

ATTACHMENT E

Joint Stipulated Facts for Trial

I. Parties

A. *Pendergrass* Plaintiffs

1. Coakley Pendergrass

1. Plaintiff Coakley Pendergrass is Black.
2. Plaintiff Coakley Pendergrass resides in Cobb County, Georgia.
3. Under the enacted congressional plan, Plaintiff Coakley Pendergrass resides and is a registered voter in Congressional District 11.

2. Triana Arnold James

4. Plaintiff Triana Arnold James is Black.
5. Plaintiff Triana Arnold James resides in Douglas County, Georgia.
6. Under the enacted congressional plan, Plaintiff Triana Arnold James resides and is a registered voter in Congressional District 3.

3. Elliott Hennington

7. Plaintiff Elliott Hennington is Black.
8. Plaintiff Elliott Hennington resides in Cobb County, Georgia.

9. Under the enacted congressional plan, Plaintiff Elliott Hennington resides and is a registered voter in Congressional District 14.

4. Robert Richards

10. Plaintiff Robert Richards is Black.

11. Plaintiff Robert Richards resides in Cobb County, Georgia.

12. Under the enacted congressional plan, Plaintiff Robert Richards resides and is a registered voter in Congressional District 14.

5. Jens Rueckert

13. Plaintiff Jens Rueckert is Black.

14. Plaintiff Jens Rueckert resides in Cobb County, Georgia.

15. Under the enacted congressional plan, Plaintiff Jens Rueckert resides and is a registered voter in Congressional District 14.

6. Ojuan Glaze

16. Plaintiff Ojuan Glaze is Black.

17. Plaintiff Ojuan Glaze resides in Douglas County, Georgia.

18. Under the enacted congressional plan, Plaintiff Ojuan Glaze resides and is a registered voter in Congressional District 13.

B. *Grant* Plaintiffs

1. Annie Lois Grant

19. Plaintiff Annie Lois Grant is Black.

20. Plaintiff Annie Lois Grant resides in Union Point, Georgia.

Under the enacted legislative plans, Plaintiff Annie Lois Grant resides in and is a registered voter in Senate District 24 and House District 124.

2. Quentin T. Howell

21. Plaintiff Quentin T. Howell is Black.

22. Plaintiff Quentin T. Howell resides in Milledgeville, Georgia.

23. Under the enacted legislative plans, Plaintiff Quentin T. Howell resides in and is a registered voter in Senate District 25 and House District 133.

3. Elroy Tolbert

24. Plaintiff Elroy Tolbert is Black.

25. Plaintiff Elroy Tolbert resides in Macon, Georgia.

26. Under the enacted legislative plans, Plaintiff Elroy Tolbert resides in and is a registered voter in Senate District 18 and House District 144.

4. Triana Arnold James

27. Plaintiff Triana Arnold James is Black.

28. Plaintiff Triana Arnold James resides in Villa Rica, Georgia.

29. Under the enacted legislative plans, Plaintiff Triana Arnold James resides in and is a registered voter in Senate District 30 and House District 64.

5. Eunice Sykes

30. Plaintiff Eunice Sykes is Black.

31. Plaintiff Eunice Sykes resides in Locust Grove, Georgia.

32. Under the enacted legislative plans, Plaintiff Eunice Sykes resides in and is a registered voter in Senate District 25 and House District 117.

6. Elbert Solomon

33. Plaintiff Elbert Solomon is Black.

34. Plaintiff Elbert Solomon resides in Griffin, Georgia.

35. Under the enacted legislative plans, Plaintiff Elbert Solomon resides in Senate District 16 and House District 117.

7. Dexter Wimbish

36. Plaintiff Dexter Wimbish is Black.

37. Plaintiff Dexter Wimbish resides in Griffin, Georgia.

38. Under the enacted legislative plans, Plaintiff Dexter Wimbish resides in Senate District 16 and House District 74.

8. Garrett Reynolds

- 39. Plaintiff Garrett Reynolds is Black.
- 40. Plaintiff Garrett Reynolds resides in Tyrone, Georgia.
- 41. Under the enacted legislative plans, Plaintiff Garrett Reynolds resides in Senate District 16 and House District 68.

9. Jacqueline Faye Arbuthnot

- 42. Plaintiff Jacqueline Faye Arbuthnot is Black.
- 43. Plaintiff Jacqueline Faye Arbuthnot resides in Powder Springs, Georgia.
- 44. Under the enacted legislative plans, Plaintiff Jacqueline Faye Arbuthnot resides in Senate District 31 and House District 64.

10. Jacquelyn Bush

- 45. Plaintiff Jacquelyn Bush is Black.
- 46. Plaintiff Jacquelyn Bush resides in Fayetteville, Georgia.
- 47. Under the enacted legislative plans, Plaintiff Jacquelyn Bush resides in Senate District 16 and House District 74.

11. Mary Nell Conner

- 48. Plaintiff Mary Nell Conner is Black.

49. Plaintiff Mary Nell Conner resides in Henry County, Georgia.

50. Under the enacted legislative plans, Plaintiff Mary Nell Conner resides in Senate District 25 and House District 117.

C. *Alpha Phi Alpha* Plaintiffs

1. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc.

51. Plaintiff Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc. is the first intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity established for Black Men.

52. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc. has thousands of members in Georgia, including Black Georgians who are registered voters who live in Senate Districts 16, 17, and 23 under the 2021 Senate Plan, as well as in House Districts 74, 114, 117, 128, 133, 134, 145, 171, and 173 under the 2021 House Plan.

53. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc. has long made political participation for its members and Black Americans an organizational priority, including through programs to raise political awareness, register voters, and empower Black communities.

54. Harry Mays is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc.

55. Harry Mays resides in House District 117 under the State's 2021 House Plan.

56. Under the *Alpha Phi Alpha* Plaintiffs' illustrative maps, Harry Mays would reside in a new majority Black House District.

2. Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church

57. Plaintiff Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is a nonprofit religious organization.

58. The Sixth District is one of twenty districts of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and covers the entirety of the State of Georgia.

59. Plaintiff Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has more than 500 member-churches in Georgia.

60. Member-churches of Plaintiff Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church have tens of thousands of members across Georgia.

61. Plaintiff Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has churches located in Senate Districts 16, 17, and 23 under the 2021 Senate Plan as well as in House Districts 74, 114, 117, 128, 133, 134, 145, 171, and 173 under the 2021 House Plan.

62. Plaintiff Sixth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has long made encouraging and supporting civic participation among its members a core aspect of its work, including through programs to register voters, transporting

churchgoers to polling locations, hosting “Get Out the Vote” efforts, and providing food, water, encouragement, and assistance to voters waiting in lines at polling locations.

63. Plaintiff Phil S. Brown is a member of the Lofton Circuit African Methodist Episcopal Church in Wrens, Georgia.

64. Plaintiff Janice Stewart is a member of the Saint Peter African Methodist Episcopal Church in Camilla, Georgia.

3. Eric T. Woods

65. Plaintiff Eric T. Woods is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia.

66. Plaintiff Eric T. Woods is a resident of Tyrone, Georgia in Fayette County.

67. Plaintiff Eric T. Woods has been a registered voter at his current address since 2011.

68. Plaintiff Eric T. Woods resides in State Senate District 16, which is not majority Black, under the 2021 Senate Plan.

69. Under the *Alpha Phi Alpha* Plaintiffs' illustrative state Senate map drawn by Mr. Cooper, Plaintiff Eric T. Woods would reside in a new majority Black Senate District, Illustrative Senate District 28.

4. Katie Bailey Glenn

70. Plaintiff Katie Bailey Glenn is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia.

71. Plaintiff Katie Bailey Glenn is a resident of McDonough, Georgia in Henry County.

72. Plaintiff Katie Bailey Glenn has been a registered voter at her current address for approximately 50 years.

73. Plaintiff Katie Bailey Glenn resides in State Senate District 17, which is not majority Black, under the State's 2021 Senate Plan.

74. Under the *Alpha Phi Alpha* Plaintiffs' illustrative state Senate map, drawn by Mr. Cooper, Plaintiff Katie Bailey Glenn would reside in a new majority-Black Senate District, Illustrative Senate District 17.

5. Phil S. Brown

75. Plaintiff Phil S. Brown is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia.

76. Plaintiff Phil S. Brown is a resident of Wrens, Georgia in Jefferson County.

77. Plaintiff Phil S. Brown has been a registered voter at his current address for years.

78. Plaintiff Phil S. Brown resides in State Senate District 23, which is not majority Black, under the State's 2021 Senate Plan.

79. Under the *Alpha Phi Alpha* Plaintiffs' illustrative state Senate map, drawn by Mr. Cooper, Plaintiff Phil S. Brown would reside in a new majority Black Senate District, Illustrative Senate District 23.

6. Janice Stewart

80. Plaintiff Janice Stewart is a Black citizen of the United States and the State of Georgia.

81. Plaintiff Janice Stewart is a resident of Thomasville, Georgia in Thomas County.

82. Plaintiff Janice Stewart has been a registered voter at her current address for years.

83. Plaintiff Janice Stewart resides in State House District 173, which is not majority Black, under the State's 2021 House Plan.

84. Under the *Alpha Phi Alpha* Plaintiffs' illustrative state House map, drawn by Mr. Cooper, Plaintiff Janice Stewart would reside in a new majority Black House District, Illustrative House District 171.

D. Defendants

1. Brad Raffensperger

85. Defendant Brad Raffensperger is the Georgia Secretary of State and is named in his official capacity.

2. Sara Tindall Ghazal

86. Defendant Sara Tindall Ghazal is a member of the State Election Board and is named in her official capacity in the *Grant* and *Pendergrass* cases.

3. Janice Johnston

87. Defendant Janice Johnston is a member of the State Election Board and is named in her official capacity in the *Grant* and *Pendergrass* cases.

4. Edward Lindsey

88. Defendant Edward Lindsey is a member of the State Election Board and is named in his official capacity in the *Grant* and *Pendergrass* cases.

5. Matthew Mashburn

89. Defendant Matthew Mashburn is a member of the State Election Board and is named in his official capacity in the *Grant* and *Pendergrass* cases.

6. William S. Duffey, Jr.

90. Defendant William S. Duffey, Jr. is chair of the State Election Board and is named in his official capacity in the *Grant* and *Pendergrass* cases.

II. 2020 Census

91. The U.S. Census Bureau releases data to the states after each census for use in redistricting. This data includes population and demographic information for each census block.

92. The Census Bureau provided redistricting data to Georgia on August 21, 2021.

A. Statewide Population Growth

93. From 2010 to 2020, Georgia's population grew by over 1 million people to 10.71 million, up 10.57% percent from 2010.

94. As a result of this population growth, the state retained 14 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.

95. Between 2010 and 2020, Georgia's Any-Part Black (defined throughout these Stipulations as Any Part or AP Black, meaning the combined total of persons who are single-race Black and persons of two or more races and some part Black, including Hispanic Black) population increased by 484,048 people since 2010.

96. Between 2010 and 2020, 47.26% of the state's overall population gain was attributable to AP Black population growth.

97. Georgia's AP Black population, as a share of the overall statewide population, increased between 2010 and 2020, from 31.53% in 2010 to 33.03% in 2020.

98. As a matter of total population, AP Black Georgians comprise the largest minority population in the state, at 33.03%.

99. From 2010 to 2020, Georgia's white population decreased by 51,764.

100. Between 2000 to 2020, the AP Black population in Georgia increased by 1,144,721, from 2,393,425 to 3,538,146.

101. Between 2000 to 2020, the white population in Georgia increased by 233,495.

102. Georgia's AP Black population has increased in absolute and percentage terms since 1990, from about 27% in 1990 to 33.03% in 2020. Over the same time period, the percentage of the population identifying as non-Hispanic white has dropped from 70% to 50.06%.

103. Since 1990, the AP Black population has more than doubled: from 1.75 million to 3.54 million.

104. Georgia has a total voting-age population of 8,220,274, of whom 2,607,986 (31.73%) are AP Black and 2,488,419 (30.27%) are single-race Black.

105. The total estimated citizen voting-age population in Georgia in 2019 was 33.87% AP Black and 32.9% single-race Black. The total estimated citizen voting-age population in 2021 was 33.3% AP Black and 31.4% single-race Black.

B. Metro Atlanta

106. The Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area ("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, Paulding, Pickens, Pike, Rockdale, Spalding, and Walton.

107. The population gain in counties in the Atlanta MSA between 2010 and 2020 amounted to 803,087 persons and the AP Black population gain in counties in the Atlanta MSA between 2010 and 2020 amounted to 409,927.

108. According to the 2000 Census, the population of counties in the current Atlanta MSA area was 29.29% AP Black, increasing to 33.61% in 2010, and 35.91% in 2020.

109. The AP Black population of counties in the current Atlanta MSA has grown from 1,248,809 in 2000 to 2,186,815 in 2020—an increase of 938,006 people.

110. According to the 2020 census, the counties in the Atlanta MSA have a total voting-age population of 4,654,322 persons, of whom 1,622,469 (34.86%) are AP Black.

111. The Atlanta Regional Commission (“ARC”) includes 11 core counties: Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, and Rockdale.

112. Between 2010 and 2020, the non-Hispanic white population in the counties in the Atlanta MSA decreased by 22,736 persons.

C. South Metro Atlanta Area

113. The southern portion of the Metro Atlanta area contains the following five counties: Fayette, Spalding, Henry, Rockdale, and Newton.

114. In 2000, 18.51% of the population in the five-county Fayette-Spalding-Henry-Rockdale-Newton area was AP Black. By 2010, the AP Black population in that area more than doubled to reach 36.70% of the overall population. It then grew to 46.57% by 2020.

115. Between 2000 and 2020, the AP Black population in the five-county Fayette-Spalding-Henry-Rockdale-Newton area quadrupled, from 74,249 to 294,914.

116. Senate Districts 34 and 44 are adjacent to Senate District 16 under the 2021 Senate Plan.

117. Senate Districts 10, 16, 25, 43, and 46 are adjacent to Senate District 17 under the 2021 Senate Plan.

D. The Black Belt

118. The Black Belt refers to an area that runs across the southeastern United States. Counties in the Black Belt region often have significant Black populations as

a share of total population, and share a history of, among other things, antebellum slavery and plantation agriculture.

119. In Georgia, the Black Belt runs across the middle of the State, roughly from Augusta to Southwest Georgia.

120. The following counties in the region around Augusta are at least 40% AP Black: Jenkins, Burke, Richmond, Jefferson, McDuffie, Wilkes, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington, and Hancock Counties.

121. Jenkins, Burke, Richmond, Jefferson, McDuffie, Wilkes, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington, and Hancock Counties have experienced a slight overall population increase since 2000, from 321,998 to 325,164 in 2020.

122. During that same period of time, the AP Black population in Jenkins, Burke, Richmond, Jefferson, McDuffie, Wilkes, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington, and Hancock Counties increased by 14,480, from 163,310 (50.66%) to 177,610 (54.62%).

123. During that same period of time, the white population in Jenkins, Burke, Richmond, Jefferson, McDuffie, Wilkes, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington, and Hancock Counties decreased by 22,755 from 146,870 (45.61%) to 124,115 (38.17%).

124. The Macon–Warner Robins–Fort Valley Combined Statistical Area consists of the following counties: Twiggs, Macon-Bibb, Jones, Monroe, Crawford, Houston, and Peach.

125. The total population of Twiggs, Macon-Bibb, Jones, Monroe, Crawford, Houston, and Peach has increased from 356,801 in 2000 to 425,416 in 2020.

126. During that same period of time, the AP Black population in Twiggs, Macon-Bibb, Jones, Monroe, Crawford, Houston, and Peach Counties increased from 131,627 (36.89%) to 177,269 (41.67%).

127. During that same period of time, the white population in Metropolitan Macon decreased from 211,927 (59.40%) to 208,498 (49.01%).

128. The following counties in Southwest Georgia are at least 40% AP Black: Sumter, Webster, Stewart, Quitman, Clay, Randolph, Terrell, Calhoun, Dougherty, Early, Baker, and Mitchell Counties.

129. Senate District 12 (“SD12”) under 2021 State Senate Plan includes all or part of the following counties: Sumter, Webster, Stewart, Quitman, Clay, Randolph, Terrell, Calhoun, Dougherty, Early, Miller, Baker, and Mitchell Counties.

130. From 2000 to 2020, the overall population in Sumter, Webster, Stewart, Quitman, Clay, Randolph, Terrell, Calhoun, Dougherty, Early, Miller, Baker, and Mitchell Counties decreased from 214,686 to 190,819.

131. During that same period of time, the AP Black population in Sumter, Webster, Stewart, Quitman, Clay, Randolph, Terrell, Calhoun, Dougherty, Early, Miller, Baker, and Mitchell Counties decreased by 3,165 from 118,786 (55.33%) to 115,621 (60.6%).

132. During that same period of time, the white population in Sumter, Webster, Stewart, Quitman, Clay, Randolph, Terrell, Calhoun, Dougherty, Early, Miller, Baker, and Mitchell Counties decreased by 26,393, from 90,946 (42.36%) to 64,553 (33.83%).

133. The county-level demographic information based on 2000, 2010, and 2020 Census data set forth in exhibits G-1, G-2, and G-3 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Alpha Phi Alpha* Dkt. No. 231-1] are not disputed.

III. The 2021 Redistricting Process

134. The House Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Committee adopted the guidelines filed as *Alpha Phi Alpha* Dkt. No. 39-17 prior to the public release of the redistricting plans.

135. The Senate Reapportionment and Redistricting Committee adopted the guidelines filed as *Alpha Phi Alpha* Dkt. No. 39-18 prior to the public release of the redistricting plans.

136. The Georgia General Assembly held nine in-person and two virtual joint public hearing committee meetings on redistricting beginning on June 15, 2021, to gather input from voters.

137. The joint redistricting committees released an educational video about the redistricting process at their June 15, 2021 meeting.

138. The General Assembly created an online portal for voters to offer comments on redistricting plans and received more than 1,000 comments from voters in at least 86 counties.

139. All of the public town hall meetings convened by the State's Redistricting Committees were held during June and July 2021.

140. On August 21, 2021, the Census Bureau released the detailed population counts that Georgia used to redraw districts.

141. The joint committees held a meeting to hear from interested groups on August 30, 2021.

142. The National Conference of State Legislatures, American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia, Common Cause, Fair Districts GA, the Democratic Party of Georgia, and Asian-Americans Advancing Justice – Atlanta presented at the August 30, 2021 joint meeting.

143. The 2021 Senate and House Plans were first released on November 2, 2021.

144. The General Assembly's special session to consider the draft Senate and House Plans (and other specified topics) began on November 3, 2021.

145. After the special session convened, the House and Senate redistricting committees held multiple meetings prior to voting on proposed redistricting plans.

146. The House and Senate redistricting committees received public comment on the proposed maps during committee meetings held in the special session.

147. On November 12, 2021, the General Assembly passed the 2021 Senate and House Plans.

148. On November 22, 2021, the General Assembly passed the 2021 congressional redistricting plan.

149. Governor Kemp signed the 2021 Senate, House, and Congressional Plans into law on December 30, 2021.

150. No Democratic members of the General Assembly voted in favor of the 2021 Congressional, Senate, or House plans.

151. No Black legislator in the General Assembly voted in favor of the 2021 Congressional, Senate, or House plans.

152. The 2021 Congressional, Senate, and House Plans were used in the 2022 elections.

IV. Timing of Redistricting

153. A newly redrawn State Senate map signed into law on April 11, 2002 was used in the primary election on August 20, 2002 and general election on November 5, 2002.

154. Newly redrawn State Senate and State House maps approved by a court on March 25, 2004 were used in the primary election on July 20, 2004 and general election on November 2, 2004.

155. During the 2022 redistricting cycle, the Secretary of State's office informed county election officials that the last day to make redistricting changes in then-operative ElectionNet system was February 18, 2022.

156. Not all counties completed the redistricting process prior to the February 18, 2022 deadline set by the Secretary of State's office.

157. The Georgia Registered Voter Information System (GaRVIS) reduces the minimum time for a county to enter and exit the redistricting module of the system from four days to as little as 24 hours.

158. GaRVIS improves on the technical processing performance of Georgia's prior voter information system in terms of the system's responsiveness to user updates.

V. Adopted Plan Statistics

159. There are 14 Congressional districts in the State's 2021 Congressional Plan.

160. The previous 2012 Congressional Plan contained 4 AP Black voting age population majority Congressional districts at the time it was enacted.

161. The previous 2012 Congressional Plan contained 4 AP Black voting age population majority Congressional districts using 2020 Census data.

162. The State's 2021 Congressional Plan contains three Black-majority Congressional districts fully within the 29-County Atlanta MSA.

163. The previous 2012 Congressional Plan contained three Black-majority Congressional districts fully within the 29-County Atlanta MSA.

164. The 2021 Congressional Plan splits 15 counties.

165. The prior 2012 Congressional Plan split 16 counties.

166. The 2021 Enacted Congressional Plan Statistics set forth in exhibits G and K-1 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Pendergrass* Dkt. Nos. 174-1, 174-2] are not disputed.

167. The 2012 Benchmark Congressional Plan Statistics set forth in exhibits E and F of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Pendergrass* Dkt. No. 174-1] are not disputed.

168. The Compactness Reports for the 2021 Enacted Congressional Plan and Benchmark 2012 Congressional Plan, as set forth in exhibits L-3 and L-2 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Pendergrass* Dkt. No. 174-2] are not disputed.

169. The County Population Components Report for the 2021 Enacted Congressional Plan, as set forth in exhibit K-3 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Pendergrass* Dkt. No. 174-2] is not disputed.

170. The Political Subdivision Split Reports for the 2021 Enacted Congressional Plan, as set forth in exhibits M-3 and M-6 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Pendergrass* Dkt. No. 174-2] are not disputed.

171. The Political Subdivision Split Reports for the 2012 Benchmark Plan, as set forth in exhibits M-2 and M-5 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Pendergrass* Dkt. No. 174-2] are not disputed.

172. There are 56 Senate districts in the State's 2021 Senate Plan.

173. The previous (2014) Senate plan contained 15 majority-Black Senate districts at the time it was enacted.

174. The 2014 Senate plan contained 13 majority-Black districts using 2020 Census data, plus a 14th district with a Black voting age population of 49.76%.

175. The 2021 State Senate Plan did not pair any incumbents who were running for reelection in 2022.

176. The State's 2021 Senate Plan contains 10 Black-majority Senate districts fully within the 29-County Atlanta MSA.

177. The previous 2014 Senate Plan contained 10 Black-majority Senate districts fully within the 29-County Atlanta MSA.

178. The 2006 Senate Plan that was in place prior to the 2014 Senate Plan contained 10 Black-majority Senate districts fully within the 29-County Atlanta MSA, using 2010 Census data.

179. There are 180 House districts in the State's 2021 House Plan.

180. The previous (2015) House plan contained 47 majority-Black House districts at the time it was enacted.

181. The 2015 State House plan contained 47 majority-Black districts using 2020 Census Data.

182. The 2021 State House Plan paired four sets of incumbents who were running for reelection in 2022.

183. The State's 2021 House Plan contains 33 Black-majority House districts fully within the 29-County Atlanta MSA.

184. The previous 2015 House plan contained 31 Black-majority Senate districts fully within the 29-County Atlanta MSA.

185. The 2006 House plan that was in place prior to the 2015 House Plan contained 30 Black-majority Senate districts fully within the 29-County Atlanta MSA, using 2010 Census data.

186. The 2021 Enacted Senate Plan Statistics, 2021 Enacted House Plan Statistics, 2014 Benchmark Senate Plan Statistics, and 2015 Benchmark House Plan Statistics set forth respectively in exhibits L and M-1, Y and Z-1, I-1 and J-1, and V-1 and W-1 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Alpha Phi Alpha* Dkt. Nos. 231-1, 231-3] are not disputed.

187. The County Population Components Reports for the 2021 Enacted Senate and Enacted House Plans set forth respectively in exhibits M-2 and Z-2 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Alpha Phi Alpha* Dkt. Nos. 231-1, 231-3] are not disputed.

188. The Political Subdivision Split Reports for the 2021 Enacted Senate Plan, 2021 Enacted House Plan, Benchmark 2014 Senate Plan, and Benchmark 2015 House Plan, as set forth respectively in exhibits T-3 and T-6, AH-1, AH-3 AH-5, T-2 and T-4, and AH-2, AH-4, and AH-6 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Alpha Phi Alpha* Dkt. Nos. 231-1, 231-3, 231-4, 231-5], are not disputed.

189. The Compactness Reports for the 2021 Enacted Senate Plan, 2021 Enacted House Plan, Benchmark 2014 Senate Plan, and Benchmark 2015 House Plan, as set forth respectively in exhibits S-1, S-3, AG-1, AG-3, S-2, and AG-2 of

the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Alpha Phi Alpha* Dkt. Nos. 231-3, 231-4] are not disputed.

VI. *Gingles* Preconditions

E. Mr. Cooper's Illustrative Congressional Plan

190. Plaintiffs' mapping expert, William S. Cooper, prepared an illustrative congressional plan with an additional majority-Black congressional district (illustrative Congressional District 6) anchored in the western Atlanta metropolitan area.

191. Mr. Cooper's illustrative Congressional District 6 has an AP Black population of 396,891 people, or 51.87% of the district's population.

192. Mr. Cooper's illustrative Congressional District 6 has an AP BVAP of 50.23%.

193. Plaintiffs' racially polarized voting expert, voting expert, Dr. Maxwell Palmer, analyzed the performance of Black-preferred candidates in general elections in Mr. Cooper's illustrative Congressional District 6.

194. In all cases where Dr. Palmer analyzed the performance of Black-preferred candidates related to illustrative Congressional District 6, the Black-preferred candidate was a Democrat.

195. In each of the 31 statewide races from 2012 through 2021, the Black-preferred candidate won a larger share of the vote in Mr. Cooper's illustrative Congressional District 6, with an average of 66.1%.

196. In the 31 statewide races from 2012 through 2021, the Black-preferred candidate also won a larger share of the vote in Mr. Cooper's illustrative Congressional District 13 (the only district from which Mr. Cooper's illustrative Congressional District 6 was drawn that previously performed for Black-preferred candidates), with an average of 62.3%.

197. Population deviations in Mr. Cooper's illustrative plan are limited to plus-or-minus one person from the ideal district population of 765,136.

198. The districts in Mr. Cooper's illustrative congressional plan are contiguous.

199. 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.

200. The Polsby-Popper test computes the ratio of each district area to the area of a circle with the same perimeter. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

201. The Reock score for Mr. Cooper's illustrative Congressional District 6 is 0.45.

202. The average Reock score of the enacted congressional plan is 0.44.

203. The Reock score of the enacted Congressional District 6 is 0.42.

204. The Polsby-Popper score for Mr. Cooper's illustrative Congressional District 6 is 0.27.

205. The average Polsby-Popper score of the enacted congressional plan is 0.27.

206. The Polsby-Popper score of the enacted Congressional District 6 is 0.20.

207. The Compactness Report for Mr. Cooper's Congressional Plan, as set forth in exhibit L-1 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Pendergrass* Dkt. Nos. 174-2] is not disputed.

208. The Illustrative Congressional Plan statistics set forth in exhibit I-1 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Pendergrass* Dkt. No. 174-1] are not disputed.

209. The County Population Components Report for Mr. Cooper's Illustrative Congressional Plan, as set forth in exhibits I-3 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Pendergrass* Dkt. Nos. 174-1,174-2] is not disputed.

210. The Political Subdivision Split Reports for Mr. Cooper's Illustrative Congressional Plan, as set forth in exhibits M-1 and M-4 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Pendergrass* Dkt. Nos. 174-2] are not disputed.

211. Both Mr. Cooper's illustrative congressional plan and the enacted plan split 15 counties.

212. Mr. Cooper's illustrative plan leaves six of the 14 districts in the enacted plan unchanged: Congressional Districts 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, and 12.

213. Districts 2, 5, and 7 elected Black Democratic members of Congress in the 2022 elections.

214. Dr. Palmer conducted a racially polarized voting analysis of enacted Congressional Districts 3, 6, 11, 13, and 14, both as a region (the "focus area") and individually.

215. In all cases where Dr. Palmer analyzed the performance of Black-preferred candidates related enacted Congressional Districts 3, 6, 11, 13, and 14, both as a region (the “focus area”) and individually, the Black-preferred candidate was a Democrat.

216. In all cases where Dr. Palmer analyzed the performance of Black-preferred candidates related enacted Congressional Districts 3, 6, 11, 13, and 14, both as a region (the “focus area”) and individually, the white-preferred candidate was a Republican.

217. Dr. Palmer employed a statistical method called ecological inference (“EI”) to derive estimates of the percentages of Black and white voters in the focus area that voted for each candidate in 40 statewide general elections between 2012 and 2022.

218. Black voters in Georgia are extremely cohesive, with a clear candidate of choice in all 40 general elections Dr. Palmer examined.

219. On average, across the focus area, Black voters supported their candidates of choice with 98.4% of the vote in the 40 general elections Dr. Palmer examined.

220. Black voters are also extremely cohesive in the general election of each congressional district that comprises the focus area, with a clear candidate of choice in all 40 general elections Dr. Palmer examined.

221. On average, in the 40 general elections Dr. Palmer examined, Black voters supported their candidates of choice in general elections with 97.2% of the vote in Congressional District 3, 93.3% in Congressional District 6, 96.1% in Congressional District 11, 99.0% in Congressional District 13, and 95.8% in Congressional District 14.

222. White voters in Georgia are highly cohesive in voting in opposition to the Black-preferred candidate in every general election Dr. Palmer examined.

223. On average, across the focus area, white voters supported Black-preferred candidates in general elections with only 12.4% of the vote, and in no general election that Dr. Palmer examined did this estimate exceed 17%.

224. On average, in the 40 general elections Dr. Palmer examined, white voters supported Black-preferred candidates with 6.7% of the vote in Congressional District 3, 20.2% in Congressional District 6, 16.1% in Congressional District 11, 15.5% in Congressional District 13, and 10.3% in Congressional District 14.

225. Across the focus area, white-preferred candidates won the majority of the vote in all 40 general elections Dr. Palmer examined in Congressional Districts 3, 6, 11, and 14.

226. Only in the majority-Black Congressional District 13 did the Black-preferred candidate win a larger share of the vote in the 40 general elections Dr. Palmer examined.

227. The endogenous election results from the 2022 general election showed that Black-preferred candidates were defeated in Congressional Districts 3, 6, 11, and 14.

**F. Mr. Esselstyn's Illustrative State Senate and House Plans
(Grant)**

228. Georgia's Black population is sufficiently numerous to allow for the creation of three additional majority-Black State Senate districts.

229. Georgia's Black population is sufficiently numerous to allow for the creation of five additional majority-Black State House districts.

230. Plaintiffs' mapping expert, Blakeman B. Esselstyn, drew illustrative State Senate and House maps that include three additional majority-Black State Senate districts and five additional majority-Black House districts.

231. Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative State Senate plan includes three additional majority-Black State Senate districts compared to the enacted plan, for a total of 17 out of 56 districts.

232. Specifically, Senate Districts 23, 25, and 28 are not majority-Black in the enacted plan but are majority-Black in the illustrative plan.

233. The additional majority-Black State Senate district 23 includes all of Burke, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Screven, Taliaferro, Warren, and Washington Counties and parts of Baldwin, Greene, McDuffie, Augusta-Richmond, and Wilkes Counties.

234. Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative Senate District 23 has a Black voting-age population ("BVAP") of 51.06 percent.

235. The additional majority-Black State Senate district 25 is composed of portions of Clayton and Henry Counties.

236. Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative Senate District 25 has an AP BVAP of 58.93%.

237. The additional majority-Black State Senate district 28 is composed of portions of Clayton, Coweta, Fayette, and Fulton Counties.

238. Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative Senate District 28 has an AP BVAP of 57.28%.

239. Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative House plan includes five additional majority-Black House districts compared to the enacted plan, for a total of 54 out of 180 districts.

240. House Districts 64, 74, 117, 145, and 149 are not majority-Black in the enacted plan but are majority-Black in the illustrative plan.

241. The additional majority-Black House district 64 is composed of portions of Douglas, Fulton, and Paulding Counties.

242. Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative House District 64 has an AP BVAP of 50.24%.

243. The additional majority-Black House districts 74 and 117 are composed of portions of Clayton, Fayette, and Henry Counties.

244. Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative House District 74 has an AP BVAP of 53.94%.

245. Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative House District 117 has an AP BVAP of 51.56%.

246. Two additional majority-Black House districts 145 and 149 are composed of portions of Baldwin, Macon-Bibb, and Houston Counties, as well as all of Twiggs and Wilkinson Counties.

247. Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative House District 145 has an AP BVAP of 50.38%.

248. Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative House District 149 has an AP BVAP of 51.53%.

249. The Illustrative State Senate and Senate House Plan statistics set forth respectively in Attachments E and J of the December 5, 2022 Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn [*Grant* Dkt. No. 191-1] are not disputed.

250. The Compactness Reports for Mr. Esselstyn's Illustrative State Senate and Senate House Plans, as set forth respectively in Attachments H and L of the December 5, 2022 Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn [*Grant* Dkt. No. 191-1] are not disputed.

251. The Political Subdivision Split Reports for Mr. Esselstyn's Illustrative State Senate and Senate House Plans, as set forth respectively in Attachments H and L of the December 5, 2022 Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn [*Grant* Dkt. No. 191-1] are not disputed.

252. The County Population Components Report for Mr. Esselstyn's Illustrative State Senate and Senate House Plans, as set forth respectively in Attachment C of the December 5, 2022 Report of Blakeman B. Esselstyn [*Grant* Dkt. No. 191-1] is not disputed.

253. Plaintiffs' racially polarized voting expert, Dr. Maxwell Palmer, analyzed the performance of Black-preferred candidates in Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative State Senate and House plans.

254. In all cases where Dr. Palmer analyzed the performance of Black-preferred candidates related to Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative State Senate and State House plans, the Black-preferred candidate was a Democrat.

255. Black-preferred candidates would have won all 31 statewide general elections between 2012 and 2020 in Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative House Districts 64, 74, and 149 and illustrative Senate Districts 23, 25, and 28.

256. In illustrative House District 117, the Black-preferred candidate would have won all 19 general elections since 2018.

257. In illustrative House District 145, the Black-preferred candidate would have won all 19 general elections since 2018, and 27 of the 31 general elections overall.

258. The districts in Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative Senate and House plans are contiguous.

259. 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.

260. The Polsby-Popper test computes the ratio of each district area to the area of a circle with the same perimeter. The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

261. Mr. Esselstyn's illustrative plans leave 34 of 56 Senate districts and 155 of 180 House districts in the enacted plan unchanged.

262. Dr. Palmer conducted racially polarized voting analyses across five different focus areas, comprising the districts from which Mr. Esselstyn's additional majority-Black legislative districts were drawn.

263. In all cases where Dr. Palmer conducted racial polarized voting analyses across five different focus areas, the Black-preferred candidate was a Democrat.

264. Dr. Palmer examined the following areas of the enacted House plan: House Districts 133, 142, 143, 145, 147, and 149, which include Bleckley, Crawford, Dodge, Twiggs, and Wilkinson counties and parts of Baldwin, Bibb, Houston, Jones, Monroe, Peach, and Telfair counties; House Districts 69, 74, 75, 78, 115, and 117, which include parts of Clayton, Fayette, Fulton, Henry, and Spalding counties; and House Districts 61 and 64, which include parts of Douglas, Fulton, and Paulding counties.

265. Dr. Palmer examined the following areas of the enacted State Senate plan: Senate Districts 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, which include Baldwin, Burke, Butts, Columbia, Elbert, Emanuel, Glascock, Greene, Hancock, Hart, Jasper, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Lincoln, Mcduffie, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Richmond, Screven, Taliaferro, Twiggs, Warren, Washington, Wilkes, and Wilkinson counties and parts of Bibb, Henry, and Houston counties; and Senate Districts 10, 16, 17, 25, 28, 34, 35, 39, and 44, which include Baldwin, Butts, Clayton, Coweta, Fayette, Heard, Jasper, Jones, Lamar, Morgan, Pike, Putnam, and Spalding counties and parts of Bibb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton, Henry, Newton, and Walton counties.

266. Dr. Palmer employed a statistical method called Ecological Inference (“EI”) to derive estimates of the percentages of Black and white voters in the focus

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.

287. House Districts 74, 117, 133, 145, and 171 are not majority-Black in the enacted plan but are majority-Black in the illustrative plan.

288. House Districts 74, 117, 133, 145, and 171 each elected white Republicans in the 2022 general election.

289. Illustrative majority-Black House district 74 is composed of portions of Clayton, Henry, and Spalding Counties.

290. Illustrative majority-Black House district 117 is composed of portions of Henry and Spalding Counties.

291. Illustrative majority-Black House district 133 is composed of Wilkinson, Hancock, Warren, Taliaferro, and portions of Baldwin and Wilkes Counties.

292. Illustrative majority-Black House district 145 is composed of portions of Macon-Bibb and Houston Counties.

293. Illustrative majority-Black House district 171 is composed of Mitchell County and portions of Dougherty and Thomas Counties.

294. Mr. Cooper prepared his illustrative Senate and House maps using Maptitude for Redistricting, a GIS software package commonly used by many local and state governing bodies for redistricting and other types of demographic analysis.

295. Mr. Cooper had access to geographic boundary files created from the U.S. Census 1990-2020 Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) files.

296. Mr. Cooper had access to population data from the 1990-2020 PL 94-171 data files published by the U.S. Census Bureau, which contains basic race and ethnicity data on the total population and voting-age population found in units of Census geography, including states, counties, municipalities, townships, reservations, school districts, census tracts, census block groups, precincts (called voting districts or “VTDs” by the Census Bureau) and census blocks.

297. Mr. Cooper also had access to incumbent addresses that he obtained from attorneys for the plaintiffs.

298. Mr. Cooper had access to shapefiles for the current and historical Georgia legislative plans available on the Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Office’s website, and he obtained for the House, Senate, and Congressional plans in effect during the early 2000’s from the American Redistricting Project.

299. Mr. Cooper had access to the same guidelines that the Georgia House Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Committee used in drawing his illustrative plans.

300. All of the districts in Mr. Cooper's illustrative plans are contiguous.

301. The Cooper Illustrative Senate Plan districts have a deviation relative range of -1.00% to 1.00%, compared to a range of -1.03% to 0.98% for the 2021 Senate Plan.

302. The Cooper Illustrative State House Districts have a deviation relative range of -1.49% to 1.49%, compared to a range of -1.40% to 1.34% for the 2021 House Plan.

303. The Illustrative Senate Plan Statistics and Illustrative House Plan Statistics set forth respectively in exhibits O-1 and AA-1 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Alpha Phi Alpha* Dkt. Nos. 231-2, 231-4] are not disputed.

304. The County Population Components Reports for Mr. Cooper's Illustrative Senate and Illustrative House Plans, set forth respectively in exhibits O-2 and AA-2 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Alpha Phi Alpha* Dkt. Nos. 231-2, 231-4], are not disputed.

305. The Political Subdivision Split Reports for Mr. Cooper's Illustrative Senate and Illustrative House Plans, as set forth respectively in exhibits AH-1 and AH-4 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Alpha Phi Alpha* Dkt. Nos. 231-1, 231-4], are not disputed.

306. The Compactness Reports for Mr. Cooper's Illustrative Senate and Illustrative House Plans, as set forth respectively in exhibits S-1 and AG-1 of the December 5, 2022 Report of William Cooper [*Alpha Phi Alpha* Dkt. Nos. 231-3, 231-4], are not disputed.

307. Dr. Lisa Handley analyzed voting patterns by race in seven areas of Georgia where Mr. Cooper's illustrative State Senate and House plans create more majority Black voting age population (BVAP) districts than the adopted State Senate and House plans.

308. Dr. Handley employed three different statistical techniques to estimate vote choices by race: homogeneous precinct analysis, ecological regression, and ecological inference (including a more recently developed version of ecological inference that she labeled "EI RxC").

309. The first area Dr. Handley analyzed encompasses Mr. Cooper's Illustrative State Senate Districts 10, 17, and 43; adopted State Senate Districts 10, 17, and 43; and Dekalb, Henry, Morgan, Newton, Rockdale, and Walton counties.

310. The second area encompasses Mr. Cooper's Illustrative State Senate Districts 16, 28, 34, and 39; adopted State Senate Districts 16, 28, 34, and 44; and Clayton, Coweta, Douglas, Fayette, Heard, Henry, Lamar, Pike, and Spalding counties.

311. The third area encompasses Mr. Cooper's Illustrative State Senate Districts 22, 23, 26, and 44; adopted State Senate Districts 22, 23, 25, and 26; and Baldwin, Bibb, Burke, Butts, Columbia, Emanuel, Glascock, Hancock, Henry, Houston, Jasper, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Lamar, McDuffie, Monroe, Morgan, Putnam, Richmond, Screven, Taliaferro, Twiggs, Walton, Warren, Washington, Wilkes, and Wilkinson counties.

312. The fourth area encompasses Mr. Cooper's Illustrative State House Districts 74, 75, 78, 115, 116, 117, 118, 134, and 135; adopted State House Districts 74, 75, 78, 115, 116, 117, 118, 134, and 135; and Butts, Clayton, Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Lamar, Monroe, Pike, Putnam, Spalding, and Upson counties.

313. The fifth area encompasses Mr. Cooper's Illustrative State House Districts 128, 133, 144, and 155; adopted State House Districts 128, 133, 149, and 155; and Baldwin, Bibb, Bleckley, Dodge, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Laurens, McDuffie, Taliaferro, Telfair, Twiggs, Warren, Washington, Wilkes, and Wilkinson counties.

314. The sixth area encompasses Mr. Cooper's Illustrative State House Districts 152, 153, 171, 172, and 173; adopted State House Districts 152, 153, 171, 172, and 173; and Colquitt, Cook, Decatur, Dougherty, Grady, Lee, Mitchell, Seminole, Stewart, Terrell, Thomas, Tift, Webster, and Worth counties.

315. The seventh area encompasses Mr. Cooper's Illustrative State House Districts 142, 143, and 145; adopted State House Districts 142, 143, and 145; and Bibb, Crawford, Houston, Peach, and Twiggs counties.

316. Dr. Handley analyzed voting patterns by race in 16 recent statewide general and run-off elections from 2016 to 2022 in these seven areas.

317. The 16 statewide general elections include the 2022 general election contests for U.S. Senate, Governor, Commissioners of Agriculture, Insurance, and Labor, and the School Superintendent; the 2021 runoff for U.S. Senate (Special) and Public Service Commission District 4; the 2020 general elections for U.S. Senate

(Special); the Public Service Commission Districts 1 and 4; and the 2018 general election contests for Governor, Commissioner of Insurance and School Superintendent; the 2021 runoff for U.S. Senate and November 2020 general election for U.S. Senate.

318. Fourteen of the recent statewide general and general runoff elections Dr. Handley analyzed involved Black candidates.

319. In all cases where Dr. Handley analyzed voting patterns in these seven areas in 16 recent statewide general and run-off elections from 2016 to 2022, the Black-preferred candidate was a Democrat.

320. In these 16 recent statewide general and general runoff elections from 2016-2022, Black voters were highly cohesive in their support for their preferred candidate.

321. In these 16 recent statewide general and general runoff elections from 2016-2022, the average percentage of Black vote for the 16 Black-preferred candidates in the analyzed areas of interest was 96.1%.

322. In the same 16 recent statewide general and general runoff elections from 2016-2022, the average percentage of white vote for the 16 Black preferred candidates in the analyzed areas of interest was 11.2%.

323. The highest average white vote for any of the 16 Black preferred candidates in the statewide elections Dr. Handley analyzed in the areas of interest was 14.4% for US Senator Raphael Warnock in his 2022 general election bid for re-election against Herschel Walker.

324. Dr. Handley also analyzed 54 recent biracial state legislative general elections in the seven areas of interest.

325. In all cases where Dr. Handley analyzed voting patterns in 54 recent biracial state legislative general elections in the seven areas of interest, the Black-preferred candidate was a Democrat.

326. In these 54 state legislative general elections, Black voters were highly cohesive in their support for their preferred candidates.

327. In these 54 state legislative general elections, an average of 97.4% of Black voters supported their preferred Black state senate candidates and 91.5% supported their preferred Black state house candidate.

328. In the same 54 state legislative elections, an average of 10.1% of white voters supported the Black-preferred Black state senate candidates and 9.8% supported the Black-preferred Black state house candidates.

329. In the same 54 state legislative elections, all but one of the successful Black state legislative candidates were elected from majority Black districts; the one exception was elected from a district that was majority minority in composition.

330. In the seven areas of interest, Black voters were very cohesive in supporting their preferred candidates in general elections for statewide offices.

331. In the seven areas of interest, Black preferred candidates in general elections for statewide offices were Democrats.

332. In the seven areas of interest, white voters were very cohesive in supporting their preferred candidates in general elections for statewide offices.

333. In the seven areas of interest that Dr. Handley analyzed, white preferred candidates in general elections for statewide offices were Republicans.

334. In the seven areas of interest, large majorities of white and Black voters supported different candidates in general elections for statewide offices.

335. In the seven areas of interest, Black voters exhibit cohesive support for a single candidate in state legislative general elections.

336. In the seven areas of interest, white voters exhibit cohesive support for a single candidate in state legislative general elections.

337. In the seven areas of interest, Black and white voters supported different candidates in state legislative general elections.

338. In the seven areas of interest, Black voters cohesively support Black candidates in biracial general elections.

339. In the seven areas of interest, white voters cohesively support white candidates in biracial general elections.

340. Biracial general elections do not include candidates of the same race, such as the Warnock-Walker race.

341. In the seven areas of interest, white voters cohesively supported Black candidates who are Republicans in the two general elections in which such candidates received the Republican party nomination.

VII. Totality of Circumstances

342. According to Census estimates, the unemployment rate among Black Georgians is 8.7 percent and the unemployment rate among white Georgians is 4.4 percent.

343. According to Census estimates, 32.2% of white Georgian households report an annual income above \$100,000.

344. According to Census estimates, the rate of Black Georgians living below the poverty line is 21.5% and the rate of white Georgians living below the poverty line is 10.1%.

345. According to Census estimates, the rate of Black Georgians receiving SNAP benefits is 22.7% and the rate of white Georgians receiving SNAP benefits is 7.7%.

346. According to Census estimates, 13.3% of Black adults in Georgia lack a high school diploma and 9.4% of white adults in Georgia lack a high school diploma.

347. According to Census estimates, 35% of white Georgians over the age of 25 have obtained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 24% of Black Georgians over the age of 25 have obtained a bachelor's degree.

348. The Georgia Legislative Black Caucus has 14 members in the Georgia State Senate and 41 members in the Georgia House of Representatives.

349. Georgia has had 77 governors, none of whom has been Black.

350. Senator Raphael Warnock is the first Black Georgian to serve Georgia in the U.S. Senate after more than 230 years of white senators.

351. More than 1.8 million voters participated in the Georgia 2022 General Primary Election for both parties.

352. Sen. Raphael Warnock received the highest number of votes in the statewide elections for U.S. Senate in the 2020 special election, the 2021 special election runoff, the 2022 general election, and the 2022 general election runoff.

353. President Joe Biden received the highest number of votes in the 2020 presidential election in Georgia.

354. Sen. Jon Ossoff finished second in the 2020 general election, but won the 2021 general election runoff for a six-year term in the U.S. Senate.

355. Sen. Raphael Warnock received 1,946,117 votes in the 2022 general election, while Herschel Walker received 1,908,442 votes.

356. Governor Brian Kemp received 2,111,572 votes in the 2022 general election, while Stacey Abrams received 1,813,673 votes.

357. Sen. Raphael Warnock received 1,820,633 votes in the 2022 general election runoff, while Herschel Walker received 1,721,244 votes.

358. President Biden, Sen. Ossoff, and Sen. Warnock are all candidates of choice of Black voters in Georgia.

359. The following five Black individuals serve in Congress from Georgia congressional districts: Congressman Sanford Bishop, Congressman Hank Johnson, Congresswoman Nikema Williams, Congresswoman Lucy McBath, Congressman David Scott.

360. 51.9% of Georgia's voting-eligible population voted in the November 2022 election.

361. Four Black individuals have been elected to statewide partisan office in Georgia since Reconstruction: Michael Thurmond, Thurbert Baker, David Burgess, and Raphael Warnock.

362. The following Black individuals have been elected to statewide nonpartisan offices in Georgia since Reconstruction: Robert Benham, Leah Ward-Sears, Harold Melton, Verda Colvin, John Ruffin, Clarence Cooper, Herbert Phipps, Yvette Miller, Clyde Reese.