

EXHIBIT A

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
NASHVILLE DIVISION**

VICKI HALE, *et al.*

Plaintiffs,

V.

WILLIAM LEE, *et al.*,

Defendants.

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Case No. 3:26-cv-00603
[Lead Case]

TENNESSEE STATE CONFERENCE
OF THE NAACP, *et al.*

Plaintiff,

V.

TRE HARGETT, *et al.*,

Defendants.

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Case No. 3:26-cv-00638
[Consolidated Case]

DECLARATION OF ANTHONY E. FAIRFAX

I, Anthony E. Fairfax, declare as follows:

1. I am a demographic and mapping consultant and the CEO/Principal Consultant of CensusChannel LLC.
2. I have been retained by counsel representing the plaintiffs in this lawsuit to analyze the differences in the 2022 redistricting plan and the 2026 redistricting plan for Tennessee's congressional districts and to determine whether race was a motivating factor in the construction of the 2026 redistricting plan.

3. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of my Expert Report dated June 8, 2026, and the appendices attached thereto.
4. The findings and conclusions in my Expert Report are based upon information that has been made available to me or known by me to date.
5. I reserve the right to modify, update, or supplement the report and analyses as additional information is made available to me.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated: 6/8/26



Anthony E. Fairfax

**Expert Report of Anthony E. Fairfax
on the
Analysis of Tennessee Congressional Districts
June 8, 2026**

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I. Introduction

1. I have been retained by counsel for the plaintiffs in this lawsuit to analyze the differences between the 2022 redistricting plan (“2022 Plan”) and the 2026 redistricting plan (“2026 Plan”) for the Tennessee congressional districts and to determine whether race was a motivating factor in the construction of the 2026 Plan.

II. Qualifications

2. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering (BSEE) from Virginia Tech in 1982 and a Master of Geospatial Information Science and Technology (MGIST) degree from North Carolina State University in 2016.
3. Currently, I am a demographic and mapping consultant and the CEO/Principal Consultant of CensusChannel LLC. Over the past 30 years, as a redistricting consultant, I have developed nearly 1,000 redistricting plans across the last four decennial redistricting cycles. I have drawn plans for jurisdictions of all sizes, from statewide plans to those for small municipalities. Throughout my career, I have also drawn and analyzed plans for jurisdictions across multiple states. In addition, during that timeframe, I have provided consulting services to numerous nonprofit and public-sector groups focused on redistricting plan development, analysis, and training.
4. In 2023, I was hired to develop an expert report and an illustrative plan for the plaintiffs in the *North Carolina State Conference of the NAACP v Berger* vote dilution case. Efforts included deposition and testimony. Also, I was hired to work on *Finn v. Cobb County Board of Elections*, a racial gerrymandering school board redistricting case in Cobb County, Georgia.
5. In 2023, I was hired by plaintiffs in *Addoh-Kondi v. Jefferson County Commission*, No. 2:23-cv-00503 (N.D. Ala.). My involvement in that effort included an expert report and testimony.

6. In 2022, I was hired by the plaintiffs in *Alabama NAACP v. Allen*, No. 2:21-cv-01531 (N.D. Ala.). I developed illustrative plans and provided deposition and testimony in the state senate redistricting vote dilution court case for the state of Alabama.
7. In 2022, I was hired by the U.S. Department of Justice in *Petteway et al. v. Galveston County*, No. 23-40582 (5th Cir. 2024). I developed an illustrative plan and an associated expert report for the Galveston, TX, vote dilution case.
8. In 2021, I was hired by plaintiffs to develop an Illustrative redistricting plan in the *Arkansas State Conference NAACP v. Arkansas Board of Apportionment*, No. 4:21-cv-01239 (E.D. Ark.). My involvement in that effort included plan development, an expert report, a rebuttal report, and testimony.
9. Prior to this round of redistricting, I was hired by plaintiffs to develop Illustrative redistricting plans, associated expert reports, depositions, and provide testimony in *Holloway v. City of Virginia Beach*, No. 2:18-cv-00069 (E.D. Va.).
10. Also, in 1999, I was hired by the city of Everett, Washington, to perform the duties of Districting Master. I was tasked with assisting the city's Redistricting Commission with developing its first districting plan. The city moved from a seven-member at-large voting system to a system with five single-member districts and two members elected at-large. As Districting Master, I shepherded the commission through the entire plan development process as they successfully developed the city's districting system.
11. In addition to the litigation noted above in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Virginia, I have testified and provided depositions as a redistricting expert in Alabama, North Carolina, and Texas. My testimony focused on demographic and mapping analysis in federal and state court cases. These included: *Covington v. North Carolina* (North Carolina), *NC NAACP v. State of North Carolina* (North Carolina), *Wright v. North Carolina* (North Carolina), *Alabama State Legislative Caucus v. Alabama* (Alabama), *Perez v. Perry* (Texas), and *Perez v. Abbott* (Texas). Finally, I have been qualified as an expert in all of the cases in which I have testified.

12. My redistricting and geographic information system (GIS) experience and detailed work as an expert are contained within my attached resume (see Appendix A). I am being compensated at a rate of \$180 per hour for my work on this case.

III. Software, Data, and Technical Process Utilized

13. The software used in the analysis was Maptitude for Redistricting (“Maptitude”) by Caliper Corporation. Maptitude for Redistricting is one of the leading redistricting software applications utilized by consultants, major nonprofit groups, and governmental entities.¹ The company provides Census 2020 (“PL94-171”) and map data for Tennessee, which were used during the analysis.

14. Several datasets were acquired and utilized during this effort:

- a) The 2020 census data for the total population were obtained from Caliper Corporation’s datasets for Tennessee.²
- b) To evaluate district configurations, geographic boundaries for the 2022 and 2026 Tennessee congressional district block equivalency files and shapefiles were obtained from the Redistricting Data Hub (RDH).³ I also downloaded the most recent citizenship data from RDH, including the 2024 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) dataset at the block level for Tennessee. To review the CVAP data at various geographic levels for the 2022 and 2026 Plans, I used Maptitude for Redistricting’s aggregation process. Once the aggregation process was completed, estimated CVAP data were available for review at the district level (as well as other Census levels).

¹ See <https://www.caliper.com/mtrnews/clients.htm> for Maptitude for Redistricting’s client list.

² Caliper Corporation provides 2020 Census Data (PL94-171 data) in a format readable for their software, Maptitude for Redistricting. The population data are identical to the data provided by the Census Bureau.

³ The Redistricting Data Hub is a non-partisan project of the Fair Representation in Redistricting Initiative and operates as an independent and autonomous project, overseen by the Fair Representation in Redistricting advisory committee. It aggregates various Census data into a readily available, downloadable format via a central website. See <https://www.redistrictingdatahub.org>.

IV. Summary of Opinions

15. A summary of my findings, conclusions, and opinions includes the following:

- a) Shelby County, TN, with over 492,757 Black residents and 362,802 Black Voting Age Population (“BVAP”), accounts for over 41% of both the state's total Black population and BVAP. The city of Memphis, TN, with over 401,033 Black residents and 295,259 BVAP, accounts for approximately 34% of the state’s total Black population and BVAP.
- b) The 2022 Plan includes a majority-BVAP CD in the Shelby County area, with a BVAP of over 60%. The 2026 Plan includes three CDs originating in the Shelby County area; none of these CDs has a Black population exceeding 33%.
- c) The 2026 Plan divides the city of Memphis into three CDs: 5, 8, and 9. In the 2022 Plan, Memphis was divided into only two CDs, with 94.6% of the city in CD 9.
- d) In the 2022 Plan, Shelby County was divided into only two counties. The 2026 Plan divides Shelby County into three CDs, each with a significant share of the Black population. In the 2026 Plan, Shelby County has 161,617 Black residents in CD 5, 133,619 in CD 8, and 197,521 in CD 9. Ultimately, the 2026 Plan shifts almost 300,000 Black residents and over 200,000 BVAP from CD 9 to CDs 5 and 8.
- e) The 2026 Plan’s division of the three districts in Shelby County is strategically configured so that each CD is less than a third (33%) Black, has a BVAP ranging from approximately 27% to 31%, and maintains similar percentages across the three CDs. To achieve this parity, the population of each CD within the county was intentionally paired with a demographic population outside the county to maintain a relatively low and consistent Black population across the three CDs.
- f) The 2026 Plan’s traditional redistricting criteria metrics perform worse than those of the 2022 Plan, particularly in compactness and in minimizing political subdivision splits. Notably, the plan and district lower compactness were directly due to the additional CD split of Shelby County.
- g) Based on a variety of evidence, including: 1) the division of Shelby County’s Black population into three CDs; 2) the strategic carving out of Shelby County and the combining of district areas outside the county to keep overall district Black percentages relatively low; 3) the lower compactness performance due to the additional district added to Shelby County; and 4) the decreased performance on multiple redistricting criteria compared with the 2022 Plan, I conclude that race was a motivating factor in the configuration of the 2026 Plan.

V. Methodology

16. To determine whether race was a motivating factor during the plan development process, it is necessary to review and analyze changes in the racial population from the 2022 Plan to the 2026 Plan. The analysis I performed included a plan-wide comparison and a district-to-district comparison. The overall methods I used are presented below.
17. I reviewed relevant baseline demographic data for the state of Tennessee and its most populous county, Shelby County, using the 2020 Census and 2024 5-Year ACS CVAP Data. I also obtained the data needed to recreate the 2022 and 2026 Plans for Tennessee's Congressional districts. The plans were reconstructed using the Maptitude application and the block equivalency file and shapefile obtained from RDH.
18. The analysis focused on the states' largest race/ethnicity ("racial") groups—White Not Hispanic or Latino Alone⁴ ("White") and the Any Parts Black or African American ("Black")—using the 2020 decennial census. When using the ACS, Black or African Americans of a single race and those in combined race categories were aggregated. Populations were analyzed by reviewing the total population, voting age population ("VAP"), and Citizen Voting Age Population ("CVAP") for the state or county.⁵
19. The White population consists of those who selected White but not Hispanic or Latino on the decennial survey. The Black population consists of all persons who selected Black or African American on the decennial survey.⁶
20. Maptitude for Redistricting Core Constituencies reports provided much of the primary data used to analyze the population that shifted from the 2022 Plan to the 2026 Plan. The Core Constituencies reports compare the two plans and show how much of each district's population is retained and how much comes from another district's population. In addition to the total population, the reports present Black and White populations.

⁴ "Alone" denotes persons who selected a single race in the decennial census.

⁵ Citizen voting age population includes persons who are citizens above the age of 18 years. CVAP data is typically provided by the American Community Survey.

⁶ Because the field uses all persons who selected Black on the Census survey, there is a slight overlap of Hispanic Black persons included in the total. These persons will also be included in the Hispanic or Latino results.

21. The Core Constituencies reports were used to determine the population shift from the 2022 Plan to the 2026 Plan. I produced three reports: one for the entire state and two for the counties of Shelby and Davidson. The Shelby and Davidson County reports showed that population shifts occurred only within each county.
22. Maptitude of Redistricting also offers a feature that allows exporting the report to Microsoft Excel. Core Constituencies reports were generated in both PDF and Microsoft Excel formats (see Appendix E). In Maptitude, the 2026 Plan was opened alongside the 2022 Plan to compare population changes. Total population, White, and Black were selected as the population fields.
23. Once the Excel reports were generated, two modifications were made to both reports. First, the percentages for the two racial groups were adjusted to match the district's row total population. Second, additional row fields were added to calculate the population "moved to" and "moved from" each district. These spreadsheets were created for the total population and VAP.
24. Each of these reports provided the total population and the White and Black populations that were moved to and from each district. These amounts were determined for the total population and for VAP for White and Black persons.
25. Data tables and thematic maps depicting the percentage of the Black population were generated to provide a visual context for the Black population. These maps provide additional visual evidence of the district changes.
26. Redistricting criteria reports were generated and evaluated to compare the 2022 and 2026 Plans. This analysis assessed whether changes in the 2026 Plan improved or worsened performance on the criteria, taking into account the racial changes in the 2026 Plan. Finally, I analyzed the results from all the data products generated and developed my report, including my opinions and conclusions.

VI. Population and Demographics of Tennessee & Shelby County⁷

A. Tennessee – Total and Voting Age Population

27. According to the 2020 decennial census, Tennessee’s total population was 6,910,840 (see Table 1). The total White population in 2020 was 4,900,246 (70.91%), and the Black population was 1,196,114 (17.31%). The 2020 data also indicate that Tennessee’s voting-age population was 5,384,473 (see Table 1). The White voting-age population (“WVAP”) was 3,958,296 (73.51%), and the Black VAP (“BVAP”) was 864,737 (16.06%).

Table 1 – Tennessee Total & VAP by Race/Ethnicity (2020)				
Race/Ethnicity	Total		VAP	
	#	%	#	%
Total	6,910,840	100.00%	5,384,473	100.00%
Black	1,196,114	17.31%	864,737	16.06%
Latino	479,187	6.93%	305,717	5.68%
White	4,900,246	70.91%	3,958,296	73.51%
Amer Ind	15,539	0.22%	12,745	0.24%
Asian	134,302	1.94%	103,925	1.93%
Pac Islnd	3,594	0.05%	2,625	0.05%
Other	23,977	0.35%	15,557	0.29%

Note: Excluding Black, race categories are Not Hispanic Alone (Single Race). Black includes the aggregation of Black alone and combined-race categories, including Black Hispanics. Latino is Hispanic or Latino of all races. Rounding errors may exist in the table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau PL94-171 data for 2020

B. Tennessee – Citizen Voting Age Population

28. Review of the 2024 5-Year ACS data for Tennessee shows that the Black CVAP (“BCVAP”) was 864,397 (16.4%), and the White CVAP (“WCVAP”) was 4,075,927 (77.3%) (see Table 2).

⁷ I also reviewed the Total Voting Age Population, CVAP, for Memphis, TN.

Table 2 – Tennessee CVAP by Race/Ethnicity (2024 5-Year ACS)		
Race/Ethnicity	#	%
Total CVAP	5,275,581	100.0%
Black CVAP	864,397	16.4%
Latino CVAP	185,705	3.5%
White CVAP	4,075,927	77.3%
Am Ind CVAP	5,361	0.1%
Asian CVAP	70,634	1.3%

Note: Race categories are Not Hispanic Alone (Single Race) except for Black. Latino is Hispanic or Latino of all races. Black CVAP includes Not Hispanic Black alone plus combined race aggregated. All data are aggregated from the block level 2024 5-Year ACS

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2024 5-Year ACS data

C. Shelby County, TN – Total and Voting Age Population

29. According to the 2020 decennial census, Shelby County, TN’s total population was 929,744 (see Table 3). The total White population in 2020 was 316,740 (34.07%), while the Black population was over half of the total, at 492,757 (53.00%). According to the 2020 data, Shelby County’s voting-age population was 706,063 (see Table 3). The White voting-age population (“WVAP”) was 261,300 (37.01%), while the Black VAP (“BVAP”) was 362,802 (51.38%).

Table 3 – Shelby County, TN Total & VAP by Race/Ethnicity (2020)				
	Total		VAP	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%
Total	929,744	100.00%	706,063	100.00%
Black	492,757	53.00%	362,802	51.38%
Latino	77,707	8.36%	49,517	7.01%
White	316,740	34.07%	261,300	37.01%
Amer Ind	1,561	0.17%	1,201	0.17%
Asian	27,960	3.01%	21,687	3.07%

Note: Excluding Black, race categories are Not Hispanic Alone (Single Race). Black includes the aggregation of Black alone and combined-race categories, including Black Hispanics. Latino is Hispanic or Latino of all races. Rounding errors may exist in the table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau PL94-171 data for 2020

30. Not only does Shelby County have the largest total population in Tennessee, but it also has the largest Black population of any county in the state. With over 492,757 Black residents and 362,802 BVAP, Shelby County accounts for over 41% of the state's total Black population and BVAP.

D. Shelby County, TN – Citizen Voting Age Population

31. Review of the 2024 5-Year ACS data for Tennessee shows that the Black CVAP (“BCVAP”) was 358,066 (55.44%), and the White CVAP (“WCVAP”) was 246,352 (38.14%) (see Table 4).

Table 4 – Shelby County, TN CVAP by Race/Ethnicity (2024 5-Year ACS)		
Race/Ethnicity	#	%
Total CVAP	645,863	100.00%
Black CVAP	358,066	55.44%
Latino CVAP	21,814	3.38%,
White CVAP	246,352	38.14%
Am Ind CVAP	445	0.07%
Asian CVAP	13,229	2.05%

Note: Race categories are Not Hispanic Alone (Single Race) except for Black. Latino is Hispanic or Latino of all races. Black CVAP includes Not Hispanic Black alone plus combined race aggregated together. All data are aggregated from the 2024 5-Year ACS to the county level
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2024 5-Year ACS data

VII. The 2022 and 2026 Plan Demographics

A. 2022 Plan

32. Figure 1 shows a map of the congressional districts under the 2022 Plan. Notable districts include CDs 8 and 9 at the western end of the state. Notably, CDs 8 and 9 are relatively compact.

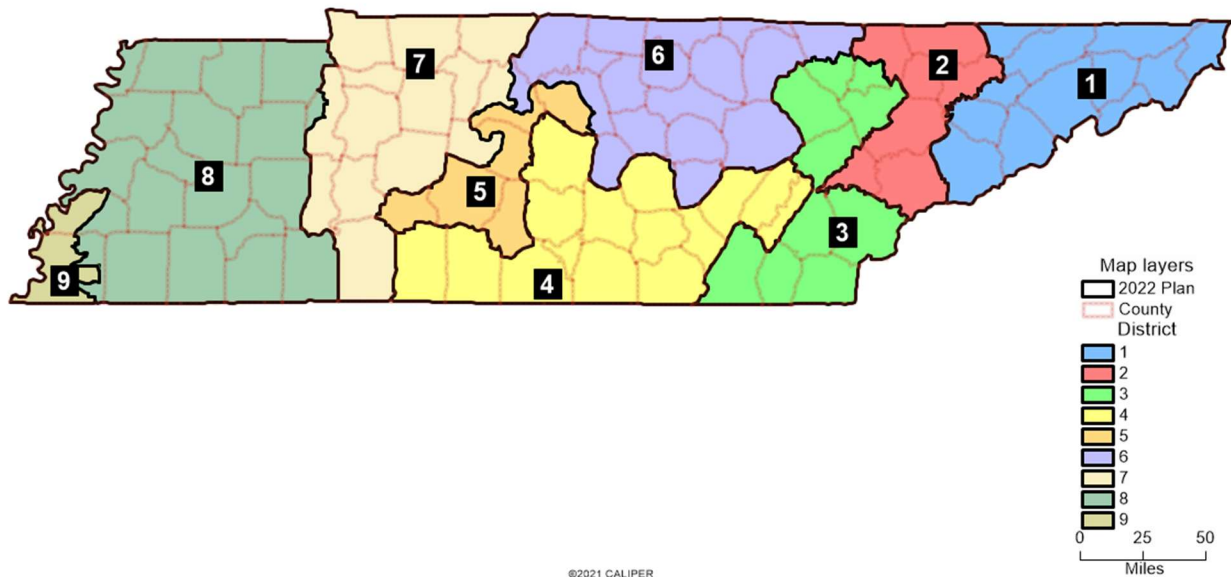


Figure 1 - Tennessee 2022 Congressional District Plan

33. The major racial demographics for the 2022 Plan are shown in Table 5. The 2022 Plan includes one majority-Black Congressional district, District 9. District 9 has a significantly higher percentage of Black residents than any other district in the state.

Table 5 - Tennessee Total Population of the 2022 Plan Districts					
District	Population	Black	%	White	%
1	767,871	24,950	3.25%	674,765	87.87%
2	767,871	55,734	7.26%	630,610	82.12%
3	767,871	88,094	11.47%	597,466	77.81%
4	767,872	84,304	10.98%	582,497	75.86%
5	767,871	102,908	13.40%	531,224	69.18%
6	767,871	79,753	10.39%	596,648	77.70%
7	767,871	138,302	18.01%	533,197	69.44%
8	767,871	144,048	18.76%	559,984	72.93%
9	767,871	478,021	62.25%	193,855	25.25%

Note: The White population is Not Hispanic Alone (Single Race) categories, while Black includes all persons who selected Black on the decennial survey. Rounding errors may exist in the table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data, Maptitude Dataview

34. The VAP of the 2022 Plan shows similar demographic patterns (see Table 6). The 2022 Plan includes a single majority-BVAP Congressional district, District 9. As with the total population, District 9's BVAP% remains considerably higher than in the other districts, at 60.32%.

Table 6 - Tennessee VAP of the 2022 Plan Districts					
District	VAP	Black	%	White	%
1	616,550	16,903	2.74%	552,337	89.59%
2	609,503	38,404	6.30%	513,806	84.30%
3	607,013	63,672	10.49%	485,954	80.06%
4	587,445	57,907	9.86%	461,084	78.49%
5	582,505	73,823	12.67%	418,881	71.91%
6	603,423	56,693	9.40%	483,180	80.07%
7	597,796	99,724	16.68%	429,888	71.91%
8	597,005	105,799	17.72%	447,346	74.93%
9	583,233	351,812	60.32%	165,820	28.43%

Note: The White population is Not Hispanic Alone (Single Race) categories, while Black includes all persons who selected Black on the decennial survey. Rounding errors may exist in the table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data, Maptitude Dataview

B. The 2026 Plan

35. Figure 2 shows a map of the congressional districts under the 2022 Plan. Notable districts to highlight include CDs 8 and 9 at the western end of the state. These two districts are now elongated and less compact. CD 5 also now extends into this western region of the state, including Shelby County.

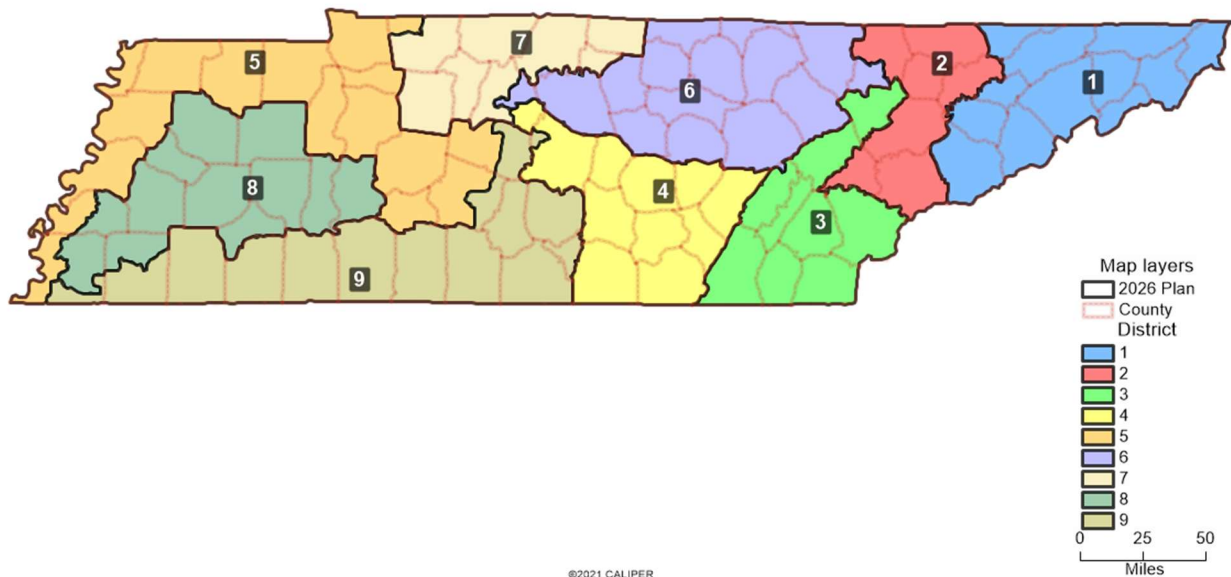


Figure 2 - Tennessee 2026 Congressional District Plan

36. The major racial demographics for the 2026 Plan are shown in Table 7. Unlike the 2022 Plan, the 2026 Plan has no majority-Black district. In addition, the Black and White percentages in some districts have been configured notably differently, specifically in CDs 5, 8, and 9.

Table 7 - Tennessee Total Population of the 2026 Plan Districts					
District	Population	Black	%	White	%
1	767,871	24,950	3.25%	674,765	87.87%
2	767,871	55,736	7.26%	630,609	82.12%
3	767,871	88,022	11.46%	595,695	77.58%
4	767,871	127,933	16.66%	492,688	64.16%
5	767,871	224,855	29.28%	470,378	61.26%
6	767,871	89,498	11.66%	590,253	76.87%
7	767,871	119,509	15.56%	556,416	72.46%
8	767,871	214,948	27.99%	460,793	60.01%
9	767,872	250,663	32.64%	428,649	55.82%

Note: The White population is Not Hispanic Alone (Single Race) categories, while Black includes all persons who selected Black on the decennial survey. Rounding errors may exist in the table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data, Maptitude Dataview

37. In the 2026 Plan, the Black percentages for CD 5 and CD 8 increased from the 2022 Plan, rising from 13.40% to 29.28% and from 18.76% to 27.99%, respectively. However, CD 9 decreased from 62.25% to 32.64%. These three districts saw the largest percentage changes in the Black population, with CD 9 showing the greatest change.

38. The changes in VAP show similar shifts from the 2022 Plan to the 2026 Plan for the Black percentages in CDs 5, 8, and 9. In the 2026 Plan, the Black percentages in CDs 5 and 8 increased from the 2022 Plan, while the percentage in CD 9 decreased (see Table 8).

Table 8 - Tennessee VAP of the 2026 Plan Districts					
District	VAP	Black	%	White	%
1	616,550	16,903	2.74%	552,337	89.59%
2	609,512	38,406	6.30%	513,810	84.30%
3	606,482	63,327	10.44%	484,588	79.90%
4	586,518	91,453	15.59%	395,002	67.35%
5	586,652	163,517	27.87%	373,255	63.62%
6	614,497	65,220	10.61%	485,740	79.05%
7	593,732	85,320	14.37%	444,772	74.91%
8	590,123	156,789	26.57%	370,795	62.83%
9	580,407	183,802	31.67%	337,997	58.23%

Note: The White population is Not Hispanic Alone (Single Race) categories, while Black includes all persons who selected Black on the decennial survey. Rounding errors may exist in the table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data, Maptitude Dataview

VIII. Analyzing for Racial Motivation

A. Introduction

39. To determine whether race was a motivating factor during the plan development process, I reviewed and analyzed population and configuration changes from the 2022 Plan to the 2026 Plan. The analysis included an overall plan review and a district-to-district comparison. I also analyzed shifts in the overall population and in racial populations added to and removed from the 2022 to the 2026 Plan districts, with a focus on Shelby County.

B. 2026 Plan of Shelby County is Divided into Three Districts due to Racial Motivation

40. One of the most significant changes from the 2022 Plan to the 2026 Plan is the shift in Shelby County from two districts in the 2022 Plan to three in the 2026 Plan. Figure 3 shows Shelby County under the 2022 Plan. Figure 4 presents the same Shelby County area, however, with the 2026 Plan boundaries. Not only does this additional split divide Shelby County's total population into three congressional districts, but it also divides, or "cracks," the county's substantial Black population. This extra division is the linchpin of racially motivated factors in the 2026 Plan.

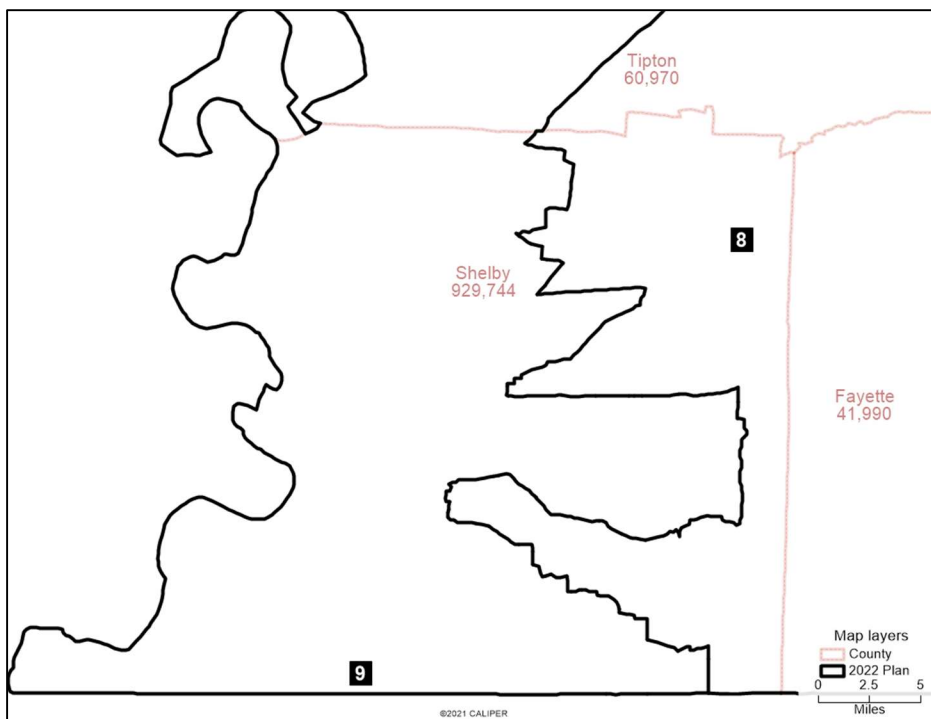


Figure 3 - Shelby County, TN 2022 Plan Zoom

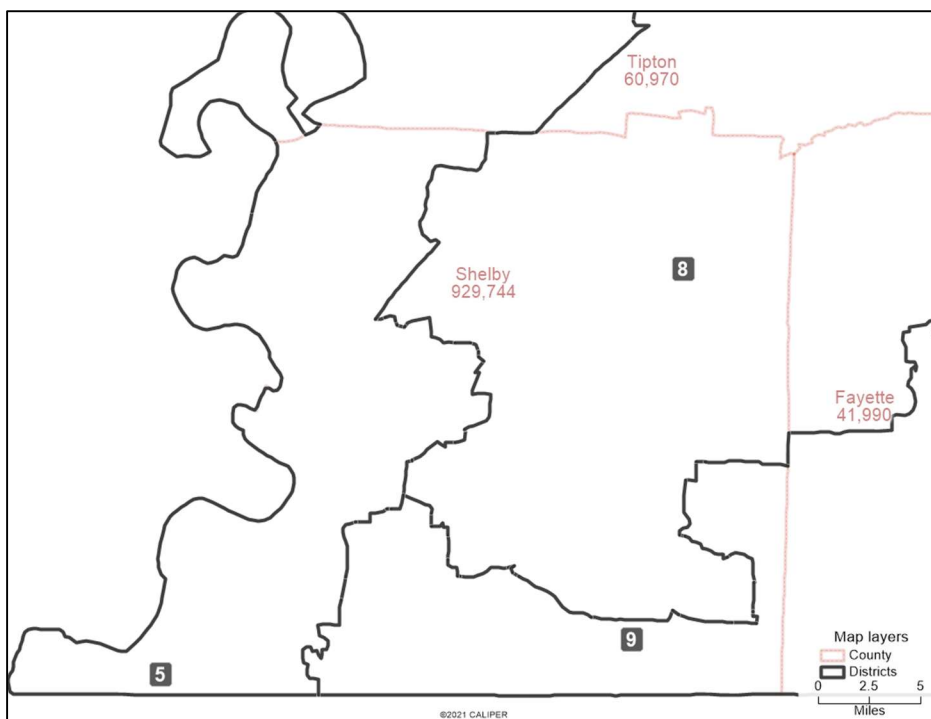


Figure 4 - Shelby County, TN 2026 Plan Zoom

41. The additional division of Shelby County divides the Black population across three CDs.

This is noteworthy because the Black population in Shelby County is large enough that any two-district configuration using the same regional footprint would leave one or both districts with a significant Black population.

42. Specifically, if the 2022 Plan's Shelby County Districts 8 and 9 were simply reconfigured within the same combined area, neither district would fall below 40.51% Black or 38.77% BVAP.

43. For instance, the 2022 Plan's CDs 8 and 9 contain 144,048 (18.76%) and 478,021 (62.25%) of the Black population, respectively, for a total of 622,069 (see Figure 5). Reconfiguring the districts within the same combined area would still yield 622,069 Black residents.

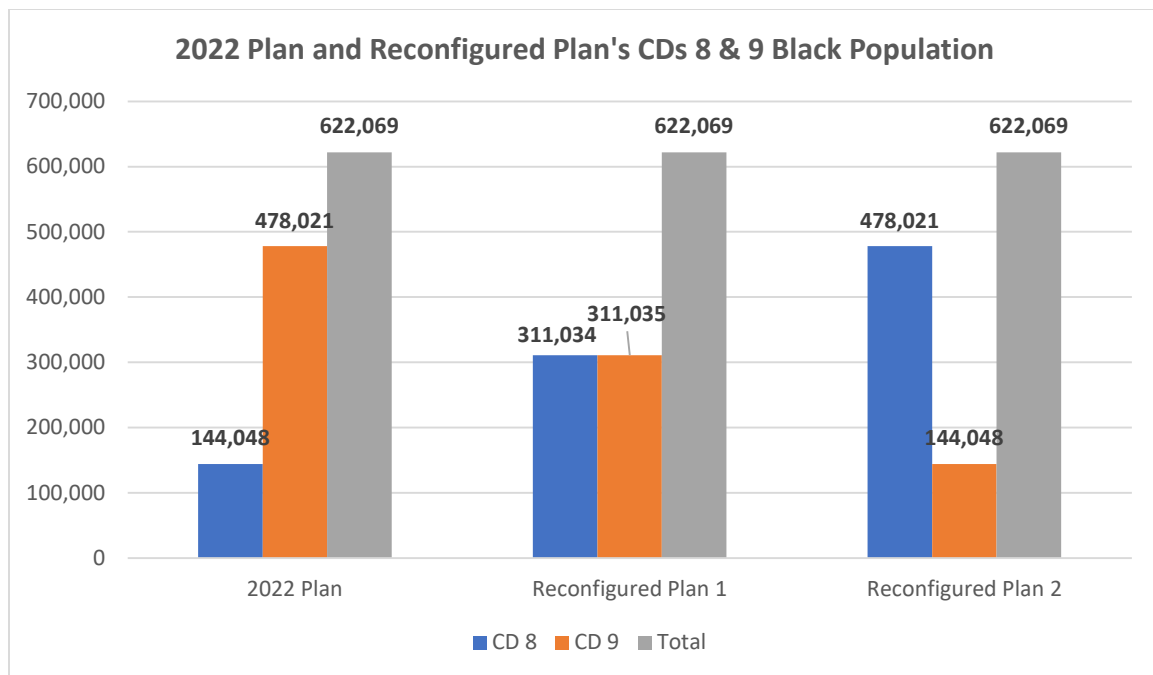


Figure 5 – 2022 Plan and Example Reconfigured Plan's CDs 8 & 9 Black Population

44. Figure 5 shows examples of how reconfiguring the two districts will result in at least one district with a Black population of at least 311,034. The graph shows the 2022 Plan, with CD 9 having a Black population exceeding 311,034 and CD 8 having a lower Black population. Reconfigure Plan 1 shows nearly equal Black populations between CDs 8 and 9. Reconfigure

Plan 2 shows the reverse of the 2022 Plan, with CD 8 having a Black population greater than 311,034 and CD 9 having a lower Black population. In fact, any configuration of CDs 8 and 9 that fits within the same footprint as the 2022 Plan will result in at least one district with 311,034 or more Black residents.

45. In addition, Tennessee congressional districts with a Black population of 311,034 have a Black percentage of exactly or nearly 40.51% (311,034 divided by 767,871, the ideal district population). Consequently, in any Shelby County districting scenario using the same combined region, at least one district will have a Black percentage of at least 40.51%. The same applies to VAP. Any two-district configuration using the same combined region will include at least one district with a BVAP of at least 38.77%.
46. Therefore, three districts are needed to reduce the Black population and its percentage in the Shelby County districts. That is what occurs in the 2026 Plan. Three districts enter Shelby County, divide the Black population, and configure each district's percentage so that each district is below 40.51% of the total population and 38.77% of BVAP.
47. The population shifts for Shelby County in the 2026 Plan are shown in Table 9. It is important to note that Table 9 presents only internal shifts within Shelby County. The table shows that 161,617 Black persons were shifted from CD 9 to CD 5, and 117,744 were shifted from CD 9 to CD 8. There were 193,202 Black persons who were not shifted from CD 9 and remained in the district.

Table 9 - District Population Shifts in Shelby County - 2022 Plan to 2026 Plan						
District 5 --	Population	%	Black	%	White	%
Dist. 9	221,035	100.00%	161,617	73.12%	42,135	19.06%
Moved to District 5	221,035	100.00%	161,617	73.12%	42,135	19.06%
Moved from District 5	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total and % Population	221,035	100.00%	161,617	73.12%	42,135	19.06%
District 8 --	Population	%	Black	%	White	%
Dist. 8	167,087	37.96%	15,875	9.50%	129,943	77.77%
Dist. 9	273,045	62.04%	117,744	43.12%	106,824	39.12%
Moved to District 8	273,045	62.04%	117,744	43.12%	106,824	39.12%
Moved from District 8	25,380	5.77%	4,319	17.02%	15,857	62.48%
Total and % Population	440,132	100.00%	133,619	30.36%	236,767	53.79%
District 9 --	Population	%	Black	%	White	%
Dist. 8	25,380	9.45%	4,319	17.02%	15,857	62.48%
Dist. 9	243,197	90.55%	193,202	79.44%	21,981	9.04%
Moved to District 9	25,380	9.45%	4,319	17.02%	15,857	62.48%
Moved from District 9	494,080	100.00%	279,361	56.54%	148,959	30.15%
Total and % Population	268,577	100.00%	197,521	73.54%	37,838	14.09%

Source: U.S. 2020 Census Data; Maptitude Core Constituency Modified Report for Shelby County, TN, for the 2022 to 2026 Plans

48. This siphoning off of the Black population reduces the overall Black population percentage, decreasing CD 9 from 62.25% to 32.64%. CD 5 and CD 8 Black percentages increased from the 2022 Plan, from 13.40% to 29.28% and 18.76% to 27.99%, respectively. In the 2026 Plan configuration, none of these CDs has a Black population exceeding one-third of the district's population. A similar pattern is evident when viewing the VAP as well (see Table 10).

Table 10 - District VAP Shifts in Shelby County - 2022 Plan to 2026 Plan						
District 5 --	VAP	%	BVAP	%	WVAP	%
Dist. 9	170,023	100.00%	119,682	70.39%	37,725	22.19%
Moved to District 5	170,023	100.00%	119,682	70.39%	37,725	22.19%
Moved from District 5	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total and % Population	170,023	100.00%	119,682	70.39%	37,725	22.19%
District 8 --	VAP	%	BVAP	%	WVAP	%
Dist. 8	126,550	100.00%	11,493	9.08%	100,644	79.53%
Dist. 9	209,464	100.00%	85,878	41.00%	90,810	43.35%
Moved to District 8	209,464	100.00%	85,878	41.00%	90,810	43.35%
Moved from District 8	19,301	100.00%	3,248	16.83%	12,557	65.06%
Total and % Population	336,014	100.00%	97,371	28.98%	191,454	56.98%
District 9 --	VAP	%	BVAP	%	WVAP	%
Dist. 8	19,301	100.00%	3,248	16.83%	12,557	65.06%
Dist. 9	180,725	100.00%	142,501	78.85%	19,564	10.83%
Moved to District 9	19,301	100.00%	3,248	16.83%	12,557	65.06%
Moved from District 9	379,487	100.00%	205,560	54.17%	128,535	33.87%
Total and % Population	200,026	100.00%	145,749	72.87%	32,121	16.06%

Source: U.S. 2020 Census Data; Maptitude Core Constituency Modified Report for Shelby County, TN for the 2022 to 2026 Plans

49. This cracking and removal of almost 300 thousand Black persons and over 200 thousand BVAP within Shelby County from CD 9 is another piece of evidence of racial motivation in the 2026 Plan development process.

C. 2026 Plan of Davidson County is Divided into Three Districts, similar to Shelby County

50. Although Shelby County contains a more egregious and obvious division of the Black population, Davidson County also exhibits a similar pattern. Table 11 presents population shifts across districts in Davidson County. Notably, Shelby and Davidson are the only two counties in the 2026 Plan split across three districts. In addition, Shelby and Davidson Counties have the two largest Black populations in the state.⁸

⁸

[https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P8?q=Black+or+African+American&g=040XX00US47\\$0500000](https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P8?q=Black+or+African+American&g=040XX00US47$0500000)

Table 11 - District Population Shifts in Davidson County - 2022 Plan to 2026 Plan						
District 4 --	Population	%	Black	%	White	%
Dist. 5	194,509	84.54%	55,276	28.42%	77,408	39.80%
Dist. 6	35,562	15.46%	8,335	23.44%	15,920	44.77%
Dist. 7	0	0.00%	0	0.00%		0.00%
Move to	230,071	100.00%	63,611	27.65%	93,328	40.56%
Move from	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total and % Population	230,071	100.00%	63,611	27.65%	93,328	40.56%
District 6 --	Population	%	Black	%	White	%
Dist. 5	37,131	13.79%	7,172	19.32%	23,866	64.28%
Dist. 6	132,473	49.19%	34,825	26.29%	74,708	56.39%
Dist. 7	99,695	37.02%	26,317	26.40%	57,711	57.89%
Move to	136,826	50.81%	33,489	24.48%	81,577	59.62%
Move from	56,195	20.87%	15,046	26.77%	25,760	45.84%
Total and % Population	269,299	100.00%	68,314	25.37%	156,285	58.03%
District 7 --	Population	%	Black	%	White	%
Dist. 5	114,817	53.03%	7,172	6.25%	94,528	82.33%
Dist. 6	20,633	9.53%	6,711	32.53%	9,840	47.69%
Dist. 7	81,064	37.44%	40,006	49.35%	32,854	40.53%
Move to	135,450	62.56%	13,883	10.25%	104,368	77.05%
Move from	99,695	46.05%	26,317	26.40%	57,711	57.89%
Total and % Population	216,514	100.00%	53,889	24.89%	137,222	63.38%

Source: U.S. 2020 Census Data; Maptitude Core Constituency Modified Report for Davidson County, TN for the 2022 to 2026 Plans

51. As with the Shelby County tables, it is important to note that Table 11 shows only what is internal to Davidson County. In this instance, attention should be given to the resulting population left in the CDs within Davidson County. This is because changes had already occurred in Davidson County districts between the 2020 and 2022 Plans. In the 2022 Plan, Davidson County was divided into three districts, whereas in the 2020 Plan, the county was not split and resided wholly in CD 5. Consequently, the final population configuration of the 2026 Plan in Davidson County is more insightful than the change from 2022 to 2026.

52. Table 11 shows that the Black population was roughly evenly split and ultimately placed in CDs 4, 6, and 9. In the 2026 Plan, CD 4 contains 63,611 Black persons, CD 6 has 68,314, and CD 7 includes 53,889 Black persons. The resulting Black percentages for each district

are even more similar. CD 4 contains 27.65% Black persons, CD 6 has 25.37%, and CD 7 includes 24.89%. The difference among the three districts is 2.75% or less. This configuration divides the Black population, reducing the overall percentage of Black residents in any given district in Davidson County.

53. A similar pattern is observed when the VAP is examined (see Table 12). As in Shelby County, a review of the VAP table shows that Davidson County's BVAP has been divided into three CDs, each with roughly equal BVAP populations and very similar BVAP percentages.

Table 12 - District VAP Shifts in Davidson County - 2022 Plan to 2026 Plan						
District 4 --	VAP	%	BVAP	%	WVAP	%
Dist. 5	146,065	75.09%	40,587	20.87%	63,937	32.87%
Dist. 6	28,120	79.07%	6,362	17.89%	13,960	39.26%
Dist. 7		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Move to	174,185	75.71%	46,949	20.41%	77,897	33.86%
Move from	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total and % Population	174,185	75.71%	46,949	20.41%	77,897	33.86%
District 6 --	VAP	%	BVAP	%	WVAP	%
Dist. 5	30,009	80.82%	4,989	13.44%	20,686	55.71%
Dist. 6	106,767	80.60%	25,202	19.02%	65,143	49.17%
Dist. 7	86,484	86.75%	20,464	20.53%	53,215	53.38%
Move to	116,493	85.14%	25,453	18.60%	73,901	54.01%
Move from	44,523	79.23%	11,356	20.21%	22,593	40.20%
Total and % Population	223,260	82.90%	50,655	18.81%	139,044	51.63%
District 7 --	VAP	%	BVAP	%	WVAP	%
Dist. 5	93,798	81.69%	5,484	4.78%	78,517	68.38%
Dist. 6	16,403	79.50%	4,994	24.20%	8,633	41.84%
Dist. 7	65,172	80.40%	30,082	37.11%	28,983	35.75%
Move to	110,201	81.36%	10,478	7.74%	87,150	64.34%
Move from	86,484	86.75%	20,464	20.53%	53,215	53.38%
Total and % Population	175,373	81.00%	40,560	18.73%	116,133	53.64%

Source: U.S. 2020 Census Data; Maptitude Core Constituency Modified Report for Davidson County, TN for the 2022 to 2026 Plans

D. 2026 Plan of Shelby County CD's Configurations are due to Racial Motivation

54. The 2026 Plan's division of the three districts in Shelby County is strategically configured so that each CD is less than one-third Black and has similar percentages across the three CDs. To achieve this parity, the population of each CD within the county was intentionally paired with a specific demographic population outside the county to maintain a relatively low and consistent Black population across the three CDs.
55. As Table 9 indicates, more of the Black population was added to CD 5 and retained in CD 9 than in CD 8. Although a significant portion of the Black population was shifted to CD 8, the 2026 Plan's population movements in Shelby County strategically shift the Black population into specific CDs.
56. Within Shelby County, the result maintains a high Black population percentage in CD 5 (73.12%) and CD 9 (73.54%), and a lower percentage in CD 8 (30.36%). CD 8 has a lower percentage and is combined with a portion outside Shelby County, where the Black percentage was twice that of CDs 5 and 9. As a result, the overall Black percentage in CD 8 remains relatively low, below 28%. In addition, CDs 5 and 9 remain relatively low in Black percentage across the district, at 29.28% and 32.64%, respectively, due to the areas outside Shelby County with which they are paired. A similar pattern is evident in the BVAP shifts (see Table 10). Two maps provide a visual explanation of what is occurring with the Shelby County CDs.
57. First, the thematic map in Figure 6 of the Shelby County's 2026 Plan clearly shows what is occurring. Figure 6 includes a map of Shelby County with the VTDs colored by the percent BVAP. Yellow and red indicate VTDs with BVAP > 50%. Blue, cyan, and green represent VTDs with BVAPs less than 50%.

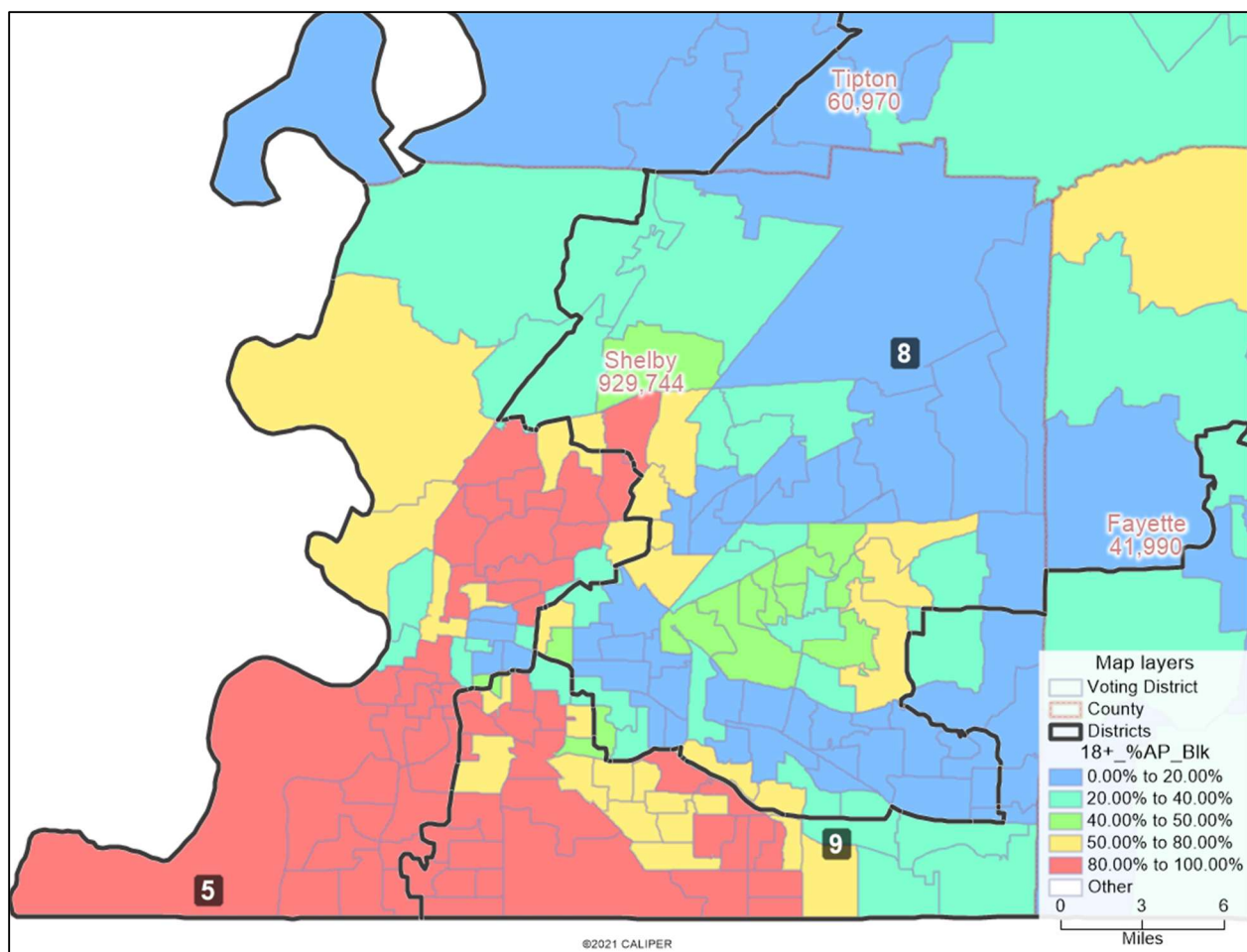


Figure 6 - Shelby County, TN 2026 Plan Zoom w/VTDs BVAP %

58. As the map shows, the mapdrawer carved out a relatively narrow area for CD 5 on the west, with a bulge that adds mostly yellow and red VTDs, or majority BVAP VTDs. A similar carving occurs in the south for CD 9, with the boundaries following the majority Black VTDs. On the other hand, the mapdrawer carves out for CD 8 a portion of Shelby County that contains VTDs with less than 50% BVAP (shown in the blue, cyan, and green VTDs). The result is that CD 5 includes a significantly high percentage of 73.12% Black and 70.39% BVAP within Shelby County. CD 9 contains an area that is 73.54% Black and 72.87% BVAP. However, CD 8 includes an area that is only 30.36% Black and 28.98% BVAP.

59. The Black population percentage discrepancy becomes clear when the portions outside Shelby County are analyzed. In CD 5, which lies outside Shelby County, the Black

percentage is 11.56%. Likewise, the portion of CD 9 outside Shelby County has a Black percentage of 10.64%. However, the portion of CD 8 outside Shelby County is 24.82% Black.

60. A clearer picture of what is occurring is shown in Figure 7. Figure 7 presents a zoomed map of the Shelby County CDs. The CDs are shown in parts within Shelby County and in the portion outside the county. The map label indicates the CD number and the Black percentage for the portion only.

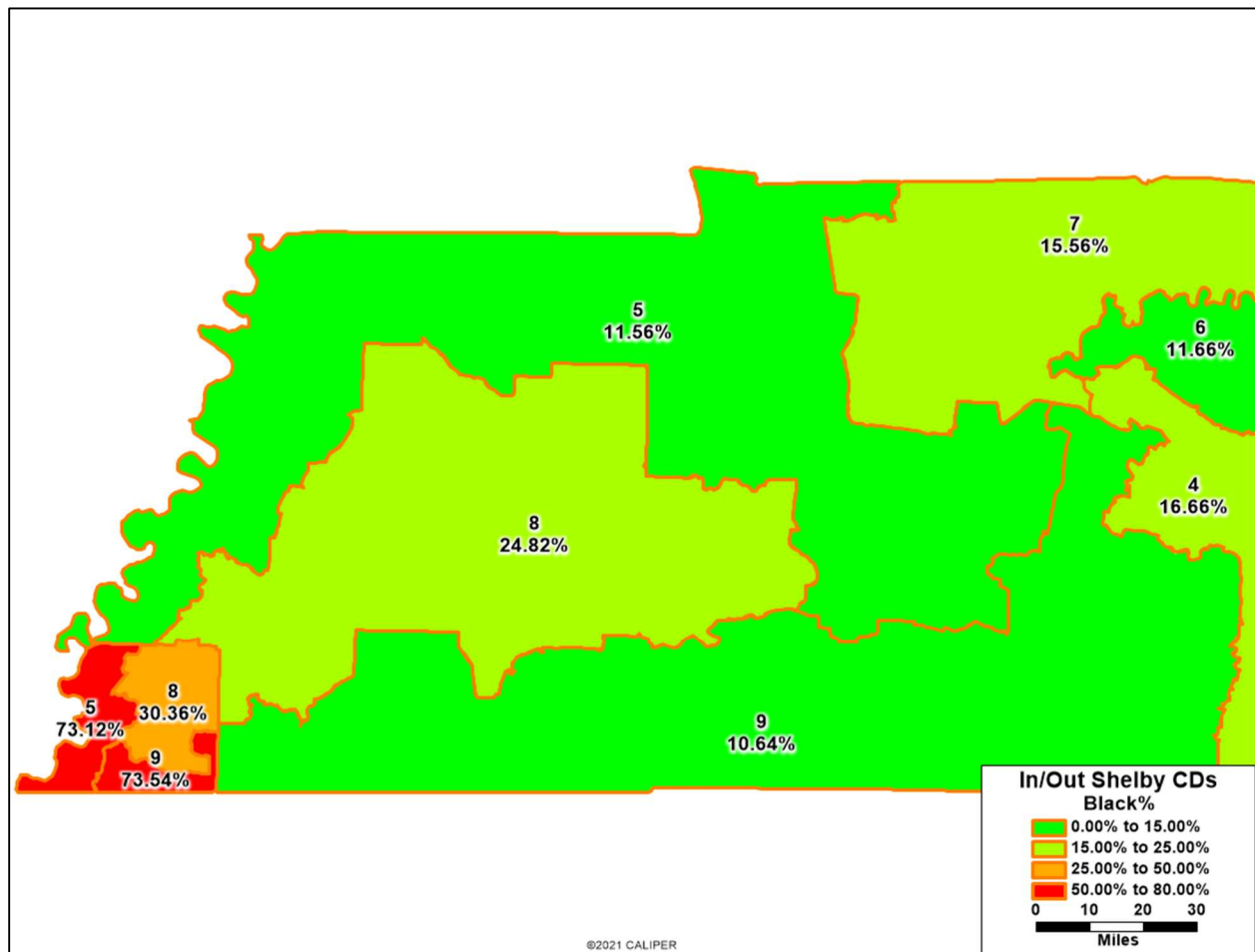


Figure 7 - Shelby County CDs Portion Inside and Outside County w/Black%

61. The bright green and olive green areas represent Black percentages of 0% to 15% and 15% to 25%, respectively. The orange and red areas, which denote Black percentages within Shelby County, represent 25% to 50% and 50% to 80%, respectively.

62. Viewing the map makes it clear that the portion within Shelby County added to CD 8 needed to be reduced in Black percentage to avoid increasing the district's overall Black population, unlike CDs 5 and 9, which did not.
63. Another perspective is that the portions added from Shelby County to CDs 5 and 9 included a high percentage of the Black population, while the portions of those CDs outside the county had a very low Black percentage. However, the CD 8 portion in Shelby County had a much lower Black percentage than the other two CDs. Thus, this portion of CD 8 was added to an area outside Shelby County that had twice the Black population of CDs 5 and 9. These combinations maintain a relatively low Black percentage across Shelby County CDs overall. In essence, these strategic movements ensured that the overall Black percentage for all Shelby County CDs remained below 33%.
64. Therefore, not only does the division of the Black population and the districts' distribution in Shelby County provide evidence of racial motivation, but the specific strategic placement of the Black population and their percentage in certain districts also provide additional evidence that race played a motivating role in the plan's development.

E. 2026 Plan's Redistricting Criteria Metrics Perform Worse due to Racial Motivation

65. I analyzed the 2020 and 2026 Plans, comparing them against several major traditional redistricting criteria. These criteria included equal population (one person, one vote), contiguity, compactness, minimizing the splitting of political subdivisions, and respect for communities of interest.
66. When comparing equal population and contiguity, the 2022 and 2026 Plans had the same metrics. However, differences emerged when reviewing the other criteria. Compactness, political subdivision splits (county and VTD splits), and splits of Census Places (municipalities and census-designated places) indicate that the 2026 Plan performs worse than the 2022 Plan across these three criteria (see Table 13 below).

Lower Compactness in the 2026 Plan

67. When comparing compactness, the 2026 Plan performs worse than the 2022 Plan. The 2026 Plan changes the configuration within Shelby County from two reasonably compact CDs to three elongated districts. The 2022 Plan, shown in Figure 8, includes two reasonably compact CDs that encompass Shelby County and other western counties.

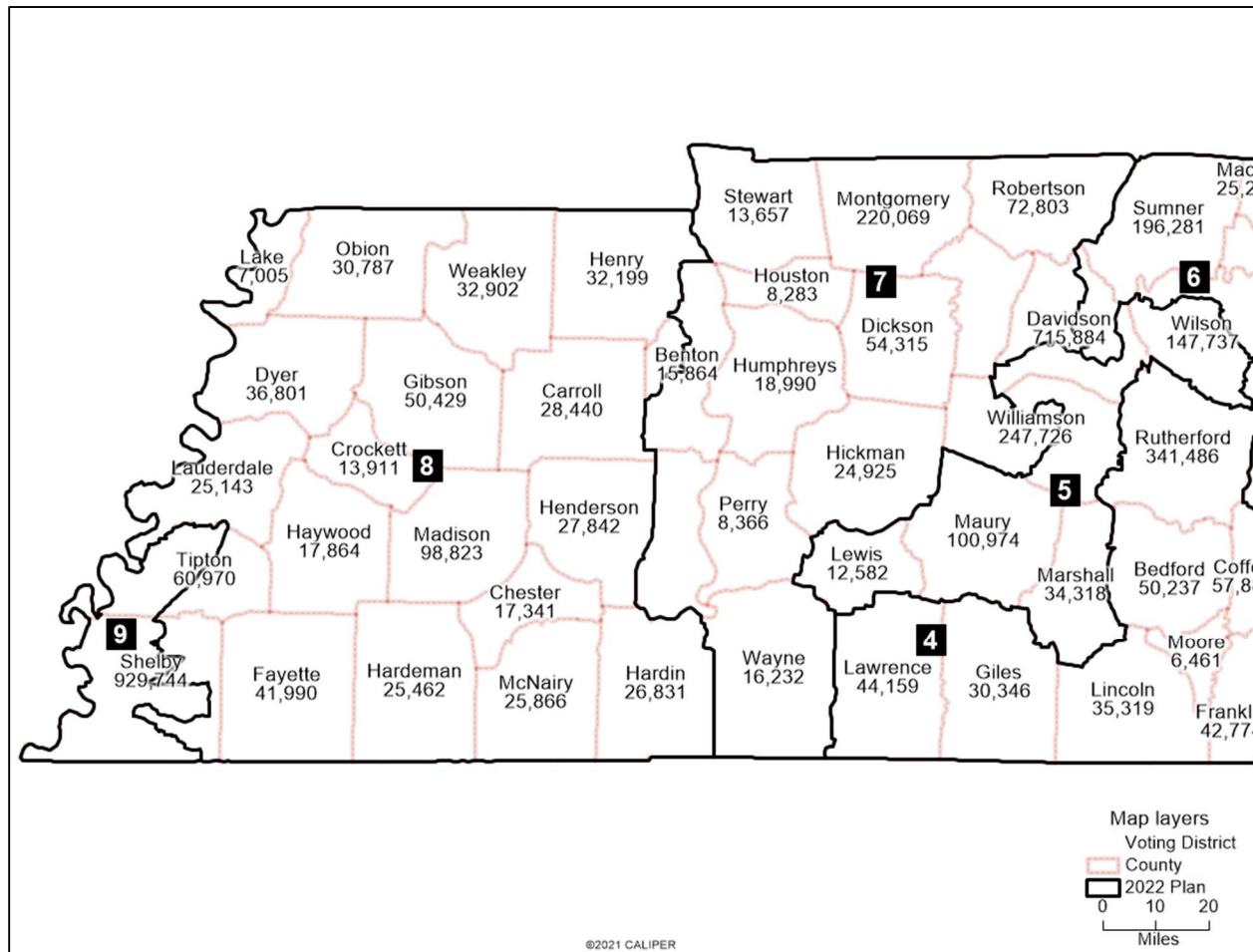


Figure 8 – 2022 Plan Shelby County’s CDs 8 and 9 Districts

68. However, the 2026 Plan creates three elongated CDs that extend from Shelby County to as far as Bedford County, near the center of the state (see Figure 9). To achieve an acceptable population deviation, both CDs 5 and 9 extend from Shelby County to Williamson County.

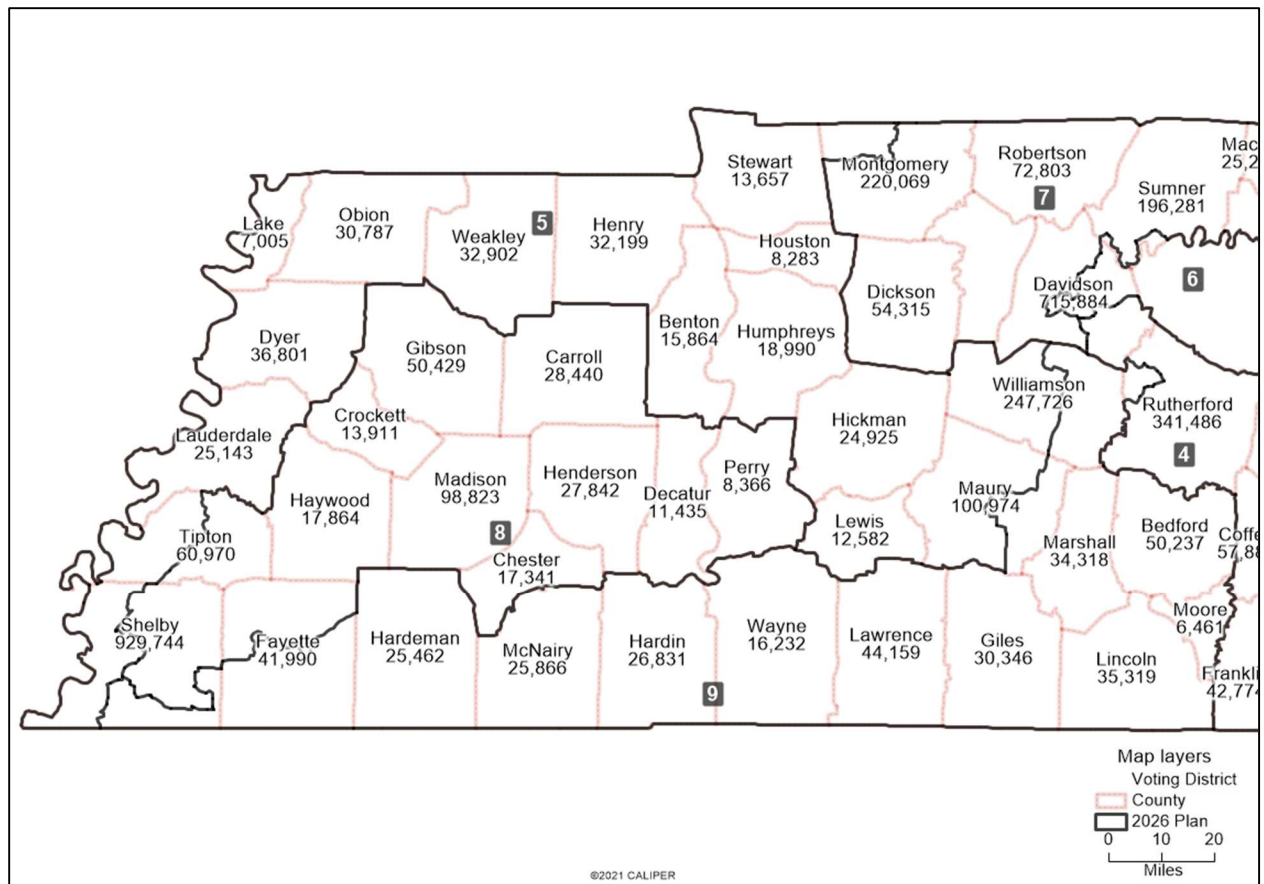


Figure 9 – 2026 Plan Shelby County’s CDs 5, 8, and 9 Elongated Districts

69. These elongated extensions were used to remove a substantial Black population from Shelby County and add it to CD 5. 221,035 persons, 73.12% of whom were Black, were removed from Shelby County and added to CD 5 (see Table 10). This population, included in CDs 8 and 9 of the 2022 Plan, had to be replaced to meet the acceptable population deviation.⁹
70. Thus, CDs 8 and 9 must extend eastward to include the additional population. Furthermore, Figure 8 shows that, with the exception of Shelby County, most western counties have smaller populations, typically 15-30 thousand persons. Thus, an ample number of counties must be combined to reach the ideal population size for the district. In addition to the western

⁹ Congressional districts are held to a “strict equality” standard accepted by the Courts. Usually, this translates to a population deviation of 0 or 1 person. Some states have exceptions to these values due to local priorities.

region, low-population counties must accommodate three CDs, producing the elongated configurations.

71. Proof of the non-compact nature of the Shelby County CDs is not only visible but also evident when analyzing them with compactness measures. Reviewing compactness using the plan mean and conducting a district-by-district comparison are revealing. The Reock and Polsby-Popper measures were used to determine compactness. The Reock and Polsby-Popper measures are the two leading measures used to determine compactness today.¹⁰
72. Comparing the 2022 and 2026 Plans shows that the 2022 Plan performs worse on the vast majority of compactness metrics (see Table 13). Table 13 presents the minimum, maximum, and mean values, along with a district-by-district comparison of Reock and Polsby-Popper measures.

Table 13 - 2022 and 2026 Plans' Compactness Comparison						
	2022 Plan		2026 Plan			
2022	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Best	Best
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.27	0.12	0.17	0.09	2022	2022
Max	0.58	0.29	0.43	0.27	2022	2022
Mean	0.36	0.20	0.31	0.20	2022	Equal
District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Best	Best
1	0.32	0.27	0.32	0.27	Equal	Equal
2	0.41	0.17	0.41	0.17	Equal	Equal
3	0.34	0.15	0.32	0.20	2022	2026
4	0.27	0.19	0.43	0.25	2026	2026
5	0.28	0.13	0.20	0.09	2022	2022
6	0.37	0.25	0.30	0.24	2022	2022
7	0.40	0.27	0.33	0.25	2022	2022
8	0.58	0.29	0.35	0.20	2022	2022
9	0.29	0.12	0.17	0.14	2022	2026

Source: 2022 and 2026 Plan data extracted from Maptitude for Redistricting reports

¹⁰ Reock is an area compactness measure. It is the ratio of the district's area to the area of the smallest circumscribed circle. The circumscribed circle is the smallest circle that encloses the district. Reock yields lower scores for elongated districts. The Polsby-Popper measure is a perimeter compactness measure. It is the ratio of the district's area to the area of a circle with the same perimeter as the district. Polsby-Popper yields lower scores for irregular or jagged boundaries. In both measures, the closer the value is to 1, the more compact the district.

73. Table 13 shows that the 2026 Plan performs worse than the mean on both the Reock and Polsby-Popper measures. In a district-by-district comparison, the 2026 Plan performed better in only one of nine districts under the Reock measure. Three of nine were better under the Polsby-Popper measures. Since CDs 1 and 2 remained nearly the same, the compactness metrics were also the same.
74. For each of the Shelby County CDs 5, 8, and 9, all compactness metrics for the 2026 Plan performed significantly worse than those for the 2022 Plan, with one exception. That exception was CD 9's Polsby-Popper, which performed slightly better or similarly to the 2022 Plan. The district Reock compactness of CDs 5, 8, and 9 was worse due to elongated extensions into Shelby County. Reock compactness penalizes long district extensions. Polsby-Popper, however, penalizes irregular district boundaries. Thus, the irregular boundaries of CD 9 are comparable in the 2022 and 2026 Plans using the Polsby-Popper measurement. In addition, the CD 9 Polsby-Popper score is reduced in part because it follows the Mississippi River, which forms Tennessee's western border.
75. A similar decline in Polsby-Popper scores is evident in 2026 CD 5. CD 5 in the 2026 Plan has lower scores, in part because the district extends along the Mississippi River.
76. Ultimately, the central issue of racial motivation in this instance concerns the elongated extensions of CD 5, 8, and 9. These extensions are necessary because the Black population is divided in Shelby County. To create three fully populated CDs in the western area of the state with relatively similar Black percentages, the CDs must be configured as three elongated districts.
77. Because these area extensions, which lowered compactness, resulted from the carving out and cracking of the Black population within Shelby County, there is evidence that racial considerations outweighed compactness in the 2026 Plan.

Increased Political Subdivision Splits – Counties & VTDs

78. The 2026 Plan performs worse than the 2022 Plan in political subdivision splits, specifically counties and voting districts¹¹ (VTDs). The 2026 Plan includes two more county splits and seventeen additional VTD splits. At least one county split can be traced to the additional CD entering Shelby County.
79. Once an additional CD was added to Shelby County, each of the CDs (CDs 5, 8, and 9) must add additional population to achieve an acceptable population deviation. The additional population needed to reach the ideal population (767,871) for CDs 5, 8, and 9 is substantial. CD 5 requires 546,836 additional persons (221,035 in Shelby County), CD 8 requires 327,739 (440,132 in Shelby County), and CD 9 requires 499,294 (268,577 in Shelby County).
80. Because an additional CD splits Shelby County and there are only two adjacent counties, at least one of them must be split to allow the CDs to connect to other counties. However, both adjacent counties, Tipton and Fayette, are split (see Figure 8 above). These splits are directly caused by the additional CD used to divide the Black population in Shelby County.
81. Finally, one county split is due to the additional or third CD in Shelby County. The additional CD in Shelby County divides the Black population, which appears to increase the number of political subdivision splits and is consequently additional evidence of race motivation in the 2026 Plan.

Increased Communities of Interest Splits – Census Places

82. The 2026 Plan performs worse than the 2022 Plan when comparing the splits of popular communities of interest, such as municipalities and census-designated places (CDPs). Census Places largely include cities, towns, villages, and CDPs. Although municipalities are political subdivisions, they are often treated as communities of interest, as in this report.

¹¹ Voting Districts are generated by the U.S. Census Bureau and mimic local precincts; however, they use census geography, specifically census blocks. Precincts, on the other hand, are generated locally, usually by the local jurisdiction, and do not always follow census blocks.

83. The 2026 Plan includes five additional split Census Places compared with the 2022 Plan. One notable municipal split is the city of Memphis. In the 2026 Plan, Memphis is split among three CDs (CDs 5, 8, and 9). In the 2022 Plan, Memphis was split among two CDs, with 94.6% of the city residing in CD 9.

Traditional Redistricting Criteria Summary Comparison for 2022 and 2026 Plans

84. Reviewing compactness, political subdivision splits (county and VTD splits), and splits of Census Places (municipalities and CDPs) shows that the 2026 Plan performs worse than the 2022 Plan across all three criteria (see Table 12).

Table 12 - 2022 and 2026 Plans' Traditional Redistricting Criteria Comparison		
Criteria	2022 Plan	2026 Plan
Compactness (Reock/Polsby-Popper)		
- Plan Mean (R/PP)	.36/.20	.31/.20
- By District (R/PP – Best CDs)	6 of 9/4 of 9	1 of 9/3 of 9
Political Subdivision Splits		
- County/VTD	10/65	12/82
Communities of Interest Splits		
- Census Places	33	38

Source: 2022 and 2026 Plan data extracted from Maptitude for Redistricting reports

85. Individually and collectively, these three criteria metrics show that the 2026 Plan performed worse than the 2022 Plan.

IX. Conclusions

86. Forty-one percent of the Black population and BVAP in Tennessee is concentrated in Shelby County. The 2022 Plan includes a majority-BVAP CD in the Shelby County area that is over 60% Black. However, the 2026 Plan divides the Black population into three CDs in the Shelby County region. This results in a fairly even distribution of BVAP, ranging from approximately 27% to 31%.

87. The division of Shelby County in the 2026 Plan places a significant share of the Black population in CDs 5, 8, and 9. In Shelby County, 161,617 Black residents live in CD 5, 133,619 in CD 8, and 197,521 in CD 9. Plan 2026 includes shifting almost 300,000 Black residents and over 200,000 BVAP from CD 9 to CDs 5 and 8.
88. Within Shelby County, the 2026 Plan also divides the city of Memphis into three CDs (CDs 5, 8, and 9). In the 2022 Plan, Memphis was split between two CDs, with 94.6% of the city in CD 9.
89. The 2026 Plan's division of the three districts in Shelby County is strategically configured so that each CD is less than a third (33%) Black, has a BVAP ranging from approximately 27% to 31%, and maintains similar percentages across the three CDs. To achieve this parity, the population of each CD within the county was intentionally paired with a demographic population outside the county to maintain a relatively low and consistent Black population across the three CDs.
90. The 2026 Plan's traditional redistricting criteria metrics perform worse than those of the 2022 Plan, particularly in compactness and in minimizing political subdivision splits. The 2026 Plan shows a decrease in compactness metrics compared with the 2022 Plan. The elongated extensions of CDs 5, 8, and 9 in the 2026 Plan reduce compactness values and are directly linked to the Black population's cracking in Shelby County. Furthermore, an additional political subdivision split of a county is also directly linked to the division of the Black population in Shelby County.
91. Based on a variety of evidence, including: 1) the division of Shelby County's Black population into three CDs; 2) the strategic carving out of Shelby County and the combining of district areas outside the county to keep overall district Black percentages relatively low; 3) the lower compactness performance due to the additional district added to Shelby County; and 4) the decreased performance on multiple redistricting criteria compared with the 2022 Plan, I conclude that race was a motivating factor in the configuration of the 2026 Plan.

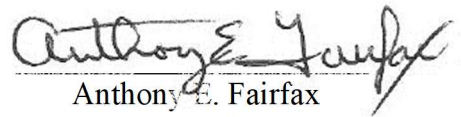
X. Appendices

92. The following appendices are included with this report:

- Appendix A - Resume of Anthony E. Fairfax
- Appendix B - Maps of the 2022 and 2026 Plans
- Appendix C - Maptitude Data Reports of the 2022 and 2026 Plans
- Appendix E - Core Constituencies Reports
- Appendix F - Additional Maps

The findings and conclusions in this report are based upon information that has been made available to me or known by me to date. I reserve the right to modify, update, or supplement the report and analyses as additional information is made available to me.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.


Anthony E. Fairfax
June 8, 2026

Appendices

Appendix A - Resume of Anthony E. Fairfax

Appendix B - Maps of the 2022 and 2026 Plans

Appendix C - Maptitude Data Reports of the 2022 and 2026 Plans

Appendix D - Core Constituencies Reports

Appendix E – Additional Maps

Appendix A

Resume of Anthony E. Fairfax

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Experience Highlights:

- Demographic, Geographic & Voter Data Analysis
- Multiple GIS Software/Census Data Skillsets
- Redistricting Plan Development & Analysis
- Gingles I & Racial Gerrymandering Analysis
- Redistricting Expert Reports & Testimony
- Redistricting Presentations & Training
- ESRI ArcGIS Map Applications & Dashboards
- Maptitude for Redistricting Proficiency

Education:

Master of Geospatial Information Science and Technology (2016)
North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina

Graduate Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (2016)
North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina

Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering (1982)
Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia

Work Experience:

CensusChannel LLC, Hampton, VA (2009 - Present)

CEO & Principal Consultant - Providing overall project management and operations as well as primary consulting services for clients. Also responsible for customer acquisition and support. Core tasks include GIS-centered services centering on redistricting support (extensive use and analysis of traditional redistricting principles); demographic/socioeconomic, geographic, and voting data; GIS, Census Data, and Redistricting training; GIS data processing/conversion; expert redistricting plan development, analysis, depositions, testimony, and training. Major clientele and projects include:

- **Arnold & Porter, Washington, DC (2025)** - Provided expert report, analysis, and testimony on California’s congressional racial gerrymander court case.
- **NAACP, Baltimore, MD (2025 - Present)** - Providing redistricting consulting services centered on analyzing multiple states’ mid-decade congressional redistricting efforts by the major parties.
- **City of Anderson, IN (2024 - 2025)** – Provided advice, consultation, and redistricting plan development services as redistricting consultant to the city. Efforts centered on developing new redistricting plan options for the city. The city ultimately approved the final plan that was developed.
- **Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), Montgomery, AL (2023 - 2024)** - Providing redistricting training for SPLC participants covering a wide range of subjects from basic traditional redistricting criteria to *Gingles 1* preconditions to Maptitude for Redistricting application.
- **Southern Coalition for Social Justice [SCSJ], Durham, NC (2023 - 2025)** - Provided expert reports and/or deposition and testimony for redistricting court cases in GA, NC, and TX.
- **Davies & Rouco, LLP, Birmingham, AL (2023 – 2025)** - Provided expert reports, analysis, illustrative plans, and testimony on Jefferson County commissioner’s redistricting court case.

- **Wisconsin Department of Justice, Madison, WI (2023 – 2024)** – Provided expert report, analysis, and remedial plan for Wisconsin’s State Assembly and Senate District plans.
- **NAACP Legal Defense Fund (LDF), New York, NY (2022 – Present)** – Providing expert reports, analysis, illustrative and remedial plans, depositions, and testimony for two Louisiana congressional redistricting court cases.
- **The ACLU, New York, NY (2022 – 2025)** – Providing expert report, analysis, and illustrative plans for state senate redistricting court case in the state of Alabama.
- **Southern Echo, Jackson, MS (2018 - Present)** – Providing ongoing map-related educational and voting-related products pertaining to the state of Mississippi. Previously provided redistricting training sessions to Southern Echo partners throughout the south. Also provided GIS data, maps, and training to Southern Echo, community leaders, stakeholders, and subsequently in the field to groups working in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. Specifically, deliverables include map-centered projects centering on education, GOTV, and redistricting.
- **Town of Cheverly, MD (2022 – 2024)** – Provided advice, consultation, and redistricting plan development services as redistricting consultant to the town. Efforts centered on developing new redistricting plan options for the town.
- **U.S. Department of Justice, Washington DC (2022 – 2023)** – Provided expert report, illustrative plan, deposition, and testimony for Galveston County, TX redistricting court case.
- **City of Baltimore, MD Office of Council President (2022 - 2023)** – Provided advice, consultation, and redistricting plan development services as redistricting consultant to the city’s Office of Council President. Efforts center on the alternative development of redistricting plans for the city.
- **Harvard Election Law Clinic (2022 - 2023)** – Provided expert report for Jacksonville, FL, city council and Duval County, FL, school board racial gerrymandering redistricting court case.
- **My Brother’s Keeper Alliance, Chicago, IL (2022)** – Provided demographic and socioeconomic analysis of select neighborhood communities.
- **The ACLU, New York, NY (2021 – 2023)** – Provided expert report, analysis, illustrative plans, depositions, and testimony for redistricting court cases in the states of Arkansas and California.
- **The Power Coalition for Equity and Justice, New Orleans, LA (2021 - 2022)** - Provided technical advice and input for building an equitable redistricting process in Louisiana for communities, legislators, and organizations. Providing analysis and plan alternatives for the Louisiana state legislative House and Senate districts where Black voters could elect a candidate of choice.
- **Crescent City Media Group, New Orleans, LA (2021)** – Provided redistricting training to the PreRedistricting Lab. Training centered on various educational presentations and hands-on sessions for community leaders and local/state legislators.
- **Bondurant, Mixson & Elmore LLP, Atlanta, GA (2021)** – Provided statewide redistricting plan development for Georgia congressional districts. Tasks included being part of a three-member map-drawing team that developed the proposed plan for the Georgia House and Senate Democratic caucus.
- **NAACP Legal Defense Fund (LDF), New York, NY (2020 – 2022)** - Provided redistricting development and analysis of various district configurations for city, county, and state-level plans.

- **Crowd Academy [an SCSJ-sponsored effort], Durham, NC (2020 - 2021)** - Provided redistricting training and support. Training centered on presentations on “How the Lines are Drawn,” which focuses on pre-plan development and plan development activities of redistricting. The target attendees included individuals in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. The effort also includes providing mentorship to Academy Fellows and Academy Mentors.
- **City of Everett, WA, Everett, WA (2020)** – Provided advice, consultation, and mapping services as Districting Master to the city of Everett, WA’s Districting Commission. Efforts centered on the development of the city’s first districting plan. Also assisted with answering questions at public forums and developed an ArcGIS web map application for public access to all plans.
- **NAACP, Baltimore, MD (2018 - 2022)** – Provided GIS consulting services via the NAACP (as fiscal agent) to the *Racial Equity Anchor Collaborative* (consisting of the Advancement Project, APIA Health Forum, Demos, Faith in Action, NAACP, National Urban League, NCAI, Race Forward, and Unidos U.S.). Efforts include developing the Racial Equity 2020 Census Data Hub. The Data Hub used ESRI’s Hub Cloud platform, which centralized web maps, mapping applications, and dashboards, enabling collaborative partners to locate hard-to-count areas by major race or ethnicity.
- **Campaign Legal Center, Washington, DC (2018 –2021)** – Developed illustrative redistricting plans, associated expert reports, depositions, and testimony in the *Holloway v City of Virginia Beach* court case. The Illustrative plans included two majority Hispanic, Black, and Asian combined districts to provide evidence of the first prong of *Gingles* for the city of Virginia Beach.
- **Southern Coalition for Social Justice [SCSJ], Durham, NC (2015 - 2018)** - Provided several expert reports, depositions, and testimony for multiple redistricting court cases in North Carolina. Testimony, depositions, and reports included numerous plans at the congressional, state Senate, state House, and local jurisdiction levels. Analyses covered specific district characteristics, including population deviation, political subdivision splits, partisan performance, and incumbent effect analysis.
- **The Rehab Crew, Durham, NC (2017)** - Provided geospatial & demographic analysis as well as website development and the creation of a proprietary application for the use of targeting real estate investment properties.
- **Congressman G.K. Butterfield, NC (2016 & 2021)** - Developed several congressional district plan alternatives for the State of North Carolina. Provided analyses on alternative district configurations.
- **Alabama Democratic Conference (ADC), Montgomery, AL (2015 - 2016)** - Developed state Senate and House redistricting plans for the state of Alabama in response to the *ADC v Alabama* court case. Also, a series of thematic maps depicting areas added from the previous plan to the enacted plan was provided, showing concentrations of African American voters added to the enacted plan.
- **Net Communications, Tallahassee, FL (2014 - 2015)** - Generated offline mapping and online web services (ArcGIS.com) of the client’s energy company’s resources and organizational assets. Mapping included the energy company's demographic, socioeconomic, and other resources.
- **National NAACP Office of General Counsel, Baltimore, MD (2012 - 2013)** - Provided project management and developmental support for the creation of a final report for the NAACP National Redistricting Project. Provided planning, organizing, supplemental writing, and interfacing with graphics entity for the complete development of the final report.
- **Congressional Black Caucus Institute (CBC Institute), Washington, DC (2011 - 2012)** - Provided contract duties as the Project Director and Consulting Demographer for the CBC Institute’s Redistricting Project. Provided project management, redistricting plan development, review,

analysis, advice, and answers to various questions pertaining to redistricting plans, principles, and processes. The focus included districts where Black voters could elect a candidate of their choice.

- **Mississippi NAACP, Jackson, MS (2011)** - Developed state Senate plans and analyzed enacted plans that the State Court developed.
- **African American Redistricting Collaborative (AARC) of California, Los Angeles, CA (2011)** - Provided demographic and redistricting contracted services. Responsible for developing congressional, state Senate, and state assembly plans for the collaborative. Special focus was given to the southern Los Angeles area (SOLA) and the Bay Area region. In addition to plan development, several socioeconomic maps were developed to show various communities of interest commonalities.

Also, developed a demographic profile using maps and reports of California's congressional, state Senate, and state Assembly districts for the purpose of preparing for the redistricting plan development process by identifying areas of growth throughout the state. The profiles included data from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2005-2009 and the 2010 Census.

- **The Advancement Project, Washington, DC (2011)** - Provided redistricting plan development services and training. Included was the development of a base map for a new seven (7) district plan in New Orleans that was further developed by community groups in Louisiana. The second effort included training a staff person in the use of Maptitude for Redistricting and in various redistricting scenarios.
- **Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus (LLBC), Baton Rouge, LA (2011)** - Provided redistricting plan development services. Responsibilities included supporting Caucus members' efforts to develop redistricting plans for the state House, state Senate, and Congress. Developed or analyzed over eighty different redistricting plans. The effort also included testifying before the Louisiana Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.
- **Community Policy Research & Training Institute (One Voice), Jackson, MS (2011)** - Developed the Mississippi State Senate plan, along with appropriate reports and a large-scale map.
- **National Black Caucus of State Legislators (NBCSL), Washington, DC (2010)** - Provided services as the Project Director for a 2010 census outreach effort. Developed proposal and managed personnel to generate and execute a strategy to utilize Black state Senate and House legislators to place targeted posters in select hard-to-count (HTC) areas throughout the country.
- **Duke University's Center for REGSS & SCSJ, Durham, NC (2010 - 2011)** - Contracted to serve as one of two Project Coordinators to support an expert preparation workshop hosted by Duke University's REGSS and the SCSJ.

Project Coordinator duties included developing, managing, and providing hands-on training for the Political Cartographer's side of a week-long intensive "redistricting expert" preparation workshop. The workshop trained 18 political cartographers from across the country on all aspects of redistricting plan development and the principles underlying it. Also, two hands-on redistricting scenarios were created to train large audiences on the plan development process.

Democracy South, Virginia Beach, VA (2004 - 2008)

Senior Technical Consultant - Provided technical, GIS mapping, data analysis, and management support for several projects and civic engagement-related efforts. Significant project efforts included:

- Senior Technical Consultant for the National Unregistered Voter Map. Developed a web-based interactive map that allowed visitors to view state/county-level information pertaining to the number of unregistered voters (2009)

- Co-Director of the Hampton Roads Missing Voter Project (a nonpartisan nonprofit voter engagement effort to increase voter participation with a focus on underrepresented population groups). The effort covered the seven major independent cities in Hampton Roads. Responsibilities included co-managing the overall civic engagement effort and were solely responsible for integrating and processing Catalist voter data into targeting maps and walk lists for all focus areas. Directly Responsible for overseeing the operations in Hampton, Newport News, Portsmouth, and Suffolk, Virginia (2008)
- Senior Technical Consultant for Civic Engagement Efforts. Provided telephone technical voter database support to 17 USAction state partners in 2004; and 12 USAction state partners in 2006. Trained client on VBASE voter data software; Performed voter data conversion; and voter targeting assistance.

Congressional Black Caucus Institute, Redistricting Project, Washington, DC (2001 - 2003)

Consulting Demographer - Provided services that included the development, review, and analysis of over 75 congressional district plans. Responsible for all setup and configuration of hardware and GIS software, and performed all development and analyses of redistricting plans. Congressional district plans were developed for 22 states. Also, performed as a redistricting expert advisor in a consolidated U.S. District Court Voting Rights case in Alabama.

National Voter Fund, Washington, DC (2000)

GIS Consultant (in a consulting partnership of Hagens & Fairfax) - Developed hundreds of precinct targeting maps for a civic engagement effort designed to increase the turnout in the November 2000 election. Efforts included geocoding voter data, integrating census data, and precinct mapping.

Norfolk State University, Poli. Science & Computer Science Dept., Norfolk, Virginia (1996 - 2001)

Adjunct Faculty - Provided instruction to students for BASIC Programming, Introduction to Computer Science, and Computer Literacy courses.

GeoTek. Inc. (formally GIS Associates), Virginia Beach, VA (1992 - 1995)

Consultant and Co-owner - Provided geodemographic research and analysis; client technical & training support; hardware/software system installation; and redistricting manual/ brochure development. Major clients and tasks included:

- New York City Housing Authority - Redistricting Training
- Maryland State Office of Planning - Redistricting Tech Support
- City of Virginia Beach, VA Planning Dept. - Redistricting Training/Tech Support
- City of Norfolk, VA Registrar - Redistricting Training/Tech Support
- City of Chesapeake, VA Registrar - Precinct Realignment

Norfolk State University, Political Science Dept., Norfolk, Virginia (1991 - 1999)

GIS Consultant - Provided a variety of geographic and demographically related tasks. Major Redistricting-related tasks included:

- Installed and operated the LogiSYS ReapS software that was used to perform the bulk of redistricting plans. Performed the intricate ReapS processing of the U.S. Census Bureau Topographically Integrated Geographic Encoded Referencing (TIGER) line files, Public Law 94-171 (PL94-171) demographic data, and the STF socioeconomic data series.
- Developed over 200 redistricting plans, located in over 60 jurisdictions, in the states of Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. Developed plans from city/county to legislative to congressional district.

- Traveled to and trained several university faculty personnel on setting up and utilizing the ReapS redistricting system. Also, trained on redistricting plan development principles.

Major GIS-related tasks included:

- Performed a study commissioned by the U.S. Department of Transportation to analyze the ethnic differences in commuting behavior. This study extensively used the Summary Tape File 3A (STF3A) and the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) to identify, map, and report the frequency and average travel time to and from work for Miami, FL MSA; Kansas City, MO-KS MSA; and Detroit, MI MSA.
- Performed a study funded by the City of Norfolk, VA, and NSU School of Business that determined and analyzed the trade area of a section located in Norfolk, VA. Major duties included geocoding customer addresses, producing address-point maps, and developing demographic reports for the project.
- Performed a study commissioned by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to revitalize a neighborhood located in Norfolk, VA. The purpose of the GIS component was to first establish a socioeconomic baseline, then track the progress of the revitalized area, as well as select surrounding areas. Geocoded address locations, generated points, and demographic thematic maps, and produced reports of the target areas.
- Provided demographic analysis of proposed newly incorporated areas in Florida for local Florida civic organizations.

Cooperative Hampton Roads Org. for Minorities in Engineering, Norfolk, VA (1991 - 1992)

Computer Consultant - Designed and developed a menu-driven student database, used to track hundreds of minority Junior High and High School students who were interested in pursuing science or engineering degrees.

Norfolk State University, School of Education, Norfolk, VA (1990 - 1991)

Technical Consultant/Computer Lab Manager- Provided a variety of support, including hardware and software installation, faculty workshops, course instruction, Network Administrator, and technical support.

Engineering and Economics Research (EER) Systems (1989)

Technical Consultant - Coordinated and participated in writing, editing, and formatting technical test documents; played a central role in the development of the Acceptance Test Procedures for the initial phase of a multi-million dollar Combat Maneuver Training Complex (CMTC) in Hohenfels, Germany; and was responsible for the final review and editing of all test documentation.

Executive Training Center (ETC). Newport News, VA (1988 - 1989)

Vice President & Co-founder - Managed over 11 part-time and full-time employees; assisted in developing and implementing company policies; performed the duties of the Network Administrator for a Novell-based computer training network; and taught several courses by substituting for instructors when necessary.

Engineering & Economics Research (EER) Systems. Newport News, VA (1986 - 1987)

Hardware Design Engineer and Electronics Engineer - Provided engineering and select project management support for the development of the following million/multi-million dollar project efforts:

- Baseline Cost Estimate (BCE) to be used in the procurement of the Combat Maneuver Training Complex - Instrumentation System (CMTC-IS)
- Operational and Maintenance (O&M) Support Plan at the National Training Center (NTC)
- Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan for the O&M Support Plan at the NTC; Configuration Management Plan for CMTC

- Requirements Operational Capabilities (ROC) Analysis for an instrumentation System at the U.S. Army Ranger School, Georgia
- ROC Analysis for an Instrumentation System at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas
- Suggested Statement of Work for the Digital Data Entry Device (DDED); and the Concept Formulation Package and Requirements Definition to Support Interface and Integration of Red Flag at the NTC
- Phase II of a multi-million dollar GIS-based concept test demonstration. Performing as Assistant Test Director (ATD) - liaison between the Government Director Army Ranges and Targets (DART) personnel and EER Systems' personnel; and assumed the role of Test Director when required (1987)
- Suggested Statement of Work (SOW) for a \$1 million procurement of Multivehicle Player Units (MVPUs) at the NTC. Performed as Project Task Manager for a team of engineers, computer programmers, and technical support personnel in the development of a position location player unit for the Army (1986)

Teledyne Hastings-Raydist, Hampton, VA (1982 - 1986)

Hardware Design Engineer - Designed and developed custom flow and vacuum measuring products; Project Manager for the production and completion of a \$.25 million flow measuring system; Electrical Engineer - Chiefly responsible for developing special products for customers.

Major Litigation Clients & Testimony Related Efforts:

Arnold & Porter, Washington, DC (2025)

Developed expert report, provided deposition and testimony for California's consolidated *Abbott v. League of United Latin American Citizens* racial gerrymander redistricting court case. Provided rebuttal analysis to the plaintiff's expert's claim of a racial gerrymander.

Southern Coalition for Social Justice [SCSJ], Durham, NC (2023 - 2025)

Provided expert report and illustrative plan for *Berger v. North Carolina State Conference of the NAACP* vote dilution case. Included expert report and deposition. Also provided an expert report and an illustrative plan for *Finn v. Cobb County Board of Elections*, a racial gerrymandering school board redistricting court case in Cobb County, Georgia. Developed supporting maps and population tables reflecting shifts in racial population from the prior plan to the adopted plan.

Davies & Rouco, LLP, Birmingham, AL (2023 – 2025)

Developed expert report, illustrative plans, and provided deposition and testimony for Jefferson County's *Addoh-Kondi et al v. Jefferson County Commission* racial gerrymander redistricting court case. Developed supporting maps and population tables reflecting shifts in racial population from the prior plan to the adopted plan.

Wisconsin Department of Justice, Madison, WI (2023 – 2024) – Provided expert report, analysis, and remedial plan for *Clarke v. Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC)* violation of the Wisconsin Constitution's contiguity requirement redistricting court case. The effort included Wisconsin's State Assembly and Senate District Plans.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund (LDF), New York, NY (2022 – Present)

Developed illustrative and remedial plans, expert reports, and provided deposition and testimony for Louisiana's *Ardoin v. Robinson* congressional redistricting vote dilution court case.

ACLU, New York, NY (2022 – 2025)

Developed expert report, analysis, and illustrative plans, and provided deposition and testimony for the *Alabama NAACP v. Allen* vote dilution state senate redistricting court case in the state of Alabama.

Election Law Clinic at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA (2022 - 2023)

Developed a declaration for the *Jacksonville Branch of the NAACP v. City of Jacksonville* racial gerrymandering redistricting court case. The declaration centered on “Core Retention” analysis tables presenting the demographic change in population of Duval County, FL, school board districts from the previously approved plan to the recently enacted plan. Also, the same case the prior year involved developing an expert report that contained a series of thematic and demographic maps and table analyses for Jacksonville, FL City Council districts, providing evidence of racial gerrymandering.

ACLU of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA (2022 – 2023)

Developed an illustrative redistricting plan and associated expert report for the *Inland Empire United et al v. Riverside County et al* redistricting court case. The illustrative plan included a second additional majority Latino district as opposed to the county’s plan of one.

U.S. Department of Justice, Washington DC (2022 – 2023)

Developed an illustrative redistricting plan and associated expert report for the *Petteway et al v Galveston County* redistricting court case. The illustrative plan included the “Least Change” approach to bring the plan within acceptable deviation. The plan continued to contain a majority Black and Latino district as opposed to the state’s plan. The plan, report, and deposition provided evidence of the first prong in *Gingles*.

Southern Coalition for Social Justice (SCSJ), Durham, NC (2022 – 2025).

Developed an expert report that included opinions on the state’s expert report in the *LULAC et al v. Abbott* Texas state legislative redistricting court case. The report responded to any conclusions by the State’s expert regarding minority vote dilution, specifically concerning the Fair Maps proposed plans.

NAACP LDF, New York, New York, NY (2022 - 2025)

Developed an illustrative redistricting plan and associated expert report for the *Robinson v. Ardoin* redistricting court case. The illustrative plan included a second, majority-Black district, unlike the state’s plan. The plan, report, and testimony provided evidence of the first prong of *Gingles*, proving dilution of Black voting strength in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA). The effort included plan development, expert report, rebuttal report, and testimony.

ACLU, New York, New York, NY (2021 – 2024)

Developed an illustrative redistricting plan and associated expert report for the *Arkansas State Conference NAACP v. Arkansas Board of Apportionment* preliminary injunction case. The illustrative plan included five additional majority-Black districts, as opposed to the Board of Apportionment plan. The plan, report, and testimony provided evidence of the first prong in *Gingles* in proving dilution of Black voting strength in violation of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA). The effort included plan development, expert report, rebuttal report, and testimony.

Campaign Legal Center, Washington, DC (2018 – 2020)

Developed multiple illustrative redistricting plans and associated expert reports for *Latasha Holloway v City of Virginia Beach* court case. The illustrative Plans included two majority Hispanic, Black, and Asian combined (Coalition) districts to provide evidence of the first prong in *Gingles* in the section 2 court case. The effort included an additional rebuttal, supplemental report, deposition, and testimony.

Virginia NAACP, Richmond, VA (2018)

Developed a statewide remedial plan for *Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Bd. of Elections*. The plan corrected 11 unconstitutional, racially gerrymandered state House districts in the Richmond, Peninsula, and Southside Hampton Roads areas.

Southern Coalition for Social Justice (SCSJ), Durham, NC (2018)

Developed a demonstrative remedial redistricting plan and associated expert report, as well as provided a deposition for *North Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches v. Lewis* Wake County Superior Court case. The demonstrative remedial plan corrected the two Wake County, N.C. House Districts declared by a federal court to be racially gerrymandered districts (HD33 & HD38). The expert report not only discussed my results but also offered the Court insight into how a map drawer would reasonably go about fixing racially gerrymandered districts while still complying with the state constitution's prohibition on mid-decade redistricting.

Texas NAACP, San Antonio, TX, (2017)

Provided expert report, deposition, and testimony for the *Perez v. Abbott* US Federal District Court Case. Analyses focused on specific redistricting criteria, including population deviation, compactness, political subdivision splits, and communities of interest for congressional and House plans. Additional analysis was performed on demographic projections for certain congressional and State House districts.

Southern Coalition for Social Justice (SCSJ), Durham, NC (2015 - 2016)

Provided expert testimony, deposition, and expert report for the *City of Greensboro v The Guilford County Board of Elections* U.S. District Court Case. Deposition and report included several district plans for the city council of Greensboro, NC, and analyzed specific characteristics, including population deviation, political subdivision splits, partisan performance, and incumbent effect analysis.

Provided expert testimony and report for the *Covington v. North Carolina* federal redistricting court case. The testimony included an analysis from *Dickson v Rucho* (also *NAACP v North Carolina*) of compactness on state legislative House and Senate districts.

Provided expert testimony and report for the *Wright v. North Carolina* federal redistricting court case. The testimony and report included an analysis of population deviation, compactness, partisan impact, and incumbent residences for county commission and school board plans.

Alabama Democratic Conference (ADC), Montgomery, AL (2015 - 2016)

Developed Senate and House redistricting plans for the state of Alabama for the *ADC v. Alabama* court case. Provided deposition on the creation of the plan. Also, a series of thematic maps was generated, depicting areas added from the previous benchmark plan to the enacted plan and showing concentrations of African American voters added to the enacted plan.

Southern Coalition for Social Justice (SCSJ), Durham, NC (2014)

Provided expert testimony, report, and deposition for the federal redistricting court case, *Perez v. Perry* of Texas. The report included an analysis of population extrapolations and projections for several submitted plans for select congressional and House districts.

North Carolina NAACP, Raleigh, NC (2012)

Provided expert opinions and analysis in an affidavit for the *NC NAACP v. State of North Carolina* federal redistricting case (later *Dickson v Rucho*). The affidavit included an examination of compactness measurements for the Congressional, State Senate, and State House "Benchmark" plans, several approved plans, and several legislative-submitted plans. The report also contained county splits for the target districts.

Southern Coalition for Social Justice (SCSJ), Durham, NC (2011)

Provided expert opinions and analysis in an affidavit for the *Moore v. State of Tennessee* redistricting case. The affidavit included an analysis of county splits comparing State Senate "Benchmark" plans, the approved plan, and several legislative submitted plans.

Texas NAACP, San Antonio, TX (2011)

Provided expert report, deposition, and testimony for the federal redistricting court case *Perez v. Perry*. Testimony covered the evaluation of traditional redistricting criteria of the Congressional and House-approved plans compared to several proposed or legislative submitted plans.

Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus, Baton Rouge, LA (2011)

Provided expert testimony in front of the Senate and Governmental Affairs Committee. Testimony included the analysis of two redistricting plans comparing ideal population deviation, political subdivision splits (Parishes), and compactness ratios. Also, developed a redistricting plan and testified in front of the House Governmental Affairs Committee in support of a new majority-minority (African American) congressional district in Louisiana.

Morrison & Foerster LLP, Los Angeles, CA (2004)

Provided expert report on several state Senate plans for the *Metts v. Murphy* Rhode Island court case. The report contained analyses of communities of interest areas that were not included in the state's enacted plan for the only majority-minority district.

Congressional Black Caucus Institute, Redistricting Project, Washington, DC (2002)

Performed as the redistricting mapping expert for Congressman Hilliard in a consolidated U.S. District redistricting court case in Alabama (*Montiel v. Davis* and *Barnett v. Alabama*). Developed the submitted plan and provided advice to legal counsel for the court case.

Council of Black Elected Democrats (COBED) New York State, New York, NY (2002)

Performed as one of the redistricting experts (*Allen v Pataki/Rodriguez v Pataki*) by developing several New York State congressional district plans that COBED presented.

Miami-Dade, Florida (1993)

Provided expert technical redistricting support as one-half of the Expert Master's Team for the remedial Plan (*Meek v. Metropolitan Dade County*). Developed over 50 commissioner district plans for the county as well as the final adopted Plan for the metro Dade County.

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (LDEF), New York, NY (1993)

Provided expert technical support for the *Shaw v. Reno* Supreme Court case (via Norfolk State University). Analyzed and compared various compactness ratios for congressional districts throughout the U.S. The results were compared to the 12th congressional district of North Carolina. Also, developed several alternative congressional district plans.

Major GIS/Demographic/Redistricting Training and Presentations:

Southern Echo (2021)

Presented multiple training sessions (11 planned) on various aspects of redistricting. Included both presentations and, ultimately, hands-on (Dave's Redistricting)

Crowd Academy (2020 – 2021)

Presented multiple Training sessions (>25) that center on "How the lines are Drawn," which focuses on the plan development activities of redistricting.

Crescent City Media Group (2021)

Presented ten three-hour-long training sessions on various aspects of redistricting. Included both presentations and hands-on (Maptitude for Redistricting)

NAACP LDF/MALDEF Expert Convening (2021)

Provided multiple sessions to potential future experts on expert report development, giving depositions, and providing testimony.

SIF Voting Rights Convening (2021)

Presented on a panel, the unique aspects and issues pertaining to the 2020 round of redistricting.

SIF Voting Rights Convening (2020)

Presented on a panel where various preparatory aspects and questions that should be addressed prior to the development of plans.

Delta Days in the Nation's Capital, Washington, DC (2020)

Provided a panel presentation on suggested efforts in preparation for the next round of redistricting. Plenary presentation to several hundred Delta Sigma Theta (DST) sorority sisters throughout the country.

William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA (2019)

Presented a lecture to the GIS and Districting course students, centering on improving as well as potential adverse trade-offs from improvements of the adopted redistricting plan chosen by the special masters of the *Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Bd. of Elections* redistricting case.

Southern Echo, Jackson, Mississippi (2019)

Provided detailed training/presentation (3 hours) on various aspects of redistricting. Topics included: Relevant redistricting court cases, traditional redistricting criteria, and redistricting data.

William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA (2018)

Presented a lecture to the GIS and Districting course students, centering on aspects of the *Bethune-Hill v. Virginia State Bd. of Elections* redistricting case. The discussion focused on how to develop a plan to correct the 11 unconstitutional, racially gerrymandered House districts in those states.

Congressional Black Caucus Institute, Washington, DC (2016)

Presented at the annual legislative conference in Tunica, MS. Presented the election demographic analysis for the 2016 presidential and Senate elections. The panel also included Congressman Cedrick Richmond (L.A.), Congressman Sanford Bishop (G.A.), and Professor Spencer Overton.

Coalition of Black Trade Unionists (CBTU), Chicago, IL (2015)

Presented at the annual CBTU conference on the election panel that included Congressman Al Green (TX) and Congressman Bobby Rush (I.L.).

Nobel Women's Initiative, Washington, DC (2015)

Presented on a panel at the annual conference in San Diego, CA, on the upcoming 2020 census.

Tennessee NAACP, Nashville, TN (2011)

Provided redistricting training session on the mapping and demographic aspects of Redistricting.

Congressional Black Caucus Institute, Washington, DC (2002 - 2012, 2014)

Presented "The Demographics of Campaigns" twelve times at the institute's annual political campaign "Boot Camp." The presentation covers how to locate and utilize demographic data for political campaigns.

Congressional Black Caucus Foundation (CBCF), Washington, DC (2011)

Presented as one of the panelists at the "Judge A. Leon Higginbotham" Braintrust at the CBC Annual Legislative Conference. The panel was moderated by Congressman Mel Watt.

The Advancement Project, Washington, DC (2011)

Trained staff GIS person on Maptitude for Redistricting as well as on redistricting scenarios.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Baltimore, MD (2011)

Provided training session on “Redistricting Mapping Overview “at the organization’s national redistricting training seminar for state and local chapters.

Congressional Black Caucus Institute, Washington, DC (2010)

Presented at the annual CBC Institute conference in Tunica, MS (The panel included Congressman John Lewis and Congressman Jim Clyburn). Outlined two critical issues that would surface in the 2010 round of redistricting: 1) Prison-based Gerrymander, and 2) The use of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP).

Community Census and Redistricting Institute (CCRI), Durham, NC (2010)

Developed, managed, and provided hands-on training for the Political Cartographer’s side of a week-long intensive “redistricting expert” preparation workshop. The workshop trained 18 political cartographers on all aspects of plan development.

North Carolina University’s Center for Civil Rights, Chapel Hill, NC (2010)

Provided a presentation on “Redistricting Laws & GIS” at the *Unfinished Work* conference. The presentation outlined the evolution of major redistricting laws and GIS and their impact on minority representation.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund AIRLIE Conference, AIRLIE, VA (2010)

Provided training using hands-on “paper” redistricting scenarios to voting rights advocates on developing a plan without the use of computers.

Young Elected Officials, Los Angeles, CA (2010)

Provided training using hands-on “paper” redistricting scenarios to young legislators on developing a plan without the use of computers.

Young Elected Officials, Alexandria, VA (2010)

Provided overview training on the significant aspects of redistricting to young legislators.

North Carolina University’s Center for Civil Rights, Chapel Hill, NC (2006)

Provided a presentation on “Congressional Elections Won by African Americans Race & Ethnicity District Perspective (1960 - 2004)” at the *Who Draws the Lines? The Consequences of Redistricting Reform for Minority Voters* conference.

Howard University - Continuing Education - HBCU GIS Workshop, Washington, DC (2002)

Provided a presentation on redistricting and the use of Maptitude for Redistricting to faculty members of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

Norfolk State University Redistricting Project Training Workshops (1991 - 1998)

Provided redistricting training to the following:

- Alabama State University, Montgomery, Alabama
- Albany State University, Albany, Georgia
- Florida A & M, Tallahassee, Florida
- National Conference of Black Political Scientists, Atlanta, Georgia Conference
- Norfolk State University, Norfolk, Virginia
- North Carolina A & T State University, Greensboro, North Carolina
- North Carolina Central University, Durham, North Carolina
- Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts

Major GIS/Redistricting/Voter Data Software Experience:

- ArcGIS - GIS Software - Primary GIS Software after 2012 ([ESRI](#))
- ArcGIS Online – Including Story Maps & Web Application Builder ([ArcGIS.com](#))
- GRASS GIS – Open-Source GIS ([OSGeo](#))
- Maptitude for Redistricting - Primary Redistricting software, since 2001 ([Caliper](#))
- ESRI Redistricting Online - Beta Tester ([ESRI](#))
- Public Mapping Project – Initial Advisory Board Member ([an open-source online software](#))
- ReapS Redistricting and Reapportionment System - Redistricting software, 1990s ([LogiSYS](#))
- Voter Activation Network System [NPGVAN](#)
- Voterlistonline.com Aristotle software [Aristotle](#)

GIS Skillset/Coding Languages:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| • Geocoding Data | • Suitability Analysis | • Python |
| • Linear Referencing | • Image Classification | • PostgreSQL |
| • Digital Cardinality | • ArcGIS Web Services | |
| • Spatial Statistics | • pdAdmin | |

ESRI Training Certificates:

- Learning ArcGIS Desktop (for ArcGIS 10) - 24 hrs. training
- Turning Data into Information Using ArcGIS 10 - 18 hrs. training
- Basics of Raster Data (for ArcGIS 10) - 3 hrs.. training
- Using Raster Data for Site Selection (for ArcGIS 10) - 3 hrs. training
- Working with Geodatabase Domains and Subtypes in ArcGIS - 3 hrs. training
- Network Analysis Using ArcGIS - 3 hrs. training.

Publications:

Books

- *An Introduction to the Presidential Trend*, Statistical Press, March 2015
- *The Presidential Trend*, Statistical Press, December 2013
- *A Step-by-Step Guide to Using Census 2000 Data*, MediaChannel LLC, March 2004. Also included was a companion CD-ROM (sold through various Census-related workshops and training sessions and used in a political science course).

Manuals

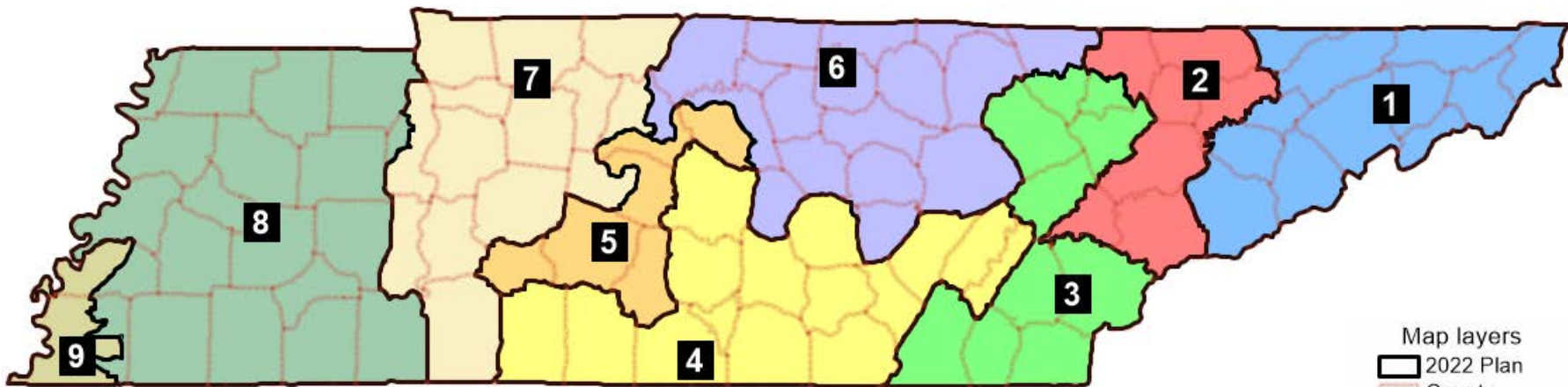
- *A Beginner's Guide to Using Census 2000 Data*, November 2002 (Co-authored- developed for the U.S. Census Bureau's Census Information Centers)

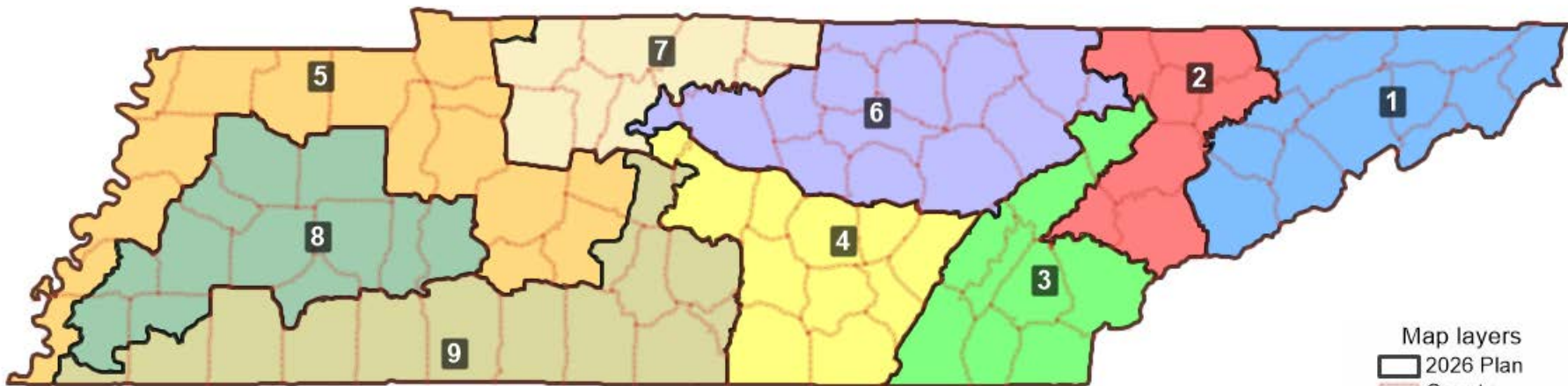
Articles

- "Precision Voter Targeting: GIS Maps Out a Strategy," Geo Info Systems, November 1996 (Co-authored one of the first articles published on using modern-day GIS for voter targeting).

Appendix B

Maps of the 2022 and 2026 Plans





Map layers
2026 Plan
County District

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

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Appendix C

Maptitude Data Reports of the 2022 and 2026 Plans

2022

- Population Summary TTL & %
- Population Summary VAP & %
- Population Summary CVAP & %
- Population Summary BCVAP & %
 - Contiguity
 - Compactness Measures
 - Political Subdivision Split
 - Census Places Splits
 - District by County

2026

- Population Summary TTL & %
- Population Summary VAP & %
- Population Summary CVAP & %
- Population Summary BCVAP & %
 - Contiguity
 - Compactness Measures
 - Political Subdivision Split
 - Census Places Splits
 - District by County

Population Summary

Friday, May 15, 2026

8:46 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_Ind	NH_Asn
1	767,871	0	0.00%	37,332	674,765	1,848	6,317
2	767,871	0	0.00%	41,560	630,610	1,704	13,875
3	767,871	0	0.00%	44,410	597,466	1,848	11,419
4	767,872	1	0.00%	61,910	582,497	1,978	15,009
5	767,871	0	0.00%	79,120	531,224	1,388	32,440
6	767,871	0	0.00%	59,323	596,648	1,789	8,515
7	767,871	0	0.00%	57,129	533,197	2,069	15,118
8	767,871	0	0.00%	27,811	559,984	1,572	16,077
9	767,871	0	0.00%	70,592	193,855	1,343	15,532

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 767,871 to 767,872
Ratio Range: 0.00
Absolute Range: 0 to 1
Absolute Overall Range: 1
Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.00%
Relative Overall Range: 0.00%
Absolute Mean Deviation: 0.11
Relative Mean Deviation: 0.00%
Standard Deviation: 0.31

User: Tony Fairfax

Plan Name: TN CD 2022

Plan Type: TN Cong Dist

Population Summary

Wednesday, June 3, 2026

6:51 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% AP_BlK]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Asn]
1	767,871	0	0.00%	3.25%	4.86%	87.87%	0.24%	0.82%
2	767,871	0	0.00%	7.26%	5.41%	82.12%	0.22%	1.81%
3	767,871	0	0.00%	11.47%	5.78%	77.81%	0.24%	1.49%
4	767,872	1	0.00%	10.98%	8.06%	75.86%	0.26%	1.95%
5	767,871	0	0.00%	13.4%	10.3%	69.18%	0.18%	4.22%
6	767,871	0	0.00%	10.39%	7.73%	77.7%	0.23%	1.11%
7	767,871	0	0.00%	18.01%	7.44%	69.44%	0.27%	1.97%
8	767,871	0	0.00%	18.76%	3.62%	72.93%	0.2%	2.09%
9	767,871	0	0.00%	62.25%	9.19%	25.25%	0.17%	2.02%

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 767,871 to 767,872

Ratio Range: 0.00

Absolute Range: 0 to 1

Absolute Overall Range: 1

Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.00%

Relative Overall Range: 0.00%

Absolute Mean Deviation: 0.11

Relative Mean Deviation: 0.00%

Standard Deviation: 0.31

User: Tony Fairfax

Plan Name: TN CD 2022

Plan Type: TN Cong Dist

Population Summary

Friday, May 15, 2026

8:46 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[H18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[NH18+_Ind]	[NH18+_Asn]
1	767,871	0	0.00%	616,550	23,185	552,337	1,545	4,989
2	767,871	0	0.00%	609,503	26,468	513,806	1,409	11,140
3	767,871	0	0.00%	607,013	28,002	485,954	1,508	9,031
4	767,872	1	0.00%	587,445	38,964	461,084	1,613	11,400
5	767,871	0	0.00%	582,505	51,058	418,881	1,133	23,391
6	767,871	0	0.00%	603,423	38,463	483,180	1,535	6,851
7	767,871	0	0.00%	597,796	37,116	429,888	1,661	12,619
8	767,871	0	0.00%	597,005	17,498	447,346	1,269	11,622
9	767,871	0	0.00%	583,233	44,963	165,820	1,072	12,882

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 767,871 to 767,872

Ratio Range: 0.00

Absolute Range: 0 to 1

Absolute Overall Range: 1

Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.00%

Relative Overall Range: 0.00%

Absolute Mean Deviation: 0.11

Relative Mean Deviation: 0.00%

Standard Deviation: 0.31

Population Summary

Wednesday, June 3, 2026

6:53 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+ _AP_Blkl	[% H18+ _Pop]	[% NH18+ _Whl]	[% NH18+ _Ind]	[% NH18+ _Asn]
1	767,871	0	0.00%	616,550	2.74%	3.76%	89.59%	0.25%	0.81%
2	767,871	0	0.00%	609,503	6.3%	4.34%	84.3%	0.23%	1.83%
3	767,871	0	0.00%	607,013	10.49%	4.61%	80.06%	0.25%	1.49%
4	767,872	1	0.00%	587,445	9.86%	6.63%	78.49%	0.27%	1.94%
5	767,871	0	0.00%	582,505	12.67%	8.77%	71.91%	0.19%	4.02%
6	767,871	0	0.00%	603,423	9.4%	6.37%	80.07%	0.25%	1.14%
7	767,871	0	0.00%	597,796	16.68%	6.21%	71.91%	0.28%	2.11%
8	767,871	0	0.00%	597,005	17.72%	2.93%	74.93%	0.21%	1.95%
9	767,871	0	0.00%	583,233	60.32%	7.71%	28.43%	0.18%	2.21%

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	767,871 to 767,872
Ratio Range:	0.00
Absolute Range:	0 to 1
Absolute Overall Range:	1
Relative Range:	0.00% to 0.00%
Relative Overall Range:	0.00%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	0.11
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.00%
Standard Deviation:	0.31

User: Tony Fairfax

Plan Name: TN CD 2022

Plan Type: TN Cong Dist

Population Summary

Wednesday, June 3, 2026

8:10 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	CVAP_TOT24	CVAP_BLK24	CVAP_HSP24	CVAP_WHT24	CVAP_AMI24	CVAP_ASI24
1	767,871	0	0.00%	614,561	17,074	15,671	570,132	559	3,671
2	767,871	0	0.00%	610,063	38,095	17,561	538,355	406	7,329
3	767,871	0	0.00%	605,425	64,269	18,887	507,503	484	6,730
4	767,872	1	0.00%	585,321	61,369	23,905	481,129	517	9,727
5	767,871	0	0.00%	557,659	75,695	27,787	431,530	491	14,072
6	767,871	0	0.00%	596,568	55,772	22,236	504,126	611	5,120
7	767,871	0	0.00%	590,790	100,522	28,069	441,771	852	8,659
8	767,871	0	0.00%	581,023	103,958	12,916	445,861	1,035	7,720
9	767,871	0	0.00%	534,171	347,643	18,673	155,520	406	7,606

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	767,871 to 767,872
Ratio Range:	0.00
Absolute Range:	0 to 1
Absolute Overall Range:	1
Relative Range:	0.00% to 0.00%
Relative Overall Range:	0.00%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	0.11
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.00%
Standard Deviation:	0.31

Population Summary

Wednesday, June 3, 2026

6:54 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	CVAP_TOT24	[% CVAP_BLK24]	[% CVAP_HSP24]	[% CVAP_WHT24]	[% CVAP_AMI24]	[% CVAP_ASI24]
1	767,871	0	0.00%	614,561	2.78%	2.55%	92.77%	0.09%	0.6%
2	767,871	0	0.00%	610,063	6.24%	2.88%	88.25%	0.07%	1.2%
3	767,871	0	0.00%	605,425	10.62%	3.12%	83.83%	0.08%	1.11%
4	767,872	1	0.00%	585,321	10.48%	4.08%	82.2%	0.09%	1.66%
5	767,871	0	0.00%	557,659	13.57%	4.98%	77.38%	0.09%	2.52%
6	767,871	0	0.00%	596,568	9.35%	3.73%	84.5%	0.1%	0.86%
7	767,871	0	0.00%	590,790	17.01%	4.75%	74.78%	0.14%	1.47%
8	767,871	0	0.00%	581,023	17.89%	2.22%	76.74%	0.18%	1.33%
9	767,871	0	0.00%	534,171	65.08%	3.5%	29.11%	0.08%	1.42%

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 767,871 to 767,872
Ratio Range: 0.00
Absolute Range: 0 to 1
Absolute Overall Range: 1
Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.00%
Relative Overall Range: 0.00%
Absolute Mean Deviation: 0.11
Relative Mean Deviation: 0.00%
Standard Deviation: 0.31

User: Tony Fairfax

Plan Name: TN CD 2022

Plan Type: TN Cong Dist

Population Summary

Wednesday, June 3, 2026

6:57 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	CVAP_TOT24	CVAP_BLA24	CVAP_BLW24	CVAP_AIB24	CVAP_BLK24
1	767,871	0	0.00%	614,561	13,177	3,704	201	17,074
2	767,871	0	0.00%	610,063	32,769	4,871	447	38,095
3	767,871	0	0.00%	605,425	58,165	5,304	798	64,269
4	767,872	1	0.00%	585,321	54,350	6,659	361	61,369
5	767,871	0	0.00%	557,659	70,334	4,683	648	75,695
6	767,871	0	0.00%	596,568	51,741	3,504	539	55,772
7	767,871	0	0.00%	590,790	93,362	6,225	955	100,522
8	767,871	0	0.00%	581,023	99,360	4,189	415	103,958
9	767,871	0	0.00%	534,171	342,421	3,828	1,387	347,643

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	767,871 to 767,872
Ratio Range:	0.00
Absolute Range:	0 to 1
Absolute Overall Range:	1
Relative Range:	0.00% to 0.00%
Relative Overall Range:	0.00%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	0.11
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.00%
Standard Deviation:	0.31

Population Summary

Wednesday, June 3, 2026

6:58 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	CVAP_TOT24	[% CVAP_BLA24]	[% CVAP_BWL24]	[% CVAP_AIB24]	[% CVAP_BLK24]
1	767,871	0	0.00%	614,561	2.14%	0.6%	0.03%	2.78%
2	767,871	0	0.00%	610,063	5.37%	0.8%	0.07%	6.24%
3	767,871	0	0.00%	605,425	9.61%	0.88%	0.13%	10.62%
4	767,872	1	0.00%	585,321	9.29%	1.14%	0.06%	10.48%
5	767,871	0	0.00%	557,659	12.61%	0.84%	0.12%	13.57%
6	767,871	0	0.00%	596,568	8.67%	0.59%	0.09%	9.35%
7	767,871	0	0.00%	590,790	15.8%	1.05%	0.16%	17.01%
8	767,871	0	0.00%	581,023	17.1%	0.72%	0.07%	17.89%
9	767,871	0	0.00%	534,171	64.1%	0.72%	0.26%	65.08%

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 767,871 to 767,872
Ratio Range: 0.00
Absolute Range: 0 to 1
Absolute Overall Range: 1
Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.00%
Relative Overall Range: 0.00%
Absolute Mean Deviation: 0.11
Relative Mean Deviation: 0.00%
Standard Deviation: 0.31

Contiguity Report

Friday, May 15, 2026

8:46 PM

District	Number of Distinct Areas
1	1
2	4
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1

Measures of Compactness Report

Friday, May 15, 2026

8:46 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.27	0.12
Max	0.58	0.29
Mean	0.36	0.20
Std. Dev.	0.10	0.07

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
1	0.32	0.27
2	0.41	0.17
3	0.34	0.15
4	0.27	0.19
5	0.28	0.13
6	0.37	0.25
7	0.40	0.27
8	0.58	0.29
9	0.29	0.12

Measures of Compactness Summary

Reock	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Polsby-Popper	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Friday, May 15, 2026

8:46 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	85
Voting District	1,900

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	10
Voting District	65

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
Voting District	8

Split Counts

County

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 9

Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 1

Voting District

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 65

County	Voting District	District	Population
<i>Split Counties:</i>			
Benton TN		7	10,472
Benton TN		8	5,392
Campbell TN		2	20,741
Campbell TN		3	18,531
Davidson TN		5	346,457
Davidson TN		6	188,668
Davidson TN		7	180,759
Jefferson TN		1	52,062
Jefferson TN		2	2,621
Scott TN		3	5,881
Scott TN		6	15,969
Shelby TN		8	192,467
Shelby TN		9	737,277
Tipton TN		8	30,376
Tipton TN		9	30,594
Warren TN		4	40,468
Warren TN		6	485
Williamson TN		5	161,233
Williamson TN		7	86,493
Wilson TN		5	112,307
Wilson TN		6	35,430
<i>Split VTDs:</i>			
Benton TN	3 Benton Co. Courthouse	7	2,616

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

TN CD 2022

County	Voting District	District	Population
Benton TN	3 Benton Co. Courthouse	8	21
Benton TN	5 Benton Co. Courthouse	7	2
Benton TN	5 Benton Co. Courthouse	8	2,770
Campbell TN	College Hill	2	47
Campbell TN	College Hill	3	847
Campbell TN	East LaFollette	2	3,360
Campbell TN	East LaFollette	3	230
Campbell TN	West LaFollette	2	98
Campbell TN	West LaFollette	3	2,173
Davidson TN	10-1	6	1,566
Davidson TN	10-1	7	3
Davidson TN	10-4	6	5,765
Davidson TN	10-4	7	97
Davidson TN	14-2	5	3,228
Davidson TN	14-2	6	2,661
Davidson TN	14-3	5	0
Davidson TN	14-3	6	1,830
Davidson TN	16-1	6	2,659
Davidson TN	16-1	7	0
Davidson TN	16-3	5	1,762
Davidson TN	16-3	6	11,818
Davidson TN	2-3	6	0
Davidson TN	2-3	7	3,163
Davidson TN	24-1	5	88
Davidson TN	24-1	7	4,348
Davidson TN	24-2	5	2,007
Davidson TN	24-2	7	1,091
Davidson TN	28-1	5	6,254
Davidson TN	28-1	6	1,337
Davidson TN	28-3	5	7,187
Davidson TN	28-3	6	43
Davidson TN	29-1	5	1,933
Davidson TN	29-1	6	1,008
Davidson TN	29-4	5	7,494
Davidson TN	29-4	6	103
Davidson TN	3-1	6	35
Davidson TN	3-1	7	2,072
Davidson TN	5-1	6	3,457
Davidson TN	5-1	7	18
Davidson TN	8-3	6	5,911
Davidson TN	8-3	7	676
Davidson TN	8-4	6	3,937
Davidson TN	8-4	7	1,292
Jefferson TN	6th Rush Strong School	1	2,155
Jefferson TN	6th Rush Strong School	2	2,621
Scott TN	1-1 Fairview	3	3,075
Scott TN	1-1 Fairview	6	121

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

TN CD 2022

County	Voting District	District	Population
Scott TN	2-1 Elgin	3	1,243
Scott TN	2-1 Elgin	6	39
Scott TN	2-2 Robbins	3	1,544
Scott TN	2-2 Robbins	6	11
Scott TN	3-1 Huntsville	3	13
Scott TN	3-1 Huntsville	6	2,124
Scott TN	5-1 Pine Hill	3	6
Scott TN	5-1 Pine Hill	6	1,165
Shelby TN	Bartlett 04	8	0
Shelby TN	Bartlett 04	9	6,659
Shelby TN	Bartlett 06	8	1,396
Shelby TN	Bartlett 06	9	3,683
Shelby TN	Bartlett 08	8	3,283
Shelby TN	Bartlett 08	9	3,778
Shelby TN	Bartlett 09	8	2,974
Shelby TN	Bartlett 09	9	3,326
Shelby TN	Brunswick 2	8	3,205
Shelby TN	Brunswick 2	9	3,725
Shelby TN	Collierville 2	8	8,680
Shelby TN	Collierville 2	9	0
Shelby TN	Collierville 7	8	4,795
Shelby TN	Collierville 7	9	1,519
Shelby TN	Forest Hills 1	8	1,628
Shelby TN	Forest Hills 1	9	3,058
Shelby TN	Germantown 02	8	5,939
Shelby TN	Germantown 02	9	0
Shelby TN	Germantown 06	8	3,254
Shelby TN	Germantown 06	9	1,103
Shelby TN	Lakeland 2	8	4,019
Shelby TN	Lakeland 2	9	0
Shelby TN	Memphis 44-1	8	744
Shelby TN	Memphis 44-1	9	5,167
Shelby TN	Memphis 46-2	8	155
Shelby TN	Memphis 46-2	9	7,502
Shelby TN	Memphis 54	8	456
Shelby TN	Memphis 54	9	13,090
Shelby TN	Memphis 57	8	4,770
Shelby TN	Memphis 57	9	1,189
Shelby TN	Memphis 68-1	8	3,241
Shelby TN	Memphis 68-1	9	3,659
Shelby TN	Memphis 81-1	8	3,402
Shelby TN	Memphis 81-1	9	1,930
Shelby TN	Memphis 81-3	8	3,992
Shelby TN	Memphis 81-3	9	118
Shelby TN	Memphis 81-5	8	68
Shelby TN	Memphis 81-5	9	5,166
Shelby TN	Memphis 95-1	8	0

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

TN CD 2022

County	Voting District	District	Population
Shelby TN	Memphis 95-1	9	9,030
Shelby TN	Millington 2	8	1,273
Shelby TN	Millington 2	9	8,023
Shelby TN	Stewartville	8	5,682
Shelby TN	Stewartville	9	84
Tipton TN	01 N. E. Covington	8	1,312
Tipton TN	01 N. E. Covington	9	5,112
Tipton TN	03 S.E. Covington	8	6,158
Tipton TN	03 S.E. Covington	9	223
Tipton TN	21 W. Wilkinsville	8	2,173
Tipton TN	21 W. Wilkinsville	9	4,878
Tipton TN	22 Brighton	8	5,312
Tipton TN	22 Brighton	9	1,137
Warren TN	07-1 Friendship The Baptist Church	4	2,733
Warren TN	07-1 Friendship The Baptist Church	6	485
Williamson TN	9-3 Westhaven Clubhouse	5	953
Williamson TN	9-3 Westhaven Clubhouse	7	6,827
Williamson TN	9-4 Grace Chapel Church	5	2
Williamson TN	9-4 Grace Chapel Church	7	2,766
Wilson TN	19-1	5	5,572
Wilson TN	19-1	6	614
Wilson TN	20-1	5	2,792
Wilson TN	20-1	6	2,259
Wilson TN	21-2	5	178
Wilson TN	21-2	6	1,493
Wilson TN	22-1	5	4,706
Wilson TN	22-1	6	878
Wilson TN	25-1	5	5,726
Wilson TN	25-1	6	17
Wilson TN	4-1	5	2,724
Wilson TN	4-1	6	3,545
Wilson TN	5-1	5	1,559
Wilson TN	5-1	6	5,180
Wilson TN	7-1	5	548
Wilson TN	7-1	6	1,295

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Friday, May 15, 2026

10:07 PM

Census Place	District	Population	%
Atoka Town	8	10,001	99.9
Atoka Town	9	7	0.1
Bartlett City	8	29,142	50.4
Bartlett City	9	28,644	49.6
Bean Station City	1	11	0.4
Bean Station City	2	2,956	99.6
Brentwood City	5	44,674	98.5
Brentwood City	7	699	1.5
Brighton Town	8	2,451	84.9
Brighton Town	9	437	15.1
Camden City	7	790	21.5
Camden City	8	2,884	78.5
Collierville Town	8	48,196	93.9
Collierville Town	9	3,128	6.1
Covington City	8	4,626	53.4
Covington City	9	4,037	46.6
Eagleville City	4	813	100.0
Eagleville City	5	0	0.0
Franklin City	5	24,245	29.1
Franklin City	7	59,209	71.0
Goodlettsville City	6	17,692	99.5

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

TN CD 2022

Census Place	District	Population	%
Goodlettsville City	7	97	0.6
Greenvale CDP	5	31	39.2
Greenvale CDP	6	48	60.8
Huntsville Town	3	30	2.4
Huntsville Town	6	1,240	97.6
La Follette City	2	3,695	49.7
La Follette City	3	3,735	50.3
Lakeland City	8	13,904	100.0
Lakeland City	9	0	0.0
Lebanon City	5	35,843	93.3
Lebanon City	6	2,588	6.7
Memphis City	8	34,375	5.4
Memphis City	9	598,729	94.6
Millersville City	6	4,951	78.6
Millersville City	7	1,348	21.4
Mount Juliet City	5	38,300	97.5
Mount Juliet City	6	989	2.5
Nashville-Davidson metropolitan governme	5	333,627	48.4
Nashville-Davidson metropolitan governme	6	177,283	25.7
Nashville-Davidson metropolitan governme	7	178,537	25.9
Petersburg Town	4	371	70.3
Petersburg Town	5	157	29.7
Portland City	6	13,113	99.7

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

TN CD 2022

Census Place	District	Population	%
Portland City	7	43	0.3
Rarity Bay CDP	2	393	44.4
Rarity Bay CDP	3	492	55.6
Ridgetop City	6	47	2.2
Ridgetop City	7	2,108	97.8
Scotts Hill Town	7	311	35.5
Scotts Hill Town	8	566	64.5
Seymour CDP	1	11,928	81.1
Seymour CDP	2	2,777	18.9
Smyrna Town	4	53,070	100.0
Smyrna Town	5	0	0.0
Strawberry Plains CDP	1	81	3.4
Strawberry Plains CDP	2	2,324	96.6
Thompson's Station Town	5	5,124	68.5
Thompson's Station Town	7	2,361	31.5
Vonore Town	2	0	0.0
Vonore Town	3	1,574	100.0
White House City	6	6,790	52.3
White House City	7	6,192	47.7

Census Place	-- Listed by District	
	Population	%
Bean Station City (part)	11	0.4
Seymour CDP (part)	11,928	81.1
Strawberry Plains CDP (part)	81	3.4
District 1 Totals	375,106	
La Follette City (part)	3,695	49.7
Rarity Bay CDP (part)	393	44.4
Seymour CDP (part)	2,777	18.9
Strawberry Plains CDP (part)	2,324	96.6
Vonore Town (part)	0	0.0
District 2 Totals	361,885	
Huntsville Town (part)	30	2.4
La Follette City (part)	3,735	50.3
Rarity Bay CDP (part)	492	55.6
District 3 Totals	472,710	
Petersburg Town (part)	371	70.3
District 4 Totals	434,805	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

TN CD 2022

	Population	%
Brentwood City (part)	44,674	98.5
Eagleville City (part)	0	0.0
Franklin City (part)	24,245	29.1
Greenville CDP (part)	31	39.2
Lebanon City (part)	35,843	93.3
Mount Juliet City (part)	38,300	97.5
Nashville-Davidson metropolitan governme (part)	333,627	48.4
Petersburg Town (part)	157	29.7
Smyrna Town (part)	0	0.0
Thompson's Station Town (part)	5,124	68.5
District 5 Totals	633,942	
Goodlettsville City (part)	17,692	99.5
Greenville CDP (part)	48	60.8
Huntsville Town (part)	1,240	97.6
Lebanon City (part)	2,588	6.7
Millersville City (part)	4,951	78.6
Mount Juliet City (part)	989	2.5
Nashville-Davidson metropolitan governme (part)	177,283	25.7
Ridgetop City (part)	47	2.2
White House City (part)	6,790	52.3
District 6 Totals	472,453	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

TN CD 2022

	Population	%
Brentwood City (part)	699	1.5
Camden City (part)	790	21.5
Franklin City (part)	59,209	71.0
Goodlettsville City (part)	97	0.6
Millersville City (part)	1,348	21.4
Nashville-Davidson metropolitan governme (part)	178,537	25.9
Portland City (part)	43	0.3
Ridgetop City (part)	2,108	97.8
Scotts Hill Town (part)	311	35.5
Thompson's Station Town (part)	2,361	31.5
White House City (part)	6,192	47.7
District 7 Totals	532,358	
Bartlett City (part)	29,142	50.4
Brighton Town (part)	2,451	84.9
Camden City (part)	2,884	78.5
Collierville Town (part)	48,196	93.9
Covington City (part)	4,626	53.4
Memphis City (part)	34,375	5.4
Scotts Hill Town (part)	566	64.5
District 8 Totals	491,457	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

TN CD 2022

	Population	%
Atoka Town (part)	7	0.1
Bartlett City (part)	28,644	49.6
Brighton Town (part)	437	15.1
Collierville Town (part)	3,128	6.1
Covington City (part)	4,037	46.6
Lakeland City (part)	0	0.0
Memphis City (part)	598,729	94.6
District 9 Totals	653,256	

Summary Statistics

Number of Census Place not split	469
Number of Census Place split	33
Number of Census Place split in 2	32
Number of Census Place split in 3	1
Total number of splits	67

County by District and by County

Monday, May 18, 2026

4:24 PM

	Population	% of District
District 1		
Carter	56,356	100.00%
Cocke	35,999	100.00%
Greene	70,152	100.00%
Hamblen	64,499	100.00%
Hancock	6,662	100.00%
Hawkins	56,721	100.00%
Jefferson	52,062	95.21%
Johnson	17,948	100.00%
Sevier	98,380	100.00%
Sullivan	158,163	100.00%
Unicoi	17,928	100.00%
Washington	133,001	100.00%
Total District 1	767,871	
District 2		
Blount	135,280	100.00%
Campbell	20,741	52.81%
Claiborne	32,043	100.00%
Grainger	23,527	100.00%
Jefferson	2,621	4.79%
Knox	478,971	100.00%
Loudon	54,886	100.00%
Union	19,802	100.00%
Total District 2	767,871	
District 3		
Anderson	77,123	100.00%
Bradley	108,620	100.00%
Campbell	18,531	47.19%
Hamilton	366,207	100.00%
McMinn	53,276	100.00%
Monroe	46,250	100.00%
Morgan	21,035	100.00%
Polk	17,544	100.00%
Roane	53,404	100.00%
Scott	5,881	26.92%
Total District 3	767,871	
District 4		
Bedford	50,237	100.00%
Bledsoe	14,913	100.00%

	Population	% of District
Coffee	57,889	100.00%
Franklin	42,774	100.00%
Giles	30,346	100.00%
Grundy	13,529	100.00%
Lawrence	44,159	100.00%
Lincoln	35,319	100.00%
Marion	28,837	100.00%
Meigs	12,758	100.00%
Moore	6,461	100.00%
Rhea	32,870	100.00%
Rutherford	341,486	100.00%
Sequatchie	15,826	100.00%
Warren	40,468	98.82%
Total District 4	767,872	
District 5		
Davidson	346,457	48.40%
Lewis	12,582	100.00%
Marshall	34,318	100.00%
Maury	100,974	100.00%
Williamson	161,233	65.09%
Wilson	112,307	76.02%
Total District 5	767,871	
District 6		
Cannon	14,506	100.00%
Clay	7,581	100.00%
Cumberland	61,145	100.00%
Davidson	188,668	26.35%
DeKalb	20,080	100.00%
Fentress	18,489	100.00%
Jackson	11,617	100.00%
Macon	25,216	100.00%
Overton	22,511	100.00%
Pickett	5,001	100.00%
Putnam	79,854	100.00%
Scott	15,969	73.08%
Smith	19,904	100.00%
Sumner	196,281	100.00%
Trousdale	11,615	100.00%
Van Buren	6,168	100.00%
Warren	485	1.18%
White	27,351	100.00%
Wilson	35,430	23.98%
Total District 6	767,871	

	Population	% of District
District 7		
Benton	10,472	66.01%
Cheatham	41,072	100.00%
Davidson	180,759	25.25%
Decatur	11,435	100.00%
Dickson	54,315	100.00%
Hickman	24,925	100.00%
Houston	8,283	100.00%
Humphreys	18,990	100.00%
Montgomery	220,069	100.00%
Perry	8,366	100.00%
Robertson	72,803	100.00%
Stewart	13,657	100.00%
Wayne	16,232	100.00%
Williamson	86,493	34.91%
Total District 7	767,871	
District 8		
Benton	5,392	33.99%
Carroll	28,440	100.00%
Chester	17,341	100.00%
Crockett	13,911	100.00%
Dyer	36,801	100.00%
Fayette	41,990	100.00%
Gibson	50,429	100.00%
Hardeman	25,462	100.00%
Hardin	26,831	100.00%
Haywood	17,864	100.00%
Henderson	27,842	100.00%
Henry	32,199	100.00%
Lake	7,005	100.00%
Lauderdale	25,143	100.00%
Madison	98,823	100.00%
McNairy	25,866	100.00%
Obion	30,787	100.00%
Shelby	192,467	20.70%
Tipton	30,376	49.82%
Weakley	32,902	100.00%
Total District 8	767,871	
District 9		
Shelby	737,277	79.30%
Tipton	30,594	50.18%
Total District 9	767,871	

User: Tony Fairfax

Plan Name: TN CD 2026

Plan Type: TN Cong 2026

Population Summary

Saturday, May 9, 2026

10:33 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	AP_Bl	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_Ind	NH_Asn
1	767,871	0	0.00%	24,950	37,332	674,765	1,848	6,317
2	767,871	0	0.00%	55,736	41,552	630,609	1,705	13,874
3	767,871	0	0.00%	88,022	45,941	595,695	1,917	11,517
4	767,871	0	0.00%	127,933	100,984	492,688	1,670	24,355
5	767,871	0	0.00%	224,855	43,125	470,378	1,914	9,870
6	767,871	0	0.00%	89,498	50,988	590,253	1,789	13,933
7	767,871	0	0.00%	119,509	53,522	556,416	1,847	13,962
8	767,871	0	0.00%	214,948	53,788	460,793	1,428	20,048
9	767,872	1	0.00%	250,663	51,955	428,649	1,421	20,426

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 767,871 to 767,872

Ratio Range: 0.00

Absolute Range: 0 to 1

Absolute Overall Range: 1

Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.00%

Relative Overall Range: 0.00%

Absolute Mean Deviation: 0.11

Relative Mean Deviation: 0.00%

Standard Deviation: 0.31

Population Summary

Saturday, May 9, 2026

10:35 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[% AP_BlK]	[% Hispanic Origin]	[% NH_Wht]	[% NH_Ind]	[% NH_Asn]
1	767,871	0	0.00%	3.25%	4.86%	87.87%	0.24%	0.82%
2	767,871	0	0.00%	7.26%	5.41%	82.12%	0.22%	1.81%
3	767,871	0	0.00%	11.46%	5.98%	77.58%	0.25%	1.5%
4	767,871	0	0.00%	16.66%	13.15%	64.16%	0.22%	3.17%
5	767,871	0	0.00%	29.28%	5.62%	61.26%	0.25%	1.29%
6	767,871	0	0.00%	11.66%	6.64%	76.87%	0.23%	1.81%
7	767,871	0	0.00%	15.56%	6.97%	72.46%	0.24%	1.82%
8	767,871	0	0.00%	27.99%	7%	60.01%	0.19%	2.61%
9	767,872	1	0.00%	32.64%	6.77%	55.82%	0.19%	2.66%

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 767,871 to 767,872

Ratio Range: 0.00

Absolute Range: 0 to 1

Absolute Overall Range: 1

Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.00%

Relative Overall Range: 0.00%

Absolute Mean Deviation: 0.11

Relative Mean Deviation: 0.00%

Standard Deviation: 0.31

User: Tony Fairfax

Plan Name: TN CD 2026

Plan Type: TN Cong 2026

Population Summary

Saturday, May 9, 2026

10:33 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Blk]	[H18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[NH18+_Ind]	[NH18+_Asn]
1	767,871	0	0.00%	616,550	16,903	23,185	552,337	1,545	4,989
2	767,871	0	0.00%	609,512	38,406	26,464	513,810	1,409	11,140
3	767,871	0	0.00%	606,482	63,327	28,990	484,588	1,559	9,101
4	767,871	0	0.00%	586,518	91,453	65,271	395,002	1,376	18,267
5	767,871	0	0.00%	586,652	163,517	27,649	373,255	1,507	7,725
6	767,871	0	0.00%	614,497	65,220	33,671	485,740	1,546	11,661
7	767,871	0	0.00%	593,732	85,320	34,363	444,772	1,493	11,041
8	767,871	0	0.00%	590,123	156,789	33,646	370,795	1,170	15,446
9	767,872	1	0.00%	580,407	183,802	32,478	337,997	1,140	14,555

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 767,871 to 767,872

Ratio Range: 0.00

Absolute Range: 0 to 1

Absolute Overall Range: 1

Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.00%

Relative Overall Range: 0.00%

Absolute Mean Deviation: 0.11

Relative Mean Deviation: 0.00%

Standard Deviation: 0.31

Population Summary

Saturday, May 9, 2026

10:35 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	[18+_Pop]	[% 18+_AP_Blkl]	[% H18+_Pop]	[% NH18+_Wht]	[% NH18+_Ind]	[% NH18+_Asn]
1	767,871	0	0.00%	616,550	2.74%	3.76%	89.59%	0.25%	0.81%
2	767,871	0	0.00%	609,512	6.3%	4.34%	84.3%	0.23%	1.83%
3	767,871	0	0.00%	606,482	10.44%	4.78%	79.9%	0.26%	1.5%
4	767,871	0	0.00%	586,518	15.59%	11.13%	67.35%	0.23%	3.11%
5	767,871	0	0.00%	586,652	27.87%	4.71%	63.62%	0.26%	1.32%
6	767,871	0	0.00%	614,497	10.61%	5.48%	79.05%	0.25%	1.9%
7	767,871	0	0.00%	593,732	14.37%	5.79%	74.91%	0.25%	1.86%
8	767,871	0	0.00%	590,123	26.57%	5.7%	62.83%	0.2%	2.62%
9	767,872	1	0.00%	580,407	31.67%	5.6%	58.23%	0.2%	2.51%

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	767,871 to 767,872
Ratio Range:	0.00
Absolute Range:	0 to 1
Absolute Overall Range:	1
Relative Range:	0.00% to 0.00%
Relative Overall Range:	0.00%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	0.11
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.00%
Standard Deviation:	0.31

User: Tony Fairfax

Plan Name: TN CD 2026

Plan Type: TN Cong 2026

Population Summary

Saturday, May 9, 2026

10:53 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	CVAP_TOT24	CVAP_BLK24	CVAP_HSP24	CVAP_WHT24	CVAP_AMI24	CVAP_ASI24
1	767,871	0	0.00%	614,561	17,074	15,671	570,132	559	3,671
2	767,871	0	0.00%	610,078	38,104	17,564	538,356	406	7,332
3	767,871	0	0.00%	604,647	64,366	19,393	506,018	480	6,832
4	767,871	0	0.00%	552,488	92,119	30,308	407,877	616	12,833
5	767,871	0	0.00%	577,251	159,428	19,063	384,710	863	5,653
6	767,871	0	0.00%	606,822	66,869	21,155	501,863	424	7,347
7	767,871	0	0.00%	590,267	85,979	26,873	459,260	668	8,247
8	767,871	0	0.00%	556,309	160,657	18,014	358,448	714	10,636
9	767,872	1	0.00%	563,158	179,801	17,664	349,263	631	8,083

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	767,871 to 767,872
Ratio Range:	0.00
Absolute Range:	0 to 1
Absolute Overall Range:	1
Relative Range:	0.00% to 0.00%
Relative Overall Range:	0.00%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	0.11
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.00%
Standard Deviation:	0.31

Population Summary

Saturday, May 9, 2026

10:54 AM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	CVAP_TOT24	[% CVAP_BLK24]	[% CVAP_HSP24]	[% CVAP_WHT24]	[% CVAP_AMI24]	[% CVAP_ASI24]
1	767,871	0	0.00%	614,561	2.78%	2.55%	92.77%	0.09%	0.6%
2	767,871	0	0.00%	610,078	6.25%	2.88%	88.24%	0.07%	1.2%
3	767,871	0	0.00%	604,647	10.65%	3.21%	83.69%	0.08%	1.13%
4	767,871	0	0.00%	552,488	16.67%	5.49%	73.83%	0.11%	2.32%
5	767,871	0	0.00%	577,251	27.62%	3.3%	66.65%	0.15%	0.98%
6	767,871	0	0.00%	606,822	11.02%	3.49%	82.7%	0.07%	1.21%
7	767,871	0	0.00%	590,267	14.57%	4.55%	77.81%	0.11%	1.4%
8	767,871	0	0.00%	556,309	28.88%	3.24%	64.43%	0.13%	1.91%
9	767,872	1	0.00%	563,158	31.93%	3.14%	62.02%	0.11%	1.44%

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 767,871 to 767,872
Ratio Range: 0.00
Absolute Range: 0 to 1
Absolute Overall Range: 1
Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.00%
Relative Overall Range: 0.00%
Absolute Mean Deviation: 0.11
Relative Mean Deviation: 0.00%
Standard Deviation: 0.31

User: Tony Fairfax

Plan Name: TN CD 2026

Plan Type: TN Cong 2026

Population Summary

Wednesday, June 3, 2026

8:16 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	CVAP_TOT24	CVAP_BLA24	CVAP_BLW24	CVAP_AIB24	CVAP_BLK24
1	767,871	0	0.00%	614,561	13,177	3,704	201	17,074
2	767,871	0	0.00%	610,078	32,786	4,871	447	38,104
3	767,871	0	0.00%	604,647	57,971	5,602	793	64,366
4	767,871	0	0.00%	552,488	85,536	6,178	413	92,119
5	767,871	0	0.00%	577,251	153,643	4,702	1,008	159,428
6	767,871	0	0.00%	606,822	62,437	4,014	414	66,869
7	767,871	0	0.00%	590,267	79,986	5,173	850	85,979
8	767,871	0	0.00%	556,309	155,743	4,059	752	160,657
9	767,872	1	0.00%	563,158	174,400	4,664	873	179,801

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range:	767,871 to 767,872
Ratio Range:	0.00
Absolute Range:	0 to 1
Absolute Overall Range:	1
Relative Range:	0.00% to 0.00%
Relative Overall Range:	0.00%
Absolute Mean Deviation:	0.11
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.00%
Standard Deviation:	0.31

Population Summary

Wednesday, June 3, 2026

8:18 PM

District	Population	Deviation	% Devn.	CVAP_TOT24	[% CVAP_BLA24]	[% CVAP_BWL24]	[% CVAP_AIB24]	[% CVAP_BLK24]
1	767,871	0	0.00%	614,561	2.14%	0.6%	0.03%	2.78%
2	767,871	0	0.00%	610,078	5.37%	0.8%	0.07%	6.25%
3	767,871	0	0.00%	604,647	9.59%	0.93%	0.13%	10.65%
4	767,871	0	0.00%	552,488	15.48%	1.12%	0.07%	16.67%
5	767,871	0	0.00%	577,251	26.62%	0.81%	0.17%	27.62%
6	767,871	0	0.00%	606,822	10.29%	0.66%	0.07%	11.02%
7	767,871	0	0.00%	590,267	13.55%	0.88%	0.14%	14.57%
8	767,871	0	0.00%	556,309	28%	0.73%	0.14%	28.88%
9	767,872	1	0.00%	563,158	30.97%	0.83%	0.16%	31.93%

Total Population: 6,910,840

Ideal District Population: 767,871

Summary Statistics:

Population Range: 767,871 to 767,872
Ratio Range: 0.00
Absolute Range: 0 to 1
Absolute Overall Range: 1
Relative Range: 0.00% to 0.00%
Relative Overall Range: 0.00%
Absolute Mean Deviation: 0.11
Relative Mean Deviation: 0.00%
Standard Deviation: 0.31

Contiguity Report

Friday, May 15, 2026

8:48 PM

District	Number of Distinct Areas
1	1
2	4
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1

Measures of Compactness Report

Friday, May 15, 2026

8:48 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper
Sum	N/A	N/A
Min	0.17	0.09
Max	0.43	0.27
Mean	0.31	0.20
Std. Dev.	0.09	0.06

District	Reock	Polsby-Popper
1	0.32	0.27
2	0.41	0.17
3	0.32	0.20
4	0.43	0.25
5	0.20	0.09
6	0.30	0.24
7	0.33	0.25
8	0.35	0.20
9	0.17	0.14

Measures of Compactness Summary

Reock	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.
Polsby-Popper	The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact.

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Friday, May 15, 2026

8:48 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:

County	83
Voting District	1,883

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:

County	12
Voting District	82

Number of splits involving no population:

County	0
Voting District	22

Split Counts

County

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 10

Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 2

Voting District

Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 81

Cases where an area is split among 3 Districts: 1

County	Voting District	District	Population
<i>Split Counties:</i>			
Campbell TN		2	20,741
Campbell TN		6	18,531
Davidson TN		4	230,071
Davidson TN		6	269,299
Davidson TN		7	216,514
Fayette TN		8	16,936
Fayette TN		9	25,054
Jefferson TN		1	52,062
Jefferson TN		2	2,621
Maury TN		5	68,162
Maury TN		9	32,812
Montgomery TN		5	54,309
Montgomery TN		7	165,760
Rhea TN		3	32,689
Rhea TN		6	181
Rutherford TN		4	302,405
Rutherford TN		9	39,081
Shelby TN		5	221,035
Shelby TN		8	440,132
Shelby TN		9	268,577
Sumner TN		6	15,705
Sumner TN		7	180,576
Tipton TN		5	24,618

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

TN CD 2026

County	Voting District	District	Population
Tipton TN		8	36,352
Williamson TN		5	140,609
Williamson TN		9	107,117
<i>Split VTDs:</i>			
Campbell TN	East LaFollette	2	3,500
Campbell TN	East LaFollette	6	90
Campbell TN	West LaFollette	2	5
Campbell TN	West LaFollette	6	2,266
Davidson TN	10-3	6	2,967
Davidson TN	10-3	7	2,606
Davidson TN	10-6	6	2,105
Davidson TN	10-6	7	680
Davidson TN	12-2	4	7,236
Davidson TN	12-2	6	0
Davidson TN	13-1	4	7,229
Davidson TN	13-1	6	0
Davidson TN	13-4	4	608
Davidson TN	13-4	6	0
Davidson TN	14-1	4	1,562
Davidson TN	14-1	6	6,199
Davidson TN	14-5	4	37
Davidson TN	14-5	6	5,422
Davidson TN	15-5	4	2,653
Davidson TN	15-5	6	0
Davidson TN	16-3	4	10,053
Davidson TN	16-3	6	3,527
Davidson TN	17-5	4	0
Davidson TN	17-5	6	976
Davidson TN	17-5	7	0
Davidson TN	18-5	6	0
Davidson TN	18-5	7	133
Davidson TN	19-1	6	6,820
Davidson TN	19-1	7	1,991
Davidson TN	19-3	6	2,619
Davidson TN	19-3	7	3,197
Davidson TN	19-5	4	0
Davidson TN	19-5	6	3,405
Davidson TN	20-1	6	493
Davidson TN	20-1	7	1,641
Davidson TN	20-2	6	4,117
Davidson TN	20-2	7	555
Davidson TN	20-3	6	7,234
Davidson TN	20-3	7	5,121
Davidson TN	21-2	6	3,126
Davidson TN	21-2	7	2,494
Davidson TN	2-2	6	1,993
Davidson TN	2-2	7	4,078

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

TN CD 2026

County	Voting District	District	Population
Davidson TN	2-3	6	1,181
Davidson TN	2-3	7	1,982
Davidson TN	23-1	6	434
Davidson TN	23-1	7	4,199
Davidson TN	23-4	6	0
Davidson TN	23-4	7	2,901
Davidson TN	24-6	6	0
Davidson TN	24-6	7	4,590
Davidson TN	27-2	4	4,891
Davidson TN	27-2	7	56
Davidson TN	27-3	4	6,477
Davidson TN	27-3	7	26
Davidson TN	33-1	4	682
Davidson TN	33-1	6	18
Davidson TN	4-3	4	18
Davidson TN	4-3	7	2,225
Davidson TN	5-2	6	4,372
Davidson TN	5-2	7	0
Davidson TN	5-4	6	2,238
Davidson TN	5-4	7	34
Davidson TN	6-3	6	4,253
Davidson TN	6-3	7	0
Davidson TN	8-1	6	3,290
Davidson TN	8-1	7	51
Davidson TN	8-3	6	3,308
Davidson TN	8-3	7	3,279
Jefferson TN	6th Rush Strong School	1	2,155
Jefferson TN	6th Rush Strong School	2	2,621
Maury TN	First Family	5	33
Maury TN	First Family	9	6,176
Maury TN	Highland	5	0
Maury TN	Highland	9	2,749
Maury TN	Pleasant Heights	5	3,534
Maury TN	Pleasant Heights	9	863
Maury TN	Riverside	5	1,965
Maury TN	Riverside	9	1,969
Maury TN	St. Catherine	5	8,301
Maury TN	St. Catherine	9	155
Maury TN	West End	5	811
Maury TN	West End	9	3,168
Montgomery TN	12	5	5,682
Montgomery TN	12	7	4,537
Montgomery TN	13	5	51
Montgomery TN	13	7	8,128
Montgomery TN	16	5	5,072
Montgomery TN	16	7	3,356
Montgomery TN	18	5	1,788

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

TN CD 2026

County	Voting District	District	Population
Montgomery TN	18	7	10,255
Montgomery TN	9	5	11,448
Montgomery TN	9	7	1,313
Rhea TN	1-2 Grandview	3	741
Rhea TN	1-2 Grandview	6	181
Rutherford TN	11-1 Smyrna Middle School	4	5,566
Rutherford TN	11-1 Smyrna Middle School	9	2,254
Rutherford TN	19-1 Creekmont General Baptist Church	4	3,868
Rutherford TN	19-1 Creekmont General Baptist Church	9	3,398
Rutherford TN	9-2 Browns Chapel Elementary School	4	6,843
Rutherford TN	9-2 Browns Chapel Elementary School	9	634
Shelby TN	Collierville 5	8	876
Shelby TN	Collierville 5	9	2,450
Shelby TN	Collierville 9	8	3,996
Shelby TN	Collierville 9	9	1,755
Shelby TN	Eads	8	1,091
Shelby TN	Eads	9	1,170
Shelby TN	Forest Hills 1	8	1,547
Shelby TN	Forest Hills 1	9	3,139
Shelby TN	Germantown 06	8	4,357
Shelby TN	Germantown 06	9	0
Shelby TN	Lucy 1	5	982
Shelby TN	Lucy 1	8	1,011
Shelby TN	Memphis 26	5	2,157
Shelby TN	Memphis 26	9	2,034
Shelby TN	Memphis 31-2	5	1,450
Shelby TN	Memphis 31-2	9	1,772
Shelby TN	Memphis 31-4	5	60
Shelby TN	Memphis 31-4	9	3,932
Shelby TN	Memphis 46-2	8	6,265
Shelby TN	Memphis 46-2	9	1,392
Shelby TN	Memphis 53-1	5	0
Shelby TN	Memphis 53-1	8	9,443
Shelby TN	Memphis 58-4	8	5,338
Shelby TN	Memphis 58-4	9	3,916
Shelby TN	Memphis 60-3	5	1,436
Shelby TN	Memphis 60-3	9	1,882
Shelby TN	Memphis 60-9	5	27
Shelby TN	Memphis 60-9	9	4,583
Shelby TN	Memphis 62-0	5	6,868
Shelby TN	Memphis 62-0	8	1,022
Shelby TN	Memphis 81-5	8	5,234

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

TN CD 2026

County	Voting District	District	Population
Shelby TN	Memphis 81-5	9	0
Shelby TN	Memphis 81-7	8	8,256
Shelby TN	Memphis 81-7	9	0
Shelby TN	Memphis 87-2	5	395
Shelby TN	Memphis 87-2	8	4,634
Shelby TN	Memphis 90-2	5	5,537
Shelby TN	Memphis 90-2	8	3,904
Shelby TN	Memphis 93-1	8	0
Shelby TN	Memphis 93-1	9	6,999
Shelby TN	Millington 1	5	3,581
Shelby TN	Millington 1	8	3,659
Shelby TN	Morning Sun 02	8	2,937
Shelby TN	Morning Sun 02	9	1,126
Sumner TN	1001 Walton Ferry Elementary	6	920
Sumner TN	1001 Walton Ferry Elementary	7	4,894
Sumner TN	1002 Merrol Hyde Magnet School	6	1,281
Sumner TN	1002 Merrol Hyde Magnet School	7	7,354
Sumner TN	1102 Church of the Nazarene	6	2,095
Sumner TN	1102 Church of the Nazarene	7	3,807
Sumner TN	601 Vol State College	6	4,631
Sumner TN	601 Vol State College	7	3,858
Sumner TN	802 Hawkins Middle School	6	0
Sumner TN	802 Hawkins Middle School	7	5,830
Sumner TN	901 Hendersonville High School	6	0
Sumner TN	901 Hendersonville High School	7	7,319
Sumner TN	902 Indian Lake Elementary	6	0
Sumner TN	902 Indian Lake Elementary	7	6,965
Tipton TN	21 W. Wilkinsville	5	4,871
Tipton TN	21 W. Wilkinsville	8	2,180
Tipton TN	22 Brighton	5	503
Tipton TN	22 Brighton	8	5,946
Williamson TN	3-3 Chapman's Retreat Elementary School	5	5,397
Williamson TN	3-3 Chapman's Retreat Elementary School	9	0

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Friday, May 15, 2026

10:12 PM

Census Place	District	Population	%
Atoka Town	5	0	0.0
Atoka Town	8	10,008	100.0
Bean Station City	1	11	0.4
Bean Station City	2	2,956	99.6
Belle Meade City	6	0	0.0
Belle Meade City	7	2,901	100.0
Berry Hill City	6	2,112	100.0
Berry Hill City	7	0	0.0
Brentwood City	5	699	1.5
Brentwood City	9	44,674	98.5
Brighton Town	5	0	0.0
Brighton Town	8	2,888	100.0
Clarksville City	5	50,520	30.3
Clarksville City	7	116,202	69.7
Collierville Town	8	25,182	49.1
Collierville Town	9	26,142	50.9
Columbia City	5	20,107	48.2
Columbia City	9	21,583	51.8
Eagleville City	4	813	100.0
Eagleville City	9	0	0.0
Enville Town	8	181	96.3

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

TN CD 2026

Census Place	District	Population	%
Enville Town	9	7	3.7
Franklin City	5	61,113	73.2
Franklin City	9	22,341	26.8
Gallatin City	6	2,893	6.5
Gallatin City	7	41,538	93.5
Germantown City	8	41,254	99.8
Germantown City	9	79	0.2
Goodlettsville City	6	5,062	28.5
Goodlettsville City	7	12,727	71.5
Harriman City	3	5,892	100.0
Harriman City	6	0	0.0
Hendersonville City	6	6,615	10.7
Hendersonville City	7	55,138	89.3
Kenton Town	5	506	42.0
Kenton Town	8	699	58.0
La Follette City	2	3,742	50.4
La Follette City	6	3,688	49.6
La Vergne City	4	32,274	83.4
La Vergne City	9	6,445	16.7
McKenzie City	5	267	4.8
McKenzie City	8	5,262	95.2
Memphis City	5	212,105	33.5
Memphis City	8	222,303	35.1
Memphis City	9	198,696	31.4
Milledgeville Town	8	73	26.9

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

TN CD 2026

Census Place	District	Population	%
Milledgeville Town	9	198	73.1
Millington City	5	32	0.3
Millington City	8	10,550	99.7
Nashville-Davidson metropolitan governme	4	230,071	33.4
Nashville-Davidson metropolitan governme	6	264,220	38.3
Nashville-Davidson metropolitan governme	7	195,156	28.3
Oakland Town	8	319	3.6
Oakland Town	9	8,617	96.4
Oliver Springs Town	3	3,268	99.1
Oliver Springs Town	6	29	0.9
Rarity Bay CDP	2	393	44.4
Rarity Bay CDP	3	492	55.6
Rocky Top City	3	1,578	96.9
Rocky Top City	6	50	3.1
Seymour CDP	1	11,928	81.1
Seymour CDP	2	2,777	18.9
Silerton Town	8	4	4.1
Silerton Town	9	93	95.9
Smyrna Town	4	26,424	49.8
Smyrna Town	9	26,646	50.2
Spring Hill City	5	49,981	100.0
Spring Hill City	9	24	0.1
Strawberry Plains CDP	1	81	3.4

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

TN CD 2026

Census Place	District	Population	%
Strawberry Plains CDP	2	2,324	96.6
Thompson's Station Town	5	7,147	95.5
Thompson's Station Town	9	338	4.5
Vonore Town	2	0	0.0
Vonore Town	3	1,574	100.0

Census Place	-- Listed by District	
	Population	%
Bean Station City (part)	11	0.4
Seymour CDP (part)	11,928	81.1
Strawberry Plains CDP (part)	81	3.4
District 1 Totals	375,106	
La Follette City (part)	3,742	50.4
Rarity Bay CDP (part)	393	44.4
Seymour CDP (part)	2,777	18.9
Strawberry Plains CDP (part)	2,324	96.6
Vonore Town (part)	0	0.0
District 2 Totals	361,932	
Oliver Springs Town (part)	3,268	99.1
Rarity Bay CDP (part)	492	55.6
Rocky Top City (part)	1,578	96.9
District 3 Totals	471,467	
La Vergne City (part)	32,274	83.4
Nashville-Davidson metropolitan governme (part)	230,071	33.4
Smyrna Town (part)	26,424	49.8
District 4 Totals	552,712	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

TN CD 2026

	Population	%
Atoka Town (part)	0	0.0
Brentwood City (part)	699	1.5
Brighton Town (part)	0	0.0
Clarksville City (part)	50,520	30.3
Columbia City (part)	20,107	48.2
Franklin City (part)	61,113	73.2
Kenton Town (part)	506	42.0
McKenzie City (part)	267	4.8
Memphis City (part)	212,105	33.5
Millington City (part)	32	0.3
Thompson's Station Town (part)	7,147	95.5
District 5 Totals	537,707	
Belle Meade City (part)	0	0.0
Gallatin City (part)	2,893	6.5
Goodlettsville City (part)	5,062	28.5
Harriman City (part)	0	0.0
Hendersonville City (part)	6,615	10.7
La Follette City (part)	3,688	49.6
Nashville-Davidson metropolitan governme (part)	264,220	38.3
Oliver Springs Town (part)	29	0.9
Rocky Top City (part)	50	3.1
District 6 Totals	492,162	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

TN CD 2026

	Population	%
Berry Hill City (part)	0	0.0
Clarksville City (part)	116,202	69.7
Gallatin City (part)	41,538	93.5
Goodlettsville City (part)	12,727	71.5
Hendersonville City (part)	55,138	89.3
Nashville-Davidson metropolitan governme (part)	195,156	28.3
District 7 Totals	568,609	
Collierville Town (part)	25,182	49.1
Enville Town (part)	181	96.3
Kenton Town (part)	699	58.0
McKenzie City (part)	5,262	95.2
Memphis City (part)	222,303	35.1
Milledgeville Town (part)	73	26.9
Oakland Town (part)	319	3.6
Silerton Town (part)	4	4.1
District 8 Totals	568,948	

Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

TN CD 2026

	Population	%
Brentwood City (part)	44,674	98.5
Collierville Town (part)	26,142	50.9
Columbia City (part)	21,583	51.8
Eagleville City (part)	0	0.0
Enville Town (part)	7	3.7
Franklin City (part)	22,341	26.8
Germantown City (part)	79	0.2
La Vergne City (part)	6,445	16.7
Memphis City (part)	198,696	31.4
Milledgeville Town (part)	198	73.1
Oakland Town (part)	8,617	96.4
Silerton Town (part)	93	95.9
Smyrna Town (part)	26,646	50.2
Spring Hill City (part)	24	0.1
Thompson's Station Town (part)	338	4.5
District 9 Totals	499,329	

Summary Statistics

Number of Census Place not split	464
Number of Census Place split	38
Number of Census Place split in 2	36
Number of Census Place split in 3	2
Total number of splits	78

County by District and by County

Monday, May 18, 2026

1:02 PM

	Population	% of District
District 1		
Carter	56,356	100.00%
Cocke	35,999	100.00%
Greene	70,152	100.00%
Hamblen	64,499	100.00%
Hancock	6,662	100.00%
Hawkins	56,721	100.00%
Jefferson	52,062	95.21%
Johnson	17,948	100.00%
Sevier	98,380	100.00%
Sullivan	158,163	100.00%
Unicoi	17,928	100.00%
Washington	133,001	100.00%
Total District 1	767,871	
District 2		
Blount	135,280	100.00%
Campbell	20,741	52.81%
Claiborne	32,043	100.00%
Grainger	23,527	100.00%
Jefferson	2,621	4.79%
Knox	478,971	100.00%
Loudon	54,886	100.00%
Union	19,802	100.00%
Total District 2	767,871	
District 3		
Anderson	77,123	100.00%
Bradley	108,620	100.00%
Hamilton	366,207	100.00%
McMinn	53,276	100.00%
Meigs	12,758	100.00%
Monroe	46,250	100.00%
Polk	17,544	100.00%
Rhea	32,689	99.45%
Roane	53,404	100.00%
Total District 3	767,871	
District 4		
Bledsoe	14,913	100.00%
Cannon	14,506	100.00%
Coffee	57,889	100.00%

	Population	% of District
Davidson	230,071	32.14%
Franklin	42,774	100.00%
Grundy	13,529	100.00%
Marion	28,837	100.00%
Rutherford	302,405	88.56%
Sequatchie	15,826	100.00%
Van Buren	6,168	100.00%
Warren	40,953	100.00%
Total District 4	767,871	
District 5		
Benton	15,864	100.00%
Dyer	36,801	100.00%
Henry	32,199	100.00%
Hickman	24,925	100.00%
Houston	8,283	100.00%
Humphreys	18,990	100.00%
Lake	7,005	100.00%
Lauderdale	25,143	100.00%
Lewis	12,582	100.00%
Maury	68,162	67.50%
Montgomery	54,309	24.68%
Obion	30,787	100.00%
Shelby	221,035	23.77%
Stewart	13,657	100.00%
Tipton	24,618	40.38%
Weakley	32,902	100.00%
Williamson	140,609	56.76%
Total District 5	767,871	
District 6		
Campbell	18,531	47.19%
Clay	7,581	100.00%
Cumberland	61,145	100.00%
Davidson	269,299	37.62%
DeKalb	20,080	100.00%
Fentress	18,489	100.00%
Jackson	11,617	100.00%
Morgan	21,035	100.00%
Overton	22,511	100.00%
Pickett	5,001	100.00%
Putnam	79,854	100.00%
Rhea	181	0.55%
Scott	21,850	100.00%
Smith	19,904	100.00%
Sumner	15,705	8.00%

	Population	% of District
White	27,351	100.00%
Wilson	147,737	100.00%
Total District 6	767,871	
District 7		
Cheatham	41,072	100.00%
Davidson	216,514	30.24%
Dickson	54,315	100.00%
Macon	25,216	100.00%
Montgomery	165,760	75.32%
Robertson	72,803	100.00%
Sumner	180,576	92.00%
Trousdale	11,615	100.00%
Total District 7	767,871	
District 8		
Carroll	28,440	100.00%
Chester	17,341	100.00%
Crockett	13,911	100.00%
Decatur	11,435	100.00%
Fayette	16,936	40.33%
Gibson	50,429	100.00%
Haywood	17,864	100.00%
Henderson	27,842	100.00%
Madison	98,823	100.00%
Perry	8,366	100.00%
Shelby	440,132	47.34%
Tipton	36,352	59.62%
Total District 8	767,871	
District 9		
Bedford	50,237	100.00%
Fayette	25,054	59.67%
Giles	30,346	100.00%
Hardeman	25,462	100.00%
Hardin	26,831	100.00%
Lawrence	44,159	100.00%
Lincoln	35,319	100.00%
Marshall	34,318	100.00%
Maury	32,812	32.50%
McNairy	25,866	100.00%
Moore	6,461	100.00%
Rutherford	39,081	11.44%
Shelby	268,577	28.89%
Wayne	16,232	100.00%
Williamson	107,117	43.24%

	Population	% of District
Total District 9	767,872	

Appendix D

Core Constituencies Reports

- Core Constituency Report State 2022 to 2026
- Core Constituency Report Shelby County 2022 to 2026

User: Tony Fairfax

Plan Name: TN CD 2026 Shelby

Plan Type: TN Cong 2026

Core Constituencies

Saturday, May 16, 2026

11:12 AM

From Plan: **TN CD 2022 Shelby**

Plan: TN CD 2026 Shelby, District 5 --

221,035 Total Population

	Population	AP_Black	NH_White	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Black]	[NH18+_White]
Dist. 9	221,035 (100.00%)	161,617 (100.00%)	42,135 (100.00%)	170,023 (100.00%)	119,682 (100.00%)	37,725 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		161,617 (73.12%)	42,135 (19.06%)	170,023 (76.92%)	119,682 (54.15%)	37,725 (17.07%)

Plan: TN CD 2026 Shelby, District 8 --

440,132 Total Population

	Population	AP_Black	NH_White	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Black]	[NH18+_White]
Dist. 8	167,087 (37.96%)	15,875 (11.88%)	129,943 (54.88%)	126,550 (37.66%)	11,493 (11.80%)	100,644 (52.57%)
Dist. 9	273,045 (62.04%)	117,744 (88.12%)	106,824 (45.12%)	209,464 (62.34%)	85,878 (88.20%)	90,810 (47.43%)
Total and % Population		133,619 (30.36%)	236,767 (53.79%)	336,014 (76.34%)	97,371 (22.12%)	191,454 (43.50%)

Plan: TN CD 2026 Shelby, District 9 --

268,577 Total Population

	Population	AP_Black	NH_White	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Black]	[NH18+_White]
Dist. 8	25,380 (9.45%)	4,319 (2.19%)	15,857 (41.91%)	19,301 (9.65%)	3,248 (2.23%)	12,557 (39.09%)
Dist. 9	243,197 (90.55%)	193,202 (97.81%)	21,981 (58.09%)	180,725 (90.35%)	142,501 (97.77%)	19,564 (60.91%)
Total and % Population		197,521 (73.54%)	37,838 (14.09%)	200,026 (74.48%)	145,749 (54.27%)	32,121 (11.96%)

User: Tony Fairfax

Plan Name: TN CD 2026

Plan Type: TN Cong 2026

Core Constituencies

Wednesday, June 3, 2026

7:35 PM

From Plan: **TN CD 2022**

Plan: TN CD 2026, District 1 --

767,871 Total Population

	Population	AP_Bl	NH_Wh	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[NH18+_Wh]
Dist. 1	767,871 (100.00%)	24,950 (100.00%)	674,765 (100.00%)	616,550 (100.00%)	16,903 (100.00%)	552,337 (100.00%)
Total and % Population		24,950 (3.25%)	674,765 (87.87%)	616,550 (80.29%)	16,903 (2.20%)	552,337 (71.93%)

Plan: TN CD 2026, District 2 --

767,871 Total Population

	Population	AP_Bl	NH_Wh	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[NH18+_Wh]
Dist. 2	767,726 (99.98%)	55,733 (99.99%)	630,481 (99.98%)	609,400 (99.98%)	38,403 (99.99%)	513,710 (99.98%)
Dist. 3	145 (0.02%)	3 (0.01%)	128 (0.02%)	112 (0.02%)	3 (0.01%)	100 (0.02%)
Total and % Population		55,736 (7.26%)	630,609 (82.12%)	609,512 (79.38%)	38,406 (5.00%)	513,810 (66.91%)

Plan: TN CD 2026, District 3 --

767,871 Total Population

	Population	AP_Bl	NH_Wh	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[NH18+_Wh]
Dist. 3	722,424 (94.08%)	86,846 (98.66%)	555,398 (93.24%)	570,903 (94.13%)	62,555 (98.78%)	452,544 (93.39%)
Dist. 4	45,447 (5.92%)	1,176 (1.34%)	40,297 (6.76%)	35,579 (5.87%)	772 (1.22%)	32,044 (6.61%)
Total and % Population		88,022 (11.46%)	595,695 (77.58%)	606,482 (78.98%)	63,327 (8.25%)	484,588 (63.11%)

Plan: TN CD 2026, District 4 --

767,871 Total Population

	Population	AP_Bl	NH_Wh	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[NH18+_Wh]
Dist. 4	516,641 (67.28%)	63,955 (49.99%)	380,006 (77.13%)	395,702 (67.47%)	44,253 (48.39%)	301,761 (76.39%)
Dist. 5	194,509 (25.33%)	55,276 (43.21%)	77,408 (15.71%)	146,065 (24.90%)	40,587 (44.38%)	63,937 (16.19%)
Dist. 6	56,721 (7.39%)	8,702 (6.80%)	35,274 (7.16%)	44,751 (7.63%)	6,613 (7.23%)	29,304 (7.42%)
Dist. 7	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
Total and % Population		127,933 (16.66%)	492,688 (64.16%)	586,518 (76.38%)	91,453 (11.91%)	395,002 (51.44%)

From Plan: **TN CD 2022****Plan: TN CD 2026, District 5 --****767,871 Total Population**

	Population	AP_Bl	NH_Wh	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[NH18+_Wh]
Dist. 5	134,860 (17.56%)	9,992 (4.44%)	110,596 (23.51%)	99,147 (16.90%)	6,803 (4.16%)	83,219 (22.30%)
Dist. 7	217,129 (28.28%)	24,358 (10.83%)	164,663 (35.01%)	164,814 (28.09%)	16,392 (10.02%)	129,272 (34.63%)
Dist. 8	170,229 (22.17%)	26,607 (11.83%)	132,618 (28.19%)	133,913 (22.83%)	18,986 (11.61%)	107,293 (28.75%)
Dist. 9	245,653 (31.99%)	163,898 (72.89%)	62,501 (13.29%)	188,778 (32.18%)	121,336 (74.20%)	53,471 (14.33%)
Total and % Population		224,855 (29.28%)	470,378 (61.26%)	586,652 (76.40%)	163,517 (21.29%)	373,255 (48.61%)

Plan: TN CD 2026, District 6 --**767,871 Total Population**

	Population	AP_Bl	NH_Wh	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[NH18+_Wh]
Dist. 2	145 (0.02%)	1 (0.00%)	129 (0.02%)	103 (0.02%)	1 (0.00%)	96 (0.02%)
Dist. 3	45,302 (5.90%)	1,245 (1.39%)	41,940 (7.11%)	35,998 (5.86%)	1,114 (1.71%)	33,310 (6.86%)
Dist. 4	181 (0.02%)	5 (0.01%)	167 (0.03%)	156 (0.03%)	4 (0.01%)	144 (0.03%)
Dist. 5	149,438 (19.46%)	17,181 (19.20%)	112,662 (19.09%)	115,549 (18.80%)	11,846 (18.16%)	90,365 (18.60%)
Dist. 6	473,110 (61.61%)	44,749 (50.00%)	377,644 (63.98%)	376,207 (61.22%)	31,791 (48.74%)	308,610 (63.53%)
Dist. 7	99,695 (12.98%)	26,317 (29.41%)	57,711 (9.78%)	86,484 (14.07%)	20,464 (31.38%)	53,215 (10.96%)
Total and % Population		89,498 (11.66%)	590,253 (76.87%)	614,497 (80.03%)	65,220 (8.49%)	485,740 (63.26%)

Plan: TN CD 2026, District 7 --**767,871 Total Population**

	Population	AP_Bl	NH_Wh	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[NH18+_Wh]
Dist. 5	114,817 (14.95%)	7,172 (6.00%)	94,528 (16.99%)	93,798 (15.80%)	5,484 (6.43%)	78,517 (17.65%)
Dist. 6	238,040 (31.00%)	26,302 (22.01%)	183,730 (33.02%)	182,465 (30.73%)	18,289 (21.44%)	145,266 (32.66%)
Dist. 7	415,014 (54.05%)	86,035 (71.99%)	278,158 (49.99%)	317,469 (53.47%)	61,547 (72.14%)	220,989 (49.69%)
Total and % Population		119,509 (15.56%)	556,416 (72.46%)	593,732 (77.32%)	85,320 (11.11%)	444,772 (57.92%)

Plan: TN CD 2026, District 8 --**767,871 Total Population**

	Population	AP_Bl	NH_Wh	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[NH18+_Wh]
Dist. 7	19,801 (2.58%)	620 (0.29%)	18,162 (3.94%)	15,692 (2.66%)	444 (0.28%)	14,527 (3.92%)
Dist. 8	469,049 (61.08%)	93,407 (43.46%)	333,258 (72.32%)	360,701 (61.12%)	68,370 (43.61%)	263,483 (71.06%)
Dist. 9	279,021 (36.34%)	120,921 (56.26%)	109,373 (23.74%)	213,730 (36.22%)	87,975 (56.11%)	92,785 (25.02%)

From Plan: **TN CD 2022****Plan: TN CD 2026, District 8 --****767,871 Total Population**

	Population	AP_Bl	NH_Wht	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[NH18+_Wht]
Total and % Population	214,948 (27.99%)	460,793 (60.01%)	590,123 (76.85%)	156,789 (20.42%)	370,795 (48.29%)	

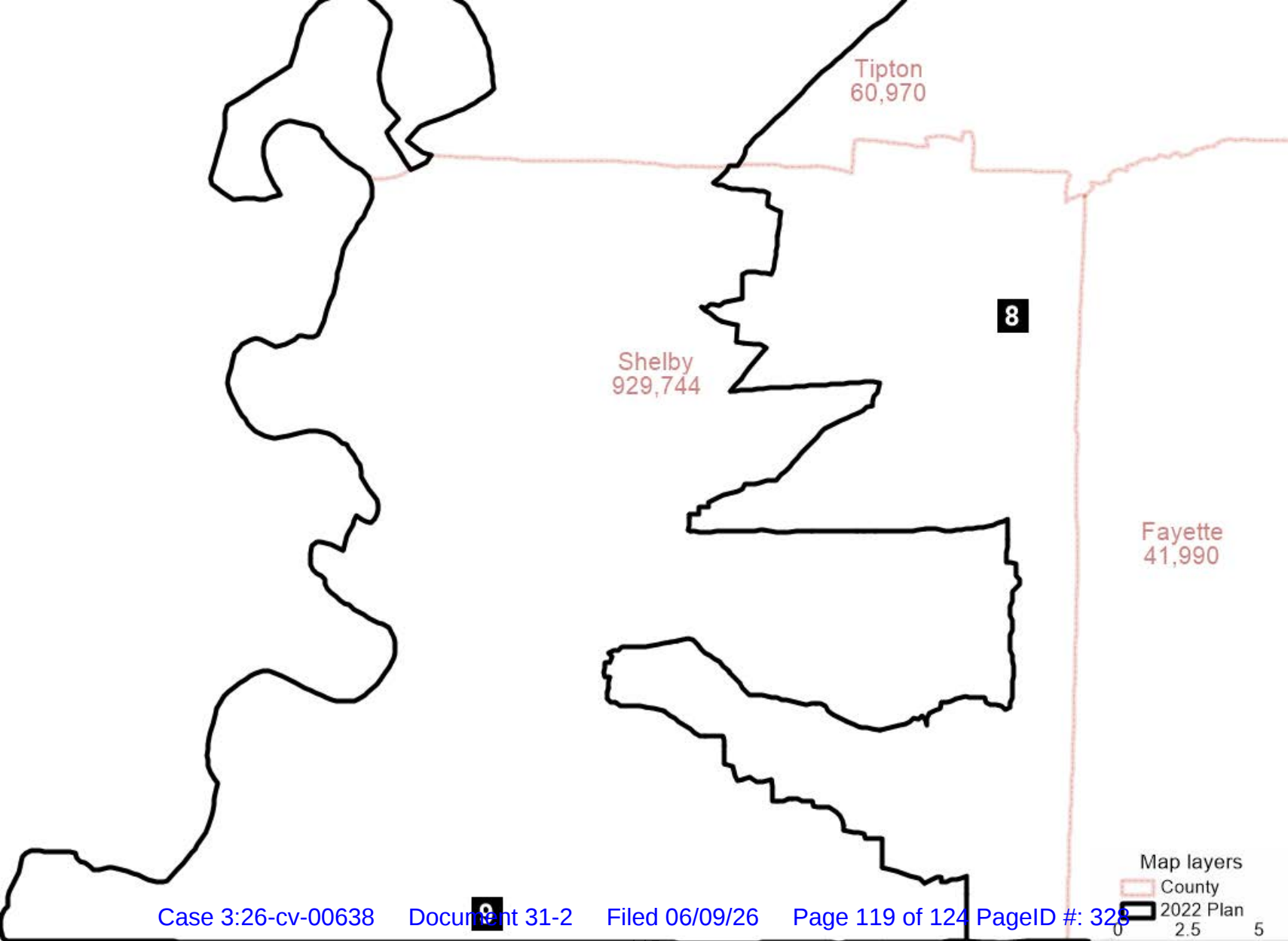
Plan: TN CD 2026, District 9 --**767,872 Total Population**

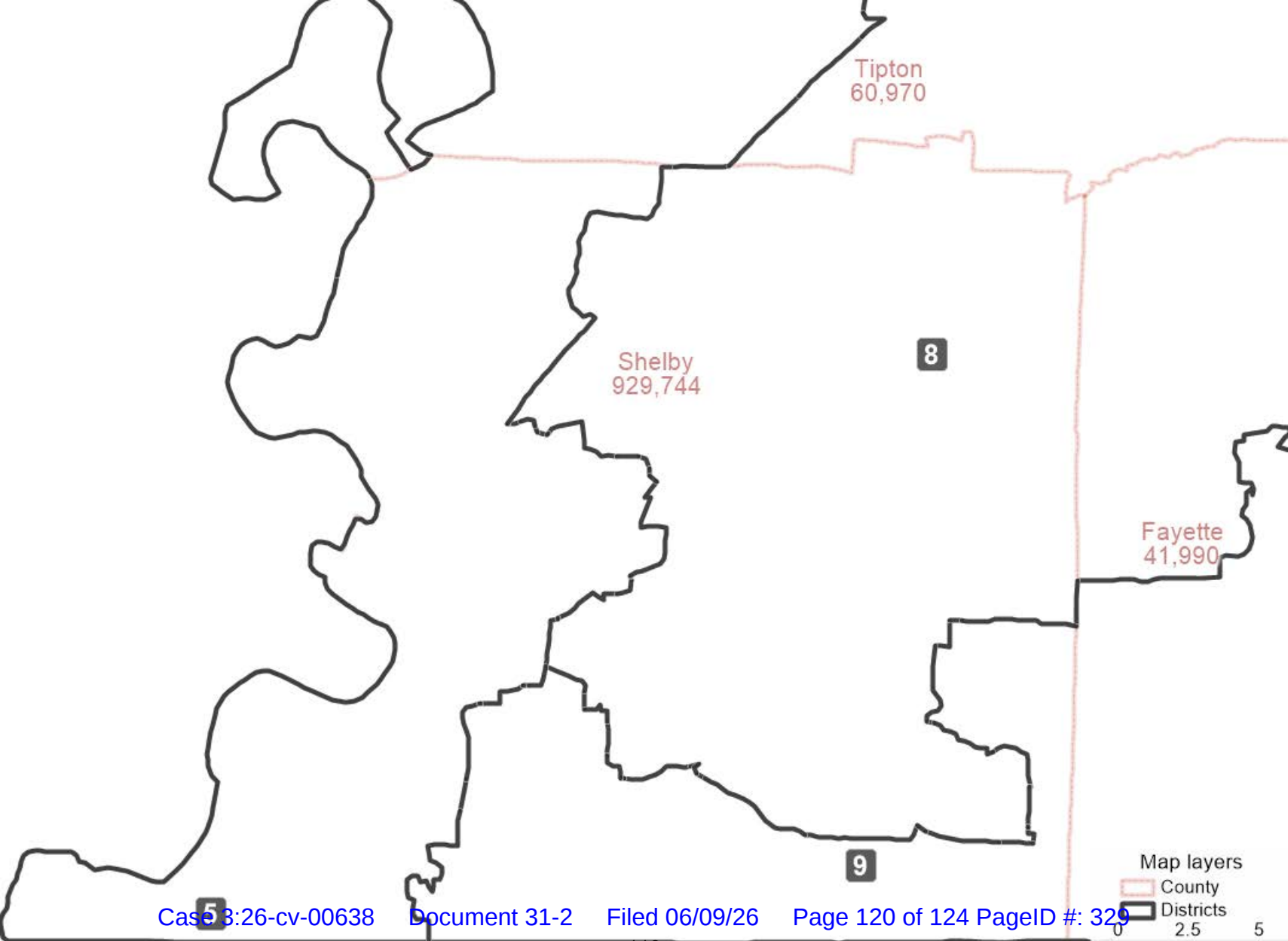
	Population	AP_Bl	NH_Wht	[18+_Pop]	[18+_AP_Bl]	[NH18+_Wht]
Dist. 4	205,603 (26.78%)	19,168 (7.65%)	162,027 (37.80%)	156,008 (26.88%)	12,878 (7.01%)	127,135 (37.61%)
Dist. 5	174,247 (22.69%)	13,287 (5.30%)	136,030 (31.73%)	127,946 (22.04%)	9,103 (4.95%)	102,843 (30.43%)
Dist. 7	16,232 (2.11%)	972 (0.39%)	14,503 (3.38%)	13,337 (2.30%)	877 (0.48%)	11,885 (3.52%)
Dist. 8	128,593 (16.75%)	24,034 (9.59%)	94,108 (21.95%)	102,391 (17.64%)	18,443 (10.03%)	76,570 (22.65%)
Dist. 9	243,197 (31.67%)	193,202 (77.08%)	21,981 (5.13%)	180,725 (31.14%)	142,501 (77.53%)	19,564 (5.79%)
Total and % Population	250,663 (32.64%)	428,649 (55.82%)	580,407 (75.59%)	183,802 (23.94%)	337,997 (44.02%)	

Appendix E

Additional Maps

Figures 3 – 4 & Figures 6 - 9





Tipton
60,970

Shelby
929,744

Fayette
41,990

8

9

5

Case 3:26-cv-00638

Document 31-2

Filed 06/09/26

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Map layers

County

Districts

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Miles

