 6 --

59,712 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 006	59,712 (100.00%)	47,860 (100.00%)	1,125 (100.00%)	8,664 (100.00%)	45,152 (100.00%)	37,476 (100.00%)	682 (100.00%)	5,402 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		47,860 (80.15%)	1,125 (1.88%)	8,664 (14.51%)	45,152 (75.62%)	37,476 (62.76%)	682 (1.14%)	5,402 (9.05%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 60 --

59,709 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 060	59,709 (100.00%)	15,952 (100.00%)	38,562 (100.00%)	3,504 (100.00%)	45,490 (100.00%)	12,778 (100.00%)	29,061 (100.00%)	2,324 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		15,952 (26.72%)	38,562 (64.58%)	3,504 (5.87%)	45,490 (76.19%)	12,778 (21.40%)	29,061 (48.67%)	2,324 (3.89%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 61 --

59,648 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 061	36,238 (60.75%)	8,347 (39.60%)	22,486 (73.84%)	4,782 (71.27%)	27,950 (61.73%)	7,218 (42.31%)	17,117 (75.25%)	3,005 (71.36%)
Dist. 064	23,410 (39.25%)	12,730 (60.40%)	7,965 (26.16%)	1,928 (28.73%)	17,329 (38.27%)	9,842 (57.69%)	5,631 (24.75%)	1,206 (28.64%)
Total and % Population		21,077 (35.34%)	30,451 (51.05%)	6,710 (11.25%)	45,279 (75.91%)	17,060 (28.60%)	22,748 (38.14%)	4,211 (7.06%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 62 --

59,450 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 62 --

59,450 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 062	59,450 (100.00%)	10,210 (100.00%)	43,732 (100.00%)	4,522 (100.00%)	46,426 (100.00%)	8,852 (100.00%)	33,548 (100.00%)	3,172 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,210 (17.17%)	43,732 (73.56%)	4,522 (7.61%)	46,426 (78.09%)	8,852 (14.89%)	33,548 (56.43%)	3,172 (5.34%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 63 --

59,381 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 063	59,381 (100.00%)	9,942 (100.00%)	42,146 (100.00%)	6,185 (100.00%)	45,043 (100.00%)	8,658 (100.00%)	31,229 (100.00%)	4,173 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,942 (16.74%)	42,146 (70.98%)	6,185 (10.42%)	45,043 (75.85%)	8,658 (14.58%)	31,229 (52.59%)	4,173 (7.03%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 64 --

58,950 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 061	535 (0.91%)	7 (0.04%)	524 (1.60%)	2 (0.04%)	427 (0.97%)	5 (0.03%)	419 (1.77%)	1 (0.03%)
Dist. 064	19,083 (32.37%)	10,250 (51.86%)	6,415 (19.61%)	1,528 (30.99%)	14,390 (32.55%)	8,294 (51.20%)	4,491 (18.99%)	961 (30.20%)
Dist. 065	23,652 (40.12%)	3,224 (16.31%)	18,848 (57.60%)	1,363 (27.65%)	17,339 (39.22%)	2,622 (16.19%)	13,637 (57.66%)	890 (27.97%)
Dist. 066	15,680 (26.60%)	6,285 (31.80%)	6,934 (21.19%)	2,037 (41.32%)	12,056 (27.27%)	5,277 (32.58%)	5,104 (21.58%)	1,330 (41.80%)
Total and % Population		19,766 (33.53%)	32,721 (55.51%)	4,930 (8.36%)	44,212 (75.00%)	16,198 (27.48%)	23,651 (40.12%)	3,182 (5.40%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 65 --

59,240 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 061	22,529 (38.03%)	416 (2.30%)	21,525 (56.68%)	610 (27.87%)	17,070 (38.02%)	390 (2.75%)	16,226 (57.05%)	452 (30.90%)
Dist. 062	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Dist. 064	6,306 (10.64%)	4,669 (25.85%)	1,076 (2.83%)	281 (12.84%)	4,765 (10.61%)	3,588 (25.32%)	781 (2.75%)	173 (11.83%)
Dist. 065	30,405 (51.33%)	12,980 (71.85%)	15,374 (40.48%)	1,298 (59.30%)	23,067 (51.37%)	10,192 (71.93%)	11,434 (40.20%)	838 (57.28%)
Dist. 067	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 65 --****59,240 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		18,065 (30.49%)	37,975 (64.10%)	2,189 (3.70%)	44,902 (75.80%)	14,170 (23.92%)	28,441 (48.01%)	1,463 (2.47%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 66 --**58,961 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 064	10,187 (17.28%)	4,650 (26.68%)	3,744 (11.18%)	1,477 (23.03%)	7,705 (17.55%)	3,829 (26.01%)	2,674 (11.30%)	946 (23.06%)
Dist. 065	5,407 (9.17%)	1,366 (7.84%)	3,480 (10.39%)	446 (6.96%)	3,980 (9.06%)	1,149 (7.80%)	2,440 (10.31%)	283 (6.90%)
Dist. 066	43,367 (73.55%)	11,416 (65.49%)	26,276 (78.44%)	4,489 (70.01%)	32,222 (73.39%)	9,745 (66.19%)	18,543 (78.38%)	2,873 (70.04%)
Total and % Population		17,432 (29.57%)	33,500 (56.82%)	6,412 (10.87%)	43,907 (74.47%)	14,723 (24.97%)	23,657 (40.12%)	4,102 (6.96%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 67 --**59,135 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 067	59,135 (100.00%)	17,203 (100.00%)	35,438 (100.00%)	5,153 (100.00%)	44,299 (100.00%)	13,670 (100.00%)	26,099 (100.00%)	3,435 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		17,203 (29.09%)	35,438 (59.93%)	5,153 (8.71%)	44,299 (74.91%)	13,670 (23.12%)	26,099 (44.13%)	3,435 (5.81%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 68 --**59,477 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 068	59,477 (100.00%)	18,526 (100.00%)	34,189 (100.00%)	4,339 (100.00%)	44,835 (100.00%)	15,216 (100.00%)	24,994 (100.00%)	2,837 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		18,526 (31.15%)	34,189 (57.48%)	4,339 (7.30%)	44,835 (75.38%)	15,216 (25.58%)	24,994 (42.02%)	2,837 (4.77%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 69 --**59,540 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 69 --****59,540 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 069	49,616 (83.33%)	10,859 (64.99%)	33,898 (92.12%)	3,081 (84.74%)	38,470 (83.48%)	9,401 (66.73%)	25,657 (92.38%)	1,985 (84.50%)
Dist. 073	1,593 (2.68%)	851 (5.09%)	486 (1.32%)	115 (3.16%)	1,163 (2.52%)	631 (4.48%)	352 (1.27%)	75 (3.19%)
Dist. 074	8,331 (13.99%)	4,999 (29.92%)	2,414 (6.56%)	440 (12.10%)	6,449 (13.99%)	4,057 (28.80%)	1,764 (6.35%)	289 (12.30%)
Total and % Population		16,709 (28.06%)	36,798 (61.80%)	3,636 (6.11%)	46,082 (77.40%)	14,089 (23.66%)	27,773 (46.65%)	2,349 (3.95%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 7 --**59,081 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 007	59,081 (100.00%)	51,975 (100.00%)	513 (100.00%)	4,392 (100.00%)	48,771 (100.00%)	43,969 (100.00%)	302 (100.00%)	2,698 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		51,975 (87.97%)	513 (0.87%)	4,392 (7.43%)	48,771 (82.55%)	43,969 (74.42%)	302 (0.51%)	2,698 (4.57%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 70 --**59,121 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 070	59,121 (100.00%)	33,410 (100.00%)	17,750 (100.00%)	5,368 (100.00%)	45,249 (100.00%)	27,007 (100.00%)	12,591 (100.00%)	3,601 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		33,410 (56.51%)	17,750 (30.02%)	5,368 (9.08%)	45,249 (76.54%)	27,007 (45.68%)	12,591 (21.30%)	3,601 (6.09%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 71 --**59,538 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 071	59,538 (100.00%)	39,979 (100.00%)	12,792 (100.00%)	4,430 (100.00%)	44,582 (100.00%)	31,118 (100.00%)	8,879 (100.00%)	2,755 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		39,979 (67.15%)	12,792 (21.49%)	4,430 (7.44%)	44,582 (74.88%)	31,118 (52.27%)	8,879 (14.91%)	2,755 (4.63%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 72 --**59,660 Total Population**

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 072	59,660 (100.00%)	40,129 (100.00%)	12,788 (100.00%)	4,871 (100.00%)	46,229 (100.00%)	32,007 (100.00%)	9,642 (100.00%)	3,209 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		40,129 (67.26%)	12,788 (21.43%)	4,871 (8.16%)	46,229 (77.49%)	32,007 (53.65%)	9,642 (16.16%)	3,209 (5.38%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 73 --**59,216 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 073	58,443 (98.69%)	41,124 (98.48%)	7,379 (99.38%)	4,666 (99.38%)	44,573 (98.61%)	32,562 (98.37%)	5,186 (99.54%)	3,149 (99.43%)
Dist. 074	773 (1.31%)	635 (1.52%)	46 (0.62%)	29 (0.62%)	628 (1.39%)	538 (1.63%)	24 (0.46%)	18 (0.57%)
Total and % Population		41,759 (70.52%)	7,425 (12.54%)	4,695 (7.93%)	45,201 (76.33%)	33,100 (55.90%)	5,210 (8.80%)	3,167 (5.35%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 74 --**60,305 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 074	25,659 (42.55%)	12,434 (80.32%)	10,335 (27.02%)	2,225 (40.01%)	19,138 (43.02%)	10,014 (78.89%)	7,150 (26.24%)	1,389 (39.16%)
Dist. 075	5,283 (8.76%)	430 (2.78%)	3,824 (10.00%)	1,007 (18.11%)	3,712 (8.34%)	372 (2.93%)	2,699 (9.91%)	602 (16.97%)
Dist. 078	27,858 (46.20%)	2,404 (15.53%)	23,003 (60.13%)	2,128 (38.27%)	20,562 (46.22%)	2,135 (16.82%)	16,631 (61.04%)	1,431 (40.34%)
Dist. 116	1,505 (2.50%)	212 (1.37%)	1,093 (2.86%)	201 (3.61%)	1,072 (2.41%)	172 (1.36%)	764 (2.80%)	125 (3.52%)
Total and % Population		15,480 (25.67%)	38,255 (63.44%)	5,561 (9.22%)	44,484 (73.77%)	12,693 (21.05%)	27,244 (45.18%)	3,547 (5.88%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 75 --**60,085 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 069	9,066 (15.09%)	3,283 (40.92%)	4,494 (10.44%)	717 (10.25%)	7,078 (15.86%)	2,848 (40.07%)	3,293 (10.54%)	484 (10.65%)
Dist. 075	51,003 (84.88%)	4,738 (59.06%)	38,565 (89.55%)	6,273 (89.68%)	37,549 (84.12%)	4,258 (59.90%)	27,955 (89.46%)	4,055 (89.24%)
Dist. 078	16 (0.03%)	2 (0.02%)	4 (0.01%)	5 (0.07%)	11 (0.02%)	2 (0.03%)	1 (0.00%)	5 (0.11%)
Total and % Population		8,023 (13.35%)	43,063 (71.67%)	6,995 (11.64%)	44,638 (74.29%)	7,108 (11.83%)	31,249 (52.01%)	4,544 (7.56%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 76 --**59,759 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House****Origin]**

Dist. 076	59,759 (100.00%)	5,146 (100.00%)	40,461 (100.00%)	9,327 (100.00%)	44,371 (100.00%)	4,665 (100.00%)	29,832 (100.00%)	5,872 (100.00%)
Dist. 078	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Total and % Population		5,146 (8.61%)	40,461 (67.71%)	9,327 (15.61%)	44,371 (74.25%)	4,665 (7.81%)	29,832 (49.92%)	5,872 (9.83%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 77 --**59,242 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 077	59,242 (100.00%)	3,682 (100.00%)	44,963 (100.00%)	8,425 (100.00%)	44,207 (100.00%)	3,349 (100.00%)	33,655 (100.00%)	5,392 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,682 (6.22%)	44,963 (75.90%)	8,425 (14.22%)	44,207 (74.62%)	3,349 (5.65%)	33,655 (56.81%)	5,392 (9.10%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 78 --**59,850 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 075	3,457 (5.78%)	351 (2.51%)	2,627 (7.29%)	469 (9.17%)	2,589 (5.55%)	311 (2.50%)	1,969 (7.30%)	290 (8.28%)
Dist. 078	20,911 (34.94%)	4,160 (29.74%)	13,080 (36.30%)	2,002 (39.15%)	16,379 (35.11%)	3,757 (30.17%)	9,929 (36.81%)	1,370 (39.13%)
Dist. 116	35,482 (59.28%)	9,476 (67.75%)	20,327 (56.41%)	2,643 (51.68%)	27,685 (59.34%)	8,383 (67.33%)	15,076 (55.89%)	1,841 (52.58%)
Total and % Population		13,987 (23.37%)	36,034 (60.21%)	5,114 (8.54%)	46,653 (77.95%)	12,451 (20.80%)	26,974 (45.07%)	3,501 (5.85%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 79 --**59,500 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 079	59,500 (100.00%)	3,388 (100.00%)	42,713 (100.00%)	10,776 (100.00%)	43,223 (100.00%)	3,090 (100.00%)	30,942 (100.00%)	6,929 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		3,388 (5.69%)	42,713 (71.79%)	10,776 (18.11%)	43,223 (72.64%)	3,090 (5.19%)	30,942 (52.00%)	6,929 (11.65%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 8 --**59,244 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 8 --

59,244 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 008	59,244 (100.00%)	53,792 (100.00%)	1,025 (100.00%)	1,903 (100.00%)	49,612 (100.00%)	45,581 (100.00%)	708 (100.00%)	1,358 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		53,792 (90.80%)	1,025 (1.73%)	1,903 (3.21%)	49,612 (83.74%)	45,581 (76.94%)	708 (1.20%)	1,358 (2.29%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 80 --

59,461 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 080	59,461 (100.00%)	26,769 (100.00%)	8,128 (100.00%)	15,559 (100.00%)	44,784 (100.00%)	21,330 (100.00%)	6,350 (100.00%)	10,356 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,769 (45.02%)	8,128 (13.67%)	15,559 (26.17%)	44,784 (75.32%)	21,330 (35.87%)	6,350 (10.68%)	10,356 (17.42%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 81 --

59,007 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 081	59,007 (100.00%)	26,127 (100.00%)	12,487 (100.00%)	14,504 (100.00%)	46,259 (100.00%)	21,746 (100.00%)	10,099 (100.00%)	9,676 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,127 (44.28%)	12,487 (21.16%)	14,504 (24.58%)	46,259 (78.40%)	21,746 (36.85%)	10,099 (17.11%)	9,676 (16.40%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 82 --

59,724 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 082	59,724 (100.00%)	36,945 (100.00%)	9,763 (100.00%)	4,494 (100.00%)	50,238 (100.00%)	31,380 (100.00%)	8,455 (100.00%)	3,410 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		36,945 (61.86%)	9,763 (16.35%)	4,494 (7.52%)	50,238 (84.12%)	31,380 (52.54%)	8,455 (14.16%)	3,410 (5.71%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 83 --

59,416 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 83 --

59,416 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 083	59,416 (100.00%)	26,221 (100.00%)	8,327 (100.00%)	20,050 (100.00%)	46,581 (100.00%)	22,311 (100.00%)	7,044 (100.00%)	13,260 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		26,221 (44.13%)	8,327 (14.01%)	20,050 (33.75%)	46,581 (78.40%)	22,311 (37.55%)	7,044 (11.86%)	13,260 (22.32%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 84 --

59,862 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 084	59,862 (100.00%)	12,637 (100.00%)	43,909 (100.00%)	2,034 (100.00%)	47,350 (100.00%)	10,081 (100.00%)	34,877 (100.00%)	1,400 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,637 (21.11%)	43,909 (73.35%)	2,034 (3.40%)	47,350 (79.10%)	10,081 (16.84%)	34,877 (58.26%)	1,400 (2.34%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 85 --

59,373 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 085	59,373 (100.00%)	10,143 (100.00%)	37,650 (100.00%)	3,558 (100.00%)	46,308 (100.00%)	9,022 (100.00%)	29,041 (100.00%)	2,742 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,143 (17.08%)	37,650 (63.41%)	3,558 (5.99%)	46,308 (78.00%)	9,022 (15.20%)	29,041 (48.91%)	2,742 (4.62%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 86 --

59,205 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 086	59,205 (100.00%)	6,276 (100.00%)	44,458 (100.00%)	2,750 (100.00%)	44,614 (100.00%)	5,391 (100.00%)	33,485 (100.00%)	1,912 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,276 (10.60%)	44,458 (75.09%)	2,750 (4.64%)	44,614 (75.36%)	5,391 (9.11%)	33,485 (56.56%)	1,912 (3.23%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 87 --

59,709 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 87 --

59,709 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 087	59,709 (100.00%)	6,857 (100.00%)	44,195 (100.00%)	4,613 (100.00%)	45,615 (100.00%)	6,159 (100.00%)	33,336 (100.00%)	3,051 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		6,857 (11.48%)	44,195 (74.02%)	4,613 (7.73%)	45,615 (76.40%)	6,159 (10.32%)	33,336 (55.83%)	3,051 (5.11%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 88 --

59,689 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 088	59,689 (100.00%)	9,541 (100.00%)	38,515 (100.00%)	6,839 (100.00%)	46,073 (100.00%)	8,432 (100.00%)	29,187 (100.00%)	4,595 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,541 (15.98%)	38,515 (64.53%)	6,839 (11.46%)	46,073 (77.19%)	8,432 (14.13%)	29,187 (48.90%)	4,595 (7.70%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 89 --

59,866 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 089	59,866 (100.00%)	18,189 (100.00%)	37,494 (100.00%)	2,275 (100.00%)	46,198 (100.00%)	14,355 (100.00%)	28,890 (100.00%)	1,581 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		18,189 (30.38%)	37,494 (62.63%)	2,275 (3.80%)	46,198 (77.17%)	14,355 (23.98%)	28,890 (48.26%)	1,581 (2.64%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 9 --

59,474 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 009	59,474 (100.00%)	52,205 (100.00%)	1,066 (100.00%)	3,263 (100.00%)	48,273 (100.00%)	42,931 (100.00%)	759 (100.00%)	2,286 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		52,205 (87.78%)	1,066 (1.79%)	3,263 (5.49%)	48,273 (81.17%)	42,931 (72.18%)	759 (1.28%)	2,286 (3.84%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 90 --

59,812 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
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Core Constituencies

APA Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA Remedial_House__, District 90 --

59,812 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 090	59,812 (100.00%)	19,190 (100.00%)	35,965 (100.00%)	2,784 (100.00%)	48,015 (100.00%)	16,315 (100.00%)	28,082 (100.00%)	2,045 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,190 (32.08%)	35,965 (60.13%)	2,784 (4.65%)	48,015 (80.28%)	16,315 (27.28%)	28,082 (46.95%)	2,045 (3.42%)

Plan: APA Remedial_House__, District 91 --

60,252 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 091	29,722 (49.33%)	3,209 (17.39%)	25,405 (68.11%)	963 (35.68%)	23,016 (50.12%)	2,760 (18.41%)	19,483 (70.15%)	607 (35.64%)
Dist. 115	21,165 (35.13%)	9,810 (53.15%)	8,817 (23.64%)	1,269 (47.02%)	15,860 (34.54%)	7,981 (53.24%)	6,112 (22.01%)	785 (46.10%)
Dist. 117	9,365 (15.54%)	5,437 (29.46%)	3,080 (8.26%)	467 (17.30%)	7,043 (15.34%)	4,250 (28.35%)	2,179 (7.85%)	311 (18.26%)
Total and % Population		18,456 (30.63%)	37,302 (61.91%)	2,699 (4.48%)	45,919 (76.21%)	14,991 (24.88%)	27,774 (46.10%)	1,703 (2.83%)

Plan: APA Remedial_House__, District 92 --

60,273 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 092	60,273 (100.00%)	12,645 (100.00%)	42,978 (100.00%)	3,306 (100.00%)	46,551 (100.00%)	11,196 (100.00%)	32,022 (100.00%)	2,177 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		12,645 (20.98%)	42,978 (71.31%)	3,306 (5.49%)	46,551 (77.23%)	11,196 (18.58%)	32,022 (53.13%)	2,177 (3.61%)

Plan: APA Remedial_House__, District 93 --

59,629 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Black	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Black]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 093	59,629 (100.00%)	11,874 (100.00%)	40,042 (100.00%)	6,734 (100.00%)	44,333 (100.00%)	10,145 (100.00%)	29,085 (100.00%)	4,262 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,874 (19.91%)	40,042 (67.15%)	6,734 (11.29%)	44,333 (74.35%)	10,145 (17.01%)	29,085 (48.78%)	4,262 (7.15%)

Plan: APA Remedial_House__, District 94 --

59,211 Total Population

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 094	59,211 (100.00%)	9,700 (100.00%))	41,397 (100.00%)	5,162 (100.00%)	44,809 (100.00%)	8,255 (100.00%)	30,935 (100.00%)	3,267 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		9,700 (16.38%)	41,397 (69.91%)	5,162 (8.72%)	44,809 (75.68%)	8,255 (13.94%)	30,935 (52.25%)	3,267 (5.52%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 95 --**60,030 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 095	60,030 (100.00%)	11,281 (100.00%))	41,682 (100.00%)	5,597 (100.00%)	44,948 (100.00%)	9,814 (100.00%)	30,183 (100.00%)	3,567 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		11,281 (18.79%)	41,682 (69.44%)	5,597 (9.32%)	44,948 (74.88%)	9,814 (16.35%)	30,183 (50.28%)	3,567 (5.94%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 96 --**59,515 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 096	59,515 (100.00%)	10,398 (100.00%))	13,970 (100.00%)	24,097 (100.00%)	44,671 (100.00%)	9,078 (100.00%)	10,273 (100.00%)	16,093 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		10,398 (17.47%)	13,970 (23.47%)	24,097 (40.49%)	44,671 (75.06%)	9,078 (15.25%)	10,273 (17.26%)	16,093 (27.04%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 97 --**59,072 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 097	59,072 (100.00%)	19,604 (100.00%))	16,869 (100.00%)	12,911 (100.00%)	46,339 (100.00%)	16,887 (100.00%)	12,405 (100.00%)	8,910 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		19,604 (33.19%)	16,869 (28.56%)	12,911 (21.86%)	46,339 (78.44%)	16,887 (28.59%)	12,405 (21.00%)	8,910 (15.08%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 98 --**59,998 Total Population**

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 098	59,998 (100.00%)	5,813 (100.00%))	13,286 (100.00%)	34,450 (100.00%)	42,734 (100.00%)	4,981 (100.00%)	9,934 (100.00%)	22,549 (100.00%)

Core Constituencies

APA_Remedial_House__

From Plan: **GA_2021_House**

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 98 --

59,998 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Total and % Population		5,813 (9.69%)	13,286 (22.14%)	34,450 (57.42%)	42,734 (71.23%)	4,981 (8.30%)	9,934 (16.56%)	22,549 (37.58%)

Plan: APA_Remedial_House__, District 99 --

59,850 Total Population

	Population	NH_Wht	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	[18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[H18+_Pop]
Dist. 099	59,850 (100.00%)	23,802 (100.00%)	9,514 (100.00%)	5,695 (100.00%)	45,004 (100.00%)	18,948 (100.00%)	6,622 (100.00%)	3,901 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		23,802 (39.77%)	9,514 (15.90%)	5,695 (9.52%)	45,004 (75.19%)	18,948 (31.66%)	6,622 (11.06%)	3,901 (6.52%)

EXHIBIT L-1

User:

Plan Name: APA_Remedial_House__

Plan Type: House

Measures of Compactness Report

Monday, December 11, 2023

2:06 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
1	0.53	0.45
2	0.53	0.24
3	0.50	0.41
4	0.37	0.21
5	0.43	0.25
6	0.45	0.26
7	0.62	0.50
8	0.46	0.27
9	0.47	0.30
10	0.34	0.30
11	0.31	0.26

Measures of Compactness Report

APA_Remedial_House__

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
12	0.47	0.31
13	0.47	0.19
14	0.32	0.23
15	0.55	0.33
16	0.31	0.35
17	0.28	0.21
18	0.41	0.25
19	0.26	0.26
20	0.46	0.45
21	0.26	0.27
22	0.28	0.22
23	0.40	0.19
24	0.35	0.30
25	0.39	0.31

Measures of Compactness Report

APA_Remedial_House__

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
26	0.27	0.26
27	0.60	0.34
28	0.38	0.35
29	0.34	0.21
30	0.43	0.30
31	0.44	0.25
32	0.39	0.33
33	0.49	0.37
34	0.45	0.33
35	0.32	0.24
36	0.32	0.23
37	0.45	0.28
38	0.59	0.58
39	0.59	0.40

Measures of Compactness Report

APA_Remedial_House__

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
40	0.49	0.29
41	0.60	0.40
42	0.40	0.21
43	0.42	0.22
44	0.31	0.29
45	0.41	0.32
46	0.55	0.47
47	0.29	0.21
48	0.34	0.19
49	0.30	0.15
50	0.42	0.46
51	0.54	0.36
52	0.48	0.35
53	0.16	0.14

Measures of Compactness Report

APA_Remedial_House__

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
54	0.37	0.45
55	0.18	0.16
56	0.26	0.23
57	0.57	0.59
58	0.13	0.13
59	0.12	0.11
60	0.19	0.15
61	0.22	0.22
62	0.16	0.10
63	0.16	0.14
64	0.33	0.21
65	0.36	0.11
66	0.39	0.35
67	0.36	0.12

Measures of Compactness Report

APA_Remedial_House__

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
68	0.32	0.17
69	0.33	0.19
70	0.45	0.23
71	0.44	0.35
72	0.42	0.23
73	0.28	0.22
74	0.64	0.40
75	0.25	0.17
76	0.53	0.51
77	0.40	0.21
78	0.48	0.30
79	0.50	0.21
80	0.38	0.42
81	0.47	0.40

Measures of Compactness Report

APA_Remedial_House__

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
82	0.49	0.30
83	0.34	0.36
84	0.25	0.20
85	0.36	0.32
86	0.17	0.17
87	0.26	0.24
88	0.26	0.20
89	0.14	0.10
90	0.36	0.29
91	0.27	0.15
92	0.36	0.20
93	0.26	0.11
94	0.31	0.15
95	0.44	0.25

Measures of Compactness Report

APA_Remedial_House__

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
96	0.18	0.21
97	0.28	0.24
98	0.42	0.52
99	0.36	0.29
100	0.34	0.29
101	0.53	0.46
102	0.56	0.35
103	0.33	0.24
104	0.28	0.25
105	0.34	0.28
106	0.66	0.50
107	0.51	0.32
108	0.43	0.32
109	0.39	0.28

Measures of Compactness Report

APA_Remedial_House__

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
110	0.36	0.33
111	0.33	0.29
112	0.62	0.52
113	0.49	0.32
114	0.43	0.26
115	0.43	0.24
116	0.33	0.35
117	0.35	0.25
118	0.40	0.21
119	0.39	0.21
120	0.44	0.25
121	0.43	0.30
122	0.48	0.43
123	0.30	0.18

Measures of Compactness Report

APA_Remedial_House__

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
124	0.44	0.23
125	0.41	0.17
126	0.52	0.41
127	0.35	0.20
128	0.60	0.32
129	0.48	0.25
130	0.51	0.25
131	0.38	0.28
132	0.27	0.30
133	0.36	0.34
134	0.43	0.15
135	0.30	0.25
136	0.54	0.26
137	0.33	0.16

Measures of Compactness Report

APA_Remedial_House__

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
138	0.33	0.20
139	0.28	0.23
140	0.29	0.19
141	0.26	0.20
142	0.56	0.36
143	0.31	0.26
144	0.41	0.21
145	0.34	0.21
146	0.49	0.25
147	0.44	0.37
148	0.36	0.18
149	0.46	0.28
150	0.44	0.28
151	0.53	0.22

Measures of Compactness Report

APA_Remedial_House__

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
152	0.40	0.30
153	0.30	0.30
154	0.41	0.33
155	0.47	0.44
156	0.23	0.20
157	0.32	0.19
158	0.48	0.33
159	0.34	0.22
160	0.49	0.37
161	0.51	0.31
162	0.37	0.21
163	0.27	0.18
164	0.30	0.17
165	0.23	0.16

Measures of Compactness Report

APA Remedial_House__

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
166	0.43	0.36
167	0.42	0.19
168	0.24	0.26
169	0.28	0.23
170	0.53	0.34
171	0.35	0.37
172	0.44	0.32
173	0.57	0.38
174	0.41	0.24
175	0.47	0.37
176	0.34	0.16
177	0.43	0.34
178	0.48	0.22
179	0.45	0.42

Measures of Compactness Report

APA_Remedial_House__

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Mean	0.39	0.28
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10
District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
180	0.61	0.40

Measures of Compactness Report

APA_Remedial_House__

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

EXHIBIT L-2

User:

Plan Name: 2023_Proposed_House_Plan

Plan Type: House

Measures of Compactness Report

Monday, December 11, 2023

1:59 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
1	0.53	0.45
2	0.53	0.24
3	0.50	0.41
4	0.37	0.21
5	0.43	0.25
6	0.45	0.26
7	0.62	0.50
8	0.46	0.27
9	0.47	0.30
10	0.34	0.30
11	0.31	0.26

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
12	0.47	0.31
13	0.47	0.19
14	0.32	0.23
15	0.55	0.33
16	0.31	0.35
17	0.28	0.21
18	0.41	0.25
19	0.34	0.29
20	0.46	0.45
21	0.26	0.27
22	0.28	0.22
23	0.40	0.19
24	0.35	0.30
25	0.39	0.31

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
26	0.27	0.26
27	0.60	0.34
28	0.38	0.35
29	0.34	0.21
30	0.43	0.30
31	0.44	0.25
32	0.39	0.33
33	0.49	0.37
34	0.55	0.31
35	0.36	0.28
36	0.47	0.29
37	0.35	0.13
38	0.59	0.58
39	0.59	0.40

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
40	0.35	0.28
41	0.60	0.40
42	0.51	0.31
43	0.38	0.32
44	0.31	0.29
45	0.41	0.32
46	0.55	0.47
47	0.29	0.21
48	0.34	0.19
49	0.30	0.15
50	0.42	0.46
51	0.54	0.36
52	0.48	0.35
53	0.16	0.14

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
54	0.37	0.45
55	0.15	0.12
56	0.25	0.23
57	0.50	0.56
58	0.12	0.12
59	0.12	0.11
60	0.23	0.14
61	0.19	0.12
62	0.16	0.10
63	0.16	0.14
64	0.38	0.33
65	0.31	0.15
66	0.46	0.40
67	0.36	0.12

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
68	0.32	0.17
69	0.40	0.25
70	0.45	0.23
71	0.44	0.35
72	0.42	0.23
73	0.28	0.20
74	0.52	0.36
75	0.42	0.28
76	0.53	0.51
77	0.40	0.21
78	0.35	0.29
79	0.50	0.21
80	0.38	0.42
81	0.48	0.20

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
82	0.42	0.24
83	0.34	0.36
84	0.19	0.19
85	0.24	0.16
86	0.18	0.12
87	0.25	0.20
88	0.26	0.20
89	0.20	0.14
90	0.25	0.24
91	0.34	0.21
92	0.49	0.36
93	0.25	0.13
94	0.20	0.13
95	0.28	0.21

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
96	0.18	0.21
97	0.28	0.24
98	0.42	0.52
99	0.36	0.29
100	0.34	0.29
101	0.22	0.24
102	0.42	0.31
103	0.33	0.24
104	0.28	0.25
105	0.46	0.33
106	0.42	0.23
107	0.50	0.40
108	0.35	0.27
109	0.35	0.50

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
110	0.42	0.30
111	0.37	0.24
112	0.33	0.20
113	0.39	0.27
114	0.44	0.32
115	0.27	0.13
116	0.21	0.14
117	0.41	0.24
118	0.34	0.24
119	0.39	0.21
120	0.44	0.25
121	0.43	0.30
122	0.48	0.43
123	0.30	0.18

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
124	0.44	0.23
125	0.41	0.17
126	0.52	0.41
127	0.35	0.20
128	0.60	0.32
129	0.48	0.25
130	0.51	0.25
131	0.38	0.28
132	0.27	0.30
133	0.32	0.22
134	0.34	0.22
135	0.46	0.26
136	0.54	0.26
137	0.33	0.16

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
138	0.33	0.20
139	0.28	0.23
140	0.29	0.19
141	0.26	0.20
142	0.42	0.31
143	0.38	0.18
144	0.53	0.29
145	0.43	0.30
146	0.26	0.19
147	0.38	0.25
148	0.44	0.24
149	0.30	0.26
150	0.44	0.28
151	0.53	0.22

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
152	0.40	0.30
153	0.30	0.30
154	0.41	0.33
155	0.49	0.48
156	0.23	0.20
157	0.32	0.19
158	0.48	0.33
159	0.34	0.22
160	0.49	0.37
161	0.51	0.31
162	0.37	0.21
163	0.27	0.18
164	0.30	0.17
165	0.23	0.16

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
166	0.43	0.36
167	0.42	0.19
168	0.24	0.26
169	0.28	0.23
170	0.53	0.34
171	0.35	0.37
172	0.44	0.32
173	0.57	0.38
174	0.41	0.24
175	0.47	0.37
176	0.34	0.16
177	0.43	0.34
178	0.48	0.22
179	0.45	0.42

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.62	0.58
Mean	0.38	0.27
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10
District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
180	0.61	0.40

Measures of Compactness Report

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

EXHIBIT L-3

User:

Plan Name: **ga_house_HB1EX_**

Plan Type: **Senate**

Measures of Compactness Report

Saturday, December 3, 2022

4:45 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Mean	0.39	0.28
Min	0.12	0.10
Max	0.66	0.59
Std. Dev.	0.11	0.10
Sum		

Higher Number is Better

Lower Number is Better

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
001	0.53	0.45
002	0.53	0.24
003	0.50	0.41
004	0.37	0.21
005	0.43	0.25
006	0.45	0.26
007	0.62	0.50
008	0.46	0.27
009	0.47	0.30
010	0.34	0.30
011	0.31	0.26
012	0.47	0.31
013	0.47	0.19
014	0.32	0.23
015	0.55	0.33
016	0.31	0.35

Measures of Compactness Report

ga_house_HB1EX_

District	Higher Number is Better		Lower Number is Better	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		
017	0.28	0.21		
018	0.41	0.25		
019	0.26	0.26		
020	0.46	0.45		
021	0.26	0.27		
022	0.28	0.22		
023	0.40	0.19		
024	0.35	0.30		
025	0.39	0.31		
026	0.27	0.26		
027	0.60	0.34		
028	0.38	0.35		
029	0.34	0.21		
030	0.43	0.30		
031	0.44	0.25		
032	0.39	0.33		
033	0.49	0.37		
034	0.45	0.33		
035	0.32	0.24		
036	0.32	0.23		
037	0.45	0.28		
038	0.59	0.58		
039	0.59	0.40		
040	0.49	0.29		
041	0.60	0.40		
042	0.40	0.21		
043	0.42	0.22		
044	0.31	0.29		
045	0.41	0.32		
046	0.55	0.47		

Measures of Compactness Report

ga_house_HB1EX_

District	Higher Number is Better		Lower Number is Better	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		
047	0.29	0.21		
048	0.34	0.19		
049	0.30	0.15		
050	0.42	0.46		
051	0.54	0.36		
052	0.48	0.35		
053	0.16	0.14		
054	0.37	0.45		
055	0.18	0.16		
056	0.26	0.23		
057	0.57	0.59		
058	0.13	0.13		
059	0.12	0.11		
060	0.19	0.15		
061	0.25	0.20		
062	0.16	0.10		
063	0.16	0.14		
064	0.37	0.36		
065	0.46	0.17		
066	0.36	0.25		
067	0.36	0.12		
068	0.32	0.17		
069	0.40	0.25		
070	0.45	0.23		
071	0.44	0.35		
072	0.42	0.23		
073	0.28	0.20		
074	0.50	0.25		
075	0.42	0.28		
076	0.53	0.51		

Measures of Compactness Report

ga_house_HB1EX_

District	Higher Number is Better		Lower Number is Better	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		
077	0.40	0.21		
078	0.21	0.19		
079	0.50	0.21		
080	0.38	0.42		
081	0.47	0.40		
082	0.49	0.30		
083	0.34	0.36		
084	0.25	0.20		
085	0.36	0.32		
086	0.17	0.17		
087	0.26	0.24		
088	0.26	0.20		
089	0.14	0.10		
090	0.36	0.29		
091	0.45	0.20		
092	0.36	0.20		
093	0.26	0.11		
094	0.31	0.15		
095	0.44	0.25		
096	0.18	0.21		
097	0.28	0.24		
098	0.42	0.52		
099	0.36	0.29		
100	0.34	0.29		
101	0.53	0.46		
102	0.56	0.35		
103	0.33	0.24		
104	0.28	0.25		
105	0.34	0.28		
106	0.66	0.50		

Measures of Compactness Report

ga_house_HB1EX_

District	Higher Number is Better		Lower Number is Better	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		
107	0.51	0.32		
108	0.43	0.32		
109	0.39	0.28		
110	0.36	0.33		
111	0.33	0.29		
112	0.62	0.52		
113	0.50	0.32		
114	0.51	0.28		
115	0.44	0.23		
116	0.41	0.28		
117	0.41	0.28		
118	0.35	0.22		
119	0.39	0.21		
120	0.44	0.25		
121	0.43	0.30		
122	0.48	0.43		
123	0.30	0.18		
124	0.44	0.23		
125	0.41	0.17		
126	0.52	0.41		
127	0.35	0.20		
128	0.60	0.32		
129	0.48	0.25		
130	0.51	0.25		
131	0.38	0.28		
132	0.27	0.30		
133	0.55	0.42		
134	0.33	0.23		
135	0.57	0.42		
136	0.54	0.26		

Measures of Compactness Report

ga_house_HB1EX_

District	Higher Number is Better		Lower Number is Better	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		
137	0.33	0.16		
138	0.33	0.20		
139	0.28	0.23		
140	0.29	0.19		
141	0.26	0.20		
142	0.35	0.23		
143	0.50	0.30		
144	0.51	0.32		
145	0.38	0.19		
146	0.26	0.19		
147	0.33	0.26		
148	0.44	0.24		
149	0.32	0.22		
150	0.44	0.28		
151	0.53	0.22		
152	0.40	0.30		
153	0.30	0.30		
154	0.41	0.33		
155	0.49	0.48		
156	0.23	0.20		
157	0.32	0.19		
158	0.48	0.33		
159	0.34	0.22		
160	0.49	0.37		
161	0.51	0.31		
162	0.37	0.21		
163	0.27	0.18		
164	0.30	0.17		
165	0.23	0.16		
166	0.43	0.36		

Measures of Compactness Report

ga_house_HB1EX_

District	Higher Number is Better		Lower Number is Better	
	Reock	Polsby-Popper		
167	0.42	0.19		
168	0.24	0.26		
169	0.28	0.23		
170	0.53	0.34		
171	0.35	0.37		
172	0.44	0.32		
173	0.57	0.38		
174	0.41	0.24		
175	0.47	0.37		
176	0.34	0.16		
177	0.43	0.34		
178	0.48	0.22		
179	0.45	0.42		
180	0.61	0.40		

Measures of Compactness Report

ga_house_HB1EX_

Measures of Compactness Summary

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

EXHIBIT M-1

User:

Plan Name: **APA Remedial_House__**

Plan Type: **House**

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

Monday, December 11, 2023

2:05 PM

Split Counts

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district: Number of splits involving no population:

County	70	County	0
Voting District	192	Voting District	15

Number of times a subdivision is split into multiple districts:

County	214
Voting District	203

County	Voting District	District	Population
<i>Split Counties:</i>			
Appling GA		157	12,825
Appling GA		178	5,619
Baldwin GA		128	5,158
Baldwin GA		133	12,336
Baldwin GA		149	26,305
Barrow GA		104	24,245
Barrow GA		119	54,736
Barrow GA		120	4,524
Bartow GA		14	49,688
Bartow GA		15	59,213
Ben Hill GA		148	5,115
Ben Hill GA		156	12,079
Bibb GA		142	59,320
Bibb GA		143	59,122
Bibb GA		145	22,716
Bibb GA		149	16,188
Bryan GA		160	11,008
Bryan GA		164	21,420
Bryan GA		166	12,310
Bulloch GA		158	19,285
Bulloch GA		159	12,887
Bulloch GA		160	48,927
Butts GA		118	13,116
Butts GA		134	12,318
Carroll GA		18	18,789
Carroll GA		70	2,854
Carroll GA		71	59,538
Carroll GA		72	37,967
Catoosa GA		2	7,673
Catoosa GA		3	60,199
Chatham GA		161	28,269
Chatham GA		162	60,308
Chatham GA		163	60,123

County	Voting District	District	Population
Chatham GA		164	38,681
Chatham GA		165	59,978
Chatham GA		166	47,932
Cherokee GA		11	6,557
Cherokee GA		14	9,447
Cherokee GA		20	60,107
Cherokee GA		21	59,529
Cherokee GA		22	30,874
Cherokee GA		23	59,048
Cherokee GA		44	21,989
Cherokee GA		46	15,178
Cherokee GA		47	3,891
Clarke GA		120	30,095
Clarke GA		121	26,478
Clarke GA		122	59,632
Clarke GA		124	12,466
Clayton GA		74	34,646
Clayton GA		75	51,019
Clayton GA		76	59,759
Clayton GA		77	59,242
Clayton GA		78	23,170
Clayton GA		79	59,500
Clayton GA		115	10,259
Cobb GA		22	28,586
Cobb GA		34	59,875
Cobb GA		35	59,889
Cobb GA		36	59,994
Cobb GA		37	59,176
Cobb GA		38	59,317
Cobb GA		39	59,381
Cobb GA		40	59,044
Cobb GA		41	60,122
Cobb GA		42	59,620
Cobb GA		43	59,464
Cobb GA		44	38,013
Cobb GA		45	59,738
Cobb GA		46	43,930
Coffee GA		169	33,736
Coffee GA		176	9,356
Columbia GA		123	2,205
Columbia GA		125	55,389
Columbia GA		127	39,526
Columbia GA		131	58,890
Cook GA		170	7,342
Cook GA		172	9,887
Coweta GA		65	13,008
Coweta GA		67	17,272

County	Voting District	District	Population
Coweta GA		70	56,267
Coweta GA		73	31,608
Coweta GA		136	28,003
Dawson GA		7	2,409
Dawson GA		9	24,389
DeKalb GA		52	28,300
DeKalb GA		80	59,461
DeKalb GA		81	59,007
DeKalb GA		82	59,724
DeKalb GA		83	59,416
DeKalb GA		84	59,862
DeKalb GA		85	59,373
DeKalb GA		86	59,205
DeKalb GA		87	59,709
DeKalb GA		88	47,844
DeKalb GA		89	59,866
DeKalb GA		90	59,812
DeKalb GA		91	19,700
DeKalb GA		92	15,607
DeKalb GA		93	11,690
DeKalb GA		94	31,207
DeKalb GA		95	14,599
Dodge GA		148	18,550
Dodge GA		155	1,375
Dougherty GA		151	6,268
Dougherty GA		152	6,187
Dougherty GA		153	59,299
Dougherty GA		154	14,036
Douglas GA		61	30,206
Douglas GA		64	48,764
Douglas GA		65	6,306
Douglas GA		66	58,961
Effingham GA		159	32,941
Effingham GA		161	31,828
Fayette GA		68	29,719
Fayette GA		69	38,161
Fayette GA		73	27,608
Fayette GA		75	9,066
Fayette GA		135	14,640
Floyd GA		5	5,099
Floyd GA		12	34,335
Floyd GA		13	59,150
Forsyth GA		11	19,019
Forsyth GA		24	59,011
Forsyth GA		25	46,134
Forsyth GA		26	59,248
Forsyth GA		28	50,864

County	Voting District	District	Population
Forsyth GA		100	17,007
Fulton GA		25	13,280
Fulton GA		47	55,235
Fulton GA		48	43,976
Fulton GA		49	59,153
Fulton GA		50	59,523
Fulton GA		51	58,952
Fulton GA		52	31,511
Fulton GA		53	59,953
Fulton GA		54	60,083
Fulton GA		55	59,971
Fulton GA		56	58,929
Fulton GA		57	59,969
Fulton GA		58	59,057
Fulton GA		59	59,434
Fulton GA		60	59,709
Fulton GA		61	6,032
Fulton GA		62	59,450
Fulton GA		63	59,381
Fulton GA		64	10,186
Fulton GA		65	39,926
Fulton GA		67	41,863
Fulton GA		68	29,758
Fulton GA		69	21,379
Glynn GA		167	20,499
Glynn GA		179	59,356
Glynn GA		180	4,644
Gordon GA		5	53,738
Gordon GA		6	3,806
Grady GA		171	8,115
Grady GA		173	18,121
Gwinnett GA		30	8,620
Gwinnett GA		48	15,027
Gwinnett GA		88	11,845
Gwinnett GA		94	28,004
Gwinnett GA		95	34,221
Gwinnett GA		96	59,515
Gwinnett GA		97	59,072
Gwinnett GA		98	59,998
Gwinnett GA		99	59,850
Gwinnett GA		100	35,204
Gwinnett GA		101	59,938
Gwinnett GA		102	58,959
Gwinnett GA		103	51,691
Gwinnett GA		104	35,117
Gwinnett GA		105	59,344
Gwinnett GA		106	59,112

County	Voting District	District	Population
Gwinnett GA		107	59,702
Gwinnett GA		108	59,577
Gwinnett GA		109	59,630
Gwinnett GA		110	59,951
Gwinnett GA		111	22,685
Habersham GA		10	42,636
Habersham GA		32	3,395
Hall GA		27	54,508
Hall GA		28	8,108
Hall GA		29	59,200
Hall GA		30	50,646
Hall GA		31	14,349
Hall GA		100	7,819
Hall GA		103	8,506
Harris GA		138	21,634
Harris GA		139	13,034
Henry GA		74	18,397
Henry GA		78	36,680
Henry GA		91	35,771
Henry GA		115	49,539
Henry GA		116	59,905
Henry GA		117	18,357
Henry GA		118	22,063
Houston GA		144	32,793
Houston GA		145	36,952
Houston GA		146	35,199
Houston GA		147	58,689
Jackson GA		31	45,552
Jackson GA		32	10,931
Jackson GA		119	4,211
Jackson GA		120	15,213
Liberty GA		167	5,109
Liberty GA		168	60,147
Lowndes GA		174	9,770
Lowndes GA		175	43,692
Lowndes GA		176	4,797
Lowndes GA		177	59,992
Lumpkin GA		9	29,201
Lumpkin GA		27	4,287
Madison GA		33	9,935
Madison GA		123	20,185
McDuffie GA		125	4,748
McDuffie GA		128	16,884
Meriwether GA		136	13,382
Meriwether GA		137	7,231
Monroe GA		133	18,967
Monroe GA		134	8,990

County	Voting District	District	Population
Muscogee GA		137	30,443
Muscogee GA		138	12,190
Muscogee GA		139	45,976
Muscogee GA		140	59,294
Muscogee GA		141	59,019
Newton GA		93	15,026
Newton GA		113	58,852
Newton GA		114	38,605
Oconee GA		120	9,150
Oconee GA		121	32,649
Paulding GA		16	16,549
Paulding GA		17	59,120
Paulding GA		18	10,627
Paulding GA		19	58,955
Paulding GA		61	23,410
Peach GA		144	14,093
Peach GA		150	13,888
Pike GA		134	3,975
Pike GA		135	14,914
Putnam GA		118	10,591
Putnam GA		124	11,456
Richmond GA		126	25,990
Richmond GA		127	19,152
Richmond GA		129	58,829
Richmond GA		130	59,203
Richmond GA		132	43,433
Rockdale GA		91	4,781
Rockdale GA		92	44,666
Rockdale GA		93	32,913
Rockdale GA		95	11,210
Spalding GA		74	7,262
Spalding GA		117	40,418
Spalding GA		134	16,562
Spalding GA		135	3,064
Sumter GA		150	14,282
Sumter GA		151	15,334
Tattnall GA		156	1,263
Tattnall GA		157	21,579
Telfair GA		148	9,486
Telfair GA		156	2,991
Thomas GA		172	4,176
Thomas GA		173	41,622
Tift GA		169	6,730
Tift GA		170	34,614
Troup GA		72	10,281
Troup GA		136	17,913
Troup GA		137	16,144

County	Voting District	District	Population
Troup GA		138	25,088
Walker GA		1	43,415
Walker GA		2	24,239
Walton GA		111	37,324
Walton GA		112	59,349
Ware GA		174	9,097
Ware GA		176	27,154
Wayne GA		167	6,742
Wayne GA		178	23,402
White GA		8	22,119
White GA		9	5,884
Whitfield GA		2	27,861
Whitfield GA		4	59,070
Whitfield GA		6	15,933
Wilcox GA		146	2,169
Wilcox GA		148	6,597
<i>Split VTDs:</i>			
Baldwin GA	NORTH BALDWIN	133	4,245
Baldwin GA	NORTH BALDWIN	149	647
Baldwin GA	NORTH MILLEDGEVILLE	133	864
Baldwin GA	NORTH MILLEDGEVILLE	149	2,500
Baldwin GA	SOUTH MILLEDGEVILLE	133	932
Baldwin GA	SOUTH MILLEDGEVILLE	149	2,774
Barrow GA	16	104	1,708
Barrow GA	16	119	8,060
Bartow GA	CASSVILLE	14	15,558
Bartow GA	CASSVILLE	15	1,047
Bartow GA	WHITE	14	3,335
Bartow GA	WHITE	15	211
Ben Hill GA	WEST	148	5,115
Ben Hill GA	WEST	156	5,229
Bibb GA	GODFREY 1	142	4,656
Bibb GA	GODFREY 1	149	6,278
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	142	5,180
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	143	763
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	142	1,789
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	143	10,865
Bibb GA	RUTLAND 1	142	1,475
Bibb GA	RUTLAND 1	145	6,465
Bibb GA	VINEVILLE 3	142	232
Bibb GA	VINEVILLE 3	143	4,182
Bryan GA	DANIELSIDING	164	1,268
Bryan GA	DANIELSIDING	166	1,741
Bryan GA	HWY 144 EAST	164	4,552
Bryan GA	HWY 144 EAST	166	4,707
Bryan GA	J.F.GREGORY PARK	164	3,489
Bryan GA	J.F.GREGORY PARK	166	144

County	Voting District	District	Population
Bulloch GA	CHURCH	158	3,764
Bulloch GA	CHURCH	159	5,869
Butts GA	BUTTS CO COMM C	118	13,116
Butts GA	BUTTS CO COMM C	134	12,318
Carroll GA	BONNER	71	410
Carroll GA	BONNER	72	5,554
Chatham GA	CRUSADER COMMUNITY CENTER	162	2,134
Chatham GA	CRUSADER COMMUNITY CENTER	166	1,493
Chatham GA	GEORGETOWN ELEMENTAR	164	5,562
Chatham GA	GEORGETOWN ELEMENTAR	166	0
Chatham GA	GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	163	2,064
Chatham GA	GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	165	397
Chatham GA	ROTHWELL BAPTIST CHURCH	161	5,335
Chatham GA	ROTHWELL BAPTIST CHURCH	164	4,987
Chatham GA	THE LIGHT CHURCH	162	1,177
Chatham GA	THE LIGHT CHURCH	163	1,109
Chatham GA	WINDSOR FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH SCHOOL	163	785
Chatham GA	WINDSOR FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH SCHOOL	166	1,890
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	20	5,626
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	22	1,222
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	44	0
Cherokee GA	FREEHOME	21	3,200
Cherokee GA	FREEHOME	47	3,891
Cherokee GA	HOLLY SPRINGS	21	2,250
Cherokee GA	HOLLY SPRINGS	23	2,578
Clarke GA	1A	122	2,758
Clarke GA	1A	124	2,286
Clarke GA	4B	121	7,082
Clarke GA	4B	122	5,589
Clarke GA	7C	120	1,922
Clarke GA	7C	121	3,184
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 1	75	1,577
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 1	78	4,042
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 3	74	10,604
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 3	78	2,649
Clayton GA	MORROW 4	76	1,911

County	Voting District	District	Population
Clayton GA	MORROW 4	115	1,316
Cobb GA	Acworth 1B	35	7,322
Cobb GA	Acworth 1B	36	142
Cobb GA	Baker 01	22	5,226
Cobb GA	Baker 01	35	1,996
Cobb GA	Bells Ferry 03	22	4,918
Cobb GA	Bells Ferry 03	44	3,763
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	42	11,055
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	43	2,346
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	34	700
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	37	5,170
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 04	37	2,031
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 04	43	2,387
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	22	599
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	35	3,844
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	22	0
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	34	871
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	35	8,631
Cobb GA	Lassiter 01	44	2,121
Cobb GA	Lassiter 01	46	2,600
Cobb GA	Lindley 01	39	5,678
Cobb GA	Lindley 01	40	582
Cobb GA	Mableton 01	38	1,589
Cobb GA	Mableton 01	39	5,513
Cobb GA	Mableton 02	38	256
Cobb GA	Mableton 02	39	5,427
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	37	3,349
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	43	6,645
Cobb GA	Marietta 2A	34	1,664
Cobb GA	Marietta 2A	37	811
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	37	2,877
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	43	1,457
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	37	1,532
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	43	3,022
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	42	1,494
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	43	5,417
Cobb GA	North Cobb 01	35	2,611
Cobb GA	North Cobb 01	36	559
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	41	1,955
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	42	5,846
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	37	6,683
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	41	6,305
Cobb GA	Pine Mountain 02	34	3,976
Cobb GA	Pine Mountain 02	35	0
Cobb GA	Smyrna 1A	40	1,292
Cobb GA	Smyrna 1A	42	5,341
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	40	6,599

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	42	1,609
Cobb GA	Smyrna 7A	39	905
Cobb GA	Smyrna 7A	40	7,690
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	169	19,642
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	176	8,929
Columbia GA	PATRIOTS PARK	125	326
Columbia GA	PATRIOTS PARK	131	5,958
Coweta GA	JEFFERSON PARKWAY	70	12,590
Coweta GA	JEFFERSON PARKWAY	73	1,521
DeKalb GA	Cedar Grove Middle	89	2,204
DeKalb GA	Cedar Grove Middle	90	316
DeKalb GA	Clarkston	85	5,454
DeKalb GA	Clarkston	86	9,300
DeKalb GA	Dresden Elem (CHA)	81	5,398
DeKalb GA	Dresden Elem (CHA)	83	7,691
DeKalb GA	Freedom Middle	86	1,002
DeKalb GA	Freedom Middle	87	3,088
DeKalb GA	Glennwood (DEC)	82	2,059
DeKalb GA	Glennwood (DEC)	84	1,221
DeKalb GA	Glenwood Road	85	1,698
DeKalb GA	Glenwood Road	86	1,064
DeKalb GA	Memorial South	86	2,226
DeKalb GA	Memorial South	87	2,547
DeKalb GA	Panola Road	86	3,296
DeKalb GA	Panola Road	94	460
DeKalb GA	Redan Middle	87	1,419
DeKalb GA	Redan Middle	88	1,633
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Road	94	3,736
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Road	95	1,104
DeKalb GA	Snapfinger Road South	84	920
DeKalb GA	Snapfinger Road South	91	1,271
DeKalb GA	Stone Mill Elem	87	1,863
DeKalb GA	Stone Mill Elem	88	4,069
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Champion (STO)	87	1,338
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Champion (STO)	88	2,865
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Middle (TUC)	87	656
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Middle (TUC)	88	3,960
DeKalb GA	Tucker Library (TUC)	81	2,394
DeKalb GA	Tucker Library (TUC)	88	1,635
Dougherty GA	DARTON COLLEGE	151	4,018
Dougherty GA	DARTON COLLEGE	153	2,465
Dougherty GA	MT ZION CENTER	153	1,245
Dougherty GA	MT ZION CENTER	154	3,972
Douglas GA	MIRROR LAKE ELEMENTA	64	5,093

County	Voting District	District	Population
Douglas GA	MIRROR LAKE ELEMENTA	66	3,661
Effingham GA	4B	159	1,960
Effingham GA	4B	161	959
Fayette GA	ABERDEEN	68	983
Fayette GA	ABERDEEN	73	1,392
Fayette GA	BRAELINN	73	1,304
Fayette GA	BRAELINN	135	947
Fayette GA	RISING STAR	73	74
Fayette GA	RISING STAR	135	4,883
Fayette GA	STARRSMILL	73	1,932
Fayette GA	STARRSMILL	135	2,452
Fayette GA	WHITEWATER	69	1,593
Fayette GA	WHITEWATER	73	2,930
Floyd GA	ALTO PARK	12	1,576
Floyd GA	ALTO PARK	13	3,847
Floyd GA	MT ALTO NORTH	12	1,080
Floyd GA	MT ALTO NORTH	13	4,509
Forsyth GA	BROWNS BRIDGE	26	10,116
Forsyth GA	BROWNS BRIDGE	28	2,801
Forsyth GA	CONCORD	11	7,687
Forsyth GA	CONCORD	28	7,982
Forsyth GA	CUMMING	26	4,666
Forsyth GA	CUMMING	28	2,410
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	11	11,332
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	24	1,335
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	28	333
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	24	3,988
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	26	6,597
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	28	7,875
Forsyth GA	POLO	24	9,868
Forsyth GA	POLO	25	0
Forsyth GA	POLO	26	15,990
Forsyth GA	SOUTH FORSYTH	25	10,064
Forsyth GA	SOUTH FORSYTH	100	11,887
Forsyth GA	WINDERMERE	26	11,718
Forsyth GA	WINDERMERE	100	5,120
Fulton GA	08C	53	1,524
Fulton GA	08C	60	335
Fulton GA	09K	55	3,033
Fulton GA	09K	60	4,105
Fulton GA	10D	55	1,756
Fulton GA	10D	60	4,311
Fulton GA	11C	55	340
Fulton GA	11C	60	3,418
Fulton GA	AP022	48	862
Fulton GA	AP022	49	2,505
Fulton GA	AP07B	47	1,250

County	Voting District	District	Population
Fulton GA	AP07B	49	1,304
Fulton GA	AP14	48	4,109
Fulton GA	AP14	49	281
Fulton GA	EP01B	59	2,393
Fulton GA	EP01B	62	2,049
Fulton GA	JC19	48	3,608
Fulton GA	JC19	51	1,792
Fulton GA	ML012	47	501
Fulton GA	ML012	49	123
Fulton GA	ML01B	47	284
Fulton GA	ML01B	49	61
Fulton GA	PA01	65	0
Fulton GA	PA01	67	4,510
Fulton GA	RW03	51	1,292
Fulton GA	RW03	53	6,066
Fulton GA	RW09	47	2,971
Fulton GA	RW09	49	4,750
Fulton GA	SC02	60	220
Fulton GA	SC02	65	773
Fulton GA	SC07A	65	1,028
Fulton GA	SC07A	67	7,728
Fulton GA	SC08B	62	92
Fulton GA	SC08B	68	5,255
Fulton GA	SC13	64	589
Fulton GA	SC13	65	2,269
Fulton GA	SC13	67	1,176
Fulton GA	SC19B	62	2,306
Fulton GA	SC19B	65	0
Fulton GA	UC02A	65	1,070
Fulton GA	UC02A	67	13,013
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK A	106	934
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK A	110	2,651
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK D	102	3,729
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK D	110	2,597
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE H	98	2,475
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE H	108	1,991
Gwinnett GA	CATES J	94	955
Gwinnett GA	CATES J	108	4,255
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH F	96	7,245
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH F	107	5,149
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH G	96	1,426
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH G	99	3,389
Gwinnett GA	DUNCANS D	30	8,620
Gwinnett GA	DUNCANS D	104	1,575
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE F	102	2,073
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE F	105	3,924
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE M	102	4,231

County	Voting District	District	Population
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE M	105	7,770
Gwinnett GA	MARTINS H	107	8,164
Gwinnett GA	MARTINS H	109	892
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	96	5,745
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	97	2,561
Gwinnett GA	PUCKETTS E	103	1,506
Gwinnett GA	PUCKETTS E	105	7,421
Gwinnett GA	SUGAR HILL D	100	2,158
Gwinnett GA	SUGAR HILL D	103	6,421
Gwinnett GA	SUWANEE F	99	3,224
Gwinnett GA	SUWANEE F	103	2,836
Habersham GA	HABERSHAM SOUTH	10	8,687
Habersham GA	HABERSHAM SOUTH	32	1,972
Hall GA	WILSON	28	3,803
Hall GA	WILSON	29	4,979
Henry GA	FLIPPEN	78	3,945
Henry GA	FLIPPEN	115	1,741
Henry GA	HICKORY FLAT	91	7,135
Henry GA	HICKORY FLAT	115	17
Henry GA	LOCUST GROVE	116	5,352
Henry GA	LOCUST GROVE	117	4,436
Henry GA	STOCKBRIDGE EAST-WEST	78	958
Henry GA	STOCKBRIDGE EAST-WEST	115	8,724
Houston GA	CENT	145	315
Houston GA	CENT	147	11,569
Houston GA	MCMS	144	11,737
Houston GA	MCMS	147	1,757
Houston GA	ROZR	144	13,807
Houston GA	ROZR	146	7,035
Jackson GA	North Jackson	31	4,513
Jackson GA	North Jackson	32	10,931
Jackson GA	North Jackson	120	3,803
Jackson GA	West Jackson	31	16,656
Jackson GA	West Jackson	119	4,211
Liberty GA	BUTTON GWINNETT	167	5,109
Liberty GA	BUTTON GWINNETT	168	4,344
Lowndes GA	NORTHSIDE	175	8,373
Lowndes GA	NORTHSIDE	177	37,217
Lowndes GA	RAINWATER	175	6,400
Lowndes GA	RAINWATER	177	8,754
Lowndes GA	S LOWNDES	174	1,951
Lowndes GA	S LOWNDES	175	3,755
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	175	9,620
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	176	4,797
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	177	6,930
Lumpkin GA	DAHLONEGA	9	29,201
Lumpkin GA	DAHLONEGA	27	4,287

County	Voting District	District	Population
Monroe GA	EVERS	133	110
Monroe GA	EVERS	134	2,491
Muscogee GA	CUSSETA RD	140	5,391
Muscogee GA	CUSSETA RD	141	5,010
Muscogee GA	EPWORTH UMC	139	3,363
Muscogee GA	EPWORTH UMC	140	4,560
Muscogee GA	FORT/WADDELL	137	5,599
Muscogee GA	FORT/WADDELL	141	6,645
Muscogee GA	OUR LADY OF LOURDES	140	13,744
Muscogee GA	OUR LADY OF LOURDES	141	32
Muscogee GA	ROTHSCHILD	137	8,327
Muscogee GA	ROTHSCHILD	141	3,143
Muscogee GA	ST ANDREWS/MIDLAND	139	5,899
Muscogee GA	ST ANDREWS/MIDLAND	141	5,582
Newton GA	CEDAR SHOALS	93	717
Newton GA	CEDAR SHOALS	113	4,176
Newton GA	COVINGTON MILLS	113	3,127
Newton GA	COVINGTON MILLS	114	1,306
Newton GA	DOWNS	113	8,237
Newton GA	DOWNS	114	384
Newton GA	FAIRVIEW	93	856
Newton GA	FAIRVIEW	113	3,443
Newton GA	TOWN	93	1,668
Newton GA	TOWN	113	5,075
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	18	916
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	61	9,977
Paulding GA	BURNT HICKORY PARK	16	8,392
Paulding GA	BURNT HICKORY PARK	17	16
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	17	517
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	18	7,991
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	19	1,240
Paulding GA	HIRAM HIGH SCHOOL	17	0
Paulding GA	HIRAM HIGH SCHOOL	19	16,110
Paulding GA	SARA RAGSDALE ELM SC	17	5,972
Paulding GA	SARA RAGSDALE ELM SC	18	1,720
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	16	8,152
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	17	12,810
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	19	5,455
Paulding GA	WATSON GOVERNMENT COMPLEX	16	5
Paulding GA	WATSON GOVERNMENT COMPLEX	17	17,525
Pike GA	ZEBULON	134	520
Pike GA	ZEBULON	135	2,928
Richmond GA	109	129	954

County	Voting District	District	Population
Richmond GA	109	130	886
Richmond GA	301	127	2,362
Richmond GA	301	129	894
Richmond GA	402	126	0
Richmond GA	402	132	9,711
Richmond GA	503	129	3,260
Richmond GA	503	132	2,535
Richmond GA	702	127	586
Richmond GA	702	129	2,007
Richmond GA	703	127	1,164
Richmond GA	703	129	6,148
Richmond GA	803	126	0
Richmond GA	803	132	2,432
Richmond GA	807	126	2,403
Richmond GA	807	132	0
Rockdale GA	MILSTEAD	93	6,444
Rockdale GA	MILSTEAD	95	0
Rockdale GA	OLD TOWNE	93	10,095
Rockdale GA	OLD TOWNE	95	872
Rockdale GA	ROCKDALE	92	6,218
Rockdale GA	ROCKDALE	93	79
Spalding GA	CARVER FIRE STATION	117	538
Spalding GA	CARVER FIRE STATION	134	2,532
Spalding GA	GARY REID FIRE STATION	74	329
Spalding GA	GARY REID FIRE STATION	117	6,563
Spalding GA	ST JOHN LUTHERAN	117	0
Spalding GA	ST JOHN LUTHERAN	134	2,548
Sumter GA	GSW CONF CENTER	150	4,568
Sumter GA	GSW CONF CENTER	151	1,549
Sumter GA	REES PARK	150	5,179
Sumter GA	REES PARK	151	447
Troup GA	MOUNTVILLE	136	2,068
Troup GA	MOUNTVILLE	137	497
Walton GA	BROKEN ARROW	111	2,993
Walton GA	BROKEN ARROW	112	3,003
Ware GA	100	174	2,672
Ware GA	100	176	3,692
Ware GA	200A	174	0
Ware GA	200A	176	4,133
Ware GA	304	174	0
Ware GA	304	176	2,107
Ware GA	400	174	2,506
Ware GA	400	176	2,526
Wayne GA	OGLETHORPE	167	1,928
Wayne GA	OGLETHORPE	178	637
Whitfield GA	2A	2	3,864
Whitfield GA	2A	4	1,000

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

APA_Remedial_House__

County	Voting District	District	Population
Whitfield GA	PLEASANT GROVE	2	6,210
Whitfield GA	PLEASANT GROVE	6	2,122
Wilcox GA	ABBEVILLE NORTH	146	191
Wilcox GA	ABBEVILLE NORTH	148	541
Wilcox GA	ABBEVILLE SOUTH	146	28
Wilcox GA	ABBEVILLE SOUTH	148	3,361
Wilcox GA	ROCHELLE SOUTH	146	289
Wilcox GA	ROCHELLE SOUTH	148	1,291

EXHIBIT M-2

User:

Plan Name: 2023_Proposed_House_Plan

Plan Type: House

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

Monday, December 11, 2023

1:58 PM

Split Counts

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district: Number of splits involving no population:

County	68	County	0
Voting District	192	Voting District	28

Number of times a subdivision is split into multiple districts:

County	210
Voting District	212

County	Voting District	District	Population
<i>Split Counties:</i>			
Appling GA		157	12,825
Appling GA		178	5,619
Baldwin GA		128	5,158
Baldwin GA		149	38,641
Barrow GA		104	24,245
Barrow GA		119	54,736
Barrow GA		120	4,524
Bartow GA		14	49,688
Bartow GA		15	59,213
Ben Hill GA		148	5,115
Ben Hill GA		156	12,079
Bibb GA		142	59,312
Bibb GA		143	29,369
Bibb GA		144	10,640
Bibb GA		145	44,737
Bibb GA		149	13,288
Bryan GA		160	11,008
Bryan GA		164	21,420
Bryan GA		166	12,310
Bulloch GA		158	19,285
Bulloch GA		159	12,887
Bulloch GA		160	48,927
Carroll GA		18	18,789
Carroll GA		70	2,854
Carroll GA		71	59,538
Carroll GA		72	37,967
Catoosa GA		2	7,673
Catoosa GA		3	60,199
Chatham GA		161	28,269
Chatham GA		162	60,308
Chatham GA		163	60,123
Chatham GA		164	38,681
Chatham GA		165	59,978

County	Voting District	District	Population
Chatham GA		166	47,932
Cherokee GA		11	6,557
Cherokee GA		14	9,447
Cherokee GA		20	60,107
Cherokee GA		21	59,529
Cherokee GA		22	30,874
Cherokee GA		23	59,048
Cherokee GA		44	21,989
Cherokee GA		46	15,178
Cherokee GA		47	3,891
Clarke GA		120	30,095
Clarke GA		121	26,478
Clarke GA		122	59,632
Clarke GA		124	12,466
Clayton GA		74	40,723
Clayton GA		75	59,743
Clayton GA		76	59,759
Clayton GA		77	59,242
Clayton GA		78	18,628
Clayton GA		79	59,500
Cobb GA		19	13,248
Cobb GA		22	28,586
Cobb GA		34	58,947
Cobb GA		35	59,689
Cobb GA		36	59,898
Cobb GA		37	58,927
Cobb GA		38	59,317
Cobb GA		39	59,381
Cobb GA		41	60,122
Cobb GA		42	59,017
Cobb GA		43	59,626
Cobb GA		44	38,013
Cobb GA		45	59,738
Cobb GA		46	43,930
Cobb GA		60	8,600
Cobb GA		61	39,110
Coffee GA		169	33,736
Coffee GA		176	9,356
Columbia GA		123	2,205
Columbia GA		125	55,389
Columbia GA		127	39,526
Columbia GA		131	58,890
Cook GA		170	7,342
Cook GA		172	9,887
Coweta GA		65	13,008
Coweta GA		67	17,272
Coweta GA		70	56,267

County	Voting District	District	Population
Coweta GA		73	31,608
Coweta GA		136	28,003
Dawson GA		7	2,409
Dawson GA		9	24,389
DeKalb GA		52	28,300
DeKalb GA		80	59,461
DeKalb GA		83	59,416
DeKalb GA		84	58,801
DeKalb GA		85	59,591
DeKalb GA		86	59,153
DeKalb GA		87	59,684
DeKalb GA		88	47,844
DeKalb GA		89	60,231
DeKalb GA		90	59,856
DeKalb GA		91	35,612
DeKalb GA		93	21,077
DeKalb GA		94	24,370
DeKalb GA		95	15,345
DeKalb GA		101	59,240
DeKalb GA		115	30,232
DeKalb GA		116	26,169
Dougherty GA		151	6,268
Dougherty GA		152	6,187
Dougherty GA		153	59,299
Dougherty GA		154	14,036
Douglas GA		40	24,323
Douglas GA		64	59,608
Douglas GA		66	60,306
Effingham GA		159	32,941
Effingham GA		161	31,828
Fayette GA		68	29,719
Fayette GA		69	37,303
Fayette GA		73	28,428
Fayette GA		82	23,744
Floyd GA		5	5,099
Floyd GA		12	34,335
Floyd GA		13	59,150
Forsyth GA		11	19,019
Forsyth GA		24	59,011
Forsyth GA		25	46,134
Forsyth GA		26	59,248
Forsyth GA		28	50,864
Forsyth GA		100	17,007
Fulton GA		25	13,280
Fulton GA		47	55,235
Fulton GA		48	43,976
Fulton GA		49	59,153

County	Voting District	District	Population
Fulton GA		50	59,523
Fulton GA		51	58,952
Fulton GA		52	31,511
Fulton GA		53	59,953
Fulton GA		54	60,083
Fulton GA		55	59,115
Fulton GA		56	59,783
Fulton GA		57	58,961
Fulton GA		58	58,788
Fulton GA		59	59,434
Fulton GA		60	50,960
Fulton GA		61	20,051
Fulton GA		62	59,450
Fulton GA		63	59,381
Fulton GA		65	46,121
Fulton GA		67	41,863
Fulton GA		68	29,758
Fulton GA		69	21,379
Glynn GA		167	20,499
Glynn GA		179	59,356
Glynn GA		180	4,644
Gordon GA		5	53,738
Gordon GA		6	3,806
Grady GA		171	8,115
Grady GA		173	18,121
Gwinnett GA		30	8,620
Gwinnett GA		48	15,027
Gwinnett GA		88	11,845
Gwinnett GA		93	30,157
Gwinnett GA		94	35,822
Gwinnett GA		95	43,647
Gwinnett GA		96	59,515
Gwinnett GA		97	59,072
Gwinnett GA		98	59,998
Gwinnett GA		99	59,850
Gwinnett GA		100	35,204
Gwinnett GA		102	60,038
Gwinnett GA		103	51,691
Gwinnett GA		104	35,117
Gwinnett GA		105	59,395
Gwinnett GA		106	59,981
Gwinnett GA		107	60,033
Gwinnett GA		108	58,942
Gwinnett GA		109	59,697
Gwinnett GA		110	60,278
Gwinnett GA		111	24,686
Gwinnett GA		112	8,447

County	Voting District	District	Population
Habersham GA		10	42,636
Habersham GA		32	3,395
Hall GA		27	54,508
Hall GA		28	8,108
Hall GA		29	59,200
Hall GA		30	50,646
Hall GA		31	14,349
Hall GA		100	7,819
Hall GA		103	8,506
Harris GA		138	21,634
Harris GA		139	13,034
Henry GA		74	18,397
Henry GA		78	41,106
Henry GA		81	58,919
Henry GA		115	29,149
Henry GA		116	33,608
Henry GA		117	59,533
Houston GA		143	30,063
Houston GA		146	60,203
Houston GA		147	57,247
Houston GA		148	16,120
Jackson GA		31	45,552
Jackson GA		32	10,931
Jackson GA		119	4,211
Jackson GA		120	15,213
Jones GA		144	20,561
Jones GA		149	7,786
Lamar GA		134	8,780
Lamar GA		135	9,720
Liberty GA		167	5,109
Liberty GA		168	60,147
Lowndes GA		174	9,770
Lowndes GA		175	43,692
Lowndes GA		176	4,797
Lowndes GA		177	59,992
Lumpkin GA		9	29,201
Lumpkin GA		27	4,287
Madison GA		33	9,935
Madison GA		123	20,185
McDuffie GA		125	4,748
McDuffie GA		128	16,884
Meriwether GA		136	13,382
Meriwether GA		137	7,231
Monroe GA		118	10,962
Monroe GA		144	2,927
Monroe GA		145	14,068
Muscogee GA		137	30,443

County	Voting District	District	Population
Muscogee GA		138	12,190
Muscogee GA		139	45,976
Muscogee GA		140	59,294
Muscogee GA		141	59,019
Newton GA		113	59,413
Newton GA		114	29,565
Newton GA		118	23,505
Oconee GA		120	9,150
Oconee GA		121	32,649
Paulding GA		16	16,549
Paulding GA		17	59,120
Paulding GA		18	10,627
Paulding GA		19	46,504
Paulding GA		40	35,861
Peach GA		134	10,965
Peach GA		147	3,128
Peach GA		150	13,888
Putnam GA		124	11,456
Putnam GA		144	10,591
Richmond GA		126	25,990
Richmond GA		127	19,152
Richmond GA		129	58,829
Richmond GA		130	59,203
Richmond GA		132	43,433
Rockdale GA		91	24,364
Rockdale GA		92	60,150
Rockdale GA		93	9,056
Spalding GA		82	36,045
Spalding GA		135	31,261
Sumter GA		150	14,282
Sumter GA		151	15,334
Tattnall GA		156	1,263
Tattnall GA		157	21,579
Telfair GA		133	9,486
Telfair GA		156	2,991
Thomas GA		172	4,176
Thomas GA		173	41,622
Tift GA		169	6,730
Tift GA		170	34,614
Troup GA		72	10,281
Troup GA		136	17,913
Troup GA		137	16,144
Troup GA		138	25,088
Walker GA		1	43,415
Walker GA		2	24,239
Walton GA		111	35,214
Walton GA		112	51,720

County	Voting District	District	Population
Walton GA		114	9,739
Ware GA		174	9,097
Ware GA		176	27,154
Wayne GA		167	6,742
Wayne GA		178	23,402
White GA		8	22,119
White GA		9	5,884
Whitfield GA		2	27,861
Whitfield GA		4	59,070
Whitfield GA		6	15,933
<i>Split VTDs:</i>			
Barrow GA	16	104	1,708
Barrow GA	16	119	8,060
Bartow GA	CASSVILLE	14	15,558
Bartow GA	CASSVILLE	15	1,047
Bartow GA	WHITE	14	3,335
Bartow GA	WHITE	15	211
Ben Hill GA	WEST	148	5,115
Ben Hill GA	WEST	156	5,229
Bibb GA	EAST MACON 1	143	0
Bibb GA	EAST MACON 1	149	2,963
Bibb GA	EAST MACON 5	143	2,075
Bibb GA	EAST MACON 5	149	1,368
Bibb GA	GODFREY 1	142	3,244
Bibb GA	GODFREY 1	143	3,375
Bibb GA	GODFREY 1	145	4,315
Bibb GA	HAZZARD 3	142	4,273
Bibb GA	HAZZARD 3	145	5,995
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	142	2,433
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	145	3,510
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	142	2,014
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	144	10,640
Bibb GA	RUTLAND 1	143	5,697
Bibb GA	RUTLAND 1	145	2,243
Bibb GA	VINEVILLE 1	142	2,131
Bibb GA	VINEVILLE 1	143	3,646
Bryan GA	DANIELSIDING	164	1,268
Bryan GA	DANIELSIDING	166	1,741
Bryan GA	HWY 144 EAST	164	4,552
Bryan GA	HWY 144 EAST	166	4,707
Bryan GA	J.F.GREGORY PARK	164	3,489
Bryan GA	J.F.GREGORY PARK	166	144
Bulloch GA	CHURCH	158	3,764
Bulloch GA	CHURCH	159	5,869
Carroll GA	BONNER	71	410
Carroll GA	BONNER	72	5,554

County	Voting District	District	Population
Chatham GA	CRUSADER COMMUNITY CENTER	162	2,134
Chatham GA	CRUSADER COMMUNITY CENTER	166	1,493
Chatham GA	GEORGETOWN ELEMENTAR	164	5,562
Chatham GA	GEORGETOWN ELEMENTAR	166	0
Chatham GA	GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	163	2,064
Chatham GA	GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	165	397
Chatham GA	ROTHWELL BAPTIST CHURCH	161	5,335
Chatham GA	ROTHWELL BAPTIST CHURCH	164	4,987
Chatham GA	THE LIGHT CHURCH	162	1,177
Chatham GA	THE LIGHT CHURCH	163	1,109
Chatham GA	WINDSOR FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH SCHOOL	163	785
Chatham GA	WINDSOR FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH SCHOOL	166	1,890
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	20	5,626
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	22	1,222
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	44	0
Cherokee GA	FREEHOME	21	3,200
Cherokee GA	FREEHOME	47	3,891
Cherokee GA	HOLLY SPRINGS	21	2,250
Cherokee GA	HOLLY SPRINGS	23	2,578
Clarke GA	1A	122	2,758
Clarke GA	1A	124	2,286
Clarke GA	4B	121	7,082
Clarke GA	4B	122	5,589
Clarke GA	7C	120	1,922
Clarke GA	7C	121	3,184
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 1	74	601
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 1	75	5,018
Clayton GA	MORROW 4	76	1,911
Clayton GA	MORROW 4	78	1,316
Cobb GA	Acworth 1C	35	5,442
Cobb GA	Acworth 1C	36	1,893
Cobb GA	Baker 01	22	5,226
Cobb GA	Baker 01	35	1,996
Cobb GA	Bells Ferry 03	22	4,918
Cobb GA	Bells Ferry 03	44	3,763
Cobb GA	Chattahoochee 01	43	10,127

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA	Chattahoochee 01	60	0
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	42	7,748
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	43	5,653
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	60	0
Cobb GA	East Piedmont 01	35	2,527
Cobb GA	East Piedmont 01	37	1,395
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	34	100
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	35	5,691
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	37	79
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	22	599
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	35	3,844
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	22	0
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	34	819
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	35	8,683
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 4A	35	5,412
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 4A	36	221
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 5A	35	7,712
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 5A	36	18
Cobb GA	Lassiter 01	44	2,121
Cobb GA	Lassiter 01	46	2,600
Cobb GA	Lindley 01	39	5,678
Cobb GA	Lindley 01	61	582
Cobb GA	Mableton 01	38	1,589
Cobb GA	Mableton 01	39	5,513
Cobb GA	Mableton 02	38	256
Cobb GA	Mableton 02	39	5,427
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	37	9,395
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	42	0
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	43	599
Cobb GA	Marietta 2A	34	2,475
Cobb GA	Marietta 2A	37	0
Cobb GA	Marietta 4B	35	791
Cobb GA	Marietta 4B	37	2,537
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	37	2,877
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	43	1,457
Cobb GA	Marietta 5B	35	2,804
Cobb GA	Marietta 5B	37	1,957
Cobb GA	Marietta 5B	43	0
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	37	1,532
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	43	3,022
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	42	1,411
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	43	5,500
Cobb GA	North Cobb 01	35	0
Cobb GA	North Cobb 01	36	3,170
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	41	1,955
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	42	5,846
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	34	0

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	37	5,103
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	41	6,305
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	42	1,580
Cobb GA	Pine Mountain 02	34	3,976
Cobb GA	Pine Mountain 02	35	0
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	42	5,301
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	61	2,907
Cobb GA	Smyrna 6A	42	6,333
Cobb GA	Smyrna 6A	61	1,758
Cobb GA	Smyrna 7A	39	905
Cobb GA	Smyrna 7A	61	7,690
Cobb GA	Vinings 02	42	17
Cobb GA	Vinings 02	61	9,626
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	169	19,642
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	176	8,929
Columbia GA	PATRIOTS PARK	125	326
Columbia GA	PATRIOTS PARK	131	5,958
Coweta GA	JEFFERSON PARKWAY	70	12,590
Coweta GA	JEFFERSON PARKWAY	73	1,521
DeKalb GA	Bouldercrest Road	90	1,852
DeKalb GA	Bouldercrest Road	116	792
DeKalb GA	Clarkston	85	6,473
DeKalb GA	Clarkston	86	8,281
DeKalb GA	Dresden Elem (CHA)	83	7,691
DeKalb GA	Dresden Elem (CHA)	101	5,398
DeKalb GA	Druid Hills	84	1,576
DeKalb GA	Druid Hills	89	3,502
DeKalb GA	Embry Hills	87	1,762
DeKalb GA	Embry Hills	101	1,114
DeKalb GA	Emory Road	86	0
DeKalb GA	Emory Road	89	4,305
DeKalb GA	Evansdale Elem	87	4,053
DeKalb GA	Evansdale Elem	101	1,315
DeKalb GA	Jolly Elem	85	0
DeKalb GA	Jolly Elem	86	6,977
DeKalb GA	Lavista Road	86	3,254
DeKalb GA	Lavista Road	89	0
DeKalb GA	North Decatur	84	0
DeKalb GA	North Decatur	85	3,890
DeKalb GA	Redan Middle	85	1,419
DeKalb GA	Redan Middle	88	1,633
DeKalb GA	Rehoboth	85	1,281
DeKalb GA	Rehoboth	86	997
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Road	94	2,990
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Road	95	1,850
DeKalb GA	Stone Mill Elem	87	1,863
DeKalb GA	Stone Mill Elem	88	4,069

County	Voting District	District	Population
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Champion (STO)	87	1,338
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Champion (STO)	88	2,865
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Middle (TUC)	87	656
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Middle (TUC)	88	3,960
DeKalb GA	Tucker Library (TUC)	87	2,394
DeKalb GA	Tucker Library (TUC)	88	1,635
Dougherty GA	DARTON COLLEGE	151	4,018
Dougherty GA	DARTON COLLEGE	153	2,465
Dougherty GA	MT ZION CENTER	153	1,245
Dougherty GA	MT ZION CENTER	154	3,972
Effingham GA	4B	159	1,960
Effingham GA	4B	161	959
Fayette GA	ABERDEEN	68	983
Fayette GA	ABERDEEN	73	1,392
Fayette GA	BRAELINN	73	605
Fayette GA	BRAELINN	82	1,646
Fayette GA	STARRSMILL	73	1,932
Fayette GA	STARRSMILL	82	2,452
Floyd GA	ALTO PARK	12	1,576
Floyd GA	ALTO PARK	13	3,847
Floyd GA	MT ALTO NORTH	12	1,080
Floyd GA	MT ALTO NORTH	13	4,509
Forsyth GA	BROWNS BRIDGE	26	10,116
Forsyth GA	BROWNS BRIDGE	28	2,801
Forsyth GA	CONCORD	11	7,687
Forsyth GA	CONCORD	28	7,982
Forsyth GA	CUMMING	26	4,666
Forsyth GA	CUMMING	28	2,410
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	11	11,332
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	24	1,335
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	28	333
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	24	3,988
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	26	6,597
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	28	7,875
Forsyth GA	POLO	24	9,868
Forsyth GA	POLO	25	0
Forsyth GA	POLO	26	15,990
Forsyth GA	SOUTH FORSYTH	25	10,064
Forsyth GA	SOUTH FORSYTH	100	11,887
Forsyth GA	WINDERMERE	26	11,718
Forsyth GA	WINDERMERE	100	5,120
Fulton GA	02A	56	3,225
Fulton GA	02A	57	3,792
Fulton GA	06R	56	58

County	Voting District	District	Population
Fulton GA	06R	57	1,807
Fulton GA	08C	53	1,524
Fulton GA	08C	60	335
Fulton GA	08P	55	1,344
Fulton GA	08P	56	1,268
Fulton GA	10D	55	1,756
Fulton GA	10D	60	4,311
Fulton GA	11B	55	1,754
Fulton GA	11B	61	5,436
Fulton GA	11C	55	340
Fulton GA	11C	61	3,418
Fulton GA	AP022	48	862
Fulton GA	AP022	49	2,505
Fulton GA	AP07B	47	1,250
Fulton GA	AP07B	49	1,304
Fulton GA	AP14	48	4,109
Fulton GA	AP14	49	281
Fulton GA	EP01B	59	2,393
Fulton GA	EP01B	62	2,049
Fulton GA	JC19	48	3,608
Fulton GA	JC19	51	1,792
Fulton GA	ML012	47	501
Fulton GA	ML012	49	123
Fulton GA	ML01B	47	284
Fulton GA	ML01B	49	61
Fulton GA	RW03	51	1,292
Fulton GA	RW03	53	6,066
Fulton GA	RW09	47	2,971
Fulton GA	RW09	49	4,750
Fulton GA	SC07A	65	1,028
Fulton GA	SC07A	67	7,728
Fulton GA	SC08B	62	92
Fulton GA	SC08B	68	5,255
Fulton GA	SC13	65	2,858
Fulton GA	SC13	67	1,176
Fulton GA	UC02A	65	1,070
Fulton GA	UC02A	67	13,013
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK E	93	1,101
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK E	110	4,082
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK I	102	1,594
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK I	110	7,239
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE F	106	1,703
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE F	108	2,700
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE H	98	2,475
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE H	108	1,991
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH F	96	7,245
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH F	107	5,149

County	Voting District	District	Population
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH G	96	1,426
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH G	99	3,389
Gwinnett GA	DUNCANS D	30	8,620
Gwinnett GA	DUNCANS D	104	1,575
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE F	102	3,996
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE F	111	2,001
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE H	102	0
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE H	105	2,677
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE H	107	3,198
Gwinnett GA	MARTINS B	106	3,724
Gwinnett GA	MARTINS B	107	1,664
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	96	5,745
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	97	2,561
Gwinnett GA	PUCKETTS E	103	1,506
Gwinnett GA	PUCKETTS E	105	7,421
Gwinnett GA	SUGAR HILL D	100	2,158
Gwinnett GA	SUGAR HILL D	103	6,421
Gwinnett GA	SUWANEE F	99	3,224
Gwinnett GA	SUWANEE F	103	2,836
Habersham GA	HABERSHAM SOUTH	10	8,687
Habersham GA	HABERSHAM SOUTH	32	1,972
Hall GA	WILSON	28	3,803
Hall GA	WILSON	29	4,979
Henry GA	DUTCHTOWN	78	3,610
Henry GA	DUTCHTOWN	116	0
Henry GA	FLIPPEN	78	0
Henry GA	FLIPPEN	115	0
Henry GA	FLIPPEN	116	5,686
Henry GA	HICKORY FLAT	115	7,135
Henry GA	HICKORY FLAT	116	17
Henry GA	STOCKBRIDGE EAST-WEST	78	1,876
Henry GA	STOCKBRIDGE EAST-WEST	116	7,806
Houston GA	CENT	143	69
Houston GA	CENT	147	11,815
Houston GA	FMMS	146	9,734
Houston GA	FMMS	147	3,595
Houston GA	HHPC	143	8,748
Houston GA	HHPC	147	6,643
Houston GA	MCMS	146	3,947
Houston GA	MCMS	147	9,547
Houston GA	RECR	143	17,798
Houston GA	RECR	146	0
Houston GA	ROZR	146	13,202
Houston GA	ROZR	148	7,640
Houston GA	VHS	146	5,586
Houston GA	VHS	148	4,039
Jackson GA	North Jackson	31	4,513

County	Voting District	District	Population
Jackson GA	North Jackson	32	10,931
Jackson GA	North Jackson	120	3,803
Jackson GA	West Jackson	31	16,656
Jackson GA	West Jackson	119	4,211
Jones GA	DAVIDSON	144	969
Jones GA	DAVIDSON	149	1,200
Jones GA	ROBERTS	144	2,066
Jones GA	ROBERTS	149	2,316
Liberty GA	BUTTON GWINNETT	167	5,109
Liberty GA	BUTTON GWINNETT	168	4,344
Lowndes GA	NORTHSIDE	175	8,373
Lowndes GA	NORTHSIDE	177	37,217
Lowndes GA	RAINWATER	175	6,400
Lowndes GA	RAINWATER	177	8,754
Lowndes GA	S LOWNDES	174	1,951
Lowndes GA	S LOWNDES	175	3,755
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	175	9,620
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	176	4,797
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	177	6,930
Lumpkin GA	DAHLONEGA	9	29,201
Lumpkin GA	DAHLONEGA	27	4,287
Monroe GA	BURGAYS	144	179
Monroe GA	BURGAYS	145	2,641
Muscogee GA	CUSSETA RD	140	5,391
Muscogee GA	CUSSETA RD	141	5,010
Muscogee GA	EPWORTH UMC	139	3,363
Muscogee GA	EPWORTH UMC	140	4,560
Muscogee GA	FORT/WADDELL	137	5,599
Muscogee GA	FORT/WADDELL	141	6,645
Muscogee GA	OUR LADY OF LOURDES	140	13,744
Muscogee GA	OUR LADY OF LOURDES	141	32
Muscogee GA	ROTHSCHILD	137	8,327
Muscogee GA	ROTHSCHILD	141	3,143
Muscogee GA	ST ANDREWS/MIDLAND	139	5,899
Muscogee GA	ST ANDREWS/MIDLAND	141	5,582
Newton GA	COVINGTON MILLS	113	2,324
Newton GA	COVINGTON MILLS	118	2,109
Newton GA	DOWNS	113	6,782
Newton GA	DOWNS	118	1,839
Newton GA	TOWN	113	6,103
Newton GA	TOWN	114	640
Newton GA	TOWN	118	0
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	18	916
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	40	9,977
Paulding GA	BURNT HICKORY PARK	16	8,392
Paulding GA	BURNT HICKORY PARK	17	16
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	17	517

County	Voting District	District	Population
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	18	7,991
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	40	1,240
Paulding GA	SARA RAGSDALE ELM SC	17	5,972
Paulding GA	SARA RAGSDALE ELM SC	18	1,720
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	16	8,152
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	17	12,810
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	19	5,455
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	19	2,785
Paulding GA	TAYLOR FARM PARK	40	10,648
Paulding GA	WATSON GOVERNMENT COMPLEX	16	5
Paulding GA	WATSON GOVERNMENT COMPLEX	17	17,525
Richmond GA	109	129	954
Richmond GA	109	130	886
Richmond GA	301	127	2,362
Richmond GA	301	129	894
Richmond GA	402	126	0
Richmond GA	402	132	9,711
Richmond GA	503	129	3,260
Richmond GA	503	132	2,535
Richmond GA	702	127	586
Richmond GA	702	129	2,007
Richmond GA	703	127	1,164
Richmond GA	703	129	6,148
Richmond GA	803	126	0
Richmond GA	803	132	2,432
Richmond GA	807	126	2,403
Richmond GA	807	132	0
Rockdale GA	BETHEL	92	1,164
Rockdale GA	BETHEL	93	4,238
Rockdale GA	ST PIUS	91	1,768
Rockdale GA	ST PIUS	92	4,462
Spalding GA	CARVER FIRE STATION	82	235
Spalding GA	CARVER FIRE STATION	135	2,835
Spalding GA	UGA CAMPUS	82	3,755
Spalding GA	UGA CAMPUS	135	2,322
Sumter GA	GSW CONF CENTER	150	4,568
Sumter GA	GSW CONF CENTER	151	1,549
Sumter GA	REES PARK	150	5,179
Sumter GA	REES PARK	151	447
Troup GA	MOUNTVILLE	136	2,068
Troup GA	MOUNTVILLE	137	497
Ware GA	100	174	2,672
Ware GA	100	176	3,692

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

2023_Proposed_House_Plan

County	Voting District	District	Population
Ware GA	200A	174	0
Ware GA	200A	176	4,133
Ware GA	304	174	0
Ware GA	304	176	2,107
Ware GA	400	174	2,506
Ware GA	400	176	2,526
Wayne GA	OGLETHORPE	167	1,928
Wayne GA	OGLETHORPE	178	637
Whitfield GA	2A	2	3,864
Whitfield GA	2A	4	1,000
Whitfield GA	PLEASANT GROVE	2	6,210
Whitfield GA	PLEASANT GROVE	6	2,122

EXHIBIT M-3

User:

Plan Name: **ga_house_HB1EX_**

Plan Type: **Senate**

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

Sunday, December 4, 2022

8:24 AM

Split Counts

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district: Number of splits involving no population:

County	69	County	0
Voting District	184	Voting District	16

Number of times a subdivision is split into multiple districts:

County	209
Voting District	195

County	Voting District	District	Population
<i>Split Counties:</i>			
Appling GA		157	12,825
Appling GA		178	5,619
Baldwin GA		128	5,158
Baldwin GA		133	38,641
Barrow GA		104	24,245
Barrow GA		119	54,736
Barrow GA		120	4,524
Bartow GA		014	49,688
Bartow GA		015	59,213
Ben Hill GA		148	5,115
Ben Hill GA		156	12,079
Bibb GA		142	59,608
Bibb GA		143	59,469
Bibb GA		144	33,948
Bibb GA		145	4,321
Bryan GA		160	11,008
Bryan GA		164	21,420
Bryan GA		166	12,310
Bulloch GA		158	19,285
Bulloch GA		159	12,887
Bulloch GA		160	48,927
Carroll GA		018	18,789
Carroll GA		070	2,854
Carroll GA		071	59,538
Carroll GA		072	37,967
Catoosa GA		002	7,673
Catoosa GA		003	60,199
Chatham GA		161	28,269
Chatham GA		162	60,308
Chatham GA		163	60,123
Chatham GA		164	38,681
Chatham GA		165	59,978
Chatham GA		166	47,932

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cherokee GA		011	6,557
Cherokee GA		014	9,447
Cherokee GA		020	60,107
Cherokee GA		021	59,529
Cherokee GA		022	30,874
Cherokee GA		023	59,048
Cherokee GA		044	21,989
Cherokee GA		046	15,178
Cherokee GA		047	3,891
Clarke GA		120	30,095
Clarke GA		121	26,478
Clarke GA		122	59,632
Clarke GA		124	12,466
Clayton GA		075	59,743
Clayton GA		076	59,759
Clayton GA		077	59,242
Clayton GA		078	55,197
Clayton GA		079	59,500
Clayton GA		116	4,154
Cobb GA		022	28,586
Cobb GA		034	59,875
Cobb GA		035	59,889
Cobb GA		036	59,994
Cobb GA		037	59,176
Cobb GA		038	59,317
Cobb GA		039	59,381
Cobb GA		040	59,044
Cobb GA		041	60,122
Cobb GA		042	59,620
Cobb GA		043	59,464
Cobb GA		044	38,013
Cobb GA		045	59,738
Cobb GA		046	43,930
Coffee GA		169	33,736
Coffee GA		176	9,356
Columbia GA		123	2,205
Columbia GA		125	55,389
Columbia GA		127	39,526
Columbia GA		131	58,890
Cook GA		170	7,342
Cook GA		172	9,887
Coweta GA		065	13,008
Coweta GA		067	17,272
Coweta GA		070	56,267
Coweta GA		073	31,608
Coweta GA		136	28,003
Dawson GA		007	2,409

County	Voting District	District	Population
Dawson GA		009	24,389
DeKalb GA		052	28,300
DeKalb GA		080	59,461
DeKalb GA		081	59,007
DeKalb GA		082	59,724
DeKalb GA		083	59,416
DeKalb GA		084	59,862
DeKalb GA		085	59,373
DeKalb GA		086	59,205
DeKalb GA		087	59,709
DeKalb GA		088	47,844
DeKalb GA		089	59,866
DeKalb GA		090	59,812
DeKalb GA		091	19,700
DeKalb GA		092	15,607
DeKalb GA		093	11,690
DeKalb GA		094	31,207
DeKalb GA		095	14,599
Dougherty GA		151	6,268
Dougherty GA		152	6,187
Dougherty GA		153	59,299
Dougherty GA		154	14,036
Douglas GA		061	30,206
Douglas GA		064	35,576
Douglas GA		065	19,408
Douglas GA		066	59,047
Effingham GA		159	32,941
Effingham GA		161	31,828
Fayette GA		068	29,719
Fayette GA		069	37,303
Fayette GA		073	28,428
Fayette GA		074	23,744
Floyd GA		005	5,099
Floyd GA		012	34,335
Floyd GA		013	59,150
Forsyth GA		011	19,019
Forsyth GA		024	59,011
Forsyth GA		025	46,134
Forsyth GA		026	59,248
Forsyth GA		028	50,864
Forsyth GA		100	17,007
Fulton GA		025	13,280
Fulton GA		047	55,235
Fulton GA		048	43,976
Fulton GA		049	59,153
Fulton GA		050	59,523
Fulton GA		051	58,952

County	Voting District	District	Population
Fulton GA		052	31,511
Fulton GA		053	59,953
Fulton GA		054	60,083
Fulton GA		055	59,971
Fulton GA		056	58,929
Fulton GA		057	59,969
Fulton GA		058	59,057
Fulton GA		059	59,434
Fulton GA		060	59,709
Fulton GA		061	29,096
Fulton GA		062	59,450
Fulton GA		063	59,381
Fulton GA		065	27,048
Fulton GA		067	41,863
Fulton GA		068	29,758
Fulton GA		069	21,379
Glynn GA		167	20,499
Glynn GA		179	59,356
Glynn GA		180	4,644
Gordon GA		005	53,738
Gordon GA		006	3,806
Grady GA		171	8,115
Grady GA		173	18,121
Gwinnett GA		030	8,620
Gwinnett GA		048	15,027
Gwinnett GA		088	11,845
Gwinnett GA		094	28,004
Gwinnett GA		095	34,221
Gwinnett GA		096	59,515
Gwinnett GA		097	59,072
Gwinnett GA		098	59,998
Gwinnett GA		099	59,850
Gwinnett GA		100	35,204
Gwinnett GA		101	59,938
Gwinnett GA		102	58,959
Gwinnett GA		103	51,691
Gwinnett GA		104	35,117
Gwinnett GA		105	59,344
Gwinnett GA		106	59,112
Gwinnett GA		107	59,702
Gwinnett GA		108	59,577
Gwinnett GA		109	59,630
Gwinnett GA		110	59,951
Gwinnett GA		111	22,685
Habersham GA		010	42,636
Habersham GA		032	3,395
Hall GA		027	54,508

County	Voting District	District	Population
Hall GA		028	8,108
Hall GA		029	59,200
Hall GA		030	50,646
Hall GA		031	14,349
Hall GA		100	7,819
Hall GA		103	8,506
Harris GA		138	21,634
Harris GA		139	13,034
Henry GA		074	18,397
Henry GA		078	3,847
Henry GA		091	35,569
Henry GA		115	60,174
Henry GA		116	55,759
Henry GA		117	54,737
Henry GA		118	12,229
Houston GA		145	28,132
Houston GA		146	60,203
Houston GA		147	59,178
Houston GA		148	16,120
Jackson GA		031	45,552
Jackson GA		032	10,931
Jackson GA		119	4,211
Jackson GA		120	15,213
Jasper GA		114	2,855
Jasper GA		118	11,733
Jones GA		133	20,561
Jones GA		144	7,786
Lamar GA		134	5,026
Lamar GA		135	13,474
Liberty GA		167	5,109
Liberty GA		168	60,147
Lowndes GA		174	9,770
Lowndes GA		175	43,692
Lowndes GA		176	4,797
Lowndes GA		177	59,992
Lumpkin GA		009	29,201
Lumpkin GA		027	4,287
Madison GA		033	9,935
Madison GA		123	20,185
McDuffie GA		125	4,748
McDuffie GA		128	16,884
Meriwether GA		136	13,382
Meriwether GA		137	7,231
Monroe GA		134	9,272
Monroe GA		144	17,498
Monroe GA		145	1,187
Muscogee GA		137	30,443

County	Voting District	District	Population
Muscogee GA		138	12,190
Muscogee GA		139	45,976
Muscogee GA		140	59,294
Muscogee GA		141	59,019
Newton GA		093	15,515
Newton GA		113	60,053
Newton GA		114	36,915
Oconee GA		120	9,150
Oconee GA		121	32,649
Paulding GA		016	16,549
Paulding GA		017	59,120
Paulding GA		018	10,627
Paulding GA		019	58,955
Paulding GA		064	23,410
Peach GA		145	14,093
Peach GA		150	13,888
Putnam GA		118	10,591
Putnam GA		124	11,456
Richmond GA		126	25,990
Richmond GA		127	19,152
Richmond GA		129	58,829
Richmond GA		130	59,203
Richmond GA		132	43,433
Rockdale GA		091	4,781
Rockdale GA		092	44,666
Rockdale GA		093	32,913
Rockdale GA		095	11,210
Spalding GA		074	16,815
Spalding GA		117	5,393
Spalding GA		134	45,098
Sumter GA		150	14,282
Sumter GA		151	15,334
Tattnall GA		156	1,263
Tattnall GA		157	21,579
Telfair GA		149	9,486
Telfair GA		156	2,991
Thomas GA		172	4,176
Thomas GA		173	41,622
Tift GA		169	6,730
Tift GA		170	34,614
Troup GA		072	10,281
Troup GA		136	17,913
Troup GA		137	16,144
Troup GA		138	25,088
Walker GA		001	43,415
Walker GA		002	24,239
Walton GA		111	37,324

County	Voting District	District	Population
Walton GA		112	59,349
Ware GA		174	9,097
Ware GA		176	27,154
Wayne GA		167	6,742
Wayne GA		178	23,402
White GA		008	22,119
White GA		009	5,884
Whitfield GA		002	27,861
Whitfield GA		004	59,070
Whitfield GA		006	15,933
<i>Split VTDs:</i>			
Barrow GA	16	104	1,708
Barrow GA	16	119	8,060
Bartow GA	CASSVILLE	014	15,558
Bartow GA	CASSVILLE	015	1,047
Bartow GA	WHITE	014	3,335
Bartow GA	WHITE	015	211
Ben Hill GA	WEST	148	5,115
Ben Hill GA	WEST	156	5,229
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	142	2,326
Bibb GA	HOWARD 1	144	3,617
Bibb GA	HOWARD 2	142	2,369
Bibb GA	HOWARD 2	144	3,076
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	142	0
Bibb GA	HOWARD 3	144	12,654
Bibb GA	WARRIOR 2	142	4,426
Bibb GA	WARRIOR 2	145	852
Bryan GA	DANIELSIDING	164	1,268
Bryan GA	DANIELSIDING	166	1,741
Bryan GA	HWY 144 EAST	164	4,552
Bryan GA	HWY 144 EAST	166	4,707
Bryan GA	J.F.GREGORY PARK	164	3,489
Bryan GA	J.F.GREGORY PARK	166	144
Bulloch GA	CHURCH	158	3,764
Bulloch GA	CHURCH	159	5,869
Carroll GA	BONNER	071	410
Carroll GA	BONNER	072	5,554
Chatham GA	CRUSADER COMMUNITY CENTER	162	2,134
Chatham GA	CRUSADER COMMUNITY CENTER	166	1,493
Chatham GA	GEORGETOWN ELEMENTAR	164	5,562
Chatham GA	GEORGETOWN ELEMENTAR	166	0
Chatham GA	GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	163	2,064

County	Voting District	District	Population
Chatham GA	GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	165	397
Chatham GA	ROTHWELL BAPTIST CHURCH	161	5,335
Chatham GA	ROTHWELL BAPTIST CHURCH	164	4,987
Chatham GA	THE LIGHT CHURCH	162	1,177
Chatham GA	THE LIGHT CHURCH	163	1,109
Chatham GA	WINDSOR FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH SCHOOL	163	785
Chatham GA	WINDSOR FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH SCHOOL	166	1,890
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	020	5,626
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	022	1,222
Cherokee GA	CARMEL	044	0
Cherokee GA	FREEHOME	021	3,200
Cherokee GA	FREEHOME	047	3,891
Cherokee GA	HOLLY SPRINGS	021	2,250
Cherokee GA	HOLLY SPRINGS	023	2,578
Clarke GA	1A	122	2,758
Clarke GA	1A	124	2,286
Clarke GA	4B	121	7,082
Clarke GA	4B	122	5,589
Clarke GA	7C	120	1,922
Clarke GA	7C	121	3,184
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 1	075	5,018
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 1	078	601
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 3	078	9,099
Clayton GA	LOVEJOY 3	116	4,154
Clayton GA	MORROW 4	076	1,911
Clayton GA	MORROW 4	078	1,316
Cobb GA	Acworth 1B	035	7,322
Cobb GA	Acworth 1B	036	142
Cobb GA	Baker 01	022	5,226
Cobb GA	Baker 01	035	1,996
Cobb GA	Bells Ferry 03	022	4,918
Cobb GA	Bells Ferry 03	044	3,763
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	042	11,055
Cobb GA	Dobbins 01	043	2,346
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	034	700
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 01	037	5,170
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 04	037	2,031
Cobb GA	Elizabeth 04	043	2,387
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	022	599
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 1A	035	3,844
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	022	0

County	Voting District	District	Population
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	034	871
Cobb GA	Kennesaw 3A	035	8,631
Cobb GA	Lassiter 01	044	2,121
Cobb GA	Lassiter 01	046	2,600
Cobb GA	Lindley 01	039	5,678
Cobb GA	Lindley 01	040	582
Cobb GA	Mableton 01	038	1,589
Cobb GA	Mableton 01	039	5,513
Cobb GA	Mableton 02	038	256
Cobb GA	Mableton 02	039	5,427
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	037	3,349
Cobb GA	Marietta 1A	043	6,645
Cobb GA	Marietta 2A	034	1,664
Cobb GA	Marietta 2A	037	811
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	037	2,877
Cobb GA	Marietta 5A	043	1,457
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	037	1,532
Cobb GA	Marietta 6A	043	3,022
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	042	1,494
Cobb GA	Marietta 7A	043	5,417
Cobb GA	North Cobb 01	035	2,611
Cobb GA	North Cobb 01	036	559
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	041	1,955
Cobb GA	Norton Park 01	042	5,846
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	037	6,683
Cobb GA	Oregon 03	041	6,305
Cobb GA	Pine Mountain 02	034	3,976
Cobb GA	Pine Mountain 02	035	0
Cobb GA	Smyrna 1A	040	1,292
Cobb GA	Smyrna 1A	042	5,341
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	040	6,599
Cobb GA	Smyrna 4A	042	1,609
Cobb GA	Smyrna 7A	039	905
Cobb GA	Smyrna 7A	040	7,690
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	169	19,642
Coffee GA	DOUGLAS	176	8,929
Columbia GA	PATRIOTS PARK	125	326
Columbia GA	PATRIOTS PARK	131	5,958
Coweta GA	JEFFERSON PARKWAY	070	12,590
Coweta GA	JEFFERSON PARKWAY	073	1,521
DeKalb GA	Cedar Grove Middle	089	2,204
DeKalb GA	Cedar Grove Middle	090	316
DeKalb GA	Clarkston	085	5,454
DeKalb GA	Clarkston	086	9,300
DeKalb GA	Dresden Elem (CHA)	081	5,398
DeKalb GA	Dresden Elem (CHA)	083	7,691
DeKalb GA	Freedom Middle	086	1,002

County	Voting District	District	Population
DeKalb GA	Freedom Middle	087	3,088
DeKalb GA	Glennwood (DEC)	082	2,059
DeKalb GA	Glennwood (DEC)	084	1,221
DeKalb GA	Glennwood Road	085	1,698
DeKalb GA	Glennwood Road	086	1,064
DeKalb GA	Memorial South	086	2,226
DeKalb GA	Memorial South	087	2,547
DeKalb GA	Panola Road	086	3,296
DeKalb GA	Panola Road	094	460
DeKalb GA	Redan Middle	087	1,419
DeKalb GA	Redan Middle	088	1,633
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Road	094	3,736
DeKalb GA	Rockbridge Road	095	1,104
DeKalb GA	Snapfinger Road South	084	920
DeKalb GA	Snapfinger Road South	091	1,271
DeKalb GA	Stone Mill Elem	087	1,863
DeKalb GA	Stone Mill Elem	088	4,069
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Champion (STO)	087	1,338
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Champion (STO)	088	2,865
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Middle (TUC)	087	656
DeKalb GA	Stone Mountain Middle (TUC)	088	3,960
DeKalb GA	Tucker Library (TUC)	081	2,394
DeKalb GA	Tucker Library (TUC)	088	1,635
Dougherty GA	DARTON COLLEGE	151	4,018
Dougherty GA	DARTON COLLEGE	153	2,465
Dougherty GA	MT ZION CENTER	153	1,245
Dougherty GA	MT ZION CENTER	154	3,972
Effingham GA	4B	159	1,960
Effingham GA	4B	161	959
Fayette GA	ABERDEEN	068	983
Fayette GA	ABERDEEN	073	1,392
Fayette GA	BRAELINN	073	605
Fayette GA	BRAELINN	074	1,646
Fayette GA	STARRSMILL	073	1,932
Fayette GA	STARRSMILL	074	2,452
Floyd GA	ALTO PARK	012	1,576
Floyd GA	ALTO PARK	013	3,847
Floyd GA	MT ALTO NORTH	012	1,080
Floyd GA	MT ALTO NORTH	013	4,509
Forsyth GA	BROWNS BRIDGE	026	10,116
Forsyth GA	BROWNS BRIDGE	028	2,801
Forsyth GA	CONCORD	011	7,687
Forsyth GA	CONCORD	028	7,982
Forsyth GA	CUMMING	026	4,666

County	Voting District	District	Population
Forsyth GA	CUMMING	028	2,410
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	011	11,332
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	024	1,335
Forsyth GA	HEARDSVILLE	028	333
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	024	3,988
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	026	6,597
Forsyth GA	OTWELL	028	7,875
Forsyth GA	POLO	024	9,868
Forsyth GA	POLO	025	0
Forsyth GA	POLO	026	15,990
Forsyth GA	SOUTH FORSYTH	025	10,064
Forsyth GA	SOUTH FORSYTH	100	11,887
Forsyth GA	WINDERMERE	026	11,718
Forsyth GA	WINDERMERE	100	5,120
Fulton GA	08C	053	1,524
Fulton GA	08C	060	335
Fulton GA	09K	055	3,033
Fulton GA	09K	060	4,105
Fulton GA	10D	055	1,756
Fulton GA	10D	060	4,311
Fulton GA	11C	055	340
Fulton GA	11C	060	3,418
Fulton GA	AP022	048	862
Fulton GA	AP022	049	2,505
Fulton GA	AP07B	047	1,250
Fulton GA	AP07B	049	1,304
Fulton GA	AP14	048	4,109
Fulton GA	AP14	049	281
Fulton GA	EP01B	059	2,393
Fulton GA	EP01B	062	2,049
Fulton GA	JC19	048	3,608
Fulton GA	JC19	051	1,792
Fulton GA	ML012	047	501
Fulton GA	ML012	049	123
Fulton GA	ML01B	047	284
Fulton GA	ML01B	049	61
Fulton GA	RW03	051	1,292
Fulton GA	RW03	053	6,066
Fulton GA	RW09	047	2,971
Fulton GA	RW09	049	4,750
Fulton GA	SC02	060	220
Fulton GA	SC02	061	773
Fulton GA	SC05B	061	1,575
Fulton GA	SC05B	065	2,978
Fulton GA	SC07A	065	1,028
Fulton GA	SC07A	067	7,728
Fulton GA	SC08B	062	92

County	Voting District	District	Population
Fulton GA	SC08B	068	5,255
Fulton GA	SC13	065	2,858
Fulton GA	SC13	067	1,176
Fulton GA	UC02A	065	1,070
Fulton GA	UC02A	067	13,013
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK A	106	934
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK A	110	2,651
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK D	102	3,729
Gwinnett GA	BAYCREEK D	110	2,597
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE H	098	2,475
Gwinnett GA	BERKSHIRE H	108	1,991
Gwinnett GA	CATES J	094	955
Gwinnett GA	CATES J	108	4,255
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH F	096	7,245
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH F	107	5,149
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH G	096	1,426
Gwinnett GA	DULUTH G	099	3,389
Gwinnett GA	DUNCANS D	030	8,620
Gwinnett GA	DUNCANS D	104	1,575
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE F	102	2,073
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE F	105	3,924
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE M	102	4,231
Gwinnett GA	LAWRENCEVILLE M	105	7,770
Gwinnett GA	MARTINS H	107	8,164
Gwinnett GA	MARTINS H	109	892
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	096	5,745
Gwinnett GA	PINCKNEYVILLE W	097	2,561
Gwinnett GA	PUCKETTS E	103	1,506
Gwinnett GA	PUCKETTS E	105	7,421
Gwinnett GA	SUGAR HILL D	100	2,158
Gwinnett GA	SUGAR HILL D	103	6,421
Gwinnett GA	SUWANEE F	099	3,224
Gwinnett GA	SUWANEE F	103	2,836
Habersham GA	HABERSHAM SOUTH	010	8,687
Habersham GA	HABERSHAM SOUTH	032	1,972
Hall GA	WILSON	028	3,803
Hall GA	WILSON	029	4,979
Henry GA	FLIPPEN	115	0
Henry GA	FLIPPEN	116	5,686
Henry GA	HICKORY FLAT	115	7,135
Henry GA	HICKORY FLAT	116	17
Henry GA	LOWES	116	5,233
Henry GA	LOWES	117	8,688
Henry GA	RED OAK	078	3,847
Henry GA	RED OAK	116	3,999
Henry GA	STOCKBRIDGE CENTRAL	078	0
Henry GA	STOCKBRIDGE CENTRAL	091	7,453

County	Voting District	District	Population
Henry GA	SWAN LAKE	091	3,240
Henry GA	SWAN LAKE	115	1,518
Houston GA	CENT	145	69
Houston GA	CENT	147	11,815
Houston GA	FMMS	146	9,734
Houston GA	FMMS	147	3,595
Houston GA	HHPC	145	8,748
Houston GA	HHPC	147	6,643
Houston GA	MCMS	146	3,947
Houston GA	MCMS	147	9,547
Houston GA	RECR	145	15,867
Houston GA	RECR	146	0
Houston GA	RECR	147	1,931
Houston GA	ROZR	146	13,202
Houston GA	ROZR	148	7,640
Houston GA	VHS	146	5,586
Houston GA	VHS	148	4,039
Jackson GA	North Jackson	031	4,513
Jackson GA	North Jackson	032	10,931
Jackson GA	North Jackson	120	3,803
Jackson GA	West Jackson	031	16,656
Jackson GA	West Jackson	119	4,211
Jones GA	CLINTON	133	384
Jones GA	CLINTON	144	2,481
Lamar GA	MILNER	134	3,043
Lamar GA	MILNER	135	2,725
Liberty GA	BUTTON GWINNETT	167	5,109
Liberty GA	BUTTON GWINNETT	168	4,344
Lowndes GA	NORTHSIDE	175	8,373
Lowndes GA	NORTHSIDE	177	37,217
Lowndes GA	RAINWATER	175	6,400
Lowndes GA	RAINWATER	177	8,754
Lowndes GA	S LOWNDES	174	1,951
Lowndes GA	S LOWNDES	175	3,755
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	175	9,620
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	176	4,797
Lowndes GA	TRINITY	177	6,930
Lumpkin GA	DAHLONEGA	009	29,201
Lumpkin GA	DAHLONEGA	027	4,287
Muscogee GA	CUSSETA RD	140	5,391
Muscogee GA	CUSSETA RD	141	5,010
Muscogee GA	EPWORTH UMC	139	3,363
Muscogee GA	EPWORTH UMC	140	4,560
Muscogee GA	FORT/WADDELL	137	5,599
Muscogee GA	FORT/WADDELL	141	6,645
Muscogee GA	OUR LADY OF LOURDES	140	13,744
Muscogee GA	OUR LADY OF LOURDES	141	32

County	Voting District	District	Population
Muscogee GA	ROTHSCHILD	137	8,327
Muscogee GA	ROTHSCHILD	141	3,143
Muscogee GA	ST ANDREWS/MIDLAND	139	5,899
Muscogee GA	ST ANDREWS/MIDLAND	141	5,582
Newton GA	CEDAR SHOALS	093	1,206
Newton GA	CEDAR SHOALS	113	3,687
Newton GA	FAIRVIEW	093	856
Newton GA	FAIRVIEW	113	3,443
Newton GA	TOWN	093	1,668
Newton GA	TOWN	113	5,075
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	018	916
Paulding GA	AUSTIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	064	9,977
Paulding GA	BURNT HICKORY PARK	016	8,392
Paulding GA	BURNT HICKORY PARK	017	16
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	017	517
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	018	7,991
Paulding GA	CARL SCOGGINS MID SC	019	1,240
Paulding GA	HIRAM HIGH SCHOOL	017	0
Paulding GA	HIRAM HIGH SCHOOL	019	16,110
Paulding GA	SARA RAGSDALE ELM SC	017	5,972
Paulding GA	SARA RAGSDALE ELM SC	018	1,720
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	016	8,152
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	017	12,810
Paulding GA	SHELTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	019	5,455
Paulding GA	WATSON GOVERNMENT COMPLEX	016	5
Paulding GA	WATSON GOVERNMENT COMPLEX	017	17,525
Richmond GA	109	129	954
Richmond GA	109	130	886
Richmond GA	301	127	2,362
Richmond GA	301	129	894
Richmond GA	402	126	0
Richmond GA	402	132	9,711
Richmond GA	503	129	3,260
Richmond GA	503	132	2,535
Richmond GA	702	127	586
Richmond GA	702	129	2,007
Richmond GA	703	127	1,164
Richmond GA	703	129	6,148
Richmond GA	803	126	0
Richmond GA	803	132	2,432
Richmond GA	807	126	2,403
Richmond GA	807	132	0
Rockdale GA	MILSTEAD	093	6,444

County	Voting District	District	Population
Rockdale GA	MILSTEAD	095	0
Rockdale GA	OLD TOWNE	093	10,095
Rockdale GA	OLD TOWNE	095	872
Rockdale GA	ROCKDALE	092	6,218
Rockdale GA	ROCKDALE	093	79
Spalding GA	CARVER FIRE STATION	074	235
Spalding GA	CARVER FIRE STATION	134	2,835
Spalding GA	GARY REID FIRE STATION	074	2,075
Spalding GA	GARY REID FIRE STATION	134	4,817
Spalding GA	UGA CAMPUS	074	787
Spalding GA	UGA CAMPUS	134	5,290
Sumter GA	GSW CONF CENTER	150	4,568
Sumter GA	GSW CONF CENTER	151	1,549
Sumter GA	REES PARK	150	5,179
Sumter GA	REES PARK	151	447
Troup GA	MOUNTVILLE	136	2,068
Troup GA	MOUNTVILLE	137	497
Walton GA	BROKEN ARROW	111	2,993
Walton GA	BROKEN ARROW	112	3,003
Ware GA	100	174	2,672
Ware GA	100	176	3,692
Ware GA	200A	174	0
Ware GA	200A	176	4,133
Ware GA	304	174	0
Ware GA	304	176	2,107
Ware GA	400	174	2,506
Ware GA	400	176	2,526
Wayne GA	OGLETHORPE	167	1,928
Wayne GA	OGLETHORPE	178	637
Whitfield GA	2A	002	3,864
Whitfield GA	2A	004	1,000
Whitfield GA	PLEASANT GROVE	002	6,210
Whitfield GA	PLEASANT GROVE	006	2,122

EXHIBIT M-4

User:

Plan Name: **APA Remedial_House__**

Plan Type: **House**

Communities of Interest (Condensed)

Monday, December 11, 2023

2:09 PM

Whole City/Town : 410

City/Town Splits: 368

Zero Population City/Town Splits: 19

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
1	Fort	346	3.32%	29	Gainesville	33,176	78.44%
	Oglethorpe			30	Flowery	5,350	56.97%
2	Dalton	4,523	13.14%		Branch		
2	Varnell	19	0.87%	30	Braselton	7,080	52.82%
2	Fort	12	0.12%	30	Oakwood	880	18.25%
	Oglethorpe			30	Gainesville	1,376	3.25%
3	Fort	10,065	96.57%	30	Buford	81	0.47%
	Oglethorpe			31	Arcade	1,310	69.53%
4	Dalton	29,894	86.86%	31	Braselton	1,234	9.21%
4	Varnell	0	0.00%	31	Gainesville	1,018	2.41%
6	Varnell	2,160	99.13%	31	Jefferson	13,231	99.98%
8	Cleveland	3,514	100.00%	31	Commerce	660	8.93%
9	Cleveland	0	0.00%	32	Cornelia	0	0.00%
10	Cornelia	4,503	100.00%	32	Martin	335	99.70%
10	Alto	619	63.81%	32	Gillsville	94	30.72%
10	Baldwin	2,974	81.95%	32	Lula	311	11.02%
12	Rome	5,635	14.94%	32	Jefferson	2	0.02%
13	Rome	32,078	85.06%	32	Commerce	5,012	67.85%
14	Taylorsville	217	86.11%	32	Alto	351	36.19%
16	Braswell	337	94.93%	32	Baldwin	655	18.05%
16	Taylorsville	35	13.89%	33	Martin	1	0.30%
17	Dallas	12,764	90.90%	34	Kennesaw	6,711	20.31%
17	Braswell	18	5.07%	34	Marietta	4,869	7.99%
18	Temple	63	1.24%	35	Acworth	14,751	65.74%
19	Dallas	1,278	9.10%	35	Kennesaw	25,726	77.87%
19	Hiram	4,929	100.00%	36	Acworth	7,689	34.26%
20	Canton	6,831	20.72%	37	Marietta	38,068	62.44%
20	Woodstock	7,892	22.51%	38	Austell	7,587	98.37%
20	Holly Springs	2,089	12.88%	39	Smyrna	905	1.63%
21	Woodstock	2,095	5.97%	40	Smyrna	23,672	42.53%
21	Holly Springs	12,233	75.45%	42	Marietta	1,494	2.45%
22	Kennesaw	599	1.81%	42	Smyrna	31,086	55.85%
23	Canton	26,142	79.28%	43	Marietta	16,541	27.13%
23	Holly Springs	1,891	11.66%	44	Woodstock	16,978	48.42%
25	Alpharetta	13,280	20.18%	46	Roswell	0	0.00%
26	Cumming	4,666	63.76%	46	Woodstock	8,100	23.10%
27	Gainesville	5,587	13.21%	46	Mountain	12	2.06%
27	Gillsville	212	69.28%		Park		
27	Lula	2,511	88.98%	47	Roswell	5,692	6.13%
28	Gainesville	1,139	2.69%	47	Alpharetta	11,678	17.74%
28	Cumming	2,652	36.24%	47	Milton	37,294	90.31%
29	Flowery	0	0.00%	47	Mountain	571	97.94%
	Branch				Park		
29	Oakwood	3,942	81.75%	48	Roswell	12,589	13.56%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
48	Peachtree Corners	15,027	35.57%	65	South Fulton	29,615	27.57%
48	Alpharetta	8,833	13.42%	65	East Point	3,706	9.66%
48	Johns Creek	22,554	27.35%	65	Atlanta	1,783	0.36%
49	Roswell	24,540	26.43%	66	Villa Rica	1,461	8.61%
49	Alpharetta	30,611	46.51%	66	Douglasville	28,841	83.24%
49	Milton	4,002	9.69%	67	Chattahoochee Hills	16	0.54%
50	Alpharetta	1,416	2.15%	67	Palmetto	4,522	89.17%
50	Johns Creek	58,107	70.47%	67	Fairburn	15,420	93.55%
51	Sandy Springs	27,105	25.08%	67	Union City	13,013	48.50%
51	Roswell	30,055	32.38%	67	South Fulton	8,904	8.29%
51	Johns Creek	1,792	2.17%	68	Peachtree City	11,688	30.56%
52	Sandy Springs	31,511	29.16%	68	Tyrone	7,658	100.00%
52	Brookhaven	14,741	26.72%	68	Fairburn	1,063	6.45%
52	Dunwoody	13,559	26.23%	68	Fayetteville	248	1.31%
53	Sandy Springs	26,751	24.75%	68	Union City	11,286	42.06%
53	Roswell	19,957	21.50%	68	South Fulton	17,404	16.20%
53	Atlanta	13,245	2.66%	69	Fayetteville	12,324	65.01%
54	Sandy Springs	22,713	21.01%	69	Union City	3	0.01%
54	Atlanta	37,370	7.49%	69	South Fulton	21,376	19.90%
55	South Fulton	1,590	1.48%	70	Newnan	29,555	69.46%
55	Atlanta	58,381	11.71%	71	Villa Rica	9,706	57.20%
56	Atlanta	58,929	11.82%	71	Carrollton	6,692	25.03%
57	Atlanta	59,969	12.02%	71	Temple	5,026	98.76%
58	Atlanta	59,057	11.84%	72	Carrollton	20,046	74.97%
59	East Point	2,393	6.24%	72	LaGrange	26	0.08%
59	Atlanta	57,041	11.44%	73	Newnan	12,994	30.54%
60	South Fulton	2,141	1.99%	73	Sharpsburg	313	95.72%
60	Atlanta	57,196	11.47%	73	Peachtree City	22,769	59.54%
61	Douglasville	4,872	14.06%	73	Tyrone	0	0.00%
61	Hiram	0	0.00%	74	Lovejoy	8,183	80.84%
61	South Fulton	6,019	5.60%	75	Fayetteville	6,385	33.68%
61	Austell	126	1.63%	75	Jonesboro	3,129	73.88%
62	South Fulton	2,398	2.23%	75	Morrow	488	7.43%
62	College Park	6,275	45.05%	76	Forest Park	3,010	15.10%
62	East Point	27,974	72.93%	76	Morrow	4,758	72.43%
62	Atlanta	22,803	4.57%	76	Lake City	1,531	51.86%
63	Union City	638	2.38%	77	Riverdale	414	2.74%
63	South Fulton	8,302	7.73%	77	Forest Park	13,240	66.43%
63	College Park	6,682	47.97%	77	Morrow	180	2.74%
63	East Point	4,285	11.17%	77	Lake City	1,421	48.14%
63	Atlanta	32,921	6.60%	77	College Park	973	6.98%
64	Villa Rica	5,803	34.20%	78	Jonesboro	1,106	26.12%
64	Douglasville	937	2.70%	78	Lovejoy	1,939	19.16%
64	South Fulton	9,687	9.02%	78	Stockbridge	9,834	33.94%
65	Chattahoochee Hills	2,934	99.46%	78	McDonough	1,033	3.56%
65	Palmetto	549	10.83%	79	Riverdale	14,715	97.26%
65	Union City	1,890	7.04%	79	Forest Park	3,682	18.47%
				79	Morrow	1,143	17.40%
				80	Dunwoody	38,124	73.77%
				80	Chamblee	5,436	18.02%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
81	Chamblee	5,398	17.90%	100	Flowery Branch	1	0.01%
81	Tucker	5,554	15.01%				
82	Decatur	10,772	43.21%	100	Suwanee	409	1.97%
82	Brookhaven	342	0.62%	100	Sugar Hill	15,207	60.64%
82	Atlanta	6,198	1.24%	100	Buford	3,235	18.87%
83	Brookhaven	40,078	72.66%	100	Rest Haven	25	55.56%
83	Chamblee	19,330	64.08%	101	Suwanee	9	0.04%
83	Atlanta	8	0.00%	101	Lawrenceville	1,613	5.27%
84	Decatur	6,458	25.91%	102	Lawrenceville	28,787	93.99%
84	Avondale Estates	3,567	100.00%	103	Flowery Branch	4,040	43.02%
84	Stonecrest	2,815	4.76%	103	Suwanee	1	0.00%
85	Decatur	0	0.00%	103	Sugar Hill	3,638	14.51%
85	Avondale Estates	0	0.00%	103	Buford	13,750	80.20%
				103	Rest Haven	20	44.44%
85	Clarkston	5,456	36.97%	104	Bethlehem	11	1.54%
86	Clarkston	9,300	63.03%	104	Winder	906	4.94%
86	Tucker	3,934	10.63%	104	Braselton	80	0.60%
86	Stonecrest	7,213	12.19%	105	Dacula	2,218	32.23%
87	Stone Mountain	1,338	19.96%	105	Buford	78	0.45%
				106	Snellville	19,134	93.01%
87	Tucker	12,666	34.23%	107	Lawrenceville	229	0.75%
88	Stone Mountain	5,365	80.04%	108	Lilburn	13,847	95.48%
				109	Lilburn	240	1.65%
88	Tucker	14,851	40.13%	110	Snellville	1,439	6.99%
88	Lilburn	219	1.51%	110	Loganville	3,155	22.33%
89	Decatur	7,698	30.88%	111	Walnut Grove	0	0.00%
89	Atlanta	10,752	2.16%	111	Between	17	4.23%
90	Atlanta	23,062	4.62%	111	Loganville	10,972	77.67%
91	Stockbridge	4,251	14.67%	111	Dacula	4,664	67.77%
91	McDonough	1,544	5.31%	112	Walnut Grove	1,322	100.00%
91	Stonecrest	19,700	33.28%	112	Social Circle	4,969	99.90%
92	Stonecrest	15,607	26.37%	112	Between	385	95.77%
93	Covington	1,201	8.46%	113	Covington	7,730	54.47%
93	Oxford	11	0.48%	114	Covington	5,261	37.07%
93	Stonecrest	8,338	14.09%	114	Oxford	2,297	99.52%
93	Conyers	16,433	94.96%	114	Social Circle	5	0.10%
94	Stonecrest	5,521	9.33%	115	Stockbridge	14,888	51.39%
95	Conyers	872	5.04%	116	Stockbridge	0	0.00%
96	Norcross	13,708	79.66%	116	McDonough	23,051	79.35%
96	Peachtree Corners	267	0.63%	116	Locust Grove	8,632	96.48%
				117	Griffin	21,231	90.43%
96	Duluth	1,487	4.67%	117	McDonough	3,423	11.78%
97	Norcross	3,493	20.30%	117	Locust Grove	315	3.52%
97	Peachtree Corners	26,949	63.80%	118	Eatonton	2,892	45.85%
				119	Bethlehem	704	98.46%
97	Duluth	21,471	67.36%	119	Winder	17,432	95.06%
98	Norcross	8	0.05%	119	Statham	1,828	64.98%
98	Lilburn	196	1.35%	119	Braselton	5,009	37.37%
99	Duluth	8,915	27.97%	119	Statham	985	35.02%
99	Suwanee	20,367	97.98%	120	Arcade	574	30.47%
99	Sugar Hill	6,231	24.85%	120	Commerce	1,715	23.22%
				124	Eatonton	3,415	54.15%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
126	Blythe	48	6.45%	156	Fitzgerald	6,823	75.76%
132	Blythe	696	93.55%	156	McRae-Helena	0	0.00%
133	Forsyth	4,384	100.00%	157	Baxley	4,228	85.55%
133	Milledgeville	1,805	10.57%	158	Statesboro	8,902	26.62%
134	Griffin	2,247	9.57%	158	Adrian	230	41.67%
134	Forsyth	0	0.00%	159	Statesboro	4,066	12.16%
135	Peachtree City	3,787	9.90%	160	Statesboro	20,470	61.22%
136	Sharpsburg	14	4.28%	161	Pooler	5,335	20.75%
136	LaGrange	13,269	43.00%	161	Garden City	8	0.08%
137	LaGrange	8,545	27.69%	161	Savannah	11,988	8.11%
137	Columbus	30,443	14.71%	162	Pooler	0	0.00%
137	Pine Mountain	87	7.15%	162	Garden City	175	1.70%
138	LaGrange	9,018	29.22%	162	Savannah	35,231	23.84%
138	Columbus	12,190	5.89%	163	Garden City	10,085	98.02%
138	Pine Mountain	1,129	92.85%	163	Savannah	48,006	32.48%
139	Columbus	45,976	22.22%	164	Pooler	20,376	79.25%
140	Columbus	59,294	28.66%	164	Garden City	21	0.20%
141	Columbus	59,019	28.52%	164	Richmond Hill	16,608	99.85%
144	Perry	11,308	54.83%	164	Savannah	953	0.64%
144	Fort Valley	11	0.13%	165	Garden City	0	0.00%
144	Warner Robins	9,884	12.31%	165	Savannah	48,219	32.63%
145	Centerville	346	4.21%	166	Richmond Hill	25	0.15%
145	Warner Robins	31,034	38.64%	166	Savannah	3,383	2.29%
146	Perry	9,316	45.17%	169	Fitzgerald	0	0.00%
146	Warner Robins	4,226	5.26%	169	Douglas	11,109	94.77%
146	Allentown	3	1.54%	170	Adel	2,990	53.67%
146	Rochelle	491	42.07%	170	Omega	1,287	97.65%
147	Centerville	7,882	95.79%	170	Ray City	956	100.00%
147	Warner Robins	35,164	43.79%	171	Cairo	0	0.00%
148	Fitzgerald	2,183	24.24%	171	Meigs	38	4.09%
148	Eastman	5,645	99.77%	172	Pavo	380	61.09%
148	McRae-Helena	6,253	100.00%	172	Adel	2,581	46.33%
148	Rochelle	676	57.93%	172	Omega	31	2.35%
149	Allentown	187	95.90%	173	Barwick	258	71.07%
149	Milledgeville	15,265	89.43%	173	Cairo	10,179	100.00%
150	Fort Valley	8,769	99.87%	173	Meigs	890	95.91%
150	Americus	9,766	60.17%	174	Waycross	5,831	41.82%
151	Albany	3,028	4.35%	174	Lake Park	505	54.18%
151	Americus	6,464	39.83%	175	Barwick	105	28.93%
152	Albany	15	0.02%	175	Pavo	242	38.91%
153	Albany	55,573	79.79%	175	Valdosta	4,271	7.71%
154	Albany	11,031	15.84%	175	Lake Park	427	45.82%
155	Eastman	13	0.23%	176	Douglas	613	5.23%
155	Allentown	5	2.56%	176	Waycross	8,103	58.12%
155	Adrian	322	58.33%	176	Ray City	0	0.00%
				177	Valdosta	51,107	92.29%
				178	Waycross	8	0.06%
				178	Baxley	714	14.45%

EXHIBIT M-5

User:

Plan Name: 2023_Proposed_House_Plan

Plan Type: House

Communities of Interest (Condensed)

Monday, December 11, 2023

2:02 PM

Whole City/Town : 391

City/Town Splits: 270

Zero Population City/Town Splits: 15

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
2	Dalton	4,523	13.14%	35	Kennesaw	25,651	77.65%
2	Varnell	19	0.87%	35	Marietta	3,595	5.90%
4	Dalton	29,894	86.86%	36	Acworth	16,998	75.75%
4	Varnell	0	0.00%	36	Kennesaw	127	0.38%
6	Varnell	2,160	99.13%	37	Marietta	39,708	65.12%
8	Cleveland	3,514	100.00%	39	Smyrna	905	1.63%
9	Cleveland	0	0.00%	40	Douglasville	548	1.58%
10	Cornelia	4,503	100.00%	40	Hiram	568	11.52%
12	Rome	5,635	14.94%	42	Marietta	1,411	2.31%
13	Rome	32,078	85.06%	42	Smyrna	42,403	76.18%
17	Dallas	12,764	90.90%	43	Marietta	10,578	17.35%
19	Dallas	1,278	9.10%	44	Woodstock	16,978	48.42%
19	Hiram	4,361	88.48%	46	Woodstock	8,100	23.10%
20	Canton	6,831	20.72%	47	Alpharetta	11,678	17.74%
20	Woodstock	7,892	22.51%	47	Milton	37,294	90.31%
20	Holly Springs	2,089	12.88%	48	Peachtree	15,027	35.57%
21	Woodstock	2,095	5.97%		Corners		
21	Holly Springs	12,233	75.45%	48	Alpharetta	8,833	13.42%
22	Kennesaw	599	1.81%	48	Johns Creek	22,554	27.35%
23	Canton	26,142	79.28%	49	Alpharetta	30,611	46.51%
23	Holly Springs	1,891	11.66%	49	Milton	4,002	9.69%
25	Alpharetta	13,280	20.18%	50	Alpharetta	1,416	2.15%
26	Cumming	4,666	63.76%	50	Johns Creek	58,107	70.47%
27	Gainesville	5,587	13.21%	51	Sandy	27,105	25.08%
28	Gainesville	1,139	2.69%		Springs		
28	Cumming	2,652	36.24%	51	Johns Creek	1,792	2.17%
29	Flowery	0	0.00%	52	Sandy	31,511	29.16%
	Branch				Springs		
29	Oakwood	3,942	81.75%	52	Brookhaven	14,741	26.72%
29	Gainesville	33,176	78.44%	52	Dunwoody	13,559	26.23%
30	Flowery	5,350	56.97%	53	Sandy	26,751	24.75%
	Branch				Springs		
30	Oakwood	880	18.25%	54	Sandy	22,713	21.01%
30	Gainesville	1,376	3.25%		Springs		
31	Arcade	1,310	69.53%	55	South Fulton	1,590	1.48%
31	Gainesville	1,018	2.41%	59	East Point	2,393	6.24%
31	Jefferson	13,231	99.98%	60	South Fulton	1,399	1.30%
31	Commerce	660	8.93%	61	South Fulton	10,253	9.54%
32	Cornelia	0	0.00%	61	Smyrna	12,355	22.20%
32	Jefferson	2	0.02%	62	South Fulton	2,398	2.23%
32	Commerce	5,012	67.85%	62	East Point	27,974	72.93%
34	Kennesaw	6,659	20.16%	63	Union City	638	2.38%
34	Marietta	5,680	9.32%	63	South Fulton	8,302	7.73%
35	Acworth	5,442	24.25%	63	East Point	4,285	11.17%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
64	Douglasville	7,829	22.59%	82	Griffin	6,835	29.11%
65	Union City	1,890	7.04%	83	Brookhaven	40,078	72.66%
65	South Fulton	35,810	33.33%	83	Chamblee	19,330	64.08%
65	East Point	3,706	9.66%	84	Decatur	14,970	60.05%
66	Douglasville	26,273	75.82%	84	Stonecrest	344	0.58%
67	Fairburn	15,420	93.55%	85	Clarkston	6,475	43.88%
67	Union City	13,013	48.50%	85	Tucker	6	0.02%
67	South Fulton	8,904	8.29%	86	Clarkston	8,281	56.12%
68	Peachtree City	11,688	30.56%	86	Tucker	3,928	10.61%
68	Tyrone	7,658	100.00%	87	Stone Mountain	1,338	19.96%
68	Fairburn	1,063	6.45%	87	Tucker	18,220	49.24%
68	Fayetteville	248	1.31%	88	Stone Mountain	5,365	80.04%
68	Union City	11,286	42.06%	88	Tucker	14,851	40.13%
68	South Fulton	17,404	16.20%	88	Lilburn	219	1.51%
69	Fayetteville	17,179	90.62%	89	Decatur	9,958	39.95%
69	Union City	3	0.01%	91	Stonecrest	34,692	58.61%
69	South Fulton	21,376	19.90%	93	Stonecrest	12,094	20.43%
70	Newnan	29,555	69.46%	93	Snellville	8,608	41.84%
71	Carrollton	6,692	25.03%	94	Stonecrest	5,061	8.55%
72	Carrollton	20,046	74.97%	94	Snellville	17	0.08%
72	LaGrange	26	0.08%	95	Snellville	5,715	27.78%
73	Newnan	12,994	30.54%	96	Norcross	13,708	79.66%
73	Sharpsburg	313	95.72%	96	Peachtree Corners	267	0.63%
73	Peachtree City	21,996	57.51%	96	Duluth	1,487	4.67%
73	Tyrone	0	0.00%	97	Norcross	3,493	20.30%
73	Fayetteville	454	2.39%	97	Peachtree Corners	26,949	63.80%
74	Jonesboro	976	23.05%	97	Duluth	21,471	67.36%
75	Jonesboro	3,129	73.88%	98	Norcross	8	0.05%
75	Morrow	488	7.43%	98	Lilburn	196	1.35%
76	Forest Park	3,010	15.10%	99	Duluth	8,915	27.97%
76	Morrow	4,758	72.43%	99	Suwanee	20,367	97.98%
76	Lake City	1,531	51.86%	99	Sugar Hill	6,231	24.85%
77	Riverdale	414	2.74%	100	Flowery Branch	1	0.01%
77	Forest Park	13,240	66.43%	100	Suwanee	409	1.97%
77	Morrow	180	2.74%	100	Sugar Hill	15,207	60.64%
77	Lake City	1,421	48.14%	101	Brookhaven	342	0.62%
78	Jonesboro	130	3.07%	101	Chamblee	5,398	17.90%
78	Stockbridge	14,467	49.93%	101	Tucker	0	0.00%
78	McDonough	1,033	3.56%	102	Grayson	1,268	26.81%
78	Morrow	0	0.00%	102	Lawrenceville	20,802	67.92%
79	Riverdale	14,715	97.26%	103	Flowery Branch	4,040	43.02%
79	Forest Park	3,682	18.47%	103	Suwanee	1	0.00%
79	Morrow	1,143	17.40%	103	Sugar Hill	3,638	14.51%
80	Dunwoody	38,124	73.77%	104	Bethlehem	11	1.54%
80	Chamblee	5,436	18.02%	104	Winder	906	4.94%
81	Stockbridge	0	0.00%	105	Dacula	2,218	32.23%
81	McDonough	2,129	7.33%	106	Lilburn	30	0.21%
81	Locust Grove	4,628	51.73%				
82	Peachtree City	4,560	11.92%				
82	Fayetteville	1,076	5.68%				

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
106	Snellville	1,877	9.12%	147	Centerville	8,128	98.78%
106	Lawrenceville	8,976	29.31%	147	Byron	17	0.30%
107	Suwanee	9	0.04%	150	Fort Valley	8,769	99.87%
107	Lawrenceville	833	2.72%	150	Americus	9,766	60.17%
108	Lilburn	13,817	95.28%	151	Albany	3,028	4.35%
109	Lilburn	240	1.65%	151	Americus	6,464	39.83%
109	Lawrenceville	0	0.00%	152	Albany	15	0.02%
110	Snellville	4,356	21.17%	153	Albany	55,573	79.79%
110	Grayson	3,462	73.19%	154	Albany	11,031	15.84%
110	Lawrenceville	18	0.06%	157	Baxley	4,228	85.55%
111	Monroe	0	0.00%	158	Statesboro	8,902	26.62%
111	Dacula	4,664	67.77%	159	Statesboro	4,066	12.16%
112	Monroe	14,928	100.00%	160	Statesboro	20,470	61.22%
113	Covington	9,137	64.38%	161	Pooler	5,335	20.75%
113	Oxford	11	0.48%	161	Garden City	8	0.08%
113	Porterdale	1,778	98.83%	161	Savannah	11,988	8.11%
114	Covington	4,927	34.72%	162	Pooler	0	0.00%
114	Oxford	2,297	99.52%	162	Garden City	175	1.70%
115	Stockbridge	4,934	17.03%	162	Savannah	35,231	23.84%
115	Stonecrest	7,003	11.83%	163	Garden City	10,085	98.02%
116	Stockbridge	9,572	33.04%	163	Savannah	48,006	32.48%
117	McDonough	25,889	89.12%	164	Pooler	20,376	79.25%
117	Locust Grove	4,319	48.27%	164	Garden City	21	0.20%
118	Forsyth	95	2.17%	164	Richmond Hill	16,608	99.85%
118	Covington	128	0.90%	164	Savannah	953	0.64%
118	Porterdale	21	1.17%	165	Garden City	0	0.00%
119	Bethlehem	704	98.46%	165	Savannah	48,219	32.63%
119	Winder	17,432	95.06%	166	Richmond Hill	25	0.15%
119	Statham	1,828	64.98%	166	Savannah	3,383	2.29%
120	Statham	985	35.02%	169	Douglas	11,109	94.77%
120	Arcade	574	30.47%	170	Adel	2,990	53.67%
120	Commerce	1,715	23.22%	171	Cairo	0	0.00%
124	Eatonton	3,415	54.15%	172	Adel	2,581	46.33%
134	Aldora	0	0.00%	173	Cairo	10,179	100.00%
134	Barnesville	5,387	85.62%	174	Lake Park	505	54.18%
134	Byron	5,685	99.70%	175	Valdosta	4,271	7.71%
135	Aldora	0	0.00%	175	Lake Park	427	45.82%
135	Barnesville	905	14.38%	176	Douglas	613	5.23%
135	Griffin	16,643	70.89%	177	Valdosta	51,107	92.29%
136	Sharpsburg	14	4.28%	178	Baxley	714	14.45%
136	LaGrange	13,269	43.00%				
137	LaGrange	8,545	27.69%				
137	Columbus	30,443	14.71%				
138	LaGrange	9,018	29.22%				
138	Columbus	12,190	5.89%				
139	Columbus	45,976	22.22%				
140	Columbus	59,294	28.66%				
141	Columbus	59,019	28.52%				
143	Centerville	100	1.22%				
144	Eatonton	2,892	45.85%				
145	Forsyth	4,289	97.83%				
147	Fort Valley	11	0.13%				

EXHIBIT M-6

User:

Plan Name: ga_house_HB1EX_

Plan Type: Senate

Communities of Interest (Condensed)

Wednesday, November 30, 2022

9:54 AM

Whole City/Town : 412

City/Town Splits: 362

Zero Population City/Town Splits: 18

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
001	Trenton	2,195	100.00%	010	Mountain	904	100.00%
001	LaFayette	6,888	100.00%		City		
001	Lookout	1,641	100.00%	010	Dillard	337	100.00%
	Mountain			010	Sky Valley	482	100.00%
001	Rossville	3,980	100.00%	010	Cornelia	4,503	100.00%
001	Fort	346	3.32%	010	Demorest	2,022	100.00%
	Oglethorpe			010	Alto	619	63.81%
002	Tunnel Hill	963	100.00%	010	Baldwin	2,974	81.95%
002	Dalton	4,523	13.14%	011	Jasper	4,084	100.00%
002	Varnell	19	0.87%	011	Talking Rock	91	100.00%
002	Chickamauga	2,917	100.00%	011	Ball Ground	2,560	100.00%
002	Fort	12	0.12%	011	Nelson	1,145	100.00%
	Oglethorpe			012	Menlo	480	100.00%
003	Ringgold	3,414	100.00%	012	Cave Spring	1,174	100.00%
003	Fort	10,065	96.57%	012	Lyerly	454	100.00%
	Oglethorpe			012	Summerville	4,435	100.00%
004	Dalton	29,894	86.86%	012	Trion	1,960	100.00%
004	Varnell	0	0.00%	012	Rome	5,635	14.94%
005	Plainville	356	100.00%	013	Rome	32,078	85.06%
005	Calhoun	16,949	100.00%	014	Taylorsville	217	86.11%
005	Resaca	1,142	100.00%	014	Kingston	722	100.00%
005	Fairmount	772	100.00%	014	Euharlee	4,268	100.00%
005	Ranger	107	100.00%	014	White	661	100.00%
006	Cohutta	764	100.00%	014	Adairsville	4,878	100.00%
006	Chatsworth	4,874	100.00%	014	Waleska	921	100.00%
006	Eton	824	100.00%	015	Emerson	1,415	100.00%
006	Varnell	2,160	99.13%	015	Cartersville	23,187	100.00%
007	East Ellijay	650	100.00%	016	Cedartown	10,190	100.00%
007	Ellijay	1,862	100.00%	016	Rockmart	4,732	100.00%
007	McCaysville	1,149	100.00%	016	Aragon	1,440	100.00%
007	Blue Ridge	1,253	100.00%	016	Braswell	337	94.93%
007	Morganton	285	100.00%	016	Taylorsville	35	13.89%
008	Helen	531	100.00%	017	Dallas	12,764	90.90%
008	Young Harris	1,098	100.00%	017	Braswell	18	5.07%
008	Hiawassee	981	100.00%	018	Tallapoosa	3,227	100.00%
008	Blairsville	616	100.00%	018	Mount Zion	1,766	100.00%
008	Cleveland	3,514	100.00%	018	Waco	536	100.00%
009	Dawsonville	3,720	100.00%	018	Bremen	7,185	100.00%
009	Dahlonega	7,537	100.00%	018	Buchanan	938	100.00%
009	Cleveland	0	0.00%	018	Temple	63	1.24%
010	Clarksville	1,911	100.00%	018	Bowdon	2,161	100.00%
010	Tallulah Falls	199	100.00%	019	Dallas	1,278	9.10%
010	Tiger	422	100.00%	019	Hiram	4,929	100.00%
010	Clayton	2,003	100.00%	020	Canton	6,831	20.72%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
020	Woodstock	7,892	22.51%	033	Lavonia	2,143	100.00%
020	Holly Springs	2,089	12.88%	033	Martin	1	0.30%
021	Woodstock	2,095	5.97%	033	Bowersville	444	100.00%
021	Holly Springs	12,233	75.45%	034	Kennesaw	6,711	20.31%
022	Kennesaw	599	1.81%	034	Marietta	4,869	7.99%
023	Canton	26,142	79.28%	035	Acworth	14,751	65.74%
023	Holly Springs	1,891	11.66%	035	Kennesaw	25,726	77.87%
025	Alpharetta	13,280	20.18%	036	Acworth	7,689	34.26%
026	Cumming	4,666	63.76%	037	Marietta	38,068	62.44%
027	Gainesville	5,587	13.21%	038	Powder Springs	16,887	100.00%
027	Gillsville	212	69.28%	038	Austell	7,587	98.37%
027	Clermont	1,021	100.00%	039	Smyrna	905	1.63%
027	Lula	2,511	88.98%	040	Smyrna	23,672	42.53%
028	Gainesville	1,139	2.69%	042	Marietta	1,494	2.45%
028	Cumming	2,652	36.24%	042	Smyrna	31,086	55.85%
029	Flowery Branch	0	0.00%	043	Marietta	16,541	27.13%
029	Oakwood	3,942	81.75%	044	Woodstock	16,978	48.42%
029	Gainesville	33,176	78.44%	046	Roswell	0	0.00%
030	Flowery Branch	5,350	56.97%	046	Woodstock	8,100	23.10%
030	Braselton	7,080	52.82%	046	Mountain Park	12	2.06%
030	Oakwood	880	18.25%	047	Roswell	5,692	6.13%
030	Gainesville	1,376	3.25%	047	Alpharetta	11,678	17.74%
030	Buford	81	0.47%	047	Milton	37,294	90.31%
031	Arcade	1,310	69.53%	047	Mountain Park	571	97.94%
031	Braselton	1,234	9.21%	048	Roswell	12,589	13.56%
031	Hoschton	2,666	100.00%	048	Peachtree Corners	15,027	35.57%
031	Gainesville	1,018	2.41%	048	Alpharetta	8,833	13.42%
031	Talmo	257	100.00%	048	Johns Creek	22,554	27.35%
031	Pendergrass	1,692	100.00%	049	Roswell	24,540	26.43%
031	Jefferson	13,231	99.98%	049	Alpharetta	30,611	46.51%
031	Commerce	660	8.93%	049	Milton	4,002	9.69%
032	Cornelia	0	0.00%	050	Alpharetta	1,416	2.15%
032	Mount Airy	1,391	100.00%	050	Johns Creek	58,107	70.47%
032	Toccoa	9,133	100.00%	051	Sandy Springs	27,105	25.08%
032	Martin	335	99.70%	051	Roswell	30,055	32.38%
032	Avalon	233	100.00%	051	Johns Creek	1,792	2.17%
032	Gillsville	94	30.72%	052	Sandy Springs	31,511	29.16%
032	Lula	311	11.02%	052	Brookhaven	14,741	26.72%
032	Jefferson	2	0.02%	052	Dunwoody	13,559	26.23%
032	Maysville	1,867	100.00%	053	Sandy Springs	26,751	24.75%
032	Homer	1,264	100.00%	053	Roswell	19,957	21.50%
032	Commerce	5,012	67.85%	053	Atlanta	13,245	2.66%
032	Alto	351	36.19%	054	Sandy Springs	22,713	21.01%
032	Baldwin	655	18.05%	054	Atlanta	37,370	7.49%
033	Hartwell	4,470	100.00%	055	South Fulton	1,590	1.48%
033	Ila	350	100.00%				
033	Franklin Springs	1,155	100.00%				
033	Royston	2,649	100.00%				
033	Carnesville	713	100.00%				
033	Canon	643	100.00%				

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
055	Atlanta	58,381	11.71%	071	Carrollton	6,692	25.03%
056	Atlanta	58,929	11.82%	071	Temple	5,026	98.76%
057	Atlanta	59,969	12.02%	072	Carrollton	20,046	74.97%
058	Atlanta	59,057	11.84%	072	Ephesus	471	100.00%
059	East Point	2,393	6.24%	072	Franklin	950	100.00%
059	Atlanta	57,041	11.44%	072	Centralhatche e	348	100.00%
060	South Fulton	2,141	1.99%	072	Roopville	231	100.00%
060	Atlanta	57,196	11.47%	072	LaGrange	26	0.08%
061	Douglasville	4,872	14.06%	072	Hogansville	3,267	100.00%
061	Union City	785	2.93%	073	Newnan	12,994	30.54%
061	South Fulton	22,310	20.77%	073	Sharpsburg	313	95.72%
061	East Point	3,706	9.66%	073	Peachtree City	21,996	57.51%
061	Atlanta	1,783	0.36%	073	Tyrone	0	0.00%
061	Austell	126	1.63%	073	Fayetteville	454	2.39%
062	South Fulton	2,398	2.23%	074	Peachtree City	4,560	11.92%
062	College Park	6,275	45.05%	074	Brooks	568	100.00%
062	East Point	27,974	72.93%	074	Woolsey	206	100.00%
062	Atlanta	22,803	4.57%	074	Fayetteville	1,076	5.68%
063	Hapeville	6,553	100.00%	074	Griffin	787	3.35%
063	Union City	638	2.38%	074	Sunny Side	203	100.00%
063	South Fulton	8,302	7.73%	074	Hampton	8,368	100.00%
063	College Park	6,682	47.97%	075	Jonesboro	3,129	73.88%
063	East Point	4,285	11.17%	075	Morrow	488	7.43%
063	Atlanta	32,921	6.60%	076	Forest Park	3,010	15.10%
064	Villa Rica	7,264	42.80%	076	Morrow	4,758	72.43%
064	Douglasville	1,139	3.29%	076	Lake City	1,531	51.86%
064	Hiram	0	0.00%	077	Riverdale	414	2.74%
065	Chattahooch ee Hills	2,934	99.46%	077	Forest Park	13,240	66.43%
065	Douglasville	62	0.18%	077	Morrow	180	2.74%
065	Palmetto	549	10.83%	077	Lake City	1,421	48.14%
065	Union City	1,105	4.12%	077	College Park	973	6.98%
065	South Fulton	23,011	21.42%	078	Jonesboro	1,106	26.12%
066	Douglasville	28,577	82.47%	078	Lovejoy	6,678	65.98%
067	Chattahooch ee Hills	16	0.54%	078	Stockbridge	2,766	9.55%
067	Palmetto	4,522	89.17%	078	Morrow	0	0.00%
067	Fairburn	15,420	93.55%	079	Riverdale	14,715	97.26%
067	Union City	13,013	48.50%	079	Forest Park	3,682	18.47%
067	South Fulton	8,904	8.29%	079	Morrow	1,143	17.40%
068	Peachtree City	11,688	30.56%	080	Dunwoody	38,124	73.77%
068	Tyrone	7,658	100.00%	080	Chamblee	5,436	18.02%
068	Fairburn	1,063	6.45%	080	Doraville	10,623	100.00%
068	Fayetteville	248	1.31%	081	Chamblee	5,398	17.90%
068	Union City	11,286	42.06%	081	Tucker	5,554	15.01%
068	South Fulton	17,404	16.20%	082	Decatur	10,772	43.21%
069	Fayetteville	17,179	90.62%	082	Brookhaven	342	0.62%
069	Union City	3	0.01%	082	Atlanta	6,198	1.24%
069	South Fulton	21,376	19.90%	083	Brookhaven	40,078	72.66%
070	Newnan	29,555	69.46%	083	Chamblee	19,330	64.08%
070	Whitesburg	596	100.00%	083	Atlanta	8	0.00%
071	Villa Rica	9,706	57.20%	084	Decatur	6,458	25.91%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
084	Avondale	3,567	100.00%	102	Lawrenceville	28,787	93.99%
	Estates			103	Flowery	4,040	43.02%
084	Stonecrest	2,815	4.76%		Branch		
085	Decatur	0	0.00%	103	Suwanee	1	0.00%
085	Avondale	0	0.00%	103	Sugar Hill	3,638	14.51%
	Estates			103	Buford	13,750	80.20%
085	Clarkston	5,456	36.97%	103	Rest Haven	20	44.44%
086	Clarkston	9,300	63.03%	104	Auburn	7,495	100.00%
086	Tucker	3,934	10.63%	104	Carl	209	100.00%
086	Stonecrest	7,213	12.19%	104	Bethlehem	11	1.54%
087	Pine Lake	752	100.00%	104	Winder	906	4.94%
087	Stone	1,338	19.96%	104	Braselton	80	0.60%
	Mountain			105	Dacula	2,218	32.23%
087	Tucker	12,666	34.23%	105	Buford	78	0.45%
088	Stone	5,365	80.04%	106	Snellville	19,134	93.01%
	Mountain			107	Lawrenceville	229	0.75%
088	Tucker	14,851	40.13%	108	Lilburn	13,847	95.48%
088	Lilburn	219	1.51%	109	Lilburn	240	1.65%
089	Decatur	7,698	30.88%	110	Snellville	1,439	6.99%
089	Atlanta	10,752	2.16%	110	Grayson	4,730	100.00%
090	Atlanta	23,062	4.62%	110	Loganville	3,155	22.33%
091	Stockbridge	6,951	23.99%	111	Walnut Grove	0	0.00%
091	Stonecrest	19,700	33.28%	111	Between	17	4.23%
092	Stonecrest	15,607	26.37%	111	Loganville	10,972	77.67%
093	Covington	1,201	8.46%	111	Dacula	4,664	67.77%
093	Oxford	11	0.48%	112	Walnut Grove	1,322	100.00%
093	Stonecrest	8,338	14.09%	112	Jersey	146	100.00%
093	Lithonia	2,662	100.00%	112	Social Circle	4,969	99.90%
093	Conyers	16,433	94.96%	112	Monroe	14,928	100.00%
094	Stonecrest	5,521	9.33%	112	Between	385	95.77%
095	Conyers	872	5.04%	112	Good Hope	339	100.00%
096	Norcross	13,708	79.66%	113	Covington	8,064	56.82%
096	Peachtree	267	0.63%	113	Porterdale	1,799	100.00%
	Corners			114	Covington	4,927	34.72%
096	Duluth	1,487	4.67%	114	Oxford	2,297	99.52%
097	Norcross	3,493	20.30%	114	Social Circle	5	0.10%
097	Peachtree	26,949	63.80%	114	Rutledge	871	100.00%
	Corners			114	Bostwick	378	100.00%
097	Berkeley Lake	2,054	100.00%	114	Madison	4,447	100.00%
097	Duluth	21,471	67.36%	114	Buckhead	194	100.00%
098	Norcross	8	0.05%	114	Mansfield	442	100.00%
098	Lilburn	196	1.35%	114	Newborn	676	100.00%
099	Duluth	8,915	27.97%	114	Shady Dale	252	100.00%
099	Suwanee	20,367	97.98%	115	Stockbridge	4,251	14.67%
099	Sugar Hill	6,231	24.85%	115	McDonough	19,926	68.59%
100	Flowery	1	0.01%	116	Lovejoy	3,444	34.02%
	Branch			116	Stockbridge	15,005	51.79%
100	Suwanee	409	1.97%	116	McDonough	4,454	15.33%
100	Sugar Hill	15,207	60.64%	117	McDonough	4,671	16.08%
100	Buford	3,235	18.87%	117	Locust Grove	8,947	100.00%
100	Rest Haven	25	55.56%	118	Jackson	5,557	100.00%
101	Suwanee	9	0.04%	118	Flovilla	643	100.00%
101	Lawrenceville	1,613	5.27%	118	Jenkinsburg	391	100.00%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
118	Monticello	2,541	100.00%	128	Sparta	1,357	100.00%
118	Eatonton	2,892	45.85%	128	Warrenton	1,744	100.00%
119	Bethlehem	704	98.46%	128	Norwood	202	100.00%
119	Winder	17,432	95.06%	128	Camak	141	100.00%
119	Statham	1,828	64.98%	128	Thomson	6,814	100.00%
119	Braselton	5,009	37.37%	128	Harrison	339	100.00%
120	Statham	985	35.02%	128	Tennille	1,469	100.00%
120	Bogart	1,326	100.00%	128	Sandersville	5,813	100.00%
120	Arcade	574	30.47%	128	Riddleville	80	100.00%
120	Nicholson	1,808	100.00%	128	Davisboro	1,832	100.00%
120	Commerce	1,715	23.22%	128	Edge Hill	22	100.00%
121	North High	552	100.00%	128	Mitchell	153	100.00%
	Shoals			128	Gibson	630	100.00%
121	Bishop	332	100.00%	132	Avera	223	100.00%
121	Watkinsville	2,896	100.00%	132	Stapleton	402	100.00%
123	Washington	3,754	100.00%	132	Wrens	2,217	100.00%
123	Tignall	485	100.00%	132	Blythe	696	93.55%
123	Lincolnton	1,480	100.00%	132	Bartow	186	100.00%
123	Hull	230	100.00%	132	Wadley	1,643	100.00%
123	Colbert	630	100.00%	132	Louisville	2,381	100.00%
123	Comer	1,512	100.00%	133	Gray	3,346	97.38%
123	Rayle	158	100.00%	133	Milledgeville	17,070	100.00%
123	Carlton	263	100.00%	134	Griffin	22,691	96.65%
123	Danielsville	654	100.00%	134	Orchard Hill	219	100.00%
123	Bowman	872	100.00%	134	Forsyth	95	2.17%
123	Elberton	4,640	100.00%	135	Concord	378	100.00%
124	Sharon	104	100.00%	135	Thomaston	9,816	100.00%
124	Greensboro	3,648	100.00%	135	Yatesville	394	100.00%
124	Woodville	264	100.00%	135	Zebulon	1,225	100.00%
124	Maxeys	198	100.00%	135	Meansville	266	100.00%
124	Winterville	1,201	100.00%	135	Williamson	681	100.00%
124	Arnoldsville	431	100.00%	135	Aldora	0	0.00%
124	Lexington	203	100.00%	135	Barnesville	6,292	100.00%
124	Crawford	821	100.00%	135	Milner	772	100.00%
124	Union Point	1,597	100.00%	135	Molena	392	100.00%
124	Crawfordville	479	100.00%	136	Gay	110	100.00%
124	Eatonton	3,415	54.15%	136	Haralson	172	100.00%
124	White Plains	239	100.00%	136	Sharpsburg	14	4.28%
124	Siloam	194	100.00%	136	Turin	347	100.00%
125	Dearing	529	100.00%	136	Senoia	5,016	100.00%
125	Harlem	3,571	100.00%	136	LaGrange	13,269	43.00%
125	Grovetown	15,577	100.00%	136	Woodbury	908	100.00%
126	Sardis	995	100.00%	136	Lone Oak	114	100.00%
126	Girard	184	100.00%	136	Grantville	3,103	100.00%
126	Midville	385	100.00%	136	Greenville	794	100.00%
126	Millen	2,966	100.00%	136	Luthersville	776	100.00%
126	Vidette	103	100.00%	136	Moreland	382	100.00%
126	Keysville	300	100.00%	137	LaGrange	8,545	27.69%
126	Hephzibah	3,830	100.00%	137	Columbus	30,443	14.71%
126	Blythe	48	6.45%	137	Pine	87	7.15%
126	Waynesboro	5,799	100.00%		Mountain		
128	Oconee	197	100.00%	137	Warm	465	100.00%
128	Deepstep	117	100.00%		Springs		

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
137	Geneva	75	100.00%	149	Ivey	1,037	100.00%
137	Junction City	138	100.00%	149	Irwinton	531	100.00%
137	Talbotton	742	100.00%	149	McIntyre	575	100.00%
137	Manchester	3,584	100.00%	149	Toombsboro	383	100.00%
137	Woodland	305	100.00%	150	Butler	1,881	100.00%
138	West Point	3,719	100.00%	150	Reynolds	926	100.00%
138	LaGrange	9,018	29.22%	150	Lilly	129	100.00%
138	Columbus	12,190	5.89%	150	Pinehurst	309	100.00%
138	Hamilton	1,680	100.00%	150	Unadilla	3,118	100.00%
138	Pine	1,129	92.85%	150	Fort Valley	8,769	99.87%
	Mountain			150	Americus	9,766	60.17%
138	Shiloh	402	100.00%	150	Ideal	407	100.00%
139	Columbus	45,976	22.22%	150	Andersonville	237	100.00%
139	Waverly Hall	638	100.00%	150	Dooling	68	100.00%
140	Columbus	59,294	28.66%	150	Byromville	422	100.00%
141	Columbus	59,019	28.52%	150	Oglethorpe	995	100.00%
144	Forsyth	4,289	97.83%	150	Montezuma	3,047	100.00%
144	Gray	90	2.62%	150	Marshallville	1,048	100.00%
145	Roberta	813	100.00%	150	Vienna	2,928	100.00%
145	Culloden	200	100.00%	151	Dawson	4,414	100.00%
145	Perry	90	0.44%	151	Parrott	120	100.00%
145	Fort Valley	11	0.13%	151	Lumpkin	891	100.00%
145	Centerville	100	1.22%	151	Richland	1,370	100.00%
145	Warner	24,773	30.85%	151	Buena Vista	1,585	100.00%
	Robins			151	Albany	3,028	4.35%
145	Byron	5,702	100.00%	151	Sasser	287	100.00%
146	Perry	12,127	58.80%	151	Bronwood	334	100.00%
146	Warner	18,749	23.35%	151	Leslie	344	100.00%
	Robins			151	De Soto	124	100.00%
147	Centerville	8,128	98.78%	151	Plains	573	100.00%
147	Warner	36,786	45.81%	151	Ellaville	1,595	100.00%
	Robins			151	Americus	6,464	39.83%
148	Perry	8,407	40.76%	152	Albany	15	0.02%
148	Pineview	454	100.00%	152	Leesburg	3,480	100.00%
148	Hawkinsville	3,980	100.00%	152	Smithville	593	100.00%
148	Fitzgerald	2,183	24.24%	152	Warwick	504	100.00%
148	Abbeville	2,685	100.00%	152	Sylvester	5,644	100.00%
148	Cordele	10,220	100.00%	152	Poulan	760	100.00%
148	Arabi	447	100.00%	152	Sumner	445	100.00%
148	Pitts	252	100.00%	153	Albany	55,573	79.79%
148	Rochelle	1,167	100.00%	154	Bluffton	113	100.00%
149	Rhine	295	100.00%	154	Edison	1,230	100.00%
149	Eastman	5,658	100.00%	154	Cuthbert	3,143	100.00%
149	Cochran	5,026	100.00%	154	Morgan	1,741	100.00%
149	Chester	525	100.00%	154	Leary	524	100.00%
149	Milan	613	100.00%	154	Shellman	861	100.00%
149	Chauncey	289	100.00%	154	Albany	11,031	15.84%
149	McRae-Helena	6,253	100.00%	154	Jakin	131	100.00%
				154	Donalsonville	2,833	100.00%
149	Danville	165	100.00%	154	Iron City	312	100.00%
149	Jeffersonville	977	100.00%	154	Colquitt	2,001	100.00%
149	Allentown	190	97.44%	154	Blakely	5,371	100.00%
149	Gordon	1,783	100.00%				

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
154	Damascus	212	100.00%	158	Statesboro	8,902	26.62%
154	Arlington	1,209	100.00%	158	Stillmore	439	100.00%
154	Newton	602	100.00%	158	Metter	4,004	100.00%
154	Fort Gaines	995	100.00%	158	Pulaski	211	100.00%
155	Cadwell	381	100.00%	158	Register	157	100.00%
155	Dexter	655	100.00%	158	Adrian	230	41.67%
155	Rentz	312	100.00%	158	Swainsboro	7,425	100.00%
155	Allentown	5	2.56%	159	Oliver	210	100.00%
155	Montrose	203	100.00%	159	Sylvania	2,634	100.00%
155	Dudley	593	100.00%	159	Hiltonia	310	100.00%
155	Dublin	16,074	100.00%	159	Newington	290	100.00%
155	East Dublin	2,492	100.00%	159	Rocky Ford	167	100.00%
155	Wrightsville	3,449	100.00%	159	Statesboro	4,066	12.16%
155	Adrian	322	58.33%	159	Guyton	2,289	100.00%
155	Kite	160	100.00%	159	Springfield	2,703	100.00%
156	Fitzgerald	6,823	75.76%	160	Pembroke	2,513	100.00%
156	Jacksonville	111	100.00%	160	Statesboro	20,470	61.22%
156	McRae-Helena	0	0.00%	160	Brooklet	1,704	100.00%
156	Lumber City	967	100.00%	161	Pooler	5,335	20.75%
156	Scotland	173	100.00%	161	Garden City	8	0.08%
156	Alamo	771	100.00%	161	Port	10,878	100.00%
156	Glenwood	850	100.00%	161	Wentworth		
156	Mount Vernon	1,990	100.00%	161	Rincon	10,934	100.00%
156	Uvalda	439	100.00%	161	Savannah	11,988	8.11%
156	Alston	178	100.00%	162	Pooler	0	0.00%
156	Ailey	519	100.00%	162	Garden City	175	1.70%
156	Higgston	314	100.00%	162	Savannah	35,231	23.84%
156	Vidalia	10,785	100.00%	162	Vernonburg	139	100.00%
156	Santa Claus	204	100.00%	163	Garden City	10,085	98.02%
156	Lyons	4,239	100.00%	163	Savannah	48,006	32.48%
156	Tarrytown	66	100.00%	164	Pooler	20,376	79.25%
156	Cobbtown	341	100.00%	164	Garden City	21	0.20%
157	Denton	189	100.00%	164	Richmond Hill	16,608	99.85%
157	Hazlehurst	4,088	100.00%	164	Bloomingdale	2,790	100.00%
157	Baxley	4,228	85.55%	164	Savannah	953	0.64%
157	Surrency	194	100.00%	165	Garden City	0	0.00%
157	Glennville	3,834	100.00%	165	Thunderbolt	2,556	100.00%
157	Reidsville	2,515	100.00%	165	Savannah	48,219	32.63%
157	Collins	540	100.00%	166	Tybee Island	3,114	100.00%
157	Manassas	59	100.00%	166	Richmond Hill	25	0.15%
157	Bellville	127	100.00%	166	Savannah	3,383	2.29%
157	Hagan	959	100.00%	167	Darien	1,460	100.00%
157	Claxton	2,602	100.00%	167	Ludowici	1,590	100.00%
157	Daisy	159	100.00%	168	Gumbranch	235	100.00%
158	Summertown	121	100.00%	168	Walthourville	3,680	100.00%
158	Twin City	1,642	100.00%	168	Allenhurst	816	100.00%
158	Garfield	257	100.00%	168	Hinesville	34,891	100.00%
158	Portal	638	100.00%	168	Flemington	825	100.00%
158	Soperton	2,889	100.00%	168	Riceboro	615	100.00%
158	Oak Park	512	100.00%	168	Midway	2,141	100.00%
158	Nunez	134	100.00%	169	Ocilla	3,498	100.00%

District	City/Town	Population	% Pop	District	City/Town	Population	% Pop
169	Fitzgerald	0	0.00%	174	Dasher	890	100.00%
169	Ambrose	327	100.00%	174	Du Pont	134	100.00%
169	Douglas	11,109	94.77%	174	Fargo	250	100.00%
169	Broxton	1,060	100.00%	174	Homerville	2,344	100.00%
169	Ty Ty	641	100.00%	174	Argyle	190	100.00%
169	Sycamore	692	100.00%	175	Barwick	105	28.93%
169	Ashburn	4,291	100.00%	175	Quitman	4,064	100.00%
169	Rebecca	208	100.00%	175	Pavo	242	38.91%
169	Nicholls	3,147	100.00%	175	Morven	506	100.00%
170	Tifton	17,045	100.00%	175	Hahira	3,384	100.00%
170	Adel	2,990	53.67%	175	Valdosta	4,271	7.71%
170	Omega	1,287	97.65%	175	Lake Park	427	45.82%
170	Lenox	752	100.00%	176	Douglas	613	5.23%
170	Ray City	956	100.00%	176	Waycross	8,103	58.12%
170	Nashville	4,947	100.00%	176	Ray City	0	0.00%
170	Enigma	1,058	100.00%	176	Lakeland	2,875	100.00%
170	Alapaha	481	100.00%	176	Willacoochee	1,240	100.00%
171	Bainbridge	14,468	100.00%	176	Pearson	1,821	100.00%
171	Attapulugus	454	100.00%	177	Remerton	1,334	100.00%
171	Climax	276	100.00%	177	Valdosta	51,107	92.29%
171	Brinson	217	100.00%	178	Waycross	8	0.06%
171	Whigham	428	100.00%	178	Blackshear	3,506	100.00%
171	Cairo	0	0.00%	178	Patterson	749	100.00%
171	Pelham	3,507	100.00%	178	Offerman	450	100.00%
171	Camilla	5,187	100.00%	178	Alma	3,433	100.00%
171	Baconton	856	100.00%	178	Graham	263	100.00%
171	Meigs	38	4.09%	178	Baxley	714	14.45%
171	Sale City	354	100.00%	178	Screven	769	100.00%
172	Coolidge	528	100.00%	178	Odum	463	100.00%
172	Moultrie	14,638	100.00%	178	Jesup	9,809	100.00%
172	Pavo	380	61.09%	179	Brunswick	15,210	100.00%
172	Funston	402	100.00%	180	Kingsland	18,337	100.00%
172	Norman Park	963	100.00%	180	St. Marys	18,256	100.00%
172	Berlin	511	100.00%	180	Woodbine	1,062	100.00%
172	Doerun	738	100.00%				
172	Ellenton	210	100.00%				
172	Cecil	284	100.00%				
172	Sparks	2,043	100.00%				
172	Adel	2,581	46.33%				
172	Omega	31	2.35%				
173	Boston	1,207	100.00%				
173	Barwick	258	71.07%				
173	Cairo	10,179	100.00%				
173	Thomasville	18,881	100.00%				
173	Ochlocknee	672	100.00%				
173	Meigs	890	95.91%				
174	Waycross	5,831	41.82%				
174	Homeland	886	100.00%				
174	Folkston	4,464	100.00%				
174	Hoboken	480	100.00%				
174	Nahunta	1,013	100.00%				
174	Lake Park	505	54.18%				

No. 24-10230

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY INC., a nonprofit organization on behalf of
members residing in Georgia; SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, a Georgia nonprofit organization; ERIC T. WOODS; KATIE
BAILEY GLENN; PHIL BROWN; JANICE STEWART,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

SECRETARY, STATE OF GEORGIA.

Defendant-Appellee.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of
Georgia, No. 1:21-cv-5337 (Hon. Steve C. Jones)

**APPELLANTS' APPENDIX
(VOLUME V OF V)**

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May 9, 2024

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EXHIBIT N

User:

Plan Name: GA_2023_Proposed_House

Plan Type: House

Plan Components with Population Detail

Tuesday, December 12, 2023

8:04 AM

	Total Population	NH_Wht	AP_BlK	[Hispanic Origin]
District: 1				
County: Dade GA				
Total:	16,251	14,786	228	364
		90.99%	1.40%	2.24%
Voting Age	12,987	11,925	140	243
		91.82%	1.08%	1.87%
County: Walker GA				
Total:	43,415	37,650	2,806	1,180
		86.72%	6.46%	2.72%
Voting Age	33,814	29,928	1,826	746
		88.51%	5.40%	2.21%
District: 1 Subtotal				
Total:	59,666	52,436	3,034	1,544
		87.88%	5.08%	2.59%
Voting Age	46,801	41,853	1,966	989
		89.43%	4.20%	2.11%
District: 2				
County: Catoosa GA				
Total:	7,673	6,969	179	171
		90.82%	2.33%	2.23%
Voting Age	5,732	5,253	119	111
		91.64%	2.08%	1.94%
County: Walker GA				
Total:	24,239	22,004	858	505
		90.78%	3.54%	2.08%
Voting Age	18,980	17,364	628	320
		91.49%	3.31%	1.69%
County: Whitfield GA				

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 2					
Total:	27,861		20,781	1,136	4,756
			74.59%	4.08%	17.07%
Voting Age	21,447		16,769	709	3,065
			78.19%	3.31%	14.29%
District: 2 Subtotal					
Total:	59,773		49,754	2,173	5,432
			83.24%	3.64%	9.09%
Voting Age	46,159		39,386	1,456	3,496
			85.33%	3.15%	7.57%
District: 3					
County: Catoosa GA					
Total:	60,199		52,311	2,463	2,170
			86.90%	4.09%	3.60%
Voting Age	46,716		41,325	1,565	1,381
			88.46%	3.35%	2.96%
District: 3 Subtotal					
Total:	60,199		52,311	2,463	2,170
			86.90%	4.09%	3.60%
Voting Age	46,716		41,325	1,565	1,381
			88.46%	3.35%	2.96%
District: 4					
County: Whitfield GA					
Total:	59,070		24,813	3,264	29,579
			42.01%	5.53%	50.07%
Voting Age	42,798		20,448	2,303	18,887
			47.78%	5.38%	44.13%
District: 4 Subtotal					
Total:	59,070		24,813	3,264	29,579
			42.01%	5.53%	50.07%
Voting Age	42,798		20,448	2,303	18,887
			47.78%	5.38%	44.13%
District: 5					
County: Floyd GA					

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 5				
Total:	5,099	4,494	213	211
		88.13%	4.18%	4.14%
Voting Age	4,048	3,635	136	144
		89.80%	3.36%	3.56%
County: Gordon GA				
Total:	53,738	39,902	2,869	8,788
		74.25%	5.34%	16.35%
Voting Age	40,575	31,418	1,915	5,487
		77.43%	4.72%	13.52%
District: 5 Subtotal				
Total:	58,837	44,396	3,082	8,999
		75.46%	5.24%	15.29%
Voting Age	44,623	35,053	2,051	5,631
		78.55%	4.60%	12.62%
District: 6				
County: Gordon GA				
Total:	3,806	3,415	50	169
		89.73%	1.31%	4.44%
Voting Age	2,925	2,666	24	105
		91.15%	0.82%	3.59%
County: Murray GA				
Total:	39,973	32,164	556	5,914
		80.46%	1.39%	14.79%
Voting Age	30,210	25,146	321	3,696
		83.24%	1.06%	12.23%
County: Whitfield GA				
Total:	15,933	12,281	519	2,581
		77.08%	3.26%	16.20%
Voting Age	12,017	9,664	337	1,601
		80.42%	2.80%	13.32%
District: 6 Subtotal				
Total:	59,712	47,860	1,125	8,664
		80.15%	1.88%	14.51%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 6				
Voting Age	45,152	37,476	682	5,402
		83.00%	1.51%	11.96%
District: 7				
County: Dawson GA				
Total:	2,409	2,259	18	40
		93.77%	0.75%	1.66%
Voting Age	2,166	2,061	8	35
		95.15%	0.37%	1.62%
County: Fannin GA				
Total:	25,319	23,351	199	753
		92.23%	0.79%	2.97%
Voting Age	21,188	19,721	133	505
		93.08%	0.63%	2.38%
County: Gilmer GA				
Total:	31,353	26,365	296	3,599
		84.09%	0.94%	11.48%
Voting Age	25,417	22,187	161	2,158
		87.29%	0.63%	8.49%
District: 7 Subtotal				
Total:	59,081	51,975	513	4,392
		87.97%	0.87%	7.43%
Voting Age	48,771	43,969	302	2,698
		90.15%	0.62%	5.53%
District: 8				
County: Towns GA				
Total:	12,493	11,469	168	415
		91.80%	1.34%	3.32%
Voting Age	10,923	10,100	137	338
		92.47%	1.25%	3.09%
County: Union GA				
Total:	24,632	22,646	228	816
		91.94%	0.93%	3.31%
Voting Age	20,808	19,351	147	563

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 8				
		93.00%	0.71%	2.71%
County: White GA				
Total:	22,119	19,677	629	672
		88.96%	2.84%	3.04%
Voting Age	17,881	16,130	424	457
		90.21%	2.37%	2.56%
District: 8 Subtotal				
Total:	59,244	53,792	1,025	1,903
		90.80%	1.73%	3.21%
Voting Age	49,612	45,581	708	1,358
		91.87%	1.43%	2.74%
District: 9				
County: Dawson GA				
Total:	24,389	21,285	374	1,565
		87.27%	1.53%	6.42%
Voting Age	19,275	17,122	241	1,012
		88.83%	1.25%	5.25%
County: Lumpkin GA				
Total:	29,201	25,638	600	1,457
		87.80%	2.05%	4.99%
Voting Age	24,397	21,621	458	1,126
		88.62%	1.88%	4.62%
County: White GA				
Total:	5,884	5,282	92	241
		89.77%	1.56%	4.10%
Voting Age	4,601	4,188	60	148
		91.02%	1.30%	3.22%
District: 9 Subtotal				
Total:	59,474	52,205	1,066	3,263
		87.78%	1.79%	5.49%
Voting Age	48,273	42,931	759	2,286
		88.93%	1.57%	4.74%
District: 10				

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 10**County: Habersham GA**

Total:	42,636	32,163	2,077	6,348
		75.44%	4.87%	14.89%
Voting Age	33,397	26,353	1,628	3,808
		78.91%	4.87%	11.40%

County: Rabun GA

Total:	16,883	14,625	210	1,452
		86.63%	1.24%	8.60%
Voting Age	13,767	12,236	129	928
		88.88%	0.94%	6.74%

District: 10 Subtotal

Total:	59,519	46,788	2,287	7,800
		78.61%	3.84%	13.11%
Voting Age	47,164	38,589	1,757	4,736
		81.82%	3.73%	10.04%

District: 11**County: Cherokee GA**

Total:	6,557	5,915	118	267
		90.21%	1.80%	4.07%
Voting Age	5,004	4,585	66	164
		91.63%	1.32%	3.28%

County: Forsyth GA

Total:	19,019	15,364	750	1,671
		80.78%	3.94%	8.79%
Voting Age	13,593	11,330	454	1,002
		83.35%	3.34%	7.37%

County: Pickens GA

Total:	33,216	30,122	512	1,198
		90.69%	1.54%	3.61%
Voting Age	26,799	24,626	319	755
		91.89%	1.19%	2.82%

District: 11 Subtotal

Total:	58,792	51,401	1,380	3,136
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Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 11					
			87.43%	2.35%	5.33%
Voting Age	45,396		40,541	839	1,921
			89.31%	1.85%	4.23%
District: 12					
County: Chattooga GA					
Total:	24,965		20,079	2,865	1,297
			80.43%	11.48%	5.20%
Voting Age	19,416		15,885	2,235	733
			81.81%	11.51%	3.78%
County: Floyd GA					
Total:	34,335		26,439	3,181	3,255
			77.00%	9.26%	9.48%
Voting Age	27,071		21,501	2,263	2,126
			79.42%	8.36%	7.85%
District: 12 Subtotal					
Total:	59,300		46,518	6,046	4,552
			78.45%	10.20%	7.68%
Voting Age	46,487		37,386	4,498	2,859
			80.42%	9.68%	6.15%
District: 13					
County: Floyd GA					
Total:	59,150		36,814	12,212	8,000
			62.24%	20.65%	13.52%
Voting Age	45,176		29,952	8,665	4,897
			66.30%	19.18%	10.84%
District: 13 Subtotal					
Total:	59,150		36,814	12,212	8,000
			62.24%	20.65%	13.52%
Voting Age	45,176		29,952	8,665	4,897
			66.30%	19.18%	10.84%
District: 14					
County: Bartow GA					
Total:	49,688		39,670	4,043	3,802

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 14				
		79.84%	8.14%	7.65%
Voting Age	37,779	30,835	2,877	2,391
		81.62%	7.62%	6.33%
County: Cherokee GA				
Total:	9,447	8,455	295	361
		89.50%	3.12%	3.82%
Voting Age	7,732	6,950	240	284
		89.89%	3.10%	3.67%
District: 14 Subtotal				
Total:	59,135	48,125	4,338	4,163
		81.38%	7.34%	7.04%
Voting Age	45,511	37,785	3,117	2,675
		83.02%	6.85%	5.88%
District: 15				
County: Bartow GA				
Total:	59,213	40,489	9,352	6,949
		68.38%	15.79%	11.74%
Voting Age	45,791	32,924	6,500	4,426
		71.90%	14.19%	9.67%
District: 15 Subtotal				
Total:	59,213	40,489	9,352	6,949
		68.38%	15.79%	11.74%
Voting Age	45,791	32,924	6,500	4,426
		71.90%	14.19%	9.67%
District: 16				
County: Paulding GA				
Total:	16,549	13,142	1,765	918
		79.41%	10.67%	5.55%
Voting Age	11,771	9,582	1,155	539
		81.40%	9.81%	4.58%
County: Polk GA				
Total:	42,853	30,161	5,816	5,585
		70.38%	13.57%	13.03%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 16				
Voting Age	32,238	24,049	3,991	3,252
		74.60%	12.38%	10.09%
District: 16 Subtotal				
Total:	59,402	43,303	7,581	6,503
		72.90%	12.76%	10.95%
Voting Age	44,009	33,631	5,146	3,791
		76.42%	11.69%	8.61%
District: 17				
County: Paulding GA				
Total:	59,120	37,414	14,783	4,670
		63.28%	25.01%	7.90%
Voting Age	42,761	28,229	9,843	2,969
		66.02%	23.02%	6.94%
District: 17 Subtotal				
Total:	59,120	37,414	14,783	4,670
		63.28%	25.01%	7.90%
Voting Age	42,761	28,229	9,843	2,969
		66.02%	23.02%	6.94%
District: 18				
County: Carroll GA				
Total:	18,789	14,908	2,344	835
		79.34%	12.48%	4.44%
Voting Age	14,467	11,771	1,660	508
		81.36%	11.47%	3.51%
County: Haralson GA				
Total:	29,919	26,825	1,541	497
		89.66%	5.15%	1.66%
Voting Age	22,854	20,617	1,106	323
		90.21%	4.84%	1.41%
County: Paulding GA				
Total:	10,627	8,573	1,233	406
		80.67%	11.60%	3.82%
Voting Age	7,838	6,455	838	247

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 18				
			82.36%	10.69%
				3.15%
District: 18 Subtotal				
Total:	59,335	50,306	5,118	1,738
		84.78%	8.63%	2.93%
Voting Age	45,159	38,843	3,604	1,078
		86.01%	7.98%	2.39%
District: 19				
County: Paulding GA				
Total:	58,955	36,585	15,550	4,642
		62.06%	26.38%	7.87%
Voting Age	44,299	28,958	10,697	3,013
		65.37%	24.15%	6.80%
District: 19 Subtotal				
Total:	58,955	36,585	15,550	4,642
		62.06%	26.38%	7.87%
Voting Age	44,299	28,958	10,697	3,013
		65.37%	24.15%	6.80%
District: 20				
County: Cherokee GA				
Total:	60,107	44,437	5,973	6,372
		73.93%	9.94%	10.60%
Voting Age	45,725	34,934	4,230	4,197
		76.40%	9.25%	9.18%
District: 20 Subtotal				
Total:	60,107	44,437	5,973	6,372
		73.93%	9.94%	10.60%
Voting Age	45,725	34,934	4,230	4,197
		76.40%	9.25%	9.18%
District: 21				
County: Cherokee GA				
Total:	59,529	47,645	3,350	5,083
		80.04%	5.63%	8.54%
Voting Age	44,931	36,876	2,272	3,343

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 21				
			82.07%	5.06%
				7.44%
District: 21 Subtotal				
Total:	59,529	47,645	3,350	5,083
		80.04%	5.63%	8.54%
Voting Age	44,931	36,876	2,272	3,343
		82.07%	5.06%	7.44%
District: 22				
County: Cherokee GA				
Total:	30,874	20,493	3,488	4,630
		66.38%	11.30%	15.00%
Voting Age	23,465	16,360	2,341	3,036
		69.72%	9.98%	12.94%
County: Cobb GA				
Total:	28,586	16,687	6,402	3,253
		58.37%	22.40%	11.38%
Voting Age	22,350	13,697	4,577	2,265
		61.28%	20.48%	10.13%
District: 22 Subtotal				
Total:	59,460	37,180	9,890	7,883
		62.53%	16.63%	13.26%
Voting Age	45,815	30,057	6,918	5,301
		65.61%	15.10%	11.57%
District: 23				
County: Cherokee GA				
Total:	59,048	42,200	4,250	10,153
		71.47%	7.20%	17.19%
Voting Age	44,254	33,318	2,878	6,298
		75.29%	6.50%	14.23%
District: 23 Subtotal				
Total:	59,048	42,200	4,250	10,153
		71.47%	7.20%	17.19%
Voting Age	44,254	33,318	2,878	6,298
		75.29%	6.50%	14.23%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 24**County: Forsyth GA**

Total:	59,011	35,485	4,313	6,703
		60.13%	7.31%	11.36%
Voting Age	41,814	26,519	2,926	4,315
		63.42%	7.00%	10.32%

District: 24 Subtotal

Total:	59,011	35,485	4,313	6,703
		60.13%	7.31%	11.36%
Voting Age	41,814	26,519	2,926	4,315
		63.42%	7.00%	10.32%

District: 25**County: Forsyth GA**

Total:	46,134	23,971	2,200	2,342
		51.96%	4.77%	5.08%
Voting Age	32,692	18,446	1,482	1,539
		56.42%	4.53%	4.71%

County: Fulton GA

Total:	13,280	6,918	1,406	876
		52.09%	10.59%	6.60%
Voting Age	9,828	5,416	1,025	625
		55.11%	10.43%	6.36%

District: 25 Subtotal

Total:	59,414	30,889	3,606	3,218
		51.99%	6.07%	5.42%
Voting Age	42,520	23,862	2,507	2,164
		56.12%	5.90%	5.09%

District: 26**County: Forsyth GA**

Total:	59,248	37,609	2,646	7,150
		63.48%	4.47%	12.07%
Voting Age	44,081	30,066	1,767	4,742
		68.21%	4.01%	10.76%

District: 26 Subtotal

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 26				
Total:	59,248	37,609	2,646	7,150
		63.48%	4.47%	12.07%
Voting Age	44,081	30,066	1,767	4,742
		68.21%	4.01%	10.76%
District: 27				
County: Hall GA				
Total:	54,508	43,253	2,504	6,619
		79.35%	4.59%	12.14%
Voting Age	42,712	35,207	1,649	4,199
		82.43%	3.86%	9.83%
County: Lumpkin GA				
Total:	4,287	3,603	85	333
		84.04%	1.98%	7.77%
Voting Age	3,292	2,798	49	219
		84.99%	1.49%	6.65%
District: 27 Subtotal				
Total:	58,795	46,856	2,589	6,952
		79.69%	4.40%	11.82%
Voting Age	46,004	38,005	1,698	4,418
		82.61%	3.69%	9.60%
District: 28				
County: Forsyth GA				
Total:	50,864	39,107	2,427	6,507
		76.89%	4.77%	12.79%
Voting Age	37,645	29,957	1,554	4,054
		79.58%	4.13%	10.77%
County: Hall GA				
Total:	8,108	6,008	259	1,509
		74.10%	3.19%	18.61%
Voting Age	6,799	5,314	193	1,029
		78.16%	2.84%	15.13%
District: 28 Subtotal				
Total:	58,972	45,115	2,686	8,016

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 28				
		76.50%	4.55%	13.59%
Voting Age	44,444	35,271	1,747	5,083
		79.36%	3.93%	11.44%
District: 29				
County: Hall GA				
Total:	59,200	21,340	8,132	27,396
		36.05%	13.74%	46.28%
Voting Age	43,131	18,239	5,861	17,126
		42.29%	13.59%	39.71%
District: 29 Subtotal				
Total:	59,200	21,340	8,132	27,396
		36.05%	13.74%	46.28%
Voting Age	43,131	18,239	5,861	17,126
		42.29%	13.59%	39.71%
District: 30				
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	8,620	5,402	1,529	866
		62.67%	17.74%	10.05%
Voting Age	6,301	4,152	998	595
		65.89%	15.84%	9.44%
County: Hall GA				
Total:	50,646	34,325	3,657	10,262
		67.77%	7.22%	20.26%
Voting Age	39,113	27,864	2,680	6,732
		71.24%	6.85%	17.21%
District: 30 Subtotal				
Total:	59,266	39,727	5,186	11,128
		67.03%	8.75%	18.78%
Voting Age	45,414	32,016	3,678	7,327
		70.50%	8.10%	16.13%
District: 31				
County: Hall GA				
Total:	14,349	3,467	1,404	9,161

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 31				
		24.16%	9.78%	63.84%
Voting Age	9,789	2,790	1,014	5,728
		28.50%	10.36%	58.51%
County: Jackson GA				
Total:	45,552	35,812	3,366	3,796
		78.62%	7.39%	8.33%
Voting Age	33,331	26,814	2,251	2,442
		80.45%	6.75%	7.33%
District: 31 Subtotal				
Total:	59,901	39,279	4,770	12,957
		65.57%	7.96%	21.63%
Voting Age	43,120	29,604	3,265	8,170
		68.65%	7.57%	18.95%
District: 32				
County: Banks GA				
Total:	18,035	15,578	589	1,164
		86.38%	3.27%	6.45%
Voting Age	13,900	12,278	365	721
		88.33%	2.63%	5.19%
County: Habersham GA				
Total:	3,395	2,531	88	532
		74.55%	2.59%	15.67%
Voting Age	2,481	1,946	47	307
		78.44%	1.89%	12.37%
County: Jackson GA				
Total:	10,931	8,355	1,048	1,014
		76.43%	9.59%	9.28%
Voting Age	8,398	6,588	780	632
		78.45%	9.29%	7.53%
County: Stephens GA				
Total:	26,784	21,323	3,527	857
		79.61%	13.17%	3.20%
Voting Age	21,163	17,310	2,467	578

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 32				
			81.79%	11.66%
				2.73%
District: 32 Subtotal				
Total:	59,145	47,787	5,252	3,567
		80.80%	8.88%	6.03%
Voting Age	45,942	38,122	3,659	2,238
		82.98%	7.96%	4.87%
District: 33				
County: Franklin GA				
Total:	23,424	19,262	2,207	1,121
		82.23%	9.42%	4.79%
Voting Age	18,307	15,466	1,523	678
		84.48%	8.32%	3.70%
County: Hart GA				
Total:	25,828	19,250	4,732	931
		74.53%	18.32%	3.60%
Voting Age	20,436	15,761	3,447	578
		77.12%	16.87%	2.83%
County: Madison GA				
Total:	9,935	8,802	383	363
		88.60%	3.86%	3.65%
Voting Age	7,755	7,019	237	201
		90.51%	3.06%	2.59%
District: 33 Subtotal				
Total:	59,187	47,314	7,322	2,415
		79.94%	12.37%	4.08%
Voting Age	46,498	38,246	5,207	1,457
		82.25%	11.20%	3.13%
District: 34				
County: Cobb GA				
Total:	59,875	39,871	10,102	5,427
		66.59%	16.87%	9.06%
Voting Age	45,758	31,678	7,169	3,590
		69.23%	15.67%	7.85%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 34**District: 34 Subtotal**

Total:	59,875	39,871	10,102	5,427
		66.59%	16.87%	9.06%
Voting Age	45,758	31,678	7,169	3,590
		69.23%	15.67%	7.85%

District: 35**County: Cobb GA**

Total:	59,889	30,019	18,210	7,608
		50.12%	30.41%	12.70%
Voting Age	48,312	25,909	13,722	5,387
		53.63%	28.40%	11.15%

District: 35 Subtotal

Total:	59,889	30,019	18,210	7,608
		50.12%	30.41%	12.70%
Voting Age	48,312	25,909	13,722	5,387
		53.63%	28.40%	11.15%

District: 36**County: Cobb GA**

Total:	59,994	40,801	11,055	4,476
		68.01%	18.43%	7.46%
Voting Age	44,911	31,783	7,626	2,924
		70.77%	16.98%	6.51%

District: 36 Subtotal

Total:	59,994	40,801	11,055	4,476
		68.01%	18.43%	7.46%
Voting Age	44,911	31,783	7,626	2,924
		70.77%	16.98%	6.51%

District: 37**County: Cobb GA**

Total:	59,176	24,970	17,171	12,993
		42.20%	29.02%	21.96%
Voting Age	46,223	21,382	13,027	8,618
		46.26%	28.18%	18.64%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 37**District: 37 Subtotal**

Total:	59,176	24,970	17,171	12,993
		42.20%	29.02%	21.96%
Voting Age	46,223	21,382	13,027	8,618
		46.26%	28.18%	18.64%

District: 38**County: Cobb GA**

Total:	59,317	15,382	33,760	8,730
		25.93%	56.91%	14.72%
Voting Age	44,839	13,498	24,318	5,657
		30.10%	54.23%	12.62%

District: 38 Subtotal

Total:	59,317	15,382	33,760	8,730
		25.93%	56.91%	14.72%
Voting Age	44,839	13,498	24,318	5,657
		30.10%	54.23%	12.62%

District: 39**County: Cobb GA**

Total:	59,381	12,233	33,016	12,942
		20.60%	55.60%	21.79%
Voting Age	44,436	10,429	24,569	8,292
		23.47%	55.29%	18.66%

District: 39 Subtotal

Total:	59,381	12,233	33,016	12,942
		20.60%	55.60%	21.79%
Voting Age	44,436	10,429	24,569	8,292
		23.47%	55.29%	18.66%

District: 40**County: Cobb GA**

Total:	59,044	28,894	20,179	3,795
		48.94%	34.18%	6.43%
Voting Age	47,976	24,534	15,821	2,842
		51.14%	32.98%	5.92%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 40**District: 40 Subtotal**

Total:	59,044	28,894	20,179	3,795
		48.94%	34.18%	6.43%
Voting Age	47,976	24,534	15,821	2,842
		51.14%	32.98%	5.92%

District: 41**County: Cobb GA**

Total:	60,122	14,079	23,846	19,971
		23.42%	39.66%	33.22%
Voting Age	45,271	12,502	17,816	12,927
		27.62%	39.35%	28.55%

District: 41 Subtotal

Total:	60,122	14,079	23,846	19,971
		23.42%	39.66%	33.22%
Voting Age	45,271	12,502	17,816	12,927
		27.62%	39.35%	28.55%

District: 42**County: Cobb GA**

Total:	59,620	21,149	20,726	12,217
		35.47%	34.76%	20.49%
Voting Age	48,525	18,923	16,353	8,436
		39.00%	33.70%	17.38%

District: 42 Subtotal

Total:	59,620	21,149	20,726	12,217
		35.47%	34.76%	20.49%
Voting Age	48,525	18,923	16,353	8,436
		39.00%	33.70%	17.38%

District: 43**County: Cobb GA**

Total:	59,464	25,759	16,346	9,424
		43.32%	27.49%	15.85%
Voting Age	47,033	21,781	12,476	6,653
		46.31%	26.53%	14.15%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 43**District: 43 Subtotal**

Total:	59,464	25,759	16,346	9,424
		43.32%	27.49%	15.85%
Voting Age	47,033	21,781	12,476	6,653
		46.31%	26.53%	14.15%

District: 44**County: Cherokee GA**

Total:	21,989	14,792	2,616	3,087
		67.27%	11.90%	14.04%
Voting Age	17,142	12,047	1,838	2,121
		70.28%	10.72%	12.37%

County: Cobb GA

Total:	38,013	24,033	5,374	4,110
		63.22%	14.14%	10.81%
Voting Age	29,631	19,612	3,797	2,804
		66.19%	12.81%	9.46%

District: 44 Subtotal

Total:	60,002	38,825	7,990	7,197
		64.71%	13.32%	11.99%
Voting Age	46,773	31,659	5,635	4,925
		67.69%	12.05%	10.53%

District: 45**County: Cobb GA**

Total:	59,738	43,186	3,303	3,283
		72.29%	5.53%	5.50%
Voting Age	44,023	32,991	2,324	2,136
		74.94%	5.28%	4.85%

District: 45 Subtotal

Total:	59,738	43,186	3,303	3,283
		72.29%	5.53%	5.50%
Voting Age	44,023	32,991	2,324	2,136
		74.94%	5.28%	4.85%

District: 46

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 46**County: Cherokee GA**

Total:	15,178	10,695	1,451	1,858
		70.46%	9.56%	12.24%
Voting Age	11,572	8,435	1,014	1,283
		72.89%	8.76%	11.09%

County: Cobb GA

Total:	43,930	32,119	3,626	3,011
		73.11%	8.25%	6.85%
Voting Age	32,560	24,581	2,546	1,974
		75.49%	7.82%	6.06%

District: 46 Subtotal

Total:	59,108	42,814	5,077	4,869
		72.43%	8.59%	8.24%
Voting Age	44,132	33,016	3,560	3,257
		74.81%	8.07%	7.38%

District: 47**County: Cherokee GA**

Total:	3,891	3,235	146	300
		83.14%	3.75%	7.71%
Voting Age	3,103	2,650	97	189
		85.40%	3.13%	6.09%

County: Fulton GA

Total:	55,235	33,250	6,444	4,332
		60.20%	11.67%	7.84%
Voting Age	40,829	25,416	4,612	3,047
		62.25%	11.30%	7.46%

District: 47 Subtotal

Total:	59,126	36,485	6,590	4,632
		61.71%	11.15%	7.83%
Voting Age	43,932	28,066	4,709	3,236
		63.89%	10.72%	7.37%

District: 48**County: Fulton GA**

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 48				
Total:	43,976	24,311	5,589	7,163
		55.28%	12.71%	16.29%
Voting Age	33,385	19,485	4,110	4,800
		58.36%	12.31%	14.38%
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	15,027	10,532	1,627	1,154
		70.09%	10.83%	7.68%
Voting Age	11,394	8,173	1,169	756
		71.73%	10.26%	6.64%
District: 48 Subtotal				
Total:	59,003	34,843	7,216	8,317
		59.05%	12.23%	14.10%
Voting Age	44,779	27,658	5,279	5,556
		61.77%	11.79%	12.41%
District: 49				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	59,153	40,782	5,234	4,473
		68.94%	8.85%	7.56%
Voting Age	45,263	32,354	3,813	3,031
		71.48%	8.42%	6.70%
District: 49 Subtotal				
Total:	59,153	40,782	5,234	4,473
		68.94%	8.85%	7.56%
Voting Age	45,263	32,354	3,813	3,031
		71.48%	8.42%	6.70%
District: 50				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	59,523	24,729	7,763	4,202
		41.55%	13.04%	7.06%
Voting Age	43,940	19,496	5,450	2,796
		44.37%	12.40%	6.36%
District: 50 Subtotal				
Total:	59,523	24,729	7,763	4,202

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 50					
			41.55%	13.04%	7.06%
Voting Age	43,940		19,496	5,450	2,796
			44.37%	12.40%	6.36%
District: 51					
County: Fulton GA					
Total:	58,952		30,076	14,766	9,119
			51.02%	25.05%	15.47%
Voting Age	47,262		25,679	11,193	6,291
			54.33%	23.68%	13.31%
District: 51 Subtotal					
Total:	58,952		30,076	14,766	9,119
			51.02%	25.05%	15.47%
Voting Age	47,262		25,679	11,193	6,291
			54.33%	23.68%	13.31%
District: 52					
County: DeKalb GA					
Total:	28,300		15,671	3,815	1,890
			55.37%	13.48%	6.68%
Voting Age	21,991		12,400	3,074	1,394
			56.39%	13.98%	6.34%
County: Fulton GA					
Total:	31,511		16,511	5,646	2,883
			52.40%	17.92%	9.15%
Voting Age	26,534		14,355	4,684	2,204
			54.10%	17.65%	8.31%
District: 52 Subtotal					
Total:	59,811		32,182	9,461	4,773
			53.81%	15.82%	7.98%
Voting Age	48,525		26,755	7,758	3,598
			55.14%	15.99%	7.41%
District: 53					
County: Fulton GA					
Total:	59,953		42,146	8,685	4,919

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 53				
		70.30%	14.49%	8.20%
Voting Age	46,944	33,426	6,819	3,494
		71.20%	14.53%	7.44%
District: 53 Subtotal				
Total:	59,953	42,146	8,685	4,919
		70.30%	14.49%	8.20%
Voting Age	46,944	33,426	6,819	3,494
		71.20%	14.53%	7.44%
District: 54				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	60,083	36,671	9,048	9,115
		61.03%	15.06%	15.17%
Voting Age	50,338	31,705	7,789	6,436
		62.98%	15.47%	12.79%
District: 54 Subtotal				
Total:	60,083	36,671	9,048	9,115
		61.03%	15.06%	15.17%
Voting Age	50,338	31,705	7,789	6,436
		62.98%	15.47%	12.79%
District: 55				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	59,971	20,257	34,374	3,080
		33.78%	57.32%	5.14%
Voting Age	49,255	17,490	27,279	2,450
		35.51%	55.38%	4.97%
District: 55 Subtotal				
Total:	59,971	20,257	34,374	3,080
		33.78%	57.32%	5.14%
Voting Age	49,255	17,490	27,279	2,450
		35.51%	55.38%	4.97%
District: 56				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	58,929	20,055	29,016	3,425

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 56				
		34.03%	49.24%	5.81%
Voting Age	52,757	19,509	23,993	3,082
		36.98%	45.48%	5.84%
District: 56 Subtotal				
Total:	58,929	20,055	29,016	3,425
		34.03%	49.24%	5.81%
Voting Age	52,757	19,509	23,993	3,082
		36.98%	45.48%	5.84%
District: 57				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	59,969	37,712	10,691	5,294
		62.89%	17.83%	8.83%
Voting Age	52,097	33,156	9,411	4,143
		63.64%	18.06%	7.95%
District: 57 Subtotal				
Total:	59,969	37,712	10,691	5,294
		62.89%	17.83%	8.83%
Voting Age	52,097	33,156	9,411	4,143
		63.64%	18.06%	7.95%
District: 58				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	59,057	14,752	39,036	2,973
		24.98%	66.10%	5.03%
Voting Age	50,514	13,923	31,845	2,562
		27.56%	63.04%	5.07%
District: 58 Subtotal				
Total:	59,057	14,752	39,036	2,973
		24.98%	66.10%	5.03%
Voting Age	50,514	13,923	31,845	2,562
		27.56%	63.04%	5.07%
District: 59				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	59,434	11,510	43,468	2,647

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 59				
		19.37%	73.14%	4.45%
Voting Age	49,179	10,840	34,470	2,177
		22.04%	70.09%	4.43%
District: 59 Subtotal				
Total:	59,434	11,510	43,468	2,647
		19.37%	73.14%	4.45%
Voting Age	49,179	10,840	34,470	2,177
		22.04%	70.09%	4.43%
District: 60				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	59,709	15,952	38,562	3,504
		26.72%	64.58%	5.87%
Voting Age	45,490	12,778	29,061	2,324
		28.09%	63.88%	5.11%
District: 60 Subtotal				
Total:	59,709	15,952	38,562	3,504
		26.72%	64.58%	5.87%
Voting Age	45,490	12,778	29,061	2,324
		28.09%	63.88%	5.11%
District: 61				
County: Douglas GA				
Total:	48,804	19,488	23,065	4,680
		39.93%	47.26%	9.59%
Voting Age	36,643	15,955	16,465	3,016
		43.54%	44.93%	8.23%
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	10,259	273	9,755	252
		2.66%	95.09%	2.46%
Voting Age	7,676	251	7,266	170
		3.27%	94.66%	2.21%
District: 61 Subtotal				
Total:	59,063	19,761	32,820	4,932
		33.46%	55.57%	8.35%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 61				
Voting Age	44,319	16,206	23,731	3,186
		36.57%	53.55%	7.19%
District: 62				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	59,450	10,210	43,732	4,522
		17.17%	73.56%	7.61%
Voting Age	46,426	8,852	33,548	3,172
		19.07%	72.26%	6.83%
District: 62 Subtotal				
Total:	59,450	10,210	43,732	4,522
		17.17%	73.56%	7.61%
Voting Age	46,426	8,852	33,548	3,172
		19.07%	72.26%	6.83%
District: 63				
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	59,381	9,942	42,146	6,185
		16.74%	70.98%	10.42%
Voting Age	45,043	8,658	31,229	4,173
		19.22%	69.33%	9.26%
District: 63 Subtotal				
Total:	59,381	9,942	42,146	6,185
		16.74%	70.98%	10.42%
Voting Age	45,043	8,658	31,229	4,173
		19.22%	69.33%	9.26%
District: 64				
County: Douglas GA				
Total:	30,206	8,274	16,654	4,662
		27.39%	55.13%	15.43%
Voting Age	23,160	7,154	12,498	2,923
		30.89%	53.96%	12.62%
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	6,032	73	5,832	120
		1.21%	96.68%	1.99%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 64				
Voting Age	4,790	64 1.34%	4,619 96.43%	82 1.71%
County: Paulding GA				
Total:	23,410	12,730 54.38%	7,965 34.02%	1,928 8.24%
Voting Age	17,329	9,842 56.79%	5,631 32.49%	1,206 6.96%
District: 64 Subtotal				
Total:	59,648	21,077 35.34%	30,451 51.05%	6,710 11.25%
Voting Age	45,279	17,060 37.68%	22,748 50.24%	4,211 9.30%
District: 65				
County: Coweta GA				
Total:	13,008	10,020 77.03%	1,621 12.46%	703 5.40%
Voting Age	9,714	7,597 78.21%	1,190 12.25%	432 4.45%
County: Douglas GA				
Total:	6,306	4,669 74.04%	1,076 17.06%	281 4.46%
Voting Age	4,765	3,588 75.30%	781 16.39%	173 3.63%
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	39,853	3,367 8.45%	35,214 88.36%	1,203 3.02%
Voting Age	30,363	2,981 9.82%	26,414 86.99%	856 2.82%
District: 65 Subtotal				
Total:	59,167	18,056 30.52%	37,911 64.07%	2,187 3.70%
Voting Age	44,842	14,166 31.59%	28,385 63.30%	1,461 3.26%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 66**County: Douglas GA**

Total:	58,921	17,446	33,465	6,412
		29.61%	56.80%	10.88%
Voting Age	43,860	14,719	23,633	4,100
		33.56%	53.88%	9.35%

District: 66 Subtotal

Total:	58,921	17,446	33,465	6,412
		29.61%	56.80%	10.88%
Voting Age	43,860	14,719	23,633	4,100
		33.56%	53.88%	9.35%

District: 67**County: Coweta GA**

Total:	17,272	13,678	1,374	1,195
		79.19%	7.96%	6.92%
Voting Age	13,061	10,535	996	802
		80.66%	7.63%	6.14%

County: Fulton GA

Total:	41,863	3,525	34,064	3,958
		8.42%	81.37%	9.45%
Voting Age	31,238	3,135	25,103	2,633
		10.04%	80.36%	8.43%

District: 67 Subtotal

Total:	59,135	17,203	35,438	5,153
		29.09%	59.93%	8.71%
Voting Age	44,299	13,670	26,099	3,435
		30.86%	58.92%	7.75%

District: 68**County: Fayette GA**

Total:	29,719	17,169	7,094	3,128
		57.77%	23.87%	10.53%
Voting Age	22,798	13,983	5,151	2,005
		61.33%	22.59%	8.79%

County: Fulton GA

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 68				
Total:	29,758	1,357	27,095	1,211
		4.56%	91.05%	4.07%
Voting Age	22,037	1,233	19,843	832
		5.60%	90.04%	3.78%
District: 68 Subtotal				
Total:	59,477	18,526	34,189	4,339
		31.15%	57.48%	7.30%
Voting Age	44,835	15,216	24,994	2,837
		33.94%	55.75%	6.33%
District: 69				
County: Fayette GA				
Total:	37,303	13,728	18,334	2,952
		36.80%	49.15%	7.91%
Voting Age	29,554	11,910	13,891	1,935
		40.30%	47.00%	6.55%
County: Fulton GA				
Total:	21,379	414	20,058	846
		1.94%	93.82%	3.96%
Voting Age	15,994	339	15,059	534
		2.12%	94.15%	3.34%
District: 69 Subtotal				
Total:	58,682	14,142	38,392	3,798
		24.10%	65.42%	6.47%
Voting Age	45,548	12,249	28,950	2,469
		26.89%	63.56%	5.42%
District: 70				
County: Carroll GA				
Total:	2,854	2,523	148	62
		88.40%	5.19%	2.17%
Voting Age	2,259	2,008	106	45
		88.89%	4.69%	1.99%
County: Coweta GA				
Total:	56,267	30,887	17,602	5,306

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 70					
			54.89%	31.28%	9.43%
Voting Age	42,990		24,999	12,485	3,556
			58.15%	29.04%	8.27%
District: 70 Subtotal					
Total:	59,121		33,410	17,750	5,368
			56.51%	30.02%	9.08%
Voting Age	45,249		27,007	12,591	3,601
			59.69%	27.83%	7.96%
District: 71					
County: Carroll GA					
Total:	59,538		39,979	12,792	4,430
			67.15%	21.49%	7.44%
Voting Age	44,582		31,118	8,879	2,755
			69.80%	19.92%	6.18%
District: 71 Subtotal					
Total:	59,538		39,979	12,792	4,430
			67.15%	21.49%	7.44%
Voting Age	44,582		31,118	8,879	2,755
			69.80%	19.92%	6.18%
District: 72					
County: Carroll GA					
Total:	37,967		23,315	9,334	4,259
			61.41%	24.58%	11.22%
Voting Age	29,688		18,906	7,182	2,821
			63.68%	24.19%	9.50%
County: Heard GA					
Total:	11,412		9,589	1,142	253
			84.03%	10.01%	2.22%
Voting Age	8,698		7,407	832	153
			85.16%	9.57%	1.76%
County: Troup GA					
Total:	10,281		7,225	2,312	359
			70.28%	22.49%	3.49%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 72				
Voting Age	7,843	5,694	1,628	235
		72.60%	20.76%	3.00%
District: 72 Subtotal				
Total:	59,660	40,129	12,788	4,871
		67.26%	21.43%	8.16%
Voting Age	46,229	32,007	9,642	3,209
		69.24%	20.86%	6.94%
District: 73				
County: Coweta GA				
Total:	31,608	22,361	4,579	2,547
		70.74%	14.49%	8.06%
Voting Age	24,269	17,718	3,242	1,753
		73.01%	13.36%	7.22%
County: Fayette GA				
Total:	28,428	19,614	3,286	2,234
		69.00%	11.56%	7.86%
Voting Age	21,467	15,475	2,296	1,471
		72.09%	10.70%	6.85%
District: 73 Subtotal				
Total:	60,036	41,975	7,865	4,781
		69.92%	13.10%	7.96%
Voting Age	45,736	33,193	5,538	3,224
		72.58%	12.11%	7.05%
District: 74				
County: Henry GA				
Total:	18,397	7,178	9,234	1,580
		39.02%	50.19%	8.59%
Voting Age	13,441	5,750	6,374	953
		42.78%	47.42%	7.09%
County: Spalding GA				
Total:	40,302	16,087	20,605	2,537
		39.92%	51.13%	6.29%
Voting Age	30,359	13,213	14,625	1,649

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 74				
			43.52%	48.17%
				5.43%
District: 74 Subtotal				
Total:	58,699		23,265	29,839
			39.63%	50.83%
				7.01%
Voting Age	43,800		18,963	20,999
			43.29%	47.94%
				5.94%
District: 75				
County: Clayton GA				
Total:	59,743		5,519	45,016
			9.24%	75.35%
				12.97%
Voting Age	43,850		4,941	32,623
			11.27%	74.40%
				11.28%
District: 75 Subtotal				
Total:	59,743		5,519	45,016
			9.24%	75.35%
				12.97%
Voting Age	43,850		4,941	32,623
			11.27%	74.40%
				11.28%
District: 76				
County: Clayton GA				
Total:	59,759		5,146	40,461
			8.61%	67.71%
				15.61%
Voting Age	44,371		4,665	29,832
			10.51%	67.23%
				13.23%
District: 76 Subtotal				
Total:	59,759		5,146	40,461
			8.61%	67.71%
				15.61%
Voting Age	44,371		4,665	29,832
			10.51%	67.23%
				13.23%
District: 77				
County: Clayton GA				
Total:	59,242		3,682	44,963
			6.22%	75.90%
				14.22%
Voting Age	44,207		3,349	33,655
				5,392

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 77					
			7.58%	76.13%	12.20%
District: 77 Subtotal					
Total:	59,242		3,682	44,963	8,425
			6.22%	75.90%	14.22%
Voting Age	44,207		3,349	33,655	5,392
			7.58%	76.13%	12.20%
District: 78					
County: Clayton GA					
Total:	55,197		7,182	40,657	5,665
			13.01%	73.66%	10.26%
Voting Age	41,607		6,430	29,852	3,827
			15.45%	71.75%	9.20%
County: Henry GA					
Total:	3,847		309	2,694	203
			8.03%	70.03%	5.28%
Voting Age	2,965		277	2,052	134
			9.34%	69.21%	4.52%
District: 78 Subtotal					
Total:	59,044		7,491	43,351	5,868
			12.69%	73.42%	9.94%
Voting Age	44,572		6,707	31,904	3,961
			15.05%	71.58%	8.89%
District: 79					
County: Clayton GA					
Total:	59,500		3,388	42,713	10,776
			5.69%	71.79%	18.11%
Voting Age	43,223		3,090	30,942	6,929
			7.15%	71.59%	16.03%
District: 79 Subtotal					
Total:	59,500		3,388	42,713	10,776
			5.69%	71.79%	18.11%
Voting Age	43,223		3,090	30,942	6,929
			7.15%	71.59%	16.03%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 80**County: DeKalb GA**

Total:	59,461	26,769	8,128	15,559
		45.02%	13.67%	26.17%
Voting Age	44,784	21,330	6,350	10,356
		47.63%	14.18%	23.12%

District: 80 Subtotal

Total:	59,461	26,769	8,128	15,559
		45.02%	13.67%	26.17%
Voting Age	44,784	21,330	6,350	10,356
		47.63%	14.18%	23.12%

District: 81**County: DeKalb GA**

Total:	59,007	26,127	12,487	14,504
		44.28%	21.16%	24.58%
Voting Age	46,259	21,746	10,099	9,676
		47.01%	21.83%	20.92%

District: 81 Subtotal

Total:	59,007	26,127	12,487	14,504
		44.28%	21.16%	24.58%
Voting Age	46,259	21,746	10,099	9,676
		47.01%	21.83%	20.92%

District: 82**County: DeKalb GA**

Total:	59,724	36,945	9,763	4,494
		61.86%	16.35%	7.52%
Voting Age	50,238	31,380	8,455	3,410
		62.46%	16.83%	6.79%

District: 82 Subtotal

Total:	59,724	36,945	9,763	4,494
		61.86%	16.35%	7.52%
Voting Age	50,238	31,380	8,455	3,410
		62.46%	16.83%	6.79%

District: 83

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 83**County: DeKalb GA**

Total:	59,416	26,221	8,327	20,050
		44.13%	14.01%	33.75%
Voting Age	46,581	22,311	7,044	13,260
		47.90%	15.12%	28.47%

District: 83 Subtotal

Total:	59,416	26,221	8,327	20,050
		44.13%	14.01%	33.75%
Voting Age	46,581	22,311	7,044	13,260
		47.90%	15.12%	28.47%

District: 84**County: DeKalb GA**

Total:	59,862	12,637	43,909	2,034
		21.11%	73.35%	3.40%
Voting Age	47,350	10,081	34,877	1,400
		21.29%	73.66%	2.96%

District: 84 Subtotal

Total:	59,862	12,637	43,909	2,034
		21.11%	73.35%	3.40%
Voting Age	47,350	10,081	34,877	1,400
		21.29%	73.66%	2.96%

District: 85**County: DeKalb GA**

Total:	59,373	10,143	37,650	3,558
		17.08%	63.41%	5.99%
Voting Age	46,308	9,022	29,041	2,742
		19.48%	62.71%	5.92%

District: 85 Subtotal

Total:	59,373	10,143	37,650	3,558
		17.08%	63.41%	5.99%
Voting Age	46,308	9,022	29,041	2,742
		19.48%	62.71%	5.92%

District: 86

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 86**County: DeKalb GA**

Total:	59,205	6,276	44,458	2,750
		10.60%	75.09%	4.64%
Voting Age	44,614	5,391	33,485	1,912
		12.08%	75.05%	4.29%

District: 86 Subtotal

Total:	59,205	6,276	44,458	2,750
		10.60%	75.09%	4.64%
Voting Age	44,614	5,391	33,485	1,912
		12.08%	75.05%	4.29%

District: 87**County: DeKalb GA**

Total:	59,709	6,857	44,195	4,613
		11.48%	74.02%	7.73%
Voting Age	45,615	6,159	33,336	3,051
		13.50%	73.08%	6.69%

District: 87 Subtotal

Total:	59,709	6,857	44,195	4,613
		11.48%	74.02%	7.73%
Voting Age	45,615	6,159	33,336	3,051
		13.50%	73.08%	6.69%

District: 88**County: DeKalb GA**

Total:	47,844	7,972	34,877	3,532
		16.66%	72.90%	7.38%
Voting Age	37,310	7,078	26,554	2,420
		18.97%	71.17%	6.49%

County: Gwinnett GA

Total:	11,845	1,569	3,638	3,307
		13.25%	30.71%	27.92%
Voting Age	8,763	1,354	2,633	2,175
		15.45%	30.05%	24.82%

District: 88 Subtotal

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 88				
Total:	59,689	9,541	38,515	6,839
		15.98%	64.53%	11.46%
Voting Age	46,073	8,432	29,187	4,595
		18.30%	63.35%	9.97%
District: 89				
County: DeKalb GA				
Total:	59,866	18,189	37,494	2,275
		30.38%	62.63%	3.80%
Voting Age	46,198	14,355	28,890	1,581
		31.07%	62.54%	3.42%
District: 89 Subtotal				
Total:	59,866	18,189	37,494	2,275
		30.38%	62.63%	3.80%
Voting Age	46,198	14,355	28,890	1,581
		31.07%	62.54%	3.42%
District: 90				
County: DeKalb GA				
Total:	59,812	19,190	35,965	2,784
		32.08%	60.13%	4.65%
Voting Age	48,015	16,315	28,082	2,045
		33.98%	58.49%	4.26%
District: 90 Subtotal				
Total:	59,812	19,190	35,965	2,784
		32.08%	60.13%	4.65%
Voting Age	48,015	16,315	28,082	2,045
		33.98%	58.49%	4.26%
District: 91				
County: DeKalb GA				
Total:	19,700	398	18,867	485
		2.02%	95.77%	2.46%
Voting Age	14,941	337	14,323	304
		2.26%	95.86%	2.03%
County: Henry GA				

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 91				
Total:	35,446	16,825	15,383	1,964
		47.47%	43.40%	5.54%
Voting Age	27,215	13,550	11,399	1,232
		49.79%	41.88%	4.53%
County: Rockdale GA				
Total:	4,781	1,991	2,458	199
		41.64%	51.41%	4.16%
Voting Age	3,817	1,702	1,879	125
		44.59%	49.23%	3.27%
District: 91 Subtotal				
Total:	59,927	19,214	36,708	2,648
		32.06%	61.25%	4.42%
Voting Age	45,973	15,589	27,601	1,661
		33.91%	60.04%	3.61%
District: 92				
County: DeKalb GA				
Total:	15,607	559	14,612	402
		3.58%	93.62%	2.58%
Voting Age	11,794	508	10,979	298
		4.31%	93.09%	2.53%
County: Rockdale GA				
Total:	44,666	12,086	28,366	2,904
		27.06%	63.51%	6.50%
Voting Age	34,757	10,688	21,043	1,879
		30.75%	60.54%	5.41%
District: 92 Subtotal				
Total:	60,273	12,645	42,978	3,306
		20.98%	71.31%	5.49%
Voting Age	46,551	11,196	32,022	2,177
		24.05%	68.79%	4.68%
District: 93				
County: DeKalb GA				
Total:	11,690	393	10,625	683

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 93				
		3.36%	90.89%	5.84%
Voting Age	8,476	359	7,662	438
		4.24%	90.40%	5.17%
County: Newton GA				
Total:	15,515	6,010	8,194	726
		38.74%	52.81%	4.68%
Voting Age	12,080	4,987	6,153	464
		41.28%	50.94%	3.84%
County: Rockdale GA				
Total:	32,913	5,584	21,430	5,348
		16.97%	65.11%	16.25%
Voting Age	24,178	4,901	15,424	3,382
		20.27%	63.79%	13.99%
District: 93 Subtotal				
Total:	60,118	11,987	40,249	6,757
		19.94%	66.95%	11.24%
Voting Age	44,734	10,247	29,239	4,284
		22.91%	65.36%	9.58%
District: 94				
County: DeKalb GA				
Total:	31,207	893	29,080	1,218
		2.86%	93.18%	3.90%
Voting Age	23,817	797	22,124	807
		3.35%	92.89%	3.39%
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	28,004	8,807	12,317	3,944
		31.45%	43.98%	14.08%
Voting Age	20,992	7,458	8,811	2,460
		35.53%	41.97%	11.72%
District: 94 Subtotal				
Total:	59,211	9,700	41,397	5,162
		16.38%	69.91%	8.72%
Voting Age	44,809	8,255	30,935	3,267

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 94			18.42%	69.04%	7.29%
District: 95					
County: DeKalb GA					
Total:	14,599		655	13,199	640
			4.49%	90.41%	4.38%
Voting Age	10,985		592	9,855	412
			5.39%	89.71%	3.75%
County: Gwinnett GA					
Total:	34,221		5,787	23,533	3,868
			16.91%	68.77%	11.30%
Voting Age	25,212		5,056	16,739	2,452
			20.05%	66.39%	9.73%
County: Rockdale GA					
Total:	11,210		4,839	4,950	1,089
			43.17%	44.16%	9.71%
Voting Age	8,751		4,166	3,589	703
			47.61%	41.01%	8.03%
District: 95 Subtotal					
Total:	60,030		11,281	41,682	5,597
			18.79%	69.44%	9.32%
Voting Age	44,948		9,814	30,183	3,567
			21.83%	67.15%	7.94%
District: 96					
County: Gwinnett GA					
Total:	59,515		10,398	13,970	24,097
			17.47%	23.47%	40.49%
Voting Age	44,671		9,078	10,273	16,093
			20.32%	23.00%	36.03%
District: 96 Subtotal					
Total:	59,515		10,398	13,970	24,097
			17.47%	23.47%	40.49%
Voting Age	44,671		9,078	10,273	16,093
			20.32%	23.00%	36.03%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 97**County: Gwinnett GA**

Total:	59,072	19,604	16,869	12,911
		33.19%	28.56%	21.86%
Voting Age	46,339	16,887	12,405	8,910
		36.44%	26.77%	19.23%

District: 97 Subtotal

Total:	59,072	19,604	16,869	12,911
		33.19%	28.56%	21.86%
Voting Age	46,339	16,887	12,405	8,910
		36.44%	26.77%	19.23%

District: 98**County: Gwinnett GA**

Total:	59,998	5,813	13,286	34,450
		9.69%	22.14%	57.42%
Voting Age	42,734	4,981	9,934	22,549
		11.66%	23.25%	52.77%

District: 98 Subtotal

Total:	59,998	5,813	13,286	34,450
		9.69%	22.14%	57.42%
Voting Age	42,734	4,981	9,934	22,549
		11.66%	23.25%	52.77%

District: 99**County: Gwinnett GA**

Total:	59,850	23,802	9,514	5,695
		39.77%	15.90%	9.52%
Voting Age	45,004	18,948	6,622	3,901
		42.10%	14.71%	8.67%

District: 99 Subtotal

Total:	59,850	23,802	9,514	5,695
		39.77%	15.90%	9.52%
Voting Age	45,004	18,948	6,622	3,901
		42.10%	14.71%	8.67%

District: 100

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 100**County: Forsyth GA**

Total:	17,007	7,871	886	853
		46.28%	5.21%	5.02%
Voting Age	11,368	5,699	568	552
		50.13%	5.00%	4.86%

County: Gwinnett GA

Total:	35,204	20,214	4,889	4,511
		57.42%	13.89%	12.81%
Voting Age	25,378	15,152	3,318	2,971
		59.71%	13.07%	11.71%

County: Hall GA

Total:	7,819	5,459	623	1,148
		69.82%	7.97%	14.68%
Voting Age	5,923	4,346	387	736
		73.37%	6.53%	12.43%

District: 100 Subtotal

Total:	60,030	33,544	6,398	6,512
		55.88%	10.66%	10.85%
Voting Age	42,669	25,197	4,273	4,259
		59.05%	10.01%	9.98%

District: 101**County: Gwinnett GA**

Total:	59,938	22,390	15,380	12,091
		37.36%	25.66%	20.17%
Voting Age	46,584	18,698	11,269	8,499
		40.14%	24.19%	18.24%

District: 101 Subtotal

Total:	59,938	22,390	15,380	12,091
		37.36%	25.66%	20.17%
Voting Age	46,584	18,698	11,269	8,499
		40.14%	24.19%	18.24%

District: 102**County: Gwinnett GA**

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 102				
Total:	58,959	15,798	23,702	13,823
		26.79%	40.20%	23.45%
Voting Age	42,968	13,169	16,164	9,170
		30.65%	37.62%	21.34%
District: 102 Subtotal				
Total:	58,959	15,798	23,702	13,823
		26.79%	40.20%	23.45%
Voting Age	42,968	13,169	16,164	9,170
		30.65%	37.62%	21.34%
District: 103				
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	51,691	23,238	10,201	10,560
		44.96%	19.73%	20.43%
Voting Age	38,022	18,233	7,144	6,903
		47.95%	18.79%	18.16%
County: Hall GA				
Total:	8,506	6,566	427	915
		77.19%	5.02%	10.76%
Voting Age	6,377	5,040	310	596
		79.03%	4.86%	9.35%
District: 103 Subtotal				
Total:	60,197	29,804	10,628	11,475
		49.51%	17.66%	19.06%
Voting Age	44,399	23,273	7,454	7,499
		52.42%	16.79%	16.89%
District: 104				
County: Barrow GA				
Total:	24,245	15,916	3,059	3,572
		65.65%	12.62%	14.73%
Voting Age	17,849	12,257	2,036	2,284
		68.67%	11.41%	12.80%
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	35,117	19,961	7,684	3,929

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 104				
		56.84%	21.88%	11.19%
Voting Age	25,457	15,008	5,337	2,542
		58.95%	20.96%	9.99%
District: 104 Subtotal				
Total:	59,362	35,877	10,743	7,501
		60.44%	18.10%	12.64%
Voting Age	43,306	27,265	7,373	4,826
		62.96%	17.03%	11.14%
District: 105				
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	59,344	23,076	18,444	10,743
		38.89%	31.08%	18.10%
Voting Age	43,474	18,145	12,628	7,286
		41.74%	29.05%	16.76%
District: 105 Subtotal				
Total:	59,344	23,076	18,444	10,743
		38.89%	31.08%	18.10%
Voting Age	43,474	18,145	12,628	7,286
		41.74%	29.05%	16.76%
District: 106				
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	59,112	21,673	23,221	7,483
		36.66%	39.28%	12.66%
Voting Age	43,890	18,090	15,918	4,890
		41.22%	36.27%	11.14%
District: 106 Subtotal				
Total:	59,112	21,673	23,221	7,483
		36.66%	39.28%	12.66%
Voting Age	43,890	18,090	15,918	4,890
		41.22%	36.27%	11.14%
District: 107				
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	59,702	11,360	18,372	20,594

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 107				
		19.03%	30.77%	34.49%
Voting Age	44,509	9,775	13,186	13,838
		21.96%	29.63%	31.09%
District: 107 Subtotal				
Total:	59,702	11,360	18,372	20,594
		19.03%	30.77%	34.49%
Voting Age	44,509	9,775	13,186	13,838
		21.96%	29.63%	31.09%
District: 108				
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	59,577	23,214	11,946	12,498
		38.96%	20.05%	20.98%
Voting Age	44,308	19,214	8,132	8,047
		43.36%	18.35%	18.16%
District: 108 Subtotal				
Total:	59,577	23,214	11,946	12,498
		38.96%	20.05%	20.98%
Voting Age	44,308	19,214	8,132	8,047
		43.36%	18.35%	18.16%
District: 109				
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	59,630	8,049	19,592	23,446
		13.50%	32.86%	39.32%
Voting Age	44,140	6,816	14,352	15,943
		15.44%	32.51%	36.12%
District: 109 Subtotal				
Total:	59,630	8,049	19,592	23,446
		13.50%	32.86%	39.32%
Voting Age	44,140	6,816	14,352	15,943
		15.44%	32.51%	36.12%
District: 110				
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	59,951	19,606	30,042	7,119

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 110				
		32.70%	50.11%	11.87%
Voting Age	43,226	15,812	20,400	4,535
		36.58%	47.19%	10.49%
District: 110 Subtotal				
Total:	59,951	19,606	30,042	7,119
		32.70%	50.11%	11.87%
Voting Age	43,226	15,812	20,400	4,535
		36.58%	47.19%	10.49%
District: 111				
County: Gwinnett GA				
Total:	22,685	10,290	7,931	3,371
		45.36%	34.96%	14.86%
Voting Age	16,118	7,842	5,330	2,144
		48.65%	33.07%	13.30%
County: Walton GA				
Total:	37,324	26,036	6,641	2,853
		69.76%	17.79%	7.64%
Voting Age	27,978	20,379	4,498	1,755
		72.84%	16.08%	6.27%
District: 111 Subtotal				
Total:	60,009	36,326	14,572	6,224
		60.53%	24.28%	10.37%
Voting Age	44,096	28,221	9,828	3,899
		64.00%	22.29%	8.84%
District: 112				
County: Walton GA				
Total:	59,349	42,463	12,163	2,375
		71.55%	20.49%	4.00%
Voting Age	45,120	33,268	8,667	1,481
		73.73%	19.21%	3.28%
District: 112 Subtotal				
Total:	59,349	42,463	12,163	2,375
		71.55%	20.49%	4.00%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 112				
Voting Age	45,120	33,268	8,667	1,481
		73.73%	19.21%	3.28%
District: 113				
County: Newton GA				
Total:	60,053	17,306	37,002	4,671
		28.82%	61.62%	7.78%
Voting Age	44,538	14,162	26,515	2,962
		31.80%	59.53%	6.65%
District: 113 Subtotal				
Total:	60,053	17,306	37,002	4,671
		28.82%	61.62%	7.78%
Voting Age	44,538	14,162	26,515	2,962
		31.80%	59.53%	6.65%
District: 114				
County: Jasper GA				
Total:	2,855	2,132	394	231
		74.68%	13.80%	8.09%
Voting Age	2,168	1,646	302	143
		75.92%	13.93%	6.60%
County: Morgan GA				
Total:	20,097	14,487	4,339	712
		72.09%	21.59%	3.54%
Voting Age	15,574	11,452	3,280	434
		73.53%	21.06%	2.79%
County: Newton GA				
Total:	36,915	23,430	10,705	1,767
		63.47%	29.00%	4.79%
Voting Age	28,130	18,482	7,765	1,135
		65.70%	27.60%	4.03%
District: 114 Subtotal				
Total:	59,867	40,049	15,438	2,710
		66.90%	25.79%	4.53%
Voting Age	45,872	31,580	11,347	1,712

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 114			68.84%	24.74%	3.73%
District: 115					
County: Henry GA					
Total:	60,026		18,586	32,803	5,668
			30.96%	54.65%	9.44%
Voting Age	45,243		15,635	23,570	3,696
			34.56%	52.10%	8.17%
District: 115 Subtotal					
Total:	60,026		18,586	32,803	5,668
			30.96%	54.65%	9.44%
Voting Age	45,243		15,635	23,570	3,696
			34.56%	52.10%	8.17%
District: 116					
County: Clayton GA					
Total:	4,154		985	2,541	604
			23.71%	61.17%	14.54%
Voting Age	3,320		921	1,950	411
			27.74%	58.73%	12.38%
County: Henry GA					
Total:	51,255		13,409	30,530	3,747
			26.16%	59.56%	7.31%
Voting Age	38,862		11,407	22,059	2,569
			29.35%	56.76%	6.61%
County: Spalding GA					
Total:	4,636		3,260	1,000	228
			70.32%	21.57%	4.92%
Voting Age	4,129		2,995	847	154
			72.54%	20.51%	3.73%
District: 116 Subtotal					
Total:	60,045		17,654	34,071	4,579
			29.40%	56.74%	7.63%
Voting Age	46,311		15,323	24,856	3,134
			33.09%	53.67%	6.77%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 117**County: Henry GA**

Total:	59,512	21,151	32,256	4,645
		35.54%	54.20%	7.81%
Voting Age	43,619	16,766	22,591	3,080
		38.44%	51.79%	7.06%

District: 117 Subtotal

Total:	59,512	21,151	32,256	4,645
		35.54%	54.20%	7.81%
Voting Age	43,619	16,766	22,591	3,080
		38.44%	51.79%	7.06%

District: 118**County: Butts GA**

Total:	25,434	16,628	7,212	803
		65.38%	28.36%	3.16%
Voting Age	20,360	13,510	5,660	559
		66.36%	27.80%	2.75%

County: Henry GA

Total:	12,229	8,839	2,311	630
		72.28%	18.90%	5.15%
Voting Age	8,628	6,359	1,612	366
		73.70%	18.68%	4.24%

County: Jasper GA

Total:	11,733	8,639	2,282	453
		73.63%	19.45%	3.86%
Voting Age	8,950	6,754	1,664	259
		75.46%	18.59%	2.89%

County: Putnam GA

Total:	10,591	6,843	2,690	815
		64.61%	25.40%	7.70%
Voting Age	8,404	5,691	2,001	523
		67.72%	23.81%	6.22%

District: 118 Subtotal

Total:	59,987	40,949	14,495	2,701
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Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 118				
		68.26%	24.16%	4.50%
Voting Age	46,342	32,314	10,937	1,707
		69.73%	23.60%	3.68%
District: 119				
County: Barrow GA				
Total:	54,736	36,582	8,054	6,575
		66.83%	14.71%	12.01%
Voting Age	40,949	28,615	5,601	4,189
		69.88%	13.68%	10.23%
County: Jackson GA				
Total:	4,211	2,840	476	600
		67.44%	11.30%	14.25%
Voting Age	3,056	2,100	334	404
		68.72%	10.93%	13.22%
District: 119 Subtotal				
Total:	58,947	39,422	8,530	7,175
		66.88%	14.47%	12.17%
Voting Age	44,005	30,715	5,935	4,593
		69.80%	13.49%	10.44%
District: 120				
County: Barrow GA				
Total:	4,524	3,084	794	413
		68.17%	17.55%	9.13%
Voting Age	3,397	2,369	585	253
		69.74%	17.22%	7.45%
County: Clarke GA				
Total:	30,095	19,002	6,316	2,747
		63.14%	20.99%	9.13%
Voting Age	25,090	16,484	4,861	1,985
		65.70%	19.37%	7.91%
County: Jackson GA				
Total:	15,213	12,057	1,258	1,302
		79.25%	8.27%	8.56%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 120				
Voting Age	11,666	9,513	903	783
		81.54%	7.74%	6.71%
County: Oconee GA				
Total:	9,150	7,058	500	502
		77.14%	5.46%	5.49%
Voting Age	6,614	5,279	330	297
		79.82%	4.99%	4.49%
District: 120 Subtotal				
Total:	58,982	41,201	8,868	4,964
		69.85%	15.04%	8.42%
Voting Age	46,767	33,645	6,679	3,318
		71.94%	14.28%	7.09%
District: 121				
County: Clarke GA				
Total:	26,478	17,554	4,108	1,861
		66.30%	15.51%	7.03%
Voting Age	22,991	15,812	3,124	1,487
		68.77%	13.59%	6.47%
County: Oconee GA				
Total:	32,649	26,828	1,780	1,845
		82.17%	5.45%	5.65%
Voting Age	23,607	19,663	1,330	1,108
		83.29%	5.63%	4.69%
District: 121 Subtotal				
Total:	59,127	44,382	5,888	3,706
		75.06%	9.96%	6.27%
Voting Age	46,598	35,475	4,454	2,595
		76.13%	9.56%	5.57%
District: 122				
County: Clarke GA				
Total:	59,632	29,300	19,281	8,216
		49.13%	32.33%	13.78%
Voting Age	48,840	26,762	13,878	5,713

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 122			54.80%	28.42%	11.70%
District: 122 Subtotal					
Total:	59,632		29,300	19,281	8,216
			49.13%	32.33%	13.78%
Voting Age	48,840		26,762	13,878	5,713
			54.80%	28.42%	11.70%
District: 123					
County: Columbia GA					
Total:	2,205		1,550	478	78
			70.29%	21.68%	3.54%
Voting Age	1,801		1,279	398	53
			71.02%	22.10%	2.94%
County: Elbert GA					
Total:	19,637		12,610	5,520	996
			64.22%	28.11%	5.07%
Voting Age	15,493		10,322	4,122	660
			66.62%	26.61%	4.26%
County: Lincoln GA					
Total:	7,690		5,196	2,212	92
			67.57%	28.76%	1.20%
Voting Age	6,270		4,316	1,728	54
			68.84%	27.56%	0.86%
County: Madison GA					
Total:	20,185		14,747	2,813	1,593
			73.06%	13.94%	7.89%
Voting Age	15,357		11,624	1,988	997
			75.69%	12.95%	6.49%
County: Wilkes GA					
Total:	9,565		4,952	3,989	399
			51.77%	41.70%	4.17%
Voting Age	7,651		4,154	3,071	243
			54.29%	40.14%	3.18%
District: 123 Subtotal					

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 123				
Total:	59,282	39,055	15,012	3,158
		65.88%	25.32%	5.33%
Voting Age	46,572	31,695	11,307	2,007
		68.06%	24.28%	4.31%
District: 124				
County: Clarke GA				
Total:	12,466	6,345	3,967	1,512
		50.90%	31.82%	12.13%
Voting Age	9,909	5,473	2,913	1,028
		55.23%	29.40%	10.37%
County: Greene GA				
Total:	18,915	11,126	6,027	1,289
		58.82%	31.86%	6.81%
Voting Age	15,358	9,675	4,470	826
		63.00%	29.11%	5.38%
County: Oglethorpe GA				
Total:	14,825	10,903	2,468	869
		73.54%	16.65%	5.86%
Voting Age	11,639	8,799	1,853	531
		75.60%	15.92%	4.56%
County: Putnam GA				
Total:	11,456	7,473	3,011	742
		65.23%	26.28%	6.48%
Voting Age	9,443	6,518	2,228	508
		69.02%	23.59%	5.38%
County: Taliaferro GA				
Total:	1,559	591	876	69
		37.91%	56.19%	4.43%
Voting Age	1,289	506	722	46
		39.26%	56.01%	3.57%
District: 124 Subtotal				
Total:	59,221	36,438	16,349	4,481
		61.53%	27.61%	7.57%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 124				
Voting Age	47,638	30,971	12,186	2,939
		65.01%	25.58%	6.17%
District: 125				
County: Columbia GA				
Total:	55,389	32,285	14,661	5,151
		58.29%	26.47%	9.30%
Voting Age	40,007	24,505	9,920	3,222
		61.25%	24.80%	8.05%
County: McDuffie GA				
Total:	4,748	3,797	594	222
		79.97%	12.51%	4.68%
Voting Age	3,805	3,109	456	136
		81.71%	11.98%	3.57%
District: 125 Subtotal				
Total:	60,137	36,082	15,255	5,373
		60.00%	25.37%	8.93%
Voting Age	43,812	27,614	10,376	3,358
		63.03%	23.68%	7.66%
District: 126				
County: Burke GA				
Total:	24,596	11,941	11,430	777
		48.55%	46.47%	3.16%
Voting Age	18,778	9,566	8,362	494
		50.94%	44.53%	2.63%
County: Jenkins GA				
Total:	8,674	4,611	3,638	303
		53.16%	41.94%	3.49%
Voting Age	7,005	3,874	2,843	194
		55.30%	40.59%	2.77%
County: Richmond GA				
Total:	25,990	5,855	18,384	1,071
		22.53%	70.73%	4.12%
Voting Age	19,714	4,745	13,577	752

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 126				
			24.07%	68.87%
				3.81%
District: 126 Subtotal				
Total:	59,260	22,407	33,452	2,151
		37.81%	56.45%	3.63%
Voting Age	45,497	18,185	24,782	1,440
		39.97%	54.47%	3.17%
District: 127				
County: Columbia GA				
Total:	39,526	26,659	6,235	2,468
		67.45%	15.77%	6.24%
Voting Age	30,047	21,000	4,383	1,558
		69.89%	14.59%	5.19%
County: Richmond GA				
Total:	19,152	12,022	5,305	808
		62.77%	27.70%	4.22%
Voting Age	15,842	10,263	4,117	632
		64.78%	25.99%	3.99%
District: 127 Subtotal				
Total:	58,678	38,681	11,540	3,276
		65.92%	19.67%	5.58%
Voting Age	45,889	31,263	8,500	2,190
		68.13%	18.52%	4.77%
District: 128				
County: Baldwin GA				
Total:	5,163	2,990	1,999	53
		57.91%	38.72%	1.03%
Voting Age	4,092	2,480	1,497	33
		60.61%	36.58%	0.81%
County: Glascock GA				
Total:	2,884	2,573	226	52
		89.22%	7.84%	1.80%
Voting Age	2,236	2,003	167	31
		89.58%	7.47%	1.39%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 128				
County: Hancock GA				
Total:	8,735	2,413	6,131	63
		27.62%	70.19%	0.72%
Voting Age	7,487	2,220	5,108	47
		29.65%	68.22%	0.63%
County: McDuffie GA				
Total:	16,884	7,620	8,451	568
		45.13%	50.05%	3.36%
Voting Age	12,810	6,250	5,969	400
		48.79%	46.60%	3.12%
County: Warren GA				
Total:	5,215	1,974	3,128	53
		37.85%	59.98%	1.02%
Voting Age	4,159	1,716	2,360	46
		41.26%	56.74%	1.11%
County: Washington GA				
Total:	19,988	8,412	10,969	334
		42.09%	54.88%	1.67%
Voting Age	15,709	6,944	8,333	235
		44.20%	53.05%	1.50%
District: 128 Subtotal				
Total:	58,869	25,982	30,904	1,123
		44.14%	52.50%	1.91%
Voting Age	46,493	21,613	23,434	792
		46.49%	50.40%	1.70%
District: 129				
County: Richmond GA				
Total:	58,829	19,903	34,245	2,788
		33.83%	58.21%	4.74%
Voting Age	46,873	17,419	25,717	1,996
		37.16%	54.87%	4.26%
District: 129 Subtotal				
Total:	58,829	19,903	34,245	2,788

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 129				
		33.83%	58.21%	4.74%
Voting Age	46,873	17,419	25,717	1,996
		37.16%	54.87%	4.26%
District: 130				
County: Richmond GA				
Total:	59,203	17,874	37,564	2,564
		30.19%	63.45%	4.33%
Voting Age	44,019	14,854	26,372	1,697
		33.74%	59.91%	3.86%
District: 130 Subtotal				
Total:	59,203	17,874	37,564	2,564
		30.19%	63.45%	4.33%
Voting Age	44,019	14,854	26,372	1,697
		33.74%	59.91%	3.86%
District: 131				
County: Columbia GA				
Total:	58,890	38,617	11,142	4,161
		65.57%	18.92%	7.07%
Voting Age	42,968	29,286	7,572	2,522
		68.16%	17.62%	5.87%
District: 131 Subtotal				
Total:	58,890	38,617	11,142	4,161
		65.57%	18.92%	7.07%
Voting Age	42,968	29,286	7,572	2,522
		68.16%	17.62%	5.87%
District: 132				
County: Jefferson GA				
Total:	15,709	6,834	8,208	462
		43.50%	52.25%	2.94%
Voting Age	12,301	5,536	6,324	280
		45.00%	51.41%	2.28%
County: Richmond GA				
Total:	43,433	12,743	24,472	4,218

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 132				
		29.34%	56.34%	9.71%
Voting Age	34,451	11,122	18,147	3,368
		32.28%	52.67%	9.78%
District: 132 Subtotal				
Total:	59,142	19,577	32,680	4,680
		33.10%	55.26%	7.91%
Voting Age	46,752	16,658	24,471	3,648
		35.63%	52.34%	7.80%
District: 133				
County: Baldwin GA				
Total:	12,673	8,337	3,478	376
		65.79%	27.44%	2.97%
Voting Age	10,463	7,150	2,663	260
		68.34%	25.45%	2.48%
County: Jones GA				
Total:	28,347	20,074	7,114	476
		70.82%	25.10%	1.68%
Voting Age	21,575	15,428	5,341	302
		71.51%	24.76%	1.40%
County: Monroe GA				
Total:	19,085	12,776	5,241	534
		66.94%	27.46%	2.80%
Voting Age	14,826	10,017	4,069	353
		67.56%	27.45%	2.38%
District: 133 Subtotal				
Total:	60,105	41,187	15,833	1,386
		68.53%	26.34%	2.31%
Voting Age	46,864	32,595	12,073	915
		69.55%	25.76%	1.95%
District: 134				
County: Fayette GA				
Total:	23,744	17,633	3,362	1,166
		74.26%	14.16%	4.91%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 134				
Voting Age	17,979	13,734	2,390	757
		76.39%	13.29%	4.21%
County: Lamar GA				
Total:	13,948	9,259	3,951	361
		66.38%	28.33%	2.59%
Voting Age	10,728	7,290	2,916	243
		67.95%	27.18%	2.27%
County: Spalding GA				
Total:	22,368	17,758	2,917	901
		79.39%	13.04%	4.03%
Voting Age	17,635	14,404	2,039	574
		81.68%	11.56%	3.25%
District: 134 Subtotal				
Total:	60,060	44,650	10,230	2,428
		74.34%	17.03%	4.04%
Voting Age	46,342	35,428	7,345	1,574
		76.45%	15.85%	3.40%
District: 135				
County: Bibb GA				
Total:	1,983	1,654	168	55
		83.41%	8.47%	2.77%
Voting Age	1,546	1,301	124	41
		84.15%	8.02%	2.65%
County: Lamar GA				
Total:	4,552	3,085	1,269	114
		67.77%	27.88%	2.50%
Voting Age	3,813	2,562	1,101	80
		67.19%	28.87%	2.10%
County: Monroe GA				
Total:	7,528	6,248	830	168
		83.00%	11.03%	2.23%
Voting Age	6,022	5,034	685	101
		83.59%	11.37%	1.68%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 135				
County: Pike GA				
Total:	18,889	16,313	1,613	348
		86.36%	8.54%	1.84%
Voting Age	14,337	12,422	1,254	207
		86.64%	8.75%	1.44%
County: Upson GA				
Total:	27,700	18,009	8,324	633
		65.01%	30.05%	2.29%
Voting Age	21,711	14,548	6,202	411
		67.01%	28.57%	1.89%
District: 135 Subtotal				
Total:	60,652	45,309	12,204	1,318
		74.70%	20.12%	2.17%
Voting Age	47,429	35,867	9,366	840
		75.62%	19.75%	1.77%
District: 136				
County: Coweta GA				
Total:	28,003	22,475	3,113	1,302
		80.26%	11.12%	4.65%
Voting Age	21,121	17,224	2,283	841
		81.55%	10.81%	3.98%
County: Meriwether GA				
Total:	13,382	7,859	4,842	351
		58.73%	36.18%	2.62%
Voting Age	10,832	6,517	3,828	225
		60.16%	35.34%	2.08%
County: Troup GA				
Total:	17,913	6,525	9,575	956
		36.43%	53.45%	5.34%
Voting Age	13,414	5,249	6,894	586
		39.13%	51.39%	4.37%
District: 136 Subtotal				
Total:	59,298	36,859	17,530	2,609

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 136				
		62.16%	29.56%	4.40%
Voting Age	45,367	28,990	13,005	1,652
		63.90%	28.67%	3.64%
District: 137				
County: Meriwether GA				
Total:	7,231	4,225	2,705	124
		58.43%	37.41%	1.71%
Voting Age	5,694	3,477	2,017	74
		61.06%	35.42%	1.30%
County: Muscogee GA				
Total:	30,443	8,127	19,637	2,052
		26.70%	64.50%	6.74%
Voting Age	22,797	6,590	14,291	1,418
		28.91%	62.69%	6.22%
County: Talbot GA				
Total:	5,733	2,427	3,145	112
		42.33%	54.86%	1.95%
Voting Age	4,783	2,129	2,537	56
		44.51%	53.04%	1.17%
County: Troup GA				
Total:	16,144	7,912	6,765	789
		49.01%	41.90%	4.89%
Voting Age	12,084	6,321	4,802	485
		52.31%	39.74%	4.01%
District: 137 Subtotal				
Total:	59,551	22,691	32,252	3,077
		38.10%	54.16%	5.17%
Voting Age	45,358	18,517	23,647	2,033
		40.82%	52.13%	4.48%
District: 138				
County: Harris GA				
Total:	21,634	16,205	3,615	825
		74.91%	16.71%	3.81%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 138				
Voting Age	16,816	12,820	2,768	507
		76.24%	16.46%	3.01%
County: Muscogee GA				
Total:	12,190	8,766	1,636	741
		71.91%	13.42%	6.08%
Voting Age	9,628	7,117	1,178	491
		73.92%	12.24%	5.10%
County: Troup GA				
Total:	25,088	16,437	6,821	852
		65.52%	27.19%	3.40%
Voting Age	19,240	13,113	4,878	516
		68.15%	25.35%	2.68%
District: 138 Subtotal				
Total:	58,912	41,408	12,072	2,418
		70.29%	20.49%	4.10%
Voting Age	45,684	33,050	8,824	1,514
		72.34%	19.32%	3.31%
District: 139				
County: Harris GA				
Total:	13,034	9,720	2,127	592
		74.57%	16.32%	4.54%
Voting Age	9,983	7,478	1,663	401
		74.91%	16.66%	4.02%
County: Muscogee GA				
Total:	45,976	27,778	10,719	3,681
		60.42%	23.31%	8.01%
Voting Age	35,539	22,654	7,564	2,495
		63.74%	21.28%	7.02%
District: 139 Subtotal				
Total:	59,010	37,498	12,846	4,273
		63.55%	21.77%	7.24%
Voting Age	45,522	30,132	9,227	2,896
		66.19%	20.27%	6.36%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 140**County: Muscogee GA**

Total:	59,294	17,055	35,460	5,358
		28.76%	59.80%	9.04%
Voting Age	44,411	14,080	25,596	3,563
		31.70%	57.63%	8.02%

District: 140 Subtotal

Total:	59,294	17,055	35,460	5,358
		28.76%	59.80%	9.04%
Voting Age	44,411	14,080	25,596	3,563
		31.70%	57.63%	8.02%

District: 141**County: Muscogee GA**

Total:	59,019	17,357	34,760	4,681
		29.41%	58.90%	7.93%
Voting Age	44,677	14,194	25,672	2,927
		31.77%	57.46%	6.55%

District: 141 Subtotal

Total:	59,019	17,357	34,760	4,681
		29.41%	58.90%	7.93%
Voting Age	44,677	14,194	25,672	2,927
		31.77%	57.46%	6.55%

District: 142**County: Bibb GA**

Total:	57,236	21,466	31,568	2,436
		37.50%	55.15%	4.26%
Voting Age	43,582	18,054	22,533	1,617
		41.43%	51.70%	3.71%

County: Monroe GA

Total:	1,344	930	373	12
		69.20%	27.75%	0.89%
Voting Age	1,065	720	314	10
		67.61%	29.48%	0.94%

District: 142 Subtotal

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 142				
Total:	58,580	22,396	31,941	2,448
		38.23%	54.53%	4.18%
Voting Age	44,647	18,774	22,847	1,627
		42.05%	51.17%	3.64%
District: 143				
County: Bibb GA				
Total:	59,153	22,595	32,028	2,230
		38.20%	54.14%	3.77%
Voting Age	45,838	19,153	23,211	1,672
		41.78%	50.64%	3.65%
District: 143 Subtotal				
Total:	59,153	22,595	32,028	2,230
		38.20%	54.14%	3.77%
Voting Age	45,838	19,153	23,211	1,672
		41.78%	50.64%	3.65%
District: 144				
County: Crawford GA				
Total:	12,130	8,866	2,455	415
		73.09%	20.24%	3.42%
Voting Age	9,606	7,079	1,938	287
		73.69%	20.17%	2.99%
County: Houston GA				
Total:	32,735	19,455	9,508	1,513
		59.43%	29.05%	4.62%
Voting Age	24,330	14,931	6,842	923
		61.37%	28.12%	3.79%
County: Peach GA				
Total:	14,093	9,360	3,312	856
		66.42%	23.50%	6.07%
Voting Age	11,209	7,721	2,478	563
		68.88%	22.11%	5.02%
District: 144 Subtotal				
Total:	58,958	37,681	15,275	2,784

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 144				
		63.91%	25.91%	4.72%
Voting Age	45,145	29,731	11,258	1,773
		65.86%	24.94%	3.93%
District: 145				
County: Bibb GA				
Total:	22,786	8,027	12,852	1,353
		35.23%	56.40%	5.94%
Voting Age	17,231	6,752	9,173	853
		39.19%	53.24%	4.95%
County: Houston GA				
Total:	36,706	12,783	19,106	3,785
		34.83%	52.05%	10.31%
Voting Age	27,197	10,698	13,187	2,412
		39.34%	48.49%	8.87%
District: 145 Subtotal				
Total:	59,492	20,810	31,958	5,138
		34.98%	53.72%	8.64%
Voting Age	44,428	17,450	22,360	3,265
		39.28%	50.33%	7.35%
District: 146				
County: Bleckley GA				
Total:	12,583	8,867	2,951	469
		70.47%	23.45%	3.73%
Voting Age	9,613	7,032	2,036	311
		73.15%	21.18%	3.24%
County: Houston GA				
Total:	35,413	23,027	8,369	2,059
		65.02%	23.63%	5.81%
Voting Age	26,003	17,338	5,905	1,269
		66.68%	22.71%	4.88%
County: Pulaski GA				
Total:	9,855	6,022	3,250	327
		61.11%	32.98%	3.32%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 146				
Voting Age	8,012	5,027 62.74%	2,564 32.00%	224 2.80%
County: Wilcox GA				
Total:	955	553 57.91%	365 38.22%	29 3.04%
Voting Age	779	453 58.15%	300 38.51%	22 2.82%
District: 146 Subtotal				
Total:	58,806	38,469 65.42%	14,935 25.40%	2,884 4.90%
Voting Age	44,407	29,850 67.22%	10,805 24.33%	1,826 4.11%
District: 147				
County: Houston GA				
Total:	58,779	30,946 52.65%	19,537 33.24%	4,450 7.57%
Voting Age	44,588	25,051 56.18%	13,671 30.66%	2,926 6.56%
District: 147 Subtotal				
Total:	58,779	30,946 52.65%	19,537 33.24%	4,450 7.57%
Voting Age	44,588	25,051 56.18%	13,671 30.66%	2,926 6.56%
District: 148				
County: Ben Hill GA				
Total:	5,115	3,145 61.49%	1,601 31.30%	262 5.12%
Voting Age	3,873	2,557 66.02%	1,069 27.60%	163 4.21%
County: Crisp GA				
Total:	20,128	9,892 49.15%	9,194 45.68%	634 3.15%
Voting Age	15,570	8,248	6,603	414

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 148				
			52.97%	42.41%
				2.66%
County: Dodge GA				
Total:	18,550		11,689	6,010
			63.01%	32.40%
Voting Age	14,621		9,409	4,625
			64.35%	31.63%
				2.59%
County: Telfair GA				
Total:	8,283		3,001	3,698
			36.23%	44.65%
Voting Age	6,955		2,474	3,013
			35.57%	43.32%
				24.23%
County: Wilcox GA				
Total:	7,811		4,632	2,796
			59.30%	35.80%
Voting Age	6,439		3,762	2,393
			58.43%	37.16%
				2.90%
District: 148 Subtotal				
Total:	59,887		32,359	23,299
			54.03%	38.90%
Voting Age	47,458		26,450	17,703
			55.73%	37.30%
				5.96%
District: 149				
County: Baldwin GA				
Total:	25,963		11,105	13,508
			42.77%	52.03%
Voting Age	21,177		9,747	10,355
			46.03%	48.90%
				2.56%
County: Bibb GA				
Total:	16,188		3,045	12,249
			18.81%	75.67%
Voting Age	12,705		2,719	9,229
			21.40%	72.64%
				4.34%
County: Twiggs GA				

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 149				
Total:	8,022	4,487	3,226	124
		55.93%	40.21%	1.55%
Voting Age	6,589	3,733	2,627	79
		56.66%	39.87%	1.20%
County: Wilkinson GA				
Total:	8,877	5,110	3,330	239
		57.56%	37.51%	2.69%
Voting Age	7,026	4,165	2,549	152
		59.28%	36.28%	2.16%
District: 149 Subtotal				
Total:	59,050	23,747	32,313	1,736
		40.22%	54.72%	2.94%
Voting Age	47,497	20,364	24,760	1,324
		42.87%	52.13%	2.79%
District: 150				
County: Dooly GA				
Total:	11,208	4,611	5,652	797
		41.14%	50.43%	7.11%
Voting Age	9,187	4,029	4,526	493
		43.86%	49.27%	5.37%
County: Macon GA				
Total:	12,082	4,078	7,296	472
		33.75%	60.39%	3.91%
Voting Age	9,938	3,379	6,021	322
		34.00%	60.59%	3.24%
County: Peach GA				
Total:	13,888	2,759	9,333	1,691
		19.87%	67.20%	12.18%
Voting Age	10,902	2,350	7,242	1,225
		21.56%	66.43%	11.24%
County: Sumter GA				
Total:	14,282	5,400	7,237	1,158
		37.81%	50.67%	8.11%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 150				
Voting Age	10,903	4,582 42.03%	5,178 47.49%	738 6.77%
County: Taylor GA				
Total:	7,816	4,584 58.65%	2,946 37.69%	168 2.15%
Voting Age	6,120	3,686 60.23%	2,235 36.52%	107 1.75%
District: 150 Subtotal				
Total:	59,276	21,432 36.16%	32,464 54.77%	4,286 7.23%
Voting Age	47,050	18,026 38.31%	25,202 53.56%	2,885 6.13%
District: 151				
County: Chattahoochee GA				
Total:	9,565	5,403 56.49%	1,825 19.08%	1,610 16.83%
Voting Age	7,199	4,212 58.51%	1,287 17.88%	1,160 16.11%
County: Dougherty GA				
Total:	6,268	2,118 33.79%	3,885 61.98%	98 1.56%
Voting Age	4,791	1,775 37.05%	2,835 59.17%	59 1.23%
County: Marion GA				
Total:	7,498	4,486 59.83%	2,223 29.65%	560 7.47%
Voting Age	5,854	3,643 62.23%	1,687 28.82%	337 5.76%
County: Schley GA				
Total:	4,547	3,357 73.83%	933 20.52%	175 3.85%
Voting Age	3,328	2,520 75.72%	644 19.35%	103 3.09%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 151				
County: Stewart GA				
Total:	5,314	1,338	2,538	1,217
		25.18%	47.76%	22.90%
Voting Age	4,617	1,161	2,048	1,196
		25.15%	44.36%	25.90%
County: Sumter GA				
Total:	15,334	6,128	8,309	612
		39.96%	54.19%	3.99%
Voting Age	12,133	5,218	6,301	409
		43.01%	51.93%	3.37%
County: Terrell GA				
Total:	9,185	3,189	5,707	177
		34.72%	62.13%	1.93%
Voting Age	7,204	2,709	4,274	121
		37.60%	59.33%	1.68%
County: Webster GA				
Total:	2,348	1,136	1,107	59
		48.38%	47.15%	2.51%
Voting Age	1,847	931	844	36
		50.41%	45.70%	1.95%
District: 151 Subtotal				
Total:	60,059	27,155	26,527	4,508
		45.21%	44.17%	7.51%
Voting Age	46,973	22,169	19,920	3,421
		47.20%	42.41%	7.28%
District: 152				
County: Dougherty GA				
Total:	6,187	2,574	3,082	376
		41.60%	49.81%	6.08%
Voting Age	4,906	2,169	2,382	230
		44.21%	48.55%	4.69%
County: Lee GA				
Total:	33,163	22,758	7,755	953

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 152				
		68.62%	23.38%	2.87%
Voting Age	24,676	17,356	5,503	603
		70.34%	22.30%	2.44%
County: Worth GA				
Total:	20,784	14,427	5,517	381
		69.41%	26.54%	1.83%
Voting Age	16,444	11,747	4,108	244
		71.44%	24.98%	1.48%
District: 152 Subtotal				
Total:	60,134	39,759	16,354	1,710
		66.12%	27.20%	2.84%
Voting Age	46,026	31,272	11,993	1,077
		67.94%	26.06%	2.34%
District: 153				
County: Dougherty GA				
Total:	59,299	14,458	42,183	1,735
		24.38%	71.14%	2.93%
Voting Age	45,692	12,637	31,047	1,164
		27.66%	67.95%	2.55%
District: 153 Subtotal				
Total:	59,299	14,458	42,183	1,735
		24.38%	71.14%	2.93%
Voting Age	45,692	12,637	31,047	1,164
		27.66%	67.95%	2.55%
District: 154				
County: Baker GA				
Total:	2,876	1,514	1,178	143
		52.64%	40.96%	4.97%
Voting Age	2,275	1,235	932	77
		54.29%	40.97%	3.38%
County: Calhoun GA				
Total:	5,573	1,766	3,629	149
		31.69%	65.12%	2.67%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 154				
Voting Age	4,687	1,567	2,998	90
		33.43%	63.96%	1.92%
County: Clay GA				
Total:	2,848	1,143	1,634	41
		40.13%	57.37%	1.44%
Voting Age	2,246	973	1,231	19
		43.32%	54.81%	0.85%
County: Dougherty GA				
Total:	14,036	1,481	12,307	204
		10.55%	87.68%	1.45%
Voting Age	10,877	1,328	9,367	138
		12.21%	86.12%	1.27%
County: Early GA				
Total:	10,854	4,813	5,688	186
		44.34%	52.40%	1.71%
Voting Age	8,315	3,985	4,075	113
		47.93%	49.01%	1.36%
County: Miller GA				
Total:	6,000	3,949	1,831	136
		65.82%	30.52%	2.27%
Voting Age	4,749	3,239	1,358	92
		68.20%	28.60%	1.94%
County: Quitman GA				
Total:	2,235	1,190	965	31
		53.24%	43.18%	1.39%
Voting Age	1,870	1,037	765	18
		55.45%	40.91%	0.96%
County: Randolph GA				
Total:	6,425	2,250	3,947	143
		35.02%	61.43%	2.23%
Voting Age	4,977	1,922	2,913	82
		38.62%	58.53%	1.65%
County: Seminole GA				

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 154				
Total:	9,147	5,617	3,093	228
		61.41%	33.81%	2.49%
Voting Age	7,277	4,681	2,275	160
		64.33%	31.26%	2.20%
District: 154 Subtotal				
Total:	59,994	23,723	34,272	1,261
		39.54%	57.13%	2.10%
Voting Age	47,273	19,967	25,914	789
		42.24%	54.82%	1.67%
District: 155				
County: Dodge GA				
Total:	1,375	1,176	138	51
		85.53%	10.04%	3.71%
Voting Age	1,088	951	100	27
		87.41%	9.19%	2.48%
County: Johnson GA				
Total:	9,189	5,800	3,124	117
		63.12%	34.00%	1.27%
Voting Age	7,474	4,790	2,513	82
		64.09%	33.62%	1.10%
County: Laurens GA				
Total:	49,570	27,881	19,132	1,424
		56.25%	38.60%	2.87%
Voting Age	37,734	22,229	13,695	923
		58.91%	36.29%	2.45%
District: 155 Subtotal				
Total:	60,134	34,857	22,394	1,592
		57.97%	37.24%	2.65%
Voting Age	46,296	27,970	16,308	1,032
		60.42%	35.23%	2.23%
District: 156				
County: Ben Hill GA				
Total:	12,079	6,074	4,936	792

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 156				
		50.29%	40.86%	6.56%
Voting Age	9,292	4,902	3,676	490
		52.76%	39.56%	5.27%
County: Montgomery GA				
Total:	8,610	5,665	2,224	571
		65.80%	25.83%	6.63%
Voting Age	6,792	4,527	1,781	377
		66.65%	26.22%	5.55%
County: Tattnall GA				
Total:	1,263	909	168	157
		71.97%	13.30%	12.43%
Voting Age	999	747	129	96
		74.77%	12.91%	9.61%
County: Telfair GA				
Total:	4,194	2,969	1,056	128
		70.79%	25.18%	3.05%
Voting Age	3,235	2,328	793	72
		71.96%	24.51%	2.23%
County: Toombs GA				
Total:	27,030	16,007	7,402	3,044
		59.22%	27.38%	11.26%
Voting Age	20,261	12,810	5,036	1,978
		63.22%	24.86%	9.76%
County: Wheeler GA				
Total:	7,471	4,157	2,949	272
		55.64%	39.47%	3.64%
Voting Age	6,217	3,418	2,561	174
		54.98%	41.19%	2.80%
District: 156 Subtotal				
Total:	60,647	35,781	18,735	4,964
		59.00%	30.89%	8.19%
Voting Age	46,796	28,732	13,976	3,187
		61.40%	29.87%	6.81%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 157**County: Appling GA**

Total:	12,825	8,154	3,189	1,277
		63.58%	24.87%	9.96%
Voting Age	9,673	6,474	2,257	775
		66.93%	23.33%	8.01%

County: Evans GA

Total:	10,774	6,038	3,273	1,237
		56.04%	30.38%	11.48%
Voting Age	8,127	4,826	2,410	731
		59.38%	29.65%	8.99%

County: Jeff Davis GA

Total:	14,779	9,950	2,493	2,047
		67.33%	16.87%	13.85%
Voting Age	10,856	7,643	1,752	1,233
		70.40%	16.14%	11.36%

County: Tattnall GA

Total:	21,579	12,916	6,163	2,146
		59.85%	28.56%	9.94%
Voting Age	16,655	10,273	4,757	1,323
		61.68%	28.56%	7.94%

District: 157 Subtotal

Total:	59,957	37,058	15,118	6,707
		61.81%	25.21%	11.19%
Voting Age	45,311	29,216	11,176	4,062
		64.48%	24.67%	8.96%

District: 158**County: Bulloch GA**

Total:	19,285	10,783	7,179	790
		55.91%	37.23%	4.10%
Voting Age	15,054	8,820	5,282	535
		58.59%	35.09%	3.55%

County: Candler GA

Total:	10,981	6,567	2,807	1,378
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Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 158				
Voting Age	8,241	59.80%	25.56%	12.55%
		5,229	2,009	835
		63.45%	24.38%	10.13%
County: Emanuel GA				
Total:	22,768	13,815	7,556	993
		60.68%	33.19%	4.36%
Voting Age	17,320	11,013	5,404	589
		63.59%	31.20%	3.40%
County: Treutlen GA				
Total:	6,406	4,065	2,114	170
		63.46%	33.00%	2.65%
Voting Age	4,934	3,272	1,514	98
		66.32%	30.69%	1.99%
District: 158 Subtotal				
Total:	59,440	35,230	19,656	3,331
		59.27%	33.07%	5.60%
Voting Age	45,549	28,334	14,209	2,057
		62.21%	31.19%	4.52%
District: 159				
County: Bulloch GA				
Total:	12,887	7,028	5,071	436
		54.54%	39.35%	3.38%
Voting Age	9,695	5,599	3,543	275
		57.75%	36.54%	2.84%
County: Effingham GA				
Total:	32,941	25,360	4,709	1,462
		76.99%	14.30%	4.44%
Voting Age	24,283	19,151	3,308	827
		78.87%	13.62%	3.41%
County: Screven GA				
Total:	14,067	8,018	5,527	287
		57.00%	39.29%	2.04%
Voting Age	10,893	6,387	4,144	188

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 159			58.63%	38.04%	1.73%
District: 159 Subtotal					
Total:	59,895		40,406	15,307	2,185
			67.46%	25.56%	3.65%
Voting Age	44,871		31,137	10,995	1,290
			69.39%	24.50%	2.87%
District: 160					
County: Bryan GA					
Total:	11,008		8,157	2,045	341
			74.10%	18.58%	3.10%
Voting Age	8,312		6,287	1,464	210
			75.64%	17.61%	2.53%
County: Bulloch GA					
Total:	48,927		31,901	12,125	2,954
			65.20%	24.78%	6.04%
Voting Age	39,745		26,622	9,395	2,211
			66.98%	23.64%	5.56%
District: 160 Subtotal					
Total:	59,935		40,058	14,170	3,295
			66.84%	23.64%	5.50%
Voting Age	48,057		32,909	10,859	2,421
			68.48%	22.60%	5.04%
District: 161					
County: Chatham GA					
Total:	28,269		11,729	12,024	2,712
			41.49%	42.53%	9.59%
Voting Age	21,359		9,606	8,519	1,801
			44.97%	39.88%	8.43%
County: Effingham GA					
Total:	31,828		22,844	5,326	2,030
			71.77%	16.73%	6.38%
Voting Age	23,012		17,086	3,523	1,227
			74.25%	15.31%	5.33%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 161					
District: 161 Subtotal					
Total:	60,097		34,573	17,350	4,742
			57.53%	28.87%	7.89%
Voting Age	44,371		26,692	12,042	3,028
			60.16%	27.14%	6.82%
District: 162					
County: Chatham GA					
Total:	60,308		22,134	28,142	6,504
			36.70%	46.66%	10.78%
Voting Age	46,733		18,984	20,435	4,478
			40.62%	43.73%	9.58%
District: 162 Subtotal					
Total:	60,308		22,134	28,142	6,504
			36.70%	46.66%	10.78%
Voting Age	46,733		18,984	20,435	4,478
			40.62%	43.73%	9.58%
District: 163					
County: Chatham GA					
Total:	60,123		23,136	29,099	5,081
			38.48%	48.40%	8.45%
Voting Age	48,461		20,317	22,045	3,578
			41.92%	45.49%	7.38%
District: 163 Subtotal					
Total:	60,123		23,136	29,099	5,081
			38.48%	48.40%	8.45%
Voting Age	48,461		20,317	22,045	3,578
			41.92%	45.49%	7.38%
District: 164					
County: Bryan GA					
Total:	21,420		13,570	4,209	2,141
			63.35%	19.65%	10.00%
Voting Age	15,119		10,047	2,747	1,273
			66.45%	18.17%	8.42%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 164**County: Chatham GA**

Total:	38,681	21,106	10,858	3,837
		54.56%	28.07%	9.92%
Voting Age	30,732	17,745	8,013	2,620
		57.74%	26.07%	8.53%

District: 164 Subtotal

Total:	60,101	34,676	15,067	5,978
		57.70%	25.07%	9.95%
Voting Age	45,851	27,792	10,760	3,893
		60.61%	23.47%	8.49%

District: 165**County: Chatham GA**

Total:	59,978	21,050	32,897	3,318
		35.10%	54.85%	5.53%
Voting Age	48,247	18,901	24,282	2,572
		39.18%	50.33%	5.33%

District: 165 Subtotal

Total:	59,978	21,050	32,897	3,318
		35.10%	54.85%	5.53%
Voting Age	48,247	18,901	24,282	2,572
		39.18%	50.33%	5.33%

District: 166**County: Bryan GA**

Total:	12,310	9,594	1,209	787
		77.94%	9.82%	6.39%
Voting Age	8,397	6,699	814	436
		79.78%	9.69%	5.19%

County: Chatham GA

Total:	47,932	40,278	2,438	2,338
		84.03%	5.09%	4.88%
Voting Age	39,183	33,608	1,884	1,502
		85.77%	4.81%	3.83%

District: 166 Subtotal

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 166				
Total:	60,242	49,872	3,647	3,125
		82.79%	6.05%	5.19%
Voting Age	47,580	40,307	2,698	1,938
		84.71%	5.67%	4.07%
District: 167				
County: Glynn GA				
Total:	20,499	14,331	3,402	1,565
		69.91%	16.60%	7.63%
Voting Age	15,758	11,394	2,442	1,014
		72.31%	15.50%	6.43%
County: Liberty GA				
Total:	5,109	2,204	1,606	1,040
		43.14%	31.43%	20.36%
Voting Age	3,147	1,438	943	608
		45.69%	29.97%	19.32%
County: Long GA				
Total:	16,168	8,774	4,734	1,979
		54.27%	29.28%	12.24%
Voting Age	11,234	6,422	3,107	1,227
		57.17%	27.66%	10.92%
County: McIntosh GA				
Total:	10,975	7,060	3,400	231
		64.33%	30.98%	2.10%
Voting Age	9,040	5,998	2,641	166
		66.35%	29.21%	1.84%
County: Wayne GA				
Total:	6,742	5,049	1,094	428
		74.89%	16.23%	6.35%
Voting Age	4,961	3,861	702	254
		77.83%	14.15%	5.12%
District: 167 Subtotal				
Total:	59,493	37,418	14,236	5,243
		62.89%	23.93%	8.81%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 167					
Voting Age	44,140	29,113	9,835	3,269	
		65.96%	22.28%	7.41%	
District: 168					
County: Liberty GA					
Total:	60,147	21,800	29,540	6,746	
		36.24%	49.11%	11.22%	
Voting Age	44,867	17,627	20,757	4,623	
		39.29%	46.26%	10.30%	
District: 168 Subtotal					
Total:	60,147	21,800	29,540	6,746	
		36.24%	49.11%	11.22%	
Voting Age	44,867	17,627	20,757	4,623	
		39.29%	46.26%	10.30%	
District: 169					
County: Coffee GA					
Total:	33,736	18,074	11,051	3,890	
		53.57%	32.76%	11.53%	
Voting Age	25,541	14,433	8,086	2,417	
		56.51%	31.66%	9.46%	
County: Irwin GA					
Total:	9,666	6,402	2,333	663	
		66.23%	24.14%	6.86%	
Voting Age	7,547	5,047	1,720	545	
		66.87%	22.79%	7.22%	
County: Tift GA					
Total:	6,730	5,339	767	417	
		79.33%	11.40%	6.20%	
Voting Age	5,219	4,220	589	248	
		80.86%	11.29%	4.75%	
County: Turner GA					
Total:	9,006	4,700	3,813	372	
		52.19%	42.34%	4.13%	
Voting Age	6,960	3,891	2,752	256	

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 169				
			55.91%	39.54%
				3.68%
District: 169 Subtotal				
Total:	59,138		34,515	17,964
			58.36%	30.38%
				9.03%
Voting Age	45,267		27,591	13,147
			60.95%	29.04%
				7.66%
District: 170				
County: Berrien GA				
Total:	18,160		14,396	2,198
			79.27%	12.10%
				5.75%
Voting Age	13,690		11,181	1,499
			81.67%	10.95%
				4.54%
County: Cook GA				
Total:	7,342		5,212	1,493
			70.99%	20.34%
				5.77%
Voting Age	5,621		4,108	1,103
			73.08%	19.62%
				4.47%
County: Tift GA				
Total:	34,614		16,850	11,967
			48.68%	34.57%
				13.87%
Voting Age	26,005		13,791	8,374
			53.03%	32.20%
				11.72%
District: 170 Subtotal				
Total:	60,116		36,458	15,658
			60.65%	26.05%
				10.43%
Voting Age	45,316		29,080	10,976
			64.17%	24.22%
				8.65%
District: 171				
County: Decatur GA				
Total:	29,367		14,280	12,583
			48.63%	42.85%
				6.51%
Voting Age	22,443		11,586	9,189
			51.62%	40.94%
				5.33%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 171				
County: Grady GA				
Total:	8,115	5,959	1,434	520
		73.43%	17.67%	6.41%
Voting Age	6,461	4,885	1,096	316
		75.61%	16.96%	4.89%
County: Mitchell GA				
Total:	21,755	10,106	10,394	964
		46.45%	47.78%	4.43%
Voting Age	17,065	8,284	7,917	615
		48.54%	46.39%	3.60%
District: 171 Subtotal				
Total:	59,237	30,345	24,411	3,395
		51.23%	41.21%	5.73%
Voting Age	45,969	24,755	18,202	2,127
		53.85%	39.60%	4.63%
District: 172				
County: Colquitt GA				
Total:	45,898	25,588	10,648	8,709
		55.75%	23.20%	18.97%
Voting Age	34,193	20,507	7,461	5,467
		59.97%	21.82%	15.99%
County: Cook GA				
Total:	9,887	5,446	3,521	710
		55.08%	35.61%	7.18%
Voting Age	7,317	4,202	2,492	453
		57.43%	34.06%	6.19%
County: Thomas GA				
Total:	4,176	3,285	625	175
		78.66%	14.97%	4.19%
Voting Age	3,246	2,606	486	87
		80.28%	14.97%	2.68%
District: 172 Subtotal				
Total:	59,961	34,319	14,794	9,594

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 172				
		57.24%	24.67%	16.00%
Voting Age	44,756	27,315	10,439	6,007
		61.03%	23.32%	13.42%
District: 173				
County: Grady GA				
Total:	18,121	8,756	6,259	2,753
		48.32%	34.54%	15.19%
Voting Age	13,501	7,083	4,582	1,541
		52.46%	33.94%	11.41%
County: Thomas GA				
Total:	41,622	22,709	16,350	1,402
		54.56%	39.28%	3.37%
Voting Age	31,791	18,134	11,846	883
		57.04%	37.26%	2.78%
District: 173 Subtotal				
Total:	59,743	31,465	22,609	4,155
		52.67%	37.84%	6.95%
Voting Age	45,292	25,217	16,428	2,424
		55.68%	36.27%	5.35%
District: 174				
County: Brantley GA				
Total:	18,021	16,317	733	326
		90.54%	4.07%	1.81%
Voting Age	13,692	12,522	470	212
		91.45%	3.43%	1.55%
County: Charlton GA				
Total:	12,518	7,532	2,798	2,036
		60.17%	22.35%	16.26%
Voting Age	10,135	5,929	2,147	1,971
		58.50%	21.18%	19.45%
County: Clinch GA				
Total:	6,749	4,256	2,096	253
		63.06%	31.06%	3.75%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 174				
Voting Age	5,034	3,372	1,406	156
		66.98%	27.93%	3.10%
County: Echols GA				
Total:	3,697	2,328	193	1,091
		62.97%	5.22%	29.51%
Voting Age	2,709	1,856	121	667
		68.51%	4.47%	24.62%
County: Lowndes GA				
Total:	9,770	7,446	1,486	563
		76.21%	15.21%	5.76%
Voting Age	7,472	5,800	1,086	372
		77.62%	14.53%	4.98%
County: Ware GA				
Total:	9,097	4,514	3,954	448
		49.62%	43.46%	4.92%
Voting Age	6,718	3,581	2,720	263
		53.30%	40.49%	3.91%
District: 174 Subtotal				
Total:	59,852	42,393	11,260	4,717
		70.83%	18.81%	7.88%
Voting Age	45,760	33,060	7,950	3,641
		72.25%	17.37%	7.96%
District: 175				
County: Brooks GA				
Total:	16,301	9,066	5,958	955
		55.62%	36.55%	5.86%
Voting Age	12,747	7,483	4,357	635
		58.70%	34.18%	4.98%
County: Lowndes GA				
Total:	43,692	29,375	9,375	2,702
		67.23%	21.46%	6.18%
Voting Age	31,957	22,242	6,448	1,615
		69.60%	20.18%	5.05%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 175				
District: 175 Subtotal				
Total:	59,993	38,441	15,333	3,657
		64.08%	25.56%	6.10%
Voting Age	44,704	29,725	10,805	2,250
		66.49%	24.17%	5.03%
District: 176				
County: Atkinson GA				
Total:	8,286	4,801	1,284	2,048
		57.94%	15.50%	24.72%
Voting Age	6,129	3,787	937	1,282
		61.79%	15.29%	20.92%
County: Coffee GA				
Total:	9,356	6,084	1,524	1,540
		65.03%	16.29%	16.46%
Voting Age	6,878	4,713	1,105	907
		68.52%	16.07%	13.19%
County: Lanier GA				
Total:	9,877	6,595	2,369	572
		66.77%	23.99%	5.79%
Voting Age	7,326	5,010	1,683	370
		68.39%	22.97%	5.05%
County: Lowndes GA				
Total:	4,797	2,556	1,387	591
		53.28%	28.91%	12.32%
Voting Age	3,588	2,016	975	400
		56.19%	27.17%	11.15%
County: Ware GA				
Total:	27,154	17,761	7,467	1,164
		65.41%	27.50%	4.29%
Voting Age	21,070	14,237	5,506	749
		67.57%	26.13%	3.55%
District: 176 Subtotal				
Total:	59,470	37,797	14,031	5,915

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 176				
		63.56%	23.59%	9.95%
Voting Age	44,991	29,763	10,206	3,708
		66.15%	22.68%	8.24%
District: 177				
County: Lowndes GA				
Total:	59,992	19,929	34,510	4,016
		33.22%	57.52%	6.69%
Voting Age	46,014	17,082	24,793	2,814
		37.12%	53.88%	6.12%
District: 177 Subtotal				
Total:	59,992	19,929	34,510	4,016
		33.22%	57.52%	6.69%
Voting Age	46,014	17,082	24,793	2,814
		37.12%	53.88%	6.12%
District: 178				
County: Appling GA				
Total:	5,619	4,520	458	548
		80.44%	8.15%	9.75%
Voting Age	4,285	3,574	283	343
		83.41%	6.60%	8.00%
County: Bacon GA				
Total:	11,140	8,103	1,970	875
		72.74%	17.68%	7.85%
Voting Age	8,310	6,374	1,245	547
		76.70%	14.98%	6.58%
County: Pierce GA				
Total:	19,716	16,403	1,801	998
		83.20%	9.13%	5.06%
Voting Age	14,899	12,662	1,262	595
		84.99%	8.47%	3.99%
County: Wayne GA				
Total:	23,402	16,252	5,296	1,304
		69.45%	22.63%	5.57%

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 178				
Voting Age	18,144	12,893	3,960	862
		71.06%	21.83%	4.75%
District: 178 Subtotal				
Total:	59,877	45,278	9,525	3,725
		75.62%	15.91%	6.22%
Voting Age	45,638	35,503	6,750	2,347
		77.79%	14.79%	5.14%
District: 179				
County: Glynn GA				
Total:	59,356	35,038	18,047	4,586
		59.03%	30.40%	7.73%
Voting Age	47,156	30,035	12,745	3,009
		63.69%	27.03%	6.38%
District: 179 Subtotal				
Total:	59,356	35,038	18,047	4,586
		59.03%	30.40%	7.73%
Voting Age	47,156	30,035	12,745	3,009
		63.69%	27.03%	6.38%
District: 180				
County: Camden GA				
Total:	54,768	37,203	11,072	3,658
		67.93%	20.22%	6.68%
Voting Age	41,808	29,410	7,828	2,457
		70.35%	18.72%	5.88%
County: Glynn GA				
Total:	4,644	3,618	649	185
		77.91%	13.98%	3.98%
Voting Age	3,554	2,873	433	93
		80.84%	12.18%	2.62%
District: 180 Subtotal				
Total:	59,412	40,821	11,721	3,843
		68.71%	19.73%	6.47%
Voting Age	45,362	32,283	8,261	2,550

Plan Components with Population Detail

GA_2023_Proposed_House

District: 180

71.17%

18.21%

5.62%

Doc. 357-1

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
INC., et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his
official capacity as Secretary of State of
Georgia.

Defendant.

Civ. No. 21-5337

DECLARATION OF WILLIAM S. COOPER

WILLIAM S. COOPER, acting in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746,
Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(2)(B), and Federal Rules of Evidence 702
and 703, does hereby declare and say:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. My name is William S. Cooper. I have a B.A. in Economics from Davidson College. As a private consultant, I serve as a demographic and redistricting expert for the Plaintiffs.
2. I have testified at trial as an expert witness on redistricting and demographics in federal courts in about 50 voting rights cases since the late 1980s. Over 25 of the cases led to changes in local election district plans. Five of the cases



- The Black population in south Metro Atlanta is sufficiently numerous and geographically compact to allow for the creation of at least two additional majority-Black House districts in Metro Atlanta, while adhering to traditional redistricting principles.
- The Black population in and around the eastern Black Belt counties is sufficiently numerous and geographically compact to form an additional majority-Black House district, while adhering to traditional redistricting principles.
- The Black population in and around the western Black Belt counties is sufficiently numerous and geographically compact to form an additional majority-Black House district, while adhering to traditional redistricting principles.
- The Black population in metropolitan Macon is sufficiently numerous and geographically compact to form an additional majority-Black district, while adhering to traditional redistricting principles.

C. Gingles 1 Analysis – Focus Areas

14. According to the data collected in the 2020 Census, and as discussed in further detail below, Georgia's Black population has grown significantly since 2010. The State's Black population is up by 484,848 persons, the equivalent of 2.5

100% Black State Senate districts or eight 100% Black State House districts. By contrast, the State's non-Hispanic ("NH") White population actually declined during that same period. Yet despite the significant growth in Georgia's Black population since 2010, almost no additional majority-Black districts are created in Georgia's 2021 Senate and House Plans.⁶

15. The 2021 Senate Plan merely maintains the status quo, with 14 majority-Black districts, the same number as in the previous plan which was enacted in 2012 and first used in 2014 during mid-decade redistricting (the "2014 Benchmark Senate Plan").⁷

16. The 2021 House Plan has two more majority-Black districts than the previous plan, which was enacted in 2015 (the "2015 Benchmark House Plan") (and which in turn incorporated a discrete set of changes to the plan enacted in

⁶ The ideal population size for a Senate district is 191,284 and 59,511 for a House district. Those numbers are derived from the State's total population and the number of seats in each body.

⁷ I am counting Senate District 41 (DeKalb County) as majority-Black under the 2014 Benchmark Senate Plan. That district, which was 51.4% BVAP when drawn under the 2010 Census, slipped to 49.76% BVAP according to the 2020 Census. It remained a BCVAP-majority district at 57.22% BCVAP, according to the 2015-19 ACS.

Notably, Senate District 2 (Chatham County) in the 2014 Benchmark Senate Plan was similarly drawn at 50.94% BVAP based on 2010 Census data, but had fallen to 47.09% BVAP under the 2020 Census. District 2 is no longer majority-BVAP (46.86% in the 2021 Senate Plan and 46.33% under the Illustrative Senate Plan *infra*) but remains majority-BCVAP in both plans. I am not counting Senate District 2 as majority-Black under the 2014 Benchmark Senate Plan, though I note that doing so would result in the 2021 Senate Plan having one *fewer* majority-Black Senate district than its predecessor plan (14 under the 2021 Senate Plan versus 15 under the 2014 Benchmark Senate Plan).

2012).⁸ That small increase is nowhere near commensurate with the significant growth of Georgia's Black population during that period.

17. Under the 2021 Senate Plan, 10 of the 14 majority-Black districts are in Metro Atlanta. Under the 2021 House Plan, 33 of the 49 majority-Black districts are in Metro Atlanta.⁹

18. To determine where additional majority-Black districts could be drawn, I focused on areas with substantial Black populations, in particular:

(1) Metro Atlanta counties (as defined by the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta Metropolitan Statistical Area ("MSA") boundaries) shown in the Census Bureau's map in **Exhibit C**;

(2) Georgia's Black Belt, as illustrated by the Georgia Budget and Policy

⁸ The Senate and House plans initially enacted after the 2010 Census are included in **Exhibits I-2 and V-2, *infra***. These historical plans are not substantially different than the Benchmark plans with respect to the number of majority-Black districts. The prior Senate and House maps, enacted in 2006, are also included in **Exhibits I-3 and V-3**, respectively.

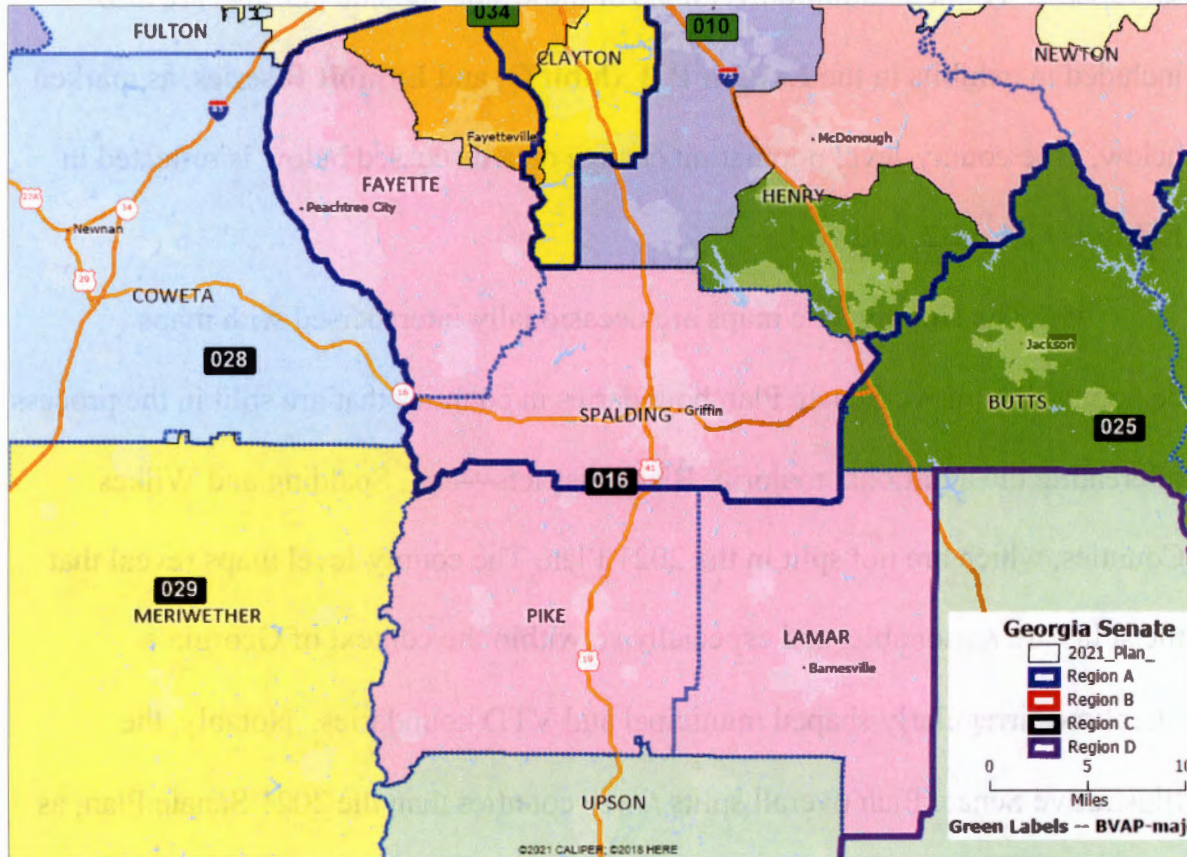
⁹ In this report, Metro Atlanta refers to the 29-county Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area ("MSA") defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. It includes the Counties of Barrow, Bartow, Butts, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Haralson, Heard, Henry, Jasper, Lamar, Meriwether, Morgan, Newton, Paulding, Pickens, Pike, Rockdale, Spalding, and Walton.

MSA is an abbreviation for "metropolitan statistical area." Metropolitan statistical areas are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and reported in historical and current census data produced by the Census Bureau. MSAs "consist of the county or counties (or equivalent entities) associated with at least one urbanized area of at least 50,000 population, plus adjacent counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured through commuting ties." U.S. Census Bureau, "About," <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about.html>.

County, extending south to encompass Spalding, Lamar and Pike Counties
(partially displayed on the map).

Figure 16

2021 Senate District 16 and vicinity



97. Both Fayette and Spalding Counties have seen significant, double-digit growth in their Black populations over the last decade. The Black VAP in Fayette County increased by 54.5% between 2010 and 2020 (from 15,355 to 23,728) even as the NH White VAP fell slightly. Spalding County saw its Black VAP grow by 18.5% over the decade, with virtually no change in the White VAP.

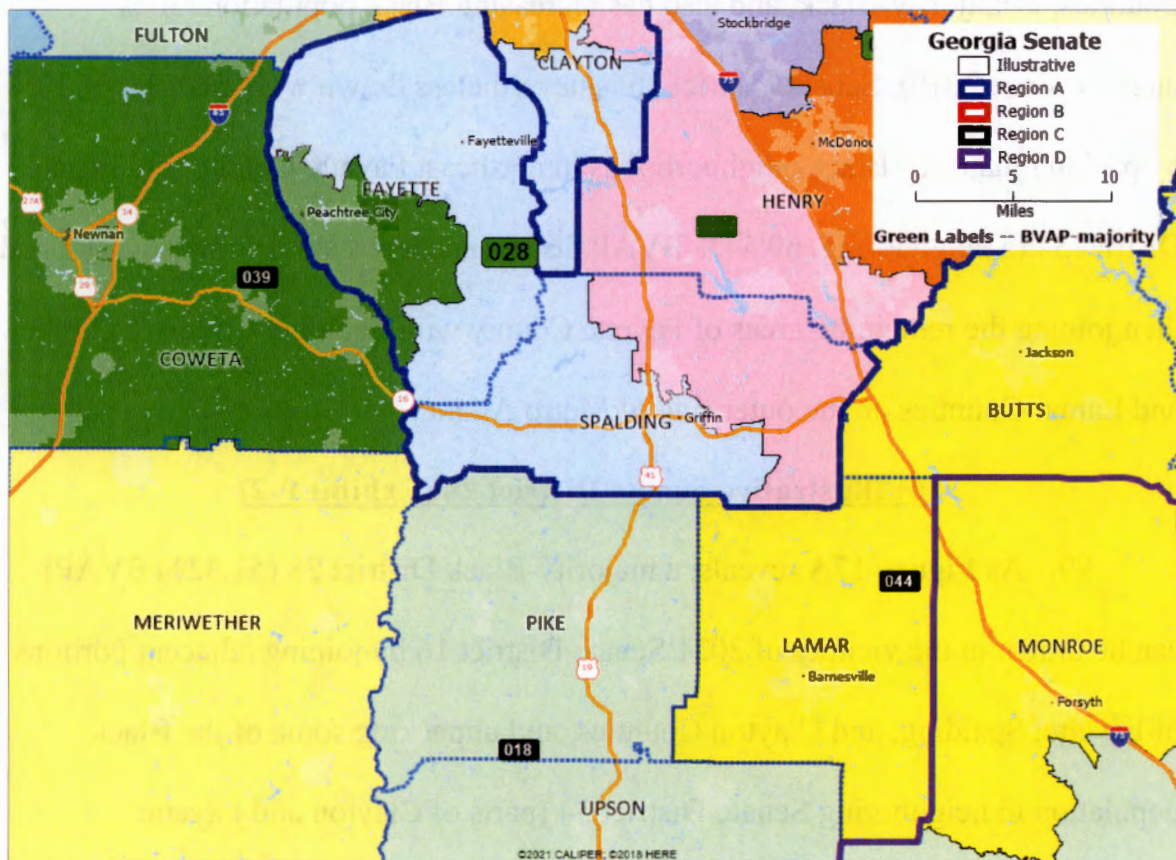
98. Neighboring Clayton County, which borders Fayette and Spalding Counties, is majority-Black, and also has increasing Black population (30% increase since 2010). Senate District 16 is nevertheless drawn with a BVAP of 23% by packing majority-Black neighborhoods in northeast Fayette County into Senate District 34 (a neighboring, 69.54% BVAP district anchored in Clayton County), and then joining the remaining areas of Fayette County with Spalding County and Pike and Lamar Counties on the outer ring of Metro Atlanta.

(b) Illustrative Senate District 28 (Exhibit P-2)

99. As **Figure 17A** reveals, a majority-Black District 28 (51.32% BVAP) can be drawn in the vicinity of 2021 Senate District 16 by joining adjacent portions of Fayette, Spalding, and Clayton Counties, and unpacking some of the Black population in neighboring Senate District 34 (parts of Clayton and Fayette Counties) as well as Senate District 44 (which also stretches into the adjacent portion of Clayton County). In the 2021 Senate Plan, the BVAP in these two packed neighboring districts stands at about 70%.

Figure 17A

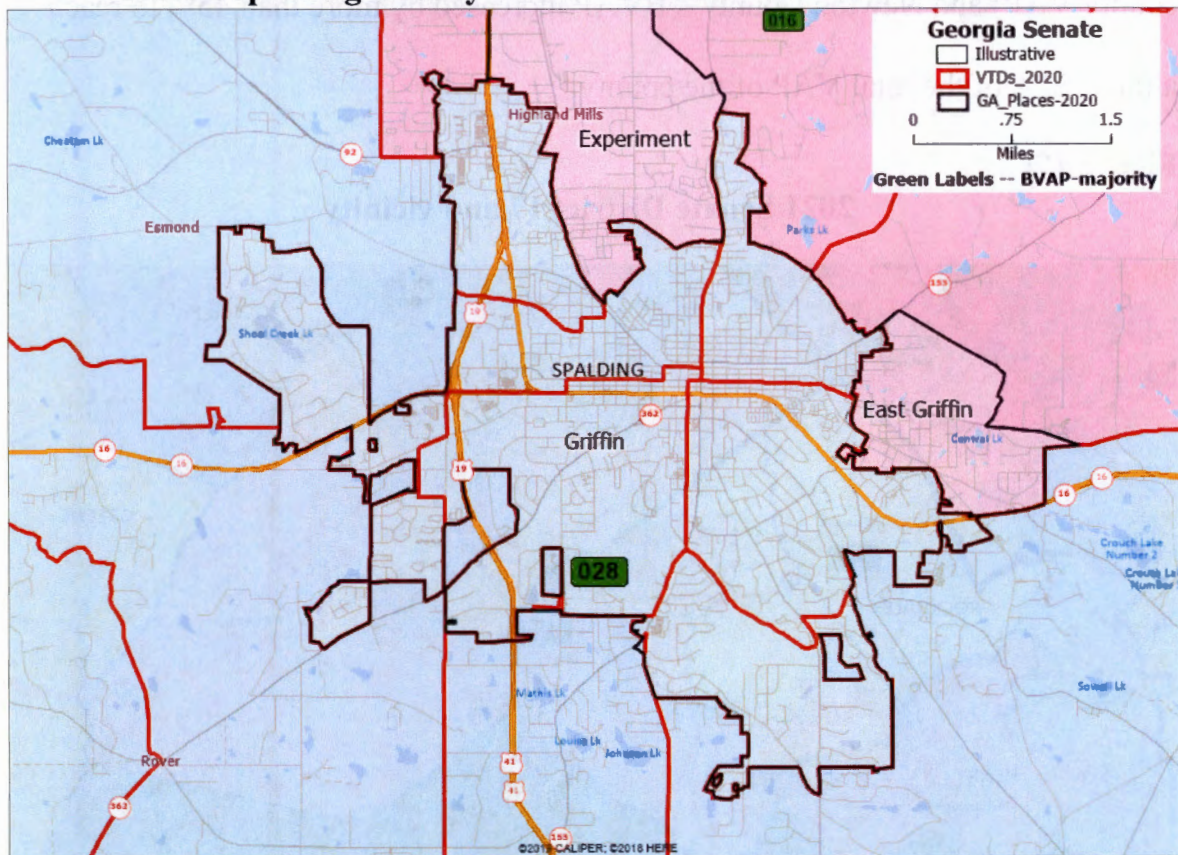
Illustrative Senate District 28 and vicinity



100. **Figure 17B** zooms in on the City of Griffin (pop. 23,470) in Spalding County, displaying municipal and VTD boundaries. The majority-Black City of Griffin is placed in Illustrative District 28, with Griffin’s municipal lines serving as a border between District 28 and District 16.

Figure 17B

Griffin/Spalding County Detail – Illustrative Districts 28 and 16



101. To recap, unpacking 2021 Plan District 34 and District 44 allows a majority-Black Illustrative Senate District 28 to be drawn in Fayette, Spalding, and a neighboring part of majority-Black Clayton County, while “uncracking” the surrounding Black population that is drawn into 2021 Senate District 16.

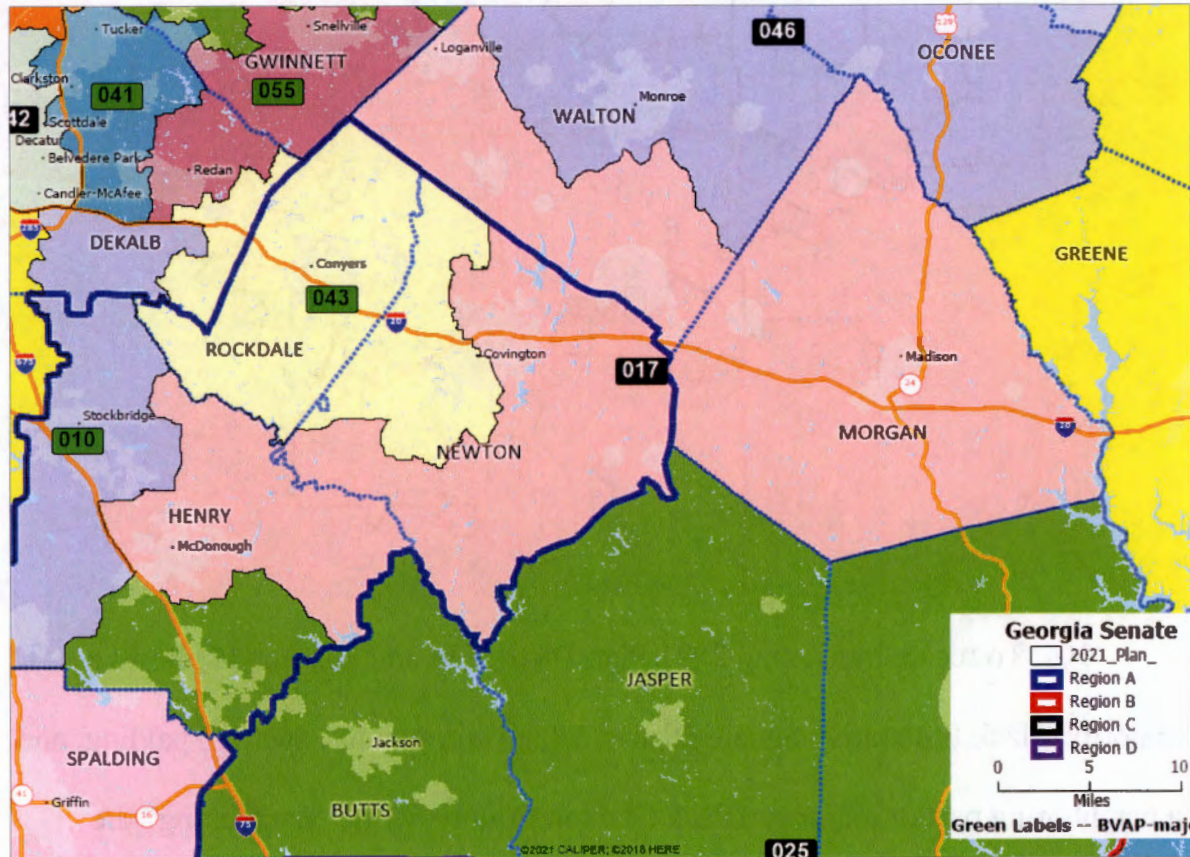
(c) 2021 Senate District 17 (Exhibit Q-1)

102. As shown in **Figure 17C**, Senate District 17, as drawn in the 2021 Senate Plan, includes parts of Henry, Newton, and Walton Counties, and all of Morgan County. Of the counties in 2021 Senate District 17: Henry County’s

BVAP increased by almost 75% in the last decade (to reach almost 50% of the county VAP) and Newton County's BVAP increased by more than 45% to reach almost 50% of the total VAP of the county.

Figure 17C

2021 Senate District 17 and vicinity



103. Neighboring Dekalb and Rockdale Counties, which border Henry and Newton Counties, also have substantial Black populations. For example, Rockdale County is majority Black (58.6% BVAP) and the county's BVAP increased by 53% over the last decade. Senate District 17 is nevertheless drawn in the 2021 Plan with a BVAP under 34%, cracking the Black population in central and eastern Henry

County as well as in parts of Newton County by extending the district out into predominantly white and more rural Walton and Morgan counties outside the South Metro area, splitting multiple counties in the process. Meanwhile, the 2021 Senate Plan packs the Black population in Senate Districts 10 and 43 (which include parts of Henry, Rockdale, and Newton Counties), drawing those districts with BVAPs of over 70% and almost 65%, respectively.

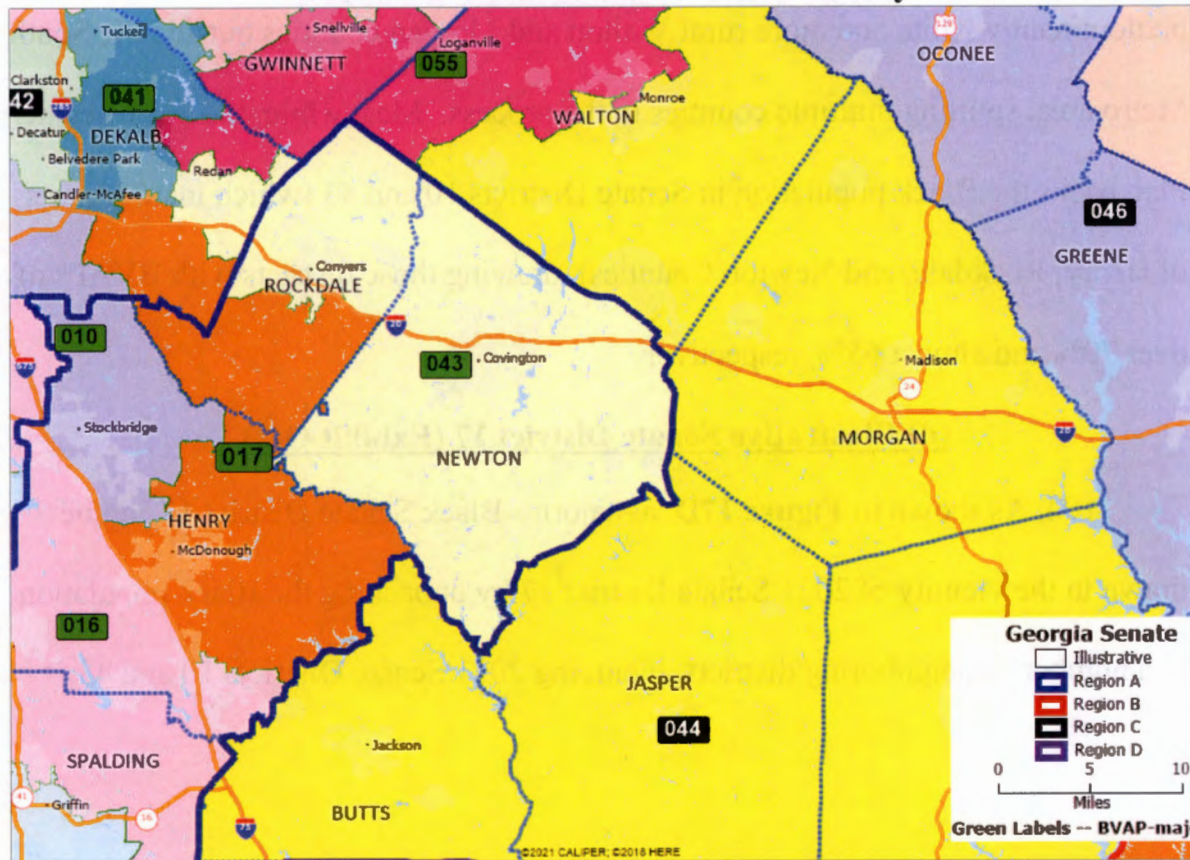
(d) Illustrative Senate District 17 (Exhibit Q-2)

104. As shown in **Figure 17D**, a majority-Black Senate District 17 can be drawn in the vicinity of 2021 Senate District 17 by unpacking the Black population in a number of neighboring districts, including 2021 Senate Districts 10 and 43.²⁶

²⁶ The Illustrative Senate Plan places the booming Black population of Newton County in majority-Black District 43.

Figure 17D

Illustrative Senate District 17 and vicinity

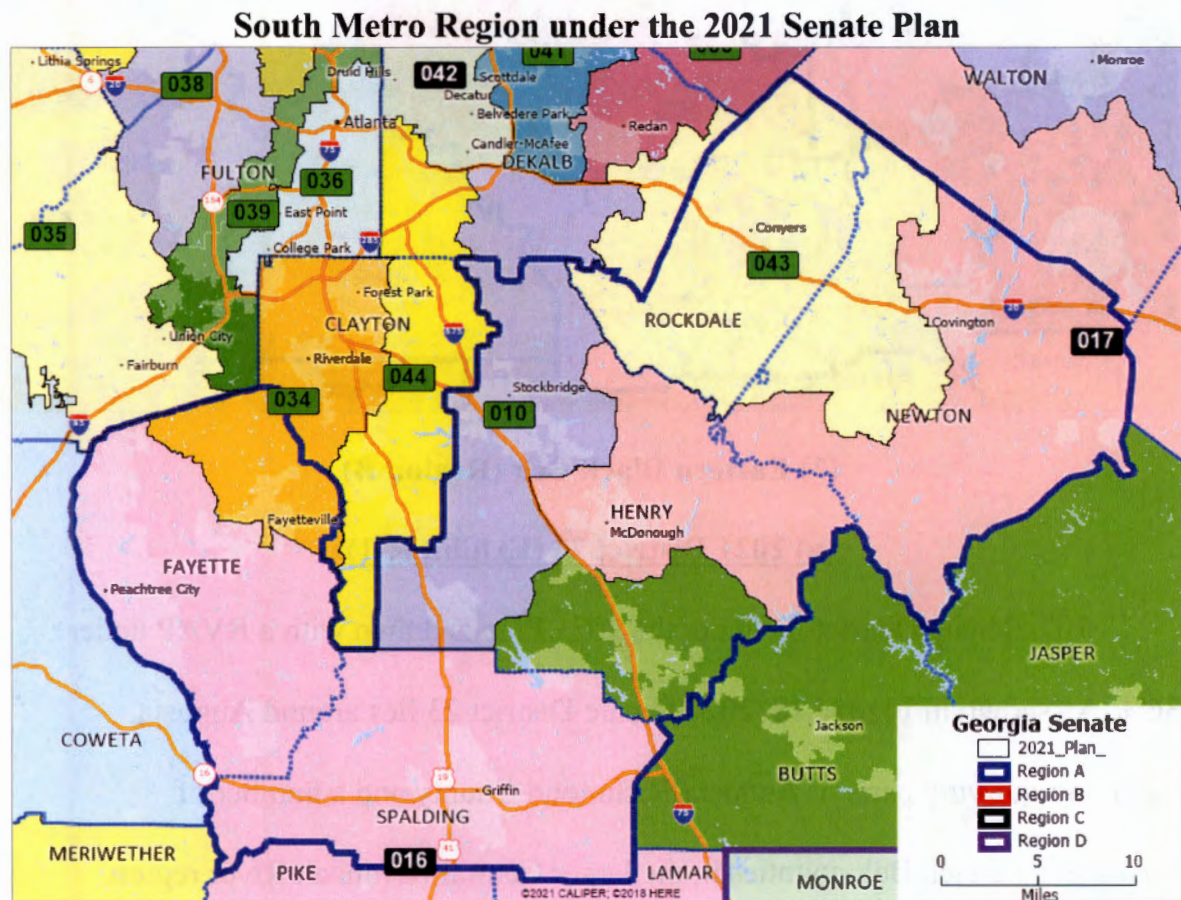


105. By unpacking 2021 Senate Districts 10 and 43 and uncracking the Black population in central and eastern Henry County (which the 2021 Senate Plan places in majority-White Senate District 17), a majority-Black Illustrative Senate District 17 can be drawn in Henry, Rockdale, and DeKalb Counties. As Figure 17C and Figure 17D make clear, Illustrative Senate District 17 is much more compact than the sprawling 2021 District 17.

106. **Figures 17E and 17F (Exhibits P-3 and P-4)** show the broader South Metro Region under both the 2021 Senate Plan and the Illustrative Senate Plan. As

shown in those figures, the 2021 Senate Plan repeatedly cracks the growing and diversifying South Metro Region by submerging it in districts that stretch out into more rural outlying counties in the outer ring of the Atlanta MSA and beyond. By contrast, the Illustrative Plan includes districts that are firmly anchored in the South Metro and are combined with similarly growing and diverse counties closer to the urban core.

Figure 17E



D. Comparative Socioeconomic Analysis

123. This section of my report briefly highlights charts and tables that I prepared from the 2015-2019 American Community Survey found on **Exhibit CD** or via: http://www.fairdata2000.com/ACS_2015_19/Georgia/.

124. The datasets available in these ACS-based documents facilitate comparisons by race/ethnicity and other socioeconomic measurements across counties that are included in relevant districts in the Illustrative Senate Plan and the 2021 Senate Plan, which can help identify commonalities and communities of interest in the relevant areas.

125. For example, the counties within Illustrative Senate District 28 share socioeconomic characteristics that make them similar to one another. A relatively high proportion of Black residents are in the labor force in Fayette, Spalding, and Clayton Counties (64.3%, 58.2%, and 69.5% respectively). (See **Exhibit CD Reports for Fayette, Spalding, and Clayton Counties at pp. 53-55.**)³⁰

126. By comparison, the labor force participation rates for Black residents in Pike and Lamar Counties (which are contained within 2021 Senate District 16 along with Spalding County and part of Fayette County) are lower than the

³⁰ Page references to Exhibit CD in this section refer to the county-specific or place-specific documents in Exhibit CD entitled “Single-Race African Americans and Latinos vis-à-vis Non-Hispanic Whites – Selected Socio-Economic Data,” which are based on the 2015-2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates. See *supra* ¶¶ 68-69.

counties contained within Illustrative Senate District 28. The Black labor force participation rates in Pike and Lamar Counties are 51.3% and 48.0% respectively.

(See **Exhibit CD** Reports for Pike and Lamar Counties at pp. 53-55.)

127. The counties within Illustrative Senate District 17 share socioeconomic characteristics that make them similar to one another. For example, the counties that comprise Illustrative Senate District 17 are similar when educational attainment rates among Black residents are compared across the counties. A significant proportion of Black residents in Henry, Rockdale, and Dekalb Counties have received a bachelor's degree or higher (34.5%, 29.2%, and 29.2% respectively). (See **Exhibit CD** Reports for Henry, Rockdale, and Dekalb Counties at pp. 21-22.)

128. On the other hand, the counties that comprise 2021 Senate District 17 do not share these commonalities with respect to educational attainment characteristics. Walton and Morgan Counties are especially different. White residents in Walton and Morgan Counties (77.5% and 74.0% White) are less likely to have received a bachelor's degree or higher than Black residents in majority-non-White Henry County (14.1% in Walton County and 7.0% in Morgan County, compared to 34.5% in Henry County). (See **Exhibit CD** Reports for Walton and Morgan Counties at pp. 21-22.)

129. The counties within Illustrative Senate District 23 also share certain socioeconomic characteristics that make them similar to one another. For example, a significant proportion of Black residents across the Illustrative Senate District 23 counties had incomes that fell below the poverty line (ranging from 20.1% of the Black population to 38.4% of the Black population) (See **Exhibit CD Reports** for relevant counties at pp. 25-29.)

E. Online Interactive Maps

130. The Illustrative Senate Plan can also be viewed online in detail on the *Dave's Redistricting Application* (DRA) website via this link:

<https://davesredistricting.org/maps#viewmap::fe5932c5-df77-4a66-b242-1112a9666e60>.

131. For comparison, the 2021 Senate Plan can be viewed via this link:
<https://davesredistricting.org/join/52efcc99-481d-4b95-8e17-daddf279a59e>.

V. HOUSE – HISTORICAL BENCHMARK PLANS AND 2021 PLAN

A. Majority-Black House Districts – 1990s Plan to 2021 Plan

132. As shown in **Figure 23**, and despite the significant growth in Georgia's Black population over the past two decades discussed earlier in this report, the number of majority-Black House districts has climbed by just four districts from 45 (25% of districts) in the 2006 plan to 49 (27.2%) in the 2021 Plan, and has remained more or less static for the last decade.

Doc. 357-3

EXHIBIT P-3

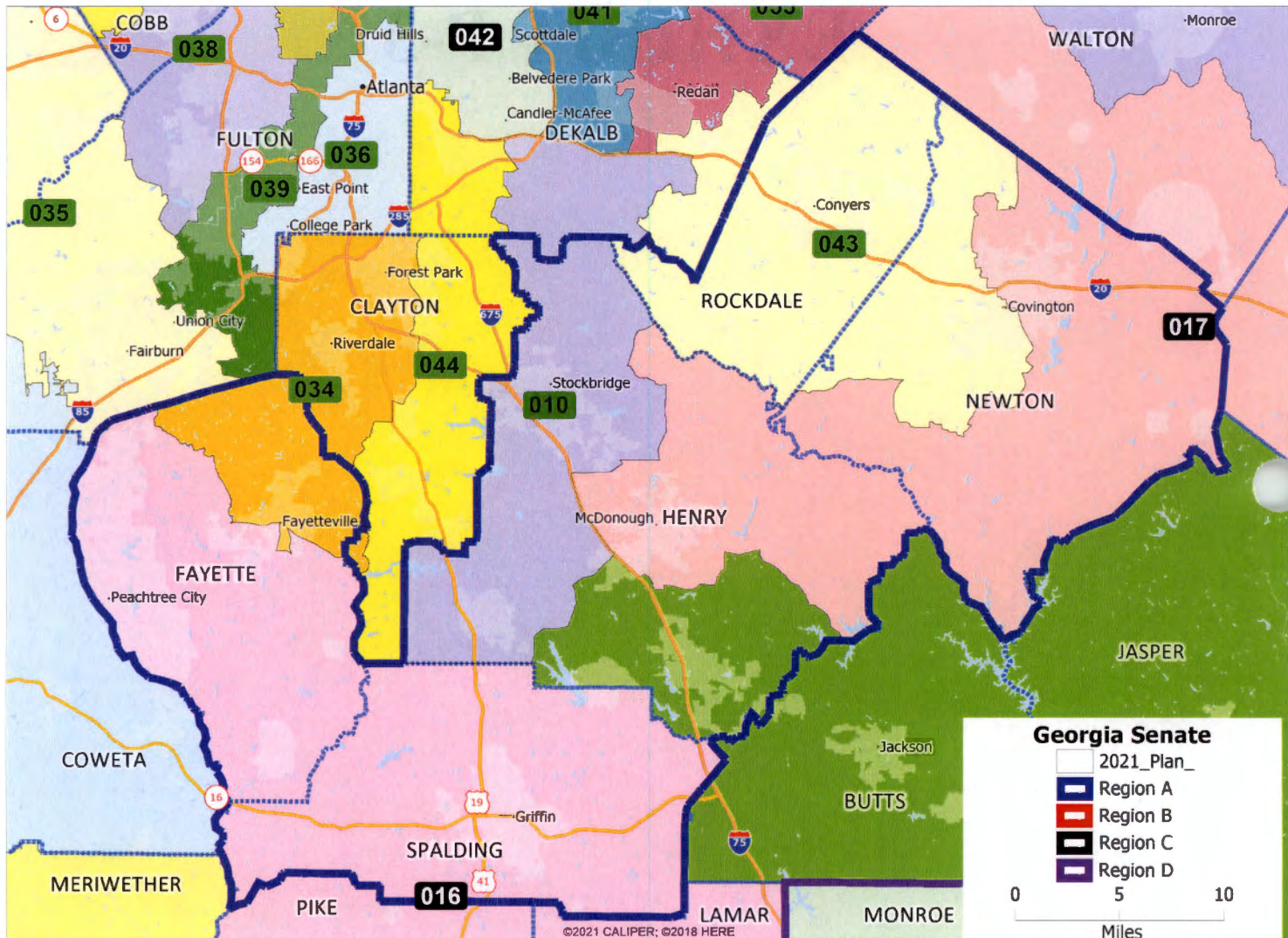
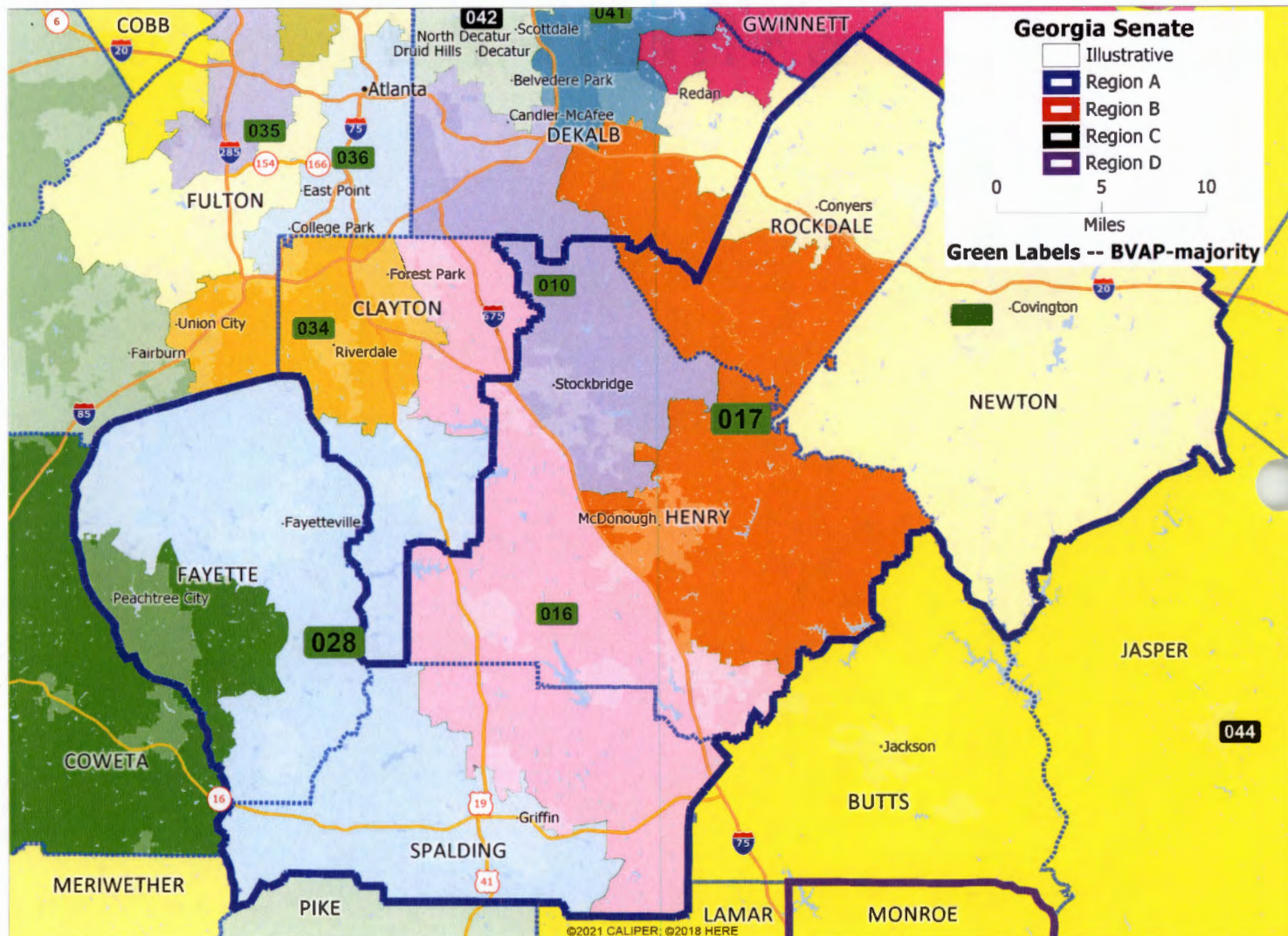


EXHIBIT P-4



Doc. 357-12

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA**

ATLANTA DIVISION

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY INC., et
al.;

Plaintiffs,

vs.

BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official
capacity as Secretary of State of Georgia.

Defendant.

Case No. 1:21-cv-05337-SCJ

EXPERT REPORT OF DR. LISA HANDLEY

December 23, 2022

APA Exhibit
005

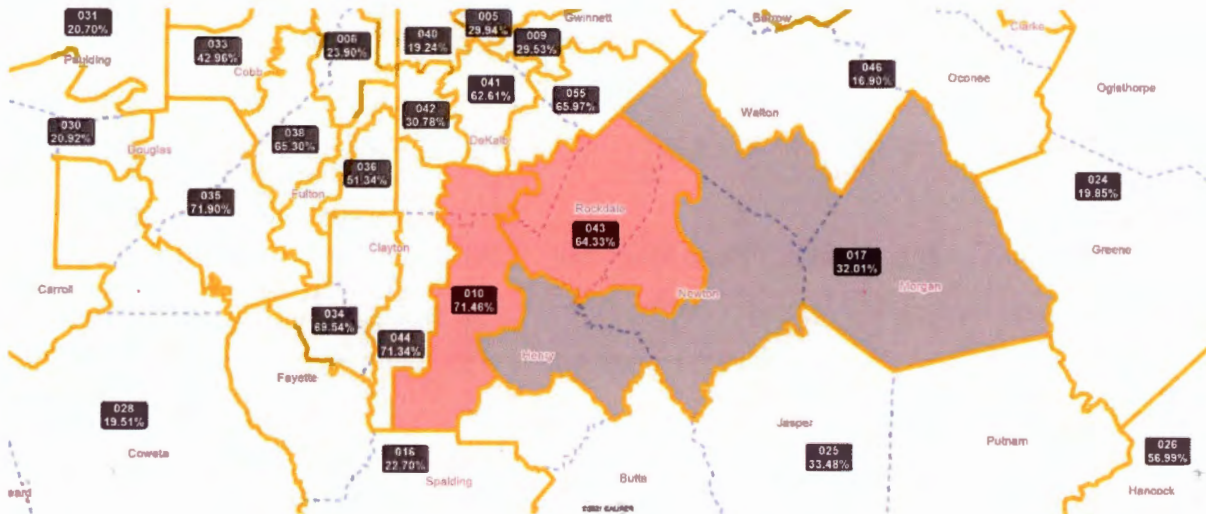
Case No. 1:21-cv-05337-SCJ

candidates. The Illustrative Plan offers two Black opportunity districts in this area, as shown in Map 6 and Comparison Table 6.

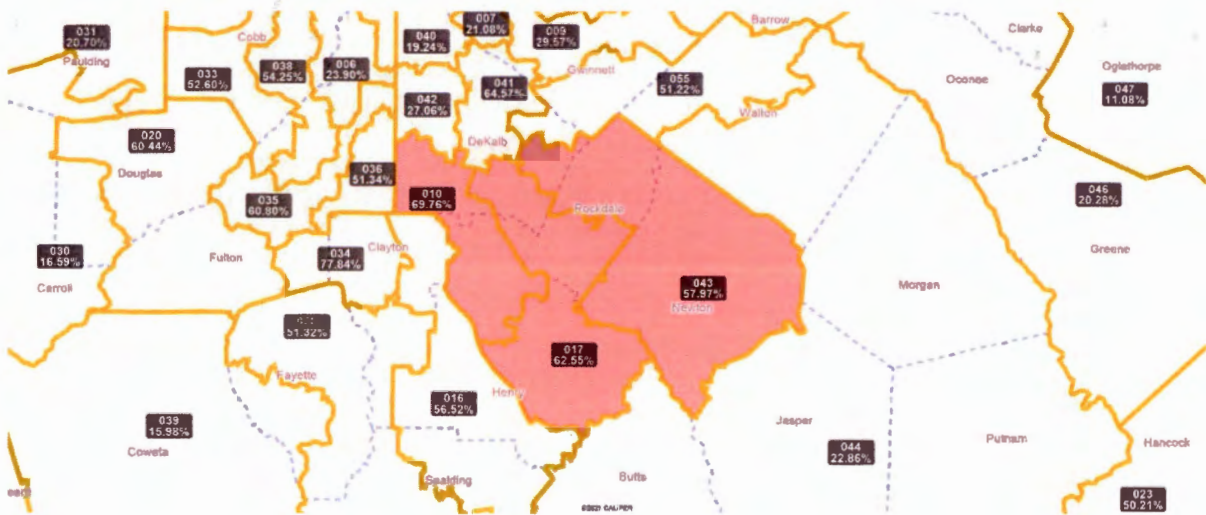
Macon Region (Map Area 7) Voting is racially polarized in this area – in all 16 of the general elections, Black and White voters supported different candidates. The Adopted State House Plan includes two districts that offers Black voters an opportunity to elect their preferred candidates. The Illustrative Plan offers three Black opportunity districts in this area, as shown in Map 7 and Comparison Table 7.

Map 1: Eastern Atlanta Metro Region

Map 1a: Adopted State Senate Districts 10, 17, and 43



Map 1b: Illustrative State Senate Districts 10, 17, and 43



Comparison Table for Map Area 1: Eastern Atlanta Metro Region

Comparison Table 1a: Adopted State Senate Districts

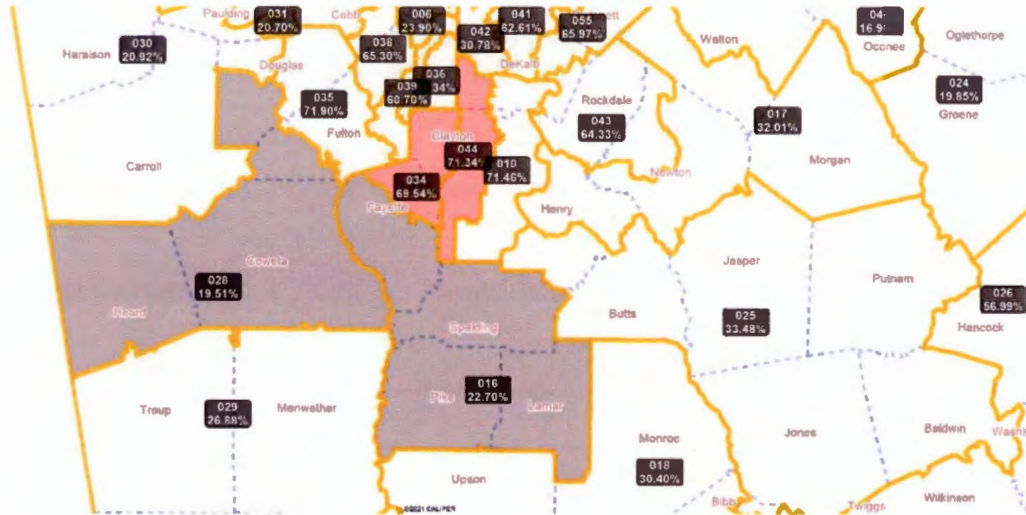
District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Winner of 2022 General Election	Race	Party	Description of 2022 General Election
10	71.5	.775	.664	Emanuel Jones	B	D	No election contest
17	32.0	.366	.611	Brian Strickland	W	R	Racially polarized: White- preferred candidate defeated Black Democrat with 61.6% of vote
43	64.3	.706	.650	Tonya Anderson	B	D	Racially polarized: Black- preferred candidate defeated Black Republican with 75.1% of vote

Comparison Table 1b: Illustrative State Senate Districts

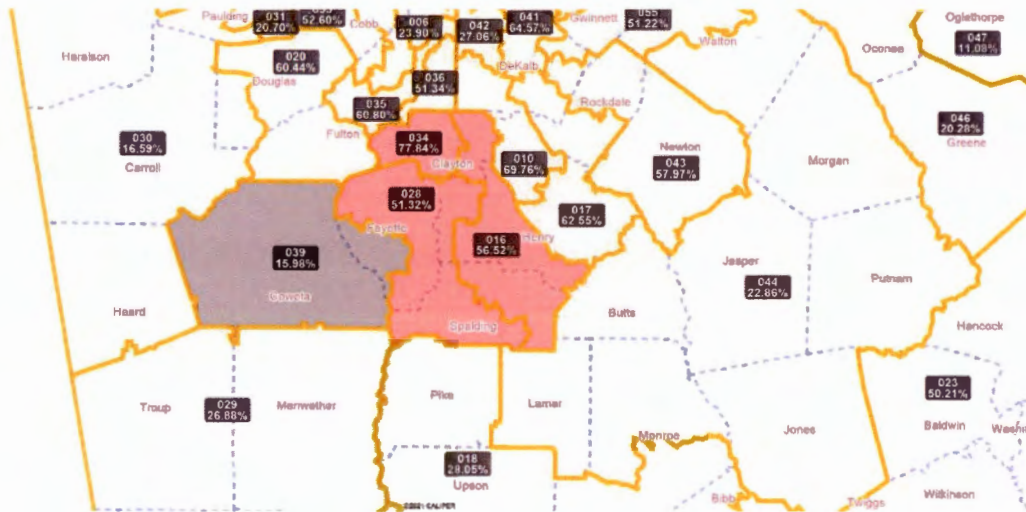
District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Comments
10	69.8	.824	.630	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
17	62.5	.654	.659	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
43	58.0	.631	.641	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice

Map 2: Southern Atlanta Metro Region

Map 2a: Adopted State Senate Districts 16, 28, 34, and 44



Map 2b: Illustrative State Senate Districts 16, 28, 34, and 39



Comparison Table for Map Area 2: Southern Atlanta Metro Region

Comparison Table 2a: Adopted State Senate Districts

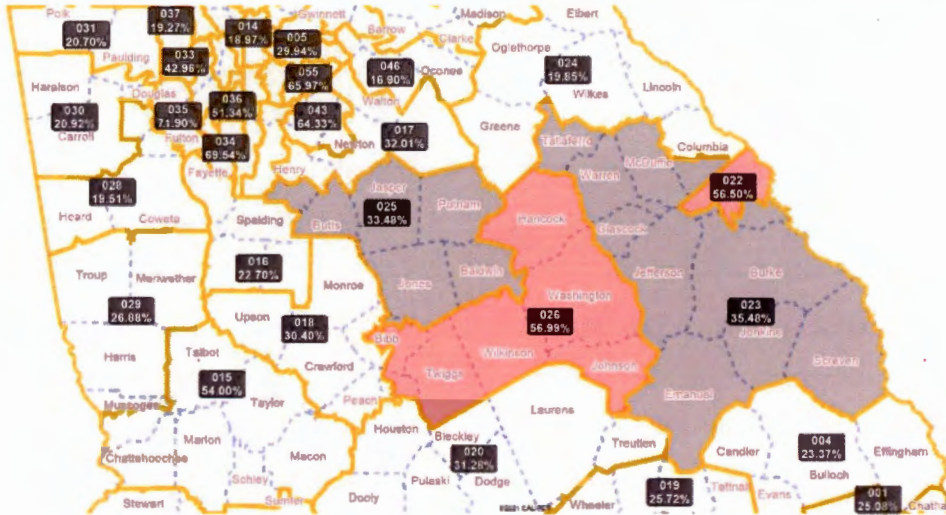
District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Winner of 2022 General Election	Race	Party	Description of 2022 General Election
16	22.7	.325	.550	Marty Harbin	W	R	Racially polarized: White-preferred candidate defeated Black Democrat with 68.2% of vote
28	19.5	.295	.546	Matt Brass	W	R	No election contest
34	69.5	.808	.638	Valencia Seay	B	D	Racially polarized: Black-preferred candidate defeated White Republican with 83.7% of vote
44	71.3	.805	.620	Gail Davenport	B	D	No election contest

Comparison Table 2b: Illustrative State Senate Districts

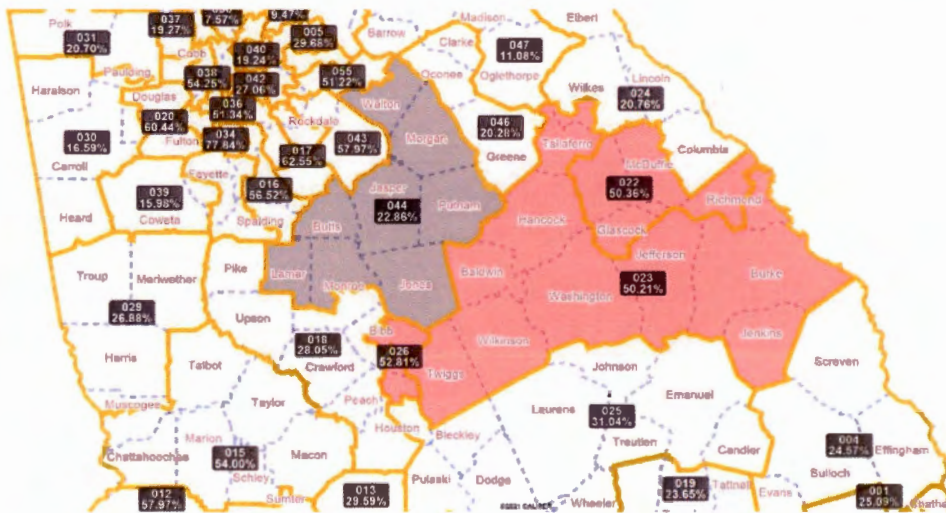
District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Comments
16	56.5	.662	.637	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
28	51.3	.588	.626	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
34	77.8	.881	.641	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
39	16.0	.292	.527	

Map 3: East Central Georgia

Map 3a: Adopted State Senate Districts 22, 23, 25, and 26



Map 3b: Illustrative State Senate Districts 22, 23, 26, and 44



Comparison Table for Map Area 3: East Central Georgia, with Augusta

Comparison Table 3a: Adopted State Senate Districts

District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Winner of 2022 General Election	Race	Party	Description of 2022 General Election
22	56.5	.668	.631	Harold Jones II	B	D	Racially polarized: Black-preferred candidate defeated White Republican with 70.4% of vote
23	35.5	.392	.601	Max Burns	W	R	No election contest
25	33.5	.385	.608	Rick Williams	W	R	Racially polarized: White-preferred candidate defeated Black Democrat with 61.7% of vote
26	57.0	.620	.613	David Lucas Sr	B	D	No election contest

Comparison Table 3b: Illustrative State Senate Districts

District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Comments
22	50.4	.591	.625	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
23	50.2	.524	.608	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
26	52.8	.613	.630	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
44	22.9	.261	.560	

Comparison Table for Map Area 4: Southeastern Atlanta Metro Region

Comparison Table 4a: Adopted State House Districts

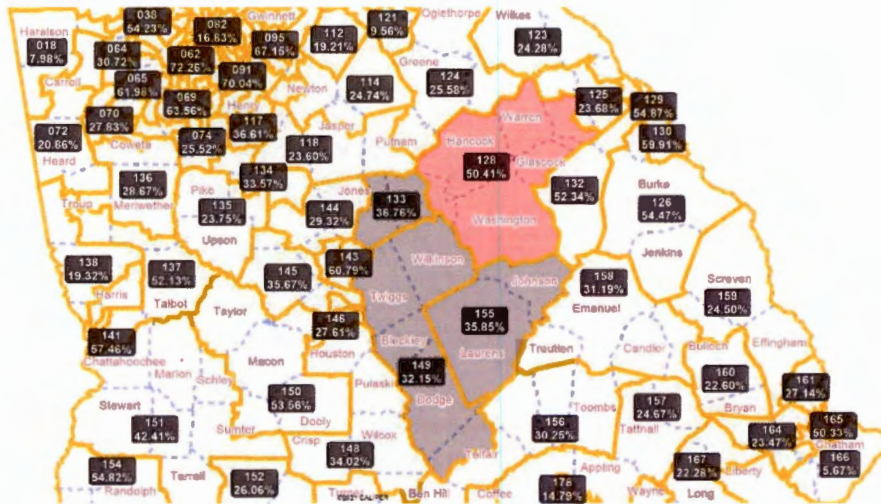
District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Winner of 2022 General Election	Race	Party	Description of 2022 General Election
74	25.5	.351	.609	Karen Mathiak	W	R	Racially polarized: White-preferred candidate defeated White Democrat with 63.7% of vote
75	74.4	.849	.632	Mike Glanton	B	D	Racially polarized: Black-preferred candidate defeated White Republican with 88.6% of vote
78	71.6	.793	.624	Demetrius Douglas	B	D	No election contest
115	52.1	.568	.655	Regina Lewis-Ward	B	D	No election contest
116	58.1	.672	.657	El-Mahdi Holly	B	D	Racially polarized: Black-preferred candidate defeated White Republican with 73.3% of the vote
117	36.6	.436	.630	Lauren Daniel	W	R	Racially polarized: White-preferred candidate defeated Black Democrat with 50.7% of the vote
118	23.6	.257	.576	Clint Crowe	W	R	Racially polarized: White-preferred candidate won with 74.7% of the vote
134	33.6	.350	.555	David Knight	W	R	Racially polarized: White-preferred candidate defeated Black Democrat with 66.5% of the vote
135	23.8	.253	.558	Beth Camp	W	R	No election contest

Comparison Table 4b: Illustrative State House Districts

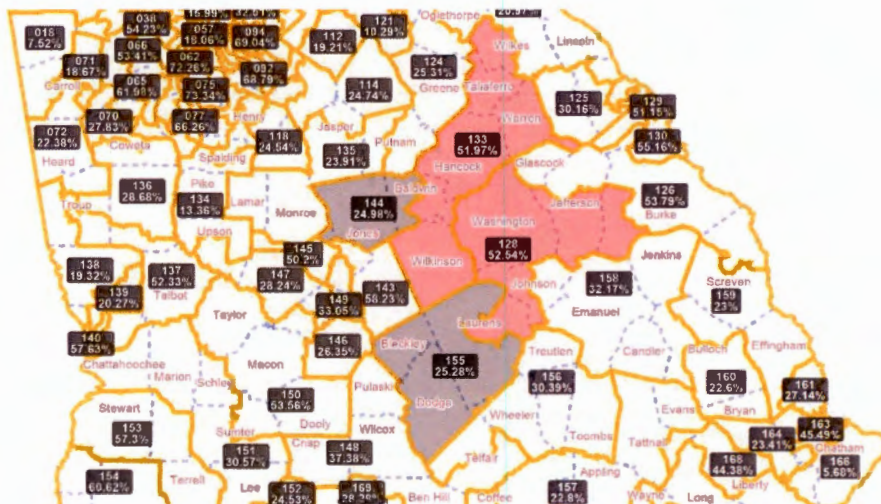
District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Comments
74	61.5	.684	.654	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
75	73.3	.854	.628	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
78	65.5	.768	.620	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
115	54.2	.579	.653	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
116	54.3	.653	.653	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
117	54.6	.593	.625	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
118	24.5	.271	.594	
134	13.4	.193	.529	
135	23.9	.268	.548	

Map 5: Central Georgia

Map 5a: Adopted State House Districts 128, 133, 149, and 155



Map 5b: Illustrative State House Districts 128, 133, 144, 155



Comparison Table for Map Area 5: Central Georgia

Comparison Table 5a: Adopted State House Districts

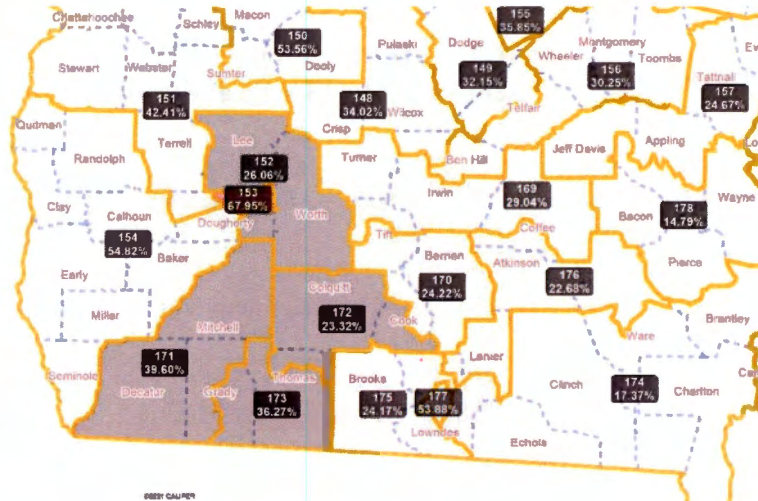
District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Winner of 2022 General Election	Race	Party	Description of 2022 General Election
128	50.4	.476	.598	Mack Jackson	B	D	No election contest
133	36.8	.434	.620	Kenneth Vance	W	R	Racially polarized: White- preferred candidate defeated Black Democrat with 57.5% of vote
149	32.1	.318	.559	Danny Mathis	W	R	No election contest
155	35.9	.323	.598	Matt Hatchett	W	R	No election contest

Comparison Table 5b: Illustrative State House Districts

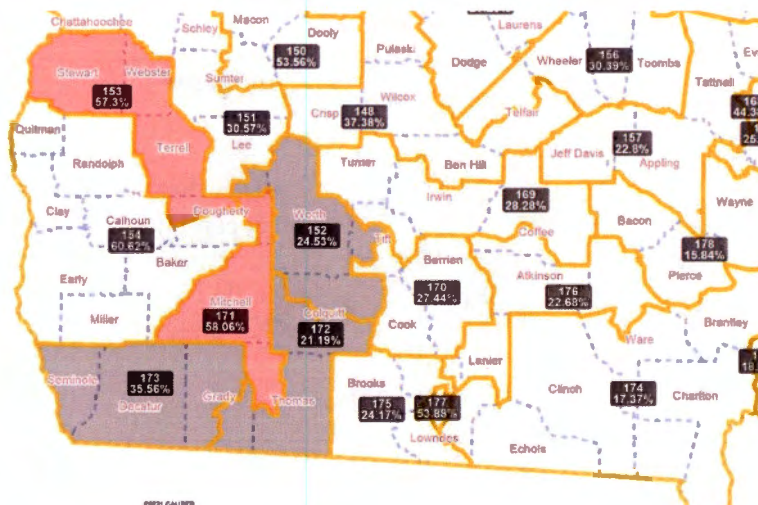
District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Comments
128	52.5	.478	.585	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
133	52.0	.543	.607	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
144	25.0	.343	.586	
155	25.3	.241	.585	

Map 6: Southwest Georgia

Map 6a: Adopted State House Districts 152, 153, 171, 172, and 173



Map 6b: Illustrative State House Districts 152, 153, 171, 172, and 173



Comparison Table for Map Area 6: Southwest Georgia

Comparison Table 6a: Adopted State House Districts

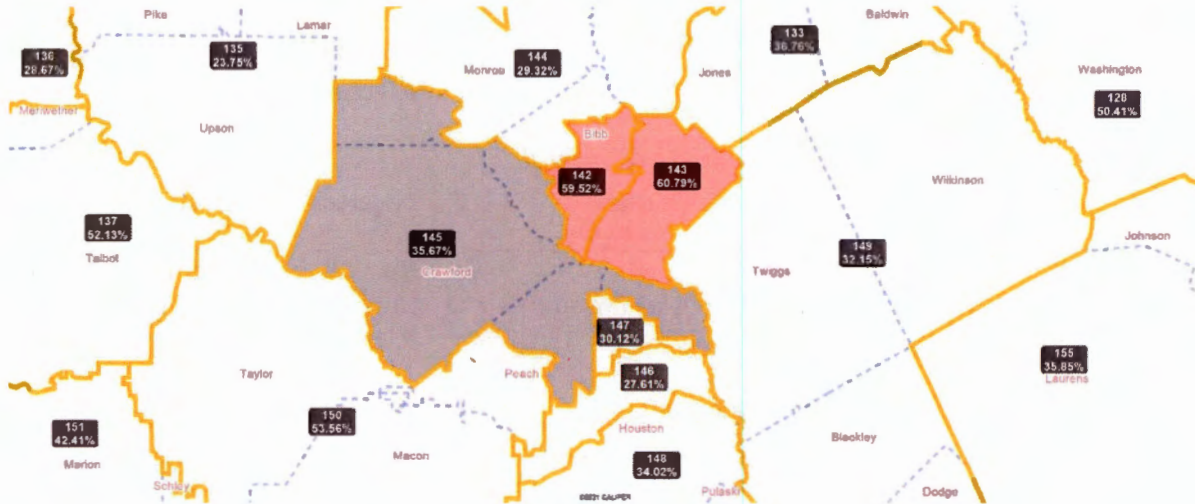
District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Winner of 2022 General Election	Race	Party	Description of 2022 General Election
152	26.1	.281	.628	Bill Yeara	W	R	No election contest
153	67.9	.651	.657	David Sampson	B	D	Racially polarized: Black-preferred candidate defeated Black Republican with 65.1% of vote
171	39.6	.361	.606	Joe Campbell	W	R	No election contest
172	23.3	.248	.596	Sam Watson	W	R	No election contest
173	36.3	.373	.635	Darlene Taylor	W	R	Racially polarized: White-preferred candidate defeated Black Democrat with 64.0% of vote

Comparison Table 6b: Illustrative State House Districts

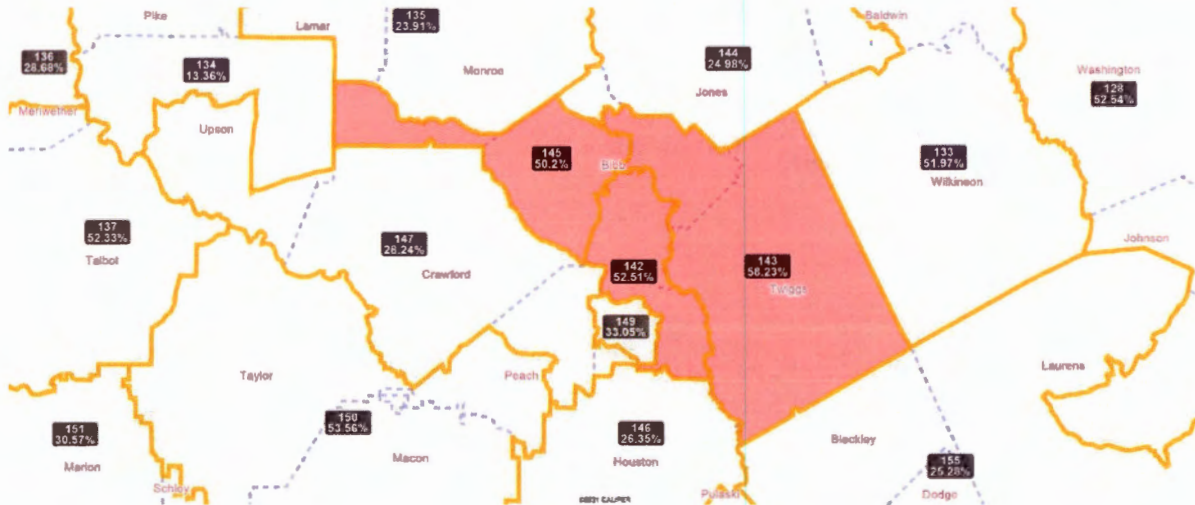
District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Comments
152	24.5	.250	.610	
153	57.3	.548	.645	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
171	58.1	.549	.645	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
172	21.2	.250	.582	
173	35.6	.338	.604	

Map 7: Macon Region

Map 7a: Adopted State House Districts 142, 143, and 145



Map 7b: Illustrative State House Districts 142, 143, and 145



Comparison Table for Map Area 7: Macon Region

Comparison Table 7a: Adopted State House Districts

District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Winner of 2022 General Election	Race	Party	Description of 2022 General Election
142	59.5	.638	.616	Miriam Paris	B	D	No election contest
143	60.8	.689	.627	James Beverly	B	D	No election contest
145	35.7	.398	.632	Robert Dickey	W	R	No election contest

Comparison Table 7b: Illustrative State House Districts

District	% BVAP	GE score	DPR score	Comments
142	52.5	.578	.647	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
143	58.2	.668	.603	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice
145	50.2	.538	.619	District that would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of choice

VI. Conclusion

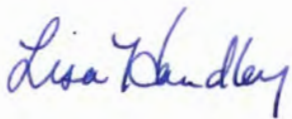
My analysis of voting patterns by race determined that voting in all seven areas of Georgia that I examined is racially polarized. The Black community is quite cohesive in supporting their preferred candidates in all of these areas, and White voters in these areas consistently bloc vote to defeat the candidates supported by Black voters. These seven areas are all areas where additional Black opportunity districts could have been created but were not, as demonstrated by a comparison of the Adopted Plans to the Illustrative Plans.

Racially polarized voting substantially impedes the ability of Black voters to elect candidates of their choice in the seven areas examined in this report unless districts are drawn to provide Black voters with this opportunity. The 2022 Adopted State Senate and House Plans dilute the voting strength of Black voters in Georgia by failing to create additional districts in these areas that offer Black voters an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice to the state legislature.

I reserve the right to modify and/or supplement my opinions, as well as to offer new opinions.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Respectfully submitted and executed on December 23, 2022.



Dr. Lisa Handley

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

Recent State Senate
Contests in Areas of
Interest

SCA11 Case: 24-10230

Document: 39-5 Date Filed: 05/09/2024

Estimates of Voting Patterns by Race in Recent State Legislative Elections

Black Voters

White Voters

Contests in Areas of Interest	Race	Party	Vote	95% confidence interval			EI	ER	HP	95% confidence interval			EI	ER	HP
				EI	rx					EI	rx				
General Elections 2022															
State Senate 16															
Pingke Dubignon	B	D	31.8	95.8	91.7, 98.3	98.8	104.4	-	6.0	4.6, 8.0	6.0	2.2	-		
Marty Harbin	W	R	68.2	4.2	1.7, 8.3	0.8	-4.5	-	94.0	92.0, 95.4	94.0	97.8	-		
State Senate 17															
Kacy Morgan	B	D	38.4	97.6	95.1, 99.1	99.7	116.7	-	3.4	2.3, 5.2	3.9	1.1	-		
Brian Strickland	W	R	61.6	2.4	.9, 4.9	0.3	-16.7	-	96.6	94.8, 97.7	96.4	99.0	-		
State Senate 22															
Harold Jones II	B	D	70.4	98.0	96.4, 99.1	99.1	105.0	-	22.2	18.8, 26.3	18.2	20.5	-		
Andrew Danielson	W	R	29.6	2.0	.9, 3.6	0.1	-5.0	-	77.8	73.7, 81.2	81.7	79.7	-		
State Senate 25															
Valerie Rodgers	B	D	38.3	96.8	93.4, 98.9	95.7	113.0	-	7.7	5.9, 10.1	7.4	2.5	12.1		
Rick Williams	W	R	61.7	3.2	1.1, 6.6	4.3	-13.1	-	92.3	89.9, 94.1	92.5	97.7	87.9		
State Senate 34															
Valencia Seay	B	D	83.7	98.8	97.9, 99.4	100.0	107.7	-	11.1	6.1, 18.2	8.6	7.7	-		
Tommy Smith	W	R	16.3	1.2	.6, 2.1	0.0	-7.7	-	88.9	81.8, 93.9	91.2	92.3	-		
State Senate 41															
Kim Jackson	B	D	82.2	98.4	97.0, 99.3	99.6	100.6	-	55.2	49.9, 61.9	50.2	54.5	-		
Jayre Jones	W	R	17.9	1.6	.7, 3.0	0.1	-0.6	-	44.8	38.1, 50.1	49.9	45.5	-		
State Senate 43															
Tonya Anderson	B	D	75.1	99.0	98.0, 99.6	99.5	110.4	-	7.1	4.3, 11.4	5.5	6.2	-		
Melanie Williams	B	R	25.0	1.0	.4, 2.0	0.7	-10.3	-	92.9	88.6, 95.7	94.8	93.9	-		
General Elections 2020															
State Senate 16															
Cinquez Jester	B	D	31.8	96.8	93.8, 98.6	99.0	102.9	-	6.2	5.3, 7.5	6.0	4.3	-		
Marty Harbin	W	R	68.2	3.2	1.4, 6.2	1.1	-3.2	-	93.8	92.5, 94.7	93.9	95.7	-		
State Senate 20															
Julius Johnson	B	D	35.0	96.7	93.1, 98.9	98.6	107.0	-	2.5	1.3, 4.4	2.6	1.4	-		
Larry Walker	W	R	65.0	3.3	1.1, 6.9	1.1	-7.2	-	97.5	95.5, 98.7	97.8	98.6	-		

APPENDIX B1 Recent State Senate Contests in Areas of Interest				Estimates of Voting Patterns by Race in Recent State Legislative Elections									
				Black Voters					White Voters				
				95% confidence interval					95% confidence interval				
				El	rx	El	ER	HP	El	rx	El	ER	HP
State Senate 23													
Ceretta Smith	B	D	40.7	98.0	96.6, 99.0	98.7	101.3	-	4.3	3.4, 5.5	4.8	2.7	8.4
Max Burns	W	R	59.3	2.0	1.0, 3.4	1.5	-1.4	-	95.7	94.5, 96.5	95.0	97.3	91.6
State Senate 25													
Veronica Brinson	B	D	32.3	95.7	90.6, 98.5	98.9	110.9	-	8.6	7.0, 11.0	7.5	3.4	13.1
Burt Jones	W	R	67.7	4.3	1.5, 9.4	0.7	-10.9	-	91.4	89.0, 93.1	92.5	96.5	86.9
State Senate 30													
Monteria Edwards	B	D	32.5	94.9	87.6, 98.6	99.2	132.0	-	6.7	4.9, 9.7	5.3	2.9	-
Mike Dugan	W	R	67.5	5.1	1.4, 12.4	0.0	-32.2	-	93.3	90.3, 95.1	94.6	97.2	-
General Elections 2018													
State Senate 17													
Phyllis Hatcher	B	D	45.5	97.1	94.1, 98.9	99.1	115.5	-	3.4	1.8, 5.8	2.9	1.1	-
Brian Strickland	W	R	54.5	2.9	1.1, 5.9	1.0	-15.5	-	96.6	94.2, 98.2	97.2	98.8	-
State Senate 34													
Valencia Seay	B	D	82.9	99.3	98.7, 99.7	99.5	107.5	-	8.5	4.5, 13.9	6.5	7.2	-
Tommy Smith	W	R	17.1	0.7	.3, 1.3	0.4	-7.6	-	91.5	86.1, 95.5	90.1	92.8	-
General Elections 2016													
State Senate 17													
Bill Blackmon	B	D	40.4	97.0	93.7, 99.0	99.4	116.6	-	3.3	1.9, 5.6	3.0	2.0	-
Richard Jeffares	W	R	59.6	3.0	1.0, 6.3	1.1	-16.6	-	96.7	94.4, 98.1	96.9	98.0	-
State Senate 43													
Tonya Anderson	B	D	70.4	98.8	97.6, 99.6	99.2	104.8	96.0	5.8	2.9, 10.1	3.2	2.3	-
Janice Van Ness	W	R	29.6	1.2	.4, 2.4	0.8	-4.8	4.0	94.2	89.9, 97.1	96.8	97.6	-

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APPENDIX B2 Recent State House Contests in Areas of Interest				Black Voters					White Voters				
				95% confidence interval					95% confidence interval				
Race	Party	Vote	El rxc	El	ER	HP	El rxc	El	ER	HP			
General Elections 2022													
State House 74													
William Harris	W	D	36.3	89.0	75.0, 96.6	96.7	103.1	-	7.7	3.3, 16.2	4.5	3.1	-
Karen Mathiak	W	R	63.7	11.0	3.4, 25.0	3.3	-3.0	-	92.3	83.8, 96.7	95.5	97.1	-
State House 75													
Mike Glanton	B	D	88.6	98.3	95.8, 99.7	99.9	108.3	-	33.2	8.7, 71.3	9.4	11.8	-
Della Ashley	W	R	11.5	1.7	.3, 4.2	0.1	-8.1	-	66.8	28.7, 91.3	89.8	88.4	-
State House 116													
El-Mahdi Holly	B	D	73.3	95.2	84.2, 99.6	99.4	115.3	-	30.5	10.1, 48.2	11.2	8.8	-
Bruce Bennington	W	R	26.7	4.8	.4, 15.8	1.8	-15.5	-	69.5	51.8, 89.8	89.2	91.2	-
State House 117													
Demetrius Rucker	B	D	49.3	88.9	71.6, 98.3	97.7	113.7	-	14.7	4.4, 31.1	5.7	3.0	-
Lauren Daniel	W	R	50.7	11.2	1.7, 28.4	1.3	-13.5	-	85.3	68.9, 95.6	94.5	97.0	-
State House 118													
Sharonda Bell	B	D	25.3	82.1	50.4, 97.6	97.6	104.7	-	8.2	3.2, 17.3	3.7	1.8	-
Clint Crowe	W	R	74.7	17.9	2.4, 49.6	1.5	-4.7	-	91.8	82.7, 96.8	96.3	98.0	-
State House 133													
Hoganne Harrison Walton	B	D	42.5	93.9	85.2, 98.7	99.1	110.6	-	13.2	9.2, 18.8	7.9	6.2	-
Kenneth Vance	W	R	57.5	6.1	1.3, 14.8	1.4	-10.6	-	86.8	81.2, 90.8	91.9	93.6	-
State House 134													
Anthony Dickson	B	D	33.5	92.4	84.8, 97.2	89.2	108.5	-	6.6	4.1, 10.4	6.2	-2.3	-
David Knight	W	R	66.5	7.6	2.8, 15.2	10.3	-8.5	-	93.4	89.6, 95.9	93.7	102.3	-
State House 144													
Nettie Conner	B	D	34.3	89.7	72.0, 98.3	99.3	120.0	-	11.2	6.7, 18.8	6.7	0.0	-
Dale Washburn	W	R	65.7	10.3	1.8, 28.0	1.2	-19.7	-	88.8	81.2, 93.3	93.9	100.0	-
State House 151													
Joyce Barlow	B	D	45.1	97.5	94.3, 99.3	98.5	108.6	-	4.1	2.3, 7.0	7.9	1.3	-
Mike Cheokas	W	R	54.9	2.5	.7, 5.7	1.3	-8.8	-	95.9	93.0, 97.7	91.9	99.2	-

Estimates of Voting Patterns by Race in Recent State Legislative Elections

APPENDIX B2				Black Voters						White Voters				
Recent State House Contests in Areas of Interest				95% confidence interval					95% confidence interval					
	Race	Party	Vote	EI rxc		EI	ER	HP	EI rxc		EI	ER	HP	
State House 153														
David Sampson	B	D	65.1	96.9	91.4, 99.5	98.7	99.5	93.9	16.1	8.4, 26.4	7.5	8.1	-	
Tracy Taylor	B	R	34.9	3.1	.5, 8.6	1.1	0.5	6.1	83.9	73.6, 91.6	92.3	92.0	-	
State House 154														
John Hayes	B	D	43.6	87.2	83.7, 90.2	89.4	89.6	88.3	3.0	1.3, 5.6	1.7	-1.2	-	
Gerald Greene	W	R	56.5	12.8	9.8, 16.3	10.6	10.3	11.7	97.0	94.3, 98.7	98.3	101.2	-	
State House 169														
Mickey Brockington	B	D	25.4	88.0	68.1, 97.8	99.1	101.8	-	7.0	4.1, 12.4	5.4	0.0	-	
Clay Pirkle	W	R	74.6	12.0	2.2, 31.9	0.8	-1.8	-	93.0	87.6, 95.9	94.9	100.0	-	
State House 173														
Keith Jenkins Sr	B	D	36.0	97.3	93.0, 99.4	99.2	103.6	-	5.4	3.2, 8.7	4.6	1.7	-	
Darlene Taylor	W	R	64.0	2.7	.6, 7.0	0.4	-3.8	-	94.6	91.3, 96.8	95.4	98.3	-	
General Elections 2020														
State House 33														
Kerry Dornell Hamm	B	D	26.1	90.0	77.6, 97.1	-	91.0	-	7.2	4.9, 10.8	6.7	5.4	14.4	
Rob Leverett	W	R	73.9	10.0	2.9, 22.4	-	9.4	-	92.8	89.2, 95.1	93.3	94.6	85.6	
State House 63														
Debra Bazemore	B	D	78.8	98.1	95.7, 99.5	99.4	101.0	-	23.4	15.3, 33.4	16.1	17.4	-	
David Callahan	W	R	21.2	1.9	.5, 4.3	0.6	-1.2	-	76.6	66.6, 84.7	83.0	82.7	-	
State House 109														
Regina Lewis-Ward	B	D	51.8	92.8	81.1, 98.5	97.6	118.2	-	9.9	2.5, 24.1	4.3	2.7	-	
Dale Rutledge	W	R	48.2	7.2	1.5, 18.9	0.9	-18.1	-	90.1	75.9, 97.5	95.6	97.0	-	
State House 110														
Ebony Carter	B	D	44.2	89.8	76.5, 96.5	95.5	116.4	-	8.0	1.4, 19.8	3.0	-2.9	-	
Clint Crowe	W	R	55.8	10.2	3.5, 23.5	4.4	-16.5	-	92.0	80.2, 98.6	97.0	103.1	-	
State House 129														
Sharonda Bell	B	D	26.3	77.3	57.6, 92.0	98.1	92.7	-	11.1	7.6, 15.6	3.9	1.3	-	
Susan Holmes	W	R	69.6	15.6	2.4, 34.2	14.0	9.0	-	87.9	83.5, 91.3	92.6	94.1	-	
Joe Reed	W	I	4.2	7.1	2.3, 13.2	1.2	-2.8	-	0.9	.2, 2.1	2.4	4.4	-	

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APPENDIX B2 Recent State House Contests in Areas of Interest				Black Voters					White Voters						
	Race	Party	Vote	95% confidence interval						95% confidence interval					
				EI	rx		EI	ER	HP	EI	rx		EI	ER	HP
State House 130															
Sheila Henley	B	D	41.6	95.7	88.3, 99.3		99.3	106.5	-	8.4	4.9, 14.1		5.7	3.2	-
David Knight	W	R	58.4	4.3	.7, 11.7		0.7	-6.5	-	91.6	85.9, 95.1		94.4	96.7	-
State House 144															
Mary Whipple-Lue	B	D	30.9	93.7	86.8, 98.2		97.6	98.5	-	2.4	.7, 5.8		1.7	0.2	-
Danny Mathis	W	R	69.1	6.3	1.8, 13.2		1.3	1.5	-	97.6	94.2, 99.3		98.4	99.7	-
State House 145															
Quentin Howell	B	D	43.8	91.3	79.7, 98.2		97.6	109.9	-	17.0	11.7, 24.1		9.8	8.4	-
Ricky Williams	W	R	56.2	8.7	1.8, 20.3		1.5	-9.9	-	83.0	75.9, 88.3		90.0	91.8	-
State House 151															
Joyce Barlow	B	D	48.2	91.2	87.1, 94.4		90.2	89.8	-	4.2	1.9, 7.9		3.7	3.6	-
Gerald Greene	W	R	51.8	8.8	5.6, 12.9		9.7	10.2	-	95.8	92.1, 98.2		96.2	96.3	-
State House 155															
Lethia Jones Kittrell	B	D	27.8	89.4	69.2, 98.3		98.7	100.6	-	6.4	2.7, 13.3		3.1	2.1	-
Clay Pirkle	W	R	72.2	10.6	1.7, 30.8		1.8	-0.2	-	93.6	86.7, 97.3		96.9	97.9	-
State House 170															
Andre Oliver	B	D	24.2	86.7	74.9, 94.4		94.5	94.4	-	5.3	2.6, 9.4		2.6	2.9	11.0
Penny Houston	W	R	75.8	13.3	5.6, 25.1		5.5	5.5	-	94.7	90.6, 97.4		97.4	97.1	89.0
State House 173															
Booker Gainor	B	D	40.6	94.9	88.9, 98.2		97.0	103.0	-	10.9	7.8, 15.2		8.2	5.6	-
Darlene Taylor	W	R	59.4	5.1	1.8, 11.1		3.1	-3.1	-	89.1	84.8, 92.2		91.9	94.4	-
General Elections 2018															
State House 109															
Regina Lewis-Ward	B	D	48.5	92.4	79.7, 98.9		-	116.6	-	10.3	3.6, 22.1		5.0	1.3	-
Dale Rutledge	W	R	51.5	7.6	1.1, 20.3		-	-16.6	-	89.7	77.9, 96.4		95.2	98.5	-
State House 111															
El-Mahdi Holly	B	D	56.6	94.4	83.9, 98.8		96.8	123.8	-	9.4	2.2, 24.5		7.0	-8.0	-
Geoff Cauble	W	R	43.4	5.6	1.2, 16.0		3.2	-23.6	-	90.6	75.5, 97.8		92.9	107.9	-

Estimates of Voting Patterns by Race in Recent State Legislative Elections

APPENDIX B2 Recent State House Contests in Areas of Interest				Black Voters					White Voters				
				95% confidence interval					95% confidence interval				
	Race	Party	Vote	El rxc		El	ER	HP	El rxc		El	ER	HP
State House 126													
Gloria Frazier	B	D	69.5	98.9	97.4, 99.7	98.9	107.9	-	4.6	2.3, 8.5	4.8	2.4	-
William Harris	W	R	30.5	1.1	.3, 2.6	0.8	-7.9	-	95.4	91.5, 97.7	95.1	97.6	-
State House 128													
Mack Jackson	B	D	57.0	97.4	93.1, 99.4	98.7	101.0	-	16.1	12.9, 20.7	14.9	9.6	8.8
Jackson Williams	W	R	43.0	2.6	.6, 6.9	1.0	-1.0	-	83.9	79.3, 87.1	85.0	90.5	91.2
State House 151													
Joyce Barlow	B	D	46.5	90.6	87.0, 93.4	91.2	88.8	-	3.3	1.5, 6.2	2.4	2.6	-
Gerald Greene	W	R	53.5	9.4	6.6, 13.0	8.8	11.2	-	96.7	93.8, 98.5	97.7	97.4	-
State House 152													
Marcus Batten	B	D	26.0	94.5	86.8, 98.5	98.7	102.7	-	4.0	2.0, 7.1	3.7	1.2	8.9
Ed Rynders	W	R	74.0	5.5	1.5, 13.2	0.7	-2.7	-	96.0	92.9, 98.0	96.2	98.9	91.1
State House 175													
Treva Gear	B	D	28.5	80.2	63.3, 87.3	74.9	93.0	-	6.5	3.1, 13.8	5.3	4.7	-
John Lahood	W	R	71.5	19.8	12.7, 36.7	25.1	7.4	-	93.5	86.2, 96.5	94.4	95.1	-
General Elections 2016													
State House 73													
Rahim Talley	B	D	35.5	93.1	83.9, 98.1	98.4	105.2	-	3.9	1.1, 9.4	2.2	1.5	-
Karen Mathiak	W	R	64.5	6.9	1.9, 16.1	1.6	-5.2	-	96.1	90.6, 98.9	97.7	98.5	-
State House 111													
Darryl Payton	B	D	48.3	91.0	76.3, 98.1	99.4	120.7	-	8.9	2.1, 23.1	5.7	-4.2	-
Brian Strickland	W	R	51.7	9.0	1.9, 23.7	0.8	-20.4	-	91.1	76.9, 97.9	94.4	104.5	-
State House 144													
Joyce Denson	B	D	32.3	93.5	84.4, 98.3	96.0	96.1	-	6.0	3.0, 10.4	4.1	4.4	13.1
James Bubber Epps	W	R	67.7	6.5	1.7, 15.6	4.1	4.0	-	94.0	89.6, 97.0	95.7	95.5	86.9
State House 145													
Floyd Griffin	B	D	43.4	97.3	95.1, 98.8	99.3	107.9	-	10.9	9.5, 12.7	8.7	6.6	14.6
Ricky Williams	W	R	56.6	2.7	1.2, 4.9	1.0	-8.1	-	89.1	87.3, 90.5	91.3	93.4	85.4

APPENDIX B2 Recent State House Contests in Areas of Interest				Black Voters					White Voters				
				95% confidence interval					95% confidence interval				
	Race	Party	Vote	EI rxc		EI	ER	HP	EI rxc		EI	ER	HP
State House 151													
Kenneth Zachary	B	I	37.9	71.9	67.4, 75.1	76.0	72.7	-	4.1	1.5, 8.3	1.8	3.4	-
Gerald Greene	W	R	62.1	28.1	24.9, 32.6	24.0	27.3	-	95.9	91.7, 98.5	98.2	96.5	-
State House 173													
Tommy Hill	B	D	38.9	94.1	88.0, 97.8	97.1	99.7	-	9.3	6.3, 13.1	6.7	5.6	13.3
Darlene Taylor	W	R	61.1	5.9	2.2, 12.0	3.2	0.4	-	90.7	86.9, 93.7	93.3	94.5	86.7

APPENDIX C

Doc. 372

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY,) A.M. SESSION
INC., ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ
-vs-)
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,)
DEFENDANT.)
COAKLEY PENDERGRASS,)
ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-5339-SCJ
-VS-)
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)
ANNIE LOIS GRANT, ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
DOCKET NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ
-VS-)
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

TRANSCRIPT OF REMEDIAL HEARING PROCEEDINGS
BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 2023

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OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER FOR THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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1 opportunity that they had before, Black voters have the same
2 opportunity to elect, just shuffled around the map different
3 ways. And the State's political justification for demanding
4 and insisting and holding onto the voting power for white
5 preferred candidates, while imposing a cap and a ceiling on
6 the voting power for Black-preferred candidates, it is
7 inconsistent with this Court's ruling, it is inconsistent with
8 Section 2, it is inconsistent with the rights of Georgia's
9 Black voters.

10 Once again, I'd ask the Court to strike it down.

11 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Khanna. We're going to
12 stop and take a break. We'll start back at ten minutes after
13 11:00. Thank you.

14 (A break was taken.)

15 THE COURT: It is my understanding a second
16 presentation will come from Alpha. As soon as everybody is
17 seated, you may proceed.

18 MR. SAVITZKY: Thank you, Your Honor.

19 And, again, it's Ari Savitzky from the ACLU for the
20 Alpha plaintiffs. Good to see you again.

21 Before I begin the argument, two brief housekeeping
22 matters.

23 First of all, if I may approach, I'd like to pass the
24 Court --

25 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

1 MR. SAVITZKY: -- a paper copy of the presentation.

2 THE COURT: Thank you.

3 MR. SAVITZKY: And the second item is just a question
4 about how we proceed. To the extent that I have time left
5 after the initial presentation, and to the extent that
6 Mr. Tyson presents live testimony, would any of the balance of
7 my time be available to use for cross-examination?

8 THE COURT: If Mr. Tyson presents live testimony,
9 that comes out of his hour. Hopefully, everybody is going to
10 be professional and you won't -- your cross-examination will
11 not extend any longer than necessary. But you get one hour to
12 make your presentation, Mr. Tyson gets one hour to make his
13 presentation. You can always reserve time.

14 But, again, if Mr. Tyson puts up evidence, your
15 cross-examination counts in his hour. And, again, you-all are
16 very outstanding and ethical lawyers, so I'm sure you-all will
17 not extend it longer than necessary either way.

18 MR. SAVITZKY: Understood, Your Honor.

19 May it please the Court.

20 THE COURT: Mr. Savitzky.

21 MR. SAVITZKY: We truly hoped that we wouldn't need
22 to be here today. Because the Court's directions were very
23 specific: Draw additional Black majority opportunity
24 districts in specific areas. Areas that we started talking
25 about in February of 2022. We spent the better part of two

1 weeks talking about in early September, areas like South Metro
2 Atlanta.

3 And we're here today because the proposed plans do
4 not do what this Court said must be done to remedy unlawful
5 vote dilution in those specific areas, like South Metro
6 Atlanta.

7 We're here because the proposed plans do not add new
8 Black opportunity Senate and House districts in the specific
9 areas of Georgia where vote dilution was proven to exist.

10 We're here because the plans do not, to paraphrase this
11 Court's order at page 510, add additional Senate and House
12 districts in South Metro Atlanta in which Black voters have a
13 demonstrable opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

14 We're here, and this is the most important, because
15 the harm to Black voters in South Metro Atlanta and those
16 other specific areas in this Court's order that this Court
17 found requires a remedy and this is not it. And the numbers
18 show it and the maps show it, and that's what we're going to
19 show you today.

20 So let's start with the legal standard. What is the
21 legal standard? The remedy phase in a Section 2 case.
22 General assemblies put together proposed legislative plans.
23 And to be clear, I'm here talking about State Senate, State
24 House plans.

25 The question is: Do those proposed plans completely

1 remedy the Section 2 violation that was already found by this
2 Court. Do the proposed plans fully provide equal opportunity
3 for minority citizens, for Black Georgians, to participate and
4 elect candidates of their choice in the areas, the specific
5 areas where vote dilution was found.

6 That's the standard. A complete remedy. Anything
7 less fails to remedy the very serious harm to Black voters in
8 those areas caused by a political process that in those areas
9 is not equally open to all, as this Court found.

10 Next question: What's a complete remedy? What does
11 that mean? One piece is, did the State actually add
12 additional Black majority districts? But that's not enough.

13 Did the State add them in the places where vote
14 dilution was proven to be occurring? Where Black voters are
15 experiencing the harm? Because in the end, again, it's the
16 voters who are harmed. Not counties, not precincts, not
17 chunks of land. It's voters. Specific voters in specific
18 areas where vote dilution is occurring. That is who is
19 harmed. That is who has a right under Section 2, Black voters
20 in South Metro Atlanta.

21 And we know from the many cases, including Milligan,
22 this Court's decision, the Section 2 inquiry is an intensely
23 local appraisal. You've heard that phrase more than once in
24 courtroom.

25 And when Section 2 liability is determined on that

1 intensely local basis, the remedy needs to be localized as
2 well. Adding Black majority districts, opportunities for
3 Black voters, anywhere else other than the place where the
4 vote dilution harm is happening doesn't work. It's not a
5 remedy. It's not a complete remedy. It doesn't remedy the
6 harms experienced by Black voters in the areas where vote
7 dilution is occurring.

8 That's why the Shaw case we rely on matters so much.
9 What the Court said there is, if a Section 2 violation is
10 proved for a particular area, a remedy is required for that
11 area. The harm suffered by Black voters in that area are not
12 remedied by creating a safe majority Black district somewhere
13 else.

14 And by the way, in the Shaw case, it wasn't an
15 entirely different area of the state. There was 20 percent
16 overlap. The Court said it wasn't enough. It's a different
17 part of the state. That's what matters.

18 Is the remedy in the place where the vote dilution is
19 occurring where the Court found vote dilution?

20 One more piece on the legal standard. It doesn't
21 matter whether there's somewhere else, it's on the other side
22 of the Atlanta Metro area, or on the other side of the whole
23 state. It doesn't matter what's happening in the somewhere
24 else. It doesn't matter whether there are coalition districts
25 there or who's getting elected there.

1 If the remedy isn't in the area where the vote
2 dilution was identified, it doesn't help the voters who are
3 harmed. It doesn't help the voters who need a remedy. It
4 can't be a complete remedy. It isn't a complete remedy. And
5 that is why, again, the Court in Shaw stressed the right to an
6 undiluted vote, the right to cast a ballot equal among voters
7 belongs to individual members of the minority group, not to
8 the minority as a group. It belongs to the voters who are
9 harmed. I cannot stress that point enough.

10 That isn't, by the way, just the law of Section 2.
11 It floats from basic principles of equity. The violation is
12 an intensely local appraisal. The remedy flows from the
13 violation. The remedy flows from the harm.

14 This Court sits in equity today. And to do equity,
15 the harm must be remedied. Here the harm is in South Metro
16 Atlanta, in West metro area. In specific areas. Specific
17 counties.

18 Are the new opportunity districts -- are there new
19 opportunities there? This is a fundamental difference between
20 our position and the State's position. The State seems to
21 think that it doesn't matter whether their plans make a
22 difference in the political reality for Black voters in
23 specific places like South Metro Atlanta where the Court found
24 vote dilution.

25 But in the end, whether the harm is experienced in

1 those areas by Black voters is remedied is the only thing that
2 matters. The label on a reconfigured district doesn't matter.
3 The political reality for Black voters in the specific places
4 where vote dilution is happening and harming those voters,
5 like South Metro Atlanta, that is what matters.

6 These plans are not a complete remedy at all --
7 especially in the Senate. But in both the Senate and the
8 House, they don't change the reality for Black voters in the
9 areas where vote dilution is happening.

10 The areas we're talking about are no secret. We had
11 an eight-day trial. We had mappers on the stand for days,
12 between all the different mappers who testified. We had
13 individual witnesses talking about their communities,
14 testimony about what county tags you would see in the parking
15 lot when you were in Griffin, where the outlet mall is in
16 Locust Grove, golf carts in Peachtree City came up more than
17 once, if I recall correctly. Very specific testimony. Very
18 specific areas. And geographically specific analyses of
19 racially polarized voting in specific areas as well.

20 Primary among those areas was South Metro Atlanta,
21 where the demographic story is one of massive growth and
22 change for the Black population in those five counties that we
23 identified and talked about, Fayette County, Spalding County,
24 Henry County, Newton County, Rockdale, quadrupled, quadrupled,
25 over the last 20 years with no change in representation, no

1 change in opportunities, I should say.

2 No one ever mentioned during this trial in the state
3 legislative context Cobb County, Gwinnett County, North
4 DeKalb. There was no racially polarized voting analysis
5 there. There was -- there were no illustrative districts
6 drawn there. That wasn't what the trial was about.

7 And at the end of the trial, the Court rendered a
8 decision and identified the areas where the maps would need to
9 change. They're here on the screen. They need to change in
10 those specific areas because Black voters in those areas,
11 chief among them in the South Metro area in both the Senate
12 and the House, are being harmed.

13 The question before the Court today is whether the
14 proposed plans completely remedy localized geographically
15 specific vote dilution harms to Black voters that were proved
16 up at trial. They don't. Our objections should be sustained,
17 the Court should proceed to put a lawful plan in place.

18 And this isn't just a matter of some voters being
19 left out. There are no new opportunities for Black voters in
20 South Metro Atlanta under this Senate plan. Let me repeat
21 that. No new opportunities for Black voters in South Metro
22 Atlanta under this plan.

23 Whatever else the State says --

24 THE COURT: What did you ask for in your lawsuit? Do
25 you ever go back and look and see what you asked for in your

1 lawsuit?

2 MR. SAVITZKY: We asked for the addition of Black
3 majority districts.

4 THE COURT: Yeah. In this area you asked for two
5 majority Black districts.

6 MR. SAVITZKY: Yes, Your Honor.

7 THE COURT: And you said you didn't get that.

8 MR. SAVITZKY: No, Your Honor, not Black majority
9 districts that create new opportunities for Black voters and
10 remedy vote dilution.

11 Again, it's not -- we didn't ask for the lines to be
12 changed around so that there was a new district number. We
13 asked for the Black voters who we represent to have a
14 political reality in which the playing field is equal, the
15 opportunities are equal. That's the question.

16 And I will -- I know this is a long run, we're going
17 to look at the maps. The numbers show those new opportunities
18 are not there. The political -- the change in the political
19 reality is not there.

20 And it is not merely enough to change the district
21 numbers around if you don't change the reality for Black
22 voters. That doesn't remedy vote dilution.

23 The number of Black voters in Black majority
24 districts, in the counties we're talking about, increases
25 under the proposed plan by less than 3,000 people. A single

1 Senate district is about 180,000 people. That's what I mean
2 about no new opportunities.

3 And instead of adding new opportunities for Black
4 voters in the South Metro area, the proposed Senate plan
5 shifts Black voters around to create additional Black majority
6 districts in areas outside the place where the Court found
7 vote dilution. And the same thing happens in the House plan
8 as well.

9 I just want to say we're not disagreeing just to be
10 disagreeable here.

11 THE COURT: And I don't take it that way.

12 MR. SAVITZKY: But -- and just to put a finer point
13 on it, you're not going to hear me talking about the
14 Macon-Bibb area today, because when I look at those numbers,
15 and you should hold the State to their burden, so to speak.
16 And I don't want to prejudice anything Mr. Jones is going to
17 say about that.

18 THE COURT: Yeah, he's already staring you down.

19 MR. SAVITZKY: But I'm not going to focus on that
20 today because I want to focus on the places where I think the
21 number are most stark.

22 THE COURT: You make the argument you came here to
23 make. This is very, very important. Don't worry about
24 Mr. Jones. Don't worry about Mr. Tyson. You make your
25 argument.

1 MR. SAVITZKY: And my point is only that this is
2 really about the numbers. You can look at where Black voters
3 have been added to Black majority districts and see where the
4 new opportunities for Black voters are. And you can see that
5 those opportunities are not in South Metro Atlanta. They're
6 not in West Metro Atlanta. They're not in the places where
7 the Court found vote dilution. And in the end, that is all
8 that matters. Is there going to be a remedy for those voters
9 who are harmed by vote dilution in those areas.

10 So I'd ask that the Senate plan is especially stark.
11 And I want to start there and -- with that -- with that lead
12 in, we'll actually start looking at some maps.

13 What do the Court's decisions, excuse me, say about
14 the Senate map? The Court identified a set of ten districts,
15 we see them here in grey, where the plaintiffs have proved a
16 lack of equal openness in Georgia's election system.

17 It's the region that covers most of South Metro
18 Atlanta. It's very depicted here. The Court identified this
19 vote dilution area, again, based on the evidence. I won't go
20 through it again. We have the demographic evidence. We have
21 the testimony of individual residents and witnesses. We have
22 the illustrative districts.

23 THE COURT: Hold on one second.

24 Go ahead.

25 MR. SAVITZKY: This is the area where the harm is

1 being experienced by Black voters with respect to the Senate
2 map. This is the area where new opportunities are needed to
3 remedy the harm. Now, the State is going to say that this is
4 the liability area and that's different than the remedy. They
5 say the remedy is in South Metro Atlanta.

6 I disagree with that on multiple levels. One level,
7 again, it's an equity case. The remedy follows the harm. The
8 remedy follows the violation. Divorcing the harm from the
9 remedy is the opposite of what you're supposed to be doing as
10 a court in equity.

11 But, just as a practical matter, South Metro Atlanta
12 is in this area. Right? I mean, we don't have to talk about
13 Putnam County or Hart County, talk about the five counties we
14 focused on at trial. Either way, it's South Metro Atlanta.
15 That's where we're focused. That's where the remedy needs to
16 be.

17 And the question is whether there are two new Black
18 majority Senate districts that create new opportunities for
19 Black voters in this area in South Metro Atlanta.

20 Just briefly, how did we get here? Here are the
21 illustrative districts we presented. You see the 2021 plan on
22 the right side. This Court said contributed to vote dilution,
23 running from the split in Fayetteville down to Spalding County
24 and Griffin, Pike and Lamar. And we showed an illustrative
25 district there including Spalding, Griffin, Fayetteville,

1 Tyrone. You heard a huge amount of evidence about this area.

2 And then here's the other Senate district we talked
3 about at length at trial. On the right-hand side we see the
4 district in the 2021 map. We heard a tremendous amount about
5 how Senate District 17 diluted the Black voting stream,
6 contributed to that vote dilution, drawing diverse communities
7 in Henry County, in McDonough, out into Newton County,
8 splitting Newton County, and then to Morgan and Walton. And
9 you can see the more compact district, including much of Henry
10 County, on the left.

11 So looking again at the set of Senate districts that
12 this Court identified and said we need to change, again, we're
13 talking about the South Metro area. That's where vote
14 dilution, and most importantly, where the harm to Black voters
15 is occurring. That's where the playing field is uneven.
16 That's where the two Senate districts, the two new opportunity
17 districts, must be drawn to remedy the harm.

18 So let's now look at the proposed plan. We see here
19 in red these are the Black majority Senate districts in the
20 proposed plan overlaid on that vote dilution area, which is in
21 grey. And now we see the change between the old map, the 2021
22 map that this Court concluded was unlawful, and the new map.
23 So this overlays the two. The 2021 map is in blue, the new
24 map, proposed map is in red.

25 So the purple areas here were in Black majority

1 districts before, and they're still in Black majority
2 districts in the proposed map. The lines may change there,
3 but the reality for Black voters in terms of political
4 opportunities in that purple area doesn't change.

5 The red areas around the margins in a few places,
6 those are the areas that have been newly added to Black
7 majority districts. And then the blue areas around the edges
8 have been removed. So, for example, you can see in Newton
9 County, around Covington and elsewhere, voters there removed
10 from a Black majority District 43 and they are placed into
11 this new District 42, which, as we'll talk about, is almost
12 identical to District 17. And, again, we see the gray shading
13 of that vote dilution area.

14 Just looking here, we can see there is very little of
15 that South Metro vote dilution area that's newly added to
16 Black majority districts. A few chunks of Henry are added in,
17 chunks of Newton are taken out, south -- a piece of South
18 Fulton here along Coweta is in, a piece of Douglas is out.

19 Outside of the gray shaded area, in areas that we did
20 not have a trial about, in Cobb County, in North Fulton, in
21 North DaKalb, we see Black voters in those areas, densely
22 populated areas, being added to Black majority districts.

23 That's the problem in a nutshell.

24 You can put whatever district numbers you want on
25 this map, but in the end what matters is whether the position,

1 the reality of Black voters in South Metro Atlanta is
2 changing.

3 It's not. We know this from the numbers.

4 This is from the Cooper declaration. In that grey
5 area, that vote dilution area, the number of Black voters
6 added to Black majority districts in the vote dilution area is
7 under 3,000 -- 2,940. Increase of less than 3,000 Black
8 voters in Black majority districts in South Metro Atlanta
9 where there was supposed to be two additional opportunity
10 districts. Just from that number we know the situation cannot
11 have changed.

12 And we'll talk about this more, but we can also see
13 what's happening outside of the vote dilution area. We can
14 see how the two additional districts were really created, by
15 adding almost 100,000 Black Georgians in areas outside of the
16 South Metro area in North DeKalb, in North Fulton and Cobb,
17 into Black majority districts, 50 percent BVAP districts.
18 That's how we get that increase overall.

19 But let's zoom in a bit. We talked about Fayette and
20 Spalding Counties. We looked at District 28, District 16.
21 These are two of the five South Metro counties where there was
22 a massive level of Black population growth change that we
23 focused at trial. In the proposed Senate plan, there's no
24 change at all to District 16. It doesn't change.

25 District 34, above it doesn't change. It's 70

1 percent BVAP on the other side of that split at Fayetteville.
2 No change. The district lines under the proposed plan in
3 Fayette County and Spalding County do not change.

4 And when we look at the county-level numbers, they
5 show it. Fayette County, zero Black Georgians added to Black
6 majority districts in Fayette County. Spalding County, zero
7 Black Georgians added to Black majority districts.

8 And by the way, this includes Eric Woods, who is one
9 of the named plaintiffs in the Alpha Phi Alpha case who lives
10 in Tyrone.

11 Defendant may dismiss this by saying not every named
12 plaintiff needs to be added to a remedial district. That's
13 not the point. This isn't a case where Mr. Woods sort of had
14 it bad, got unlucky, didn't live in the right place. There
15 were no changes at all in Fayette County. There were no
16 changes at all in Spalding County. From the perspective of
17 Black voters in those counties, nothing changes.

18 Let's zoom in on Henry County.

19 I may have to go to the ELM0 here.

20 THE COURT: What's wrong?

21 MR. SAVITZKY: What do we think? Do we need to
22 switch?

23 Excuse me, Your Honor.

24 THE COURT: No, take your time.

25 THE DEPUTY CLERK: The camera is on when you're

1 ready.

2 MR. SAVITZKY: Okay. Let's zoom in on Henry County.
3 We can see what the swap -- you can see there's some changes,
4 but the net effect is the same. No new opportunities for
5 Black voters in the South Metro area.

6 In red we see some of the precincts that were moved
7 into a Black majority district around McDonough, not all of
8 McDonough, not most of McDonough, added to a district that's
9 been relabeled District 17 here in Henry and Clayton made up
10 almost entirely of areas that were already in Black majority
11 districts.

12 And then in blue, we see -- and it runs up all the
13 way along that border in Newton County. We see other areas
14 that are removed from the existing Black majority district.
15 And we can see what this swap looks like by looking at the
16 county-level numbers.

17 In the proposed plan, 21,000 Black voters in Henry
18 County are added into a Black majority Senate district, some
19 into 17, the purported new one. Some into District 10, which
20 was already majority Black. And then at the same time, 17,646
21 Black voters in Newton County, around Covington and elsewhere,
22 are removed from a Black majority Senate district. And
23 they're placed into proposed District 42, where their votes
24 will be diluted, along with Black voters in Henry County, in
25 the same way that Black voters' votes were diluted under the

1 previous plan, with a remarkably similar configuration of
2 districts in that area. The change is de minimis. This isn't
3 a new opportunity for Black voters in South Metro Atlanta.

4 It's a shell game. Look at proposed Senate
5 District 42 on the left and look at enacted District 17 on the
6 right. It's a near carbon copy with a new label. A new
7 District 42 runs from McDonough through Henry County to Newton
8 County, splits Newton County. Now it picks up more of
9 Covington, Black majority predicts there, and then out to
10 Morgan and Walton Counties.

11 The BVAP of the Senate District 42 is 34.41 percent.
12 The BVAP of that old district that was contributing to vote
13 dilution, is 33.82 percent. There's less than a point of
14 difference in the BVAP of these two districts.

15 And according to the core constituency reports, there
16 are over 76 percent exact same, same voters.

17 And this district sort of illustrates how the shell
18 game happens. The new District 17 is nearly 80 percent drawn
19 from Senate Districts 10 and 44 under the old plan.

20 38 percent of it comes from Senate District 10, already a
21 Black majority district. 39 percent plus coming from
22 District 44, already a Black majority district.

23 Senate Districts 10 and 44 are pushed up. They move
24 north. And the newly-configured Senate districts 10 and 44
25 remain Black majority districts, but they're built out in

1 large part of old Senate District 42 in North DeKalb, which is
2 eliminated.

3 75 percent -- over 75 percent of District 42 under
4 the 2021 map is parcelled out in between District 10 and
5 District 44 in the new map. 60,000 voters go to District 10,
6 77,000 go to District 44.

7 Now, the old District 42 was not a Black majority
8 district. It wasn't in the vote dilution area identified by
9 the Court. It's not in the South Metro area. We didn't have
10 a trial about District 42. We didn't have a trial about North
11 DeKalb County. But that's where Black voters are actually
12 being added in large numbers to a Black majority district.

13 Again, looking at those constituency reports, nearly
14 50,000 Black voters who were in Senate District 42 under the
15 old map are added into Black majority districts. 27,000 go to
16 Senate District 10 in the proposed plan; 21,000 go to
17 District 44 under the proposed plan.

18 It's an order of magnitude more than the change you
19 see in the South Metro area, which is virtually nothing.

20 So let me be clear: It doesn't matter in our view
21 what was happening in old District 42. It doesn't matter who
22 elected Democrats. It doesn't matter if it was a coalition
23 district, anything like that. The only thing that matters is
24 that it's not in South Metro Atlanta.

25 Whatever happens to Black voters in the old

1 District 42 in North DeKalb, it can't be a remedy for vote
2 dilution in South Metro Atlanta.

3 So now having eliminated Senate District 42, there is
4 a new district number than can be used. It's applied here to
5 old 17, which is renamed 42, but is over 75 percent the same
6 as District 17. That's the shell game, Your Honor.

7 District 17 is renumbered, largely unchanged. Black
8 voters in the South Metro area gain no new net opportunities
9 to elect candidates of choice.

10 Maybe Black voters in areas in North DeKalb gain some
11 new influence. That's irrelevant. It's irrelevant to the
12 need for a remedy for vote dilution in South Metro Atlanta,
13 the remedy this Court ordered.

14 I'll just focus briefly on one final area in the
15 Senate plan. This one is a little closer to where one of
16 Mr. Esselstyn's districts, 28 was drawn. Similar story,
17 though. And the State says this District 28 here is one of
18 the new districts.

19 And you see the area of South Fulton County is newly
20 placed in a Black majority district, 28. It's a few thousand
21 voters. Not a very densely populated area.

22 And then in blue we see this area of Douglas, which
23 actually is somewhat densely populated, over 3,000 Black
24 voters are removed from a Black majority district in the vote
25 dilution area. In the area where vote dilution is occurring.

1 But then this new district, this ostensibly new
2 district, it runs up to Cobb County. And it adds almost
3 30,000 Black voters to a district in Cobb County, outside the
4 vote dilution area, outside the area where we had a trial
5 about vote dilution, outside the area where the harm is being
6 experienced.

7 So, again, no new opportunities for Black Georgians
8 in the vote dilution area, in the area where the harm is
9 occurring.

10 And zooming out, we'll see what the proposed plan
11 looks like, see what it does and doesn't do for Black voters.
12 South Metro Atlanta, very few changes. None in that Senate
13 District 16 at all. Some shifts around the margins in 17 and
14 28. All of them are offset, Henry for Newton, South Fulton
15 for Douglas.

16 And then outside the vote dilution area, in the North
17 Metro, that's where the change is happening for voters.
18 Outside the vote dilution area in places that were not the
19 subject of the trial we held in September, where there's no
20 finding of vote dilution. In places that do not require a
21 remedy to come into compliance with the Court's order. In
22 places where the changes don't affect the political
23 opportunities for Black voters in South Metro Atlanta. That's
24 where we're seeing the change.

25 95,500 Black voting age Georgians added to Black

1 majority districts in the North Metro. In the North Metro.
2 In an area that cannot provide a remedy for Black voters in
3 South Metro Atlanta.

4 And the county-level numbers show it, too. We look
5 at those. Almost 30,000 Black voters added to Black majority
6 districts in Cobb County. Over 47,000 Black voters added to
7 Black majority districts in DeKalb County. 20,000 in Fulton.
8 Almost all of that in North Fulton. Outside the vote dilution
9 area. All of it outside of the vote dilution area.

10 And the reason to move all of these Black voters in
11 an area where there's no need to do so, where it doesn't
12 remedy vote dilution in South Metro Atlanta, is to get that
13 total number of Black majority, 50 percent plus BVAP
14 districts, to go from 14 to 16, which it does.

15 That's not enough. Under this proposal, the vote
16 dilution in South Metro Atlanta goes entirely unaddressed.
17 None of this solves the illegal vote dilution that was proved
18 at trial and that's harming Black voters in South Metro
19 Atlanta.

20 Remember, when a Section 2 violation is proved, this
21 is Shaw again, for a particular area, a remedy is required for
22 that area. The injury is not remedied by creating a Black
23 majority district somewhere else. Giving more influence to
24 Black voters in some other area of the state, other than South
25 Metro Atlanta, doesn't remedy the vote dilution problem. It

1 doesn't matter if it's on the other side of the Atlanta Metro
2 or the other side of the fall line. It's not in South Metro
3 Atlanta.

4 The idea that the interests of Black voters in Cobb
5 County are just interchangeable with those of Black voters in
6 Henry, Newton, is wrong. The Supreme Court's repeatedly
7 rejected it. This Court's rejected it.

8 The harm is being experienced in South Metro Atlanta.
9 Black Georgians in South Metro Atlanta need a remedy and the
10 proposed Senate plan does not provide one.

11 I do have one other set of Senate maps I want to look
12 at briefly.

13 The Court remembers Mr. William Cooper, testified at
14 trial, he submitted a remedial plan where his focus is to work
15 within that vote dilution area and add those two new Black
16 majority opportunity districts. And all this shows that it's
17 entirely possible to do that.

18 His remedial plans do that. They have comparable
19 compactness scores, comparable county splits, precinct splits,
20 change 15 Senate districts, the exact same number as the
21 proposed Senate plan.

22 And look at these green areas. These are the areas
23 that are newly added to Black majority districts under that
24 plan. We see Fayette County, part of Douglas County, Spalding
25 County, Henry County, they are added to Black majority

1 districts, all in the vote dilution area.

2 And looking at those numbers, we have the numbers
3 from the remedial plan, too. In the vote dilution area,
4 88,000 Black voters newly added to Black majority districts.
5 Outside the vote dilution area, North Metro Atlanta, none,
6 zero. It wasn't necessary.

7 88,000, I think I would submit is about what you
8 would expect to bring two Senate districts above 50 percent
9 BVAP in the South Metro area.

10 And we can look briefly at the county numbers as
11 well. They tell the same story. These are remedial plans.
12 Don't move Black voters into new majority districts in Cobb
13 County or DeKalb County or North Fulton County. All the
14 movement happens in the area where the Court indicated it
15 should, in the South Metro counties.

16 I understand the State's going to say that you should
17 disregard these maps. I would say the Court's authority to
18 consider any maps, any submissions, is clear and well settled.
19 But let's because -- we're not wedded to these maps. A
20 special master would be a very appropriate, in our view, way
21 to proceed here.

22 They just show very simply there can be no doubt that
23 this was possible. The remedy was absolutely possible.

24 And I should note, by the way, these plans are
25 publicly released and were available during the special

1 session.

2 One last point. And I'll talk briefly about the
3 House plan as well.

4 The State says that the plan that the General
5 Assembly adopted was chosen like partisan considerations,
6 partisan constraints. That may be.

7 That isn't how this works. As the Court of Appeals
8 said in Dillard, any proposal to remedy a Section 2 violation
9 must itself conform with Section 2. In LULAC the Court put it
10 well: Whatever the validity of partisan goals or incumbency
11 protection in the realm of politics, that can't justify
12 unlawful vote dilution.

13 If the unlawful vote dilution remains, it doesn't
14 matter why. This -- and I know the Court knows this very
15 well -- this is not and never has been an intent case. It's
16 not about intent. It doesn't matter why the General Assembly
17 drew these proposed plans. It matters whether the proposed
18 plans remedy the unlawful effects of vote dilution by creating
19 new opportunities for Black voters in South Metro Atlanta.

20 The State can have partisan goals. But where
21 partisan goals in Section 2 compliance conflict, Section 2
22 compliance must take precedence. The fundamental problem with
23 the proposed Senate plan is not that it sought to achieve a
24 partisan goal; but that it seems to have only done that
25 without following the Court's order and remedying vote

1 dilution.

2 The problem is, it doesn't include a remedy. They
3 didn't do both things. They didn't do both partisan goals and
4 a remedy. They just did one thing. And here's where that
5 leaves us.

6 The General Assembly does not enact a plan that
7 completely remedies vote dilution as proven up in this
8 courtroom, detailed in this Court's decision. The Court can
9 and must do so itself. The Court has not merely the power but
10 the duty to ensure that a remedy for unlawful vote dilution is
11 brought into place.

12 At this juncture it just doesn't matter why the
13 General Assembly prioritized strongly-held partisan goals over
14 Section 2 compliance. It doesn't matter why these proposed
15 plans were drawn.

16 It just matters whether they remedy the violation.
17 Black voters in the South Metro area are entitled to that
18 remedy. That's what matters now. These plans don't provide
19 it.

20 Your Honor, with my remaining time, I'll talk a
21 little bit about the House plan as well.

22 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Tyson, I usually take a lunch
23 break at 12:30. It is 11:55 now. You have an hour. I'll
24 give you the option. If you start now, you won't finish your
25 part. Or we can stop and take the lunch break now and start

1 back and you resume your part at 1:00.

2 MR. TYSON: Your Honor, I don't know if Mr. Savitzky
3 was quite finished with his presentation.

4 THE COURT: Oh, I thought he was stopping.

5 MR. SAVITZKY: Oh, I'll speak about the House plans
6 next.

7 THE COURT: Oh, okay. I'm sorry. I thought you were
8 stopped. I'm sorry.

9 MR. SAVITZKY: I can take us a little closer to
10 12:30.

11 THE COURT: You do whatever you need to do. I'm here
12 for the duration.

13 MR. SAVITZKY: Thank you, Your Honor.

14 And if I may ask Ms. Wright how much time I have
15 left.

16 THE DEPUTY CLERK: You have about 19 minutes.

17 MR. SAVITZKY: All right. Thank you very much.

18 I'll proceed, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Thank you. I'm sorry, I thought you had
20 stopped.

21 MR. SAVITZKY: So, Your Honor, just moving to the
22 House side.

23 We can see here, the story is actually much the same
24 in the House. Bottom line is that the proposed House plan
25 does not completely remedy the vote dilution the Court found

1 especially in Metro Atlanta, which is where I want to focus my
2 time.

3 On the screen here, the two vote dilution areas that
4 the Court identified comprise of districts that need to change
5 consistent with the areas where vote dilution was proven,
6 South Metro area, West Metro area. On the left we have the
7 area that includes parts of Fayette, Spalding, Henry, Clayton
8 Counties.

9 Again, we spent so much time talking about these
10 areas at trial. Incredibly close attention to these areas in
11 the Court's opinion.

12 And the remedy was we need two additional Black
13 majority opportunity districts in that South Metro area. And
14 on the right we have the West Metro area, really anchored in
15 Douglas County, including parts of Fulton, Spalding, the area
16 where the Grant plaintiffs had drawn an additional
17 illustrative district there and where the Court found vote
18 dilution and the need to draw an additional Black majority
19 opportunity district.

20 Now, let's look at the same map looking at the House.
21 Again, the purple area was in a Black majority district
22 before, and it's in the Black majority district in the new
23 proposed plan. Nothing changes to the reality of Black voters
24 in those areas. They were in a Black majority district before
25 and they still are.

1 The red areas around the periphery are newly added to
2 Black majority districts. Blue areas around the periphery are
3 removed from Black majority districts. And we can see the
4 gray is that vote dilution area, those districts.

5 Right away we can see a few things. Large portions
6 of the vote dilution areas are not included. None of Spalding
7 County is included, for example. Parts of Henry and Newton
8 are removed from Black majority districts under this plan.
9 And as in the Senate map, lots of red in North Metro Atlanta,
10 outside of where this Court found vote inclusion. Outside of
11 where the plaintiffs proved vote dilution, including Gwinnett
12 County, which, of course, had nothing to do with the state
13 legislative case.

14 Now zooming in on the South Metro area, we can see in
15 the vote dilution area parts of Henry are added to Black
16 majority districts. No changes for Black voters in Fayette
17 County. No changes for Black voters in Spalding County.

18 And the other thing to notice is that Black voters
19 are removed from Black majority districts in neighboring areas
20 of Henry and then in Newton County as well. And those are
21 those blue bands that we see there.

22 And so overall, sticking with the South Metro area,
23 we see an increase in that gray area of 15,000 Black Georgians
24 in Black majority districts. It's about a quarter of the size
25 of a House district, not enough of a change to account for two

1 additional Black majority opportunity districts. Not
2 necessarily enough to do one, definitely not two.

3 And just looking at that number, we know this isn't a
4 complete remedy. But, in fact, looking at the county-level
5 numbers shows it's even less. Zooming in again, we can see
6 that parts of Henry have been added -- oh, sorry.

7 We can see that the vote dilution area number, that
8 15,000, actually overstates the extent of the new
9 opportunities for Black voters. The net gain in that
10 five-county area, in that South Metro area, is actually lower
11 because of those blue areas in Henry County and in Newton
12 County.

13 Consider the county numbers. Just add them up.
14 Spalding County, zero Black Georgia voters added to Black
15 majority districts. Fayette County, zero. Henry, 12,555 net,
16 because some Henry County voters were taken out. Newton
17 County, 5,546 removed. So in that five-county area, in that
18 South Metro area, the actual net increase, Black voters in
19 Black majority districts, is 7,009, about 7,000 voters.

20 Again, the remedy this Court required was two
21 additional Black majority opportunity districts in the South
22 Metro Atlanta area. And once you consider the Black voters
23 who have been removed from existing Black majority districts,
24 it's hard to conclude there is even one, let alone two.

25 Zooming in the Metro Atlanta -- or the West Metro,

1 excuse me, Atlanta area, we can see that in the vote dilution
2 areas here, a small part of Douglas County is added. And
3 looking at the numbers, you can see how many people that is.
4 2,661. Less than 5 percent of the population of the House
5 district. Not enough to create an additional majority Black
6 opportunity House district in the area identified by the
7 Court. Not enough to change the political reality for Black
8 voters in that area.

9 So, again, the story on the House side is similar to
10 the Senate. And the areas that were the focus of trial, where
11 the Court ordered the map must change to add new opportunities
12 for Black voters to remedy vote dilution, proposed House plan
13 does not add those new opportunities. Doesn't add new Black
14 majority opportunity districts in the areas where the vote
15 dilution harm is occurring.

16 By the way, the similarities don't end there. Look
17 at the North Metro Atlanta zooming in. Tens of thousands of
18 Black voters in the North Metro were added to Black majority
19 districts in areas that cannot provide a remedy in West South
20 Metro Atlanta.

21 We see all of these red areas in the North Metro, in
22 Cobb, DeKalb, Gwinnett Counties. None of these places were at
23 issue at trial, in the Court's decision. And the numbers
24 shows the differences in magnitude.

25 Remember, it was 2,600 Black voters added to Black

1 majority districts in Douglas County, in West Metro. The net
2 in the South Metro is 7,000.

3 Now, let's look at the additions in Cobb and DeKalb
4 and Gwinnett. 8,500 Black voters added to Black majority
5 districts in DeKalb. Over 13,500 in Cobb. Almost 15,000 in
6 Gwinnett. That's where the change is happening. That doesn't
7 provide a remedy in South Metro and West Metro.

8 Just like with the Senate, we have tens of thousands
9 of Black voters added to Black majority districts in areas
10 that are irrelevant to the Court's decision and that don't
11 remedy vote dilution.

12 You cannot remedy the localized vote dilution problem
13 which is experienced in South Metro Atlanta and West Metro
14 Atlanta. Black Georgians in those areas need a remedy. The
15 proposed House plan doesn't provide one -- certainly not a
16 complete one.

17 And briefly we can just look at an alternative.
18 Again, Mr. Cooper submitted one. Green areas are newly added
19 to Black majority districts. Mr. Cooper's remedial plan adds
20 over 13,000 Black voters to Black majority districts in West
21 Metro Atlanta, over 25,000 in South Metro Atlanta.

22 And looking at the county-level numbers again, no
23 change in Cobb, no change in DeKalb, no change in Fulton, no
24 change in Gwinnett. Not necessary. It wouldn't remedy vote
25 dilution.

1 The changes aren't happening in the areas where the
2 Court identified vote dilution harm. Bottom line is that the
3 proposed Senate and House plans are not a complete remedy.
4 Maybe they were the State's best attempt. Maybe the realities
5 of politics in the General Assembly were such that they needed
6 to leave Senate District 16 untouched, unchanged in Fayette
7 and Spalding Counties. Or draw the same Senate District 17,
8 more or less, and just rename it Senate District 42. Maybe
9 that's what was politically possible. Maybe it was
10 politically easier. I don't know. And I submit it doesn't
11 matter.

12 The right remedy, the lawful remedy, is the one that
13 gives complete relief to Black voters in places like South
14 Metro Atlanta. The relief that they are absolutely entitled
15 to following this Court's decision.

16 That remedy might not be politically easy. It might
17 even not be politically feasible for the General Assembly.

18 That's not the standard. The only question is
19 whether the harm suffered by Black voters in South Metro
20 Atlanta and elsewhere have been remedied. The only question
21 is whether Black voters in those areas have those new
22 political opportunities where their political reality has
23 changed.

24 If, in the end, it's not possible, for whatever
25 reason, for the General Assembly to pass Senate and House

1 plans that remedy vote dilution, and for whatever reason they
2 haven't, and I submit they haven't, drawn those new Black
3 majority districts, those new opportunities in the areas where
4 the Court required that they be drawn, then the task passes to
5 this Court to ensure a remedy. To you, Judge.

6 These maps don't do it. They're not a complete
7 remedy. They're not a lawful remedy. They don't give Black
8 voters in South Metro Atlanta, in West Metro Atlanta, in the
9 places where the harm is being experienced, where vote
10 dilution is happening, the new opportunities to which they are
11 entitled under Section 2.

12 We ask the Court to sustain our objections, to
13 appoint a special master or otherwise put a lawful remedy into
14 place.

15 Thank you, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Savitzky.

17 We'll take a lunch break and start back at 1:20.

18 Thank you-all.

19 Have a good lunch, everyone.

20 (Lunch break taken from 12:10 p.m. to 1:20 p.m.)

21 (Change of reporter.)
22
23
24
25

C E R T I F I C A T E

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true
and correct transcript of the proceedings taken down by me in
the case aforesaid.

This the 20th day of December, 2023.

/s/Viola S. Zborowski _____
VIOLA S. ZBOROWSKI,
RDR, FAPR, CMR, CRR, RPR, CRC
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER TO
THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES

Doc. 375

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

**ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
INC., et al.,**

Plaintiffs,

v.

**BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, in his official
capacity as Secretary of State of Georgia,**

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION FILE

No. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ

ORDER

This action is before the Court to address Plaintiffs’ objections to SB 1EX, the remedial State Senate redistricting plan, and HB 1EX, the remedial State House redistricting plan (the “Remedial Senate Plan” and “Remedial House Plan,” respectively, and collectively, the “2023 Remedial Plans”). Doc. No. [354].¹ As

¹ All citations are to the electronic docket unless otherwise noted, and all page numbers cited herein are those imprinted by the Court’s docketing software.

explained below, the Court **OVERRULES** Plaintiffs' objections and **APPROVES** the 2023 Remedial Plans.

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs filed this suit alleging that Georgia's Senate and House electoral plans passed by the General Assembly (SB 1EX and HB 1EX, respectively, and henceforth the "2021 Enacted Plans") diluted the votes of Black Georgians in violation of Section Two of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 ("Section 2"). This Court conducted a bench trial on Plaintiffs' claims as well as the claims from two related cases alleging Section 2 violations.² Following the trial, this Court issued a consolidated Opinion and Memorandum of Decision on October 26, 2023, containing its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. Doc. No. [333] ("October 26, 2023 Order"). Ultimately, this Court concluded that the 2021 Enacted Plans violated Section 2 in specific geographic areas of the State. To remedy the statutory violations, the Court ordered the creation of two additional majority-Black Senate districts in south-metro Atlanta, one additional majority-Black

² See Grant v. Raffensperger, No. 1:22-cv-00122-SCJ (challenging the 2021 Enacted Plans at issue here) and Pendergrass v. Raffensperger, No. 1:21-cv-05339-SCJ (challenging SB 2EX, the 2021 congressional electoral plan). The Court addresses the Pendergrass and Grant Plaintiffs' objections to the State's remedial plans in separate orders.

House district in west-metro Atlanta, and two additional majority-Black House districts in-and-around Macon-Bibb. Id. at 509.

In accordance with Supreme Court precedent, this Court afforded the Georgia General Assembly the opportunity to meet the requirements of Section 2 by adopting substitute measures. Id. (citing Wise v. Lipscomb, 437 U.S. 535, 539–40 (1978)). During a special session beginning November 29, 2023, the General Assembly passed the Remedial Senate plan, and the Remedial House plan. On December 8, 2023, Governor Brian Kemp signed the bills into law. Doc. No. [351].

Plaintiffs objected to the 2023 Remedial Plans (Doc. No. [354]), Defendant responded (Doc. No. [369]), and Plaintiffs replied (Doc. No. [370]). This Court conducted a hearing on the objections and the response thereto on December 20, 2023. With this background and the Parties’ arguments in mind, the Court now determines whether the 2023 Remedial Plans comply with this Court’s October 26, 2023 Order.

II. OBJECTIONS

Plaintiffs assert that the Remedial Senate Plan leaves the “vote dilution area” “virtually untouched.” Doc. No. [354], 11, 15. Plaintiffs argue that, based

on a “localized finding” of proven vote dilution specific to 2021 enacted Senate Districts (“2021 SDs”) 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 30, 34, 35, 43, and 44 (i.e., per Plaintiffs, the ten-district “vote-dilution area”), the Court directed the General Assembly to add “two additional majority-Black Senate districts in south-metro Atlanta.” Doc. No. [354], 15. Thus, according to Plaintiffs, while the Court’s order required the General Assembly to add two majority-Black districts in the vote-dilution area, the Remedial Senate Plan instead largely preserves 2021 SDs 16 and 17, leaving many Black voters in the area (including Plaintiff Eric Woods) without relief from continuing vote dilution. Id. at 15–17.

Additionally, Plaintiffs maintain that, in the Remedial Senate Plan, Senate District (“2023 SD”) 42 presents a problem because over 75% of its population is the same as (or very similar to) 2021 SD 17. Furthermore, Plaintiffs point out that the remaining 25% of the population of 2023 SD 42 is acquired by swapping out Black voters to 2023 SD 17 (a new majority-Black district made up largely of 2021 SDs 10 and 44, which were already majority-Black districts) and shifting in Black voters from 2021 SD 43, another Black-majority district. Doc. No. [354], 17–19. Plaintiffs contend that this district exemplifies that instead of providing a “complete” remedy, the Remedial Senate Plan merely “shuffles” Black voters

from one majority-Black district to another and creates new majority-Black districts outside the “vote dilution area.” Doc. No. [354], 6.

Turning to the Remedial House Plan, Plaintiffs argue that the Court found vote dilution in specifically delineated areas around Atlanta: in south-metro Atlanta, with reference to Cooper House District (“HD”) 74³ (Henry, Spalding, and the neighboring part of Clayton County) and Esselstyn HD 117 (South Henry County); in west-metro Atlanta, in Douglas, Fulton, and Paulding Counties. Thus, according to Plaintiffs, the State was required to enact a remedy that benefited the voters in these specific “vote dilution areas,” but it failed to do so.

Specifically, according to Plaintiffs, 2023 remedial House Districts (“2023 HDs”) 74 and 117 add parts of Henry County to a new Black-majority district while removing portions of central Henry County, which had previously been in a Black-majority district. Doc. No. [354], 23. Plaintiffs contend that while this swap (resulting in a *net* increase of 12,555 in the Black Voting Age Population (“BVAP”) in Henry County) is potentially enough to support one additional new

³ Plaintiff refers to the illustrative plans they put forward in support of their Section 2 claims. These illustrative plans are discussed in detail in the October 26, 2023 Order. Doc. No. [333], 98–142.

Black-majority district, it cannot support two. Doc. No. [354], 20. Such swaps across the south-metro Atlanta “vote-dilution area,” Plaintiffs argue, result in a *net* increase of only 15,747 Black voters into majority-Black districts—a number insufficient to convert any two existing non-majority-Black House districts in the “vote dilution area” into majority-Black House districts. Id. In west-metro Atlanta, Plaintiffs maintain there is a *net* increase of only 2,661 Black voters in the “vote dilution area,” which increase is restricted solely to Douglas County. Id. at 25.

In contrast, according to Plaintiffs, areas that were not at issue in the case had their BVAPs “balloon” (e.g., 2021 HDs 115 and 116 were 58% and 52% BVAP, respectively, and under the Remedial House Plan are 74% and 75% BVAP, respectively). Id.

Plaintiffs thereby claim that the Remedial Plans do not provide a complete remedy and that either a special master should be appointed to redraw the plans, or their illustrative plans should be adopted to provide a complete remedy to the vote dilution found by the Court. Id. at 27–29.

In response, Defendant points out that the Court’s order required new districts in specific *regions*, as opposed to specific *districts*. Doc. No. [333], 31–32.

Defendant recognizes that a Section 2 violation cannot be remedied by creating a new majority-Black district “somewhere else in the state.” Id. at 32. Defendant nevertheless emphasizes that this prohibition does not require remedial districts precisely or only in the districts specified by the Court following the liability phase of the proceedings. Id. at 32–33. Furthermore, Defendant asserts that the remedial districts were placed in the geographic areas specified by the Court. Id. at 36. Therefore, according to Defendant, the State has complied with this Court’s order, which, under Plaintiffs’ arguments, completes the Court’s inquiry.

III. LEGAL STANDARD

The task before this Court is to determine whether the 2023 Remedial Plans remedy the Section 2 violations identified in the October 26, 2023 Order through the incorporation of additional legislative districts in the areas identified by the Court in which Black voters have a demonstrable opportunity to elect their candidates of choice. The Eleventh Circuit has instructed that the new plans must “completely remed[y] the prior dilution of minority voting strength and fully provide[] equal opportunity for minority citizens to participate and to elect candidates of their choice.” United States v. Dallas Cnty. Comm’n, 850 F.2d 1433, 1437–38 (11th Cir. 1988) (quoting S.REP. No 97-417, at 31 (1982)); see also Dillard

v. Crenshaw Cnty., 831 F.2d 246, 252–53 (11th Cir. 1987) (“This Court cannot authorize an element of an election proposal that will not with certitude completely remedy the Section 2 violation.”). Nonetheless, a complete remedy “does not mean that a § 2 plaintiff has the right to be placed in a majority-minority district once a violation of the statute is shown.” Shaw v. Hunt, 517 U.S. 899, 917 n.9 (1996). This is because the State retains broad discretion in drawing districts to comply with the mandate of Section 2. Id. (citing Voinovich v. Quilter, 507 U.S. 146, 156–57 (1993); Grove v. Emison, 507 U.S. 25, 32–37 (1993)).

IV. ANALYSIS

As an initial matter, the Court rejects a foundational assumption of Plaintiffs’ arguments: that because the October 26, 2023 Order listed specific House and Senate districts from the 2021 Enacted Plan where it found that Plaintiffs had proven vote dilution—referred to now by Plaintiffs as the “vote dilution area”—the State was confined to making changes only in those districts when creating the 2023 Remedial Plans. First, Plaintiffs cite no relevant authority to support this view.⁴ Second, and more importantly, the Court’s intent in

⁴ At the hearing, Plaintiffs’ counsel cited Shaw v. Hunt, 517 U.S. 899, 918 (1996) for the

delineating specific districts (derived from the list of districts Plaintiffs challenged in the lawsuit) was to distinguish areas of the State where Plaintiffs satisfied their burden of proving Section 2 violations and those areas where they failed to carry their burden. The Court did not, and could not, confine the General Assembly to working only within the enumerated districts to create the additional majority-Black districts. Cf. Shaw, 517 U.S. at 917 n.9 (“States retain broad discretion in drawing districts to comply with the mandate of § 2.”). Rather, the Court set forth geographic guidance by specifying the addition of Black-

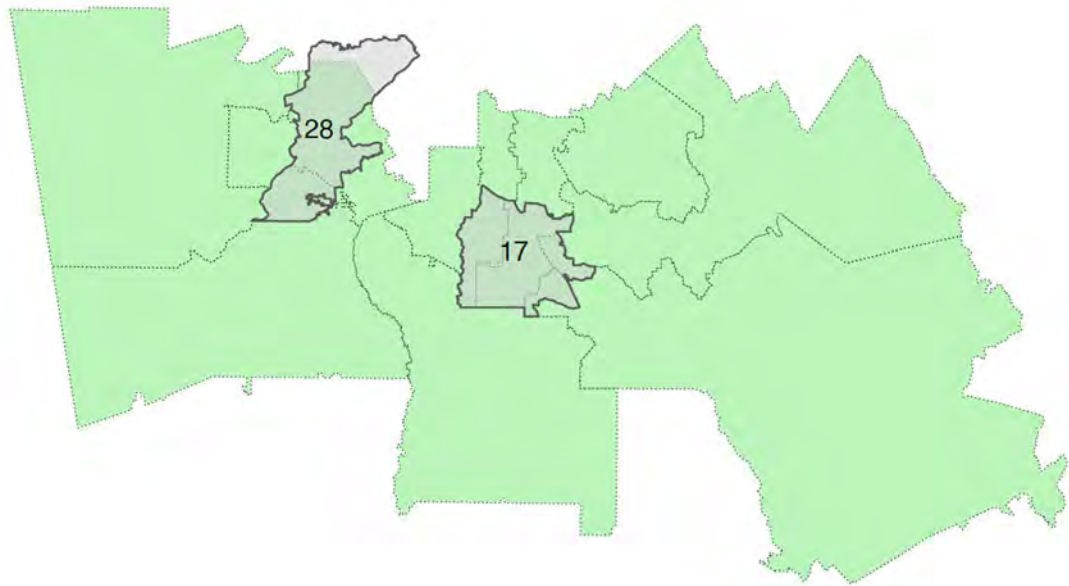
proposition that a 20% overlap between the remedial district and the vote dilution area is insufficient for Section 2 purposes. Tr. at 65. Doc. No. [372]. However, the Court finds Shaw inapposite here. Shaw addressed claims challenging two North Carolina districts that the claimants contended were drawn on the basis of race in violation of the Equal Protection Clause and the Fourteenth Amendment; it dealt not at all with the evaluation of a remedial plan put forward by the State. Shaw, 517 U.S. at 901. North Carolina conceded that the challenged districts did classify voters on the basis of race but argued that the redistricting plan was narrowly tailored to further the State’s compelling interests in complying with Section 2. Id. at 918. The Court rejected that the State’s purported Section 2 interest was narrowly tailored because only 20% of the challenged district was in the county in which a heavy concentration of African Americans resided. In other words, use of racial classification of voters to draw a district that was not geographically compact could not be justified simply because a small portion of the challenged district contained voters who were protected under Section 2. Id. There is no claim in this case that the 2023 Remedial Plans are invalid because voters were classified on the basis of race or that the districts at issue are not geographically compact. Thus, Shaw does not support Plaintiffs’ argument.

majority districts in the following regions: south-metro Atlanta; west-metro Atlanta, and in-and-around Macon-Bibb. Doc. No. [333], 509.

It is certainly true that the State cannot remedy vote dilution in a given area by creating a safe majority-Black district somewhere else in the State. See Shaw, 517 U.S. at 917. Here, the General Assembly drew two additional majority-Black Senate districts: Remedial 2023 SDs 17 and 28. Remedial SD 17 is wholly contained inside of the vote dilution area, and Remedial SD 28 is nearly contained therein. See Doc. No. [369-2], 20 & fig. 1 (Dr. Michael Barbour’s Report). And 56% of the BVAP in Remedial SD 28 was drawn from within that same “vote dilution area.” Id.

2023 Remedial SDs–17 and 28 shown in grey

BVAP overlap: SD–17=56.8%, SD–28=100%

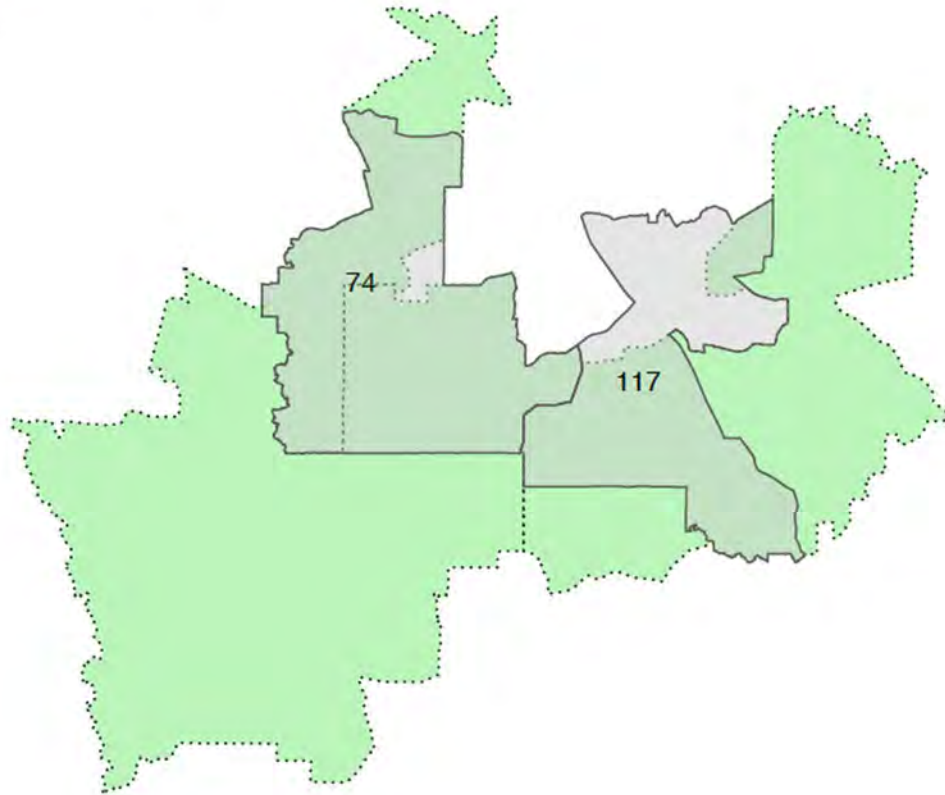


The SDs listed in the October 26, 2023 Order are shown in green.

The Remedial House Plan adds three majority-Black districts in the metro-Atlanta area:⁵ Remedial HD 74, HD 117, and HD 64. Like the new Senate districts, Remedial HDs 74 and 117 significantly overlap districts enumerated in the Court’s October 26, 2023 order:

⁵ The Remedial House Plan added two additional majority-Black House districts in the Macon-Bibb area as instructed by this Court. Plaintiffs do not contest any aspects of those additional districts. Doc. No. [354], 25 n.4.

2023 Remedial HDs—74 and 117 shown in grey
BVAP overlap: HD-74=93.3%, HD-117=34.1%



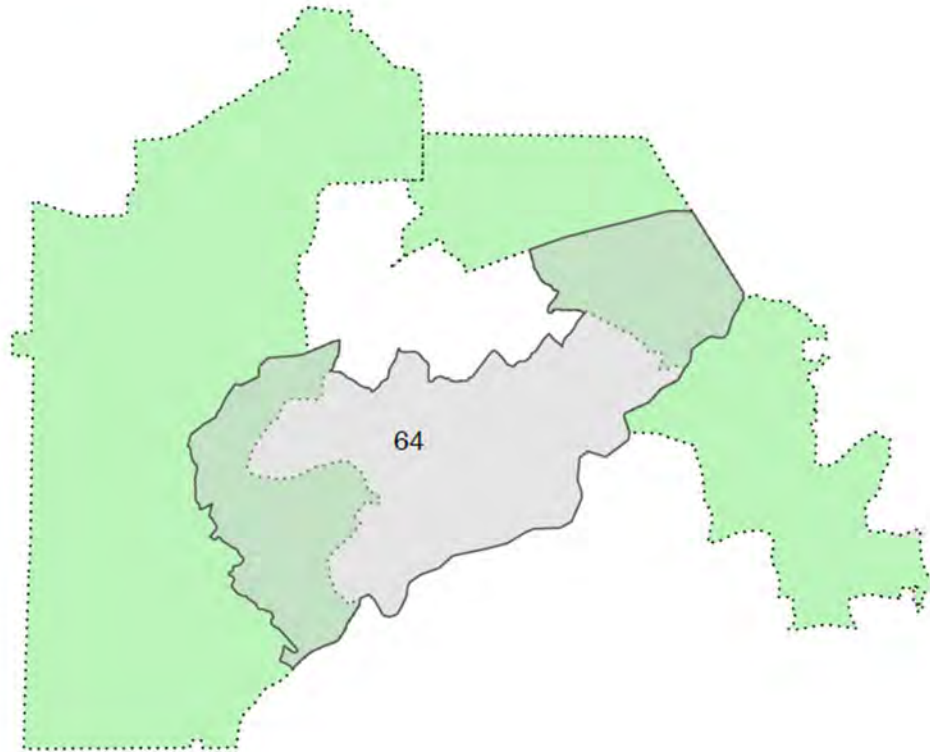
The HDs listed in the October 26, 2023 Order are shown in green.

Finally, HD 64 has significant areas in common with the Court's enumerated districts.⁶

⁶ As explained by Defendant's expert, Dr. Barber, the horseshoe shape of the enumerated districts around Remedial HD 64 made substantial overlap difficult. Importantly, however, Plaintiffs' illustrative plan offered a majority-Black district in this same area with even less overlap than the House Remedial Plan. Doc. No. [369-2], 32.

2023 Remedial HD-64 shown in grey

BVAP overlap: 32.5%



The HDs listed in the October 26, 2023 Order are shown in green.

Notably, in Shaw, the case Plaintiffs rely on, the geographic discrepancy was actually “somewhere else in the state.” Shaw, 517 U.S. at 917. The example given by the Court was of two districts with no overlap. Id.

Plaintiffs’ objections contain the overarching theme that the 2023 Remedial Plans do not cure vote dilution for enough Black voters in the specified areas. However, it is certain that “the inevitably rough-hewn, approximate redistricting

remedy” will result in members of the minority group residing outside of the minority-controlled districts. McGhee v. Granville Cnty., 860 F.2d 110, 119 (4th Cir. 1988). Thus, Plaintiffs’ only remaining argument is that Plaintiffs’ proposed districts help more Black voters than the 2023 Remedial Plans. To put it more starkly, Plaintiffs contend that their illustrative plans are better remedies than the State’s Remedial Plans. Because this Court cannot intrude upon the domain of the General Assembly, however, it declines Plaintiffs’ invitation to compare the 2023 Remedial Plans with plans preferred by Plaintiffs and crown the illustrative plans the winners. See Allen v. Milligan, 599 U.S. 1, 21 (2023) (“The District Court . . . did not have to conduct a beauty contest between plaintiffs’ maps and the State’s.”) (quoting Singleton v. Merrill, 582 F. Supp. 3d 924, 1012 (N.D. Ala. 2022)).

As the Court recognized in its October 26, 2023 Order, “redistricting and reapportioning legislative bodies is a legislative task [which] the federal courts should make every effort not to preempt.” Doc. No. [333], 509. Here, the committee hearing transcripts show that the General Assembly created the 2023 Remedial Plans in a manner that politically protected the majority party (i.e., the Republican Party) as much as possible. Doc. No. [369-3], Tr. 12:2-12; [369-4], Tr.

25:21–25. However, redistricting decisions by a legislative body with an eye toward securing partisan advantage do not alone violate Section 2. See Rucho v. Common Cause, 588 U.S. ___, 139 S. Ct. 2484, 2501 (2019). In fact, federal judges have no license to reallocate political power between the two major political parties, given the lack of constitutional authority and the absence of legal standards to direct such decisions. Id. at 2507; see also Seastrunk v. Burns, 772 F.2d 143, 151 (5th Cir. 1985) (“It is the legislature’s function to make decisions of basic political policy. Thus, even where a legislative choice of policy is perceived to have been unwise, or simply not the optimum choice, absent a choice that is either unconstitutional or otherwise illegal under federal law, federal courts must defer to that legislative judgment.”). Plaintiffs’ objections to the contrary are overruled.

V. CONCLUSION

The Court finds that the General Assembly fully complied with this Court’s order requiring the creation of Black-majority districts in the regions of the State where vote dilution was found. Hence, the Court **OVERRULES** Plaintiffs’ objections (Doc. No. [354]) and **HEREBY APPROVES** SB 1EX and HB 1EX.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 28th day of December, 2023.



HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Doc. 383

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY,) DAY 1 - P.M. SESSION
INC., ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,)
DEFENDANT.)

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS,)
ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-5339-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

ANNIE LOIS GRANT, ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

TRANSCRIPT OF BENCH TRIAL
BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 2023

STENOGRAPHICALLY RECORDED BY:

PENNY PRITTY COUDRIET, RPR, RMR, CRR
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1 so I'm not sure what you're demonstrating there.

2 Q. And you believe there's a geographically compact minority
3 community in the entirety of District 17 as you've drawn it;
4 right?

5 A. I believe that Senate District 17 fully complies with
6 traditional redistricting principles. I don't think there
7 should be a problem that there may be some areas of Henry
8 County that are in the range of 20 to 35 percent Black that
9 would be between other areas in Rockdale and DeKalb that have
10 heavier Black populations, you would see that all over the
11 map, not just the illustrative plan but your own Senate plan.
12 That sort of thing happens.

13 Q. My question was a little bit different.

14 You believe that there is a geographically compact
15 minority community in the entirety of District 17 as it's
16 drawn on the illustrative plan; right?

17 A. I do believe that, yeah. It's over 50 percent.

18 Q. And can you identify specifically where that
19 geographically compact Black community is in District 17?

20 A. It's in DeKalb, Rockdale and the western portion of Henry
21 County.

22 Q. It's correct, isn't it, that you're not aware of any
23 community of interest between South DeKalb County and Henry
24 County except that the geographic distance isn't that far;
25 right?

1 A. No. Both areas are suburban in nature, and so there's
2 that connection. And it's in Metro Atlanta. How different
3 can the people in Henry County really be from people who live
4 in the extreme southwest tip of DeKalb County? I don't think
5 there's going to be a lot of difference. They play on
6 different sports teams and that sort of thing, but overall
7 both groups would consider themselves to be part of Greater
8 Atlanta.

9 Q. So it's your belief that people in South DeKalb and
10 people in South Henry County share a community of interest?

11 A. To a certain extent, because they're part of Greater
12 Atlanta. If you -- if they travel to, I don't know, Virginia,
13 they would say they're from the Atlanta area.

14 Q. And so is there any other community of interest between
15 South DeKalb County and South Henry County besides being part
16 of Metro Atlanta?

17 A. Yes, there would be. Same sports leagues probably. It
18 is literally probably a ten-minute drive from western Henry
19 County into Rockdale County. I don't -- I mean, your question
20 really is preposterous. They're neighbors.

21 THE COURT: Well, hold on, hold on, hold on. We want
22 to keep this civilized. Okay?

23 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

24 THE COURT: Just answer the question. Leave the
25 editorials to me.

1 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

2 THE COURT: Just stick to answering questions. Be
3 civilized and respectful. You may not agree with the
4 question, but the answer was not that's preposterous, I don't
5 think. Okay?

6 THE WITNESS: All right.

7 THE COURT: All right?

8 BY MR. TYSON:

9 Q. Mr. Cooper, District 17, as you've configured it,
10 contains no whole counties; correct?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. And are you aware whether this district places an
13 incumbent -- a Republican incumbent in a majority Black
14 district?

15 A. I don't recall. Is that a problem?

16 Q. You don't recall?

17 A. No, I don't.

18 Q. And this district doesn't maintain the core of existing
19 Senate District 17; correct?

20 A. No, it would not, because it's a new majority Black
21 illustrative district.

22 Q. And this may be an obvious question, but you connected
23 the geography you connected in Senate District 17 to create an
24 additional majority Black district in this area; right?

25 A. I'm sorry, I didn't understand that.

1 creation and configuration of geography to create District 17
2 and Districts 28 as new majority Black districts; right?

3 A. Yes. However, I have to stress again, that District 16
4 could have looked different, as could District 28 and
5 District 17. This is merely an illustrative plan, not a
6 remedial plan that's going to be enforced tomorrow obviously.

7 So there are other options out there and the State will
8 likely get the opportunity to present those options, if we
9 prevail.

10 Q. So let's move next to District 28. And I've kind of
11 taken a little bit more zoomed-out view here so we can see
12 this.

13 You'd agree that District 28, as you've configured it,
14 connects more heavily Black population in South Clayton County
15 with more heavily white population in rural parts of Fayette
16 and Spalding Counties; right?

17 A. There are areas in District 28 in the extreme southwest
18 corner that are predominantly white.

19 Q. And I believe you referenced earlier that you've removed
20 heavily white areas around Peachtree City from this district;
21 correct?

22 MR. SAVITZKY: Your Honor, objection. Just
23 mischaracterizing testimony. I don't think Mr. Cooper
24 testified that he removed those areas.

25 MR. TYSON: I'm happy to rephrase the question, Your

1 Honor.

2 THE COURT: Rephrase.

3 BY MR. TYSON:

4 Q. Mr. Cooper, I believe you testified earlier that
5 Peachtree City is not included in District 28 as you've
6 configured it; right?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. And I believe you also stated that Peachtree City is a
9 more heavily white area; is that right?

10 A. I think so, based on my travels in that part of the
11 state. Limited travels, albeit, but I think it's safe to say
12 that Peachtree City is predominantly white.

13 Q. And --

14 A. Also I think there's an incumbent that lives over there,
15 I could be wrong about that, but it seems like that rings a
16 bell that maybe there's an incumbent in or around Peachtree
17 City.

18 Q. And you chose to include the City of Griffin in
19 District 28; correct?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And did you choose to exclude the white population from
22 Peachtree City in the configuration of this district?

23 A. Not necessarily, but I ran up against one person one
24 vote. I mean, once you pick up Griffin and some of the area
25 between Spalding County and Fayetteville, there's a lot of

1 population as you approach Fayetteville. So from one person
2 one vote standpoint you could not include Peachtree City in
3 District 28. And, frankly, probably if you did, it would no
4 longer be majority Black. But there may be ways to include
5 part of it in Senate District 28 still.

6 Q. And you're aware generally of the Black and white
7 populations in Fayette County because of work you've done in
8 that county; correct?

9 A. Generally speaking, yes. Yes.

10 Q. And you would agree there is intervening white population
11 between the Black population in Clayton and Fayette Counties
12 and the population in Griffin in Spalding County; right?

13 A. In Senate District 28?

14 Q. Yes.

15 A. Yes, there is some white population.

16 Q. Would you agree that the Black population in Griffin in
17 Spalding County is older and less urban than the Black
18 population in Clayton County?

19 A. I think it is more likely that it is older, yes. But I
20 could not tell you that for a fact.

21 Q. And your reason for believing there's a connection
22 between the Black communities in Griffin in Spalding County
23 and Black communities in Clayton County is that they're
24 relatively geographically close; right?

25 A. They're geographically close, that's right. And they are

1 in the same -- yeah, they're just neighbors, you know. I
2 mean, you have to include neighbors when you're drawing
3 districts; right? You can't just isolate certain areas. You
4 would never be able to draw a district that adhered to one
5 person one vote requirements.

6 Q. And District 28 contains no whole counties; correct?

7 A. It does not, as there are many districts in and around
8 Metro Atlanta that don't include whole counties.

9 Q. Do you recall if existing District 28 contained whole
10 counties?

11 A. I don't recall.

12 Q. And District 28, as you've configured, does not maintain
13 the core of existing District 28; right?

14 A. Do you have -- I'd need to look at a map of existing
15 District 28 to really make a statement. I can probably find
16 one here but...

17 Q. I'll pull up your report real quick.

18 I believe Exhibit L to your report is going to contain
19 the 2021 Senate plan.

20 A. That sounds about right.

21 Q. It might be easier to locate in your other binder with
22 all the tabs on it.

23 A. Oh, yes, I guess I'm using your binder, aren't I? That
24 will expedite matters.

25 Q. I apologize. I probably should have that visible for

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY, INC., ET AL.,) DAY 3 - P.M. SESSION
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,)
DEFENDANT.)
<hr/>	
COAKLEY PENDERGRASS, ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-5339-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)
<hr/>	
ANNIE LOIS GRANT, ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

TRANSCRIPT OF BENCH TRIAL
BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 2023

STENOGRAPHICALLY RECORDED BY:

PENNY PRITTY COUDRIET, RPR, RMR, CRR
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1 election and the election between Raphael Warnock and Herschel
2 Walker; is that correct?

3 A. Not exactly. I looked at some state legislative contests
4 that had only white candidates as well.

5 Q. Okay. And how many election -- well, we'll get to that
6 later.

7 MR. JACOUTOT: That's all I have, Your Honor, so...

8 THE COURT: Any objection to this witness testifying
9 as an expert as submitted?

10 MR. JACOUTOT: No objection.

11 THE COURT: The witness will be allowed to testify as
12 an expert in that area.

13 DIRECT EXAMINATION (CONT'D)

14 BY MS. LAKIN:

15 Q. Dr. Handley, what were you asked to do in this case?

16 A. I was asked to conduct a racial bloc voting analysis to
17 determine if voting was polarized in seven specific areas in
18 Georgia. I was also asked to look at the effectiveness of
19 districts in these seven areas of interest.

20 Q. Why did you focus on these particular seven areas?

21 A. These are seven areas of the state of Georgia where state
22 legislative districts could have -- districts that offered
23 Black voters opportunities to elect their candidates of choice
24 could have been drawn and were not drawn when you compare the
25 illustrative to the adopted plan.

1 Q. At a high level can you summarize your opinions with
2 respect to whether there is racially polarized voting in the
3 areas of Georgia that you examined?

4 A. The general elections, both the statewide and the state
5 legislative elections in the seven areas that I examined was
6 starkly polarized, starkly racially polarized.

7 Q. When you say "starkly polarized," what do you mean by
8 that?

9 A. There are some levels of polarization. And in this
10 particular instance, you had something like over 90 percent of
11 the Black voters supporting the Black-preferred candidate and
12 nearly or sometimes over 90 percent of the white voters not
13 supporting that candidate, supporting the opponent of that
14 candidate.

15 Q. At a high level, how, if at all, did this starkly
16 racially polarized voting affect the ability of Black voters
17 to elect candidates of their choice in the areas that you
18 analyzed?

19 A. Because voting is polarized, the only way that you could
20 elect Black-preferred candidates is to create districts that
21 provide Black voters with this opportunity.

22 Q. And what conclusions did you draw regarding the ability
23 of Black voters to elect candidates of their choice under the
24 illustrative plan as compared to the plans adopted by the
25 state legislature?

1 A. As I said, I looked at seven areas. Each of those areas
2 offered at least one additional -- one area offered two
3 additional districts that provided Black voters with the
4 opportunity to elect their candidates of choice compared to
5 the adopted plans.

6 Q. And what conclusions did you reach regarding the success
7 of Black-preferred candidates in general elections in each of
8 the seven areas you analyzed?

9 A. In each of the areas, the districts that provided Black
10 voters with an opportunity to elect were districts that were
11 at least 50 percent Black in voting age population.

12 Q. I'd like to turn first to your opinions on racially
13 polarized voting.

14 Dr. Handley, how do you define racially polarized voting?

15 A. I define -- an election is racially polarized if the
16 election outcome would be different if Black voters and white
17 voters voted separately.

18 Q. And is this a definition that you've used in your
19 previous work as an expert in racially polarized voting?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. At a high level, how did you go about determining whether
22 voting in the areas of interest was racially polarized?

23 A. Of course we don't have the race of the candidate on --
24 the race of the voter on the ballot they submit, so we use a
25 statistical analysis to estimate the percentage of Black and

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY,) DAY 4 - A.M. SESSION
INC., ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-05337-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER,)
DEFENDANT.)

COAKLEY PENDERGRASS,)
ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:21-CV-5339-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

ANNIE LOIS GRANT, ET AL.,)
PLAINTIFFS,)
-VS-) DOCKET NO. 1:22-CV-00122-SCJ
BRAD RAFFENSPERGER, ET AL.,)
DEFENDANTS.)

TRANSCRIPT OF BENCH TRIAL
BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVE C. JONES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 2023

STENOGRAPHICALLY RECORDED BY:

PENNY PRITTY COUDRIET, RPR, RMR, CRR
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1 you've described for both the 2020 and the 2022 elections, did
2 you have an overall conclusion?

3 A. Yes. There is a sizable turnout gap between Black and
4 white voters. And white voters vote more than Black voters in
5 Georgia.

6 Q. So I'd like to turn now to your analysis under Senate
7 Factor 5. What was your overall conclusion with respect to
8 that factor?

9 A. My conclusion with respect to Senate Factor 5 is that
10 there are sizable racial disparities in each of the areas of
11 life that I studied between Black and white Georgians and that
12 those racial disparities occur in areas of life that have been
13 shown in the political science literature to affect voting and
14 voter turnout. And also, as I show in my report, those gaps
15 are partly the result of historical and contemporary
16 discrimination.

17 Q. And can you please describe how you approached your
18 analysis about those topics?

19 A. Yes. So first I started with a review of the literature.
20 And I discuss in my report the findings with respect to
21 whether the -- whether and which factors affect voter turnout.
22 And so I tried to pay attention to the kinds of factors that
23 have been shown in the literature to affect voter turnout.

24 Next, I analyzed data and also looked at reports and
25 other scholarly literature to talk about whether there were

1 racial disparities along those dimensions. And I used several
2 indicators of, say, educational attainment or income and
3 poverty.

4 And then, finally, I did research on both historical as
5 well as contemporary data and reports and literature to
6 discuss some of the differences in treatment, both by the
7 State and markets and other kinds of factors that would lead
8 to those kinds of disparities.

9 Q. And on page 13 of Alpha's Exhibit A (sic), do you
10 describe a framework for how you approached your analysis?

11 A. Yes. So as I'm showing in this slide, I looked at
12 several different areas of -- that have been shown to affect
13 voter -- well, it's not -- so I looked at several different
14 areas in my report that show -- that have been shown to affect
15 voting and voter turnout. And those are the ones that we see
16 here.

17 I start with education and income/poverty and employment
18 because those are -- socioeconomic status is a really
19 important indicator and a really important factor that feeds
20 into voting, but I also look at things like residency, health
21 and the criminal justice system as well.

22 Q. And on page 13 of your report in Alpha's Exhibit 6, you
23 mention rational choice theory. Can you just explain briefly
24 what that means?

25 A. Yes. So with each of these areas of life, the broader

1 theory explaining how and when people participate in politics
2 really relies -- or -- in social science really any action
3 that humans take is kind of rational choice theory.

4 So rational choice theory basically argues something
5 pretty simple: That people undertake actions based on whether
6 they think that the benefit of undertaking the action will
7 outweigh its cost.

8 And each of these areas tends to affect voter turnout,
9 mainly to the extent that they affect people's ability to bear
10 the costs of voting. The costs of voting, I mean, it might --
11 for some people the costs of voting seem pretty light, but for
12 others being able to get and stay registered, getting to the
13 polls, paying money to obtain a birth certificate, those kinds
14 of -- staying up to date about candidates and the like, that's
15 affected by things like your educational attainment. It's
16 easier to get informed about voting or get informed by
17 candidates or figure out where you have to go to register if
18 you have a higher education level.

19 Income and employment and the like, also, those things
20 can affect voting as well.

21 Q. And so these areas of analysis that you looked at that
22 you were describing, do you view these areas as separate and
23 distinct from one another?

24 A. No. I think that it's -- they're separate and distinct
25 and they do have separate effects on turnout, but they also

1 affect each other.

2 So if you think about it, someone's educational
3 attainment can directly affect their voting versus -- you
4 know, how easy -- like I said, how easy it is for them to get
5 information, but it also could be that your -- people with
6 higher educational attainment also have higher -- tend to have
7 higher incomes and lower poverty rates.

8 Similar to that, I show in various points in the report
9 where you live. So racial residential segregation can affect
10 health.

11 So those kinds of -- there is some kind of interplay
12 among all of these factors. And they're not just direct
13 effect, but they also can combine in ways that exacerbate
14 the -- that -- the whole can be more than the sum of its
15 parts.

16 Q. And you've already discussed a bit about how education or
17 income can affect the -- can affect political participation.
18 With respect to health, can you please explain how that
19 indicator could affect political participation and voting?

20 A. Sure. So there have been quite a few studies that show
21 both general health and also disability status. Those can
22 make it difficult for people to vote for a number of reasons.
23 And depending on what kind of illness it is, people may have
24 mobility issues, they may have difficulty with cognitive
25 functioning. They may also have issues, for instance, if

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on May 9, 2024, I caused a copy of the foregoing to be electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit using the CM/ECF system, which will automatically send a notice of the electronic filing to all registered CM/ECF users who have entered an appearance in the case.

Dated: May 9, 2024

/s/ Ari Savitzky

Ari Savitzky