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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

DOROTHY NAIRNE, ET AL * CIVIL ACTION
*
VERSUS * NO. 3:22-178-SDD
*
KYLE ARDOIN, ET AL * NOVEMBER 30, 2023
* * * * *

DAY 4
BENCH TRIAL
BEFORE THE HONORABLE SHELLY D. DICK
UNITED STATES CHIEF DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

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8:58AM

1 **THE COURT:** WE ARE BACK ON THE RECORD IN THE NAIRNE
2 VERSUS ARDOIN CASE, 22 CIVIL ACTION 178. I BELIEVE THE PARTIES
3 HAVE A RULE 52(C) MOTION THAT THEY WANT TO -- OR THE
4 DEFENDANT/INTERVENORS HAVE A 52(C) THAT THEY WANT TO URGE. I'M
5 GOING TO GIVE EACH SIDE TEN MINUTES TO ARGUE THE 52(C), AND
6 THEN WE WILL TAKE A TEN-MINUTE BREAK AND COMMENCE WITH
7 TESTIMONY.

8 ALSO, JUST FOR HOUSEKEEPING PURPOSES SO THAT YOU ALL KNOW,
9 WE WILL TAKE AN EXTENDED NOONTIME BREAK FROM 11:30 TO 1:30. I
10 HAD MENTIONED THAT TO YOU AT THE PRETRIAL CONFERENCE, SO THAT
11 WILL BE THE SCHEDULE FOR TODAY. OKAY. MR. STRACH.

12 **MR. STRACH:** THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR, AND GOOD MORNING.
13 PHIL STRACH FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE. YOUR HONOR, ALL
14 DEFENDANTS MOVE FOR JUDGMENT ON PARTIAL FINDINGS PURSUANT TO
15 RULE 52(C). AND WE HAVE THREE OR FOUR PRIMARY REASONS FOR THE
16 BASIS OF OUR MOTION.

17 THE FIRST IS PROVIDED IN OUR MOTION TO DISMISS FILED
18 YESTERDAY. SECTION 2 DOES NOT CONFER A PRIVATE RIGHT OF
19 ACTION. I WON'T GO INTO DETAIL ON THAT. THAT IS IN OUR
20 MOTION, WHICH THE COURT WILL DEAL WITH IT IN DUE COURSE. I DID
21 WANT TO NOTE, YOUR HONOR, THAT YESTERDAY, IN *ELIZONDO VERSUS*
22 *SPRING BRANCH ISP*, CASE NUMBER 4:21CV01997, THE SOUTHERN
23 DISTRICT OF TEXAS CANCELLED A TRIAL DATE SET FOR DECEMBER 4,
24 2023 IN A SECTION 2 CASE INVOLVING SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS IN
25 LIGHT OF THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT'S RULING IN ARKANSAS STATE

9:00AM 1 CONFERENCE NAACP, SO I WANTED THE COURT TO BE AWARE THAT A
2 SISTER COURT IN TEXAS TOOK THE CASE OFF THE TRIAL CALENDAR
3 BECAUSE OF THAT PENDING RULING.

4 SECOND, PLAINTIFFS HAVE STANDING TO CHALLENGE, AT MOST,
5 ONLY THOSE DISTRICTS THAT THE INDIVIDUAL PLAINTIFFS TESTIFY
6 THAT THEY LIVE IN. THAT'S CLEAR FROM *GILL V. WHITFORD*, 138
7 SUPREME COURT 1916, AND *NORTH CAROLINA VERSUS COVINGTON*, 138
8 SUPREME COURT 2548. DEFENDANTS PURPORT TO CHALLENGE 34 ENACTED
9 HOUSE DISTRICTS AND 13 ENACTED SENATE DISTRICTS, BUT THEY
10 CANNOT ASSERT INJURY FOR DISTRICTS OTHER THAN THOSE CHALLENGED
11 DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

12 DR. NAIRNE IS IN SENATE DISTRICT 2 AND HOUSE DISTRICT 60,
13 BUT SENATE DISTRICT 2 IS AN EXISTING MAJORITY-MINORITY
14 DISTRICT, SO THERE IS NO INJURY AND NO STANDING THERE.

15 DR. WASHINGTON LIVES IN HOUSE DISTRICT 66. REVEREND HARRIS IS
16 IN HOUSE DISTRICT 25. REVEREND LOWE IS IN HOUSE DISTRICT 66.
17 SO OF THE CHALLENGED DISTRICTS, THAT'S, AT MOST, THREE
18 LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS THAT THE PLAINTIFFS HAVE STANDING TO
19 CHALLENGE.

20 FURTHER, THERE'S NO ORGANIZATIONAL STANDING. LOUISIANA
21 NAACP HAS NOT SHOWN ANY DIVERSION IN FUNDING SPECIFIC TO THE
22 STATE CONFERENCE. ALL THE ALLEGED HARMS ARE TO THE BRANCHES,
23 WHICH ARE SEPARATE LEGAL ENTITIES WHICH ARE NOT PART OF THIS
24 LAWSUIT.

25 MR. MCCLANAHAN SPOKE IN GENERALITIES ABOUT BANQUETS AND

9:02AM

1 FUNDRAISING, BUT THOSE ARE ALL BY THE BRANCHES. AND IN FACT,
2 HE TESTIFIED THAT THE STATE CONFERENCE HAD, IN FACT, HAD ITS
3 ANNUAL CONFERENCE THIS YEAR.

4 ALL THE HARM MS. HO SANG TESTIFIED TO WAS TO THE BLACK
5 VOTERS MATTER FUND, NOT THE CAPACITY BUILDING INSTITUTE. THEY
6 ARE SEPARATE ENTITIES, DIFFERENT TAX STATUSES. BUT EVEN IF
7 THEY WEREN'T, THE ALLEGED HARM AND DIVERSION OF RESOURCES
8 OCCURRED BEFORE THE MAPS WERE PASSED.

9 THERE IS NO ASSOCIATIONAL STANDING. THAT WAS NOT RAISED
10 BY BVM BECAUSE THEY DON'T HAVE ANY MEMBERS. THE LOUISIANA
11 NAACP CANNOT ASSERT STANDING ON BEHALF OF THE BRANCH MEMBERS.
12 THEY ARE TOTALLY SEPARATE ORGANIZATIONS. FURTHERMORE, THE TIME
13 FOR MEASURING STANDING IS AT THE FILING OF THE COMPLAINT, AS
14 YOUR HONOR CORRECTLY NOTED IN THE SUMMARY JUDGMENT ORDER AT
15 DOC. 181 AT PAGE 5. THE PLAINTIFFS OFFERED NO EVIDENCE AS TO
16 WHEN THESE INDIVIDUALS BECAME MEMBERS, LET ALONE WHETHER THEY
17 VOTE OR WHETHER THEIR CANDIDATES OF CHOICE ARE WINNING THEIR
18 DISTRICTS. MR. MCCLANAHAN CONCEDED THAT HE DID NOT CONTACT THE
19 MEMBERS WHO WAIVED THEIR ASSOCIATIONAL PRIVILEGE UNTIL A FEW
20 WEEKS AGO, AND DEFENDANTS HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO DEPOSE THOSE
21 WITNESSES.

22 EVEN SO, MR. MCCLANAHAN ONLY TESTIFIED TO THREE ENACTED
23 SENATE DISTRICTS AND FOUR ENACTED HOUSE DISTRICTS IN WHICH
24 MEMBERS OF CERTAIN LOCAL NAACP BRANCHES RESIDE. SO WHEN
25 COMBINED WITH THE INDIVIDUAL PLAINTIFFS, THAT WOULD BE, AT

9:03AM 1 MOST, 10 LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS OUT OF THE 47 ENACTED DISTRICTS
2 THAT PLAINTIFFS CHALLENGE.

3 FINALLY, YOUR HONOR, THE PLAINTIFFS HAVE FAILED TO PRESENT
4 A VIABLE REMEDY.

5 IN *ROSE V. GEORGIA*, NUMBER 1:20CV2921, IN THE SOUTHERN
6 DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT HELD THAT A PLAINTIFF
7 MUST PRESENT A SATISFACTORY REMEDIAL PLAN TO MEET THE *GINGLES*
8 PRECONDITIONS. HERE PLAINTIFFS HAVE PRESENTED NO EVIDENCE THAT
9 THE PROPOSED ILLUSTRATIVE DISTRICTS WILL PERFORM AND ELECT A
10 BLACK VOTER'S CANDIDATE OF CHOICE. DR. HANDLEY TESTIFIED THAT
11 SHE DID NOT CONDUCT A DISTRICT-SPECIFIC ABILITY-TO-ELECT
12 ANALYSIS. SHE FAILED TO CONDUCT A DISTRICT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS
13 OF WHAT BVAP IS NECESSARY FOR BLACK VOTERS' CANDIDATES OF
14 CHOICE TO WIN.

15 IN *COVINGTON V. NORTH CAROLINA*, THE COURT OBSERVED THAT
16 THE CORRECT ANALYSIS TO SATISFY THE THIRD PRONG IS A, QUOTE,
17 DISTRICT EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS, WHICH IS, QUOTE, USED TO
18 DETERMINE THE MINORITY VOTING AGE POPULATION LEVEL AT WHICH A
19 DISTRICT BECOMES EFFECTIVE IN PROVIDING A REALISTIC OPPORTUNITY
20 FOR VOTERS OF THAT MINORITY GROUP TO ELECT CANDIDATES OF THEIR
21 CHOICE, CLOSE QUOTE. AND, OF COURSE, THAT DECISION WAS
22 AFFIRMED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

23 DR. HANDLEY ADMITTED THAT SHE DID NOT CONDUCT A
24 DISTRICT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS EXCEPT FOR HER EFFECTIVENESS SCORES,
25 WHICH WERE ONLY FOR THE DISTRICTS AS DRAWN, NOT THE PROPOSED

9:05AM

1 ILLUSTRATIVE DISTRICTS.

2 FURTHERMORE, SHE ALSO FAILED TO CONSIDER ENDOGENOUS
3 ELECTIONS. THE COURTS WITHIN THIS CIRCUIT HAVE ROUTINELY HELD
4 THAT ENDOGENOUS ELECTIONS ARE MORE PROBATIVE OF UNEQUAL
5 ELECTORAL OPPORTUNITY, CITING *RODRIGUEZ VERSUS HARRIS COUNTY*,
6 964 F.SUPP.2D 686, AFFIRMED BY THE FIFTH CIRCUIT IN 2015.

7 IN ADDITION, THE PLAINTIFFS HAVE PUT ON NO EVIDENCE OF
8 DEMONSTRATING THAT THE POPULATION, THE MINORITY POPULATION IN
9 THE PROPOSED ILLUSTRATIVE DISTRICTS ARE COMPACT. AND
10 THEREFORE, THE CLAIMS FAIL FOR THAT REASON. ALSO, THEREFORE,
11 THEY HAVE FAILED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THEY HAVE A VIABLE REMEDY,
12 AND THEREFORE DEFENDANTS ARE ENTITLED TO A RULE 52 (C) JUDGMENT.

13 THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

14 **THE COURT:** THANK YOU. COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

15 **MS. KEENAN:** YES, YOUR HONOR. MAY I PROCEED?

16 **THE COURT:** YES.

17 **MS. KEENAN:** SO I THINK MR. STRACH SAID THERE WERE
18 THREE OR FOUR PRIMARY REASONS --

19 **THE COURT:** MAKE AN APPEARANCE FOR THE COURT
20 REPORTER. WE HAVE A NEW COURT REPORTER.

21 **MS. KEENAN:** OH, I APOLOGIZE. MEGAN KEENAN FOR THE
22 PLAINTIFFS.

23 **THE COURT:** THANK YOU.

24 **MS. KEENAN:** I THINK MR. STRACH SAID THERE WERE THREE
25 OR FOUR PRIMARY REASONS. I'M NOT SURE I GOT EXACTLY THAT MANY,

9:06AM

1 BUT I WILL TRY TO TAKE THEM IN TURN AS I HEARD THEM.

2 SO FIRST WAS AS TO THE REQUEST THAT WE SHOULD STAY OR
3 CANCEL THE TRIAL RELATING TO THE PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION
4 DECISION THAT CAME OUT OF THE ARKANSAS DECISION IN THE EIGHTH
5 CIRCUIT. AS MR. STRACH NOTED, THERE WAS NO MOTION FILED ON
6 THIS ISSUE YESTERDAY FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE LUNCH BREAK
7 OF DAY THREE OF THE TRIAL. THE DEFENDANTS HAVE NEVER ASKED
8 THIS COURT TO DISMISS THIS CASE ON THE BASIS OF A PRIVATE RIGHT
9 OF ACTION PRIOR TO THAT MOTION. THEY DID NOT RAISE IT IN THEIR
10 ANSWER, FOR EXAMPLE. AND THEY DIDN'T RAISE IT IN ANY MOTION TO
11 DISMISS THAT WAS FILED AT AN APPROPRIATE TIME. SO AS AN
12 INITIAL MATTER, PLAINTIFFS WANT TO PRESERVE THAT THIS ARGUMENT
13 WAS NOT TIMELY MADE.

14 BUT ON THE SUBSTANCE, ADDITIONALLY, AS YOUR HONOR MADE
15 CLEAR AT THE TOP OF THIS TRIAL, THIS COURT IS BOUND BY THE
16 FIFTH CIRCUIT'S DECISION IN *ROBINSON VERSUS ARDOIN*, WHICH JUST
17 WEEKS AGO CONFIRMED THAT PRIVATE PLAINTIFFS HAD A PRIVATE RIGHT
18 OF ACTION UNDER SECTION 2. TO BE SPECIFIC, THE COURT WAS FACED
19 WITH THE QUESTION OF, QUOTE, WHETHER SECTION 2 PROVIDES FOR A
20 PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION, CLOSE QUOTE, AND IT HELD THAT PRIVATE
21 PLAINTIFFS, INCLUDING SOME OF THE VERY PARTIES IN THIS VERY
22 CASE, QUOTE, ARE AGGRIEVED PERSONS, AND THAT THERE IS A RIGHT
23 FOR PLAINTIFFS TO BRING THESE CLAIMS, CLOSE QUOTE. THAT'S THE
24 ROBINSON SLIP OPINION AT PAGES 9 TO 10. SO THIS COURT IS BOUND
25 BY THE FIFTH CIRCUIT'S EXISTING LAW SAYING THAT THERE IS, IN

9:08AM

1 FACT, A PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION UNDER SECTION 2.

2 MR. STRACH DID NOT SEEM TO RAISE THE JURISDICTIONAL
3 ARGUMENT HERE TODAY. WE ARE PREPARED TO ADDRESS THAT TO THE
4 EXTENT OF THIS UNDERSTANDING, BUT WE WILL, IN ANY EVENT, BE
5 ADDRESSING THE JURISDICTIONAL COMPONENT, WHICH WE THINK IS
6 WRONG-HEADED, IN THE MOTION THAT YOUR HONOR SAID WE CAN FILE
7 AFTER TRIAL IN THIS CASE.

8 TO BRIEFLY COMMENT ON THAT ISSUE, WE DON'T UNDERSTAND ANY
9 SOURCE OF AUTHORITY FOR THAT ARGUMENT. THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT
10 DECISION THAT THE DEFENDANTS HAVE RAISED ADDRESSES JURISDICTION
11 BRIEFLY TO SAY THAT THEY FOUND THAT THE DISTRICT COURT HAD
12 JURISDICTION ALL ALONG AND THAT THERE ARE ONLY VERY SPECIFIC
13 CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE THE PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION ISSUE IS
14 JURISDICTIONAL AND THAT THIS ISN'T ONE OF THEM.

15 THE ONLY OTHER SOURCE OF AUTHORITY ABOUT THIS PRIVATE
16 RIGHT OF ACTION ISSUE AND WHETHER PRIVATE PLAINTIFFS CAN BRING
17 A CLAIM UNDER SECTION 2, TO OUR KNOWLEDGE, IS JUSTICE GORSUCH'S
18 CONCURRENCE IN *BRNOVICH*, WHICH AGAIN SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT
19 THIS IS NOT A JURISDICTIONAL ISSUE, SO WE DON'T UNDERSTAND ANY
20 BASIS FOR THAT SORT OF AN ARGUMENT.

21 THE LAST THING ON THIS ISSUE ABOUT THE PRIVATE RIGHT OF
22 ACTION IS THAT THE CASE THAT MR. STRACH CITED OUT OF THE
23 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, OF COURSE, WAS SET TO BEGIN LATER
24 IN DECEMBER. YOUR HONOR HAS ALREADY DECIDED NOT TO STAY THIS
25 TRIAL, AND NOW WE ARE MID-WAY THROUGH THE TRIAL. SO WE WOULD

9:09AM

1 OBJECT TO ANY ARGUMENT THAT THERE SHOULD BE JUDGMENT ENTERED ON
2 THE BASIS OF THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT DECISION AT THIS STAGE OF
3 TRIAL.

4 I'M GOING TO MOVE ON NEXT TO WHAT I UNDERSTAND TO BE AN
5 ARGUMENT THAT AFFECTS THE INDIVIDUAL STANDING IN THIS CASE,
6 MR. STRACH'S ARGUMENT ABOUT THE INJURIES TO THOSE PLAINTIFFS
7 AND TO WHICH DISTRICTS THE PLAINTIFFS ARE ABLE TO CHALLENGE.
8 AS THE COURT EXPLAINED IN ITS ORDER DENYING SUMMARY JUDGMENT
9 PRIOR TO TRIAL, THE INJURY-IN-FACT INQUIRY REQUIRES PLAINTIFFS
10 TO SHOW THE EXISTENCE OF AT LEAST ONE PERSON WHO WAS A BLACK
11 REGISTERED VOTER RESIDING IN EACH DILUTIVE DISTRICT THAT COULD
12 BE REDRAWN INTO A MAJORITY BLACK DISTRICT. THAT'S FROM YOUR
13 HONOR'S ORDER DENYING SUMMARY JUDGMENT.

14 HERE, THE TESTIMONY OF THE INDIVIDUAL PLAINTIFFS AND
15 PRESIDENT MCCLANAHAN ESTABLISHED THE RACE AND VOTER
16 REGISTRATION STATUS OF EACH PLAINTIFF AND NAACP MEMBER. THE
17 TESTIMONY OF THE INDIVIDUAL PLAINTIFFS, PRESIDENT MCCLANAHAN
18 AND BILL COOPER, ESTABLISHED THE ILLUSTRATIVE AND ENACTED
19 DISTRICTS IN WHICH EACH PLAINTIFF AND NAACP MEMBER CURRENTLY
20 RESIDES. AND PLAINTIFFS' EXHIBITS 23, 24, 33 AND 40
21 ESTABLISHED THE BVAP PERCENTAGE OF EACH ENACTED AND
22 ILLUSTRATIVE HOUSE AND SENATE DISTRICT.

23 FROM THOSE SOURCES THAT I'VE JUST MENTIONED, WE
24 ESTABLISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: EACH PLAINTIFF AND
25 NAACP MEMBER IS BLACK AND A REGISTERED VOTER IN THE STATE OF

9:10AM

1 LOUISIANA. DR. NAIRNE CURRENTLY RESIDES IN MAJORITY WHITE
2 ENACTED HD 60 AND WOULD RESIDE IN MAJORITY BLACK ILLUSTRATIVE
3 HOUSE DISTRICT 58. REVEREND LOWE CURRENTLY RESIDES IN MAJORITY
4 WHITE ENACTED HD 66 AND WOULD RESIDE IN MAJORITY BLACK
5 ILLUSTRATIVE HD 101. REVEREND HARRIS CURRENTLY RESIDES IN
6 MAJORITY WHITE ENACTED HD 25 AND WOULD RESIDE IN MAJORITY BLACK
7 ILLUSTRATIVE HD 23. DR. WASHINGTON CURRENTLY RESIDES IN
8 MAJORITY WHITE ENACTED HD 66 AND WOULD RESIDE IN MAJORITY BLACK
9 ILLUSTRATIVE HD 101.

10 AND WITHOUT GETTING INTO THE SPECIFIC NAMES AND ADDRESSES
11 DISCUSSED UNDER SEAL, OF COURSE, MR. COOPER WALKED US THROUGH
12 HOW EACH NAACP MEMBER CURRENTLY RESIDES IN A PACKED OR CRACKED
13 DISTRICT IN THE ENACTED MAP AND WOULD INSTEAD LIVE IN A
14 REASONABLY CONFIGURED MAJORITY BLACK DISTRICT IN THE
15 ILLUSTRATIVE MAP, INCLUDING SPECIFICALLY ILLUSTRATIVE HD 1, 23,
16 38, 65, 68, AND 69, AS WELL AS ILLUSTRATIVE SENATE DISTRICTS
17 17, 19 AND 38.

18 IN ADDITION TO MR. COOPER, MR. MCCLANAHAN'S TESTIMONY
19 ABOUT THE NAACP MEMBERS, DR. NAIRNE ALSO TESTIFIED THAT SHE IS
20 AN NAACP MEMBER, AND SHE LIVES IN ENACTED HD 60, WHICH
21 MR. COOPER UNCRACKED TO CREATE MAJORITY BLACK HD 60.

22 SO IN EACH OF THOSE DISTRICTS THAT I'VE JUST NAMED, HD 1,
23 23, 38, 65, 68 AND 69 AND 60 AND ILLUSTRATIVE SD 17, 19 AND 38,
24 PLAINTIFFS HAVE ESTABLISHED STANDING AS YOUR HONOR DEFINED IT
25 IN THE ORDER DENYING SUMMARY JUDGMENT IN THIS CASE.

9:12AM

1 AS FOR THE ASSOCIATIONAL STANDING THAT MR. STRACH RAISED,
2 I AM UNAWARE OF ANY ASSOCIATIONAL STANDING CASE IN WHICH AN
3 ORGANIZATION HAS HAD TO PROVE NOT ONLY THE NAMES AND THE
4 ADDRESSES AND THE VOTER REGISTRATION STATUS AND THE RACE OF ITS
5 MEMBERS AND WHERE THEY WOULD LIVE UNDER BOTH THE ENACTED AND
6 THE ILLUSTRATIVE PLANS, BUT ALSO THE DATE ON WHICH EACH MEMBER
7 JOINED THE ORGANIZATION IN QUESTION. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE
8 CERTAINLY SUGGESTING THAT THEY WERE NOT MEMBERS, SO AT THIS
9 POINT, WE THINK THE PLAINTIFFS HAVE MET THEIR BURDEN ON
10 ASSOCIATIONAL STANDING AND HAVE PROVED EVERYTHING THEY NEED TO
11 ABOUT THE NAACP MEMBERS IN THIS CASE.

12 FINALLY, ON THE NAACP MEMBER POINT, I BELIEVE THAT
13 MR. STRACH HAS CONFUSED THE FACTS ABOUT THE BRANCH TESTIMONY
14 THAT CAME IN AND THE LOUISIANA NAACP TESTIMONY THAT CAME IN.
15 AS WE'VE ALREADY BRIEFED IN THIS CASE, THERE'S A MULTI-TIER
16 MEMBERSHIP STRUCTURE OF THE LOUISIANA NAACP, NAMELY THE
17 LOUISIANA NAACP HAS MEMBERS THAT ARE ITS BRANCHES, AND THOSE
18 BRANCHES HAVE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS. AND WE'VE TALKED ABOUT CASE
19 LAW SHOWING THAT THIS MULTI-TIER MEMBERSHIP STRUCTURE DOES NOT
20 DESTROY ASSOCIATIONAL STANDING.

21 BUT AS TO THE DIVERSION OF RESOURCES STANDING, WHICH MR.
22 STRACH ALSO ADDRESSED, THERE WAS NO TESTIMONY THAT THE
23 DIVERSION OF RESOURCES WAS ONLY AT THE BRANCH LEVEL RATHER THAN
24 AT THE STATE LOUISIANA NAACP LEVEL. RATHER, MR. MCCLANAHAN,
25 THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOUISIANA NAACP, TESTIFIED ABOUT THE

9:14AM 1 SPECIFIC RESOURCES THAT THAT ORGANIZATION IS DIVERTING. AND IN
2 PARTICULAR, YOUR HONOR, HE TESTIFIED ABOUT HOW THE LOUISIANA
3 NAACP HAS HAD TO PULL PEOPLE BACK FROM DOING WORK ON HEALTH,
4 EDUCATION, AND OTHER PROJECTS AND HOW MUCH ADDITIONAL
5 ORGANIZING AND MOBILIZATION ARE NOW REQUIRED TO COUNTERACT THE
6 STATE HOUSE AND SENATE MAPS, GIVEN THEIR INSTALLATION OF
7 DISILLUSIONMENT IN BLACK VOTERS AND THEIR EFFECT ON OTHER
8 ORGANIZATIONS, CANDIDATES AND FUNDERS' WILLINGNESS TO INVEST
9 RESOURCES INTO BLACK COMMUNITIES' NEEDS IN LOUISIANA.

10 I'M NEXT GOING TO ADDRESS THE ORGANIZATIONAL STANDING
11 ISSUE AS TO BLACK VOTERS MATTER CAPACITY INSTITUTE, WHICH
12 AGAIN, I DON'T QUITE UNDERSTAND. MR. STRACH REPRESENTED THAT
13 THE RESOURCES DIVERTED WERE FROM BVM FUND, BUT THAT IS SIMPLY
14 NOT WHAT MS. HO SANG TESTIFIED. WHEN ASKED SPECIFICALLY ABOUT
15 WHERE THE RESOURCES THAT SHE TESTIFIED ABOUT WERE EXPENDED
16 FROM, SHE SAID ONE HUNDRED PERCENT OF THOSE RESOURCES CAME FROM
17 THE C3, FROM BVM CAPACITY BUILDING INSTITUTE. THAT'S THE NAMED
18 PLAINTIFF IN THIS CASE.

19 SO THE PLAINTIFFS HAVE SHOWN THAT THE RESOURCES MS. HO
20 SANG TESTIFIED ABOUT CAME FROM THE NAMED PLAINTIFF
21 ORGANIZATION. AND MR. STRACH ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THOSE
22 RESOURCES WERE ONLY EXPENDED PRIOR TO THE PASSAGE OF THE MAP.
23 BUT AGAIN, THAT IS NOT WHAT MS. HO SANG TESTIFIED. SHE DID, OF
24 COURSE, TALK ABOUT HOW BVM CAPACITY BUILDING INSTITUTE EXPENDED
25 SUBSTANTIAL RESOURCES TOWARD COUNTERACTING THE STATE HOUSE AND

9:15AM

1 SENATE MAPS FROM THE TIME THEY WERE INITIALLY PROPOSED,
2 INCLUDING BY SUSPENDING SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF MONEY ON STAFF
3 TIME ON EDUCATING, MOBILIZING, AND TRANSPORTING BLACK VOTERS
4 FROM AROUND THE STATE TO TESTIFY AT ROAD SHOW HEARINGS AND THE
5 STATE HOUSE, ALL TO COUNTERACT THE UNLAWFUL MAP THAT THE
6 LEGISLATURE ULTIMATELY DID PASS.

7 BUT IN ADDITION TO ALL OF THE WORK SHE TESTIFIED ABOUT
8 LEADING UP TO THE PASSAGE OF THE STATE HOUSE AND SENATE MAPS,
9 SHE MADE CLEAR THAT BVM CONTINUED TO DIVERT RESOURCES AFTER THE
10 PASSAGE OF THE MAP TO COUNTERACT DEFENDANTS' CONDUCT AND THAT
11 THAT DIVERSION IS ONGOING.

12 MS. HO SANG TALKED IN DETAIL ABOUT HOW BVM, FOR EXAMPLE,
13 LAUNCHED A NEW ACCOUNTABILITY STRATEGY. THAT IS ONE CONCRETE
14 MEASURE BVM IS TAKING TO COUNTERACT THE MAP'S DILUTIVE EFFECT
15 AND SUPPRESSION OF BLACK VOTERS' POWER. SHE TALKED ABOUT HOW
16 THAT ACCOUNTABILITY STRATEGY INCLUDES FINDING NEW WAYS TO HOLD
17 ELECTED OFFICIALS ACCOUNTABLE TO BLACK VOTERS, WHETHER BY
18 DEVOTING STAFF TIME TOWARD CREATING FLIERS AND E-MAILS AND
19 SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS, LIKE PLAINTIFFS' EXHIBITS 205, 206, 207,
20 AND 208, TO EDUCATE VOTERS ON WHICH REPRESENTATIVES VOTED
21 AGAINST THEIR INTERESTS AND HOW TO CONTACT THOSE
22 REPRESENTATIVES DIRECTLY, OR BY HOSTING VIRTUAL AND IN-PERSON
23 FREEDOM SCHOOLS TO TEACH BVM'S PARTNERS AND COMMUNITIES ABOUT
24 HOW TO ENGAGE WITH ELECTED OFFICIALS WHO DON'T REPRESENT THEIR
25 COMMUNITIES AND TO MAKE THEIR NEEDS HEARD.

9:16AM

1 MS. HO SANG ALSO EXPLAINED THAT THE DILUTIVE STATE HOUSE
2 AND SENATE MAPS HAVE DEEPENED VOTER APATHY AND DISILLUSIONMENT
3 BY PROVIDING WHAT SHE CALLED A CASE IN POINT, THAT DESPITE
4 BLACK COMMUNITIES ORGANIZING AND TESTIFYING BEFORE THE
5 LEGISLATURE AND FIGHTING FOR THEIR RIGHTS, THE ENACTED MAPS DO
6 NOT GIVE THEM AN OPPORTUNITY TO ELECT A REPRESENTATIVE OF THEIR
7 CHOICE, AND SO THEY LITERALLY PREVENT THEIR VOTES FROM
8 MATTERING.

9 AND TO COUNTERACT THIS DISTINCTIVE EFFECT OF THE STATE
10 HOUSE AND SENATE MAPS, AGAIN, AFTER THE MAPS WERE PASSED, BVM
11 HAS HAD TO DEVOTE EVEN MORE STAFF TIME AND RESOURCES TOWARD
12 CONVINCING BLACK LOUISIANANS THAT THEIR VOTES MATTER, INCLUDING
13 BY CHANGING ITS PRACTICE OF EXPENDING RESOURCES ON VOTER
14 ENGAGEMENT EFFORTS CLOSE IN TIME TO ELECTION DAY, TO WHICH SHE
15 DESCRIBED AS A 365 YEAR-ROUND VOTER ENGAGEMENT APPROACH.

16 PERHAPS MOST IMPORTANTLY, MS. HO SANG ALSO EXPLAINED HOW
17 EACH OF THESE CONCRETE MEASURES BVM IS TAKING TO COUNTERACT THE
18 DEFENDANTS' CONDUCT PERCEPTIVELY IMPAIRS BVM'S ABILITY TO CARRY
19 OUT OTHER ACTIVITIES. RECALL, FOR EXAMPLE, MS. HO SANG'S
20 TESTIMONY ABOUT HOW BVM HAS LIMITED TIME AND RESOURCES AND HOW
21 POURING ITS EFFORTS AND RESOURCES INTO THE ACCOUNTABILITY
22 STRATEGY AND ITS 365 VOTER ENGAGEMENT WORK AFTER THE PASSAGE OF
23 THE MAPS HAVE DELAYED OR PREVENTED BVM FROM ENGAGING IN
24 CAPACITY FOR BUILDING WORK WITH ITS PARTNERS. FOR EXAMPLE, ITS
25 PARTNERS' ISSUE MINING NEEDS THAT ARE CRITICALLY IMPORTANT TO

9:18AM 1 THEIR ABILITY TO EFFECTIVELY MOBILIZE AND EMPOWER BLACK VOTERS
2 IN LOUISIANA.

3 ALL OF THAT TESTIMONY AND THE EXHIBITS I MENTIONED HAVE
4 COME INTO EVIDENCE, AND SO PLAINTIFFS HAVE ESTABLISHED THAT BVM
5 DID DIVERT RESOURCES SUFFICIENT TO ESTABLISH ORGANIZATIONAL
6 STANDING IN THIS CASE.

7 THE NEXT THING I HAVE IS AN ARGUMENT THAT THERE'S NO
8 EVIDENCE THAT THE PROPOSED ILLUSTRATIVE DISTRICTS WILL PERFORM,
9 WHICH AGAIN, DR. HANDLEY CERTAINLY TESTIFIED TO YESTERDAY. AS
10 THIS COURT HAS ALREADY OBSERVED IN THE *DAUBERT* ORDER IN THIS
11 CASE, DR. HANDLEY'S TESTIMONY WAS SUFFICIENTLY LOCALIZED,
12 ESPECIALLY GIVEN THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE TO HAVE
13 DONE DISTRICT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS ON DISTRICTS THAT HADN'T HAD
14 ANY ELECTIONS YET.

15 DR. HANDLEY DID, HOWEVER, TRY TO CREATE ENDOGENOUS
16 ELECTIONS, AS SHE TESTIFIED IN HER EXPERT OPINIONS, BY
17 ASSEMBLING AREAS OF INTEREST IN THE STATE, LOOKING AT
18 LEGISLATIVE RACES THAT HAD HAPPENED IN THE DISTRICTS THAT ARE
19 NOW IN THE ILLUSTRATIVE -- OR NOW THE ENACTED DISTRICTS, AND BY
20 TALKING ABOUT HOW THERE WAS RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING IN EACH
21 OF THOSE AREAS.

22 DR. HANDLEY ALSO INCLUDED IN HER REPORT EFFECTIVENESS
23 SCORES FOR NOT ONLY THE ENACTED BUT THE ILLUSTRATIVE DISTRICTS.
24 SO SHE CERTAINLY PROVIDED BOTH EVIDENCE ABOUT HOW RACIALLY
25 POLARIZED VOTING EXISTS IN LOUISIANA AND HOW IT AFFECTS

9:19AM

1 ELECTIONS. SHE TALKED ABOUT HOW THAT AFFECTED EACH OF THE
2 PROPOSED ILLUSTRATIVE DISTRICTS IN THIS CASE, AND SHE INCLUDED
3 AN EFFECTIVENESS SCORE FOR EACH OF THOSE DISTRICTS.

4 SO PLAINTIFFS BELIEVE THAT THEY HAVE ESTABLISHED WHAT IS
5 NECESSARY FOR *GINGLES* II AND III AS IT RELATES TO A PERFORMANCE
6 OF THE DISTRICTS.

7 I'M JUST CHECKING MY NOTES TO SEE IF THERE IS ANYTHING
8 ELSE I WANTED TO INCLUDE ON THE RECORD, YOUR HONOR.

9 I GUESS, JUST TO ADD ONE MORE THING ABOUT THE
10 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DISTRICT, AS I SAID, DR. HANDLEY
11 CALCULATED THE EFFECTIVENESS SCORE OF ALL ENACTED DISTRICTS IN
12 THE AREAS OF INTEREST. SHE DIDN'T FIND A SINGLE ENACTED
13 DISTRICT WITH BVAPS LESS THAN 50 PERCENT THAT WERE EFFECTIVE IN
14 ELECTING BLACK PREFERRED CANDIDATES. THAT'S ALSO ENTIRELY
15 CONSISTENT WITH TESTIMONY FROM FACT WITNESSES LIKE
16 REPRESENTATIVE GLOVER ABOUT HOW SELDOM BLACK CANDIDATES SUCCEED
17 OUTSIDE OF MAJORITY BLACK DISTRICTS. WE THINK THAT TESTIMONY
18 ALSO GOES TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DISTRICTS IN THIS CASE.

19 I'M GOING TO BRIEFLY CONFER WITH COUNSEL TO MAKE SURE
20 THERE ISN'T ANYTHING ELSE WE WANT TO SAY IN RESPONSE TO
21 MR. STRACH'S ARGUMENTS.

22 **THE COURT:** YOU MAY.

23 **MS. KEENAN:** THAT'S ALL FROM PLAINTIFFS, YOUR HONOR.

24 **THE COURT:** OKAY. THE COURT IS GOING TO TAKE THE
25 52 (C) UNDER ADVISEMENT AND, UNDER THE EXPRESS TEXT OF 52 (C) ,

9:21AM 1 DECLINES TO RENDER ANY JUDGMENT UNTIL THE CLOSE OF EVIDENCE.
2 WE WILL TAKE A RECESS UNTIL 9:30, AND THEN WE WILL COMMENCE
3 WITH THE DEFENDANTS' CASE-IN-CHIEF.

4 (RECESS TAKEN AT 9:21 A.M. UNTIL 9:34 A.M.)

5 THE COURT: THE DEFENDANTS/INTERVENORS MAY CALL THEIR
6 FIRST WITNESS.

7 MS. MCKNIGHT: GOOD MORNING, YOUR HONOR. MAY IT
8 PLEASE THE COURT. WE WOULD CALL PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, PAGE
9 CORTEZ, TO THE STAND.

10 THE COURT: OKAY. THANK YOU. MS. MCKNIGHT, MAKE AN
11 APPEARANCE FOR THE COURT REPORTER, PLEASE.

12 MS. MCKNIGHT: GOOD MORNING. MY NAME IS KATE
13 MCKNIGHT WITH BAKER HOSTETLER HERE ON BEHALF OF THE LEGISLATIVE
14 INTERVENORS.

15 THE CLERK: IF YOU WOULD, SIR, PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME
16 AND SPELL IT FOR THE RECORD.

17 THE WITNESS: MY NAME IS PAGE CORTEZ, P-A-G-E,
18 C-O-R-T-E-Z.

19 PAGE CORTEZ,
20 HAVING FIRST BEEN DULY SWORN, TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

21 DIRECT EXAMINATION

22 BY MS. MCKNIGHT:

23 Q. GOOD MORNING, MR. PRESIDENT.

24 A. GOOD MORNING.

25 Q. COULD YOU START BY TELLING US WHERE YOU ARE FROM.

P. CORTEZ - DIRECT

9:35AM 1 A. I'M FROM LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA, AND I REPRESENT DISTRICT
2 23, SENATE DISTRICT 23, WHICH IS PRIMARILY LAFAYETTE PARISH.

3 Q. OKAY. AND HOW LONG HAVE YOU SERVED IN THE LEGISLATURE?

4 A. SIXTEEN YEARS.

5 Q. AND WHAT WAS YOUR ROLE IN THE 2022 REDISTRICTING CYCLE?

6 A. WELL, I'M THE PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE SENATE. I ALSO
7 SERVE EX OFFICIO ON ALL COMMITTEES, DO NOT HAVE VOTING
8 PRIVILEGES ON THE COMMITTEES, AND I'VE AUTHORED SENATE BILL 1,
9 WHICH WAS ONE OF THE REDISTRICTING BILLS. I ALSO AUTHORED A
10 BILL RELATIVE TO THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND TO THE BOARD
11 OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION. I AUTHORED THREE
12 DIFFERENT BILLS. THE ONLY ONE THAT WAS PASSED ULTIMATELY WAS
13 THE SENATE BILL 1.

14 Q. AND WHAT WAS THE SENATE COMMITTEE THAT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR
15 THE REDISTRICTING CYCLE?

16 A. SENATE AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.

17 Q. COULD YOU TELL US, AS PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, DO YOU HAVE
18 ANY ROLE IN MANAGING VOTES FOR PIECES OF LEGISLATION?

19 A. NO. I MEAN, WHEN YOU SAY MANAGING VOTES, I DON'T -- I
20 ONLY ATTEMPT TO FIGURE OUT WHERE THE VOTES ARE FOR THE
21 SUBSEQUENT PASSAGE OF THE LEGISLATION.

22 Q. SO IN YOUR ROLE, DO I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU'D NEED TO KNOW
23 THE LEVELS OF SUPPORT FOR DIFFERENT PIECES OF LEGISLATION?

24 A. YES.

25 Q. AND DID YOU HAVE THAT ROLE DURING THE REDISTRICTING CYCLE?

P. CORTEZ - DIRECT

9:36AM

1 A. YES.

2 Q. AND I KNOW WE HAVE BEEN FOCUSED ON REDISTRICTING IN THIS
3 CASE. IS THE REDISTRICTING EFFORT BY THE LEGISLATURE TREATED
4 JUST LIKE ANY OTHER PIECE OF LEGISLATION?

5 A. YES. IN TERMS OF PROCESS, IT'S A HUNDRED PERCENT THE SAME
6 AS ANY OTHERS. YOU KNOW, AS FAR AS FOR HOW MANY VOTES IT TAKES
7 TO PASS AND THE GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE, ET CETERA, YES, IT IS
8 IDENTICAL.

9 Q. LET'S BRING UP JOINT EXHIBIT NUMBER 53. THIS IS LABELED
10 JRULE OR JOINT RULE 21. DO YOU RECOGNIZE THIS DOCUMENT,
11 MR. PRESIDENT?

12 A. YES.

13 Q. AND WHAT IS IT?

14 A. THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HAS THEIR SET OF RULES, THE
15 SENATE HAS ITS SET OF RULES, AND THEN THERE'S A SEPARATE SET
16 CALLED JOINT RULES OF BOTH THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE. THEY HAVE
17 TO BE VOTED ON BY BOTH CHAMBERS, AND THEY ARE APPLICABLE WHEN
18 THERE IS A JOINT COMMITTEE OR WHEN THERE'S A JOINT SESSION.
19 THESE RULES WERE RELATIVE TO THE REDISTRICTING PROCESS. AS I
20 RECALL PRIMARILY, THEY WERE TO SET FORTH GUARDRAILS FOR THE
21 ROAD SHOWS AND HOW WE WERE TO PROCEED.

22 Q. AND WHEN DID JOINT RULE 21 BECOME EFFECTIVE?

23 A. IN THE '21 SESSION.

24 Q. AND I SEE A DATE AT THE BOTTOM THAT SAYS JUNE 11, 2021.
25 DO YOU SEE THAT?

P. CORTEZ - DIRECT

9:38AM

1 A. YES.

2 Q. WHY WOULD IT BECOME EFFECTIVE IN JUNE 2021?

3 A. WELL, IT WAS CONTEMPLATING THAT THE ROAD SHOWS GOING INTO
4 THE '22 EXTRAORDINARY SESSION, THAT WAS GOING TO DEAL WITH THE
5 REDISTRICTING PROCESS.

6 Q. AND DID JOINT RULE 21 HELP INFORM THE PUBLIC DURING THESE
7 ROAD SHOWS?

8 A. WELL, WE WOULD LIKE TO THINK SO, BUT I DON'T THINK THE
9 PUBLIC IN GENERAL READS OUR JOINT RULES. MANY OF THE MEMBERS
10 PROBABLY DON'T READ THEM. BUT YES, THAT WAS THE ATTEMPT WAS TO
11 SAY THESE ARE THE GUARDRAILS WITH WHICH WE WERE GOING TO APPLY
12 THE PRINCIPLES OF REDISTRICTING, WHICH DEAL WITH THE
13 CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS, THE STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS, THE
14 FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS AND SO FORTH.

15 Q. AND IN YOUR VIEW, DID THE ROAD SHOWS HELP EDUCATE THE
16 PUBLIC ABOUT SOME OF THE GUARDRAILS TO REDISTRICTING?

17 A. I THINK --

18 **MR. ADCOCK:** YOUR HONOR, I NEED TO LODGE AN OBJECTION
19 HERE. SORRY ABOUT THAT. I DON'T NORMALLY OBJECT TO LEADING,
20 BUT I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT HERE. THESE ARE JUST LEADING
21 QUESTIONS, AND THIS IS DIRECT EXAMINATION. I'M JUST LODGING AN
22 OBJECTION.

23 **THE COURT:** MS. MCKNIGHT?

24 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** YES, YOUR HONOR. WE ARE TRYING TO --
25 THESE ARE JUST PREFATORY QUESTIONS. WE HAVEN'T GOTTEN INTO THE

P. CORTEZ - DIRECT

9:39AM 1 DEPTH OF ANY SORT OF CONTENTIOUS ISSUES. WE ARE LAYING THE
2 GROUNDWORK FOR WHAT JOINT RULE 21 WAS.

3 **THE COURT:** TECHNICALLY, THEY ARE LEADING, BUT IT'S A
4 BENCH TRIAL. I'M GOING TO GIVE YOU SOME LATITUDE. YOU MAY
5 PROCEED.

6 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

7 A. YEAH, THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE ROAD SHOW WAS TO EDUCATE
8 THE AREAS -- I THINK IT WAS PART TO EDUCATE NOT ONLY THE PUBLIC
9 BUT THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE WHO ATTENDED THE ROAD SHOWS
10 AS TO WHAT ARE THE CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS, WHAT ARE THE
11 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS, AND TO BRIEF EVERYONE. NOT EVERYONE
12 THAT SERVES IN THE LEGISLATURE IS AN ATTORNEY AND UNDERSTANDS
13 THE LAW AS REGARDS -- RELATIVE TO REDISTRICTING. AND SO THAT'S
14 WHY THIS RULE WAS SET OUT, TO MAKE SURE THAT EVERYBODY
15 UNDERSTANDS THIS IS WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO. AND SO IT WAS
16 PRESENTED AT ALL THE ROAD SHOWS, ALONG WITH THE SLIDE
17 PRESENTATION BY STAFF, WHO WERE OUR LEGAL EXPERTS ON THE
18 PROCESS.

19 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

20 Q. AND DO YOU HAVE ANY EXAMPLES FROM THOSE ROAD SHOWS OF WHEN
21 THE PUBLIC MADE A REQUEST THAT WOULDN'T COMPLY WITH
22 REDISTRICTING CRITERIA IN JOINT RULE 21?

23 A. I'M NOT SURE I HAVE A SPECIFIC EXAMPLE, BUT I HEARD IT
24 COME UP OVER AND OVER, THAT -- I WILL GIVE YOU -- WELL, I DO
25 RECALL ONE IN THE LAFAYETTE ROAD SHOW WHERE -- BY SOMEONE FROM

9:41AM 1 ST. LANDRY PARISH, AS I RECALL, WANTED TO HAVE THE MAJORITY OF
2 THE SENATE DISTRICT OR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. WELL, THERE'S
3 ONLY 60,000 PEOPLE IN ST. LANDRY PARISH, AND A CONGRESSIONAL
4 DISTRICT IS MADE UP OF 750,000 PEOPLE. YOU CAN'T HAVE THE
5 MAJORITY WHEN YOU ONLY HAVE 60,000 PEOPLE. A SENATE DISTRICT
6 IS 120,000. 60,000 WOULD BE POTENTIALLY HALF OF IT BUT
7 PROBABLY WOULDN'T BE THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

8 BUT THEY WERE REFERRING TO MANY YEARS AGO WHEN ST. LANDRY
9 PARISH HAD 60 OR MORE THOUSAND PEOPLE, AND THE SENATE DISTRICT
10 WAS MAYBE 90,000 PEOPLE, AND THEY WERE THE HOUSE OF THE
11 DISTRICT, AND THEY WERE SAYING THEY HAD LOST THEIR SENATOR. SO
12 IT JUST DOESN'T APPLY, BUT THAT WOULD BE, I GUESS, AN EXAMPLE.

13 Q. THANK YOU. AND I WILL HAVE MORE SPECIFIC QUESTIONS IN A
14 MINUTE, BUT COULD YOU GIVE THE COURT A SENSE OF THE MAIN TENETS
15 OF JOINT RULE 21?

16 A. WELL, THEY ARE PRETTY WELL ENUMERATED, BUT, YOU KNOW, EACH
17 DISTRICT HAS TO BE CONTIGUOUS IN NATURE. THEY HAVE TO COMPLY
18 WITH THE 14TH AMENDMENT, THE 15TH AMENDMENT, SECTION 2 OF THE
19 VOTING RIGHTS ACT. I MEAN, IT IS ALL ENUMERATED IN THERE. IT
20 HAS TO BE SINGLE-MEMBER DISTRICTS. IT HAS TO BE A WHOLE PLAN.
21 THEY HAVE TO BE SUBSTANTIALLY EQUAL IN POPULATION. AND THERE'S
22 TWO DIFFERENT CRITERIA, AND JOINT RULE LAYS THIS OUT, THAT
23 CONGRESSIONAL PLANS ARE DIFFERENT THAN THE STATE DISTRICT
24 PLANS, AND THAT THE STATE DISTRICT PLANS HAVE A LITTLE MORE
25 DEVIATION OR ALLOW FOR THAT THAN THE CONGRESSIONAL PLANS.

9:43AM 1 YOU KNOW, THEY ASK THAT YOU GIVE CONSIDERATION TO
2 TRADITIONAL DISTRICT ALIGNMENTS TO THE EXTENT THAT IS
3 PRACTICABLE. I MEAN, I COULD GO THROUGH AND READ THEM ALL, BUT
4 YES, IT DID GIVE CERTAIN TENETS. YOU KNOW, OBVIOUSLY THE
5 ONE-PERSON, ONE-VOTE IS THE IDEA OF THE DEVIATION AND EQUAL
6 NUMBERS IN THE DISTRICTS --

7 Q. OKAY. THANK YOU. LET'S TURN TO SECTION D. CAN YOU
8 EXPLAIN WHAT SECTION D WAS MEANT TO ACCOMPLISH?

9 A. WELL, IT SPECIFICALLY TALKS ABOUT THE PLANS THAT WE HAD
10 TO -- THE MAPS THAT WE HAD TO CREATE RELATIVE TO THE HOUSE OF
11 REPRESENTATIVES, THE SENATE, THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, AND
12 THE BOARD OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION. AGAIN, IT
13 PROVIDED FOR THE SINGLE-MEMBER DISTRICTS. THEY HAD TO BE EQUAL
14 IN POPULATION. I REFER TO THAT AS THE ONE-PERSON, ONE-VOTE
15 DOCTRINE.

16 THERE WAS A DEVIATION THAT WE -- A STANDARD THAT WAS
17 ACCEPTABLE OF PLUS OR MINUS FIVE PERCENT FROM THE IDEAL
18 DISTRICT POPULATION. IT HAD TO BE A WHOLE PLAN. IT COULDN'T
19 BE A PORTION OF THE STATE. IT HAD TO BE THE WHOLE STATE. AND
20 THEN THE LAST ONE WAS TO GIVE CONSIDERATION FOR TRADITIONAL
21 DISTRICT ALIGNMENTS TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE. I SOMETIMES
22 CALL THAT COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST IN CONTINUITY OF
23 REPRESENTATION.

24 Q. WERE YOU HERE YESTERDAY FOR DR. BURCH'S TESTIMONY?

25 A. I WAS.

9:44AM 1 Q. OKAY. AND DID YOU HEAR HER CLAIM THAT JOINT RULE 21 DID
2 NOT MENTION CONTINUITY OF REPRESENTATION?

3 A. I DID.

4 Q. OKAY. AND I HEARD YOU JUST TESTIFY THAT SECTION D(4)
5 RELATED TO CONTINUITY OF REPRESENTATION. DID I UNDERSTAND THAT
6 CORRECTLY?

7 A. YES.

8 **MR. ADCOCK:** OBJECTION, JUDGE. THAT'S NOT WHAT THE
9 WITNESS TESTIFIED TO, AND I DON'T THINK THAT'S WHAT THE
10 DOCUMENT SAYS.

11 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** WOULD YOU LIKE ME TO RESPOND, YOUR
12 HONOR?

13 **THE COURT:** I DON'T KNOW WHAT THE NATURE OF THE
14 OBJECTION IS. IS THERE SOME CODE OF EVIDENCE THAT YOU --

15 **MR. ADCOCK:** COUNSEL IS MISCHARACTERIZING THE
16 TESTIMONY THAT WAS JUST GIVEN ABOUT A DOCUMENT THAT IS RIGHT
17 HERE IN FRONT OF US THAT DOESN'T SAY WHAT HE JUST SAID IT SAYS.

18 **THE COURT:** OKAY. THE DOCUMENT IS IN EVIDENCE, AND
19 THE TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESS IS ALSO IN EVIDENCE. SO IF
20 THERE'S SOME INCONSISTENCY, IT WILL BE CLEAR IN THE EVIDENCE.
21 YOUR OBJECTION IS OVERRULED.

22 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

23 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

24 Q. SO LET'S FOCUS ON THE LANGUAGE OF SECTION D(4). WHY DOES
25 THIS MEAN TO YOU THAT YOU ARE FOCUSED ON MAINTAINING CONTINUITY

P. CORTEZ - DIRECT

9:45AM 1 OF REPRESENTATION WHEN YOU REFER TO MAINTAINING TRADITIONAL
2 DISTRICT ALIGNMENTS?

3 A. WELL, THERE WAS A NUMBER OF FACTORS THAT WENT INTO THIS,
4 PROBABLY ABOUT FOUR OR FIVE THAT I COULD GO INTO RIGHT NOW.
5 THE MAP DRAWING AND THE PROCESS, WE HAD TO ADHERE TO A LOT OF
6 DIFFERENT PRINCIPLES. THIS WAS ONE OF THEM. BUT BY EXAMPLE,
7 TRADITIONAL DISTRICT ALIGNMENTS WOULD BE PARISHES THAT WERE
8 CONSIDERED -- I'M GOING TO SAY SENATE SEATS.

9 LET'S JUST USE THE EXAMPLE OF TWO PARISHES THAT HAD ALWAYS
10 BEEN TOGETHER. THEY DID NOT WANT TO BE BROKEN UP. AND I WILL
11 GIVE YOU EXAMPLES, LIKE LAFOURCHE AND TERREBONNE, BY EXAMPLE,
12 OR ST. JOHN AND ST. CHARLES. BUT THEN YOU ALSO HAD THE CASE OF
13 MEMBERS WHO OVER THE YEARS UNDERSTOOD THAT GOING BACK INTO THE
14 '80S, THE PERSON WHO REPRESENTED THAT DISTRICT, PRIOR TO TERM
15 LIMITS -- WE CERTAINLY HAVE TERM LIMITS -- PRIOR TO TERM
16 LIMITS, THEY ALWAYS REPRESENTED ST. CHARLES AND ST. JOHN
17 BECAUSE IT WAS A RIVER PARISH DISTRICT. THEY HAD COMMUNITIES
18 OF INTEREST. AND TO SEPARATE THAT AND SAY, WELL, THE PEOPLE IN
19 ST. JOHN DON'T -- WE DON'T NEED THEM TO BE WITH ST. CHARLES, SO
20 WE ARE GOING TO PUT ST. CHARLES IN A DIFFERENT AREA, WOULD BE
21 EFFECTIVELY LETTING THE LEGISLATURE PICK THE POPULATION VERSUS
22 THE POPULATION PICKING THE LEGISLATOR. AND THAT IS WHAT I
23 CONSIDERED CONTINUITY OF REPRESENTATION. DON'T CONFUSE THE
24 VOTERS WHEN YOU DON'T HAVE TO.

25 Q. THANK YOU. LET'S BRING UP JX21, AND WE WILL LOOK AT THE

P. CORTEZ - DIRECT

9:47AM 1 FIRST PAGE. MR. PRESIDENT, I WILL REPRESENT TO YOU THAT THIS
2 IS A TRANSCRIPT THAT HAS BEEN ADMITTED AS A JOINT EXHIBIT OF A
3 COMMITTEE HEARING FOR THE SENATE AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS ON
4 FEBRUARY 2, 2022. DO YOU SEE THAT?

5 A. YES.

6 Q. AND DO YOU REMEMBER PARTICIPATING IN THIS MEETING?

7 A. YES.

8 Q. LET'S TURN TO PAGE 7. ACTUALLY, LET'S TURN BACK TO
9 PAGE 6. I WANT TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THIS IS -- CAN WE GO BACK
10 TO PAGE 5? MR. PRESIDENT, DO YOU SEE THAT THIS IS A STATEMENT
11 BY YOU IN THAT MEETING?

12 A. YES.

13 Q. SO LET'S TURN TWO PAGES TO PAGE 7. COULD YOU READ LINES 9
14 THROUGH 21? AND THEN I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS
15 ABOUT IT.

16 A. "THE THIRD TENET OR PRINCIPLE WAS AS BEST POSSIBLE TO
17 MAINTAIN THE CONTINUITY OF REPRESENTATION. WHAT DO I MEAN BY
18 THAT? IT MEANS THAT IF YOUR DISTRICT ELECTED YOU AND YOU'VE
19 DONE A GOOD JOB, THEY ALSO HAVE A RIGHT TO REELECT YOU.
20 CONVERSELY, YOU DON'T GET TO CHOOSE WHO YOUR POPULATION IS;
21 THEY CHOOSE YOU. IF YOU DIDN'T DO A GOOD JOB, THEY HAVE THE
22 RIGHT TO UNELECT YOU. AND THE PEOPLE WHO -- PEOPLE WHO KNOW
23 YOUR JOB THE BEST FOR THOSE WHO WERE IN YOUR DISTRICT, SO TO GO
24 GRAB A SEPARATE POPULATION FROM ANOTHER DISTRICT JUST SCREAMS
25 TO THE PUBLIC THAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A BETTER GROUP OF PEOPLE

9:49AM 1 TO KEEP YOU IN OFFICE, SO THAT IS A PRINCIPLE WE TRIED TO
2 ADHERE TO."

3 Q. AND IN THIS MEETING, WERE YOU DISCUSSING SENATE BILL 1?

4 A. YES.

5 Q. AND WHEN YOU ARE DISCUSSING SENATE BILL 1 IN THIS EXCERPT,
6 HOW DOES THIS RELATE TO YOUR EFFORT TO COMPLY WITH JOINT RULE
7 21 D(4)?

8 A. WELL, IT'S THE CONTINUITY OF SERVICE -- OF REPRESENTATION.
9 THE CONTINUITY OF REPRESENTATION IS THAT IF YOU'VE DONE A GOOD
10 JOB -- BUT AGAIN, MANY MEMBERS HAVE TURNED OUT, SO IT FLOWS
11 INTO COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST AS WELL AS THE ACTUAL SERVICE. IF
12 YOU'VE DONE A GOOD JOB, YOU'D HAVE A CHANCE TO GET REELECTED,
13 NOT BECAUSE YOU ARE TRYING TO PROTECT YOUR REELECTION BUT
14 BECAUSE THEY KNOW WHO YOU ARE AND THEY KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE DONE.
15 IF YOU GO PULL YOURSELF INTO ANOTHER GROUP OR POPULATION OF
16 PEOPLE WHO DON'T KNOW YOU, THEN THEY CAN'T JUDGE AS WELL AS
17 THOSE WHO YOU HAVE SERVED.

18 Q. AND YOU WERE HERE FOR DR. BURCH'S TESTIMONY YESTERDAY. DO
19 YOU REMEMBER HER DESCRIBING THIS EFFORT AS BEING
20 SELF-INTERESTED AND FOR THE PURPOSES OF INCUMBENCY PROTECTION?

21 A. YES.

22 Q. IS WHAT YOU ARE DESCRIBING HERE AS SELF-INTEREST
23 INCUMBENCY PROTECTION EFFORT?

24 A. WELL, IF THE PERSON -- NOT WHAT I'M DESCRIBING. WHAT I'M
25 DESCRIBING IS THE PUBLIC. YOU ARE TRYING TO TAKE CARE OF THE

P. CORTEZ - DIRECT

9:51AM 1 PUBLIC. YOU ARE NOT TRYING TO TAKE CARE OF THE PERSON. THE
2 PUBLIC HAS THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE. THE PERSON DOESN'T HAVE THE
3 RIGHT TO CHOOSE THE PUBLIC OR THE PEOPLE THAT THEY WANT VOTING
4 ON THEM.

5 Q. THANK YOU. LET'S GO BACK TO JX53, JOINT RULE 21. MOVING
6 ON TO SECTION G(1), I SEE A REFERENCE TO WHOLE ELECTION
7 PRECINCTS. DO YOU SEE THAT?

8 A. YES.

9 Q. AND WHAT WAS -- WHAT WERE YOU TRYING TO ACCOMPLISH WITH
10 JOINT RULE 21, SECTION G?

11 **MR. ADCOCK:** YOUR HONOR, I OBJECT. I DON'T THINK
12 COUNSEL HAS LAID A FOUNDATION FOR THE WITNESS' KNOWLEDGE OF
13 JOINT RULE 21. I SHOULD HAVE MADE THIS EARLIER, BUT I'M MAKING
14 IT NOW.

15 **THE COURT:** THE QUESTION IS WHAT WAS MEANT BY G(1),
16 AND THE EARLIER QUESTION THAT DREW NO OBJECTION WAS WHAT WAS
17 MEANT BY I THINK IT WAS D3. I'M GOING TO SUSTAIN -- WELL, LET
18 ME LET YOU RESPOND, BUT HOW DOES MR. -- PRESIDENT CORTEZ ATTEST
19 TO THE MINDSET OF BOTH CHAMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, WHICH HE
20 SAID WERE NEEDED TO ENACT JOINT RULE 21?

21 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** I SEE, YOUR HONOR. LET ME REPHRASE TO
22 AVOID THAT.

23 **THE COURT:** THE OBJECTION IS GRANTED. YOU MAY
24 REPHRASE.

25 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** THANK YOU.

9:52AM

1 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

2 Q. MR. PRESIDENT, WERE YOU PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE WHEN JOINT
3 RULE 21 WAS PASSED?

4 A. YES.

5 Q. OKAY. AND WERE YOU AWARE OF JOINT RULE 21 WHEN IT WAS
6 PASSED?

7 A. YES.

8 Q. WERE YOU AWARE OF ITS PURPOSE IN PASSING?

9 A. YES.

10 Q. AND AT THE TIME IT WAS PASSED, DID YOU HAVE AN
11 UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT THESE PROVISIONS MEANT FOR THE
12 REDISTRICTING PROCESS?

13 **MR. ADCOCK:** YOUR HONOR, AGAIN, THESE ARE LEADING
14 QUESTIONS. THIS IS DIRECT. NORMALLY I WOULDN'T OBJECT, BUT I
15 THINK IT IS IMPORTANT HERE, GIVEN WE ARE TALKING ABOUT THE
16 WITNESS' KNOWLEDGE OF AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

17 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** YOUR HONOR, THESE ARE FAIR QUESTIONS
18 FOR LAYING FOUNDATION.

19 **THE COURT:** THEY ARE. I WILL GIVE YOU SOME LATITUDE.
20 OVERRULED.

21 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** THANK YOU.

22 A. YES.

23 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

24 Q. OKAY. SO WHAT WAS YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF JOINT RULE 21 G
25 AND WHAT IT WAS MEANT TO ACCOMPLISH?

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9:53AM

1 **MR. ADCOCK:** OBJECTION, JUDGE. I STILL DON'T THINK
2 THAT COUNSEL HAS LAID A FOUNDATION. SHE JUST ASKED IF HE WAS
3 PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND HE PRESIDED OVER IT WHEN THIS WAS
4 PASSED. NOW, WHETHER HE WAS ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN DRAFTING IT,
5 WHETHER HE HAD INPUT INTO THE LANGUAGE, WHETHER HE WAS PART OF
6 THE DEBATE, HE DIDN'T DESCRIBE WHO THE AUTHORS WERE, WHETHER HE
7 WAS ONE OF THE AUTHORS, WHETHER HE TALKED TO THE AUTHORS,
8 WHETHER THEY CONSULTED WITH HIM. PRESUMABLY THERE WERE AUTHORS
9 AND INPUT FROM BOTH HOUSES. HE DIDN'T TESTIFY THAT HE TALKED
10 TO ANY OF THOSE PEOPLE. SO I DON'T THINK THERE HAS BEEN A
11 PROPER FOUNDATION LAID TO ASK THIS WITNESS QUESTIONS ABOUT THE
12 MEANING OF THESE VARIOUS TERMS IN JOINT RULE 21.

13 FURTHER, I THINK THE PRIOR TESTIMONY THAT I DIDN'T OBJECT
14 TO SHOULD BE STRUCK, GIVEN THE SHORTCOMINGS AND LAYING A
15 FOUNDATION.

16 **THE COURT:** YOUR MOTION TO STRIKE IS DENIED. AND
17 WITH RESPECT TO THIS QUESTION, YOUR OBJECTION IS OVERRULED.
18 THIS QUESTION WAS, "WHAT WAS YOUR INTENT IN ENACTING JOINT RULE
19 21?" IF HE VOTED ON IT, HE CAN CERTAINLY EXPRESS WHAT HIS
20 INTENT WAS. OVERRULED.

21 A. SO JOINT RULE 21 WAS A HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION. IT
22 WAS AUTHORED BY THE HOUSE. I BELIEVE IT WAS OFFERED BY
23 REPRESENTATIVE STEFANSKI, WHO WAS THE CHAIRMAN OF HOUSE AND
24 GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS. I HAD MULTIPLE CONVERSATIONS WITH
25 REPRESENTATIVE STEFANSKI AND TRISH LOWERY, WHO WAS THE DRAFTER

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9:54AM 1 RELATIVE TO THIS JOINT RULE. I ALSO SERVED IN THE LEGISLATURE
2 TEN YEARS PRIOR, 11 YEARS PRIOR, WHERE WE HAVE A SIMILAR SET OF
3 RULES BUT WE HAD TO MAKE SOME CHANGES TO IT. THE STAFF IN THE
4 SENATE, I DID SPEAK TO SENATOR HEWITT RELATIVE TO THESE RULES.

5 THERE WERE MULTIPLE DISCUSSIONS RELATIVE TO WHICH OF THESE
6 RULES WOULD WE KEEP IN THE JOINT RULE, AND THERE WAS SOME
7 DISAGREEMENT AMONGST THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE. I CAN'T RECALL
8 EXACTLY WHAT RULES WERE -- WHICH PARTS OF THESE WE HAD
9 DISAGREEMENT WITH, BUT THEY WERE SUBTLE. THEY WERE SUBTLE
10 DISAGREEMENTS.

11 AT THE END OF THE DAY, WE ALL AGREED TO PUT FORWARD THIS
12 JOINT RULE. G(1) SPECIFICALLY TALKS ABOUT USING WHOLE
13 PRECINCTS AND NOT SPLITTING PRECINCTS, AND I REMEMBER THAT TO
14 BE VERY IMPORTANT BECAUSE OF THE CONCEPT OF CONFUSING VOTERS.
15 IF YOU LIVE IN A PRECINCT AND YOUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR VOTES FOR
16 A DIFFERENT SENATOR THAN YOU DO, YOU ARE CONFUSED. WHY ARE WE
17 GOING TO THE SAME VOTING BOOTH, AND YET YOU VOTE FOR SENATE
18 DISTRICT 22 AND I VOTE FOR SENATE DISTRICT 23? AND SO WE TRIED
19 AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE -- I'M NOT GOING TO TELL YOU THAT ON EVERY
20 MAP WE DIDN'T SPLIT PRECINCTS, BUT AS MUCH AS PRACTICABLE, WE
21 DID NOT SPLIT PRECINCTS, AND THAT IS WHAT THIS WAS ABOUT, THIS
22 PARTICULAR RULE.

23 Q. AND TO BE CLEAR, YOU SPONSORED SB 1; IS THAT RIGHT?

24 A. CORRECT.

25 Q. AND SB 1 BECAME THE ENACTED PLAN; IS THAT RIGHT?

P. CORTEZ - DIRECT

9:56AM

1 A. CORRECT.

2 Q. DID JOINT RULE 21 GUIDE YOUR DEVELOPMENT OF SB 1?

3 A. YES.

4 Q. WERE THERE EVER TIMES WHERE THERE WERE PROPOSALS FOR A MAP
5 THAT YOU HAD TO DECIDE WHETHER TO VOTE ON OR NOT, AND YOU MADE
6 A DETERMINATION WHETHER TO VOTE BASED ON SPLIT VTDS?

7 **MR. ADCOCK:** OBJECTION, COMPOUND QUESTION.

8 **THE COURT:** SUSTAINED.

9 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

10 Q. DID JOINT RULE 21 G(1) EVER GUIDE YOUR VOTING ON ANY
11 REDISTRICTING BILLS?

12 A. I THINK IT WAS PART OF ALL OF -- ALL OF JOINT RULE 21 WAS
13 PART OF -- YOU HAD TO LOOK AT IT HOLISTICALLY. IF IT VIOLATED
14 A PRINCIPLE TO THE POINT WHERE YOU DIDN'T THINK IT WAS LEGAL,
15 YOU HAD TO VOTE AGAINST IT.

16 Q. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO DRAW YOUR ATTENTION DOWN TO JOINT RULE
17 21, SECTION H. I SEE A REFERENCE TO MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNITIES
18 OF INTEREST. COULD YOU EXPLAIN HOW THAT GUIDED YOU IN YOUR
19 SPONSORSHIP OF THE BILL SB 1?

20 **MR. ADCOCK:** YOUR HONOR, AGAIN, MY OBJECTION IS TO
21 FOUNDATION. THE PREVIOUS QUESTION THAT WAS OVERRULED WAS WHAT
22 WAS YOUR UNDERSTANDING OR BELIEF WHEN YOU VOTED FOR JOINT RULE
23 21. NOW WE ARE ASKING ABOUT TEXT OF JOINT RULE 21. LIKE I
24 SAID EARLIER, I DON'T THINK THERE HAS BEEN A FOUNDATION LAID
25 THAT THE WITNESS WAS SUFFICIENTLY INVOLVED IN THE DRAFTING,

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9:57AM 1 WRITING OF JOINT RULE 21 TO ANSWER THE MEANING OF IT.

2 **THE COURT:** HER QUESTION WAS, "HOW DID SECTION H
3 GUIDE YOU IN DRAFTING SENATE BILL 1?" YOUR OBJECTION IS
4 OVERRULED.

5 A. SO WHEN MEMBERS OF THE SENATE CAME TO ME AND SAID -- AND I
6 USED THESE EXAMPLES EARLIER, AND I WILL USE IT AGAIN --
7 LAFOURCHE PARISH AND TERREBONNE PARISH HAVE ALWAYS BEEN WHOLLY
8 OR ALMOST WHOLLY IN THE SAME SENATE DISTRICT. WHY WOULD YOU
9 SPLIT THEM UP? THEY ARE COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST. THEY HAVE
10 SIMILAR -- YOU KNOW, SIMILAR LIFESTYLE, SIMILAR PROFESSIONS.

11 THE OTHER ONE THAT I DIDN'T MENTION EARLIER THAT I WILL
12 MENTION IS HISTORICALLY VERMILLION PARISH AND ACADIA PARISH
13 WERE ALWAYS IN THE SAME DISTRICT, BUT THEY HAD BEEN SEPARATED
14 DUE TO POPULATION SHIFT IN THE 2011 REDISTRICTING -- NOT
15 SEPARATED, BUT THE VERMILLION PARISH, WHICH WAS WHOLLY IN THE
16 SENATE DISTRICT, PICKED UP A PART OF LAFAYETTE PARISH BECAUSE
17 OF ITS GROWTH IN 2011, AND PART OF ST. LANDRY PARISH AND PART
18 OF ACADIA PARISH. THE CONVERSATION FROM THE SENATORS IN
19 SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA --

20 **MR. ADCOCK:** YOUR HONOR, I HAVE TO OBJECT HERE. THIS
21 IS VERY IMPORTANT. I OBJECT ON HEARSAY AND THEN TWO OTHER
22 THINGS.

23 DURING THE DEPOSITION, I ASKED NUMEROUS QUESTIONS ABOUT
24 THE WITNESS' CONVERSATIONS WITH OTHER LEGISLATORS, SPECIFICALLY
25 OTHER SENATORS. THOSE QUESTIONS WERE OBJECTED TO. THE WITNESS

9:59AM 1 WAS DIRECTED NOT TO ANSWER THOSE QUESTIONS BASED ON LEGISLATIVE
2 PRIVILEGE. COUNSEL CITED TO ME, AND I AGREED WITH HER, THIS
3 CAN'T BE USED AS A SWORD AND A SHIELD. THEY USED IT AS A
4 SHIELD IN THE DEPOSITION, AND NOW THEY WANT TO USE IT AS A
5 SWORD TO GIVE SELF-SERVING EVIDENCE ABOUT INTENT HERE. THEY
6 ARE PROHIBITED FROM DOING THAT, AND I HAVE CASES I'M HAPPY TO
7 ARGUE.

8 THIRD OF ALL, TO THE EXTENT HE IS RELYING ON OTHER
9 LEGISLATORS WHO WILL PRESUMABLY TESTIFY TO THIS, THIS IS A
10 DISCOVERY VIOLATION. THIS WASN'T TURNED OVER. WE WEREN'T TOLD
11 HE WAS GOING TO TESTIFY TO THIS. I ASKED ABOUT IT IN THE
12 DEPOSITION. IT WAS OBJECTED TO NUMEROUS TIMES. WE HAVEN'T
13 BEEN NOTIFIED OF OTHER WITNESSES WHO ARE GOING TO TESTIFY TO
14 THIS OR THE SUBSTANCE OF THESE CONVERSATIONS. MAINLY THEY ARE
15 JUST TRYING TO PERVERT THIS LEGISLATIVE PRIVILEGE OBJECTION
16 WHERE THEY DIRECTED THE WITNESS NOT TO ANSWER ON NUMEROUS
17 OCCASIONS DURING DEPOSITION AND THEN TRY TO GET AROUND IT WITH
18 THE SELF-SERVING TESTIMONY. SO I OBJECT ON THOSE GROUNDS,
19 UNLESS THEY WANT TO WAIVE THE LEGISLATIVE PRIVILEGE OF THESE
20 OTHER LEGISLATORS, WHICH IN WHICH CASE WE WANT ALL OF THE
21 COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THOSE LEGISLATORS AND SENATOR CORTEZ,
22 INCLUDING MEMOS OR E-MAILS OR ANYTHING THAT WAS GIVEN TO HIM BY
23 OTHER LEGISLATORS. BUT RIGHT NOW, THIS IS IMPERMISSIBLE.

24 AND WE ASKED FOR -- THIS IS THE LAST THING I WILL SAY. WE
25 ASKED FOR A DEPOSITION. HE SAID HE WAS ACTUALLY NOT ANSWERING

P. CORTEZ - DIRECT

10:00AM 1 BECAUSE HE WANTED TO RESPECT THE RIGHT OF OTHER LEGISLATORS TO
2 ASSERT LEGISLATIVE PRIVILEGE. AND COUNSEL COMMITTED TO US THAT
3 THEY WOULD GET US THE WAIVERS OF OTHER LEGISLATORS IF THEY
4 WAIVED THAT PRIVILEGE BY AUGUST 25TH, WHICH WAS TWO DAYS AFTER
5 THAT DEPOSITION. THEY HAVEN'T DONE IT. WE HAVEN'T RECEIVED
6 THOSE WAIVERS, SO HE CAN'T TESTIFY TO THESE CONVERSATIONS.

7 **THE COURT:** MS. MCKNIGHT?

8 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** YES, YOUR HONOR. FIRST OF ALL,
9 LEGISLATIVE PRIVILEGE IS A VERY IMPORTANT ISSUE IN THIS CASE,
10 AND WE TAKE IT SERIOUSLY. THE TESTIMONY I'M ELICITING -- AND
11 THIS IS MY FAULT FOR NOT ASKING THE PREFATORY QUESTION. I'M
12 ONLY GOING TO ELICIT TESTIMONY HERE TODAY FROM PRESIDENT CORTEZ
13 FROM THE PUBLIC TRANSCRIPT. BUT BY PUBLIC TRANSCRIPT, I MEAN
14 THERE WERE HEARINGS ON THE FLOOR. THERE WERE HEARINGS ON
15 COMMITTEE. WE HAVE DETAILED TRANSCRIPTS. THEY ARE ALL IN THE
16 RECORD. PLAINTIFFS HAVE HAD THEM SINCE THE TIME THEY OCCURRED,
17 SO THERE'S NO DISCOVERY VIOLATION.

18 SO I WILL MAKE SURE THAT I PREFACE QUESTIONS TO MAKE SURE
19 THAT ANY TESTIMONY I ELICIT FROM PRESIDENT CORTEZ TODAY IS FROM
20 PUBLIC TRANSCRIPTS.

21 NOW, AS FAR AS LEGISLATIVE PRIVILEGE, WE -- AGAIN,
22 PRESIDENT CORTEZ IS NOT IN A POSITION TO WAIVE LEGISLATIVE
23 PRIVILEGE FOR ANY OF THE OTHER LEGISLATORS. PLAINTIFFS WERE
24 ENTITLED TO GO OUT AND LOOK FOR ANY OTHER SENATORS THEY WANTED
25 AND PUT THEM ON IN THEIR CASE-IN-CHIEF. THEY DID NOT. SO WE

10:02AM 1 ARE HERE TODAY USING THE LEGISLATIVE TRANSCRIPTS THAT WERE
2 PRODUCED. THEY ARE A MATTER OF PUBLIC RECORD.

3 **THE COURT:** OKAY. I'M GOING TO SUSTAIN THE
4 OBJECTION. PRESIDENT CORTEZ, WHETHER YOU FOLLOW IT OR NOT
5 FOLLOW IT, I'M GOING TO INSTRUCT YOU THAT YOU SHOULD CONFINE
6 YOUR ANSWERS TO THINGS THAT WERE SAID IN THE PUBLIC RECORD.
7 OTHERWISE, THE COURT WILL FIND THAT YOU'VE WAIVED THE
8 LEGISLATIVE PRIVILEGE, AND I'M SURE THAT'S NOT THE POSITION
9 THAT YOU WANT TO FIND YOURSELF IN.

10 YOUR ATTORNEY NEEDS TO BE MORE CIRCUMSPECT IN THE SCOPE OF
11 HER QUESTIONS, BUT YOU NEED TO BE ADVISED -- AND THE COURT IS
12 HEREBY ADVISING YOU -- I SHOULDN'T SAY ADVISING, I SHOULD SAY
13 INSTRUCTING YOU THAT YOU NEED TO TREAD LIGHTLY IN TERMS OF YOUR
14 COMMUNICATIONS WITH OTHER LEGISLATORS.

15 **MR. ADCOCK:** JUDGE, THE LAST THING IS, BASED ON THAT
16 RULING, I WOULD MOVE TO STRIKE THE FIRST PART OF HIS ANSWER,
17 WHICH I OBJECTED TO.

18 **THE COURT:** DENIED.

19 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

20 Q. MR. PRESIDENT, I'M GOING TO STEP BACK FROM JOINT RULE 21.
21 LET'S PUT UP A MAP OF THE SENATE ENACTED PLAN. THIS IS PX34.
22 MR. PRESIDENT, THIS IS PLAINTIFFS' EXHIBIT, AN ILLUSTRATION OF
23 THE 2022 SENATE PLAN. DOES IT APPEAR ACCURATE TO YOU AS THE
24 2022 SENATE PLAN?

25 A. THIS IS THE ENACTED PLAN?

P. CORTEZ - DIRECT

10:03AM

1 Q. CORRECT.

2 A. AS FAR AS I CAN TELL, IT LOOKS LIKE IT. I MEAN, IT
3 DOESN'T GO DOWN TO THE PRECINCT LEVEL, BUT AS FAR AS I CAN
4 TELL, IT LOOKS LIKE THE ENACTED PLAN.

5 Q. OKAY. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT WHAT KIND OF
6 POPULATION SHIFT AND POPULATION CHANGE ISSUES YOU WERE
7 ADDRESSING IN YOUR BILL SB 1. SO USING THIS MAP, COULD YOU
8 DESCRIBE THE POPULATION SHIFT YOU WERE FACED WITH IN LOUISIANA
9 WHEN YOU WERE PREPARING SB 1?

10 A. SURE. SO THE WAY THAT SENATE DISTRICTS ARE NUMBERED IS
11 THEY START WITH NUMBER 1, WHICH IS IN THE FAR SOUTHEAST PORTION
12 OF THE STATE, AND THEY FINISH WITH 39, WHICH IS IN THE
13 NORTHWEST CORNER. THE HOUSE MAP IS EXACTLY OPPOSITE. IT
14 STARTS WITH DISTRICT 1 IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER AND FINISHES
15 WITH 105 DOWN IN THE FAR SOUTHEAST CORNER.

16 SOME OF THESE NUMBERS HAVE BEEN MOVED OUT OF ORDER.
17 BECAUSE OF A REDISTRICTING, WE MOVE A NUMBERED DISTRICT TO
18 ANOTHER AREA OF THE STATE AND POPULATION SHIFTS. BUT AT THE
19 TIME, IN THE PREVIOUS MAP, IF YOU LOOK AT SENATE DISTRICT 28
20 AND GO NORTH FROM THERE, 28 AND 30 AND GO NORTH, EFFECTIVELY, I
21 CALL IT THE TOP OF THE BOOT, THOSE 12 DISTRICTS HAD A COMBINED
22 LOSS FROM THE DEVIATION. FROM THE 120,000, I'M GOING TO SAY,
23 COLLECTIVELY THEY HAD LOST 90,000 PEOPLE. IF YOU ADDED ALL THE
24 LOSSES -- EVERY DISTRICT HAD LOST POPULATION. IF YOU ADDED
25 THEM ALL UP, IT WAS ROUGHLY 90,000. SO JUST A FEW THOUSAND

P. CORTEZ - DIRECT

10:05AM

1 SOUTH OF A FULL SENATE DISTRICT.

2 IF YOU GO TO THE SOUTHEAST, NORTH OF -- WE CALL THE NORTH
3 SHORE NORTH OF LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, AND YOU LOOK AT SENATE
4 DISTRICTS 1, 11, 12, 6, 13 AND 18, POSSIBLY -- YEAH, THOSE
5 COLLECTIVELY -- YOU WILL SEE IN THIS PARTICULAR ONE, THERE'S 37
6 NOW, AND THAT WAS BECAUSE WE REMOVED A DISTRICT FROM NORTHWEST
7 LOUISIANA AND PUT IT ON THE NORTH SHORE, BUT THEY COLLECTIVELY
8 HAD 70,000 MORE PEOPLE THAN THE DEVIATION.

9 SO YOU HAD 70,000 PEOPLE MORE IN POPULATION THAN THOSE
10 DISTRICTS COULD TAKE IN, AND YOU HAD 90,000 LESS THAN THEY
11 NEEDED TO BE MADE ONE-PERSON, ONE-VOTE EQUAL.

12 SO WE HAD TO CHOOSE TO DO TWO THINGS, THREE THINGS -- WE
13 HAD THREE OPTIONS, REALLY, I GUESS. WE COULD -- WELL, WE HAD
14 MULTIPLE OPTIONS, MORE THAN THREE, BUT WE HAD A
15 MAJORITY-MINORITY DISTRICT 29 UP IN NORTH LOUISIANA, CENTRAL
16 AND NORTH LOUISIANA. IF WE WANTED TO MAINTAIN THAT MINORITY
17 DISTRICT, WHICH WAS ONE OF THE TENETS THAT WE TALKED ABOUT,
18 CONTINUITY OF REPRESENTATION, THEN YOU HAD TO EITHER MIGRATE
19 ALL THE OTHERS SOUTH TO PICK UP MORE POPULATION, WHICH WOULD
20 HAVE CREATED LARGER DISTRICTS GEOGRAPHICALLY TO PICK UP THE
21 POPULATION. YOU COULD ROLL THE DISTRICTS COUNTER-CLOCKWISE OR
22 CLOCKWISE TO PICK UP THE POPULATION.

23 YOU HAD ANOTHER MINORITY DISTRICT, DISTRICT 34, WHICH WE
24 WANTED TO MAINTAIN THAT MINORITY DISTRICT, AND IT WAS ON THE
25 MISSISSIPPI STATE LINE. SO YOU COULDN'T PICK A POPULATION

10:07AM

1 GOING INTO MISSISSIPPI, AND YOU COULDN'T PICK A POPULATION
2 GOING UP INTO ARKANSAS. SO THE ONLY PLACE THEY COULD GO TO
3 PICK UP POPULATION WAS TOWARDS THE CENTRAL PART OF THE STATE OR
4 SOUTH.

5 THE 29 DISTRICT WAS IN SOME WAYS LIKE A WALL IN THE MIDDLE
6 OF THE STATE, SO YOU HAD TO GO AROUND IT TO THE NORTH OR UNDER
7 IT TO THE SOUTH. IT HAD TO GROW AS WELL. IT HAD TO PICK UP
8 POPULATION.

9 SO IN THE END, I WENT HISTORICALLY AND LOOKED AT, I THINK
10 IT WAS IN 1990 THAT THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE HAD LOST
11 POPULATION, AND AT THAT TIME, THEY CHOSE TO REMOVE A SENATE
12 DISTRICT FROM MONROE AREA, FROM THE NORTHEAST AREA, AND THEY
13 BROUGHT IT TO SOUTH LOUISIANA. I MADE THE DECISION TO REMOVE A
14 DISTRICT FROM NORTHWEST LOUISIANA AND PLACE IT ON THE NORTH
15 SHORE IN MY MAP, BECAUSE ANYTHING OTHER THAN THAT WOULD HAVE
16 DISTORTED EVERY OTHER DISTRICT IN THE STATE TO THE POINT WHERE
17 IT WOULD NOT HAVE LOOKED LIKE IT PREVIOUSLY LOOKED.

18 SO THAT WAS THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE WAS THE POPULATION
19 SHIFT, THAT NORTH LOUISIANA HAD LOST POPULATION, AND SOUTH
20 LOUISIANA, PRIMARILY THE NORTH SHORE, BUT THE LAFAYETTE AREA
21 GAINED, LAKE CHARLES HAD GAINED, BATON ROUGE HAD GAIN
22 POPULATION, THE ASCENSION PARISH AREA HAD GAINED POPULATION.
23 ALL OF THOSE DISTRICTS NEEDED TO SHRINK IN SIZE AND ALL OF THE
24 NORTH LOUISIANA EITHER HAD TO GROW IN SIZE, OR YOU COULD PULL
25 ONE OUT AND THEN THEY COULD MAINTAIN THEIR SEMBLANCE TO WHAT

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10:09AM

1 THEY WERE BEFORE.

2 Q. THANK YOU. I WANT TO MAKE SURE I UNDERSTAND. YOU
3 MENTIONED A 1990 PLAN WHERE IT REMOVED A DISTRICT FROM THE
4 NORTHEAST. WHY WAS THAT RELEVANT TO YOUR DRAWING OF SB 1?

5 A. WELL, IN FAIRNESS TO THE STATE, IF YOU KEEP PLUCKING
6 SENATE DISTRICTS OUT OF ONE AREA OF THE STATE, THEY BECOME --
7 EXCUSE ME -- THEY BECOME VERY LARGE RURAL DISTRICTS THAT DON'T
8 HAVE COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST. THE ONE THAT WE TOOK WAS
9 DISTRICT 37, WAS A VERY COMPACT DISTRICT, AND THAT POPULATION
10 COULD BE SPREAD AMONGST THE LOSSES FROM THE SURROUNDING
11 DISTRICTS.

12 AND IT WAS A FAIRNESS ISSUE THAT IF NORTHEAST LOUISIANA
13 HAD LOST ONE SOME 30 YEARS AGO, 40 YEARS AGO, THEN NORTHWEST
14 LOUISIANA WOULD BE IN LINE TO LOSE A DISTRICT.

15 NO ONE WANTS TO LOSE A DISTRICT. I MEAN, YOU DON'T REALLY
16 LOSE A DISTRICT. YOU JUST CHANGE WHO REPRESENTS YOU OR WHAT
17 DISTRICT NUMBER REPRESENTS YOU.

18 Q. WERE THERE ANY ISSUES WITH CONGREGATE SETTINGS?

19 A. YES. THAT WAS ANOTHER CHALLENGE. BECAUSE OF COVID, THE
20 WAY THE CENSUS IS DONE IN YEARS PAST AND MANY OF THE DECADES
21 PAST, IF YOU WERE -- IF YOU WERE LIVING IN A DORMITORY AT LSU,
22 YOU WOULD BE COUNTED IN EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, OR IF YOU
23 WERE -- BUT IF YOU WERE FROM, LET'S SAY, HOUMA OR LAFAYETTE AND
24 YOU WERE DOING DISTANT LEARNING DURING THAT TIME PERIOD OF THE
25 CENSUS, YOU WERE COUNTED IN LAFAYETTE OR IN HOUMA. SO WE KNOW

10:11AM

1 THAT HAD SOME CHANGE. WE DON'T KNOW EXACTLY WHAT THAT NUMBER
2 IS. I DON'T KNOW THAT IT'S A HUGE NUMBER, BUT IT WAS A NUMBER
3 THAT POTENTIALLY INFLATED SOME AREAS THAT OTHERWISE WOULDN'T
4 HAVE GOTTEN SOME AND DEFLATED SOME AREAS THAT OTHERWISE WOULD
5 HAVE GOTTEN SOME DUE TO CONGREGATE.

6 Q. WE'VE TALKED ABOUT POPULATION CHANGES IN LOUISIANA. I
7 WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT WHAT SORTS OF GEOGRAPHIC BARRIERS
8 OR CHALLENGES YOU FACED IN PREPARING SB 1.

9 A. THE BIGGEST CHALLENGES WERE THE DISTRICTS THAT BORDER
10 EITHER THE GULF OF MEXICO, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS OR TEXAS. I
11 HAD THE CHALLENGE OF WANTING TO MAINTAIN WHAT WAS PRECLEARED
12 UNDER THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SOME 11 YEARS EARLIER. 39 AND 34
13 ARE BOTH MINORITY DISTRICTS. 39 IS BORDERED BY ARKANSAS AND
14 TEXAS. 34 IS BORDERED BY ARKANSAS AND MISSISSIPPI. THEY CAN'T
15 GROW INTO ARKANSAS TO PICK UP POPULATION, THEY CAN'T GROW INTO
16 MISSISSIPPI TO PICK UP POPULATION, BUT THEY WERE BOTH BELOW THE
17 DEVIATION, SO THEY HAD TO PICK UP POPULATION FROM SOMEWHERE.
18 THEY HAD TO GROW INTO THE STATE.

19 DOWN IN SOUTH LOUISIANA, YOU KNOW, 20 IS AN EXAMPLE, THE
20 GULF OF MEXICO IS TO ITS SOUTH. IT COULD NOT GROW SOUTH. IT
21 HAD TO GROW EITHER NORTH, EAST OR WEST. AND WHEN YOU HAVE
22 OTHER DISTRICTS THAT ARE ALSO OVER IN POPULATION OR YOU -- THEY
23 NEED TO GIVE UP POPULATION, YOU NEED TO GIVE UP POPULATION.
24 WHERE DO YOU GIVE IT TO? WHO DO YOU GIVE IT TO? SO THOSE WERE
25 CHALLENGES.

10:12AM 1 AND YOU HAVE THE LAKE, AS WELL AS THE ATCHAFALAYA BASIN.
2 SO GEOGRAPHICALLY, LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, YOU CAN'T SAY, IF YOU
3 ARE A NORTH SHORE DISTRICT, OH, BUT I'M GOING TO GIVE YOU SIX
4 PRECINCTS IN METAIRIE. WELL, THAT DOESN'T MAKE SENSE. IF YOU
5 ARE IN ST. MARTIN PARISH, YES, YOU ARE CONTIGUOUS WITH
6 IBERVILLE PARISH, BUT IT WOULDN'T MAKE SENSE TO SAY I'M GOING
7 TO GIVE YOU SIX PRECINCTS IN BRUSLY, BECAUSE YOU WOULD HAVE TO
8 GET ON THE ATCHAFALAYA BASIN AND GO ALL THE WAY ACROSS TO MEET
9 WITH THOSE CONSTITUENTS. THEY ARE CONTIGUOUS BY NATURE OF
10 PRECINCTS, BUT THE ATCHAFALAYA BASIN IS THE LARGEST BASIN IN
11 THE U.S., AND YOU WOULDN'T DO THAT. SO YOU ARE LIMITED TO
12 GOING SOUTH OR NORTH WITH THAT DISTRICT. CONVERSELY, WITH THE
13 NORTH SHORE AND THE SOUTH SHORE, YOU CAN'T CROSS THE -- YOU CAN
14 LEGALLY CROSS IT, BUT IT MAKES NO SENSE TO DO SO.

15 Q. TURNING TO THE ROAD SHOWS PRIOR TO DRAWING, DID YOU ATTEND
16 ANY OF THE ROAD SHOWS?

17 A. I DID.

18 Q. OKAY. AND WHICH ONE DID YOU ATTEND?

19 A. I ATTENDED THE ONE IN LAFAYETTE FOR THE WHOLE ROAD SHOW.
20 I THINK I -- I STUCK MY HEAD INTO BATON ROUGE FOR A FEW MINUTES
21 BUT DIDN'T STAY FOR THE ENTIRETY OF IT.

22 Q. AND DID OTHER SENATORS ATTEND OTHER ROAD SHOWS?

23 A. THE HOUSE AND GOVERNMENTAL --

24 **MR. ADCOCK:** OBJECTION, JUDGE. I DON'T KNOW THAT SHE
25 HAS LAID A FOUNDATION FOR HIM TO KNOW WHICH SENATORS ATTENDED

P. CORTEZ - DIRECT

10:14AM 1 WHICH ROAD SHOWS OR WHETHER ANY OF THEM ATTENDED THEM.

2 **THE COURT:** MS. MCKNIGHT?

3 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** I CAN REPHRASE, YOUR HONOR.

4 **THE COURT:** PLEASE DO.

5 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

6 Q. ARE YOU AWARE OF WHETHER ANY SENATORS ATTENDED OTHER ROAD
7 SHOWS? AND THEN I WILL ASK YOU A FOLLOW-UP QUESTION. IT IS
8 JUST A YES OR NO.

9 A. YES.

10 Q. OKAY. AND WHAT IS YOUR AWARENESS OF WHETHER OTHER
11 SENATORS ATTENDED OTHER ROAD SHOWS?

12 A. WELL, THEY TOOK ROLL AT ALL OF THE ROAD SHOWS.

13 Q. AND YOU ARE AWARE OF THAT PARTICIPATION; IS THAT FAIR?

14 A. CORRECT.

15 Q. DID YOU HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING OF ANY SENATE AND
16 GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS REQUIREMENT ABOUT ATTENDANCE AT ROAD
17 SHOWS?

18 A. I'M NOT AWARE OF THE REQUIREMENT. IT'S MY BELIEF THAT THE
19 MEMBERS ATTENDED AS MANY AS PRACTICABLE, THAT THAT WAS THEIR --
20 THEY UNDERSTOOD WHEN THEY WERE APPOINTED TO THAT COMMITTEE THAT
21 REDISTRICTING WAS GOING TO BE A HIGH PRIORITY FOR PARTICIPATION
22 ON THAT COMMITTEE.

23 **MR. ADCOCK:** YOUR HONOR, I'M SORRY. THIS IS SNEAKING
24 UP ON ME BECAUSE OF THE WAY IT'S PHRASED. I HAVE TO OBJECT
25 AGAIN. HE IS TESTIFYING OTHER LEGISLATORS UNDERSTOOD THAT WHEN

10:15AM 1 THEY WERE PUT ON THE COMMITTEE -- LIKE, THAT GETS INTO OTHER
2 LEGISLATORS' THOUGHTS. PRESUMABLY HE CAN'T KNOW THAT UNLESS
3 THEY TOLD HIM THAT. SO I OBJECT FOR THE SAME REASON I WAS
4 OBJECTING PREVIOUSLY REGARDING THE TESTIMONY OF OTHER
5 LEGISLATORS.

6 **THE COURT:** WELL, YOUR OBJECTION IS SUSTAINED. THE
7 QUESTION DIDN'T CALL FOR HIM TO OFFER THE MENTAL STATES OF
8 OTHER LEGISLATORS. PRESIDENT CORTEZ, PLEASE UNDERSTAND THAT
9 YOU HAVE FIRSTHAND KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT WAS IN YOUR MIND. YOU
10 DON'T HAVE FIRSTHAND KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT WAS IN OTHER PEOPLE'S
11 MINDS. SHE DIDN'T CALL FOR YOU TO ANSWER THAT, BUT IF YOU
12 WOULD REFRAIN FROM OFFERING THAT, IT WOULD BE MOST HELPFUL.

13 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

14 A. THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR. CAN I OFFER SOMETHING ELSE? I
15 THINK IT'S IMPORTANT TO KNOW THAT AS A MEMBER OF SENATE AND
16 GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS, THE SENATE RULES REQUIRED AND I EXPLAINED
17 TO EACH MEMBER WHEN THEY WERE APPOINTED TO SENATE AND
18 GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS THAT THEY WERE APPOINTED BECAUSE THEY WERE
19 A MEMBER OF A CERTAIN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, BECAUSE WE WERE
20 IN A REDISTRICTING CYCLE. THAT REDISTRICTING WAS -- PART OF
21 THEIR JOB WAS TO OVERSEE ALL OF THE REDISTRICTING PROCESS AND
22 TO VOTE IN COMMITTEE ON ALL OF THOSE BILLS. MY -- IT'S NOT
23 WHAT THEY THOUGHT. IT'S WHAT I TOLD THEM AT THE TIME OF THEIR
24 APPOINTMENT.

25 **THE COURT:** RIGHT. BUT THE WAY YOU PHRASED IT WAS,

10:16AM 1 WHAT YOUR WORDS WERE, "THEY UNDERSTOOD." YOU CAN CERTAINLY SAY
2 THESE WERE THE INSTRUCTIONS, THIS WAS THE REASON THEY WERE
3 CHOSEN, WHAT YOU DID, WHAT YOU THOUGHT, WHAT YOU SAID, BUT YOU
4 CAN'T SAY WHAT OTHER PEOPLE DID, THOUGHT OR SAID.

5 **THE WITNESS:** MY APOLOGIES.

6 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

7 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

8 Q. MR. PRESIDENT, DURING THE ROAD SHOWS THAT YOU ATTENDED, DO
9 YOU RECALL ANYONE EXPRESSING THE VIEW THAT THEY WISHED FOR MORE
10 MAJORITY BLACK DISTRICTS IN THE SENATE?

11 A. NO.

12 Q. NOW, AS PART OF THE REDISTRICTING PROCESS, DID YOU MEET
13 WITH OTHER SENATORS?

14 A. YES.

15 Q. HOW MANY OTHER SENATORS DID YOU MEET WITH?

16 A. I MET WITH EVERY ONE OF THE OTHER 38 SENATORS.

17 Q. DID YOU MEET WITH SOME OF THEM MORE THAN ONCE?

18 A. YES.

19 Q. DID YOU EVER DENY A SENATOR A MEETING WHEN THEY REQUESTED
20 ONE ON THE TOPIC OF REDISTRICTING?

21 A. NO.

22 Q. AND DID YOU RELY ON INFORMATION YOU LEARNED FROM MEMBERS
23 IN THOSE MEETINGS IN DRAWING SB 1?

24 **MR. ADCOCK:** YOUR HONOR, SAME OBJECTION. THIS IS
25 KIND OF AN IN ROUTE AROUND THE SWORD AND SHIELD DOCTRINE. HE

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10:18AM

1 RELIED ON THEM.

2 **THE COURT:** IT IS. WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSE?

3 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** I'M NOT ASKING HIM WHAT THEY SAID OR
4 HOW IT CHANGED THE MAP. I'M ASKING ABOUT WHETHER IT FED INTO
5 HIS DEVELOPMENT OF SB 1.

6 **THE COURT:** SUSTAINED. ASK A DIFFERENT QUESTION.

7 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** SURE.

8 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

9 Q. WERE THESE MEETINGS WITH THE OTHER SENATORS ABOUT
10 INCUMBENCY PROTECTION OR DISTRICT PERFORMANCE?

11 **MR. ADCOCK:** SAME OBJECTION, JUDGE.

12 **THE COURT:** MS. MCKNIGHT, LET ME BE VERY CLEAR. YOU
13 CANNOT ASSERT LEGISLATIVE PRIVILEGE AND THEN IN AN INDIRECT WAY
14 TRY TO GET AT THE SUBJECT MATTER OF LEGISLATIVE MEETINGS AND
15 DISCUSSIONS. SO YOU CAN HAVE IT ONE WAY OR THE OTHER.

16 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** I UNDERSTAND, YOUR HONOR.

17 **THE COURT:** OBJECTION SUSTAINED.

18 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** PARDON ME, YOUR HONOR. I DIDN'T MEAN
19 TO INTERRUPT YOU. I UNDERSTAND AND I'LL MOVE ON.

20 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

21 Q. MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT DRAWING SB 1
22 IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT. DID YOU DRAW
23 ANY GUIDANCE FOR COMPLIANCE FROM THE PRIOR DECADE'S
24 REDISTRICTING?

25 A. YES.

10:19AM

1 Q. AND WHAT WAS THAT GUIDANCE?

2 A. WELL, IN 2011, WE WERE UNDER A DIFFERENT SECTION OF THE
3 VOTING RIGHTS ACT THAT REQUIRED A PRECLEARANCE BY THE JUSTICE
4 DEPARTMENT ON THE MAPS. AND AT THAT TIME, IT'S MY RECOLLECTION
5 THAT WE ADDED A MAJORITY-MINORITY DISTRICT IN THE SENATE, AND
6 IT WAS PRECLEARED BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AT THAT TIME.

7 AND SO 11 YEARS LATER, THE FACT THAT THE POPULATION HAD
8 NOT CHANGED DRAMATICALLY IN ANY WAY, I FELT CONFIDENT THAT IF
9 WE FOLLOWED THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S PRECLEARANCE MODEL, THAT
10 BY MAINTAINING A NUMBER OF MAJORITY-MINORITY DISTRICTS, WE
11 WOULD BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL LAW.

12 Q. AND YOU APPRECIATE THAT THE STATE WAS NO LONGER UNDER
13 SECTION 5 PRECLEARANCE AT THE TIME YOU REDREW THE MAP; IS THAT
14 RIGHT?

15 **MR. ADCOCK:** YOUR HONOR, I'M SORRY.

16 **THE COURT:** CALLS FOR A LEGAL CONCLUSION. SUSTAINED.

17 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** THANK YOU.

18 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

19 Q. DID YOU -- IN ADDITION TO THAT GUIDANCE, DID YOU SEEK
20 LEGAL COUNSEL ABOUT COMPLIANCE?

21 A. YES.

22 Q. NOW, WHEN YOU WERE DRAWING YOUR DISTRICT, YOUR PLAN,
23 RATHER, WERE YOU DRAWING IT FOR ONE ELECTION OR FOR A WHOLE
24 DECADE?

25 A. FOR THE DECADE.

10:20AM

1 Q. OKAY. WHAT DOES THAT MEAN TO YOU WHEN YOU THINK ABOUT
2 POPULATION SHIFTS IN THE STATE?

3 A. WELL, FIRST OF ALL, FROM AN ELECTED PERSPECTIVE, I WAS
4 TURNED DOWN. IT WAS IRRESPECTIVE TO MY DISTRICT. IT WAS ABOUT
5 THE POPULATION OF MY AREA AND HOW THEY COULD BEST BE SERVED IN
6 THE FUTURE BY WHOEVER WAS ELECTED. SO AGAIN, THOSE TENETS THAT
7 I HAD TALKED ABOUT, COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST, ALL HAD TO BE
8 MAINTAINED, YET YOU HAD TO CHANGE THE MAKEUP OF THEM BECAUSE
9 SOME HAD TO SHRINK BECAUSE THEY WERE TOO POPULATED, AND SOME
10 HAD TO GROW GEOGRAPHICALLY. SO HOW DO YOU DO THAT AND PREPARE
11 FOR THE NEXT DECADE, YOU KNOW, WHERE GROWTH IS GOING TO HAPPEN
12 AND SHRINKAGE IS GOING TO HAPPEN?

13 Q. AND WHEN YOU WERE DRAWING THE SB 1, HOW DID YOU ATTEMPT TO
14 COMPLY WITH THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT IN LIGHT OF THE SHIFTING
15 POPULATION?

16 A. WELL, WE WANTED TO CERTAINLY MAINTAIN THE
17 MAJORITY-MINORITY DISTRICTS, THAT WAS NUMBER ONE, BUT WE DIDN'T
18 WANT TO DISRUPT THOSE COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST. THAT WAS THE
19 BIG -- THAT WAS THE SECOND -- AND OF COURSE, AGAIN, IT ALL
20 COMES BACK TO THE NUMBER ONE THING. IT'S THE ONE-PERSON,
21 ONE-VOTE. YOU'VE GOT TO COMPLY WITH THAT BEFORE YOU COMPLY
22 WITH ANYTHING ELSE. YOU KNOW, THAT -- YOU CAN'T HAVE A
23 DISTRICT MADE OF 150,000 PEOPLE AND ONE MADE OF 60,000. THAT
24 WOULD VIOLATE THE MAP IMMEDIATELY.

25 Q. DID YOU EVER HAVE A CONCERN THAT YOU COULD DRAW A DISTRICT

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10:22AM 1 YOU BELIEVED WAS COMPLIANT WITH THE VRA THIS YEAR BUT COULD
2 FALL OUT OF COMPLIANCE IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS?

3 A. WE HAD EXAMPLES OF THAT FROM THE PREVIOUS MAP. THAT EXACT
4 PROBLEM OCCURRED POST-KATRINA. THE MODEL WAS, THERE WAS SOME
5 MOVEMENT IN THE NEW ORLEANS AREA, AND OVER THE LAST TWO
6 DECADES, THERE HAS BEEN SOME MIGRATION BACK TO THE ORLEANS
7 AREA. SO WE SAW THAT HAPPEN WHERE THE MAP THAT WAS CREATED IN
8 2011 WAS APPROVED BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, BUT TODAY -- NOT
9 TODAY -- A YEAR AGO, WHEN WE PASSED THIS MAP, I DON'T THINK IT
10 WOULD HAVE BEEN IN COMPLIANCE HAD WE NOT CHANGED IT.

11 Q. AND WHY NOT?

12 A. BECAUSE THERE WAS A MAJORITY-MINORITY DISTRICT THAT WAS
13 UNDER 50 PERCENT.

14 Q. YESTERDAY WE SAW A SLIDE FROM PLAINTIFFS, AND I WOULD LIKE
15 TO ASK YOU FIRST IF YOU SAW THE SAME SLIDE, AND THEN I WILL ASK
16 YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT IT. WE SAW A SLIDE FROM PLAINTIFFS
17 CLAIMING THAT YOU WERE PRESSING FOR A NEW STANDARD OF
18 COMPLIANCE FOR VOTING RIGHTS ACT, THAT YOU WERE LOOKING TO
19 CREATE A, QUOTE, SLAM DUNK GUARANTEE OF PERFORMANCE. DO YOU
20 RECALL SEEING THAT SLIDE?

21 A. YES.

22 Q. LET'S TURN TO JX21. MR. PRESIDENT, THIS IS THE SAME
23 TRANSCRIPT WE WERE LOOKING AT EARLIER OF THE SENATE AND
24 GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETING ON FEBRUARY 2, 2022.
25 LET'S TURN TO PAGE 33. AND FIRST, AS A FOUNDATIONAL QUESTION,

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10:24AM 1 MR. PRESIDENT, DO YOU RECOGNIZE THE TEXT IN THE FIRST HALF OF
2 THIS PAGE?

3 A. YES.

4 Q. AND WHO IS SPEAKING IN THIS PORTION OF THE TRANSCRIPT?

5 A. IT'S ME.

6 Q. OKAY. AND I SEE A REFERENCE IN LINE 13 TO, QUOTE-UNQUOTE,
7 SLAM DUNK. COULD YOU EXPLAIN WHAT YOU WERE TALKING ABOUT HERE?

8 A. SO I WAS USING, IN ESSENCE, A BASKETBALL ANALOGY WHEREBY A
9 THREE-POINT SHOT IN BASKETBALL IS A LOW PERCENTAGE SHOT, AND A
10 SLAM DUNK IS A HIGH PERCENTAGE SHOT. IF YOU TAKE A THREE-POINT
11 SHOT, YOUR CHANCE OF MAKING THE GOAL IS MUCH LOWER. AND SO
12 RELATIVE TO OPPORTUNITY, DO YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE IT?
13 YES. IF YOU TAKE A HALF COURT SHOT, YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO
14 MAKE IT. BUT THE PERCENTAGE OF MAKING IT COULD BE -- I MEAN,
15 THE BEST NBA PLAYERS MAKE LESS THAN 30-PERCENT THREE-POINTERS.
16 SO THAT MEANS 7 OUT OF 10 TIMES THEY FAIL.

17 WHAT'S AN OPPORTUNITY? WELL, YOU WANT TO HAVE A BETTER
18 THAN HALF CHANCE OF MAKING IT, AND A SLAM DUNK IS A BETTER THAN
19 50-PERCENT CHANCE. I COULD HAVE SAID LAY-UP. I COULD HAVE
20 USED ANOTHER TERM. BUT SLAM DUNK WAS WHAT I USED TO SUGGEST
21 THAT IF YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET OVER -- THEY PROBABLY
22 MAKE OVER 50-PERCENT SLAM DUNKS.

23 Q. DOES THIS TRANSCRIPT DEMONSTRATE THAT YOU WERE PUSHING FOR
24 A GUARANTEED WIN FOR VRA DISTRICTS IN SB 1?

25 **MR. ADCOCK:** OBJECTION, JUDGE. SHE IS ASKING ABOUT

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10:26AM

1 WHAT THE TRANSCRIPT MEANS. IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

2 **THE COURT:** WELL, AND IT IS LEADING. I'M GOING TO
3 SUSTAIN THE OBJECTION. ASK A DIFFERENT QUESTION.

4 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

5 Q. OKAY. WHEN YOU WERE DRAWING SB 1, WERE YOU LOOKING TO
6 DRAW GUARANTEED WIN VRA DISTRICTS?

7 **MR. ADCOCK:** OBJECTION, LEADING.

8 **THE COURT:** SUSTAINED.

9 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

10 Q. WHAT KIND OF OPPORTUNITY WERE YOU TRYING TO CREATE IN
11 DRAWING VRA DISTRICTS IN SB 1?

12 A. IT WAS MY BELIEF, AFTER ALL OF THE MEETINGS THAT I HAD,
13 THAT AN OPPORTUNITY REQUIRED A CERTAIN LEVEL OF BVAP. AND WHEN
14 YOU GOT BELOW A CERTAIN LEVEL OF BVAP IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS,
15 THERE WAS NO OPPORTUNITY. IN OTHER DISTRICTS, YOU COULD GO
16 BELOW A CERTAIN NUMBER AND THERE WAS STILL AN OPPORTUNITY. AND
17 THAT WAS MY BELIEF, THAT THEY WERE DIFFERENT IN THE URBAN AND
18 THE RURAL AREAS. THERE WERE DIFFERENT REASONS. AND THAT WAS
19 BASED ON ALL OF THE CONVERSATIONS THAT I HAD WITH EVERY MEMBER
20 OF THE SENATE --

21 **MR. ADCOCK:** OBJECTION, AGAIN, JUDGE.

22 **THE COURT:** MY APOLOGIES.

23 **MR. ADCOCK:** LET ME FINISH. SO HE'S TESTIFYING AGAIN
24 ABOUT WHAT HE BELIEVED, QUOTE, BASED ON HIS CONVERSATION WITH
25 ALL THE LEGISLATORS -- OTHER LEGISLATORS. I OBJECT FOR THE

10:27AM

1 SAME BASIS I OBJECTED EARLIER.

2 **THE COURT:** SUSTAINED.

3 **MR. ADCOCK:** IF THIS KEEPS GOING, I'M SORRY, I'M
4 GOING TO HAVE TO -- THIS IS GOING TO BE A WAIVER. HE'S DOING
5 THIS AS HE WANTS TO.

6 **THE COURT:** SUSTAINED. I MEAN, WE ALL KNOW WHAT IS
7 AT RISK. SUSTAINED.

8 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

9 Q. LET'S TURN TO THE BOTTOM OF PAGE 32 WHERE YOU BEGAN YOUR
10 STATEMENT ON 33. I SEE A DISCUSSION BY YOU ABOUT A TURNOUT
11 CONCERN. COULD YOU TELL ME WHAT YOU WERE THINKING OF HERE
12 WITHOUT DESCRIBING ANY CONVERSATIONS WITH OTHER LEGISLATORS?

13 A. IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF, THAT THERE WAS SOME STATISTICAL
14 ANALYSIS DONE IN THE RURAL MINORITY DISTRICTS THAT SUGGESTED
15 THAT TURNOUT WAS LOWER THAN IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS.

16 **MR. ADCOCK:** YOUR HONOR, I HAVE TO OBJECT AGAIN. THE
17 ONLY STATISTICS IN THE RECORD ON THIS THAT HE'S REFERENCING
18 CAME FROM HIS LAWYER, IS MY UNDERSTANDING. SO IF HE IS
19 TESTIFYING TO WHAT HIS LAWYER GAVE HIM IN TERMS OF THESE
20 STATISTICS, THEN IT'S A WHOLE OTHER PRIVILEGE WE ARE GETTING
21 INTO THAT I ASKED ABOUT IN DEPOSITION AND HE WAS INSTRUCTED NOT
22 TO ANSWER. SO THAT'S MY OBJECTION.

23 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** YOUR HONOR, I DON'T THINK IT IS CLEAR
24 THAT THAT IS FROM A PRIVILEGE, THAT HE HAS THIS ANALYSIS OUT OF
25 A PRIVILEGE. I CAN ASK HIM --

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10:29AM

1 **THE COURT:** YOU CAN CROSS-EXAMINE HIM ON THAT
2 QUESTION. GO AHEAD. ASK YOUR QUESTION.

3 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** THANK YOU.

4 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

5 Q. SO I NOTICE WHEN YOU STARTED THIS ANSWER, YOU REFERENCED
6 "WHAT I ALLUDED TO EARLIER." SO I WOULD LIKE TO GO EARLIER IN
7 THE TRANSCRIPT BY A FEW PAGES TO PAGE 30. COULD YOU READ LINE
8 7 THROUGH 20, AND I WILL HAVE QUESTIONS FOR YOU, PLEASE.

9 A. "I THINK WE AGREE ONE HUNDRED PERCENT. I THINK THAT THE
10 MAP THAT I'VE DRAWN GIVES THAT OPPORTUNITY, AND WHAT THAT
11 OPPORTUNITY IS, I THINK, IS WHERE YOU AND I MAY HAVE A
12 DIFFERENCE OF OPINION. DROPPING THE PERCENTAGE DOWN WITHOUT
13 KNOWING THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS BEHIND IT, I THINK YOU COULD
14 HAVE AN ARGUMENT THAT YOU HAVE DONE EXACTLY THE OPPOSITE OF
15 WHAT YOU'RE INTENDING TO DO, BECAUSE I COULD DRAW THE MAP WITH
16 A BUNCH OF 50.1S, THERE WOULD BE A BUNCH OF 50.1S, THEY WOULD
17 GO ALL OVER, THEY WOULD LOOK LIKE SPIDERS, AND THE REALITY OF
18 IT IS THAT THAT MAP WOULD NOT PASS MUSTER. IT WOULD VIOLATE
19 EVERY OTHER PRINCIPLE OF COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST. IT WOULD
20 VIOLATE THE PRINCIPLES. SO THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT, I AGREE, IS
21 ABOUT OPPORTUNITY."

22 DO YOU WANT ME TO READ TO THE BOTTOM?

23 "THAT'S WHAT THIS DID, AND I DIDN'T -- IN FACT, I
24 MENTIONED IN THE SECOND PRINCIPLE THAT I WAS GOING TO FOLLOW,
25 NOT THAT THEY WERE RANKED IN ANY PARTICULAR ORDER, BUT

10:30AM

1 POPULATION IS ONE."

2 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

3 Q. YOU MENTIONED DROPPING THE BVAP PERCENTAGE DOWN WITHOUT
4 KNOWING THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS BEHIND IT. DO YOU SEE THAT?

5 A. YES.

6 Q. DID YOU EVER RECEIVE FROM ANYONE, ANY OTHER SENATORS,
7 ANYONE, A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SUPPORTING DROPPING BVAP DOWN TO
8 CLOSE TO 50 PERCENT FOR OPPORTUNITY DISTRICTS?

9 **MR. ADCOCK:** YOUR HONOR, SAME OBJECTION. THEY ARE
10 PASSING INFORMATION ALONG TO HIM. THOSE ARE
11 COMMUNICATIONS THAT WE WEREN'T ASKED --

12 **THE COURT:** YOU SPECIFICALLY -- MS. MCKNIGHT, YOU
13 SPECIFICALLY CALLED FOR DID HE GET STATISTICS FROM ANY OTHER
14 SENATORS. I MEAN, HOW IS THAT --

15 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** I'M TALKING ABOUT -- LET ME CAVEAT --
16 YOUR HONOR, I UNDERSTAND.

17 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

18 Q. IN THIS LEGISLATIVE PROCESS, DID ANY SENATORS OR STAFF PUT
19 FORWARD IN THE PASSING -- THE DEVELOPMENT AND PASSING OF SB 1
20 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS THAT SHOWED THAT VRA DISTRICTS COULD BE
21 DROPPED BELOW 50 PERCENT AND STILL PERFORM?

22 **MR. ADCOCK:** JUDGE, I WILL RESPOND TO THAT. SO THE
23 INSTRUCTION WAS CLEAR, IT'S ONLY BASIS ON THINGS IN THE RECORD.
24 THE WAY TO DO THAT IS TO ASK SPECIFICALLY, ONLY ON THE RECORD,
25 DID YOU SEE ANY STATISTICS GIVEN BY OTHER SENATORS IN THE

10:31AM 1

PUBLIC RECORD.

2

THE COURT: SUSTAINED. DO YOU HAVE THE STATISTICS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD? SHOW HIM.

4

MS. MCKNIGHT: SURE.

5

BY MS. MCKNIGHT:

6

Q. IN THE PUBLIC RECORD, DO YOU --

7

THE COURT: NO. DO YOU HAVE THEM? SHOW THEM.

8

MS. MCKNIGHT: YOUR HONOR, PARDON ME. IT WOULD BE PROVING A NEGATIVE. I'M TRYING TO SHOW THAT THERE IS NOTHING IN THE PUBLIC RECORD. IT WAS NEVER PUT FORTH IN THE PUBLIC RECORD.

10

11

12

MR. ADCOCK: SO YOU CAN'T ASK ABOUT IT.

13

MS. MCKNIGHT: WHY NOT?

14

THE COURT: OKAY. BUT WHAT YOU ARE ASKING IS HAS ANY SENATOR OR STAFFER GIVEN YOU ANYTHING? AND --

15

16

MS. MCKNIGHT: THAT'S WHY I FOCUSED ON IN THE PASSAGE OF THIS PLAN IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS. AND I CAN INSERT THE WORD "PUBLIC" THERE. I'M TRYING TO BE VERY CLEAR THAT THERE IS A WHOLE LEGISLATIVE RECORD. PLAINTIFFS HAVE HAD ACCESS TO IT TOO. I WOULD LIKE TO FOCUS MY QUESTION -- I BELIEVE I DID -- IF I DIDN'T, I CAN DO IT, I CAN TRY AGAIN -- ON THE PUBLIC RECORD RELATED TO SB 1, ANY AMENDMENTS TO SB 1, OR ANY OF THE MAP DRAWING. THERE ARE OTHER MAPS THAT WERE SUBMITTED.

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

THE POINT IS THAT THERE WAS NO ANALYSIS SUBMITTED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD TO SUPPORT THIS. AND SO I BELIEVE IT IS FAIR TO

25

10:32AM 1 ASK A QUESTION OF WHETHER THE PUBLIC RECORD REFLECTS THAT ANY
2 OF THAT TYPE OF ANALYSIS WAS EVER SUBMITTED.

3 **MR. ADCOCK:** THEN ASK THAT QUESTION. THAT IS FINE.
4 BUT JUST ASK THAT QUESTION. WE HAVE SEEN THAT THIS WITNESS IS
5 NOT GOOD AT FOLLOWING THESE INSTRUCTIONS, SO IT HAS TO BE CLEAR
6 QUESTIONS. THAT WASN'T A CLEAR QUESTION. THE EXAMPLE COUNSEL
7 JUST GAVE IS A CLEAR QUESTION. THAT'S A FINE QUESTION.

8 **THE COURT:** THE OBJECTION IS SUSTAINED. REPHRASE
9 YOUR QUESTION.

10 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

11 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

12 Q. MR. PRESIDENT, IN THE DRAWING OF SB 1, AND IN THE
13 REDISTRICTING PROCESS AS A WHOLE IN THE SENATE, WAS THERE EVER
14 AN ANALYSIS PUT FORWARD ON THE SENATE FLOOR OR IN THE SENATE
15 AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETINGS THAT SHOWED AN
16 ANALYSIS SUPPORTING THE DRAWING OF VRA DISTRICTS AT CLOSE TO
17 50 PERCENT THAT WOULD STILL PERFORM?

18 A. NO.

19 Q. MR. PRESIDENT, ARE YOU AWARE OF THE MEMBERS -- WHO THE
20 MEMBERS ARE OF THE SENATE AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE?

21 A. YES.

22 Q. OKAY. AND WERE THERE MEMBERS OF THE BLACK CAUCUS ON THAT
23 COMMITTEE?

24 A. YES.

25 Q. DID ANY OF THOSE MEMBERS OFFER ANY AMENDMENTS TO SB 1?

10:34AM 1

A. NO.

2

Q. DO THE SGA COMMITTEE MEMBERS HAVE OPPORTUNITIES TO OFFER AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILLS?

3

4

A. YES.

5

Q. MR. PRESIDENT, DO YOU THINK THE ENACTED SENATE PLAN, YOUR SB 1, REFLECTS THE RESULT OF A LEGISLATIVE PROCESS?

6

7

A. YES.

8

Q. OKAY. LET'S PULL UP PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 48. THIS IS ILLUSTRATIVE SENATE MAP SHOWING THE STATEWIDE MAP OF

9

10

PLAINTIFFS' ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN. MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT THIS PLAN DOES TO DIFFERENT AREAS

11

12

OF THE STATE. COULD I ASK YOU ABOUT THE AREA OF ACADIA PARISH AND WHETHER -- AND WHETHER THOSE CHANGES REFLECTED SOMETHING

13

14

YOU VIEWED AS IMPORTANT IN PREPARING SB 1?

15

16

17

18

19

MR. ADCOCK: YOUR HONOR, OBJECTION. THAT QUESTION IS VERY, VERY VAGUE. AND GIVEN THE SLIPPERINESS OF THESE PROBLEMS WITH PRIVILEGE, I THINK WE NEED TO BE MORE EXACTING IN OUR QUESTIONS AND MAKE SURE WE DON'T GET INTO THESE NONPUBLIC CONVERSATIONS.

20

21

MS. MCKNIGHT: YOUR HONOR, I'M EITHER LEADING OR TOO VAGUE.

22

BY MS. MCKNIGHT:

23

24

25

Q. I THINK HERE, MR. PRESIDENT, TO BE CLEAR, THIS QUESTION RELATES ONLY TO INFORMATION YOU HAD THAT WAS PUBLICLY AVAILABLE. MY QUESTION IS FOCUSED ON YOUR UNDERSTANDING AND

P. CORTEZ - DIRECT

10:36AM 1 YOUR REVIEW OF THIS MAP AND WHETHER IT COMPLIES WITH YOUR GOALS
2 IN DRAWING SB 1.

3 **MR. ADCOCK:** RIGHT, JUDGE. AND MY OBJECTIONS EARLIER
4 WERE SOMETIMES THE WITNESS WOULD TESTIFY THAT HIS UNDERSTANDING
5 OF SOMETHING WAS BASED ON CONVERSATIONS WITH OTHER LEGISLATORS.
6 SO THAT WAS WHY I WAS ARTICULATING THE PROBLEMS WITH
7 SLIPPERINESS HERE. WE NEED TO BE EXACTING. YOU CAN ASK HIM AN
8 EXACTING QUESTION WITHOUT ASKING A LEADING QUESTION, OR YOU CAN
9 ALSO LAY A FOUNDATION WITHOUT ASKING A LEADING QUESTION.
10 THAT'S MY OBJECTION.

11 **THE COURT:** OVERRULED.

12 A. WITH REGARD TO ACADIA PARISH, IT VIOLATES THE COMMUNITIES
13 OF INTEREST IMMEDIATELY JUST LOOKING AT THE FACT THAT IT IS
14 BROKEN INTO THREE DIFFERENT SENATE DISTRICTS. CROWLEY IS THE
15 SEAT OF ACADIA PARISH. IT LOOKS LIKE -- I CAN'T TELL FROM THE
16 MAP, BUT IT LOOKS LIKE IT MAY EVEN CUT THE CITY OF CROWLEY.
17 BUT CERTAINLY CHURCH POINT AND CROWLEY APPEAR TO BE IN TWO
18 DIFFERENT DISTRICTS. THOSE ARE COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST. IT'S
19 A SMALL PARISH IN GENERAL, ROUGHLY 40,000 PEOPLE, AND IT WOULD
20 BE SPLIT INTO THREE DIFFERENT SENATE DISTRICTS.

21 **BY MS. MCKNIGHT:**

22 Q. AND TURNING TO SD 6, IN THE ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN, WHAT IS
23 YOUR REACTION TO HOW THAT IS DRAWN?

24 A. OKAY. YES. SO 6, THAT DISTRICT WAS ONE OF THOSE
25 DISTRICTS THAT MIGRATED AFTER KATRINA TO THE BATON ROUGE AREA,

10:38AM 1 AND THAT DISTRICT, OVER THE LAST DECADE, HAD BEEN PRIMARILY AN
2 EAST BATON ROUGE DISTRICT. AND IT LOOKS LIKE THAT DISTRICT
3 BECOMES A VERY RURAL DISTRICT AND HAS -- I CAN'T TELL FROM THE
4 MAP IF IT HAS ANY OF BATON ROUGE PROPER. IT LOOKS LIKE IT'S
5 GOT PARTS OF NORTHEAST/EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH IN IT, BUT IT
6 PICKS UP LIVINGSTON, ST. HELENA, EAST FELICIANA, WEST
7 FELICIANA, CONCORDIA. IT ALSO CUTS THE NORTHERN PART OF
8 LIVINGSTON. IT LOOKS AS THOUGH LIVINGSTON PARISH IS GETTING
9 CHOPPED UP, AND LIVINGSTON PARISH HAD BEEN ESSENTIALLY KEPT
10 WHOLE IN PREVIOUS MAPS.

11 Q. LET'S TURN BRIEFLY BACK TO JX21, THE TRANSCRIPT OF THE
12 FEBRUARY 2, 2022 MEETING. WE ARE GOING TO TURN TO PAGE 42,
13 LINES 18 THROUGH 25. COULD YOU READ THOSE LINES, AND THEN I
14 WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT THEM.

15 A. "-- THAT WERE LAFOURCHE PARISH PRECINCTS THAT HAD BEEN
16 MOVED INTO SENATE DISTRICT 8, WHICH WAS THE WEST JEFFERSON
17 PARISH DISTRICT, AND GRAND ISLE IS PART OF JEFFERSON PARISH.
18 THOSE HAVE BEEN MOVED BACK AGAIN TO KEEP LAFOURCHE PARISH WHOLE
19 AND WHOLLY IN SENATE DISTRICT 20. AS I MENTIONED EARLIER,
20 SENATE DISTRICT 20 INITIALLY WAS SHORT AND HAD TO PICK UP
21 POPULATION."

22 Q. LET'S TURN BACK TO PL48. AND IN REVIEWING PLAINTIFFS'
23 ILLUSTRATIVE MAP, ARE LAFOURCHE AND TERREBONNE KEPT TOGETHER
24 HERE?

25 A. NO, LAFOURCHE APPEARS TO BE CUT IN ITS WESTERN AND

10:40AM 1 NORTHWESTERN PORTION BY DISTRICT 8, AND TERREBONNE HAS PART OF
2 IT -- HAS TO GIVE UP PART OF IT, BUT TERREBONNE HAS GOT A
3 POPULATION BASE, BUT IT GIVES A PART OF IT TO SENATE DISTRICT
4 21, WHICH I THINK IT DOES IN THE CURRENT MAP AS WELL.

5 Q. MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD LIKE TO STEP BACK AND ASK YOU,
6 BASED ON YOUR POLITICAL EXPERIENCE IN THE STATE AND YOUR
7 REDISTRICTING EXPERIENCE, WHAT WOULD YOU EXPECT TO HAPPEN OVER
8 TIME IN AN AREA LIKE NEW ORLEANS IF THE LEGISLATURE HAD DRAWN
9 DISTRICTS AT 50-PERCENT BVAP?

10 MR. ADCOCK: OBJECTION, YOUR HONOR. I DON'T KNOW
11 THAT THAT LAYS A FOUNDATION FOR HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHANGING
12 DEMOGRAPHICS OF NEW ORLEANS OVER THE YEARS.

13 THE COURT: I'M GOING TO OVERRULE THE OBJECTION. I
14 THINK HE HAS BEEN IN THE SENATE FOR 30 YEARS AND HAS WATCHED, I
15 GUESS WHAT WE WILL TALK ABOUT, HUMAN MIGRATORY PATTERNS, AND IF
16 HE HAS GOT A PERCEPTION OF WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN IN THE
17 FUTURE, I'M WILLING TO LISTEN TO IT. HIS PERCEPTION IS AS GOOD
18 AS ANYBODY ELSE'S.

19 MS. MCKNIGHT: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

20 A. SO OVER THE LAST DECADE, ORLEANS PARISH PICKED UP ROUGHLY
21 40,000 RESIDENTS, AND 30,000 WERE WHITE. THERE'S A COMMON
22 THOUGHT THAT THE GENTRIFICATION OF THE UPTOWN AREA HAS
23 OCCURRED. I THINK IT HAS OCCURRED. AND I THINK THAT YOU ARE
24 SEEING AND YOU HAVE SEEN, AT LEAST MY TENURE IN THE LEGISLATURE
25 IS THAT THERE HAVE BEEN WHITE DEMOCRATS THAT HAVE BEEN ELECTED

10:42AM 1 FROM THOSE DISTRICTS IN THE HOUSE, SPECIFICALLY, AND I THINK
2 THAT OVER TIME, THE REDUCTION OF BVAP, IT'S MY BELIEF THAT OVER
3 TIME YOU WOULD GET MORE WHITE DEMOCRATS BEING ELECTED OR
4 POTENTIALLY WHITE MODERATE REPUBLICANS OR INDEPENDENTS OR
5 SOMETHING OTHER THAN MINORITIES. I THINK THAT THAT'S A STRONG
6 POSSIBILITY THAT THAT COULD HAPPEN.

7 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT. NO FURTHER
8 QUESTIONS.

9 **THE COURT:** WE WILL TAKE A 15-MINUTE RECESS, AND THEN
10 YOU CAN COMMENCE YOUR CROSS.

11 (RECESS TAKEN AT 10:42 A.M. UNTIL 10:58 A.M.)

12 **THE COURT:** PRESIDENT CORTEZ, IF YOU WOULD TAKE THE
13 STAND, PLEASE. BE SEATED. YOUR WITNESS, MR. ADCOCK.

14 **MR. ADCOCK:** THANK YOU, JUDGE.

15 **CROSS-EXAMINATION**

16 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

17 Q. SENATOR, YOUR TENET NUMBER 1 FOR REDISTRICTING WAS TO
18 FOLLOW THE ONE-PERSON, ONE-VOTE RULE?

19 A. YES.

20 Q. ONE-PERSON, ONE-VOTE, TO YOU, SUPERSEDES ALL OTHERS?

21 A. YES.

22 Q. AND BECAUSE A PERSON IS ELECTED TO THE SENATE SHOULD NOT
23 HAVE TO -- SHOULD NOT HAVE THE SAME POWER AS SOMEONE WHO IS
24 ELECTED BY MORE PEOPLE, CORRECT? FOR INSTANCE, YOU CAN'T DRAW
25 A DISTRICT AROUND YOUR OWN HOUSE AND THEN DRAW A DISTRICT

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

10:59AM

1 AROUND 200,000 PEOPLE AND CALL THAT EVEN, CORRECT?

2 A. CORRECT.

3 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION, COMPOUND.

4 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

5 Q. AND THAT'S THE ONE-PERSON, ONE-VOTE --

6 **THE COURT:** MR. ADCOCK, I ALLOWED HER TO RESPOND TO
7 YOUR OBJECTIONS, AND SHE DIDN'T JUST PLOW THROUGH. AND I
8 EXPECT YOU TO GIVE HER THE SAME COURTESY. THERE WAS AN
9 OBJECTION, AND YOU SHOULD HAVE PAUSED.

10 **MR. ADCOCK:** I SHOULD HAVE.

11 **THE COURT:** THE QUESTION HAS BEEN ASKED AND ANSWERED.
12 CARRY ON.

13 **MR. ADCOCK:** I APOLOGIZE, JUDGE.

14 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

15 Q. AND THAT'S THE ONE-PERSON, ONE-VOTE PRINCIPLE?

16 A. CORRECT.

17 Q. AND WHICH IS APPORTIONMENT, BASICALLY?

18 A. CORRECT.

19 Q. NOW, SB 1 THAT YOU WERE DISCUSSING ON DIRECT, YOU WERE THE
20 SPONSOR OF THAT BILL?

21 A. THE AUTHOR. YES.

22 Q. YOU WERE THE AUTHOR OF THAT BILL?

23 A. CORRECT.

24 Q. YOU DRAFTED THAT BILL?

25 A. CORRECT.

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:00AM

1 Q. YOU WROTE THAT BILL?

2 A. WITH STAFF.

3 Q. WITH STAFF. AND YOU DID NOT PRESENT ANY STATISTICAL
4 ANALYSIS ON THE RECORD IN SUPPORT OF THAT BILL?

5 A. CORRECT. WELL, WHEN YOU SAY STATISTICAL ANALYSIS,
6 EVERY -- THAT BILL HAD INCLUDED IN IT PERCENTAGES OF VOTERS BY
7 DEMOGRAPHICS. SO YES, IT HAD STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, BUT I WANT
8 TO BE CLEAR, IT WAS THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICT, THE
9 NUMBER OF REGISTERED THIS, REGISTERED THAT, ET CETERA. SO IT
10 DID HAVE SOME STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.

11 Q. AND THAT WAS ATTACHED TO THE BILL?

12 A. YES, THAT WAS ATTACHED, YES.

13 Q. AND NOTHING ELSE OTHER THAN WHAT YOU JUST SAID?

14 A. CORRECT.

15 Q. SO NOTHING WAS ATTACHED TO THE BILL OR PRESENTED IN --
16 EXCUSE ME -- NOTHING WAS ATTACHED TO THE BILL IN TERMS OF A
17 PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS?

18 A. NO.

19 Q. NOTHING WAS ATTACHED TO THE BILL IN TERMS OF AN
20 EFFECTIVENESS SCORE?

21 A. NO.

22 Q. AND NOTHING WAS PRESENTED ON THE FLOOR OR IN COMMITTEE IN
23 TERMS OF AN EFFECTIVENESS SCORE IN SUPPORT OF SB 1?

24 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION, COMPOUND.

25 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:02AM

1 Q. NOTHING WAS PRESENTED IN COMMITTEE --

2 **THE COURT:** OVERRULED. YOU HAVE TO LET ME --

3 **MR. ADCOCK:** I'M SORRY. I WAS GOING TO REPHRASE AND
4 I SHOULD HAVE SAID THAT. I APOLOGIZE, JUDGE.

5 **THE COURT:** OKAY. REPHRASE.

6 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

7 Q. NOTHING WAS PRESENTED IN COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF SB 1 IN
8 TERMS OF A PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS?

9 A. NO.

10 Q. NOTHING WAS PRESENTED ON THE SENATE FLOOR IN SUPPORT OF SB
11 1 IN TERMS OF A PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS?

12 A. NO.

13 Q. OR AN -- I WILL MOVE ON. NOW, BETWEEN -- THERE WAS
14 DISCUSSION ABOUT THE MAP CREATED AFTER 2010 IN DIRECT AND THE
15 MAP CREATED AFTER THE 2021 CENSUS. DO YOU REMEMBER THAT?

16 A. COULD YOU RESTATE THE QUESTION?

17 Q. YOU WERE TALKING ON DIRECT ABOUT THE MAPS CREATED AFTER
18 2011, CORRECT?

19 A. CORRECT.

20 Q. AND THAT MAP WAS PRECLEARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE?

21 A. CORRECT.

22 Q. NOW, DOES IT STRIKE YOU AS ACCURATE THAT THERE WERE 29
23 OPPORTUNITY DISTRICTS IN THE 2011 MAP?

24 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION, CALLS FOR SPECULATION.

25 **MR. ADCOCK:** HE'S THE SENATE PRESIDENT, JUDGE.

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:03AM 1

THE COURT: OVERRULED.

2 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

3 Q. DOES IT STRIKE YOU AS ACCURATE THAT THERE WERE 29
4 OPPORTUNITY DISTRICTS IN THE 2011 MAP?

5 A. YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT THE HOUSE MAP?

6 Q. I'M TALKING ABOUT -- SORRY. I WILL REPHRASE. IF YOU LOOK
7 AT BOTH THE SENATE AND HOUSE MAPS THAT WERE PRECLEARED IN 2011,
8 THAT'S WHAT I'M TALKING ABOUT, SENATOR. OKAY?

9 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION, FOUNDATION.

10 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

11 Q. YOU ARE AWARE, YOU KNOW --

12 **THE COURT:** THIS IS THE LAST TIME I'M GOING TO ASK
13 YOU. IF SHE MAKES AN OBJECTION, YOU HAVE TO PAUSE.

14 **MR. ADCOCK:** I UNDERSTAND, JUDGE. I APOLOGIZE.

15 **THE COURT:** OBJECTION SUSTAINED.

16 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

17 Q. THE 2011 MAP FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN LOUISIANA
18 WAS PRECLEARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE?

19 A. YES.

20 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION, FOUNDATION. PARDON ME. I
21 DIDN'T UNDERSTAND --

22 **THE COURT:** OVERRULED.

23 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

24 Q. AND THE 2011 MAP FOR THE LOUISIANA SENATE WAS PRECLEARED
25 IN 2011?

11:04AM

1 A. YES.

2 Q. TOGETHER THEY CREATED 29 OPPORTUNITY DISTRICTS, CORRECT?

3 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION, FOUNDATION.

4 **THE COURT:** OVERRULED.

5 A. I'M NOT AWARE OF THAT. I WOULDN'T KNOW IF THAT'S ACCURATE
6 OR NOT.

7 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

8 Q. IT WAS IMPORTANT TO YOU IN PASSING THE 2022 MAP THAT THE
9 2011 MAP WAS PRECLEARED, CORRECT?

10 A. YES, BUT THE QUESTION, I WANT TO BE CLEAR, WAS RELATIVE TO
11 THE SENATE BILL 1. I THINK YOU ARE ASKING ABOUT TWO MAPS AT
12 THE SAME TIME. I'M NOT SURE I'M UNDERSTANDING YOUR QUESTION.
13 ARE YOU ASKING ME ABOUT TWO MAPS? BECAUSE THERE'S ONLY 39
14 SENATORS, AND WHEN YOU SAY 29 OPPORTUNITY, THAT'S NOT ACCURATE
15 IN THE SENATE MAP. I'M NOT SURE YOU -- I JUST WANT TO BE CLEAR
16 IF I'M TALKING ABOUT SENATE BILL 1 OR THE SENATE MAP OR THE
17 HOUSE MAPS OR BOTH.

18 **MR. ADCOCK:** THAT'S OKAY. I WILL MOVE ON. I WILL
19 MOVE ON.

20 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

21 Q. SO THE SENATE MAP IN 2011 HAD 11 OPPORTUNITY DISTRICTS,
22 CORRECT?

23 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION, YOUR HONOR. IT CALLS FOR A
24 LEGAL CONCLUSION AND AN OBJECTION THAT WAS SUSTAINED ON MY
25 DIRECT.

11:05AM 1

THE COURT: WHAT WAS THE QUESTION?

2

MR. ADCOCK: THE SENATE MAP CREATED IN 2011 HAD 11

3

OPPORTUNITY DISTRICTS.

4

THE COURT: OVERRULED.

5

A. MY UNDERSTANDING WAS THAT IT HAD 11 MAJORITY-MINORITY

6

DISTRICTS. I DON'T KNOW THAT THE TERM "OPPORTUNITY" IS THE

7

SAME AS MAJORITY-MINORITY.

8

BY MR. ADCOCK:

9

Q. I'M USING THEM INTERCHANGEABLY.

10

A. OKAY.

11

Q. AND THE 2022 MAP, IT WAS PASSED INTO LAW, AND SB 1, THE

12

SENATE MAP, HAD 11 MAJORITY-MINORITY DISTRICTS?

13

A. CORRECT.

14

Q. NOW, ABOUT PRECLEARANCE, DO YOU KNOW THE CRITERIA THE

15

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE USES TO PRECLEAR OR APPROVE A MAP DURING

16

THE PRECLEARANCE PROCESS?

17

MS. MCKNIGHT: OBJECTION, CALLS FOR A LEGAL

18

CONCLUSION.

19

MR. ADCOCK: NO, IT DOESN'T, JUDGE. I'M JUST ASKING

20

IF HE KNOWS WHAT THE CRITERIA IS.

21

THE COURT: IF HE KNOWS WHAT THE PROCESS IS, I WILL

22

ALLOW HIM TO ANSWER THE QUESTION.

23

A. NO.

24

BY MR. ADCOCK:

25

Q. NOW, AS THE SENATE PRESIDENT, YOU WERE OVERSEEING THE

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:06AM

1 REDISTRICTING SESSION IN EARLY 2022, CORRECT?

2 A. YES, PRESIDING OVER THE DELIBERATIONS ON THE FLOOR, YES.

3 Q. THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE, WITH REPRESENTATIVE SCHEXNAYDER,
4 CORRECT, IN THE HOUSE?

5 A. HE WAS PRESIDING OVER THE HOUSE.

6 Q. YOU WERE WORKING TOGETHER?

7 A. WE PRESIDE OVER DIFFERENT CHAMBERS. I MEAN, OUR STAFFS
8 WORK TOGETHER. I GUESS WE WORK TOGETHER, BUT WE WEREN'T IN THE
9 SAME COMMITTEE HEARINGS TOGETHER, WE WEREN'T IN THE -- WE SERVE
10 IN TWO DIFFERENT BODIES.

11 Q. AND YOU WERE GOING TO VOTE ON -- YOU KNEW YOU WOULD BE
12 VOTING ON THE MAP THAT WAS PASSED FOR THE HOUSE OF
13 REPRESENTATIVES?

14 A. YES.

15 Q. OKAY. SO IT WAS IMPORTANT TO YOU TO KNOW WHAT'S IN A
16 PIECE OF LEGISLATION THAT COMES OVER FROM THE HOUSE?

17 A. YES.

18 Q. OKAY. BECAUSE YOU WERE GOING TO BE ASKED TO VOTE ON
19 WHETHER YOU AGREE WITH THAT LEGISLATION OR YOU DON'T?

20 A. YES.

21 Q. SO IT'S IMPORTANT FOR YOU TO LEARN ABOUT THAT LEGISLATION?

22 A. YES.

23 Q. IT'S IMPORTANT TO YOU TO LEARN WHAT SUPPORTS THAT
24 LEGISLATION?

25 A. YOU SAID WHAT OR WHO?

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:08AM 1 Q. WHAT SUPPORTS THAT LEGISLATION, WHAT INFORMATION SUPPORTS
2 THAT LEGISLATION.

3 A. YES.

4 Q. AND IN LEARNING THE INFORMATION THAT SUPPORTS THAT
5 LEGISLATION, YOU WANT TO KNOW IF IT'S A GOOD BILL, CORRECT, SO
6 TO SPEAK?

7 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION, VAGUE.

8 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

9 Q. YOU WANT TO KNOW IF THE BILL THAT COMES OVER FROM THE
10 HOUSE IS A GOOD BILL, SO TO SPEAK?

11 **THE COURT:** ARE YOU JUST, LIKE, A SLOW LEARNER?

12 **MR. ADCOCK:** I'M NOT, JUDGE. I'M A LITTLE NERVOUS,
13 AND I APOLOGIZE.

14 **THE COURT:** OKAY.

15 **MR. ADCOCK:** AND I UNDERSTAND YOU WHY YOU'RE UPSET
16 WITH ME.

17 **THE COURT:** WELL, THEN JUST TAKE A BIG, DEEP BREATH,
18 AND DON'T BE SO NERVOUS. NOBODY IS GOING TO BITE YOU, EXCEPT
19 POSSIBLY ME IF YOU KEEP NOT ALLOWING ME TO RULE ON THE
20 OBJECTIONS. I MEAN, I DON'T KNOW IF IT'S THAT YOU CAN'T --
21 THAT YOU DON'T RECOGNIZE MS. MCKNIGHT WHEN SHE SPEAKS. THAT
22 WOULD BE A PROBLEM. SHE'S YOUR OPPOSING COUNSEL. LISTEN FOR
23 HER VOICE. WHEN SHE OBJECTS, BE QUIET. OBJECTION OVERRULED.
24 NOW ASK A QUESTION.

25 **MR. ADCOCK:** I APOLOGIZE.

11:09AM 1

BY MR. ADCOCK:

2 Q. SO IN DETERMINING WHETHER SOMETHING IS A GOOD BILL, YOU
3 WOULD REFERENCE WHAT IS PUT ON IN EVIDENCE IN COMMITTEE,
4 CORRECT?

5 A. WELL, I DON'T SERVE ON THE SENATE AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
6 COMMITTEE AS A MEMBER. I'M AN EX OFFICIO MEMBER, AND I DIDN'T
7 ATTEND ALL OF THE MEETINGS, SO I PRIMARILY HAVE TO WEIGH THE
8 EVIDENCE THAT'S PRESENTED ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE BY THOSE
9 PRESENTING THE BILL AND THOSE IN OPPOSITION TO THE BILL. AND
10 SO AS A VOTE, I HAVE ONE VOTE IN THE SENATE, AND IT'S BASED ON
11 THE PRESENTATION IN THAT DELIBERATIVE BODY.

12 Q. NOW, I'M TALKING ABOUT THE HOUSE BILL, THE HOUSE MAP. AND
13 TO -- YOU HAVE ACCESS TO HEARING VIDEOS AND HEARING TRANSCRIPTS
14 OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS IN THE HOUSE, CORRECT?

15 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION, YOUR HONOR, THIS IS NOW WAY
16 BEYOND THE SCOPE OF DIRECT.

17 **THE COURT:** RESPOND.

18 **MR. ADCOCK:** I DON'T BELIEVE IT IS. WE'VE ASKED
19 ABOUT THE PASSAGE OF THESE MAPS, WHETHER THEY COMPLY WITH THE
20 VRA, WHAT HIS PRIORITIES ARE, WHAT HIS GUIDEPOSTS ARE IN JOINT
21 RULE 21 IN PASSING A MAP THAT IS COMPLIANT WITH THE VRA. I
22 WANT TO GET INTO HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE EVIDENCE PRESENTED IN
23 HEARINGS IN SUPPORT OF BILLS THAT WERE INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

24 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** YOUR HONOR, I ASKED HIM ZERO QUESTIONS
25 ABOUT BILLS THAT WERE PRESENTED IN THE HOUSE.

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:10AM

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MR. ADCOCK: I CAN RESPOND TO THAT.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

MR. ADCOCK: SO THE QUESTION -- THE TESTIMONY ON DIRECT WAS THERE WAS NO ALTERNATIVE MAPS THAT INCREASED MAJORITY-MINORITY DISTRICTS IN THE ALTERNATIVE TO THE MAPS THAT WERE PASSED IN THE 2022 LEGISLATURE. AND I WANT TO GET INTO HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACT THAT THERE WERE ALTERNATIVE MAPS PUT IN.

MS. MCKNIGHT: FIRST OF ALL, THAT MISSTATES PRIOR TESTIMONY. SECOND, IT REMAINS OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE DIRECT WHICH FOCUSED ON SENATE BILLS.

THE COURT: CONFINE YOUR QUESTIONS TO THE SENATE BILLS. SHE IS CORRECT. SHE DID CONFINE HER QUESTIONS TO THE SENATE. OBJECTION IS SUSTAINED.

BY MR. ADCOCK:

Q. NOW, YOU TESTIFIED ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST?

A. YES.

Q. AND IMPORTANT TO YOU IN DRAWING A SENATE MAP?

A. I THINK IT WAS IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Q. IT WAS IMPORTANT TO YOU, TOO.

A. OF COURSE, IT WAS ONE OF THE TENETS OF THE JOINT RULE AND I BELIEVE TO BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW.

Q. OKAY. AND YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE WEST BANK OF NEW ORLEANS?

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:11AM

1 A. JEFFERSON PARISH?

2 Q. YES.

3 A. YES.

4 Q. OKAY. CAN WE PULL UP -- AND THE WEST BANK IS IN JEFFERSON
5 PARISH.

6 A. WELL, THERE IS A WEST BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, AND THAT'S WHY
7 I ASKED THE QUESTION -- I'M SORRY, YOUR HONOR. I'M TRYING TO
8 CLARIFY.

9 THERE IS A WEST BANK, BUT JEFFERSON PARISH IS OFTEN
10 REFERRED TO AS THE WEST BANK, BUT THERE IS ORLEANS PARISH ON
11 THE WEST BANK AS WELL.

12 Q. RIGHT.

13 **MR. ADCOCK:** SO CAN WE PULL UP DEMONSTRATIVE 31.

14 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

15 Q. SENATOR, DO YOU RECOGNIZE THIS?

16 A. I MEAN, I THINK IT'S -- RELATIVELY SPEAKING, IT LOOKS LIKE
17 THE ORLEANS/WEST BANK JEFFERSON PARISH AND MAYBE PART OF
18 JEFFERSON PARISH, POSSIBLY EVEN PLAQUEMINES AND ST. BERNARD.

19 Q. RIGHT. IT IS GENERALLY THE GREATER NEW ORLEANS AREA,
20 CORRECT?

21 A. THAT'S WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE.

22 Q. OKAY. AND --

23 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** YOUR HONOR -- PARDON ME, MR. ADCOCK.

24 I JUST WANTED TO FIND A BREAK. I WOULD LIKE TO NOTE AN
25 OBJECTION THAT THESE -- HE REFERRED TO THIS AS A DEMONSTRATIVE.

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:13AM 1 THIS WAS NOT A DEMONSTRATIVE THAT WAS PRODUCED ACCORDING TO THE
2 PARTIES' AGREEMENT, WHICH IS THE EVENING BEFORE.

3 **MR. ADCOCK:** I HAVE A RESPONSE.

4 **THE COURT:** MR. ADCOCK?

5 **MR. ADCOCK:** YES, TWO RESPONSES. ONE IS, I DON'T
6 BELIEVE THERE WAS AN AGREEMENT TO TURN OVER EVIDENCE YOU WERE
7 GOING TO USE ON CROSS. BUT, TWO, THIS IS ACTUALLY THE ENACTED
8 MAP THAT THE SENATOR PASSED INTO LAW. IT'S HIS BILL. HE WAS
9 THE AUTHOR OF IT. THIS IS JUST A BLOW-UP OF THE NEW ORLEANS
10 AREA IN THE ENACTED MAP. SO I CAN'T SEE HOW THIS IS A
11 SURPRISE.

12 **THE COURT:** OBJECTION OVERRULED.

13 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

14 Q. SENATOR, THIS LOOKS LIKE A BLOW-UP OF THE NEW ORLEANS
15 AREA, CORRECT?

16 A. YES.

17 Q. IN THE ENACTED MAP?

18 A. YES.

19 Q. FROM 2022?

20 A. YES.

21 Q. OKAY. DO YOU SEE SENATE DISTRICT 5 THERE?

22 A. YES.

23 Q. OKAY. NOW, 5 IS PARTLY ON THE EAST BANK, CORRECT?

24 A. CORRECT.

25 **MR. ADCOCK:** CAN I DRAW ON THIS, MADAM CLERK?

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:14AM

1 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

2 Q. NOW, IT INCLUDES UPTOWN AREA RIGHT HERE, CORRECT?

3 A. CORRECT.

4 Q. AND IT INCLUDES PARTS OF TREMÉ RIGHT HERE? CORRECT?

5 A. CORRECT.

6 Q. AND THAT'S WHERE CONGO SQUARE IS?

7 A. I'M NOT SURE, BUT I TAKE YOUR WORD FOR IT, THAT IT'S
8 THERE.

9 Q. DO YOU THINK CONGO SQUARE IS IMPORTANT TO THE TREMÉ
10 NEIGHBORHOOD?

11 A. I WOULD THINK SO.

12 Q. NOW, ON THE LEFT OVER HERE, WE CALL THAT GERT TOWN,
13 CORRECT?

14 A. AGAIN, I DON'T -- I DON'T KNOW SPECIFICALLY WHAT THE NAMES
15 OF THE SUBDIVISIONS ARE AND WHAT THE NAMES OF ALL OF THE
16 SUBDIVISIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, BUT I TAKE YOUR WORD FOR IT.

17 Q. OKAY. AND ACROSS CARROLLTON, KIND OF OVER HERE, A PLACE
18 CALLED HOLLYGROVE, CORRECT?

19 A. AGAIN, I'M NOT SURE.

20 Q. OKAY. AND THEN -- IT'S HARD TO USE THESE PHRASES IN NEW
21 ORLEANS, BUT NORTH OF HOLLYGROVE RIGHT ABOUT HERE IS PIGEON
22 TOWN, CORRECT?

23 A. I WOULDN'T KNOW.

24 Q. NOW, OVER HERE, FOR LACK OF A BETTER PHRASE, THE RIGHT
25 PART OF THE DISTRICT IS -- THAT'S THE SEVENTH WARD, CORRECT?

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:15AM

1 A. I THINK IT IS.

2 Q. AND PART OF THE SEVENTH WARD IS GENTILLY TRACE? EXCUSE

3 ME. I WILL REPHRASE THAT. PART OF THE SEVENTH WARD IS

4 GENTILLY TERRACE?

5 A. AGAIN, I WOULDN'T KNOW, BUT I WILL TAKE YOUR WORD FOR IT.

6 Q. OKAY. THEN SENATE DISTRICT 5, IT GOES ACROSS THE RIVER

7 OVER INTO JEFFERSON PARISH, CORRECT?

8 A. YES.

9 Q. OKAY. AND RIGHT HERE, DO YOU KNOW WHAT THAT'S CALLED?

10 A. I DO NOT.

11 Q. SO THE BIG THING I'M CIRCLING ON THE WEST BANK, YOU DON'T

12 KNOW WHAT THAT'S CALLED. OKAY.

13 A. WEST JEFFERSON PARISH?

14 Q. IT'S JEFFERSON PARISH. YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT MUNICIPALITY

15 OR TOWN THAT IS? YOU DON'T KNOW IF IT'S INCORPORATED?

16 A. I DON'T. I DON'T. I WOULD BE SPECULATING, BUT I WOULD

17 SAY IT'S ROUGHLY MARRERO, BUT I WOULD BE SPECULATING.

18 Q. OKAY. NOW, SD 5 IN THE ILLUSTRATIVE MAP DOES NOT CROSS

19 THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, CORRECT?

20 A. I DON'T RECALL.

21 Q. OKAY. LET'S PULL UP DEMONSTRATIVE 30.

22 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** PARDON ME, MR. ADCOCK. YOUR HONOR,

23 JUST FOR THE RECORD, WE'D LODGE THE SAME OBJECTION. THIS ISN'T

24 A DEMONSTRATIVE THAT WAS SHARED. AT MOST, IT'S AN ILLUSTRATIVE

25 AID.

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:17AM 1

THE COURT: THE COURT WILL CONSIDER IT AS AN ILLUSTRATIVE AID.

3 **MR. ADCOCK:** THANK YOU, JUDGE.

4 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

5 Q. SENATOR, THIS IS A -- IS IT FAIR TO SAY THIS IS A MAP OF
6 THE GREATER NEW ORLEANS AREA?

7 A. IT LOOKS -- YES.

8 Q. OKAY. I WILL TELL YOU THIS IS A BLOW-UP OF THE NEW
9 ORLEANS AREA IN THE SENATE DISTRICT MAP. EXCUSE ME. THIS IS A
10 BLOW-UP OF THE NEW ORLEANS AREA IN PLAINTIFFS' ILLUSTRATIVE
11 MAP. I'M REPRESENTING THAT TO YOU. OKAY?

12 A. OKAY.

13 Q. NOW, DO YOU SEE SENATE DISTRICT 5 THERE IN THE MIDDLE?

14 A. I DO.

15 Q. OKAY.

16 A. EXCUSE ME. YES.

17 Q. DOES THAT LOOK -- AND THAT DOESN'T CROSS THE RIVER IN THE
18 ILLUSTRATIVE MAP, CORRECT?

19 A. IT DOESN'T APPEAR TO, NO.

20 Q. OKAY. DO YOU SEE THAT NUMBER THERE UNDER 5, 51.8 PERCENT?

21 A. 51.8, YES.

22 Q. YES. DOES THAT SOUND LIKE A GOOD -- IN THE BALLPARK OF
23 WHAT THE BVAP POPULATION PERCENTAGE IS IN SENATE DISTRICT 5?

24 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION, LACK OF FOUNDATION. PARDON
25 ME, COUNSEL. THIS IS A DIFFERENT MAP THAN 31? THE NUMBERS ARE

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:18AM

1 DIFFERENT?

2 **MR. ADCOCK:** RIGHT. THIS IS ILLUSTRATIVE 30.

3 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OKAY. THANK YOU. OBJECTION,
4 FOUNDATION.

5 **MR. ADCOCK:** THE ENACTED MAP IS DEMONSTRATIVE -- OR
6 ILLUSTRATIVE -- EXCUSE ME. THE ENACTED MAP IS 31. THIS IS 30.

7 **THE COURT:** OVERRULED.

8 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

9 Q. DOES 51.8 PERCENT SOUND ABOUT RIGHT TO YOU?

10 A. FOR THAT PARTICULAR DISTRICT, CAN I -- CAN I -- I'M PRETTY
11 SURE THAT DISTRICT WAS THE DISTRICT THAT WAS SERVED BY SENATOR
12 PETERSON, AND NOW SENATOR DUPLESSIS IS SERVING IN THAT
13 DISTRICT.

14 Q. MY QUESTION IS, DOES 51.8 PERCENT SOUND LIKE THE BVAP
15 PERCENTAGE POPULATION OF SENATE DISTRICT 5?

16 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION AGAIN, YOUR HONOR. THIS IS
17 THE PLAINTIFFS' ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN. THIS IS NOT THE PRESIDENT'S
18 SB 1 PLAN. HE HAS NO FOUNDATION TO KNOW WHETHER 51.8 PERCENT
19 BVAP IS ACCURATE FOR PLAINTIFFS' PROPOSED PLAN.

20 **THE COURT:** WHAT IS THE FOUNDATION? HOW IS HE
21 SUPPOSED TO KNOW THIS?

22 **MR. ADCOCK:** YOUR HONOR, I CAN REPHRASE THIS AND DO
23 IT A DIFFERENT WAY.

24 **THE COURT:** PLEASE DO. YOUR OBJECTION IS SUSTAINED.

25 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:19AM 1 Q. LET'S GO TO DEMONSTRATIVE 31. AND YOU SEE THIS IS THE
2 ENACTED MAP, SENATOR. AND YOU SEE SENATE DISTRICT 5 THERE.

3 AND I REPRESENT TO YOU THAT 50.24 PERCENT IS THE BVAP
4 PERCENTAGE FOR SENATE DISTRICT 5 IN THE ENACTED MAP. DOES THAT
5 SOUND RIGHT TO YOU?

6 A. IT DOES.

7 Q. OKAY. WAS THERE ANY -- WAS THERE ANY ANALYSIS PRESENTED
8 ON THE RECORD IN SUPPORT OF WHETHER -- WHAT BVAP SENATE
9 DISTRICT 5 NEEDED TO ELECT A BLACK PREFERRED CANDIDATE?

10 A. I DON'T RECALL.

11 Q. AND YOU YOURSELF PRESENTED NO ANALYSIS IN SUPPORT OF THIS
12 BVAP NUMBER FOR SENATE DISTRICT 5 IN THE ENACTED MAP, CORRECT?

13 A. SENATE DISTRICT 5?

14 Q. CORRECT.

15 A. NO.

16 Q. NOW, THERE WAS TESTIMONY FROM HEARINGS FROM THE SENATOR IN
17 THAT DISTRICT DURING THE REDISTRICTING SESSION, CORRECT? I
18 WILL REPHRASE IT. THE SENATOR FOR SENATE DISTRICT 5 IN 2022
19 TESTIFIED IN THE REDISTRICTING SESSION, CORRECT?

20 A. WELL, ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE. IF YOU ARE REFERRING TO
21 SENATOR PETERSON, SHE DID MAKE COMMENTS ON THE FLOOR OF THE
22 SENATE WHEN SENATE BILL 1 WAS BEING DELIBERATED.

23 Q. AND SHE DID NOT TESTIFY THERE NEEDED TO BE AN ADDITIONAL
24 BVAP NUMBER, A HIGHER BVAP NUMBER FOR THIS TO PERFORM, DID SHE?

25 A. AS I RECALL, SHE CAME TO THE FLOOR IN OBJECTION TO AN

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:21AM

1 AMENDMENT THAT WAS BEING PRESENTED BY SENATOR CARTER, WHO
2 REPRESENTS I BELIEVE SENATE DISTRICT 7, AND THERE WAS AN
3 AMENDMENT BY SENATOR CARTER THAT WOULD HAVE TAKEN A PART OF HER
4 DISTRICT OFF OF THE MAP, ROUGHLY THE MORIAL CENTER AND A LOT OF
5 THAT AREA ALL THE WAY DOWN INTO THE UPTOWN AREA, WHICH WOULD
6 HAVE GIVEN HIM MORE ORLEANS AND LESS JEFFERSON PARISH. I THINK
7 THAT WAS HIS GOAL, STATED GOAL ON THE RECORD WAS TO CHANGE HIS
8 PERCENTAGE OF PARISH POPULATION. SHE OBJECTED BECAUSE IT WOULD
9 CUT INTO THE CORE OF HER DISTRICT, AND HER DISTRICT WAS
10 BASICALLY THE MORIAL, THE WAREHOUSE DISTRICT, THE UPTOWN
11 DISTRICT, AND HE WAS TAKING A TRADITIONAL DISTRICT AND CUTTING
12 IT UP.

13 DISTRICT 3, WHICH IS CURRENTLY SENATOR BOUIE'S DISTRICT,
14 USED TO, IN THE 2011 CYCLE, IT HAD GONE ACROSS TO JEFFERSON
15 PARISH AND WENT ALL THE WAY DOWN TO AVONDALE ALMOST ALONG THE
16 RIVER. AND THERE WAS -- IN THIS CURRENT MAP, IT WAS MY BELIEF
17 THAT THAT DISTRICT NEEDED TO BE MORE ORLEANS-CENTRIC, SO IN
18 PUTTING IT BACK INTO ORLEANS, IT WAS ORLEANS-CENTRIC, BUT IT
19 HAD JUST A -- I'M GOING TO CALL IT JUST A HIGHWAY ALL THE WAY
20 DOWN TO PICK UP POPULATION. I WANT TO SAY AVONDALE, BUT THAT'S
21 PROBABLY NOT EXACTLY WHERE IT WAS, BUT IT WAS ALONG THE WEST
22 BANK. AND IN DOING THAT, IN PUTTING THAT BACK IN -- SENATE
23 DISTRICT 3 BACK IN ALL -- WHOLLY ENCLOSED ON THE EAST BANK, YOU
24 HAD TO PICK UP POPULATION ON THE WEST BANK BY ONE OF THOSE
25 DISTRICTS.

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:23AM 1 DISTRICT 5 AT THE TIME WAS BELOW THE OPPORTUNITY -- BELOW
2 50 PERCENT. IT WAS 48-POINT-SOMETHING PERCENT. I MADE THE
3 DECISION TO BRING DISTRICT 5 ACROSS THE RIVER TO GET IT ABOVE
4 THE 48 PERCENT, TO GET IT TO 50-PLUS PERCENT. IT DID CREATE,
5 ADMITTEDLY, A LESS COMPACT DISTRICT, BUT BY DOING SO, OTHER
6 DISTRICTS AROUND IT WERE, IN MY OPINION, MUCH MORE
7 OPPORTUNITIES TO ELECT A MINORITY CANDIDATE AND WERE MUCH SAFER
8 IN COMPLYING WITH WHAT I BELIEVE WAS CLEARED UNDER THE JUSTICE
9 DEPARTMENT YEARS EARLIER.

10 Q. BUT YOU DIDN'T PRESENT ANY ANALYSIS TO SUPPORT -- IN
11 PUBLIC TO SUPPORT YOUR OPINION?

12 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION, ASKED AND ANSWERED.

13 **THE COURT:** OVERRULED.

14 A. IT WAS ALL MY COLLECTIVE OPINION OVER THE COURSE OF THE
15 PROCESS.

16 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

17 Q. YOU DIDN'T PRESENT ANY --

18 A. I DID NOT PRESENT ANY ANALYSIS.

19 Q. YOU DID NOT PRESENT AN EFFECTIVENESS SCORE FOR SENATE
20 DISTRICT 5 IN THE ENACTED MAP?

21 A. I DON'T RECALL ANYONE PRESENTING THAT TO SAY IT COULD OR
22 COULDN'T EITHER WAY. AND I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE SEEN THAT.

23 Q. BUT YOU DIDN'T PRESENT IT?

24 A. I DID NOT.

25 Q. NOW, IF WE CAN GO BACK TO DEMONSTRATIVE 30 REAL QUICK.

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:25AM 1 NOW, THIS IS THE PLAINTIFF'S ILLUSTRATIVE MAP, SENATOR. NOW,
2 YOU SEE IN SENATE DISTRICT 5, IT SAYS 51.8 PERCENT THERE?

3 A. CORRECT.

4 Q. REPRESENTING TO YOU THAT THAT'S THE BVAP PERCENTAGE FOR
5 SENATE DISTRICT 5 IN THE ILLUSTRATIVE MAP?

6 A. CORRECT.

7 Q. THAT'S VERY SIMILAR TO THE ENACTED MAP BVAP, CORRECT?

8 A. WELL, IT IS FAR FROM THE ENACTED MAP IN REGARDS TO SENATE
9 DISTRICTS 3 AND 7, WHICH ARE MUCH LOWER AND REDUCE THE
10 OPPORTUNITY DRAMATICALLY, IN MY OPINION, TO ELECT A MINORITY,
11 AND 19 AS WELL.

12 Q. NOW, YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH HOUSE DISTRICT 23?

13 A. YES, THAT'S MY DISTRICT.

14 Q. HOUSE --

15 A. THAT WAS A TRICK QUESTION.

16 Q. HOUSE --

17 A. OH, HOUSE DISTRICT 23. OH, SENATE DISTRICT 23 IS MINE.

18 I'M NOT FAMILIAR WITH HOUSE DISTRICT 23. IT WAS A TRICK
19 QUESTION.

20 Q. NOW, YOU WENT TO -- YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE ROAD SHOWS.
21 WE HAVE TALKED ABOUT THOSE.

22 A. YES.

23 Q. YOU ONLY ATTENDED ONE ROAD SHOW?

24 A. YES. I BELIEVE I ARRIVED AT THE BATON ROUGE ROAD SHOW,
25 BUT I DIDN'T STAY AFTER THE OPENING REMARKS.

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:27AM 1 Q. AND DURING -- THE ROAD SHOW THAT YOU ATTENDED, THAT WAS IN
2 LAFAYETTE?

3 A. CORRECT.

4 Q. AND DURING THE ROAD SHOW, YOU WERE CALLED TO THE BACK OF
5 THE ROOM BY THE SENATE PRESIDENT?

6 A. I AM THE SENATE PRESIDENT.

7 Q. EXCUSE ME. YOU WERE CALLED TO THE BACK OF THE ROOM BY THE
8 PARISH PRESIDENT?

9 A. I DON'T RECALL BEING CALLED BACK THERE, BUT I REMEMBER
10 GOING TO THE BACK OF THE ROOM TO VISIT WITH SENATOR MILLS,
11 SENATOR FRED MILLS, WHO WAS THERE AND A FEW OTHER ELECTED
12 OFFICIALS FROM DIFFERENT PARISHES. I THINK THE PARISH
13 PRESIDENT OF ST. MARTIN PARISH I MIGHT HAVE MET WITH, AND I
14 KNOW I MET WITH SOMEBODY IN THE BACK OF THE ROOM FROM ST.
15 LANDRY PARISH WHO WANTED TO VISIT WITH ME.

16 Q. AND IS IT YOUR TESTIMONY THAT YOU ARE NOT AWARE OF ANYONE
17 IN ANY OF THE ROAD SHOWS EXPRESSING AN OPINION THAT THEY WANTED
18 MORE MAJORITY-MINORITY DISTRICTS FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE?

19 A. I REMEMBER IT BEING VERY CLEAR FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL MAP.
20 THAT WAS A REPEATED CONVERSATION OVER AND OVER THAT THE
21 CONGRESSIONAL MAP, THIS $33 \frac{1}{3}$ IS EQUAL TO $\frac{1}{3}$, AND $\frac{1}{3}$ OF 6 IS
22 2, AND IT WAS SIMPLE MATH, AND THAT WAS STATED OVER AND OVER.
23 I DON'T SPECIFICALLY RECALL ABOUT THE SENATE MAP, THERE BEING A
24 CONVERSATION EVER HAD THAT SAID 11 IS NOT ENOUGH, 16 IS TOO
25 MANY, OR ANYTHING LIKE THAT, BUT I DON'T EVER RECALL ANYBODY

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:28AM 1 CALLING FOR THAT. I'M NOT SAYING THAT IT DIDN'T HAPPEN. I
2 DON'T EVER RECALL THAT BEING SAID.

3 AND BY THE WAY, I DID ATTEND IT, I SAT AT THE DAIS FOR
4 MOST OF IT, BUT I'M NOT ON THE COMMITTEE. I WAS SIMPLY THERE
5 AS A GUEST SITTING AND LISTENING TO THE STAFF PRESENT THE
6 PROCESS, AND THEN I HEARD A FEW OF THE COMMENTS, AND THEN I DID
7 GO TO THE BACK OF THE ROOM AND VISIT WITH SOME OF THE OFFICIALS
8 THAT WERE THERE.

9 Q. DO YOU KNOW HOW MANY ROAD SHOWS THERE WERE?

10 A. I DON'T RECALL THE EXACT NUMBER, BUT I'M GOING TO SAY
11 ROUGHLY 9 -- 9 AND 12 -- THEY WENT TO EACH PART OF THE STATE.
12 I CAN'T REMEMBER.

13 Q. AND YOU THOUGHT THEY WERE IMPORTANT?

14 A. OH, YEAH, FOR A NUMBER OF REASONS. ONE, TO EDUCATE THE
15 PUBLIC. NUMBER TWO, TO EDUCATE THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE
16 IN THOSE REGIONS AND TO EDUCATE OTHER ELECT OFFICIALS WHO WOULD
17 MAKE CLAIMS LIKE WE WANT TO HAVE OUR OWN SENATOR, WHEN YOU ONLY
18 HAVE 40,000 PEOPLE IN YOUR PARISH.

19 Q. YOU ARE AWARE THERE WERE VIDEOS MADE OF THE ROAD SHOWS?

20 A. YES.

21 Q. EVERY ONE OF THEM?

22 A. YES. STAFF MADE SURE TO DOCUMENT EVERYTHING THAT WAS
23 STATED AT THE ROAD SHOWS.

24 Q. AND A LEGISLATOR COULD WATCH THOSE VIDEOS?

25 A. I GUESS THEY COULD HAVE GONE TO THE ARCHIVES AND WATCHED

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

11:29AM

1 ANY OF THEM.

2 Q. IF THEY WANTED TO?

3 A. I ASSUME THEY COULD HAVE, YES.

4 Q. IF THEY WANTED TO.

5 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION, ASKED AND ANSWERED.

6 **THE COURT:** SUSTAINED.

7 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

8 Q. AND IF THEY WATCHED THOSE VIDEOS, THEY COULD LEARN WHAT
9 WAS SAID AT THE ROAD SHOWS?

10 A. I GUESS THEY COULD.

11 Q. AND IF A CITIZEN VOICED AN OPINION ABOUT THE HOUSE MAP,
12 THE LEGISLATOR WOULD BE ABLE TO HEAR THAT?

13 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** OBJECTION, CALLS FOR SPECULATION. HE
14 IS REFERRING -- IT IS OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF DIRECT.

15 **MR. ADCOCK:** I'M NOT SURE HOW THAT CALLS FOR
16 SPECULATION. IF YOU LISTEN TO A VIDEO, YOU CAN HEAR WHAT
17 SOMEONE SAYS IN THE VIDEO, JUDGE.

18 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** IT IS OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF DIRECT,
19 WHICH DID NOT ASK ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HOUSE.

20 **THE COURT:** SUSTAINED. HE SAID THAT THEY COULD LOOK
21 AT THE VIDEO. YOU CAN HEAR AND SEE IT ON THE VIDEO. IT IS
22 PRETTY SELF-EVIDENT.

23 **BY MR. ADCOCK:**

24 Q. IF A CITIZEN VOICED AN OPINION ABOUT THE SENATE MAP, THE
25 LEGISLATOR COULD HEAR THAT ON THE VIDEO?

11:30AM 1

A. I ASSUME THEY COULD.

2

Q. IF A CITIZEN SAID THEY WANTED MORE OPPORTUNITY DISTRICTS
3 IN THE STATE SENATE MAP DURING A ROAD SHOW, A LEGISLATOR COULD
4 SEE THAT ON THE VIDEO?

5

A. I ASSUME THEY COULD.

6

Q. AND HEAR THAT?

7

A. CERTAINLY.

8

Q. AND THAT WOULD BE IMPORTANT?

9

A. IT MAY OR MAY NOT BE IMPORTANT TO WHOEVER IS LISTENING TO
10 IT. I DON'T KNOW. I CAN'T GET INTO THE MIND OF WHO WOULD BE
11 LISTENING TO IT AND WHY THEY WOULD BE LISTENING TO IT AND FOR
12 WHAT PURPOSE THEY WOULD BE LISTENING TO IT, BUT WE HAVE
13 THOUSANDS, HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF HOURS OF ARCHIVED VIDEOS
14 FROM EVERY HEARING THAT HAS EVER BEEN HAD, PROBABLY GOING BACK
15 INTO THE EARLY 2000S.

16

THE COURT: MR. ADCOCK, THE COURT IS GOING TO HAVE TO
17 RECESS FOR THE NOON BREAK. WE WILL BE IN RECESS UNTIL 1:30.

18

(RECESS TAKEN AT 11:31 A.M. UNTIL 1:35 P.M.)

19

THE COURT: YOU MAY CONTINUE, COUNSEL.

20

MR. ADCOCK: THANK YOU, JUDGE.

21

BY MR. ADCOCK:

22

Q. SENATOR, BEFORE LUNCH YOU TESTIFIED YOU COULD HAVE WATCHED
23 VIDEOS OF THE ROAD SHOWS; IS THAT CORRECT?

24

A. YES.

25

Q. IF YOU WANTED TO?

P. CORTEZ - CROSS

1:35PM

1 A. YES.

2 Q. BUT YOU DID NOT WATCH THOSE VIDEOS?

3 A. ME?

4 Q. YES.

5 A. PERSONALLY? NO, I DID NOT WATCH ANY.

6 Q. OR ANY OF THE OTHER ROAD SHOWS?

7 A. NO.

8 MR. ADCOCK: THAT'S ALL THE QUESTIONS I HAVE, JUDGE.

9 THE COURT: YOU ARE FINISHED?

10 MR. ADCOCK: YES.

11 THE COURT: ANY REDIRECT, MS. MCKNIGHT?

12 MS. MCKNIGHT: NO, YOUR HONOR, NO REDIRECT.

13 THE COURT: YOU MAY STEP DOWN. THANK YOU, SIR.

14 DEFENDANTS MAY CALL THEIR NEXT WITNESS.

15 MS. MCKNIGHT: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR. LET ME TAKE A

16 BRIEF MOMENT. COUNSEL IS OUTSIDE THE DOOR.

17 THE COURT: OKAY.

18 MS. MCKNIGHT: IT WON'T TAKE LONG.

19 THE COURT: WHO IS YOUR NEXT WITNESS?

20 MS. MCKNIGHT: DR. JOHN ALFORD.

21 THE COURT: OKAY. IS THERE A PROBLEM?

22 MS. MCKNIGHT: PARDON, ME, YOUR HONOR. THE ONLY

23 PROBLEM IS, WE ARE HAVING -- WE ARE TRYING TO LOCATE THE

24 EXPERT. HE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE BACK HERE BY 1:30, AND SO THERE

25 IS A DELAY, CLEARLY. AND I THINK HE PROBABLY EXPECTED THERE TO

1:37PM 1 BE MORE OF A CROSS-EXAMINATION AFTER 1:30. SO WE ARE TRYING TO
2 LOCATE HIM TO MAKE SURE HE GETS IN THE COURTROOM.

3 PARDON ME, YOUR HONOR, WE CAN BE DOCKED THE TIME, BUT WE
4 ARE SORRY TO HOLD THE COURT OVER THIS TIME.

5 **THE COURT:** WHO IS TAKING THIS WITNESS?

6 **MS. MCKNIGHT:** MR. TUCKER.

7 **MR. TUCKER:** I AM, YOUR HONOR.

8 **THE COURT:** WHERE IS HE, MR. TUCKER?

9 **MR. TUCKER:** I AM NOT SURE. HE WAS IN THE COURTROOM
10 EARLIER THIS MORNING. I SAW HIM OVER AT LUNCH, AND I'VE BEEN
11 TRYING TO E-MAIL HIM AND GET AHOLD OF HIM, BUT I ASSUME HE IS
12 ON HIS WAY. I HOPE NOTHING HAS HAPPENED TO HIM AT THIS POINT,
13 BUT HE IS HERE IN TOWN. HE WAS HERE THIS MORNING. AND I
14 APOLOGIZE TO THE COURT.

15 **THE COURT:** DO YOU HAVE ANOTHER WITNESS YOU CAN CALL
16 WHILE WE ARE AWAITING DR. ALFORD?

17 **MR. TUCKER:** I DON'T THINK WE HAVE ANY IN THE
18 COURTROOM RIGHT NOW.

19 **THE COURT:** WELL, THE COURT IS GOING TO BE IN RECESS.

20 (RECESS TAKEN AT 1:38 P.M. UNTIL 1:44 P.M.)

21 **THE COURT:** CALL YOUR NEXT WITNESS. MAKE YOUR WAY TO
22 THE FRONT, SIR. YOU'VE MADE US WAIT LONG ENOUGH. CALL YOUR
23 NEXT WITNESS.

24 **MR. TUCKER:** THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR. THANK THE COURT
25 FOR YOUR PATIENCE VERY MUCH. WE APOLOGIZE. THE DEFENDANTS

DR. J. ALFORD - DIRECT

1:44PM 1

CALL DR. JOHN ALFORD.

2

(OATH ADMINISTERED.)

3

THE COURT: BEFORE YOU GET STARTED, DR. ALFORD, DO

4

YOU SEE ALL OF THESE PEOPLE IN THIS COURTROOM?

5

THE WITNESS: YES.

6

THE COURT: ABOUT HALF OF THEM ARE BILLING THE STATE

7

OF LOUISIANA AND THE TAXPAYERS, AND YOU'VE MADE THEM WAIT FOR

8

15 MINUTES, NOT TO MENTION THE COURT AND THE COURT'S TIME.

9

IT'S A WASTE OF TAXPAYERS' MONEY, AND YOU ARE BILLING THE

10

TAXPAYERS OF THIS STATE.

11

I WOULD EXPECT THAT AS A PROFESSIONAL EXPERT, SOMEBODY WHO

12

IS USED TO TESTIFYING IN COURT, THAT YOU WOULD UNDERSTAND THE

13

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING ON TIME. YOU

14

MAY BEGIN YOUR DIRECT EXAMINATION.

15

MR. TUCKER: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR. YOUR HONOR, MAY

16

I APPROACH AND GIVE THE WITNESS A HARD COPY OF HIS EXPERT

17

REPORT?

18

THE COURT: YOU MAY.

19

MR. TUCKER: YOU MAY.

20

DR. JOHN ALFORD,

21

HAVING FIRST BEEN DULY SWORN, TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

22

DIRECT EXAMINATION

23

BY MR. TUCKER:

24

Q. GOOD AFTERNOON, DR. ALFORD.

25

A. GOOD AFTERNOON.

1:45PM 1 Q. SO I'VE HANDED YOU AND IF WE COULD PUT UP ON THE SCREEN
2 WHAT HAS BEEN MARKED AS LDTX 53.

3 A. YES.

4 Q. AND DO YOU RECOGNIZE THIS DOCUMENT?

5 A. I DO.

6 Q. AND WHAT IS IT?

7 A. IT IS MY REPORT IN THIS CASE.

8 **MR. TUCKER:** AND CONSISTENT WITH THE PARTIES'
9 STIPULATION, WE MOVE TO ADMIT DR. ALFORD'S REPORT, WHICH IS
10 LDTX 53, INCLUDING APPENDICES A AND B.

11 **THE COURT:** ADMITTED.

12 **BY MR. TUCKER:**

13 Q. DR. ALFORD, WOULD YOU PLEASE TURN TO APPENDIX A OF YOUR
14 REPORT.

15 A. (WITNESS COMPLIES.) YES.

16 Q. AND IS THIS A COPY OF YOUR CV?

17 A. IT IS.

18 Q. IS IT UP TO DATE?

19 A. IT LOOKS -- IT IS FOR PUBLICATIONS. I THINK THERE MAY BE
20 A FEW ADDITIONAL CONSULTING MATTERS I'M INVOLVED IN THAT AREN'T
21 INCLUDED HERE THAT HAVE COME UP MORE RECENTLY, BUT WITH REGARD
22 TO THE REST OF IT, IT IS CURRENT.

23 Q. CAN YOU BRIEFLY DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND?

24 A. I HAVE A BACHELOR DEGREE, BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN
25 POLITICAL SCIENCE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON. I HAVE A

DR. J. ALFORD - DIRECT

1:46PM 1 MASTER'S IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF
2 HOUSTON. AND I HAVE A MASTER'S AND PH.D. IN POLITICAL SCIENCE
3 FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

4 Q. AND WHAT WAS THE TOPIC OF YOUR DISSERTATION?

5 A. MY DISSERTATION TOPIC WAS ON THE PARTY STRENGTH IN THE
6 ELECTORATE AND IN CONGRESS. AND MY EXAMINATION FOCUSES WERE IN
7 AMERICAN POLITICS, IN PUBLIC POLICY, AND IN METHODOLOGY.

8 Q. WHERE DO YOU CURRENTLY TEACH?

9 A. I TEACH AT RICE UNIVERSITY IN HOUSTON, TEXAS.

10 Q. AND HOW LONG HAVE YOU TAUGHT THERE?

11 A. THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

12 Q. ARE YOU A FULL PROFESSOR?

13 A. I AM.

14 Q. WHAT COURSES DO YOU CURRENTLY TEACH?

15 A. I REGULARLY TEACH INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN POLITICS. I
16 REGULARLY TEACH A COURSE ON ELECTIONS. I TEACH COURSES ON
17 VOTING BEHAVIOR, COURSES ON POLITICAL BEHAVIOR, AND COURSES ON
18 THE BIOLOGY OF POLITICS.

19 Q. DO ANY OF THESE COURSES INVOLVE THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT?

20 A. IT WOULD BE INVOLVED IN THE INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN
21 POLITICS IN THE SECTION ON VOTING, BUT NOT -- NONE OF THE
22 COURSES FOCUS SPECIFICALLY ON THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT.

23 Q. HAVE YOU TAUGHT ANY OTHER COURSES HISTORICALLY THAT RELATE
24 TO YOUR OPINIONS BEING OFFERED IN THIS CASE?

25 A. I DID TEAM TEACH A COURSE ON REDISTRICTING AND VOTING LAW,

DR. J. ALFORD - DIRECT

1:48PM 1 WITH THE FORMER LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF TEXAS, BILL HOBBY, AT
2 RICE. BUT THAT'S THE ONLY COURSE I'VE TAUGHT SPECIFICALLY
3 RELATED TO REDISTRICTING.

4 Q. WHAT IS YOUR EXPERIENCE WITH STATISTICAL ANALYSIS?

5 A. SO MY INITIAL TRAINING, I WAS TRAINED EARLY ON IN
6 UNDERGRADUATE. I WAS A SCIENCE MAJOR INITIALLY, SO I HAD
7 SCIENCE AND MATH COURSES. I WAS HIRED AS A RESEARCH ASSISTANT
8 AT THE INSTITUTE FOR URBAN STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
9 WHEN I WAS IN THE MASTER'S PROGRAM. AND MY JOB WAS TO DO
10 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS RELATED TO ASSESSING PUBLIC POLICY IN
11 TEXAS.

12 I STUDIED METHODS. AGAIN, AS ONE OF MY EXAM FIELDS AT
13 UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, I WENT TO THE SUMMER PROGRAM AT UNIVERSITY
14 OF MICHIGAN. THEY RUN A SUMMER PROGRAM IN METHODOLOGY THERE,
15 DURING THE TIME I WAS AT IOWA. WHEN I WAS HIRED AT THE
16 UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, I WAS HIRED IN PART AS THE DIRECTOR OF
17 THE POLITICAL SCIENCE DATA ANALYSIS CENTER. WHEN I MOVED TO
18 RICE, I ESTABLISHED THE POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
19 DATA CENTER AT RICE UNIVERSITY. AND FOR PROBABLY THE FIRST 10
20 OR 15 YEARS OF MY CAREER, I TAUGHT METHODS BOTH AT THE
21 UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE LEVEL.

22 Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY EXPERIENCE SPECIFICALLY WITH ECOLOGICAL
23 REGRESSION OR ECOLOGICAL INFERENCE?

24 A. I'VE UTILIZED ECOLOGICAL REGRESSION AND ECOLOGICAL
25 INFERENCE IN MY CONSULTING WORK GOING BACK TO THE LATE 1980S.

DR. J. ALFORD - DIRECT

1:50PM 1 Q. AND HOW DO YOU STAY CURRENT ON UPDATES TO ECOLOGICAL
2 INFERENCE?

3 A. I READ THE LITERATURE, WAS EXCITED WHEN DR. KING
4 INTRODUCED HIS EI, ADDITIONAL 2 X 2 EI METHOD, AND FOLLOWED
5 THAT AND UTILIZED THAT FAIRLY EARLY ON IN CONSULTING, IN
6 ADDITION TO THE ECOLOGICAL REGRESSION AND EXTREME PRECINCT
7 ANALYSIS THAT WE HAD IN THE SORT OF TOOL KIT EARLIER ON. AND
8 I'VE KEPT UP WITH THAT SINCE.

9 I SKIPPED USING ITERATIVE EI AND MOVED DIRECTLY TO USING
10 WHAT IS CURRENTLY THE MOST RECENT VERSION, WHAT IS SOMETIMES
11 CALLED EI RXC, AND I USE THAT PRETTY MUCH EXCLUSIVELY NOW. I
12 THINK IT IS CERTAINLY NO WORSE THAN ANY OTHER TECHNIQUES, AND
13 IT HAS SOME DISTINCT ADVANTAGES, SO THAT'S WHAT I FOCUS MY WORK
14 ON.

15 Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY SERVED AS AN EXPERT IN REDISTRICTING
16 CASES?

17 A. I HAVE.

18 Q. AND APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY?

19 A. I WOULD SAY MAYBE EVEN CLOSE TO 50 CASES.

20 Q. AND HOW MANY OF THOSE INVOLVE CLAIMS UNDER THE VOTING
21 RIGHTS ACT?

22 A. I THINK ALMOST ALL OR CERTAINLY THE VAST MAJORITY.

23 Q. AND HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU TESTIFIED IN REDISTRICTING
24 CASES?

25 A. PROBABLY 30 TIMES.

1:51PM

1 Q. AND DO MOST OF THOSE ALSO INVOLVE THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT?

2 A. I THINK MAYBE ALL BUT ONE WOULD HAVE BEEN VOTING RIGHTS
3 ACT CASES, YES.

4 Q. CAN YOU BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE TYPES OF OPINIONS YOU HAVE
5 OFFERED IN REDISTRICTING CASES?

6 A. SO EARLIER ON IN MY CAREER, I DID KIND OF A WIDE VARIETY
7 OF THINGS. SO I WAS INVOLVED IN DRAWING DISTRICTS, TESTIFIED
8 ABOUT ISSUES RELATED TO *GINGLES* I, II AND III, AS WELL AS
9 RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING IN THE SENSE OF THE SENATE FACTOR.

10 I'VE ALSO TESTIFIED ABOUT ALTERNATIVE ELECTION SCHEMES,
11 TESTIFIED ABOUT THINGS LIKE REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE JURY
12 WHEEL, SOME OTHER STATISTICAL ISSUES. BUT IN THE LAST TWO
13 DECADES, I HAVE NARROWED DOWN TO FOCUS ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON
14 *GINGLES* II AND III, AND THEN POLARIZED, RACIALLY POLARIZED AS A
15 SENATE FACTOR.

16 Q. HAS ALL OF YOUR RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING EXPERIENCE COME
17 FROM YOUR EXPERT WORK?

18 A. YES.

19 Q. AND HAVE YOU DONE YOUR OWN RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING
20 ANALYSIS?

21 A. HISTORICALLY I DID MY OWN ANALYSIS. MORE RECENTLY, THE
22 LAST 15 YEARS OR SO, I'VE PARTNERED WITH ANOTHER PROFESSOR,
23 RANDY STEVENSON AT RICE UNIVERSITY, AND HE, WORKING UNDER MY
24 DIRECTION, HE DOES BASICALLY THE R PROGRAMMING TO MAKE THE
25 ANALYSIS MORE EFFICIENT, MAKE THE USE OF MY TIME MORE

DR. J. ALFORD - DIRECT

1:53PM

1 EFFICIENT.

2 I SUPPLY HIM WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOW I WANT THAT TO
3 BE CARRIED OUT, WITH THE DATA THAT I WANT TO BE ANALYZED, AND
4 HE RUNS THE PROGRAM, PROVIDES THE RESULTS BACK TO ME, AND THEN
5 THE REST OF THE TASK OF WRITING THE REPORT AND MAKING SENSE OF
6 ALL OF THAT IS MINE.

7 Q. AND HAVE YOU USED ECOLOGICAL INFERENCE AS PART OF YOUR
8 RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING ANALYSES?

9 A. SO SOME FORM OF -- YOU KNOW, ECOLOGICAL INFERENCE IS BOTH
10 I GUESS A PROBLEM AND A SOLUTION. SO ORIGINALLY, WHAT YOU
11 MIGHT THINK OF AS EI WITH SMALL LETTERS IS THE PROBLEM OF
12 WANTING TO ASK A QUESTION AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL BUT NOT
13 HAVING DATA AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL. SO WE HAVE AGGREGATE
14 DATA, AND WE HAVE AN INDIVIDUAL LEVEL QUESTION, AND THAT IS --
15 IT MEANS WE DEAL WITH THE ECOLOGICAL FALLACY, AND IT MEANS WE
16 NEED SOME TECHNIQUE FOR MAKING INFERENCES WITH DATA THAT'S AT
17 THE WRONG LEVEL.

18 SOME OF THOSE EARLY TECHNIQUES WERE THE ER APPROACH THAT
19 WAS UTILIZED. WHEN DR. KING PRODUCED HIS BOOK AND THE
20 METHODOLOGY FOR DOING WHAT HE CALLED EI WITH A CAPITAL E AND A
21 CAPITAL I, THAT BECAME HIS ADVANCEMENT IN SOLUTIONS TO HOW TO
22 DO THIS ANALYSIS IN THE BEST AND MOST EFFICIENT WAY IT COULD BE
23 DONE. IT'S NOT A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM. WE ARE STILL ONLY
24 ESTIMATING INDIVIDUAL LEVEL BEHAVIOR FROM AGGREGATE DATA, BUT
25 WE DO THAT BECAUSE, SOMEWHAT UNIQUELY, AT LEAST IN THE

DR. J. ALFORD - DIRECT

1:55PM 1 POLITICAL SCIENCE REALM, MOSTLY WHEN WE HAVE INDIVIDUAL
2 QUESTIONS, WE COLLECT INDIVIDUAL DATA. WE DO A SURVEY. WE DO
3 AN EXPERIMENT. BUT HERE, BECAUSE THE VOTE IS SECRET, WE
4 HAVE -- ALTHOUGH WE HAVE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL INFORMATION ABOUT
5 RACE AND ETHNICITY, WE DON'T HAVE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL INFORMATION
6 ABOUT HOW THE VOTE WAS CAST. SO WE ARE CONSTRAINED TO DO SOME
7 FORM OF ECOLOGICAL INFERENCE.

8 AND AGAIN, KING'S MOST RECENT, THE EI RXC SOLUTION IS THE
9 CLOSEST WE'VE GOTTEN TO BEING ABLE TO ANALYZE AS EFFICIENTLY AS
10 WE CAN THE ANSWER TO THESE QUESTIONS WITH ECOLOGICAL DATA,
11 RECOGNIZING THAT WE ARE STILL JUST MAKING AN ECOLOGICAL
12 ESTIMATE OR INFERENCE RATHER THAN ACTUALLY CONNECTING AN
13 ANALYSIS OF HOW INDIVIDUALS AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL ARE VOTING.

14 Q. DR. ALFORD, HAS ANY COURT EVER FOUND YOUR METHODOLOGY FOR
15 RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING TO NOT BE RELIABLE?

16 A. NO.

17 Q. HAS ANY COURT EVER EXCLUDED YOU AS AN EXPERT?

18 A. NO.

19 Q. HAS ANY COURT EVER EXCLUDED ANY OF YOUR OPINIONS THAT YOU
20 OFFERED IN A CASE?

21 A. THEY CERTAINLY HAVEN'T ALWAYS FOLLOWED THEM, BUT THEY
22 HAVEN'T EXCLUDED THEM.

23 **MR. TUCKER:** YOUR HONOR, AT THIS TIME, WE MOVE TO
24 QUALIFY DR. ALFORD AS AN EXPERT IN VOTING BEHAVIOR AND
25 REDISTRICTING.

1:56PM 1

THE COURT: OKAY. THE TENDER IS IN VOTING BEHAVIOR
2 AND REDISTRICTING. IS THERE ANY CROSS ON THE TENDER?

3 **MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:** NO OBJECTION, YOUR HONOR.

4 **THE COURT:** OKAY. DR. ALFORD WILL BE ACCEPTED TO
5 GIVE OPINION TESTIMONY ON VOTING BEHAVIOR AND -- I DIDN'T WRITE
6 IT DOWN.

7 **MR. TUCKER:** REDISTRICTING.

8 **THE COURT:** REDISTRICTING.

9 **BY MR. TUCKER:**

10 Q. DR. ALFORD, CAN YOU TURN TO PAGE 3 OF YOUR REPORT?

11 A. YES.

12 Q. CAN YOU BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE METHODS UTILIZED TO FORMULATE
13 YOUR OPINIONS IN THIS CASE?

14 A. SO THE METHODS I'M USING HERE ARE -- ESSENTIALLY MATCH
15 WITH THE METHODS USED BY DR. HANDLEY. WE ARE BOTH USING THE
16 SAME SOURCES OF DATA TO DO THE RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING
17 ANALYSIS. WE ARE BOTH USING -- ALTHOUGH SHE USES -- PROVIDES
18 ESTIMATES FOR A VARIETY OF TECHNIQUES, WE BOTH ULTIMATELY ALSO
19 REPORT THE RXC RESULTS. I THINK WE AGREE THAT THOSE ARE, ALL
20 OTHER THINGS BEING EQUAL, PROBABLY THE BEST -- BEST OF THE
21 RESULTS. SO WE ARE USING THE SAME DATA AND WE ARE USING THE
22 SAME STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE TO ANALYZE THE DATA THAT WE HAVE ON
23 THIS ISSUE OF RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING.

24 Q. SO DID YOU USE THE EI RXC METHODOLOGY IN THIS CASE?

25 A. YES, THIS IS KING'S EI RXC. AND IT'S NOT A SIMPLE

1:58PM

1 TECHNIQUE TO EXPLAIN EXACTLY WHAT IS GOING ON WITH THE
2 TECHNIQUE, BUT THERE WERE SEVERAL THINGS ABOUT IT THAT MAKE IT
3 SUPERIOR TO THE EARLIER ER OR ECOLOGICAL REGRESSION.

4 ECOLOGICAL REGRESSION IS PRETTY EASY TO UNDERSTAND. IF
5 YOU DO A SCATTER PLOT AND YOU RUN A LINE THROUGH IT, THAT IS
6 ECOLOGICAL REGRESSION. IT IS VERY CONSUMER-FRIENDLY.

7 ECOLOGICAL INFERENCE IS NOT. THERE IS SORT OF A MORE ACT
8 OF FAITH I THINK IN ACCEPTING IT, BUT IT DOES SOME THINGS THAT
9 ARE REALLY IMPORTANT. IT ELIMINATES THE PROBLEM OF OUT OF
10 BOUNDS ESTIMATES, WHICH WAS A COMMON PROBLEM WITH ECOLOGICAL
11 REGRESSION. SO YOU WOULD GET AN ESTIMATE THAT BLACK VOTERS ARE
12 VOTING 120 PERCENT FOR A CANDIDATE. AND MAYBE THAT'S AN
13 ENTHUSIASM ADJUSTMENT, BUT IT IS PROBLEMATIC. IT CAN'T BE
14 CORRECT. AND GIVEN THAT THE LINE IS DEPENDENT ON ITS END
15 POINTS, THAT MEANS THERE ARE PROBLEMS WITH THE LINE ITSELF. SO
16 IT ELIMINATES THE PROBLEM OF OUT OF BOUNDS ESTIMATES.

17 IT ELIMINATES THE PROBLEM IN SOME EARLIER TECHNIQUES, LIKE
18 ITERATIVE TECHNIQUES. OF THE TOTAL VOTES, WHEN YOU WOULD ADD
19 UP THE ESTIMATED VOTES FOR, SAY, A RACIAL GROUP ACROSS FIVE
20 CANDIDATES, YOU MIGHT GET SOMETHING THAT ADDED TO MORE THAN
21 WHAT WAS POSSIBLE OR TO LESS THAN WHAT WAS POSSIBLE. IN THE EI
22 RXC, THEY ARE CONSTRAINED BECAUSE THE METHOD DEPENDS ON A
23 PARTICULAR DISTRIBUTION THAT'S CONSTRAINED TO ADD UP TO ONE, A
24 PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION THAT ADDS UP TO ONE, A MULTINOMIAL
25 PROBABILITY. IT CONSTRAINS THE VOTES CAST BY ANY GROUP TO ADD

1:59PM

1 UP TO 100 PERCENT, WHICH IS CORRECT. IT SHOULD BE THAT.

2 THE TWO OTHER THINGS THAT ARE IMPORTANT IS THAT THE
3 TECHNIQUE IS MORE EFFICIENT BECAUSE IT'S A METHOD OF BOUNDS,
4 WHICH ER IS NOT. AND BY METHOD OF BOUNDS, IT MEANS THAT THE
5 TECHNIQUE TAKES INTO ACCOUNT AND GIVES ADDED -- ESSENTIALLY
6 GIVES SOME ADDED WEIGHT TO INSTANCES WHERE IN A PARTICULAR
7 PRECINCT THERE ARE -- GIVEN THE WAY THE VOTES WERE CAST AND THE
8 PROPORTION MINORITY IN A PARTICULAR PRECINCT, THERE ARE CERTAIN
9 LIMITS OF WHAT COULD BE POSSIBLE THERE. SO YOU COULD SAY AT
10 LEAST 60 PERCENT OF THE MINORITY MUST HAVE CAST THEIR VOTES
11 THIS WAY, GIVEN THE VOTES CAST IN THE PRECINCT. AND THAT
12 INFORMATION IS USEFUL. IT IS IGNORED BY ER, BUT IT IS
13 INCORPORATED INTO EI'S METHODS OF BOUND.

14 AND FINALLY, THE ER HAS A LINEAR ASSUMPTION. IT ASSUMES
15 THAT THERE'S A CONSTANT LINEAR RATE OF INCREASING VOTE OR
16 DECREASING VOTE AS YOU MOVE ACROSS POPULATION METRICS. AND EI
17 ALLOWS THAT RELATIONSHIP TO BE NONLINEAR, WHICH TYPICALLY IS A
18 MORE APPROPRIATE WAY OF DESCRIBING THE VOTE SHARES ACROSS
19 DIFFERENT TYPES OF PRECINCTS.

20 **COURT REPORTER:** VOTE SHARES?

21 A. VOTE SHARES ACROSS DIFFERENT TYPES OF PRECINCTS. I WILL
22 TRY TO SLOW DOWN. I'M VERY BAD ABOUT TALKING FAST.

23 **COURT REPORTER:** SPEAK UP A LITTLE BIT TOO.

24 **THE COURT:** YES. YOU CAN ADJUST THE MIC SO THAT IT'S
25 CLOSER TO YOU.

2:00PM

1 **BY MR. TUCKER:**

2 Q. AND DR. ALFORD, I WILL STOP YOU THERE SO WE CAN GIVE OUR
3 COURT REPORTER HERE A LITTLE BIT OF A BREAK AND ASK YOU ANOTHER
4 QUESTION. SO THE EI RXC METHOD THAT YOU USED IN THIS CASE, IS
5 THAT THE SAME METHOD OR ONE OF THE SAME METHODS THAT DR.
6 HANDLEY USED?

7 A. YES, IT IS.

8 Q. AND WHAT DATA DID YOU RELY UPON TO INFORM YOUR OPINIONS IN
9 THIS CASE?

10 A. SO MOST OF THE DATA IS NOT JUST THE SAME DATA OR THE
11 SOURCE OF DATA THAT DR. HANDLEY USED BUT THE ACTUAL DATA THAT
12 DR. HANDLEY DISCLOSED. SO WHEREVER POSSIBLE, I RELIED ON THAT
13 SAME DATA BECAUSE I DON'T -- I PREFER THAT THE DISPUTES NOT BE
14 ABOUT DATA OR ABOUT METHODS BUT BE ABOUT SORT OF WHAT OUR
15 INTERPRETATION IS OF THE RESULT. SO WHEREVER POSSIBLE, IT IS
16 ACTUALLY THE SAME EXACT DATA PRODUCED BY AND RELIED ON BY DR.
17 HANDLEY.

18 WHERE I DID SOME ADDITIONAL ELECTIONS, THE SOURCES FOR THE
19 ELECTION DATA ARE EXACTLY THE SAME AS THE SOURCES FOR DR.
20 HANDLEY'S DATA, THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

21 Q. THANK YOU, DR. ALFORD. CAN YOU TURN NOW TO TABLE 1 ON
22 PAGE 6 OF YOUR REPORT.

23 A. YES.

24 Q. CAN YOU TELL THE COURT WHAT THIS TABLE REFLECTS?

25 A. SO THIS IS A REPLICATION ANALYSIS, AND IT WAS PERFORMED

2:02PM 1 TO -- BASICALLY TO MAKE SURE THAT EVEN THOUGH WE ARE USING THE
2 SAME DATA, THE SAME TECHNIQUE, THAT WE ARE IN FACT GETTING
3 RESULTS THAT ARE SIMILAR ENOUGH. SO BECAUSE I HAVE SOME
4 ELECTIONS THAT DR. HANDLEY DIDN'T ANALYZE, I WANT TO MAKE SURE
5 THAT WHEN WE ARE COMPARING THE ELECTIONS, MY ANALYSIS OF THE
6 ELECTIONS SHE DIDN'T ANALYZE TO THE ELECTIONS SHE DID ANALYZE,
7 THAT ANY DIFFERENCES THERE ARE NOT THE RESULT OF METHODOLOGICAL
8 DIFFERENCES.

9 THIS ALSO PROVIDES A CHECK FOR ME ON MY EI ANALYSIS
10 BECAUSE I CAN LOOK AT MY EI ANALYSIS AND COMPARE IT TO HER
11 INDEPENDENT EI ANALYSIS. WE SHOULD GET VERY SIMILAR RESULTS.
12 AND WE GET, AS YOU CAN SEE IN THIS TABLE, WE GET EXTREMELY
13 SIMILAR RESULTS. SO IT BOTH VALIDATES HER RESULTS AND
14 VALIDATES MY ANALYSIS.

15 THERE ARE SOME VERY MODEST DIFFERENCES, WHICH IN AN ER
16 TECHNIQUE, YOU WOULD NOT GET ANY DIFFERENCES AT ALL WITH THE
17 SAME TECHNIQUE ON THE SAME DATA. WITH EI, BECAUSE OF SOME
18 VARIATIONS AND BECAUSE IT'S A PROBABILISTIC TECHNIQUE, EACH RUN
19 TYPICALLY PRODUCES A DIFFERENT RESULT, AND EVEN MULTIPLE RUNS
20 WILL AVERAGE TO A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT RESULT ACROSS, EVEN FOR --
21 IF I WAS TO REPEAT THE SAME ANALYSIS, UNLESS I HELD THE RANDOM
22 NUMBER SEED EQUAL, I WOULD GET A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT RESULT.
23 AND THESE ARE WELL WITHIN THAT VERY SLIGHT LESS THAN A
24 PERCENTAGE POINT DIFFERENCE THAT WE WOULD EXPECT TO SEE IN TWO
25 INDEPENDENT EI ANALYSES.

2:03PM

1 Q. SO JUST TO CONFIRM, ARE THE SLIGHT VARIATIONS YOU SEE IN
2 YOUR RESULTS AND DR. HANDLEY'S RESULTS PROBLEMATIC IN ANY WAY?

3 A. NOT AT ALL.

4 Q. I WOULD LIKE YOU NOW TO TURN TO PAGE 7 OF YOUR REPORT, AND
5 SPECIFICALLY HEADING A.

6 A. YES.

7 Q. AND CAN YOU BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE ANALYSIS YOU PERFORMED IN
8 THIS PART OF THE REPORT?

9 A. SO THIS IS JUST SORT OF A BEGINNING AND A VERY KIND OF
10 HIGH LEVEL OF ABSTRACTION. LOOKING AT WHAT IS THE TOP OF THE
11 TICKET, ELECTION ON YOUR BALLOT, IT'S THE PRESIDENTIAL
12 ELECTION. IT'S THE ELECTION THAT HAS THE MOST VOTERS IN IT AND
13 THE MOST VOTER ATTENTION TO IT. SO IT MAKES A NICE EXAMPLE
14 ELECTION TO GET A PICTURE, A FULL PICTURE OF HOW VOTERS ARE
15 CASTING THEIR VOTES.

16 WE CAN ALSO COMPARE IT ACROSS YEARS BECAUSE IT'S THE SAME
17 OFFICE ACROSS DIFFERENT YEARS, AND IT IS ALWAYS CONTESTED.
18 SOMETIMES WE SEE NONCONTESTED ELECTIONS, BUT WE HAVEN'T SEEN A
19 NONCONTESTED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. SO IT IS A GOOD COMPARISON
20 ELECTION. AND THIS LOOKS AT THE 2012, 2016 AND 2020.

21 AS IT HAPPENS, THIS SET OF ELECTIONS ALSO INCLUDES THREE
22 DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF RACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTIONS. SO IT
23 LET'S US LOOK AT VARIATION IN THE RACIAL NATURE OF THE
24 CONTESTATION, AS WELL AS LOOKING AT A SINGLE ELECTION OVER
25 TIME.

2:05PM

1 Q. WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY THE --

2 **MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:** YOUR HONOR, I DON'T MEAN TO
3 INTERRUPT, BUT THERE'S BLUE DOTS ON THE SCREEN. CAN WE HAVE
4 THAT FIXED BY THE TECH FOR OPPOSING CO-COUNSEL?

5 **MR. TUCKER:** I ACTUALLY SAW THE SAME THING, AND IT IS
6 DISTRACTING TO THE COURT AND EVERYONE ELSE. THANK YOU. I
7 WASN'T AWARE HOW TO DO THAT.

8 **THE COURT:** SHE CLEARED IT.

9 **MR. TUCKER:** THANK YOU.

10 **BY MR. TUCKER:**

11 Q. DR. ALFORD, WHAT DID YOU MEAN -- AND I DON'T REMEMBER YOUR
12 EXACT WORDS, BUT YOU SAID SORT OF THE DIFFERENT RACIAL
13 COMPOSITION OF THESE ELECTIONS, OR SOMETHING TO THAT EFFECT.
14 WHAT DID YOU MEAN BY THAT?

15 A. SO THE FIRST ELECTION, THE NOVEMBER '12 ELECTION, IS WHAT
16 DR. HANDLEY IS REFERRING TO WHEN SHE TALKS ABOUT A RACIALLY
17 CONTESTED ELECTION. SO AT THE TOP OF THE TICKET HERE IS A
18 BLACK CANDIDATE, BARACK OBAMA, AND A WHITE CANDIDATE, MITT
19 ROMNEY. SO THAT IS A RACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTION. IT'S AN
20 ELECTION THAT WOULD BE INCLUDED, FOR EXAMPLE, AMONG THE
21 STATEWIDE KINDS OF CONTESTS THAT DR. HANDLEY ANALYZED THAT WERE
22 RACIALLY CONTESTED.

23 THE NOVEMBER '16 ELECTION FEATURES HILLARY CLINTON AND
24 DONALD TRUMP, BOTH OF WHICH ARE WHITE CANDIDATES, AS ARE THE
25 VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, KAINE AND PENCE. SO THIS IS A

2:06PM 1 NONRACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTION. IT IS AN ELECTION THAT IS NOT
2 INCLUDED IN DR. HANDLEY'S ANALYSIS FOR THAT REASON.

3 AND THEN FINALLY, IN 2020, YOU HAVE A RACE THAT'S NOT
4 RACIALLY CONTESTED AT THE TOP OF THE TICKET, BIDEN AND TRUMP,
5 BUT THERE IS RACIAL VARIATION IN THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL SLOT
6 BETWEEN KAMALA HARRIS AND MIKE PENCE.

7 SO WE HAVE A FULLY RACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTION, A
8 NONRACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTION, AND A PARTIALLY RACIALLY
9 CONTESTED ELECTION ALL IN THE SAME OFFICE IN BACK-TO-BACK
10 CONTESTS.

11 Q. SO IN THE TITLE OF TABLE 2 HERE, AT THE SECOND ROW YOU SAY
12 AVERAGES OF EI RXC ESTIMATES. SO DOES THAT MEAN THAT YOU USED
13 YOUR EI RXC METHODOLOGY FOR THIS ANALYSIS?

14 A. SO THIS IS THE EI RXC METHODOLOGY, AND IT IS PERFORMED
15 INDIVIDUALLY FOR EACH OF THE SEVEN, THE SAME SEVEN LEVELS OF
16 INTEREST THAT DR. HANDLEY USED IN HER REPORT. IT IS REPORTED
17 AT THAT LEVEL IN THE APPENDIX. BUT AGAIN, TO MAKE IT EASIER TO
18 RECEIVE WHAT THE PATTERN IS, THESE ARE AVERAGED, AND THOSE
19 AVERAGES REFLECT -- WHAT THEY REFLECT AS AVERAGES IS A PATTERN
20 THAT'S ALSO SEEN IN EACH OF THE SEVEN AREAS THAT ARE BEING
21 AVERAGED TOGETHER TO PRODUCE THIS ESTIMATE.

22 Q. AND AGAIN, IS THAT, USING THOSE SEVEN AREAS AND AVERAGES
23 OF THOSE SEVEN AREAS, IS THAT THE SAME METHODOLOGY THAT DR.
24 HANDLEY USED?

25 A. IT IS THE SAME METHODOLOGY DR. HANDLEY USES.

2:08PM 1 Q. AND WHAT CONCLUSIONS CAN YOU DRAW FROM THIS ANALYSIS THAT
2 IS REFLECTED IN TABLE 2?

3 A. FIRST OF ALL, YOU CAN CLEARLY SEE THAT VOTING IS
4 POLARIZED. SO BLACK SUPPORT IS IN THE HIGH 90 PERCENT RANGE
5 FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES IN ALL OF THESE CONTESTS. IT'S
6 ALSO VERY STABLE. GIVEN THE CONFIDENCE -- OR SORRY, THE
7 CREDIBLE INTERVALS, I WOULDN'T REALLY CHARACTERIZE ANY OF THESE
8 AS BEING DIFFERENT. THEY JUST REFLECT OVERWHELMING COHESION
9 AMONG BLACK VOTERS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE AT WELL ABOVE
10 90 PERCENT.

11 LOOKING AT WHITE SUPPORT, WHITE SUPPORT IS SOMEWHAT LESS
12 CONCENTRATED BUT STILL VERY COHESIVE, MID 80S TO HIGH
13 80 PERCENT RANGE FOR THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE IN ALL THREE OF
14 THESE CONTESTS.

15 SO WHEN WE ARE TALKING ABOUT WHAT DOES POLARIZATION LOOK
16 LIKE IN AN ELECTION ANALYSIS, THIS IS WHAT POLARIZATION LOOKS
17 LIKE, VERY COHESIVE VOTING FOR MINORITY VOTERS AND VERY
18 COHESIVE VOTING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION FOR WHITE VOTERS.

19 Q. DO YOU SEE RACIAL POLARIZATION IN THIS ANALYSIS?

20 A. WELL, I GUESS THAT DEPENDS ON HOW YOU DEFINE RACIAL
21 POLARIZATION. BUT CLEARLY WE SEE THERE IS A PARTISAN PATTERN
22 HERE. SO THAT STABLE PATTERN WE ARE SEEING IS VERY STABLE WITH
23 REGARD TO A VERY SALIENT CUE IN ELECTIONS, WHICH IS THE PARTY
24 CUE THAT'S NOT ONLY PROMINENT IN THE WAY WE RUN POLITICS IN THE
25 UNITED STATES BUT ALSO IS PROMINENT BECAUSE IT IS ON THE

2:09PM 1 BALLOT, BUT IT IS BY THE NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES, SO WE
2 ACTUALLY HAVE PARTISAN BALLOTS AS WELL AS A PARTISAN NOMINATION
3 SYSTEM. SO THAT'S VERY CLEAR. RIGHT? THESE ARE VERY STABLE,
4 VERY HIGH LEVELS OF DIFFERENCE IN THE WAY DEMOCRATS AND
5 REPUBLICANS ARE SUPPORTED BY BLACK AND WHITE VOTERS.

6 ON THE OTHER HAND, WHEN WE LOOK AT THE VARIATION IN THE
7 DEGREE TO WHICH THE ELECTION IS RACIALLY CONTESTED, WE SEE A
8 DIFFERENT PATTERN. SO IF WE ARE LOOKING AT BLACK SUPPORT, IF
9 YOU WERE LOOKING ONLY AT 2012, YOU COULD SAY IT IS CLEAR THAT
10 BLACKS OVERWHELMINGLY PREFER BLACK CANDIDATES BECAUSE THEY GIVE
11 98 PERCENT OF THEIR VOTE TO OBAMA AND ONLY THREE PERCENT TO
12 MITT ROMNEY.

13 WHEN YOU LOOK AT THE NEXT ELECTION DOWN, YOU NOW HAVE TWO
14 WHITE CANDIDATES RUNNING, AND BLACKS ARE GIVING THE SAME,
15 ESSENTIALLY THE SAME LEVEL OF SUPPORT TO CLINTON THAT THEY GAVE
16 TO OBAMA. SO IF THAT LEVEL OF SUPPORT IS THE SAME AND THE
17 RACIAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CANDIDATES IS DIFFERENT, THEN I
18 THINK WHAT YOU CAN CONCLUDE FROM THAT IS THE PARTY IS THE SAME
19 AND THE SUPPORT IS THE SAME. AND SO THIS IS A PARTISAN -- A
20 VERY HIGH LEVEL OF PARTISAN COHESION. IT IS NOT A STRONG
21 REFLECTION OF BLACK SUPPORT FOR BLACK CANDIDATES VERSUS WHITE
22 CANDIDATES BECAUSE THERE ISN'T ANY VARIATION THERE AT ALL.

23 AND THE SAME IS TRUE AGAIN WITH THE BIDEN/HARRIS TICKET.
24 THE SUPPORT THERE, AGAIN, IS A VERY HIGH LEVEL OF SUPPORT AMONG
25 BLACK VOTERS, AND SO THE BLACK SUPPORT IS COHESIVE SUPPORT FOR

2:11PM

1 THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE BUT NOT NECESSARILY A SUPPORT THAT
2 VARIES DEPENDING ON WHETHER THE CANDIDATE IS BLACK OR WHITE.

3 Q. AND I SEE A FEW COLUMNS IN THIS CHART THAT ARE REFERENCING
4 PERCENTAGE LOW CI AND PERCENTAGE HIGH CI. CAN YOU EXPLAIN WHAT
5 THOSE ARE?

6 A. SO THESE ARE THE 95-PERCENT CREDIBLE INTERVALS. IF YOU'VE
7 MANAGED TO GET YOUR HEAD AROUND THE IDEA OF A CONFIDENCE
8 INTERVAL, SORT OF A 95-PERCENT CONFIDENCE INTERVAL, THESE ARE
9 NOT CONFIDENCE INTERVALS, BUT THEY ARE THE SORT OF
10 PROBABILISTIC EQUIVALENT. THE CREDIBLE INTERVALS ARE, RATHER
11 THAN BEING MATHEMATICALLY DERIVED, ARE ACTUALLY SAMPLED. THEY
12 ARE SOMETHING DERIVED FROM THE SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION OF THE
13 REPEATED ITERATIONS OF THE EI.

14 SO ALTHOUGH IT IS THE ROUGH EQUIVALENT, I THINK IT
15 SUGGESTS SOMETHING ABOUT EI VERSUS, SAY, A CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
16 AND A SURVEY SAMPLE. IN A SURVEY SAMPLE, A 95-PERCENT
17 CONFIDENCE INTERVAL TELLS US THAT WE CAN BE -- BASICALLY GIVEN
18 THE SAMPLE WE'VE DRAWN, WE CAN BE 95-PERCENT CONFIDENT THAT THE
19 VALUE IN THE POPULATION FALLS SOMEWHERE IN THAT RANGE. AND
20 THAT'S MATHEMATICALLY DERIVED FROM SAMPLING THEORY.

21 A CREDIBLE INTERVAL JUST SAYS THAT IN THIS ITERATIVE
22 PROCESS, 95 PERCENT OF THE DRAWS IN THAT ITERATIVE PROCESS
23 PRODUCED A RESULT THAT WAS NO LOWER THAN THE LOWER AND NO
24 HIGHER THAN THE HIGHER BOUND. THAT DOESN'T MEAN THAT THE REAL
25 WORLD VALUE FALLS IN THERE 95 PERCENT OF THE TIME. IN FACT,

2:13PM

1 THERE'S SOME WORK THAT'S TRIED TO -- THAT'S LOOKED AT THAT
2 EXACT ISSUE AND FINDS THAT THE REAL WORLD VALUE DOESN'T FALL IN
3 THAT INTERVAL MOST OF THE TIME, BECAUSE THE REAL WORLD VALUE IS
4 NOT SOMETHING WE HAVE ACCESS TO THE IN THE SENSE WE DO IN
5 SAMPLING THEORY.

6 SO IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT IT TELLS US HOW -- HOW
7 NARROWLY THE RESULTS VARIED IN TERMS OF THE PROCESS OF
8 DETERMINING THE VALUE THROUGH EI, BUT IT DOESN'T NECESSARILY
9 TELL US THAT THE REAL WORLD VALUE FALLS THERE.

10 Q. CAN YOU NOW TURN TO SECTION B OF YOUR REPORT ON PAGE 8.
11 SO DID YOU ALSO REVIEW THE SAME ELECTIONS THAT DR. HANDLEY
12 ANALYZED?

13 A. YES. SO THESE ARE THE EXACT SAME RACIALLY CONTESTED
14 ELECTIONS THAT WERE INCLUDED IN DR. HANDLEY'S REPORT.

15 Q. AND I THINK YOU TESTIFIED EARLIER YOU WERE ABLE TO
16 REPLICATE HER RXC EI ANALYSIS?

17 A. YES.

18 Q. AND DID YOU REPORT THAT ANALYSIS ANYWHERE?

19 A. YES, I REPORTED IN THE APPENDIX.

20 Q. WHICH APPENDIX SPECIFICALLY?

21 A. EXCUSE ME?

22 Q. WHICH APPENDIX SPECIFICALLY?

23 A. APPENDIX B, I BELIEVE.

24 Q. THANK YOU. WAS IT AN ISSUE FOR YOU THAT DR. HANDLEY ONLY
25 USED RACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTIONS?

2:14PM

1 A. IT IS -- I THINK IT IS AN ISSUE. THEY ARE -- THERE IS AN
2 ARGUMENT FOR WHY THOSE ELECTIONS ARE MORE PROBATIVE, AND I
3 THINK THAT IS PART OF THE LEGAL ARGUMENT, BUT I THINK PARTIALLY
4 ALSO KIND OF A MORE SUBSTANTIVE ARGUMENT. BUT I THINK --
5 AGAIN, WE DON'T -- IF WE UTILIZE ONLY RACIALLY CONTESTED
6 ELECTIONS, WE CAN EASILY MISUNDERSTAND OR MISINTERPRET, AS BOTH
7 EXPERTS AND COMMENTATORS OFTEN DO. SO IT IS NOT UNCOMMON TO
8 SEE SOMEONE LOOK AT A RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING ANALYSIS THAT
9 ONLY UTILIZED RACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTIONS AND ASSUME THAT IT
10 TELLS THEM SOMETHING THAT THEY DON'T AND TO REPORT IT AS
11 SOMETHING THAT ISN'T.

12 SO AGAIN, IF WE LOOK AT THAT OBAMA ELECTION AND WE ARE
13 ASKED TO COMMENT ON WHAT THAT ANALYSIS SHOWS ABOUT THE OBAMA
14 ELECTION AND ABOUT HOW BLACK VOTERS ARE VOTING AND ABOUT HOW
15 WHITE VOTERS ARE VOTING, BASED ON THAT SINGLE ELECTION, WE
16 COULD SAY THAT ELECTION DEMONSTRATES THAT BLACK VOTERS VOTE
17 OVERWHELMINGLY FOR A BLACK CANDIDATE, AND THAT WOULDN'T
18 SURPRISE ANYBODY. I WOULDN'T THINK IT WOULD SURPRISE ANYBODY
19 TO KNOW THAT BLACK VOTERS WERE ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORTERS OF
20 BARACK OBAMA. IT ALSO WOULD SHOW THAT WHITE VOTERS WERE
21 OVERWHELMINGLY OPPOSED TO THE BLACK CANDIDATE, AND THAT SAYS
22 SOMETHING ABOUT BEHAVIOR.

23 I MEAN, FIRST OF ALL, IT IDENTIFIES A BEHAVIOR THAT IS NOT
24 UNCOMMON EVEN TODAY, AND IT CERTAINLY WASN'T UNCOMMON AT THE
25 PERIOD IN WHICH THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT WAS PASSED. SO IT IS

2:16PM 1 DEFINITELY THE CASE THAT THERE'S LOTS OF ANALYSIS THAT SHOWS
2 THAT BLACK VOTERS VOTE IN A VERY HIGH LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR
3 BLACK CANDIDATES, AND THE WHITE VOTERS DON'T SUPPORT BLACK
4 CANDIDATES. SO YOU MIGHT EASILY THINK THAT ANALYSIS SHOWS
5 THAT, BUT AGAIN, JUST GOING TO THE VERY NEXT PRESIDENTIAL
6 ELECTION MAKES IT CLEAR THAT'S NOT WHAT IT SHOWS AT ALL.

7 Q. CAN YOU TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE, PLEASE, AND SPECIFICALLY I
8 WANT TO HAVE YOU LOOK AT TABLE 3.

9 A. YES.

10 Q. AND WHAT DOES TABLE 3 REFLECT?

11 A. SO TABLE 3, AGAIN, IS EXACTLY THE SAME ELECTIONS THAT DR.
12 HANDLEY ANALYZED, SO JUST THE RACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTIONS, AND
13 JUST PROVIDES THE FULL SET OF ESTIMATES FOR ALL OF THE
14 CANDIDATES IN THOSE ELECTIONS, WHICH GIVEN LOUISIANA'S SOMEWHAT
15 UNIQUE ELECTION SYSTEM SOMETIMES IS A LOT OF CANDIDATES IN THAT
16 INITIAL OCTOBER ROUND.

17 Q. ARE THERE RACES IN THIS DATA SET WITH MULTIPLE BLACK
18 CANDIDATES?

19 A. YES.

20 Q. I WANT TO POINT YOU TO A COUPLE OF SPECIFIC RACES, FIRST
21 STARTING WITH THE OCTOBER 2015 ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RACE. DO YOU
22 SEE THAT AT THE TOP?

23 A. YES.

24 Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY SPECIFIC OPINIONS ABOUT WHAT YOU SEE IN
25 THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THIS RACE?

2:17PM

1 A. SO AGAIN, IF WE LOOK AT THE VERY BOTTOM WHERE WE SIMPLY
2 SUM UP THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES, WE CAN SEE THAT ALTHOUGH THIS
3 IS SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN WE SAW IN THAT ESTIMATE FOR THE
4 PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST, CLOSE TO 80 PERCENT OF BLACKS ARE
5 SUPPORTING DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES IN THIS ELECTION, AND
6 SOMETHING LESS THAN 10 PERCENT OF WHITE VOTERS ARE SUPPORTING
7 DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES IN THIS ELECTION. SO IT CLEARLY REFLECTS
8 THAT PARTISAN POLARIZATION THAT WE SAW EARLIER.

9 WHEN WE LOOK AT THE INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATES, WE CAN SEE THAT
10 THERE ARE TWO BLACK DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES AND THE BLACK VOTE IS
11 -- FIRST OF ALL, NOT ALL THE BLACK VOTE IS GOING FOR THOSE TWO
12 CANDIDATES BUT THAT -- IT'S CERTAINLY OVERWHELMINGLY FOR THOSE
13 TWO CANDIDATES, BUT IT IS PRETTY EVENLY SPLIT BETWEEN THEM. SO
14 HERE THERE ARE DIFFERENCES. THE BLACK VOTERS ARE NOT UNIFYING
15 AROUND A PARTICULAR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE BUT IS ACTUALLY
16 DISTRIBUTED ACROSS THOSE CANDIDATES. YOU SEE THE SAME THING
17 WITH TWO OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES THAT ARE SPLITTING THE
18 WHITE VOTE.

19 SO AT THE LEVEL OF THE CONNECTION BETWEEN VOTERS AND THE
20 CANDIDATES, THERE IS DISAGREEMENT ABOUT CANDIDATES, BUT AGAIN,
21 AS WE SAW EARLIER WITH REGARD TO PARTY, THERE IS POLARIZATION.

22 Q. IS THE BLACK VOTE COHESIVE IN THIS RACE IN YOUR OPINION?

23 A. IT IS NOT COHESIVE FOR A PARTICULAR CANDIDATE, BUT IT IS
24 COHESIVE IN THE SENSE OF IT'S COHESIVE IN SUPPORTING DEMOCRATS
25 RATHER THAN REPUBLICANS.

2:19PM

1 Q. IF YOU CAN NOW FLIP DOWN TO THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE. I
2 WANT TO ASK YOU ABOUT THE NOVEMBER 2018 SECRETARY OF STATE
3 RACE. SIMILAR QUESTION, WHAT OPINIONS CAN YOU DRAW FROM THE
4 RESULTS OF THIS ANALYSIS?

5 A. AGAIN, YOU CAN SEE THAT THE BLACK VOTE IS SPLITTING
6 BETWEEN THE TWO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES. THE WHITE VOTE IS
7 SPLITTING ACROSS THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES. WHEN YOU LOOK AT
8 THAT BOTTOM LINE SUM-UP, AGAIN, ALMOST 90 PERCENT OF THE BLACK
9 VOTERS ARE FAVORING ONE OF THE TWO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES. ONLY
10 15 PERCENT OF THE WHITE VOTERS ARE SUPPORTING ONE OF THE TWO
11 DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

12 YOU CAN ALSO SEE THAT ONE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES IS
13 WHITE AND ONE IS BLACK. AND THE VOTING THERE IS BLACK VOTERS
14 SHOW -- RATHER THAN SHOWING 90-PERCENT PREFERENCE FOR THE BLACK
15 CANDIDATE, AS THEY DID IN THE OBAMA CONTEST, THE PREFERENCE
16 HERE IS 56 PERCENT. SO A LITTLE MORE THAN HALF FOR THAT
17 CANDIDATE, AND THE OTHER 44 PERCENT ARE FAVORING EITHER THE
18 OTHER DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN, ALL OF WHICH ARE WHITE. SO HERE
19 THE BLACK VOTE IS SPLITTING FAIRLY CLOSE TO EVENLY BETWEEN THE
20 BLACK CANDIDATE AND WHITE CANDIDATES. BUT AGAIN, WITH REGARD
21 TO PARTY, IT IS VERY COHESIVE.

22 Q. SO IN YOUR OPINION, DOES THIS RACE REFLECT A RACIALLY
23 POLARIZED ELECTION?

24 A. NO, AGAIN, IT REFLECTS A PARTY POLARIZED ELECTION.

25 Q. IF YOU COULD FLIP TO THE NEXT PAGE THEN AND TAKE A LOOK AT

2:20PM 1 THE NOVEMBER 2020 SENATE RACE. DO WE SEE SOMETHING SIMILAR
2 HERE IN THIS RACE AS WELL?

3 A. YES. AGAIN, HERE YOU'VE GOT TWO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES,
4 AND YOU CAN SEE THAT THE VOTE IS SPLITTING BETWEEN THE TWO,
5 BETWEEN THE TWO CANDIDATES, BUT AGAIN, BLACK SUPPORT FOR
6 DEMOCRATS TOTAL IS QUITE COHESIVE. WHITE SUPPORT IS COHESIVE
7 FOR THE SINGLE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

8 Q. SO IN YOUR OPINION, DO THE RACES EXAMINED BY DR. HANDLEY
9 SHOW RACIAL POLARIZATION?

10 A. AGAIN, BOTH WITH REGARD TO THESE DETAILS, BUT MORE
11 BROADLY, SIMPLY BY LOOKING AT THAT, AGAIN, THAT SAME ISSUE OF
12 SORT OF WHETHER THIS IS PARTY OR RACE, I THINK IT CLEARLY
13 DEMONSTRATES THAT THERE IS PARTY POLARIZATION.

14 Q. DR. ALFORD, HOW DO YOU DEFINE COHESION FOR PURPOSES OF A
15 RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING ANALYSIS?

16 A. PERSONALLY, I DEFINE COHESION -- COHESION IS -- COHESION
17 IS A CONTINUUM, SO THE BEST WAY TO DEFINE COHESION IS BY USING
18 A NUMBER THAT REPRESENTS HOW COHESIVE A PARTICULAR RESULT IS.
19 AND THAT NUMBER WILL VARY BETWEEN, IN, SAY, A TWO-PARTY
20 CONTEST, THAT NUMBER WILL VARY BETWEEN 50 PERCENT AND A HUNDRED
21 PERCENT. AND IN A HUNDRED PERCENT, IT MEANS VOTERS ARE
22 PERFECTLY COHESIVE. THAT'S WHY WE CAN SAY THAT AT 98 PERCENT,
23 BLACK VOTERS ARE VERY, VERY COHESIVE IN THEIR SUPPORT OF A
24 DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. AT 50 PERCENT IN A TWO-PARTY CONTEST, IT
25 REPRESENTS A ZERO COHESION. IT MEANS VOTERS ARE AS NONCOHESIVE

2:22PM 1 AS YOU CAN POSSIBLY BE. THEY ARE EVENLY SPLIT BETWEEN CHOICE
2 ONE AND CHOICE TWO. AND THAT'S WHY WHEN YOU SEE A NUMBER LIKE
3 56 PERCENT, YOU MIGHT THINK, WELL, THAT IS PRETTY COHESIVE
4 BECAUSE IT'S A LONG WAY FROM ZERO, BUT ZERO IS NOT 50 PERCENT.
5 ZERO COHESION ISN'T 50 PERCENT -- NOT 50-PERCENT COHESION. SO
6 THAT IS VERY CLOSE TO NO COHESION AT ALL.

7 Q. ARE YOU AWARE OF AN INDUSTRY STANDARD FOR WHEN IT IS
8 CONSIDERED COHESIVE VERSUS NOT COHESIVE?

9 A. I'M NOT AWARE OF ANY POLITICAL SCIENCE STANDARD FOR
10 TURNING THAT CONTINUOUS RANGE INTO A DICHOTOMY OR ANY
11 PARTICULAR REASON WHY YOU WOULD WANT TO TURN THAT INTO A
12 DICHOTOMY. I'M AWARE THAT THE COURT DOES WANT TO TURN THAT
13 INTO A DICHOTOMY, THAT IT WANTS TO MAKE A DECISION ABOUT THAT
14 SOMETHING IS COHESIVE OR NOT, BUT COURTS HAVE NOT, AT LEAST IN
15 MY EXPERIENCE OVER THE LAST 30 ODD YEARS, HAVE NOT OFFERED
16 ANYTHING CLOSE TO A CLEAR STANDARD FOR WHAT THAT MIGHT BE.

17 Q. DR. ALFORD, DID YOU REVIEW ANY ADDITIONAL ELECTIONS
18 OUTSIDE THOSE REVIEWED BY DR. HANDLEY?

19 A. YES. SO, AGAIN, COVERING THE SAME TIME PERIOD, DR.
20 HANDLEY SELECTED ONLY THE RACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTIONS. I
21 FILLED IN WITH ALL OF THE OTHER ELECTIONS THAT WERE CONTESTED.
22 SO NEITHER OF US ANALYZED NONCONTESTED ELECTIONS BECAUSE THERE
23 IS NOTHING THERE TO ANALYZE, BUT I DID ANALYZE THE REMAINING
24 CONTESTED ELECTIONS, INCLUDING THE ONES THAT SHE EXCLUDED AS
25 NOT BEING RACIALLY CONTESTED.

2:24PM

1 Q. WERE THESE STATEWIDE ELECTIONS?

2 A. YES. SO THEY ARE FOR THE SAME SORTS OF OFFICES, AGAIN,
3 MANY TIMES FOR THE SAME OFFICES THAT SHE MIGHT HAVE INCLUDED IN
4 A DIFFERENT ELECTION YEAR. SO IT'S THE SAME -- WE ARE USING
5 THE SAME UNIVERSE OF ELECTIONS TO DRAW FROM, AND I'M JUST
6 BRINGING IN A FEW ADDITIONAL CONTESTED ELECTIONS THAT WEREN'T
7 RACIALLY CONTESTED.

8 Q. HOW CAN YOU TELL IF THERE'S RACIAL POLARIZATION IF THESE
9 ARE NOT RACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTIONS?

10 A. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WAY VOTERS
11 VOTE. IN THESE ELECTIONS THE NONRACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTIONS
12 ARE OFTEN COMMONLY USED AS EVIDENCE IN THESE CASES BECAUSE THEY
13 DO PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT CANDIDATE PREFERENCE. SO THE
14 CANDIDATE PREFERENCE OF BLACK VOTERS DOESN'T NECESSARILY HAVE
15 TO BE A BLACK CANDIDATE. THEY CAN SHOW A PREFERENCE FOR WHITE
16 CANDIDATES. SO THESE ELECTIONS ARE VALID ELECTIONS AND DO
17 PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PREFERRED CANDIDATE OF BOTH BLACK
18 AND WHITE VOTERS.

19 Q. CAN YOU TURN TO TABLE 4 ON PAGE 13 OF YOUR REPORT?

20 A. YES.

21 Q. AND CAN YOU DESCRIBE WHAT THIS TABLE REFLECTS?

22 A. SO THIS IS -- THIS TABLE IS THOSE ADDITIONAL ELECTIONS,
23 SOME ELECTIONS FROM 2015 AND SOME ELECTIONS FROM 2019 THAT WERE
24 NOT INCLUDED IN DR. HANDLEY'S REPORT BECAUSE THEY WEREN'T
25 SUFFICIENTLY RACIALLY CONTESTED. AND THEN THE ANALYSIS IS THE

2:25PM

1 SAME ANALYSIS AS WAS REPORTED EARLIER FOR THE RACIALLY
2 CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

3 Q. AND WHAT CONCLUSIONS DID YOU DRAW FROM THIS ANALYSIS?

4 A. AGAIN, WE -- LOOKING JUST AT THAT -- FIRST, JUST AT THE
5 DEMOCRATIC SUM CATEGORY, YOU CAN SEE THAT THE -- THAT BLACKS
6 ARE VOTING, AGAIN, OVERWHELMINGLY -- ARE OVERWHELMINGLY
7 COHESIVE IN FAVOR OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE, EVEN THOUGH NONE
8 OF THESE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES ARE BLACK CANDIDATES. THEY ARE
9 WHITE CANDIDATES. AND WHITE VOTERS CONTINUE TO VOTE AT VERY
10 HIGH LEVELS FOR THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE
11 NOT DOING THAT IN REACTION TO THE FACT THAT THE DEMOCRATIC
12 CANDIDATE IS BLACK, BECAUSE THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE IS WHITE.

13 SO IF WHITE VOTERS WERE VOTING CONSISTENTLY IN THE CONTEST
14 THAT DR. HANDLEY PROVIDED, BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T WANT TO SUPPORT
15 A BLACK CANDIDATE, WHICH MEANS THEY WOULD HAVE TO VOTE
16 REPUBLICAN SINCE THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE WAS THE WHITE
17 CANDIDATE, HERE THAT'S NO LONGER OPERATING. WHITE VOTERS CAN
18 VOTE FOR A WHITE CANDIDATE WHETHER THEY VOTE DEMOCRATIC OR
19 REPUBLICAN, BUT THEY CONTINUE TO VOTE -- AGAIN, AS WE SEE, THEY
20 CONTINUE TO BE -- TO OVERWHELMINGLY FAVOR THE REPUBLICANS, EVEN
21 IF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE IS A WHITE CANDIDATE, AS THE
22 REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE IS.

23 Q. DR. ALFORD, I NOTICE THAT THERE ARE SOME BLACK CANDIDATES
24 IN THESE ELECTIONS, SO CAN YOU EXPLAIN THAT AND WHY YOU STILL
25 BELIEVE THEY ARE NOT RACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTIONS?

2:27PM 1 A. SO AT LEAST AS I UNDERSTAND DR. HANDLEY'S EXPLANATION, SHE
2 DIDN'T BELIEVE THAT THE BLACK CANDIDATES HERE, BOTH BECAUSE OF
3 THE VERY LOW LEVELS OF SUPPORT THEY DREW AND MAYBE SOME OTHER
4 ASPECTS OF THEIR CAMPAIGN OR THEIR CAMPAIGN FUNDING, SHE
5 BASICALLY DIDN'T THINK OF THEM AS SERIOUS CANDIDATES. SO IT'S
6 NOT UNCOMMON TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF HOW PROBATIVE A NONSERIOUS
7 CANDIDATE IS. BUT THEY ARE ON THE BALLOT, AND THEY ARE BLACK
8 CANDIDATES.

9 Q. SO WERE YOU JUST FOLLOWING WHAT DR. HANDLEY WAS DOING?

10 A. I GUESS I'M -- I'M INCLUDING ALL THE ELECTIONS THAT SHE
11 DIDN'T INCLUDE. AND SO I'M NOT SAYING THAT THESE ARE NOT
12 RACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTIONS. I'M JUST SAYING THESE ARE
13 ELECTIONS THAT SHE DIDN'T BELIEVE WERE RACIALLY CONTESTED.

14 Q. THANK YOU. I WANT TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION SPECIFICALLY TO
15 THE JOHN BEL EDWARD RACES. DO YOU HAVE ANY OPINION
16 SPECIFICALLY ABOUT THESE RACES?

17 A. IT IS CLEAR THAT JOHN BEL EDWARDS DRAWS A HIGHER LEVEL OF
18 WHITE SUPPORT THAN OTHER WHITE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES. AND I
19 THINK -- I MEAN, HE OBVIOUSLY WAS ABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY NAVIGATE
20 THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM OF LOUISIANA TO BECOME GOVERNOR AND BE
21 REELECTED AS GOVERNOR. HE WAS IN MANY WAYS, I THINK, KIND OF A
22 PROTOTYPICAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE IN THE ELECTION ENVIRONMENT
23 THAT HE IS RUNNING IN. HE'S, YOU KNOW, QUITE CONSERVATIVE ON
24 SOME HOT BUTTON ISSUES, LIKE ABORTION AND GUN CONTROL, SO HE'S
25 NOT A SORT OF PROTOTYPICAL URBAN LIBERAL CANDIDATE. AND HE WAS

2:29PM 1 ABLE TO PARLAY THAT IDEOLOGICAL MODERATION I THINK INTO SOME
2 SUCCESSFUL RUNS FOR GOVERNOR.

3 Q. OKAY. CAN YOU NOW SWITCH TO SECTION C OF YOUR REPORT AT
4 THE BOTTOM OF PAGE 13?

5 A. YES.

6 Q. CAN YOU BRIEFLY DESCRIBE WHAT ANALYSIS YOU ARE PERFORMING
7 HERE?

8 A. SO THIS IS KIND OF ANOTHER VARIATION.

9 Q. ACTUALLY, DR. ALFORD, CAN WE PLEASE SWITCH TO PAGE 14,
10 WHERE THE BODY OF THIS IS. PLEASE CONTINUE.

11 A. THIS IS KIND OF ANOTHER TWIST ON THIS. THESE ARE
12 ELECTIONS THAT ARE NOT PARTY CONTESTED. SO THESE ARE ELECTIONS
13 WHERE THERE WERE -- BOTH OF THE CANDIDATES IN THE ELECTION
14 HAPPENED TO BE REPUBLICANS. IN A MAJORITY REPUBLICAN STATE,
15 THAT SOMETIMES HAPPENS. YOU RARELY -- YOU WOULD NOT EXPECT
16 NECESSARILY TO SEE TWO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES AND NO REPUBLICAN,
17 GIVEN THAT IT'S A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY STATE. SO.

18 THERE ARE THREE ELECTIONS WHERE THE ONLY CANDIDATES
19 CONTESTING THE ELECTION WERE REPUBLICAN, SO THESE ARE THE
20 EQUIVALENT OF WHAT WOULD BE A REPUBLICAN PRIMARY IN THE STATE
21 THAT RAN A TRADITIONAL PRIMARY SYSTEM.

22 SO HERE WE GET A CHANCE TO SEE, WHEREAS IN THE -- WHEN WE
23 CAN COMPARE RACIALLY TO NONRACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTIONS, WE CAN
24 SEE WHAT DIFFERENCE THE RACE OF A CANDIDATE MAKES TO THE
25 BEHAVIOR OF VOTERS. HERE WE CAN SEE WHAT DIFFERENCE THE SORT

2:30PM

1 OF VARIATION OR LACK OF VARIATION IN PARTY MAKES TO THE
2 BEHAVIOR OF VOTERS.

3 Q. AND WHAT CONCLUSIONS CAN YOU DRAW FROM THAT BASED UPON
4 YOUR ANALYSIS OF THESE ELECTIONS?

5 A. AGAIN, YOU CAN SEE THAT THESE LOOK DRAMATICALLY DIFFERENT
6 THAN ALL THE OTHER ELECTIONS WE HAVE LOOKED AT. SO AGAIN, IF
7 PARTY IS AN IMPORTANT CUE THAT IS DRIVING POLARIZATION, THEN MY
8 PREDICTION WOULD BE, IF THE ELECTIONS AREN'T PARTY CONTESTED,
9 THEY WON'T BE POLARIZED. AND THAT'S EXACTLY WHAT THE CASE IS
10 HERE. THESE ELECTIONS ARE NOT POLARIZED.

11 I MEAN, LOOK AT THE FIRST ELECTION. BLACK VOTERS ARE
12 GIVING COHESIVE SUPPORT SIMILAR TO THE SUPPORT THAT IN OTHER
13 ELECTIONS THEY MAY HAVE GIVEN, FOR EXAMPLE, TO A BLACK
14 DEMOCRAT, IN THIS CASE, COHESIVE SUPPORT TO A WHITE REPUBLICAN,
15 TO JOHN NEELY KENNEDY. AND AGAIN, IF ELECTIONS WERE RACIALLY
16 POLARIZED, THEN WHITE VOTERS SHOULD BE EQUALLY COHESIVE IN
17 OPPOSITION TO KENNEDY, BECAUSE KENNEDY IS THE PREFERRED
18 CANDIDATE OF BLACK VOTERS IN LOUISIANA. IN FACT, WHITE VOTERS
19 OVERWHELMINGLY SUPPORT THE SAME CANDIDATE AS BLACK VOTERS. SO
20 WHITE VOTERS OBVIOUSLY ARE NOT REACTING TO SOMETHING ABOUT THE
21 KENNEDY CAMPAIGN OR THE NATURE OF KENNEDY'S SUPPORT. THEY ARE
22 NOT TRYING TO VETO THE CHOICE OF BLACK VOTERS HERE. THEY HAVE
23 THE SAME CHOICE AS BLACK VOTERS.

24 WHEN YOU LOOK AT THE NOVEMBER 2015 ATTORNEY GENERAL
25 CONTEST, HERE YOU SEE A MODEST BUT NOT REALLY COHESIVE SUPPORT

2:32PM

1 AMONG BLACK VOTERS FOR CALDWELL OVER LANDRY, KIND OF A 60/40
2 SPLIT, AND A 60/40 SPLIT, NONCOHESIVE SPLIT, AMONG WHITE VOTERS
3 IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

4 SO THAT'S MODEST, AND I THINK IT PROBABLY -- IT COULD VERY
5 WELL REFLECT A MODEST PARTISAN VOTING PATTERN BECAUSE CALDWELL
6 WAS PREVIOUSLY ELECTED TO THAT OFFICE AS A DEMOCRAT AND THEN
7 SWITCHED PARTIES AND RAN AS A REPUBLICAN AND LOST.

8 AND THEN IN THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE ELECTION, THE
9 BLACK VOTE IS COMPLETELY UNCOHESIVE, AS IS WHITE VOTE. BLACK
10 VOTERS AND WHITE VOTERS ARE BASICALLY SPLITTING EVENLY BETWEEN
11 THE TWO CANDIDATES. SO NONE OF THESE THREE ELECTIONS LOOK
12 ANYTHING LIKE THE PARTY CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

13 Q. DR. ALFORD -- WE CAN TAKE THIS DOWN NOW -- IS PARTY
14 POLARIZATION, IN YOUR OPINION, INCREASING IN THE UNITED STATES?

15 A. PARTY POLARIZATION IS INCREASING IN THE UNITED STATES AND
16 HAS BEEN FOR SOME TIME. WE HAD -- I HAVE BEEN AROUND A LONG
17 TIME, SO WHEN I STARTED STUDYING POLITICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE
18 WAS VERY ANIMATED BY THE FACT THAT THE PARTIES WEREN'T VERY
19 POLARIZED IN THE U.S. THERE WAS AN ARTICLE COMPARING THE TWO
20 PARTIES AS TWEEDLE DEE AND TWEEDLE DUM, AND EUROPEANS LOOKED
21 DOWN ON THE U.S. BECAUSE WE DIDN'T HAVE REALLY DISTINCTIVE
22 IDEOLOGICAL PARTIES LIKE EUROPE HAD. AND AMERICAN POLITICAL
23 SCIENCE ASSOCIATION ACTUALLY ISSUED A REPORT CALLED "TOWARD A
24 MORE RESPONSIVE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM," SUGGESTING THAT THERE MIGHT
25 BE THINGS WE COULD DO TO MAKE THE PARTIES MORE DIFFERENT, MORE

2:34PM

1 IDEOLOGICAL AND MORE APPROPRIATE ADVERSARIES. I DOUBT THAT
2 THAT HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH WHAT HAPPENED OVER THE ENSUING
3 DECADES, BUT WE HAVE GONE FROM A SYSTEM WHERE THE PARTIES WERE
4 VERY CENTRIST TO A SITUATION WHERE THE PARTIES ARE VERY
5 POLARIZED.

6 SO THE PARTIES ARE POLARIZED, THE PARTY REPRESENTATIVES IN
7 CONGRESS ARE DRAMATICALLY POLARIZED, AS WE SEE IN THE
8 DYSFUNCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT, VOTERS ARE POLARIZED, AS WE SEE
9 IN THE WAY VOTERS CAST VOTES BETWEEN THE PARTIES. AND IT ISN'T
10 JUST A POLARIZATION -- IT IS PARTLY A POLARIZATION ABOUT
11 IDEOLOGY, BUT IT IS ALSO WHAT POLITICAL SCIENTISTS CALL
12 AFFECTIVE POLARIZATION.

13 SO THE DEGREE TO WHICH PEOPLE DISLIKE PEOPLE OF THE
14 OPPOSITE PARTY HAS GROWN VERY SUBSTANTIALLY OVER THE LAST 30
15 YEARS. SO MOST DEMOCRATS DON'T LIKE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ANY
16 BETTER THAN THEY DID IN 1970, BUT THEY DISLIKE THE REPUBLICAN
17 PARTY A LOT MORE THAN THEY DISLIKED THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN
18 1970, AND THE SAME IS TRUE FOR REPUBLICANS.

19 Q. AND IN WHAT DIRECTION DO YOU SEE, IN YOUR OPINION, RACIAL
20 POLARIZATION GOING?

21 A. AGAIN, I'VE BEEN AROUND FOR A LONG TIME, AND A LOT OF THAT
22 TIME I'VE LIVED IN THE SOUTH. AND RACIAL POLARIZATION WAS, AT
23 THE TIME OF THE PASSAGE OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT, WAS PRETTY
24 DRAMATIC, AND NOT JUST IN THE SOUTH. FRANKLY, IN A LOT OF
25 PLACES THAT WERE NOT COVERED JURISDICTIONS, FOR EXAMPLE, RACIAL

2:35PM 1 POLARIZATION WAS STILL QUITE STRONG. IT REMAINS STRONG IN SOME
2 PLACES TODAY. I MEAN, I SAW A RECENT ANALYSIS FOR ELECTIONS IN
3 MASSACHUSETTS, I THINK, THAT SHOWED THAT IN SOME LOCAL
4 ELECTIONS THERE WAS STILL FAIRLY DRAMATIC RACIAL POLARIZATION.

5 BUT ON A WHOLE -- IN A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF WAYS, RACIAL
6 POLARIZATION HAS DIMINISHED, AND I THINK IT'S DIMINISHED AND WE
7 CAN SEE THAT IN ALL KINDS OF SURVEY MEASURES. WE CAN ALSO JUST
8 SEE IT IN THE REAL WORLD.

9 I TAUGHT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA IN THE EARLY 1980S,
10 AND ONE OF THE STUDENTS IN INTRO AMERICAN WAS A YOUNG FOOTBALL
11 PLAYER NAMED HERSCHEL WALKER. AND I WAS THINKING ABOUT THIS
12 RECENTLY. IF HE HAD APPROACHED ME AND SAID, I'M THINKING ABOUT
13 RUNNING FOR SENATOR IN GEORGIA, I THINK I WOULD HAVE ADVISED
14 HIM TO MAYBE NOT LIVE IN GEORGIA, BUT FIND ANOTHER STATE,
15 BECAUSE I THINK IT WOULD HAVE BEEN A DIFFICULT RUN. IF HE HAD
16 SAID, AND ALSO, I PLAN TO RUN AS A REPUBLICAN, I WOULD HAVE
17 TOLD HIM THAT HE WAS NOT GOING TO GET NOMINATED IN THE
18 REPUBLICAN PARTY. AND IN THE MOST RECENT SENATE ELECTION --

19 **MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:** YOUR HONOR, I DON'T MEAN TO
20 INTERRUPT, BUT I'M GOING TO MOVE TO STRIKE THIS. THIS IS
21 COMPLETELY IRRELEVANT TO LOUISIANA. HE IS TALKING ABOUT
22 GEORGIA. I DON'T SEE HOW THIS IS RELEVANT TO THE STATE OF
23 LOUISIANA WHATSOEVER.

24 **THE COURT:** WELL, IT'S NOT TERRIBLY RELEVANT, BUT THE
25 COURT FINDS IT HELPFUL TO UNDERSTANDING THE ISSUES, SO I'M

2:37PM

1 GOING TO OVERRULE YOUR OBJECTION.

2 A. SO MY POINT BEING, IT'S DIFFICULT FOR ME TO LOOK AT THAT
3 ELECTION IN GEORGIA. I MEAN, I CELEBRATE THAT ELECTION IN
4 GEORGIA. THIS IS A BLACK CANDIDATE WHO BASICALLY RUNS THE
5 REPUBLICAN PRIMARY AGAINST WHITE CANDIDATES, INCLUDING A WHITE
6 CANDIDATE WHO I KNOW PERSONALLY AND I WOULD HAVE PUT MONEY ON
7 IN THE BEGINNING, A LONG-TERM VERY CONSERVATIVE WHITE
8 REPUBLICAN WHO HAD LOTS OF PUBLIC SUPPORT AND HAD THE
9 ENDORSEMENT OF THE SHERIFF ASSOCIATION, COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS,
10 AND BASICALLY HAD WORKED REPUBLICAN POLITICS A LONG TIME AND
11 DIDN'T EVEN COME IN CLOSE, DIDN'T EVEN MAKE IT INTO THE
12 20-PERCENT RANGE AGAINST HERSCHEL WALKER. AND THAT'S IN A
13 PARTY THAT'S OVERWHELMINGLY WHITE IN GEORGIA AND OVERWHELMINGLY
14 CONSERVATIVE.

15 SO YOU HAD THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOMINATED A BLACK
16 CANDIDATE, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY NOMINATED A BLACK CANDIDATE,
17 AND GEORGIA ELECTED A BLACK SENATOR. I ALSO WOULD SAY I THINK
18 THEY ELECTED THE CORRECT CANDIDATE IN THAT CASE.

19 BUT THAT, AGAIN, TO ARGUE THAT GEORGIA IS MORE RACIALLY
20 POLARIZED THAN IT WAS WHEN I WAS THERE IN THE 1980S, GIVEN THE
21 VOTING AND ELECTION, THERE'S JUST A REALITY ON THE GROUND. I
22 THINK IS -- I DON'T THINK WE CAN SAY THAT THERE HASN'T BEEN
23 PROGRESS MADE IN TERMS OF THE DEGREE TO WHICH RACE DRIVES
24 AMERICAN BEHAVIOR, AMERICAN POLITICAL BEHAVIOR.

25 Q. DR. ALFORD, SIR, TO PULL BACK TO YOUR OPINIONS IN YOUR

2:38PM 1 REPORT IN THIS CASE NOW, DID YOU DO ANY ANALYSIS TO SUPPORT
2 YOUR OPINIONS ABOUT THE TREND OF RACIAL POLARIZATION?

3 A. AGAIN, THERE'S LOTS OF CONTROVERSY ABOUT THIS, AND I
4 PROVIDED TWO PIECES OF INFORMATION THAT I SIMPLY TOOK FROM
5 ARTICLES OR SOURCES THAT HAVE BEEN CITED BY PLAINTIFFS IN
6 ARGUING THAT RACIAL POLARIZATION WAS MOVING UP IN THE UNITED
7 STATES RATHER THAN DOWN.

8 Q. ACTUALLY, CAN I STOP YOU? I WANT TO PULL IT UP ON THE
9 SCREEN SO THE COURT CAN SEE IT.

10 MR. TUCKER: SO CAN WE PUT UP FIGURE 1 ON PAGE 16.

11 BY MR. TUCKER:

12 Q. NOW, IS THIS ONE OF THE STUDIES YOU ARE REFERRING TO?

13 A. YES, THIS IS A STUDY THAT HAS BEEN CITED REPEATEDLY BY
14 PLAINTIFFS, A STUDY THAT ADDRESSES -- BY TWO POLITICAL
15 SCIENTISTS THAT ADDRESSES THIS ISSUE ABOUT WHY DEMOCRATS LOST
16 THE SOUTH. SO IT GIVES YOU TWO IMPORTANT PIECES OF
17 INFORMATION.

18 THIS IS ABOUT -- THE QUESTION IS WHETHER YOU WOULD BE
19 WILLING TO VOTE FOR A BLACK CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT. AND AS
20 YOU CAN SEE IN THE 1960S, THAT THE RED LINE IS THE SOUTH AND
21 THE BLUE LINE IS THE NON-SOUTH. 60 PERCENT OF VOTERS IN THE
22 NON-SOUTH OPENLY ADMITTED IN A SURVEY, DESPITE WHATEVER SOCIAL
23 PRESSURE OR WHATEVER, THE MAJORITY OF THE RESPONDENTS INDICATED
24 THEY WOULD NOT BE WILLING TO VOTE FOR -- THESE ARE WHITE
25 RESPONDENTS -- TO VOTE FOR A BLACK CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT. IN

2:40PM

1 THE NORTH, IN SOMETHING CLOSE TO 90 PERCENT OF WHITE VOTERS IN
2 THE SOUTH SAID THEY WOULD NOT VOTE FOR A BLACK CANDIDATE FOR
3 PRESIDENT.

4 BY THE TIME WE GET TO 2000, AND IN THE PERIOD SINCE, THERE
5 IS NO REAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. AND
6 ROUGHLY 90 PERCENT OF VOTERS IN BOTH AREAS INDICATE THEY WOULD
7 VOTE FOR A BLACK CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT. AND I THINK YOU CAN
8 SAY, WELL, SOME OF THIS IS SORT OF CHANGING SOCIAL NORMS. SOME
9 PEOPLE SAY, WELL, IT IS BECAUSE IT'S JUST NOT POLITICALLY
10 CORRECT TO ADMIT YOU WOULDN'T VOTE FOR A BLACK PRESIDENT NOW,
11 BUT IT WAS THEN. IF THAT IS ALL THE CHANGE, THAT IS A CHANGE.
12 RIGHT? IF IT'S THE CASE THAT FRANK RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IS NO
13 LONGER SOMETHING PEOPLE WANT TO ADMIT TO PUBLICLY, THAT IS A
14 CHANGE, MAYBE NOT A HUNDRED PERCENT CHANGE, BUT IT'S A CHANGE.
15 IF ALL THIS WAS WAS WHAT ECONOMISTS CALL CHEAP TALK, THEN I
16 THINK YOU WOULD HAVE DIFFICULTY EXPLAINING HOW BARACK OBAMA WAS
17 ELECTED PRESIDENT.

18 IT IS HARD TO IMAGINE BARACK OBAMA COULD BE ELECTED
19 PRESIDENT IN 1960, WHEN THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE EVERYWHERE IN
20 THE COUNTRY SAID THEY WOULD NOT VOTE FOR A BLACK CANDIDATE FOR
21 PRESIDENT. THE ERA IN WHICH OBAMA IS ELECTED IS AN ERA IN
22 WHICH 90 PERCENT PLUS OF WHITES, ADULT WHITES, INDICATE THEY
23 WOULD VOTE FOR A BLACK CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, AND THE
24 MAJORITY OF THEM DID.

25 Q. CAN WE TURN NOW TO FIGURE 2 ON PAGE 17. AND CAN YOU

2:41PM

1 BRIEFLY SUMMARIZE WHAT THIS FIGURE REFLECTS?

2 A. SO THIS IS SORT OF ANOTHER MAJOR OF PEOPLE'S RACIAL
3 OPINIONS, AND IT'S APPLIED TO A BEHAVIOR. IT'S NOT A POLITICAL
4 BEHAVIOR IN THIS CASE, ALTHOUGH INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE IS, OF
5 COURSE, BOTH A LEGAL AND A CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE EARLIER ON IN
6 THIS ERA.

7 AND HERE AGAIN, YOU CAN SEE THIS BEGINS IN THE LATE '60S,
8 EARLY '70S, BUT WHAT YOU CAN SEE IS AMONG WHITE ADULTS,
9 SOMETHING LIKE 75 TO 80 PERCENT DO NOT APPROVE OF INTERRACIAL
10 MARRIAGE.

11 AND AGAIN, BY THE END OF THE -- BY 2021, APPROVAL -- BOTH
12 WHITE AND BLACK ADULTS APPROVE OF INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE IS IN
13 THE 90-PERCENT RANGE. SO A VERY SIMILAR SORT OF CHANGE OVER
14 TIME.

15 IN THAT SUBTABLE BELOW, YOU CAN SEE THAT -- WHERE THE
16 SOUTH WAS DISTINCTIVE IN ITS LOW LEVELS OF APPROVAL OF
17 INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE IN 1991, BY 2021, THE SOUTH IS NOT
18 DISTINCTIVE ANYMORE. ALL REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY, MOST ADULTS
19 APPROVE, WHITE ADULTS APPROVE OF INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE.

20 Q. DR. ALFORD, AREN'T THERE MORE CURRENT SOCIAL OR POLITICAL
21 ISSUES TO USE TO MEASURE RACIAL POLARIZATION, SUCH AS THINGS
22 LIKE CRIMINAL JUSTICE?

23 A. SO THERE ARE A WHITE RANGE OF THINGS THAT YOU CAN USE TO
24 MEASURE THE KINDS OF ATTITUDES THAT MIGHT DRIVE VOTING BEHAVIOR
25 THAT MIGHT BE RACIALIZED. SO I'M TAKING THESE FROM STUDIES

2:43PM

1 THAT HAVE BEEN CITED BY PLAINTIFFS AND ONES WHERE -- IN THE
2 CASE OF THE INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE, ONE WHERE WE HAVE AT LEAST A
3 BRIEF SORT OF COMPANION SERIES. THE QUESTION ON INTERRACIAL
4 MARRIAGE HISTORICALLY WAS ASKED ABOUT INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE. IT
5 WAS ALSO ASKED ABOUT MARRIAGE ACROSS DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS
6 GROUPS, SO THE ISSUE ABOUT WHETHER A MARRIAGE THAT INVOLVED
7 PEOPLE FROM TWO DIFFERENT RELIGIONS.

8 THE TREND FOR INTERRELIGION MARRIAGE AND INTERRACIAL
9 MARRIAGE ARE VERY SIMILAR. THERE WAS WIDE OPPOSITION TO THAT
10 EARLIER ON AND NOW VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION.

11 MORE RECENTLY, SHANTO IYENGAR AND SOME PEOPLE AT STANFORD
12 HAVE BEEN PULLING TOGETHER DATA ON PEOPLE'S OPINION ABOUT
13 INTERPARTY MARRIAGE, THAT IS, WOULD YOU BE UPSET IF YOUR -- IF
14 A DEAR RELATIVE MARRIED SOMEONE OF A DIFFERENT PARTY OR OF A
15 DIFFERENT IDEOLOGY. AND CONCERN ABOUT OR OPPOSITION TO
16 INTERPARTY MARRIAGE HAS NOT BEEN GOING DOWN. IT HAS BEEN GOING
17 UP. SO PEOPLE ARE NOW MUCH MORE CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR -- ABOUT
18 CLOSE RELATIVES, CHILDREN OR CLOSE RELATIVES MARRYING SOMEONE
19 OF A DIFFERENT PARTY THAN THEY ARE IF THEY ARE MARRYING SOMEONE
20 OF A DIFFERENT RELIGION OR A DIFFERENT RACE. I JUST FIND THAT
21 FASCINATING.

22 AND AGAIN, IT'S AN INDICATION OF THE FACT THAT OUR PARTY
23 POLARIZATIONS HAVE GONE UP NOT JUST IN ELECTIONS BUT IN EVERY
24 ASPECT. THERE ARE SOME VERY GOOD STUDIES THAT SHOW THE
25 TENDENCY OF DEMOCRATS TO SEEK OUT NEIGHBORHOODS THAT ARE MOSTLY

2:45PM

1 DEMOCRATIC WHEN THEY ARE MOVING, AND REPUBLICANS TO SEEK OUT
2 REPUBLICAN NEIGHBORHOODS HAS GONE UP DRAMATICALLY. SO WE SORT
3 BY RESIDENCE. OUR PARTISAN POLARIZATION IS NOT JUST ABOUT
4 ELECTIONS, ALTHOUGH THAT IS PROBABLY THE MOST SALIENT EXAMPLE,
5 BUT IT AFFECTS OTHER ASPECTS OF LIFE.

6 AND WHEN YOU TALK TO PEOPLE -- I'VE INTERVIEWED PEOPLE
7 ABOUT THIS ISSUE, AND WHAT'S INTERESTING IS HOW SIMILAR THE
8 DISCUSSION IS ABOUT PARTY TO WHAT DISCUSSION WOULD HAVE BEEN
9 ABOUT RACE, SAY, 40 YEARS AGO. SO ONE OF THE BIG ISSUES FOR
10 PARENTS IS, YOU KNOW, THEY ALWAYS START BY SAYING MARRIAGE IS
11 DIFFICULT ENOUGH, WHICH I THINK IS A GOOD OBSERVATION. AND
12 THEN WHEN YOU ASKED THAT IN PREVIOUS ERAS ABOUT INTERRELIGION
13 OR INTERRACE, THEY WOULD JUST SAY IT RAISES QUESTIONS FOR -- IT
14 MAKES LIFE MORE DIFFICULT, AND IT WILL MAKE THE CHILDREN'S
15 LIVES MORE DIFFICULT OR MORE COMPLICATED.

16 ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS PARENTS WANT TO -- ARE CONCERNED
17 ABOUT IS HOW THE CHILDREN, IF THEIR DAUGHTER MARRIES A
18 REPUBLICAN AND THEY ARE A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY, THEY WANT THE
19 COUPLE TO THINK ABOUT HOW THEY ARE GOING TO RAISE THEIR
20 CHILDREN. ARE THEY GOING TO RAISE THEM AS DEMOCRATS OR ARE
21 THEY GOING TO RAISE THEM AS REPUBLICANS? THAT'S JUST AN ISSUE,
22 AS FAR AS WE CAN TELL, THAT WAS SIMPLY NOT ON PEOPLE'S RADAR 20
23 YEARS AGO, BUT NOW IT'S SOMETHING THAT PEOPLE THINK VERY
24 SERIOUSLY ABOUT.

25 Q. DR. ALFORD, JUST A COUPLE MORE QUESTIONS. SOME OF THE

2:46PM 1 PLAINTIFFS' EXPERTS IN THIS CASE HAVE CRITICIZED YOUR OPINIONS
2 SAYING THAT YOU CAN'T COMPLETELY SEPARATE RACE AND POLITICS.
3 DO YOU HAVE ANY RESPONSE TO THOSE CRITICISMS?

4 A. I THINK THE ANALYSIS PRESENTED HERE BY DR. HANDLEY AND
5 SUPPLEMENTED NARROWLY BY MYSELF DOES ALLOW YOU TO SEPARATE
6 THOSE TWO CUES, RIGHT? IN A CONTEST WHERE YOU HAVE CANDIDATES,
7 THERE ARE CANDIDATE CUES, AND THOSE CUES INCLUDE CANDIDATE RACE
8 AND CANDIDATE PARTY. AND SO ANALYTICALLY WE CAN SEPARATE THEM,
9 AND I DON'T THINK THE RESULTS ARE IN DISPUTE HERE. RIGHT? THE
10 RESULTS SHOW THAT THE POLARIZATION BY PARTY IS DRAMATIC, AND
11 THAT THE POLARIZATION BY THE RACE OF THE CANDIDATES JUST ISN'T.
12 IT ISN'T THE CAUSE OF THAT -- YOU CAN'T ATTRIBUTE THAT
13 POLARIZATION TO RESPONDING DIFFERENTLY, WILLINGNESS TO SUPPORT
14 OR NOT SUPPORT A CANDIDATE BASED ON THEIR RACE, AND THAT'S JUST
15 WHAT THIS SURVEY SHOWS ABOUT WILLINGNESS TO SUPPORT A BLACK
16 CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, FOR EXAMPLE.

17 Q. DID YOU REVIEW A COPY OF DR. BURCH'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT
18 IN THIS CASE?

19 A. I DID.

20 Q. AND YOU RECALL DR. BURCH CITING A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT
21 ARTICLES IN THAT REPORT?

22 A. I WILL SAY THIS. THE FIRST THING THAT I REMEMBER FROM DR.
23 BURCH'S REPORT IS SOMETHING THAT I COMPLETELY AGREE WITH AND I
24 THINK IS VERY IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER HERE. SO THE FIRST THING
25 DR. BURCH SAYS IN RESPONSE TO MY ANALYSIS IS, FIRST OF ALL,

2:48PM 1 LET'S GET THIS OUT OF THE WAY. THIS DOESN'T MATTER. OKAY? IT
2 JUST DOESN'T MATTER WHETHER THIS POLARIZATION IS ABOUT PARTY OR
3 WHETHER THE POLARIZATION IS ABOUT RACE. IT DOESN'T MATTER
4 WHETHER THE RACE OF THE CANDIDATE HAS ANY EFFECT AT ALL BECAUSE
5 THE ISSUE HERE, THE LEGAL ISSUE HERE IS JUST ARE BLACKS AND
6 WHITES VOTING DIFFERENTLY. AND SO SORT OF AT THAT POINT, FULL
7 STOP, WE ARE IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT.

8 I DON'T KNOW -- I'M NOT A LAWYER. THANKFULLY, I'M NOT A
9 FEDERAL JUDGE. SO IF THE ISSUE HERE, IF THE QUESTION HERE IS
10 SORT OF THE QUESTION BRENNAN FRAMED, ARE BLACKS AND WHITES
11 VOTING DIFFERENTLY, THEN DR. BURCH IS EXACTLY CORRECT, AND I
12 AGREE A HUNDRED PERCENT. IF THAT DOESN'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE,
13 THEN IT DOESN'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE, AND THAT'S THE END OF THE
14 STORY.

15 AS A SUBSTANTIVE MATTER, AS A RESEARCH MATTER, I THINK IT
16 MAKES A HUGE DIFFERENCE. I THINK IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO
17 UNDERSTAND THAT HISTORICALLY IN THE U.S., OUR ELECTIONS WERE,
18 IN VERY MANY PLACES, WERE DRAMATICALLY RACIALLY POLARIZED, AND
19 THAT CURRENTLY PARTISANSHIP HAS OVERWHELMED THAT, AND PEOPLE
20 WILL SUPPORT A CANDIDATE. REPUBLICANS WILL SUPPORT BLACK
21 REPUBLICANS. DEMOCRATS WILL SUPPORT BLACK OR WHITE DEMOCRATS.
22 THE FACT THAT PARTISANSHIP HAS SORT OF TAKEN FRONT STAGE AND
23 RACE HAS MOVED TO A LESSER POSITION I THINK IS REALLY
24 IMPORTANT. IT MAY NOT BE LEGALLY IMPORTANT. IF BRENNAN IS
25 RIGHT, BRENNAN SAYS, FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE, DON'T PAY ANY ATTENTION

2:49PM 1 TO WHAT IS GOING ON BEHIND THE CURTAIN BECAUSE IT JUST ELEVATES
2 ALL OF THIS TO A RACIAL DISCUSSION.

3 BUT I THINK, AGAIN, IN MY OWN VIEW, I THINK EVEN IF IT'S
4 NOT AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DISTINCTION, IT'S A VERY IMPORTANT
5 EVIDENTIARY DISTINCTION TO SAY THAT VOTERS NOW VOTE ON THE
6 BASIS OF PARTY AND ARE PRETTY MUCH INDIFFERENT TO THE RACE OF
7 CANDIDATES IS A VERY IMPORTANT CHANGE. AND IF THAT CHANGE
8 DOESN'T IMPLICATE WHAT HAPPENS IN THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT, THEN I
9 THINK IT SHOULD BE ACKNOWLEDGED WHEN THE COURT IS -- WHEN A
10 COURT IS OVERRIDING A LOCAL DECISION ABOUT DISTRICTING OR
11 AT-LARGE ELECTIONS, A DECISION THAT SAYS, YOU KNOW, VOTING IN A
12 SCHOOL DISTRICT IS RACIALLY POLARIZED SAYS SOMETHING TO THE
13 PUBLIC ABOUT THE SCHOOL DISTRICT. IT SAYS SOMETHING ABOUT THE
14 VOTERS IN THAT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

15 AND IF THE EVIDENTIARY BASIS WAS THAT MOST MINORITY VOTERS
16 VOTED DEMOCRAT AND MOST WHITE VOTERS VOTED REPUBLICAN, AND
17 NOTHING MORE THAN THAT WAS ACTUALLY DEMONSTRATED IN SPRING
18 BRANCH ISD OR IN THE SEVEN REGIONS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,
19 IT'S REALLY IMPORTANT TO GET THAT RIGHT UP FRONT, THAT YOU ARE
20 NOT SAYING THAT VOTERS IN LOUISIANA ARE VOTING ON A RACES
21 BASIS. YOU ARE JUST SAYING THAT RACIAL GROUPS ARE NOW SORTED
22 INTO TWO DIFFERENT PARTIES, AND THEY ARE VOTING ON THE BASIS OF
23 PARTY. AND AS A LEGAL MATTER, THAT IS SOMETHING THAT'S STILL
24 IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT.

25 SO I DON'T -- I MEAN, I HAVE ALL KINDS OF PERSONAL

2:51PM

1 PREFERENCES, BUT AS A POLITICAL SCIENTIST, WHAT I WANT IS THAT
2 PEOPLE ARE CLEAR ABOUT -- THIS IS WHERE, LOOKING ONLY AT
3 RACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTIONS, I THINK OPENLY, NOT INTENTIONALLY
4 BUT OPENLY ALLOWS FOR THAT PUBLIC MISINTERPRETATION, BECAUSE
5 YOU CAN SAY THERE WERE 16 ELECTIONS HERE, AND IN NOT A SINGLE
6 ONE OF THOSE ELECTIONS WERE WHITE VOTERS WILLING TO GIVE MORE
7 THAN 20 PERCENT OF THEIR VOTE TO A BLACK CANDIDATE. THAT
8 SOUNDS, QUITE FRANKLY, TO ME LIKE OPEN AND VERY LARGE LEVELS OF
9 WHITE RACIAL PREJUDICE, SAYING THE SAME THING ABOUT NONRACIALLY
10 CONTESTED ELECTIONS, THAT BASICALLY THE SAME PROPORTION OF
11 VOTERS ARE UNWILLING TO VOTE FOR A WHITE DEMOCRAT, I THINK IS
12 -- WE LIVE IN A DIFFERENT WORLD.

13 AND I THINK FOR SOME PEOPLE THAT CHANGE IS -- CERTAINLY
14 FOR SOME JUDGES ON THE SUPREME COURT, THAT'S THE CHANGE THEY
15 WERE LOOKING FOR TO INDICATE THAT THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT WORKED,
16 AND FOR THEM THAT MEANS MAYBE WE SHOULDN'T HAVE A VOTING RIGHTS
17 ACT. FOR ME, IT INDICATES THAT THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT WORKED,
18 AND THAT'S WHY I'VE ALWAYS BEEN A SUPPORTER OF THE VOTING
19 RIGHTS ACT. I BELIEVE IN IT. I BELIEVE IT'S AN AMAZING
20 SUCCESS. AND I THINK TO ARGUE ON THE BASIS OF WHAT ARE REALLY
21 BOTH FRAGMENTARY AND I THINK SOMEWHAT MISGUIDED SURVEYS, TO
22 ARGUE THAT THE U.S. IS MORE RACIALLY POLARIZED THAN IT WAS IN
23 PREVIOUS ERAS DOES A DISSERVICE TO THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT AND TO
24 THE VOTERS, FRANKLY.

25 Q. DR. ALFORD, JUST ONE FINAL QUESTION. SO FROM ALL THE

2:52PM 1 ANALYSIS YOU CONDUCTED IN THIS CASE, DID YOU REACH AN OVERALL
2 CONCLUSION REGARDING WHETHER ELECTIONS IN THE SEVEN AREAS OF
3 THE STATE OF LOUISIANA ARE RACIALLY POLARIZED?

4 A. I DID.

5 Q. AND WHAT IS THAT CONCLUSION?

6 A. THOSE ELECTIONS ARE PARTISAN POLARIZED ELECTIONS, VERY
7 POLARIZED ON A PARTISAN BASIS, BUT THERE IS NOT EVIDENCE THAT
8 THEY ARE POLARIZED IN THE SENSE I MEAN IT, AS A MATTER OF
9 RACIAL POLARIZATION.

10 **MR. TUCKER:** THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR. I TENDER THE
11 WITNESS.

12 **THE COURT:** OKAY. GO AHEAD. JUST ONE MOMENT. DR.
13 ALFORD, I APOLOGIZE FOR SCOLDING YOU.

14 **THE WITNESS:** I'M SORRY?

15 **THE COURT:** FOR SCOLDING YOU FOR YOUR TARDINESS. I
16 APOLOGIZE.

17 **THE WITNESS:** I WOULD EXPLAIN THE SITUATION, EXCEPT
18 I'VE ALWAYS LIKED THE ADMONITION OF "DON'T COMPLAIN, DON'T
19 EXPLAIN." SO THERE IS AN EXPLANATION --

20 **THE COURT:** WELL, AND I'M NOT GOING TO EXPLAIN WHY I
21 SCOLDED YOU. I APOLOGIZE.

22 **THE WITNESS:** I RESPECT YOU, BUT I ALSO, AS A COLLEGE
23 INSTRUCTOR, WHO IS OFTEN REQUIRED TO ADMONISH STUDENTS ON
24 EXACTLY THE SAME ISSUE, WHERE IT'S DUE, IT'S DUE.

25 **THE COURT:** ALL RIGHT. GOOD. YOU MAY PROCEED WITH

2:53PM

1 YOUR CROSS.

2 **MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:** THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

3 **CROSS-EXAMINATION**

4 **BY MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:**

5 Q. GOOD AFTERNOON, DR. ALFORD. MY NAME IS DAYTON
6 CAMPBELL-HARRIS, AND I HAVE THE PLEASURE OF CROSSING YOU THIS
7 AFTERNOON.

8 A. GOOD AFTERNOON.

9 Q. YOU'VE NEVER -- OR YOU'VE NOT PUBLISHED ANYTHING ABOUT
10 SECTION 2 OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT IN ANY ACADEMIC PUBLICATION,
11 CORRECT?

12 A. I DO NOT DO ACADEMIC WORK IN THIS AREA.

13 Q. AND YOU HAVE NOT PUBLISHED ANY PAPERS ABOUT RACIALLY
14 POLARIZED VOTING EITHER?

15 A. THAT IS RIGHT.

16 Q. AND YOU HAVE NOT PUBLISHED ANY PEER-REVIEWED ARTICLES
17 USING ECOLOGICAL INFERENCE METHODS, CORRECT?

18 A. THAT IS CORRECT.

19 Q. AND ARE YOU OKAY IF I USE EI INSTEAD OF ECOLOGICAL
20 INFERENCE?

21 A. I'M FINE.

22 Q. EXCELLENT. I WANT TO ASK YOU SOME GENERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT
23 RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING. YOU'VE DESCRIBED RACIALLY POLARIZED
24 VOTING AS A PATTERN IN WHICH DIFFERENT RACIAL GROUPS SPOKE
25 DIFFERENTLY AND AT SIGNIFICANT LEVELS AND REASONABLY

2:54PM

1 COHESIVELY. IS THAT CORRECT?

2 A. YES.

3 Q. AND YOU DESCRIBED THE TERM "RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING" AS
4 PEJORATIVE TOO, RIGHT?

5 A. I THINK IT CAN BE COMPLETELY NONPEJORATIVE, BUT IT ALSO
6 CAN BE USED AS A PEJORATIVE. YES.

7 Q. OKAY. SO YOU'VE DESCRIBED IT AS PEJORATIVE. RIGHT?

8 A. YES, IT IS DEFINITELY -- I THINK IT IS OFTEN RECEIVED TO
9 MEAN WHAT IT FRANKLY SAYS, AND I THINK THAT IS PEJORATIVE.

10 Q. AND YOU WOULD AGREE THAT VOTING IS POLARIZED BETWEEN BLACK
11 VOTERS AND WHITE VOTERS IN LOUISIANA?

12 A. YES.

13 Q. AND YOUR PREFERRED METRIC FOR VOTER COHESION, IS IT
14 75 PERCENT?

15 A. I DON'T KNOW IF IT'S MY PREFERRED METRIC, BUT BECAUSE THE
16 COURT SEEMS TO BE UNABLE TO COME UP WITH ANY TYPE OF METRIC, I
17 KNOW VARIOUS PLAINTIFFS' EXPERTS, FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS
18 DECADE, ROUND, THREE OR FOUR DIFFERENT EXPERTS WHO I HAVE A LOT
19 OF RESPECT FOR, HAVE STARTED PROPOSING 60 PERCENT AS A
20 THRESHOLD TO GET AWAY FROM -- YOU OFTEN SAW PLAINTIFFS' EXPERTS
21 IN PREVIOUS DECADES SAY BASICALLY COHESIVE VOTING OCCURS
22 WHENEVER THERE IS A PREFERRED CANDIDATE. BUT BECAUSE THERE IS
23 ALWAYS A PREFERRED CANDIDATE BY DEFINITION, IT MEANS THAT
24 *GINGLES* II IS NOT JUST NOT A THRESHOLD TEST, IT'S NOT A TEST AT
25 ALL. IT LITERALLY WOULD BE MET IN EVERY SINGLE ELECTION CASE

2:56PM

1 EVER BROUGHT. IT WOULD BE MET IF ALL IT REQUIRED WAS THAT
2 MINORITIES HAVE A PREFERRED CANDIDATE.

3 IT CLEARLY, BECAUSE IT IS A THRESHOLD TEST, THE COURT
4 CLEARLY MEANT IT TO BE COHESIVE VOTING TO BE SOMETHING MORE
5 THAN JUST 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE, BECAUSE THAT -- PARTICULARLY
6 WHEN YOU DON'T TIE IT TO THE RACE OF THE CANDIDATE, IT
7 LITERALLY MEANS THAT IN EVERY ELECTION, THERE IS A PREFERRED
8 CANDIDATE, AND THEREFORE, IN EVERY ELECTION, THE MINORITY GROUP
9 IS COHESIVE BY DEFINITION, AND THAT'S NOT -- THAT'S A
10 DEFINITION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

11 SO I THINK RECOGNIZING THAT, SOME PLAINTIFFS' EXPERTS HAVE
12 SORT OF MOVED UP TO 60 PERCENT, SUGGESTING THAT MIGHT BE A
13 REASONABLE PLACE. AND ALL I'M POINTING OUT ABOUT 75 PERCENT IS
14 THAT 60 PERCENT IS AN ARBITRARY THRESHOLD. THERE IS NOTHING
15 SPECIAL ABOUT 60 PERCENT.

16 THERE IS SOMETHING SPECIAL ABOUT 75 PERCENT. AT
17 75 PERCENT, YOU ARE HALFWAY BETWEEN ABSOLUTELY NO COHESION AND
18 PERFECT COHESION. SO IF YOU WANT TO SAY WE WILL DEFINE
19 COHESION, FOR LEGAL PURPOSES, AS A GROUP VOTING IN A RANGE
20 CLOSER TO PERFECT COHESION THAN THEY ARE TO NONCOHESION, THEN
21 THAT 75 PERCENT WOULD BE A PLACE YOU MIGHT DRAW THE LINE. BUT
22 AGAIN, I'M ONLY SUGGESTING THAT BECAUSE I THINK THE
23 MISUNDERSTANDING OF THIS, FOR EXAMPLE, THE FACT THAT COURTS
24 OFTEN ACCEPT 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE, WHICH IS SOMETIMES PHRASED AS
25 MINORITIES PREFER A DIFFERENT CANDIDATE THAN NONMINORITIES,

2:57PM

1 THAT MINORITIES PREFER A CANDIDATE -- THERE IS A MINORITY
2 PREFERRED CANDIDATE, BUT THAT'S NOT COHESION. CONFLATING THOSE
3 COMES FROM THIS MISUNDERSTANDING THAT AT 50 PERCENT, YOU ARE
4 NOT HALFWAY TO COHESION. YOU ARE AT ZERO COHESION.

5 SO I THINK THAT IT IS HIGHLIGHTED BY PLACING THAT 75
6 PERCENT THERE. IF THE COURT DECIDES THEY WANT TO GO WITH 60,
7 THEY WILL RECOGNIZE THAT THEY ARE PLACING A RELATIVELY LOW
8 THRESHOLD. AND IF YOU WANT TO GO WITH 80, YOU ARE PLACING A
9 RELATIVELY HIGH THRESHOLD.

10 THERE IS NO POLITICAL SCIENCE DEFINITION. AGAIN, WHEN WE
11 TALK ABOUT LEGISLATIVE COHESION, WE ARE USUALLY TALKING ABOUT
12 SOMETHING MUCH CLOSER TO A HUNDRED PERCENT, 90 PERCENT. WHEN
13 25 PERCENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DEFECTS ON A PARTY LINE
14 VOTE, WE DON'T CALL THAT A COHESION. THEY DON'T CALL THAT
15 PARTY COHESION. WE CALL THAT THE PARTY COLLAPSE.

16 SO IT IS VERY CONTEXT DEPENDENT. THE COURT HAS TO FIGURE
17 OUT WHAT IT MEANS IN THIS CONTEXT. I WILL SAY 60 PERCENT
18 COHESION IS A VERY LOW STANDARD, NOT JUST BECAUSE IT IS CLOSE
19 TO 50 BUT BECAUSE IF MINORITIES ARE VOTING AT 60 PERCENT
20 COHESION AND WHITES ARE VOTING, SAY, 80 PERCENT, LIKE THEY ARE
21 HERE, 80 PERCENT COHESIVE, THE DISTRICT WILL NEED TO BE OVER
22 75 PERCENT MINORITY BEFORE IT WILL PERFORM. SO THAT LEVEL OF
23 COHESION HAS A DRAMATIC EFFECT ON WHAT THE SOLUTION IS.

24 A MAJORITY BLACK DISTRICT WILL NOT PERFORM IF BLACK
25 COHESION IS AT 60 PERCENT AND WHITE OPPOSITION IS AT

2:59PM 1 80 PERCENT. IT WILL NOT PERFORM WITHOUT EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH
2 LEVELS OF CONCENTRATION. AND THIS IS EXACTLY WHAT YOU SEE IN
3 TEXAS. THERE IS NO HISPANIC DISTRICT IN TEXAS THAT PERFORMS
4 THAT IS LESS THAN 75 PERCENT HISPANIC. AND THE REASON FOR THAT
5 IS BOTH SOME TURNOUT ISSUE BUT ALSO BECAUSE HISPANIC COHESION
6 IS DRAMATICALLY LOWER THAN BLACK COHESION. AND SO WHEN YOU
7 HAVE HISPANICS VOTING AT 60 OR 65 PERCENT DEMOCRATIC AND 35,
8 40 PERCENT REPUBLICAN, IT TAKES EXTRAORDINARY CONCENTRATION TO
9 GET THOSE DISTRICTS TO PERFORM.

10 SO THAT -- THE ISSUE OF WHAT THE REMEDY IS IS TIED BACK,
11 AS IT ALWAYS HAS BEEN, YOU KNOW, AS A FUNCTIONAL MATTER IS TIED
12 BACK TO ALL THREE OF THE *GINGLES* THRESHOLDS.

13 Q. OKAY. BUT THAT 75 PERCENT METRIC THAT YOU PREFER, IT
14 WOULD HAVE TO BE DIFFERENT FOR ELECTIONS WITH MORE THAN TWO
15 CANDIDATES, CORRECT?

16 A. FOR ELECTIONS WITH MORE THAN TWO CANDIDATES, YOU HAVE A
17 MORE COMPLEX ISSUE TO ADDRESS THERE, AND I AM WILLING TO STOP
18 AND SIMPLY -- IF THE COURT WILL FIND A METRIC FOR THE SIMPLE
19 TWO-PARTY ELECTIONS, THEN DR. HANDLEY AND I CAN TELL THEM HOW
20 YOU TRANSFER THAT. THERE ARE A LOT OF DIFFERENT WAYS TO DO IT,
21 BUT I'M GUESSING WE COULD PROBABLY AGREE IN AN AFTERNOON ON HOW
22 TO TURN THAT INTO AN APPROPRIATE METRIC FOR LOUISIANA.

23 Q. AND YOU ARE NOT OFFERING AN OPINION HERE ON THE CAUSE OF
24 BLACK VOTERS' VOTING BEHAVIOR, CORRECT?

25 A. SO I'M NOT DOING THIS -- THIS IS NOT A CAUSAL ANALYSIS. I

3:01PM 1 HAVE BEEN DOING THIS FOR A LONG TIME. I'VE NEVER SEEN A CAUSAL
2 ANALYSIS INTRODUCED BY ANYBODY IN ANY VOTING RIGHTS ACT CASE
3 THAT I'VE EVER SEEN. SO THAT'S VERY IMPORTANT.

4 CAUSAL ANALYSIS IS A VERY, VERY DIFFERENT THING. IT'S NOT
5 SOMETHING YOU GET OUT OF A SURVEY. IT'S SURELY NOT SOMETHING
6 YOU GET OUT OF AN ECOLOGICAL INFERENCE ANALYSIS. WE CAN DRAW
7 INFERENCE INFORMATION ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE POLARIZATION
8 AND THE KINDS OF THINGS THAT ARE ASSOCIATED WITH IT. SO WE DO
9 HAVE, IN THE CONTRAST BETWEEN RACIALLY AND NONRACIALLY
10 CONTESTED ELECTIONS, WE DO HAVE -- WE HAVE VERY CLEAR
11 INFORMATION USING -- JUST SIMPLY USING THE BASIC ANALYSIS THAT
12 HAS BEEN USED BY THE COURTS THROUGH THE HISTORY OF THE VOTING
13 RIGHTS ACT.

14 WE HAVE IN THAT ANALYSIS, AGAIN, THE ANALYSIS DR. HANDLEY
15 IS PROVIDING, THE ANALYSIS I'M PROVIDING, IT IS A VERY
16 TRADITIONAL ANALYSIS, IT'S NOT CAUSAL ANALYSIS, BUT IT DOES LET
17 US SEPARATE OUT HOW IMPORTANT IS THE RACE OF THE CANDIDATE
18 VERSUS HOW IMPORTANT IS THE PARTY OF THE CANDIDATE AND WHICH
19 ONE OF THOSE IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE POLARIZATION THAT WE SEE.
20 SO WE CAN ANSWER THE QUESTION TO THE EXTENT THAT WE RELY ON THE
21 SAME KIND OF DATA WE HAVE ALWAYS RELIED ON HERE. WE CAN ANSWER
22 THAT QUESTION AND ANSWER IT QUITE CLEARLY.

23 Q. SO, SIMILARLY, YOU ARE NOT OFFERING AN OPINION AS TO THE
24 CAUSE OF WHITE LOUISIANANS' VOTING BEHAVIOR EITHER?

25 A. BEYOND THE FACT THAT THE ANALYSIS PROVIDED BY MYSELF AND

3:02PM 1 DR. HANDLEY, WHICH IS THE -- AS I UNDERSTAND IT IN THIS CASE,
2 IS THE ONLY ANALYSIS THAT IS DIRECTED LOCALLY TO THE ELECTION
3 AREAS OF INTEREST AND TO THE BEHAVIOR INTEREST. THAT ELECTION
4 ANALYSIS CLEARLY SHOWS THAT WHITE VOTERS IN LOUISIANA VOTE
5 OVERWHELMINGLY FOR REPUBLICANS.

6 Q. OKAY. I WANT TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DR.
7 HANDLEY'S REPORT THAT YOU TESTIFIED TO ON DIRECT. I WANT TO
8 CIRCLE BACK, ACTUALLY, TO ASK AGAIN ABOUT YOUR 75 PERCENT
9 THRESHOLD THAT YOU PREFER. YOU AGREE THAT FOR A VOTING GROUP
10 TO HAVE COHESION IN AN ELECTION WITH MORE THAN TWO CANDIDATES,
11 IT HAS TO BE 75 PERCENT?

12 A. SO --

13 **MR. TUCKER:** I OBJECT TO THE QUESTION, YOUR HONOR. I
14 DON'T THINK THE WITNESS EVER TESTIFIED THAT 75 PERCENT WAS HIS
15 PREFERRED LEVEL OF COHESION.

16 **THE COURT:** DO YOU WANT TO RESPOND TO THE OBJECTION?

17 **MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:** I THINK HE MENTIONED THAT IT
18 WAS HIS PREFERRED METHOD AND THAT 60 PERCENT WAS THE PREFERRED
19 FOR OTHER POLITICAL SCIENTISTS, AND THEN THERE WAS OTHER
20 METRICS PREFERRED BY OTHER POLITICAL SCIENTISTS.

21 **THE COURT:** WHAT HE SAID WAS THAT IT'S A CONTINUUM
22 AND THAT COURTS TEND TO TRY TO MAKE IT A DICHOTOMY FOR LEGAL
23 REASONS. I WILL ALLOW THE QUESTION, BUT HE DIDN'T SAY THAT
24 THAT'S WHAT HE PREFERRED.

25 **MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:** OKAY. THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

3:04PM 1 **THE COURT:** BUT YOU CAN ASK THE QUESTION. DO YOU
2 WANT TO ASK IT AGAIN?

3 **MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:** I CAN REPHRASE THE QUESTION,
4 YOUR HONOR.

5 **THE COURT:** ALL RIGHT. ASK IT AGAIN.

6 **BY MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:**

7 Q. SO YOU AGREE THAT FOR COHESION TO EXIST FOR BLACK VOTERS
8 OR WHITE VOTERS IN AN ELECTION, THEY HAVE TO OFFER MORE THAN
9 75-PERCENT SUPPORT FOR A CANDIDATE IN A TWO-CANDIDATE RACE?

10 A. IF THE THRESHOLD IS 75 PERCENT, THEN THEY WOULD HAVE TO BE
11 AT 75 PERCENT OR HIGHER FOR THEM TO HAVE MET THE THRESHOLD,
12 YES.

13 Q. OKAY. THANK YOU. SO IN YOUR REPORT, YOU DID NOT EXPRESS
14 ANY CONCERNS ABOUT THE DATA THAT DR. HANDLEY RELIED ON TO REACH
15 YOUR CONCLUSIONS IN THIS CASE, CORRECT?

16 A. I DID NOT EXPRESS ANY CONCERNS IN MY REPORT. THAT IS
17 CORRECT.

18 Q. AND ONE OF THE STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES THAT DR. HANDLEY
19 USED WAS EI R TIMES C, RIGHT?

20 A. EI RXC, THAT IS CORRECT.

21 Q. OKAY. AND YOU AGREE THAT DR. HANDLEY IS AN EXPERT IN THE
22 APPLICATION OF EI R TIMES C?

23 A. I JUST WANT TO MAKE SURE -- SO I'M NOT TRYING TO BE A
24 COLLEGE PROFESSOR HERE, BUT I AM. THE X LOOKS LIKE R TIMES C,
25 BUT IT IS ACTUALLY R BY C, MEANING -- IT LITERALLY MEANS ROW BY

3:05PM 1 COLUMN. SO IT'S NOT ROW TIMES COLUMN, WHICH WOULD BE MATRIX
2 ALGEBRA. IT IS ROW BY COLUMN, WHICH IS DESCRIBING THAT NATURE
3 OF THE SPREADSHEET, BASICALLY. SO IT'S -- TECHNICALLY, IT IS R
4 BY C, BUT ALWAYS WRITTEN AS CAPITAL R, SMALL X, CAPITAL C.

5 Q. OKAY. SO YOU AGREE THAT DR. HANDLEY IS AN EXPERT IN THE
6 APPLICATION OF EI RXC?

7 A. I AGREE.

8 Q. OKAY. AND YOUR REPORT DOES NOT CRITICIZE ANY OF THE
9 STATISTICAL METHODS THAT DR. HANDLEY USED, CORRECT?

10 A. THAT IS CORRECT.

11 Q. OKAY. AND YOU DO NOT DISPUTE ANY OF THE RESULTS THAT DR.
12 HANDLEY REACHED OR PRODUCED BY HER STATISTICAL METHODS, RIGHT?

13 A. AGAIN, I'M BOTH RELYING ON HER DATA. I CAN REPLICATE HER
14 METHODOLOGY, AND I THINK SHE PROVIDES EXACTLY THE KIND OF
15 EVIDENCE THAT A COURT NEEDS TO MAKE THIS DECISION. I'M JUST
16 SAYING THAT BY BROADENING THE SLATE OF ELECTIONS, USING THE
17 SAME METHODS, THE SAME DATA SOURCES, THERE ARE DIFFERENT WAYS
18 TO INTERPRET THE RESULTS SHE BROUGHT, BUT I'M NOT QUESTIONING
19 THE RESULTS THEMSELVES.

20 Q. OKAY. AND YOU REPLICATED THE SELECTIVE RESULTS OF DR.
21 HANDLEY'S ANALYSIS IN YOUR REPORT, CORRECT?

22 A. I DID.

23 Q. OKAY.

24 A. I'M SORRY. I JUST WANT TO -- I'M TRYING TO BE REALLY
25 DIRECT, BUT I WANT TO MAKE SURE THAT I'M NOT MISINFORMING YOU.

3:06PM

1 I'M NOT SAYING THAT THAT WAS THE WAY I WOULD HAVE NECESSARILY
2 DONE THIS IF I WAS COMING AT IT ENTIRELY FRESH, BUT MY CONCERN
3 IS THAT I'M NOT TRYING TO -- I BELIEVE THAT HER RESULTS ARE
4 ACCURATE, AND SO I'M TRYING NOT TO HAVE A METHODOLOGICAL
5 DISPUTE. IT DOESN'T MEAN THAT EVERYTHING SHE CHOSE TO DO I
6 WOULD THINK WAS THE BEST POSSIBLE PRACTICES, BEYOND THE USE OF
7 RXC, WHICH SHE USES AND USES COMPETENTLY, IN MY EXPERIENCE.

8 WE BEEN INVOLVED IN A LOT OF CASES TOGETHER. SHE HAS
9 ALWAYS DONE GOOD ANALYSIS. I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN ABLE TO
10 REPLICATE IT. IT DOESN'T MEAN THAT I WOULD HAVE MADE ALL THE
11 SAME CHOICES DOING IT MYSELF, BUT I DON'T THINK -- I DON'T
12 BELIEVE THAT THOSE CHOICES ARE WHAT MATTERS IN THIS CASE, AND I
13 THINK THAT'S DEMONSTRATED BY THE FACT THAT OUR ANALYSIS IS
14 COMPATIBLE.

15 Q. AND IN YOUR OPINION, YOU WOULD AGREE THAT ALL THINGS BEING
16 EQUAL, BI-RACIAL ELECTIONS ARE MOST PROBATIVE FOR DETERMINING
17 RACIAL POLARIZATION OF VOTING, CORRECT?

18 A. COURTS HAVE MENTIONED THAT, OFTEN MENTION THAT. I DO
19 THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO SORT OF LOOK BACK AND UNDERSTAND WHAT
20 THAT CONTEXT IS. THE CONTEXT OF THAT IS THAT WHERE YOU HAVE
21 RACIALLY POLARIZED -- I'M SORRY, WHERE YOU HAVE RACIALLY
22 CONTESTED ELECTIONS, YOU CAN LOOK AT THOSE ELECTIONS AND YOU
23 CAN LOOK AT THE NONRACIALLY CONTESTED ELECTIONS AND YOU CAN
24 ANSWER AN IMPORTANT QUESTION, WHICH IS, IS IT THE CASE THAT
25 BASICALLY BLACK VOTERS CAN HAVE ANY CANDIDATE THEY WANT, AS

3:08PM

1 LONG AS IT IS A WHITE DEMOCRAT, BASICALLY. THAT IS,
2 HISTORICALLY -- IT WAS THE CASE THAT IN FACT THE PREFERRED
3 CANDIDATE OF BLACK VOTERS IN LOUISIANA AND IN GEORGIA AND IN
4 ALABAMA WERE ELECTED ALMOST UNIFORMLY IN THE ELECTIONS BECAUSE
5 THEIR PREFERRED CANDIDATE -- THEIR PARTY WAS THE DEMOCRATIC
6 PARTY.

7 ONCE THAT MUCH EARLIER TRANSITION OF BLACKS OUT OF THE
8 REPUBLICAN PARTY OCCURRED, YOU KNOW, PEOPLE THAT WERE -- WHITES
9 THAT WERE ELECTED IN THE GENERAL ELECTION WERE THE PREFERRED
10 CANDIDATE OF BLACK VOTERS, BUT THEY WERE NOT BLACK CANDIDATES.
11 AND IN FACT, BLACK CANDIDATES WOULD NOT HAVE MADE IT TO THAT
12 ELECTION SETTING.

13 SO I DO THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND WHAT HAPPENS
14 WHEN YOU HAVE BLACK CANDIDATES. BUT IF YOU THINK ABOUT IT, THE
15 POINT OF THAT IS, THE POINT OF SAYING IT IS ESPECIALLY
16 PROBATIVE IS BECAUSE THE COURT IS ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN THE
17 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A BLACK CANDIDATE RUNS AND
18 WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A WHITE CANDIDATE RUNS. WHAT HAPPENS WHEN
19 THE PREFERRED CANDIDATE OF BLACK VOTERS IS A BLACK? IS THAT
20 DIFFERENT THAN IF THE PREFERRED CANDIDATE OF BLACK VOTERS IS A
21 WHITE? THAT'S WHY IT IS PROBATIVE. IT IS PROBATIVE FOR THAT
22 ISSUE. THAT'S THE ISSUE I'M USING IT FOR. I AGREE THAT IT'S
23 PROBATIVE, AND THAT'S WHY I'M PRESENTING EVIDENCE ABOUT IT.

24 Q. OKAY. SO YOU AGREE THAT YOU'VE PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED THAT
25 BI-RACIAL ELECTIONS, ALL THINGS BEING EQUAL, ARE MOST PROBATIVE

3:09PM

1 OF DETERMINING RACIAL POLARIZATION OF VOTING, RIGHT?

2 A. YES.

3 Q. OKAY. THANK YOU. I WANT TO TALK ABOUT YOUR REPORT A
4 LITTLE BIT. DO YOU STILL HAVE YOUR REPORT IN FRONT OF YOU?

5 A. YES.

6 Q. CAN YOU TURN TO PAGE 7 AT TABLE 2? DO YOU SEE THE TITLE
7 OF THE REPORT, OR THE TITLED TABLE CALLED "PRESIDENTIAL
8 ELECTION RESULTS, AVERAGES OF EI RXC ESTIMATES ACROSS HANDLEY'S
9 SEVEN AREAS OF INTEREST"?

10 A. YES.

11 Q. DID I READ THAT CORRECTLY?

12 A. YES.

13 Q. OKAY. AND BELOW THIS REPORT, YOU SAID, "IF THE RACE OF
14 THE CANDIDATES IS THE FOCUS FOR BLACK VOTERS, THEN WE WOULD
15 EXPECT A CLEAR ORDERING OF BLACK VOTER SUPPORT HIGHEST FOR THE
16 2012 OBAMA/BIDEN TICKET, LOWEST FOR THE 2016 CLINTON/KAINE
17 TICKET, AND SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN FOR THE 2020 BIDEN/HARRIS
18 TICKET." DID I READ THAT RIGHT?

19 A. YES.

20 Q. JUST FOR THE RECORD, THIS IS LEGISLATIVE DEFENDANT'S
21 EXHIBIT 53. SO GOING BACK TO TABLE 2, THE GENERAL INFERENCE --
22 SORRY, THE GENERAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF BLACK
23 SUPPORT FOR BIDEN/HARRIS YOU HAVE ESTIMATED HERE AT 96.3,
24 CLINTON/KAINE AT 98.7, AND OBAMA/BIDEN AT 98.5; IS THAT ALL
25 RIGHT?

3:10PM

1 A. THAT IS CORRECT.

2 Q. COULD THESE VARIANCES IN ANY OF THESE NUMBERS BE
3 ATTRIBUTABLE TO SOME OF THE INHERENT VARIATION ASSOCIATED WITH
4 THE EI ESTIMATION?

5 A. YES.

6 Q. OKAY. LET'S TURN TO TABLE 3 ON PAGE 9. DO YOU SEE THAT
7 ON THIS TABLE THERE ARE SEVEN BI-RACIAL ELECTIONS WITH TWO
8 CANDIDATES? I THINK WE MIGHT NEED TO SPLIT IT INTO THE TWO
9 PAGES.

10 A. THAT'S -- I THINK THAT'S THE SAME COUNT I GET.

11 Q. OKAY. AND WOULD YOU AGREE THAT THE BLACK VOTERS ARE
12 COHESIVELY SUPPORTING THE BLACK CANDIDATES IN EACH OF THOSE
13 BI-RACIAL TWO-CANDIDATE RACES?

14 A. AGAIN, BECAUSE THAT BLACK CANDIDATE ALSO HAPPENS TO BE THE
15 DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE, YES, THEY ARE SUPPORTING THE BLACK
16 DEMOCRAT IN ALL OF THOSE ELECTIONS, OVERWHELMINGLY.

17 Q. OKAY. AND THE WHITE VOTERS IN THOSE ELECTIONS ARE ALSO
18 COHESIVELY SUPPORTING THE WHITE CANDIDATE IN EACH OF THOSE
19 RACES, RIGHT?

20 A. AGAIN, THEY ARE OVERWHELMINGLY SUPPORTING THE WHITE
21 REPUBLICAN IN THOSE CONTESTS.

22 Q. OKAY. AND BASED ON YOUR DATA IN THOSE ELECTIONS, THESE
23 RACES ARE RACIALLY POLARIZED, CORRECT?

24 A. I VIEW THEM, AGAIN, AS PARTISAN POLARIZED BECAUSE I THINK,
25 AGAIN, PRECISELY BECAUSE OF THE WAY YOU'VE ASKED THAT QUESTION,

3:12PM

1 AREN'T THE BLACK VOTERS SUPPORTING OVERWHELMINGLY THE BLACK
2 CANDIDATE? THEY ARE BECAUSE YOU SELECTED ONLY RACES IN WHICH
3 THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE WAS THE BLACK CANDIDATE.

4 SO AGAIN, IF YOU WANT TO USE THAT TO SAY THIS IS RACIAL
5 POLARIZATION -- THAT'S WHY I THINK YOU NEED TO BE CAREFUL.
6 THIS IS PARTISAN POLARIZATION. THE TABLE DOESN'T DEMONSTRATE
7 THAT THIS IS WHAT I'VE CONSIDERED TO BE SOMETHING THAT SHOULD
8 BE LABELED AS RACIAL POLARIZATION.

9 Q. OKAY. LET'S LOOK AT SOME OF THESE INDIVIDUAL RACES THEN.
10 LET'S START WITH THE OCTOBER 2015, SECRETARY OF STATE RACE.
11 YOUR ESTIMATES SHOW THAT 93.3 PERCENT OF BLACK VOTERS OFFERED
12 SUPPORT FOR THE BLACK CANDIDATE IN THAT ELECTION, CORRECT?

13 A. CORRECT.

14 Q. OKAY. AND YOUR ESTIMATES ALSO SHOW THAT WHITE VOTERS
15 OFFERED 85.7 PERCENT SUPPORT FOR THE WHITE CANDIDATE THERE,
16 CORRECT?

17 A. CORRECT.

18 Q. OKAY. AND IN YOUR OPINION, THIS RACE IS NOT RACIALLY
19 POLARIZED?

20 A. AGAIN, IF BY RACIALLY POLARIZED YOU MEAN THAT TWO RACIAL
21 GROUPS ARE VOTING IN A DIFFERENT WAY, THEN THAT IS PERFECTLY
22 FINE. BUT AGAIN, YOU ARE PREFACING -- YOU ARE MAKING THE
23 NATURE OF THE QUESTION -- YOU ARE MAKING THE NATURE OF THE
24 QUESTION ABOUT THE RACE OF THE CANDIDATES. YOU ARE NOT ASKING
25 ME ABOUT WHETHER THE BLACK VOTERS PREFERRED THE DEMOCRAT AND

3:13PM 1 WHITE VOTERS PREFERRED THE REPUBLICAN, WHICH IS WHAT THE
2 OVERALL ANALYSIS SHOWS. YOU ARE SPECIFICALLY SAYING, DON'T
3 BLACK VOTERS PREFER THE BLACK CANDIDATE, DON'T WHITE VOTERS
4 PREFER THE WHITE CANDIDATE? THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT I'M OBJECTING
5 TO, THAT WE HAVE A BROADER ANALYSIS HERE OF THESE ELECTIONS,
6 AND WE KNOW THAT THAT PARTICULAR PHRASING IS ACTUALLY -- IS
7 SORT OF TAKING INFORMATION OUT OF WHAT IS ACTUALLY HERE IN THIS
8 ANALYSIS. WHAT WE KNOW IS THAT BLACK VOTERS OVERWHELMINGLY
9 PREFER DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES, WHETHER THEY ARE BLACK OR WHITE.

10 AND SO IF YOU ARE GOING TO PHRASE IT THAT WAY, IT'S LIKE
11 THAT IS TRUE. IN THIS PARTICULAR ELECTION, BLACK VOTERS ALSO
12 OVERWHELMINGLY PREFERRED CANDIDATES WHOSE FIRST NAME IS CHRIS,
13 BUT THAT'S REALLY NOT OF ANY USE TO US HERE.

14 Q. OKAY. YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED A LITTLE BIT EARLIER THAT
15 YOU DESCRIBE RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING AS A PATTERN IN WHICH
16 DIFFERENT RACIAL GROUPS VOTE DIFFERENTLY AND AT SIGNIFICANT
17 LEVELS AND REASONABLY COHESIVELY, RIGHT?

18 A. YES, THAT IS WHAT IS TRADITIONALLY LABELED AS RACIALLY
19 POLARIZED VOTING. AND AGAIN, IF, AS DR. BURCH SAYS, ALL THAT
20 IS REQUIRED IS THAT THE TWO GROUPS VOTE DIFFERENTLY,
21 IRRESPECTIVE OF WHAT THE REASONS ARE FOR THEM VOTING
22 DIFFERENTLY, BRENNAN'S BASIC MINORITY OPINION HOPE, THEN THAT
23 MEETS THAT TEST. I JUST DON'T -- I DON'T PERSONALLY -- I DON'T
24 LIKE TO CALL SOMETHING RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING IF I KNOW THAT
25 THE EVIDENCE CLEARLY SHOWS THAT IT'S PARTISAN POLARIZED VOTING,

3:14PM 1 BECAUSE PARTISAN POLARIZED VOTING, AS NASTY AS IT CAN BE, IS A
2 LONG WAY FROM WHERE WE WERE 40 YEARS AGO, WHEN OUR VOTING WAS
3 LITERALLY RACIALLY POLARIZED.

4 Q. OKAY. YOU PREFER NOT TO CALL IT RACIALLY POLARIZED
5 VOTING, BUT YOU AGREE THAT THIS 2015 OCTOBER ELECTION IS
6 RACIALLY POLARIZED, CORRECT?

7 **MR. TUCKER:** OBJECTION, YOUR HONOR. ASKED AND
8 ANSWERED.

9 **MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:** I DON'T BELIEVE THE WITNESS
10 ANSWERED THE QUESTION, YOUR HONOR.

11 **THE COURT:** OVERRULED.

12 A. AGAIN, RACIAL GROUPS ARE VOTING DIFFERENTLY. IF THAT'S
13 WHAT YOU WANT TO CALL RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING, THEN IT'S
14 RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING. IT IS -- THAT, I THINK, IS AN
15 INAPPROPRIATE DESCRIPTOR BECAUSE IT WOULD LEAD ANY REASONABLE
16 PERSON TO THINK SOMETHING WAS TRUE THAT THIS DOESN'T
17 DEMONSTRATE. THIS ELECTION IS POLARIZED ON THE BASIS OF
18 PARTISAN -- THE PARTISAN LABELS OF THE CANDIDATES.

19 **BY MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:**

20 Q. OKAY. LET'S TURN TO TABLE 4 ON PAGE 13. THERE'S A TABLE
21 THERE TITLED "PARTY CONTESTED STATEWIDE ELECTIONS NOT INCLUDED
22 IN THE HANDLEY REPORT, AVERAGES ACROSS HANDLEY'S SEVEN AREAS OF
23 INTEREST." DID I READ THAT CORRECTLY?

24 A. CORRECT.

25 Q. LET'S LOOK AT THE NOVEMBER 2015 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.

3:16PM

1 DO YOU SEE THAT?

2 A. YES.

3 Q. WHAT PERCENT OF WHITE VOTERS SUPPORTED JOHN BEL EDWARDS IN
4 THE 2015 NOVEMBER GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION?

5 A. 36.3 PERCENT.

6 Q. OKAY. AND DO YOU SEE THE NOVEMBER 2019 GUBERNATORIAL
7 ELECTION?

8 A. I DO.

9 Q. AND YOU ESTIMATED THAT 28.5 PERCENT OF WHITE VOTERS VOTED
10 FOR JOHN BEL EDWARDS IN THAT ELECTION. CORRECT?

11 A. THAT IS CORRECT.

12 Q. OKAY. CAN YOU IDENTIFY ANY OTHER LOUISIANA ELECTIONS
13 WHERE A BLACK CANDIDATE EARNED THE SAME LEVEL OF SUPPORT AS
14 JOHN BEL EDWARDS FOR WHITE CROSSOVER VOTERS?

15 A. NO.

16 Q. OKAY. AND WITH THE EXCEPTION OF JOHN BEL EDWARDS'
17 GUBERNATORIAL RACES, WHITE CROSSOVER VOTING IS RELATIVELY LOW
18 IN LOUISIANA; IS THAT CORRECT?

19 A. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF JOHN BEL EDWARDS, THAT IS TRUE FOR
20 THE -- SO FOR THE OTHER SITUATIONS IN WHICH THERE IS A WHITE
21 DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE, AGAIN, JOHN BEL EDWARDS STANDS OUT AMONG
22 THE OTHER WHITE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES BECAUSE OF THAT STRONG
23 LEVEL OF CROSSOVER SUPPORT THAT HE WAS ABLE TO OBTAIN. I WOULD
24 ALSO NOTE THAT -- SORRY. I WON'T NOTE IT.

25 Q. OKAY. I ONLY HAVE A FEW MORE QUESTIONS, DR. ALFORD. YOU

3:17PM 1 TESTIFIED IN OTHER CASES THAT PARTY AFFILIATION RATHER THAN
2 RACE IS DRIVING POLARIZATION, RIGHT?

3 A. THE PARTY LABEL OF CANDIDATES IS DRIVING POLARIZATION.
4 AND I WOULD ASSUME IN A CURRENT POLARIZED ATMOSPHERE THAT
5 PROBABLY IS RELATED TO THE PARTY IDENTIFICATION OF CANDIDATES,
6 BUT WE DON'T HAVE PARTY IDENTIFICATION OF CANDIDATES HERE.

7 SO IN TERMS OF WHAT IS IN EVIDENCE HERE, WHAT IS IN
8 EVIDENCE HERE IS INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARTY AFFILIATION OF THE
9 CANDIDATES, WHICH IS ON THE BALLOT, AND THE RACIAL LABELS OR
10 RACIAL ORIENTATION OF CANDIDATES, WHICH IS ALSO PUBLICLY
11 AVAILABLE INFORMATION. SO WE HAVE BOTH OF THOSE PIECES OF
12 INFORMATION IN THIS ANALYSIS. WE KNOW THE RACE OF THE
13 CANDIDATES. WE KNOW THE PARTY AFFILIATION OF THE CANDIDATES.
14 WE KNOW WE ARE ANALYZING RACIAL VOTING BY LOOKING AT THE RACE
15 OF VOTERS, BUT WE ARE NOT ANALYZING PARTY IDENTIFICATION.

16 Q. SO YES, YOU'VE TESTIFIED IN OTHER CASES THAT PARTY
17 AFFILIATION RATHER THAN RACE IS DRIVING POLARIZATION?

18 A. I THINK ONE OF THE CONCLUSIONS YOU COULD DRAW FROM THIS IS
19 THAT IT'S PARTY -- BECAUSE THE PARTY AFFILIATION OF THE
20 CANDIDATES IS WHAT IS DRIVING -- IS WHAT IS IN EVIDENCE HERE
21 FROM THIS POLARIZATION. IT IS CONSISTENT THAT THE PARTY
22 AFFILIATION OF THE CANDIDATES PRODUCES POLARIZED VOTING,
23 WHEREAS THE RACIAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE CANDIDATES DOESN'T.
24 YOU MIGHT INFER FROM THAT, GIVEN THE IMPORTANCE OF -- I'VE
25 SPENT MOST OF MY CAREER STUDYING PARTY IDENTIFICATION. GIVEN

3:19PM 1 THE UNIQUE IMPORTANCE OF PARTY IDENTIFICATION IN THE U.S. AND
2 THE UNIQUE NATURE OF PARTY IDENTIFICATION IN THE U.S., I THINK
3 IT IS A VERY REASONABLE INFERENCE THAT THAT'S PROBABLY RELATED
4 TO PARTY IDENTIFICATION OF VOTERS.

5 I SUSPECT VOTERS WHO CONSIDER THEMSELVES DEMOCRATS, WE
6 HAVE ANY NUMBER OF STUDIES THAT SHOW THAT THEY ACTUALLY DO VOTE
7 OVERWHELMINGLY FOR DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS FOR REPUBLICANS,
8 BUT WE DON'T HAVE THAT EVIDENCE HERE. SO I DON'T THINK WE NEED
9 TO -- I DON'T SEE HOW THAT IS SOMETHING WE HAVE TO REACH
10 BECAUSE THAT'S NOT THE EVIDENCE WE HAVE HERE.

11 Q. OKAY.

12 A. SO AGAIN, I'M NOT TALKING ABOUT A CAUSAL -- IN ANY SENSE A
13 CAUSAL ANALYSIS. I'M JUST TALKING ABOUT WHAT EVIDENCE HAVE THE
14 PLAINTIFFS PRODUCED IN THIS CASE ABOUT ELECTIONS IN THE WAY
15 THAT ELECTION ANALYSIS IS ALWAYS CONDUCTED IN THIS CASE AND
16 WHAT CAN WE DRAW FROM THAT. WE CAN DRAW A CONCLUSION ABOUT HOW
17 TWO DIFFERENT GROUPS VOTE AS GROUPS. WE CAN ALSO DRAW A
18 CONCLUSION ABOUT WHETHER THAT DIFFERENTIAL BEHAVIOR BY GROUPS
19 IS RESPONDING TO THE CUE OF THE PARTY OF THE CANDIDATES OR IS
20 RESPONDING TO THE CUE OF THE RACE OF THE CANDIDATES. THOSE ARE
21 THE TWO CONCLUSIONS WE CAN DRAW.

22 Q. OKAY. SO THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND THE DATA ARE NOT
23 DISPUTED, IT SOUNDS LIKE, BUT THE OPINIONS OF THAT ANALYSIS AND
24 THAT DATA, THAT IS WHAT IS IN DISPUTE, CORRECT?

25 A. IN SOME BROADER SENSE, I SUPPOSE IT IS. I ACTUALLY -- I

3:20PM

1 MEAN, I COULD BE WRONG, BUT I DON'T THINK DR. HANDLEY AND I
2 DISAGREE ABOUT WHAT THE ANALYSIS SHOWS. AGAIN, AS DR. BURCH
3 SAYS, THE ONLY THING THAT MATTERS IS WHETHER THE TWO GROUPS ARE
4 VOTING DIFFERENTLY. IF YOU BELIEVE THAT, THEN YOU BELIEVE THAT
5 AND YOU CAN CALL IT WHAT YOU LIKE.

6 THE DATA IS THE DATA IS THE DATA. MY ANALYSIS AND DR.
7 HANDLEY'S ANALYSIS ARE NOT COMING FROM TWO DIFFERENT UNIVERSES
8 OR -- THEY ARE SHOWING -- IF SHE HAD ANALYZED THE RACIALLY
9 NONCONTESTED ELECTIONS THAT I DID, SHE WOULD HAVE GOTTEN THE
10 SAME RESULT BECAUSE I'M USING THE SAME DATA AND THE SAME
11 TECHNIQUE. SO WE ARE NOT DISAGREEING ABOUT WHAT THE PATTERN OF
12 VOTING IS IN LOUISIANA. WE ARE DISAGREEING MAYBE ABOUT ITS
13 LEGAL SIGNIFICANCE OR MAYBE ABOUT WHAT YOU CALL IT, BUT I THINK
14 WE BOTH RECOGNIZE THAT THIS IS -- THIS IS CONSISTENT PARTY
15 POLARIZATION. AND THEN WHAT YOU MAKE OF THAT IS EITHER A LEGAL
16 ISSUE OR A MUCH DIFFERENT RESEARCH QUESTION THAN ANYBODY IS
17 ANALYZING OR BRINGING TO THE COURT IN THIS OR ANY OTHER CASE
18 I'VE BEEN INVOLVED IN.

19 Q. OKAY. YOU TESTIFIED IN *NAACP V. EAST RAMAPO CENTRAL*
20 *SCHOOL DISTRICT*, CORRECT?

21 A. I DID.

22 Q. AND THE COURT THERE CONCLUDED THAT YOUR TESTIMONY, WHILE
23 SINCERE, DID NOT REFLECT CURRENT ESTABLISHED SCHOLARSHIP AND
24 METHODS OF ANALYSIS OF RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING AND VOTING
25 ESTIMATES?

3:22PM

1 A. I RECALL THAT JUDGE SEIBEL SAID EXACTLY THAT.

2 Q. AND THE COURT, IN *PATINO V. THE CITY OF PASADENA* IN THE
3 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, ALSO DISAGREED WITH YOUR OPINIONS
4 ON RACIAL BLOCK VOTING, CORRECT?

5 A. YOU WILL HAVE TO REMIND ME. THERE ARE A LOT OF CASES IN
6 TEXAS THAT SEEM TO GO ON CONTINUOUSLY ACROSS DECADE AFTER
7 DECADE. I HONESTLY DON'T KNOW WHAT CASE YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT.

8 Q. IF YOU DON'T RECALL, THAT IS OKAY. YOU CAN SAY YOU DON'T
9 RECALL.

10 A. I DON'T RECALL.

11 Q. OKAY. AND IN *TEXAS V. UNITED STATES* IN THE DC DISTRICT
12 COURT, THE COURT FOUND THAT YOUR APPROACH LIES OUTSIDE OF
13 ACCEPTED ACADEMIC NORMS AMONG REDISTRICTING EXPERTS AND INSTEAD
14 RELIED HEAVILY ON DR. HANDLEY'S ANALYSIS. DO YOU RECALL THAT?

15 A. I DEFINITELY RECALL THAT.

16 Q. AND IN *MONTEZ V. CITY OF YAKIMA* IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
17 WASHINGTON, THE COURT THERE ALSO DECLINED TO ACCEPT YOUR
18 ANALYSIS ON THE SECOND AND THIRD *GINGLES* PRECONDITIONS,
19 CORRECT?

20 A. I DON'T THINK THAT IS CORRECT.

21 Q. YOU DON'T THINK THAT IS CORRECT?

22 A. I DON'T.

23 Q. OKAY. AND THEN IN 2009, IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF
24 TEXAS, IN *BENAVIDEZ V. CITY OF IRVING*, THE COURT REJECTED YOUR
25 CONCLUSIONS AND ANALYSIS IN THE SECOND *GINGLES* PRECONDITIONS?

3:23PM 1 A. THAT'S -- THAT'S A LONG TIME AGO. I DON'T -- I'M PRETTY
2 SURE THAT THE PLAINTIFFS WON THAT CASE, SINCE I'M PRETTY SURE
3 THAT THE COURT WOULD HAVE HAD TO REJECT MY VIEW ABOUT WHAT
4 CONSTITUTED COHESION. OTHERWISE, THEY COULDN'T HAVE MADE IT
5 PAST THE SECOND *GINGLES* THRESHOLD. SO, YOU KNOW, PERSONALLY, I
6 VIEW THAT AS A SUCCESS. IF I'M MAKING MY POINT CLEARLY AND THE
7 COURT HAS TO CLEARLY REJECT MY POINT IN ORDER TO GET TO WHERE
8 THEY THINK THEY NEED TO BE, THEN I'VE DONE MY JOB. I'VE MADE
9 THEM DECIDE WHAT IS COHESION OR WHAT ISN'T COHESION IN A
10 PARTICULAR SETTING.

11 SO VERY OFTEN JUDGES DON'T AGREE -- JUDGES COME TO A
12 CONCLUSION THAT IS DIFFERENT THAN WHAT I WOULD COME TO.
13 CERTAINLY MORE AND MORE, AS I'M TESTIFYING ABOUT THE ROLE OF
14 PARTY VERSUS THE ROLE OF RACE, AS AGAIN, I SAID, THAT IS NOT A
15 SETTLED -- IN MY VIEW, NOT A SETTLED LEGAL ISSUE. SO JUDGES
16 OFTEN DON'T COME TO THE SAME CONCLUSION. THEY OFTEN DON'T
17 CREDIT MY TESTIMONY ABOUT PARTISANSHIP AS BEING OF ANY UTILITY.
18 THEY JUST SIMPLY, AS BURCH WOULD HAVE IT, SIMPLY SAY THAT
19 DOESN'T MATTER, AND I ACCEPT -- I AM PERFECTLY WILLING TO
20 ACCEPT THAT.

21 THE ONE THING I WOULD TAKE EXCEPTION TO, THOUGH, JUDGE
22 SEIBEL -- I ONE HUNDRED PERCENT AGREE THAT THE PLAINTIFFS
23 SHOULD HAVE WON THAT CASE, BUT ON THE BASIS OTHER THAN THE
24 METHODOLOGICAL -- IN THE METHODOLOGICAL DISPUTE BETWEEN MYSELF
25 AND DR. BARRETO, I WAS NOT THE ONE WHO WAS METHODOLOGICAL

3:25PM 1 DEFICIENT. I APPARENTLY JUST WAS NOT SUFFICIENTLY PERSUASIVE
2 IN EXPLAINING METHODOLOGY. THE THINGS HE WAS -- I MEAN, HE
3 SAID, FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCE AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
4 IN PARTICULAR, WE NO LONGER PLACE ANY EMPHASIS ON CONFIDENCE
5 INTERVALS OR STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE AT ALL. WE JUST DON'T
6 USE IT ANYMORE, THAT THAT IS A PRIMITIVE CONCEPT IN MODERN
7 POLITICAL SCIENCE, MODERN SOCIAL SCIENCE DOESN'T RELY ON. HE
8 BASICALLY WAS ARGUING THAT THE COURT SHOULD IGNORE THE
9 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS. I THINK THAT IS WRONG AS A MATTER OF
10 COURT PRECEDENT. IT IS WRONG, WAY WRONG AS A MATTER OF WHAT WE
11 DO IN POLITICAL SCIENCE.

12 I HAVE PUBLISHED A LOT OF ARTICLES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE,
13 AND YOU DON'T PUBLISH ARTICLES BY MAKING ARGUMENTS ABOUT A
14 WHOLE BUNCH OF FINDINGS, NONE OF WHICH ARE STATISTICALLY
15 SIGNIFICANT. SO -- AND THE JUDGE'S VIEW OF THAT WAS THAT
16 DR. BARRETO WAS CORRECTLY EXPLAINING MODERN POLITICAL SCIENCE
17 AND THAT I APPARENTLY WAS LOST IN THE PAST, AND THAT SIMPLY IS
18 -- AS A MATTER OF SORT OF DISCIPLINARY PRIDE, THAT IS JUST
19 INCORRECT. DR. BARRETO WAS MISCHARACTERIZING STATISTICAL
20 SIGNIFICANCE AS IT IS USED IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND IN
21 POLITICAL SCIENCE AND IN THE COURT, AND BECAUSE THE COURT
22 WANTED -- I WON'T SPEAK TO THE MOTIVATIONS OF JUDGE SEIBEL. I
23 HAVE ALL KINDS OF REGARD FOR JUDGE SEIBEL. BUT TO GET TO WHERE
24 JUDGE SEIBEL WANTED TO GET, BERETTA HAD TO BE RIGHT AND I HAD
25 TO BE WRONG, AND THAT'S PART OF THE GAME. I DON'T DISPUTE IT.

3:26PM

1 I JUST, IN THIS PARTICULAR CASE, THERE WERE OTHER WAYS THAT
2 COULD HAVE BEEN PHRASED THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN CORRECT. THE WAY
3 SHE PHRASED IT WAS SIMPLY INCORRECT.

4 Q. OKAY. AND IN NONE OF THESE CASES DID THE COURT ADOPT YOUR
5 OPINION THAT PARTY AFFILIATION INSTEAD OF RACE IS DRIVING
6 POLARIZATION? ISN'T THAT ALSO CORRECT?

7 A. IN THOSE PARTICULAR CASES?

8 Q. IN THOSE PARTICULAR CASES.

9 A. IN THE CASES WHERE THEY DECIDED FOR THE PLAINTIFFS, THEY
10 DID NOT ADOPT THAT. IN OTHER CASES, THE COURT HAS ADOPTED
11 THAT. SO IN THE RECENT CASE REVOLVING AROUND THE SAME ISSUE IN
12 THE CHALLENGE TO THE AT-LARGE ELECTION OF THE SUPREME COURT AND
13 THE COURT OF APPEALS IN TEXAS, THE COURT DID ADOPT THAT
14 OPINION. AND WE COULD CAREFULLY PARSE THAT, BASICALLY SAID
15 THIS IS THE WAY IT WORKS. IT DOESN'T MATTER FOR THE *GINGLES*
16 THRESHOLD. THE *GINGLES* THRESHOLD IS JUST A WAY TO GET TO THE
17 BIG ISSUE. AND SO FOR THE *GINGLES* THRESHOLD PURPOSE, ALL THAT
18 MATTERS, AS DR. BURCH SAID, IS WHETHER THE TWO GROUPS ARE
19 VOTING COHESIVELY AND VOTING DIFFERENTLY.

20 THE COURT THEN SAID THAT WHEN YOU GET TO TOTALITY OF THE
21 CIRCUMSTANCES, IN THE TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES, THAT'S
22 RACIALLY POLARIZED VOTING, NOT *GINGLES* II, NOT *GINGLES* III, BUT
23 PUTTING THEM TOGETHER AND SAYING, OKAY, IS THE VOTING RACIALLY
24 POLARIZED. AND THE COURT THERE SAID THAT IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE
25 VOTING WAS POLARIZED ON THE BASIS OF PARTISANSHIP BUT NOT

3:27PM 1 POLARIZED ON THE BASIS OF RACE, AND THE COURT DECLINED TO RULE
2 AGAINST THE AT-LARGE ELECTION OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES IN TEXAS.

3 **MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:** THANK YOU. ONE SECOND, YOUR
4 HONOR, WHILE I CONFER WITH COUNSEL.

5 **THE COURT:** TAKE A MINUTE.

6 **MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:** A COUPLE MORE QUESTIONS, YOUR
7 HONOR. CAN WE GO BACK TO TABLE 3 OF DR. ALFORD'S REPORT?

8 **BY MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:**

9 Q. IN TABLE 3, ARE ANY OF THE ELECTIONS THAT YOU ANALYZED,
10 WAS THERE A SINGLE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE THAT RECEIVED -- A
11 BLACK REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE THAT RECEIVED MORE THAN FIVE PERCENT
12 OF THE WHITE VOTE?

13 A. I'M SORRY. COULD YOU REPEAT THE QUESTION?

14 Q. I CAN. IN ANY OF THE TABLES OR THE ELECTIONS THAT YOU
15 ANALYZED, IN EXHIBIT 53, LEGISLATIVE EXHIBIT 53, WAS THERE A
16 SINGLE BLACK REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE WHO RECEIVED MORE THAN FIVE
17 PERCENT OF THE WHITE VOTE?

18 A. I DON'T BELIEVE SO.

19 Q. OKAY. AND I WANT TO GO BACK AGAIN TO THE 75 PERCENT
20 COHESION THRESHOLD ISSUE. YOU TESTIFIED THAT IN AN ELECTION
21 WITH MORE THAN TWO CANDIDATES, THE THRESHOLD FOR COHESION COULD
22 BE LESS THAN 75 PERCENT. IS THAT CORRECT?

23 A. IT COULD BE.

24 **MR. CAMPBELL-HARRIS:** THOSE ARE ALL THE QUESTIONS I
25 HAVE, YOUR HONOR. THANK YOU.

3:30PM 1

THE COURT: MR. TUCKER, ANY REDIRECT?

2

MR. TUCKER: NO REDIRECT, YOUR HONOR.

3

THE COURT: YOU MAY STEP DOWN, SIR. DO YOU HAVE A

4

WITNESS LEFT?

5

MR. TUCKER: WE DO, YOUR HONOR.

6

THE COURT: OKAY. WE ARE GOING TO GO UNTIL 4. WE

7

WILL TAKE JUST A FEW MINUTE RECESS. WE MAY EVEN GO TO 4:30.

8

SEAN TRENDE.

9

(RECESS TAKEN AT 3:30 P.M UNTIL 3:44 P.M.)

10

THE COURT: NEXT WITNESS.

11

MR. STRACH: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR. THE DEFENDANT'S

12

CALL SEAN TRENDE.

13

(OATH ADMINISTERED.)

14

MR. STRACH: YOUR HONOR, MAY I APPROACH THE WITNESS

15

WITH HIS REPORT?

16

THE COURT: YOU MAY.

17

THE CLERK: SIR, WOULD YOU PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME FOR

18

THE RECORD AND SPELL IT FOR THE RECORD.

19

THE WITNESS: YES, IT IS SEAN TRENDE, T-R-E-N-D-E.

20

SEAN TRENDE,

21

HAVING FIRST BEEN DULY SWORN, TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

22

DIRECT EXAMINATION

23

BY MR. STRACH:

24

Q. ALL RIGHT. GOOD AFTERNOON, MR. TRENDE. YOU'VE STATED

25

YOUR NAME FOR THE RECORD. CAN YOU TELL THE COURT ABOUT YOUR

3:44PM

1 EDUCATION THROUGH 2001?

2 A. YES. I GRADUATED FROM YALE UNIVERSITY IN 1995 WITH A
3 DOUBLE MAJOR IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE. I WENT TO LAW
4 SCHOOL AT DUKE IN 1998 AND GRADUATED WITH MY JD IN 2001. AND
5 DUKE HAS A PROGRAM WHERE YOU CAN EARN A MASTER'S DEGREE ALONG
6 WITH YOUR JD, SO AT THE SAME TIME, I GOT A MASTER'S DEGREE IN
7 POLITICAL SCIENCE WITH FOCUS ON AMERICAN POLITICS.

8 Q. ALL RIGHT. WHAT DID YOU DO AFTER YOU GRADUATED FROM LAW
9 SCHOOL?

10 A. I CLERKED FOR JUDGE DEANELL TACHA ON THE TENTH CIRCUIT,
11 FOR A YEAR, AND THEN I WENT TO WORK IN LAW FIRMS, KIRKLAND &
12 ELLIS IN WASHINGTON D.C., HUNTON & WILLIAMS IN RICHMOND.

13 Q. ALL RIGHT. WHAT ARE YOU DOING CURRENTLY?

14 A. I'M CURRENTLY -- I RETIRED FROM THE PRACTICE OF LAW IN
15 2010 AND BECAME A POLITICAL WRITER. I WORK FOR REAL CLEAR
16 POLITICS.

17 Q. AND WHAT IS THAT?

18 A. SO REAL CLEAR POLITICS IS A COMPANY THAT PRODUCES A
19 WEBSITE THAT COVERS POLITICAL ISSUES ACROSS THE SPECTRUM.

20 Q. ALL RIGHT. WHAT KIND OF ISSUES DOES IT COVER?

21 A. SO IT'S POLITICS IN GENERAL. IT WILL AGGREGATE NEWS
22 ARTICLES. WE ALSO ARE FAMOUS FOR AGGREGATING POLLS, SO YOU
23 DON'T JUST SEE THE ONE POLL THAT A NEWS CHANNEL MIGHT COVER.
24 YOU CAN GET ALL THE POLLS AT ONCE. AND WE ALSO PRODUCE
25 ORIGINAL CONTENT.

3:46PM

1 Q. ALL RIGHT. DO YOU PRODUCE ANY OF THAT ORIGINAL CONTENT?

2 A. I DO.

3 Q. WHAT KIND OF CONTENT?

4 A. SO MY MAIN FOCUS IS ON UNITED STATES ELECTIONS, WHERE
5 THINGS STAND, WHERE THEY ARE LIKELY TO GO, SOME LEGAL ANALYSIS
6 EVERY NOW AND AGAIN, BUT MOSTLY ANALYSIS OF ELECTIONS.

7 Q. ALL RIGHT. DOES REAL CLEAR POLITICS HAVE EMPLOYEES IN AN
8 OFFICE SOMEWHERE?

9 A. YES, WE'VE GOT ABOUT FIFTY EMPLOYEES, GIVE OR TAKE, AT ANY
10 GIVEN TIME. WE HAVE PHYSICAL OFFICES IN WASHINGTON D.C.

11 Q. ALL RIGHT. AND ARE YOU AFFILIATED WITH ANY OTHER
12 EMPLOYERS?

13 A. YES, I'M A VISITING SCHOLAR AT THE AMERICAN ENTERPRISE
14 INSTITUTE.

15 Q. ALL RIGHT. WE LEFT OFF WITH YOUR EDUCATION IN 2001.
16 SINCE THEN, HAVE YOU COMPLETED ANY ADDITIONAL DEGREES?

17 A. YES. SO IN 2016, I MATRICULATED -- I'M SORRY, I DO HAVE
18 TO SAY IT THIS WAY -- THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. I ENROLLED IN
19 A DOCTORAL PROGRAM IN POLITICAL SCIENCE. AND WHEN I GOT THERE,
20 THEY LOOKED AT THE STATISTICAL WORK THAT I HAD DONE FOR MY
21 MASTER'S DEGREE AND SUBSEQUENT TO IT, AND THEY SUGGESTED THAT
22 RATHER THAN DO THEIR POLITICAL SCIENCE RUN OF STATISTICAL
23 ANALYSIS, THAT I GO TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS. SO I DID
24 THAT, AND THREE YEARS LATER I EMERGED WITH MY MASTER'S IN
25 APPLIED STATISTICS, WHICH I EARNED IN 2019.

3:47PM

1 Q. ALL RIGHT. HAVE YOU BEEN WORKING ON A PH.D.?

2 A. I HAVE BEEN.

3 Q. WHAT'S THE STATUS OF THAT?

4 A. I SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED MY DISSERTATION ABOUT A MONTH AGO
5 AND SHOULD BE AWARDED MY DOCTORATE IN THREE WEEKS.

6 Q. ALL RIGHT.

7 **THE COURT:** AND IS THAT IN STATISTICS OR IN POLITICAL
8 SCIENCE?

9 **THE WITNESS:** I'M SORRY, YOUR HONOR. IT'S IN
10 POLITICAL SCIENCE.

11 **BY MR. STRACH:**

12 Q. WHAT WAS THE FORMAT OF YOUR DISSERTATION? TALK TO THE
13 COURT A LITTLE BIT ABOUT YOUR DISSERTATION.

14 A. SO RATHER THAN DO THE TRADITIONAL DISSERTATION WHERE YOU
15 FOCUS IN ON ONE SUBJECT AND WRITE A BOOK-LENGTH REPORT, I DID
16 WHAT IS KNOWN AS A THREE-PAPERS DISSERTATION WHERE YOU WRITE
17 THREE PUBLISHABLE PAPERS ON A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS.

18 SO THE FIRST PAPER WAS ON ANALYSIS OF SUPREME COURT VOTING
19 BEHAVIOR IN THE EARLY 1900S. THE SECOND PAPER, AND THIS IS A
20 BIT OF A MOUTHFUL, BUT IT WAS A METHODS PAPER ON USE OF
21 INTEGRATED NESTED LAPLACE APPROXIMATIONS FOR BAYESIAN ANALYSIS
22 OF SPATIAL STATISTICS. THEN THE THIRD WAS ON THE USE OF
23 COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST IN REDISTRICTING SIMULATIONS.

24 Q. AND DID YOU STUDY A VARIETY OF SIMULATION TECHNIQUES FOR
25 THIS?

3:49PM

1 A. YES, FOR THAT THIRD PAPER, YOU KNOW, YOU STILL HAVE TO DO
2 THE REGULAR LITERATURE REVIEW THAT YOU WOULD HAVE FOR A REGULAR
3 DISSERTATION, SO I HAD TO LEARN HOW REDISTRICTING SIMULATIONS
4 HAD BEEN INVENTED, WHAT DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES WERE AVAILABLE,
5 HOW TO PROGRAM THEM AND THE LIKE.

6 Q. DID YOU WRITE YOUR OWN SIMULATION CODE FOR THIS?

7 A. I DID.

8 Q. ALL RIGHT. AND WHAT OTHER ASPECTS OF THE REDISTRICTING
9 DID YOU EXAMINE FOR THIS?

10 A. WELL, WHEN YOU ARE WRITING SIMULATION CODE, YOU HAVE TO
11 TELL THE COMPUTER WHAT FACTORS OR CONSTRAINTS TO OPERATE UNDER,
12 SO YOU NEED TO KNOW HOW -- DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO CONTIGUITY,
13 AND THERE ARE DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO IT. YOU HAVE TO KNOW --
14 I HAD TO LOOK AT DIFFERENT WAYS TO DEFINE COMMUNITIES OF
15 INTEREST. AND THEN I ALSO -- MOST SIMULATIONS HAVE A
16 COMPACTNESS PARAMETER, SO I HAD TO EXAMINE THE DIFFERENT WAYS
17 THAT PEOPLE HAD DEFINED COMPACTNESS OVER THE YEARS.

18 Q. ALL RIGHT. AND HAVE YOU TAUGHT COLLEGE LEVEL COURSES?

19 A. I HAVE.

20 Q. WHAT ARE THOSE?

21 A. FOR A SEMESTER AT OHIO WESLEYAN, I TAUGHT MASS MEDIA AND
22 AMERICAN POLITICS. AT OHIO STATE, I TAUGHT THE INTRO TO
23 AMERICAN POLITICS COURSE FOUR TIMES. I TAUGHT -- WELL, I
24 TAUGHT SURVEY METHODS ONCE, AND I WILL TEACH IT AGAIN IN THE
25 SPRING. AND I TAUGHT A CLASS CALLED "VOTING AND AMERICAN

3:50PM

1 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION" FOUR TIMES NOW.

2 Q. ALL RIGHT. SO YOU WILL BE TEACHING IN THE SPRING IF THEY
3 ASK YOU TO STAY ON AT OHIO STATE?

4 A. YES, THEY HAVE ASKED ME TO STAY ON AS A LECTURER.

5 Q. ALL RIGHT. TELL ME ABOUT THE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND
6 VOTING BEHAVIOR CLASS. DID IT COVER THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT?

7 A. IT DID. IT STARTS OUT WITH AN EXAMINATION OF THE
8 POLITICAL SCIENCE LITERATURE ON THE DECISION OF WHETHER OR NOT
9 TO VOTE, HOW PEOPLE MAKE THEIR DECISIONS FOR WHOM TO VOTE. THE
10 SECOND HALF OF THE CLASS KIND OF TIES THAT INTO THE LAW, SO WE
11 LOOK AT PHOTO ID LAWS, EARLY VOTE -- THE CASES ON PHOTO ID AND
12 EARLY VOTING AND HOW THE POLITICAL SCIENCE LITERATURE HAS BEEN
13 USED THERE. WE SPEND A LOT OF TIME ON POLITICAL
14 GERRYMANDERING, ON THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT, AND ON RACIAL -- THE
15 14TH AMENDMENT CLAIMS.

16 Q. ALL RIGHT. AND DO YOU COVER THE *GINGLES* FACTORS IN THIS
17 CLASS?

18 A. WE DO. WE DO A FAIRLY DEEP DIVE INTO THE VOTING RIGHTS
19 ACT AND HOW IT IS INTERPRETED BY COURTS.

20 Q. ALL RIGHT. WHAT ABOUT RACIAL GERRYMANDERING; IS THAT
21 COVERED TOO?

22 A. SAME THING. WE SPEND A FAIR AMOUNT OF TIME ON 14TH
23 AMENDMENT CLAIMS AND HOW THEY HAVE EVOLVED AS WELL.

24 Q. ALL RIGHT. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN APPOINTED BY A COURT AS AN
25 EXPERT?

S. TRENDE - DIRECT

3:51PM

1 A. I HAVE. TWICE.

2 Q. ALL RIGHT. TELL US ABOUT THE FIRST INSTANCE.

3 A. SO THE FIRST INSTANCE, I WAS ACTUALLY APPOINTED BY THE
4 SUPREME COURT OF BELIZE AS THE COURT'S EXPERT IN THEIR
5 COUNTRY'S VERSION OF *BAKER V. CARR*. I WAS ASKED TO EXAMINE
6 THEIR MAPS AND DETERMINE WHETHER THEY COMPORTED WITH
7 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF FAIRNESS, AND ALSO TO DESIGN
8 POTENTIAL REMEDIAL MAPS FOR USE.

9 Q. ALL RIGHT. WHAT ABOUT THE SECOND INSTANCE?

10 A. SO THE SECOND INSTANCE, IN VIRGINIA, AFTER THE VIRGINIA
11 REDISTRICTING COMMISSION DEADLOCKED, THE SUPREME COURT OF
12 VIRGINIA APPOINTED TWO SPECIAL MASTERS TO DRAW THE MAPS. AND
13 SO WE PRODUCED I THINK 160 DISTRICTS IN FOUR WEEKS FOR THE
14 COURT.

15 Q. AND WHO WAS THE OTHER EXPERT?

16 A. BERNIE GROFMAN, WHO WAS THE EXPERT IN *GINGLES* FOR THE
17 PLAINTIFFS.

18 Q. AND ARE THE MAPS THAT YOU TWO DREW STILL CURRENTLY IN
19 EFFECT?

20 A. THEY ARE.

21 Q. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN APPOINTED BY A COMMISSION?

22 A. YES. I WAS APPOINTED BY THE ARIZONA INDEPENDENT
23 REDISTRICTING COMMISSION AS ONE OF THE VOTING RIGHTS EXPERTS
24 FOR THE LAWYERS IN THAT CASE.

25 Q. ALL RIGHT. AND HAVE YOU EVER SERVED AS AN EXPERT WITNESS

S. TRENDE - DIRECT

3:53PM 1 FOR PARTIES IN POLITICAL OR RACIAL GERRYMANDERING CASES BEFORE?
2 A. YES, I HAVE BEEN IN SEVERAL CASES, THE TWO CASES THAT WENT
3 UP TO THE -- THE *NICHOLS* CASE AND THE *RUCHO* CASE THAT WENT UP
4 TO THE SUPREME COURT FOR POLITICAL GERRYMANDERING. I TESTIFIED
5 IN THE MICHIGAN LITIGATION A FEW WEEKS AGO ON BEHALF OF
6 PLAINTIFFS THERE. I'VE TESTIFIED ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANTS IN
7 THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE THAT IS CURRENTLY BEFORE THE SUPREME
8 COURT AND A COUPLE OF OTHER PLACES.
9 Q. WHAT ABOUT VRA CASES? HAVE YOU TESTIFIED IN THOSE CASES?
10 A. YES. SO THE MICHIGAN CASE IS A VOTING RIGHTS ACT CASE.
11 THERE IS TESTIMONY PENDING WHENEVER THE TEXAS CASE GOES TO
12 TRIAL, AND THEN THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE. WELL, NO, THE SOUTH
13 CAROLINA CASE IS PURE 14TH AMENDMENT.
14 Q. WHAT ABOUT MICHIGAN?
15 A. THE MICHIGAN CASE IS BOTH 14TH AMENDMENT AND VRA.
16 Q. REMIND ME, WHAT WAS YOUR ROLE IN THAT CASE?
17 A. I WAS AN EXPERT FOR THE PLAINTIFFS IN THAT CASE.
18 Q. OKAY. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN EXCLUDED -- HAS YOUR TESTIMONY
19 EVER BEEN EXCLUDED?
20 A. IT HAS BEEN.
21 Q. HOW MANY TIMES?
22 A. ONCE.
23 Q. TELL THE COURT ABOUT THAT CASE.
24 A. YEAH, THAT WAS AN ELECTION, A VOTE DILUTION CASE IN -- I'M
25 SORRY, A VOTE -- THE NONREDISTRICTING TYPE OF VOTING RIGHTS ACT

3:54PM

1 CLAIM THAT I'M BLANKING ON RIGHT NOW, IN GEORGIA, WHERE THE
2 COURT RULED THAT I DIDN'T HAVE SUFFICIENT EXPERTISE IN ELECTION
3 ADMINISTRATION TO GIVE AN OPINION.

4 Q. ALL RIGHT. DID THAT CASE INVOLVE REDISTRICTING AT ALL?

5 A. NOT AT ALL.

6 **MR. STRACH:** YOUR HONOR, AT THIS TIME, WE WOULD LIKE
7 TO TENDER MR. TRENDE AS AN EXPERT IN THE FIELDS OF POLITICAL
8 METHODOLOGY, AMERICAN POLITICS, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON VOTING
9 BEHAVIOR AND REDISTRICTING, AND THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT.

10 **THE COURT:** YOU ARE TENDERING HIM AS AN EXPERT IN THE
11 VOTING RIGHTS ACT?

12 **MR. STRACH:** YES.

13 **THE COURT:** YOU ARE TENDERING HIM IN A LEGAL FIELD?

14 **MR. STRACH:** WELL, BASED ON HIS EXPERIENCE AS AN
15 EXPERT IN NUMEROUS VRA CASES.

16 **THE COURT:** AND SO MY ROLE IN THIS IS WHAT?

17 **MR. STRACH:** WELL, HE WILL BE TESTIFYING ABOUT
18 VRA-RELATED ISSUES. THE COURT IS GOING TO HAVE TO DECIDE
19 WHETHER THEY AGREE WITH MR. TRENDE OR NOT, BUT HE WILL BE
20 TESTIFYING ABOUT THINGS LIKE THE *GINGLES* FACTORS AND THINGS
21 LIKE THAT THAT THE COURT WILL ULTIMATELY HAVE TO RULE UPON.

22 **THE COURT:** SO HE IS GOING TO TELL ME WHAT THE LAW
23 IS?

24 **MR. STRACH:** NO.

25 **THE COURT:** THEN I DON'T UNDERSTAND. OKAY. LET ME

3:55PM

1 JUST HEAR -- DO YOU HAVE A CROSS ON THE TENDER?

2 **MS. THOMAS:** YOUR HONOR, WE DON'T HAVE A CROSS ON THE
3 TENDER AT THIS TIME. WE DID FILE A *DAUBERT* MOTION WHICH THIS
4 COURT HAS ALREADY DECIDED, AND WE ARE WILLING TO STAND ON THAT.
5 WE STILL HAVE SOME RESERVATIONS ABOUT SOME OF MR. TRENDE'S
6 OPINIONS, BUT WE BELIEVE THOSE CAN BE SUFFICIENTLY --

7 **THE COURT:** FULLY EXPLORED ON CROSS-EXAMINATION?

8 **MS. THOMAS:** EXACTLY.

9 **THE COURT:** I WILL ACCEPT HIM IN THOSE FIELDS, BUT
10 I'M NOT GOING TO TAKE LEGAL CONCLUSIONS FROM HIM.

11 **MR. STRACH:** ABSOLUTELY. IN FACT, I'VE ALREADY
12 TALKED TO HIM ABOUT IT.

13 **THE COURT:** ALL RIGHT. LET'S GO.

14 **MR. STRACH:** I'M WITH YOU.

15 **THE COURT:** I'VE BEEN SITTING HERE FOR FOUR DAYS, AND
16 I WOULD LIKE TO -- GO AHEAD. GO AHEAD.

17 **MR. STRACH:** I'M WITH YOU. NO, JUDGE, YOU ARE
18 EXACTLY RIGHT. AT THIS POINT, YOUR HONOR, WE WOULD LIKE TO
19 MOVE THE ADMISSION OF MR. TRENDE'S REPORTS, WHICH ARE SOS
20 EXHIBITS 3 AND 6.

21 **MS. THOMAS:** NO OBJECTION.

22 **THE COURT:** ADMITTED.

23 **BY MR. STRACH:**

24 Q. ALL RIGHT. MR. TRENDE, JUST TELL THE COURT IN GENERAL
25 WHAT YOU WERE ASKED TO DO IN THIS CASE.

S. TRENDE - DIRECT

3:57PM

1 A. SO I WAS ASKED TO EXAMINE THE DEMONSTRATION DISTRICTS OF
2 MR. COOPER AND EXAMINE WHETHER THE POPULATIONS IN THOSE
3 DISTRICTS WERE COMPACT.

4 Q. ALL RIGHT. WHEN YOU SAY COMPACTNESS OF THE POPULATION,
5 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY THAT?

6 A. SO THERE'S A DIFFERENCE IN THE LITERATURE I'VE LOOKED AT
7 ON COMPACTNESS BETWEEN THE WAY THAT A DISTRICT OR REALLY ANY
8 ENTITY IS MEASURED IN TERMS OF COMPACTNESS VERSUS POINTS, THE
9 INDIVIDUALS IN IT, AND I UNDERSTAND -- I'M NOT OFFERING A FINAL
10 OPINION ON IT, BUT I UNDERSTAND THAT THE DEFENDANTS' THEORY IN
11 THE CASE IS THAT THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT SHOULD FOCUS ON
12 POPULATION COMPACTNESS RATHER THAN DISTRICT COMPACTNESS, AND SO
13 I WAS EXPLORING THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO.

14 Q. OKAY. DO YOU USE METRICS LIKE REOCK, POLSBY-POPPER AND SO
15 FORTH FOR MEASURING THE COMPACTNESS OF A DISTRICT?

16 A. ABSOLUTELY. THOSE ARE THE PROPER METRICS FOR DETERMINING
17 THE COMPACTNESS OF THE DISTRICT ITSELF. YES.

18 Q. ALL RIGHT. ARE THOSE USEFUL, THOUGH, FOR MEASURING
19 POPULATION COMPACTNESS?

20 A. THEY REALLY ARE NOT. SO YOU CAN THINK OF IT IN TERMS OF
21 THIS COURTROOM. IF YOU WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER THE COURTROOM
22 ITSELF WAS COMPACT, YOU COULD EASILY MEASURE THE BOUNDARIES,
23 THE WALLS OF THE COURTROOM, AND YOU COULD APPLY POLSBY-POPPER,
24 REOCK, YOU COULD SEE HOW MUCH OF THE BOUNDING CIRCLE THE
25 COURTROOM FILLED. BUT IF YOU WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER THE PEOPLE

3:58PM 1 WITHIN THE COURTROOM WERE DISTRIBUTED IN A COMPACT MANNER, YOU
2 CAN'T REALLY MEASURE THE POINTS BECAUSE THERE'S A LOT OF EMPTY
3 SPACE IN BETWEEN US. SO THE LITERATURE EXPLORES DIFFERENT WAYS
4 OF MEASURING THE COMPACTNESS OF THE INDIVIDUALS.

5 Q. ALL RIGHT. SO DID YOU LOOK AT EVERY DISTRICT MR. COOPER
6 DREW?

7 A. I DID NOT.

8 Q. WHICH ONES DID YOU LOOK AT?

9 A. I LOOKED AT THE NEW DEMONSTRATION DISTRICTS OR
10 ILLUSTRATIVE DISTRICTS THAT HE HAD PROVIDED.

11 Q. ALL RIGHT. AND WHY DIDN'T YOU LOOK AT THE OTHER
12 DISTRICTS?

13 A. WELL, FIRST, BECAUSE THOSE ARE THE MOST RELEVANT ISSUES TO
14 THE CASE, BUT IF YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT, SAY, A WHITE MAJORITY
15 DISTRICT, YOU KNOW, AS I UNDERSTAND THE *GINGLES* TEST, IT'S THE
16 POPULATION THAT'S SUFFICIENT TO BE 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE OF THE
17 POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT. WELL, IF IT'S A MAJORITY WHITE
18 DISTRICT, THERE'S NOT GOING TO BE A MINORITY POPULATION, AND IT
19 IS SUFFICIENT TO BE 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE OF THE POPULATION BY
20 DEFINITION. SO IT JUST DIDN'T MAKE SENSE.

21 YOU KNOW, IF THIS WERE A RACIAL GERRYMANDERING CASE OR
22 SOMETHING WHERE YOU WERE INTERESTED -- A 14TH AMENDMENT CLAIM
23 WHERE YOU WERE INTERESTED IN LOOKING AND COMPARING THE WHITE
24 POPULATION, HOW IT IS TREATED, TO THE BLACK POPULATION, THEN
25 YOU MIGHT DO THAT SORT OF ANALYSIS, BUT SINCE THE PRONG OF

S. TRENDE - DIRECT

4:00PM 1 GINGLES I'M LOOKING AT A SOLELY FOCUSED ON, AS I UNDERSTAND IT,
2 ON THE COMPACTNESS OF THE MINORITY POPULATION, I SOLELY LOOKED
3 AT THE DISTRICTS WHERE THERE IS A MINORITY POPULATION
4 SUFFICIENT TO BE 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE OF THE POPULATION.

5 Q. ALL RIGHT. AND IN YOUR OPINION, ARE ALL OF PLAINTIFFS',
6 MR. COOPER'S MAJORITY BLACK DISTRICTS, DO THEY HAVE
7 GEOGRAPHICALLY COMPACT BLACK POPULATIONS?

8 A. I THINK SOME DO. IT'S NOT SOMETHING THAT'S DESIGNED TO
9 FAIL. YOU CAN MEET THIS TEST, AND WE HAVE SOME EXAMPLES OF
10 THAT. BUT FOR THE MOST PART -- BUT THE NEW DISTRICTS THAT HE
11 DRAWS AND INTRODUCES, NO, THEY DO NOT.

12 Q. ALL RIGHT. WELL, LET'S JUST LOOK AT A FEW EXAMPLES, MR.
13 TRENDE. WE ARE GOING TO PULL UP MR. TRENDE'S REPORT AT SOS 3
14 FOR US, AND LOOK AT FIGURE 5, PAGE 13.

15 ALL RIGHT. WOULD YOU JUST BLOW THAT UP A LITTLE BIT, IF
16 IT IS POSSIBLE. AND I BELIEVE, MR. TRENDE, THIS IS HOUSE
17 DISTRICT 1?

18 A. THAT IS CORRECT.

19 Q. IS THIS MR. COOPER'S VERSION OF HD 1?

20 A. THAT IS RIGHT. THIS IS THE DISTRICT AS MR. COOPER DREW
21 IT.

22 Q. ALL RIGHT. WHAT KIND OF MAP -- WHAT DO YOU CALL THIS KIND
23 OF MAP THAT WE ARE LOOKING AT RIGHT NOW?

24 A. SO THIS IS CALLED A DOT DENSITY MAP.

25 Q. OKAY. AND ARE YOU AWARE OF DOT DENSITY MAPS BEING USED IN

S. TRENDE - DIRECT

4:01PM

1 LITIGATION BEFORE?

2 A. YES. I DON'T KNOW THE FIRST TIME THAT THEY WERE
3 NECESSARILY USED, BUT THE FIRST TIME OF WHICH I'M AWARE WAS IN
4 THE *BETHUNE-HILL* CASE.

5 Q. WHAT ARE THEY USED TO DO?

6 A. SO YOU CAN THINK OF KIND OF THE TRADITIONAL -- WE CALL
7 THEM CHOROPLETH MAPS, BUT THEY ARE THE MAPS -- I HAVE SOME OF
8 THEM IN THE REPORT AS WELL, WHERE YOU WOULD, SAY, ILLUSTRATE A
9 PRECINCT OR BLOCK MAP OF THE AREA, AND YOU WOULD SHADE THE
10 PRECINCTS OR THE BLOCKS BY THE BVAP. SO YOU WOULD HAVE KIND OF
11 A PATCHWORK OF -- THE SIMPLEST EXAMPLE IS THE PRECINCTS. AND
12 THOSE ARE USEFUL. THEY SERVE THEIR PURPOSE OF SHOWING WHERE
13 KIND OF THE PERCENTAGES OF BLACK VERSUS WHITE RESIDENTS LIVE.

14 THE PROBLEM WITH THOSE IS THAT THEY TREAT A -- A PRECINCT
15 THAT HAS ONE RESIDENT THE SAME AS IT TREATS A PRECINCT WITH A
16 HUNDRED RESIDENTS OR A THOUSAND RESIDENTS.

17 SO WHAT THE DOT DENSITY MAP DOES, IT'S REALLY SOMETHING
18 YOU CAN KIND OF USE HAND-IN-GLOVE WITH THE CHOROPLETH MAPS.
19 THE DOT DENSITY MAPS ALLOW US TO SEE THE DISTRIBUTION OF
20 INDIVIDUALS WITHIN THE DISTRICT BETTER THAN A CHOROPLETH MAP.

21 Q. ALL RIGHT. AND WHAT DO THE VARIOUS DOTS ON THIS MAP
22 REPRESENT?

23 A. SO THE DOTS ON THIS MAP, EVERY BLUE DOT REPRESENTS TEN
24 BLACK RESIDENTS OF VOTING AGE, AND AN ORANGE X REPRESENTS TEN
25 WHITE RESIDENTS OF VOTING AGE.

4:03PM

1 Q. OKAY. AND IT LOOKS LIKE THE XS ARE A BIT LARGER THAN THE
2 DOTS. WHY IS THAT?

3 A. SO THE WAY THAT THE SOFTWARE IS DESIGNED TO CREATE THE
4 MAPS IS THAT IT DRAWS THEM IN LAYERS. SO THERE'S THE
5 BACKGROUND MAP THAT IS TAKEN FROM OPEN STREET MAP. THE NEXT
6 LAYER IT WILL DRAW IS THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY. THE NEXT LAYER IT
7 DRAWS YOU HAVE TO SELECT, SO IT DRAWS THE WHITE OR THE ORANGE
8 XS NEXT. AND THEN THE BLUE DOTS ARE DRAWN ON TOP OF THAT.

9 AND IF THE ORANGE XS AND THE BLUE DOTS WERE ALL THE SAME
10 SIZE, THE BLUE DOT WOULD COVER UP AN ORANGE X, AND IT WOULD
11 MAKE A PLACE LOOK LIKE IT HAS ONLY BLACK RESIDENTS, WHEN IN
12 FACT IT IS MULTI-RACIAL. SO MAKING THE ORANGE X A LITTLE BIT
13 LARGER ALLOWS THOSE XS TO STAND OUT WHERE BOTH BLACK AND WHITE
14 RESIDENTS RESIDE IN THE SAME PLACE.

15 Q. ALL RIGHT. COULD SOMEONE TRY THIS IN A DIFFERENT WAY, IF
16 THEY WANTED TO?

17 A. YES, SOMEONE WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THE R -- THE R, IT'S
18 JUST THE LETTER R -- PROGRAMMING PACKAGE, WHICH IS KIND OF THE
19 STANDARD USE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS TOOL IN POLITICAL SCIENCE AND
20 STATISTICS. THERE IS JUST A SINGLE LABEL THAT HAS TO BE
21 CHANGED. IT'S CALLED SIZE, AND YOU WOULD TAKE THE SIZE AND YOU
22 WOULD MAKE IT 5 INSTEAD OF 3, IF YOU THOUGHT THAT THIS WAS
23 MISLEADING.

24 Q. ALL RIGHT. IS THERE ANY ROUNDING INVOLVED IN THE DOTS?

25 A. NECESSARILY. I MEAN, YOU COULD DRAW THIS MAP WHERE A DOT

4:04PM 1 REPRESENTED ONE PERSON, BUT I WILL TESTIFY IT LOOKS LIKE A MESS
2 BECAUSE THERE'S SO MUCH OVERPLOTTING. SO IF YOU WANT TO MAKE
3 THE XS AND DOTS REPRESENT MORE PEOPLE, THERE'S INEVITABLY GOING
4 TO BE SOME ROUNDING THAT GOES ON. SO A DISTRICT WITH 22 WHITE
5 RESIDENTS IS JUST GOING TO GET 2 XS.

6 Q. ALL RIGHT. SO JUST IN GENERAL, LOOKING AT THIS MAP, CAN
7 YOU EXPLAIN TO THE COURT WHAT YOU ARE TRYING TO MEASURE THROUGH
8 THIS MAP?

9 A. SO WHAT THE -- WHAT THE REOCK OR THE POLSBY-POPPER SCORE
10 WOULD MEASURE IS IT WOULD LOOK AT THAT PERIMETER AND TRY TO
11 DETERMINE IF IT IS COMPACT. THE REOCK SCORE WOULD IMAGINE A
12 CIRCLE AROUND THE DISTRICT AND WOULD TELL YOU WHAT PERCENTAGE
13 OF THAT CIRCLE THE DISTRICT FILLS. A REOCK SCORE OF .25
14 LITERALLY MEANS IT FILLS UP 25 PERCENT OF THE BOUNDING DISTRICT
15 OR THE BOUNDING CIRCLE.

16 POLSBY-POPPER WOULD CREATE A CIRCLE WITH THE SAME
17 PERIMETER AS THE DISTRICT AND TELL YOU WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THAT
18 CIRCLE IT FILLED.

19 THE PROBLEM AGAIN IS THAT WE ARE LOOKING AT POPULATIONS
20 HERE. WE ARE TRYING TO FIGURE OUT THESE DOTS. SO WHAT THESE
21 DOTS START US DOWN THE PATH TO DO IS THEY GIVE YOU AN IDEA OF
22 WHAT THE DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK AND WHITE RESIDENTS IN THE
23 DISTRICT THAT MR. COOPER DREW WOULD BE.

24 Q. OKAY. SO ARE THERE DIFFERENT WAYS THE RESIDENTS COULD BE
25 COMBINED TO REACH 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE IN ANY GIVEN DISTRICT?

4:06PM

1 A. SO THAT'S WHERE THIS STARTS TO GET CONCEPTUALLY TRICKY IS
2 THAT BECAUSE THIS DISTRICT IS MORE THAN 50.0001 PERCENT BVAP,
3 THERE'S A LOT OF DIFFERENT WAYS THAT THESE BLUE DOTS COULD BE
4 COMBINED TO CREATE A 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE POPULATION. AND SO
5 THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT JUST REQUIRES ONE, AS I UNDERSTAND IT.
6 IT'S -- AS I UNDERSTAND *GINGLES* 1, IT'S A -- THE MINORITY GROUP
7 SUFFICIENTLY COMPACT TO CONSTITUTE 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE OF THE
8 POPULATION.

9 SO WHAT WE ARE LOOKING FOR IS A WAY TO IDENTIFY THE
10 VARIOUS COMPACT GROUPINGS OF BLACK RESIDENTS OF THIS DISTRICT
11 AND KIND OF GIVE THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT TO THE PLAINTIFFS,
12 FRANKLY, BY SELECTING THE MOST COMPACT ONE, KIND OF TRAINING
13 THE EYE ON THOSE DOTS, BECAUSE YOU CAN SEE IN THE BOTTOM, THERE
14 ARE ACTUALLY SOME VERY COMPACT POPULATIONS DOWN THERE. IF
15 THOSE HAD BEEN -- IF THOSE ADDED UP TO 50 PERCENT OF THE
16 DISTRICT'S POPULATION, THEN THIS MAP DOES WHAT IT IS SUPPOSED
17 TO DO. IT DEMONSTRATES -- THE PLAINTIFFS HAVE DEMONSTRATED A
18 SUFFICIENTLY COMPACT POPULATION TO BE 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE. AND
19 THE REST OF THE DOTS ARE JUST THERE BECAUSE YOU HAVE TO MEET
20 THE EQUAL POPULATION REQUIREMENT.

21 SO WHAT WE ARE REALLY TRYING TO DO IS DETERMINE, LIKE, ARE
22 THESE DIFFERENT CLUSTERS DOWN AT THE BOTTOM SUFFICIENT TO GET
23 TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE, OR DO YOU HAVE TO TAKE IN ISOLATED OR
24 DISPARATE COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY.

25 Q. ALL RIGHT. SO HOW DO YOU MEASURE COMPACTNESS OF THE

4:08PM

1 POPULATION THROUGH THIS METHOD?

2 A. SO AS I WAS DOING MY WORK FOR MY DISSERTATION, I CAME
3 ACROSS -- I LOOKED AT EARLY SIMULATIONS, AND AS IT TURNS OUT,
4 MOST OF THE PERIMETER COMPACTNESS MEASURES COME LATER, REOCK --
5 IT'S JUST R-E-O-C-K -- WAS DEVELOPED IN THE EARLY '60S, AND
6 THEN SOMETHING CALLED THE MOMENT OF INERTIA APPROACH IS WHAT
7 APPEARS NEXT. AND THE EARLY COMPUTER SIMULATIONS, WHEN THEY
8 ARE TRYING TO MEASURE COMPACTNESS, USE THIS MOMENT OF INERTIA
9 APPROACH TO DETERMINE THE COMPACTNESS OF INDIVIDUAL RESIDENTS.

10 Q. ALL RIGHT. AND HOW DOES IT DO THAT EXACTLY?

11 A. SO MATHEMATICALLY, IT'S A LITTLE BIT DIFFICULT TO EXPLAIN,
12 FRANKLY, BUT YOU CAN THINK OF IT IN TERMS OF, AGAIN, THE
13 RESIDENTS OR THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THIS COURTROOM RIGHT NOW.
14 YOU FIND THE GEOGRAPHIC CENTER OF THEM, AND THEN YOU START
15 MEASURING DISTANCES FROM THAT CENTER TO EACH INDIVIDUAL.

16 AND THE IDEA IS, IF WE WERE ALL CLUSTERED AROUND THE
17 TABLE, WHICH I THINK MOST PEOPLE WOULD CONSIDER VERY -- THE
18 ESSENCE OF A COMPACT POPULATION, THE DISTANCES FROM THAT CENTER
19 TO THE INDIVIDUALS WOULDN'T BE VERY FAR. IT WOULD JUST BE THE
20 SUM OF A BUNCH OF LINES COMING OUT FROM THE TABLE. BUT IF WE
21 ALL MOVED INTO THE CORNERS OF THE COURTROOM, THOSE DISTANCES
22 WOULD BE VERY LARGE, AND IT WOULD SHOW UP IN THE MOMENT OF
23 INERTIA METRICS. SO THE MOST COMPACT GROUPING WOULD BE HAVING
24 US BE IN A VERY SMALL CONCENTRATED GEOGRAPHIC AREA CLOSE TO OUR
25 POPULATION CENTERS.

4:09PM

1 Q. ALL RIGHT. IN THIS MOMENT OF INERTIA CONCEPT THAT YOU ARE
2 USING HERE, IS THIS SOMETHING THAT YOU FOUND INDEPENDENT OF
3 THIS PARTICULAR CASE?

4 A. ABSOLUTELY. I FOUND IT BEFORE I WAS RETAINED.

5 Q. OKAY. HOW DOES YOUR ALGORITHM MEASURE THE MOMENT OF
6 INERTIA?

7 A. SO LIKE I SAID, THERE'S A BUNCH OF DIFFERENT WAYS THAT YOU
8 CAN COMBINE THESE INDIVIDUALS IN THIS PARTICULAR DISTRICT TO
9 GET TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE OF THE DISTRICT POPULATION. SO WHAT
10 THE ALGORITHM DOES IS IT ITERATES ITS STARTING POINT THROUGH
11 DIFFERENT POPULATIONS -- THROUGH DIFFERENT PRECINCTS IN THE
12 DISTRICT. IT ENUMERATES ALL OF THE DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS THAT
13 -- COMPACT COMBINATIONS THERE WOULD BE. AND AS IT IS GOING,
14 IT'S TALLYING WHICH OF THOSE ENUMERATIONS HAS THE SMALLEST
15 MOMENT OF INERTIA.

16 AND AGAIN, I WANT TO EMPHASIZE, THIS IS JUST TO HELP US
17 IDENTIFY IN THIS DISTRICT WHAT IS THE MOST COMPACT POPULATION,
18 WHAT'S THE BEST CASE SCENARIO FOR THE PLAINTIFFS TO SAY THAT
19 THIS PARTICULAR DISTRICT ILLUSTRATES A COMPACT 50 PERCENT PLUS
20 ONE BLACK POPULATION.

21 Q. IN THE LITERATURE, HAS ANYONE EVER DISPUTED, TO YOUR
22 KNOWLEDGE, WHETHER MOMENT OF INERTIA IS A PROPER WAY TO MEASURE
23 POPULATION COMPACTNESS?

24 A. I'M NOT AWARE OF ANY DISPUTES ABOUT IT, AND I'M NOT AWARE
25 OF A LOT OF ALTERNATIVES EITHER, FRANKLY.

4:11PM 1 Q. OKAY. YOU KNOW, I THINK YOU DID USE ONE OTHER POTENTIAL
2 ALTERNATIVE. CAN YOU DESCRIBE TO THE COURT WHAT YOU DID THERE?

3 A. SO ONE ALTERNATIVE WAS, LOOKING AT A DICTIONARY FROM 1978,
4 THE DEFINITION OF COMPACTNESS IN IT EMPHASIZED SMALL AREAS.
5 AND THROUGH MY WORK ON REDISTRICTING SIMULATIONS, ONE OF THE
6 PREMIER SIMULATION TECHNIQUES BY TWO PROFESSORS, JOWEI CHEN AND
7 JONATHAN RODDEN, R-O-D-D-E-N, LOOKS AT -- IT GENERATES COMPACT
8 DISTRICTS BY USING A COMPACTNESS CONCEPT THAT KEEPS THE
9 PRECINCTS CLOSE TOGETHER.

10 AND SO USING -- I THOUGHT THAT MIGHT BE APPROPRIATE
11 BECAUSE THIS IS -- THE 1978 DEFINITION IS WHAT THE COURT WOULD
12 HAVE UNDERSTOOD COMPACTNESS TO MEAN IN 1986 UNDER SOME
13 ARGUMENTS, SO THIS USES THAT SAME CONCEPTION. THE COURT WILL
14 ULTIMATELY DECIDE THAT. I DON'T MEAN TO INVADE THE PROVINCE OF
15 THE COURT. THAT WAS JUST MY THOUGHT PROCESS FOR USING THIS
16 TECHNIQUE.

17 **MS. THOMAS:** I'M JUST GOING TO OBJECT TO THAT ANSWER
18 TO THE EXTENT THAT I'VE GIVEN QUITE A BIT OF LEEWAY AS FAR AS
19 GETTING INTO LEGAL OPINIONS, BUT I THINK THAT LAST ANSWER
20 REALLY CROSSED THE LINE.

21 **THE COURT:** WELL, I'M GOING TO JUST LET IT GO TO THE
22 WEIGHT. I MEAN, I'M GOING TO LET IT GO TO THE WEIGHT. YOUR
23 OBJECTION IS OVERRULED.

24 **MR. STRACH:** THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

25 **BY MR. STRACH:**

4:12PM

1 Q. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WHAT YOU DESCRIBED AS
2 THIS SORT OF CHEN-RODDEN APPROACH VERSUS MOMENT OF INERTIA?

3 A. SO THE DIFFERENCE IS, THE MOMENT OF INERTIA IS LOOKING AT
4 EACH OF THESE DOTS, FINDING THE CENTER OF THE DOTS AND THEN
5 MEASURING THE DISTANCES FROM THAT CENTER TO EACH INDIVIDUAL DOT
6 AND TAKING THE SCORE FROM THERE. THE CHEN AND RODDEN APPROACH
7 IS TAKING A PRECINCT AND THEN SELECTING THE PRECINCT WITH THE
8 CLOSEST CENTROID. AND SO IT BUILDS OUT THE POPULATIONS THAT
9 WAY BY MAKING SURE THE PRECINCT CENTERS ARE CLOSE TO EACH
10 OTHER.

11 AND AGAIN, THAT'S JUST THE WAY THAT SOMEONE IN THE
12 PEER-REVIEWED LITERATURE CONCEPTUALIZED THE IDEA OF
13 COMPACTNESS. SO THAT'S ANOTHER WAY TO THINK ABOUT THIS.

14 Q. ALL RIGHT. SO THERE'S BEEN SOME CRITICISM OF YOU IN THIS
15 CASE BY THE PLAINTIFFS IN THE WAY OF SAYING THAT THESE
16 TECHNIQUES HAVEN'T BEEN USED TO DRAW WHOLE DISTRICTS. DO YOU
17 RECALL THAT CRITICISM?

18 A. YES.

19 Q. WHAT'S YOUR RESPONSE TO THAT?

20 A. WELL, CERTAINLY IN THE REDISTRICTING SIMULATIONS, THAT WAS
21 THE APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPTS. THEY WERE USING THESE
22 CONCEPTS OF COMPACTNESS TO DEFINE COMPACTNESS FOR PURPOSES OF A
23 SIMULATION. BUT IT'S REALLY THE CONCEPTION OF COMPACTNESS THAT
24 MATTERS AND THAT CAN BE APPLIED IN DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES. IN
25 THIS CIRCUMSTANCE, WE HAVE AN ILLUSTRATIVE DISTRICT FROM

4:14PM

1 MR. COOPER THAT PURPORTS TO SHOW THAT YOU CAN IN FACT DRAW A
2 DISTRICT WHERE BLACK RESIDENTS COMPRISE 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE OF
3 THE DISTRICT POPULATION. AND THIS IS JUST THE WAY TO PUT THAT
4 TO THE TEST AND SAY OF THE BLACK RESIDENTS IN THIS DISTRICT, IS
5 THERE A COMBINATION OF THEM THAT ADDS UP TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE
6 THAT IS ALSO COMPACT?

7 Q. ALL RIGHT. SO CONCEPTUALLY WITH THIS MOMENT OF INERTIA,
8 CONCEPTUALLY, IS THERE ANYTHING SIMILAR OF THAT TO REOCK AND
9 POLSBY-POPPER IN TERMS OF HOW THEY ARE MEASURED?

10 A. THEY REALLY ARE APPLES AND ORANGES. AND AGAIN, YOU CAN
11 GET THE IDEA BY THINKING, YOU KNOW, WE CAN HAVE EVERYONE IN
12 THIS ROOM CLUSTERED AROUND THE TABLE, WE COULD HAVE EVERYONE IN
13 THIS ROOM SPREAD OUT EQUALLY, WE COULD HAVE EVERYONE IN THIS
14 ROOM PLACED IN THE DIFFERENT CORNERS, AND I THINK WE WOULD
15 UNDERSTAND -- WE WOULD AGREE THAT THE POPULATION IN THOSE THREE
16 DIFFERENT SCENARIOS HAS DIFFERENT DEGREES OF COMPACTNESS, BUT
17 THE COMPACTNESS OF THE ROOM STAYS THE SAME IN ALL THREE OF
18 THOSE SCENARIOS.

19 SO YOU COULD HAVE THIS COURTROOM BE A NICE SQUARE COMPACT
20 FIGURE, BUT THE POPULATIONS WITHIN IT CAN BE EXTREMELY COMPACT
21 OR NOT SO COMPACT, DEPENDING ON HOW THEY ARE DISTRIBUTED. AND
22 THAT'S WHY YOU HAVE A DIFFERENT TEST FOR MEASURING POPULATION
23 COMPACTNESS IN THE LITERATURE THAN PARAMETER OR DISTRICT
24 COMPACTNESS, AERIAL COMPACTNESS.

25 Q. ALL RIGHT. WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING AT DISTRICT COMPACTNESS,

4:16PM 1 REOCK, POLSBY-POPPER, IS THERE ANYTHING ABOUT THOSE MEASURES
2 THAT WOULD TELL YOU WHAT IS COMPACT AND WHAT IS NOT?

3 A. WELL, NOT WITH -- IT WILL TELL YOU WHETHER THE BOUNDARY OF
4 THE UNIT IS COMPACT, BUT FOR THE PARTS THAT ARE WITHIN THE
5 BOUNDARY, IT REALLY DOESN'T. LIKE I SAID, YOU COULD HAVE
6 PEOPLE IN THIS ROOM AROUND A DESK, YOU COULD HAVE THEM SPREAD
7 EQUALLY THROUGH THE ROOM. YOU COULD HAVE THEM PLACED IN THE
8 CORNERS OF THE ROOM. THE PEOPLE IN THE ROOM, THEIR COMPACTNESS
9 CHANGES DEPENDING ON WHERE THEY ARE STANDING OR MILLING ABOUT.
10 THE ROOM ITSELF, WHICH IS WHAT THE POLSBY-POPPER AND THE REOCK
11 ARE ABOUT, THE COMPACTNESS STAYS THE SAME IN EACH ONE OF THOSE
12 EXAMPLES.

13 Q. RIGHT. SO IF A DISTRICT LINE -- IF THE LINES OF A
14 DISTRICT HAD A REOCK SCORE OF, SAY, .20, WOULD THAT TELL YOU
15 ANYTHING ABOUT WHETHER IT WAS, QUOTE, COMPACT OR NOT?

16 A. IT WOULD TELL YOU -- THAT'S ONE OF THE PROBLEMS WITH REOCK
17 IS THAT ALL THAT REALLY TELLS YOU IS THAT THE DISTRICT FILLS
18 20 PERCENT OF A MINIMUM BOUNDING CIRCLE. WHETHER IT IS .2 OR
19 .21, OR .19, AT WHAT POINT IT BECOMES A COMPACT DISTRICT, I
20 DON'T KNOW, BECAUSE INTERPRETING THOSE REOCK SCORES IS
21 DIFFICULT BECAUSE THEY DON'T HAVE A FIXED MEANING OR A LODESTAR
22 WHEN SOMETHING BECOMES COMPACT OR NOT.

23 Q. OKAY. SO LET'S KEEP LOOKING AT HOUSE DISTRICT 1.

24 **MR. STRACH:** FORREST, WE ARE GOING TO PULL UP FIGURE
25 6 ON PAGE 17.

S. TRENDE - DIRECT

4:17PM 1

BY MR. STRACH:

2 Q. ALL RIGHT. MR. TRENDE, DID YOU IDENTIFY THE MOST COMPACT
3 BLACK POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT, IN THIS DISTRICT USING THE
4 MOMENT OF INERTIA APPROACH?

5 A. I DID.

6 Q. SO WHAT DOES THIS FIGURE SHOW?

7 A. SO THIS FIGURE IS THE SAME DOT DENSITY MAP WE HAVE SEEN
8 BEFORE, EXCEPT I HAVE USED DASHED LINES TO IDENTIFY THE OUTER
9 BOUNDARY OF WHERE -- OF THE PRECINCTS CONTAINING THE MOST
10 COMPACT BLACK POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT, SUFFICIENT TO
11 CONSTITUTE 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE OF THE DISTRICT'S POPULATION.

12 Q. ALL RIGHT. I NOTICE THERE'S A LITTLE HOLE IN THERE WITH
13 THE BLUE DASHES. WHAT IS THAT ALL ABOUT?

14 A. SO IN A SIMULATION, IF YOU WERE TRYING TO BUILD OUT THE
15 DISTRICTS THEMSELVES, YOU WOULD PUT IT IN A CONSTRAINT TO KEEP
16 THE HOLE FROM APPEARING IN IT, BUT WE ARE JUST LOOKING AT THE
17 POPULATION. YOU KNOW, YOU COULD BUILD THAT CONSTRAINT IN. I
18 DON'T THINK IT WOULD CHANGE THE ANSWER SUBSTANTIALLY, BUT
19 AGAIN, WE ARE JUST LOOKING AT THE DISTRICTS THAT MR. COOPER
20 DREW TO TRY TO DEMONSTRATE OR ILLUSTRATE THE EXISTENCE OF A
21 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE COMPACT BLACK POPULATION. THIS IS THE BEST
22 CASE SCENARIO FOR WHAT THE MOST COMPACT POPULATION IS USING THE
23 MOMENT OF INERTIA APPROACH.

24 Q. ALL RIGHT. SO WITH RESPECT TO FIGURE 6, WHAT'S YOUR
25 CONCLUSION ABOUT THE COMPACTNESS OF THE BLACK POPULATION IN

S. TRENDE - DIRECT

4:19PM

1 THIS DISTRICT?

2 A. SO WHAT THIS SHOWS IS THAT THE POPULATION CLUSTER IN THE
3 CITY OF SHREVEPORT IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO BE 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE
4 OF THE DISTRICT'S POPULATION. TO GET TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE IN
5 THIS DISTRICT, YOU REALLY DO HAVE TO GO OUT INTO THE -- YOU
6 KNOW, CROSS BAYOUS AND RIVERS, GO OUT INTO THE HEAVILY WHITE
7 SUBURBS AND THEN INTO HEAVILY RURAL AREAS IN CADDO PARISH TO
8 GET TO THAT 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE. IN OTHER WORDS, THESE KIND OF
9 DISPARATE GROUPS IN LOCATIONS OF BLACK INDIVIDUALS IN RURAL
10 CADDO PARISH AREN'T INCIDENTAL AND AREN'T JUST AN ARTIFICE OF
11 THE FACT THAT YOU HAVE TO MEET THE EQUAL POPULATION
12 REQUIREMENTS. HE NEEDS THOSE RESIDENTS, NO MATTER WHAT YOU DO,
13 TO GET TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE OF THE POPULATION IN THIS
14 DISTRICT. THAT'S NOT ALWAYS GOING TO BE THE CASE, BUT IN THIS
15 PARTICULAR ILLUSTRATIVE DISTRICT, IT IS.

16 Q. ALL RIGHT. AND DID YOU ALSO LOOK AT THIS DISTRICT USING
17 SORT OF THE CHEN AND RODDEN APPROACH?

18 A. YES, CHEN AND RODDEN OR AERIAL APPROACH.

19 Q. WE WILL PULL UP FIGURE 7 ON PAGE 18. WHAT DID YOU FIND
20 HERE USING THAT APPROACH?

21 A. IT'S THE SAME STORY. SO IN THIS PARTICULAR DISTRICT, YOU
22 NEED AT LEAST 16,737 BLACK RESIDENTS OF VOTING AGE TO
23 CONSTITUTE 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE OF THE VOTING AGE POPULATION OF
24 THE DISTRICT.

25 USING THE AERIAL APPROACH, THIS IS THE MOST COMPACT

4:21PM 1 GROUPING OF 16,737 BLACK RESIDENTS OF VOTING AGE. AND IT'S THE
2 SAME STORY. THOSE RESIDENTS IN THE CITY OF SHREVEPORT AREN'T
3 SUFFICIENT TO GET TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE. YOU HAVE TO GO OUT
4 INTO BAYOUS, ACROSS EMPTY TERRITORY AND PICK UP ISOLATED
5 POCKETS OF INDIVIDUALS TO REACH THAT 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE
6 THRESHOLD.

7 Q. ALL RIGHT. AND THEN WE WILL JUST SHOW THE COURT AN
8 EXAMPLE OF WHAT YOU CALLED A CHOROPLETH MAP. WE ARE GOING TO
9 PULL UP FIGURE 3 ON PAGE 11. AND DESCRIBE WHAT THIS MAP IS
10 SHOWING US VERSUS THE DOT MAP.

11 A. SO WHEN THESE APPEAR IN MY REPORT, THESE ARE YOUR
12 TRADITIONAL CHOROPLETH MAPS THAT SHOW FOR -- AND THESE ARE
13 CENSUS BLOCKS, AND IT SHOWS THE BVAPS, THE BLACK VOTING AGE
14 POPULATION OF THE CENSUS BLOCKS. SO IT DOES SHOW, YOU KNOW,
15 THE BLOCKS IN SHREVEPORT THEMSELVES ARE DENSELY POPULATED --
16 ARE HEAVILY -- HAVE HIGH BLACK POPULATIONS. THERE IS A DENSE
17 CONCENTRATION THERE. AND THEN WHEN YOU GET OUT INTO THE RURAL
18 AREAS, THERE ARE, AS I SAID, SWATHS WHERE SOME OF THE BLOCKS
19 ARE ENTIRELY WHITE, LARGE SWATHS WHERE NO ONE LIVES BECAUSE IT
20 IS A RIVER OR AN INTERSTATE OR SWAMPLAND, AND THEN SOME POCKETS
21 THAT ARE HEAVILY BLACK.

22 ON THIS MAP, YOU'LL SEE THE DASHED -- I SHOULD HAVE
23 THOUGHT THIS ONE THROUGH BETTER, I SUPPOSE, I APOLOGIZE, BUT
24 THE DASHED BLUE LINE HERE IS THE PARISH BOUNDARY.

25 Q. RIGHT. OKAY. SO THINKING ABOUT MR. COOPER'S OTHER

S. TRENDE - DIRECT

4:22PM 1 DISTRICTS THAT HE DREW IN THE SHREVEPORT AREA, ARE THERE OTHER
2 DISTRICTS OTHER THAN THIS ONE THAT HAD GEOGRAPHICALLY COMPACT
3 BLACK POPULATIONS?

4 A. SOME OF THEM DO. SOME OF THEM, THE POPULATIONS ARE
5 CONCENTRATED WITHIN THE CITY OF SHREVEPORT, AND THOSE ARE
6 DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT, BUT THAT GETS YOU THREE. IT'S THIS
7 FOURTH ONE WHERE UNDER ANY CONCEPT OF A COMPACT POPULATION, I
8 THINK IT IS HARD TO SAY IT IS COMPACT. BUT THAT IS ULTIMATELY
9 SOMETHING FOR THE FINDER OF FACT TO DETERMINE. THAT IS JUST MY
10 INTERPRETATION.

11 Q. ALL RIGHT. LET'S --

12 MR. STRACH: JUDGE, I WANT TO BE RESPECTFUL OF YOUR

13 4:30 --

14 THE COURT: HOW LONG ARE YOU GOING TO BE?

15 MR. STRACH: I'VE PROBABLY GOT ANOTHER TWENTY

16 MINUTES.

17 THE COURT: LET'S FINISH IT UP.

18 MR. STRACH: OKAY.

19 BY MR. STRACH:

20 Q. MR. TRENDE, LET'S SWITCH GEARS TO BATON ROUGE. WE ARE
21 GOING TO BRING UP ENACTED DISTRICT 29, SO THIS IS AN ENACTED
22 DISTRICT.

23 MR. STRACH: FORREST, IT IS FIGURE 38 ON PAGE 58.

24 BY MR. STRACH:

25 Q. AND MR. TRENDE, DO YOU RECOGNIZE THAT DISTRICT?

S. TRENDE - DIRECT

4:24PM

1 A. I DO.

2 Q. ALL RIGHT. AND WHEN LOOKING AT THE DISTRICT LINES, DOES
3 THAT LOOK LIKE A VERY COMPACT DISTRICT TO YOU JUST BASED ON THE
4 LINES?

5 A. FROM THE LINES ITSELF, NO. YOU CAN IMAGINE THE BOUNDING
6 CIRCLE AROUND IT, AND THE DISTRICT WOULDN'T FILL MUCH OF THAT
7 BOUNDING CIRCLE. IT HAS A LOT OF ZIGS AND ZAGS, SO IT'S GOING
8 TO HAVE A LARGE PERIMETER. SO FOR PURPOSES OF POLSBY-POPPER,
9 IT'S NOT GOING TO FILL MUCH OF A CIRCLE WITH THE SAME PERIMETER
10 AS THE DISTRICT.

11 Q. BUT WHAT DOES THIS TELL YOU USING YOUR MOMENT OF INERTIA
12 APPROACH?

13 A. SO THIS IS WHY IT IS IMPORTANT. IF YOU JUST DID A VISUAL
14 INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE, YOU WOULD LOOK AT IT AND
15 SAY, OKAY, THERE IS A CONCENTRATION AROUND NORTH BATON ROUGE
16 AND THE AIRPORT THAT HAS A LOT OF BLACK RESIDENTS, BUT IT ALSO
17 PICKS UP A LOT OF BLACK RESIDENTS ACROSS THE RIVER, IN HEAVILY
18 WHITE AREAS, ISOLATED, IT GOES ACROSS EMPTY AREAS AND SWAMPS
19 AND WHATNOT, AND YOU MIGHT TREAT THIS THE SAME AS DISTRICT 1.

20 WHY I THINK THIS ONE IS IMPORTANT IS IT ILLUSTRATES THAT
21 THIS ISN'T SOMETHING THAT'S DESIGNED TO FAIL OR MAKE IT
22 IMPOSSIBLE TO DRAW VOTING RIGHTS ACT COMPLIANT DISTRICTS,
23 BECAUSE WHEN YOU LOOK AT A -- WHEN YOU CONSTRAIN YOURSELF TO
24 EXAMINING POPULATIONS THAT CAN CONSTITUTE 16,500 -- THAT HAVE
25 16,519 BLACK RESIDENTS, RESIDENTS SUFFICIENT TO BE 50 PERCENT

4:25PM

1 PLUS ONE OF THE POPULATION, THE PART THAT CROSSES THE RIVER
2 ISN'T NECESSARY, THAT POPULATION, TO GET TO 50 PERCENT PLUS
3 ONE. IT'S JUST -- IN TERMS OF *GINGLES I*, IT'S ALMOST
4 SUPERFLUOUS BECAUSE THOSE RESIDENTS WOULD BE ADDED FOR EQUAL
5 POPULATION REQUIREMENTS.

6 THE BLACK POPULATION THAT IS IN BATON ROUGE EAST OF THE
7 RIVER ALONE GETS YOU TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE, SO IT CLEARLY HAS
8 A COMPACT POPULATION OF 16,519 BLACK RESIDENTS THAT ARE ENOUGH
9 TO BE -- THAT'S ENOUGH TO GET TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE IN THIS
10 DISTRICT.

11 Q. ALL RIGHT. SO LET'S LOOK AT MR. COOPER'S VERSION, WHICH
12 IS FIGURE 39 ON PAGE 59.

13 A. OKAY. SO THIS IS THE SAME BASIC AREA. YOU CAN SEE IT IS
14 SOUTH OF THE -- THE POPULATION SOUTH OF THE AIRPORT. AND IT
15 DOES CROSS THE RIVER LIKE THE OLD VERSION, BUT UNLIKE THE OLD
16 VERSION, YOU NEED ALMOST EVERY ONE OF THOSE BLACK RESIDENTS TO
17 GET TO A POPULATION OF, AS MR. COOPER DREW THE DISTRICT, 17,076
18 BLACK RESIDENTS. YOU DON'T NEED ALL OF THOSE RESIDENTS TO GET
19 TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE. THERE ARE SOME PEOPLE IN THE NORTH OF
20 THE DISTRICT, SOME IN THE SOUTHEAST, BUT IN GENERAL, YEAH, THE
21 BLACK POPULATION IN THIS DISTRICT, THIS DISTRICT CONFIGURATION
22 THAT REPRESENTS 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE OF THE POPULATION IS SPREAD
23 OUT IN RURAL AREAS AND SUBURBS, ACROSS SWAMPLANDS AND RIVERS,
24 NOT COMPACT IN THE DISTRICT LIKE THE ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION IS,
25 BECAUSE HIS APPROACH IS TO TAKE THE COMPACT BLACK POPULATION IN

4:27PM

1 BATON ROUGE AND SPLIT IT UP AMONG MULTIPLE DISTRICTS. HE
2 REDUCES THE NUMBER OF BLACK RESIDENTS FROM BATON ROUGE IN THESE
3 DISTRICTS AND THEN TAKES OUT -- TAKES ON ADDITIONAL RESIDENTS
4 ACROSS THE RIVER TO MAKE UP FOR THAT.

5 **MR. STRACH:** OKAY.

6 **MS. THOMAS:** OBJECTION TO THE EXTENT THAT THIS
7 WITNESS IS GETTING TOWARDS THE INTENT OF MR. COOPER, WHICH THIS
8 COURT HAS ALREADY RULED IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR ANY OF THE
9 EXPERTS IN THIS CASE.

10 **THE COURT:** SUSTAINED. YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT
11 MR. COOPER WAS THINKING. SUSTAINED.

12 **MR. STRACH:** ALL RIGHT. THANK YOU, JUDGE.

13 **BY MR. STRACH:**

14 Q. LET'S LOOK AT DISTRICT 63 IN BATON ROUGE, WHICH IS FIGURE
15 44, PAGE 66. AND I BELIEVE THIS IS THE ENACTED DISTRICT. IS
16 THAT RIGHT?

17 A. THAT IS CORRECT.

18 Q. WHAT DO YOU CONCLUDE FROM THIS MAP?

19 A. SO THIS IS ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF HOW YOU CAN HAVE A COMPACT
20 BLACK POPULATION IN A DISTRICT AND ALSO HAVE, YOU KNOW, SOME
21 BLACK POPULATION THAT IS SPREAD OUT THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.
22 YOU KNOW, THIS WOULD, NEVERTHELESS, IN THE SOUTHEAST PORTION OF
23 THE DISTRICT, HAVE A CONCENTRATION OF BLACK RESIDENTS THAT GETS
24 YOU 16,793 RESIDENTS, WHICH IS 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE OF THE
25 DISTRICT.

4:29PM

1 Q. ALL RIGHT. LET'S LOOK AT MR. COOPER'S VERSION OF THAT
2 DISTRICT, FIGURE 45 ON PAGE 67. SO WHAT DO YOU CONCLUDE ABOUT
3 THIS VERSION OF THE DISTRICT?

4 A. SO AGAIN, YOU START OUT WITH THE SAME BASIC AREA. IT'S
5 RECONFIGURED A LITTLE BIT. BUT TO GET TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE,
6 THE POPULATION IS SPREAD OUT INTO RURAL AREAS ACROSS EMPTY
7 PRECINCTS AND BLOCKS INTO -- YOU KNOW, FAR AWAY FROM THE
8 DOWNTOWN CLUSTER.

9 Q. OKAY. LET'S MOVE TO CENTRAL LOUISIANA DISTRICT 23.
10 THAT'S FIGURE 23 ON PAGE 39. WHAT DO YOU CONCLUDE FROM THIS
11 MAP?

12 A. SO IN THIS MAP, IT TURNS OUT THAT BECAUSE THE BVAP IS
13 PRETTY DARN CLOSE TO 17,494 RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT AS A
14 WHOLE, WHICH IS WHAT GETS YOU TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE, YOU NEED
15 THE ENTIRE POPULATION. SO IN THIS CONFIGURATION, THE MOMENT OF
16 INERTIA/CHEN AND RODDEN LINE FALLS ON THE DISTRICT BOUNDARY.
17 SO YOU CAN SEE THAT THERE'S A BLACK POPULATION, I DON'T KNOW IF
18 THAT'S NATCHITOCHESS OR NOT, BUT IN THE SOUTHEAST OF THE
19 DISTRICT, ANOTHER POPULATION IN THAT LITTLE AREA THAT POINTS
20 NORTHWARD, NORTH OF IT, AND THEN IN THE WEST AREA OF THE
21 DISTRICT, BUT NONE OF THOSE CLUSTERS ARE 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE OF
22 THE POPULATION. HE NEEDS TO JOIN TOGETHER THREE GEOGRAPHICALLY
23 DISPARATE CLUSTERS, A BUNCH OF INDIVIDUALS IN RURAL AREAS AND
24 HEAVILY WHITE AREAS IN ORDER TO GET TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE
25 BVAP.

S. TRENDE - DIRECT

4:31PM

1 Q. ALL RIGHT. LET'S LOOK AT THE ST. CHARLES AREA. LET'S
2 LOOK AT HOUSE DISTRICT 34, WHICH IS FIGURE 29 ON PAGE 46. WHAT
3 DO YOU CONCLUDE FROM THIS MAP?

4 A. SO IN ST. CHARLES, MR. COOPER TAKES THE ONE BLACK MAJORITY
5 DISTRICT THAT EXISTS AND SPLITS IT INTO TWO DISTRICTS. SO WHAT
6 YOU SEE -- I GET A LITTLE WHIMSICAL WITH THIS. I THINK THIS
7 LOOKS LIKE A POINTER DOG. BUT YOU CAN SEE THAT THERE'S A
8 CONCENTRATION OF BLACK RESIDENTS OF VOTING AGE IN THIS
9 DISTRICT, BUT BECAUSE HE, I THINK, HAS TEN MORE BLACK RESIDENTS
10 OF VOTING AGE THAN WOULD GET YOU TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE, EVERY
11 BLACK RESIDENT IN THIS DISTRICT IS NECESSARY TO GET TO THAT
12 THRESHOLD.

13 SO OUTSIDE OF THE CLUSTER IN ST. CHARLES, THERE ARE, IN
14 KIND OF THE BACK FOOT OF THE POINTER DOG, ISOLATED POCKETS,
15 THERE ARE SOME IN THE HEAVILY WHITE AREA IN THE POINTER HAND OF
16 THE POINTER DOG -- I WILL STOP BEATING THAT ANALOGY FURTHER
17 THAN IT DESERVES TO GO -- BUT AGAIN, NOT TERRIBLY COMPACT.

18 Q. OKAY. THEN LET'S LOOK AT HOUSE DISTRICT 38, WHICH IS
19 FIGURE 34 ON PAGE 51. WHAT DO YOU CONCLUDE FROM THIS MAP?

20 A. SO THIS IS THE SECOND DISTRICT THAT MR. COOPER DRAWS, AND
21 TO GET TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE -- ONCE AGAIN, THE MOST
22 COMPACT -- THE BOUNDARY OF THE MOST COMPACT POPULATION FALLS ON
23 THE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES. AND SO THE BLACK POPULATION SPRAWLS
24 OVER EMPTY AREAS AND SWAMPLAND, AS WELL AS CONCENTRATION AROUND
25 LAKE ST. CHARLES ITSELF -- LAKE CHARLES.

S. TRENDE - DIRECT

4:33PM

1 Q. ALL RIGHT. LET'S LOOK AT THE SENATE BRIEFLY. WE ARE
2 GOING TO PULL UP I THINK IT'S FIGURE 97 ON PAGE 133. WHAT DO
3 YOU CONCLUDE FROM THIS ONE?

4 A. SO THIS IS ANOTHER WAY OF ILLUSTRATING THE POPULATIONS OF
5 A SENATE DISTRICT IN THIS INSTANCE, SO, AGAIN, YOU CAN SEE THAT
6 IN THIS DEMONSTRATION, THIS ILLUSTRATIVE DISTRICT, THE
7 POPULATIONS -- AND AGAIN, THE BOUNDARIES OF THE MOST COMPACT
8 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE VOTING AGE POPULATION GROUP LIE ON THE
9 DISTRICT BOUNDARY. YOU CAN SEE THAT -- WELL, THERE'S ONE
10 CARVE-OUT ON THE WEST, SO IT IS MORE OR LESS ON THE DISTRICT
11 BOUNDARY.

12 YOU KNOW, IT IS NOT A COMPACT -- WELL, THE FINDER OF FACT
13 WILL DECIDE IF IT IS COMPACT, BUT THERE ARE DISTINCT GROUPINGS
14 THAT ARE SPREAD OUT THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT THAT ARE JOINED
15 TOGETHER TO GET TO 50 PERCENT PLUS ONE.

16 Q. OKAY. MR. TRENDE, ARE YOU GENERALLY FAMILIAR WITH THE
17 CONCEPT OF PACKING?

18 A. YES.

19 Q. DOES THIS APPROACH, THE MOMENT OF INERTIA APPROACH,
20 REQUIRE PACKING OF BLACK VOTERS?

21 A. IT REALLY DOESN'T. IT REQUIRES A GROUP THAT IS 50 PERCENT
22 PLUS ONE, WHICH I UNDERSTAND IS YOUR THEORY OF WHAT COMPACTNESS
23 IS, BUT THIS IS ALSO ILLUSTRATIVE DISTRICTS, NOT NECESSARILY
24 THE FINAL REMEDIAL DISTRICTS THAT GET PRODUCED.

25 Q. OKAY. I THINK YOU TESTIFIED EARLIER THAT YOU WERE ONE OF

4:34PM 1 THE SPECIAL MASTERS IN THE VIRGINIA CASE. DID YOU USE MOMENT
2 OF INERTIA THERE?

3 A. WE DID NOT.

4 Q. WHY NOT?

5 A. BECAUSE WE HAD A MONTH TO DRAW 160 DISTRICTS, RECEIVE
6 PUBLIC COMMENTARY, TAKE THAT PUBLIC COMMENTARY AND PRODUCE A
7 SECOND SET, WE DECIDED AT THE OUTSET THAT WE DIDN'T HAVE TIME
8 TO DO A FULL VRA ANALYSIS, WITH BERNIE GROFMAN, WHO WAS ONE OF
9 THE FATHERS OF *GINGLES*, AS MY CO-MAP DRAWER.

10 AS IT TURNS OUT, THANKFULLY IN VIRGINIA, WHEN YOU DO A
11 RACE-NEUTRAL DRAW, WHICH IS WHAT WE DID, THE POLITICAL
12 GEOGRAPHY OF BLACK RESIDENTS OF VIRGINIA IS SUCH THAT YOU DRAW
13 NATURALLY VRA COMPLIANT DISTRICTS. AND SO WE ULTIMATELY DIDN'T
14 GET HEAVY OBJECTIONS IN THE COMMENT PHASE FROM THE NAACP. WE
15 DIDN'T GET EXAMPLES OF OTHER ADDITIONAL VRA DISTRICTS WE COULD
16 HAVE DRAWN, SO IT WORKED OUT. BUT WE NEVER DID A FULL *GINGLES*
17 ANALYSIS THERE.

18 Q. ALL RIGHT. DID YOU EXAMINE MR. COOPER'S DISTRICTS AT ALL
19 TO SEE IF THEY COMPLY WITH ONE-PERSON, ONE-VOTE?

20 A. I DID NOT.

21 Q. DID YOU EXAMINE THE POPULATION DEVIATION OF ANY OF THE
22 ENACTED OR ILLUSTRATIVE DISTRICTS?

23 A. I DID NOT.

24 Q. ALL RIGHT. IF MR. COOPER TESTIFIED THAT YOU CRITICIZED
25 HIM ON THIS POINT, HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

4:36PM

1 A. I DIDN'T DO ANY ANALYSIS IN THAT REALM.

2 Q. OKAY. DID YOU OPINE ABOUT MR. COOPER'S ROUNDING PRACTICES
3 IN ANY OF YOUR REPORTS?

4 A. NO, I SAW A REFERENCE IN THE ROUGH, AND I RECOGNIZE THAT
5 THAT IS A ROUGH TRANSCRIPT, BUT I DIDN'T DO ANY OF THAT.

6 Q. DID YOU AT ANY TIME CALCULATE AVERAGES OR MEANS FOR MR.
7 COOPER'S MAJORITY BLACK DISTRICTS?

8 A. AGAIN, I SAW THAT IN THE ROUGH TRANSCRIPTS, AND THOSE ARE
9 ROUGHS, BUT I DIDN'T DO ANY ANALYSIS OF THAT.

10 Q. ALL RIGHT. THANK YOU.

11 **MR. STRACH:** YOUR HONOR, THAT IS ALL THE QUESTIONS WE
12 HAVE AT THIS TIME.

13 **THE COURT:** OKAY. WE ARE GOING TO BREAK FOR THE DAY.
14 WE WILL RECONVENE TOMORROW AT 9:00 A.M. WITH CROSS-EXAMINATION.

15 **MR. STRACH:** MAY I SAY ONE THING, YOUR HONOR?

16 **THE COURT:** YES.

17 **MR. STRACH:** WE HAVE BEEN REASSESSING WHETHER TO CALL
18 MS. HADSKEY. WE'VE BEEN GETTING THE TEAM TOGETHER AND THINKING
19 ABOUT THAT. I THINK WE HAVE DECIDED WE WILL CALL HER, SO OUR
20 ORDER OF WITNESSES TOMORROW WOULD BE FINISH MR. TRENDE, THEN
21 DR. DOUG JOHNSON, THEN DR. BARBER, AND THEN MS. HADSKEY IN THE
22 AFTERNOON.

23 **THE COURT:** OKAY. FRANKLY, I HAD JUST ABSOLUTELY
24 FORGOTTEN THAT I NEEDED TO RULE ON THOSE EXHIBITS, AND I WAS
25 GOING TO GRANT ADMISSION, BUT IF YOU ARE GOING TO CALL

4:37PM

1 MS. HADSKEY, I WILL JUST RESERVE RULING. WE MAY NOT NEED THEM.

2 **MR. STRACH:** OKAY. THANK YOU.

3 **THE COURT:** WE WILL BE IN RECESS UNTIL 9 A.M.

4 (TRIAL RECESSED UNTIL 9:00 A.M. THE FOLLOWING MORNING.)

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CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

I, TERI B. NORTON, RMR, FCRR, RDR, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER FOR THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI, APPOINTED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 753, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS REPORTED BY ME USING THE STENOGRAPHIC REPORTING METHOD IN CONJUNCTION WITH COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION, AND THAT SAME IS A TRUE AND CORRECT TRANSCRIPT TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY AND UNDERSTANDING.

I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE TRANSCRIPT FEES AND FORMAT COMPLY WITH THOSE PRESCRIBED BY THE COURT AND THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

S/ **TERI B. NORTON**
TERI B. NORTON, RMR, FCRR, RDR
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER