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S.C. SUPREME COURT

EXHIBIT 1

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON DIVISION

- - -

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE	:	3: 21-cv-03302-MGL-TJH-RMG
CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP,	:	
<i>et al.</i>	:	OCTOBER 3 - 14, 2022
	:	
Plaintiffs,	:	VOLUME III (PAGES 533 - 798)
v.	:	
	:	
THOMAS C. ALEXANDER, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	
	:	
	:	

- - -

TRANSCRIPT OF BENCH TRIAL PROCEEDINGS
BEFORE THREE-JUDGE PANEL:
HONORABLE MARY GEIGER LEWIS, HONORABLE TOBY J. HEYTENS,
HONORABLE RICHARD M. GERGEL,
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

- - -

A P P E A R A N C E S:

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1 MR. CHANEY: I understand that, your Honor. I
2 appreciate it.

3 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. Call your next witness.

4 MR. CHANEY: Plaintiffs call Lynn Teague to the
5 stand.

6 *LYNN TEAGUE, having been first duly sworn, testified*
7 *as follows:*

8 **DIRECT EXAMINATION**

9 **BY MR. CHANEY:**

10 Q. Before we get started, a couple requests. First, do your
11 best to speak into the microphone. That's the only way that
12 our court reporter picks it up, so I know she'd appreciate
13 that. And then, second, if I ask you a question you don't
14 understand or you don't quite hear, just let me know, and I'll
15 repeat it or rephrase it, okay?

16 A. Great.

17 Q. Okay. And if you could please introduce yourself to the
18 panel, Ms. Teague.

19 A. I am Lynn Teague. I'm the vice president for Issues in
20 Action of the League of Women Voters of South Carolina.

21 Q. Thank you. And have you ever testified in court before?

22 A. I have not.

23 Q. Okay. Have you testified in the legislature before?

24 A. Many times.

25 Q. Okay. So, just not ever in court?

1 A. Not in court.

2 Q. Where are you from, Ms. Teague?

3 A. I'm from South Carolina. I grew up in Columbia. My
4 family's spread all the way from Elloree to Charleston.

5 Q. Okay. Is your whole family going back also from South
6 Carolina?

7 A. Yes. Going back to before the revolution, yeah.

8 Q. Before the Revolutionary War?

9 A. Actually, going back 350 years, in one case.

10 Q. Okay. And where do you live now?

11 A. I live in Columbia.

12 Q. Okay. And what congressional district is that?

13 A. Well, it is now drawn into 6. It has been 2.

14 Q. Okay. Are you working full time right now?

15 A. I am a retired archeologist. And like everybody else
16 who's an officer in the League of Women Voters in South
17 Carolina, I am a volunteer.

18 Q. And tell us again what your role is with the League of
19 Women Voters.

20 A. Well, as vice president for issues and action, my
21 responsibility is basically -- and has been for 10 years
22 now -- to represent the League at the State House and to also
23 work with our local leagues on public education.

24 Q. What is the League of Women Voters?

25 A. It's a 102-year-old organization that grew out of the

1 suffragist movement. We took on the job of wanting to ensure
2 that once women got to vote, we were engaged, active and
3 informed voters. And we have expanded that to not
4 discriminate on the basis of gender.

5 Q. And what sort of work specifically does the League do in
6 South Carolina?

7 A. I work in South Carolina, as well as everywhere. It
8 falls under two different categories. We have voter services.
9 And that's what I think a lot of people are very familiar
10 with, seeing League people out telling people how to register
11 to vote, encouraging people to vote, managing candidate
12 forums, that sort of thing. That's a different side of the
13 activities than I'm on. The other thing is we advocate on
14 issues that are identified by our grassroots members.

15 Q. Okay. And does the League have any partisan affiliation?

16 A. We do not. I can safely say that we annoy both parties
17 often.

18 Q. You say you "annoy both parties"?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Okay. Do you also work with both parties?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Can you give us an example of that?

23 A. Well, we're here about redistricting. We had the only
24 truly bipartisan bill to attempt to get an independent
25 commission.

1 Q. And can you mention some of the legislators that were
2 involved with that bill?

3 A. Yes. The primary sponsor was Representative Cleary, a
4 Republican. Representative Cogswell, who represents the area
5 where we are right now, was another. Jason Elliott, from
6 Greenville, and some Democrats. Representative Funderburk,
7 Bernstein --

8 Q. I won't make you list every single one of them.

9 A. Oh, okay.

10 Q. I appreciate that. Was the League of Women Voters in
11 South Carolina involved in the most recent congressional
12 redistricting cycle?

13 A. Yes, we were.

14 Q. And in your role as vice president and lead lobbyist,
15 were you personally involved on the League's behalf in the
16 redistricting work?

17 A. I was personally involved. I'm not one of the experts
18 who draws the map. I was the person assembling our team,
19 working with our team, and then representing the League at the
20 State House and presenting our positions and our maps.

21 Q. Understood. And we'll get to the map and some of those
22 decisions a little bit later. But if I ever ask you a
23 question that, because you're not a map drawer, you don't know
24 the answer to, please let me know. I don't want to push you
25 into that territory.

1 A. Right. Thank you.

2 Q. Okay. Before we get there, have you ever worked with the
3 South Carolina State Conference of the NAACP?

4 A. Yes. The League has partnered with the South Carolina
5 State Conference of the NAACP over the years, and we were in
6 close communication throughout most of the redistricting
7 process.

8 Q. Aside from redistricting, do you work with the State
9 Conference on other issues as well?

10 A. Sure. We work with the State Conference on registering
11 voters, we work with them on managing panels -- educational
12 panels for the public.

13 Q. And you understand that the State Conference is the
14 plaintiff in this case, correct?

15 A. I do.

16 Q. Okay. Despite partnering with the State Conference in
17 various capacities, would you feel comfortable answering one
18 of my questions in a way that you felt might hurt the State
19 Conference's case in court today?

20 A. Yes, I would have to if it -- because I'm here
21 representing the League and I have to truthfully do that to
22 the best of my ability.

23 Q. Thank you, Ms. Teague. I'd like to turn to the
24 redistricting process and some of the public engagement around
25 the congressional redistricting plans specifically. Did the

1 legislature provide opportunities for members of the public to
2 provide input before maps were released?

3 A. They did. They provided opportunities beginning in late
4 July for public hearings around the state. Both Houses did
5 this. And then later, there were meetings at the State House
6 of committees.

7 Q. And did you submit testimony as part of that public input
8 process?

9 A. We submitted testimony at every stage, yes.

10 Q. Okay. And did you personally observe a lot of the public
11 testimony during those public hearings?

12 A. Yes, I did.

13 Q. Okay. And do you have a view as to whether those
14 opportunities for public input, from before the maps were
15 released, were sufficient to solicit public input?

16 A. Well, a lot of information came out of those early
17 hearings. But basically, once maps were there to look at,
18 that was a different issue. And there was, I think, less
19 opportunity at that point.

20 Q. Okay. I'd like to zoom in on that a little bit. You
21 mentioned that, at some point, maps were released. Between
22 when maps were released and the enacted plan was voted on by
23 both chambers, were there opportunities for public input in
24 that window?

25 A. There were opportunities for public input altogether from

1 late July into mid January. But the actual maps to look at,
2 coming out of the House and Senate, only came at the very end
3 of that process.

4 Q. Okay. And were you able to provide testimony subsequent
5 to the Senate and House maps being released?

6 A. Yes. The last testimony I presented was January 13th to
7 the Senate.

8 Q. Okay. And do you have a view as to whether those
9 post-map opportunities for public input were sufficient to
10 allow the public an opportunity to speak into that process?

11 A. I personally don't think so. The League was set up to do
12 this. We had made this a priority for several years. And we
13 did have people who were experienced and had done map drawing
14 and so forth. We had mathematicians who could help us
15 evaluate. But for the average member of the public, the time
16 frame was very short.

17 Q. Transitioning just a little bit, you mentioned earlier
18 that you had occasion to listen to a lot of that public input.
19 Did I hear you right?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Okay. What were some of the key themes, if any, that you
22 can recall through that public input process?

23 A. There were some very consistent themes. We heard over
24 and over again that people were disturbed about how fragmented
25 they felt their community was. This was true in Richland, it

1 was true in Charleston, and it was also true in other areas,
2 where members of the public that I heard speak said, we don't
3 want our community divided, you know, especially as it had
4 been divided in the existing maps.

5 Q. And we'll talk some more later about the enacted map
6 itself. But in comparing the public testimony that you heard
7 to the enacted map, were you left with an impression as to
8 whether or not the map was informed by that public comment?

9 A. I felt that the enacted map very inadequately reflected
10 the public comment that I had heard.

11 Q. And did that leave you with any view one way or another
12 about whether the congressional redistricting process was
13 transparent or accountable?

14 A. Yes. I felt that, while there were many opportunities
15 before the maps were released for people to say things and say
16 what their priorities were, in the ultimate endpoint, that
17 seemed not -- the accountability didn't seem to be there.

18 Q. Understood. I'd like to pivot to the League's own map in
19 that drawing process, if that's okay with you.

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Did the League of Women Voters of South Carolina prepare
22 a congressional map?

23 A. We did.

24 Q. Okay. Who was involved in that process?

25 A. John Roof actually drew that map -- all of our maps. And

1 this was his fourth round of redistricting in South Carolina.
2 And he's an acknowledged expert, has testified as an expert.
3 And then, the team, the core team for the League included me
4 and mathematicians to help evaluate, someone to help
5 coordinate our external panel, because we wanted to get
6 comment from others who were not involved in the League effort
7 before submitting our map, and we did that, including
8 ex-legislators.

9 Q. And did the League develop its own criteria for its
10 map-drawing process?

11 A. Yes. We took off from the National League criteria, with
12 a few slight modifications. Our criteria were, first of all,
13 of course, equal population, contiguity, and a responsible
14 effort to allow minorities to be able to choose
15 representation. And those were our bottom-line criteria that
16 could not be violated.

17 We had a second tier of criteria, which were political
18 subdivisions. And this actually also reflects the comments we
19 heard a lot from the public as well as our own thoughts, and
20 communities of interest.

21 As a third tier, compactness. We looked at compactness,
22 but we didn't seek compactness if it violated these other
23 criteria.

24 Q. Understood. So, it sounds like you weighted certain
25 criteria more heavily than others?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And I know you're not a map drawer, but, if you know, is
3 it common in the map drawing process to have one criteria
4 somewhat in conflict with another criteria?

5 A. Yes. That happens frequently.

6 Q. And so, the order of criteria that you described, the
7 first order are the ones that you would never violate?

8 A. Right.

9 Q. Okay. And then, sort of going on down, you would just
10 compare the relative weight given to that criteria to decide
11 which would triumph in a particular area?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Okay. Were there any other special rules that the League
14 applied to its own map-drawing process?

15 A. Yes. Our other rules were we did not consider incumbent
16 protection, although we did not seek to eliminate incumbents
17 at all. We simply did not prioritize protecting incumbents.
18 And we did not use -- even though the League's national
19 criteria would have allowed us to do it, we did not use any
20 partisan voting history, because we looked at that to evaluate
21 the maps afterwards, in comparison to other maps. We did not
22 use it in drawing our own maps.

23 Q. Okay. Just to make sure I'm understanding you correctly,
24 you did not rely on incumbent information or party voting
25 information at all in drawing your maps?

1 A. Correct.

2 Q. Okay. In the map that you ultimately submitted, which
3 we'll unpack a bit later, were there any incumbents that were
4 moved or paired?

5 A. Actually, inadvertently and because we weren't paying
6 attention, it wasn't our priority. In our initial
7 congressional map, there was an incumbent who was drawn out of
8 his district. And when this was pointed out, we submitted an
9 amended map, because it was possible to do so without
10 violating any of our other criteria.

11 Q. And so, even without weighting or even considering
12 incumbency at all, at the end of the day, it only took a small
13 tweak to actually be respectful of all the incumbents?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. And the other thing you didn't consider was political
16 information, partisan information?

17 A. Right.

18 Q. Help me understand that, because my understanding of the
19 League, I've heard you, Ms. Teague, talk about
20 competitiveness. Was it not a goal to draw a more competitive
21 map?

22 A. It was our belief that maps should reflect communities of
23 interest and give voters a fair chance. And we felt that in
24 the end, we didn't want to gerrymander for competitiveness.
25 We didn't want to prioritize it over other things. We felt

1 that in some communities it would arise naturally as a product
2 of the nature of the community of interest. And that, in
3 fact, is what happened.

4 Q. And, like I said, we'll unpack the map again later. But
5 in the map that came out, did you end up with a more
6 competitive map?

7 A. Our map?

8 Q. Yes.

9 A. Yes. It was more competitive. District 1 became very
10 competitive within its slight Republican lean, but within
11 one percentage point in using our figures.

12 Q. And that happened without considering party at all in the
13 map drawing?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. And how did the League consider, if at all, the old map,
16 what people in court have called the benchmark map? But we'll
17 try to resist that.

18 A. Right. Yeah. Frankly, we consider our map the
19 benchmark. But basically, while we're not admirers of the old
20 map, when our criteria could be satisfied without making a
21 major alteration, we did that.

22 Q. So, it's sort of the lowest order of priority?

23 A. Precisely.

24 Q. Okay. And why was that? Why was it so low, one; and
25 then why did you consider it at all, two?

1 A. Well, one reason we considered it was in hopes that that
2 would make it more likely that the general assembly would look
3 at it as something to consider in drawing their own maps. We
4 are not fans of the old maps. We believe that there have been
5 distortions over the years that we're not convinced -- again,
6 I'm not an attorney. But my understanding was that basically,
7 as maps were evaluated every 10 years, the question was
8 really: Has it gotten worse? And if you start with a bad
9 map, you keep asking has it gotten worse, you really still
10 have a bad map.

11 Q. That's a great way to put it. I appreciate that. A
12 couple more questions about the process itself.

13 Was it a priority of the League to create an additional
14 opportunity district for Black voters in your map?

15 A. No. We did not set out to create another opportunity
16 district.

17 Q. And does your map create an opportunity for Black voters
18 to elect a candidate of choice in a district other than CD 6?

19 A. Yes. We believe it would provide an excellent
20 opportunity in CD 1, because it's very competitive that we
21 made our map.

22 Q. And was the League required to compromise any of its
23 other map-drawing criteria in order to create that outcome?

24 A. Absolutely not, no.

25 Q. So, let's talk some about the map itself and how it

1 compares with the enacted map. I'd like to start with some
2 objective and sort of measurable performance statistics.

3 MR. CHANEY: And with the Court's permission, I'd
4 like to forego a discussion of what each redistricting
5 principle means. I think the Court understands that --

6 JUDGE GERGEL: We get it. We get it.

7 MR. CHANEY: -- and Ms. Teague does as well.

8 Mr. Najarian, can you bring up PX-72, please?

9 **BY MR. CHANEY:**

10 Q. Ms. Teague, I'm showing you Plaintiffs' Exhibit 72. Can
11 you tell what this chart is depicting?

12 A. Well, yes. This is looking at some of the basic criteria
13 here.

14 Q. And do you recognize the Polsby-Popper score? Are you
15 familiar with that metric?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Okay.

18 A. Higher is better.

19 Q. Higher is better. And are we talking about compactness
20 here? I guess I should back up. You have to say yes or no, or
21 our court reporter won't pick it up.

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Was compact district a goal of the League map?

24 A. It was a tertiary level goal. In spite of that, we came
25 up with fairly compact maps because it turned out that that's

1 where our other criteria led us.

2 Q. So, it was considered, but it wasn't one of those top
3 priorities?

4 A. Right.

5 MR. TRAYWICK: Your Honor, objection. I've given a
6 ton of leeway to Mr. Chaney. He's been leading Ms. Teague.

7 JUDGE GERGEL: He's not leading her much. Let's just
8 keep the discussion going.

9 MR. CHANEY: I'm just parroting back what --

10 JUDGE GERGEL: You don't have to explain. Listen,
11 like almost every witness that's been put up, they can speak
12 for themselves. The lawyers don't need to testify for them.
13 But I overrule the objection. Go ahead.

14 MR. CHANEY: Thank you, your Honor.

15 **BY MR. CHANEY:**

16 Q. And to your knowledge, was compact district a goal in
17 either the House or Senate redistricting guidelines?

18 A. Supposedly. It's among the criteria they said they were
19 using.

20 Q. Right. And we'll highlight the rows associated with the
21 League of Women Voters in the enacted map.

22 A. Yes. Well, our map is decidedly better than the enacted
23 map.

24 Q. And we'll get there. Does the League map or the enacted
25 map perform better on the Polsby-Popper score?

1 MR. TRAYWICK: Objection, your Honor. They're
2 comparing maps, and this is what expert testimony is. I mean,
3 this was a --

4 MR. CHANEY: This is already in evidence.

5 JUDGE GERGEL: This is already in evidence. All
6 right. Listen, she doesn't really need to testify, because I
7 can look at it and know the answer --

8 MR. TRAYWICK: Right. It's also cumulative.

9 JUDGE GERGEL: -- but I don't think it's a basis of
10 objection, because it doesn't take any special expertise to
11 read the map I'm looking at.

12 **BY MR. CHANEY:**

13 Q. And what about the Reock score, Ms. Teague? Does the
14 enacted map or the League map perform better?

15 A. The League map performs better.

16 Q. And then finally, the Block-edges score, which performs
17 better?

18 A. Ours performs better.

19 Q. Okay. Now, just to be clear, are you familiar with the
20 intricacies of what each one of these different scores
21 measure?

22 A. Only roughly, I'll be honest. I'm not an expert at map
23 drawing.

24 Q. Okay. But your testimony, at least from this map, on
25 every compactness score, the League's map performs better?

1 A. Right. Yes. I certainly looked at these comparisons as
2 the maps were generated, yes.

3 MR. CHANEY: And if we could move, Mr. Najarian, to
4 PX-73.

5 **BY MR. CHANEY:**

6 Q. What are we looking at here, Ms. Teague?

7 A. Okay. We're looking at splits. And the League takes
8 splits very seriously.

9 Q. Yeah. I was going to ask: Was it important to the
10 League to avoid splits?

11 A. We really wanted to avoid splits, especially at the
12 county level. We believe that counties represent, in fact,
13 communities of interest in themselves in that they're governed
14 as units, they're operating under the same ordinances and
15 policies and, over time, have developed cohesion. Most of
16 these counties are fairly old. And so, we really wanted to
17 avoid county splits. And it's normally a good principle of
18 redistricting to avoid it.

19 Q. To your knowledge, was it also part of the House and
20 Senate guidelines, that they, too, were seeking to avoid
21 county splits?

22 A. It's part of the traditional redistricting criteria, yes.

23 Q. And does the League's map or the enacted map do better on
24 county splits and subdivision splits?

25 A. The League's map does better.

1 MR. CHANEY: And if we could look at city splits in
2 PX-74, please.

3 **BY MR. CHANEY:**

4 Q. Without belaboring the point, Ms. Teague, does the
5 League's map or the enacted map do better on city splits?

6 A. League map does better.

7 Q. And what about on town splits?

8 A. We do better.

9 Q. Okay. Thank you. I'd like to move now to the actual
10 lines and communities affected by the League's map and the
11 enacted map.

12 MR. CHANEY: Mr. Najarian, could you please publish
13 Senate Exhibit 70A side by side with House Exhibit 22?

14 **BY MR. CHANEY:**

15 Q. Do you recognize these two maps?

16 A. Yes. The League map and the enacted map.

17 Q. Now, before we jump into the map, Ms. Teague, you've
18 mentioned a few times the term, community of interest. What
19 does that term mean to you specifically?

20 A. Well, communities of interest are usually defined by
21 common economic bases and social relationships. And we
22 believe also that those county lines that we saw earlier are
23 important in recognizing communities of interest.

24 Q. Do communities of interest exist at multiple different
25 sort of levels, different sizes?

1 A. Absolutely. A congressional district is large, and there
2 will inevitably be variation in it.

3 Q. Great. Thank you.

4 MR. CHANEY: Mr. Najarian, if we could zoom in on
5 Charleston on each map? Thank you.

6 **BY MR. CHANEY:**

7 Q. Ms. Teague, are you familiar with the Charleston area?

8 A. I have been familiar with the Charleston area all my
9 life, which is, at this point, a fairly long time.

10 Q. And how are you familiar with the Charleston area?

11 A. Well, I have relatives here. I've always had relatives
12 here and family that we would visit. We vacation down here.
13 And when I was a child, you know, as a long-time South
14 Carolinian, I, like many people, have horror memories of the
15 old Grace Bridge, but also many good memories throughout my
16 life of the Charleston area.

17 Q. Could you succinctly describe for us the differences
18 between the League map and the enacted map in the Charleston
19 area?

20 A. Yeah. The Charleston area is one in which we were very
21 concerned about the enacted map. We see the greater
22 Charleston area as a very important community of interest.
23 And that includes not just the peninsula and not just the
24 peninsula in West Ashley, but it has always included, for
25 centuries, James Island, what is now Mt. Pleasant, Daniel

1 Island and so forth. And that is an area that has been united
2 for centuries by an economic base that's heavily focused on
3 the port.

4 Q. You said "for centuries." That's a bold claim. But can
5 you tell us a little bit more about what makes you say that?

6 A. Yes. I could bore this Court at great lengths. But
7 early on, there were shipwrights working out of James Island,
8 out of West Ashley. There was a shipyard founded around 715
9 that was very close to where the Wando terminal is now. At
10 the same time, there were wharves on the peninsula that were
11 maintained by individual merchants. And it was all very much
12 an integrated community.

13 Q. Based on your knowledge of Charleston, do the district
14 lines in the enacted map appear to be respectful of the
15 community of interest you're describing?

16 A. The district maps and the enacted map do not respect that
17 community of interest at all.

18 Q. How so?

19 A. Well, it takes the peninsula and part of West Ashley out
20 of association with James Island, the Mt. Pleasant area and so
21 forth, areas that have been part of the same community for a
22 very long time and still are.

23 Q. When you were describing Charleston earlier, you
24 mentioned the Port of Charleston. Can you explain why you
25 mentioned that and whether the port is itself important to

1 what community of interest Charleston is?

2 A. Well, one of the first things we noticed about the
3 enacted map was that it actually splits the port facilities.
4 So, we have with Wando terminal in CD 1, and then we have the
5 Charleston peninsula facilities in CD 6.

6 Q. And just to make sure I'm looking at the right place on
7 the map, would that be the sort of vertical line in the
8 enacted map?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Okay. That splits the peninsula from Mt. Pleasant?

11 A. Right.

12 Q. And did you say there are port facilities on both sides?

13 A. Yeah. In both districts, yeah. It splits the South
14 Carolina Port Authority facilities.

15 Q. Now, I heard you say earlier that keeping a community of
16 interest intact is important to the League. But Charleston
17 wasn't whole in the last redistricting map, right?

18 A. That's true.

19 Q. Okay. Now, over the last decades, have there been any
20 changes or developments in the Charleston area that would
21 justify keeping Charleston in a single district?

22 A. Yeah. Well, there have been. We think, all alone, there
23 was rationale for keeping it all together, but now even more
24 so. Because, what we've seen is that economic base becoming
25 stronger and more extensive, moving out from the core

1 facilities there in the port. And, for instance, driving down
2 from Columbia yesterday, I was seeing industrial development,
3 signs of industrial development and residential development as
4 far as north of Summerville that would not have existed a few
5 decades ago.

6 Q. And so, is the community of interest that you're
7 describing of all of Charleston, would you say that that's
8 tied together more strongly or less strongly now than it was
9 in the last cycle?

10 A. Even more strongly than it was.

11 Q. And finally, looking at the areas of the map assigned to
12 CD 6 -- so, with the peninsula, for example -- do those areas
13 have more in common with other parts of Charleston that we've
14 been talking about, or with downtown Columbia?

15 A. Oh, downtown Columbia is very different. The economic
16 base in Columbia, of course, has little to do with the port.
17 It's state government, the University of South Carolina, Fort
18 Jackson. It's the center of the Midlands economy, and very
19 different.

20 Q. Thank you. In looking at the enacted map, do the
21 district lines in the Charleston area appear to adhere to
22 traditional redistricting principles?

23 A. We don't believe they do.

24 Q. Okay. But beyond the permissible redistricting criteria,
25 does there appear to be any logic or explanation for how these

1 lines were drawn?

2 A. We could not help but observe that it seemed that high
3 density Black population precincts were drawn out of CD 1.

4 Q. Thank you.

5 MR. CHANEY: Now, Mr. Najarian, could you zoom us out
6 and then zoom us back in to Richland County?

7 BY MR. CHANEY:

8 Q. Ms. Teague, you mentioned you live in Columbia. Can you
9 describe just briefly the differences between what the League
10 did and what the enacted map does in the Richland County area?

11 A. Yes. We kept Richland in tact, rather than having CD 2
12 intrude all through north Richland County and over into Fort
13 Jackson. And we felt this was appropriate for a number of
14 reasons. One is that Richland does represent a community of
15 interest. The other is that Lexington and Richland are very
16 different. They're close. You see there, the little river is
17 what divides them. But the other things that divide them are
18 huge. Lexington has a very low minority population. Richland
19 I think is 49.something percent Black. Really different
20 interest represented.

21 Q. Was Richland County split in the old map?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Okay. And would that be the sort of hook shape?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And why didn't the League maintain those lines, or

1 something close to it, with the map that you sent to the
2 legislature?

3 A. We felt there was no good rationale in the classic
4 traditional redistricting criteria for putting that hook
5 through Richland.

6 Q. And based on your knowledge of the area, is there any
7 organizing logic for the lines in the enacted map to sort of
8 cleave through Richland County in the way that it does?

9 A. Well, it -- they certainly -- it's observable that they
10 crack Black neighborhoods.

11 Q. And now, you would agree that Fort Jackson is a component
12 of this map?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Okay. And do you think that the existence of the base
15 justifies, under redistricting principles, sort of splitting
16 the base from the rest of Columbia?

17 A. No. I'd say the base has much more in common
18 economically with the rest of Columbia than it does with
19 Lexington.

20 Q. Okay. And the last topic I want to discuss is
21 competitiveness and partisan advantage. Does the League's map
22 or the enacted map do a better job of entrenching a 6-1
23 partisan advantage in South Carolina?

24 A. Well, the enacted map is certainly a much better job of
25 entrenching that 6-1.

1 Q. And specifically, which map creates a more politically
2 competitive district in CD 1?

3 A. The League created a much more competitive district in CD
4 1.

5 Q. And you testified earlier that was not a goal of the
6 League, right?

7 A. No. We did not design it to be competitive.

8 Q. In your entire involvement in this redistricting cycle,
9 did you ever hear someone say that partisan advantage in CD 1
10 is a priority of the congressional redistricting plan?

11 A. In all the hearings that I participated in, I did not
12 hear anyone say, gee, what we really want to do here is
13 protect a party.

14 Q. Is partisan gain a traditional redistricting principle?

15 A. Well, not for the League.

16 Q. Is it in the Senate or House's redistricting guidelines?

17 A. No.

18 Q. Okay. Now, what about all the public testimony you
19 testified you listened to? Did you hear anybody come in and
20 say, I really want a map that ensures a 6-1 majority for
21 Republicans?

22 A. No.

23 Q. And, Ms. Teague, how long have you worked in and around
24 the State House?

25 A. Ten years for the League.

1 Q. And do you have good relationships with legislatures?

2 A. I have good relationships with many legislatures.

3 Q. Friends with some of them?

4 A. Yeah, uh-huh.

5 Q. Okay. And do they talk to you off the record, sometimes?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Did you ever hear, even in private conversation, that the
8 House or Senate was trying to redraw congressional maps to
9 ensure partisan gain?

10 MR. PARENTE: Objection, your Honor. Calling for
11 hearsay again.

12 JUDGE GERGEL: It goes to the purpose. Overruled.

13 MR. CHANEY: I'll repeat the question.

14 THE WITNESS: Yes, please.

15 **BY MR. CHANEY:**

16 Q. Did you ever hear, even in private conversations, that
17 the House or Senate was trying to redraw the congressional map
18 so as to ensure a partisan gain in CD 1?

19 A. No. Well, I should say that, at one point, a question
20 was raised in a Senate committee whether there had been
21 national Republican involvement. And I heard no clear answer
22 to that.

23 Q. Okay. Thank you. Thank you for adding that. And thank
24 you for your patience, Ms. Teague. I'm getting close to the
25 end. I don't want to keep you up there for too long.

1 Now, ultimately the League's map was not made into law,
2 correct?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. Was there a point in the legislative process where there
5 appeared to be some clear finalists to be passed in the law?

6 A. Well, yes. The Senate Amendments 1 and 2.

7 Q. Tell us about that. Tell us about those two maps.

8 A. Okay. Yes. I testified on those. Senate Amendment 1
9 was basically the Senate's leadership's map, and Senate
10 Amendment 2 was Senator Harpootlian's. And they differed
11 significantly.

12 Q. Did the League or yourself have a position as to which
13 map it preferred?

14 A. Yes. In fact, I think in my oral testimony, I was more
15 blunt than I am in my written testimony, and simply started by
16 saying that Senator Harpootlian's map was very good, and the
17 other map was not.

18 Q. Okay. And why did you say that? What caused you to form
19 that opinion?

20 A. Well, on basically every measure of traditional
21 redistricting, the Harpootlian map was higher scoring, you
22 know, for compactness and other variables, and it responded to
23 the great public interest in keeping counties like Charleston
24 and Richland whole. It responded even to the desire that had
25 been expressed by several people in one House hearing that

1 Beaufort be kept in CD 1.

2 Q. Yeah. And I'd love to kind of unpack that just a little
3 bit. You mentioned that the Amendment 2 did a better job than
4 Amendment 1 at compliance with the traditional redistricting
5 principles. But what about with fidelity to the Senate's own
6 guidelines?

7 A. Well, the Senate's own guidelines were basically
8 traditional redistricting criteria, yeah.

9 Q. And so, under those guidelines, which map performed
10 better?

11 A. The Harpootlian Amendment.

12 Q. Okay. And in your view, is the Harpootlian Amendment or
13 the Senate Amendment 1 more responsive to the public input you
14 heard?

15 A. The Harpootlian Amendment.

16 Q. Okay. And you mentioned Beaufort. Can you tell me more
17 about the input from Beaufort?

18 A. Oh, yes. Several maps, including the League's map, did
19 not have Beaufort in CD 1. And there was one House hearing
20 where there was the secession of maybe half a dozen people who
21 testified -- I think four or five of them were from Beaufort,
22 one, a public official. And there was one who was actually a
23 declared candidate who said she was going to run in the
24 Republican primary, but later withdrew.

25 Q. And the input also came in from Charleston, you said?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And that's the input we discussed already?

3 A. Right.

4 Q. And then Richland County, is that what you already
5 discussed earlier?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Okay. So, of those three communities -- Beaufort,
8 Charleston and Richland -- did Amendment 1 honor all three?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Did it honor any of the three?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Well, did Amendment 1 honor the request from Beaufort
13 residents?

14 A. Well, it did honor the request from Beaufort residents,
15 yes, but it did not honor the requests from people who were
16 concerned about Charleston or Richland.

17 Q. And what about Senator Harpootlian's map? Did it honor
18 the requests from the people in Beaufort?

19 A. Yes, it did.

20 Q. And the other two as well?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. So, in rough terms, if you know, what are the demographic
23 compositions of Richland and Charleston compared to Beaufort?

24 MR. TRAYWICK: Objection, your Honor. She's not an
25 expert in demography.

1 JUDGE GERGEL: If she knows. She doesn't need
2 special expertise. We could take judicial notice of it. So,
3 go ahead and answer.

4 THE WITNESS: Yes. We've looked at the raw census
5 figures and so forth. Beaufort has about a 17-percent Black
6 population in the 2020 census, which is in contrast to
7 Charleston, Colleton, Berkeley, all of which are over
8 25 percent.

9 Q. And I think you testified earlier that Richland has a
10 significant minority population?

11 A. Just under 50-percent Black population.

12 Q. Okay. And so, the Harpootlian Amendment was responsive
13 to all three major sort of community inputs, and the Amendment
14 1 was responsive only to Beaufort; is that right?

15 A. Only to Beaufort, yes.

16 Q. Okay. And based on all that, did the legislature
17 ultimately pass the Harpootlian map or Amendment 1?

18 A. Amendment 1.

19 Q. Okay. And as a member of the public, did that decision
20 leave you with an impression as to what was driving the
21 legislature's map-drawing decision?

22 A. Yes. When I look at the map that was enacted, it looked
23 to me like there was a very pronounced racial factor in how
24 the lines were drawn.

25 Q. Based on your observation of the process leading up to

1 the congressional redistricting plan, as well as the substance
2 of the map itself, are you left with any view as to the role
3 race played in the map's formation?

4 A. I think race was a major tool that was used to achieve
5 the ends of the map drawers.

6 Q. What's the basis of that view?

7 A. Both the specifics and the statewide. You know, in the
8 specific, we can look at things like Charleston, where we see
9 high density Black populations being drawn out of CD 1.
10 Statewide, aside from CD 6, which is a very white-side
11 district, we know that South Carolina has highly variable
12 racial distribution populations going from about seven percent
13 in the Pickens area down to the majority in some counties down
14 in the Lowcountry. And so, you would expect some variation
15 there. Instead, what we see in the enacted map is that the
16 minority population, especially the Black population, seems to
17 have been evened out between the other districts. They range
18 only from a little under 17-percent BVAP to a little under 25,
19 I think.

20 Q. And based on all that, knowing what you know being a
21 native South Carolinian, and from helping draw the League's
22 own map, do you believe it's possible to arrive at the enacted
23 map without using race as a predominant factor?

24 A. I don't see how you would do that, certainly not using
25 the traditional redistricting criteria.

1 MR. CHANEY: Just one moment, your Honor.

2 I have no further questions at this time.

3 JUDGE GERGEL: Cross-examination.

4 **CROSS-EXAMINATION**

5 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

6 Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Teague. My name is Michael Parente.
7 I'm one of the attorneys for the House of Representatives in
8 this case. It's nice to meet you.

9 Did you bring any documents with you today?

10 A. I have some documents with me, yes.

11 Q. Do you have them up there on the witness stand with you?

12 A. Yeah, I do.

13 Q. Have you referred to any of those documents during your
14 testimony?

15 A. No.

16 Q. And what is the content of those documents?

17 A. Copies of the testimony that I gave in all of those
18 hearings and committee meetings, copies of the maps, and my
19 summary of the stats on the maps, all of which is posted on
20 our website.

21 Q. Okay. And you reviewed those documents in preparation
22 for today's testimony?

23 A. Yes, I did.

24 Q. And do you recall the House of Representatives issued the
25 League of Women Voters South Carolina a document subpoena in

1 this case?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And do you recall the organization was kind enough to
4 provide numerous documents in response to that subpoena?

5 A. Yes. We provided I think over 20 gigabytes.

6 Q. And are you aware that that production of documents was
7 much more voluminous than the production we received from the
8 plaintiffs in this case?

9 A. No, I wasn't aware of that.

10 Q. All right. And I appreciate your cooperation on that.
11 I'll ask for a little more context on some of those documents
12 in just a minute. But you testified earlier that you are the
13 vice president of Issues & Action with the League of Women
14 Voters in South Carolina; is that accurate?

15 A. That's accurate.

16 Q. And as part of that role, your organization engages in
17 litigation related to voting rights; is that correct?

18 A. We have, yes. Two occasions over the past 10 years.

19 Q. And your organization has filed lawsuits against the
20 House of Representatives previously over election laws; is
21 that correct?

22 A. In 2020, yes.

23 Q. And was that related to absentee ballots during COVID?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And, Ms. Teague, your organization is not a plaintiff in

1 this case that we're here for today, are they?

2 A. That's right.

3 Q. But your organization had been involved in the South
4 Carolina Reapportionment Committee that was chaired by members
5 of plaintiffs, South Carolina State Conference of the NAACP;
6 is that correct?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And you and members of the League of Women Voters
9 attended those reapportionment committee meetings; is that
10 correct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And you personally were a signatory on certain letters
13 that were sent to the House of Representatives and to the
14 Senate regarding redistricting?

15 A. Right. On the process issues, yes.

16 Q. Okay. And the League of Women Voters of South Carolina's
17 logo is used on the letterhead of those letters; is that
18 correct?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. But at some point before the October 8th letter that was
21 sent to the House and to the Senate, the League of Women
22 Voters's logo was removed, and you stopped signing those
23 letters; is that correct?

24 A. I'm trying to recall. Yes.

25 Q. And did you stop signing those letters because the

1 coalition of the NAACP and the ACLU was too focused on
2 politics for the League's liking?

3 A. No. We didn't think they were being partisan, but we had
4 different maps. We knew all along that, while we had very
5 compatible interests, they weren't the same interests.

6 MR. PARENTE: Ms. Leclerc, I'd like to introduce
7 House Exhibit 121.

8 MR. CHANEY: And, your Honor, I would just ask if Mr.
9 Parente would give me a chance to look at these documents
10 before they're placed on the screen.

11 JUDGE GERGEL: Absolutely.

12 MR. PARENTE: And would the Court like to see the
13 document before I move to enter it into evidence?

14 JUDGE GERGEL: If there's going to be an objection.
15 Is there an objection to it?

16 MR. CHANEY: Not to this one, subject to preserving
17 the issues raised in ECF 315, much in the same way as the
18 *Daubert*.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: If there's not an objection, I don't
20 need to look at it. If you'll show it to us. What's the
21 number?

22 MR. PARENTE: House Exhibit 121, your Honor.

23 JUDGE GERGEL: Is there an objection to House 121?

24 MR. CHANEY: Only the ones previously raised, your
25 Honor.

1 JUDGE GERGEL: Very good. From the Senate, any
2 objection?

3 MR. TRAYWICK: No objection, your Honor.

4 JUDGE GERGEL: House 121 is admitted. Please
5 proceed.

6 *(House Exhibit 121 was admitted into evidence.)*

7 JUDGE GERGEL: Our first rendition of the League of
8 Women Voters map was when y'all just put it on the screen a
9 minute ago. Could someone print us some colored copies of
10 that. We'd love to have three colored copies of that map --
11 or one. My law clerk can copy it for us.

12 MR. PARENTE: May I approach?

13 JUDGE GERGEL: Yes. Are we going to be offering the
14 Harpootlian map at some point?

15 MR. GORE: Your Honor, I'll just not for the record
16 that all these maps are already in evidence as Senate
17 exhibits. I'm happy to give you those numbers.

18 JUDGE GERGEL: Yeah. Maybe help us with numbers.
19 But there are so many volumes of stuff, if somebody could give
20 us some colored maps, we'd just eyeball it. Because,
21 everybody is talking about all this expert stuff and
22 statistics, and complicated statistics that we couldn't
23 possibly figure out ourselves. The maps are very revealing,
24 you know, one way or the other.

25 Let me give y'all another revolutionary idea. You

1 could give us a hard copy of the document you want to put up.

2 MR. TRAYWICK: Your Honor, may I approach?

3 JUDGE GERGEL: You may.

4 MR. TRAYWICK: This is Senate's Exhibit 78.

5 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you. That's very helpful.

6 MR. PARENTE: Sorry for the interruption, your Honor.

7 JUDGE GERGEL: Please proceed.

8 MR. PARENTE: Thank you, your Honor.

9 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

10 Q. Ms. Teague, I believe before the interruption -- and I
11 apologize for that -- you mentioned that partisanship didn't
12 factor into your decision to stop signing on to those letters;
13 is that accurate?

14 A. That's correct.

15 Q. Okay. Ms. Teague, do you recognize this e-mail?

16 A. Oh, I do. I do. In fact, I can address it easily.

17 Q. Sure. And this e-mail is dated February 4th, 2021; is
18 that correct?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And is that approximately six months before census data
21 was released?

22 A. Yes. And census data came out in August.

23 Q. And you were previously involved in the NAACP calls; is
24 that correct?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And the League decided to exit those calls; is that
2 correct?

3 A. Actually, we did not exit those calls.

4 Q. Did the League exit those calls for a period?

5 A. I think for one call we raised our concern that having
6 active members of the legislature involved gave the appearance
7 of partisanship, and everyone agreed with us in the NAACP.
8 And it was decided that there would not be any further
9 participation by anyone who was acting as an elected official.
10 And from that time on, we were very comfortable with the
11 calls.

12 Q. And these references to Scott and Govan are Senators John
13 Scott, Jr. and Representative Jerry Govan; is that correct?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And those two members of the general assembly are
16 Democratic members; is that correct?

17 A. Correct. And I'll add that it was not anything in
18 particular that they said that led to our decision, it was
19 simply that there's an obvious danger there.

20 Q. And what was that danger?

21 A. Well, the perception that the League was involved in a
22 partisan effort.

23 Q. All right.

24 MR. PARENTE: I'm going to take down House
25 Exhibit 121 and move to introduce House Exhibit 138.

1 MR. CHANEY: And, your Honor, we're going to object
2 to 4.01 relevance as well as hearsay. The bulk of this
3 contains Ms. Teague talking about what somebody else --
4 actually, my predecessor, Susan Dunn -- told her.

5 Another excerpt is a statement by John Ruoff, who's
6 not Ms. Teague, with his opinion as to yet another third
7 party. And it's unclear how any of this has anything to do
8 with the matters before the Court.

9 JUDGE GERGEL: Can we see the document?

10 MR. PARENTE: Yes, your Honor.

11 MR. CHANEY: I would prefer if you would approach the
12 Court instead of publishing it.

13 MR. PARENTE: May I approach, your Honor?

14 JUDGE GERGEL: How is this relevant?

15 MR. PARENTE: Your Honors, I believe it's relevant
16 because there's discussion about national folks coming in and
17 being the new big dog on the block, which refers to parties
18 involved in this litigation months before census data was even
19 released.

20 JUDGE GERGEL: Let me take my view here, and then I'm
21 going to consult with my colleagues. It seems to me what was
22 sort of done before there were maps or things that were done
23 in other plans, unless they tell us something about the
24 current plan, it's just not relevant. And this is sort of
25 internal debate among these advocacy groups. How does that

1 tell us whether or not the plan before the Court, the enacted
2 plan, is or is not constitutional? I just don't get the
3 relevance.

4 MR. PARENTE: And it may not be in this particular
5 e-mail, but there's discussions months beforehand where
6 there's discussions of racial gerrymandering.

7 MR. CHANEY: And he's testifying as to stuff that's
8 not before the Court. If he has other e-mails, I think we can
9 address those.

10 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, I can only address one e-mail at
11 a time. Overruled. Proposed House Exhibit 138 is excluded
12 because the objection is sustained on the basis of relevance.

13 MR. PARENTE: Thank you, your Honor.

14 Your Honors, Senate Exhibit 70A is already admitted
15 into evidence.

16 JUDGE GERGEL: Yes.

17 MR. PARENTE: I'd like to publish this exhibit.

18 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

19 Q. Ms. Teague, do you recognize this map?

20 A. Yes. That's the map we submitted.

21 Q. And, Ms. Teague, you mentioned this is the League of
22 Women Voters map that was submitted to both the House and
23 Senate.

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And is this the corrected version that you mentioned or

1 the original version?

2 A. Quite honestly, I'm not sure. It was a minor change.

3 Q. And the League of Women Voters submitted its own separate
4 congressional map to the legislature; is that correct?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And the NAACP and ACLU submitted two different maps to
7 the legislature; is that correct?

8 A. Correct.

9 Q. Your organization did not sign on to the NAACP or ACLU
10 maps; is that correct?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. Do you know who drew the NAACP or ACLU maps?

13 A. No.

14 Q. Ms. Teague, the League of Women Voters' submission that
15 we're looking at here includes Beaufort County in
16 Congressional District 2; is that correct?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And you mentioned before that you heard public opposition
19 from residents of Beaufort to being included in Congressional
20 District 2; is that correct?

21 A. Correct.

22 Q. And you mentioned that maybe half a dozen people
23 testified about Beaufort wanting to be included in
24 Congressional District 1; is that correct?

25 A. That was at one House hearing, yes, that I recall

1 distinctly.

2 Q. Do you know how much written testimony the House received
3 regarding Beaufort's wanting to be included in Congressional
4 District 1 rather than Congressional District 2?

5 A. I do not.

6 Q. The League of Women Voters map that we're looking at here
7 also puts Bennettsville in Congressional District 7 with
8 Moncks Corner; is that correct?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And Bennettsville and Moncks Corner had not previously
11 been included in the same congressional district; is that
12 correct?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. Would you agree that Congressional District 7 in this map
15 that we're looking at here is not touched to the least amount
16 possible?

17 A. Well, yeah, I mean, it's not a least-changed option, yes.

18 Q. So, you would agree this is not a least-changed plan,
19 correct?

20 A. Correct. And we had never asserted that our plan was
21 that.

22 Q. And you discussed with Mr. Chaney a moment ago how many
23 counties the League of Women Voters map split. Do you recall
24 that testimony?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And one of the charts Mr. Chaney showed you earlier
2 listed the NAACP map as splitting 19 counties. Do you recall
3 seeing that figure?

4 A. I do.

5 Q. And a 19-county split is more than the enacted plan
6 split; is that correct?

7 MR. CHANEY: Your Honor, I'm not sure why Ms. Teague,
8 who's the League representative, needs to be asked questions
9 about the NAACP map.

10 JUDGE GERGEL: Let me say, questioning her about a
11 map she didn't endorse, doesn't support, and disputes with, I
12 don't know that accomplishes anything. We can obviously read
13 Dr. Duchin's charts. And we saw that there were, frankly,
14 issues with the NAACP 1, and particularly the number one map,
15 not as much as number two, but there are issues. We get that.
16 But I don't think you need to have this witness point it out
17 to us.

18 MR. PARENTE: I'll move on, your Honor. Thank you.

19 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

20 Q. The League of Women Voters' submission prioritized
21 keeping counties whole; is that correct?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And keeping counties whole was elevated over other
24 traditional redistricting principles; is that correct?

25 A. It was elevated over compactness, competitiveness.

1 Q. Was it elevated over any other traditional redistricting
2 principles?

3 A. Well, there were traditional redistricting principles
4 that we didn't use in drawing our maps, as I've said before.
5 We --

6 Q. I'm sorry. Go ahead and finish.

7 A. You know, incumbent protection in the form of consistency
8 and so forth, we didn't use that at all.

9 Q. Thank you, Ms. Teague. And are you aware that the League
10 of Women Voters' map split 23 VTDs?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And are you aware that that is ten more VTD splits than
13 the enacted plan?

14 A. Actually, I had forgotten that.

15 Q. And so, while the League prioritized keeping counties
16 whole, the League of Women Voters map split Marlboro County;
17 is that correct?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And it also split Edgefield County; is that correct?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And it also split Barnwell County; is that correct?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Ms. Teague, do you know the population of Marlboro
24 County?

25 A. No.

1 Q. What about Edgefield County?

2 A. No.

3 Q. What about Barnwell County?

4 A. I do not know any county populations off the top of my
5 head.

6 Q. So, the League prioritized keeping counties together
7 without knowing the population of those counties; is that
8 correct?

9 A. Well, our map drawer was certainly paying attention to
10 that, but I would say, in the case of Marlboro, there was
11 internal debate.

12 Q. And are you aware those three counties all have less than
13 27,000 residents each? Does that sound about correct to you?

14 A. Yes. They're definitely lower population counties.

15 Q. You would agree they're smaller counties in South
16 Carolina?

17 A. Right. If --

18 Q. And are you aware -- I'm sorry, go ahead.

19 A. If where you're going is did we prioritize protecting one
20 size of county over protecting another size of county,
21 basically, no we didn't.

22 Q. Okay. Thank you, Ms. Teague. Are you aware that the
23 League of Women Voters map does not have a total deviation of
24 one person?

25 A. Yes. We have three. We're told that that could be

1 easily corrected, but, yes.

2 Q. So, it could be easily corrected, but that would mean
3 further changes would need to be made to the map; is that
4 correct?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And those further changes to the map may involve
7 splitting more counties or VTDs in order to achieve population
8 equality; is that correct?

9 A. I would be very surprised if it involved splitting more
10 counties. It could involve splitting more VTDs.

11 Q. Thank you.

12 MR. PARENTE: One moment, your Honor.

13 JUDGE GERGEL: You're fine.

14 MR. PARENTE: If we could switch back to the document
15 camera.

16 Well, your Honor, I'm turning to Plaintiffs'
17 Exhibit 67, which has been admitted into evidence. It's Dr.
18 Duchin's report, which Ms. Teague was just shown portions of.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: This is Dr. Duchin's report, correct?

20 MR. PARENTE: It is, your Honor, yes.

21 JUDGE GERGEL: Yes. Thank you.

22 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

23 Q. And this is on page nine of Dr. Duchin's report. Ms.
24 Teague, the BVAP, the Black voting age population, in
25 Congressional District 6 in the League of Women Voters

1 submission is 47.65 in this chart; is that correct?

2 A. Let's see here.

3 JUDGE GERGEL: I'm sorry. What was the question?

4 Ask the question again.

5 MR. PARENTE: I'm sorry. I was looking at the wrong
6 number. I apologize.

7 JUDGE GERGEL: Yes, I thought you were. Go right
8 ahead.

9 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

10 Q. The Black voting age population in Congressional District
11 6 in the League of Women Voters' submission here is shown as
12 48.8 percent; is that accurate?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. And are you aware that is using the "any part Black"
15 demographic?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And are you aware that the general assembly was using the
18 DOJ definition for Black?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And you're aware that those numbers may differ; is that
21 correct?

22 A. Yes.

23 JUDGE GERGEL: Do they, in fact, differ?

24 MR. PARENTE: They do, your Honor. The number that I
25 have that's available on the website, I believe this is --

1 MR. CHANEY: And, your Honor, I'm going to object.
2 This is not the way evidence comes in at trial.

3 JUDGE GERGEL: I know, but I just want to -- I'm just
4 trying to figure out if it's a material matter, because I want
5 to delve into it if it is.

6 MR. CHANEY: Yes, your Honor.

7 JUDGE GERGEL: And if you disagree, you can tell me,
8 and we can get into it. I'm just trying to figure it out.

9 MR. PARENTE: Your Honor, if I may put up Senate
10 Exhibit 70E.

11 JUDGE GERGEL: Has it been --

12 MR. PARENTE: It is admitted into evidence, your
13 Honor.

14 JUDGE GERGEL: Correct. Thank you. And what are
15 these numbers for? What plan is this?

16 MR. PARENTE: This is the League of Women Voters'
17 submission, your Honor.

18 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you.

19 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

20 Q. And, Ms. Teague, is that clear enough to read? It may be
21 a little bit blurry. I apologize.

22 A. It's a little bit blurry, but, yes, I can read it.

23 Q. And do you see the last column has the header "Percent NH
24 18+ DOJ Black"?

25 A. Right. I do.

1 Q. And that number for District 6 in the League of Women
2 Voters map is 47.65; is that accurate?

3 A. That's correct.

4 Q. And are you aware that the same number for the enacted
5 plan is 47.42 percent?

6 A. Let's see. Yes.

7 JUDGE GERGEL: Let me see if I understand your point.
8 Your point is one is able to get essentially the same number
9 as the enacted plan without going into Charleston, correct?

10 MR. PARENTE: That it has a similar Black voting age
11 population in Congressional District 6.

12 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you, Mr. Parente.

13 THE WITNESS: Yes. I don't believe at any point we
14 challenged that.

15 MR. PARENTE: Thank you.

16 Your Honor, I'd like to show Senate Exhibit 70F which
17 has been admitted into evidence.

18 JUDGE GERGEL: And what is that?

19 MR. PARENTE: This is a core constituency report
20 that's available online for the League of Women Voters map.
21 And I don't want to speak on behalf of the Senate, but I
22 believe there was an issue with stamping this document so that
23 the number was typed in on the bottom here. But this has been
24 admitted into evidence without objection.

25 MR. CHANEY: As long as it's the actual 70F, then

1 we're good.

2 MR. PARENTE: It is.

3 BY MR. PARENTE:

4 Q. I'm going to turn the page to the last page, which shows
5 the League of Women Voters Congressional Plan District 6 and
6 the core constituencies. The League of Women Voters map
7 retained only 45.20 percent of Congressional District 6; is
8 that accurate?

9 A. Of the prior map?

10 Q. Yes.

11 A. I don't know. It doesn't sound unreasonable, but I don't
12 know that figure.

13 Q. Okay. And are you familiar with these types of reports
14 from the program Maptitude?

15 A. Yes, although in focus is better.

16 Q. I apologize. I'm having troubling with this technology.
17 Is that better?

18 A. Better. Yes, definitely.

19 Q. I'm impressed with myself. Ms. Teague, if you look at
20 the highlighted row that starts with "District 6" --

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. -- and under the population in the first column, does
23 that number reflect 45.20 percent?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And I believe you testified earlier the League of Women

1 Voters did not consider their map to be a least-changed plan;
2 is that correct?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. And the League of Women Voters map did not consider core
5 retention as a traditional redistricting principle, did it?

6 A. We did not. In the case of District 6, I will do the
7 unwise thing of amplifying and say that we believed that there
8 was an adherence to communities of interest in drawing a map
9 that showed a strong Midlands community of interest.

10 Q. And, since you mentioned Midlands' community of interest,
11 you testified earlier with Mr. Chaney that you believe
12 Richland County is a community of interest; is that correct?

13 A. Yeah, I believe most counties are a community of interest
14 in the sense that they have common government and have
15 responded to common government for some period of time in most
16 cases.

17 Q. So, you believe that Irmo has a community of interest
18 with Hopkins?

19 A. Irmo and Hopkins. Irmo and Hopkins are pretty different.
20 We know that every congressional district has variation,
21 internal variation. The's inevitable.

22 Q. Thank you, Ms. Teague. And the League of Women Voters
23 map also did not consider an incumbency protection; is that
24 correct?

25 A. That's correct.

1 Q. And, in fact, the League of Women Voters paired
2 Congressman Duncan and Congressman Timmons in Congressional
3 District 3; is that correct?

4 A. Inadvertently, because we were not paying a lot of
5 attention to that. We did submit an amended map that
6 corrected that without violating our criteria.

7 Q. So, considering incumbency was a criteria of the League?

8 A. Well, it was not an original criterion at all. Our
9 attention was drawn to it, and we saw no reason to provoke
10 objections to our map on grounds that could be corrected
11 without changing our criteria.

12 Q. And when you say "provoke objections," do you mean that
13 you were aware that the general assembly, which is controlled
14 by Republicans, would not pass a map that put two Republican
15 congressman in the same district; is that accurate?

16 A. I would say that for both parties there's usually an
17 aversion to double bunking.

18 Q. And what do you mean by "double bunking"?

19 A. Drawing two legislators into -- incumbent legislators
20 into the same district.

21 Q. And so, you're saying that should be avoided, if at all
22 possible?

23 A. I'm saying that was not a driving force for us, but we
24 recognized that it was for the general assembly.

25 MR. PARENTE: Your Honors, I'd like to move to

1 introduce House Exhibit 148.

2 JUDGE GERGEL: Is there an objection?

3 MR. CHANEY: One moment, your Honor, I need to look
4 at it.

5 Okay. And, your Honor, we object for many of the
6 same reasons. The portions of this exhibit that reflect
7 statements by Ms. Teague are minimal and don't have any
8 bearing on the material issues. I'd ask the Court to consider
9 it as --

10 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, let me hear the relevance of it,
11 please, sir.

12 MR. CHANEY: Yes.

13 MR. PARENTE: And, your Honor, I would only focus on
14 the portion that Ms. Teague is writing here. But it is an
15 e-mail about -- Ms. Teague just testified about double
16 bunking, and it's an e-mail about double bunking incumbents.

17 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, she's corrected it -- first of
18 all, the plan submitted by the League caught this so-called
19 double bunking and supplemented it. I can't imagine why this
20 is relevant to our consideration. I mean, we're not adopting
21 any plan. If we were to find a violation, we would send it
22 back to the legislature. So, this is not a point to fine-tune
23 the little flaws of any party's -- I assure you, every plan
24 has its flaws. And I would be stunned if the general
25 assembly, if it were sent back, would adopt in total any plan

1 presented.

2 So, if the question is if at one time they had double
3 bunking, and they fixed it, discussions about double bunking
4 seem to me to be irrelevant. Would you agree with that?
5 Okay. So, if it's about double bunking, we sustain the
6 objection.

7 MR. PARENTE: Thank you, your Honor. I'll move on.

8 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

9 Q. Ms. Teague, you testified at several House and Senate
10 hearings; is that correct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. So, there were ample opportunities for the public to
13 engage with the general assembly on redistricting; is that
14 correct?

15 A. Correct. Well, I would say there were many.

16 Q. And one of the goals you stated in that public testimony
17 was that you and your organization wanted more competitive
18 districts; is that correct?

19 A. We hoped that that would be the result of the map we drew
20 and of maps drawn by the general assembly, yes.

21 Q. And currently in South Carolina, the general assembly is
22 controlled by the Republican Party; is that correct?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. So, your goal in creating more competitive districts was
25 to give Democratic candidates more chance to win elections; is

1 that right?

2 A. It was to give voters more of a choice, more of an
3 opportunity to make decisions.

4 Q. More of an opportunity to vote for Democratic candidates,
5 though; is that right?

6 A. Well, or to reject them.

7 Q. And so, would you agree that the League of Women Voters
8 maps would not give the same political advantage to
9 Republicans as the enacted plan?

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. So, the enacted plan performs better for Republicans than
12 the League of Women Voters Plan; is that accurate?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. And the League of Women Voters Plan would not perform as
15 well politically for Republicans or incumbents; is that
16 correct?

17 A. Assuming that prior voting histories and so forth are
18 predictive, yeah.

19 MR. PARENTE: Your Honor, I'd like to go back to
20 Plaintiffs' Exhibit 67, which is Dr. Duchin's report, which is
21 in evidence. And I'd like to show page 25.

22 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

23 Q. Ms. Teague, can you see that okay?

24 A. Yes. It is in focus.

25 Q. And, Ms. Teague, on the line that says "League of Women

1 Voters of South Carolina," it shows that the effectiveness out
2 of 28 races is six; is that correct?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And that's comprised of two races in Congressional
5 District 1 and four races in Congressional District 6; is that
6 correct?

7 A. Yes.

8 MR. CHANEY: And, your Honor, I'm going to object.
9 I don't think there's been any foundation laid for Ms. Teague
10 to know what this map does or doesn't stand for.

11 JUDGE GERGEL: Ms. Teague can speak for herself. If
12 she doesn't feel comfortable answering, she can so say. But
13 she's responding, so I overrule the objection.

14 THE WITNESS: Yeah, I don't feel very comfortable
15 responding to this, actually.

16 BY MR. PARENTE:

17 Q. Okay. Are you familiar with what an effectiveness
18 analysis is?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And an effectiveness analysis shows how a map will
21 perform politically based on partisan data; is that correct?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And so, does this appear to be an effectiveness analysis
24 that you're familiar with?

25 A. It's not one that I have -- it's not a specific one that

1 I've studied in the past, yes.

2 Q. Do you have any -- I'm sorry, go ahead.

3 A. No, I have not studied this particular analysis.

4 Q. But you testified earlier that, in the League of Women
5 Voters submission, it gave Congressional District 1 a chance
6 to elect a candidate of choice; is that accurate?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And, based on looking at this chart, does the League of
9 Women Voters perform politically the same as the map labeled
10 "Harpootlian"?

11 A. Yes.

12 MR. CHANEY: And, your Honor, I'm going to object
13 again. This isn't a political effectiveness map, this is a
14 racial effectiveness map -- or a chart. Excuse me.

15 JUDGE GERGEL: I think asking a witness to testify
16 about something she just said she's not particularly familiar
17 with is just not very helpful to the Court.

18 MR. PARENTE: I'm done with this.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: We can read the report. We heard a
20 lot from Dr. Duchin and we've seen this chart repeatedly. I
21 just don't know why asking this witness, who says she's not
22 familiar with it, anything about it. Now, if you want to ask
23 her about the League itself, the League map, ask her about
24 that. Don't ask her about something she's not familiar with.

25 MR. PARENTE: Thank you, your Honor. I'm done with

1 this exhibit.

2 And, your Honors, I'd like to move House Exhibit 149
3 into evidence.

4 JUDGE GERGEL: Is there an objection?

5 MR. CHANEY: One moment, your Honor.

6 And, your Honor, once again, insofar as this is
7 somebody not involved in the map-drawing process, talking
8 about pre-litigation conversations, or map-drawing
9 conversation within a coalition of people who are also not
10 going to be drawing the map that was passed, I don't think
11 there's any relevance.

12 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, let me hear the defense's
13 explanation on relevance.

14 MR. PARENTE: Yes, your Honor. Ms. Teague testified
15 about attending a public hearing and about who was speaking at
16 those hearings and what type of testimony was presented at
17 those hearings. And this is an e-mail that discusses
18 participants in those hearings and what testimony was given.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: And what specifically is this
20 addressing?

21 MR. PARENTE: It's addressing the members who spoke
22 at that meeting about Beaufort being included in CD 1.

23 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. I think she's discussed it.
24 I'll overrule the objection.

25 MR. PARENTE: Thank you, your Honor. I'd like to

1 publish House Exhibit 149.

2 JUDGE GERGEL: Does the Senate object to the --

3 MR. TRAYWICK: We do not, your Honor.

4 THE COURT: House Exhibit 149 is admitted.

5 *(House Exhibit 149 was admitted into evidence.)*

6 MR. PARENTE: Thank you, your Honor.

7 BY MR. PARENTE:

8 Q. Ms. Teague, do you recall this e-mail?

9 A. Yes, I do.

10 Q. And what is the date of this e-mail?

11 A. Well, this is December 27th and 28th.

12 Q. And with that time frame do you know which map this
13 e-mail is referring to?

14 A. The first alternative House map.

15 Q. How is that --

16 A. There was an original staff house map, and it was
17 followed by a House alternative map.

18 Q. Thank you. So, this is referring to that alternative,
19 the second house staff plan?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And, Ms. Teague, looking at the bottom e-mail that you
22 write, you say that you: Wouldn't be surprised if the far
23 right Beaufort folks, and in parentheses (Lynn's Piper,
24 whatever, and her friends) -- closed parens -- who testified
25 that Beaufort must be in CD 1, weren't lined up by Weston

1 Newton to give them one excuse to do this.

2 Is that an accurate reading of your e-mail?

3 A. That's what I said.

4 Q. And do you have any evidence to support the claim that --

5 JUDGE GERGEL: Now, hold on a minute. You're
6 impeaching on something she didn't testify about. Here,
7 you're bringing it in and then want to impeach her. What's
8 the point? And how is it relevant to whether the enacted map
9 is constitutional?

10 MR. PARENTE: In her direct, she testified about the
11 handful of folks that testified at public hearings.

12 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. And she's now commenting about
13 her speculation about it. I just don't know why that's
14 relevant to this case.

15 Is there an objection?

16 MR. CHANEY: I mean, my objection continues in
17 perpetuity, your Honor.

18 JUDGE GERGEL: I sustain. This is not relevant.

19 MR. PARENTE: Thank you, your Honor. May I move up
20 to a different e-mail in this chain?

21 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. Go right ahead.

22 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

23 Q. Ms. Teague, let me move to this top e-mail.

24 MR. CHANEY: And, your Honor, just to be clear, the
25 top portion of the e-mail isn't based on the relevance

1 proffered to the Court already.

2 JUDGE GERGEL: And tell me why this is relevant.

3 MR. PARENTE: This is relevant because Ms. Teague has
4 testified that she presented testimony to the legislature on
5 multiple occasions about the House and Senate plans, and I
6 believe this goes to the credibility of that testimony.

7 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. Let me read what it says.

8 MR. CHANEY: And, your Honor, this is a consistent
9 statement with her testimony today about what she heard in
10 Charleston County.

11 JUDGE GERGEL: I'll overrule the objection. Go ahead
12 and ask her what you're going to ask her. I'm not sure where
13 this is going.

14 MR. CHANEY: And, your Honor, to the extent that we
15 don't revisit the admissibility of just this portion, I would
16 just make it clear for the record that I would want the
17 exhibit to be scrubbed of the bottom e-mail that the Court has
18 already determined --

19 JUDGE GERGEL: Let me say, this is just a three-judge
20 panel. We'll disregard what's not -- clearly what we've been
21 showed so far wasn't relevant. I'm not sure this is relevant.
22 Let me hear the question.

23 MR. PARENTE: Thank you, your Honor.

24 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

25 Q. Ms. Teague, are you aware that there were hundreds of

1 submissions by a variety of residents in Beaufort that they
2 wanted to remain in a Coastal district and not in
3 Congressional District 2 with Lexington and Macon?

4 A. I believe I already testified that I was not aware of how
5 many written submissions there were from any area, really.

6 Q. And you say in this e-mail that: "We are basically just
7 laying out a position to build a record for our friends at the
8 LDF and ACLU at this point." Is that accurate?

9 MR. CHANEY: And, your Honor, I'm going to object.
10 That's what Ms. Teague is doing. It has nothing to do with
11 the public testimony that could potentially provide a hook to
12 Mr. Parente's line of questioning.

13 JUDGE GERGEL: Overruled. You can question her about
14 that.

15 MR. PARENTE: Thank you.

16 BY MR. PARENTE:

17 Q. I'll repeat it, Ms. Teague. Is it an accurate reading of
18 your e-mail that, "We are basically just laying out a position
19 to build a record for our friends at LDF and ACLU at this
20 point?"

21 A. Yes. I think the following sentence --

22 JUDGE GERGEL: Read the next sentence.

23 THE WITNESS: Yeah. The next sentence matters. "The
24 House has no intention of listening to anyone."

25 I will say, first of all, if the question is, did I

1 sometimes become frustrated and even cranky during this long
2 contentious process, I concede. I plead guilty. I did not
3 mean that we were choosing to, in any way, modify what we were
4 saying in support of anybody else's position. But we
5 recognized by this time that we were unlikely to be litigants
6 in this because it requires more bandwidth than the League
7 has, to be blunt. And so, we knew that it was likely that it
8 would be litigated and we wanted our presentations on the
9 record for consideration.

10 Q. And I think you mentioned earlier the House had an
11 initial staff plan and an alternative staff plan; is that
12 correct?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And are you aware that the alternative staff plan took
15 into account that considerable testimony from the public and
16 made those changes in the alternative plan?

17 A. Yes. But, again, I was not aware of how many written
18 submissions there were. I did not investigate that at any
19 time.

20 Q. Okay. Thank you, Ms. Teague. Those are all my questions
21 for you.

22 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you.

23 MR. MOORE: Could we just take a moment?

24 JUDGE GERGEL: Yes.

25 MR. PARENTE: Your Honor, there's one more exhibit

1 I'd like to move into evidence, which is House Exhibit 142.

2 JUDGE GERGEL: Is there an objection to House 142?

3 MR. CHANEY: Just one moment, your Honor.

4 And, your Honor, this is an e-mail of Ms. Teague
5 explaining why she's declining to participate in litigation as
6 a litigant. She's already answered this question. It doesn't
7 say anything different.

8 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, let me hear what --

9 MR. CHANEY: So, to be clear, we are objecting as the
10 to relevance.

11 JUDGE GERGEL: Very good.

12 MR. PARENTE: Your Honor, there's a reference to the
13 House and racial gerrymandering in this, which Ms. Teague has
14 testified that the House and Senate engaged in racial
15 gerrymandering.

16 MR. CHANEY: Your Honor, she has not testified as to
17 the phrase "racial gerrymandering."

18 MR. PARENTE: She testified that --

19 JUDGE GERGEL: I think she said it was racially
20 focused. I disagree. Let me see the document.

21 MR. PARENTE: Would you like me to publish it, your
22 Honor, or bring it up?

23 JUDGE GERGEL: No. Just hand it up to Ms. Perry.

24 MR. CHANEY: I'm sorry to interrupt, your Honor.

25 Just one more thing. It's clear from the last sentence in the

1 third paragraph that the substance of this e-mail has to do
2 with the House and Senate plans and not congressional.

3 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you. We'll read it.

4 I'll overrule the objection. House 142 is admitted
5 for whatever marginal relevance it may have.

6 ***(House Exhibit 142 was admitted into evidence.)***

7 MR. PARENTE: Thank you, your Honor.

8 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

9 Q. Ms. Teague, do you recognize this e-mail?

10 A. Let's see here. Yes, I do.

11 Q. And the subject of this e-mail is: Zoom with John Cusick
12 and others from LDF. Is that accurate?

13 A. And it does address the Senate and House maps, but, yes,
14 I recognize this.

15 Q. And you write in the first paragraph of this e-mail about
16 a Zoom with John Cusick and others from the LDF, and the
17 subject is "potential litigation." Is that correct?

18 A. Yes. The question was very basic. It was, were we
19 planning to litigate.

20 Q. And you state further down in this e-mail that you are so
21 personally disinclined to engage in litigation; is that
22 correct?

23 A. Yes. I have to take into account that the League is an
24 all volunteer -- except for one part-time clerk --
25 organization without attorneys, without the capacity to take

1 on a lot of litigation.

2 Q. But you discuss filing an amicus brief in this case, but
3 you have not filed one in this case, have you?

4 A. Not in this case, no.

5 Q. You state further down that, "You don't think the Senate
6 or House maps are likely to be successful racial gerrymander
7 cases." Is that an accurate reading?

8 A. Yes. In fact, I will recall shocking the Senate
9 committee when I testified that they'd drawn a pretty decent
10 map.

11 Q. And you go on to say --

12 JUDGE GERGEL: You're not objecting to that?

13 MR. PARENTE: Judicial notice, please.

14 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

15 Q. And, Ms. Teague, you go on to say that, "The House has
16 been evil." Is that accurate?

17 A. Yes, that's what I said.

18 Q. And you used the word "evil" there; is that right?

19 JUDGE GERGEL: We can read it.

20 THE WITNESS: Yes.

21 **BY MR. PARENTE:**

22 Q. And you go on to say, "but not necessarily through a
23 racial gerrymander;" is that right?

24 A. In the case of the House, yes, the House map. "An expert
25 would need to address that," is what I went on to say.

1 Q. And you think that the House has been evil because you
2 don't agree with their politics; is that correct?

3 A. You know, I over -- no. I disagreed with the fact that
4 they had drawn a map that our mathematicians told us was
5 wildly biased. And "evil" is not a good choice of words
6 there, but, again, you know, this is a long -- you've seen
7 hundreds of my e-mails. And I don't think that I've always
8 used the best words or, in some cases, even -- in some cases,
9 I've just been upset.

10 But what our mathematicians told us was that, on the
11 House map out of 11.8 billion simulations that they ran in the
12 Monte Carlo Markov chain analysis, only 470 were more biased
13 than what the House, in fact, passed. So, that led -- I could
14 have said -- would have been better advised to say: The House
15 has devised a remarkably gerrymandered map.

16 Q. And when you used the word "biased" in your testimony a
17 moment ago, you mean politically biased; is that correct?

18 A. Actually, I mean statistically biased. Monte Carlo
19 Markov chain, we did not -- it does not measure why it's
20 biased, it just measures if it's biased.

21 JUDGE GERGEL: Let me remind you that we are here on
22 the congressional map, not the House and Senate map. So let's
23 move on.

24 MR. PARENTE: I understand, your Honor. Those are
25 all my questions.

1 Thank you, Ms. Teague

2 JUDGE GERGEL: Anything further, Mr. Traywick?

3 MR. TRAYWICK: Thank you, your Honor.

4 JUDGE GERGEL: I can always count on my friend, Mr.
5 Traywick, to be brief.

6 MR. TRAYWICK: Brief, noncumulative thoughts only.
7 Thank you.

8 **CROSS-EXAMINATION**

9 **BY MR. TRAYWICK:**

10 Q. Ms. Teague, my name is Lisle Traywick, and I represent
11 the Senate defendants in this matter. It's nice to see you.

12 A. Nice to see you.

13 Q. Thank you for being here. You would agree that the
14 Senate held 10 public hearings across the state, correct?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And all that was before drafting guidelines and drawing
17 maps, correct?

18 A. Yes. In fact, if you'd like to walk through the process,
19 I'll say I think the Senate did a very fine job of organizing
20 its public hearings around the state.

21 Q. Thank you. I appreciate that. You just saved some
22 questions, too.

23 A. I thought I might.

24 Q. That's right. And those were for both Senate and
25 congressional --

1 A. Yes.

2 JUDGE GERGEL: But, you know, Mr. Traywick, if you
3 ask more questions, you might get answers you don't like.

4 MR. TRAYWICK: That's right. I better leave it
5 there.

6 BY MR. TRAYWICK:

7 Q. So you were present at a lot of the meetings in Columbia
8 as well; correct?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. Of the subcommittee and then the committee?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Okay. Do you remember being present at the Senate
13 redistricting subcommittee meeting during which Senator Rankin
14 set a deadline for public submission?

15 A. Yes, I do.

16 Q. And do you remember telling him that you were ready to
17 submit your map that afternoon?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. So, you were ready to go?

20 A. Yes, indeed. I remember that very clearly. It was
21 September 17th, 2021.

22 Q. Okay. And other groups submitted a bunch of maps for
23 consideration as well, correct?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Okay.

1 A. But we wanted to make it very clear that the League was
2 not going to delay anybody's process.

3 Q. Sure. And we appreciate that. So, you've monitored the
4 legislative process in South Carolina for decades, right?

5 A. Yes -- well, for 10 years, yes.

6 Q. Ten years. Okay. So, it wouldn't surprise you at all
7 that constituents would also directly contact their senators
8 or representatives, right?

9 A. I would be astonished if they didn't.

10 Q. Sure. So, the body of testimony and feedback was not
11 just limited to folks who showed up either in person or
12 virtually at public hearings, correct?

13 A. Oh, absolutely, yeah. I tried to make it real clear I
14 claim no knowledge of the comprehensive body of input that
15 legislatures got.

16 Q. And the Senate's first public hearing was on July 26,
17 2021. Does that sound right?

18 A. Yeah, that sounds right. And July 27th I think was the
19 first testimony.

20 Q. Okay. And then, didn't the Senate staff release a plan
21 on November 23rd?

22 A. November 23rd? Yes.

23 Q. And then the map passed the Senate on January 20th,
24 correct?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Of 2022?

2 A. Right. The last hearing on that one was January 13th.

3 Q. So, from the time the Senate staff plan was released
4 until passage of it -- of the congressional plan that was
5 enacted, was roughly 60 days, right?

6 A. For the Senate map or the congressional?

7 Q. The congressional?

8 A. Okay. The final congressional map, I don't think was
9 introduced very long before those hearings.

10 Q. But did it work any significant changes from the staff
11 plan?

12 A. Okay. I'm trying to think back here. Yes. Inclusion of
13 the enacted map includes all of the Charleston peninsula, for
14 example. In CD 6, unlike the previous maps, there were
15 changes that we considered significant changes.

16 Q. Sure. But the staff plan had split the peninsula, right?

17 A. Right.

18 Q. So, that was roughly 60 days. But from July 26th, 2021,
19 to January 20th, 2022, that's roughly six months, right?

20 A. Right.

21 Q. From start to finish for the process of redistricting?

22 A. It seemed like eternity, but, yes.

23 Q. Is six months equivalent to roughly the length of a
24 normal legislative session?

25 A. Actually, a little longer probably.

1 Q. Okay. So, it received a lot of process, correct?

2 A. Yes. Absolutely. Never denied that.

3 Q. Okay. And you would agree that redistricting receives
4 far more process than normal legislation, right?

5 A. I'm trying to think, and I cannot recall anything that
6 received as much process attention. And I think that -- you
7 know, in the many e-mails you've read out you've, no doubt,
8 even seen, where I commended the senate staff for their
9 responsible professional work on.

10 Q. I appreciate that, Ms. Teague.

11 A. Yeah.

12 Q. So, you would have to concede that folks expressed
13 different views from you or from the League, correct?

14 A. Of course, yes.

15 Q. Sure. And you would agree that opponents to legislation
16 are sometimes the loudest to speak about it, correct?

17 A. Not necessarily. Not necessarily.

18 Q. Why the qualifications?

19 A. Huh? I'm thinking about the current abortion debate.

20 Q. Okay. Fair enough. But if 40 people testified to split
21 Charleston County while five people said keep it whole, you
22 still would have sided with the latter, correct?

23 A. Given our criteria, yes. And, again, when we drew our
24 draft maps, we did submit them to our own panel of people who
25 were selected simply for their familiarity with their areas

1 and so forth, for their input as well and made some changes
2 there.

3 Q. But you would agree that counting numbers on public
4 testimony is no substitute for analysis, right?

5 A. Correct.

6 Q. Okay. Ms. Teague, I believe that you said your map made
7 District 1 more competitive. Did I hear that correctly?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. I'd like to show you what's been introduced into evidence
10 as Plaintiffs' Exhibit No. 20. I want to draw your attention
11 to Chart 2.1. What's the number there for CD 1 for the League
12 of Women Voters South Carolina plan?

13 A. .517.

14 Q. Right. So, that means that 51.7 percent would have voted
15 in favor of President Biden, correct?

16 A. Correct.

17 Q. So, by politically competitive, you mean that it moved it
18 into the Democratic column, correct?

19 A. I meant that it moved within a percentage point basically
20 of a dead heat.

21 Q. But 51.7 percent is more than 45.6 percent, correct?

22 A. Yes, using the Biden-Harris measure. We actually also
23 consulted and noted in our testimony that we consulted a
24 composite figure that involved a series of elections prior to
25 this.

1 MR. CHANEY: And, your Honor, I'm going to object
2 again. I think Mr. Traywick is misunderstanding these
3 statistics. This has to do with racial voting, not
4 necessarily just partisan data. So, he's not asking the right
5 questions for this map. And, as the Court has already pointed
6 out, I don't think that it's the right type of charts to be
7 asking --

8 JUDGE GERGEL: Asking her to comment on -- I'm going
9 to sustain the objection. You're asking her to comment about
10 someone else's -- some expert's chart that she didn't produce,
11 hasn't studied, to my knowledge, etc. If you think she has,
12 lay a foundation. But, you know, using her to question about
13 somebody else's report, I think this is sort of closing
14 argument kind of --

15 MR. TRAYWICK: Okay. Your Honor, and I hear you on
16 that. Respectfully, that's what he did with the compactness
17 scores and other things. So, I was just trying to keep it
18 even.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, you should have objected then.

20 MR. TRAYWICK: I thought I did, but that may be the
21 one I missed. All right.

22 JUDGE GERGEL: You haven't missed many.

23 **BY MR. TRAYWICK:**

24 Q. All right. So, Ms. Teague, did you testify the enacted
25 plan draws a high BVAP VTDs in Charleston out of CD 1? Did I

1 hear that right?

2 A. High density and high BVAP. There are precincts included
3 in CD 1 and the enacted plan that have a relatively high BVAP,
4 but they tend to be in rural areas with a low total
5 population.

6 Q. Sure. But you didn't consider politics or election
7 results in those VTDs, did you?

8 A. In drawing our maps, no.

9 Q. Okay. You also didn't personally conduct a cracking
10 analysis, did you?

11 A. No.

12 Q. You were just eyeballing?

13 A. Well, eyeballing it from the maps, yeah.

14 Q. Okay. And you didn't do any analysis of race versus
15 politics in the enacted plan, did you?

16 A. We did not do that analysis, no. And that question has
17 come up a number of times. And, no, we did not analyze that
18 statistically.

19 Q. Okay. I appreciate that. All right. I just want to end
20 with a few final questions to make sure we agree on these.

21 You agree that the League of Women Voters plan is worse
22 than the enacted map on core preservation, right?

23 A. Excuse me?

24 Q. On core preservation?

25 A. Core preservation, yes.

1 Q. And you agree that was in the Senate guidelines?

2 A. Yes, that was in the Senate guidelines. And I've said
3 that, while we considered the existing lines when it was six
4 of one, half dozen of another, given our criteria -- our
5 criteria with what we were using. So, yeah.

6 Q. And your criteria is different from the Senate and House
7 guidelines, correct?

8 A. In that we did not prioritize core preservation, yes.

9 Q. And your plan was not a minimal-change plan for
10 Congressman Clyburn, was it, in District 6?

11 A. No.

12 Q. And the League of Women Voters Plan was also worse on VTD
13 splits than the enacted plan, correct?

14 A. As I recall, yes.

15 Q. And then you agree that a Democrat would have won
16 Congressional District 1, correct, under the League's map?

17 A. No, I would not agree with that. I would say that what
18 we can see in that area historically -- this is not part of
19 our analysis, this is you asking for my opinion. What we've
20 seen historically is the quality of candidates can matter a
21 great deal. When you have -- our after-the-fact analysis
22 showed that it was very close in a partisan sense, and quality
23 of candidates and circumstances can go a long way in changing
24 how that outcome develops. So, no, I don't think this is a
25 slam dunk for anybody. That was the idea. Voters should have

1 a choice, is why we like the outcome of our applying our
2 criteria in that case.

3 Q. So, even under the enacted plan, you would agree
4 Charleston is continuously experiencing growth in the
5 Lowcountry, in general, right?

6 A. Oh, absolutely, yes.

7 Q. Yeah. So, CD 1 could change even this cycle or the next
8 cycle, right?

9 A. CD 1 could change, but we were drawing maps based on the
10 2020 census.

11 Q. Right. And you didn't look at the political data from
12 2020, correct?

13 A. We did not in drawing our maps.

14 Q. Thank you. That's all the questions I have. I
15 appreciate your time.

16 JUDGE GERGEL: Anything on redirect?

17 MR. CHANEY: Just a handful of questions, your Honor.

18 **REDIRECT EXAMINATION**

19 **BY MR. CHANEY:**

20 Q. Ms. Teague, I want to circle back to the e-mail about
21 leaving or not leaving a call, or a recurring call with the
22 State Conference --

23 JUDGE GERGEL: That's not going to matter.

24 MR. CHANEY: I just wanted to make sure I understood
25 her testimony.

1 BY MR. CHANEY:

2 Q. Was it your testimony that you left just a single
3 meeting?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. And then did you go back to meeting with the State
6 Conference?

7 A. Yes. And we continued throughout the redistricting
8 process and did not have any concerns during that period.

9 Q. Was that just to avoid even the appearance of
10 partisanship?

11 A. Exactly.

12 Q. Okay. Now, you were asked questions about the fact that
13 the League's map places Beaufort in CD 2 instead of CD 1,
14 right?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Did you draw -- did the League draw its map before or
17 after that Beaufort community input?

18 A. Before. Our maps were done by September 15th.

19 Q. Okay. So the maps were drawn before the Beaufort input
20 that you've heard counsel talk about?

21 A. Right.

22 Q. Does the Harpootlian map that you discussed, does it keep
23 Beaufort whole?

24 A. I believe it does, yes.

25 Q. And does it put Beaufort in CD 1 or CD 2?

1 MR. TRAYWICK: Your Honor --

2 THE WITNESS: CD 1.

3 MR. TRAYWICK: -- just if we're going to apply
4 evenly, she can't testify about other maps.

5 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, I mean, y'all were asking her
6 all of these questions. I mean, I could have answered every
7 one of these questions. You're really going over testimony.
8 We heard it. We wrote down notes. We've got all this. I
9 don't know why you need to go back over her testimony again,
10 to be honest with you.

11 MR. CHANEY: All right. Well, last question then --
12 well, last small set of questions. How about that?

13 **BY MR. CHANEY:**

14 Q. Mr. Traywick asked you about whether the League did a
15 handful of different types of analyses, right?

16 A. Right.

17 Q. Okay. Did the League do a cracking analysis?

18 A. Oh, gosh. Statistical analysis of cracking?

19 Q. Yes.

20 A. No.

21 Q. Okay. To your knowledge, did the legislature?

22 A. I don't know.

23 Q. Okay. And did the League do its own RPV analysis?

24 A. We did not.

25 Q. And to your knowledge, did the legislature?

1 A. I don't know.

2 MR. CHANEY: No further questions.

3 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you. Thank you. You may step
4 down.

5 Okay. Let's take our afternoon break.

6 **(Recess)**

7 JUDGE GERGEL: Let's proceed.

8 MR. CHEUNG: All right. Ming Cheung, for the
9 plaintiffs.

10 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you, sir.

11 MR. MATHIAS: And, yes, your Honor. I don't mean to
12 drag anything out. In fact, I'm standing to question the
13 relevance of this witness. I don't know that he could be
14 anything more than cumulative.

15 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, let's put him up and let's hear
16 what he has to say and see if there are any objections you
17 have.

18 MR. MATHIAS: Yes, sir.

19 MR. CHEUNG: Plaintiffs call Kambrell Garvin.

20 **KAMBRELL GARVIN, having been first duly sworn,**
21 **testified as follows:**

22 MR. CHEUNG: Your Honors, may I proceed?

23 JUDGE GERGEL: You may. Please do, sir.

24 MR. CHEUNG: Thank you.

25 **DIRECT EXAMINATION**

EXHIBIT 2

2021 REDISTRICTING GUIDELINES
SOUTH CAROLINA SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
REDISTRICTING SUBCOMMITTEE

The South Carolina Senate Judiciary Redistricting Subcommittee adopts the 2021 Redistricting Guidelines to aid the Redistricting Subcommittee and interested parties in developing and evaluating redistricting plan proposals. These Guidelines are drawn in part from the guidelines adopted for prior redistricting, the 2002 opinion of the three-judge court in *Colleton County Council v. McConnell*, the 2012 opinion of the three-judge court in *Backus v. South Carolina*, other court decisions, and input received in public hearings across the State.

I. REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL LAW

A. Population equality

1. Legislative districts

The Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution requires an honest and good faith effort to construct legislative districts as nearly of equal population as is practicable. The good faith effort required by the Fourteenth Amendment does not preclude the pursuit of legitimate redistricting policies such as making districts compact, respecting political subdivision boundaries, preserving the cores of prior districts, and avoiding contests between incumbent legislators. Any redistricting plan with population deviation ranges of greater than ten percent (10%) between the most-populous and least-populous districts is presumptively unlawful unless the good faith effort required by the Constitution is proven. So that the State may avoid assuming this additional burden under federal law, population deviations of individual districts shall be within plus (+) or minus (-) five percent (5%) of the ideal population and within an overall range of less than ten percent (10%). This guideline does not affect the requirement of an honest and good faith effort to construct districts as nearly of equal population as is practicable.

2. Congressional districts

Under the apportionment clause of Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, any population deviation among congressional districts, no matter how small, must be justified through a showing that the specific deviation is required by legitimate redistricting policies such as making districts compact, respecting political subdivision boundaries, preserving the cores of prior districts, and avoiding contests between incumbent representatives. So that the State may avoid assuming this additional burden under federal law, a congressional redistricting plan should not have population deviations greater than one (1) person.

B. Voting rights. A redistricting plan for the General Assembly or Congress must not have either the purpose or the effect of diluting minority voting strength and must otherwise comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, as expressed through *Thornburg v. Gingles* and its progeny, and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

C. Avoidance of racial gerrymandering. All plans must comply with the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court in *Shaw v. Reno* and subsequent cases. Under those cases, while consideration of race is permissible, race must not be the predominant factor in that race-neutral considerations are subordinated to racial considerations, unless that subordination is narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest.

II. CONTIGUITY. All legislative and congressional districts should be composed of contiguous geography. Contiguity by water is acceptable to link territory within a district provided that there is a



reasonable opportunity to access all parts of the district and the linkage is designed to meet the other criteria stated herein. Point-to-point contiguity is acceptable so long as adjacent districts do not use the same vertex as points of transversal.

III. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS. Other criteria that should be given consideration, where practical and appropriate, in no particular order of preference, are:

A. Communities of Interest. Communities of interest should be considered. Areas defined by geographic, demographic, historic or other characteristics that cause people to identify with one another, including economic, social, cultural, language, political, and recreational activity interests common to the area's population may constitute communities of interest. Communities of interest may be overlapping and may consist of one or more formally, or informally, defined geographic areas with unifying common interests.

B. Constituent Consistency. Preserving the cores of existing districts, keeping incumbents' residences in districts with their core constituents, and avoiding contests between incumbent legislators should be considered.

C. Minimizing Divisions of County Boundaries.

D. Minimizing Divisions of Cities and Towns.

E. Minimizing Divisions of Voting Precinct Boundaries. Voting precinct boundaries are represented by the Census Bureau's Voting Tabulation District (VTD) lines. Both existing lines and pending precinct boundary realignments should be considered. If precincts are split, every effort should be made to divide precincts along recognizable and demonstrable boundaries.

F. District Compactness. In determining the relative compactness of a district, consideration should be given to geography, demography, communities of interest, and the extent to which parts of the district are joined by roads, media outlets, or other means for constituents to communicate effectively with each other and with their representative.

IV. DATA. The total state population and the population of the defined subunits thereof, as reported by the 2020 Federal Decennial Census, shall be the exclusive permissible population database used for the development, evaluation, and analysis of proposed redistricting plans. Other succinct and importable sources of demographic and political information may be considered in drafting and analyzing proposed redistricting plans.

EXHIBIT 3

**South Carolina House of Representatives
Judiciary Committee
Redistricting Ad Hoc Committee**

**2021 Guidelines and Criteria for
Congressional and Legislative Redistricting**

The South Carolina House of Representatives, the House Judiciary Committee, and the Redistricting Ad Hoc Committee have the authority to determine the criteria that the South Carolina House of Representatives will use to create Congressional and legislative districts. Therefore, the Redistricting Ad Hoc Committee of the South Carolina House of Representatives adopts these guidelines and criteria.

I. Constitution of the United States

Redistricting plans shall comply with the United States Constitution, the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

II. Federal Law

Redistricting plans shall also comply with federal law and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended. Pursuant to the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and in accordance with the opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States, race may be a factor considered in the creation of redistricting plans, but it shall not be the predominant factor motivating the legislature's decisions concerning the redistricting plan and shall not unconstitutionally predominate over other criteria set forth in these guidelines. The dilution of racial or ethnic minority voting strength is contrary to the laws of the United States and of the State of South Carolina, and also is against the public policy of this state. Any proposed redistricting plan that is demonstrated to have the intent or effect of dispersing or concentrating minority population in a manner that prevents minorities from electing their candidates of choice will neither be accepted nor approved.

III. State Law

Except as otherwise required by federal law, redistricting plans also shall comply with the South Carolina Constitution, the laws of this state, and the opinions of the South Carolina Supreme Court.

IV. Equal Population/Deviation

- a. The population of the Congressional and legislative districts will be determined based solely on the enumeration of the 2020 federal decennial census pursuant to the United States Constitution, Article I, Section 2, and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
- b. The number of persons in Congressional districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable. The ideal population for Congressional districts shall

be 731,204. In every case, efforts shall be made to achieve strict equality or produce the lowest overall range of deviation possible when taking into consideration geographic limitations.

- c. Legislative districts shall have substantial equality of population. The ideal population for a South Carolina House of Representatives district shall be 41,278. In every case, efforts should be made to limit the overall range of deviation from the ideal population to less than five percent, or a relative deviation in excess of plus or minus two and one-half percent for each South Carolina House district. Nevertheless, any overall deviation greater than five percent from equality of population among South Carolina House districts shall be justified when it is the result of geographic limitations, the promotion of a constitutionally permissible state policy, or to otherwise comply with the criteria identified in these guidelines.

V. Contiguity

Congressional and legislative districts shall be comprised of contiguous territory. Contiguity by water is sufficient. Areas which meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not considered contiguous.

VI. Compactness

Congressional and legislative districts should be reasonably compact in form and should follow census geography. Bizarrely-shaped districts are to be avoided except when required by one or more of the following factors: (a) census block geography; (b) natural geography including water; (c) efforts to comply with the standards delineated above in Section IV; and/or (d) efforts to comply with the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended. Compactness may require the division of population concentrations when to do otherwise would mean dramatically altering the character of a district or would require tortuous configuration of an adjoining district.

Compactness should be judged in part by the configuration of prior plans. Compactness should not be judged based upon any mathematical, statistical, or formula-based calculation or determination.

VII. Communities of Interest

Communities of interest should be considered in the redistricting process. A variety of factors may contribute to a community of interest including, but not limited to the following: (a) economic; (b) social and cultural; (c) historic influences; (d) political beliefs; (e) voting behavior; (f) governmental services; (g) commonality of communications; and (h) geographic location and features. Communities of interest should be considered and balanced by the Redistricting Ad Hoc Committee, the House Judiciary Committee, and the South Carolina House of Representatives. County boundaries, municipality boundaries, and precinct lines (as represented by the Census Bureau's Voting Tabulation District lines) may be considered as evidence of communities of interest to be balanced, but will be given no greater weight, as a matter of state policy, than other identifiable communities of interest.

It is possible that competing communities of interest will be identified during the redistricting process. Although it may not be possible to accommodate all communities of interests, the Redistricting Ad Hoc Committee, the House Judiciary Committee, and the South Carolina House of Representatives will attempt to accommodate diverse communities of interest to the extent possible.

VIII. Incumbency Consideration

Incumbency may be considered in the reapportionment process. Reasonable efforts may be made to ensure that incumbent legislators remain in their current districts. Reasonable efforts may be made to ensure that incumbent legislators are not placed into districts where they will be compelled to run against other incumbent members of the South Carolina House of Representatives. However, incumbency considerations shall not influence the redistricting plan to such an extent as to overtake other redistricting principles.

IX. Priority of Criteria

- a.** In establishing Congressional and legislative districts, all criteria identified in these guidelines should be considered. However, if there is a conflict among the requirements of these guidelines, the requirements addressed in Sections I, II, III, and IV herein should be given priority.
- b.** If application of the criteria set forth in these guidelines will cause a violation of applicable constitutional, federal, or state law, and there is no other way to conform to the criteria without such violation of law, deviations from the criteria are permitted. However, any deviation from the criteria shall not be any more than necessary to avoid the violation of law, and the remainder of the redistricting plan shall remain faithful to the criteria.

X. Public Input

The Redistricting Ad Hoc Committee should make reasonable efforts to be transparent and allow public input into the redistricting process.

EXHIBIT 4

1015 List of written testimony received after announcement of meeting, January 11 2022

92 - Please Keep Beaufort in CD1
 $+6$
 $+8$
 $+20$
 $205 \approx 20\%$

#	Constituent	Location	Notes	Amendment 1 or 2?
1.	Elizabeth Oddo	West Ashley	Keep West Ashley in CD1; Keep whole population of Charleston together	appears to prefer 2
2.	Phillip Obie		Berkley County belongs in CD1, not CD7 Sent 2nd email specifying Amendment 1	Amendment 1
3.	Jennifer Bigus	Hilton Head	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
4.	Megan Ryzski-	Mount Pleasant	Keep West Ashley, Mount Pleasant, and Charleston together	Appears to prefer 2
5.	Elaine French - Beaufort	Sun City/Hilton Head	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
6.	Carmen Avon Manning	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1" added these coastal communities are vital for national security and should not be bifurcated	

Amendment 2 = 174
 Appears to support 2 = $3 + 5 + 128 + 50 = 186$
 $= 360 = 35\%$

Amendment 1 = $231 + 1 + 2 = 234$
 Appears to support 1 = $7 + 92$
 $= 333 = 32\%$



List of written testimony received after announcement of meeting, January 11 2022

7.	Joan Burns	Hilton Head Island	Demand Beaufort in CD1- similar to "Please Keep..." email	
8.	Bonnie Conova	Hilton Head Island	Supports Ms. Li's view	
9.	Joshua Castrinos	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
10.	Courtney Homer-	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
11.	Mary Ann Jones-	Beaufort	Keep Beaufort in CD1- one line email	
12.	Joan Furlong-	Beaufort	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
13.	Matt Sweeney-	Beaufort	Keep Beaufort in CD1- similar to "Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"; specifically supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
14.	Barry Sweeney-	St. Helena Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1- Beaufort has interest in ocean and tributaries- little in common with in-land community problems	
15.	Patricia Miller	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	

List of written testimony received after announcement of meeting, January 11 2022

16.	John and Jenny Zmarzly	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
17.	Dr. Atul Gupta-	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
18.	Carolyn Barta	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
19.	Mary Sweeney	Bluffton	Keep Beaufort in CD1- supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
20.	Robin Hagopian		Keep Beaufort in CD1- one line email	
21.	Dr. Cheryl Arnold		Keep Beaufort in CD1	
22.	Judith Madison		Keep Beaufort in CD1- do not change CD1	
23.	Mark Hooper	Beaufort	Similar to "Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
24.	Kathy Tuttle	St Helena Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
25.	George Pipas	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	

List of written testimony received after announcement of meeting, January 11 2022

26.	William Mawby-	Greenville	Supports redistributing whole map	
27.	Lauren J. Robinson		Keep Beaufort in CD1- one line email	
28.	Dale Peters	Bluffton	Keep Beaufort in CD1- one line email	
29.	Maureen Darmoody-	Hilton Head Island	Supports Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
30.	Linda O'Neill-	Beaufort	Use Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
31.	Carl and Carol Schmidt	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
32.	Joanne Gallivan-	Seabrook Island	Approve Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
33.	Susan Dickson	St. Helena Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1" with additional language re protecting coastlines and marshes	
34.	Patrick Keefe	Okatie	Keep Beaufort in CD1, "as it has been"	

List of written testimony received after announcement of meeting, January 11 2022

35.	Barbara Pipas	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
36.	Lou Vellia	Beaufort	Keep Beaufort in CD1- don't put it in CD2	
37.	Gretchen Griggs	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
38.	Ronald LaMascus-	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
39.	Greg Lula	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1" (sent a follow up that he supports Ms. Li's view)	
40.	Cecil Brown	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1- best interest of Hilton Head	
41.	Ben Tennille-	Charleston	supports Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
42.	Larry Glicker-	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
43.	Alicia Lee-	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
44.	Gerri Zapp-	Port Royal	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	

List of written testimony received after announcement of meeting, January 11 2022

45.	Nicole Gaillard-Larson-	Okatie	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
46.	John Paine-	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
47.	Druanne Fitzgerald-	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
48.	Paul Fitzgerald-	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
49.	Alan Engelson-	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
50.	Jeff Norkus		Similar body to "Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
51.	Kit Norton Burke		Keep Beaufort in CD1- "We have much in common with the other coastal cities"	
52.	Bill Pierro	Beaufort	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	

List of written testimony received after announcement of meeting, January 11 2022

53.	Cindy Petrisko	Beaufort	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
54.	Ray Walsh	Dorchester	Keep Dorchester in CD1	Appears to prefer Amendment 1
55.	Jeff Luft	Dorchester	Keep Dorchester in CD1	Appears to prefer Amendment 1
	Joe Newton	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
56.	Candace Jennings	Dorchester	Keep Dorchester in CD1	Appears to prefer Amendment 1
57.	Carol Sweatman	Dorchester	Keep Dorchester in CD1	Appears to prefer Amendment 1
58.	Elizabeth Cipriano		"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
59.	Dianne Linker	North Charleston	Keep Dorchester in CD1	Appears to prefer Amendment 1
60.	Susan Carnell	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
61.	Lisa Schuette	Mount Pleasant	Keep Dorchester in CD1	Appears to prefer Amendment 1

List of written testimony received after announcement of meeting, January 11 2022

62.	Thomas and Sandra Burcham	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1- coastal living is unique	
63.	Heather Boneparth	Kiawah Island	Consider Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
64.	Lisa Gavaletz	Columbia	Fair maps	Amendment 2
65.	Judith Hubbard	Charleston	Opposes splitting Charleston	Appears to support Amendment 2
66.	Sherri Rees	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
67.	Anthony Scott (retired Chief of Police)		Opposes moving Beaufort into CD2 which would make a Charleston Democratic seat	
68.	John McEarchen		Supports Whole County map	Appears to support Amendment 2
69.	Anthony Scott (retired Chief of Police)		"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
70.	Paul Manning	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	

List of written testimony received after announcement of meeting, January 11 2022

71.	David Scuj		"Do no redistrict" Dorchester. Part of the success in attracting new residents is "because of the conservative nature of our communities" Realtor	
72.	Mike Royal	Dorchester	Does not support removing Dorchester from CD1 Realtor	Appears to support Amendment 1
73.	Linda Cannon	Okatie	Similar to "Please Keep Beaufort in CD1" email	
74.	Sandra Fowler	Charleston	Supports map that keeps all of Charleston and Beaufort in CD1. Wants to be in CD1 and is currently in CD6	Appears to support Amendment 2
75.	MacQueen Jones		Keep county whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
76.	Jill and Michael Cragg	Mount Pleasant	Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
77.	Michelle Strange	Charleston	Prefers Amendment 2	Prefers Amendment 2
78.	Michael Johnson	Ladson	Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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79.	Caplara		Stop gerrymandering	
80.	Susan Cook	Hilton Head Island	Similar to "please Keep Beaufort in CD1" email	
81.	Emma Cregg	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1, did not specify preference re Amendment 2	
82.	Cynthia Zambri		"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
83.	Lorene Feehan	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other option	Prefers Amendment 2
84.	Anthony Lofton		Opposes House map	
85.	Betty Black	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
86.	Christine Ganier	James Island	Neither Amendments serve the interests of Charleston	
87.	Dina Granger		Do not remove Dorchester from CD1	
88.	Kathryn Wilson	Charleston	Prefers Amendment 2	Prefers Amendment 2
89.	Leigh Bolick	James Island	Member of the League of Women Voters.	Prefers Amendment 2

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			Opposes Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other option	
90.	Melissa Spann	Greenville	After reviewing LWVSC map, believes map should 2-3 Democratic seats and 4 Republican	
91.	Susan Verner	Daniel Island	Opposes both amendments, especially Amendment 1, but would prefer Amendment 2 between the 2. Believes better options were presented in the fall	
92.	Patrick Burke	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
93.	Charles Brown	Johns Island	Opposes Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
94.	Sarah Johnson		Opposes Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
95.	Jackie McGee	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Amendment 1, keep Charleston whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
96.	Rita May Ranck	Summerville	Keep Dorchester in CD1; currently in CD1 and wants to stay in CD1	Appears to support Amendment 1
	Beverly Jones	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2

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97.	Marie Vandivort	Charleston	Do not gerrymander Charleston to make safe Republican seat	
98.	Karen Byko	Sullivan's Island	Opposes Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
99.	Sherri Simmons	North Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
100.	Donald Barry	Charleston	Supports Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
101.	Xiaodan Li	Hilton Head Island	Similar to "Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1" email	
102.	Susan Wierzbicki	Hilton Head Island	Similar to "Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1 email	
103.	Kay Chitty		Opposes preferring Republicans	
104.	Sharon Langdale	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1, does not specify support of Amendment 2	
105.	Peggy LaMascus	Bluffton	Similar to "Please Keep Beaufort in County CD1" email	
106.	Rob Aikins		Keep Dorchester in CD1. Keep CD1 "red"	Appears to support Amendment 1

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	Barbara Crosby	Summerville	Opposes moving Dorchester out of CD1	Appears to support Amendment 1
107.	Carrie and Tom Peterson	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
108.	Dr. Olivia Titus Dalu	Mount Pleasant	Opposes splitting Charleston; Opposes Amendment 1, does not specify Amendment 2	
109.	Andrea Castillo	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1" (different subject line)	
110.	Sharon Zedd	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1" Sent 2nd email supporting Amendment 1	Amendment 1
111.	Jim Backer	Okatie	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
112.	Cynthia Bledsoe	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
113.	Sharina Haynes-NAACP	Goose Creek	Opposes Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
114.	Lisa Crow	Sullivan's Island	Opposes Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2

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115.	Cara and Mark Erickson	Charleston	Choose Amendment 2 or other option	Amendment 2
116.	Ginger Sottile	Charleston	Objects to Charleston being split	
117.	Jo and Gary Mohr	Bluffton	Opposed to Beaufort in CD2, similar language to "Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
118.	Jane Ovenden	Johns Island	Opposes Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
119.	Dr. Carla Danielson		Opposes Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
120.	Ann Ubelis Beaufort County Tea Party	Beaufort	Keep all of Beaufort County united in CD1 with other coastal communities	
121.	Grace Gifford	Conway	Beaufort and Charleston should be kept whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
122.	Bob North	St.Helena	Similar to "Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	

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123.	Tannda Mayer		Keep Whole county map	Appears to support Amendment 2
124.	Christine Shaffer	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Amendment 1 and splitting up Charleston; does not specify Amendment 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
125.	Sara Rutledge	Charleston	Don't eliminate competition; keep counties whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
126.	Kelly Gorby	Charleston	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
127.	Stewart Denslow	Mount Pleasant	Prefers Amendment 2	Prefers Amendment 2
128.	Kimberly Consalvi	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
129.	Robert Drouin	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
130.	Rebecca Drenslow	Mount Pleasant	Prefers Amendment 2	Prefers Amendment 2
131.	Kathy and Steve Coffman	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Amendment 1	
132.	Carol Jackson		Opposes splitting off peninsula; Prefers Amendment 2	Prefers Amendment 2

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133.	Daena Walther		"Please keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
134.	Towner Magill	Mount Pleasant	Approve Amendment 2	Amendment 2
135.	Sheryl Fancher	West Ashley	Votes in CD6, concerned about proposal to split up CD1 and CD6	
136.	Martha Beck	Charleston	Opposes House map; prefers Whole County map	Appears to prefer Amendment 2
137.	Patricia Hanifey	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other option	Prefers Amendment 2
138.	Jeremiah Bacon	Daniel Island	Helped form Daniel Island GOP and familiar with local politics	
139.	Donald Black, Jr.	Bluffton	"Please keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
140.	Sally Lawson	Summerville	Keep Dorchester in CD1	
141.	Donna Klim		Keep Dorchester in CD1	
142.	Tom Foster	Mount Pleasant	Do not gerrymander; keep Charleston and Beaufort whole; Option 2 is better than Option 1	Appears to support Amendment 2

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143.	Lionel Lawson	Summerville	Wants Dorchester to stay in CD1	
144.	Sarah Heckler	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
145.	Kent Griffin	Mount Pleasant	Revisit maps- at a minimum reject Amendment 1; does not specify Amendment 2	
146.	Jan Steffe	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
147.	Donna Buck	Sheldon	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
148.	Dr. Raquel Henry	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
149.	Coleen Griffin	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
150.	J Moss		Keep Beaufort in CD1 (one line email)	
151.	Clair Craver	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1 with other coastal communities	
152.	Roxanna Morey	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other option	Prefers Amendment 2

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153.	Sean Wood	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
154.	M F Kite		Opposes Amendment 1, did not specify Amendment 2	
155.	Lynn Ryan	Hilton Head	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
156.	Heather Mirman	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other option	Prefers Amendment 2
157.	Charles Ostrowski	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
158.	Linda Resler	Summerville	Keep Dorchester in CD1	
159.	Lori Chapman		Supports Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
160.	Julia Hall	Charleston	Rejects both maps; take up LWVSC map	
161.	Pam McMichael	Johns Island	Concerned about the split between CD1 and CD6	
162.	Kyle Griffis		Concerned that parts of Charleston would be in CD6; Coast needs to be together	Appears to support Amendment 2

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163.	Nancy Warner	Dorchester	Dorchester needs to remain in CD1	
164.	Kim Scott	Summerville	Keep Dorchester should remain in CD1	
165.	Deborah Boyd	Hilton Head Island	Similar to "Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
166.	Gregory Yockey	Bluffton	Similar to "Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
167.	Kristin Mouldenhaur	Mount Pleasant	Opposes House map; Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
168.	Patricia Headley	Bluffton	Similar to "please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
169.	Rebecca Covington	Bluffton	"Please keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
170.	Rob Byko	Sullivan's Island	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
171.	Lawrence Moore	Folly Beach	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
172.	Ernestine Moore	Mount Pleasant	Adopt Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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173.	Nancy Benjamin	Mount Pleasant	Oppose House plan and keep Beaufort and Charleston whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
174.	Ann Dupre		Keep Charleston whole in CD1	Appears to support Amendment 2
175.	Eugene Leumieux	Summerville	Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
176.	Helen Payne		Support whole county map	Appears to support Amendment 2
177.	Nicholas Kandis	Charleston	Draw lines equitably	
178.	Debbie Barton	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
179.	Peter and Dawn Ferriolo	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
180.	Tracey Hirsch		Keep Dorchester in CD1	
181.	Teresa Caloca		Keep Dorchester lines where they are	
182.	Paula Rosenbaum		Keep lines the way they are Subject line: Dorchester County Redistrictin	

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183.	Larissa Bortz	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other option	Prefers Amendment 2
184.	Carol Mason	Daniel Island	Opposes Amendment 1	
185.	Doug and Laura MacKenzie	Bluffton	Leave Beaufort County where it stands with similar coastal communities	
186.	Zach Kronsberg	James Island	Prefers Amendment 2	Prefers Amendment 2
187.	Tim Higgins		Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
188.	Judy Bello	Edisto	Supports Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
189.	Jeff Simmons	North Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1; does not specify Amendment 2	
190.	Jennifer Jerome	Johns Island	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other option	Prefers Amendment 2
191.	Earl and Florence Messick	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
192.	Cade R		Keep Beaufort in CD1 (one line)	

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193.	Denise Atwood	Johns Island	Keep Charleston whole	
194.	Rob Britt	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
195.	Lynn Grymes		Gerrymandering is a democracy killer	
196.	Mary Daley	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
197.	Judith Shapp	Bluffton	Do not change; Keep Beaufort County in CD1	
198.	Carolyn Hardwich		in favor of Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
199.	Michelle Guido		Opposed to redistricting Dorchester out of CD1	
200.	Pamela Tittle	Charleston	Opposed to Amendment 1, prefers Amendment 2 or other option	Prefers Amendment 2
201.	Christine Williamson	James Island	Opposed to Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other option	Prefers Amendment 2
202.	Charles Gamed	Greenville	6/1 is not fair representation	

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203.	David Cook	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
204.	Pat Hoosier	Beaufort	Please choose option 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
205.	Philip Snead	Charleston	Choose Amendment 2	Amendment 2
206.	Kay Fabiano	Summerville	Opposed to moving Dorchester out of CD1	
207.	Emily Brown	Johns Island	Supports Whole County Map	Appears to Support Amendment 2
208.	Stephanie Kwon	West Ashley	Keep West Ashely, Mount Pleasant, and peninsula in same district	Appears to support Amendment 2
209.	Linda Freeman	Port Royal	Keep Beaufort in a coastal district	
210.	Mardi Ferens	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
211.	John Guido		Opposed to taking Dorchester out of CD1	
212.	Julia Hernandez		Opposed to taking Dorchester out of CD1	

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213.	Ronald Smith	Summerville	Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
214.	LTC Robert Freeman		Low Country Chapter of Military Officers' Association Keep Beaufort in CD1- keep coastal communities together Supports House Plan 2 and Senate Amendment 1	Amendment 1
215.	Heidi Hildreth	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Amendment 1; appears to support Amendment 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
216.	Ibis and Richard Glass	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Amendment 1; does not mention Amendment 2	
217.	Jo-Anne Gatti-Petito	Bluffton	Supports Amendment 2 Sent 2nd email reiterating	Amendment 2
218.	Chris Volf	Moncks Corner	Opposes Amendment 1; does not mention Amendment 2	
219.	Alicia Harter		Keep Dorchester in CD1	
220.	David Tedder	Ladys Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1 with Charleston	

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221.	Erin Fennell	Charleston	Do not split Charleston to create a Low Country district /splitting would appear to be gerrymandering	Appears to support Amendment 2
222.	Charles Clark		Keep Beaufort County in CD1	
223.	Murray Baugham	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
224.	Maureen Stratton	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
225.	Joe Cali	Beech Island precinct	Dorchester County Republican Party State Executive Committeeman Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
226.	Larry Haskell	Saint Helena Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
227.	Linda Jamie	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
228.	Carol Akers	Hilton Head	Similar to "please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
229.	Paul Glick	Hilton Head	Keep Beaufort in CD1 with other coastal communities	

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230.	Brian Peacher	Dorchester	Keep Dorchester in CD1 Realtor	
231.	Patricia Cole	Bluffton	Please keep coastal communities together; attaching part of Beaufort to Jasper does not make sense; keep counties whole	
232.	Nancy Dunnick	Hilton Head Island	"please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
233.	Claude Irelan	Summerville	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
234.	Maria Walls	Beaufort	Beaufort Treasurer Keep Beaufort County in CD1 with coastal communities	
235.	Lauren Wolf	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1; Prefers Amendment 2 or other option	Prefers Amendment 2
236.	Pam and Don Davis		Agree with Ms. Li's views	
237.	Barbara Nash	Beaufort	Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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238.	Kerry Brink	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
239.	Jeffrey Sobolow	Charleston	Opposes original Senate Staff Pland and Amendment 1; Prefers Amendment 2	Prefers Amendment 2
240.	Pam Davis		Agree wtih Ms. Li's views and want Beaufort in CD1	
241.	Alys Campaigne	Mount Pleasant	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
242.	Stephen Murray	Beaufort	Mayor Pleased to see Beaufort is in CD1 in both versions of the map	
243.	Judith McCarty	Summerville	Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
244.	Jamie Greene		Dorchester should stay in CD1	
245.	Pat Shama	Myrtle Beach	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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246.	Jonathan Wilson	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
247.	David Hair	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1 (one line email)	
248.	Ashleigh Phillips	Hilton Head island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
249.	Sultana deLuca	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
250.	Bonita Postare	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1 - keep coastal communities together	
251.	Kathryn Bennett	North Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
252.	Frank Lipari		Keep Beaufort in CD1 - keep w coastal Charleston- Low Country coastal communities together	
253.	Cherry Norris	Hilton Head	Similar to "Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	

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254.	Florence Barba	Myrtle Beach	Whole County Map	Appears to prefer Amendment 2
255.	Justin Bennett	Greenville	Candidate for Congress Draw of CD3 and CD4 are wrong- All of Greenville and Spartanburg should be in CD4	
256.	Joseph Sabbatino	Hilton Head Island	Keep CD1 as it is	
257.	Heidi Fingar	Okatie	Keep Beaufort in CD1- w coastal Charleston- coastal communities	
258.	Lynn Meffert	Charleston	Appears to support Amendment 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
259.	Rhonda Davis	Summerville	Leave CD1 in tact Realtor	
260.	Sue Burns	Charleston	Angry that Charleston may be split	Appears to support Amendment 2
261.	Janet Armstrong	Summerville	Keep Dorchester in CD1- taking it out would make CD1 "blue"	

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262.	Barbara Monjonner	Summerville	Support Amendment 1	Amendment 1
263.	Beth Kaufman	Hilton Head	Beaufort Moms for Liberty Similar to "Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
264.	Patricia and Richard Friedman	Bluffton	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
265.	Ruth and Larry Correll	Hilton Head Island	Agree with Ms. Li's view	
266.	Jayne Eastman and Bill Gangi	Mount Pleasant	Support Whole County Map	Appear to support Amendment 2
267.	Karen Meyer	Bluffton	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
268.	Judith Moore	Mount Pleasant	Opposes splitting Charleston and Beaufort	
269.	Mary Megna		Opposes Amendment 2; opposes any change	

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270.	Lawrence Haseldon	Columbia	Disagrees with Columbia and Williamsburg being in CD6	
271.	Cathy Tyler	Mount Pleasant	Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
272.	Susan Giarusso	Hilton Head Island	"please Keep Beaufort County in CD1" with some additional info	
273.	Kevin Walther	Summerville	Do not vote on redistricting	
274.	Suzanne Rutledge Mulvaney	Charleston	Supports Whole County Map	Appears to Support Amendment 2
275.	Jim Dickson	St. Helena Island	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
276.	Carol Wilson	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
277.	Cynthia O'Dell		Opposes Amendment 1, but does not mention Amendment 2	
278.	Mary Horres	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Amendment 1; appears to support Amendment 2	Appears to support Amendment 2

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279.	Nancy Reardon Sayer	Bluffton	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
280.	Kevin Hildreth	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Amendment 1; Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
281.	Clark Thompson	Charleston	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
282.	Holly Graff	Conway	No to redistricting/gerrymandering is wrong	
283.	Robert Giarrusso	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
284.	Jennifer Lueders	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
285.	Kay Lingle Koonce	Charleston	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
286.	Kelly McNulty	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1; Supports Amendment 2 or other option	Amendment 2
287.	Karen de Treville		Keep Beaufort in CD1	
288.	Bob Stevens	Beaufort	Adopt Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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289.	Joanne Rushing	Bluffton	Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1	
290.	Mark Farnham	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1, Supports Amendment 2 or other option	Prefers Amendment 2
291.	Edith Grainger	Dorchester	Opposes moving Dorchester out of CD1	
292.	Barbara Pace	Mount Pleasant	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
293.	Ben Greco		Appears to oppose 1, but wants new methodology considered	
294.	Janet Gorski	Seabrook Island	Whole COunty map	Appears to support Amendment 2
295.	Leanne Howard	Okatie	Keep Beaufort County in CD1- similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 email	
296.	Jeffrey Bellino	CHarleston	Does not support maps- need competitive district	
297.	Ronald Wahl	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1	
298.	Molly Macauley	Johns Island	Whole County Map option	Appears to support Amendment 2

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299.	June Fleming	Dorchester	Keep Dorchester in CD1	
300.	Regina Anderson		Opposes maps; consider other options	
301.	Rebecca Denslow	Mount Pleasant	Vote Option 2	Amendment 2
302.	Tony Blevins		Keep Dorchester in CD1	
303.	Michael Schwartz	Bluffton	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
304.	Paula and Ron Power	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
305.	Katherine Williams	James Island	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Seems to prefer Amendment 2
306.	Maureen McGee	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Amendment 1 but not specify Amendment 2	
307.	Jennifer Metts	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Seems to prefer Amendment 2
308.	Leslie Skardon	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Seems to prefer Amendment 2

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309.	Jim Blain	Charleston	Unite Charleston in CD1	Seems to prefer Amendment 2
310.	David Quick	Mount Pleasant	Whole County map	Seems to prefer Amendment 2
311.	Mary Ellen Raphael	Mount Pleasant	Opposes Senate Staff Plan and Amendment 1; does not specify Amendment 2	
312.	Sheila Rose	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
313.	Patricia Ehlers	Hilton Head Island	Beaufort County needs representation that is not inland;	
314.	Jena Wirth	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1, but does not specify Amendment 2	
315.	Anthony Olesh	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
316.	Candace Humphrey	Hilton Head Island	Keep Charleston and Beaufort together in CD1	
317.	Catherine Malloy	Isle of Palms	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2

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318.	Tricia Sodt	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
319.	Barbara Cole	Mount Pleasant	Opposes House map; don't divide Charleston	
320.	Karen Anderson		Please Keep Beaufort whole, do not split it	
321.	Kim Sodt	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1:	
322.	John Sodt	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
323.	Kristina Smith	Summerville	Keep Dorchester in CD1	
324.	Brian Duffy	Isle of Palms	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers amendment 2 or other other options	Prefers Amendment 2
325.	Michelle Olesh	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
326.	Austin Atkinson	Mount Pleasant	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
327.	Bonnie MrnkaC	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	

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328.	Brian Maddox		Opposes splitting up Charleston	Appears to support Amendment 2
329.	Becky Van Wie	Mount Pleasant	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
330.	Keith Blandford	Sullivan's Island	Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
331.	Clarke and Carolyn Marshall	Bluffton	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
332.	Michael Funderburk	Charleston	Adopt Amendment 1	Amendment 1
333.	Gray Smith	Hilton Head Island	Similar to "Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
334.	Cryste Carroll	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
335.	Alesia Harwood	Charleston	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
336.	Barbara Baxter		CD1 should be kept whole	

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337.	Robert deTreville		Keep Beaufort County in CD1	
338.	Leah Aden		NAACP-LDF/ACLU Amendment 2 is preferable	Prefer Amendment 2
339.	Gwyneth Saunders	Bluffton	Appears to prefer Amendment 2 in order to keep more counties whole	Appears to prefer Amendment 2
340.	Kathleen Hughes	Bluffton	Keep Beaufort in CD1	
341.	Sandy Hojnacki	Charleston	Keep Charleston whole in CD1	Appears to prefer Amendment 2
342.	Diane Moreno	Sun City	Keep Beaufort in CD1 Sent 2nd email "Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
343.	Stacey Peterson	Lyman	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
344.	Michael Locklier	Moncks Corner	Mayor of Moncks Corner Opposed to Amendment 2 and opposed to separating Berkley and Charleston	Appears to support Amendment 1

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345.	Emily Bozovich		Opposes Amendment 1	
346.	Douglas McGill		Expressed concern re 40% of state is not represented	
347.	Rick Furlano	Isle of Palms	Opposes splitting geography; wants competition	
348.	Erika Greco	West Ashley	Opposes CD6 in Charleston	
349.	Angella LoGrosso		Stop consideration of redistricting	
350.	Mary Villano	Fort Mill	Supports Whole County Map	Amendment 2
351.	Sherrie Mikrut	Hilton Head Island	Supports Ms. Li's view	
352.	Nancy Moore	Folly Beach	Programs should be on ballot	
353.	Justin Jarrett	Bluffton	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
354.	Ashley Brady	Marion	Mayor of Marion Keep CD7 the same	

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355.	Patricia Pastor	Hilton Head Island	Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1	
356.	Nancy Banks	Folly Beach	Opposes House map; prefers Amendment 2	Amendment 2
357.	Barbara and Ted Temple	Beaufort	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
358.	Joseph Castagino	Bluffton	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1	
359.	Jeff McKay (sent by Rodney Berry)		NESA -SC Business Corner Maintain Current CD7 boundary	
360.	Lisa Hamrick	Charleston	Opposes House map References Senate map- competition, opposition to North Charleston and Charleston divided Realtor	Appears to support Amendment 2
361.	Carol Brown	Beaufort	Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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362.	Shayna Howell	Folly Beach	Opposed to Amendment 1 and dividing Charleston Realtor	Appears to support Amendment 2
363.	Michael Miller	Florence	Greater Florence Chamber of Commerce- President Maintain CD7	
364.	Michelle Gold		Amendment 2	Amendment 2
365.	Carrie Agnew	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
366.	Katy Bakker		Appears to oppose Amendment 1 and supports on Amendment 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
367.	Michelle Wahl	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1	
368.	Ann and Daniel Merkel	Hilton Head Island	Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1	
369.	Catherine Sartorius	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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370.	Doris Lashley	Beaufort	Keep Beaufort in CD1	
371.	Wolfvang Kelly	North Charleston	Opposes moving Dorchester out of CD1	
372.	Thomas Summerall	West Ashley	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
373.	Stuart Bennett	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
374.	Charles Summerall	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
375.	Frida Castagino	Bluffton	Keep Beaufort in CD1	
376.	Xiodan Li	Hilton Head Island	Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
377.	Lenore Mavleos	Beaufort	Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1	
378.	Pamela Cole	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1	
379.	Cindy Boatwright	Mount Pleasant	Opposes House; wants county map	Appears to support Amendment 2

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380.	Anne Pomeroy Dixon	Charleston	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other options	Prefers Amendment 2
381.	Lynn Teague	Columbia	LWVSC Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
382.	Diane Poandl		Opposes Amendment 1	
383.	Melissa Olsen	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1	
384.	Eleanor Rice Burns	Beaufort	Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1	
385.	Greg Sidwell	Mount Pleasant	Stop gerrymandering- Keep Charleston and Beaufort together	
386.	Sandra Blett	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
387.	Pip Palmer	Mount Pleasant	Want to keep counties whole; Opposed to House plan	Appears to support Amendment 2
388.	Ann Birdseye	Charleston	Opposed to Amendment 1; Prefers Amendment 2 or other option	Prefer Amendment 2
389.	Elizabeth Galaidia	Edisto Beach	Whole County map	Appears to prefer Amendment 2

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390.	Rechele Parnel	West Ashley	Oppose Amendment 1; doesn't mention Amendment 2	
391.	Jane Kiser		Keep Beaufort in CD1	
392.	Stephanie Harter	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1	
393.	Carl Davis		Oppose redistricting	
394.	Sherry Thomason	Beaufort	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1 Realtor	Amendment 1
395.	Sherri Rees	Bluffton	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
396.	Caillynn Hartman	Bluffton	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment
397.	Mary Carothers		Supports Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
398.	T Hucks		Keep Dorchester in CD1	

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399.	Jim Walters	Hilton Head Island	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
400.	Jennifer Alvarez	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1" different subject line	
401.	Jean Rivas		Opposes Peninsula in separate district	Appears to support Amendment 2
402.	Melissa Toro	Hilton Head Island	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 with additional commentary	
403.	Carolina Kouts		"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
404.	Jim Saylor	Hilton Head Island	Supports Ms. Li's views and Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
405.	Susan Cook	Hilton Head Island	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
406.	Helen Philips	Okatie	Please keep Beaufort in CD1; Amendment 1	Amendment 1
407.	Mary Ann Jones	Bluffton	Keep Beaufort in CD1; Subject line "Senate Amendment 1 Map"	Appears to support Amendment 1

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408.	Joe Reinhardt		Supports Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
409.	Lynn Ryan	Hilton Head Island	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
410.	Constance Mach	Bluffton	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
411.	Thomas Kinder	Hilton Head Island	Keep CD1 as it was	
412.	Tamarea Becker	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1- Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
413.	Carmen Avon Manning	Bluffton	Second Email- Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
414.	Jennifer Herrin	Bluffton	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
415.	Mary Dixon-Murphy	Hilton Head Island	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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416.	Maureen Cooney	Hilton Head Island	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
417.	Jolette Jai	Hilton Head Island	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1	
418.	Janet Goldin	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
419.	Leslie Richardson		Keep Beaufort in CD1: Amendment 1	Amendment 1
420.	Vince Murphy	Hilton Head Island	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
421.	Debbie Jones	Isle of Palms	Supports Map 1- closer to what district originally is	Appears to support Amendment 1
422.	Ann Beauchamp	Charleston	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
423.	Linda Moran	Bluffton	Supports Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
424.	W. Keith Osborn	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1 2 emails	Amendment 1

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425.	Ron Call	Charleston	Amendment 1 more similar to what DOJ approved; Amendment 2 deviates Subject line- support amendment 1	Amendment 1
426.	Linda Call	Charleston	Amendment 1 more similar to what DOJ approved; subject line	Amendment 1
427.	George Pipas	Hilton Head Island	2nd email Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
428.	Allyson Harden	Beaufort	Don't divide the sea islands; Keep Beaufort in CD1	
429.	Cathy Tyler	Charleston	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
430.	Lisa Lovette		Supports Map 1 Sent 2nd email- Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
431.	Jackie Edgerton	Sullivan's Island	Supports Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
432.	Leah McCarthy	Bluffton	Supports Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1

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433.	Roger O'Sullivan	Mt. Pleasant	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
434.	Kristin Pastore	Bluffton	Amendment 1 more similar to what DOJ approved; Amendment 2 deviates	Amendment 1
435.	Barbara Pipas	Hilton Head	Amendment 1 more similar to what DOJ approved; Amendment 2 deviates 2nd email from sender	Amendment 1
436.	Maria Georges	Hilton Head	Amendment 1 more similar to what DOJ approved; Amendment 2 deviates; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
437.	Diane Difato	Okatie	Keep Beaufort in CD 1; Amendment 1	Amendment 1
438.	Heidi LaPan	Mt. Pleasant	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
439.	Charlotte Meyet	Hilton Head	Keep Beaufort in CD 1; Amendment 1	Amendment 1
440.	Roger Quinn	Okatie	Keep Beaufort in CD 1; Amendment 1	Amendment 1
441.	Jim Backer	Okatie	Keep Beaufort in CD 1; Amendment 1 2nd email from sender	Amendment 1

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442.	Burton Tyler	Mt. Pleasant	Charleston shares more with Beaufort than Colleton and Jasper; Amendment 1	Amendment 1
443.	Sherri Timmermann	Mt. Pleasant	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
444.	Jackie Edgerton	Sullivan's Island	Charleston, Berkeley, and Dorchester should remain in same congressional district 2nd email from sender	Amendment 1
445.	Tim Higgins		Keep Dorchester in CD1; Subject line = supports Amendment 1 2nd email 3rd email reiterates support of Amendment 1	Amendment 1
446.	David Barnum	Bluffton	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
447.	Steve Quick	Hilton Head	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
448.	Andrew Strickland	Mount Pleasant	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
449.	Ayn Deuskar		Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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450.	Susan Spencer		Supports Ms. Li's comments	
451.	Jocelyn Staigar	Hilton Head	Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
452.	Susan Spencer		Sent 2nd email re: wants Beaufort in CD1	
453.	Susan Giarrusso	Hilton Head	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
454.	Mara Brockbank	Charleston	Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
455.	Rebecca Bass	Beaufort	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
456.	Robert Giarrusso	Hilton Head	2nd Email Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
457.	Frank Castillo	Hilton Head Island	Keep CD1 as is	Amendment 1
458.	Erin Lepper	Bluffton	Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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459.	Tone Holmen		Map 2 makes the most sense re: keeping communities of interest together	Appears to support Amendment 2
460.	Laurie Steinke	Charleston	Prefers Amendment 2 but supports other options	Prefers Amendment 2
461.	Joseph Castagnino	Bluffton	2nd and 3rd Email- Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
462.	Frida Castagnino	Bluffton	2nd Email- Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
463.	Susan Paz	Goose Creek	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
464.	Lua Wells	Mount Pleasant	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
465.	Faye Davis	Mount Pleasant	Stop gerrymandering	
466.	Pamela Simons	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
467.	Donna Mandarakas		Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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468.	James Lee	Bluffton	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
469.	Paul Manning	Bluffton	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1 Sent 2nd email	Amendment 1
470.	Bente Klinge	Mount Pleasant	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
471.	Carolyn Barta	Hilton Head Island	Favor Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
472.	Lisa Holcombe		Not in favor of changing district in Charleston	
473.	Suzanne Quick		Amendment 1	Amendment 1
474.	Todd Garrett	Charleston	Supports Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
475.	Gina Leeds	Hilton Head Island	Supports Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1

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476.	Greg Lula	Hilton Head Island	2nd or 3rd email- Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
477.	John Huppertz	Hilton Head	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
478.	Ricky Waring	Summerville	Mayor of Summerville Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
479.	Bill Redman	Hilton Head Island	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
480.	Peggy Reider		Amendment 2	Amendment 2
481.	Jacqueline Byar	Kiawah	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
482.	Marisa Nava	Charleston	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
483.	Gail Martin	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
484.	Rita Niemeyer		Don't change CD1	

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485.	David Manzi	Okatie	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
486.	Mick McDonough	Hilton Head	In Favor of Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
487.	Erica Greco		Amendment 2 or similar plan Testified	amendment 2
488.	Karen Leggett	Beaufort	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
489.	Linda Peterson	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1 Sent 2 emails	Amendment 1
490.	Craig Hysell	Bluffton	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
491.	David Simpson	Beaufort	Democrats gerrymandering is unjust	
492.	Jerry and JoAnn Parrott	North Charleston	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
493.	George Romeo	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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504.	Joanne Barry	Bluffton	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
505.	Renee Fordyce		Amendment 1	Amendment 1
506.	Paul Sommerville	Beaufort	Beaufort County Council Amendment 1	Amendment 1
507.	Karen Szlosek	Daniel Island	Opposes Amendment 1; prefers Amendment 2 or other option	Prefers Amendment 2
508.	Terry and Michael Slenker	Hilton Head Island	Object to any change to CD1 in area	
509.	Sheri Irwin	Charleston	Supports Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 2
510.	Kathryn and Hardy Sorkin	Charleston	Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
511.	Pamela Steele	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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494.	Michael Bennett	Bluffton	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
495.	Patricia Flynn	Bluffton	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
496.	Louise Lynch	Hilton Head Island	Leave CD as is	
497.	Jacqueline Gowe	Daniel Island	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
498.	Bradham Wilder		Amendment 1	Amendment 1
499.	Margaret Adams	Mount Pleasant	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
500.	James Byer	Kiawah Island	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
501.	Patricia O'Connell	Mount Pleasant	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
502.	Suzanne Spotts		Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
503.	Holly Hicks	Hilton Head Island	Keep coastal Charleston and Beaufort together in CD1	Amendment 1

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512.	Robert and Judy Wanamaker	Beaufort	Supports Map 1	Amendment 1
513.	Susan Levin	Port Royal	Whole County Map	Amendment 2
514.	Dorothy Farfone		Map 1 (sent 2x)	Amendment 1
515.	Wesley and Tracy Breinich		Amendment 1	Amendment 1
516.	Douglas Adams	Mount Pleasant	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
517.	Constance Hanna	Okatie	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
518.	Felicia Neczypor	Hilton Head	Concurs with Ms. Li; Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
519.	Linda Carlson	Mount Pleasant	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
520.	Debbie Owens		Wants Map 1	Amendment 1
521.	Kit Burke		2nd Email-	Amendment 1

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			Amendment 1	
522.	Donna Vroblesky	Mount Pleasant	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
523.	Robert and Barbara O'Brien	Hilton Head Island	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
524.	Joan Pappas	Beaufort	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
525.	Janeen Zaio	Mount Pleasant	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
526.	Norman Brunswig	Moncks Corner	Prefers Amendment 2	Prefers Amendment 2
527.	Dayna Muggeo	Bluffton	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
528.	Chris Rush	Hilton Head	Keep Beaufort with coastal Charleston in CD1	
529.	Randall Davis		"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
530.	Robert Gummere	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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531.	Cryste Carroll	Mount Pleasant	2nd Email Amendment 1	Amendment 1
532.	Victor Cossell		Vote no to redistributing CD1	
533.	Kevin Kolb	Mount Pleasant	Against redistricting	
534.	Scott Stamps	Charleston	Against redistricting	
535.	Hartley Cooper		Opposed to Senate maps	
536.	Susan Dickson		No to redistricting CD1	
537.	Chris Powers		No to redistricting CD1	
538.	Holly H		No to redistricting CD1	
539.	Amy Healey		No to redistricting CD1	
540.	Gina Maldonado	Mount Pleasant	Opposed to redistricting CD1	
541.	Raelen Bagby		Opposed to Senate map	

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542.	Mike Rintelman		Amendment 1	Amendment 1
543.	Jeffrey Rubin		2nd email - Forwarded prior email supporting Amendment 1	
544.	Joseph Pierce	Beaufort	Supports Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
545.	Tracy Heintschel	Bluffton	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
546.	Lyndsey Handschiegel		No to redistricting CD1	
547.	Cindy Bohn Coats	Berkeley	Don't move Berkeley into CD7	
548.	Suzanne Van Vort	Bluffton	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
549.	Marlajean Hamby		Support Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
550.	Mollie Ewing		Amendment 1	Amendment 1
551.	Lea Williams		Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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552.	Kathy Moore	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
553.	Ron Wheeling		Amendment 1	Amendment 1
554.	Robbie Buchanan		Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
555.	Lisa Scarlata-Naatz	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
556.	Sharon Antonacio	Isle of Palms	No to redistricting CD1	
557.	Mike Hornbuckle		No to redistricting CD1	Amendment 2
558.	Donald Muglia		Amendment 1	Amendment 1
559.	Jim and Mary Muehberger	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
560.	Ken Boynton	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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561.	Constance Anastopoulo	Charleston	Whole Map	Amendment 2
562.	George and Bonnie Lipski	Bluffton	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
563.	Debra Schutz	Jasper/Sun City	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
564.	Cherry Norris	Hilton Head Island	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
565.	Ellen Hoffman		No to redistricting CD1	
566.	Lori Nolan		No to redistricting CD1	
567.	Sarah Whitt	North Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
568.	Joyce Eitzen	Hilton Head Island	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
569.	Richard Fordyce	Beaufort	Support Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1

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570.	Mark Hane		No to redistricting CD1	
571.	Barbara Cobble	Charleston	No to redistricting CD1; oppose proposed maps	
572.	Aubry Alexander	Charleston	No to redistricting CD1	
573.	Kelly Gorby	Mount Pleasant	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
574.	Joanne Kassis	Charleston	Lives in Map 1 and prefers to stay in area	Appears to support Amendment 1
575.	Thad Daber	Hilton Head Island	Similar to Please Keep Beaufort in CD1 but specifies Amendment 1	Amendment 1
576.	Aime Deverall	Bluffton	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
577.	June Gauss		No to redistricting CD1	
578.	Naomi Gorstein		Amendment 2	Amendment 2
579.	Amelia Dias	Charleston	Whole County Map	Amendment 2

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580.	Michael Kerrigan	Mount Pleasant	Map 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
581.	Bonnie Canova		2nd email Amendment 1	Amendment 1
582.	David Art	Mount Pleasant	Whole county	Appears to support Amendment 2
583.	Jane Douglas	Charleston	Whole county/Map 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
584.	John Douglas	Charleston	Whole county/Map 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
585.	Thomas Holcombe	Mount Pleasant	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
586.	Roy Willey	Sullivan's Island	Support Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
587.	Amy Kronsberg	James Island	Support Senate Map 2	Amendment 2
588.	Randi Serrins	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
589.	Cynthia Nolen	Charleston	Whole County Map (sent 2 emails)	Amendment 2

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590.	Faye Davis	Mount Pleasant	Whole County map is fairer	Appears to support Amendment 2
591.	Zackary Kronsberg	James Island	Support Map 2	Amendment 2
592.	Andrea McKellar	Johns Island	Senate Amendment 2	Amendment 2
593.	Karen Viafora	Hilton Head	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
594.	Patricia Benoit		Pass the Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
595.	Martha Beck	Charleston	Keep Charleston as a whole county	Appears to Support Amendment 2
596.	Charles Rapp		Whole County map; opposes House	Appears to Support Amendment 2
597.	Joe Kelly	Charleston	Keep West Ashley, North Charleston connected with Charleston; whole map	Appears to Support Amendment 2
598.	Catherine Lamkin		Whole County	Appears to Support Amendment 2
599.	Mary Hanson		Pass Whole County	Appears to Support Amendment 2

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600.	Suzie Smith		Oppose House map; Supports whole county map amendment	Amendment 2
601.	Mackie Krawcheck Moore	Mount Pleasant	Oppose House map; support Senate amended whole county map Realtor	Amendment 2
602.	Towner Magill	Mount Pleasant	2nd email- supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
603.	Ed Sutton	West Ashley	Supports Whole County Map	Amendment 2
604.	John Cox	Mount Pleasant	Supports Whole County map	Appears to Support Amendment 2
605.	David Bloewitz	Summerville	Opposes House map; counties should be whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
606.	Kathleen Biron-Brooks	Lexington	Support whole county map	Appears to support Amendment 2
607.	Oliver Mayfield		Oppose House map; Supports Senate amended whole county map	Amendment 2
608.	Mary Ann Marwick	Johns Island	Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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609.	Karen Griffin	Charleston	Pass whole county map	Amendment 2
610.	Laura Munn		Keep Charleston whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
611.	Cynthia Cruz	West Ashley	Support whole county map-	Amendment 2
612.	Lee Ann Burkart	Charleston	Keep Charleston whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
613.	Pam Coyle	West Ashley	Keep Charleston whole; supports map 2 Sent 2 different emails	Amendment 2
614.	Don Smith	West Ashley	Whole county map best supports interests	Appears to support Amendment 2
615.	Joe LoVallo	Charleston	Keep CD1 competitive- wants whole county map	Appears to support Amendment 2
616.	Beth Turner	North Charleston	Keep counties whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
617.	Barbara Brant Williams		redistrict in fair ways	

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618.	Morgan Koerner	Charleston	Supports Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
619.	Jim Lintzenich		Keep Charleston County in one district	Appears to support Amendment 2
620.	Fred Koch	Mount Pleasant	Pass Whole County map	Appears to support Amendment 2
621.	Robin Haselden	Lexington	Supports Whole County map	Appears to support Amendment 2
622.	Emilio Cruz	West Ashley	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
623.	Maryanne Doyle	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1	
624.	Carol Dziekan	Hilton Head	Opposes House map; Supports Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
625.	Nancy Barry	Charleston	West Ashley should be in CD1; Supports Whole County map	Appears to support Amendment 2
626.	Donald Barry	Charleston	West Ashley should be with Charleston; supports Whole County map	Appears to support Amendment 2
627.	Bella English		Opposes gerrymandering	

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628.	Kerry Leeper Brock	Central	Redistricting- keep communities and counties together	
629.	Donna Johnson		Whole County Plan	Appears to Support Amendment 2
630.	Daniel Shoop	Mount Pleasant	Supports whole counties	Appears to support Amendment 2
631.	Michele Berent	West Ashley	Reject House map; pass Amendment 2	Amendment 2
632.	Sylvia Gill	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
633.	Jennie Summerall	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
634.	Karly Minacapelli Shorter	Columbia	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
635.	Bob Poveromo	Beaufort	Oppose House and Amendment 1; supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
636.	Ed Kronsberg	James Island	Supports Whole Map/ Senate Map 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
637.	Roger and Janet Tippet		Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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638.	Janet Armstrong		Keep Dorchester in CD1	Appears to Support Amendment 1
639.	Steve Gilbert	James Island	Describes amendments- supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
640.	Rick Stein	Fripp Island	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
641.	Sophia Latto		Opposes House map; Keep Charleston together	Appears to support Amendment 2
642.	Barb Eibacher	Fripp Island	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
643.	Sherrill Biggers	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
644.	Cindy Boatwright	Mount Pleasant	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
645.	Don Smith	West Ashley	Pass Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
646.	Frances Jane Beak	Charleston	Pass Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
647.	Nancy Krueger	Beaufort	Pass Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2

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648.	Dr. Alice Bryn Salter	Charleston	Supports Whole county map	Appears to support Amendment 2
649.	Kathleen Agee	Fripp Island	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
650.	Susanne Emge		Amendment 2	Amendment 2
651.	Walter McRackan		Don't split Charleston	Appears to support Amendment 2
652.	MR Zavacky	Pawleys Island	For Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
653.	Jane Hearn	Seabrook	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
654.	Adelaide and Scott Wallinger	Charleston	Support Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
655.	Penny Leighton		Pass Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
656.	Mary Smith	Hilton Head	Do not redistrict	
657.	Catherine Lamkin	Charleston	Pass Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2

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658.	Kathlyn Gray	Fripp Island	Oppose House; Amendment 2	Amendment 2
659.	Kelsay Meek	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
660.	Jonathan Lamb	Charleston	Support Map 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
661.	Christina Ward	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
662.	Robert Price	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
663.	Carolyn Lee	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
664.	Orville McDaniel		Opposes splitting Charleston Sent 2nd email- do not divide county voting district	Appears to support Amendment 2
665.	Kirk Grant		Keep counties in same districts	Appears to support Amendment 2
666.	Elizabeth Deyermond	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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667.	Joe and Dottie Sanders		Keep CD1 a coastal district; new map is a disaster	
668.	James Suddeth	Edisto Island	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
669.	Robert Jeffcoat	Moncks Corner	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
670.	Bill Kerrigan	Mount Pleasant	Supports Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
671.	Angela Estes	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
672.	Pat Grafton	Isle of Palms	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
673.	Sara Rutledge	Charleston	Keep counties whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
674.	Cody Ravan		Opposes House map; Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
675.	Donato Rinaldi		Oppose House map; Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
676.	James Detreville		Make Charleston County whole	Appears to support Amendment 2

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677.	Martha Beahm	Columbia	Oppose House; Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
678.	Suzanne Hoholik		Oppose House; subject line says "Pass the whole county map"	Appears to support Amendment 2
679.	Patrick Boyle	West Ashley	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
680.	Chris Hunter		Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
681.	Thomas Springer	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
682.	Jane Ovenden	Johns Island	Pass Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
683.	Samuel Burke		Supports Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
684.	Amy Frain	Daniel Island	Oppose House; Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
685.	Dana Beach	Wadmalaw Island	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
686.	Edythe Prince		Oppose House; Support Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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687.	Julie and Bill Hussey		Prefer Amendment 2	Prefer Amendment 2
688.	Helen Bertrand		Keep Charleston whole; stop gerrymandering	Appears to support Amendment 2
689.	Tone Holmen		Whole County map	Appears to support Amendment 2
690.	Carol Mason	Daniel Island	Pass Whole County Map; Opposes House map	Appears to support Amendment 2
691.	Cassandra King	Beaufort	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
692.	Kathy Harvey		Amendment 2	Amendment 2
693.	Jay D'Elia	Daniel Island	Use Map 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
694.	Eddie Taylor		Tri County (Charleston/Berkeley/Dorchester) needs to be in CD1; Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
695.	Randall Branham	West Columbia	Opposes maps/leave as is/develop a fair map with whole counties	
696.	Liz Troy	Daniel Island	Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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697.	Pastor Bryan Pigford		Keep communities together	
698.	Sarajane Brown		Keep Charleston county whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
699.	Lesesne Hudson	Daniel Island	Pass Whole County Map; Supports amendment 2	Amendment 2
700.	Michael Wilt	Fripp Island	Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
701.	Henry Merryday	James Island	Whole County Map	Appears to Support Amendment 2
702.	Nada Arnold	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
703.	Rhetta Mendelsohn	Charleston	Keep Charleston County whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
704.	Sheila Winett		Opposes house map; supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
705.	Morgan Hughey	Charleston	Consider Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
706.	Inga Agrest	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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707.	Christine Wilkerson	Folly Beach	Keep Charleston whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
708.	Mason Kossen	Charleston and Columbia	Keep counties whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
709.	John Kozma	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
710.	Virginia Kozma	Charleston	Prefers Map 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
711.	Kim Kaplan	Mount Pleasant	Keep Charleston County whole	Appears to support Amendment 2
712.	Janet Hopkins	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
713.	Patrick Weyers		Entirety of Charleston County must remain in CD1; Fair map is Whole County Map	Appears to Support Amendment 2
714.	Susan Legare		Amendment 2- whole county map	Amendment 2
715.	Sharon Cooper	Mount Pleasant	Pass the Whole County Map; Amendment 2	Amendment 2
716.	Jill Slapnik	Lexington	Supports Amendment 2; Opposes House map	Amendment 2

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717.	Judith Alexander		Oppose house; support Amendment 2	Amendment 2
718.	Susan Sanders	Charleston	Amendment 2- keeps communities together	Amendment 2
719.	Sophie Willis	Charleston	opposes House map; Supports Whole County Map;	Appears to support Amendment 2
720.	Roberta Reynes and Chester Stark	Saint Helena Island	Supports Amendment 2; opposes House- zero competitive districts	Amendment 2
721.	Judy Chitwood	Charleston	Supports Amendment 2; goal should be to keep counties whole	Amendment 2
722.	Alice Levkoff		Doesn't specify which Senate amendment to vote for but disagrees with separate West Ashley from Charleston and North Charleston	Appears to support Amendment 2
723.	Jennifer Mieras	Charleston	Consider the Whole County Map; maintains competitiveness and keeps COI together	Appears to support Amendment 2
724.	James Chitwood	Charleston	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
725.	Dr. Daniel Williams	Mount Pleasant	Support Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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726.	Rick Fabrizi	Mount Pleasant	Oppose the redistricting of District 1	
727.	Colleen Condon	Charleston	Pass Whole County Map; enough gerrymandering	Appears to support Amendment 2
728.	Laurie Harvey		Keep counties whole and COI together	Appears to support Amendment 2
729.	Susannah Elliott		Keep counties whole and COI together; Support Amendment 2; Opposes House map	Amendment 2
730.	Jeff Elliott	Charleston	Supports Amendment 2; keep counties whole and COI together	Amendment 2
731.	Dave Dawson	West Ashley	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
732.	Lynn Seldon	Charleston	Supports Amendment 2- maintains CD1, keeps communities whole; Opposes House	Amendment 2
733.	Jennifer Dawson	West Ashley	Supports Amendment 2; keep communities together and Charleston whole	Amendment 2
734.	Melissa McGady	Fort Mill	Supports Amendment 2; opposes House	Amendment 2

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735.	James and Sharon Holden		Believe in Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
736.	Kim Bliss		Supports Amendment 2- maintains CD01 as a coastal district, keeps communities together; opposes House	Amendment 2
737.	Riley Kash		Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
738.	Melissa Palotta	Simpsonville	Supports Amendment 2; Opposes House	Amendment 2
739.	Elsa McDowell	Charleston	Support Amendment 2; more logical and fair	Amendment 2
740.	Melissa Horne	Charleston	Opposes House map; Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
741.	Mike McGady	Fort Mill	Opposes House; pass the whole county map	Appears to support Amendment 2
742.	Leanne Bickford	Dorchester	Keep Counties together; Charleston needs to remain in one district	Appears to support Amendment 2
743.	Gale Matthews	Johns Island	Supports Amendment 1- prefers 2 members for metropolitan area	Amendment 1

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744.	Joe Bogacz	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
745.	Michelle Bing	Mount Pleasant	Keep Charleston intact;	Appears to support Amendment 2
746.	Dennis Maxwell		Disagrees with changes in CD1-	
747.	Kathleen Waters		Constituents favor second amended map; 2nd amendment meets criteria	Amendment 2
748.	Bob Warth	Greenville	Supports Whole County Map/Amendment 2	Amendment 2
749.	Dr. James and Constance Baldwin	Charleston	Support Amendment 2- keeps CD1, coastal, keeps West Ashley w Charleston	Amendment 2
750.	Kent Fletcher		Appears to supports Whole County Map	Appears to Support Amendment 2
751.	Carol Holt-Salter and Dr. Henry Salter	Upstate	Support Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
752.	Darlene Booth-Bell	Horry County	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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753.	Briana Moseley	Hollywood	Oppose House; Support Amendment 2	Amendment 2
754.	Kathleen Lindell	Charleston	Oppose house; support Amendment 2	Amendment 2
755.	Sam Moore	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
756.	Kristen Johnson	Mount Pleasant	Concerned about split in Charleston; prefers Amendment 2 or other option	Prefers Amendment 2
757.	Wendy Gardiner	Hilton Head	Keep counties whole; Pass Amendment 2	Amendment 2
758.	Annie Singh		Keep Charleston whole; keep communities intact ; doesn't specify Amendment 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
759.	Elizabeth Stewart	Charleston	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
760.	Jennifer Sharp	Beaufort	Agrees w Lynn Teague and Opperman; supports Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
761.	Charlotte Mankoff		Amendment 2; Opposes House map	Amendment 2
762.	Rita Conrad	Bluffton	in favor of Senate Amended Map 2	Amendment 2

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763.	Jerry Whalen		Adopt Map 2A	Appears to support Amendment 2
764.	Louise Lancaster		Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
765.	Deena McRackan		Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
766.	Elton Simoni		CD1 should remain whole and not take communities; came from ex communist country	
767.	Connie Deerin	Daniel Island	Pass Whole County Map; Oppose House map	Amendment 2
768.	Robin Halewood	Mount Pleasant	Keep Charleston together in CD1; opposes House	Appears to support Amendment 2
769.	Rachel Turbow	Charleston	Amendment 2; Opposes House map	Amendment 2
770.	Diane Sala	Hilton Head Island	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
771.	Denise Visconti	Bluffton	Support Amendment 2	Amendment 2
772.	Jodie Srutek	Bluffton	Supports Amendment 2; Opposes Map 1	Amendment 2

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773.	Gail Jordan		Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
774.	Josephine Humphreys		Amendment 2	Amendment 2
775.	Michelle McWaters	Summerville	Supports Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
776.	Ellie Cox		Supports Amendment 2; opposes House	Amendment 2
777.	Kimberly Keathley	James Island	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
778.	Joel Melroy	Charleston	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
779.	M Claire Powell	Hilton Head Island	Supports fair map; Supports Map 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
780.	Renee Stewart	Meeting Street Charleston	Adopt Amendment 2, not House map	Amendment 2
781.	Barbara Nash	Beaufort	Favors Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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782.	Paul Schalcter	Pickens	Consider a whole country strategy; doesn't specify between amendments or areas; says proposed plans are in some cases laughable	Appears to support Amendment 2 in concept
783.	Dr. Tripp Mostertz	Charleston	Supports the whole county map; competition is good	Appears to support Amendment 2
784.	Kate Joy	Beaufort	Amendment 2	Amendment 2
785.	Lynn Ross		No to District 1 (one line)	
786.	William Stewart	Charleston	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
787.	Delois Johnson	Bluffton	Supports fair, non-partisan maps; Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
788.	Andrew Conlon		Support Amendment 2; Opposes House map	Amendment 2
789.	Alison Davidow	Beaufort	Several county based reasons to support Amendment 2	Amendment 2
790.	Cate Taylor		Majority of testimony supported Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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791.	Dr. Shannon Steinberg	Johns Island	Keep counties intact; pass whole county map	Appears to support Amendment 2
792.	Jane Caffrey	St. Helena Island	Concerned about officials preferring Amendment 1; Prefers Amendment 2	Amendment 2
793.	J. Warren		Supports Amendment 2; opposes House	Amendment 2
794.	Butch Howard	Daniel Island	No to District 1 map- opposed to map that proposes District 1 only be Charleston	
795.	Peter Birschbach	Port Royal	Amendment 2; majority favor Amendment 2	Amendment 2
796.	Gue Coleman		Beaufort county needs to stay in CD1 (one line)	
797.	Laurie Berry-Dorroh		Amendment 2- better job of keeping communities intact	Amendment 2
798.	Clair Craver	Windmill Harbour- Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1- coastal difficulties not the same as inland	
799.	Helen Phillips	Bluffton	Keep Beaufort in CD1, subject line also includes Senate Map #1	Appears to support Amendment 1

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800.	Dr. Charles Duvall	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1; Leave CD1 alone as is with only changes needed for for numerical requirements	
801.	Ann-Ingrid Lindvall	Bluffton	Keep Beaufort in CD1	
802.	Robert Wierzbicki	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1; references Senate Map #1 in subject line	Appears to support Amendment 1
803.	Tim Snyder	Beaufort	Keep Beaufort in CD1 (one line) Sent 2nd email under separate email but stated Keep together coastal Charleston	
804.	Sallie Branch		Keep Beaufort in CD1	
805.	Robbin Buchanan		Keep Beaufort in Map #1	Appears to support Amendment 1
806.	Verneda Lights	Port Royal	Go back to the drawing board; proposed map decreases competitiveness in favor of Republican party	
807.	Donald Starkey	Beaufort	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"- subject lines include Map #1	Appears to support Amendment 1

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808.	Carter Swenson	Beaufort	We need #1 (one line)	
809.	Mike McMahon	St. Helena Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1 with coastal Charleston	
810.	Linda Reardon	Charleston	Support Whole County Map; Opposes House map	Appears to support Amendment 2
811.	James and Joan Faris	Hilton Head	Keep Beaufort in CD1 and references Senate Map #1 in subject line	Appears to support Amendment 1
812.	Greg Shorey		Former SC GOP Chairman Keep Beaufort CD1 and Senate Map #1	Appears to support Amendment 1
813.	Beth Grace		important to Keep Beaufort County in CD1 with like minded Low Country counties Sent 2nd email Sent a 2nd email with the "Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
814.	William Consalvi	Hilton Head	Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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815.	Joseph DeChristofaro	Bluffton	Keep Beaufort in CD1 and Map #1	Appears to support Amendment 1
816.	Martine Marshall		Supports Map #2	Amendment 2
817.	Carmen Avon Manning	Bluffton	Keep Beaufort in CD1/Senate Map #1 Third email	Appears to support Amendment 1
818.	Amanda Taylor Dowd	Charleston	Supports Whole County Map; supports Amendment 2	Appears to support Amendment 2
819.	Linda Fountain	Sun City/Hilton Head	Keep Beaufort in CD1/Map #1	Appears to support Amendment 1
820.	Helen Cunningham	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1/ Senate Map #1-	Appears to support Amendment 1
821.	Jan Zosh	Beaufort	Keep Beaufort in CD1 (one line email)	
822.	Candace Klimpel		Keep Beaufort in CD1/Senate Map #1 (one line email)	Appears to support Amendment 1

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823.	Lauren Robinson	Bluffton	Keep Beaufort in CD1/same issues re coastal flooding and hurricanes as rest of CD1	
824.	Susan Dickson	St. Helena Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1/Senate Map 1- COI trying to protect marshes/waterways	Appears to support Amendment 1
825.	Maria Brainard		Does not support Map 2; Charleston has been with Berkeley and Dorchester	Appears to support Amendment 1
826.	Pam Harnagel	St. Helena Island	Please Keep Beaufort County in CD 1/Senate Map #1	Appears to support Amendment 1
827.	John Boullosa		Keep Beaufort CD1/Senate Map #1 Sent 2nd email- keep Beaufort with Charleston and Low Country counties	Appears to support Amendment 1
828.	Erich Schmid	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1/Senate Map #1	Appears to support Amendment 1
829.	Lisa Laking	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1/Senate Map #1- Beaufort w/ coastal communities- same goals and challenges	Appears to support Amendment 1

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830.	Donald Lippuci	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1"	
831.	Cheryl Neison	Beaufort	Keep Beaufort in CD1- unique tradition and distribution of common problems	
832.	Linda Cannon		Keep Beaufort in CD1- The current configuration better represents and should not be changed 2nd email	
833.	Linda Moran	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
834.	Rosemarie Summers		Opposes House; Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
835.	Patricia Jankowski	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1/Senate Map #1	Appears to Support Amendment 1
836.	Rick Jankowski	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1/Senate Map #1	Appears to Support Amendment 1
837.	Jennifer Herrin	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
838.	Jeff Herrin	Sheridan Park/	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	

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		Bluffton		
839.	Dr. Amy Emm	Charleston	Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
840.	Jere Stille		Supports Amendment 1- do not move Berkeley into a different district; Charleston and Berkeley should be together	Amendment 1
841.	Brady Bowyer	Berkeley	Supports Amendment 1- keep Charleston and Berkeley together	Amendment 1
842.	Laura Ogden		Pass the Whole County Map	Appears to support Amendment 2
843.	Dawn Weber	Moncks Corner	Support Amendment 1- Berkeley and Charleston should be together	Amendment 1
844.	Pamela Madaio	Seabrook Island	Oppose the House map; Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2
845.	Regina Devlin	Berkeley	Amendment 1- Berkeley and Charleston together	Amendment 1
846.	Gary Zimmer		Berkeley and Charleston should be together; 9th circuit	Amendment 1
847.	Constance Hanna	Okatie	"Please Keep Beaufort in CD1" and subject line includes Senate Map #1	Appears to support Amendment 1

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			2nd email	
848.	Caryl Randazzo	Charleston	Keep Berkeley in CD1; supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
849.	Randy Atkins		Keep Beaufort in CD1 and SD1 (one line)	
850.	Connie Britton	Goose Creek	Amendment 1- Berkeley in CD1 with Charleston 2nd email sent- Berkeley is integral to Low Country	Amendment 1
851.	Janice Johnson		Supports Amendment 2- keep Jasper and Beaufort in same district	Amendment 2
852.	Fin Taylor	Beaufort	Map 2SA is most reasonable option	Appears to support Amendment 2
853.	Kathleen Cooley	Goose Creek	Vote yes on Amendment 1; Berkeley in CD1	Amendment 1
854.	Betty Black	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
855.	Vicki LaBerge		Amendment 1; Keep Berkeley in CD1	Amendment 1
856.	Vallee Bubak	Bluffton	Keep Beaufort in CD1 (should remain with coastal Charleston)	

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857.	John Kadlecik	Bonneau Precinct Berkeley	Executive Committeeman, Berkeley County GOP Vote for Amendment 1	Amendment 1
858.	Mary Georgopulos	Hilton Head	Keep Beaufort in CD1- do not redistrict	
859.	Don Cooper		Keep Beaufort in CD1 (one line)	
860.	Donald Black	Bluffton	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
861.	John Reardon	North Charleston	Redistributing Charleston County with counties around Columbia is a bad idea	Appears to support Amendment 1
862.	Jayson King	Berkeley	Amendment 1 for tri-county area; Amendment 2 makes no sense	Amendment 1
863.	Paul Fitzgerald	Hilton Head Island	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"- does not understand proposed plan for CD2; Beaufort should be in CD1 with coastal Charleston	
864.	Elizabeth Bast	Daniel Island	Oppose House approved map; Supports Amendment 2	Amendment 2

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865.	Pamela Ahearn-Chalfant	Columbia	Supports Whole Map/Amendment 2 and lists reasons Opposes House and lists reasons	Amendment 2
866.	Jo Ann Dunham	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1 (one line)	
867.	Charles Schuster	Hanahan	Berkeley County should be in CD1 with Dorchester and Charleston	Amendment 1
868.	Tom and Claudia Broderick	Bluffton	Keep Beaufort in CD1/ Supports Map 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
869.	Terry Hardesty	Berkeley	State Committeeman- Berkeley County Republican Party Adopt Amendment 1	Amendment 1
870.	Linda Jamie	Hilton Head	Keep Beaufort County in CD1- Beaufort w/ coastal Charleston	
871.	Nicole Galliard-Larson	Okatie	"Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1"	
872.	Scott Litchfield	Berkeley	Member of Berkeley GOP Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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873.	Victoria Cowart	Berkeley	Keep Berkeley in CD1- COI with three counties	Appears to support Amendment 1
874.	Paula Rosenbaum		Keep Berkeley in CD1 (sent 2nd email)	Appears to support Amendment 1
875.	Tommy Newell	Berkeley	Vice Chairman of Berkeley County Council- it's not broke, do not fix it; keep Berkeley w Tri-County in CD1	Appears to support Amendment 1
876.	Elizabeth Brackeett		BCGOP Support Amendment 1	Amendment 1
877.	Lorraine Hallick		Keep Beaufort in CD1- problems and questions are most in touch with this district	
878.	David Dennis	Moncks Corner	Mayor Pro-Tem- Moncks Corner Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
879.	Alan LaBerge		Disagrees with combining Berkeley with Myrtle Beach; Vote for Amendment 1	Amendment 1
880.	Bill Sealand		Keep Berkeley in CD1- issues more in line with Charleston than Williamsburg, Florence, Marion, and Horry	Appears to support Amendment 1

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881.	Donna Carpenter		Keep Berkeley in CD1; in favor of Amendment 1 (one line)	Amendment 1
882.	David Dennis		Supports Berkeley in CD1; supports Amendment 1 (one line)	Amendment 1
883.	Genevieve Lebeau	Cane Bay	Keep tri-county together; keep with Charleston in CD1	Appears to support Amendment 1
884.	William Barry Rickards	Goose Creek	Keep Berkeley in CD1; Favor of Amendment 1	Amendment 1
885.	Dale Orren	Berkeley	Keep Berkeley in CD1; Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
886.	Mrs. Earl Ragland		Keep Berkeley in CD1; Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
887.	Rhonda Davis	Summerville	Keep Berkeley in CD1; do not redistrict; Tri-county- Berkeley, Dorchester, Charleston	Appears to support Amendment 1
888.	Elizabeth Dillon	Mount Pleasant	In favor of Amendment 1- Charleston has been with Berkeley and Dorchester	Amendment 1
889.	Richard Hampton	Lady's Island	CD1- coastal district must share same Congressman who knows issues unique to Low Country	

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890.	Teresa Caloca	Berkeley	Do not put Berkeley with Myrtle Beach	Appears to support Amendment 1
891.	Green Lantern MD (JAPfeiffermd)		Do not redistrict in a way that favors Democrats- included information about Florida	
892.	Wiley Johnson	Summerville	Former Mayor of Summerville- keep Summerville in CD1- Summerville and lower Dorchester are integral part of tri-county; identify w greater Charleston area and not CD6 or CD7	Appears to support Amendment 1
893.	Irene Cronin	Summerville	Supports Amendment 1- makes little sense to move Summerville to CD7 under Amendment 2; makes more sense to have counties split rather than local communities	Amendment 1
894.	Jacqueline Winters	Cross Precinct	In favor of Amendment 1- keep Berkeley in CD1	Amendment 1
895.	John Jackson	Moncks Corner	Watched tri-county area grow; Points to the Berkeley/Charleston/Dorchester Council of Governments	Appears to support Amendment 1
896.	Lloyd Smothers	Berkeley	Prefers to keep Berkeley in CD1; supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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897.	Christine Hutt-Campbell	Berkeley	Vote no to proposed removal of Berkeley from CD1; tri-county area	Appears to support Amendment 1
898.	Charles Waldman		Structure of Tri-County- please don't make unnecessary changes	Appears to support Amendment 1
899.	123supercooler		Please keep Berkeley County in CD1 (one line)	Appears to support Amendment 1
900.	B. Earl Copeland	Hanahan	Former Mayor Berkeley County should remain in CD1 as part of LowCountry	Appears to support Amendment 1
901.	Meade Dillon	Mount Pleasant	Supports Amendment 1 Tri County has many shared interest	Amendment 1
902.	Renata DaSilva		Keep BC in SC 1- integral part of Lowcountry- supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
903.	Audrey Kosky		Vote for Map 1 for redistricting Charleston (one line email)	Appears to support Amendment 1
904.	Meredith Mumpower	Dorchester	Do not remove Dorchester from CD1	Appears to support Amendment 1
905.	Corrine Kane	Summerville	Keep Dorchester in CD1	Appears to support Amendment 1

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906.	Mary Patrzalek		Keep Beaufort in CD1- coastal area needs are different than inland	
907.	James Sineath		Leave Berkeley alone- keep it in CD1 as it is now	Appears to support Amendment 1
908.	Daniel Hanlon	Beaufort	Please Keep Beaufort County in CD1	
909.	Victor Cornetta	Goose Creek	Opposed to redistricting Berkeley; Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
910.	Claire Wessinger		Summerville integral part of Lowcountry; Supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
911.	Phil Minard	Moncks Corner	Berkeley County GOP VChair Opposition to removing Berkeley county; supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
912.	Marcia Jakab	Summerville	Keep Berkeley in CD1; supports Amendment 1	Amendment 1
913.	Rachele Shearme		Keep Tri-County together in CD1 Realtor	Amendment 1
914.	Jackie O'Hara	Summerville	Summerville should remain in CD1; Amendment 1	Amendment 1

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915.	Maureen Bergin	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort County in CD1 Sent 2nd email to include address	
916.	Robert B. Till	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort County in CD1; Amendment 1	Appears to support Amendment 1
917.	Kristi and Glen Kalberer		Summerville to remain in CD1 (per subject line); Amendment 1	Amendment 1
918.	Kristina Smith	Summerville	Summerville to remain in CD1; Amendment 1	Amendment 1
919.	Suzanne Van Vort	Bluffton	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
920.	Sherrie Mikrut	Hilton Head	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
921.	Larry Minehart	Hilton Head	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
922.	Catherine A. Soullier	Summerville	Keep Berkeley in CD1	Appears to support Amendment 1
923.	Rose Koetting	Hilton Head	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1

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924.	Doreen H. Miller-Richard	Bluffton	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
925.	Wes Breinich	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
926.	James and Debra Stephenson	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1; Amendment 1; coastal communities share interest that Colleton and Jasper do not	Amendment 1
927.	Tracy Breinich	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
928.	Evelyn Loggins		Do not redistrict Berkeley County; Amendment 1	Amendment 1
929.	John Watson		Keep Summerville in CD1	
930.	Diane Georges	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
931.	Maria Georges	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1

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932.	Marilyn Piwko Bullard	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
933.	Jaison Marconyak	Bluffton	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
934.	Anne Pollitzer		Beaufort county districts are packed; importance of geographical compactness	
935.	Greg Swinhart	Saint Helena Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
936.	Thomas H. Wigglesworth Jr.	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
937.	Cherie Cahoon	Lady's Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
938.	Amanda Kincaid	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
939.	Everett and Sally Briggs	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1

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940.	Cheryl Marsden	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
941.	Mrs. Terry Nichols Wigglesworth	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
942.	Stanley Marsden	Hilton Head	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
943.	Kathy Sturges	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
944.	Kris Kronlein	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1	Appears to support Amendment 1
945.	Dremah D. Finison	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
946.	David Lentz	Hilton Head	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
947.	Marcia Lentz	Hilton Head	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
948.	Dave Steven	Bluffton	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1

List of written testimony received after announcement of meeting, January 11 2022

952.	Melinda Young	Greenville	Oppose House map; Support Amendment 2/Whole County map	Amendment 2
953.	Timothy and Jean Huber	Summerville	Keep Summerville in CD1	
954.	Robert Stanziola	Hilton Head	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
955.	Jonathan Wilson	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
956.	Rosemary Cabiness	Hilton Head	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
957.	Jerryb1050		Keep Berkeley in SC1	
958.	Maureen Slater	Bluffton	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
959.	Whitney Wilson	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
960.	Rosemary Stephens	Beaufort County	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1 Sent 2nd email	Amendment 1

List of written testimony received after announcement of meeting, January 11 2022

961.	Cass Tokarski	Hilton Head	Amendment 1; Keep Beaufort in CD1	Amendment 1
962.	Bill Moss	Hilton Head Island	Keep Beaufort in CD1	
963.	Don Cadman	Hilton Head Island	Please Keep Beaufort in CD1- unique to other coastal communities	
964.	Charles Jones	Mount Pleasant	Consider Map 1	Appears to prefer Amendment 1
965.	Amy Flanagan	Okatie	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
966.	Bette McDermott	Bluffton	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
967	Mari Harter	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
968	Lucille Hill	Hilton Head Island	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
969	Camala LaRocco	Beaufort	Amendment 1	Amendment 1

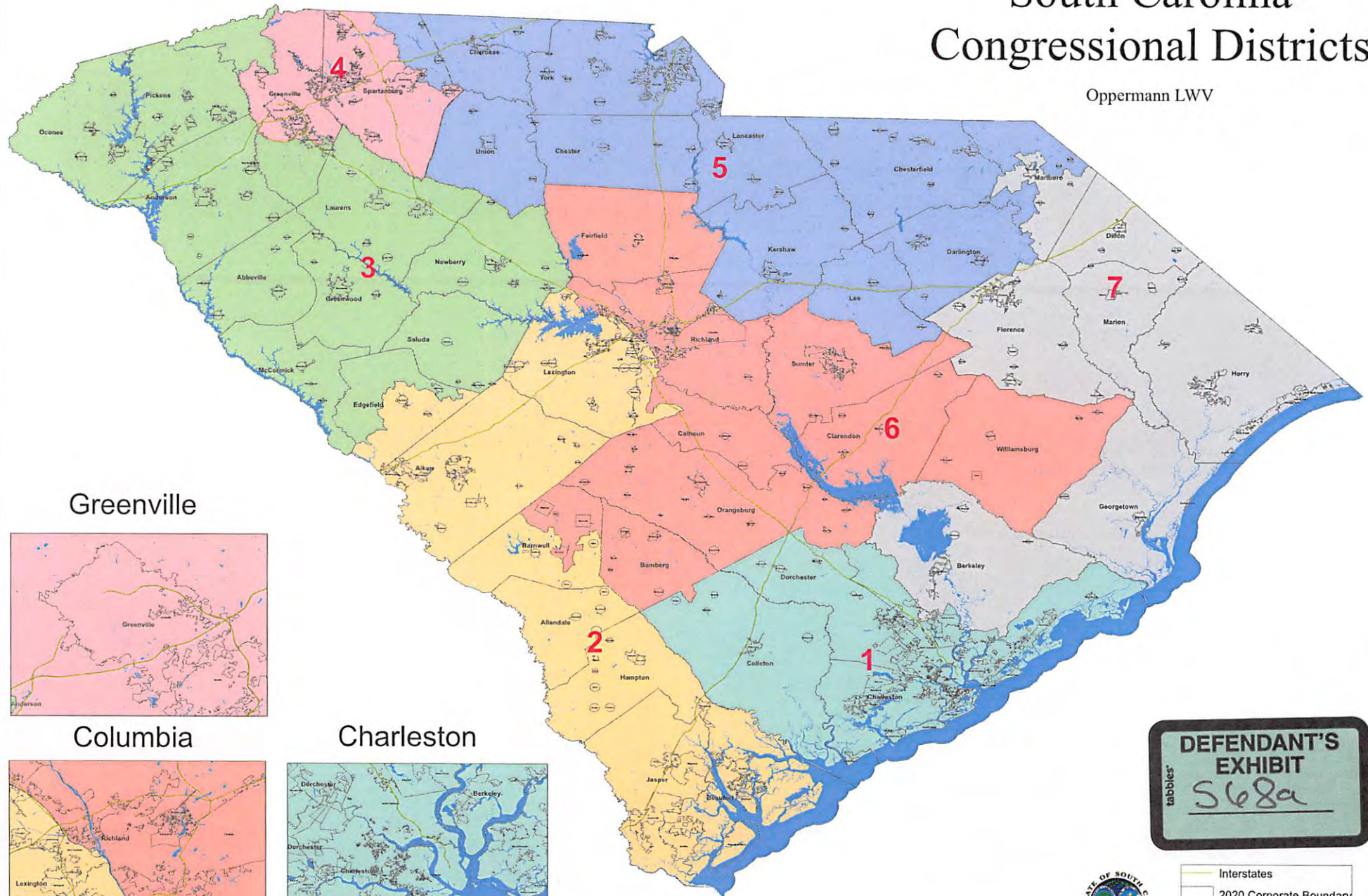
List of written testimony received after announcement of meeting, January 11 2022

970	Mamie and John Rand	Mount Pleasant	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
971	William Reinhardt	Beaufort	Amendment 1	Amendment 1
972	David and Patricia Ralff	BEaufort	Amendment 1	Amendment 1

EXHIBIT 5

South Carolina Congressional Districts

Oppermann LWV



**DEFENDANT'S
EXHIBIT**
tabbles' S68a

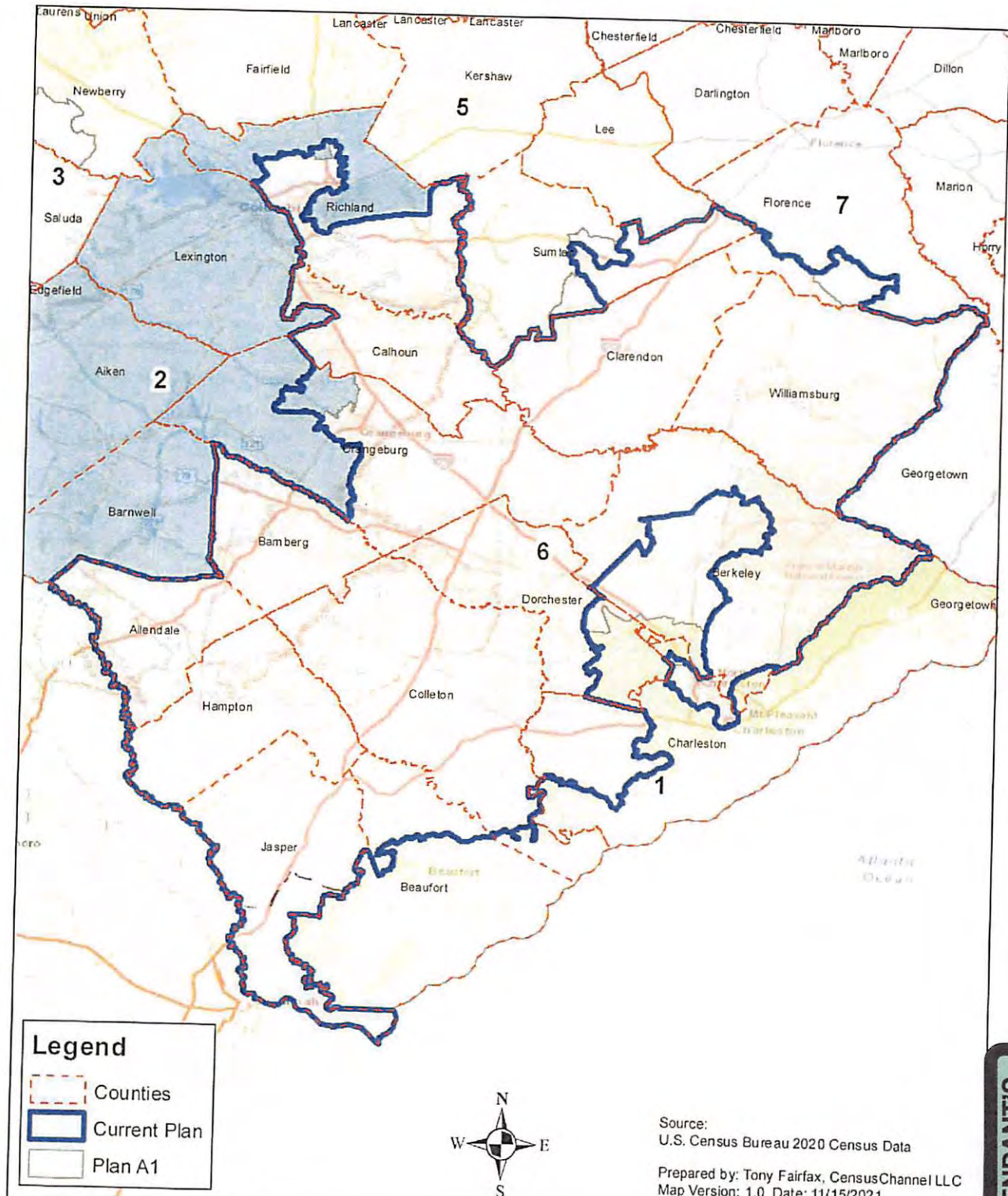


- Interstates
- 2020 Corporate Boundary
- County Boundary
- Water Area

EXHIBIT 6

South Carolina Plan A1 Congressional District 6

*Clyburn
Map from
Dalton*



DEFENDANT'S
EXHIBIT
537
tabbles

EXHIBIT 7

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON DIVISION

- - -

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE	:	3: 21-cv-03302-MGL-TJH-RMG
CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP,	:	
<i>et al.</i>	:	OCTOBER 3 - 14, 2022
Plaintiffs,	:	
v.	:	VOLUME VI (PAGES 1327 - 1610)
	:	
THOMAS C. ALEXANDER, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	

- - -

TRANSCRIPT OF BENCH TRIAL PROCEEDINGS
BEFORE THREE-JUDGE PANEL:
HONORABLE MARY GEIGER LEWIS, HONORABLE TOBY J. HEYTENS,
HONORABLE RICHARD M. GERGEL,
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

- - -

A P P E A R A N C E S:

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1 JUDGE GERGEL: You may.

2 MR. GORE: Your Honor, I just handed to the Bench and
3 to Mr. Roberts a binder with some hard copies of maps that
4 we'll be discussing during Mr. Roberts' testimony. I've also
5 provided a copy of this binder to plaintiffs' counsel.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you.

7 **DIRECT EXAMINATION**

8 **BY MR. GORE:**

9 Q. Mr. Roberts, we've heard your name a lot this week, but
10 do you mind introducing yourself to the Court?

11 A. Good morning. My name is Will Roberts.

12 Q. And can you move the microphone a little closer to you?

13 A. Is that better?

14 Q. Yes. What is your current professional position?

15 A. I am currently the director of legislative cartography
16 for the South Carolina Legislative Council.

17 Q. And how long have you been in that position?

18 A. A little over four months.

19 Q. What are your responsibilities in that position?

20 A. I create maps for drafting purposes for legislation to go
21 through the legislative process. These maps would include
22 voting precinct changes as well as local redistricting for
23 school boards.

24 Q. And what was your prior professional position?

25 A. Before taking the position with the legislative council,

1 I was the Senate cartographer.

2 Q. How long did you hold that position?

3 A. About two and a half years.

4 Q. What were your responsibilities in that position?

5 A. Same as it was with the legislative council, which would
6 be drafting maps for introduction into the legislative
7 process, then redistricting maps of school boards, as well as
8 the State Senate, State Congressional, and redrawing voting
9 precincts.

10 Q. Who hired you for that position?

11 A. I was hired by Andy Fiffick.

12 Q. And what's Mr. Fiffick's title?

13 A. He is chief of staff of Senate Judiciary.

14 Q. Were you hired specifically in connection with the
15 post-2020 redistricting?

16 A. Yes. I was hired as the cartographer to draw the Senate
17 and Congressional District maps.

18 Q. As Senate cartographer, were you involved in the Senate's
19 redistricting efforts following release of the 2020 census
20 data?

21 A. Yes. I drafted maps for members. That would include the
22 Senate plans as well as Congressional plans.

23 Q. Do you understand that this lawsuit is a challenge to the
24 Congressional Plan adopted by the General Assembly in January
25 of this year?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Did you draw that map on behalf of the General Assembly?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. I'm going to refer to that plan today as "the enacted
5 plan" or "Senate Amendment 1." Does that work for you?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Before we discuss it, though, I'd like to get some more
8 questions about your background. Where were you born?

9 A. I was born in Columbia, South Carolina.

10 Q. Where do you live now?

11 A. I currently reside in Irmo, South Carolina.

12 Q. Have you lived in South Carolina your entire life?

13 A. All 42 years.

14 Q. Will you give the Court a brief overview of your
15 educational background after high school.

16 A. After high school, I went off to college. I actually
17 attended Charleston Southern University for a year, located in
18 North Charleston. I ended up moving back up to Columbia and
19 then graduated from the University of South Carolina in 2003
20 with a degree in geography with emphasis on GIS and remote
21 sensing techniques.

22 Q. Do you have any credits towards a master's degree?

23 A. I've got three credit hours from Clemson University
24 towards a master's in public administration.

25 Q. When did you start working as a GIS professional and

1 cartographer?

2 A. I was hired by Bobby Bowers with the -- back then it was
3 called the Office of Research and Statistics. Later on it was
4 renamed the Revenue of Fiscal Affairs Office. And so, that
5 was around January of 2000. I had a part-time position there
6 and then was offered a full-time position after I graduated
7 USC in 2003.

8 Q. What were your job responsibilities at Revenue and Fiscal
9 Affairs?

10 A. My job responsibilities included creating maps for
11 introduction to the legislature for the legislative process,
12 voting precincts, and redistricting for school boards, as well
13 as redistricting local governments around South Carolina.

14 Q. Who was your boss at the end of your time at Revenue and
15 Fiscal Affairs?

16 A. That was Frank Rainwater.

17 Q. During your time at Revenue and Fiscal Affairs, how many
18 jurisdictions did you draw redistricting plans for?

19 A. I'd say in between 75 to a hundred jurisdictions across
20 South Carolina.

21 Q. Did you ever conduct a racially polarized voting analysis
22 while you were drawing any of those plans?

23 A. No.

24 Q. And are you aware whether anyone else conducted a
25 racially polarized voting analysis in connection with the

1 drawing of those plans?

2 A. No.

3 Q. Have you ever drawn any redistricting plans in any other
4 state?

5 A. Yes. After the 2010 census release, Bobby Bowers and I
6 did some consulting work up in North Carolina. It was
7 probably about three or four municipalities in one county up
8 there.

9 Q. Have you ever assisted a court in any redistricting
10 cases?

11 A. Yes. Two court cases, I've been appointed as technical
12 advisor. The first one was going to be in the *Backus* case.
13 It was after the 2010 legislation. I worked with Judge Floyd,
14 Judge Seymour and Judge Duffy on that case. The second one, I
15 was a technical advisor with Judge Gergel on a Jasper County
16 School District case in which Judge Gergel actually came up to
17 Columbia and we had a nice conversation, sat down and drew a
18 map that the school district currently operates under today.

19 There's two other cases in which we were involved with
20 the Court, but not technical advisors, and that was a Colleton
21 County School District case in which we met with Judge Duffy,
22 talked to him about the problems going on with that one. And
23 then also there was a Georgetown County School District case
24 in which and the Justice Department sued the school district,
25 and Bobby and I were tasked with mediating a remedy to that

1 situation by the legislative delegation for Georgetown County
2 at that time. And so, we worked out a compromise, and that
3 was put in a consent decree and signed by the judge.

4 Q. What do you consider your professional specializations?

5 A. I'd say redistricting, GIS, cartography and geography,
6 especially South Carolina geography.

7 Q. Have you ever drawn redistricting plans for Sumter?

8 A. Yes, I have. I've drawn county council in around 2001 as
9 well as 2011.

10 Q. Have you ever drawn any redistricting plans for
11 Charleston?

12 A. I have drawn plans for the City of Charleston after the
13 2010 census release.

14 Q. During your time at Revenue and Fiscal Affairs, did you
15 serve as a state certifying official for municipal and county
16 annexations for the U.S. Census?

17 A. Yes, I did. On a yearly basis we would get a report from
18 the Census Bureau of all annexations that had been sent up
19 there. As part of the review, we would sign off to make sure
20 that we received those annexations at the state level.

21 Annexations are required to go to three different places --
22 well, actually four: The secretary of state receives a copy,
23 the South Carolina Department of Transportation receives a
24 copy, and the secretary of state receives a copy, as well as
25 Revenue and Fiscal Affairs.

1 Q. And through your experience as a cartographer in South
2 Carolina, have you become familiar with city and town
3 boundaries in the state?

4 A. Extremely familiar.

5 MR. GORE: Can we pull up Plaintiffs' Exhibit 67 and
6 go to page 21.

7 BY MR. GORE:

8 Q. Mr. Roberts, can you see that map on your screen?

9 A. Yes, I can.

10 Q. We've heard testimony that those red lines are the
11 boundaries of the city of Sumter. Are these lines an accurate
12 representation of the city of Sumter lines?

13 A. No, they're not.

14 Q. Will you point out any inaccuracies you see?

15 A. Yes, sir. So the line following --

16 MR. CUSICK: Objection, your Honor, to the extent
17 that this is being offered as an expert opinion to rebut Dr.
18 Duchin's report. We understand he can testify to the actual
19 lines, but I'm not sure --

20 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, I think this is a factual issue,
21 and I overrule that. I think he can testify as to a fact. He
22 knows he's not offering an opinion, he's offering a fact. He
23 apparently knows the city lines. So I overrule that
24 objection.

25 Proceed, Mr. Gore.

1 MR. GORE: Thank you, your Honor.

2 **BY MR. GORE:**

3 Q. Mr. Roberts, will you continue?

4 A. Certainly. So, I'm going to try to draw this line on
5 here. So, this right here is the Clarendon/Sumter County
6 boundary. And this area right here that I just circled, that
7 is what they depict as the city limit line of the city of
8 Sumter. The city limit line of Sumter comes nowhere close to
9 the boundary between Sumter County and Clarendon County.

10 Q. Mr. Roberts, did you embed the city lines into the
11 version of the enacted map that you placed on the Senate
12 redistricting website?

13 A. Could you repeat that question?

14 Q. Did you depict city lines in the maps of the enacted plan
15 that you generated and placed on the website?

16 A. Yes. On the enacted map there are the city limit lines
17 according to the 2020 Census data that was released prior to
18 the release of the PL94171 database.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: Mr. Roberts, if you could pull the
20 microphone a little closer to you. Thank you.

21 MR. GORE: Can we get Senate Exhibit 29b side by side
22 here? And would it be possible on 29b to zoom in on the
23 Sumter area? Thank you.

24 **BY MR. GORE:**

25 Q. Mr. Roberts, looking at this zoomed-in focus of the city

1 of Sumter, can you point out to the Court where the city lines
2 are on this map?

3 A. Certainly. I'm going to start out with the Sumter
4 Clarendon County boundary that I just drew. So, that's going
5 to be this line coming down through here. And the city of
6 Sumter is located up here. As you can see, there is no line
7 in this area for the city of Sumter municipal limits.

8 MR. GORE: Can we zoom back out of this and go back?

9 JUDGE GERGEL: Can we slow down a second? I see
10 these lines -- I'm sorry. If we go back to the zoom, I was
11 just trying to make sure I saw what I was looking at. Can we
12 go back to where we were there? Thank you.

13 There are these black lines in Sumter County. Is
14 that the city of Sumter, those thin black lines, Mr. Roberts?

15 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. So, the city of Sumter would
16 be the black lines up in here.

17 JUDGE GERGEL: Right.

18 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, that's correct.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: So, the city is split?

20 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, it is split.

21 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. And, you know, this other map,
22 which unfortunately is not apparently accurate, what is the --
23 I'm trying to figure out is there a racial division of the
24 city, a racial division of the county? I'm just trying to
25 figure that out.

1 THE WITNESS: I couldn't speak to that because we
2 didn't look at race when we made the cuts in Sumter.

3 JUDGE GERGEL: You don't know that?

4 THE WITNESS: I do not -- I do not know what the
5 changes were, no, sir.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. But you know the general
7 population of the city of Sumter?

8 THE WITNESS: Not off the top of my head, no, sir.

9 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. Very good.

10 MR. GORE: Thank you. All right. So, if we can zoom
11 out of that and return on the left-hand side in Plaintiffs'
12 Exhibit 61, and can we go to page 19? If it's easier we can
13 close out the side by side. Great.

14 **BY MR. GORE:**

15 Q. So, Mr. Roberts, the red lines here have been represented
16 as the city lines for the city of Columbia. Are they an
17 accurate representation of the city lines of the city of
18 Columbia?

19 A. No, they are not.

20 Q. Will you point out any inaccuracies you see there?

21 A. On the map that this shows, it shows the city limit lines
22 running all the way up to the Fairfield/Richland County
23 boundary. And that is not an accurate depiction of the city
24 of Columbia city limits.

25 MR. GORE: And can we take down this one and get back

1 to 29b? Can we zoom in a little closer on Columbia?

2 **BY MR. GORE:**

3 Q. And, Mr. Roberts, can you indicate to the Court where the
4 Columbia city lines are here?

5 A. So, the city of Columbia lines are going to be located
6 generally in this area here and run out to Fort Jackson,
7 around Fort Jackson up through the Wood Creek subdivision,
8 down through there and then back down towards this way.

9 Q. Do the city of Columbia lines extend to the Richland
10 Fairfield County line?

11 A. No, they don't.

12 MR. GORE: And let's go back now to Plaintiffs'
13 Exhibit 67.

14 JUDGE GERGEL: Can I just interrupt to make sure I
15 understand? I take it you don't know the racial data on the
16 city of Columbia either, correct?

17 THE WITNESS: That's correct, sir.

18 JUDGE GERGEL: But you're telling us the city of
19 Columbia is split?

20 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

21 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you. Okay.

22 MR. GORE: If we can go back to Plaintiffs'
23 Exhibit 67, the report, on page 17.

24 **BY MR. GORE:**

25 Q. Mr. Roberts --

1 JUDGE GERGEL: Remind me where this came from.

2 MR. GORE: This is Dr. Duchin's report.

3 JUDGE GERGEL: Yeah. I mean, I'm satisfied. I mean,
4 I know Mr. Roberts, he's a very precise guy.

5 MR. GORE: Sure.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: What I want is if that report isn't
7 accurate -- and I'm persuaded if he tells me it's not, that's
8 good enough for me -- we do need this kind of data ourselves
9 to assess the allegations and the defenses, you know?

10 MR. GORE: Sure.

11 JUDGE GERGEL: And, if this isn't accurate -- and I'm
12 satisfied it's not -- then we need to figure out a way in
13 which the Court gets accurate data on this.

14 MR. GORE: Yeah.

15 JUDGE GERGEL: Because, just because the lines are
16 wrong doesn't mean the premise is wrong -- or right, for that
17 matter. And was there a racial division of these communities?
18 And, if so, you know, obviously he's here to provide
19 alternative explanations, but we need to know accurately what
20 it is.

21 MR. GORE: We agree, your Honor. Let me ask a couple
22 more questions.

23 JUDGE GERGEL: Good.

24 MR. GORE: And then I think we'd be happy to work
25 with the Court and plaintiffs' counsel to get the data that

1 the Court needs.

2 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you very much.

3 BY MR. GORE:

4 Q. The questions I wanted to ask about this, without
5 belaboring the point, Mr. Roberts, is: Are these the accurate
6 city lines for Charleston and North Charleston?

7 A. No, they're not.

8 Q. Will you explain, or point out to the Court, any
9 inaccuracies you see?

10 A. So, one of the inaccuracies for the city of Charleston is
11 going to be this tail down here. That's almost out to Kiawah
12 Island. The city of Charleston limits does not run that far
13 out to the southwest of Charleston.

14 Another one for North Charleston is going to be this
15 appendage up here in Berkeley County. There's only one census
16 block that's in Berkeley County that's in the city of North
17 Charleston, and it's actually a shopping center. And it would
18 not be that large on a map.

19 Q. Mr. Roberts, I think you mentioned --

20 JUDGE GERGEL: Let me stop you just for a second to
21 make sure whether we're on a wild goose chase or not.

22 In the city of Charleston, is there a split of the
23 city of Charleston between CD 1 and CD 6?

24 THE WITNESS: Yes, there is.

25 JUDGE GERGEL: And is there a split of North

1 Charleston between CD 1 and CD 6?

2 THE WITNESS: Yes, there is.

3 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. Thank you.

4 **BY MR. GORE:**

5 Q. And, Mr. Roberts, I think you mentioned before that
6 various government entities keep track of the municipal
7 boundaries; is that right?

8 A. That's correct.

9 Q. And are those publicly available or accessible in some
10 format from those entities?

11 A. Yes. The U.S. Census Bureau provides the data that we
12 rely upon for municipal boundaries. The South Carolina
13 Department of Transportation also keeps geographic files of
14 the municipal boundaries that they receive annexations for.

15 Q. Thank you. Moving on to the next area, I'd like to ask
16 you some questions about the redistricting process following
17 the release of the 2020 census data.

18 What were your primary responsibilities this cycle?

19 A. To draw maps and answer requests from members of the
20 legislature regarding maps.

21 Q. Did you attend any of the public hearings that the Senate
22 Redistricting Committee held in July and August of 2021?

23 A. I believe I attended all of them.

24 Q. What do you recall about those meetings?

25 A. There was really a lot of people complaining, complaining

1 about the process, a lot of people asking for the maps to be
2 drawn politically fair. We didn't -- from a cartography
3 standpoint, we didn't get a lot of information that we were
4 looking for such as communities of interest. You know, there
5 was a lot of talk about the Lowcountry, but no one would give
6 me the actual geographic area of what they considered the
7 Lowcountry.

8 What I might consider the Lowcountry, Mr. Gore, you might
9 have a different opinion of what the Lowcountry is. But very
10 rarely do we get any information of what these communities of
11 interest were or are according to geographic boundaries that I
12 could relate to a map. We did have -- some of that
13 information came in. One area was in York County. They
14 called it the Saluda Road Corridor. And I'll never forget, a
15 lady stood up and started naming off road names, and it was
16 something that we could actually put a physical boundary on.
17 We also had a gentleman in Orangeburg talk about the Limestone
18 area of Orangeburg County and the precincts up there. We also
19 had testimony about the Gullah Geechee community in which they
20 actually named islands that we could put geographic boundaries
21 on. But a lot of testimony was really just open ended. And
22 from a cartographic standpoint, it was hard to figure out what
23 communities of interest these folks were talking about.

24 Q. Did you hear any testimony about the Sun City communities
25 of interest?

1 A. Yeah. Sun City, we had a pretty good amount of testimony
2 on Sun City. And I've worked with Judge Gergel on that area
3 with Jasper County School District. But that is an area that
4 we did hear testimony on, wanting to be part of the 1st
5 Congressional District.

6 Q. Do you recall approximately when the 2020 Census data was
7 released?

8 A. It was August of 2021.

9 Q. Was that on time?

10 A. No. It was delayed from the original release schedule,
11 which would have been early spring, due to the COVID pandemic.

12 Q. At some point during the process, did you become aware
13 that this Court had set a timeline for the General Assembly to
14 enact a Congressional Plan?

15 A. Yes. I knew there was a timeline, but I couldn't tell
16 you what the date was. But we were under pressure to get a
17 Congressional Plan done.

18 Q. And notwithstanding those time constraints, were you able
19 to do a thorough and professional job drawing the map?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. So, will you walk through the timeline for drawing the
22 congressional map starting in 2021?

23 A. As soon as we got the data, we hit the ground running
24 working on the Senate districts. The first thing we did was
25 create the benchmark map of the Senate districts and started

1 looking at the population deviations of the districts and
2 trying to get an idea of who needed to move where. We started
3 reaching out to members, getting feedback on how they wanted
4 to see their Senate districts drawn; wanted to get their input
5 on their communities of interest and what they wanted to see
6 on a map.

7 After meeting with the Senate members, we developed the
8 staff plan and got the ball rolling that allowed members to
9 offer amendments, if they wanted to, to that staff plan. And
10 once we got to a point where we were comfortable with the map,
11 and the General Assembly seemed to be comfortable with the
12 map, we turned our focus to congressional redistricting. And
13 that would have been about mid November of 2021.

14 Q. First, you completed the work on Senate redistricting,
15 and then you went to congressional redistricting; is that
16 right?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. As a Senate cartographer, were you a nonpartisan staffer?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Did the Senate have a policy about who you would draw
21 maps for?

22 A. Senator Rankin had an open-door policy with the map room.
23 Literally, an open-door policy. And we would have members
24 come and stop by all the time. Senator John Scott was two
25 doors from us, and he would drop in all the time just to check

1 on how we were doing or to give us suggestions on what he
2 wanted to see in the map-drawing process. But we really had
3 an open-door policy drawing for every member of the Senate.

4 Q. And were those visits in person about the Senate Plan or
5 the Congressional Plan?

6 A. They were the Senate Plan.

7 Q. And you mentioned Senator Rankin. Was he chair of the
8 redistricting subcommittee?

9 A. Yes, he was.

10 Q. Did you draw maps only for senators who personally
11 visited the map room?

12 A. No. We would get requests through Andy Fiffick from
13 different members on how they wanted to see the maps drawn,
14 and we would honor those requests and produce the maps for
15 them.

16 Q. Were senators generally aware of the policy that you were
17 available to draw maps for any senator?

18 A. Yes. I had numerous phone calls during the Senate
19 redistricting on my personal cellphone as well as e-mails.

20 Q. Did you meet with every senator regarding senate
21 redistricting?

22 A. I believe so. There might have been one or two that we
23 did not meet with, but pretty much everybody.

24 Q. Did that include Senator Margie Bright Matthews?

25 A. Yes, multiple times.

1 Q. And what was Senator Bright Matthews' interest in senate
2 redistricting?

3 A. She was really looking out for her area of the state and
4 just trying to give input on the way she wanted to see her
5 district and keep her communities whole. She was really a
6 pleasure to work with.

7 Q. Have you worked with Senator Bright Matthews on other
8 matters?

9 A. Yes, I have. I've worked with her on Colleton County
10 School District redistricting as well as Jasper County School
11 District redistricting.

12 Q. And would you have been eager to work with Senator Bright
13 Matthews on congressional redistricting if she had approached
14 you?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Did you ever meet with Senator Harpootlian about Senate
17 Plan redistricting?

18 A. We spoke briefly in passing, but he never came to the map
19 room and never reached out to me personally.

20 Q. And did he have any interest in the Senate redistricting?

21 A. He did. And we met with him during the Senate
22 redistricting process. We met with him in Room 603 of the
23 Gresset building, which was really the meeting room where we
24 would meet with members. So, it wasn't inside the actual map
25 room where the computers were. And Senator Harpootlian came

1 in and told us to blow his district up, that he didn't need a
2 district, that he had an embassy.

3 Q. And what did you understand him to mean when he said
4 that?

5 A. We understood that he wasn't looking for running for
6 reelection, that, you know, if we needed to move his district,
7 that we could.

8 JUDGE GERGEL: And the reference, for the record, was
9 the Ambassador of Slovenia.

10 BY MR. GORE:

11 Q. How would you describe the Senators' interest level in
12 Senate redistricting compared to Congressional redistricting?

13 A. Oh, wow. Everybody cared about Senate redistricting. I
14 mean, I was getting phone calls late at night asking, you
15 know, how is the plan going, where are we at, has anything
16 changed in my district? And when it came to Congressional
17 redistricting, we got no feedback. There was no one calling,
18 asking about the process, that I can remember. And it was
19 really no contact with members. No one wanted to talk about
20 Congressional redistricting.

21 Q. Was there a confidentiality policy for maps you drew
22 during the Congressional redistricting process on behalf of
23 members?

24 A. Yes. We take that confidentiality extremely strict when
25 we're talking about proposed legislation with members,

1 especially during the redistricting process. And typically,
2 if we had a request come in from a member, we would not
3 divulge that information to another member without express
4 consent from the member that requested it.

5 Q. So, even though Senator Rankin chaired the subcommittee,
6 did you ever share maps with him without permission from the
7 requesting senator?

8 A. Not that I can recall, no.

9 Q. Is that confidentiality policy followed for all
10 legislation and amendments you work on?

11 A. It is.

12 Q. Now, we have heard testimony that Senator Harpootlian
13 hired his own map drawer for congressional redistricting.
14 Would you have drawn Senator Harpootlian's plan for him if he
15 had asked?

16 A. Certainly, yes.

17 Q. And would you have abided by the confidentiality policy
18 with respect to that map?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Mr. Roberts, who was on the core team for redistricting
21 in the Senate process?

22 A. That would have been Charlie Terrine, who was outside
23 counsel; Andy Fiffick, who is chief of staff of Senate
24 Judiciary; Paula Benson, who is a staff attorney; Breeden
25 John, who is also a staff attorney; and myself.

1 Q. What was Mr. Terrine's role?

2 A. He was outside counsel.

3 Q. What was Mr. Fiffick's role?

4 A. He was chief of staff for Senate Judiciary.

5 Q. And what duties or responsibilities did he have for
6 redistricting?

7 A. Andy pretty much oversaw the process as far as
8 coordinating with members, their requests. He'd set up the
9 meeting schedules and handle really the administrative
10 functions of the redistricting process.

11 Q. Did he ever draw any maps?

12 A. Not that I'm aware of.

13 Q. Did Mr. Terrine ever draw any maps?

14 A. Not that I'm aware of.

15 Q. You mentioned Ms. Benson, who's a staff attorney. What
16 was her role in congressional redistricting?

17 A. She was there just to observe the process and rarely gave
18 any input, but did not draw any maps.

19 Q. How about Mr. Breeden John?

20 A. Breeden John was really my backup. So, we spent long,
21 long, long hours in the map room. And if I needed a break or
22 something like that, Breeden was trained on the redistricting
23 software and he could step in and help draw the maps when I
24 was out of the room.

25 Q. And did he draw any congressional maps, to your knowledge

1 or memory?

2 A. Not that I'm aware of.

3 Q. Who is Grayson Morgan?

4 A. Grayson Morgan was an employee that I hired who worked
5 offsite. His responsibilities were to take the public
6 submissions, create the maps for those, and run the reports
7 and statistics for the publicly submitted plans.

8 Q. And was he an employee, or a contractor?

9 A. He was a contractor.

10 Q. And how about Mora Baker?

11 A. She's a staff attorney on the Senate Judiciary.

12 Q. And what was her role for congressional redistricting?

13 A. Mora was in and out of the map room. She never drew any
14 plans, but she coordinated the meeting minutes from the public
15 meetings that we had across the state.

16 Q. And who is Madison Faulk?

17 A. Madison Faulk is also a staff attorney with the Senate
18 Judiciary. And she, too, was really part of collecting the
19 minutes and information from the public meetings we had.

20 Q. Did Ms. Faulk ever draw any maps?

21 A. No.

22 Q. I'd like to find out more about where the drawing of maps
23 took place and that process. Where did the drawing of
24 congressional maps take place?

25 A. We had two map rooms -- two primary map rooms. One was

1 in 503 of the Gresset building. And that was sort of mine and
2 Breeden's home base. So, we both had a desk up there. We had
3 two work stations that we drew maps on for redistricting up
4 that way. There was four 42-inch monitors on the screens so
5 that we could see the maps. And, really, a lot of the map
6 drawing took place down in Senator Rankin's office on the
7 first floor of the Gresset building, right in front of the big
8 picture windows. And so, we would meet down there in the
9 mornings around 9:00 o'clock, and we'd draw maps till late in
10 the afternoon, till it was time to go home.

11 Q. What was the setup in Senator Rankin's office?

12 A. In Senator Rankin's office there was a small desk that I
13 would have my laptop on so that I could draw maps. And then
14 we had a projector that sat against the wall that projected
15 the maps and stats up on the screen, probably about a
16 12-foot-by-12-foot screen that was projected up there so that
17 the attorneys could provide me with input on how to draw the
18 maps.

19 Q. Once you started working on the new congressional map,
20 how often were you in Senator Rankin's office to draw maps?

21 A. Pretty much daily.

22 Q. Who was generally present with you in Senator Rankin's
23 office during the map-drawing process?

24 A. It would have been the core redistricting team of Charlie
25 Terrine, Andy Fiffick, Breeden John, Paula Benson and myself.

1 Q. And how about Ms. Baker or Ms. Faulk?

2 A. They were in and out of the room, but didn't really give
3 too much input.

4 Q. How about Senator Rankin?

5 A. I never saw him in there while we were drawing maps.

6 Q. Which members of the Senate did you draw congressional
7 maps for?

8 A. I know on our system we had one for Margie Bright
9 Matthews. I know that we had a couple for Senator
10 Harpootlian. There were maps on the system that we had done
11 for Ronnie Sabb. We had done some for Senator Wes Climer,
12 definitely Senator Campsen. And that's all I can recall.

13 Q. Did you draw a map for Senator Scott?

14 A. Yes. That's another one that we did maps for, Senator
15 Scott.

16 Q. And what kind of map was Senator Scott interested in?

17 A. Senator Scott was looking for a map that really kept
18 counties whole, as well as we had another map that he was
19 trying to draw what he called "anchor counties" where you'd
20 have one main county in each senate district that would sort
21 of drive the population.

22 Q. How about Senator Sabb, what kind of maps was he
23 interested in?

24 A. He was really interested in keeping the 1st down in --
25 keeping Charleston whole in the 1st as well as maps that would

1 do a Charleston/Beaufort combination.

2 Q. You mentioned Senator Campsen as well. What kind of maps
3 did you draw for Senator Campsen?

4 A. We did several maps for Senator Campsen. One of the ones
5 that we did was what we called a "Charleston strong map,"
6 which was putting more of Charleston into the 1st
7 Congressional District. And then we had, of course, House
8 Plan 2, Senate Amendment 1.

9 Q. Did the Charleston strong map place all of Charleston in
10 District 1?

11 A. No, it did not.

12 Q. You also mentioned Senator Climer. What kind of maps was
13 Senator Climer interested in?

14 A. Senator Climer had me draw two maps in which there were
15 seven majority Republican districts.

16 Q. And I think you mentioned Senator Martin as well; is that
17 right?

18 A. I did not mention it, but we did do a map for Senator
19 Martin as well.

20 Q. And what kind of map was that?

21 A. The map Senator Martin requested was putting more of
22 Spartanburg in Congressional District 4. And Spartanburg is
23 Senator Martin's home county.

24 Q. Did you draw maps for Senator Hutto?

25 A. We did do maps for Senator Hutto. The maps for we did

1 for Senator Hutto were going to be offered as amendments to
2 the plan that was before the General Assembly. And so, what
3 we had to do was take the plans that were publicly submitted
4 and balance the population deviation out to one person.

5 Q. And you mentioned before the MBM map. What do you recall
6 about that?

7 A. I remember it was on the system. We took a look at it.
8 We created the map that everyone's seen that's got the Senate
9 logo on it. We also ran the reports and statistics on it.

10 Q. Do you know who drew that map -- or the plan behind that
11 map?

12 A. I can't say if it was us or if it was someone else.

13 JUDGE GERGEL: Which plan was that? I'm sorry.

14 MR. GORE: MBM.

15 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you.

16 **BY MR. GORE:**

17 Q. So, when a member requested a plan or a map, did you also
18 generate reports relating to that map or plan?

19 A. Yes. We generated multiple reports.

20 Q. Is that an automatic function within Maptitude to
21 generate those reports?

22 A. Not an automatic function. It's something that we have
23 to choose, and then we could run the reports.

24 Q. They're generated by the software related to the map or
25 the plan; is that right?

1 A. That's correct.

2 Q. What kind of political data was included in those
3 reports?

4 A. We used the 2020 Trump/Biden political numbers on those
5 reports.

6 Q. And was racial data included in those reports?

7 A. Yes, it was.

8 Q. And what kind of racial data?

9 A. It would have been racial data from the Census Bureau's
10 PL94171 database that was released in August. For the racial
11 breakdowns, we used total population, non-Hispanic White and
12 the non-Hispanic DOJ Black.

13 Q. What software did you use to draw congressional maps?

14 A. That would be Maptitude For Redistricting.

15 Q. Have you generally used Maptitude to draw maps throughout
16 your career?

17 A. Generally, yes. It's some kind of Maptitude product.

18 When I was with Revenue and Fiscal Affairs, we used a

19 Maptitude extension for ArcGIS.

20 Q. And how many congressional maps do you think you drafted
21 throughout this process, either for members or otherwise?

22 A. I'd say over 20.

23 Q. What data was available to you in Maptitude while you
24 were drawing congressional maps?

25 A. It would have been the entire PL94171 database that

1 included multiple racial categories as well as total
2 population.

3 Q. How is race data displayed in Maptitude?

4 A. So, in the Maptitude software, you, of course, got your
5 map as the largest area on the screen, and then you have your
6 population and demographic statistics typically at the bottom.
7 And then you have what they call a "pending change box" where
8 you can go and see what your changes are before you make them,
9 as far as the population and racial changes.

10 Q. And I think you mentioned before that when you generate
11 these reports, the reports also show racial data; is that
12 right?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. And does Maptitude have a shading function to display
15 racial data?

16 A. Yes. You can shade based on different attributes, and it
17 will color-code the map based on the concentration of those
18 attributes.

19 Q. When you were drawing congressional maps, did you ever
20 activate the shading function for race?

21 A. For race? No.

22 Q. Is there a similar shading function for political data?

23 A. Yes. We did use the shading function for just a couple
24 minutes to take a look at the shading of a particular area
25 based on politics. But Charlie said he was about to throw up,

1 so we turned it off.

2 Q. That's Mr. Terrine?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Throughout the congressional redistricting process, did
5 you draw any maps or lines based on race?

6 A. No.

7 Q. Did you ever use a racial target?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Did you ever use race as a proxy for politics?

10 A. No.

11 Q. Did you ever use politics as a proxy for race?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Did you ever look at the BVAP of any district or area
14 while you were drawing draft congressional lines or districts?

15 A. Not while we were drawing, no.

16 Q. Did you ever see it afterwards?

17 A. We did. After the plans were completed, we'd run the
18 continuity check, as well as make sure there was unassigned
19 areas, and also make sure that we were within a one-person
20 deviation. And then Charlie Terrine would ask what the BVAP
21 in certain districts were.

22 Q. And was that part of his legal review of plans?

23 A. That's my understanding, yes.

24 Q. Did any senator ever ask you to draw any congressional
25 lines or districts based on race or to achieve a certain

1 racial result?

2 A. No.

3 Q. Did you also have political data available to you in
4 Maptitude?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And where did that data come from?

7 A. We reached out to a consultant named Clark Benson to
8 provide us the information so that we could load it into our
9 GIS system.

10 Q. Did Mr. Benson ever draw maps, to your knowledge?

11 A. No. I've never seen a map that he's drawn.

12 Q. What was the data you received from Mr. Benson?

13 A. We received the 2020 presidential and senate election
14 results, as well as some 2016 election results.

15 Q. Was Mr. Benson's data broken down to the census block
16 level?

17 A. Yeah. So, we received it in three different geography
18 levels. We had it at the county level, the VTD level, as well
19 as the census block level.

20 Q. What did Mr. Benson's data allow you to do?

21 A. It allowed us to look at the performance -- draw a map,
22 look at the performance of how that district would perform in
23 the election in which we were looking.

24 Q. And did Mr. Benson's data allow you to do that anywhere
25 you split a precinct in a map?

1 A. Yes. We could go sub precinct in that area as well.

2 Q. And why did Mr. Benson's data allow you to do that?

3 A. Because it was broken down to the census block level.

4 And the election report -- the election results are broken
5 down into individual precincts which are tied to the VTDs.

6 And we hired Mr. Benson to break that and just de-aggregate
7 that information down to the block level.

8 Q. Is the data that the South Carolina Election Commission
9 provides also broken down to the block level?

10 A. No, it is not.

11 Q. What level is that broken down?

12 A. It is broken down to the precinct.

13 Q. I think you mentioned that Mr. Benson provided you 2020
14 and 2016 election results; is that right?

15 A. That's correct.

16 Q. Which results did you rely on or use to draw plans or
17 maps for the congressional redistricting?

18 A. We relied on the 2020 presidential election results
19 between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The 2016 information we
20 looked at had flaws in it, because anything that the State
21 Election Commission put on their website from 2016 and prior
22 allocated the absentee votes as a separate absentee precinct.
23 And so, for more accurate data, we wanted to make sure that we
24 used the absentee votes broken down back -- allocated back to
25 the precinct in which that voter resided.

1 Q. Were the 2020 election results reported at the precinct
2 of the voter's residence for absentee ballots?

3 A. That's correct, yes.

4 Q. And when you referred to the 2020 election results, did
5 you sometimes shorthand that as a "Trump number" or the "Biden
6 number?"

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And using the data Mr. Benson provided, were you able to
9 see the Trump/Biden breakdown in various plans and areas where
10 you drew?

11 A. Yes. When we were drawing the maps, we would have the
12 total population of the VTD and then the percent Trump in that
13 VTD.

14 Q. And did the Senate staff make the Clark Benson 2020
15 political data available on the Senate redistricting website?

16 A. Yes. There's two different versions of the data on the
17 website. One is the election commission data, and then the
18 other is the GIS format of the data in which Mr. Benson
19 provided.

20 Q. And does that GIS data that Mr. Benson provided include
21 Mr. Benson's breakdowns to the census block level?

22 A. Yes, it does. In one zip file, there's going to be three
23 different files in it. And you can link that back to the
24 census geography that was released prior to the release of the
25 2020 census data. There's a GEOID code or some kind of field

1 that allows that linkage.

2 MR. GORE: Your Honor, this is the data I raised
3 yesterday. We'd like to move to admit that as an exhibit. I
4 think we'd be up to Senate Exhibit 243.

5 JUDGE GERGEL: Is there an objection?

6 MR. FREEDMAN: Your Honor, our analysts are still
7 analyzing the accuracy of that data. We're happy to allow --

8 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, here's the problem: We've got a
9 witness on the stand, it's been offered, so we've got to rule.

10 MR. FREEDMAN: It's a new exhibit, your Honor, and we
11 are vetting it. And we're willing to allow it to come in
12 conditionally. We don't have any reason to think their data
13 is incorrect, but --

14 JUDGE GERGEL: Let me make sure, for the record, we
15 can describe exactly what this is.

16 Mr. Gore, could you help me with that?

17 MR. GORE: Sure. This is the data that Mr. Roberts
18 actually used to judge the political effects of --

19 JUDGE GERGEL: This is the so-called Benson data?

20 MR. GORE: It's the so-called Benson data. I
21 understand --

22 JUDGE GERGEL: I mean, the accuracy of it doesn't
23 seem particularly relevant. It is what he used. Whether it's
24 accurate or inaccurate, he used it.

25 MR. FREEDMAN: So, as I said, we do not have an

1 objection to it coming in provisionally and allowing the
2 witness to testify about it. We may come in and move to
3 strike it, depending -- I think that's probably the way to
4 proceed.

5 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, I think the better thing is to
6 just cross-examine him. You know, this sort of tentative
7 thing doesn't work well. It may make sense to you as a
8 litigator; it doesn't make sense to us as a Court. I'll
9 overrule the objection. It's admitted. You can cross-examine
10 the witness.

11 Senate 243 is admitted.

12 *(Senate Exhibit 243 was admitted into evidence.)*

13 MR. GORE: Thank you, your Honor.

14 **BY MR. GORE:**

15 Q. Mr. Roberts, throughout the congressional redistricting
16 process, did you ever draw maps or district lines based on
17 politics?

18 A. Yes, all the time.

19 Q. Did you inform the members of the subcommittee that this
20 data was available to you and them?

21 A. Yes, they were very aware of it.

22 Q. Did members of the Senate ever ask you to draw maps or
23 districts with a political result?

24 A. Yes, they did.

25 Q. Can you give us an example?

1 MR. CUSICK: Objection to the extent it's being
2 offered for the truth of the matter, but understand the effect
3 that it had on drawing maps, your Honor.

4 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, he's offering it to identify
5 senators. So, what's the objection to that?

6 MR. CUSICK: Your Honor, to the extent it's being
7 offered for the truth of the representations for what the
8 Senators' goals were in drawing the maps, I understand that if
9 it was a fact that he used in drawing the map and the effect
10 on his mind, but if it's just offered for the --

11 JUDGE GERGEL: It's admitted for that purpose. Thank
12 you.

13 MR. CUSICK: Thank you.

14 MR. GORE: Thank you, your Honor.

15 Go ahead.

16 THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the question please?

17 **BY MR. GORE:**

18 Q. Can you give us some examples of senators asking you to
19 draw congressional maps to achieve a certain political result?

20 A. Certainly. Senator Campsen was asked multiple times to
21 look at the political numbers and to make the 1st
22 Congressional District more Republican leaning, based on the
23 Trump/Biden numbers that we had.

24 Q. Speaking of Senator Campsen, did you ever discuss race or
25 BVAP data with him?

1 MR. CUSICK: Again, your Honor, just a standing
2 objection to the extent these questions are being offered for
3 the truth of the matter, but understand that they play a role
4 in how it might have impacted the maps he was drawing for
5 those specific vendors.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: It's admitted. Overruled.

7 Go ahead.

8 THE WITNESS: No, Senator Campsen never asked about
9 the racial demographics of a district.

10 **BY MR. GORE:**

11 Q. And turning back to senators who asked about political
12 results, would that include Senator Climer?

13 A. Yes. Senator Climer asked me to produce two maps with
14 seven majority Republican districts.

15 Q. And whether they had asked you to draw the plan or not,
16 did members ever ask you to see the Trump/Biden breakdown in
17 master plans you drew?

18 A. All the time.

19 Q. Did both Democratic and Republican Senators ask you that?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Did you discuss politics in the Congressional Plan with
22 Senator Grooms?

23 A. Yes, we did.

24 Q. And when did those discussions take place?

25 A. I believe it was in the middle of the congressional

1 redistricting process or early on in the congressional
2 district process.

3 Q. And what was your understanding of Senator Grooms'
4 interest in the political effect of the Congressional Plan?

5 A. We had two maps that we were doing a Zoom call showing
6 Senator Grooms, and one of them had a higher Trump number than
7 the other, but the other one had more of -- I believe it was
8 Charleston County in it than the other. And Senator Grooms
9 said the one that had the higher Trump number -- he -- Senator
10 Grooms said he liked both plans because it included more of
11 Berkeley County in the district, but he said that one plan
12 would pass the General Assembly and one would not. And the
13 plan that would pass the General Assembly was the plan with
14 the higher Trump number.

15 Q. How many discussions about politics and congressional
16 redistricting did you have with Senator Campsen?

17 A. Many.

18 Q. And when did those discussions take place?

19 A. All throughout the redistricting process.

20 Q. Mr. Roberts, using Maptitude, did you run partisan
21 analysis reports on plans you drew?

22 A. I did.

23 Q. How about on plans that were drawn by members of the
24 public?

25 A. Yes, we did.

1 Q. And how about plans proposed by members of the Senate?

2 A. Yes, we did.

3 Q. And where a plan was publicly released, were those
4 partisan analysis reports also posted on the Senate
5 redistricting website?

6 A. That I cannot recall.

7 Q. Mr. Roberts, during your career as a redistricting
8 professional, have you become familiar with traditional
9 redistricting criteria?

10 A. Yes, I have.

11 Q. And what are some examples of traditional criteria?

12 A. Compactness, continuity, preserving cores of existing
13 districts, minimizing VTD splits, minimizing county splits,
14 and respecting communities of interest.

15 Q. Does Maptitude have any functionality for measuring a
16 plan's performance on traditional districting criteria?

17 A. It does. Many.

18 Q. And what is that functionality?

19 A. To measure the compactness. It can measure -- we ensure
20 that the districts are contiguous. We get a core constituency
21 report as well as a breakdown of the population deviations of
22 those, as well as we also get subdivision splits, which will
23 tell us how many counties and VTDs that are split in the plan.

24 Q. Does Maptitude have a functionality to ensure that all
25 districts are contiguous?

1 A. Yes, it does.

2 Q. And did you activate that function while you were drawing
3 congressional maps?

4 A. We would check the continuity after each plan was
5 finished.

6 Q. And so, you mentioned a variety of reports that Maptitude
7 can run. Did you generally run those reports on plans you
8 drew?

9 A. Yes, we did.

10 Q. And how about plans that were drawn by members of the
11 public?

12 A. We ran those as well.

13 Q. And plans proposed by members of the Senate?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And were these various reports also posted on the Senate
16 redistricting website?

17 A. If the plan was going to be offered as an amendment or
18 discussed in subcommittee or full committee, those were posted
19 online.

20 Q. And when you drew plans for a senator, did you provide
21 the full workup of reports to that senator?

22 A. Yes, we did.

23 Q. And did that include all the reports on traditional
24 districting principles?

25 A. It included that, as well as the partisan analysis

1 breakdown.

2 Q. And the racial breakdown as well?

3 A. And the racial breakdown, yes.

4 MR. GORE: Can we get Senate Exhibit 3?

5 BY MR. GORE:

6 Q. Mr. Roberts, this is the Senate redistricting guidelines.

7 Are you familiar with this document?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Did you have any role in creating these guidelines?

10 A. No, I did not.

11 Q. Did you rely on these guidelines in drawing the
12 congressional map?

13 A. These guidelines are really just general principles that
14 guide the redistricting process, but these don't really tell
15 me where to put district lines.

16 Q. In your experience, does a set of criteria guidelines
17 like this tell the map drawer everything she or he needs to
18 know to draw a redistricting plan?

19 A. No.

20 Q. Why not?

21 A. It doesn't tell me where to put the lines. These are
22 just general guidelines about the redistricting process. So,
23 we look for input from the public, senate members, as well as
24 congressional members on how they would like to see the plan.

25 Q. In your experience, is it common for a map drawer to

1 receive instructions or requests or recommendations that are
2 not contained in a set of criteria or guidelines?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Earlier you mentioned drawing maps for various members of
5 the Senate. Did those members make requests or
6 recommendations for how the maps would be drawn?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And were those requests or recommendations contained
9 expressly in the Senate guidelines?

10 A. No, they were not.

11 Q. Do the guidelines say anything about reuniting Charleston
12 in a single district?

13 A. No, they do not.

14 Q. How about reuniting Richland in a single district?

15 A. No, they do not.

16 Q. And did you similarly receive requests or recommendations
17 for drawing the enacted plan?

18 A. Could you repeat that question? I'm sorry.

19 Q. Did you similarly receive requests for how the enacted
20 plan should be drawn?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And did you incorporate any of those requests?

23 A. Yes, we did.

24 Q. And were those requests expressly included here in the
25 guidelines?

1 A. No, they were not.

2 MR. GORE: Let's take this exhibit down.

3 BY MR. GORE:

4 Q. I'd like to ask you some questions about the Senate staff
5 plan that was released on November 23rd, 2021. Do you recall
6 that plan?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And you said you started working on that plan in
9 mid-November 2021; is that right?

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. And in your career as a map drawer, have you ever used an
12 existing plan to draw a new redistricting map?

13 A. Every single time I create a new redistricting plan, I
14 start with the benchmark map.

15 Q. And why do you do that?

16 A. The benchmark map was the latest enacted map that we had
17 to start from. And to preserve the cores of the existing
18 districts, we start with the original benchmark map, which is
19 a traditional redistricting principle. And so, we use the
20 benchmark and then balance out the population from there.

21 Q. Does the benchmark map ordinarily represent policy
22 choices that have already been made?

23 A. Yes, it does.

24 Q. And does using the benchmark plan make it easier to the
25 balance out the population?

1 A. It does. It gives us an idea of where the population
2 shift needs to occur in order to balance out the districts to
3 one person.

4 Q. Does using the benchmark plan help maintain communities
5 of interest?

6 A. It does, yes.

7 Q. How so?

8 A. It would have been choices made by the previous
9 cartographer on what the communities of interest are. And so,
10 we would preserve those by using the benchmark.

11 Q. Does using the benchmark plan also help keep incumbents
12 in their districts with their core constituents?

13 A. Yes, it does.

14 Q. How so?

15 A. You start out with the existing map, you make minor
16 changes to balance the population and try to keep the cores of
17 the districts into the districts in which they previously
18 were.

19 Q. Did you start with the congressional benchmark plan when
20 you drew the enacted plan at issue here?

21 A. Yes, we did.

22 Q. And were there any additional reasons why you used the
23 benchmark plan as your starting off point?

24 A. It was the latest enacted plan, plus we knew that it
25 survived the court challenge in the *Backus* case and was also

1 pre-cleared by the Obama Justice Department.

2 Q. And how close were the districts in the benchmark plan to
3 equal population?

4 A. They were pretty close, except for the 1st and 6th
5 Congressional Districts, which the 1st District was
6 overpopulated by approximately 80,000. The 6th was
7 underpopulated by about 80,000.

8 MR. GORE: Can we pull up Senate Exhibit 28a? This
9 is in tab 1 of the binders that have been submitted to the
10 Court as well.

11 **BY MR. GORE:**

12 Q. Mr. Roberts, I'm now showing you a map on your screen.
13 Do you recognize this map?

14 A. Yes. This is the benchmark map.

15 Q. Does this map split Charleston County?

16 A. Yes, it does.

17 Q. Does it split Dorchester?

18 A. Yes, it does.

19 Q. Does it split Beaufort?

20 A. Yes, it does.

21 Q. Does it split Berkeley?

22 A. Yes, it does.

23 Q. Does it split Orangeburg?

24 A. Yes, it does.

25 Q. Does it split Richland?

1 A. Yes, it does.

2 Q. Does it split Sumter?

3 A. Yes, it does.

4 Q. Does it split Florence?

5 A. Yes, it does.

6 Q. Mr. Roberts, do you recall at some point seeing proposed
7 maps drafted by the National Republican Redistricting Trust?

8 A. Yes, I do.

9 Q. What is your understanding of how those maps got to
10 Senate staff?

11 A. They did not come in through the public portal like the
12 other publicly submitted plans. They came in -- I believe
13 Andy Fiffick somehow got them to us in a way that we could
14 load those into our Maptitude software.

15 Q. Did you ever speak with anyone at the National Republican
16 Redistricting Trust?

17 A. No, I did not.

18 Q. Did you ever speak to the Adam Kincaid?

19 A. I don't know who that is.

20 Q. Did you ever speak to Dale Oldham?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Did you communicate with any partisan groups regarding
23 congressional redistricting?

24 A. No.

25 Q. Did you communicate with any Republican-affiliated

1 groups?

2 A. No.

3 Q. Any Democratic-affiliated groups?

4 A. No.

5 Q. How many NRRT maps do you recall seeing?

6 A. I remember there were two of them that we had.

7 Q. In your deposition I believe you said you were unable to
8 recall on the spot the precise date you saw those maps --

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. -- but that you could go back and confirm. Have you now
11 been able to confirm the date you saw those maps?

12 A. Yes. After my deposition I was confused about when the
13 date was and what the map names were, so I went back into the
14 redistricting system and found out that we had received those
15 on November 19th of 2021.

16 Q. And that was shortly before the staff plan came out; is
17 that correct?

18 A. Yes, that was before the staff plan.

19 Q. And so, within the redistricting system, did you save the
20 maps by date?

21 A. I had a folder by date. And then we had also created PDF
22 maps, and those PDF maps have a timestamp on them when they
23 were created.

24 MR. GORE: Can we bring up Senate Exhibit 38a?

25 BY MR. GORE:

1 Q. Do you recognize this map, Mr. Roberts?

2 A. Yes. This is the Palmetto Plan that was sent in by the
3 NRRT.

4 MR. GORE: And can we get Exhibit 39a side by side?

5 **BY MR. GORE:**

6 Q. Do you recognize Senate Exhibit 39a?

7 A. Yes. That's the Wren Plan that was submitted with the
8 NRRT maps.

9 MR. GORE: I'll just note for the record that these
10 maps are also in the binders at tabs 2 and 3.

11 **BY MR. GORE:**

12 Q. Mr. Roberts, how long did you spend reviewing each of
13 these maps when you received them in November?

14 A. Probably about five to 10 minutes.

15 Q. What did you think of these maps?

16 A. I'm not going to use my exact words, what I said when we
17 pulled them up, but I told the staff they looked like crap and
18 we needed to move on to something else.

19 Q. Why did you say that?

20 A. There's a lot of bizarre shapes in these maps, and really
21 there's no explanation for the way these are drawn.

22 Q. So, after you viewed these maps, did you just move on to
23 the next, or did you do anything else?

24 A. We just -- we ran the typical reports that we did on
25 every plan.

1 MR. GORE: Let's go ahead and take down those
2 exhibits.

3 **BY MR. GORE:**

4 Q. Mr. Roberts, do you recall revealing a plan?

5 JUDGE GERGEL: Mr. Gore, we've been going about an
6 hour and 35 minutes. We normally take a morning break. Let's
7 take it now.

8 MR. GORE: That will be fine. Sure. Thank you, your
9 Honor.

10 **(Recess.)**

11 JUDGE GERGEL: Please be seated.

12 Please continue, Mr. Gore.

13 MR. GORE: Thank you, Your Honor.

14 **BY MR. GORE:**

15 Q. Mr. Roberts, do you recall ever seeing a plan from the
16 National Republican Redistricting Trust called the Jessamine
17 Plan?

18 A. I do not recall that, no.

19 Q. Were the NRRT plans ever posted on the Senate
20 redistricting website?

21 A. No, they were not.

22 Q. Do you know why?

23 A. My understanding was they didn't come in through the
24 typical staff portal, the public submission portal. But that
25 was also a call for Andy Fiffick to make.

1 Q. And after looking at the maps the first time, did you
2 ever look at them again?

3 A. No.

4 Q. Did you ever refer back to them?

5 A. No.

6 Q. And did any of the maps from the NRRT influence how you
7 drew any line or plan?

8 A. Not at all.

9 Q. Now, I think you testified a couple minutes ago that you
10 received some requests and recommendations for how to draw the
11 enacted plan; is that correct?

12 A. That's correct.

13 Q. What request did you receive from Senator Rankin?

14 A. Senator Rankin told us not to touch the 7th Congressional
15 District but to just balance the population out with as
16 minimal change as possible.

17 Q. Did that request make sense to you?

18 A. Yes, it did.

19 Q. Why?

20 A. Because District 7 was almost exactly where it needed to
21 be, just a little bit of tweaking around the edges to balance
22 the population.

23 Q. And does District 7 also have borders that affect how it
24 can grow?

25 A. Yeah. So, 1 and 7 both border the Atlantic Ocean. And

1 you can't put people in the ocean during the redistricting
2 process, so we were limited geographically where we could go.

3 Q. Is 7 also on the state line?

4 A. It is.

5 Q. Did you receive any requests on behalf of members of
6 Congress on how the enacted plan should be drawn?

7 A. We did.

8 Q. What were those requests?

9 MR. CUSICK: Objection, your Honor, to the extent
10 they're being offered for the truth of the matter. But,
11 again, we understand that to the extent --

12 JUDGE GERGEL: You've challenged intent. Overruled.
13 Offered for what he relied on.

14 THE WITNESS: We did receive a -- we placed a phone
15 call with Congressman Joe Wilson. Charlie Terrine, Andy
16 Fiffick and myself were in the room. I believe it was Breedon
17 John as well and possibly Paula Benson. Charlie picked up the
18 cellphone and called Joe Wilson and asked him what he wanted
19 to see in his congressional district, what he thought about
20 the redistricting process.

21 **BY MR. GORE:**

22 Q. And what did you understand Congressman Wilson to want
23 through that process?

24 A. Congressman Wilson told us he wanted to keep Fort Jackson
25 in his district, that he was either chair or served on the

1 Armed Services Committee for the U.S. House, and that was very
2 important to him. And he also said he did not want his
3 district going down to Beaufort County again. He said it was
4 a long drive. He said he loved the voters down there, but
5 that it was a long drive from Lexington down to Beaufort.

6 Q. And what was your understanding of why he loved the
7 voters there?

8 A. My understanding was that they are Republican voters who
9 voted for him.

10 Q. Had the House staff proposed a plan that would've place
11 Beaufort County back in District 2?

12 A. The first staff plan that came out placed Beaufort County
13 in District 2, yes.

14 Q. Did you receive any other requests on behalf of any other
15 members of Congress?

16 A. We met with a gentleman by the name of Dalton Tresvant,
17 who is on Congressman Clyburn's staff. That meeting took
18 place November 19th, about mid -- late morning, early
19 afternoon.

20 Q. I believe, during your deposition, you stated you
21 couldn't recall the date of that meeting with Mr. Tresvant off
22 the top of your head. How were you able to confirm the date
23 of that meeting?

24 A. We actually produced a map for Mr. Tresvant to take back
25 to Congressman Clyburn. And it, again, was a pdf map. And

1 the pdf map had a timestamp on it and date.

2 MR. GORE: Can we pull up Senate Exhibit 37, which is
3 in tab 4 of the binders?

4 MR. CUSICK: Excuse me, your Honor. We'd offer just
5 a little foundation for the e-mail that was represented that
6 was sent back to Mr. Tresvant with this map on it. I don't
7 know if that's been disclosed during the discovery process.

8 MR. GORE: I don't believe the testimony was he
9 e-mailed a map. I believe he said he handed it to him.

10 JUDGE GERGEL: The testimony was he handed him the
11 map.

12 MR. CUSICK: Okay.

13 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you.

14 **BY MR. GORE:**

15 Q. Do you recognize this document, Mr. Roberts?

16 A. Yes, I do.

17 Q. What is this document?

18 A. This is the document that Mr. Tresvant brought us,
19 stating what they wanted to see in their redistricting plan.

20 Q. And do you know who prepared this document or map on
21 behalf of Mr. Tresvant and Congressman Clyburn?

22 A. On the map down here at the bottom where it says
23 "source," it says it was created by Tony Fairfax with
24 CensusChannel LLC.

25 Q. So, you did not -- did you prepare this map?

1 A. No, I did not.

2 Q. Okay. In the upper right-hand corner, someone hand-wrote
3 "Clyburn map from Dalton?"

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Is that your handwriting?

6 A. Yes, it is.

7 Q. And why did you write that?

8 A. So we could keep track of this map and put it in our
9 records and remember who it came from and what the map was
10 about.

11 Q. Let's discuss the presentation of this map for a moment.
12 What does the blue line show on this map?

13 A. So, the dark blue outline is the current benchmark map.

14 Q. Is that benchmark District 6?

15 A. Yes, it is.

16 Q. Now, can you point out to the Court where there are some
17 gray lines on this map?

18 A. Certainly. So, down in the Berkeley -- I'm going to try
19 this as best as possible. So, one gray line is going to be
20 down here in Berkeley County, that faint gray line there.
21 Another is going to be up here in Florence County. Another is
22 going to be around Sumter, up in this area. And you've got
23 also a little bit of change in Richland, which isn't a gray
24 line but it is a change in the map showing that the blue
25 district, which is District 2, now encompasses that area, as

1 well as this change here. And we've also got a dash line down
2 here in Jasper County.

3 Q. Can you briefly walk the Court through -- are those the
4 changes that were requested by Mr. Tresvant on behalf of
5 Congressman Clyburn?

6 A. Yes. This is the map that they said they were trying to
7 get something that was minimal change. Dalton said that
8 Congressman Clyburn had an upcoming election, and they did not
9 want a large new geographic area that he'd have to go campaign
10 in.

11 Q. Was there anything else that Mr. Tresvant conveyed to you
12 about the changes represented here on this map?

13 MR. CUSICK: Objection again, your Honor, to the
14 extent that it calls for inadmissible hearsay for the truth of
15 the matter.

16 JUDGE GERGEL: I think it goes to the issue of
17 intent. Overruled.

18 THE WITNESS: He said that they were really looking
19 for minimal change in these particular areas.

20 **BY MR. GORE:**

21 Q. And what changes were made down there in Jasper?

22 A. So, down there in Jasper, it's moving the Sun City area
23 as well as Margaritaville. And it looks like it splits the
24 town of Hardeeville around I-95 headed towards the Savannah
25 River along the South Carolina/Georgia border.

1 Q. How about in Berkeley?

2 A. In Berkeley, it draws a large portion of Berkeley County
3 into the 6th Congressional District, including the residence
4 of Senator Grooms.

5 Q. How about in Charleston?

6 A. In Charleston, it keeps the hook that was previously in
7 the benchmark in the downtown Charleston area.

8 Q. And does it keep what looks like crab claws coming
9 through Dorchester and Berkeley into Charleston?

10 A. Yes. It keeps that same split with the benchmark.

11 Q. What about in Sumter?

12 A. In Sumter, Congressman Clyburn asked for more of Sumter
13 to be put in his district -- or Dalton had asked on behalf of
14 Congressman Clyburn for more of Sumter to be put in his
15 district. Congressman Clyburn had a long family history in
16 the Sumter area and was requesting more of Sumter to be placed
17 in this district.

18 Q. What about changes in Richland? Can you tell what those
19 changes were?

20 A. The changes in Richland were very minimal. It does
21 continue to keep Fort Jackson in District 2.

22 Q. And what about in Orangeburg?

23 A. In Orangeburg, the Limestone area of Orangeburg County,
24 which is really a rural area that we had public testimony on
25 at the public hearings, was actually moved into the 2nd

1 Congressional District.

2 Q. And what about over there in Florence?

3 A. In Florence, it just minimizes the change with District
4 7. It looks it's repairing a split precinct -- or moving one
5 precinct over.

6 Q. So, does this map, requested on behalf of Congressman
7 Clyburn, extend District 2 into Beaufort?

8 A. No, it does not.

9 Q. Does it keep Fort Jackson in District 2?

10 A. It does.

11 Q. Does it maintain District 2's hook shape in Richland
12 County?

13 A. It does.

14 Q. Does it split Jasper County?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Was Jasper split in the benchmark plan?

17 A. No, it was not.

18 Q. Does it keep Beaufort County split?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. How about Colleton County?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Does it keep Orangeburg County split?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. How about Charleston County?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Dorchester County?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Berkeley County?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Sumter County?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Florence County?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Was this map you received from Mr. Tresvant ever posted
10 publicly on the Senate redistricting website?

11 A. No, it was not.

12 Q. Do you know why not?

13 A. Again, this map came in, I believe, after the public
14 submission deadline. And that also would be a call for Andy
15 Fiffick to make, not myself.

16 Q. Did you receive this map from Mr. Tresvant the same day
17 you received the two maps we discussed earlier from the
18 National Republican Redistricting Trust?

19 A. Yes. We reviewed those maps early in the morning, and we
20 received this map late morning, early afternoon.

21 Q. Did Mr. Tresvant convey any other information about this
22 map?

23 A. Not really. Just that it was a minimal change map and
24 that's what they were looking for in a plan.

25 Q. How long did your meeting with Mr. Tresvant last?

1 A. I'd say approximately an hour.

2 Q. Did Mr. Tresvant provide you a Shapefile from which you
3 could recreate this map?

4 A. No. He did not provide any GIS files, just this
5 eight-and-a-half-by-11 piece of paper.

6 Q. As part of your meeting with Mr. Tresvant, did you
7 attempt to recreate this map?

8 A. Yes, I did.

9 Q. How did you do that?

10 A. Walked this map up to the -- we met in Senator Rankin's
11 office, and I took this map up to the fifth floor map room.
12 And using ArcGIS, I pulled in the VTDs of which I could
13 approximate that this map was including, and I printed off
14 either a 3-foot-by-3-foot, or a 4-foot-by-3-foot map to hand
15 to Mr. Tresvant for him to take back to Congressman Clyburn.

16 Q. Why didn't you recreate this map in Maptitude during your
17 meeting with Mr. Tresvant?

18 A. This is just one district. We've got six others to go.
19 And balancing out the population would take a little bit of
20 time. Mr. Tresvant seemed to be in a hurry. It was around
21 lunchtime when he left. And so, we waited till a little bit
22 later in the day to create an actual plan based off of this
23 map.

24 Q. Later that day, did you recreate this district into a
25 statewide map in Maptitude?

1 A. Yes, I did.

2 Q. What did you call that plan?

3 A. It was called "the Milk Plan."

4 Q. Why did you -- why in the world did you call it the Milk
5 Plan?

6 A. We were running out of naming conventions for the maps,
7 and milk is the official beverage of South Carolina.

8 Q. How did you figure out that milk is the official beverage
9 of South Carolina?

10 A. It's in the back of the legislative manual.

11 Q. Did you generate a map for the Milk Plan?

12 A. We did.

13 Q. And did you generate the associated reports in Maptitude
14 for the Milk Plan.

15 A. Yes, we did.

16 MR. GORE: Your Honor at this time, I want to move to
17 admit Senate Exhibits 223a, 223b, 223c, 223d, 223e and 223f,
18 which are the Milk Plan map and reports.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: That's 223a through E?

20 MR. GORE: A through F.

21 JUDGE GERGEL: A through F. And they're not all in
22 here, I see.

23 MR. GORE: The map is in there, but the reports
24 themselves are not. But we have those that we can display on
25 the screen.

1 JUDGE GERGEL: Is there an objection?

2 MR. CUSICK: Your Honor, we just maintain our
3 objections for the relevancy of these offerings with the map
4 and then the subsequent -- I think it's the reports that were
5 generated from 223b through F.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: That objection is overruled. Senate
7 Exhibits 223a through F are admitted.

8 MR. GORE: Thank you.

9 *(Senate Exhibits 223a through F were admitted into*
10 *evidence.)*

11 BY MR. GORE:

12 Q. We'll now see 223f, which is the Milk Plan map. Is this
13 the map you drew to draw the version of District 6 requested
14 by Congressman Clyburn into a statewide map?

15 A. Yes, it is.

16 MR. GORE: And if we can pull up some side by side
17 here. Can we pull up 223a right next to it?

18 BY MR. GORE:

19 Q. This is the political subdivision split report for the
20 Milk Plan. Do you recognize that document?

21 A. Yes, I do.

22 Q. And how many counties and VTDs are split in the Milk
23 Plan?

24 A. There are 12 counties and 27 voting district splits.

25 Q. Do any of those voting district splits involve zero

1 population?

2 A. Yes, there are.

3 Q. And just for our edification, where might that happen in
4 a redistricting plan?

5 A. When we're drawing lines pretty quickly, we can mouse
6 over and actually pick up some geography in which there might
7 not be any population, and that's probably what occurred in
8 this situation.

9 Q. Okay. So, does the Milk Plan have more split counties
10 and VTDs than the enacted plan?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And which counties are split in this Milk Plan that
13 incorporates Congressman Clyburn's requested district?

14 A. The counties that are split in this are going to be
15 Beaufort County, Berkeley County, Charleston County, Colleton
16 County, Dorchester County, Florence County, Greenville County,
17 Jasper County, Orangeburg County, Richland County, Spartanburg
18 County and Sumter County.

19 Q. And let's look now at the VTDs. In addition to splitting
20 Beaufort and Berkeley Counties, did this version of the plan
21 incorporating Congressman Clyburn's request also split VTDs
22 within those counties?

23 A. Yes, it did.

24 Q. And if we go to the next page of 223a, does it also split
25 VTDs in Charleston?

1 A. Yes, it does.

2 Q. How many?

3 A. It'd be VTD Charleston 8, as well as Charleston 9,
4 Wadmalaw Island number 2.

5 Q. And how many VTDs does it split in Richland?

6 A. In Richland it splits Briarwood, Hampton, Keenan,
7 Monticello, North Springs 3, Pontiac, Spring Valley West, Ward
8 18, Woodfield, Converse Fire Station -- I'm sorry. Converse
9 Fire Station is in Spartanburg.

10 Q. And looking at this report, does it split VTDs in Sumter
11 as well?

12 A. Yes, it does. That would be the Bates, Bernie, Folsom
13 Park and South Liberty.

14 Q. And does the Milk Plan incorporate the changes that
15 Congressman Clyburn requested in Sumter?

16 A. Yes, it does.

17 Q. How about the changes he requested in Richland?

18 A. Yes, it does.

19 Q. In Charleston?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. In Berkeley?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. In Beaufort?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. In Orangeburg?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Does it incorporate all of the changes to District 6 that
3 Congressman Clyburn requested?

4 A. Yes.

5 MR. GORE: We can take down 223a. Let's go to 223d.
6 If we can put that side by side.

7 **BY MR. GORE:**

8 Q. Mr. Roberts, this is the core constituency's report for
9 the Milk Plan. Is this the report you prepared using
10 Maptitude?

11 A. Yes, it is.

12 Q. And can you educate us a little bit? This report has --
13 in the first column it says "population" and has some
14 percentages?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Can you just tell us what those numbers mean and what
17 those percentages are?

18 A. Certainly. So, the gray line up here, on the first line
19 where it says "District 1," under the column header
20 "population," it shows you that there are 711,776 people that
21 are currently -- that were in the 1st District that are again
22 in the enacted 1st District, and that percentage is a
23 percentage of the total population of the enacted district.

24 So, if you take that 711,776 and divide it by the enacted
25 population, which is 731,204, you come up with 97.34 percent.

1 The column right below it, District 6, shows that 19,428
2 people that were in District 6 are now moved into the 1st
3 Congressional District.

4 Q. And what percentage does that represent?

5 A. 2.66 percent.

6 Q. Mr. Roberts, is there more than one way to do the math of
7 core preservation?

8 A. Yes, sir. You can look at the percentage two different
9 ways. You can look at it as a percentage of the enacted
10 district population, or you can look at that percentage as a
11 percentage of the population of the benchmark total
12 population.

13 Q. And when you generated reports, did you always use the
14 new district total population as the denominator?

15 A. We did.

16 Q. So, you've talked about District 1. What was the core
17 preservation percent in District 2 for the version of the map
18 that incorporated Congressman Clyburn's request to changes to
19 6?

20 A. It was 97.91 percent.

21 Q. How about in District 3?

22 A. District 3 was 94.75 percent.

23 MR. GORE: And would it be possible to bring up page
24 two of 223b? Perfect.

25 BY MR. GORE:

1 Q. Can you see that on your screen, Mr. Roberts?

2 A. Yes. If you can blow it up, that'd be great.

3 Q. Mr. Roberts, what are the core preservation percentages
4 for Districts 4, 5, 6 and 7?

5 A. District 4 is 98.09. District 5 is 95.03. District 6 is
6 83.15. And District 7 is 99.55.

7 Q. Is there a reason District 6's core preservation number
8 would be lower than the others?

9 A. We expect that to happen because the need for District 6
10 to pick up approximately 80,000 people from another district.

11 Q. And are these numbers you see here on the screen
12 consistent with Congressman Clyburn's request for a minimal
13 changed plan?

14 A. Yes, they are.

15 MR. GORE: Let's take that down. And can we pull up
16 just 223c? And if we can blow that up.

17 **BY MR. GORE:**

18 Q. Mr. Roberts, is this the population summary showing
19 demographic information that you generated for the Milk Plan?

20 A. Yes, it is.

21 Q. And in the version of District 6 requested by Congressman
22 Clyburn, what was the BVAP percentage in the far right column?

23 A. It looks to be 47.87 percent.

24 Q. And how about in District 1?

25 A. District 1 is going to be 15.48 percent.

1 Q. Okay.

2 MR. GORE: And can we pull up Exhibit 223e?

3 BY MR. GORE:

4 Q. Mr. Roberts, what is this efficiency gap report?

5 A. This shows us the political breakdown of the
6 congressional districts.

7 Q. And according to this report, in how many districts does
8 the Republican get more votes than the Democrat?

9 A. That would be six out of the seven districts.

10 Q. And this is the Milk Plan that incorporates Congressman
11 Clyburn's requested changes to District 6; is that right?

12 A. That's correct.

13 Q. Was the Milk Plan ever posted on the Senate redistricting
14 website?

15 A. No, it wasn't.

16 Q. Do you know why not?

17 A. That would have been a call for Andy Fiffick to make.

18 Q. And did you ever rely on the map you received from Mr.
19 Tresvant when you drew the staff plan or the enacted plan?

20 A. Yes, we did. Heavily.

21 Q. Will you explain?

22 A. Congressman Clyburn was looking for a minimal change
23 plan, so that's what we did with the initial staff plan as
24 well as incorporated some of the changes that he asked for
25 around Beaufort, Orangeburg, and Sumter and minimal change up

1 in the Florence area.

2 Q. And did you ever rely on the Milk Plan to draw subsequent
3 plans?

4 A. Yes, we did.

5 Q. Can you give some examples?

6 A. The enacted plan is really a modification of the staff
7 plan, which originated from the Milk Plan.

8 Q. Okay.

9 MR. GORE: Let's go ahead and take this down. And
10 can we get Senate Exhibit 32a? Thank you.

11 **BY MR. GORE:**

12 Q. Mr. Roberts, do you recognize this document?

13 A. Yes. This is the staff plan that we produced.

14 MR. GORE: This is available at tab 6 of the binders.

15 **BY MR. GORE:**

16 Q. Is this the staff plan that was released in November of
17 2021?

18 A. Yes, it is.

19 Q. When you were drawing the staff plan, how did you decide
20 which areas to move between districts?

21 A. It's really based on population. And it was based on the
22 feedback that we had received from the Congress members as
23 well as some information that we had obtained from Senator
24 Grooms on the staff. That's how we created the staff plan.

25 Q. Did you look at politics or election results to determine

1 which areas to move?

2 A. Definitely, we did. Yes.

3 Q. And did you consider race at all?

4 A. No, we did not.

5 Q. Can you just briefly walk the Court through the changes
6 you made from the benchmark plan to the staff plan?

7 A. Certainly. So, some of the areas that we looked at in
8 the staff plan are going to be down in the Jasper County area,
9 where we moved the Sun City portion into District 1. We also
10 changed some of the lines in Sumter to add a little bit more
11 of the city of Sumter -- I'm sorry, Sumter County into the 6th
12 Congressional District.

13 We also made minimal change up into district -- between
14 Districts 6 and 7. We still kept the hook of Fort Jackson in
15 Richland County. We moved the Limestone area of Orangeburg
16 into the 6th Congressional District. And we moved a large
17 portion of Berkeley County into the 1st Congressional
18 District. And we ended up pulling District 6 into the
19 downtown Charleston peninsula area and through West Ashley.

20 Q. So, did you look at racial data while you were drawing
21 the staff plan?

22 A. No, we did not.

23 Q. Did you consider the BVAP of any district when you drew
24 the plan?

25 A. No, we did not.

1 Q. Did you use any racial target to draw the staff plan?

2 A. No, I did not.

3 Q. Did you use race as a proxy for politics?

4 A. No.

5 Q. Did you use politics as a proxy for race?

6 A. No.

7 Q. Did you discuss the BVAP of any district in the staff
8 plan with anyone before it was released publicly?

9 A. Charlie Terrine would have asked what the BVAP was in
10 districts, but other than that, no.

11 Q. And I believe you testified you did use and rely on
12 political data to draw the staff plan; is that right?

13 A. Absolutely.

14 Q. Did you set out to make District 1 more Republican
15 leaning than it had been in the benchmark plan?

16 A. We did.

17 Q. And why did you do that?

18 A. We knew we had a Republican-controlled General Assembly,
19 and the only way were going to be able to get a map passed was
20 to increase the Republican percentage in District 1, because
21 that precinct had previously flipped -- I believe it was the
22 2018 election, somewhere around there -- with Congressman
23 Cunningham. And so, we knew that in order to get a map
24 passed, it better have a higher percentage than what the
25 benchmark had.

1 Q. Can you explain to the Court what specific changes you
2 made to District 1 to make it more Republican leaning?

3 A. Certainly. We pulled District 1 up into Berkeley County
4 a little bit further up towards Moncks Corner, including the
5 Hanahan area. More of the Hanahan area was previously split
6 under the benchmark. We also made Daniel Island whole.
7 That's really strong Republican areas. And to get Democrats
8 out, we ended up pulling District 6 into West Ashley,
9 including more of the downtown -- the peninsula of Charleston
10 as well as the Deer Park area of North Charleston.

11 Q. I think you mentioned also that you made some changes in
12 Sumter. Were those changes consistent with the requested
13 changes from Congressman Clyburn?

14 A. They were.

15 Q. And also in Orangeburg, was the same true there?

16 A. Yes. The Limestone area on the map that Dalton had
17 handed us, we included in District 2.

18 Q. In the staff plan did you make changes to the Saul Dam
19 area?

20 A. Yes. So -- actually, no. I'm sorry. Not in the Saul
21 Dam area on this map.

22 Q. Okay. Did the staff plan incorporate the request we
23 discussed before, of keeping Fort Jackson in and Beaufort out
24 of 2, not touching District 7, and the minimal changes to
25 District 6 requested by Congressman Clyburn?

1 A. Yes, it did.

2 Q. Did anyone else have input on the staff plan before it
3 was released publicly?

4 A. No. We didn't discuss -- from what I recall, we didn't
5 display or give this to any member before it was released to
6 the public.

7 Q. Was it discussed amongst staff?

8 A. Yes, it was.

9 Q. Was it shared with any senator?

10 A. Not that I can recall.

11 Q. Why not?

12 A. This is the staff plan. It was our first shot to sort of
13 get something out there. Typically, the way redistricting is
14 done is we start with a staff plan and then amendments are
15 offered to the map. And those amendments can either be
16 adopted or struck down.

17 Q. And using Maptitude, did you generate the set of full
18 workup of reports regarding the staff plan's performance on
19 politics and traditional criteria and race?

20 A. Yes, we did.

21 Q. Was it common practice for the staff to provide the
22 redistricting subcommittee members that full workup of reports
23 before a plan was to be discussed by the subcommittee?

24 A. Yes. We would provide the members with binders. If a
25 plan was going to come up in front of either the subcommittee

1 or full committee, it would have the map as well as the full
2 report workup of each plan.

3 Q. Did the full workup of reports include the partisan
4 analysis report showing the Trump/Biden results?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And was the partisan analysis report for the staff plan
7 provided to the redistricting subcommittee?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Was it also posted on the Senate redistricting website?

10 A. Yes.

11 MR. GORE: Let's go ahead and go to 32d, if we can.

12 **BY MR. GORE:**

13 Q. Mr. Roberts, this is the partisan analysis report for the
14 staff plan that you prepared. What is the Trump number in
15 District 1 in this plan?

16 A. It's 54.73.

17 Q. And in how many districts is there a majority Republican
18 vote share?

19 A. It would be six out of the seven.

20 Q. Did this plan achieve the goal of making District 1 more
21 Republican leaning?

22 A. Yes, it did.

23 Q. Mr. Roberts, I now want to ask you about the
24 November 29th, 2021, hearing of the redistricting
25 subcommittee. Do you recall attending that hearing?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Do you recall presenting a short summary of the staff
3 plan at that hearing?

4 A. I do.

5 Q. And what do you recall about that?

6 A. I remember stating that the staff plan was a minimal
7 change plan. And I believe I talked about one area of the
8 map, which would have been the Sun City area, being put into
9 the 1st Congressional District.

10 Q. Did you discuss all the changes you made at the staff
11 plan in that summary?

12 A. No, I did not.

13 Q. Did you mention that the staff plan made District 1 more
14 Republican leaning?

15 A. No, I did not.

16 Q. Could anyone with Internet access look up this report to
17 see the District 1 Trump number?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Now, what feedback do you recall hearing at that
20 November 29, 2021, hearing?

21 A. We got a lot of negative feedback on the staff plan that
22 was put out for public consumption. I remember former
23 Congressman Joe Cunningham saying that it was drawn along
24 racial lines and that it was done by a political hack out of
25 Washington, D.C.

1 Q. Had the staff plan, in fact, been drawn by someone out of
2 Washington, D.C.?

3 A. No.

4 Q. Who had it been drawn by?

5 A. It had been drawn by me and the core redistricting team
6 of the Senate.

7 Q. You mentioned that Congressman Cunningham alleged that
8 communities were split along racial lines; is that right?

9 A. That's correct.

10 Q. And where did he say that had occurred?

11 A. Down in the Charleston area along the peninsula, as well
12 as I believe he referenced either Johns Island or West Ashley.

13 Q. And what was your reaction to former Congressman
14 Cunningham's allegation?

15 A. We had no idea what we had done, because we didn't look
16 at race when making modifications, we were looking at strictly
17 political data. So, after he raised those concerns, we went
18 back and started analyzing what we had changed.

19 Q. Were you concerned about Congressman Cunningham's
20 allegations?

21 A. We were.

22 Q. Did you take them seriously?

23 A. We did.

24 Q. And what did you do to investigate them?

25 A. We started looking at the racial makeup of the areas

1 which we had moved from -- what we had placed in the districts
2 from the benchmark.

3 Q. And what did you determine when you took that look?

4 A. That he was incorrect in his analysis that the areas that
5 we had moved were majority -- they were predominantly White
6 areas.

7 Q. And what was the political composition of those areas?

8 A. They were majority Democratic areas.

9 Q. Which areas in particular are we talking about in
10 Charleston?

11 A. That would be West Ashley, as well as the Deer Park
12 portions of North Charleston.

13 Q. So, did you look at BVAP in those areas as part of
14 investigating Congressman Cunningham's allegations?

15 A. We did.

16 Q. Was it true that the staff plan had been drawn along
17 racial lines?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Now, did you start working on Senate Amendment 1 after
20 the November 29th, 2021, hearing?

21 A. Yes, we did. And along with the feedback that we got
22 about splitting racial lines, we also got feedback on
23 communities of interest in the Charleston area. And so, we
24 started working on a modification to the staff plan with
25 Senator Campsen that he was eventually going to offer as House

1 Plan 2, Senate Amendment 1.

2 Q. Why was it called Senate Amendment 1?

3 A. It was really a modification -- the House plan that came
4 out, the second iteration, was really just a tweaking of the
5 original Senate Plan that was released. And so, we were going
6 to use that as the vehicle to move forward. So, we were just
7 going to make small modifications to the House Plan 2,
8 according to Senator Campsen's wishes with Amendment 1.

9 Q. How many conversations about the Congressional Plan --
10 let me ask you this: Which senators did you discuss the
11 drawing of Senate Amendment 1 with?

12 A. It was mostly Senator Campsen, but we may have discussed
13 it with Senator Grooms as well.

14 Q. Why was it predominantly Senator Campsen?

15 A. Senator Campsen is from the Charleston area and he's also
16 on the subcommittee. And that was really the area of focus
17 that we heard public testimony on from the November 29th
18 meeting. And so, we were really concerned about how we were
19 going to split Charleston, what we were going to do with
20 Charleston. And so, we had to really weigh -- we wanted local
21 input on how Charleston was going to be split.

22 Q. Was Senator Campsen the sponsor of Amendment 1?

23 A. He was, yes.

24 Q. And how many conversations about Amendment 1 do you think
25 you had with Senator Campsen in that two-month period?

1 A. A lot.

2 Q. And what did you and Senator Campsen discuss?

3 A. Senator Campsen was looking at two different maps and
4 having us draw different iterations of them. One of them was
5 going to be putting more of Charleston into the 1st
6 Congressional District, and the other iteration was going to
7 be increasing the Trump number. And what we found out is the
8 more of Charleston that we put into the 1st Congressional
9 District and honoring the communities of interest would result
10 in a map that had a lower Trump percentage.

11 Q. And that was a lower Trump percentage in District 1?

12 A. Yes, that's correct.

13 Q. What was your understanding of why Senator Campsen was
14 engaging with this tradeoff between -- including more of
15 Charleston in District 1 or improving the Trump number in
16 District 1?

17 A. So, in the General Assembly and in state government a lot
18 of the boards and commissions that run state agencies -- to
19 give an example, like the university boards of trustees, the
20 Department of Transportation Commission -- they're all voted
21 on by not only -- they're voted on by these congressional
22 districts. And so, Senator Campsen was trying to get more of
23 Charleston into the 1st Congressional District for those kinds
24 of reasons.

25 Q. Is he also from Charleston?

1 A. He is.

2 Q. Okay.

3 MR. GORE: Can we pull up Plaintiffs' Exhibit 434?

4 BY MR. GORE:

5 Q. Mr. Roberts, this is an e-mail you sent to Senator
6 Campsen on January 5th, 2022. We can go to the next page.
7 It's an attachment to the e-mail.

8 So, one of the attachments of this e-mail is a map called
9 "the Charleston strong map." Is that right?

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. And will you explain this map?

12 A. So, this map is trying to put more of Charleston into the
13 1st Congressional District by including the West Ashley area
14 as well as taking a look at the political numbers and the
15 political makeup of this map.

16 Q. There was a second map attached to this e-mail. I think
17 we'll be at the third page. And that's called House Plan 2
18 with Senate staff changes. Do you see that map?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Will you explain this map to the Court?

21 A. So, what this map does is it places more of Berkeley
22 County into the 1st Congressional District, which raises the
23 Trump percentage numbers while pulling out the heavy
24 Democratic area of West Ashley.

25 Q. Did you and Senator Campsen discuss politics in

1 connection with these two maps?

2 A. About every time we had a conversation about it.

3 Q. And did you discuss race in connection with these two
4 maps?

5 A. No.

6 Q. And ultimately did you gain an understanding of which of
7 these maps Senator Campsen favored?

8 A. Yes. Senator Campsen called me, and we discussed his
9 options. His options were either support the one that -- the
10 map that contained more of Charleston in it but had a lower
11 Trump performance number in the 1st, or else to support the
12 map that has the higher Trump performance number in the 1st
13 but less of Charleston. And he chose to go with the higher
14 Trump-performing map.

15 Q. And did you have any understanding of the reason why?

16 A. This one had a better chance of getting through the
17 legislature with a Republican-controlled majority.

18 MR. GORE: Let's go ahead and look, if we can, at
19 Senate Exhibits 92a and 92b. If we can get those side by
20 side.

21 **BY MR. GORE:**

22 Q. This is an e-mail from you to Senator Campsen, dated
23 January 7th, 2022. And it's called "The Plan Comparison
24 Sheet." Do you remember preparing this plan comparison sheet?

25 A. Yes, I do.

1 Q. Why did you prepare it?

2 A. Senator Campsen was weighing, you know, the population
3 percentages of the counties that were going to be in the 1st
4 Congressional District against the Trump performance in the
5 district. And he was looking for a quick little sheet that
6 would show the difference between the plans that we had that
7 were up for review by the General Assembly.

8 Q. What does this sheet show generally?

9 A. So, it generally shows the population. So, we'll walk
10 down it real quick. So, the first column's going to be the
11 plan that we're looking at. The second is going to be the
12 population of the county in the 1st Congressional District.
13 And then it's going to be the percentage of Charleston and
14 Berkeley County population, the percentage of Berkeley; the
15 Dorchester population, the percentage of Dorchester
16 population; the Beaufort population, and then the percentage
17 of Beaufort population. And, then the next column would be
18 the district population as drawn, and then the
19 Trump-performance number at the very last column.

20 Q. Do these percentages show the percentage of population in
21 each county that's in the district?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. And does this chart examine District 1?

24 A. Yes, it does.

25 Q. Does it examine any other district?

1 A. No, it does not.

2 Q. Does it include the Trump number in the far right column?

3 A. It does.

4 Q. Did Senator Campsen ask to see the Trump vote share in
5 each version of District 1?

6 A. Yes, he did.

7 Q. Did he care about the political effect of these various
8 plans in District 1?

9 A. Yes, he did.

10 Q. And, ultimately, how did he resolve that tradeoff?

11 A. He chose the plan that had the higher Trump performance
12 over the plan that had the higher percentage of Charleston.

13 Q. Mr. Roberts, is there any race data on this spreadsheet?

14 A. No, there's not.

15 Q. Did Senator Campsen ever ask you for race data related to
16 these districts?

17 A. No, he did not.

18 Q. Did you ever discuss race at all with Senator Campsen?

19 A. No, I did not.

20 Q. Did he ever convey to you that he did not want to discuss
21 race?

22 A. No, not that I recall.

23 Q. And did you discuss BVAP with Senator Campsen?

24 A. No, I did not.

25 Q. Mr. Roberts, as you were working with Senator Campsen on

1 Amendment 1, did you discuss with him making CD 1 more
2 Republican?

3 A. Yes, I did.

4 Q. Would it have been possible to draw a more Republican
5 version of District 1 than what you drew in the enacted plan?

6 A. It would have been possible, yes.

7 Q. How so?

8 A. We'd have to go into the West Ashley area as well as the
9 tip of the peninsula and put those precincts into the 1st
10 Congressional District and then carve out Democratic leaning
11 precincts out of the 1st.

12 Q. So, that would have required moving the line in
13 Charleston to grab Republican precincts; is that what you're
14 saying?

15 A. That's correct.

16 Q. And do you have an understanding as to why Senator
17 Campsen ultimately chose not to do that?

18 MR. CUSICK: Your Honor, just objection to the extent
19 we're going to hear from Senator Campsen later this afternoon.
20 To the extent he can testify --

21 JUDGE GERGEL: Only if he has a reason to know.

22 MR. GORE: If you have a reason to know.

23 THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question, please?

24 **BY MR. GORE:**

25 Q. Yeah. Did you have any understanding -- so, let me ask

1 you this: Would increasing District 1's Republican vote share
2 above the level in the enacted plan have acquired any
3 tradeoffs in terms of traditional districting principles?

4 A. Yes. We would have ended up splitting some communities
5 of interest in Charleston in order to achieve that.

6 Q. And did you have an understanding as to why Senator
7 Campsen did not then want to increase the Republican vote
8 share even more?

9 A. It would have split the communities of interest in
10 Charleston.

11 Q. And why didn't you draw an enacted District 1 with a
12 higher Republican vote share?

13 A. It would have gone against the traditional redistricting
14 principles of keeping communities of interest together.

15 Q. Did you draw any lines in the enacted plan based on race?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Did you look at racial data while you were drawing the
18 enacted plan?

19 A. No.

20 Q. Did you consider the BVAP of any district while you were
21 drawing the enacted plan?

22 A. No.

23 Q. Did you use a racial target to draw the enacted plan?

24 A. No.

25 Q. Did you use race as a proxy for politics in drawing the

1 enacted plan?

2 A. No.

3 Q. Did you use politics as a proxy for race?

4 A. No.

5 Q. Did you discuss the BVAP of any district in the enacted
6 plan with anyone before that plan was released publicly?

7 A. Just Charlie Terrine. He would have asked after the plan
8 was finalized what the BVAP was in certain districts.

9 Q. Was that after the plan was drawn?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Did you use and rely on political data to draw the
12 enacted plan?

13 A. Absolutely.

14 Q. Did you set out to make District 1 in the enacted plan
15 more Republican leaning than it had been in the benchmark
16 plan?

17 A. Yes. We've got a Republican-controlled legislature, and
18 we knew there would be no way that we would pass a plan that
19 did otherwise.

20 MR. GORE: Can we pull up Senate Exhibit 29b? It's
21 in tab 7 of the binders. It's the enacted plan map.

22 **BY MR. GORE:**

23 Q. Mr. Roberts, can you identify, using this map, the areas
24 where you made changes compared to the benchmark plan?

25 A. Certainly. A lot of these requests are going to be based

1 off the map that Dalton Tresvant handed us. Some of the areas
2 that we're going to be looking at are going to be down in
3 Beaufort with Sun City. We're going to be looking at the
4 Limestone area of Orangeburg. We've also continued to have
5 the split of Fort Jackson up in Richland County. We added
6 more of Sumter to Congressional District 6 and made minimal
7 changes along Districts 6 and 7 in Florence.

8 Q. What about in Berkeley County?

9 A. In Berkeley County, we made Berkeley County whole and
10 alleviated a split county in that situation. We also in the
11 enacted plan made Beaufort County whole, making that county
12 just complete in the 1st Congressional District.

13 Q. What changes did you make in Dorchester?

14 A. In Dorchester County, we kept the district pretty much
15 the same, except on the south end we ended up following
16 Congressional District 98, which is Chris Murphy's House
17 district, which he requested his entire House district be in
18 the 1st Congressional District.

19 Q. And that District 98, is that a State House district or a
20 congressional district?

21 A. That's a State House District.

22 Q. Did you make any changes in the Saul Dam area?

23 A. The Saul Dam area, which is just -- let me look at this
24 real quick. So, the Saul Dam area is located down here. It's
25 a very large geographic precinct, but it doesn't have too many

1 people in it. It is an extremely high Trump-performing
2 district. And we ended up putting that in District 6 so that
3 we could actually make a clear path to downtown Charleston and
4 West Ashley through this way.

5 Q. Did that move improve the shape of District 6 in that
6 area?

7 A. It did.

8 Q. Mr. Roberts, what information did you use to decide which
9 areas to move in this map?

10 A. That would have been based on the comments from the
11 Congressman. It would have been based on input from Senator
12 Campsen, Senator Grooms, Representative Murphy, and it would
13 have been based on the political information we had available
14 to achieve the goal of the General Assembly of making the 1st
15 a more Republican district.

16 Q. Were there any other goals you pursued to make the plan
17 better in terms of traditional districting principles?

18 A. In Charleston we really respect the communities of
19 interest in Charleston. We'll get to that in just a little
20 bit. We also made sure that we put the entire coastal area,
21 this area through here, in the 1st Congressional District to
22 preserve that core of the sea islands and the coastal areas of
23 South Carolina.

24 Q. Did you set out to repair county splits?

25 A. We did. We started off trying to draw by VTD and repair

1 as many county splits as we could.

2 Q. And did you also set out to repair VTD splits?

3 A. We did.

4 Q. Now, Mr. Roberts, you testified that after former
5 Congressman Cunningham's allegations in November, you went
6 back to the staff plan and took a look at his allegations,
7 right?

8 A. That's right.

9 Q. And you concluded that his allegations about the use of
10 race were incorrect; is that right?

11 A. That's correct.

12 Q. What changes, nonetheless, did you make to the map in
13 response to those allegations?

14 A. After hearing those allegations, we moved some pieces
15 around in Charleston and started following national geographic
16 features that really define the communities of interest around
17 Charleston County.

18 Q. And did you make any of these changes we've discussed
19 based on race?

20 A. No.

21 Q. Did you make some of these changes based on politics?

22 A. Yes.

23 MR. GORE: So, if we can pull up Exhibit 3 side by
24 side with this map.

25 BY MR. GORE:

1 Q. So, Mr. Roberts, you testified earlier you're familiar
2 with these redistricting guidelines; is that right?

3 A. That's correct.

4 Q. Okay. I want to turn your attention to Section 1A2,
5 Population Equality For Congressional Districts. In that
6 paragraph, the final sentence starts, "So that the state..."
7 Can you see that on your screen?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Will you read that sentence for us?

10 A. "So that the state may avoid assuming this additional
11 burden under federal law, a congressional redistricting plan
12 should not have a population deviation greater than
13 one person."

14 Q. Did you draw the enacted plan with the total deviation of
15 one person?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Parts 1B and 1C mentioned voting rights and avoidance of
18 racial gerrymandering. Are you qualified to determine whether
19 a plan complied with those requirements?

20 A. No. I'm not an attorney.

21 Q. And so, who is responsible for analyzing that on behalf
22 of the Senate?

23 A. We looked at outside counsel to make that determination.

24 Q. Section 2 at the bottom of page one lists contiguity?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. I believe we discussed before there was an Maptitude
2 function for contiguity; is that right?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And are the districts in the enacted plan contiguous?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. On page three it lists additional considerations that can
7 be brought to bear. Do you see that?

8 A. I do.

9 Q. It mentions communities of interest, constituent
10 consistency, minimizing divisions of county boundaries,
11 minimizing divisions of cities and towns, and minimizing
12 divisions of voting precinct boundaries as well as district
13 compactness; is that right?

14 A. That's correct.

15 Q. Did you consider each of these factors across the state
16 when you drew the enacted plan?

17 A. Yes, we did.

18 Q. Were there any of these criteria that you elevated over
19 others when you were drawing the enacted plan?

20 A. When we first started out drawing, we did elevate some of
21 them. We made sure that we were going to start with the
22 benchmark plan, which would have preserved the cores of the
23 existing districts and make only modest changes to the lines
24 to balance out the population. We also set out from the
25 beginning to minimize divisions of county boundaries and to

1 minimize divisions of voting precincts.

2 Q. Was there a particular reason you were interested in
3 preserving the cores of existing districts?

4 A. It's a traditional redistricting principle. And it was
5 requested by Congressman Clyburn to have minimal change, so we
6 were going to respect that. You can make the argument that
7 preserving cores of the existing districts is also the same as
8 respecting communities of interest.

9 Q. Does keeping counties and VTDs whole facilitate election
10 administration?

11 A. Yes. It makes it a lot easier on election officials on
12 election day if precincts are kept whole as well as counties.

13 Q. What did you do to ensure that the districts were
14 compact?

15 A. We used the eyeball test on this. We had the capability
16 of running a statistical analysis based on different
17 algorithms, but none of us could understand what those numbers
18 meant, so we just used the eyeball test for the compactness.

19 Q. And did you preserve communities of interest in the
20 enacted plan?

21 A. Yes, we did.

22 Q. So, Mr. Roberts, I want to ask you about the first
23 sentence in Section 3, additional considerations. It says:
24 Other criteria -- well, actually, will you just go ahead and
25 read that for us.

1 A. Talking about where it says "other criteria"?

2 Q. Yeah.

3 A. "Other criteria that should be given consideration where
4 practical and appropriate in no particular order or
5 preference, are..."

6 Q. And who was responsible to determine whether these
7 principles had been considered in a particular order of
8 preference or not?

9 A. That would have been something that we all discussed
10 during the map-drawing process.

11 Q. And, ultimately, did you have a vote on the map?

12 A. No, I did not.

13 Q. Was the General Assembly ultimately responsible for
14 determining whether the guidelines had been applied?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And to what extent?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And was it up to the General Assembly to determine which
19 tradeoffs to make in these various principles?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Mr. Roberts, I'd like to go down to paragraph 4. It says
22 "data."

23 MR. GORE: Will you bring that up?

24 BY MR. GORE:

25 Q. Will you read that last sentence?

1 A. It says, "The other succinct and importable sources of
2 demographic and political information may be considered in
3 drafting and analyzing proposed redistricting plans."

4 Q. And did you consider political information in drafting
5 the enacted plan?

6 A. Yes, we did.

7 MR. GORE: Let's go ahead and -- we can take this
8 document down. And can we just get enacted -- Senate
9 Exhibit 29c?

10 BY MR. GORE:

11 Q. Mr. Roberts, this is the core constituencies report for
12 Amendment 1. Do you see that?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And we talked a little bit about the map before. But is
15 this the same method of calculating district cores as we
16 talked about with the Milk Plan?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And what are the core retention percentages for each
19 district here in the enacted plan?

20 A. So, District 1 is 92.78. District 2 is 96.75. District
21 3 is 94.75.

22 Q. And we can go to the next page.

23 A. District 4 is 98.09. District 5 is 95.04. District 6 is
24 77.41.

25 Q. And there should be one more page.

1 A. And District 7 is 99.51.

2 Q. Is there a reason District 6's core preservation number
3 is lower than the others?

4 A. Given the fact that it was underpopulated in the 2020
5 census, we expected it to drop because it needed to pick up
6 approximately 80,000 people from another district.

7 Q. Do these core preservation numbers indicate that the
8 enacted plan is a minimal change plan?

9 A. Yes, it does.

10 Q. Is that true across the state?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Including Districts 6 and 7?

13 A. Districts 6 and 7, definitely, yes.

14 MR. GORE: Let's see if we can pull up side by side
15 Senate Exhibits 28b and 29e -- I'm sorry, it should be 29d --
16 or 28b and 29e. Can we get 29e?

17 BY MR. GORE:

18 Q. So, this is the political subdivision splits between
19 districts in the enacted plan. How many counties are split in
20 the enacted plan?

21 A. There are 10 splits.

22 Q. How many were split in the benchmark plan?

23 A. I believe it was more than that, but I have to go back to
24 my sheet.

25 MR. GORE: Can we pull up 28d as well -- or I'm

1 sorry, 28b -- no, 28d. Thank you.

2 **BY MR. GORE:**

3 Q. So, looking at 28d, how many county splits were there in
4 the benchmark plan?

5 A. There are 12.

6 Q. And how many voting district splits were there in the
7 benchmark plan?

8 A. Sixty-five.

9 Q. And how many of those affected no population?

10 A. Thirteen of them.

11 Q. Okay.

12 MR. GORE: And can we go back to 29e? I'm sorry.

13 **BY MR. GORE:**

14 Q. And so, comparing that to the enacted plan, how many
15 county splits were in the enacted plan?

16 A. We've got 10 county splits.

17 Q. And how many VTD splits?

18 A. Thirteen.

19 Q. And which counties split in the benchmark plan did you
20 make whole in the enacted plan?

21 A. I know that we made whole Beaufort and Berkeley County in
22 the enacted plan.

23 Q. And this document shows that Jasper was split in the
24 enacted plan. Was that split in the benchmark plan?

25 A. No, it was not.

1 Q. And did you make Newberry County whole in the enacted
2 plan?

3 A. We did.

4 MR. GORE: Let's go ahead and pull up 29d, if we can,
5 as well as 28c. If we can get those side by side. Thank you.

6 **BY MR. GORE:**

7 Q. If you look at this, Mr. Roberts, it's 29d, and it shows
8 the Trump percentage in District 1. Do you see that?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And what is the Trump percentage in District 1 under the
11 enacted plan?

12 A. It's 54.39 percent.

13 Q. And is that higher or lower than in the benchmark plan?

14 A. It's higher than the benchmark.

15 Q. And so, does the enacted plan achieve the goal of making
16 District 1 more Republican leaning?

17 A. Yes, it does.

18 Q. And how many districts are majority Republican in this
19 plan?

20 A. That would be six out of the seven.

21 MR. GORE: Can we pull up Exhibit 28b, as in boy?

22 **BY MR. GORE:**

23 Q. Mr. Roberts, this is a report on the demographics in the
24 benchmark districts under the 2020 census. Did you prepare
25 this report?

1 A. Yes, I did.

2 Q. And according to this report, what is the BVAP percentage
3 in District 1 under the benchmark plan?

4 A. It is 16.56.

5 MR. GORE: And can we pull up 29g?

6 BY MR. GORE:

7 Q. And, Mr. Roberts, this is the population summary for the
8 enacted plan. What's the BVAP in District 1 in the enacted
9 plan?

10 A. 16.72.

11 Q. So, did the enacted plan increase the BVAP in District 1
12 as a percentage?

13 A. It did.

14 Q. And it also increased the Republican vote share in
15 District 1 as a percentage; is that right?

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. Now, we see here also that District 6's BVAP percentage
18 declined from the benchmark plan to the enacted plan; is that
19 right?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. Why did that result occur?

22 A. That occurred from moving 80-something-thousand people
23 from District 1 to District 6.

24 Q. Was benchmark District 6 underpopulated under the 2020
25 census data?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. How severely?

3 A. 84,741 people.

4 Q. Did you set out to change District 6's BVAP in the
5 enacted plan?

6 A. No.

7 Q. Did you consider changing District 6's BVAP in the
8 enacted plan?

9 A. No.

10 Q. How about any other district's BVAP?

11 A. No.

12 MR. GORE: Thank you. We can take this down. Can we
13 get Plaintiffs' Exhibit 332?

14 **BY MR. GORE:**

15 Q. So, Mr. Roberts, this is an e-mail you sent to Andy
16 Fiffick on January 16th, 2022; is that right?

17 A. That's correct.

18 Q. Do you recall about when the enacted plan was adopted?

19 A. Sometime in January. I can't recall the exact date.

20 Q. Was it around January 20th or so?

21 A. I believe so, yes.

22 Q. And this e-mail's subject line is "Analysis For Senator
23 Campsen Notes on Essay 1..X". And you're telling Mr. Fiffick
24 this is an analysis you put together on Senate Amendment 1; is
25 that right?

1 A. That's correct.

2 Q. Okay. If we can go to the next page of this exhibit,
3 there is an attachment which has an analysis. Do you recall
4 drafting this document?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And do you know why you drafted it and sent it to Mr.
7 Fiffick?

8 A. I don't know exactly why, but it would have been a
9 request from Andy for me to put something like this together.

10 Q. Now, it appears to contain an analysis of adherence to
11 the Voting Rights Act and avoidance of racial gerrymandering.
12 Did you write all that?

13 A. Yes, I did.

14 Q. And are you qualified to conduct that kind of legal
15 analysis?

16 A. No, I'm not.

17 Q. Do you know whether Mr. Fiffick ever relied on this
18 e-mail?

19 MR. CUSICK: Objection. Speculation.

20 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, how would he know that? Lay a
21 foundation.

22 **BY MR. GORE:**

23 Q. Did you ever discuss this e-mail with Mr. Fiffick --

24 A. Not that I recall.

25 Q. -- after you sent it?

1 A. Not that I recall.

2 Q. Did you ever discuss it with Senator Campsen?

3 A. No, I did not.

4 Q. Do you have any basis one way or the other to know
5 whether Mr. Fiffick or Senator Campsen relied on this?

6 A. Both of them know me personally. They know I'm not an
7 attorney. So, if they relied on it, then I can't speak to
8 that, no.

9 MR. CUSICK: Objection again. Motion to strike that
10 answer because he already --

11 JUDGE GERGEL: It sounds like to me it's
12 non-responsive. I mean, the question -- he doesn't know, I
13 think that's the answer.

14 MR. GORE: That's the answer. Thank you.

15 JUDGE GERGEL: He does not know.

16 MR. GORE: Thank you, your Honor.

17 JUDGE GERGEL: I sustain the objection based on the
18 additional language stated.

19 MR. GORE: Let's go to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 334, if we
20 can.

21 **BY MR. GORE:**

22 Q. This is an e-mail from Breeden John to Senator Campsen on
23 January 18th, 2022, on which you are copied. Do you see that?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. It appears that Mr. Fiffick and Mr. Terrine also are

1 copied; is that right?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. Okay. And this is an e-mail to which Mr. John attaches
4 talking points; is that right?

5 A. Yes, it is.

6 Q. And if we can skip ahead to the next page, do you
7 recognize these talking points?

8 A. Yes, I do.

9 Q. And do you know why Mr. John put these together?

10 A. This would have been a request that came from Senator
11 Campsen before he attended one of the meetings about the
12 plans.

13 Q. Did Senator Campsen express interest in particular
14 talking points or areas he wanted to know about?

15 A. Yes, he did.

16 Q. And what were those?

17 A. Really an overall view of how the district changes impact
18 -- or were moved, especially in the Charleston area.

19 Q. Okay. Were any members of the staff permitted to share
20 this kind of document without Senator Campsen's permission?

21 A. If it was requested from Senator Campsen, we would not
22 share it without express consent from him.

23 MR. GORE: Let's go ahead and take that down and see
24 if we can pull up Senate Exhibit 62.

25 BY MR. GORE:

1 Q. Now, Mr. Roberts, do you recognize this document?

2 A. Yes, I do.

3 Q. What is it?

4 A. It's talking points that we provided to Senator Campsen.
5 And I believe this is some of the other areas as well.

6 Q. And do you know why this document was put together?

7 A. I believe this is the document that we were going to talk
8 about on the House floor. It was going to be used on the
9 House floor as talking points from the different areas of the
10 state.

11 Q. Was this document provided to the Republican Senators?

12 A. Yes, it was.

13 Q. Was it provided to any Democratic Senators?

14 A. Not that I recall.

15 Q. Did the Republicans who received this document all
16 support the plan?

17 A. I believe so, yes.

18 Q. And did any Democrats support the plan?

19 A. Not that I'm aware.

20 Q. And were any members of the staff permitted to share this
21 kind of talking point document without Senator Campsen's
22 permission?

23 A. Not without his permission, no.

24 Q. Mr. Roberts, what was Senate Amendment 2?

25 A. Senate Amendment 2 was an amendment that was going to be

1 put forward by Senator Harpootlian.

2 Q. And when the Senate staff received the plan from Senator
3 Harpootlian, did you notice some kind of problem with it?

4 A. Yes. It was out of the -- it did not satisfy the
5 one-person deviation.

6 Q. And what did you do about that?

7 A. We let Senator Harpootlian know that his plan was out of
8 deviation.

9 Q. And what was done to address that problem?

10 A. He told us to fix it or get it fixed.

11 Q. And what did you do in response to that instruction?

12 A. I can't remember if we fixed it or if we contacted Joey
13 Oppermann to fix it.

14 Q. And did that fix become Senate Amendment 2A?

15 A. Yes, it did.

16 Q. And using Maptitude, did you prepare reports regarding
17 Amendment 2 and Amendment 2A?

18 A. Yes, I did.

19 Q. And did those reports include a partisan analysis report?

20 A. Yes, it did.

21 Q. And were those reports posted on the Senate redistricting
22 website along with those plans?

23 A. Yes, they were.

24 MR. GORE: Can we pull up Senate Exhibit 31a, which
25 is at tab 8 of the binder?

1 BY MR. GORE:

2 Q. Will you briefly describe to the Court some of the
3 differences between Amendment 1 and Amendment 2A.

4 A. Some of the differences in between the two are you've got
5 District 7 that's now running from Horry County through
6 Georgetown County to Berkeley County down to Dorchester
7 County. That was not the same as in amendment -- House Plan
8 2, Senate Amendment 1. It did not correspond to the request
9 that we had from Senator Rankin not to touch District 7.
10 District 5 now runs from Rock Hill all the way out towards
11 Mullins on the way to Horry County. That, again, is a big
12 change in the way District 5 is shaped. District 3 now comes
13 into portions of Greenville and Laurens, which I believe
14 Laurens was already in there. But it really dramatically
15 shifts the core of that district.

16 District 2, which used to be really in the Midlands area,
17 now extends up into the upstate of South Carolina, coming
18 through Abbeville, Greenville, portions of Union County.
19 District 4 is now stretched from Greenville and Spartanburg
20 all the way across the northern border with North Carolina.
21 And District 6 goes from basically Kingstree up into Richland
22 down through Barnwell, Allendale and down to Hampton. So, the
23 cores of these districts are really, really different.

24 Another thing that it looks like it does is it does keep
25 Charleston whole, from what I can tell from this map, Colleton

1 whole, Beaufort whole, and Jasper whole.

2 Q. Does it keep Fort Jackson in District 2?

3 A. No, it does not.

4 Q. Would you describe this as a minimal change plan?

5 A. Not at all.

6 Q. Why not?

7 A. It does not respect the cores of the existing districts
8 with the dramatic modifications that this map has.

9 Q. Is this a least-changed plan to District 7?

10 A. No, it's not.

11 Q. Where is District 7 in the enacted plan or Amendment 1
12 compared to where it is in this plan?

13 A. District 7 is really anchored by the Pee Dee and the
14 Grand Strand areas. And this one, it goes from Horry down to
15 Dorchester.

16 Q. Is this a minimal-change plan for District 6?

17 A. No, it is not.

18 Q. Why not?

19 A. It now includes Allendale and Hampton counties -- I'm
20 sorry. It includes all of Richland County, it includes all of
21 Sumter County in this map.

22 Q. Does District 6 extend into Colleton in this map?

23 A. It does not extend into Colleton in this map, no.

24 Q. How about Dorchester?

25 A. No.

1 Q. How about Charleston?

2 A. No.

3 Q. All right.

4 MR. GORE: All right. Can we get Senate Exhibit 31c?

5 **BY MR. GORE:**

6 Q. This is the core constituency's report for Senate
7 Amendment 2A. And if you look at the first page of this
8 report, are these core preservation numbers lower than
9 Amendment 1?

10 A. Yes, they are.

11 MR. GORE: Can we go to the next page?

12 **BY MR. GORE:**

13 Q. And focusing in on District 6, what is the core
14 preservation percentage in District 6 under Amendment 2A?

15 A. By looking at it as a percentage of the total population
16 of 731,204 it is 54.34 percent.

17 Q. Does that mean that more than 45 percent of Congressman
18 Clyburn's constituents would be new to him under Amendment 2A?

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. And would that be a minimal-change district for
21 Congressman Clyburn?

22 A. No.

23 MR. GORE: Let's take this down and go to Exhibit
24 31d -- Senate Exhibit 31d.

25 **BY MR. GORE:**

1 Q. This is the partisan analysis report for that plan. Did
2 you generate this report?

3 A. Yes, I did.

4 Q. And in how many of the districts does a Republican get
5 more votes than the Democrat?

6 A. It would be five out of the seven.

7 Q. Is District 1 a Republican-leaning district in this plan?

8 A. No, it's not.

9 Q. What is the Republican vote share in this plan?

10 A. It's 48.17 percent.

11 Q. Did you ever discuss the political effect of Amendment 2A
12 with any senator?

13 A. Senator Campsen.

14 Q. What did you understand Senator Campsen to convey to you
15 about that, if anything?

16 A. That he was not going to vote for this.

17 Q. Did you have an understanding as to why?

18 A. The Trump percentage was a lot lower in the plan that he
19 had, and it was lower than the benchmark.

20 Q. Did you ever discuss race or BVAP with Senator Campsen or
21 any other senator?

22 A. No.

23 MR. GORE: Let's take that down if we can. Let's go
24 to Exhibit 68a.

25 BY MR. GORE:

1 Q. Mr. Roberts, are you familiar with this partisan -- with
2 this map?

3 A. Yes, I've seen it before.

4 Q. Is this the League of Women Voters' map?

5 A. It's a modified version of the League of Women Voters'
6 map.

7 Q. Do you know what modifications were made to it?

8 A. I believe it was to -- I believe the original League of
9 Women Voters' map had two incumbent congressmen in the same
10 difference, and I believe this one was modified to separate
11 those incumbents.

12 Q. Was this map proposed as Senate Amendment 3?

13 A. Yes, it was.

14 Q. Do you recall how you received this particular plan?

15 A. I don't recall exactly. I know it was on our
16 redistricting system. We ran all the reports and everything
17 for it. I don't remember how we received this one.

18 Q. Looking at this map, can you briefly describe to the
19 Court the differences between this map and Senate Amendment 1?

20 A. Starting with District 1, this looks to have Colleton
21 whole, Dorchester whole, and Charleston whole down through
22 this area. It does split Berkeley County down in the Hanahan
23 area, it looks like. District 7 is modified to, instead of
24 having a Pee Dee/Grand Strand anchor, it actually comes down
25 into Berkeley County, down towards Moncks Corner and Bono

1 Beach.

2 District 5 is now elongated along the North Carolina
3 border, coming from Spartanburg County all the way to Marlboro
4 County. District 4 is pretty close to where it was in the
5 enacted map, but it does have two splits in Greenville County
6 under this. District 3 has got a little bit of change into
7 it. But District 2 now runs from Lexington down to Beaufort.
8 District 6, it is no longer in the downtown Charleston area.
9 It does pick up Fairfield County. And then, again, you've got
10 Fort Jackson not in District 2.

11 Q. So, speaking of District 2 first, does this version of
12 District 2 extend that district into Beaufort?

13 A. Yes, it does.

14 Q. Does this version of District 6 extend into Colleton?

15 A. No, it does not.

16 Q. Or Dorchester?

17 A. No, it does not.

18 Q. Or Charleston?

19 A. No, it does not.

20 Q. Would you describe this as a minimal-change plan?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Why not?

23 A. It does not respect the cores of the existing districts
24 under the benchmark plan.

25 MR. GORE: Can we pull up Senate Exhibit 68c?

1 BY MR. GORE:

2 Q. This is the core constituency's report for Amendment 3,
3 the LWV Plan. Does this plan generally preserve less of the
4 cores than Amendment 1?

5 A. Yes.

6 MR. GORE: And if we can go to the next page, I'd
7 like to focus on District 6 there at the bottom.

8 BY MR. GORE:

9 Q. How much of the core of District 6 does the LWV Plan
10 preserve?

11 A. Again, given the total population of 731,202, District 6
12 has 50.70 percent.

13 Q. Does that mean that nearly 50 percent of Congressman
14 Clyburn's constituents would be new to him under this version
15 of the plan?

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. Would that be a minimal-change district for Congressman
18 Clyburn?

19 A. No, it would not.

20 MR. GORE: All right. Can we pull up Senate Exhibit
21 68d?

22 BY MR. GORE:

23 Q. This is the partisan analysis report for this plan. Did
24 you prepare this report?

25 A. Yes, I did.

1 Q. And according to this report, in how many districts do
2 the Republicans get more than the Democrats?

3 A. That would be five out of the seven.

4 Q. Is District 1 a Republican-leaning district in this plan?

5 A. No, it is not.

6 Q. What is the Trump vote share in District 1 in this plan?

7 A. It's 48.25 percent.

8 Q. Did you ever discuss this plan with any senator?

9 A. I believe I did discuss this with Senator Campsen.

10 Q. And what did you understand Senator Campsen's view of
11 this plan to be?

12 A. It would have been the same.

13 MR. CUSICK: Your Honor, just an objection here.
14 Senator Campsen will be here later today. And the relevance
15 of his understanding as to why Senator Campsen voted on this
16 plan.

17 JUDGE GERGEL: He didn't vote on the plan.

18 MR. GORE: Didn't vote on the plan.

19 MR. CUSICK: I'm sorry. His views on the --

20 JUDGE GERGEL: I think it's going to his intent.
21 Overruled.

22 MR. GORE: Thank you, your Honor.

23 THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the question please?

24 BY MR. GORE:

25 Q. Sure. What did you understand Senator Campsen's view of

1 this plan to be?

2 A. This wasn't going to go anywhere because it had the Trump
3 percentage lower than the benchmark in District 1.

4 Q. And did Senator Campsen want to increase the Trump number
5 in District 1?

6 A. Yes.

7 MR. GORE: Your Honor, at this time I'm about to move
8 into a whole new area. Would you prefer --

9 JUDGE GERGEL: Do you think this is a good time for a
10 break, Mr. Gore?

11 MR. GORE: I do.

12 JUDGE GERGEL. We'll take a break then, and let's
13 come back at 1:15.

14 *(Lunch recess.)*

15 JUDGE GERGEL: Please be seated.

16 Any matters any of the parties need to address before
17 we continue with direct?

18 MR. CHANEY: Not for plaintiffs, your Honor.

19 MR. GORE: Not for Senate Defendants, your Honor.

20 MR. MOORE: Not for the House Defendants, your Honor.

21 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you. Okay. Go for it, Mr.
22 Gore.

23 MR. GORE: Thank you, your Honor.

24 **BY MR. GORE:**

25 Q. Mr. Roberts, I'd like to go back to Senate Exhibit 31a

1 and ask you just a couple followup questions about it. This
2 is the map of Senate Exhibit Senate Amendment 2A. Do you see
3 that on your screen?

4 A. Yes, I do.

5 Q. I may have misunderstood your testimony earlier. But
6 does the Amendment 2A Plan split Richland County in the
7 northwest corner?

8 A. Yes, it does.

9 Q. Do you know anything about the political makeup of the
10 portion of Richland County that's placed in District 2 under
11 Amendment 2A?

12 A. It's a predominantly Republican voting area.

13 Q. Thank you.

14 JUDGE GERGEL: I missed that. This is the -- we're
15 talking about the enacted plan?

16 MR. GORE: This is Amendment 2A.

17 JUDGE GERGEL: That's the --

18 MR. GORE: The Harpootlian Plan.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: The Harpootlian. Okay. Got you. I'm
20 sorry.

21 MR. GORE: Thank you, your Honor. I understood we
22 were trying to get away from calling it that.

23 JUDGE GERGEL: That's fine. I lapse myself. Excuse
24 me. 2A is fine.

25 MR. GORE: Thank you.

1 BY MR. GORE:

2 Q. Okay. Mr. Roberts, I'd now like to discuss the specific
3 changes you made in the enacted plan from the benchmark plan.
4 Did you prepare a set of maps showing various counties and
5 statewide the changes in the enacted and benchmark plan?

6 A. Yes, I did.

7 Q. How did you prepare those?

8 A. Pulled in information into ArcGIS, a mapping software
9 that we used to produce the maps. It was the enacted plan
10 with the benchmark lines overlaid, did a statewide map as well
11 as individual county splits.

12 Q. Are those maps true and accurate representations of the
13 district lines and geography they depict?

14 A. Yes, they are.

15 MR. GORE: Your Honor, at this time I'd like to move
16 into evidence Senate Exhibits 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54,
17 55, and 56.

18 JUDGE GERGEL: Are there objections from the
19 plaintiffs?

20 MR. CUSICK: Yes, your Honor. Yes. We renew our
21 objections in ECF 355 and 351, that these were produced I
22 believe for the sole purposes of trial, so these are post-hoc
23 justifications that were created. Even though they rely on
24 data that might have been available to folks during the
25 process, these were produced from what I believe on the last

1 day of discovery, August 12th, after depositions and all had
2 been taken. And so, this would be all relatively new.

3 JUDGE GERGEL: What is 47 through 56, Mr. Gore?
4 Could you explain it to me?

5 MR. GORE: Your Honor, yes. There are tabs 9 through
6 the end of the binder. These are maps that Mr. Roberts
7 prepared. We did produce them in discovery. And they are
8 maps showing the bench -- the enacted districts with the
9 benchmark lines superimposed over them. And these are maps
10 that were prepared -- perhaps, it starts at tab 10 -- by Mr.
11 Roberts using the software that he used to produce other
12 maps --

13 JUDGE GERGEL: So we can visualize the difference?

14 MR. GORE: So that you can visualize the differences.

15 JUDGE GERGEL: It's just for demonstrative purposes.
16 What's the objection? I mean, I don't think they argue that
17 they were -- were they used in the debate or anything?

18 MR. GORE: No, they were not.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: It's part of the discovery. It's just
20 a demonstrative exhibit. I overrule the objection.

21 MR. GORE: Thank you.

22 JUDGE GERGEL: And so, let me just say, Senate
23 Exhibits 47 through 56 are admitted.

24 MR. GORE: Thank you, your Honor.

25 *(Senate Exhibits 47 through 56 were admitted into*

1 **evidence.)**

2 MR. GORE: Can we pull up Senate 47?

3 **BY MR. GORE:**

4 Q. So, Mr. Roberts, do you recognize this document?

5 A. Yes, I do.

6 Q. What is it?

7 A. This is the statewide map that I created that shows the
8 enacted districts in color with the dark blue outline as the
9 benchmark lines.

10 Q. And can you just briefly walk through for the Court and
11 show where those enacted districts and benchmark lines are in
12 this plan?

13 A. Yes, certainly. So, the enacted lines are going to be
14 the colored lines. The benchmark are the dark blue lines. To
15 give you some examples of what's changed, as you can see in
16 Greenville, we changed here; Spartanburg here. We made
17 Newberry whole here. In Florence, it shows you the change
18 that we did in this area. In Sumter, adding more of Sumter to
19 District 6 here. We changed the outer boundary of the hook
20 here in Richland County. We put the Limestone area of
21 Orangeburg into District 2 here. We've got the Sun City and
22 Okatie precincts down here in District 1. And then we bring
23 in District 6 into the West Ashley downtown area here.

24 Q. So, let's back up a minute and make sure we understand
25 what we're looking at. So, each enacted district is shaded in

1 a color; is that right?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. Okay. And are the black lines county lines?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. And the dark blue lines are the old benchmark lines where
6 they deviate from the enacted lines; is that right?

7 A. That is correct.

8 Q. And you've just highlighted on the screen some of the
9 changes that were made and some of the areas in which changes
10 were made in the map; is that correct?

11 A. That's correct.

12 MR. GORE: And that map is at tab 10 for the Court's
13 reference.

14 **BY MR. GORE:**

15 Q. Mr. Roberts, did you also prepare individual
16 county-specific maps showing the changes from the benchmark
17 district to the enacted districts?

18 A. Yes, I did.

19 MR. GORE: Can we get Exhibit 53, which is at tab 11
20 of the binder?

21 **BY MR. GORE:**

22 Q. Mr. Roberts, what does this depict?

23 A. So, the black line is going to be the boundary between
24 Beaufort County and Jasper County. The purplish color is
25 going to be District 1, where the gray color is District 6.

1 The red lines depict the voter tabulation districts in both
2 Jasper and Beaufort County.

3 Q. And will you explain to the Court what change you made in
4 Jasper County in the plan?

5 A. Certainly. Jasper County was whole under the benchmark
6 plan. And after public testimony and talking with people in
7 the area around -- after public feedback, we ended up making a
8 change into Jasper County, splitting the county, putting all
9 of Sun City in the 1st Congressional District. And so, we did
10 that by including this portion of Jasper County into the 1st
11 Congressional District.

12 And so, this area, if you're familiar with Beaufort
13 County, if you get off I-95, you're heading towards Hilton
14 Head, it's going to be on the left side of 278 as you're going
15 towards Hilton Head. It's the Sun City portion of Jasper
16 County. And the reason why we included both Sun City VTD as
17 well as the Okatie 2 precinct is because the way that this Sun
18 City precinct was developed, the Sun City area has actually
19 expanded outside of that boundary. So, to include the entire
20 Sun City area, we had to include that Okatie 2 precinct as
21 well. And Sun City is a retirement community, a gated
22 retirement community, that I believe you have to be over a
23 certain age in order to reside in that area. And so, after
24 public testimony, we moved that into District 1.

25 Q. Mr. Roberts, it looks like there are several Sun City

1 precincts or VTDs in Beaufort; is that right?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. The Sun City community exists across the county line
4 between Beaufort and Jasper?

5 A. It does.

6 Q. And does it extend into that Okatie 2 precinct in Jasper
7 County?

8 A. Yes, it does.

9 Q. Was this move a decision to unify the Sun City community
10 of interest in a single district?

11 A. Yes, it was.

12 Q. Was race a factor in the decision to move these precincts
13 to District 1?

14 A. No.

15 MR. GORE: Would you bring up Senate Exhibit 48,
16 which is at tab 12 of the binder.

17 BY MR. GORE:

18 Q. Okay. Mr. Roberts, this is showing Beaufort County; is
19 that right?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. And will you briefly explain to the Court what's being
22 shown here.

23 A. Certainly. What we did in this -- and this sort of
24 explains the numbering on this. So, you see where the
25 District 1 is down here and the District 6 here, these labels

1 are for the benchmark. So, we don't want to look at those
2 when we're trying to determine exactly where the new line is.
3 We really want to look at the color in this situation.

4 So, this depicts the benchmark line roughly following
5 through here. So, everything south of here would be in
6 District 1, and everything in north would be in District 6
7 according to the benchmark. So, what we did is we made
8 Beaufort County whole by including this northern portion of
9 Beaufort County into District 1. And that really -- we had
10 some testimony about the Gullah Geechee community in Beaufort
11 County. And what doing this does is, for one, it makes
12 Beaufort County whole; and the second, it pulls in that
13 historically -- that Gullah Geechee community out of the
14 Sheldon area in northern Beaufort County and unites it with
15 the Gullah Geechee community in Lady's Island and St. Helena
16 Island. So, you've got Highway 21 that runs roughly somewhere
17 down here, and it ties that whole Gullah Geechee community
18 together in Beaufort County.

19 Q. Can you indicate on this map where that Sheldon area of
20 Beaufort County is?

21 A. Sure. That Sheldon area is going to be located right in
22 this area.

23 Q. And was that area in District 6 in the benchmark plan?

24 A. It was.

25 Q. By uniting Beaufort County, did you unite the Gullah

1 Geechee Heritage Corridor in that county as well?

2 A. In that county, yes.

3 Q. Were there any other changes you made to Beaufort?

4 A. In making Beaufort whole, we did repair one split VTD
5 that was down there, and that's going to be this VTD here. I
6 believe it's Burton 1D, but I could be wrong on the letter.

7 Q. This map also shows Colleton County. Was that county
8 split in the benchmark plan?

9 A. Yes, it was. And it was split right here along the
10 river.

11 Q. And was race a factor in the decision to make any changes
12 in Beaufort or Colleton County?

13 A. No, it was not.

14 Q. Let's go next to Exhibit 54, which is Tab 13 in the
15 binder. Mr. Roberts, is Orangeburg split in both the
16 benchmark and enacted plans?

17 A. Yes, it is.

18 Q. Will you explain this map to the Court?

19 A. Certainly. So, this is the Limestone area that I've been
20 referencing that was on the Clyburn map that we were handed.
21 We ended up moving it from District 6 to District 2. The
22 testimony at the public hearing in Orangeburg said that they
23 really have a lot -- it's a rural area, and they have a lot
24 more in common with the southern part of Lexington County,
25 which is a really rural area, mostly farmland out that way.

1 And the request was to the put Limestone 1 and 2 into District
2 2. We did that. This was also in the Clyburn map that was
3 provided to us by Dalton Tresvant.

4 Other things we did in Orangeburg is we repaired VTD
5 splits. Here's a VTD split here, one here, and Cordova,
6 number 2 down there. And so, by changing this map around, we
7 repaired those VTD splits in Orangeburg.

8 Q. Using this function, can you just quickly trace across
9 where the line was in the benchmark plan?

10 A. Certainly. So, again, we're using a thick, dark blue
11 line for the benchmark. So, that would have been -- this is a
12 rough sketch. So, that's the benchmark line.

13 Q. Again. Are the numbers on this, the 2 and the 6, they
14 indicate the benchmark districts?

15 A. That's correct. The colored shading represents the
16 enacted plan.

17 Q. And the blue shading, is that enacted District 2?

18 A. That's correct.

19 Q. Mr. Roberts, was race a factor in making any of these
20 changes in Orangeburg?

21 A. No, it was not.

22 Q. Thank you.

23 MR. GORE: Can we go to Senate Exhibit 55, please?

24 BY MR. GORE:

25 Q. Mr. Roberts, is this the map you prepared of Richland

1 County?

2 A. Yes, it is.

3 Q. And will you first just trace the benchmark line for the
4 Court?

5 A. Certainly. So, I'm going to start at the
6 Lexington/Richland line up here in northwest Richland County,
7 and we're going to follow this benchmark line around as best
8 as possible. And that's the benchmark line.

9 Q. Mr. Roberts, we heard testimony earlier today that
10 District 6 extends like a finger or a thumb into the city of
11 Columbia in the enacted plan. Was that also true in the
12 benchmark plan?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. We also heard testimony about the hook of District 2
15 around the city of Columbia and Richland. Did that hook exist
16 in the benchmark plan?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And do you know if that basic configuration of Richland
19 County existed even before the benchmark plan?

20 A. I believe it did.

21 Q. There's a number 2 and a number 6 on this map. Are those
22 references to the benchmark districts?

23 A. Yes, they are.

24 Q. What is located in this area to the right in the blue
25 shading?

1 A. So, Fort Jackson is located in Ward 26 here. This large
2 area, geographic area, is Fort Jackson.

3 Q. And will you explain to the Court the changes you made in
4 Richland?

5 A. Certainly. I'm going to clear this benchmark line if
6 that's all right.

7 Q. Please.

8 A. So, in Richland County, we repaired a lot of the split
9 precincts in there. I believe it was 19 out of the 21 split
10 precincts, or somewhere in that ballpark. I'm going to start
11 out at the Lexington/Richland County boundary and work
12 eastward, describing the changes we made.

13 So, up through here, the Pine Grove VTD and Harbison, we
14 ended up repairing that precinct split coming up using the
15 Walden area, which is the benchmark. And then we repaired the
16 Monticello precinct. And so what we did is we follow the line
17 of the southern portion of the Monticello precinct over
18 towards the Fairlawn precinct. At that point, we turn north
19 to meet back up with the benchmark line, and then we follow
20 the benchmark line eastward, going down through the southern
21 side of Blythewood 3 and north of the Killian precinct. And
22 we continue to follow that benchmark line all the way till we
23 get to the eastside of Columbia. So, we're following this all
24 the way down until we hit the Spring Valley precinct. And at
25 the Spring Valley precinct, we make a modification to go from

1 the benchmark line and actually follow the boundary between
2 Senate Districts 20, 21 and 22, one represented by Mia
3 McCloud, the other one by Darrell Jackson.

4 And so, we follow the Senate district line all the way
5 till we get close to the south side of Fort Jackson. And
6 then, at this point, we end up picking back up with the
7 benchmark, going around and then repairing the two Brandon
8 precinct splits there, and then run that boundary out,
9 completing the hook shape or running along the south side of
10 Fort Jackson.

11 Q. Okay. Can you indicate for me where around the Brandon
12 precincts the line runs?

13 A. So, the Brandon precincts would be located down here.
14 And so, you can see where the benchmark line splits those two
15 precincts. So, we included both of those precincts in
16 District 2, repairing that split.

17 Q. Mr. Roberts, does following the Senate District 21 and 22
18 line make election administration easier?

19 A. Yes, it does.

20 Q. How so?

21 A. The people on that line that would vote in Senate
22 District 22 would be in Congressional District 6; and those
23 folks that vote in Senate District 21 would vote in the other
24 congressional district.

25 Q. Does repairing 19 of the 21 precinct or VTD splits in

1 Richland make election administration easier?

2 A. Yes, it does.

3 Q. How so?

4 A. There's no ballot styles you have to the split in
5 Richland County based on that. So, the hardest thing for a
6 poll worker to do on election day is to determine the ballot
7 style for somebody. So, having one ballot style per precinct,
8 especially on the Senate congressional lines, makes it a lot
9 easier for election administrations.

10 Q. Did you honor Congressman Wilson's request to leave Fort
11 Jackson in District 2?

12 A. Yes. Fort Jackson is still in his district.

13 Q. Was race a factor in any of the decisions you made about
14 where to place lines in Richland County?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Let's move, if we can, to Senate Exhibit 56. We'll head
17 to Sumter County. Mr. Roberts, is Sumter County split in both
18 the benchmark and enacted plans?

19 A. Yes, it is.

20 Q. Will you first trace the line of the benchmark district?

21 A. Certainly. We're going to begin down here at the
22 Clarendon/Sumter County line and follow the benchmark line
23 northwest into the city of Sumter, showing the split that was
24 existing in Sumter under the benchmark plan. So, that is the
25 benchmark line.

1 Q. Will you explain to the Court the changes you made in
2 Sumter County in the enacted plan?

3 A. Certainly. Congressman -- well, Mr. Tresvant relayed to
4 us that Congressman Clyburn wanted more of Sumter in his
5 district. The map that he provided actually -- we were able
6 to tell, looking at it, that this Pocotaligo area in Sumter
7 was included in his District 6 under that map. And then so we
8 just added more of Sumter in there, repairing the precinct
9 splits that we had in there. So we ended up making South
10 Liberty, which is right here, we fixed that split. I believe
11 there was another split somewhere up in that area. And we
12 added the Swan Lake precinct to Congressional District 6.

13 Another thing that we did in there is -- the way the
14 benchmark map looked, it sort of looked like we had a goalpost
15 kind of right here. To make that look more clean, we added
16 the Turkey Creek precinct into Congressional District 6, just
17 to round that area off on the northeast side of Sumter.

18 Q. Did adding the Turkey Creek precinct improve the shape of
19 District 6?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And, Mr. Roberts, was race a factor in any of the changes
22 you made in Sumter County?

23 A. No.

24 MR. GORE: Let's pull up Senate Exhibit 52. This is
25 Florence County.

1 BY MR. GORE:

2 Q. Mr. Roberts, is Florence split in both the benchmark and
3 enacted plans?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Will you briefly trace the line between the -- the
6 benchmark district line shown here?

7 A. Certainly. I'm going to start over here at the
8 Sumter/Florence County boundary, and we're going to follow
9 this benchmark line down through Sumter -- I'm sorry, down
10 through Florence, until we meet back up with the Williamsburg
11 County boundary.

12 Q. Will you explain to the Court the changes you made in
13 Florence County?

14 A. Certainly. We were looking at trying to make District 6
15 more compact around the Lake City area. And so, the way we
16 did that was repaired the Hanahan precinct split here by
17 moving that all into District 7. And then we dropped the
18 Alanna/McAllister Mill precincts so that we didn't have the
19 elongated line on the southern part of Florence County. And
20 then to balance the population, we ended up splitting the
21 Scranton area there. So we ended up having a pretty compact
22 area around Lake City, which is right there.

23 Q. Mr. Roberts, was race a factor in any of the changes you
24 made in Florence County?

25 A. No.

1 Q. Let's move next to Berkeley County, which is Senate
2 Exhibit 49, tab 17 of the binder. Mr. Roberts, was Berkeley
3 County split in the benchmark plan?

4 A. Yes, it was.

5 Q. Will you briefly trace the benchmark district line for
6 the Court?

7 A. Certainly. There's two different splits in Berkeley
8 County. The first one is going to be down here in the Daniel
9 Island area. There you can see that. And the second split's
10 going to be a large geographic portion of Berkeley County,
11 which comes out of Hanahan and goes up towards Bonneau --
12 Bonneau Beach, and then goes to Pimlico, cross, coming through
13 Berkeley County down to the Dorchester County line.

14 Q. And did this split create a finger or thumb-like
15 extension into Berkeley?

16 A. Yes, it did.

17 Q. And did it create a crab-claw extension into Charleston?

18 A. Yes, it did.

19 Q. Did you make Berkeley County whole in this plan?

20 A. We did.

21 Q. Will you explain to the Court the changes you made to
22 Berkeley County and why?

23 A. Certainly. So, we made Berkeley County whole, which
24 repaired a county split in the plan. The reason for that is
25 we knew that there were a lot of Republican votes down in this

1 area, which is really the Hanahan area, down towards the naval
2 base -- old naval base. There's also some Republican vote out
3 this way. And in addition to the Republican vote, we also
4 knew that -- we were told early on in the process that Senator
5 Grooms and Senator Campsen would both have a pretty important
6 role in determining the congressional redistricting in this
7 area. We knew that Senator Grooms had worked on Congressional
8 redistricting before back in 2010. I believe he had an
9 amendment at some time that they called the Grooms Plan. And,
10 in speaking with Senator Grooms, he wanted to get as much of
11 Berkeley County as he could into the 1st Congressional
12 District.

13 Like I said before, a lot of the commissions, the boards
14 of commissions that run state agencies and government are
15 elected by -- based on the percentage that a senator or House
16 member represents in each Congressional District. And so, he
17 was really, you know, trying to get more Berkeley County in
18 this district. And so, we were able to accommodate that as
19 well as give us some room to play with the political numbers
20 to make District 1 a more Republican district.

21 In addition to all that, we did repair some precinct
22 splits down through there. Also, Nancy Mace was residing on
23 Daniel Island, so we made Daniel Island whole, which is
24 located down here. That also included the Yellow House in the
25 Village precincts. And that's really, overall, the changes we

1 made for Berkeley County.

2 Q. Is Nancy Mace the incumbent in District 1?

3 A. Yes, she is.

4 Q. And is Daniel Island in Berkeley County?

5 A. Yes, it is.

6 Q. Did repairing the Berkeley County split place the entire
7 county in the district with Congresswoman Mace?

8 A. Yes, it did.

9 Q. What was the political effect of uniting Berkeley County
10 in District 1?

11 A. It allowed us to make District 1 a more Republican
12 district by pulling population out of Charleston.

13 Q. Was race a factor in any decision or changes you made in
14 Berkeley County?

15 A. No.

16 Q. We'll go next to Senate Exhibit 51, which is at tab 18 of
17 the binder. Mr. Roberts, this is the map of Dorchester
18 County. Is Dorchester County split in both the benchmark and
19 the enacted plan?

20 A. Yes, it is.

21 Q. Will you highlight the benchmark district line for the
22 Court?

23 A. Certainly. We're going to start at the
24 Dorchester/Berkeley County line up here at the north. We're
25 going to follow the benchmark line all the way around, looking

1 in and out until we go off the page. So, that is the
2 benchmark line in the benchmark plan.

3 Q. Do the number 1 and the number 6 in this map refer to the
4 benchmark districts?

5 A. That's correct. To see the enacted districts, we would
6 look at the colored shading. To look at the enacted map, we
7 would look at the colored shading.

8 Q. Mr. Roberts, will you explain to the Court the changes
9 you made in Dorchester County?

10 A. Certainly. We will start down on the southern end of the
11 district. And so, we're going to follow this line here. This
12 line is following House District 98, Chris Murphy's current
13 House District. And then we're going to follow the Ashley
14 River coming up. And I want to point out the Saul Dam
15 precinct here. This is a large geographic precinct. You'll
16 be able to see it better in a different map. But this is a
17 large geographic heavy Trump area that we had to put in
18 Congressional District 6 to sort of open a corridor for us to
19 get down into West Ashley. Otherwise, if we had included that
20 Saul Dam precinct, we would have been about one precinct less,
21 getting into the West Ashley area of Charleston County. So,
22 we ended up moving Saul Dam into the 6th Congressional
23 District to widen that base.

24 Then we needed to achieve equal population. And so, we
25 come up this way, splitting some of those precincts along the

1 way. And a lot -- the majority of these precincts up here
2 actually hurt the performance of District 1, because they're
3 pretty much all leaning towards Trump, except for, I believe,
4 the Delmars might be a Biden Democrat. But those are all
5 heavy Trump boxes there that we ended up splitting.

6 Q. So, let's talk a little bit more about these split VTDs.
7 You mentioned that at the south side of the county, there
8 are -- it appears to be three split VTDs; is that right?

9 A. That's correct. Roughly, yes.

10 Q. And why did you split the VTDs at the south end of the
11 county?

12 A. The House did not draw by VTDs like the Senate did. So
13 trying to follow that House district line, we ended up
14 splitting VTDs.

15 Q. So, is the reason you split those VTDs that you were
16 following House District 98 lines?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And then let's go to the north end of the county where
19 you also split some VTDs. Do you see that?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Are those areas Republican leaning politically?

22 A. They are.

23 Q. Why did you split those VTDs?

24 A. We were trying to get sort of a rounded shape, sort of
25 like the benchmark was for the city of Summerville so we could

1 be more compact around the town of Summerville. But in doing
2 that, we ended up decreasing the Trump performance in District
3 1 had we not done that.

4 Q. Did these splits of these VTDs, particularly at the north
5 end of the county, also facilitate drawing a district to equal
6 population?

7 A. Yes. Yes.

8 Q. Did these changes in Dorchester improve the shape of
9 districts?

10 A. I believe it did. We get a more rounded edge around
11 there. You know, if we would have included something like
12 Beech Hill, it would have stuck out as sort of like a hook out
13 there. So we ended up trying to go more around compact around
14 the town of Summerville.

15 Q. Was race a factor in any of the changes or decisions you
16 made in Dorchester County?

17 A. No.

18 MR. GORE: Let's go to Senate Exhibit 50, which is
19 tab 19 of the binder.

20 **BY MR. GORE:**

21 Q. This is the County of Charleston. Do you recognize this
22 map?

23 A. Yes, I do.

24 Q. Is Charleston County split in both the benchmark plan and
25 the enacted plan?

1 A. Yes, it is.

2 Q. And will you highlight the benchmark district lines for
3 the Court?

4 A. Certainly. So, I'm going to start over here on the east
5 side where the Berkeley County/Charleston County line is. And
6 we're going to come up this way, really splitting that Deer
7 Park area and then coming over to the county boundary between
8 Dorchester and Charleston and go southeast along that
9 boundary, and then a little southwest on that boundary. We're
10 then going to follow the Ashley River in the benchmark down to
11 the peninsula of Charleston and then across the peninsula of
12 Charleston and back up to the Berkeley/Charleston County line.

13 On the other side, we've also got another split. We're
14 going to start up here where the Dorchester/Charleston County
15 line is. We're going to come down -- Rantowles Creek is right
16 here. We're going pick up at Stono River, on the Stono River
17 around. And then we're going to come in this area here and
18 really just cuts that Wadmalaw 2 precinct.

19 Q. So, Mr. Roberts, in the enacted plan, did you follow the
20 natural and geographic features in Charleston?

21 A. Yes, I did.

22 Q. Will you show the Court where you did that?

23 A. Certainly. Let me clear this out so I can get a clear
24 draw. So, one of the things that we did is moved the Deer
25 Park area in North Charleston along with Lincolnville and

1 Ladson into the 6th Congressional District. And that's going
2 to be this area here. So, this boundary that I'm following is
3 actually the county boundary. So, this thing that looks like
4 a flagpole up here is really just the way Charleston County's
5 boundary is.

6 And then we come to this little hook right here, that
7 hook is the Exchange Fairgrounds up in North Charleston. It
8 was annexed from Berkeley to Charleston in, I believe, the
9 late 80s, early 90s. And then we continue to follow the
10 county boundary here between Charleston and Berkeley. That's
11 near Remount Road up there by the port terminals.

12 And then we're going to come down this way following the
13 county boundary between Berkeley and Charleston all the way
14 until we get to -- I'm sorry. Remount Road is down here at
15 North Charleston where the terminal's at. We're going to
16 follow that out to the Cooper River. And that will be the
17 Berkeley County line. And then we'll follow the Cooper River
18 here all the way down to The Battery, around The Battery and
19 the Charleston Harbor. And then we're going to come up to a
20 point up here. At this point we end up heading west,
21 separating District 1 and District 6. We use the Wappoo
22 Creek. If you're familiar with Charleston, it's over there by
23 Albemarle Point. California Dreaming Restaurant's over there.
24 The Country Club of Charleston is there. We're going to
25 follow that creek over to the west until we pick up the Stono

1 River, and we're going to follow the Stono River that
2 separates the West Ashley and Johns Island area, we'll follow
3 the Stono River all the way till we hit the Wadmalaw river.
4 We follow the Wadmalaw River on out until we hit the Wadmalaw
5 Sound, coming down this way across Wadmalaw Island. And then
6 pick up the Dawho River here. And we run the Dawho River
7 around until we hit the South Edisto River, which is the
8 boundary between Colleton and Charleston.

9 Q. Did making these changes place all of coastal Charleston
10 in one district?

11 A. Yes, it did.

12 Q. Did they place all of the Charleston peninsula in one
13 district?

14 A. Yes, it did.

15 Q. Was the peninsula split in the benchmark plan?

16 A. Yes, it was.

17 Q. Now, you've mentioned a couple of times -- did you also
18 fix any precinct splits in Charleston?

19 A. I believe there were just a handful of precincts in there
20 that were split, but they repaired every single split that's
21 in Charleston County.

22 Q. You mentioned a couple of times today West Ashley.

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Can you indicate here on this map where that West Ashley
25 neighborhood is?

1 A. Let me clear this real quick. So, we're going to start
2 at the Dorchester/Charleston County line. And this would be
3 the Ashley River here. So when I say "West Ashley," I'm
4 referring to everything that's west of the Ashley, north of
5 the Wappoo Creek, north of the Stono River over until you get
6 to Rantowles Creek, up Rantowles Creek until you hit the
7 Dorchester/Charleston County boundary. So this area in here
8 is what I refer to as West Ashley.

9 Q. And I believe you testified earlier that, back in
10 November of 2021, former Congressman Cunningham alleged that
11 adding West Ashley to District 6 cut across racial lines. Do
12 you recall that?

13 A. He said the plan that we had drawn did cut across racial
14 lines, yes.

15 Q. And following that I believe your testimony was that you
16 investigated the racial demographics in the West Ashley area;
17 is that right?

18 A. That's correct.

19 Q. And what did you learn?

20 A. It's a predominantly White area that predominantly votes
21 Democratic.

22 Q. Now, you mentioned earlier the Deer
23 Park/Ladson/Lincolnvile area?

24 A. That's correct.

25 Q. Can you circle that on this map as well?

1 A. Yes. Let me clear this real quick. So the
2 Lincolnville/Ladson area and Deer Park would be in this
3 portion here.

4 Q. And I believe you just testified that these black lines
5 that you followed are the county boundaries; is that right?

6 A. That's correct.

7 Q. And even with that odd flagpole shape and everything,
8 that's a county line; is that correct?

9 A. That's a county line, yes, sir.

10 Q. And following former Congressman's Cunningham's
11 allegations, did you look into the racial demographics of this
12 area?

13 A. We did.

14 Q. And what did you discover?

15 A. It's a predominantly White, predominantly Democratic
16 voting area.

17 Q. Now, we heard some testimony last week about Meggett,
18 Ravenel, and Hollywood communities in Charleston County. Do
19 you know where those are?

20 A. Yes. The Meggett, Ravenel, and Hollywood communities
21 would be down in this Saint Paul's area here.

22 Q. And were those communities in District 6 in the benchmark
23 plan?

24 A. Yes, they were.

25 Q. And did they remain in District 6 in the enacted plan?

1 A. Yes, they do.

2 Q. Did you ever have any conversations or discussions about
3 treating these communities differently in this enacted plan?

4 A. No.

5 Q. So, all told, Mr. Roberts, what is the political effect
6 of these moves you made in Charleston County?

7 A. The political effect is we actually made District 1 a
8 more Republican district.

9 Q. Mr. Roberts, is there a portion of Charleston County
10 located in enacted District 6?

11 A. Could you repeat that question?

12 Q. Sure. Is Charleston County split in the enacted plan?

13 A. Yes, it is.

14 Q. What is the Trump/Biden vote share in the portion of
15 Charleston County that's contained in District 1?

16 A. District 1 would be about a 50/50 Trump/Biden number.

17 Q. And what is the Trump/Biden vote share in the portion of
18 Charleston County that's in District 6?

19 A. District 6 would be a 65-Biden, 35-Trump split.

20 Q. Mr. Roberts, was race a factor in any decision or change
21 you made in Charleston County?

22 A. No.

23 MR. GORE: One moment, your Honor.

24 BY MR. GORE:

25 Q. Mr. Roberts, what factors drove the enacted plan you

1 drew?

2 A. It would be really politics, preserving cores, repairing
3 county splits, repairing VTD splits.

4 Q. How about carrying out the request you received from
5 Senator Rankin, Congressman Wilson, and Congressman Clyburn?

6 A. That too. It does honor those three requests, as well as
7 for Senator Grooms to get more of Berkeley County in his
8 district.

9 Q. Are you aware of any evidence that anyone used race in
10 the enacted plan?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Are you aware of any evidence that anyone intended to
13 discriminate on the basis of race in the enacted plan?

14 A. No.

15 Q. Did you use race to draw any lines in the enacted plan?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Did you use race as the predominant factor in drawing
18 lines in the enacted plan?

19 A. No.

20 Q. And did you intend to discriminate against anyone based
21 on race in the enacted plan?

22 A. No.

23 MR. GORE: Thank you, your Honor. Pass the witness.
24
25

1 JUDGE GERGEL: Very good. Cross-examination.

2 CROSS-EXAMINATION

3 BY MR. CUSICK:

4 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Roberts.

5 A. Hey, good afternoon.

6 Q. We met a few months ago when I took your deposition. Do
7 you recall that?

8 A. Yes, I do.

9 Q. And you've been sitting in the court -- at least a few
10 days this past week -- as a representative of the Senate
11 Defendants?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. At the time the congressional map was drafted and passed,
14 you were employed by the Senate, right?

15 A. That's right.

16 Q. And you serve in a nonpartisan role?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Mr. Gore asked you a set of questions about CD 1 and a
19 potential motive that it was to increase Republican advantage
20 in that district. Do you recall that?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. You didn't make that determination because you're a
23 nonpartisan actor, right?

24 A. That determination was made by the team. And we knew
25 that there was a Republican-controlled legislature and in

1 order to get a map passed, we would need to do that, politics
2 could come into play.

3 Q. But I'm asking you. You did not, as a nonpartisan actor,
4 decide to use partisanship to motivate the drawing of CD 1,
5 correct?

6 A. Could you repeat that question?

7 Q. As a nonpartisan actor in the Senate, you did not choose
8 to look at partisanship when you were drawing maps for the
9 entire Senate, correct?

10 A. Not myself, no. It was a group decision to look at
11 politics.

12 Q. You were instructed to do so, right, as a nonpartisan
13 actor?

14 A. That's correct.

15 Q. So, you actually can't say partisanship drove it one way
16 or the another, because you were instructed to look at that
17 data, right?

18 A. We, as a team, decided to look at the political makeup of
19 the district in order to get a bill passed through the South
20 Carolina Senate.

21 Q. The lawyer who instructed you to do that was Mr. Terrine,
22 right?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. And you referenced outside counsel a number of times
25 today, correct?

1 A. That's correct.

2 Q. You did not expose that that's Mr. Gore, correct?

3 A. That's correct -- I don't think I've stated that.

4 Q. And Mr. Gore was part of conversations about the drawing
5 of different lines, correct?

6 A. Not on the drawing of different lines, but we did send
7 reports to Mr. Gore. He never was in the conversations while
8 we were in the process of drawing.

9 Q. He was in the map room with you, though, right, via Zoom?

10 A. No, not while we were drawing maps. We could not run
11 Zoom and the mapping software at the same time.

12 Q. While you weren't drawing maps, you had conversations
13 with him in the map room with other core redistricting team
14 members, correct?

15 A. I can't say if we met via Zoom with Mr. Gore during that
16 time. I just can't say. I don't recall.

17 Q. Do you recall during your deposition that you said Mr.
18 Gore joined calls with you about the maps?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. You're not a lawyer?

21 A. No.

22 Q. You were asked today about an analysis you created for
23 Senator Campsen, right?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And in that analysis, you made a determination that there

1 was no racial gerrymandering, right?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. You also made a determination that there was no intent to
4 discriminate on the basis of race?

5 A. That's correct.

6 Q. And you made those determinations knowing you're not
7 qualified to do so, right?

8 A. That's correct.

9 Q. And you made the determination also on racial
10 gerrymandering, correct?

11 A. That's correct.

12 Q. I want to begin and just confirm I have an understanding
13 of your role during this process. You were primarily
14 responsible for drawing maps at the request of senators and
15 staff, correct?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. In your role you were the primary map drawer from just a
18 technical perspective, right?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. You did not make substantive determinations about how
21 weight of criteria should be?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. So, it would be fair to say you simply took direction of
24 people in moving lines on the map, right?

25 A. Yes. I drew what I was told to draw.

1 Q. And you take no position on whether the drawing of those
2 lines complied with redistricting criteria, right?

3 A. I disagree with that. There are functions in the
4 software that can allow us to determine if a map complies with
5 traditional redistricting principles, such as continuity.

6 Q. Mr. Fiffick was your supervisor?

7 A. That's correct.

8 Q. And you ultimately answered to Senator Rankin?

9 A. That's correct.

10 Q. Would you say you reported to Senator Rankin?

11 A. I wouldn't say "reported to," because Senator Rankin is
12 from Horry County. He was rarely in the office, if at all,
13 and Andy basically ran the day-to-day operations in the
14 Senate -- for the Senate Judiciary.

15 Q. We just talked about you took instructions from staff and
16 senators in drawing maps, correct?

17 A. That's correct.

18 Q. You primarily sought input and instructions from Mr.
19 Terrine and Mr. Fiffick when drawing staff congressional maps,
20 correct?

21 A. As well as Congressman Clyburn, Congressman Wilson and
22 other senators.

23 Q. You never met with Congressman Clyburn, correct?

24 A. No. I met with Dalton Tresvant on his staff.

25 Q. So you didn't take any direction from Congressman

1 Clyburn, correct?

2 A. I took direction from Dalton Tresvant.

3 Q. For Senate staff you took primary direction from Mr.
4 Fiffick and Mr. Terrine, correct?

5 A. As well as Senate members, yes.

6 Q. And you come to congressional map drawing with experience
7 working with a ton of localities throughout South Carolina,
8 right -- you've come to Congressional redistricting having a
9 ton of knowledge about South Carolina localities, right?

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. I think I heard the number of 75 to a hundred localities
12 you've worked in over the past 20 years?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And you began in January of 2000 -- it's not the RFA
15 office anymore. Was it the Office of Research and Statistics?

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. And in that role, you primarily worked with local
18 redistricting school boards, special districts, and so forth?

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. Before this redistricting cycle, you always looked at
21 race data in the 75 to a hundred districts you worked in,
22 correct?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. And the benefits of looking at a BVAP is because it's
25 helpful in assessing compliance with the Voting Rights Act;

1 true?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Indeed, while you were at RFA, you provided guidance to
4 localities that they should be looking at BVAP in drawing
5 lines, correct?

6 A. That's correct.

7 Q. You even conducted presentations to localities to that
8 effect, correct?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And it's helpful looking at BVAP when you're moving
11 voters in and out, because you don't want to run the risk of
12 disproportionately moving certain voters in and out of
13 districts, right?

14 A. That's correct.

15 Q. It's also important to show BVAP because it helps the
16 general public understand the race of voters getting moved in
17 and out of districts, right?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And you can consider BVAP without having a target in a
20 district, correct?

21 A. That's correct.

22 Q. And you've actually done that a number times throughout
23 your --

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And I heard -- I won't go into detail, but you served as

1 a technical advisor to federal courts?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. And I think I heard you say, in that role, you always
4 considered race as well?

5 A. Not necessarily. For the *Backus* case, we did not draw
6 any plans, so we did not analyze the racial breakdown of
7 anything. Working with Judge Gergel, I don't recall ever
8 looking at the racial makeup of the districts. I do recall
9 testifying. Judge Gergel had me on the stand in the Jasper
10 case. And the only question he asked me was how many
11 minority/majority districts there were in the plan that the
12 Court had drawn. Other than that, we didn't -- I do not
13 recall ever looking at individual census block racial makeup
14 for the courts.

15 Q. Looking at majority/majority districts, you have to look
16 at race data, right?

17 A. Minority/majority districts, yes.

18 Q. You look at race?

19 A. You look at the overall BVAP of the plan. That's
20 correct.

21 Q. And so in your 20 years of redistricting, this was the
22 only time again you didn't look at race?

23 A. That's correct.

24 Q. And you were instructed not to do so by Mr. Terrine -- I
25 heard that before in your testimony -- is that right?

1 A. Can you repeat that question again?

2 Q. I think I heard you say that you were instructed by Mr.
3 Terrine when you were in Maptitude to turn off the BVAP
4 signal, right?

5 A. No. The BVAP was actually displayed in the statistics at
6 the bottom of the screen the entire time we were drawing.

7 Q. So BVAP was visible on the screen while you were drawing
8 maps?

9 A. Yeah. It was in the statistics window at the bottom of
10 the screen.

11 Q. So, you could see BVAP as you were making changes in real
12 time as you were drawing lines?

13 A. We could see the statistics update after a change was
14 made.

15 Q. So, if you moved a district line, you could see if the
16 BVAP went up or down, right?

17 A. You could see on the statistics what the overall district
18 BVAP would be.

19 Q. So it's not accurate to say you did not look at BVAP as
20 you were drawing lines in Maptitude, right?

21 A. We didn't look at that information to make a judgment on
22 moving a district one way or another.

23 Q. I hear you on the judgment determination. My question is
24 just: You saw BVAP as you were moving district lines in real
25 time?

1 A. We would have to scroll over in order to do that. You
2 have to either scroll down to see it in the pending changes
3 box or scroll to the far right; otherwise, it's not displayed
4 on the screen.

5 Q. So, you could see it?

6 A. Oh, I definitely could, yes.

7 Q. And Mr. Fiffick could see it?

8 A. If I scrolled over on the screen, yes. Anybody could see
9 it, anyone that was in the room.

10 Q. Mr. Terrine?

11 A. He could see it as well.

12 Q. Ms. Benson?

13 A. She could see it.

14 Q. Senator Rankin?

15 A. Never was in the room with us while we were drawing.

16 Q. But you gave him BVAP data afterwards, correct?

17 A. Yes. Yes. And that's what Charlie looked at, was the --
18 for his legal analysis, he would ask what the BVAP was in the
19 districts once the plans were completed.

20 Q. Given your 20 years of redistricting work in South
21 Carolina, you have a pretty good sense where there are certain
22 concentrations of Black voters throughout the state, right?

23 A. On a large geographic scale, yes.

24 Q. For example, you would understand where there are
25 concentrations of Black voters in the county of Orangeburg?

1 A. Not Orangeburg, per se, no.

2 Q. What about in Sumter, where you've worked and drawn maps?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And you would know where those communities exist, right?

5 A. I would know from the 2010 numbers because I have not
6 conducted any local redistricting as far as county councils or
7 city councils post the 2020 Census release. So, any
8 population shifts I would not know about.

9 Q. And I think I heard you mention that you even know some
10 distinct communities of interest, like the Gullah Geechee
11 community, as an identifiable community based on race,
12 correct?

13 A. That's according to public testimony, yes.

14 Q. In your work in localities, history was important for
15 ensuring that minority voters had an opportunity to elect
16 candidates of their choice, right?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. So in a place like Sumter, the history of discrimination
19 against Black voters would be relevant as you were drawing
20 lines?

21 MR. GORE: I'm going to object. This sounds like a
22 question about legal compliance with Section 2 of the Voting
23 Rights Act, which he did not testify to and is not --

24 JUDGE GERGEL: It's up for consideration. Overruled.

25 THE WITNESS: Yes, that would be a factor in the

1 local redistricting.

2 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

3 Q. But factoring a history of discrimination in the drawing
4 of congressional lines did not occur, right?

5 A. I never did a historical review of the congressional
6 districts or anything like that, no.

7 Q. You were not instructed to do so?

8 A. No.

9 Q. You didn't become aware of any analysis?

10 A. No.

11 Q. You reviewed public submissions of congressional maps in
12 the map room, right?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. Including maps submitted by the plaintiffs in this case,
15 the NAACP?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. The League of Women Voters?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And there were other maps submitted by other members of
20 the public, right?

21 A. That's correct. Those maps were submitted through the
22 public portal. And Grayson Morgan was responsible for
23 producing the reports and the maps and converting those into a
24 Shapefile format for us to load.

25 Q. And I think you've testified that you or Mr. John would

1 run the sheets that included a set of data and statistics,
2 right?

3 A. On the maps that the senators requested yes.

4 Q. And for the submissions of public maps, the core
5 redistricting team was you, Mr. Terrine, Mr. Fiffick, Mr. John
6 and Ms. Benson?

7 A. That's correct. That's the core redistricting team.
8 But, again, the public submissions came through the public
9 portal, went to the Grayson Morgan, who created the maps, the
10 reports, and then sent those on to us.

11 Q. And those reports include racial demographic statistics?

12 A. That's correct.

13 Q. It was automatically there every time you generated a
14 report, right?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And attorneys were in the map room as well while you were
17 doing this?

18 A. Everyone was an attorney but me.

19 Q. And whether maps were publicly posted was a determination
20 by Mr. Fiffick and Mr. Terrine, correct?

21 A. That's correct.

22 Q. I know I asked you this question before, but I want to
23 come back to it. You met with Mr. Gore via Zoom from the map
24 room, correct?

25 A. I can't recall if it was from -- it was in either 503,

1 where we just printed off the maps, or else it was in Senator
2 Rankin's office, which is where we drew maps, but I don't
3 recall which room we met.

4 Q. But you do recall Zoom meetings with Mr. Gore?

5 A. Yes, I did have meetings with Mr. Gore. I just don't
6 remember where I was at when they took place.

7 Q. Were you in the room for Mr. Oppermann's testimony?

8 A. No, I don't believe I was.

9 Q. You've worked with Mr. Oppermann on local redistricting
10 efforts, correct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And I think during your deposition you said he does great
13 work?

14 A. He does pretty good work, yes, sir.

15 Q. You've also worked with Dr. John Ruoff; correct?

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. Indeed, you actually were swapping South Carolina State
18 Conference branch maps during this redistricting cycle,
19 correct?

20 A. I believe so, yes.

21 Q. And in those maps, you were looking at BVAP; true?

22 A. Which -- which maps are you referring to?

23 Q. The ones that you and Dr. Ruoff are swapping on behalf of
24 the state conference on local redistricting matters.

25 A. On local redistricting matters, yes. Yes.

1 Q. And I think you said he, too, is a great map drawer?

2 A. He is.

3 Q. I won't belabor the point with the NRRT maps, but do you
4 understand what I'm referring to there?

5 A. I do.

6 Q. And you didn't share those with all the senators,
7 correct?

8 A. That's correct.

9 Q. Not your determination?

10 A. Not my determination.

11 Q. But from a map-drawing perspective, it would have been
12 helpful to share those maps publicly, right?

13 A. They -- they look like crap. I don't know what to say
14 other than that. And, you know, I mean, that's -- we could
15 release them if we wanted to, but that wasn't my call.

16 Q. But just from a map-drawing perspective, more maps to the
17 public is helpful, correct?

18 A. Sure.

19 Q. You were not asked about the Jessamine map and didn't
20 have a side-by-side comparison of that map with the enacted
21 map today, correct?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. And that was the third map that was submitted by NRRT;
24 true?

25 A. I believe so, yes.

1 Q. And it was submitted I think you said November 19th?

2 A. I don't know when -- you're talking about the Jessamine
3 map?

4 Q. Yes.

5 A. I don't know when it was submitted.

6 Q. But it was before the initial staff plan was publicly
7 posted on November --

8 MR. GORE: I'm going to object, your Honor. His
9 testimony on direct was that he didn't recall ever seeing that
10 map.

11 JUDGE GERGEL: Lay a foundation.

12 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

13 Q. You just referenced the Jessamine map?

14 A. Yes. I've heard of it.

15 Q. You've never seen it?

16 A. Never seen it until I was sitting in court the other day.

17 Q. Only Mr. Fiffick discussed that map with you?

18 A. I don't recall ever really discussing that map.

19 Q. I want to now talk a little bit about the benchmark plan.

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. From a map-drawing perspective, a previous plan may no
22 longer be justified because of population changes. Simple
23 concept, true?

24 A. True.

25 Q. And there might be changes in communities of interest,

1 especially in a congressional redistricting cycle from 10
2 years ago?

3 A. It's possible.

4 Q. And there might be changes in the way to assess and
5 measure certain traditional redistricting principles?

6 A. I don't agree with that, because a district is either
7 contiguous or not contiguous.

8 Q. But for compactness, which you've mentioned before,
9 you're aware that there are tests and advances since 2010 in
10 measuring compactness, right?

11 A. I haven't studied that, so I can't speak to it.

12 Q. But you're aware of it?

13 A. I'm aware that there's algorithms in order to judge
14 compactness.

15 Q. There's also a risk if you prioritize core -- retaining
16 core districts, that you might keep some of the negative
17 features of a previous map as a general matter, true?

18 A. If there are negative features, I would assume that would
19 be true.

20 Q. One example might be that a district has a BVAP that is
21 higher than necessary for minority voters to elect a candidate
22 of their choice, true?

23 A. I'm assuming. Yes, true.

24 Q. And the inverse is true, there might be changes where
25 it's too low for minority voters to elect a candidate of their

1 choice, right?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. And during the deposition, we talked about vote dilution.
4 And you gave an example that that might occur when a BVAP is
5 lower to a percentage in which minority voters might not be
6 able to elect a candidate of their choice. Do you recall
7 that?

8 A. Yes, I do.

9 Q. And I think I heard your testimony that you're not
10 qualified to make any assessments whether a minority
11 population in a district is high or low enough to elect
12 candidates of their choice?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. From a technical side, it's your understanding that only
15 a demographer can do that?

16 A. That's something a geographer would not -- that a
17 cartographer would not do.

18 Q. A demographer?

19 A. A demographer would be the one to make that
20 determination.

21 Q. I think you might recall this. You're not a demographer,
22 right?

23 A. No, I'm not. I'm a geographer.

24 Q. You're not aware of any assessment on whether
25 congressional maps -- on how congressional districts might

1 perform for minority voters, true?

2 A. I have no idea. That's true.

3 Q. And you were not given any analyses from a demographer or
4 otherwise that assessed whether BVAPs in the congressional
5 districts map were high or low enough to do that?

6 A. No, I was not.

7 Q. You've testified that decisions about moving voters in
8 and out of areas were made by the core redistricting team?

9 A. That's correct.

10 Q. And whether those determinations were legal, assessments
11 were made by either Mr. Fiffick, Mr. Terrine or Mr. Gore,
12 true?

13 A. That's true.

14 Q. You were, in fact, not responsible to make assessments or
15 even review plans on whether they complied with the Senate's
16 redistricting guidelines, true?

17 A. A majority of them. I would check for compactness -- I
18 mean continuity, to make sure that the plans were contiguous.
19 Also, I was in charge of pulling the statistics together to
20 make sure that they were in deviation.

21 Q. So, just deviation and continuity, those were the only
22 two statistics that you were responsible for producing --

23 A. As well as --

24 Q. Total population and continuity were the only two
25 statistics you were responsible for providing?

1 A. That, along with the split VTD and county splits.

2 Q. But you weren't making determinations on whether there
3 were too many or too few splits, right?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. You also weren't aware, or you didn't conduct, any
6 district-by-district analysis about how the districts complied
7 with the guidelines; true?

8 A. We would just run the same reports that we typically ran,
9 which would look for continuity, look at the VTD, county
10 splits, and then run the population numbers to make sure it
11 complied with the "one person, one vote" criteria.

12 Q. And while you produced those reports, you didn't do a
13 district-by-district analysis of whether the districts
14 complied with the guidelines, correct?

15 A. The software would run each individual district to make
16 sure it's contiguous. The stat sheet would have each district
17 on it with the population in the district. And the VTD report
18 would show each district with whatever splits were in it.

19 Q. You reviewed the racial composition of each district
20 before it was publicly posted; true?

21 A. That was put onto the stat sheet that we did for every
22 plan, yes.

23 Q. I heard you earlier discuss the confidentiality agreement
24 that governed the drawing of maps by senators.

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And there were protocols in place in which maps that were
2 drawn by senators were kept with the core redistricting team
3 unless that senator gave consent to share elsewhere?

4 A. That's correct. Unless it was told -- directed by
5 someone -- unless someone else from the core redistricting
6 team staff directed me to release information.

7 Q. So, Mr. Terrine, for example, could say send Senator
8 Bright Matthews' map to Senator Campsen?

9 A. If he did that, then I would be under the impression that
10 he had cleared that with Senator Bright Matthews before that
11 was sent.

12 Q. But you did not have any conversations where you were
13 told explicitly to override any commands to keep maps just
14 with you, right?

15 A. Not that I can recall.

16 Q. And that included the conversations you had about why
17 maps were drawn in certain ways; true?

18 A. I believe so, yes.

19 Q. And that still governs today?

20 A. Anything that we do, we don't release unless the senator
21 allows us to release it.

22 Q. You've talked about Senator Bright Matthews' map today
23 and the reasons why she drew those maps; true?

24 A. I judged the map, but I don't know the reasons why she
25 did certain things in that map.

1 Q. But you've talked about her map, the MGM (*sic*) map?

2 A. Yes. MBM.

3 Q. From a technical perspective, you drew the initial staff
4 plan, right?

5 A. That's correct.

6 Q. And that initial staff plan was the basis for sending
7 Amendment 1?

8 A. I'd say the Milk Plan was the original basis for the
9 staff plan, which then became the basis for Senate Amendment
10 1.

11 Q. Sorry. Can you say that again?

12 A. So, the first plan that came up was the Milk Plan, and
13 that was after our meeting with Dalton Tresvant with the
14 wishes of Congressman Clyburn. That plan evolved into the
15 staff plan, which then evolved into Senate Amendment 1.

16 Q. Senate Amendment 1 relied on the same application of
17 criteria as the initial staff plan?

18 A. With some changes to it, yes. Same set of guidelines,
19 right.

20 Q. Those didn't change, the ones that you were elevating or
21 prioritizing?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. When I say "you," referring to the core redistricting
24 team?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. The attorneys?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. For S.865, whether that map complied with the criteria,
4 that was a decision by the attorneys before it was publicized?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. I want to talk about these set of instructions that you
7 received for Congressional Districts 2, 6 and 7. Do you
8 recall that testimony today?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Don't touch Congressional District 7 by Senator Rankin
11 and Mr. Fiffick?

12 A. I believe it was Mr. Fiffick told us, but we knew it came
13 from Senator Rankin.

14 Q. And you followed that instruction for Senate Amendment 1?

15 A. Yes, that's correct.

16 Q. I'll do the same thing as Mr. Gore. That also refers to
17 S.865 and can be interchangeable?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. For Congressional District 2, you understood Congressman
20 Wilson didn't want Beaufort County in his district; true?

21 A. That's correct.

22 Q. And you followed that directive?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. You also followed the directive from what you understood
25 of keeping Fort Jackson in Congressional District 2?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And then we come to Congressional District 6. And you
3 had a meeting with Mr. Tresvant?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. I've heard your testimony today that you said you
6 understood Congressman Clyburn wanted a minimal-changed plan
7 throughout the state?

8 A. We knew it for his district, but we were going to do a
9 minimal change -- in order to keep with the traditional
10 redistricting principles of keeping cores to the districts, we
11 were going to honor his request as well as do that across the
12 state.

13 Q. So, his request was a minimal change for only
14 Congressional District 6 from what you understood?

15 A. The map that he provided changed the multiple districts
16 in which District 6 touched.

17 Q. But that was just a screenshot of just CD 6 and part of
18 2, right?

19 A. It would have been 6, 2, 5 and 1.

20 Q. But you didn't have any conversation about the entire map
21 with Mr. Tresvant?

22 A. We didn't discuss the Greenville/Spartanburg area, no.

23 Q. But just so I'm clear, the minimal-change instruction
24 from Mr. Tresvant that you said was only for Congressional
25 District 6?

1 A. The minimal change would have impacted the surrounding
2 districts as well, because District 6 needed to pick up 80,000
3 people. So, you can't pull them out of thin air, you've got
4 to pull them from another district.

5 Q. You also understood there was a request to have Sumter
6 County in Congressional District 6; true?

7 A. He said more of Sumter, so I didn't know if that meant
8 the city or the county.

9 Q. Do you remember your deposition, Mr. Roberts?

10 A. Vaguely, yes.

11 Q. You had a chance to review that deposition?

12 A. I did.

13 Q. Do you recall mentioning that it might have been Sumter
14 County that he wanted in?

15 A. It could have been. It's possible.

16 Q. So, it could be that Sumter County?

17 A. Yes. But we did give him more of Sumter County as well.

18 Q. But your understanding was he wanted the entire county;
19 true?

20 A. Oh, yes.

21 Q. And you didn't give him that full request; true?

22 A. That's correct. The map that he provided us did not give
23 him all of Sumter County, just a larger portion of it.

24 Q. In fact, you split the city of Sumter?

25 A. Yes. And it was split in the benchmark as well.

1 Q. And the county?

2 A. Yes. And the county was split in the benchmark as well.

3 Q. And whether to keep Sumter County whole would have been
4 an instruction from Mr. Fiffick or Mr. Terrine?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. You never followed up with Mr. Tresvant, right?

7 A. No, I did not.

8 Q. During the conversation, either you or Mr. Fiffick even
9 asked him what he meant by least changed, right?

10 A. I don't recall asking him, no.

11 Q. And you just testified it would have been impossible for
12 CD 6 to be a least-changed map because it needed to bring in a
13 lot of population, right?

14 A. That's correct. That's why we call it a minimal change.

15 Q. And we've already talked about what was the map that he
16 provided to you in hard copy today that I think is Senate
17 Exhibit 37. Do you recall that?

18 A. I don't remember the exhibit number, but we have looked
19 at that map today, yes.

20 Q. Referred to as the Milk Plan?

21 A. The Milk Plan is not what Dalton brought us. The Milk
22 Plan was a product of the map that Mr. Tresvant brought us.

23 Q. Mr. Tresvant didn't give you any instructions in creating
24 the Milk Plan, right?

25 A. He provided us a map which we incorporated into the Milk

1 Plan.

2 Q. But he did not give you any instructions on making the
3 Milk Plan?

4 A. The map that he provided was included in the Milk Plan.
5 The suggestions that he made with the map that he produced was
6 included in the Milk Plan and is included in the enacted plan.

7 Q. You never followed up with him to share that plan to see
8 if it was accurate, right?

9 A. No.

10 Q. It would have been helpful to?

11 A. He could have called us if he wanted to express comment.
12 We had public meetings. He could have expressed his wishes
13 then.

14 Q. So, members of Congressman Clyburn's district meets with
15 you, give you suggestions on how to draw a map, you produce
16 that map, and you don't share the map with them to see if it's
17 accurate?

18 A. No. We released that map -- a version of that map to the
19 public right before Thanksgiving.

20 Q. In releasing that map, you didn't disclose on
21 November 29th that you received instructions from Congressman
22 Clyburn; true?

23 A. True. That's true.

24 Q. So, people didn't know that he wanted Sumter County kept
25 whole?

1 A. The map he provided did not have Sumter County whole.

2 Q. You didn't share that initial CD 6 map that he provided
3 you with all the Senate subcommittee members, right?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. Would have been helpful to?

6 A. Yes, it would have.

7 Q. It would have given them a sense on how to analyze some
8 of the changes in CD 6?

9 A. Exactly, yes.

10 Q. That wasn't your call?

11 A. That was definitely not my call.

12 Q. Mr. Terrine and Mr. Fiffick's call?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. It would have been helpful to also publicize that map,
15 right?

16 A. Helpful, yes. But it was also in a different format than
17 what we're used to receiving. So, it would have been in a
18 different format, and we -- it would have been a scanned PDF,
19 the same as you have an exhibit today. The other maps that we
20 had were full plans along with the reports that we ran. Those
21 came in through a public web portal where people could submit.
22 Several of the plans that came in were done through this
23 program called Dave's Redistricting. And that software does
24 not allow people to draw to a population deviation of
25 one person. So, there were several plans that we had to tweak

1 when Senator Hutto went to the floor and tried proposing some
2 of the public plans as amendments.

3 Q. You could have asked him for the Shapefiles for the map,
4 correct?

5 A. I don't know if he had the Shapefiles, because that map
6 was not prepared by Dalton, it was done by someone else that
7 they had hired.

8 Q. But you could have asked him to get those from someone
9 else?

10 A. I could have, yes.

11 Q. I think you've already testified that the instructions
12 we've talked about with CDs 2, 6 and 7 aren't in the Senate
13 criteria, right?

14 A. Yes, that's correct.

15 Q. And those instructions were never publicly disclosed by
16 you when you produced the initial staff plan and read it
17 during the redistricting subcommittee meeting on
18 November 29th?

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. I won't belabor this either. But that, too, would have
21 been helpful to members of the public?

22 A. Yes. It would have explained the districts we were
23 looking at.

24 Q. You've testified about concerns from a process point of
25 view that people had about the redistricting process?

1 A. That's correct.

2 Q. And that would have addressed concerns that the process
3 was rigged?

4 A. I wouldn't say "rigged." I would say that the process is
5 political in nature. And, with having a Republican controlled
6 legislature, the reasons why we did what we did in some of the
7 changes were strictly political.

8 Q. But you've also said that you've heard concerns that it
9 was nontransparent, the process?

10 A. Yes, I've heard those.

11 Q. And the instructions that you received to not touch CD 7
12 and to keep CD 2 with Beaufort County constrained your ability
13 to move certain populations in and out of CDs 1 and 6?

14 A. That's correct.

15 Q. In making CD 1 more Republican leaning, you took
16 instructions on what geographic areas to focus on from the
17 attorneys, correct?

18 A. It would have been from the attorneys as well as
19 respecting Senator Grooms' wishes of putting more of Berkeley
20 County into the 1st Congressional District.

21 Q. You've talked about the ease of election administration
22 as another benefit to some of the changes you made for VTDs?

23 A. I wouldn't say ease of election districts, but none of
24 the -- I'm sorry, ease of elections, because running elections
25 is a very hard process to do. But it does allow for --

1 drawing by VTD does allow for easier administration.

2 Q. That was never disclosed when you were presenting any of
3 the maps either, correct?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. Mr. Gore asked you a series of questions about the Senate
6 guidelines and the additional considerations; do you recall
7 that?

8 A. Yes.

9 MR. CUSICK: I'll ask Mr. Najarian to bring up Senate
10 Exhibit 3, which are those guidelines. And if you could bring
11 both pages side by side. Thank you.

12 BY MR. CUSICK:

13 Q. And you can see those, Mr. Roberts?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And so, Mr. Gore already asked you that these are to be
16 considered -- at least in the explicit portion of Roman
17 Numeral III -- equal consideration, right?

18 A. That's correct.

19 Q. And you were instructed to elevate Roman Numeral IIIB,
20 constituent consistency?

21 MR. GORE: Objection. Foundation.

22 JUDGE GERGEL: Lay your foundation.

23 BY MR. CUSICK:

24 Q. Do you see constituent consistency here?

25 A. I do.

1 Q. Did you have discussions with the core redistricting team
2 about this guideline?

3 A. Yes, we did.

4 Q. And I think I've heard you say that it was a priority in
5 the maps that you presented of retaining core districts; is
6 that true?

7 A. That's correct.

8 Q. And who made that instruction to elevate this criteria
9 above other ones?

10 A. We were going to start from the benchmark and make
11 minimal change at the request of Congressman Clyburn. So, in
12 doing that, we maintained the constituent consistency by
13 trying to keep the cores of existing districts intact.

14 Q. But who gave you that instruction from the redistricting
15 team?

16 A. I can't recall.

17 Q. No idea?

18 A. It would have been something we discussed. Jim Clyburn
19 asked for a minimal-change map. In order to create a
20 minimal-change map, you start with the benchmark and make
21 minimal changes.

22 Q. I don't mean to belabor this point, but you just said
23 Congressman Clyburn asked for a minimal-change map. You're
24 just saying for CD 6, not for the entire map?

25 A. Well, his district also touches Districts 1, 2, 5 and 7.

1 Q. But he did not actually ask you to do that?

2 A. He handed me a map. Dalton said, This is what we want.
3 We want a minimal change because we've got a campaign coming
4 up and we don't want to have to go trucking all over every
5 place in order to campaign. We don't want a large geographic
6 area that we have to go learn.

7 Q. And the next portion there you see minimizing divisions
8 of county boundaries for C?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And then the next one down is minimizing divisions of
11 cities and towns?

12 A. That's correct.

13 Q. And minimizing divisions of voting precincts and
14 boundaries?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. You had discussions with the core redistricting team
17 about these three as well?

18 A. We did. Early on in the process we decided we were going
19 to draw by VTD and try to minimize as many county splits as we
20 could. But then, again, there are other factors that come
21 into play in creating a map. These are just overall
22 guidelines. These do not direct the cartographer on how to
23 produce a map.

24 Q. But not all county lines are treated equally, right?

25 A. That's right. We tried to keep the ones that were split,

1 split; and the ones that we could repair, we tried.

2 Q. You've talked a lot about conversations you've had with
3 Senator Campsen. Were you aware that he received any documents
4 that some county lines were more important than others as
5 talking points?

6 A. I can't speak for Senator Campsen.

7 Q. And so, it's fair to say the application of criteria was
8 not uniformly applied from district to district, right?

9 A. It depends on what we were trying to -- what the
10 directions were for the maps we were creating. There's a set
11 of choices that everyone's got to make when creating a map.
12 And, you know, these are just overarching, guiding principles,
13 but not directing me exactly how to create a map.

14 Q. But wouldn't some be weighted more in certain districts
15 vary depending on the district; true?

16 A. Not necessarily. I mean, it depended on what the other
17 requests were that were coming in.

18 Q. And those requests would have made different applications
19 of criteria in those districts, right?

20 A. Again, these are overall guiding principles that we use
21 to do redistricting. It does not direct me on how to create a
22 map.

23 Q. I think I understood that BVAP was available to you as
24 you were drawing maps in the map room?

25 A. That's right. It was definitely available.

1 Q. And you always looked at BVAP when you were looking at a
2 final product after the finalization of it?

3 A. That's correct.

4 Q. Mr. Terrine would ask you for it?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. He'd ask for BVAPs, the whole team?

7 A. That's correct.

8 Q. You never participated in discussions about maintaining
9 increasing -- or maintaining, increasing or decreasing BVAPs
10 in a district, right?

11 A. Not that I can recall, no.

12 Q. Those were discussions for the attorneys?

13 A. Yes. There were multiple conversations of which I was
14 not a part of with the attorneys and outside counsel.

15 Q. During your conversation with Mr. Gore, you talked about
16 not being qualified to conduct a racially polarized voting
17 analysis, right?

18 A. That's correct.

19 Q. But you agree that there are certain areas of the state
20 that you're aware of that are racially polarized?

21 A. No doubt, yes.

22 Q. And map drawers, like Dr. Ruoff and others throughout the
23 state, consider RPV when they're drawing maps?

24 A. They may. But I've never looked at an RPV analysis or a
25 racially polarized voting analysis for any redistricting that

1 I've done.

2 Q. You're aware that RFA during this redistricting cycle
3 provided guidance to localities to look at RPV?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. We've talked about compactness a little bit; do you
6 recall that?

7 A. Yes, I do.

8 Q. I think you might have heard Dr. Duchin's testimony. You
9 were in the courtroom for some of the statistical ways you can
10 measure compactness?

11 A. Yes, I did.

12 Q. And the Maptitude software had the capacity to generate
13 scores, right?

14 A. That's correct.

15 Q. You and the core redistricting team just didn't
16 understand how to assess those outputs, right?

17 A. That's correct.

18 Q. It would have been possible to seek guidance to
19 understand those?

20 A. Yeah. We looked a little bit into it, but we just used
21 the eyeball test.

22 Q. Jones Day was hired as outside counsel for assessing
23 congressional maps during this cycle; true?

24 A. I'm assuming. I didn't hire him, so I can't speak to
25 that.

1 Q. You were directed to send some congressional maps to Mr.
2 Gore during the process?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Some that you drew?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And the only other outside counsel was Mr. Terrine, who
7 was providing legal advice?

8 A. Yeah. He was in the room with us every time we were
9 drawing.

10 Q. And after you produced those reports, you didn't join in
11 any conversations about the compliance of redistricting
12 guidelines with maps that you were considering from the public
13 or that you drew?

14 A. No. That would have been -- I guess that would have been
15 a call the attorneys made between each other.

16 Q. So, you're offering no testimony today on compliance with
17 any traditional redistricting principles?

18 A. I can speak that the enacted map is contiguous. It falls
19 within the one-person-one-vote criteria that was adopted by
20 the subcommittee, and I can tell you how many counties and
21 VTDs were split in, but I cannot tell you if it adheres to the
22 Voting Rights Act. No, I cannot.

23 Q. As someone with 20 years of map-drawing experience, you
24 would agree that not diluting minority voting strength does
25 have an impact from a technical perspective on how you draw

1 maps, right?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. Compliance with the voting rights, for example, impacts
4 the way maps look in the process for drawing those maps?

5 A. That's correct.

6 Q. From a technical side, if you were assessing vote
7 dilution, you would have to look at minority populations in a
8 district, right?

9 A. You would look -- yes.

10 Q. And, again, that was for a demographer to consider?

11 A. That was outside my scope of work. I was just drawing
12 maps.

13 Q. But you agree it would have been helpful to have a
14 demographer as another set of eyes in that area?

15 A. Oh, no doubt, yes.

16 Q. I think I heard you say earlier that Mr. Terrine used
17 race in his legal analysis. Did I hear that right?

18 A. I'm not sure. He would just ask for the BVAP after each
19 plan.

20 Q. You testified that the initial staff plan had a lot of
21 negative feedback from members of the public?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. There was also a lot of comments made about the process
24 being rigged?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. You talked about looking into former Congressman
2 Cunningham's allegations during the redistricting process at
3 the November 29th meeting?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. And you said you conducted an analysis?

6 A. We went and looked at the demographics of the areas that
7 we had moved in between CDs 1 and 6 in the Charleston area.

8 Q. And that was written down?

9 A. I don't believe it was.

10 Q. Was it shared with any other subcommittee members?

11 A. I cannot say for sure.

12 Q. And so at least from November 29th, you were keeping that
13 in mind as you were drawing maps, allegations of racial
14 gerrymandering?

15 A. Could you repeat that question one more time?

16 Q. The allegations of racial gerrymandering that former
17 Congressman Cunningham made were front and center after
18 November 29th when you were drawing maps?

19 A. Yes. That's part of the reason why we ended up following
20 natural geographic boundaries in Charleston County.

21 Q. You didn't speak with any members of the South Carolina
22 House of Representatives regarding congressional maps, right?

23 A. No.

24 Q. Collaboration was minimal to the extent you just shared
25 data?

1 A. Yes. It was in passing I saw Patrick Dennis a couple
2 times and then exchanging data with Thomas Hodges.

3 Q. You didn't even review the House's criteria, though,
4 right?

5 A. No.

6 Q. Do you ever recall if you went live, or watched House
7 hearings?

8 A. I don't recall.

9 Q. I think I heard you say you drew maps for Senator Grooms
10 on the congressional side; is that right?

11 A. No. We took input from Senator Grooms, but we never did
12 produce an actual map for Senator Grooms.

13 Q. Would you say you primarily drew maps just for
14 subcommittee members who reached out to you?

15 A. As well as Senator Hutto, yes, and Senator Martin, and
16 Senator Climer.

17 Q. Who was the last one?

18 A. Senator Climer.

19 Q. Oh, Climer. After Senate Amendment 1 was produced on
20 January 13th, then there was a hearing held on it; do you
21 recall that?

22 A. I do.

23 Q. You attended that hearing?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Members of the public provided feedback?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And at that time, you were not in any position to weigh
3 the public feedback, right?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. You were simply tasked with implementing instructions
6 moving forward by Senator Rankin, Senator Campsen or other
7 senate staff members, right?

8 A. That's correct.

9 Q. And so, if more members of the public supported Senate
10 Amendment 2, that didn't influence or impact any of your roles
11 or responsibilities?

12 A. That's correct. I don't have a vote in the General
13 Assembly.

14 Q. But you've talked about you took into consideration
15 whether a map would pass a Republican-led General Assembly;
16 true?

17 A. That's true. And that was told to us by members of the
18 Senate.

19 Q. So, you were instructed to take that into consideration?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And you're aware that it would have been possible to keep
22 Charleston and Beaufort Counties whole and in Congressional
23 District 1?

24 A. Yes. And I believe I did a whole map for Senator Sabb to
25 that point.

1 Q. Earlier, Mr. Gore asked you questions about Dr. Duchin's
2 report; do you remember that?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And that there were potentially purported inaccuracies
5 with her depiction of municipal and county boundary lines --

6 A. That's correct.

7 Q. -- in her report?

8 A. That's correct.

9 Q. If Dr. Duchin was using whole precincts, including an
10 entire precinct in city borders, when any part of that city
11 was in a precinct, could that explain some of the differences?

12 A. Yes. And that's my theory on why those maps look like
13 they do. But they are not depictions of the actual municipal
14 boundaries.

15 Q. And so, that would explain it?

16 A. Yes. But to put in front of this Court that those were
17 actual municipal boundaries is misleading.

18 Q. You were also asked questions about Exhibit 243; do you
19 remember that?

20 A. I don't know what Exhibit 243 is.

21 MR. CUSICK: It was admitted today.

22 MR. GORE: It's on the website.

23 MR. CUSICK: Do you mind if you could give us a
24 second, your Honor?

25 JUDGE GERGEL: Take your time.

1 MR. CUSICK: Your Honor, it might take us a few
2 minutes.

3 JUDGE GERGEL: Do you want to move on to something
4 else and come back to it? How about that?

5 MR. CUSICK: Sure.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: Give them a chance to look it up.

7 MR. CUSICK: I think we might actually be able to get
8 it on the screen.

9 JUDGE GERGEL: It's a miracle.

10 MR. CUSICK: Thank you.

11 JUDGE GERGEL: Lawyers are usually very fallible in
12 finding things on the Internet while we're sitting in court.
13 Congratulations. I'm probably speaking too early.

14 MR. CUSICK: Fair enough.

15 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

16 Q. Mr. Roberts, do you recall the data from Senate
17 Exhibit 243 that's on the screen?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And the portions that you were asked questions about
20 contain political data at a county precinct and block level?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And it includes GIS files that match the data down at the
23 precinct and census block level?

24 A. That's correct.

25 Q. And it includes information from the presidential and

1 senate races in 2020, correct?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. Are you aware that the county level data and the GIS file
4 here don't match?

5 A. I remember that there was an issue with the numbering
6 format, but I didn't put this data together. This is
7 something that the Senate paid for, and we just posted it to
8 the website.

9 Q. South Carolina does not report election results at the
10 census block level right?

11 A. That's correct.

12 Q. Are you aware that the block total file in this data uses
13 only round vote totals?

14 A. I couldn't speak to the data. We paid for this data. I
15 didn't put it together.

16 Q. So, you couldn't speak to whether the data shows
17 different election result totals than the actual election
18 results reported by the South Carolina Election Commission?

19 A. I couldn't speak to that, but this is the data I used for
20 our analysis.

21 Q. Are you aware that there are more than 14,000 voters
22 missing in both the senate and the presidential elections in
23 the GIS data here?

24 A. I'm not aware of that.

25 Q. So, in S.865 you've talked about a number of different

1 counties -- is that right -- today --

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. -- and why decisions were made?

4 And in Beaufort County there was an instruction to you to
5 keep that whole even though it was split in the benchmark
6 plan?

7 A. That's correct.

8 Q. And if somebody instructed you to make or to still have
9 Charleston whole, you would have implemented that as well?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And it's reasonable, based on your work that Charleston,
12 as a county, represents a community of interest?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And you're aware that there are portions of North
15 Charleston that have distinct communities of interest that
16 might want to be kept within the whole county?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. You think that's common knowledge throughout the Senate
19 in the interactions you've had?

20 A. I can't speak for what some of the Senate members do and
21 do not know.

22 Q. And the 2012 plan kept Jasper County whole, but you were
23 instructed to make cuts in the Senate 865, right?

24 A. That's correct.

25 Q. Again, instructed to do so?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. You've talked about some of the public hearings in
3 Orangeburg and other places, right?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. There were ten of those that were held in the summer of
6 2021?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And they ranged anywhere from an hour to two hours?

9 A. Roughly, yes.

10 Q. There was oral testimony?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Written testimony?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. You didn't take any notes during those hearings; true?

15 A. No, I did not.

16 Q. Didn't go back and review those transcripts when you were
17 drawing any maps or looking at communities of interest?

18 A. No, I did not.

19 Q. In fact, you didn't take any notes during the entire
20 redistricting process, correct?

21 A. That's correct.

22 Q. You didn't conduct any review of Senate Amendment 2
23 outside of just creating statistics in the map and putting
24 those in binders for the core redistricting team, right?

25 A. That's correct.

1 Q. And so, you have no reason to dispute -- let me back that
2 up for a sec.

3 Do you remember Mr. Oppermann's written testimony about
4 Senate Amendment 2?

5 A. Vaguely, yes.

6 Q. You didn't make any assessments of the claims that he
7 submitted in that testimony?

8 A. I barely recall his -- I remember his speaking at one of
9 the meetings, but I don't remember reviewing his written
10 testimony. I may have, but I just don't recall at this point.

11 Q. You testified that the General Assembly had the task to
12 weigh tradeoffs along redistricting principles, right?

13 A. I'd say there's decisions to be made. The principles are
14 the principles, and those are the overall guiding principles.
15 But there's decisions that have to be made both politically
16 and geographically that the General Assembly has to weigh.

17 Q. And you're not speaking here today on behalf of the
18 entire General Assembly on any of the votes that were cast,
19 right?

20 A. Right, that's correct.

21 Q. You'd have to go to each senator?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. And what information was conveyed about criteria that the
24 core redistricting team might have had or not had, that free
25 flow or that exchange of information was, again, Mr. Terrine,

1 Mr. Fiffick making determinations, right?

2 A. They would give suggestions on how to create maps, yes.

3 Q. I think I heard you say that there were talking points
4 that were created in one of your exhibits?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And only Republicans had access to those talking points?

7 A. Those were requested by Senator Campsen, and we gave
8 those to whoever he allowed us to give them to.

9 Q. Mr. Roberts, I'm not going to go through all of those
10 county maps that we went through, but Mr. Gore asked you a
11 number of questions about those maps, right?

12 A. That's correct.

13 Q. And at the end of each one he asked was race a
14 consideration in the movement, right?

15 A. That's correct.

16 Q. And you said no?

17 A. That's correct.

18 Q. And that is only to the extent that you were instructed
19 to draw lines in certain ways of any testimony about how race
20 factored into that decision, right?

21 A. We took public testimony. A lot of the changes we made
22 were based on public testimony. I don't know the demographics
23 of the areas that we changed.

24 Q. But when you said race was not a factor in how the lines
25 were drawn, you're simply saying that BVAP was not looked at

1 when you were making changes, right?

2 A. I'm telling you I do not know the demographics of the
3 areas in which we changed.

4 Q. Right. But somebody was considering BVAP from a legal
5 and from a compliance side, right?

6 A. Once the plan was completed, yes.

7 Q. And so, when you were asked those questions, you're just
8 simply saying that it was there, but you, yourself, didn't
9 look at it and can't speak to any other core redistricting
10 member?

11 A. I can't speak to the demographics of the areas that we
12 changed, no.

13 Q. And you don't know if senators looked at BVAP and
14 considered the impact on how the map that you drew might have
15 impacted Black voters?

16 A. I have no idea what senators saw, and no.

17 Q. And we talked earlier about your local redistricting work
18 in Richland County; is that right?

19 A. I've not done any redistricting in Richland County, no.

20 Q. Columbia?

21 A. I have done City of Columbia redistricting, yes.

22 Q. And you're aware of the racial demographic makeup of
23 Columbia?

24 A. Just vaguely from the 2010 census.

25 Q. And so, before, you said you sent maps to assess

1 compliance?

2 A. I sent them. I don't know what they're doing with them.

3 Q. You had no subsequent conversations with them?

4 A. No.

5 Q. Didn't see any analyses?

6 A. No.

7 Q. Didn't have any understanding of what their assessments
8 were?

9 A. I have no idea.

10 Q. Did you do any mathematical analyses or were asked to do
11 so in response to their assessment?

12 A. Just run the reports and send the reports on to whoever
13 asked.

14 Q. And so, even though you drew several maps for the
15 congressional conference, which one to evaluate or to vote on
16 was the entire General Assembly, not you, right?

17 A. That's correct.

18 Q. And so, you can't talk about whether people relied on how
19 it complied with the law or not?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. Or what their motivations were at all?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. So, my final few questions, Mr. Roberts, just to close
24 out: You were instructed as a first order priority to make CD
25 1 more Republican?

1 A. Yes -- not as a priority, but it was in the mix. It was
2 one of the criteria that we -- not criteria. It is one of the
3 objectives that we looked at.

4 Q. Never publicly disclosed?

5 A. No.

6 Q. And you reviewed talking points throughout the process
7 that didn't mention partisanship as a motivating factor,
8 right?

9 A. I don't have the talking points in front of me. I'd have
10 to go back and review them.

11 Q. In any of the talking points for how you drew the map,
12 did you suggest that we should disclose making CD 1 more
13 Republican leaning would be helpful?

14 A. Never did I state that to any of the members, no.

15 Q. That's because you're nonpartisan?

16 A. That would be a decision for the General Assembly to
17 make, not staff.

18 MR. CUSICK: I think that's it, your Honors.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: Let's take an afternoon break.

20 *(Recess.)*

21 MR. MOORE: We don't have any questions. So that's
22 good, right?

23 JUDGE GERGEL: That would be one step forward.

24 MR. MOORE: Yes, sir. I did want to ask one
25 question. I know we have a rule that there's a representative

1 from each group, each defendant and each party. Is someone
2 who is a party allowed to be in? We're going to call
3 representative Jordan tomorrow. He's here.

4 JUDGE GERGEL: Representative?

5 MR. MOORE: Jordan.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: Yes.

7 MR. MOORE: He's here and he is a named party in this
8 case. Can he come in, is my question?

9 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. If he's one of the named
10 parties --

11 MR. MOORE: Yes, sir.

12 JUDGE GERGEL: -- he can be here.

13 MR. MOORE: That's what I thought. I just wanted to
14 make sure. Thank you, your Honor.

15 JUDGE GERGEL: Yes.

16 Okay. Redirect, Mr. Gore.

17 MR. GORE: Thank you, your Honor.

18 **REDIRECT EXAMINATION**

19 **BY MR. GORE:**

20 Q. Mr. Roberts, Mr. Cusick asked you a few questions about
21 the attorneys.

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Who did you understand him to be referring?

24 A. Charlie Terrine and Andy Fiffick.

25 Q. And I was flattered to hear my name come up in the

1 cross-examination.

2 JUDGE GERGEL: We didn't really care, Mr. Gore.

3 MR. GORE: Rightly so.

4 **BY MR. GORE:**

5 Q. Did I ever draw any plans?

6 A. No.

7 Q. Did I ever direct the drawing of any plans?

8 A. Never.

9 Q. Did I do anything other than give legal advice?

10 A. No.

11 Q. I believe you testified that in Maptitude there are two
12 kinds of shading functions, one for race data and one for
13 political; is that right?

14 A. You could select different attributes to shade it
15 different colors. And we tried it one time with the political
16 data, and we started moving the map around for a couple
17 seconds, but Charlie said he was about to throw up and to turn
18 it off.

19 Q. And so, when Charlie asked you to turn off the shading,
20 it was for the political data, right?

21 A. That's correct.

22 Q. And it was because it was giving him a headache or
23 something like that?

24 A. Exactly. He was getting motion sick.

25 Q. And I think you testified earlier today that you could

1 testify about splits and contiguity and some other issues; is
2 that right?

3 A. That's correct.

4 Q. And does that include the core preservation numbers?

5 A. It does.

6 Q. Mr. Cusick asked you a couple questions about Mr.
7 Tresvant. After you released the staff plan to the public,
8 did you ever hear from Mr. Tresvant?

9 A. Never did.

10 Q. And do you know whether Mr. Fiffick or anyone else had
11 any contact with him?

12 A. I can't speak to what they know.

13 Q. And one more question about the availability of race data
14 in Maptitude. I believe you said it was in the pending
15 changes box; is that right?

16 A. There was a pending change box as well as the overall
17 statistics at the bottom of the screen.

18 Q. And when you were drawing in Maptitude, could you see
19 those, or did you have to scroll through them?

20 A. You'd have to scroll to the very end on the bottom table,
21 and all the way down to the bottom on the pending changes
22 table.

23 Q. Now, during your cross-examination for Mr. Cusick, you
24 mentioned you drew plans for a few senators; do you recall
25 that?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Did you also draw plans for Senators Scott and Sabb?

3 A. I did.

4 Q. And I think you also said a few times in the
5 cross-examination that you can't speak to the demographics of
6 areas you moved; do you recall that?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Are you able to speak to the demographics of West Ashley,
9 Deer Park, Ladson and Lincolnville?

10 A. Yes, I can speak to those. Those were the areas that we
11 actually went and took a look at after Joe Cunningham's
12 comments at the public hearing. But the other changes, such
13 as Sumter, Florence, the other changes, I do not know the
14 demographic changes of those, but just the ones in Charleston
15 County.

16 Q. And I believe that Mr. Cusick asked you about Senator
17 Margie Bright Matthews; do you recall that?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And do you recall whether she publicly supported moving
20 Sun City into District 1?

21 A. She did.

22 Q. And Mr. Cusick also asked you about the use of race to
23 draw local redistricting plans; do you recall that?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And when you're drawing those plans, was race a factor

1 for those plans?

2 A. It was.

3 Q. Were you drawing plans to comply with Section 2?

4 A. More predominantly to comply with Section 5 of the Voting
5 Rights Act.

6 Q. And that was before -- that was while there was still a
7 non-retrogression requirement; is that right?

8 A. That was before the *Shelby* case, yes.

9 Q. And, Mr. Roberts, did you understand the Senate
10 guidelines to require use of algorithms or mathematical
11 measures for judging compactness?

12 A. No.

13 Q. And I believe Mr. Cusick asked you if the process was
14 rigged. Do you recall that question?

15 A. I do.

16 Q. Do you believe the process was rigged?

17 A. It's not rigged, no.

18 Q. Do you care to elaborate?

19 A. Redistricting is a political process. And you can't take
20 politics out of a political process. So, you know, it's a
21 Senate majority, House majority, both Republicans, so we
22 expected a Republican leaning plan to ultimately pass the
23 General Assembly.

24 Q. And who was ultimately responsible for enacting the plan?

25 A. That would be the General Assembly itself.

1 Q. And was it up to the General Assembly and the senators or
2 someone else to determine whether the guidelines had been
3 followed?

4 A. It's up to the House and Senate members.

5 MR. GORE: I have no further questions.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you.

7 I have a few questions for you, sir.

8 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, Judge Gergel.

9 JUDGE GERGEL: I've always liked asking you
10 questions. You've always been helpful to me when we had our
11 school district case.

12 Charleston County, let's focus on that, because I
13 know you've spent some time there. The Lincolnton area,
14 that's up in North Charleston; is that correct?

15 THE WITNESS: That's correct.

16 JUDGE GERGEL: That formerly was in CD 1, and it
17 became part of District 6; is that right?

18 THE WITNESS: I believe so, yes, sir.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: And what is the racial composition of
20 Lincolnton?

21 THE WITNESS: I know the Lincolnton and Ladson area
22 together is predominantly White. I don't know the individual
23 makeup.

24 JUDGE GERGEL: I know about it's predominantly White,
25 but is it -- you know, the issue here is -- you're talking

1 about partisanship, and I'm looking at racial numbers trying
2 to see if there's an issue there. The previous district had
3 been around 17-and-a-half-percent African American, correct,
4 CD 1?

5 THE WITNESS: I believe so, yes, sir.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: And that's where it ended up again,
7 correct?

8 THE WITNESS: That's correct.

9 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay.

10 THE WITNESS: There's a slight increase from the
11 benchmark as far as the --

12 JUDGE GERGEL: Right. Very slight. And there was a
13 -- and if you put a district, say, 35 percent African American
14 into that -- you kept that in a district -- that could affect,
15 you would say, the partisanship, and it might also be the
16 racial numbers of the district, correct?

17 THE WITNESS: That's correct.

18 JUDGE GERGEL: So, looking at majority Black
19 districts is not necessarily as helpful as -- Lincolnville has
20 a very significant African-American population, does it not?

21 THE WITNESS: It does.

22 JUDGE GERGEL: The origin is Lincolnville was a freed
23 slave community named for the President, the deceased
24 president, correct?

25 THE WITNESS: I'll take your word for it, sir.

1 JUDGE GERGEL: Trust me on that. And it was
2 previously in CD 1 and it was moved to CD 6, correct?

3 THE WITNESS: That's correct.

4 JUDGE GERGEL: And what is the communities of
5 interest of the people in Lincolnville in being in a district
6 in Columbia?

7 THE WITNESS: I'll say the only thing they have in
8 common is right around I-26, the area around the I-26
9 corridor.

10 JUDGE GERGEL: They're along the same highway?

11 THE WITNESS: Yes.

12 JUDGE GERGEL: Other than that, anything you can
13 think of? They're 120 miles apart. Other than that, anything
14 else?

15 THE WITNESS: Not off the top of my head, your Honor.

16 JUDGE GERGEL: And then let's turn to the Deer Park
17 area.

18 THE WITNESS: Yes.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: That has a significant
20 African-American population, does it not?

21 THE WITNESS: It does.

22 JUDGE GERGEL: A couple -- I think at least one
23 majority African-American precinct and some with significant
24 numbers; is that about right?

25 THE WITNESS: I believe so, yes, sir.

1 JUDGE GERGEL: And that had been in CD 1 and was
2 moved to District 6, correct?

3 THE WITNESS: That's correct.

4 JUDGE GERGEL: And there had been a considerable
5 growth in those precincts between 2010 and 2020, had they not?

6 THE WITNESS: I don't recall looking at the
7 population numbers.

8 JUDGE GERGEL: Sir, you've heard discussions and
9 you've heard about the gentrification of North Charleston and
10 African Americans moving into those areas because they
11 couldn't afford to live in the city, correct?

12 THE WITNESS: That's correct.

13 JUDGE GERGEL: And do you know whether or not those
14 precincts were affected by that migration to North Charleston?

15 THE WITNESS: I can't speak to that, sir.

16 JUDGE GERGEL: But you know there was a significant
17 African-American presence in those Deer Park precincts?

18 THE WITNESS: Yes. I believe the racial breakdown
19 for Deer Park is approximately 10,000 Whites to 8,500 African
20 Americans.

21 JUDGE GERGEL: So, it's higher than the 17 percent?

22 THE WITNESS: Yes.

23 JUDGE GERGEL: And what is the community of interest
24 of the Deer Park residents with Columbia?

25 THE WITNESS: Not with Columbia but with the

1 peninsula of Charleston and North Charleston.

2 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, they're now in the 6th District,
3 which goes all the way to Columbia. I'm just wondering what
4 is their community of interest, because they certainly would
5 have a community of interest with Charleston generally,
6 correct?

7 THE WITNESS: That's correct, yes, sir.

8 JUDGE GERGEL: You know, a lot of the North
9 Charleston residents work in the port, correct?

10 THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct.

11 JUDGE GERGEL: And they have a lot of interests --
12 economic interests in Charleston. So, those precincts, the
13 line moved up. It was -- North Charleston was already split,
14 correct?

15 THE WITNESS: That's correct.

16 JUDGE GERGEL: And it moved up further, correct?

17 THE WITNESS: That's correct.

18 JUDGE GERGEL: And it followed the migration of
19 African Americans from the city of Charleston to the city of
20 North Charleston, didn't it?

21 THE WITNESS: I haven't studied the migration, but
22 I'll take your word for it.

23 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. And then let's turn to West
24 Ashley for a minute. You talk about a least-changed plan.

25 THE WITNESS: Yes.

1 JUDGE GERGEL: And there is no question a significant
2 amount of this plan is a least-changed plan. It substantially
3 tracks it. Some of it is almost identical, right?

4 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

5 JUDGE GERGEL: But Charleston is actually different,
6 is it not?

7 THE WITNESS: It is. It's where most of the change
8 occurred.

9 JUDGE GERGEL: And most of the change occurs in
10 Charleston. And if I'm not correct -- well, I believe I'm
11 correct on this: The majority of Charleston was in CD 1 in
12 2010. Does that sound right?

13 THE WITNESS: Population wise?

14 JUDGE GERGEL: Yes. Population wise.

15 THE WITNESS: Yes. Yes.

16 JUDGE GERGEL: It was an overwhelmingly Charleston
17 County district, with some intrusion by CD 6, correct?

18 THE WITNESS: I would agree with that, yes, sir.

19 JUDGE GERGEL: And then by the 2020 plan, a majority
20 proposed into CD 6 out of CD 1, correct?

21 THE WITNESS: It was roughly a hundred and some odd
22 thousand people moved from CD 1 to 6.

23 JUDGE GERGEL: But that's not a least-changed plan,
24 is it?

25 THE WITNESS: Not for Charleston County, no, sir.

1 JUDGE GERGEL: I didn't think so. And then when you
2 look at the percentage of African Americans who were in CD 1
3 in 2010 versus CD 6, it was almost a split. We've had data
4 that it's 51-49. Does that sound about right?

5 THE WITNESS: I believe so, yes.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. But by the time -- in 2020,
7 that shift, 80 percent of the African Americans are in CD 6,
8 20 percent are now in CD 1, correct?

9 THE WITNESS: For Charleston County?

10 JUDGE GERGEL: For Charleston County.

11 THE WITNESS: I believe so. That sounds roughly
12 correct, yes.

13 JUDGE GERGEL: Yeah. And that's a pretty dramatic
14 change, is it not?

15 THE WITNESS: I believe so.

16 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. And then we look at the city of
17 Charleston. Have you looked at the data on the city of
18 Charleston?

19 THE WITNESS: No, I have not looked at the city of
20 Charleston.

21 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, would it surprise you that the
22 city of Charleston is now split about 85 percent in CD -- 85
23 percent of the African-American population is in CD 6 now and
24 about 15 percent in CD 1, correct?

25 THE WITNESS: I'll take your word for it, yes, sir.

1 JUDGE GERGEL: And the city of Charleston, which had
2 substantially been CD 1, moved to CD 6, correct?

3 THE WITNESS: I'd speak for the peninsula but --

4 JUDGE GERGEL: The peninsula and St. Andrews is a
5 part of the city of Charleston, correct?

6 THE WITNESS: That is correct, yes.

7 JUDGE GERGEL: So, it's a pretty big shift into --
8 from CD 1 to CD 6 in Charleston County, correct?

9 THE WITNESS: That's correct. In Charleston County,
10 yes, sir.

11 JUDGE GERGEL: So, it would be fair to say that,
12 though it's clearly true for a substantial part of the state,
13 it is not true for Charleston that it was a least-changed
14 situation, correct?

15 THE WITNESS: I'd agree with that for Charleston
16 County itself, yes.

17 JUDGE GERGEL: Yes, sir. And you told me you haven't
18 looked at the racial numbers. But to have 80 percent of the
19 African Americans in a very diverse county put into one
20 district when they're spread across the state -- spread across
21 the county is something that requires some attention, does it
22 not?

23 THE WITNESS: It does. But then, again, you have to
24 look at the geography of Charleston. You don't have a large
25 African-American population in Kiawah, Isle of Palms, Folly

1 Beach, Sullivan's Island. That's a predominantly White area.
2 So, if you're trying to keep a coastal community of interest
3 together, of course, you're going to have a large racial --
4 White racial population.

5 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, of course, if you want to worry
6 about a community of interest, the African Americans living in
7 Charleston have a very close community of interest with the
8 rest of Charleston County, do they not?

9 THE WITNESS: I agree with you on that.

10 JUDGE GERGEL: Far more than they would have in
11 Columbia, correct?

12 THE WITNESS: That's correct.

13 JUDGE GERGEL: And Congressman Clyburn did not
14 request going into St. Andrews, did he?

15 THE WITNESS: Not from the map we received, no.

16 JUDGE GERGEL: No. And that was basically an effort
17 you would describe as focusing on the partisan lean of the
18 district, correct?

19 THE WITNESS: One hundred percent, yes, sir.

20 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. And moving that line up into
21 those African-American areas of North Charleston, you would
22 also say was for a partisan lean, correct?

23 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

24 JUDGE GERGEL: But they substantially affected the
25 African-American placement in CD 1 and CD 6, did they not?

1 THE WITNESS: It did increase the African-American
2 percentage.

3 JUDGE GERGEL: It created tremendous disparity
4 between CD 1 and CD 6 that had not been consistent, correct?

5 THE WITNESS: In Charleston County, yes.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: Okay. Mr. Gore, I'm sure you have
7 questions in response to the Court.

8 MR. GORE: Thank you, your Honor.

9 **FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION**

10 **BY MR. GORE:**

11 Q. So, speaking of Lincolnville, Ladson and Deer Park, did
12 drawing the district the way you did up there fix a county
13 split?

14 A. It did. We followed the county boundary all the way up
15 the neck of Charleston County.

16 Q. And do you know what changes happened to the racial
17 demographics of Charleston County over the last 10 years?

18 A. I believe the White population has increased in
19 Charleston County, bringing the Black voting age population
20 down in Charleston County.

21 Q. And did that have any effect on where you drew the lines?

22 A. No, not at all. We were following the geographic
23 features around Charleston, such as the Cooper River, the
24 Wappoo Creek, Stono River and Wadmalaw Sound.

25 MR. GORE: That's all I have.

1 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you.

2 Anything occasioned by the Court's questions?

3 MR. CUSICK: No, thank you, your Honor.

4 JUDGE GERGEL: Don't buy it back, Mr. Cusick.

5 MR. CUSICK: No thank you. Sitting back down.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you, Mr. Roberts.

7 THE WITNESS: Good to see you.

8 JUDGE GERGEL: Good to see you, sir.

9 I've got to tell you, one of the great things that
10 the State has done over the years is had this research office.
11 Mary Katherine over here is there. Frank Rainwater. My dear
12 long-time friend, the late Bobby Bowers, and Will here all
13 have worked for years. They are a tremendous benefit to our
14 panel, and they have been for other panels over the years.
15 And where a lot of other panels have to go figure out how to
16 pay money to hire, the State provides this without cost. And
17 I think the Court is blessed for having this help, and
18 certainly the legislature's blessed to have Mr. Roberts.

19 Okay. Call your next witness.

20 MR. GORE: We're bringing in the next witness who's
21 Senator Shane Massey.

22 JUDGE GERGEL: Good.

23 **ANTHONY SHANE MASSEY, having first been called as a**
24 **witness, was duly sworn and testified as follows:**

25 JUDGE GERGEL: Senator Massey, good to have you here

EXHIBIT 8

User:

Plan Name: **Benchmark Congressional with 2020 Data**

Plan Type:

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Thursday, January 13, 2022

8:43 AM

Split Counts

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district: Number of splits involving no population:

County	12	County	0
Voting District	65	Voting District	13

Number of times a subdivision is split into multiple districts:

County	12
Voting District	65

County	Voting District	District	Population
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Split Counties:

Beaufort SC		1	174,409
Beaufort SC		6	12,708
Berkeley SC		1	200,765
Berkeley SC		6	29,096
Charleston SC		1	301,216
Charleston SC		6	107,019
Colleton SC		1	1,253
Colleton SC		6	37,351
Dorchester SC		1	141,250
Dorchester SC		6	20,290
Florence SC		6	13,876
Florence SC		7	123,183
Greenville SC		3	71,416
Greenville SC		4	454,118
Newberry SC		3	6,410
Newberry SC		5	31,309
Orangeburg SC		2	18,421
Orangeburg SC		6	65,802
Richland SC		2	220,020
Richland SC		6	196,127
Spartanburg SC		4	306,115
Spartanburg SC		5	21,882
Sumter SC		5	86,353
Sumter SC		6	19,203

Split VTDs:

Beaufort SC	Burton 1D	1	706
Beaufort SC	Burton 1D	6	2,526
Beaufort SC	Chechessee 1	1	1,772
Beaufort SC	Chechessee 1	6	0
Berkeley SC	Cordesville	1	0
Berkeley SC	Cordesville	6	1,777
Berkeley SC	Daniel Island 2	1	2,413
Berkeley SC	Daniel Island 2	6	100

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

Benchmark Congressional wit

County	Voting District	District	Population
Berkeley SC	Daniel Island 3	1	2,658
Berkeley SC	Daniel Island 3	6	0
Berkeley SC	Foster Creek 1	1	1,863
Berkeley SC	Foster Creek 1	6	0
Berkeley SC	Foster Creek 3	1	2,732
Berkeley SC	Foster Creek 3	6	0
Berkeley SC	Hanahan 4	1	2,486
Berkeley SC	Hanahan 4	6	0
Berkeley SC	Hanahan 5	1	2,435
Berkeley SC	Hanahan 5	6	394
Berkeley SC	Sedgefield 2	1	0
Berkeley SC	Sedgefield 2	6	5,590
Berkeley SC	The Village	1	3,173
Berkeley SC	The Village	6	376
Berkeley SC	Yellow House	1	2,535
Berkeley SC	Yellow House	6	1,237
Charleston SC	Charleston 8	1	127
Charleston SC	Charleston 8	6	1,570
Charleston SC	Charleston 9	1	198
Charleston SC	Charleston 9	6	1,191
Charleston SC	Deer Park 3	1	2,726
Charleston SC	Deer Park 3	6	2,045
Charleston SC	North Charleston 28	1	556
Charleston SC	North Charleston 28	6	2,482
Charleston SC	Wadmalaw Island 2	1	800
Charleston SC	Wadmalaw Island 2	6	642
Colleton SC	Green Pond	1	0
Colleton SC	Green Pond	6	1,105
Florence SC	Hannah	6	353
Florence SC	Hannah	7	654
Florence SC	Prospect	6	10
Florence SC	Prospect	7	654
Greenville SC	CAROLINA	3	0
Greenville SC	CAROLINA	4	2,657
Greenville SC	DONALDSON	3	0
Greenville SC	DONALDSON	4	2,250
Greenville SC	MOORE CREEK	3	4,838
Greenville SC	MOORE CREEK	4	732
Greenville SC	RAINTREE	3	4,553
Greenville SC	RAINTREE	4	671
Greenville SC	SIMPSONVILLE 5	3	1,557
Greenville SC	SIMPSONVILLE 5	4	2,226
Greenville SC	SIMPSONVILLE 6	3	0
Greenville SC	SIMPSONVILLE 6	4	3,936
Greenville SC	SYCAMORE	3	2,433
Greenville SC	SYCAMORE	4	1,924
Newberry SC	Beth - Eden	3	403

Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Benchmark Congressional wit

County	Voting District	District	Population
Newberry SC	Beth - Eden	5	930
Newberry SC	Hartford	3	1,831
Newberry SC	Hartford	5	0
Newberry SC	Helena	3	52
Newberry SC	Helena	5	1,069
Newberry SC	Johnstone	3	5
Newberry SC	Johnstone	5	929
Newberry SC	Newberry Ward 3	3	0
Newberry SC	Newberry Ward 3	5	1,519
Orangeburg SC	Cordova 2	2	2,401
Orangeburg SC	Cordova 2	6	221
Orangeburg SC	North 2	2	1,766
Orangeburg SC	North 2	6	3
Orangeburg SC	Pine Hill	2	947
Orangeburg SC	Pine Hill	6	703
Richland SC	Brandon 1	2	443
Richland SC	Brandon 1	6	3,147
Richland SC	Brandon 2	2	451
Richland SC	Brandon 2	6	3,299
Richland SC	Briarwood	2	45
Richland SC	Briarwood	6	4,344
Richland SC	Hampton	2	1,765
Richland SC	Hampton	6	1,066
Richland SC	Harbison 2	2	1,308
Richland SC	Harbison 2	6	557
Richland SC	Keenan	2	1,432
Richland SC	Keenan	6	1,121
Richland SC	Monticello	2	1,334
Richland SC	Monticello	6	1,144
Richland SC	North Springs 3	2	2,439
Richland SC	North Springs 3	6	424
Richland SC	Pontiac 1	2	4,474
Richland SC	Pontiac 1	6	118
Richland SC	Spring Valley	2	3,721
Richland SC	Spring Valley	6	149
Richland SC	Trinity	2	219
Richland SC	Trinity	6	2,311
Richland SC	Ward 1	2	188
Richland SC	Ward 1	6	5,995
Richland SC	Ward 10	2	614
Richland SC	Ward 10	6	1,377
Richland SC	Ward 13	2	920
Richland SC	Ward 13	6	1,868
Richland SC	Ward 15	2	1,117
Richland SC	Ward 15	6	154
Richland SC	Ward 18	2	179
Richland SC	Ward 18	6	1,847

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

Benchmark Congressional wit

County	Voting District	District	Population
Richland SC	Ward 23	2	872
Richland SC	Ward 23	6	436
Richland SC	Ward 33	2	1,009
Richland SC	Ward 33	6	379
Richland SC	Ward 34	2	928
Richland SC	Ward 34	6	548
Richland SC	Ward 6	2	1,159
Richland SC	Ward 6	6	675
Richland SC	Woodfield	2	4,889
Richland SC	Woodfield	6	169
Spartanburg SC	Cherokee Springs Fire Station	4	339
Spartanburg SC	Cherokee Springs Fire Station	5	2,502
Spartanburg SC	Lake Bowen Baptist	4	5,674
Spartanburg SC	Lake Bowen Baptist	5	929
Spartanburg SC	Swofford Career Center	4	5,385
Spartanburg SC	Swofford Career Center	5	3
Sumter SC	BIRNIE	5	693
Sumter SC	BIRNIE	6	544
Sumter SC	FOLSOM PARK	5	2,708
Sumter SC	FOLSOM PARK	6	272
Sumter SC	HAMPTON PARK	5	760
Sumter SC	HAMPTON PARK	6	301
Sumter SC	MAYEWOOD	5	165
Sumter SC	MAYEWOOD	6	1,558
Sumter SC	SOUTH LIBERTY	5	197
Sumter SC	SOUTH LIBERTY	6	613
Sumter SC	TURKEY CREEK	5	607
Sumter SC	TURKEY CREEK	6	1,079

EXHIBIT 9

User:

Plan Name: **House Plan 2 Senate Amendment 1**

Plan Type:

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

Tuesday, January 11, 2022

9:08 AM

Split Counts

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district: Number of splits involving no population:

County	10	County	0
Voting District	13	Voting District	0

Number of times a subdivision is split into multiple districts:

County	10
Voting District	13

County	Voting District	District	Population
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Split Counties:

Charleston SC		1	179,743
Charleston SC		6	228,492
Colleton SC		1	2,358
Colleton SC		6	36,246
Dorchester SC		1	127,543
Dorchester SC		6	33,997
Florence SC		6	10,609
Florence SC		7	126,450
Greenville SC		3	64,526
Greenville SC		4	461,008
Jasper SC		1	4,581
Jasper SC		6	24,210
Orangeburg SC		2	24,394
Orangeburg SC		6	59,829
Richland SC		2	223,421
Richland SC		6	192,726
Spartanburg SC		4	270,196
Spartanburg SC		5	57,801
Sumter SC		5	76,661
Sumter SC		6	28,895

Split VTDs:

Dorchester SC	Beech Hill 2	1	2,191
Dorchester SC	Beech Hill 2	6	18
Dorchester SC	Cypress	1	4,659
Dorchester SC	Cypress	6	103
Dorchester SC	Delemars	1	416
Dorchester SC	Delemars	6	675
Dorchester SC	Givhans	1	1,280
Dorchester SC	Givhans	6	139
Dorchester SC	Givhans 2	1	1,565
Dorchester SC	Givhans 2	6	114
Dorchester SC	Lincoln	1	418
Dorchester SC	Lincoln	6	3,362

Political Subdivison Splits Between Districts

House Plan 2 Senate Amend

County	Voting District	District	Population
Dorchester SC	Windsor	1	53
Dorchester SC	Windsor	6	1,352
Florence SC	Scranton	6	286
Florence SC	Scranton	7	1,031
Greenville SC	SYCAMORE	3	4,015
Greenville SC	SYCAMORE	4	342
Richland SC	Hampton	2	1,457
Richland SC	Hampton	6	1,374
Richland SC	North Springs 3	2	2,439
Richland SC	North Springs 3	6	424
Spartanburg SC	Converse Fire Station	4	1,448
Spartanburg SC	Converse Fire Station	5	515
Sumter SC	BIRNIE	5	561
Sumter SC	BIRNIE	6	676

EXHIBIT 10

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON DIVISION

- - -

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE	:	3: 21-cv-03302-MGL-TJH-RMG
CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP,	:	
<i>et al.</i>	:	OCTOBER 3 - 14, 2022
Plaintiffs,	:	
v.	:	VOLUME VII (PAGES 1611 - 1912)
	:	
THOMAS C. ALEXANDER, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	

- - -

TRANSCRIPT OF BENCH TRIAL PROCEEDINGS
BEFORE THREE-JUDGE PANEL:
HONORABLE MARY GEIGER LEWIS, HONORABLE TOBY J. HEYTENS,
HONORABLE RICHARD M. GERGEL,
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

- - -

A P P E A R A N C E S:

For the Plaintiffs:
The South Carolina State
Conference of the NAACP,
Et al.

DAVID ALLEN CHANEY, JR.
ACLU of South Carolina
P.O. Box 1668
Columbia, SC 29202

SOMIL B. TRIVEDI
American Civil Liberties Union
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RAYMOND AUDAIN
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JOHN ARAK FREEDMAN
JOHN MARK HINDLEY
Arnold and Porter Kaye Scholer LLP
601 Massachusetts Avenue NW
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examination of Dr. Bagley, notwithstanding.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. TRAYWICK:

Q. Good afternoon, Senator. Can you please state your full name for the record.

A. George Earl Campsen, III.

Q. Would you give us the benefit of your educational background, please?

A. Graduate of Wando High School. Attended the Citadel for two years; Furman, for two years. Graduated with a degree in biology. Then a law and MBA degree from the University of South Carolina.

Q. And what city do you reside, Senator Campsen?

A. Isle of Palms.

Q. And how long have you lived in the Charleston area?

A. My entire life.

Q. And what is your current occupation?

A. I am a -- I own several businesses and also I'm a lawyer.

Q. And how long have you served in the South Carolina General Assembly?

A. I served in the House from '97 through 2002, and in the Senate from 2004 till the current.

Q. Okay. And what Senate district do you represent currently?

A. Senate District 43.

1 Q. And what area of the state does that cover?

2 A. It is a long coastal district that's about half of South
3 Carolina's coast. It runs from Bulls Bay in northern
4 Charleston County to Port Royal Sound in Beaufort County. It
5 includes Charleston, Beaufort and Colleton County, parts of
6 them.

7 Q. And I think Senator Rankin jokes that it's from Maine to
8 Key West, right?

9 A. The most beautiful district in the nation.

10 Q. That's right. Do you hold any leadership positions in
11 the Senate?

12 A. I'm the chairman of the Fish, Game, and Forestry
13 Committee.

14 Q. Okay. Are you a member of the Senate Judiciary
15 Committee?

16 A. I am.

17 Q. Were you involved in the Senate redistricting process
18 this cycle?

19 A. I was.

20 Q. Are you a member of the Senate Redistricting
21 Subcommittee?

22 A. I was.

23 Q. With whom did you serve on that committee?

24 A. With Senator Rankin; Senator Young was there briefly;
25 Senator Talley; Senator Harpootlian; Senator Bright-Matthews;

1 Senator Sabb.

2 Q. And Senator Young, at some point, left the committee; is
3 that right?

4 A. Yes, because he took a position on the Finance Committee
5 and, therefore, was no longer on judiciary.

6 Q. So, it was an even split on the subcommittee --

7 A. It was even.

8 Q. -- from a partisan standpoint?

9 A. From a partisan standpoint, yes.

10 Q. Did you have occasion to work with a staff on the
11 redistricting process?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. With whom did you primarily work?

14 A. Andy Fiffick, Breeden John, Will Roberts, Charlie
15 Terrine.

16 Q. Did you occasionally work with Paula Benson?

17 A. Yes, with Paula Benson.

18 Q. Okay. Senator, do you recall during your deposition
19 being asked if you have worked on a legislation that helps
20 Black people?

21 A. Could you restate that, please?

22 Q. Sure. Do you recall being asked in your deposition if
23 you've worked on any legislation that's helped Black people?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Okay. Could you give some examples of that for the

1 Court, please?

2 A. Well, I've worked extensively over the years with Senator
3 Malloy, who's an African-American Democrat from Darlington and
4 one of my best friends in the Senate, on sentencing reform.
5 And we passed a sentencing reform bill in 2010 that reduced
6 recidivism, alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent
7 offenders. Ended up closing three prisons, saving hundreds of
8 millions of dollars in taxpayer dollars.

9 Q. How about any specific legislation that relates to the
10 Gullah Geechee people?

11 A. Yes. I was instrumental in protecting Bay Point Island
12 in Port Royal Sound, which is right just seaward of St. Helena
13 Island, which is kind of the home base of the Gullah Geechee
14 Nation. I secured \$2 million -- almost \$2 million in the
15 state budget just this year for the Penn Center. And the Penn
16 Center is where the first -- one of the first schools for
17 freed slaves was established in 1862. And it is now the
18 location of the Reconstruction Era National Park in the
19 national park system. And they have a nonprofit that runs the
20 Penn Center. I was at their 160th anniversary two Saturdays
21 ago. And we obtained \$2 million. I worked with Michael
22 Rivers, an African-American House member, on getting those
23 funds for the Penn Center to preserve their history and --
24 they still have a school there -- and also to fund their
25 school.

1 Q. Any other conservation issues or offshore drilling in --

2 A. Well, I led the charge to stop offshore drilling
3 successfully in the east coast. And you can -- there's a Wall
4 Street Journal article written about me. Tim Puko's the
5 author, if you want to look that up. And we successfully
6 stopped offshore drilling, and I got legislation passed. I
7 worked closely with Senator Harpootlian on that bill, as a
8 matter of fact. He was a big supporter. Worked bipartisan on
9 that, getting that through the Senate. And worked the Gullah
10 Geechee Nation down on St. Helena Island. I was very
11 interested in that because they have a heritage and a culture
12 of being watermen, of crabbers, fisherman, shrimpers, and very
13 concerned about the impact that oil could have upon their
14 ecosystem. They rely upon a very clean ecosystem for their
15 subsistence.

16 Q. Senator Campsen, do you know who Queen Quet is?

17 A. I do. She's the queen of the Gullah Geechee Nation. The
18 unofficial queen, but the queen.

19 Q. Have you worked with her or other members of the Gullah
20 Geechee community?

21 A. Yeah. Well, I worked with her on offshore drilling, very
22 closely.

23 Q. In fact, do you remember her calling you her buddy during
24 the Charleston public night hearing?

25 A. She did.

1 Q. Okay. All right, Senator. I now want to --

2 A. Also working right now, when I was down at St. Helena at
3 their 160th anniversary for the Penn Center, when York Glover,
4 who's an African-American member of Beaufort County Council,
5 grabbed me as I was walking out. And he has another
6 conservation deal. I can't disclose it because it would
7 probably ruin the opportunity of making it work. But it's
8 very important to their culture, to their community. And now
9 I've engaged with him on helping to preserve that.

10 Q. Okay. Senator, how about voting rights? Have you been
11 involved in any voting rights legislation?

12 A. Well, I authored an election reform bill that passed the
13 General Assembly in May of this year with a unanimous vote.
14 And it did significant reform to the structure of the election
15 commission. It created an early voting period that we did not
16 have in South Carolina -- without excuse, anyway. And it also
17 implemented ballot integrity measures. And I'm very proud of
18 that because it's unprecedented in this political environment,
19 particularly when it comes to election law, to have a
20 bipartisan vote on a major election reform bill. No other
21 state in the country has had that, what we did in South
22 Carolina.

23 Q. Thank you for that background. I now want to go to the
24 redistricting process. Senator, did the Senate Redistricting
25 Subcommittee hold 10 public night hearings this cycle?

1 A. It did.

2 Q. Was the testimony offered at those 10 public night
3 hearings the only manner in which the Senate received feedback
4 about communities of interest, or guidelines, or the plans?

5 A. No. We received multiple -- information from multiple
6 sources: E-mail, telephone, talking to people in the
7 community.

8 Q. So, lots of different ways to communicate with
9 constituents?

10 A. Right.

11 Q. All right. Senator, we've heard some complaints in this
12 trial that folks had no idea how the Senate would use their
13 input and that the input was ignored. So, I'd like to show
14 you what's been premarked Senate 231.

15 MR. TRAYWICK: And, your Honors, I'll give you the
16 timestamp for this video. It's 10:28 through 10:49. And this
17 is from the Charleston public night hearing.

18 Mr. Gore, can you play that video?

19 *(Video played.)*

20 BY MR. TRAYWICK:

21 Q. Do you feel like the Senate hid the ball on that?

22 A. Yes. You can't accommodate what everyone desires, by any
23 means. But, yes, they --

24 Q. But that was made known, correct?

25 A. Correct.

1 Q. So, the Senate did not hide the ball on that, correct?

2 A. No. I thought you said "hit the ball," like out of the
3 park --

4 Q. H-i-d.

5 A. Oh, hide the ball. No, I don't think it hid the ball,
6 no, sir.

7 Q. Okay. Did you hear testimony from members of the
8 community who wanted to "keep Charleston whole"?

9 A. I did.

10 Q. And what did you think about that?

11 A. I thought that was really a subterfuge for making the 1st
12 District a Democratic District.

13 Q. Okay. Did you hear testimony from members of the
14 community who wanted to keep Beaufort County whole?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Did you hear testimony from members of the community who
17 wanted Beaufort County in Congressional District 1?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Did you hear --

20 A. Very strong sentiment in Beaufort for that.

21 Q. And as a corollary to not being in Congressional District
22 2, correct?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. Did you hear testimony from members of the community who
25 wanted Berkeley County whole?

1 A. Yes. But Berkeley County is part of the Tri-County Area.
2 It's part of the economic engine of the Charleston
3 metropolitan area.

4 Q. So, to that end, did you hear testimony from members of
5 the community who wanted Charleston, Dorchester and Berkeley
6 Counties together in a congressional district?

7 A. Yes. There is a long history of -- this is even referred
8 to as the Tri-County Area. It's integrated culturally,
9 economically, and it has been for decades. So, those three
10 counties wanted to remain in a congressional district
11 together, is the input I received.

12 Q. All right. Senator, do you recall any members of the
13 public accusing the subcommittee of engaging in partisan
14 gerrymandering?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. To which district did that primarily refer?

17 A. The 1st.

18 Q. And I believe you mentioned this earlier. You recall
19 that folks kept saying they wanted to see Congressional
20 District 1, quote, "competitive"?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. What did you understand competitive to mean?

23 A. Well, everyone that said that, either 50/50 -- but most
24 of the actual things they proposed were turning it into a
25 Democratic district.

1 Q. Okay. Senator, I next want to move in -- counsel asked
2 earlier about some outreach efforts you made to folks in
3 Beaufort. Why did you reach out to constituents about the
4 congressional plan?

5 A. Well, because I saw clear evidence that the Democratic
6 Party was very active in providing talking points, getting
7 people to come out and make comments, and the Republican Party
8 was doing nothing, the state party on that front. So, I
9 didn't want to have nothing. I knew that there were
10 constituents that were people who wanted to keep the 1st a
11 Republican District. It's been Republican for 30 years.
12 There's been one Democrat who held the first congressional
13 seat in about 30 years. And so, I reached out to people who I
14 knew who really would care about that and took the initiative
15 to do that.

16 Q. Okay. Thank you.

17 MR. TRAYWICK: Mr. Gore, will you pull up S-116?
18 This has been marked into evidence and un-objected to.

19 **BY MR. TRAYWICK:**

20 Q. Do you recognize this document, Senator Campsen?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And what is it?

23 A. It's an e-mail from Xiaodan Li, who is a Beaufort -- one
24 of my constituents -- well, she's just barely out of my
25 district in Beaufort County. But she's from Beaufort County.

1 Q. Okay. And what is she conveying to you there?

2 A. She's conveying to me -- sharing with me the e-mail that
3 the Democratic Party is sending out to encourage people to
4 make specific comments, give specific input to the
5 redistricting committee.

6 Q. Okay.

7 MR. TRAYWICK: And will you scroll down, Mr. Gore?

8 BY MR. TRAYWICK:

9 Q. Is that the e-mail you were referring to, Senator
10 Campsen?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Okay. And what was the goal -- what was your
13 understanding of the goal in that e-mail that was forwarded to
14 you?

15 A. Well, I don't know if we can make an analogy to a rugby
16 scrum, but I mean, when it comes to this input in these public
17 hearings, it's almost kind of like a rugby scrum, where one
18 group is trying to get more people who are pushing one
19 direction. And we didn't have anyone pushing in the other
20 direction. When I say me, as far as arguing for a plan that
21 would keep the 1st District a Republican District. And so, I
22 knew that there were Republicans out there who cared about
23 that. They had expressed that to me, so I let them know: If
24 you want to be heard, now's the time to be heard.

25 Q. And Senate Amendment 2, what did you understand that to

1 relate to?

2 A. That was the Senate Democrat Caucus Plan.

3 Q. Okay. And here, it's referred to as the whole county
4 map; is that right?

5 A. Yes.

6 MR. TRAYWICK: Mr. Gore, will you also pull up S-106
7 please?

8 BY MR. TRAYWICK:

9 Q. Senator, do you recall sending this e-mail?

10 A. I'm not seeing it at the moment on my screen. Oh, yes.
11 Okay. I do see it. Sorry. Yes.

12 Q. Okay. And how did you describe the two competing plans
13 there?

14 A. Well, first of all, in this instance, I know that
15 Beaufort constituents had shown up in the House hearing and
16 made some comments. And I knew that they probably were not
17 aware that the Senate's on a parallel tract, they needed to
18 give input to the Senate as well. So, this is why I actually
19 sent the e-mail, to say: Y'all feel like you made your
20 points? Well, they need to be made -- you made it to the
21 House, you need to make your points to the Senate as well.
22 And that's really the main reason I sent this. And then I
23 provided some potential points that they may want to make.

24 Q. Sure. What did you call Plan 1?

25 A. The Republican Plan.

1 Q. And what was Plan 2?

2 A. The Democrat Plan.

3 Q. Does Ms. Xiaodan Li identify as White?

4 A. She is Chinese. She is an immigrant from China, escaped
5 Communist China, and actually an investment banker. A very
6 confident person.

7 Q. Thank you.

8 MR. TRAYWICK: Mr. Gore, will you pull up S-3 please.

9 **BY MR. TRAYWICK:**

10 Q. Senator, do you recognize this document?

11 A. Yes. These are the redistricting guidelines that we
12 adopted.

13 Q. Okay.

14 MR. TRAYWICK: Okay. Will you scroll down to
15 Section 3(a), Mr. Gore?

16 JUDGE GERGEL: Mr. Traywick, we've seen this over and
17 over.

18 MR. TRAYWICK: Okay. The only reason I wanted to
19 bring it in, if I might, was the differing interpretations of
20 the word "political."

21 JUDGE GERGEL: We've heard you loud and clear.

22 MR. TRAYWICK: Okay. All right.

23 **BY MR. TRAYWICK:**

24 Q. Politics are in the guidelines, correct?

25 A. Yes, sir.

1 Q. Okay. Thank you. That streamlined that whole line of
2 questions.

3 Senator, did you attend all the Senate Redistricting
4 Subcommittee hearings?

5 A. I believe I did. I may have missed one. We are all
6 part-time lawmakers. We have real jobs in the real world.
7 Sometimes we miss meetings.

8 Q. Sure.

9 A. But I think I did.

10 Q. And during some of those hearings, did you hear from
11 members of the public who submitted various plans for the
12 subcommittee's consideration?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Was the public given a voice in this process?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Okay. Senator, did the census data come out at a normal
17 time this redistricting cycle?

18 A. No. It was many months later. I think it was October
19 that it came out, as I recall. Late September or October, I
20 think.

21 Q. And then there was also a lawsuit filed in October,
22 correct?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. Okay. So, the General Assembly was sort of under the
25 gun?

1 A. We were under the gun, and we didn't have the data from
2 the federal government that we needed to actually produce a
3 plan.

4 Q. You've been in the General Assembly for over a decade,
5 right?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Did any other piece of legislation receive as much
8 process as redistricting?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Were you involved in the redistricting process at every
11 step?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Did you have full and complete access to staff?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Did other members?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Of both the subcommittee and the Senate in general?

18 A. They did.

19 Q. Senator, did testimony received at a public hearing
20 receive any greater weight than other forms of feedback you
21 received from constituents?

22 A. No.

23 Q. So, if, for instance, you had a constituent from Isle of
24 Palms go to the Charleston public night hearing and offer
25 testimony, but you saw someone in Venice Point come give you

1 testimony orally, one isn't entitled to any greater weight
2 than the other, correct?

3 A. No.

4 Q. It's all public input, right?

5 A. Correct.

6 Q. Is that how the legislative process works, you receive
7 all sorts of input?

8 A. In every instance. We don't get this much input in other
9 legislation, but it's like that in every instance.

10 Q. Senator, we've heard a lot about racially polarized
11 voting. Do you recall in the process ever being presented
12 with a case that required the Senate to use that on the front
13 end in drawing maps?

14 A. No.

15 Q. And did you vote against Senator Harpootlian's amendment
16 to inject that into the process?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Why?

19 A. Well, his -- his motion with regards to the guidelines,
20 is that what you're referring to?

21 Q. Yes, sir.

22 A. Yes. Because I really didn't understand the full extent
23 of that motion. It seemed to be almost unlimited, because I
24 had not had the research done as to actually the case law that
25 he was referring to and the implications of that. And so, I

1 always err on the side of caution in that regard. And that's
2 really the main reason I voted against that.

3 Q. Okay. All right. Senator, let's move on to --

4 A. I wouldn't know what I'm incorporating into the
5 guidelines. I wouldn't know.

6 Q. Fair. All right. Let's move on to the staff plan.

7 With regard to the initial staff congressional plan, did
8 you ever see the map before it was posted and released to the
9 public on November 23rd, 2021?

10 A. No.

11 Q. To your knowledge, did any senator?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Republican or Democrat?

14 A. No.

15 Q. Generally speaking, were senators as engaged in
16 congressional districting as they were for Senate plan
17 redistricting?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Why is that?

20 A. Because their seat is not in play, but on the Senate
21 Plan, it is. I suppose that's human nature.

22 Q. But to your knowledge, who drafted this plan shown on the
23 screen marked as S-32a?

24 A. The staff did.

25 Q. Did the National Republican Redistricting Trust draft

1 this map?

2 A. No. The staff repudiated their recommendations,
3 according to their testimony to me, their statements to me.
4 They told me their plan wasn't worth looking at because it
5 wasn't defensible. And I never looked at it. I said, okay.
6 I trust -- I was relying on them for that type of judgment and
7 legal advice.

8 Q. Okay. So, you never saw any NRRT maps?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Did you ever speak with anyone from the National --

11 A. No. Didn't even know the name of the organization. I
12 don't --

13 Q. Okay.

14 A. No, I never spoke with anyone.

15 Q. Did you ever come to learn of any other senator reviewing
16 any of the NRRT maps?

17 A. All I know is that staff looked at it and rejected it
18 basically out of hand.

19 Q. Okay.

20 A. That's all I know. Maybe another senator did, but I
21 don't think so. When the staff told me that, I said, fine, I
22 don't need to look at it. I'm trusting your judgment, your
23 legal advice.

24 Q. Do you recall some subcommittee members complaining about
25 when they saw the staff plan for first time?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Do you recall that the subcommittee meeting was on
3 November 29th, 2021?

4 A. I can't -- there were so many meetings, I can't remember
5 the date. But that sounds like it might be.

6 Q. If I represent that to you, will you accept it?

7 A. I will accept that.

8 Q. Okay. And if I represent to you that the plan was posted
9 on November 23rd, will you accept that too?

10 A. My understanding, it was posted previously, yes. So,
11 about a week.

12 Q. When did the enacted plan ultimately pass the Senate?
13 Does January 20th sound right?

14 A. That sounds right.

15 Q. Okay. So, from November 23rd, when the staff plan was
16 initially released, to January 20th, when the final plan
17 passed the Senate, roughly 60 days passed, correct?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Did the public have ample opportunity to provide input
20 during that period?

21 A. They did.

22 Q. But is the staff plan the plan that ultimately passed?

23 A. No.

24 Q. At some point, did you have to make tweaks to the plan or
25 have staff make tweaks to the plan for you?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Let's go to S-68a. Do you recall receiving and reviewing
3 a map submitted by the League of Women Voters, Senator
4 Campsen?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Okay. If I represented to you that CD 1 had a Biden vote
7 share of 51.75 percent, and a Trump vote share of
8 48.25 percent, would you have any reason to disagree with
9 that?

10 A. That sounds about right.

11 Q. Okay. Was that ever going to pass the
12 Republican-controlled General Assembly?

13 A. No.

14 Q. Did these districts look like the benchmark plan?

15 A. No.

16 Q. And is Congressional District 7 changed from the
17 benchmark plan in this plan?

18 A. Yes. It has Berkeley County in the 7th. And Berkeley
19 has really no community of interest with Dillon County and
20 Orange County. Berkeley is an integral part of the Charleston
21 economic engine of the state, which largely revolves around
22 the port.

23 Q. And is Beaufort and Jasper County down there in CD 2?

24 A. Yes, it is.

25 Q. Would you have had an issue with that?

1 A. Yes. And I represent a large part of Beaufort. And I
2 knew that they used to be in the 2nd. And they felt like they
3 didn't have much of a community of interest with Lexington
4 County, but they have a significant community of interest with
5 Charleston County, because they're coastal. And, in fact, the
6 League of Women Voters' lawyer, who I respect a lot, Mr.
7 Ruoff, testified that my Senate District, which is basically
8 the spine of this congressional district, was probably the
9 greatest example of a community of interest congealing in any
10 district he's ever seen. That's the testimony that he
11 presented. Because, it's coastal. Coastal issues are very
12 different than -- you don't deal with beach re-nourishment and
13 erosion issues and OCRM regulations and all these things that
14 you deal with along the coast up in Lexington County. So,
15 Beaufort very much wanted to stay in the 1st.

16 Q. Thank you, Senator. Do you recall seeing the House's
17 first staff plan?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Okay. What was your reaction to that plan?

20 A. I was befuddled why the House would have proposed that,
21 because it made the 1st a Democratic district.

22 Q. What action, if any, did you take after looking at the
23 House initial staff plan?

24 A. I talked to Gary Simrill and I think I talked to Weston
25 Newton -- I'm not sure, but I think I did -- from Beaufort.

1 Gary Simrill is the majority leader. And I asked him: Do
2 y'all really plan to do that? Because, you know, we don't
3 think that's going to pass the Senate. I'd be surprised if it
4 actually passed your Republican-controlled House. But are
5 y'all open to something different? And the answer was yes.

6 Q. Okay. So, at some point, did the House propose an
7 alternative staff plan?

8 A. They did.

9 Q. And did that more closely mirror the Senate's initial
10 staff plan?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Can you sort of walk us through the legislative process
13 of how things went from the House to the Senate to where we
14 got to your amendment? To the best of your recollection.

15 A. Well, the House passed -- they amended that bill in the
16 form you just stated and sent it to the Senate. And then we
17 worked on, I think, perfecting that. And as far as the
18 amendment that I offered -- is that what you want me to talk
19 about?

20 Q. Yes, sir.

21 A. Yes. So, I took that plan, and with staff work and input
22 from other members, but worked on kind of perfecting that the
23 plan. And I think we did a lot better job of following the
24 redistricting guidelines than the House had, in that we
25 followed geographic boundaries. Rivers, the Stono River,

1 Wadmalaw Sound. Kept the barrier islands together. And
2 there's a lot of instances along the way where I could have
3 made it a more Republican District, but it would have violated
4 some of these other redistricting principles, like following
5 geographic boundaries.

6 And so, we end up with something that's really just
7 barely a Republican district. It moved the needle one
8 digit -- one point on the Cook Political Report. We
9 increased, by just a few percentage points, the Republican
10 vote in the 1st. And I could have made it a lot more
11 Republican, but we would've started violating these other
12 principles. And I wanted to draw a district that would be
13 Republican, because it had been Republican, I am a Republican,
14 and I don't support the party so much as I support the
15 principles that it generally stands on. It's kind of getting
16 away from some of them, I'm afraid. But I wanted to do that
17 while honoring redistricting principles as best as I could,
18 and also be in compliance with applicable law. And I was
19 relying upon attorneys representing us to let me know when we
20 might be running afoul of that applicable law. And so, it
21 produced a district that was much less Republican than it
22 otherwise could have been.

23 Q. And, in fact, from House plan to Senate Amendment 1, did
24 the Trump vote share decrease?

25 A. Yes, it did. Yes.

1 Q. Okay. Is amending legislation on the floor normal?

2 A. Yes, it is. Any major legislation not amending on the
3 floor would be very abnormal.

4 Q. Sure. Did this plan go through subcommittee, full
5 committee, and then make it to the floor?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Okay. Democrats were able to offer and discuss
8 amendments?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And, in fact, they did, correct?

11 A. They did, yes.

12 Q. All right. Senator, I'm going to pull up S-29b, please.

13 MR. TRAYWICK: I beg the Court's indulgence.

14 JUDGE GERGEL: Take your time.

15 MR. TRAYWICK: This is the map, if that helps.

16 **BY MR. TRAYWICK:**

17 Q. Senator, do you recognize this map?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Is that your amendment?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Is that the Senate Amendment 1 we've been discussing?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Were you the primary author of this amendment or sponsor?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Okay. When did you author it?

1 A. Well, I actually offered it on the floor, as I recall --
2 although it had been -- I think some other members had seen it
3 before it actually got to the floor. But as I recall, I
4 offered it on the floor.

5 Q. Okay. Was the draft of this plan published before the
6 January 13th subcommittee meeting?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Did Senator Harpootlian also publish a plan before that
9 subcommittee?

10 A. Yes. That's why I'm saying others viewed it. But I
11 didn't offer till the floor.

12 Q. Was this a minimal-changed plan, Senator Campsen?

13 A. Yes, it was. And I thought that was important, because
14 this minimal change from the existing benchmark -- and I
15 thought that was important because the benchmark had
16 significant pedigree to it, if you want to use that term. The
17 Obama Administration had pre-cleared it. It had survived a
18 Section 2 challenge, it had survived a racial gerrymander
19 challenge, and the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed it as recently
20 as 2012. And since redistricting is done every 10 years --
21 that's like yesterday in redistricting time, you can't get any
22 closer than that.

23 And so, I felt like that plan was a pretty good starting
24 point. And we just made very minimal -- you had to make
25 changes in the 1st and the 6th because the 1st had to shed

1 88,000 people, and the 6th had to pick up 85,000 people. And
2 the rest of the state had grown consistent with the statewide
3 rate of growth, and so they could largely remain the same.
4 And that's really largely what the plan does.

5 Q. Senator, why did the Senate not barely touch CD 7?

6 A. Well, last time we did reapportionment, there was big
7 issue about whether the 1st is going to go up north or it's
8 going to go down south. And it used to go north, and there
9 was a lot of consternation in the General Assembly about that,
10 but we ended up having the 1st go south. And we didn't want
11 to have that fight again, number one. And number two, the
12 growth rate was about right on par with the growth rate
13 statewide. And so, you have constituent consistency,
14 continuity of representation issues, and we also had the
15 chairman of the committee trump Horry County, and he was not
16 very interested in changing the 7th very much.

17 Q. Let's zoom in on CD 1, if we might. Senator, did CD 1
18 keep all the sea islands together?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And did you hear public testimony to that effect?

21 A. Yes. And that that is a very unique community of
22 interest. I represent many of those sea islands, at least the
23 ones heading south from Charleston.

24 Q. Speaking of Charleston, did you ever consider making
25 Charleston whole?

1 A. Yes. But making Charleston whole would have -- number
2 one, Charleston hadn't been whole since 1992, I think it is.
3 Sometime in the 90s. I think it's '92. So, "keeping it
4 whole" is a misnomer. It wasn't whole. It hasn't been whole
5 since '92. And it's not unusual -- in fact, it's typical for
6 large metropolitan areas to not be wholly, or the counties
7 that have large metropolitans not wholly be in one district.
8 That's not true in Richland County, it's not true in
9 Greenville, Spartanburg. But if you did make Charleston
10 whole, then you would end up with Charleston being a
11 Democratic-controlled district, majority Democratic district,
12 based upon the political data we had.

13 Q. Just so we hit all areas of the state, does Florence
14 County have two congressmen?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Do you remember articulating as a justification that you
17 felt having two congressmen represent the Charleston area was
18 better than one?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Can you elaborate on that, please?

21 A. Yes. I'll be happy to. It's just common sense. In a
22 body that is where the majority vote controls -- and
23 individual influence is important, meaning the U.S. House of
24 Representatives in leadership positions are important -- it's
25 better to have two advocates than one. I've heard some people

1 say, well, I don't want -- a Republican say, I don't want
2 Representative Clyburn representing me because he votes this
3 way or that way on taxes or whatever the issue they disagree
4 with him on. Well, if he's not in Charleston, he's still
5 going to be voting that way in Congress on the policy issue
6 you don't like. So, having two congressmen represent you is
7 really about the local community and the benefit to the local
8 community. It's really bread-and-butter things. Like, when
9 we get with a hurricane, are we going to get FEMA down here
10 quickly or not? Are we going to get extra special treatment?
11 Do we have influence with the incumbent administration?

12 And so, I'd rather have two congressmen in one any day.
13 In fact, if you're going to have a Democrat and Republican mix
14 in your delegation, I'd rather it be a Republican and a
15 Democrat, like Charleston has. Because, I don't suspect Nancy
16 Mace has near as much influence with the Biden Administration
17 as Jim Clyburn does. I know that's not true. Jim Clyburn has
18 more influence with the Biden Administration perhaps than
19 anyone in the nation, because he probably wouldn't be
20 president if it weren't for Jim Clyburn.

21 And we had an example of that yesterday. I read in the
22 paper that the secretary of transportation was down here
23 meeting with the director of the port's authority, Barbara
24 Melvin, meeting and talking about the road system, talking
25 about electric vehicles and BMW and Volvo producing electric

1 vehicles and policy with regards to that. All that was right
2 there in the news yesterday, how beneficial it is to have Jim
3 Clyburn representing Charleston County. And I'll take that
4 any day. And he has helped this county in innumerable ways
5 over the years, and he still is. And yesterday is just one
6 example.

7 Q. Senator, would you agree then that the enacted plan, the
8 three largest population centers of the state, all have county
9 splits?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Greenville, Charleston, and Richland --

12 A. Yes. It's hard not to split them, because you have the
13 one-man-one-vote requirement. When it comes to congressional
14 reapportionment, the deviation is one-half of a person -- or
15 one person, is what the deviation is. You've got to have it
16 exactly right. So, it's really hard not to split these big
17 population centers.

18 Q. At some point before your presentation in the floor
19 debate on January 20th, do you recall receiving talking points
20 from Breeden John?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Okay. Let's pull up S-62. Did you use some of these
23 points on the floor?

24 A. It's going pretty fast for me to read.

25 Q. We're going down to your neck of the woods.

1 A. Okay. Yes. This was the basic introductory remarks that
2 kind of just gave the general contours of the district that
3 the staff had prepared. I hadn't requested it, but they just
4 took the initiative to do this, which is beneficial, of
5 course, to the members, to just -- the general contours data
6 general overview, the 20,000-foot look is what this was about.

7 Q. And is that normal in the legislative process, for staff
8 to give you talking points on legislation?

9 A. Yes. That's completely normal.

10 Q. That's not just confined to redistricting, correct?

11 A. Not at all.

12 Q. Are staff permitted to share information about one
13 member's amendment with another member without the offering
14 member's permission?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Is that normal procedure and well known in the Senate?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. All right. Let's move on to the actual floor debate. Do
19 you recall speaking about the enacted plan on January 20th,
20 during the floor debate?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Do you recall what features of the plan you might have
23 highlighted?

24 A. I think I led off saying this is a minimal-change plan,
25 like I had already discussed briefly today, and talked about

1 how most of the state, most of the districts, had grown
2 generally at the same rate of growth of the entire state. And
3 so, major changes had to happen in Charleston in the 1st and
4 the 6th. And, in fact, as I recall, I described how the
5 district, as far as constituent consistency, which is a
6 measurement of how much change occurred in our plan, in the
7 plan that passed, everything but the 1st and the 6th -- they
8 were in the 90s, 98 percent, 96 percent. And I can remember
9 Senator Harpootlian's Plan being -- the best it ever got was
10 70 percent. It was 50 -- so, they were redrawing the whole
11 state just to get -- they were redrawing the whole state
12 dramatically to get two Democratic districts in one swing.

13 Q. Okay.

14 MR. TRAYWICK: Mr. Gore, if you'll pull up S-242.
15 The timestamps here are 2:22:10 through 2:23:11. And this is
16 from the January 20th Senate floor debate.

17 *(Video played.)*

18 BY MR. TRAYWICK:

19 Q. Senator, why did you deny that this was a partisan
20 gerrymander?

21 MR. CUSICK: Objection, your Honor, to the extent
22 that this is going to be offered as a justification of his
23 contemporaneously offered --

24 JUDGE GERGEL: Overruled. He can explain what he
25 meant.

1 Please proceed.

2 MR. TRAYWICK: Would you like me to repeat the
3 question?

4 THE WITNESS: Yes.

5 **BY MR. TRAYWICK:**

6 Q. Okay. Why did you deny that this plan was a partisan
7 gerrymander?

8 A. Because, in my mind, a partisan gerrymander is when you
9 subordinate everything else to drawing partisan lines -- or
10 almost everything else. And that is not what I did. There
11 were many instances in drawing this map in which I could have
12 gone and picked up a precinct here or a precinct there that
13 would have dramatically increased. I can remember one
14 precinct was 65-plus percent Republican, a big precinct off of
15 Wadmalaw Sound that I could have picked up but didn't do it
16 because I wasn't making the partisan numbers -- I wasn't
17 subordinating everything else to the partisan numbers. I was
18 honoring other redistricting principles.

19 And so, when they said this is a partisan gerrymander,
20 and I'm losing Republican votes because I'm sticking with the
21 geographic boundaries, I had to refute that. And so, a
22 partisan gerrymander in my mind is when you subordinate
23 everything else to the partisan numbers, and I did not do
24 that. There's nothing further from the truth than that. I
25 would have loved to have kept the tip of the peninsula in

1 Charleston, below -- you know, the battery area in Charleston.
2 Would've helped the numbers, but if I had done that, that
3 would have been a partisan gerrymander, and I didn't do it.

4 Q. So, does that mean politics were involved at all?

5 A. No, it doesn't mean politics weren't involved. Politics
6 are always involved. And even the first Congress, Patrick
7 Henry tried to gerrymander James Madison out of the first
8 Virginia House of Representatives seat. I mean, it's happened
9 from the beginning. But partisan numbers are taken into
10 account.

11 You don't have Illinois drafting Republican districts
12 when they could draft Democrat districts. You don't have
13 California and you don't have Republican states doing that
14 either, as long as you can honor redistricting principles.
15 And my goal was to produce a Republican plan while honoring
16 the principles as best you can -- which you can't honor all
17 the principles in any map all the time -- as best you can and
18 comply with the applicable law.

19 Q. Is partisan gerrymandering, in your view, a legal term of
20 art?

21 A. Well, it is. But I think most people don't know that
22 definition. So, when that statement is made before the
23 general public, there is all kinds of different wild ideas of
24 what they're envisioning. But it is a term of art. I mean,
25 there is even some case law on it. But it's when you

1 subordinate other redistricting principles to the partisan
2 numbers as you're drawing a district. And I did not do that.
3 And specifically, I made the district less Republican in order
4 to the honor that principle.

5 Q. Let's go through some of those. Did your Senate
6 Amendment 1, by not making it more Republican, better adhere
7 to geographical boundaries?

8 A. Yes, it did.

9 Q. How about communities of interest?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. How about core preservation?

12 A. In some instances, yes; in some instances, perhaps, no,
13 because we had to do a lot of change in Charleston County,
14 because that's where the growth was. In the 1st, that's where
15 the growth was.

16 Q. Did Berkeley County experience pretty significant growth
17 too?

18 A. They did.

19 Q. Okay. And was that made whole in CD 1?

20 A. No. There's still some of Berkeley that is out, as I
21 recall. I may be wrong on that, but I think that's right.

22 Q. Did it say anywhere in the guidelines that you had to
23 subordinate the interests of all other counties to the
24 interests of Charleston County?

25 A. No. But, again, I have a great interest in Charleston

1 County. I'm born and raised here. But it's very difficult to
2 maintain -- keep the big counties that have the big
3 metropolitan areas whole. And, in fact, it's not happening
4 really anywhere else in the state.

5 Q. Okay. And doing so here would have ensured it was a
6 Democratic district?

7 A. It would have, yes.

8 Q. All right. Do you recall any other senators referencing
9 political line drawing with respect to Senate Amendment 1?

10 A. Yes. I think it's very clear that Amendment 2 was drawn
11 using a particular political outcome in mind, which is
12 understandable. It's expected, actually.

13 Q. Okay. Let's look at --

14 A. That's Senator Harpootlian's amendment -- is what I'm
15 referring to.

16 Q. Sure.

17 MR. TRAYWICK: Let's pull up S-241. Timestamps here
18 are 56:22 through 56:57.

19 **BY MR. TRAYWICK:**

20 Q. Is that Senator Rankin?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Okay. Was he referring to the West Ashley area?

23 A. I believe so.

24 Q. Okay.

25 A. And the 1st District actually -- I didn't keep track of

1 the racial numbers as we were drawing maps, but after it was
2 produced, the staff provided that. And the Black voting age
3 population in the 1st actually went up a little bit, and it
4 went down in the 6th. Yet, we were accused of packing and
5 things like that on the floor and in the committee. But that
6 actually did not happen.

7 Q. Did you look at any racial data during the map-drawing
8 process?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Did the staff draw the map for you?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. What data did you look at when tweaking CD 1 and CD 6?

13 A. Well, I looked at the Trump/Biden numbers and the
14 Graham/Harris numbers. I was looking at political numbers.

15 Q. Did you have any racial targets in having Senate
16 Amendment 1 drafted for you?

17 A. No.

18 Q. Did staff ever mention racial targets in drafting Senate
19 Amendment 1 for you?

20 A. No. The staff knew, because I communicated to them, I
21 don't want to know the racial numbers. Y'all tell me if we're
22 running into any kind of legal problem when it comes to race,
23 but other than that, I don't want to know while I'm drawing
24 this map. But I do want to the know political numbers.

25 Q. You almost said it. There's no Section 2 claim here,

1 right?

2 A. Excuse me?

3 Q. There's no Section 2 claim here, right?

4 A. Right.

5 Q. Did you have any discussions with other senators about
6 politics?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. With whom did you speak about the politics of Senate
9 Amendment 1?

10 A. Well, I probably talked to several. I can't recall them
11 all. But they wanted to know what are the political numbers.
12 And many of them were disappointed that they weren't higher
13 Republican. And why did you do it that low? Why'd you only
14 change it 1.36 percent? That's because I honored other
15 redistricting principles. That's why.

16 MR. TRAYWICK: Mr. Gore, can we pull up S-101 please?

17 BY MR. TRAYWICK:

18 Q. Senator Campsen, do you recognize this document?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Who is Sean Bennett?

21 A. He is a senator who represents Dorchester County and some
22 of Berkeley County, but mostly Dorchester.

23 Q. In this e-mail you said: "We want House Plan 2, Senate
24 Amendment 1." Who did you mean by "we"?

25 A. I meant the Republicans in the -- certainly in the

1 Lowcountry, really is what I'm talking about.

2 Q. What's the date of this e-mail?

3 A. January 12th.

4 Q. Okay. And then how'd you describe the other proposal?

5 A. Has all of Dorchester County in the 7th with Georgetown
6 and Horry and Dillon and Florence Counties, they have no
7 community of interest whatsoever there.

8 Q. How about the sentence before that? What did you call
9 the other plan?

10 A. The Democrat proposal, the Alternative Democrat Proposal.

11 Q. Senator, what's the partisan makeup of the Senate,
12 currently?

13 A. Thirty Republicans, 16 Democrats.

14 Q. Are all the Republicans White?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Are all the Democrats Black?

17 A. No.

18 Q. Can you tell the Court and the plaintiffs' counsel over
19 here maybe a little bit about the collegiality of the Senate
20 in South Carolina?

21 A. Well, the Senate prides itself with being collegial and
22 bipartisan and working across the aisle on issues. Our rules
23 force us to work together often. But also there's a real
24 ethic to do that. And those of us who've been there a long
25 time, we all -- Republican and Democrat, Black and White, we

1 all feel a sense of trying to maintain -- well, some people
2 don't have that sense as great as others, but the majority of
3 us do, to maintain that collegiality.

4 And I've worked with Democrats on the Election Reform
5 Bill. John Scott came over. He wanted to consponsor it,
6 because he's been trying to get early voting in forever. He's
7 an African-American Democrat from Richland County. And, yeah,
8 come on, cosponsor it with me. All my conservation work, I
9 probably have more Democrats than Republicans actually working
10 with me. I've protected 350,000 acres with the Conservation
11 Bank Act that I passed in the law in South Carolina, and a lot
12 more than that through other means.

13 So, there's a lot of bipartisan -- Gerald Malloy and I
14 and Tom Davis, we meet every other week after session and we
15 sit around in the office and talk about how to keep the Senate
16 what the Senate is supposed to be, collegial, bipartisan.
17 We'll fight over things if we disagree. That's what we do.
18 But we'll go out and we'll sit down and talk about it and
19 maintain friendships in the process. And that's the way the
20 Senate is. While I was doing this, Ronnie Sabb, who served on
21 the committee with me, he was voting against all these bills.
22 I helped Senator Sabb help protect a big part of Williamsburg
23 County on the Black River. We're looking at protecting
24 11 miles of the Black River right in his backyard. And I'm
25 the one who really got him involved in that process, and he's

1 taking the lead. And so, we disagree on the floor, but we
2 have great working relationships and personal affinity for one
3 another.

4 Q. But on some issues, do votes clearly come down on
5 partisan lines in the Senate?

6 A. They do. But that doesn't mean that we don't -- in fact,
7 I tell young senators all the time that, in my years of
8 experience, there's a passage in Romans 12 that is the key to
9 being an effective and successful senator, and the passage
10 where Paul says: "As best as you are able, remain at peace
11 with all men." Because the person that you're fighting on one
12 bill, tooth and nail, they're going to be your ally on the
13 next bill. And you don't ever let it get personal. And even
14 if someone offends you, don't reciprocate in kind. And that
15 is what the Senate's supposed to be, and we largely obtain
16 that. But when it comes to redistricting, you just have --
17 it's hard to find agreement, common ground.

18 MR. TRAYWICK: Let's go to S-242. Timestamps,
19 3:55:19 to 3:55:56. This is from the January 20th floor
20 debate.

21 BY MR. TRAYWICK:

22 Q. Senator Campsen, was congressional redistricting clearly
23 political?

24 A. Yes. And I totally disagree with that analysis, too.

25 And I think the record will demonstrate that that's incorrect.

1 Q. Was it clear early on in the process for congressional
2 redistricting that it was going to be different than Senate
3 redistricting for the Senate district plans?

4 A. Well, you wouldn't have as much input from members,
5 because when it comes to the Senate redistricting, the members
6 are actually giving input to the map drawers. And so, it was
7 going to be different in that way. And also, it's clear it
8 was going to be different because there would be a fight over
9 this Republican 1st District into a Democratic district. It
10 was pretty clear that was going to be a fight.

11 Q. Is that because national implications are at play?

12 A. It has natural implications --

13 MR. CUSICK: Objection, your Honor. Just the
14 relevancy of this line of questioning.

15 JUDGE GERGEL: I think it goes to motive. Overruled.

16 THE WITNESS: Yes, it has national implications.

17 **BY MR. TRAYWICK:**

18 Q. Can you explain that?

19 A. Well, if we -- if Republicans who have control of the
20 legislature, the House and the Senate, and the governor's
21 office passes a reapportionment plan that created another
22 Democratic district when you really didn't need to -- need to,
23 meaning there is no law or guidelines that really dictated
24 that you do that -- and then if after this election you fail
25 to retake the House Republicans by one vote, that would be on

1 us. And the framers gave us the authority to do this in the
2 elections clause. And we shouldn't just disregard it. And I
3 think the Democrats would have the same opinion. If they were
4 the majority, I'd expect them to do the same thing. But I,
5 for one, don't think you disregard that, that the framers gave
6 to us. They did it in classic frame of fashion. They
7 diffused the power and didn't concentrate it in the elections
8 clause. States can pass a law. Ultimately, Congress can pass
9 a law, too, that all the states have to comply with, like the
10 Voting Rights Act is an example of that.

11 **BY MR. TRAYWICK:**

12 Q. All right. Not to beat a dead horse, but let's wrap this
13 up. Was there a Republican Caucus Plan?

14 A. Yes. It was my plan.

15 Q. Did Senator Harpootlian identify his plan as the
16 Democratic Caucus Plan?

17 A. Yes, he did.

18 Q. Did the Republican plan maintain a 6-1 makeup,
19 partisan-wise, of the Congressional Delegation for South
20 Carolina?

21 A. It did.

22 Q. What did Senator Harpootlian's Democratic Caucus Plan do
23 to that makeup?

24 A. It made it a 5-2 and it radically redrew the whole state
25 in order to get there.

1 Q. And one tossup even, right?

2 A. And a tossup, yeah.

3 Q. Okay. Was that ever going to pass the
4 Republican-controlled Senate?

5 A. No.

6 Q. Did that have anything to do with race?

7 A. No.

8 Q. Were the votes divided among party lines?

9 A. They were.

10 Q. So, given the political forces at play here, was there
11 any need for you to spike the football in the endzone on
12 politics.

13 A. I never do that. That's how you maintain collegiality,
14 by not doing that.

15 Q. And is that consistent with the nature of the Senate?

16 A. That's consistent with the nature of the Senate.

17 Q. But politics wasn't a secret, correct?

18 A. No.

19 Q. All right. Last few questions. Senator, was race a
20 motivating factor in enacting S.865?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Was race the predominant factor in enacting S.865?

23 A. No.

24 Q. Were your decisions based on politics and traditional
25 districting principles?

1 A. They were.

2 MR. TRAYWICK: Thank you, your Honor. No further
3 questions.

4 JUDGE GERGEL: Does the House have any questions?

5 MR. MATHIAS: Just one brief line of questioning,
6 your Honor.

7 JUDGE GERGEL: Just keep it not duplicative.

8 MR. MATHIAS: There will be no duplications.

9 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you.

10 MR. MATHIAS: Yes, sir.

11 Denise, can you pull up HX-86?

12 **DIRECT EXAMINATION**

13 **BY MR. MATHIAS:**

14 Q. Senator, my name's Andrew Mathias. I'm one of the
15 lawyers for the House.

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Do you see House Exhibit 86 there in front of you?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. All right. I'm going to represent to you that this is a
20 text message that you sent to Representative Weston Newton.

21 MR. CUSICK: Sorry. One second, your Honor.

22 What was the exhibit number on that?

23 MR. MATHIAS: Eighty-six.

24 MR. CUSICK: House Exhibit?

25 MR. MATHIAS: Yes. I believe it's in evidence.

1 MR. CUSICK: This wasn't disclosed within your
2 exhibit. Do you intend to introduce and ask Senator Campsen
3 about the disclosures?

4 MR. MOORE: As I understood it, your Honor said if
5 it's in, you can ask them about it.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: Is it in?

7 MR. MATHIAS: It is in.

8 JUDGE GERGEL: You can ask him. Overruled.

9 MR. MATHIAS: All right. Thank you.

10 **BY MR. MATHIAS:**

11 Q. Senator Campsen, as I was saying, this is a text message
12 conversation -- well, you are sending Representative Weston
13 Newton several text messages between Monday, December 13,
14 2021, and Tuesday, December 14, 2021. If you'll review that
15 and let me know if I'm correct.

16 A. Yes. It appears that's correct.

17 Q. And I'll direct your attention real quick to the text
18 message on the second page that you sent on Tuesday,
19 December 14th. You were telling Representative Newton that
20 Beaufort and Berkeley Counties were important for you to
21 remain in the 1st Congressional District, right?

22 A. Well, I knew it was important for the counties. Not just
23 me, but I knew it was important for the counties.

24 Q. Well, and part of that importance was because Beaufort
25 and Berkeley Counties are solid Republican counties, correct?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And the communities of interest, too, that they have with
3 Charleston?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. And keeping counties whole is one of the traditional
6 redistricting principles stated in the criteria adopted by the
7 Senate committee, correct?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And I don't think you'll remember these numbers, but tell
10 me if you think I'm about right. Berkeley County's total
11 population in the 2020 census is 229,861. Does that sounds
12 about right?

13 A. I don't know. I can't remember.

14 Q. But it sounds close, correct?

15 A. I don't know.

16 JUDGE GERGEL: He says he doesn't know.

17 MR. MATHIAS: Okay.

18 BY MR. MATHIAS:

19 Q. Well, I'll represent to you that that's the population.
20 I'll also represent --

21 JUDGE GERGEL: Unless you take the oath, you're not
22 getting to testify, Mr. Mathias. Just ask the witness
23 something he knows.

24 MR. MATHIAS: Okay.

25 BY MR. MATHIAS:

1 Q. If Berkeley County, and Beaufort County, and Charleston
2 County were all made whole in CD 1, that would exceed the
3 population that was the ideal population for a congressional
4 district, correct?

5 A. I believe that's correct. I did do that evaluation.

6 Q. And in this text message you were sending to
7 Representative Newton, you're stating that it is a primary
8 goal of yours to have Beaufort County and Berkeley County in
9 Congressional District 1, correct?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And so, Charleston had to be split, correct?

12 A. Yes. And Charleston was currently split. It had been
13 since the early '90s.

14 Q. And so, your primary concern was keeping Berkeley County
15 whole and Beaufort County whole in the congressional district,
16 correct?

17 A. No. No. My primary goal was to draw a Republican
18 district while honoring redistricting principles as best as I
19 could, because some of them are incongruent, you can't always
20 honor all of them in every instance, and just to comply with
21 applicable law. That was my goal.

22 Q. All right. And once Berkeley County and Beaufort County
23 were made whole in the plan, you did not care where the line
24 was drawn in Charleston County -- you cared more about the
25 line being drawn in Charleston County in a way that benefitted

1 Republicans than you did looking at race, correct?

2 A. I did not look at race while I was drawing the map.

3 Q. All right. Thank you.

4 A. I left it up to the staff and legal counsel to let me
5 know if we're getting into some trouble. And they raised
6 them. They did along the way. At every process, they'd say,
7 well, you probably don't want to do that.

8 Q. Thank you, Senator.

9 JUDGE GERGEL: Cross-examination.

10 **CROSS-EXAMINATION**

11 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

12 Q. Good afternoon, Senator Campsen.

13 A. Good afternoon.

14 Q. We first met a couple months when I took your deposition
15 virtually. Do you recall that?

16 A. I do, yes.

17 Q. Mr. Traywick started his questions asking about whether
18 you support legislation on behalf of Black communities. Do
19 you recall that question?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And you don't think in terms like that, right?

22 A. Well, yeah. Like, when I got \$2 million for the Penn
23 Center, I know that that's very important to the
24 African-American community on St. Helena Island. So I do
25 understand that. I do understand when I cosponsored -- one of

1 the only two Republicans that cosponsored Senator Jackson's
2 Juneteenth bill to make it a state holiday. I knew that was
3 important to the African-American community in particular.
4 So, I am cognizant of that.

5 Q. But that's not a goal. You don't think in terms of
6 whether bills that you're looking at support Black or White
7 communities, you just look at them if they're good policy,
8 right?

9 A. No. I -- I -- I genuinely do want to support the Penn
10 Center. And that's why I made an effort to go to their 160th
11 anniversary a few weeks ago. I genuinely do want to support
12 them. I have a desire to do that.

13 Q. Yeah. During this redistricting process, you wanted to
14 be colorblind and not see race, right?

15 A. I didn't want to see race when it comes to drawing lines,
16 because I only wanted to look at the political numbers,
17 because I knew that was the safest way to draw districts.

18 Q. Mr. Traywick had a number of questions about the timeline
19 for when S.865 passed. Do you recall those questions?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And he represented it was about 60 days, right, between
22 when it was first passed and now?

23 A. Which bill are you referring to -- or which amendment?

24 Q. Let me walk you through. Do you recall that the Senate
25 first published a plan on November 23rd, 2021?

1 A. The staff plan, you're referring to?

2 Q. Correct.

3 A. I don't remember the date, but I remember the staff plan
4 being published.

5 Q. And there was a single hearing a week later on
6 November 29th on that plan, correct?

7 A. I think that's correct.

8 Q. And then the next hearing the Senate held was in 2022 on
9 January 13th, correct?

10 A. I -- I can't confirm that.

11 Q. No reason to dispute that?

12 A. No reason to dispute it, but --

13 Q. And that was the only --

14 A. -- I have all these dates in my mind.

15 Q. That was the only hearing in which the Senate sought
16 public input on Senate Amendment 1, correct?

17 A. I'm not -- I'm not sure about that either.

18 Q. It was published publicly on January 11th, less than
19 48 hours before that hearing, right?

20 A. I don't know. I don't recall.

21 Q. Earlier you talked about plans being motivated in the
22 public record about Democratic ends. Do you recall that
23 testimony?

24 A. Yes. Like, you mean with regards to Senator
25 Harpootlian's Plan, for example?

1 Q. In the public record, did you understand when people were
2 commenting on congressional maps that there was some sort of
3 Democratic script --

4 A. Well, I had someone share a copy of the script from the
5 Democratic Party in an e-mail. I think we saw it earlier
6 today. So, yeah, I knew that.

7 Q. And that was the Exhibit -- it was Senate Exhibit 116.

8 MR. CUSICK: Can you pull that up?

9 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

10 Q. And the date on that is January 17th, right?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. That was after the public hearing. You didn't see the
13 script before it, right?

14 A. I don't recall when the public hearing was in relation to
15 this.

16 Q. The State Conference of the NAACP, the South Carolina
17 State Conference, is nonpartisan; true?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. So is the League of Women Voters of South Carolina,
20 right?

21 A. Well, they're technically nonpartisan, yes.

22 Q. What do you mean by "technically"?

23 A. Well, they tend to support more liberal policy positions.

24 Q. Are you aware of their mission statement and what they
25 are affiliated as?

1 MR. TRAYWICK: Objection. Relevance.

2 JUDGE GERGEL: Overruled.

3 THE WITNESS: I didn't read their mission statement.
4 I actually work very closely and cordially with them. But I
5 know that they generally are -- I've never read their mission
6 statement.

7 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

8 Q. But they're nonpartisan, right?

9 A. They are nonpartisan, yes.

10 Q. I'll let the record speak for itself. But you're not
11 aware of members of the public during their testimony saying,
12 I'm here as a Democrat voter, when they were supporting Senate
13 Amendment 1 or Senate Amendment 2, right?

14 A. Well, the amendment's even referred to as "the Democrat
15 amendment," so when they're supporting it, I'm assuming that
16 they're a Democrat supporting a Democrat amendment. I don't
17 think -- and my amendment was referred to as the Republican
18 amendment, too -- the Republican caucus amendment. So, that's
19 just -- it's easy to discern that, that when you have people
20 supporting the Democratic amendment that Senator Harpootlian
21 offers, those are probably Democrats.

22 Q. You called Senate Amendment 2 a Democrat plan, correct?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. And the conversation that you referenced with Mr.
25 Traywick, that wasn't a public conversation with the caucus

1 about what Senator Harpootlian envisioned his plan was,
2 correct?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And so, the only thing in the public record is your
5 e-mails calling his plan a Democratic map; true?

6 A. Yes. Senator Harpootlian is a Democratic Senator. He's
7 been involved in litigation over the congressional plans last
8 time around, numerous times. For anyone to think he's
9 offering a Republican plan, you check in your discretion and
10 judgment at the door. Senator Harpootlian had a Democratic
11 plan. Yes, I believe that. That's pretty obvious.

12 Q. Not in the record, though, anywhere that he said it was a
13 Democratic plan, right?

14 A. He's a Democratic Senator, offered a plan that the
15 Democrats coalesced around. He's sued Republican-passed plans
16 in the past. So, I think it's fair to draw the conclusion
17 that Senator Harpootlian's Plan -- a Democrat Senator for
18 Richland County, who's been involved in election litigation --
19 is producing a Democratic plan. That's a reasonable
20 conclusion, and I drew that conclusion.

21 Q. So, you assume that people who supported Senate Amendment
22 1 were Democrats, true?

23 A. Senate Amendment 1?

24 Q. Two, his plan.

25 A. Well, not everyone. But I know that that was the -- I

1 knew that the members of the Senate Democratic Caucus were
2 coalescing around that plan. And so, for me to draw the
3 conclusion that's a Democratic plan is eminently reasonable.
4 I know what's going on in the inner workings of the Senate
5 floor. I know what they're doing. I'm on the committee. I
6 know who's supporting it and who isn't; who's advocating for
7 it and who's not. That's a simple and reasonable conclusion
8 to draw.

9 Q. And you recall Black voters supporting that plan because
10 it kept Charleston whole, correct?

11 A. There were Black voters that supported it, and there were
12 White voters that supported it, yes.

13 Q. And you assumed those Black voters who supported it were
14 Democrat, based on your assumption; true?

15 A. If they're supporting Senator Harpootlian's plan, they
16 probably are Democrats. Whatever your race is, that's
17 probably the case.

18 Q. Even if they're supporting and sharing testimony in a
19 nonpartisan role, you made that assumption; true?

20 A. It really is irrelevant whether they identify as a
21 Democrat or not. What is relevant is they're supporting a
22 plan that produces an additional Democratic congressional seat
23 that is offered by a Democrat Senator and supported by the
24 Democratic Caucus.

25 And so, for me to conclude that -- they may be

1 independent, they may be a Republican but still support that
2 plan for some reason. But the main point is they are
3 supporting the Democrat plan. They may not identify as a
4 Democrat, that's their prerogative.

5 Q. I only have to ask you these questions because they're in
6 response to Mr. Traywick's. But you invoked the benchmark
7 plan as support for it because it was pre-cleared by the U.S.
8 Department of Justice in the *Backus* court. Do you recall that
9 testimony?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. You understand that the preclearance standard was
12 different from the claims at issue in this case?

13 A. Yes, I do. Yeah.

14 Q. And a map could still be pre-cleared, but operate as a
15 racial gerrymander?

16 A. It could. Yes.

17 Q. There's no requirement in the Senate guidelines that you
18 have to begin with the benchmark plan?

19 A. But I think that benchmark survived a racial gerrymander
20 cause of action as well.

21 Q. Do you know what district was challenged and survived in
22 that case?

23 A. I don't recall. I probably did at one point, but I don't
24 recall.

25 Q. So, you don't know what district was actually challenged

1 and plaintiffs had standing in that case?

2 A. No.

3 Q. You were involved in 2011 in redistricting, correct?

4 A. Just a member tangentially. Maybe a little bit more than
5 others, because -- on the Senate side, but on the
6 congressional side, I was just tangentially -- not much more
7 than any rank-and-file member, actually, on the congressional
8 plan.

9 Q. Your Senate district that was at issue had to be
10 pre-cleared.

11 A. Excuse me?

12 Q. Your Senate District at that time --

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. -- had to be pre-cleared?

15 A. Yes, yes.

16 Q. And so, you're aware of the discussions at that time
17 about racially polarized voting?

18 A. Not -- not really. I was -- I wasn't on the
19 redistricting subcommittee at that time. I was too junior to
20 be on that subcommittee at that time.

21 Q. You've testified that you did not ask for a racially
22 polarized voting analysis, right?

23 A. That's correct. I relied on legal counsel. And I
24 instructed them: We need to do anything? We getting into any
25 trouble as far as when it comes to compliance with applicable

1 laws, you let me know. And I never received that advice from
2 them, that we needed to do that.

3 Q. I won't go over all the background with the enactment of
4 the plan. But just to confirm, you were not at all involved
5 in the initial creation of a staff plan, right?

6 A. No. But -- except that everyone -- I mean, every member
7 of the subcommittee spent some time in the map room, and no
8 conclusions were drawn. They were just kind of getting input,
9 and then they ended up drawing the plan. So, the answer is
10 no, except that I and other members of the subcommittee, and
11 even outside the subcommittee, did spend some time in the map
12 room, giving, you know, what about this, what about that. And
13 that was really the beauty of the staff plan. Then the staff
14 kind of gets that input and draws a plan just to kick the ball
15 off, just like kicking the football off at the beginning of
16 the game, just to put the ball in play.

17 Q. For Senate Amendment 1, you only provided input in
18 relation to districts involving Congressional Districts 1 and
19 6, right?

20 A. Because that's where all the change was. The change
21 elsewhere -- now, other senators provided description of what
22 happened in every district. That's what we did at the
23 beginning of the debate. And it wasn't a debate, it was just
24 descriptive. But when it came to the 1st and the 6th, that's
25 where the change was. And not because we only wanted to

1 change there, but because the Fourteenth Amendment required us
2 to make those changes. Because, basically the 1st had to give
3 up the same number of people that the 6th had to pick up, in
4 rough numbers. And everyone else was largely in line with the
5 population growth statewide, so they really didn't need to
6 change the other districts. Not significantly.

7 Q. And the guidelines that you've been discussing today, you
8 voted in favor of those because it would lay out the factors
9 that would be considered during the redistricting process,
10 right?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. That was the purpose?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. It was voted on by you to help prevent the Senate from
15 violating law, correct?

16 A. I'm not sure all -- I'm not sure every violation of any
17 particular guideline is always a violation of law, but it is a
18 guideline. In fact, you really can't comply with all the
19 guidelines. That's why they're calls "guidelines" and not
20 "requirements."

21 Q. But some are mandatory, right?

22 A. Yes, some are. Yes.

23 Q. And you agree that those should be public so there would
24 be transparency throughout the process, right?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. It would help members know what factors the Senate was
2 considering and relying on when they were drawing maps, right?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. In fact, it aided meaningful participation by members of
5 the public, right?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. It was the basis that you and other subcommittee members
8 would use when you were assessing plans, right?

9 A. And -- yes.

10 Q. And Senate staff also relied on those guidelines based on
11 your conversations?

12 A. Yes. But that's not the only thing you relied on, but,
13 yes, you're trying to comply with them.

14 Q. I won't go through all of the factors, because I've heard
15 the Court on this. But they're not ranked in any order. You
16 remember the additional considerations in Roman Numeral III?

17 A. I know there's a category of additional considerations,
18 yes.

19 Q. And you would agree with me that racial demographics
20 factor into communities of interest?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And it's not unreasonable for a place like Charleston
23 County to be a single community of interest?

24 A. Well, it's a very diverse county. I look at community of
25 interest probably smaller than that. And it's more granular

1 than that. But, I mean, a political subdivision does have
2 aspects of a community of interest, but they also are very --
3 I mean, North Charleston is very different than Kiawah. So,
4 just as an example.

5 Q. But that's true in Beaufort County as well, correct?

6 A. It's true in every county, yeah. So, that's why I'm not,
7 you know, sure that -- there are communities of interest
8 within counties that are different communities of interest, is
9 all I'm saying.

10 Q. But not all county lines are treated equally, right?

11 A. I'm not sure in what context you're -- what's the context
12 of that question?

13 MR. CUSICK: Can we pull up PX-722?

14 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

15 Q. Do you see this document, Senator Campsen? It was sent
16 on January 20th, 2022.

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And do you see your e-mail there, your personal e-mail?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And these were sent to you by Mr. Fiffick, right?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And you relied on these for floor debate in the Senate
23 and you presented the map, correct?

24 A. I'm not sure I can even say yes. I mean, the staff gave
25 me so much, more than I could digest and then use. So, I'm

1 not sure I could even say that.

2 Q. We'll look at the actual document here right now. And if
3 you look at number three, you say: "Shouldn't a plan split as
4 few counties as possible?" And then you see under C: "County
5 lines are more important in some places." Right?

6 A. Well, that's not my statement, that's the staff's
7 statement.

8 Q. But this was a document and talking points that were sent
9 to you to explain why the map was drawn the way it was; true?

10 A. Yes, but that's not my thought.

11 Q. But it was represented by staff members on why they drew
12 lines in certain ways, right?

13 A. These are suggested points that a Senator may or may not
14 use. We always reserve discretion to use or not use. This is
15 the staff's thoughts. That doesn't mean it's my thought. In
16 fact, usually I just speak more off the cuff than go through
17 talking points.

18 Q. Do you recall your testimony that Charleston County being
19 made whole would violate the core constituency guidelines?

20 A. Well, it would violate constituent consistency, is what I
21 said -- or I meant to say anyway, because you'd be moving --
22 Charleston isn't whole, hasn't been whole since 1992, I think
23 it is, the early '90s. And so, you would be violating that
24 one guideline. And, again, every other big county is split as
25 well in the state. It's hard to keep them whole.

1 Q. But you didn't elevate that criteria compared to other
2 ones, like minimizing county splits, right?

3 A. No. In fact, we met -- no, we didn't. No.

4 Q. Equal weight, right?

5 A. Sometimes you give different weight to the guidelines.
6 They don't necessarily have to be equal, because sometimes one
7 is more prominent or in a particular geographic location than
8 another.

9 Q. So, core constituency mattered when making Charleston
10 whole, but not when making Beaufort whole, right?

11 A. Beaufort -- I'm not sure of what your question is.
12 Keeping core constituency was important in Beaufort County.
13 And they're in the 1st District and they remain in the 1st
14 District.

15 Q. But keeping core constituencies in Charleston whole?

16 A. Charleston wasn't in the 1st. A lot of it was in the
17 6th. And so, you're not keeping it whole. That's a misnomer.
18 That's a false narrative. It hasn't been whole since 1992.
19 Now, that was a good political statement to make, but it is
20 not a factual statement, "keeping it whole."

21 Q. People testified saying keeping Charleston whole as a
22 community of interest, right? Independent of the borders,
23 right?

24 A. I heard that testimony, yeah. I heard some of that
25 testimony.

1 Q. So, keeping it as a community of interest is irrelevant?

2 A. But I disagreed with doing that. In fact, I stick with
3 what I said. I am tickled to death that Jim Clyburn
4 represents Charleston County. We benefitted from it
5 yesterday. And I'm tickled to death to have two congressmen
6 instead of one. I want two advocates in a body that's a
7 delivery body that most votes win. I'd rather have two than
8 one. And I'd rather have a Democrat and a Republican, because
9 no matter who's in power, you've got access to the executive
10 branch, which is really important.

11 We just got a beach re-nourishment -- Edisto Beach.
12 Fifty years the federal government is going to pay for beach
13 re-nourishment. We had to deepen the harbor. We've got the
14 -- what's now called -- I forget what they changed the name
15 to, but a huge military joint base in Charleston that we've
16 got to keep. It's great to have Jim Clyburn and Nancy Mace
17 advocating for that. I can't understand anyone thinking it's
18 not good to have that be the case. It's benefitted us over
19 the years.

20 Q. That's your representation, right?

21 A. That's my belief. I stated it on the floor. And I think
22 it makes perfect sense.

23 Q. But you didn't hear that from members of the public
24 during that January 13th hearing, right?

25 A. I heard some members of the public got that. I did hear

1 some of them.

2 Q. Prioritizing assuring of the 6-1 Republican congressional
3 split in South Carolina isn't in the guidelines, right?

4 A. No. We've got -- politics is referenced in the
5 guidelines.

6 Q. You didn't elevate any of the views of congressional
7 members over other redistricting criteria, correct?

8 A. Elevate what?

9 Q. The preferences or views of Congress members over other
10 traditional redistricting principles, right?

11 A. I really had --

12 Q. You gave them little weight, right?

13 A. I had very little communication from members of the
14 Congress.

15 Q. But you would've given anything you heard little weight,
16 right?

17 A. I wouldn't characterize it that way. I'd give it weight.
18 How much depends on what they requested. I never sacrificed
19 my independent judgment. I'm not just a conduit for whatever
20 they want or even what everyone in the public states wants. I
21 exercise independent judgment. That's what a representative
22 -- well, what a republic is about.

23 Q. Do you recall your deposition, right?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Did you have a chance to review that deposition for

1 accuracy?

2 A. I did, yes.

3 MR. CUSICK: Can I pull up the deposition, PDF 39,
4 page 151, lines 11 through 21?

5 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

6 Q. Senator Campsen, I asked you: "Did you at all elevate,
7 to the extent you were aware of it, any Congress members'
8 preferences or views for how they wanted a congressional
9 district drawn?" Did I read that correctly?

10 A. Yeah.

11 Q. You responded: "No, I didn't. When you say 'when you
12 elevate,' can you state that again?" Did I read that
13 correctly?

14 A. Yeah.

15 Q. I asked as a follow up: "Sure. Did -- how did you weigh
16 any instructions or views for how congressional members were
17 hoping congressional districts would be drawn?" Did I read
18 that correctly?

19 A. Yeah.

20 Q. And then you responded: "I -- well, I gave little weight
21 to it or no weight at all." Did I read that correctly?

22 A. Yes. And I think that's what I just said. And, in fact,
23 I really received no input from him, hardly. One phone call
24 from Nancy Mace just concerned about the political numbers of
25 what was being considered -- I think it was the House

1 amendment -- and that's it.

2 Q. Do you remember during that deposition -- and I've heard
3 you today say that partisanship did not predominate in the
4 redistricting process, correct?

5 A. No. I didn't say -- it didn't -- everything wasn't
6 subordinated to partisanship. And that's why I state it's not
7 a racial gerrymander, because it didn't subordinate all other
8 factors to the political outcome. I could have drawn a much
9 stronger Republican district, but I would have violated -- I'd
10 be going down to Wadmalaw Sound and the Stono River and
11 Wadmalaw Sound, and then jump in and grab some precinct just
12 because it had a bunch of Republicans. I could have done
13 that. It would have made a big difference, but I didn't do it
14 because I'm not subordinating everything else trying to comply
15 with other principles.

16 Q. I want to now talk about the drawing of the map. You
17 instructed staff members not to give you BVAP numbers for any
18 precincts that you reviewed, right?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. You thought that if you looked at BVAP, somebody might
21 accuse you of drawing lines based on race, right?

22 A. Yes. And I didn't want race to be predominant, for sure.
23 I left it up to them and legal counsel to let me know if we
24 were getting into any problem areas.

25 Q. You left it up to them because you understood that race

1 is central to the redistricting process, you have to look at
2 it, right?

3 A. Yes. But I left it to them to look at it, not because --
4 because I'm the policy maker making the judgment, they're the
5 lawyers that do reapportionment and election law full time. I
6 do it every 10 years. And so, I relied upon them for their
7 legal expertise on that front. I knew it was an issue; it's
8 very important. In fact, I knew it was a very important
9 issue, that's why I asked them to advise me on that. But I
10 wanted them to blow the whistle when there was something that
11 was problematic.

12 Q. And you received legal assessments on whether maps might
13 violate federal law?

14 A. Yes. Throughout the process, yes.

15 Q. Even as you were looking at precincts, you didn't look at
16 race, you certainly were looking at BVAP numbers when you were
17 comparing maps, right?

18 A. No.

19 Q. So, in the talking points that you referenced and looked
20 at earlier with Mr. Traywick, you don't recall seeing a slide
21 that had the BVAPs for each congressional district plan?

22 A. That's because that was for the floor debate. They had
23 to describe it on the floor. And I've been accused of taking
24 race into account when I hadn't. So, I'm defending myself.
25 The reason I didn't defend myself in the committee when

1 Harpootlian started saying that and Margie Bright Matthews
2 started saying it is because I hadn't even looked a BVAP
3 numbers. I couldn't respond. And so, I did that because they
4 made those charges in the committee, and I addressed it on the
5 floor. And that's when I knew what the numbers were, after it
6 got out on the floor. And I addressed it then in order to
7 rebut the statements they were making. So, I didn't look at
8 it until then.

9 Q. Just so I'm clear, the first time you saw BVAP numbers
10 for the congressional plan was on January 20th, when you were
11 on the floor?

12 A. No. I got those before we went to the floor. But that's
13 when I asked, I need to know when it comes to the floor, just
14 to the describe the districts, first of all. And second of
15 all, they accused of us of packing, and we didn't pack. We
16 actually reduced the BVAP numbers in the 6th and increased it
17 in the 1st. Slightly increased it. But I didn't know those
18 numbers until it actually was ready for floor debate.

19 Q. Even if you don't have racial data in front of you, as an
20 elected official, you know the racial makeup of certain
21 communities and cities that you represent?

22 A. Yeah. Ones I represent, I do, yes.

23 Q. You've used the --

24 A. But I don't know specifically like, you know, what is the
25 percentage. But I do know St. Helena Island is a large

1 African-American community -- I know that -- down in Beaufort.
2 I generally know.

3 Q. And you know where the concentrations of Black voters are
4 in those areas without looking at the data?

5 A. Yes. I can't help but know that. I can't help but know
6 that, having been born and raised here.

7 Q. So, you know race data without it looking at numbers in
8 areas that you are familiar with, right?

9 A. Well, I don't know the specifics. I can't -- I can't
10 state a percentage. It'd be a guess, any particular
11 community.

12 Q. And based on your observations and experience as an
13 elected official in the Senate, you're aware that most
14 senators are aware of the racial makeup in their districts,
15 right?

16 MR. TRAYWICK: Objection. Calls for speculation.

17 JUDGE GERGEL: If he knows.

18 THE WITNESS: I don't know the racial makeup in my
19 Senate district.

20 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

21 Q. Do you know, or have a sense, whether Senators know the
22 racial makeup of their districts?

23 A. I don't know. I don't talk to the senators about that.
24 I know I couldn't state what the Black voting age population
25 in my district is. I know that. I don't know about other

1 members. I can't speak for them.

2 Q. And just before I ask -- I'm just asking just generally
3 the racial makeup, not the specific numbers of your districts.

4 A. Yeah. I mean, if you don't know that, you haven't spent
5 any time in your district. You have some general feel, yes.

6 Q. All senators know that, right?

7 MR. TRAYWICK: Objection. Asked and answered, and
8 still speculation.

9 JUDGE GERGEL: Only if he knows.

10 THE WITNESS: I can't speak for other senators about
11 that.

12 MR. CUSICK: Can you pull up PDF page 88, lines 22 to
13 25?

14 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

15 Q. This is your deposition again, Senator Campsen. And here
16 I ask: "Is it fair to say that most senators know the racial
17 demographics of the districts that they represent?"

18 You answered: "Probably. Close -- I mean a general
19 sense." Did I read that correctly?

20 A. I think that's what I just said, we have a general sense.
21 But I don't know the percentage. Maybe some do. Maybe some
22 research that monthly and want to know, want to carry it
23 around with them. But I think that's what I just said, you
24 know in a general sense. If you don't, you haven't spent any
25 time in your district.

1 Q. You've talked about relying on attorneys to make
2 assessments of the maps that you were considering, right?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. That would be Mr. Terrine; true?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Also Mr. Gore?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And they were making assessments at every turn, whether
9 the maps complied with the Senate's criteria and Voting Rights
10 law, right?

11 MR. TRAYWICK: Your Honor, I'm going to object.
12 We're getting into attorney/client privilege matters.

13 JUDGE GERGEL: He asked what he relied on.
14 Overruled.

15 THE WITNESS: I relied upon them to not just look at
16 the Voting Rights Act, but also the case law, everything
17 surrounding reapportionment. All the case law, all the
18 statutory law, I was relying upon them, as my attorneys, to
19 advise me when we were considering anything problematic.
20 That's what I was relying upon.

21 Q. And that was ongoing throughout every iteration of the
22 map?

23 A. That was ongoing, yes.

24 Q. Mr. Fiffick was not part of the legal team giving you
25 evaluations and assessments; true?

1 A. Well, he's a lawyer. And under our Senate rules, if I
2 ever talk to him about something that's an attorney/client
3 privilege -- but I understand that the Court has ruled
4 otherwise on that, so I really thought I had attorney/client
5 privilege with him. We do in the Senate. In any Senate
6 matter, if I worked on a bill or an amendment with him, it
7 would be an attorney/client privilege. But that is not what
8 the Court has stipulated, is my understanding.

9 Q. I'm not trying to get into the convos, I'm just trying to
10 determine: He was not part of the legal team that were giving
11 you evaluations and assessments on the plan, right?

12 A. Well, he would give some assessment, but I wouldn't give
13 it the weight that I would Charlie Terrine, who's an expert in
14 this area -- I mean, Andy Fiffick is a fine lawyer, but he's a
15 generalist, because he's the lead counsel in the Senate
16 Judiciary Committee. You have to be a generalist. So, I
17 would give him some weight. And if I really thought it was an
18 issue, I might turn to Charlie Terrine or call John Gore, and
19 we may hash that out.

20 Q. You said you would call John Gore?

21 A. Yes. I mean, I was on the phone with John Gore a few
22 times, not many. But it was mainly Charlie Terrine talking to
23 John Gore.

24 Q. And the attorneys and the staff are the ones who were
25 looking at BVAP, not you?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. You would agree with me, Senator Campsen, that race and
3 party are correlated in South Carolina, right?

4 A. Yes -- well, yes and no. I guess that's fluid. It is
5 fluid, but yes.

6 Q. I'm not trying to ask it again, but you said: Yes and
7 no?

8 A. Well, it's not in every instance, but generally African
9 Americans tend to vote higher, you know, more -- you can look
10 at the polls -- when you look at the numbers after the fact --
11 I didn't look at them drawing the map -- but you see that in
12 the numbers.

13 Q. And you know who Joe Cunningham is, right?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. You understood that he was the Black preferred candidate
16 in Congressional District 1 in 2018, right?

17 A. As far as the vote returns?

18 Q. Yes.

19 A. That is correct, I believe.

20 Q. And he won that election in 2018 for Congressional
21 District 1?

22 A. He did, yes.

23 Q. He was also the Black preferred candidate in the 2020
24 congressional election results, right?

25 A. I don't -- I -- I don't know. I didn't see -- look at

1 those returns, but I wouldn't be surprised if that's what I
2 found if I did.

3 Q. And he lost that race?

4 A. He lost that race, yes.

5 Q. And so, the map in CD 1 that you were looking at, you
6 understood that it would hurt Black preferred candidates,
7 right?

8 A. No. I -- I was interested in making it a bit more
9 Republican. And a bit more is a tiny bit more. It's 1.36
10 percentage points more.

11 Q. You talked on direct about racial gerrymandering claims;
12 do you recall that?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And I think I heard you talk about population shifts, CD
15 1 and CD 6; do you recall that?

16 A. Yeah. The 1st had to give up close to the same amount of
17 people that the 6th had to pick up.

18 Q. And I heard you say Congressional District 1 was becoming
19 -- or is a competitive district generally, right?

20 A. Yes. Although, frankly, I don't think 2016 is kind of an
21 accurate read. I think what was happening at the top of the
22 ticket influenced that race. That probably won't happen
23 again.

24 Q. And you agree that if Congressional District 1 was
25 becoming a district that was more competitive, Black voters

1 would have a greater opportunity to elect a candidate of their
2 choice, right?

3 A. That's not what I was thinking. I was thinking we've
4 been -- we have been -- we have, under the federal
5 constitution, the duty and the opportunity to draw lines. And
6 we're a Republican-controlled body, and the Supreme Court has
7 ruled that drawing lines on the basis of political reasons is
8 a nonjusticiable political question. And I was going to draw
9 a district that would favor a Republican. And I did, and we
10 did that. And it's just barely -- again, the political report
11 moved it from an R6 to an R7, hardly moved the needle. But it
12 moved it a little bit. And it could have moved it a lot more
13 if I had been dead-set on just nothing but moving the needle.

14 Q. You would agree with me that if you don't look at race
15 and just focus on partisan numbers, there's a risk that you
16 might disproportionately impact Black voters in drawing lines,
17 right?

18 A. No, I'm not going to agree with that.

19 MR. CUSICK: Can you pull up PDF page 40, and page
20 155, lines 12 through 17?

21 MR. TRAYWICK: Your Honors, I objected then, I'm
22 going to object now.

23 JUDGE GERGEL: Well, you're at least consistent, Mr.
24 Traywick.

25 MR. TRAYWICK: That's right. Exactly.

1 JUDGE GERGEL: That's a fine question. Overruled.

2 BY MR. CUSICK:

3 Q. I asked you under oath, Senator Campsen: "So if you were
4 looking at it from a pure partisan lens, not looking at race,
5 is there a concern that you might disproportionately impact
6 Black voters then based on that?" Did I read that correctly?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. You heard Mr. Traywick's objection. And then you
9 answered: "Well, yes. And that's why I had staff." Did I
10 read that correctly?

11 A. Well, I was relying on staff to blow the whistle if that
12 was ever happening.

13 Q. The first portion of your answer on line 17, you said:
14 "Well, yes." Did I read that correctly?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. You understood that Mr. Roberts --

17 A. And when I said that, I'm just agreeing with Justice
18 Kagan even has -- I forget the name of the case; I think it
19 was the *Shaw* case maybe, where she said: These patterns are
20 very similar. Whether you're doing partisan numbers or
21 looking at racial numbers, they often turn out similar. And
22 that's --

23 Q. And you understood that Mr. Roberts had access to BVAP
24 numbers, correct?

25 A. Yes. He's the cartographer, he has access to that.

1 Q. I'll close the line on this question. When you were in
2 the map room and lines were being moved around, you were not
3 looking at BVAP, correct?

4 A. Right.

5 Q. After iterations of plans were created, staff or counsel
6 were looking at and having discussions about BVAP, correct?

7 A. I assume.

8 Q. You didn't join any of those discussions?

9 A. I wanted it for the -- after we were -- I was accused of
10 drawing it on racial -- on a racial basis, I needed the
11 numbers to defend the plan and defend myself against those
12 allegations.

13 Q. And that accusation occurred during the January 13th,
14 2017, meeting?

15 A. I can't remember the dates. They just all blend
16 together.

17 Q. But if that was the meeting, that's when you first
18 started asking for BVAP data, whenever that first accusation
19 was made in public, right?

20 A. Well, no. Not when it was made, but for dealing with it
21 subsequently, the next time it would come up.

22 Q. And then you had access to it and shared it on the Senate
23 floor on January 19th and January 20th, 2022; is that right?

24 A. Correct. And the reason I did that is because they had
25 made an allegation.

1 Q. Mr. Traywick asked --

2 A. I took it very personally, actually. I took very
3 personally that allegation, and it was unfounded.

4 Q. Mr. Traywick asked you and showed you a number of
5 e-mails. Do you recall those discussions?

6 A. Today?

7 Q. Yes.

8 A. Well, he showed me a lot of e-mails. Which ones are you
9 referring to?

10 Q. Fair. Poor question on my part. Do you remember looking
11 at talking points that you created and sent out?

12 A. That I sent to like constituents? Yes, I do remember --
13 I remember him showing some e-mails to that effect.

14 Q. And you testified about doing affirmative outreach to
15 make people aware about Beaufort County being whole and
16 remaining in CD 1, correct?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. In your words, the Republican Party at the state level
19 was doing nothing, and that's what prompted you to begin that
20 outreach?

21 A. That's correct.

22 Q. You initiated calls, you created scripts, right?

23 A. I created probably just two scripts and maybe 10 calls or
24 something. I mean, I didn't have time to -- I called people
25 who I knew would go do something. Like, Xiaohan Li, I knew

1 that she was very energetic and would take the ball and run
2 with it, and she did. I didn't have time to have any kind of
3 campaign. I just let them know the ball's in play, y'all may
4 want to show up -- show up for the game.

5 Q. Those e-mails started the day or to two before that
6 January 13th hearing, right?

7 A. I don't know. I don't know. I mean, I guess. The
8 e-mail date would -- I'll defer to whatever the date is.

9 Q. You were aware that Senate Amendment --

10 A. But I want to say, the main reason -- really my
11 connection with Xiaohan Li was she and other folks from
12 Beaufort testified at the House, and I know that they felt
13 like they had a good showing. And I was pretty confident that
14 they didn't realize they needed to go make their case at the
15 Senate as well. So, that's really the main thing I was
16 telling them: You need to go make the case to the Senate.
17 Because the Senate doesn't listen to the House testimony, and
18 the House doesn't listen to the Senate testimony. So, you
19 need to do it twice. Just, inside baseball procedure. I let
20 them know that. And I knew that she'd take the ball and do
21 something with it.

22 Q. You were aware that Senate Amendment 2 had Beaufort and
23 Charleston Counties whole in Congressional District 1, right?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And in your outreach, you didn't disclose that fact to

1 people who were concerned about Beaufort County being whole
2 and kept in Congressional District 1?

3 A. I was talking to Republicans in Beaufort, and I knew that
4 they wanted -- in the 1st District, they wanted their district
5 to remain a Republican district.

6 Q. Do you represent Charleston County constituents?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. You didn't reach out to anyone in Charleston County?

9 A. Yes, I did.

10 Q. You have e-mails that you sent to folks in Dorchester
11 County, right?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Berkeley County?

14 A. Yes. Because, if you kept Berkeley and Beaufort whole,
15 you couldn't draw a -- if you kept it in the 1st, you couldn't
16 draw a Democratic district. And I did talk to people in
17 Charleston County.

18 Q. You're aware that your Charleston residents, some of them
19 supported it being whole in Congressional District 1, right?

20 A. Yes. I'm aware that my constituents are very diverse
21 opinions, polar opposite opinions among my constituents on
22 this issue. I'm aware of that. And so, some support that,
23 some didn't support it.

24 Q. And from a representational standpoint, you would have
25 served those constituents and your Beaufort County

1 constituents for keeping them whole?

2 A. This is a -- we are a Republican form of government,
3 where members of the -- you elect people to go represent you.
4 And you can't -- it's -- it's -- these are mutually exclusive
5 propositions, to have Charleston not split and totally in the
6 1st or have it split. They're mutually exclusive. You can't
7 do both. So, you've got to choose one or the other, and
8 that's what elected officials are there for.

9 Q. You agree that the oral testimony in the January 13th
10 hearing was predominantly from people who wanted Charleston
11 whole and in CD 1?

12 A. Yes. And it was from Joe Cunningham's website, that he
13 was jamming people up to do that. That's what I'm aware of.
14 And it was partisan, because if you did what Joe Cunningham
15 wanted, you would have a Democrat 1st District. That's what
16 I'm aware of. He had the website. The Democratic Party had
17 the e-mail talking points sent out. It's crystal clear that
18 that's what was going on.

19 Q. You testified earlier that the script you saw was on
20 January 17th, after that hearing, right?

21 A. Which script?

22 Q. The Democratic talking points one that was forwarded to
23 you on January 17th.

24 A. I got an e-mail from somebody, yeah.

25 Q. Wasn't before that hearing; true?

1 A. Joe Cunningham showed up at a hearing and made all kinds
2 of statements, you know, about this in the Senate subcommittee
3 hearing. I didn't have to wait for an e-mail from someone out
4 -- you know, from someone in the district. I didn't have to
5 wait on that.

6 Q. Did you think the State Conference of the NAACP, on
7 behalf of 13,000 Black members when they testified at that
8 hearing, were doing that in a partisan role?

9 MR. TRAYWICK: Objection. Asked and answered. And
10 this whole line of questioning is --

11 JUDGE GERGEL: Overruled. He can answer.

12 THE WITNESS: Well, they're not officially associated
13 with the Democratic Party, that's for sure.

14 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

15 Q. What do you mean by "not official"?

16 A. I mean, they're not a -- they're not an organization that
17 is a subset or officially affiliated with the Democratic
18 Party.

19 Q. You think, informally, they're associated with the
20 Democratic Party?

21 A. Informally? I don't even know if there's any
22 association, but they seem to me to support more Democratic
23 candidates.

24 Q. Did they identify as Democrats when they were giving
25 their testimony?

1 A. No. No.

2 Q. You know county chapters also testified during
3 that January --

4 MR. TRAYWICK: Objection, your Honor. We've
5 plowed this ground.

6 JUDGE GERGEL: Cross-examination. Overruled.

7 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

8 Q. You're aware that chapters of the State Conference also
9 provided testimony during those hearings --

10 A. Well, obviously --

11 Q. -- on behalf of the members?

12 JUDGE GERGEL: Mr. Cusick, are we going to be much
13 longer? I mean, we're going to kill my staff here.

14 MR. CUSICK: Yes. Well, I certainly don't want to do
15 that, your Honor.

16 JUDGE GERGEL: How much longer are we going to be?
17 Because, we've been going almost two and a half hours.

18 MR. CUSICK: I see it's 5:30. It definitely will not
19 be 10 minutes.

20 JUDGE GERGEL: All right. Keep going.

21 MR. CUSICK: Thank you.

22 THE WITNESS: I was aware that when the NAACP
23 provided a map, it was flipping one, if not two congressional
24 districts to Democrat. I did know that.

25 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

1 Q. My question was: Did any of the State Conference
2 chapters that testified on January 13th, to your recollection,
3 identify themselves as Democrats?

4 A. No. But their map showed that they wanted more -- you
5 know, even two more Democratic districts.

6 Q. You made that assumption?

7 A. The staff did that analysis of the numbers -- the
8 political numbers. I think even the political numbers might
9 have been presented with the map, I don't know. But I did see
10 the political numbers associated with that.

11 Q. My question was just whether you made the assumption they
12 were Democrats.

13 A. It's not an assumption if I look at that data and they're
14 presenting a map that produces two more Democratic districts.

15 Q. Did you assume that other Black voters at that hearing
16 who supported either that plan or Senate Amendment 2 were also
17 Democrats?

18 A. No.

19 Q. It was just the State Conference, you assumed?

20 A. No. They didn't present maps that were favorable to
21 Democrats, but the Conference did. But the individual voters
22 did not.

23 Q. You talked about all the public hearings that you
24 attended before congressional maps were drawn. Do you recall
25 that testimony?

1 A. I didn't -- in person, I didn't, in person, attend that
2 many, because I had a lot going on in my business world.
3 Ronnie Sabb won the -- Senator Sabb won the award for
4 attending all of them in person, but I attended all of them by
5 Zoom. There might have been one I missed, but I think I
6 attended all of them by Zoom. Not in person, but by Zoom.

7 Q. Mr. Traywick represented there were about nine or ten of
8 those hearings; do you recall that?

9 A. There were 10.

10 Q. And you attended at least more than half of them?

11 A. Oh, yes.

12 Q. And they were intended to seek input on communities of
13 interest, right?

14 A. No, not limited to that, just input. You weren't limited
15 to a community of interest, but you were limited to addressing
16 the plan.

17 Q. But this was before any plans were drawn, right? This
18 was over the summer?

19 A. Yes. I mean, you're getting input in order to help
20 develop the guidelines, and we didn't adopt the guidelines
21 till after those hearings.

22 Q. And those hearings were important to you because they
23 would help as you were considering and drawing maps, right?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. You didn't take any notes from those hearings, all 10 of

1 them, right?

2 A. Well, I would take notes that I may want to ask this
3 person at the hearing -- I may want to remember his name and
4 ask him something at the hearing.

5 Q. But just a scrap piece of paper here or there, right?

6 A. No. I had a notebook, but it was all about -- I mean,
7 just a legal pad, is what I'm saying. It's not a scratch
8 sheet of paper, but a legal pad when I would ask them.

9 Q. You had a notebook from all the hearings?

10 A. No. I had a legal pad that I would -- may write
11 someone's name if I wanted to ask them a question.

12 Q. You didn't review any of the summaries or the transcripts
13 from those hearings when you were drawing Senate Amendment 1,
14 right?

15 JUDGE GERGEL: Mr. Cusick, I think he's indicated he
16 didn't draw the districts.

17 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

18 Q. Senator Campsen, as you were assessing changes that were
19 being made in Senate Amendment 1, which you were the sponsor
20 of, did you review any public hearing transcripts from over
21 the summer?

22 A. No.

23 Q. And you didn't look at any documents that synthesized the
24 public hearing comments; true?

25 A. No. I was at the public hearing.

1 Q. During the deposition, we talked about whether a district
2 might perform for a Black preferred candidate. Do you recall
3 that?

4 A. Generally. I'll take your word for it.

5 Q. And if you saw a map or analysis where a district outside
6 of CD 1 performed for a Black preferred candidate, you would
7 reject that plan, right?

8 MR. TRAYWICK: Objection. Calls for speculation.

9 JUDGE GERGEL: Overruled. It's cross-examination.

10 THE WITNESS: Could you restate that?

11 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

12 Q. If you saw an analysis, or a plan, for a district outside
13 of CD 6 also performed for a Black preferred candidate, you
14 would have rejected that plan, right?

15 A. No. Rejected a plan because it performed for a Black
16 preferred candidate?

17 Q. Outside of Congressional District 6.

18 A. No. That'd be a race-based decision, unless I'm
19 misunderstanding your question. Maybe I am.

20 Q. Mr. Traywick asked you questions about Exhibit S-62.

21 MR. CUSICK: If you could pull you that up for a
22 moment?

23 **BY MR. CUSICK:**

24 Q. This was an e-mail that you received from Breeden John.
25 Do you recall that?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Do you recall receiving a similar e-mail a few days
3 before this one about these same topics?

4 A. No.

5 MR. CUSICK: Could you pull up PX-651.

6 BY MR. CUSICK:

7 Q. Do you at all recall reviewing these talking points
8 before the e-mail you received on January 20th?

9 A. No. I have multiple jobs in the real world. It's not
10 full time. I don't believe I reviewed that, as I recall. I
11 recall getting it as I'm hurrying out on the floor actually,
12 which would be the later one.

13 MR. CUSICK: If you could pull up PX-335.

14 BY MR. CUSICK:

15 Q. This is an e-mail from Mr. Fiffick to Senator Rankin
16 entitled: House Questions Distilled and Clarified. Do you
17 see that?

18 A. Yes.

19 MR. CUSICK: And then if you could go to the second
20 page.

21 MR. TRAYWICK: Your Honor, he's not even on this
22 e-mail --

23 MR. CUSICK: I'll establish foundation.

24 MR. TRAYWICK: -- or the last one.

25 JUDGE GERGEL: Hold up. Establish foundation.

1 BY MR. CUSICK:

2 Q. Senator Campsen, you recall reviewing this document,
3 correct?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Even though you were not on the e-mail, right?

6 A. Yeah. I saw it at some point in time, but I can't
7 remember when.

8 Q. And you reviewed this during the redistricting cycle,
9 right?

10 A. Yes, I looked at that document at some point.

11 Q. And at the top it says: "House Questions Clarified and
12 Distilled With Senate Answers." Did I read that correctly?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And in the second -- or the third line, underlined and
15 bolded, it states that: "The Campsen Amendment is a 1, and
16 the Harpootlian is H2A." Do you see that?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And then midway down, do you see that committee criteria,
19 how was it ranked and how was it applied equally across the
20 boards?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And this was an explanation by the Senate staff,
23 describing Senate Amendment 1 and how the criteria was
24 applied, right?

25 A. I think it's -- I'm not sure it's about Senate Amendment

1 1. I think it is. I mean, I'll take your word for it if --
2 but...

3 Q. And the last two lines at the end, I won't have you read
4 it all, but it says: "We're all given consideration in no
5 particular order of preference and applied equally across all
6 seven districts." Did I read that correctly?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. I now want to talk just briefly -- and I won't go into
9 the videos of the floor debates. But I want to just talk
10 about January 19th and the Judiciary Committee hearing from
11 the Senate; do you recall that?

12 A. Full Judiciary?

13 Q. Yeah.

14 A. Okay.

15 Q. During that hearing, you did not disclose that CD 1
16 sought to improve or shore up a Republican advantage, right?

17 A. I can't remember. I believe that I may not have. I
18 would expect every member to think that Republicans would
19 offer an amendment that did that, just like Senator
20 Harpootlian offered a Democratic amendment that did it.

21 Q. Would it surprise you partisanship was not mentioned at
22 all during that hearing?

23 A. There's not a single person in that room that would need
24 to be informed that partisanship is involved in drawing
25 congressional lines.

1 Q. That was a public hearing, right? Not everybody was an
2 elected official?

3 A. We're talking to each other. It's a full committee. We
4 don't -- we're members speaking to members.

5 Q. On behalf of the communities you represent, right?

6 A. Well, we're speaking senator to senator. There's not any
7 public testimony at the full committee. It's senators
8 debating an issue.

9 Q. But the hearings --

10 A. Those are the rules.

11 Q. But the hearings are live-streamed so people can look and
12 listen to those hearings and be informed about the process,
13 right?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. You had no input in Senate Amendment 1 for any
16 congressional district lines outside of CDs 1 and 6, right?

17 A. Yes, because that's where the change needed to be, and
18 everyone else was happy with the rest of the plan.

19 Q. And you understood Senate staff worked on those other
20 districts?

21 A. Districts, yeah. With members too, with members' input,
22 yes.

23 Q. I won't go through the clips right now. But on January
24 20th, before, we've talked about that was the floor debate
25 where you presented Senate Amendment 1 fully. Do you recall

1 that?

2 A. Yes. I do recall that, uh-huh.

3 Q. I won't go over all the same questions. But, again, you
4 didn't disclose anything about partisanship or shoring up a
5 Republican advantage in presenting the bill that you were the
6 lead sponsor on?

7 A. Well, I think I did state one of the metrics that it
8 increased the Trump/Biden vote by 1.3, 1.36 -- something like
9 that -- percentage points. I think I stated that, which is a
10 minor increase, but it is an increase.

11 Q. You don't dispute that a 140,000 residents were moved
12 from District 1 to District 6 in the map, right?

13 A. Well, the 6th District had to pick up 85,000, and the 1st
14 had to shed 88,000 in rough numbers. So, that's where the
15 change needed to happen, because they have to be equal.

16 Q. And you also don't dispute that roughly 52,000 residents
17 were moved from CD 6 to CD 1, right?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. That's roughly 190,000 voters between CD 1 and CD 6 that
20 were moved?

21 A. Yes. I think that's correct. Although, our constituent
22 consistency is very, very high, given how much of a shift you
23 had to make. And compared to the Democrat's plan, we knocked
24 it out the park. They rewrote the whole state to get their
25 political agenda done, that's what they were after. That's

1 what they proposed: Rewrite the whole state.

2 Q. And despite the fact that 190,000 people were moved out
3 of CD 1 and CD 6, it's just a coincidence that the BVAP in CD
4 1 only moved 0.16 percent up?

5 A. That is a coincidence, yes, because we followed
6 geographic boundaries, is what we did. We even -- we used the
7 Harbor, the Cooper River, the Stono River. We used the Sea
8 Islands as a community of interest. And that's what, you
9 know, was a major element in that plan. And so, to honor
10 those other principles, we ended up moving more people than
11 you actually absolutely had to move. You had to move 88,000
12 people out of the 1st.

13 Q. Thank you, Senator Campsen. That's it.

14 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you. Anything on redirect?

15 MR. TRAYWICK: Extremely brief.

16 JUDGE GERGEL: Very brief.

17 MR. TRAYWICK: Yes, your Honor.

18 JUDGE GERGEL: We're going to kill my staff and
19 Senator Campsen if we keep going.

20 MR. TRAYWICK: That was a long 10 minutes.

21 Your Honor, I want to start off, if Mr. Gore could
22 blow up PX-116, page 114, lines 19 to 21 on the screen. This
23 is the January 20th floor debate.

24 **REDIRECT EXAMINATION**

25 **BY MR. TRAYWICK:**

1 Q. Could you read that first sentence into the record,
2 Senator Campsen? And this is a statement from Senator
3 Harpootlian on the floor, starting on line 19.

4 A. So, I'm speaking for Senator Harpootlian?

5 Q. It's a rare occasion, I know, but you relish it.

6 A. Senator Harpootlian and I actually have a very cordial
7 and good relationship.

8 Q. That's fine, sir. Sorry, we've got to get out of here.
9 So, if you wouldn't just mind reading that.

10 A. "So, if you look at the guidelines, my plan, our plan,
11 the Democrat Caucus plan, Senator Sabb and Matthews' plan, it
12 complies with the guidelines."

13 Q. So, when Mr. Cusick said nobody called it a Democratic
14 Caucus plan in the record, that wasn't an accurate
15 representation, correct?

16 A. Yes, that's correct.

17 MR. TRAYWICK: If you could pull up S-116, please.

18 BY MR. TRAYWICK:

19 Q. "Things to consider," that first bullet, does it not say:
20 Don't identify yourself as speaking on behalf of any
21 Democratic organization?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. You testified you received this e-mail on January 17th,
24 correct?

25 A. I can't remember the date, but I'll trust you.

1 Q. Do you recall hearing or sensing throughout the process
2 that Democrats had coordinated among and between each other to
3 present testimony to your subcommittee?

4 A. No question about that.

5 MR. CUSICK: I would just object, your Honors, to get
6 some foundation to that question. I know that there's an
7 e-mail in, but, otherwise, I'd appreciate some foundation to
8 understand.

9 JUDGE GERGEL: I think he's laid it. Overruled.

10 MR. TRAYWICK: Do I need to repeat the question?

11 THE WITNESS: No. It was a well-oiled machine. It
12 was very clear.

13 MR. TRAYWICK: Okay. Thank you. All right. And as
14 for the allegation that nobody ever testified to wanting two
15 congressmen, Mr. Gore, will you pull up S-240, starting at
16 1:14:05? This is Mr. Matt Sweeney.

17 JUDGE GERGEL: We've heard him before.

18 MR. TRAYWICK: We've heard him before, so we can --

19 JUDGE GERGEL: We acknowledge. You don't need to --

20 MR. TRAYWICK: -- acknowledge that's not true either,
21 correct? Okay.

22 **BY MR. TRAYWICK:**

23 Q. So, Senator Campsen, you would defer to staff's testimony
24 on what they consider when drawing a map, correct?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Okay. Do you recall in a subcommittee meeting, John
2 Ruoff testifying that the high correlation of race and party
3 isn't necessarily true for Richland or Charleston Counties?

4 A. Yes, I do remember that.

5 Q. It's a good thing to hire a lawyer to give you legal
6 advice, right?

7 A. As a lawyer, I'd say yes.

8 Q. I thought so too.

9 A. But, seriously, this is a very specialized and difficult
10 body of law, so it's very important to have good legal staff
11 who practice in this area regularly.

12 Q. Do you recall seeing Plaintiffs' Exhibit 651? It was an
13 e-mail that Mr. Cusick initially showed you. That e-mail
14 said, Breedon John to Breedon John, correct?

15 A. I think that's right.

16 Q. Did you ever see that? It also said "draft," didn't it,
17 in the subject line?

18 A. I don't think I -- I saw that first iteration anyway.

19 Q. And one other last thing I'd like to the clean up in the
20 record -- well, second to last thing.

21 Do you remember watching the video of the full Judiciary
22 Committee earlier, where Senator Rankin said voters were moved
23 because they were Democrats, correct?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Okay. And didn't you provide Senator Margie Bright

1 Matthews Trump numbers during that very same meeting?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Didn't you also provide Trump numbers on the floor of the
4 Senate?

5 A. Yes.

6 MR. TRAYWICK: No further questions. Thank you, your
7 Honors.

8 JUDGE GERGEL: Thank you.

9 Thank you, Senator.

10 We adjourn for the day. 9:00 o'clock tomorrow
11 morning.

12 THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

13 *(Adjourned for the day.)*

14 * * * * *

15 I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from
16 the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

17 s/Lisa D. Smith,

12/28/2022

18 Lisa D. Smith, RPR, CRR

Date

EXHIBIT 11

Oppermann LWV Stats

District	Population	Deviation	% Deviation	Hispanic	% Hispanic	NH White	% NH White	NH_DOJ_Bl	% NH_DOJ_Bl	VAP	% VAP	HVAP	%HVAP	NH_WVAP	%NH_WVAP	NH_DOJ_BVAP	% NH_DOJ_BVAP
1	731,202	-2	0.00%	55,898	7.64%	458,431	62.70%	173,324	23.70%	572,602	78.31%	36,931	6.45%	374,493	65.40%	129,243	22.57%
2	731,207	3	0.00%	63,997	8.75%	482,335	65.96%	148,890	20.36%	575,525	78.71%	41,825	7.27%	397,995	69.15%	109,634	19.05%
3	731,204	0	0.00%	42,972	5.88%	526,619	72.02%	130,093	17.79%	577,563	78.99%	27,621	4.78%	429,883	74.43%	96,307	16.67%
4	731,203	-1	0.00%	77,141	10.55%	470,074	64.29%	140,720	19.25%	563,703	77.09%	50,495	8.96%	378,743	67.19%	102,987	18.27%
5	731,205	1	0.00%	38,776	5.30%	472,636	64.64%	181,476	24.82%	563,371	77.05%	24,725	4.39%	377,829	67.07%	134,244	23.83%
6	731,202	-2	0.00%	35,303	4.83%	299,859	41.01%	360,393	49.29%	576,192	78.80%	24,361	4.23%	250,396	43.46%	274,565	47.65%
7	731,202	-2	0.00%	38,751	5.30%	468,598	64.09%	188,991	25.85%	585,504	80.07%	25,166	4.30%	394,636	67.40%	140,072	23.92%



EXHIBIT 12

User:

Amendment 3 - Harpootlian - Oppermann

Plan Name: LWV

Plan Type:

Core Constituencies

Wednesday, January 19, 2022

8:07 PM

From Plan: **Benchmark Plan**

Plan: Amendment 3 - Harpootlian - Oppermann
LWV, District 1 --

731,202 Total Population

	Population	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_DOJ_Blk	[18+_Pop]	[H18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[NH18+_ DOJ_Blk]
Dist. 1	555,997 (76.04%)	38,939 (69.66%)	379,599 (82.80%)	101,557 (58.59%)	433,161 (75.65%)	25,462 (68.94%)	307,115 (82.01%)	74,491 (57.64%)
Dist. 6	175,205 (23.96%)	16,959 (30.34%)	78,832 (17.20%)	71,767 (41.41%)	139,441 (24.35%)	11,469 (31.06%)	67,378 (17.99%)	54,752 (42.36%)
Total and % Population		55,898 (7.64%)	458,431 (62.70%)	173,324 (23.70%)	572,602 (78.31%)	36,931 (5.05%)	374,493 (51.22%)	129,243 (17.68%)

Plan: Amendment 3 - Harpootlian - Oppermann
LWV, District 2 --

731,207 Total Population

	Population	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_DOJ_Blk	[18+_Pop]	[H18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[NH18+_ DOJ_Blk]
Dist. 1	174,409 (23.85%)	22,260 (34.78%)	121,204 (25.13%)	23,524 (15.80%)	142,046 (24.68%)	14,855 (35.52%)	104,545 (26.27%)	17,257 (15.74%)
Dist. 2	468,660 (64.09%)	33,481 (52.32%)	320,729 (66.50%)	88,487 (59.43%)	362,952 (63.06%)	21,407 (51.18%)	259,297 (65.15%)	63,487 (57.91%)
Dist. 3	20,039 (2.74%)	1,166 (1.82%)	12,059 (2.50%)	6,089 (4.09%)	16,308 (2.83%)	903 (2.16%)	9,883 (2.48%)	4,993 (4.55%)
Dist. 6	68,099 (9.31%)	7,090 (11.08%)	28,343 (5.88%)	30,790 (20.68%)	54,219 (9.42%)	4,660 (11.14%)	24,270 (6.10%)	23,897 (21.80%)
Total and % Population		63,997 (8.75%)	482,335 (65.96%)	148,890 (20.36%)	575,525 (78.71%)	41,825 (5.72%)	397,995 (54.43%)	109,634 (14.99%)

Plan: Amendment 3 - Harpootlian - Oppermann
LWV, District 3 --

731,204 Total Population

	Population	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_DOJ_Blk	[18+_Pop]	[H18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[NH18+_ DOJ_Blk]
Dist. 3	669,373 (91.54%)	37,936 (88.28%)	485,716 (92.23%)	116,697 (89.70%)	529,081 (91.61%)	24,315 (88.03%)	396,361 (92.20%)	86,454 (89.77%)
Dist. 4	30,522 (4.17%)	2,299 (5.35%)	22,743 (4.32%)	3,807 (2.93%)	23,890 (4.14%)	1,559 (5.64%)	18,387 (4.28%)	2,743 (2.85%)
Dist. 5	31,309 (4.28%)	2,737 (6.37%)	18,160 (3.45%)	9,589 (7.37%)	24,592 (4.26%)	1,747 (6.32%)	15,135 (3.52%)	7,110 (7.38%)

Core Constituencies

Amendment 3 - Harpootlian -

From Plan: **Benchmark Plan**

**Plan: Amendment 3 - Harpootlian - Oppermann
LWV, District 3 --**

731,204 Total Population

Population	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_DOJ_Blk	[18+_Pop]	[H18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[NH18+_ DOJ_Blk]
Total and % Population	42,972 (5.88%)	526,619 (72.02%)	130,093 (17.79%)	577,563 (78.99%)	27,621 (3.78%)	429,883 (58.79%)	96,307 (13.17%)

**Plan: Amendment 3 - Harpootlian - Oppermann
LWV, District 4 --**

731,203 Total Population

	Population	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_DOJ_Blkl	[18+_Pop]	[H18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[NH18+_ DOJ_Blkl]
Dist. 3	17,373 (2.38%)	3,103 (4.02%)	9,122 (1.94%)	4,229 (3.01%)	12,242 (2.17%)	1,910 (3.78%)	6,782 (1.79%)	2,986 (2.90%)
Dist. 4	712,898 (97.50%)	74,007 (95.94%)	460,155 (97.89%)	136,438 (96.96%)	550,757 (97.70%)	48,567 (96.18%)	371,354 (98.05%)	99,961 (97.06%)
Dist. 5	932 (0.13%)	31 (0.04%)	797 (0.17%)	53 (0.04%)	704 (0.12%)	18 (0.04%)	607 (0.16%)	40 (0.04%)
Total and % Population		77,141 (10.55%)	470,074 (64.29%)	140,720 (19.25%)	563,703 (77.09%)	50,495 (6.91%)	378,743 (51.80%)	102,987 (14.08%)

**Plan: Amendment 3 - Harpootlian - Oppermann
LWV, District 5 --**

731,205 Total Population

	Population	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_DOJ_Blkl	[18+_Pop]	[H18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[NH18+_ DOJ_Blkl]
Dist. 4	16,813 (2.30%)	1,008 (2.60%)	12,783 (2.70%)	2,251 (1.24%)	13,274 (2.36%)	646 (2.61%)	10,419 (2.76%)	1,652 (1.23%)
Dist. 5	596,744 (81.61%)	34,133 (88.03%)	394,312 (83.43%)	135,148 (74.47%)	457,993 (81.30%)	21,726 (87.87%)	313,921 (83.09%)	99,555 (74.16%)
Dist. 7	117,648 (16.09%)	3,635 (9.37%)	65,541 (13.87%)	44,077 (24.29%)	92,104 (16.35%)	2,353 (9.52%)	53,489 (14.16%)	33,037 (24.61%)
Total and % Population		38,776 (5.30%)	472,636 (64.64%)	181,476 (24.82%)	563,371 (77.05%)	24,725 (3.38%)	377,829 (51.67%)	134,244 (18.36%)

**Plan: Amendment 3 - Harpootlian - Oppermann
LWV, District 6 --**

731,202 Total Population

	Population	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_DOJ_Blkl	[18+_Pop]	[H18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[NH18+_ DOJ_Blkl]
Dist. 2	253,169 (34.62%)	16,639 (47.13%)	131,764 (43.94%)	88,931 (24.68%)	193,887 (33.65%)	11,297 (46.37%)	106,143 (42.39%)	64,921 (23.65%)
Dist. 5	107,301 (14.67%)	3,973 (11.25%)	51,352 (17.13%)	46,748 (12.97%)	84,080 (14.59%)	2,680 (11.00%)	42,126 (16.82%)	35,458 (12.91%)
Dist. 6	370,732 (50.70%)	14,691 (41.61%)	116,743 (38.93%)	224,714 (62.35%)	298,225 (51.76%)	10,384 (42.63%)	102,127 (40.79%)	174,186 (63.44%)

Core Constituencies

Amendment 3 - Harpootlian -

From Plan: **Benchmark Plan**

**Plan: Amendment 3 - Harpootlian - Oppermann
LWV, District 6 --**

731,202 Total Population

Population	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_DOJ_Blk	[18+_Pop]	[H18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[NH18+_ DOJ_Blk]
Total and % Population	35,303 (4.83%)	299,859 (41.01%)	360,393 (49.29%)	576,192 (78.80%)	24,361 (3.33%)	250,396 (34.24%)	274,565 (37.55%)

**Plan: Amendment 3 - Harpootlian - Oppermann
LWV, District 7 --**

731,202 Total Population

	Population	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_DOJ_Blk	[18+_Pop]	[H18+_Pop]	[NH18+_Wht]	[NH18+_ DOJ_Blk]
Dist. 1	88,487 (12.10%)	5,534 (14.28%)	55,912 (11.93%)	20,553 (10.88%)	66,183 (11.30%)	3,438 (13.66%)	43,672 (11.07%)	14,475 (10.33%)
Dist. 6	32,427 (4.43%)	737 (1.90%)	13,399 (2.86%)	17,321 (9.16%)	25,179 (4.30%)	484 (1.92%)	10,864 (2.75%)	13,147 (9.39%)
Dist. 7	610,288 (83.46%)	32,480 (83.82%)	399,287 (85.21%)	151,117 (79.96%)	494,142 (84.40%)	21,244 (84.42%)	340,100 (86.18%)	112,450 (80.28%)
Total and % Population		38,751 (5.30%)	468,598 (64.09%)	188,991 (25.85%)	585,504 (80.07%)	25,166 (3.44%)	394,636 (53.97%)	140,072 (19.16%)