21 CV 015426

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF WAKE

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
CVS

FILED
2021 NOV 16 P 4:30
WAKE CO., C.S.C.
BY

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, INC.; HENRY M. MICHAUX, JR.; DANDRIELLE LEWIS; TIMOTHY CHARTIER; TALIA FERNÓS; KATHERINE NEWHALL; R. JASON PARSLEY; EDNA SCOTT; ROBERTA SCOTT; YVETTE ROBERTS; JEREANN KING JOHNSON; REVEREND REGINALD WELLS; YARBROUGH WILLIAMS, JR.; REVEREND DELORIS L. JERMAN; VIOLA RYALS FIGUEROA; and COSMOS GEORGE,

Plaintiffs,

v.

REPRESENTATIVE DESTIN HALL, in his official capacity as Chair of the House Standing Committee on Redistricting; SENATOR WARREN DANIEL, in his official capacity as Co-Chair of the Senate Standing Committee on Redistricting and Elections; SENATOR RALPH E. HISE, JR., in his official capacity as Co-Chair of the Senate Standing Committee on Redistricting and Elections; SENATOR PAUL NEWTON, in his official capacity as Co-Chair of the Senate Standing Committee on Redistricting and Elections; REPRESENTATIVE TIMOTHY K. MOORE, in his official capacity as Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives; SENATOR PHILIP E. BERGER, in his official capacity as President Pro Tempore of the North Carolina Senate; THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA; THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS; DAMON CIRCOSTA, in his official capacity as Chairman of the North Carolina State Board of Elections; STELLA ANDERSON, in her official capacity as Secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Elections; JEFF CARMON III, in his official capacity as Member of the North Carolina State Board of Elections; STACY EGGERS IV, in his official capacity as Member of the North Carolina State Board of Elections; TOMMY TUCKER, in his official capacity as Member of the North Carolina State Board of Elections; and KAREN BRINSON BELL, in her official capacity as Executive Director of the North Carolina State Board of Elections,

Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT OF STEPHEN D. FELDMAN

1. I, Stephen D. Feldman, am an attorney at Robinson, Bradshaw & Hinson, P.A., counsel for Plaintiffs in this matter. I submit this affidavit to attest to the authenticity of the exhibits, attached hereto, in support of Plaintiffs' Verified Complaint and Motion for a Preliminary Injunction.

2. Exhibit A consists of the congressional map enacted by the General Assembly on November 4, 2021, as S.B. 740, S.L. 2021-174.

3. Exhibit B consists of the North Carolina Senate map enacted by the General Assembly on November 4, 2021, as S.B. 739, S.L. 2021-173.

4. Exhibit C consists of the North Carolina House of Representatives map enacted by the General Assembly on November 4, 2021, as H.B. 976, S.L. 2021-175.

5. Exhibit D consists of the map identified in Plaintiffs' Verified Complaint as the Optimized Congressional Map.

6. Exhibit E consists of the map identified in Plaintiffs' Verified Complaint as the Optimized Senate Map.

7. Exhibit F consists of the map identified in Plaintiffs' Verified Complaint as the Optimized House Map.

8. Exhibit G consists of the locational data for the Optimized Congressional Map.

9. Exhibit H consists of the locational data for the Optimized Senate Map.

10. Exhibit I consists of the locational data for the Optimized House Map.

11. Exhibit J consists of Press Release, U.S. Census Bureau, *Census Bureau Statement on Redistricting Data Timeline* (Feb. 12, 2021), https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/statement-redistricting-data-timeline.html.

12. Exhibit K consists of Press Release, U.S. Census Bureau, *2020 Census Statistics Highlight Local Population Changes and Nation's Ethnic and Racial Diversity* (Aug. 12, 2021), https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/population-changes-nations-diversity.html.

13. Exhibit L consists of *A Look Back at North Carolina's Historic 2020 Election & Looking Ahead at 2021*, N.C. State Board of Elections (Feb. 24, 2021) https://www.ncleg.gov/documentsites/committees/House2021-21/02-24-21/House%20Elections%20Committee%20Presentation%202-24-2021%20FINALv2.pdf.

14. Exhibit M consists of *Amendment to Proposed Criteria,* House Committee on Redistricting & Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections, N.C. General Assembly (Aug. 12, 2021), https://www.ncleg.gov/documentsites/committees/Senate2021-154/2021/08-12-2021/Proposed%20Amendments/Voting%20Rights%20Act.Amendment.pdf.

15. Exhibit N consists of *Criteria Adopted by the Committees*, House Committee on Redistricting & Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections, N.C. General Assembly (Aug. 12, 2021), https://www.ncleg.gov/documentsites/committees/Senate2021-154/2021/08-12-2021/Criteria.adopted.8.12.pdf.

16. Exhibit O consists of Christopher Cooper et al., *NC General Assembly County Clusterings from the 2020 Census,* Quantifying Gerrymandering (Aug. 17, 2021), https://sites.duke.edu/quantifyinggerrymandering/files/2021/08/countyClusters2020.pdf.

17. Exhibit P consists of *Joint Public Hearing Schedule,* House Committee on Redistricting & Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections, N.C. General Assembly (Sept. 13, 2021), https://www.ncleg.gov/documentsites/committees/Senate2021-

154/2021/General%20Redistricting%20Information/Public%20Hearing%20Schedule%20with%20addresses.pdf.

18. Exhibit Q consists of *2021 Joint Redistricting Committee Proposed Criteria*, House Committee on Redistricting & Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections, N.C. General Assembly, https://www.ncleg.gov/documentsites/committees/Senate2021-154/2021/08-09-2021/2021%20Joint%20Redistricting%20Committee%20Plan%20Proposed%20Criteria.pdf.

19. Exhibit R consists of *Duke Senate Groupings*, Senate Redistricting and Elections Committee, N.C. General Assembly, https://ncleg.gov/documentsites/committees/Senate2021-154/2021/10-05-2021/Duke%20Senate%20Groupings%20Maps%2011x17.pdf.

20. Exhibit S consists of *Duke House Groupings*, House Redistricting Committee, N.C. General Assembly, https://ncleg.gov/documentsites/committees/House2021-182/2021/10-05-21/Duke%20House%20Groupings%20Maps%2011x17.pdf.

21. Exhibit T consists of *Running for Office*, N.C. State Board of Elections, https://www.ncsbe.gov/candidates/running-office.

22. Exhibit U consists of Bryan Anderson, *N Carolina Elections Head: Delay '21 City Races, '22 Primary*, Associated Press (Feb. 23, 2021), https://apnews.com/article/redistricting-municipal-elections-north-carolina-elections-fdc23aca0ba9981944a944923937f46c.

23. Exhibit V consists of Lucille Sherman, *NC Lawmakers Move to Bar the Use of Racial, Election Data in Drawing Election Districts*, Raleigh News & Observer (Aug. 11, 2021), https://www.newsobserver.com/news/politics-government/article253397675.html.

24. Exhibit W consists of Rusty Jacobs, *NC Lawmakers Adopt Criteria for Next Round of Redistricting*, WUNC (Aug. 12, 2021), https://www.wunc.org/politics/2021-08-12/nc-lawmakers-adopt-criteria-for-next-round-of-redistricting.

25. Exhibit X consists of Lucille Sherman, *NC Lawmakers Will Not Use Racial and Election Data from the Census to Draw District Maps*, Raleigh News & Observer (Aug. 13, 2021), https://www.newsobserver.com/news/politics-government/article253434564.html.

26. Exhibit Y consists of Yanqi Xu, *Republican Legislators Reject Democrats' Proposal to Include Racial Data in Redistricting*, NC Policy Watch (Aug. 13, 2021), https://www.ncpolicywatch.com/2021/08/13/republican-legislators-reject-democrats-proposal-to-include-racial-data-in-redistricting.

27. Exhibit Z consists of Charles Duncan, *First Maps Posted in N.C. Redistricting, Public Hearings Scheduled*, Spectrum News 1 (Oct. 21, 2021), https://spectrumlocalnews.com/nc/charlotte/politics/2021/10/21/first-maps-posted-in-n-c--redistricting--public-hearings-scheduled.

28. Exhibit AA consists of Gary D. Robertson, *NC Redistricting Hearing Speakers Criticize GOP Proposals*, Associated Press (Oct. 25, 2021), https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/north-carolina/articles/2021-10-25/public-hearings-offer-input-on-nc-redistricting-proposals.

29. Exhibit AB consists of Will Doran, *NC Lawmakers File Their Official Redistricting Plans, Giving GOP a Solid Edge*, Raleigh News & Observer (Oct. 29, 2021), https://www.newsobserver.com/news/politics-government/article255390786.html.

30. Exhibit AC consists of Gary D. Robertson, *NC Congressional Map That Helps GOP Gets Senate Panel's OK*, Associated Press (Nov. 1, 2021), https://apnews.com/article/north-carolina-legislature-voting-rights-redistricting-congress-f11be13a63b159abaa926928c96413a2.

31. Exhibit AD consists of Will Doran & Brian Murphy, *North Carolina Could Have New Political Maps This Week. Here's Where Things Stand*, Raleigh News & Observer (Nov. 3, 2021), https://www.newsobserver.com/news/politics-government/article255506961.html.

32. Exhibit AE consists of Will Doran, *Take a Closer Look at North Carolina's Approved Political Maps for Congress, Legislature*, Raleigh News & Observer (Nov. 4, 2021), https://www.newsobserver.com/news/politics-government/article255552826.html.

33. Exhibit AF consists of Gary D. Robertson, *North Carolina GOP Nears Completion of Redistricting Maps*, Associated Press (Nov. 4, 2021), https://www.newsobserver.com/news/state/north-carolina/article255525166.html.

34. Exhibit AG consists of Charles Duncan, *Redistricting in N.C.: New Maps Approved, Favoring GOP*, Spectrum News 1 (Nov. 4, 2021), https://spectrumlocalnews.com/nc/charlotte/politics/2021/11/04/redistricting-in-n-c---new-maps-approved--favoring-gop.

35. Exhibit AH consists of Rusty Jacobs, *The General Assembly Has Passed GOP-Drawn Maps, Setting Stage for Likely Legal Challenges*, WFAE (Nov. 4, 2021), https://www.wfae.org/politics/2021-11-04/the-general-assembly-has-passed-gop-drawn-maps-setting-stage-for-likely-legal-challenges.

North Carolina

County of Wake

Stephen D. Feldman

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this the 16th day of November, 2021.

(Official Seal)

Official Signature of Notary

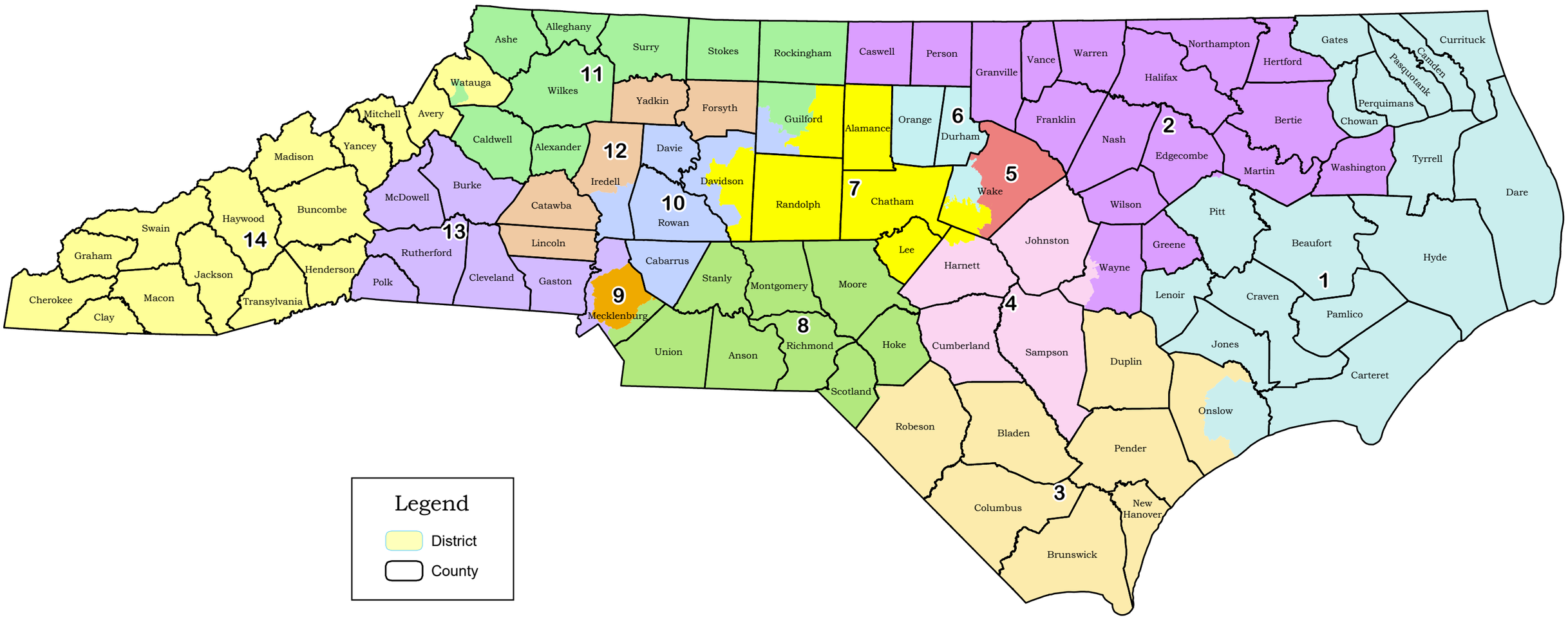
KEVIN RICHESON
NOTARY PUBLIC
Wake County
North Carolina
My Commission Expires 01/28/2026

Kevin Richeson, Notary Public

My commission expires: 01/28/2026

EXHIBIT A

S.L. 2021-174 Congress

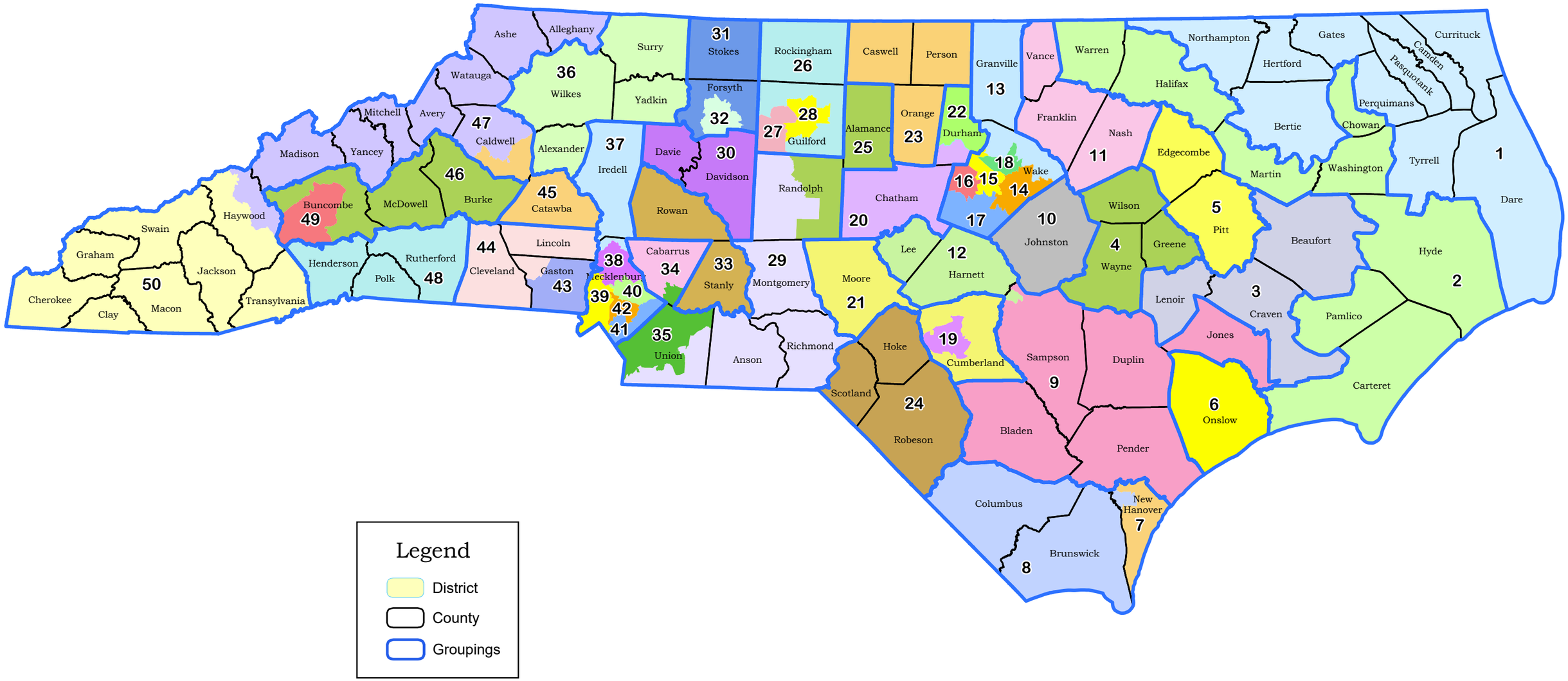


SL 2021-174 Congress

Printed by the NC General Assembly, November 4, 2021

EXHIBIT B

S.L. 2021-173 Senate

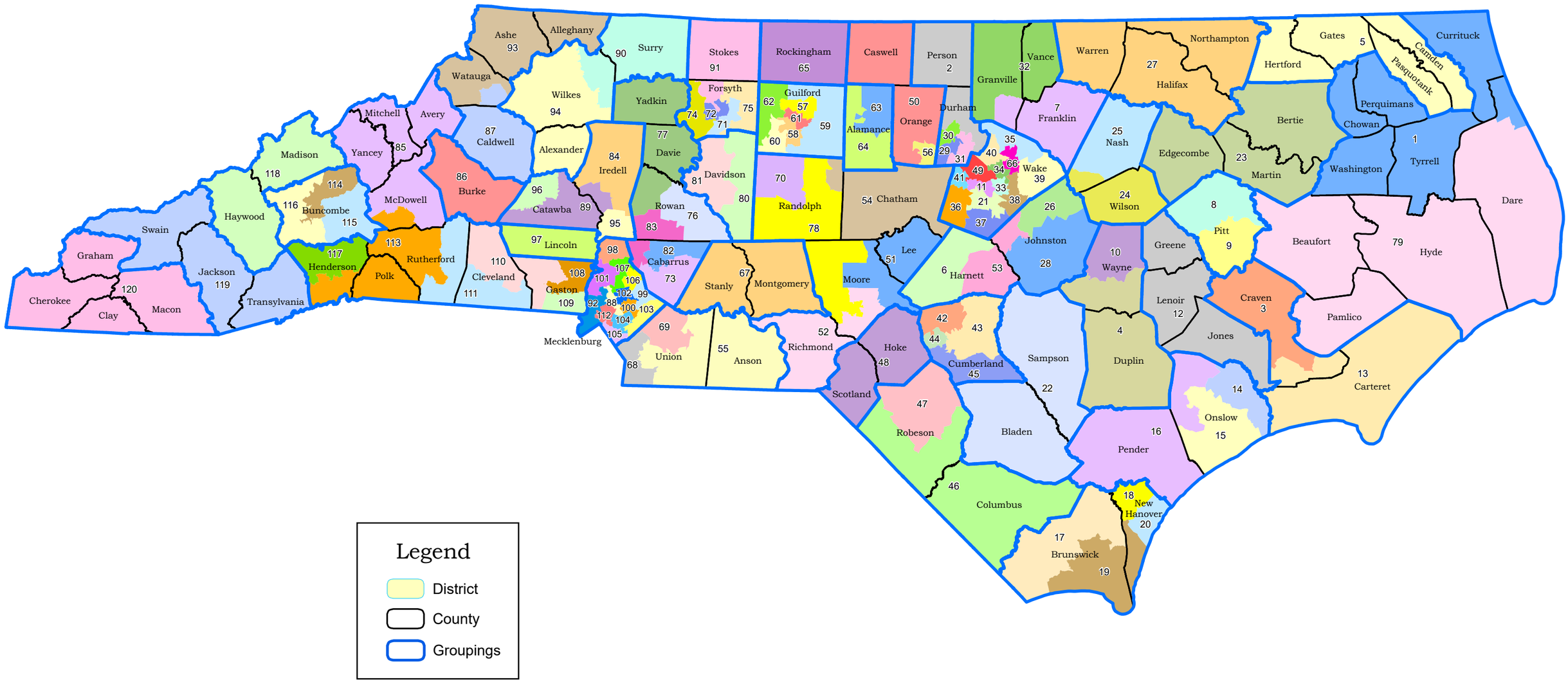


Source: SL 2021-173 Senate

Printed by the NC General Assembly, November 4, 2021

EXHIBIT C

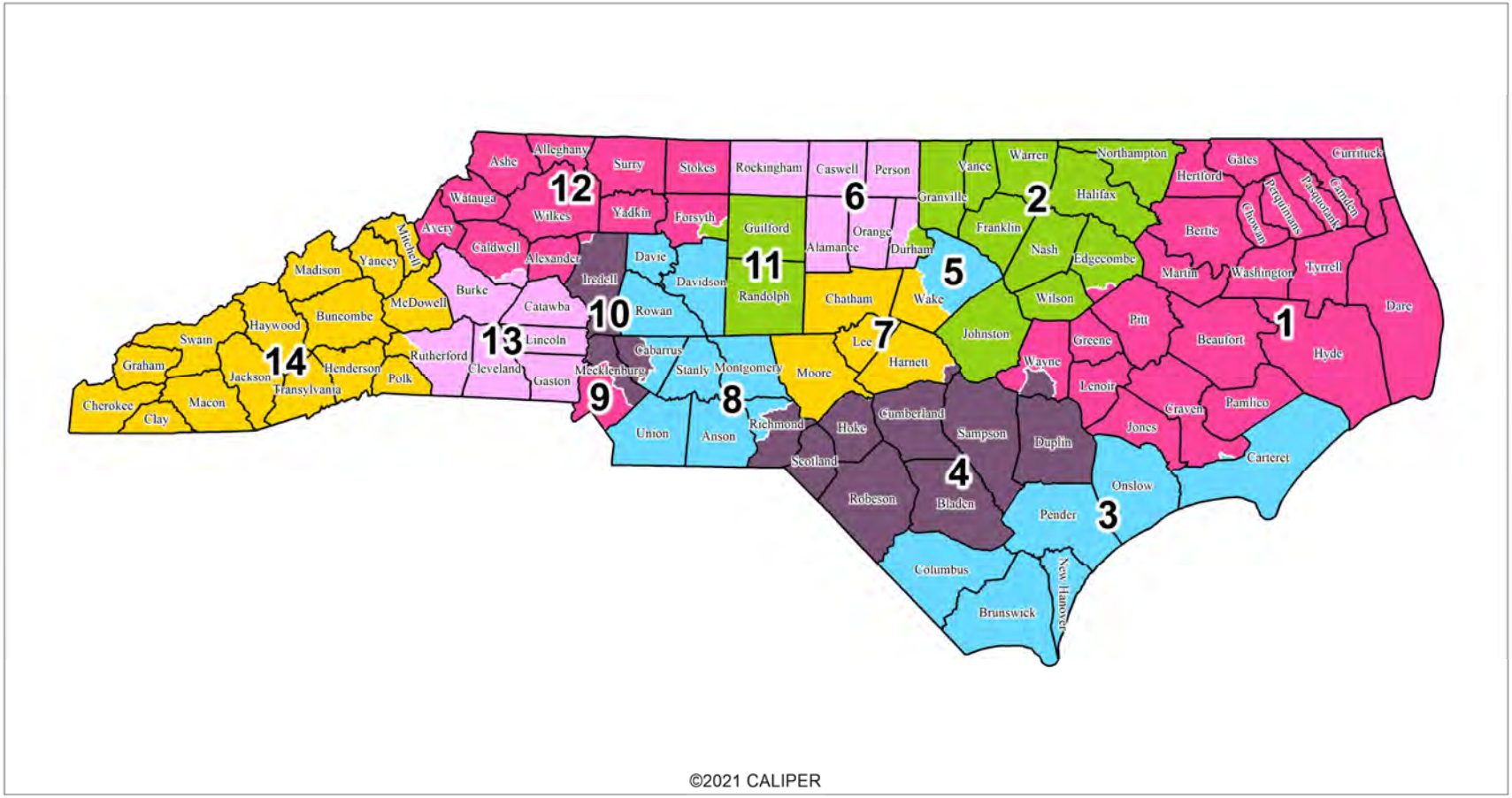
S.L. 2021-175 House



Source: SL 2021-175 House

Printed by the NC General Assembly, November 4, 2021

EXHIBIT D



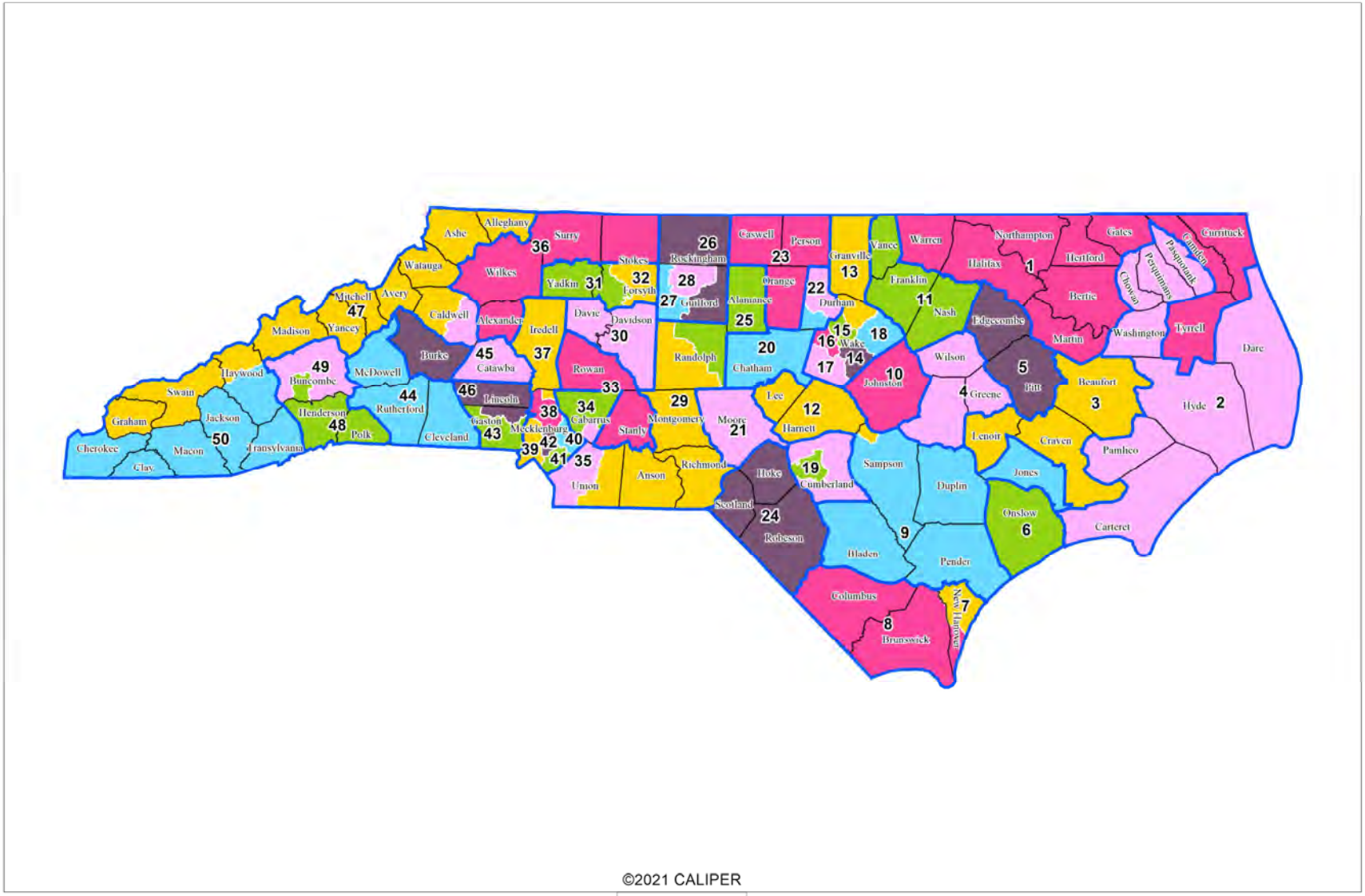
©2021 CALIPER

Legend

Districts

County

EXHIBIT E



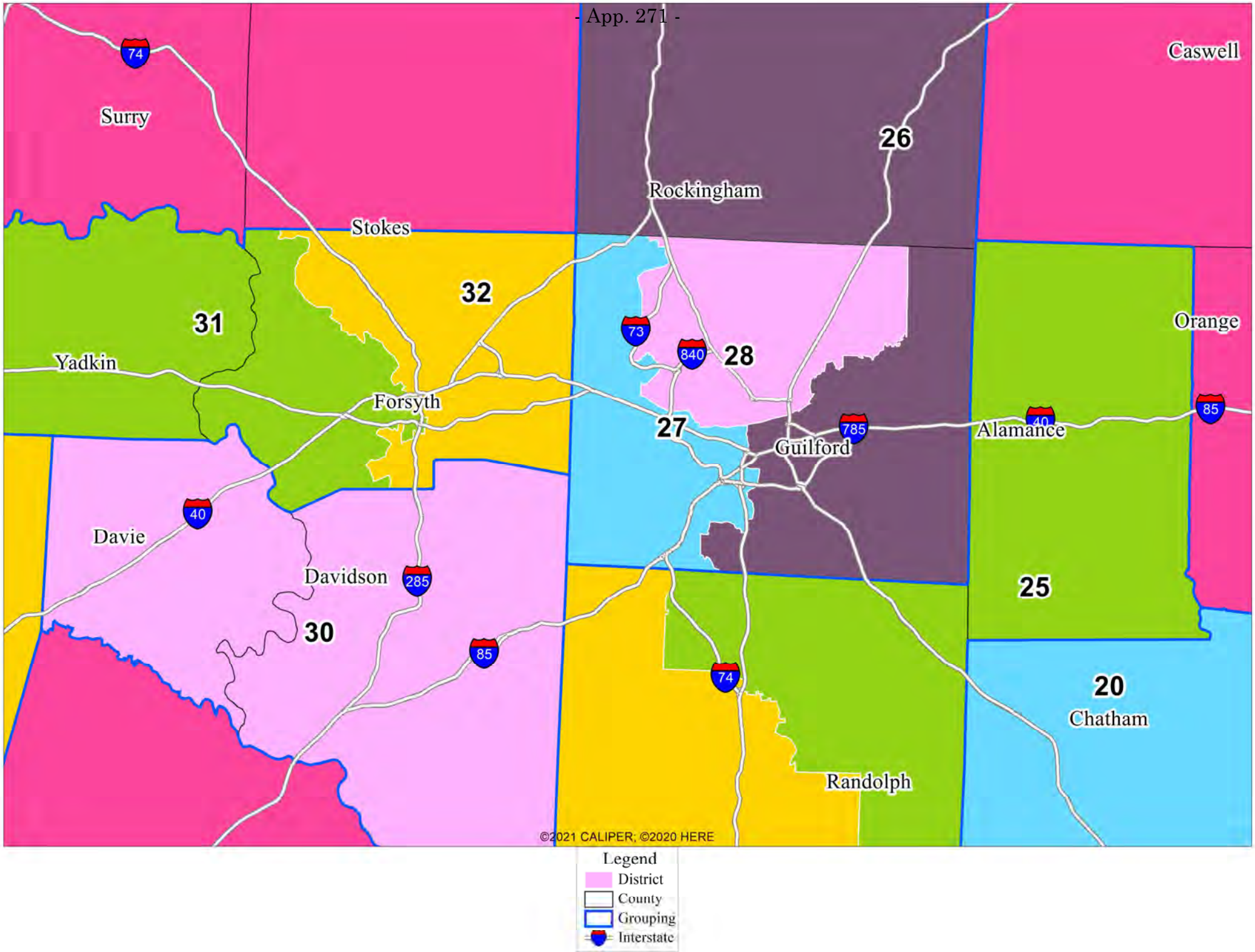
©2021 CALIPER

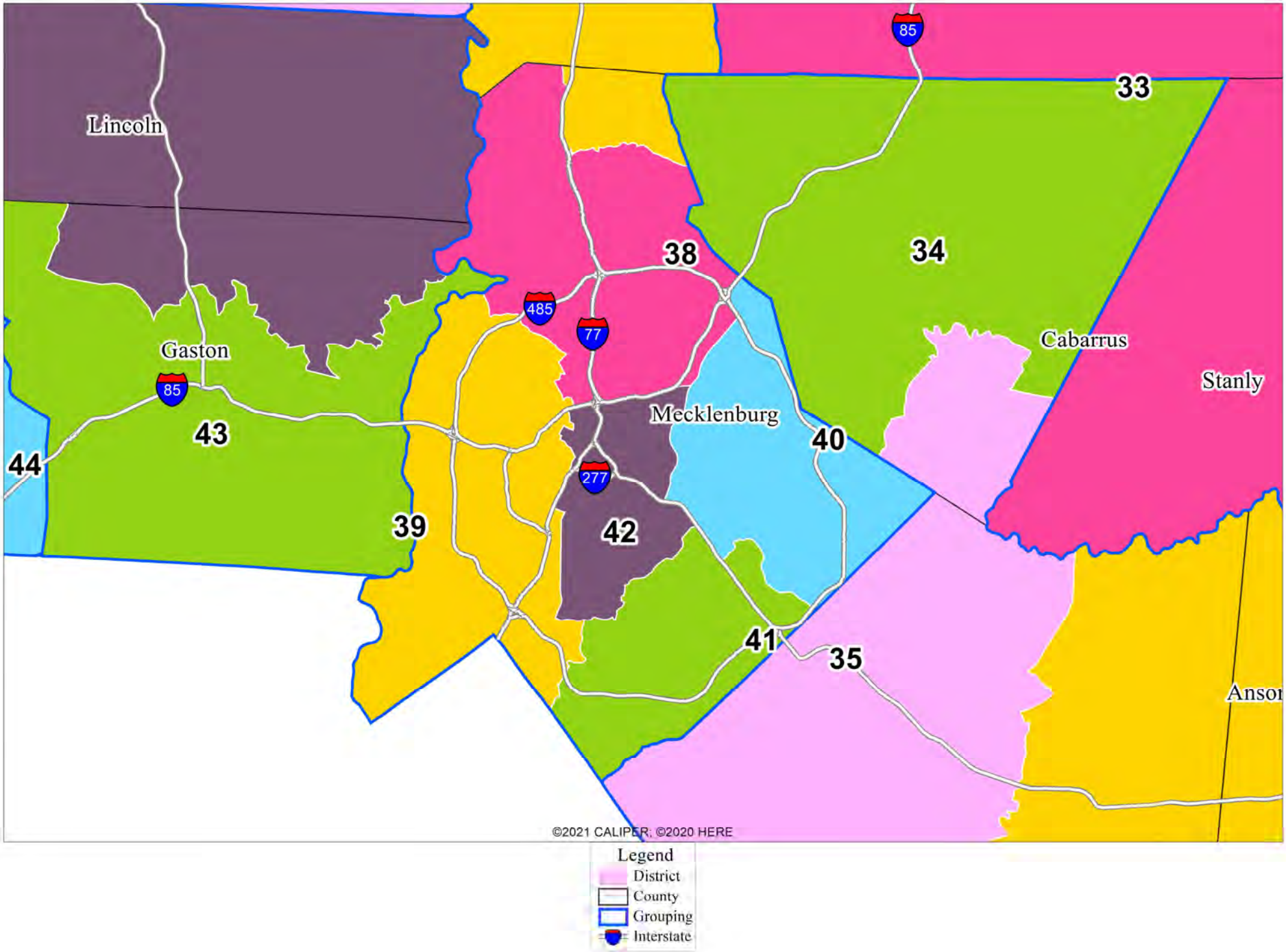
Legend

District

County

Grouping


Surry
Caswell
26
Rockingham
Stokes
32
31
Yadkin
Forsyth
73
840
28
27
785
Guilford
Alamance
40
85
Orange
25
Davie
40
Davidson
285
30
85
74
20
Chatham
Randolph
©2021 CALIPER; ©2020 HERE
Legend
District
County
Grouping
Interstate


Lincoln
Gaston
Mecklenburg
Cabarrus
Stanly
Anson
33
34
35
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485
77
277
©2021 CALIPER; ©2020 HERE
Legend
District
County
Grouping
Interstate

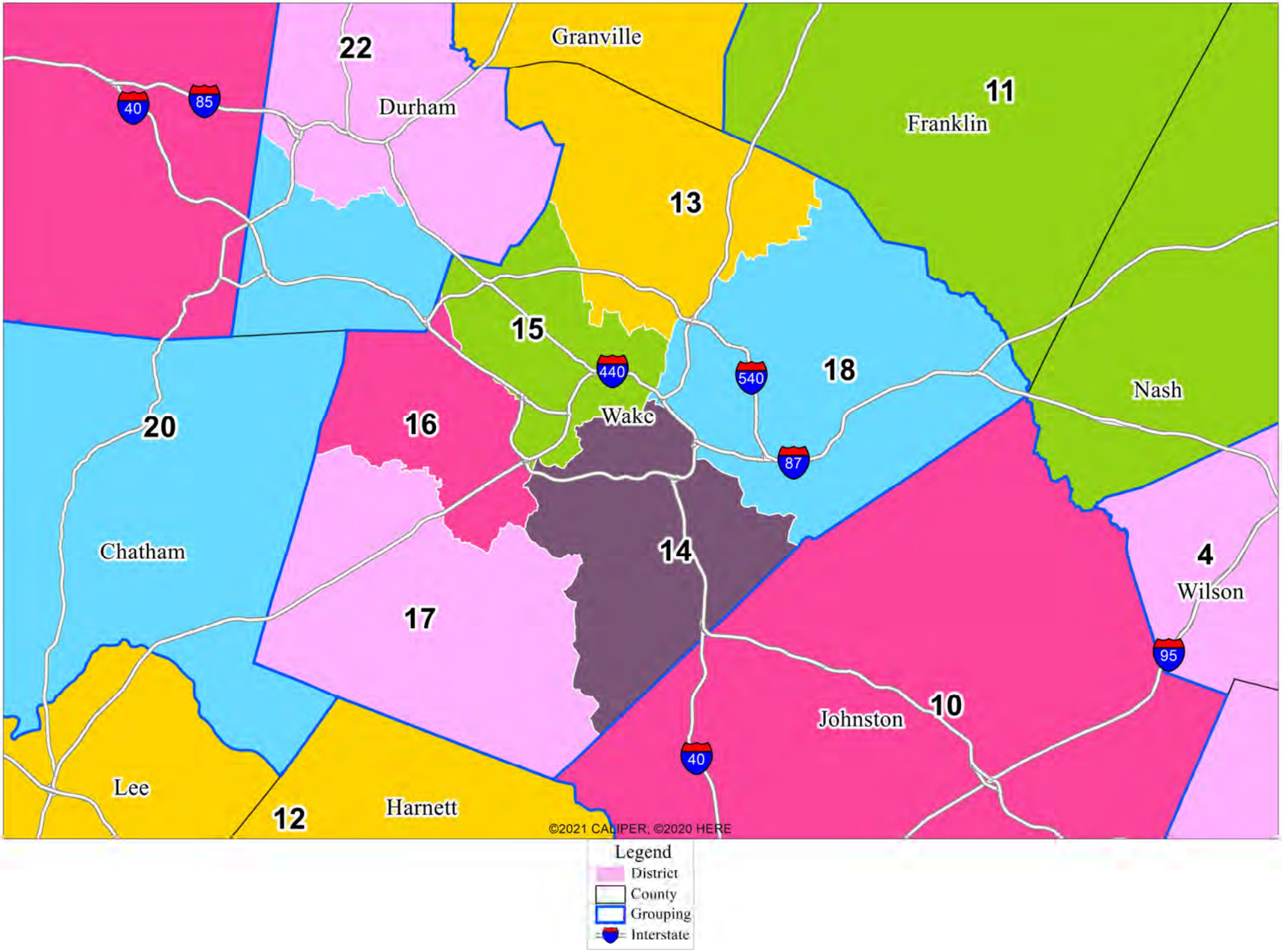
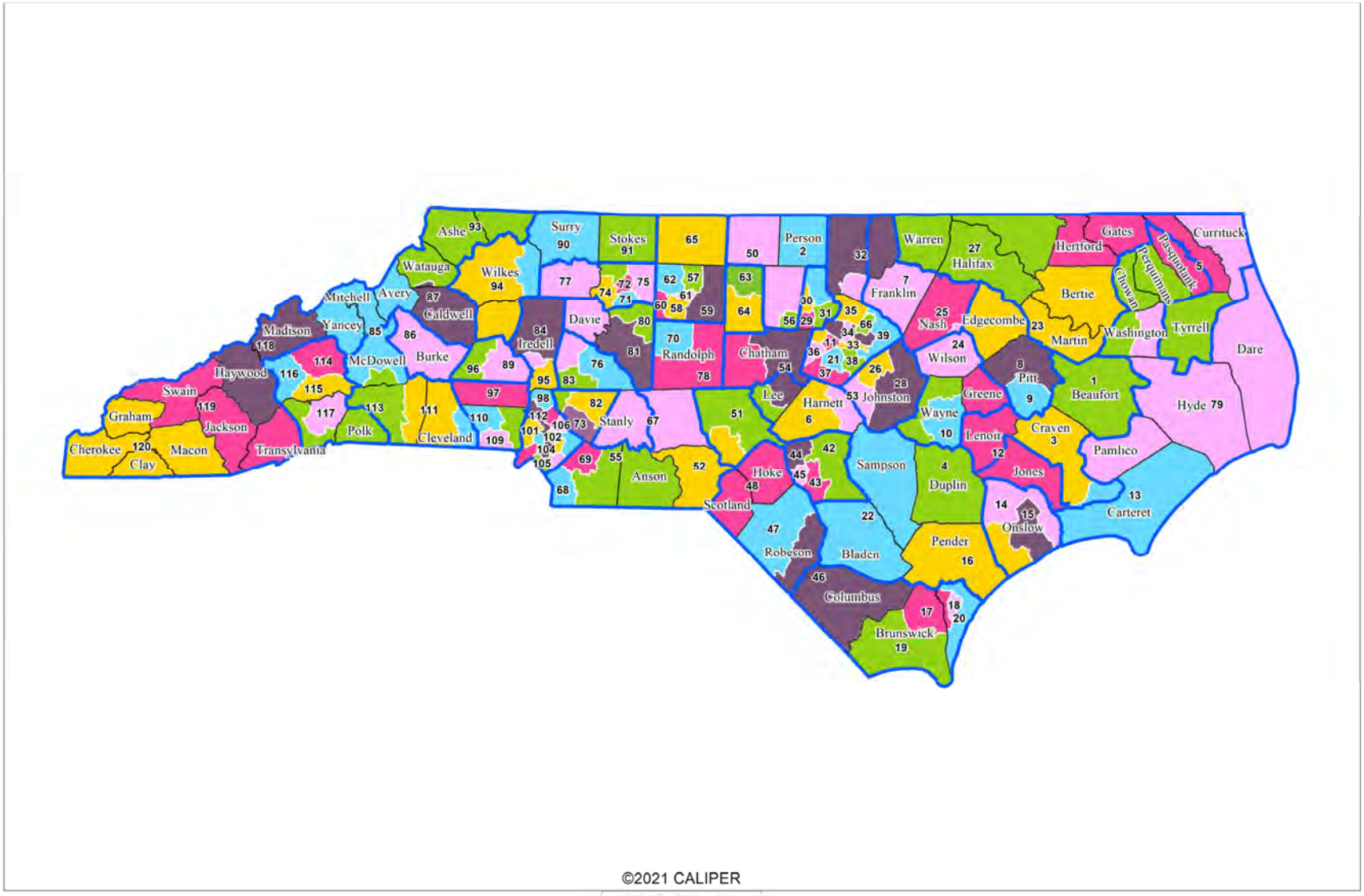

22
Granville
11
Franklin
Durham
40
85
13
15
440
540
18
Nash
20
16
Wake
87
Chatham
14
4
Wilson
17
95
Johnston
10
40
Lee
12
Harnett
©2021 CALIPER, ©2020 HERE
Legend
District
County
Grouping
Interstate

EXHIBIT F



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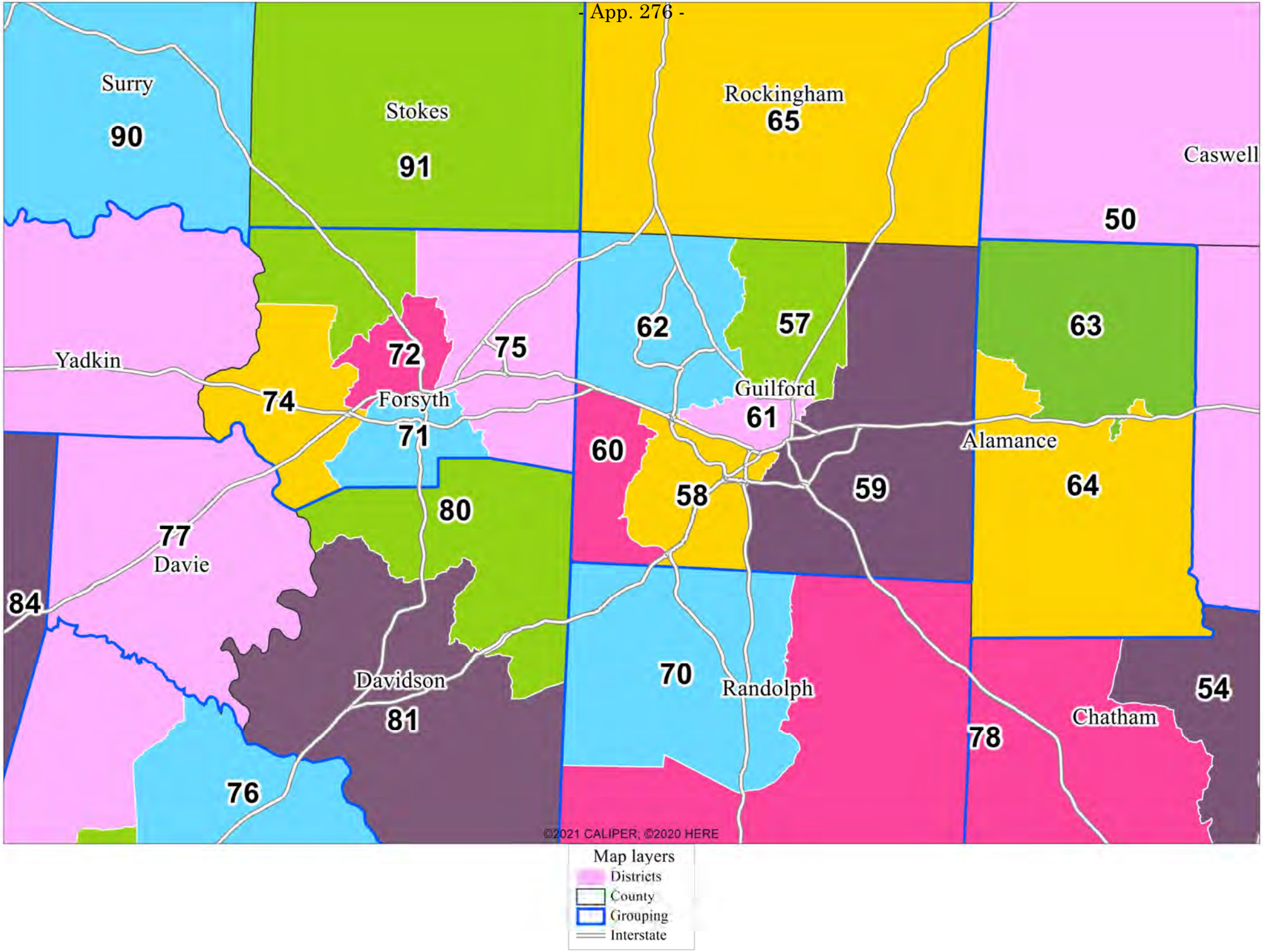
Map layers

Districts

County

Grouping


Surry
90
Stokes
91
Rockingham
65
Caswell
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Yadkin
72
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62
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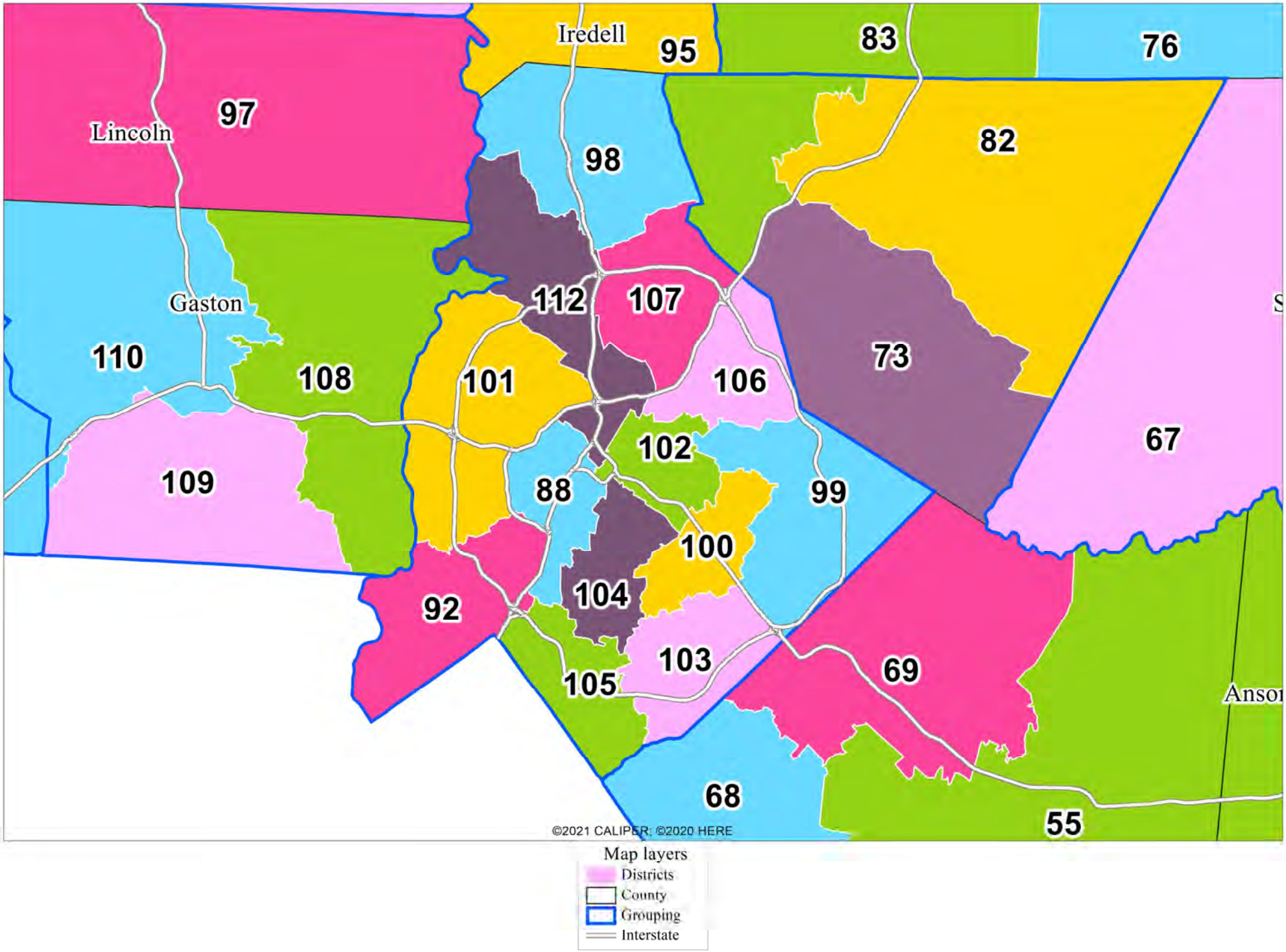
63
74
Forsyth
71
Guilford
61
60
Alamance
58
59
64
80
77
Davie
84
Davidson
81
70
Randolph
54
Chatham
78
76
©2021 CALIPER; ©2020 HERE
Map layers
Districts
County
Grouping
Interstate


Iredell
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Lincoln
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Gaston
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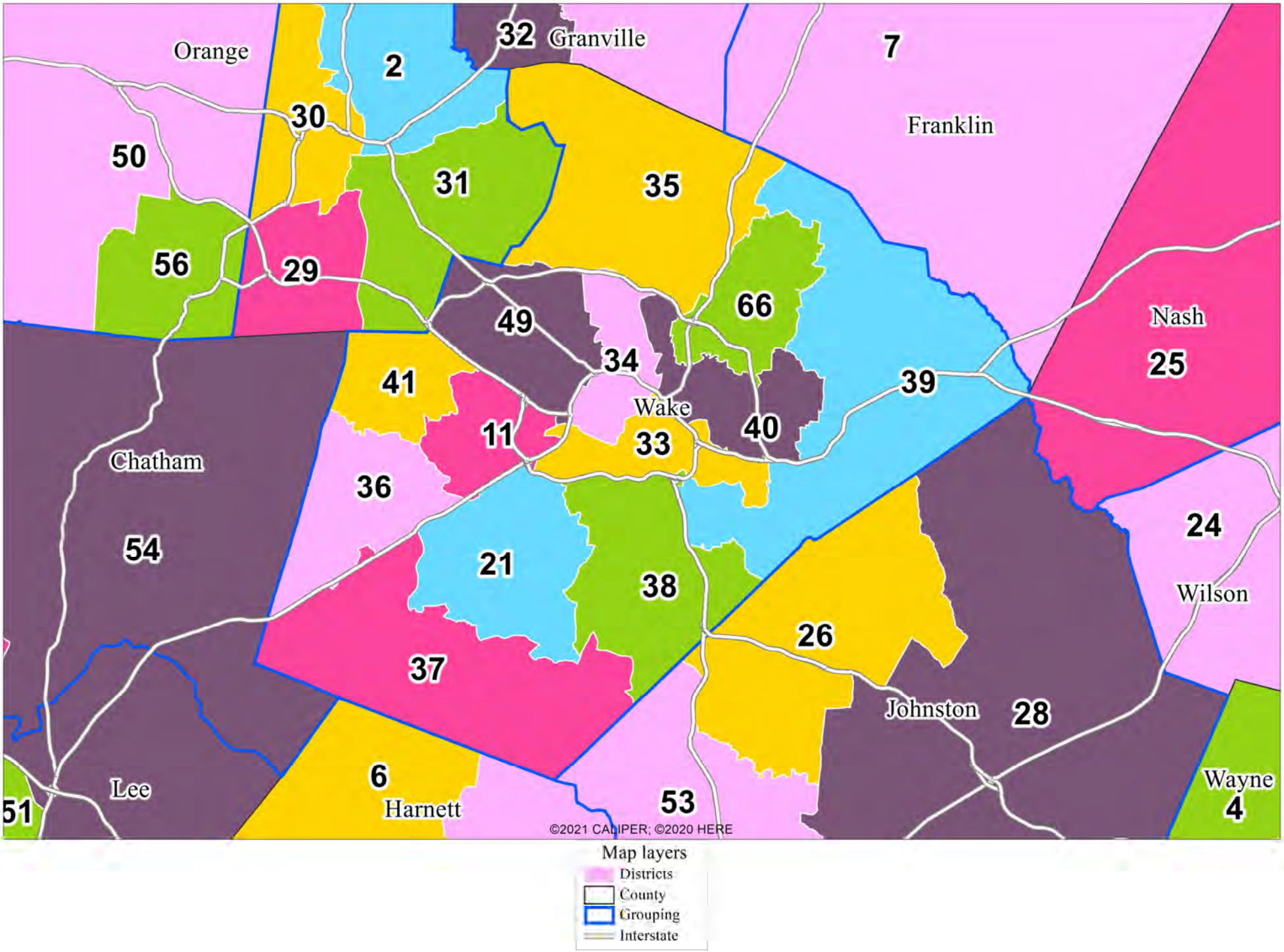
Map layers
Districts
County
Grouping
Interstate


Orange
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Granville
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Franklin
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Nash
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Wake
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Chatham
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Wilson
26
37
Johnston
28
6
Lee
Harnett
53
Wayne
51
4
©2021 CALIPER; ©2020 HERE
Map layers
Districts
County
Grouping
Interstate

EXHIBIT G

User:
Plan Name: **Optimized Congressional Map**
Plan Type:

Plan Components (Short)

Monday, November 15, 2021 4:13 PM

District 1

County Beaufort NC
County Bertie NC
County Camden NC
County Chowan NC
County Craven NC
VTD BRICES CREEK
VTD BRIDGETON
VTD Clarks-Rhems
VTD COVE-FORT BARNWELL
VTD CROATAN
VTD DOVER-FORT BARNWELL
VTD FAIRFIELD HARBOUR
VTD FORT TOTTEN
VTD GEORGE STREET
VTD Glenburnie-Grover C
VTD GRANTHAM 1A
VTD GRANTHAM 2B
VTD H.J. MACDONALD
VTD HARLOWE
Block 961202:
1096 1097 1098
Block 961303:
1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023
1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035
1036 1037 1039 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008
2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020
2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2031 2032 2033
2034 2035 2040 2042 2043 2047 2048 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004
3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010 3013 3014 3015 3016 3017 3018
3019 3021 3022 3023 3024 3025 3027
VTD HAVELOCK
VTD JASPER
VTD RIVER BEND
VTD TRENT WOODS
VTD Truitt-Ernul
VTD Van-Ep
VTD WEST NEW BERN
County Currituck NC
County Dare NC
County Edgecombe NC
VTD MACCLESFIELD
VTD OLD SPARTA

Plan Components (Short)

District 1

County Edgecombe NC

VTD OLD SPARTA

Block 021600:

1001 1004 1008 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026
1027 1028

County Gates NC

County Greene NC

County Hertford NC

County Hyde NC

County Jones NC

County Lenoir NC

County Martin NC

County Pamlico NC

County Pasquotank NC

County Perquimans NC

County Pitt NC

County Tyrrell NC

County Washington NC

County Wayne NC

VTD 01
VTD 02
VTD 03
VTD 04
VTD 05
VTD 06
VTD 07
VTD 08
VTD 09
VTD 10
VTD 11
VTD 12
VTD 13
VTD 14
VTD 15
VTD 16

Block 000901:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1045 2002 2005
2006 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010
3011 3012 3013 3014 3015 3016 3017 3018 3019 3020 3021 3022
3023 3024 3025 3026 3027 3028

Block 000902:

2008 2009 2010 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008
3009 3010 3011 3012 3014 3017 3018 3041

VTD 17
VTD 18
VTD 1920

Plan Components (Short)

District 1

County Wayne NC

VTD 21
VTD 22
VTD 23
VTD 24
VTD 27
Block 000601:
1000 1001 1002 1003 1008 1011 1013
Block 000603:
1005 1006 1013
VTD 28
Block 000402:
3016 3019 3020 3021 3022 3023 3025 3026 3027 3028
Block 000603:
1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1024 2000
2001
VTD 29

District 2

County Durham NC

VTD AMERICAN LEGION POST 7
VTD BURTON ELEMENTARY
VTD EVANGEL ASSEMBLY OF GOD
VTD FIRST UNITED ANTIOCH
VTD GLENN ELEMENTARY
VTD MT CALVARY CHURCH
VTD NEAL MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD OAK GROVE ELEMENTARY
Block 001808:
3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3011 3016
3017 3019 3021 3026
VTD SOUTHERN HIGH SCHOOL
VTD Y E SMITH SCHOOL

County Edgecombe NC

VTD BATTLEBORO
VTD CONETOE
VTD LAWRENCE
VTD LEGGETT
VTD LEWIS
VTD OLD SPARTA
Block 021300:
3004 3005 3012 3013 3014 3015 3020 3021 3022 3023 3024 3025
3026 3027 3028 3029 3030 3031 3032
Block 021600:
1000 1002 1003 1005 1006 1007 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014
1015 1016 1017
VTD PINETOPS
VTD ROCKY MOUNT 1

District 2

County Edgecombe NC

VTD ROCKY MOUNT 2
VTD ROCKY MOUNT 4
VTD ROCKY MOUNT 5
VTD SHARPSBURG
VTD SPEED
VTD TARBORO 1
VTD TARBORO 2
VTD TARBORO 3
VTD TARBORO 4
VTD TEMPERANCE HALL
VTD WEST EDGECOMBE
VTD WHITAKERS

County Franklin NC

County Granville NC

County Halifax NC

County Johnston NC

County Nash NC

County Northampton NC

County Vance NC

County Warren NC

County Wilson NC

District 3

County Brunswick NC

County Carteret NC

County Columbus NC

County Craven NC

VTD HARLOWE

Block 961302:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1018

Block 961303:

1038 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 2030 2036 2037 2038 2039 2041
3011 3012 3020 3026 3028 3029

County New Hanover NC

County Onslow NC

County Pender NC

District 4

County Bladen NC

County Cumberland NC

County Duplin NC

County Harnett NC

VTD EAST AVERASBORO

VTD ERWIN/DUKE

Block 070300:

4038

Block 070500:

2012 2013 2015 3000 3043

District 4

County Harnett NC

VTD WEST AVERASBORO

Block 070100:

1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1030	1031	1032	1062	3000	3001
3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013
3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025
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3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085
3086											

Block 070300:

1005	1008	1009	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021
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1046	1047	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	3000
3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012
3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024
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4017	4018	4019	4020	4021	4022	4023	4024	4025	4026	4027	4028
4029	4030	4031	4032	4033	4034	4035	4036	4037	4039	4040	

County Hoke NC

County Richmond NC

VTD BEAVER DAM 1

VTD BEAVER DAM 2

VTD MARKS CREEK 1

VTD MARKS CREEK 2

VTD MINERAL SPRINGS 1

VTD ROCKINGHAM 1

VTD ROCKINGHAM 2

Block 970300:

1011	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1031	1040	2000	2001	2002
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2015	2016	2017	3004	3008	3009	3010	3011	3013	3014	3015	3016
3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028
3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3042	4007	4008

Block 970400:

1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1018	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028
1029	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	3000	3001
3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013
3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	4009
4010	4013	4014	4015	4016	4017	4018	4019	4020	4031		

Block 970500:

District 4

County Richmond NC

VTD ROCKINGHAM 2

Block 970500:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1014 1015 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2020 2021 2022
2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2037

VTD ROCKINGHAM 3

VTD WOLF PIT 1

VTD WOLF PIT 2

VTD WOLF PIT 3

VTD WOLF PIT 4

County Robeson NC

County Sampson NC

County Scotland NC

County Wayne NC

VTD 16

Block 000901:

2000 2001 2003 2004 2007

Block 000902:

1005 1006 1007 1008 2011 3029 3030 3031 3032 3033 3034 3039

VTD 2530

VTD 26

VTD 27

Block 000601:

1004 1005 1006 1007 1009 1010 1012 1014 1015 2000 2001 2002
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 3000 3001 3002
3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3015 3016

Block 000902:

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2017 2018 2034 2035

VTD 28

Block 000601:

1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027
1028

Block 000603:

1012 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 2002
2003 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010 3011
3012 3013 3014 4008 4014 4015 4016 4017 4018 4023

Block 000604:

1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2010

Block 000700:

3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3011 3023
3033 3039 3042

District 5

County Wake NC

VTD 01-01

Plan Components (Short)

District 5

County Wake NC

VTD 01-02
VTD 01-03
VTD 01-04
VTD 01-05
VTD 01-06
VTD 01-07
VTD 01-09
VTD 01-10
VTD 01-11
VTD 01-12
VTD 01-13
VTD 01-14
VTD 01-15
VTD 01-16
VTD 01-17
VTD 01-18
VTD 01-19
VTD 01-20
VTD 01-21
VTD 01-22
VTD 01-23
VTD 01-25
VTD 01-26
VTD 01-27
VTD 01-28
VTD 01-29
VTD 01-30
VTD 01-31
VTD 01-32
VTD 01-33
VTD 01-34
VTD 01-35
VTD 01-36
VTD 01-37
VTD 01-38
VTD 01-39
VTD 01-40
VTD 01-41
VTD 01-42
VTD 01-43
VTD 01-44
VTD 01-45
VTD 01-46
VTD 01-47
VTD 01-48
VTD 01-49

District 5

County Wake NC

VTD 01-50
VTD 01-51
VTD 02-01
VTD 02-02
VTD 02-03
VTD 02-04
VTD 02-05
VTD 02-06
VTD 04-02
VTD 04-03
VTD 04-05
VTD 04-11
VTD 04-12
VTD 04-17
VTD 04-21
VTD 05-05
VTD 07-01
VTD 07-02
VTD 07-03
VTD 07-04
VTD 07-05
VTD 07-06
VTD 07-07
VTD 07-09
VTD 07-10
VTD 07-11
VTD 07-12
VTD 07-13
VTD 08-02
VTD 08-03
VTD 08-04
VTD 08-05
VTD 08-06
VTD 08-07
VTD 08-08
VTD 08-09
VTD 08-10
VTD 08-11
VTD 09-01
VTD 09-02
VTD 09-03
VTD 10-01
VTD 10-02
VTD 10-03
VTD 10-04
VTD 11-01

District 5

County Wake NC

VTD 11-02
VTD 13-01
VTD 13-02
VTD 13-05
VTD 13-06
VTD 13-07
VTD 13-08
VTD 13-09
VTD 13-10
VTD 13-11
VTD 14-01
VTD 14-02
VTD 15-01
Block 052902:
1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1014 1016 1017 2000 2001
VTD 15-04
VTD 16-01
VTD 16-02
VTD 16-03
VTD 16-04
VTD 16-05
VTD 16-06
VTD 16-07
VTD 16-09
VTD 16-10
VTD 16-11
VTD 17-01
VTD 17-02
VTD 17-03
VTD 17-04
VTD 17-05
VTD 17-06
VTD 17-07
VTD 17-09
VTD 17-10
VTD 17-11
VTD 17-12
VTD 17-13
VTD 18-01
VTD 18-04
VTD 18-06
VTD 18-08
VTD 19-03
VTD 19-05
VTD 19-07

District 5

County Wake NC

VTD 19-09
VTD 19-11
VTD 19-12
VTD 19-13
VTD 19-14
VTD 19-15
VTD 19-16
VTD 19-17
VTD 19-18
VTD 19-19
VTD 19-20
VTD 19-21

District 6

County Alamance NC

County Caswell NC

County Durham NC

VTD 0035.3
VTD 055-11
VTD 055-49
VTD BAHAMA RURITAN CLUB
VTD BAHAMA VFD - ROUGEMONT STATION
VTD BETHESDA RURITAN CLUB
VTD BROGDEN MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD C C SPAULDING SCHOOL
VTD CHRIST THE KING MORAVIAN
VTD CLUB BOULEVARD SCHOOL
VTD COLE MILL CHURCH
VTD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
VTD COUNTY MAIN LIBRARY
VTD CREEKSIDE ELEMENTARY
VTD DPS STAFF DEVELOPMENT CENTER
VTD E K POWE ELEMENTARY
VTD EDISON JOHNSON CENTER
VTD FOREST HILLS CLUB HOUSE
VTD FOREST VIEW ELEMENTARY
VTD GEORGE WATTS ELEMENTARY
VTD HOLMES RECREATION CENTER
VTD HOLY INFANT CATHOLIC
VTD HOPE VALLEY BAPTIST
VTD IVY COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD LAKEWOOD SCHOOL
VTD LOWES GROVE BAPTIST
VTD MCMANNEN UNITED METHODIST
VTD MONUMENT OF FAITH CHURCH
VTD MOREHEAD MONTESSORI
VTD NORTH REGIONAL LIBRARY

District 6

County Durham NC

VTD NORTHERN HIGH SCHOOL

VTD OAK GROVE ELEMENTARY

Block 001808:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023
1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035
1036	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	3010	3012	3013	3014	3015	3018
3020	3022	3023	3024	3025	4000	4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006
4007	4008	4009	4010	4011	4012	4013	4014	4015	4016	4017	4018
4019	4020	4021	4022	4023	4024	4025	4026	4027	4028	4029	4030
4031	4032	4033	4034	4035	4036	4037	4038	4039	4041	4042	4043
4044	4045	4046	4047	4048	4049	4050	4051	4052	4053	4054	4055

Block 001810:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	1013	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	3000	3001	3002	3005	

Block 001900:

4032

VTD PATTERSON REC CENTER

VTD PEARSONTOWN ELEMENTARY

VTD ROGERS-HERR MIDDLE SCHOOL

VTD SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND MATH

VTD SCHOOL OF THE ARTS

VTD SHEPHARD MAGNET SCHOOL

VTD SOUTHWEST ELEMENTARY

VTD ST. STEPHENS EPISCOPAL

VTD TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH

VTD THE RIVER CHURCH

VTD TRIANGLE CHURCH

VTD TRIANGLE PRESBYTERIAN

VTD VFW POST 2740

VTD WATERFORD VILLAGE APTS

VTD WHITE ROCK BAPTIST CHURCH

VTD YATES BAPTIST CHURCH

County Orange NC

County Person NC

County Rockingham NC

District 7

County Chatham NC

County Harnett NC

VTD ANDERSON CREEK

VTD BARBECUE

VTD BLACK RIVER

VTD BOONE TRAIL

District 7

County Harnett NC

VTD CENTRAL HARNETT LILLINGTON

VTD CENTRAL HARNETT NEILLS CREEK

VTD COATS/GROVE

VTD ERWIN/DUKE

Block 070401:

1026 1027 1028 1056 1057 1058 1063 1067 1068

Block 070500:

1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015
1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027
1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039
1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051
1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 2004 2005 2006
2007 2008 2009 2010 2014 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022
2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034
2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046
2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058
2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070
2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082
2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007
3008 3009 3010 3011 3012 3013 3014 3015 3016 3017 3018 3019
3020 3021 3022 3023 3024 3025 3026 3027 3028 3029 3030 3031
3032 3033 3034 3035 3036 3037 3038 3039 3040 3041 3042 3044
3045 3046 3047 3048 3049 3050 3051 3052 3053 4000 4001 4002
4003 4004 4005 4006 4007 4008 4009 4010 4011 4012 4013 4014
4015 4016 4017 4018 4019 4020 4021 4022 4023 4024 4025 4026
4027 4028 4029 4030 4031 4032

VTD JOHNSONVILLE

VTD NORTHWEST HARNETT

VTD STEWARTS CREEK

VTD WEST AVERASBORO

Block 070300:

1001 1002 1003 1004 1006 1007 1010 1011 1048 4000

Block 070402:

2013 2014 2015 2016 2018 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027

Block 070500:

2002 2003

County Lee NC

County Moore NC

County Wake NC

VTD 03-00

VTD 04-01

VTD 04-04

VTD 04-06

VTD 04-07

VTD 04-08

VTD 04-09

District 7

County Wake NC

VTD 04-10
VTD 04-13
VTD 04-14
VTD 04-15
VTD 04-16
VTD 04-18
VTD 04-19
VTD 04-20
VTD 05-01
VTD 05-03
VTD 05-06
VTD 05-07
VTD 05-08
VTD 06-04
VTD 06-05
VTD 06-06
VTD 06-07
VTD 06-08
VTD 06-09
VTD 06-10
VTD 12-01
VTD 12-02
VTD 12-04
VTD 12-05
VTD 12-06
VTD 12-07
VTD 12-08
VTD 12-09
VTD 15-01

Block 052901:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005

Block 052902:

1015 1018 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 3000 3001 3002 3003
3004

VTD 15-02
VTD 15-03
VTD 18-02
VTD 18-03
VTD 18-05
VTD 18-07
VTD 20-01
VTD 20-03
VTD 20-04
VTD 20-05
VTD 20-06A

District 7

County Wake NC

VTD 20-06B
VTD 20-08
VTD 20-09
VTD 20-10
VTD 20-11
VTD 20-12
VTD 20-14
VTD 20-15
VTD 20-16
VTD 20-17

District 8

County Anson NC

County Cabarrus NC

VTD 01-02
Block 041503:
1087
Block 041507:
1024
Block 041603:
2010 2011 2013 2014 2015 2049 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2062
2063 2064 2074 2075 2076
VTD 04-03
VTD 05-00
VTD 06-00
VTD 07-00
VTD 08-00
VTD 09-00
VTD 10-00
VTD 11-02

County Davidson NC

County Davie NC

County Montgomery NC

County Richmond NC

VTD BLACK JACK 1
VTD MINERAL SPRINGS 2
VTD ROCKINGHAM 2
Block 970300:
3000 3001 3002 3003 3005 3006 3007 3012 4000 4001 4002 4003
4004 4005 4006 4009 4010 4011 4012 4013 4014 4015 4016 4017
4018 4019 4020 4021 4022 4023 4024 4025 4026 4027 4028 4029
4030 4031 4032 4033 4034 4035 4036 4037
VTD STEELES 1
VTD STEELES 2

County Rowan NC

County Stanly NC

County Union NC

District 9

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 001
VTD 002
VTD 005
VTD 006
VTD 007
VTD 008
VTD 009
VTD 010
VTD 011
VTD 012
VTD 013
VTD 014
VTD 015
VTD 016
VTD 017
VTD 018
VTD 019
VTD 020
VTD 021
VTD 022
VTD 023
VTD 024
VTD 025
VTD 026
VTD 027
VTD 028
Block 001300:
1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 2000 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006
2011 2012
VTD 029
VTD 030
VTD 031
VTD 032
VTD 033
VTD 034
VTD 035
VTD 036
VTD 037
VTD 038
VTD 039
VTD 040
VTD 041
VTD 042
VTD 044
VTD 045
VTD 046

District 9

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 047
VTD 048
VTD 049
VTD 050
VTD 051
VTD 052
VTD 053
VTD 054
VTD 055
VTD 056
VTD 057
VTD 058
VTD 059
VTD 062
VTD 063
VTD 064
VTD 065
VTD 066
VTD 067
VTD 068
VTD 069
VTD 070
VTD 071
VTD 072
VTD 073
VTD 074
VTD 075
VTD 076
VTD 077
VTD 078.1
VTD 079
VTD 080
VTD 081
VTD 084
VTD 085
VTD 086
VTD 087
VTD 088
VTD 089
VTD 090
VTD 091
VTD 092
VTD 093
VTD 094
VTD 096
VTD 097

District 9

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 098
VTD 099
VTD 100
VTD 101
VTD 102
VTD 103
VTD 106
VTD 108
VTD 109
VTD 110
VTD 111
VTD 112
VTD 113
VTD 114
VTD 117
VTD 118
VTD 119
VTD 120
VTD 121
VTD 122
VTD 125
VTD 129
VTD 130
VTD 131
VTD 135
VTD 136
VTD 137
VTD 138
VTD 139.1
VTD 140
VTD 144
VTD 147
VTD 148
VTD 150
VTD 200
VTD 210
VTD 211
VTD 213
VTD 215
VTD 216
VTD 217
VTD 218
VTD 222
VTD 223.1
VTD 224
VTD 225

District 9

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 226
VTD 227
VTD 228
VTD 229
VTD 230
VTD 231
VTD 232
VTD 233
VTD 243

District 10

County Cabarrus NC

VTD 01-02
Block 041503:
1058 1059 1072 1086 1088
Block 041507:
1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 2000 2001 2002
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
Block 041603:
2012
VTD 01-04
VTD 01-07
VTD 01-08
VTD 01-10
VTD 01-11
VTD 02-01
VTD 02-02
VTD 02-03
VTD 02-05
VTD 02-06
VTD 02-07
VTD 02-08
VTD 02-09
VTD 03-00
VTD 04-01
VTD 04-08
VTD 04-09
VTD 04-11
VTD 04-12
VTD 04-13
VTD 11-01
VTD 12-03
VTD 12-04
VTD 12-05
VTD 12-06
VTD 12-08
VTD 12-09

District 10

County Cabarrus NC

VTD 12-10
VTD 12-11
VTD 12-12
VTD 12-13

County Iredell NC

VTD BARRINGER
VTD BETHANY
VTD CHAMBERSBURG-A
VTD CHAMBERSBURG-B
VTD CODDLE CREEK 1
VTD CODDLE CREEK 2
VTD CODDLE CREEK 3
VTD CODDLE CREEK 4
VTD CONCORD
VTD COOL SPRINGS
VTD DAVIDSON 1-A
VTD DAVIDSON 1-B
VTD DAVIDSON 2-A
VTD DAVIDSON 2-B
VTD EAGLE MILLS
VTD FALLSTOWN
VTD NEW HOPE

Block 060901:

1027	1031	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042
1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054
1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066
1067	1068	1069	1073	2014	2015	2016	2030	2051	4002	4003	4004
4012	4013	4017	4018	4019	4029	4030	4031	4033	4034	4035	4036
4037	4046	4047	4048	4049	4050	4051	4052	4053			

Block 060902:

1000	1004	2000	2001

VTD OLIN
VTD SHARPESBURG
VTD SHILOH-A
VTD SHILOH-B
VTD STATESVILLE 1
VTD STATESVILLE 2
VTD STATESVILLE 3
VTD STATESVILLE 4
VTD STATESVILLE 5
VTD STATESVILLE 6
VTD TURNERSBURG
VTD UNION GROVE

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 003
VTD 004

District 10

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 028

Block 001300:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1017
1018 1019 1020 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 2001 2013

Block 001400:

1000 1001 1013 1014 1015 1016

Block 005306:

2010 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2021 2022 2023

VTD 043
VTD 060
VTD 061
VTD 082
VTD 083
VTD 095
VTD 104
VTD 105
VTD 107.1
VTD 115
VTD 116
VTD 123
VTD 124
VTD 126
VTD 127
VTD 128
VTD 132
VTD 133
VTD 134
VTD 141
VTD 142
VTD 143
VTD 145
VTD 146
VTD 149
VTD 151
VTD 201
VTD 202
VTD 203
VTD 204.1
VTD 205
VTD 206
VTD 207
VTD 208
VTD 209
VTD 212
VTD 214
VTD 219

District 10

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 220
VTD 221
VTD 234
VTD 235
VTD 236
VTD 237
VTD 238.1
VTD 239
VTD 240
VTD 241
VTD 242

District 11

County Forsyth NC

VTD BEESONS CROSSROADS FIRE
VTD EASTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD FOREST PARK ELEMENTARY
VTD FOURTEENTH STREET REC
VTD FRIEDLAND MORAVIAN
VTD GLENN HIGH SCHOOL
VTD HILL MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD KERNERSVILLE LIBRARY
VTD KERNERSVILLE RECREATION
VTD SEDGE GARDEN REC CTR
VTD SOUTHEAST MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD ST ANDREWS METHODIST
VTD TRINITY MORAVIAN CHURCH

Block 000802:
2041

Block 001901:
1002 1006 1007 1008 1025 1026 1027 1028 1031 1032 1033 1034
1035 1044

Block 002001:
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
2012 2016 2017 2018 2019 2023 2024 2025 2026

VTD UNION CROSS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD WINSTON LAKE FAMILY YMCA

County Guilford NC

County Randolph NC

District 12

County Alexander NC

County Alleghany NC

County Ashe NC

County Avery NC

County Caldwell NC

VTD GAMEWELL #1
VTD GAMEWELL #2

District 12

County Caldwell NC

VTD GLOBE/JOHNS RIVER/MULBERRY/WILSON CREEK
VTD HUDSON #33
VTD KINGS CREEK
VTD LENOIR #29
VTD LENOIR #30
VTD LITTLE RIVER
VTD LOWER CREEK #1
VTD LOWER CREEK #2
VTD LOWER CREEK #3
VTD LOWER CREEK #31
VTD NORTH CATAWBA

Block 030700:

1013	1014	1015	1023	1025	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	5000	5001
5002	5003	5004	5005	5008	5009	5010	5012				

Block 030801:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1012	2006	2009	2012	2020	2021
2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029				

VTD NORTH CATAWBA #2
VTD PATTERSON

County Forsyth NC

VTD ARDMORE BAPTIST CHURCH
VTD ARTS COUNCIL THEATER
VTD ASHLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD BELEWS CREEK FIRE
VTD BETHABARA MORAVIAN CH
VTD BETHANIA MORAVIAN CHURCH
VTD BROWN-DOUGLAS REC CTR
VTD BRUNSON ELEMENTARY
VTD CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH - BOY SCOUT HUT
VTD CARVER HIGH SCHOOL
VTD CASH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD CLEMMONS CIVIC CENTER
VTD CLEMMONS ELEMENTARY
VTD CLEMMONS PRESBYTERIAN
VTD COVENANT PRESBYTERIAN
VTD EAST FORSYTH HIGH SCHOOL
VTD EAST WINSTON HERITAGE CENTER
VTD FELLOWSHIP BAPTIST
VTD FIRST ALLIANCE CHURCH
VTD FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
VTD FORSYTH FRIENDS MEETING
VTD FORSYTH TECH CC MAZIE WOODRUFF CTR
VTD FORSYTH TECH WEST CAMPUS
VTD GOOD SHEPHERD MORAVIAN
VTD GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH
VTD GRIFFITH FIRE STATION

District 12

County Forsyth NC

VTD HANES-LOWRANCE MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC CHURCH
VTD HOME AND GARDEN BUILDING (FAIRGROUNDS)
VTD IBRAHAM ELEMENTARY
VTD JEFFERSON MIDDLE
VTD JOHN WESLEY AME ZION CHURCH
VTD KERNERSVILLE 7TH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH
VTD KERNERSVILLE ELEMENTARY
VTD KINGSWOOD UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
VTD LATHAM ELEMENTARY
VTD LEAP ACADEMY AT KENNEDY
VTD LEWISVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD LITTLE CREEK RECREATION
VTD MACEDONIA BAPTIST CHURCH
VTD MARTIN LUTHER KING REC
VTD MEADOWLARK MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD MESSIAH MORAVIAN CHURCH
VTD MILLER PARK RECREATION
VTD MINERAL SPRINGS ELEM SCHOOL
VTD MISSION HISPANA
VTD MT TABOR HIGH SCHOOL
VTD NEW HOPE AME ZION CHURCH
VTD NEW HOPE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
VTD NORTH HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD NORTHWEST MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD OAK SUMMIT UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
VTD OLD TOWN BAPTIST CHURCH
VTD OLD TOWN RECREATION CTR
VTD PAISLEY MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD PARKLAND HIGH SCHOOL
VTD PARKWAY UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
VTD PFAFFTOWN CHRISTIAN CHURCH
VTD PHILO MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD PIEDMONT BAPTIST COLLEGE
VTD PINEY GROVE ELEMENTARY
VTD PINEY GROVE FIRE STATION
VTD POLO PARK RECREATION CTR
VTD PROVIDENCE MORAVIAN CHURCH
VTD REYNOLDS HIGH GIRLS GYM
VTD RURAL HALL ELEMENTARY
VTD SEDGE GARDEN ELEMENTARY
VTD SHEPHERDS CENTER
VTD SHERWOOD FOREST ELEM SCHOOL
VTD SHILOH LUTHERAN CHURCH
VTD SIMS RECREATION CENTER
VTD SOUTH FORK ELEMENTARY

District 12

County Forsyth NC

VTD SOUTHWEST ELEMENTARY
VTD ST ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN
VTD ST ANNES EPISCOPAL
VTD SUMMIT SCHOOL
VTD TOBACCOVILLE COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD TRINITY MORAVIAN CHURCH

Block 000802:

2008	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2022	2023
2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2036	2037	2039	2040	2045

Block 001901:

1003	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019
1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1045						

Block 001902:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024
1032											

VTD TRINITY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
VTD UNITY MORAVIAN CHURCH
VTD VFW POST 9010
VTD VIENNA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD WALKERTOWN LIBRARY
VTD WARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD WHITAKER ELEMENTARY
VTD W-S FIRST SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH
VTD WSFC SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION BLDG

County Iredell NC

VTD NEW HOPE

Block 060901:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023
1024	1025	1026	1028	1029	1030	1032	1076	2017	2018	2019	2020
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	4005	4006	4007
4014	4015	4016	4032								

County Stokes NC

County Surry NC

County Watauga NC

County Wilkes NC

County Yadkin NC

District 13

County Burke NC

County Caldwell NC

VTD LOVELADY-ONE
VTD LOVELADY-RHODHISS
VTD LOVELADY-TWO
VTD NORTH CATAWBA

Block 030700:

5007	5011	5013

District 13

County Caldwell NC

VTD NORTH CATAWBA

Block 030801:

1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018
1019 1020 1021 1022

Block 030802:

3009 3010 3011 3012

Block 031401:

1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024
1038 1039 1040

VTD SAWMILLS #1

VTD SAWMILLS #2

County Catawba NC

County Cleveland NC

County Gaston NC

County Lincoln NC

County Rutherford NC

VTD BOSTIC-SUNSHINE

VTD CAMP CREEK-MT VERNON

VTD CAROLEEN-CLIFFSIDE

VTD DANIELTOWN-SULPHUR SPRINGS

VTD DUNCAN CREEK-GOLDEN VALLEY

VTD ELLENBORO

VTD FOREST CITY 1

VTD FOREST CITY 2

VTD GILKEY-MORGAN

VTD GREEN HILL

Block 960201:

1046 1047 1048 1049 1051 1052 1053 1054

Block 960202:

2008 2009 2010 2013 2014 2015 2017 2018 2019 2023 2024 2025
2026 2027

Block 960203:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028
1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038

Block 960400:

1009 1022 1023 2026

Block 960501:

1007 1008 1009 1010 1012 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1028 1029
1037

VTD HAYNES

VTD RUTHERFORDTON 1

VTD RUTHERFORDTON 2

VTD SANDY MUSH

VTD SPINDALE

VTD UNION

District 14

Plan Components (Short)

District 14

County Buncombe NC
County Cherokee NC
County Clay NC
County Graham NC
County Haywood NC
County Henderson NC
County Jackson NC
County Macon NC
County Madison NC
County McDowell NC
County Mitchell NC
County Polk NC
County Rutherford NC

VTD CHIMNEY ROCK
VTD GREEN HILL
Block 960201:
3022
Block 960202:
1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 2020 2021 2022
Block 960203:
1005 1006 1007 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018
1019 1020 1021 1039 1040
Block 960302:
1050 1051

County Swain NC
County Transylvania NC
County Yancey NC

EXHIBIT H

User:
Plan Name: **Optimized Senate Map**
Plan Type:

Plan Components (Short)

Monday, November 15, 2021 4:23 PM

District 1

County Bertie NC
County Camden NC
County Currituck NC
County Gates NC
County Halifax NC
County Hertford NC
County Martin NC
County Northampton NC
County Tyrrell NC
County Warren NC

District 2

County Carteret NC
County Chowan NC
County Dare NC
County Hyde NC
County Pamlico NC
County Pasquotank NC
County Perquimans NC
County Washington NC

District 3

County Beaufort NC
County Craven NC
County Lenoir NC

District 4

County Greene NC
County Wayne NC
County Wilson NC

District 5

County Edgecombe NC
County Pitt NC

District 6

County Onslow NC

District 7

County New Hanover NC

VTD CF01
VTD CF02
VTD CF05
VTD CF06
VTD FP04

Block 012109:

1000	1001	1002	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012
1013	1014	1015	1017	1018	1019	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1045
1046											

District 7

County New Hanover NC

VTD H01
VTD H02
VTD H03
VTD H04
VTD H05
VTD H06
VTD H08
VTD H10
VTD H11
VTD H12
VTD H13
VTD M02
VTD M03
VTD M04
VTD M06
VTD M07
VTD W03
VTD W08
VTD W12
VTD W13
VTD W15
VTD W16
VTD W17
VTD W18
VTD W21
VTD W24
VTD W25
VTD W26
VTD W27
VTD W28
VTD W29
VTD W30
VTD W31
VTD WB

District 8

County Brunswick NC

County Columbus NC

County New Hanover NC

VTD FP03
VTD FP04

Block 011800:

1033	1034	1036	1037	1038	1039

Block 012108:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022

Plan Components (Short)

District 8

County New Hanover NC

VTD FP04

Block 012108:

2023 2024 2025 2026

Block 012109:

1003 1016 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036
1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044

Block 012201:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005

Block 990100:

0010

VTD FP06

VTD FP07

VTD FP08

District 9

County Bladen NC

County Duplin NC

County Jones NC

County Pender NC

County Sampson NC

VTD AUTRYVILLE

VTD CLEMENT

VTD CLINTON, CENTRAL

VTD CLINTON, EAST

VTD CLINTON, NORTHEAST

VTD CLINTON, SOUTHWEST

VTD CLINTON, WEST

VTD GARLAND

VTD GIDDENSVILLE

VTD HARRELLS

VTD HERRING

VTD INGOLD

VTD KEENER

VTD KITTY FORK

VTD LAKEWOOD

VTD MINGO

VTD NEWTON GROVE

VTD ROSEBORO

VTD ROWAN

VTD SALEMBURG

VTD TURKEY

VTD WESTBROOK

District 10

County Johnston NC

District 11

County Franklin NC

County Nash NC

Plan Components (Short)

District 11

County Vance NC

District 12

County Harnett NC

County Lee NC

County Sampson NC

VTD PLAINVIEW

District 13

County Granville NC

County Wake NC

VTD 01-42
VTD 01-45
VTD 01-47
VTD 02-01
VTD 02-02
VTD 02-03
VTD 02-04
VTD 02-05
VTD 02-06
VTD 07-05
VTD 07-06
VTD 07-07
Block 053722:
1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008
VTD 07-11
VTD 07-13
VTD 13-02
VTD 13-05
Block 054017:
1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1015 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034
1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046
1047 1048 1049
Block 054018:
1007 1008
VTD 13-06
VTD 13-10
VTD 13-11
VTD 14-01
VTD 14-02
VTD 19-03
VTD 19-05
VTD 19-07
VTD 19-11
VTD 19-12
VTD 19-13
VTD 19-14
VTD 19-15

District 13

County Wake NC

VTD 19-18

Block 054221:

1013 1022 1027 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016
3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010 3011 3012 3013 3014 3015 3016
3017 3019 3021 3022

Block 054222:

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 4002 4003

VTD 19-19

Block 054216:

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 3000
3001 3004 3005 3006 3007

Block 054217:

3002

Block 054222:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1014 3018 3019 3020 3021 3022 3023 3024 3025 3026
3027 3028 3029 3030 3033 3034 3035 3046 4001 4004 4005 4006

VTD 19-20

Block 054217:

2000 2001 2002 2003 3000 3001 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008
3009 3010 3011 3012 3013 3014 3015 3016 3017

District 14

County Wake NC

VTD 01-01

VTD 01-02

Block 051400:

2001 2002 2003 2006 2007 2010 2011 3008 3009 3010 3011 3012
3013 4000 4001 4002 4003 4004 4014

VTD 01-06

VTD 01-07

VTD 01-13

VTD 01-14

VTD 01-19

VTD 01-20

VTD 01-21

VTD 01-22

VTD 01-23

VTD 01-25

VTD 01-26

VTD 01-27

VTD 01-28

Block 050500:

2000 2001 3020

Block 051900:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011

District 14

County Wake NC

VTD 01-28

Block 051900:

1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023
1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035
1036 1037 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 3000 3001 3002
3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010 3012 3013 3014 3015

Block 052706:

1024 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Block 054106:

4023

VTD 01-34

VTD 01-35

VTD 01-40

VTD 01-50

VTD 15-01

VTD 15-02

VTD 15-03

Block 052901:

1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 2009 2010

Block 052905:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1009 2000 2001 2002
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007

Block 052906:

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

VTD 15-04

VTD 16-01

VTD 16-02

VTD 16-03

VTD 16-04

VTD 16-05

VTD 16-06

VTD 16-07

VTD 16-09

VTD 16-10

VTD 16-11

VTD 17-09

VTD 18-01

Block 052303:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

Block 052304:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 2000 2001 2002 2003

Block 052305:

Plan Components (Short)

District 14

County Wake NC

VTD 18-01

Block 052305:

2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2047 2048 2050

Block 052306:

1000 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022

Block 052307:

4003 4004 4005 4006 4007 5000 5001 5002 5003 5004 5005 5006 5007

Block 053010:

1000 1001 1002 1003

VTD 18-04

Block 053007:

2000 2001 2002 2003 3000 3001 3002

Block 053009:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 3000 3001 3002 3003 3012

Block 053010:

1012 1013 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006

Block 054501:

1023

VTD 18-06

VTD 18-07

Block 053009:

3010 3011 3013

District 15

County Wake NC

VTD 01-02

Block 051400:

1006 1007 1014 1015 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3014 3015 4005 4006

Block 051502:

2022 2023 2024 2025

Block 052401:

2000 2001 2002 2005

VTD 01-03

VTD 01-04

VTD 01-05

VTD 01-09

VTD 01-10

VTD 01-11

VTD 01-12

VTD 01-15

VTD 01-16

VTD 01-17

Plan Components (Short)

District 15

County Wake NC

VTD 01-18
VTD 01-29
VTD 01-30
VTD 01-31
VTD 01-32
VTD 01-33
VTD 01-36
VTD 01-37
VTD 01-39
VTD 01-41
VTD 01-43
VTD 01-44
VTD 01-46
Block 052701:
2000 2001 2012 2013 2016 2018 2019 2020
Block 052704:
1002 1003 1004
VTD 01-48
VTD 01-49
VTD 01-51
VTD 04-05
Block 052401:
1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1026 1028 1029 1030 1031 1078 1094
1111
Block 052509:
2005 2006 3001 3002 3003 3005
Block 053512:
2000 2012
Block 053521:
1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012
1019 1020 1021 1023 1029 1063 1064 1070 2001 2002
Block 980200:
1012 1013 1016 1017 1018
VTD 05-05
Block 053512:
2001 2002
Block 053613:
1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1014 1015 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019
2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031
2032 2033 2034 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007
Block 053614:
1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
2012 2013 2014

Plan Components (Short)

District 15

County Wake NC

VTD 05-05

Block 053615:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023
1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
2030	2031	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043
2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2063	2064	2067	2068
2069	2071										

Block 980100:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1013
1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1024	1026	1027	1032
1033	1034										

Block 980200:

1003	1004	1010	1014	1015

VTD 07-01

VTD 07-02

VTD 07-03

VTD 07-04

VTD 07-07

Block 053714:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	3000
3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012
3013											

Block 053722:

1009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011

Block 053729:

1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012

VTD 07-09

VTD 07-10

VTD 07-12

VTD 08-02

VTD 08-03

VTD 08-04

VTD 08-05

VTD 08-06

VTD 08-07

VTD 08-08

VTD 08-09

VTD 08-10

VTD 08-11

VTD 11-01

VTD 11-02

VTD 18-01

Plan Components (Short)

District 15

County Wake NC

VTD 18-01

Block 052305:

2051

Block 052307:

4002

District 16

County Wake NC

VTD 04-01

VTD 04-02

VTD 04-03

VTD 04-04

VTD 04-05

Block 053520:

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 3009 3010 3011 3012 3013

Block 053521:

1006 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1022 1024 1025 1026 1027
1028 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040
1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1052 1053
1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1065 1066 1069
1071 1076 2000 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023
2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035
2036 2037 2038 2039 2040

VTD 04-06

VTD 04-07

Block 053509:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1014 1015 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2007 2008 2009
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

VTD 04-08

VTD 04-09

VTD 04-10

Block 053423:

1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 2000 2001 2002
2003 2004

Block 053424:

2007 2030 2031 2035 2037

Block 053509:

3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3010 3011 3012 3013 3014
3015

VTD 04-11

VTD 04-12

VTD 04-13

Block 053424:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1012
1013 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2008 2009 2010 2011

District 16

County Wake NC

VTD 04-13

Block 053424:

2012 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024
2029 2032

Block 053425:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011

VTD 04-14

VTD 04-15

VTD 04-16

VTD 04-17

VTD 04-18

VTD 04-19

VTD 04-20

VTD 04-21

VTD 05-01

VTD 05-03

VTD 05-05

Block 053609:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1083 1086 1112
1115 1116 1117 1118

Block 053615:

2024 2032 2033 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060
2061 2062 2065 2066 2070

Block 980100:

1022 1023 1025 1028 1029 1030 1031

VTD 05-06

VTD 05-07

VTD 05-08

VTD 18-03

VTD 18-04

Block 053007:

1000 1001 1002 1011 1012 1013

VTD 18-05

Block 053005:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 2000 2001 2002 2003
2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2012 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005
3006 3007 3008 3009 3010 3014 3015 3016 3017 3018 3019 4000
4001 4002 4003 4004 4005 4006 4007 4008 4010 4011 4012 4013
4014

VTD 18-08

VTD 20-04

Block 053408:

1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016
1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024

Block 053409:

2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 3000

District 16

County Wake NC

VTD 20-04

Block 053409:

3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010 3011 3012
3013 3014 3015 3016 3017 3019 3022 3023 3024 3029 3030

Block 053424:

1011

VTD 20-05

Block 053405:

1000 1001 1003 1004 1005 1006 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005
2006 2007 2008 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019
2021 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010
3011 3012 3013 3014 3015 3016 3017 3018 3019

VTD 20-09

Block 053419:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1008 1009 1012 1013 1014 1015
1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1024 1025 1026 1027

VTD 20-10

VTD 20-14

Block 053410:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023
1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035
1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047
1048 1049 1050 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008
2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020
2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026

Block 053411:

1063 1064 1065 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076
1077 1079 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094
1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106
1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 1118 1119
1134 1135 1136 2019 2027 2028 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035
2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 3016

Block 053426:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1030 1042
1043 1044 1045 1046

VTD 20-15

VTD 20-16

VTD 20-17

District 17

County Wake NC

VTD 03-00

VTD 04-07

Block 053509:

2005 2006

District 17

County Wake NC

VTD 04-10

Block 053424:

2038

Block 053509:

3007 3008 3009

VTD 04-13

Block 053424:

2013 2025 2026 2027 2028 2033 2034 2036 2039

VTD 06-04

VTD 06-05

VTD 06-06

VTD 06-07

VTD 06-08

VTD 06-09

VTD 06-10

VTD 12-01

VTD 12-02

VTD 12-04

VTD 12-05

VTD 12-06

VTD 12-07

VTD 12-08

VTD 12-09

VTD 15-03

Block 052901:

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2011 2012 2013 2014

Block 052905:

1008

VTD 18-02

VTD 18-05

Block 053005:

2009 2010 2011 3011 3012 3013 4009

Block 053421:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047

VTD 18-07

Block 053006:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 3002 3003

Block 053009:

3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009

Block 053010:

3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008

Block 053111:

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

District 17

County Wake NC

VTD 18-07

Block 053111:

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023
2024 2025 2026

VTD 20-01

VTD 20-03

VTD 20-04

Block 053409:

3018 3020 3021 3025 3026 3027 3028 3031 3032

Block 053429:

2014

VTD 20-05

Block 053405:

1002 2009 2010 2020

VTD 20-06A

VTD 20-06B

VTD 20-08

VTD 20-09

Block 053419:

1006 1007 1010 1011 1021 1022 1023 1028 1029 2000 2001 2002
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Block 053436:

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

VTD 20-11

VTD 20-12

VTD 20-14

Block 053426:

1047 1048

District 18

County Wake NC

VTD 01-28

Block 052705:

3017 3018 3019 3020 3021 3022 3023 3024 3025 3026 3027 3028
3029

Block 052706:

1021 1022 1023 2012

VTD 01-38

VTD 01-46

Block 052704:

1000 1001 1005 1006 1007 1008 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005
2006 2007 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010
3011 3012 3013 3014 3015 3016

Block 052705:

1000 1001

Block 054018:

1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1034 1035

Plan Components (Short)

Optimized Senate Map

District 18

County Wake NC

VTD 09-01
VTD 09-02
VTD 09-03
VTD 10-01
VTD 10-02
VTD 10-03
VTD 10-04
VTD 13-01
VTD 13-05
Block 054017:
1013 1014
Block 054018:
1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1020 1021 1022 1023 2000
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012
2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024
2025 2026
VTD 13-07
VTD 13-08
VTD 13-09
VTD 17-01
VTD 17-02
VTD 17-03
VTD 17-04
VTD 17-05
VTD 17-06
VTD 17-07
VTD 17-10
VTD 17-11
VTD 17-12
VTD 17-13
VTD 19-09
VTD 19-16
VTD 19-17
VTD 19-18
Block 054221:
3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3018 3020 3023 3024 3025 3026
Block 054222:
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
VTD 19-19
Block 054216:
3002 3003 3008 3009 3010 3011 3012 3013 3014 3015 3016 3017
3018 3019 3020 3021 3022 3023 3024 3025
Block 054222:
3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010 3011
3012 3013 3014 3015 3016 3017 3031 3032 3036 3037 3038 3039
3040 3041 3042 3043 3044 3045 3047

Plan Components (Short)

District 18

County Wake NC

VTD 19-20

Block 054217:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1010 1011 1012 1013 2004 2005 2006
2007 2008 2009 2010

Block 054218:

3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010 3011
3012 3013 3014 3015 3016

Block 054220:

2028

VTD 19-21

District 19

County Cumberland NC

VTD ARRAN HILLS
VTD AUMAN-G5A-1
VTD AUMAN-G5A-2
VTD BRENTWOOD-G5
VTD CLIFFDALE_WEST- 1-CL57
VTD CLIFFDALE_WEST- 2-CL57
VTD CROSS CREEK 01
VTD CROSS CREEK 02-G1
VTD CROSS CREEK 03
VTD CROSS CREEK 04
VTD CROSS CREEK 05
VTD CROSS CREEK 06
VTD CROSS CREEK 07
VTD CROSS CREEK 08
VTD CROSS CREEK 09-G2
VTD CROSS CREEK 10
VTD CROSS CREEK 11-G3
VTD CROSS CREEK 12
VTD CROSS CREEK 13
VTD CROSS CREEK 14
VTD CROSS CREEK 15
VTD CROSS CREEK 16
VTD CROSS CREEK 17
VTD CROSS CREEK 18
VTD CROSS CREEK 19
VTD CROSS CREEK 20-G4
VTD CROSS CREEK 21
VTD CROSS CREEK 22-G2
VTD CROSS CREEK 23-G2C-1
VTD CROSS CREEK 24
VTD CROSS CREEK 25
VTD CROSS CREEK 26
VTD CROSS CREEK 27
VTD CROSS CREEK 28-G5B-1

District 19

County Cumberland NC

VTD CROSS CREEK 28-G5B-2
VTD CROSS CREEK 29
VTD CROSS CREEK 30-G4
VTD CROSS CREEK 31
VTD CROSS CREEK 32
VTD CROSS CREEK 33
VTD CROSS CREEK 34
VTD CUMBERLAND 1A-G8
VTD CUMBERLAND 2
VTD CUMBERLAND 3-G8
VTD CUMBERLAND 4-G8
VTD LAKE RIM
VTD MONTIBELLO
VTD MORGANTON RD 2
VTD PEARCES MILL 2-G3A-1
VTD PEARCES MILL 2-G3A-2
VTD PEARCES MILL 3-G3
VTD PEARCES MILL 4-G4
VTD STONEY POINT 2-G10
VTD WESTAREA-G2E-1
VTD WESTAREA-G2E-2

District 20

County Chatham NC

County Durham NC

VTD 0035.3
VTD BETHESDA RURITAN CLUB
VTD CHRIST THE KING MORAVIAN
VTD CREEKSIDE ELEMENTARY
VTD FOREST HILLS CLUB HOUSE
Block 002007:
4002 4003 4004 4005 4008 4009 4010 4011 4012 4013 4014 4015
4016 4017 4018
Block 002009:
3001 3004
VTD FOREST VIEW ELEMENTARY
VTD HOLMES RECREATION CENTER
VTD HOLY INFANT CATHOLIC
VTD HOPE VALLEY BAPTIST
VTD IVY COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD LOWES GROVE BAPTIST
VTD PEARSONTOWN ELEMENTARY
VTD SHEPHARD MAGNET SCHOOL
VTD SOUTHWEST ELEMENTARY
VTD ST. STEPHENS EPISCOPAL
VTD TRIANGLE CHURCH
VTD TRIANGLE PRESBYTERIAN

Plan Components (Short)

District 20

County Durham NC

VTD WATERFORD VILLAGE APTS
VTD WHITE ROCK BAPTIST CHURCH
VTD YATES BAPTIST CHURCH

District 21

County Cumberland NC

VTD ALDERMAN
VTD BEAVER DAM-G6
VTD BLACK RIVER-G7
VTD CEDAR CREEK-G6
VTD EASTOVER 1
VTD EASTOVER 2
VTD HOPE MILLS 1A-G8
VTD HOPE MILLS 2-G9B-1
VTD HOPE MILLS 2-G9B-2
VTD HOPE MILLS 3-G9
VTD HOPE MILLS 4-G10
VTD JUDSON-VANDER-G1
VTD LINDEN
VTD LONGHILL-G2
VTD MANCHESTER-G11
VTD SHERWOOD
VTD Spring Lake 3
VTD STEDMAN-G6
VTD STONEY POINT 1-G10
VTD WADE-G7

County Moore NC

District 22

County Durham NC

VTD 055-11
VTD 055-49
VTD AMERICAN LEGION POST 7
VTD BAHAMA RURITAN CLUB
VTD BAHAMA VFD - ROUGEMONT STATION
VTD BROGDEN MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD BURTON ELEMENTARY
VTD C C SPAULDING SCHOOL
VTD CLUB BOULEVARD SCHOOL
VTD COLE MILL CHURCH
VTD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
VTD COUNTY MAIN LIBRARY
VTD DPS STAFF DEVELOPMENT CENTER
VTD E K POWE ELEMENTARY
VTD EDISON JOHNSON CENTER
VTD EVANGEL ASSEMBLY OF GOD
VTD FIRST UNITED ANTIOCH
VTD FOREST HILLS CLUB HOUSE

District 22

County Durham NC

VTD FOREST HILLS CLUB HOUSE

Block 000700:

2010 2011 2012 2013 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025
2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 3000 3001 3002 3003
3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010 3011 3012 3013 3014 3015
3016

Block 001304:

1007

Block 002007:

4000 4001 4006 4007

Block 002009:

3000

VTD GEORGE WATTS ELEMENTARY
VTD GLENN ELEMENTARY
VTD LAKEWOOD SCHOOL
VTD MCMANNEN UNITED METHODIST
VTD MONUMENT OF FAITH CHURCH
VTD MOREHEAD MONTESSORI
VTD MT CALVARY CHURCH
VTD NEAL MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD NORTH REGIONAL LIBRARY
VTD NORTHERN HIGH SCHOOL
VTD OAK GROVE ELEMENTARY
VTD PATTERSON REC CENTER
VTD ROGERS-HERR MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND MATH
VTD SCHOOL OF THE ARTS
VTD SOUTHERN HIGH SCHOOL
VTD TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH
VTD THE RIVER CHURCH
VTD VFW POST 2740
VTD Y E SMITH SCHOOL

District 23

County Caswell NC

County Orange NC

County Person NC

District 24

County Hoke NC

County Robeson NC

County Scotland NC

District 25

County Alamance NC

County Randolph NC

VTD DEEP RIVER

Block 030301:

1002 1004 1006 1007 1017

District 25

County Randolph NC

VTD DEEP RIVER

Block 030805:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1010 3000 3001 3002 3003
3004

Block 030806:

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Block 031001:

2010 2011 2012 2037

Block 031002:

2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2040 2041 2042 2043
2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2067

Block 031101:

1008 1009 1010 1011 1014 1015 1017 1018 1019 1020 1022 1023
1024 1025 1026 1043 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021
2022 2023 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3012 3013
3014 3015 3016 3017 3018 3019 3020 3021 3022 3023 3024 3025
3026 3027 3028 3029 3030 3031 3032 3033 3034 3035

Block 031102:

1001 1002 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017
1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043
1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055
1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067
1068 1069 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023
2024 2026 2027 2028

Block 031307:

1032 1033 1034

VTD LEVEL CROSS

VTD LIBERTY

VTD NEW MARKET

Block 030503:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1023
1024 1030 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2007 2008 2010 2016 2017
2032 2034 2035 2062

Block 031303:

1003 1004 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1028
1029 1030 1031 1032 1047 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055
1056 1057 1058 1059 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2016 2017
2024

Block 031304:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1022 1023 1024
1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1038 1046
1047 1048 1052 1053 1054 1055 1059 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004
2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

District 25

County Randolph NC

VTD NEW MARKET

Block 031304:

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004
3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016
3017	3019										

VTD PROVIDENCE

VTD RAMSEUR

VTD RANDLEMAN

Block 030503:

1020	2005	2006	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2018	2019	2020
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2033
2037	2050	2051	2061	2063							

Block 031101:

1021	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037
1038	1039	1040	1041	1042							

Block 031305:

1011	1012	1013	1014	2003	2004	2005	2006	2016	2017

Block 031401:

1001	1002	1003	1004	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014
1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026
1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038
1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1052
1053	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046
2047	2048	2049	3001	3002	3003	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011
3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023
3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035
3036	3037										

Block 031402:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1010	1011	1012	1013
1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1026	1028	1029	1030	1043	1045

VTD SOUTHEAST

VTD STALEY

District 26

County Guilford NC

VTD FEN1

VTD FEN2

VTD G06

VTD G46

VTD G47

VTD G52

VTD G53

VTD G54

District 26

County Guilford NC

VTD G69
VTD G70
VTD G71
VTD G72
VTD G73
VTD G74
VTD G75
VTD GIB
VTD GR
VTD JEF1
VTD JEF2
VTD JEF3
VTD JEF4
VTD MON1
Block 012803:
1004
Block 015402:
4058 4059 4068
VTD NCLAY1
VTD NCLAY2
VTD NWASH
VTD PG1
VTD PG2
VTD RC1
VTD RC2
VTD SCLAY
VTD SUM2
VTD SUM4
VTD SWASH

County Rockingham NC

District 27

County Guilford NC

VTD FR1
VTD FR2
VTD FR4
Block 016008:
2024 2025 2026
Block 016011:
2023 2024 2027
Block 980100:
1037 1038
VTD FR5A
Block 016008:
1014 2004 2005 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017
2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2027
Block 016011:

Plan Components (Short)

District 27

County Guilford NC

VTD FR5A

Block 016011:

2056

Block 980100:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1018 1019 1020 1021 1030 1031
1035 1036 1041 1042 1043

VTD FR5B

Block 016003:

3043 3053 3054 3055 3056 3057 3058 3059 3061 3062 3063 3064

VTD G50
VTD G51
VTD G55
VTD G56
VTD G57
VTD G58
VTD G59
VTD G60
VTD G61
VTD G62
VTD G63
VTD G64
VTD G65
VTD G66
VTD H01
VTD H02
VTD H03
VTD H04
VTD H05
VTD H06
VTD H07
VTD H08
VTD H09
VTD H10
VTD H11
VTD H12
VTD H13
VTD H14
VTD H15
VTD H16
VTD H17
VTD H18
VTD H19A
VTD H19B
VTD H20A
VTD H20B
VTD H21

District 27

County Guilford NC

VTD H22
VTD H23
VTD H24
VTD H25
VTD H26
VTD H27-A
VTD H27-B
VTD H28
VTD H29A
VTD H29B
VTD JAM1
VTD JAM2
VTD JAM3
VTD JAM4
VTD JAM5
VTD NDRI
VTD OR1
VTD OR2
VTD SDRI
VTD SF1
Block 015800:
3010 3013 3022
VTD STOK
VTD SUM1
VTD SUM3

District 28

County Guilford NC

VTD CG1
VTD CG2
VTD CG3A
VTD CG3B
VTD FR3
VTD FR4
Block 016009:
1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023
1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1042 1043
Block 016010:
1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 2011 2015 2017 2018
Block 016011:
2013
Block 980100:
1006 1007 1008 1009 1014 1015 1016 1017 1022 1023 1024 1027
1028 1029 1032 1033 1034 1044 1045 1047
VTD FR5A
Block 016008:

Plan Components (Short)

District 28

County Guilford NC

VTD FR5A

Block 016008:

1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012
1013 2000 2001 2002 2003 2006 2007 2008 3030 3031 3032 3040

VTD FR5B

Block 016003:

3029 3030 3031 3032 3033 3034 3035 3036 3037 3038 3039 3040
3041 3042 3044 3045 3046 3047 3048 3049 3050 3051 3060

Block 016008:

1000 3029 3033 3034 3035 3036 3037 3038 3039

VTD G01
VTD G02
VTD G03
VTD G04
VTD G05
VTD G07
VTD G08
VTD G09
VTD G10
VTD G11
VTD G12
VTD G13
VTD G14
VTD G15
VTD G16
VTD G17
VTD G18
VTD G19
VTD G20
VTD G21
VTD G22
VTD G23
VTD G24
VTD G25
VTD G26
VTD G27
VTD G28
VTD G29
VTD G30
VTD G31
VTD G32
VTD G33
VTD G34
VTD G35
VTD G36
VTD G37

District 28

County Guilford NC

VTD G38
VTD G39
VTD G40A1
VTD G40A2
VTD G40B
VTD G41A
VTD G41B
VTD G42A
VTD G42B
VTD G43
VTD G44
VTD G45
VTD G48
VTD G49
VTD G67
VTD G68
VTD MON1

Block 015402:

2005	2006	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019	2020	2021
2027	2037	2038	2039	2040	2044	3000	3001	3010	3011	3012	3015
3016	3017	3018	4000	4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006	4007	4008
4009	4010	4011	4012	4013	4014	4015	4016	4017	4018	4019	4020
4021	4022	4023	4024	4025	4026	4027	4028	4029	4030	4031	4032
4033	4034	4035	4036	4037	4038	4039	4040	4041	4042	4043	4044
4045	4046	4047	4048	4049	4050	4051	4052	4053	4054	4055	4056
4057	4060	4061	4062	4063	4064	4065	4066	4067	4069	4070	4071
4072	4073	4074	4077	4078	4079	4080					

VTD MON2A
VTD MON2B
VTD MON3
VTD NCGR1
VTD NCGR2
VTD NMAD
VTD SF1

Block 015704:

1012

Block 015800:

1001	1002	1007	1008	1009	2031	2033	2034	2035	2038	2043	2044
2045	2046	2047	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060
2063	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3014
3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028
3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	4008	4009	4010	4011	4012	4013
4014	4015	4016	4017	4018	4020	4021	4022	4023	4024	4025	4026
4027	4028	4029	4030	4031	4032	4033	4034	4035	4036	4037	4038
4039	4040	4043	4044	4045	4046	4047					

Block 016005:

District 28

County Guilford NC

VTD SF1

Block 016005:

1006

VTD SF2

VTD SF3

VTD SF4

VTD SMAD

District 29

County Anson NC

County Montgomery NC

County Randolph NC

VTD ARCHDALE

VTD ASHEBORO EAST

VTD ASHEBORO NORTH

VTD ASHEBORO SOUTH

VTD ASHEBORO WEST

VTD BACK CREEK

VTD DEEP RIVER

Block 031101:

1044 3008

VTD GRANT

VTD NEW MARKET

Block 031303:

1027

Block 031304:

1009 1010 1036 1037 1042 1043 1044 1045 1049 1050 1051

VTD RANDLEMAN

Block 030301:

4000 4006 4007 4008

Block 031402:

1009 1025 1027 1031 1032 1033 1034 1037 1041 1042 1044 2000
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2013 2014 2018
2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030
2031 2032 2033 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043
2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2060 2061

VTD SOUTHERN

VTD SOUTHWEST

VTD TABERNACLE

VTD TRINITY

VTD TRINITY TABERNACLE

VTD UNION GROVE

County Richmond NC

County Union NC

VTD ALLENS CROSSROADS VFD

VTD BEAVER LANE VFD

VTD CROSSROADS AME ZION CHURCH

District 29

County Union NC

VTD EUTO BAPTIST CHURCH

VTD MIDWAY BAPTIST CHURCH

Block 020100:

2039 2040 3013 3019 3020 3021 3032 3034 3037 3038 3039 3040
3041 3042 3043 3044 3045 3046 3047 3048 3049 3050 3051 3052
3053 3054 3055 3056 3057 3059 3068

Block 020601:

4015 4018 4019

Block 020701:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1017 1018
3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010 3011
3012 3014 3015 3016 3017 3028 3029 3042

VTD PROSPECT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

VTD ROCK REST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Block 020601:

2007 2029 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047

Block 020602:

2037

Block 020702:

1037 1038 1039 1040 1044 1045 1046 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012
2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024
2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2042 2043 2044
2045 2046 2047

Block 020901:

3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008 3009 3010 3011
3012 3013 3014 3015 3023 3024 3027 3028

VTD UNION BAPTIST CHURCH

VTD WINGATE COMMUNITY CENTER

District 30

County Davidson NC

County Davie NC

District 31

County Forsyth NC

VTD ARDMORE BAPTIST CHURCH

VTD ARTS COUNCIL THEATER

VTD BETHABARA MORAVIAN CH

VTD BRUNSON ELEMENTARY

VTD CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH - BOY SCOUT HUT

VTD CLEMMONS CIVIC CENTER

VTD CLEMMONS ELEMENTARY

VTD CLEMMONS PRESBYTERIAN

VTD FIRST ALLIANCE CHURCH

VTD FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

VTD FORSYTH FRIENDS MEETING

VTD FORSYTH TECH WEST CAMPUS

VTD GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

Plan Components (Short)

District 31

County Forsyth NC

VTD GRIFFITH FIRE STATION

Block 003703:

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009		

Block 003803:

1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024
1025	1026										

VTD HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC CHURCH

VTD JEFFERSON MIDDLE

VTD LATHAM ELEMENTARY

VTD LEWISVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

VTD LITTLE CREEK RECREATION

VTD MEADOWLARK MIDDLE SCHOOL

VTD MESSIAH MORAVIAN CHURCH

VTD MILLER PARK RECREATION

VTD MT TABOR HIGH SCHOOL

VTD NEW HOPE AME ZION CHURCH

VTD OLD TOWN BAPTIST CHURCH

VTD OLD TOWN RECREATION CTR

VTD PARKWAY UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

VTD PFAFFTOWN CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Block 002801:

3043	3047	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064
3065	3066										

Block 004102:

1018	1019	1020	1024	1025	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2021	2022	2023	2026	2039

Block 004104:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023
1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035
2004	2005	2006	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	3000
3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010		

VTD PHILO MIDDLE SCHOOL

VTD PIEDMONT BAPTIST COLLEGE

VTD POLO PARK RECREATION CTR

VTD REYNOLDS HIGH GIRLS GYM

VTD SHEPHERDS CENTER

VTD SHERWOOD FOREST ELEM SCHOOL

VTD SHILOH LUTHERAN CHURCH

VTD SOUTH FORK ELEMENTARY

VTD SOUTHWEST ELEMENTARY

VTD ST ANNES EPISCOPAL

VTD SUMMIT SCHOOL

VTD TOBACCOVILLE COMMUNITY CENTER

VTD TRINITY MORAVIAN CHURCH

District 31

County Forsyth NC

VTD TRINITY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
VTD UNITY MORAVIAN CHURCH
VTD VFW POST 9010
VTD VIENNA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD WARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD WHITAKER ELEMENTARY
VTD W-S FIRST SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH
VTD WSFC SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION BLDG

County Yadkin NC

District 32

County Forsyth NC

VTD ASHLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD BEESONS CROSSROADS FIRE
VTD BELEWS CREEK FIRE
VTD BETHANIA MORAVIAN CHURCH
VTD BROWN-DOUGLAS REC CTR
VTD CARVER HIGH SCHOOL
VTD CASH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD COVENANT PRESBYTERIAN
VTD EAST FORSYTH HIGH SCHOOL
VTD EAST WINSTON HERITAGE CENTER
VTD EASTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD FELLOWSHIP BAPTIST
VTD FOREST PARK ELEMENTARY
VTD FORSYTH TECH CC MAZIE WOODRUFF CTR
VTD FOURTEENTH STREET REC
VTD FRIEDLAND MORAVIAN
VTD GLENN HIGH SCHOOL
VTD GOOD SHEPHERD MORAVIAN
VTD GRIFFITH FIRE STATION

Block 003702:

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
2012	2013	2017	2018	2019							

Block 003703:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023
1024	1025	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	4000	4001
4002	4003	4004	4005	4006	4007	4008	4009	4010	4011	4012	4013
4014	4015	4016	4017	4018	4019	5000	5001	5002	5003	5004	5005
5006	5007	5008	5009	5010	5011	5012	5013	5014	5015	5016	5017
5018	5019	5020	5021	5022	5023						

VTD HANES-LOWRANCE MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD HILL MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD HOME AND GARDEN BUILDING (FAIRGROUNDS)
VTD IBRAHAM ELEMENTARY
VTD JOHN WESLEY AME ZION CHURCH

District 32

County Forsyth NC

VTD KERNERSVILLE 7TH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH
VTD KERNERSVILLE ELEMENTARY
VTD KERNERSVILLE LIBRARY
VTD KERNERSVILLE RECREATION
VTD KINGSWOOD UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
VTD LEAP ACADEMY AT KENNEDY
VTD MACEDONIA BAPTIST CHURCH
VTD MARTIN LUTHER KING REC
VTD MINERAL SPRINGS ELEM SCHOOL
VTD MISSION HISPANA
VTD NEW HOPE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
VTD NORTH HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD NORTHWEST MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD OAK SUMMIT UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
VTD PAISLEY MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD PARKLAND HIGH SCHOOL
VTD PFAFFTOWN CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Block 002801:
3054
VTD PINEY GROVE ELEMENTARY
VTD PINEY GROVE FIRE STATION
VTD PROVIDENCE MORAVIAN CHURCH
VTD RURAL HALL ELEMENTARY
VTD SEDGE GARDEN ELEMENTARY
VTD SEDGE GARDEN REC CTR
VTD SIMS RECREATION CENTER
VTD SOUTHEAST MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD ST ANDREWS METHODIST
VTD ST ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN
VTD UNION CROSS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD WALKERTOWN LIBRARY
VTD WINSTON LAKE FAMILY YMCA

District 33

County Rowan NC

County Stanly NC

District 34

County Cabarrus NC

VTD 01-02
Block 041503:
1058 1059 1072 1086 1088
Block 041507:
1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 2000 2001
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013
2014
Block 041603:
2014 2015

District 34

County Cabarrus NC

VTD 01-04
VTD 01-07
VTD 01-08
VTD 01-10
VTD 01-11
VTD 02-01
VTD 02-02
VTD 02-03
VTD 02-05
VTD 02-06
VTD 02-07
VTD 02-08
VTD 02-09
VTD 03-00
VTD 04-01
VTD 04-03
VTD 04-08
VTD 04-09
VTD 04-11
VTD 04-12
VTD 04-13
VTD 05-00
VTD 06-00
VTD 07-00
VTD 08-00
VTD 09-00
VTD 11-01
VTD 11-02
VTD 12-03
VTD 12-04
VTD 12-05
VTD 12-06
VTD 12-08
VTD 12-09
VTD 12-10
VTD 12-11
VTD 12-12
VTD 12-13

District 35

County Cabarrus NC

VTD 01-02

Block 041503:
1087

Block 041603:
2010 2011 2012 2013 2049 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2062 2063
2064 2074 2075 2076

Plan Components (Short)

District 35

County Cabarrus NC

VTD 10-00

County Union NC

VTD BENTON HEIGHTS CHURCH OF GOD
VTD BENTON HEIGHTS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
VTD BETHLEHEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
VTD BRANDON OAKS CLUBHOUSE
VTD ELLEN FITZGERALD SENIOR CENTER
VTD FAIRVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH
VTD GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
VTD GRIFFITH ROAD VFD
VTD HEMBY BRIDGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD INDIAN TRAIL LIBRARY
VTD KENSINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD LAKE PARK COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD LIFELINE COMMUNITY CHURCH
VTD MARVIN AME ZION CHURCH
VTD MARVIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD MIDWAY BAPTIST CHURCH

Block 020100:

3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3033	3035	3036	3060
3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073
3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083		

Block 020601:

3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011
3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023
3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	4000	4001	4002
4003	4004	4005	4006	4007	4008	4009	4010	4011	4012	4013	4014
4016	4017	4020	4021	4027							

VTD MINERAL SPRINGS VFD
VTD MONROE MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD MT. CARMEL METHODIST CHURCH
VTD NEW SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH
VTD NEXT LEVEL CHURCH
VTD PORTER RIDGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD PROVIDENCE VFD
VTD ROCK HILL AME ZION CHURCH
VTD ROCK REST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Block 020601:

2030	2037	2038	2039	2040	2042

Block 020602:

2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2038

VTD SANDY RIDGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD SARDIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD SHILOH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD SILER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

District 35

County Union NC

VTD SPCC CONFERENCE CENTER
VTD SPIRIT OF JOY LUTHERAN CHURCH
VTD ST. LUKES LUTHERAN CHURCH
VTD STALLINGS UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
VTD STALLINGS VFD
VTD SUTTON PARK RECREATION CENTER
VTD THE BAZEMORE CENTER
VTD TIRZAH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
VTD UNIONVILLE VFD
VTD WALKERSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
VTD WAXHAW BIBLE CHURCH
VTD WAXHAW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD WAXHAW VFD
VTD WEDDINGTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD WESLEY CHAPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

District 36

County Alexander NC

County Stokes NC

County Surry NC

County Wilkes NC

District 37

County Iredell NC

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 127

VTD 133

Block 006407:

1014 2002

VTD 202

Block 006208:

1000 1001 1002 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015

Block 006209:

1000 1001 1002 1019 3000 3001 3002

Block 006403:

3019 3020 3024 3042 3043

Block 006404:

3018

Block 006407:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1024 1031
1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1051
2007

Block 006408:

1024 2000 2001 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2009 2010 2011 2012
2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024
2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035

Block 006409:

District 37

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 202

Block 006409:

1001	1003	1004	1005	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014
1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026
1027	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040
1041	1042	1043	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067
1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079
1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091
1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103
1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1115	1116	1117		

Block 006410:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
2029	2030	2031	2032								

Block 006411:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	2000	2001	2002
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		

VTD 206

District 38

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 016

VTD 026

VTD 107.1

VTD 126

VTD 128

VTD 133

Block 006209:

3053	3054	3055	3056	3057

Block 006211:

1000	1001	1014

Block 006212:

1000	1003

Block 006308:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023
1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035
1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047
1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059
1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071
1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	

Block 006311:

1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011

Block 006407:

District 38

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 133

Block 006407:

1023 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050
2000 2001 2003 2006 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

VTD 134

VTD 135

VTD 142

VTD 143

VTD 145

VTD 146

VTD 151

VTD 202

Block 006209:

3003 3004 3052

Block 006310:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1009 1071 1072 1073
1074 1075 1078 1079

Block 006311:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017

Block 006407:

1043 1044 1045 2004 2005

VTD 207

VTD 208

VTD 209

VTD 210

VTD 211

VTD 212

Block 005519:

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004

Block 005520:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006
2007 2008 2009 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007 3008
3009 3010 3011 3012 3013 3014

Block 005531:

1000 2000

Block 005532:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 2001 2002 2004 2005
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017
2018 2019 2020 2021

Block 005533:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1014 1015 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022

Block 005534:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

District 38

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 212

Block 005534:

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 3000 3001 3002 3003 3004 3005 3006 3007

VTD 213

VTD 214

VTD 222

Block 004400:

3023 3027

Block 006111:

2004 2005 2007

VTD 238.1

VTD 239

VTD 240

VTD 241

VTD 242

District 39

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 023

VTD 024

VTD 031

VTD 039

VTD 040

VTD 041

VTD 052

VTD 053

VTD 077

VTD 078.1

VTD 079

VTD 080

VTD 081

VTD 087

Block 005826:

2006

VTD 089

VTD 097

VTD 098

VTD 114

VTD 122

VTD 129

VTD 138

VTD 147

VTD 150

VTD 200

VTD 222

Block 004400:

District 39

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 222

Block 004400:

2000	2001	2002	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008
3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020
3021	3022	3025	3026								

Block 006110:

1020	1021	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005
3006	3007	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019
3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027				

Block 006111:

1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015
1016	1017	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1035	1036
1037	2000	2001	2002	2003	2006	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2026	2027	2028									

VTD 223.1

VTD 224

VTD 225

VTD 228

VTD 229

VTD 230

VTD 231

Block 005867:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	2000	2001
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2026	2027	2028									

VTD 243

District 40

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 003

VTD 004

VTD 005

VTD 006

VTD 033

VTD 043

VTD 045

VTD 060

VTD 061

VTD 062

VTD 063

VTD 083

VTD 084

VTD 094

VTD 095

District 40

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 104
VTD 105
VTD 108
VTD 115
VTD 116
VTD 123
VTD 124
VTD 125
VTD 130
VTD 132
VTD 141
VTD 149
VTD 201
VTD 203
VTD 204.1
VTD 205
VTD 212

Block 005531:

1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012
1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039		

Block 005532:

2000 2003

VTD 219
VTD 220
VTD 221
VTD 234
VTD 235
VTD 236
VTD 237

District 41

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 064
VTD 065
VTD 067
VTD 068
VTD 069
VTD 070
VTD 072
VTD 085
VTD 086
VTD 087

Block 005826:

1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	2000	2001	2002	2003

District 41

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 087

Block 005826:

2004 2005 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016
2017 2018 2019 2021 2022

Block 005829:

2008 2009

Block 005830:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 2013 2014

Block 005854:

1012

VTD 088
VTD 090
VTD 091
VTD 092
VTD 093
VTD 096
VTD 099
VTD 100
VTD 101
VTD 102
VTD 103
VTD 106
VTD 110
VTD 112
VTD 113
VTD 117
VTD 118
VTD 119
VTD 121
VTD 131
VTD 136
VTD 137
VTD 139.1
VTD 140
VTD 144
VTD 148
VTD 215
VTD 216
VTD 217
VTD 218
VTD 226
VTD 227
VTD 231

Block 005836:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011
1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006

Plan Components (Short)

District 41

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 231

Block 005836:

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

VTD 232

VTD 233

District 42

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 001

VTD 002

VTD 007

VTD 008

VTD 009

VTD 010

VTD 011

VTD 012

VTD 013

VTD 014

VTD 015

VTD 017

VTD 018

VTD 019

VTD 020

VTD 021

VTD 022

VTD 025

VTD 027

VTD 028

VTD 029

VTD 030

VTD 032

VTD 034

VTD 035

VTD 036

VTD 037

VTD 038

VTD 042

VTD 044

VTD 046

VTD 047

VTD 048

VTD 049

VTD 050

VTD 051

VTD 054

VTD 055

VTD 056

District 42

County Mecklenburg NC

VTD 057
VTD 058
VTD 059
VTD 066
VTD 071
VTD 073
VTD 074
VTD 075
VTD 076
VTD 082
VTD 109
VTD 111
VTD 120

District 43

County Gaston NC

VTD ARMSTRONG
VTD ASHBROOK
VTD BELMONT 1
VTD BELMONT 2
VTD BELMONT 3
VTD BESSEMER CITY 1
VTD BESSEMER CITY 2
VTD CATAWBA HEIGHTS
VTD CHERRYVILLE 1
VTD CHERRYVILLE 2
VTD CHERRYVILLE 3
VTD CRAMERTON
VTD CROWDERS MOUNTAIN
VTD DALLAS 1
VTD DALLAS 2
VTD FLINT GROVES
VTD FOREST HEIGHTS
VTD GARDNER PARK
VTD GASTON DAY
VTD GRIER
VTD HEALTH CENTER
VTD HIGHLAND
VTD LOWELL
VTD LUCIA

Block 030103:

1015 1017 1018 1019

Block 030104:

1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032
1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044
1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056
1057 1058 1060 1061

District 43

County Gaston NC

VTD LUCIA

Block 030206:

2005

VTD MCADENVILLE

VTD MOUNT HOLLY 1

VTD MOUNT HOLLY 2

VTD MYRTLE

VTD NEW HOPE

VTD PLEASANT RIDGE

VTD RANLO

VTD ROBINSON 1

VTD ROBINSON 2

VTD SHERWOOD

VTD SOUTH GASTONIA

VTD SOUTH POINT

VTD STANLEY 1

Block 030206:

1001 1002 1004 1005 1006 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014
2003 2004 2006 2007

Block 031101:

1000 1001 1009 1010 1011 1013 2001 2004 2005

VTD TRYON

VTD UNION

VTD VICTORY

VTD WOODHILL

VTD YORK CHESTER

District 44

County Cleveland NC

County McDowell NC

County Rutherford NC

District 45

County Caldwell NC

VTD HUDSON #33

VTD KINGS CREEK

VTD LENOIR #29

Block 030100:

4011 4012 4013 4014 4015 4016 4017 4018 4019 4020 4021 4022
4023 4024 4025 4026 4027 4028 4029 4030 4031 4032 4033 4035
4036 6000 6001 6002 6003 6004 6005 6006 6007 6008 6009 6010
6011 6012 6013 6014 6015 6016 6017 6018 6019 6020 6021 6022

Block 030200:

4029

Block 030300:

1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018
1019 1020 1021 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

District 45

County Caldwell NC

VTD LENOIR #29

Block 030300:

2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2034	2035	2036	2037	2041
2042	2043	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009
3010	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3027	3034	3035	4000	4001
4002	4003	4006	4007	4016							

Block 030400:

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	3000	3001	3002	3003
3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015
3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3034					

VTD LITTLE RIVER

VTD LOVELADY-ONE

VTD LOVELADY-RHODHISS

VTD LOVELADY-TWO

VTD LOWER CREEK #2

VTD LOWER CREEK #3

VTD NORTH CATAWBA

VTD NORTH CATAWBA #2

Block 030300:

3011	3012	3019	3020	3024	3025	3026	3028	3029	3030	3033

Block 030400:

3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3030	3031	3032	3033
4018	4019	4022	4023	4025	4026						

Block 030700:

1001	1002	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	5006

Block 030801:

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	2008	2010	2011	2013	2014
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019							

Block 030802:

2004	2005	2010	2012	2013

VTD SAWMILLS #1

VTD SAWMILLS #2

County Catawba NC

District 46

County Burke NC

County Gaston NC

VTD ALEXIS

VTD HIGH SHOALS

VTD LANDERS CHAPEL

VTD LUCIA

Block 030103:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1009	1010	1011	1012
1013	1014	1016	2000	2001	2002	2003	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014

Block 030104:

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011
1012	1013	1014	1015	1017	1018	1019	1020	1059	2000	2001	2002

District 46

County Gaston NC

VTD LUCIA

Block 030104:

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

VTD STANLEY 1

Block 030103:

1008 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

Block 030206:

1000 1003 1007 2000 2001 2002

Block 030207:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1017 1018
1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006
2007 2008

Block 030208:

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008

Block 030209:

1000 1001 1003 1004 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1016
1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1026 1027 2000 2001 2002
2012 2013 2014 2015 2017 2018 2019 2023

Block 031101:

1002 1003 1004 1007 1008 2010

VTD STANLEY 2

County Lincoln NC

District 47

County Alleghany NC

County Ashe NC

County Avery NC

County Caldwell NC

VTD GAMEWELL #1

VTD GAMEWELL #2

VTD GLOBE/JOHNS RIVER/MULBERRY/WILSON CREEK

VTD LENOIR #29

Block 030300:

4005 4014

VTD LENOIR #30

VTD LOWER CREEK #1

VTD LOWER CREEK #31

VTD NORTH CATAWBA #2

Block 030300:

3021 3022 3023 3031 3032

VTD PATTERSON

County Graham NC

County Haywood NC

VTD BIG CREEK

VTD FINES CREEK 1

VTD FINES CREEK 2

VTD WHITE OAK

District 47

County Madison NC

County Mitchell NC

County Swain NC

County Watauga NC

County Yancey NC

District 48

County Buncombe NC

VTD ASHEVILLE PRE-SCHOOL
VTD ASHEVILLE SCHOOL ATHLETIC CENTER
VTD ASHEVILLE SENIOR OPPORTUNITY CENTER
VTD AVERYS CREEK COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD AVERYS CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD BILTMORE FOREST TOWN HALL
VTD CROSSROADS ASSEMBLY
VTD ELIADA HOME - PAUL AMOS REC CENTER
VTD ENKA MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD HALL FLETCHER SCHOOL
VTD HAZEL 2 - JOHNSTON SCHOOL
VTD LOWER HOMINY 1 - OAK FOREST PRESBYTERIAN
VTD LOWER HOMINY 3 - ARBORETUM MAIN BLDG ROOM 1
VTD LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY
Block 000900:
3031
Block 002101:
1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027
1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1036 1080 1082 1083 1084 1085
Block 002204:
1066 1067
VTD MONTFORD COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD ST MARKS LUTHERAN CHURCH
VTD STEPHENS LEE COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD TC ROBERSON HIGH SCHOOL
Block 002204:
2008
VTD VANCE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD W C REID RECREATION CENTER
VTD WEST ASHEVILLE CHURCH OF GOD
VTD WEST ASHEVILLE LIBRARY

County Henderson NC

County Polk NC

District 49

County Buncombe NC

VTD ASHEVILLE APOSTOLIC CHURCH
VTD BEAVERDAM COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD BETH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE
VTD BLACK MOUNTAIN 1 - OWEN MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD BLACK MOUNTAIN 3 - LAKE TOMAHAWK

Plan Components (Short)

District 49

County Buncombe NC

VTD BLACK MOUNTAIN 4 - CARVER COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD BLACK MOUNTAIN 5 - MONTREAT CTR WALKUP BLDG
VTD BLACK MOUNTAIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD BLACK MOUNTAIN PRIMARY SCHOOL
VTD BROAD RIVER COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD CANE CREEK MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD CHARLES C BELL SCHOOL
VTD COVENANT COMMUNITY CHURCH
VTD COVENANT REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN
VTD EVERGREEN CHARTER SCHOOL
VTD FAIRVIEW COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD FAIRVIEW VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT
VTD FAITH TABERNACLE CHRISTIAN CENTER
VTD FIRST BAPTIST OF SWANNANOA
VTD FLAT CREEK - NORTH BUNCOMBE ELEMENTARY
VTD FRENCH BROAD FIRE DEPT
VTD HAW CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD HAZEL 1 - EMMA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
VTD HOMINY VALLEY ELEMENTARY
VTD IRA B JONES SCHOOL AUDITORIUM
VTD IVY 1 - BARNARDSVILLE SCHOOL
VTD KENILWORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
VTD LEICESTER 1 - LEICESTER SCHOOL
VTD LEICESTER 2 - COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD LIMESTONE 2 - GLEN ARDEN SCHOOL
VTD LIMESTONE 3 - ARDEN FIRST BAPTIST
VTD LIMESTONE 4 - SKYLAND FIRE BISHOP SUBSTATION
VTD LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY

Block 002203:

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2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052
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3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023
3024	3025	3026	3027								

Block 002204:

1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1018	1021	1023
1024	1027	1051	1065	2016	2017	3008	3017	3018	3019		

VTD MURPHY-OAKLEY COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD NEW HOPE PRESBYTERIAN
VTD NORTH ASHEVILLE COMMUNITY CENTER

District 49

County Buncombe NC

VTD NORTH BUNCOMBE - MIDDLE SCHOOL
VTD NORTH WINDY RIDGE SCHOOL
VTD REEMS CREEK FIRE DEPARTMENT
VTD REYNOLDS FIRE DEPARTMENT
VTD RICEVILLE 1 - RICEVILLE COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD RICEVILLE 2 - GRASSY BRANCH BAPTIST
VTD SANDY MUSH COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD SHILOH COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD SKYLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT
VTD ST EUGENES CHURCH
VTD SWANNANOA 2 - WILLIAMS ELEMENTARY
VTD SWANNANOA 3 - WWC - KITTRIDGE THEATRE
VTD TC ROBERSON HIGH SCHOOL

Block 002203:

2002 2003

Block 002204:

1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1019	1020	1022	1025	1026
1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039
1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1052
1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064
1068	1069	1070	1071	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020
3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3009	3010	3011	3020	4000	4001	4002
4003	4004	4006	4007	4008	4009	4010	4011	4012	4013	4014	

VTD TRINITY OF FAIRVIEW CHURCH
VTD TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
VTD UPPER HOMINY 1 - PISGAH ELEMENTARY
VTD UPPER HOMINY 3 - POLE CREEK BAPTIST
VTD WEAVERVILLE TOWN HALL
VTD WEST BUNCOMBE 1 - WEST BUNCOMBE SCHOOL
VTD WEST BUNCOMBE 2 - FIRE TRAIN CENTER
VTD WOODFIN COMMUNITY CENTER
VTD WOODLAND HILLS - BAPTIST CHURCH

District 50

County Cherokee NC

County Clay NC

County Haywood NC

VTD ALLENS CREEK
VTD BEAVERDAM 1
VTD BEAVERDAM 2
VTD BEAVERDAM 3
VTD BEAVERDAM 4
VTD BEAVERDAM 5/6
VTD BEAVERDAM 7
VTD CECIL
VTD CLYDE NORTH
VTD CLYDE SOUTH

Plan Components (Short)

District 50

County Haywood NC

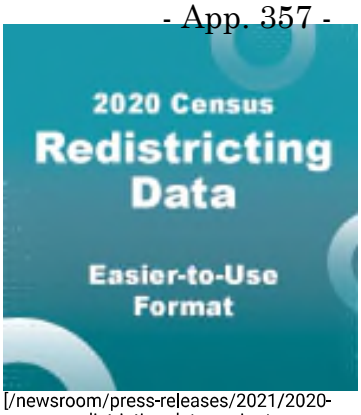
- VTD CRABTREE
- VTD EAST FORK
- VTD HAZELWOOD
- VTD IRON DUFF
- VTD IVY HILL
- VTD JONATHAN CREEK
- VTD LAKE JUNALUSKA
- VTD PIGEON
- VTD PIGEON CENTER
- VTD SAUNOOK
- VTD WAYNESVILLE CENTER
- VTD WAYNESVILLE EAST
- VTD WAYNESVILLE SOUTH 1
- VTD WAYNESVILLE SOUTH 2
- VTD WAYNESVILLE WEST

County Jackson NC

County Macon NC

County Transylvania NC

EXHIBIT J



[/newsroom/press-releases/2021/2020-census-redistricting-data-easier-to-use-format.html]
[/newsroom/press-releases/2021/2020-census-redistricting-data-easier-to-use-format.html]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2021

Census Bureau Statement on Redistricting Data Timeline

FEBRUARY 12, 2021
RELEASE NUMBER CB21-CN.14

FEB. 12, 2021 — The U.S. Census Bureau announced today that it will deliver the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data to all states by Sept. 30, 2021. COVID-19-related delays and prioritizing the delivery of the apportionment results delayed the Census Bureau's original plan to deliver the redistricting data to the states by March 31, 2021.

Different from previous censuses, the Census Bureau will deliver the data for all states at once, instead of on a flow basis. This change has been made because of COVID-19-related shifts in data collection and in the data processing schedule and it enables the Census Bureau to deliver complete and accurate redistricting data in a more timely fashion overall for the states.

The redistricting data includes counts of population by race, ethnicity (Hispanic or Latino origin), voting age, housing occupancy status, and group quarters population, all at the census block level. This is the information that states need to redraw or "redistrict" their legislative boundaries.

In preparation for the delivery of redistricting data products, the Census Bureau has been in close coordination with each states' official nonpartisan liaisons to understand the impacts of the delayed delivery on individual states. Since 2019, states have had access to prototype geographic support products and data tabulations from the 2018 Census Test to help them begin to design their redistricting systems. This is one tool states can use to help minimize the impact of schedule delays. In addition, the Census Bureau today completed the release of all states' 2020 Census geographic products needed for redistricting. This will enable states to redistrict promptly upon receipt of their 2020 Census tabulation data.

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Related blogs

Random Samplings Blog | September 08, 2021 | Escrito Por: JOAN HILL, SUBJEFA DE LA DIVISIÓN DE EXPERIMENTOS Y EVALUACIONES, DIVISIÓN DE ESTUDIOS ESTADÍSTICOS DEL CENSO DECENAL, Y JENNIFER REICHERT, SUBJEFA DE LA DIVISIÓN DE FALTA DE RESPUESTA, EVALUACIONES Y EXPERIMENTOS, DIVISIÓN DE GESTIÓN DEL CENSO DECENAL

Programa de Evaluaciones y Experimentos del Censo del 2020

Este blog describe la serie de evaluaciones formales que miden diferentes aspectos de las operaciones del censo y los desafíos.

[/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2021/09/2020-census-program-for-evaluations-experiments-and-assessments-spanish.html]

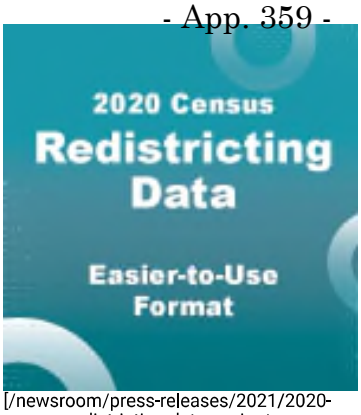
Random Samplings Blog | September 08, 2021 | WRITTEN BY: JOAN HILL, ASSISTANT DIVISION CHIEF FOR EXPERIMENTS AND EVALUATIONS, DECENNIAL STATISTICAL STUDIES DIVISION, AND JENNIFER REICHERT, ASSISTANT DIVISION CHIEF FOR NONRESPONSE, EVALUATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTS, DECENNIAL CENSUS MANAGEMENT DIVISION

2020 Census Program for Evaluations, Experiments, and Assessments

This blog describes the series of formal evaluations and assessments that measure different aspects of census operations and specific challenges.

[/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2021/09/2020-census-program-for-evaluations-experiments-and-assessments.html]

EXHIBIT K



[/newsroom/press-releases/2021/2020-census-redistricting-data-easier-to-use-format.html]
[/newsroom/press-releases/2021/2020-census-redistricting-data-easier-to-use-format.html]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 2021

2020 Census Statistics Highlight Local Population Changes and Nation's Racial and Ethnic Diversity

AUGUST 12, 2021

RELEASE NUMBER CB21-CN.55

U.S. Census Bureau Delivers Data for States to Begin Redistricting Efforts

AUG. 12, 2021 — The U.S. Census Bureau today released additional 2020 Census results [https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/2020/2020-census-results.html] showing an increase in the population of U.S. metro areas compared to a decade ago. In addition, these once-a-decade results showed the nation's diversity in how people identify their race and ethnicity.

"We are excited to reach this milestone of delivering the first detailed statistics from the 2020 Census," said acting Census Bureau Director Ron Jarmin. "We appreciate the public's patience as Census Bureau staff worked diligently to process these data and ensure it meets our quality standards."

These statistics, which come from the 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File [https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/rdo/summary-files.html] , provide the first look at populations for small areas and include information on Hispanic origin, race, age 18 and over, housing occupancy and group quarters. They represent where people were living as of April 1, 2020, and are available for the nation, states and communities down to the block level.

The Census Bureau also released data visualizations [https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations.html] , America Counts stories [https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/2020/2020-stories.html] , and videos [https://www.census.gov/data/academy/topics/2020-census.html] to help illustrate and explain these data. These resources are available on the 2020 Census results page [https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/2020/2020-census-results.html] . Advanced users can access these data on the FTP site [https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/data/01-Redistricting_File--PL_94-171/] .

Population Changes Across the Country Since the 2010 Census

Today's release reveals changes in the size and distribution of the population across the United States. The population of U.S. metro areas grew by 9% from 2010 to 2020, resulting in 86% of the population living in U.S. metro areas in 2020, compared to 85% in 2010.

"Many counties within metro areas saw growth, especially those in the south and west. However, as we've been seeing in our annual population estimates, our nation is growing slower than it used to," said Marc Perry, a senior demographer at the Census Bureau. "This decline is evident at the local level where around 52% of the counties in the United States saw their 2020 Census populations decrease from their 2010 Census populations."

County and metro area highlights:

- The largest county in the United States in 2020 remains Los Angeles County with over 10 million people.
- The largest city (incorporated place) in the United States in 2020 remains New York with 8.8 million people.
- 312 of the 384 U.S. metro areas gained population between 2010 and 2020.
- The fastest-growing U.S. metro area between the 2010 Census and 2020 Census was The Villages, FL, which grew 39% from about 93,000 people to about 130,000 people.
- 72 U.S. metro areas lost population from the 2010 Census to the 2020 Census. The U.S. metro areas with the largest percentage declines were Pine Bluff, AR, and Danville, IL, at -12.5 percent and -9.1 percent, respectively.

A data visualization released today shows the population change at the county level from the 2010 Census to the 2020 Census [https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/2020-population-and-housing-state-data.html] . Read more about population change in the America Counts story, More Than Half of U.S. Counties Were Smaller in 2020 Than in 2010 [https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/more-than-half-of-united-states-counties-were-smaller-in-2020-than-in-2010.html] .

2020 Census Findings on Race and Ethnicity

The 2020 Census used the required two separate questions (one for Hispanic or Latino origin [https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/technical-documentation/questionnaires/2020/response-guidance.html] and one for race [https://www.census.gov/topics/population/race/about.html]) to collect the races and ethnicities of the U.S. population — following the standards [https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1997-10-30/pdf/97-28653.pdf] set by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Building upon our research over the past decade [https://www.census.gov/about/our-research/race-ethnicity.html] , we improved the two separate questions design and updated our data processing and coding procedures for the 2020 Census. This work began in 2015 with research and testing centered on findings from the 2015 National Content Test [https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2017/nct.html] , and the designs were implemented in the 2018 Census Test [https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2018/2018-census-test.html] .

The improvements and changes [https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2021/08/improvements-to-2020-census-race-hispanic-origin-question-designs.html] enabled a more thorough and accurate depiction of how people self-identify, yielding a more accurate portrait of how people report their Hispanic origin and race within the context of a two-question format. These changes reveal that the U.S. population is much more multiracial and more diverse than what we measured in the past.

We are confident that differences in the overall racial distributions are largely due to improvements in the design of the two separate questions for race data collection and processing, as well as some demographic changes over the past 10 years.

Today's release of 2020 Census redistricting data provides a new snapshot of the racial and ethnic composition of the country as a result of improvements in the design of the race and ethnicity questions, processing and coding.

"As the country has grown, we have continued to evolve in how we measure the race and ethnicity [https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/decennial-census-measurement-of-race-and-ethnicity-across-the-decades-1790-2020.html] of the people who live here," said Nicholas Jones, director and senior advisor for race and ethnicity research and outreach at the Census Bureau. "Today's release of 2020 Census redistricting data provides a new snapshot of the racial and ethnic composition and diversity of the country. The improvements we made to the 2020 Census yield a more accurate portrait of how people self-identify in response to two separate questions on Hispanic origin and race, revealing that the U.S. population is much more multiracial and more diverse than what we measured in the past."

Race and ethnicity highlights:

- The White population remained the largest race or ethnicity group in the United States, with 204.3 million people identifying as White alone. Overall, 235.4 million people reported White alone or in combination with another group. However, the White alone population decreased by 8.6% since 2010.
- The Two or More Races population (also referred to as the Multiracial population) has changed considerably since 2010. The Multiracial population was measured at 9 million people in 2010 and is now 33.8 million people in 2020, a 276% increase.
- The "in combination" multiracial populations for all race groups accounted for most of the overall changes in each racial category.

- All of the race alone or in combination groups experienced increases. The Some Other Race alone or in combination group (49.9 million) increased 129%, surpassing the Black or African American population (46.9 million) as the second-largest race alone or in combination group.
- The next largest racial populations were the Asian alone or in combination group (24 million), the American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination group (9.7 million), and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination group (1.6 million).
- The Hispanic or Latino population, which includes people of any race, was 62.1 million in 2020. The Hispanic or Latino population grew 23%, while the population that was not of Hispanic or Latino origin grew 4.3% since 2010.

It is important to note that these data comparisons between the 2020 Census and 2010 Census race data should be made with caution, taking into account the improvements we have made to the Hispanic origin and race questions and the ways we code what people tell us.

Accordingly, data from the 2020 Census show different but reasonable and expected distributions from the 2010 Census for the White alone population, the Some Other Race alone or in combination population, and the Multiracial population, especially for people who self-identify as both White and Some Other Race.

These results are not surprising as they align with Census Bureau expert research and corresponding findings [https://www.census.gov/about/our-research/race-ethnicity.html] this past decade, particularly with the results on the impacts of questions format on race and ethnicity reporting from the 2015 National Content Test.

The Census Bureau uses several measures to analyze the racial and ethnic diversity [https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2021/08/measuring-racial-ethnic-diversity-2020-census.html] of the country.

The Census Bureau uses the Diversity Index (DI) to measure the probability that two people chosen at random will be from different racial and ethnic groups.

The DI is bounded between 0 and 1. A value of 0 indicates that everyone in the population has the same racial and ethnic characteristics. A value close to 1 indicates that almost everyone in the population has different racial and ethnic characteristics.

We have converted the probabilities into percentages to make them easier to interpret. In this format, the DI tells us the *chance* that two people chosen at random will be from different racial and ethnic groups.

Using the same DI calculation for 2020 and 2010 redistricting data, the chance that two people chosen at random will be from different racial or ethnic groups has increased to 61.1% in 2020 from 54.9% in 2010.

In general, the states with the highest DI scores are found in the West (Hawaii, California and Nevada), the South (Maryland and Texas; along with the District of Columbia, a state equivalent), and the Northeast (New York and New Jersey).

Hawaii had the highest DI score in 2020 at 76%, which was slightly higher than 2010 (75.1%).

Information on the racial and ethnic composition [https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/race-and-ethnicity-in-the-united-state-2010-and-2020-census.html] of your state and county, and various measures of diversity [https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/racial-and-ethnic-diversity-in-the-united-states-2010-and-2020-census.html] are available in the following America Counts stories: 2020 U.S. Population More Racially and Ethnically Diverse Than Measured in 2010 [https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/2020-united-states-population-more-racially-ethnically-diverse-than-2010.html] and Improved Race and Ethnicity Measures Reveal U.S. Population Is Much More Multiracial [https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/improved-race-ethnicity-measures-reveal-united-states-population-much-more-multiracial.html] .

The Adult and Under-Age-18 Populations

The 2020 Census showed that the adult (age 18 and older) population group grew 10.1% to 258.3 million people over the decade.

“More than three-quarters, 77.9%, of the U.S. population were age 18 and over,” said Andrew Roberts, chief of the Sex and Age Statistics Branch in the Census Bureau’s Population Division. “The adult population grew faster than the nation as a whole. By comparison, the population under age 18 was 73.1 million in 2020, a decline of 1.4% from the 2010 Census.”

Changes to the adult and under-age-18 populations:

- The District of Columbia had the largest population age 18 and over as a percentage of population at 83.4%. Utah had the largest population under age 18 as a percentage of population at 29.0%.
- Utah also had the fastest-growing adult population at 22.8% growth.
- North Dakota had the fastest-growing population under age 18 at 22.1% growth.

Additional age breakdowns will be available in future 2020 Census data releases scheduled for 2022.

As part of today's release, the Census Bureau provided a new data visualization that highlights the adult and under-age-18 populations [https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/adult-and-under-the-age-of-18-populations-2020-census.html] across the United States down to the county level. More information is available in the America Counts story, U.S. Adult Population Grew Faster Than Nation's Total Population From 2010 to 2020 [https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/united-states-adult-population-grew-faster-than-nations-total-population-from-2010-to-2020.html] .

2020 Census Housing Units

The 2020 Census showed that on April 1, 2020, there were 140,498,736 housing units in the United States, up 6.7% from the 2010 Census.

"While the national number of housing units grew over the past decade, this was not uniform throughout the country," said Evan Brassell, chief of the Housing Statistics Branch in the Census Bureau's Social, Economic and Housing Statistics Division. "Counties that composed some part of a metropolitan or micropolitan area saw increases of 3.8%, on average, while counties outside of these areas showed decreases of 3.9% on average."

State highlights:

- Texas had the largest numeric growth in housing units with 1,611,888.
- The county with the largest percent increase in housing was McKenzie County, North Dakota, with a 147.9% increase.
- West Virginia and Puerto Rico were the only two states or state equivalents that lost housing units.
- There were 126,817,580 occupied housing units and 13,681,156 vacant units in the United States.

Housing unit statistics for the nation, states and counties are available in the 2020 Population and Housing data visualization [https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/2020-population-and-housing-state-data.html] . More information is available in the following America Counts stories: Growth in Housing Units Slowed in the Last Decade [https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/growth-in-housing-units-slowed-in-last-decade.html] and U.S. Housing Vacancy Rate Declined in Past Decade [https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/united-states-housing-vacancy-rate-declined-in-past-decade.html] .

2020 Census Findings on Group Quarters

The U.S. population for group quarters was 8,239,016 as of April 1, 2020. This was an increase of 3.2% over the 2010 Census group quarters population. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled-nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories.

"In 2020, the group quarters population represented 2.5% of the total U.S. population, down from 2.6% in 2010," said Steven Wilson, chief of the Population and Housing Programs Branch in the Census Bureau's Population Division. "We also saw that college and university student housing was the most populous group living arrangement at 2,792,097, up 10.7% since 2010."

Group quarters highlights:

- The second-largest group quarters population was correctional facilities for adults at 1,967,297, which decreased from the 2010 Census by 296,305 (13.1%).
- The state with the largest group quarters population was California at 917,932, with the largest share of that population counted at other noninstitutional group quarters.
- The group quarters population in Puerto Rico decreased 1.2% since 2010 to 37,509.

Read more about these results in the America Counts story, 8.2 Million People Counted at U.S. Group Quarters in the 2020 Census [https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/united-states-group-quarters-in-2020-census.html] . You can also access more statistics in the 2020 Census Demographic Data Map Application [https://census.gov/library/visualizations/2021/geo/demographicmapviewer.html] .

Quality of Results

All indications show the census results are in line with expectations.

"We are confident in the quality of today's results," said acting Census Bureau Director Ron Jarmin.

In keeping with our commitment to transparency, the Census Bureau will release additional operational quality metrics [https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/timeline-2020-census-operational-quality-metrics.html] on August 18 and August 25, providing more detail on the conduct of specific operations.

Producing Quality Data While Protecting Anonymity

The redistricting data are the first from the 2020 Census to use differential privacy, a mathematical method that applies carefully calibrated statistical noise to a dataset and allows a balance between privacy and accuracy. More information is available in 2020 Census Data Products: Disclosure Avoidance Modernization [https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/2020/planning-management/process/disclosure-avoidance.html] and Redistricting Data: What to Expect and When [https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/director/2021/07/redistricting-data.html] .

In addition to the redistricting data released today, the Census Bureau has released a set of demonstration data [https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/program-management/data-product-planning/2010-demonstration-data-products/ppmf20210608/] that illustrate the impact of the differential privacy production settings on published 2010 Census redistricting data. The Census Bureau released similar demonstration datasets over the course of the new method's development.

Legacy Data vs. Final Delivery of P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data

These data released today are in the same format that the 2000 and 2010 redistricting data were provided. The term "legacy" refers to its prior use. By September 30, we will release these same data to state officials with an easy-to-use toolkit of DVDs and flash drives and we will make it available to the public on data.census.gov. The Census Bureau will notify the public in September when it makes these same data available.

Accessing These Data

Data are available in the 2020 Census Demographic Data Map Application [https://census.gov/library/visualizations/2021/geo/demographicmapviewer.html] through different data visualizations [https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations.html] and QuickFacts [https://www.census.gov/quickfacts] . Data files are also available on the Decennial Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary Files [https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/rdo/summary-files.html] page and includes the geographic support files, technical documentation and additional support materials needed to access these data.

The Census Bureau has also produced a variety of America Counts stories on population change and distribution [https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/more-than-half-of-united-states-counties-were-smaller-in-2020-than-in-2010.html] , group quarters [https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/united-states-group-quarters-in-2020-census.html] , the adult population [https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/united-states-adult-population-grew-faster-than-nations-total-population-from-2010-to-2020.html] , housing changes [https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/growth-in-housing-units-slowed-in-last-decade.html] , housing vacancy [https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/united-states-housing-vacancy-rate-declined-in-past-decade.html] , race and ethnicity [https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/improved-race-ethnicity-measures-reveal-united-states-population-much-more-multiracial.html] and the diversity index

[https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/2020-united-states-population-more-racially-ethnically-diverse-than-2010.html] . Videos [https://www.census.gov/data/academy/data-gems.html] are also available that explain how to access these data and what these data show about the changing nation.

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Contact

Kristina Barrett
Public Information Office
301-763-3030 or
877-861-2010 (U.S. and Canada only)
pio@census.gov [mailto:pio@census.gov]

Related Information

Press kit
[https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2021/2020-census-redistricting.html]

Last Revised: October 8, 2021

EXHIBIT L

A Look Back at North Carolina's Historic 2020 Election & Looking Ahead at 2021

Presentation to House Election Law & Campaign Finance Reform Committee
February 24, 2021
Karen Brinson Bell, Executive Director

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Historic Election

- First Super Tuesday Primary
- 2nd Primary & New Election held June 23 with pandemic protocols
- Launch of Democracy Heroes
- Online Absentee Request Form
- Redesign of Absentee By Mail Envelope
- Intelligent Mail Barcoding and BallotTrax
- Secure electronic ballot option for military, overseas, & visually impaired
- Completely new design and platform for SBE website
  - More data than ever provided (more than 140 reports published)
- More than 14 million PPE items delivered, plus 6 million single-use pens

Historic Election

Old Design

Absentee Application and Certificate

Fraudulently or Falsely completing this form is a Class I felony under Chapter 163 of the N.C. General Statutes
The following people are PROHIBITED from signing the Witness Certification:
For all voters: a candidate, UNLESS the candidate is the voter's near relative;
For voters who are patients or residents of a hospital, clinic, nursing home, or adult care home: (1) an owner, manager, director, or employee of that facility; (2) an individual who holds any federal, State, or local elective office; and (3) an individual who holds office in a State, congressional district, county or precinct political party or organization, or who is a campaign manager or treasurer for any candidate or political party.

Voter's Certification (Required)

I attest that I am currently registered to vote in this county and I will have resided at the address on this application for 30 days immediately prior to this election. I am a United States citizen and I am at least 18 years old, or will be by the date of the general election. I understand that it is a felony to vote more than one time in an election. I have not been convicted of a felony, or if I have been convicted of a felony, I have completed my sentence, including any probation or parole.

I further certify that I marked the enclosed ballot (or it was marked for me according to my instructions) in the presence of:

☐ two (2) witnesses who are at least 18 years of age and who are not disqualified by law to witness the casting of my absentee ballot (the witnesses must complete **Option 1** of the *Witness Certification*)

OR

☐ a notary public (the notary must complete **Option 2** of the *Witness Certification*)

X

Signature of Voter (Required) Date

Name Correction (if applicable)

Voter Assistant Certification (if applicable)

☐ I certify that: • the Voter requested my assistance • I assisted by marking the ballot and/or the Absentee Application and Certificate according to the Voter's instruction only • I assisted only while in the Voter's presence • I am the Voter's near relative or verifiable legal guardian, or I am providing assistance because a near relative or legal guardian is unavailable to assist the voter and I am not disqualified from assisting the Voter under G.S. 163-226.3(a)(4) or G.S. 163-237(c).

☐ I certify that: • Due to a disability the Voter requested my assistance placing the sealed absentee return envelope in the closest U.S. Mail depository or mailbox • I mailed the ballot as directed by the Voter • I am not disqualified from assisting the Voter under G.S. 163-226.3(a)(4) or G.S. 163-237(c).

Name of Assistant Address of Assistant

X

Assistant's Signature Date

Witness Certification

Option 1: Two (2) Witnesses
(Required Unless a Notary Public is the Witness)

I certify that: • I am at least 18 years old • I am not disqualified from witnessing the ballot as described in the WARNING on the flap of this envelope • The Voter marked the enclosed ballot in my presence, or caused it to be marked in the Voter's presence according to his/her instruction • The Voter signed this *Absentee Application and Certificate*, or caused it to be signed • I respected the secrecy of the ballot and the Voter's privacy, unless I assisted the Voter at his/her request [complete *Voter Assistant Certification* section].

Witness #1	Witness #2
Signature (Required)	Signature (Required)
Street Address (Required)	Street Address (Required)
City, State and Zip (Required) Date	City, State and Zip (Required) Date

Option 2: Notary Public as Witness
(Required Unless Two Witnesses Provided)

I certify that: on the _____ day of _____, 20_____,the Voter: _____ personally appeared before me, was positively identified and in my presence, the Voter marked the enclosed ballot, or caused it to be marked in the Voter's presence according to his/her instruction • The Voter signed this *Absentee Application and Certificate*, or caused it to be signed • I am at least 18 years old • I am not disqualified for witnessing the ballot as described in the WARNING on the flap of this envelope • I respected the secrecy of the ballot and the privacy of the Voter, unless I assisted the Voter at his/her request [complete Voter Assistant Certification section].

NOTE: A notary may not charge any fee for witnessing and affixing a notarial seal to an absentee ballot application or certificate. [G.S. § 10B-30].

STATE OF _____

COUNTY OF _____

SEAL

Notary Public Commission Expiration Date

Affix NON-BARCODE Label HERE

Affix BARCODE Label HERE

Date Ballot Received:		Voter Certification Signed:	☐ Yes ☐ No
Receipt Method:		Witness Certification Signed:	☐ Yes ☐ No
Board Meeting Date:		CBE Reviewer Initials	
Board Signature:		Board Approval Date:	

Second Primary Request or Runoff Request

In the event that a Second Primary (or Runoff Election) is called, I request that an absentee application and ballot be issued to me and mailed to me.

Signature of Voter (if applicable) Date

Address where application and ballots should be mailed

NCSBE v2020.01

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Historic Election

New Design

County Board use only

Absentee application and certificate

Step 1: Get your witness ready.

You must have one witness. Anyone who is 18 years of age or older can be a witness except a candidate (unless they are your near relative or legal guardian).

If you are a patient or resident in a hospital, clinic, nursing home or adult care home, your witness certifies they are not:

- An owner, manager, director, or employee, of a hospital, clinic, nursing home or rest home in which you are a patient or resident.
- A person who holds any federal, state, or local elective office.
- A person who holds office in a state, congressional district, county or precinct political party or organization, or who is a campaign manager or treasurer for any candidate or political party.

Step 2: Voter, sign and complete below.

My signature below means I certify that I:

- am registered to vote in this county.
- will have lived at my address listed here at least 30 days before this election.
- am a US citizen.
- am 18, or will be by this election.
- have not been convicted of a felony or if I have been convicted of a felony I have completed my sentence, including probation, post release supervision and parole.
- understand it is a felony to vote more than once in an election.

I marked the enclosed ballot or it was marked for me according to my instructions.

Voter, sign here.

✕

Name correction (if applicable)

Step 3: Witness, sign and complete below.

My signature below means I certify that I:

- meet the qualifications outlined in Step 1.
- confirm the Voter marked the enclosed ballot in my presence, or caused it to be marked in my presence according to their instructions.
- respected the secrecy of the ballot and the Voter's privacy, unless I assisted the Voter at their request.

Witness, **print** name:

Address:

Witness signature: x

If needed, Voter assistant certification.

Only required **if the Voter has received assistance in marking the ballot or needs assistance mailing the ballot.**

My signature below means I certify that:

- the Voter asked for my help.
- I helped mark the ballot and/or the Absentee Application and Certificate according to the Voter's instruction.
- I assisted only while in the Voter's presence.
- I am the Voter's near relative or verifiable legal guardian, or I am providing assistance because a near relative or legal guardian is unavailable to assist the Voter and I am not disqualified from assisting the Voter.
- I understand that individuals who are disqualified from serving as a witness as described in Step 1 are also disqualified from serving as the Voter's assistant.
- If the Voter indicated they have a disability that prevents them from mailing the ballot, I will place the sealed absentee return envelope in the closest U.S. Mail depository or mailbox.

Assistant, **print** name:

Address:

Assistant signature: x

Before you return your ballot, make sure:

- Your ballot is marked and inside this envelope.
- You signed and completed Step 2.
- Your witness signed and completed Step 3.
- If an assistant helped with voting or mailing, they signed and completed the Voter Assistant Certification.
- If mailing, you have applied your postage stamp.

☐ In the event that a second primary or runoff is called, please automatically mail me an absentee ballot for that election.

Fraudulently or falsely completing this form is a Class I felony under Chapter 163 of the NC General Statutes.

If you have questions about completing your absentee ballot, you may call xxx-xx-xxxx

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Historic Election

- Most registered voters: 7.3+ million
- September 4: First in the nation to send out absentee by mail ballots
  - 1.4+ million requests
  - 1+ million ballots cast
- October 15-31: One-stop early voting period
  - Most sites ever (471)
  - Most hours ever (77,887)
  - Most voters in a single day (348,000)
  - 3.6+ million votes cast

Historic Election

- November 3: Election Day
  - 2,660 sites open
  - Approximately 900,000 ballots cast
  - Last results upload: 12:28 a.m., 11/4
- 75.4% voter turnout (5.54 million ballots cast)
  - 18% absentee by mail (4% in 2016)
  - 65% one-stop early voting (62% in 2016)
  - 16% Election Day in-person (33% in 2016)
- Civitas Institute Poll: 68% of North Carolinians think the election was conducted "fairly"
- No COVID case spread linked to voting

Historic Election

Chief Justice of State Supreme Court Recount

- Closest statewide contest in modern history
- At time of state canvass, separated by 416 votes and pending protests; could not certify
- Statewide machine recount of all ballots cast (401-vote difference)
- Sample hand-to-eye recount
  - Beasley gained 28 votes; Newby gained 39 votes
  - Beasley conceded; candidates withdrew protests
- December 18: SBE certified the contest results; Newby prevailed

How This Was Achieved

- Direct field support – 8 Security & Support Technicians
  - 4 interim directors; 14 new directors
  - Operations continued through quarantine
- 143 enhancements completed in our legacy SEIMS system
- Certified voting systems (first since 2012) procured, delivered, tested, and implemented in 30+ counties in 8 weeks
- More than 6,000 ballot styles coded and proofed
- Ballot on demand and highspeed scanners strategically deployed statewide
- 32 Numbered Memoranda issued as guidance to county boards of elections
- 80+ press releases and 100+ tv/radio/podcast interviews; 7 press conferences
- Completed 470 campaign finance audits
  - 13,062 items scanned (2020); 2,287 items scanned (January 2021)
- Administration of $26 million in HAVA and CARES Act for elections

Meeting the Challenges

- Continued Growth in Voter Registration
  - 2008 – 6.2 million
  - 2012 – 6.6 million
  - 2016 – 6.9 million
  - 2020 – 7.3 million
- Growth in campaign committees and reporting
- Main phone line, central email, & mail processing:
  - Highest calls in a week: 2,102; highest in a day: 453; Election Day: 600+ calls
  - 5,930 voter registration forms received & distributed to CBEs in a single week
- 33 lawsuits (25 currently)
- Jan. 2017 – Critical Infrastructure designation
  - Assessments by DHS, National Guard, DIT, and cyber advisors yielded Security Roadmap to protect our systems from cyber and physical attacks
  - Mis- and disinformation (#YourVoteCountsNC)
  - 6 regional cybersecurity workshops, 2 state conference presentations, 3 CISA webinars, & online learning modules
  - Supported 3 separate counties through ransomware attacks that occurred in county government during election periods
  - Hosted Acting DHS Secretary Chad Wolf

Securing the Election: Pre-Election Processes & Audits

- Certified voting systems – all paper ballot system
  - Election Systems & Software (ES&S)
  - Hart InterCivic
  - Rigorous certification process: federal and state standards, independent review by certified lab, public demonstrations, acceptance testing, and $17 million bond
- By law, voting machines and tabulation software are NOT connected to the internet
- Logic & accuracy testing before every election on every component
- Chain of custody and reconciliation checks
- Bipartisan, trained election officials
- Criminal background checks of SBE employees and CBE directors

Securing the Election: Post-Election Processes & Audits

Election Night Results:

- Clean transfer of data with each upload
- Monitoring
- Unofficial until canvass complete

County canvass process for each election:

- Sample hand-to-eye audit
- Reconciliation
- Confirm all eligible ballots have been counted
  - Ballots that were unable to be read in the precinct (ballot jams, torn ballots, etc.)
  - Absentee ballots
  - Provisional ballots

Audits before State canvass:

- Voter history audit
- Manual edit audit
- Sample audit
- Close contest audit

Key Agency Initiatives in 2021

- IT/Voting Systems
  - Reconciliation audit tools for counties
  - Migration of legacy SEIMS to new system; complete several phases of SEIMS modernization
  - Risk-limiting audits
  - Vulnerability scanning
  - Voting Systems Certification (new systems & modifications)
  - Help Desk software to build knowledge base, provide consistent guidance to counties (currently receive 10,000-14,000 Help Desk tickets annually)
- Election Administration
  - County board wellness checks to ensure compliance
  - Pollworker e-pollbook training
  - County board member orientation and training (new appointments in June 2021)
  - Preparing for redistricting and upcoming elections
- Operations
  - County physical security (HAVA grants)
- Communications
  - SEIMS/Voter Tools working changes/updates to make more voter friendly
- Campaign Finance
  - Modernizing campaign finance reporting software

66 initiatives or projects identified to begin or complete in the next 6 months

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Legislative Priorities

- Budget requests
  - Secure physical building
  - Authorization to use HAVA funds:
    - SEIMS modernization development
    - SSTs and voting systems admins
    - Security and infrastructure improvement
    - Consultant to create ePollbook standards
    - ERIC membership to improve list maintenance and cross check efforts
  - Campaign finance modernization
  - Historical data project
- Review of IT consolidation with DIT
- Conform state law to ADA for blind voters, add compliance attorney
- Require disclaimer for mailers sent by third parties
- Campaign finance:
  - Waiver requests considered by State Board prior to filing a contested case with OAH
  - Remove reference to April for reporting schedule for odd-numbered year filing
  - Clarify that 48-hour reports in even-numbered years are only required for candidates on the ballot in even-numbered years
  - Create (judicial) and adjust (non-statewide) campaign finance threshold to $3,000

Legislative Priorities

Election schedule changes due to census delay (eta September) and redistricting:

- Municipal Elections
- 2022 Primary

- 2-month process for geocode changes for filing and ballot styles
- Municipal filing currently set for July
  - Census data needed to address municipal district & ward elections (62 municipalities)
  - Other municipalities may require districts or wards
- Recommendations:
  - Move all 2021 municipal elections to 2022
    - Address redistricting
    - Reduce voter confusion
    - Reduce municipal expenses
  - Move 2022 elections to May 3 primary, July 12 second primary, and November 8 general

Thank You!

EXHIBIT M

Joint Meeting of Committees

August 12, 2021

House Committee on Redistricting
Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections

Offered by:
Senator Blue

Pass: _____

Fail: _____

Amendment to Proposed Criteria

Voting Rights Act. As condemned by the United States Supreme Court in Cooper v. Harris and Covington v. State of North Carolina, African-Americans shall not be packed into any grouping or district to give partisan advantage to any political party.

EXHIBIT N

Joint Meeting of Committees

August 12, 2021

House Committee on Redistricting
Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections

Criteria Adopted by the Committees

- **Equal Population.** The Committees will use the 2020 federal decennial census data as the sole basis of population for the establishment of districts in the 2021 Congressional, House, and Senate plans. The number of persons in each legislative district shall be within plus or minus 5% of the ideal district population, as determined under the most recent federal decennial census. The number of persons in each congressional district shall be as nearly as equal as practicable, as determined under the most recent federal decennial census.

- **Contiguity.** No point contiguity shall be permitted in any 2021 Congressional, House, and Senate plan. Congressional, House, and Senate districts shall be compromised of contiguous territory. Contiguity by water is sufficient.

- **Counties, Groupings, and Traversals.** The Committees shall draw legislative districts within county groupings as required by *Stephenson v. Bartlett*, 355 N.C. 354, 562 S.E.2d 377 (2002) (*Stephenson I*), *Stephenson v. Bartlett*, 357 N.C. 301, 582 S.E.2d 247 (2003) (*Stephenson II*), *Dickson v. Rucho*, 367 N.C. 542, 766 S.E.2d 238 (2014) (*Dickson I*) and *Dickson v. Rucho*, 368 N.C. 481, 781 S.E. 2d 460 (2015) (*Dickson II*). Within county groupings, county lines shall not be traversed except as authorized by *Stephenson I*, *Stephenson II*, *Dickson I*, and *Dickson II*.

  Division of counties in the 2021 Congressional plan shall only be made for reasons of equalizing population and consideration of double bunking. If a county is of sufficient population size to contain an entire congressional district within the county's boundaries, the Committees shall construct a district entirely within that county.

- **Racial Data.** Data identifying the race of individuals or voters *shall not* be used in the construction or consideration of districts in the 2021 Congressional, House, and Senate plans. The Committees will draw districts that comply with the Voting Rights Act.

- **VTDs.** Voting districts ("VTDs") should be split only when necessary.

- **Compactness.** The Committees shall make reasonable efforts to draw legislative districts in the 2021 Congressional, House and Senate plans that are compact. In doing so, the Committee may use as a guide the minimum Reock ("dispersion") and Polsby-Popper ("permiter") scores identified by Richard H. Pildes and Richard G. Neimi in *Expressive Harms, "Bizarre Districts," and Voting Rights: Evaluating Election-District Appearances After Shaw v. Reno*, 92 Mich. L. Rev. 483 (1993).

- **Municipal Boundaries.** The Committees may consider municipal boundaries when drawing districts in the 2021 Congressional, House, and Senate plans.

Joint Meeting of Committees

August 12, 2021

House Committee on Redistricting

Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections

- **Election Data.** Partisan considerations and election results data *shall not* be used in the drawing of districts in the 2021 Congressional, House, and Senate plans.

- **Member Residence.** Member residence may be considered in the formation of legislative and congressional districts.

- **Community Consideration.** So long as a plan complies with the foregoing criteria, local knowledge of the character of communities and connections between communities may be considered in the formation of legislative and congressional districts.

EXHIBIT O

NC General Assembly County Clusterings from the 2020 Census

Christopher Cooper[1], Blake Esselstyn[2], Gregory Herschlag[3],
Jonathan Mattingly[3], Rebecca Tippett[4]

In the North Carolina General Assembly districting process, county clusters are used to minimize the overall number of county splits while maintaining population balance in the redistricting process. Determining the county clusters for the NC House and for the NC Senate is the first step in the redistricting process for the NC General Assembly. The county clusters are largely algorithmically determined through an optimization procedure outlined by the NC Supreme Court in Stephenson v. Bartlett. However there are often multiple optimal county clusterings that minimize county splitting (see the Quantifying Gerrymandering blog and the Districks.com explainer for more details). The release of the 2020 census data allows us to determine the possible county clusterings for both the North Carolina State House and State Senate redistricting processes. The one part of Stephenson v. Bartlett which this analysis does not reflect is compliance with the Voting Rights Act. To determine the county clusters, we used the implementation of the court order procedure described in Cater et al.[5]

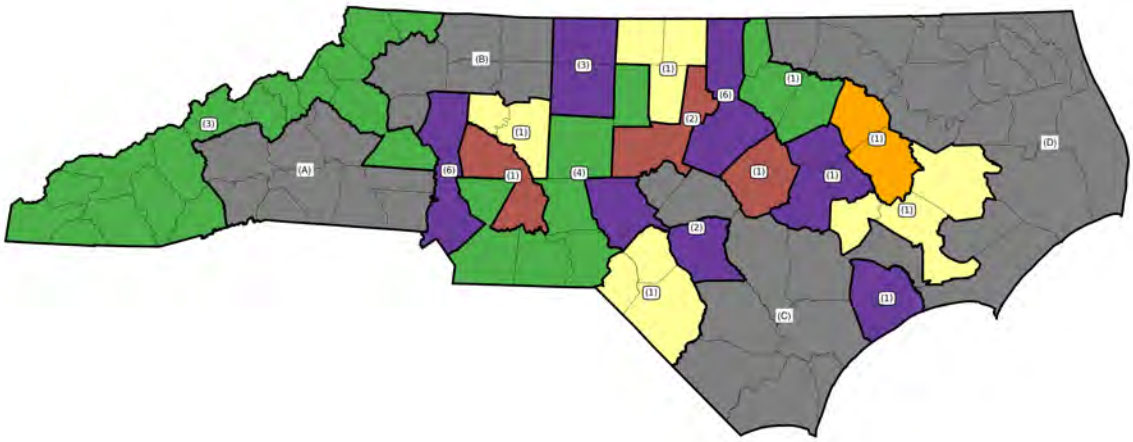


Figure 1: The NC Senate clusters that are fixed shown as colored regions annotated with a number in parentheses giving the number of districts the cluster contains. The four grayed-out regions (labeled A-D) each contain two alternative clusterings. The different options of the grayed-out regions are given in Figure 2. One may mix and match different choices from each of the two options which yields a total of 16 different county clustering maps.

[1] Political Science and Public Affairs, Western Carolina University
[2] FrontWater, LLC and Mapfigure Consulting
[3] Duke Mathematics Department and the Quantifying Gerrymandering Project, Duke University. We thank Alexis Sparko for help with map visualization.
[4] Carolina Demography, UNC at Chapel Hill
[5] *Optimal Legislative County Clustering in North Carolina.* Daniel Carter, Zach Hunter, Dan Teague, Gregory Herschlag, and Jonathan Mattingly. Statistics and Public Policy, Volume 7, 2020

NC State Senate County Clusterings

In the state Senate, there are 17 clusters containing 36 of the 50 districts that are fixed based on determining optimal county clusters. These are represented by the colored county groupings in Figure 1. The white numbers annotating each county clustering give the number of districts that county cluster should contain. Ten of these clusters contain one district, meaning that ten of the 50 senate districts are fixed (i.e. these will be the official districts in the coming cycle). The remaining county clusters must be further subdivided into legislative districts in the coming redistricting process in the General Assembly.

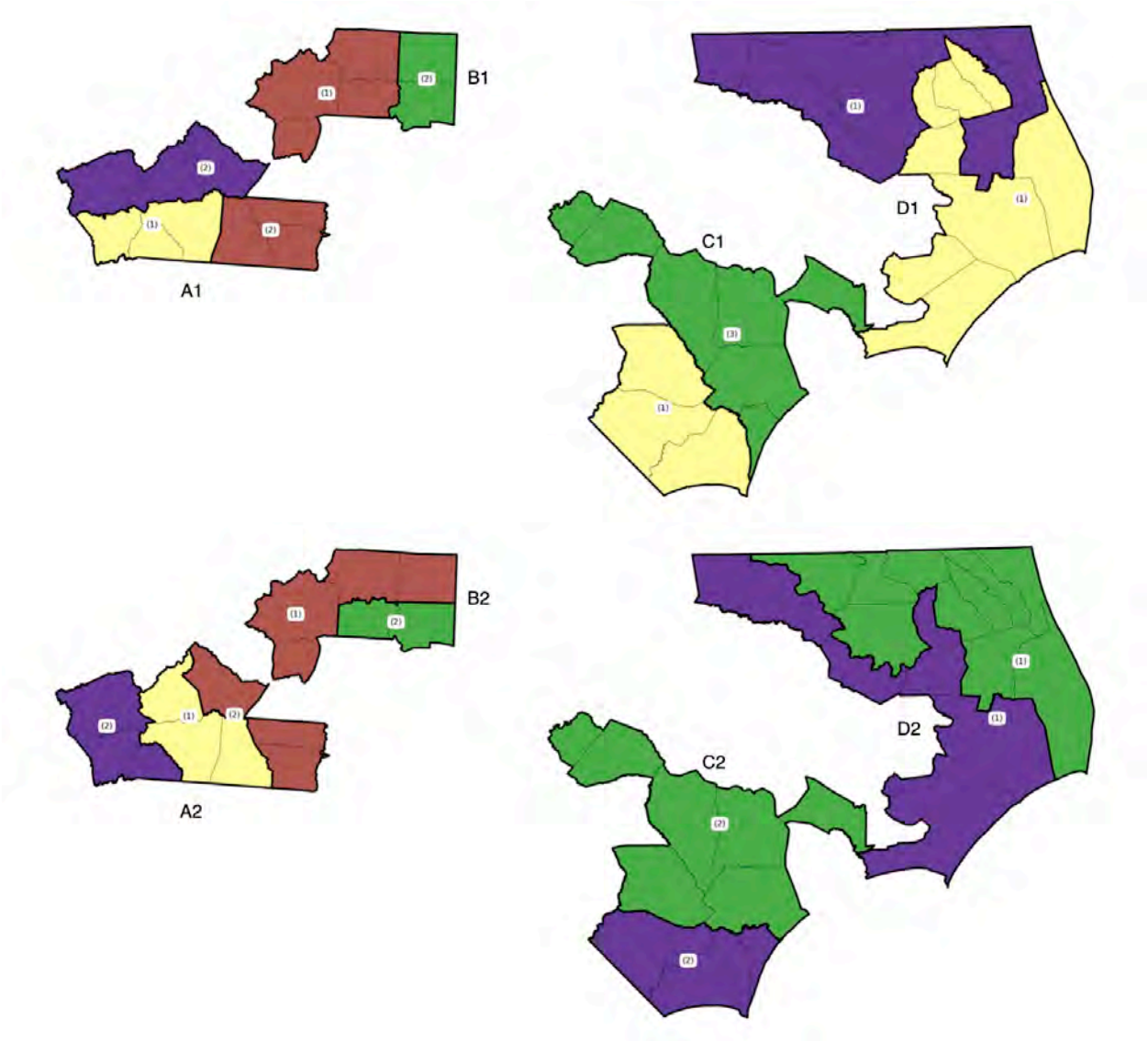


Figure 2: The two possible options in regions A, B, C and D of the NC Senate County Clusterings (top and bottom). The options from the two figures may be mixed. For example, a Senate clustering may be comprised of the fixed clusters from Figure 1, along with options A1, B2, C2, and D1. Again, the numbers in parentheses give the number of districts contained in each cluster.

The remaining clusters (shown in gray) are separated into four groups. Each group has two possible clusterings that minimize county splitting. In combination, there are 16 total possible statewide county clusterings. For simplicity of discussion, we have labeled the different regions where a choice exists as A, B, C, or D and denoted the two choices for each region as 1 or 2. Hence A1 and A2 are the two choices for the A region. No preference is intended by the 1 versus 2 labeling.

The two options in each of the four regions are shown in Figure 2.

In region A to the southwest, Buncombe County may be paired either with McDowell and Burke Counties (A1), or with Henderson and Polk Counties (A2). In both cases, the cluster would be comprised of two districts, however, A2 necessitates that Burke County is paired with Gaston and Lincoln Counties through a very narrow connection which may impede compactness considerations. Furthermore, the Lincoln-Cleveland-Gaston cluster in A1 also exists in the current map. This may mean that the A1 southwestern cluster may be perceived as the more favorable option over A2 since it (i) provides an opportunity to create more compact districts and (ii) may provide an opportunity to draw districts that are nearly identical to the ones that exist in the in Lincoln-Cleveland-Gaston cluster (conditioned on fluctuations in the population).

In region B to the northwest, Forsyth County may either be paired with Stokes (B1) or Yadkin (B2); the remaining county (either Yadkin or Stokes) would then be paired with Surry, Wilkes, and Alexander Counties. In region C to the south, Brunswick and Columbus may be paired either with Bladen to create a one-district cluster (C1) or with New Hanover to create a two-district cluster (C2). Finally, in region D to the east, Carteret, Pamlico, Washington, Chowan, and Hyde Counties may either be paired with Dare, Perquimans and Pasquotank Counties (D1), or with Martin, Halifax and Warren Counties (D2).

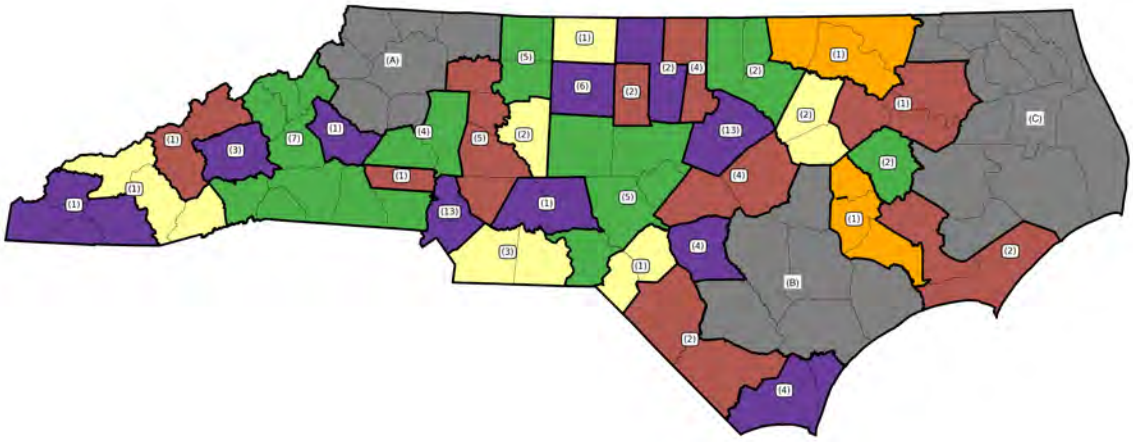


Figure 3: The NC House clusters that are fixed; there are three grayed-out regions (labeled A-C) that each contain two alternative clusterings. The different options of the grayed-out regions are given in Figure 4. One is free to mix and match different choices from the two options which yields a total of eight different county clustering maps.

NC State House County Clusterings

In the state House, there are 33 clusters containing 107 of the 120 districts that are fixed based on determining optimal county clusters. These are represented by the colored county groupings in Figure 2. Again, the white numbers annotating each county clustering give the number of districts that county cluster should contain. Eleven of these clusters contain one district, meaning that eleven of the 120 house districts are fixed (i.e., these will be the official districts in the coming cycle).

The remaining clusters (shown in gray) are separated into three groups. Each group has two possible clusterings that minimize county splitting. In combination, there are eight total possible statewide county clusterings in the house. The two options in each of the three regions are shown in Figure 4.

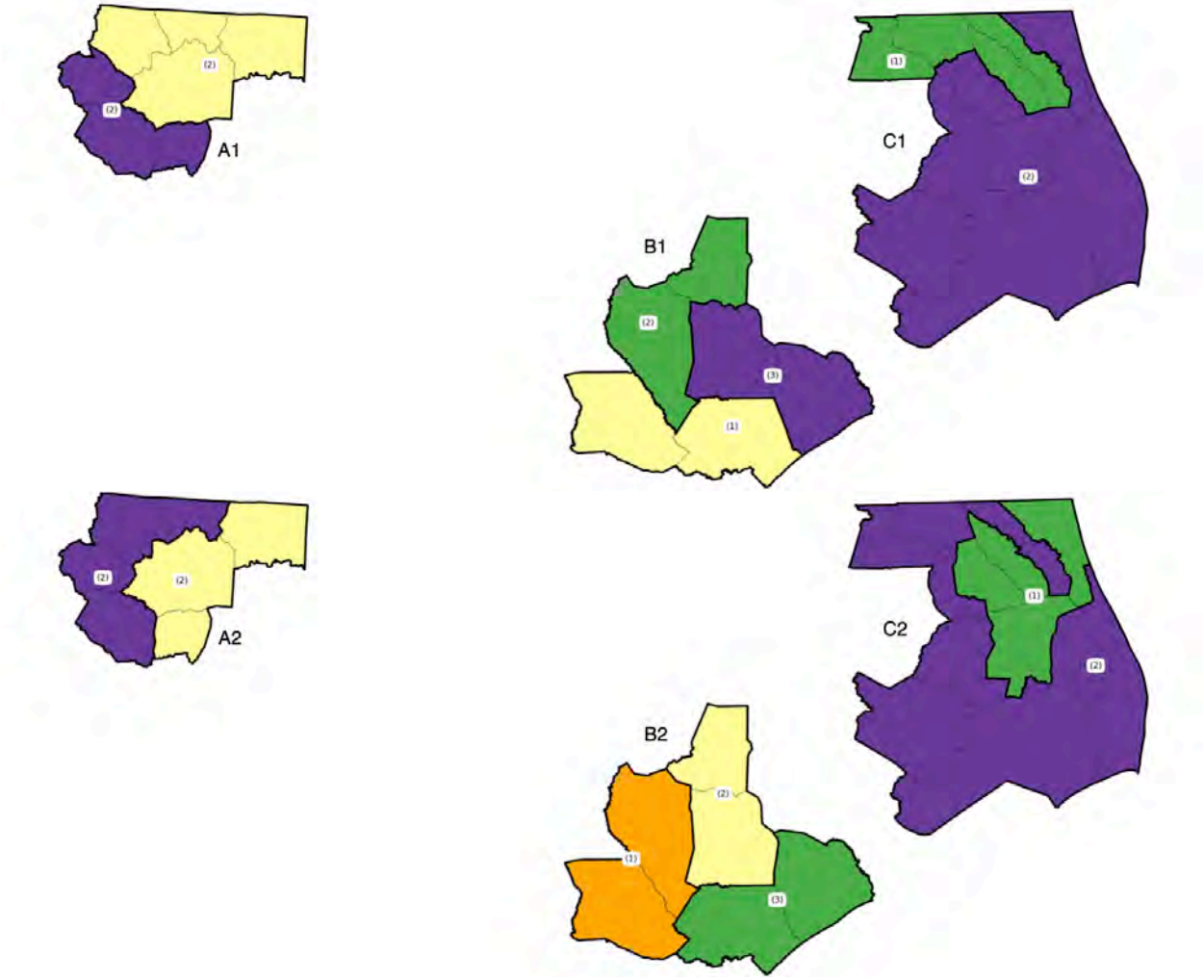


Figure 4: The two possible options in regions A, B, and C of the NC House County Clusterings (top and bottom). The options from the two figures may be mixed. For example, a House clustering may be comprised of the fixed clusters from Figure 3, along with options A2, B1, C2.

In region A to the northwest, Watauga and Caldwell may either be paired with Alexander (A1; purple) or with Ashe and Alleghany (A2; purple).

In region B to the south, Onslow may either be paired with Duplin (B1; purple) or with Pender (B2; green). The Duplin-Onslow cluster currently forms a three-district cluster and thus there may be an opportunity to minimally alter the three existing districts in this cluster (perhaps needing to adjust district boundaries based on population fluctuations). Because of this, B2 may end up as the selected clustering.

Finally, in region C to the east, either Currituck, Tyrell, Perquimans and Pasquotank will form a single district (C1), or Hertford, Gates, Camden and Pasquotank will form a single district (C2). In both cases, the remaining counties will form a cluster of two districts.

Population Deviations

All the county clusterings are required to have populations such that the resulting districts are within 5% of the ideal district population, hence all the possible county clusters we have listed have population deviations less than 5%. In the Senate clusters, all possible choices of clusterings contain at least one district with a population deviation of more than 4.9%. In the House clusters, all possible choices of clusterings contain at least one district with a population deviation of 4.71%. Averaged across all the districts, all of the county clusterings have a mean deviation between 3.1% and 3.5% in the NC Senate and 1.2% and 1.5% in the NC House.

Tables 1 through Table 4 list each of the different county clusters contained in the different county clusterings. For each cluster, the relative average population deviation per district is given. Negative values indicate that the average district may be less populated than the ideal population size while positive values indicate that the average district will be more populated than the ideal population size.

The ideal population size is calculated by first taking the population of each cluster and dividing it by the number of districts in the cluster to obtain the average population per district for the cluster. The ideal district population is obtained by dividing the state population by the total number of districts (120 districts in the House and 50 districts in the Senate). The ideal population is then subtracted from the average population of a district in a cluster to obtain the deviation of the average cluster population from the ideal cluster population. This is then converted to a relative population deviation by dividing by the ideal population. It is this relative error, expressed as a percentage, which is reported in the table.

Tables 1 and 2 give the data for the different options for the NC Senate and NC House respectively. The clusters are grouped by the region label (A, B, C or D in the Senate and A, B, or C in the House). The labeling corresponds to that in the Figures in the preceding sections. Tables 3 and 4 give the data for the clusterings which are fixed in the Senate and House, respectively.

NC Senate Clusters Which Vary Across Clusterings	Number of Districts	Option	2020 Census Population	Average Population Deviation
Buncombe-Burke-McDowell	2	A1	401,600	-3.83%
Cleveland-Gaston-Lincoln	2	A1	414,272	-0.79%
Henderson-Polk-Rutherford	1	A1	200,053	-4.18%
Buncombe-Henderson-Polk	2	A2	405,061	-3.00%
Cleveland-McDowell-Rutherford	1	A2	208,541	-0.12%
Burke-Gaston-Lincoln	2	A2	402,323	-3.65%
Forsyth-Stokes	2	B1	427,110	2.28%
Alexander-Surry-Wilkes-Yadkin	1	B1	210,986	1.05%
Forsyth-Yadkin	2	B2	419,804	0.53%
Alexander-Stokes-Surry-Wilkes	1	B2	218,292	4.55%
Bladen-Brunswick-Columbus	1	C1	216,922	3.90%
Duplin-Harnett-Jones-Lee-New Hanover-Pender-Sampson	3	C1	599,681	-4.26%
Bladen-Duplin-Harnett-Jones-Lee-Pender-Sampson	2	C2	403,585	-3.35%
Brunswick-Columbus-New Hanover	2	C2	413,018	-1.09%
Carteret-Chowan-Dare-Hyde-Pamlico-Pasquotank-Perquimans-Washington	1	D1	199,750	-4.33%
Bertie-Camden-Currituck-Gates-Halifax-Hertford-Martin-Northampton-Tyrrell-Warren	1	D1	198,430	-4.96%
Carteret-Chowan-Halifax-Hyde-Martin-Pamlico-Warren-Washington	1	D2	198,557	-4.90%
Bertie-Camden-Currituck-Dare-Gates-Hertford-Northampton-Pasquotank-Perquimans-Tyrrell	1	D2	199,623	-4.39%

Table 1: This table gives the NC Senate Clusters which vary across the 16 different possible clusterings of the entire state. The different clusterings are formed by choosing either option 1 or 2 from the four different regions (A, B, C, and D).

NC House Clusters Which Vary Across Clusterings	Number of Districts	Option	2020 Census Population	Average Population Deviation
Alexander-Surry-Wilkes	2	A1	173,772	-0.13%
Alleghany-Ashe-Caldwell-Watauga	2	A1	172,203	-1.03%
Alexander-Caldwell-Watauga	2	A2	171,182	-1.61%
Alleghany-Ashe-Surry-Wilkes	2	A2	174,793	0.46%
Bladen-Pender	1	B1	89,809	3.23%
Duplin-Onslow	3	B1	253,291	-2.95%
Sampson-Wayne	2	B1	176,369	1.37%
Bladen-Sampson	1	B2	88,642	1.89%
Duplin-Wayne	2	B2	166,048	-4.56%
Onslow-Pender	3	B2	264,779	1.45%
Beaufort-Chowan-Currituck-Dare-Hyde-Pamlico-Perquimans-Tyrrell-Washington	2	C1	167,493	-3.73%
Camden-Gates-Hertford-Pasquotank	1	C1	82,953	-4.65%
Beaufort-Camden-Chowan-Dare-Gates-Hertford-Hyde-Pamlico-Washington	2	C2	165,528	-4.86%
Currituck-Pasquotank-Perquimans-Tyrrell	1	C2	84,918	-2.39%

Table 2: This table gives the NC House Clusters which vary across the eight different possible clusterings of the entire state. The different clusterings are formed by choosing option 1 or 2 from the 3 different regions (A, B, or C).

NC Senate Clusters Which Are Fixed Across Clusterings	Number of Districts	2020 Census Population	Average Population Deviation
Iredell-Mecklenburg	6	1,302,175	3.95%
Granville-Wake	6	1,190,402	-4.98%
Alamance-Anson-Cabarrus-Montgomery-Randolph-Richmond-Union	4	870,409	4.22%
Guilford-Rockingham	3	632,395	0.96%
Alleghany-Ashe-Avery-Caldwell-Catawba-Cherokee-Clay-Graham-Haywood-Jackson-Macon-Madison-Mitchell-Swain-Transylvania-Watauga-Yancey	3	642,393	2.56%
Chatham-Durham	2	401,118	-3.94%
Cumberland-Moore	2	434,455	4.04%
Caswell-Orange-Person	1	210,529	0.83%
Franklin-Nash-Vance	1	206,121	-1.28%
Johnston	1	215,999	3.45%
Rowan-Stanly	1	209,379	0.28%
Beaufort-Craven-Lenoir	1	200,494	-3.97%
Hoke-Robeson-Scotland	1	202,786	-2.87%
Edgecombe-Pitt	1	219,143	4.96%
Davidson-Davie	1	211,642	1.37%
Onslow	1	204,576	-2.02%
Greene-Wayne-Wilson	1	216,568	3.73%

Table 3: This table gives the NC Senate clusters which are fixed across all 16 of the possible clustering maps.

NC House Cluster Which Are Fixed Across Clusterings	Number of Districts	2020 Census Population	Average Population Deviation
Mecklenburg	13	1,115,482	-1.37%
Wake	13	1,129,410	-0.13%
Avery-Cleveland-Gaston-Henderson-McDowell-Mitchell-Polk-Rutherford-Yancey	7	623,272	2.35%
Guilford	6	541,299	3.70%
Forsyth-Stokes	5	427,110	-1.81%
Chatham-Lee-Moore-Randolph-Richmond	5	426,414	-1.97%
Cabarrus-Davie-Rowan-Yadkin	5	452,605	4.05%
Brunswick-New Hanover	4	362,395	4.14%
Cumberland	4	334,728	-3.81%
Harnett-Johnston	4	349,567	0.46%
Catawba-Iredell	4	347,303	-0.19%
Durham-Person	4	363,930	4.58%
Anson-Union	3	260,322	-0.25%
Buncombe	3	269,452	3.24%
Columbus-Robeson	2	167,153	-3.93%
Nash-Wilson	2	173,754	-0.14%
Carteret-Craven	2	168,406	-3.21%
Davidson	2	168,930	-2.91%
Franklin-Granville-Vance	2	172,143	-1.06%
Pitt	2	170,243	-2.15%
Alamance	2	171,415	-1.48%
Caswell-Orange	2	171,432	-1.47%
Rockingham	1	91,096	4.71%
Bertie-Edgecombe-Martin	1	88,865	2.15%
Lincoln	1	86,810	-0.21%
Hoke-Scotland	1	86,256	-0.85%

NC House Cluster Which Are Fixed Across Clusterings	Number of Districts	2020 Census Population	Average Population Deviation
Haywood-Madison	1	83,282	-4.27%
Greene-Jones-Lenoir	1	84,745	-2.59%
Jackson-Swain-Transylvania	1	90,212	3.70%
Halifax-Northampton-Warren	1	84,735	-2.60%
Burke	1	87,570	0.66%
Montgomery-Stanly	1	88,255	1.45%
Cherokee-Clay-Graham-Macon	1	84,907	-2.40%

Table 4: This table gives the NC House clusters which are fixed across all 8 of the possible clustering maps.

Incumbents

We now perform a simple analysis of the effect of the new county clustering on the ability to preserve incumbencies. We do this, not to endorse or critique incumbency preservation, but because the NC General Assembly has identified it as one of its redistricting criteria. The new county clustering is only one way in which the new 2020 Census data influences the incumbency protection efforts. A more complete understanding of the effect on incumbency protection will require an analysis how geopolitical geography of the new Census data interacts with the redistricting process. We hope to investigate this more completely in the coming months.

For the moment, we simply note the number of incumbents in each county cluster (based on their official county of residence as obtained from the Redistricting Data Hub) and compare it to the number of districts each county clustering dictates. The following figures are repeats of the previous figures with an additional number added to the annotating white circles. The first number still gives the number of districts for each county cluster and the second number gives the number of incumbents currently residing in county cluster. When the first number is larger than the second, we outline the label in green to denote there is an opportunity to elect a new representative, assuming a current incumbent from another cluster does not relocate, even if all of the incumbents are re-elected.[6] When the second number is larger than the first, we outline the label in red to denote that at least one of the incumbents cannot be re-elected from this county cluster.

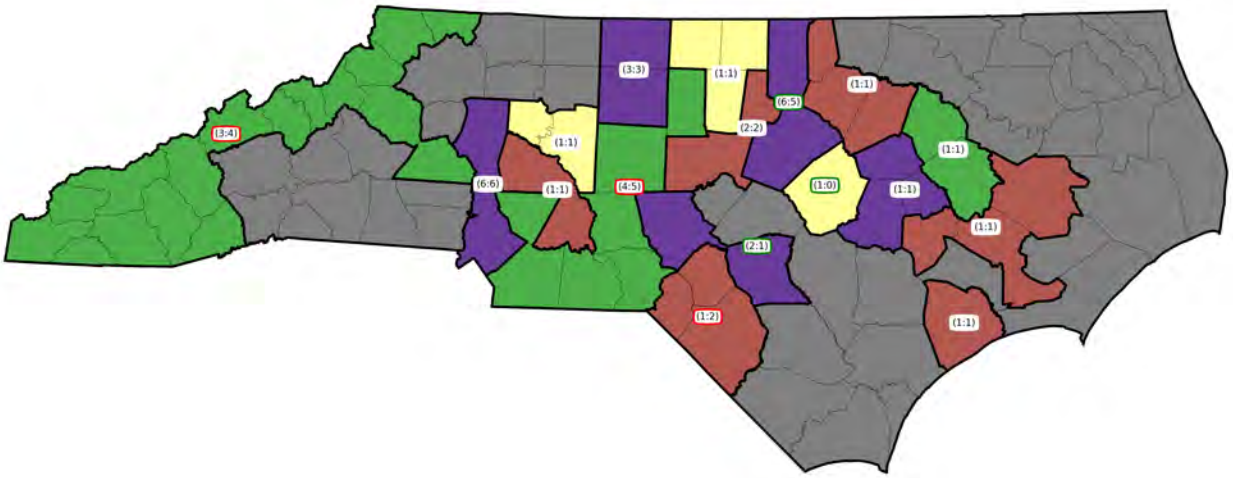


Figure 5: For the fixed clusters in the NC Senate, we display the number of districts followed by the number of incumbents within the cluster. Cluster labels highlighted in red must double bunk at least two incumbents. Cluster labels highlighted in green will elect at least one representative who is not currently serving in office.

[6] Candidates for the General Assembly must reside in their district at least once year prior to the general election.

Figure 5 highlights impacts in the NC Senate. The fixed clusterings in Johnston County, Wake-Granville, and Moore-Hoke will each elect at least one representative not currently serving in office. The following three fixed clusters will double bunk at least two incumbents:

- Alamance-Anson-Cabarrus-Montgomery-Randolph-Richmond-Union
- Alleghany-Ashe-Avery-Caldwell-Catawba-Cherokee-Clay-Graham-Haywood-Jackson-Macon-Madison-Mitchell-Swain-Transylvania-Watauga-Yancey
- Hoke-Robeson-Scotland

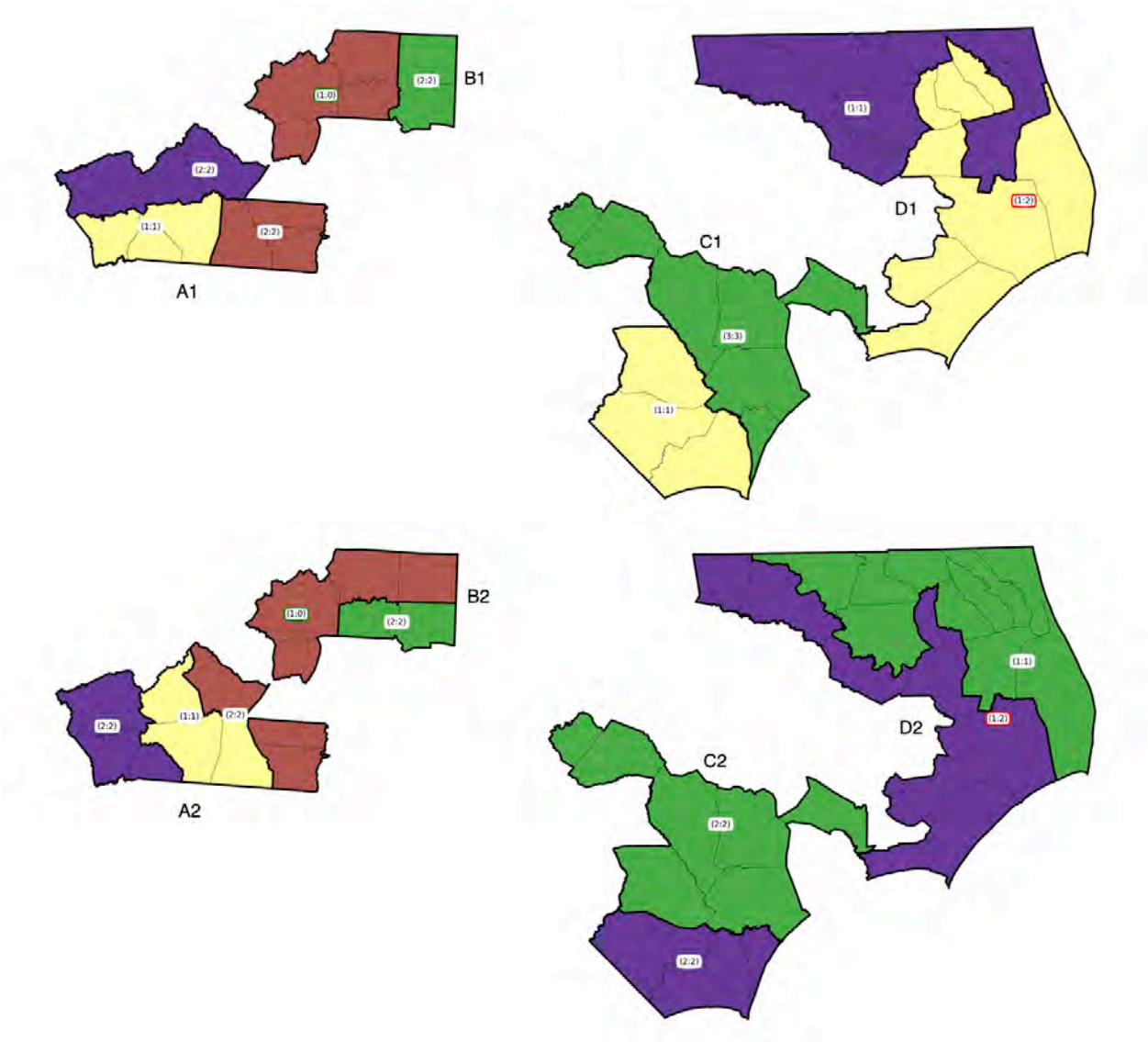


Figure 6: For the optional clusters in the NC Senate, we display the number of districts followed by the number of incumbents within the cluster. Cluster labels highlighted in red must double bunk at least two incumbents. Cluster labels highlighted in green will elect at least one representative who is not currently serving in office.

Figure 6 indicates that the clusters in region D produce a cluster that will double bunk two incumbents.

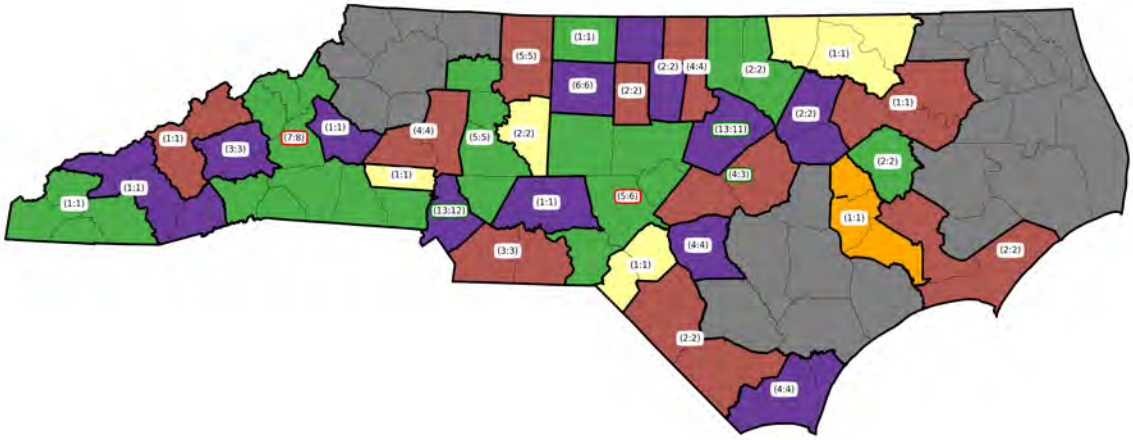


Figure 7: For the fixed clusters in the NC House, we display the number of districts followed by the number of incumbents within the cluster. Cluster labels highlighted in red must double bunk at least two incumbents. Cluster labels highlighted in green will elect at least one representative who is not currently serving in office.

Figure 7 highlights impacts of redistricting in the NC House. The fixed clusterings of Mecklenburg, Wake, and Harnett-Johnston will each elect at least one representative not currently serving in office. The following two fixed clusters will double bunk at least two incumbents:

- Avery-Cleveland-Gaston-Henderson-McDowell-Mitchell-Polk-Rutherford-Yancey
- Chatham-Lee-Moore-Randolph-Richmond

Figure 8 indicates that all options of potential clusters (A, B, and C) for the NC House will cause double bunking of at least two incumbents in two districts.

In addition to the above analysis, we also analyze the clusters with respect to minimizing county traversals. A county traversal occurs when a district extends over the boundary of two counties. Even though the number of incumbents may match the number of districts, it could still be impossible to draw districts that minimize county splitting and county traversals.

We have only discovered one cluster in which it is not possible to draw district boundaries while simultaneously minimizing traversals and preventing two incumbents being placed in the same newly formed district. This instance is in Cabarrus-Davie-Rowan-Yadkin House cluster in which Davie and Yadkin each hold an incumbent, however, the two counties do not have enough joint population to make up a single house district. Because of the geometry of the cluster, these two

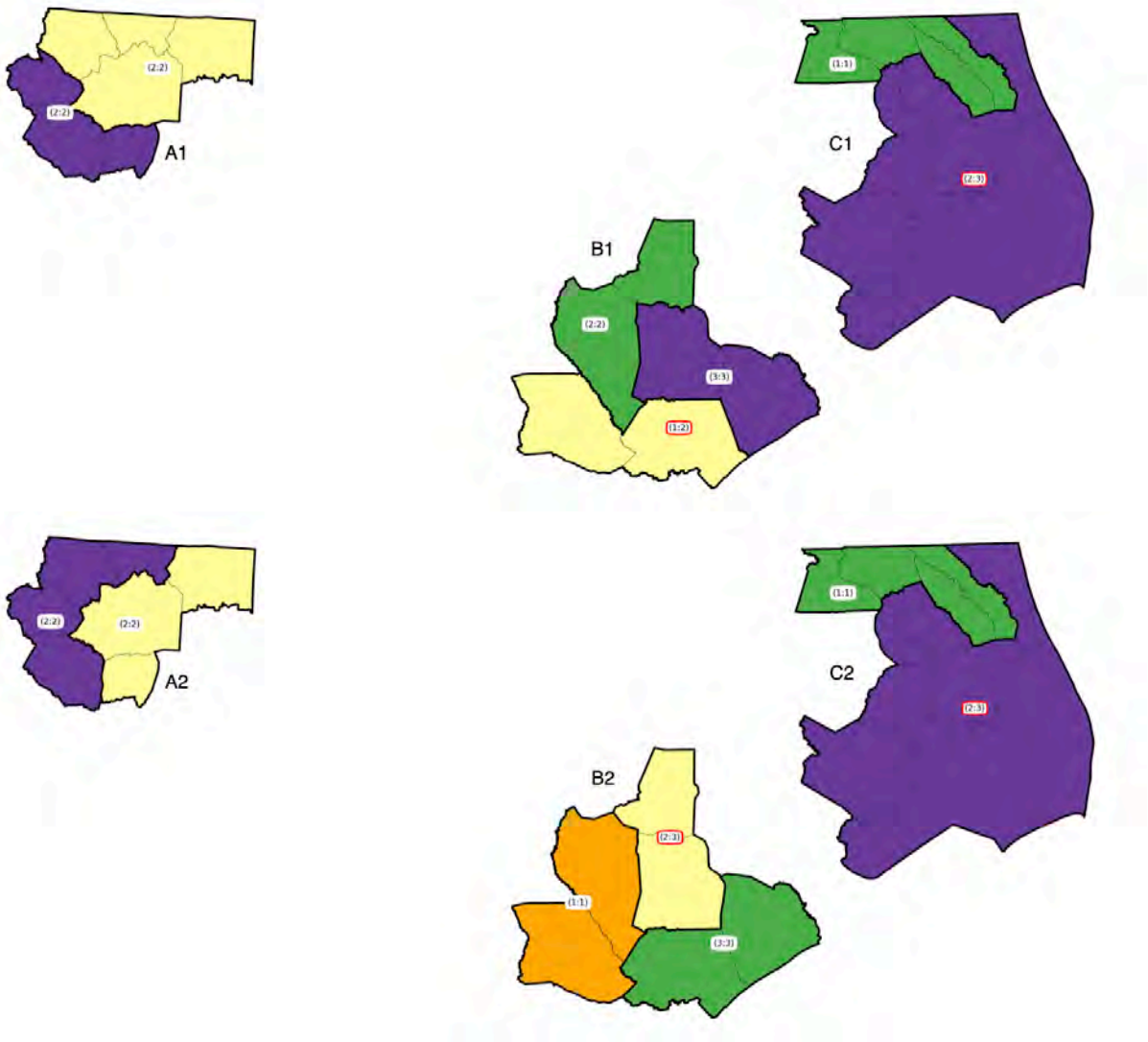


Figure 8: For the optional clusters in the NC House, we display the number of districts followed by the number of incumbents within the cluster. Cluster labels highlighted in red must double bunk at least two incumbents. Cluster labels highlighted in green will elect at least one representative who is not currently serving in office.

counties must then be combined as part of a single district ensuring the one of the two incumbents is not re-elected (see Figure 8 and the northern two counties within the 4-county 5:5 green cluster in the center of the state).

In aggregate, the NC Senate will contain four double bunked districts (regardless of the clustering options used), and the NC House will contain five double bunked districts (regardless of the clustering options used).

Conclusion

Based on the 2020 Census, we have provided all of the possible county clusterings for the NC House and Senate obtain by the procedure outlined in *Stephenson v. Bartlett*. The consultants

associated with The Differentiators have announced that they have obtained the same groupings we have found using the software we released.

Although many of the clusters are now fixed, the General Assembly will be left to choose between various clustering options in some parts of the state. Certainly, compliance with the Voting Rights Act will be a key consideration in choosing between potential clusters. Preservation of communities of interest might also drive the decision to select one option over another. One could also consider choosing clusters to reduce the population deviations. For example, the B2 options in both the House and Senate clusterings have one district with a relative population deviation above 4.5%. As this necessitates that at least one of the districts in this cluster has a similarly large population deviation, it provides a reasonable rationale (if all other consideration are equal) to select the other clustering. There are clusterings with equally large deviations which might suggest choosing the alternative clustering option. One might also consider compactness, thought a less compact clustering, does not necessitate that the resulting districts are not compact. Hence this would need to be considered in each case.

We intend to follow this initial analysis with more in-depth looks at the clusterings and their implications.

EXHIBIT P

Joint Public Hearing Schedule

September 13, 2021

House Committee on Redistricting
Senate Committee on Redistricting and Elections

Wednesday, September 8 – **Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute**, hearing starts at 6:00 pm

Tuesday, September 14 –

- **Forsyth Technical Community College**, hearing starts at 4:00 pm
  - 1615 Miller St, Winston Salem NC, 27103, Rhoades Center, Robert L. Strickland Center
- **Elizabeth City State University**, hearing starts at 5:00 pm
  - 1704 Weeksville Rd, Elizabeth City NC, 27909, NC, K.E. White Center

Wednesday, September 15 –

- **Durham Technical Community College**, hearing starts at 6:00 pm
  - 1613 Lawson St, Durham NC, 27703, Main Campus, Building 5
- **Nash Community College**, hearing starts at 5:00 pm
  - 522 N. Old Carriage Rd, Rocky Mount NC, 27804, Brown Auditorium

Thursday, September 16 –

- **Alamance Community College,** hearing starts at 5:00 pm
  - 1247 Jimmie Kerr Rd, Graham NC, 27253, Patterson Auditorium
- **Pitt Community College**, hearing starts at 3:00 pm
  - 169 Bulldog Run, Winterville NC, 28590, Craig F. Goess Student Center

Tuesday, September 21 – **Western Carolina University**, hearing starts at 5:00 pm
- 3971 Little Savannah Rd, Cullowhee NC, 28723, Health & Human Sciences Building

Wednesday, September 22 – **Central Piedmont Community College**, hearing starts at 3:00 pm
- 3216 CPCC Harris Campus Dr, Charlotte NC, 28208, Harris Conference Center

Thursday, September 23 – Mitchell Community College, **Iredell County Campus**, hearing starts at 3:00 pm
- 500 W Broad St, Statesville NC, 28677, Shearer Hall

Tuesday, September 28 – **UNC-Pembroke**, hearing starts at 4:00 pm
- 115 Livermore Drive, Pembroke NC, 28372, Office for Regional Initiatives

Wednesday, September 29 – **UNC-Wilmington**, hearing starts at 5:00 pm
- 615 Hamilton Drive, Wilmington NC, 28403, Lumina Theater, Fisher Student Center

Thursday, September 30 – **Fayetteville Technical Community College**, hearing starts at 6:00 pm
- 2220 Hull Road, Fayetteville NC, 28303, Tony Rand Student Center, Rooms 9.1 & 9.2

EXHIBIT Q

2021 JOINT REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE PROPOSED CRITERIA

- Equal Population. The Committees will use the 2020 federal decennial census data as the sole basis of population for the establishment of districts in the 2021 Congressional, House and Senate plans. The number of persons in each legislative district shall be within plus or minus 5 percent of the ideal district population, as determined under the most recent federal decennial census. The number of persons in each congressional district shall be as nearly as equal as practicable, as determined under the most recent federal decennial census.

- Contiguity. Legislative and congressional districts shall be comprised of contiguous territory. Contiguity by water is sufficient.

- Counties, Groupings and Traversals. The Committees shall draw legislative districts within county groupings as required by *Stephenson v. Bartlett*, 355 N.C. 354, 562 S.E. 2d 377 (2002) (*Stephenson I*), *Stephenson v. Bartlett*, 357 N.C. 301, 582 S.E.2d 247 (2003) (*Stephenson II*), *Dickson v. Rucho*, 367 N.C. 542, 766 S.E.2d 238 (2014) (*Dickson I*) and *Dickson v. Rucho*, 368 N.C. 481, 781 S.E.2d 460 (2015) (*Dickson II*). Within county groupings, county lines shall not be traversed except as authorized by *Stephenson I*, *Stephenson II*, *Dickson I*, and *Dickson II*.

  Division of counties in the 2021 Congressional plan shall only be made for reasons of equalizing population and consideration of double bunking. If a county is of sufficient population size to contain an entire congressional district within the county's boundaries, the Committees shall construct a district entirely within that county.

- Racial Data. Data identifying the race of individuals or voters *shall not* be used in the construction or consideration of districts in the 2021 Congressional, House and Senate plans.

- VTDs. Voting districts ("VTDs") should be split only when necessary.

- Compactness. The Committees shall make reasonable efforts to draw legislative districts in the 2021 Congressional, House and Senate plans that are compact. In doing so, the Committee may use as a guide the minimum Reock ("dispersion") and Polsby-Popper ("perimeter") scores identified by Richard H. Pildes and Richard G. Neimi in *Expressive Harms, "Bizarre Districts," and Voting Rights: Evaluating Election-District Appearances After Shaw v. Reno*, 92 Mich. L. Rev. 483 (1993).

- Municipal Boundaries. The Committees may consider municipal boundaries when drawing districts in the 2021 Congressional, House and Senate plans.

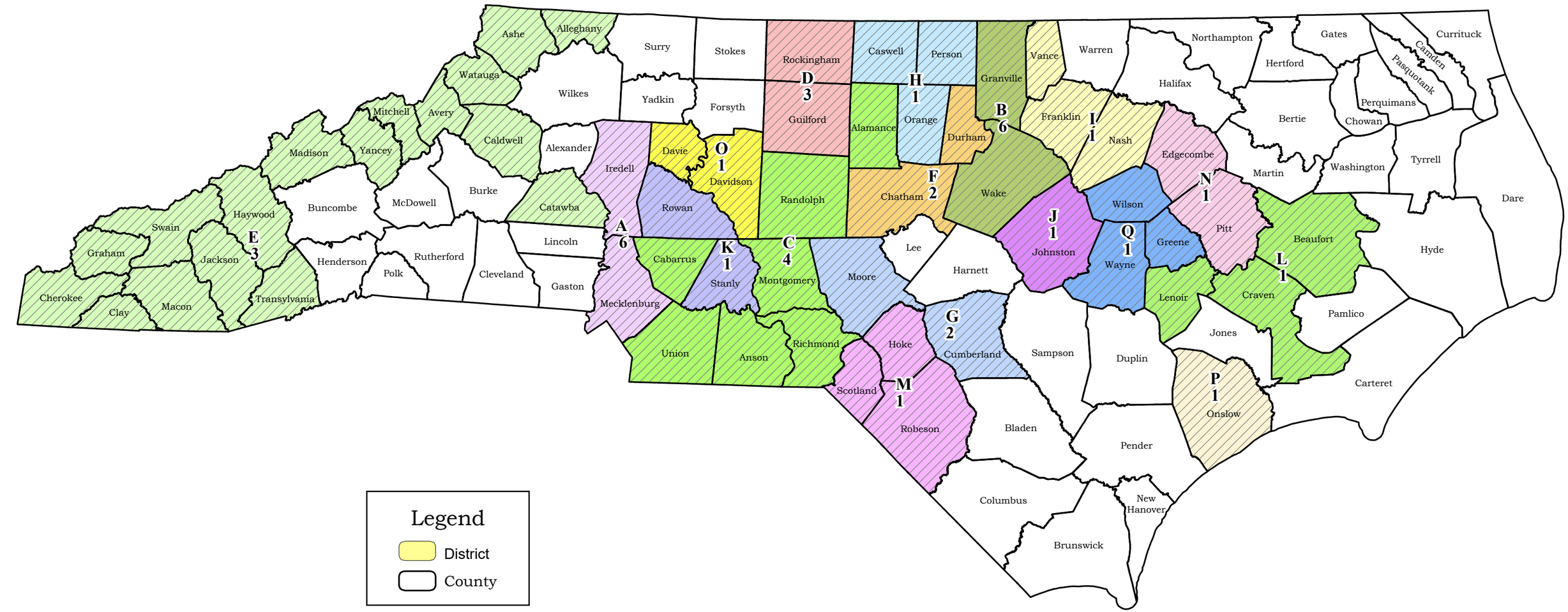
- Election Data. Partisan considerations and election results data *shall not* be used in the drawing of districts in the 2021 Congressional, House and Senate plans.

- Member Residence. Member residence may be considered in the formation of legislative and congressional districts.

- Community Consideration. So long as a plan complies with the foregoing criteria, local knowledge of the character of communities and connections between communities may be considered in the formation of legislative and congressional districts.

EXHIBIT R

Duke_Senate_Fixed



Duke_Senate_Fixed

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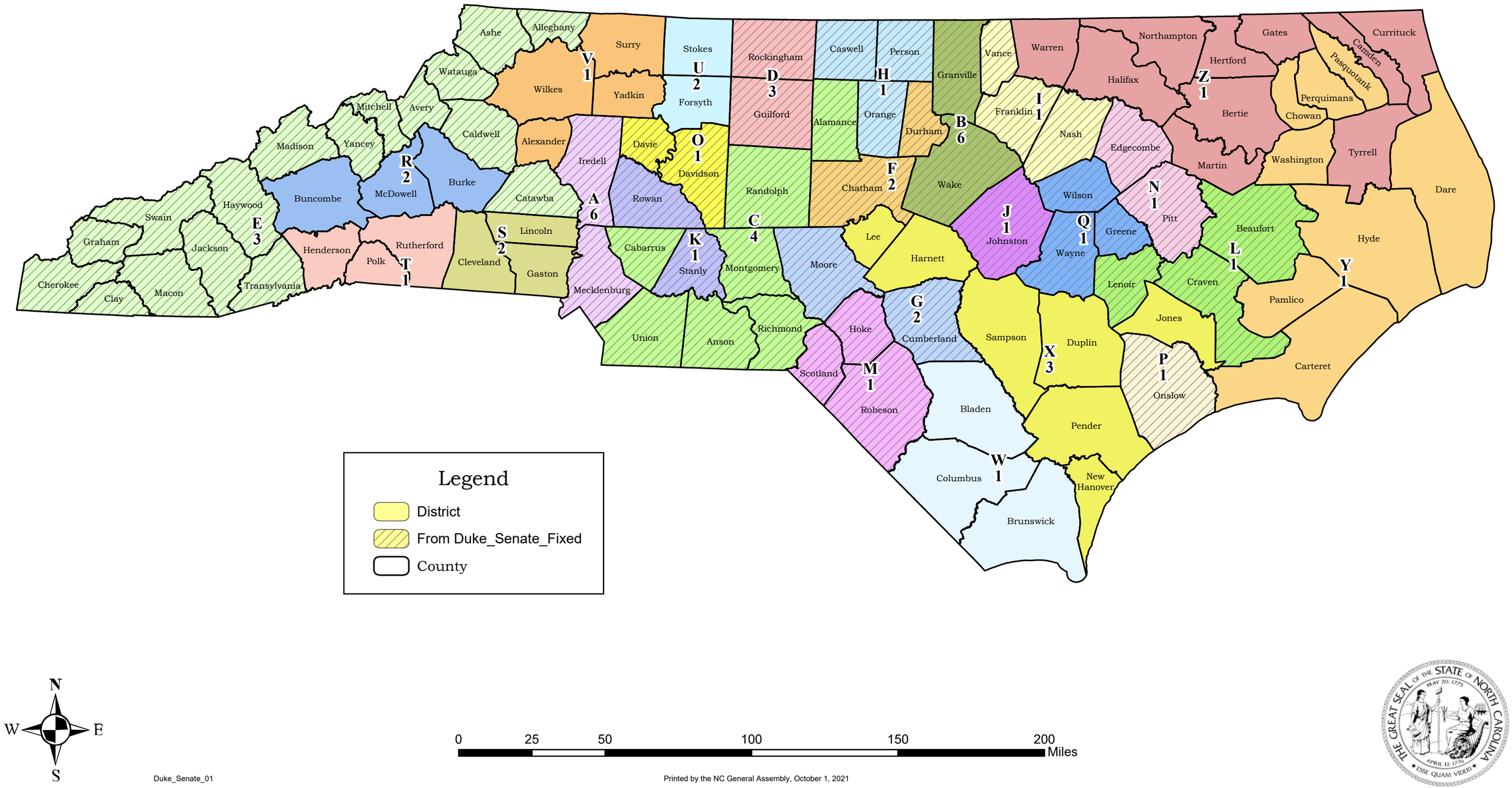
DUKE SENATE GROUPINGS

Plan Name	A	B	C	D
Duke_Senate 01	A1	B1	C1	D1
Duke_Senate 02	A1	B1	C1	D2
Duke_Senate 03	A1	B1	C2	D1
Duke_Senate 04	A1	B1	C2	D2
Duke_Senate 05	A1	B2	C1	D1
Duke_Senate 06	A1	B2	C1	D2
Duke_Senate 07	A1	B2	C2	D1
Duke_Senate 08	A1	B2	C2	D2
Duke_Senate 09	A2	B1	C1	D1
Duke_Senate 10	A2	B1	C1	D2
Duke_Senate 11	A2	B1	C2	D1
Duke_Senate 12	A2	B1	C2	D2
Duke_Senate 13	A2	B2	C1	D1
Duke_Senate 14	A2	B2	C1	D2
Duke_Senate 15	A2	B2	C2	D1
Duke_Senate 16	A2	B2	C2	D2

Duke_Senate 01



Duke_Senate_01

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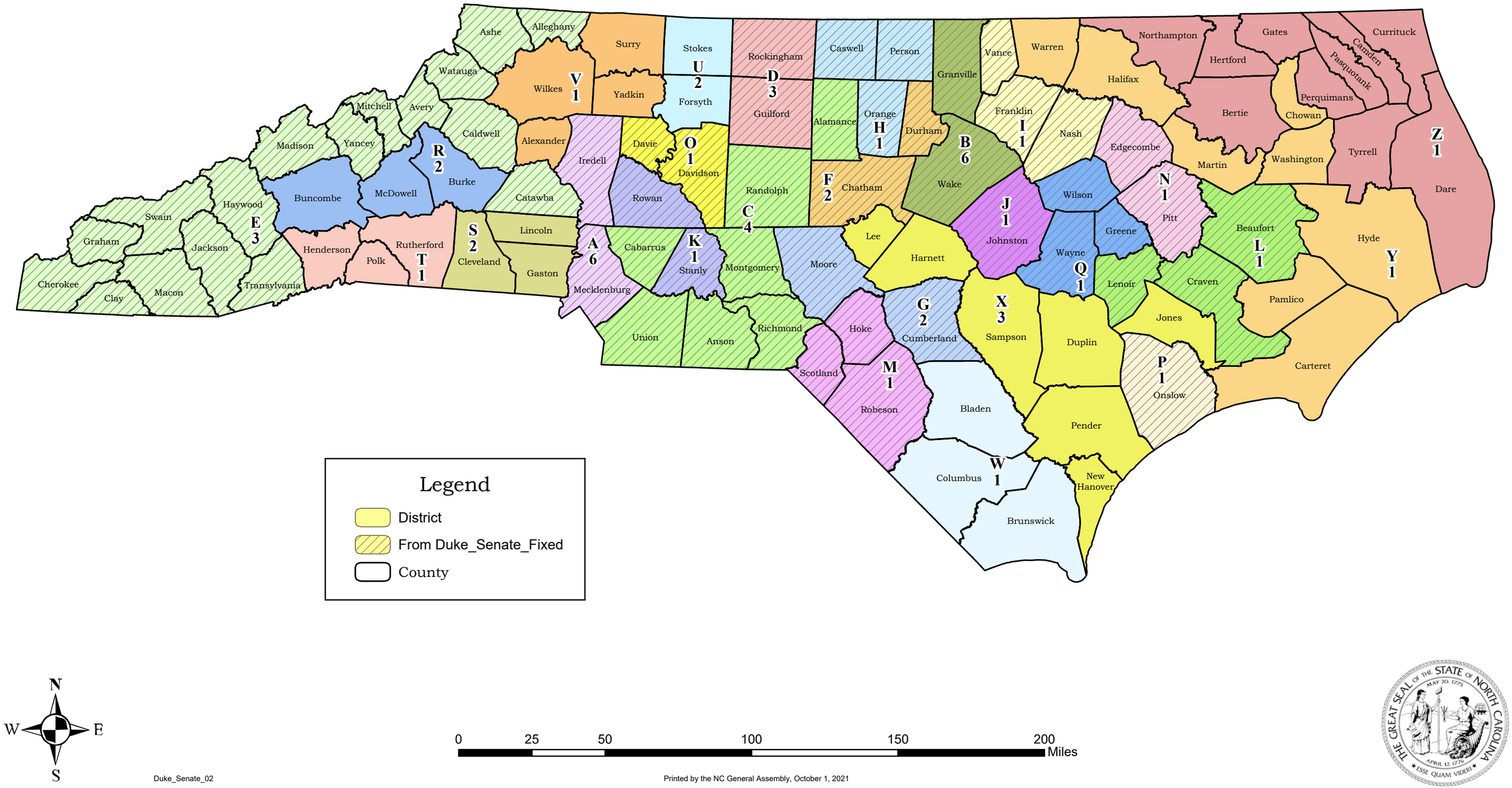
Duke_Senate 02



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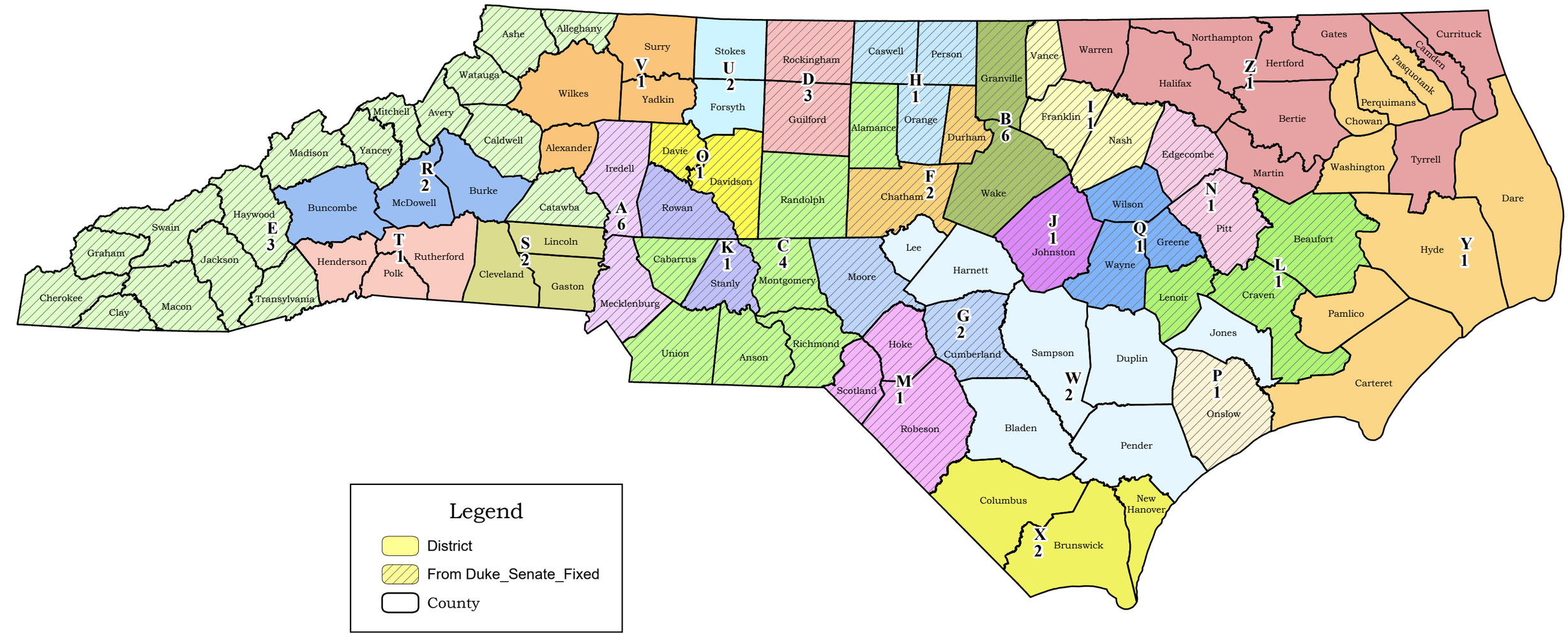
Duke_Senate 03



Duke_Senate 03

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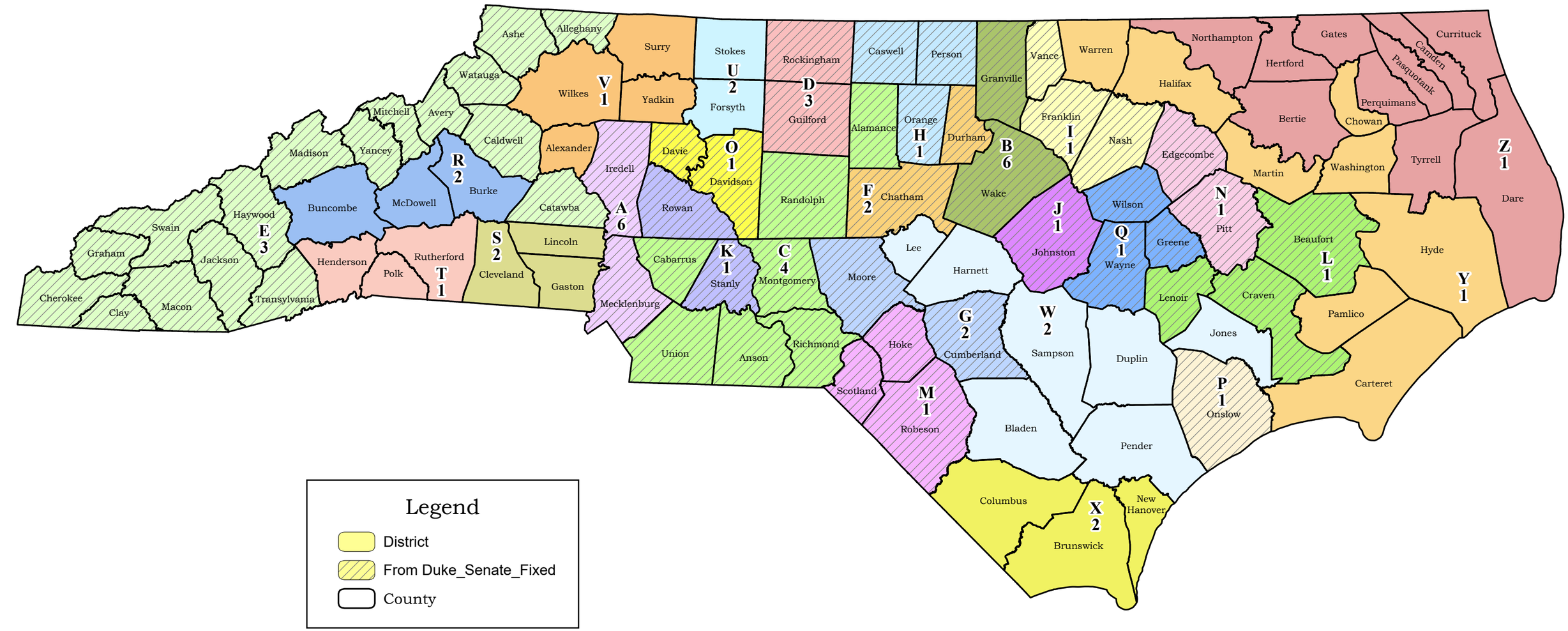
Duke_Senate 04



Legend

- District
- From Duke_Senate_Fixed
- County

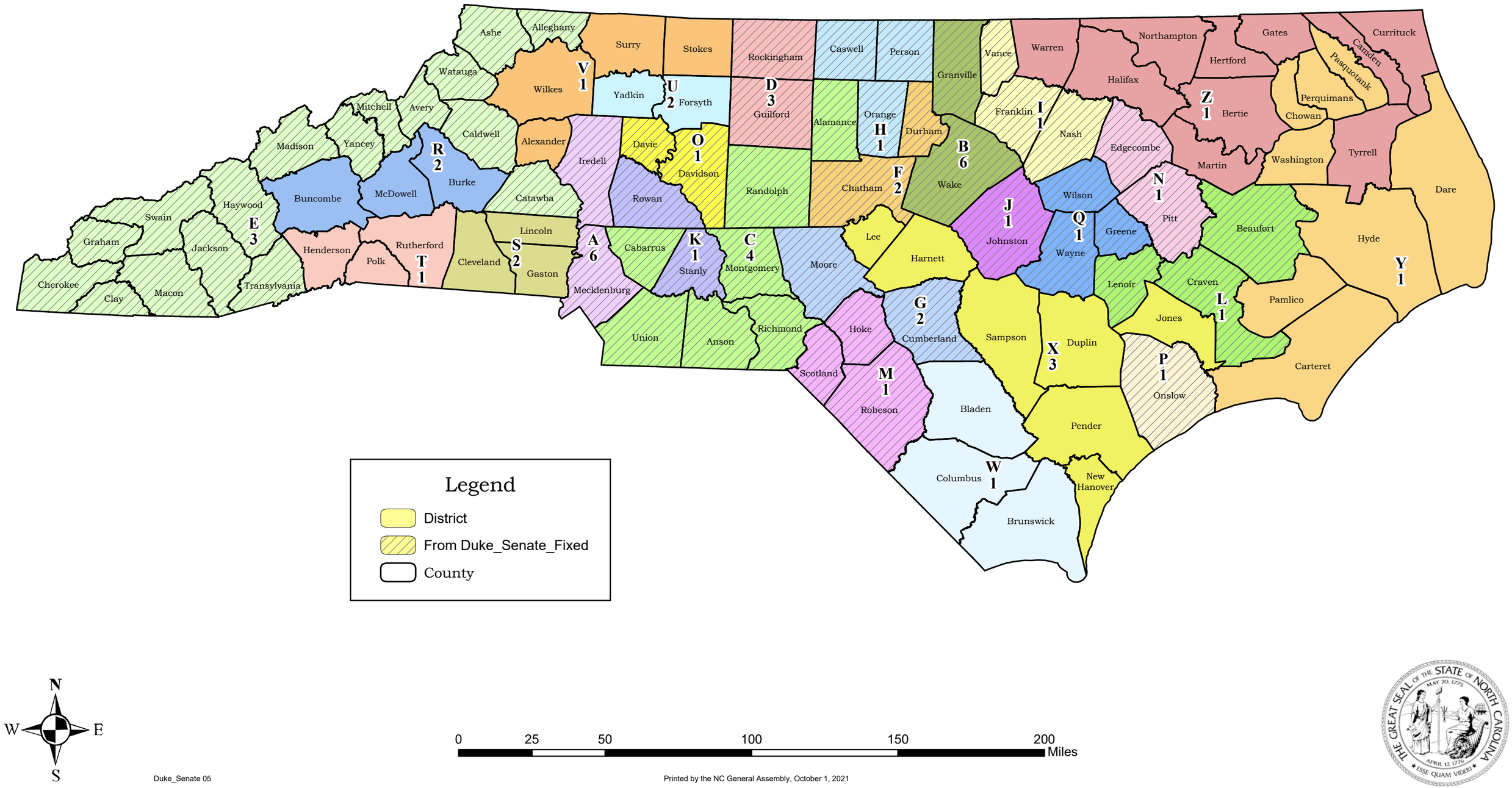
N
W E
S

0 25 50 100 150 200 Miles

Duke_Senate 04

Printed by the NC General Assembly, October 1, 2021

Duke_Senate 05



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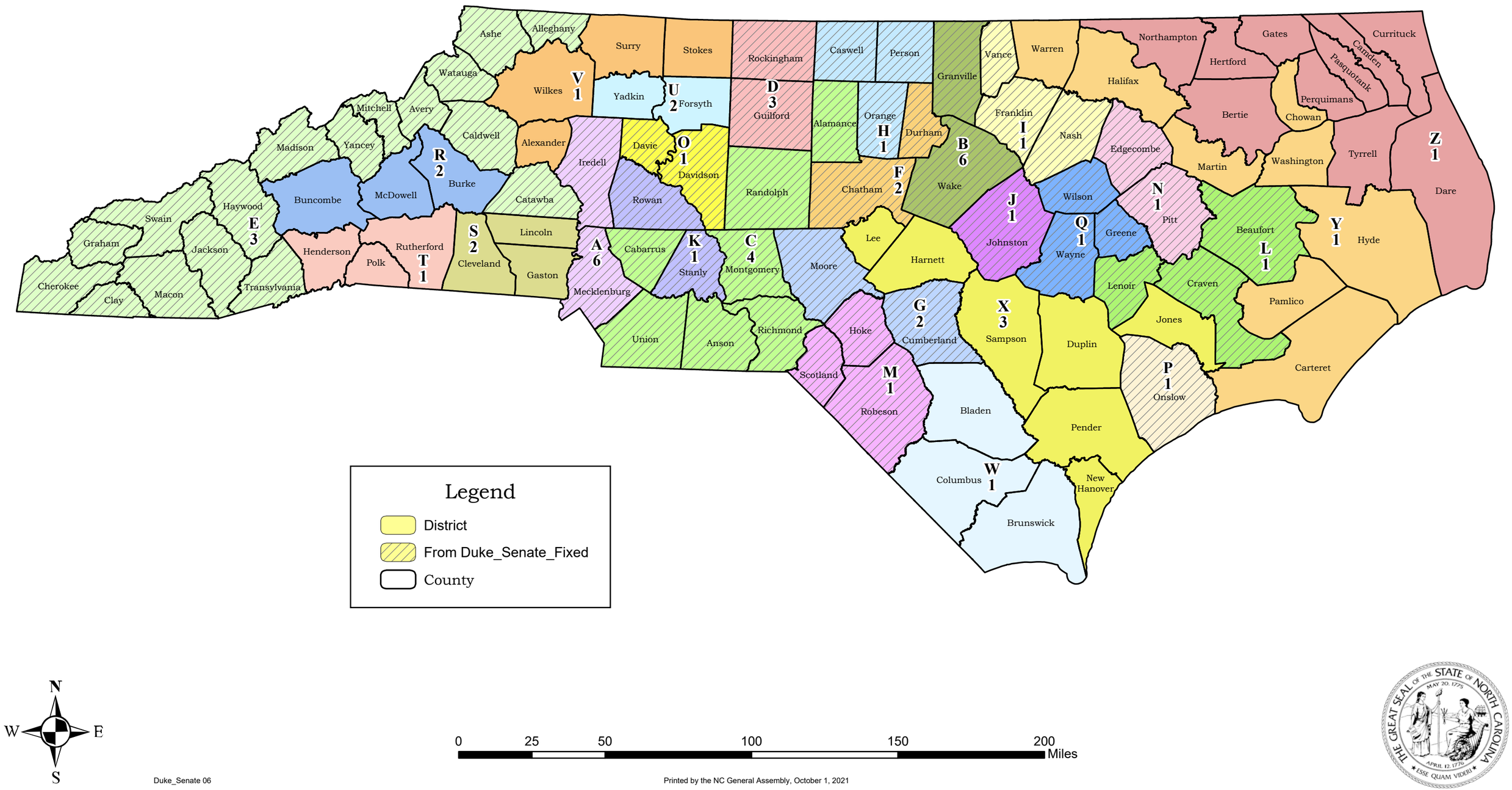
Printed by the NC General Assembly, October 1, 2021

Duke_Senate 06



Duke_Senate 06

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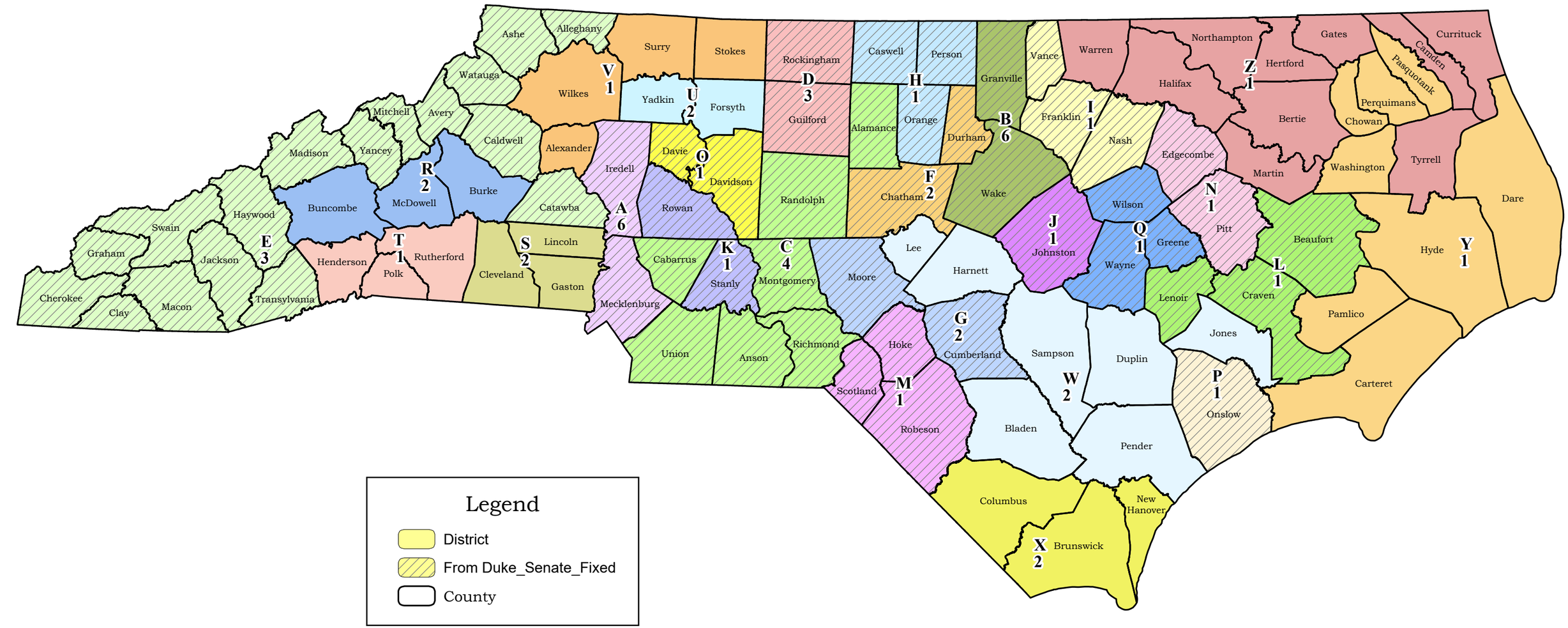
Duke_Senate 07



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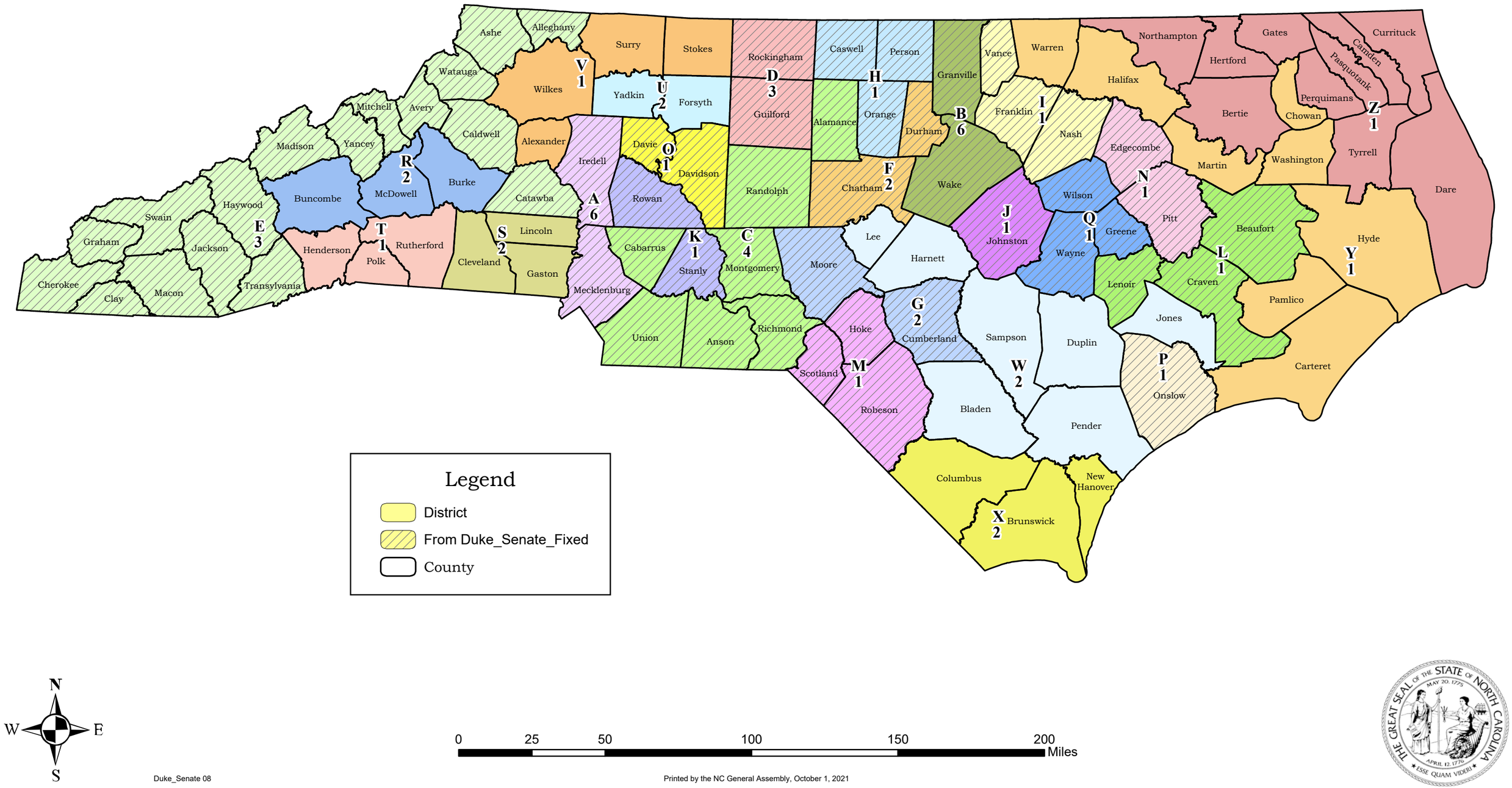

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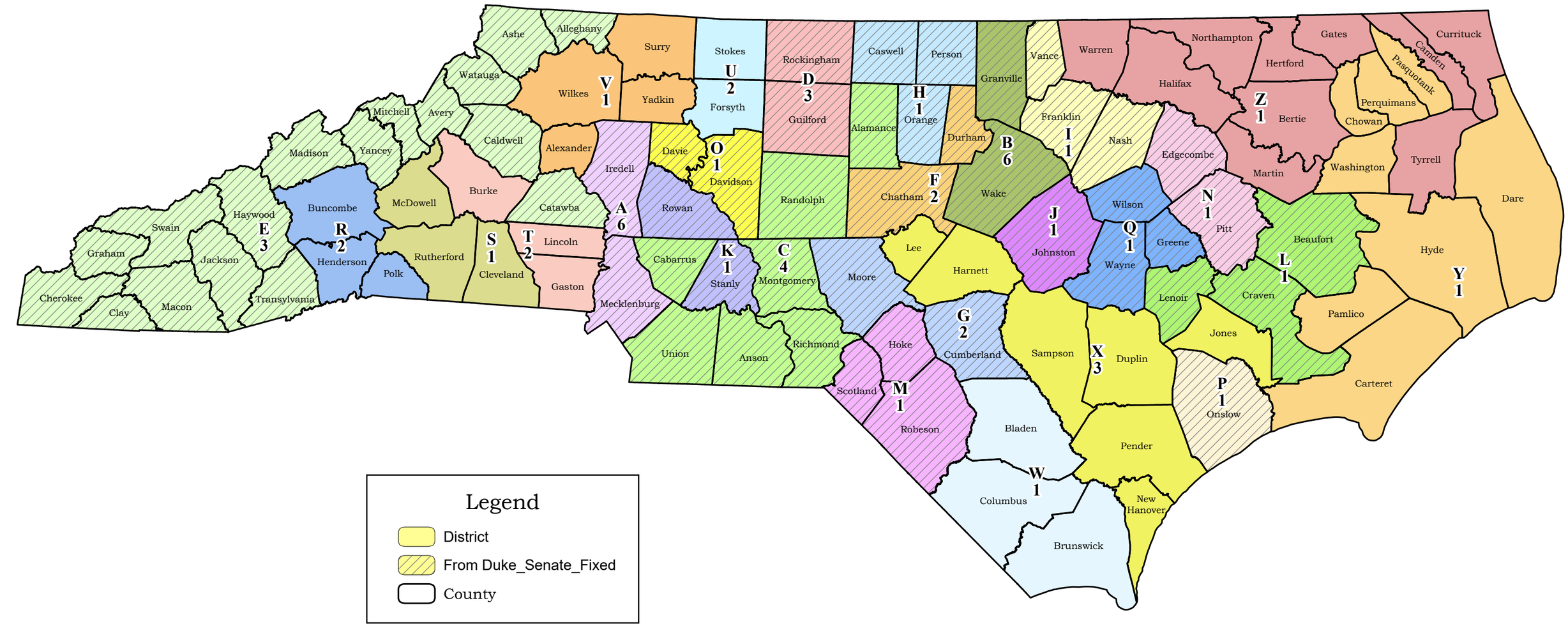

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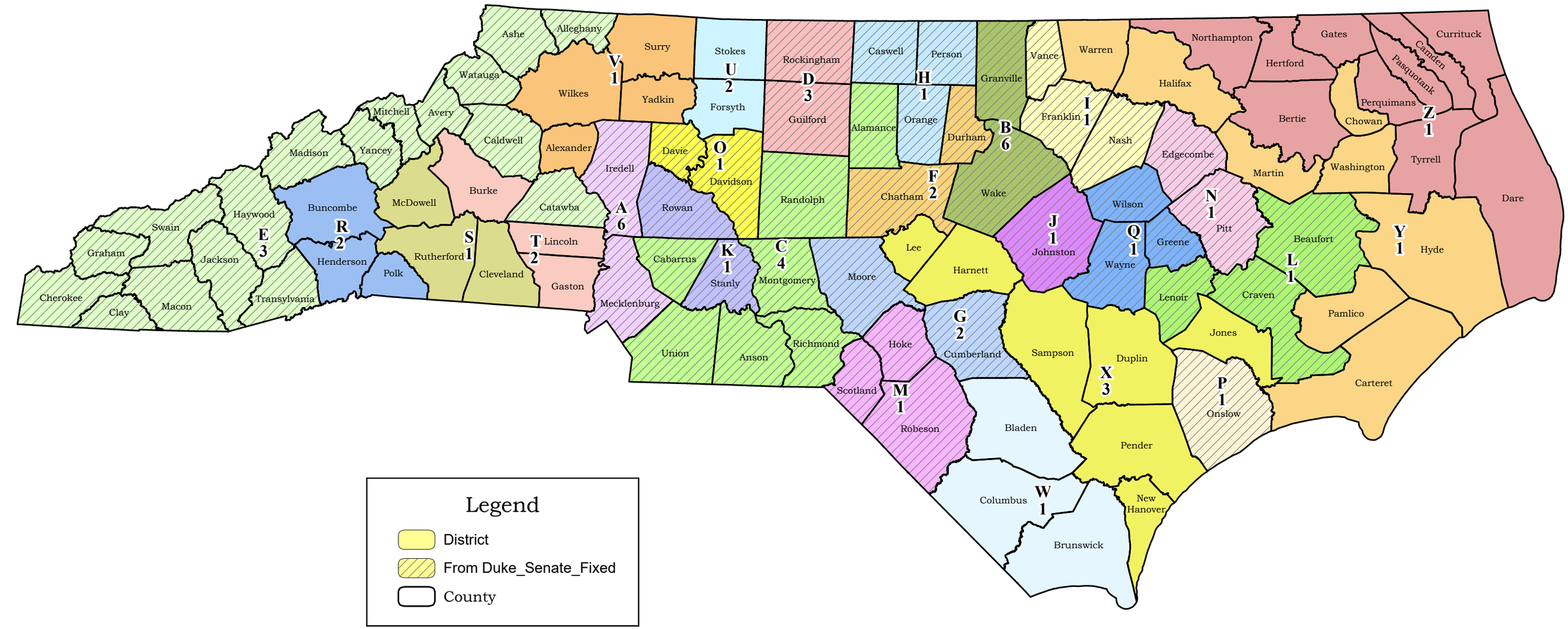

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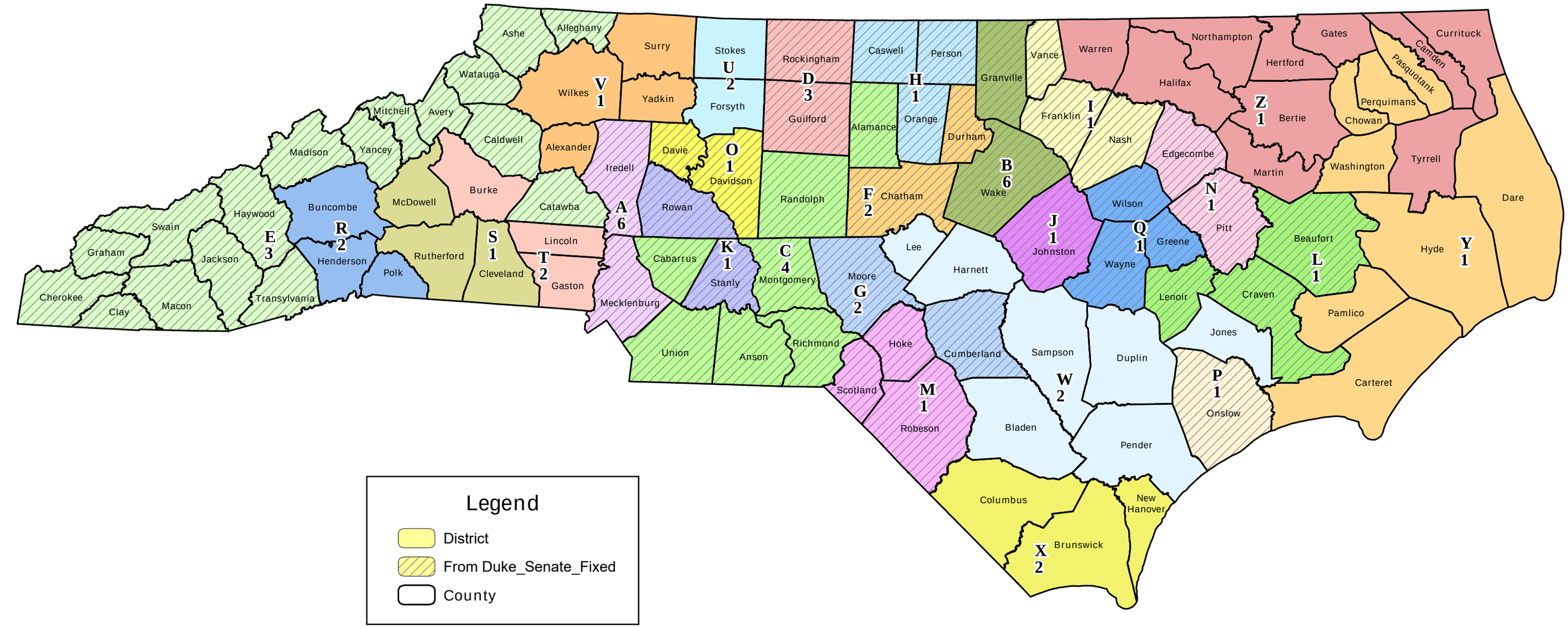

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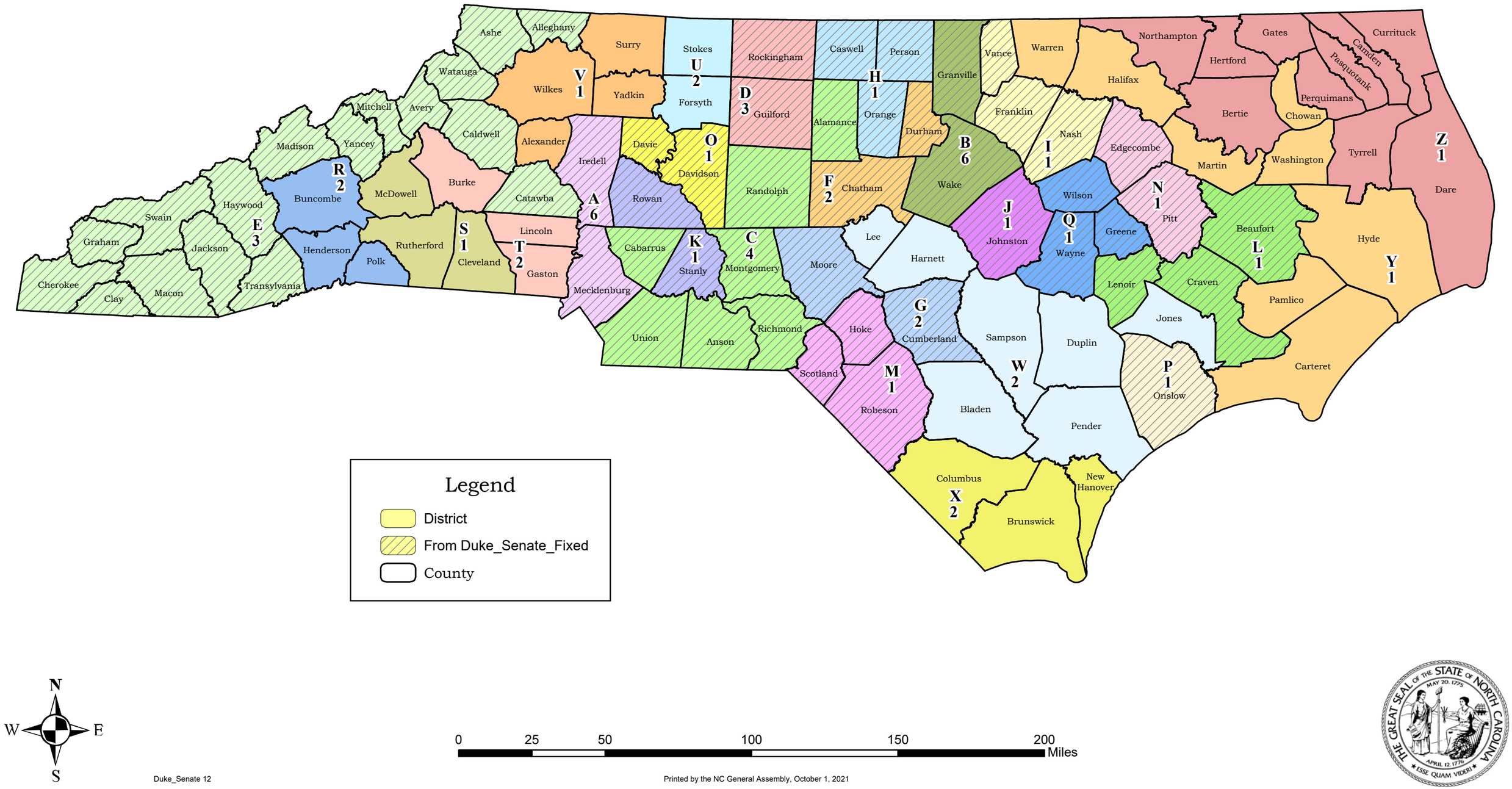

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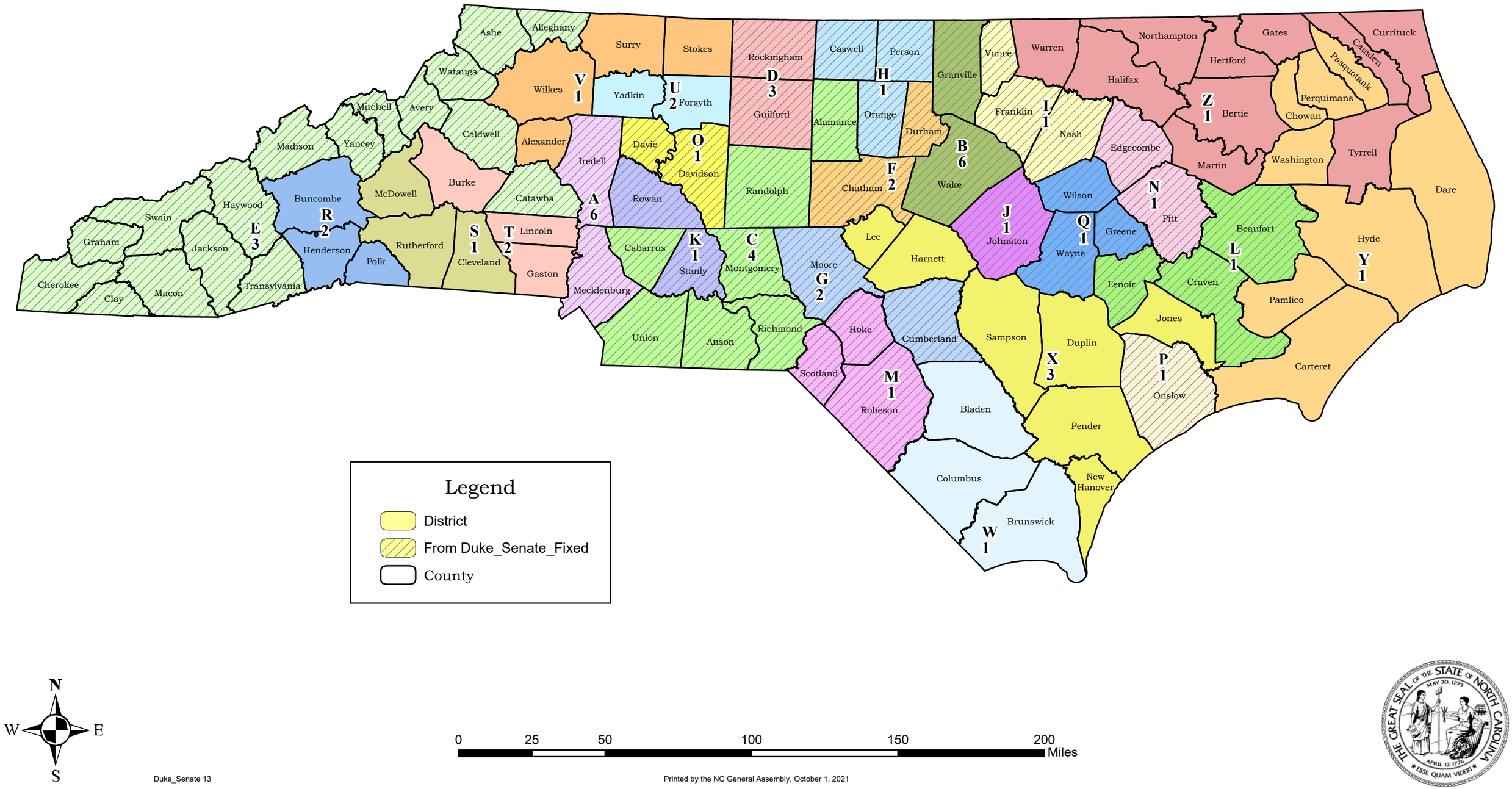

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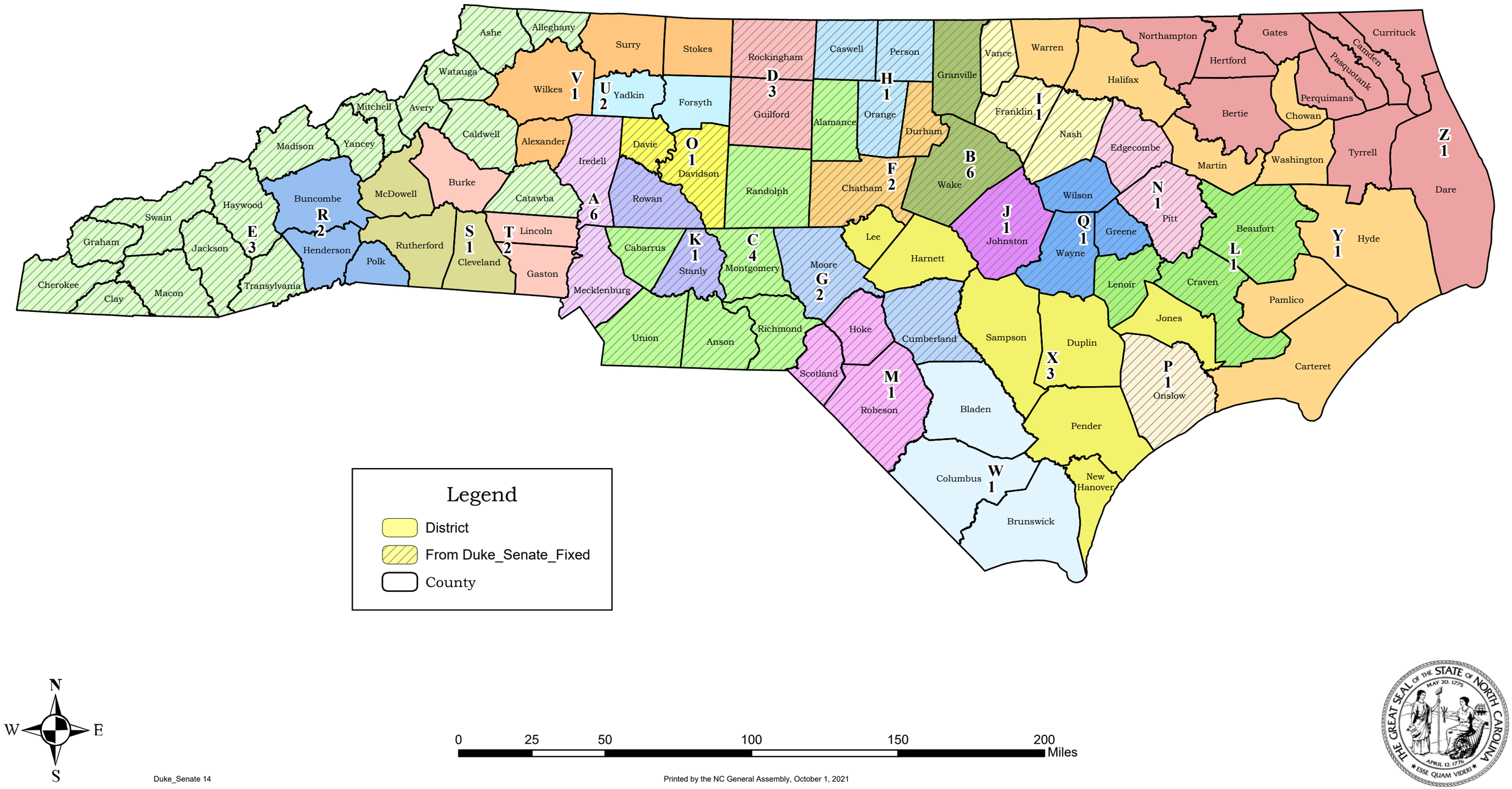

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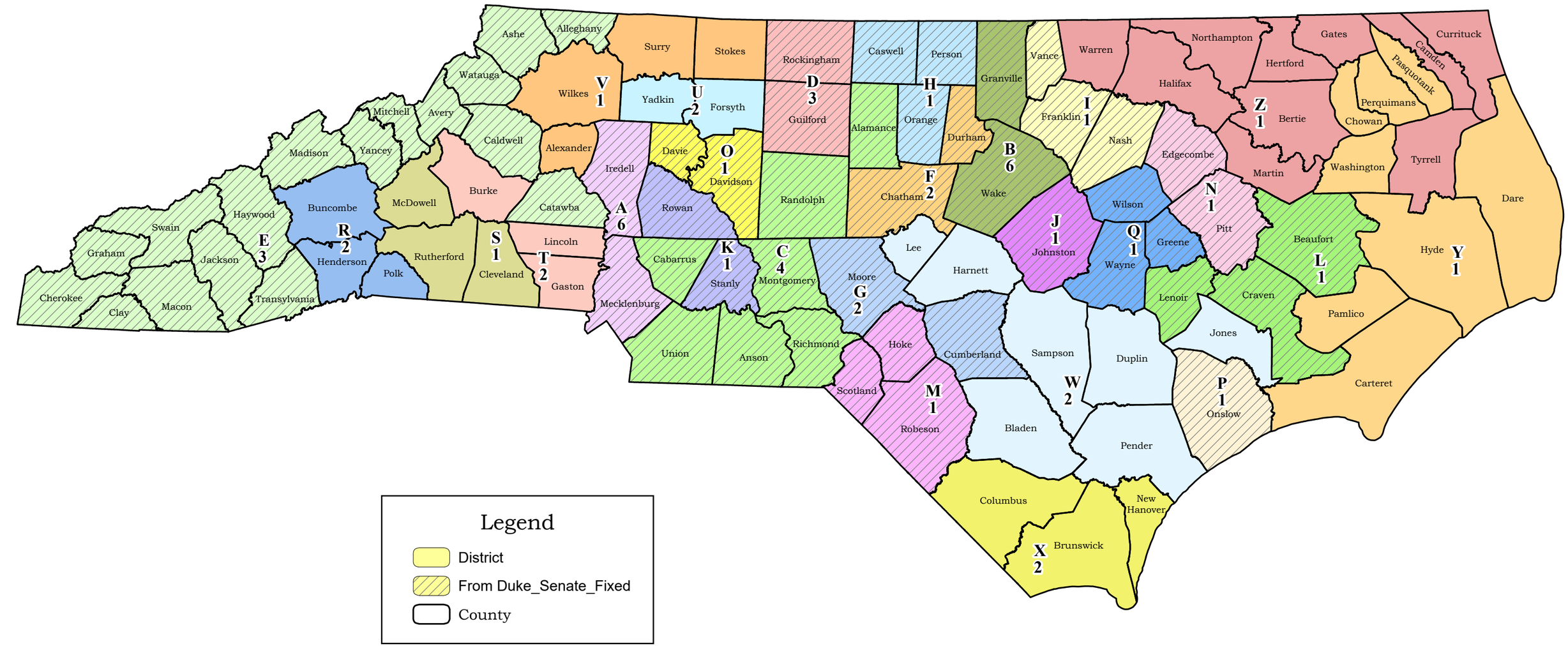

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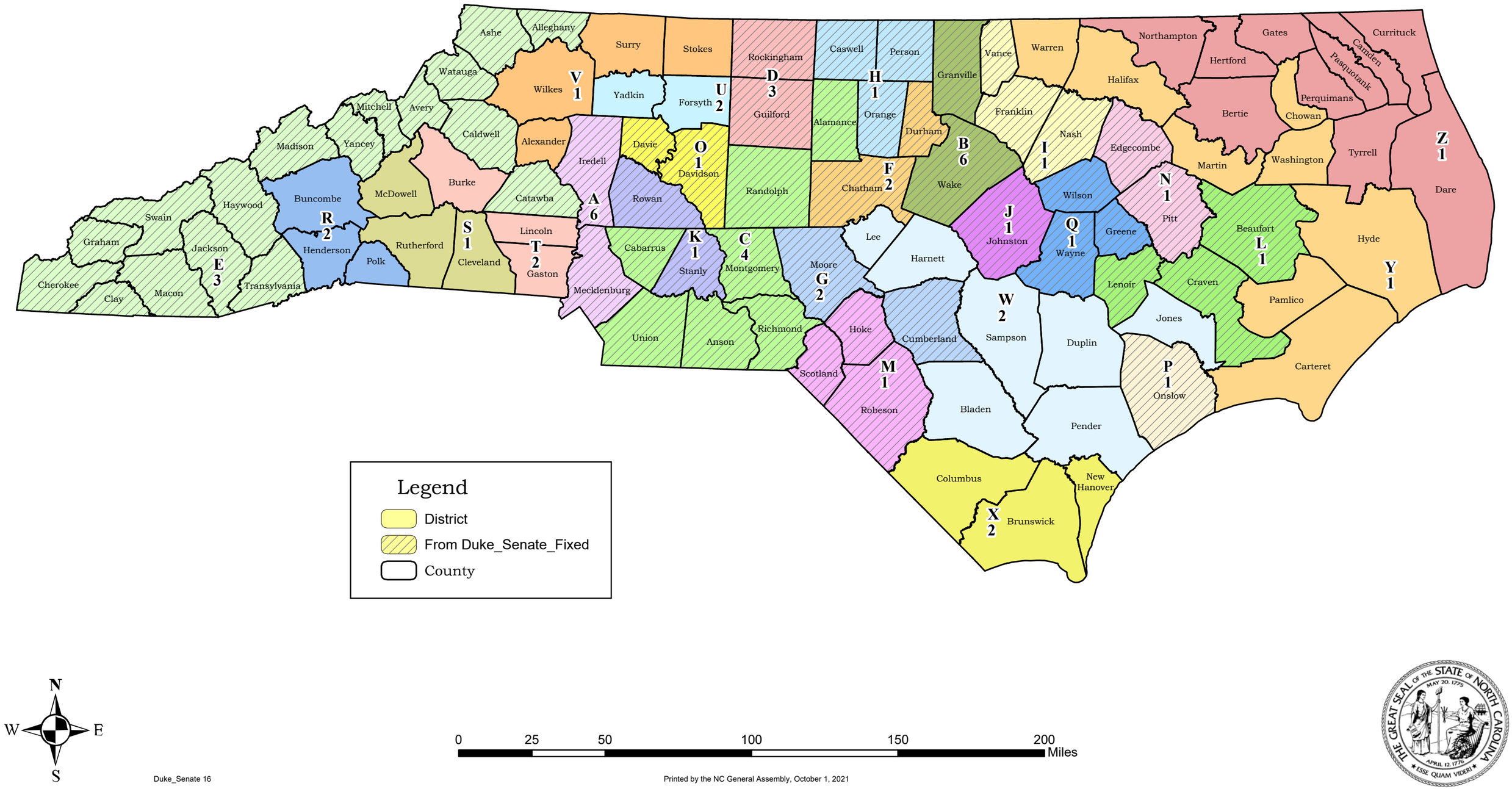

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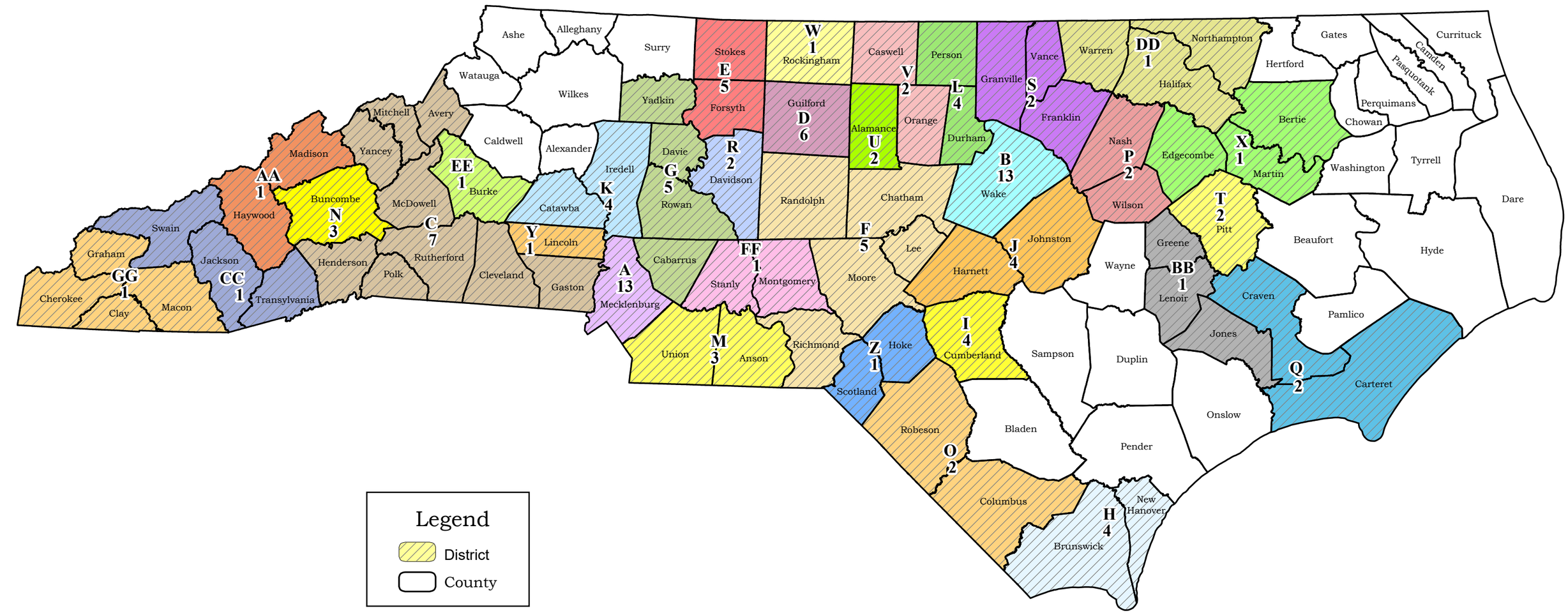
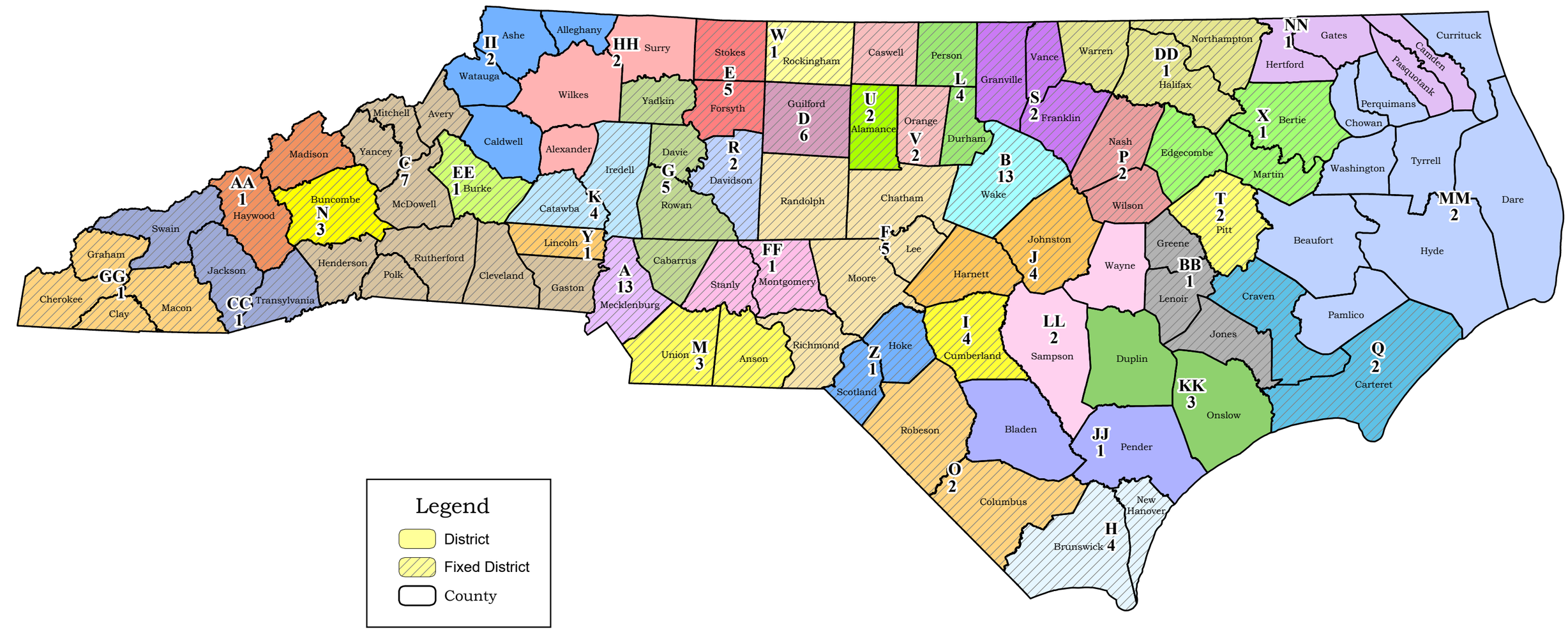


DUKE HOUSE GROUPINGS

Plan Name	A	B	C
Duke_House 01	A1	B1	C1
Duke_House 02	A1	B1	C2
Duke_House 03	A1	B2	C1
Duke_House 04	A1	B2	C2
Duke_House 05	A2	B1	C1
Duke_House 06	A2	B1	C2
Duke_House 07	A2	B2	C1
Duke_House 08	A2	B2	C2

Duke_House 01



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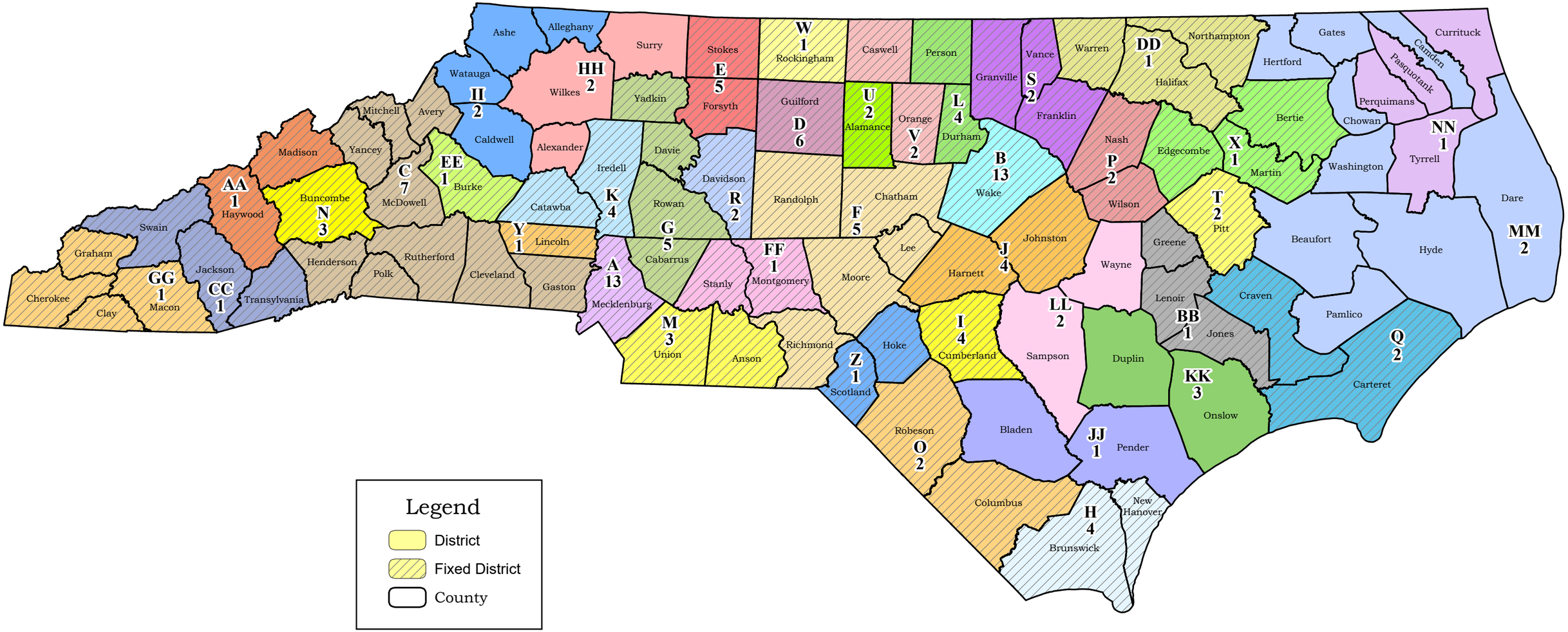

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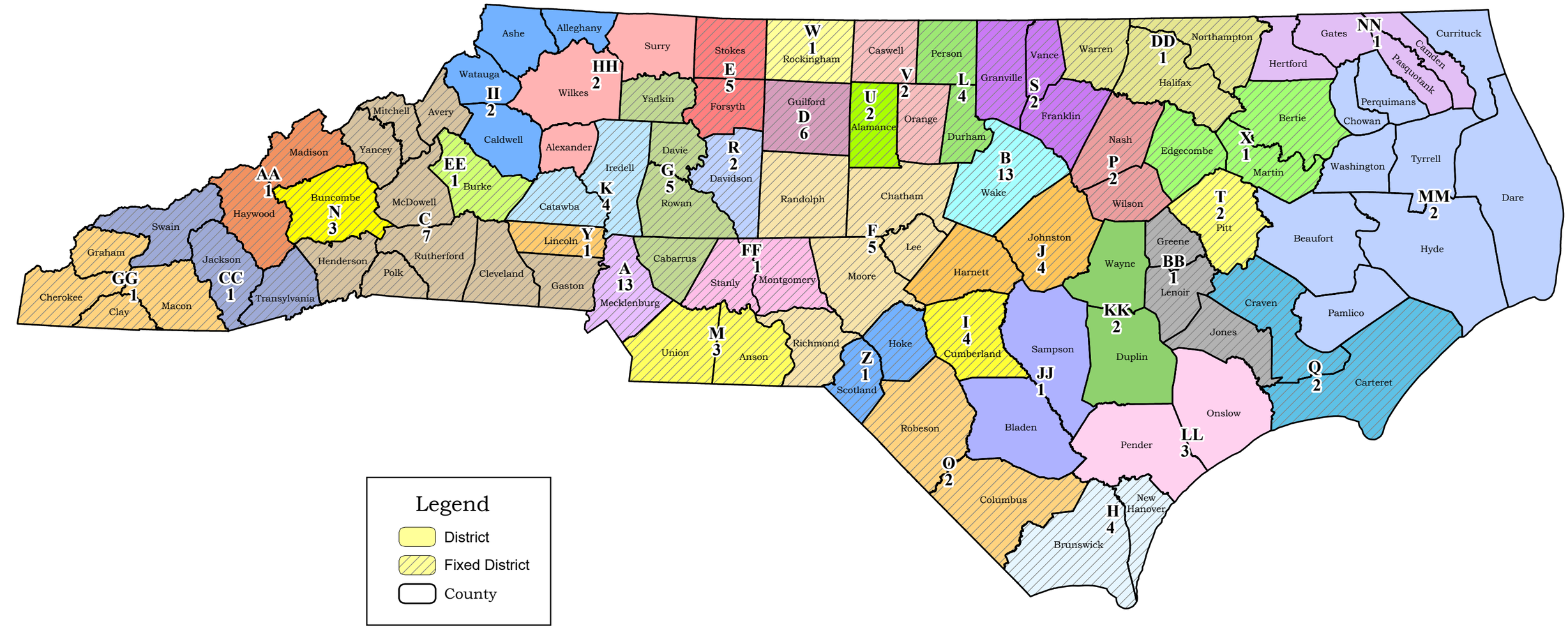

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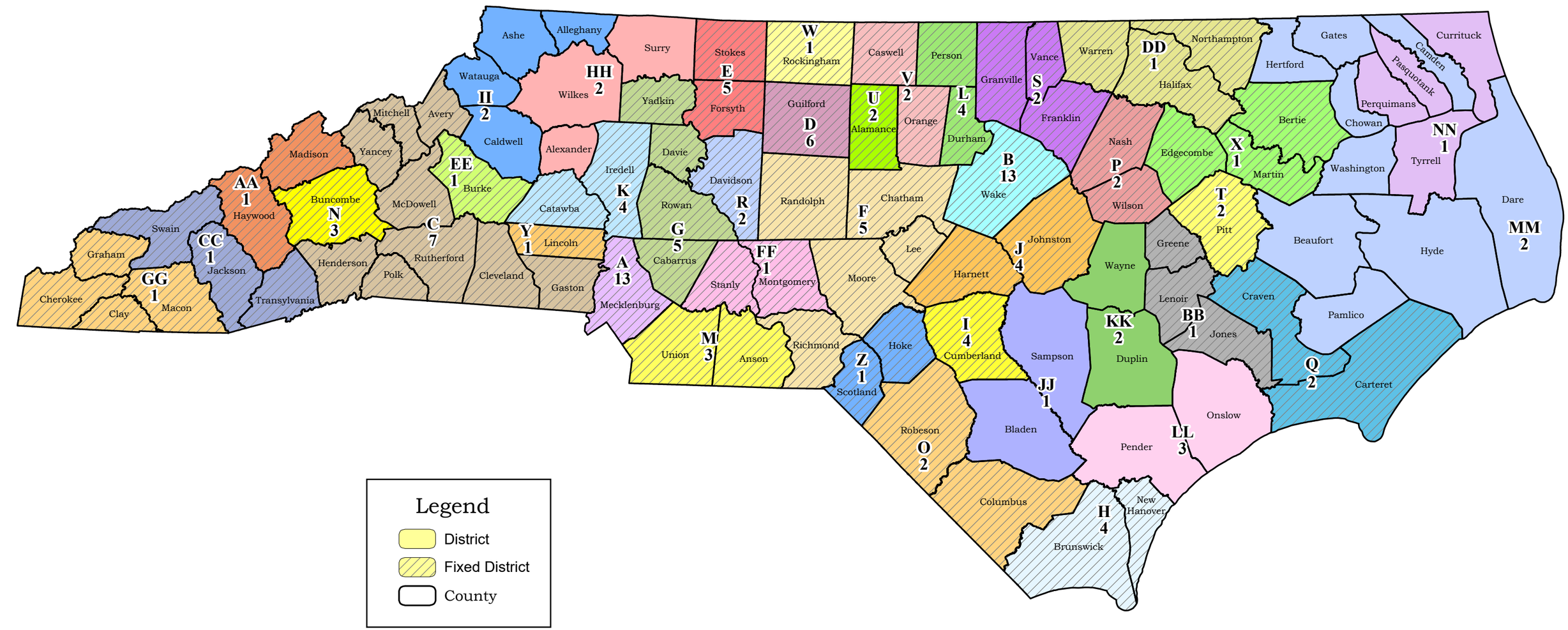

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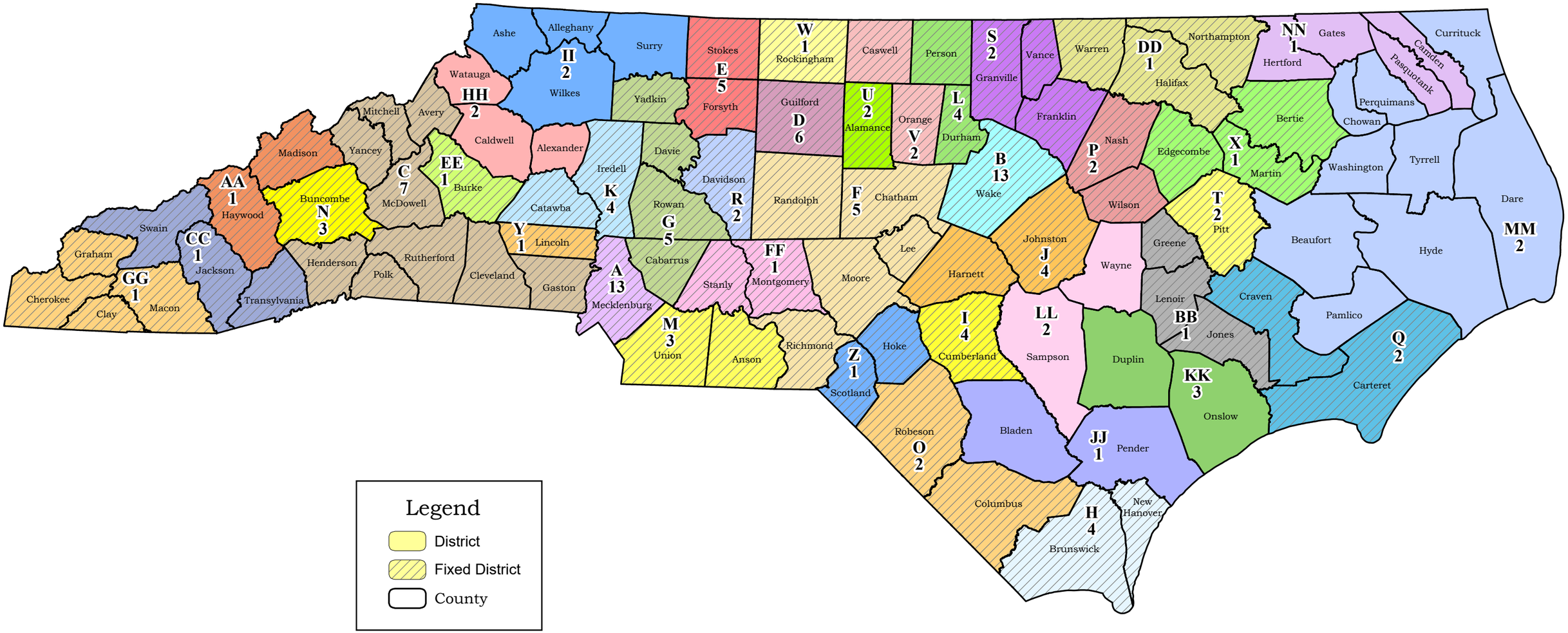

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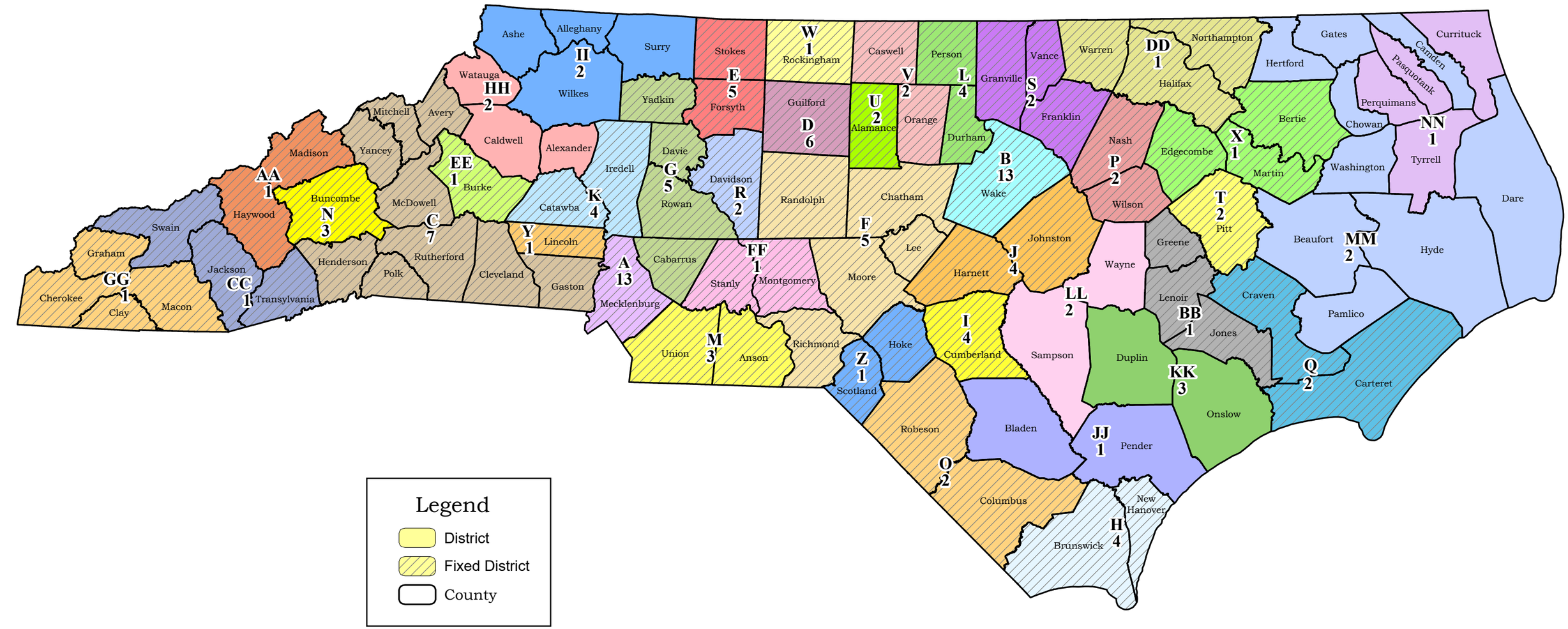

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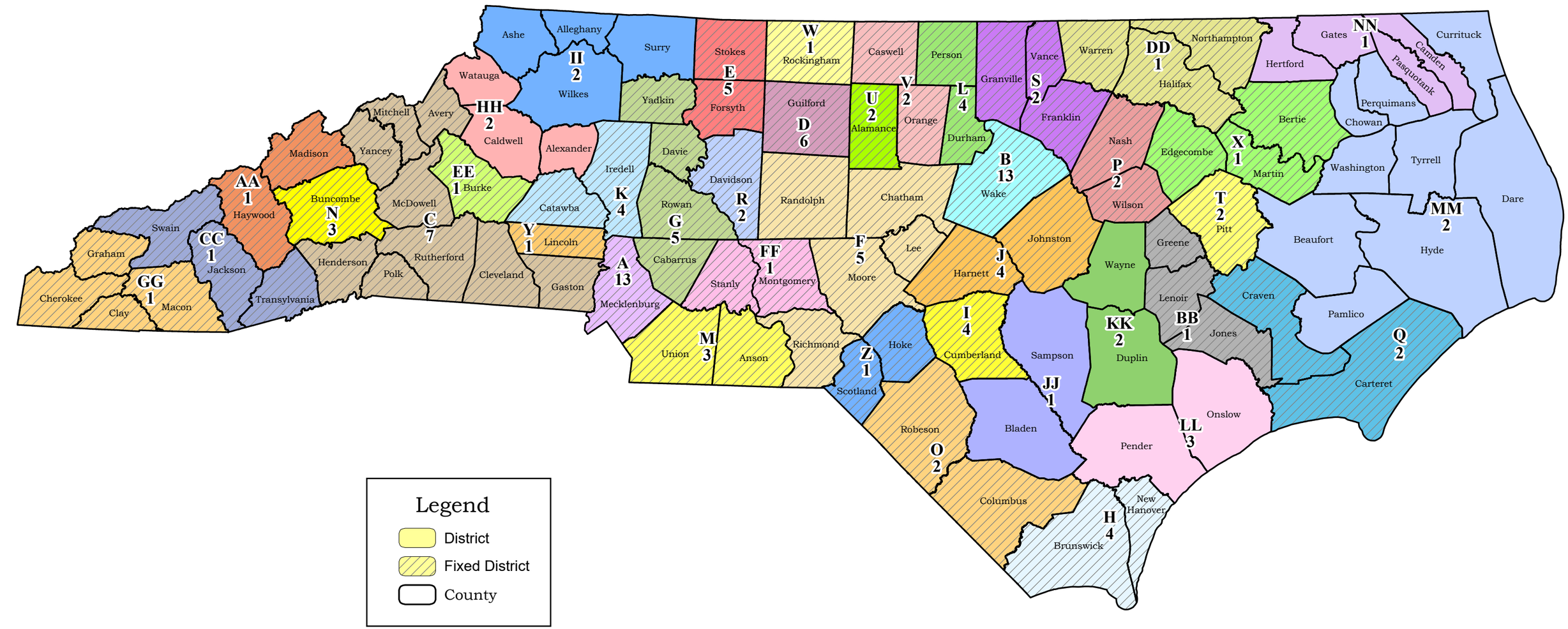

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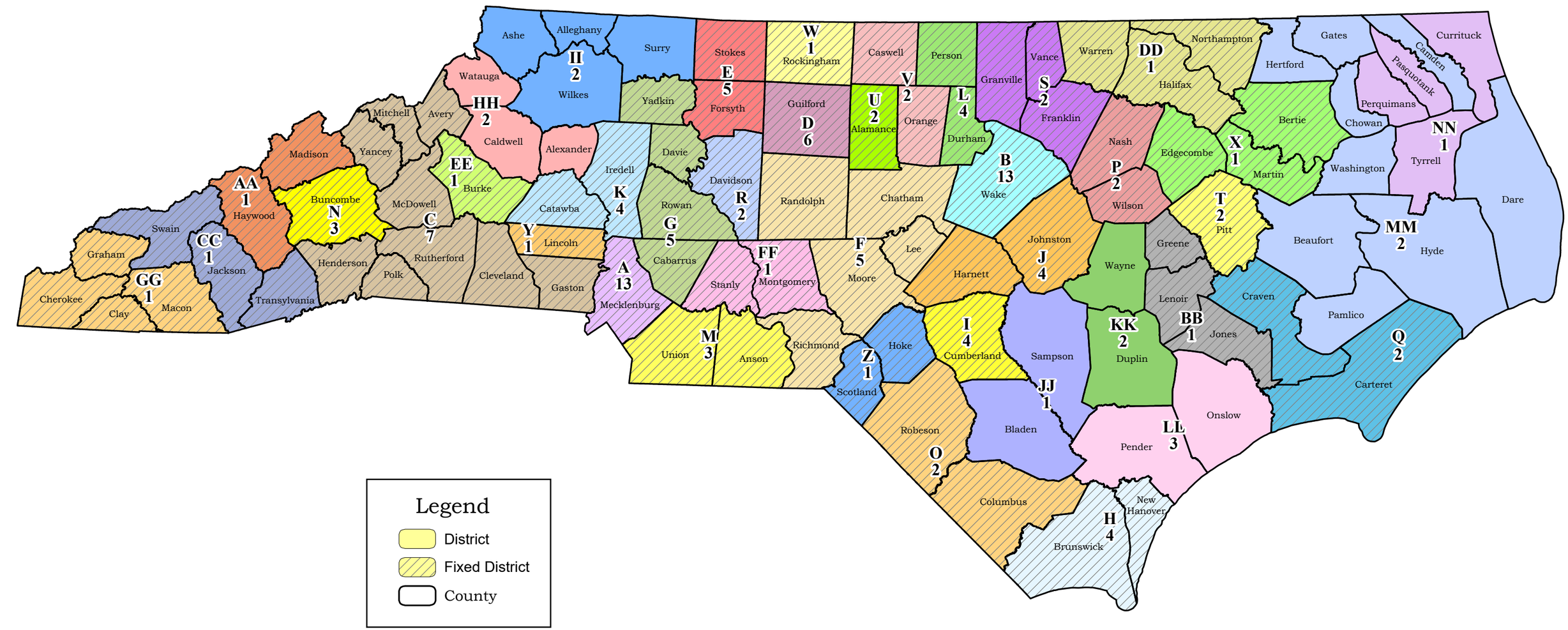

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EXHIBIT T

Running for Office

Overview

Are you thinking of running for office? On this page, find the candidate filing periods and review the offices in which eligible individuals can run. To learn about the specific candidacy requirements, visit Filing for Candidacy. (/candidates/filing-candidacy)

Any person seeking to become a candidate must file a **notice of candidacy form.*** Download the form and find additional details at Notice of Candidacy. (/candidates/filing-candidacy/notice-candidacy) Determine specific filing fees and find payment information at Filing Fees. (/candidates/filing-candidacy/filing-fees)

**Only the candidate may file the notice of candidacy and pay the filing fee in person at the appropriate board of elections. Alternatively, a candidate may have the candidate's signature on the notice of candidacy acknowledged and certified by an officer authorized to take acknowledgments and administer oaths, in which case the candidate may mail or deliver by commercial courier service the candidate's notice of candidacy to the appropriate board of elections. Read: Notices of Candidacy May Not Be Delivered by Surrogates or Staff (PDF). (https://s3.amazonaws.com/dl.ncsbe.gov/Candidate%20Filing/2022-Candidate-Notice-Re-Proxy-Filing.pdf)*

Upcoming Filing Periods for 2022 Elections

There are two candidate filing periods for elections in 2022. Candidates seeking their party's nomination in the 2022 statewide primary file during the first period. Those who are nominated will become candidates in the statewide general election.

Candidates from about 35 municipalities with rescheduled elections file during two periods. The period that applies will depend on how quickly the municipality can adopt a new plan for local electoral districts. The Local Candidate Tool (/candidates/running-office/local-candidate-tool) will capture rescheduled filing periods as they become available.

The two candidate filing periods for elections in 2022 are:

1. **Noon on Monday, Dec. 6, 2021, to noon on Friday, Dec. 17, 2021.** This applies to:
    - Candidates seeking party nominations in the statewide primary.
        - Candidates are not permitted to run in a party primary unless they have been affiliated with that party for at least 90 days as of the date of filing a notice of candidacy. Find the deadline for establishing party affiliation, sorted by the filing date, at 2022 Primary Candidate Party Affiliation Deadlines. (/candidates/running-office/2022-primary-candidate-party-affiliation-deadlines)
    - Candidates seeking office in municipalities that finalize their electoral districts by Wednesday, Nov. 17, 2021.
        - Municipalities must notify the county board of elections whether they will meet this deadline by Friday, Nov. 12, 2021.

Noon on Monday, Jan. 3, 2022, to noon on Friday, Jan. 7, 2022. This applies to:

- Candidates seeking office in municipalities that are unable to finalize their electoral districts by Wednesday, Nov. 17, 2021, but do so by Friday, Dec. 17, 2021.
    - Municipalities must notify the county board of elections whether they will be using this second filing period by Friday, Nov. 12, 2021.

2022 Election Dates

There are up to three election dates in 2022:

1. Statewide primary and rescheduled municipal elections:
    - **Tuesday, March 8, 2022.**
2. Second primary, if necessary, and municipal general and runoff elections* (where applicable):
    - **Tuesday, April 26, 2022** (if *no* federal office is involved in a second primary).
    - **Tuesday, May 17, 2022** (if a federal office is involved).
3. Statewide general election:
    - **Tuesday, Nov. 8, 2022.**

**A specific municipality's election schedule depends on the method of elections used in that town or city (e.g., partisan primary, nonpartisan primary, nonpartisan plurality, or nonpartisan elections and runoff). See N.C. Session Law 2021-56. (https://ncleg.gov/EnactedLegislation/SessionLaws/HTML/2021-2022/SL2021-56.html) Election dates for each municipality will be updated at the Local Voter Tool. (/voting/upcoming-election/local-voter-tool)*

2022 Offices for Party Primary Nominations

Primary candidates may seek party nominations for the following office types with the State Board of Elections:

- United States senator
- Member of the House of Representatives of the United States
- Justice of the state Supreme Court
- Judge of the state Court of Appeals
- Judge of state superior court
- Judge of state district court
- District attorney

Primary candidates may seek party nominations for the following office types with their county board of elections:

- State senators
- Members of the state House of Representatives
- All county offices

Download the 2022 primary and general elections candidate guide (PDF)

2022 Offices for Rescheduled Municipal Elections

To find rescheduled contests in which a local candidate may seek office, search "delayed" at the Local Candidate Tool. (https://www.ncsbe.gov/candidates/running-municipal-office/2021-22-municipal-candidate-tool) To learn about office types in local government, visit City and County Elective Offices | UNC School of Government. (https://www.sog.unc.edu/resources/microsites/city-and-county-elective-offices/)

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l Candidate Tool (/candidates/running-office/local-candidate-tool)
2 Primary Candidate Party Affiliation Deadlines (/candidates/running-office/2022-primary-candidate-party-affiliation-deadlines)

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Local Voter Tool (/voting/upcoming-election/local-voter-tool)
N.C.G.S. § 163-106.2. Time for filing notice of candidacy. (https://www.ncleg.gov/EnactedLegislation/Statutes/HTML/BySection/Chapter_163/GS_163-106.2.html)
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City and County Elective Offices | UNC School of Government (https://www.sog.unc.edu/resources/microsites/city-and-county-elective-offices/)
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N Carolina elections head: Delay '21 city races, '22 primary

By BRYAN ANDERSON February 23, 2021

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP) — North Carolina's top elections administrator on Tuesday urged state lawmakers to move all of this year's municipal elections to 2022 and bump back next year's primaries from March to May due to delayed Census data.

Census numbers play a crucial role in how legislative districts are redrawn every decade. But even though the data was supposed to be delivered by next month, the federal government does not expect to have it ready to be released until September because of delays caused by the coronavirus pandemic.

North Carolina is now either the first state in the nation or among the first to put forward a plan that pushes local government contests to 2022.

Karen Brinson Bell, executive director of the North Carolina State Board of Elections, cited the Census setbacks as the driving force

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Biden to protect Native American sacred site, boost safety

by Taboola

state need the Census data because candidates submit paperwork or voters cast ballots based on their specific ward or district. While it's possible for many of the remaining local governments that do

data, Bell called on lawmakers to follow her advice in order to address redistricting and avoid confusing voters.

"It is very difficult for voters to understand why one municipality would be having an election, while another is not, especially when they're accustomed to those elections being held at the same time," Bell said.

She noted it's unlikely redistricting would be completed in time for the December filing deadline ahead of the March 2022 primary. Every 10 years, states are tasked with creating new maps for state legislative and congressional races. Because of the delayed Census, Bell is asking leaders to endorse her 2022 recommendations for a May 3 primary, July 12 runoff primary and Nov. 8 general election. "We would propose that the municipal elections coincide with those election dates."

The 2022 primaries include bids for U.S. Senate and House, judicial races and state legislative seats.

Wendy Underhill, director of elections and redistricting with the National Conference of State Legislatures, said she was not aware of any other places where Census delays could cause municipal elections to be delayed.

Underhill noted there's a bill in Connecticut that would move municipal elections to November, but that is likely more of a reflection of a national trend of states adjusting their calendars for local races to boost voter turnout than a response to the delayed Census.

Michael Li, a senior counsel at the Brennan Center who focuses on redistricting, noted that a bill was filed in Texas earlier this month that would give the governor, lieutenant governor and state House speaker the ability to move the state's 2022 primary if a redistricting plan is not in effect by Sept. 1. He believes the Census lag could become a catalyst for states like North Carolina to transition local elections to even-numbered years.

In North Carolina, the Republican-controlled General Assembly has the ultimate decision on when to hold the elections, and the state elections board is tasked with carrying out the plan.

Some state elections officials are concerned with the proposed overhaul to the voting timetable, particularly in places where updated Census data is not needed to carry out local contests.

"It causes me some heartburn to think about making a sweeping change that's going to affect the election schedule proposal," said Stacy Eggers, a Republican member on the state board of elections.

Scott Mooneyham, a spokesman for the North Carolina League of Municipalities, said Bell's plan could actually lead to more confusion among longtime voters whose communities are unaffected by the Census but will experience later elections.

"I'm not suggesting the Board of Elections can do magic and fix this problem, but I'm not at all convinced that having a one-size-fits-all approach to this is the best approach," Mooneyham said.

what they need to do to give us the direction we need."

https://twitter.com/BryanRAnderson.

—

Anderson is a corps members for the Associated Press/Report for America Statehouse News Initiative. Report for America is a nonprofit national service program that places journalists in local newsrooms to report on undercovered issues.

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The News&Observer

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POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

NC lawmakers move to bar the use of racial, election data in drawing election districts

BY LUCILLE SHERMAN

UPDATED AUGUST 11, 2021 5:38 PM

The North Carolina General Assembly draws state House and Senate districts after each census, but they were redrawn after a court found unconstitutional gerrymandering. Now new court rulings have forced the legislature to alter them again. BY KEVIN KEISTER

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RALEIGH

Republican lawmakers proposed rules this week that would bar them from using racial demographic and election data to draw political maps that will be used for the next decade of North Carolina elections.

That proposal is one of the first of many steps in the map-drawing process, also known as redistricting, which can begin in state legislatures across the country when the U.S. Census Bureau releases a fresh batch of decennial population data Thursday.

States usually redraw their maps after the census releases that data once every 10 years. The process hasn't worked that way in North Carolina in recent years, though, as the state has been embroiled in court battles for the last decade over districts Republican lawmakers drew in 2011.

As a result of that, the courts ordered legislators to redraw maps with specific criteria numerous times after finding state lawmakers crafted districts to disenfranchise both minority and Democratic voters. One such gerrymandering case made its way to the U.S. Supreme Court, where a majority of justices set a historic precedent by ruling federal courts were not the venue to correct claims of unfair partisan map-making. Justices sent that case back to the state court, which forced lawmakers to redraw lines again for the 2020 election cycle.

This year's redistricting process and new data release give North Carolina's Republican-majority General Assembly somewhat of a fresh start.

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The legislature's joint redistricting committee proposed rules Monday that, if adopted, will serve as guideposts throughout the map-drawing process. They also indicate what factors the Republican-led state legislature will and won't prioritize when they draw new districts.

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POLITICS-GOVERNMENT

NC will redistrict after census data release. Here's why you should care.

AUGUST 11, 2021 5:30 AM

Since those rules, known as redistricting criteria, were released Monday, Democrats and voting rights advocates this week have critiqued them, saying eliminating the use of that racial data in particular will make it difficult for the state to comply with the Voting Rights Act.

"How do you comply with the VRA if you don't consider racial data?" said Democratic Sen. Ben Clark, a Democrat from Raeford, in an interview with The News & Observer Wednesday. "You can't. The VRA is about providing fair treatment to racial minorities. You can't do that if you're not using racial data."

Clark also said that many lawmakers know the racial or political makeup of districts without looking at the data. The current criteria, Clark said, doesn't prevent lawmakers' own knowledge of their districts from informally being considered in drawing those maps.

PUBLIC COMMENTS ON PROPOSED REDISTRICTING RULES

Since Republicans proposed the new redistricting criteria Monday, members of the public have pointed to numerous other changes that should be made before the proposal is adopted.

The committee held a hearing Tuesday to give the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed rules, where most who spoke critiqued the 10-point list.

“These redistricting criteria are unfortunately so vague that I worry that they do not actually constrain the map drawing in any meaningful way,” said Lekha Shupeck, who serves as the North Carolina state director of the National Democratic Redistricting Committee led by former U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder.

Republicans have argued, though, that the criteria proposed are the same as what was proposed in 2019, when the court again ordered the legislature to redraw some districts. Both Democrats and Republicans that year said it was the most transparent of redistricting processes, though Democrats have said this year that the process could still be improved.

This year’s criteria is not exactly similar to 2019’s, however. One rule, known as “incumbent protection,” demonstrates such a difference.

In 2019, the criteria said, “mapmakers may take reasonable efforts to not pair incumbents unduly in the same election district.”

This year’s proposed language, by contrast, says “member residence may be considered in the formation of legislative and congressional districts.”

DRAWING DISTRICT MAPS THAT FACTOR IN WHERE LAWMAKERS LIVE

Members of the public and voting rights advocates also criticized the guideline that would mean legislators could consider where current lawmakers reside as a factor in how they draw districts. If adopted, this means Republicans will try not to draw a district that incorporates two incumbents, also known as “incumbent protection.”

Lawmakers also included several required criteria in the proposal, including grouping counties together and ensuring each district is connected to other parts of the district and equal or nearly equal to the population of other districts.

But Clark and other Democrats have criticized Republicans for not prioritizing those criteria in the proposal, however.

Each of the criteria should be ranked, so if there are two rules in conflict “you default to the higher level,” Clark said.

After the committee considers amendments Thursday morning, it will vote to formalize the redistricting criteria, but they aren’t legally binding. Like any legislative rule, the committee could in theory change them at any time.

Tyler Dukes contributed to this report.

For more North Carolina government and politics news, listen to the Under the Dome politics podcast from The News & Observer and the NC Insider. You can find it at link.chtbl.com/underthedomenc or wherever you get your podcasts.

UNDER THE DOME

On The News & Observer's Under the Dome podcast, we're unpacking legislation and issues that matter, keeping you updated on what's happening in North Carolina politics twice a week on Monday and Friday mornings. Check us out here and sign up for our weekly Under the Dome newsletter for more political news.

This story was originally published August 11, 2021 5:25 PM.

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Legislative staff look over redistricting maps during a House committee meeting on Thursday, September 12, 2019 at the Legislative Office Building in Raleigh, N.C. ROBERT WILLETT *RWILLETT@NEWSOBSERVER.COM*

LUCILLE SHERMAN

Lucille Sherman is a state politics reporter for The News & Observer and The Herald-Sun. She previously worked as a national data and investigations reporter for Gannett. Using the secure, encrypted Signal app, you can reach Lucille at 405-471-7979.

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NC Lawmakers Adopt Criteria For Next Round Of Redistricting

North Carolina Public Radio | By Rusty Jacobs

Published August 12, 2021 at 4:33 PM EDT

Carolyn Kaster / AP

File photo from March 26, 2019 of activists at the Supreme Court opposed to partisan gerrymandering holding up representations of congressional districts from North Carolina, left, and Maryland, right, as justices heard arguments about the practice of political parties manipulating the boundary of a congressional district to unfairly benefit one party over another.

State lawmakers tasked with redrawing congressional and legislative district lines based on 2020 census data will closely follow criteria used in 2019. That is when North Carolina's Republican-majority General Assembly had to replace maps declared to be unconstitutionally gerrymandered with excessive partisan bias.

For the 2019 redraw, the Republican-led North Carolina General Assembly followed state court guidance and did not use past election outcomes and partisan data to create new district lines.

This time around, the GOP-majority Joint Redistricting Committee took a historic step in North Carolina, according to committee Co-Chair Rep. Destin Hall (R-Caldwell).

"For the first time ever," Hall said at Thursday's committee meeting, "without a court order but doing it voluntarily, the chairs have put forth a set of criteria before you voluntarily not using election data and partisanship."

The adopted criteria also include drawing contiguous districts close to equal population in size. Lawmakers may also take steps to avoid splitting precincts and municipalities and to keep like-minded communities of interest intact.

Under the criteria, legislators may also protect incumbents and consider members' residences in the make-up of districts, something voting rights advocates who support

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"Voters don't want elected officials to draw maps in districts that favor ourselves," said Sen. Natasha Marcus (D-Mecklenburg) at Thursday's committee meeting. "I believe that in the past, maps have been drawn with an eye on where incumbents live in order to give certain members a favorable district and others a tougher district."

But Hall defended the practice.

"The chairs feel that this is a traditional redistricting criteria that has been long used, that this committee has used it in the past, the chairs believe that it is best that this committee and this body continue to use this proposed criteria," said Hall, urging members to reject a Democrat-backed amendment that would have prohibited the consideration of incumbents' addresses in the formation of Congressional districts and would only allow the consideration of members' residences to avoid pitting incumbents against one another in a single legislative district.

The committee will meet next week to discuss transparency in the redistricting process and a schedule for public hearings.

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Rusty Jacobs

Rusty Jacobs is a politics reporter for WUNC.

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POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

NC lawmakers will not use racial and election data from the census to draw district maps

BY LUCILLE SHERMAN

UPDATED AUGUST 13, 2021 11:06 AM

Berger discuses the challenges of redistricting for the upcoming 2021 legislative session during an interview on Tuesday, November 24, 2020 in Eden, N.C. BY ROBERT WILLETT

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State lawmakers voted Thursday to adopt guidelines that they'll follow in drawing the political maps that will be used in North Carolina elections for the next decade. As a result, North Carolina's General Assembly can't use racial demographic and election data to inform how those maps are drawn this year.

With the U.S. Census Bureau release of decennial population data Thursday afternoon, that vote, which came just 15 minutes before the census released its data, was one of the first of many steps lawmakers must complete before using that data to draw state legislative and congressional districts.

Because the census conducts a nationwide headcount and releases the resulting data only every 10 years, state legislatures across the country redraw political maps based on that data just once a decade. The process hasn't always worked that way in North Carolina, though, as the swing state was embroiled in court battles for years over districts Republican lawmakers drew in 2011. The courts found those maps had disenfranchised both minority and Democratic voters.

Whether North Carolina ends up in court again over the outcome of this year's redistricting process still remains to be seen, but the rules lawmakers adopted Thursday, known as redistricting criteria, will determine what data the Republican-majority legislature will use when they draw the political maps. The end result will influence what party continues to control the state and set policy until 2030.

Republicans are already exerting their power over the process. In a joint House and Senate redistricting committee hearing Thursday, they swiftly dismissed all but one of the changes Democrats suggested to redistricting rules, saying GOP leaders had already "deliberated" some of the suggestions "at length," though those discussions were not public.

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"The current criteria is sufficient and appropriate for this committee," said Republican House Rules chairman Destin Hall in response to one of the Democrat-sponsored amendments. "I ask you to vote against the amendment."

In addition to proposing numerous amendments in an attempt to change the criteria, Democrats repeatedly criticized the Republican-proposed guidelines, saying some of the criteria were vague, or even unconstitutional.

Democrats pointed to a guideline known as "incumbent protection," that would mean legislators could consider where current lawmakers reside as a factor in how they draw districts so as not to draw two legislators into the same district, saying it would favor incumbents.

As written, it says the addresses of lawmakers "may be considered" in drawing districts.

"The words 'may be' are very vague," said Sen. Natasha Marcus, a Democrat from Davidson. "That says to me that we might help current members stay in their districts and we might not help others."

Democrats also argued that eliminating lawmakers' ability to use racial data to draw the maps would mean districts would not comply with the Voting Rights Act, and pointed to two other provisions as vague: One that says lawmakers "may consider" municipal boundaries," and another that says lawmakers can split voting districts "only when necessary."

Four of the 10 guidelines adopted by the committee are a constitutional requirement: drawing districts that comply with the Voting Rights Act, drawing districts within groupings of counties and ensuring each district is connected to other parts of the district and equal or nearly equal to the population of other districts.

The remaining guidelines say lawmakers should make "reasonable efforts" to draw districts compactly, knowledge of communities "may be considered" and election data shall not be used.

House Rules chairman Hall said it was the first time in the state's history lawmakers are voluntarily opting to eliminate the use of partisan election data in drawing districts.

The committee will meet again next week to discuss plans to hold a public comment period.

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This story was originally published August 12, 2021 2:23 PM.

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Republican legislators reject Democrats' proposal to include racial data in redistricting

By Yanqi Xu - 8/13/2021 - In Defending Democracy, Law And The Courts, News, Top Story

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Sen. Ben Clark, a Democrat representing Cumberland and Hoke counties, unsuccessfully proposed an amendment to the redistricting criteria that would account for racial population data. Republicans passed only one of about a dozen amendments put forward by Democrats. (Screen shot from committee hearing)

State lawmakers in the House and Senate have unveiled the rules for drawing new voting maps, as a new round of redistricting begins.

As Policy Watch previously reported, the U.S. Census Bureau released new population and racial data on Thursday. Shifts in population require new district maps for local and state elections that will be held in 2022. The legislature is solely responsible for drawing congressional and legislative districts in North Carolina.

Lawmakers issued the criteria ahead of the census numbers. The criteria include ensuring equal population in each district and considering communities of interest, as well as geographical compactness and contiguity. To achieve that goal, lawmakers said they would try to avoid splitting counties, precincts and municipalities.

However, lawmakers also proposed excluding racial data in drawing the district lines.

Several Democratic committee members expressed concerns about the committees' ability to comply with the Voting Rights Act if racial data were excluded.

Section II of the Voting Rights Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, as well as diluting of minority groups' voting power in elections.

In 2016, a federal court threw out North Carolina congressional maps drawn by the legislature in 2011. The court found evidence of extreme racial gerrymandering, where map drawers intentionally concentrated minority voters in some districts but diluted their votes in others.

Racial gerrymandering occurs when race is the predominant consideration in drawing districts, said Allison Riggs, co-executive director and chief counsel for the voting rights program at the Southern Coalition for Social Justice. During the 2011 redistricting cycle, Riggs said legislators segregated Black voters into oddly shaped congressional districts. By doing so, the legislature limited the Black voters' influence in other districts. "It bleached the surrounding districts," Riggs said.

In order to comply with the federal court order, the legislature's solution has been to redraw district maps excluding racial data in considering district lines altogether. This is sometimes called a "race-blind" approach.

Riggs criticized the solution as "recalcitrant" and "out of the mainstream." Other states have used racial data in redistricting to comply with the Voting Rights Act. She spoke against the "race-blind" approach during public comment at an earlier meeting on Tuesday.

Allison Riggs, Southern Coalition for Social Justice.

In the North Carolina case, *Cooper v. Harris,* appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, justices reaffirmed that lawmakers can't use racial data as a proxy for gerrymanders — even if there is no racial intent.

"Of course I understand that North Carolina is obligated to comply with Section II of the Voting Rights Act," said Sen. Paul Newton R-Union. "The Supreme Court told us that there's no sufficient evidence of racially polarized voting in North Carolina to justify the consideration of race when drawing districts."

"Just because you don't look at something doesn't mean you can't generate the intent," said Sen. Ben Clark, D-Cumberland and Hoke, in an interview. He told Policy Watch the legislature should study racial data in districts and evaluate their voting power.

Clark noted the dramatic increase in the number of majority Black Senate districts for the first time, after the 2011 redistricting — in about a dozen counties, including Mecklenburg. "There was no need to do so," he said, adding that the packing of Black voters was deliberate.

Senate District 14 in Wake County after the 2011 redistricting was challenged as extreme racial gerrymandering. Image source: Court filing, Covington v. North Carolina

Clark said during the committee hearing that it's impossible to comply with the Voting Rights Act without using racial data, and introduced an amendment to account for it. His amendment failed.

Sen. Dan Blue, D-Wake, introduced an amendment to account for race, and to prohibit the packing Blacks into districts. His amendment also failed.

Rep. Destin Hall, R-Caldwell, said since the court-approved redrawn maps of the 2011 districts did not include any racial data, the committee chairs deem the exclusion the "best path forward."

Sen. Warren Daniel, R-Burke, and co-chair of the Senate Redistricting and Elections Committee, won approval for an amendment that added language stating: "The committee will draw districts that comply with the Voting Rights Act." Daniel said the committee will account for race if there is evidence of racially polarized voting in the redistricting process.

Amendments to other criteria failed

Dominated by Republicans, the two committees adopted only one technical amendment — on district contiguity — of the dozen amendments proposed by Democrats.

Rep. Zack Hawkins, D-Durham, suggested that legislators "make reasonable effort to preserve communities of interest." Communities of interest normally share common similar racial, ethnic and cultural identities. As an example, referred to past redistricting that divided North Carolina A&T, a historically Black university into different districts.

Hawkins said there's still room for improvement in the process and criteria. "2019 was our floor, and not our ceiling," he said.

Rep. Pricey Harrison, D-Guilford, proposed an amendment to allow for a difference of up to 150 people among congressional districts. She said the measure could help avoid splitting precinct, county and municipal boundaries. It could also compensate for inaccuracies in the granular-level population count. This can occur because of "statistical noise" injected into the numbers by the Census Bureau to protect respondents' confidentiality.

Statistical noise in census data means it's hard to guarantee population counts will be exact among congressional districts, said Christopher Kenny, a Ph.D. candidate in government and a redistricting researcher at Harvard University.

Rep. Hall said the census data and geographical files will be ready for the public to propose their own maps in three to four weeks. The state will set up map-drawing terminals for this purpose.

The redistricting committees will meet Wednesday at 9 a.m. to discuss the schedule for public hearings.

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Yanqi Xu

Yanqi Xu, Courts, Law and Democracy Reporter, came to Policy Watch in December of 2020 from the Investigative Reporting Workshop in D.C., where she combined data and reporting to cover public accountability issues. Yanqi graduated with a master's degree in journalism from the University of Missouri in 2019. Her multimedia work appeared in PolitiFact and the Columbia Missourian, and was featured on the local NPR and NBC affiliates. Originally from China, Yanqi started her career producing newscasts to tell people what's going on around the world.

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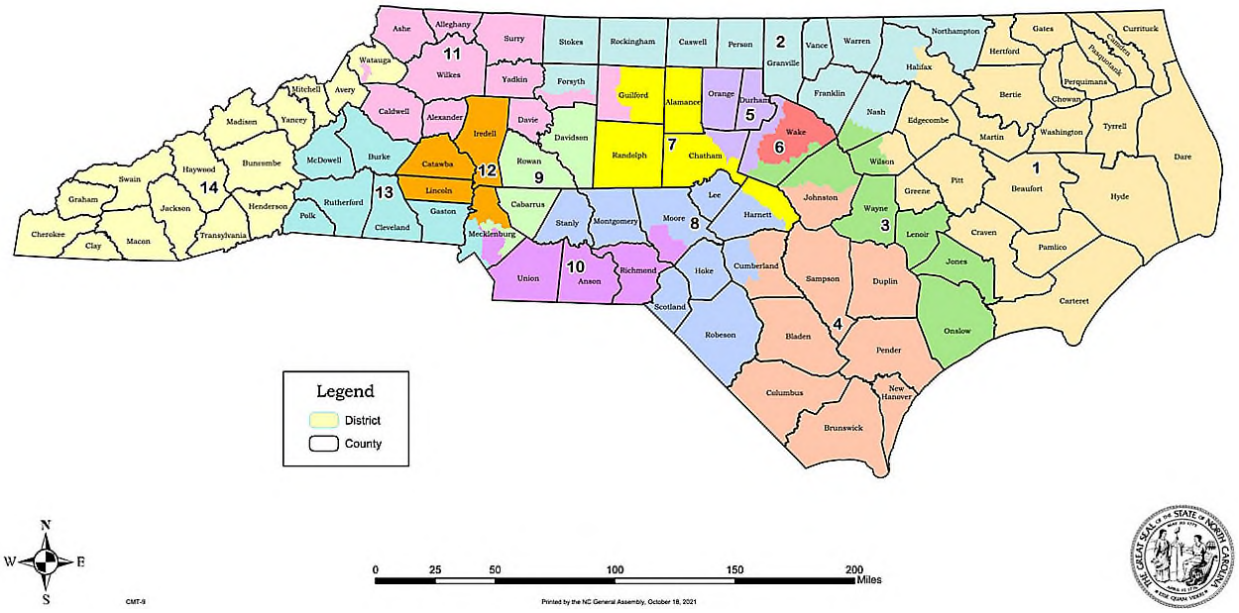

REDISTRICTING

First maps posted in N.C. redistricting, public hearings scheduled

BY CHARLES DUNCAN | NORTH CAROLINA
PUBLISHED 1:00 PM ET OCT. 21, 2021

Members of the North Carolina General Assembly are putting the last touches on the redistricting maps that could shape the state's politics for a decade.

The Republican-led legislature wants to get North Carolina's new maps done for congressional districts and the General Assembly by Nov. 5. The state's redistricting committees plan to hold public hearings in person and virtually next week on the proposed maps.

"We want to make sure that the maps that are out there get the full vetting," House Speaker Tim Moore said Wednesday, according to the Associated Press.

Public hearings on redistricting maps

- Monday at 3 p.m.: At the NCGA and with remote sites at UNC Wilmington and Caldwell Community College
- Monday at 5:30 p.m.: Virtual public hearing. Sign-up link will be available on ncleg.gov
- Tuesday at 3 p.m.: At the NCGA and with remote sites at East Carolina University and Central Piedmont Community College
- Tuesday at 5:30 p.m.: Virtual public hearing. Sign-up link will be available on ncleg.gov

As of Thursday morning, the state Senate posted five potential maps for congressional districts. North Carolina is getting a 14th seat in the House of Representatives because of the population growth the state has seen over the past decade.

The state Senate also posted one map laying out its own districts.

Legislators have been working in an open committee room to redraw the maps over the past two weeks. This is the first time the General Assembly has used a more public redistricting process without a court order. In the past, the maps have been drawn with consultants behind closed doors.

North Carolina has a long history of gerrymandering, of drawing the maps to favor one party or race over another. Republicans and Democrats have both created gerrymandered maps when

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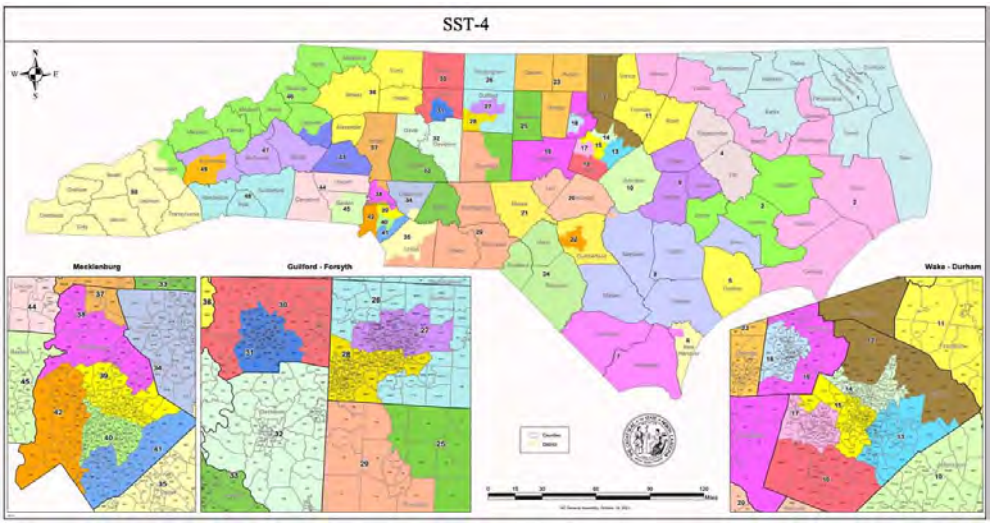
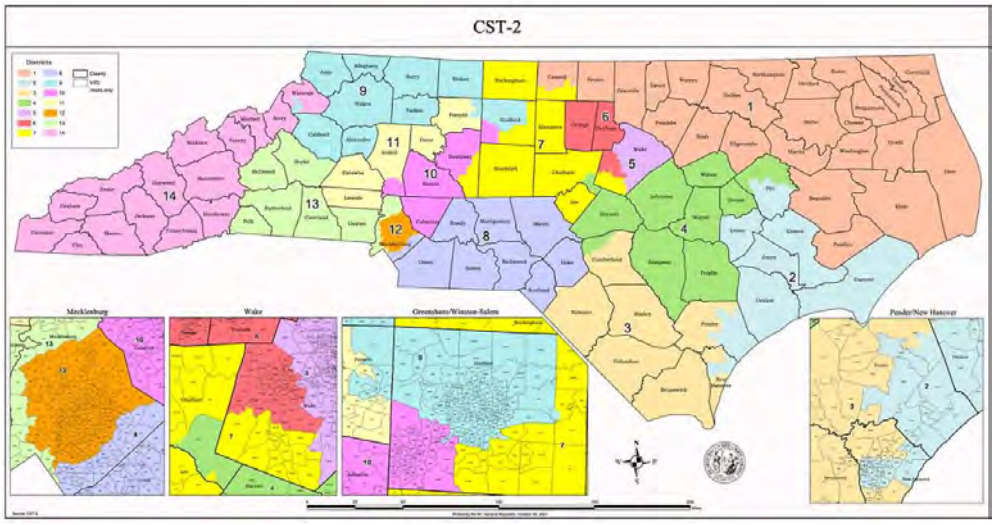
state Democrats have accused the Republican-led redistricting committees of violating the Voting Rights Act by not considering race in redrawing the maps.

The maps must pass through both chambers to be finalized. The governor has no veto power over the redistricting maps.

The North Carolina Senate has posted one map on Senate districts so far:



State Senators have also posted five possible congressional maps:



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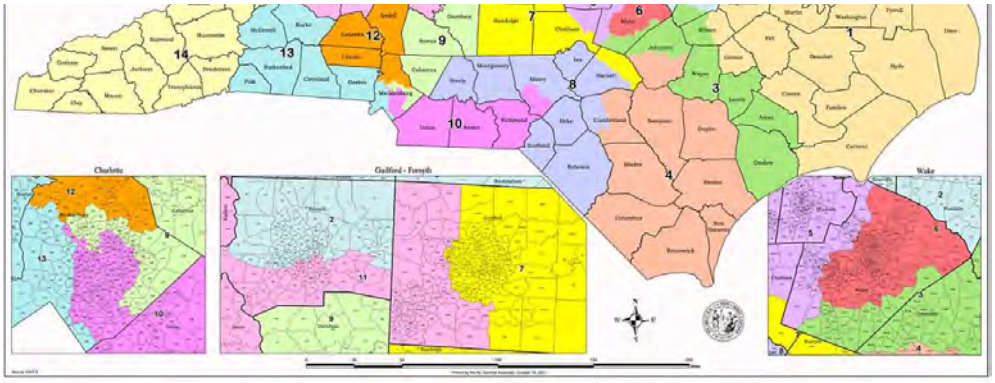

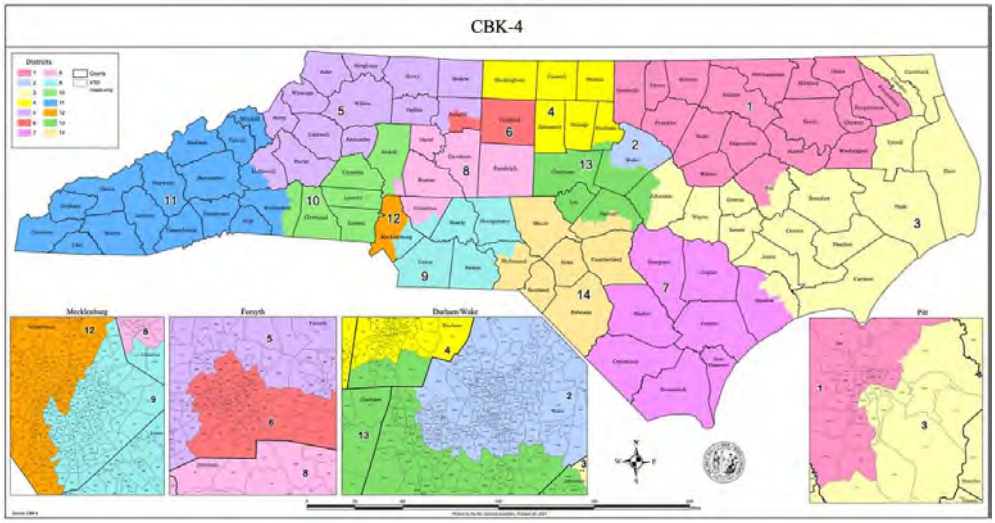

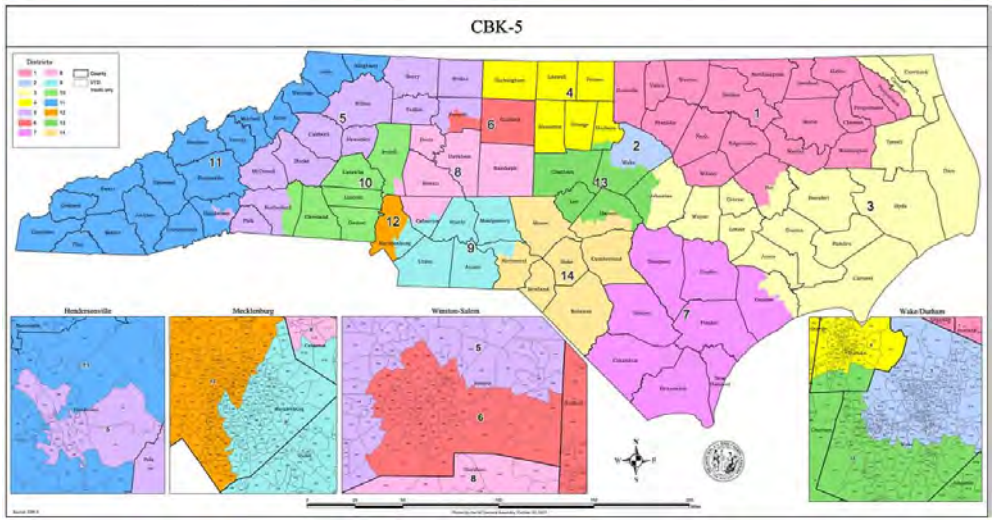

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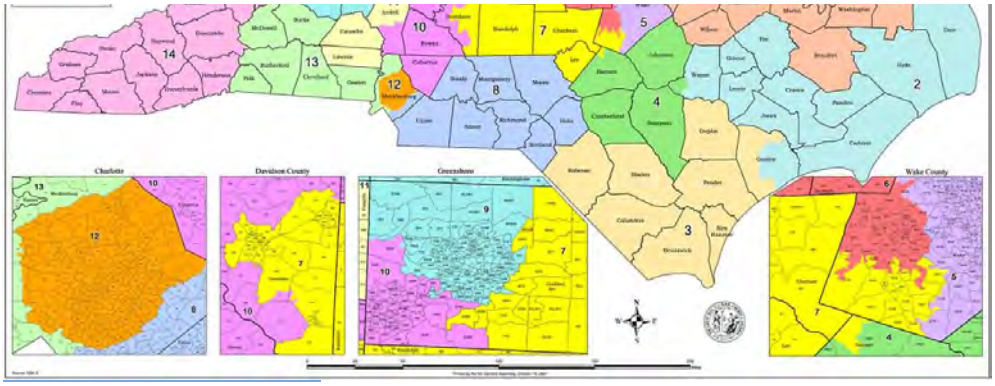

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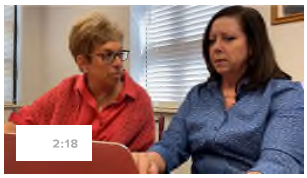

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NC Redistricting Hearing Speakers Criticize GOP Proposals

Speakers at a public hearing on North Carolina redistricting want Republicans to shelve proposed congressional district maps.

By Associated Press | Oct. 25, 2021

Save

Top state redistricting legislators, Sen. Paul Hise, top left, and Rep. Destin Hall, top right, listen as several dozen members of the public address state lawmakers during a public comment hearing on Senate and House legislative redistricting maps Monday, Oct. 25, 2021, at the Legislative Building in Raleigh, N.C. (Travis Long/The News & Observer via AP) THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

By GARY D. ROBERTSON, Associated Press

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP) — Dozens of North Carolina residents said Monday that Republicans should shelve proposed congressional district maps that they said would likely give the GOP the most seats for the foreseeable future while needlessly fracturing the state's largest counties.

Republicans and Democrats have spent the past few weeks creating separate redistricting maps. During the first of two days of public hearings on them, speakers criticized GOP proposals that could make at least 10 of the state's 14 U.S. House districts favorable to Republican candidates. Republicans currently hold an 8-5 advantage in the state's congressional ranks, but the state will get another member through at least 2032 due to population gains recorded by the 2020 census.

Maps most favorable to Republicans would split predominantly Democratic Mecklenburg and Wake counties among at least three districts, some of which would spill into more conservative and rural surrounding counties, thereby making it harder for Democrats to win.

“This is not fair, since North Carolina is a half-and-half state with the two parties," Kathy Wheeler of Guilford County told redistricting committee members at the Legislative Building. “The maps proposed by Republican members dilute Democratic votes and deprive communities of effective representation.”

Several speakers complained that some plans also would split Guilford County, currently represented by Democrat Kathy Manning, into as many as three districts.

Democrats have offered congressional maps that would give their party a better chance to win six or seven seats, which they say aligns with electoral results for statewide races that are usually decided by a few percentage points. Republicans, who have controlled the General Assembly since 2011, have performed well in North Carolina federal races, not losing a U.S. Senate race since 2008.

House committee Chairman Destin Hall of Caldwell County said after the hearing that GOP leaders are staying away from making decisions based on electoral outcomes.

Hearing participants also criticized GOP redistricting committee leaders for preventing the use of racial data in drawing districts. Democrats and allied civil rights advocates argue that without such data lawmakers are unable to protect Black voters from being disenfranchised in a map plan.

“Being colorblind does not equate to being racially just. In fact, it can mean just the opposite,” said Phyllis Demko with the League of Women Voters of North Carolina. She added that it's obvious legislators know where minority voters live and how they vote.

Andy Jackson of the conservative John Locke Foundation was one of only a couple of the roughly 30 speakers at Monday’s first session who seemed generally pleased with legislators, in particular for mapmaking criteria that he said ensures “racial considerations do not predominate in designating districts.”

The House and Senate redistricting committees scheduled an in-person and an online-only hearing both Monday and Tuesday to collect feedback on proposed General Assembly districts. Each in-person hearing in Raleigh also had two remote sites. Monday’s other locales were in Wilmington and Lenoir, with Greenville and Charlotte on Tuesday.

The hearings are the next step before the legislature begins voting on the plans. The legislature hopes by early November to approve new maps that will apply to elections starting next year. Candidate filing for the 2022 election begins Dec. 6.

With Republican majorities in both the state House and Senate and redistricting maps exempt from Democratic Gov. Roy Cooper's veto stamp, Republicans are likely to get their way unless litigation blocks them.

Senate Minority Leader Dan Blue of Wake County said Democrats in his chamber want to meet with Republicans to express their concerns and seek what they consider a fair plan. But without “real serious negotiations on all aspects of these maps” that lead to consensus, Blue told reporters Monday, “short of a lawsuit, there are very few other things left to do.”

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POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

NC lawmakers file their official redistricting plans, giving GOP a solid edge

BY WILL DORAN
UPDATED OCTOBER 29, 2021 6:02 PM

It's redistricting time in North Carolina. In a limited-run podcast from Under the Dome, we explore how maps are drawn, their political impact on the state and the ongoing fight against gerrymandering.
BY STEPHANIE BUNAO

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The public has already seen a handful of potential redistricting maps — which could be used in every North Carolina election from 2022 to 2030 — but on Friday a top redistricting official filed the official bills for maps that whittled down the various options to just one map.

Republican Sen. Ralph Hise filed two bills Friday: One for the map that will determine the 50 seats that make up the N.C. Senate, and the other for North Carolina's 14 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The map for the 120 N.C. House seats should at least be up by Monday, according to a meeting agenda on the legislature's website, but it could be posted before then, too. The House could also offer a competing version of a congressional map, different from the bill Hise filed Friday.

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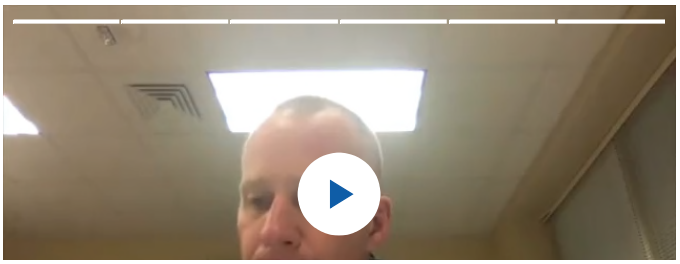

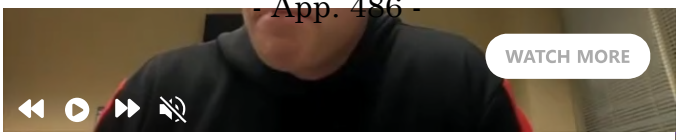

NC State's Doeren talks about the loss to Wake

GOP leaders previously put out half a dozen different draft maps for the congressional map, each of which was different in some ways but all of which would likely lead to strong Republican majorities in the state's congressional delegation for years to come.

Democratic politicians have criticized those draft maps as being heavily gerrymandered — comments echoed by several dozen speakers at public hearings the legislature held last week after posting those drafts for the public to review.

The statewide vote is split almost evenly — in the 2020 presidential race, Republican Donald Trump won just under 50% of the vote and Democrat Joe Biden won just under 49% — but all of the congressional maps that GOP leaders have floated would likely give their party nine, 10 or even 11 of the state's 14 congressional seats.

The map Hise filed Friday was not one of the ones that had previously been shown to the public before the public hearings, although it does appear to be almost identical to one of the maps that was.

An analysis of the new map by the website Dave's Redistricting App, using election data from the 2016 and 2020 elections, shows that the map would likely produce a 10-4 split in favor of Republicans if North Carolina's voting patterns remain largely the same. The map would have eight safe Republican seats, three safe Democratic seats and three competitive seats; two would lean right and one would lean left.

It also has an incumbent-free district in the area between Charlotte and Asheville — a common feature in many GOP proposals, which The News & Observer previously reported has led to widespread speculation that it's intended as a seat drawn for House Speaker Tim Moore to run for congress.

It wasn't immediately clear if the new version posted Friday had similar underlying statistics.

SEE THE MAPS

The following is Hise's congressional map, officially called CST-13:

A draft of the 2021 redistricting map for North Carolina's 14 US House seats, as drawn and proposed by GOP redistricting leader Sen. Ralph Hise of Spruce Pine. *NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

The following is Hise's N.C. Senate map, officially called SST-13:

A draft of the 2021 redistricting map for North Carolina's 50 senate districts, as drawn and proposed by GOP redistricting leader Sen. Ralph Hise of Spruce Pine. *NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

GERRYMANDERING LAWSUIT FILED

Around an hour after the maps were filed Friday, the NAACP and the anti-gerrymandering government watchdog group Common Cause held a press conference announcing they had just filed a lawsuit asking the courts to intervene in the process, even before the legislature can vote on any maps.

The last time Republican lawmakers drew new maps after the census, in 2011, those maps were struck down as unconstitutional racial gerrymandering. The maps that replaced them were struck down as unconstitutional partisan gerrymandering.

Those legal battles took nearly the entire decade. In the end North Carolina's 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018 elections were all held using unconstitutional maps. The challengers want to avoid something similar this decade, hence the lawsuit before any maps even pass into law.

"North Carolina cannot handle another decade of unconstitutional maps," said Allison Riggs, the co-executive director of Durham-based Southern Coalition for Social Justice. "The harm that that does to our democracy is one that we've been feeling the ramifications of for 10 years. It's too much, and we're going to start fighting back today."

Riggs has led anti-gerrymandering lawsuits here in the past and is one of the attorneys now representing the NAACP and Common Cause — which was the group behind 2019's successful gerrymandering lawsuits.

The lawsuit doesn't target the specific maps filed Friday, but rather the process in general.

Republican lawmakers have said they did not use any racial or political data in drawing the maps, and some Democrats have questioned the decision not to use racial data. They say it will harm the ability of Black voters in North Carolina to elect politicians who will represent them.

The lawsuit asks that a judge stop the legislature from enacting any maps right now, and delay the 2022 primary elections so that there's enough time to start the redistricting process over this fall under new rules.

Hise said the Southern Coalition for Social Justice "sued us previously because we used race, and now they're suing us because we didn't use race. The only constant here is finding any excuse to sue to gain partisan advantage, no matter how contradictory, and they're doing it before the maps have even been considered by a legislative committee."

WHAT'S NEXT?

The House and Senate redistricting committees both plan to meet Monday, the Senate at 9 a.m. and the House at 2 p.m.

The public will be able to attend, but it's unlikely that they will be able to comment. Members of the committees will be able to discuss the maps and propose potential tweaks for the committee to consider.

It's possible the committees might also decide to go ahead and vote on Monday. Or a vote may come later in the week. It's unlikely to stretch too long, though, since leaders have long said they want to be finished by early November since candidate filing for the 2022 elections is in early December.

Once the committees pass the maps they will go to the full House and Senate for approval, where the Republican majorities in both chambers are likely to pass whatever maps come out of the committees.

And that will be the end of the process. Unlike with most bills in North Carolina, the governor is banned from vetoing redistricting maps. So unlike with the state budget or other high-profile issues, Democrats have very little leverage on redistricting since Democratic Gov. Roy Cooper can't threaten a veto to force Republicans to negotiate with his party's lawmakers.

This story was originally published October 29, 2021 4:14 PM.

EXHIBIT AC

NC congressional map that helps GOP gets Senate panel's OK

AP apnews.com/article/north-carolina-legislature-voting-rights-redistricting-congress-f11be13a63b159abaa926928c96413a2

November 1, 2021

By GARY D. ROBERTSONNovember 2, 2021 GMT

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP) — North Carolina Republicans on Monday advanced a proposed congressional district map for the next decade that if enacted would likely make it easier for the GOP to increase the number of candidates from the state heading to Capitol Hill.

A Senate committee voted along party lines for a redistricting plan that reflects population gains counted during the 2020 census that yielded an additional seat for North Carolina, its 14th overall.

The Senate's congressional plan will be debated by the full chamber on Tuesday. It would put Republicans in a strong position to win 10 of the 14 seats beginning with the 2022 elections, according to Senate Democrats and map analysis such as the Princeton Gerrymandering Project. Any congressional map would have to receive both state House and Senate approval.

GOP leaders hope to give final approval to congressional and General Assembly lines by the end of the week. A House committee on Monday night approved a state House map that likely would help Republicans retain their majority in that chamber. Democratic Gov. Roy Cooper's veto power doesn't apply to redistricting maps.

Although senators prohibited themselves from formally using partisan data like voter registration or past election results to create a new map, Democrats argued that it's obvious the congressional boundaries were drawn with partisan advantage in mind. North Carolina is one of a handful of states where Republican seat gains could help the party retake the U.S. House majority in 2022.

Sen. Ralph Hise, a Mitchell County Republican and congressional map co-author, told reporters that he hadn't looked at partisan data to evaluate political outcomes. He said the map met other criteria well by minimizing the number of counties overall that are divided between districts and the municipalities that are split.

It's "been a tremendous feat that we've been able to accomplish," Hise said. "And I think it best meets the criteria of anything submitted or considered by the committee."

Out of the state's current 13 seats, Republicans now hold eight — two fewer compared to after the 2018 elections, after which state judges declared the U.S. House map lines were likely excessively partisan and unconstitutional. They were redrawn, leading to 2020 election wins by Democrats Kathy Manning and Deborah Ross.

Should the map get General Assembly approval, Manning's return to Congress would appear difficult. Her current district contains all of Guilford County. Senate Republicans instead want to divide Guilford into three districts, all of which would likely favor a Republican candidate. Although members of Congress only have to live in the state they want to represent, Manning's residence is drawn into the same northwestern district with veteran GOP Rep. Virginia Foxx of Watauga County.

Democrats cited splitting Guilford, Wake and Mecklenburg counties into three districts each as a way to dilute political power of metro Democrats by putting them in districts with conservative voters. They said the state's congressional delegation should reflect the closely divided nature of statewide elections.

"It's not coincident that it's only in the urban areas that you subject these counties to that kind of treatment," Senate Minority Leader Dan Blue of Wake County told Republican colleagues. "This kind of radical extreme effort simply takes (legislators) out of the process" should courts again get involved in North Carolina redistricting, he added.

In a statement, Manning said the proposed lines are "not a reflection of the best interests of North Carolinians but rather, an offering to the national Republican party." She didn't mention whether she would run in 2022 if the map were enacted.

The committee's Republican majority rejected a competing map by Democratic Sen. Ben Clark of Hoke County that would have generated more politically competitive districts — likely giving Democrats the chance to win at least six seats. The plan also would have kept Guilford County in one district and limited Wake and Mecklenburg to two districts.

The Senate congressional plan also would have Democratic Rep. Alma Adams and Republican Rep. Dan Bishop living in the same Democratic-leaning district in Charlotte. Bishop said later Monday by text that he would move into an adjoining GOP-leaning district where no incumbent currently lives and run for that seat if the map is implemented.

The map also would create open seats in a district covering a part of Charlotte and points west, another in five counties south of Raleigh and a third in part of Guilford and points south.

Litigation is looming on whatever GOP districts are ultimately approved. The state NAACP, Common Cause and several voters already have gone to court. They sued last Friday, asking a judge to block legislative districts from being drawn without first examining racial data to ensure districts comply with the federal Voting Rights Act.

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POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

North Carolina could have new political maps this week. Here's where things stand.

BY WILL DORAN AND BRIAN MURPHY

NOVEMBER 03, 2021 2:23 PM

It's redistricting time in North Carolina. In a limited-run podcast from Under the Dome, we explore how maps are drawn, their political impact on the state and the ongoing fight against gerrymandering. BY STEPHANIE BUNAO

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RALEIGH

After a month of public hearings and live-streamed map drawing, North Carolina's Republican legislators are moving quickly through the final stages of the 2021 redistricting process.

If all goes according to the plan lawmakers set in motion earlier this week, the maps could be official as soon as Thursday. If they become law as expected, they will be used in every election from 2022 through 2030 — unless a lawsuit succeeds in forcing them to be redrawn, as has happened numerous times in North Carolina dating back to the 1980s.

There are three different maps the N.C. House and N.C. Senate have been crafting in the past few weeks: They each are drawing their own districts, and they also must come up with a new map for the state's U.S. House of Representatives delegation. It's growing from 13 to 14 seats for the next decade, due to North Carolina's rapid population growth in the 2020 Census.

The new maps will likely increase Republican political power in North Carolina. That has Democrats and anti-gerrymandering advocates crying foul, accusing the GOP of artificially inflating their power in a state that's split roughly evenly.

In 2020, for example, Republican Donald Trump won the North Carolina presidential vote with 49.9% to 48.6% for Democrat Joe Biden. But even in a similar political climate, the new congressional map would be expected to grow the Republican Party's current edge from 8-5 to 10-4 in the U.S. House seats.

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"These maps were created for one purpose only: to ensure Republicans win more House seats so that they can recapture control of the U.S. House of Representatives," U.S. Rep. Kathy Manning said in a written statement.

Manning, a Greensboro Democrat, would be unlikely to win reelection under the new congressional map, which she called “an offering to the national Republican party.” It splits up the Triad region around Greensboro, which is kept mostly whole in her current left-leaning district, into four different right-leaning districts.

The other Democratic incumbent who might be out in the new map is Rep. G.K. Butterfield of Wilson. A former head of the Congressional Black Caucus, he also previously served on the North Carolina Supreme Court. He said GOP lawmakers are proposing to turn his district into one a Republican could flip by splitting up Black voters in Eastern North Carolina between districts to diminish their voting power.

“I am planning to run for reelection and I want to run under a fair map and right now we don’t have a fair map,” he said. “I’m encouraging litigation both in state and federal court.”

There is already one lawsuit, which the North Carolina NAACP filed last week, seeking to stop the redistricting process before any maps can be passed into law. It challenges Republicans’ decision not to consider any racial data when drawing the maps, which the NAACP says will lead to Black voters’ rights being violated. Republicans say using racial data is unnecessary.

The Sound of Judgment

A battle for racial justice in NC confronts bloody past, uncertain future

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Like the congressional map, maps for the N.C. House and N.C. Senate would likewise give Republicans a high likelihood of keeping their majority in the General Assembly, at least in the near future. One analysis shows they could get back the supermajorities that would allow them to override vetoes from Democratic Gov. Roy Cooper without any legislative Democrats on board.

While Democrats have criticized the process as being politically motivated, GOP leaders have repeatedly said they did not use any political data in drawing the maps. They have avoided commenting specifically on the partisan splits the maps would create, but have touted the transparency of the process — largely similar to court-enforced transparency rules from 2019, which made that year’s redistricting process the most transparent ever.

“I hope that you will all acknowledge the truly historic nature of the process we have seen this time around,” Republican Rep. Destin Hall, the House’s top redistricting official, told Democrats before a Tuesday night vote. “The unprecedented transparency and the unprecedented decision to not use political data in drawing these maps.”

He did not sway any Democrats, however, and the House passed the map for its own districts in a 67-49 party line vote.

WHERE THE MAPS STAND

▪ **Congress:** The map for North Carolina's 14 seats in the U.S. House passed the N.C. Senate 27-22 on Tuesday evening. The N.C. House plans to take up the map Wednesday in committee, where redistricting officials will consider potential changes to what the Senate drew. Their goal is to pass it in committee Wednesday in order for the full House to vote Thursday. If they don't make any changes, it will become law once they pass it. If they do make changes, it would have to go back to the Senate for final approval or potential negotiations. Either way it's not expected to drag on too long, as GOP leaders have long said their goal is to finish by early November.

▪ **N.C. Senate:** The map for North Carolina's 50 state Senate seats passed a Senate committee Tuesday morning, setting up a floor vote Wednesday. After that it would go to the House, potentially for a committee vote Wednesday and a floor vote Thursday. The House is not expected to make any changes, as each chamber typically lets the other draw their own districts.

▪ **N.C. House:** The map for North Carolina's 120 state House seats passed the House on Tuesday evening, setting up a Senate committee vote Wednesday and possibly a floor vote Thursday. The Senate is not expected to make any changes.

POLITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MAPS

All three maps would give Republicans a sizable advantage even if the statewide vote is split more or less evenly as it has been in recent years, according to an analysis of 2016 and 2020 political data by Dave's Redistricting App, a popular redistricting tool.

A common theme of all three maps is that despite North Carolina's highly competitive status in statewide elections, there would be very few competitive seats in these more regional races.

Republican have said that part of the reason for that — as well as for why Democrats might win fewer seats than their share of the statewide vote — is that Democratic voters tend to cluster in the state's big metro areas, meaning the cities are very blue while the more spread-out rural areas are very red. Even if it all adds up to North Carolina being a purple state in statewide elections, Republicans say, they have a built-in advantage to win more districts because of that political geography.

"Democrats are only winning in 20 to 30 counties in North Carolina," GOP Senate leader Phil Berger said in a 2017 speech, defending different maps being drawn then that gave Republicans a large advantage and which were later redrawn due to a gerrymandering lawsuit.

Since lawmakers say they have not used partisan data to analyze the maps, there is also no official analysis of the potential political breakdowns, leaving it up to outside

parties to do that work. Here is what the analysis from Dave's Redistricting App shows.

▪ **Congress:** This map would have eight safe Republican seats, three safe Democratic seats and three competitive seats, of which two would lean right and one would lean left. That means Republicans would be expected to win a 10-4 advantage if voters again split the statewide vote more or less evenly. It could increase to an 11-3 GOP advantage if Republicans have a strong year, and Republicans would still expect to hold an 8-6 advantage even in a strong year for Democrats.

▪ **N.C. Senate:** This map would give Republicans 24 safe seats in the 50-member Senate, two short of a 26-member majority. There would be nine competitive seats out of the 50 total, of which five would lean Republican and four would lean Democratic. So Republicans would be expected to likely win a majority and could also win a veto-proof supermajority by holding all of the right-leaning competitive districts and flipping one of the left-leaning ones. Democrats have 17 safe seats and would have to win every competitive district to win the majority. If there's a tie, Republican Lt. Gov. Mark Robinson would be the tiebreaker.

▪ **N.C. House:** This map would give Republicans 55 safe seats in the 120-member House, six short of a 61-member majority. There would be 24 competitive seats, 13 of which lean Republican. So Republicans could expect to keep their majority even if they lost most of the competitive districts. Getting to a 72-member supermajority would require Republicans to win 17 of those 24 competitive seats. Democrats would have 41 safe seats, so they would have to win 20 of the 24 competitive districts to win a majority.

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Sen. Ralph Hise, R-Mitchell, who leads the redistricting committee, right, works with advisors to create redistricting maps Thursday, Oct. 7, 2021 at the Legislative Office Building in Raleigh. North Carolina legislators have started drawing the political maps that, pending any legal challenges, will be used in every election for the U.S. House of Representatives and N.C. General Assembly for the next decade. TRAVIS LONG *TLONG@NEWSOBSERVER.COM*

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BY DANIELLE BATTAGLIA

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POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

Take a closer look at North Carolina's approved political maps for Congress, legislature

BY WILL DORAN

UPDATED NOVEMBER 04, 2021 5:20 PM

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The three maps that will help define North Carolina's political future were passed Nov. 4 by the Republican-led state legislature.

They'll be what North Carolina uses in every election for the next decade, unless a court orders them to be re-drawn. One lawsuit is already pending and more are expected. But as they look now, the maps give a glimpse at how legislators will be elected in the future in the state legislature as well as for the state's 14 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.

All the new maps would give Republicans a sizable advantage, even if the two parties roughly split the statewide vote 50-50, The News & Observer has reported. All three maps passed along party lines.

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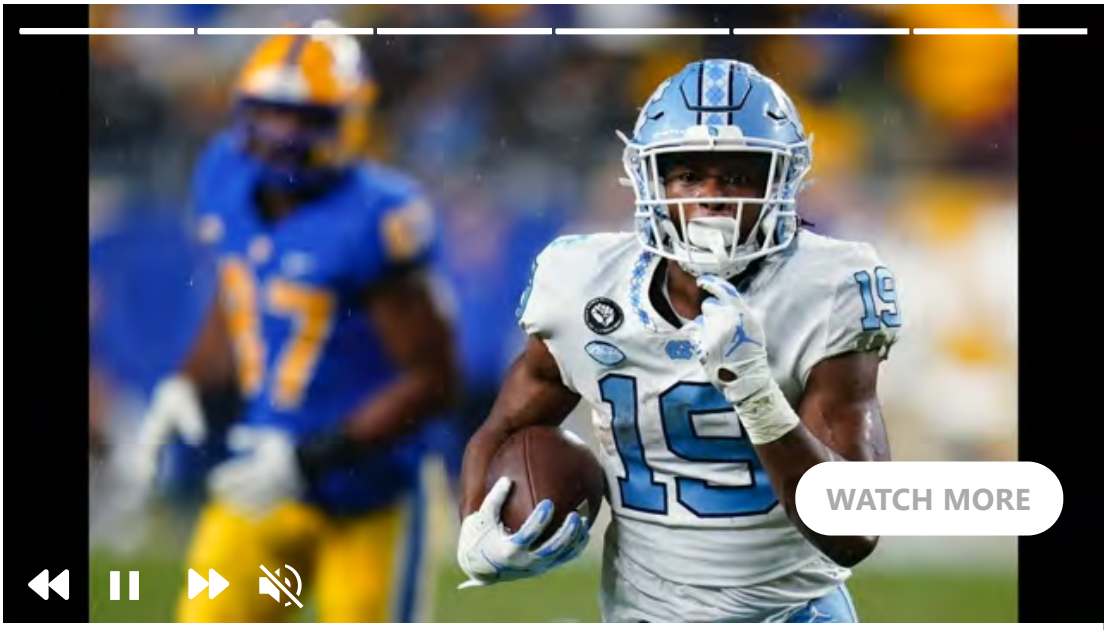

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perform politically, give this map from Dave's Redistricting App a look.

For News & Observer analysis of what the maps will mean in future elections, here is a closer look.

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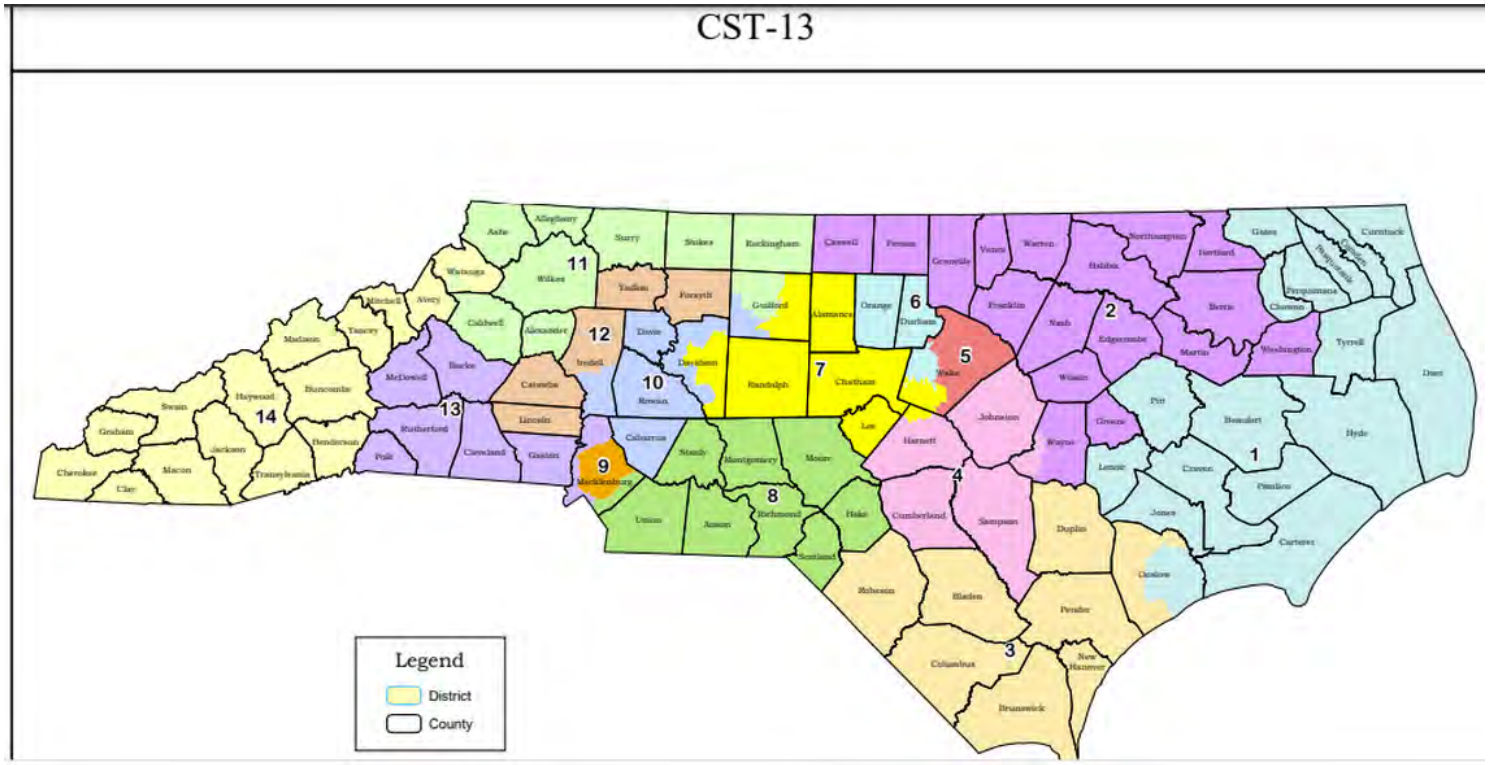

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Who is safe? The new map will have eight safe Republican seats, three safe Democratic seats and three competitive seats, of which two would lean right and one would lean left.

Possible Republican-Democrat balance: That means Republicans would be expected to win a 10-4 advantage if voters again split the statewide vote more or less evenly. It could increase to an 11-3 GOP advantage if Republicans have a strong year, and Republicans would still expect to hold an 8-6 advantage even in a strong year for Democrats.

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Democrats could expect to win the two seats that include Raleigh and Durham, one of the Charlotte-area seats and potentially the district in northeastern North Carolina that abuts the Triangle.

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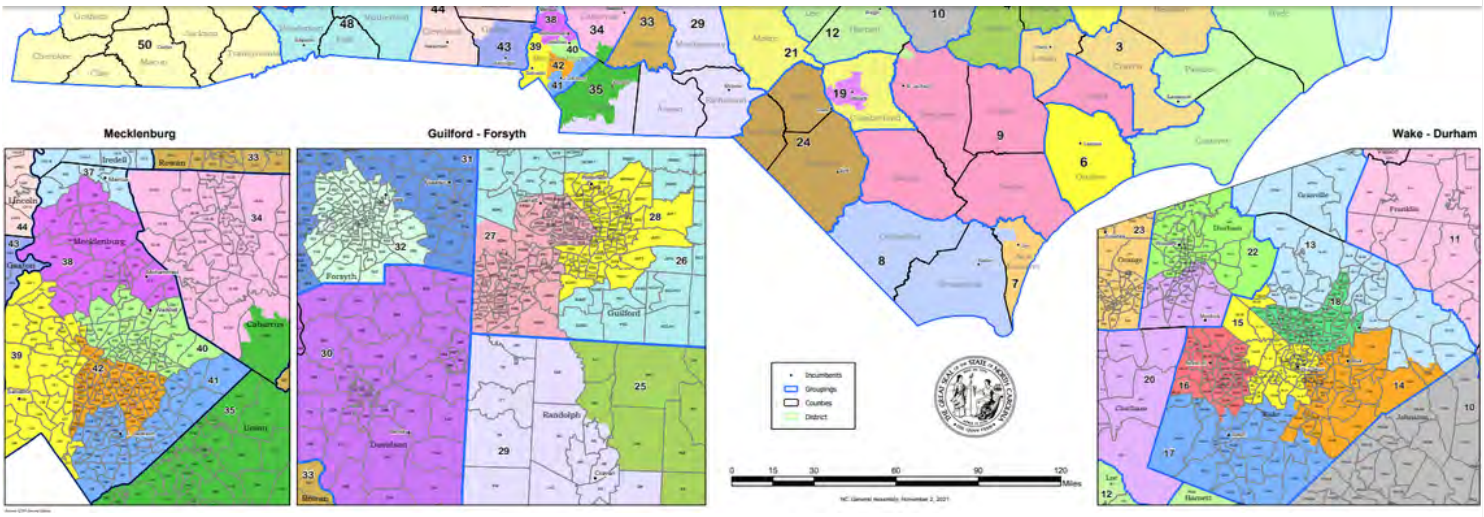

North Carolina state Senate district map passed by state lawmakers in November 2021 as part of redistricting. *NC GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

What the map shows: How North Carolina's 50 N.C. Senate districts will be divided across the state.

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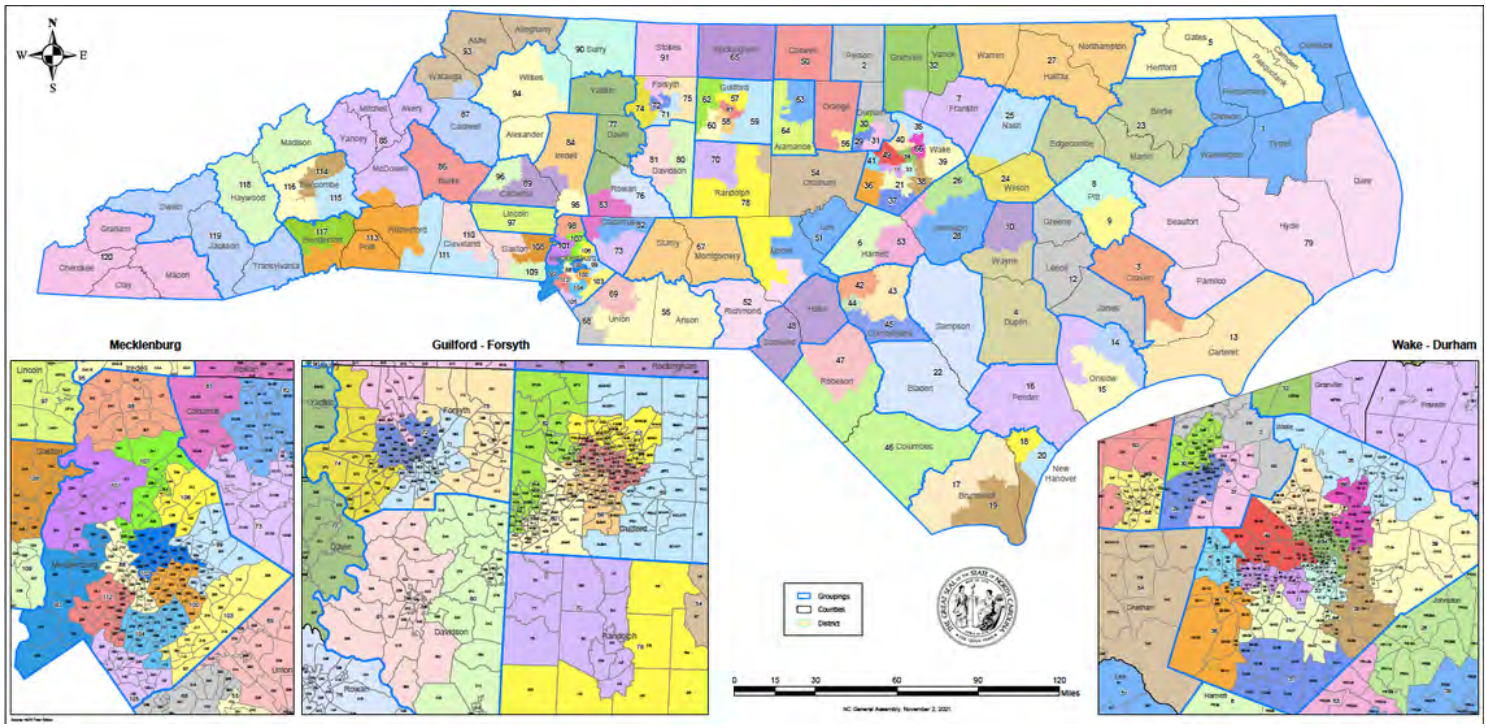

North Carolina House of Representatives districts as passed by state lawmakers in November 2021 as part of redistricting. *NC GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

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Possible Republican-Democrat balance: There would be 24 competitive seats, 13 of which lean Republican. Getting to a 72-member supermajority would require Republicans to win 17 of those 24 competitive seats.

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NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina GOP nears completion of redistricting maps

BY GARY D. ROBERTSON *ASSOCIATED PRESS*

NOVEMBER 04, 2021 5:57 PM

Melissa Price Kromm, right, with North Carolina Voters for Clean Elections speaks at a news conference criticizing the General Assembly's redistricting process on Wednesday, Nov. 3, 2021, at the Legislative Building in Raleigh, N.C. (AP Photo/Gary D. Robertson) GARY D. ROBERTSON *AP*

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RALEIGH, N.C.

North Carolina Republicans on Wednesday neared final passage of their congressional and legislative redistricting for the next decade, dismissing Democratic arguments that the boundaries are unlawful as overly partisan toward the GOP and wrongly ignore race. The courthouse soon will be the only place that map opponents can seek redress.

On a party-line vote, the full Senate voted for a GOP-drawn map for its 50 districts. Later, a Senate committee approved a map for the House's 120 legislative districts that the House voted for on Tuesday. The House Redistricting Committee also voted on the Senate map approved earlier in the day and the Senate-backed plan to draw district lines for North Carolina's 14 U.S. House seats.

Final votes on all three maps are expected on Thursday. Democratic Gov. Roy Cooper's veto doesn't apply to redistricting maps, all of which are expected to favor Republican political fortunes beginning with 2022.

Democrats and outside analysis project that the plans would help the GOP extend their state Senate and House majorities, and give Republican candidates the ability to win at least 10 of the 14 U.S. House seats. Currently Republicans hold an 8-5 U.S. House seat advantage. North Carolina is getting a 14th seat due to population gains. The Republican congressional plan would break up the current district of first-term Democratic Rep. Kathy Manning of Greensboro into four GOP-leaning districts.

Scores of speakers at public hearings had asked mapmakers, without success, to draw boundaries that more closely reflect North Carolina's status as a narrowly divided state. Races for governor, president and U.S. Senate have been very close in recent years.

“The circumstantial evidence, once the maps have been created, clearly show that there’s still partisan gerrymandering,” Sen. Jay Chaudhuri, a Wake County Democrat, said after the vote on the Senate map.

Republican legislators have been careful not to quantify how many legislative and congressional districts they’d be favored to win under the plans, citing repeatedly

their decision to prohibit the use of partisan data like election results to inform how to sketch the maps.

Still, “I am confident that with any map our message is Republicans are strong enough to gain majorities in the General Assembly, but that has no connection” to reviewing any political data, said Sen. Ralph Hise, a Mitchell County Republican and Senate Redistricting Committee co-chairman. “I’m confident that ... a fair and just court will uphold these maps.”

Senate Republicans used parliamentary maneuvers to deny votes on eight amendments by Democrats, who said they were trying to address illegal racial or partisan gerrymanders in certain regions, including Mecklenburg, Wake and several northeastern counties.

Authors of the amendments, some of which were already voted on Tuesday in a committee, said the changes would have fixed problems addressed in previous state court rulings. One ruling from the 2000s emphasized compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act to ensure Black voting power is not diluted, while the other from 2019 declared districts could violate the state constitution when they favor extremely one party over another.

Democrats and their allies say these and other failures are setting the General Assembly up for additional rounds of costly redistricting litigation, like what occurred during the 2010s, when legislative and congressional boundaries had to be redrawn on racial and partisan grounds.

The state NAACP, Common Cause and four voters already sued in state court last week, challenging the Republican refusal to consider race-based data in drawing districts. The plaintiffs said the analysis needed to ensure historically African American areas don't see Black voters lose their ability to elect their preferred candidates. Republicans have said there's no evidence of racially polarized voting presented to justify drawing those districts.

“When you have a history of drawing racially gerrymandered, unconstitutional districts, you might want to make sure if you're doing it again," Melissa Price Kromm with North Carolina Voters for Clean Elections said at a news conference in which several advocacy groups criticized the redistricting process. “But clearly, the current legislative leadership is allergic to good faith or even following the law."

The proposed Senate map would mean several pairs of sitting senators would be living in the same district, meaning they may have to run against each other in order to return to the chamber in 2023.

Three pairs — composed of six Republicans — are in rural or mountain areas whose populations have failed to keep up with the growing Piedmont. Another pair places Republican Sen. Vickie Sawyer of Iredell County and Democratic Sen. Natasha Marcus of Mecklenburg County in the same Republican-leaning district.

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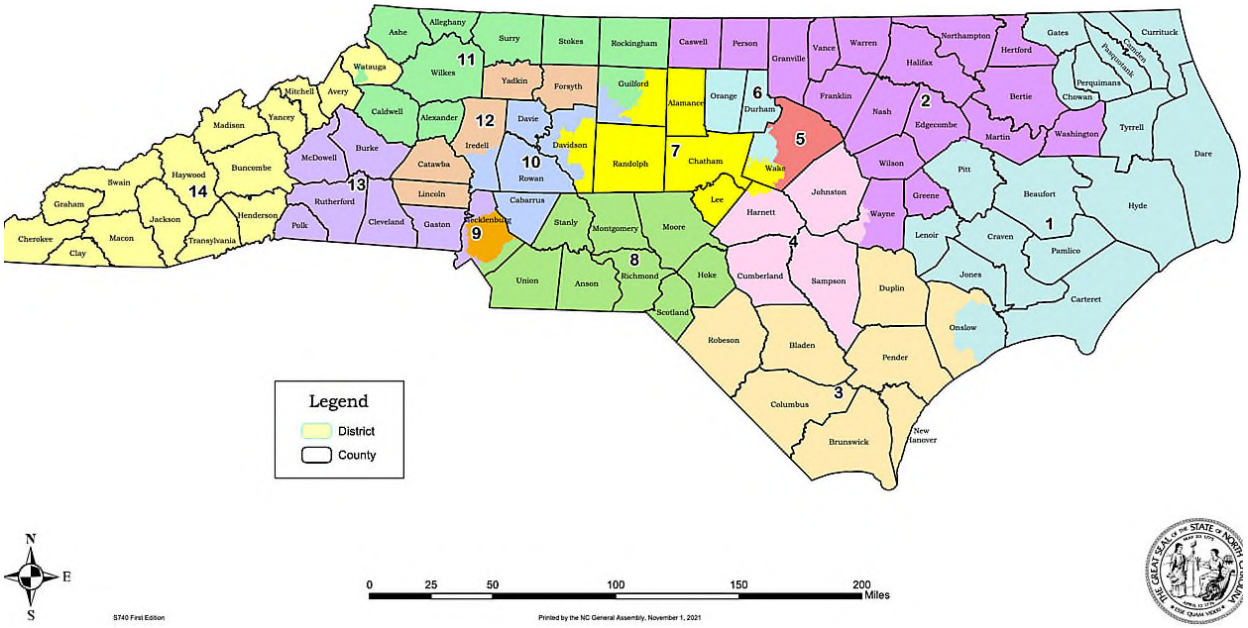

REDISTRICTING

Redistricting in N.C.: New maps approved, favoring GOP

BY CHARLES DUNCAN | NORTH CAROLINA
PUBLISHED 1:30 PM ET NOV. 04, 2021

The North Carolina General Assembly passed new redistricting maps Thursday, laying out the state's political landscape for the decade to come.

The new maps likely create a 10 to 4 split for Republicans in North Carolina's congressional delegation and the GOP will hold onto its majorities in the state House and Senate.

The three maps passed on party-line votes. The governor has no veto power over redistricting.

North Carolina has a long history gerrymandering, drawing maps to basically pick which party will win. Both parties have done it when they've been in power. The maps drawn after the last census in 2010 led to a political and legal fight that lasted almost a decade.

What You Need To Know

- The Republican-led General Assembly passed new redistricting maps for legislative and congressional districts Thursday
- The congressional map means Republicans will likely win at least 10 seats out of 14, according to analysis from researchers at Duke and Princeton
- The state House and Senate maps will also allow Republicans to hold onto control in both chambers of the General Assembly
- The maps are already being challenged in court for gerrymandering and more lawsuits are likely

One lawsuit has already been filed, before these new maps were even finalized, accusing the Republican-led General Assembly of illegal gerrymandering.

"We found that the map that has been proposed for the North Carolina House really dramatically under-elects Democrats. We have similar analysis for the Senate," said Jonathan Mattingly, a Duke University mathematician who uses mathematical models to analyze gerrymandering.

He testified in court cases that found North Carolina's last set of maps were unconstitutional.

The maps have been widely criticized by Democrats and academics that study redistricting and gerrymandering.

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North Carolina House Speaker Tim Moore, a Republican, defended the maps.

“I am confident that the House and Senate have approved redistricting plans that include maps that are constitutional in every respect,” Moore said.

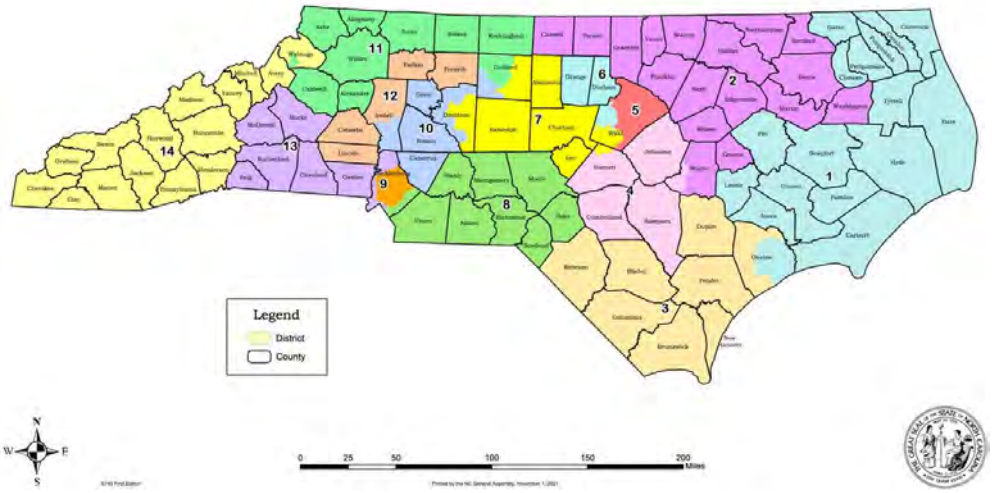
The nonpartisan Princeton Gerrymandering Project gave all three maps, for state House, Senate and Congress, an “F” grade, finding “significant Republican advantage” in each.

“I think it's really important not just to count seats, but to see how people have been put into districts. With the (congressional) maps we've been given, the districts that are in play have many, many less Democrats than one would typically see,” Duke’s Mattingly said.

"The districts that are very safe for Democrats have a lot more Democrats — so they've been packed in. And the districts that are very safe for Republicans actually have less Republicans, still leaving them safe. And this is really kind of one of the hallmarks of a map that's gerrymandered,” he said.

Despite the legal challenges already filed, the maps probably won't change before next year's elections, said Michael Bitzer, a political scientist at Catawba College who just published a book on the history of redistricting in North Carolina.

“Unless there’s egregious maps,” Bitzer said in an interview last month. The courts “would let the process play out with maps that are being challenged,” he said.



The new congressional map will likely be a 10-4 or 11-3 split in favor of Republicans.

Congressional map

Based on analysis from Duke and the Princeton Gerrymandering Project, North Carolina’s new congressional map will likely lead to electing 10 or 11 Republicans and three or four Democrats.

The congressional map divides the Triad’s urban areas, a particular concern for Democrats, who fear that it could dilute their voters in the Greensboro and Winston-Salem areas.

"These congressional maps represent an extreme partisan gerrymander that splits communities of interest," said Rep. Kathy Manning, a Democrat representing the Triad area.

"Under these maps, Guilford County is split into three congressional districts, diluting my constituents' interests and lumping them in with far-flung counties in the western mountains, the suburbs of Charlotte, and as far east as Wake County," she said. "These maps don't acknowledge that the Triad is a region with shared interests, concerns and needs."

Manning’s 6th Congressional District is split in the new map, putting Democratic-leaning urban voters in with more Republicans.

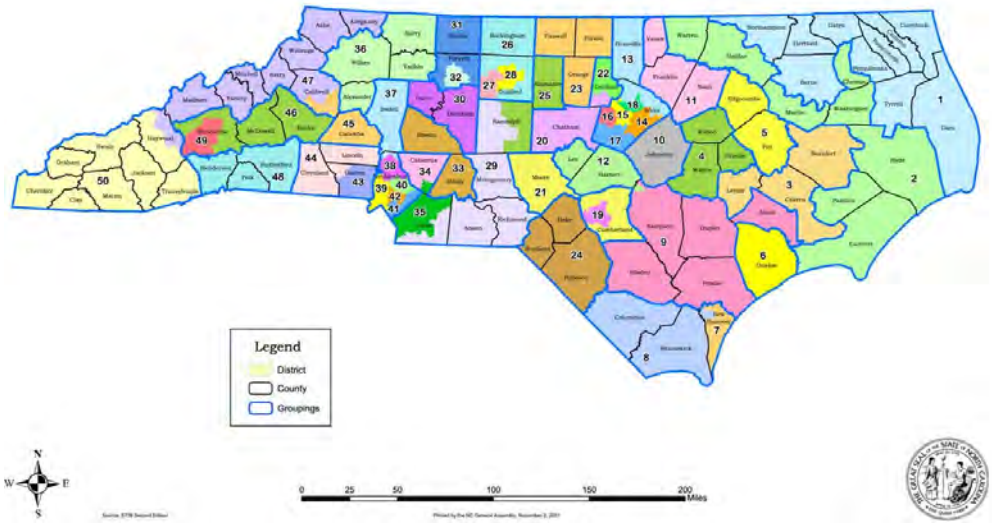
"These maps were created for one purpose only: to ensure Republicans win more House seats so that they can recapture control of the U.S. House of Representatives," Manning said in a statement.

another district.

“It takes thousands of Democratic voters out of my district and places those into another district, which means my district becomes less Democratic and less African American,” Butterfield said in an interview with Spectrum News 1 after the maps were approved Thursday. He argued that the new map violates the Voting Rights Act by diluting Black votes.

“It’s called racial gerrymandering, it’s called political gerrymandering. It’s unacceptable, it violates the law, and we are going to challenge it,” he said. “This is a state that is evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans, and yet the Republican legislature draws the map that gives the Republican Party a clear partisan advantage and it’s unacceptable.”

The new map also puts Rep. Alma Adams, a longtime Charlotte Democrat, in the same district as Republican Rep. Dan Bishop. Bishop's campaign tells Spectrum News he will move so he can run for office in what is now the 8th Congressional District to run for re-election in 2022.



The new map for North Carolina Senate districts will allow Republicans to hold onto their majority and potentially get a supermajority.

North Carolina General Assembly maps

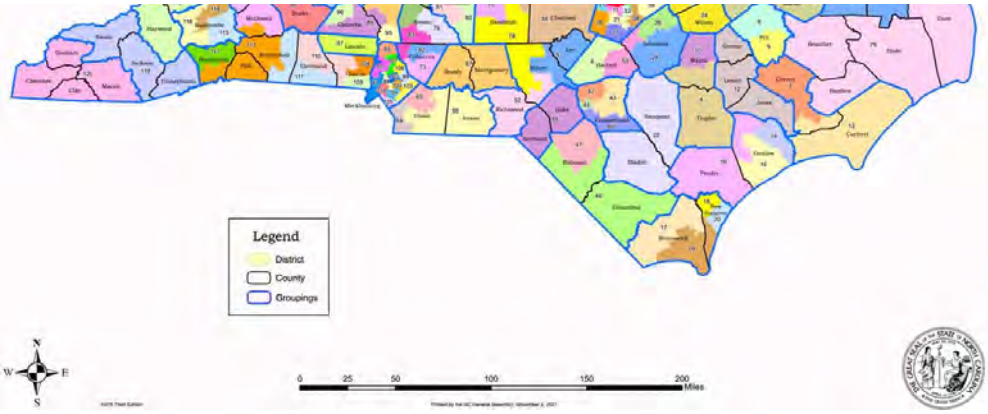
Like the congressional map, the Princeton Gerrymandering Project gave the state legislative maps an “F” grade overall and in partisan fairness.

“The state legislative maps would put Republicans at or within reach of veto-proof majorities in both chambers,” said Asher Hildebrand, a former chief of staff for Rep. David Price who now teaches politics at Duke University.

According to the Princeton University project, the new North Carolina House map will likely have 70 districts for Republicans and 50 for Democrats. There are 17 seats that are considered competitive.

For the North Carolina Senate map, the Princeton researchers say Republicans would likely win 30 seats and Democrats 20. They say seven seats in the state Senate could be competitive.

If Republicans can win the competitive seats in the House and Senate, they could gain supermajorities to overcome any vetoes from the governor.



The new districts for the North Carolina House will keep Republicans in power, according to analysis by researchers at the Princeton Gerrymandering Project.

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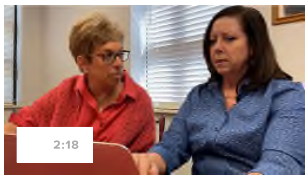

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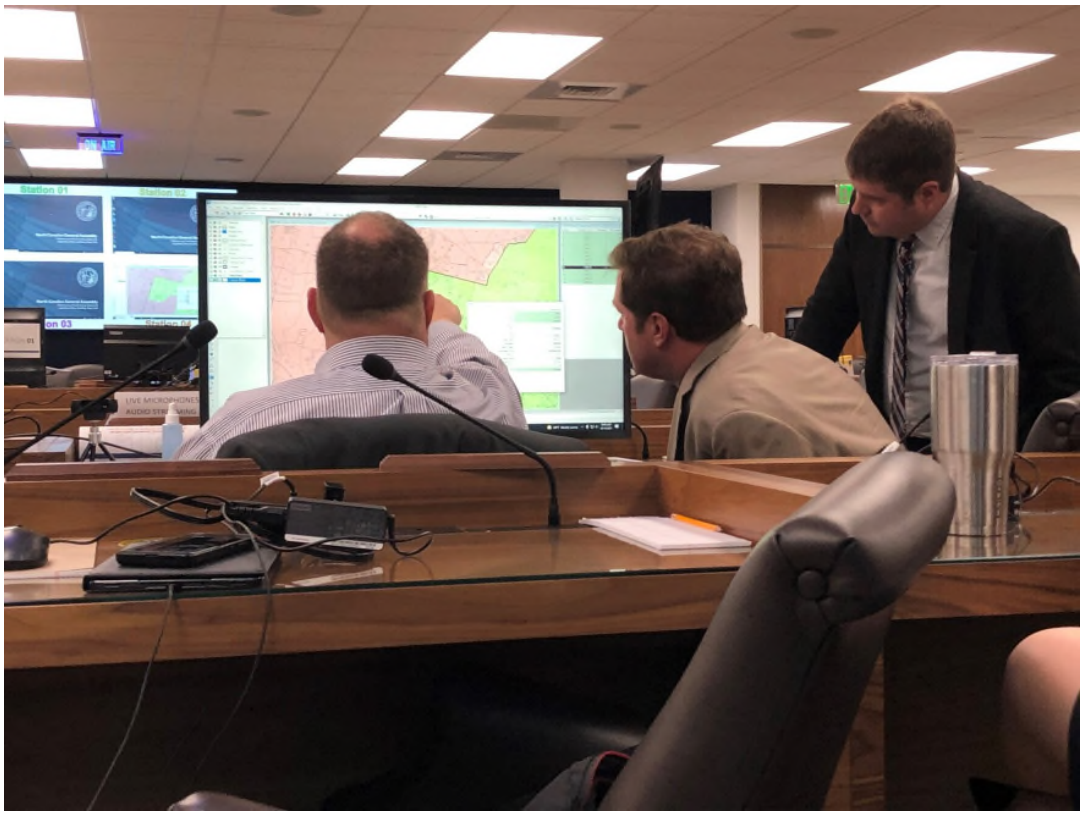
The General Assembly has passed GOP-drawn maps, setting stage for likely legal challenges

North Carolina Public Radio | By Rusty Jacobs

Published November 4, 2021 at 3:13 PM EDT



Rusty Jacobs / WUNC

In this Oct. 14, 2021 file photo, Sen. Ralph Hise (R-Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Yancey), left, pointing at the screen, works on a congressional district map with two GOP staffers at the North Carolina General Assembly.

The North Carolina General Assembly has adopted new congressional and state legislative district maps that will likely cement a Republican stronghold on power for the next decade — unless, of course, the courts step in.

This week's passage of maps that heavily favor Republicans was inevitable.

But House Redistricting Committee Chairman Republican Rep. Destin Hall told lawmakers this year's redistricting process was historic for a number of reasons.

First, in addition to applying traditional criteria like keeping districts compact and avoiding the splitting of municipalities, Hall said lawmakers voluntarily elected not to consider past election data in the drawing of maps.

And Hall maintained that the process was conducted with an unprecedented level of transparency.

"With every single district that was drawn done so in full public view with live audio and live video in the committee room," Hall said Thursday, just before a party-line vote to adopt the congressional district map.

The top House Democrat, Rep. Robert Reives II, offered a very different view of the GOP

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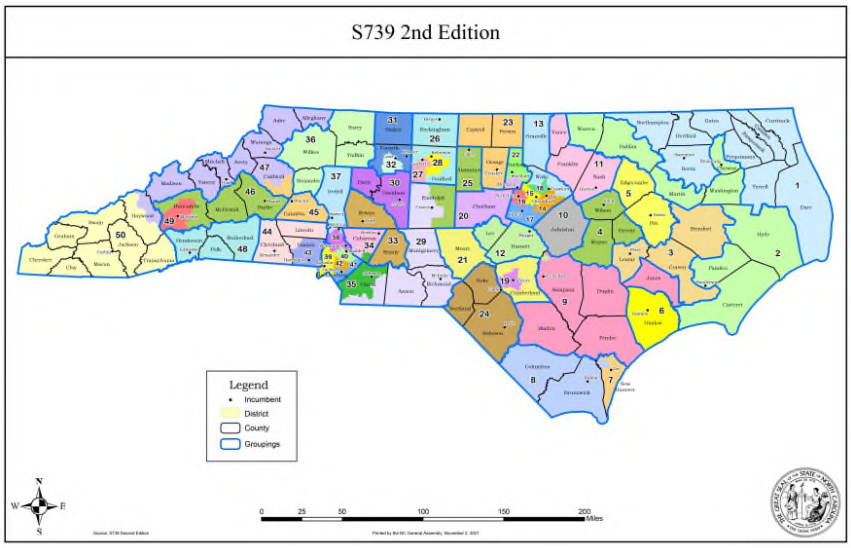
"A map that splits up Wake, Meck(lenburg), Guilford in the ways that it does, I think, again, is fairly unbelievable that people are going to think that's a fair map," Reives said during floor debate Thursday.



Without prioritizing any one redistricting criterion, Republicans say they tried to avoid splitting municipalities and counties where possible. In recent years, GOP maps were discarded for being unconstitutionally gerrymandered on the basis of race and extreme partisanship. This time, Republicans vowed not to consider race or election data.

"Following those criteria, we did our best to keep communities together," Sen. Ralph Hise, the Republican co-chair of the Senate Redistricting Committee, said on Wednesday in floor debate over the newly created Senate district map.

"That's counties, keeping them whole, municipalities, the cities and towns people call home, and precincts or — as more accurately in the system — voter tabulation districts."

But Democrats like Senate Minority Leader Dan Blue suggest Republicans selectively applied certain redistricting criteria.

"And unless you're going to rank order them so that this one is of paramount importance, it leaves you room to just arbitrarily say that 'This is the criteria when I draw this district,' but let you still maneuver to create gerrymandered districts — gerrymandered for partisan preference," Blue said in a telephone interview on Wednesday.

Blue and other Democrats offered several amendments to the state Senate district map this week, all were shot down. One amendment focused on two northeastern districts.

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The GOP map creates a state Senate district that goes from Carteret County on the coast, heads north and then turns left to Warren County on the Virginia border. The newly-drawn district contains a sore-thumb-like protrusion made up of Chowan and Washington counties.

According to Blue, these lines dilute the voting power of Black communities by cracking them between two side-by-side districts. In floor debate on Wednesday, Blue said his alternative would have created more compact districts and safeguarded federally protected voting rights of the area's Black voters.

"The other way guarantees action on a constitutional and Voting Rights Act violation," Blue asserted about the GOP-drawn map.

Indeed, the NAACP and Common Cause of North Carolina already have filed a lawsuit on these grounds seeking to halt work on state legislative district maps.

The Republican-backed congressional map is just as skewed, according to critics like Rep. Pricey Harrison, a Guilford County Democrat. Harrison said the map carves up her county and separates neighboring Piedmont-Triad area cities like Greensboro, Winston-Salem and High Point.

"In ways that are splitting up the large African American populations and communities of interest, and it confounds me," she said in committee debate.

Based on previous voting patterns, the GOP-drawn map would result in a 10-4 congressional split favoring Republicans — even though democratic candidates for Congress in North Carolina earned more votes overall than Republicans in 2020.

Republicans argue their maps reflect the tendency among Democrats to congregate around urban areas.

But Duke University professor and quantitative data scientist Jonathan Mattingly said

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it is the way voters are either packed together in a few districts while being spread very thin in others that bakes in outcomes for years despite population changes.

"So this kind of flatness of response here is something very typical that we see, and this is really kind of one of the hallmarks of a map that's gerrymandered. And that will tend to underperform for one party," Mattingly said in a news conference Wednesday.

Mattingly presented his analysis that showed applying non-partisan criteria like compactness and minimizing county splits can result in more responsive maps, ones that over time reflect changes in voters' attitudes. This analysis is part of his quest to get the politics out of redistricting.

"This happens on both sides of the aisle, both parties do this across the country," Mattingly said. "And so I would like for us, as a country, to get out of the gerrymandering business."

But for now, it's business as usual. One side draws the maps, the other side sues.
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Rusty Jacobs

Rusty Jacobs is a politics reporter for WUNC. Rusty previously worked at WUNC as a reporter and substitute host from 2001 until 2007 and now returns after a nine-year absence during which he went to law school at Carolina and then worked as an Assistant District Attorney in Wake County.

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