House Select Committee on Redistricting Meeting

August 25, 2017

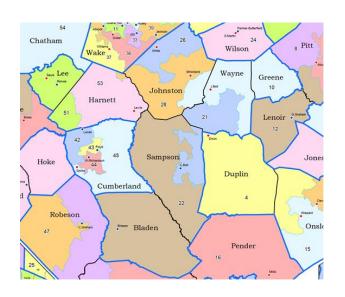
Adopted by Select Committee on Redistricting

Equal Population. The Committees shall use the 2010 federal decennial census data as the sole basis of population for drawing legislative districts in the 2017 House and Senate plans. The number of persons in each legislative district shall comply with the +/- 5 percent population deviation standard established by *Stephenson v. Bartlett*, 355 N.C. 354, 562 S.E. 2d 377 (2002).

Equal Population

- All districts met the criteria approved by the committee
 - Largest districts: House Districts 10, 21, 22, 51+3,972
 - Mandatory due to county grouping formula.
 - Still within Stephenson range of maximum.
 - Smallest district: House District 109 -3,945
 - Unchanged House seat

Equal Population



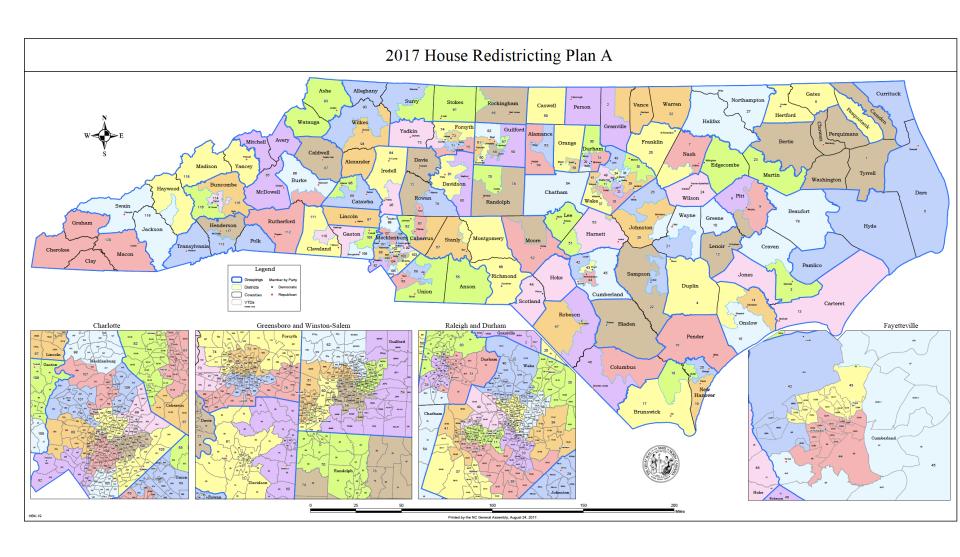


+5%

-4.96%

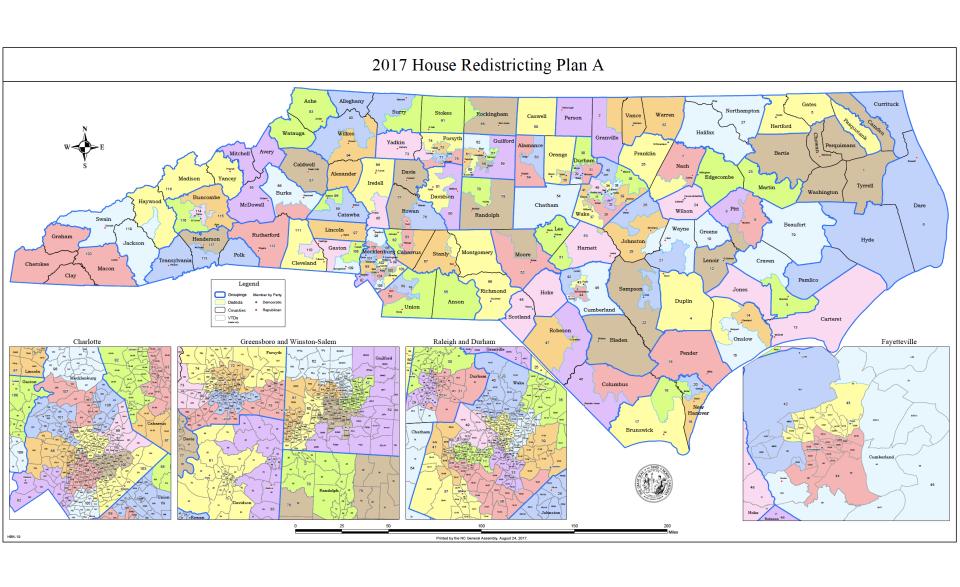
Adopted by Select Committee on Redistricting

<u>Contiguity</u>. Legislative districts shall be comprised of contiguous territory. Contiguity by water is sufficient.



Adopted by Select Committee on Redistricting

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



County Groupings and Traversals

2001 House Plan	2009 House	2011 Lewis -Dollar-	Proposed 2017
Sutton	Plan	Dockham Plan	House Plan A
60	46	49	40
	Sutton	Sutton Plan	Sutton Plan Dockham Plan

Adopted by Select Committee on Redistricting

Compactness. The Committees shall make reasonable efforts to draw legislative districts in the 2017 House and Senate plans that improve the compactness of the current districts. In doing so, the Committees may use as a guide the minimum Reock ("dispersion") and Polsby-Popper ("perimeter") scores identified by Richard H. Pildes and Richard G. Neimi in Expressive Harms, "Bizarre Districts," and Voting Rights: Evaluating Election-District Appearances After Shaw v. Reno, 92 Mich. L. Rev. 483 (1993).

Reock

Criteria minimum	0.15
Minimum	0.20
Maximum	0.70
Mean	0.41
Standard Deviation	0.09

Polsby-Popper

Criteria minimum	0.05
Minimum	0.12
Maximum	0.71
Mean	0.31
Standard Deviation	0.11

Compactness

Comparison of Reports with Prior Enacted Plans				
	2001 NC House (Sutton)	2009 House Plan	2011 Lewis- Dollar- Dockham 4	Proposed 2017 House Plan A
Reock				
Sum				
Min	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.20
Max	0.62	0.64	0.57	0.70
Mean	0.34	0.41	0.38	0.41
St. Dev.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09
Polsby Popper				
Sum				
Min	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.12
Max	0.47	0.64	0.57	0.71
Mean	0.20	0.31	0.24	0.31
St. Dev.	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11

Adopted by Select Committee on Redistricting

<u>Fewer Split Precincts</u>. The Committees shall make reasonable efforts to draw legislative districts in the 2017 House and Senate plans that split fewer precincts than the current legislative redistricting plans.

Fewer Split Precincts

Comparison of Reports with Prior Enacted Plans				
			2011	
			Lewis-	
	2001 NC	2009	Dollar-	Proposed
	House	House	Dockham	2017 House
	(Sutton)	Plan	4	Plan A
Number of Split Precincts or VTDs	103	285	395	19*
				49 (total)

- 30 splits are retained from unaffected county groupings.
- One listed VTD split in Cumberland County does not actually split a precint.

Adopted by House Redistricting Committee

Municipal Boundaries. The Committees may consider municipal boundaries when drawing legislative districts in the 2017 House and Senate plans.

Municipal Boundaries

Comparison of Reports with Prior Enacted Plans				
	2001 NC House (Sutton)	2009 House Plan	2011 Lewis- Dollar- Dockham 4	Proposed 2017 House Plan A
Number of Split Municipalities	N/A	123	144	78

Adopted by Select Committee on Redistricting

Incumbency Protection. Reasonable efforts and political considerations may be used to avoid pairing incumbent members of the House or Senate with another incumbent in legislative districts drawn in the 2017 House and Senate plans. The Committees may make reasonable efforts to ensure voters have a reasonable opportunity to elect non-paired incumbents of either party to a district in the 2017 House and Senate plans.

Incumbency Protection

- 2017 House Plan A pairs 8 Representatives.
 - 6 Representatives are paired together by the county grouping formula.
 - One pair of Republican legislators.
 - Two opposite-party pairs of legislators.
 - The only discretionary double bunking in the House plan is of two Republican Representatives.
 - This was necessary to create districts that are reasonably compact, and avoid any opposite party double-bunking.

Adopted by Select Committee on Redistricting

<u>Election Data</u>. Political considerations and election results data may be used in the drawing of legislative districts in the 2017 House and Senate plans.

Election Data

- 2010 U.S. Senate
- 2012 President
- 2012 Governor
- 2012 Lieutenant Governor
- 2014 U.S. Senate
- 2016 President
- 2016 U.S. Senate
- 2016 Governor
- 2016 Lieutenant Governor
- 2016 Attorney General

Adopted by Select Committee on Redistricting

No Consideration of Racial Data. Data identifying the race of individuals or voters shall not be used in the drawing of legislative districts in the 2017 House and Senate plans.

